Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday,
May 16, 1915



EAGER CROWDS VIEWING THE SUBMARINES AT THE FOOT OF 135TH STREET, WITH THE BATTLESHIP RHODE ISLAND IN MID-STREAM (Photo by H. H. Russell.)



Admiral Fletcher Receiving Acting Mayor George McAneny on Board His Flagship, the Superdreadnought Wyoming

(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

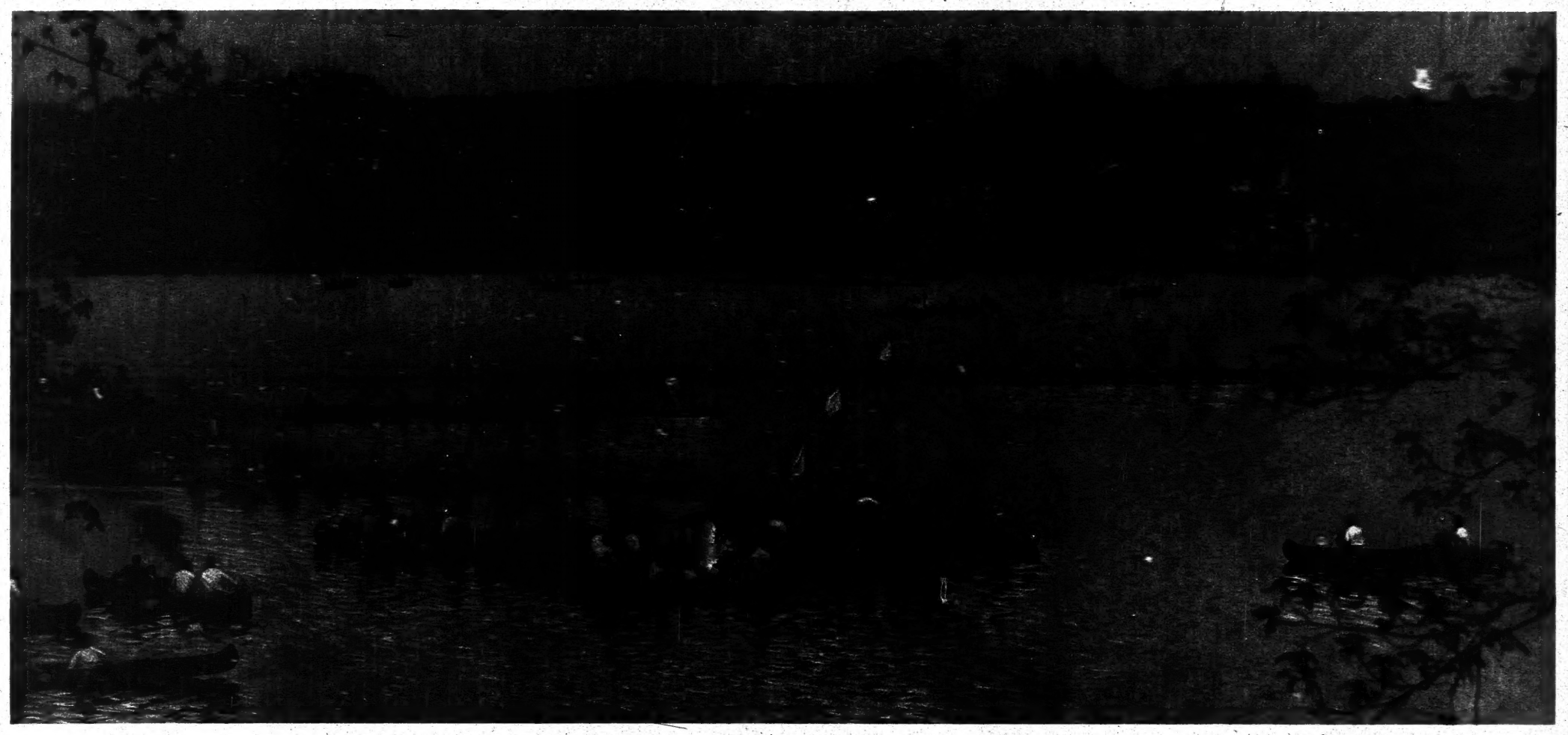


SAM TAYLOR OF THE U.S.S. MICHIGAN WINNING THE MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET FROM MIKE DAVIS OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE (Photo by International News Service.)

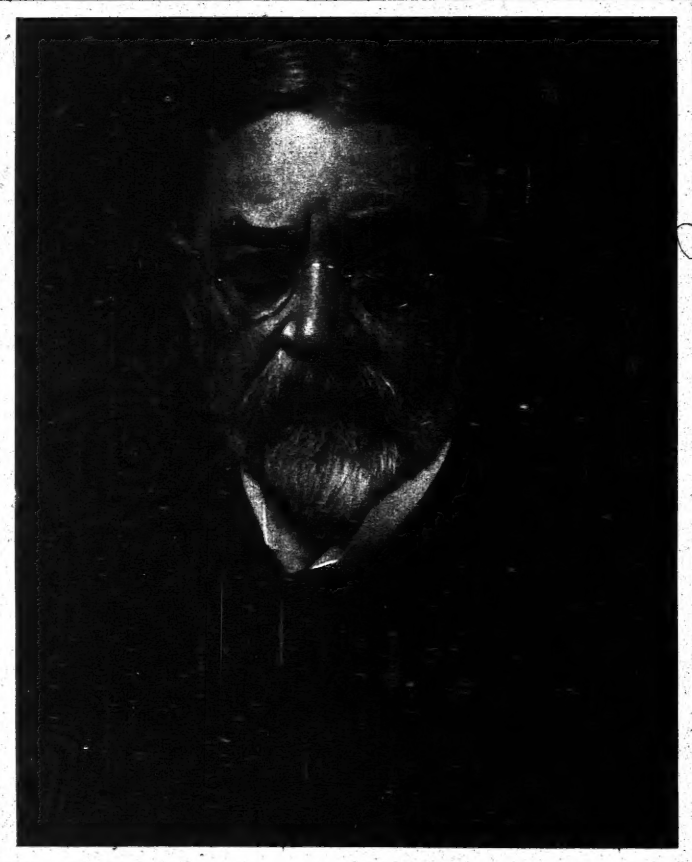


SHIPS OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET PLAYING THEIR SEARCHLIGHTS AT NIGHT ALONG THE HUDSON

(Photo. © by American Press Assn.)



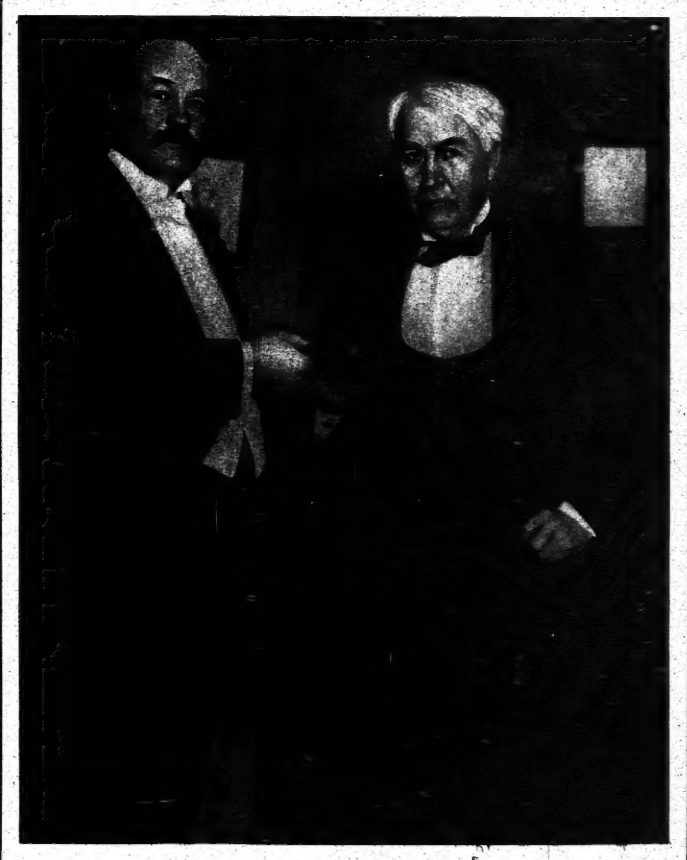
PRINCETON WINNING THE TRIANGULAR RACE FOR THE CHILDS CUP ON LAKE CARNEGIE, PRINCETON, WITH COLUMBIA SECOND, AND PENNSYLVANIA THIRD
(*Photos © by American Press Assn.*)



ROBERT TODD LINCOLN, ONLY LIVING SON OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, ON THE STAND BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION
(*Photo © by Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.*)



Miss Kathryn Steele
At the Meadow
Brook Races



PRESIDENT NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESENTING THE CIVIC FORUM MEDAL OF HONOR TO THOMAS ALVA EDISON AS "INVENTOR-WORLD BENEFACTOR" (*Photo © U. & U.*)



FINISH OF THE STEWARDS' STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP AT MEADOW BROOK, WITH MRS. C. C. RUMSEY'S ELEPHANT WINNING, ADVENTURESS SECOND, AND OVERSEER THIRD
(*Photo by Paul Thompson.*)

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Girls' Washable Dresses

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SIZES 16 TO 15 YEARS

No. 31. **Girls' Tailored Linen Dress** of French ramie linen, in pink, Copenhagen, russet or white, Quaker collar and cuffs of white linen; plaited skirt on white batiste waist; silk ribbon tie, suede leather belt; pearl buttons..... *Special* **5.95**

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Kayser Silk Gloves

More sold than all other silk gloves combined.

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The HARDMAN *Five-Foot Grand*

Occupies no more space than an upright.

Caruso says, "Its tone is wonderful."



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SUMMER COATS	$4.50 UP
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Mme Irene

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"LUCILE"

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Very Unusual Value.

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An Exact Reproduction of An Imported Model.

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Size 14 years to size 46.

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III.

Of summer, in your hours of ease, Remember, sage and lemon to please. Each against decay has its end, Rather's mourning up a friend!

T. L. M.

WHERE shall we meet and what shall we have for lunch, are both delightfully solved by a Club Sandwich at

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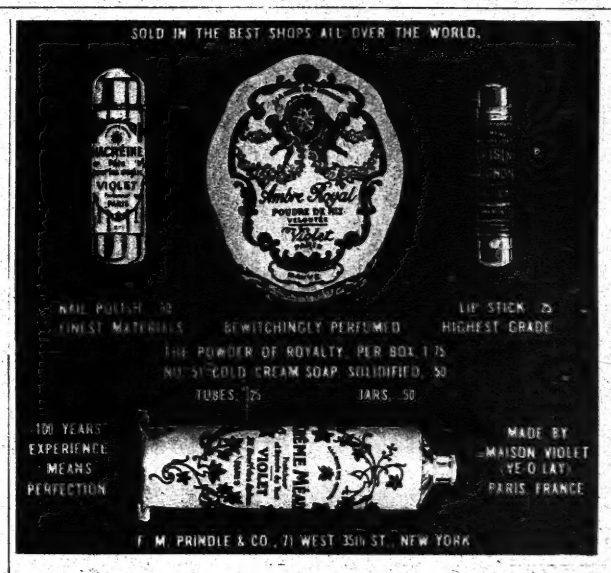
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Champagne Saucers	12.50 " "
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Service Plates of finest China with exquisite decoration (English Bone or Old Ivory) from	$16.00 per doz.

Write for catalog, designs, and estimates.

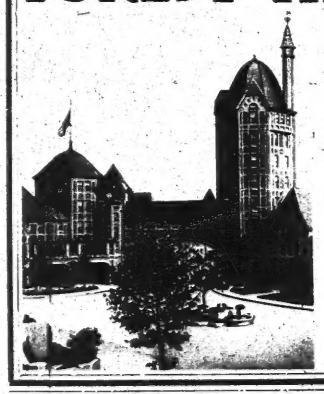
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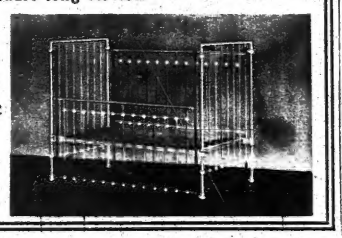
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Inexpensive cribs from

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Same in Button with stitch-tip toe.



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S4688 — Dotted voile black, navy, or green on white ground is used for this smart, serviceable afternoon dress. Georgette crepe banding extends in V-shaped yoke at back and pipes cuffs and belt.

Special, **16.85**



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34th Street—New York

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Summer Apparel

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Places them in a position to be able to offer *exclusive apparel*—the best and smartest to be had in style, material and workmanship

at Moderate Prices

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Presenting the latest dictates of fashion in a diversity of exclusive and original models.

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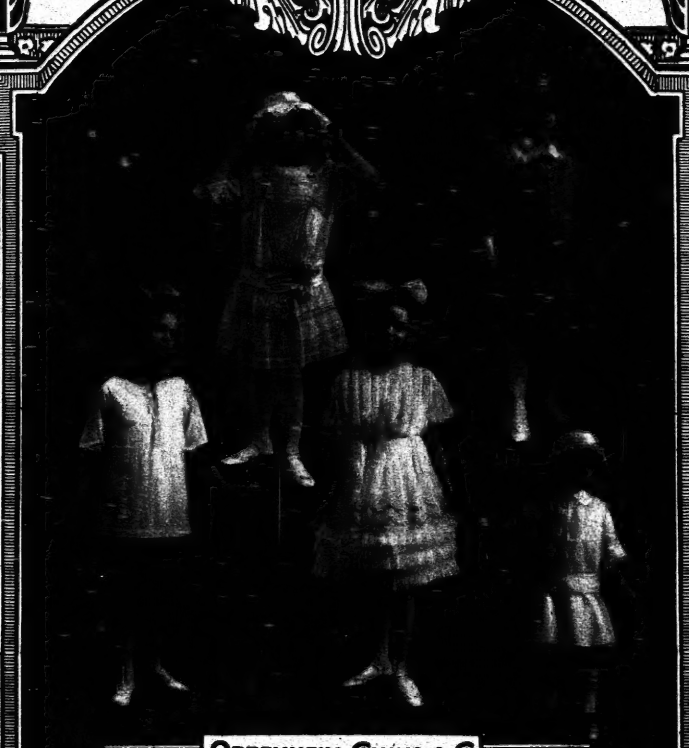
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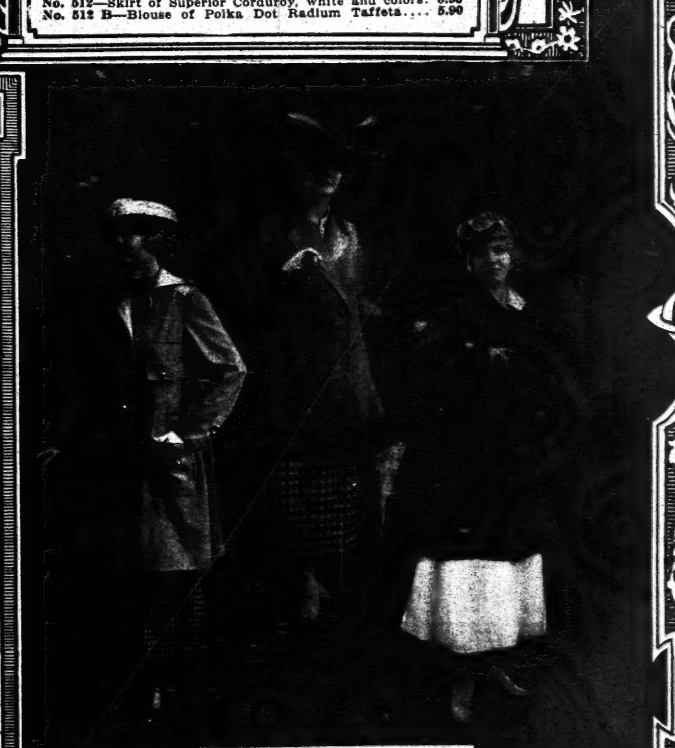
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No. 513—Misses' Linen Dress 10.75
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No. 517—Girls' Voile Dress, 8 to 14 years..... 7.50
No. 518—Girls' Dancing Dress of Chiffon and Net..12.75
No. 519—Girls' Ramie Linen Dress, 8 to 14 years... 7.50
No. 520—Girls' Repp Dress, 4 to 12 years..... 2.00



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No. 521—Misses' Covert Sport Coat..... 9.75
No. 522—Misses' Coat of Gabardine, full silk lined.....15.00
No. 523—Misses' Afternoon Corduroy Coat.....22.50

The New York Times



WIVES AND RELATIVES OF LIVERPOOL SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT WHO HAVE JOINED THE WOMEN'S RESERVE FOR HOME DEFENSE AND ARE LEARNING TO DRILL

(Photo © by American Press Assn.)



(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF THE BELGIANS, WHO HAS JOINED HIS FATHER'S ARMY AS A PRIVATE



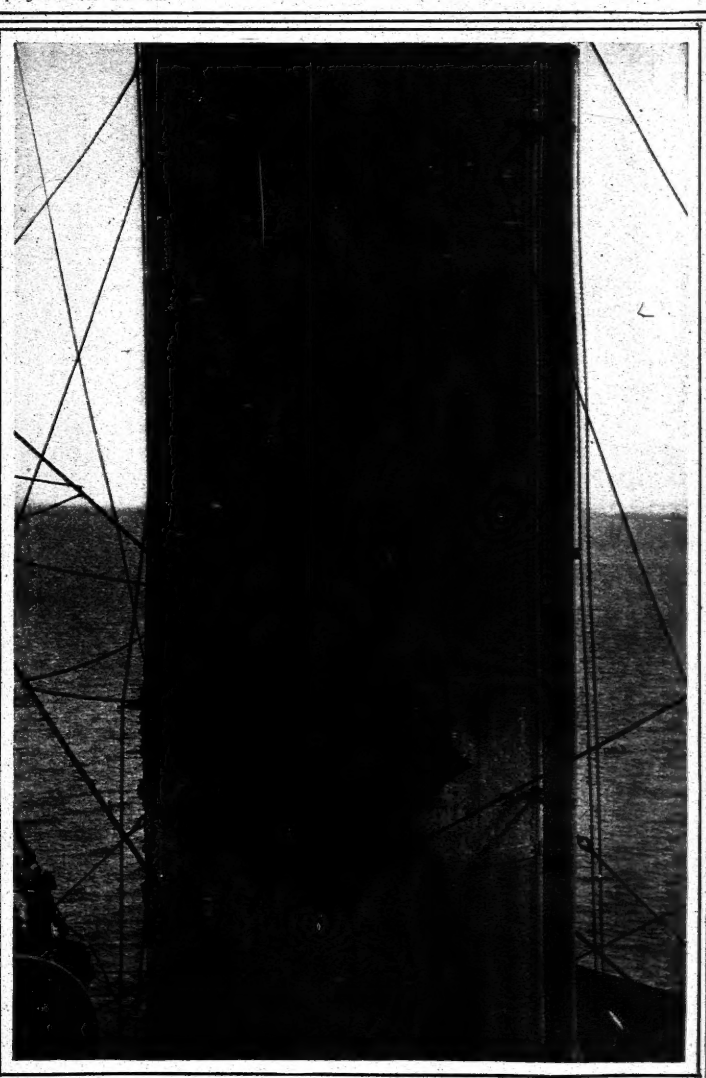
GERMAN LANDSTURM SOLDIERS AT DINNER NEAR THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER IN EAST PRUSSIA

(Photo from Leipziger Press Bureau.)



AVIATOR RETURNING FROM A RECONNOISSANCE NEAR THE FLOODED AISNE

(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)



HOLE MADE BY A SIX-INCH SHELL IN THE FUNNEL OF A BRITISH WARSHIP IN THE DARDANELLES

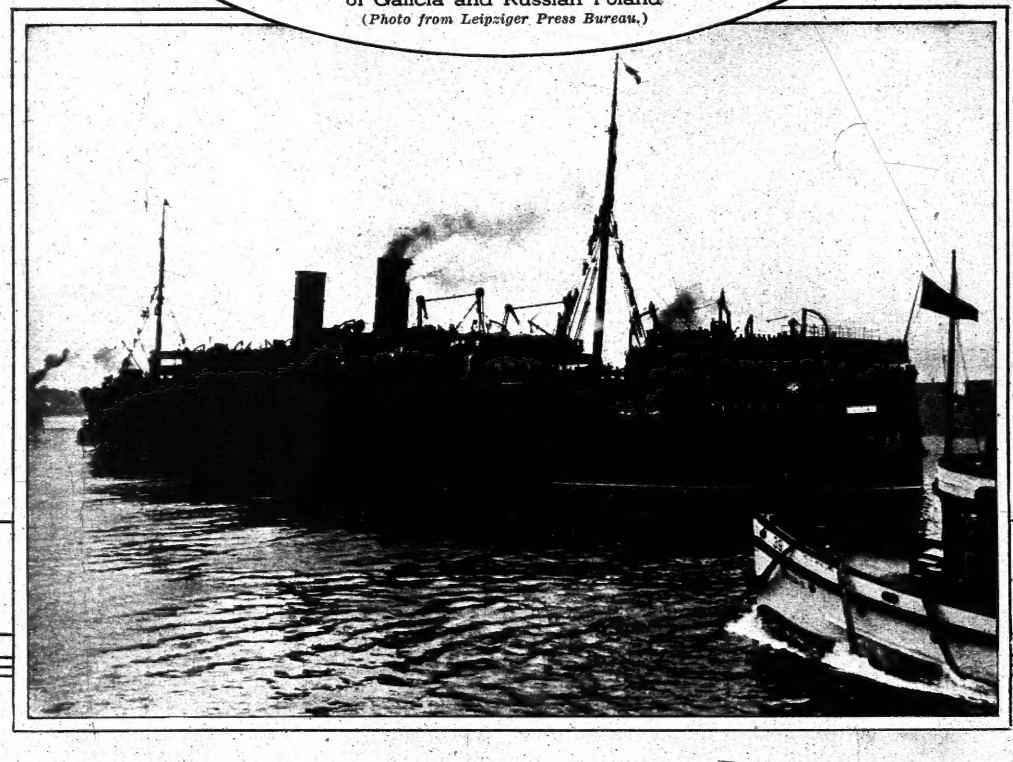
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)



FUNERAL PROCESSION OF LIEUT. WILLIAM GLYNNE CHARLES GLADSTONE, M. P., GRANDSON OF WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE, WITH HAWARDEN CASTLE, THE GLADSTONE ANCESTRAL HOME, IN THE BACKGROUND.
Lieut. Gladstone, at One Time an Attache of the British Embassy at Washington, Was an Officer of the Welsh Fusiliers, and Was Killed in Battle in Northern France. *(Photo from Janet M. Cummings.)*



The Wounded Brought in to an Austrian Field Hospital Near the Border of Galicia and Russian Poland.
(Photo from Leipziger Press Bureau.)



The Big New Canadian Pacific Liner Metagama, Commandeered on Her Maiden Voyage to Montreal, Leaving That City on May 6, with 3,000 Canadian Troops on Board Bound for the War.
(Photo from Chesterfield & McLaren.)



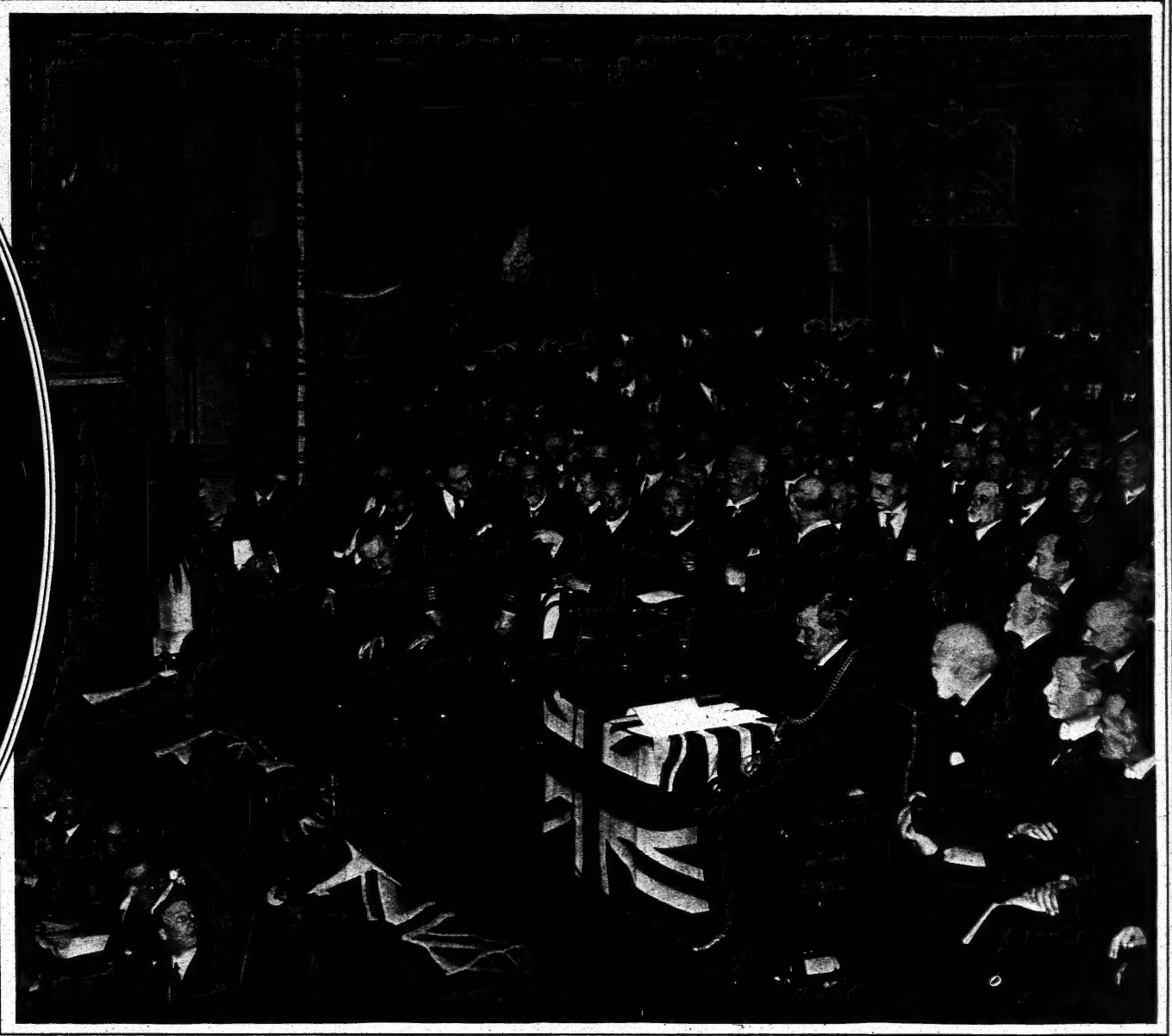
RUSSIAN PRIESTS BEFORE THE RUSSIAN CHURCH IN PARIS BLESSING AMBULANCES GIVEN TO THE FRENCH RED CROSS BY THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)



FOUR HUNDRED RUSSIAN FIELD GUNS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS, AND, IN THE BACKGROUND, MORE THAN 100 PIECES OF HEAVY FRENCH ARTILLERY MANUFACTURED BY THE KRUPPS AT ESSEN.
(Photo from Henry Ruschin.)



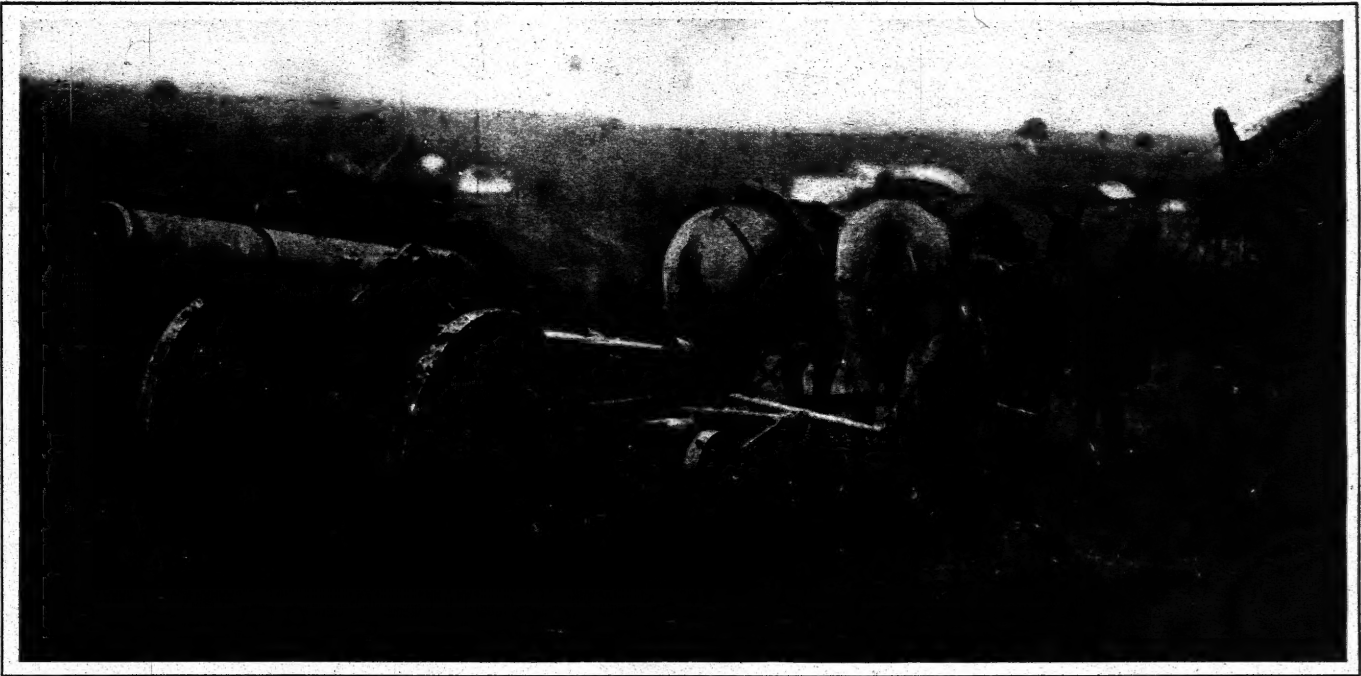
"THE BLIND LEADING THE BLIND."
British Soldiers, Blinded in Battle, Groping Their Way Through the London Mansion Lent by an American Banker for Their Welfare During Convalescence.
(Photo © by International News Service.)



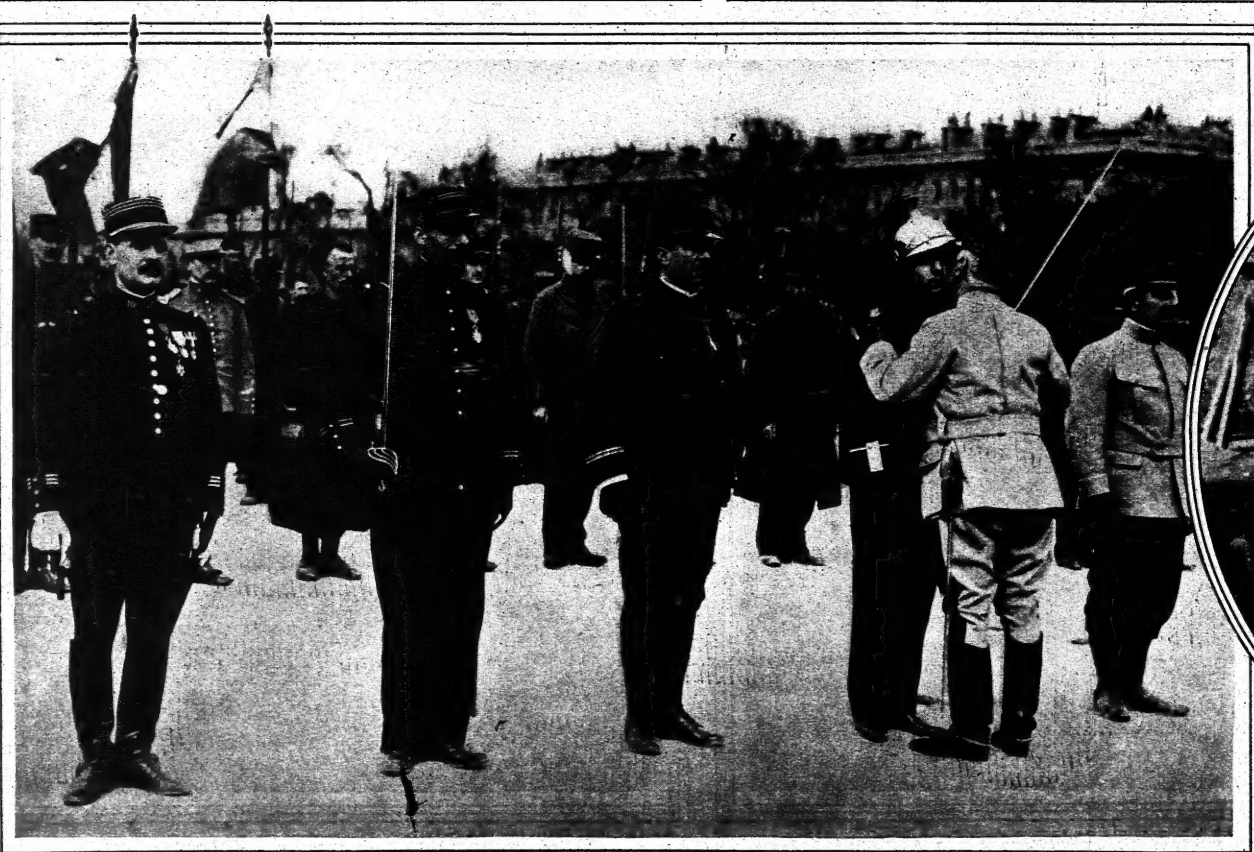
MR. ASQUITH, THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, PLEADING WITH THE TYNESIDE WORKERS AT NEWCASTLE FOR AN INCREASED OUTPUT OF WAR MUNITIONS.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)



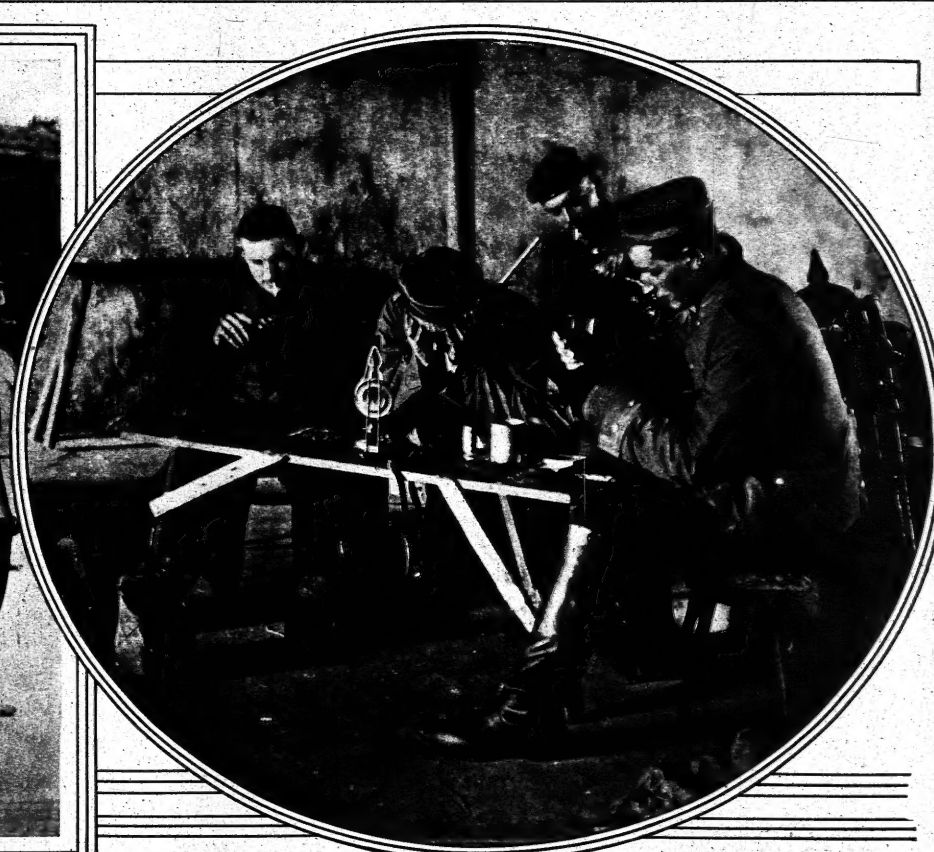
French Soldiers, Three of Whom Have Lost a Leg Each, Attending a Concert in the Palace at Versailles.
(Photos from Press Illustrating Co.)



WHEELS OF A HEAVY AUSTRIAN SIEGE GUN, USED IN THE CARPATHIANS, BEAR EVIDENCE OF THE NATURE OF THE ROADS OVER WHICH THEY HAVE PASSED



GEN. GALLOPIN, NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS, DECORATING WOUNDED OFFICERS BEFORE THE HOTEL DES INVALIDES.
He Is Shown Kissing the Cheek of an Officer Who Has Lost an Arm.



GERMAN SOLDIERS USING THEIR SPARE MOMENTS IN QUARTERS TO REPAIR THEIR KITS.
(Photo from Photothek, Berlin.)

The New York Times

PROMINENT AMERICANS WHO LOST



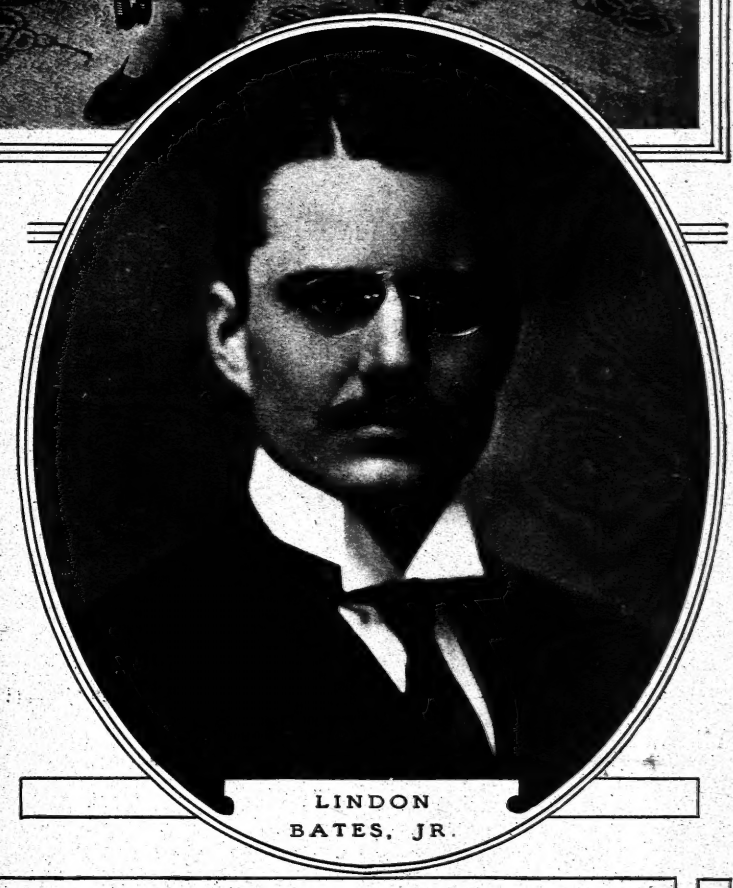
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

CHARLES FROHMAN.
From a Snapshot Made on Board the Mauretania, Sister Ship of the Lusitania, One Year Ago, and One of the Few Photographs of Mr. Frohman Taken in Recent Years.



JUSTUS MILES FORMAN.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



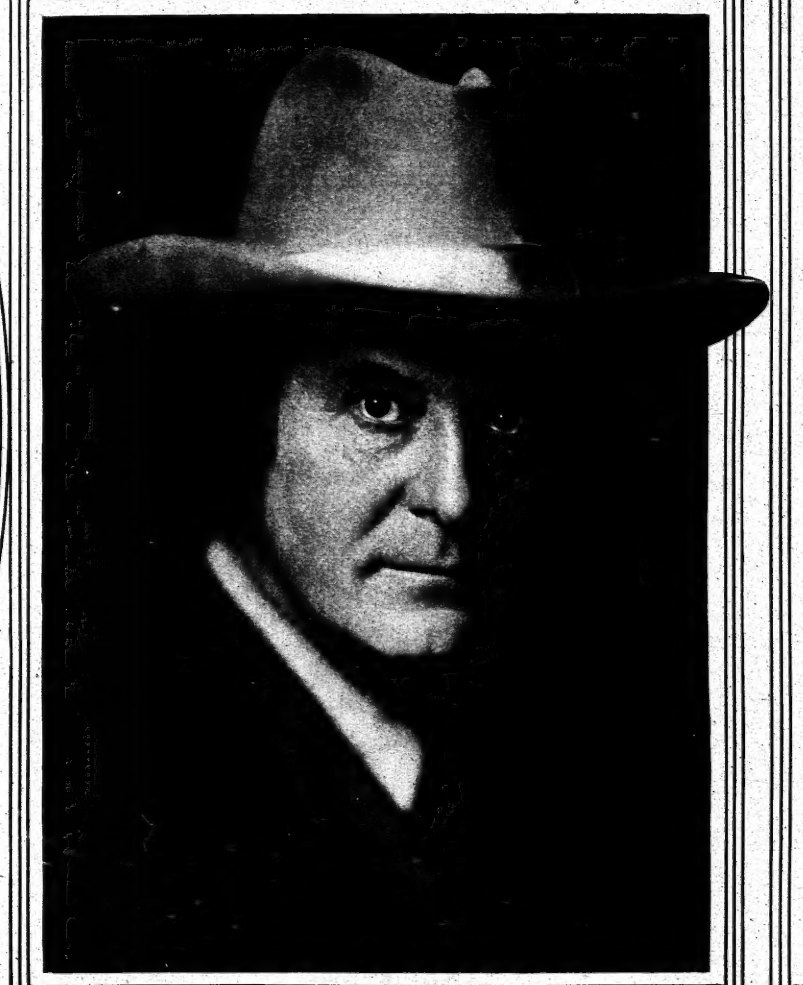


LINDON BATES, JR.

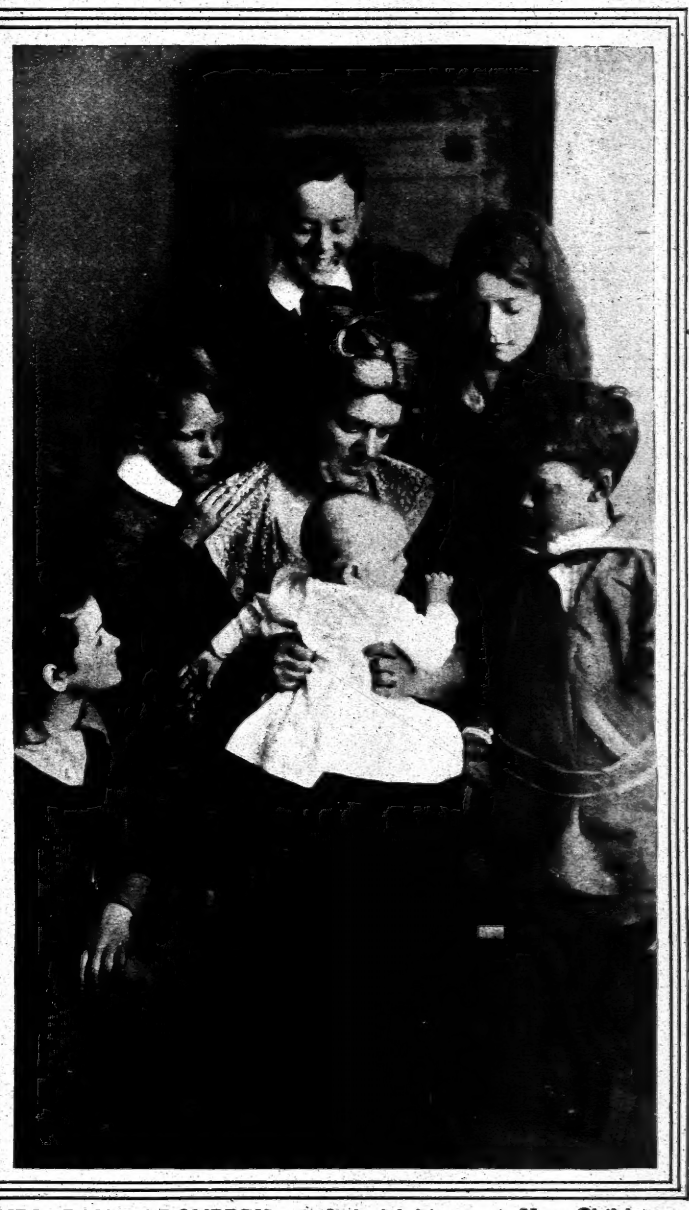
HERBERT S. STONE.
(Photo © by G. Prince.)



ALBERT LLOYD HOPKINS,
President of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.



ELBERT HUBBARD.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)

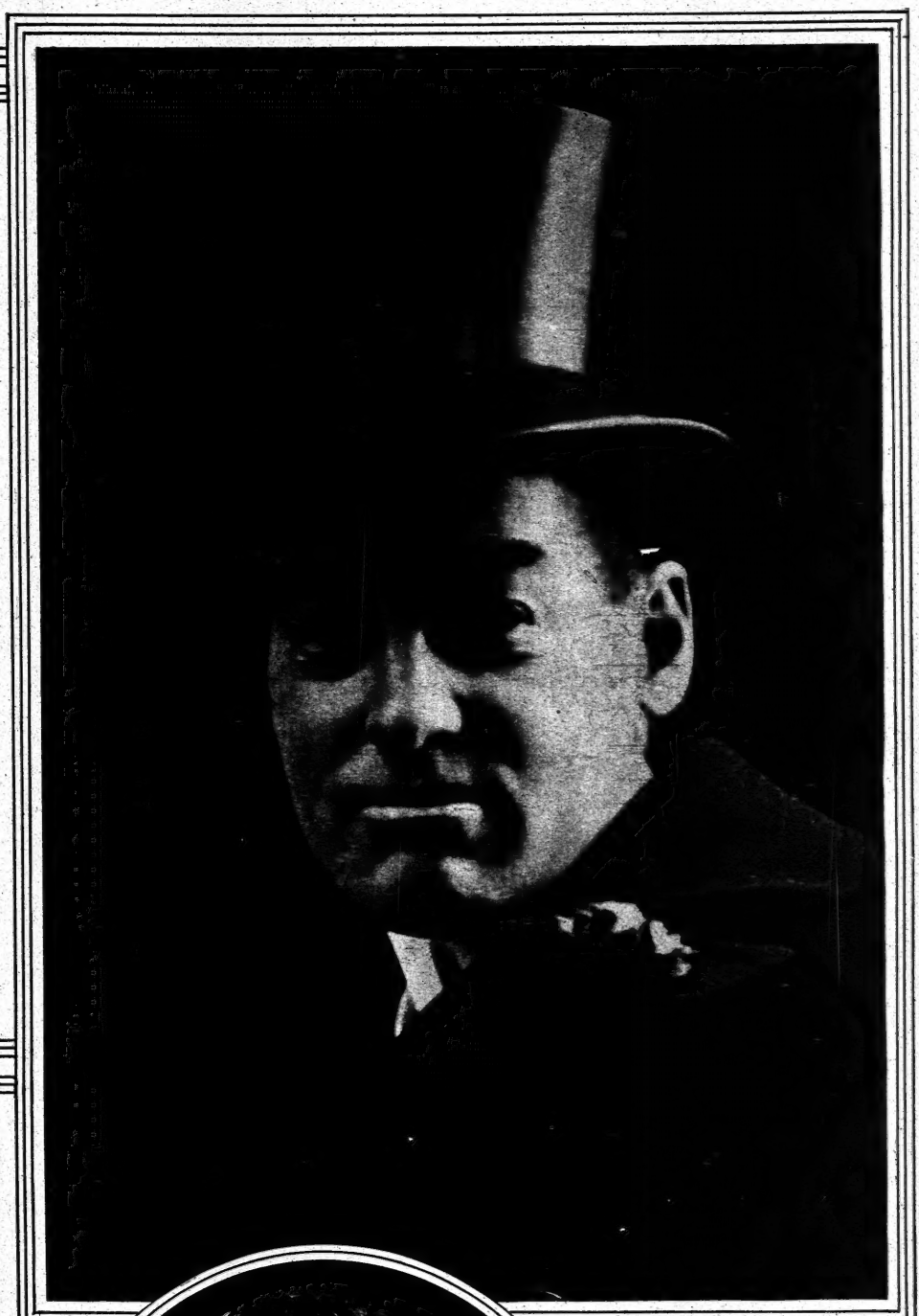


MRS. PAUL CROMPTON of Philadelphia and Her Children, Steven John, Romelly Alberta Catherine, and Baby.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

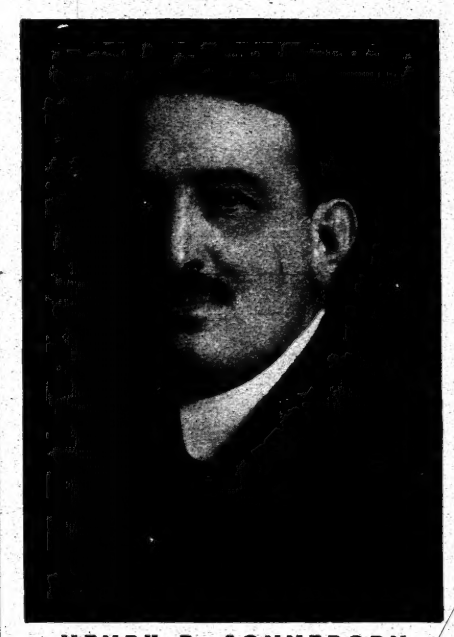




MR. AND MRS. HARRY J. KESER
of Philadelphia.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



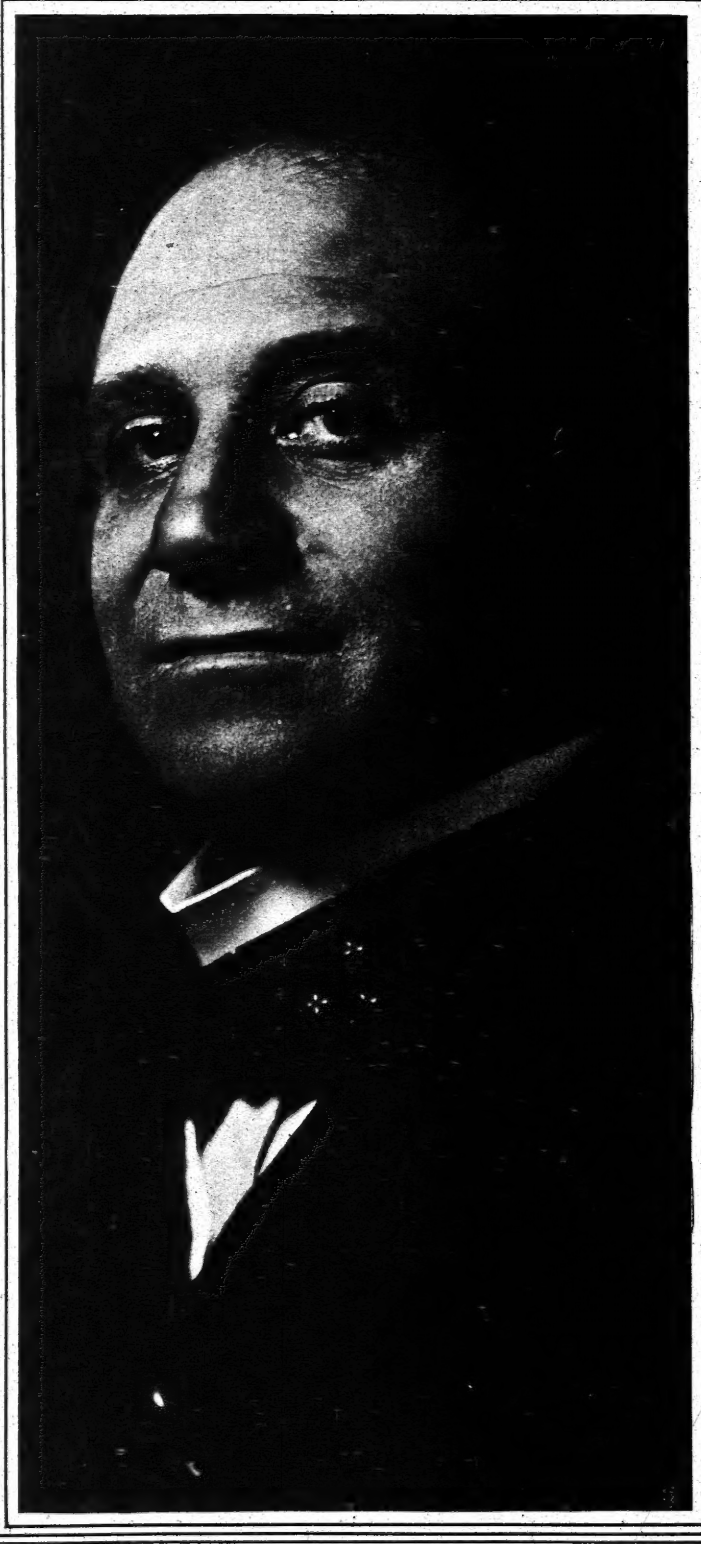
ALFRED
GWYNNE
VANDERBILT.
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



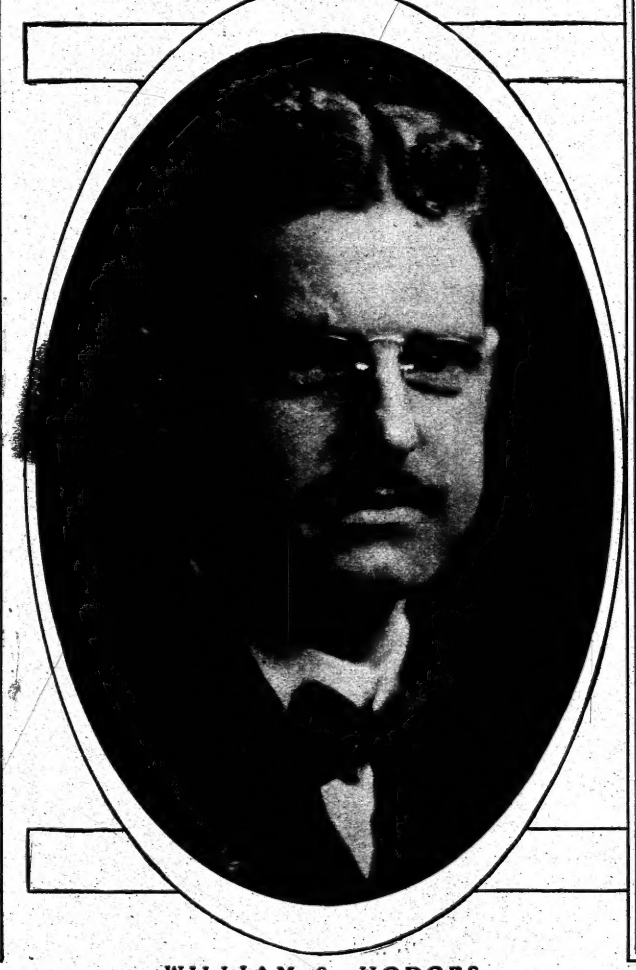
HENRY B. SONNEBORN
of Baltimore.



DR. FRED STARK
PEARSON.
(Photo from Brown Bros.)



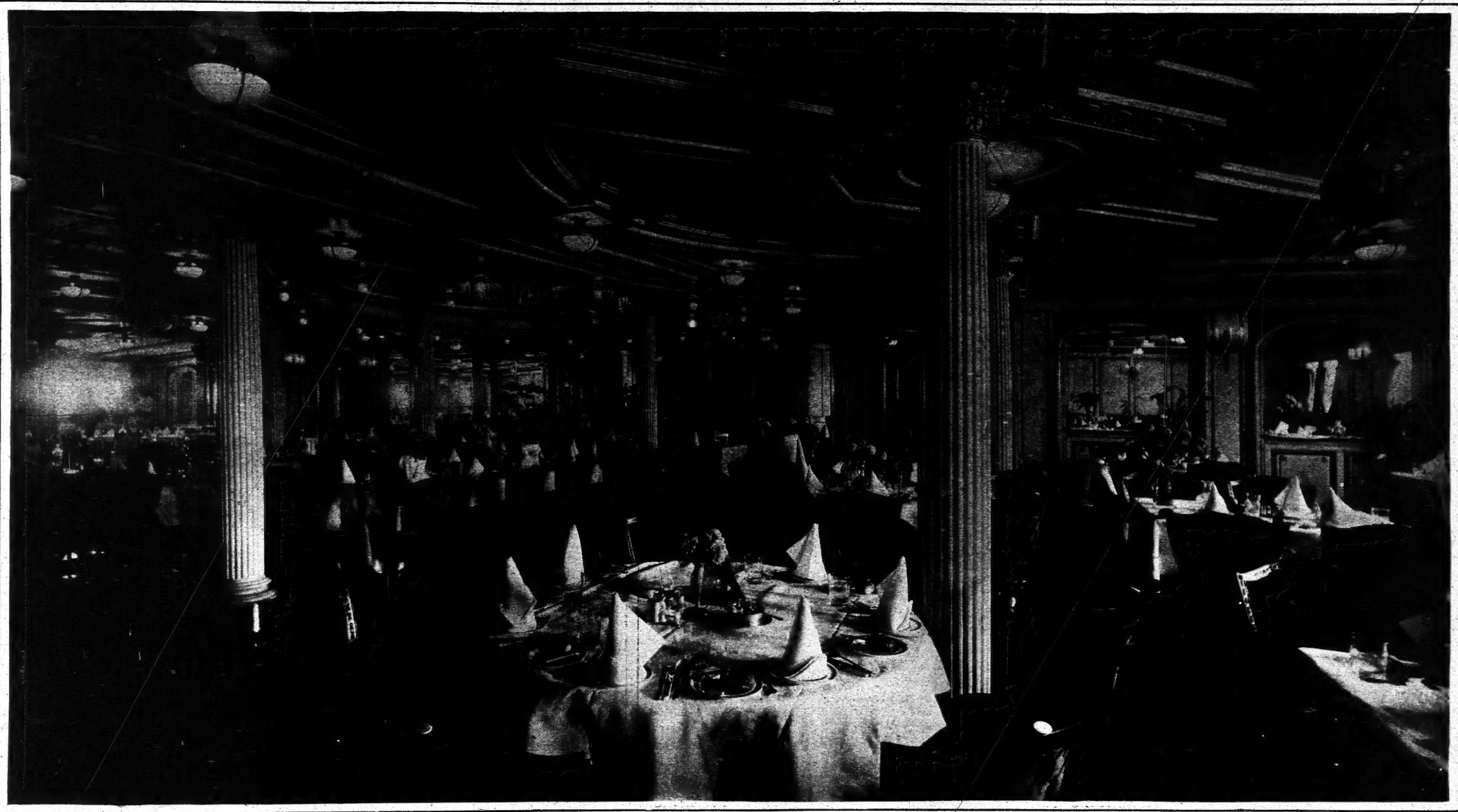
CHARLES KLEIN
(Photo by Perie MacDonald.)



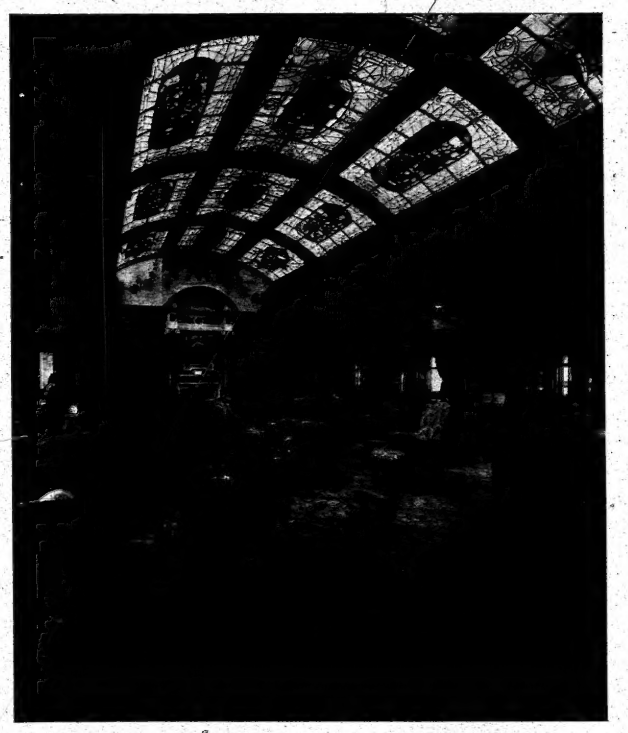
WILLIAM S. HODGES.
of Philadelphia.



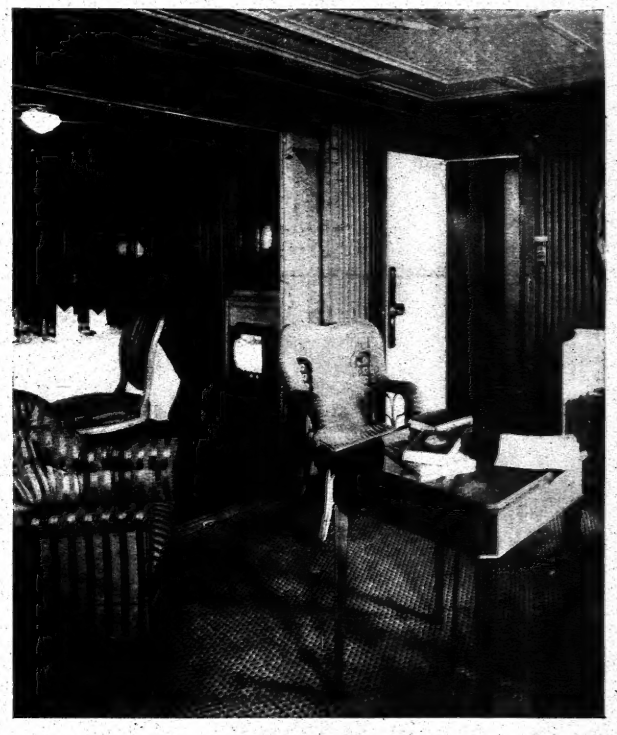
DEAN W HODGES AND W. STERLING HODGES, JR.,
Sons of William S Hodges.



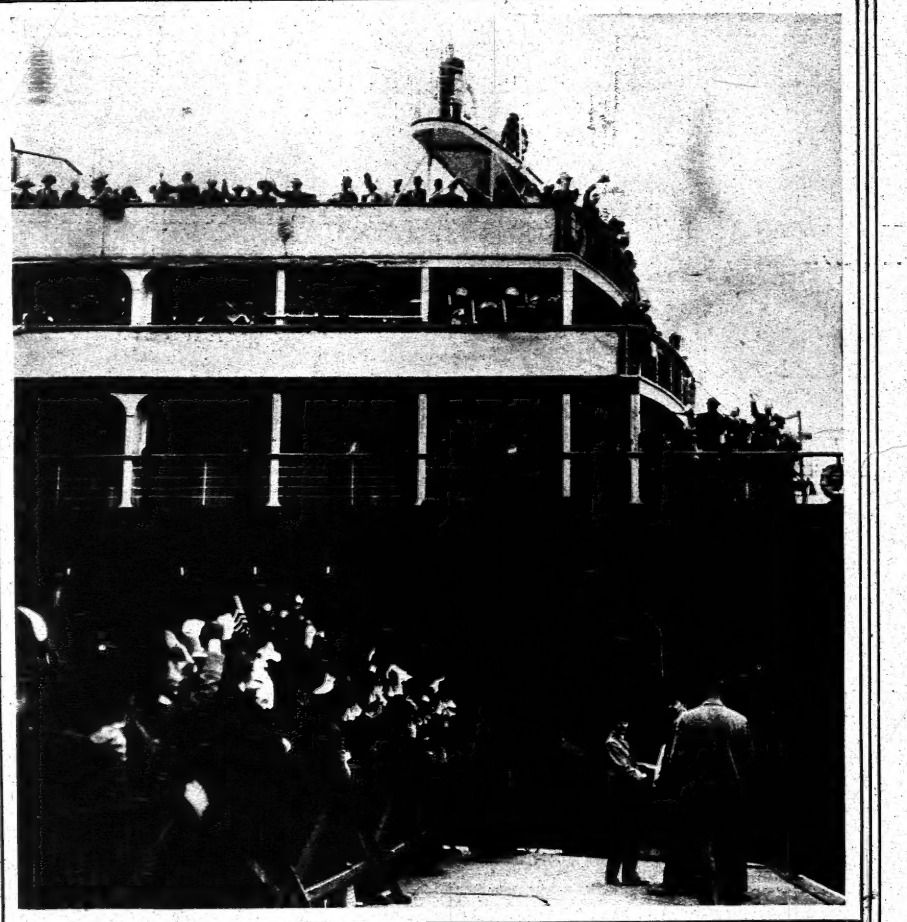
LOWER DINING SALOON OF THE LUSITANIA, TORPEDOED AND SUNK ON MAY 7



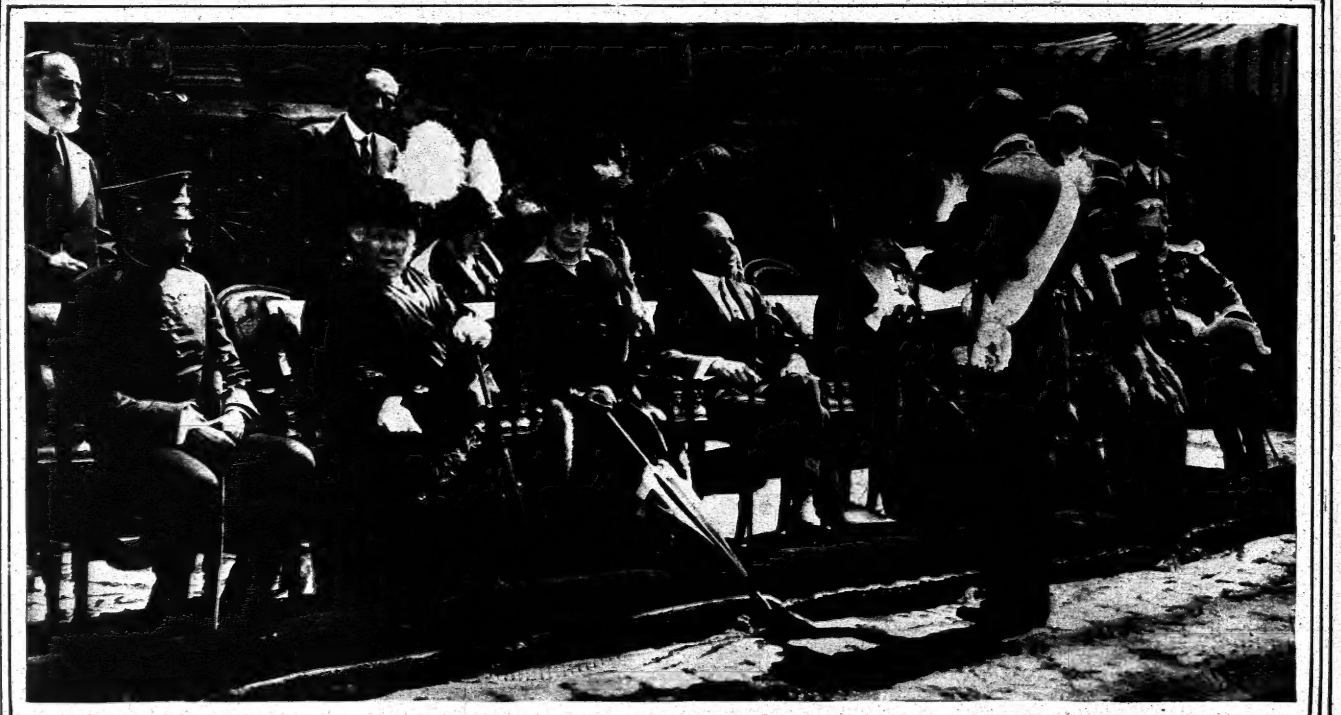
THE LOUNGE ON THE LUSITANIA, LOOKING FORWARD



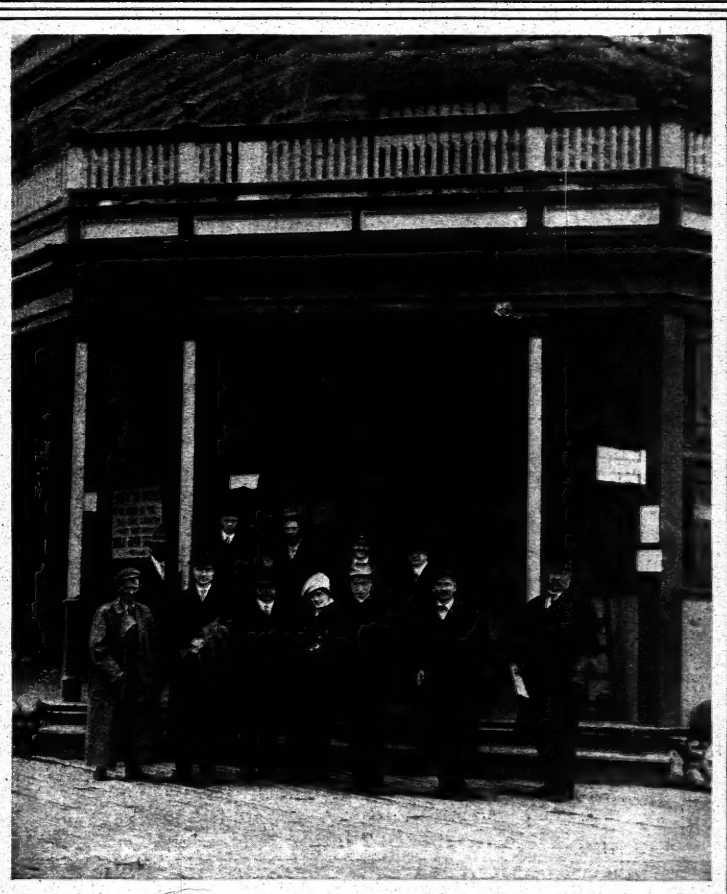
A "ROYAL SUITE" ON THE LUSITANIA, STARBOARD SIDE, B. DECK



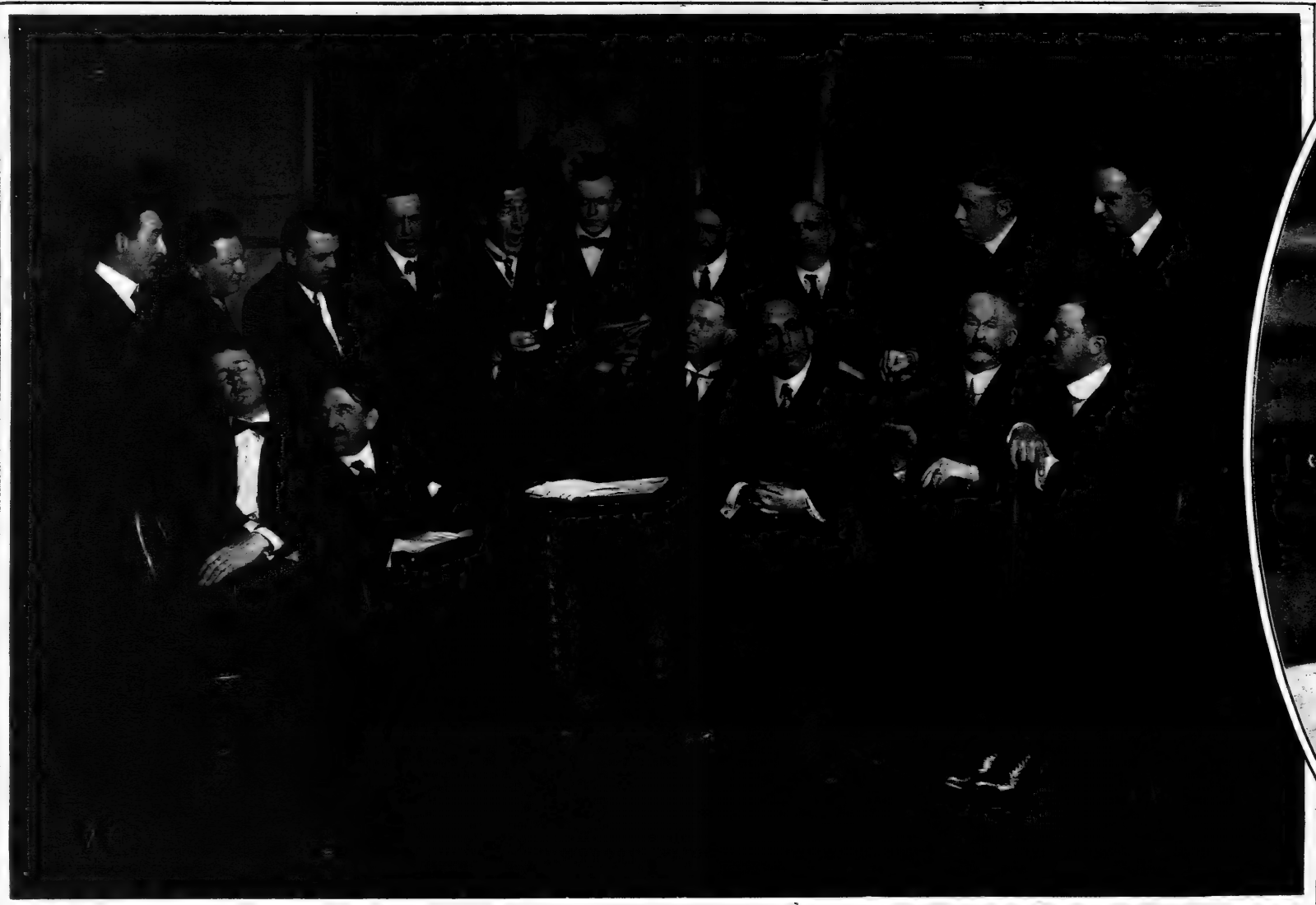
Section of the Crowd on the Pier Waving a Last Farewell to the Lusitania When She Sailed From New York for the Last Time on Saturday, May 1st. Capt. Turner Is Shown on the Bridge
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)



THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN INCLUDING KING ALPHONSO, QUEEN VICTORIA, Dowager Queen Cristina, Infantas Isabela, Luisa, Carlos and Fernando, Attending the Laying of the Foundation Stone for the New Saint Christo de la Sante Church, Madrid



MAYOR JOHN PURROY MITCHEL AND PARTY AT BUFFALO BILL'S HOTEL, CODY, WYOMING. In the Front Row are the Mayor, Mrs. Mitchel, and on Extreme Right, Mayor W. S. Bennett of Cody, and State Senator George T. Beck of Cody *(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)*



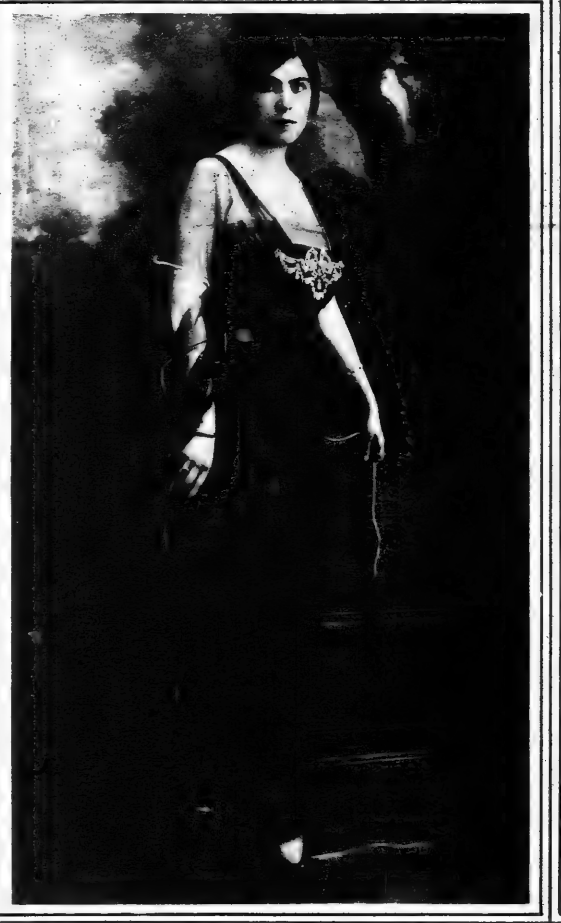
(Photo by White.)

SONG WRITERS AND PLAYWRIGHTS OF THE LAMBS CLUB PUTTING THE FINISHING TOUCHES TO THE "BLEATS" FOR THE LAMBS' ANNUAL GAMBOL

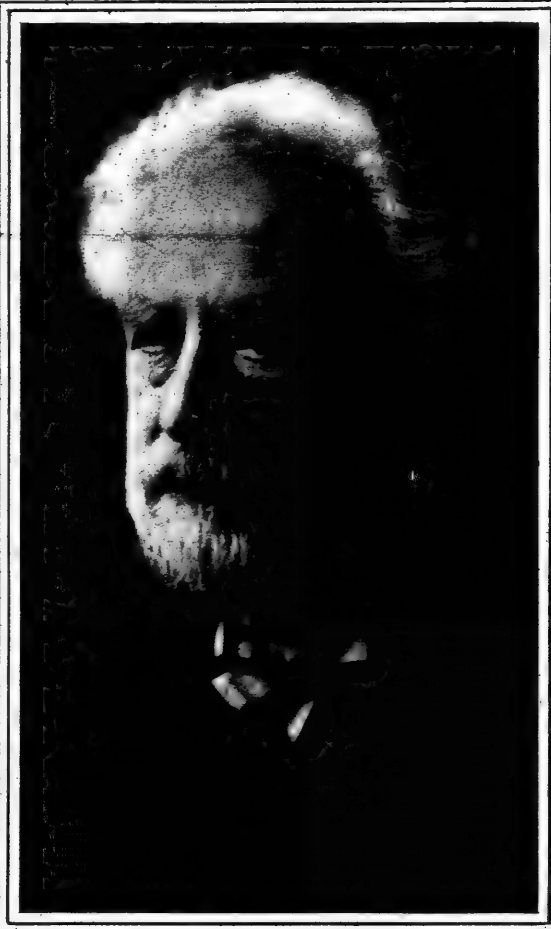
They are, left to right, standing, Mark Swan, Edgar Smith, Porter Emerson Brown, Edwin Ellis, Joseph Herbert, Avery Hopwood, Edward Peple, Edward Paulton, Augustus Thomas, Montague Glass; Sitting, Brandon Tynan, Milton Royle, Glen McDonough, George V. Hobart, Edward Kidder, and Rupert Hughes.



"NANKI," a First Prize Winner at the Toy Poodle Dog Show
(Photo by International News Service.)



Maria Barrientos, a Spanish Coloratura Soprano, Among the New Artists Engaged for Next Season at the Metropolitan Opera House
(Photo by Mishkin.)



DR. ABRAHAM JACOBI AT THE AGE OF EIGHTY-FIVE
(Photo by Pach Bros.)



Signor Guilio Gatti-Casazza, General Director of the Metropolitan Opera House, and His Wife, Mme. Alda, Sailing Away on the Ancona
(Photo © by John Wanamaker.)

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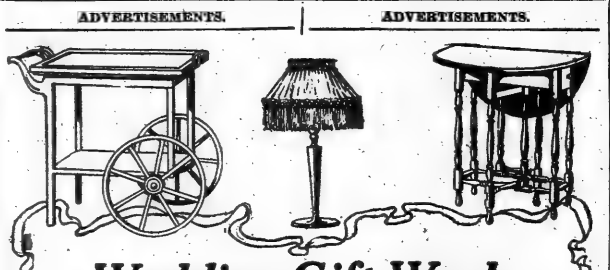
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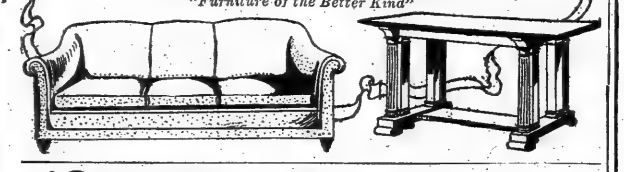
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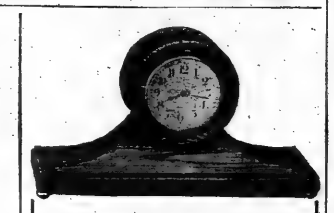
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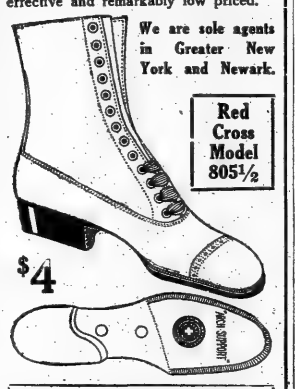
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Also Rex, $4.75; Everybody's, $3.75, and 12 other styles, hand-power, from **$3.75** up.

The above is only a partial list. Call or send today for complete free price list No. 13. State whether you have electricity or not. We pay express charges anywhere. Address all mail to main office.

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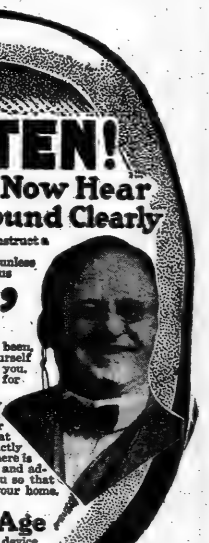
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No matter what your past experiences with hearing devices have been, and no matter how skeptical you may be, you certainly owe it to yourself to find out exactly how greatly the "Acousticon" will benefit you. Nothing short of absolute proof of the truthfulness of our claims for this wonderful device should satisfy you.

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Please don't confuse the "Acousticon" with any other hearing device. Others may resemble it more or less closely in outward appearance—but right there all similarity ceases. The "Acousticon" is the only scientifically correct hearing device the world has ever known—the only one which is recognized and endorsed by the world's famous Ear Specialists. Sound waves transmitted Nature's way and magnified up to 400 per cent in rare cases where that much augmentation of sound is necessary. Intermediately it may be regulated to suit every known degree of deafness.

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Be convinced that the marvelous "Acousticon" will enable you to hear better than you have ever dreamed it possible for you to hear—hear clearly and distinctly every sound—hear ordinary conversation without a word blurred. And if you can't call don't fail to send us your name and address so we can send the "Acousticon" to you without cost or obligation on your part. If you live out of town, write for free copy of our great book and special free trial offer.

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215 Fourth Ave., New York.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasingly cloudy today; showers tonight or tomorrow; northeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,931. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1915.—98 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GERMANY GETS PRESIDENT'S NOTE; HINT OF ARBITRATION IN BERLIN; MARINES GUARD NAVAL DEPOTS HERE

PORTUGUESE NAVY STARTS A REVOLT; SHELLS LISBON

Many Killed or Wounded in the Bombardment—Real Republic the Proclaimed Purpose.

CREWS KILL THEIR OFFICERS

Wanted ex-Premier Costa for President—He Is Reported to Have Been Assassinated.

CITIZENS STORM BARRACKS

Band of 200 Repulsed by Government Soldiers with Great Loss of Life—Army Divided.

INFANTRY TROOPS SHELLED

Attacked by Artillery at Santarem—Disorders Break Out in Other Provinces.

REVOLT REPORTED QUELLED

Government Regains Control, Late Wireless from Lisbon Says—Spain Not to Intervene.

LONDON, May 15.—As the climax of great political unrest, dating back almost to the time of the overthrow of the monarchy about five years ago, a great revolution has broken out in the Republic of Portugal, according to advices received in Paris and London from that country by way of Madrid.

The Lisbon correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, in a dispatch dated today, says it is announced that the revolutionary movement is exclusively republican. Its object is to defend and consolidate the republic by the formation of a new ministry, he states. The Revolutionary Comittee met aboard the battle ship Vasco Da Gama for the purpose of selecting a new Government. It is reported that Jaoc Chagas, ex-Premier and Minister of the Interior, will be the new Premier and also Minister of the Intrior.

The Madrid correspondent of the Fabre Agency says that the Spanish Government today received from the Goveernor of Badajoz, Spain, near the Portuguese frontier, the following statement concerning the revolt:

Navy Active in Rebellion.

The rebellion broke out at Lisbon aboard the cruiser Adamastor, which at 3:30 o'clock bombarded the city. A band of 200 civilians stormed the Alcantara Barracks. They entered the barracks cheering tde republic. Many were killed or wounded.

The whole Republican Guard remains loyal to the Government, (headed by Manuel de Arriaga as President,) and has occupied the streets, squares, and strategic points, scattering the crowds. Several bombs have been exploded.

The battleship Vasco da Gama has left Lisbon on a secret Government mission.

All railway and telegraphic communication around the capital has been interrupted.

The Elba garrison remains faithful and has sent troops to Lisbon. At Santarem an artillery regiment bombarded the Twenty-fourth Infantry, whose losses are unknown.

A band of civilians set fire to a British cork factory at Portalegre. There has been an outbreak at Oporto, where several people were wounded.

A Reuter dispatch from Lisbon says the Revolutionary Committee has issued a proclamation stating that the object of the movement is to restore a real republic. They desire a national government, and therefore will hoist no party flag. They counsel the people not to indulge in reprisals, but to trust the National Government, which "will act vigorously, but generously, toward the vanquished."

A late dispatch from Madrid says:

Warship Crews Mutiny.

The President of the Council, Eduardo Bato, confirmed at noon today reports of grave disorders at Lisbon. The crews of the warships in the port killed their officers and opened a bombardment on the town. Mutinous sailors assassinated the commander of the cruiser Vasco Da Gama.

The revolutionists are aiming at the overthrow of what they term the dictatorial government of General Pimenta Castro, the Portuguese Premier, and want to proclaim a Democratic President, Alfonso Costa, the ex-Premier. [Reported assassinated.]

Disorders have broken out in other Provinces.

The Spanish Government at 1 o'clock today held a council of Ministers at the palace under the presidency of the King. Premier Dato later informed the correspondents that the Spanish Government, while greatly regretting the disorders in Portugal, had no intention of intervening in questions which related to the internal affairs of that country. Spain would attempt only to protect the lives of its subjects and is taking the necessary precautions to this end.

A wireless dispatch from Lisbon received by the Fabre agency at Madrid at 11:40 tonight said the insurrection had been crushed. Confirmation of this report is anxiously awaited.

Mutinous warships have bombarded

Continued on Page 2.

NO BRITISH ELECTION UNTIL THE WAR ENDS

Government and Opposition Arrange Postponement—Want No Home Rule Tangle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 15.—The News of the World announces that an agreement has been reached between the Government and the Opposition to the effect that the general election, which was to have been held at the end of the year, will be postponed six months, or until the end of the war.

Provision is being made to obviate any interference with home rule and Welsh disestablishment.

LOAN OF $1,500,000,000 DISCUSSED IN ENGLAND

Banks and Insurance Companies Notified to Prepare For a Big Issue.

LONDON, May 4.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The city is talking about another war loan within a couple of months, and the amount discussed is £300,000,000. ($1,500,000,000.) In November a loan for £250,000,000 was made. Reports are current that some of the banks and large insurance houses have been asked to keep their decks clear or to have their funds in as liquid a state as possible in preparation for an early issue.

Ordinarily at "quarter day" the big insurance houses have large amounts coming in from policy-holders and investments which go almost at once into the investment market, but the fact that the latter shows no material expansion in business and the money market has plenty of funds, which has caused discounts to weaken, supports the idea that a loan is pending.

The Treasury bills, which are being issued by the Government through the Bank of England to the amount of about three millions daily, are believed to be principally of three and six months' duration; and as there are a large number falling due which were issued by tender some time ago the market has been discussing the method the Government will adopt in order to meet obligations falling due and to obtain further funds. The issue of daily Treasury bills will probably continue for some time to meet current expenses, but in all probability a big loan will be required, particularly if England is to afford financial assistance to the Allied Governments.

TAKES HEAVY TOLL OF BRITISH OFFICERS

Fortnight's Fighting Costs 285 Killed, 649 Wounded, and 24 Missing.

LONDON May 4, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Officers' casualty lists for the fortnight ended yesterday show how fierce the recent fighting around Ypres has been. This was equally true at the Dardanelles and in the Persian Gulf, the figures for the two weeks showing that 285 officers had been killed, 649 wounded, while 24 were missing—a total of 958.

Since the beginning of the war the British Army has had 2,246 officers killed, 4,177 wounded and 762 missing. This is a total of 7,185.

A feature of the casualties during the fortnight is the loss among officers of high rank, three Brigadier Generals and twelve Lieutenant Colonels having been killed outright or died of wounds.

In some regiments the recent casualties were very heavy, the Canadian contingent suffering most, losing 29 officers killed and 94 wounded. The Indian contingent lost 31 killed and 51 wounded, mostly in the Persian Gulf, while the Australians had 8 killed and 36 wounded. The Northunberland Regiment lost 7 killed and 39 wounded; Yorkshires, 23 killed and 28 wounded; Durhams, 10 killed and 20 wounded; Kent and Kings Scottish Borderers, each had 12 killed and 18 wounded; Surreys, 10 killed and 16 wounded; Dublin Fusileers, 10 killed and 10 wounded.

GERMAN WAR SOCIETY LOYAL TO AMERICA

Head of the Krieger Bund Says 20,000 Members Would Fight Under Stars and Stripes.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, May 15.—Rudolf Bernerd, President of the Deutscher Krieger Bund von Nord Amerika, a society composed of more than 20,000 of the leading Germans in this country, whose fathers were war veterans of Germany, highly commended President Wilson's note to Germany today, and announced that in the event of war between Germany and the United States German-Americans would take up arms against the Fatherland.

"We should stand by the President," said Mr. Bernerd. "Our first thoughts should be of American-Germans. Natives of the allied countries in America have already gone too far in expressing their own partisan feelings.

"I cannot believe that the note of the President, which was a masterpiece of construction and framed in the friendliest expressions, can do anything except to further strengthen the bonds of friendship that has existed between this country and Germany. The note cannot be termed an ultimatum. It has little in common with an ultimatum which one country might send to another. It leaves a way open for Germany to maintain friendly relations with this country and I think that the Imperial Government will act in the same spirit of fairness.

"In the event that war should be declared between the United States and Germany, a thing which I do not look for, we will find German-Americans to a man enlisting under the Stars and Stripes and fighting against the Fatherland. They would do the same in this case as they did in the civil war when strong, fearless, and courageous men were needed to preserve the nation."

Bretton Woods Hotels, White Mts., N. H. The Mount Pleasant, The Mount Washington. Booking Office, 345 5th Av. Tel. 0230 Mad. Sq.—Advt.

SALANDRA HEEDS THE KING'S URGING, REMAINS PREMIER

Commission to Form New Cabinet Refused by Marcora and Carcano.

ITALY ON VERGE OF REVOLT

People and Press Furious with Giolitti—Called Traitor and Menaced with Death.

CROWD HISS KING'S COUSIN

Son of Garibaldi Offers to Head Revolution if Government Refuses to Go to War.

GENERAL STRIKE IN MILAN

Troops of All Arms Guard Rome and Prevent Rioters from Attacking the Austrian Embassy.

ROME, May 15. — Signor Marcora, President of the Chamber of Deputies, requested by King Victor Emmanuel to form a new Cabinet in succession to the Salandra Ministry, having refused the commission, the King requested Paolo Carcano, formerly Minister of the Treasury in the Salandra Cabinet, to form a new Ministry, but Signor Carcano also declined.

The King then conferred again with Signor Salandra, in the hope that the retiring Premier would resume office in the critical situation which has arisen in the kingdom and finally consented to do so.

Meanwhile the country has been torn with dissention. The majority of the Italian people are crying for war, but some of the factions, which have strength behind them, are for neutrality and peace. In many quarters war is regarded as inevitable and the solution of the Ministerial crisis was considered almost impossible without the return to the Ministry of Salandra. Indeed, it is to be borne in mind that when the King at first refused to accept the resignation of the Salandra Cabinet, it was, as he put it, "for the good of the country."

Won't Accept Austria's Terms.

The Italian people were informed that the Government had denounced the Triple Alliance and that Austria had offered inadequate concessions, which were made in part only after the denunciation of the Triple Alliance. These concessions comprised the Province of Trente, Eastern Friuli, with Gorizia and Gradiska, and some of the Dalmatian Islands, besides the relative freedom of the City of Trieste.

On learning this, the Italians almost unanimously rose against the alleged attempt of former Premier Giolitti to prevent the accomplishment of the policy inaugurated by Premier Salandra. They demanded, in a most unmistakable manner, that preparations aiming at war against Austria be pursued until the national aspirations were realized. Some went so far as to declare that if war against Austria were abandoned the result would be war at home.

The Messaggero declared, in a lengthy article, that the possibility of the formation of a Cabinet by Signor Marcora might be viewed in the light of a farce, as Marcora was Giolitti's lieutenant, and Signor Salandra had declared that neither he nor Signor Sonnino would enter a Cabinet with those who were in favor of the concessions proposed by Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador, and approved by Giolitti.

The Tribuna, the organ of Giolitti, having asserted that the report that Italy had withdrawn from the Triple Alliance was untrue, Gabriele d'Annunzio, in addressing a crowd, said:

"I declare on my honor that the Triple Alliance was denounced by Italy May 4."

Great Popularity of Salandra.

There is no doubt that Salandra is one of the most popular figures in Italy among the people. He was wildly cheered yesterday afternoon while driving to the Chamber of Deputies to confer with Signor Marcora. Soldiers and their officers joined in the demonstration.

Riotous demonstrations continued in Rome during a great part of last night. They increased in intensity when it became known that, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the King had accept Salandra's resignation. The result was that the military measures today were on a vaster scale than ever. All the streets leding to the Chamber of Deputies, the Austrian and German Embassies, and the home of Signor Giolitti were strongly guarded by troops with fixed bayonets. Cavalry patrolled the streets, and artillery was stationed at various points.

One of the most violent outbreaks occurred in connection with attempts of the crowd to approach the Austrian Embassy. A member of the staff of the Nationalist newspaper, Dea Nazionale succeeded in hurling his cane through a window of the embassy, breaking the glass. He was arrested.

At a meeting in Borghese Square twenty speakers, most of them Deputies, made addresses in favor of war. Prince Scipione Borghese, head of one of the foremost families of Rome, sent from his palace a large Italian flag to be carried at the head of the crowd. A resolution was passed to the effect that the people of Rome believed the country to be in danger and would prevent with all means at their disposal "the sacrifice of national honor."

Six thousand students met at the uni-

Continued on Page 2.

SWEDES DENOUNCE INHUMAN WARFARE

Notables Regard the Sinking of the Lusitania as a Blow to Civilization.

STOCKHOLM, May 15.—The group of prominent Swedes, whose names are found at the end of this dispatch, have requested The Associated Press to distribute in the United States this expression of their sentiments concerning what they call inhuman methods of warfare.

The Swedish people are virtually unanimous in supporting the Government in its policy of strict neutrality, yet a large section of them, whether a majority or not we cannot say, are anything but neutral in their feelings over the methods of warfare adopted in this terrible war, which culminated in the sinking of the steamer Lusitania.

The misconception that war suspends all the laws of humanity must prove fatal to the future of civilization and disastrous to that human solidarity which is of such vital importance, particularly to the smaller nations of the world.

SVANTE ARHENIUS.
Professor BARON ADELSVERD.
VICTOR ILQUIST,
Chief Director of State Prisons;
W. LECHE.
Professor KNUT KJELLBERG.
Professor JULES AKERMAN.
Professor TORGNY SEGERSTEDT.
Professor ISRAEL HOLMGREN.
Professor G. KOBB.
Professor OTTO ROSENBERG.
Professor GUNNAR ANDERSSON.
Professor GERHARD DE GEER.
ALFRED PTETREN.
Professor OLAF KINBERG.
JOHN TJERNELD.
TOR HEDBERG, author;
HJAMAR SOEDEIBERG, author;
G. STJERNSTEDT.
IVAN HEDOVIST. actor;
IVAN BRATT.
T. FOGELQUIST.
CHRISTIAN ERIKSSON, sculptor;
LUDVIG MOBERG.
KARL NORDSTROEM, artist;
NILS KREUGER, artist;
ARNOLD JOSEFSON.
KARL ELDH, sculptor;
Miss ALMA SUNDQUIST, M. D.

THOUSANDS OF ALIENS INTERNED IN ENGLAND

Many of Them Give Up Voluntarily—London Rioting Virtually Suppressed.

LONDON, May 15.—Several thousand subjects of enemy countries, of military age, were sent to internment camps today. The majority of them were men who voluntarily surrendered. At least 2,000 came from the Soho district of London, while those in the East End waited for the police to take them. Many of the prisoners were owners of small businesses, which they have disposed of since the order for a general internment was issued by the Government.

Those remaining at large and for whom there is no room in the camps have been ordered not to leave their homes between 9 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning. This action on the part of the Government and the fines and imprisonment inflicted upon men, women, and boys who wrecked and looted German shops have virtually put an end to the rioting.

WOMAN FALLS DEAD IN SUNDAY'S TEMPLE

Miss Florence Rendell of Brooklyn Stricken in Throng of 10,000 —Evangelist Called to England.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 15.—The first fatality in the Paterson Billy Sunday Tabernacle occurred tonight when Miss Florence Rendell, 40 years old, of 130 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., died of heart failure in the tabernacle hospital while the evangelist was preaching to 10,000 people on "Seek the Lord."

Miss Rendell and her brother and his fiancée came over from Brooklyn late this afternoon to attend the service. They reached the building shortly after 7 o'clock ond were standing in the crush of people who were waiting at the entrance which is used by Sunday to reach the platform.

Suddenly Miss Rendell gasped and would have fallen upon the sawdust-laden floor but for Joseph Crosby, a telegraph operator, who caught her in his arms. With the assistance of several others he carried her to the tabernacle hospita. The nurses summoned Dr. A. B. Van Derbeek, the official tabernacle physician. She died within a few minutes.

On the heels of Sunday's call to Chicago this week came the much-heralded call from England to fight the "grog shops" there. Henry Randall and George A. Smith, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Business Men's Prohibition Movement of England, arrived in New York today on the steamship Arabic and were at the evening service tonight. Their formal request that Sunday come to England in the interest of the prohibition movement was received by the evangelist with the statement that he could not give them any definite promise at the present time.

When asked if his bookings in America for the next two years would have any effect on his acceptance of England's call, Sunday said that if necessary, some of his scheduled meetings here could be postponed. Mr. Randall, who is a wealthy merchant in London, was greatly impressed with Sunday's sermon tonight, and said that he felt that the evangelist was needed in England.

At tonight's service the members of the choir presented Homer Rhodeheavel, their leader, with silk for a suit of clothes and $75 in gold. D. B. Ackley the pianist also received a silk suit and $50 in gold; Jack Cardiff, Billy's trainer, a suit and $30 in gold.

The day's total of trial hitters was 433. Collections of $820.04 went to the Tuberculosis Committee and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RY.
Splendid steel trains to Atlanta, Birmingham, Savannah, Florida, Cuba. Inq. 1,184 B'way.—Advt.

DANIELS RUSHES MARINES

Thirty Men Are Sent to Depot at Lake Denmark, N. J.

OTHERS GO UP THE HUDSON

Springfield Arsenal and Newport Torpedo Station Are Likewise Protected.

AFTER MYSTERIOUS BLASTS

Action Follows Explosion, but Officials Will Not Explain Sudden Precautions.

FIRE IN A DU PONT FACTORY

Smokeless Powder Set Off in Plant ta Carney's Point, N. J., Is Latest Instance.

The sending of detachments of marines from the New York Navy Yard by the Secretary of the Navy to guard the United States naval depots at Iona Island, near Peekskill, N. Y., and at Lake Denmark, near Dover, N. J., is the latest of a number of precautions that have been taken by the War and Navy Departments to protect depots of ammunition since the sinking of the Lusitania.

There have been several mysterious explosions in the last fe wmonths in private plants which have been manufacturing arms and ammunition for the Allies, and it was reported yesterday that information was in the possession of the Federal authorities with regard to a plot to destroy Government stores.

No verification of this report could be obtained, and officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, when asked if any threats had been made against Government property, said they were not at liberty to discuss the matter. It is certain that in the last few days increased precautions have been taken to guard all arsenals and ammunition factories.

Thirty Encamp at Depot.

Thirty marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard went to Dover, N. J., on Friday night, and were taken at once from the station to the naval depot, of which Captain Charles Bramer is in command. The men took tents with them and encamped at once on the grounds of the depot. Information as to more details of the reason for their coming and of conditions at the station was refused.

Fifteen marines, under a non-commissioned officer, were sent up the Hudson at the same time and reinforced the guards at Iona Island, in the Hudson. This is now the largest of the naval magazines.

As long ago as last Wednesday the War Department placed increased guards arounds its arsenal at Springfield, Mass., and the grounds are now patrolled by strong detachments of soldiers. Word was received last night from Newport, R. I., that extra guards had been placed around the naval torpedo station and the naval magazines on Roe's Island. The official explanation was that this was merely an additional precaution against fires and thefts, taken in view of the steady increase in the value of supplies on hand which has occurred with the steadily growing receipts of naval stores for some time past.

Explosion in Dupont Works.

Two explosions destroyed a still house at the smokeless powder plant of the Dupont Powder Company at Carney's Point, N. J., opposite Wilmington, Del., early yesterday morning. No one was in the building at the time. The first explosion, which occurred at 4:30 o'clock, wrecked the building and started a fire, and was followed by another explosion forty minutes later. The shocks were severe and the fire was seen for miles. The authorities believe the explosions were accidental.

Six workmen were badly injured at the same plant last Monday afternoon when 100,000 pounds of smokeless powder were ignited by static electricity in a dry house.

An explosion at the Dupont works at Haskell, N. J., on March 5, destroyed four one-story buildings and killed five men. This plant had been entered by three men in an automobile a month earlier, and though no injury resulted it was closely guarded after that. The cause of this explosion also was not ascertained.

Five men were killed on April 5 when 5,000 pounds of black powder exploded at the plant of the Equitable Powder Company at Alton, Illinois. On the same day an explosion destroyed 500,000 percussion caps stored in a railroad station at Pompton Lakes, N. J.

High German Circles Said to Favor Arbitration of Difficulties with America

LONDON, May 15.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has received the following message from Amsterdam:

"A telegram from Berlin states that the Vossische Zeitung announces that high Government circles in Germany favor the submission of the question of the Lusitania's sinking and the difficulties with America arising therefrom to a court of arbitration."

CANADIAN CABLE RAIDED AT NIGHT

Men in Launch Attack Station on West Coast of Vancouver Island.

BATTLE WITH A SENTRY

Confederates on Shore—Guard Increased—Puget Sound Base Suspected.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 15.—An armed raiding party attacked the Pacific cable station at Bamfield Creek, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, early today.

Shots were exchanged between the raiders and a sentry, who roused the military guard. The raiders escaped in the darkness.

The attackers came and went in a launch which is believed to have been fitted out in some Puget Sound port in the State of Washington.

The attackers were almost upon the sentry before they were discovered, and two men had penetrated to the space between the main office and the Superintendent's residence before the shooting by the sentry begin.

The military guard learned later that a launch had been exchanging signals with the shore for several days. Additional guards have been placed at the station.

GERMANS TORPEDO A DANISH STEAMER

Freighter Blown Up by a Submarine Off Scottish Coast—Crew of 18 Saved.

LONDON, May 15.—The Danish steamer Martha was torpedoed and sunk off Aberdeen this morning by a German submarine. Her crew of eighteen was saved.

The Martha's net tonnage was 724. She was 232 feet long, was built in 1897, and was owned in Copenhagen.

STOKERS FEAR WAR ZONE.

Americans in Michigan's Crew Ask U. S. Court for Relief.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Before sailing today for Liverpool the British steamer Michigan, under charter to the American Line, filed a bond in the United States District Court for appearance in defense of an action brought by two young American stokers, Arthur W. Palmer of American Falls, Idaho, and James G. Winter, Unity, Wis., who refused to sail on the vessel because she was going into the war zone, thus endangering their lives.

In their petition the stokers said they did not desire to sail into the war zone on a ship carrying contraband. They had asked for their release from a contract they signed in Liverpool on the last trip, but the Captain of the ship and the British Consul refused to comply, hence their appeal to the court.

The court was unable to hear the case today and the stokers were not obliged to make the voyage.

The Michigan has in her cargo wheat, corn, motor trucks for military use, and other supplies said to be contraband. The Michigan will call at Newport News.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

One Liner Leaves Boston with 1,031 Horses for British Army.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—The only ship to sail from here today for the war zone was the Bretagne, Danish, for Svendberg, with a cargo of grain.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 15.—The British steamers Sagamore, of the Warren Line, and the Canadian, of the Leyland Line, sailed from here today for Liverpool. Both vessels carried huge cargoes, the Canadian having on board, among other things, 1,031 horses for the British Army.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 15.—The following ships left this port today for the war zone:

The Toftwood, British, for Havre, with a cargo of 35,504 plates of zinc, 40,125 plates of spelter, 15,000 plates of pig lead, and 10,771 bales of cotton; total value, $1,134,188.

The Median, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 8,249 bales of cotton, valued at $412,860.

Germans Transfer Steamer Shares.

LONDON, May 15.—Shares of the Holland-America Steamship Line, representing about one-quarter of the entire capital, which heretofore were in the hands of German steamship companies, have been transferred to Dutch subjects, according to a dispatch from The Hague to Reuter's Telegram Company.

DERNBURG WOULD LEAVE AMERICA

Expresses a Desire to Go Home and This Government May Aid Him.

SEEKING SAFE CONDUCT

United States Said to be Trying to Arrange Immunity for Him —The Doctor Silent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German Colonial Minister, who is said to be Emperor William's personal agent in this country, has expressed a desire to leave these shores, and while officials are reticent on the subject there is every reason to believe that the United States Government will do everything to facilitate the accomplishment of his desire.

Dr. Dernburg wishes to go to Germany, and it is understood that an arrangement is being sought with the British and French Governments to grant to him immunity from capture.

The suggestion of Dr. Dernburg's departure from the United States was entirely voluntary with the former Coionial Minister and was due, of course, to the resentment caused among Government officials and the American people by his attempts to justify the destruction of the Lusitania. The United States gave no hint to Dr. Dernburg or the German Government that his presence in this country was unwelcome, but it had been clear that he was persona non grata in Washington, and the view of President Wilson toward the Lusitania tragedy, as set forth in his note to Germany, showed how the President felt concerning such statements as those uttered by Dr. Dernburg.

Secretary Bryan said today that he knew nothing of the intention of Dr. Dernburg to leave the United States. When Mr. Bryan's attention was called earlier in the week to the remarks of Dr. Dernburg regarding the torpedoing of the Lusitania and he was asked if this Government would take cognizance of them, he explained that, as far as the State Department knew, Dr. Dernburg had no official status, and the department could not treat him as an agent of a foreign Government. The department, he said, had not had its attention called officially to what Dr. Dernburg had said and would take no notice of it.

The German Embassy and Dr. Dernburg have denied that he had any official status in the United States, but Government officials have been gravely concerned over his utterances. These were regarded as likely to strain the relations between Germany and the United States. One fear was that his propaganda would goad Americans to anti-German demonstrations.

DERNBURG KEEPS SILENT.

He Refuses to Comment on the Report That He Is Going Away.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg declined yesterday to discuss the report that came from Washington that he was making plans to leave the United States.

Since his comments following the Lusitania disaster Dr. Dernburg has steadily refused to be interviewed on any subject, and, according to those about him, he has been "out of town," whereas, as a matter of fact, with the exception of an airing in the evening, he has kept himself interned in his apartment at the Ritz-Carlton, where he has declined to see newspaper reporters.

Yesterday a NEW YORK TIMES reporter called at the Ritz-Carlton to verify the report that he was intending to leave the country. Dr. Dernburg's secretary answered the telephone. She was asked if Dr. Dernburg was in.

"He is not!" she exclaimed.

Feeling that she was misinformed, and having an idea that Dr. Dernburg was still in his apartment, the reporter wrote a note to him repeating the report that had come from Washington, and asking him if he would confirm it, or if there was anything he would say in regard to it.

Back came these words, written in lead pencil on the reporter's note:

"No comment. DR. D."

Friends of Dr. Dernburg scouted the idea that he was making preparations for departure. Many of his admirers admit that he made a mistake in his comments upon the Lusitania disaster and cannot understand why he did not sense the danger that lay in discussing the horror, and the feeling it must inevitably awaken among Americans.

While many German-Americans and some Germans in this country who know and admire Dr. Dernburg, believe he had decided to refrain from further utterances, whether upon his own initiative or that of the German Government or the German Embassy in Washington, they do not believe he will leave the United States.

"Where can he go?" one of his friends asked yesterday.

Although Dr. Dernburg is a former Cabinet Minister, he is not accredited to this country or to any other country, and owing to his activities while here it is believed that if he started from these shores a British cruiser would overhaul any merchant ship on which he was a passenger and take him off.

On the other hand, the [illegible] spending the Summer here [illegible] believed will appeal to Dr. [illegible]

Continued on Page 2.

GROWING HOPE AT CAPITAL

Washington Believes Germany Will Send an Amicable Reply.

FRIENDLY RUMOR IN EUROPE

Movement Said to be Afoot to Induce the Kaiser to Keep Peace with America.

AND TALK OF ARBITRATION

Believe That President Will Accept Nothing but Suspension of Submarine War.

FIND LAW FOR POWDER SHIPS

Federal Statute Forbids Carrying Immigrants on Such Vessels Under American Flag.

BERLIN, May 15, (via London.)—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, handed to the Foreign Office here this morning the American note with reference to the sinking of the Cunard Line steamship Lusitania.

LONDON, May 15.—An Amsterdam dispatch says that a news message, received from Berlin, reads as follows:

"The American note has not yet been published, and the papers are chary of commenting on the published forecasts.

Professor Heilbronn, writing in Der Tag, says:

"The English press and the American press, bought up with English gold, have begun already to exploit the Lusitania incident against Germany to stir up America against us. The sober-minded American Government, however, will hardly be able to draw serious conclusions from the destruction of the Lusitania and the loss of American passengers. Americans intrusted themselves and their goods to an auxiliary cruiser of a belligerent power. The passengers on the Lusitania knowingly entered a war zone, and there is no reason to treat a war zone on sea differently from a war zone on land."

Another Amsterdam dispatch says that all the blame for the sinking of the Lusitania is placed upon the United States Government by the Berlin Vossiche Zeitung, which argues that the liner took no care to avoid danger, but considered her protection rested in "the living American rampart."

The newspaper asserts it was the American passengers on board who were to insure that 5,000 cases of ammunition in her hold would not be touched. It is stated that the fact that Americans were being utilized for this purpose naturally was concealed from passengers of that nationality.

The Vossische Zeitung says the American Government must start from this point, must ascertain who was responsible for the concealment of this danger, and consider whether it can allow belligerent States to stake the lives of American citizens in order to obtain the conveyance of contraband.

The newspaper further contends that after Germany's declaration of a war zone on Feb. 4, the American Government ought to have prevented its citizens from embarking on British steamers, even those on the auxiliary list, as in times of peace, instead of permitting individual Americans to run into danger, the magnitude of which they failed to understand.

HOPES RISE IN WASHINGTON.

Government Expects a Friendly Reply from Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—With the delivery this morning by Ambassador Gerard of President Wilson's note demanding that Germany abandon her submarine warfare against unarmed merchantmen it is realized in Administration circles that the critical period has been reached in the relations of Germany and this country.

Officers of the Government are of the opinion that Germany will not delay her answer purposely, but that she must have a reasonable time to consider the grave questions involved in the position assumed by the United tates. They feel that during that time all that there is to do here is to wait as patiently as possible and hope that the outcome will be satisfactory to this Government.

"Everything quiet here," was the substance of a telegram sent from the White House today to Secretary

Tumulty, who is with the President on the yacht Mayflower, which arrived at Old Point omfort, Va., this morning on her way to New York. Early this evening the White House received the following telegram from Secretary Tumulty, sent from Fort Monroe:

"President spent last evening quietly. Mayflower arrived Hampton Roads at 11:30. President left 2 o'clock to play golf Hampton Roads golf course. Returned for dinner 6 o'clock, and then leaves for New York. His health and spirits fine."

Wave of Patriotic Sentiment.

Telegrams expressing admiration for the President's course in dealing with the German Government continued to reach the White House today in great numbers. They came from Senators, Representatives, Governors of States, clergymen, men of all professions, Republicans, and Democrats. It was apparent to officials from these and the comments in the press that the President's stand had been the occasion for a great popular outburst of patriotic sentiment which left no doubt as to the response of the country in any event.

There is no change in the rather general feeling that prevailed here yesterday that the German Government's answer would be of a character that would leave the way open for an adjustmet of the present differences with the United States. In fact, the opinion is gaining strength that Germany will see the force of President Wilson's argument, and, while seeking to justify her submarine warfare will not place herself in the position of earning the condemnation of the neutral world by declaring that neither innocent noncombatants nor unarmed merchant ships will be spared from attack without warning.

Expect Concessions.

It is not expected that Germany will concede all that the resident demands, but the belief is held by many competent observers here that enough will be conceded to enable this Government to feel that a discontinuance of the submarine warfare on unarmed merchant ships is certain, and that all the matters in dispute will be adjusted in a way that will be satisfactory to the American Government. Several things have occurred since the Lusitania disaster to indicate that the German Government desires to remain on friendly terms with the United States, and it has not been overlooked that there is a disposition among German sympathizers to advance reasons why the resident's action on the Lusitania incident will not bring about hostilities between the two Governments.

There are reports that the Government has information that a movement is on foot in Europe to keep the peace between Germany and the United States by persuading Germany to accede to the American contentions, but nothing has developed to give color to them. The Emperor of Austria-Hungary is credited with having taken a hand in the situation with a view to an amicable settlement, but from well-informed sources it is ascertained that nothing has come to Washington to confirm this.

Hint of Arbitration.

The most encouraging sign of an outcome that will mean the continuance of peace between Germany and the United States is found by officials in a dispatch from Berlin quoting the Vossische Zeitung as saying that high Government circles in Germany favor submitting of the question of the Lusitania's sinking and the other difficulties with the United States to a court of arbitration. It had already been suggested here that Germany was likely to make such a proposal, and it was apparent that the idea was in the minds of many officials that arbitration would be advanced by that Government.

Germany has not entered into an arbitration agreement with the United States along the lines of the Bryan policy of a "cooling-off spell.' The Bryan policy, embodied in a large number of special treaties, provides that whenever the United States and the nation in each case with which a treaty has been arranged cannot settle their differences by diplomtic methods, and there is danger of a resort to arms, they shall not engage in hostilities for six months or a year—the period differs in the different treaties—during which time arbitrators shall endeavor to adjust the troubles between them.

Rests with Wilson.

Whether the sugestion or arbitration would appeal to this Government is a question that can be answered only by President Wilson, and the President is represented as having declined to give any views as to possible methods of settlement. He is credited with standing firmly on the terms of his representations to Germany, which are construed to be of a character that will not admit of adjustment unless the preliminary step is the abandonment of submarino attacks on unarmed merchantships. It is believed here that the President may be inclined to accept a suggestion of arbitration from the German Government, if that Government would consent to suspend her submarine operations while the arbitration proceedings were pending. Through that means the German Government would comply with the President's terms for six months or longer.

The suggestion of the Vossische Zeitung has served to cheer many persons here, but so far they regard it merely in the light of an indication that Germany is not disposed to be warlike over the American demands. That Germany will make proposals intended to keep the differences between the two countries within the bounds of diplomatic negotiation is becoming a very general view. It is not expected that Germany will make any complete compliance with the American demands in her first note of reply, but it would not be surprising to many persons here if she adopted a friendly tone in that communication.

That she will abandon all the points that have figured heretofore in her defense of the war zone order, and her complaints over the shipments of arms and ammunition from the United States to the ports of Germany's enemies, is not predicted. At the same time there is a feeling that she will not attempt to indict the United States on the charge of aiding the Allies or declare that until this Government insists on carrying foodstuffs to German ports for the consumption of Germany's civilian population, the submarine warfare will be continued.

One of the suggestions advanced here, but without any official sanction or particular show of interest, is that Germany may propose that this Government enact a law forbidding passengers to be carried on ships leaving American ports with ammunition and other explosives in their cargoes. A United States statute provides that passengers shall not be carfied on railroad trains carrying ammunition. There is a law applying to ocean passenger steamships, which applies to cargoes of explosives. It is known as the "Passenger Act of 1882," and has been amended three times to perfect it, or to meet conditions in regard to the carrying of human beings. The context of the act indicates, however, that its provisions apply only to American vessels.

Protects Emigrants.

This act declares that its provisions "shall apply to every steamship or other vessel whereon emigrant passengers or passengers other than cabin passengers are taken on board at a port or place in the United States for conveyance to any port or place in a foreign country except foreign countries contiguous to the United States.

The act was passed by ongress to correct abuses of emigrants, and it requires the ocean steamship companies to provide suitable cabins or compartments and other conveniences for emigrants. To make the law effective and guarantee its enforcement a provision was enacted by which the Collector of Customs was required to direct an examination of the vessel and receive a report as to whether strict compliance of every provision of the act was carried out, and if in any particular this had not been done the law directed the Collector of Customs to "withhold the clearance of such vessel until the coming in of such report."

In Section 8 of this act, it is provided that, "it shall not be lawful to take, carry, or have on board of any such steamship or other essel any nitroglycerine, dynamite, or any other explosive artincle or compound, nor any vitriol or like acids or gunpowder, except for the ship's use, nor any article or number of articles, whether as cargo or ballast, which by reason of the nature or quantity or mode of storage thereof, shall either singly or collectiely be likely to endanger the health or the lives of the passengers or the safety of the vessel."

For eery violation of this section the law proides that the master of the vessel shall be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not exceeding $1,000 and be imprioned not xceeding one year.

DR. MENDES PRAISES NOTE.

Rabbi Says Wilson Message Agrees with Biblical Precept.

Dr. H. Pereira Mendes of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, Seventieth Street and Central Park West, the oldest synagogue in the city, commended President Wilson's message to Germany yesterday. He said that it combined firmness with courtesy and was in harmony with the biblical injunction that if war were to be made, nevertheless first make overtures of peace.

The doctor cautioned, however, against ahtred and prejudice, and said that calm reason must guide. For many years he has advocated an international court of arbitration, even of compulsory arbitration, all nations to pledge themselves to abide by its decision and to unite to wage war on any recalcitrant nation, whose ruler or Cabinet should suffer the death penalty. He bases this upon Deuteronymy, Chapter 17, stipulating that the court must, accordingly, consist of jurists, experts, and clergy in order to obtain law, justice, and mercy together.

WILSON NOTE PRAISED; MORE SUPPORT OFFERS

Senator Poindexter Urges That Army and Navy Be Made Modern and Strong.

Further comment by officials, State and Federal, on President Wilson's note to the German Government was couched in terms of praise. Among the opinions were these:

Frank, Firm, Patriotic.

NEWPORT, Ark., May 15.—The President's note to Germany is frank, firm, and patriotic, and the people will sustain him because they know he has the interest of every human being in America at heart. W. A. OLDFIELD, Member of Congress, Arkansas.

Deserves Loyal Support.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—President Wilson's note to Germany is in accordance with international law and the usages of civilized warfare. He deserves the support of all loyal citizens of the United States. LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN, Senator from Illinois.

Should Prepare for Defense.

HOQUIAM, Wash., May 15.—I am much encouraged at the firm tone of President Wilson's note as indicated in the concluding paragraph. This nation will give him practically undivided support in enforcing its clearly expressed conditions.

Fortunately the same natural protection which allowed our present growth serves us still. Japan is friendly, but of course alert for its own interest and is not only separated by wide waters, but absorbed in China and has in Asia a natural field.

England and all Europe are locked in the embrace of war, and manifest physical conditions make conflict of arms beyond any of the warring nations and the United States impossible.

There are many easy and obvious means, however, by which this Government can maintain the nation's dignity and self-respect, and the President will be upheld in the effective use of them to make his message good.

The foregoing is not intended to indicate that military efficiency and preparedness is not required in this country, but rather that it affords a complete opportunity, which should be made use of, to prepare the materials of an adequate army and, what is more essential, to strengthen and completely modernize our navy. MILES POINDEXTER, Senator from Washington.

How Can Peace be Preserved?

WASHINGTON, May 15. — There is much in the President's message to commend. I prefer not to discuss it in detail. The subject which should give us chief thought is, How can the differences between the United States and Germany be adjusted? How can the lives and property of American citizens be protected and yet preserve peace? HOKE SMITH, Senator, Georgia.

Senator Fall Will Support Wilson.

THREE RIVERS, N. M., May 15.—I have been absent on outlying ranches, away from railroad communication, and am not thoroughly familiar yet with all occurrences surrounding the sinking of the Lusitania. Only had time last night to read the President's note to Germany.

If this note is intended to require a disavowal from Germany of official responsibility in the Lusitania and other cases, and if the President intends, in event of failure to make such avowal and give satisfactory security against the occurrence of similar outrages in future, clearly is intended to germany that it is the determination of this Government to properly protect its citizens and to endeavor to mete out just punishment for the crimes already committed against civilization and our citizens, then I am in thorough sympathy with the President and will support him in every way possible. ALBERT B. FALL, Senator from New Mexico.

Mondell Would be More Emphatic.

NEWCASTLE, Wyo., May 15.—The President's note to Germany is along the proper lines, but I regret that he did not see fit to make it more explicit and emphatic. F. W. MONDELL, Member of Congress, Wyoming.

FRENCHWOMEN'S GOOD-WILL.

Telegram of Praise for German Note Sent to the President.

Le Liceum Société des Femmes de France à New York met yesterday at the home of the President, 321 West Ninety-second Street, and sent this telegram to President Wilson:

"His Excellency Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

"I have the honor to convey to you that, deeply impressed with the noble tenor of your note to Germany, Le Liceum Société des Femmes de France à New York, convened in special meeting, unanimously resolved to offer its author sincere good wishes in behalf of America.

"Mme. CARLO POLISEME, "President.

"May 15, 1915."

PROVES WILSON'S VERILITY.

Suavity of Note More Significant Than Arsenal of Declamation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, May 16.—The Observer, writing editorially on the American note, says:

"Its character may disconcert some of those who had off-handedly expunged its author's name from the category of virile statesman, for the impression that Wilson was a weak man has had its victims in this country and its exponents in his own. Those who had held the more discriminating view are justified by the document in which explicitness and reserve have thrown their fullest strength into combination. It may be said that there is a deadly suavity pervading the President's note, which will be more significant to the wise than if it had emptied a whole arsenal of declamation.

"Only when men know their own minds and the minds of their supporters can they join in the full ritual of courtesy the tranquillty with which the President acquits himself."

U. S. WARSHIP EXPRESS LINE

Vessels in Levantine Waters Carry Cash to Palestine Sufferers.

The operation of a money order and express service by means of the United States cruisers North Carolina and Tennessee and the United States collier Vulcan, in frequent trips between Alexandria and Jaffa, for the benefit of the Jewish colonists, missionaries, and other war sufferers in Palestine, is described in reports to the Provisional Committee on General Zionist Affairs in this city from its representatives.

Upon the breaking down of the usual means of communication the committee, to enable relatives in this country to send funds to settlers in Palestine, arranged for the transmission of such relief through Alexandria via London.

The money is turned over to the American Consul at Alexandria, Arthur Garrels, and is sent to Mr. Hardegg, the United States Consular Agent at Jaffa, where in turn it is handed over to Dr. Arthur Ruppin, resident of the American Relief Fund, for further distribution. The identity of the individual sender in this country and the individual to whom the money is addressed in Palestine is maintained throughout the various stages of transmission.

Under the orders of Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople, the ships make frequent trips between Alexandria and Jaffa, carrying the gold of the relief fund in sealed casks.

So far about $300,000 has been transmitted from American sources by means of this impromptu express service. There have been 6,000 individual remittances representing a total of $150,000, and much leniency has been shown by the belligerent governments in permitting the export of food, gold, and supplies for relief purposes.

DERNBURG ANXIOUS TO LEAVE AMERICA

Continued from Page 1.

there is a report that if he does decide to remain in this country he may be the guest of a leading German-American at the latter's country place.

CUBANS REJECT DERNBURG.

Press and Public Say the Doctor Will Be Unwelcome There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, May 15.—The report that Dr. Bernhard Dernburg is coming to Cuba is exciting comment among leading Cubans, who predict that he will quickly find himself unwelcome here. The Cuban press also appears hostile.

A. H. Mack, a German connected with a local bank, was beaten by a mob tonight.

HAS NOT BOOKED PASSAGE.

Steamship Line Wants Guarantee Before Taking Dernburg Home.

One of th eofficials of the Holland-America Line said last night that there was no truth in the report that Dr. Bernhard Dernburg has booked passage yesterday to sail for Rotterdam next Tuesday on the Noordam.

"Before we would accept his money and issue a ticket," the steamship agent continued, "we should require Dr. Dernburg to furnish us with a guarantee signed by the British Ambassador at Washington that he would not be taken off during the voyage by some warship belonging to the Allies.

"This is not on account of theanxiety of the Holland-America Line for the safe conduct of Dr. Dernburg, but mostly because we do not wish the Noordam to be ordered into some British port and detained for three or four days through his being on board as a passenger."

SALANDRA STAYS AS ITALY'S PREMIER

Continued from Page 1.

versity and were harangued by the professors, including the rector. They then marched in procession, with flags flying, shouting for war and Italy.

Milanese Shout "Death to Giolittti!"

Demonstrations continue throughout the country. When the people in Milan heard that the Salandra Cabinet insisted on resigning, a gathering of 50,000 men and women protested with great violence. There were cries of "Down with the Parliamentary Camorra!" "Death to Emperor William!" "Death to Giolitti!" "Death to Emperor Francis Joseph!" "Hurrah for the War!" "Hurrah for the Revolution!" "Down with all Traitors!"

Leaflets were distributed on the streets bearing the words, "Death to Giolitti!" Victor Emmanuel, left the Royal Palace on foot. He was recognized and hissed, and a threatening mob surrounded him, crying, "Down with the monarchy!" "Long live the Republic!"

Dante Garibaldi, a son of General Ricciotti Garibaldi, who has been fighting with the French, harangued the crowd in Milan, and declared. "If the Government refuses to go to war against Austria my family will lead the people on the barricades."

The excitement was increased by the proclamation of a strike as a protest against the political happenings in Rome, and troops were sent to occupy the strategical points in the city.

Before his resignation was accepted yesterday Premier Salandra sent to all prefects in the kingdom a circular reminding them that they were authorized, if necessary, to intrust to the military authorities the protection of public order. He especially urged that foreigners be treated with respect, evidently referring to Germans and Austrians.

MILAN, Italy, May 15.—The situation here has become still more serious owing to the general strike which has been proclaimed in Milan as a protest against the course of political events in Italy.

The military authorities have centred here troops from neighboring garrisons, and have sufficient forces to check any serious movement. The royal palace, the prefecture, and the German and Austrian Consulates are strongly guarded by troops.

Much apprehension is felt by the authorities concerning the coming funeral of a workman named Gadda, a youth of 17 years, who dide from wounds sustained during a riot.

PAPERS ASSAIL GIOLITTI

"Traitor" and "Conspirator with Nation's Foes," Mildest of Epithets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 15.—The present crisis is the most serious the nation has had to face since Italy was united. The temper of the people is being manifested even more unmistakably today than yesterday. They are in ugly mood and seem to be determined to impose their will on the King and Parliament.

The troops and police are having a hard task to keep the mobs from the German and Austrian Embassies.

It is extremely doubtful whether tranquility will be restored until war is declared.

The morning papers express intense indignation against Giolitti for provoking the crisis. Even clerical Neutralist Corriere d'Italia thinks the best solution of the crisis would be the reconstruction of the Ministry on a firmer basis. The majority of the papers reject the possibility that Giolitti will assume power. "Traitor" and "conspirator with the enemies of his country" are the least of the accusations hurled at him.

LONDON, May 15.—The Westminster Gazette, which usually reflects official opinion, estimates President Wilson's note to Germany as "the greatest event of this war from all humane and moral points of view."

"Nothing can be as before," it continues, "when the most powerful of neutrals has definitely taken its stand for the great principle affirmed in the American note."

Pointing out that it was open to the American Government to confine itself to the case of its own citizens, The Gazette remarks:

"They (the American Government) have not taken this course. They have taken a stand firmly on what may rightly be called the common law of nations, which requires that the life of noncombatants, whether neutral or belligerent, shall be respected in sea warfare. This is not merely our case or America's case. It is the case of the whole world against murder and piracy."

"The American Government knows," says The Manchester Guardian, "that the suggested innocence of the German Government is a polite fiction. Seldom have we read a diplomatic document conceived so consistently as an appeal from the worse to the better self of a nation, and so adroitly phrased as to make it possible for the sinner to repent without public humiliation."

HOW ITALY WILL STRIKE.

She Is Expected to Pour Her Armies Through the Trentino Passes.

Although publicists may be divided in opinion as to whether Italy will "stand pat" on the Austrian frontier and send an offensive army across the Adriatic landing at the Montenegrin ports of Antivari and Dulcigno, and at Durazzo on the Albanian coast and thence proceed to strike at Austria through Bosnia and Serbia, or assume at once the offensive along the boundary of the Trentino and Trieste, military men have no doubt on the subject.

In the first place, they point out that it would take more time than Italy could afford to get an army into Bosnia and Serbia, owing to the lack of transportation facilities; and, in the second place, such a move showing an indifference to "Unredeemed Italy" would not only be most unpopular in the Peninsula, but would invite the invasion of Lombardy, and particularly of Venetia.

It is not denied that as the campaign develops troops may be sent across the Adriatic to aid the Montengrins and Serbians, but at the beginning, it is believed that the Italian offensive will be a sudden direct assault upon the Trentino along the valley of the Adige and at Riva, north of Lake Garda. The attack here will be developed as the season advances and the snows melt in the Alps.

Another attack, it is also believed, will be made and pressed forward with all speed along the Italian boundary from Labisana in the direction of the Isonzo River. The only line where the Italians are expected to remain on the defensive is along the Carnic Alps, between Mount Paralba and Ponaebba, a distance of 100 miles.

The entire Italo-Austrian boundary is nearly 500 miles long, and neither Austria with her depleted forces nor Italy has sufficient men to maintain that line as in the western war area the line of 850 miles is being held, or in the eastern area, where the Russians are fighting along a line 750 miles in length. Besides, the Alps form 60 per cent. of the Trentino's defenses.

It is expected, therefore, that the Italian offensive will take place at strategic points, and that the campaign will develop at the passes into the Trentino, as it did when Italy helped France against Austria in 1859, and when she helped Prussia against Austria seven years later.

It is naturally supposed that the fleet, meanwhile, will play its part—may even begin the war—at Trieste or at the enemy's naval base at Pola, or at the Hungarian port of Fiume.

Persons who are conversant with the fixed points of Austria's defensive, although not necessarily with those of the Italian offensive, believe that one of the earliest and most natural things for Italy to do would be to attempt to cut the line of railway which, leaving Botzen, in the north-central part of the Trentino, runs north to Brunneck, and then generally east and north to Vienna. At one point, just west of the Carnic Alps boundary, this line is only six miles from the Italian frontier. Another Italian objective would naturally be at Pontebba, where the line from Udine crosses the frontier to link up with the Botzen-Vienna line at Villach.

The Austrian Defensive.

This brings us to the whole scheme of the Austrian defensive and the geography of the country. The Trentino is a wedge driven into the very heart of Italy, the most southern extremity being only twenty miles north of Verona. It is something in the shape of a pear hung to Austria by three stems, through which flows the life-giving fluid to the fruit. These stems are the only channels by which Austria may reinforce the defenses of the Trentino, for, between the Swiss frontier and eastward as far as Pontebba, the Alps form an unbroken, impenetrable chain, 7,500 feet high, which, north of a point in the Swiss Alps as far eastward as a point directly north of the western extremity of the Carnic Alps, is broken only in three places.

Westward, nearest the Swiss frontier, is the Reschen Pass, crossed by a highway running south from Landeck to Finstermunz and Mals. Beyond Mals and from Meran to Botzen there is a single-track, narrow-gauge railway. Mountain roads also lead from Meran and Mals north through the Niederjoch and Jaufen Passes, but only the Reschen Pass can be used for extensive military purposes.

The second stem is the railway which runs south from Innsbruck through the Brenner Pass to Franzenfeste and Botzen. From Botzen it continues as a single-track line down to Trent, and thence to Italy.

The third stem is represented by the railway, which, coming west from Vienna, cuts through the Alps at Brunneck and then joins the second stem at Franzenfeste. As has been said, at one point this line is only six miles from the Italian frontier.

Two Italian Regions flank the Trentino and the rest of "Unredeemed Italy," on the eastern frontier, commonly called Trieste, but made up of the Austrian provinces of Goritz and Gradisca, Trieste, and the peninsula of Istria. These Regions are Lombardy on the west, and Venetia, on the east. Two provinces of Lombardy touch the Trentino—Sondrio and Brescia—and four of Venetia—Verona, Vicenza, Belluno, and Udine.

On the western flank of the Trentino only three roads cross the frontier, but the eastern flank is more accessible, and the broad valley of the Adige leads northward into the heart of Tyrol. The Carnic Alps are not crossed by any road fit for wheeled traffic. A mountainous district, thirty miles broad, separates the frontier from the Venetian plain.

The Carnic Alps defend themselves, but thence westward to Switzerland every accessible line of approach has its barrier fort, usually an armored work in a commanding position for long-range fighting, and an auxiliary barrier in the valley, armed with rapid-fire and machine guns. Nearly all the forts have armored cupolas with from six to twelve guns and howitzers of medium calibre. Armored observatories, powerful searchlights, underground cables, and mined approaches are plentiful.

The fortifications of the Trentino were begun soon after Garibaldi, in 1867, retired from threatening Trent with the famous reply he sent to King Victor Emmanuel, "Ubbidisco," (I obey,) and, until the middle of 1913, consisted of batteries at the frontier passes and three forts at Riva and five at Trent. Since then, however, since Italy declined to regard Austria's promised support to Bulgaria against Serbia in the second Balkan war as coming within the terms of the Tripie Alliance—the defenses of the Trentino have been rapidly increased in number and strength, and particularly since the present war began.

Beginning at the point where the Swiss, Austrian, and Italian frontiers meet, and proceeding south and so around the Trentino, the fortifications are as follows:

At the Stelvio Pass, three forts.

At the Tonale Pass, where the frontier is pierced by the Val di Sole, seven forts.

At the approch north of Lake Idro and the Chiese River, four forts.

At Storo there are two forts; then eastward just south of Riva there is a semi-circle of forts facing south. At Roveredo another semi-circle guards the approach at Trent, which is itself protected on the south and east by a double line of forts.

Now, passing west and north on the western flank of the Trentino, we have the Heights of Arsiero, crowning with seven forts, and the same number guarding the railway which runs through the Val Sugana.

Further north there are masked batteries on the Casmoire River, on the frontier north of St. Vito, and finally at the place on the frontier where the Brunneck-Vienna Railway might be cut.

Thus that southern part of the Tyrol called by Italians the Trentino is prepared by nature and are for a stout defense; but the capital element of this defense has been squandered in Galicia, where the admirable Fourteenth Corps from Tyrol has been submerged in the Russian tide. The Third Corps similarly has been hard hit, and to these two corps the defence of the Austrian frontier would in normal times have been first confided.

Before the frontier along Trieste, east of the Tagliamento River, the Austrians could normally mobilize more quickly than Italy and confront her with superior forces owing to the lack of Italian strategic railways. This situation was used as a lever to compel Italy to remain within the Triple Alliance.

But it is now completely changed, and Italy should find no difficulty in realizing her ambitions in Istria—so military experts who have followed the Italian preparations declare.

From March through April, however, Austria's most active preparations were made along the Isonzo River, particularly between that river and the western frontier of the Province of Udine, and southward in the provinces of Goritz, Gradisca, Trieste, and Istria.

The frontier and the Isonzo, on leaving the Adriatic, follow irregular lines, which gradually approach each other, until about fifty miles from the sea they are separated by less than three miles. The frontier south of this point lies chiefly along low lands, while westward the ground rises rapidly to form the eastern bank of the river. This bank can sweep with the artillery the entire space between the river and the frontier of Udine.

About twenty-five miles from the sea a railway connects the city of Udine with that of Goritz and then proceeds due south to Trieste. West of Trieste another line goes south to the naval base of Pola, and another to the Hungarian port of Fiume. All these lines are strongly fortified at strategic points.

The defenses of Pola, in the middle of April, were reported to be practically complete and the port made impregnable against attacks both from sea and land. The Austrian fleet lying in the harbor was said to have been brought to a point of the highest efficiency.

When the war began Austria had a flotilla of eleven small submarines, principally of the Holland and the Germania types, and three of a larger type building. These have recently been augmented by twelve more of the large German type. (U-40-50,) which are not only armed with four 20-inch torpedo tubes, but carry one 15-pound and one 2-pound disappearing, rapid-fire guns, and their radius of action is from 2,500 to 3,000 miles, while the radius of the smaller boats, such as "the U-5, which sunk the French armored cruiser Leon Gambetta in the Strait of Otranto, on April 27, is only 1,000 miles. These twelve boats were constructed at Stettin, on the Prussian Baltic, and then sent in parts to Pola, Fiume, and Monfalcone, and reassembled there.

The whole zone between Dignano Fasana and Porto Dado has been converted into an immense intrenched camp, with strongly fortified storehouses for ammunition. The railway stations are thoroughly protected. The armaments here even include the famous Skoda 30.5 cm. howitzers, as do the defenses of Pola.

The authorities are confident that Pola can only be taken after a long blockade and siege from the land side. And the task which was utterly beyond the capacity of the French and English fleets will not be much easier if these be joined by the Italian, although a landing army of Italians may make some difference.

DIARY OF A TURK ON LOST CRUISER

Tells in Picturesque Language What Happened When the Ship Hit a Russian Mine.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Pictures of Turkish sailors in a modern naval action are seldom seen to such advantage as in a native's account of the loss of the armored cruiser Medjidieh, of the Turkish Black Sea fleet, published in the Constantinople papers. The account purports to be a diary of one of the men of the cruiser, who saved themselves in small boats when the vessel was sunk by a Russian mine, near Odessa, early in April.

"We left Constantinople when the golden rays of the Springtime sun were reflected in the verdant waters of the Bosporus," the account begins. "We were on our way to accomplish an important duty. We were desirous of threatening the enemy on their very shores.

"What great joy lighted all the faces when the Captain, Nazmi Bey, had told the officers and marines that we were off for the fight, which for weeks we had waited with feverish desire.

"On April 2, toward dawn, the enemy's shores were visible. The coastal waters where we were steaming were very dangerous. The enemy had sown mines everywhere. We were ignorant of the positions of these mines, but we could rest quiet, for our torpedo destroyers ahead of us were sounding the sea and making a road for us. We were advancing and the rising sun with its broad golden rays were lighting the pathway.

"It was 6:50 A. M. The first fire of our guns was about to salute the Russian ships, houses, and hearth of the enemy, and prove that the free and majestic flag of the Ottomans floats on the waves of the Black Sea.

"Suddenly an explosion occurs, a detonation which shakes the whole ship. A column of water rises, then bursts. Pieces of iron strike the deck and plunge into the water. What has happened. The ship heels rapidly and the prow begins to sink in the shallow sea. An enemy's mine which, because of its special manufacture, had not been seen by our mine-fishing boat, had hit our majestic and beautiful ship.

"Here the spirit of bravery in our crew appears. No alarm, no disquietude, is shown. All is done in absolute calm with the most perfect serenity. No one seized the life belts. Not a man thinks of the boats, for the Captain has not given the word. The crew has come up on deck, for water is rapidly filling the ship. Four sailors are at the wheel below. Their situation is extremely critical, but they stick to their post. They ask through the speaking tube if they may come up as their comrades have done. This deed is one of a heroism which cannot be described. It is a duty to publish the names of these brave men and to cite them as the incarnation of the sentiment of duty. They are Ashar, the son of Abraham of Carta; Achmet, the son of Mehmet of Adalia; Mehmet, the son of Mustafa of Avanjik, and Ismail, the son of Yussuf of Brousa. So long as they had not received the order of the Captain they would not quit their perilous posts. The water had already reached the boilers and the engine room. The pumps no longer work for lack of steam. The mat is too little to fit the horrible leak made by the mine.

"At last the Captain orders the boats into the water and the life belts distributed. This is done in the greatest calm, without the least alarm or haste. The torpedo destroyers then rush to rescue the crew of our ship, which is sinking, while the boats are being lowered. The vessel leans more and more on its side, and as the waves pass partly under water the Captain gives the word to leave. The order is executed without alarm. The boats fill with sailors, reach the destroyers, and come back for others.

"All the objects and important instruments of the ship are lowered into the boats and saved. The Captain has no life belt. A sailor offers him his. He was the last to leave the ship, after having made sure that no one was left on board. The prow was entirely under water, the stern still out.

"As it was necessary to prevent the enemy from refloating the ship, a destroyer fired a torpedo at her. It was a wise measure. Immediately a column of water arose and the ship disappeared."

NO BELGIAN MAY DEPART.

Germans Refuse to Allow Young Woman to Remove Sick Mother.

Mlle. Valerie Mousel, whose home was in Liége before the war, arrived at the Waldorf yesterday from England, on her way to visit relatives in Colorado. Mlle. Mousel's mother is still in Belgium. When she went two months ago to the border to pay her a visit and remove her from the country, the German consular officials at Maastricht, Holland, told her she could not bring her mother out, and that if she entered Belgium she would not be allowed to depart.

"When the war began I happened to be visiting in England," said Mlle. Mousel. "My mother was with relatives when the German came. My brother-in-law was with the Belgian troops forced over the border of Holland, and was interned. My brother was in the Belgian Army, and I have not heard anything from him for a long time.

"The Dutch do not like the Germans now. They fear a fate like ours. It would not surprise me if Holland were soon involved in the war."

BENEFIT FOR THE FRENCH.

Proceeds of Entertainment to Go to Children of Army Officers.

At the Women's Cosmopolitan Club next, Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Miss Loraine Wyman and Miss Lucine Finch will give an entertainment, the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to two French charities. One is for the benefit of the delicate children of French officers. With the co-operation of Mme. la Generale Joffre, Mrs. F. Berkley Smith plans to devote her seaside home at Sallenelles in Normandy to this work, and to take care during the coming Summer of as many delicate children of French officers as the charity of those interested will enable her to do. Mrs. Smith recently received a letter from a French officer at the front telling how tortured he was been by the illness of his little girl while he was helpless to comfort her or give her financial aid.

The second charity is a workshop in Paris which was opened last Summer to give employment to girls and women who had lost their situations because of the war. Miss Wyman will give, in costume, some of her old French and English songs, and Miss Finch will give some of her negro characterizations.

Tickets may be obtained at $2.50 each by writing to Mrs. Walker D. Hines, 122 East Seventieth Street, New York.

EXPECT ITALY TO FIGHT.

French Official Circles Confident of Outcome of Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 15.—Official circles here profess confidence in the outcome of the Italian crisis. They consider that the Salandra Cabinet resigned to obtain confirmation from the King and Nation of their war policy, realizing that the war was likely to be costly in blood and treasure without striking successes during the first months. It is thought here that Signor Salandra will return to power with doubled authority and a direct mandate to declare war.

This is the view taken by the Temps, but it repeats its statement of yesterday that everything rests with the King. The Journal des Débats is less optimistic. It begin an editorial thus: "It is useless to shut our eyes before the new danger to Europe which has arisen." Following the opinion of its Rome correspondent, the Débats attributes the crisis purely to Giolitti's ambition to rule Italy, regardless of Italian interests.

PORTUGUESE NAVY STARTS A REVOLT

Continued from Page 1.

the city of Lisbon from the River Tagus. A Havas Agency dispatch from Madrid to Paris says it is officially reported that the bombardment has resulted in great damage, many persons being killed or wounded.

It would appear that the navy is at the head of the rebel movement. Private advices from Lisbon via Madrid set forth that the commander of the Portuguese cruiser Vasco da Gama has been murdered.

A dispatch from Madrid to Reuter's Telegram Company brings the report that Dr. Affonso Costa, ex-Premier of Portugal, has been assassinated in Lisbon.

Fugitives, reaching Badajoz describe the situation as extremely menacing. Telegraph and telephone communication has been severed, and the troops appear to be powerless to control the people.

No more trains from Portugal are arriving at Alcantara, a Spanish station at the frontier.

Spain Not to Intervene.

MADRID, May 15.—After a conference with King Alfonso today, the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs made known the determination of the Government of Spain to refrain from intervention in any form in Portugal and to confine itself to the protection, if necessary, of the lives and interests of Spanish subjects in that country.

ROYALIST LEADERS ACTIVE.

Arriaga Government Accused by Republicans of Protecting Them.

PARIS, May 15.—A letter received by the Associated Press from Lisbon describes the events leading up to the present revolt in Portugal. The letter, in substance, follows:

The first indication of a disturbance began with the return to the country of Captain Henrique de Paiva Couceiro, a Royalist leader and famous as a hero in the African campaigns. His arrival in Lsbon caused a storm among Republicans. Excited comment and violent threats were heard on all sides, culminating in two unsuccessful attempts on his life. He is accompanied by a group of Royalists, and the police are in strong force wherever he appears.

The entire Republican press accuses General Alvardo de Castro, ex-Minister of Finance, of protecting the monarchists, while some Democratic organs have been printing fiery articles accusing him and President De Arraiga of being "regenades and traitors."

Military conferences were held and the commanding officers of the Lisbon Garrison asked the general staff of the army to give General De Castro assurance of the unconditional support of the army, apart from all party politics, until the elections on June 6. The monarchists also promised to refrain from all militant revolutionary attempts against the republic, reserving the right of organizing their forces within the law, by creating political centres at Lisbon and elsewhere. They indeed, adopted the singular policy of upholding and aiding the Government, which might give a blow at the hopes of returning the monarchy should it successfully carry out the plan of the conservative republic, which is the aim of General De Castro.

The man the royalists should support to obtain a restoration, it is argued by many, is Dr. Affonso Costa, former Premier (now reported assassinated) who, it is felt, would, with his bands of Jacobins, Carbonari, and other secret societies, endanger the stability of a republic should he regain power. He is now popular in some quarters. Recently in making his electoral propaganda, he was attacked by mobs in various cities.

Indications of a serious revolutionary movement against the present republican Government of Portugal have not been lacking. On the contrary, reports from Portugal for the last six months have almost all referred to political disorders. There has been serious dissatisfaction with the administration of affairs, and the Government has been freely characterized as drastic and arbitrary to an impossible degree; the President and his advisers have been called outlaws; political assassinations have not been unknown; there have been bread riots at Lisbon, followed by the proclamation of martial law throughout the republic; there has been much plotting by the Monarchists, followed by the incarceration of numerous Monarchist leaders; the army and navy have been suspected in their allegiance and officers of each branch have been arrested; there has been established the so-called "Republic of Northern Portugal," under the Presidency of General Barreto, and there have been labor disorders of a serious nature.

Month by month the situation in Portugal appears to have grown worse. The life of the Republic of Portugal, since its establishment five years ago after the assassination of King Carlos, has been marked by political dissensions and strife. There have been frequent ports of royalist agitations from Lisbon, but since the beginning of the European war the activities of another movement have been more threatening to the existing government.

Dr. Costa a Firebrand.

Dr. Costa, now reported assassinated, was a leader of the Democratic Party in Portugal. In addition to having been Premier, he had served also as Minister of Finance and Minister of Justice. He was the author of the law providing for the separation of Church and State and of other anti-clerical measures.

Dr. Costa has been described as an uncompromising advocate of armed revolution, and several times he has been sent into exile. He was imprisoned as a ringleader of the abortive revolution in January, of 1908.

Several attempts upon his life have been made. He was attacked by a man armed with a knife at Santarem in July, 1913, and in September, 1913, a plot to assassinate him was unearthed. In February, 1915, a young man named José Silva attempted to kill Dr. Costa at Oporto. After this experience he evidently went to Spain, for a news dispatch received in April said he had suddenly left that country.

War Intervention an Issue.

When the Government of General Pimenta de Castro, who himself took the portfolios of War and Foreign Affairs, was established by President Arriaga on Jan. 28 it consisted of Colonel Gomes Teixeras, Minister of the Interior; Captain Santos Viegas, Finanse; Colonel Theophilo Trindade, Colonies; Vice Admiral Xavier Brits, Marine; Dr. Guilherme Moreira, Justice; Dr. Nanes da Ponte, Public Works.

As the titles of most of its members show it was a military cabinet, and its very first act was to reinstate the officers of the army, who had been dismissed under the late Democratic Government of Dr. Costa, and its second was to dispatch fresh troops to the African colony of Angola.

A treaty had been made between Portugal and Great Britain shortly after the Boer war, which made an exchange of defense measures imperative between the two nations in case the African colonies of either should be attacked.

The carrying out of this treaty was unpopular with the Government of Dr. Costa and the declarations of ex-King Manuel and the Royalsts, exiled in France, Spain, and England, in favor of the Allies was attributed to the fact that they desired to return to power through Portugal's formally entering the war.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN FROM JAROSLAU

Austrian Tenth Army Now Before Przemysl, Its Native Stronghold.

TOWNS ALONG SAN TAKEN

Rapid Advance of Teutonic Allies May Compel Foes to Quit the Carpathians.

COUNTER DRIVE CONTINUES

Czar's Armies in Bukowina Force Austro-German Defenders to Retreat Twenty Miles.

LONDON, Sunday, May 16.—So far as Galicia is concerned, the Austro-German rush seems to have exhausted itself when the River San was reached and all the towns on the west bank of that river, including Jaroslau, fell into their hands.

This compelled the Russians to fall back in southern Poland, so that their line now runs from Plock, on the lower Vistula, southeastward to Prezemysl, thence south and east through eastern Galicia and Bukowina to the Rumanian border.

At the latter end of this line the Russians are still pursuing their offensive and have driven the Austrians back in disorder for some twenty miles, but they themselves are being forced out of the Carpathian mountains and are in danger of losing Przemysl, as the Austrians and Germans are to the north and south of that city.

VIENNA, via London, May 15.—The following official statement was issued by the War office today:

The Russian armies in Poland and Galicia continue to retreat along the whole front.

From Nowe Miasto, on the Pilica River, to south of the Dniester, in the district of Dolina, the allied armies are advancing.

On the San River our troops have captured Rudnik and Lezaysk. The Germans have occupied Jaroslau.

In Middle Galicia the Austro-Hungarian Tenth Army Corps is standing before the gates of its native Town—Przemysl. Further south, Sieniawa, Stary Sambor, and Beryslau are again in our hands. The allied army under General von Lissinger has reached the heights southwest of Dolina.

On the Pduth line the Russians are stall attacking. In severe fighting in the north of Kolomea infantry from Carinthia and Styria have repulsed all Russian attacks.

BERLIN, May 15, (via London.)—The following statement was issued today by the German General Staff:

After temporary minor successes for the enery, which cost us three guns, the advance of strong Russian forces near Szawle (Shavli) has been brought to a standstill. The enemy no whas brought up reinforcements very speedfly in the region south of the Niemen River. Fighting with them has no yet taken place.

Near Augustowa and Kalwarya the attacks of the enemy have been beaten off.

In the southeastern theatre, in the region south of the Pilica River, as far as the Vistula, the Teutonic allied troops still are pursuing the retreating Russians. The bridgehead at Jaroslau, on the San River, was stormed yesterday.

Shoulder to shoulder with the Austro-Hungarian Army, the troops of General von der Maritz, got into the region of Dobromil. Further to the south the pursuit continues.

The Austro-German troops have in many instances won a passage over the mountains.

MARTIAL LAW LIMITED.

Constitutional Rights of Reichstag Members Not Abolished.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 15.—Notwithstanding the empire is ruled by martial law, the constitutional rights of members of the Reichstag cannot be abridged. This was shown by declarations made by Vice Chancellor Delbrueck to the Budget Committee of the Reichstag in answering queries of Socialists touching two of their members.

Herr Haase complained that action had been begun in a military court against Dr. Karl Liebkneeht for making statements of a political nature, and that his comrades had been forbidden to speak to him under a penalty. The Vice Chancellor replied that such a process was not legal and that the Government had intervened immediately to have it discontinued.

Herr Ebert, another Socialist, referred to the case of Peirotes, who was expelled from Strassburg on the ground that he was a French sympathizer, and who was ordered to settle in Muenden. Herr Ebert asserted that Herr Peirotes had been compelled to visit the police station daily and that all his mail had been opened. Vice Chancellor Delbrueck replied that the commandant of the fortification district had a right to expel persons, but that he had no right in this case to prescribe where the man should go. The Government had intervened, he said, to secure for Peiotes those rights and immunities provided under the constitution for a member of the Reichstag.

A Reichstag order limiting residence has been revoked.

OFFER T.R. CHANCE TO FIGHT

Citizens Who Are for Peace Would Buy Gun and Send Him to Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH MANSFIELD, LA., May 15.—Notes sent to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt offering to furnish him with a gun and transportation to join either the Allied or German army and his rejoinder to one of them became public today. The first message read:

South Mansfield, La., May 11, 1915.
Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Syracuse, N. Y.:

Judging from the statement of yours at Syracuse that you have the fighting spirit, we, the citizens of this village, will furnish gun and transport tion for you to join either the allied or German forces individually—no substitutes.

CITIZENS OF SOUTH MANSFIELD.

Colonel Roosevelt answered

Syracuse, N. Y., May 12, 1915.
Citizens South Mansfield, La.:

If your citizens who addressed the telegram to me will volunteer to join and accompany me to Europe, we will join the allied forces, purchasing our arms from your city and starting immediately from South Mansfield.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Fearing that the Colonel misunderstood the meaning of their first telegram, the following message was sent:

South Mansfield, La., May 15, 1915.
Colonel Theodore Roosevelt,
Syracuse, N. Y.:

Get the meaning of the former message. You to go unaccompanied. We are for peace; you do the fighting, and our offer still holds good.

CITIZENS SOUTH MANSFIELD, LA.

WEEK OF FIGHTING ON BOTH EASTERN AND WESTERN FRONTS

German Communications Menaced by French Advance Toward Lens.

SHOWS LINE IS VULNERABLE

Success of Austro-Germans in West Galicia Offset by Heavy Losses and Counter Drive.

EFFECT OF LUSITANIA'S LOSS

Whole British Empire Stirred to Realization of War Problem's Gravity and to Action.

BY A MILITARY EXPERT.

The sinking of the Lusitania has, for the last week, so completely absorbed the attention of the press and the interest of the public that the military operations themselves have not received the notice that otherwise would have been awarded them. The sinking of this ship, with the delicate diplomatic situation between Germany and the United States which the act brought about, is not a military or naval operation as such, and comments on it have no place in this column. At the same time there is an indirect effect of the drowning of hundreds of British citizens which will have a very direct bearing on Britain's military strength and policy.

The British public is notably hard to stir, are slow to act, and almost always underrate their adversary. In almost every war, from 1775 down to and including the South African war, England, with a self-assurance that could only be based on ignorance of true conditions, has started with only a small force, and it has been only when this force has been defeated and used up that the realization of the true needs of the situation has dawned. Then, and then only, has recruiting been possible at a pace commensurate with the necessity.

Example of the Boer War.

In the Boer war, for example, every one in England, official and civilian, believed that 30,000 men would be more than enough to defeat the South African burghers. Yet ten times 30,000 British soldiers were operating in the Transvaal and Orange Free State before the war ended.

In the present conflict Lord Kitchener himself admits that there are many times the number of British soldiers in France than was thought would be necessary when war was declared. And even up to May 6 the British public was not thoroughly aroused. Many of the peasants in the back counties hardly believed the war was a reality. Recruiting was slow, there was but little enthusiasm, and Lord Haldane's thinly veiled hint that a draft might soon become necessary was almost unnoticed.

But the sinking of the Lusitania has brought the war home to England as nothing else has or could have done, and all England is aflame with a bitterness against Germany which is already increasing the flow of recruits and cannot but add to the fighting efficiency of the men now at the front. The effect will be far-reaching throughout the British Empire, and will do much to solve the problem which faced the organizers of Great Britain's forces of how to get sufficient volunteers to swell the volume of the French expeditionary force and to replace the casualties.

To turn to the direct military operations in the various theatres of war, no week since last Fall has witnessed more important activities or offensive movements conducted on such a scale. On both western and eastern fronts truly momentous actions involving great numbers of men have been under way, and though not yet concluded, have advanced so far as to give a reasonable basis for estimating the results.

On the Western Front.

On the western front the principal scenes of action have been the front from Nieuport to Arras, the Champagne district, and the southern side of the German wedge from its apex at St. Mihiel to Pont-à-Mousson. On the northern part of the Allies' line from Ypres to Nieuport the Germans have been the aggressors. They have selected as the principal points of attack the Belgian line back of the Yser just south of Nieuport and the point of juncture of the British with the Belgian lines.

Both attacks have the same general object—the bending back of the line between these two points with a vision, for the future, of Dunkirk and Calais. The attack along the Yser has not been pushed to any extent, and what advantage there is rests with the Belgians. In fact, the Belgians have advanced somewhat and have been able to throw a bridge across the Yser near St. George, just east of Nieuport, on the Nieuport-Bruges Road.

Around Ypres the fighting has been more than usually fierce and desperate. Blow after blow has been struck, first by one side, then by the other. Both German and British have admittedly suffered enormous losses, but the positions of their respective lines are almost unchanged from those occupied a week ago. The German gains of last week in the vicinity of Steenstraate produced in the British lines around Ypres a sharp salient, and it is against the sides of this salient that the Germans have been hurling their forces.

The town of Ypres is now in complete ruins, and, although it would normally be of importance because of the fact that it is the point of crossing of a number of roads, this importance is destroyed by the fact that it is entirely dominated by the German artillery. As long as this state of affairs exists the town has practically no strategic value. All that the Germans can accomplish if they take Ypres will have been a flattening out of the British salient.

Losses Serious Matter for Germany.

Germany cannot be content with occasional bending of the Allies' line. The process is too slow and too costly. Germany has almost, if not quite, reached her maximum strength and the losses she now suffers will be difficult to replace. Viewing the situation entirely from the German standpoint, success can only mean breaking through and attacking the two exposed flanks at the point pierced. This would force a retreat, as in the case of the Russian lines along the Dunajec, which will be taken up later on. No other form of action can be decisive, though it might permit a little more of Belgian or French territory to change hands. This would, of course, in case the war were declared a draw, give Germany an additional advantage in the discussion of terms of peace, especially if the rule of uti possediti were applied as a basis from which to begin negotiations. But this contingency is too remote for present consideration.

As to the probability of German success around Ypres, it seems to grow less as time passes. After the first rush was over and the British lines had time to reform Germany has accomplished nothing. Moreover, it is certain that in back of the short twenty-five miles of line held by the British troops there is a reserve of almost a half a million men. No other portion of the battle line in either theatre has such great latent strength ready to be thrown in when the critical moment comes. Just why it has not been used so far is a mystery, the solution of which can be found only in the brain of Sir John French. But it is known to be in France and is there for a purpose.

From Loos to Arras the French have undertaken the most ambitious and the most successful offensive movement made in the west since Winter set in. The entire French line along this front of twenty-five miles, taking the Germans by surprise, has gone forward a distance varying from one-half to two and a half miles. The attack was launched at an extremely opportune moment. The Germans were in the first place extremely busy in the north at Ypres, and were making every effort to drive that attack home. The probabilities were, therefore, that the line in front of the Arras-Loos position was none too strong, and that such reserves as could be spared had been sent north. Then, again, it would tend to divert attention from the Ypres line, and so relieve somewhat the pressure on the British lines at that point.

Lens Objective of French Attack.

The objective of the French attack seems to have been the town of Lens, which is the centre of the coal district of France. Loos, which is about three miles north of Lens, has been one of the centres of fighting. This indicates how close the French are to their objective. Lens is an important railroad centre, and is the point of junction of many roads which radiate in all directions. As yet the French advance is not sufficient to denote anything, but another step in the "nibbling" process by means of which the French have kept the Germans occupied for some months.

In the German angle, from Etain to St. Mihiel to Pont-à-Mousson, the French achieved what will probably prove to be the greatest local success of the past week. That is, the complete occupation of the Le Prêtre woods. Sooner or later the continual French encroachments on the German area of occupation must cause the straightening out of this line and the retirement of the Germans to the supporting forts of Metz. The object of all the French moves against this angle has been the town of Thiancourt on the German supply line from Metz. The capture of the last German line of trenches in the Prêtre Forest brings the French within six miles of this town. When the French reach the northern edge of this forest, and they must be very close to it now, it will be a simple matter to drop shells into Thiancourt and seriously endanger every train that comes in.

On the rest of the western front there have been a number of isolated actions, notably in the Champagne district, in the Argonne Forest and north of Flirey between St. Mihiel and Pont-à-Mousson. They have been of no particular advantage, however, and seem to have had no definite purpose beyond making additions to the casualty lists.

Considering the results of the week's operations in the west, therefore, it is safe to say that the advantage lies with the Allies. That part of the line which has been thrown on the defensive has more than held its own while the French offense has resulted in a considerable advance over a wide front. If we may draw any comparison at all from this, it must be that the German line is not nearly so impenetrable as the British, and that when the Allies think the attempt will justify the losses that will be inevitably sustained, the German line can be broken even though the rupture may be quickly healed.

In the Eastern Theatre.

In the eastern theatre interest still centres in the battles in Galicia. In Western Galicia, between the Dunajec and the San, the Russian forces are steadily giving way before the attacks of the Germanic allies. Their retreat, which during the past week has been rapid, has been well protected by heavy rear guard actions, which have temporarily delayed the pursuing Austrians at various points. At the same time, however, but little respite was given to the Russians.

German and Austrian reports as to the number of prisoners and amount of booty will bear scrutiny, and, taken into consideration with recent disturbances in Italy, may safely be discounted. The surrender of such large bodies of troops, even in the Russian Army, cannot be forced when the lines of retreat are open or when sufficient notice is given that such lines are dangerously menaced. It is only when troops are surrounded or when a large hostile force is thrust in between units, as happened some months ago with the Tenth Russian Army in the Masurian Lakes district, that such surrenders occur.

This does not apply, of course, to the wounded, and in the present case the Russians, through the enforced rapidity of their retreat, must necessarily in many instances have left their wounded on the field of battle to fall into the hands of the pursuing enemy. Certainly the Russian losses were heavy. Equally certain is it that the battle for the Carpathian passes is now history.

This is evident from a brief review of the Russian position on the Carpathian front, with particular reference to the necessary lines of communications and an outline of the present Russian position, as accurately as it can at present be determined. It must be stated at this point, however, that this position is a matter of doubt, as reports from Vienna and from Petrograd are greatly at variance as to what has been accomplished.

Line More Than 100 Miles Long.

It was noted last week that the Russian line formed a huge crescent, the longer arc of which (and this was the Carpathian front) extended from Bartfeld north, then east along the Carpathian crests, north of Uzsok to a point on the Stryi River. This line is over 100 miles long. It was dependent for supplies on five roads, three of which were fairly good dirt roads, the other two railroads; of the latter one runs through Uzsok, and is so far east that only a small section of the line was reached by it.

The main line, however, has been supplied from the remaining four, all of which turn off either from the one lateral railroad from Przemysl to Jaslo or from the dirt road between Jaslo and Sanok, and run south to the various passes. As this latter road simply loops the railroad between thesetwo points, the entire Russian Carpathian line may be considered to have been supplied by the lateral railroad from Sanok to Jaslo. In proportion to the number of troops that had to be fed and supplied, these lines were only too few and the marvel is that Russia was able to keep up the necessary flow of food and ammunition throughout her effort against the Carpathian passes. The possession of all of these roads was the sine qua non of Russian success. The loss of any one of them would affect so many miles of her line that the whole line would have felt the influence.

The Austrian troops are said to have reached the lower San, but no particular point is mentioned. Nothing is said about the upper San or the stretch of Galicia between the two. It may, therefore, be assumed that the Russian left is on the Vistula, near the confluence of the San, and that the general line runs from there south, probably through Rzeszow along the valley of the Wistok River, occupying the wooded hills east of that river, and bending eastward slightly toward the upper San. This means that all of the lines of communication that supplied the Carpathian front except the line through Uzsok Pass are now in Austrian hands.

Russia still clings tenaciously to Uzsok, however, doubtless having under consideration the possibility that Italy may enter the war, and that another advance against the Carpathians may then be made. In such a contingency the Russian losses in the various engagements around Uzsok would not have been in vain.

Russia's Counter Drive in East.

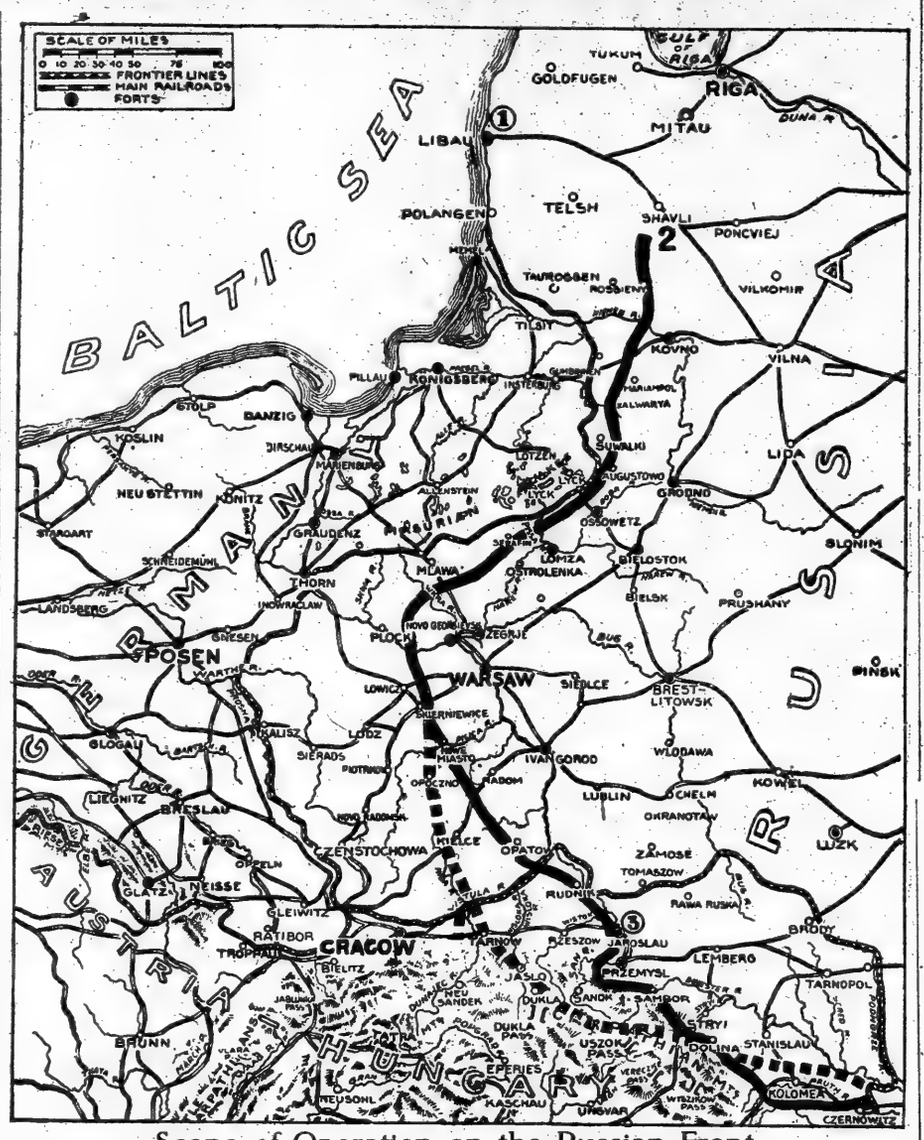
Russia has answered the Austrian drive from the west by a vigorous offense against the defenses of Bukowina Province. The Austrian forces east of the San River are divided—one part, which has been extremely active against the Russians, being on the east bank of the Stryi and the other, which has been quiescently defensive, along the Bistritza, the latter line running almost due east and west. This latter force the Russians struck, using large bodies of Cossack cavalry in a flanking movement from the north. The Austrian retreat has been more precipitate, and the losses greater in proportion than in the Russian retreat from the Dunajec.

If in addition the Rumanians came across Transylvania and caught the Austrians in the rear the defeat would almost offset that of the Russians in the west. Rumania's advent into the war is, however, still a matter of doubt and any conclusions predicated on that assumption are entirely speculative.

The two known facts in regard to the Galician situation are that in western Galicia the Russian Dunajec line is retreating, uncovering and therefore involving in its retreat the troops in the Carpathians, and in Eastern Galicia the Russians seem to have the greater measure of success. Of the two, however, the operations in western Galicia are of infinitely greater importance. Eventually the Russian retreat will probably reach the general line of the San River north of Jaraslau, where there will be an opportunity to reform on a much shorter line, and after recuperation of men and supplies preparations for a new offense may be begun.

Their defeat, however has been a severe blow, and has cost Russia a terrible price in men and in guns, the latter of which she could less afford to lose. On the other hand they have inflicted terrible punishment on the victors, so that the victory partakes of a Pyrrhian character.

In the meantime operations in the Dardanelles are being pressed but are not reported with sufficient definiteness to give an idea as to the probable result.



Scene of Operation on the Russian Front.

In the extreme north, in the Russian Baltic province of Courland, the Germans still hold the port of Libau, and a fierce battle is in progress south of Shavli, (2,) where the Russians stopped the raid toward Mitau a few days ago.

In South Poland and West Galicia the changes brought about by the great Austro-German drive of 1,500,000 men from Cracow are shown by the heavy dotted and solid lines. The dotted line shows the approximate position of the German battle front when the drive began and the solid line its approximate position according to latest advices from Berlin and Vienna, Jaraslau (3) being the latest important position reported captured.

In extreme Eastern Galicia the situation is reversed, the dotted line showing roughlyng roughly the position of the Russian line when the counter-drive by the Czar's forces was launched and the solid line its present position, so far as ascertainable.

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FRENCH CONTINUE THEIR ADVANCE

Gain More Ground in the Vicinity of Carency, Also Near Ypres.

MOVE AHEAD AT HET SASE

Hand Fighting in the Woevre, with the Germans Reporting Success.

LONDON, May 15.—Further gains of ground in the stiff fighting north and northeast of Arras are reported in the French war bulletins.

The assertion is also made that the Germans north of Ypres have received a check, the French troops having taken trenches in front of Het Sase, where the Kaiser's forces made their successful drive last month.

It would appear from a French official statement issued today that the offensive near Arras was not intended as the beginning of a big general movement, but was merely an operation to rectify their front, in which Carency formed a threatening salient.

They are carrying out an offensive in the Woevre and have made further progress in some sections, while in others the Germans claim to have gained the advanttage.

The night report of the French War Office reads as follows:

To the north of Ypres we have inflicted a check on the enemy. Our troops have taken several trenches in front of Het Sase, and at the same time have occupied part of Steenstraete, to the west of the canal and of the bridge on the canal. They have captured three machine guns and about fifty prisoners, one of whom was an officer.

To the north of Arras fighting continues, resulting in new progress for us.

To the southeast of Notre Dame de orette our attack has extended, in the north, beyond the sugar refinery of Souchez, and we have drawn nearer to it in the west. We have, in addition, repulsed a counter-attack on the slopes to the south of Lorette.

At Neuville St. Vaast we are continuing the conquest of the northern part of the village and have captured several groups of houses.

To the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, in the plain adjacent to the forest of Le Petre, we have made about fifty prisoners, one of them an officer.

On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

The French day report says:

There have been no changes in the situation since last evening in the section to the north of Arras. Here the fighting continues under the conditions set forth in our last communication. We have progressed 500 yards in the direction of Souchez. In this sector there have been violent artillery exchanges.

Germans Report Successes.

The German Army Headquarters statement includes these paragraphs about the fighting in the West:

Near Steenstraete we repulsed attacks made by the enemy during the night.

On the St. Julien-Ypres road we again attacked and made progress. Three English officers and sixty men and one machine gun fell into our hands.

The number of unwounded prisoners taken by us (in this region) since April 22 has increased to 110 officers and 5,450 men, to which more than 500 wounded men must be added.

To the southwest of Lille heavy artillery fighting was not followed up by the enemy with infantry attacks.

On the Lorette heights the majority of the attempts at attack made by the enemy were kept down. An attack from the north on the high slope, which reached our trenches, was beaten off. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

Admit Loss of Guns at Carency.

On the evacuation of Carency and the western portion of Ablain, it is ascertained that a field gun, which had been built in the first line, and a small number of auxiliary mine-throwers were lost.

It is further ascertained that five French guns, two or three revolver cannons, and also two mortars, which had been used as mine-throwers, and which previously had been taken from the French, were lost. North of Arras there was comparative quiet.

South of Ailly and east of the Meuse we took some trenches from the enemy. Fifty-two wounded and 166 unwounded Frenchmen were taken prisoners, among them was a battalion commander.

Three attacks made by the enemy against our positions on the Essay-Flirey road were repulsed.

In the Forest of Le Prêtre, by an attack made at daybreak, we captured a trench occupied by the enemy and took a number of prisoners.

DESPERATE ATTACKS ON YPRES

Plain Before the City Covered with Dead—British Infantry Shines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 15.—The Times prints the following from its correspondent in asde Colois:

"The German offensive against Ypres has assumed a phase which may very properly be described as a desperate countered. Since his great assault of Saturday last the enemy has not ceased to hurl an attack across the fields in front of the town and each new attack seems to be of more reckless character than its predecessors.

"The plain before Ypres is a charnel house of German dead. Ypres itself is broken and battered. The British line reset an reinforced is stronger than before and not even the reckless despair whih throws a thousand men away in half an hour can prevail against it.

"In the action on Tuesday I am told the British infantry once more showed its peculiar cnaracteristics of coolness and daring. Each day our infantry astonish its own leaders anew by its great qualities and its achievements are the pride and wonder of every soldiers who has witnessed them. A French officer said last night in my hearing that it was 'miraculous.'"

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FRENCH STORMED CARENCY WITH JOY

Troops Delighted with Orders to Attack the Foe and Moved with Great Vigor.

SHELL FIRE TORE UP TOWN

Then the Infantry Went In and Seized German Defenses with Little Resistance.

PARIS, May 15.—An official note was issued by the French War Department today describing in detail the storming by French troops of the German positions at Carency and Ablain-St. Nazaire, as announced in the recent daily official communications. The operations were continuous on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of May. The statement says:

"Our soldiers, when the attack was ordered on the 9th, received the news joyfully. At last they were able to leave their holes to fight it out with the bayonet. No more would they be obliged to observe furtively and listen, with ear to earth, for the dull sounds of hostile sapping and mining as the Germans approached beneath the ground.

"Without doubt our artillery had made magnificent preparations for the assault. More than 20,000 shells of all calibres had crushed Carency and its defense during a bombardment of three hours. Our new trench guns had torn into pieces the iron wiring and parapets by tons of melinite.

"The infantry had confidence, but the way, nevertheless, was difficult. The troops, with one rush, came into immediate house-to-house fighting, and with furious impetus, regardless of their losses, they carried successively three lines of trenches cutting across the streets."

"Anothe rattack moving on Carency from the west encountered a long ravine which had been converted into a fort, with casemente and bomb-proof caves. The French artillery attacks continued for three days and three nights. At one point, as was afterward found out, three companies of Germans were annihilated.

"Finally at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of the third day, as the French troops were preparing an assault upon the remainder of the ravine still in the possession of the Germans, the note says, the cry was heard from our front, 'They surrender!'

"Hands began to appear above the German works, then handkerchiefs were waved; here and there could be seen silhouettes of German faces, and exclamations of 'Comrade! Comrade!' were called out in Bavarian, Saxon, and Baden dialects.

"Then German soldiers began to file out of their trenches with their officers. On being escorted through our lines they examined with the curiosity of connoisseurs our trenches, occasionally exclaiming 'Excellent!'

"The Germans were tired, but not exhausted; resigned, but hostile. When brought before the commanding officer the German officers separated themselves from their men, clicked their heels together and saluted."

"'Who is in command?' inquired the French officer.

"After some hesitation a colonel came forward. His explanations were somewhat confused. He had arrived only that morning, he said, and had not been in command previously. Undoubtedly he did not wish to have his name connected with our victory. He talked of his General with a desolate air and it appeared there had been at Carency a General of brigade who had met with misfortune.

"Some of the Germans gave their impressions of our attack which may be summed up in two sentences: 'Your firing was mathematically accurate,' and 'Your infantry came on so quickly that one was not able to resist.'

The note describes te htaking of Ablain on the following night and says that the four days' operations resulted in the occupancy of all Carency and all Ablain, except five of six houses, and the Forest of Carency and a wood known as height No. 125.

"We took during the four days," the statement says, "2,000 prisoners with their artillery, mortars, grenade throwers, machine guns, rifles, stores of ammunition, and telephone material."

The note comments upon the German trenches, describing them as deep, narrow wells combined with solid shelters, but it finds the French trenches better because they are drained and clean.

Shells are falling upon Carency more and more heavily," the note says in conclusion. "They beat upon ruins and corpses. We are safe in our subterranean bomb-proofs. It is nota bivouac for repose, but a bivouac of the glorious and there, yonder, upon the road, moving at parade step, heads to the left are Baden Guards, Bavarian chasseurs, Saxon infantry, and pioneers defiling with their Colonel before a French General."

HIS SON KILLED IN FRANCE.

William Nelson of North Pelham Notified by Canadian War Office.

William Nelson, editor of the International Studio, who lives at 134 Fourth Avenue, North Pelham, received official notice from the Adjutant General of the Canadian War Office at Ottawa yesterday that his son, Private Hamilton Frank de Beauvoir Nelson, had been killed in the trenches in France.

Private Nelson was in the Seventh Battalion, which was sent direct from Salisbury Plain to France three months ago. He was only 18 years old, and was about to receive a commission as Second Lieutenant in the East Yorkshire Regiment. His uncle, Colonel Benson, was commander of this regiment and was killed at the beginning of the fighting near Ypres.

Nelson enlisted in the Eighteighth Victoria Fusilliers, at Lake Shawnigan, British Columbia. From there he was sent to Val Cartier Camp near Quebec, where he was in training before being ordered to Salisbury Plain.

He was to be made a Second Lieutenant for bravery on the firing line.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILLED.

Two in the Death List of Canadian Troops in Flanders.

OTTAWA, Canada, May 15.—A casualty list issued today by the Militia Department gives the names of eighteen men who were killed with the Canadian contingent in Flanders. W. McIntyre, a private of the Fifteenth Battalion, whose home is in Glenside, Penn., died of gas poisoning, and F. Popow of Soonlaga, Neb., a driver, of the Second Field Artillery Brigade, was killed in action.

Lieutenant W. Eric B. Schreiber of England, an officer of the Divisional Ammunition Park, died of wounds.

The list of wounded contains the names of the following officers: Lieutenant C. R. Banning, Winnipeg; Captain Agar Adamson, Toronto, and Captain Shuldam Hope Hill, Quebec, all of the Princess Patricia's Regiment.

THAW WINS MILITARY CROSS

Pittsburgher in French Aviation Corps Commended for Brilliancy.

PARIS, May 15.—William Thaw of Pittsburgh, who is serving as a pilot in the French Military Aviation Corps, has been commended in army orders for his brilliant services, and has received the recently founded Military Cross.

William Thaw volunteered at the beginning of the war in the American corps of the Foreign Legion, and was appointed to the aviation corp in December. It was reported in Paris in April that he had been killed.

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THINKS BRITISH WAR POLICY SOUND

Charles H. Grasty Sees Few Errors in the Conduct of Operations Thus Far.

CONDEMNS THE CENSORSHIP

Says It Has Deceived the Public and Aroused Distrust of English News Abroad.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY,
Former Editor of The Baltimore Sun.
Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 1.—The Englishman rejoices in an innate critical faculty worthy of an American mugwump. The visitor ignorant of the English temperament might easily be misled as to the state of public opinion in this country. There is nowhere any effervescent optimism. Everywhere one hears criticism of the Government. Usually in comment in the clubs there is a note of pessimism which might very well be mistaken for discouragement. But when one develops through a few inquiries the inward state of the British mind it merely comes to this, that the inevitable victory is in the way of costing too much in life and treasure. Within a day or two I met an English friend who remarked that things were going very badly. "Do you think that Germany will win?" "Of course not," he promptly and emphatically replied. "Oh," I answered, "you just mean that you are not getting the result of victory quite as promptly and cheaply as you should." "That's about it, I suppose," grumbled the Briton.

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Coming on top of the Dardanelles disappointment, the second Ypres has sobered the English public to a degree. It looks as if the German attack has met a stone wall defense, but there is uneasiness here about the reliability of the reports; and the fool's paradise of last August, when people were allowed to believe in the impregnability of Namur and were not allowed to know of the perils of the British rearguard action from Mons to the gates of Paris, is painfully recalled. A section of the press is flagellating the Government for dividing strength between Flanders and Constantinople; and there are evidences of a suspension of the party truce in Parliament and the assumption of a critical attitude toward the conduct of the war.

Perhaps that is the proper course in a democracy, but when all is said and done, it seems to me that this war has been splendidly managed. There must be a considerable percentage of error in any large affair even in normal times. A fair survey of the past nine months will disclose a very high percentage of foresight and efficiency in the English administration. Without depreciating in the least the colossal drive of Russia, or the almost inspired courage of France, the stopping of the German onslaught dates from the appearance of the comparatively small English force on the Continent. It was English steadiness that steadied the French. It is true that the English now hold only thirty miles of a total front of nearly 600 miles, but the English quality is precisely what is needed to make the mixture. From now on it would seem that time fights on the side of the Allies, and every minute that passes makes it more and more difficult for Germany. Her passionate initiative is cooling at the expense of her aggressiveness. She cannot fully replenish wastage in military and financial resources, and the counsels of moderation and peace steadily make head against the storm and fury of her onset.

The world judgment sets more and more against the aggressor in the conflict, and one is more and more justified in the hope that the time approaches when

> The common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,
> And this peaceful earth shall slumber lapped in universal law.

Turning the naval side, England has cleared the seas and kept them clear—to which, by the way, we in America owe our "business as usual." And any one who remembers his English geography will appreciate what the navy means to the richest and most populous island on earth. Without England's overwhelming sea power, what would the German Army do to London? If they ever had a chance at this great, rich city, they would spare nothing. Such a sack history does not record!

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The correct information sent out from Turkey by American correspondents immediately after the first attempt to force the Dardanelles, when it reached London, was promptly fed to the office cat in the Censorship Bureau. But while the facilities of the cable were denied it, the news went through to the American press by mail. This news is just now coming out in the London papers. I saw a letter under a Turkish date only a few days later than March 18, in which an American correspondent said that he had gone all over the Asiatic side, and that $2,500 would easily cover the whole damage done by the naval bombardment on that side of the strait. Nothing of that general tenor was published in the London papers for weeks; on the contrary, the affair was treated as a glorious, though costly, adventure. Now that the disappointing details are becoming public, there are the usual evidences of British irritation at the showing made. A certain portion of the press has a pet aversion for Winston Churchill, and these papers are having the time of their lives at the expense of that gentleman's skin. One of the papers accuses him of megalomania and incompetency, while another important paper makes a vigorous protest against sending men and material to the Orient with the result still in the balance in Flanders. All the same, it seems to an onlooker as if the proper thing had been done in the Dardanelles. They send a big fleet out there on the chance that they will find Turkish ammunition in the same state that the Russian article was at the time of the Japanese war—namely, the powder all sawdust and the bullets wooden nutmegs. There was certainly some reason to believe that that very state of things might exist in a country that had been for years notoriously corrupt and decadent. It was found, on the contrary, that the Germans had supplied to the Turks all that they needed in the way of fighting. The British kicked up a lot of unexpected resistance, and after the first bump there was nothing to do but repair damage and wait. Now, the thing that the English Government deserves credit for is that, while sending the fleet out, it took the precaution to be getting ready an expeditionary force of English and French soldiers. The belief is that this force is very large, and that the Allies are prepared promptly to supply all wastage. To the impartial onlooker, therefore, the British Government, in cooperation with the French, has done as well in that quarter as was reasonably to be expected.

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The wrong thing, it seems to me, in this affair, as in others, was the failure to let the British public know the truth promptly. It is objected that publication would encourage the enemy and discourage the British public, as well as the army and navy. All the reasons urged for suppression have been, since the world began, equally as applicable to every contention in favor of prevarication. As a matter of fact, the policy of suppression that has been carried out in England during this war has tended to forfeit to this country the confidence of the rest of the world, which Great Britain has always in the past enjoyed. So great is the decline in this confidence that when a dispute arises as to whether the Allies or Germany first used asphyxiating gas, the statement from London meets with the same credence, or disbelief, as the statement from Berlin—no more and no less. Whether such a sacrifice of reputation abroad and moral stamina at home is justified by the supposed risk of advantage to the enemy, which consideration is so much dwelt upon in justification of the policy, the Cabinet, or the one man in that Cabinet who is as supreme as any autocrat could be, must decide.

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It is London gossip that there is some dissatisfaction in French Army circles over the present battle front, and that the Frenchmen would much prefer to have the English at the top from the Channel southward, instead of being wedged in between French and Belgians on the left and French on the right. It is argued that that is the logical place for the English, because it comes home to them more to defend the Channel ports from German aggression. One of the marvels of the situation is the apparent lack of serious friction between the Allies. The whole delicate business has undoubtedly been well managed between General Joffre and Field Marshal Sir John French. The Belgians are still behaving with the gallantry for which they have earned such glory, but it is only natural that they should be at last suffering from the terrible fatigues and hardships to which they have been subjected. They are sharing with the French the hot corner on the extreme north of the battle front.

Perhaps the hottest spot in the whole fierce war has been the top of the Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, which the French and Germans have been alternately occupying. It is a try-out in a conspicuous place of the relative courage of the two peoples and is filled with dramatic interest. Simply as a sporting proposition it is fine to see a people who, like the French, were dead by decree of the world's judgment, come to life and whip opponents who were conceded to be their superiors.

Another spectacle of unusual dramatic interest has been the scene in and around Ypres. The carnage of battle was all a matter of course. The striking thing in the picture was the Belgian peasants calmly plowing in nearby fields, and English reserves having a game of football with in a few hundred yards of the battle ground.

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In the back of every one's mind in London is the belief that we are soon to have a Zeppelin party in this town. Nobody doubts that it is coming; nobody is particularly alarmed about it. If I were making a guess as to the state of Lord Kitchener's mind on this subject I should say that he would not be at all opposed to a Zeppelin attack on London. It couldn't do much damage relatively to the great loss elsewhere. Suppose it was possible to destroy $100,000,000 worth of property and say 1,000 lives. That would be an outside estimate of what could be done by the Zeppelin fleet that is supposed to be in leash somewhere in Germany. It would be magnificent, but not war. The amount of damage would be petty as compared with damage inflicted on the actual war front. The spectacular character of the thing would bring England up standing, and both men and munitions would pour forth in exhaustless supply.

It is said and in some quarters believed that it is the German Kaiser who so far has negatived this enterprise of frightfulness. It is rumored that he dissents because of the ties of blood that unite him to so many royalties in London. It is more probable that he has a rational and statesmanlike reason; that he clearly sees that the greater the success of a Zeppelin attack on London the more a solution it would prove for the problems of men and ammunition which beset the English Government, and the worse it would be for Germany at the bar of world public opinion.

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Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram is Bishop of London in virtue of a record which any American might envy him. He reached his high position after years of strenuous work in the easterly end of London. In keeping with his active and adventurous temperament, whenever London gets dull and tame, he makes for the trenches in Flanders, and there are people who believe that when he gets there he takes an active part in the proceedings of those trenches. At all events he wears khaki, fraternizes with the soldiers, covers a lot of ground, preaches a sermon whenever he gets a chance, holds confirmation services, and then comes back to take up the routine of London again. I drove to Fulham Palace to see him a day or two ago. It is a place after the beautiful English manner, but I wondered how such a man as the Lord Bishop could be content so far away from the centre of things. He graciously gave me some of the time that he had appointed for other things, and as he sat in his library, which looks out on a typically lovely garden, he talked earnestly of the world war and its probable result. The Bishop greatly deprecated the assumption that an allied victory was a foregone conclusion. He said that it was only his belief in God as the friend of human liberty and of righteousness that gave him confidence in the result. He was very careful to avoid the Kaiser's way of associating the Almighty as a junior partner with him. "It is because," said the Bishop, "that we are with God in this fight that we will be victorious."

The Bishop spoke feelingly of the British neglect of preparation for war, when there was not the slightest doubt any time within twenty years that war was coming. He said that he was glad that in the House of Lords and elsewhere he had at all times supported the preachings and teachings of the late Lord Roberts on this subject. His comment left no doubt in my mind as to the fact that a fighting policy was good Christianity from his point of view.

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The Bishop was busily engaged when I called in the preparation of an important address which he is to deliver next month. One of his topics was temperance and prohibition. He was keen to know all about America's experiments in the direction of prohibition. He talked with me about other subjects that he proposed to treat, giving me in this way an insight into his views, and I append herewith some quotations from him:

"The cry which was raised at the beginning of the war to keep the nation from excitement, 'Business as usual,' has proved the most mischievous narcotic; the real cry should have been, 'Nothing as usual,' for there has never been such a day of God for 1,000 years.

"Far more is at stake than the future of the British Empire. What is being fought for today is the freedom of the world. It is for that reason that we have America with us in sentiment, heart and soul. I wonder how much respect a victorious Germany would pay to the Monroe Doctrine.

"To tolerate the barbarity of German methods would be to disown Christ. An officer who escaped from Germany walked 200 miles from village to village and saw hundreds of women and girls in the villages he passed stripped naked, violated, and dead; a French officer when I was in France was informed by his wife and daughter that they were both about to bear children by Germans. Shall such infamy remain unavenged? Never, while there is a God in Heaven. 'Vengeance is Mine, I will repay, saith the Lord'; but in what way, as a matter of fact, has the Lord repaid in the course of history? Practically always through man.

"To the question, 'Is war ever right?' I reply, never ideally right. No one who has been at close quarters to the hideous carnage as I have been can talk about the glory of war in itself. The Christian Church, if the whole world accepted its teaching, contains all the principles which make war impossible; but until they are accepted by the whole world there is always presented to us the difficult choice of the second best; and the whole civilized world agrees today that when the manhood of the nation was tested and a choice was put to it between an infamous peace or a righteous war, the nation did right in the sight of God as well as man, in choosing the righteous war."

SAXONIA TO CARRY TROOPS.

Cunarder Leaves Here Today to Get Canadians at Halifax.

The Cunarder Saxonia, commanded by Captain J. W. T. Charles, will sail at 6 o'clock this morning without passengers or cargo, for Halifax where she will take on part of the second Canadian contingent of troops and convey them to Southampton, England.

It is understood that the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, commanded by Captain Frank Claret, which will arrive from London on Tuesday, also has been chartered by the Admiralty for the same purpose and will proceed to Montreal after discharging her cargo here.

Princeton Men Support Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

ULAINFIELD, N. J., May 15.—Loyalty to President Wilson was expressed at the annual dinner of the Plainfield Princeton Club, which was held at the Plainfield Country Club last night. A message was sent to him pledging to him the support of all those present in his course toward Germany.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN AFRICA CHECKED

Mobs Looted and Burned in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, and Other Cities.

TROOPS RESTORING ORDER

Rioters Reproved by Gen. Botha in Appeal from Front—Great German Warehouses Destroyed.

LONDON, May 15.—Late dispatches from the Union of South Africa tell of the growth of the anti-German feeling, recently fanned into violence by the sinking of the Lusitania. A Johannesburg dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company says:

"The situation here for the last thirty-six hours has been extremely serious, mobs resuming the work of destroying everything German or apparently German, and also completing the devastation of properties which previously had been only partly wrecked. Police and troops have been called in from all directions.

"The wrathful outburst of Wednesday seemed to infect the entire country, and, in addition to Cape Town, other centres, like Port Elizabeth, Durban, and Bloemfontein, quickly followed Johannesburg's lead. A semblance of order now has been restored, and it appears to be the general desire that there shall be no recurrence of disorders. The civic guard and citizen volunteers are co-operating to prevent disturbances.

"One of the incidents of yesterday was the wrecking of three suburban houses, including that belonging to Herr Rosendorff, brother-in-law of Sir George Allen. Serious property damage was done in the West End. No attempt was made to fire buildings, but the contents of houses and stores were converted into bonfires."

A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town, filed Friday, says:

Reproof from General Botha.

"Immense crowds thronged the streets tonight singing 'Rule Britannia.' Their behavior sometimes was threatening. Troops and police found great difficulty in preventing disorders. It was announced that the Government had decided to intern all male aliens of enemy nationality and also to protect with every force at its disposal naturalized aliens or those who had applied for naturalization.

"General Botha has issued to the people of the Union of South Africa from Windhoek, capital of German Southwest Africa, a message deploring the anti-German riots, which he characterizes as unworthy of a strong and chivalrous people, however great the provocation.

"'In many cases,' he says, 'the victims have sons loyally fighting with me at the front. It is most discouraging for the officers and men here, who daily are risking their lives fighting an honest and clean fight, to hear of these events at home. I therefore earnestly appeal to all to refrain from such acts, which cannot benefit the country but can cause only serious embarrassment.'

"Latest reports show that the rioting has been of a most serious character, but fear of a possible uprising among 250,000 mine boys along the Rand now apparently is having a steadying effect. The natives obtained liquor freely from looted stores, and this added greatly to the peril of the situation.

"An appeal issued by the committee arranging a mass meeting for tomorrow night asks citizens to preserve the city's good name by insuring the safety of all property. The appeal also calls attention to the danger of unrest among the natives.

Great Warehouses Burned.

"Some of the largest warehouses on the Rand, containing immense stores of merchandise belonging to Germans or supposed Germans, are reported to have been systematically destroyed. When the work of destruction was at its height flames were visible for miles around. The big buildings simply were set afire and allowed to blaze. Goods found in smaller shops, hotels and offices were flung out of windows and made into bonfires. All the fire brigades have toiled ceaselessly since Wednesday night to restrict the countless fires and but for their efforts whole streets instead of individual blocks would have been burned.

"Strong forces of police and troops are held in readiness in Cape Town tonight to prevent further disturbances. Bars, clubs and hotels were closed and citizens warned to remain in their homes.

"Reports from Durban describe the wholesale firing and sacking of German business houses, hotels, and wool stores. The damage there is estimated at considerably over $250,000. Fire brigades and the police are virtually helpless, and the disturbances continue.

"The same tale of destruction on a large scale comes from other towns. At Port Elizabeth twenty German establishments were wrecked. In Pretoria the windows were smashed in the office of a German newspaper; Maritzburg reports a general exodus of Germans. The disturbances at Kimberley were unprecedented in the annals of the diamond fields, while the rioting at Bloemfontein also was serious.

"A significant result of the disturbances is that many prominent Germans have disavowed their country's methods of warfare."

RESCUED BY MORGENTHAU.

Enemy Nationals Brought from Gallipoli to Constantinople.

LONDON, May 15.—Fifty British and French nationals who were deported from Constantinople to the Gallipoli Peninsula by the Turkish authorities have been brought back to the capital through the efforts of United States Ambassador Morgenthau, according to a Reuter dispatch from Athens.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15, (via London.)—Official announcement was made in Constantinople today that the British battleship Goliath was sent to the bottom by the Turkish torpedo-boat destroyer Mauvenet-i-Millet, which returned in safety to its base.

The deportation of British and French citizens to the scene of violent fighting in the Dardanelles region was decreed by Turkey on the ground that shell fire from the allied fleet was killing, wounding, orendangering Turkish noncombatants whose homes are on the peninsula. As soon as the order was issued Mr. Morgenthau was requested by the British and French Governments to file a vigorous protest in their behalf. In spite of this action on his part, however, the nationals of these two countries were placed aboard a ship and started for Gallipoli. His later protests evidently have been more successful.

1,500 SEE THE ST. LOUIS SAIL

Passengers Confident Germans Will Not Attack American Liner.

The American liner St. Louis sailed at noon yesterday for Liverpool with 352 cabin passengers, of whom ninety were Americans and the remainder English and Canadians. She had 350 passengers in the third class, and 3,350 sacks of mail.

Although there were fully 1,500 persons on the pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street to see the St. Louis depart, there was not so much weeping as on the previous day, when the Cymric started for Liverpool. The passengers on the American liner appeared to be confident that the flag would protect them and that the eGrman submarine commanders would not attack an American passenger liner after President Wilson's note had been received in Berlin.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, who is Mrs. Paine in private life, was booked for Stateroom 4 on the promenade deck as Mrs. Leslie Dudley. Hamilton Revelle, the actor, engaged Stateroom 6, but canceled his booking at the last hour before sailing, it was said.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Hold the Following

SPECIAL SALES—MONDAY

Japanese Silk Kimonos

For Women and Misses

In pink, blue, Copen, rose, lavender, black, red or navy silk, hand embroidered, silk lined, Japanese sleeves and sash.

4.50 *Regular price $6.75*

"Pierrette" Boudoir Gowns

Of Plain or Pompadour Taffeta Silk

Women's Boudoir Gowns of chiffon taffeta silk, in rose, mauve, pink, light or delft blue; wide ruche of self material at bottom, collar and sleeves.

Special **9.50**

Washable Gabardine Skirts

For Women and Misses

Entirely new model and material, of white cotton gabardine, with white self-corded stripe; button front, with belt forming pockets; gathered back.

Special **5.75**

White Buckskin Pumps

For Women and Misses

New model of genuine white buckskin, also patent or dull leather, trimmed with self buckles. Also four eyelet Oxford ties, with black Russia calf trimmings, light weight soles and Spanish heels.

Special **5.00**

Silk Hose, Hand Emb'd Clox

For Women and Misses

Black or white, with self or contrasting color clox, also sand, fawn, champagne, gray or navy with black or contrasting color clox, garter top.

Heretofore $1.45 **1.25** 3 pair for $3.65

A New Silk Glove

For Women and Misses

Slip-on glove, six-button length, gusset at wrist, with slide buckle and clasp; white or black, with black or white embroidered back; double finger tipped.

Special **.85**

Silk Jersey Bathing Suits

For Women and Misses

A new one piece swimming suit with skirt attached, of silk Jersey in black, purple or green.

Special **12.75**

Ready-to-Wear Riding Habits

For Women and Misses

Of real Dublin linen crash or cravenetted army khaki; coat and breeches or side saddle habits; also sport suits of same fabrics.

Special **15.00**

"Parfait" Athletic Corsets

Of tricot mesh, suitable for riding, golfing and dancing; bones and steels removable for laundering.

2.75 *Regular price $4.00*

Women's Real Lace Brassieres

Paris hand made brassieres of real baby Irish or Bruges lace; satin ribbon shoulder straps.

5.75 *Regular price $9.75*

Hand Smocked Middy Blouses

For Misses and Girls; Sizes 8 to 20 Years

Hand Smocked Middy Blouse of white English galatea, smocked front and back in delft blue, red or all white; silk lacing; detachable belt.

Special **1.75**

Children's Bloomer Dresses

Sizes 2 to 6 Years

Of pink, blue or tan chambray, also of striped crinkle crepe; detachable bloomers, embroidered collars.

Special **1.65**

Children's White Dresses

Sizes 2 to 6 Years

Waist or Empire models of fine white batiste, trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbon.

Special **3.95**

Fur Storage, Remodelling and Repairing—Phone 6900 Greeley

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

AN IMPORTATION OF NEW MODELS

Women's French Hand-Made Waists

Offered at Very Special Prices

Filet Lace Trimmed French Lingerie Waists
Hand made Paris Waists of white French batiste, trimmed with filet lace insertions. *Special* **7.50**

Hand Embroidered French Lingerie Waists
Hand made Paris Waists of white French linen or batiste, richly hand embroidered, lace trimmed. *Special* **9.75**

Novelty Striped Colored Voile French Waists
Hand made Paris Waists of rose, blue or gold voile combined with white voile in alternating stripes. *Special* **13.75**

Real Lace Trimmed Lingerie French Waists
Hand made Paris Waists of white voile or batiste, richly hand embroidered and trimmed with real crochet filet laces. *Special* **16.50**

Women's Paris Made Lingerie Petticoats

SALE MONDAY At Special Prices

Hand Emb'd Petticoats
French Golf Petticoats of white nainsook, hand scalloped and emb'd in different designs. *Special* **1.45**

Shadow Proof Petticoats
French hand emb'd Petticoats of white nainsook, new model, emb'd, scalloped bottom. *Special* **2.45**

Shadow Proof Petticoats
French handmade Petticoats of white nainsook, panelled front, elaborately hand emb'd. *Special* **2.95**

Lace Trimmed Petticoats
French hand made of nainsook, hand emb'd, small scalloped bottom, edged with Val. lace. *Special* **2.95**

Women's Summer Gowns—*New Models*

OFFERED MONDAY At Special Prices

Crepe de Chine Silk Afternoon Gowns
Of crepe de chine or taffeta silk in white, navy, black or Belgian blue, in a large variety of models. *Special* **18.50**

Taffeta Silk Afternoon Gowns
Of taffeta silk, combined with Georgette crepe, in navy, black, Belgian blue, grey or white. *Special* **29.50**

Embroidered Cotton Voile Dresses
Of white voile, with all-over embroidered dots, in rose, blue, lavender, black, green or all white; Quaker collar and cuffs. *Special* **14.50**

Embroidered Drawn Checked Voile Dresses
Of white shadow drawn checked voile, embroidered in rose, blue, black, lavender or all white. *Special* **18.50**

Glove Silk and Swiss Ribbed Underwear

For Women and Misses AT SPECIAL PRICES

Glove Silk Vests
Crochet top; reinforced. *Special* **1.15**

Silk Lisle Thread Vests
Plain top. *Special* **.28**

Emb'd Glove Silk Vests
Emb'd front, crochet top. *Special* **1.45**

Swiss Ribbed Vests
Hand-crochet or band top. *Special* **.45**

Glove Silk Combinations
Fully reinforced. *Special* **2.25**

Fine Ribbed Combinations
Val. lace or band top. *Special* **.45**

Emb'd Silk Combinations
Emb'd front; fully reinforced. *Special* **2.95**

Ribbed Envelope Chemises
Of fine cotton, crochet finish. *Special* **.55**

Glove Silk Knickers
In black, white, pink or blue. *Special* **1.65**

Kayser Florentine Combinations
Glove silk, V back and front. *Special* **.85**

Women's Travel and Sport Coats

English Corduroy Coats—*Pompadour Crepe Silk Lined*
A new three-quarter length model of corduroy velvet, in white, putty, delft, rose or green, lined with pompadour silk crepe. *Special* **18.50**

Glove Silk Sport Coats—*Fox Fur Trimmed*
New belted summer model, knee length; in white, pink, rose, delft, orchid or gold; collar with band of Natural White or dyed Blue Fox. *Special* **29.50**

Motor and Travel Coats—*"Lanvin" Model*
Of checked English velour cloth, brown and black check, black and white check, rose and black check; silk lined. *Special* **35.00**

English Vicuna Travel Coats—*Pompadour Silk Lined*
"Georgette" model of imported light weight diagonal vicuna, in purple, navy or delft blue, black, grey, ocean green or white. *Special* **45.00**

Misses' Suits and Gowns

SALE MONDAY At Special Prices

Misses' Navy Blue Serge Suits—*New Models*
Six new summer models of navy blue, black or white men's wear serge, belted, mannish or bolero coats, braid bound or trimmed; with new model skirts. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **19.75**

Misses' Taffeta Silk Suits—*New Models*
Two new summer models of navy or black taffeta silk; coat with white satin Quaker collar and vest, and flare skirt; one model bolero coat, white faille collar; coat and skirt trimmed with velvet bands; also Shantung suits. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

Misses' Taffeta Afternoon Gowns—*New Models*
Six new models of chiffon taffeta silk, in navy, black, delft, grey or white. Copies of the latest Paris models. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **18.50**

Misses' Taffeta Evening Gowns—*New Models*
Ten new models of chiffon taffeta silk; also pompadour taffeta, trimmed with lace, maline and flowers, circular or ruffled skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

Everything in Mourning Apparel for Women and Misses

VANDERBILT CALLED NOTICE RIDICULOUS

Told George Kessler "Germans Would Not Dare Attempt to Sink This Ship."

DENOUNCED THEIR METHODS

New York Survivor Describes Last Days of Young Capitalist and Charles Frohman.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 15.—George Kessler of New York, who since his arrival in England after the sinking of the Lusitania has been laid up at his Bourne-End-on-Thames residence, today gave an account of the Cunarder's voyage up to the time she was torpedoed. After describing her departure from New York, Mr. Kessler said:

"Some time after I had joined the ship I saw Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt taking leave of each other, and later I noticed Charles Frohman limping along the deck by the aid of a cane. His sisters were on the landing stage to see him off. Presently a party of us came together—Vanderbilt, C. F. Williamson, a dealer in antiques of Paris and a great personal friend of Mr. Vanderbilt; Edward Gorer, an art dealer of Bond Street; Mr. Slidell, a newspaper correspondent, and a lady known to us all who lives in Paris, Miss Baker.

"Mr. Vanderbilt produced a copy of a New York paper, and pointed to the warning about submarines issued by the German Embassy. He said that at 8 o'clock that morning his mother rang up his wife on the phone, and called her attention to the warning. When it was mentioned to him he merely laughed. I remember his words to us:

Called Warning Ridiculous.

"'Well, how ridiculous this thing is. The Germans would not dare to make any attempt to sink this ship.'

"'Alfred, I am of the same opinion,' I replied.

"In the dining saloon I had a table to myself. Mr. Frohman sat with another gentleman, and I went and shook hands with him. His table did not suit him, for he changed to another part of the saloon. Possibly it was too near the door for his liking.

"During the afternon I spoke to Mrs. Witherbee, one of the survivors, who was accompanied by her mother and little son. This lady had come over especially to New York in order to bring back her son, a charming little boy of four, to England, and I had been asked by mutual friends to make myself known to her. When I did Mrs. Witherbee was entirely wrapped up in her little boy, devoting herself to amusing him. She even went so far as to have him into meals with her in the saloon and he occupied a seat next to her. This, of course, is not generally permitted. Imagine tragedy of this devoted lady. She has been saved and her darling boy and her mother have been drowned.

"I spoke during the day to Frank Partridge, a Chippendale furniture expert who had been saved. I particularly noticed Lady Allhusen and her two handsome young daughters. They were virtualy the life and soul of the ship, and it did one good to se the smiling faces of the young girls. How terrible to think that the mother has to mourn their loss today.

"That evening Mr. Frohman came limping into the smoking room. He was smoking a long cigar, but he did not trouble to order himself a drink. We exchanged a few words, but about nothing in particular.

Vanderbilt Talked of Finance.

Mr. Vanderbilt kept mostly to his stateroom. There he had his meals served and there he saw his friends. He was always like that. On the voyage he always enjoyed being quiet. We had long talks together in his room, chiefly on finance. Some serious conversation passed on the Mercantile National League, of which Mr. Vanderbilt, myself, and J. P. Morgan have been the founders. This league, which has been organized by P. H. W. Ross of Washington, seeks to establish an American mercantile marine. We talked about financial matters after the war and how closer business relations could be established between America and the Triple Eentente. He was in favor of closer and more reciprocal relations than have hitherto prevailed.

"Mr. Vanderbilt was very emphatic in his denunciation of German methods of barbarism.

"'They have disgraced themselves,' he said, 'and never in our time will they be looked upon by any human being valuing his honor save with feelings of contempt. How can Germany, after what she has done, ever think of being classed as a country of sportsmen and men of honor on a par with America, England or France? She has made war without the least scruples as to employment of illicit means and even barbarians would not condescend to the threats she has used.'

Figured on Return Trip.

"Mr. Vanderbilt did not turn up in the dining saloon before Wednesday, when he had dinner with a party. I saw him and Mr. Frohman the night before we were torpedoed and we had about half an hour's conversation. Mr. Vanderbilt was figuring out the advisability of coming back in the Lusitania or the Adriatic, and trying to fit in the sailing dates with his arrangements. His idea was only to remain in London about thirty days to straighten up his business affairs.

"'There will be no coaching for me this year,' he said. 'I am sorry, but to drive a coach in these times is out of the question.'

"I could see by his manner how devoted he was to this favorite recreation of his. He mentioned his flat in Gloucester House, Park Lane, which he had taken on an extended lease, and he was anxious to know whether I would like to take up the remainder of his lease. I had been at Gloucester House myself, having occupied the flat of Ruper Banker, but my tenancy had expired.

"Mr. Vanderbilt explained that he did not think he would want his flat any more; but I was sorry I could not help him in the matter, as my arrangements were to remain at Bourne-End for the Summer.

"Mostly passengers had forgotten all about what they believed to be the submarine scare, but one or two ladies were very nervous, and I know in some cases lady passengers asked permission to share the same berth. Curious rumors were afloat. There was some suggestion—with what foundation I cannot say—that an attempt had been made to fool with the Marconi installation. Two men who kept to themselves were generally alluded to as Germans. How much truth there is in this I cannot say.

Kessler Saw Torpedo.

"It was a very delightful voyage. The weather, except on Friday, when there was fog for some hours, was as pleasant as could be imagined. Few people were seasick, and the vessel never pitched or rolled. Once, on Friday, I went on deck very late. I had passed a very sleepless night, and the fog sirens, which were situated near my berth, didn't tend to make sleep any easier with their infernal din.

"It would be about 2:05 when I turned out. I happened to see Mr. Gorer, and I invited him to join me at luncheon. He said he wanted to take five minutes' exercise and then would be ready for me. I never saw him again. He was one of those to be drowned.

"Having nothing to do, I leaned over the side of the ship, and to my astonishment I saw a torpedo cleaving the water. I pulled out my watch and saw it was just 2:15. Ten seconds later there was a thud at the side of the vessel. She had been hit about midships. The rest of the story you know."

Among other matters mentioned by Mr. Kessler was that on the trawler Blue Bell he met Captain Turner.

"I asked him where he lived," he said, "and he replied 'Liverpool.' I said, 'Your wife will be glad to hear you are saved.' 'Yes,' he replied, 'and so will my little nieces. The reporters will be after me to get information,' he added, 'but I shall tell them nothing.'

"I gathered in conversation with him that neither he nor the lookouts had seen the submarine."

ADMIRALTY'S WARNING NAMED DANGER SPOT

Lusitania Knew Day Before Submarines Were Off South Coast of Ireland.

Captain William Finch of the White Star liner Arabic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, said he received a warning on Thursday morning, May 5, from the British Admiralty at Queenstown, which he assumed was the same that was sent to the Lusitania, Orduna, New York, and all merchant vessels approaching the danger zone.

This message defined the exact locality in which trouble was to be expected. It read:

"Submarines active off the south coast of Ireland."

Captain Thomas McComb Taylor of the Cunarder Orduna, who sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday night, May 4, and arrived in New York yesterday, when asked if he had received the same message that reached Captain Finch, refused to say yest or no or to discuss the subject.

Captain Finch passed the Head of Kinsale about 4:30 P. M. on May 5 in a dense fog which lifted shortly afterward. The weather was then very clear and the sun shone on the water so that with the aid of glasses it would have been possible to distinguish a periscope, but he did not sight any.

The Captain said he did not get any message from the Lusitania on Thursday night and did not hear her S. O. S.

He received the news of the disaster on Friday night, but did not have it posted on the bulletin board until Sunday morning, when the Arabic was more than 900 miles from the Irish coast.

Vented Anger on a German.

The Arabic had 290 passengers on board, and as usual the lifeboats were swung out before leaving the River Mersey on Wednesday evening and not replaced on the chocks until Friday morning, when the ship was well clear of the submarine and mine region.

The posting of the Marconi wireless dispatch about the Lusitania on Sunday, with the news of the appaling loss of life, caused great indignation among the passengers on the Arabic, it was said, and the only German they could find to be unpleasant to was August Witthuhn, who had been interned in one of the concentration camps near London. Demonstrations were made against his presence in the dining room and smoking room until Purser Greenslade made inquiries, and discovered that Witthuhn had fought for the British in South Africa in the present war, and had been wounded in his right hand. Under these conditions he had been released from the camp in England within a few days of his detention, and permitted to leave for the United States to visit relatives. When these facts became known among the passengers he was not molested further.

Last to See the Lusitania.

Captain Taylor of the Orunda and his officers were probably the last sailors, aside from the crew of the German submarine, to see the Lusitania. On May 7, at 1 A. M., the weather was clear, and Captain Taylor made out the Lusitania plainly as she passed on the starboard side. No salutes by whistle or by wireless were exchanged between the ships, as it was forbidden in the war zone by the Admiralty.

The wireless operator on the Orunda did not pick up any calls for assistance from the Lusitania after she was hit. Captain Taylor said if he had received such a call he would not have returned, in view of the false alarm calls that are being sent out by the Germans. Besides, the Admiralty expressly forbids such action by masters of passenger vessels. These false calls are sent out by the Germans, Captain Taylor added, to lure British ships to the submarines.

Several members of the Orduna's crew lost near relatives on the Lusitania, and the passengers subscribed $500 for the dependents of those who were drowned.

William H. Allison, the chief steward orf the Orduna, made eighty-five voyages in the Lusitania in a similar capacity, and was longer on her than any other official of the company.

The Orduna brought forty-eight first, twenty-three second, and fifteen third class passengers.

SAYS WE SHOULD BE FIRM.

Army and Navy Journal for Defending Our Rights at All Hazards.

Under the caption, "The Lesson of the Hour," The Army and Navy Journal, in its current issue, discusses the note sent to Berlin by President Wilson as a result of the destruction of the Lusitania.

"Speaking broadly," says The Journal, "there are two parties to the present imbroglio, the belligerents and the neutrals, including in the latter term not only the United States, but the South American republics, as well as Denmark, Holland, and Scandinavia. It might be well for the United States to secure concert of action among these countries, but in any case it should be prepared to defend the rights of neutrals. It has spoken in clear and unmistakable terms in the ablest state of the President.

"It may be necessary to concede to the maritime nations now disturbing the peace of the world the rights as belligerents which they would have had before the present war, under international law or custom, but new conditions of war and new devices of war should be recognized only so far as their use can be kept strictly within the humane requirements of the old code, and the recognition of the rights of belligerents to which the neutral nations have heretofore been made parties.

"Now that our Government has declared its policy it should be prepared to insist upon it at all hazards and accept the consequences, be they what they may. Our mission should be to defend the freedom of the seas as the highway for the commerce of their destructive purposes.

"Protests will accomplish nothing so long as they are accompanied, as they have been heretofore, by the statement that we shall content ourselves with a form of words and decline to assume any responsibility for what we say. Our worthy Chief Magistrate has told us that 'there is such a thing as being so right that a nation does not need to convince others by force that it is right.' Mr. Wilson is a student of history, but where in all history does he find any illustration of the truth of this statement?

"Our declaration of neutral rights upon the seas must be made and enforced with absolute impartiality. The claim of 'right' will be properly derided if it is directed against any one nation or is the result of hysterical excitement over some single event insignificant from the point of view of large war. We cannot assert those rights without assuming the risks of war, and if we are not prepared to defend ourselves against any aggression they may provoke, our fate may be like that of Belgium."

The Journal takes the view that the country has too long neglected its duty in the matter of making preparations for possible war, and it adds that these deficiencies should immediately be made good, "let the cost be what it may."

30 FROM LUSITANIA SAIL FOR NEW YORK

American Liner Also Brings Nine Bodies, Including That of Charles Frohman.

KLEIN FAMILY COMFORTED

Son Says Playwright Will Not Have Died in Vain if Germany Is Made to Stop Cruel Warfare.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 15.—Thirty Lusitania survivors sailed back for New York today from Liverpool on the American liner New York. The first to return home are nearly all second class passengers.

The body of Charles Frohman is also aboard the New York.

The ship carried the biggest list since the exciting days following the outbreak of the war. Every cabin was taken, and in most the passengers were doubled up. Altogether more than 500 passengers found accommodations.

Owing to the tremendous rush for passage aboard the American Line new rates, higher than since the war began, go into effect next week. From Liverpool the rate will be $95 saloon and $55 second class. Heretofore the one rate has been $80. The New York was unable to accommodate all who wanted to sail today, while the St. Louis, sailing next week, is entirely sold out.

Philip Klein of London, son of Charles Klein, who was lost on the Lusitania, expressing strong approval of President Wilson's note to Germany, said today to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"If the Lusitania incident, with its awful loss of life, means bringing Germany to stop this terrible form of inhuman warfare, I feel, speaking for myself, that the loss of life will not be in vain. Nothing in the world naturally can make up the terrible grief my mother and I feel at my father's death on the Lusitania, but the attitude of America though the President allays our sorrow and makes us feel that if the Germans are brought to book the sinking of the Lusitania is to be regarded as less of a calamity, although no less of an outrage. Lives must be sacrificed in times like this, and it may be the one thing needed to bring Germany to her senses. I don't assume to say America ought to go to war; the American people know what to do, and their course will be dictated by their own conscience."

The body of Mr. Klein has not been found and the family has given up hopes.

According to a cablegram received yesterday afternoon by the Cunard Line nine bodies of Lusitania victims were shipped yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner New York, which is due to arrive here next Sunday. The dispatch, which was signed Phillip Currie, the manager of the American and White Star Lines in Liverpool, read:

"Have on board New York coffins Lusitania victims, Mr. and Mrs. Plamondon, King, Frohman, Broderick, Foley, Trumbull, Ellis, Miss McBright. Total nine."

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon were from Chicago, and the others are supposed to be the bodies of Mrs. Frances King of New York, Charles Frohman, theatrical manager; Carlton T. Broderick of Harvard, Arthur R. Foley of Trenton, Bruce F. Trumbull of Bridgeport, Miss H. Ellis of St. Thomas, Ontario, and Miss McBright of East Ninth Street, this city.

MORE AMERICAN DEAD FOUND AND IDENTIFIED

Mrs. F. S. Pearson and Mrs. Kennedy Among Them—Searchers Continue Work.

QUEENSTOWN, May 15.—The body of an American, Mrs. Harry J. Keser of Philadelphia, was identified today among the bodies brought in last night.

A tug with five corpses on board, a man believed to be the Rev. Basil W. Maturin of Oxford, and four women and children, has been compelled to take shelter from a storm in a bay near Baltimore, on the south coast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Queenstown, sent two cable messages to the State Department today in which he told of the identification of the bodies of more Americans who lost their lives in the sinking of the Lusitania, and gave the name of an additional survivor, Mrs. Wakefield. Fifty or sixty more bodies that had been recovered were expected at Queenstown, the Consul said, and some would be those of Americans. In his latest dispatch Consul Frost said that there was no sign of the bodies of Elbert Hubbard, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Herbert Stone, Charles Klein or Justin Miley Forman.

Consul Frost added these names to the identified dead: William Stainton, Mrs. Stuart Mason, J. Harrison, Mrs. Harry J. Keser, A. H. Bruno, Mrs. William Creighton, A. L. Hopkins, Robert E. Dearbergh, William Colbert, Mrs. F. S. Pearson, Mrs. Della London, Bessie Hare, Mrs. Shymer, Isaac Trumbull, W. H. H. Brown, Compton, (boy,) Williams, (baby,) and Mrs. C. Hickson Kennedy. The Consul added:

"Cunard identification not always conclusive. Weather wild, but wind at last snoreward. Anticipate fifty or 60 more bodies, of whom some will be Americans. No sign yet Hubbard, Vanderbilt, Stone, Klein, Forman."

The body of Mrs. Willey, identified at Cardiff, is being sent to friends, the Consul said.

A cablegram from Liverpool received yesterday by the Cunard Line contained the names of fourteen more identified dead. They were Dr. J. F. McDermott, surgeon of the Lusitania; H. O. Bruno, of Montclair, N. J., first cabin; Commander J. Foster Stackhouse, U. S. N., retired, first cabin; Mrs. William Anderton of New York City; M. N. Pappadopoulo of this city; Miss Bruce Jones, George Tiberghien of New York; William Colbert of New York; Tony Stankiewicz, G. L. P. Vernon of London; R. E. Dearburg of this city; Martin Van Straaten of London; Miss Isabella Hunt of Haverford, Penn., and Master Crompton of Philadelphia.

Just before closing the offices at 5 P. M. the Cunard agents received a message from Liverpool that two members of the crew of the Lusitania, recently reported saved, were missing. The men are Terence McFarland, fireman, and Charles S. Gilroy, a second cabin steward. The same dispatch added the information that Grisdale, the first cabin library steward, was among those saved.

HOW BATES AND STONE DIED.

H. C. Hoover, in London, Tells of Their Sacrifices.

The following account of the last minutes of Lindon W. Bates, Jr., and Herbert S. Stone, who were victims of the Lusitania disaster, has been gathered by Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium in London, and was given out at the offices of the commission in New York yesterday afternoon:

Mr. Bates and Mr. Stone lunched together with Dr. Houghton and several others. After the torpedo struck the Lusitania, Mr. Bates was on deck with Major and Mrs. Pearl of New York City, whom he had known before sailing.

Some of the Pearl children were below and Mr. Bates went down to search for and bring them up. He groped his way down the stairs and into the dark, but the waters had risen to where he could go no further, so he returned to the deck. By that time the ship was sinking rapidly by the bow; the confusion and anguish were dreadful among the passengers. He called to all within hearing to come to the stern, where the last chance lay. He helped the women and children along the slippery, precipitous deck, and just before the end stripped off his own life belt and gave it to a woman.

When the end came the calm group stood by the side of the ship. They were Mr. Bates, Herbert Stone, Mme. De Page, and Dr. Houghton. All three of the men had taken off their life belts and given them to the women. Lindon Bates, Jr., took off his overcoat and as the ship made her final plunge all four members of the little group dived. Neither Lindon Bates, Jr., nor Herbert Stone was seen again.

Mr. and Mrs. London W. Bates have been overwhelmed with expressions of sympathy and condolence from friends everywhere. From Syracuse Theodore Roosevelt sent the following:

I hesitate to intrude upon your grief, and yet I must express the heartfelt sympathy I feel in the loss of your gallant boy. He was one of the finest young fellows I knew. I was not only fond of him, but I admired and respected him and had unlimited faith in his future. There is an added horror when he was going abroad on an errand of mercy. Again assuring you of my profound sympathy and my personal respect and admiration, I am, faithfully yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The last message received by Mr. and Mrs. Bates from their son, Lindell P. Bates, who had thoroughly organized a corps for searching along the coast of Ireland, is as follows:

"Leaving today. One thousand bodies missing. Storm heavy. Chance for recovery infinitesimal. All arrangements made in case a miracle happens. Can return on notice. Am staying with Mr. and Mrs. Hoover. I am the last to leave. Have done my best."

CALLS PROTEST IMPERTINENT.

The Semi-Official Cologne Gazette Issues a Weird Warning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 15.—The semi-official Cologne Gazette of May 10, in a first page leading article entitled "To Neutrals," says:

"The Lusitania was for us a hostile ship. To destroy it was our right and duty.

"We are the objects of bitter rage, and are called Huns, barbarians, and murderers simply because German smartness and bravery have accomplished a brilliant stroke, but now neutrals are warned. They have seen the bloody seriousness of our submarine warfare. Let them abstain from further foolhardiness, for the fate of the Lusitania will be shared by other English oversea steamships, and every neutral who trusts himself to them courts the fate which overtook the passengers on the Lusitania.

"The abuse in the neutral press up to now can be dismissed as expression of naiveté which is not conscious of the gravity of the affair. If the abuse continues it will no longer be naïve, but impertinent."

Travelers Support Wilson.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—Resolutions expressing confidence in President Wilson in the present international situation were adopted today at the annual convention of the Illinois Council of the United Commercial Travelers.

WAR CRAZES WOMAN HERE.

Bad News from Alsace Wrecks Family in Cedarhurst.

When Covert Gozen, a contracting painter of Cedarhurst, L. I., went to his home on West Broadway for lunch yesterday at noon he heard screams on the second floor. Rushing upstairs, he found his wife, Susanne, choking their seven-year-old daughter, Miriam, while another child, Gladys, 13 years old, was trying to pull the mother away. The woman was a raving maniac.

The Gozen family comes from Alsace-Lorraine, and is of French descent. Soon after the war began Mrs. Gozen's brother was killed under the German flag, where he was forced to fight; then came the news of the death of a nephew in the French army; a week later a second nephew was killed; the news of the death of a brother-in-law followed. On Monday a letter told of the death in the bombardment of a frontier town of Mrs. Gozen's father, 80 years of age, 78, and the destruction by shells of the old homestead.

Gozen said yesterday that his wife had been much depressed and had brooded over her loss constantly.

Mrs. Gozen is a woman of powerful physique, and when her husband grappled with her yesterday to save their child he was unable to subdue her. He sent the elder child to the Cedarhurst Police Station for aid, and when Captain Ryan and three men arrived they found Gozen at the mercy of his wife. It was with difficulty that the five men subdued her. Justice of the Peace Raisig sent Drs. Robert F. Hutcheson and William Rhame to the house to examine Mrs. Gozen. They pronounced her a victim of acute mania, and she was taken to the Kings Park State Hospital for the Insane.

RIOTING IN HANKOW.

Chinese Loot Japanese Shops—Troops Quell Disturbance.

HANKOW, China, May 14.—Circulars saying that the Japanese colony would hold a lantern parade in celebration of the victory over China caused a small riot last night. Shops were closed and crowds assembled at the British concession to watch the Japanese concession. Three Japanese shops were looted and two Japanese injured. British and Russian volunteers, with fixed bayonets, dispersed the rioters before the arrival of a regiment of Chinese troops, which had been called out.

The Japanese garrison was ordered out, but withdrew at the request of the British Consul and the Chinese authorities.

PEKING, May 14.—Newspapers throughout China devote nearly two pages to the publication of the official statement from the Chinese Government, giving its version of the negotiations with Japan since the presentation of that country's demands, with appendices, including the original twenty-one demands, the subsequent revised list of twenty-four demands, China's counter-proposals, Japan's ultimatum, and China's acceptance.

It is considered in the legation quarter that this is an unexpected evidence of boldness.

CRUISER AIDS YACHT PARTY.

Raleigh Sent to Take Men from Ramona, Wrecked Off Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The American yacht Ramont has been wrecked off the Mexican west coast, near Tepopa, north of Guaymas, without loss of life, according to a report to the Navy Department from Admiral Howard, who sent the cruiser Raleigh to pick up the rescued crew.

SAN DIEGO, May 15.—The Ramona carried a party of hunters and fishers from San Diego. She went ashore on Monday. All on board are reported safe.

KING CONSTANTINE BETTER.

Greek Monarch is Reported in Satisfactory Condition.

ATHENS, (Via London,) May 15.—A bulletin issued this morning on the condition of King Constantine says:

"The King passed a comfortable night: temperature 100.4. The patient has been successfully tapped, a quantity of pus being extracted. His condition is satisfactory.

DOCTORS COMMENT ON PLOTZ'S WORK

American Medicine Compares Search for Typhus Germ to Peary's Polar Quest.

BOTH TRAINED FOR THE TASK

Young Scientist's Findings Will Be Proved or Refuted During the War, Says Another Editor.

Since Dr. Harry Plotz's demonstration of his discovery of the germ of typhus fever and the preparation of a vaccine which, it is hoped, will aid in immunizing persons likely to be exposed to the disease were announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES, comments on the work of the young bacteriologist and on the nature of the disease itself have appeared in many medical publications.

The persistence of Dr. Plotz in his quest of the bacillus typhii is compared by the editor of American Medicine to Peary's search for the pole. He writes:

"A new bacterin, it appears, is to be added to the already long and useful list of bacterial suspensions for therapeutic purposes. When Dr. Harry Plotz announced his discovery last Summer of the bacillus which he believed to be responsible for typhus fever, it was predicted that before long the general principle which is the basis of Wright's method would be applied to the new organism and a new 'vaccine' would result.

"We now understand that a typhus bacterin has been prepared by the bacteriologists of the Mount Sinai Hospital, working with Dr. Plotz, and that it is to be used in large quantities in the campagn against this disease in Serbia. Already some of the American physicians volunteering for duty in Serbia have been immunized, presumably, and it seems altogether probable that we can fight typhus in the same manner which we have used successfully to fight typhoid, Asiatic cholera, and other epidemic diseases, thus materially enhancing the scope and usefulness of Wright's epoch-making discovery.

Praises Plotz's Methods.

"Dr. Plotz's brilliant work in connection with the study of typhus deserves the hearty commendation of medical men the world over. The success he has achieved is not so much a triumph for youth as it is for intelligent, concentrated effort. This young scientist set himself a goal and then focussed all his mental attainments on reaching it. Unquestionably he took advantage of all that other workers had done in the field of bacteriology, and neglected nothing that appealed to his judgment as helpful. The whole proposition, therefore, resolves itself down to the earnest, purposeful application of a well-trained, intelligent mind to a definite problem. In other words, Dr. Plotz has achieved his goal because he knew what he wanted to accomplish, and had the necessary education, intelligence and will-power to apply himself properly to its culmination.

"Although there is a great difference in many respects between Admiral Peary's discovery of the North Pole and Dr. Plotz's discovery of the typhus germ, the work and success of these two men have a distinct analogy. Although devoid of the physical hardship of Peary's undertaking, the way Dr. Plotz chose his goal qualified himself to reach it, and then with earnest purpose applied himself to his self-appointed task, bears a definite resemblance to Peary's successful trip to the goal of his dreams."

Medical Journal's Comment.

The New York Medical Journal, commenting on studies of typhus made by various investigators, says that Plotz's discoveries are likely to be corroborated or refuted during the present war. The editor says:

"It may seem absurd to remark that typhus fever is typhus fever; yet this simple truth has escaped two classes of physicians. There are those who regard it as a bacterial disease, an entity. Probably they would like to trace the spreading branches of its tree to a single root, by discarding all the collateral roots together. By such a process Brill's disease, trim-clipped, but shadowy, stood forth. The expert, on the other hand, finds typhus fever a perplexing study, as Mühlens tells us at first hand.

"The symptoms are various, and are often most difficult to disentangle; typhus fever manifests a sort of phantasmagoria of symptoms and visiting germs which give one quite a shock. The shape or form of the true microbe of typhus is still wholly unknown; it is not easy, as Gruber, Teubner, and Ficker say, to speak of this germ with anything like identifying power. 'Is the virus visible?' asks one of the best of bacteriologists, Nicolle. Much has been achieved in America on this subject by Ricketts and Wilder, Anderson, and Goldberger.

"The virus, whatever it may be, is found in the blood; it may be conveyed from blood to blood; probably its seat is the leucocyte (white blood corpuscle), as Nicolle conjectures. He found that it inhabits the body louse, and Goldberger and Anderson tell us that head lice may be the medium of infection. Again, the protozoan forms are generally regarded as degeneration products of the blood cells.

Confounded with Other Diseases.

"More important practically is the long immunity that typhus fever gives to the people who get well. Nicolle was unable to obtain artificial immunity by means of virus inactivated at 60 degrees Centigrade.

"The historical method of studying typhus is ably employed by a Swedish writer, Hult. It appears that typhus may be confounded with many other diseases—with dysentery, influenza, typhoid, tuberculosis, bubonic plague. Sometimes several diseases may be mingling their effects in all epidemics as our correspondent recently informed us is now the case in Serbia.

"The epidemic of typhus in 1788, in the Swedish port of Karlskroner, is another instance; here dysentery and typhoid united to increase the ravages of disease and the perplexities of doctors. It is a pity that the diagnosis should be so difficult. How easily have doctors missed it! Unfortunately the bacteriological examination of sputum, blood, and faeces has but proved how many obstacles are to be overcome, how many difficulties there are in smoothing the path. It is a serious question, for nobody can tell when we may have to combat an epidemic of typhus. Bathing and clean clothes, physicians from the front tell us, are effective prophylactics.

"The reported discoveries of Plotz seem likely to be definitely corroborated or refuted during the present war."

THATCHERS ARE ISOLATED.

Member of Their Honeymoon Party Stricken with Measles.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, May 15.—Theodore Thatcher, son of the former Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who seven weeks ago married Miss Charlotte Raymond, a prominent Los Angeles society girl, had their honeymoon suddenly interrupted here by a case of measles.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher, accompanied by Miss Bernice Raymond, a sister of the bride, reached Denver two weeks ago on their way East. Miss Raymond coptracted a case of measles a few days after the party arrived here, and they have all been isolated in the El Tovar apartment, where they are stopping ever since.

Miss Raymond's condition is reported to be progressing favorably and the party will resume their journey East in a short time.

FUR STORAGE & REMODELING Dry cold air storage vault on premises. Furs stored and remodeled at moderate prices. Telephone 7300 Murray Hill.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET





Summer Fashions

Individualized styles for women who do not desire to submerge their personality in modes that bend slavishly to prescribed ideas—types for those who appreciate originality & refinement in dress

Women's White Silk Summer Gowns 19.50 29.50
White crepe de Chine, of heavy quality in tailleur models, with fagoting and plaiting. Demi-dress models, with pendant buttons, double tunic, bias ruffle, flounce skirts and embroidered Georgette tops.

Women's Taffeta Gowns 18.50 29.50 39.50
A large collection of smart styles in plaited tunic skirt effects, shirt waist bodices, with flare skirts and Garibaldi sash belts and various novelty models in more dressy types.

Women's Striped Silk Gowns 29.50 39.50
Unusual and exclusive models of pongee, punjab, tussore and taffeta in vari-colored blazer, pencil and candy stripes, many with guimpe effects of white Georgette crepe.

Women's Novelty Chiffon, Marquisette & Silk Frocks ... 39.50
Original conceptions in self-plaid and decorative chiffons, black-&-white striped marquisettes and soie nouveteau. Only a few of each model in very distinctive styles.

Women's Net Dresses 22.50 32.50 45.00
Dainty garden frocks in quaint 1830 and 1860 types, with touches of fine embroidery, be-ribboned and be-ruched, cloud effects and combinations of net with glace taffeta.

Women's Summer Frocks 13.50 16.50 25.00 50.00
Made of linen, voile, organdie, colored batiste, blone net, hand embroidered handkerchief linen, voile-&-linen, net-&-linen, organdie-&-linen.

Women's French Hand Made Blouses 6.50 9.75 12.75
Hand made and hand embroidered lingerie blouses of voile and fine linen, with dainty tucks, ribbon ties, new collar and cuff features.

Women's Striped Silk Blouses & Sport Shirts 5.50
Glace taffeta, crepe de chine, pongee and pussy willow in sport shirt, frill and sailor tie models. Hair-line, pencil, blazer, awning and pastel stripes.

Women's Gabardine, Tussore, Guernsey Suits. 25.00 to 55.00
Altogether new mi-saison models, designed on simple tailleur lines, with belted and pocketed sport coats. Godet and flare skirted jackets, with the very newest skirts.

Women's Palm Beach, Eponge & Linen Suits ... 12.50 to 35.00
Strictly tailored and novelty models in the most recent fashion developments. Natural Palm Beach cloth, white and colored eponge, plain and striped linen.

Misses' Palm Beach, Linen, Taffeta Suits ..... 10.00 to 25.00
Specially styled suits, designed on simple lines, of natural Palm Beach cloth, natural linen, army cloth, serge, tweed, black and navy blue taffeta. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Taffeta & Pussy Willow Gowns ..... 18.50 to 37.50
Godet and fichu bodices, with tier and ruffle skirts, Georgette top bodices, with hemstitched, scallop skirts and kerchief effects. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Scrim & Silk Hand Smocked Frocks .... 0.00 to 37.50
One piece frocks of fancy patterned scrim, voile and pussy willow, with white Georgette crepe guimpes. Sizes 14 to 18.

Women's Plain & Fur Trimmed Smock Coats

VELVET, GUERNSEY SILK, TAFFETA, CREPE DE CHINE.

18.50 29.50 35.00 47.50

Unusual and exclusive types for the country-side—models that incorporate many new-style features. In white, purple, green, light pink, light blue, coral, orchid and gold.

Women's Evening Wraps and Transparencies

RICH SILK, VELVET, SILVER EMBLAZONED, FUR TRIMMED.

39.50 59.50 95.00 175.00

Modes that savor of the romantique in dress with huge Ecclesiastic collars, ruchings, mousquetaire and Chinois sleeves. Developed in velvet, Gros de Londres, taffeta, ribbon stripe silks, satin taffeta, chiffon with decorative linings. In black, navy blue, coral, black-and-white, orchid and other French shadings.

Bronze Ties & Shoes

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

6.00 7.00 7.50

The "Newport," a strap-front oxford, Nattia ties, Marseilles pumps, Parkway slippers and bronze shoes with cloth tops.

Tan Low & High Shoes

OF TAN RUSSIA CALF

6.00 7.00 9.50

Oxford ties, Nattia ties and Trippe pumps. And the Bonwit Teller exclusive creation, the back lace stepinshu.

Gold & Silver Slippers

AND THE NEW EVENING BOOTS

6.50 to 30.00

Newest types of silver and gold cloth slippers, lace back silver and gold boots, lace back silver and gold brocade boots and white and black satin lace boots.

EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL VALUE

Ostrich & Marabou Neck Ruffs

WITH SATIN RIBBON ROSETTE

2.95

In white, black, natural, black-&-white and natural and white. Very fine quality.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

Pure Thread Silk Hose

STREET & EVENING SHADES

50c

Extra reinforced lisle garter tops and soles. In black, white, street and evening shades.

Pure Thread Silk Hose

NOVELTY, EMBROIDERED & PARIS CLOX

95c

Reinforced lisle garter tops and soles. In black, white and the smart shades to match shoes.

Silk Bathing Costumes

FOR WOMEN & MISSES

3.95 to 10.75

Unusual models of taffeta and silk poplin, in black and navy blue, with cap sleeves or sleeveless, pocketed and belted skirts.

Correct Swimming Suits

IN WOOL & SILK JERSEY

4.50 to 10.75

Smart, practical models with attached bloomers, loose or tight knee. In the leading shades.

A complete showing of Bathing Caps, Shoes, Slippers, Hosiery, Corsets, Brassieres.

NAME BORROWERS FROM RIGGS BANK

Treasury Men, in Formal Defense, Asserts 12 Retired Federal Officials Obtained Loans.

TWO DEBTS STILL UNPAID

W. B. Ridgely and J. H. Edwards Said to be Owing at This Time for Amounts Received.

SOME LOANS CONSIDERABLE

Assistant Secretary Taylor Credited with Getting $51,000 and W. F. Albertson $14,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Denying all charges against them, William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, and John Burke, Treasurer of the United States, today filed their answers in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to the suit brought against them by the Riggs National Bank to enjoin the imposition of certain fines for the bank's refusal to make certain reports called for by the Controller.

Mr. Burke merely repeats his contention that he was without knowledge of the acts of alleged oppression complained of by the bank. Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Williams give a detailed narrative of their controversy with the bank, with particular reference to the bank's allegation of malice, going largely into what might be called the political aspects of the case. Their legal briefs will be filed in court on Monday when the case comes up for consideration.

One of the important developments of the day is the statement in Mr. Williams's answer that he had imposed no fines upon the bank, except a single imposition of $5,000, which he defends. According to a statement issued by the bank this afternoon, discussing the answers, this means that the Controller has receded from fines aggregating about $145,000. Mr. Williams, in his answer to the court, admits that from time to time he did call the bank's attention to the fact that it was "subjecting itself to such liability," but explains that as the bank in each case, except one, did file "some sort of report," has has no intention of assessing other penalties.

Criticised by Bank.

That statement by Mr. Williams is greeted by the bank as a confession of weakness. The bank has this to say on the point:

"John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, in his reply to the suit of the Riggs National Bank, completely backs down from his previous position and retracts his previous statements regarding fines he has imposed on the bank, with the single exception of the one for $5,000.

"Williams wrote the bank on March 31: "The $5,000 assessment imposed as above stated is in addition to all other penalties which you have incurred and are incurring for your failure to furnish other special reports which have heretofore been called for by the Controller of the Currency, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 5,211 and 5,213 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.'

"Despite this specific language in his letter of that date, and despite the fact that the penalties he attempted to impose aggregated approximately $150,000, Williams now says in his reply, on oath:

"'* * * Exercising my discretion as Controller of the Currency, I have no intention of assessing or undertaking to collect any penalty on such calls, notwithstanding the fact that some of said reports were not filed within the time prescribed by law, and I hereby waive the right to assess any penalty on such calls other than said penalty of $5,000.'

"That Williams thus backs down and retracts his warning of March 31 is solely because it is a fact that he had become 'obsessed by his purpose to wreck and ruin the plaintiff bank, if possible, in order to satiate his intense hatred of itsofficers,' as charged in the bank's bill of complaint, must be apparent to every one wh observes the vindictive character of Williams's correspondence and reply. To every lawyer and every banker it will be equally apparent that had Williams been within the law and not, as charged in the bank's bill, 'recklessly impatient of all legal restraints,' in attempting to assess such penalties, he would now be wholly without discretion or legal right to waive the penalties so imposed."

Twelve Borrowers Named.

Mr. Williams's answer makes public for the first time the names of the twelve high officials of the Treasury Department under previous administrations who borrowed money from the bank during their terms of office, or who having borrowed money from it previously, still owed balances after taking office in a department charged with the supervision of the bank's affairs. But Mr. Williams's statement makes it plain that these loans did not deter the Treasury Department through successive Controllers of the Currency from continually admonishing the bank of irregularities, nor prevent the department's examiners from reporting them.

According to Mr. Williams, these letters of admonition were constant down to 1908, when the custom was discontinued, while his list of borrowing officials showed that all of the loans to officials, except three—two of which were to the same person—were made before that time. In the period when admonitions were constantly repeated. In this connection, however, he refers to the statement of bank officials, that upon receiving these admonitions, representatives of the banks had called upon the complaining officials and apparently satisfied them as to the propriety of the bank's actions.

The list of borrowing officials is headed by the name of Leslie M. Shaw, who was Secretary of the Treasury Department from Feb. 1, 1902, till March 4, 1907. In his term of office, Mr. Shaw borrowed from the Riggs National Bank, according to Mr. Williams, about $93,000, most of which was repaid before he retired to private life, and the balance within a few days after that.

There are only two loans to officials or their relatives that appear not to have been paid. John H. Edwards, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from July 1, 1906, to March 15, 1908, and his wife, Margaret J. Edwards, borrowed from the bank at various times in Mr. Edwards's term of service $34,750. These various items were repaid, except the largest for $33,000, made out to Mrs. Edwards, and indorsed by her husband, a fortnight before he left office. There is no record of this item having been paid.

The other failure to pay is credited to William B. Ridgely, Controller of the Currency from Oct. 1, 1901, to March 28, 1908, who, on twenty occasions, got loans from the bank aggregating more than $60,000. One item of $1,000 was paid by the note of two men. Another item of $3,000 was paid by Mr. Ridgely in conjunction with ex-Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, his father-in-law. But on a third loan for $11,000 after some payments $6,650 was finally charged off to loss on Nov. 2, 1914.

Gives List of Borrowers.

Horace A. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from March 13, 1899, to June 30, 1906, was interested in loans from the Riggs Bank aggregating $51,575, though some thousands of this were simply on his indorsement for others. The loans were made in his term of office and all repaid before his term ended.

Robert B. Armstrong, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from March 5, 1903, to March 5, 1905, borrowed in his term of office $4,500 in five installments, all of which was repaid, some before and some after his retirement. One item of $1,000 was repaid jointly with Leslie M. Shaw while Mr. Shaw was Secretary of the Treasury.

Charles H. Keep, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from May 27, 1903, to Jan. 21, 1907, borrowed a lump sum of $10,000, which was repaid within little more than a month.

Louis A. Coolidge, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from March 17, 1908, to April 18, 1909, borrowed $4,500 two years before he took office and made his final payment on March 15, 1910.

Walter F. Albertson, a National Bank Examiner from 1901 to 1906, borrowed about $14,000 at various times and repaid all of it.

Owen T. Reeves, National Bank Examiner from 1906 to 1911, borrowed $2,700 in three installments, repaying all.

William B. Howell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from April 7, 1897, to March 10, 1899, borrowed $650, all of which was repaid.

Oliver L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from April 7, 1897, to March 4, 1903, indorsed two notes aggregating $200.

Mr. Williams's table of these loans is headed "Loaned to [various officers] while in office," but he lists there the name of A. F. Statter, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from Jan. 22, 1907, to April 23, 1907, though the dates accompanying the name show that Mr. Statter's only loan, for $200, was made on May 1, 1907, a week after he left office. The loan was repaid ninety days later.

Bank Explains Loans.

As to these official loans, the bank's statement this afternoon says:

"The Controller would create the impression that the Riggs Bank sought to establish some improper influence at the Treasury Department by making loans to Treasury officials. If the Controller had wished to be just he would have stated that the Riggs National Bank had made loans to officials in all the other departments and had made loans to many Representatives and Senators. The Riggs Bank has never felt that an officeholder whose character was such as to entitle him to credit, or whose collateral was sufficient to secure a loan—even if such officeholder was a woman—ought to be denied accommodation at a bank simply because he or she was in the public service. Furthermore, this bank has for many years accommodated Senators and Representatives and officials in all the executive department without inquiring the section from which they came or the party to which they belonged."

Though it occurred long before he took office, Mr. Williams lays stress upon an allegation that Milton E. Ailes, now Vice President of the plaintiff bank, on April 11, 1913, as Acting Secretary of the Treasury, five days before he resigned and became at once a Director in the bank, caused to be deposited with the Riggs National Bank $2,900,000 of Government funds without interest, in addition to $100,000 of such moneys already with the bank. But Mr. Williams adds that this sum was merely withdrawn for the purpose from the National City Bank of New York, which lent to the Riggs National Bank United States bonds of par value of the amount of the loan as security for the deposit. As Mr. McAdoo emphasizes what he considers the identity of the financial interests of these two banks, the transfer does not seem to indicate favoritism.

The Riggs Bank's statement today has this to say about it:

"Secretary McAdoo's statement regarding the deposit of $2,900,000 of Government funds in the Riggs National Bank is adroitly calculated to mislead. It fails to explain that at that time the Treasury was embarrassed by the great balance which had accumulated in it, not by a steadily increasing deficit, as has been the case under Secretary McAdoo's administration, that business was menaced by the rapid accumulation of funds in the Treasury which constantly threatened a money stringency, and that the $2,900,000 deposited in the Riggs Bank was not taken out of the Treasury, but was transferred from the National City Bank by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw.

Hits Out at Williams.

"Mr. Williams has, by the way, never perceived any impropriety in making large deposits of Government funds in the National Bank of Baltimore, of which his brother, R. Lancaster Williams, is a Director."

The liveliest passages in the Government's answers relate to a meeting in Mr. McAdoo's office, at which Mr. Williams and three officers of the bank were present. According to the accounts of both Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Williams, when the conversation became warm Mr. Ailes grew so bitter in his criticism of Mr. Williams that Mr. McAdoo threatened to have him ejected from the room. In the bank's bill of complaint Mr. McAdoo's language was so harshly described that Mr. McAdoo in his answer today gives his precise language.

"Mr. Ailes," Mr. McAdoo quotes himself as having said, "I will be d—d if I will permit this in my office, and if you persist in it I shall have to order you out."

Mr. Williams's account of Mr. McAdoo's remark is about the same, except that he spells out the emphatic word.

The bank's statement this afternoon is a bitter denunciation of the allegedly tyrannical measures of Mr. Williams. Many of his statements it characterizes as flatly untrue and as intended to mislead.

"Controller Williams," says the statement, "has been prostituting his high office and exerting his power—not his legal authority—to send a bank examiner into a National bank in New York City and to cause the examiner to seize fifty-five letters and telegrams relating not to any official matter, but to one of Williams's private business deals, in which he wanted to obtain revenge on his former business associates for fancied wrongs."

Before the bank's statement reached the Treasury, Mr. Williams prepared a statement of his own, denying any purpose of tyrannical administration of the law. Mr. Williams referred to newspaper reports that the bankers of the country were dissatisfied with "what are described as harsh and inquisitorial and troublesome demands of the Treasury Department for informations."

He said he did not know of such dissatisfaction, and did not believe that the bankers had refrained from comment through fear of ill-treatment.

Value of Vigilance.

"Nevertheless," Mr. Williams continued, "these publications, however severely and unjustly they accuse our bankers, do much good unintentionally and indirectly. Belief in the public mind in the vigilant and rigid enforcement of the law by this department will do more than any other imaginable force to maintain public confidence in the stability and integrity of our banking system."

Mr. Williams's statement concluded:

"We think that the record will show that so far from conspiring to wreck the Riggs Bank we have been patient, persistent, and energetic endeavor to save its stockholders and depositors and the general public from the perils always attending departure by officers of any banking or fiduciary institution from the lines of the law and the safe rules established by custom and proved by experience."

HYGIENIC EFFECTS OF GAS LIGHTING

Tests Prove It Destroys 40 Per Cent. of Germs in the Air in an Hour.

UNSOUND PLEA FOR GAS

Difference in Germ Killing by Gas and Air Offset by Superiority of Electric Light.

When an innovation in the industrial world tends to replace some older long-established practice, one frequently sees a vigorous defensive response on the part of the supporters of the process that is being outdistanced. This reaction usually redounds to the advantage of all concerned. It spurs the losers to renewed effort to regain lost prestige, and the end result not infrequently is the discovery or invention of novelties which improve the conditions of existence and reduce the cost of living.

As a specific instance of such commercial rivalry, which is widely reflected in the affairs of everyday life, the competition between gas and electricity may be mentioned. Usually the determining factor in the use of two sources of energy for heat or light effects is a purely economic one. Electric lighting, when once perfected to a stage where it became an efficient and reasonably economical process, threatened to supplant gas lighting within doors for purely hygienic reasons.

The pollution of the air by the products of incomplete or complete combustion of the illuminating material is avoided by the electric light, according to chemists. Large quantities of hot combustible gases are not formed and need not be removed. The contrast in the conditions that may be brought about by the two systems is too obvious to require a detailed description.

The defenders of the modern systems of illumination with gas have advanced certain considerations quite independent of the relative intensity and quality of the light produced. They claim that the great production of heat in gaslight fixtures brings about a natural ventilation effect through the currents it produces, so that the products of combustion, notably carbon dioxid, are never allowed to accumulate unduly in the atmosphere, and an excessive rise in temperature is also prevented by the movement of the air. To this has been added the statement that, with gas lighting, the micro-organisms of the air in the rooms involved are destroyed like sulphurous acid which exhibit an antiseptic action.

The allegations in respect to the effect of gas lighting on the bacterial content of the air have been investigated in the Hygienic Institute of the University at Munich by Ahlborn. In a room of fifty-seven cubic metres' capacity under uniform artificial circulation of the atmosphere, the number of bacteria in the air decreased 24 per cent. in one hour. Under precisely comparable conditions, including the presence of three large gaslight flames with open globes, the number of micro-organisms decreased 40 per cent. in the same period. This increased destruction of bacteria is undoubtedly attributable to their burning up in contact with the incandescent surfaces or their destruction by the heated gases that are produced.

"The point for emphasis, however," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "is the fact that such differences, amounting at best to only 16 per cent., are too small to possess any serious significance from the point of view of practical hygiene. The argument for the superiority of gas lighting in this respect can scarcely be maintained."

German Airmen Fall Into the Sea.

Captain Segebarth of the Standard Oil tanker American, which arrived yesterday from Amsterdam, reported that on May 2, off the Dutch coast, he saw an aeroplane fall into the sea. A boat was lowered from the steamship and rescued two German aviators, who were landed at one of the small ports near Flushing.

MATERNITY APPAREL
at Extremely Low Prices



We are the originators and largest manufacturers of modish apparel scientifically constructed to expand as required and to harmonize the figure lines throughout entire period. Faultless in style, differing in no outward way from regular models and adjust automatically to fit when the figure is again normal.

At Manufacturers' Prices

They come to you fresh from the maker. Our workrooms are right above the pleasant shopping floors, and you receive individual service such as only a specialty shop can render.

Skirts	3.75 up
Waists	.95 "
Coats	7.85 "
Corsets	3.85 "
Summer Dresses	5.95 up
Silk Dresses	14.75 "
Tailored Suits	14.65 "
Summer Suits	10.85 "
Negligees	1.98 "
Brassieres	.65 "
Petticoats	1.35 "

Lane Bryant, 25 West 38th Street

B. Schulich Inc.

LADIES' TAILOR.

Annual Clearance Sale

COMMENCING TUESDAY, MAY 18

The distinctive productions of our own workrooms are offered at lowest prices ever known for apparel of equal quality.

100 Tailored Suits, 25.00 and 35.00
Formerly $75.00 to $125.00

40 Coats, Formerly $65.00 **20.00 to 35.00**

Dresses, Formerly $50.00 from **25.00**

Waists, from **4.50**

NO. C. O. D. NO EXCHANGES

630 FIFTH AVE., Between 50th and 51st Streets

Formerly 23 West 35th Street

Fur Storage—Dry Cold Air—Moderate Charges—Greeley 6380

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY THE 17TH *5th Avenue*

Household Furnishings at Decided Reductions



ELECTRIC LAMPS
Exceptional Values

No. 1—Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood or finished in French Gray, Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fluted column; 22-inch cretonne Empire shade in various patterns. regularly 18.00 **9.75**

No. 2—Floor Lamp of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood or finished in French Gray, Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade. regularly 20.00, **12.50**

Boudoir Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel; 10-inch cretonne shade. regularly 3.00, **1.95**

Wicker Boudoir Lamps with wicker shade; cretonne lined to match any color wicker furniture. regularly 6.00, **3.95**

Boudoir Lamps finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fluted column to match; 10-inch dainty lingerie shades in pink, blue or yellow. regularly 8.00, **5.00**

Solid Mahogany Candlesticks,—Colonial shape—
12½ inches high.....regularly 2.00, pair **1.50**
8 inches high.....regularly 1.50, pair **95c**

DINNER SERVICES
Considerably Reduced

American Porcelain,—several pretty border patterns with gold edge; 101 pieces. regularly 15.00, **9.75**

American Porcelain,—various desirable floral and border decorations; 101 pieces. regularly 20.00, **14.75**

American Porcelain or Austrian China,—rose-bud pattern in double gold lines; some with solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. regularly 24.00, **17.75**

Limoges or Austrian China,—conventional border patterns with gold edge; 101 pieces. regularly 27.50, **19.75**

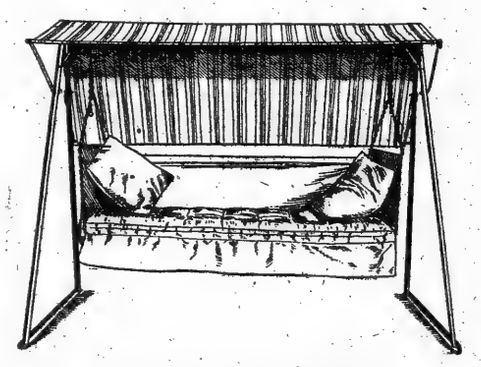
American or English Porcelain,—variety of choice border patterns; also white and gold with coin gold handles; 101 pieces. regularly 32.50, **24.75**

American Porcelain or Austrian China,—coin gold band with solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. regularly 39.00 **29.75**

COUCH HAMMOCKS

A choice variety of Couch Hammocks in Khaki, White or Green, with chains to hang from ceiling of porch or stand.

6.75 to 19.25



Hammock, as illustrated

Shadewell Awning and Stand, complete **12.75**

Iron Standards.....each **2.25** and **3.25**
Hammock Awnings.....each **3.75** and **5.75**

Couch Pillows covered with Craftsman Canvas; various colors. regularly 1.25, each **75c**

Porch Screens, with weather cords, insuring comfort, security and durability. 7 ft. 6 in. long.

Width:	4 ft.	6 ft.	7 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.
	2.50	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.75

Special Sale
DOMESTIC RUGS

An unusual purchase from a prominent manufacturer enables us to offer the following exceptional Rugs in the season's latest designs and colors

At Savings of 33⅓%

Arranged in Groups as follows to facilitate selections:

Lot 1—9x12 ft. French Wilton Weave Rugs,—choice patterns. regularly 60.00, **43.50**

Lot 2—9x12 ft. Royal Wilton Rugs,—unusually high grade; very durable; large range of attractive patterns. regularly 39.75 **28.00**

Lot 3—8.3x10.6 ft. Royal Wilton Rugs,—various designs and colors, unusually durable. regularly 34.50, **25.00**

Summer Floor Coverings

Special: 9x12 ft. Colonial Rag Rugs. Special **7.50**

Plain colors with cretonne borders or popular "hit-or-miss" designs.

ORIENTAL RUGS

100 Large Room-size Persian and Asia Minor Rugs of excellent quality, reduced to ½ their original prices for immediate disposal.

Persian Mahal Rugs.....**78.00, 87.00** and **95.00**
average size 9 x 12 ft. formerly 150.00 to 195.00
Asia Minor Rugs.....**97.00, 127.00** to **157.00**
9 x 12 ft. to 10.6 x 14 ft. formerly 195.00 to 325.00

Extraordinary Reductions
"McCREERY LINENS"

Irish Satin Damask Tablecloths..each **1.50, 2.50** and **3.25** regularly 2.50, 3.50 and 4.25
Irish Satin Damask Napkins.....doz. **2.50, 3.25** and **3.75** regularly 3.25, 4.25 and 4.75
Pure Linen Hemstitched Sheets...pair **3.90, 4.90** and **5.90** regularly 5.50, 6.75 and 8.00
Pure Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases..... pair **90c, 1.20** and **1.50** regularly 1.25, 1.50 and 2.25
Hemmed Huckaback Towels.....doz. **1.90, 2.25** and **3.75** regularly 2.50, 3.00 and 5.00
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels..doz. **2.65, 3.75** and **5.50** regularly 3.50, 5.00 and 8.00
Bleached Turkish Bath Towels...doz. **1.90, 2.65** and **3.00** regularly 2.75, 3.50 and 4.00
Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Tea Napkins..... regularly 6.00, 7.50 and 9.00 doz. **4.25, 5.25** and **6.25**
Hand-made Cluny Lace Trimmed Scarfs, **3.75, 4.75** and **5.75** regularly 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00
Bungalow Luncheon Sets, scalloped and embroidered in colors. regularly 2.50 Set **1.50**

Unusual Values
SUMMER BED COVERINGS

Summer Blankets,—full size.....pair **3.50** and **4.50**
Medium Weight Blankets,—single size...pair **2.75** and **3.75**
full size.....pair **3.25** and **4.00**
Bed Spreads, crochet, full size.....each **1.15** and **1.35**
Marseilles satin finish, full size.....each **2.25** and **2.75**
Dimity Spreads,—single size.each **1.15** double size.each **1.35**

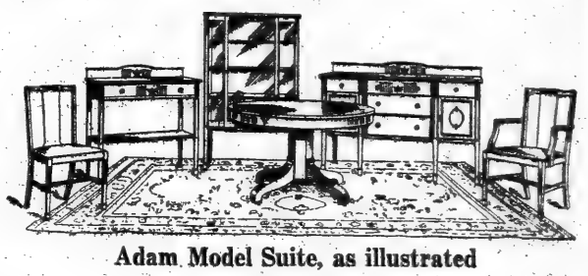
Special Sale
BRASS BEDS & BEDDING

Brass Beds,—2-inch continuous posts.regularly 20.00, **12.50**
Brass Beds,—2-inch Colonial posts...regularly 28.00, **17.50**
Brass Beds, with all square posts and square filler rods..**25.00** regularly 40.00
Pure Layer Felt Mattresses.....regularly 15.00, **10.00**
Extra Heavy Woven Wire Springs...regularly 6.50, **5.00**
Upholstered Box Springs.....regularly 15.00, **12.00**
Long Curled Hair Mattresses.....regularly 26.00, **19.50**
No. 1 Black Drawings Hair Mattresses..reg. 42.00, **31.50**
"McCreery Luxury" Mattresses.....regularly 45.00, **35.00**

$75,000.00 Worth of
"McCreery MASTER-MADE" Furniture

⅓ to ½ Less Than Regular Prices

This Furniture has been taken from the regular stock and every piece measures up to the McCreery standard. As there is a limited number of many of the pieces, early selections are advisable.



Adam Model Suite, as illustrated

215.00
regularly 325.00

Only three of these suites at this price. Made of Selected Mahogany, including Buffet, China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, five Sidechairs and one Armchair.

Ten-piece William and Mary Model Dining Room Suites, made of Quartered Sawed Oak. regularly 300.00, **195.00**

Ten-piece Solid Mahogany Dining Room Suites,—Sheraton model. regularly 300.00, **195.00**

Ten-piece Sheraton Model Dining Room Suites, inlaid with ebony. regularly 550.00, **365.00**

Ten-piece Adam Model Dining Room Suites.....**600.00** regularly 1,000.00

CHAMBER FURNITURE



Four-piece Colonial Model Suite

165.00
regularly 275.00

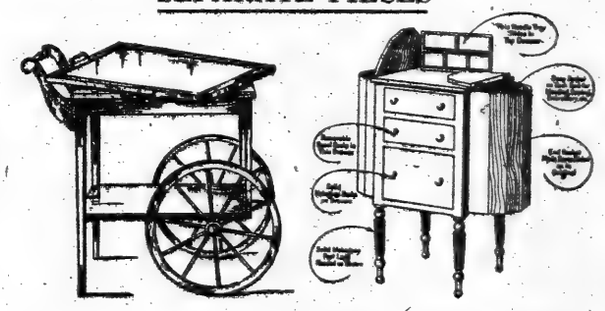
Only four of these suites at this price. Suite includes Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed.

Five-piece Louis XVI. Model Bedroom Suites, finished in Antique Ivory Enamel; including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Twin Beds. regularly 600.00, **300.00**

Solid Mahogany Four-post Beds.....**25.00** and **39.50** regularly 50.00 and 60.00

Odd Ivory Chiffoniers.....regularly 100.00, **50.00**

SEPARATE PIECES



Mahogany Dinner Wagon, as illustrated.

12.75 regularly 20.00

Famous "Martha Washington" Work Table, as illustrated; made of Solid Mahogany.

10.75 regularly 20.00

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN HOTEL ST. REGIS

H. W. Ault of Newark, 18 Years Old, Shoots Young Bride and Then Ends His Own Life.

FIRST DINED AND DRANK

Man's Father Says Son Was Addicted to Drugs and Attributes the Tragedy to That Habit.

After eating a midnight supper and drinking half the contents of a quart bottle of champagne in their room on an upper floor of the Hotel St. Regis, in Fifth Avenue, Harold W. Ault, son of Charles H. Ault, a manufacturer of 233 Meeker Avenue, Newark, N. J., shot and killed his young wife yesterday morning and then ended his own life. No one heard the hots, which were supposed to have been fired some time between 1 A. M. and dawn, and the bodies were not discovered until a "Miss Wells," a friend of the Austs, had telephoned from Syracuse, N. Y., asking to be connected with the room occupied by Ault and his wife. When the operator referred the message to Manager O. C. Bevin, as he was unable to get a response from the room, Miss Wells said:

"I have received a letter from Mr. and Mrs. Ault which leads me to believe something has happened to them. Will you please investigate?"

Mr. Bevin was unable to get into the room even with a pass key, because of something pressing against the door from the inside. With Policeman Joseph Wallace of the East Fifty-first Street Station, he again tried to get in. Then R. M. Hahn, proprietor of the hotel, got the hotel carpenter, who had to cut away part of the woodwork to release a bolt on the inside of the door, against which a dresser and other furniture had been piled.

Wife Found Kneeling at Bed.

Mrs. Ault was kneeling on the floor with her head resting on her right arm on the bed, the fingers of her left hand touching the floor. A bullet had entered her right temple and emerged higher up on the left side of her head. Ault, his feet almost touching the kneeling form of his wife, was stretched face up, with a .38-calibre revolver near his right hand. He also had a bullet hole in his right temple and another on the left side of his head. Dr. T. D. Lehane, the Coroner's Physician, decided they had been dead twelve hours.

"She did not use the pistol," said the physician. "It was apparently a suicide pact in which the woman kneeled and waited for her husband to fire at her. The shot did not even change her kneeling position."

Beneath the body of Ault was a letter addressed to the hotel management, reading:

Dear Sirs: Please communicate immediately with my father, Charles H. Ault, 233 Meeker Avenue, Newark. Yours very truly, Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD W. AULT.

Pinned to a corner of the envelope was his father's business card: "C. H. Ault, vice-president and general manager, The Jaenecka Printing Ink Company, Newark, N. J." Six other letters, sealed and addressed to relatives but not stamped, were on a table near where Ault had fallen to the floor. One of the letters was addressed to his brother, George C. Ault, 119 Custer Avenue, Newark, and another to his father.

Dressed for Death.

The other four letters were addressed: "Miss Esther Ault," his sister, who lives with her father; "Miss Bertha Ticknor, 656 South Saline Street, Syracuse, N. Y.", "Hotel Ingleterra, Havana, Cuba," and "Charles I. Ingles, Mariovao, Cuba."

Mr. and Mrs. Ault were in evening dress when their bodies were found. They had dressed with elaborate care before preparing for dath a few hours after reaching the hotel. They registered at the hotel shortly after 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. At 4:40 Ault left his room and went to the barber shop in the basement, had his hair cut, was shampooed and got a shave. In the meantime Mrs. Ault had a maid in her room fixing her hair.

"Mrs. Ault seemed very nervous and unhappy and was crying most of the time I was in her room," the maid told Proprietor Hahn when she had finished her work. Nothing was thought of this at the time, but after the tragedy the maid said:

"While I was in the room I caught a glimpse of an open letter on a table near where I was working, in which Mrs. Ault had written on the hotel stationery, and made out these words:

I have lived for him, married him; I love him, and I will die for him.

When the maid left the room she was given a letter to mail, which is believed to be the letter the maid had seen on the table and the letter which Miss Wells said she had received announcing that the husband and wife had agreed to die together.

Father Missed Finding Son.

Mr. Ault had told the hotel clerks that expected his father to call at 6 o'clock. At that time his father was trying to find his son and the latter's wife at the Hotel McAlpin, being unaware that they were at the St. Regis. Apparently Mr. and Mrs. Ault were greatly disappointed when the elder Ault did not call. They waited for him until 7:30 Friday evening, when they went to the hotel dining room, where they remained two hours at dinner.

Nothing more was heard from them until 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when Ault telephoned from his room to order a lunch and a bottle of champagne. One of two glasses on a table was half-filled with wine when their room was entered, and the bottle was in a tub. Their bill, which had not been paid, amounted to $19, including $7 for a double room with bath. The only money found was 68 cents in Ault's clothing. He had a gold watch and diamond pin. His wife had a diamond ring and a gold wedding ring.

They carried two bags and a suit case to the hotel. These bore labels of hotels in Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, and Havana. Mrs. Ault was Miss Ethel Wane Ticknor of Syracuse. She was twenty years old, and her husband was eighteen years old.

Slayer Was Drug Victim.

Charles H. Ault went to the hotel last night and claimed the bodies. Mr. Ault said his son, who had been employed by his firm as a traveling salesman, was addicted to the use of drugs. To this he attributed the suicide pact.

"My son was a drug user," he said. "I had him placed in a sanitarium a few years ago, but the treatment seemed to do little good in breaking the habit. He met Miss Ticknor last August, and on Aug. 25 they were married secretly. For three months I did not hear from him. We supposed he was on a business trip at Havana. I had asked the police to find him. Finally I traced my son and his wife to the home of her parents in Syracuse through a letter that came to my house addressed to Mrs. Harold W. Ault. That was the first intimation we had of their marriage. I went to Syracuse and induced them to come to my home in Newark. Three weeks ago Harold went to Havana. On May 11 my daughter-in-law received this telegram from her husband:

HAVANA, May 10.—Meet me Pennsylvania, New York, at 6:20, Thursday afternoon without fail. Send all my baggage to McAlpin. Come alone. HAROLD.

"Mrs. Ault, because of illness, did not keep the appointment, and Harold came home. Friday evening he told me he and his wife would spend the evening in Manhattan. When they had not returned today I went back again to the McAlpin Hotel. When I went to their room when I got back home I found everything in great disorder, as if they had packed their personal effects in great haste."

MAKES HUSBAND COOK.

Wife, the Wage Earner, Quits Him When Spaghetti Is Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 15.—Quinto Bozzo of 249 Clinton Street, Haledon, a silk worker, wears or rather did wear the skirts in his home. He doesn't at the present time, because his home has been split in two, with his wife on one side and himself on the other. Bozzo used to prepare the meals for his better half, and failure to properly prepare a dish of spaghetti led to a dispute. The spaghetti was only scorched, but there was a quarrel, and as a result divorce proceedings are in progress with Bozzo as the petitioner.

The couple were married in January, 1899, by Justice of the Peace Fitzmaurice of this city. They lived happily together, both working and contributing toward the support of their home in Haledon, until the big silk strike in 1913. Bozzo was thrown out of work and his wife found employment, by which she managed to keep the wolf from the door. She continually reminded her better half of this fact and issueod an ultimatum that in return he would have to stay at home and prepare the meals, so that when she returned from a hard day's toil in the mills she would not have to wait for her food.

The husband pleaded that he didn't consider himself capable of filling the job, but would do the best he could. Mrs. Bozo gritted her teeth and made the best of it, but matters went from bad to worse until the food which Bozzo cooped was in many instances spoiled.

The break came when, on returning from her day's work, she found the spaghetti had been scorched. She opened by accusing her husband of drinking and closed by saying she would leave him and never return, making good by putting on her hat and walking out.

Mother Deserts Baby at Rectory.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 15.—After attending May devotions in St. Paul's Church in Ripley Place last night a well dresed young woman, apparently about eighteen years old, left a month old baby boy in the vestibule of the rectory. No one in the church at the time knew the woman.

The Rev. Bartholomew Zindzius, rector of St. Paul's, directed the authorities at the General Hospital to care for the child.

ESCAPED CHANNEL TORPEDO

F. S. Butterworth, Back from Europe, Tells of Attack.

Frank S. Butterworth of New Haven, who returned from Europe yesterday on the Cunarder Orduna, said that a channel steamer he was aboard narrowly escaped being torpedoes while crossing from Folkestone to Boulogne.

"We were driving full speed, about twenty-four knots, when the Captain sighted the submarine right ahead and had just time to swing to starboard as the torpedo was fired," he said. "It missed our ship by about 75 feet I should think, but it made every one on board feel anxious to get ashore."

Mr. Butterworth added that from what he had heard in London the English people did not desire peace at present as it would only mean another war in a few years.

POLICEMAN'S PET DOG TRIPS KNIFE WIELDER

Rushes Through Crowd and Aids in Capture of Patrolman's Assailant.

IN FRONT OF HEADQUARTERS

Quick Guard by Amateur Boxer Saves Stomach from Blow Aimed by Young Laborer.

The instinctive guard of a skilled amateur boxer, last night saved Patrolman Thomas F. Kelly, attached to Special Squad 1, from what might have been fatal injuries at the hands of Dominico Giordano, an eighteen-year-old laborer living at 40 Spring Street. As it was Kelly escaped with a wound in the arm which was painful, but not serious, and Giordano, who was captured mainly through the work of a policeman's dog, was locked up in the Mulberry Street Station on the charge of felonious assault. The police say he confessed.

Kelly has been on the force for four years, but looks not more than 18 or 19 years old. For two years past he has been attached to Squad 1 under Lieutenant McDonald, attached to the office of First Deputy Commissioner Godley, which has been engaged in getting evidence against gambling houses. Late yesterday afternoon he was taking a stroll, in plain clothes, and accompanied by a friend, up to Fourteenth Street, and as he walked down Centre Street back toward Police Headquarters he noticed that four young men were following him. Just across the street from the main entrance to headquarters the four caught up with him, and one of them accosted him with the remark, "So, you're a stool pigeon, are you?"

"No," said Kelly, displaying his shield. "I'm an officer."

Thereupon, with another offensive remark, his questioner whipped out a penknife and made a vicious backhand slash at Kelly's stomach; but Kelly is a boxer of experience, and his guard went up instinctively in time to catch the blade in his forearm. The man who had stabbed him whirled around and ran toward Grand Street, and Kelly, just starting after him, was tripped by one of the others and almost fell. By the time he had recovered his balance the man with the knife was well away and sprinting down into the crowd of returning east siders pouring along Grand Street, and his three companions took advantage of the confusoin to get away in the opposite direction.

Kelly drew his revolver and fired into the air. At the moment he was almost directly beneath the window of the room in which Inspector Faurot and Acting Captains Deevey and Stapleton were giving instructions to twenty detectives about to out for the night; and at the sound of the shot and the screaming of a police whistle they all tumbled out of the building. Other detectives and patrolmen shot out of other rooms, and the whole neighborhood in a moment was full of policemen. One of them, seeing Kely, boyish looking and in civilian clothes, running along with a drawn revolver, whipped out his gun and was obtu to fire at the supposed hold-up man when Kelly showed his shield.

As Giordano dodged through the crowd Detective Inspector Gray and Detective Raftis, who were waiting for a car at the corner of Grand and Centre Streets, headed him off and he turned down Mulberry. There appeared then two new actors—Patrolman Hayden of the Mulberry Street Station and his pet dog, "Bum," which is said to be one of the most accomplished amateur policemen in Manhattan. The crowd blocked Hayden away from Giordano, but Bum slipped through them all and ran between Giordano's legs, tripping him and delaying him just long enough for Raftis to overtake him. A moment later Hayden was on him, too, and Giordano was promptly overpowered and taken away to the Mulberry Street Station.

Dr. Geisler came in an automobile from Hudson Street Hospital and treated Kellys' arm and certain bruises Giordano had received when upset in the street.

Fur Storage—Dry Cold Air—Moderate Charges—Greeley 6380

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY THE 17TH *5th Avenue*

Desirable Merchandise Specially Priced

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces.

First Exhibition and Sale of McCreery's Latest Novelties in Silks,—Raye and Ecossaise National-Marine Taffeta.

The combinations of Colors shown are, without doubt, the most fascinating ever produced in Europe or America.

These Silks were made for early Fall, but having arrived this past week present an opportunity to secure the latest ideas, even earlier than they will be shown this year in Paris, at reasonable prices.

Sale of 15,000 Yards Novelty Summer Dress Silks

Consisting of Pompadour Shantung Pongee, Taffeta and Satin; Pekin, Paquin and Militaire Stripes, Tartan and French Plaids, and a wide variety of choice styles in Pencil Stripe Taffetas, in Navy Blue and White, Navy Blue and Green, and Black and White. 36 inches wide. yd. **95c** formerly 1.50

Summer Wash Dress Fabrics

18,000 yards of new Printed Voile in a wide range of the latest Pompadour styles; choice color combinations. Also new Black and White effects. formerly 35c and 65c, yd. **25c** and **35c**

Imported White French Dress Linen,—superior quality; 45 inches wide. formerly 85c, yd. **60c**

White Cotton Pique in new golf corduroy welt, formerly 45c, yd. **29c**

White Cotton Voile,—crisp finish. formerly 40c, yd. **28c**

WOMEN'S COATS

Special Offerings

Dressy Silk Coats,—very attractive models; prettily trimmed. regularly 37.50 to 40.00, **29.50**

Seashore and Country Coats in Golf Cord Chinchilla. regularly 19.50 to 27.50, **12.50, 16.00** and **19.50**

Swagger Dusters of Linen, Beach Cloth, Pongee or Mohair. regularly 9.50 to 19.50, **6.50, 9.50** and **12.50**

English Cut Raincoats of Mixed, Checked and Plain Rubberized Fabrics. regularly 9.50 and 15.00, **7.50** and **8.50**

300 Dressy and Plain Coats,—discontinued styles; specially priced to close out. reduced from 25.00 to 65.00, **5.75** to **19.50**

NEGLIGEES AND HOUSE GOWNS

New and Attractive Assortment of House Dresses, Kimonos, House Gowns and Negligees at special prices

187 Negligees of Soft Crepe de Chine, prettily trimmed. **7.25** regularly 9.75 to 12.50

185 Slip-Ons in the season's most desirable models; dainty colorings. regularly 16.50 to 19.50, **10.00**

1,700 Morning or Porch Dresses in all the popular fabrics; smartly trimmed. regularly 7.95 and 8.50, **4.95** and **5.50**

1,900 House Dresses in Washable Materials; new models. regularly 1.95 to 2.75, **1.25, 1.45** and **2.00**

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Attractive Prices

Blouses in Striped Wash Silk with flat collar and turn-back cuffs, **2.95**

Semi-tailored White Silk Blouses with scalloped edged collar, front and cuffs; convertible collar; trimmed with pearl buttons; elbow or full length sleeves. **3.95**

Strictly Tailored Wash Silk Shirts for sport wear. All White or White ground with colored stripes. **5.00**

Smartly Tailored Crepe de Chine Blouses,—various styles in White, Pink or Yellow. **5.00**

Dainty Voile Blouses,—hand-embroidered collar; new frill trimmed with dainty lace; copy of imported model. **9.75**

Hand-made Blouses in Sheer Voile, with eyelet embroidery and scalloped edge; lace trimmed collar and cuffs. **10.75**

Handsome Dressy Wash Blouses, suitable for wear with tailored suits; trimmed with various laces. **13.75, 15.75, 17.50** and **19.75**

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT

5th Floor

Dresses of Plain or Striped Pink and Blue Chambray; pique collar, cuffs and belt; bloomers to match. Sizes 2 to 5 years. Special **1.25**

Two new models in White Lawn,—Gretchen style; low neck and short sleeves. Sizes 2 to 5 years. Special **95c**

Baby Sweaters,—White and Colors. Sizes 2 to 4 years. Special **1.45**

Beach Rompers,—Pink or Blue Chambray with white madras waist. Sizes 2 to 6 years. Special **45c**

ANNUAL SALE BATHING SUITS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

A. Beach Dress of Silk Messaline,—full flare skirt; trimmed with self color cord; collar may be worn standing or flat; finished with white bone buttons. regularly 12.50, **8.50**

B. Bathing Suit of Silk Poplin,—skirt box pleated in front and back; waist trimmed with satin; sleeve effect with straps and shield. regularly 7.95, **5.95**

C. Bathing Suit of Mohair, yoke effect; trimmed and piped with black and white satin; full skirt; with tights. **2.95** regularly 3.95

D. Bathing Suit of Satin,—yoke effect on skirt; trimmed with contrasting shades of silk; effective, youthful models. **4.95** regularly 7.50

E. Bathing Suit of Messaline,—one-piece model, trimmed with silk braid at neck and three rows around bottom; cord belt; sleeveless. regularly 7.75, **4.75**

F. Bathing Suit of Silk Poplin,—skirt made with yoke; waist trimmed with white pique on collar and cuffs; very attractive model. regularly 6.75, **4.95**

Beach Dresses of Satin,—straight-line model; full circular skirt; trimmed with self color band on bottom, collar and cuffs; copy of French model. regularly 9.75, **7.50**

Bathing Suits of Mohair,—attractively trimmed; pretty, youthful models; with bloomers; all sizes. **2.95** and **3.75** regularly 3.95 and 5.75

Bathing Suits of Silk Poplin,—very fine quality; smartly trimmed; newest models in skirts. **4.50** and **5.50** regularly 6.50 and 7.75

Bathing Suits of Black Satin,—full skirt; chic model. **4.95** regularly 7.75

Bathing Suits of Messaline,—very attractive model. regularly 5.85 and 7.95, **3.95** and **4.95**

"Annette Kellermann" Swimming Tights. **95c, 1.50** and **1.75** regularly 1.35 to 2.75

BATHING SUITS FOR MISSES & CHILDREN

Mohair Bathing Suits,—very attractive models. Sizes 12 to 18 years. regularly 3.95 and 4.95, **2.75** and **3.75**

Mohair Bathing Suits,—chic models, smartly trimmed. Sizes 14 to 18 years. regularly 5.75 and 7.50, **3.50** and **4.75**

Messaline or Silk Poplin Bathing Suits, trimmed or plain; good quality materials. **3.95** and **4.85** regularly 5.75 and 6.50

Children's Knitted and Flannel Suits,—one-piece models. regularly 1.50 and 2.50, **95c** and **1.45**

Bathing Caps, as Illustrated, Moderately Priced

Exceptional Offering
MISSES' SUMMER APPAREL

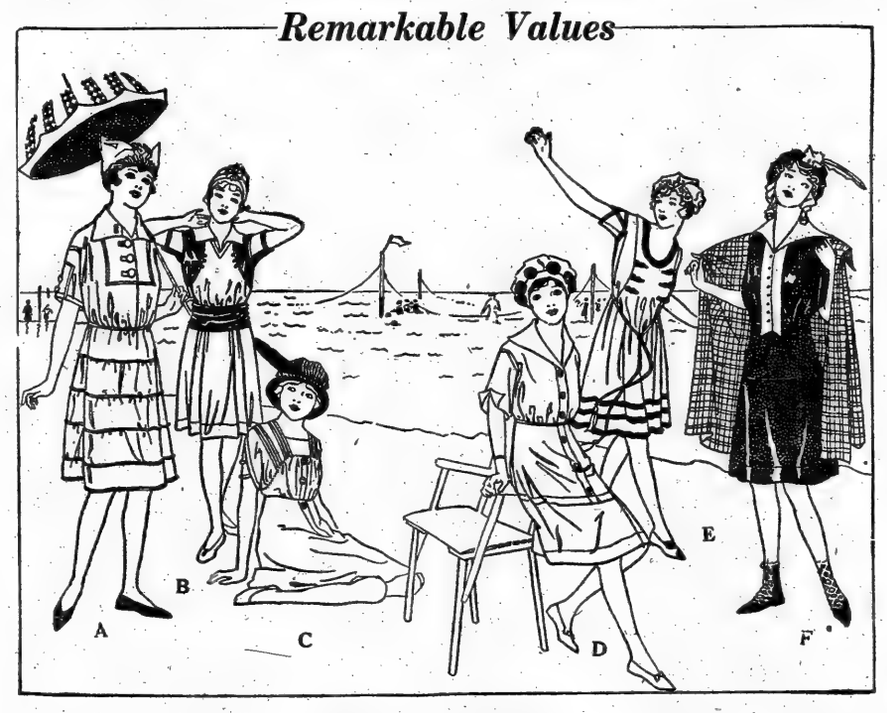
Voile or Net Dresses, prettily trimmed with laces or embroidered in various designs; very sheer, smart models. Sizes 14 to 18 years. **16.75** and **24.50**

Dresses of French or Ramie Linen,—serviceable models in White, Blue, Pink or Rose. Sizes 14 to 18 years. **6.75** and **8.75**

Summer Dresses,—very smart and chic models of Striped or Figured Voile. Size 14 to 18 years. **6.75** and **8.75**

Suits of Tan or Putty Palm Beach Cloth; very smart models. Size 14 to 18 years. **12.75**

Remarkable Values



Style A	Style B	Style C	Style D	Style E	Style F
8.50	**5.95**	**2.95**	**4.95**	**4.75**	**4.95**
regularly 12.50	regularly 7.95	regularly 3.95	regularly 7.50	regularly 7.75	regularly 6.75

Extraordinary Reduction Sale
500 WOMEN'S HIGH-CLASS SUITS

Taken from the regular stock; this season's most fashionable models, in all the newest and most desirable materials; marked at decided price reductions for immediate disposal.

25.00 to 35.00 Suits reduced to..... **15.00**
40.00 to 55.00 Suits reduced to..... **24.50**
58.00 to 75.00 Suits reduced to..... **35.00**
90.00 to 125.00 Suits reduced to..... **48.00**

Special Purchase and Sale

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES
Exceptionally Low Priced

Afternoon, Street and Evening Dresses, original and distinctive styles, many of which are accurate reproductions of high cost models. Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Laces and Embroidered Nets and Voiles. } Very Special **23.75**

Cotton Voile Dresses in Striped, Dotted and Fancy Figured effects; some with collar, cuffs and girdle of soft silk. Special **5.75**

Novelty Voile Dresses in several of the season's smartest models; especially adapted for summer wear. Special **7.50**

WOMEN'S SILK GLOVES

Sale of 4,800 Pairs

16-button length Milanese Silk Gloves,—double tips; Paris point embroidery and braided with white or black contrasting points. White or Black. pair, **65c.** regularly 1.00 and 1.25

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Thread Silk Hosiery,—extra reinforced heels, toes and soles. Black and White. regularly 2.25, pair **1.50**

Thread Silk Hosiery,—hand-embroidered clox. Black and White. regularly 1.75, pair **1.35**

Thread Silk Hosiery,—double tops; reinforced heels, toes and soles. Black, White and colors. regularly 1.50, pair **1.10**

Thread Silk Hosiery,—embroidered clox. Black, White, Gray and Sand. regularly 1.25, pair **95c**

Thread Silk Hosiery,—double tops, soles and heels. Black, White and colors. regularly 1.25, pair **90c**

Thread Silk Hosiery,—lisle tops and soles. Black, White, Sand and Gray. regularly 75c, pair **60c**

Silk Hosiery with deep lisle tops. Black, White and colors. regularly 50c, pair, **35c.** 3 pairs **1.00**

Novelty Thread Silk Hosiery,—various styles..... regularly 1.00 and 1.25, pair **85c**

Thread Silk Hosiery,—hand-embroidered clox. Black and White. regularly 2.50, pair **1.95**

French Silk Hosiery with lisle soles; open work clox or hand-embroidered clox. Black and White. pair **1.65** regularly 2.50

WOMEN'S LISLE HOSIERY

Imported French Lisle Hosiery,—gauze weight. Black, White and Tan. regularly 85c and 1.00, pair **50c**

Silk Lisle Hosiery, reinforced heels, toes and soles. Including extra sizes. Black, White, Sand and Gray. regularly 65c, pair **50c.** 6 pairs **2.85**

Lisle Hosiery,—extra reinforced heels, toes and soles. Including extra sizes. Black, White and Tan. regularly 50c, pair **35c.** 6 pairs **1.90**

Light Weight Cotton Hoisery, reinforced. Including extra sizes. Black only. regularly 50c, pair **35c.** 6 pairs **1.90**

Lisle or Cotton Hosiery,—Black and White. regularly 35c, pair **25c.** 6 pairs **1.40**

Women's "Sorosis"

SPORT SHOES



Model illustrated,—**6.00**

Genuine White Buckskin, trimmed with Black, Tan, Blue, Green or Gray Kidskin. White rubber soles and heels.

BARNES-ROOSEVELT VERDICT THIS WEEK

Case Expected to Go to Jury Thursday—Ivins and Bowers Will Sum Up.

COLONEL AGAIN ON STAND

But New Subjects Will Be Barred—Cross-Examination of Barnes to be Concluded Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 15.—The end of the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial is in sight. In all probability the case will go to the jury next Thursday.

Counsel for both sides had a busy time today, despite the adjournment until Monday. Colonel Roosevelt went to spend Saturday and part of Sunday with his family at Oyster Bay; Mr. Barnes is spending the week end at his home in Albany.

The opposing attorneys worked all day preparing for the finishing touches, which includes the sur-rebuttal by the Roosevelt forces, the recross-examination of some of the Colonel's witnesses, including himself, by the Barnes attorneys, and the summing up by both sides.

John M. Bowers, chief of counsel for Mr. Roosevelt, will continue his cross-examination of Mr. Barnes on Monday and expects to finish with him by night. William M. Ivins, head of the Barnes legal battery, will then call some forty more witnesses. Their examination will not take much time, however, probably not more than an hour altogether; all but one are former members of the Senate or Assembly, and each will be required to answer only one question, whether Mr. Barnes tried to influence his vote during the contest in 1911 over the election of a United States Senator. Only the Republican members of the Legislature at that time will be called, and twenty-two of them already have testified.

One of the principal charges Justice Andrews left in the case is the alleged alliance between Mr. Barnes and the Tammany leader, Charles F. Murphy, to influence legislation, hence Mr. Ivins decided to call every Republican member of the 1911 Legislature who could be reached in the effort to prove that Mr. Barnes did not try to influence them. Every one of the twenty-two who already have testified has sworn that Mr. Barnes did not interfere with his action in any way. Mr. Ivins expects the remainder will do the same. Mr. Ivins tried to get Mr. Bowers to agree that the Republican Senators and Assemblymen were not influenced by Mr. Barnes so as to avoid calling so many witnesses, but the head of the Roosevelt legal forces declined to do so.

The only one of the twenty-two already examined who gave any testimony favorable to Mr. Roosevelt was ex-Senator J. Mathew Wainwright of Westchester County. Mr. Wainwright was subpoenaed originally by the Roosevelt side, but was not put on the stand. He remained in Syracuse, however, and Mr. Ivins, thinking that his opponents had discovered that Mr. Wainwright would not testify to what they expected, decided to call the ex-Senator himself. It was a miscalculation, however, for Mr. Wainwright promptly declared that Mr. Barnes told him, when John De Kernan, a Democrat, was suggested as a possible candidate on whom the Republicans could combine, and thus break the deadlock over William F. Sheehan, that he had an agreement with the Democrats not to interfere, but to let the Democrats fight it out among themselves. Mr. Wainwright admitted, however, that Mr. Barnes did not try to influence his vote.

To Again Attack Loeb's Testimony.

The one other witness, besides the legislators, who will be called by the Barnes side will testify regarding the testimony of William Loeb, Jr., that at a luncheon at the office of J. S. Bache in New York in the Spring of 1911 Mr. Barnes told him that he had an agreement with Mr. Murphy not to interfere in the Senatorial situation. Three witnesses besides Mr. Barnes already have contradicted Mr. Loeb's statement and testified that no such meeting as Mr. Loeb described took place at the time mentioned. They place the date of the meeting after the Presidential election of 1912, and, therefore, long after the Senatorial matter was settled. The new witness, whose name is being kept a secret by the Barnes lawyers, will testify, it is said, to a conversation with Mr. Loeb which will still more strongly contradict the latter's testimony. Mr. Loeb, it is said, will be recalled by the Roosevelt side.

If Mr. Bowers finishes his cross-examination of Mr. Barnes by Monday night Mr. Ivins expects to finish his case by Tuesday noon. Then the Roosevelt lawyers will begin their sur-rebuttal. They will put Mr. Roosevelt back on the stand, but he will be asked only a few questions. He will not be allowed to bring out any new matter, and Mr. Ivins probably will not recross-examine him. The Colonel is anxious to make one more appeal to the jury, and Mr. Ivins will try to keep him from doing it.

Mr. Loeb will then be recalled, and possibly one or two more witnesses. That probably will take the case up to Wednesday morning, and then the summing-up will begin. Mr. Ivins and Mr. Bowers each has said that he would not take more than two hours. That will take all of Wednesday, and Justice Andrews will take Thursday morning for his charge to the jury. He has stated that he does not intend to consume more than two hours. If this program works out the jury will have the case by Thursday afternoon. There is a possibility, however, of their not getting it until Friday, in which event the trial will have lasted five full weeks.

The Summing Up Speeches.

Both the Barnes and the Roosevelt lawyers have begun work on their summing up speeches. Mr. Ivins and Mr. Bowers are preparing to make the greatest efforts of their careers. Lawyers who have followed the case closely agree that the summing up may have a decided effect upon the verdict. Mr. Roosevelt believes that a proper marshalling of the evidence and a strong presentation of it to the jury will overcome much of the effect of Justice Andrews's adverse rulings, especially the striking from the record of all the Albany printing ring evidence.

Mr. Ivins, a master of invective and sarcasm, is expected to give the Colonel an uncomfortable two hours. In his opening address he gave an indication of how he can flay the Colonel.

Mr. Bowers was handicapped at the beginning of the trial by ill health and a bad voice. He has now thoroughly recovered, and he has a fund of irony and invective. Moreover, he has an earnest manner of speaking that carries conviction.

Mr. Ivins, in preparing his summing-up address, has the advice of one of the most prominent libel experts in the country, ex-Congressman John J. Adams, who has gone over the records of every similar trial of importance ever held in the country. One of these is the Tilton-Beecher trial of 1875, when Theodore Tilton sued Henry Ward Beecher. That trial lasted more than four months, and the summing up alone took over twenty days. Mr. Adams has the complete official stenographic record of the trial, and has been carefully going over the charge made by Judge Neilson. Mr. Adams said there were many points of similarity to the present case, and the data he has compiled will be used by Mr. Ivins.

Two persons connected with the present trial were also connected with the Beecher case—Mr. Ivins, who was secretary to Judge Neilson, and Hugh Hastings, ex-State Historian and present assistant to Mr. Ivins, who reported the trial for a New York newspaper.

Justice Andrews is spending a busy week-end at his country home, near here, going over the complete record of the trial in preparation for his charge to the jury. The record is, of course, enormous.

OBJECT TO HORSE CAMP.

Empire City Track Sues to Oust Export Association.

The Empire City Racing Association has started suit to have the National Fair and Exposition Association, of which Robert M. Williams is General Manager, ejected from the Empire City track on the ground that it has permitted horses to be stabled there that are suffering from contagious diseases, which may be later communicated to the racing horses that are expected to arrive at the track this Summer. The horses said to be infected are part of consignments gathered for export for the armies of the French and English.

Supreme Court Justice Donnelly has appointed James A. Farrell as referee on application of Abraham A. Greenhoot of Yonkers, who alleges that more than 100 horses had died at the track from various diseases. Dr. Harry D. Gill, a veterinary, of 337 East Fifty-seventh Street, who is connected with the State Agricultural Department, testified that many of the horses were afflicted with influenza, distemper, and other diseases. Dr. F. P. Dorian, the Yonkers City veterinarian, was instructed yesterday by Health Officer Coons to keep watch over the horses at the track. The veterinary said that between 300 and 400 of the total shipments of more than 10,000 were dead when they reached the unloading station at Dunwoodie, on the Putnam Division of the New York Central.

These deaths were caused by hurts and hardships endured in the course of the journey from the starting points in the Far West or South. Dr. Dorian said that no cases of glanders, foray, or other dangerous diseases had developed.

The National Fair and Exposition Association shipped 1,000 horses yesterday consigned to Flanders. The lease of the National Fair and Exposition Association, which was made in 1911, is for five years.

SAVE 175 HORSES IN FIRE.

Frantic Animals Taken from Stable as Firemen Fight Flames.

While John Bickmann was paying off the employes in the ground floor of his boarding stable at 426 to 430 East Eighteenth Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A, just before 7 o'clock last night, a passer-by shouted that the top floor of the building was on fire. The men rushed through the first and second floors and succeeded in getting out 175 frantic horses by the time the fire engines arrived. Deputy Chief Martin turned in a second and a third alarm, for the masses of hay and feed on the top floor and the wagons and carriages on the third and fourth made fuel for a fierce blaze.

Tenants of all the neighboring buildings were ordered out of their apartments, but the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the three upper floors of the stable, with a loss of $20,000. John Bickmann, the proprietor, had his right hand cut by flying glass. He lost a Dalmatian dog, which was suffocated by smoke on one of the upper floors.

LABOR LEADERS CALL CLAYTON ACT BAD

Tell the Industrial Commission That It Bars the Laborer's Way to Freedom.

ROCKEFELLER TO TESTIFY

Will Appear This Week for Examination on Correspondence Submitted Since His Last Appearance.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Federal Industrial Relations Commission failed to conclude its inquiry today into the relations of labor and the law as had been expected. Three important witnesses, Clarence S. Darrow, labor attorney; Walter Drew, chief counsel for the National Erectors' Association, and James A. Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, will appear Monday, and are expected to close this branch of the investigation.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and members of his staff, who were expected to appear Monday for examination as to correspondence submitted to the commission since the former appearance of Mr. Rockefeller, will be heard later in the week.

Anton Johannsen, a labor organizer, continued his testimony today as to conditions in the structural iron workers strikes and in labor struggles in California, and Daniel Davenport, counsel for the American Anti-Boycott Association, and Thomas Spelling, ex-counsel for the American Federation of Labor, also were questioned. Both Davenport and Spelling criticised the Clayton act, recently passed, and declared that it would in no way relieve labor from its disadvantages at law.

Mr. Spelling asserted that the so-called limitations in the Clayton act, apparently designed to restrict the use of injunction and contempt proceedings in labor troubles, would really operate to confer further arbitrary powers on the courts.

"I would say," he concluded, "that union labor not only got a lemon but got dynamite in this act. The measure bars the way to labor freedom."

With the permission of the commission Davenport and Spelling engaged in a joint discussion of the Sherman and Clayton act, which grew so highly technical and argumentative that the Commissioners called a halt.

Johannsen testified that, in his opinion, industrial unrest was caused largely by inability of the average employer to see things from a human viewpoint or a social viewpoint.

Commissioner Aishton examined him closely as to his connection with the dynamiters' trial at Indianapolis and his opinion of conditions there. Commissioner Weinstock also questioned him about the dynamiting cases.

Commissioner Weinstock asked Johannsen if he considered that Ryan, President of the Iron Workers, and his associates in the dynamite case were "innocent men railroaded into jail."

"It's according to what you mean by innocent. I believe that Ryan and his associates did nothing that was a crime against labor or against a better society. My conviction is that the men did not get the full benefit of the law."

Commissioner Weinstock then read excerpts of the opinion of the Court of Appeals upholding the convictions.

"In view of the decision of this court, do you still believe these men innocent?"

"I still believe that the men did not get the full benefit of the law, that rules of the game as made by the opposing class, the lawyers, were not observed."

Speaking of the appeal to President Wilson for pardons, the witness said: "The President has a better social viewpoint than most of the employing class: I wish there were more like him."

$200 FOR LOST EARRING.

Mrs. Morris Gest Misses Wedding Gift After Attending Special Opera.

Mrs. Morris Gest wife of the theatrical manager through THE NEW YORK TIMES, offers a reward of $200 for the return of a diamond earring which she lost on Thursday. On that night Mrs. Gest attended the special performance at the Metropolitan Opera House with Mrs. Farrar mother of Miss Geraldine Farrar, the singer. After the performance they returned to Mrs. Farrar's home in West Seventy-fourth Street, where a dance was in progress.

Mrs. Gest, while dancing, became conscious that one of her earrings was missing.

The earring was purchased in Paris by Mr. Gest as a wedding gift. A search has been made both at the opera house and at Mrs. Farrar's home, but without result. Now Mr. Gest offers a reward of $200 for its return and no questions asked.

Auto Kills Three-Year-Old Girl.

Anna Meyer, 3 years old, of 308 Twelfth Street, College Point, while playing in front of her home yesterday morning, was struck and instantly killed by an automobile owned by Kraemer Brothers, lumber dealers, and operated by Waldo Kraemer, 24 years old, a member of the firm. Kraemer was released after an investigation.

Summer Furs—Full skin effects in White Fox, Red Fox, Dyed Blue Fox, Canary and Cross Fox—$25, $35, $45, $55. Natural Blue Fox—$150. Silver Fox—$550.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Offer, beginning Monday, the following

Important Values

New styles made from reserve stocks of fine materials, offered at very *unusual prices*—also a closing out of many broken lines.

Tailleur Suits formerly $45 to $55 at $28
" " " $55 to $65 at $35
" " " $65 to $75 at $45
" " " $75 to $95 at $58

Imported and Costume Suits
Two and three-piece effects in originals or precise duplicates.
Formerly $125 to $195—at $75 to $95

OUTING SUITS of white serge, Shantung, Ponjab, Cossack and Austrian linen, hopsacking, checked or striped sponge and golf-cords, at $35, $45, $55, $65.

Afternoon, Street & Dance Dresses
Formerly $55 to $125—at $35, $45, $65
Very smart models in silk, cloth and chiffon.
Dinner and Evening Gowns—$75, $95, $125

FROCKS AND GOWNS of net, lace, organdie, batiste, crepe, linen, marquisette, voile, white serge, viyella flannel and Summer silks at $35, $45, $55, $65.

Fashionable Wraps $45, $65, $75
Of satin, taffeta and faille.
New models in ultra-fashionable fur-trimmed Wraps, $75 to $165
Metal embroidered gros-grain and crepe charmeuse, $75 and $95
Silk Afternoon Coats—at $35, $45, $55

Motor Service and Utility Coats
Unusually attractive values—$35, $45, $55
Fashionable models, in handsome high-class fabrics.

Motor, Steamer and Dust Coats of Shantung, Ponjab, white serge, mohair, taffeta and gloria silk; including shower-proof styles—$35, $45, $65. Of linen—$15, $25.

Beach and Sports Skirts—Of golf-cord, linen-mesh, pique, and Palm Beach cloth—$8, $12, $15.

Sheer Summer Blouses—Of organdie, batiste, voile, net, Georgette crepe, and handkerchief linen—$7 to $15. Handmade effects, $16 to $30.

Silk Sweater Coats—Of silk guernsey, thread silk, shantung, satin, and faille—$15, $28, $35, $45.

Millinery—$10—$15—$20
Street, semi-dress and dress hats, formerly $18 to $35.

Seaside and Garden Hats in white hemp, leghorn, tulle, pastel felts, hair braids, wool fringed sailors, yarn faced hats—also advance models in black velvet.
Seashore Sets—consisting of Hats and Bags, of Venetian Striped Silk, $22.50.

FOUNDED 1826 MURRAY HILL 9000

Lord & Taylor

33th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Introduce

A NEW BOOT FOR WOMEN

Buttoned in the Back as illustrated

First showing of Fashion's latest novelty, tomorrow. The shoes are slim looking, as the sketch shows—the row of buttons runs neatly and unobtrusively at the side-back, leaving the lines of the foot unbroken.

Exquisitely made.



Price, $10.00

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

An Exceptional Clearance Sale of Women's Fashionable Suits, Coats and Wraps

To close out a large collection of models taken from regular stock, presenting this season's best ideas in style detail and materials, at remarkable reductions, of which

The undermentioned values for to-morrow are typical:

Women's Tailored Suits
In plain and dressy models, of the most favored materials,
at $15.00, 20.00 and 25.00

Women's Tailored Suits
reproduced from imported models, of fabrics of the highest excellence,
at $29.50, 34.50 and 42.50

Sport and Beach Coats
of coverts, checks, chinchillas, eponge, golfines and blanket cloth
Reduced to $10.75 and 16.50

Street and Evening Coats
in attractive models, of the most desirable silk or wool fabrics,
Reduced to $24.50 and 32.50

Women's Silk Petticoats
The latest models designed to accord with the new vogue in dress for Summer are being displayed, reasonably priced.
Special for Monday:
Tub Silk Petticoats, New full flare models, in all street shades and white, at $1.95
Messaline Petticoat, an entirely new model, in black and white striped effect, flare skirt and deep underlay, at $3.50

Smart Summer Blouses
Are being shown in very striking assortments of styles for wear with Dressy Suits, also Tailored Models of washable silk and cotton materials, that are up to the moment in design and colorings,
To-morrow, on the Second Floor, attractively priced:
Blouses of Voile and Novelty Summer materials, in very effective styles, at $2.75
Blouses of Georgette or Crepe de Chine, of superior workmanship and finish, at $5.00
Blouses of French Organdy, in a very charming reproduction of a Premet model, at $5.95
Blouses of Handkerchief Linen, presenting a very modish adaptation of a Worth model, at $7.50

Parasols and Umbrellas
On the Main Floor
Special for Monday:
Parasols, in shirred and Japanese effects, plain colors and floral; also black and white combinations, at $1.95 & 2.95
Twilled Silk Umbrellas close rolled models in navy blue, green and black; sterling silver and natural wood handles, at $2.00

Misses' Tailored Suits
A notable Clearance Sale has been arranged for Monday of a splendid selection of models taken from regular stock in this season's most favored styles and materials, including checks, serges and gabardines, with silk trimmings. Heretofore up to $39.75,
At the low price of $19.50
Also an attractive display on Monday of
Misses' New Model Suits
in navy blue serge, black and navy taffetas, also white tailored gabardines, correctly interpreting the latest fashions for Summer
at $24.50 to 39.75

Very Desirable Dress Silks
Will be on sale Monday, including the following novelty weaves, appropriate for afternoon and evening wear,
At Greatly Reduced Prices
Fleur de Soie Taffetas, 40 inches wide, in light and dark shades; also white and black, yard $1.28
Regular price $2.25
Gros Grain Silk, 40 inches wide, in afternoon and street shades; also black and white, yard $1.45
Regular price $2.50
Imported Black Satin Royal, 40 inches wide, most desirable quality with suede finish, yard $1.58
Regular price $2.50

General Household Furniture at 25 to 33⅓% Off
This highly important and timely offering will involve furniture of the highest grade for the city or country home, ranging from the inexpensive modern designs to the finest pieces manufactured. Included are
Sheraton Mahogany Dining Room Suite, 8 pieces; Formerly $210.00, $125.00
Mahogany Dining Room Suite, 8 pcs, Adams design; Formerly $225.00, $135.00
Mahogany Dining Room Suite, 10 pcs, Adams design; Formerly $685.00, $450.00
Sheraton Mahogany Chamber Suite, 7 pieces, with Twin Beds, at $233.00
Formerly $309.00
Antique Ivory Bedroom Suite, 7 pieces, at $250.00
Formerly $359.00
Summer Furniture
French Willow Arm Chairs, $2.85 to 6.50
Formerly $4.50 to 9.00
Rockers to match, from $3.75 to 7.50
Formerly $5.50 to 10.00
French Willow Chaise Longues, Formerly $17.50 to 24.00, $13.50 to 20.00
French Willow Tables, at $4.25 to 6.00
Formerly $5.50 to 7.50
Antique Ivory Bureaus, $22.50 to 50.00
Formerly from $30.00 to 65.00
Davenports, upholstered in denim, Formerly $82.00 to 115.00, $42.00 to 75.00
Mahogany Library Tables, $14.50 to 42.00
Formerly $18.00 to 54.00
Mission Chairs in Fumed Oak with Leather Cushions, at $8.75 to 19.25
Formerly $17.50 to 38.50
Bureaus in Natural or Brown Oak, suitable for cottages, $11.00 to 18.50

House, Porch & Beach Dresses
Consisting of a large and advantageous purchase of the newest and most effective styles in attractive and serviceable Summer fabrics and
Marked Exceedingly Low for Monday
House, Porch and Bungalow Dresses, of percales, ginghams, checks, stripes and dotted Swisses, at 95c, $1.50, 1.95 & 2.50
Beach Dresses, of lawns, dimities, striped or dotted voiles, special at $2.95, 3.50 to 5.75
Also Silk Striped Crepe Negligees, in smart new model, lined with China silk; all new colorings; special $5.50

Women's Glove Silk Underwear
Comprising the newest styles and most seasonable weights for Summer wear, will be offered to-morrow
At One-Third Less Than Former Prices
Glove Silk Vests, with crochet or tailored tops, in pink or white, reinforced arms, at $1.25
Glove Silk Bloomers, cut in extra full sizes, in pink or white, fully reinforced, at $1.65
Glove Silk Combination Suits of superior quality, in white only; sizes are incomplete, at $2.19

Cotton Dress Goods
(On the Main Floor)
Very special for Monday:
Crepes and Tissues yarn dyed, in new designs on white and colored grounds
at 19c a yard
Greatly Below Current Price.
Novelty Silk and Cotton Ratine 36 ins. wide, in this season's shades, including white,
at 29c a yard
Being less than half price.

The Upholstery Sections
Are showing very complete lines of desirable fabrics for the adornment of the Summer home, including exclusive sunfast, lace and net materials for door, window and other interior hangings; also scarfs, table covers, lounging cushions, cedar chests, etc., at inviting prices.
An important offering To-morrow and Tuesday of
Another Shipment of Deer Isle
Swinging Couch Hammocks at $6.50
in white, khaki and green, complete with steel hanging chains; heavy double filled duck ends and adjustable wind shield; magazine pocket in end and other special features.
Fancy Bordered Curtain Scrim, in white, ivory and beige; regular value 35c a yard, at 23c
Imported Sunfast Curtain Material and Madras, double width, in artistic colorings; Value 75c a yard, at 50c

Infants' Coats & Dresses
(On the Second Floor)
Very special for Monday:
French Handmade Dresses, of nainsook, hand embroidered; 6 months to 2 years, at 98c
French Pique Box Coats, hand embroidered and scalloped all around; 1 to 3 yrs, at $3.25
Continuation of the May Sale of Misses' and Children's Underwear at very low prices



Furs, Wearing Apparel, Rugs and Draperies
Stored in Dry Cold Air
Insured against loss by fire, moth and theft.
Plant on the premises.
Third Floor

FOUNDED 1826

MURRAY HILL 9000

For the Convenience of Shoppers
Cuisine Incomparable
Dainty Dishes a la Carte, 11 to 5 P. M,
Club Luncheon, 50c — Special Luncheon, 75c
Afternoon Tea, 3 to 5 — Veronese Orchestra
Tenth Floor



Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

FOR 89 YEARS

WHEN John Quincy Adams was President, the founders of this store began their service in storekeeping for this community—then about a quarter of a million souls. That the service has been well rendered is testified to by this store keeping step with retail progress.

From one shopping center to another, as the heart of the City moved with its growth, the home of the Lord & Taylor Store has progressed.

The rounding out of our First Year in our New Building finds this new-old store enjoying the greatest measure of public patronage that it has known in all its history, inspiring the organization to still bigger and better public service.

Lord & Taylor merchandise expresses the finest and best obtainable in every grade, and prices are always the most moderate for the quality secured.

Excellent Values in
WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES

Smart Afternoon Dress
Reproduced from a $59.50 model of taffeta silk, in navy, black and Copenhagen blue; long waist line carried with yoke; skirt yoke furnished with rows of shirring; tailored waist..... **$29.50**

Summer Crepe Dress
in two-toned striped effects; combination waist with vest and sleeves of Georgette crepe; full skirt with plain yoke line, silk girdle around waist.. **$25.00**

Clever Dancing Dress
of shadow lace, combined with taffeta, apron front with ruffles of combination taffeta..... **$39.50**
Third Floor

ANNUAL MAY SALE OF SUMMER FURNISHINGS

Presenting the artistic utilities of Summer Furnishment—cooling, decorative and serviceable—in helpful variety, at gratifying savings from usual prices.

Summer Upholsterings

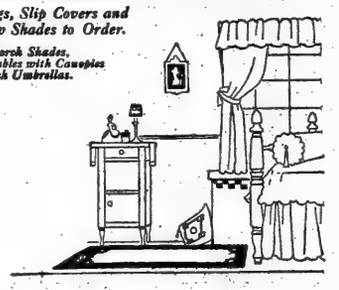
The artistic hangings—cooling in colorings, airy in texture—most wanted kinds at smallest prices.

New Dutch Curtains
Beautiful, unique designs; made with a valance, headed to shir on the rod.

	Per Pair
Plain Scrim with hemstitched edge	$1.00
Plain Marquisette with hemstitched edge	1.15
Plain Scrim with Cluny edge	1.50
Plain Scrim with Cluny insertion	1.65
Plain Scrim with Cluny insertion and edge	2.50

"Sunfast" Curtains — Per Pair
Dainty Colored Scotch Madras $2.75
Bed Sets, of dotted and figured muslin, colored and plain ..... $3.00, $3.75 to $4.75 per set.
Curtains for Country Homes can be had at very low prices in small lots of 1 to 4 pairs of a kind. 65c to $2.50 per pair. Formerly $1.00 to $5.00.
Special. A new shipment of ***Scotch Madras Curtains.*** (Guaranteed Sunfast.) $2.50, $3.00, $3.75, $6.50 per pair.
Double Bordered Scrims for Curtains. White and ecru ..... 18c per yard.
Curtain Muslins. Dots, stripes and figures 12c-16c yd.
An Extraordinary Sale of Imported Cretonnes. 31 in., 25c and 45c—usually 35c to 95c per yd. 50 in., 85c and $1.25—usually $1.25 to $3.50 yd.
Fifth Floor

Reversible Velour Portieres with a self-toned border, have been marked to close at $11.90 per pair. Usually $24.00.
Light Weight Curtains for Windows and Doors. (Guaranteed not to fade.) $2.50, $3.50, to $6.50 per pair. These are much below regular prices.
Assortment Couch Covers, $2.25, $2.50 to $6.00 each.
Hand Printed Stand and Table Covers, reduced to 45c, 65c, 95c to $3.50.
An Extensive Assortment of Guaranteed Sunfast Fabrics. 25c per yard upward.
Ready-made Shades for the Country. 25c, 45c, 55c each.
Awnings, Slip Covers and Window Shades to Order.
Outdoor Porch Shades, Lawn Tables with Canopies and Beach Umbrellas.

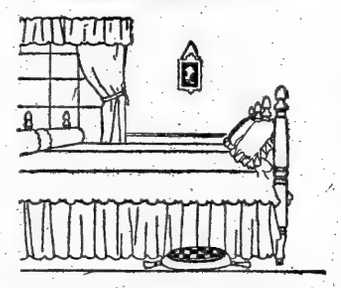


Summer Furniture

The "good sort" that gives lasting satisfaction, summer after summer. The values are exceptional.

Mahogany Wing Chairs and Rockers
Beautifully carved. Construction is the very best. Covered in excellent quality of Denim or Cretonne. Special price, **$17.75.**

Bungalow Brass Beds
Their small size makes them adaptable for the summer home. Bright or satin finish. Usually sells for $9.50 ..... **$5.75**



An Attractive White Enamel Bed Room Suite
This Suite—usually $160.00—is of all dust-proof construction and beautifully finished by one of the best cabinet shops in America. It includes Dresser, Chiffonier, Dressing Table and Twin Beds. Separate mirror for dresser and chiffonier.

The price complete is **$125.00.**

Extraordinary Reductions in Bedding

$25.00 Hair Mattresses	$18.50
45.00 Lord & Taylor Hair Mattresses	32.50
32.50 Hair Mattresses	24.50
15.00 Felt Mattresses	10.00
10.00 Snowflake Mattresses	6.75
7.50 Woven Wire Bed Springs	4.95
10.00 Woven Wire Bed Springs	8.50
16.50 Upholstered Box Springs	12.00
21.50 Upholstered Box Springs	16.00
30.00 Lord & Taylor Box Springs	21.75

Sixth Floor

America's Largest Linen Section
THE WORLD'S BEST LINENS

For this great May Sale thousands of dollars worth of special and reduced-price linens have been assembled, affording the season's best values. Special attention given to the selection of Trousseau and complete linen equipments.

Table Cloths One-third to One-half Under Price

2 x 2 yards	$1.88 to	$ 9.00	Usually $2.50 to $18.00
2 x 2½ yards	2.35 to	8.50	Usually 3.15 to 14.50
2 x 3 yards	2.80 to	16.75	Usually 3.75 to 27.00
2¼ x 2¼ yards	2.25 to	10.75	Usually 3.50 to 17.25
2⅜ x 2½ yards	3.00 to	15.50	Usually 4.75 to 31.00

Napkins. $2.95 to $11.75 dozen. Usually $4.50 to $23.50
H. S. Huck Towels (Pure Linen) $2.75, $3.75, $4.50 and $5.50 doz. Usually $4.20, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.50
Glass and Kitchen Towels $3.00 per dozen. Usually $3.50

Bungalow Linens Attractively Priced
Including Scarfs, Luncheon Cloths, Luncheon Sets, Doylies, Centrepieces on colored linens, appropriately embroidered, also plain scalloped white linens, etc.
Second Floor

BEDFURNISHINGS

Blankets
Single size....pair, $2.50 and $4.35 — Usually $3.00 and $5.50
Full size.....pair, $3.35 and $5.00 — Usually $4.50 and $6.50
$2.00 Fancy Jacquard Blankets $1.56

Comfortables
Cotton filled...each, $1.50 and $2.35 — Usually $2.00 and $3.00
Wool filled (Usually $3.50) each, $2.65

Bed Spreads
Crochet.....each, $1.25 and $1.65 — Usually $1.50 and $2.00
Dimity.....each, 95c and $1.25 — Usually $1.15 and $1.50
English Printed; each, $1.15 and $1.65 — Usually $1.35 to $2.25
Sixth Floor

Muslin Sheets—Pillow Cases

Sheets	Were	Now
63 x 99	64c	56c
72 x 99	74c	62c
81 x 99	84c	69c
90 x 99	89c	76c
Pillow Cases	**Were**	**Now**
42 x 38½	17c	14c
45 x 38½	19c	17c
50 x 38½	22c	19c
54 x 38½	25c	21c

Second Floor

An Eye Pleasing Array of
BANGALORE AND INDIA DRUGGETTS

These quaint, Artistic Rugs are woven on hand-looms by the natives of the East Indian Missions. The peculiar quality of the flat weave and delicate, harmonizing, soft tones of the natural wool make them sought after by rug lovers for Bungalows, Country Clubs and Public Institutions, where rugs of exceptional wear are desired. The large sizes are another favorable recommendation.

3 x 6 feet	usually	$ 6.00	selling	$ 3.75
10 x 13 feet	usually	47.50	selling	27.50
10 x 14 feet	usually	57.50	selling	30.00
12 x 15 feet	usually	70.00	selling	37.50
12 x 18 feet	usually	85.00	selling	42.50
13 x 18 feet	usually	92.50	selling	47.50

Very Special Sale of Old-Fashioned Hit and Miss Rag Rugs
Excellent Quality and Colorings

30 x 60	formerly	$1.10	now	$ .75
36 x 72	formerly	1.50	now	.95
4.0 x 7.0	formerly	2.65	now	1.75
6.0 x 9.0	formerly	5.25	now	3.50
7.6 x 10.6	formerly	7.40	now	5.50
9.0 x 12.0	formerly	9.75	now	6.50

Fifth Floor

STORETTES

THE Panama Handkerchief is a distinctly American creation. The Aztec influence is shown plainly in the sunny silk mull background with the design in red and black. Terra cotta or red earth pottery tones, with the glorious golden glow of the sun for a background and the intensely black shadows, lend a beautiful effect. Used as hat bands, parasol coverings, pillow tops, or kimonos. 50c; box of three, $1.00.

A quaint touch to suit or dress is added by a Shaker collar and cuff set of white organdy with a small black moire ribbon tie. We have named this particularly smart set "Priscilla" and have priced them at $1.00 for three pieces.

Vacu Flower Vases are narrow tubes of crystal glass with decorative rings of silver. Two rubber suction cups cause them to adhere to mirrors, the wall, or any flat surface. 85c to $2.95.

Cut Glass Perfume Atomizer for the Boudoir with landscape designs in dark blue and floral effects in raised coin gold. Just a few, $6.95 to $10.50.
Ground Floor

More Than 1,000 Shades of
IMPORTED CHIFFONS

are carried in regular stock, assuring the matching of any colors. Moderate Prices.

Special Values in
DESIRABLE SILKS
At Particularly Low Prices

Shantung Pongees
33 inches wide. Usually $1.00 per yard 65c
Crepe Meteor and Crepe-de-Chine
2,000 yards, 40 inches wide, in choice evening and street shades. Also white, ivory and black. Special, per yard $1.35
Black Taffeta Dress Silks
36 inches wide, a very desirable quality. Usually $1.50 per yard $1.15
Colored Taffeta Silks
36 inches wide, in street and evening shades. Splendid value, per yard 98c
Ground Floor

COTTON DRESS FABRICS—at Special Prices

Fancy Bordered Cotton Crepes
On white ground, 40 inches wide; a beautiful collection of patterns in exclusive designs. Usually $2.25 per yard $1.50
Imported Japanese Crepe
30 inches wide; all the leading colors. Special per yard.. 22c
Imported Novelty White Plumetis
40-45 inches wide; made in France, a wonderful assortment of designs. Usually $1.50 and $1.75 per yard 95c
Second Floor

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN CORSETS
Suitable for slight, medium and well developed figures.

Lord & Taylor Special
Fine Batiste, medium low bust, model with elastic inserts at top and bottom. Special Value... ..... $1.95

Two Redfern Models
Handsome Broche model, medium bust and length, well boned, free over hips. Usually $7.50..... $3.95
Made of Broche, well boned model, medium low bust and long skirt. Usually $6.00..... $2.95

NEW SUMMER MODELS *in the* LINGERIE *Section*

Late importations of French Lingerie, with attractive American made garments at interesting low prices.

Domestic	*Imported*
Gowns....98c, $1.25, $1.95, $2.95 and $3.95.	Gowns....$1.95, $3.95, $4.95 and $6.95.
Flowered Dimity..$1.45 and $1.95	Combinations..$1.95, $2.95, $3.95 and $4.95.
Combinations....98c, $1.25, $1.95 and $2.95.	Drawers.....98c, $1.50 and $1.95
Corset Covers.....98c and $1.25	Petticoats..$1.50, $1.95, $2.95 and $3.95.

Special Values in New Flare Silk Petticoats
Attractive models of chiffon taffeta, ruche trimmed flounces with underlay..... $2.95, $3.95 and $5.95
Plaids, pompadour, black and white, and fancy striped silks....$4.95, $5.95 to $7.95.
Tub Silk Petticoats, two models, white or fancy stripes, small ruffles or scalloped edge.....$3.95
White Pussy Willow Taffeta, with four pointed flounces.....$7.95

House Gowns and Negligees
Attractive New Models at Very Special Prices
Two models of crepe-de-chine with chiffon or crepe-de-chine, coatee elaborately embroidered, lace-trimmed $19.75
Chiffon two-piece model, with entire lace coatee, pleated skirt, $12.75
Crepe-de-chine, Empire model, ruche trimmed or coat model, fringe trimmed $8.75
Crepe-de-chine, Empire model, $5.45 and $6.95.

Ground Floor Specials in Negligees and House Gowns
Cotton Crepe, Empire model..$1.75
White Swiss, Empire model, colored scalloped trimmed $1.75
White Dotted Crepe Kimono, lined throughout with pink, blue or lavender $2.95
White Dotted Swiss, empire model, beading belt, ribbon run, sailor collar, Valenciennes lace trimmed $2.95.
Silk Finished Crepe, hand embroidered.....$3.95
Second Floor

SEMI-MADE SKIRTS

of Navy Blue, Black and White Serge, in the new flare model, box pleated, $4.75 each.

Semi-Made Skirts of linen, white and colors, at from $2.50 to $5.00 each.

Ramie Dress Linen
3000 yards, 45 inches wide, white and the desirable colors. Special, per yard 47c

New Delightful Summer Suits

"We change our philosophy with our clothes," one bright woman remarked one day, and if this is true, what a bright, imaginative and quite delightful philosophy these new Suit and Coat fashions represent. To see them is to be inspired, and the prices are almost unbelievably moderate.



Tailored Suits with Original Touches
Too many styles to attempt a description of each. To speak of one and neglect the others would be unfair. We will only say then that there are simple and fancy styles in the newest materials. Prices $22.50 to $35.

New Chiffon Taffeta Silk Suits
Two entirely new models and exquisite styles, finished with collars of White Bengalene, handsomely lined, with medium flare skirts, while the Coats are lined with White Peau-de-cygne. Special price $29.50.

Charming Summer Suits
These are made of Palm Beach Cloth or Linen. Models are attractive and are splendidly tailored. $12.50, $15.00 and $16.50.

Dressy, Three-Piece Linen Suits
With beautifully embroidered waists in all the new summer colors. $29.50 to $35.00.

A Splendid Assortment of New Coats
The assemblage includes Coats of Tweed, which are rainproof, very practical Linen Coats and Fancy Silk Coats.

The Linen Coats are priced $3.00, $5.00, $6.00, $9.50 and $12.50.

THE RAINPROOF TWEED COATS. EXCEPTIONALLY WELL MADE. SPECIALLY PRICED, $15.00.

The new Spun Silk, Rubberized Rain Coats come in Tan, Navy, Black and Taupe. $7.50 and $10.00.
Third Floor

The New Shoes Button Up the Back



First showing of Fashion's latest novelty, tomorrow. The shoes are slim looking, as the sketch shows—the row of buttons run neatly and unobtrusively at the side back, leaving the lines of the foot unbroken. Exquisitely made.
Price, $10.00

News from the Women's Waist Salons



Concerning some new arrivals in Silk and Lace Blouses, worked out in Sheer Summery fabrics, at prices that are very attractive.

Two Smart Shirts of Pongee (Natural color) with white pique convertible collar and flaring cuffs fastened with large pearl buttons; or patch pocket model, newest high collar from shoulder, two-toned button trimmed, $2.95 and **$3.95**

Tub Silk Blouses
White or white with colored stripes, either low or convertible collar, long sleeves **$2.95**

Filet Lace or Embroidered Net Blouses
Cream color only, with under bodice of pink or white satin over chiffon cloth lining..... **$5.00**

Ground Floor Waist Specials
Of crepe-de-chine, tub silk, all white or colored stripes, pongee and georgette crepe and fancy laces. $2.95, $3.95 and $5.00.

Lingerie Blouses
Showing the smartest tub materials in all white, self striped or figured voiles, embroidered or lace trimmed, batiste and organdy, also colored striped linens. $1.95, $2.95, $3.95, $4.95 and $5.95.
Ground Floor

Flesh Chiffon Cloth Blouses
Combined with cream shadow lace, double military collar, long sleeves..... **$3.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses.
New Puritan collar model, either hemstitched or lace inserted, flesh color only **$6.95**

Crepe-de-Chine Blouses
(Copy of an imported model), front and back hemstitched, new side form and sleeves in one, deep pointed collar finished with black taffeta tie; white and flesh color **$5.95**

Fancy Lace Blouses
Combined with self color satin, high back collar and long sleeves, lined with chiffon cloth; cream and tan color..... **$6.95**

Black or Tan Silk Lace Blouses
Combined with self color chiffon cloth over chiffon lining..... **$9.75**
Third Floor

EURIPIDES PLAYED IN THE YALE BOWL

Assemblage of 15,000 Sees the "Iphigenia in Tauris" at New Haven.

LILLAH McCARTHY SHINES

For All Its Grotesque Garb, There Are Many Beauties in Barker's Production of Greek Drama.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 15.—"The Iphigenia in Tauris" of Euripides. Translated by Gilbert Murray. Produced by Lillah McCarthy and Granville Barker under the auspices of the Yale Dramatic Association, Inc., at the Yale Bowl.

Iphigenia ..... Lillah McCarthy
Orestes ..... Ian Maclaren
Pylades ..... Leonard Willey
Thoas ..... Lionel Braham
A Herdsman ..... Claude Rains
A Messenger ..... Phillip Marivale
Pallas Athene ..... Mary Forbes
The Leader of the Chorus ..... Alma Kruger

Women of the chorus: Misses Elliott, Phillips, I. Merson, Mower, Howard, Brown, Steel, Crammer, Boos, Forbes, Wilson, E. Merson, Burtch, White, Cushman, Merriam, Escalanta, Vilet, eJaris, Pattison.

From the halls of Yale, from New York and New Haven and all the towns between, an audience of 15,000 gathered this afternoon in the Yale Bowl. They were there witness not the contests of Olympic games but the conflicts of a Greek drama, for in the great amphitheatre of the Yale Stadium was presented the "Iphigenia in Tauris" of Euripides, the first of the productions of Greek plays under the direction of Granville Barker in the universities of the East. Despite some disturbing curiosites n costuming and despite some weaknesses here and there in the playing, it was such a production as served well the great dramatic values of the work and served well, too, the simple and singularly beautiful English text prepared with so much affection and appreciation by the incamparable Gilbert Murray.

It was just a quarter before five when the golden doors of the Temple of Artemis swung wide and Iphigenia came forth to speak the rhyming lines of the prologue and the long-slanting afternoon sunlight flooded all the bowl. Then, as the play advanced and chorus after chorus measured the progress of the story, the shadow of the stadium crept across the orchestra, dimmed the altar and turned to ray the temple walls. It was sundown when the figure of Athena appeared in the air.

For this performance of Euripides was given in the open air. The desolate Argive priestess met the stricken Orestes under such a blue and almost cloudless sky as would have rejoiced any Athenian who had paid over his obels and made his way to a seat in the great theatre of Dionysus.

What you saw as you picked your way down into the bowl this afternoon was a Greek theatre ,oran approach to one, made by taking one segment of the great oval of seats and shutting off its section of the green with the temple wall and the steps leading down. In front was the altar and the circle of the orchestra, a huge canvas plaque stretched upon the turf. Behind were the tents, and if your seat was not too close to the great folks, the magistrates and the high priest, you caught a glimpse of the tent walls bellying in the keen wind. Now and then a turn of that wind brought the sound of voices from the world outside, and once a cheer came from the athletic field across the way, and small messengers perched at the topmost rim waved the news that Yale was winning there. But for all these and for all the great spaces you could hear perfectly.

It was not, of course, an exact Greek theatre, but then it was not a perfect Greek play and could not be, not though its verse were in the speech of fifth century Athens, not though all the players wore masks and all—instead of merely one—wore buskins. For not all the zeal of Granville Barker nor all the high scholarship of Gilbert Murray could have made that 15,000 into an audience of Athenians. Seemingly Mr. Barker was not troubled by the niceties of archaeology. Apparently he cared a thousand times more for the beauty or the great recognition scene than for all the professorial footnotes ever penned or all the momentuous evidences ever excavated patiently from Attic soil. And the thrill animated the performance and communicated itself splendidly to those who were watching.

Certainly Norman Wilkinson, the artist who designed the scene and its costumes, was not oppressed by the opportunity to be archaeological. He was just decorative—wildly decorative. He provided brilliant flashes to catch the warm sunlight, but neither in line nor color was he particularly happy. Iphigenia in the earlier scenes, before she donned an astonishing headdress, wore a costum exasperatingly suggestive of highly contemporary deshabille that served, to be sure, to emphasize the unexpectedness of the exild brothr's arrival.

But it was when he came to trick out King Thoas and the warriors who attended him on the Friendless shore that Mr. Wilkinson seemed resolved to outdo in eccentricity anything he had achieved in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at Wallack's. He had, of course, the widest latitude in conjuring up the barbaric Taurians and his outlandish results would have satisfied, no doubt, the most provincial Attic spectator. There is simply no describing those soldiers with their union suits of black and white adorned with whisk-brooms of the hue of tomato bisque. There is no describing Thoas himself with his ornithological sceptre, his checkered robe and his scarlet beard. It was a great reception accorded this apparition. However Mr. Wilkinson's art may be received in the more precious circles of the metropolis, it was received by the unregenerate undergraduates of New Haven with loud roars of laughter.

Not in any of the plays in which they appeared at Wallack's during Mr. Barker's season there did either Lillah McCarthy or Ian Maclaren appear to such good advantage as in the Greek play given here this afternoon. The stately manner, the formal cadences, these characteristics of Miss McCarthy's playing served her well. In the classic recognition scene she was altogether admirable. Assuredly she was born to wear the buskin.

It was a delight to hear Mr. Maclaren's fine voice brought to the service of Professor Murray's verse and he made stirring the scene where Orestes and Pylades vie in renunciation when it is a question as to which of them shall take the tablet of the virgin minister and bear it back to Argos.

Of the two messenger speeches, Mr. Rains did rather better with his than Mr. Merivale. Mr. Rains bounced a good deal, but the real fire was there. Mr. Merivale was apparently unstrung by the effect of his costume on the audience. This seemed to quite undo the massive Lionel Braham, remembered especially for his giant Ferrovius in "Androcles" and a natral selection for the rôle of the barbaric king. Whole speeches escaped him utterly, and when it came time for him to give them voice Thoas simply rumbled thunderously, but with obvious misgivings.

Hand Maidens Chant Lyrics.

The beautiful choral lyrics of the play were chanted by the twenty handmaidens of Iphigenia, with Alma Kruger as their leader. They sang to the accompaniment of simple melodic music of very ancient flavor. It was composed by Professor David Stanley Sith of Yale.

Great speculative interest attached to the manner in which Mr. Baker would arrange the entrance of the Deus ex Machina. When it came time for the play to end (in the Greek manner not now permitted to Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Mack and the lesser scribes without the law), the figure of Athena rose above temple wall, a conventional gold and crimson statue of Athena with her speech intoned in an Olympian manner from within the temple. It was effective and impressive, though some there were who ventured to suggest that for the remaining performances Athena come in an aeroplane—decorated by Mr. wilkinson.

The next of these performances is to be at Harvard on Wednesday. Already the temple has been taken down for shipment to Cambridge, where the cast will be the same, unless some of its members developed pneumonia this afternoon.

The first New York performance will be the "Trojan Women," to be given at the C. C. N. Y. stadium on May 29. Surely that theatre will not hold all who will want to see the performance. And they will enjoy it, far attending a Greek play, given in the open air under the direction of the gifted Granville Barker, as a great aesthetic adventur.

Justice Callaghan Under Knife.

Supreme Court Justice Stephen J. Callaghan of Brooklyn is ill in the Prospect Heights Hospital, where he was operated on yesterday for gallstones. Last evening the patient was doing well. Justice Callaghan, who was a member of the Municipal Court, was recently appointed to the Supreme Court by Governor Whitman to succeed the late Justice Joseph A. Burr.

COLLEGE CAREERS SAVED FROM WRECK

Students of the New York University Receive Timely Aid from Four Loan Funds.

DEBTS OF HONOR ARE REPAID

Borrowers Have a Long Period in Which to Make Payment, and Last Year Returned $2,350.

The report on the loan funds of the College of Arts and the School of Applied Science of New York University, just made public for the past year, contains many stories of aid rendered to deserving students, who because of sickness, death, or business troubles have been afforded the financial aid necessary for the completion of their college courses.

The Charles Force Deems fund was established on Oct. 3, 1887, on the twenty-first anniversary of the Church of the Strangers, of which the Rev. Charles Force Deems was pastor. The church was started under his leadership in the University Chapel in the year 1866. The gift of three other funds followed, Miss Helen Miller Gould, now Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, presenting the second in 1896, while a third was established in 1905 by the women of the congregation of the Church of the Strangers in memory of the founder of the first fund. The Boyd fund was given later in memory of a former student.

Instances where the funds have been the only means which have made possible the completion of the college course are many. In some cases it has been the death of a student's father which has treatened to wreck all hopes for the attainment of a collegiate degree. In others it has been sudden financial trouble which has threatened to make further study impossible, while many times only a temporary loan has been needed to tide the student over short periods of financial stress. During the past year the number of students seeking assistance has not been unusually large.

In making the loans preference has generally been given to advanced students who have shown that they are capable of good work, and many that have been helped have benefited not only themselves, but have also reflected credit upon the university. The list during the past few years includes the names of not a few class presidents and athletes of all-round ability, as well as others whose scholarship has placed them high up in their classes. Among the latter during past years as several men whose scholarship gave them the privelege of wearing the Phi Beta Kappa key.

Concerning the work done by the funds, Dean Charles E. Snow of the School of Applied Science once said: "These funds have prevented more wrecks of college careers than any other thing that we have around here."

The average of the loans made to individual students during the last year has been $67, or practically the same as during the previdus year, and about 5 per cent. of the total number of students enrolled in the College of Arts and the School of Applied Science have benefited through them. The money is generally lent on time, the period being in rare cases that the students have not made prompt payments. The matter of repayment is one involving the honor of the student, and in this the students have not been found lacking.

The principal is now in the neighborhood of $20,000, and on its income graduates of the College of Arts and the School of Applied Science have repaid $2,350 during the last year, or nearly $400 more than during 1913-14. Of this the major part went to the Gould Fund, $1,524 being returned, while $505 was repaid to the Deems Fund and $321 to the New Deems Fund.

SAINT-SAENS APOLOGIZES.

Writes to Mme. Kutscherra and Artists' Quarrel Is Past.

Mme. Elise Kutscherra wrote to Camille Saint-Saëns:

"I am a lady and an artist, and art has no country."

M. Saint-Saëns responded to Mme. Kutscherra:

"Since the war you declare yourself a Belgian. Why did you not say so before?"

And so, with this exchange of messages more or less diplomatic, the great war of temperaments that began when the French composer, upon his landing last week, spurned the greetings of the confessedly great Wagnerian singer because of his belief in the Teutonic flavor of her sympathies, came to an end. Following the rebuff at the pier upon the arrival of the Rochambeau Mme. Kutscherra wrote as follows to M. Saint-Saëns:

"You have always been so good and so charming to me that I thought it but natural to go to the pier to meet you. You will understand my astonishment at your ungallant manner and the way you accused me of being a German. Whatever I may be, I am first an artist, and art has no country. I sent you a copy of the letter I wrote to directors of Paris papers before I came to this country, thanking them for the hospitality you always showed me. But I suppose this is the gratitude you, the great Saint-Saëns, show to the Belgians. It is very nice and I thank you. You can read in the papers how much your brutality has amused me. I know you are too obstinate to apologize. As you have blamed me before, all the people without compunction I take my revenge in accusing you before all the world. You have failed in generosity to a lady and an artist."

Having read these things, M. Saint-Saënsreplied as a diplomat to a lady and an artist as follows:

"Before the war, since residing in Paris, you have been known as a German Wagnerian singer. I met you in Berlin and you asked me to give a recital with you, which I did not do. You gave two consecutive concerts composed entirely of German music, and as the French public had been so appreciative you then announced you would give a recital of French compositions only, seemingly appearing to confer a favor on us. Since the war you declare yourself a Belgian. Why did you not say so before?"

Mme. Kutscherra considers the letter an apology. She pointed out that her husband is serving in the Belgian Army and that her brother-in-law and two nephews are with the French Army.

Masonic Lodge Organized.

The Organization of Guardian Lodge, 921, F. and A. M., having seventy-five members, took place last night at the Hotel Astor, and following the ceremonies there was a dinner at which more than 200 Masons were present. The Most Worshipful Grand Master of the new lodge is George Freifeld, and the other officers are: Gustavus Rogers, Master; Henry J. Pick, Senior Warden; Morris A. Drucker, Junior Warden; Harry J. Susskind, Treasurer, and Bernard J. Clark, Secretary. The lodge will meet on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at Masonic Hall. The speakers at the dinner were the head of the new lodge, S. Tompkins, Rev. Dr. Simon R. Cohn, George T. Montgomery, Charles G. F. Wahle, and William Klurgenstein, all Masonic officers.

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 36th St.

We have selected from REGULAR STOCK the following items which are recommended as EXTRAORDINARY VALUES

Trimmed Hats	$10.00
Tailored Suits	$35.00
Coats & Wraps	$35.00
Dressy Suits	$45.00
Sweaters	$7.50
Silk Bags	$5.00
Parasols	$3.50
Neckwear	$2.00

Original
IMPORTED MODELS
Gowns, Hats, Suits,
Blouses, Coats, Dresses
will be disposed of at
Enormous
Price Concessions

Hickson

ANNOUNCES

Semi-Annual Sale

of

Model

Tailored Frocks

will be continued

Monday, May 17th

Two hundred model suits withdrawn from their collection will be offered at

$25 and $50

Our stock of stunning

Hats

will be offered at

$5 and $10

Fifth Avenue at 52d Street
New York

Boston Paris

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

UNUSUAL VALUES FOR TUESDAY, May 18th

An Important Sale of Misses' and Small Women's Washable Dresses and Separate Skirts

Specially prepared, will feature attractively youthful styles and the most desirable materials

WASHABLE DRESSES

Of handkerchief cloth or striped or figured voile $5.75
Of French linen, white hand-embroidered voile or colored-dot voile . . $7.75
Of fancy colored voile . 9.50 & 12.75
Of white voile, lace-trimmed . . 14.50

TAILORED SUMMER SKIRTS

Of pique or khaki $2.75
Of ramie linen . . 2.75, 3.50 & 5.00
Of washable gabardine . 3.75 & 4.50
Of Beach cloth . . . 3.75 & 5.00
Of golf cord 5.00

(Department on the Second Floor)

Dainty Summer Tea Gowns, House Gowns and Negligees

will be offered, in a most attractive selection, on the Third Floor.

Crepe de Chine Tea Gowns with lace coat, in two smart models . . each $24.00
Crepe de Chine Tea Gowns, hand-embroidered and trimmed with lace . . at $18.75
Negligees of crepe de Chine, lace trimmed, at $12.50
Negligees of white lingerie, in two pretty styles . . . . . each $5.25
House Dresses of white cotton voile, trimmed with Val lace . . . . at $2.85
Pullman Robes of genuine pongee, at 7.75
House Coats of charmeuse, with Cap to match . . . complete at $16.50

Special Offerings for Monday, May 17th

A Number of Women's Coats

(sizes incomplete) suitable for present or Summer wear, will be placed on sale at the decidedly reduced prices of

$19.50, $25.00, $35.00 & $42.50

A quantity of High-cost Outergarments will also be offered at reduced prices.

Women's Silk Wrist Bags
at $2.90

will afford an opportunity for securing, at much below the regular selling prices, really smart Wrist Bags, made of moire and faille silks in black, black-and-white and navy blue, lined with dainty flowered or striped silk; some fitted with purse and mirror and others having center compartment.

(Novelty Jewelry Department, First Floor)

An interesting event in the Upholstery Department, on the Fourth Floor, will be

An Extraordinary Sale of Japanese Screens

(4-panel, height 5 feet 6 inches) presenting a variety of attractive designs and color effects. These Screens will be offered at the following unusual prices:

100 Screens having Japanese landscape inset in each panel . . . . at $4.00
100 Screens having lattice top with hand-painted floral decoration . . at $6.85
40 Screens, hand-embroidered in artistic floral designs . . . . at $6.00

At the same time will be offered a selection of

Japanese Printed Covers and Scarfs

in various sizes, showing effective designs in blue-and-white, at special prices ranging from

25c. to $1.00 each

Doylies to match will be marked at proportionately low prices.

Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)

An Unusual Offering of Women's Silk Taffeta Dresses

for afternoon wear (sizes 34 to 44), all reproductions of this season's fashionable models, specially priced at

$27.50 & $32.50

A Sale of Silk Taffeta Separate Skirts

will present a number of new, dressy styles, including the novel circular and plaited flounce effects and two models especially adapted for large figures, at the exceptional prices of

$8.00, $10.00 & $12.50

(Separate Skirt Section, Ready-to-wear Dep't)

A Special Selection of Women's American-made Underwear

will be offered at very attractive prices.

MUSLIN UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes, 95c., $1.50, 1.95, 2.85 & 3.75
Combination Garments at . $1.00, 1.45, 1.90, 2.85 & 3.50
Corset Covers, 50c., 68c., 85c., 1.00 to 1.95
Petticoats . 95c., 1.65, 2.10 & 2.85
Chemises . . 78c., 1.15 & 1.25
Envelope Chemises, 1.00, 1.45, 1.65 & 2.25
Drawers, 48c., 65c., 85c., 1.15 & 1.75

CREPE DE CHINE UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes . $3.85, 5.00, 6.25 & 7.50
Envelope Chemises, 1.90, 3.85 & 4.75
Corset Covers . 1.00, 1.75, 2.85 & 3.75

The Department for Imported and Special Costumes
(Third Floor)

Women's Smartly-tailored Suits

Copies and adaptations of the latest approved Paris models, embodying superior materials and workmanship.

Special prices . $48.00, 58.00 & 68.00

THE SUMMER SCHEDULE OF BUSINESS HOURS WILL BECOME OPERATIVE JUNE 15th

OLD JERRY BURNETT EXPLORED NEW YORK

Told Southern Neighbors the Yankees Were Pretty Much Like Real Folks.

BROTHER JACKSON'S BIG D

Judge Adams Describes How First Telephone Line in South Made Natives Skeptical.

Judge B. F. Adams, of Albuquerque, N. M., is making his first visit to New York, although he has gone West many times. The Judge, a six-footer, is a prominent figure at the Waldorf these days. He says he has been acquainted with things, and that he has been aboard the Texas, (he wouldn't go on a Yankee battleship, Sir,) and as for his impressions—

"That reminds me of the visit old Uncle Jerry Burnett paid to New York," said Judge Adams. "That was in the days when I was a boy at Jones's Chapel, on the Wolf River, in Western Tennessee. Uncle Jerry had had nine sons who had 'fit' in the war."

"What war was that, the civil war?" asked the information clerk.

"No, Sir," replied the Judge, drawing himself up: "the War for the Southern Confederacy, Sir."

"Well, as I was about to say," he continued, "Uncle Jerry was planning this trip for years, but something always seemed to prevent it. He was just about ready once when one of his sons bought a farm, and Uncle Jerry had to back him up in that, but finally Uncle Jerry actually started. His departure was the great event of the day in that part of the country. People came to see him off, and bid him good-bye, as if they felt sure they would never look upon him again. He was going to New York, and to them that was braving certain destruction.

"In that day Jones's Chapel used to get mail once a week. That was enough, for the mail came on Saturdays, and then on Sunday mornings the men of the community would assemble outside the church and soon everybody knew everything that had happened, and had settled the future course of things to their entire satisfaction. While Uncle Jerry was gone his name, of course, came up at these Sunday morning parliaments, and many a man would shake his head and remark that Uncle Jerry had sure perished by this time.

"But the incredible happened. Uncle Jerry actually got back. Word flew about, and on Sunday morning there was a full attendance at the meeting place outside the church. Uncle Jerry was greeted as one come back from the dead, and one of the first adventures he told was about being on a steamboat actually bigger than R. E. Lee. Then he said:

"'What beats me is the number of them Yankees you see. Why, I can't see how our people had the grit to stand up against 'em for so long.'

"Finally, after the opening hymn had been sung and the men arose to go into the church, somebody asked Uncle Jerry what he thought of the Yankees, anyhow.

"'Waal, I mixed up among 'em a good deal,' he said, 'and I come to the conclusion that the common run of Yankees is pretty much like the common run of real folks.'

"'But speaking about mails,' said Judge Adams, 'reminds me of the first telephone that was put in down in that part of the country. Jim Jackson had agreed to deliver so many cedar and oak poles to the contractor, and one day as Jim was cussing and sweating over cutting trees down and stripping them, a neighbor came along.

"'What you goin' to do with them poles, Jim?' he asked.

"'I swan I don't know, 'xcept what the feller told me,' replied Jackson. 'He said he was goin' to stretch a line of poles from Moscow to Memphis, and talk over 'em, which is an all-fired d—— lie!'

"The idea of a strict church member like Jim Jackson using profane language was a scandal in the community, and they took him in hand and tried him in the church for heresy and profanity. It made an awful sensation, and things looked dark for Jackson. But a smart young rascal from Texas who had come up there argued that Jim spoke under provocation, and that the man had told a lie which was beyond mere words to characterize. 'Everybody knows it can't be did,' he pleaded: 'why there ain't a man in the world that can holler so loud.'

"So the trial committee brought in a verdict that ran this way:

"'We find that Brother Jackson used the language attributed to him, but the statement of the contractor was such an infamous falsehood that Brother Jackson was justified in the use of his emphatic language, and in consideration of this fact he should be exonerated.'"

EFFICIENCY OF HOSPITALS.

Philadelphia Finds No Standards by Which to Measure It.

In May, 1914, the Philadelphia County Medical Society appointed a committee to consider "ways and means by which the efficiency of the hospitals in Philadelphia may be increased." This committee made an extensive study of the hospital situation in Philadelphia. The three reports of the committee embodying the results of this study, together with an introduction on "The Principles of Hospital Efficiency" by the Secretary of the committee, are now issued in pamphlet form.

One of the most important findings of the committee is that no standards exist by which the efficiency of a hospital may be measured. The operating expense of one institution may be $3 a day for each patient and that of another a little over $1. Is the latter figure a credit or a disgrace? One dispensary physician may treat twice as many patients in an afternoon as his colleagues working under the same conditions. Which one is accomplishing the more good? Standards of efficiency must be formulated and applied before such questions as these can be answered, the investigators declare.

Naturally, this lack of standards is reflected in chaotic conditions. For instance, the committee made a careful study of the record systems used in sixteen of the largest hospitals in Philadelphia. In eight of these some systematic effort was being made to secure the completeness and accuracy of the records, the chief resident physician or the register finally checking the records. Four different systems of classifications were being used in these eight hospitals.

Only three of the sixteen hospitals were maintaining separate files for recording all operations performed in the hospital, grouping together all operations of like character, so that the number of all operations performed during a given period, with the results of each, could be quickly ascertained. The committee states that in thirty-one per cent. of the hospitals visited, the records were so kept as to be useless for scientific purposes.

A number of recommendations are made for the improvement of record systems, the establishing of social service departments, the prevention of dispensary abuses, &c. The Journal of the American Medical Association is of the opinion that the report contains many valuable suggestions for those who are interested in the improvement of hospitals, and deserves to be widely read.

WAR HISTORY IN PICTURES.

German Government Has Thousands of Photographs Covering All Phases.

BERLIN, May 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—No history that ever will be written about the great world war now raging will be quite as complete and striking as the huge collection of photographs, bearing on every conceivable phase of the conflict, that is being made by the general staff of the German Army.

Already more than 20,000 reproductions that range from soldiers in the trenches to wounded men in the hospitals have been gathered together and filed away for reference. The collection is constantly growing, and requires a staff of men to keep in order and supervise.

This pictorial record of the war is the finer because the Government is able, through the rules which it lays down for all photographers who go to the front, to secure a copy of every picture that is made by amateurs or professionals.

The general staff, therefore, has been able to pick and choose for its own gallery the cream of everything pictorial that concerns the war, and has acquired, not only accurate and interesting representations, but photographs that in a great many cases are artistic.

TWO INSANE SISTERS ROAM LONG ISLAND

Misses Phoebe and Ada Brush Escape from Kings Park Hospital by Unknown Means.

NO TRACE OF THEM FOUND

Sent to Asylum After Accusing a Minister of Making Eyes from Pulpit at Elder Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGS PARK, L. I., May 15.—Searching parties in automobiles and on foot scurried over this section of Long Island all last night and all day today in an effort to find the Misses Phoebe and Ada Brush, members of a prominent family of Huntington, who escaped last night from the insane hospital here. Their mental ailment is said to be characterized by a homicidal tendency, and, as both of them are large women and extraordinarily strong, the hospital authorities are making special efforts to apprehend them as soon as possible.

The two women, who are 55 and 50 years old respectively, were first discovered to be missing shortly before midnight last night. Earlier in the evening they had attended the regular weekly musicale for the inmates and had returned to their rooms in charge of a nurse, but the exact time and manner of their escape is still unknown. Dr. William A. Macy, Superintendent of the hospital, immediately had all the buildings and grounds of the institution searched without success, and further examination of the extensive woods near the asylum and inquiries at all farmhouses in the neighborhood have disclosed no trace of them. Hospital authorities express confidence that they will soon be recaptured, but are unable to account for their having remained at large even so long as this, for they had very little money, and all railroad stations nearby have been watched without any trace of the runaways being discovered.

The two women are sisters of former County Treasurer Henry S. Brush of Huntington. Some years ago they developed various symptoms of mental trouble, which finally culminated when Miss Ada Brush declared repeatedly that the Rev. Samuel H. Seem, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Huntington, was making eyes at her from the pulpit, and wanted to marry her. So vigorously did she and her sister affirm this that when the Rev. Mr. Seem was married to Miss Edith Sammis, daughter of a Huntington banker, a guard was stationed at the church to prevent a possible attack on the wedding party.

Not long after that the two women were adjudged insane and removed to the hospital after fighting all the way with the men who were charged with transferring them to the institution, and it is said that a revolver was wrenched away from the elder sister during the struggle.

MACHINES TO FIGHT TYPHUS

Seventy of Dr. Watters's Devices to be Sent to Serbia.

The personal belongings of every man, woman, and child in Serbia are to be disinfected in the effort to stamp out typhus, the disease that is at present killing more persons in that country than are the bullets of the enemy. This plan was announced yesterday by Dr. Leon L. Watters of 250 West Ninety-fourth Street, City Chemist under Mayor Low and a former instructor in Columbia University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Watters is the inventor of an apparatus for combating typhus, and the European Governments have just appropriated $150,000 for the purchase of his machines. An appropriation of $25,000 by Serbia is available for immediate use, and the first shipments of the Watters machines will be made to that country on June 1.

The apparatus consists of a sterilizing chamber, a steam box, coal box, and water reservoir. Each apparatus can disinfect the effects of fifty men at one charge, the work being done in less than thirty minutes. After sterilization the clothing comes out completely dry and can be worn at once. Each machine weighs 6,000 pounds, and in a working day of ten hours can disinfect the effects of a thousand persons. Seventy of these machines are going to Serbia.

Dr. Watters says that after the articles are placed in the sterilizing chamber steam is turned on after a vacuum has been created, and a heat of about 250 degrees Fahrenheit is attained. Where it is not expedient to use steam formaldehyde gas is used under pressure. Ammonia is used to counteract the effect of the formaldehyde, so that the articles disinfected can be taken from the retort at once without the attendants suffering from the gas.

One of these machines has been purchased by A. D. Coffin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Electric Company, for the use of Miss St. Clair Livingston and Miss E. Simonds, the American nurses who are working in Serbia. The cost of each machine is $1,600. Several are to be sent to Poland.

WIDOW TO WED TEACHER.

Mrs. Donaldson Comes from England to Marry Boston Physician.

Mrs. M. G. Donaldson, widow of the son of the founder of the Donaldson Line of steamships between Canada and Glasgow, arrived from Liverpool yesterday on the Arabic to marry Dr. Lawrence Lunt of Boston, Mass. who was her schoolmate at Colorado Springs when she was a girl. The wedding will takep lace in Boston tomorrow, she said.

Mrs. Donaldson was taken from England by her parents when she was 8 years old to live at Colorado Springs. She returned to her native country six years ago, where she married Mr. Donaldson, who died a year ago, leaving her with a daughter 2½ years old.

Countess Szechenyi Aids Hungarians

The Hungarian Ladies' Aid Society has just received a check for $100 from Countess Laszlo Szechenyi, who was formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. The Countess makes an annual donation to the society for the poor of New York, and is honorable patroness of the society, which is to give its annual dance at the Biltmore on Saturday evening, May 22. Mrs. M. A. Eiseman is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

Specially for Sale Tomorrow

250 Women's Tailored Suits

that have been $25.00 to $39.50, reduced to

$17.00

Many models of the season's most desirable styles, including the smart tailored, Norfolk and fancy effects. Men's wear serges, gabardines, shepherd checks and wool failles

Continuing tomorrow, the clearance of

Women's Coats and Wraps

at very great reductions from our regular stock prices

there are 18 fabrics and more than 40 styles

Coats that were $12.50 to $15.00 . . . . . reduced to **$7.50**
Coats that were $16.50 to $19.50 . . . . . reduced to **$10.00**
Coats that were $22.50 to $25.00 . . . . . reduced to **$15.00**
Coats that were $29.50 to $35.00 . . . . . reduced to **$19.50**
Coats that were $37.50 to $42.50 . . . . . reduced to **$25.00**
Coats that were $45.00 to $47.50 . . . . . reduced to **$29.50**
Coats that were $49.50 to $55.00 . . . . . reduced to **$35.00**
Coats that were $57.50 to $65.00 . . . . . reduced to **$39.50**
Coats that were $69.50 to $85.00 . . . . . reduced to **$49.50**

Tomorrow, a special offering of

Tailored Tub Skirts at $5.00

Many models, including tailored button-front or side effects; patch or slash pockets; fabrics are corduroy in all desirable colors; French or Ramie linen, ratine, pique, imported cordline and gabardine. Sizes up to 36.

1,000 White Petticoats

have been specially provided

for the May White Sale

which continues this week

at **$1.00, $1.50 and $2.00**

Nainsook Cambric Pique with circular or gathered ruffles, with or without underlay, lace-trimmed flounces or embroidery trimmed. Daintily plain or quite showy and ribbon trimmed.

125 styles of Nightgowns

at **$1.00, $1.50 and $2.00**

Nainsook, flaxon, batiste or crepe. Plain, neat edging of lace or embroidery; others elaborately trimmed.

Pink Batiste Undermuslins

Envelope chemise, lace-trimmed. Also night gowns in Empire style, embroidered heading, ribbon drawn. **$1.00**

Nightgowns, shirred at waist and sleeves, trimmed with frills at neck. Special at **$1.50**

Very special for Monday, only a limited quantity of

Regaliste Corsets at $2.85

Of French coutil; medium high bust; slightly curved waistline; lace-trimmed top. For slight, medium or stout figures.

C. B. Corsets at $2.45

A very special price for these favorably known corsets. Pink or white, plain or fancy batiste or coutil. Models for all figures.

For one day, tomorrow, only,

Boys' & Youths' Bath Robes, $1.65

A famous maker's entire sample line. Blanket Robes and Robes of washable terry cloth. Fine patterns and colorings in great variety. Sizes 4 to 18.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Beginning Tomorrow, and Continuing throughout the Entire Week, a

Carnival of Spring and Summer Dresses

for Women, Misses, Girls, Children and Infants

For many weeks we have been planning this event; working assiduously with our dressmakers, our manufacturers who specialize in various lines of Dresses; securing something specially desirable here, and, what is quite as important, eliminating something there, until we have run the gamut of the possibilities and provided Dresses for every female member of the family from grandma to the wee tot, from schoolgirl to matron. We have studied styles, co-operated with manufacturers to cut costs, worked according to very broad and comprehensive plans that were well-laid long ago, and daily amended to embrace any worthy thing, so that, tomorrow, we shall present for the approval of the women of New York and her thousands of visitors

The greatest assemblage of Dresses, at the most favorable prices, we have ever known to be offered in New York; an event of economic importance, an unparalleled occasion

Women's Ruffled Taffeta Afternoon Dresses, $14.50

Fine chiffon taffeta, made with collar in vestee of Georgette crepe, scalloped ruffle skirt, black, navy, white, brown, Hague blue, sizes 34 to 44. A very exceptional value.

Dresses, remarkable at $19.50

RADIUM OR CHIFFON TAFFETA, bottom of skirt scalloped, coatee effect, also scalloped. Copy of a splendid PAQUIN model. In navy, silver, gray, Belgian blue, black, white, brown. Sizes 34 to 42. An extraordinary value.

Silk Morning Dresses at $12.50

JAP SILK OF EXCELLENT QUALITY; side-buttoned waist, skirt made in yoke effect with box-pleated skirt. Waist has net collar and cuffs, giving a very dainty finish. Sizes 34 to 44. The value is exceptional.

Colored & White Voile Dresses at $10.00

12 distinctly pretty models; many colors, all sizes

Imported French voile; ruffled or tier skirt, exquisite tints of light blue, pink, tan and brown; also white.

Combinations of striped voiles with plain white voiles. Hand-embroidered, pure linen, in tailored models: tailored linen models with soutache self-colored braid.

Also white lingerie dresses, lace-trimmed, tucked or ruffled skirt. Sizes 34 to 44.

An unusual assortment of LACE, NET AND ORGANDIE COMBINATION DRESSES at the very special prices of $19.50 and $25.00.

Fine Voile or Linen Dresses

also dainty voile Dresses, Special at **$5.95**

Five models in figured, striped or flowered voile, skirts with two ruffles or pleated. Collar and cuffs of batiste embroidery, organdie or net; dark or light. Sizes 34 to 44.

Also two models of Ramie or French linen, tailored or with yoke effect skirt, or made with large pockets having buttoned flaps. Pink, light blue, natural linen, Copenhagen or white. Sizes 34 to 46.

At $7.50 *Eight models in dainty figured voiles; 4-yard crinoline skirt, ruffled or pleated model, with net fichu or collar and cuffs of organdie or net. Also stripe, polka dot or plain.*

Special Dresses for Larger Women, Sizes 42 to 46 **$7.50 to $25.00**

Porch and House Dresses

very Special at **$1.48**

Sheer, striped tissue; full circular skirt; collar and cuffs of embroidery; black velvet belt.

at $1.98

House Dresses of solid color Ramie cloth, yoke skirt, wide belt, white collar and cuffs.

at $3.48

Linen House Dresses in two tailored models, very smart, pink, blue, lavender, old rose, white.

Specially offered for Monday only

500 Dresses for Misses

remarkably priced at **$6.75**

About twenty models, the present season's best creations. Clever and *chic* jacket effects, with tier, ruffled or pleated skirt. French linen, figured or flowered crepes, voiles, in dots, candy stripes, narrow, medium or very wide stripes. Combinations of voiles and linens. Colors in well nigh endless variety and combinations. Sizes, 14 to 18.

Girls' Summer Dresses, $1.75

on Monday only; sizes 6 to 16

Figured, striped or flower crepe, dotted voile; striped, checked or plaid gingham. Empire, one-piece, guimpe or middy model. Many colors or white.

600 Children's Colored Dresses, $1.98

ages 2 to 6; a very special price

Three models, in French chambray, fine voile or tissue ginghams. Trimmed with embroideries and lace edging. Suspender or guimpe models. Pink, blue, tan, solid colors, checks or stripes.

Babies' White Dresses at 95c

6 months to 2 years; wonderful values

Two styles, square or round yoke, of lace or embroidery, with skirt of lace, or embroidery trimmed.

Dresses at $1.45

very special

White Dresses in three styles; one Empire model. Fine fabrics, daintily trimmed with lace and embroidery; 6 mos. to 2 yrs.

Dresses at $1.95

exceptional

Ages 2 to 6 years. White organdie, tucked skirt, lace trimmed bolero, or batiste with lace and embroidery.

Children's White Dresses, $2.95

Three of the very newest models; fine batiste, prettily lace-trimmed; ribbon sash, skirt with lace-edged ruffles, or embroidery-finished.

Colored Linen Dresses and Suits for Little Folks, Special at $3.98

Guimpe model of linen in pink, blue, brown, tan or rose, with guimpe of white dimity. Hand-smocked in colors to match. Collar and cuffs of linen with hand-stitching.

Hand-embroidered Hats to match, $1.68 & $1.98

Tomorrow, the first view of these

Delightful Lace Blouses

at the very special price **$5.95**

Quite the latest word. Made over a foundation of Oriental lace in Camisole fashion. Collar, sleeves and waistcoat of Spanish lace. Effective in the extreme; dainty as a mauve orchid; cool and exceedingly *chic*.

An important Sale of

Genuine Pin Seal Hand Bags at $2.65

regular stock price is $3.95

The new self-covered curved frame. Full pouch, with gusset. Inside compartment and mirror. Flowered lining; jeweled knob. Sand, putty, Belgian blue, navy, gray, tan or black.

Exceptional tomorrow

Silk Parasols

very special

at **$1.95**

A great deal more of style, quality and utility than the special price would indicate.

Fine ribbon borders and insertion; gilt frames. Many colors and combinations.

Tomorrow, an Important Sale of

Children's Rompers at 55c

one of the most important economy events of the year in the children's shop

The samples of one of the country's best manufacturers who makes only high grade merchandise. The novelties of the season in fabrics and styles, including two score or more styles of Beach Rompers. Sizes 2 to 8.

also one lot of 1,200 Rompers, very special at 3 for $1.00

Very Special, Monday

White Iceland Fox

Fur Scarfs $5.00

Made up in conformity with the latest style; a fine, unclouded white Thibet lamb, very soft, full furred and fluffy.

Tomorrow

Elbow-Length, White

Silk Gloves

special at **69**

Milanese, 16-button length; Paris point embroidered backs.

Tomorrow, a Sale of

Hair Goods

The following are much under customary prices:—

18-inch Switches, in all shades but gray. Most essential to the newest hair styles. Special at **$3.75**

18-inch Gray Switches, in all shades from iron gray to pure white. Special at **$3.95**

Pompadours, with permanent wave. In large variety of shades. None in gray. Special at **$4.45**

Special, tomorrow

Week-end

Toilet Kits 50c

Rubberized cretonne cloth, with compartments containing trial sizes of toilet water, toilet soap, tooth powder and talcum powder; also celluloid comb, tooth brush and wash cloth.

LIGHT BIGGEST AID TO STAGE WIZARDS

Wonderful Illusions Due to the Great Development of Illumination.

CYCLONE BY ELECTRICITY.

Veteran of the Show Business Explains Many Mysteries of the "World of Make Believe."

Skilful use of light on the stage in the past few years has made it possible to obtain more marvelous illusions and much more spectacular effects than were ever possible before. Fred S. Murray, who has supplied the lighting effects for more than 400 theatrical productions during the last two years, commented on this yesterday, and explained away a number of the mysteries of the "world of make believe."

"About the first job I remember having anything to do with," he said, "was when I helped operate the cloud in 'Hearts of Oak' more than thirty years ago. That cloud was far from being an illusion. It was a perfectly good cloud, made of board and canvas, and it ran on a wire, and we used to pull it across the stage with ropes. I still have that cloud—it is a sort of mascot, and I keep it as a monument to the old days when lights were not understood or used.

"Then came the 'Country Circus,' which was produced by Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger at the Academy of Music. We ran the calcium lights for that show, and every one thought that it was wonderful. 'The Soudan' followed, and we used the calciums again and obtained some novel effects, but those were almost foolish compared to what we do now.

"The eight-day clock and the disks, backed up by the 1,000-candle-power nitrogen lamps are a far cry from the old calciums and are what we use to get all our effects now. These are what we used in the cyclone that used to thrill audiences last year. The disks revolving before the light gave the effect of the blowing sand and eventually developed the cyclone. There was one thing that gave us three weeks' trouble before we got it, and that was the funnel of the cyclone—the whirlwind effect, you know. I tried a number of things before I got that right, and the solution of the problem was simple—that is, it was simple after everything else had failed. I just got a cone-shaped piece of glass that was irregularly spotted and made it revolve before the light and the result was a perfect whirlwind. This is called the 'jimmycane' of the cyclone in our business, and it never failed to 'get' the audience.

Bran as Sands of the Desert.

"Now, in the 'Garden of Allah' they went in for realism and it cost them about $9,000 more than our desert cyclone, and some people said it was not as good. They used bran to give the effect of the blowing sand, and the wind was real wind. The apparatus cost $5,000, and after the show was taken off it cost $5,000 to vacuum clean the house. There was bran everywhere and you dared not touch a piece of scenery without being in danger of a deluge of 'sand.'

"Another effect that we made a stir with was the fire scene in the 'Daughter of Heaven.' That looked like a real conflagration, but the only flame was the colored lights we used. The smoke which was blown across the stage came from smoke pots. In the same show we staged the battle scene in which cannon were fired. The illusion of cannon shots was made by using double flashlight boxes. Each box gave us two shots and there were four of them. The flashes would be seen close by and then far off in the distance there would be the return shots, when the enemy replied. Judicious use of flashlight powder made that whole battle.

"By the way, the first real use of the eight-day clocks and 'dimmers' for the calciums was in Ned Wayburn's production of 'Niagara Falls.' There we used the lights to create the falls, and the dance of the rainbows in front of the falls was also calcium illusion. The rhythm of the rainbows was the result of the clocks, which operated the revolving disks that cast the rainbows. These ran at varying speeds and made the illusion perfect.

"One of the most complicated effects I ever put on was in 'Dancing Around.' This was done recently, and we had at one time a moon, cloud, telegraph pole, and foreground effect, all running at the same time. The disks that projected all of these were coupled up so that they ran two and two, but each set traveled at a different rate of speed, or projection. This same lay-out is one of the greatest things we use now. It does away with the old panoramas, such as was used in 'Ben Hur,' where they had to have several hundred feet of canvas, and this had to move rapidly on rollers.

Pickets from Darning Needles.

"Take the panorama of Epsom Downs shown in 'The Whip.' We used nothing but the lights and disks there. The picket fence that lined the race track was made by projecting darning needles, and, as I remember, there were nearly a thousand of them.

"The best thing we have done yet is the reproduction of the Niagara Maid for the Niagara Silk Company, which is now out at the Panama Exposition. Here I put an eighteen-foot picture into a twelve-foot frame, and the whole business is arranged so that it runs automatically for eight hours a day, day in and day out. Of course, we could make it run perpetually until it wore out. The new nitrogen lamps are used with this panorama, which shows Niagara Falls, and the gloves which appear change color three different times.

"I remember a pleasant experience I had when the late Charles Frohman produced 'The White Heather.' There is an under-the-ocean scene in that in which the villain and hero meet on the deck of the sunken yacht. They are both in diving suits and the hero has just obtained the papers from the safe in the cabin of the yacht and the villain fights him for them. Well, we had to make a complete illusion of the bottom of the sea and show a background of sea water and all that sort of thing. I tried a number of things, including various drops and transparencies, and could not get a decent effect until it occurred to me to throw the calciums through an aquarium. Then it was perfect, and Mr. Frohman complimented me warmly on the result.

"Speaking of Frohman reminds me of the Vanderbilt ball at Newport in September, 1912. It was called 'A Night in the Orient' and was the most expensive single job that I have ever done. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave it at Beaulieu, and my check for that single night's lighting was $5,000.

War Holds Up Calcium Phosphate.

"Not long after that, in 1913, we obtained a novel effect with the 'Ghost Girls.' We took the young women and made them put on heavy union suits. Then we painted the suits with calcium phosphate, and each girl became a living pillar of flame. One of the producers wanted to put on the same effect this Summer and came to me to get it up for him, but there is nothing doing. Owing to the war I cannot get the calcium phosphate, practically all of which comes from Germany.

"Light is the most necessary thing to the light man in any production. The various colors thrown on the scenes are all made by slipping colored gelatins in front of the nitrogen lamps. There is one feature of this that is peculiar: when we are called upon to throw a white light, or what ought to be a colorless light, on the scenery, we seldom are able to do so. This is because no one scene painter follows the same color scheme. Each one has a particular color which predominates in the scenery that leaves his shop. Then, again, every single director has his particular liking in colors and insists on using them.

"Speaking of gelatins brings me to No. 13, the amber colored one we use so much. This has always played a prominent part in our business and somehow or other the number '13' has become our good luck number. I have found that it is indeed the key number of our business. Of all the shows we have lighted, in nine out of ten cases the lights have worked out in batteries of thirteen or multiples of the number. The result is that we look upon the old 'hoodoo number' as the number to conjure with, and I am never so happy as when I find that the lights needed in a production total thirteen or a multiple thereof."

WANTS MORE BATTLESHIPS.

Pan-German Organ Does Not Feel Content with Submarine Successes.

Under the caption, "If We Had a Dozen More Dreadnoughts," the German Social Democratic organ, Vorwärts, in its issue of April 25, quotes the following from the Pan-German organ, the Deutsche Tageszeitung, on the occasion of Admiral von Tirpitz's fiftieth birthday:

"The work of von Tirpitz is not completed. The same is true of the German submarines. But if we only had a dozen more big battleships! That is the thought that intrudes itself.

"It would be scarcely in the spirit of the creator of the German high seas idea and of the German submarine boat, and it would be superficial if we were to assume submarine successes of the German submarine boats have been won at the expense of an unlimited right of existence of the big battleship. This war is not yet ended. The warfare of self-restraint, which we see at the present time on the part of England, must not deceive us, nor lead us to a false deduction. Under the present circumstances we will not discuss this subject in greater detail but merely limit ourselves to repeating: If we only had a dozen more big battleships!"

Commenting on this, the Vorwärts says: "This looks almost like a demand for greater naval armament after the conclusion of peace. We consider it premature to talk more intimately on that point now. But it must be greatly doubted, nevertheless, that a dozen more large battleships would constitute the best guarantee of peace."

GEN. PORTER WANTS AN ADEQUATE NAVY

Former Ambassador to France Says People Demand an Armed Peace.

U. S. ABSOLUTELY UNREADY

Well-Armed Defense Is Called the Cheapest Form of National Insurance.

Copies of the first issue of "The Seven Seas," the new official organ of the Navy League of the United States, were handed out as souvenirs at the annual dinner of the league held in the Hotel Astonia a few nights ago. One of the leading articles in the issue is entitled "Living in a Fool's Paradise." The author is the league's President, General Horace Porter.

"The appalling war waging at present in Europe," says General Porter, "warns us to take counsel as to the means of saving our country from ever being involved in such a calamity. We assume that every right-thinking person in this nation is an ardent advocate of peace. It would be a blood-thirsty creature who would be in favor of war for war's sake. The only difference between certain classes of our citizens is as to how best to secure the blessings of peace. The peace at-any-price faction insist upon destroying the national defense, and depending entirely upon the execution of treaties forbidding wars, which might be called the 'coaxing method.'

"The vast body of patriotic Americans—those who take a practical and not a mere sentimental view of the case—believe in maintaining an adequate military force to defend the life of the nation against invasion so that we may not invite attack by demonstrating to the world our inability to resist it. The whole country has recently received a severe shock in learning from official sources our condition of absolute unpreparedness. Those who have studied the history of wars and their causes and have had experience in international negotiations are firmly convinced of the peril of the situation, and believe that it is not only dangerous but criminal. Our thoughtful people do not urge the maintenance of an unnecessary, a large standing army and navy, but they insist upon an adequate force on land and sea and particularly a supply of war material so essential to the national defense. There is a realizing sense that we have assumed the proportions of a world power, with our colonies extending around the circuit of the globe, with intricate international questions constantly occurring; and at a time when the rivalry, jealousy, and faithlessness of nations are made more manifest every day, patriotic Americans believe that the Republic should be able to speak with some authority when she lifts her voice in defense of the right in the numerous disputes which constantly arise between nations. The ultra-pacifists believe that international peace can be secured by treaties. Unfortunately they are leaning upon a broken reed. A supreme effort in this direction was made at the second Hague peace conference. The work performed by it was the most important in the history of international negotiations.

"It was the only congress ever convened in which every nation on the face of the earth was represented. The ability of this assemblage, composed principally of trained statesmen, diplomats, and jurists, was noteworthy. Every delegate felt himself sent by his Government to apply all his experience and best talents in framing the most solemn and binding treaties that could be devised. They labored assiduously and devotedly for more than four months to discover what could possibly be done in favor of the world's peace. Their labors finally terminated in the making of twelve comprehensive treaties, which were executed by virtually all the powers of the world. Only about half a dozen delegates, principally from some smaller powers, abstained from voting. Not a negative vote was cast.

"It is discouraging to realize that our backs had scarcely been turned upon The Hague when the most desperate and uncalled-for of wars broke out and that the treaties were ruthlessly violated. It made all feel that mere treaties had failed to secure the great objects hoped for and that some other means must be resorted to in preserving the world's peace. No one performed nobler work in this great congress of peace than my distinguished and brilliant colleague, Joseph H. Choate, who gained title deeds to honor to which he can never be dispossessed and to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude which it can never pay. He voiced the general sentiments of the delegates when he said in a public lecture on his return, in speaking of the maintenance of our Monroe Doctrine—'It's maintenance in the future, especially after the Panama Canal shall have been opened will depend wholly upon the strength of our arms to maintain and enforce it. For one, I am decidedly of that opinion, and ardent as is my advocacy of peace, I believe that it would be the height of folly for us to expect to maintain peace without the maintenance of an adequate navy, ready and able, in any emergency, to resist any attack upon our cherished national doctrine.'

"The first peace conference at The Hague was called by the Emperor of Russia and in the program of measures to be discussed he made prominent an effort to reduce or limit armaments. In the second congress this matter was stricken out and the delegations were forbidden to introduce and discuss such a measure. It is just as well to continue to make certain treaties for what they are worth, but not to let them blind the people and destroy the national defense. The extreme pacifists rely upon our ability to create a large army and navy upon sudden notice and dwell upon our large population to recruit great numbers of men, but do not realize that they would be without sufficient ships, arms, munitions, and discipline, and lacking in sufficient drill masters to instruct them. Confronted by a well-appointed and disciplined foreign force, they would be as sheep going to the shambles. It would not be war, it would be slaughter.

"When a wolf enters a sheepfold he is not deterred from his excursion by the number of sheep he expects to find there. Attention should be turned not to the weapon, but to the manner in which it is employed. A knife is a terrible weapon in the hands of an assassin; it saves much suffering and the loss of many human lives when employed by a skilful surgeon. It is a grave error to suppose that the maintenance of a competent army and navy for defense is provocative of war. No power in this country can declare war except the representatives of the people assembled in Congress. Increasing the police force of a city does not invite mob law and bloodshed in the streets. The organization of well-appointed hospitals does not invite a pestilence.

"After all the discussions of sentimental dreamers, and the talks of the advocates of the 'coaxing method' of securing peace, it will be found when the life of the Republic is threatened that victory will be won not by tongues, but by guns. Mere apologies to the foe will not avail. One cannot gain ground by eating dirt.

"It is wise in looking to the safety of the Republic to take time by the forelock; as he is very baldheaded behind. A well-disciplined and well-armed defense of the nation is the cheapest policy of insurance. Trained battalions and battleships are cheaper than battles. The patriotic people will always demand not an unarmed war, but an armed peace."

NEW PEACE MOVEMENT.

Patriotic Organizations Combine with Frank Allaben at Head.

A new peace movement is to be inaugurated in the near future by representatives of a large number of the patriotic organizations of this country who recently organized a joint body called the National Historical Society. The national society was incorporated about a month ago and the first meeting of its Directors was held in Washington, which will be headquarters for the organization on May 8, at which time 150 members were admitted as founders of the society and officers were elected. Frank Allaben of this city, editor of The Journal of American History, was elected President. Mrs. Henry F. Dimock of New York, President of the George Washington Memorial Association, was elected one of the Vice Presidents.

Mr. Allaben explained that the national society was to work on the lines of the established patriotic orders throughout the country, and that one of its principal aims would be to extend patriotic work already begun by such orders and to enable them to work together toward common ends through the national body.

It was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. The Vice Presidents are Henry S. Hawley of Chicago, President of the Railway Supply Company; William H. Way of Meriden, Conn., President of the Curtiss-Way Company; John Fowler Mitchell, Greenfield, Ind.; S. I. Pool, Waverly, Iowa; Mrs. Benjamin S. Church of New York, Mrs. Dimock, Dr. Eleanor Haines of Newark, and the Rev. George Clarke Houghton of New York are the Vice Presidents.

CHANCE TELLS HOW TO PLAY OUTFIELD

Advises Boys to Play In as Close as Possible—Speaker Best of All.

By FRANK L. CHANCE.

Here are all the horrifying details of a soul-stirring confession. I was the worst right fielder who ever played—or attempted to play—the position.

Yet I have the nerve to sit down in front of my typewriter and, with brow corrugated in the attempt to concentrate my thoughts sufficiently to be able to write intelligently, write a story of how the outfield should be played.

Before I start on the technical details of this story I want to tell you how I happened to play right field and how I was a "frost," although I played the position on one of the hottest days of the year, Fourth of July. Tom Burns, manager of the club, put me out in right field on America's great holiday. The first ball that was sent out to me was 'way over to my left and high in the air. I started after it with all my speed and misjudged it. You ought to have heard the gang of "porch climbers" out in the right field bleachers roar their disapproval. They jeered me and hurled cannon firecrackers at my head until I felt like a soldier trying to capture a battery single handed.

I managed to catch the next ball hit to me. Then came a terrific line drive. I got in front of it, but, being unused to the small glove, I turned the mitt and bounced out of my hand. I surely thought my head would be blown from my shoulders by the fusillade of firecrackers that were thrown at me. I struggled through the game, but informed Manager Burns at the end of the game that I did not think I would ever make a star right fielder.

"I don't think so either, Frank," was his dry comment.

A boy who wants to make a good outfielder should practice constantly on catching fly balls. There is one mistake they stand out too far to have the ball a great many boys make in practicing hit to them. They should play in as close as possible and practice going back after a ball hit over their heads. Remember this: A great outfielder is one who can play in as close to the infield as possible and at the same time be able to keep a ball from being knocked over his head.

Tris Speaker, the Boston star, is the greatest outfielder I ever saw. He can play in right close to the infield and it is nearly impossible to send a ball over his head, because of his great ability in going back after fly balls. He has wonderful speed and is a perfect judge of a fly ball. He is also a grand fielder on ground balls. In fact, he handles a ground ball with the same sureness that an infielder does. This is a knack possessed by one outfielder in a thousand.

Ty Cobb is in the same class. It is practically impossible to score from second base on a ball that is hit on the ground to Speaker or Cobb, as they play in so close they are able to throw a runner out at the plate with ease. Speaker is not only death on "Texas Leaguers," but is the most accurate thrower I ever saw. He throws left-handed, and as a rule a left-handed man is not as accurate with his throws as a right-handed thrower. But Speaker is not only the best port-side thrower I ever saw, but he is also the peer of any right-handed man who ever shot the ball to the plate from the outfield.

Jimmy Sheckard, the old Cub left-fielder, was a wonderful man in the position. He made catches out there that no other fielder could hope to make. He is the only man I ever saw who could drive headlong after a short hit and manage to catch it.

An outfielder lasts longer in the national pastime, as a rule, than does an infielder. The outfield is the final berth of all pitchers who can hit and who are fast on their feet. Look over the list of great outfielders and one is surprised to find how many of them were once pitchers. Just to name a few there were Burkett, Mike Donlin, Jimmy Callahan, Bresnahan, both an outfielder and an infielder at one time, and a host of others.

Capt. Gunter's Body Here Today.

The body of Captain Alfred Gunter, who was in command of the American steamship Gulflight when she was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands on May 1, will arrive here today on the American liner St. Paul and will be taken to his late home 162 West Fifth Street, Bayonne, N. J.

Summer Business Hours: *June 1st to June 12th:* 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. *June 14th to 30th:* 9 A. M. to 5:30 P.M. Saturdays to 1 P. M. *July and August:* 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays closed all day.



Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

Established 1879



MANY of our customers who have come to know the unusual values found in Best's clearance sales, delay a good deal of their buying until they are announced. This year they are, of course, up to the standard set at previous sales—goods from our regular stock at exceptional prices.

"Style" merchandise is never carried over from season to season here at Best's, so things that were in regular stock two days ago are re-priced for our "clearance" sales tomorrow.

For instance, a between-season suit or frock may be picked up at an astonishingly low figure — children's garments, too, are included.

Interesting shopping.

Annual Clearance Sale of Spring Apparel

Marked Chiefly About Half the Original Prices

Offering more than 4,500 pieces selected from the regular stocks and priced for quick disposal, including:

No Approvals — *Continued Monday* — *No Credits*

For Women and Misses

On the 2nd Floor

226 Suits — **15.00 16.50 29.75** Formerly 24.00 to 39.50

95 Suits — **35.00 45.00 55.00** Formerly 45.00 to 69.50

115 Coats — **9.75 14.50 16.50** Formerly 15.00 to 22.50

150 Afternoon and Evening Dresses — **9.75** to **29.75** Formerly 15.00 to 45.00

159 Blouses — **2.85** Formerly up to 5.75

166 Blouses — **5.85** Formerly up to 8.95

60 Blouses — **8.25** Formerly up to 15.00

395 Lingerie Blouses — **.95 2.95 3.95** Formerly 2.00 to 6.75

90 French Hand-made Blouses **3.95** to **13.50** Formerly 5.75 to 25.00

126 Outing Hats — **1.00** to **4.50** Formerly 2.50 to 7.50

150 Trimmed Hats, Ready-to-wear and Dressy styles — **5.00** to **37.50** Formerly 10.00 to 75.00

Clearance Sale of Corsets

For Women and Misses—3rd Floor

Gossard, Nemo, Successo, B. & J. and other makes

140 Corsets — **1.00 2.00** Formerly 1.50 to 4.50

211 Corsets — **3.00 3.50** Formerly 5.00 6.50 7.50

44 Corsets — **5.00 7.50** Formerly 7.50 to 15.00

116 Brassieres — **.39 .69** Formerly .50 1.00

Important Notice

Formal announcement is herewith made that, commencing Monday, May 17th, All Discounts to Purchasing Agents will be withdrawn.

For Girls and Misses

Up to 17 Years—4th Floor

410 Girls' Tub Dresses — **.95 1.95 2.50 3.75 4.75** Formerly 1.50 to 8.75

30 Girls' and Juniors' Suits — **12.50** Formerly up to 22.50

103 Girls' Coats — **5.00 7.75 9.75** Formerly up to 15.00

38 Little Girls' Coats — **3.50** Formerly up to 6.75

10 Misses' Suits — **15.00 25.00** Formerly up to 39.50

65 Misses' Dressy Coats — **9.75** Formerly up to 17.50

50 Misses' Silk Dresses — **9.75 15.00** Formerly 13.50 to 25.00

For Little Children

Sizes up to 3 Years—3rd Floor

56 Infants' Wool Sweaters — **.85 1.19** Formerly 1.19 to 1.50

250 Colored Tub Dresses 6 months to 3 years — **.79** to **2.85** Formerly 1.05 to 5.75

208 Short White and Colored Coats 1 to 3 years — **2.95** to **9.25** Formerly 3.95 to 13.75

For Boys and Young Men

On the 1st Floor

315 Boys' Suits — **6.75 7.75** Formerly up to 11.50

139 Boys' Reefers — **5.75 7.75** Formerly up to 12.50

164 Young Men's Suits — **10.75 13.75** Formerly up to 19.75

50 Boys' and Youths' Overcoats — **14.75** Formerly up to 23.50

To Our Little Friends

A "Bedtime Story" Colored Poster Stamp (as issued by the Evening Globe) will be enclosed in every parcel delivered in Greater New York and suburbs during the week of May 17th to 22nd.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Thurm

15 East 52d Street

Remaining Stock of

Gowns, Suits & Lingerie Dresses

Have Been Reduced to

$35.00 Each

Also

HATS

Now $7.00

Watch for the

MAISON MAURICE

Announcement in the

Monday Evening Papers

of their

Unrestricted Suit Clearance

Beginning Tuesday, May 18

FIFTH AVENUE AT 43RD ST.

A special showing of Guernsey Cloth Suits in high colors and color combinations, *le dernier cri* for the races & sports wear.

Simcox INC.

SEMI ANNUAL SALE

IMPORTED TAILOR SUITS, 65.00 up
IMPORTED AFTERN'N GOWNS, 65.00 up
IMPORTED EVENING GOWNS ... 75.00 up

Ready to Wear

TAILOR SUITS ..... 35.00 up
AFTERNOON DRESSES ..... 25.00 up
EVENING GOWNS ..... 45.00 up
LINGERIE DRESSES ..... 25.00 up
LINEN DRESSES ..... 15.00 up

HATS $5.00 UP

GOWNS WRAPS FURS MILLINERY

535 Fifth Avenue (Between 44th and 45th Streets) New York

CRUISERS MAY LAND FORCE IN SONORA

Yaqui Soldiers Refuse to Fight Indians on the Warpath and Situation Is Grave.

AMERICANS SEEK REFUGE

Hoped They Can Reach Warships—Several Towns Looted and a Number of Mexicans Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Mexican situation is being complicated by the independent uprising of Yaqui Indians in Southern Sonora, who have killed Americans and gone on the warpath, in an effort to regain their lost lands in the fertile Yaqui Valley, on the Mexican west coast, southeast of Guaymas. The rights of a colony of sixty-five Americans, including women and children, near Esperanza are involved in the uprising, and because at least three Americans have been killed, with the prospects of others being injured in the defense of their property, the cruisers Raleigh and New Orleans have been sent to the vicinity of Guaymas.

The Navy Departmen today received notification that these two cruisers had arrived at Taburi Bay, south of Guaymas, between the points where the Mayo and Yaqui Rivers flow into the Gulf of California. Admiral Howard, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, with headquarters at San Diego, is handling the situation, and if necessary will land men and send an expedition to the valley of the Yaqui River to rescue the Americans and protect them. But it is hoped in official circles that the situation can be remedied without such action and that the Americans may reach the coast in time to be taken aboard the warships.

A serious complication in the situation is the refusal of troops which were ordered from Guaymas to advance into the Yaqui Valley to quell this uprising. These troops were ordered out by Jose Maytorena, the Villista Governor of Sonora, but many of the troops are Yaquis any they refused to serve against the Indians.

The State and Navy Departments have received very meagre information about the uprising. Its reports have come from the Consuls at Ermosillo and Nogales, and there has been partial information received from Guaymas. According to these reports, there are about 500 Yaquis on the warpath. They have occupied the region of the Yaqui River Valley, about forty miles from the coast. On May 11 the Indians attacked the American colonists. On that day J. J. Donovan and John Wilson, two Americans, were killed by the Yaquis. On May 12 another American, W. A Fay, was killed, and Z. O. Stocker, owner of a large ranch, was seriously wounded. Confirmation of these deaths reached the State Department today.

Conditions in the interior of Sonora are reported to be very serious. It is assetred that the Yaquis are murdering, pillaging, and producing a reign of terror. The facts are not known and for this reason it was decided to lose no time in rushing American warships to the scene. The Yaqui River Valley is one of the richest in Mexico. For centuries the Yaquis have tilled it. But during the Diaz regime they were so turbulent that many of them were exiled to Yucatan. Their lands were disposed of to concessionaires and some of this land was being occupied by the American colonists. This colony was founded by the Richardson Construction Company of Los Angeles.

Governor Maytorena has been promising the Yaquis that they would regain their lands. But the Yaquis tired of waiting, decided to retake the lands themselves. Many of these Yaquis had been armed by Maytorena for purposes of the revolution against Carranza and a number of them were in Mayotrena's army at Naco.

The State Department was notified that there had been a battle with Yaquis in which nine Mexicans were killed at Ures, a place about forty miles east of Hermosillo. There has also been severe fighting at Alamos, an important centre in Southern Sonora, according to a telegram received today by Señor Llorente, the Villa agent, from Governor Maytorena, which read:

"Major Ramirez Prado and Major Orero captured Alamos on May 12 after seven hours' fighting. Enemy losses were 80 killed, 90 wounded, and 102 prisoners. We lament the death of Lieut. Col. Duran Lazcano and 10 troopers and 23 wounded."

Charges that Carranza troops in Panuco, west of Tampico, have committed outrages on Americans and depredations against other foreigners was communicated today by Genral Villa to Señor Llorente. Villa's message, from Leon, included the following telegram, signed by five Americans:

"Carranzistas in Panuco have committed outrages on five Americans and depredations on the persons and interests of foreigners. Your forces have given us every guarantee, and we kindly ask you to notify the Government at Washington that Americans in territory dominated by Carranzistas enjoy absolutely no protection."

Mr. Llorente forwarded the telegram to the State Department. In another message from Leon, General Villa claimed defeat of Carranza forces under Obregon at Otales and Santa Anna.

Admiral Howard also reported today that irregulars, evidently bandits, had attacked trains at Madrid, sixty miles from Manzanillo, and that communication between Colima and Manzanillo had been cut off.

LOS ANGELES, May 15.—Fifty American men are surrounded near Esperanza, Sonora, today, by overwhelming numbers of Yaqui Indians, according to advices received here by Charles F. O'Brien, owner of one of the large ranches in the Yaqui Valley.

According to reliable information the force under General Sosa, a Villa commander, sent to aid the Americans, is composed mostly of Yaquis and cannot be expected to fight their brothers besieging the Americans.

DOUGLAS, May 15.—Several thousand Yaquis are raiding inland towns of Sonora, according to information received here. Property of Americans everywhere in Yaqui territory except at Guaymas, Cananea, El Tigre and Esperanza, has been destroyed, it is stated, and their livestock driven off.

Tonichi, Pesqueira, Navajoa, Cocori, Le Colorado, San Marchial, Rosario and other towns have been raided.

SPANISH AGENT WITH VILLA.

Member of Consular Service to be Stationed at Chihuahua.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Spanish Government has appointed Emilio Zapico as confidential agent to the Villa Government at Chihauhua. The announcement that such an agent was appointed was first announced here tonight by Enrique C. Llorente, confidential agent of the Villa Government, who spoke of the new agent as a "special envoy." The use of the word envoy inspired the question whether Spain was according recognition to the Villa Government. For this reason THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent brought the matter to the attention of Señor Riaño, the Spanish Ambassador, who said the action taken by the Spanish Government did not imply recognition as Señor Zapico, who is a regular member of the Spanish consular service, was being sent to Chihuahua as a "confidential agent." He will thus have the same status as does George C. Carothers, who is the confidential agent of the United States Government, to the Villa faction.

The State Department was notified today that communication between Mexico City and Vera Cruz had been restored as far as Apam.

NEW FACTION FIGHTING.

Clashes with Villa Troops—Villa Pesos at 4 1-2 Cents.

EL PASO, May 15.—Fighting between Villa forces and troops of a new faction was reported last night to American officials here as having occurred south of Sierra Blanca, Texas. The extent of the battle was not made known.

Villa fiat money dropped today to 4½ cents on the Mexican peso, its lowest mark. The Carranza issue remained over 6 cents on the local market.

No fighting of great consequence in the central Mexican campaign was reported today by either faction.

FREDERICK MOSS IS KILLED.

Run Down by Street Car While Directing Work of Painters.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 15.—Frederick Moss, 52 years old, senior member of the firm of F. Moss & Co., dealers in yarn at 1,133 Broadway, New York, was instantly killed today by a trolley car in front of his home, 206 Valley Road. His body was badly mangled. Moss was directing the painting of his home at the time, and stepped on the trolley tracks. He did not see the approach of a Valley Road car of the Public Service Railway Company, and before the motorman, Edward O'Reilly, of 8 Heywood Street, East Orange, could stop th car the man was struck. The body was dragged a distance of thirty feet beneath the car.

O'Reilly and the conductor of the car, Harry Smith, of 143 Washington Street, were taken into custody, and the motorman was held on a technical charge of manslaughter. Moss is survived by his wife and one son, Bryant, a student at the Montclair Academy.

BARNARD GIRL A SUICIDE.

Family Believed She Was Deranged, Partly from Overstudy.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., May 15.—Miss Arline S. Williams, 22, daughter of Horace B. Williams of East Hartford, and a student at Barnard College, New York, committed suicide at the family home yesterday afternoon by taking two ounces of a deadly liquid. After swallowing the dose the girl went to her mother and said, "I have taken poison." Antidotes were administered, but she died an hour later. Miss Williams had been suffering from the effects of the grip, which, with her studies, deranged her mind, her family believe.

Miss Williams attended Smith College for two years and came home for one year, after which she took a transfer to Barnard College to try to catch up with her class at Smith. She was class poet and historian in the East Hartford High School, and wrote the class songs.

Mushroom Growers Incorporate.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 15.—The Mushroom Growers, Inc., is the name of a new corporation in Tuckahoe which filed a certificate with County Clerk Cashion here today. The capital stock is fixed at $200,000 and the Directors are: Horace E. Patrick, William O. Hoffmann, and Peter L. Wilbur, all of Tuckahoe; Jesse V. Bayliss of Brooklyn, and William A. Gibbons of Staten Island.

Boy Gets Diphtheria from Cats.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKAWAY, N. J., May 15.—Richard Allen, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Allen of Franklin Avenue, is ill at his home with diphtheria, which it is believed he contracted from two cats with which he played, and which have been pronounced as suffering from that disease. The animals will be killed today.

OPIUM SMUGGLED IN PICKLED HERRING

Customs Inspector Accidentally Finds $1,000 Worth Packed in Oil.

17 BARRELS ARE SEIZED

As Workmen Unpacked Fish, an Army of Cats Gathered, Expecting Feast.

A new method of smuggling opium into the United States was accidentally discovered by a Customs' weigher at the Atlantic Transport Company's pier, foot of West Sixteenth Street, on Friday, when seventeen barrels labelled "Pickled Herrings," were landed from the steamship Missouri, which had arrived from London.

Pickled herrings are entitled to be brought into the country free of duty and a clerk from G. W. Sheldon & Co., Customs brokers of 24 State Street, was sent to the pier to clear them. When he arrived the barrels had been stacked but no papers had been received from the Custom House authorizing their release so the clerk went down town again to find out the cause of the delay.

During his absence the weigher started to put the barrels on the scales. He noticed that oil was leaking from one of the barrels, and when the clerk returned he pointed this out to him, and said that herrings packed in oil were dutiable and the barrels would have to be opened.

When the first one was emptied a big square tin was found which aroused the suspicion, and a customs inspector was sent for. The tin was opened and it was found to contain a number of small tins of opium, hermetically sealed, which were estimated to be worth $1,000. Three other barrels were opened, but they did not contain anything but pickled herrings, and the remainder were ordered to be locked up for the night, while a report of the discovery was sent to the special agents of the Treasury at the Custom House.

Before the herrings were repacked into the barrels the Customs Inspector and the weigher on Pier 58 examined each fish separately to make sure that the har roe, which bulged out, was not a small tine of opium. The strong odor of the herrings permeated the place and spread along the Chelsea piers, attracting scors of cats from the ships and those kept by the watchmen. They sat around the two customs officials and waited expectantly for the treat they imagined was in store for them. When the cats saw the barrels nailed up, without getting any fish, they meowed lustily, but remained around the spot all night.

The seventeen barrels were removed yesterday from the Atlantic Transport pier to the Appraisers' Stores for further examination to see if there is any opium concealed in the thirteen barrels that were not opened on the pier Friday afternoon. The powerful odor of the fish and oil remained after the source had been removed, and two cats lost thir passage on the American liner St. Louis, it was said, waiting in vain for the fish to reappear. At the office of Sheldon & Co. yesterday one of the firm admitted that they had sent a representative to clear the herrings but he declined to give any further particulars. The officials at the Custom House appeared to be entirely ignorant of the arrival of the seventeen barrels of herrings or the discovery of the opium.

A TIMES reporter was informed later that the Special Agents of the Treasury had the matter in hand and expected to make an arrest in the case. A few hours later a man, who said he was Henry David Louis Coopersteln, 27 years old, a jeweler, of 91 East Seventh Street, was locked up at the Greenwich Street Police Station, charged with smuggling opium. He was arrested by United States Customs Inspectors Kyte and Lewis at Twelfth Street and Seventh Avenue. At the police station the Inspectors declined to give any details.

Jilted Girl Takes Poison.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 15.—Despondent because she believed her sweetheart had forsaken her, Rose Mirando, 18 years old, a charge in the orphanage of Our Lady of Seven Sorrows, Belleville, took bichloride of mercury tablets yesterday, and is dying in St. Mary's Hospital. Early yesterday the girl went to Newark to make collections for the orphanage. When she returned she became ill, and admitted taking poison which she had procured in a Newark drug store when she learned her sweetheart had given her up.

Guiry

Importer of Millinery

15 West 45th Street

(A few doors west of 5th Av.)

Clearance Sale

Commencing Monday, May 17, we will place our entire stock of hats on sale.

These hats were formerly priced at $15 to $45 and have been reduced to prices ranging from

$5 to $20

Positively no exchanges.

EST. QUARTER OF A CENTURY H&S BUY CHINA AND GLASS RIGHT

TRUSTEE'S SALE

WILLIAM BLAU, Trustee for the Estate of

HIGGINS & SEITER

Largest Retail China and Glass Store in the World

9 & 11 EAST 37th ST., NEW YORK

(Just off Fifth Avenue - Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

BANKRUPT

The Trustee has decided to convert into cash as quickly as possible the entire stock of HIGGINS & SEITER. Therefore the greater part of this magnificent collection of the world's finest China, Crystal and Art Wares will be placed on sale, beginning tomorrow, at

Extreme Reductions

ranging up to

Half Former Prices

This Trustee's sale will present unparalleled opportunities to purchase all manner of

Artistic Furnishings for Summer Homes and Appropriate Wedding Gifts At Extraordinary Savings

The high standard of quality maintained by HIGGINS & SEITER for nearly thirty years is assurance of the desirable character of the merchandise which will now be sacrificed—making this literally THE opportunity of a lifetime to secure the BEST wares produced for the LEAST that has ever bought them.

WILLIAM S. ANTHES, Manager for the Trustee.



The whole world of instruments . . . . . that yield you not simply pleasant, indeterminate sounds, but potently recognizable tones.

The Evolution of a "Soul in an Instrument"

FROM the dim beginnings of a great conception to the consummated triumph of its achievement!

It is a long journey. But today it is possible to look back from the Aeolian-Vocalion (that last link in the evolution of the phonograph) and see—the talking machine.

In that long progress every crudity was shed—is gone.

The metallic sounds are gone. The flaws of uncoordinated parts are gone. The lack of nicely discriminated character differences in tone, as between instrument and instrument—is gone. The old maddening monotony of *set*, unvarying records is gone.

The Aeolian Vocalion

"THE INSTRUMENT THAT CALLS FORTH HIDDEN BEAUTIES FROM YOUR RECORDS"

The Aeolian-Vocalion stands forth today a developer of noble harmonies which records were considered to have "missed;" a corrector of flaws created, not by artists, but by the mechanical limitations of record-taking; an instrument which "shades your records to your mood." Science—working in the wonderful laboratories of The Aeolian Company—has produced, at last, a phonograph that is truly a tonal instrument, "a voice that is an art."

What do these things mean in a phonograph? They mean that through its "*Sound Box*" the Aeolian-Vocalion can develop a tonally-perfect balance between far-ranged heights and round, rich-bodied depths of tone hitherto *buried* in your records.

They mean that because of its remarkable new needle, you can play one hundred records at a wonderful saving of trouble and that each record will surrender, not *most* of its beauties but *all that it has.*

They mean that, largely through the conserving virtues of its Symphonetic Horn, the whole world of instruments yield *not* simply pleasant, indeterminate sounds, but potently recognizable *tones.* And that stringed or wood-wind instruments never say "brass!"

They mean that because of the new "Vocalion Automatic Stop," by pressing a button and turning the tone arm—simultaneously if you desire—you can at once start and stop your record at any place required.

They mean that by the magic of that "flexible throat"—the Graduola device which comes with every "Vocalion"—you, *yourself*, if you wish to, can regulate any tone of any record and without changing either its quality or the artist's technique. And do this, too, *at the first attempt.*

So you can reflect your own instinctive feeling in any record, graduating it, shading it, softening it, giving it by a single hand pressure contrast, color, the quality of *life.*

So you can open up for yourself unexpected joys in the records you *thought you were tired of.*

$90 will buy you an Aeolian-Vocalion and terms are easy: $5 a month. Equally liberal terms on other styles. Remember that all grades are designed to compare in appearance with really beautiful furnishings and are alike in the actual *quality of tone.* We also make exchange arrangements for other makes of instruments.

An Invitation

We are anxious that all music lovers shall know by personal experience what the Vocalion can do. We cannot translate into words its tonal qualities. We therefore invite you and your friends to visit Aeolian Hall between nine A. M. and five P.M. Hear, in a private room, any records you desire—to be played for you. If convenient, we suggest that you bring with you one or two of *your own familiar records.*

Perhaps play the Aeolian-Vocalion yourself. Hear how sweetly it brings out the *buried beauties* that records were not known to possess. You need not feel the slightest obligation for this really amazing experience. Consider it rather a favor granted us—in spreading the knowledge of the Aeolian-Vocalion among music lovers.

You will be welcome today, or any day.

When you call at Aeolian Hall to hear the remarkable Aeolian-Vocalion, please ask for Mr. Vannier, Mr. Hindley, or Mr. Crawford. One of these gentlemen will gladly play for you on the Aeolian-Vocalion any records you wish to hear.

Informal demonstrations daily at 11 and at 3 in the Vocalion Salon. Admission Free.

Illustrated Booklet Sent Upon Request

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL, 29-33 WEST 42nd STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES

"Manufacturers of the World Famous Pianola"

Copyright 1915, The Aeolian Co.

THEIR MAGIC SONG INSPIRES FRENCH

Remarkable Influence Noted on the People When "The Marseillaise" Rings Out.

IN VICTORY OR DEFEAT

"Ghost Voices of the Revolution" Give It Its Thrill, Writes Philip Gibbs.

LONDON, April 26.—Philip Gibbs writes in The Daily Chronicle of "The Magic Song" and the spell of "The Marseillaise." He says:

"During these nine months of war I have been hearing the old strains of 'La Marseillaise.' This song has run like a leit-motif through all the drama of this war in France, through all its scenes of blood and agony away there on the front, and through the spirit of the French people waiting patiently for victory, hiding their tears for the dead, consoling their wounded and their cripples, and giving the youngest of their manhood to the God of War.

"What is the magic in this tune, so that even if one hears it on a cheap piano in an auxiliary hospital or scraped thinly on a violin in a courtyard of Paris, it thrills one horribly? There must be some magic in it, and perhaps a little madness. I shall not soon forget a journey I made by night to the East frontier of France with the first train-load of soldiers called to the colors on the first day of mobilization. The officers in my carriage were sleeping uneasily, but every now and then one or other of them would open his eyes, and sit up a little, and listen intently. From high railway bridges under which we passed, and from level crossings at which we slowed down or halted, and from village streets where peasants' cottages blinked their windows near the line, there came the song of 'La Marseillaise,' in a vague chorus, with half its notes drowned by the panting of the engine and the rattle of the wheels, but with that thrill in its tune which gave one goose-flesh, stirring even me, an Englishman, with a sense of old traditions leaping up again, demanding sacrifice, blood, and the valor of youth. In that night of Aug. 2 it seemed to me that France sang 'La Marseillaise,' and that out of its graveyards across those dark hills and fields with a thin, luminous line on the far horizon, the ghosts of slain soldiers rose to sing it to these men who were going to fight again for liberty. Faintly and murmurously it followed our train from Paris to the east frontier.

During the Retreat.

"Since then it has always been in my ears. I heard it one night in Amiens, when the French army was in retreat, and when all the young men of the city not yet called to the colors because of their youth, escaped hurriedly on truck trains before a bridge was blown up, so that if they stayed they would be prisoners in German hands. It was these boys who sang it with fresh, clear voices, joining in a fine chorus, though not far away the soldiers of France were limping through the night from abandoned positions.

Entendez-vous, dans les campagnes,
Mugir ces feroces soldats?
Ils viennent jusque dans nos bras
Egorger nos fils, nos compagnes!
Aux armes, citoyens!
Formez vos bataillons!
Marchons!

"I listened to those boys' voices, and something of the history of the song put its spell upon me then. There was the passion of old heroism in it, of old and bloody deeds, with the wild wars of revolution and lust for liberty. Rouget de Lisle wrote it one night at Strassburg when he was drunk, says the legend. But it was not the drunkenness of wine which inspired his soul. It was the drunkenness of that year 1792, when the desire of liberty made Frenchmen mad. * * * The men of Marseilles came singing it into Paris. The Parisians heard and caught up the strains. It marched to the victories of the Republican armies. 'We fought one against ten,' wrote a French General, 'but "La Marseillaise" was on our side. Send us,' wrote another General, 'ten thousand men and our copy of "La Marseillaise," and I will answer for victory.'

"A hundred years and more have passed since then, but the tune has not gone stale, and the words have not lost their magic. Again and again in the orders of the day one reads that 'the company went into action singing "La Marseillaise." Lieutenant —— was still singing when, after carrying the enemy's position, he was shot in the throat'; or 'The Chasseurs Alpin climbed the ridge to the song of "La Marseillaise" and achieved their purpose in spite of heavy losses.'

In the Argonne.

"A French infantryman has written a letter describing a recent action in the Argonne, where his regiment held a village heavily attacked by the enemy. There was street fighting of the fiercest kind, and hand-to-hand combats in the houses and even in the cellars. 'Blood,' he writes, 'ran in the gutters like water on a rainy day.' The French soldiers were being hard pressed and reserves came with their regiments in the nick of time.

"'Suddenly "The Marseillaise" rang out, while the bugles of the three regiments sounded the charge. From where we stood by the fire of burning houses we could see the action very clearly, and never again shall I see anything more fantastic than those thousands of red legs charging in close ranks. The gray legs began to tremble (they do not love the bayonet) and "The Marseillaise" continued with the bugles, while our guns vomited without a pause. Our infantry had closed with the enemy. Not a shot now, but cold steel. * * * Suddenly the charge ceased its bugle notes. They sounded instead the call to the flag. "Au drapeau!" Our flag was captured! Instinctively we ceased fire, thunder-struck. Then very loud and strong "The Marseillaise" rang out above the bugles, calling "Au drapeau!" (To the flag!) again and again. We saw the awful mêlée, the struggle to the death with that song above all the shouting and the shrieks. * * * You who imagine you know "La Marseillaise" because you have heard it played at prize distributions must acknowledge your error. In order to know it you must have heard it, as I have tried to tell you, when blood is flowing and the flag of France is in danger.'

"To the soldier it is an intolerable thought that he should hear the hymn of victory sung at a 'prize distribution' or in a music hall scented with the perfume of women. But even in a music hall in Paris or in a third-rate cabaret in a provincial town the song may be heard with all its magic. I heard it a few nights ago in such a place, not sung by Mme. Marthe Chenal, who is the vogue in Paris, but by another with less voice and genius. The song was greater than the singer. French 'poilus' were in the hall, crippled or convalescent, after their day of battle, and with their women around them they stood at attention while the national hymn was sung. They knew the meaning of it and the women knew. Some of them became quite pale, while other faces flushed. Their eyes were grave, but with a queer fire in them as the verses rang out. * * * It seemed to me as I stood there in this hall, filled with stale smoke and women's scent, that I smelled blood and gunpowder and heard through the music of the 'Marseillaise' the shouts of hoarse voices charging with the bayonet, the screams of wounded, and then the murmur of a battlefield when dawn comes, lighting the tattered flags of France. The song is haunted by the ghost voices of those who sang it in revolution and in fights for liberty. It is that which gives it its magic and its queer, uncanny thrill."

DRUGS, CAUSE FOR DIVORCE.

Tennessee, Has Gone Far in the Campaign Against Narcotics.

The recent enactment of the Harrison law—the first anti-narcotic legislation undertaken by the Federal Government—is to be followed by a campaign for the adoption of a uniform State law modeled on the Federal act but more sweeping in its provisions against the distribution and use of habit-forming drugs. Those who aided in bringing about the passage of the Harrison law, over the objection of many physicians and medical bodies, regard the legislation as the first step in the fight to limit the use of these drugs to legitimate medical purposes. By means of a uniform law for every State, they hope to impose still more rigid restrictions.

According to Charles Wesley Dunn, a member of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, who as a lawyer represents several pharmaceutical manufacturing concerns, the need of a uniform State law is imperative because of the mass of legislation enacted in the various States last Winter as a result of the agitation throughout the country for the suppression of the drug traffic. As an example of the extent to which some States had gone, Mr. Dunn told the Society of Medical Jurisprudence at a recent meeting that a bill had been introduced in Tennessee making the habitual use of a drug a legal ground for divorce. This, he said, was only a sample of the enormous quantity and variety of anti-drug legislation enacted within the last few months.

An outline of the uniform State law which he submitted provides that the State should undertake the registration of all habitual users of drugs and should establish institutions for their treatment. The chief objection to existing laws, according to Mr. Dunn, is that they treat drug users as criminals and fail to recognize the medical side of the question.

INVESTIGATE TSETSE FLIES.

British Find They Feed on Blood and Spread Disease.

Tsetse flies are now recognized as playing a very important rôle in the transmission of infectious tropical diseases of both man and animals. The sleeping-sickness areas of Africa abound in swarms of these flies. They suck the blood of individuals infected and then upon becoming carriers and transmitters of diseases. The question has arisen whether the tsetse flies habitually feed on blood.

The investigation of this question as recently discussed in The Journal of the American Medical Association shows the painstaking care with which all questions relating to preventable diseases are studied today. The members of the Scientific Commission of the Royal Society of London in Nyasaland, 1912-1914, under the leadership of Surgeon General Sir David Bruce, have examined a large number of the flies caught in one of the fly areas in Nyasaland. The insects were all caught in the bush away from the paths.

The microscopic inspection showed that the food of the flies consists mainly of blood. Of the 500 flies examined, 285, or 57.6 per cent. were found to contain this in a recognizable state. There seemed to be a predominance of the blood of the hartbeest, water-buck, and other antelopes. From experiments conducted in the laboratory it was conjectured that the flies feed naturally at least once in every five or six days. There is no difference in the feeding habits of the males and females.

COLLEGE ATTENDANCE GAINS

Ten Universities Have Each More Than 5,000 Students.

The number of college students increases during hard time and diminishes in times of prosperity, according to statistics. The period of depression in the early portion of 1914 was prolonged by the declaration of war. Perhaps as a consequence, at least as a coincidence, three universities, Columbia, California, and Pittsburgh, gained more than 1,000 students each in all departments; five, Ohio State, Wisconsin, New York University, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania, gained more than 500, and five others, Illinois, Nebraska, Cornell, Cincinnati, and Michigan, gained more than 300.

The increase of registration in hard times is particularly to be noted in the professional schools. Business reverses apparently make men realize that mental capital is of greater permanent value than the material resources.

Our universities now begin to rival even the largest of the foreign universities in the number of students registered. During the present year, and while the war lasts, there will be much more educational activity in this country than in any of the countries of Europe. The following universities now each have more than 5,000 students in attendance: Columbia, 11,294; California, 8,180; Chicago, 7,131; Wisconsin, 6,696; Pennsylvania, 6,505; Harvard, 6,411; Michigan, 6,319; New York University, 6,142; Cornell, 5,939; Illinois, 5,664.

Instead of there being an increase in the enrollment of medical colleges during this session, there will be a decided decrease, according to The Journal of the American Medical Association. Of about sixty-five medical colleges from which reports have been received, enrollments show that this decrease will be about 8 per cent., as compared with from 3 to 6 per cent. in each of the last few years. The raising of the standards for admission to medical colleges, therefore, has had a favorable effect in decreasing the number of those who take up medicine as a life work. The number has been reduced to nearly the normal supply for this country, and that supply will be much better qualified.

TO SELL WRITINGS OF EUGENE FIELD

F. L. Hanvey Collection of Autograph Poems and Letters of the Poet at Auction.

"TRIBUNE PRIMER" OFFERED

First Editions and Manuscripts of Many Famous Personages Are Listed in Coming Sales.

First editions, manuscripts, and letters of Eugene Field, with other important books and manuscripts from the library of the late Frank L. Hanvey of Washington, D. C., will be sold by Scott & O'Shaughnessy at the Collectors' Club, 30 East Forty-second Street, on Wednesday. One of the notable items is the rare first edition of Field's first book, "The Tribune Primer," 16mo. original blue paper wrappers, as issued, Denver, 1881. It is a presentation copy from the author, with inscription on title in his handwriting, "Compliments of Eugene Field." Also inscribed on the title is: "A true issue of the original Denver Tribune Primer. Francis Wilson, January, 1899."

The presentation feature of this copy should be especially prized since it is well known the pamphlet had practically disappeared from the market before the author had achieved sufficient prominence to receive requests for inscribed copies of his books. In a letter from his brother, Roswell M. Field, accompanying the Alexander copy, which bore no inscription whatever, he says: "It was never autographed, which is not strange, as Eugene at that time thought nothing of the Primer, and, indeed, never sent me a copy. He did not begin to inscribe or autograph his work until some years after he moved to Chicago."

Field Letter to Ticknor.

Another interesting item is a manuscript poem, "Ye Diuell and Ye Miller Hys Wife," thirteen five-line stanzas entirely in Field's autograph, with sixty-five lines of marginal explanatory notes in red ink. Laid in is a holograph letter from Field to the publisher of "Culture's Garland":

Dear Mr. Ticknor—Here is another of the old English ballads. The woods seem to be full of them. One of our leading citizens told me today that Chicago was getting so damned literary that he reckoned he'd have to move out to Omaha. I got the circulars today, and was grieved to see that you spell my name wrong. I am not Filed, but Yours sincerely,
FIELD.

Chicago, Aug. 5, 1887.
Don't let the inclosed ballad get into print.

It will be recalled that the manuscript entitled "A Lyttle Follo," &c., dated Aug. 10, 1887, five days later than the Ticknor, brought $1,700 in the Stedman sale, and included "Ye Diuell," &c., presumably rewritten for Stedman at his request.

"The Daily Missouri Editor," Vol. I., No. 3, is a rare little periodical printed on board the steam packet Belle of Memphis by the Missouri Press Association, while on an outing down the Mississippi River. This number was designed to record the various discourses, &c., by old friends and acquaintances of the poet on "Field Day," celebrated by the association June 9, 1896.

Field as a Proper Poet.

"Echoes from the Sabine Farm" is one of only thirty copies printed on Japan paper. It was privately printed for Francis Wilson for presentation to friends and autographed by him. This copy contains a signed autograph poem by Roswell M. Field, who collaborated with his brother in the production of the volume; also an orignal manuscript poem by Eugene Field of ten lines, signed, and commencing:

Dame Fortune plays me many a prank—
When She is kind, oh! how I go it!
But if, again, She is harsh, why then
I am a very proper post.

There is an original manuscript paraphrase of the Twenty-third Psalm, five stanzas of four lines each, neatly engrossed with colored initials by Eugene Field, and dated Feb. 13, 1889. Indorsed in the upper left hand corner is the poet's autograph in "Original Draft." It was Field's first attempt at a paraphrase of any portion of the Scriptures. Of interest is an original photograph of Eugene Field, Bill Nye, Will Visscher and Leon Mead. Bill Nye got his first introduction to fame through the Denver Tribune while Field was managing editor and Cowen city editor of that paper. His first series of letters was later embodied in "The Boomerang," his most humorous work. Shortly after these letters began to attract the attention of the Eastern journals Field organized a "Tribune Banquet" for Nye, and invited him to come to Denver from Laramie City, Wyo. The day following this dinner Field walked Nye, Visscher and Mead into a photograph gallery, and had their picture taken. It is one of the few photographs to be found in which Nye wore "farmer's whiskers."

Letter to a "Brother Saint."

A manuscript poem of three stanzas of ten verses each, entirely in Field's autograph and signed, is dated Chicago, Oct. 9, 1891, and is entitled "The Singing in God's Acre." Another manuscript of three stanzas of eight verses each is dated Hanover, Nov. 4, 1889, and is entitled "Some Time."

Finally there is a letter dated "Somewhere in Indiana, Dec. 13th, 1892," and reading:

Dear brother Saint: Now that the holiday season is at hand you need the considerable sum you loaned me sometime ago when in an evil hour I was tempted of the devil. So I hand you that considerable sum now, and I send herewith compound interest in the shape of my hearty blessing.
Your stray lamb, EUGENE FIELD.

There is also "Grace Darling," by Algernon C. Swinburne, the scarce, privately printed first edition, London, 1893, of which only a few copies were issued. The first edition of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," Brooklyn, 1855, is another of the rarities.

On May 20 the same firm will sell first editions of modern authors, British and American. Among those represented are W. H. Ainsworth, Thomas B. Aldrich, John Burroughs, W. S. Gilbert, Thomas Hardy, Joel Chandler Harris, Bret Harte, Lafcadio Hearn, Oliver W. Holmes, W. D. Howells, Henry James, Rudyard Kipling, Andrew Lang, Sidney Lanier, George Meredith, Francis Parkman, Robert Louis Stevenson, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Henry D. Thoreau, William Watson, and John G. Whittier.

Joline Sale to Continue.

The sixth part of the library of the late Adrian H. Joline, consisting of autograph letters, documents, and manuscripts, will be sold at the Anderson Galleries tomorrow and Tuesday. There are a number of letters of William Harrison Ainsworth. In one, dated London, Nov. 14, 1840, to George P. R. James, he says:

Do you know I took it into my head that you were the author of "Jane Eyre," but I have altered my opinion since I read a portion of "Shirley." Currer Bell, whoever he or she may be, has certainly got some of your tricks, but "Shirley" has again perplexed me.

A fine letter of Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII. of France, is dated Oct. 7, 1643, and addressed to her brother-in-law, Ferdinand III. It sends condolences from herself and her son, Louis XIV., on the death of the Empress, her sister, and the wife of Ferdinand.

A letter of Thomas Carlyle, Chelsea, June 2, 1848, to an unnamed publisher, introduces "Mr. Masson, an excellent, ingenuous, and ingenious man, used to hard, silent labor, already well skilled in literary composition, and, indeed, I think, better calculated to make a useful figure in that line than any aspirant I have met with among the coming men."

Letter of a British Queen.

A letter of Amelia Elizabeth Caroline, Queen of George IV. of Great Britain, Aug. 7, 1809, to her daughter, Princess Charlotte, reads in part:

As you recommended to me a steady, old man to bring me to your chateau, Sir Walter Scott would be the only one whom I could choose. Walter Scott is now in London, and I enjoy his society very much. Monk Lewis is also one of the party, and we had nothing but ghost stories the whole evening.

A document signed by Charles II. and dated Feb. 7, 1673, is countersigned by Samuel Pepys, Secretary of the Admiralty. A letter of Samuel T. Coleridge, Aug. 13, 1826, acknowledges the loan of a Burmese manuscript and requests his being "wholly unalphabeted in the language of the farther East." A document signed by Oliver Cromwell, Oct. 10, 1651, is a commission as Captain, and is addressed to Captain Joseph Poole, who was engaged with the Parliamentary Army in the siege of Pontefract Castle.

In a letter dated Broadstairs, Kent, Sept. 13, 1850, Charles Dickens writes:

In these inaccessible fastnesses (where we live chiefly on seaweed and turtle's eggs) your letter arrived yesterday, being cast into the valley by certain diamond merchants, who frequent the heights above and snow carriers letters on us in the diamond season. I see no prospect of emerging from this solitude, where I am finishing my book, ("Bleak House,") until the end of October.

Gladstone's Opinion of Ingersoll.

An interesting letter of William E. Gladstone, London, July 3, 1888, refers to Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll:

I feel that there is something of the same objection to literary contact with Colonel Ingersoll as to a scuffle with a chimney sweep. I think it would be futile to make any application to Cardinal Newman at his great age.

A long and characteristic letter of Thomas Hood, the poet and humorist, is dated 17 Elm Tree Road, St. John's Wood, Dec. 4, 1841, and reads in part:

Since we last met I have gone through many vicissitudes, and have once or twice been at death's door; but, fortunately, did not go in. Thus, paradoxical as it may sound, I have been in too serious a case for serious poetry, but now my spirits are better expect to be able to write something in the graver line.

There are also interesting letters of Lord Nelson, Mrs. Thrale, Samuel Rogers, John Ruskin, Earl of Shelburne, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Robert Southey, Algernon C. Swinburne, Lord Alfred Tennyson, Charles Wesley, and William Wordsworth.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—The annual parade and inspection of the Police and Fire Departments yesterday was followed by a shakeup in the former, in which an entirely new detective force was created.

NEWARK.—The Public Service Company put in operation yesterday the near-side stop rule required by the Legislature. The city will contest the order.

BELLEVILLE.—The Hendrich's estate of thirty-two acres near here will be converted into a park by the County Park Commission, connecting Branch Park, Newark, with a proposed park at Nutley.

ELIZABETH.—Because his arm was amputated one and one-half inches below the elbow instead of at the joint, Nicolay Gresuk was awarded 161 instead of 200 weeks' half pay for an industrial accident by Judge Conoly yesterday.

MONTCLAIR.—John Macasy, a foreman for the Erie, was injured perhaps fatally yesterday, when his railroad motor tricycle jumped the track.

HELMETTA.—Thaddeus Komerawskii, 75 years old, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Constable Schweikert, charged with practicing medicine without a license.

TISSUES CALLED DEATHLESS

Those Cultivated Outside the Body Are Still Growing.

The story of the cultivation of tissues outside of the living body has already lost much of its novelty. Though we can still easily count the time in terms of months rather than years, the fact has been established so conclusively and the technique developed so successfully that the cultivation of tissues in this way has already become a familiar practice in many laboratories.

Not long ago Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research drew attention to the condition of a piece of connective tissue kept in a state of permanent life. It was derived originally from a piece of heart from a chick embryo. The fragment pulsated for 104 days and gave rise to a large number of connective tissue cells which have since multiplied actively. It has now been kept alive artificially for twenty-nine months, according to The Journal of the American Medical Association, and shows greater activity than at the beginning of that period, and is no longer subject to the influence of time. If we exclude accidents, these connective tissue cells may live indefinitely.

BACTERIA IN WAR WOUNDS.

An Expert Holds That Those Found Are of Intestinal Origin.

The great war has developed hitherto unused and unexpected methods of warfare. It has also brought new problems in military surgery and new aspects of surgical bacteriology. The Journal of the American Medical Association has published foreign correspondence indicating the peculiar nature of some of the wounds encountered, and referring to some of the characteristics of the wound infections and their consequences, following the injuries received on the battlefield.

The reports of some of the bacteriologic investigations conducted in the French hospitals serve to explain some of the consequences and to indicate the surgical procedures that may be called for in the management of the wounded on the French and Belgian frontiers. Metchnikoff states that wounds produced by bullets are frequently free from micro-organisms. The list of bacteria found in wounds dressed in the military hospitals includes many forms of micro-organisms occasionally found in almost pure culture, notably in penetrating wounds of the skull, and in simple bullet wounds of limbs. Some are of only slight virulence, and erysipelas is reported in few instances.

In most of the open wounds foreign substances, such as shrapnel balls, fragments of shells, and pieces of clothing, are present. The germs of gangrene and tetanus are also found. In a report to the sanitary service of the British Army in France, Weinberg argues that it is logical to assume that these organisms found in the wounds are of intestinal derivation.

CAPTURED THIEF ESCAPES.

Floors Policeman Trying to Handcuff Him in Brooklyn Home.

After he had been caught in a house in the "Spotless Town" district of Brooklyn early yesterday morning, a burglar knocked down a policeman who was about to handcuff him and escaped. The scene was in the home of Lyman Stone, a woolen salesman, at 1,433 Union Street, near Kingston Avenue.

James McDevitt, 19 years old, of 600 Vanderbilt Avenue, was on his way home from a dance when he saw a light flash in the cellar of the Lyman house. He called Policeman William Marshall of the Atlantic Avenue Station, who found the front door slightly ajar. At the same time Miss Lulu Stone, a daughter of Mr. Stone, was awakened by a noise downstairs. She aroused her father, and he pressed a button, flooding the lower part of the house with light.

As Policeman Marshall reached the front door it was thrown open, and he found himself facing a well-dressed young man, who smiled pleasantly and attempted to pass out. Marshall seized the man, and taking him into the dining room forced him into a chair. The policeman was bending over to handcuff the intruder when the burglar suddenly seized him by the throat and threw him to the floor. The man then ran from the house with Marshall in pursuit. Marshall fired two shots at the fugitive, but the man disappeared in the darkness. The burglar was packing up the Stone family's silverware in a suitcase when discovered. He left behind him a green soft felt hat marked "M. F. S."

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Fifth Avenue, at 46th St.

Beginning TUESDAY A. M. will hold in their

DRESSMAKING DEP'T.

(Third Floor)

An Absolute Clearance Sale

Model Gowns, Afternoon and Evening Dresses and Tailored Suits

Blue Taffeta Dress—Emb'd with pearls.	*Was $125.00*	55.00
Black Net Dress—Bodice trimmed with velvet ribbon embroidered in rhinestones.	*Was $125.00*	65.00
Light Gray Net Dress—Girdle, pearls and rhinestones mounted over flesh satin.	*Was $150.00*	75.00
White and Pink Taffeta Dress Embroidered in silver.	*Was $135.00*	75.00
Black Charmeuse Dress Emb'd in dull gold.	*Was $165.00*	85.00
Pink Satin Dress Bodice combined with silver embroidery.	*Was $225.00*	110.00
Black Net Dress—"Jenny" model; emb'd throughout with paillette bands.	*Was $225.00*	125.00
Black Net Dress Bodice of black net, dull silver paillettes.	*Was $275.00*	135.00
Black Taffeta Dress—Embroidered with rhinestones combined with lace; "Georgette" model.	*Was $275.00*	135.00
Black Net Dress—"Worth" model; Embroidered with jet.	*Was $245.00*	135.00
Purple Net Dress—"Worth" model; Embroidered with self-colored beads.	*Was $245.00*	135.00
Orchid Taffeta Dress—"Worth" model; Combined with silver lace.	*Was $275.00*	145.00
White Faille Taffeta Dress—Combined with silver lace, emb'd in pearls and rhinestones.	*Was $275.00*	145.00
Blue and Silver Brocade Dress Combined with silver lace.	*Was $265.00*	145.00
Navy Serge, One-piece Dresses—Some emb'd; linen embroidered collars.	*Were $75 to $165*	35.00, 65.00, 75.00, 95.00
Black Chiffon Dresses—Girdle embroidered.	*Were $100.00 and $125.00*	45.00, 65.00
One-piece Dresses—Of navy and black satin, with white satin front.	*Were $95.00 and $125.00*	45.00, 75.00
White Chiffon Dress—"Cheruit" model; combined with black taffeta.	*Was $110.00*	55.00

Imported Black Lace and Chiffon Dresses Doucet model, trimmed with velvet ribbon.	*Were $165.00 and $275.00*	85.00, 110.00
Black Marquisette Dress—"Jenny" model. Combined with taffeta.	*Was $145.00*	85.00
One-piece Dress of Imported Black Satin—"Jenny" model; linen collar and chemisette.	*Was $175.00*	95.00
Imported Brown Marquisette Dress—"Callot" model; combined with moire.	*Was $200.00*	95.00
Imported Black Net Dress—"Drecoll" model; jetted bands over shoulders, over satin.	*Was $185.00*	95.00
Imported Mole Georgette Crepe Dress—"Callot" model, embroidered.	*Was $195.00*	95.00
Sage Green Taffeta Dress—Combined with black moire, embroidered in silver.	*Was $200.00*	95.00
Imported Black Taffeta Dress—"Jenny" model; trimmed with gold braid.	*Was $200.00*	110.00
Imported Black Net Dress—Doucet model; combined with lace, mounted over satin, jetted girdle.	*Was $275.00*	125.00
Imported Navy Brocaded Taffeta Dress—"Jenny" model; combined with lace.	*Was $275.00*	125.00
Three-piece Black Satin Suit Combined with lace.	*Was $300.00*	125.00
Gabardine Suits—In navy blue, Oxford gray, green mixed and black.	*Were $75 to $150*	35.00, 45.00, 55.00, 65.00, 75.00
Imported Black Satin Suits—Copy of "Cheruit" model.	*Were $100.00, $145.00, $175.00*	45.00, 55.00, 65.00
Checked Suits—Black and white, blue and white.	*Was 95.00*	45.00
Navy Faille and Taffeta Suit—"Cheruit" models.	*Were $125.00, $150.00*	55.00, 75.00
Black Suit—White faille vest.	*Was $110.00*	55.00
Imported Navy Taffeta Suit—"Jenny" model.	*Was $150.00*	75.00
Three-piece Suit—Of navy taffeta and gabardine.	*Was $200.00*	125.00
Linen Suits	*Was $65.00*	30.00

In addition to above, a lot of Women's

Ready-to-Wear Afternoon and Street Dresses

Some Returned From Our Winter Resort Branches

One-piece Dresses—In white cotton crepe.	*Was $30.00*	10.00
Cotton Corduroy Dresses—Tan or white.	*Was $35.00*	10.00
Blue Crepe Dresses	*Was $45.00*	19.50
White Pique One-piece Dresses	*Were $35.00 and $45.00*	19.50, 25.00
White Linen One-piece Dresses	*Were $35.00 and $40.00*	20.00, 28.50
Striped Linen Dresses—In black and white.	*Was $55.00*	25.00
White Pique Skirts		9.00, 10.00, 12.00
Cream Lace Dress—Combined with flesh ribbon.	*Was $30.00*	12.00
Taffeta Dresses—In light blue and flesh pink.	*Were $35.00, $45.00, $55.00*	18.00, 20.00, 25.00
White Net Dress—Emb'd with rhinestones.	*Was $55.00*	25.00
Black Charmeuse Dresses	*Were $55.00 $75.00*	25.00, 35.00
White Satin Dresses Trimmed with pearls and emb'd with silver.	*Were $75.00*	25.00
Light Blue Taffeta Dress Trimmed with nasturtiums, and pink taffeta with blue girdle and white taffeta trimmed with roses.	*Was $65.00*	35.00
White Net Dress—Combined with green taffeta.	*Was $75.00*	45.00
Cream Lace Dress—Over white satin.	*Was $95.00*	45.00
Willow and Lettuce Green Taffeta Faille Dress Embroidered in silver.	*Was $95.00*	50.00
Orchid Net Dress—Over flesh taffeta.	*Was $125.00*	65.00
White Net Dress—Over silver lace.	*Was $125.00*	75.00
Navy Chiffon Dress—Combined with satin.	*Was $55.00*	25.00

One-piece Dresses—In navy and white.	*Were $50.00 to $85.00*	25.00, 35.00
One-piece Dresses—In black and white checks.	*Were $50.00 to $85.00*	25.00, 35.00
Rose Charmeuse Dress Emb'd with self-color beads, lace sleeves.	*Was $85.00*	35.00
Navy Chiffon Dress—Trimmed with soutache.	*Was $75.00*	35.00
White Crepe de Chine Dress Combined with chiffon.	*Was $75.00*	35.00
Taffeta Dresses—In navy, mole, gray and green.	*Were $75.00 to $100.00*	35.00, 45.00, 55.00
Navy Taffeta Dress Combined with rose striped silk.	*Was $95.00*	45.00
Tan Pongee Dress—Waist combined with chiffon, embroidered with self color.	*Was $95.00*	45.00
Cream Lace Dress Combined with black satin.	*Was $110.00*	45.00
Dresses—Of white and black striped faille and black and white checked silk.	*Were $75.00 and $95.00*	35.00, 55.00
Radium Silk Dress—In black and white stripes.	*Was $85.00*	55.00
Black Taffeta Dress—Combined with black net.	*Was $100.00*	55.00
Navy Taffeta One-Piece Dresses Embroidered.	*Were $110.00*	65.00
Navy Chiffon Dress—Combined with taffeta, waist with silver.	*Was $115.00*	65.00
Gray Taffeta Dress—Combined with chiffon, embroidered self color.	*Was $125.00*	75.00
Three-piece Blue Taffeta Dress Jacket blue, with striped taffeta dress.	*Was $145.00*	75.00

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554 Fifth Ave.—45th and 46th Sts.

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Week Commencing MONDAY, MAY 17

BALANCE OF

Imported Millinery

Including Latest Summer Models

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Formerly $35.00 to $75.00

French Model Gowns Formerly $225 to $300 — **50.00, 100.00, 135.00**

Tailored Suits Formerly $100.00 to $150.00 — **50.00 and 95.00**

Summer Dresses in Handkerchief linen, organdie and light silks — **35.00 to 65.00**

Sweaters, Motor and Traveling Coats from **30.00**

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Between 47th and 48th Sts.
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Hats, Coats, Novelties, Etc.

BEGINNING TUESDAY, MAY 18
and continuing for the balance of the week

HATS, $5, $8, $10, $12

EAST SIDE UNIONS TO DEFEND LEADERS

Plan Fight for Twenty-three Officials Indicted in War on Gangsters.

BOMBS USED IN STRIKES

District Attorney Learns That Explosives Employed Against "Unfair" Shops Did Little Damage.

Officers of the United Hebrew Trades and other east side labor organizations decided at a conference held yesterday at 115 East Broadway that the indictment of twenty-three labor union officials because of the confession of Benjamin Fein, known as "Dopey Benny," constituted a direct attack upon labor unions by District Attorney Perkins.

The conference voted in favor of a plan of defense based upon the claim that the indictments returned last Tuesday against President Solomon Metz of the United Ebrew Trades and twenty-two other union officials, "was in fact a removal of the labor war from the field of industry into the field of court action."

It was decided to ask Representative Meyer London to look over the indictments and draw up a statement for the press. London agreed to examine the indictments and prepare a statement in defense of the unions. He asked until the end of this week to draw up his statement and agreed to make it cover the whole subject of violence in strikes during the past five years.

A. I. Shiplacoff, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, who presided at the meeting, said that never since gangsters began to terrorize the east side eighteen years ago had he found them so cock-sure and so bold as they were yesterday. He said that on all sides the gangsters were taunting union leaders, and that they had not been arrested in spite of the fact that District Attorney Perkins was said to be carrying on a crusade against gangsters. Mr. Shiplacoff also said in the shops everywhere the employers were using the argument that the union leaders had been indicted and were bad men, to induce workers to withdraw from the unions.

Ridicule War on Gangsters.

"Now we know it is all rot about running gangsters off the east side," concluded Secretary Shiplacoff. "We know that judges are on the bench because gangsters elected them, and that Tammany Hall is Tammany Hall because it has its gangsters to depend upon at election time. We know that the courts have gone easy on the gangsters because they know their power and their services as repeaters. Why, if they had ever really wanted to clear out the gangsters they could have done it any time with fifty disinterested policemen free from political strings."

David D. Deutsch, a lawyer with an office at 1,789 Broadway, who has represented east side unions in strike cases for the past five years, said that he had a card index of all the gangsters in New York showing the names of employers who hired them to beat up strikers, and the actual work they did in the various strikes of the clothing trades.

"Not only will be able to show that the hiring of gangs was a common practice on the part of employers," he said, "but we will be able to show that time after time we complained to the Police Commissioner about this practice, and that time after time our complaints were futile."

The conference of union officials adjourned after steps had been taken to raise a defense fund for the union officials indicted and to hold mass meetings and parades in protest.

It was brought out by some of the union members that a favorite practice of the gangsters was to cheat both sides in the controversies between employers and the unions. One union workman reported that gangsters met him near a shop where a strike was in progress and told him that they did not want to beat him up, but that they had to make a showing with the bosses who had hired them, so it would be all right if he would put a bandage around his head and walk up and down in front of the place that was on strike.

Had to Fight Fire with Fire.

While the union officials made no open admissions that members of the unions had employed gangsters to work against employers of labor, there were many references to conditions that they declared made it necessary to resort to such tactics to offset similar tactics against them.

As the District Attorney's office it developed that in at least one strike bombs were freely used against employers by gangsters, who have confessed that they were in the pay of the unions at the time.

In one strike which occurred in February and March of last year nineteen bombs were set off. They were usually left in the shops declared by the unions to be unfair, timed to go off after working hours. While the record of the nineteen bomb explosions which the District Attorney obtained showed that the bombs had had a marked terroristic effect, it was not shown that the caused any loss of life. They were bombs that evidently were constructed to scare the employers into making terms rather than to cause the serious injury of persons or property.

The District Attorney's office received information yesterday that Samuel Dudeck, former walking delegate of Local 305 of the Cloakmakers' Union, who was convicted of attempted extortion on Thursday, was once imprisoned in Russia for revolutionary activity. The information was submitted to Judge Mulqueen, who will sentence Dudeck this week.

RURAL TEACHERS AMATEURS

Majority Have No Intention to Stay Long in Profession.

Figures collected by the United States Bureau of Education show that the rural public schools of the country are taught "largely by young unmarried people who have no idea of following teaching as a profession." According to these figures the average age when teaching is begun is nineteen years and the average time devoted to the profession is only six and a half years.

The average time for a teacher to remain in any one school, according to Harold W. Foght, who compiled the figures, is less than two years of 140 days each. This average is really less for the majority of teachers, and is raised to the year figure by the "few permanent professional teachers alone." The conclusions of Mr. Foght are:

"So long as teachers continue to be peripatetics, the best result in community leadership cannot be expected. A change from amateur to professional teaching in the rural schools would be hastened by giving the teacher a salary that would enable him to provide comfortably for his family, and by compelling the community, through legal enactment, to erect a teacher's cottage in close proximity to every school plant."

The compiler of the bulletin made special inquiries regarding the housing of teachers in rural communities. Of the 3,000 teachers who replied to the inquiry only seventy-three lived in homes provided by the community. In these cases, however, the bulletin says, it is demonstrated that the providing of such homes makes the teacher a community leader.

"In the few communities reporting permanent homes," says the bulletin, "the teachers are usually able to project the school into the home and draw the home close to the school. Where teachers' cottages are provided, these, aside from making the teachers' own lives more attractive, naturally become rallying centres for all community activities."

NIGHTLY AIR RAIDS KEEP PARIS ON EDGE

American Tells How Whole Population Seeks Shelter When Firemen Sound Alarm.

CAPITAL A SOMBRE CITY

Sad-Faced Women in Deep Mourning Tell the Tale of Sorrow Bred of War.

One of the most vivid pen pictures of Paris in its state of nightly anxiety and alarms about aerial attacks is contained in a letter from John L. Poole, just received by the Hupp Motor Car Company of Detroit, for which Mr. Poole acts as European export manager, with headquarters in the French capital.

"The Zeppelin night attacks are now more frequent than ever," he writes. "In fact the German raiders are becoming so bold that we are frequently attacked in broad daylight. These air attacks are very dangerous, for in every instance a goodly number of the Paris populace is either killed or wounded.

"I am not remaining in Paris for amusement or pleasure. That is all past now. The city has taken on a sober and sombre aspect. Nearly a third of the women are in mourning, and sad-faced, droopy-eyed girls, wives, and mothers are to be seen everywhere. It is a pitiful sight, the sorrows that the loved ones at home are suffering. Paris is gay no longer. The cafés and amusement places are deserted and the thoughts of everyone are turned to war.

"Saturday night, or rather at 1:30 Sunday morning, April 18, we were awakened by the motor fire brigade of our section of the city frantically rushing through the streets blowing on bugles 'garde vous!' which means 'guard yourself!' This is the signal which is given to the people on the approach of Zeppelins.

"We got up and dressed and descended to the ground floor, where we convene in the centre lobby of this hotel, the Continental. This big hostelry covers an entire block. All the guests of the hotel were in the lobby, many scantily clad, having arisen and descended from some of the top flights in a great hurry. This did not matter much, however, as all the lights were out and we were in total darkness. Inside of ten minutes after the sound of the first alarm all the street lights in the city were turned out. There was total darkness, except for the huge searchlights that flashed over the heavens in search of the German marauders. About 2 A. M. we could hear the reports of guns firing on the Zeppelins as they passed over the inner city forts.

"You can imagine the uneasiness of everybody in the hotel, and everybody in the city, for that matter, while the firing was going on. I venture to say that every one in the city was awakened at the first alarm and ran for cover. Many underground passages and tunnels have been dug throughout the city for refuge during these attacks. Various reports went through the crowd in the hotel as to the number of airships on this raid, ranging from two to fifteen. The latest Government report, however, states that six actually visited Paris that night, while two others reached within twenty miles of the city. How many others started and were brought down by French guns nobody knows.

"The nearest point to our hotel where bombs struck was about three-quarters of a mile away. The reports were terrific, for about one-half of a building was blown away. No one knows in advance where the bombs may strike, and this is the worst part of the reign of terror.

"At about 3:30 in the morning the fire brigade returned through the streets blowing bugles to cease firing. This advised the people that the present danger was over. On Sunday I investigated several points where bombs had struck, and the newspaper reports that you have already had on this attack are substantially correct.

"We have a Zeppelin raid almost every night. Following this Sunday morning attack—about 9:15 Monday evening we were in our rooms when the first alarm was sounded—by the way no one at all ventures out of doors in the evening except with special permission from the Provost Guard, and again we all rushed to the ground floor of our hotel and remained there until 11 o'clock, when the fire brigade announced that the danger was over.

"Hardly had we returned to our rooms when a second alarm was sounded and we, of course, immediately descended to the lobby, staying there until about 1:30. A few of us, mostly Americans, ventured outside to see what could be seen, or, I might say heard, as the city was in darkness—but we were immediately ordered to return by the soldiers. As nothing further seemed to develop we went to our rooms to watch the flash of the many searchlights turned to the heavens from all directions. I must say that some of the forts carry nearly twenty to twenty-five of these huge searchlights. With an entire ring of forts around the city you can imagine the display this would make in the skies at night. Finally, growing tired, we closed the heavy outside windows and about 3 A. M. the bugle again sounded up and down the streets that all present danger was past.

"The work of the Paris police and fire brigade in notifying the people of the city of the Zeppelin approach is splendid. The system which the military authorities have is now familiar to every one, and inside of ten minutes after a warning is given Paris is in darkness. It is anticipated by all in authority here that we will have a regular Zeppelin day and night raid. Although they have not as yet reached the heart of the city, still there is every possibility of their doing so, which means not only grave danger of loss of life but great destruction of property. These raids are keeping Paris under a strain of feverish excitement."

Connecticut Man Found Dead Here.

William H. Thompson, 44 years old, proprietor of a garage in Norfolk, Conn., was found dead at the French Branch of the Y. M. C. A., 113 West Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday morning. Dr. Shurley Sprague of 71 West Fifty-fifth Street, said he died of natural causes. Mr. Thompson motored to New York last Sunday, from Norfolk with W. E. Boione, a stock broker of this city, and Mrs. Boione.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD GETS FUNNY REPLIES

Some of Candidates' Answers Repeated by President Ordway at Meeting.

REFORM BEGINS IN STATE

Whitman's Commission Warmly Praised in Association's Annual Report on the Subject.

The reformation of the civil service in New York has its humorous as well as its serious side, according to Samuel H. Ordway, President of the State Civil Service Commission, who recently discussed the reconstructive work of his commission, appointed by Governor Whitman, at the annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform Association. Most of the humor he saw in the acts of his predecessors.

When the present State Civil Service Commission assumed its duties, according to Mr. Ordway, it had hardly funds enough to go ahead with its work, because of deficiences in certain appropriations left by the old commission. There was not enough money to conduct examinations, and the funds were so low the commission was unable to obtain an office force. The acuteness of the situation was made still more apparent by Mr. Ordway when he asserted that the State Civil Service Commission was forced to borrow postage stamps from one of the other departments.

When the members went into office they found that many provisional appointments had been continued in some instances for ten and twelve months, whereas the legal period was two months. Mr. Ordway said the commission had to refuse to certify the payrolls of all persons appointed provisionally whose service had been extended beyond two months, until the eligible lists could be established. It was impossible in many cases to establish the lists in two months, so the situation finally was relieved by an amendment to the law extending the limitation period to four months.

At the outset the commission found many abuses were committed formerly in the rerating of examination papers, so that candidates who had failed in their examinations to attain to the eligible list were admitted to it by the "back door." Appeals for rerating were made by 117 applicants in 1914. In seventy-six cases the candidates rerated already were on the eligible list, but as the result of their appeals were raised to higher places. In twenty-five cases the rerating actually resulted in the appointment of candidates.

The rerating of applicants was not always accomplished by political influence, because in one instance particularly the rerating of a candidate was effected apparently by chivalrous motives of the old commission. This candidate was a woman, who complained that the rerating of other candidates, who appealed, automatically kept forcing her down to the bottom of the list as the others were rerated upwards. The woman candidate did not appeal, but on her complaint the commission voted she should be granted a rerating, and accordingly she was moved higher in the list.

An examination paper, typical of many others on which candidates appealed for rerating, was read by Mr. Ordway with some difficulty because of the laughter provoked by the questions and answers. In this instance the candidate aspired to the place of Clerk of a certain County Board of Supervisors.

"What is a Board of Supervisors?" was one of the questions.

"It's the meeting place at headquarters," was the answer of the candidate.

"What are the duties of a District Attorney?"

"To help a man out of trouble when he can't get a lawyer."

"Into what branches is the State Legislature divided?"

"Two—the Governor and the Mayor."

"What are the duties of a juror?"

"To free his master if he can."

Compares Two State Boards.

The Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, which regarded the record of the old State Civil Service Commission "as one almost without parallel in this State for subserviency to outside influences, disregard of either consistency or plain duty, and complete lack of comprehension by the Commissioners of the dignity and judicial impartiality which their office demands," highly commends the present commission.

"It now congratulates the State that the administration of the civil service law in New York State is in the hands of a board of experience with the merit system, familiar with its history and in sympathy with its purpose," says the report of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association. The report describes Mr. Ordway as "a leader in the movement for civil service reform, experience with the merit system, familiar with its history and in sympathy with its purpose," says the report of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association. The report describes Mr. Ordway as "a leader in the movement for civil service reform, experienced, intelligently devoted to its principles and familiar with the methods of their practical application," William Gorham Rice, of Albany, another member of the commission, according to the report, "has a record of useful public service." Willard D. McKinstry, of Watertown, would seem to be qualified by his "experience as a member of Governor Flower's commission more than twenty years ago, and subsequently as an associate of Colonel Silas W. Burt of Governor Morton's commission."

"The conclusion is that under Governor Whitman the merit system has steadily advanced and been largely restored to its proper place in the State Government," reads the report. "It is generally understood throughout the State that the Governor will support the principles of the merit system, and there is evidence that respect for and compliance with the civil service law has been correspondingly increased."

Municipal Commission Indorsed.

The investigation of the Municipal Civil Service Commission by the former State Civil Service Commission disclosed no abuses sufficient to warrant the removal of the local Commissioners, according to the report, which said:

This committee has carefully examined the report of the State Commission and the reply filed by the Municipal Commission. It is impossible in the limits of this report to discuss in detail the charges and replies. A thorough study, however, enforces the conclusion that, while the investigation disclosed some serious abuses and mistakes of judgment in the administration of the law, yet the report of the State Commission based its condemnation in many cases on a misstatement of facts or on trivialities, failed to take account of much valuable constructive work on the part of the Municipal Commission, and recommended dismissal without adequate cause. We are convinced that the civil service has not been mishandled in nearly every phase of the administration of the local commission, nor has the merit system been grossly abused. On the contrary, the local commission has shown a disposition to make valuable contributions to more efficient and competent administration.

Everett P. Wheeler was re-elected President of the Civil Service Reform Association, and some of the other officers re-elected were: Vice Presidents—Bishop David H. Greer, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Levi P. Morton, Francis Lynde Stetson, Elihu Root, and Oscar S. Straus; Directors—Henry De Forest Baldwin, George R. Bishop, S. A. Lewisohn, John G. Milburn, Carl L. Schurz, and Isaac N. Seligman.

At the Reception.

"Alice is really the scrawniest girl among all our acquaintances."

"Oh, I don't know. It's really neck and neck between her and Maud Simmons, I guess."—Boston Transcript.

Weighing the Moon.

A Chicago University professor is going to try to weigh the moon. One would imagine that it varies in weight, being heaviest when full.—Toledo Blade.

Post-Mortem Security.

If a man could take his obituary notice with him to the bank Deacon Palmer says he could obtain all the money he needed.—Kansas City Star.

An Alert Editor.

Fashion journals say the bustle is coming back and will soon be a part of every stylishly dressed woman. Old papers for sale at this office.—Magnolia (Ark.) News.

BAN COMPETITIVE ATHLETICS

Exercise So Obtained Hurts the Individual, Say German Doctors.

On various occasions The Journal of the American Medical Association has entered a strong protest against the widespread tendency in the United States toward the extension of competitive athletics in schools. These contentions are shared by European authorities to whom the question of permitting students of various ages to engage in competitive sports has been submitted by the Prussian Government.

In order to discover undeveloped athletic talent among the students of the high schools and universities of the German Empire, in anticipation of their being trained for projected Olympic games, competitive games were proposed under the auspices of athletic associations in many places. The participants were to be students without previous athletic training. The events were to include swimming matches, running and jumping contests, and numerous other exercises. Although it was assumed that such contests would increase appreciation of the importance of physical exercise, the intent of the plan was to discover promising candidates.

The plan was submitted to the physiologist, Rubner, and the clinician Kraus, professors in the University of Berlin. In their report they contend that any system of athletics which finds its best expression in competition and has as its chief end the developing of athletic supremacy fails to meet the real hygienic needs of youth and to serve for the proper perfection of the body.

The excesses and the evils of athletics which have grown up in England and America, where this form of sport has received its greatest impetus, are brought home to the German committee. They are reminded that here the organization of competitive athletics is attended with an undue sacrifice of time at the expense of the intellectual pursuits. The contests degenerate into a public entertainment, with all the drawbacks of the arena. The development of the body is carried out along lines of extreme specialization.

"The conclusions of Rubner and Kraus are not only to be indorsed, but deserve widespread publication as sane judgments of competent observers," says The Journal of the American Medical Association. "Exercise is intended to benefit, not to injure, the individual. Let no one construe such checks on competitive games as a movement against physical training and gymnastics. Every interest should receive every encouragement that a rational system deserves; the propaganda for a recognition of the value of bodily exercise carried out in any suitable form must be based on a system of health-promoting practices. Competition belongs to the specialist, who must insure himself against the consequences. He should not be allowed to set the standard for athletic sports."

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Never in the Annals of Fifth Avenue Shopping have such Genuine Bargains been offered.

No comparative values can adequately illustrate the Extraordinary Opportunities presented during this Sale.

Only a personal interview can possibly convince you of the merit of these Unusual Offerings.

JUST A FEW EXAMPLES

Afternoon and Evening Gowns
Latest Models of Chiffon-Taffetas, Silks, Nets, Laces and other Up-to-Date Fabrics, hand-embroidered, made exclusively in our own Ateliers.

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Tailored and Dressy
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None of these garments have ever been offered for less than $50 and some even as high as $95.

All at $25

All Higher Priced Garments, Including Imported Models, Reduced in the Same Proportion.

A NUMBER OF ODD DRESSES
Slightly handled, including Dance Frocks, Morning and Afternoon Dresses, which have been used for Model purposes..... **$15**

ELABORATE EVENING GOWNS AND WRAPS
Priced Regardless of Cost.
Extra Saleswomen in Attendance.

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By actual count, eighty-eight of the vessels of the United States Navy carry the Autopiano, purchased by the officers and seamen themselves, for their own enjoyment. As an appreciation of musical quality and thorough durability under the most trying conditions, such allegiance to a single type and manufacture of musical instrument is without precedent.

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Kansas	**New Hampshire**	**Rhode Island**
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Tonopah	**Vestal**	**Florida**
South Carolina		**Utah (3)**

In addition to the above battleships the Autopiano is carried on board every other battleship shown in the illustration

The Autopiano is unquestionably the world's standard of player-piano quality at its price. The Lord & Taylor Music Rooms are glad to give prominence to this splendid player-piano for the reason that it so well exemplifies the spirit and ideals of the Music Rooms in providing unquestioned excellence at a moderate price.

$500 *Payable as low as $12.50 a Month*

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CATS AND DOGS 'WHO'S WHO' OUT

Good Little Animals in It Take Out Mite Chests to Help Their Kind

FOR MRS. SPEYER'S LEAGUE

Collect Generous Sums of Money, Belong to Prominent Persons, and Names Show Variety.

This year's "Social Register for Animals" is out, or the "Who's Who" for the cats and dogs of New York.

It is the report of the New York League for Animals, of which Mrs. James Speyer is president, and it contains the names of a long list of members of the feline and canine tribes, many of which might be in any Social Register from the social standing of their owners, but wealth and position have no influence on the position of the animals in the book. They are of all classes.

They are the good little dogs and cats who have paid $1 a year to become members of Dog and Cat Brigades, and have taken home little red mite chests into which are put pennies and dimes to be given back at the end of the year to the League, the money to aid unfortunate little animals who have no homes.

There are many things interesting and important in the report telling of the work done in the hospital at 350 Lafayette Street, now temporarily closed, and the dispensary where all animals are treated, but the work of the Dog Brigade and the Cat Brigade makes good reading. Al the money the good little dogs and the good little cats have collected during the year is reported.

In collecting the Social Register, dogs go far ahead of the Social Register cats for some reason or other. The dog which had the largest amount of money in its mite chest this year was Miss Mary Garden's Scotty, who collected $112.50. Scotty was hard pressed for first place as collector by Mrs. Edward Tuck's Chang, who collected $101. These are particularly large sums and place these dog collectors in the millionaire class. The mite box collections usually range from about 25 cents up.

The very first on the list of the Dogs' Social Register is Mrs. Charles B. Alexander Gardener's dog, which gathered $10 in his mite chest. Miss Helen G. Alexander's Irish Lad took in $8.70, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor's four dogs brought in $2 each. These dogs were Rap, Graft, Hester, and Walescott Nancy. Mrs. George Blumenthal's Myo and Chi-i-sie brought in $1 each.

In Memory of Defunct Pets.

There are mite boxes which are kept in memorial of animals loved but gone before, and Mrs. Edward N. Breitung had one of these "In Memory of Milo," which brought in good returns, $35.

Mrs. Joseph H. Choate's Tammas collected from the friends of the ex-Ambassador to England only 50 cents. Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler's Laddie was a strong collector and gathered in $23. Miss Elsie de Wolfe's Ting-a-ling had $2 in his box, and Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar's Scraggy, Mrs. Willard Dickerman Ingomar II. had a rich collection, $17.24, in his mite box. Mrs. Charles R. Flint's Korla brought in $7.63, and Miss Edith C. Gould's Bellina $19.15, and George J. Gould, Jr.'s Swift, $19.10—very nearly a tie in the family. Mrs. Archibald Huntington's Prince had $11 in his box, and Mrs. Franklyn L. Hutton's Ackum, $10.

Nitchie, who belongs to Miss Anne Morgan, collected $10, and in the mite box of Mrs. James Brown Potter, "In Memory of Midget," there was $25. Mrs. George Kibbald Dewey gave $16, and Thomas F. Ryan's Barry and Rosa, $15 each. Miss Kate Sanborn's Tiny Snip-Snap did better than that in getting together $23. Mrs. Gardiner Sherman's Teddy collected $14, and Miss Jean W. Simpson's Prince Arthur $23.25. Mrs. James Speyer's Minco and Minx, Busti Brown, and Fizz Buzz gave, respectively, $5.92, $6.10, and $6.97. Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt's Gyp collected the large sum of $48, and Mrs. Orme Wilson's Pansy $21.90. These are all the more generous contributions.

The interest in the Social Register dogs is not all in their collections. It is interesting to study names. It is not always possible to know why they are given, but one may understand that of Dolly Bloomers. Dolly is a very lady-like little Boston bull notwithstanding the fact that Providence gave her one black eye, which is not supposed to be a proper thing for a lady to wear. As a matter of fact it adds to Dolly's charms. Her name comes to her from another gift of nature, what appears to be a pair of dark trousers on her two little hind legs—bloomers, naturally, for a lady, and her master, despite her mistress' protest, called her Dolly Bloomers. Dolly, it may be said, to tell a secret, is an editorial dog.

Vernon Castles Have Three Dogs.

The Vernon Castles have three dogs which have taken out mite chests. Mrs. Castle's dog is Wallop and Mr. Castle's are Zowie and Ajax. A dog of the stage is Miss Jane Cowl's Aigu Houpla. Mrs. James Everson, Jr., has five dogs who have mite boxes, Keyserer, Sunday—not named after Billy—Peggy, The Shah and Biff. Miss Ethel Borden Harriman has Uplands Sandy and Miss Beatrice Herford might be expected to have an animal with an original name and her Elizabeth Pretzle has a mite box. Mrs. Caldwater Jones has Lorna Doone. Miss Elizabeth Asbury's dog is Duckie, Mrs. James Scrymser's Jeps and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman has Midget.

Mrs. John Seeley Ward has four dogs which have mite chests, Newport Boy, St. Botolph's Bill, Ayranult, and Newport Girl. Mrs. Harry S. Leahr's dog is Hippodale. Mrs. Richard Irvin made a donation for her Pinkey Poo Ching, which has taken no mite chest, $2.15, and Elsie Janis gave $2.12 for her little Mousmee. Mrs. Speyer gave $20 in memory of her Wu Ting Fang.

This is the time of year for all cats to join the Cat Brigade and take out mite boxes in aid of their kind, so many of which are turned out of house and home as the Summer comes on. One of the cat artists, not counting having his name in the Cat Social Register, has his picture given. He is a magnificent long-haired white cat, Sandalphon, a champion, belonging to Mrs. Frank Connolly.

The Wail of the Cat.

The following poem which the league gives out to the world is entitled "The Wail of the Cat":

My master's off to seek the woods,
My lady's on the links;
The cook and butler fled last night,
But where, I've not a notion.
The tutor and the boys have skipped,
I don't know where to find them;
But tell me, do they never think
Of the cat they've left behind them?

I haven't any place to sleep,
I haven't any dinner.
The milkman, eleven comes my way;
I'm growing daily thinner.
The butcher and the baker pass,
There's no one to remind them;
O tell me, do they never think
Of the cat they've left behind them?

The dog next door has hidden bones,
They're buried in the "area";
The parrot's boarding at the zoo,
And so is the canary,
The neighbors scatter free from care,
There's nothing here to bind them;
I wonder if they ever think
Of the cat they've left behind them?

Cats' Collections the Smaller.

The cats' mite chests do not make as large a showing as those of the dogs but the cats are not the less real Social Register animals—standing is measured by loving kindness, not amount in gifts.

Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt's Pet is one of the mite box cats which took in $1 and Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins's Tinks Bell collected $2.68. Mite boxes are good places for getting rid of loose pennies that street car conductors do not like to take and Mrs. George L. Rives's Honey Boy gathered 40 cents. Thomas F. Ryan's Congo is the only feline representative whose collections would put him in the millionaire cat class, for he raised $17. Miss Carolyn Wells paid $5 dues and entered "five china cats," in the Cats' Brigade and they together collected $2. Miss Eleanor Booth Simmons' Mimi made a generous offering of $3.84. The theatrical cats are Miss May Irwin's Peaches and Lady Nicotine; Master Jay Iselin has Kitty Gray in the Cat Brigade and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris's Social Register cat rejoices in the compound name of Mary Beatrix.

Among the pictures in the report is one of a hospital patient, a nice black mother cat with one cunning little spike-tailed kitten, and another shows a funny little dog with a loving little dog face, which is waiting for an operation. They are both the beneficiaries of the Social Register animals and their mite boxes.

WED ON BROOD ACRES LAWN

Miss Wehrhane the Bride of H. G. Lord, Jr.—Bridesmaids in 1850 Frocks.

The wedding of Herbert Gardiner Yord, Jr., elder son of Professor Herbert G. Lord and Mrs. Lord of New York, and Miss Dorothy Wehrhane, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wehrhane, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Llewellyn Park, N. J. The ceremony took place on the lawn at Broad Acres, against a setting of apple blossoms. The bridal party left the wide hall and, crossing the broad veranda, walked down the lawn, where the Rev. Paul T. Walkey, the rector of Grace Episcopal Church, at Orange, performed the ceremony. There was no altar or bower, and an orchestra played classical selections throughout the afternooon.

Miss Wehrhane, who walked with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a short-skirted frock of white chiffon trimmed with point lace. It had a long satin court train from shoulders, and the voluminous tulle veil was half fastened with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of pink and white flowers.

Miss Lucy Lord, a sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor. She wore a short-skirted full gown of pink taffeta, with a full skirt covered with ruffles, and a large leghorn hat trimmed with a number of uncuried pink ostrich feathers, and there were pink velvet streamers. Her flowers were Ophelia roses and white snapdragons.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Molly G. Lord, another sister of the bridegroom; Elizabeth Griggs, Virginia Gibson, Edith Greenough of Missoula, Mont., and Dorothy Mangan of New York, a friend of the bride. They were gowned like the maid of honor in frocks of the 1850 period. Their hats were pink-ribboned and feathered leghorns, like the maid of honor's chapeau.

There were two flower girls, Miss Alice Parsons, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton Parsons of New York, and Miss Katharine Huyck, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Huyck of Albany. Their frocks were of white lingerie material over pale pink, and their old-time nosegays were set in lace frills.

Mr. Lord had his younger brother, Thomas C. Lord, for his best man, and the ushers were Truman Parker Handy, John Alden Cook, Warren Ridgeway Smith, Richard Norris Harrison, John Bigelow Marsh, and also William Baker Powell of Cleveland, O.

After the ceremony a breakfast was served, and after that there was dancing in the tennis court. On their return from their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Lord will live at Hutton Park, West Orange, where they have taken a house.

Mrs. Lord was a débutante of the past Winter, and Mr. Lord was graduated from Amherst College in 1911. The engagement was announced last March.

HOW MOSCOW FEELS WAR.

Congested Railways Put Up Food—Germans Keep U. S. Consul Busy.

C. I. Longnecker, who has been working for four years for an American concern in Moscow, has just returned with his family, and he says he will be glad to see Dayton, O., his old home. He says the American Consul General in Moscow has his hands full with the Germans after whom he is looking.

"It is only lately that Moscow has seemed to feel the effects of war," said Mr. Longnecker at the Imperial. "Up to two months ago it was hardly perceptible, but now, owing largely to the congestion of freight on the railways, the price of foods has materially increased.

"Russia has a surplus of sugar, and there is a tremendous lot of grain in the country, but in many places it could not be moved.

"It seems to me that the feeling of friendship for Americans had increased in the last month or so, due in a measure, I believe, to their having been able to get loans here.

"About the busiest man in Moscow is Consul General Snodgrass, who has been compelled to put on a large force of assistants to attend to German needs. In the neighborhood of Moscow 8,000 Germans have been made prisoners and sent to Siberia or other provinces, and the destitution among their families is acute. They have no means of earning a living, for under the law no German may be employed in Russia.

"I do not think that popular feeling in Russia against Germans is as strong as it has been. It seems to be more bitter, for some curious reason, when the Russians are winning than when they are losing.

"There does not seem to be any suffering on account of poverty. As a matter of fact, the women and children seem better off than before the war, for wives draw part of the pay that their husbands were getting from the factories, and they get something from the Government, so that the total is more than when the man of the family was working and drinking vodka.

"I was in Stockholm five days, long enough to convince me that Sweden was absolutely pro-German. Norway, on the other hand, was pro-English."

QUARREL STARTS A FIRE.

Annie Walsh, with Possible Broken Head, Accuses Anton Walker.

When firemen who had been summoned to the five-story tenement house at 385 East Eighth Street reached the spot yesterday afternoon they found smoke pouring from the basement, and Patrolman O'Loughlin of the Union Market Station, assisted by Samuel Fichter, janitor of the house, was dragging an unconscious man out of the kitchen of the basement apartment. The victim, who was overcome by smoke, was Anton Walker, an employe of the Park Department, who is a familiar figure in night and Sunday crowds of the neighborhood because of the silk hat and frock coat which he always wears when off duty. He has several times enthusiastically tried to get a Democratic or Progressive nomination for Congress.

Walker told the police and firemen there was no one else in the apartment, but when the fire, which was in a pile of rags in the kitchen, was extinguished the firemen found in another room Annie Walsh, a charwoman, who had been employed by Walker to clean his partment. She had a severe wound behind the left ear, and when she came to, she told the police that she and Walker had got into an altercation, in the course of which he had struck her on the head with a sugar bowl, and the breaking of a Welsbach burner, fragments of which had dropped in a pile of rags, had started the fire.

Walker was taken to the Union Market Stationand locked up. The woman, who was said by Dr. T. J. Omsland of Bellevue to be suffering from a possible fracture of the skull, was removed to Bellevue as a prisoner on the charge of intoxication.

SPANISH SCHOLAR PLEADS FOR PEACE

Ex-Professor of University of Madrid Calls for the End of All Wars.

URGES A WORLD'S COURT

And Deplores the Fact That The Hague Conference Was Not Able to Prevent the Present Struggle.

An eloquent plea for everlasting peace, made by José Cascales Muñoz, ex-professor of sociology in the University of Madrid, and addressed to the world, has just been received in this country. Professor Muñoz, who asks the opinion of publicists, jurists, and statesmen of the propaganda which he sets forth, urges disarmament by the powers at large, which action, he believes, could be brought about through a world's court, such as was suggested at a recent conference held in this country.

In opening his plea, Professor Muñoz asks the students of the world to return to their colleges, universities, and scientific bodies, to battle therein unceasingly until they discover the panacea which has been sought for centuries and which the common folk believe to be undiscoverable as long as man exists. He urges them to find the necessary formula to make an end once and for all of armed struggle, and bring it about that the present conflict which is now raging in Europe shall be the last witnessed by humanity. Professor Muñoz says:

"Although economic struggles may continue, more desolately perhaps, those of diplomacy and of talent will continue to give the triumph to the strongest peoples, to the most industrious, to the most intelligent. For if in an armed warfare those who have commanded the greatest physical, mental and moral forces have ever been triumphant, why should not the latter triumph on all the grounds in which the struggle may arise?

"The nation that has recourse to arms against one that beats it in an industrial or commercial struggle," says Professor Muñoz, "may be compared to the man of limited mental powers, who resort to fisticuffs when he finds himself at a loss for further arguments to oppose to the reasonings of his adversary.

"In discussing the task which confronts the able-minded people of the world in preventing future struggles, Professor Muñoz argues that it is probable that there will always be war as long as man exists, for war is a symptom of life, but suggests to his readers that what should be done is to bring these struggles, if they are to occur, to a more humanitarian method. In continuing in this direction, Professor Muñoz says:

"The standing armies will not disappear, for they are the arms for the authority and guarantee of order. They should not exist to fight one against the other and mutually destroy each other, but serve only to force rebels to obey the laws. Undoubtedly neither revolutions nor wars will cease to exist among men. But why do we not devote our energies to solving the problem of humanizing them?"

In referring to the charges of barbarism which have been made during this war, Professor Munoz has this to say:

"Let there be no more manifestos for or against such acts as we have seen. Let us imitate primitive man, rushing all of us, the citizens of one nation against all the citizens of a hostile nation, just as all the individuals of a tribe threw themselves against all those of the opposite tribe. Let us show that civilization has not forsaken us with the barbarity of warfare, and whilst our brothers are cutting themselves to pieces in fulfillment of their atavic duties, let us try to maintain the necessary tranquillity, that we may not be drawn away with them, and although our eyes may be filled with tears, let us shake hands and unite with the object of putting to an end in this one century the proceedings of savage races that still rule without any right to rule.

"As long as the war lasts we should all uphold and admire the patriotic discipline and heroic conduct of the combatants, without undertaking to judge the acts of either, being worthy of our respect, for it is not, or should not be, a matter of caprice for us."

In discussing disarmament by the powerful nations of the world, Professor Muñoz writes:

"Armed peace can alone be secured by its enforcement by the strongest, but none has wished for it so far, because such a peace would have been a limit to their latent ambitions, and every time the question of disarmament has been dealt with diplomats have evaded it with reasonings such as these, emanating from a Foreign Secretary or Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"If a referendum were organized throughout the world to decide upon war or peace, the answer would not be doubtful, but universal disarmament is a Utopia. Supposing three powers were to come to an agreement, should a fourth not comply, how could it be forced to disarm?

"The answer seems to me simple. By allowing the disarmament to coincide with the formation of an international army, for the recruiting and expenses of which may serve as a guide to some existing confederations, each of the states of which contributes to the army of the confederation a number of soldiers proportionate to its inhabitants and with a fixed sum for the support of each individual.

"The nations that would not agree to disarmament or the formation of the peace army at first would pay a forfeit for doing so later, and until they did so, would lack defenders of their causes in Parliament or in an International Congress, to whose decision they would be obliged to submit by the right of force.

"These ideas on disarmament and a peace army are so elementary that it would be absurd to suppose that they were not in the minds of those that attended the Peace Conference at The Hague, but neither in the minutes of the latter nor in those of the subsequent Congresses, nor in the nineteenth that was held in Geneva during the month of September, 1912, was there a single discussion that dealt with the international army.

"Is greater proof wanted that these congresses were a complete farce and that none of the actual sovereigns desired to submit to outside judges the questions that each preferred to settle by the sword? This is not the Middle Ages times, but without their being obliged to brandish it, but by forcing others to brandish it and sending to their death thousands and millions of the most industrious and useful of their modern vassals?

"This is sufficient to convince us of the undeniable necessity of preparing the people of all nations when the decisive moment shall have arrived to enforce their opinion upon all Governments and succeed in obliging all governing bodies to make force yield to right, to which on their own initiative none is so long as there were men to slaughter they would never submit international questions.

"And to such a preparation of the masses could not the priests of all religions, the socialists, the industrial and commercial men, lawyers, professors, students, pressmen and all the living forces of every country unite simultaneously with those of the others to bring about a general strike, which may begin as soon as the sessions of the next Peace Conference are opened and which should not be made until this conference decides upon disarmament, draws up the constitution of the international army and appoints the permanent Congress to solve in future all the conflicts that may arise, and shall be ruled by the staff of the said army?

"As long as the Conference in question did not do this before entering into the discussion of the problems created by this war, I am of the opinion that the paralyzation of activity should be absolute everywhere.

"The difficulties that would present themselves would be manifest.

"The establishment of the superior permanent Congress, the form of disarmament and above all the organization, for the first nations agreed, of the first international army, to which would have to belong even the colonial troops, the distribution of garrisons, the partial and general mobilizations, etc. Something would be left wanting, but the first step having been taken, others would follow and little by little the work would be made perfect."

DOCTOR WOULD BAR EMOTIONAL INSANITY

Society of Medical Jurisprudence Suggests New Law for Trying Criminal Insane.

DIFFERS WITH LAWYERS

Committee Favors Adoption of New Verdict, "Guilty, but Insane"—Curb Jury's Powers.

The committee of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence which has been studying the reforms proposed by the State Bar Association in the laws for the criminal insane has completed its investigation, and will soon publish a report of its findings. The committee, of which Dr. Frank W. Robertson is Chairman, favors the adoption of the new verdict, "Guilty, but insane," but differs with the Bar Association in many radical points with regard to the method of dealing with insane criminals.

A bill calling for the amendment of the present law along lines suggested by the Bar Association failed to be enacted by the last Legislature, and it is expected that a different bill, based upon the recommendations of the Medical Jurisprudence members, will be introduced in Albany next year. In the society's committee, in addition to Dr. Robertson, were Reginald Webb Wilcox, Charles Oakes, Professor Thomas I. Parkinson of Columbia, and Dr. E. D. Fisher.

The report of the committee takes exception to the proposal of the Bar Association, which would leave it entirely to the jury to determine the question not only of sanity, but what shall constitute insanity, by striking out of Section 1,120 of the Penal Code the present legal definition of insanity.

"This," the report says, "will permit the jury in its discourse to the excuse of emotional insanity, and we shall thus return to the many difficulties with which the courts were confronted prior to the acceptance by the courts of the definition of insanity now contained in Section 1,120 of the Penal Code. It is the committee's definite conviction that this would be dangerous and a backward step. And the committee recommends that no legislation should be enacted that would give such latitude to the jury, and that an amendment to the present Section 1,120 of the Penal Code be so framed as to maintain a basis for the jury to work upon and should contain such definitions of insanity as are in accord with the present state of scientific knowledge of the subject, so far as it may be possible to embody it in legislative enactment."

Under the present law a man is exempt from punishment as an insane criminal when it is shown that at the time the crime was committed his condition was such that he did not "know the nature and quality of the act he was doing" or did not "know that the act was wrong." The Medical Jurisprudence Committee believes that these definitions are good as far as they go, but favors the recognition of a third class of insane criminals. This class, the committee believes, should consist of those who "knew the nature and quality of the act, or knew that the act was wrong and were unable to resist the commission thereof by reason of the presence and holding of delusions or illusions which were coupled and connected with the said act." In such cases, the jury should be bound to return a verdict of "guilty, but insane," the committee contends.

"The object of such a clause, according to Dr. Robertson, is to exclude consideration of "emotional insanity" and "brainstorms," which are not generally recognized by the medical profession.

"The point has frequently been made," says the report, "that the alleged insane person knew the nature and quality of the alleged criminal act, or that he knew the act to be wrong, and this was no doubt frequently true in the abstract; but were it true in a concrete case, and the person charged with the criminal act unable from the alleged delusion or illusion of being the victime of delusions or illusions, which, in his diseased mind, offered sufficient excuse or made it appear to him as a necessary act for his self-preservation or otherwise, he should be considered as in compelled and placed in an asylum for the criminal insane."

The establishment of a new kind of prison for the convalescent criminal insane is advocated as a substitute for the Bar Association's proposal that upon being "cured" inmates of asylums for the criminal insane should be transferred at once to a State prison to finish out the remainder of the term that they would have had to serve if they had been sane in the first place. The Bar Association advocated such a step when over a supposedly "cured" inmate applied to the Governor for a discharge, and the Governor became convinced that he was cured. But Dr. Robertson and his committee are strongly opposed to this reform.

"The result would be disastrous for the convalescent person as well as for the mentally sound prisoners," says the report. "To say the least the habits of prisoners confined in our jails are far from good. The influence of such surroundings upon persons convalescing from mental disease would be very unfavorable; the probabilities are that they would cease to be convalescents and would relapse after a short time into their former diseased condition. On the other hand, the influence upon the normal prisoners arising from the presence among them of persons who are known to have been insane and possibly to have suffered from homicidal mania would be dangerous. The normal prisoners would be entitled to object strenuously to the presence of such fellow inmates—we think wholly with reason.

"The committee suggests that an institution or institutions should be established in which those who are convalescing from mental diseases should be held in custody for observation. These institutions should be in the hands of competent alienists, and the inmates should enjoy more or less freedom, but should be held under observation for as long a period as the physicians in charge should deem necessary in order to establish, so far as it is possible to establish it, the complete cure of the patient."

In the committee's opinion, the complete segregation of the convalescents from both the sane and insane patients is "in accord with the knowledge and progress of the present day." It believes that prisoners should be detained in the convalescent asylum for a considerable period in order to determine definitely the extent of the "cure." Until the State builds such an institution, the committee feels that one of the present State insane asylums should be set aside for the purpose.

OLD DANCING CLASS TO GO.

Mrs. C. R. Huntington No Longer Able to Direct the Saturday Evening

The news that the Saturday evening dancing class, the oldest of the fashionable classes, will not be continued next Winter will come as a surprise and disappointment to society. Mrs. Charles R. Huntington is giving it up because she no longer has the time or strength to give to it, and no one else has been found to take her place. This class was started more than twenty-five years ago under the managemnt of Mrs. Philip J. Sands, and came under the management of Mrs. Huntington fifteen years ago, when Mrs. Sands went into mourning.

It has held its meetings at Delmonico's since that house moved into Forty-fourth Street, and its membership was for several years confined chiefly to younger married couples and the older girls and men and there was never any dancing after midnight.

Its roster has contained the names of those best known in New York Society, including those of Jay, Hone, de Peyster, Erving, Fish, Delafield, Schrymser, Irving, Schieffelin, Parsons, Rhinelander, Jones, Kip, Livingston, de Forest, Morris, Emmet, Frothingham, Van Rensselaer, Robinson, Roosevelt, Russell, Davis, Kingsland, Ingersoll, Kane, and Eno.

Mrs. Joseph Tumulty Here.

Mrs. Joseph Tumulty, wife of President Wilson' Secretary, with her son, Joseph Tumulty, Miss Hoover, and W. F. Johnson, the latter Mr. Tumulty's secretary, arrived last night at the Hotel Knickerbocker. Mrs. Tumulty will join them on Monday.

WAR'S SHADOW OVER SHAKESPEARE FETES

Only 2,000 Strangers Attend 1915 Festival at Stratford, Instead of the Usual 20,000.

BENSON PLAYERS REAPPEAR

Make Sacrifices to Keep Memorial Alive—Mr. Benson Denies Criticising Taste of New Yorkers.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 1.—The grim shadow of war did not dim the lustre of the yearly Shakespeare festival which came to an end today at Stratford-on-Avon. The festival, usually lasting a month, long since came to be regarded as a vital part of English life. This year, while the numbers going to Shakespeare's shrine were few and the event was curtailed to a fortnight, the festival took on a sort of national aspect. One knew that upon the battlefields not far from Agincourt where chivalrous Henry V. won his victory over the French, Englishmen were fighting for their country.

This was the thought that inspired the audiences in the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre when the Benson players of London gave the Shakespeare play of "Henry V."

The Bensonians played "Henry V." Shakespeare's birthday, which falls upon St. David's Day, and again the day after. At both performances the theatre was crowded. On few other days was there such a throng.

F. R. Benson, leader of the Benson Players, said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent: "We hardly expected that many persons would be able this year to come to Stratford. England has turned to more serious things. For a time there was thought of omitting the festival, but we thought it would not do. The Benson Players have been playing at these festivals for years and we felt that the responsibility rested upon us to keep the 'spirit alive.'"

The Benson Players went to Stratford after a Continental tour. It meant a sacrifice to all of them to play this year.

Shakespeare's Men Fighting.

"England today has but one purpose," said Mr. Benson. "We believe that our work here in Stratford is related to it. The men on the battlefields are fighting with the noblest inspirations of the English character. Whether they realize it or not, they are Shakespeare's men."

Mr. Benson has toured the United States, skipping New York. When the Bensonians were on the road in the West two years ago an interview appeared in New York in which Mr. Benson was made to say that his company would not play New York because New Yorkers were not educated up to Shakespeare. That interview, which it now seems, put Mr. Benson in a false light, made his managers afraid to have the Bensonians play in New York.

"I never made any such criticism of New Yorkers," said Mr. Benson. "I was misquoted. Does any one suppose that, even if I had any such opinion of New Yorkers, I would be caddish enough to express it? I never conceived such an idea of New Yorkers and made no such utterance. But I did not feel, after being falsely represented, that I could play in New York. We regretted it sincerely."

"Shall you play in New York yet?"

"I'd love to, and I may later on," replied Mr. Benson.

In the Stratford festival Mr. Benson was assisted by his wife and these other artists of the Benson school, all well known in London: Henry Ainley, Oscar Asche, Lewis Casson, George Baloil Holloway, Otho Stuart, E. Harcourt Williams, Miss Rose Edouin, Miss F. Glossop-Harris, Miss Leah Hanman, Miss Jean Sterling Mackinlay, and Miss Genevieve Ward.

The Bensonians opened the Shakespeare feast of acting with Julius Cæsar" on Monday night, April 19, and from then on, excepting Sunday, played every night, with Wednesday and Saturday matinées, producing "Romeo and Juliet," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "The Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," "Henry V," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Twelfth Night," "Richard III.," and "Coriolanus."

Apart from the Shakespearean plays, the striking feature of the festival was a picturesque procession from the Town Hall last Sunday morning to Holy Trinity Church, where is one Shakespeare's tomb. This procession, a yearly event, is made up of the High Steward of Stratford-on-Avon, the Mayor, and Aldermen, as well as the Councilors and other members of the Shakespeare Memorial.

Made a Sprightly Spectacle.

At 11 o'clock, as the chimes of Holy Trinity, on the banks of the Avon, tolled out, the procession started through the lane of quaint Tudor dwellings. A gayly uniformed brass band, playing a lively air, headed the line, and after it came a detachment of police, with their chin straps, like those of London; next, quite proudly, Stratford's Fire Brigade, all resplendent in red uniforms with gold lace. After these were three hundred or so of Stratford's foremost citizens, some in bowler hats and plain dark attire, forming a distinct battalion of their own, in silk tiles and Prince Alberts.

It made a sprightly spectacle as the line marched down Chapel Street, past gardens abloom with Spring flowers. The paraders passed the vine-clad home of Miss Marie Corelli, the authoress. From it flew a huge British flag. Miss Corelli was one of the favored ones of Stratford in that she was asked to ride in an open carriage to the church. Hats were doffed to her as she rode. Miss Corelli has endeared herself to Stratford for her unceasing efforts to keep up these Shakespearean festivities.

At the church the procession passed under the old lime trees that flourished when the body of Shakespeare was brought to the church. Their lacy branches swayed gently in the fresh morning breeze. Never was Holy Trinity more thronged than upon this morning. The Archbishop of Kent, dignified and eloquent, extolled Shakespeare as the master interpreter of English character. As he talked the River Avon, bathed in sunshine, could be seen through the open church doors, purring its ceaseless song, while drooping willows dipped down to caress it.

The entire fortnight of the Shakespearean festival saw scarcely more than 2,000 strangers in Stratford. Usually 20,000 crowd into the village, filling up the famous old hotels. This year the Red Horse Hotel, immortalized by Washington Irving in his "Sketch Book"—the hostelry where he delighted to stir the fire as he dreamed of Shakespeare; the old Falcon, where Shakespeare used to while away an evening with his cronies; the Shakespeare Hotel, where they tell you travelers were wont to stop in the days of Richard II. and the Golden Cross, another tavern of the romantic Shakespearean day, were only comfortably filled.

At Shakespeare's birthplace, with its Tudor-like windows and sloping roof, the white-haired, motherly caretaker tells you that this surely must be a "wrong" year; that never in her years has she seen so few look into the musty, old, attic-like room where Shakespeare saw the light of day.

BENNETT GIVES MANUSCRIPT

"Rivals for Rosamund" in Author's Own Writing for Belgian Sale.

Arnold Bennett has contributed to the Authors' Club sale for the suffering Belgians, at the Anderson Galleries on May 20, the manuscript, entirely in his handwriting of "Rivals for Rosamund," one-act play produced at the Palace Theatre, London, 1914.

It consists of fifty-two quarto pages in a leather-covered notebook. It is accompanied by a typewritten letter from him to Dr. J. S. Kennard presenting the manuscript for this sale. There is an inscription following the title which reads: "Original manuscript. Arnold Bennett."

DR. F. S. COOLIDGE DEAD.

Once Widely Known Orthopedic Surgeon of Chicago Succumbs Here.

Dr. Frederick S. Coolidge, formerly widely known as an orthopedic surgeon in Chicago, died yesterday at his home, 135 West Seventy-ninth Street, in his fiftieth year. He was born in Boston and was a son of the late David Hill Coolidge. Dr. Coolidge was graduated from Harvard University with the degree of A. B. in 1887, later being graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1890. When at college he was president of his class for the entire four years, and was also president of the Hasty Pudding Club and vice-president o fthe Institute of 1770.

After graduation, Dr. Coolidge went to Chicago and became connected with the Rush Medical College, at which he founded an orthopedic department. In 1902 he broke down in health and went to Saranac Lake, N. Y., later removing to Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained until two years ago. Dr. Coolidge then came to this city for treatment and was not active in his profession.

While in Pittsfield he was one of the founders of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association and active in its work, and also founded the orthopedic clinic of the House of Mercy Hospital there. He was a former member of the Chicago Club and the Ontwentsia Golf Club of Chicago. His widow, who was Miss Elizabeth Penn Sprague of Chicago and whom he married in 1891, survives him with one son.

WALDRON POST BROWN DIES

Retired Banker and Member of Stock Exchange Was 67 Years Old.

Waldron Post Brown, a former member of Brown Brothers, bankers, and a retired banker, died yesterday at his home, 32 East Thirty-sixth Street, in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in this city, and was the only son of the late James M. and Julia E. Brown. After being connected with Brown Brothers for many years, he retired at the beginning of this year, owing to failing health. He was a director of the Atlantic uMtual Insurance Company and a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Brown was also a member of the New York Botanical Gardens, the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the Metropolitan, Down Town, Rumson Country, and Church Clubs, and the Automobile Club of America. He gave much of his time to philanthropic work, and was a member of the Board of Governors of St. Luke's Hospital and of the Bloomingdale Hospital at White Plains.

Mr. Brown is survived by his widow, who was Miss Isabella M. Wright of Baltimore, and by two sons adn three daughters.

Charles W. Ridgway.

Charles W. Ridgway, a lawyer of 100 Broadway and a former Assistant Corporation Counsel, died yesterday at his home, 4 West Ninety-Fifth Street, in his sixty-first year. He was born in Brooklyn and was a graduate of the Adelphi Academy and of Rochester University. Mr. Ridgway studied law in the offices of John R. Dos Passos and was admitted to the Bar in 1881. From 1890 until 1895 and from 1898 until 1903, he was Assistant Corporation Counsel. He was a brother of the late James W. Ridgway, who was District Attorney of Kings County from 1884 until 1886. Mr. Ridgway is survived by a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. FLORENCE EDNA BREMER, wife of Dr. Henry J. Bremer, died on Friday at her residence, 650 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, aged 38 years.

PATRICK THOMAS BARNUM LAFDEN, 54 years old, a salesman for the furniture trade and a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, died in the Coney Island Hospital on Thursday, and will be buried today from his late residence, 302 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn.

HENRY P. HENDRICKSON, a retired merchant, formerly prominent in Republican politics in Brooklyn, died on Friday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Herman H. Kassliger, 7 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Hendrickson was born in that borough 64 years ago, and for many years was the senior member of the hay and grain firm of Hendrickson & Son, in which he made a fortune. He later engaged in the bond and mortgage business until eight months ago, when he retired. He was formerly the Executive Member of the Kings County Republican Association from his district and a member of the Union Assembly District Republican Club, Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks and the Society of Old Brooklynites. Besides his daughter, he is survived by a son, Frank H. Hendrickson, a contractor.

CHARLES H. BAILEY, a retired business man, died on Friday at St. John's Inn, Kings Park, L. I., in his ninetieth year. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Eugene G. Toy and Miss Carolyn Sherwin Bailey, an author and editor of the children's department of The Delineator.

Mrs. EDITH E. BABCOCK, a daughter of Captain Gabriel Edwards and wife of Everett W. Babcock, died on Friday at her home in Amagansett, L. I.

The Rev. SMITH FOSTER, 56 years old, died on Thursday at his residence, 14 Schaefer Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Foster educated himself for the ministry by study at home while employed in business, and although he had no permanent pastorate he was widely known in this city for his ministrations to the sick and poor. He was a member of Prospect Lodge, No. 290, Independent Order of Odd Fellows for thirty-two years and of Franklin Council, Jr. O. U. A. M. His widow and three daughters survive him.

ROBERT D. MASSEY, who died in the Home for Aged Men and Couples, Brooklyn, on Thursday, was born at Watertown, N. Y., 78 years ago and was a brother of the late Judge Frederick S. Massey, the First President of the Brooklyn Fire Department and a former Commissioner of the Board of City Works of Brooklyn. His father was Marcellus Massey, at one time President of the Rome & Watertown Railroad Co.

JOHN ANDERSON, 86 years old, a civil war veteran and gold miner, died yesterday at his home, 78 South Grove Street, Freeport, L. I. Mr. Anderson was a successful miner in California when the civil war began and he volunteered his services as a scout. He was shot and seriously wounded at one of the battles and after his recovery he was made First Lieutenant of the Massachusetts Fifth Cavalry and later was promoted to a Captaincy. Mr. Anderson ran a milling business at Rockville Centre, but retired several years ago. He is survived by three daughters and a son, Robert, who is Postmaster at Freeport.

JOHN P. RIDER, for many years President of the New York Rubber Company, died yesterday at his home in Beacon, N. Y., in his eighty-first year. He was a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and a Scottish Rite Mason of this city. Mr. Rider invented many machines for the manufacture of rubber balls and toys.

JULIUS ISRAEL, who for the last seventeen years had been interpreter in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, died at his home, 2,246 Eighty-fourth Street, Bensonhurst, yesterday morning. Mr. Israel was 70 years old, and is survived by his widow and daughter Edna. For fifteen years he had been Financial Secretary of the Association of the Courts of Record.

JAMES H. WILSON, 90 years old, a prominent wall paper merchant, died at his home in Trenton, N. J., yesterday. He was born in Burlington, N. J., in 1825. He is survived by his two sons.

ROBERT A. McCORD, an officer of the Hecla-Winslow Company of this city, died on Friday, at his home in Greenwich, Conn., in his 43d year. He was born in this city and was a son of the late William Mc

OVER 500,000 SEE FLEET FIREWORKS

Vast Throng Packs Riverside Drive to Watch Display Sent Up from the Warships.

AVIATOR FALLS INTO RIVER

President, Who Arrives Tomorrow, Will Review Land Parade and Fleet at Anchor.

The Fleet Program for Today, Tomorrow and Tuesday

TODAY.

1 to 4:30 P. M.—Visitors permitted on all ships.

8 to 11 P. M.—Battleships illuminated.

TOMORROW.

9 A. M.—Naval brigade lands at West Twenty-third Street.

10 A. M.—Parade starts, route being through Twenty-fifth Street to Fifth Avenue, and thence north to Fifty-seventh Street and west to Broadway. Parade ends at Seventy-ninth Street.

10:30 A. M.—Head of parade passes Presidential reviewing stand at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

3 P. M.—President Wilson hoists pis flag on naval yacht Mayflower.

3:30 P. M.—Review of fleet at anchor — by President begins.

8 to 11 P. M.—Battleships illuminated. Band concerts. Rowing race. Water carnival.

TUESDAY.

9 A. M.—Mayflower proceeds to anchorage off Statue of Liberty, from which point President will review the Fleet as it passes out to sea.

9:30 A. M.—Fleet gets under way, the ships proceeding at a speed of 10 knots.

10 A. M.—The Fleet passing in review.

Never in the history of New York has a larger crowd assembled to witness a spectacle on the Hudson River than gathered last night to see the special illumination of the fleet. The police estimated that fully 500,000 persons were packed along Riverside Drive, and some put the figures at 700,000. Thousands of automobiles crawled slowly along the roadway between 7:30 and 11 o'clock, in an unbroken line, from the beginning of the Drive at Seventy-second Street, north over the Viaduct to about 155th Street, off which the Division flagship Louisiana, the last vessel in the illuminated column is anchored. The crowd that gathered last Saturday night on the occasion of the first illumination of the fleet was a tremendous one, but it did not approach in size that of last night.

50,000 on Excursion Boat.

Out in the river to the west of the battleship column on the New Jersey side of the river a big fleet of excursion craft, all of them crowded, steamed slowly up and down the river. The number of sightseers who witnessed the spectacle from the decks of river craft was thought to have added another 50,000 to the total of those who witnessed the beautiful picture provided for New Yorkers. It was a well-behaved crowd, and the women and children who were caught in the jams where the throng was densest were treated with the utmost consideration.

As for the illumination, the battleships seemed to rise right up out of the river in a mass of glittering lights. One thing everybody noticed was that the big breaking" start that exploded every few seconds between the funnels of the superdreadnought Texas on the occasion of the illumination a week ago was missing last night. But the big silver stars still glittered from the masthead of the fleet flagship Wyoming and the dreadnought Delaware.

Torpedoes Shown in Lights.

But there was an addition to the picture last night and it was an addition that made every beholder remember the fate of the great Lusitania. This was the torpedo Flotilla, every vessel in which displayed an illuminated torpedo amidships and about ten feet above the deck. The torpedoes were outlined in white and red lights, the body in white, and the head, where the explosive substance is carried, in brilliant red. Astern of each missile a little illuminated propeller revolved. At intervals of about 200 yards the destroyers are anchored between Eightieth and 140th Streets. Above each of them last night was an outlined torpedo.

'Is that what hit the Lusitania? was the question that trousands asked.

And the fireworks were fine. From 8:30 until 9:30 o'clock there was hardly a moment when the great bombs, each emitting thousands of golden, silver, violet, and red stars, or long golden snake-like streamers were not exploding high in the air. The view of the fireworks was best from 100th Street north.

Airboat Falls Into the River.

The flying boat from which J. Robinson Hall was dropping American Beauty roses on the battleships fell 1,000 feet, while the fireworks were being shown last night. The aviator was submerged. He was unconscious when rescued, with Jack Tweed, who accompanied him in the flight, by sailors from the battleship Virginia.

Tweed, who was not seriously injured, said a gust of wind caught the tail of the machine and gave it such a sudden twist that the engine stopped. The aeromarine-plane plunged downward, but just as it was about to strike the water it righted, and while it struck the water with much force neither of the occupants was injured seriously.

Last Chance to Visit Fleet.

The public will have the last opportunity today to visit the great fleet now in the North River. From 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon until 4:30 o'clock visitors will be welcomed on board all of the ships by officers and sailors, who will do all in their power to make the trip instructive as well as pleasant. Yesterday thousands visited the ships that stretch in a single column from Eighty-second to 155th Street.

More than 16,000 high school pupils viewed the fleet from the decks of the excursion steamer Mandalay yesterday. They were the guests of The New York World, and in order that all of them might see the ships the Mandalay made the circuit of the fleet half a dozen times, on each trip carrying between 2,000 and 3,000 pupils. The girls were taken around in the morning, and in the afternoon the boys had their opportunity. The pupils represented all districts of the city.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels boarded the naval dispatch gunboat Dolphin shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and as his pennant was hoisted the Dolphin fired a salute of nineteen guns. Mr. Daniels will be on the Dolphin until the departure of the fleet on Tuesday morning. When he visits the flagships on Monday morning each ship in turn will fire a salute of nineteen guns.

Tomorrow morning the busiest period all will come the land parade when a brigade of sailors made up of four regiments drawn from all the battleships, will pass in review before President Wilson. The sailors and marines will land at Twenty-fifth Street and forty-five minutes later the parade will get under way, the line of march being east through Twenty-fifth Street to Fifth Avenue and then north in Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street, and west through Fifty-seventh Street to Broadway and then north in Broadway to Seventy-ninth Street where the parade will end. The President's stand, from which he will review the parade, is directly in front of the main entrance to the Public Library on Fifth Avenue. The part of the stand he will occupy has been inclosed in big white columns. With the President will be among others Admiral Fletcher, Rear Admiral Mayo, Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. Army, the acting Mayor McAneny, and Captain H. McL. P. Ruse, the Chief of Staff of the Fleet.

Officers Commanding Parade.

Read Admiral De Witt Coffman, the commanding officer of the Third Division of the fleet, will lead the parade. His staff officers will be Lieut. Commander H. E. Lackey, who will be the Adjutant; Quartermaster, Lieutenant G. J. Meyers; Commissary, Paymaster J. F. Kutz; Surgeon, R. E. Ledbetter; Signal Officer, Ensign R. A. Dyer, and the aids to the commander will be Lieutenant W. B. Woodson and Lieutenant L. L. Welsh.

The units, as they will pass before the President, will be:

Marine Regiment—Lieut. Col. B. H. Fuller, U. S. M. C., commanding; Captain F. B. Kilgore, U. S. M. C., Adjutant. Four battalions, each battalion to consist of four companies from the following ships composing the four seamen regiments, in the order named:

First Regiment—Captain J. S. McKean, U. S. N., commanding; Lieutenant W. O. Spears, U. S. N., Adjutant; New York, Texas, Delaware, and North Dakota.

Second Regiment—Captin H. F. Bryan, U. S. N., commanding; Lieutenant Benjamin Dutton, U. S. N., Adjutant; Utah, South Carolina, Florida, and Michigan.

Third Regiment—Captain W. M. Crose, U. S. N., commanding; Lieutenant H. L. Pence, U. S. N., Adjutant; Virginia, Rhode Island, Nebraska, and Georgia.

Fourth Regiment—Captain G. F. Cooper, U. S. N., commanding; Lieutenant J. H. Collins, U. S. N., Adjutant; Louisiana, New Hampshire, Wyoming, and Kansas.

A band from the bands of the Wyoming and Kansas will accompany the Marine Regiment. The bands accompanying the other regiments will be made up from the bands in the respective divisions.

Only the brigade commander, Rear Admiral Coffman, and his staff shall be mounted.

The New York Naval Militia, organized as a brigade, will form on the north side of Madison Square, facing west toward Fifth Avenue, and take up the line of march as the rear of the Fourth Regiment passes its position. It will leave the formation after reaching Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway.

After the parade has passed the President will be the guest at luncheon of the Mayor's Committee at the Hotel Biltmore. About 500 prominent citizens and officers of the fleet will be present also. There will be only one speech, and that by President Wilson.

The review of the fleet at anchor will begin at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The naval yacht Mayflower, which will fly the President's standard, will steam up the river between the battleships and the torpedo destroyers, which will be anchored on the New Jersey side of the stream. Returning the President will view the fleet from the New York side, the Mayflower passing between the battleships and the shore.

The review of the fleet should be over about 5:30 o'clock. The President will then go on board the flagship Wyoming, where he will be Admiral Fletcher's guest at dinner. The fleet boat race and the water carnival that will follow will be seen by the President from the deck of the Wyoming.

Plans for Water Carnival.

The water carnival will be one of the most picturesque spectacles ever seen in New York. At least two launches from each battleship will participate, and in each instance the launch will represent some ship famous in American history, such as John Paul Jones's historic flagship, the Bonhomme Richard, and the Monitor. These ships will be shown by the men of the Wyoming.

The carnival will end the day's events, and the President will return to the Mayflower to pass the night. On Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock the Mayflower will steam to an anchorage off the Statue of Liberty, from which point the President will review the fleet as it passes out to sea. The fleet will get under way at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, and the head of the column will pass the Mayflower half an hour later, each of the battleships firing a salute of twenty-one guns as it is abreast of the President's boat. When the Mayflower arrives tomorrow morning and the President's flag is hoisted, the fleet will fire a salute of twenty-one guns. Every ship will be "full dressed" for tomorrow's review, the strings of flags that will stretch from stem to stern going up immediately after the arrival of the Mayflower, which will probably be about 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The River Regulations.

These regulations governing traffic on the river during the ceremonies were made public last night by the Department of Docks and Ferries:

On Monday, May 17, after 3 o'clock P. M., no traffic will be permitted to pass north of Seventy-second Street or south of 158th Street until the review is completed. All pleasure and river craft, including motor boats, within this area must proceed to location between the torpedo flotilla and the New Jersey shore.

On Tuesday, May 18, at 9 A. M., the river south of 158th Street will be cleared of all traffic. The crossing of ferryboats will be stopped at 9:30 o'clock in the morning or earlier, if signaled by the United States ship Destroyer, which will precede the fleet, and which will display the international 'N' signal flag.

Dr. S. Schulman, rabbi of Temple Beth-El, at a service for the Jewish sailors of the fleet yesterday morning, said:

"This greatness of the love of justice and of moral self-mastery has been illustrated within the last few days by the American people as a whole, and by the President who represents the majesty of that people. We said last week that this was a time to be silent and to give unstinted loyalty to the President, and since then we can say the President superbly proved the wisdown of the confidence of the American people. His address at Philadelphia, with the woe of the nation in his heart, was an illustration of moral courage worthy of the divinely inspired fearlessness of the Prophet Jeremiah. And his action after the address was an expression of the firm love of justice, fearless insistence upon rights, a worthy sequel to the moral leader's love of peace and courageous maintenance of it."

Good Work of Submarines.

"As to the declaration 'the navy is not adequate,' I am in hearty accord if it means that there is need of continued increase of ships of the proper type and men to man them. But the statement quoted does not convey the true information. It is grossly unjust to the navy. I cite only two of the glaring misrepresentations. 1. It gravely says 'the submarine flotilla exists chiefly on paper.' The assemblage in New York of eleven of these vessels, most of which arrived at the end of a non-stop trip from the Gulf of Mexico after a period of Winter drills, is partial refutation of that statement. The reports of the loss of the F-4 at Honolulu was the first intimation to most people that there is a division of these boats in the Hawaiian Islands, and it is presumed that they are equally ignorant of the presence of another division at Panama, and of two more divisions in the Philippines in addition to those on the Pacific Coast. We have not enough submarines. Some are of old types, but the navy-loving Sixty-third Congress authorized twenty-six more, three of which will be of the sea-going type, the largest ever planned by any navy-building nation. Why not state the facts as they exist?

"There are some people who think the only way to secure what they want is to run down what they have. There are others who believe they must demand more than they hope to receive in order to get anything. Early in my term as Secretary of the Navy a prominent caller, advocating a big navy, urged that in making up the estimates I ask for twice as much as was expected.

"'Congress will cut down your estimate,' he argued, 'and unless you request double what is desired, you will get a scant appropriation.'

"As an editor of a paper I had for twenty years waged war against that questionable practice pursued by some officers in the Executive departments of the Government. In the recommendations made to Congress I have asked for exactly the things I would have voted for if a member of Congress. What has been the result of this frank dealing? Congress in both bills approved almost every estimate.

"'The able experts of today in the navy are keen to take advantage of everything that makes for progress. What we have done is but an earnest of what we shall do. The reception of the fleet in New York, the enthusiasm felt for the service in every part of the country, and the belief that a strong navy is the best ally of our national policy of justice is ingrained in the minds of the American people. The past of the navy is inspiring; its present assures our security; its future will be more glorious."

CANCER IN THE FAMILY.

Foremost Authorities Agree That It Is Not Hereditary.

Perhaps nothing causes more needless worry than the fact that one or more persons in a given family have died from cancer, according to pathologists and other students of the cancer problem. This is commonly taken as proof that the disease is hereditary. This does not at all follow. There is probably no greater chance of inheriting cancer than there is of being killed by lightning or of breaking one's neck falling down stairs. Perhaps since people who worry even about those contingencies, but the statisticians have shown that such fatal accidents are extremely rare. People who are concerned because their relatives have succumbed to cancer fail to consider how widespread the disease is.

A malady that causes one death out of every eight among women and one out of every fourteen among men over forty years is fairly common. On this basis it does not take much arithmetic to figure out how likely it is that cancer will occur many times in some families. Eminent statisticians, Bing and Newsholme, have pointed out that it does not prove heredity to show that in one family five deaths occurred from cancer. By the very frequency of the disease, and the laws of chance, such cases would be expected even if no one had ever suggested the idea of heredity.

It can be mathematically demonstrated that if a sufficient number of people start to toss coins it is a certainty that at least one of them will toss 1,000 consecutive "heads." So with cancer; given a sufficient number of families, it is certain that many members of some few families will die of this disease. Therefore it is not necessary to assume that the disease is inherited to account for its frequency.

"Sometimes this fallacy crops out when certain notable cases, such as that of the Bonaparte family, are cited," says The Journal of the American Medical Association. "It should be remembered that the rarity of such cases of apparent heredity tends to prove the very opposite. Such cases are so noticeable that they are remembered. If the cancer tendency should disappear in such a family no further attention would be paid to the supposed danger. If such family histories resulted from actually inheriting the disease, rather than from chance, they would be far more commonly reported.

"It is possible that certain forms of malignant disease may, under rare conditions, be transmitted to the child. Cancer is a very large word, covering a number of widely different diseases. It may be, also, that under highly artificial conditions of inbreeding mice a certain susceptibility to tumors may be inherited. Nevertheless, as applied to human beings and in the practical view, the foremost authorities believe that heredity in cancer may be regarded as a negligible factor."

Cole Blease.

There are times when some of those South Carolinians believe that if Cole Blease had lived in the days of Balaam he would have been saddled and ridden through Jerusalem.—Houston Post.

Positive Proof.

"Is Smithson an intelligent, well-informed man?"

"Unusually so. As a juror he is always rejected by the attorneys on both sides!"—Judge.

Make-Believe.

The sovereigns who pretend a pious aversion to bloodshed while ordering mobilization are like chicken thieves who hold family prayers before resorting to a henroost.—Louisville-Courier Journal.

DANIELS ASSAILS THE NAVY'S CRITICS

Says It Is Entering an Era of Progress Such as It Has Not Known Before.

BUT MORE SHIPS ARE NEEDED

Dewey, in Letter to Fleet Dinner, Praises Our Sailors—Woods Wants Bigger Army.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, speaking at the dinner last night given to the officers of the visiting Atlantic fleet at the Waldorf-Astoria by the Mayor's Committee, said the navy of the United States was ready to go to war at a moment's notice. He condemned critics of the navy and asserted the ships had never before been so well manned, so well equipped with ammunition, or generally so efficient as today. He said that with an Administration committed to the policy of "taking leave to be strong upon the seas, we are entering upon a new era of progress such as the navy has never known before." He was cheered when he asserted that this was being done" in order that by our very strength we may be able to demand the right to live at peace with all the world."

The grand ballroom of the hotel was bedecked with American flags. Fanned by a breeze from big fans, two flags waved from staffs at either end of the speakers' table; there was no place wherethe Stars and Stripes did not proclaim their beauty. Acting Mayor George McAneny presided, and in opening the festivities he said:

'May I ask you to drink a toast to that great citizen upon whose wisdom and well-balanced purpose rests today the hope and the reliance of the nation—the President of the United States."

The assemblage of 1,000 arose to drink the toast.

In reply to Mr McAneny's welcome, Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, commander of the fleet, said:

"Battleships alone are inadequate, and become a prey to the torpedo boat, the submarine, and the mine, and we must have different types of vessels to combat and protect the battleships. A fleet must have large scouting cruisers, because without them the battleships cannot find the enemy and bring him to action, nor can they evade a superior force. A fleet also needs destroyers and submarines in order that it may be well balanced, so that the different types of vessels can be effectively utilized."

Dewey Praises the Fleet.

In opening his speech on "The Preparedness of the Navy" Secretary Daniels read a letter from Admiral George Dewey, in which the hero of Manila Bay referred to the reception accorded his fleet when he returned from victory. Secretary Daniels quoted the letter to uphold his contention of the readiness of the fleet:

"The people of New York have just cause to be proud," wrote Admiral Dewey, "in the fleet now assembled in their harbor. Not only is it composed of the finest and most efficient warships we have ever had, but it is unexcelled, except in size, by the fleet of any nation in the world; our officers are as good as any, and our enlisted men are superior in training, education, physical endurance, and devotion to duty to those of any other navy.

"As President of the General Board for fifteen years, I can say with absolute confidence that the efficiency of the fleet has steadily progressed and has never been so high as it is today. However, we need more ships, more officers and men, and should continue the wise policy of increasing the size of our navy, which must ever remain our first and best line of defense. This defense, unless adequate, is impotent, and adequacy is not reached until the navy is strong enough to meet on equal terms the navy of the strongest possible adversary."

Wood Pleads for Larger Army.

Major General Leonard A. Wood spoke of the need of a larger army and said that the youth of the country should be trained to appreciate their military responsibility. His remarks were received with much applause.

Speaking for the army," he said, "I can assure you that we appreciate very deeply this splendid reception to our brothers of the navy. We are very proud of the record of the navy, and we are very anxious to see the navy grow, for we realize that its growth is very important to the country, and we appreciate, as I am sure do all officers of the navy, the fact that it must grow in order to be an adequate navy. I am sure also that they appreciate that the army must grow to meet the needs of the country, and that we all, both officers of the army and navy, appreciate that the two services together are the real military arm of the Government and that either one alone is not adequate for the defense of the country. We of the army will always do as we have done in the past—the best we can with the material you give us to work with. What you give us depends upon yourselves and your appreciation of the needs of the country.

"When I speak of the army I do not refer alone to the regular army, because that is only the first line; we have always depended upon our citizen soldiers and upon them always shall we have to depend, to a great extent. I do not mean by that that we can afford in the least to neglect our military preparations in the way of the proper development and equipment of the regular army or the building up of the militia, beeause the militia is now a part of the first line of the army, and it will be just as good as your interest makes it. You happen to have in New York some of the best regiments of militia in the country.

"Now, back of the militia come our volunteers, our citizen soldiery so-called. They have got to be trained; officers have got to be prepared for them, and material of war has got to be prepared for them, if they are to be efficient. We must build up in the country a sound appreciation of the value of this sort of training. Our President has recently told us in his last message that every American citizen should be given a chance to become skilled in the use of arms, and familiar with the life in camp and feld. But there is another step behind that even that we must take, and that is, we must build up in the youth of the country a sound appreciation of their military obligation, an appreciation just as deep and just as broad and just as far-reaching as the appreciation of their civic responsibility to the Government.

"It is not conducive to that feeling to carry on the propagands that we find in some, I am sorry to say, of our public schools—and public schools not remote from here. The children of the country are the coming people of the country; and if you want a good army and a good navy, you have got to build up a proper appreciation of the military obligations of each and every man in the growing boy, and when he grows up and goes into Congress you will have an intelligent appreciation there and you will get what thecountry needs."

Daniels Wants Stronger Navy.

"With the praise of a great city ringing in our ears," continued Mr. Daniels, "with our mighty ships in all their splendid strength lying just outside; in this hour of natural and pardonable exultation in our great navy, as the head of that navy I feel it right to utter a word of warning, 'lest we forget,' to those who may feel inclined to rest too secure on this visible and outward display of our strength and at the same time to speak a word of promise and cheer to those who, perhaps, have looked too despondently upon the task that still lies before us in our efforts to reach as near as possible to perfection.

"Our navy is good; it is not good enough. With your help, as long as I am Secretary of the Navy, we will all try to make it better. The navy is strong; it is not strong enough. With the help of the whole American people, with the help of a Congress and an Administration thoroughly committed to the policy of 'taking leave to be strong upon the seas,' we will make it stronger.

"This review is not the end of a century's labors. We do not here exhibit our completed work. Rather, we here begin a new era, supported by the Chief Executive by an enlightened and progressive Congress, which gave evidence of its faith in a strong navy by the passage of the best navy bill in the history of your country.

"We are entering upon an era of progress such as the navy has never known before, whose keynote will be onward and whose watchword will be forward—an era marked by the lifting of our navy out of politics and by the subordination of all things afloat or ashore to the efficiency of the fleet, in order that by our very strength we may be able to demand the right to live at peace with all the world.

Pessimists' Views Attacked.

"You have seen—and lately you have heard far too much—of the petrified pessimist who visits one of our leviathans of power with a sour and disappointed visage, looking for something upon which he can hang a tale of woe and wail a jeremiad.

"Tell him that the New York is at once a source of pride and protection, and he tells you that so long as we have not as many New Yorks as all the nations of the earth combined it is worthless. Point out that a flotilla of American submarines recently made one of the longest continuous runs on record and he sighs a deep sigh and his only comment is 'but we ought to have —and build them before breakfast tomorrow—as many as the three biggest European nations combined.' Go to him and show him the big guns, the torpedoes, the large and increasing supplies of ammunition and he looks at you mournfully and sadly remarks: 'But if we had a long and bloody war, we have not enough to fight the whole world and, therefore, we would be annihilated.' And so on. He sees nothing in what patriotism and trained men have wrought. Like the boy crying for the moon, nothing else is of value in his eyes unless he can own that shining orb.

"The navy and its head have been the target of much criticism of late, some from those honest in their beliefs, but sadly ignorant or misinformed, and much from purely partisan and political sources which had no interest in facts whatever. As for such criticism as concerned myself, I have kept silent. Time must justify, or time condemn. The splendid condition of the ships for which you are responsible, the splendid discipline of the crews which you have established, make today a far better answer than anything I could have been able to say. As they ride tonight at their anchors on the river, let them stand as their own spokesmen, and I rejoice that it is my pleasure to greet here tonight, the Commander and Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Fletcher.

Shot at Security League.

"A few days ago a new organization, bearing the name of the National Security League, issued an open letter 'announcing the result of investigations,' and published to the world this statement:

"'Investigation discloses, it is asserted, that the navy is neither adequate nor prepared for war; that it is inadequately manned, is short of ammunition, and has no organized reserve of trained men; that the submarine flotilla exists chiefly on paper; that fast scout cruisers, battle cruisers, aeroplanes, mine layers, supply ships, and transports are lacking, and that target practice has been neglected or altogether omitted.'

"If the gentlemen who signed the above libel of the navy had known the real truth their signatures would never have been appended. If they had not been misled and misinformed they would have written instead:

"'Investigation discloses that the navy is efficient and prepared for war; that our ships are well manned; that the supply of munitions is vastly larger than ever before, and the capacity of our plants has been practically doubled; that the last Congress authorized a naval reserve which is in process of organization; that we have seventy-four submarines authorized, built or building, which are the equal of those of any other country, and that one flotilla of submarines has just completed a remarkable long-distance run; that we recognize the need for more fast light cruisers; that we have lately ordered eight aeroplanes and a dirigible out of $1,000,000 specially appropriated by the last Congress for aviation; that within the last two years the navy's mine equipment has been more than doubled; that we are adding yearly to our force of auxiliaries, while more time has been devoted this year to target practice and manoeuvres than in many years past. We are proud of our navy as it is. We are resolved to give our co-operation in making it better and greater.'"

ADMIRAL KNIGHT UMPIRE.

Head of Naval College Will Make Awards in the War Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 15.—Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College, and umpire of the naval war game, which begins on May 19 off the Atlantic Coast from Cape Hatteras to Boston, accompanied by Commander Edward H. Warson, went to the cruiser Brooklyn this morning. He was received by Commander Harley H. Christy and other officers. The Admiral's flag was hoisted and saluted by thirteen guns.

Commanders in port then visited Admiral Knight, including Captain William Sims, commander of the destroyer flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet. Later Admiral Knight returned to the Naval War College. He will sail on Sunday or Monday on the Brooklyn.

FIVE INJURED IN WRECK.

New York Central Doctor Hurt as He Speeds to the Scene.

OSSINING, N. Y., May 15.—A rear-end collision on the New York Central this morning, when an electric locomotive ran into an Albany local shortly after it had pulled out of the Scarborough station, was directly or indirectly responsible for injuries to six men.

The most seriously hurt was Dr. Robert F. Irvine, a physicion for the railroad, whose automobile was overturned as he was hurrying to the scene of the accident. He was carried unconscious to the Ossining Hospital, where it was found that his collar bone was broken and his scalp badly torn, and that he was possibly suffering from internal injuries.

The others who were more or less cut and bruised were John Bulston, road foreman, 657 West 163d Street, New York; William B. Carter, train hand, 48 South Washington Street, Tarrytown; Joseph David, fireman, 119 West 164th Street, New York; John J. Kelly, storekeeper at Sing Sing Prison, and John Wheeler, engineer, 273 Washington Street, Tarrytown.

All of the injured men were taken to the Ossining Hospital, with the exception of Kelly, who was treated at the office of Dr. Charles W. Farr.

The local left Scarsborough at 7:48 o'clock, and had just rounded a curve a short distance beyond the station when the engine overtook it. Engineer Wheeler said that he had been speeding up and that the curve hid the train from his sight until he was so close upon it that putting on the brakes and reversal of the engine could not stop him in time. The engine smashed into the rear coach and had its pilot shattered, while the coach was lifted from the rear trucks, derailed, and badly damaged.

That the injuries were not more numerous was due to the fact that this coach was being left vacant until Ossining, in order to receive a number of prisoners, including William D. Cummins, head of the Welfare League, and John Qualey, serving a term in connection with real estate transactions, who were to be transferred from Sing Sing to Dannemora. No one was in the coach at the time of the wreck except Storekeeper Kelly, who had just entered it.

The tracks were torn up for about 200 feet and the third rail was put out of commission. Traffic was blocked for about an hour.

Unrest at Berea.

The world's unrest has reached Berea. It lost a society girl by marriage and a foundry by fire, all in the same day.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Easy Town.

First Burglar—Well, I'm off to business.

Second Burglar—What? Without anything to help you elude the police? Where's your sneaks, your blackjack, your mask?

First Burglar—I don't need 'em tonight. I'm going to work in Newark.—Newark News.

Where Censorship Is Needed.

Where rigid censorship is needed is in the case of fish stories.—Toledo Blade.

Sneaked One Over.

Bishop Codman of the diocese of Maine surprised the congregation at St. Matthias's Episcopal Church last Sunday. The Bishop preached a fine sermon.—Richmond (Me.) Bee.

CONVICT SCANLON IN ELLERT CASE

Cassidy's Aid Found Guilty on Second Trial of Attacking Girl in Democratic Club.

A SUFFRAGETTE VICTORY

Reluctance to Prosecute Led to Charges Against Ex-District Attorney Smith.

At 6 o'clock last night a jury in the Queens County Supreme Court brought in a verdict of guilty against Harry Scanlon, who was charged with attacking Mrs. Clara Ellert on Dec. 18, 1913, in "Curly Joe" Cassidy's Democratic Clubhouse in Long Island City. James Heffernan was convicted of the same offense last June, and is now serving a sentence of three years in Great Meadow Prison. Scanlon was tried at that time, but the jury disagreed. Justice Scudder, before whom the second trial was conducted, told the jury that they had performed "a disagreeable task in a manly American way."

The Court House was crowded when the verdict was announced, and many policemen under Captain Maude of the Fourth Street Station in Long Island City were on hand to preserve order. Ever since the trial began last Wednesday the greatest precautions were taken to guard the jury, which was sent to the Holliswood Inn at Hollis every night on account of the great feeling stirred up by the case. Scanlon's mother, sister, and sweetheart were overcome when the verdict was announced. He will be sentenced on Friday.

The conviction of Scanlon following upon that of Heffernan, ends a case which aroused much feeling in Queens and led to charges against ex-District Attorney Matthew F. Smith. It is regarded as a notable triumph for the Woman's Suffrage Party of Queens, led by Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, who took up the case of Mrs. Ellert after the District Attorney had refused to take action against Heffernan and Scanlon. Mrs. Ellert was only 16 years old when she was married in December of 1913. Four days after the marriage her husband was arrested on the charge of breaking into a garage, of which he was later cleared.

While he was locked up his wife visited the Court House several times in his interest. On one of these occasions, according to her story, Scanlon and Heffernan, who had served papers for the District Attorney and were workers in the Cassidy party, met her in the witness room, next the District Attorney's office, lured her across the street into the Democratic Club on the pretext of finding her a lawyer, and there attacked her. She did not tell her story to any one till some days after her husband's release. Then she made an effort to get the District Attorney to take the matter up, but was unsuccessful.

There seemed to be no chance of obtaining action against the men she accused until Mrs. Eno became interested in the case and brought it to the attention of County Judge Burt J. Humphrey. When he took the matter up the Grand Jury brought in indictments against both men. The case was transferred to the Supreme Court, and District Attorney Smith moved to have the indictments dismissed. This was denied. Thereupon, through the efforts of the Woman's Suffrage Party and others interested, Governor Glynn appointed Deputy Attorney General William A. McQuaid to conduct the prosecution. Heffernan was convicted, and it was said that the first Scanlon jury stood nine to three for conviction. Deputy Attorney General Israel J. Lerner conducted the prosecution of Scanlon in the second trial.

Seven members of the District Attorney's staff testified for the defense in the trials last June. After Heffernan was convicted charges were filed against District Attorney Smith, and Henry J. Bingham was appointed Special Commissioner to hear evidence. He recommended the dismissal of the charges, but Governor Glynn went out of office without taking action. Smith's term meanwhile expired and he was succeeded by the present District Attorney, Denis O'Leary.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair Sun. Mon. unsettled, probable showers; moderate shifting winds.

S. Car.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle to moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle s. and s. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle shifting winds, mostly over s. and s. w. over n. w.

La. and East. Tex.—Fair Sun. and probably Mon.; moderate s. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Sun. Mon. fair, except showers and cooler in extreme w.

Utah—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Okla.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Ark.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Tenn.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; cooler Mon.

Ky.—Fair in s.; unsettled, probably showers in n. Sun., cooler in w. Mon. fair, cooler.

Ohio—Showers Sun. with moderate to fresh winds. Mon. fair; cooler in s.

Ind.—Showers Sun.; cooler in s., Mon. fair; moderate to fresh shifting winds, becoming n.

Ill.—Fair Sun. preceded by showers in n. s.; cooler in s.; winds becoming n. w. and fresh. Mon. fair.

Lower Mich.—Showers Sun. Mon., fair; moderate to fresh n. e. to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Sun. Mon., fair, continued cool; moderate n. e. to n. winds.

Wis.—Showers Sun. Mon., fair, continued cool; moderate to fresh n. to n. w. winds.

Minn.—Showers Sun., cooler in s. w., possibly show near Lake Superior. Mon., fair, continued cool; fresh n. e. to n. winds, except strong near Lake Superior.

Iowa—Fair Sun.; cooler in w. and s. Mon., fair.

Mo.—Fair Sun., cooler. Mon., fair.

N. Dak.—Showers Sun. Mon., fair, continued cool.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair, cooler Sun. Mon., fair.

Kan.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; cooler Sun. in n. s.

Beyond Her Depth.

The cultured young woman from Boston was trying to make conversation.

"Do you care for Crabbe's Tales?" she asked.

"I never ate any," replied the breezy girl from Chicago, "but I'm just dead stuck on lobsters!"—Judge.

A Perennial Cat.

It is really touching to go out into the garitch, as we suppose the Duke of Westminster calls it, and see how the neighbors' cat loves her two hundred and eighty-seventh kitten just as much as she did her first one.—Ohio State Journal.

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WANT UNION LABOR FOR THE SPEEDWAY

Federation to Take Action to Compel Recognition of Organize Labor at Sheepshead.

Labor troubles may cause a delay in the completion of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway. During the last week little or no work has been done on the track and buildings, and this is due to the action of the Executive Committee of the Central Federated Union, which demands that the track be built by union labor. The committee was yesterday instructed to take action on a protest to prominent bankers and promoters in order to compel the withdrawal of nonunion men and substitution of union labor.

The protest, which was sent to the committee by Local No. 2,503 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners states that organized labor is being openly defied by the following stockholders and promoters of the Speedway: Frank Bailey, Vice President Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway; Percy R. Pine, 55 Wall Street; Charles H. Sabine, 140 Broadway; Horace M. Kilburn, 55 Wall Street, and the estate of the late J. W. Gates, 17 Battery Place. The protest alleges that the nonunion men are working ten hours a day for 33 cents per hour.

Being unable to secure union conditions, and as the Coast Lake Contracting corporation, 41 Broad Stret, refused to employ union men, the Central Federated Union is requested to "apply the power of organized labor in bringing these people to recognize the rights of organized labor on this work."

Nearly 700 men were employed in tearing down the stands used during the thoroughbred racing days and clearing away a part of the former track. A quarter of a mile of the cement sleepers are in place and three-quarters of the grading completed.

The organization of the two and a half million dollar Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation has been completed by the election of a Board of Directors, as follows: Percy R. Pyne, 2d; Horace M. Kilborn, Charles E. Danforth, James A. Blair, Jr.; Frank Bailey, and Anderson T. Hord.

A. R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, will look after the aviation end of the project. At present H. M. Swetland and David Beecroft represent the motor car sport on the board. Four directorship places have been left virtually vacant for the present, with the idea of filling them later with other men allied with motoring and the other sports to be promoted.

The Directors have elected Carl G. Fisher, founder of the Indianapolis Speedway, President; Everard Thompson, former Director of the Yale Bowl, Vice President and General Manager; Charles E. Danforth, Treasurer; Percy R. Payne, 2d, Horace M. Kilborn, Charles E. Danforth and Carl G. Fisher comprise the Executive Committee. Blaine H. Miller, engineer of the Indianapolis Speedway, has been made chief engineer in charge of track construction.

That the speedway will have the enthusiastic support of the organized makers was assured at the recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Detroit. Following an address by Alfred Reeves, in which he set forth the benefit New York's great motordrome would be to the sport and industry, support was promised. While the Chamber of Commerce will not be represented as a stockholder or be an official director, it was understood that Manager Reeves would assist the management by his advice.

It is virtually assured that the coming of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, makers not at present represented by racing teams will enter the lists of contenders for speedway honors with cars. It is probable that before long several announcements of this kind will be made.

Scottish Terrier Show June 2.

An advance copy of the prize list of the four-point specialty show of the Scottish Terrier Club of America has just been issued, and is now in the hands of the members. The annual exhibition will be held in the Italian Garden of the Hotel Biltmore on June 2. One of the prominent members of the organization will act as judge and, according to the Secretary, the entries received up to date are greater in number than ever before. The Misses Brownell and Howland, Cromaty Kennels, have recently imported from the Yately Kennels, England, a bitch by Ch. Bapton Norman ex. Yately Gypsy, which will be benched at the coming show. A number of other high-class importations have been made by the members, and these recent additions to the breed in this country will all be shown.

Rowing on Passaic Again.

There is some talk of reorganizing the regattas of the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association, which were annual affairs up to about twenty years ago. The efforts to revive the racing are due principally to the anticipated reclamation of the river. It is figured that the new trunk sewer, which will relieve the river of its present duties, will be completed in 1917. But the rowing boosters propose to push their plans for activities before that time. If conditions are found satisfactory efforts will be made to revive the old Spring regatta of the P. R. A. R. A. and, if possible, to have the Middle States Association return to the local course.

AUCTION SALES.

ON VIEW Tomorrow and following days
At the Galleries of
Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms
333-341 Fourth Ave., at 25th St.
A large assortment of
Home Furnishings
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Consisting in part of
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Also by direction of a family of prominence, owing to the decision to discontinue their city residence,
A collection of
Oil Paintings
Including examples by
J. G. Brown, A. T. Bricher, M. F. H. De Hass, P. Grolleron, J. M. Hart, W. M. Hart, E. Percy Moran, C. Petit, E. Sanchez Perrier A. Sani, Henry P. Smith, J. G. Tyler, Carlton Wiggens, A. H. Wyant, J. Van Severdonck, and others of note.
The sale by auction will be held Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 19, 20, 21, 22, commencing at two o'clock each day.
Henry A. Hartman, Auctioneer.

REST FOR YALE CREWS.

Coach Nickalls Decides to Let Blue Oarsmen Have Week's Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 15.—Yale 'Varsity and freshman rowing squads will be reorganized next Monday for the final stage of the season, the regatta with Harvard at New London, June 25. Only two weeks remain before the Yale oarsmen will go to the Thames to spend a little more than three weeks in training for the annual races with Harvard.

Coach Guy Nickalls has ordered a unique policy for the oarsmen the coming week in view of their short time to prepare for the Harvard regatta. He has notified the first and second crews that they will be given a week's vacation.

Instead of retaining simply two 'Varsity crews for the last month of practice at home he has decided to organize a third crew, selecting it from the best oarsmen of the class crews who competed at the Spring regatta a week ago. Among them will be Ned Howe, who was tried for stroke oar on the 'Varsity squad last Fall; Henry Coe, who stroked the first 'Varsity eight all the Spring till compelled to leave college for several weeks because of illness; Sanderson, Bartlett, Walker, and Robb, who were on the 'Varsity squad all last Fall.

It is believed that Coe would be promoted to stroke oar on the 'Varsity eight if he were not ineligible because of Faculty restrictions. He lost so much time in college during his recent illness that he was below the required mark in his studies and is out of the running as a candidate for one of the crews which will race Harvard at New London. Henry Hume, who was chosen stroke oar of the sophomore class crew, which will meet the Harvard regatta champions, will also join the third 'Varsity eight, probably at stroke. The candidates for the third 'Varsity eight will be given pair-oar work this week till Friday, when the three 'Varsity crews will be organized.

TWO PLAYERS SELECTED.

Williams and Washburn to Represent East in Tennis Matches.

Two players have been selected for the Eastern States team which will make the trip to the Pacific Coast. They are R. Norris Williams, 2nd, the national champion; and Watson M. Washburn. This was the statement made yesterday by Robert D. Wrenn, President of the national organization. He said that it was impossible at this time to announce who the other two members of the team would be.

The committee has been deluged with requests to have the team stop off at prominent clubs in the West and South for exhibition matches, but this would be impossible, Mr. Wrenn said. The four players chosen for the trip to California will compete in the national clay court championship at the Pittsburgh A. A. on June 26, and after playing through that tournament to get up speed and form on hard courts they will leave for San Francisco. They will come directly back from San Francisco, with several of the leading Californians, so as to compete in the Longwood tournament at Boston, beginning on July 26.

In the opinion of Mr. Wrenn it will be several years before there are any further competitions for the Davis Cup and international tennis again flourishes as it has for the past two or three seasons.

Errors Mar Union-Colgate Game.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, May 15.—Union College defeated Colgate at baseball here today, by a score of 9 to 3. Jenkins, the Union pitcher, held Colgate runless until the ninth inning, when, after two men went down, a series of errors and a hit brought in three runs. He allowed only two hits. The game abounded in errors on both sides, Colgate being the principal offender. Union hit Hicks freely and profited by wild throws and fielding misplays. Two hits and an error were responsible for two runs in the second inning. A hit, a sacrifice, and a passed third strike brought in another in the third. In the fourth Union scored again without a hit, and in the sixth on an error, a base on balls, and a safe hit. The score:

UNION.	AB	R	H	PO	A	COLGATE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D.B'yer, c.f	4	1	1	1	1	Rob's'n, c.f	4	0	0	10	7
Galb'th, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2	V'n'ne, 2b.	4	0	0	1	0
J.E'yer, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	Stew't, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
Woods, ss.	4	0	2	0	1	Ed'n, ss.	4	0	0	0	0
H'ton, 1b.	4	2	1	1	1	Reid, cf.	4	1	1	1	1
Zim'er, cf.	4	2	3	1	0	Glen'g, ss.	4	1	0	1	1
Rose'r, 2b.	3	1	0	1	2	Dwyer, 3b.	4	1	1	2	0
Friday, rf.	4	1	0	1	0	Frazer, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Jenkins, p.	3	0	1	0	1	Hicks, p.	2	0	0	0	1
						*West.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	6	10	17	25	Total.	34	3	2	24	23

Colgate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3
Union	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0—6

Struck out—By Hicks, 10; by Jenkins, 14. Base on balls—Off Hicks, 1; off Jenkins, 2. Two-base hit—Friday. Sacrifice hits—Galbraith, 2. Stolen bases—Robinson, Glendenning, Frazer. Umpire—Mr. Blanchard.

Chicago Athletes Smash Records.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Two Western Conference records were beaten and another tied by University of Chicago athletes, who defeated Purdue 78 to 39 in a dual track meet on Stagg Field today. Campbell of Chicago ran the half mile in 1:55 2-5, breaking the old record made by Henderson of Illinois last year, by 1-5 of a second. Ward of Chicago set a new mark of 0:24 3-5 in the 220-yard low hurdles, lowering by 1-5 of a second the record made by Fletcher of Notre Dame in 1910. Knight of Chicago made the 100-yard dash in 0:09 4-5, equalling the old big nine mark credited to May, Illinois, in 1907, and to Blair, Chicago, in 1903.

Play for Scarsdale Club Prize.

The qualifying round for the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club's special prize was run off yesterday in two classes. T. R. Brown, with 81, 10—71, showed the way in the first division, while in the second David Nevins, H. A. Young, and W. P. McMillan led jointly. There also was a sweepstakes, which was won by H. Q. Forman, with 82, 13—69, for the first class, and H. A. Young, with 96, 20—76; W. P. McMillan, with 92, 16—76, and David Nevins, with 95, 20—76, tied in the second squad.

Meegan Beats Houck at Brown's.

Jacky Meegan of the west side won from Young Houck of Bayonne all the way in their ten-round bout at Brown's Gymnasium last night. Meegan weighed 130½ pounds and the Bayonne boxer tipped the beam at 133. Meegan started right after his man in the first round and kept the advantage. Both boys worked fast, and, although Houck was beaten, he kept right after Meegan all the time. Marty Dillon knocked out Young Wanticken in the first round of what was to have been a ten-round bout.

71st Regiment Riflemen Defeated.

ANNAPOLIS, May 15.—The Naval Academy riflemen won from the team of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York National Guard, today by a margin of 75 points. The totals were 1,569 and 1,494.

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171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

COLUMBIA ATHLETES LAND ON 'MIDDIES'

New York Boys Win Track Meet by the Point Score of 58 to 46.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 15.—Columbia defeated the Naval Academy handily this afternoon on field and track, scoring 58 points to the Midshipmen's 46. As a rule, the performances were not of a particularly high class, but most of the contests were close, and interest was maintained until the last, in spite of the considerable lead of the visitors, when most of the field events had been contested.

The sprint was the only department in which the Navy lads had the advantage. Collins won the "hundred" and "two twenty," though closely pressed by Hervit on both events, the hundred being a particularly hard fought contest. Morris won the quarter, and the Midshipmen also took the mile relay run in quarters in rather easy style.

There were no distance events, races above a quarter of a mile being under the ban at the academy.

In only on field event did the midshipmen make much of a showing, that being the pole vault, where they won all of the points.

With Graham, Columbia took both hurdles, the low hurdle event being a clean sweep. Graham also won first place in the broad jump, being the heaviest point winner of the meet. In winning the high jump, Loescher of Columbia, bettered the local figure by a quarter of a point. Beatty, Columbia, won the discus and shot events. Summary:

Hundred Yard Dash.—First, Collins, Naval Academy; second, Hervit, Columbia; third, Winslow, Naval Academy. Time—0:10 1-5.

Hundred and Twenty Yard Hurdle.—First, Graham, Columbia; second, Vollmer, Columbia; third, Deveaux, Naval Academy. Time—0:16 1-5.

Four Hundred and Forty Yard Run.—First, Morris, Naval Academy; second, Emerson, Naval Academy; third, Whelan, Columbia. Time—0:51.

Two Hundred and Twenty Yard Hurdles.—First, Graham, Columbia; second, Vollmer, Columbia; third, White, Columbia. Time—0:26.

Discus Throw.—First, Beatty, Columbia; second, Walker, Naval Academy; third, Perry, Naval Academy. Distance, 122 feet.

Two Hundred and Twenty Yard Dash.—First, Colling, Naval Academy; second, Hervit, Columbia; third, Winslow, Naval Academy. Time—0:22 2-5.

High Jump.—First, Loescher, Columbia; second, Bush, Columbia; third, Denny, Naval Academy. Height—5 feet 9¾ inches.

Broad Jump.—First, Graham, Columbia; second, Jefferis, Naval Academy; third, Chaplin, Naval Academy. Distance—21 feet 9 inches.

Shot-Put.—First, Beatty, Columbia; second, Olmstead, Columbia; third, Belsmeier, Naval Academy. Distance—42 feet 10 inches.

Hammer Throw.—First, Olmstead, Columbia; second, Beatty, Columbia; third, Perry, Naval Academy. Distance—140 feet 10 inches.

Mile Relay, (in Quarters.)—Won by Naval Academy, with Wade, Ericeson, Morris, and Lewis. Time—3:33. Columbia runners, Huelsenbeck, Nekarda, Whelan, and Harvit.

Pole Vault.—First, Brown and McKee, Naval Academy, tied; third, Williams and Armstrong, Naval Academy, tied. Height—11 feet 6 inches.

ATHLETICS FOR SOLDIERS.

Cross-Country Running Popular in British Army Camps.

Cross-country running as a sport and a healthful exercise is meeting with unusual approval in England, especially in army circles. This fact is contained in most recent communications from the other side, in which it is declared that the benefits to be derived from this sort of athletic competition is now officially recognized as a part of the regular training in the New English Army. Military men fully appreciate the benefits of developing stamina and endurance in soldiers and, heretofore, it was explained by an officer, the problem presented a perplexing proposition.

The men of the English Army take kindly to the cross-country runs, which are held frequently, and unusual interest is manifested when the events are arranged. No fewer than 524 men turned out for a recent run, which tends to show that the events are successful from a competitive standpoint.

The Southern Counties Cross-Country Association has done valuable work during the Winter months by promoting races for troops in the various districts scattered over the southern counties of England. The efforts of this association are greatly appreciated in army sporting circles, and only recently an officer commanding the Fifth Oxfordshire and Bucks Light Infantry —champions of the Aldershot command —wrote to the Honorary Secretary of the association expressing thanks for what he and his fellow-workers had done. The same officer paid a glowing tribute to athletic competitions among soldiers by praising the regiment's athletic ability in regimental orders.

Sailors Box at Irving A. C.

Uncle Sam's sailors occupied the centre of the stage last night at the Irving A. C., when two ten-round bouts were staged with sailors as principals. Jack Keating of the Alabama, heavyweight champion of the navy, was disqualified by the referee in the fifth round of his bout with Sam Taylor of the Michigan, who won the fleet championship last week. Taylor was administering a most artistic drubbing to Keating, when the latter deliberately butted him in the face with his head. He was put out of the ring for his foul work. Jack Fleck of the Michigan defeated Jack Smith of the Arkansas, middleweight champion of the navy on points.

Brisco Cars to be Speedy.

A staff of engineers for some time have been engaged in the building of three high-powered racing cars of the Brisco type. They will be completed in time to make their first appearance some time in July. These cars are to be the fastest in their class. Two of them are within the 300 cubic inch classification, capable of a speed of 100 miles an hour, while the third is of 190-horsepower and has a sustained speed of 120 miles an hour. "These racing cars," says Mr. Brisco, "are being built entirely in our plant No. 3. I want to make it clear, however, that they will not appear before the public, as so many other racing cars do, in the guise of so-called stock cars, but will be frankly racing cars built for the fastest kind of work of which a motor-driven car is capable."

Yachts Change Hands.

A number of yachts changed hands last week through the agency of John C. Alden. George E. Litchfield of Boston has purchased the 35-foot auxiliary sloop Hettie from A. Shuman. A. B. Mason has taken over the fast 18-foot waterline knockabout Caprice from C. H. Eglee for use at Cohasset, Mass. The 30-foot runabout now being built at Camden, Me., for Arthur B. Homer is almost completed. A 70-horsepower Sterling engine will shortly be installed, and it is promised a speed of twenty miles an hour will be obtained.

INSTRUCTION.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION
A lady wishes to find a position for a French lady who has been 10 months in this country. She has an excellent character, competent to teach singing and music, and speaks excellent French. Address
MISS WILDS,
67 East 58d St.,
New York City.

BUSINESS.
Current financial news presented each week by The Annalist for the business man, broker, banker and investor. On all news stands—10c a copy, $4.00 a year. Send postal for free sample. Cloth-covered Annalist Binder, holding 26 issues, delivered to your address for $1.25.—Advt.

DOUBTS RECORD SWIM.

Spectator Says Kahanamoku's Timekeepers Were Incompetent.

It is quite probable that the recent record-making performance of Duke Kahanameku, the Hawaiian Island swimmer, at Auckland, N. Z., will not be recognized. Kahanameku, in the competition referred to, established a new record for the fifty-yard swim, being credited with covering the distance in 22 3-5 seconds. This was the official time for the performance.

However, one of the spectators who witnessed the carnival of water sports at which this brilliant feat was accomplished, has entered a protest against the action of the officials of the meet in crediting the Hawaiian Island athlete with a record-breaking performance. In a letter to The Sidney Referee, the spectator says:

I hope for the sake of other world's records that the Auckland Swimming Association is not going to claim world's recognition for the time, 22 3-5 seconds, alleged to have been made by Duke Kahanamoku in the 50-yard Sergeant Handicap. Timekeeping is an exact science, the exactitude of which can only be guaranteed by experienced men, armed with special stop watches and working under conditions specially prepared for record breaking.

I sat at the 50-yard finishing post, just behind the judges and timekeepers, and so am qualified to know that matters were conducted in a very haphazard fashion, to cast doubt upon the accuracy of the "world's record" for the following reasons:

1. In this event the winner's (Cuhna's) time was first announced as 30 seconds, then it was announced that Kahanamoku's time, 22 3-5 seconds, had beaten the world's record. As Cuhna had only 3 seconds' start, it showed a screw loose somewhere. Then Cuhna's time was corrected to 25 seconds, and the second man's (Lindsay's) time was given as the 30 seconds. But as Lindsay had only 5 seconds' start off Cuhna, the times apparently made it a dead heat.

2. The starter often did not call "Go" loud enough to be heard at the finishing post, and so the judges got an incorrect starting time.

3. The visitors are notorious for "beating the pistol," as they have to overtake such crushing starts. In this event Duke Kahanamoku beat the pistol.

4. The timekeepers were not experts, as could be told from the way they argued over the time taken in several races, and generally settled it by a compromise.

PIET, FRENCH BOXER, KILLED

Victim of Battle Near Eparges—Fought in This Country.

Henry Piet, the welterweight boxing champion of France, was killed in battle near Eparges, it was learned recently. Although he was only one of the many boxers of France and England who are taking part in the present war, he was probably one of the best known of the lot. His most famous victory was that over Georges Carpentier, the middleweight champion of France, before the latter grew out of the welterweight class.

Piet is best remembered by the boxing enthusiasts in this country because of his visit to the United States in 1909 and 1910, when he was knocked out by Ad Wolgast at New Orleans, Nov. 14, 1909. Piet, at that time was a legitimate lightweight boxer, and he opposed a number of American boxers during his stay here, among them being, Kid Burns, Tommy O'Keefe of Philadelphia, Willie Lucas, Goodman of Boston, and many others.

Piet was born in Paris, France, in 1887. He weighed in the neighborhood of 140 pounds when in condition. He won the amateur championship of France in 1907, and the following year he turned to the professional ranks.

Another item contained in the latest dispatches is the interesting news that Barney Oldfield's old mechanic, Harry Breen, who has swept around the track with Oldfield on the Indianapolis Speedway and on many other tracks in this country, is now driving a car for a British officer at the front. Breen expresses the opinion that the excitement of being under shell fire has the sensation of whizzing around the racing track alongside of Oldfield at 70, 80, and probably 100 miles an hour beaten to a frazzle.

Breen is a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., where he was born forty-one years ago.

ATLANTIC CLUB'S RACES.

Race Week the Feature Event—Bensonhurst Open Race Follows.

The Atlantic Yacht Club is the latest organization to announce its racing dates, and has arranged a lengthy program that is made up of twelve races. The most important feature is the annual Race Week of the club, scheduled to start on Monday, Aug. 23.

John R. Brophy, one of the best-known yachtsmen in the country, is the Chairman of the regatta committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club this year. He has served as the Chairman of the regatta committee of the New York Canoe Club and the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

Chairman Brophy will have as his assistants Samuel L. Finlay, who served last year, and Dr. C. L. Atkinson, a well-known Lower Bay racing man.

The Bensonhurst Yacht Club will give an open race on Saturday, Aug. 28, the day the Race Week closes. In all probability there will be three days of series racing, a day set aside for the Childs's Challenge Trophy race, and another day for water sports.

The season will open on Saturday, June 5, and will last until Saturday, Sept. 11. The annual regattas for all classes will be sailed on Labor Day. The annual club run will be held on Sunday, Aug. 15. The dates for the Summer follow:

Saturday, June 7—Opening regatta for Class M and below.
Saturday, June 26—Open regatta for Class M and below.
Saturday, July 31—Open regatta for Class M and below.
Saturday, Aug. 14—Open regatta for Class M and below.
Sunday, Aug. 15—Annual club run.
Monday, Aug. 23—Start of race week.
Tuesday, Aug. 24—Race week.
Wednesday, Aug. 25—Race week.
Thursday, Aug. 26—Race week.
Friday, Aug. 27—End of race week.
Monday, Sept. 6—Annual regatta for all classes.
Saturday, Sept. 11—Closing regatta for Class M and below.

Stakes for Harness Horses.

It looks very much as if New York will be the highest bidder for the Championship Stallion Stake of the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, which event has been one of Lexington's features for the last few years. Columbus has selected two choice attractions this year, as it will have the Horseman's Stake for two and three year olds, to be decided the first week of the meeting, and the Horse Review, an event for two and three years olds, for the second week. Syracuse will have the American Horse Breeders' Futurity for two-year-olds, at Indianapolis the Western Horseman's Stake will be a big feature, and at Grand Rapids the Matron Stake will be the big attraction. Lexington will have the $21,000 Kentucky Futurity for two and three year old trotters and three-year-old pacers, as well as the Kentucky Stake. North Randall, coming in July, offers a chance to bid for some of the futurities which are to be raced for after Aug. 1, but instead of a futurity North Randall has been very successful in conducting sweepstake events for colts.

Durborow to Quit Swimming.

Charles B. Durborow of Philadelphia, a long-distance swimmer, is anxious to make about two long-distance performances this year and then give up swimming. Duborow has recently announced his plan for this year, and says that if everything goes right he will be done with the swimming game by July 1, except for an occasional dip for exercise, and he is going to give up all training. Durborow has been in constant training since the first of the year, and has been swimming occasionally in the Delaware River. He expects to be in fine condition to make two long swims from Philadelphia to Chester and return on May 30 and then down the river to about Gloucester, to attempt a new long-distance record, and then the big swim across the Chesapeake Bay on June 26.

WANTED
Single-cylinder, bevel gear drive De Dion or Ward Leonard Cars, 1909 or 1901 model, regardless of mechanical condition. DE ROODE, 133 Times.

HALF-MILE TRACKS FAIL.

Parkway Track Meeting Declared Off Through Lack of Entries.

The attempts to complete a half-mile track circuit for harness racers to precede and follow the meetings at Monroe, Goshen and Middletown in the Orange County district of this State have proven practical failures. Lack of entries for the meeting announced to be held at the Parkway Track, Brooklyn, for the week of August 3, have resulted in the unofficial announcement that the meeting has been declared off, an announcement which will be made official when the Directors meet this week.

Failure to secure entries for the early closing stakes have also interfered with the plans of the managers of the meetings which were to have been held at Troy, Orangeburg, in Rockland County, and at Hohokus, N. J. While these three meetings have not been declared off, the entries for the $1,000 stakes announced at each of the three tracks have been so few that a complete change of program has been made necessary and stakes to close in June have been substituted.

Monroe, Goshen, and Middletown all received record entries for the stakes for their meetings this Summer and it was reasonably expected that the chain of tracks which proposed to join in the procession would receive like welcome from horsemen. But expectations failed, rather to the astonishment of every one interested. Dissatisfaction with local managers is given as the cause in two cases, but the probability is that the large fees demanded for entries is the real cause of the trouble, as May 1 was too early a date for the owners to known whether their horses were going to shape up to racing form in August and September, and they decided to wait for the late closing races, when entries can be made a few days before the meetings open, rather than incur the financial obligations required

Everything points to the most successful trotting and pacing meeting ever held at the Nassau County Fair at the Mineola Track during the week of Sept. 21, however. New Yorkers with training stables on Long Island are back of this enterprise and will see to it that the stakes to be offered receive as liberal entries as did those in the Orange County district, where the owners who will race, and in many instances drive their own horses, are New York City business men with breeding farms in that section.

SPORT IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Tex Rickard Thinks a Baseball Invasion Would Be Successful.

"If the Chicago White Sox and the New York Giants should take a tour to South America this Fall, they would have to go as missionaries of our national game, as the natives know very little about baseball. It is a question whether it would. Possibly it would, but, as a rule, South Americans do not take to sport readily, except racing.

This is the opinion expressed by Tex Rickard, who promoted the Jeffries-Johnson bout at Reno in 1910, and several other important bouts, regarding the proposed tour of the White Sox and Giants next Fall to South America. Rickard intimated that the trip would be a great experience, but would be unsuccessful from a financial standpoint. Rickard is on a visit to this country after a three-year sojourn in Paraguay. He stated that he is through with the fight promoting game and is now one of the cattle barons of South America.

"Jack Johnson was down there last Winter and showed two or three times in Rio de Janeiro," continued Rickard. "He did not draw 300 hundred people at each exhibition. Of course, with baseball it might be different. By having the head of the nation at some of the games it could be made a social as well as an official event, and in that case the natives probably would follow suit.

"There are only three cities in which they could show—Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and Montevideo. I would like to have them come up to my town, but that probably would be too far. I live at Asuncion, which now has a population of 80,000. Buenos Aires is the real live town, though, where everybody seems to have money, and they spend it, too. I think the racing there is the greatest in the world. They also have one of the best newspapers in the world there."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Lieut. Col. C. C. Williams, Ord. Dept., on completion of present duty, will proceed to New York City, take station there and report by letter to Chief of Ordnance for duty as a member of the Ordnance Board.

Captain T. S. Moorman, Q. C., will report to Commanding General, Western Dept. and Third Division, for duty as assistant to the Dept. and Division Quartermaster during leave of Capt. G. B. Pond, Q. C.

Major H. Page, Medical Corps, will proceed to Tobyhanna, Penn., after conclusion of camp of instruction at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., from June 7 to 12, for duty at camps of instruction, to be held at Tobyhanna, on completion of which he will return to his proper station.

First Lt. A. L. Hall, Field Artillery, will omit the visits to Rockville, Ind., for purpose of instructing field artillery of the organized militia at that place.

Orders of March 31 relating to following officers are suspended until further orders: First Lieuts. R. P. Palmer Inf.; A. Mareno, 28th Inf., and Second Lieuts. R. A. Hill, 7th Inf., and T. Catron, 23d Inf.

Orders of April 10 relating to following officers suspended until further orders: Captains P. B. Malone, 2d Inf., and A. J. Greer, 18th Inf.; First Lieuts. E. Addis, 16th Cav.; J. P. McAdams, 11th Inf., and E. Santschi, Jr., Inf., and Second Lieut. H. C. Fooks, 16th Inf.

Leaves: Capt. G. B. Pond, Q. C., one month; Capt. A. C. Wright, 12th Inf., six months; First Lt. G. A. Lynch, Inf., one month; Capt. J. A. Wilson, Medical Corps, one month.

Navy.

Lt. Commanders C. E. Courtney, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, to fitting out the O'Brien and duty, the command when commissioned, and T. A. Kittinger, Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Maryland, to connection fitting out the Cushing and duty in command when commissioned.

Junior Grade Lts. H. B. Hird, the Sterret, to fitting out the Bushnell and on board when commissioned; H. A. Waddington, the K-4, to the Denver, and J. L. Oswald, the Tennessee, to home and await orders.

Ensigns R. E. Dennett, the New Jersey, to the Montana; S. B. McFarland, Vermont, to Montana; C. H. Wright, New Hampshire, to Montana; L. O. Alford, Louisiana, to the Montana; T. B. Thompson, New York, to Montana; C. F. Angel, F. C. Bumpus, and S. L. Wilson, the Rhode Island, to the Montana; J. C. Arnold, Kansas, to Montana; R. L. Conolly, C. N. Ingraham, the Virginia, to the Montana; C. J. McReavy, Connecticut, to Montana; P. W. Fletcher, Florida, to Montana, and J. M. Moss, South Carolina, to Montana.

P. A. Paymaster L. W. Wertenbacker, New York Navy Yard, to connection fitting out the Melville and on board when commissioned.

Prof. Mathematics O. C. Dodge, Dept. of Justice, to Inspector of Hull Material for Western District, Mungall, Penn.

Boatswain B. David, the Lebanon, to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Gunner C. L. Tibbals, the Connecticut, to naval magazine, Iona Island, N. Y.

Chief Machinists J. L. Ballinger, Tutuila, Samoa Station, home, await orders, and R. L. Drake, Mare Island Yard, June 1, to Tutuila, Samoa Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cyclops at North River, N. Y.; Raleigh at Guaymas, Denver, Hull, and Hopkins at San Pedro, Nanshan at San Diego, Nero at San Francisco, Nashville at Port-au-Prince, Des Moines at Cadiz, Lawrence at San Diego, and Birmingham at Newport.

Sailed—Vestal, Jupiter, San Francisco, and Chester, Newport, to sea; Uncas, New York Yard, for Norfolk; Yorktown, Mazatlan, for San Blas; Proteus, Boston, for Norfolk, and Mayflower, Washington, for New York.

COTTON PRICES UP IN ACTIVE MARKET

Traders Feel Less Uneasiness Over Possibility of Complications with Germany.

AVERAGE GAIN OF 10 POINTS

International Situation Has Had Little Effect on Dry Goods Lines—Weather Unchanged.

Trading in cotton yesterday was moderately active, and prices made an improvement of about ten points in response to good cables, less uneasiness over the foreign complications, and a disposition to reduce commitments over Sunday. The market shows evidence of a large short interest and a technical position probably will serve to seady prices, unless the international political situation should bring forth unfavorable developments.

As an example of current opinion on cotton, the following statement from a well informed operator was of interest:

"I must confess that I feel extremely bearish on cotton values. We have been trading on a partly justified optimism for the last four months, and the course of values has been amazing. Now we are face to face with the undoubted facts of the situation, and every day that values are sustained around ten cents for new crops, brings us nearer to the inevitable smash next September, when the usual three or four million bales will be placed on the market on a very limited buying power.

"Of course, even under present conditions there will be found people who will buy cotton on all setbacks, and values may not go down from now on as fast as they have done during the past two weeks. I think, however, that the bull position is intrinsically incorrect, and when the real situation is properly appreciated, you will find the market absolutely bare of new buyers, and you will have to contend with a fresh outburst of speculation for the decline."

The New York Cotton Exchange places spinners' takings for the week at 238,952 bales, against 203,559 bales last year. The total for the season is 11,143,000 bales, against 12,536,000 last year.

There was no especial feature to the weather. The forecast for the entire belt called for clear conditions. The Montgomery Weather Bureau says that last month was the driest April on record in Alabama. Only about one-tenth the normal rain fall occurred.

The Dry Goods Economist says: "The new international complications have had surprisingly little effect on the markets for dry goods and allied lines. In some quarters there are decided evidences of optimism."

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet. Ten points advance, 9.80 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices closed steady and was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.10	9c.	9.08@ 9.11	8.98@ 9c.
July	9.42	9.27	9.36@ 9.37	9.25@ 9.27
Oct.	9.70	9.66	9.72@ 9.73	9.62@ 9.64
Dec.	9.96	9.89	9.93@ 9.94	9.84@ 9.85
Jan	10.02	9.92	9.96@ 9.97	9.87@ 9.89
March	10.23	10.18	10.17@10.19	10.10@10.12

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,943	5,514	2,294
New Orleans	2,674	4,309	2,958
Mobile	200	165	722
Savannah	573	2,022	916
Charleston	70	416	895
Wilmington	71	548	6
Norfolk	444	1,064	249

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	293	578	116
Memphis	378	805	229
St. Louis	492	3,676	296
Houston	1,940	3,042	1,409

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,500 to 5,600	9,210	2,154
New Orleans	1,400 to 2,000	2,067	5,164

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	Stocks. 1914.
....	New Orleans.	....	145,917
....	Mobile	8.75	13,087
430	Savannah	9.25	51,553
....	Galveston	9.20	205,567
	Wilmington		17,710
503	Norfolk	9.00	38,389
193	Augusta	9.13	31,248
325	Memphis	9.12	57,591
34	St. Louis	9.25	27,310
1,605	Houston	9.00	79,687

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a limited demand business in spot cotton, with middling nine points decline at 5.21d. Sales, 4,000 bales. Receipts, 100 bales, all American. Closed steady.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

LOSS IN GOLD HELD BY RESERVE BANKS

About $3,000,000 Withdrawn from Banks of the System in the Past Week.

LOSE MUNICIPAL WARRANTS

Decrease of $700,000 Reported for the Week—Gain of $2,200,000 in Net Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement indicates a decrease of about $3,000,000 for the week in the combined gold reserves of the twelve Federal Reserve banks. The largest net withdrawals of gold are reported by San Francisco, though seven other banks also show decreases in this classification. New York reports a gain of about $1,000,000 in its gold reserve, also an increase of about $3,500,000 in other cash, this gain being partly offset by net withdrawals of other cash at the Philadelphia and Chicago banks. The total reserves of the banks are shown to have decreased about $400,000 during the week.

The amount of commercial paper held by the banks shows a decrease of about $700,000 as compared with the preceding week's total. Rediscounts proper gained about $753,000, Richmond, Dallas, and San Francisco reporting the largest gains under this head. The total amount of acceptances held by the banks was $10,900,000, as against $12,400,000 reported for the previous week.

All the banks which report this class of paper among their holdings, except Boston and Kansas City, show smaller figures than for the previous week. About 42 per cent. of all the commercial paper held by the banks was thirty-day paper, and 36.4 per cent. sixty-day paper. About $2,800,000 of rediscounts reported is agricultural and live stock paper, maturing after ninety days. Almost 75 per cent. of this paper is held by the three Southern banks.

The aggregate amount of United States bonds held by the banks remains unchanged at $6,813,000. Of the total investments held by the banks $21,900,000 is represented by municipal warrants. The net addition for the week was $437,000, Boston and Chicago reporting the largest purchases.

Net deposits show a gain for the week of $2,200,000. Federal Reserve agents report over $61,000,000 of notes issued to the banks, an increase for the week of $4,800,000. The net liability of the bank on account of their circulation is stated as $11,224,000.

Statement of combined resources and liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States at close of business May 14, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Gold, coin, and certificates	$241,068,000
Legal-tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin	36,561,000
Total	$277,624,000
Bills discounted and loans:	
Maturities within 30 days	14,706,000
Maturities within 60 days	12,649,000
Other	7,880,000
Total	$34,735,000
Investments	28,721,000
Due from other F. R. banks:	
Items in transit	18,215,000
All other resources	11,971,000
Total resources	$366,266,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$54,023,000
Reserve deposits	295,523,000
Federal Reserve notes in circulation	11,224,000
All other liabilities	5,496,000
Total liabilities	$366,266,000

Gold reserve against net liabilities, 82.1 per cent.

Cash reserve against net liabilities, 94.6 per cent.

Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 96.8 per cent.

The statements by districts follow:

FIRST DISTRICT—BOSTON.

Total cash	$17,678,000
Gold	16,548,000
Loans and rediscounts	2,536,000
Deposits	18,501,000

SECOND DISTRICT—NEW YORK.

Total cash	$121,550,000
Gold	96,824,000
Loans and rediscounts	4,851,000
Deposits	127,864,000

THIRD DISTRICT—PHILADELPHIA.

Total cash	$22,189,000
Gold	16,589,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,655,000
Deposits	20,034,000

FOURTH DISTRICT—CLEVELAND.

Total cash	$18,045,000
Gold	17,303,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,116,000
Deposits	19,368,000

FIFTH DISTRICT—RICHMOND.

Total cash	$7,787,000
Gold	7,708,000
Loans and rediscounts	6,877,000
Deposits	7,928,000
Federal Reserve notes	4,800,000

SIXTH DISTRICT—ATLANTA.

Total cash	$4,902,000
Gold	4,705,000
Loans and rediscounts	4,447,000
Deposits	5,584,000
Federal Reserve notes	3,348,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT—CHICAGO.

Total cash	$38,279,000
Gold	34,567,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,845,000
Deposits	46,598,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT—ST. LOUIS.

Total cash	$12,088,000
Gold	10,905,000
Loans and rediscounts	825,000
Deposits	14,746,000

NINTH DISTRICT. (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total cash	$7,622,000
Gold	7,618,000
Loans and rediscounts	758,000
Deposits	8,869,000

TENTH DISTRICT. (KANSAS CITY.)

Total cash	$11,526,000
Gold	11,043,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,046,000
Deposits	9,352,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. (DALLAS.)

Total cash	$9,251,000
Gold	8,538,000
Loans and rediscounts	5,933,000
Deposits	6,013,000
Federal Reserve notes	3,069,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT. (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total cash	$8,734,000
Gold	8,715,000
Loans and rediscounts	2,816,000
Deposits	12,236,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	Rescue Eula	.11
Best & Belcher	.06	Tonopah Ext	3.35
Caledonia	.24	Tonopah Merger	.41
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	West End	.71
Con. Imperial	.01	GOLDFIELD.	
Gould & Curry	.02	Atlanta	.32
Hale & Norcross	.05	Booth	.41
Mexican	.29	C. O. D.	.04
Occidental Con.	.79	Comb. Fraction	.99
Ophir	.08	D'field Daisy	.05
Overman	.02	D'field B. B.	.03
Seg. Belcher	.02	D'field Con. M.	1.42½
Sierra Nevada	.10	D'field Merger	.22
Union Con.	.15	Jumbo Ext	1.10
Utah Con.	.02	Lone Star	.06
TONOPAH.		Silver Pick	.07
Belmont	2.25	Vernal	.05
Jim Butler	.80	Nevada Hills	.20
MacNamara	.03	Round Mountain	.41
Midway	.16	MANHATTAN.	
Mizpah Ext.	.25	Manhattan Con.	.01
Montana	.35	Man. Big Four	.05
North Star	.16		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	10½	11	Isabella	18½	19
Elkton	40½	41¼	Jackpot	9½	9½
El Paso	100	105	McKinney	33	40
Findlay	3½	4	Old Gold		2
Golden Cy.	182	183	Portland	120	122
Gold Dollar	4¾	4¾	Vindicator	175	179
Gold Sov.	5	6½	Rav. B. H.	3	4

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

New Arcadian's Announcement Pleases the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 15.—Most interesting to copper circles this week was the long-awaited announcement of the New Arcadian mill run. The showing was 33⅓ pounds of mineral to the ton of rock. The rock was taken from drifts only. At the lowest opening, on the 900-foot level, the vein continues 16 feet wide. Further shipments are planned for the near future, and the underground opening is to be pushed.

Drifting on the Edith May vein, on the 3,000-foot level of North Butte, shows a gradual increase in the width of the rich ore body, which was 3½ feet wide when encountered in the cross-cut. The passed body of low-grade ore is also improving.

East Butte's smelter is expected to begin operations Monday. British Columbia is expected to resume production from its Mother Lode mine by the end of June. The Franklin drills, having passed through the Calumet conglomerate, are now driving toward the Osceola amygdaloid.

The output of the Alex. Scott Copper Company is now from 150 to 200 tons of rock a day.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Numerous sharp advances in prices marked the opening of business on the Consolidated Exchange, with further substantial improvements recorded in the subsequent dealings. The reversal in the market attitude was due to the belief, which had become stronger overnight, that Germany would be conciliatory in her reply to the Wilson note. Sentiment was much more cheerful, and commission houses had a good many buying orders for fractional amounts.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	30½	30½	30½	30½
20	Allis-Chalmers	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2,320	Amal. Copper	66	68⅝	64	65⅞
30	Am. B. Sugar	41⅝	42¼	41⅜	42¼
220	Am. Can	31½	32⅜	31½	32
10	Am. C. & Fdy.	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	48¼
50	Am. H. & Lpf.	28	28	28	28
240	Am. Locomotive	40½	42¾	40½	40⅞
530	Am. Smelting	63⅝	64⅝	63½	64⅜
170	Anaconda Cop.	31	31½	30⅝	30⅞
20	Balt. & Ohio	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
40	Brklyn. R. T.	86	86	86	86
50	Can. Pacific	156⅜	157½	156⅜	157½
50	Cent. Leather	34⅝	35½	34⅝	35½
90	C., M. & St. P.	88	89	88	89
60	C., R. I. & P.	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
110	Chino Copper	41½	42¼	41½	41⅞
60	Col. Fuel & I.	25	25⅝	25	25⅝
530	Erie	23⅞	24½	23¾	24½
60	Gt. Nor. Ore	29	30⅜	29⅜	30⅜
40	Gt. Nor. pf.	115	115¾	115	115¾
100	Insp. Copper	29¾	29½	28¾	28⅞
570	Inter.-Met.	19⅜	20½	19⅜	20
130	Inter.-Met. pf.	67⅜	80	67⅜	80
210	Mex. Petrol.	65⅞	67½	65⅞	65½
10	Miami Copper	24	24	24	24
80	Mo. Pacific	13	13½	12¾	13½
30	Nat. Lead	55	55⅝	55	55⅜
40	Nevada Copper	13⅜	14¼	13⅜	14¼
30	N. Y. Central	83½	83⅝	83½	83⅝
60	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	61¼	61⅞	61	61⅞
10	N. Y.,O. & W.	27	27	27	27
60	North. Pacific	103	103¼	103	103½
20	Pennsylvania	106	106	106	106
40	Pr. Steel Car	40⅜	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛
20	Ray Copper	22½	22½	22½	22½
3,960	Reading	141¾	143⅞	141¾	142⅝
60	South. Pacific	86¼	87½	86¼	87⅜
20	Studebaker Co.	62	62	62	62
1,900	Union Pacific	123⅜	124	122⅜	123⅝
40	U. S. Rubber	58⅜	60	58⅜	60
7,400	U. S. Steel	51½	52⅛	51½	51⅝
150	Utah Copper	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62⅝
10	Va.-Car. Chem	27½	27½	27½	27½
800	West'house El.	86½	88	85¾	87⅜
20,461					

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.32	.33½	.32	.33½
300	Batopilas	.90	1.00	.90	1.00
1,000	Comb. Frac.	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
500	Elkton	.42½	.42½	.42½	.42½
400	Gold'd Cons.	2.25½	2.25½	2.25½	2.25½
400	Gold'd Flor.	.50	.50	.50	.50
300	Golden Cycle	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
2,100	Jumbo Exten.	1.02½	1.12½	1.02½	1.12½
700	Mexican	.30	.30	.30	.30
400	Ophir	.11	.11	.11	.11
200	Portland	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
300	Ton. Merger	.36	.36	.36	.36
500	Union Cons.	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½
7,700					

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Last Week's List Showed More Steadiness Than Usual.

Dun's list reflected more steadiness in wholesale prices last week than for some little time, only fifty-seven of the 321 quotations given showing change. Thirty-four of these were advances.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to May 14, and with them are given comparative prices for the preceding week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$7.35	$7.35	$5.85
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.08¾
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.10	.10	..
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.06¼	.06¼	.08
Printcloths, 38½ in., 64x 60	.04	.04¼	.04¼
Butter, creamery extra, lb.	.27½	.31	.26
Cheese, f. c., fresh, spec., lb.	.17	.16½	.18¾
Eggs, Western fresh	.20	.19½	.20¾
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.10
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.10	.10	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.04½	.04½	.06
Raisins, lb.	.07¼	.07½	.07¾
Flour, Spring patent, bbl.	7.75	7.75	4.50
Flour, Spring, clear, bbl.	7.15	7.00	4.10
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.65½	1.70	1.04⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.84½	.84¾	.76⅞
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.52¾	.52	.44½
Cotton, midd. uplands, lb.	.09.8	.10	.13.4
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.25	1.25	1.05
Hides, Chi. pack., No. 1, lb.	.22	.21½	.18½
Hides, Chi. cows, native, lb.	.22	.21	.18½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.31	.30	..
Leather, union backs, lb.	.44	.44	.44
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	14.25	14.25	14.75
Steel billets, P'tts., ton.	20.00	20.00	20.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.21	.21	.14⅜
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb.	15.6	15.6	13¾
Lead, New York, lb.	.04.2	.04.1	.03.9
Tin, New York, lb.	.39½	.39	.33.9
Petrol., refd., gal., in bbls.	.11	.11	.13
Beef, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	6.80	6.50	7.40
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.35	7.30	8.30
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.75	7.60	5.35
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	9.60	10.05	10.02½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	10.25	10.25	11.12½
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	18.00	18.00	19.12½
Beef, fancy head, lb.	.05⅛	.05⅛	.05¼
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.60	.60	.73
Sugar, std. gran., 100 lbs.	6.00	6.00	4.00
Teas, Formosa, fair, lb.	.16½	.16½	.14½
Teas, Japan, low, lb.	.19	.12½	.12½
Potatoes, State, bbl.	1.25	1.25	2.25
Wool, av., 100, Phila., lb.	.31.5	.31.5	.23.4

In sympathy with the trend of the general list, there was a small excess of advances in the changes shown in the foodstuffs markets, which were fewer than usual. The flour market was unsteady under the weakening influence of the decline in wheat, but even at that an advance of 15 cents in barrel prices was in the price of Spring clear, which advanced for the second week in succession. Spring patent was unchanged at the level of the previous week, but declines were shown on both of the Winter grades. Provisions were quite settled at Chicago, the only weakness being shown in prime lard. Live beef, sheep, and hogs advanced, while the other items in this market were steady and unchanged.

In the dairy products, decreased arrivals had a stimulating effect on the prices asked for eggs, while under a good demand for export the price of cheese was well maintained. Butter prices were easier as a result of heavy receipts and evidences of selling pressure. Fresh fruits showed a steady and slightly firmer tone for the most part, but in the vegetable market there were traces of weakness in price. Coffees and teas showed no change, and an advance in mace was the only change shown in the spices. The principal raw sugars went up again, but standard granulated continued steady on the basis of $6 a barrel.

Long rye straw was the only item in the grain market to show an upward revision, while downward turns were shown in wheat, corn, oats, and rye. The metals markets indicated small change on the surface, the only fluctuation in the crude or finished products of iron and steel being an advance on forging billets at Pittsburgh. In the minor metals a decline was shown in electrolytic copper, but advances occurred in antimony, lead, and tin.

Further strength developed in the hide market, in spite of the fact that the movement of this merchandise was reported to be smaller than that of the preceding week. Barring the No. 1 Texas and branded cow grades, which were unchanged, the hide list showed a solid advance. Leather was firm from all accounts, but it showed no advances. Drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils contributed thirteen changes to the week's total, seven of which were downward. Opium, in jobbing lots, again declined, and its price is now near that of last year.

Both light and heavy burlaps again advanced as a result of the good demand and limited spot supply. The other changes for the week were advances in Brazilian crude rubber and Chinese raw silk, and declines in spot jute and spirits turpentine.

RAILROAD ORDERS HELP STEEL MARKET

Contracts Pending for 30,000 Tons and as a Result Prices Have Gone Up.

MUCH STRUCTURAL BUYING

Eastern Mills Increase Operations and Many of Them Are Making Big Extensions.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 15.—Railroads have entered the market inquiring for rolling stock, and orders are pending for 30,000 tons of steel. As a result the steel market is buoyant, and prices have stiffened on plates. Structural inquiries are also more numerous, while sales of pig iron have caused prices to rise, and the outlook is much brighter. Pipe makers report increased buying at the new discounts which went into effect May 1.

Eastern plate mills have increased operations to 80 per cent. Quotations are maintained at 1.20c Pittsburgh. The Pennsylvania Railroad will require 15,000 steel cars. It is expected allotments will be made within a week. The Rock Island Railroad is inquiring for 5,000 cars; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 2,000, besides 2,000 which are to be built at the company's shops; the International Northern, 1,000 cars; the Minneapolis & St. Louis, 1,000; Chicago & Western, 1,000, and Western Maryland, 1,000.

The Eastern market continues to demand more plates than the Western market. The Sante Fé Railroad is inquiring for 2,700 tons of plates. Bids for 6,000 tons of plates for the Culver line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit are soon to be let. An Eastern ship-building plant will furnish 3,000 tons of plates for the Government for the Norfolk Navy Yard for pontoons for cranes.

A strong effort is being made to establish 1.20c as the base for structural shapes. Many structural contracts have been taken at ridiculously low prices, proving that this class of material is being cut. The Baldwin Locomotive Company has placed a rush order for 8,000 tons of shapes for the enlargement of the Eddystone plant. Large war orders, booked by this company compel the extension, which is to be completed within ten weeks. Many small concerns having war contracts have placed rush orders for plant extensions, which should have a tendency to strengthen prices.

The Byers Company has taken two contracts for pipe aggregating $300,000. Small orders have added to the tonnage. Pipe mills have had to increase prices in spite of the recent advance of steel pipe two dollars a ton and iron pipe one dollar a ton. The advance of two dollars a ton on boiler tubes has not stopped buying. Stocks have been very low and consumption is increasing slowly but steadily.

The steel bar market is very active on account of the large orders placed here for shells and shrapnel. The American Locomotive Company requires 27,000 tons of 3½-inch rounds; the New York Air Brake Company requires 14,000 tons of steel bars. The Baldwin Locomotive Company also has a large order for shells.

As a result of the demand agricultural implement makers who have been testing the market will have to pay higher prices for their requirements for last half delivery. Pittsburgh bar mills are operating to capacity and in some instances records have been broken in the rush to fill orders. Most of the business placed so far has been with Eastern mills. Chicago makers report a sluggish market. Western mills cannot compete on war orders owing to freight differentials. Steel bars are firm at 1.20c, Pittsburgh.

Galvanized sheets have been advanced in price by concerns having a small supply of spelter. As high as 3.75c is being asked. The American Sheet & Tin Plate Company continues to quote 3.40c. As a result of the high price of galvanized goods, black sheets are in better demand and higher prices are anticipated. Black sheets are quoted at 1.80c for No. 28 gauge, Pittsburgh.

Tin plate buying is smaller and tin plate plants have let up somewhat in their rush. The mills in this district are operating at about 95 per cent. of capacity. Wire tonnage has also fallen off somewhat except on orders for export, especially barbed wire. Galvanized wire is being held at a premium.

Pig iron has taken an active turn. First the Buffalo melters got rid of their surplus stocks and took orders enough to keep them going until July 1. The Southern producers sold off most of their available stock, and now the buying movement has reached Chicago. Melters are in for 30,000 tons among Western furnaces.

In Pittsburgh basic has been advanced 15 cents a ton, being quoted at $12.65, valleys. Sales of 19,000 tons for third quarter delivery were made at this figure. Philadelphia also reports increased big tonnage, and prices of Eastern Pennsylvania and Virginia iron have stiffened. The Lukens Iron and Steel Company has contracted for a large tonnage of basic iron from Eastern Pennsylvania furnaces. New York and New England melters bought freely during the Buffalo buying movement, and sales along the coast have been in small lots.

The weakness in the Southern market has entirely disappeared. Quotations are now being made at $9.75 to $10 Birmingham, with the latter price prevailing. Operations were resumed at the No. 1 furnace of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company this week. The Philadelphia furnace of the Sloss-Sheffield Company was also scheduled to blow in the latter part of the week. Another furnace is being put in shape to resume in the Birmingham district.

Imports of very manganese aggregated about 3,500 tons since May 1, and there has been a decline from $100 to $88 a ton at seaboard. The British Admiralty has revised the clause in the contracts which prohibited reshipment of any steel made of imported ferro, as much of the ferro is going into material for the allied armies. It is not known that any contracts are on hand in this country for enemies of Great Britain.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$2,948,159	$15,452
Seventeen roads	6,660,592	1,239,546
Total (24 roads)	9,608,751	1,224,094

NEW YORK RAILWAYS for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$1,111,940	$1,043,284	$68,656
Oper. income	297,188	237,073	59,214
Other income	52,013	32,504	19,509
Total income	349,201	270,477	78,724
Sur. aft. chgs.	63,338	*6,979	70,317
5 mos. gross	9,999,586	10,336,128	*336,543
Oper. income	2,807,293	2,987,499	*180,206
Other income	376,576	289,544	87,032
Total income	3,183,868	3,227,043	*43,174
Sur. aft. chgs.	610,345	735,721	*125,376

*Decrease. †Deficit.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 15.—Cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
American Linen Co.	53	57½	..
Arkwright Mills	60	65	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	55	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	105	..	107
Chase Mills	101⅛	..	..
Charlton Mills	86	90	..
Conanicut Mills	..	96	..
Davol Mills	90	..	..
Flint Mills	90	..	..
Hargraves Mills	40	..	..
King Philip Mills	107	..	107
Laurel Lake Mills	..	100	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	72½	75	..
Luther Mfg. Co.	120	..	..
Merchants Mfg. Co.	79	82½	80
Mechanics Mills	75	..	..
Narragansett Mills	90	..	..
Parker Mills	42½	..	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	90	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	130	..	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	175	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	95	..
Shove Mills	72½	75	..
Stafford Mills	70	72½	..
Stevens Mfg. Co.	123	..	..
Tecumseh Mills	106	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	170	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	72½	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	80	..

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Underlying sentiment in the wheat market was divided on Saturday, and owing to the numerous disturbing elements in the situation operators were not disposed to take an aggressive stand either way. The crop news from the Southwest, while still indicating widespread damage by Hessian fly, was less sensational in character and many crop experts seemed disposed to modify their views regarding the extent of damage. The political situation was again disturbing in its effect and had a tendency to restrict active speculation, but the feeling generally in all the leading markets was distinctly more optimistic regarding the outlook, and few traders seemed to contemplate any serious developments.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.59½ and No. 2 hard at $1.61, cost, insurance, freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth at $1.57¾ and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.61¾, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.54½	1.55½	1.04¾
July	..	..	1.33	1.33½	.90⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.25⅝	1.20⅝	1.21⅝	1.21⅞	.86⅜
July	1.26⅝	1.26¼	1.27⅜	1.27⅝	.87⅜
September	1.22⅝	1.20⅝	1.21⅛	1.21⅜	.86⅝

CORN.

The market for corn was moderately active and while there was comparatively little change in the general situation, the tone of the market was firmer and final quotations were ⅛ to ⅜c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85½c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	73½	73⅛	73⅜	73¾	69¼
July	76⅞	76½	76⅝	76	67⅜
September	77⅞	77⅛	77⅜	77⅝	60

OATS.

Favorable weather for the new crop, as well as large supplies, had a tendency to discourage buying in the oats market, and prices were barely steady, closing ⅛c net lower. The local cash market was barely steady. Standard quoted at 58½ to 59c; No. 2 white, 59 to 59½c; No. 3 white, 57½ to 58c; No. 4 white, 57c; fancy clipped white, 59½ to 61c; ordinary clipped white, 58½ to 60c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	51⅝	51⅛	51½	51⅝	40⅜
July	51¼	50½	50⅝	51¼	38⅜
Sept.	46⅝	45⅞	46	46¼	39⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market felt the influence of the rather more optimistic feeling regarding the political situation, and prices early in the day were also stimulated by a show of firmness in the hog position. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 7,000, estimated for Monday 32,000, and for next week 115,000; Kansas City received 1,000 and Omaha 6,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
July	9.67	9.57	9.60	9.57	10.20
September	9.90	9.80	9.82	9.82	10.35
Ribs—					
July	10.50	10.45	10.50	10.45	11.40
September	10.77	10.70	10.75	10.72	11.50
Pork—					
July	18.00	17.90	17.90	17.85	20.02
September	18.27	18.15	18.17	18.17	20.10

COTTONSEED OIL.

Owing to the more favorable interpretation placed on political news, the oil market on Saturday was a little steadier, and at the close showed a general advance of 1 to 3 points. There was moderate commission house buying in evidence, and some local covering based on the firmness in lard.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.24@6.35	6.20
May	..	..	6.25@6.28	6.24
June	..	..	6.33@6.39	6.32
July	6.49	6.46	6.48@6.49	6.45
August	6.62	6.60	6.61@6.62	6.59
September	6.75	6.70	6.73@6.74	6.71
October	6.73	6.73	6.73@6.74	6.73
November	..	..	6.56@6.75	6.55
December	6.59	6.59	6.57@6.58	6.55

COFFEE.

Underlying sentiment in the coffee market was inclined to lean to the bear side, but at least few operators were disposed to take chances on the long side and while the selling pressure was not particularly great, and total sales for the day amounted to only 9,000 bags, final prices were 7 to 12 points net lower. In the local cash market No. 7 is were quoted at 7¼c, with a rather easy undertone, while Santos grades were steady to firm at 10c for 4s.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	5.65@5.68	5.75
June	..	..	5.65@5.68	5.75
July	6.75	6.70	6.70@6.71	6.79
August	..	..	6.75@6.76	6.84
September	6.86	6.85	6.78@6.80	6.89
October	..	..	6.80@6.81	6.92
November	..	..	6.84@6.85	6.95
December	6.96	6.85	6.87@6.88	6.98
January	..	..	6.92@6.93	7.02
February	..	..	6.96@6.97	7.05
March	7.06	7.00	7.00@7.01	7.09
April	7.10	7.10	7.08@7.10	7.15

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,233 packages. Fair buying on local account and further inquiries from out of town. Tendency to make a steady feeling on the choice and fancy grades of creamery, though other qualities were easy. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 27¼c; higher scoring, 28@28½c; firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 24½@25¼c; thirds, 23@24c. Dairy, creamery, old, common to prime, 22@23c; State dairy, finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 25½@26½c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c. Imitation creamery, extras, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21¼c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18¾@19¼c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; lower grades, 18@18½c.

CHEESE.—Receipts yesterday, 3,986 cases. The market closed with an irregular and unsettled market and values generally weak and not well defined, excepting on the very highest qualities, and even these were barely steady. The full range of quotations fairly covers the sales reported, but many individual lots are being shaded from previous asking prices, particularly on the medium and lower grades. Very high qualities of dairies and checks are in fair demand and steady, but ordinary lots of both share in the general weakness. Near-by whites irregular; only a small proportion of the supply shows the high quality necessary to command top quotations, and a very large part of the business is in range of 21½@23c, largely 22@22½c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21¾@22c; storage packed, firsts, 20¾@21¾c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; regular packed, firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 18@19½c; thirds and poorer, 16@17½c; storage packed, dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 14½@16½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15½@16c; culls and inferior, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; ordinary to good, 21½@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@22¼c; Western gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and near-by Indian Runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 18@21c; Tennessee and other Southern, 16@20c.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Since Friday night the Western disturbance has moved from Western Nebraska to Northern Illinois and it is followed by a strong high area now over the Canadian Northwest, accompanied by abnormally low temperatures that extend eastward into Minnesota. The precipitation on the east side of this disturbance has thus far been limited to showers in the Upper Lake Region and portions of Indiana and Ohio, but to the westward and northwestward generally showers continued, Duluth reporting sleet at 8 P. M. There was no other precipitation over the country except some light rains on the North Pacific Coast and some widely scattered showers in the South Atlantic States.

The low temperatures area over the North extends in more modified form through the Lower Lake Region, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States, but over the central and south portions of the country the temperatures are still high, and they have also risen considerably west of the Rocky Mountains, with falling pressure.

The Western disturbance will continue eastward and the precipitation area for Sunday will cover the Lake region and the Ohio Valley, extending eastward to the Coast Sunday night and Monday. There will also be showers Sunday in the extreme Northwest and Sunday or Monday along the eastern slopes of the central and southern R

BARS GREAT LAKES TO RAILWAYS' SHIPS

Interstate Commission Orders Traffic Ended Dec. 1 Under Panama Canal Act.

OWNERS SEE GREAT LOSS

Expect to Get Little More Than Junk Prices for Property Worth $150,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—All railroads owning or operating vessels on the Great Lakes must give up their water carriers by December, according to a decision handed down today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The decision was made under Section 5 of the Panama Canal act, providing for the divorce of railroads from steamship lines. Every application made by the railroads for permission to continue operation of steamship lines on the lakes was denied by the commission.

Officials of the railroads declared, in formal statements, that the separation of the railroads from the ownership of the steamship lines meant virtually a loss of $150,000,000 worth of property, as it would be impossible to dispose of the vessels for much more than junk prices. The dumping on the market of so many ships at one time, it was asserted, would necessitate great sacrifices to possible buyers. By fixing the effective date of the commission's order as Dec. 1, the railroads are allowed to continue steamship operation through the present navigation season, but if their vessels are not sold by the opening of navigation next year they must remain tied up at the docks.

The commission's ruling says:

"That the physical fact of ports of call being served in common by the boats and the paralleling rails of the owning railroad establishes a case of competition existing between the owning railroad and its boat line.

"That the case is the same where the railroad entity which owns the boat line also owns, through stock control, another railroad entity, or is an integral part of a system of a railroad whose paralleling rails serve ports of call in common with the boats.

"That where an owning railroad is a party to through all-rail routes or a member of 'fast freight lines' or an association of railroads owning boat lines whose function is to keep the operation of their boat lines from interfering with the rail operations, the interest it thus maintains in common with the rail carriers whose rails do compete with its boat line is such an interest as the act provides against, and that it is possible for such an owning railroad to compete with its boat line for traffic, within the meaning of the act.

"That the purpose of the Panama Canal Act was to preserve to the common interest of the people, free and unfettered, the 'water roadbed' via the Panama Canal; also to restore all the water routes of the country to the same condition of freedom from domination that might reduce their usefulness as a natural means of transportation.

"That Congress has decreed there shall be a restoration of conditions which prevailed when railroads had no interest in and exercised no control over the boat lines plying upon the country's water routes. The inquiry in these cases is: 'Is the joint operation of these boat lines such as to make of them an exception?'

"That upon the respective records herein concerned none of the several existing specified services by water is being operated in the interest of the public or is of advantage to the convenience or commerce of the people within the meaning of the act, and that an extension of the respective interests of the petitioners therein will prevent, exclude, and reduce competition on the Great Lakes. The application of each of the petitioners herein is therefore denied, effective Dec. 1, 1915."

Railroads owning in whole or in part vessel lines affected by the decision are: Pennsylvania, Northern Central, New York Central, Anchor Line, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Lehigh Valley Lake Line, Mutual Transit Company, Western Transit Company, Rutland Transit Company, Erie Railroad, Erie Lake Line, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

The Anchor Line, owned jointly by the Pennsylvania and Northern Central, operates twelve vessels, starting between Buffalo and Duluth and intervening cities.

THINK GANG SHOT GROMEST.

Police Learn of Two Previous Attempts to Kill Taxi Driver.

The police of Hoboken and Weehawken, after working all day yesterday on the murder of Charles Gromest, the taxicab driver who was shot Friday afternoon on the King's Bluff Stairway, near the Boulevard Loop, Weehawken, by two men whom he had picked up at the Hoboken station of the Lackawanna Railroad, were inclined to think that the affair was the result of a gang fight.

The theory at first entertained by the police was that the killing was done because Gromest had overheard the conversation of yeggmen, who, when he deserted his car, feared he was going to notify the police. This theory was borne out by the contents of a bag left in the taxi, which contained a number of articles of the conventional yegg outfit. Further examination developed the fact that the bottle supposed to contain chloroform in reality had only water in which a little alcohol had been mingled, and the bottle which was thought to be full of nitroglycerine in fact contained nothing more dangerous than plain glycerine. Thereupon the police decided that the bag had been left in the cab as a blind to throw them off the real scent.

The discovery was also made that Gromest had a past not known to most of his associates. He had a wife, Mrs. Hannah Gromest, and a child living at 215 Washington Street, Hoboken, from whom he had been separated for some time. About three years ago Gromest was stabbed by gangsters, and he was shot at last Summer at a picnic at the Union Hill Schuetzen Park. The police are now inclined to think Gromest was induced to get out of the cab by his fares and then shot by a man concealed in the bushes near by.

DOG ATTACKS CHILDREN.

Four Bitten on Washington Heights Before Policeman Killed It.

John White, 10 years old, of 549 West 156th Street, was playing on the sidewalk at 155th Street and Amsterdam Avenue yesterday afternoon when a small dog snapped at him, tearing his right hand. John screamed and a crowd started to chase the dog.

It ran to 162d Street and Amsterdam Avenue, where it attacked 5-year-old Irving Salzer, of 450 West 164th Street, wounding his right arm. A block further it ran, barking, into a crowd of children and inflicted a slight wound on the right arm of Louis Deletierre, 9 years old, of 610 West Eleventh Street. A little further along it dashed upon the front stoop at 2,094 Amsterdam Avenue, and bit the right hand of 2-year-old Julius Scharstein, of that address, who was seated before the front door.

Reaching 170th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, the dog turned and ran back to a vacant lot, near 165th Street, where, as it lay exhausted, it was shot and killed by Sergeant John W. McCoy of the Alexander Avenue Station.

All of the children were treated at the Washington Heights Hospital except the Scharstein child, which was attended by the family physician. The body of the dog was turned over to the Department of Health.

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

Men's $30 and $32 Suits at $19.50

An echo of last week's splendid Sale for Men. 600 Fine Suits designed to bear $30 and $32 price-tickets in the GIMBEL stock—with all that means as to quality.

But now $19.50, because we want to get them into quick circulation.

Summer styles, weights, fabrics, and colorings, of course. And plenty of choice in each respect. Fine linings of silk or mohair.

Tomorrow only, at this fine saving. **Fourth Floor**

Extra Size White "Shadow-Proof" Petticoats at $1.50

In the May Sale

This highly mercerized material closely resembles silk, but it is much more durable. The fashionable flare is obtained by a deep knee flounce that is finished at the foot with an accordion pleated ruffle and pinked ruchings; underlay of self material.

Second Floor

Annual Sale of $2 Lingerie Blouses

813 Doz. (9,756) Blouses—Many Would be Exceptional Value at $3.95

Reproductions and Adaptations of All the Worth-while Models of Paris and New York

Only one way to describe the magnitude of this Sale! The GIMBEL Blouse Section is the largest in the world—even greater than the famous department in the Galeries Lafayette, Paris—and one-half of our department will be devoted to Tomorrow's Sale. A gigantic space and an unsurpassed quantity of Blouses. Fifty extra saleswomen.

Trimmings

Real Irish Lace Insertion—a new note.
Frills—hemstitched and lace edged.
Sheer Organdie Embroideries.
Valenciennes Laces—wide and narrow.
Filet Laces—wonderful imitations of the real.
Color Bordered Handkerchiefs.
Convertible and Evangeline Collars.



$2 $2

Two months ago we started to prepare for this Sale, for we wanted it to be not only the biggest, but the most exceptional Sale that we have ever held. And that meant the building of a Sale that would break all records. We had to search the market for fine materials—and we succeeded in getting better qualities than we expected.

Materials

Sheer Voile—white and flesh color.
Dainty White Organdie.
Fine White Batiste.
Blazer Striped Voile—in striking colors.
All-over Embroidered Voile in white and color.
White Voile, candy striped in pink, blue or violet.

Main and Third Floors

Of Increased Importance Because of War Conditions

Our 10th Semi-Annual Sale of Dress Goods Remnants

Always the greatest Dress Goods Occasion in New York, and most eagerly awaited, this Semi-Annual Remnant Sale gains particular interest this season because it offers the most

Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods at Prices That Take Absolutely No Account of Market Conditions.

Foreign supplies of Woolen Goods are practically cut off. In fact, importers who have held foreign fabrics in bond in New York have shipped them back to Europe to get higher prices for them.

There is a steady advance in the prices of raw wool, which affects the production of American mills. Dyes are scarce and rising in price. And the American market is practically bare of the wanted Dress Goods, except at higher prices.

In spite of all this, the Remnant Sale affords wide choice among thousands of practical remnants of 1½ to 5 yards, and Dress Lengths of 4 to 6 yards, in the good fabrics and colorings of the season. Divided thus:

At 25c Yard (Originally 50c to 75c)
Remnants Wool Crepe
Remnants Storm Serge
Remnants Shepherd Checks
Remnants Mohairs
Remnants Henriettas
Remnants Tweeds
Remnants Wool Blazer Stripes
Subway Store

At 35c Yard (Originally 75c to $1)
Remnants Storm Serge
Remnants Check Suitings
Remnants Wool Plaids
Remnants Mohair
Remnants Diagonal Suitings
Remnants Henriettas
Remnants Mixed Suitings
Subway Store

At 50c Yard (Originally 85c to $1.50)
Remnants French Serge
Remnants Storm Serge
Remnants Cloth Suiting
Remnants Check Suitings
Remnants Fancy Mixtures
Remnants Striped Suiting
Remnants English Mohair
Remnants Tussah Royal

At 65c Yard (Originally $1 to $1.75)
Remnants Striped Suiting
Remnants Checked Suiting
Remnants French Serge
Remnants Hair Line Serge
Remnants Mohairs
Remnants Fancy Tussahs
Remnants Bedford Cloth
Second Floor

At 75c Yard (Originally $1 to $2)
Remnants Covert Suitings
Remnants Honeycomb Suiting
Remnants French Serge
Remnants Wool Plaids
Remnants Wool Gabardine
Remnants Striped Mohairs
Remnants Shepherd Checks
Second Floor

At 85c Yard (Originally $1.50 to $3.00)
Remnants English Tailor Serge
Remnants Broadcloth
Remnants Gabardine
Remnants Covert Cloth
Remnants Check Suitings
Remnants Coatings
Remnants Silk-and-Wool Fabrics.
Second Floor

Remnants of Cream Fabrics

50c, 75c and 85c Yard (Originally 75c to $2 Yard)
Cream Serges
Cream Mohairs
Cream Gabardines
Cream Herringbone Serges
Cream with Black Hairline
Cream with Pencil Stripes
Cream Poplin
All in 2 to 5-yd. lengths. On Special Tables.
Second Floor

Fine Imported and Domestic Dress Patterns

Embracing the most luxurious Silk-and-wool and All-wool Fabrics, in black and colors; novelty and plain weaves.

At $5 Original Prices from $7.50 to $10
At $7.50 Original Prices from $12.50 to $15
At $10 Original Prices from $17.50 to $20

Remnants of Wool Challis

At 28c Yard (Originally 50c to 75c Yard)

All-wool Challis, in printed figured and floral designs, polka dots, plain and fancy stripes, in the newest colors and combinations.

Lengths, 2½ to 8 yards.
Second Floor

We Are Determined to Make, Beginning Tomorrow,

A Final Disposal of The BAWO & DOTTER Stock of Fine China and Crystals

Two weeks of phenomenal response to our offerings of the Bawo & Dotter stocks have left us with a mere fraction of our vast purchase, amounting to $120,000 at wholesale.

You have realized that such offerings could probably never be repeated, and have acted accordingly.

Now, to effect a clean sweep, we offer the remainder of the stock

At Much Less Than Our Original Sale Prices

and these, it will be remembered, were *half*, on an average, of what the wares originally cost Bawo & Dotter landed in America.

Lots are numerous, but small—often but a piece of a kind. But rare choosing tomorrow, for early visitors. Examples:

135 Pieces of Copeland Ivory and Gold China

	Import Price	Our Former Sale Price	Now
Meat Dishes	$6 to $20	$3 to $10	$2 to $7.50
Tea Cups and Saucers	$3.50	$1.75	$1.25
Covered Muffin Dishes	$5	$2.50	$1.50
Oyster Plates	$3	$1.50	$1.
Covered Dishes	$11.50	$5.75	$3.75

Royal Crown Derby China

Meat Dishes, 18-in.	$35	$15	$10
Meat Dishes, 16-in.	$26	$15	$10

Austrian China—Border Decoration

Salad Bowls	50c	25c	15c
After-Dinner Coffee Cups	25c	12c	8c
Breakfast Plates	25c	12c	8c
Side Dishes	25c	10c	5c

Copeland China—Landscape Pattern

Meat Dishes	$5.50	$2.75	$1.50
Breakfast Plates	$1.50	75c	35c
Fruit Saucers	30c	15c	10c
Dinner Plates	$2	85c	40c
Bread and Butter Plates	70c	35c	15c
Tea Cups and Saucers	$1.50	75c	35c

Elite Fancy China (Limoges)

Oyster Plates	$1	50c	35c
Odd Plates	$1.25 & $2	$1 & 65c	50c & 30c

Additional Offerings of Great Interest

50 French China Dinner Sets, $23.50, Regularly $35

Four border patterns, new shapes, dull gold handles, 100 pieces.

63 New Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets (Limoges)

100 and 106 pieces, in modern shapes and decorations, all pieces gilt, each set with four sizes of plates and three platters.

$39 from $55 $50 from $70
$47.50 from $65 $100 from $175 **Fifth Floor**

Cold, Dry-Air Fur Storage

In the Fireproof GIMBEL Building

At Our New Low Rate of **2%**

(Except for Certain Minimum Valuations)

Special Attention Given To
Repairing and Remodeling Furs
New Models—Moderate Prices
Cold Storage for Rugs and Draperies
Fur Storage Desk, Third Floor

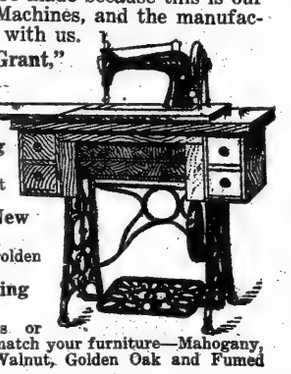
Of Course, You Want a Good Sewing Machine—Tomorrow!

In This Annual Sale Are Included "King" and "Domestic" Models

The big reductions are made because this is our Yearly Sale of Sewing Machines, and the manufacturers have co-operated with us.

$22 "Domestic" and "Grant," $18.50

Drop-head, ball-bearing, four or five drawer cases.



$35 "Domestic" and King "Sit-Rite," $29

Automatic-lift; 4 different models of woodwork.

$30 "Domestic" and "New Willard," $24

Drop-head, handsome golden oak cases.

$55 "Domestic" and King "Sit-Rite," $45

Resemble music cabinets or writing desks. In colors to match your furniture—Mahogany, early English, Circassian Walnut, Golden Oak and Fumed Oak.

$1 Hemstitcher Without Charge with Each Machine

Two of the King models have the "Sit-Rite" device, by means of which you sit directly in front of the needle. And all of the King models can use the Singer needles, bobbins and shuttles.

The "Domestic" models are equipped with the famous looper, which sews lock or chain stitch at will.

Easy Terms: $2 Cash, $1 Weekly

with no extra charges. A complete set of attachments and A LIBERAL GUARANTEE given with each machine.

All freight charges prepaid within our delivery zone. Free instruction at your home if in Greater New York.

Fifth Floor

Annual Sale of Refrigerators at Exceptionally Low Price

"Alaska" *"Star"* *"Leonard"* *"Automatic"*

All are Refrigerators that merit a place in every economical home, for they save ice and keep the food as it should be kept. Every one can be easily cleaned and thoroughly ventilated—and all carry the GIMBEL guarantee.

Alaska Refrigerators

Apartment House Style.

White enamel provision chambers.

Height.	Width.	Ice Capacity.	Reg.	Now.
50 in.	22 in.	70 lbs.	$20.00	$16.00
54 in.	25 in.	100 lbs.	24.00	20.00
58 in.	28 in.	140 lbs.	29.00	24.00
60 in.	32 in.	170 lbs.	32.00	26.00

Apartment House Style.

With seamless porcelain lined provision chambers.

Height.	Width.	Ice Capacity.	Reg.	Now.
54 in.	25 in.	100 lbs.	$30.00	$24.00
58 in.	28 in.	140 lbs.	37.00	31.00
60 in.	32 in.	170 lbs.	42.00	34.00

Side Icer Style.

With seamless porcelain lined provision chambers.

Height.	Width.	Ice Capacity.	Reg.	Now.
45 in.	33 in.	100 lbs.	$40.00	$33.00
46 in.	35 in.	125 lbs.	47.00	38.00
50 in.	38 in.	160 lbs.	50.00	41.00
54 in.	43 in.	190 lbs.	53.00	43.00

Leonard Cleanable Refrigerators

Apartment House Style.

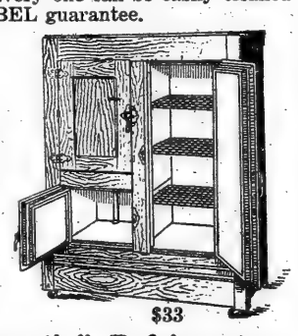
Porcelain lined provision chambers.

Height.	Width.	Ice Capacity.	Specially Priced.
52 in.	24 in.	70 lbs.	$25.00
55 in.	26 in.	90 lbs.	28.00
60 in.	30 in.	130 lbs.	33.50

Side Icer Style.

With Porcelain lined provision chambers.

Height.	Width.	Ice Capacity.	Specially Priced.
45 in.	33 in.	70 lbs.	$27.00
46 in.	34 in.	80 lbs.	30.00
50 in.	37 in.	115 lbs.	33.50



$33

"Automatic" Refrigerators

With built-in Porcelain lined Water Cooler. These Refrigerators are made of kiln-dried ash, inside case is made of odorless kiln-dried hardwood with provision chambers all white enamel lined.

Side Icer Style.

Height.	Width.	Ice Capacity.	Reg.	Now.
40 in.	32 in.	50 lbs.	$35.00	$28.50
42½ in.	33¼ in.	60 lbs.	42.00	34.00
46¼ in.	37 in.	100 lbs.	52.00	42.00

Star Refrigerators

Side Icer Style.

With enamel lined provision chambers.

Height.	Width.	Ice Capacity.	Reg.	Now.
45 in.	33 in.	90 lbs.	$22.00	$18.00
47 in.	35 in.	105 lbs.	28.00	23.00
49 in.	37 in.	125 lbs.	30.00	24.00

Side Icer Style.

Porcelain lined provision chambers.

Height.	Width.	Ice Capacity.	Reg.	Now.
45 in.	33 in.	90 lbs.	$30.00	$24.00
47 in.	35 in.	105 lbs.	32.00	26.00
49 in.	37 in.	125 lbs.	35.00	28.00

Fifth Floor

The GIMBEL Daily Summer Delivery Service

To New Jersey Coast Resorts

This splendid service, employing ITS OWN AUTOMOBILE DELIVERY WAGONS, is in full operation, in addition to the widespread Gimbel Delivery Service maintained throughout the year—the most complete of any New York store. The following is the list of Summer resorts reached:

Allenhurst	Gallilee	Lorillard	Oceanic
Asbury Park	Goose Neck	Lowmoor	Patten Point
Atlantic Highlands	Hazlet	Lockport	Pleasure Bay
Avon-by-the-Sea	Highland Park	Matawan	Portanpeck
Belford	Highlands	Manasquan	Port Monmouth
Belmar	Highlands of	Middletown	Red Bank
Black Point	Navesink	Monmouth Beach	Rumson
Bradley Beach	Hillsdale	Mechanville	Seabright
Bradley Park	Hiltons	Neptune City	Sea Girt
Brevent Park	Hollywood	Navesink	Sands Point
Branchport	Hopping	Navesink Beach	Sea Plains
Chapel Hill	Interlaken	Navesink Park	Sea Side
Como	Islington Park	New Monmouth	Shrewsbury
Deal	Keansburg	Normandie-by-the-Sea	Spring Lake
Deal Beach	Keyport	North Long Branch	Stone Church
East Long Branch	Leonardo	North Asbury Park	Waterwitch
Eatontown	Little Silver	Norwood Park	Waterwitch Park
Edgemere	Little Silver Point	Oakhurst	West Asbury Park
Elberon	Loch Arbor	Ocean Grove	West End
East Oceanic	Locust Point	Oceanport	West Grove
Fairhaven	Long Branch		West Long Branch
Fairview			

GIMBEL automobiles cover the country thoroughly, from Manasquan on the South, to Babylon on the East; Mt. Kisco, Ossining and Stamford on the North, and Morristown on the West—728 towns in all.

Purchases are delivered the next day to all points. Thus your mail or telephone orders are assured of quick arrival at your Summer home.

Less Than It Cost To Make!

These Colored French Golf Cords, 25c Yard

Almost given away, you say. But the extraordinary purchase may never be repeated again!

A beautiful 45-in. wide weave for suits, skirts, sports and automobile coats, in a wonderful range of smart colorings:

Pink	*Azure Blue*	*Flame*	*Regent*	*Mode*
Fern	*Copenhagen*	*Russet*	*Mahogany*	*Havana*
Navy	*King's Blue*	*Terra Cotta*	*Tobacco*	*Black*

Colored Cotton Voiles, Very Special at 38c Yd.

Imported and domestic, in new colorings and combinations; all-over and bordered designs. 38 to 44 inches wide.

$1.25 to $2.50 Imported Cotton Novelties, 75c and $1.25 Yard

New French Dress Cottons in beautiful weaves, colorings and designs. 38 inches wide. **Second Floor**

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1915.

R.H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

R.H. Macy & Co.

Macy's Public Service Bureau

This store conducts a Department of Special Service which is a revelation to New Yorkers and their guests alike. This service makes Pullman reservatoins, arranges all details of travel, sells theatre tickets, conducts a Branch Post Office, and in a number of other ways adds to the delight and satisfaction of our patrons. Make this Department your very own. You cannot impose upon it. It is ever at your service.

Main Floor Balcony.

Macy's Two Restaurants

The Grill is especially for gentlemen—smoking permitted. The Main Dining Room is one of the largest, and, it has been said, one of the most noted of New York Restaurants. The service is all you could desire—courteous, quick and intelligent. And the prices are typically Macy's. You get better food here for very little prices than anywhere else in New York. Here, too, as elsewhere, our cash buying influence is felt and appreciated.

Eighth Floor.

"Welcome, Strangers"

New York awaits a tourist tide that will stop short of the Atlantic this season.

Visitors to our City will find the expected welcome at the Store they have learned to connect with New York.

Macy's has unbounded hospitality, unsurpassed service and a pleasant sense of "*money saved*" to add to the sum total of impressions that the visit to New York was well worth while.

We consider out-of-town patronage a compliment—either an acknowledgement of nation-wide prestige or an opinion formed of comparison with the great stores of the world.

To the stranger within our own gates—the New Yorker who knows less of Macy's than the visitor from the West—we extend the same invitation and the same cheery welcome.

Come in on your next shopping trip and learn what attracts men and women from the farthest corners of our country—the trinity of Macy's advantages—

QUALITY—SERVICE—ECONOMY

the greatest of which is *ECONOMY*

Lovely Summer Frocks

So simple and so smart, with their flaring skirts and graceful bodice effects. All delightfully cool and very dainty—fashioned as they are of sheer voiles, transparent organdies, crisp linens and the novelty weaves so favored.

Dresses of Striped Voiles and Wash Striped Crepe de Chines, $18.74

Voiles in white with fine "wavy" stripes in pretty colors, have a full draped bodice drawn into a corded vestee effect. Deep yoke and high collar are of pleated organdie. Corded bands edged with frills cleverly accentuate the skirt's width.

Crepe de Chines in vari-colored stripes are eminently practical, for they launder so perfectly. Tailored model with flaring collar of organdie, lace edged. Bands of "reversed" stripes and a deep flounce give the fashionable "silhouette" to the skirt.

Voile and Batiste Dresses at $11.74

A dainty afternoon Dress of White Voile with wide bands of creamy ecru shadow lace—has a cunning little bolero jacket over a white satin girdle; deeply pointed handkerchief draperies fall over a very wide lace-trimmed flounce at the skirt's foot.

Blocked Voile Dresses with revers, collar, cuffs, girdle and deep foot fold of linen—are simply charming with dainty embroidery trimmed bodice and full pleated skirt.

Batiste Dresses, with inwoven check motifs, have quaint peasant girdles of silk, laced with velvet ribbon; three full flounces make a pretty skirt; lined with white net.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

Boys' Suits of "Palm Beach" Cloth $4.89



The best-dressed Boys in town are wearing Suits of "Palm Beach" Cloth. Macy's Suits of this material may be had in plain tan or fancy stripe, also Black and White check or stripe (each Suit bears the genuine "Palm Beach" label). Light, cool and easily laundered, this fabric is especially desirable for Summer wear. Models are in Norfolk Pleated style, including the plain Patch Pocket front and pleated back. Two *illustrated*.

NOTE—Our Suits at $4.89 are made with two pairs of trousers. Similar Suits are advertised elsewhere at $5.00 with only one pair of trousers. Mothers will appreciate the advantage in buying Boys' Clothes at Macy's.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.



A Very Superior PICTURE OFFER

AN absolute clearance of about $4,000 worth of fine framed Pictures at ½ price. The Pictures are original water colors, proof etchings, printed in colors. Sadler's proof etchings and prints, imported and domestic carbons, English mezzotints, hand-colored photogravures, etc.

Original Water Colors
$1.98 to $37.37
Were $2.97 to $74.75.
By such artists as Carl Weber, F. F. English, J. L. France, William Ripp, Weismuller, Arthur Hays, Murray Thompson and others.

Proof Etchings on Parchment
$3.37 to $14.75
Were $6.74 to $29.50.
Engravings and mezzotints in figures, landscapes and animal subjects. Nearly all signed. A mezzotint of "Parson's Daughter," signed by S. Arlent Edwards; "Madam de Crespigney," signed by Will Henderson; etching, "Hide and Seek," signed by Alma Tadema and others just as desirable.

Fine Proof Etchings
$4.24 to $12.44
Were $8.49 to $24.89.
Printed in colors by M. Samanes, G. Marchette, G. Traiponff and P. Waidmann. Antique frames.

Carbon Photos
$1.49 to $12.87
Were $2.97 to $25.75.
Imported and domestic. Reproductions of celebrated old and modern masters. Pictures of Cathedrals and Ruins. The frames are in veneer solid walnut and dark woods. These pictures will add to the beauty of parlor, library, living room, or any room in a home of taste and refinement.

Sadler's Proof Etchings and Prints
$4.87 to $22.62
Were $9.74 to $45.25.
Proofs of "Skipper's Birthday," "The Butler," "Grandfather," and "Wine Committee," and other subjects.

Photogravures and Prints
49c to $11.24
They are hand-colored, many in the highest style of art. In the lot are mezzotints in colors and colored prints in a very extensive variety of subjects.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th Street.

Lovely Novelties In

Crepe de Chine Lingerie

For the luxury-loving woman, these dainty garments of soft pink and white Crepe de Chine possess a certain compelling charm. New models—in the simple tailored effects or elaborate with wide laces—are for the "White Sale" offered at especially interesting prices.

Envelope Chemise—with deep pointed yoke and shoulder straps of wide shadow lace; lace edged—are $1.89. A tailored model in very heavy crepe de chine, with ribbon run casings, $2.89.

Camisoles—lovely to wear beneath the dainty transparent Blouses—are trimmed with Valenciennes lace or hand embroidered. Creamy shadow laces and ribbons. Priced 89c, $1.89 and $2.89.

Night Gowns—the deep ecru lace yoke and sleeves, trimmed with tiny silk rosebuds are $3.89.

Bloomers of tub silk in flesh color, very neatly made and with elastic at knee. $1.49.

Boudoir Caps—in most picturesque shapes and styles are of net, laces, crepe de chine with hemstitching, frills and ruffles, ribbons and roses are 46c, 94c and $1.39.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre, Rear.

For the White Sale

Blouses—Specially Priced

Featuring the very latest Parisian ideas in collars, "frills," jabots and the telling little finishing touches which make for perfection and distinction.



Blouse "Melisande," $2.89
Of French Organdie.

A delightfully sheer and dainty blouse of crisp white organdie with wide kimono sleeves.

Note the scalloped side rever, the collar and sleeve finished with tiny fluted frills. *(Illustrated at left.)*

Crepe de Chine Blouses, $2.89
Two New Models.

Collar, double revers and cuffs of linen add a smart note of style to a tailored model of white crepe de chine. *(Illustrated at right.)*

Another model with sailor collar and wide cuffs, prettily hemstitched, is edged with crepe de chine in flesh and white.

At $5.49—there are Blouses of French organdie in an elaborate model, tucked, embroidered and inset with heavy filet lace.

At $5.24—Crepe de Chine Blouses of heavy lustrous quality are finely tucked and trimmed with ornamental hemstitching in "battlement" pattern; white or flesh color.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

May Sale of Household and Table Linens

Exceptional Price Advantages

Linens are becoming scarce, and with the unsettled trade conditions abroad it is improbable that new shipments will be received for some time to come. In anticipation of this, we placed our orders earlier than usual—made large purchases for cash—and today present to you stocks undiminished, replete in every particular with the finest Household and Table Linens that money can buy, and at prices that emphasize the economy of Shopping at Macy's.

Scalloped Table Cloths, Special, $2.19
Macy's Usual Price, $2.69.
All-Linen Scotch Damask; four designs; stripe and floral effects.

Irish Linen Napkins (dozen), $1.69
Heavy Irish Linen; spot and floral designs; 21x21.

Imported from Belfast. Double Damask All-Linen Tablecloths and Napkins to match. Durable quality in six beautiful designs.
Size 72x72 (each), $2.97
72x90 (each), $3.96
72x108 (each), $4.96
Dinner Napkins, 24x24 (dozen), $4.49

Real Madeira Afternoon Tea Napkins (dozen), $2.97
Macy's Usual Prices, $3.69 & $3.89.
Made of fine Irish Linen; hand scalloped.

Irish Damask Napkins (dozen), $2.97
Extra heavy; floral and stripe designs; 24x24.

6000 All-Linen Lace Trimmed Scarfs and Squares (each), 98c
A collection of Decorative Linens, superior to any ever offered at this price. Sizes are 20x54, and 30x30, with All-Linen centers and embroidered panels.

Madeira Hand-Embroidered 13-Piece Luncheon Sets, $2.89
Embroidered on fine Irish Linen; set consists of six doylies, 6 inch; six doylies, 10 inch, and one 24-inch centerpiece.

Hand-made French Cluny Lace Trimmed Scarfs
with Irish Linen centers. Sizes are 20x36, $1.69; 20x45, $1.79; 20x54, $1.98; 20x72, $2.97. These are exceptional value.

Towels for the Kitchen, the Pantry and the Bath—Exquisitely Embroidered Towels for the Guest at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

All-Linen Huck Towels (dozen), $2.88
Hemstitched, with neat Damask borders. Slight flaws that are barely noticeable; otherwise the price would be $4.20.

Bull Dog Turkish Bath Towels (each), 49c
Macy's Usual Price, 59c.
27x52; each towel weighs about one pound. Strongly woven.

Check Glass Towels (dozen), $2.52
Red or Blue checks; hemmed and looped; 23x33.

All-Linen Huck Towels (dozen), $1.79
Macy's Usual Price, $2.28.
Imported; size 18x36; strong, serviceable towels, suitable for boarding houses, etc.

Initial Turkish Towels, Special, 39c
Macy's Usual Price, 49c.
Size 24x46. Three-inch initial, embroidered in red or blue.

Twill "Kitchen" Towels (dozen), $1.92
Very strong; size 22x27. Usually $2.28 dozen.

Linen Friction Towels (each), 29c
Macy's Usual Price, 49c.
Imported Brown Linen; fine after the bath; athletes use them.

"Jumbo" Turkish Bath Towels 24c
All white, absorbent and spongy. Size 25x54. Weight about 8 lbs. to the dozen.

Crash Roller Towels (dozen), $2.76 (each), 24c
Cotton; 2½ yards in each towel. Absorbent and serviceable.

Macy's—Linen Department, Second Floor, 35th Street.

Sun and Rain

Umbrellas $2.97

Women of taste will be interested in these superior taffeta silk Umbrellas, in navy, green, red, brown, grey, purple and black. Handles are in crook or straight styles, in mission wood or enameled cap to correspond with the Umbrella covering.

Special at $1.98
An Umbrella of taffeta silk with tape edge. Colors are navy, green, brown, blue and green and black. Macy's—Main Fl. 35th Street, Broadway

Women's Summer Suits

Of "Palm Beach" Cloth

Cool, crisp, cleverly tailored Suits of the genuine "Palm Beach" Cloth—a fabric so porous, so finely woven and so lustrous in finish that it is ideal for Summer wear. Durable, dustproof and laundering perfectly—these are the most practical traveling and shopping Suits of the season and very inexpensive.

"Palm Beach" Cloth Suits, $9.49
Strictly tailored coat with yoke; skirt with the fashionable "flare." In natural color; a soft, light tan tone.

A Norfolk Model
in natural color, gray or hair line stripes, has a jaunty coat finished with contrasting linen collar; and pleated skirt falling from a fitted hip yoke. Priced $11.74.

A Semi-Norfolk Model
in smart black and white check or in natural color, features a modification Norfolk coat of clever style and a side-pleated skirt, very wide at foot. Priced $12.74.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

1,686 Pairs of

Women's Low Shoes

An Important Sale, Beginning Monday.

Smart styles, but broken lots from a spirited season. All sizes, but not all styles in every size.

Shoes that were originally priced $3.96 to $5.94 offered at

$2.89 a pair

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear.

An Untrimmed Hat Offer

Featuring Two of the Smartest Models of the Season at Prices That You Will Appreciate





We have built up this very large Millinery business because of low prices, combined with style and quality. We do not advertise as "bargains" merchandise that is no longer in demand—it is our pride to offer you only the newest and most desirable Millinery at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Macy's ready Cash captured the following prizes in Untrimmed Hats:

White Milan-Hemp Hats with Black Velvet Facing, $2.29
These very attractive shapes make the most charming Dress Hats. Of excellent quality Milan-Hemp, the fitted black Velvet brim forms a striking contrast to the White Straw. Large or medium Sailors and many other becoming shapes in this collection.

1,000 Panama Hats, Unusual Quality, $1.98
For general, all-round wear the Panama has no equal. Light weight, cool and comfortable, of a dependable quality, in a variety of large and small shapes. Panamas are advancing in price with the increased demand. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

Cottage Furniture

At "Lowest-in-City" Prices



THESE are pieces that properly and delightfully belong in the summer home. The idea of restful harmony is most effectively carried out in both design and finish while a light grace of proportion happily masks their sturdiness. Prices a revelation—the best evidence of how much cash buying lowers cost of furniture.

Colonial Bedroom Suites in White and Grey Enamel
Four-Post Bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, in white or grey enamel; 3 ft. 3 in. wide, in grey only, at $20.24
Dresser, three large drawers, at $20.24
Chiffonier, base 30x18 in., at $14.67
Toilet Table, triplicate mirrors, at $20.24

Natural Oak Bedroom Furniture
In six different finishes—grey, brown, light or dark green, natural and golden oak.
Chiffoniers, at $7.49 and $11.89
Dressers at $14.24 and $15.24
Bedsteads at $12.24 and $16.24
Toilet Table, $9.74
White Enamel Dressers and Chiffoniers, at $15.24, $15.74 and $16.24
Toilet Table to match, at $13.49
Chiffoniers, five large drawers, *special*, at $6.24
Mahogany Dresser, French plate mirror, secret compartment, at, $18.74
Chiffoniers and Princess Dressers to match, $18.24
Handsome American Walnut Dressers, Chiffoniers and Princess Dressers, at $16.89

Solid Oak Dressers and Chiffoniers
Dresser, golden finish, $7.24
Chiffonier to match, $7.24
Dresser, solid oak, French plate bevelled mirror, $9.49
Chiffonier to match, $9.24
Plain Oak Chiffoniers, five drawers, $4.74

Macy's, Sixth Floor.

See Our Grocery Advertisement on Page 4 of this Section.

SING SING INMATES CHEER BILLY SUNDAY

Evangelist Entertains 1,000 Convicts with Ball Stories and Epigrams.

NOBODY "HITS THE TRAIL"

But Nearly All His Hearers Stand Up for Prayer—Revivalist Glad to be in Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., May 15.—About 1,000 prisoners at Sing Sing heard "Billy" Sunday preach in the mess hall this morning a characteristic sermon in which he closely interwove the doctrine of "going square" with highly colored epigrams and with autobiographical passages from his career as a baseball star.

The evangelist was rewarded with repeated outbursts of enthusiasm. There was no "trail-hitting," but near the close of his address he asked who wanted him to pray for them and the prisoners stood up, almost to a man.

Most of the time Sunday was very gay and he did not offer his audience any more severe program for salvation than he offers his Paterson crowds: One of Sunday's most successful lines was the unpopularity in prisons of the "Heep" type of convert. He was describing a burglar friend who, he averred, could blow up a safe with a Seidlitz tablet. This incomparable mechanic was converted in prison, but it was necessary not to show it, because, as Sunday put the case in skeletonized form, "Piety dodge—double guard."

Tells Famous Baseball Story.

Sunday said that he wanted to stay to the ball game that was scheduled to take place in the afternoon, but that his engagements kept him away. Sunday told his famous story about the crucial Detroit-Chicago game at the end of the series when a ball was knocked way over his head in the ninth inning when the opposing side were two runs behind, had one out and three men on bases. He had been converted the day before and his prayer, as he ran after the ball, was:

"O God, if You ever helped anybody, now is the time to help me, and You haven't got much time to make up Your mind."

Sunday was swaying precariously on the top of the improvised pulpit when he finished the story with the catch that settled the game and the championship and he got tremendous applause. His audience followed him closely, too, in his reminiscences of the baseball luminaries of his day and his gossip about the smoking habits of the late John Clarkson and the heavy drinking of the late "Mike" Kelly. Sunday alleged that Clarkson had one of the greatest "noodles" that baseball pitchers ever possessed.

Sunday got a flattering meed of applause for himself when he said:

"I was the first player that ever made a circuit of the diamond in 14 seconds from a standing start. I wasn't running on low gear when I did that."

Converts Dread the "Hoss Laugh."

Sunday said that many men wanted to be converted, but that they feared the "hoss laugh" from their fellows. When he was first converted he dreaded it more than anything else on earth; but he said that his pals were so kind to him that they took him by surprise. Sunday said that one of the meanest things a man could do was to laugh at another who was trying to go square.

"A man who will do a thing like that," he said, "would have to take an aeroplane to get to hell.

"If any of you get a parole, see that you go square, because if you don't you are hurting the chances of other men who want to get paroles so that they can go square.

"I am glad to be here. I am glad to see you smile and hear you cheer. If I can throw any sunshine into your lives, I am mighty happy about it. Believe me, this has all benefited me more than it has you.

"The Lord's always on the job. He's busy, of course, but don't you forget it. He has time to stop a moment and look down here at you. If He held a grudge against all who had made a slip, we would all be in pretty bad with Him.

"No, He is looking down upon you now. He will help you out, boys, don't be afraid. Now God bless you, boys, and bless your good Warden, and God bless Jesus Christ."

Choir Leader Praises Prisoners.

Homer Rodeheaver led the singing of "Brighten the Corner Where You Are." He began by saying that he had visited many prisons with the evangelist and added:

"But I have never seen a bunch of better looking fellows."

After singing the song over once himself so that his audience got the tune, Rodeheaver had them all join in and they sang in a volume that made the great mess hall vibrate. Then Rodeheaver had certain sections of the audience sing one part, while another section answered it. After that the tune was whistled. Rodeheaver said that they made a splendid choir.

Rodeheaver introduced "Ma" Sunday, who said that she know "Billy" better than the newspapers and had known him for forty-seven years. She said that a postman had warned her against marrying Sunday. He had said:

"He's a ball player and he'll run away from you."

"Ma" Sunday said that she learned from the same postman that Sunday got three or four letters a day.

"Those weren't for me," protested Sunday.

"Yes, they were," said "Ma," "and some of them were forty-eight pages long."

The whole Sunday party was cheered at the end and Sunday shook hands with several of the men who were nearest the platform. Sunday was shown through the prison by Warden Osborne and allowed to visit the death house. Sunday refused to tell what had passed between him and the condemned men.

DEPLORE STRIKE ON SHIPS.

Clyde Line Captains Think Neptune Association Is in Error.

Captain Edmund Kemble, Commodore of the Clyde Line fleet and master of their latest ship, the Lenape, said before sailing on Friday for Jacksonville that he was not in sympathy with the action of the Neptune Association in calling the officers out on strike without first letting them make a direct appeal to the owners for the increase of pay demanded. He said he was sorry to see old officers of the Clyde Line relinquish the positions they had held for years, as they had wives and families to maintain, and could not afford to remain idle while negotiations were pending.

Captain W. O. Chichester of the steamship Huron, which sailed at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Jacksonville, was of the same opinion. He thought that the Neptune Association was in the wrong, and had put the deck officers in a wrong light before their employers and the public. So far the strike had not prevented the Clyde or Mallory Lines leaving on time, the managers said.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
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PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
BOSTON.....Water Street, Room 316
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1915.

CITY HOME RULE.

When Mayor MITCHEL went bear hunting he said it was training for the great campaign for city home rule which would begin when he returned. Already there are many proposals before the Constitutional Convention. The subject is a large one, and its eminence is hardly appreciated. It is sufficient to say that all who are interested in public affairs should prepare themselves to have an opinion on the subject. It is one on which fashions change rapidly, and the temper of the moment is far from that in which it was thought a final settlement was made.

No longer ago than 1914 the Legislature of this State adopted what was thought to be an ideal solution of the problem. Nothing was proposed for cities of the first class, and to cities of the second and third classes there was given a choice between seven different forms of charter. Previously, in 1913, there had been adopted a city Home Rule bill, and it occurred to nobody to suggest the abandonment of the principle of the classification of cities. Only a year ago it was thought that the cities of the State had a large degree of autonomy, and were safeguarded from interference by State legislation.

This look backward is necessary to appreciate the difference between the ideas prevalent then and now. A year ago the American idea that the city was a dependent of the State held the ground. The new idea is that the city should be independent of the State. Home rule for cities has come to mean freedom to do whatever a city wishes to do in its own affairs, without control by any higher authority. In the opinion of at least the extremists among the city home rulers, cities in general, and the cities of New York in particular, should be free to do whatever they are not forbidden to do. Now the cities of New York are allowed only to do the acts specifically authorized. The proposal in its broadest aspect is that the cities and the State should be in somewhat the relation of the States to the Union.

It is an interesting question whether public opinion is prepared for the proposal, which the Mayor has given notice is to be sprung upon it. It is easy to recall times and subjects upon which the restraints upon the city have been its salvation. Perhaps this city never had a better administration than the present, and yet the State limitation upon its indebtedness is necesary for its solvency. At the other extreme have been times of Tammany control, when the city needed to be protected against those disposed rather to enrich themselves from public resources than to expend those resources in doing good to an extent embarrassing if not ruinous to taxpayers. No doubt this city does suffer from legislative interference with local affairs. But before forbidding the State to interfere with local affairs at all, that is, before giving the city complete autonomy, it might be well to consider whether the present plan is bad in itself, or is only badly worked, and the correlative question of a just and equal representation for the city in the Legislature is one not to be overlooked.

Is the interference of the Legislature the fault of the city or of the Legislature? The greatest case of interference is with the administration of the schools, not only in a money sense, but as an example of interference in principle with home affairs. Yet that great cost was not imposed upon the city by the Legislature without the approval of the city itself, through its representatives. If that mistake is so great that it is necessary to change the system to get rid of it, there is an exemplary warning of the possibilities of giving unlimited power to officials to do what they please without the necessity of asking the Legislature's authority.

The intention is not to take an attitude of opposition to any proposal to or by the Constitutional Convention, for none has been put into form for discussion, still less for criticism. The natural impulse is to approve home rule, until it is asked what autonomy means. Is not the administration of the governmental side of our cities better than the trade side, and is not the effect if not the object of the home rule proposals to enlarge the activities for which cities have shown themselves least fit? There is no more important subject to come before the convention, and these questions are suggested because the question is one of great moment.

THE DUTY OF INDIANA.

A serious duty which circumstances devolve upon the State of Indiana has been too long neglected. The Democratic Party has a way of taking its Presidential candidates from the East, and in order to obtain a geographical balance it nominates a Western man for Vice President. Indiana is the most available Western State, and out of seven elections in which the Democratic Presidential candidate has been an Eastern man the Vice Presidential candidate has been an Indiana man in five.

Therefore the quality of Indiana's Vice Presidential candidate may become a matter of great importance to the whole country. It may often happen that only one life stands between him and the Presidency. With this responsibility weighing upon Indiana, and evidently to continue weighing upon her in future years, it behooves her to set about the breeding and training of men of Vice Presidential quality. She ought not to let the thing go by default; it is a matter of too much consequence to the nation.

If she cannot raise any men of Presidential calibre, she should at least try to train mediocre men in some of the negative virtues. She should train them to keep silence when they have nothing to say; in particular to keep silence when a great national emergency calls for wisdom, patience, and understatement, and when they have not the mental equipment to fit them for an understanding of what is required. She should train up a school whose members, if some of them attain the Vice Presidency, will have sense enough not to embarrass the President by utterances at odds with his settled policy, and who will not spatter flippant epigrams on an international tragedy.

If Indiana had founded this school years ago the present Vice President of the United States would not have made the speech he delivered on Thursday at Tupelo, Miss., on the sinking of the Lusitania.

THE FRUIT OF AMERICAN CULTURE

In a recent article in the Educational Review Professor WOODBRIDGE characterizes the present war as "pre-eminently a stupid war." Its cause, he says, is the blind, stubborn, and unintelligent adherence to ideas which have long since ceased to make for the progress and enlightenment of mankind. To combat such ideas is the problem of the university and the public. "It is the problem of "substituting the scientific spirit for "the military and the political spirit."

Professor WOODBRIDGE could not have hoped for more convincing support of his opinion than has been given by President WILSON in his note to Germany. In this note of supreme importance to the nation the President attacked his problem in what might be called the true university spirit. This today means the spirit of scholarship united to the higher kind of diplomacy. The President's triumph over the innumerable and insidious dangers of his suddenly imposed task is not his triumph alone; it is that of modern education and the training of the university for leadership in large affairs.

OUR JUSTIFICATIONS.

General justification for the demands presented to Germany in the President's note rests, of course, upon consideration of law, reason, civilization, and humanity. There is, moreover, the special and express justification of the Treaty of 1828 between Prussia and the United States. To this the President referred in his note when he said that we look with great confidence for prompt and enlightened action in this vital matter not only because of the ties of friendship between the two countries but also because of "the explicit stipulations "of the Treaty of 1828 between the "United States and the Kingdom of "Prussia." It was the purpose of the treaty, as declared in the preamble, to adopt a "system of an entire freedom "of navigation and a perfect reci- "procity based upon principles of "equity equally beneficial to both "countries and applicable in time of "peace as well as in time of war." The continuing obligation of this instrument was recognized when Germany surprised the Washington authorities, in its note received on April 8, by citing the stipulations of the Treaty of 1828 as the controlling motive of its consent to make compensation for the destruction of the wheat cargo of the steamer William P. Frye destroyed by the Eitel Friedrich.

The Treaty of 1828 revived and continued in force twelve articles of the Treaty of 1799, among them Article 13, which provides that if one of the contracting parties should be at war with any other power and should stop and search for contraband a vessel of the other party to the treaty, in case the ship were detained or any part of the contraband cargo seised, compensation should be made by the captor. Under this stipulation rather than under the general provisions of international law the German Government agreed to pay for the cargo of the Frye even should it be declared contraband in a prize court.

President WILSON referred in his note to "the attack on April 28 on "the American vessel Cushing by a "German aeroplane," and also to the destruction by a German torpedo of the American vessel Gulflight. These attacks, treaty or no treaty, would be condemned under the plain principles of international law. These were American ships, they flew the American flag, and no warning of the attack was given. In the case of the Cushing there is a singular precedent for remonstrance which may not have been called to the attention of the President. Upon this American vessel bombs were dropped by a German aeroplane. The President merely cites the attack as a part of the general case of the United States. But for a strikingly similar reason Germany declared war on France. When the German Ambassador at Paris called upon M. VIVIANI on Aug. 3, 1914, he handed to him a note (No. 147 of the French "Yellow Book,") containing the following passage:

The German administrative and military authorities have remarked a certain number of definitely hostile acts committed on German territory by French military airmen. Several of these latter have manifestly violated the neutrality of Belgium by flying over the territory of that country. One has endeavored to destroy buildings near Wesel; others have been seen in the Eifel region; another has thrown bombs on the railway line near Karlsruhe and Nuremberg. I am ordered, and I have the honor, to inform your Excellency that in view of these aggressions the German Empire considers itself to be in a state of war with France by the act of this latter power.

Those acts are not well attested, and the German Ambassador's statements were denied by the French Government. But where Germany declared war President WILSON presents only a demand for reparation and guarantees against the repetition of the offense. Germany could have no better assurance of our desire for the continuance of friendly relations.

THE LOST HYPHEN.

Americans of other than German descent should bear in mind, in estimating the comments of "German-American" newspapers on the President's note, the extremely painful position in which citizens of German birth are placed. The possibility of a war between "the two countries dearest and nearest to our hearts," to quote the Milwaukee Abendpost, presents to them "the most cruel "situation which an American citizen "of German extraction may have to "face." There is no question where the duty of such citizens lies; there is no question that that duty will be met if events make it necessary; but if duty presents itself with a sombre face to the German-born American, if he makes a tragic choice with a heavy heart, his fellow-Americans can welcome it with a judgment that should not be critical, but sympathetic.

All the more because loyal German-Americans have had a "most cruel situation" to confront should we honor them for such patriotic words as those of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung and the St. Paul Volks-Zeitung. Value is added to their declarations by the fact that they did not hesitate or delay, but spoke when the moment came for decision. Dissension and recrimination cease in this country at the water's edge, and these and other newspapers demonstrate that this is no less true of German-born citizens than of others. "There is no sentiment more natural "and more beautiful than the lov- "ing attachment to the country "where our cradle stood," says the Milwaukee Abendpost, but it adds firmly: "We are American citizens, "who under all conditions have to "conserve our loyalty to the great "country of our adoption." "Whatever the outcome," says the St. Paul Volks-Zeitung, "no matter how great "the suffering and mental agony that "German-Americans would undergo, "there can be no question about their "loyalty to the Stars and Stripes."

There are, it is true, dissentient voices. It is only in figures of speech that a nation ever stands "as one man" in support of its flag. There were exceptions in 1776 and in 1861, exceptions who were branded by their adversaries with opprobrious epithets such as "Tories" and "Copperheads." Even the Southern Confederacy could not command the unanimous support of its citizens; in England there was a party opposed to the war against the colonies. So we need not regard the utterances of such newspapers as the Chicago Abendpost or the Indianapolis German Telegraph Tribune as representing the public for which they assume to speak. When the Indianapolis paper accuses the President of "palpable injustice," when the Chicago paper accuses this country of having been for months "the ally of England," when the Cincinnati Volksblatt charges the President with "espousing the cause of Great Britain" and "sheltering British cowardice," the notable thing is not that there are a few such writers who place the country of their cradle above the country of their flag and their oath, but that there should be so few. As the cartoon in today's Magazine Section of THE TIMES indicates, the hyphen between the German and the American has been removed, and each must choose for himself. The real Americans of German birth or descent have met the test and chosen without doubt or delay, and no other American should withhold credit from them.

FOR A STRONGER NAVY.

For the time being there is no opposing voice when the enlargement of our navy is urged. The generally persistent denunciation of all armament as a fruitful cause of war is no longer heard. Yet everybody is hoping for peace, now and hereafter. This country, however, with its general lack of means of defense, has been brought, through no fault of its Government or its people, to a sudden sense of the futility of the argument that to be unprepared for war is to avoid war. A week ago THE TIMES predicted that the presence of our admirable Atlantic fleet in the North River, at the time of a perilous international crisis, would have the effect, not anticipated when the ships were ordered hither, of stimulating in the public mind not only justifiable pride in the navy we have, but also a keen perception of its deficiencies as a means of national defense. This is the Atlantic fleet, formidable enough in a time of peace, but not sufficient for the tremendous work it might be called upon to perform in an hour of peril. It lacks battleship cruisers, it has not nearly enough destroyers, more submarines are needed. We have also a Pacific fleet and an Asiatic fleet, and both should be larger than they are. But the country is alive to the requirements of the situation now, and we are confident that whenever Congress assembles reasonable action will be taken toward making the American Navy what it should be, what it always must be hereafter, the second, if not the first, in size in the world.

It is most gratifying to note that the speech of Secretary DANIELS, at the naval officers' dinner last night, indicated that he, too, is at last alive to the need of an increased navy. "Our navy is good," he declared, "but it is not good enough." There is not much more to be said. The Secretary hit the mark, but it was hit in the bull's-eye last Winter by Admiral FISKE, in his testimony before the House Naval Committee, and by other good judges of naval affairs about the same time. If their advice had been heeded, and steps taken some months ago to supply the navy's needs on a more generous scale, we would have more cause for congratulation now. Secretary DANIELS promises that the Administration will spare no pains to make the navy more powerful and more efficient. He may be sure of public support. Mr. DANIELS had his pleasant little joke about the "petrified pessimists" who criticise the navy with sour and disappointed visages, but he is entitled to his joke, especially in an after-dinner speech. He may be right when he accuses the National Security League of exaggeration. But we are inclined to believe that the league has performed a good public service in stirring up the Secretary of the Navy and other American citizens to the imperative necessity of strengthening our national defenses and keeping them strong.

THE GANGSTER BUSINESS.

BENJAMIN FEIN has come into the public view as the organizer of the gangster business who placed it on an economical basis, and while making it profitable for himself provided reasonably steady work for his employés. Murder was doubtless done by proxy before Macbeth was King, and thugs could be hired to waylay and beat inoffensive men, to clip off their ears, and break their limbs, in the most glorious eras of European history and romance. Mr. FEIN, otherwise known as Dopey Benny, whose confession has been so helpful to the police, is no innovator in his art, but he will be remembered as an expert organizer. His practices were mediaeval, but he conducted them under modern conditions. Personally, he seems to have done his work like an artist, and although he did not like to throw a woman down a cellar, when that painful task fell to his lot, he did not shirk his duty.

The capture and incarceration of FEIN is a creditable police job which will benefit New York more than the average citizen will be apt to realize. The terrorism of gangs has been exerted not alone in labor strikes. FEIN found his greatest profit in that line of work, but the gangsters have always been ready to assault and murder for their price, in any cause whatever, and Police Commissioner WOODS is now in the way to break up gang rule in this city for all time.

Prussian Friendship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a dispatch from Buffalo to THE TIMES Theodore Sutro is quoted as saying: "Germany has been the best friend America ever had, from the time of Frederick the Great to the present." This is not in accord with the view expressed by Francis Wharton, in his great work, "The Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States."

Wharton says: "As long as Frederick the Great regarded the American disturbances as a mere revolt he was disposed to regard them with cynical satisfaction. * * * Could America be kept in a state of chronic revolt it would be a good thing, he thought, for Europe. * * * Frederick's cynical eye saw no future greatness for the United States. * * * So far from showing any friendship for the United States, Frederick had repelled with no little haughtiness all efforts on the part of the Lees to present to him their commissions."

With all due respect for the genius and learning of Mr. Sutro, it can be asserted without fear of serious contradiction that Francis Wharton is regarded by Americans generally as high authority on matters connected with the American Revolution and the relations of American rulers to that conflict.

HENRY MANN.
New York, May 14, 1915.

FINE ARTS SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

Good Work in Interior Architecture and Poster Design Shown.

The exhibition this year of the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts shows marked progress on the part of the school and an increased efficiency in meeting the demand of the public. The teaching is based on the belief that every person has an artistic sense whispering if not clamoring for expression, and also that art as a quality should be found in every one's environment. The public is beginning to share these beliefs and in consequence they are becoming not only artistically but commercially possible. The school includes two classes designed neatly to dovetail into an impregnable joining. One is a class for training teachers for universities, high schools, and for elementary school supervisors, the other is a class for training the public in appreciation or practically to be interior decorators.

The department of interior architecture, decoration and furnishing is one of the most important, and here the exhibits revealed careful work on the part of instructors and pupils and bore the stamp of professional neatness and precision. It is good, clean drawing, for the most part, that hangs on the walls, and if it conforms to prevailing fashion rather than directs it, that also is as it should be with undergraduate designers. A distinct effort is made to develop individuality by putting a concrete problem to each pupil; selecting an actual person and erecting a scheme of line and color supposed psychologically to suit that person.

In the department of illustrative advertising and poster design, decidedly the strongest of the several departments, a very intelligent expedient is resorted to in order to counteract excessive boldness in the effort to attract public attention to commercial products. The class that is doing advertising posters is required also to do imaginative illustration, thus bringing into play a different set of the mental substitute for muscles. It is interesting to see how students who can shout most effectively from a billboard can subdue their tones to the intimate environment of a "Little Theatre" when they have the opportunity. The Lucile episode is sufficient indication of the successful outcome of the costume classes, but the fact that study from life and from the figure goes hand in hand with the costume designing is an important element in the success.

The five minute sketch or that done in fifty seconds or twenty seconds is an important feature of the life classes, and here also the exhibits show quick memorization of the most important facts of appearance. Taking it all in all, the exhibition is one that shows a well directed intention to place the pupils of the school in a position to earn their living by their work through the adequacy of their professional training. An efficiency expert would find little fault with it. For some of the graduates a deeper analysis of aesthetic values will follow naturally.

THE DEATH PICTURE.

Is the Murderer's Image Imprinted on the Victim's Retina?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some few months since under "Topics of the Times" you published an article entitled "Mysticism as a Detective," denying "the belief that a picture of the last person or thing seen by the dying remains somehow imprinted on their eyes and can be seen there," and "is, of course, without the slightest basis of fact." "In no case," you say, "is there any photograph in the eye, either permanent or impermanent," &c.

It is recorded, however, in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, under the article "Eye" by no less an authority than J. G. McKendric, M. D., of Glasgow University, (Volume VIII., Page 822,) "that recent researches have shown that light produces chemical changes in the retina, and if an animal be killed in the dark, and if its retina be exposed only to yellow rays, the retina has a peculiar purple color, which is at once destroyed by exposure to ordinary light. The purple apparently is decomposed by light. Kuehne has also shown that an image may actually be fixed on the retina by plunging it into a solution of alum immediately after death.

"Thus it would appear that light affects the purple matter of the retina, and the result of this chemical change is to stimulate the optic filaments; if the action be arrested, we may have a picture on the retina, but if it be not arrested, the picture is evanescent; the purple matter is used up, and a new matter of a similar kind is formed to take its place. The retina might, therefore, be compared to a sensitive plate having the sensitive matter quickly removed and replaced by chemical changes."

If the record is true and correct, the Illinois experiment which took place at Aurora was not so "utterly hopeless," and, therefore, obviously, not so "humiliating that it should have been made in a civilized and literate community." Have professors of "optics, physiology, or the true nature of vision," made any new or recent discoveries in their respective departments of physical science which would justify them in believing that truth is more compelling than consistency?

W. H. RINEHART.
Wheeling, W. Va., May 7, 1915.

The Blue Pencil in the Wrong Place

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the last few days the press has given us jubilant statements of the Governor's activities in cutting down appropriations, and so saving money to the taxpayers of this State. Why is it that we must go on year after year dealing with the great sums needed for the business of the State by methods which the poorest housekeeper would despise in the care of her household? For every dollar needed by the helpless wards of the State there must be each year the same struggle. With infinite efforts arguments and pleas must be urged upon more or less hostile politicians, and if happily the campaign succeeds in one branch of the Legislature the whole fight must be waged over again before a second body of men equally indifferent to all claims but those of politics. When finally the fight is won in both houses the last act in this program begins when the Governor considers the budget and cancels appropriations. Not if he were the veriest Solon could any one man deal adequately with such a problem.

Institutions for the care of epileptics, the feeble minded, the tuberculous, the blind, crippled children, old soldiers and sailors, reformatories for boys and girls, these are the directions in which some of the chief strokes have fallen. To those who know anything of the pitiful claims thus disregarded, there is no room for "satisfaction" in the above showing, but rather cause for the most heartsick discouragement and despair of better things. Not only the sum cut out, but as much more should be given, if needed, by this wealthy State for the care of its helpless dependents, and even then we should probably be far behind what has been accomplished in this direction by such a country as little Denmark.

A WOMAN PHYSICIAN.
New York, May 14, 1915.

Indignation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please permit space to express my indignation at the present time. I wish to say that it is the duty of every citizen of the United States, whether native born or naturalized, to put on a straw hat and keep his head cool. We must emancipate men from the thraldom of convention and go by the thermometer and not by the calendar.

DAVID P. STEELE.
New York, May 12, 1915.

WHAT SUBMARINES MAY DO.

Is It Asking Too Much That Their Attacks on Shipping Shall Cease?

New York, May 15, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there not one criticism to be made of the letter to Germany which elicits such wide commendation? It seems to assume that warfare by submarines against the merchant vessels of a belligerent cannot be conducted without violating the rules of international law and the obligations of humanity, which call for safeguarding the lives of passengers and crew. On that assumption it asks for a discontinuance of such warfare, i. e., by submarine on merchantman. Surely the assumption is not warranted by the facts.

German submarines have sunk several British merchant vessels, and in so doing have conducted their operations in such a way that sufficient means of escape have been afforded for all whom international law protects. When boats are sufficient, the sea calm and land or some friendly vessel near at hand, opportunity to take to them would seem to fulfill all obligations. On one occasion, in the North Sea, I think, after the crew took to their boats the kindly Captain of the submarine saved them many a weary hour by towing the boats several miles on their way to shore, and wished them "good luck" when he cast them off. Since Germany has demonstrated the fact that she can conduct submarine operations in consonance with the obligations of law and humanity, does not the letter ask too much when it calls for a complete abandonment of attack by submarine on merchantman? May it not give Germany an opportunity for reply, which might more wisely have been avoided?

E. H. L.

ANTHONY WILDING.

A Gallant and Generous Sportsman and a Brave Gentleman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The war has exacted an appallingly heavy toll among the best and bravest athletes of the British Empire, but I believe none who will be more sincerely regretted in this country can be found in that ever-increasing roll of honor than the late Anthony Wilding.

In tennis he was always the soul of honor; as courteous and gallant a player as ever set foot in an American court. He was the last man ever to excuse himself for poor form or indifferent play. He took his defeat by McLoughlin last Summer with the best of good grace and without stopping to explain, as he well might have, the heavy handicap and severe strain under which he was playing. Apart from the great physical effort he had been subject to in meeting in quick succession the Canadian and German teams, before competing in the finals for the Davis Cup against America, he had only recently received word of grave financial and business troubles occasioned by the outbreak of war.

Furthermore, he was a Naval Reservist, already under orders, and while nobody who knew him would believe he was in any way daunted by the prospect of immediate active service, or the knowledge that his commanding stature made him a ready mark for any enemy, the cumulative effect of all these disadvantages must have seriously told against him when he met McLoughlin. To do his best under these circumstances must have been impossible; yet no word of excuse or explanation came from him, and if Norman Brookes had not told me I should never have known of them.

American players could do well to honor the man and the game he played with such conspicuous success and skill by causing to be placed in the clubhouse at Forest Hills a commemorative tablet to his memory. They will never meet a more worthy opponent, a finer sportsman or a braver gentleman. New Zealand has good cause to be proud of him.

W. de B. WHYTE.
New York, May 12, 1915.

Fair Going.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret that some one has misinformed the estimable TIMES regarding the visit of the New York City delegation to the Panama-Pacific Fair. In your issue of Friday you say that it was intended that a subcommittee, of which I am Chairman, was to accompany the committee of aldermen and members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The sub-committee is a very large subcommittee, and it was never intended that it should accompany the major committee. It was suggested that three of the members, who had charge of the arrangements for New York City Day at the Fair, should go, but these gentlemen were unable for official reasons to leave the city at this time. I personally never contemplated going, for I have already visited the fair on the occasion of the opening of the New York City Building, and was very careful, indeed, to see to it that not a penny of my expenses was charged to the city.

Much has been made of this small matter, and notices of the kind that appeared in several of yesterday morning's papers tend, through their implication, to cast discredit unjustly on those to whom they refer.

HENRY BRUERE,
City Chamberlain.
New York, May 15, 1915.

The Obstructive Grand Stand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the time of the last parade I made a protest through your columns against the erection in front of the Public Library Building of the unsightly "grand stand." I wrote to the Mayor about this also, and he said he would try to do something in the matter. The present rebuilding of this affair shows that he either does not care or was not able to accomplish the desirable change in our parade methods. I propose a law to the effect that no pile of lumber, grand stand, reviewing stand, or temporary structure of any kind that is not necessary to the welfare of the city shall be erected in front of any public building, in front of or inside of any public park, or in any place which shall detract from or obscure any public monument, building, or park. If the Mayor and the special officials must review the parades, then hire a place for a stand big enough for the purpose, but don't build one large enough for half the town in front of any fine structure.

FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH.
New York, May 11, 1915.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

Assistance is asked for two needy families which have applied for aid to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 99 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. The bureau says: "Mrs. B. has four children, the eldest 6 years of age and the youngest only 1. The husband has tuberculosis, but can be cured if he remains at the sanitarium. His wife is making an heroic effort to earn enough money to keep her home together until the husband is well enough to work, but is only able to make $3 a week by washing, while rent, food, and other necessities cost $9.50. A little help is being given by the church and another society, and the bureau needs only $5 a week to make up the balance. Please mark gifts, large or small, for 0201.

"Mrs. L. sews all day long to provide food and clothes for the four children left her by her husband, who deserted her several months ago. But her earnings are too small, and she has turned to the bureau for aid. The home should be kept together, as it is a most respectable one, and happy despite poverty. The bureau wishes to raise a fund of $35 to be expended for rent and food. Please mark gifts 0202."

The bureau acknowledges the following contributions received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: Appeals, 0197 and 0198, cash, A Well-wisher, $1; 0199 and 0200, cash Anon., $3; in response to letters, cash, Anon., $1; cash, Anon., $1; cash, Anon., $2; cash, Anon., 50 cents.

THE SUBMARINE MONSTER INCOGNITO.

How Difficult It Might Have Been to Establish the Identity of the One That Sank the Lusitania.

By J. B. MILLET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several of the Captains of ships sunk by German submarines have testified that the submarine submerged before discharging its torpedo, and in one or two cases the attack has been made some time after the submarine was sighted at a distance and without having exposed its superstructure or even its periscope after that. This means in such cases that the identity of the submarine cannot be known by its victims, for neither its number nor enough of its structure for recognition is allowed to be shown above water. It follows, therefore, that none of the crew of the craft that is attacked can swear to the identity of the submarine.

Herein lies a new danger, one by no means to be neglected in establishing international agreements for the future. If a submarine can conceal itself under water and does not disclose its identity at all before making an attack, then by reason of submergence it takes on a new character thus far not reckoned with, for making an attack while running on the surface, either with its guns or torpedoes, it is to be classed with ordinary war vessels which must display their national flag or other means of identification when in action.

It was perfectly possible that the identity of the submarine which sank the Lusitania should never have been established.

How is an under water attack to be made with success? How can a submerged submarine know just where its quarry is at any given moment? The answer is to be found in studying nature's method. How does the sturgeon, which passes much of its life in waters so muddy that eyesight is useless, obtain its food, find its mates or its enemy? The sense of hearing alone can accomplish all this. In the same way a submarine which can remain submerged, possibly anchored to the bottom, is able to watch and wait. By listening with some sort of an apparatus for receiving sounds through the hull, the officers can definitely locate an approaching vessel whenever she is near enough for the noise of her screws or pumps to be heard. No elaborate receiving apparatus is necessary, although, of course, the more sensitive the receiving apparatus, the more it will hear, but an ordinary iron rod placed against the side of the submarine, or a pine stick is equally efficient in conducting sound to the ear of the listener. A submerged submarine, being entirely surrounded with water, is as excellent a sound collector as could be desired. In order to locate their victim the officers on board compare the intensity of the sounds on the port with the same sounds on the starboard side, then by swinging their craft until the sounds are alike on both sides they know exactly when the craft they are attacking is dead ahead, whether in motion or not. If the vessel to be attacked is not under way, of course the screws will not be heard, but there are always circulation pumps or dynamos going, and as water is a far better conductor of sound than the air, much of their noise is immediately transmitted to the water.

In a test made by me for the British Navy in the Solent in 1907, I located a submarine by the noise of her electric engines, using a pine stick, when she was three miles away. I was on a partially submerged submarine not under way. Had we been in motion, the sounds of our own machinery would have drowned all other sounds in water and the companion submarine would not have been heard at all. Here again we go to nature for a definite hint. A setter or pointer when after game will often stop breathing, and more often close its mouth, so that the noise of its own breathing may not interfere with hearing. In the same way any craft which wishes to locate sounds in water will succeed far better if its own noises are quieted.

A short time before that date I conducted a test at Kiel for the assembled German Navy to illustrate the possibilities of under water signaling for navigation or naval warfare purposes. I was much impressed with the eager reception given to the invention; especially in contrast with the indifference of our own naval authorities. I was convinced that the German scientists and naval officers would excel all others in developing this invention. The Germans are said to have built under water craft which have a "sailing radius" of 2,000 miles and which can remain submerged twenty-four hours. As shown above, they can attack without ever showing themselves. Is not this a new and terrible uncertainty which may lead to unheard-of complication?

J. B. MILLET.
Boston, May 8, 1915.

BELGIUM AFTERWARD.

Manufacturers Having Employment or Needing Agents Please Notice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being one of the Belgians who has been driven out by the Germans and received the hospitality of England, I would like to do something which I do not think has yet been done. That is, to thank the American nation for the great generosity and goodness they have shown to the Belgians and the way they have shown their sympathy with a nation in trouble.

It was quite enough for them to know that we had no home, no money, in fact nothing, that without waiting to examine the facts they at once subscribed generously on our behalf. We thank them from the bottom of our hearts, and will ever teach our children to look to the nation of free and great generosity.

After the war, there will be thousands of Belgians who will have no work and they do not wish to be supported by the means of the great friendly powers longer than they need be.

Would it not be possible to find employment for many Belgians in America or could not a company be formed in America or England to register those employers who require representatives in Belgium for American firms, and also American firms who require employes in their American works.

I have written to many English firms to make arrangements for work after the war, but I am always told to wait until the war is over. That is not what we wish, our arrangements ought to be made now, either in England or America, so that as soon as the war is over, we shall be able to go back to our own land and support ourselves.

I should be very glad to hear from any American manufacturers or business men who are thinking of investing money in Belgium after the war, or of opening agencies or branches in Belgium, or any of those generous people who are interested in the re-formation of the Belgian nation.

Thanking you for the space afforded me, I am,

WILLY LAMONT, of Antwerp,
Temporary address: Shardhighs, Halstead, Essex, England.
April 21, 1915.

What's in a Name?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those who believe in sympols the following facts in connection with using four of the same letters required to spell the last name of our present illustrious Chief Executive is a symbol to the possible fact that Woodrow Wilson will, to coming generations, rank with our greatest Presidents, namely,

WASHINGTON—Four of the same letters must be used to spell—WILSON;
LINCOLN—Four of the same letters must be used to spell—WILSON,
to say nothing of the three letters symbolizing in a similar manner the spelling of JefferSON, MadiSON, and JackSON with WilSON.

These symbols seem all the more unique since, by the elimination of all the letters except the first and the last two in the names WashingtON and WilsON, we have "WON," hence it appears that there is no such word as lose where Woodrow Wilson leads.

EDWARD A. KOHN.
New York, May 15, 1915.

At Mt. Mulu's Base.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to tell you how very much your war pictures are enjoyed here. Five copies of THE SUNDAY TIMES found their way up the Limbang and Medalam Rivers to my camp at the base of Mt. Mulu. Coming down the river the pictures were very acceptable presents to the Dayaks and Tabuns, in whose houses I rested at night. Those pictures of the Kaiser and the German General (was it von Hindenberg?) now decorate the houses of Dayaks, who were themselves distinguished head hunters in former days before Rajah Brooke's splendid Government brought peace and order to this land.

HARRISON W. SMITH.
Sarawak, Borneo, March 25, 1915.

The Side Street Fadeaway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Spring has again brought to the streets countless juvenile diversions, not the least pernicious of which is ball playing in its many varieties. It is positively dangerous for pedestrians to venture out in many places in residential sections after school hours, for they are in constant danger of injury more or less serious from poorly directed or batted balls. Is it, perhaps, that the Police Department has lost incentive through adverse court rulings, and certain famous letters from a former Mayor encouraging boys in their laudable desire to develop brawn?

MAY GOUGELMANN.
New York, May 8, 1915.

MISS WALD PROTESTS.

Henry Street Settlement Head Sees Menace In Untrained Nurse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems incumbent upon me to enter into the discussion concerning hospital-trained and correspondence school-trained nurses as either may affect the nursing of the poor.

No one can deny—and I speak for doctors and nurses who are familiar with the conditions—that people in their homes, people of moderate means, and the poor need the best nurses that can be trained. The physicians of the well-to-do send only the nurses that they know to their private patients. The public does not distinguish between the varieties of trained and semi-trained women who offer their services. There is a distinct place for the woman who is not fully trained and who charges less than the fully trained nurse. May she develop, and may she, too, be protected from quackery. We want her, but we do not want the public exploited, particularly the poor, who in employing her would again be paying full price for less value—as, alas! they do for everything else. There is no way of informing them as to the different grades, and I have not found that the institutions, correspondence schools, and lecture bureaus that send out these semi-trained or untrained women have any authority over the charges that they make.

I have at least one striking illustration to offer of a "nurse" who accepted a call to a child in a tenement very ill with diphtheria. A near-by druggist called me up on the telephone to say that his neighbor had a nurse to whom they were paying $4 a night, and that she did not know how to use the oxygen tank that had been provided for the patient. I found that the "nurse" not only did not know how to administer the oxygen, but that she had no knowledge or experience by which she could keep the doctor informed as to the condition of the patient. I doubt whether she had ever felt the pulse of a child in that condition. Neither the doctor, the family, nor the druggist in this case knew the difference between a nurse who had only had lectures and one who had not only been instructed but had had the discipline of two or three years' training in a hospital and knew her limitations.

The nurses who have been urging the regulation of the practice of their profession and the classification of the various kinds of "nurses" who offer their services have in mind the protection of the public, and some of us have particularly in mind the protection of the poor.

LILLIAN D. WALD.
New York, May 8, 1915.

The Terrible Merchantman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in the Berliner Tageblatt of April 20 the following, which might forecast Germany's reply to President Wilson's note on the Lusitania case:

The fact that the Captain of an English merchantman has been promoted and rewarded for ramming a submarine clearly proves that the British Government almost directs merchant ships to engage in active warfare. Thus, every British merchantman must henceforth be regarded a man-of-war, and it is to be expected that Germany will draw its conclusions therefrom. The crew of a man-of-war is not allowed to stop the vessel and take to the boats, but the enemy ship is immediately sunk. England wants it so, she evidently wishes to give the war a more violent character. We regret this but cannot help it. The more thoroughly we adopt the conduct of warfare forced upon us the sooner we may expect to see the war ended.

F. KONIG.
Roseb

PADEREWSKI TELLS OF POLAND'S WANT

Pianist Estimates the Losses of Compatriots by War at $2,500,000,000.

PEASANTS FED ON ROOTS

Receipts of the Various Organizations Collecting Funds for Sufferers Abroad.

The losses of the Polish people in the war in their parts of Germany, Russia, and Austria have totaled at least $2,500,000,000, acording to Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish pianist, who has come to this country to aid in the work for the relief of his suffering countrymen. Mr. Paderewski, who is co-operating with the Polish-American Relief Committee, of which Mme. Marcella Sembrich is the head, told yesterday the story of the terrible sufferings of the people. A national Polish relief organization is being organized and Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, has accepted the honorary Treasurership of the committee.

"The present European war is, on the eastern front, raging exclusively on Polish soil," Mr. Paderewski said. "It is sweeping away every sign of civilization, destroying homes, devastating field and forest, and exterminating and starving human beings and animals alike. An area equal in size to the States of New York and Pennsylvania has been laid waste and 200 towns, 1,400 churches, and 7,500 villages have been completely ruined. The losses in property destroyed and in agricultural, industrial, and commercial production brought to an absolute standstill, amount to $2,500,000,000.

"Eighteen million inhabitants, including nearly two million Jews, are continuously enduring the horrors of this gigantic struggle. Thousands are hiding in the woods and feeding on roots."

Polish Fund Now $55,000.

The fund of the American-Polish Committee, now amounts to about $55,000. Recent subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

J. A. K.	$25	Jersey Man	$100
Mrs. E. L. B. Norrie	25	Miss M. Birdsey	10
Miss S. B. Miles	25	Mrs. T. R. Manners	25
Miss E. T. Williams	25	Miss N. Nicoll	15
J. Karasievicz	40	Commodore Parker and John Bell	10

Medical Party Sails.

Twenty-six doctors and sanitarians, all of them going to Serbia to serve under Dr. Richard P. Strong of Harvard University, who is at the head of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission that is now working to rid Serbia of typhus fever and other diseases, sailed on the Athinai yesterday. The contingent was sent to Serbia in response to the urgent cabled request of Dr. Strong.

The party comprised Drs. Edward Stuart, Fleetwood Gruvor, R. W. Mendelson, John S. Schmitt, Albert Cornelius, Stanley H. Thurn and H. W. Mitchell, and Clement Chinn, Charles P. Crafts, George W. Taylor, E. W. Gayle, George H. Hazlehurst, Theodore Schoonmaker, Otis Campbell, F. P. Bravo, G. F. Laughlin, E. H. Magoon, Ralph D. Bates, Charles E. Box, R. S. Lyman, J. E. Harrington, Henry Berger, Jr., C. E. Buck, G. W. Bakeman, Elliott Gage, and A. W. Buck.

On the Italian liner Duca d'Aosta, which sailed for Genoa and Naples yesterday, went nine Red Cross nurses to serve with the American units in Austria-Hungary. They were the Misses Alice J. Philip of this city, Matilda M. Sturtzer and Caroline E. Hill of Buffalo, Anna B. Davis of Utica, Adelaide Nadesn of Minneapolis, Claudia N. Johnson, and Mary N. Bowen of Indianapolis, C. Gaffchen of Savannah, and Louise Kochert of Wheeling, W. Va.

Total Abont $1,500,000.

The European War Fund of the Red Cross in the United States, a great part of which has been expended, totals about $1,500,000. In New York $494,032.71 has been collected. Subscriptions may be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. New subscriptions of $10 or more received the last week included:

Junior Vaudeville, Montclair, N. J. $231
Red Cross Chapter, Aurora, N. Y. 100
Miss Fannie F. Mason, (monthly contribution) 60
Through John Wanamaker 31
Second Reformed Presby. Church, N. Y. 26
Mrs. W. M. Wheeler 15
Thomas B. Kerr 15

Belgian Committee's Fund.

The fund of the Belgian Relief Committee, subscriptions to which may be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street, totals $1,036,709.62. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Contributions to Rev. J. Larsimont	300
Sale of Belgian Cards	62
Students of Bryn Mawr College	338
Meadville Belgian Relief Committee	50
Guantanamo & Western R. R. Co.	160
Kosmos Club, Ukiah, Cal.	10
The Tourist Club, Hollidaysburg, Penn.	12
Thomas B. Kerr	15
Mrs. Adele C. Ogden	10
Anna C. La Condie	10
Phyllis and Jimmy	10
L'Ralwetlore	20
Antoine Leboun	20
Theodore Hoyt	100
Mrs. Pierre Banco	91
Presb. Cong'l Ch., Sewickley, Penn.	52
Anonymous	50
Fitchburg Women's C., Fitchburg, Mass.	10
Ethel McNeal Hughes	10
Mrs. Nelson O. Dyster	41
Study Club, Garden City, Minn.	15
Mrs. William Reynolds Brown	10
Frederick A. Halsey	20
Christian Science, Corning, N. Y.	17
Miss Bertha Beall	25
Friday Club, Jefferson, Iowa	10
Helena Flint	10
C. W. Metcalf, additional	10
St. John's S. S. & Grammar S. S., Warren, N. Y.	10
Current Events Club Washington, Penn.	25
Nelson P. Trickey	10
W. K. Post	10
Charles Bruggemann	10
G. R. Meneely, additional	10
Anonymous	25
Mrs. Henry Morris Russell	25
Grangeville Civic C., Grangeville, Idaho	10
Chester Woman's Club, Chester, W. Va.	19
H. M. Armstrong, add'l	20
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Reed	10

For Huguenot Churches.

The Rev. Stuart L. Roussel, delegate of the Union Nationale des Eglises Reformees Evangeliques de France, 105 East Twenty-second Street, acknowledges receipt of the following donations for the relief of the old Huguenot churches of France. The amounts indicated for various churches refer to loose collections only; personal donations being acknowledged separately.

French Evangelical Church, 16th St.	$160
F. W. Lincoln, Greenwich	10
Mrs. C. H. Stewartson, Greenwich	10
H. M. Lester, New Rochelle	10
Paul McIntyre, New York City	20
Marble Collegiate Church	71
First Presbyterian Church, Greenwich	12
C. H. Zehnder, New York City	20
Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Greenwich	10
Rev. H. F. Natsch	15
J. P. Morgan	250
Mrs. J. E. Roberts, Greenwich	10
Mrs. C. G. Condon	10
Miss Estelle Whitfield	25
Mrs. Leslie G. Bruce	45
Rev. John H. Jowett	50
Miss Emily O. Butler	100
Mrs. Maria Auchincloss	25
Church of the Covenant, Washington	50
Mrs. F. S. Jones, Greenwich	20
Mrs. Alfred Vondermuhl	25
Plymouth Church, Brooklyn	28
Bergen Reformed Church, Jersey City	68
2d United Presbyterian Church, J. C.	44
Westminster Presbyterian Church, J. C.	41
Robert J. Rendall	100
G. H. de la Vergne	45
Walter R. Marvin, New Rochelle	20
Mrs. Julia C. Lee, New Rochelle	13
Miss Caroline D. Lester	10
St. James Church	82
Rev. George Alexander	10
Mrs. Kate M. Bulkley	10
L. Duncan Bulkley	10
C. A. Havron, Tullahoma, Tenn.	10
Everett N. Wheeler	10
Bedford Park Presbyterian Church	33
Through The Millwood Club, Flatbush	37
W. S. Macdonald	20
E. Francis Hyde	50
Rev. F. L. Janeway	10
The Brick Church	24
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie	200
Mrs. Edward Coffin	25
Miss E. M. Wheeler	100
University Place Presbyterian Church	64
Mrs. H. B. Hall	10
A. R. Ledoux	50
Mrs. J. Demetre	20
Miss Marie Demetre	20
Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler	10
Mrs. Chester Munroe	10
Miss Helen G. Coppel	25
Church of the Holy Communion	27
Mrs. Sarah B. Brownell	20
Charles E. Merrill	10
Miss Charlotte D. Macbold, Hoboken	10
Mrs. Payson Merrill	10
Mrs. L. J. Belloni	10
Joseph Fahys	10
Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin	50
Alphonse Montant	25
Harry C. Larter	10
Miss Mabel C. Mead	25
Miss E. Billings	25
Presbyterian Church in Rye	55
North Av. Pres. Church, New Rochelle	34
Mme. and Mlle. Simar, Yonkers	25
Episcopal Church of Yonkers	23
Gertrude S. Thomas	25
Miss Juliana Wood, Philadelphia	30
Miss Coles, Philadelphia	10
Mrs. John Scott, Philadelphia	10
Mrs. Charles Ludington, Philadelphia	300
Miss Mary A. Nichols, Rye	10
Mrs. Mary J. Dyer, Rye	50
S. C. Hunter, New Rochelle	10
Mrs. William Shaw Stewart, Philadelphia	10
Mrs. Samuel Chew, Philadelphia	10
Presbyterian Church in New Rochelle	29
Mrs. R. N. Yarnall, Philadelphia	25
Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn	37
First Presbyterian Church, New Rochelle	20
Miss Caroline Whittemore, Rye	10
Mrs. J. Ogden Hoffman, Rodney, Penn.	20
Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church	171
Sunday School of the South Reformed Church, Brooklyn	75
Mrs. Annie S. Churchill, New Britain	25
Judge F. A. Bregy, Philadelphia	20
Mrs. G. J. Schauffler	100
Mrs. Matilda Markoe, Philadelphia	25
Franklin S. Edmonds	10
Dutch Reformed Church of Harlem	50
King's Daughters, Cazinovia	15
W. C. Mendinhall, Wilmington, Del.	10
Mrs. W. C. Mendinhall, Wilmington, Del.	20
Mrs. John Stuart Kennedy	1,500
Received in connection with meeting at Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Cochrane's, Boston.	1,517
First Baptist Church, Worcester, Mass.	32
Sundry amounts	326
Meeting at Miss E. W. Cook's, New Brunswick	24
W. Wilson, New Brunswick	10
First Presbyterian Church, New Brunswick	22
John Sage	50
Rutgers Memorial Church	92

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which may be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue, now amounts to $171,719.91. New subscriptions of $10 or more received last week were:

Ephron Catlin, St. Louis, Mo.	$25
Frank D. Bittner, Akintown, Penn.	10
Andrew McLeish, Chicago, Ill.	10
Helen Currier Rice, Schenectady, N. Y.	25
Students Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawy, Penn.	50
H. C. Henry, Seattle, Wash.	50
C. Tegtmeyer, Chicago, Ill.	10
C. T. Swigert, Portland, Ore.	10
George H. Eckbert, Titusville, Penn.	25
George Crompton, Worcester, Mass.	10
Henry McCormick, Jr., Harrisburg, Penn.	25
W. A. Campbell, Sewickley, Penn.	15
W. H. Warner & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	10
C. F. Hutterly, Steubenville, Ohio.	10
Hewitt Corburn, Hartford, Conn.	10
C. H. Kunkel, Harrisburg, Penn.	20
Fred Unsinger, Milwaukee, Wis.	25
J. H. Hoole, Carbondale, Penn.	10
L. S. Humphrey, Saginaw, Mich.	10
Local Committee of Tuttle, N. Y.	10
C. H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.	10
Robert McCowan, Stevensville, Ohio.	25
Harvey W. Kessler, Concord, Mass.	10
Carl Johnson, Milwaukee, Wis.	10
C. Altschul, 10 Wall Street, City	50
Mrs. Edward D. Sexton, 20 Fifth Av.	25
Edward B. Sexton, 20 Fifth Av.	25
M. Sanson, Fort Worth, Texas	10
John Workman, Torrington, Conn.	25
C. R. Beaston, St. Louis, Mo.	25
J. D. Cox, Cleveland, Ohio	100
Fred W. Taylor, Philadelphia, Penn.	20
W. C. Leaks, Rockingham, N. C.	10
William S. Stearns, Lockland, Ohio	100
Pierre S. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.	25
A. Fetterman, Pittsburgh, Penn.	25
E. R. Wagner, Milwaukee, Wis.	25
Thomas Ellason, Chestertowu, Md.	100
Latsch & Son, Minora, Minn.	25
H. R. Beardsley, Elkhart, Ind.	100
M. S. Rosenwald, Chicago	10
Edward H. Haskell, Boston, Mass.	25
M. I. Arms, Youngstown, Ohio	10
Royal H. Ferris, Dallas, Texas	10
John E. Hess, Wheeling, W. Va.	10
Mrs. Wm. H. Dunwoody, Minneapolis	300
A. L. Castle, Quincy, Ill.	10
J. H. Bonnier, Duluth, Minn.	25
Max Fleischmann, Cincinnati, Ohio	500
Henry Buhl, Jr., Pittsburgh, Penn.	250
L. W. Nelman, Milwaukee, Wis.	10
Joseph Hirschberg, Choteau, Mont.	50
Julius Hirschberg, Choteau, Mont.	50
J. S. McColl, Kalamazoo, Mich.	25
Mrs. J. P. Bekkard, 43 West Thirty-fourth Street, City	25
Louis S. Hills, Salt Lake City, Utah	100
Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Sinclair, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	25
Mrs. T. H. Freeland, East Orange, N. J.	10
F. M. Eyres, Indianapolis, Ind.	25
Harris Whittimore, Naugatuck, Conn.	25
L. F. Allyn, New Rochelle, N. Y.	100
Thomas B. Fuller, Durham, N. C.	25
Class of 1915, Drury High School, North Adams, Mass.	25
Miss Ellen Morris, Philadelphia, Penn.	12
E. M. Durham, Vicksburg, Miss.	10
Mrs. L. K. Fuller, Brattleboro, Vt.	10
Mrs. Newton, Sloan Street, City	10
Fred S. Pratt, West Newton, Mass.	12
William H. Levitt, Wilmington, Del.	12
W. J. Rosenfield, Rock Island, Ill.	12
Anonymous	12
Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy, Zanesville, Wis.	25
Miss Ellen Morris, Philadelphia, Penn.	12
E. M. Durham, Vicksburg, Miss.	10
Fred S. Pratt, West Newton, Mass.	12
Anna Morgan, 120 East 23d Street	25
J. S. Bracken, Columbus, Ohio	15
Paul Johnson, Milwaukee, Wis.	50
Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy, Zanesville, Wis.	25
Anonymous	12
W. H. Rosenfield, Rock Island, Ill.	12
William H. Levitt, Wilmington, Del.	12
Susan L. Richardson, Winchester, Mass.	1,000
Irving W. Drew, Lancaster, N. H.	15
J. H. Cunningham, New Castle, Penn.	100
Mrs. H. B. Kidder, Boston, Mass.	20
C. B. Edwards, Covington, Ky.	25
Herbert J. Grant, Salt Lake City, Utah	10
American Women's War Relief Fund	10,000
Agnes Lathers, 11 West Ninety-fourth Street, City	20
R. H. I. Goddard, Jr., Providence, R. I.	25
C. C. Batchelder, Brookline, Mass.	25
Windsor H. Wyman, North Abington, Mass.	175

Serbian Agricultural Aid.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, whose total receipts have reached $59,443.81, acknowledge the following subscriptions of $10 or more:

Boston Com.	$5,000
Mrs. Rutledge	10
Edgar H. Deering	15
Mrs. H. H. Honser	50
Preston Cocke	10
Russian Read. Club	15
W. E. Zimmerman	10
C. H. Howell	10
John B. Pine	10
Miscellaneous	18
Madison Av. Pres. Church	100
Baltimore Com.	62
Minn. Committee	$232
Elizabeth H. Woodward	12
Stamford Com.	11
Red Cross, Washington	493
Miss M. R. Hillard	50
Cur. Events Club, Washington, Penn.	25
Miss E. D. Putnam	10
H. E. Donnelly	10
Cash	50
Miscellaneous	29

Vacation War Fund.

The fund of the Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, is now $95,491.86. Miss Anne Morgan is the treasurer of the committee. Additional subscriptions of $10 or more received last week were:

Anonymous	$20	Central Com. on Scholarship	$482
Mrs. F. M. Whitehouse	15	Women's Conference Society	220
Mrs. V. Spencer	94	Miss Moulton	80
Mrs. C. E. H. Phillips	10	Anonymous	301
Mrs. R. J. Caldwell	100	Protective League	69
Mrs. L. Luquer	15	Emergency Relief	137
Mrs. C. M. Pratt	25	Mrs. C. Chapman	12
Mrs. C. L. Suizberger	10	E. M. K. Wetmore	100
Jane W. Buckner	10	Levy Brothers	16
Mrs. E. W.	15	Anonymous	10

British-American War Relief Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following new subscriptions:

Sir T. Dawson	$100	Mrs. C. Vanderbilt	$10
Mrs. W. P. Bonbright	100	Isbon Beckwith	10
		Anonymous	19

Subscriptions may be sent to Henry J. Whitehouse, Treasurer.

American Ambulance Hospital.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris is now $388,743.

Subscriptions to the fund may be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. New subscriptions of the past week included:

H. D. Woods	$1,000	W. A. Taprell	$10
Mrs. P. Whitney	128	E. W. Burdett	10
Louise M. Herron	25	W. W. Cutler	10

Garrick Players to Help.

The Garrick Players will give three short plays at the Booth Theatre a week from tomorrow night in aid of the fund. The patronesses are Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. August Belmont.

Special Relief Society.

The Special Relief Society, which is sending supplies to all the warring countries, and subscriptions which may be sent in care of the Lincoln Trust Company, 204 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these new subscriptions of $10 or more:

Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty	$50	Mrs. L. Pearson	$30
Mrs. C. C. Biggs	20	Mrs. F. Stetson	50
D. B. Pratt	50	Mrs. S. Sloane	20
Mrs. H. Deacon	10	Mrs. H. Page	10
Mrs. C. H. Sorchan	25	Mrs. W. C. Potter	20
		Harriet Fearing	20

Lafayette Fund $3,546.

Contributions received yesterday at offices of the Lafayette Fund amounted to $3,546.

Included in these contributions was a draft from Mrs. George J. Denis of Los Angeles, representing the Southern California committee of the Lafayette Fund. Mrs. Denis and her associates have recently given a number of entertainments for the fund, the draft being the result.

Contributions with which to purchase comfort kits for the convalescent wounded French soldiers who are returning to the colors, may be sent to the Lafayette Fund, Room 122, Vanderbilt Hotel.

NEED $30,200 FOR SEAMEN.

Campaign to Complete $150,000 Fund for Institute Extended.

With the campaign extended until June 1, the Board of Managers of the Seaman's Institute still has two weeks to raise $30,200, due on the $150,000 debt which they have been making a special effort to pay off during the past month.

Subscriptions received this week were from:

Mrs. Wm. D. Sloane	$10,000	Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt	100
Anonymous	2,539	Mrs. C. B. Alexander	25
Norton, Lilly & Co.	1,000	L. L. Richards	25
J. L. Webster	500	Walter Scott	25
Warren & Wetmore	500	Dunbar Box and Lumber Co.	25
Johnson & Higgins	250	Anonymous	25
Mrs. A. M. Young	100	Mrs. G. H. Byrd	25
M. W. Dominick	$31	Mrs. John A. Dix	10

Subscriptions should be sent to E. L. Baylies, 25 South Street.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the Orduna and Arabic.

Transatlantic lines arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ORDUNA, (Liverpool.)—W. J. Baun, Miss H. L. Braham, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cornish, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Drill, Miss Ellen Hahn, Miss W. Hayhurst, Miss Anne Henderson, Mrs. H. Jeffreys, Miss Mary Kenny, Miss T. M. Marcuson, R. McDonell, Miss E. McReedy, C. Morris, Miss B. Paine, Miss Jessie Pollack, Miss Jessie Pomeroy, Miss K. Riordan, Lewis A. Shand, Alfred Smith, Miss J. Van Damme, and W. Wakeman.

ARABIC, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bailie, Miss Kate Bohan, Mrs. P. J. Brune, A. H. Caesar, H. Chandra, Mrs. H. Cliff, Miss M. H. Clifford, Mrs. M. Coleman, Miss M. Collis, E. Davis, Mrs. M. C. Donaldson, Miss M. B. Drysdale, J. S. Dutton, Mrs. M. Dutton, Lieutenant Oscar Fakler, Christopher Fanning, Mrs. H. H. Garret, John Gillard, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hardy, Miss E. Harrison, W. H. Headley, Miss Annie Hellis, J. E. Howe, Mrs. M. A. Jones, J. J. Joyce, Edmond Keane, Miss K. Madden, R. M. Marples, Miss M. Mills, Miss F. Mussett, J. G. Newton, J. H. Priestly, Miss M. Reynolds, Miss M. L. Shackleford, S. Perez Tuava, and Alfred Woods.

B. T. Washington to Speak.

Four meetings will be held today by the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes in the four districts of the city which are largely inhabited by negroes. At each meeting Booker T. Washington will speak, as follows: At 11 o'clock, Union Baptist Church, 204 West Sixty-third Street; 1:30, Palace Casino, 14 East 135th Street; 4, Abyssinian Baptist Church, 242 West Fortieth Street, and 7:30 P. M., Concord Baptist Church, Duffield Street, near Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

Y. W. C. A. Warning to Girls.

California and the Panama-Pacific Exposition are proving lures to the unemployed, and to protect girls from the serious conditions involved in the situation the Young Women's Christian Association has issued a poster. It depicts a young woman, with her head bowed upon a desk of an employment office; a placard over her reads, "No help wanted," and on the poster the legend, "She went to the Coast without money. Don't you do it."

Mrs. I. L. Rice to Give a Reception.

Mrs. Isaac L. Rice will give a reception on Saturday evening, May 29, in her private ballroom at the Hotel Ansonia following a lecture at 8:30 by Dr. Max G. Schlapp on "The Problem of the Mentally Unfit." Introductory addresses will be given by the Rev. William A. Courtney, supervisor of Catholic Charities; Ernest K. Coulter, superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, and Isaac F. Russell, Chief Justice of the Court of Special Sessions.

Mrs. Howard Carroll's Luncheons.

Mrs. Howard Carroll has invitations out for two luncheons on Thursday, May 20, and Wednesday, May 26, at Carrolcliff, her country home at Tarrytown-on-Hudson. The guests will motor up from town.

Philipse Manor Club Opens.

A dinner dance was held last night at the opening of the Philipse Manor Club, which is situated on the Hudson facing the Tappan Zee. Robert M. McBride is president of the club. E. W. Spitz was chairman of the social committee.

INDIVIDUALITY WINS IN DRESS, NOT COST

Polymuriel Committee Told How to Use Clothes Over and Over Again.

HAT EIGHT YEARS OLD

New York Women Working on Plans for a Gown That May Be Used on All Occasions.

Clothes make the woman, but they need not cost much. A five-cent calico, if it expresses the individuality of the wearer, is as satisfactory as a Paris frock, or more so.

That is what Mrs. Mildred Manley Easton said in a talk on the psychology of clothes in the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Polymuriel Committee, which is going to have designed for it a wonderful composite costume.

Mrs. Easton meant what she said about the cost of clothes, for she told how much she paid for her own, and Mrs. William R. Chapman told wonderful secrets about hats.

"That hat that I am wearing is seven years old," said Mrs. Chapman, who had been selected to talk upon the hat subject because of her good taste in headgear. "I trim all my own hats," she said, and then she turned around so that the audience might see the one she was wearing from all points of view. "First this was trimmed with daisies and black velvet. Then I put on some cherry-colored feathers. Perhaps some of you remember those cherry-colored feathers."

A woman in the audience nodded her head delightedly, as at the thought of an old friend.

"Then the hat didn't seem to be just in the mode and I thought people might remember it too well and I put it away for two years. This year I saw a perfectly lovely wreath in one of the shops and I said to myself: 'I believe that would be just the thing for my Leghorn hat,' so I bought it. I turned the rim of the hat down on one side and up a little on the other and here it is."

The women gazed admiringly.

Calls Easter Hat Prices Ridiculous.

"It is ridiculous to pay the price that is asked for hats in the shops at Easter time. Three times more than any of the materials are worth and because it is 'exclusive' and three weeks afterward you see every woman in town wearing something exactly like it. You know they say the life of an old hat is in the cocking' as the thing in the new one is the selecting. I think I would rather do the cocking with the old one and find the things in the house that I can use. Then you wear a little bit of the color of the hat in the gown to make it becoming. Black velvet is the fad for Easter and white feathers when you wish a dress hat, a simple bow for morning and a little color to match some gown, and people think you have three hats. We can all economize on hats if we will."

"I can go Mrs. Chapman one better on hats," said Mrs. Easton, "for the one I have on I have had for eight years. I would like to have a Polymuriel gown this minute. I left the house this morning to go to a luncheon and the dress I am wearing, which was right for that, is right for this morning and I am going to two or three things this afternoon and something else this evening. If you leave home early and wear something that will be appropriate for an affair you are going to attend in the evening, you look like a citizen rather than."

"People think I am extravagant, but I don't spend much money for my clothes. I am wearing the gown I have on because I was asked to wear it, and this is an old one and did not cost much. The gown I was asked to wear in the first place only cost me $8 this year. It came from a bargain counter in the first place. I got the material and sewed on some plush to look like a border made on it. This year I got five gallons of gasoline and put the gown into it and hung it up in the bathroom, and then a dressmaker came and fixed it over in two days at $4 a day, and that was all there was to it.

Individuality in Clothes.

"As long as a woman has her wits she will be interested in her clothes and express her individuality in them. If she simply follows every one else and just comes in at the tail end of the procession she can just as well wear an old quilt around her, and then she might as well go to an asylum.

"It is good business to look well gowned. It is good business to look trim. If you look like a pole or a hitching post and if you all slump up your work will slump up. If your clothes look as if any one could wear them, as if they were just put on to keep off the wind, it will effect you. Clothes react upon the individual."

Mrs. Easton told of a black taffeta gown which toned down her spirits so that no matter how vivacious she was when she put on her spirits immediately went down to zero.

"Yes, I have felt that," said a woman in the audience.

She told of a talk she had just had with Adelaide Johnson, the sculptor, about clothes.

Miss Johnson told me that the gown she had on was made in 1896," said Mrs. Easton, "and she said she had not had anything new for five years. She said she did not have time. But it looked all right. Art is never out of style. Simplicity is the keynote of everything."

How Clothes Affect the Mind.

To show the effect of clothes on the mind Mrs. Easton told this story:

"I went to a luncheon once where I had to speak, and I had hurried, and didn't feel as if my clothes were half on, and didn't feel as if I could possibly speak. I didn't know what to say. I was telling my neighbor about it. 'You look all right, she said. 'You make me think of Marie Antoinette.' With that thought of what I knew of Marie Antoinette, and lived right up to the picture. I was right dignified.

"The simplest clothes are all right, put on in the right way. Let some women have $1,000 nightgowns"—they had been speaking of the extravagances of rich women—"we don't want them. The girl who earns $3 a week wants to express her individuality. You can't express beauty and charm through hideous clothes, but a five-cent calico is all right if the line is right."

Mrs. Mildred Johnston Landone, who is offering a prize for a composite gown, the "Polymuriel," one frock that can be made to suit different occasions, gave her idea of it.

"It is not to be so artistic that it will make us think of statuary," she said, "and it is to be a gown to be useful for the woman of moderate means. It must be a gown that will never go out of style. I am not a rich woman, but I have many gowns that, while they are perfectly good, are too much out of style to be worn. There must be no extreme in it, and it must make no sex appeal. The woman of today is beginning to think, and she must be worthily clothed. Too much time is spent on clothes, which are so temporary and yet are of such tremendous importance."

Mrs. Landone said the reduction of the birthrate was caused by the extravagance of women's clothes, as the girls who would otherwise go into domestic service take to sewing, the average woman cannot find any one to do her housework and consequently she cannot take care of a family.

"What I want in the Polymuriel gown," said Mrs. A. M. Palmer, who was Chairman of the meeting, "is pockets. Let's have pockets. Then we won't be always saying: 'Good gracious, what have I done with that bag with my purse in it?'"

FOR TRUST COMPANY LAWS.

New Jersey Bankers Name Committee to Seek Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 15.—Represented by a committee of six, bankers of this State will seek legislation on the subject of giving trust companies the same powers as granted to the national and general banks, as contemplated under the Federal Reserve Act. This action came with the introduction of a resolution by former Governor E. C. Stokes at the final session today of the New Jersey Bankers' Association.

Charges that the Supreme Court was upholding the bank stock tax, "decided by a matter of politics," were made here today.

John B. Rhodes, President of the Philadelphia Reserve Bank, speaking this afternoon, admitted that the cession of the banks of the northern part of the State from his bank to the New York Reserve Bank, was just and the Federal Reserve Board had been actuated by merits of the case in upholding the appeals of the North Jersey institutions to this end.

Edward S. Pierson of Jersey City was elected the new President at the closing session this afternoon. Other officers elected were: Vice President, John D. Everett of Orange; Treasurer, William Chambers of Vineland; Executive Committee, one year—Elwood S. Bartlett, Atlantic City; three years, Theodore B. Davies, Blairstown; William F. Stadler, Trenton, and Joseph Howe of Montclair.

N. Y. U. COMMENCEMENT.

Largest Number of Graduates Will Receive Diplomas June 9.

New York University, which will graduate this year the greatest number of students in its eighty-three years, will hold its annual Commencement Day exercises in the auditorium of the Gould Memorial Library, at University Heights, on Wednesday, June 9. Beginning with the annual reunion of the alumni on Saturday, June 5, the next four days will be taken up with the closing exercises.

The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Malcolm James McLeod, D. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate and Reformed Church, while on Commencement Day the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., LL. D., will be the speaker of honor in the morning and Chancellor Elmer E. Brown at the graduation exercises of the Law School, the University and Bellevue Medical College, the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance, and the Veterinary College in the afternoon.

Monday of commencement week will be given over to the Sandham Prize orations, in the auditorium of the Gould Memorial Library, and to the presentation of keys to new members of Phi Beta Kappa. Tuesday the Class Day exercises of the College of Arts and School of Applied Science will be held on Battery Hill, at University Heights, while at 8 o'clock the same exercises will be held for the graduating class of the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance at Washington Square. On Wednesday night there will be class dinners.

SUBMARINE DANGER TO WILL

Document to be Sent to England Is Photographed Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 15.—For the first time in the history of Westchester County a will was sent today from White Plains to England to be identified before the witnesses, and unusual precautions were taken to have it photographed and a certified copy filed in the Surrogate's office, as it is feared it might be lost should the ship bearing it be attacked by a submarine.

The will is that of the late Horace Hall Stanton, who at the time he signed it in 1902 was a resident of 17 Saint James Square, County of Middlesex. His widow, Mrs. Florence Anne Stanton, who inherits the entire estate, now resides in New Rochelle. The witnesses to the will were Ethel May White and Kathleen White of London, and Surrogate Sawyer appointed commissioners to take their depositions in London before the will can be proved.

PICKS CENSUS OFFICES.

Secretary of State's Automobile Bureau Will Be Headquarters.

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo stated last night at a meeting of sixty-three Census Supervisors held in the automobile bureau of his office at Broadway and Seventy-fourth Street, that he would use that bureau as the census headquarters to save money for the State. The census, he explained, had two objects, the compilation of statistics in order to reapportion the State and Assembly districts, and to furnish the information needed by the State, Labor, Health, Education, and Charities Departments for their work.

In this city the chief enumeration Supervisors are Alexander Wolff of 290 Broadway, for New York and Bronx Counties, and William Liebermann of 180 Montague Street, Brooklyn, for Kings and Queens Counties.

TAFT IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Ex-President Is the Guest of Ex-Senator W. M. Crane in Dalton.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop arived in New York yesterday from their California trip. Mr. Bishop has invited friends to luncheon at the Maples tomorrow at 1 o'clock. He is attempting to make an automobile trip from New York to Lenox and return in the same day, 320 miles by State Highway. He will leave New York early tomorrow morning.

Ex-President William H. Taft is a guest of ex-Senator and Mrs. W. Murray Crane in Dalton for the week end. The ex-President was met by Senator Crane in Springfield and they made a motor trip, crossing Jacob's Ladder to Dalton.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker have opened Brookside, their villa in Great Barrington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven came up to Stockbridge today after the week in New York.

Arriving at Curtis Hotel were Mrs. Charles K. Baldwin and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Merriam of New York. Departing were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Elliot Guild for Beston.

Mrs. Eben Stevens is with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham at Overlee.

Miss Eleanor Hague and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockb

SUFFRAGISTS DROP WORK ON BOWERY

Its Denizens Flit for Summer and Campaigners Turn Attention to Up-State Field.

TO SPEAK AT CONVENTIONS

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont to Seek Votes in Fifth Avenue During Naval Parade Tomorrow.

The careful organization of the suffragists is shown by the county conventions which are being held all over New York State. The Chairmen of the suffrage campaign districts of the State are calling their workers together, and at the approaching conventions leading suffragists will speak.

Mrs. Chapman Catt, head of the Empire State Campaign Committee, and Mrs. Raymond Brown, the State President, have left New York to make a two-week tour of the State to speak at these conventions.

A strenuous campaign will be carried on through the Summer and Fall in every city, town, and village. None of the leaders of the larger suffrage organizations could be found in the city last week, all of them being engaged in campaign work. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union, is up-State working through the Senatorial districts, which she has organized, and Mrs. Anna Howard Shaw, the national President, is in Pennsylvania, engaged in the first part of the arduous task she has set herself of continuous work through the four campaign States until Election Day.

The character of the city work is changing. Indoor meetings are being to a certain extent abandoned and innumerable outdoor meetings take their place. One branch of canvassing that has been temporarily abandoned is on the Bowery, the floating population of the Bowery lodging houses having left for more congenial fields and for life in the open during the warmer months.

The suffragists have learned since they have been canvassing something of the customs of the Greeks in their native land. Miss Lavinia Dock, working in the southern part of the city, asked one of New York's Greek citizens if he would vote for the women. He was a fine-looking man, he was intelligent, and he had been a citizen, he said, for twenty-five years, but he said he would not vote for the women.

"Excuse me, Madam," was his polite reply. "This is America, but we are Greeks. In our country it is the custom for the women to be under the feet of the men. Here it is not different. I support my wife, she does not go out to work, and outside of the house she has nothing to say."

A sister-in-law of the man being present, it was suggested that, as she did not speak English, he should ask her what she thought of giving women an interest in civic affairs.

"Madam," returned the polite Greek again, "I cannot ask her. She cannot even think until she has her husband's permission."

Everett P. Wheeler, president of the Man-Suffrage Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, is to speak Friday evening of this week at a meeting arranged by the Men's League for Woman Suffrage at the house of Frank Melville, 6 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn. Following Mr. Wheeler's address the floor will be thrown open for five minute speeches by both suffragists and antis. An invitation is extended to anti-suffragists to be present.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's Political Equality Association, which has discontinued its Monday evening indoor meetings at its headquarters, 13 East Forty-first Street, is to hold a special open air meeting tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. This meeting will be held at the corner of Forty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, to catch the people who will be out to view the naval parade. The speakers will be Florence M. Harmon, Mrs. R. S. Adler, Wenona Marlin, and Rose Sanderman.

"Winner," the Roving Shop of the Women's Political Union, will continue in its present location, Broad Street and Exchange Place, in the financial district, through this week. There will be speaking every day at 1 P. M.

The group of suffrage campaigners who made a start from the National Headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, to tour New Jersey with an automobile last week, took with them a mascot. This is "Votes," a full-blooded bull terrier belonging to Miss Virginia Watrous, who is one of the members of the party. The party includes Mrs. Antoinette Funk, her mother, Mrs. Winston Churchill, and Mrs. Raymond B. Morgan of Washington, D. C. The trip will take several weeks.

Miss Ethel M. Smith of the National Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association has been sent to Chicago to arrange for a big midyear conference of suffrage leaders to be held from June 6 to 9, inclusive. Miss Smith will open headquarters in Chicago. The National Association has a Congressional organization in forty-one of the forty-eight States and is completing its plans for an "attack on the Sixty-fourth Congress."

Leaders of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Queens and Nassau Counties have come out in support of Mrs. Alfred J. Eno of Jamaica, and denounced the plan to remove her from the Presidency of the Queens branch of The Woman Suffrage Party. Mrs. John Dayton of Bayside, President of the Queens-Nassau W. C. T. U., and also prominent in suffrage circles, has informed the members of the official board of the W. C. T. U. that the opposition to Mrs. Eno is inspired by women who feel that they should keep on the "right side" of politicians and let the moral issues supported by Mrs. Eno take care of themselves.

The W. C. T. U., although Mrs. Eno is not a member, has adopted resolutions commending her "able and fearless effort to obtain legal justice for unfortunate girls, as exemplified in the Ellert and Ward cases."

"Mrs. Eno's activities in behalf of these girls," said Mrs. Dayton, "has not been liked by some of the politicians in Queens. Some of the women seem to think that they should knuckle to these politicians rather than to stand for a moral principle or a moral issue. They think this is a crucial year and they want the support of the politicians in November."

Jersey Landmark to be Razed.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., May 15.—The Mansion House, a landmark at this place and familiar to travelers along the old river road between Newark and Paterson, is to be razed. It was decided this week to purchase the place to widen the approach to the new bridge being constructed across the Passaic. The building is one of the many in New Jersey which George Washington used as temporary headquarters. It was the birthplace of Chief Justice Hornblower, and was built in 1763 for Colonel Schuyler.

CHARITIES.

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER

are trying to raise $30,000 to guarantee a conditional gift of the same amount, to be used in paying a burdensome mortgage on the Home. The Sisters implore the public for help.

There is no sorrow, no misery, not represented among our patients—of all nations and creeds—wounded, deprived of work, cut off from their own people, and avoided by the world. Think of them a little!

St. Rose's Home, 71 Jackson St., New York.

THREE NEEDY CASES.

1.—Mrs. B., age 32, has four children, oldest 6, youngest 1. Father has tuberculosis and can't work.

2.—Mrs. L., age 28, deserted by husband. Trying to support four children by sewing.

3.—Mrs. O., age 30, husband dead. Six children looking to her for food.

Will You Help One of These?

Please mark case you wish to assist and mail clipping with check or bill to Room 8,

BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 280 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SAYS "HEINIE" DOESN'T PAY.

Wife of Ball Player Gets Order Telling Him to Explain.

Justice Brady in the Supreme Court of Bronx County signed an order yesterday which will require Heinie Zimmerman, third baseman of the Chicago Cubs, to show cause why he should not share the salary he gets for guarding third base with his wife, who lives at 1,441 Minford Place, The Bronx. She and Heinie entered for the matrimonial series several years ago, but there was discord and they separated. Last February Mrs. Zimmerman obtained an order requiring Zimmerman, pending a separation suit, to pay her $20 a week out of the baseball season and double that amount when the Chicago club was in action. He was also required to pay $200 counsel fees.

In making the application yesterday for her husband to explain his failure to pay or stand committed for contempt of court Mrs. Zimmerman claimed that Heinie owed her $265. In the effort to get it she had wrote and telegraphed to Charles N. Thomas, President of the club. The latter had replied that Zimmerman had already greatly overdrawn his salary and had asked that she wait until her husband could get upon his feet, financially, before she took action.

The order is returnable Monday before Justice Brady.

ESSEX FIGHTS MOSQUITOS.

Extermination Commission Clearing Swamp Land in Brookdale.

Special to The New York Times.

BROOKDALE, N. J., May 15.—One of the last stands in Essex County against the Summer invasion of the mosquito is being taken at this place, where an army of exterminators has been making the dirt fly in trenches. With sod saws, brush knives, and specially devised spades, the workers are clearing and draining swamp lands. The men, who are under the direction of the Essex County Mosquito Extermination Commission, say they will eventually prevent all mosquito breeding here. Similar work has been under way in the White Oak Ridge section of Millburn.

Reports received by the county from State authorities last week were that, while good work had been done in fighting breeding on the Hackensack and Kearny meadows, a horde from there was to be expected in a day or so. That it would disappear in a few days and that this section of the State would be bothered no more during the Summer by marsh mosquitos was predicted.

ESTATE TO RIVAL TUXEDO.

Dr. Clarence Fahnestock Buys 6,000 Acres Near Carmel.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 15.—Dr. Clarence Fahnestock of 437 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, has purchased 6,000 acres of land, including Crystal Lake, Clear Lake, Mud Pond, and the Redding Iron Ore Company's property at Carmel, and intends to lay out an extensive country estate with parklike surroundings to rival Tuxedo Park.

The property extends from Carmel to Cold Spring, and John P. Donohue of Garrison, who brought about the sale, said today that the purchase took in twenty-five farms in Putnam County. Mr. Donohue says Dr. Fahnestock intends to build a mansion and will also have a game preserve.

Rhinelander Waldo, former Police Commissioner of Manhattan, has also purchased 2,500 acres of Mr. Donohue near Putnam Valley for a country place. Mr. Waldo intends to go into practical farming, and he may dabble in Putnam County politics.

EDUCATORS TO CONFER HERE

Commercial and Vocational Training to be Features of Meeting.

An Educational Conference will be held in this city at the close of the present school year to consider many phases of American education's advance and extension, in both private and public institutions, under the auspices of a committee which opened headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday.

The conference will be national in scope, and will aim to bring into practical co-operation business men who criticise present school and college graduates from a practical business standpoint and educators, and formulate plans to extend and enhance commercial and vocational education.

A movement is also under way to hold an exposition of school equipment and supplies and school work in the city, coincident with the conference, from June 25 to July 6.

FAVOR FORTIFYING HAWAII.

Congressmen on Tour Find Guns and Defenses Antiquated.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Many of the Congressmen now visiting Hawaii are in favor either of strongly fortifying the islands or having no fortifications at all, according to Representative L. S. Dyer of Missouri, who left the party at Honolulu and has arrived here en route East.

"The present fortifications of Hawaii are totally inadequate," Mr. Dyer said today. "The guns are antiquated, and there is a shortage of ammunition. For the defense of the Pacific Coast the islands are most important. It would take at least $15,000,000, expended over a period of three years, to put the islands in proper defensive condition; but I think the money would be well spent."

Women Arrested Near Wall Street.

Detectives of Inspector O'Brien's staff arrested three women yesterday afternoon on the seventh floor of 7 Pine Street, in the financial district, in a place that was fitted out as a manicure parlor. One of the them was charged with maintaining a disorderly resort and the others with being inmates. They gave their names as Josephine Kilpatrick of 210 East 126th Street, who was held on the more serious charge; Lillian Johnson of 328 East 118th Street, and Clara Hanson of 128 West Seventy-eighth Street. All gave their occupations as manicurists. The three were arrested on warrants and were taken to the Clinton Street Police Station.

Why Doesn't He Cry HELP! HELP!!



Because wearing a KAPO "NEVERSINK" GARMENT he is absolutely safe from drowning in any depth of water for any length of time. OCEAN TRAVELERS absolutely protected at all times. Used by U. S. & FOREIGN NAVIES. Sold by all the Leading Dealers.

American Life Saving Garment Company,
463B Commercial St., Boston, Mass.
Send for new Catalog.

COMPENSATION WORK IS KEPT UP TO DATE

All Claims Could Be Settled Within a Week, Says First Annual Report.

2,000,000 TOILERS COVERED

Yearly Pay Roll of $1,000,000,000 in New York State Affected—Bureau's Employes Praised.

Printed copies of the first annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Commission have just been delivered. It covers in detail the work of the commission for the first full year. Extracts from the report say:

"The State of New York is industrially the largest State in the Union, an empire in itself. The background against which the law is operative includes a normal annual payroll of $1,000,000,000, upward of 180,000 employing industries, and 2,000,000 workmen. These were to be affected directly; and yet the public, as a whole, was to be affected almost as vitally, for the enactment of the law meant a vast change in public policy in the treatment of losses arising from industrial accidents.

"The close personal relationship between employer and employe, their intimate knowledge of each other, and the use of tools, rather than machines, has given way to vast industries highly organized, using tremendous machines, and with employes separated into units and no longer so dependent upon each other. The frequency and severity of accidents have increased at the same pace as industrial development, and almost in inverse ratio has the value of the common law remedy been diminished, so that the State of New York witnessed its more than 250,000 accidents per annum, with their attendant great losses, largely uncompensated, and the distress for the most part unalleviated."

The report says that more than three-fourths of the business done with employers and employes is within the limits of this city. Telling of the condition in which the work of the commission is at present, the report says:

"Today, should the commission receive no further mail nor evidence upon which to act, it could within one week complete very nearly in connection with pending claims, except the formal hearings, which would require little time."

Commission Faced Many Problems.

Some of the difficulties which faced the Commissioners at the outset of the work are described as follows:

"Owing to the great number of claimants who call in person to make inquiries regarding their claims, the department has been compelled to organize a division known as the 'Information Bureau.' It is in charge of five men as interpreters, who are able to take care of every caller by giving information as to the status of his claim, by directing him what to do, and even in assisting him in making out claim papers.

"It was the general opinion that inasmuch as the department's work pertained to insurance, that employes with insurance experience should be employed. No civil service eligible lists were available for the purpose. An examination for underwriting clerk was held in July, but the lists were not promulgated until the middle of November. Provisional appointments were made, and many capable persons entered upon their training and soon became efficient. When the permanent lists were ready these employes had to be transferred and the department suffered a setback."

The report also says:

"Compensation laws have prompted many employers to install first-aid equipment, which costs but little, and to encourage the immediate treatment of every wound, no matter if it amounts to no more than an abrasion of the skin; many of the larger plants have equipped small hospitals in charge of their own physicians, within easy call. Probably 70 per cent. of all accidents are preventable. It may be then that the finest results of the compensation law will be in this direction. The experience of the Carnegie Steel Company and of the Cambria Steel Company shows that first-aid treatment has reduced infections in their plants from about 50 per cent. to about one-tenth of 1 per cent., or a little more than one case in a thousand.

2,000 Physical Examinations Made.

"In our New York office over 2,000 physical examinations of claimants have been made, the more numerous causes being infected phalanges, infected wounds, amputations of fingers, eye defects, hernias, fractures of leg and forearm, and contusions of shoulder, wrist, knee, and ankle, and lumbar contusions."

The report says that settlements have been made in the cases of 130 employers who were uninsured, settlements are pending in sixty-two cases, and thirty-five actions have been begun to recover payment of the award and the penalty for non-payment. The commission pays this tribute to its employes:

"The commission desires to bear public testimony to the character of service rendered by its various employes in all grades. The law itself creates a spirit of devotion to duty and of personal sacrifice. The prescribed working day seems to have been forgotten entirely and employes have voluntarily remained at work for long hours of overtime at night, during the Saturday half-holiday, and other holidays. There has also been prevalent a spirit of desire to understand the law and the practices of the department in its various activities, so that there has been developed a flexibility which enables a given employe upon short notice to undertake other than his usual work. No less than 15 or 20 per cent. of the department's work has been contributed by its own employes by way of overtime."

Army Officer's Son Hit by Auto.

While roller skating near the entrance to Fort Totten, late on Friday, Edwin O. Sarratt, 12-year-old son of Major E. O. Sarratt, stationed at the fort, was struck by an automobile operated by A. F. McWilliams, of Whitestone, L. I. The boy's nose was broken and he sustained minor injuries. It is said the accident was unavoidable.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS.

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide.

The Government's foot powder order is regarded as the last word in the scientific outfitting of the defenders of the flag."

This foot powder, shaken in the shoes of soldiers, has long been in use in the German army, and Uncle Sam's adoption of this form of treating and easing the feet, is in line with the expressions heard daily for more than twenty years, in all parts of the world, from millions of people who are shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet, into their shoes, as the only practical and lasting treatment for easing and absolutely preventing sore feet. It can be obtained from dealers everywhere for 25c. or a trial package will be sent by mail free if you write to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

START AUTO RUN TO FRISCO.

Moving Pictures Will Be Made Along Lincoln Highway Route.

Three automobiles left the City Hall yesterday to make the trip of 3,384 miles to San Francisco over the Lincoln Highway route. The cars are in charge of H. C. Ostermann, counsel at large of the Lincoln Highway Association, and some 10,000 feet of moving picture film is to be made on the route by R. L. Spencer, the official photographer of the expedition. In sixty-five of the 414 cities and towns on the Lincoln Highway route, preparations have been made for special celebrations, and the film will be shown, in addition to road conditions and the progress of work on this memorial transcontinental route, and the industrial and cultural features of the different sections of the country.

The tourists were started from the City Hall by Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, representing the administration, and letters from him to the Mayor of San Francisco and the President of the Panama-Pacific Exposition were handed to Mr. Ostermann. The Borough President accompanied the cars to the West Forty-second Street Ferry in one of the city automobiles, which carried, for its first public appearance, the new city flag.

Much work has been done already on the route, and some $2,500,000 expended in road improvements. The highway runs in a line as nearly straight as possible from coast to coast, and is but fourteen miles longer than the transcontinental telephone line. No hardships are to be expected in making the trip, according to Mr. Ostermann, and the longest distance between stations where one may secure gasoline is fifty-eight miles.

HAS OWN PHONE FORCE.

Biltmore Gives Farewell Luncheon to Employes of the Company.

The Hotel Biltmore, which has had its telephone system operated by the telephone company since the opening of the establishment, yesterday gave the twenty-five switchboard employes a farewell luncheon and started its own force which it had been training in telephonic work.

This school, which is being operated by the Biltmore, is expected to enable operators to answer any ordinary question that may be asked by a visitor who doesn't wish to take the trouble to inquire at the information desk. The daily papers are a part of the course of study, and besides being able to tell what is playing at the theatres, the location of shops and department stores, it is understood that just now the operators will be able to tell if Germany has made reply to President Wilson's note. Current baseball scores will be at hand, but it is not promised that any guest who bawls downstairs for somebody's batting average can be informed without being switched to the information desk.

SAFFORD FREE ON BAIL.

Hotel Clerk Convicted in Tanzer Case Takes an Appeal.

Franklin D. Safford, the hotel clerk who was convicted of perjury in connection with the Rae Tanzer case, was admitted yesterday to bail in $7,500. He has appealed from his sentence of nine months' imprisonment to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and his bail was at first fixed at $15,000. It was then reduced to $10,000 and yesterday Benjamin Slade, his counsel, persuaded the Circuit Court of Appeals to cut it down still further.

Safford was brought from the Tombs to Commissioner Houghton's office and was released after his bond had been furnished by the Casualty Company of America. His appeal is likely to be heard at the end of the month.

Amen Corner Holds Election.

The Directors of the Amen Corner mobilized yesterday. They made a tour around Manhattan Island on the steamer Manhattan, visiting the warships en route. Luncheon was served on board. The officers for the next dinner of the Amen Corner were elected. They are Charles T. White, President; James J. Montague, Vice President; William Leary, Treasurer, and Walter Lauder, Secretary. The Directors discussed the plans for the annual dinner, the date of which will be announced soon.

CHEMICALS EXPLODE, TRAPPING WORKERS

Girl Escapes by Sliding Down Elevator Cable in Burning 19th Street Loft Building.

TWO ARE BADLY INJURED

Patients in Near-by Hospitals Alarmed When Series of Explosions Shake Walls.

While a number of persons were working quietly yesterday morning in the five-story building at 208 East Nineteenth Street, near Third Avenue, the violence of a sudden explosion shook the structure, another explosion followed, then another, and in a very few minutes the building seemed a furnace of flames. The basement and first and second stories were occupied by the J. E. Rodgers Company, manufacturers of printing inks; on the third floor the flashlight supplies of the Prosch Manufacturing Company were made, and on the fourth floor was a drug storage room used by Eimer & Amend, who occupy a nine-story building at Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue.

The materials on these several stories were highly explosive, and as the heat and flames spread from floor to floor the force of the explosions increased. Nicholas Doody, employed by the Rodgers firm, was mixing colors on the second floor when the first explosion, said to have occurred on that floor, scattered the materials in front of him and knocked him down.

"I regained my feet," he said later, "and ran to the street. Then I remembered that there were other persons in the building and started back. As I was going up the stairs to the third floor a second explosion half-stunned me, and a wall partition fell, knocking me down. As I struggled free I heard a woman calling for help on the third floor, and, realizing that the stairway was gone, I shouted to her to slide down the elevator chain. She did so, and I caught her at the second floor and carried her to the street."

The woman was Ruth Scott, 20 years old, of 323 East Eighty-eighth Street, also an employe of the Rodgers firm. Both she and Doody were painfully burned and bruised, and both, with Morris Byborn, 52 years old, of 766 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx, who was carried from the building by citizens, were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Later Miss Scott, the most seriously injured, was taken to the Rodgers home at 212 East Twentieth Street by Miss Josephine Rodgers, a daughter of the head of the firm.

The repeated explosions startled the patients in several hospitals nearby, the Columbus, Lying-In, and others; but panic was prevented by the reassurances of those in charge. Many windows in houses across the street from the building were broken, and the entire neighborhood was excited when a chimney on a building at Nineteenth Street and Third Avenue was thrown off its balance and fell with a loud crash. The fire threatened the Eimer & Amend building for a while, and the 200 employes in it marched out in good order when a fire alarm was sounded for them. Most of the employes in the burning building also escaped without mishap.

Three alarms were turned in, and the firemen fought the flames for forty-five minutes before getting them under control. Commissioner Adamson and Police Commissioner Woods answered the third alarm, and other city officials came after them. A great crowd collected, which was held back from danger by numerous police reserves. The damage was estimated at $100,000.

One of the explosions occurred as north and south bound elevated trains were passing near the building on the Third Avenue line, and the passengers became somewhat excited, but were calmed as the trains pulled out of danger.

THE CRAFTSMAN TO SETTLE.

Furniture Maker Offers Creditors 33 1-3 Per Cent. of Their Claims.

Gustav Stickley, The Craftsman, Incorporated, a manufacturer of Craftsman furniture and household fittings, at 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, submitted yesterday to Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court an offer to settle with creditors on a basis of 33 1-3 per cent. According to Howard E. Brown of 2 Rector Street, one of the attorneys of the alleged bankrupt, this offer already has been accepted by a majority of the creditors. It was referred by the court to Macgrane Coxe as referee.

The schedules of the Craftsman concern were filed yesterday, showing liabilities of $229,705 and assets of unknown value, but probably in excess of $123,000. The principal creditors are Bassett, McNab & Co., $7,815; Merchants National Bank of Syracuse, $25,100; R. Given & Son Co., $575; Ottawa Leather Co., $4,685; G. Tracy Rogers, $5,000. In addition the Bank has a claim of $60,000 on notes secured by a mortgage on a 600-acre farm owned by Gustav Stickley, the President of the company, at Morris Plains, N. J.

The assets include furniture in the process of manufacture of indeterminate value, fixtures $24,000, real estate $15,000, delivery equipment $1,800; cash $2,298, and outstanding accounts $77,723.

FEAR BOY IS KIDNAPPED.

Jersey City Lad Missing from a Farm in Pennsylvania.

Charles Glass of 13 Lienau Place, Jersey City, asked the Jersey City police yesterday to help him find his son James, 4 years old, who disappeared from a farm house in Greeley, Pike County, Penn., last Wednesday.

Though bloodhounds have been employed, the woods explored for miles around and lakes drained, no trace of the lad has been discovered. It is feared the child may have been kidnapped.

The missing boy has light hair, blue eyes and fair complexion. He is about 3½ feet tall and weighs 35 pounds. When last seen he wore tan overalls with pink trimmings, a white waist with blue stripes, white stockings and black lace shoes bought in a Coward shop.

Regulators of Weights to Meet.

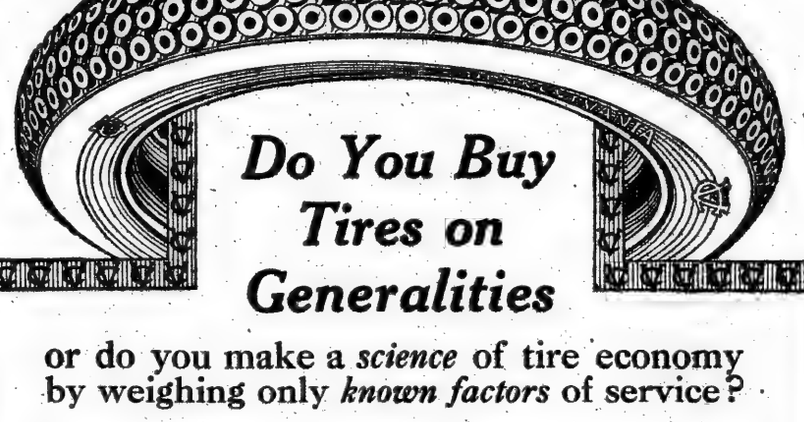
The State Society of Weights and Measures will hold its eighth annual convention here this week. On Wednesday it will meet in the City Hall and for the rest of the week it will hold its discussions at the Hotel McAlpin. Acting Mayor McAneny will extend the greetings of the City on Wednesday and the President, State Superintendent of Weights and Measures John F. Farrell, will deliver the annual address. Two ex-City Commissioners, John L. Walsh and Clement J. Driscoll, and the present Commissioner, Joseph Hartigan, will discuss weights and measures regulations. Mrs. Henry R. Caraway and Miss Helen Louise Johnson will speak of the importance of proper regulation to the housewife.

Humanitarian Cult to Meet.

Under the auspices of the Humanitarian Cult a meeting will be held at Carnegie Hall next Wednesday evening at which there will be speechmaking and music. Alex Del Mar, President of the Latin-American Chamber of Commerce, will preside, and the speakers will be Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing and Misha E. Appelbaum, founder of the Humanitarian Cult. The artists will be David Bispham, accompanied by Wodruff Rogers; Albert Spalding, violinist, assisted at the piano by Andre Benoist, and Eva Gauthier, mezzo-soprano, accompanied by Marguerite Bailbe.

May Choose Herbert S. Houston.

Herbert S. Houston, the publisher, partner of Walter Hines Page, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, will be New York's candidate for the Presidency of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. This international organization of 12,000 business men will hold its twelfth convention in Chicago June 20-24. The nomination of Mr. Houston will be made in the convention by ex-President S. C. Dobbs of Atlanta, Ga.



Do You Buy Tires on Generalities

or do you make a *science* of tire economy by weighing only *known factors* of service?

The only tires that have been officially tested to a finish, to determine average mileage, are Pennsylvania Oilproof

VACUUM CUP TIRES

6,760 Miles Average

run up on heavy cars in this test by The Automobile Club of America is therefore the only definite assurance of mileage known that is based on official authority.

50% more wear resistance since added by a new process can be taken for good measure—to say the least.

And despite this highest *known* quality, Vacuum Cup Tires are the lowest priced of any tires having any form of non-skid device *added to* a tread of regular thickness.

Guaranteed non-skid on slippery pavements

Pennsylvania Gray and Puregum Red Inner Tubes also materially reduced in price—each bearing an unqualified guarantee.

Pennsylvania Rubber Co. of New York
1889 Broadway, at 63rd Street
Factory, Jeannette, Pa.

CITY TO PAY $765,451 FOR EAST RIVER PARK

Condemnation Commission's Award Is $534,549 Below the Upset Price.

DENIS O'LEARY DISSENTS

Queens District Attorney Said to Think Astoria Property Worth at Least $1,000,000.

An award of $765,451 has been made by the Commissioners in condemnation for land taken for what is known as the East River Park, on the East River front in Astoria, and if these findings are finally approved by the courts it is said that the award will be a great step toward reducing the excessive damages heretofore awarded in condemnation proceedings.

The findings were concurred in by Commissioners William J. Hamilton, President, of the Corona Bank, and Harry R. Gelwicks, a well-known business man in Queens. Commissioner Denis O'Leary, District Attorney of Queens, who also served on the commission, did not sign the award. It is understood that Mr. O'Leary considered that the awards should have been at least $1,000,000, and that he will probably make a separate report.

The property taken for the proposed park contains about 56.25 acres, of which 8.01 acres are under water, 3.14 acres of this area being below mean low water and 5.96 acres below mean high tide. The land formerly belonged to the Woolsey and Barclay families, and it rises in a gentle incline from the shore front to quite an elevation. It commands the view to the entrance of Hell Gate with Sealy Rock at the extreme eastern end. Aside from Riverside Drive on the Hudson it is said to be the most picturesque spot in New York City.

An option of $1,300,000 was agreed to between the city and the owners when, in September, 1913, the Board of Estimate decided to take over the property for park purposes. This meant that if the award went above that amount the city could still acquire the site for $1,300,000. By their award of $765,451 the Commissioners find that the site is worth $534,549 less than the upset price agreed upon.

The awards were as follows: Woodward-Brown Realty Company, $724,675, Astoria Bohemian Realty Company, $8,000; Murray & Welstead, $2,500; Arthur and Annie Clifton, $9,225; Henry Clifton, $5,550; Rebecca Wilson, $5,570; George Mather, $925; A. T. & Benjamin Payne, $2,925; Annie Braithwaite, $4,076, and an unknown owner, $1,100.

The commission held fewer than ninety sessions, and unless allowed an extra compensation by the courts their fees will be less than $1,000 apiece. Walter C. Shepherd, chief in charge of the Bureau of Street Openings in Queens, personally conducted the proceedings for the city, and George E. Blackwell, Fred G. De Witt, and a number of other lawyers represented the property owners.

Traps Mink and Ermine.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLBURN, N. J., May 15.—An ermine and a mink are among the animals listed by Charles Lusinger as having been caught in his traps last Winter at South Mountain Reservation. Lusinger is employed by the Essex County Park Commission, which controls the reservation, to rid the woods of all animals that menace bird, rabbit, and plant life. He has reported catching forty-one brown weasels, forty muskrats, thirty opossums, sixteen groundhogs, eleven skunks, and three "wildcats."

R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Groceries of Quality

City people who have opened or who are about to open their Summer homes will save money by ordering at Macy's their Groceries from the advertisements which appear Sundays in four of the leading papers. Prompt shipments are assured. FIFTH FLOOR.

MACY'S JAMES'S "RED MEAT" BRAND BONELESS BACON—Only the highest grade and choicest selection; the brand on each piece is our guarantee; weighs 3 to 6 lbs.; regularly sold at 26c lb.; special, for this sale, lb., 22c

SMOKED BEEF TONGUES—Closely trimmed; weight 3 to 4 lbs.; special, lb., 19c

MACY'S "VIENNA" BRAND COFFEE—Finer than so-called Mocha and Java blends at much higher prices; roasted daily in our own laboratory; 25-lb. bags, beans only, $5.19; 5-lb. cartons, beans only, $1.06; Macy's usual price is 28c lb.; in the bean, granulated or pulverized; 1-lb. carton, 22c

"MAYFLOWER" CHOP TEA — Mixed and Formosa Oolong only; 3-lb. cartons; Macy's usual price, 64c carton; this sale, 49c

"DURBAR" BRAND TEA—India and Ceylon Tea, in sealed lead cartons; Macy's usual price, 48c pound; this sale, 39c

"LILY WHITE" CHOP TEA—Oolong, Hyson, Japan, Gunpowder and Mixed; English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Macy's usual price, 68c lb.; sale, 5-lb. caddy, $2.34; lb., 59c

DR. JOHNSON'S FAMOUS EDUCATOR TOASTERETTE WAFERS—Dainty whole-wheat wafers, salted, buttered and toasted; our regular price, 24c tin; this sale, 19c

SPECIAL SALE OF SANTA CLARA PRUNES—10-lb boxes of extra large size; perfect fruit; about 40 to 50 to the pound; this sale, $1.34

A SPECIAL SALE OF VANILLA CHOCOLATE—This is the finest imported from Switzerland; made by Charles Muller & Company, Coire, in ½-pound cakes; extra fine; our usual price is 32c a cake; this sale, 24c each. Triple Vanilla Chocolate, our usual price is 24c a ½-lb. cake; this sale, 19c; Mitin Vanilla Chocolate, ½-lb. cake, this sale, each, 15c

GRANULATED WHITE AND YELLOW CORN MEAL—A SPECIAL SALE OF HUNTLEY & PALMER'S PHILIPPINES AND SUGAR WAFERS, including chocolate, strawberry, lemon and raspberry; our regular price, 44c a tin; this sale, each, 37c

QUAKER OATS—Regular 10c carton; For this sale, 2-lb. carton, 7c

PEARL TAPIOCA—1-lb. cartons; our price, 7c

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S CINDERELLA BISCUITS — regular price is 18c tin; this sale, each, 13c

QUAKER CORN FLAKES—Regular size package, 5c

BICARBONATE OF SODA—Pound cartons, usual price, 7c; sale, 5c; half-pound carton, sale, 3c

M'VITIE & PRICE'S BUTTER FINGERS, LITTLE VERY-BEST AND GINGER NUTS—A dainty biscuit; large can, 34c

FRENCH BLOCK SUGAR—Le-baudy Freres sucre casse; carton containing 2 1-2 lbs., 29c

M'VITIE & PRICE'S DINNER, TEA, RUSK OR BREAKFAST BISCUITS—Large tins; this sale, each, 19c

PURE SESAME TABLE OIL—Made imported from Germany; large bottle, 39c; medium bottle, 23c

GELATINE—Made by the Diamond Gelatine Co.; 1 package will make 6 pints of delicious jelly; dozen, 99c; each, 9c

CALIFORNIA DRIED LIMA BEANS—2-lb. cartons, 18c

EMILIO FERRERO & CO.'S LAGA CLUSTER RAISINS—Our own importation; cartons, 27c

REAL MALT VINEGAR—Our own bottling; large bottles, containing 23 oz.; dozen, $2.04; each, 18c

FRENCH SARDINES—With bones; "Arranc" brand; packed in the finest olive oil, in ¼ tins; our usual price 32c can; sale, can, 24c

"RED STAR" BRAND FLOUR—Absolutely pure and equal to any flour on the market. Barrel—$8.49. Half Barrel—$4.42. 24½ lb. bag—$1.07.

PURE LARD—"Lily White" brand; especially packed for us; full weight; 3-lb. pails, 99c; 5-lb. pails, 97c; 10-lb. pails, $1.89

A SPECIAL SALE OF DART'S STERILIZED PEA AND BEAN FLOUR—For making soups, including green pea, yellow pea, white bean, black, turtle and lentil; large packages; this sale, each, 10c

A SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH VEGETABLES—In glass jars, including Peas, Macedoines, Haricot Verts, Flageolets, and Sprouts; in large glass jars; our prices are from 34c to 44c; this sale, dozen, $3.44; each, 29c

A SPECIAL SALE OF MACY'S RASPBERRY SYRUP—Made from pure juice, in our own laboratory; our regular price per quart bottle is 44c; this sale, 37c; pint bottle, our regular price is 24c; this sale, 19c each

A SPECIAL SALE OF FANCY CALIFORNIA SEEDLESS ORANGES—Fancy fruit, large size; box of 1 dozen, 34c

FANCY GRAPEFRUIT—Ripe, exceptional flavor, large, juicy fruit; box of ½ doz. this sale, 42c

LEMONS—Fancy lemons; large, fine fruit; this special sale, 18c a dozen

OKRA AND TOMATOES—Finest quality packed; No. 2 can, 10c; dozen, $1.14 No. 3 can, 14c; dozen, $1.57

TOMATOES—"Jessamine" brand Tomatoes; regular size so-called quart can; this sale, 8c; dozen, $1.04

FRENCH PEAS—Petit Pois Tres Fine; prepared in juice with onion, without fat; dozen cans, $2.74; can, 24c

"LILY WHITE" JERSEY TOMATOES—Regular size so-called gallon cans; per can, 29c; doz., $3.37

CORN—"Westminster" brand Cream Sugar Corn, in No. 2 cans; dozen, 91c; can, 8c

HAWAIIAN SLICED PINEAPPLE—"Del Monte" brand; in heavy syrup; large glass jars each 48c

MAINE CREAM SUGAR CORN—"Lily White" brand; our price, No. 2 can 11c; dozen, $1.27

PRESERVED PLUMS—In heavy syrup; in pint jars; our regular price is 54c jar; this sale, 44c each

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 cans; our price, per can, 15c doz., $1.69

CALIFORNIA GREEN GAGES—In quart glass jars; packed in extra heavy syrup; "Marryvill" brand; at 35c a jar

BOILED ONIONS—"Lawson's Pink" brand; finest quality; packed in No. 2 cans, at 12c

SWEET WRINKLED PEAS—"Lily White" brand; dozen, $1.03; can, 17c

"RED ROVER" BRAND RED KIDNEY BEANS—No. 2 can; our price for this sale, can, 8c; doz., 91c

BOOTH'S BALTIMORE SPINACH—No. 3 can; this sale, 10c; dozen, $1.13

"HOME USE" CLOUDY AMMONIA—None better; best for laundry; bottled in our own factory; sale, qt. bot., doz., $2.04; each, 18c

"RED STAR" BRAND BORAX—Absolutely pure; pound cartons; usual price, 10c pound; sale, lb. carton, 8c

A Special Sale of Cigars

MILD BLENDED HAVANA CIGARS—El Speedo Londres; our regular price for a box of 50 is $1.98; this special sale, $1.49 a box

LA JOYA DEL SUR—Made in the famous Le Yebana factory, Esquistos and Manhattans; box of 25, 99c

SEE OUR LARGE ADVERTISEMENT ON PAGE 1 OF THIS SECTION

R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co.

A Collection of War Pictures In Rotogravure

The New York Times

Mid-Week Pictorial

Ten numbers, slight

MANY HOMES PLANNED

Plans Filed for New Structures in Queens Borough.

John Simkin has filed plans for the erection of ten frame dwellings on Ketcham Street, north of Warner Avenue, Elmhurst, at a cost of $36,000.

Cyprian J. Loeffler will erect four three-story brick tenements on Catalpa Avenue, west of Fremont Street, Ridgewood, at a cost of $34,000; James B. O'Donohue, twelve frame dwellings on Canadine Street, west of Liberty Avenue, Ozone Park, at a cost of $30,000.

The Sage Foundation Homes Company will built nine brick dwellings on Ascan Avenue, west of Seasongood Place, Forest Hills, at a cost of $63,000; the Hillside Realty Company, seven frame dwellings on Belmont Avenue, near Briggs Avenue, Morris Park, at a cost of $24,500, and the Lincoln Park Construction Company, five brick dwellings on Emma Street and Metropolitan Avenue, Ridgewood, at a cost of $17,250.

Building on Tuxedo Tract.

Several new homes have been completed for this season's occupancy in the Tuxedo tract development near Newark. It has a frontage on South Orange Avenue of 1,000 feet, and is east of the Seton Hall College grounds. New houses have just been erected by S. Willard Coleman, A. H. Buehler, and H. M. Fox, and work has just been started on homes for Emil E. Post, John M. Sturm, and Ira S. Heller.

The Crowley-O'Brien Company report the following recent sales of plots to John M. Sturm, I. S. Heller, A. L. Lacman, T. F. Crowley, and Mrs. K. L. Gutman.

Country House Rentals.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased for Joan N. Cuneo her residence at Scarsdale to Frederick F. Bach.

Charles Field Griffen & Co. have leased for A. O. Sherman his country estate at Rye to G. F. Peabody.

Burke Stone, Inc., have leased at Bronxville the homes of William H. Howe to Henry G. Graff, of A. W. Lawrence to Florence O'Reilly, and of Daniel McCurdy to Mrs. Mary Fitzsimmons.

Moffatt & Schwab have leased at Staten Island, for George W. Hechler to F. C. Walter, the residence at 351 St. Paul's Avenue, Stapleton; also for Miss Jeanette E. Thompson to Richard Waterman of Philadelphia, the residence at Rosebank formerly occupied by John A. Donald.

Fish & Marvin have leased for the Summer the country estate of the late Gustav Schwab at Scarborough to William D. N. Perine.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have leased for Mrs. Caroline Hood her residence, 30 Washington Place, Ridgewood, N. J., to George K. Beddoe.

Apartment Rentals.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Bing & Bing, two apartments at 955 Park Avenue to Ralph W. Merrill and Henry Wetzel respectively, and for the 161 East Seventy-ninth Street Corporation in the house under construction at that number, an apartment to W. Howard Gilder, and with John J. Kavanagh, one in the same house to Edward Necarsulmer, and for the Horatio Realty Company, an apartment at 399 Park Avenue to Louis M. Greer.

William A. White & Sons have rented for the Montana Realty Company an apartment at 375 Park Avenue to Miss Sarah E. Fox; also an apartment at 173 Madison Avenue to Frederick B. Stott.

Good Auction Offering on May 27.

Several valuable properties will be sold at auction by Joseph P. Day on May 27. For the estate of Hugh McCreery will be offered in the Bronx a three-story house at 1,226 Simpson Street, a two-family house at 1,489 Vyse Avenue, and tenements at 1,421 Vyse Avenue and on the southeast corner of Freeman Street and Intervale Avenue. For the estate of Francis Higgins will be sold a vacant plot, 164 by 130, on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 153d Street. Other properties include a tenement at 151 East Ninety-first Street, a three-story house at 158 East Sixty-second Street, and properties in Brooklyn and Far Rockaway.

To Sell 50 Broad Street Building.

The twenty-story office building at 50 Broad Street will be sold in foreclosure proceedings instituted by the New York Life Insurance Company to recover $30,025 interest due on a loan of $1,550,000. The sale will be held by Bryan L. Kennelly on June 2 in the Vesey Street Salesroom. The amount due on the mortgage is $1,-708,114. There are two other mortgages, one for $378,000, executed to the Empire Realty Corporation in 1912, and one for $133,694, given Jan. 1, 1914, to the Tubes Realty and Terminal Building.

Loan Association Officers.

The following officers were recently elected at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan League of Savings and Loan Associations: President, Charles Stuart Folsom; Vice President, J. Barth Cronin; Secretary, Archibald W. McEwan; Treasurer, E. M. Cutler; Trustees, Charles M. Phillips, W. M. Tomlins, Jr., Henry G. Eckhoff, and Charles Kaiser. The report showed that the co-operative associations are growing and that it has not been necessary to enforce the sixty-day clause on withdrawals, as all members who desire their money are promptly paid.

State Building Suggested.

The State of New York is paying rentals aggregating annually $140,381 for offices in this city for branches of the State Departments and Bureaus. These offices are scattered and difficult to find. It would be possible to bring practically all the State offices together under one roof without loss of efficiency if the State owned a building here. That such a building would pay for itself in a comparatively short time through the saving of the money now paid for rent is indicated by the large total now disbursed for office hire. The State should build it as a measure of economy.

The Property Tax Levy.

The amount of property tax levied in this country in 1912, according to the Census Bureau, was $1,350,000,000, or $43.91 per capita.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, MAY 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 172d St, 95x100; Gustav Stiligebauer et al. to Rudolph Stiligebauer, Feb. 5, 1910; attorneys, Wasserman & K., 37 Liberty $100

KNAPP LANE, between n s of 161st St and s s of 162d St, and between w s of Fort Washington Av and a line on the s s of 162d St, 140 ft w of Fort Washington Av, runs s — to n s of 161st St; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to Friedman Construction Co., 191 Broadway, quitclaim, May 14; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 408, s e corner of 119th St, 100x100, (foreclosure May 5;) Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Emily Loewy, 408 Riverside Drive, (mtg $35,000,) all liens, May 14; attorneys, Strong, R. & B., 141 Broadway $21,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, s e corner of 119th St, 100x100, (foreclosure May 5;) Emily Loewy to New York State Investing Co., 56 West 36th St, (mtg $35,000,) all liens, May 14; attorneys, Simms & S., 32 Nassau $1

8TH AV, w s, 100.7 ft n of 24th St, 18.6 x —; Frederic W. MacDonald et al. to Irving M. Shaw and another, 514 West 114th St, April 6; attorneys, Shaw & F., 2 Rector St. $1

16TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92, Frederic W. Siebenbeer to William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., 68 William St, May 14; attorney, Aug. Weymann, 68 William St. $1

46TH ST, s s, 339 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; A. B. S. Co., Inc., to Phoebe C. Brisbane, Hempstead, L. I., Jan. 20; attorney, John T. Sturdevant, 140 Nassau St. $100

52D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 40x100.5; Walter H. Watson to Louis J. Marx, 600 West 115th St, (mtg $14,500,) May 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $10

85TH ST, 134 West, s s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; Josiah A. Stoyer to Anna M. Wilkinson, 250 West 82d St, (mtg $16,000,) all liens, May 14; attorney, Ashton Parker, 31 Chambers St. $1

92D ST, 167 West, n s, 118 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8, and 31st St, 112 West, s s, 102.6 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x102.3x18.8x100; Annye F. and Nathaniel Beam and another to Martin R. Beam, 227 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, and Jennie B. Ferris, 1 West 81st St, one-half part, b. & s., c. a. s., May 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

95TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 1st Av, 30x100.8; Charles E. Heydt, Jr., to Harriet B. Morse and another, 170 West 73d St, Sept. 16, 1914; attorneys, Fraser & Speir, 20 Exchange Pl. $18,000

112TH ST, 224 and 226 East, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 40x100.10; Jacob Starkman to Elkan Kahn, 1015 East 163d St, (mtg $50,000,) all liens, May 14; attorneys, same..$100

112TH ST, 224 and 226 East, s s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 40x100.10; Herman I. Zagor to Jacob Starkman, 9 East 106th St, quitclaim, correction deed, May 14; attorneys, Hiffleman & Vaughan, 891 East 14th St. $1

120TH ST, 141 West, n s, 237 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11, (foreclosure April 5;) J. Hampden Dougherty, referee, to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, April 17; attorney, George W. Hubbell, 346 Broadway $14,000

148TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 41.8x99.11; 166 Broadway Holding Corporation to Doelger et al., 322 East 67th St, May 11, (mtg $42,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

Bronx.

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 84.8 ft w of 224th St, 75x irregular; John Simon and another to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, May 13; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $3,750

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 83.8 ft s of 224th St, 18.9x103; Sound View Land and Improvement Co. to same, April 23; same attorney $886

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 58.6 ft s of 228th St, 20.3x140; Stanislaus Sliwinski to same, May 14; same attorney $1,577

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 171.11 ft s of 222d St, 21.9x89.6; Catherine Hicks to same, May 14; same attorney $1,007

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 150.2 ft s of 222d St, 21.9x90; same to same, May 14; same attorney $1,067

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, — ft n of 176th St, 27.2x118.5x112.2; George A. Steinmuller, (referee,) to S. B. Building Corporation, 503 5th Av, May 12; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway $425

DAVIDSON AV, s e corner of 181st St, 87.4x94.8x77.9x70.3; William H. Caldwell, Jr., to John H. Bell, Upper Nyack, N. Y., April 29; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway $1

HULL AV, s e s, 307.4 ft n of 205th St, 25x100; Norman Martin to Mary Keckkeissen, 769 Caldwell Av, May 15; attorneys, Herbert & Bracken, 271 Broadway $1

KINGSBRIDGE AV, e s, 95 ft s of 234th St, 50x125; Max Marx to Seabury Building Co., Inc., 641 East 183d St, May 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

NEWELL AV, w s, 148.2 ft n of Burke Av, 54.6x194.9; Joseph E. Dixon to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, May 14; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $3,000

NEWELL AV, e s, 150 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; John H. Giebelhaus et al. to same, May 14; same attorney $2,363

WALTON AV, 2,402, w s, 19.11x96.6; Permilla A. Brent to William E. Uran, 304 East 184th St, (mtg $7,600,) May 14; attorney, F. L. Hart, 220 Broadway $100

VYSE AV, s s, 180.6 ft w of Freeman St, 25x100; Leslie B. McCleve to Gemma Greselle, 2,328 7th Av, (mtg $5,000,) May 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 100 ft to Mill Brook s s —254; Angel Construction Co. to Jennie Wolff, 3,768 Barnes Av, (mtg $5,500,) May 6; attorney, N. Y. Title Ins. Co., 135 Broadway $100

167TH ST, 826 East, s s, 60x160; Harry Klein and another to Henry Schlenoff, 125 41st St, Brooklyn, (mtg $33,000,) May 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHARLES ST, n w corner of 4th St, 20x70.4; Pauline H. Drew to National Academy of Design, 145 West 109th St, May 15, due Nov. 1, 1922, per cent. as per bond; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $30,000

WEST ST, 394 and 395, leasehold; Anna Lohmann to Beadleston & Woerz, 291 West 10th St, May 13, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St. $6,000

7TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Avenue A, 25x90.10; Hurwitz Contracting Co., Inc., to Frank Gans & Co., Inc., 230 Grand St., May 12, due Nov. 12, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Morris A. Rabinowitch, 230 Grand St. $1,600

8TH AV, e s, 75 ft s of 20th St, 30.11x100; Meyer G. Lowenthal to Jos. Neuman, 117 East 82d St, May 14, (prior mtg $32,000,) 4 years; attorney, R. A. Seligman, 206 Broadway $5,000

19TH ST, s w s, 197 ft s e of 7th Av, 44x93.3; Chas. I. Weinstein Realty Co. to Max Weinstein, 1,884 7th Av, May 15, (prior mtgs $25,000,) demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hess & H., 31ST ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x103; Martin R. Beam and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, May 14, due on one bond $21,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Mary E. Beam, Hollis, L. I., May 14, (prior mtg $21,000,) due as per bond; same attorney $5,000

84TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Frances C. MacIntyre to Ernest Fahnestock and another, executors, Shrewsbury, N. J., due May 1, 1918, May 14; attorney, Lawyers' Title Co., 16 Bway .$5,000

Bronx.

BERRIAN AV, s e s, 200 ft n e of 3d Av, 50x100; Belle W. Wolff to Antoine Benda, 1,407 Rosedale Av, May 12, due as per bond; attorney, H. D. Patton, 27 Cedar St. .$4,000

BOSTON POST ROAD, n s, being Lots 10 and 11, map of Jan. Slavey, runs n — to land of Charlotte Partle x53.9 to centre line of old Eastchester Landing Road, x s e— x 110; Harry J. Douglas to Catherine A. Millard, 46 South Walnut St, East Orange, N. J., May 7, due May 7, 1917, 5 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, n s, 217 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x88; Keown Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co, 15 Wall St, May 14, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $36,000

KINGSBRIDGE AV, e s, 95 ft s of 234th St, 50x125; Seabury Building Co., Inc., to Max Marx, 419 Convent Av, prior mtg $20,000, May 14, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,500

UNION AV, e s, 18 ft n of 160th St, 50.5x86.8; also 160th St, n s, 86.8 ft e of Union Av, 20.5x77.3; also Denman Place, n s, 107.1 ft e of Union Av, 64.7x77.3; Wolf Borland to David Schwartz, 107 6th Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $45,240, May 14, due Nov. 14, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Jerome, R. & K., 37 Wall St. $17,500

167TH ST, 826, s s, 40x100; Harry Schlenoff to Harry Klein, 22 Mount Morris Park West, prior mtg $29,000, May 13, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St. $1,000

220TH ST, 821 East, s s, 25x114; Carl Czarkowski to Andrew Silinski, Bedford Hills, N. Y., May 6, due as per bond; attorney, John H. Behrmann, 3,870 White Plains Av. $2,700

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,192, store and basement; Sublex Realty Corp. to Max Jeremias and another, 1,203 Lexington Av, 4 3-12 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Rudolph A. Seligmann, 160 Broadway $1,280

WEST ST, 394 and 395, all; Diedrich H. Hamje and another, trustees, to Anna Lohmann, 395 West St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Guggenheim, U. & M., 37 Wall St. $3,000

47TH ST, 17 East, all; J. Hopkins Smith to Mack & Boyd Mfg. Co., 23 East 22d St, 16 years from Dec. 1, 1915 .....$6,000

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 124.3 ft s of 177th St, 61.7 x35x85.2x100x139.6x65.7; William C. Bergen to City of New York, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1915, (10 years' renewal) .....

75c. square foot per annum

COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 154th St, corner store; Bernard Galewski to Wolf Parker and another, 16 East 105th St, from Nov. 1, 1914, to May 1, 1916, (5 years' renewal;) attorney, G. A. Tettelbaum, 369 Broadway $480

HERRICK AV, centre line, being Lots 198 and 199, map of Hunts Point Realty Co., all; Ellen M. Quinlan to Nathan Lissner and another, 651 Fox St, 10 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, S. G. Nissenson; 32 Liberty St $420

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

27TH ST, 138 East; Rudolph Oppel against John Martin, owner; Benjamin B. or Butler Davenport, contractor $241

105TH ST, 446 & 448 West; Louis Stein against Harry C. Burdick, owner; Abraham I. Weinstein, contractor $85

106TH ST, 33 to 59 West; same against 53-59 West 106th St. Corporation, owner; Abraham I. Weinstein, contractor $131

Bronx.

TREMONT AV, 531 to 535; Louis Del Vesco against J. Friedhoff, owner; S. G. Morgan, contractor $184

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n e corner 179th St; Gabriel Herman et al. against Holywood Church et al., Feb. 24, 1915 .....$400

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

132D ST, s s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x98.11; Charles N. Weber against Mary H. Johanson et al.; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gifford, Hobbs & Beard.

153D—ST, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Staten Island Savings Bank against Genovefa Eisner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. C. Fach.

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 460 ft n of 187th St, 20x95; Fannie Keeney against Minnie Zumbuehl et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Crook.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Sherman Av, e s, 141 ft n of 163d St, for two five-story brick tenements, 42x85.6; Kingsley Contracting Co., W. H. Bingham, 509 Willis Av, President, owner; Edward J. Byrne, 148th St. and Willis Av., architect, cost, $70,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, May 17.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

55th St, 226 to 232 East, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5 to 54th St (223 to 229) x125x100.5x250x100.5, brewery; V. M. Flannery against C. Doelger et al.; Benjamin Trapnell, attorney; A. S. Friend, referee; due, $20,678.81; taxes, &c., $245.40; subject to prior mortgage of $92,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

McLean Av, 851 and 853, n w corner of 240th St, 88x113x irregular, tenements and stores; Herbert Bruce against J. T. Dooley et al.; C. J. McDermott, attorney; J. C. Connell, referee; due, $24,172.95; taxes, &c., $7,586.20.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Barnes Av, s e corner of Wickham Av, 65.2x 61.6x50x97.6; M. C. McKnight against Vincenzo Manzione et al.; Grant Squires, attorney; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $1,406.61; taxes, &c., $309.22.

By Anthony V. Caggiano.

3d Av, 4,051 to 4,057, w s, 100 ft n of 174th St, 215x— to Bathgate Av, (1,742 to 1,760,) five five-story flats and vacant; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which H. D. Rosendorf had on March 13, 1915, or since.

Tuesday, May 18.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Riverside Drive, n s, 445.1 ft w of 158th St, 102.11x204.7 to 160th St x100x228.3, vacant; Union Dime Savings Bank against Henry Corn et al., Alonzo C. Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; Martin Conroy, referee; due, $52,-634.69; taxes, &c., $3,117.25.

Riverside Drive, n s, 478.4 ft w of 158th St, 110.11x231 to centre line of 160th St, x30.3x 63.2x237.6, vacant; same against same; action 2; same attorney; George Coggill, referee; due, $47,800.52; taxes, &c., $2,412.

116th St, 246 East, s s, 87 ft w of 2d Av, 23x100.11, two-story stable; A. K. Mackay et al. against Sarah Rinore et al.; C. B. Winthrop, attorney; A. W. Stump, referee; due, $14,326.39; taxes, &c., $320.15.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 1,029, s e corner of 61st St, 21.5x70, five-story flat; Bowery Savings Bank against Greenwich Savings Bank against W. Mallon et al.; B. A. Sands, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $21,294.21; taxes, &c., $1,180.73.

103d St, 113 East, n s, 95 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11, three-story dwelling; N. Y. Investors Corporation against Leah Cohn et al. Harold Swain, attorney; A. S. Norton, referee; due, $5,080.32; taxes, &c., $188.15.

103d St, 115 East, n s, 110 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11, three-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against Leah Cohn et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. S. Norton, referee; due, $5,039.77; taxes, &c., $16.15.

136th St, 6 West, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 23x 99.11, three-story dwelling; Gustav Lange against Jacob Small et al.; Action 3; Gustav Lange, Jr., attorney; S. Strasbourger, referee; due, $17,785.14; taxes, &c., $728.90.

136th St, 12 West, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $17,782.93; taxes, &c., $733.50.

136th St, 14 West, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; same against same; Action 1; same attorney and referee; due, $17,782.93; taxes, &c., $804.45.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

125th St, 524 West, s s, 308 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.11, five-story flat and stores; William Jonas against Martin Lask et al.; Benno Loewy, attorney.

125th St, 528 West, s s, 362 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.11, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney.

By Samuel Marx.

35th St, 248 West, 275 ft e of Eighth Av, 25x98.9, three-story tenement and stores and two-story rear tenement; L. E. Hall, executrix, against Flatiron Realty Co, et al.; J. H. Studenburgh, attorney; J. E. Brady, referee; due, $26,229.12; taxes, &c., $968.17.

AT 3208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Courtlandt Av, 910, e s, 27.11 ft n of 162d St, 27.11x15x25x127.6, three-story tenement and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Union St. Railway Co. et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $5,854.61; taxes, $275.61.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 129.3 ft n of 179th St, 66.1x149.4x—x100.3, vacant; Samuel Goldstecker against Denver Realty Co. et al.; Edward Jacobs, attorney; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $7,182.29; taxes, &c., $1,899.04.

By Joseph P. Day.

Grand Concourse, w s, 748.4 ft n of Bedford Park Boulevard, 45.4x123.3x39.11x120.2, vacant; W. B. Sammis against Pasquale Fusco et al.; W. E. Sammis, attorney; F. L. Patton, Jr., referee; due, $3,458.03; taxes, &c., $1,126.03.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Garfield St, 1,720, e s, 205 ft n of Van Nest Av, 25x100; Minnie Hummel against Theodore Weberg, Jr., et al.; L. E. French, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $3,408.88; taxes, &c., $210.

South Oak Drive, s s, 28.10 ft w of Cruger Av, 80.1x106.1x25x89.6; W. C. Trull against R. M. Glover et al.; L. E. French, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $757.38; taxes, &c., 160.

Wednesday, May 19.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,744-1,748, s e corner 56th, 131.9x 122.7x120.2x86.1, seven-story Rockingham apartment house; E. L. Mooney et al. against D. W. Harkness et al.; Blandy, M. & S., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; partition.

21st St, 231 West, n s, 324.9 ft e of West End Av, 25.3x100.5, five-story tenement; A. R. Sprague against Samuel Rosenthal et al.; Foley & P., attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $11,224.76; taxes, &c., $1,048.50.

By Samuel Marx.

21st St, 218-220 West, s s, 135 ft w of 7th Av, 40.10x103.5, seven-story flat; Joseph Schanz against Brookmire Realty Co. et al.; Herman Goldman, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $18,562.88; taxes, &c., $1,838.50.

14th St, 58 West, s s, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 25x 103.3, part five-story brick structure; Guaranty Title Co. of New York against E. A. Cohen et al.; Stetson, J. & R., attorneys; L. C. Levy, referee; due, $123,870.75.

By Henry Brady.

103d St, 131 West, n s, 245.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.11, five-story flat; New York Trust Co. against N. Carvalho et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; G. B. Weller, referee; due, $20,112.17; taxes, &c., $402.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 97 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6; two five-story tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; five-story tenement; right, title, Livingston against Everett, C. & B., attorneys; A. N. Elegerich, referee; due, $24,420.68; taxes, &c., $1,118.77.

By James J. Donovan.

Vincent Av, e s, 100 ft n of Fairmont Av, 55.11x—x62.6x—; Jennie Sealy against Emma O'Donnell et al.; Benjamin Franklin, attorney; M. P. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $1,-217.94; taxes, &c., $33.98.

Thursday, May 20.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lenox Av, 307-9, w s, 33 ft n of 135th St, 46.5x100x irreg; two five-story flats and stores; C. M. Whelp against Caroline Henes et al.; Peter Cook, attorney, Charles O'Sullivan, referee; partition.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Fox St, 651, n s, 221.10-4† e of Avenue St, John, 40.7x125; five-story flat; Fannie Greenbaum against Gussie Friedman et al.; H. M. Greenbaum, attorney; J. T. Dooling, referee; due, $5,421.47; taxes, &c., $1,175; subject to mtg, $29,000.

Friday, May 21.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Daniel Greenwald.

150th St, 608-610 West, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 130x99, six-story apartment house and stores; Jacob Strauss against Bermuda Realty Co. et al.; Clare Stecker, attorney; H. O. Goldsmith, referee; due, $21,032.77; taxes, &c., $1,832.15; subject to two mtgs aggregating $148,040.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Fox St, 643, n s, 150.7 ft e of Avenue St, John, 40.7x125; five-story flat; Philip A. Ehni against Maze Realty Co. et al.; Lind & P., attorneys; C. V. Halley, Jr., referee; due $7,091.54; taxes, &c., $1,005.80; subject to mtg $27,500.

By Henry Brady.

Webster Av, w s, — s of McLean Av, 75x 117.5x—x111.4, vacant; Varoline Gareiss against William Crowley et al.; Gustave Frey, attorney; J. C. Hennessy, referee; due, $3,880.01; taxes, &c., $240.84.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

University Av, s s, 175 ft w of Ogden Av, 50x77.1x77.1 to Ogden Av x50x39.11x59.11, vacant; Park Mtg Co. against Giuseppe & Galardi Co. et al.; Seybel & F., attorneys; E. S. Booth, referee; due, $6,258.29; taxes, &c., $1,472.83.

By J. H. Mayers.

St. Lawrence Av, s s, 95 ft e of 174th St, 25.8x41.9x25x45.5; L. J. Moses against Albert Mielke et al.; G. A. Moses, attorney; R. D. Paskett, referee; due, $355.64; taxes, &c., $100.

221st St, East, s s, 105 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 50x114; A. A. Wabst against A. A. Owen et al.; J. D. Tobias, referee; due, $973.88; taxes, &c., $210.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M. May 20: Lieuts. G. Siess, 17 to 167; H. J. Brown, 167 to 169; Sergts. J. F. O'Grady, 169 to 16; M. Magee, 174 to 166. From prects. indicated to 169: J. P. Reid, 10; P. J. Masterson, 166; D. T. Kenedy, 166; T. J. McCormick, 172. Mounted patrol, with horses and equip.: T. J. Stephens, 66; J. J. Brennan, 166; J. M. Sheehan, 172; C. F. Mandt, 153; F. S. Mondo, 171. Patrol, 8 A. M. May 17: J. B. Leahy, 14 to D. B., designated as Act'g Det. Sergt. 39; J. J. Levy, 81; J. J. O'Brien, 63; A. Manning, 65; W. J. Brown, 90; Jas. McNamara, 143; M. E. Bongard, 145; J. W. Earle, 144; E. C. Devenport, 148; E. Wichman, 149; C. J. Moresco, 150; C. A. Bunel, 156; C. F. Brashein, 159; T. J. Craddock, 161. From prects. indicated to 274 S. A. May 19: 21; D. Murray, 7; W. C. McKenna, 21; H. L. Carll, 28; J. Ryan, 35; H. E. A. Rohde, 39; W. Fox, 65; J. H. Kearns, 149; J. Humphreys, 135; S. Hirsch, 276; M. Gormley, 278; H. Meyer, 17; W. J. Donaldson, 23; Jas. Seifert, 32; W. H. Kellerman, 35; F. Harmse, 63; W. H. McFall, 149; M. Reilly, 161; A. Unverzagt, 276; M. Murphy, 277; J. H. Larkin, 278. Mtd. Patrol, with horses and equip. from prects. indicated to 173, 8 A. M. May 20: W. J. Lenihan, 166; J. I. Young, 172; W. Bereczk, 172; W. H. Meyn, 167; G. J. Lachner, 172; M. A. Blair, 250. Mutual Patrol, 8 A. M. May 20: C. H. Hagedorn, 153 to 283; H. J. Kiefer, 283 to 153.

Temporary assignments: Surgeon C. J. Dillon, 13 S. D., in charge 12 S. D. in addition to his own, 10 days, 9 A. M., May 15; Patrol. W. J. Walsh and T. J. Grady, 12 to 283; P. Schmidt, 147, to 3 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 17; G. C. Cole, 35, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M., May 18; D. Dwyer, 13 S. D., to 283, 10 days, 4 P. M., May 18; G. T. Valentine, 39; V. F. Durning, 66, and E. S. Franklin, 149, to Commissioner's office, 30 days, 8 A. M., May 17; F. Stepat, 66, and A. J. Tully, 70, to D. B., 29 days, 9 A. M., May 18; E. C. Wellins, 164, to C. O., duty in maproom, Chief Inspector's office, 30 days, 9 A. M., May 17; F. Coots, 172, as sta. house att., 10 days, 9:30 P. M., May 17.

Leave without pay: Patrol. P. F. Clancy, 160, 1 day, 8 P. M., May 13; W. W. Dodd, 278, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 22; Matron Catherine Fitzpatrick, 149, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 19.

Restored to duty: Patrol. W. Wells, 38, and J. J. Sheehy, 161, 1:40 P. M., May 14.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. C. J. Lusinski, 149, 12 P. M., May 14.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Capt. C. W. Rankin at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., at 10 A. M., Tuesday, May 18, for regulation drill: Lieut. D. Rogers, H. & L. 5; Firemen J. A. Hamilton, Eng. 8; H. W. Waddell, Eng. 12; A. S. Rosenberg, Eng. 15; H. A. Carlson, Eng. 17; D. J. Sipes, 22; P. E. Weyl, Eng. 25; W. J. Bunger, 1572; 31; C. R. Wiedner, Eng. 32; W. Bechmann, Eng. 35; M. D. Adams, Eng. 39; M. Strauss, Eng. 44; C. A. Rinscher, 2d, Eng. 47; E. F. Broderick, Eng. 49; R. Wechsler, Eng. 58; F. G. Pierce, Eng. 50; H. Connihan, Eng. 60; J. E. Shields, Eng. 72; F. A. Lennon, Eng. 73; E. E. Teller, Eng. 75; C. J. Joyce, 79; F. A. Coulter, Eng. 82; J. C. McCarthy, Eng. 22; W. Kiernan, Eng. 91; D. Daly, Eng. 94; W. A. Zimmerman, Eng. 156; J. A. Maine, Eng. 157; W. B. Werner, H. & L. 1; W. C. Widmaier, H. & L. 2; C. Kohlenberger, H. & L. 11; J. Behan, H. & L. 13; C. Hern, H. & L. 24; W. L. Lamb, H. & L. 26.

H. T. J. Winter, H. & L. 28; G. A. W. Lynch, H. & L. 29; P. B. Malley, 31; J. W. Egan, H. & L. 33; A. Worrell, H. & L. 38; J. J. Hannigan, H. & L. 40; A. J. Hanner, H. & L. 39; J. W. Dwyer, H. & L. 48; O. Bradley, Eng. 1; T. T. McKee, Eng. 3; A. Youngsworth, Eng. 2; A. E. Roman, 3; Eng. 4; F. H. Boetjer, Eng. 5; M. S. Shields, Eng. 6; E. V. Jancoxe, Eng. 7; J. Henkel, Eng. 7; J. Hanley, No. 3, Eng. 154; J. Devine, H. & L. 3; E. Cahill, H. & L. 4; T. F. Kenney, H. & L. 5; J. Gillen, H. & L. 6; D. McGrath, H. & L. 7; E. J. Maistre, H. & L. 8; J. A. Johnson, No. 2, H. & L. 9; D. J. Hanley, H. & L. 10; H. F. Gray, H. & L. 12; R. Van Steenburgh, H. & L. 14; A. Risaman, H. & L. 15; W. A. Dorrie, H. & L. 19; G. H. Evans, H. & L. 18; W. J. Andersen, H. & L. 20; J. A. Gebhardt, H. & L. 21; E. Sullivan, H. & L. 25; F. R. Cordes, H. & L. 27; H. M. Dallas, H. & L. 80.

J. Gray, Eng. 202; S. Dani, Eng. 209; P. E. McNally, Eng. 210; B. Heaney, Eng. 219; W. G. Adams, Eng. 229; J. H. Shaughnessy, Eng. 228; J. J. McCrea, Eng. 231; J. J. Enright, Eng. 232; J. Rafferty, Eng. 235; V. Stutz, Eng. 238; C. Kratochvil, Eng. 240; G. W. Fricke, Eng. 241; G. J. Harris, Eng. 242; C. Schrieber, Eng. 243; W. L. T. Coffey, Eng. 253; J. F. Britt, Eng. 276; W. H. Anderson, Eng. 279; I. E. Deegan, Eng. 280; J. A. Quinn, H. & L. 135; T. A. Campbell, No. 2, H. & L. 149.

Special leaves of absence without pay: Lieut. J. McCambley, H. & L. 48, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., May 16; Fire. J. M. Williams, Eng. 13, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., May 17.

Borough Park Auction in June.

It was announced yesterday that a closing-out auction sale of the remaining Borough Park property, consisting of 280 lots, on the blocks from Forty-first to Sixty-first Street and New Utrecht to Seventeenth Avenue, will be held during the second week in June, the exact date to be determined later. The sale will be

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

At Kew Gardens, L. I.—New, exquisitely finished, ten-room and two-bath stone house; moss screen, tile roof; Austin St., head of Pembroke Place. Two piazzas to rest; plumbing; beautifully decorated; lot 60x100, with park in rear; high knoll, fine view; large trees on plot; built for and by owner; best of everything; will be sold at cost. Sunday, see it, and offer $2,500 down. Quel Homes Building Co., owners, 1,123 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 9245 Farragut.

North Shore, Long Island.—All-year-round home, restricted neighborhood; 11 rooms, 2 baths, parquetry and hardwood floors throughout; open fire place, etc.; less than thirty minutes from Penn. station; five minutes' walk from station, three minutes' from private beach; club house, golf, tennis, and water sports. K 321 Times Downtown.

REAL WATER FRONT LOTS on South Shore of Long Island, 9 miles from New York City, at less than 50 per cent. of the real value; also bungalows of 5 and 7 rooms with all improvements; water-front privileges; to rent for season, or can be purchased on same terms as rent. Owner, 248 West 34th St. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

Flushing, N. Y.—Beautifully located twelve-room house, two baths, all improvements, on lovely plot, 111x135 feet; will sacrifice for $12,500; five minutes from station; railway, ten minutes from trolley, to New York; five-cent fare. Seen by appointment, Homer, Greeley 6265 or Flushing 1733.

ACREAGE BARGAIN!
529 acres, Riverhead; mile village; fronting macadamized Riverhead-Quogue State highway; high, dry; right angle to Peconic River through property; convenient Quogue, Bay, Ocean; $27 acre. HARVEY B. NEWINS, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Beautiful bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; improvements; open fireplace, beam ceiling, &c.; spacious veranda; magnificent view of country for miles around; motor boats; dock; all water sports; great bargain; terms to suit. B. Shorefront, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

To Let at Setauket, L. I.—Bungalow, 8 rooms and bath; electric light; all improvements; 6½ acres of land; tennis court; waterfront; private dock; can be had for private or club purposes. Apply Clyde S. Wangeman, Inc., 104 Main St., Long Island City. Brokers protected.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 169 Middleton St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

TO LET FOR SEASON.
Newly constructed, best arranged, and most comfortably furnished, moderate sized house in Long Beach; 8 rooms, 2 baths, servants' toilet in cellar; three minutes from boardwalk. Phone today, 148 Long Beach.

To Rent, for Summer.—Beautiful country home, well furnished, ten rooms, bath, all improvements; on best avenue; lawn, shade; ten minutes' walk from beach, five from depot; $400. Advertiser, care J. Kearney, 98 Baker St., Patchogue, L. I. N. Y.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM.
New house, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements and heat; ⅛ acre barn and shed, NORTH FREEPORT, 3 blocks to trolley's and stores, 10 minutes to water; $3,800, $200 cash. $25 monthly. C. BEHR, Roosevelt, L. I.

FREEPORT BY THE SEA.
Beautiful all-year homes on large plots, restricted section; cool in Summer and warm in Winter; all corners remain. ALVIN SEALY, Freeport, or 165 Broadway, N. Y., Room 2,904. Tel. 1621 Cort.

New Jersey.

On easy terms, Pompton Plains, N. J.; 10-room house; improvements; 3 open fireplaces; porch 42 feet long; has also inclosed porch, corner plot, 90x140, on main road; 2 minutes to station; shade trees around house. Call or write Capt. Evans.

Bungalow, 10 rooms, two baths; acreage and mountainous; modern; garden; garage; horse with equipment, if desired; $400 to $600, depending upon length of season. Phone 139M or Box 45, Bound Brook, N. J.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Brown stucco house just completed; 6 rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping room. Hardwood trim; all improvements; best neighborhood; easy terms; price $5,400. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

BOUND BROOK, N. J.
FOR SALE.—Owner going South, will sacrifice if sold at once. Beautiful 9-room home; garden; flowers, shade, artificial lily pond. Edmund Tushmore, Singer Bldg., N. Y.

A home in "hills of Northern New Jersey"; 8 rooms; bathroom; fireplace; parquet floors; water, gas, etc.; large plot, fine location; 35 minutes on train; small payment down, balance like rent. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

BARGAIN.—11-room modern house, laid out grounds, 125x135; shade, fruit trees, pines, and shrubbery; select section, part of Hackensack, N. J., for sale; $5,000 cash, mortgage $7,000. Weber & Desbrosses St.

House 10 rooms; everything new; improvements; beautifully located; convenient ocean and station; season, $550; on Manasquan River; 7 rooms, $450. Briant, Point Pleasant, N. J.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Summer; longer if desired; 11 rooms, 2 baths; open fireplaces, large living room, veranda; select neighborhood; low rent to right party. ORANGE, 115 Broadway, Room 1,515.

Belmar.—Cozy five-room bungalow, fully furnished; one block from ocean and lake; ideal spot; right among the pines; piano; boat; rent $250 for season. Write or phone Breunig, 311 South 11th St., Newark, N. J.

Charming bungalow, overlooking river; large rustic porch, open fireplace; beautifully shaded plot; $675; terms; commutation, 13 cents. Apply on premises, 1 Lackawanna Ave., Andrew Owner, 59 Times Downtown.

SUMMIT, N. J.
Attractive ten-room house; mile from station; barn, kitchen garden; plenty fruit; fine location and surroundings; rent, $85 monthly. Drake, 29 Broadway.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Bungalow and beautiful Lake Awassa; 5 rooms, fireplace; boat; porch on all sides; 3 hours from Manhattan on Lackawanna; $125 for season. Hoffman, 302 East 3d St., Brooklyn.

Long Branch.—Acreage, 1,500 feet water front; handsome residence, 20 rooms, 7 baths; splendid condition; cost $65,000; reasonable offers considered. Briant, Point Pleasant, N. J.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow very attractive, new, at Fanwood, N. J.; five rooms and bath; all improvements; porch; electricity; $25 a month. Address Frank Clifford, Fanwood, N. J.

Will build house or bungalow, near New York, on large plot near station, viewing Manhattan skyscrapers, on terms like rent. Samuel Kraft, 30 Church St., New York.

Short Hills.—12 rooms; improvements; two open fireplaces; sleeping porch; half acre ground; near station; bargain. Write Breunig, 311 South 11th St., Newark.

At Rutherford; bargain, $5,500; superb new 7 room house, all improvements; near station; would rent with intending purchaser. Goss, 60 Raymond Av.

Charming 8-room suburban home at Rutherford; comparatively new, completely decorated; shades, shrubbery; lovely view. Owner, 707, 30 Church St., New York.

First-class Summer boarding house; 18 rooms; 6 baths; 2 stores; always rented; new buildings; up to date. J. C. Koster, West End, N. J.

Large beach front cottage for rent for season; moderate rental; 10 bedrooms, 5 baths. Apply owner, 635 Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

For sale, road house, open all year, with 26,000 square feet of mushroom farm; 8 acres of land. Address Henry Pedefloua, Plainfield, N. J.

Sacrifice; want offer; Bergen section, Jersey City, N. J.; good improvement or dwelling, two-family brick. K 319 Times Downtown.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

House, 2 blocks from ocean; 12 rooms; improvements; wonderful bargain; $2,800, cash only $1,000. Briant, Point Pleasant, N. J.

POULTRY FARM.—Hour out; North Jersey; 3 acres; 8-room house; fruit; chicken runs. W. Smith, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Slack, 466 Lafayette St.

Bungalow plots, 50x100, on fishing, boating, bathing river; hour out; near station; $10 monthly. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Artists' bungalow camp in woods by stream for rent, reasonably; hills of Northern Jersey. Dedalo, Westwood, New Jersey.

10-room house; all improvements; 5 acres; on main road; shade and fruit trees. Knollbrook, Westwood, N. J.

Sale cheap, detached house on Palisades; five minutes' walk to 42d and Cortlandt St. ferries. T 105 Times.

Fanwood Houses & Lots for sale. Easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Part of large country house, barn, acreage; convenient to city by trolley; adults. T 66 Times.

New Jersey Farms, from 50 to 300 acres. Richland Farms Co., Hightstown, N. J.

ALL ABOUT RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Address PUBLICITY, Box 87, Rutherford, N.J.

Westfield—Seven new houses; also lots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Modern suburban 17-room stucco house; cash required $2,500. Kerby, Palisade, N. J.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

(New Jersey)—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—At New Brunswick, N. J., the estate of the late George W. Metiav; this magnificent country estate known as "Ross Hall" consists of 355 acres of meadow and woodland, and is situated in the beautiful Raritan Valley on the Raritan River, which is spoken of as the "Rhine of New Jersey," and is ideal, with its magnificent trees, its golf links, bowling green, and tennis courts. The feature of the place is the historical mansion —once the home of "Janice Meredith," the heroine of Paul Ford's famous novel. The daughters of Lord Digby of England also lived there long ago. The place is but thirty minutes from New York—eight minutes from Pennsylvania Railway Station—Rutgers College, all schools and churches by trolley. Along the front is a fine macadam road leading to all points and traveled by automobilists from everywhere. The adjoining place of 250 acres is also for sale to close the estate and is almost as attractive. For particulars address Executors of Estate of George W. Metlav, Box 495, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

YEAR ROUND only 17 miles from Manhattan. COUNTRY tan; unspoiled country; westerly slope Orange Mountains; dry air; fine macadamized roads in all directions; motor from Manhattan IN LESS THAN ONE HOUR, or 45 minutes from Hudson Terminal by electric tubes and motor car, or excellent train service via Erie or via Lackawanna and motor car; choice of many trains; house, of stone and cement, in perfect condition; best of up-to-date heating, plumbing, and electric wiring systems, &c.; 16 rooms, 4 baths; enclosed porches; about two acres, forest trees, shrubberies, garden, garage, and lawns; splendid water supply, gas, electricity; perfect drainage and sewage disposal; price $45,000; liberal mortgage might rent with motor cars to prospective purchaser. Inquire on premises, 275 Roseland Av., Essex Fells, N. J., or of M. E. DORN, 42 Broadway, New York. Telephone 5658.

GENTLEMAN'S SUBURBAN HOME AND FARM—CITY CONVENIENCES—STOCKED.
Located in most beautiful section of VINELAND nearly new modern bungalow, 8 rooms, bath, toilet, steam heat, gas, stationary wash tubs, hardwood floors, all city conveniences; garage; 2 modern poultry houses, 60 ft. long; 1 laying house, 90 ft. long; 6 colony houses; one 1,200 egg incubator; 5 acres rich land, fruited, with pears and peaches; owner includes 960 white Leghorn hens, about 1,500 young chickens, all tools, brooders, equipment, and good automobile in first-class shape. An income of $230 per month from eggs; property must be seen to be appreciated. PRICE $7,500; terms may be arranged. BRAY SOURCE, 1077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Write or call for details, also our handsomely illustrated farm catalogue.

Country estate and farm 30 acres very rich soil; 9-room house in need of repair; 2 horses; also some fine timber; a large, roomy country house containing 11 rooms, bath, steam heat, and all improvements; spacious verandas, large barns, poultry houses and all farm buildings; all in excellent repair; 2 horses, 3 cows, poultry; all farm tools, wagons, &c.; this estate is nicely located near Lackawanna station 25 miles out; a bargain, $13,000; convenient terms. Evans, Lincoln Park, N. J.

Farm.—32 acres, 18-room house, modern improvements; 75 miles from New York on the banks of the Hudson; 3 miles from city, trolley passes the door; most beautifully located place along the Hudson; 60-mile view of the Hudson Valley; fine water, beautiful trees and lawn; will take as part payment, good income property. J. W. Perkins, 291 Market St., Newark, N. J.

Unique English cottage in residential park, easy commuting distance, N. Y., express trains; large studio living room, with open balcony to bedrooms, sleeping porch, garden; beautiful mountain view; city conveniences; price $6,250, cash $500, balance easy terms; couldn't be duplicated at this price. Owner, M 32 Times.

For rent during Summer months; fine large place at Forest Hills, Newark; 15-room house, completely furnished; 9 bedrooms; 4 baths; long distance garage and house telephones; enclosed porches; all modern improvements; up-to-date garage; fine tennis court; easy connections with Hudson Tubes. Apply K 306 Times Downtown.

Nutley, N. J.—2 new stucco houses, seven rooms, sleeping porch, bath, vestibule tiled, seats, bookcases and china closets, open fireplace, staircase, hardwood craftsmen trim, large lot; three minutes to station and trolley; $4,700, cash $500; $27.50 per month; other bargains. Meyerholz & Dressig, 111 Centre St., Nutley, N. J.

At Carlton Terrace, cozy cottage, 9 rooms and bath; all improvements; plot 50x100; fully improved; convenient to depot, schools, and stores; price $5,500; client desires quick sale; will sacrifice and make terms easy. The Rowland-Johnson Co., Passaic, N. J.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FOR SALE.—Netherwood section, a home, 11 rooms and 2 baths; 4 blocks from station; best section; a beautiful home at a big sacrifice. Photos and particulars of Edmund Tushmore, owner's agent, Singer Bldg., N. Y.

ORADELL, N. J.—Modern seven-room house, good improvement, town also sewered. Best section, elegant view, overlooking Palisades; lot 50x150; shade, garden; 2 blocks station; $1,000 cash. John Hoyt, Jr., Oradell, N. J.

Bogota, N. J., on two railroads; 30 minutes out; commutation, $4.50; beautiful 8-room and bath house, two toilets; all improvements in best section; plot 100x200; 3 minutes from station; sell at sacrifice price, on easy terms. Owner, 106 Times Downtown.

Road and boarding house, 17 rooms, corner; large plot of land; ornamental trees; suitable for Summer boarding and road house; within 18 miles of city, near trolley and station; exceptional bargain, easy terms. Kline, 922 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain.—Beautiful 20-acre farm, all under cultivation, situate Ramapo Mountains, commanding magnificent view; house 18 rooms, 6 baths, open fireplaces, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors; outbuildings, garage, farmer's house, icehouse, chicken and pigeon houses; express train service, one hour from New York; photos. F. C. Smith Co., 1 Liberty St.

SALE OR RENT.
A $6,500 residence for $4,500, in Monsey, Rockland Co., N. Y.; nine rooms, furnished; improvements; barn; fruit and ornamental trees; artesian well; fine shade; 30 miles; Summer rent, $350. Ernest Williams, owner, Asbury Park, N. J.

For Sale or Rent.—10-room house in Orange County, New York; healthful climate; high and dry; grounds 200x200; wide porches; large, airy bedrooms; beautifully furnished, including grand piano; will sacrifice to desirable adult party. Address Box 53, Port Jervis, N. Y.

For Sale or To Let.—Cottage at Twilight Park, Catskill Mountains, N. Y.; fully furnished for housekeeping; plenty of water; electric light; living room, dining room, seven bedrooms, bath, kitchen. For particulars, apply to J. Matthews, 15 Argyle Road, Brooklyn.

A genuine bargain to quick buyer, 105 acres, 7-room house; basement, barn, concrete floor; hen, hog and grain house shop; fruit; 20 acres wood; timber; balance tillable; fine seeding; only $1,350, $400 cash; terms, $50 per year; 5 per cent. interest. Halls Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga Co., New York.

For Sale.—Fine Summer home in Long Eddy, N. Y.; modern house, bath, range, water, arches, barn, garden, shade; sacrificed at $2,500. Write Box 176, Verona, N. Y.

Studio, 30x50, with 2 extra rooms; open fireplace; at Woodstock, Ulster County; $25 a month. V. K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.

Adirondack Cottage, Lake Pleasant.—4, 6, 7 rooms, private; farm produce; camp sites. Rev. Love, 179 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$10,000 equity, fine paying, eight family, Bronx; two blocks Subway; want three-family house; Yonkers preferred; free and clear lots or farm. Mrs. Bantell, 121 Morris St., Yonkers.

Tarrytown.—Acre, 14-room dwelling, cottage, garage; improvements; $15,000, mortgage $7,500; submit offers to owner. Owner, 2,249 Tiebout Av., Bronx.

Free and clear, $50,000 worth lots Jewish Cemetery for income or farm; would divide. Maro & Co., 110 West 34th St.

Suburban improved and unimproved, free and clear, for city. N 140 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

At hand; ready cash purchasers for bargains in Manhattan and Bronx; plots and apartment houses; property at right figure from owners only; also free and clear property and cash to offer for well located income property. Kick & Sharrott, 2,608 Broadway (98th.)

Wanted to rent, country place within one hour of city; must have some improvements and fair amount of grounds. Write full particulars, John Winthrop, 80 Washington Square East, New York.

Wanted.—Owners of commercial waterfronts, factories, and factory sites desiring to sell or lease. Communicate full particulars to Floyd S. Corbin, Specialist, 10 Wall St., N. Y.

Furnished house wanted; detached; moderate size 2 adults; about 3 months; Flushing, Elmhurst, Forest Hills, Flatbush, or vicinity; garage or near one. M 26 Times.

Want six-room Jersey home within 20 miles for $5,000 cash; high altitude and improvements essential; send photo. Wm. Vandenburgh, 30 Church St., New York.

Wanted—A near-by country place; must have small lake, preferably control. Give full details and lowest cash price. H. R. Hendrickson, 233 Broadway.

Acreage wanted, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts. Flowerman, 1,367 Broadway, N. Y.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Hackettstown, N. J.—Cottage, 5 rooms, bath; $180, 4 months. K 344 Times Downtown.

Furnished Summer residence; garage, water frontage; excellent tenant, six adults.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

Farm for sale; ten-room house; hot air furnace; bathroom; gravity water pressure; two large barns; two chicken houses, hold 300 chickens; ice houses and granary; thirty-four acres valley meadow land; southeast exposure, and ten acres of wood land; three springs connected to house and barns; two miles from Thomaston, Litchfield County, Conn.; one mile from trolley to Thomaston; will sell on easy terms to quick buyer. Address O. P. Scribner, Thomaston, Conn.

Twin Lakes, Conn., Foothills of Berkshires. 3 hours from Grand Central without change. Incomparable lake and mountain scenery, 9 room bungalow, furnished, ready for occupancy. Private dock, boats, complete camp outfit. Station, Post Office, store and refined neighbors. Bathing, fishing, boating, mountain walks and drives. Telephone connection. Photos mailed interested party. Anderson Realty Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

LITCHFIELD, CONN.—For sale or rent; furnished cottage at Bantam Lake, on fine ridge with grand view; 1¾ miles from depot by State Road; 8 rooms, including living room 36 feet long, and bath, wide veranda; 1 acre, with woods; sale price, with furniture, $4,000; unfurnished, $3,750; rental for season $300. C. R. Duffie, Agt., Litchfield, Conn.

FOR SALE.

Summer home, Falls Village, Conn.; high; ten-room house, bath, two fireplaces; shade; fine view; brook; good town; other buildings; thirteen acres, part woodland; ice, fruit; adjoins hunting and fishing club; $4,000. Address E. S. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

LITCHFIELD, CONN.—For rent, furnished house on South St.; 11 rooms, including bath; all improvements, electricity, hot water heat; garage; 2 acres; walk to station, ocean; 10 bedrooms, 3 baths, gas and coal ranges, electricity; Italian garden; garage. Thorp, Rumson Road, Seabright, N. J.

Oscawana Lake, (via Peekskill, N. Y.)—Modern cottage, furnished complete, 7 rooms, bath, double baicony; boats, fishing; fine view; restful, high elevation; shade; season, $200. Ladd, Richmond Hill, L. I.

Ocean Beach, Fire Island.—Ideal cottage, fully furnished, to rent for season; seven rooms, large verandas and grounds; adults preferred; $300. Address Lincoln, 237 West 120th. Phone 9773 Morning.

Auburn, N. Y.—Residential section; commodious house, fully furnished, piano, (except linens) large living room, sleeping porch; June, July, August, $40 per month. Harry Herring, 67 Fulton St., Auburn, N. Y.

Belle Terre.—On high bluff, overlooking Port Jefferson Harbor and Long Island Sound; a cottage, 9 rooms; bath, electric light, tennis, golf, bathing, boating. M. W., 360 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

415 Brighton Ave., Long Branch; West End, New Jersey, near depot and beach; 9 rooms and bath; every improvement; newly furnished; rent for season $600. Apply owner, on premises.

Attractive modern 7-room house; completely furnished; good shade trees, garden; 35 minutes Hudson Terminal; to Oct. 1, reasonable rent to desirable party. 3 Birchwood Av., East Orange, N. J.

To Rent.—For the season at $300, house, fully furnished, in East Orange; N. J.; 7 bedrooms; parlor dining room, and porch; cool and comfortable; delightful location. Inquire M. 48 Times.

MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY.—To lease, two first-class residences, unfurnished; one July 1; one, with stable, immediately. Apply M. C. Marsh, 117 West 58th St., New York.

Furnished house to rent; near railroad depot; acreage, garden planted; extensive views of the river and mountains; 11 rooms, bath; gas, phone, all improvements. Dr. Lyon, Peekskill, N. Y.

To Let.—Charlestown Beach, R. I., 10 miles from Narragansett Pier; ocean front; five-room cottage for season, $125. Samuel Loxley, 121 Congress Av., Providence, R. I.

For Summer months, a well-furnished house with 9 rooms and 2 baths; convenient to main station; low rent to careful family. H. R. Linville, 90 Terrace Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

Small, simply furnished cottage; electric lights; village water; ten minutes walk from station; delightfully situated. P. O. Box 116, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. 329-W.

Furnished Cottage in Berkshire Hills, near quiet village. Five rooms, fireplace, piazza, artesian well, pretty outlook; $150 for entire Summer. Address Bacon, Kent, Conn.

East Orange.—Delightful apartment, furnished, unfurnished; seven rooms, bath; all conveniences; light all sides; very cool for Summer; references. T 102 Times.

For rent, furnished or unfurnished; season or year; nine-room house; all improvements; grounds, garage, 44 Melbourne Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Phone 491.

Great Barrington.—Conveniently located, well-furnished 8-room house; city conveniences; electricity; bathing; ice; $400 season. Country, X 277 Times Annex.

Furnished residence at Short Hills for rent; four master's bedrooms, 2 baths; attractive grounds; garage. Address F. P. Craig, 165 Broadway.

Country estate, close Sea Cliff; 18-room furnished house; planted garden; cows, chickens; few acres or entire 80. Marden, 29 East 22d. N. Y.

For rent to Oct. 1, well-furnished house, good location; nine rooms and bath; immediate possession if desired. Owner, 7 Cromwell Place, White Plains.

RIVERSIDE, Conn.—Nine rooms, fine bath; barn or garage; garden, shade, fruit, piazzas; $550 entire season. W. S. BUCKLIN.

Catskill Mountains. — Four-room furnished bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y.; lot 100 by 150 ft. 29 President Pl., Kingston, N. Y.

For Rent.—Twin Lakes, Conn., two furnished cottages; lake shore; moderate prices. Apply W. A. Miles, Twin Lakes, Conn.

Nine-room bungalow, neatly furnished; all improvements; on lake, high and healthy, for season. Box 50, Highland Mills, N. Y.

Furnished seven-room cottage; verandas; running water; pine woods; Berkshire Hills; $150 season. Box 86, Cornwall, Conn.

Bungalows, $10 weekly, $100 season; furniture, boat Beardall, Owassa Lake, Newton, N. J., M 41 Times.

Bungalow, furnished; five rooms; water, electric light; plastered. Hannon, Caranado Beach, Far Rockaway.

Berkshires, beautiful Summer home; large house, stable, garage; $500 season. Box 962 Williamstown, Mass.

Attractive Cottage.—Ten rooms; barn and boathouse. Lake Side, N. J. Gordon, 101 West 93d. New York.

For rent—Modern furnished cottage, shore Penobscot Bay. Inquire Box 106, Massapequa, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

HOTEL TO RENT.
Seashore opportunity; beautiful newly furnished 35-room house; wonderful location, overlooking ocean; best residential section; roof gardens, sleeping balconies, ball room, steam heat, tiled bathrooms, hardwood floors; splendid sailing, fishing, and bathing; 40 minutes from Pennsylvania station. Room 1,203, 320 Broadway.

At Pleasantville, one hour Harlem Division, New York Central; 1¼ acres; eight-room cottage, with large porches, all modern improvements; studio building and fireproof garage; house is fully furnished, with mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs, &c.; very prettily situated, within walking distance of station; price $8,500. Inquire 236 East 35th.

A house in the Litchfield Hills for rent, furnished, from June 15 to Sept. 15, containing nine sleeping rooms, sleeping porch, wide verandas, large living room, open fireplaces, two bathrooms, a shower, acetylene gas; tennis court, awnings; beautiful views; good elevation; pure water and air. Address L. R. Sanford, Rumsey Hall, Cornwall, Conn.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED BUNGALOW on north shore Long Island, overlooking Sound; 60 miles from New York; seven rooms; shade, garage, water sports; $200 for season; possession any time. May be seen on application to F. H. MILLER, Millers Place, L. I., or address M. J. Hopkins, Seymour, Conn.

BELLE ISLAND, South Norwalk, Conn.
One 12-room and one 9-room cottage, all furnished; all modern conveniences, electric light; private garage; bathing, boating, and club; rent reduced; photo and full particulars. H. L. SHEPARD, BETHEL, CONN.

Catskills, (Margaretville).—Beautiful modern house, delightfully situated; 5 mas. bed rooms, bathrooms, hot water heat; for season, $1,200; $200 worth of produce from owner's farm and ice included in rent; excellent tennis court; trout fishing. W. E. Finn, 165 Broadway.

EDGARTOWN, MARTHA'S VINEYARD.
Large furnished house, 200 feet water frontage; spacious living rooms, eight master's bedrooms, baths; adequate servants' rooms; wide piazzas on three sides of house; rent $1,200. Inquire F. S. Thayer, 39 Elm St., Worcester, Mass.

MOUNTAIN STATION—SOUTH ORANGE.
To let, furnished, for July, August, and September, hollow tile and stucco house; nine rooms, three baths; all modern improvements; station; $175 per month. Address Lackawanna, H 361 Times Downtown.

To rent, furnished, 9 rooms and bath; one mile from centre of city; ½ acre lot, garden planted, berries, apple, and shade trees; every city convenience in the country; conveniently located; $125 per month or $600 for the season, June 1 to Oct. 1; garage if desired. Address P. O. Box 1,288, Pittsfield, Mass.

HIGHLAND MILLS, Orange Co., N. Y.—Several cottages and bungalows, (two housekeeping,) nicely furnished; modern conveniences; meals at Hillcrest Hall (hotel;) golf, tennis, boating, fishing; 1,200 feet elevation; 49 miles from city. Harry A. Goff.

For Sale or Rent.—At sacrifice, completely furnished bungalow, 4 bedrooms; sewing machine; fireplace; running water; garage; ideal for children; ¾ mile from village, Port Leyden, Lewis Co., N. Y. Inquire C. M. Radell, Hotel Devonshire, Atlantic City, N. J.

Maine Coast, Casco Bay; a property near Portland; attractive, furnished house, 9 rooms, bath, electric lights, linen, china, silver, all complete; $450 season. Address Frederick E. Partington, University Club, Washington, D. C.

For Rent.—Nine-room and seven-room furnished cottages at Crescent Beach and Lord's Point, Conn.; splendid bathing, boating, fishing; railroad and trolley; near New London. For particulars, address Charles F. Eldredge, Niantic, Conn.

For rent, furnished, for the Summer, a house in Upper Montclair, on the mountainside, convenient to station; 12 rooms, 3 baths; porches, shady grounds; delightful home; reference from $3,000 downpayment. Apply to A. Coates, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Long Beach.—Exceptional opportunity to purchase fine residence; twelve rooms and three baths; most desirable location, corner Penn St. and Laureiton Boulevard; will rent furnished for season, with option of purchase. Schiess, Phone 117 Long Beach.

Spuyten Duyvil.—Suacious 15-room dwelling; modern improvements; large grounds; growing garden; front on two streets; rent, furnished, for season, or sell if desired. Heuer, 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil. 287 Kingsbridge.

Corner house for rent, Broadway and Locust Av., Cedarhurst, L. I., seven bedrooms, three baths; chickens, vegetable garden, &c., $1,200 (furnished) for Summer. Leon S. Kahn, 116 Broad St., New York.

Furnished, modern six rooms, bath, large attic; electricity, splendid water; fireplace; convenient boating, bathing, and fishing; Long Island Sound; reasonable rental. Briggs, Lawayanda, Conn.

AT SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN.
A few attractive Summer homes are still available for season at $500, $650, $800, $1,000, $1,200, $1,600, $2,500. C. S. WALZ, 505 5TH AV., N. Y.

To Rent.—For summer, furnished house in Berkshire Hills, Lebanon Springs, N. Y.; bath, large verandas; beautiful view. Address M. Hull, 315 S. Beech St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Bungalows on mountain lake; 1¾ hours on Lackawanna; 3, 4, and 5 furnished rooms for rent, week, month, or season. D. B. Miller, Bass Lake, Blairstown, N. J.

Attractive, old-fashioned 10-room cottage, modern heating and plumbing, with half-acre of land; 40 minutes from Grand Central and 10 minutes from station; rent $40. Address K 372 Times Downtown.

Cool hilltop cottage, furnished; Summer season $225; eight rooms, four porches; vegetable, berry garden; gas, electricity; 14 minutes' walk to station; express service. Overstreet, 7 High St., White Plains, N. Y.

Furnished house, 2 acres, Rockland Lake; seven rooms, attic; fishing, boating, abundant shade, fruit; barn; commuting distance; $250 May to October. H. Schedler, 71 Park Place, New York.

For rent, at Thousand Island Park, N. Y., a 14-room house, completely furnished; large porches, two bathrooms, and every convenience. Mrs. S. E. Witt, 67 Eagle St., Albany, N. Y.

To rent—Ten-room cottage, with garage, near Beachside Inn, Greens Farm, Conn.; water front; good bathing; abundance of shade; spring water. RAYMOND BROS., South Norwalk, Conn.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J.—Furnished house, fine location; nine rooms and bath, all improvements; garage. John E. King, 84 William St., New York, or 6th Av., Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Manhattan Beach, 40 minutes from the Bridge; attractive new residence, with or without garage; 9 rooms, 2 baths; every convenience. Breen, 45 Coleridge St., Manhattan Beach.

For Summer—Rent 6 nice furnished rooms; flat; all improvements; in town, and accessible to salt water; $65 a month. Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

For rent for Summer months, fully furnished, modern house; screened porch; gardens; beautiful neighborhood; minutes' walk Lackawanna. Owner, 159 Lincoln St., Montclair, N. J.

Cozy bungalow, cedars, Mt. View, N. J.; 39 minutes from New York; commutation, 13c; boating, bathing, &c.; reasonable. E. Gerisch, 116 Judge St., Elmhurst, L. I.

Greenwich, Conn.—Refined, tastefully furnished home; sleeping porch; fruit; garden; garage; lawns; hedges; substantial references. A. L. Richardson.

Cottage on north bank of North Shrewsbury River; seven small bedrooms, one bath room; rent $500, furnished. Address, Shrewsbury, 210 Times Downtown.

Nutley Park, N. J.—Furnished house, hilltop location; beautiful views; 10 rooms; conveniences; reasonable rental; June 15 to Sept. 15. 67 Edgewood Av., Nutley, N. J. Phone 883J.

Specially attractive 12-room house, simply and coolly furnished for summer, garden, planted; $350. Dover Plains, N. Y., W. H. Sebring.

Sea Gate.—Beautifully furnished, eleven-room residence on ocean, two baths; restricted park. Enos Booth, 165 Broadway; Cort. 5186.

Patchogue.—Rustic bungalows, 4 and 6 large rooms, neatly furnished; bathing, boating, fishing; $125 to $200 season; views mailed. Dimmerling, Corona.

For the season, furnished, eight-room house at Setauket, Long Island; improvements; large lawn, veranda, shade trees. K 352 Times Downtown.

Beautifully built and furnished 12-room cottage, garage, and ground to rent for Summer, or unfurnished for year. Rieser, Cedarhurst Park.

Long Branch, Bath Av.—Beautifully furnished house, garage, billiard, dancing room; hardwood floors; large grounds. 791 Plaza.

Bayside.—For Summer; 8-room bungalow house; electricity, gas, garage, telephone, fireplace; $75 month. Cronyn, Linwood Av., Bayside.

To rent, furnished, seven-room cottage; boating, bathing, fishing; trolley; $250 for season. G. M. Jennings, Waterford, Conn.

Princeton, N. J.—For rent, for Summer only, large modern house, fully furnished. Address C. V. M., General Delivery.

Cape Cod, Mass.—Cozy ocean front bungalows, bathroom; $150 season; camps, $85. S. W. Ball, 198 B'way, N. Y.

At Beautiful, Healthful Spofford Lake, N. H.—House, 10 rooms, bath; $400 season; artesian well. Hawkins, 47 West 95th St.

Cottages Everywhere. — Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain, New England. Howe, 35 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Lake George, (Bolton.)—Three baths; electricity; beautiful grounds; garage. Howe, 35 Nassau, Manhattan.

FOR RENT—Attractive furnished cottages and bungalows. E. E. Merwin, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

Business Building Brokers.—Frederick Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 793 Broadway.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent for the Summer Furnished.
Bargain—Beautiful 20-acre farm; all under cultivation; situate Ramapo Mountains, commanding magnificent view; house 15 rooms, 6 baths, open fireplaces, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors; outbuildings, garage, farmer's house, ice house, chicken and pigeon houses; express train service, one hour from New York; photos; price, $250 per month. F. C. Smith Co., 1 Liberty Street.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.
For rent for season, 20-room private residence on Shrewsbury River, overlooking ocean; extensive grounds, shade and fruit; private dock, garage, and stables; garden around premises; river and ocean bathing; house interior completely remodeled; fully furnished, with modern improvements. Address J. S. W. Thompson, 716 Essex Bldg., Newark, N. J.

For Rent.—Irvington-on-Hudson; a home in perfect repair; furnished; modern improvements; three acres, large trees, garden and fruits; six master's rooms, four master's bathrooms, four servants' rooms, one servants' bath; 150 feet of 12-foot wide piazza; ten minutes' walk from either Irvington or Ardsley-on-Hudson Railroad Station. Address "The Pines," Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

LONG BEACH, Long Island.—50 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, N. Y.—To rent, suitably furnished house, near beach and station; 15 rooms, 3 baths; 2 bedrooms and bath on first floor; sun parlors and porch; $1,800 for season.

Apply to Miss Conradt,
39 South Fullerton Av., Montclair, N. J.

Lake Winnepesaukee, private island and cottage, completely furnished; four bedrooms, sleeping cabin, open fireplaces, open porch facing Ossipee Mountains; icehouse, 3 boats; ideal and convenient location; owner unable to use, will rent $325 season. K 336 Times Downtown.

Summer home for rent in Wilton, N. H., 55 miles from Boston, Rossmore, consisting of nine-room house, modern improvements, and furnished; large 42x27 studio, containing concert grand piano and furnishings; plenty of fruit trees. For information apply to Mrs. E. L. Turner, 135 Bridge St., Salem, Mass.

For Rent.—White Plains, N. Y.; altitude 300 feet; furnished house; 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, electric light and gas; for summer season; ideally shady grounds; 10-minute street car; 16 min. walk from station; train service exceptional; rent $300. Apply Joseph Allen, 9 Myrtle St., (W. P.)

Greycot, Litchfield, Conn.—For rent, fully furnished cottage, three family bedrooms and two for maids; large hall, sitting room; d

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 109 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE

with private bath and kitchenette. Nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

Very desirable apartment overlooking Hudson River; six rooms and two baths; completely furnished; all rooms outside; must be seen to be appreciated; will rent for months of June, July, August, and September. Murray, 47 Fort Washington Avenue.

Five-room apartment, southern exposure; well and completely furnished; rent from June to September; will rent only to persons of refinement who have reference. Write Box 228 Times Annex, or call evenings Apt. 6-A, 661 W. 180th St.

Furnished elevator apartment to sublet by private family; 8 large, light rooms, facing Central Park West, quietly but richly furnished; piano, rugs, books, &c.; extremely low rent. Dike 220 West 42d St. Telephone 5836 Bryant.

Sublet.—To person appreciating beautiful furniture, rugs, and quiet, artistic surroundings, two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; southern exposure; unexcelled location. 31 West 46th; phone Bryant 6294 for appointment.

$45—Sublet, Furnished, for Summer.—Two desirable rooms with bath; electric light; spacious closet; open fireplace; mahogany furniture; very central location. Can be seen by appointment. Address Louis Baury, 44 West 33d St.

869 West 86th St., between Riverside Drive and West End Av.—One and two room apartments, furnished; new, high-class apartment hotel; all outside rooms; convenient to all transient lines; rents $50 to $85; maid service included.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six and eight rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Four large, light-room apartment; delightfully cool; especially adapted for people of refined tastes; all modern conveniences; from June 1 to October; reasonable terms; references. 698 West 177th St. Jacoby, 3800 Audubon.

176th, West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Delightful elevator apartment, fifth floor, four handsome, large, outside rooms, foyer hall, closets, shower bath; handsomely furnished; complete housekeeping; immediate possession. Phone 3610 Audubon. Markham.

Completely furnished four-room apartment, two rooms and bath; 4 windows overlooking cool on hottest days; rent reasonable; immediate possession. 435 West 119th St., Apt 5C.; phone Morningside 8200.

116th St., 430 West, (Near Columbia University.)—Delightfully cool, attractively furnished apartment; two large rooms; bath, kitchenette, elevator, telephone; unusual opportunity; references exchanged.

For summer months perfectly appointed 6-room, furnished; overlooking Barnard Campus; 100 feet from Riverside; references required. Apply after 5, Sunday, or write 47 Claremont Av., Apt. 32.

Perfectly appointed corner apartment, for six months, seven rooms, two baths; overlooking Hudson; Peter Stuyvesant, Riverside Drive and 96th St.; $225; references. Telephone Riverside 6363.

Attractive four-room elevator apartment to sublet until Oct. 1 at an attractive rental; all outside rooms; view of river; Steinway grand piano. Apply Superintendent, 609 West 114th St.

An exceptionally well-furnished six-room apartment in modern elevator house; all outside rooms; convenient to 91st St. "L" station; reasonable rents. Apply 7 West 92d St., or Kamp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.

Entire floor in private house, four rooms, two baths, kitchenette; southern exposure; overlooking old-fashioned garden; Washington Square district. 48 West 8th St.

Sublet.—Will sublet well-furnished apartment on 97th St., near Riverside Drive; 6th floor; good view of river; 6 rooms and bath; elevator. B. Putnam. Phone 7420 Riverside.

801 West End Av., Cor. 99th St.—Attractively furnished apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths; large, light; splendid location. Phone 8707 Riverside.

Bargain.—Will sublet for four months, six-room furnished apartment; mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs; all new. Phone Audubon 5591. Call 560 West 165th, Gray.

To sublet for Summer months, housekeeping apt., 5 rooms and bath; West 104th St., 3 blocks from Riverside, between "L" and Subway. Apply N 31 Times.

Sublet beautiful high-class apartment; will rent furnished or unfurnished; 7 rooms, 2 baths; block from Riverside Drive; very reasonable. Sachs, 29 Claremont Av.

To Sublet.—Outside corner elevator apartment, furnished; 6 rooms; moderate. Call Sunday between 12 and 6 P. M. Apt. 34, 25 Fort Washington Av.

To sublet, furnished, unfurnished, exceptional apartment, 2 large rooms, hall, bath, kitchenette. Call 5 to 7 P. M., Cambria, 347 West 55th. Fletcher.

Two large rooms and bath, excellently furnished; sublet, best offer, responsible party. Evelyn, Columbus and 78th St. K 867 Times Downtown.

BROADWAY, 1,748, (cor. 56th St.)—Rockingham Apartments. Nicely furnished, large room; select family; telephone, elevator, hot water. Bonneford.

Furnished apartment to sublet, June 1 to Oct. 1; cool; near Park; seven rooms, bath, piano, telephone; $45 per month. Bamrosch, 25 West 84th.

310 West 95th St.—Front eight all outside rooms; elevator; apartment complete in every detail; piano; rent nominal; reference required. Marcus.

To sublet from June 1 to Oct. 1, or longer if desired, an eight-room, all light apartment; can be had at any time. Graff, 407 Central Park West.

Attractive, cheerful; four outside rooms; private apartment; well furnished; piano; all improvements; elevator; near Subway 504 West 111th.

Six rooms, very attractively furnished; cool; southern exposure; every room outside and airy; near Riverside Drive; concessions; references required. Carpenter, 612 West 112th.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—SUBLET TILL OCTOBER, MY SIX-ROOM FURNISHED FRONT APARTMENT, VERY REASONABLE TO ADULT FAMILY. M 42 TIMES.

Furnished or Unfurnished.—Two rooms and bath apartment, June 1; overlooking Hudson; restaurant in building. Apt. 103, 308 West 82d.

Bachelor apartment, 80 Washington Square; 2 rooms and bath; 4 windows overlooking Park; cool; beautifully furnished; electricity; pianola.

Sublet to Oct. 1, beautiful six-room elevator apartment, facing the Drive, in Halidon Court, Broadway and 153d St.; reasonable arrangements. Inquire Apt. 88.

Attractive 7 all light rooms overlooking private gardens; electricity; new beds; two toilets; reasonable rent until October to responsible party. Cole, 244 West 101st St.

Elevator apartment, 4 rooms and bath; completely furnished, including silver, player-piano, linen; southern exposure. Borun, 45 West 11th.

For Summer.—3 rooms; attractively furnished; near 159th St., overlooking Hudson; elevator; references. Write V. Martin, 119 Washington Place. Phone Spring 7033.

5 outside rooms, elevator apartment; all improvements; southern exposure; overlooking city; convenient to all lines; $35 June to Oct. 408 West 130th. Apt. 6S.

Will rent my handsomely furnished, seven-room apartment, Riverside Drive and 93d St., June to October, to desirable party, $90 monthly. L 239 Times Downtown.

Furnished, nine rooms, bath, to sublet; elevator apartment, seventh floor; 112 Riverside Drive; June 1, Sept. 20. Room 42, 124 West 82d. 6400 Schuyler.

THE WEST POINT, 336 West 95th St., near Drive. 6 Sunny Rooms, $57; elevator; subway express, 96th St.; handsome entrance.

27th, West 361-363.—Elevator apartments; a select house; cannot be duplicated for service, rooms, or rent; five delightfully quiet outside rooms; $40-$45.

179th, West.—Handsomely furnished corner apartment; five outside rooms; electricity, shower; piano, Victrola; new house; sacrifice; $60. 416 Ft. Washington Av. Apt. 32.

Riverside, corner 145th, Deerfield Apartments.—Four rooms, bath, tiled kitchen, all outside; river view; artistic, cool, reasonable. Clark.

6-room corner apartment, Peter Stuyvesant, 258 Riverside Drive; elegantly furnished; long, short lease. Telephone Murray Hill 8422.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

72D, 200 West—Handsomely furnished five rooms, including maid's room and bath; June to October; reasonable; C. Broesel.

Handsomely furnished apartments, long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Riverside Drive, 450.—My delightfully furnished four rooms, bath; piano; $65. Kohler.

423 West 114th.—June, October; six rooms; all outside; west and south exposure; overlooking Columbia Field; $40. Reed.

Sublet.—Furnished apartment, sunny three rooms, bath, kitchenette. Dearborn, Apartment 5-A, 350 West 55th St.

Other want advertisements, Page 18, First News Section.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Apthorp, Broadway, West End Av., 79th St.; telephone 9300.—Duplex; beautifully furnished housekeeping apartment to sublet; six rooms, double hall, bath; with or without maid; Summer months to October; facing West End Av.; fountains play all Summer in large court; coolest place in New York; rental $150 monthly, which is half value. Apply mornings or by appointment.

454 RIVERSIDE DRIVE BARGAIN,

near 116th St., furnished 6 large, light, cool rooms, two baths; an unobstructed river view; sublet to Oct. 1; big concessions if taken immediately; telephone 9080 Morningside; Beyer, Apt. 12B.

THE ALCAZAR.

215-217 Manhattan Av., corner 109th. Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $50, upward, references essential; restaurant in building Phone River 10200 and 9785. Open evenings.

TO SUBLET.

At sacrifice, until October first, furnished or unfurnished, beautiful 9-room apartment, (2 baths;) all large, light, outside rooms; modern house, every convenience, close to Riverside Drive. Apply 600 West 157th St., Apartment 41.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cosily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

Value $65; sublet $50 to well recommended; two sunlit, comfortably furnished rooms; tiled bathroom; sixth floor; direct, cool exposure; night elevator; phone, electricity; hotel service; meals optional; one block 28th St. Subway. X 272 Times Annex.

260 West 57th.—Exceptionally large, cool, all outside, five-room studio apartment, completely furnished; renting sacrifice Summer months; unexcelled location; overlooking Park; convenient Subway, elevated, trams; best reference. Inquire Gardner.

An apartment consisting of 4 large, light rooms, to sublet in well-managed elevator house, convenient to 96th St. Subway and 99th St. "L" station. Apply 216 West 99th St., off Broadway.

To Sublet—Unfurnished, new, modern five large room housekeeping apartment; overlooking Riverside Drive at 142d St.; elevator; all exposed rooms; no courts; excellent value. Phone Bryant 4120 excepting Sundays.

Until Oct. 1st; seven-room duplex apartment; cool, light rooms; excellent location, near 116th St.; rent very cheap; linen and silver provided; references required. Bradley, 450 Riverside Drive. Tel. 4208 Morningside.

160TH, 564 WEST. (Corner Broadway.)—Six sunny rooms, bath, telephone, elevator; attractively furnished, or unfurnished; piano, linen, silver; bargain; Fall, Summer months. Roeiner, Apt. 64.

140 Wadsworth Av., West 180th.—High-class six outside rooms and bath; corner apartment; modern service; responsible party with first-class references. Phone 3713 Audubon. Mehlbach. Block from subway.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, (North Corner, 120.)—Eight and ten all light, outside rooms; beautifully furnished; to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call or address Stewart.

112th St., 605 West.—Summer; 7 large, light, airy rooms; southern exposure; artistically furnished; elevator apartment; near Riverside; reasonable to responsible tenant. 1891 Morningside. Apt. 61.

SUBLET FOR SUMMER.

525 West End Av. Tel.5896 Schuyler. Handsomely, fully furnished seven-room apartment; three baths; piano; June to September.

$65.00 A MONTH

will rent most attractively furnished apartment, 7 rooms, Madison Av. and 87th St. MISS LEWIS, 500 5TH AV., N. Y.

Riverside Drive, 112.—Furnished apartment; eight rooms; river view; reasonable. 4820 Schuyler.

Two front rooms, handsomely furnished; bath, kitchen; for Summer; seen mornings, 10-12; references. 228 West 78th St., 5th fl.

211 West 101st St.—Five-room and bath front apartment, No. 52; elevator; $35 per month. K 359 Times Downtown.

Beautiful six-room apartment to sublet, furnished, unfurnished; reasonable. 250 West 104th.

Sublet, 2 and 3 room apartments; attractive Summer rate. Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th St. See Manager.

Delightful six all outside rooms; panorama; whole Summer; bargain. Perky, 110 Morningside Drive. Phone Morningside 964.

Sublet for Summer.—Carnegie Hall; small apartment; single rooms. Call Studio, 402.

Attractive, five-room, front, elevator apartment now to Sept. 15. Apartment 52, 300 West 80th St. Schuyler 5200.

Handsomely furnished apartment; 11 rooms, 3 baths; reasonable. Cook, 116 Riverside Drive. 4250 Schuyler.

FOR RENT during the Summer, 5-room apartment, furnished, in Waverley Place; all light rooms; $36 per month. M 25 Times.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn 318 West 84th.

Convenient, healthy Broadway neighborhood; five-room elevator apartment; $40. 509 West 112th.

80th, 225 West.—A five-six room, high-class elevator apartment, outside; Broadway; corner rooms. Moorhead.

Well furnished four-room, bath; all modern improvements to Oct. 1; reasonable. Koch, 600 West 115th.

Artist's Studio.—Large, fully furnished kitchenette room; suite optional. X 273 Times Annex.

70th, 236 West.—Completely furnished three-room kitchenette apartment; piano; new building. Apply Superintendent.

601 West 164th.—Four outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; Summer months. Audubon 4720. Apt. 59.

Newly furnished five-room, front apartment, sublet Oct. 1, $85 month; four rooms, $75. T 100 Times.

Sublet high-class 5-room apartment, "The Norman," 87 West 93d. Tel. 7425 Riverside.

Elevator apartment, sublet cheap till October; near 86th Subway. Telephone 4015 Schuyler.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; attractive lists obtainable. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

At $68.—Immediate possession; handsomely furnished five-room apartment. 216 West 99th.

80th St., 153 West.—Seven rooms; private hall and bath; electric lights, &c.; convenient to "L" and subway.

165th, 540 West, cor. St. Nicholas Av.—Will sublet my comfortable completely furnished 5-room elevator apartment; $35. Call Apt. 6.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

142D, 547 West.—Seven outside rooms; southern exposure; reasonable for Summer. Cunnyngham.

Exceptional 4-room apt. for 3 months; subway and surface cars, call afternoon. Apt. 69, 619 W. 127th St.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms, fifth floor, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Meek.

113th, 415 West.—Four rooms; elevator; top floor; immediate occupancy; rent very reasonable. Apartment 64. Morningside 5852.

97th, 142 West, (Central Park.)—Beautiful suites; conveniences; single rooms; private baths.

94TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; all conveniences; for one or two gentlemen; private house and family; reasonable.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, comfortable, large front room; private house; telephone; moderate.

121ST, 203 WEST.—Large back parlor, beautifully furnished; choice location; privileges; reasonable.

143d, 504 West.—Four light rooms, bath, attractively furnished; elevator; convenient subway and surface cars; low rent. Kitchel.

546 West 147th.—Completely furnished six rooms; Broadway; elevator; June-Sept. Reed.

Riverside Drive, 676.—Seven large outside rooms, two baths, furnished; piano, Victrola; June 1; $125. Stanley, Audubon 5552.

114th, 500 West.—Beautiful corner; unusual outlook; complete. Call after Sunday, Wheeler.

Two rooms, dressing room, and bath; grand piano; telephone; 72d St., near Broadway. Telephone Columbus 10285.

Unusual Opportunity.—Sublet cheap in high-class apartment hotel, near 8th Av., room and bath; service. T 129 Times.

Riverside Corner.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, hall; 8th floor; all outside, rear; October; $55. 315 West 98th. Benson.

Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 5 rooms, bath. 203 West 81st, Barrington; linen, silver. Telephone 5520 Schuyler. Coyle.

149th and Convent.—Top floor elevator apartment; all outside; piano; bargain for Summer to adults. Audubon 1868. Ward.

150 W. 87th St., Apt. 6 A.—Beautifully furnished new five-room apartment; piano, victrola; block subway or L.

Sublet.—Beautiful six-room apartment furnished, overlooking Hudson, near 110th St. 456 Riverside Drive. Apt. 3 A.

136th St., 607 West.—Cozy 4-5-room apartment; complete housekeeping; subway. Elrod.

Riverside Drive, 593.—Five outside rooms; cool; near subway, bus; reasonable. Stanford.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA,

225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 1 room and bath, $25 up. By month 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. or year. Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.

Near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9020 Col.

Sublet 5-room apartment from June 1 to Oct. 31, 159th St., between St. Nicholas Av. and Edgecombe Road; all improvements; telephone; $30. Address K 341 Times Downtown.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 5 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted for the Summer months by young couple furnished apartment, 2-3 rooms, kitchen, bath; state terms. T 74 Times.

WEST SIDE APARTMENT ABOVE Seventieth, furnished, 4-5 rooms, $45, couple; own silver, linen; immediate occupancy; Summer or longer. T 17 Times.

Furnished apartment, four rooms, bath; not to exceed $8. T 131 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE BILTMORE, 2,025 Madison Av., (128th St.)—Beautiful light five and six room apartments; private telephone; shower baths; tiled bathroom; electric lights; imposing entrance; rents greatly reduced.

49th St., 36 East.—Apartment, two rooms and bath; strictly private neighborhood; extremely low rental; bath for Summer and on lease.

140th St., 505 East, (near Brook Av.)—Seven large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $30-$33; concessions.

181 Lexington Av., (31st.)—Handsome apartments, two, five light, large rooms, bath; reasonable.

Apartments Sublet.—Seven unfurnished, all-daylight rooms; elevator, electric lights; rent, $50. The Mildred, 140 East 92d St.

West Side.

On account of family moving away, will sublet, at sacrifice, beautiful front apartment, seven rooms, two baths; maid's room; light and airy; select neighborhood; 116th Street near Riverside Drive. Apply M 31 Times.

The Chelsea, 222 West 23d St.—Very desirable hotel housekeeping apartment, $1,000; very reasonable; bay window; southern exposure; quiet and high. E. C. Dillingham, 140 Nassau St., or The Chelsea.

To Oct. 1.—Unfurnished Riverside apartment; seven rooms, two baths; top floor; all large, outside rooms; overlooks Hudson; leased at $110; best offer accepted. For particulars address M., Box K 366 Times Downtown.

GEORGETTE COURT, 315 W. 113th St. $35, small apartment, 5 rooms, bath, up to date; elevator service day and night; phone each apartment; near Central Park, Morningside Park, Subway, elevated, cars, bus.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

Riverside Drive, 548.—Seven rooms, light and cool; unexcelled view Hudson River, Claremont grounds, Palisades Park; June to October; silver and linen supplied; $75. 5790 Morningside. Apartment 6C.

Broadway and 103d St.—Six cool, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; paying $60; concession right tenant until Oct. 1. Phone 114 Cortlandt if interested.

703-705 WEST 180TH ST. Modern apartment for rent; five all light rooms and bath. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Six rooms, all outside; completely furnished; reasonable Summer rate. West End Av., at 91st. Telephone Riverside 8067. References.

Sublet Furnished for the Summer.—Attractive seven-room corner apartment; windows open either on Morningside Drive or 120th St. Apt. D6, 100 Morningside Drive.

160-4 SHERMAN AV., 2, 3, 4 rooms, $16 to $28.

LARGE ROOMS, REASONABLE RENTS. 102-4 West 85th St.; 7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; owner on premises.

To Sublet from June 1.—Two beautiful front rooms and kitchenette, unfurnished; reasonable. Inquire Cambria, 851 West 55th St. Apartment 6D.

Apartment to sublet, unfurnished, cool; two rooms, kitchenette and bath; electric lights; telephone; near 145th St. Subway. Apply on premises, 3,495 Broadway. 6300 Audubon.

Attractive apartment to sublet, six rooms, two baths, ten closets; all large, light rooms. Apartment 24, 895 West End Av., corner 104th St.

Five, six rooms, bath, southern exposure, furnished, unfurnished; cool, quiet house; only three tenants; West 124th, between 8th and 6th Avs. T 142 Times.

Seven light front rooms, 2 baths, foyer; regular rent, $100; concessions 15 months to Oct. 1, 1916. 521 West 112th St. Pollak.

6 rooms and bath, 1st floor, corner apartment, to sublet for the Summer. Inquire Janitor, 601 West 138th St.

93d St., West, 214.—7 rooms, $1,100 up; also corner apartment. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

Sublet.—Six large, light rooms; elevator service. Apply to Supt., 461 West 159th St., corner Edgecombe Road.

Amsterdam Av., 573, near 88th St.—4 large, light rooms; steam heat and hot water; very attractive; modern flats; $19-$28.

610 West 116th St.—2-3-5 room apart.; furnished and unfurnished; Summer rates. Phone Morningside 3040, Thompson.

80 West 94th St., one block from "L" station.—Six light rooms, bath; electric light, steam heat, hot water; $42.

Sublet until October, two large rooms and bath; concession. H. Cahill, Columbus 8400, Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and 70th.

20th, 424 West, (opposite seminary.)—Five rooms; modern; leasehold; October; opportunity. Nugent.

Choice 10-room apartment, 3 baths, landing point of the fleet. 67 Riverside Drive, 79th, two blocks from subway.

12th, 132 West. — Desirable apartment, six rooms, bath; improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

SIX AND SEVEN ROOM CORNER apartments; every improvement; $55-$65. 41 Pinehurst Av., cor. 179th St., (near B'way.)

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 99th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; bath, hot water, every convenience; $35.

Sublet—6-room apartment, unfurnished, from June 1. 604 West 162d St.

127th, 79 West.—Six large rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; near Subway, $28.

63d, 33 West.—Fine apartment, 7 extra large rooms; Central Park, Broadway.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

New Jersey.

Lower apartment, five rooms and bath; two apartment house; finest residential district; vacant June 1st; will sublet to October 1st or lease for one year; rental, $37; seen by appointment, or any evening. Address R. F. Lewis, 155 No. Munn Av., East Orange, N. J.

Newark, N. J., (Forest Hill Section, 169 Elwood Av.)—Elegant, up-to-date lower apartment, two-family house; seven large, light, airy rooms and bath; large porch, screened; two minutes to Mt. Prospect trolley, connecting with six railroads; rent, $40.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable, large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished, newly decorated; running water; superior table; moderate.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Beautiful rooms in artist's private home; best French cuisine; select residential locality; moderate rates to refined people.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, with board.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms, near Park; board optional; Summer rates; phone.

127TH, 55 EAST, (second floor.)—Two large rooms; improvements; board; references exchanged.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small room; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

11TH ST., 62 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, DRESSING ROOMS; TABLE UNEXCELLED; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

15TH, 106 EAST, (Opp. Union Square.)—Apt. 7I; parlor suite, piano, elevators; telephones; cool outside rooms; Summer rates.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; excellent table; single rooms; telephone.

44TH, 260 WEST (ALLIANCE HOTEL.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plans; bath; suites; table board.

47TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; transient or permanent; good table.

54TH, ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Select accommodations; cuisine unsurpassed; double room, $12; single, $8.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

72D ST. and Broadway.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with room and breakfast, valet if required, in a private family having a handsomely furnished and well-appointed house; references required. T 139 Times.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms; superior table; $10 and $15; reasonable.

72D, 269 WEST.—Attractive, large room; refined surroundings; excellent table; reference

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table.

73D ST., 258 WEST.—Well appointed house; superior table; also table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

74TH, 102 WEST.
The Secor; southerners.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select; elegant suite, exquisitely furnished; private bath; double, single rooms; unsurpassed table; electricity; Summer rates.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; table guests; table excellent.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; refined house; table guests.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; excellent French cuisine; Subway, L; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; moderate; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent table; references; table board.

83D ST., 17 WEST.
Large room, southern exposure; high-class Jewish house; home surroundings; moderate.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transit; table boarders.

84TH, 114 WEST.—SMALL ROOM, SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; REFERENCE.

89TH ST., 318 WEST.—Attractive home offers large rooms; all conveniences; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; Summer rates; reference.

89TH, 594 WEST END.—Floor, separately, exclusive house; exceptional accommodations; table board.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Front, back parlors; attractive front room; also small; Summer rates; references.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; excellent meals; Summer rates.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Cool; attractive large and small rooms; parlor dining room; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

93D, 21 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; parlor, "L"; board optional.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; select; parlor dining; cuisine unexcelled; table guests.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; near Park; suite and single; reference.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Accommodations for those desiring quiet, well ordered house; table guests.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Large, airy front rooms; superior table; Park, Subway; reference.

101ST ST., 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Rooms with bath, lavatory; excellent meals; Summer rates. Maslin.

102D, 316 WEST. — Small family, owning beautiful home, near Riverside, can accommodate couple or gentleman; large room, private bath; home cooking; refined surroundings. Riverside 6427.

117TH, 421 WEST.—Near Amsterdam.—Large room, with board; private house; telephone.

122D, 129 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; table guests; near Subway.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

146TH ST., 413 WEST.—Single room, board; terms moderate; small American family; electricity, phone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful large, small rooms, with private bath; board optional.

LEXINGTON AV., 862.—Large, light, airy room, adjoining bath; also another room; private house. Day.

North West Washington Square, (101 Waverley Place.)—European, American plans; handsome suites).

ROOMS AND BOARD in modern elevator apartment on West 97th St.; convenient to elevated, Subway, and bus lines; private family; references. T95 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (Corner 87th.)—Ideal Summer location; beautiful rooms, single or en suite, in exclusive boarding house; private bath, electricity, elevator; garage; attractive Summer rates; board optional; gentlemen preferred. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; superior board; bath, shower; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (97th St.)—Corner front room, overlooking Drive; refined gentleman; breakfast. Apt. 3B. Phone 5368 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Attractive room, excellent board, $10; private family. Phone 2916 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

ST. NICHOLAS AV. 851, (128th St.)—Sunny, outside room; elevator. Apartment 62.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

THE MORTIMER,

92d, 60 West.—Open for permanent and transient Summer guests; large, newly decorated dining room; rooms single or en suite; private baths; exceptionally low Summer rates; special rates for table guests; reference if desired.

THE ROZELLE, 65 W. 95th St.—Best table upper west side; few single and double rooms, with board, at Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

Brooklyn.

AVENUE J, 1,914, (Flatbush.)—Two beautifully furnished rooms, connecting or separate; private home; large; running water; electric lights; large closets, porch; splendid table; references exchanged; 35 minutes city; 15 Manhattan, Brighton Beaches. 3922-J Midwood.

WOODRUFF AV., 68.—Unusually large, elegantly furnished rooms; singly, en suite; private bath; every modern convenience; exceptional board; high-class appointments; overlooking Prospect Park; twenty minutes Park Row. Telephone 7567 Flatbush.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

COUPLE WISH one small and one large room, with bath and meals; good, permanent home in private family of refinement appreciated; must be south of 86th St., on west side, and moderate in terms; not over $25 per week. Address Box 208 Times, 2 Rector St.

Young man desires light room and board with private Jewish family; state terms. 90th-116th Sts., West. B. S., 75 Times.

Wanted—Room and board for an elderly gentleman in a small private family; reasonable. T 103 Times.

BOARD and furnished room, first-class apartment; gentleman. T 87 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large studio; also medium-sized room; private house.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms, private bath; reasonable; Southerners accommodated.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; extra hot water boiler; telephone.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Pleasant, airy rooms; reasonable.

17th St., 130 East.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms; bedroom floor; reasonable.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Attractive rooms; private family; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway.

30TH, (321 Lexington Av.)—Exceptionally attractive room; bath; electricity; telephone; private family; references.

48D, 16 EAST.—Charming, cool room completely furnished; good bed; with or without bath; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

48TH, 220 EAST.—Elegant parlor floor, completely equipped for physician, doctor having retired after 16 years; reasonable.

53D, 35 EAST.—Large and small, airy rooms, all conveniences; private house; telephone.

56th, 53 East.—Elegant rooms; exclusive location; suitable couple; Summer rates; French house.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large and small, nicely furnished rooms, running water; gentlemen only.

60TH, 222 EAST.—Beautiful large rooms for cultured people; piano; conveniences; moderate.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $8, $9, $10.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586.—Large sunny room, all conveniences; breakfast; references required.

MADISON AV., 278.—Handsomely furnished studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Airy rooms; phone, hot water; home cooking; references.

8TH AV., 985.—Large, light room; piano; suitable for teaching; first floor.

9TH ST., 64 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large, small rooms, connecting, adjoining baths; telephone; every improvement; exceptionally clean; $2, $6.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room; suitable two, running water; private; references.

12TH, 104 WEST, (6th Av.)—Desirable square and hall rooms, adjoining bathrooms; gentlemen.

52D ST., Between B'way and Fifth Av.—Rooms with private bath; $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

52D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private; electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Doctor's office, service; suites, baths, elevator.

50TH, 60 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also small room; thoroughly modern.

52D ST., 8 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; double rooms; private baths; electricity. Phone 8550 Plaza.

52D, 54 WEST.—Small, front room; running water; electric; congenial location; $4.50.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; hall room; also small rooms; reasonable.

55TH ST., (935 8th Av.)—Nice, large bedroom; hot, cold water; piano; suitable two gentlemen; first floor. Ryan.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Sublet a large, handsome room and private bath until Oct. 1; reference; reasonable rent.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; furnished or unfurnished; references; gentlemen.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern improvements; Subway, L; references. Hammond.

57TH, 363 WEST.—Bright outside rooms; kitchen connecting; housekeeping if desired. Van Name.

57TH ST

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

FLOURISHING PUBLISHING BUSINESS.

Am young man (American), educated here and abroad; excellent commercial training; best references. War situation makes my personal finances unavailable at present. Need $20,000 backing in order to assume half interest in prosperous local publishing business, established nine years. Presses running capacity day and night; flourishing trade; substantial customers. Publisher recently acquired control of class magazine, highly indorsed, which brings large revenue from advertising. Can repay entire $20,000 within three years, and then share my profits during that period with backer, who need not contribute any labor. If these terms are unacceptable, will consider other arrangements. This is a sound, worth-while, money-making proposition that will stand thorough investigation. Realize difficulty of raising capital now, but nevertheless have confidence some one will consider this straightforward appeal. If interested, write J. K. 1372 Times Annex.

A well-established business firm at Birmingham, Ala., desires to sublet for a term of years, to first-class, successful merchants, the following department, now in possession for 1915: Dress goods and silks, staple cottons, linings, shoes, house furnishings, belts, jewelry and toilet articles, ribbons, notions, art goods, carpets, curtains and draperies, knit underwear, embroideries and laces, gloves, millinery, umbrellas, wash goods and white goods, linens, corsets, blankets, neckwear and handkerchiefs, clothing and gents' furnishings, infants' wear, hair goods, patterns, phonographs and books; references demanded and given. The American Buyer, 286 5th Av., New York City.

I CAN SELL YOUR

GOODS IN CANADA.

If you want a share of the great and growing business of the Dominion, let me show you how I can help you to get it; eight years' experience in control of efficient selling staff; headquarters Montreal; open for one or two accounts that can be developed in a big way by systematic work; New York and Canadian references. Phone Worth 180 or write H. Underhill, 168 Duane St., until Friday.

SALES MANAGER WANTED BY FIRMLY ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING CONCERN SELLING ITS WELL-KNOWN PRODUCT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, USING RESIDENT SALESMEN, TRAVELERS AND MAIL ORDER; MUST BE MAN OF REAL ABILITY, THOROUGHLY IN EARNEST, AND ABLE TO MAKE, SUBSTANTIAL SALARY TO START; INVESTMENT WILL BE SAFEGUARDED; WE EXTEND AND RESERVE THE PRIVILEGE OF MAKING MOST CAREFUL INVESTIGATION; REPLIES TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. N 10 TIMES.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT.

An established and prosperous business, that has made a fortune for its owner, who now wishes to retire, can be acquired for $30,000 cash; or half cash and deferred payments. The business can easily be developed to much larger proportions with but little additional investment, and presents unquestionable prospects to a man of ability. For further particulars address DOUGLAS HAYES, 140 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Manager Wanted of proved executive ability for successful manufacturing concern with tremendous possibilities. Must be conversant to leading architects and realty companies. Investment of $2,500 necessary. Class experience, ability essential. Box K 54 Times Annex.

Specialty, printing business for sale, New York City; profitable, established, growing; owner must retire on account of health. Sell for less than insurance on plant. Address L 233 Times Downtown.

GROCERY CHAIN STORES FOR SALE.

Exceptional opportunity; cash business, economy system, no credit, no horses or delivery; business profitable; stores well established, well stocked, well managed; territory to draw from, 500,000; fullest investigation; principals only. Address A. A., Box 136 Times Downtown.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Will pay cash for National cash register in good condition; check thrower preferred. Z 264 Times Annex.

BECHET, 50 West 46th St.—Diamonds bought for cash from responsible people or estates.

Fire Escapes, Fireproof Windows, Approved Fire-Alarm Systems. J. Gescheidt, 212 E. 62.

Business Loans.

Accommodations to rated concerns secured in banks without delay; can do advanced manufacturers, wholesalers' outstandings, incomes, rents; confidential. "WOLF," 45 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 1029.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Physical Culture.

PROF. ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN, leading athletic instructors and exponents of Naturopathic Culture for both sexes, all ages. Strength doubled in one course. Undue obesity reduced without dietary restrictions. 42 West 38th St. Greeley 6236.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Multigraphing, typewriting; A1 grade work; small or large orders; careful consideration; rates moderate. Universal Letter Co., 116 Nassau St.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 200, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $5. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

I pay highest cash price for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 113 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Fearis, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Enako, 598 Madison Av.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

Large fumed oak library table, suitable for library or office; armchair; also large rocker to match. Call Sunday or evenings, 3,115 Broadway, Apt. 45.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 Months for $5 and Upward.
4 Months for $5 and Upward.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.

That are actually rebuilt and guaranteed for one year from date of purchase. All makes. Come in and let us show you.

SPECIAL WHILE THEY LAST!

No. 4 Underwood, $43.75.
No. 5 Oliver, without B. S., $30.00.
No. 5 Oliver, with B. S., $35.00.
No. 2 L. C. Smith, $37.50.
No. 6 Remington, $37.50.

If you can't call, telephone or write.

AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St.,
956 Broadway, at 23d St. } Tel. 5408
319 Broadway, cor. Thomas St. } Franklin.
60 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A WOMAN of good standing, taste, and appearance, cultured, capable, fairly extensive acquaintance, wants remunerative employment afternoons. M 2 Times.

BEST & CO.,

Fifth Av. at 35th St.,

Require a young woman over 22 years of age, with general office experience.

Must be quick, accurate and write a good hand. Address G. O., stating qualifications.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Beginner; excellent penman, accurate at figures; moderate salary. Matilda Halperin, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2904)

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; six years' experience; monthly trial balance, controlling accounts, &c.; good references. K 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Eight years' experience corporation controlling accounts; versed up-to-date methods; Christian; $15. K 362 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, expert double entry; 8 years' experience; books opened, closed, systematized; can relieve employer from all office details; correspondent; highest references. T 141 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S Office, Assistant Typist, experienced young lady; references. L 213 Times Downtown.

Other want advertisements, Page 18, First News Section.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, (expert;) competent stenographer; take full charge office; experienced business woman; highest references; $25. K 316 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; capable taking entire charge; references; $12-14. K 314 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S Assistant and Typist, one year's experience; neat, accurate; good worker; salary $7. K 374 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; knowledge stenography; Christian; 8 years' experience; references, $15. A 303 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; 8 years' experience; trial balance; $12. K 338 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; trial balance; controlling accounts; dependable; $10. L 201 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER.—Reference; 16 years one family; desires like position this Summer as caretaker. T 42 Times.

CHAPERONE.—Head health department girls' boarding school would chaperone to Exposition, Cal., after June 15. Z 311 Times Annex.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress, or housework without washing; refined, experienced, colored; city or country. Lucas, 142 West 124th.

COLORED WOMAN wants washing home; personal reference. Joseph, 118 W. 137th St.

COMPANION, HOUSEKEEPER.—A widow with a quiet, well-behaved son, 10 years old, desires a position as companion, housekeeper; capable, thrifty New England cook and manager; best references given and required. Inquire Mrs. W. H. Klein, 119 Washington St., East Orange, N. J.; telephone, 658-M Orange.

COMPANION.—One who is very fond of children desires their care and companionship for Summer, or until Oct. 1; country; any location; had similar experience; right home preferred to high salary. Box 33, Caldwell, N. J.

COMPANION-Secretary.—Refined Parisionne, (32,) former governess, good English, bright, cheerful disposition, tactful, wishes position; no objection to travel; best references. T 67 Times.

COMPANION-GOVERNESS; English; musical; three recent languages; highest European and American references. W. H. J., 146 East 37th.

COMPANION.—Gentlewoman, educated, will exchange duties of helpful companion in refined household for privileges of home. N. W., Times Harlem.

COMPANION, &c.—Cultured young woman to give special care to one child as companion and teacher. T 93 Times.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5339 Riverside.

COMPETENT WOMAN, teacher preferred, for responsible position with Foundation Library Society. Call 225 5th Av.

COOK, &c.—As cook and laundress, by experienced woman, available, at once. Apply 322 West 71st St., May 16 or 17; good references.

COOK.—First class; personal references. 100 East 52d.

COOK.—Couple leaving city desire to temporarily locate their colored cook; neat, competent; best references furnished. 2121 John, telephone Monday. Mr. Lange.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker from 5th Av. houses wishes position in families to go out by day; expert sewer. Dressmaker, care Olsson, 153 East 50th.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 9th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; excellent cutter and fitter; good remodeler. 214 West 31st.

DRESSMAKER.—Colored; experienced, quick; highest references; $2. Hill, 261 West 134th.

FACTORY BOOKKEEPER; three years' experience; reliable, neat, and accurate. P. F. B., 130 East 22d St. Gramercy 4818.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—With educated; absolutely competent in German, English; Spanish fluently; knowledge French, Latin; teach violin; best references. Staaden, 500 East 168d St.

GOVERNESS—Educated, responsible young woman desires position as governess, to take charge of small, refined household, or as traveling companion Address "North German," X 274 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS, (North German.)—Experienced, good sewer, fond of children, desires position; would go as mother's helper; highest city references. E. E., 235 East 60th St.

GOVERNESS, teacher, experienced, full charge, children over three; English branches; German, French, music, kindergarten. Berent, 333 West 23d.

GOVERNESS, (Swiss.) experienced, certified teacher, desires position; French, German, English; music; disengaged time; highest reference. M 29 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced North German; excellent references; good sewer. Hannoveranerin, 235 East 60th St.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to place French nursery governess; highest references. Call Monday and Tuesday mornings, 23 West 50th.

GOVERNESS, American, long experience, desires position; best references. Governess, 235 East 60th St.

GRADUATE NURSE.—YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED, REFINED DESIRES POSITION NURSE INVALID LADY; CITY OR COUNTRY; COUNTRY PREFERRED TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT; HIGHEST REFERENCES. J. C. H., 309 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY INTELLIGENT, REFINED AMERICAN WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE, POSITION AS MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER; CAN HANDLE LARGE FORCE OF SERVANTS; CITY OR COUNTRY; BEST REFERENCES GIVEN. ADDRESS T 73 TIMES.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Lady thoroughly experienced as housekeeper, secretary, companion or intendent; participates with private family, or institution, camp, club, or inn; exceptional references as to business and social qualifications. T 41 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER. — As lady housekeeper to gentleman where servants are kept; capable, experienced; is used to high-class gentlemen's houses; can give highest references. T 130 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, small Christian family; good home preferred to high wages; no heavy work. Scholz, 552 West 185th St., Apt. 13.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, American, for adult family; highest country references as trusted caretaker. M 37 Times.

LADY'S MAID, experienced, wants position; prefers going with a lady to San Francisco 322 West 71st St., Eklund.

LAUNDRESS.—Respectable colored woman wishes position to work or laundry. Williams, 528 West 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; prompt delivery; 469 Amity Street, Flushing.

NURSE, Scotch, wishes position; has long experience and is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infant; good references. M. Kyp, 1,046 Amsterdam Av. Phone 4684 Audubon.

NURSE, &c.—Experienced nurse, attendant; refined; first-class reference; elderly lady, semi-invalid; city, country; Summer; small salary. K 53 Times Annex.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. &c. — Position wanted in cultivated family, position where young woman of refinement may be generally useful; as nursery governess, traveling companion, maid companion, or housekeeper; preparation of maitre d'hotel dishes a specialty; excellent education, well read, traveled; immediately available. X 283 Times Annex.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A Swiss girl, speaking fluently English, French, Italian; experienced; fond of children. Address C. P., care Mrs. Hall, 139 Washington Pl.

NURSE.—Competent nurse, German, wishes position to children; country; references. Kindly write K., 217 East 62d St.

NURSE.—Experienced North German nurse wishes position; good references. M. M., 217 East 62d.

NURSE.—Infants'; first-class; light colored; references; $35. Superintendent, 3,575 Broadway. Audubon 2930.

NURSE.—Competent nurse and masseuse as nurse for invalid lady; highest references; 4 years last position. T 38 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Efficient young woman seeks responsible office position with real estate firm or any other business requiring marked executive ability; long, varied business experience; highest credentials; references. Write E., 708 Columbus Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Out daily; alterations; Summer dresses, children's clothes. Reinhardt, 525 W. 47th.

SECRETARY, companion, governess, young woman, city high instructor of stenography, seeks Summer engagement; experienced stenographer and typist; could assist college professor with literary work. X 270 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Woman desires a position wherein knowledge of several languages, literary experience, extensive practical musical ability, social and European culture and general intelligence, could be of use. T 54 Times.

SECRETARY.—Position wanted as social secretary or companion by a young English-woman temporarily embarrassed by the war; speaks Spanish, French, and German; highly educated; has best English references. X 234 Times Annex.

SOCIAL WORKER wishes position as assistant to physician; highest references. T 81 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; businesslike; refined; 7 years' practical experience; manage office; high school graduate; Standard operator; conversant office details; trial appreciated; $15. Store, 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER, familiar with legal experience, desires work at $18. Miss R., 460 West 23d St., City.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Highly educated, efficient, capable assuming responsibilities, manage office; 7 years' good, practical experience; quick grasping ideas; use good judgment, discretion, discreet; excellent speller, grammarian, correspondent, $15. A 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; transcribe; will begin at $7. Miss H., 58 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and Secretary, very efficient, 7 years' experience, capable taking full charge office; thoroughly familiar office routine; dictaphone; best reference; salary $18. L 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; 10 years' experience; capable taking full charge; thoroughly familiar office routine, follow-up system; best references; $18. C. F., 488 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, efficient, familiar with general office work; possesses knowledge of bookkeeping; best references; salary $15. K 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated; rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; capable and willing; live with parents; $10. Miss Julia Hemscot, 234 West 42d. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age 23; Christian; accustomed responsibility; four years' technical experience; good grammarian, speller; $10 to start. K 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; several years' experience; Christian; high school graduate; has credentials from last employer. A 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady wishes position, stenographer and typist; switchboard operator; good reference. Miss Renker, corner Bladen Av. and 53d St.

STENOGRAPHER, (21;) conscientious, efficient; four years' commercial experience; thoroughly reliable; excellent references. F. B. J., 130 East 22d St. Gramercy 4818.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; American; high school graduate; six months' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; no agency; $8. L 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (18;) neat, accurate, willing; has half years' experience with one firm; salary $9-$10. F. B. L., 130 East 22d St. Gramercy 4818.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; high school education; three years' export automobile experience; neat, reliable, conscientious; $8. K 360 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping, familiar office details; one year's experience; accurate, rapid, neat; $6; unquestionable references. L 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number years' valuable experience; accuracy, speed, neatness; best reference. K 350 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent, bright; not afraid of work; $7. K 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; neat, rapid beginner; willing, intelligent worker; no agents; $6. L 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Understands bookkeeping, speaks French, German; six months' experience. M 302 Amsterdam.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eleven months' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; $7. A., 55 West 46th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Christian; competent and accurate worker; salary $7. K 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 20; three years' experience; rapid, accurate worker; $8. K 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience, commercial advertising; neat, rapid; salary $15. L 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' experience; references furnished; $11. A 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; familiar with office detail; $10. K 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Conscientious, reliable, original thinker; broad, practical experience; $10. T. D., 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; competent and dependable; neat appearance; salary $6. L 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience, accurate, hard worker; good references; $8.00. K 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; commercial brokerage; best reference; $15. K 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean-cut, quick comprehension, common sense, good grammarian; $8-$10. T 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; familiar office details; $12. K 324 Times Downtown.

TEACHER-COMPANION. — Public school teacher will spend position during vacation as teacher-companion to child, with family going to Panama-Pacific Exposition; references. Address P. R., Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR.—Expert German-English and English-German translator wishes position where she can make best use of her abilities. Hayseen, 283 Dost 98th. Phone Plaza 3223.

TYPIST.—Rapid; several years' commercial experience; assistant bookkeeper; all around office work; moderate salary. K 322 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY.—Classified advertising manager, popular class magazine, with a record for achievement, desires position as assistant to advertising manager, or where initiative and ability are required; not necessarily in publishing business; Columbia University undergraduate advertising. T 108 Times.

YOUNG LADY, American, desires position as lady's maid, chambermaid; not experienced in above; experienced manicuring, shampooing, face massage; willing worker; salary reasonable; home nights preferred. Write B. W., care of Wilson, 141 East 96th St.

YOUNG WOMAN wants a position in an engineer's office; am one who believes in concentration when working, but do not believe in listing qualifications; let me verify them. S 22 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKERS.—Experienced colored girls, good cooks; city, country; best references; other first-class servants supplied. Telephone Riverside 4875. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th St.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Hope's Agency, 5 East 132d. 5049 Harlem.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOKS, English, Scotch, Irish, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, laundresses, housekeepers; cook, waitress, together, $30-$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., 175th St. Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

White, Southern colored, couples; institution nurses, attendants; male and female; city or country. Noel Agency, 77 W. 11th St. 7656 Chelsea.

WORK WANTED FOR

Stenographers, Clerical Workers,
Factory Workers, Shop Workers,
Telephone Operators, Dressmakers,
Salesmen, Seamstresses.

Records of all applicants carefully investigated.

Vacation War Relief Committee's Free Employment Bureau for Women,
38 West 39th St., 1st floor. Greeley 3404.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for a young woman stenographer and assistant to manager; must be extremely capable, practical, and experienced; one acquainted with calendar or advertising business preferred; steady position; good opportunity for advancement; to start $10. See Mr. Lewis, Advertising & Importing Co. of New York, 223 West 17th St.

CASHIER.—YOUNG LADY; CASHIER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT, RETAIL MARKET; MUST BE GOOD AT FIGURES AND HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE; STATE AGE, REFERENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. C. C., BOX 4, 173 6TH AV.

COOK, &c.—Competent cook and general housewoker for cottage in Maine, where man is employed; two in family; position four to five months; state age, nationality, and wages expected; references required. C. S. W., T 128 Times.

COPY WRITER.

Woman of experience and proven ability wanted for description writing on women's and children's wear for a large fashion catalogue; good salary and wonderful opportunity for the right party; give experience and names of employers; all letters treated as confidential. X 267 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DEMONSTRATORS.—Good wages and permanent positions to girls of real ability; neat appearance. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock Monday morning, Scotmints Co., 22 East 22d St.

DESIGNER

on silk waists of the better grade for a leading manufacturer; steady position is offered to one who can create original and clever styles. Address Opportunity, Box 155 Times.

GIRL to care for child and light housework. A 309 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—Competent woman, by day or week, to cook and clean for family of two in private house; may sleep home; must be good, plain cook and have personal references. Apply Monday, 65 West 9th St.

NURSES.—Graduate nurses; hospital, sanitarium; salary, $40; immediate. Home Bureau, 52 West 39th.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS—Two bright American women in capacity of saleswomen and general office assistant; with experience in the photograph business preferred, although not necessary; high salaried future for the right women; one must be willing to work in another city. Apply Marceau, 258 5th Av.

SALESLADY.

Experienced young woman for specialty store selling gowns; permanent position; good salary to capable saleswoman. Smart, 8 125 Times.

SIX LADIES, good address and appearance, to solicit for pianos and talking machines; salary paid. Address Reinwise, C 5 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY to General Manager of large manufacturing concern; must be good stenographer and capable of looking after files and other details of private office work; 10 years' experience necessary to qualify; state salary desired and give references. X 263 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, knowledge bookkeeping; give complete details first letter and telephone number if possible; salary $15. T 47 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, good English scholar; familiar with law, insurance, commercial work; excellent references; $15. K 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and dictaphone operator; write full particulars of experience; permanent position. D 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, writing Munson, wanted 10 to 12 daily during June-July. Write Kreek, 3,200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; salary to start, $12; hours 9 to 5. Post Office Box 1,234.

YOUNG LADY wanted with initiative and capable of original thought for compilation of confidential statistics and making reports under direct supervision Sales Manager; must be efficient typist and stenographer; previous general business essential; salary not less than $90 month; opportunity for advancement. T 22 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A. A. Hofmayer, (Employment Agency,) 10 East 43d St., 3d floor; reliable domestic help. Telephone 8947 Murray Hill.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, British or Canadian; personal references. Kernaghan Agency, 844 6th Av.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, (Agency,)
30 Church Street,
New York.

Stenographer, with knowledge of bookkeeping; high school graduate; salary, $15.
Statistician, with knowledge of stenography; must be able to do compiling and computing; salary, $65 month.
Stenographer, capable taking some dictation direct to the typewriter; salary, $12.
Typist, able to make out bills and assist on books; salary, $10-$12.
Dictaphone Operator—Salary, $14.
Secretary of good education, able to take dictation in French and German, as well as English; salary, $25.
Stenographer for Western part of New York State; salary, $15-$16.
Law Stenographer—Must be thoroughly experienced; salary, $22.
Stenographer, engineering experience; salary, $20.
Young Woman, familiar with handling blueprints; salary, $15.

THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE AGENCY,
30 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.

Engrossing clerk, young woman, $12; dictaphone operators, $55; card typist, rapid, $40; Hollerith Tabulating operator, $9. Main 7034.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

FILING.—The only office vocation for women where the supply does not exceed the demand. Day, evening, and correspondence courses. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

FILING, indexing, and cataloging taught; positions guaranteed. M. Hull, Indexing Bureau, 220 Broadway. 4968 Cortlandt.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN NO CHILDREN, SEEKS PRIVATE POSITION AS CHAUFFEUR, REPAIR MAN AND HANDY MAN; EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON BEST CARS; MAKE ALL REPAIRS; GOOD REFERENCE FROM ALL PAST EMPLOYERS AS TO ABILITY, HONESTY AND PROMPTNESS. ADDRESS CHAUFFEUR, CARE TRUBIN BROS., RYE, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show earnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.; phone, Cortlandt 1330.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED, will give all his time in the line of an accountant prompt attention. Long experience. Theodore Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED, Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6070.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, (21;) intelligent and well trained young man seeks to connect himself with advertising agency or paper. Isaac Levinson, 339 Williams Av., Brooklyn.

AGENT.—Gentleman who has held positions of trust desires a position as agent for an estate, collecting rents, overseeing repairs, &c.; banks and mercantile references; bond if required. Address Z 339 Times Annex.

AM CAPABLE FRENCH DESIGNER, ten years' best experience here and Paris. Seek position with reliable New York firm, where knack of creating new gowns along entirely original ideas is appreciated. My gowns have always sold readily upon exhibition, and have large clientele of satisfied customers. If in wholesale house, can manage workroom and supervise all details. Excellent references from local sources. Salary reasonable. Address M. B., 928 Times Annex.

AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING WRITER, sales correspondent, and office man, desires correspondence with concerns in the market for such services. X 237 Times Annex.

APARTMENT HOUSE OWNERS.—An energetic man of excellent character wants management of high-class apartment houses for owner. Can give proof of ability and success in this work for past 10 years. T 63 Times.

AS OFFICE MAN, capable of selling, competent and honest; had splendid training; young and educated American. X 264 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE DRIVER and Companion to party going to Exposition; law student; return September, but start now; experienced, licensed; congenial personality. C. L. Kelley, Rockville Centre, Long Island.

BOOKKEEPER
OFFICE MANAGER.

open for position at once owing to failure of his last employers, prominent clothing house. Eight years in last position, handling entire bookkeeping department, correspondence, credits, and financial affairs; excellent accountant and practical business man, with long experience in different lines; 37 years old, married. Salary reasonable. Finest references and recommendations. Bond for any amount, if required. K 345 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (30,)—Christian; thoroughly capable accountant; experienced payrolls, financial statements, corporation work; sign checks; present charge complete set double entry books; accomplish quick and accurate results; no automat. T 65 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, stenographer, (28,) ten years' experience; filled executive position; thoroughly familiar with modern accounting; references. Charles Gilbert, 1,270 New York Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate, and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start $35. Mr. Z., 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent; 28; eight years' experience; able to take charge; references; bond; salary $20. A. Fischer, 21 W. 118th St., care Harris.

BOOKKEEPER.—33; thoroughly experienced; monthly trial balances; controlling accounts; speaking German and French, wants position. K 332 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, (26.)—General office manager; full charge; trial balance, financial reports; eight years last position. T 31 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, young man, extensive and varied experience; capable of taking full charge; trial balance; financial statements; $15. T 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly efficient; handle costs, correspondence, &c.; Christian, age 28, married; salary $18. Prompt, 80 Downing St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. — Accountant; thoroughly competent; seeking an opportunity where brains and ability will be appreciated. K 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, 5 years' experience, capable of taking entire charge, desires position with reliable firm. Box 4, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Typist, bill clerk; 2 years' experience; $8; Christian. K 334 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Credit Man, thoroughly experienced, capable; moderate salary. T 29 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22; thoroughly experienced double entry; trial balance; moderate salary. K 365 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent to take full charge; seeks promotion; manufacturing experience. T 68 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Secretary, (30,) thoroughly experienced; first-class references. R 22 Times Harlem.

BOY.—Three years' experience office assistant, file clerk; thoroughly experienced office detail; refined American; $7. L 223 Times Downtown.

BOY, 8 months' experience, refined, Christian, wants position. K 340 Times Downtown.

BUTLER or general worker, excellent, Japanese, seeks position; recommended; experienced. A., 624 Lexington Av., city. Plaza 6255.

BUYER, MANAGER.—Gentleman with 12 years' experience in the dressmaking business in best Fifth Av. section desires position in New York or elsewhere as buyer, manager, and style creator in the dressmaking department of a high-class department store; thoroughly experienced in European buying; can give commanding position to store whose department he manages. Ability, T 20 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; 34; eight years' driving and mechanical experience; city; country; on leading makes, American, foreign; careful family driver with no desire for fast driving; abstainer, polite, obliging; six years' private references. Maguire, 116 East 53d.

CHAUFFEUR.

Colored American desires position with private family; 6 years' experience; personal city reference as to character and ability; strictly sober and reliable. John T. Boyd, 366 Lexington Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private party; city or country; Long Island preferred; 9 years with last employer; A 1 mechanic; make own repairs; excellent references. De Buse, 1,464 Bushwick Av., or call 200 Franklin.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young married man, sober careful driver; thoroughly acquainted with roads of New York and vicinity; eight years' experience; lowest salary $25. Address L. T. W., 306 West 14th St., Apartment 4F.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, gardener, electrician; Northern Italian, single; 15 years' experience; best references; can take care of any car, do all repairs. T 120 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, German, (27,) married, (child 4 years old,) sober, responsible, good mechanic, careful driver, experienced on high-powered cars; references, wishes position, (one to stay;) city, country. T 135 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (28;) Swedish, desires position with private family; can drive and repair any car; at present employed; references. Lofgreen, 147 East 40th; 4662 Murray Hill.

CHAUFFEUR.—Laying up my cars for Summer, would like to secure position for my chauffeur. For particulars write or phone Mr. W. H. Peck, 282 Convent Av. Phone 4449 Audubon.

CHAUFFEUR.—American; good mechanic, neat appearance; careful driver; 3 years' experience. Joe Aromiskis, 204 North 8th St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young colored chauffeur, experienced in any car; excellent mechanic; absolutely sober; very best city references. F. A., 60 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 27, wishes position, private or commercial; sober, careful driver; references. Behr, 1666 2d Av., care Lemibach.

CHAUFFEUR, (35;) married; excellent references; 10 years' experience; 6½ years with last employer; city or country. E., 413 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 27; careful driver; 5½ years' experience; highly recommended. Macher, 511 West 130th St. Phone 7780 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR, (34,) expert mechanic, careful driver, A1 references, wishes position; country or city. Address R. P. Platt, Bayshore, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR, FRENCH, MECHANIC WISHES POSITION; FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES. JACQUES, 169 AMSTERDAM AVENUE.

CHAUFFEUR, single, honest, capable, sober, competent, good mechanic; with last employer eight years; best references. R. F., care Jones Burton Co., 601 Madison Av., N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; city or country; 5 years' experience; best references; any make car; moderate salary. T 52 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Scotch, 25, touring car; good worker; private service; references.—T 114 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, competent, wishes steady position own repairs; best references. S 161 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, seven years' experience, city and country driving; all repairs. Arthur Madge, 310 West 121st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, 31, seven years' experience; private or commercial; best of references. Theiss, 447 West 56th St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, married, quiet, respectable, wants steady position. Gibbs, 239 West 63d.

COACHMAN, HOLLAND

Section 4 | SPORTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS | Section 4

S SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1915. S

MARQUARD HUMBELS CUBS—YANKEES IN FIRST PLACE AGAIN—YALE WINS BOAT RACE

GIANTS' BATS ROUT CHICAGO PITCHERS

Marquard, in Great Form, Twirls New York to 10 to 0 Victory.

When the Giants began to wave their bats carelessly in the breeze of Chicago pitching at the Polo Grounds yesterday, they were in the same boat as the giggling girl at a party, they couldn't stop. If games weren't limited to nine innings, the bats would still be waving.

In appending their fourth straight victory, New York caressed the Cubs with all the gentleness of a freight car backing into a bumping post. Two Chicago pitchers, George Washington Zabel of Wetville, Kan., and George Lefty Pierce, faded before a commendable batting ambition and McGraw's tailenders limped away with the game 10 to 0. Not bad, hey?

The Giants have received pressing invitations from all the clubs in the league to take a year's lease on the tailend apartment, but in a short time, McGraw has planned to leave the subway bungalow as lonesome as a Summer resort on a rainy day.

While the Giants were mussing up Bresnahan's flingers, Rube Marquard was teasing the Cubs scandalously and reduced their hitting resolutions to five hits. When a few of the Chicago players did get on the bases, Rube left them grazing in the meadow. In the second and third innings, he propelled over some shoots which were as twisted as a Boston Street and struck out five of the Cubs in a row.

Manager Roger Bresnahan had two or three guesses on what the matter was with his batsmen. He made the wrong guess and tried to blame it onto Umpire Bill Klem. Treason! When Roger used to sojourn in St. Louis, he possessed the title of Duke of St. Looey, but Bill Klem banished him from the bench for kicking and gave him a new title, Lord Helpus. Bresnahan was pretty hot when he got the gate.

He said that he only wished that he was a dentist and Klem came to him with a toothache. He would give him so much gas that he wouldn't wake up till after the world's series.

Heinie Zimmerman didn't have any trouble with the umpires yesterday, but Heinie wasn't looking for trouble yesterday. Trouble is looking for him, in the shape of alimony. Baseball umpires cause plenty of trouble, but the fuss they can stir up cannot compare with what alimony can do for a man.

With Bresnahan exiled from the bench the Cubs missed his advice. He disappeared into the depths of the anteroom, next to the players' bench, and saw the game through a periscope. He issued several urgent orders to his men by messengers, but the orders were all countermanded by Marquard.

The biggest crowd of the season sat about and made light of Chicago's misfortune. More than 20,000 people cheered the Rube as he kept the Cubs in a constant parade from the bench to the bat and back again. They wore a path in Henry Fabian's new grass. Rube showed 'em something. In the field the Cubs were quite as loose as a bunch of keys. But maybe they didn't support the Cub pitchers because they thought they didn't deserve it. Maybe they were right.

In the scramble of thirteen hits which bounded off the Giants' bats was a gorgeous homer from Davey Robertson's club and a three-bagger from Hans Lobert's stick. The first Giant run came in the second. Robertson walked and stole second and Brainerd was fanned by Zabel. Meyers hoisted a fly near the right-field foul line. Zimmerman elected himself to get it, but other players were more closely related to it than he was. Zim dropped the ball. He made a terrific heave to second to cut off Meyers, but Fisher spilled the ball. He then made a throw to the plate which was a mile high and Robertson scored.

With two out in the third, Lobert sent a triple to right which, if it had gone a few feet further, would have hit an automobile sign and given Hans a car. It hit the wall on the first bound. Fletcher's single scored Lobert, and Fletcher was rushed home after Robertson had cudgeled a homer to the darkest corner of right field. Hits by Doyle and Lobert, aided by Zimmerman's error in trying to make a double play at first, scored Eddie Grant, who was running for Doyle, after he turned on his ankle sliding into second.

In the meantime Pierce had succeeded Zabel, and Pierce joined the society of the departed in the seventh, when a bombardment of hits by Burns, Grant, Fletcher, Robertson, and Brainerd, together with a pass to Lobert, sent five more runs across for New York.

Adams pitched the last inning for the Cubs and the Giants got no more runs. They will get this Adams before he leaves town just for that. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	5	1	1	0	0	Ph'l'n, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Doyle, 2b.	2	0	1	0	0	Fisher, ss.	3	0	1	3	4
Grant, 2b.	2	0	0	1	1	Schlei, c.	3	0	0	7	1
Lobert, 3b.	3	2	2	0	2	Zim'n, 2b.	4	0	1	3	5
Fl'c'r, ss.	4	2	2	3	3	Saier, lb.	4	0	1	4	1
Rob'son, rf.	3	3	3	1	0	W'ms, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Brnerd, lb.	3	1	1	11	0	Archer, c.	3	0	0	8	4
Meyers, c.	4	0	0	9	0	Knetzer, p.	2	0	0	0	0
M'Lean, c.	0	0	0	2	0	Zabel, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Murr'y, cf.	1	0	1	1	0	Pierce, p.	1	0	0	0	0
M'q'd, p.	4	0	1	0	3	*Cerriden,	1	0	0	0	0
						Adams, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	34	10	13	27	12		32	0	5	24	15

*Batted for Pierce in eighth inning.

Errors—Fisher, (2,) Zimmerman, (2,) Pierce, Robertson.

New York	0	1	3	0	1	0	5	0	0	—	10
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—Burns. Three-base hit—Lobert. Home run—Robertson. Stolen bases—Robertson, (2,) Saier. Earned runs—New York, 8. Double plays—Zimmerman and Saier; Fletcher and Brainerd; Zimmerman, Fisher, and Saier. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Zabel, 3; off Pierce, 2. Hits—Off Zabel, 4 in 3 innings; off Pierce, 8 in 4 innings; off Adams, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Marquard, 8; by Zabel, 2; by Pierce, 3; by Adams, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Alexander Shows Great Form.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Philadelphia defeated St. Louis 11 to 2 here today. Doak being knocked out of the box in one inning and Meadows being hit very hard in the fifth and eighth innings. Alexander kept the visitors' hits scattered and struck out twelve batsmen. Whitted, who was hurt in yesterday's game, had the X rays put on his left leg today, and it was found that two bones in his ankle were broken. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ban't, ss.	4	2	1	1	4	Hug's, 2b.	2	0	0	1	1
Byrnes, 3b.	5	2	3	1	1	Betzel, 2b.	2	0	0	1	1
B'ker, lf.	3	1	1	2	0	Beck, 3b.	3	0	1	1	3
Crav'h, rf.	4	2	3	1	0	Dolan, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
F'kert, 1b.	4	1	2	5	2	Mil'r, 1b.	4	0	0	8	1
Nich'f, 2b.	4	1	1	4	1	Long, rf.	4	1	2	1	1
Weiser, cf.	4	0	1	0	0	Wil'n, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
Klil'r, c.	3	0	1	10	0	Butler, ss.	3	0	0	4	1
Adams, c.	0	0	0	2	0	Snyder, c.	2	0	1	3	2
Alex'r, p.	4	2	1	1	1	Gonz's, c.	2	0	0	4	2
						Doak, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	11	14	27	9	Mead's, p.	3	0	0	0	2
						Total.	33	2	7	24	13

Errors—Betzel, Miller, Butler, Snyder, Becker.

Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	—	11
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	2

Two-base hits—Snyder, Wilson, Niehoff, Alexander. Three-base hit—Cravath. Home run—Paskert. Stolen bases—Becker, Bancroft. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 11. Sacrifice hits—Beck, Becker. Sacrifice flies—Butler, Adams. Double plays—Miller and Butler; Beck and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Base on balls—Off Doak, 1. Hits—Off Doak, 3 in one inning; off Meadows, 11 in seven innings. Struck out—By Doak, 2; by Meadows, 4; by Alexander, 12. Passed ball—Killifer. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—Two hours.

Plank Pitches a Victory.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—Packard and Adams gave St. Louis seventeen hits, while Plank held the visitors to seven scattered blows, and the locals defeated Kansas City, 13 to 2, here today. The score;

St. Louis.	3	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	—	13	17	1
Kansas City.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2	7	4

Batteries—Packard, Adams, and Brown; Plank and Hartley.

Purdee Beaten in Eighth.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Bunched hits in the eighth inning gave the University of Chicago a 3 to 1 victory over Purdue today, despite the fact that Pitcher Loy of the visitors struck out fourteen men. Shull was in excellent form. Score:

									R.	H.	E.
Purdue	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—	3	7	0

Batteries—Loy and Walter; Shull and Cole.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	2
Jersey City	0	4	1	1	0	0	3	0	x	9	10	0

Batteries—Fullenweider, Tyson, and Lalonge; Bruck and Yelle.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	9	1
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	x	5	6	0

Batteries—Cooreham, Blancke, and Kelly; Schacht and Hecklinger.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	x	4	7	4

Batteries—Richter, Dowd, and Madden; Comstock and Haley.

AT RICHMOND, (FIRST GAME.)

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0
Richmond	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	x	3	7	1

Batteries—Herche and Erwin; Morrissette and Kritchell.

(SECOND GAME.)

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	4
Richmond	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	9	12	7

(Called, Darkness.)

Batteries—Hoff, Erickson, and Williams; Harper and Schaufle.

Pirates Recall Outfielder Collins.

PITTSBURGH, May 15.—The Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club announced today the release to the Youngstown Central League team of Fritz Scheeren, an outfielder, and the recall from Youngstown of Edward Collins, an outfielder. Collins was with the Pirates on the Spring training trip.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 10; Chicago, 0.
Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 1.
Pittsburgh, 10; Boston, 6.
Philadelphia, 11; St. Louis, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Cleveland 2.
Washington, 3; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 5; Detroit, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore, 10; Brooklyn, 6.
Chicago, 10; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis, 13; Kansas City, 2.
Newark, 7; Buffalo, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 9; Buffalo, 1.
Newark, 5; Toronto, 3.
Providence, 4; Montreal, 1.
Richmond, 3; Rochester, 2.
Richmond, 9; Rochester, 9.
(Called in tenth; darkness.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	16	6	.667
Chicago	15	11	.577
Boston	13	11	.542
Pittsburgh	13	14	.481
Brooklyn	12	14	.462
Cincinnati	11	14	.440
St. Louis	12	16	.429
New York	10	14	.417

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	15	8	.652
Detroit	18	10	.643
Chicago	16	11	.593
Boston	12	9	.571
Washington	11	13	.458
Cleveland	11	15	.423
Philadelphia	8	16	.333
St. Louis	9	18	.333

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	18	10	.643
Newark	18	12	.571
Chicago	16	12	.571
Kansas City	14	12	.538
Brooklyn	14	13	.519
St. Louis	12	13	.480
Baltimore	12	17	.414
Buffalo	8	21	.276

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	11	3	.786
Montreal	9	6	.600
Richmond	8	7	.571
Rochester	6	7	.462
Jersey City	6	6	.500
Buffalo	4	6	.400
Newark	4	7	.364
Toronto	3	10	.231

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No games scheduled

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

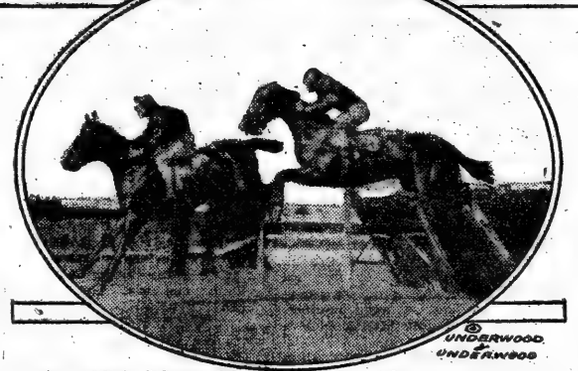
Buffalo at Newark.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Kansas City at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto at Newark.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Montreal at Providence.

UNITED HUNTS MEET AT BELMONT PARK TERMINAL





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Over the Hurdles in the first Race.

RAY FISHER'S SIXTH STRAIGHT VICTORY

Yankees Capture Three of the Four Games Played in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, O., May 15.—Ray Fisher, the Yankee's crack pitcher, won his sixth straight victory today over the Indians by a score of 4 to 2, the Yankees thus carrying away to Detroit three scalps of the redskins out of four swings of the hatchet.

Not only did Fisher win, though hit for hard raps and hurt by two errors, but he showed that he can use a bat when occasion demands by driving in one run and scoring another. Yes, it was a great day for Fisher.

Manager Birmingham made a blunder when he crossed the fans by sending Bill Mitchell to the mound after advertising Morton as the pitcher. The fans rose en masse and yelled for Morton, but Birmingham would not back down, having decided to use Morton in the first game against the Red Sox. For four innings Mitchell showed the fans that he could pitch, evidently being rather chagrined at his reception. Then he allowed his feelings to ease him and as a result the Yankees got two runs.

Cook got the first hit, a single in the fifth, after one out had been hung up. Hartzell hit a long fly to left and Graney had time to get under, but misjudged it. It went for a double, scoring Cook. Boone singled and stole. He took third and Hartzell scored when Egan threw the ball to centre, trying to catch Boone napping.

The Indians made a gallant effort to get these runs back in the sixth when Leibold led off with a triple and Turner walked. But Chapman's best was a sacrifice fly that scored Leibold, while Jackson and Graney failed to hit safely.

From tehn on Mitchell wabbled a little, especially after Turner dropped a fly, the first he has muffed in years. In the ninth he blew up like a punctured tire. With one out Boone doubled but was run down when Nunamaker hit to Wambsgans, the catcher taking second during the game of tag. Nunamaker scored when Fisher doubled to centre. Then came Maisel and at this point let us retrace our steps to the sixth and explain Maisel's doings in the ninth. In the sixth as Frits stepped to bat a boy handed him a fine bouquet of flowers. Whether it was a present from Dernburg or some other friend of the Fatherland is not known, but he tried hard to pay for it with a drive to the bleachers. Graney, Irish of course, in his legs almost off and by stretching out his arms caught the ball.

When Maisel came up in the ninth he had to do or die and he did, driving the ball so fast to centre that Little Nemo Leibold could not get to it and away Fritz ran to third as Fisher scored. But Fritz misjudged the power of Leibold's and Chapman's arms and was thrown out trying to make his hit a homer.

The Indians got their final run in the ninth when Graney tripled through Boone's hands after the fielder had made a long run, and scored on Smith's out, the same Smith batting for Wood. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	5	0	2	1	1	Leib'd, cf.	4	1	2	4	1
P'k'gh, ss.	2	0	0	0	7	Tur'r, 2b.	3	0	1	0	4
High, cf.	4	0	0	4	0	C'pm'n, ss.	3	0	0	2	6
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	0	14	0	J'kson, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Cook, rf.	4	1	2	3	0	Graney, lf.	4	1	2	2	0
H'tzell, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	Wood, 1b.	3	0	1	10	0
Boone, 2b.	3	0	2	2	4	W'g'ss, 3b.	3	0	1	3	1
Nu'ker, c.	3	1	0	5	3	Egan, c.	4	0	0	4	1
Fisher, p.	4	1	1	0	0	Mitch'l, p.	3	0	0	1	2
						*Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	4	8	27	15	Total.	32	2	7	27	15

*Batted for Wood in ninth inning.

Errors—Turner, Egan, Maisel, Peckinpaugh.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; New York, 3. Two-base hits—Graney, Boone, Fisher, Hartzell. Three-base hits—Leibold, Graney, Maisel. Sacrifice hit—Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice fly—Chapman. Stolen base—Cook. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 3; off Fisher, 2. Struck out—By Mitchell, 2; by Fisher, 2. Passed ball—Egan. Wild pitch—Mitchell. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; New York, 1. Left on base—Cleveland, 6; New York, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Mullaney and Evans.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

Columbus at St. Paul.—Postponed; rain.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 13; Indianapolis, 1.
At Milwaukee—Louisville, 6; Milwaukee, 5.

New York State League.

At Scranton—Scranton, 5; Elmira, 1.
At Utica—Troy, 13; Utica, 3.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Albany, 3. (Ten innings.)
At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 4; Binghamton, 3. Wilkes-Barre, 6; Binghamton, 2.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lawrence, 10; Worcester, 5.
At Lowell—Lowell, 4; Portland, 2.
At Lynn—Manchester, 4; Lynn, 3.
At Fitchburg—Lewiston, 4; Fitchburg, 0.

Southern Association.

At Birmingham—Birmingham, 8; Chattanooga, 3.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 8; Nashville, 1.
At Atlanta—Memphis, 12; Atlanta, 8.
At Mobile—Mobile, 2; Little Rock, 1. Mobile, 11; Little Rock, 1.

BELMONT HORSES SCORE IN HUNT MEET

Tommie Wright Gets a Bad Fall in Greentree 'Chase—Mission Wins Feature Race.

When the racing at the Belmont Park Terminal ended yesterday afternoon, August Belmont, President of The Jockey Club, was one, at least, who was willing to admit that it had been a pretty good day's sport. He started three horses, Fenmouse, Top Hat, and Mission. Each won its race. The first two named were winners on the flat and the last won over the two-mile brush course and brought to the owner a handsome piece of plate, presented by Frederick Lewisohn. It is some years since such a continuous bit of racing luck has come Mr. Belmont's way.

About all the members of the Turf and Field Club and two or three thousand members of the Long Island hunting set, in addition, were at the cosy and pretty grounds where the United Hunts Club held the first of its two days' meeting. It was essentially a social sporting event, and the combination seemed to please. The fact that nearly all of the crowd had a bet down on the Belmont horses helped along the gaiety of all but the layers of the odds. But there were wailings when Royal Amber went down in the run for the Greentree Steeplechase and carried down with Mrs. Payne Whitney's horse the favorite rider of the hunting set, "Tommie" Wright, giving him such a jolt that he was prostrate on the course for some five minutes, and was only restored to consciousness when they gave him a ride in the ambulance from the field to the paddock dressing room. When he revived he found he had only a badly bruised face and a tongue cut nearly in two, and seemed to feel aggrieved when told he could not ride in the last race of the afternoon, which was a run of two miles over the brush course and was the star event of the day.

Seven horses started in this race and for the first seven furlongs the animals ran in a compact bunch with Cabaret, Adventuress, Abdon and Mission showing the way. Then things began to happen. First Adventuress decided she had had enough and ran around instead of jumping over a hurdle. At the next hurdle, Cabaret, which had taken the lead, ran out and was permanently out of the race for Mission and Abdon rushed to the front to get a smart lead before Cabaret could correct his mistake. They got it and Wooltex moved up from the rear to join them. Then Aggravate tired so badly that he was taken off the course. Native Maid then got up within hailing distance and when Wooltex took a bad header at next to the last hurdle, which stunned him so badly that he lay like a dead horse for five minutes, with his prostrate and seemingly dead jockey alongside, made third place sure for her owner. Meantime Mission and Abdon had gone on together fighting every inch of the way and making what Ed. eKarney called a "helluva finish," whatever that may mean. Less emphatically it meant that Mission beat Abdon home by a scant length, in about as pretty a fight that has been seen for some time for the last half mile of a hurdle race.

The run for the Greentree Steeplechase at two miles and a half over the brush course, was a race to form, at least, for it resulted just as did the race for the Rats Cup at the Wheatley Hills meeting just a week ago. Duke of Duluth won with Knight of Merci second and Conqueror, which won the Meadow Brook Cup at the same meeting, third. It was in this race that Royal Amber, ridden by "Tommie" Wright, came to grief while having a commanding and apparently winning lead. He fumbled at the brush at the upper end of the field, went down and gave Wright his knock-out. That accident gave Mr. Park who was riding his own horse, Duke of Duluth, the lead and ultimately an easy victory. Foxhall Keene's entry, Descendant, went down at the same point and B. B. Lewis, who rode him, escaped without injury, except to his pride. He was up quickly and rushed to the side of the unconscious Wright and was more interested in helping his fellow rider than in looking after his own hurts, which were mere scratches.

Of the flat races, the best was that for the Hollis Plate at seven furlongs in which Top Hat and Ambrose had a regular hammer and tongs fight of it and finished so closely together that they looked like a pair, and no one could tell which had won until the official numbers went up and told that the Belmont horse was the victor.

FIRST RACE.—Turf and Field Hurdle Plate; purse $300; for 3-year-olds and upward. About a mile and a half over hurdles. No time taken.

Zellwood, Leonard Jacobs's b. g., aged, by Knight Errant-Frances Hindoo, 160 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 4, (Mr. H. Tucker) 1

Hammon Pass, E. B. Ackerman's b. g., aged, 157, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, (Chandler) 2

Sandow, Mortimer L. Schiff's ch. g., 4, 144, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, (Mr. J. Tucker) 3½

Mr. Guigge also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Hillside Highweight Handicap; purse $300; for 3-year-olds and upward. About five furlongs. No time taken. Fenmouse, August Belmont's b. f., 3 years, by Rock Sand-Flittermouse, 130 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Dugan) 1

Mr. Specks, Mrs. A. C. Blume's ch. g., aged, 163, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, (Mr. T. Wright) 2

Otto Floto, P. S. F. Randolph's br. g., 4, 140, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Oliver) 3

Muskmelon, Exemplar, Tommie Thompson, Culvert, Rosa Russell, Mack B., Eubanks, and Lilly Orme also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Greentree Steeplechase Handicap; purse, $400 and plate of the value of $100, presented by the Greentree Stable; for registered hunters. About two miles and a half, over the brush course. No time taken.

Duke of Duluth, James Park's b. g., aged, by Royal Flush III.-D. A. R., 160 pounds, 4 to 1, and even money, (Mr. James Park) 1*

Knight of Merci, F. Ambrose Clark's b. g., 6, 145, 4 to 1, and even money, (Mr. Brabazon) ..... 2†‡

Conqueror, A. J. Antelo Devereux's ch. g., 6, 170, 2 to 1, and 2 to 5 3

Starter Timber and Descendant fell and did not finish.

FOURTH RACE.—Hollis Plate; purse $300; for three-year-olds and upward. About seven furlongs. No time taken.

Top Hat, August Belmont's br. h., 5 years, by Hastings-Topiary, 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, (Dugan) 1*

Ambrose, Philip Stevenson's b. g., 4, 122, 6 to 5, and 1 to 4, (Loftus) 2

Roger Gordon, Captain C. K. Rockwell's ch. g., 4, 117, 10 to 1, and 4 to 1, (Olsen) ..... 3‡

Lokonia and Lolan Lolan Bend unseated her rider at start, and Duty ran out of the course and did not finish.

FIFTH RACE.—La Montagne Memorial Plate; purse $300; for registered hacks and hunters. About one mile and a quarter on the flat. No time taken.

Cloud, A. Ludlow Kramer's br. g., aged, by Albert-Scotch Lassie, 160 pounds, 1 to 3 and out (Mr. J. Tucker) 1*

Superstition, Harry N. Price's b. g., aged, 167, 5 to 2 and out (Captain C. K. Rockwell) 2

SIXTH RACE.—Queens Open Steeplechase Handicap; purse $300 and plate of the value of $100 presented by Frederick Lewisohn; for 4-year-olds and upward. About two miles over the brush course. No time taken. Mission, August Belmont's br. m., 6 years, by Rock Sand—Misgivings, 160 pounds, 4 to 5 and out (Haynes) 1*

Abdon, Milltown Stable's br. g., 5, 147, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1 (Dugan) ..... 2‡§

Native Maid, James Park's b. m., 6, 138, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1 3

Cabaret and Adventuress ran out; Aggravate pulled up, and Wooltex fell at next to the last jump and did not finish.

Browns Win in Strong Finish.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15.—In spite of the excellent pitching of Wyckoff Philadelphia lost to St. Louis here today by the score of 4 to 5. A couple of bases on balls, followed by two singles, in the ninth gave St. Louis the victory. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	1	2	0	1	J. W'sh, rf.	5	0	2	2	0
Austin, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2	Oldr'g, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
Gra'm, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4	Strunk, c.	4	0	1	6	0
K'fman, lb.	4	0	0	13	1	Schang, c.	3	0	1	9	2
C.W'K'f, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	1	1	2
W'ms, rf.	3	1	0	2	0	M'in's, lb.	4	0	1	9	0
Agnew, c.	3	0	0	5	1	Barry, ss.	3	0	0	0	0
Sevrid, ss.	1	0	0	3	1	Kopf, 3b.	4	1	2	0	3
Lavan, ss.	4	2	2	0	5	Wyck'f, p.	3	0	1	0	1
James, p.	1	0	1	0	3	Pen'ck, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Per'm'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
*Walsh	0	0	0	0	0	Total.	33	4	10	25	9
†E. W'ker.	1	0	0	0	0						
‡Howard.	1	1	1	0	0						
Total.	31	5	8	27	19						

*Ran for Agnew in seventh inning.
†Batted for Per'm'n in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Perryman in ninth inning.
§One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Lajoie, McInnis, Wyckoff, James.

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3—5
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—4

Two-base hits—Walsh, Oldring, (2,) Kopf, Strunk. Three-base hits—Shotton, Wyckoff. Stolen bases—Howard. Earned runs—Off James, 2; off Pennock, 2. Sacrifice hits—Austin, James, Wyckoff, Schang. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 7. First base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Wyckoff, 3; off Pennock, 1; off James, 1; off Perryman, 2. Hits—Off James, 9 in 7 innings; off Pennock, 1 in no inning; off Perryman, 3 in 2 innings. (1 out in 9th;) off Wyckoff, 7 in 8 2-3 innings. Struck out—By James, 1; by Perryman, 2; by Wyckoff, 6. Passed ball—Severeid. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

ELI OARSMEN WIN TRIANGULAR RACE

Tiger Eight Make Poor Showing on Lake Carnegie—Cornell Freshmen Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 15.—Yale is supreme in Tigertown tonight, just as she was supreme on a certain night last Fall when eleven Elis downed eleven fighting Tigers in Palmer Stadium. This time, however, misery has company, for Guy Nickalls's oarsmen defeated Cornell as well as Princeton in the triangular regatta on Lake Carnegie. The Eli boat, by a sustained spurt in the last half mile, flashed across the finish line just fifteen feet in front of the brawny Ithacans, the huskiest lot, by the way, that Courtney ever sent down to a race on Lake Carnegie.

Princeton was out of it, trailing two and three-quarter lengths in the rear. There was no crumb of comfort for the Tigers in the freshman race either, for the Tiger yearlings trailed both Cornell and Yale home, the Red and White freshmen winning by a length.

Today's was the most remarkable 'Varsity race ever rowed on Lake Carnegie. Yale and Cornell fought it out stroke for stroke all the way down the home stretch from the mile and a quarter mark to the finish. Three hundred yards from the finish it seemed, from shore, to be a dead heat between the two leading crews, for the spectators were looking at the course from an angle. Yale, however, was creeping ahead foot by foot, gaining a precious bit with every stroke. Then in the final heart-breaking sprint don to the finish line Morse, the Eli stroke, raised the beat, and his seven mates responded nobly. Cornell had been touted as a crew having greater physical endurance than the Elis, but Yale met all tests. Although the Ithacans put every ounce of strength into their last dash, Courtney's boat could not gain, and they went over the line a second behind the Yale shell.

The race was scheduled to start at 4:30, but it was 5:56 when Referee William I. Forbes lined the crews up at the upper end of the lake. The delay had been cauted by the unexpected length of the Princeton-Pennsylvania baseball. Five thousand people lined the shore, and several hundred were along the course in canoes. It was a big day in Princeton—almost as big as a Yale-Princeton game day. Most of the crowd, naturally, was strongly in favor of the Tigers, and despite the known strength of the Yale and Cornell eights there was a good deal of confidence among the Princeton supporters. The showing Dr. Spaeth's crew made in winning the Childs Cup race last Saturday was the basis of this confidence, which proved sadlly awry.

The three crews got off almost simultaneously. Yale caught the water first with a forty stroke, which Morse soon settled down to a thirty-six. Cornell was second and Princeton third. The Ithac

DODGERS DEFEAT THE REDS—FORDHAM CRUSHES WEST POINT'S GREAT NINE 16 TO 3

REDS PROVE EASY PREY FOR DODGERS

Dell Allows Only Two Hits and Brooklyn Now Leads the Second Division.

When the Dodgers trotted out on Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon to take part in the fray with the Reds they had erased from their memory the beating Chicago gave them and went right at the visitors as though they had never partaken of the worst defeat of the season but a few hours back. The result of this confidence was that the Red Legs were forced to bow obeisance, and the Superbas climbed two rungs up the championship ladder, and now lead the second division. The margin of victory which the men across the river measured out for themselves was indicated by a score of 7 to 1.

They have talked a lot about Wheezer Dell in Brooklyn lately, and with another victory to his credit yesterday he promises soon to supplant in popular esteem even Nap Rucker. The lanky Westerner has made seven starts this season and five times his railroad service has fairly blinded the opposing batsmen. Yesterday he fed the ball to the Reds so elusively that they gained but two hits. Neither was good for better than a base. With that in mind and the additional fact that the Dodgers were right on their toes every minute, it is not hard to realize the good fortune which decided to pause for a while on the Dodgers' door step.

The torpedoing of the Reds' chances in the game occurred in the seventh inning. Up to that time there had been almost an even break. Rube Benton, the same who pitched that eleven-inning victory against the Giants not so many days ago, caused the havoc. Up to that time he had proved quite a stumbling block to the Dodgers. A generous heart, however, made him hand over four passes to the Brooklynites, and that, combined with a single by Stengel—a regular scratch hit plumped down on second base which bounded out of reach—and a three-bagger by Myers when the bases were full completed another Cincinnati discomfiture. Five runs were the little cluster that the Dodgers gathered in this inning. Needless to remark, Rube Benton retired to make place for another slabman, Snyder by name. The Dodgers in one inning failed to get a hit from him, but they didn't need to.

The first run for the Dodgers came in the second. Cutshaw singled past Herzog and was sacrificed by Myers. Schultz struck out but Miller dropped one over short that brought Cutshaw to the plate. In the sixth Wheat dropped another Texas Leaguer over short and was advanced to third by Cutshaw's hit of the same sort. Myers hit a hot one to Groh and Wheat started off the bag. Groh threw to Clarke and the latter, in attempting to catch Wheat by a return of the ball to Groh, hit the base runner and Wheat was enabled to get to the plate. In the next inning Dell walked, O'Mara was an easy out at first and Daubert got a gift. Stengel's hit scored Dell and sent Daubert to third. Wheat walked and the bases were full. A pass to Cutshaw forced in Daubert, and Myers cleared the bases with a stinging triple to left centre.

The only tally for the visitors was the result, partially, of O'Mara's poor throw to first to catch Joe Wagner. The runner stole second and scored on Mollwitz's single over short. The score:

BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	4	0	0	3	5
Daubert, 1b.	3	1	1	9	2
Sten'l, rf.	5	1	1	1	0
Wheat, lf.	2	2	1	1	0
Cut'w, 2b.	2	2	2	5	3
Myers, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Sch'z, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
Miller, c.	3	0	1	5	4
Dell, p.	3	1	0	1	1
Total.	30	7	8	27	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	2	0	0	2	1
H'zog, ss.	4	0	0	2	2
Groh, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Tw'bly, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Gr'th, 1b.	4	0	0	2	0
Wag'r, 2b.	3	1	0	2	4
Moll'z, 1b.	4	0	1	6	0
Clark, c.	1	0	0	9	1
Benton, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Schn'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Killifer.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	1	2	24	12

*Batted for Benton in eighth inning.

Errors—Clark, Schneider, O'Mara, Schultz.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Three-base hits—Daubert, Myers. Stolen base—Wagner. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 6. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Daubert, Myers. Double play—Leach to Clark. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn 8. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 5; off Dell, 6. Hits—Off Benton, 8 in 7 innings; off Schneider, none in one inning. Hit by pitchers—By Benton, (Wheat); by Schneider, (Miller.) Struck out—By Benton, 1; by Dell, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Pirates Rout Braves' Pitchers.

BOSTON, May 15.—Pittsburgh won out in the ninth today, 10 to 6, after Boston in the two previous innings had bettered by two runs the visitors' four run lead. In the last inning Pittsburgh hit safely seven times, driving both Rudolph and Tyler from the box without having a man retired. The Braves filled the bases with two out in their half, but Moran grounded into a force out for the final play. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	1	2	1	0
John'n, 1b.	5	2	3	12	1
Baird, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
H'ch'n, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Wag'r, ss.	5	2	2	4	4
Vlox, 2b.	4	0	2	2	4
G'ber, 2b.	4	1	4	2	4
Glb'n, c.	3	0	1	6	0
Schang, c.	2	1	1	1	0
C'per, p.	3	0	0	1	2
M'Gil'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Costello.	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	37	10	14	27	14

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fitz'k, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Moran, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Egan, 2b.	3	1	1	1	4
Cather, lf.	5	0	2	1	0
Magee, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Smith, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3
Smith, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3
Mara'e, ss.	3	1	1	3	2
Gowdy, c.	4	1	2	6	3
Rud'ph, p.	1	0	1	0	2
Tyler, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Crut'r, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Gilbert	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	6	10	27	15

*Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.

†Batted for Crutcher in ninth inning.

Errors—Carey, Wagner, Gowdy.

Pittsburgh	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	—10
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	—6

Two-base hits—Rudolph, Magee, Smith, Wagner. Three-base hits—Gerber, Carey. Stolen bases—Carey, Johnston, Wagner, Gowdy, Fitzpatrick. Sacrifice fly—Rudolph. Sacrifice hits—Baird, Maranville, Hinchman. Double plays—Vlox, Johnston and Wagner; Cooper, Gerber, and Johnston; Egan, Maranville, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 13. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 4; off Crutcher, 1; off Cooper, 6; off McQuillan, 3; off Tyler—Off Rudolph, 10 in 8 innings, (none out in ninth; off Tyler, 3 in part of inning, (none out in ninth;) off Crutcher, 1 in 1 inning; off Cooper, 8 in 8 innings; off McQuillan, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Cooper, Magee, Schmidt. Struck out—By Rudolph, 4; by Crutcher, 1; by Cooper, 4; by McQuillan, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

Knickerbocker Yacht Club Opening.

When Commodore Daniel Noble of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club ordered the gun fired on board his flagship, Elbon, at 5:45 o'clock last evening it was the signal for the club to go into commission. The first club to hoist its flag in New York Harbor for the season of 1915. As the pretty red pennant, with its white cross and blue star, reached the truck of the tall flagstaff opposite the clubhouse at College Point the flag officers and the half hundred members present cheered, while each yacht at anchor saluted.

A shtil fish dinner followed the ceremonies. Those present at the dinner included Commodore Daniel Noble, Vice Commodore Charles L. Carson, Rear Commodore E. C. Marsh, Secretary J. O. Sinkinson, Rodman Snds, Harry Stephenson, W. F. Buhl, W. C. Lieber, William Paument, Harry Kleinert, Jacob Sulzbach, W. H. Ward, George I. Stelz, and former Commodore Louis Zocher.

The Knickerbocker Yacht Club will open the season on Long Island Sound with the first championship race of the Yacht Racing Association on Saturday, May 29.

DE ORO TO PLAY MOORE.

Three-Cushion Carrom Championship Match Will Begin Tomorrow.

A match of 150 points for the three-cushion carrom billiard championship will begin tomorrow night in the New York Theatre concert hall when George W. Moore, the title holder, will defend his championship against Alfredo de Oro, the challenger. The play will be for three nights, fifty points to be played at each session. The new trophy presented by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company will be the principal prize, and there will also be a side purse of $500. At the close of each night's play the position of the balls will be marked in the usual way and play on the succeeding evening will start from that position.

Moore won the championship emblem at the tournament in Chicago last March. De Oro, who is now challenging, finished fourth in that event, but he has many times during recent years been the accredited champion. The present trophy is a new one, first put in competition at the Chicago tournament, and to acquire permanent possession of it the title holder must defeat all challengers during the period of one year. William Huey, who finished second in the Chicago event, has already issued a challenge to the winner of the Moore-de Oro event.

The rules of the competition will be the same as those which governed in Chicago. Albert G. Cutler has been chosen referee. The new rules, which he will be called upon to enforce, are in many respects radically different from those which governed the Jordan Lambert trophy. For one thing, only one deliberate safety will be allowed. Having once played safe a player must try to count. A violation involves the forfeiture of a point. This ruling will eliminate much of the slow play which has characterized three-cushion tournaments in the past. Also there will be no penalty for a miss, provided there has been an honest effort to score, which must be determined by the referee. Another innovation is that the referee is obliged to call the attention of the player at the table to the fact that he is shooting with the wrong ball.

AFTER WESTON'S RECORD.

Walkers' Club Event Will Start from Philadelphia at Night.

In an attempt to stimulate interest in long distance walking, a branch of athletics in which Americans are far behind the Europeans, the Walkers' Club of America has listed on its May schedule a race from Philadelphia to New York. The event will start from the Quaker City on Saturday, May 29, at 9 P. M., and altogether the distance to be covered will be about ninety-seven miles. Jim Hocking, a pacemaker of the club who is rapidly approaching the sixtieth year mark, said he went over this route last year in 19 hours and 35 minutes to beat the time made by Weston some years ago, which was about 23 hours.

The route will be by way of Broad Street, Rising Sun Avenue, Cottman Street and Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, through Frankford, Penn., Bristol Pike, Andalusia, Bristol, Tullytown, and Morrisville to Trenton; from Trenton to Clarksville, Monmouth Junction and the Cranberry Pike to New Brunswick, thence through the towns of Metuchen, Rahway, Elizabeth, and Newark to the Cortlandt Street Ferry, and up Broadway to City Hall. The ages of the contestants range from 20 to 60.

CYCLISTS IN BIG RACE.

More Than 200 to Compete in 10-Mile Event at Grant City.

One of the most important outdoor cycling events which has been held in this vicinity in some years will take place at 9:30 this morning at Grant City, S. I. More than 200 riders will compete in the ten-mile handicap road race under the auspices of the Century Road Club Association. The big entry, which includes the most prominent wheelmen in and around New York, is indicative of the revival of interest in the sport.

Among the clubs which will try for the trophies offered for the lowest team score and the largest number of starters are: Acme Wheelmen, C. R. C. of America, Century Road Club Association, New England Wheelmen, Unione Sportive Italienne, Arrow Wheelmen, Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City, Arrow Cycle Club of Newark, and Queen City Wheelmen of Plainfield.

Some of the entrants are Edwin Jensen of the Century Road Club Association, the interclub champion of 1914; Fred Wolsin, Acme Wheelmen, interclub champion of 1913; Anthony Desimone, C. R. C. A., interclub home trainer champion of 1915; Thomas Kennedy, Empire City Wheelmen; Charles Hansen, New York to Atlantic City record holder; Eugene O'Mara, winner of the twenty-five-mile race of May 2; H. Mortensen, Queen City Wheelmen, second to finish in the twenty-five-mile race of May 2, and J. B. Hawkins, ex-amateur champion. At least one-third of the entrants have never before competed in a race.

On Local Cricket Creases.

The elevens of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club and the Manor Field Club contested the first match in the championship series of the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association at Livingston, S. I., yesterday. Manor Field scored 120 runs and Staten Island responded with 103 for the loss of 4 wickets.

The Bensonhurst and Richmond County cricket teams each made 88 runs in a match at Ulmer Park yesterday, which was one of the New York and New Jersey series. Richmond County was first at bat and the feature of the inning was a splendid display of free hitting on the part of F. F. Kelly, Secretary of the association. E. G. Hull, B. Kortlang and E. O. Challenger all helped to swell the total with double figures. The best bowling for the home team was accomplished by C. Royle, who captured 6 wickets for 36 runs, and Boyce, who took 4 for 25.

In a low-scoring game played on a matting wicket at Pelham Bay Park yesterday afternoon, the champion team of the Brooklyn Cricket Club obtained the verdict over Columbia Oval on totals of 66 to 41.

Two Amateur Champions Lose.

LOS ANGELES, May 15.—Two national amateur boxing champions were defeated by local boxers in an exhibition tournament at the Los Angeles Athletic Club last night. Charles Askins of the Boston Newsboys' Union, 145-pound champion, was beaten in a three-round bout by Robert Mockenhaupt of the St. Joseph's Young Men's Club, and Willie Hunefeld of the Los Angeles Athletic Club received a decision on a foul in the second round over Frank Gorman of the Byers Club, Boston 125-pound champion.

Play Off Tie for Baltusrol Cup.

The first round of match play for the famous old Baltusrol Cup was the principal competition on the card yesterday at the Baltusrol Golf Club. When the members qualified last week four were tied for the last three places, so a play-off was necessary. The coveted positions were won by Dr. R. B. Freeman, Dr. John R. Shannon, and A. G. Huntington.

WALSH PUTS CRIMP IN NEYLAND'S RECORD

Fordham Gives Crushing Defeat to West Point's Unbeaten Team, 16 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, May 15.—The great reputation of pitcher "Bob" Neyland and the Army baseball team received a severe jolt here this afternoon when Fordham routed the soldiers by an overwhelming score of 16 to 3.

With his great record of twenty straight victories in two years, Neyland made the mistake of opposing Walsh of Fordham, the same boxman who last defeated him. That was on May 17, 1913, when Walsh defeated Neyland and the Army by a score of 2 to 0. Since that time the big Texas cadet has not lost a game, and by downing all kinds of college opponents he has established a record in college baseball which has probably never been beaten.

Walsh was just as cool and effective as he was when he beat the Army star two years ago. He let them down with five hits. Coffin, the Army second baseman, was the only soldier who was dangerous, and he walloped out two home runs which gave Walsh and Fordham a slight scare. In fact, Coffin was the only one of the soldiers who was effective against the Bronx collegians.

Neyland's downfall came with a terrific crash. He was hammered for 20 hits. He seemed to have nothing on the ball at all. He had some control and gave only one pass. But in trying to cut the plate with curves nearly every one of his shoots found the "groove" and the Fordham batsman slammed the leather sphere over the hills and far away. Neyland's support was wretched.

It was the Army's first defeat of the season, after a string of thirteen victories. Flushed with ambition, they wanted to go through the year with a clean slate, winding up with a victory over the Navy here on May 29. What Fordham did to them today will not be forgotten on the plains for many a day. With Fordham today came a crowd of 2,500 rooters on the steamer Grand Republic. There never was a time from the pitching of the first ball to the end when the Army's downfall was not greeted with enthusiastic cheering by the Bronx rooters. The cadet corps, proud of Neyland and the team, rallied to their support with yells and songs, but there was no stopping the wrecking bombardment of the Fordham batsmen.

The Bronxonians started to get a jump for Walsh early, hitting Neyland freely in the first two frames. The Army made it a game again in their half of the second, when Coffin's first homer tied the score. After that the visitors drew away and the cadets never got within hailing distance again. The seventh, eighth, and ninth were big innings for Fordham. Hard, timely hitting featured this period of the game, Keliher, Kane, Shankey, and Kernan all connecting with deadly effect. Sharp fielding featured Walsh's support throughout, and star catches by McGovern and Kane in the outfield stopped more than one Army rally. The score:

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'G'n, cf.	6	2	2	3	0
K'nan, 2b.	5	1	3	3	1
C'arr'l, 3b.	6	3	2	0	1
C'way, c.	6	1	2	5	2
Kane, lf.	5	4	4	0	0
S'key, rf.	6	2	2	1	0
Kell'r, 1b.	6	1	3	9	0
Berr'n, ss.	6	2	1	3	2
Walsh, p.	6	2	0	6	0
Total.	52	16	20	27	12

ARMY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'h'dt, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1
Mer't, cf.	3	0	1	1	1
Hobbs, rf.	4	0	0	1	1
Brit'n, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
O'Dr, c.	4	0	0	7	1
B'dley, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
P'ch'd, ss.	4	1	1	1	5
Coffin, 2b.	4	2	2	4	2
Neyl'd, p.	4	0	1	1	3
Total.	33	3	5	27	14

Errors—Gerhardt (2,) Britton, Oliphant (2,) Prichard (4,) Kernan, Keliher, Berrigan.

Fordham	1	1	2	0	1	0	3	6	2	—16
Army	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Stolen bases—Gerhardt, Merrillat, Prichard (2,) McGovern, Carroll, Conway. Sacrifice hits—Shankey, Walsh. Base hits—Keliher (2.) Three-base hit—Keliher. Home runs—Coffin, (2.) Double play—Prichard to Coffin to Britton. Struck out—By Neyland, 6; by Walsh, 5. Bases on balls—Off Neyland, 1; off Walsh, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Neyland, (Kernan.) Passed balls—Oliphant, 3. Left on bases—Army 8; Fordham, 10. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Culium and Marshall.

YALE ROUTS HOLY CROSS.

Blue Eleven Piles Up 8 Runs and Drive Purple Pitcher from Box.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 15.—Holy Cross was defeated, 8 to 0, by Yale on Fitton Field today in one of the poorest games played here this season. The exhibition of the Purple players in the field was extremely poor.

The Blue players, on the other hand, drove Tony Wallace, the first Purple flinger, off the mound after the beginning of the third inning. McCarthy, who succeeded him, fared a little better, but was touched for a home run by Hanes in the sixth inning, with Way and Middlebrook on second and first, respectively. The New Haven players gathered two of their runs in the opening session. Middlebrook was passed and sacrificed to second by Milburn. Legore singled to left, scoring Middlebrook. Legore took third on Reilly's clout to left and scored a moment later on Murphy's passed ball.

The visitors added two more in the third on errors by Griffin and Wallace and Legore's single to deep centre. Reilly tripled in the fifth and tallied when Murphy dropped Norton's throw to the bag as Reilly was attempting to stretch the hit into a homer. Fielding by Reilly and Graney was the feature of the contest. The score:

YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'b'k, cf.	3	0	1	1	
Milb'n, 2b.	2	1	0	4	1
Hanes, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Legore, ss.	4	1	2	2	2
Reilly, 3b.	3	1	2	2	5
Eaton, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Bush, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
H'ter, c.	4	0	1	4	1
Way, p.	3	1	1	0	1
Total.	31	8	6	27	11

HOLY CROSS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Long, lf.	4	0	1	1	1
O'N'l, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1
G'ney, cf.	4	0	2	6	0
Hast's, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
N'ns, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
Dev'n, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
M'phy, c.	4	0	0	6	4
Grif'n, ss.	3	0	1	1	2
Wall's, p.	3	0	0	2	2
M'C'y, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	34	0	6	27	15

zErrors—Milburn Legore, Bush, Devlin, Murphy, Griffith, (3,) Wallace, (2,) McCarthy.

Yale	2	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	—8
Holy Cross	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Reilly. Three-base hit—Reilly. Home run—Hanes. Sacrifice hits—Milburn, (2,) Hanes, Reilly, Way. Stolen base—Legore, First base on balls—Off Wallace, 2; off McCarthy, 5. First base on errors—Yale, 5; Holy Cross, 1. Left on bases—Yale, 8; Holy Cross, 6. Struck out—By Wallace, 2; by McCarthy, 5; by Way, 3. Passed ball—Murphy. Hit by pitched ball—Milburn. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Murphy.

Cornell Wins Pitchers' Battle.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 15.—Regan of Cornell won a thrilling pitchers' battle from Sisler here today and the Eastern university defeated Michigan, 2 to 1. All of the runs were made in the second inning. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cornell	2	0	0
Michigan	1	0	1

Batteries—Regan and Clary; Sisler and Benton.

One Point Less Than Perfect Score.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A. D. Rothrock, King's Mills, Ohio, with a score of 499 points out of a possible 500, won the individual gallery rifle shooting championship of the United States in competition with sixty-nine leading small-bore riflemen of the country, the National Rifle Association of America announced today. Langdon S. Chilcott Bangor, Me., won second place with 497 points, and A. B. Gully, Bridgeport, Conn., third, with the same score, but was outranked in the order of shots. Rothrock hit a half-inch bullseye forty-nine times in fifty shots at 75 feet, using a .22 calibre rifle.

COLUMBIA'S EASY GAME.

Seventh Regiment Vanquished by Collegians by Score of 18 to 5.

President Butler of Columbia University went out on South Field yesterday to see that the Seventh Regiment boys did not get rough with his college baseball team. They didn't. Score—Columbia, 18; Seventh Regiment, 5. The 7,000 or more sailors invited by Graduate Manager Fisher did not appear.

Eddie Shea had no trouble in holding the hits and Watt aided him strongly with nine assists and no errors. When the Regiment did hit it was usually for more than one base, but the soldiers were seldom able to connect. Ten Columbia men faced Drake in the fifth, and six runs were scored. Two home runs by the Blue and White came in the sixth. After that there was little for the President to do, but he stayed to watch the slaughter. The score:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rallie, ss.	5	0	0	1	2
Bryan, cf.	4	0	1	2	1
M'G're, lf.	4	1	0	3	0
B'yers, 2b.	3	2	1	2	3
Flynn, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0
C'wley, 1b.	3	0	0	13	0
Lewis, c.	4	0	0	3	2
Drake, p.	4	1	2	0	7
Total.	35	5	5	24	14

SEVENTH REGT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b.	6	3	3	2	9
Hann, cf.	1	3	0	1	0
Roseff, 3b.	5	1	4	2	0
Fried'n, ss.	5	1	2	2	1
B'che, 1b.	5	1	2	13	1
M'st'n, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Shea, p.	3	2	1	3	3
Lane, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Ben'n, cf.	4	1	1	0	0
Page, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	40	18	16	27	15

Columbia	2	0	2	3	6	5	0	0	—	—18
Seventh Regiment.	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—5

Three-base hits—Buncke, Flynn, Drake, Bryan, Watt. Home runs—Roseff, Shea. Sacrifice hits—Friedrich, Drake, Shea, Hann. First base on errors—Lewis, Beaversh, Alden, Shea. Stolen bases—Hann, Watt, Roseff, Beavers (2,) Flynn. Double plays—Friedrich to Watt to Buncke. Errors—Columbia 3, Seventh Regiment 7. Left on bases—Columbia 7, Seventh Regiment 5. Bases on balls—Off Drake 3, off Shea 3. Struck out—By Drake 3, by Shea 5. Balk—Drake. Hit by pitcher—Hann, Flynn. Wild pitches—Drake 2. Passed balls—Lewis. Hits—Off Drake 6, off Shea 5. Umpires—Messrs. Mack and O'Brien. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

LAFAYETTE BEAT LEHIGH.

Large Crowd Sees Old Rivals in First Game of Series.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 15.—When Lafayette won from Lehigh today 3 to 1 in the first of the annual series between these two great athletic rivals, it was the first nine to defeat the Brown and White on the home diamond this year. An unusually large crowd of over-tensioned people saw a good contest. Fielding, batting, and hitting honors went to the victors.

Gerard pitched a better game than Anderson, using good headwork; he fanned ten men and allowed but six hits, despite the fact that Lehigh erred often in the field, two errors figuring in as many runs. Her players, notably Fishburn, Chenoweth, and Twombly, showed flashes of big-league playing. Lehigh's heavy-hitting aggregation could not hit Gerard consistently after the first inning, due to his changing his style of pitching to a slow, floating curved ball.

Lafayette had the bases filled in the first and third, but a fast double play saved scoring in the latter inning. Chenoweth's fast throw to Lees cut off Edwards of Lafayette at the plate in the first inning, and Fishburn's sensational catch in the third broke up a Lafayette rally. Fishburn, who played a great fielding game, with only one harmless error out of ten chances, made a sensational catch of Hunt's drive in the seventh. Chenoweth pulled off a double play in the eighth that broke up a threatened rally. Twombly's run way back of first base to gather in safely Hunt's high foul in the second round, had the earmarks of Stuffy McInnes in the play.

Lafayette's first run was due to Lees's error. Wright in the fifth drove the ball into the centre field bleachers for the second run. The third tally followed in the eighth, when Myers singled to centre, going to second on Connell's error, and crossing the home plate when Blackburn smashed a single out to left field.

Brown, 3; Amherst, 0.

PROVIDENCE, May 15.—In the fastest, snappiest game seen on Andrews Field this season, Brown defeated Amherst 3 to 0 today. Captain Crowell Crowell held the Bay State boys to two hits, but his support robbed the visitors of several bingles that ordinarily would have been safe. Baington and Murray contributed fielding stunts that approached the "phenom" order, the latter getting a hot liner with one hand out, turning in a double play on what seemed like an impossible chance. Amherst also fielded sharply, her two errors being made on more or less hard chances. The score:

BROWN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dike, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
And's, 1b.	2	0	1	15	1
Mur'y, ss.	4	0	0	2	5
Bab't'n, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3
Ormsby, cf.	3	0	2	2	0
Feinb'g, c.	3	0	0	3	1
M'phy, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
Crowell, p.	1	0	0	1	3
Total.	26	0	3	27	14

AMHERST.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rome, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
G'd'r'h, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
M'H'ner, lf.	3	0	0	1	1
G'd'r'ge, ss.	3	0	0	0	2
Sw'sey, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Brown, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
M'roe, 2b.	3	0	0	0	3
See, c.	3	0	0	6	1
W'm'r, 1b.	2	0	0	11	0
Total.	27	0	2	24	11

Errors—Brown and Monroe.

Brown	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—	—3
Amherst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen base—Goodrich. Three-base hits—Ormsby, Badington. Sacrifice hits—Crowell, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Cram. Double Plays—Widmayer, (unassisted;) Murray and Andrews; McTurner and Brown. Struck out—By Crowell, 3; by Goodridge, 5. Bases on balls—Off Crowell, 3; off Goodridge, 3. Wild pitch—Crowell. Hit by pitcher—By Goodridge, (Ormsby.) First base on errors—Brown, 2. Left on bases—Brown, 6; Amherst, 3. Umpire—Mr. Egan. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes.

Dartmouth, 7; Williams, 4.

HANOVER, N. H., May 15.—Clean fielding and bunched hits enabled Dartmouth to defeat Williams by a score of 7 to 4 today.

Parrott pitched steadily until the ninth, when he was replaced by Perry with the bases filled and only one out. Backed up by sharp fielding, Perry prevented any score. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Dartmouth	1	0	0
Williams	0	0	0

Batteries—Parrott, Perry and Wanamaker; Williams, Young and Powell.

Manhattan Loses at Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 15.—The Manhattan College team was beaten by the Commonwealth Field Club today, 5 to 4. The game was very loosely played, and errors on bth sides contributed largely in the run-getting. The feature of the game was the pitching of Jim Houlihan, who struck out ten men, but his teammates threw the game away by making errors at critical times. Kobler of the Commonwealth Club knocked a home run over the fence. Gunnells, a pinch hitter, won the game for Commonwealth with a single to left, scoring Selover and Ginsberg. After that King pitched air-tight ball. The playing of O'Connor at third for Manhattan was sensational, besides he made two hits, one a two-bagger. Score by innings: R. H. E.

Manhattan	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—5 6 4
Com. Fl'd C'b.	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5 7 4

Batteries—J. Houlihan and Barry; Howells, King and Bush. Umpire—Mr. Merit.

Another Victory for Tufts.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 15.—Vermont had an off day in the field and was shut out by Tufts today 4 to 0. Goldberg, a freshman, pitched his first game for Vermont. Score: R. H. E.

Tufts	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—4 8 1
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0 6 6

Batteries—Kreppe and Carroll; Goldberg and Mayforth.

AT BAY RIDGE.

	R.	H.	E.
Crescent A. C.	0	2	0
Rutgers Coll.	0	0	2

Batteries—Lee and Steinbugler; Waterfield and Lyons.

PRINCETON RALLIES AND DOWNS PENN

Tigers' Nine Overcome Four-Run Lead and Win Out by a Score of 8 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 15.—Princeton turned the tables on Pennsylvania today and won, 8 to 5. The Tigers came back hard after a four-run lead had been stacked against them, and by the use of a successful squeeze play, with long hits intermixed, passed the Quakers. Deyo was hit hard, but his support tightened up at critical moments and choked off several rallies that looked threatening. The Tigers knocked Spielman, who started for Pennsylvania, out of the box in the second inning, and hit Wisner, his successor, almost as hard.

Pennsylvania piled up four runs in the second inning. McNichol singled and stole second, Law dropping Kelleher's throw, which would have had the man. Koons hit safely, and McNichols scored. Kane walked, and, with the bases full, Mann sent all three runners across the plate with a slashing double to right field. Armstrong ended the scoring with a fly to Tibbott. Princeton got after Spielman right at the start in their turn at bat, and scored six runs before they

YALE TAKES TRACK MEET FROM HARVARD—CORNELL WINS FROM PENN—GOLF—TENNIS

YALE LANDS DUAL TRACK MEET CUP

But Harvard Will Contest Eligibility of Winner of the Shot-put—4 Records Broken.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 15.—Although Yale captured the twenty-fourth annual dual track meet from Harvard today, 56 points to 48, her title to victory will be clouded until an eligibility committee decides the protest over the right of William Roose of Yale to compete in the shot-put.

Roose won the event with a toss of the weight for 45 feet 1½ inches. Harvard maintains that he took part in athletics while a student in Columbia University in two consecutive years, on the first occasion against Annapolis, and the second against Syracuse University. He competed for Yale last year, which, Harvard insists, makes three years of competition for him.

Yale claims that, under the Yale-Harvard dual agreement, Roose is entitled to another year of competition, one year in Columbia not being counted as intercollegiate athletics. The matter of Roose's eligibility went before the Yale-Harvard Dual Committee, consisting of Otto Bannard, representing Yale, and Robert Wrenn, representing Harvard, both of New York City, and Roose was asserted eligible. It is not certain what committee will take up Harvard's protest filed after Roose had won the shot-put. In case Harvard's protest is upheld, today's final score will read: Harvard 53, Yale 51, as Withington of Harvard took fourth place in the event, and two Harvard men were respectively second and third.

By today's victory Yale obtained permanent possession of the dual cup offered seven years ago by the alumni of both universities for the team which won five annual victories. Harvard has taken the cup twice. Another cup will be announced shortly in order that the annual competition may be continued. This is the third offered by the alumni, of whom Walter Camp and Harry Brooks of Yale and Evert J. Wendell and George M. Morrison of Harvard are at the head. Yale has won thirteen annual meets to eleven for Harvard.

Four dual records were broken today, one of them the 220 yards, covered by Heaton Treadway of Yale in 21 3-5 seconds, being disallowed by Referee Lill because of a high, favoring wind. In the quarter mile run Willcox of Harvard nosed out Valean Wilkie of Yale, favorite for the event, in the sensational time of 48 seconds flat.

Lowering dual figures by three-fifths of a second and tying the intercollegiate record, Johnny Overton of Yale led a field of quality in the two-mile run to a finish 9 minutes 34 1-5 seconds. Southworth of Harvard was thirty yards behind, breaking away from Holden of Yale on the last lap, and leading him by twenty yards. Overton's time for the last quarter mile was 1 minute 5 1-5 seconds, the fastest last lap ever run in a two-mile race at Yale. Wesley Oler of Yale, the former Olympic jumper leaped 23 feet 11 inches in the broad event, creating new dual figures. He also captured the title of individual star of the meet by winning the high jump, with a mark of 6 feet 1 inch. No other athlete captured two firsts.

Mile Run.—Won by R. W. Foucher, Yale; W. W. Kent, Harvard, second; N. J. Torrey, Harvard, third. Time—4:24.

440-Yard Run.—Won by W. Wilcox, Harvard; V. M. Wilkie, Yale, second; A. Biddle, Harvard, third. Time—0:48, which breaks the dual record and equals the intercollegiate record.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by P. M. Rice, Harvard; W. M. Sheldon, Yale, second; M. P. Robinson, Harvard, third. Time—0:15 3-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Finals—Dead heat between H. L. Treadway, Yale, and E. A. Teschner, Harvard; third, J. L. Foley, Harvard. Time—0:10.

880-Yard Run.—Won by W. J. Bingham, Harvard; F. W. Capper, Harvard, second; A. O. Barker, Yale, third. Time—1:56.

High Jump.—Won by W. L. Oler, Yale, height, 6 feet 1 inch; J. O. Johnstone, Harvard, second, height, 6 feet; J. B. Camp, Harvard, third, height, 5 feet 9 inches.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by J. W. Overton, Yale; C. Southworth, Harvard, second; H. Holden, Yale, third. Time—9:34 1-5.

Shot Put.—Won by W. F. Roos, Yale, distance, 45 feet 1½ inches; C. E. Brickley, Harvard, second, distance, 40 feet 11⅝ inches; H. R. Hardwick, Harvard, third, distance, 40 feet 7½ inches. As protest is pending over eligibility of Roos, note was made that F. B. Worthington, Harvard, was fourth, with 40 feet 3 inches.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by H. I. Treadwell, Yale; M. A. Teschner, Harvard, second; R. Tower, Harvard, third. Time—0:21 3-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by M. L. Greeley, Harvard, height 12 feet; other places tie between J. B. Camp, L. G. Richards, and G. G. Haydock of Harvard, and L. Carter, H. W. Johnstone, and W. O. Preston of Yale, at 11 feet 6 inches.

Hammer Throw.—Won by P. Loughbridge, Yale, distance, 149 feet 2 inches; second, H. S. Sturgis, Harvard, distance 141 feet 10¼ inches; N. S. Talbot, Yale, third, distance 138 feet 5 inches.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by W. M. Shedden, Yale; H. St. J. Smith, Harvard, second; C. A. Willets, Yale, third. Time—0:24 3-5.

Broad Jump.—Won by W. M. Oler, Yale, 23 feet 11 inches; R. E. Matthews, Yale, second, 22 feet 6¼ inches; F. M. Hampton, Yale, third, 22 feet 3⅝ inches.

TROPHY FOR P. S. NO. 48.

Bronx Schoolboys Score 48 Points in Athletic Meet.

While about 5,000 schoolboys and girls sent school cheers volleying across the big Second Field Artillery Armory, 186th Street and Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, the youthful athletes from Public School 48 romped away with the championship of the Upper Bronx Athletic League and won the championship trophy with a score of 48 points. Public School 44 was second, with 28 points, and Public School 26 was third with 19 points.

This was the first indoor meet held by the Bronx elementary schools, and there were 500 entries. No records were broken, but T. Waters of Public School 11 cleared the bar in the high jump at 5 feet 1¼ inches, while the record for that event is 5 feet 2½ inches and was made by I. I. Glass of P. S. 44 in 1911. In his last trial at the winning distance Waters cleared the bar by at least two inches, but after he had rested and tried for a second he was unable to clear the distance with which he had won the jump.

The dirt floor of the armory was covered with sawdust and slowed up the sprinters and relay runners. C. Brown of P. S. 26 sprang a surprise when he hurled the 8-pound shot 46 feet 2½ inches. Brown did not look as if he could put the shot very far, but the judges gazed in wonder as he kept increasing his distance and on his last attempt put the shot the big distance. There is no record for this event in the unlimited weight class. C. Walsh of P. S. 100, Brooklyn, put the 8-pound shot 40 feet 4 inches in 1909, but he was in the 115-pound class, so Brown's performance will probably be submitted as a record.

Point Score.—P. S. 42, 48; P. S. 44, 28; P. S. 26, 19; P. S. 40, 15; P. C. 33, 11; P. S. 12, 11; P. S. 11, 10; P. S. 28, 8; P. S. 50, 7; P. S. 46, 6; P. S. 53, 2; P. S. 29, 1; P. S. 7, 1.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 18, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

YALE FRESHMEN WIN, TOO.

Harvard Gets Only Two First Places In Thirteen Events.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 15. — The Yale Freshmen athletes had everything their own way this afternoon in their dual track and field meet against the Cambridge youngsters, Johnny Mack's outfit scoring 74½ points to only 29½ for the young pupils of "Pooch" Donovan.

The Yale team, while it embraced only one or two stars, was exceptionally well balanced and was good enough to take eleven of the thirteen first places. Yale also got the majority of second places, and when it came down to the field events the New Haven athletes took all except seven and a half of the forty points.

There were only a few real races, the best being in the half-mile, which was won by F. N. Whittemore of Yale over G. R. Cogswell of Harvard, the two boys fighting it out for the last 300 yards, and the Yale man winning only at the tape.

In the quarter M. B. Orr did some pretty running in a race which was swept up by the Yale men, Orr's time being 49 3-5 seconds.

Guerney, the New Haven sprinter, won both the dashes, the century in 10 1-5 and the furlong in 22 2-5. Harvard's two firsts came in the mile and two-mile runs. The former was won by Captain Coggesall in 4:39 3-5 and by a big margin. Harvard took every place in the two-mile, which was won by C. W. P. Heffenger. Yale was the big place winner in the hurdle races, Farwell and Leisening splitting the firsts. In the high hurdlers Leisening's time of 15 4-5 was good, while Farwell won the low timbers in 25 2-5. There were few really good performances in the field events, the winners being as follows:

Shot-Put—Tie between H. Schmidt and E. W. Brown, both of Yale. Distance, 36 feet 6½ inches.

Hammer Throw.—A. L. Gates, Yale. Distance, 124 feet ½ inch.

Pole Vault.—K. McLeush, Yale. Height, 11 feet 9⅛ inches.

High Jump.—G. C. Gifford, Yale. Height, 5 feet 7⅛ inches.

Broad Jump.—C. T. Clark, Yale; 21 feet 8 inches.

RUTGERS GETS A TITLE.

Captures Middle States Intercollegiate Athletic Championship.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Rutgers College won the third annual track meet of the Middle States Intercollegiate Conference Association at Haverford today, scoring 25 points to 22 for Lafayette College, the winner of the championship in the last two years. Rutgers won through the strength of her men in the field events, in which they scored fifteen of Rutgers' points.

New Middle States records were established in nine of the events. The scores of the other colleges were as follows: Lehigh, 20; Swarthmore, 18; Gettysburg, 16; Haverford, 14; Dickinson, 13; Washington and Jefferson, 7; New York University, 6; Lebanon Valley, 6, and Franklin and Marshall, 5.

TIGERS DOWN VIRGINIA.

Two South Atlantic Records Broken in Charlottesville Track Meet.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 15.—Virginia's track team, which last week vanquished the Navy squad, did not show up as well against Princeton today as expected, the Tigers scoring 73 points to 44 by the Southerners.

Trainer Fitzpatrick's wards won almost as they pleased in the track events, only two first going to the Southerners, Captain Cronly annexing the high hurdles, and Norris the quarter-mile after a great race with Cooley, who was passed in the last twenty-five yards.

Two South Atlantic records in field events were broken. Gooch of Virginia, a Rhodes scholar who goes to Oxford next Fall, won the broad jump with a leap of 23 feet 4 inches, while Baker of Princeton and Walker of Virginia tied for first place in the pole vault, with the bar at 11 feet 9 inches. MacKenzie, Princeton's long distance star, surprised the crowd by finishing the mile run with a great sprint.

Moore of Princeton won the 100 and 220 yard, Hayes the half-mile, Stewart the low hurdles, Colwell the two-mile run, Geanert the hammer throw, and Davy the high jump.

SYRACUSE ATHLETES LOSE.

Michigan Overwhelms New York Collegians on Track and Field.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 15.—Speed on the tack gave Michigan an easy victory over Syracuse in the dual athletic met here today. The final score was: Michigan, 73 2-3; Syracuse, 48 1-3. Michigan took first in nine events and the Easterners led in five.

Syracuse captured the mile relay after a heart-breaking finish, in which Mixer threw himself across the tape a few inches ahead of Fontana. A stiff wind prevented fast time in the runs. Syracuse won the pole vault, quarter mile and two mile runs, and the hammer throw. Curtis of Syracuse vaulted 12 feet.

N. Y. U. RECORD FOR CANN.

Makes New Mark for Shotput in Fraternity Games.

In the first week's events of the interfraternity track meet at New York University yesterday Phi Gamma Delta, with 35 points, has a safe lead over the nearest competitors, Pi Kappa Alpha and Kappa Sigma, which are tied with 12 points apiece. With Alvin Lent, Middle States champion two-miler, and Howard Cann, the best weight man in the university, on their roll, the leaders seem assured of final victory.

The feature of the meet was the weight work of Cann. In addition to taking first place in the discus throw and second in the broad jump, Cann, who is a freshman, broke the university record for the sixteen-pound shot by putting it 42 feet 11 inches. The former record made by Football Coach "Tom" Reilley in his undergradute days was 41 feet 3 inches.

Dual Track and Field Games.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 15.—Wesleyan defeated Williams in the annual dual track meet here today, 64 to 62. No records were broken. Williams took eight firsts and Wesleyan six. The visitors showed superiority in the track events, but Wesleyan was stronger in the field.

MEDFORD, Mass., May 15. — Tufts, 64; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 62.

UTICA, N. Y., May 15.—Hamilton snowed under the University of Rochester in a dual track meet here this afternoon by a score of 78 to 39 points. Hamilton's team was well balanced and captured eight out of thirteen firsts. Potter and Banks were Hamilton's strongest contenders. Barry of Rochester starred for his team. No records were broken owing to a stiff wind.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Cornell freshmen defeated Pennsylvania freshmen in their annual track meet here today, 66 to 51.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 15.—Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 83⅓; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 42⅔.

CORNELL TRACK MEN SCORE EASY VICTORY

Pennsylvania Lands Only 431 Points — Richards Makes 23-Foot Broad Jump.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 15.—The Cornell track team scored an easy victory over Pennsylvania here this afternoon, winning by the score of 73 2-3 to 43 1-3, taking eight firsts to five for Pennsylvania, and cleaning up all of the points in five events.

A high wind slowed up the track men, and there were no phenomenal performances, though Meredith's victory in the half mile at 1:55 4-5 was a fine performance. Cornell outclassed the Quakers in all of the field events and in the distance runs, the Cornell cracks in the mile and two mile laying back in order to permit new runners to win their letters.

The most sensational performance of the day was Richards's broad jump of 23 feet 4 inches, made in his first attempt. The big Utah giant made one leap that covered that distance; then he quit. Besides distinguishing himself in the broad jump Richards tied with two of his team mates in the high jump, and won the shot-put without trouble.

Cornell and Pennsylvania split up in the sprints Ingersoll winning the hundred by about five yards from Lippincott, and Lockwood cleaning up with the 220. Ferguson, Pennsylvania's crack hurdler, won both hurdling events without trouble. Meredith had an easy time in the quarter, but in the half Windnagle pushed him hard, and for twenty-five yards the men raced down the stretch, Meredith winning out by about a yard. Cornell's victories in the mile and two mile were won in easy fashion. Irish came through in the last quarter of the mile with a splendid spurt, and won by 70 yards. In the two-mile event the Pennsylvania runners were boxed by the end of the first mile, and after that it was all Cornell. In the last half mile Grime forged ahead and won easily by 35 yards. In the high jump the Ithacans stopped after no Pennsylvania men were left, and the pole vault was simple.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by Meredith, Pennsylvania; second, Lockwood, Pennsylvania; third, Crim, Cornell. Time—0:50 2-5.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by Ferguson, Pennsylvania; second, Gubb, Cornell; third, Lukens, Cornell. Time—0:16.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Ingersoll, Cornell; second, Lippincott, Pennsylvania; third, Bartsch, Cornell. Time—0:10 2-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by Grimes, Cornell; second, Tinkhal, Cornell; third, Hoffmire, Cornell. Time—9:50 3-5.

Hammer Throw.—Won by McCutcheon, Cornell, (154 feet 6 inches;) second, Murphy, Pennsylvania, (145 feet 8 inches;) third, McCormick, Cornell, (139 feet 3 inches.)

Pole Vault.—Won by Milton, Cornell, (12 feet 9 inches; second, Sewell, Pennsylvania, (12 feet;) Cheney, Cornell, Price, Pennsylvania, and Van Kennen, Cornell, tied for third place at 11 feet.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Richards, Cornell, (23 feet 4½ inches;) second, Warner, Cornell, (22 feet 4 inches;) third, Law, Cornell, (22 feet 1⅛ inches.)

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Meredith, Pennsylvania; second, Windnagel, Cornell; third, Beckwith, Cornell. Time—1:55 4-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by Ferguson, Pennsylvania; second, Kaufman, Pennsylvania; third, Starr, Cornell. Time—0:25 1-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Lockwood, Pennsylvania; second, Lippincott, Pennsylvania; third, Bartsch, Cornell. Time—0:22 4-5.

Shot Put.—Won by Richards, Cornell, (43 feet 4 inches;) second, McCutcheon, Cornell, (42 feet 10½ inches;) third, Moore, Cornell, (41 feet 10½ inches.)

Mile Run.—Won by Irish, Cornell; second, Burke, Cornell; third, Windnagle, Cornell. Time—4:29.

High Jump.—Won by Richards, Cornell; second, McLaren, Cornell; third, Cady, Cornell, (5 feet 9½ inches.)

PUBLIC SCHOOL 90 FIRST.

Wins Championship of District League 20 of Queens Borough.

The ninth annual elementary school outdoor track and field championships of District League 20, Borough of Queens, were held yesterday morning at Dexter Park, Cypress Hills, L. I. Public School 90 finished first with thirty points, winning the Shimer championship trophy. About 200 schoolboys took part in the meet and there were some creditable performances.

It was in the relays that P. S. 90 showed the greatest strength. Her athletes took a place in every one of them. In the 440-yard relay race, 115-pound class, Brown, for P. S. 90, and Spanner, for P. S. 90, flashed across the finish line neck and neck. The two schools divided the points for first and second places. M. Forbes of P. S. 90 won the running broad jump in the eighty-five-pound class, with 14 feet and 7 inches. Because the track at the park was rather heavy, slow time was made in the sprints.

CLASON POINT M. A. GAMES.

Joseph Hoctor Highest Point Scorer —V. Ceenes Second.

The annual Spring athletic games of the Clason Point Military Academy were held yesterday afternoon at Clason Point Oval, Clason-on-the-Sound, and Joseph Hoctor had the biggest point score, taking first in the twelve-pound shot-put and second in the pole vault, running broad jump, and 880-yard run. V. Ceenes was the only athlete to capture two firsts, and he won the 400 and 880 yard runs. V. Ceenes and John Clarkin were tied for second place in the point scoring, with 10 points each, and P. Dwler was third, with 9 points.

Hill School Triumphs on Track.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Hill School of Pottstown, Penn., won the Middle States interscholastic track meet on Franklin Field today.

The star performer of the meet was B. Brewer of St. Albans School, Washington, D. C., who won his semi-final hweat in the 100-yard dash in 9 4-5 seconds, equaling the record for the meet, and the final in 10 seconds. He captured the 200-yard dash in 21 4-5 seconds.

Hill School scored 40½ points; Mercersburg, 34½; Philadelphia Central High, 26; St. Albans, 14; Plainfield High, 9; George (Penn.) School, 5; West Chester (Penn.) High, 3; Atlantic City High, 3; West Philadelphia High, 3.

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GOLF ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

Class Handicaps at Fox Hills—Nassau Club's Events—Other Scores.

The second round of match play in the Spring tournament as well as medal play handicap in two classes was on the cards at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday. In Class A of the handicap John W. McMenamy returning a card of 78—6-72 captured the prize, while J. J. O'Donohoe, 3d, with 89—20-69 was the winner in the second set. The summary of match play follows:

First Sixteen, Second Round—Chisholm Beach beat W. W. Van Loan, 4 up and 1 to play; Lloyd Tefft beat E. G. B. Riley, 1 up, (19 holes;) August F. Kammer beat W. L. Richards, 6 up and 5 to play; B. S. Bottomley beat John W. McMenamy, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Sixteen, Second Round—A. M. Williams beat W. X. Catchings, 5 up and 3 to play; Milward Prain and J. R. Percival, even; T. W. Percival beat A. H. Maher, 1 up; G. S. Wattly beat S. Z. Sullivan, 7 up and 2 to play.

Third Sixteen—W. J. Elias beat J. D. Primrose, 3 up and 1 to play; T. M. Kendig beat S. P. Gauge, 1 up; S. W. Keating beat George E. Armstrong, 2 up and 1 to play; J. D. Bamhill beat Edward M. Stone, 2 up and 1 to play.

A bogey handicap was on at the Nassau Country Club yesterday, Henry Cape, finishing 2 up, being the winner. There were 35 starters, of which the following returned cards:

Results—Henry Cape, 2 up; B. H. Tobey, 1 up; W. S. Richards, 1 down; W. A. Childs, 3 down.

Members of the Forest Hill Field Club turned out in force yesterday to compete in an 18-hole medal play handicap in two classes. In Class A Henry Schwinn, with 88—15—73, was good enough to win the prize, while John F. Hommes took the second division award with 94—18—76.

By the narrow margin of one point, Yale defeated Princeton in a team match yesterday over the links of the Greenwich Country Club. Three points were rolled up by the Yale combination in the foursomes, but when it came to the singles later on, Princeton was able to gather in no less than four of the six matches. However, the two won by Yale, added to the foursome score, prevented the intercollegiate team champions from winning.

In the match between W. T. Badham and Grant A. Peacock an unusual incident happened on the ninth and tenth holes. Badham won the ninth with a two, to Peacock's three, while they halved the tenth in two. Peacock won, 5 up and 4 to play.

Four-ball foursomes, aggregate scores counting, furnished the chief attraction at the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday. George M. Martin and W. G. Thomas won with a card of 165—14—151.

Members of the Cranford Golf Club completed the first round of match play in all three classes of their class tournament yesterday, and after the day on the links held a dinner in the clubhouse.

While the members of the Richmond County Country Club were busy with four-ball foursomes yesterday, in which H. Waiser and W. W. King were the winners, with 86, 8—78, Jack Pirie, the club's professional, was busy establishing a new course record.

Pirie was playing with Tom Mulgrew, who was formerly the professional at Richmond County, and, although Mulgrew handed in a card of 71, which equaled his own previous record, Pirie went two strokes under him. The new record card is as follows:

Out	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	—35
In	4	4	5	5	3	3	4	2	4—34—69

Besides the first round of match play for the May Cup, the members of the Dunwoodie Country Club turned their attention to the red-card competition, in which Charles Murray won in Class A, with 90, 16—74, and B. S. Lott in the second division, with 89, 18—71.

Those who qualified last week for the President's Cup at the Wyakgyl Country Club turned their attention to first round of match play yesterday. There was also a four-ball match versus par under handicap conditions for prizes offered by J. G. Widmer and J. G. Deericks. The winners were R. C. Brown and W. S. Stevenson, who finished 1 down.

Te the Englewood Country Club yesterday four-ball medal play competition was in order. The winners were V. A. Seggerman and S. O. Miller with 78—9—69.

YALE WINS ON LINKS.

Princeton Golfers Defeated at Greenwich by Score of 5 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Ct., May 15.—Yale golfers won from rinceton at the Greenwich Country Club today by a score of 5 to 4. Yale made a clean sweep of the four-ball match play in the morning, winning, 3 to 0.

In these matches, W. H. Gardner, 2nd, and R. D. ierce of Yale won from F. M. Washburn, and J. B. Rose, Princeton, 1 to 0. W. F. Dadham and A. G. McElwaine, Yale, won from G. F. Peacock and R. F. D. Fay, Princeton, 1 to 0, and W. C. Taylor and F. L. Bredin, Yale, won from W. A. Laurie, and W. A. Barber, Jr, rinceton, 1 to 0.

In the matches played this afternoon, Princeton won four matches to Yale's two, but the Yale players lead in the morning gave them the victory 5 to 4. The results of the afternoon play:

Princeton—F. M. Washburn, 0; R. N. B. Ney, 1; G. A. Peacock, 1; W. A. Laurie, 0; W. A. Barber, Jr., 1. Total—4.

Yale—W. D. Pierce, 1; W. H. Gardner, 2d, 0; A. C. McElwaine, 0; W. F. Dadham, 0; L. L. Bredin, 1; W. E. Taylor, 0. Total—2.

Andover Wins Interscholastic Meet.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 15.—Phillips-Andover Academy won the Harvard interscholastic track meet today, defeating eleven schools in Eastern New England, the points scored were: Phillips-Andover, 29; Phillips-Exeter, 24; Worcester Academy, 11; Concord High, Somerville High, English High, 5 each; Boston College High, Hebron, Newton High, Powder Point, Wakefield High, 3 each.

Maine Wins Its Own Meet.

WATERVILLE, Me., May 15.—The University of Maine easily won the Maine intercollegiate track and field meet today. The final score was Maine, 60½; Bowdoin, 32; Colby, 27; Bates, 5½. H. P. Bailey, the University of Maine senior who a week ago at the Bates-Maine meet bettered the American intercollegiate amateur record for throwing the sixteen-pound hammer, failed today to reach his high mark by more than ten feet. His best performance today was 162 feet 4¼ inches. He also threw the discus 127 feet 7½ inches, beating the meet record of 126 feet.



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PAWLING GOLFER FIRST AT OAKLAND

Baltusrol Crack Beaten, 8 Up, in Final of Invitation Tournament.

Playing a brand of golf that surprised even his most ardent admirers, Philip V. Carter, the former Pawling scholboy, smothered Maxwell R. Marston of Baltimore to the tune of 8 up and 6 to play in the thirty-six hole final of the invitation tournament at the Oakland Golf Club, yesterday. So well had Marston been playing in previous rounds, that the students of form were at a loss who to pick, but it didn't take Carter long to put all their doubts to rest.

Starting with a lucky three at the first hole, and "stealing" the second with a putt of close to sixty feet for a two, the Nassau and Bridgehampton representative fairly took his opponent's breath away. Marston never really did recover from that early shock, and as the match progressed it was plain to everyone that he was not anywhere near his usual form. On the other hand, everything broke right for Carter for the remainder of the outward journey which he covered in the remarkable total of 33. Against that Marston was helpless, being able to halve only one hole so that he found himself eight down at the turn.

On the homeward journey both golfers played more evenly, Carter losing his former brilliancy and Marston steadying a trifle. Driving to the home hole Carter stood 7 up, but he soon regained the old eight lead, for his tee shot, a beauty, came to rest not more than twelve feet frim the pin. He had a nice putt for a two, but missed by a hair. Even so, the three was good enough to win, for Marston's tee shot went wide and he couldn't do better than 4. The strokes for the round were 73 for Carter and 82 for Marston.

After luncheon Marston went out in 37, yet he only managed to "pick up" a hole on the Nassau lad. Only three more holes were required, the match terminating on the twelfth green, where Marston took a 6 because of an over-approach. Both men drove extremely long balls throughout the match, Carter getting a low windcheater most of the time while Marston's distance was gained almost entirely on the carry. Neither man thought about playing out the bye holes as both wanted to leave early. The card as far as the match went was as follows:

Carter, out...	3	2	4	4	4	5	4	3	4—33
Marston, out..	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—42
Carter, in....	4	4	6	4	4	5	5	5	4, 3—40—73
Marston, in...	4	4	6	3	6	5	5	5	4, 4—40—82
Carter, out...	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—39
Marston, out..	3	4	5	3	4	5	6	3	4—37
Carter, in....	3	5	5						
Marston, in...	4	4	6						

Always having command of the situation, Fred Herreshoff defeated S. B. Thorne of the home club, in the thirty-six hole final of the second sixteen. Herreshoff ended the morning round with a lead of 3 up and finally won the match by a 5 and 4 margin. Quite a field put in an appearance for the medal play handicap, and Cyril Scott, the actor, won the net prize with a score of 67. He was assisted by a 16 stroke allowance.

The summary and scores follow:

First Sixteen.—Final Round—Philip V. Carter, assau, beat Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, 3 up and 6 to play.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—Final Round—T. W. Case, Auburn, beat Frederick Snare, Englewood, 5 up and 3 to play.

Second Sixteen.—Final Round—Frederick Herreshoff, Garden City, beat S. B. Thorne, Oakland, 5 up and 4 to play.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen.—Final Round—Theodore Cassebeer, Oakland, beat William L. Hicks, assau, 6 up and 4 to play.

Third Sixteen.—Final Round—A. Cowperthwaite, New York Golf, beat E. A. Wylie, Rumson, 4 up and 3 to play.

Beaten Eight, Third Sixteen—Final Round—S. G. Wylie, Rumson, beat J. H. O'Connell, Yountakah, 5 up and 4 to play.

Fourth Sixteen.—Final Round—David Waggstaff, Tuxedo, beat W. J. Hyde, South Shore, 3 up and 1 to play.

Beaten Eight, Fourth Sixteen.—First Round—J. S. Griffin, Deal, beat Colonel Hearn, Chevy Chase, 2 up and 1 to play.

HANDICAP.

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Cyril Scott, Oakland	83	16	67
C. E. Finlay, Oakland	88	19	69
M. J. Dagnon, Oakland	93	24	71
Gardiner W. White, Flushing	77	4	73
G. B. Adams, National Links	83	9	74
C. W. Watt, Flushing	83	9	74
W. H. Smith, Oakland	92	15	77
E. Guillander, Oakland	96	18	78
G. R. Smith, Garden City	95	18	77
F. A. Soldwedel, Bridgehampton	88	9	79
M. M. Graham, Oakland	98	20	78
E. Shuttleworth, Oakland	92	14	78
R. H. Elliott, Oakland	99	17	82
H. B. Martin, Great Neck	94	10	84
C. Ziegler, Great Neck	94	9	85
G. Campbell, Great Neck	97	10	87
L. C. Lane, Oakland	114	25	89

Dual Tennis Meets.

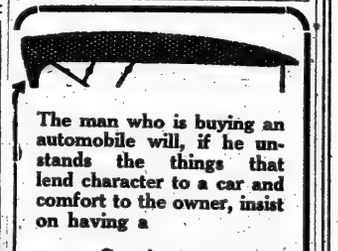
HANOVER, N. H., May 15.—Williams made a clean sweep in the tennis tournament with Dartmouth today, taking all the six matches with ease.

MIDDLETOWN, May 15.—Wesleyan won from Brown in tennis here today, 6 to 0.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 15.—Lehigh's tennis team today won a brilliantly played contest from Pennsylvania State, 4 to 2. Lehigh won three of the singles matches and one doubles match, the keenest contests were those of Puple of Lehigh against McCance, Pennsylvania State, and Oswald of Lehigh, against Smedley, Pennsylvania State, which went to extra games.

N. Y. A. C. Wins with Swords.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 15.—The New York Athletic Club won from Yale in a dueling-sword meet here tonight, 6 to 3. It was the first of its kind to be held at Yale.



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TWO TITLES WON IN WEEK.

Ouimet Takes Brookline Golf Cup After Winning at Baltimore.

BROOKLINE, Mass., May 15.—Francis Ouimet, the national amateur golf champion, rounded out a busy week today by winning the Country Club Spring Cup. Starting the week by taking the Baltimore Cup at Baltimore, Ouimet made a quick shift to the links on which he defeated Vardon and Ray in 1913. During the last three days he disposed of a field of 146 players.

Chief among his match play contests at the Country Club was his defeat of Jesse P. Guilford of Intervale, N. H., and Bellvue, Mass., in the morning round today. This match offset Ouimet's defeat by Guilford at Pinehurst last Winter. The summary:

Semi-Final Round. — Francis Ouimet, Woodland, beat J. P. Guilford, Bellevue, 3 up and 2 to play; T. M. Clafton, the Country Club, beat J. H. Sullivan, Jr., Woodland, 6 up and 4 to play.

Final.—Ouimet beat Claflin, 5 up and 4 to play.

Choate School Crew Wins Race.

CONCORD, Mass., May 15.—The crew of Choate School of Wallingford, Conn., today defeated Middlesex School in a race on the Concord River. The finish was close, only a foot separating the shells.

STOCK EXCHANGE GOLF.

E. Mortimer Barnes, at Scratch, Wins the Annual Championship.

Close to fifty members of the New York Stock Exchange teed up for the Exchange golf championship yesterday over the links of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, and it remained for E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, to win the title, with a round of 78. He was the scratch man, and his net of 78 also led the field, but he could not take two prizes.

The field was divided into two classes, those handicapped at 12 or less going in the first division, and at 13 or more in the second. Two prizes were offered in each clase, G. C. Greenway, Jr., winning the first in Class A, with 84, 4—80, and Q. F. Feitner the second, with 85,3—82. In the second division H. H. Oltman led with 103, 20—83, and E. H. Moore was second with 109, 16-93. It was the rule last year for sixteen to qualify and play off at match play, but that idea was abandoned, and the whole thing settled yesterday. Following is the summary:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
E. Mortimer Barnes	78	0	78
G. C. Greenway, Jr.	84	4	80
Q. F. Feitner	85	3	82
David H. McAlpin, 2d	89	2	87
Howard F. Whitney	89	2	87
Louis M. Richmond	89	2	87
Louis Livingston	91	3	88
C. F. Watson, Jr.	95	6	89
H. J. Bartholomae	100	10	90
W. R. Simons	92	2	90
Seymour Johnson	100	9	91
Cornelius S. Lee	93	2	91
T. C. Watkins	100	8	92
C. F. Thierlot	102	10	92
J. F. Pierce	99	6	93
C. R. Irwin-Martin	103	10	93
H. K. Pritchitt	104	10	94
William W. Pell	98	4	94
S. F. Morris, Jr.	104	10	94
J. D. Chapman	100	5	95
C. H. Sands	101	6	95
E. J. Laidlaw	102	6	96
E. A. Lynch	100	4	96
D. A. Loring, Jr.	103	6	97
H. H. Meyer	114	12	102

CLASS B.

H. H. Oltman	103	20	83
E. H. Moore	109	16	93
Howard H. Henry	106	13	93
E. D. Chisholm	114	20	94
Stuart Waller	110	14	96
Leroy Frost	124	20	101
R. D. Simpson	130	18	112

LOVIBOND LOSES TO WARD AT NET

Harlem T. C. Open Tennis Tournament Starts with More Than Sixty Entries.

With more than sixty entries, including many of the best players in the Metropolitan district, the annual open tennis tournament of the Harlem Tennis Club furnished some excellent sport. The new

BASEBALL HAVING POOR YEAR AT GATE

WIREBOY BEST AT NASSAU DOG SHOW

Kennel Club Holds Most Successful Exhibition in Its History—600 Entries.

Over 600 dogs were benched at the Nassau County Kennel Club show yesterday at the Turf and Field Club, in Belmont Park. It was the most successful exhibition ever held by this flourishing organization. Records were made, both in entries and attendance, and the "gate" was the largest the club has had since its organization.

George W. Quintard's Wireboy of Paignton duplicated his performance in the Charity Show held last Autumn in Madison Square Garden and was adjudged the best dog in the show. This completed Wireboy's sensational championship. His career on the bench has been one brilliant success after another, and yesterday's victory was the crowning feature.

The only really serious upset of the show was in the English bulldog classes, when Paul Scardon, the judge, plaiced Champions Crissie Denton and Florence Blunda over the international champion Oak Anna, who is conceded by leading experts to be the best bitch in this country.

George B. Neil of Thomaston, Conn., made his début as judge in the Boston terrier classes. He is one of the oldest breeders of Bostons in the country, and his first appearaonce as an official was eminently successful. His work was consistent throughout, and the winning Boston, George Parker's Clipton Star, to whom he gave the blue, was a wonderfully clean-cut speciment of the breed. He was evenly marked, sound, and had fine shoulders, besides which he was put down in faultless condition.

Mrs. A. McClure Halley made a remarkable record in the Pekingese bitch classes, in which her 8-months -old American-bred Ouna, went from puppy to reserve winners, being defeated in the last class by Mrs. A. L. Holland's recent importation, Carinwhin Tinto, and then being beaten only after the judge had studiously gone over the two entries.

In the Sealyham Terrier classes, W. Ross Proctor won in both the dog and bitch divisions, with the International champion, Ivo Carodec, and Berkdale Bess, a daughter of Mr. Proctor's champion Gozzima. Mrs. C. Holland made her initial appearance in the ring as a judge of German Sheep Dogs. In the English variety of Sheep Dogs, Mrs. Tyler Morse virtually took everything worth taking with her champions, who have won blues wherever they have been shown. She took winners in both the dog and bitch division.

Among the many new dogs brought out at the show was Mrs. J. C. Mallory's Pekinese spaniels Wonchi of Egham and Nea Chinky Chu, and John E. Horrax brindle-pied English bull dog Lord Verax, one of the most massive boned specimens ever seen in this country. He was placed reserve winner to Champion Baron Neaming. One of the younger dogs to show high quality was an Airedale terrier named Heather, belonging to John Ried of Brooklyn. He took the blues in the Novice and junior classes and was econd in the class for American-bred dogs, only being defeated by his own half-brother, Gee Long Cadet, who was a winner of the recent Charity.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Morse, Miss Marion Kennedy, Mis Beatrice D. Coppet, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Malcels Strauss, Henry T. Fleitman, Mrs. Palmer Campbell, Grant Notman, Mrs. Roy Rainey, Mrs. Herbert Elithora, Albert M. McClay, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. A. M. Hunter, Mrs. Haley Fisk and Robert Sedgwick, Jr.

C. J. STEIN A CHAMPION.

Young N. Y. A. C. Trapshooter Wins the Club's Title Event.

C. J. Stein, one of the younger gunners of the organization, won the trapshooting championship of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island yesterday. He took the title from an excellent field that included many of the best gunners of the club. The only important absentee was George L. Lyon, who recently won the amateur championship of America.

The winner did remarkably good work. He made a 184 out of a possible 200 targets. His individual strings were 25, 22, 25, 23, 24, 23, 21, and 21. Dr. D. L. Culver took second prize with 183 targets. Then came R. L. Spotts, a former national champion, with 180 "kills" to his credit. John H. Hendrickson, who won the championship last year, took fourth prize. He had a total of 178 targets. The fifth prize went to G. H. Martin.

In addition to the five prizes offered in the championship race, the club gave prizes for the high guns at the end of each fifty targets. Champion Stein took the prize in the first fifty-target race with a total of 47 "kills" to his credit. A. L. Burns was high gun in the second string of fifty targets. He had a total of 45. With a card of 48, Dr. Culver won the third string prize. In the last string G. J. Corbett and R. L. Spotts tied with 47 targets apiece. The winner on the shoot-off was the latter gunner.

The shoot ended the most important season in the history of the sport at Travers Island.

Crescent Downs Lehigh at Lacrosse.

Lacrosse players of Lehigh University made their annual trip to the Bay Ridge grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club and took their yearly lesson in the old Indian game yesterday afternoon. When the smoke of the battle blew out over the Narrows the scoreboard showed that the New Mooners had defeated the South Bethlehem students by 5 goals to 1. The line-up:

Crescent A. C.	Positions.	Lehigh.
Bass	Goal	Schulz
Maddren	Point	Hiss
Wall	Cover point	Leonard
Dobby	First defense	Green
Liffton	Second defense	Scruggs
Cypiot	Third defense	Seaton
Taylor	Centre	Jennes
O'Rourke	Third attack	rMaye.
Hartdegen	Second attack	Barclay
Kerr	First attack	Jay
Kennedy	Outside home	Buck
Walbridge	Inside home	Kirby

Referee—William Bass, Crescent A. C. Goal umpires—Mr. Martin, Lehigh; Mr. Campbell, Crescent A. C. Timekeeper—J. Loeser, Lehigh. Substitutes—T. Andrews for Maddren; Magee for Liffiton; H. Taylor for Cypiot; Etler for R. Taylor; Klep for O'Rourke; Hallock for Kerr, on Crescent A. C.; Mayers for Barclay on Lehigh. Goals—Kerr, Kennedy, Hartdegen, Walbridge, and Hallock for Crescent A. C.; A. C. Mayer for Lehigh. Time of halves—Twenty-five minutes.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 18, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

WORLD'S CYCLISTS TO COMPETE HERE



Jackie Clarke Australia — Menus Bedell-Ameriea- — Victor Linart Belgium.



Bert Spears Australia

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH OUR BASEBALL?

Continued from Page 1 Sports Section.

shadow. There are more managerial shadows than base hits or double plays in baseball today.

Sores on the body of professional baseball loom like lurid hose above the pumps on the feet of a fox-trotter. The fan likes the one no more than the well-dressed man admires the other. Both have a psychological effect.

New York's coldness toward professional baseball is very largely psychological. Lovers of the game asked why they do not go to see the games at the Polo grounds, but dodge them as they began to do last year, cannot say exactly why they have chilled toward the sport.

"Too much commercialism in it"; "I'm sick of their squabbles"; "Lost all interest in a game that is all for the gate receipts"; "The form is all there, but the spirit of the game is lacking"; "Can't get it out of my nut that it is not all hippodroming"; "Makes me think of a marionette show with the capitalists pulling the wires"; "Cannot get up the interest in it I used to have, though I'm in the baseball pool we have in the store every day"; "Kind o' got out of the habit"; "Can go to the movies much more cheaply and they have a show about as much nowadays," are some of the excuses given in the wholesale district around Broadway and Houston Street, which used to be a hotbed of baseball "fans."

With the bleachers practically deserted at all the local games here and in Brooklyn, and the covered stands having but a beggarly array of attendants on the games in spite of the fact that they are "papered" as liberally as a theatre where the run of a play is being forced, it is manifest that the public has lost interest in the races for the three pennants for which teams in the two boroughs are contesting. There is no going back of the returns as registered by the turnstiles.

Baseball war plainly is not fashionable. For this the managers of professional baseball are of course to blame. They have obtruded their quarrels until the sport has practically been lost sight of. Lovers of the sport have no interest, or at most a very lukewarm one, in disputes over "rights" and "territory" in neither of which the owners have more than ephemeral claim, nothing being vested in them, except ownership of grounds and contracts with players, when if "comes down to cases." By the refusal of their patronage the public has declared in favor of peace and baseball as a sport and as a sport only. It was satisfied with the sort of boiling hot sport that the old organized baseball leagues gave it. It very quickly let the men who butted into the sport solely and absolutely for the money they thought they could make in it, know that they resented the intrusion. Wholly regardless of the consequences Messrs. Gilmore and Weeghman and Ward and their allies had to inject money-making baseball into fields already filled satisfactorily to all but the new promoters.

A promotion that included talk of contract jumping, the seduction of star players from managers who had trained them and converted them from "busher" into high-class artists of the greensward, on trenches with wads of greenbacks for defensive bomb-proofs, on mining warfare that blew up good clubs and sent the desirable and coveted players into the Federal lines and left the riffraff for old owners to base a new sporting army on, did not appeal to the patron who wanted sport and fair play as well.

He was sore at the promoter and the player as well when he saw his favorite ball club hacked to pieces in this fashion. He is having his revenge by tabooing the newcomer and the old player as well. Incidentally, too, he is hitting at "organized" baseball by refusing to support that longer. As the source of supply for the munitions of this particular war-gate receipts—he is teaching the managers a lesson that is both costly and destructive to the sport. A few hundred daily paid admissions at games in New York instead of thousands, as was the rule a few years ago, proves that.

A lack of frankness by baseball club owners toward the public started a lot of the trouble. The public was greedy for legitimate news about ball players. It looked to the sport pages of the newspapers for this. Editors and reporters tried their best to give them what they wanted. Instead of giving facts to the public, owners seemed in league to keep them hidden. They wrapped themselves and their legitimate news in a cloak of mystery and misrepresentation.

A case in point. The New York club was negotiating for the services of a catcher. During the session of the National Commission here the player told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that he had just signed a contract with the New York Club. The reporter at once went to the man who was representing the New York club and asked if he had signed this player for the coming season.

No, it's all bosh; haven't even considered him as a possible player with the team,' was the reply, though at that minute he had the contract, with the ink hardly dry on it, in his hand. His word was accepted and his denial published. The very next day the National Commission sent out the official announcement of the signing of the contract. This is but one instance in a hundred that newspaper reporters can vouch for, where deliberate falsification has been indulged in when the truth would have served all parties and the baseball public far better. The "fan" began to believe that the owners of a ball club could not be believed under oath.

Yet Ban Johnson, President of the American League, about a week ago, denying that he was trying to patch up a baseball peace in the expensive war now raging—and himself one of those who occasionally forget the frankness with the public that pays such good dividends in the long run—has been quoted as saying:

"I cannot understand how reputable newspaper writers can manufacture such stuff and nonsense."

This is an unfortunate situation which applies to most of those who have to do with baseball management from the National Commission down to the last club in the least important of the minor leagues. They have seemed to think it was better to deceive the public which has supported the game than to deal frankly with it through the medium of the newspapers which have invariably treated the managers of the sport with a deal more consideration than they received. This has all resulted in the sport supporting public and made them disgusted with the entire managerial end of the sport. Now, when it is very late, the leaders of the organized game, are beginning to see the mistake they have made in this lack of frankness and truthfulness with the public that foots the bills, and are trying to be fair. But the new habit they have donned fits them but poorly, and neither the searcher for facts nor the public knows exactly whether it is a duster or an ulster the owner is wearing.

Blinded thus, the public no longer knows the game as it is played from managerial offices. Take that recent Benny Kauff incident, when the player tried to get back into the ranks of organized baseball. In a certain newspaper office in this city it is related that the chief baseball reporter and his editor discussed Kauff's career and its many complications for upward of an hour before they devised a simple and comprehensive statement of what happened on that feverish day at the Polo Grounds and even then it was about what it meant, and what would be the outcome. They got it right to the end, with its ultimate decision properly forecast. But what could the spectator who saw it all and knew nothing of the inside politics comprehend of the muddle while he sat waiting for a game of baseball? He did not try to unravel the tangles the experts had to and left the ground disgusted because he didn't know whether he saw an exhibition game or a game for the championship he had paid to see.

Both the Tinker and Katz incidents in Brooklyn disgusted people who loved the sport and cared nothing for its politics. Even now they hardly know what either was about. But they do know that Daubert is a great first baseman and Ruckers a fine pitcher, for they have visual proof of it. Like the general run of folks, Brooklyn people had rather see baseball than hear it.

Both in its inception and progression, up to the point where it became a battle between millionaires for the gate receipts, baseball has been a glorious game. The morale of the players has been improving during the past quarter of a century. But the old players, whatever their habits, were players rather than poseurs. Their newspaper halos were never quite so massive as in the past ten years, perhaps. They got out and fought for the games and played as if they meant to win and as if a defeat was a personal grievance. They used to quarrel in the clubhouses for an hour or two over the misplays and mistakes of a losing game and glory over a victory. They did not have to be packed in cotton batting, and treated like a lot of superhumans, as now when players actually believe there is something in their superior playing of the game that puts them a step ahead of the common herd of humanity, because writers have made much of their exploits. They refuse to accept themselves as a lot of underworked and overpaid heroes. Parading about in their automobiles like princes, posing at the cabarets and trotteries as little tin gods, they have failed to see that this sort of thing, instead of making friends, has operated to cool the public which was paying the bills.

Jealousies have arisen among them because of their appearance in public print as critics and essayists and cartoonists of their fellow-players. Bitterness has developed because of the parading of padded salary lists, and the introduction of the "star" system into the game. The glare of the vaudeville limelight has swelled the heads of the fortunates whom theatrical promotors sought out, and soured those overlooked. The man who would hold a post-mortem over a lost game is frowned on as belonging to the age of the cave men. To ask a pitcher to work more than one day a week is considered almost an invasion of his rights, and last season there was an actual cry from certain players of "persecution" because three pitchers of the Boston Braves were required to work to the exclusion of the rest of the pitching staff every third day. The matter of sport and winning games was forgotten in the outburst against "over working" the pitchers. Bah!

When John J. McGraw broke into the game he was at the ball park every morning at 9 o'clock, so say the historians of the sport, and practiced batting and base-running and sliding to bases and making unexpected but successful plays, with only the boys of the sand lots playing with him, for hours before the regulars showed up for practice. It was then and there he thought out the "hit-and-run" play, the "delayed steal," the "bunt," the existing method of sliding so as to perfect stealing a base, and a dozen other tricks that made him famous.

Early in the history of the game George Wright, the famous shortstop of the old Boston team, with some pitcher whom he paid out of his own pocket, would practice for hours at a time the batting of a ball until he so perfected himself in the art of hitting that he could invariably hit a "daisey cutter" instead of a fly ball, and place a hit ball nine times out of ten in any part of the field he desired.

Do any of the players do that sort of thing to perfect themselves in the game today? Not by the records. Practice on the field is more apt to be perfunctory and a necessary evil than an integral part of their training.

It all counts in the psychological effect on the mind of the man who has been paying at the gate. He knows these things, hears and gossips about them and condemns the player for shirking his training as much as he does the owners of the clubs for their squabbles and politics and greed, and passes them all up.

Owners say that the falling off in patronage is due to the fact that men have become obsessed with a desire to participate in sports rather than act as spectators. To tennis, golf, motoring, motor-boating and the moving picture shows they say the falling off in attendance is due. Undoubtedly that is so in a measure. But, why did these former lovers of baseball drop the attendance at the games for the participation in these other sports?

Because of the variety of reasons we have tried to collate herewith.

Given clean sport by clean players, the wiping out of baseball politics, a fair treatment of the public which pays the bills, by both management and players and there is a chance for the rehabilitation and restoration of baseball to its proper place as the greatest of all sports.

COP MOTOR CYCLIST PUTS HONOHAN OUT

N. Y. A. C. Man Leading When Accident Happened—Gianakopulos Wins Jersey Race.

Unfortunate Hugh Honohan, the New York Athletic Club distance runner, lost another big race yesterday through a mishap, when he was struck by a policeman's motor cycle on the ninth mile of a ten-mile run promoted by The Jersey Journal. The man to profit by the accident was Nick Gianakopulos, the sturdy representative of the Millrose A. A., who opened up a gap of more than fifty yards before Honohan recovered, and won the event in 59:49. The Mercury Footer was running strong, practically on even terms with Gianakopulos, when he was knocked to the pavement by the motor cycle, which struck him from behind. The athlete suffered no serious injury, though both his legs were scraped, but the mishap robbed him of some of his speed, and when it came to the final test in the run to the finish he could not command sufficient steam to overtake the Millrose man. Charles Pores, a clubmate of Gianakopulos, and best known for his victory in the Brooklyn to Sea Gate marathon, ran a plucky race, and finished third, followed by Charles De Stefano of the Ozanam A. A., Arthur Roth, Mohawk A. C., and Fred Travelena of the same club, all prize winners.

Team honors were taken by the representatives of the Mohawk A. C., who in the actual running of the race finished fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, and sixteenth. The Bronx Church House squad took the second club prize.

For the first nine miles no more evenly contested race was ever run by two men than that between Honohan and Gianakopulos. Neither could draw away from the other, though they tried hard enough. At one stage the Greek earned a five-yard lead, but that is as far as he ever got ahead until Honohan was put practically out of the running for first place through his accident. The New York man led for twenty-one and a half miles in the Boston marathon recently, only to be put out of the race by the stupid act of an attendant throwing a bucket of water over him.

The event was contested through the streets of Jersey City and Hoboken, and all along the route Jerseyites gave the contestants a good reception. One of the features of the race was the splendid running of Gregg Richards, an old Harvard University athlete. He finished in forty-third position. No one knows the age of Richards, but he looked as old as his rival, O. S. Weeks of the Pennant A. C., who says he is 48.

There were more than 200 boys in line when Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City fired the starting gun, and about 165 of that number went the full distance. There was a time limit of two hours, and all finishing in that period received survivors medals.

ENTRIES FOR VELODROME.

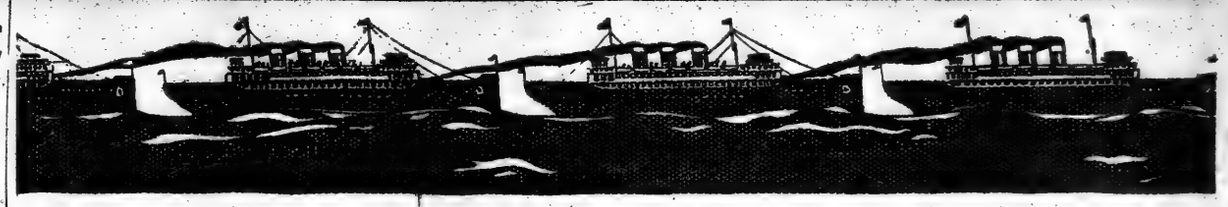
Four Noted Racers to Compete in Sheepshead Bay Event.

Entries have been selected by Manager Chapman for the International Derby, a twenty-five-mile motor paced race, to be run next Saturday night at the opening of the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome. Four of the greatest pace followers in the game will line up for this feature event, Bobby Walthour, the Dixie flier; Georges Seres, three-time winner of the French championship; Victor Linart, Belgium's titleholder for the past three years, and Menus Bedell, of Long Island, one of the runners up for the title last season at the Brighton Beach track.

Linart, who was chased out of Belgium when the Germans captured Antwerp, has been in this country since, and in his first start this season defeated a smart field at Revere Beach, Boston, including Leon Didier and George Wiley. Linart is looked upon as the probable winner this year of the world's title, now held by Clarence Carmen of Jamaica, L. I. The Belgium won the European title in 1913, after Georges Seres, who was leading at the last mile, was forced to retire from the race on account of mechanical trouble.

For a dozen years past Walthour has been in the habit of campaigning Europe in the Winter and coming to this side in the best condition, but with all the big events to be run at the Sheepshead Bay track this year the Atlanta idol has been perfecting his work down South. He will finish up at the Bay course the coming week. For grit and generalship, Walthour is without a peer, and it is safe to say that he will be up with the leading point winners this season. Bedell is improving in his work each year and has developed into a first class man behind the pace.

Motor-paced racing will be more interesting than ever over the eight-lap track at the Bay, the short laps adding more speed and the exceptional high banks affording the riders plenty of room for passing one another. The three-cornered match race between Clarke, Spears and Kaiser will be another feature of the opening card, the amateurs having two handicaps to decide a one-half mile and two-mile event. The novices have been carded for a one-mile dash.



L. BAMBERGER & CO.

NEWARK, N. J.

Tourist Week Here

The open season for tourists is on. Here's to the thousands, who, with the doors of Europe shut on them, will travel far and wide through this great scenic land of ours, which, to tell the truth, has points of interest far greater than any the old world can boast of. In the interest of these thousands who must necessarily supply themselves with countless little requisites for traveling, Bamberger's has arranged a most brilliant and suggestive Tourist's week, taking in every department in the house. There will be displays, there will be scenic decorations, in fact, the whole store will be saturated with the joyful atmosphere of vacation. Special values prevail on many vacation needs for your trip, while, in fact, every article for the go-away's comfort is moderately priced.

Misses' Wearing Apparel



PALM BEACH SUITS—Belted models of Palm Beach Cloth, flare skirts, 14 to 18 years, priced at..8.98

PALM BEACH SUITS—Belted models in Norfolk effects, skirts with pockets, 14 to 18 years.....12.98

TAFFETA SUITS—Smart Eton models in navy blue, plaited skirts, White collars, 14 to 18.....27.98

FRENCH LINEN DRESSES—Ideal for traveling wear, smart sport models, white and colors, 14 to 18 years.....5.00

VOILE AND CREPE DRESSES—In floral, stripe and coin dot patterns, prettily trimmed, 14 to 18.....5.00 to 8.98

SPORT COATS of chinchilla for mountain and shore wear, belted models, white, stripes and plaids.....10.00 and 15.00

PALM BEACH COATS—Smart, loose models in this popular cloth, pockets, metal buttons, convertible collars.....7.98

Sanitary Drinking Cups

The traveler who must drink from fountains in many corners of the globe should carry in his or her grip many dozen of these sanitary cups. Made of paper, designed for the tourist. Regular 5c dozen. Special 2 dozen, at.....5c

Basement.

Dainty Silk Hosiery

Every woman who contemplates a trip, whether short or prolonged, should outfit herself plentifully with the famous "Elbeco" silk hose. There's economy in wearing these hose, they wear so well. The silk costs 1.00 a pair. Also "Elbeco" silk half hose, with lisle top, at 50c. For the men we offer hose of excellent wearing quality and cool comfortableness in the "Elbeco" famous quality, at 50c. The silk plated hose for men are priced at 25c. Supply yourself well.

Exposition Frocks



We have prepared a line of fashionable, serviceable frocks particularly for exposition wear, for women of discernment. Distinctive styles in lovely navy blue taffeta, showing new coat effects, some combined with Georgette crepe and embroidery. Cool and dainty, and will shed the dust, an important point for the traveler. Navy blue taffeta is fashion's leader for summer wear. Moderately priced at 15.00 to 32.98.

Tourists' Toilet Needs

Tourists' Cretonne Cases, rubber-lined, several compartments, reg. 59c, at.....39c

Pullman Aprons, rubber-lined, with large pockets, pretty colors, reg. 39c, at.....29c

Sanitary Napkins, medium size, 1 doz. in box, very absorbent, reg. 25c, at.....19c

Elbeco Talcum Powder in tin cans, sprinkler top, sweet odors, reg. 15c, at.....12½c

Rubberset Shaving Brushes, guaranteed not to shed, reg. 50c, at.....39c

Vacuum Bottles, pint size, aluminum top, holds temperature well, reg. 85c, at.....65c

Hair Brushes, good bristles, rosewood and ebony backs, reg. 1.00, at.....69c

Tooth Brushes, good bristles, several styles, bone handles, reg. 19c and 25c, at.....15c

Tourists' Veils



LIBERTY SILK VEILS—One yard wide and two yards long, in navy, black, pink, white and maise. Reg. 2.00. Special while they last, 1.29

CHIFFON VEILS—An odd lot of serviceable chiffon veils for motoring and traveling. Good colors. Regularly 1.00 to 2.00, very special.....79c

Miscellaneous Travel Requisites

DRESSING CASES—In all the new popular leathers. Both foreign and domestic. They have high grade fittings. Priced from 1.50 to 33.00

SECRET JEWEL POCKETS—They are designed to be worn about the neck, also money belts and garter pockets. Priced from.....15c to 2.50

COVERED FLASKS—Covered with all black seal grain and cowhide, also in other leathers. With cap top. Priced from.....75c to 5.00

PULLMAN SLIPPERS—Pullman slippers in leather cases. For your comfort whether on a train or at home. Black and colors.....1.00 and 2.50

Writing Equipment



Don't go away on that trip without at least one good fountain pen, and one of the Bamberger traveler's leather writing cases.

FOUNTAIN PENS in a large assortment of styles, including vest pocket safetys made by L. E. Waterman Company, Mabie Todd, Conklin Pen Company, and others. Very reasonably priced from 2.50 to 27.00

LEATHER WRITING CASES. Various styles and sizes suitable for every kind of writing purpose. New pad style or with ink well 1.25 up.

Women's Sweaters

WOMEN'S SWEATERS—Of all-wool worsted in plain stitch, ruff collars, neat patch pockets. Navy, maroon, oxford, white, heather mixture, old rose, Copenhagen and light and dark green. 36 to 44. Priced at.....4.00

WOMEN'S SILK SWEATERS—Of fibre silk in plain and two-tone combinations, "V" neck, neat patch pockets. Specially priced at..5.00

Books as Worth While Traveling Companions



Our book department is thoroughly stocked with books of every appeal for use of the traveler and vacationist. Books pass away the dreary hours, and are a source of never-ending enjoyment to every one.

MY AMERICAN TRIP contains a list of places of interest in the United States. Large folding map, and place for personal records. Handsome leather bindings. Priced from 1.25 to 2.00.

TRAVELOGUE—Bound in French seal, with pocket for letters.....2.25

AUTOMOBILE BLUE BOOK—For 1915. Vols. I, II, and III. Per vol.....2.50

CALIFORNIA GUIDE BOOK—In paper binding.....25c

The Tourist Brassiere

Every woman knows that it is to her comfort, and for the pleasure of her trip that she must carry several brassieres. The models we offer at 49c each are very attractive. Made of strong muslin, lace trimmed back and front. Square and V neck. Sizes 34 to 46. At 49c each.

Canned Heat Stoves

The "Sternau" outfit is a most practical cooker for traveling. It consists of a frame, brass nickel plated kettle with cover, and one can of solid alcohol, that will not leak or spill, which you light for the heat. Price 50c. Refillers of heat, 10c, or 3 for 25c

For Izaak Waltons



Our sporting goods department on the sixth floor is equipped with every summer requirement for the sportsman, particularly for the disciple of the good fisherman Izaak Walton. We have rods and kits of every description here at prices to suit every man.

Split Bamboo Fly Rods, 1.00 to 17.50

Split Bamboo Bait Rods...1.00 to 7.50

Steel Rods for every use.....95c to 7.50

Choice assortment of Lines, Hooks, Reels.

Tourist Traveling Sets

This set consists of knife, fork and spoon, made of all aluminum. These pieces clamp together and fit into a felt case. Can be carried in the pocket. Makes a useful kit for every tourist.

Price.....50c



Aluminum Traveling Set

Consists of collapsible alcohol boiler, which is a very handy article when traveling for boiling eggs, making coffee, or heating milk. Made of aluminum and holds about one pint. Take one with you, at 98c

Writing Paper Special

Reg. 25c, 30c & 50c. Special, 17c

Here's a timely writing paper special for the tourist. We secured this bargain from a manufacturer who was pressed for cash, and had a surplus stock. The lot includes linen, vellum, and striped finishes in white, gray, lavender and azure blue. The shapes are various. There are papers in many assortments here at this special sale price. Regular prices 25c, 30c & 50c. Special, 17c box, or 3 boxes for 45c. Better take three boxes with you.

Men's Travel Dusters

A large assortment in several new models including double breasted raglan coats, in such materials as crash and mohair, in the very newest colorings. Every coat well made. Prices.....5.00 to 10.00

Field Glasses, Etc.



Field glasses come in very handy for the tourist on land or on sea, for the auto or for the camp. Hunters find them very useful when searching for either large or small game. Prices, 5.00 to 15.00.

SHELL (ZYLONITE) SPECTACLES in amber and green tinted lenses. For fishing and other pastimes under the sun. Regular 1.00, Special, 89c.

COMPASSES—A valuable companion for the hunter, camper, and those who will spend part of their vacation in the woods, out on the water where they are in danger of becoming lost. Priced.....25c to 1.50

Traveling Needfuls

FOLDING IRON BOARD—Made of narrow strips of wood, lined and padded on one side. Ready for use. Folds up in canvas bag. Price, 3.25

WHISK BROOMS—Good quality, and small in size; complete with leather case. Takes up very little room. Very necessary to have, at.....25c

CAT OR DOG BASKETS—Strongly made in various styles and sizes; oval, oblong, and with rounded top. Some leather straps. At.....2.25 to 4.98

COAT HANGER SETS—Consisting of three nickel plated extension coat or shirtwaist hangers and leather container. Complete, at....75c

Men's Outing Trousers

Made of durable khaki or white duck, with belt loops, also finished with cuff. Cool and comfortable, and add greatly to the enjoyment of one's vacation or trip. Priced.....1.00 to 1.50

Men's Bathing Suits



Our department is early with its assortments of bathing suits for men and boys, from the garment for the racer to the suit for the man who likes to take it comfortable on the beach. Prices low.

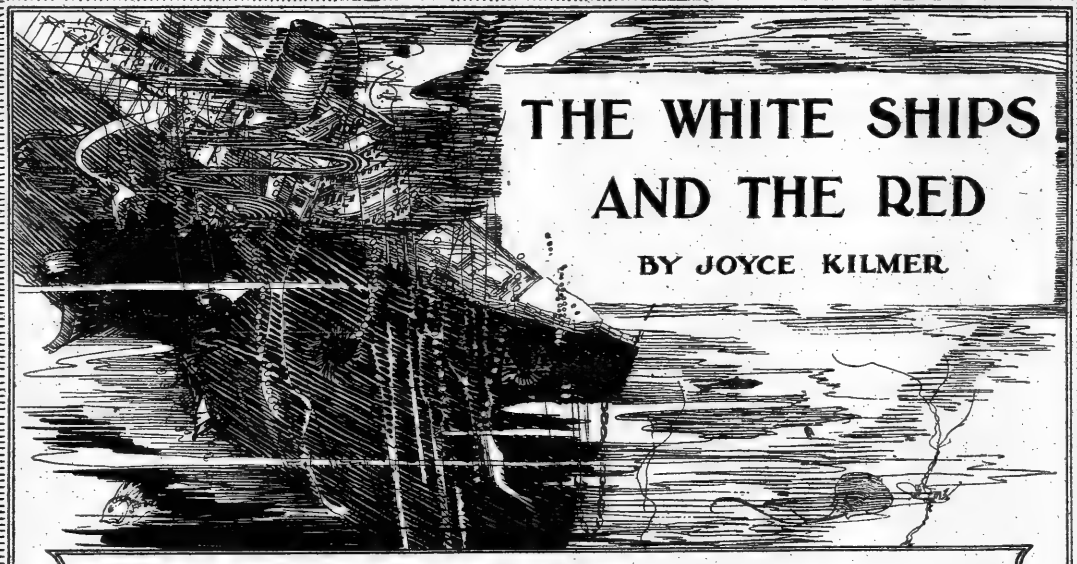
MEN'S BATHING SUITS—Of pure worsted yarn, absolutely fast colors, navy and white, navy and red, black and white, oxford and white, and all are well made, and well fitting. Priced at.....2.50

BOYS' BATHING SUITS—Of good quality worsted yarn, in quarter sleeve and sleeveless styles, neatly trimmed. In the color combinations that every boy is sure to be pleased with. Priced.....1.00

L. BAMBERGER & CO., NEWARK, N. J.

The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION

SECTION FIVE NEW YORK, MAY 16, 1915 TWENTY-FOUR PAGES



THE WHITE SHIPS AND THE RED

BY JOYCE KILMER

WITH drooping sail and pennant
That never a wind may reach,
They float in sunless waters
Beside a sunless beach.
Their mighty masts and funnels
Are white as driven snow,
And with a pallid radiance
Their ghostly bulwarks glow.

Here is a Spanish galleon
That once with gold was gay,
Here is a Roman trireme
Whose hues outshone the day.
But Tyrian dyes have faded
And prows that once were bright
With rainbow stains wear only
Death's livid, dreadful white.

White as the ice that clove her
That unforgotten day,
Among her pallid sisters
The grim Titanic lay.
And through the leagues above her
She looked, aghast, and said:
"What is this living ship that comes
Where every ship is dead?"

The ghostly vessels trembled
From ruined stern to prow;
What was this thing of terror
That broke their vigil now?

Down through the startled ocean
A mighty vessel came,
Not white, as all dead ships must be,
But red, like living flame!

The pale green waves about her
Were swiftly, strangely dyed,
By the great scarlet stream that flowed
From out her wounded side.
And all her decks were scarlet
And all her shattered crew.
She sank among the white-ghost ships
And stained them through and through.

The grim Titanic greeted her
"And who art thou?" she said;
"Why dost thou join our ghostly fleet
Arrayed in living red?
We are the ships of sorrow
Who spend the weary night,
Until the dawn of Judgment Day,
Obscure and still and white."

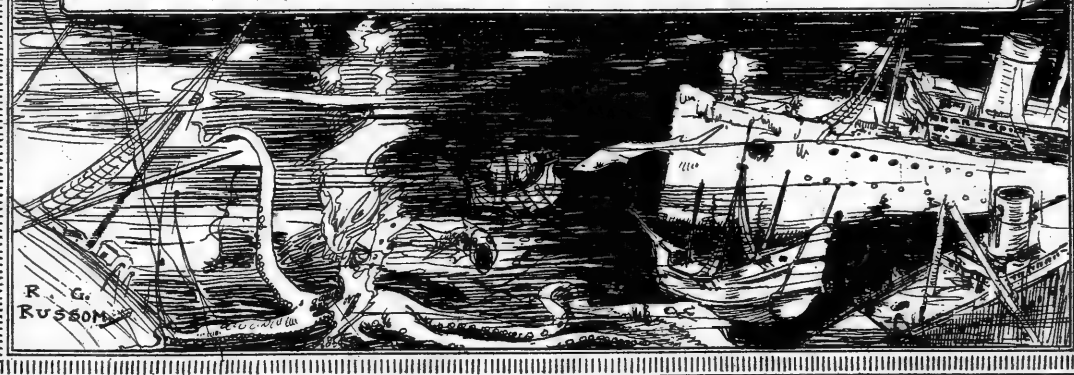
"Nay," said the scarlet visitor,
"Though I sink through the sea
A ruined thing that was a ship
I sink not as did ye.
For ye met with your destiny
By storm or rock or fight,
So through the lagging centuries
Ye wear your robes of white.

"But never crashing iceberg
Nor honest shot of foe,
Nor hidden reef has sent me
The way that I must go.
My wound that stains the waters,
My blood that is like flame,
Bear witness to a loathly deed,
A deed without a name.

"I went not forth to battle,
I carried friendly men,
The children played about my decks,
The women sang—and then—
And then—the sun blushed scarlet
And Heaven hid its face,
The world that God created
Became a shameful place!

"My wrong cries out for vengeance,
The blow that sent me here
Was aimed in Hell. My dying scream
Has reached Jehovah's ear.
Not all the seven oceans
Shall wash away the stain;
Upon a brow that wears a crown
I am the brand of Cain."

When God's great voice assembles
The fleet on Judgment Day,
The ghosts of ruined ships will rise
In sea and strait and bay.
Though they have lain for ages
Beneath the changeless flood,
They shall be white as silver.
But one—shall be like blood.



Germany and Austria-Hungary had first declared war, Italy was under no obligation to stand by them in a war that was not defensive. Nevertheless, since then, Italy has continued to remain a member of the Triple Alliance, and the singular spectacle is presented of a large part of the Italian press and people urging the necessity of fighting against the allies of Italy, and of the Government obviously making preparations to do so.

Not long after the outbreak of hostilities Signor Salandra's very able Foreign Minister, Marchese di San Giuliano, died, and was succeeded by Barone Sydney Sonnino. In the last Sonnino Cabinet Salandra had been the Prime Minister's right-hand man. Positions were now reversed, and for the past six months the former Prime Minister, with great patriotism and good will, has been acting as the chief assistant of his former subordinate.

As soon as the Salandra Government had quieted the protests of Italy's allies on the subject of neutrality it began the effort, which has been going on ever since, to acquire peaceably that irreducible minimum which is deemed essential for the satisfaction of Italian national aspirations.

This consists of, first, the cession of the whole of the Trentino, from the Italian line north to the summit of the Alps, including some 200,000 Italians and 100,000 Germans, and giving Italy an easily defensible frontier against Austria, instead of the present extremely difficult frontier on the slope of the mountains; second, the cession of the Austrian crown land of Görz and Gradisca, lying between Italian Fiala and Trieste, with a population of two-thirds Italians and one-third Germans and Slavs, and also giving a fairly defensible mountain frontier; third, the conferring of the rights and privileges of a free city of the Austrian Empire upon Trieste.

The proposition was made by Italy to her allies that, in consideration of her having remained neutral instead of joining France and England, Austria-Hungary should grant to her sufficient "compensation" to satisfy Italian national aspirations. This the Austrian Government promptly and flatly refused to do, even suggesting that Italy had broken faith, and negotiations fell through. At this point Prince von Bülow was sent to Rome as German Ambassador, according to gossip, by the influence of his enemies for the purpose of ruining him. He was given the apparently hopeless charge of preserving Italian neutrality, and instead of failing has almost achieved success, and has made for himself a reputation greater than that of any statesman in the present war.

Soon after he became Ambassador negotiations between Italy and Austria-Hungary were resumed, Prince von Bülow using his good offices as intermediary with such success that it is understood that Emperor Franz Josef's consent was obtained to the cession of Austrian territory, and the Italian irreducible minimum claims came within measurable distance of being granted.

But a new complication is supposed to have arisen in the demands of Rumania for the cession of Transylvania as the price of her neutrality, and rumors of a new deadlock between Italy and Austria-Hungary are persistent. It is said that Austria-Hungary believes that the purchase of Italian neutrality would only result in great exactions by Rumania, and that in the end it would be cheaper to concede nothing to either of these somewhat greedy neutrals.

There can be no question that Signor Salandra honestly desires to avoid war, and is doing and until the end will continue to do all in his power to obtain from Austria-Hungary the irreducible minimum of Italian demands without a resort to force. But should the Dual Monarchy decline to gratify what the Italian Government considers its reasonable demands, Signor Salandra will feel constrained to obtain forcibly what Austria-Hungary will not yield peaceably. This is, of course, on the assumption that the Triple Understanding will at the close of hostilities satisfy Italian aspirations.



The King of Italy.

In the best informed circles it is believed that no arrangement of any kind has been reached or even attempted between Italy and the Triple Entente as to what is to be Italy's share of the spoils should the central empires suffer defeat. It is, however, generally understood that, in view of the probable cost of taking part in the war, Italy will expect to receive even more from the Entente in return for her active support than she would be content to accept from the central empires in return for her neutrality. It has been suggested by responsible people that she will expect not only the Trentino, Görz, and Trieste, but also Istria, most of the Dalmatian coast, Albania, and part of European Turkey, while the newspaper La Stampa of Turin has even gone so far as to insist that Corsica should be thrown in for good measure.

No Italian, whether Interventisto or Neutralisto, for a moment doubts that, if Italy fights, national success will be certain. The confidence of Italians in themselves and in their country is intense, and they are absolutely sure that if they join the Entente the war will be brought to a speedy end. They believe that they will play so great a part in the defeat of Germany and Austria that they will be able to name their own reward.

On the other hand, there are critics, especially in England, who do not hesitate to say that Great Britain, France and Russia really do not care whether Italy joins them or not; that her much-talked-of declaration of neutrality was of no credit to her and of no service to them, for had Italy joined her allies her exposed sea coast, and lack of preparation, would have made her an easy victim; that her army is so poor that if she utterly forsakes her allies and joins the Entente, it will be almost as much as hhe can do successfully to defend her northern frontier, while her fleet will be useless, in view of the fact that the fleets of the enemy remain safely in harbor.

Of course these criticisms are very probably made for the purpose of belittling Italian help and of driving a hard bargain, if the Entente should be successful. It seems scarcely probable that two millions of Italians, although possibly not as efficient as the same number of Germans, or Frenchmen, or Englishmen, can fail to have a very important, even if not decisive, influence upon the outcome of the war. Exactly what is going on below the surface, exactly what negotiations, if any, are being conducted between Rome and Vienna, or between Rome and London and Paris and Petrograd no one knows but those actually involved. Austria-Hungary may meet Italian demands.

The pressure of the German Kaiser may be of sufficient effect to cause Franz Josef to bow to the inevitable. But most Italians, even the Neutralisti, have almost abandoned hope and believe that sooner or later war must come.

When it will occur, if it does occur, no one can foretell. It may be tomorrow, or not until well into the Summer. The chambers are to meet on May 12, and while legislation has been enacted permitting the Government to complete mobilization on its own initiative, it is altogether probable that the Salandra Ministry will prefer again to meet Parliament before taking any decisive step.

There is one all-important factor in the situation that must be reckoned with before the Salandra Government can commit itself irrevocably to any course of action, and that is Signor Giolitti. The night before its fall the last Sonnino Ministry received a majority of three hundred votes in the Chamber of Deputies, the next day Signor Giolitti decided its fall, and the Sonnino Ministry fell. Signor Giolitti is just as powerful today as he was then. Any plan that Signor Salandra may propose to the Chamber can be defeated by a word from Italy's uncrowned king. If in the face of a Government desiring war Signor Giolitti wishes to preserve Italian neutrality he and he alone can do it. He holds the Chamber of Deputies in the hollow of his hand as he has for fifteen years.

At the last analysis the immediate future of Italy is in his keeping, but what that future may be will remain a mystery until the sphinx has spoken. Italy is waiting the coming of May 12 with great anxiety to learn what Salandra will have to report, and whether Giolitti will be satisfied.

In justice to the Italian people it must not be forgotten that they regard their country's attitude to the war in the light of a purely national business proposition in which neither altruism nor sentiment ought to be nor is allowed to enter. A considerable number of Italians who today advocate intervention on behalf of the Entente believe that a mistake was made by the Government in not adhering to the Triple Alliance. They think that had this been done the war would have ended months ago and Italy would have received as her share of the spoils, not only Trentino and Trieste, but also Corsica, Tunis, and part of Algeria and Egypt. They argue that as it is too late to fight with the central empires the next best thing is to fight against them. It is entirely a matter of business.

All Italians insist that the interests of Italy are paramount, and that nothing should be permitted to stand in their way. They believe that Italy has a great future, and for that future every Italian is ready and willing to make great sacrifices.

The influence of Machiavelli is no more dominant in Italy than elsewhere, and if at the present moment it seems to sway Italian statesmen more than others it is simply because the countrymen of the great Florentine are not ashamed to do openly what others have done and are doing secretly, and are honestly proud to further the cause of their country even if need be at the expense of all other nations, without apology and without regret.

HOW TO FIREPROOF CHILDREN'S CLOTHES

By Charles F. Pabst, M. D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

IN the course of my duties while Coroner's physician in Brooklyn I was deeply impressed by the large number of deaths among children caused by their clothing catching fire while they were frolicking around bonfires or playing with matches. In one period of sixteen days I attended twenty-one children who were burned to death in this manner.

I have compiled the statistics for 1914, which show that there were 185 deaths from accidental burns in Brooklyn alone, and at least 90 per cent. of these cases resulted from carelessness. I sought for a means of preventing accidents of this character, and the following description of my plan shows how this can be accomplished without trouble or expense:

There is an easy and efficient method of fireproofing the clothing of children which every one should know. Many tragedies can be averted by fireproofing the children's play suits, as well as lace curtains and such other articles of an inflammable nature as may easily come into contact with fire and so cause serious accidents.

A solution of ammonium phosphate is used for this purpose and can be made quickly and easily. Dissolve one pound of ammonium phosphate in one gallon of cold water, and a clear solution is formed in which the fabric to be fireproofed should be soaked for five minutes. The garment can then be taken out and allowed to dry, after which it may be worn with perfect safety, as it is absolutely fireproof.

The solution produces no more harm to the material than would the same quantity of ordinary water. It will keep indefinitely, is non-poisonous, and can be used for several suits. Ammonium phosphate is a common white crystalline powder, not patented in any way, and sells for about 25 cents a pound at any drug store.

Any article fireproofed by this method will remain non-inflammable until washed or drenched with rain. The use of this solution is a safety measure which should be employed for pageants, carnivals, and receptions where flimsy draperies play an important part in the scheme of decoration. It should also be used for scenery and properties in theatrical productions and as a safeguard at all amateur Christmastide and New Year displays.

Hardly a day passes without some child being burned while playing near bonfires or with matches. The records show that the accidents occur both to the children of the rich and the offspring of the poor. The cowboy and Indian suits which are so popular with our children are particularly dangerous, as they have a flimsy fringe which becomes ignited very easily. These suits should never be worn unless rendered impervious to fire.

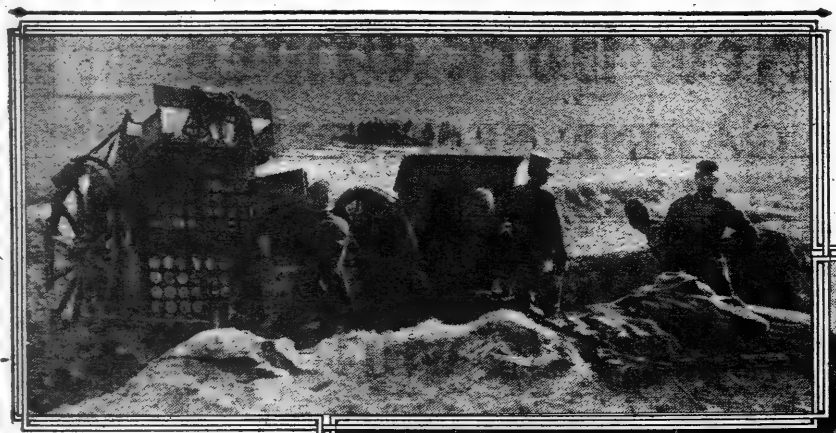
The American Society for Fire Prevention and several public safety committees have approved of this practical method of fireproofing and are urging its adoption throughout the country.

Victims of the open grate have been plentiful in the past, and doubtless will continue unless the proper safeguard is adopted. The fender is a preventive, but unfortunately many homes are not provided with these, and even if one's hearth is protected with a fender the child may perhaps visit the home of a neighbor where such safeguard is not provided, and that visit may prove the fatal one.

Every city should organize a committee whose purpose should be to inform the public of this available, economical, and efficient method of protecting the children from fire. In this way many lives will be saved and many serious accidents prevented.

In order to give this ammonium phosphate solution a severe test I experimented with some strips of flimsy gauze, which ordinarily take fire and burn up completely in a few seconds. One of these strips I placed in the ammonium phosphate solution and then allowed it to dry. The flame of a wax taper was applied to the edge of the gauze for one minute, at the end of which time the gauze was blackened at the edge, but remained whole in substance.

WAR STIRS ITALY TO NEW IDEALS



Italian Artillery
Photo by Paul Thompson

Irredentism Has Given Way to a Larger Nationalism, Which Has United the Country as It Has Never Before Been United.



Italian Infantry on the March
Copyright International News Service

By Geo. B. McClellan.

Professor of Economic History in Princeton University.

ROME, Italy, April 16, 1915.—When nearly nine months ago the Salandra Government declared the neutrality of Italy, it undoubtedly reflected accurately the sentiment of the majority of Italians. Since last August, however, a vast amount of water has flowed under the mill, and public opinion has changed very radically.

The war has fanned into violent activity the spirit of nationality, which for nearly a hundred years has dominated the Italian people and the old Irredentism of the late nineteenth century has given place to a new and larger Italian nationalism which has united Italy as it has never been united before. The old Irredentism sought the absorbtion into Italy of alien-ruled Italians in the interests of the "unredeemed."

The new nationalism seeks Italian expansion, not only in behalf of 600,000 alien Italians, but in the interests of the whole of Italy, of that Italia Unita that has been in the making for more than fifty years.

One of the most characteristic of Italian traits is a frankness in expressing desires and ambitions, either private or public, that is almost childlike in its simplicity. This straightforwardness in proclaiming real intentions, even to the point of cynicism, is in marked contrast to the practice of the Teutonic peoples, including the Germans, the British and ourselves, who always like to gild the pill of national selfishness with sounding phrases and lofty sentiments.

The English have never been able to understand the Italian point of view, and are inclined to consider the present Italian attitude toward the war as being cynical and selfish, because Italy is openly playing for her own hand, instead of disguising her purposes behind a mark of alleged altruism in the interests of the suffering and oppressed.

In 1911 Italy went to war with Turkey for the possession of Tripoli, with no hypocritical announcement that she did so to free the natives from misrule, or to give them the benefits of European civilization, but frankly and honestly because in her scheme of national development she considered it essential to have a foothold on the African shore of the Mediterranean, and Tripoli was the only territory not yet seized by the so-called Christian powers of Europe.

And so the course of Italy in the present war has been guided and will be guided entirely by what Italians believe to be Italian national interests, without the slightest regard to the wishes, interests or opinions of any other nation. It is perfectly true that the Italian policy is purely selfish, but the spirit of nationality itself is, and can be nothing but national selfishness.

And if in the present crisis Italy thinks of no one but herself, she is doing no more, and no less, than all the nations of Europe have done. No matter what protestations to the contrary they may have made, and their protestations of unselfishness have been many and constant, each government has thought always and only of the particular and selfish interests of its own people.

We may wish, and most of us do wish, that the ideal of human brotherhood were nearer realization. But, short of universal human brotherhood, as an inspiration for present day governments, the spirit of nationality is the highest ideal immediately possible. It is selfishness, but it is selfishness on so grand a scale that it often rises to the heights of the sublime.

That government, then, which best serves its own nationality, best serves our present civilization; and this all the governments of Europe, according to their lights, are trying earnestly to do. Italy is doing only what all the rest are doing, and if she is more frank than they are in expressing her intentions, it is all the more to her credit.

The Salandra ministry has shown great ability in safeguarding and directing Italian interests during the last nine months. At the outbreak of the war the Government declared neutrality, not so much from choice as from necessity. The general strike of last June had demonstrated that beneath the surface Italy was seething with incipient revolution, ready to break out at any moment.

Besides, Italy had not yet finished the Turkish war, begun three years earlier, and 150,000 men were still in Africa, and the army in Italy was absolutely unprepared. It lacked arms, ammunition, equipment, and, in addition, the country lacked supplies, and the finances had not recovered from the strain of Tripoli. If Italy was to play any part in the European war, with any degree of credit and advantage to herself, time was all essential. And with great skill Signor Salandra and his colleagues have gained nine months, every moment of which has been used to prepare the nation for any eventuality.

Realizing the tremendous opportunity presented by the war, Signor Salandra has from the first set himself the clearly defined task of completing and consolidating Italian nationality, leaving to the future the realization of the dream of Italian Empire.

The Salandra policy, broadly stated and at its maximum, includes the annexation of all contiguous Italian-speaking peoples and the establishment of an easily defensible national frontier. The realization of this policy would make of the Adriatic an Italian lake, and while covering into Italy 600,000 Italians, would at the same time annex an equal number of Slavs and Germans, and would extend the northern boundary between Italy and Austria to the summit of the Alps.

It is perfectly well understood that this represents the maximum of Signor Salandra's hopes, that it is a sort of "asking price" and that both he and his colleagues would be satisfied with very much less.

Believing national expansion an absolute necessity, Signor Salandra's task has been two-fold: First, to prepare Italy to physically make good her demands, and, second, to mold public opinion in support of her ambitions.

In both he has been fairly successful. While it is not permitted to discuss the details of military matters, it may be said that both the army and the navy are ready for complete mobilization at any moment, the finances are in a reasonably satisfactory condition, and Italy is supposed to be well supplied with munitions and provisions.

The change in public opinion has been remarkable. Last August, except among the members of the revolutionary parties, there was little sentiment in favor of war. While most Italians hoped that some day and in some way Italia Irredenta might be redeemed, few believed the hour of redemption to be near, and hardly any favored redemption at the point of the bayonet. Today almost all Italians hope that as the result of the war Italian nationality may be completed. They differ only as to the method to be employed, and in this they differ very widely and very vigorously.

The "Interventisti," or interventionists, favor immediate hostilities on the side of the Triple Entente. They are extremely chauvinistic in their methods, and are unwilling to give diplomacy a chance to accomplish peaceably what they prefer to attempt by force of arms. They believe it is merely a waste of time to treat with Austria-Hungary, and that any delay in going to war can only hurt their cause. They have done and are doing everything in their power to force the hands of the Government and seem to be influenced quite as much by hatred of Austria as they are by love of Italy.

Most of the newspapers support their propaganda, and even that ordinarily conservative Milanese journal, the Coriere della Sera, which is owned by northern manufacturers, has gone so far as to assert that Italy should fight unless Austria-Hungary consents to the impossible condition of yielding not only all her Italian provinces to Italy, but all her Slav provinces to Serbia. Whether or not the Interventisti constitute a majority of the people, they have certainly succeeded in making the most noise.

The opponents of the Interventisti are called "Neutralisti." They favor the maintenance of neutrality, believing that Italy can accomplish her territorial expansion through negotiation with Austria-Hungary and without the necessity of fighting. Some of them believe that the redemption of Italia Irredenta is not worth plunging the country into hostilities, but most of them are willing to accept the prospect of war as the ultimate resort in case Austria finally refuses to grant Italian demands.

Italy is at last solvent and beginning to be prosperous. She has suffered less from the war than any European neutral, and as the result of hostilities has in some industrial directions enjoyed better times than ever in her history. The Neutralisti deplore the thought of throwing Italy thirty years back in her development by going to war, and yet most of them are willing to do so, if by no other means can Italian nationality be completed.

The most influential of Neutralisti is Signor Giolitti, the most powerful individual in the Kingdom, who has been four times Prime Minister, and who has made and destroyed governments at will for over fifteen years. He has made his position perfectly clear and has stated several times that he believes that "Italy can have from Austria important and sufficient concessions without making war."

The first difficult problem with which Signor Salandra had to deal in carrying out his policy was in relation to the Triple Alliance. The declaration of neutrality last August was based on the ground that the Triple Alliance was entirely a defensive league, and that as

two; most of the armored cruisers have either two or four; the protected cruisers have none, but they are old ships, like the Olympia; the scout cruisers have two.

In the German Navy the big ships are equipped with more torpedo tubes than is the case with our ships. The German predreadnoughts have six torpedo tubes apiece, while the dreadnoughts have four, or five, or six, and one has ten. The British superdreadnoughts generally have two or three tubes each, and the dreadnoughts from one to five.

It is the submarine, however, which has played the great part in this war as far as use of the torpedo is concerned. Other types of vessels have been using torpedoes to some extent, but it is the submarine which is giving the torpedo its tremendous importance in the present conflict.

In ten years the improvements in submarines have been even greater than those made in torpedoes. In that time the tonnage of submarines has risen from 100 to over 1,000—in a few instances to 1,500—and the range of surface action from 400 miles at economical speed to 5,000 miles. The earlier types of submarines could scarcely cross the English Channel and return without taking aboard food supplies, and in rough weather were forced to remain in harbor, while the modern vessel can go, so it is stated by Mr. Domville-Fife, from England to Newfoundland and back without assistance and can remain at sea in almost any weather, as was first demonstrated, this expert says, by the successful voyage of the British submarines A E-1 and A E-2 to Australia.

The latest class of British submarines have a submerged displacement of 1,500 tons, heavy-oil engines of 5,000 horse power, with a maximum speed of twenty knots on the surface, while electric motors of 2,000 horse power give a speed of twelve knots when submerged. The armament consists of six torpedo tubes, ten torpedoes, and two quick-firing, high-angle guns.

The six latest German submarines on which information is available, boats which were under construction when the war began, and since completed, are of about 1,000 tons submerged displacement, have heavy-oil engines of 2,000 horse power giving eighteen knots speed on the surface, and have electric motors of 1,000 horse power giving ten knots submerged.

The famous German submarine U-9, which won so many laurels in the early days of the war under command of Captain Weddingen, when one of her feats was the sinking in one day of three British cruisers, and the nine other vessels of her class have a submerged displacement of 300 tons, their heavy-oil surface engines developing 600 horse power. The surface speed is 13 knots, and the surmerged speed is 8 knots. The surface range of action is 1,500 miles.

In view of the accidents which filled the newspapers from time to time in the years before the war due to the sinking of submarines it will probably seem strange to the layman to learn that one of the greatest difficulties under normal conditions is to make a submarine sink sufficiently quickly, and that one of the easiest of operations is to make her rise. Yet such is the case, so it is stated by Mr. Domville-Fife. In his recent book, "Submarines in the War," published a few weeks ago, after making this statement, he continues:

When a submarine is traveling on the surface she is in what is technically called the light condition, that is to say, with her water ballast tanks empty, but when it is required to sink her so that only the tiny platform, or deck, and conning tower are above the surface, water is let into these ballast tanks, and the additional weight causes her to sink into the sea until her back is almost flush with the surface—this is known as the awash condition.

To many it may appear strange that total submergence is not accomplished by letting still more water into the ballast tanks, but entirely with the aid of the propellers and rudders. A submarine has two, and sometimes three, pairs of rudders; one pair of ordinary vertical ones to guide her to port or starboard, and a horizontal pair to cause her to dive and rise. Two additional fins are frequently placed on each side of the forepart of the vessel to assist the diving and rising.

In order to make the submarine dive beneath the surface, the horizontal rudders are deflected when the boat is proceeding at full speed. The action of the water against the rudders is such that the bows are forced down and the whole vessel slides under the surface. The principle is much the same as that of steering an ordinary surface vessel, where the force of the water against the rudder causes the vessel to swing to right or left.

From this it will be seen that a submarine is only held below the surface by the action of her rudders on the passing water; should the propellers driving her along cease to revolve and the vessel slow down, she automatically rises to the surface because the rudders have no longer any effect.

Although the steering both on the vertical and horizontal plane is controlled by hand, it would be quite beyond the strength of a man to move the various rudders as required, so electric motors are installed to perform the actual work. In fact, almost everything in a submarine is operated by electricity.

When water is pumped into the ballast tanks in order to make the submarine settle down, the air which normally fills these tanks is compressed into a fraction of its proper space, and is therefore always exerting a downward pressure which increases as more water is pumped in. Therefore, when it is desired to bring the submarine to the surface again, all that is necessary is to open the valves and allow the compressed air to force the water out.

It should, however, be remembered that there is really no need to "blow out" the ballast tanks in order to bring the submarine to the surface, for this can be much quicker accomplished by simply elevating the horizontial rudders; but in this case the submarine only rises just above the surface—to the awash condition—whereas if the tanks are emptied of water she rises to the light or cruising condition. This substantiates the assertion made, that it is far more difficult to make a submarine sink than it is to make her rise.

A submarine when running submerged is in such a delicate state of equipoise that any sudden increase or loss of weight would upset the balance and so cause the vessel to either dive or rise with dangerous rapidity.

This would be the effect produced when a torpedo was discharged were provision not made to counterbalance this sudden loss of weight by means of compensating tanks, into which sufficient water is pumped to compensate for the loss of weight incurred by the discharge of each torpedo.

The modern submarine can sink below the surface in about three minutes.

Perhaps more has been heard of the periscope of the submarine during this war than any other portion of the boat. The periscope—most submarines have two—is the eye of the craft when submerged. If the periscopes are shot away the submerged vessel becomes blind. These periscopes are tubes extending up from the deck of the submarine to a height of several feet above the surface, and are something like hollow masts. Domville-Fife describes them thus:

By a series of lenses and reflectors a picture of the surface is thrown down these tubes on to reflectors inside the submarine. A man with his eyes at the bottom of a periscope can see the surface clearly. Although it projects above the suface when the whole submarine is submerged, it is far too small an object to be easily seen moving through the water, and extremely difficult to hit by gun fire.

The latest panoramic periscope—two of which are fitted in modern submarines—has a field of vision of about 60 degrees. The range of vision is, however, very short, owing to the periscopic tube projecting only a few feet above the surface. On a moderately smooth and fairly clear day steering by periscope is not altogether difficult, but at night or in fog this instrument is useless, and for this reason it would be almost impossible for a submarine to effect a submerged attack on an enemy at night.

NEUTRALITY SHOWS WORLD POWER

There May Be Times When Only Mighty Strength Will Enable a Bystander to Remain Out of a Quarrel, Says President Butler.

By Edward Marshall.

IT was Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who first predicted that in the course of this European war the United States of America would develop a world importance hitherto unknown to it.

Since the interview in which he made that prediction exactly this has happened. So, many months afterward, I went to him again with a request for an interpretation of his original statement in the light of new events.

In the public's and our own minds the tragedy of the Lusitania's destruction loomed large and full of unknown possibilities, and to that fact the famous educator at once referred directly.

"The very justifiable indignation of the American people over the loss of many lives, including among those of other unquestionable noncombatants those of many obviously innocent women and children, as well as the attack upon the American ship Gulflight," said he, "only emphasizes, in my mind, the necessity for enforcing our attitude of strict neutrality. American neutrality, in truth, is a manifestation of immense world power. There may be times when only mighty strength will enable a bystander to remain out of a quarrel.

"In a smaller way England found herself faced by a situation similar to that which now confronts us, when British fishing boats on the Dogger Banks were fired upon by Russian naval vessels during the Russo-Japanese War.

"The present situation may seem to be very acute and difficult, but it ought not to be beyond the power of the American Government and people to deal with it in a spirit of justice that will both emphasize and enforce our position as neutrals, resisting any effort to drive us into the ranks of the belligerents."

"You predicted that this war between our sister nations would make us a world power," I suggested. "Has it done it?"

"Obviously," said President Butler. "All Europe courts our good opinion, boasts of it when it is given, resents the circumstance when it is withheld."

"What is the underlying significance of our new world position?" I inquired.

"That is a pretty large and a very delicate subject to discuss," he answered. "When one speaks of the United States as a world power, and of its future opportunities as such, one must stop to ask whether he is using the term 'world power' in the military sense, with reference to the rule of force, or in the moral sense, with reference to the rule of ideals and of law. The history of the world makes it pretty plain that there is a distinction between the two.

"Our present-day philosophy of life makes it equally plain that it is world power resting on ideals and on law that the United States should aim at—the world power of the future—and not the sort of world power which rests on force—the world power of the past.

"With the passing of the years, with the increase in area and the multiplication of population, the United States has become at once the largest, richest, and the most powerful exemplar of democratic institutions on the globe.

"Any claim which it may have to being a world power today and any hope which it may have of increasing or extending this world power in future must rest upon its being true to the ideals and aims of democracy, not only in form, but in spirit and in fact."

"Can we not say that the opportunity of the United States just now to exercise a peaceful power, through impartiality, and, now, through the maintenance of self-restraint in difficult circumstances, is greater than the opportunity ever confronting any nation to exercise military power?" I suggested.

"Yes, I should think so," President Butler answered.

"It is a fact that the way in which the neutrality of the United States has been manifested in the present war has not wholly commended us as a people to any one of the belligerent powers.

"This, perhaps, was to be expected, but it would be unfortunate if any feeling of criticism of the United States for having done some things and for having omitted to do others should extend to the point of weakening European confidence in the ability and willingness of the American people to do justice between the belligerents and the policies they represent when this war shall come to an end.

"The notion that the present struggle, even before any loss of neutral life, was a European war, in which no one has any interest except the Governments and citizens of the several belligerent powers, was grotesque.

"It is a world war in which every neutral power is more or less involved, whether or not its citizens suffer death or direct loss through it, and every neutral power will be called upon to share more or less heavily in many ways not represented in the least by such episodes as the Lusitania tragedy.

"It may be safely predicted that when the bills are all in and receipted, a generation or two hence, the cost to the people of the United States will prove to have been stupendous.

"All these are reasons why the world power of the American democracy ought of right to be exerted, and should, as a matter of policy and of national interest, be exerted when hostilities shall end, to compose the differences and the difficulties out of which this war has grown; and they are also reasons why nothing should be done which will weaken our world influence.

"It is a very difficult and delicate matter to suggest to another people that one's own form of Government is better than that which, at the moment, they enjoy. This is something which the United States could not formally or officially do.

"Nevertheless, it would be sheer hypocrisy to conceal the fact that the public opinion of the United States is substantially unanimous in holding that the peace of the world is more secure when foreign relations and foreign policies are determined and controlled by representatives of the people than when these are wholly confided to dynasties or to diplomats, however beloved or however talented.

"The democratic principle cannot be said to insure international peace, but with equal certainty it can be said to make impossible certain kinds of war. It makes impossible all those numerous wars that grow out of dynastic ambitions and policies, out of secret alliances and out of confidential understandings of one sort and another between monarchs and foreign offices.

"The democratic principle for which the United States stands and which, after allowing for all mistakes and inequities, it has done so much to advance, diminishes the chance of conflict based upon difference in language, difference in religion and difference in race, by insisting that no one of these differences be given any recognition before the law.

"It is obvious that if the United States is to achieve and exercise a world power based upon its sincere democracy, we must have a care that at home these principles are always kept clearly in mind and are not departed from in our own political practice.

"We have among us a good many people, and some groups of importance and considerable size, that are not inclined to be any too particular about insisting upon the application of these fundamental democratic principles, if, by overlooking them, they themselves can gain some immediate political or personal end.

"To all such it may be pointed out that while, of course, a nation must protect itself morally, intellectually, and physically, yet it must protect itself by the application of its fundamental principles and not by the denial or forgetfulness of them.

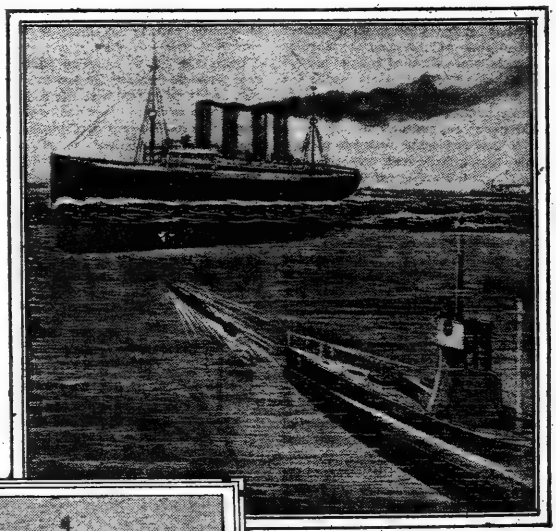
"One trait the people of the United States possess to an extent that never before has been recorded in the history of any nation, and that is the admirable trait of generosity and sympathy for the distressed, the afflicted, and the stricken in any part of the world. Recognition of this fact must add greatly to our world influence.

"At the very time that some European observers have been denouncing the American people as mere traders, making money and gain out of the distressful conflict in Europe, those same American people have been pouring out not only millions of dollars, but life, energy, and service in the effort to carry food and clothing to the starving and ill-clad Belgians, to eliminate the fearful plague of typhus in Serbia, and to aid in giving

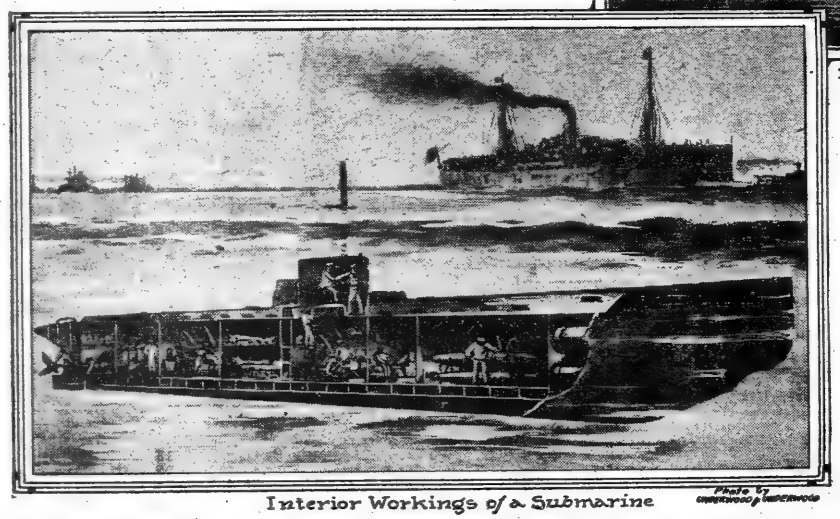
HOW A TORPEDO IS MADE AND ACTS

Facts About It and About Submarines Which Answer Questions Often Asked.

THOUSANDS of questions have been put by civilian New Yorkers to civilian New Yorkers regarding torpedoes and submarines since the Lusitania was sunk and since the fleet arrived in the Hudson. Of those thousands of questions it is safe to say that 90 per cent. were unanswered or incorrectly answered, for a very brief talk with the average man or woman is sufficient to show that there is a huge amount of ignorance on the Island of Manhattan and in the other boroughs regarding the specific details of the torpedo and the submarine. In an attempt to answer some of the more common questions which are being asked these days this article is written, the information contained in it being drawn from naval writers and books of reference.



How the Torpedo speeds to its mark



Interior Workings of a Submarine

Photo by Underwood & Underwood

The modern torpedo—known as the automobile torpedo—is virtually a locomotive mine, the explosive charge being carried in the head of a long cigar-shaped steel body propelled by its own machinery and kept on its course by means of a gyroscope. The most up-to-date torpedoes are credited with a range of 11,000 yards, over which they are propelled by engines driven by compressed air which is heated, and therefore made capable of performing more work on its way to the engines. The rate of speed in these latest torpedoes varies from forty-five to twenty knots or less, according to the distance which is to be traveled and the style of torpedo. If the torpedo only has to travel 2,000 yards or so to hit its target, it will move at the highest speed of which it is capable; as the distance to the target increases the speed lessens.

The latest torpedoes of the British Navy have a diameter of 21 inches, have an extreme range of 11,000 yards, and the claim is made that they can cover 7,000 yards at a speed of 45 knots. This is the maximum of torpedo efficiency and power today, most of the torpedoes used by the American and other navies, including the British, not having so great a range or high a speed as that mentioned.

The details of the latest German torpedo as obtained just prior to the war—the torpedo with which it was intended to equip the latest battleships then under construction and the torpedo which, it is believed, is now being used in considerable numbers by the Germans—show that it has a diameter of 22 inches, carries in its war-head 300 pounds of gun cotton, the explosive with which the torpedo damage is done, and is capable of covering 4,000 yards at the rate of 35 knots, while it has an extreme range of about 10,000 yards.

Torpedoes are fired from torpedo tubes on board the ship discharging them by a small quantity of gunpowder or by compressed air, the latter method being now in general use. In the case of the modern armored vessels—for predreadnoughts, dreadnoughts, superdreadnoughts, and cruisers all carry torpedoes—the torpedo tubes are under the water; in surface torpedo craft the tubes are placed on deck. Formerly battleships and armored cruisers carried torpedo tubes above the water, but these were abandoned on account of the danger through premature explosion of a torpedo by an enemy's shot.

As soon as the torpedo reaches the water the propelling engines start, the gyroscopic steering gear points it for the target, and when it attains its speed and proper depth below the surface of the water nothing indicates its whereabouts but a small ripple on the surface of the water, and the escaping air bubbles. The weapons can be set to travel at varying depths below the surface, but nine feet is a common distance, this taking them below the nether edge of a battleship's armor. Sometimes the torpedo goes on its course at a depth as great as fourteen feet. If the torpedo travels close to the surface, as seems from statements of passengers to have been the case with at least one of the torpedoes which struck the Lusitania, it will, of course, cause more agitation on the surface than would otherwise be the case.

The modern torpedo varies in length from fourteen to nineteen feet, although few fourteen-footers are now in use, and weighs up to half a ton. The cost of a torpedo is from $3,000 to over $5,000. Lieutenant Taprell Dorling of the British Navy, in describing the various parts of a torpedo, explains that the extreme front of the weapon consists of the war-head, containing the explosive charge of guncotton, composed of from 200 to 300 pounds. This guncotton explodes on impact by means of an appliance fitted in the nose of the torpedo, consisting of a pistol, detonator, and primer.

The next compartment to the head is the air chamber. This is a cylinder about one-third of an inch thick, bored out of an ingot of the finest quality high tensile steel. It will stand a pressure varying, according to the torpedo, from 1,350 pounds per square inch to 2,250 pounds. The air is pumped in by means of an air-compressing engine and finds its way through to the engines on certain valves being opened.

The third compartment is the balance chamber. Inside this is contained the mechanism which actuates the horizontal rudders at the tail and so keeps the torpedo at its correct depth, which is set before the weapon is fired. Behind the balance chamber is the engine room, containing the propelling machinery, enormously powerful in proportion to the size of the weapon, the latest torpedoes with an 18-inch diameter having engines of sixty horse power.

Then comes the buoyancy chamber, giving the torpedo the necessary buoyancy. In this is the gyroscope, for correcting any deviation of the weapon from the line of fire. The gyroscope works on the same principle as the gyroscope tops which will spin at any angle, and consists of a brass flywheel which is started spinning when the torpedo is fired. The flywheel of the gyroscope will always spin in the same plane. Thus, if the torpedo alters its course to left or right, the gyroscope wheel remains steady and, by means of connecting rods, works the vertical rudders to bring the weapon back to its true course.

The last compartment is the tail. This contains the gearing for conveying the motion of the engines to the twin screws and the mechanism for operating the rudders. The screws move "clockwise" and "anti-clockwise." One screw revolves in the same direction as the hands of a watch and the other in the opposite way, the idea being that each counterbalances the other as regards its tendency to cause the whole torpedo to turn to the right or the left.

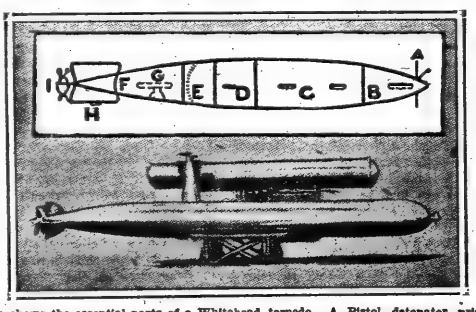
The mechanism of a torpedo is so amazingly perfect that in anything like favorable circumstances, so it is stated by Charles W. Domville-Fife, a well-known British naval expert, it may be depended upon, if well aimed, to strike within a yard or two of the spot aimed at. This accuracy is largely due to the gyroscope.

Henry Williams, Naval Constructor, United States Navy, states that it is possible to launch a torpedo broadside on and have it turn in the water in the direction of the target. Because of the gyroscope, he says that it is possible to discharge a torpedo in a direction at an angle up to 120 degrees from its target and have it turn gradually around through that arc to point for the objective.

Torpedoes were first carried by torpedo boats, but now, as has been mentioned, they are also carried by battleships and cruisers. Torpedo boats have been rendered in great degree antiquated by torpedo boat destroyers, and torpedo boats are practically not being built any longer, almost all those boats of this class shown on the lists of the various navies of the world being old vessels. Examination of the navy lists issued just prior to the war shows that there was not a great nation building even one torpedo boat at that time except Italy, and she had but one under construction. Destroyers were then and are now being built, however, in large numbers.

In the United States Navy most of the predreadnoughts have either two or four torpedo tubes; the dreadnoughts have

TYPE OF TORPEDO USED IN SUBMARINE WARFARE.



Sketch shows the essential parts of a Whitehead torpedo. A. Pistol, detonator, primer, which causes the explosion of "B" when the torpedo strikes an object. B. Explosive head, filled with wet guncotton. (The "war-head" is substituted by a weighty dummy during practice.) C. Air chamber with compressed air, at a pressure of approximately 1,350 pounds per square inch, for action. The chamber is tested to stand a pressure of 1,700 pounds per square inch. D. Balance chamber, containing mechanism for regulating the depth of submergence at which the torpedo is adjusted to run. E. Engine room, containing propelling machinery (I. H. P. 60 in latest 18-inch type.) F. Buoyancy chamber—a practically empty chamber—to give the necessary buoyancy to the torpedo. G. Gyroscope. An instrument for correcting any deviation of the torpedo from the line of fire. H. Rudders and mechanism for operating. I. Twin screws, operating "clockwise" and "anti-clockwise."

GETTING RID OF U. S. IN FAR EAST

Japan's Substitute for the Open Door Doctrine and for the Device of a "Monroe Doctrine" for Eastern Asia.

By Frederick McCormick.

REVERSES to the Manchurian allies at Neuve Chapelle, Ypres, in the Carpathians and along the Baltic have intervened between Japan and her goal in East Asia. Japan suspends pressure and execution of her demands in China only in view of the misfortunes, exasperation and anger of her allies in Europe, and stands with arm lifted ready to realize Komura's empire on the continent.

"Group V"—Japan's new high-power diplomatic gun, is held over China and the powers in East Asia, pending the cast of the die in Europe. Japan cannot coerce China in the face of a world of her apologists and erstwhile friends indignant over the Lusitania horror.

Tricked out of its quarry, Japan's press is complaining of its disappointment as it did in 1905 when the United States was the means of a peace for Japan that deprived her of what she thought were her just dues, as fruits of her victories. And there is a sentiment that Japanese troops should have been allowed to make certain the supremacy of the Manchurian allies by participation in the war in Europe, in order to guarantee the outcome in Japan's great opportunity. But the intelligence that directs the arm held over China and the powers in East Asia has proclaimed only a truce. Will it tire before it strikes?

One of the factors placed foremost by the "kulturists" of Japan as a cause and justification of her rise and expansion is overcrowding at home, a condition that cannot be argued and a fact that must be dealt with. Greater Japan claims a moral right to more land as a sufficient territorial basis for the Greater Japan which destiny promises. In her neighborhood others, some of them alien rivals and possible antagonists, have set up rights in territories there which she desires or where she desires rights and are obstacles to her ambitions. This is Japan's own case.

It has been pointed out that the "Man from Mars" if asked to pass on such claims would give large regions of other peoples' countries to needy Asiatic nations like Japan—in other words erase treaties, crush boundaries. In any case Mars will erase and crush them, a fact that is not debatable.

Both Russia and Japan jointly determined after their war that unless diplomacy could be made to weigh against boundaries, doctrines, treaties, and agreements supported by capital and other physical interests which they themselves did not possess, arms must—greatly flattering Russia by justifying the policy she had pursued in Manchuria.

But with Japan the slogan has always been "diplomacy first," and probably no political trip-hammer ever had the lightning punching power to outdo Japan's diplomacy, as is shown in her handling of China under the conditions created by the European war, especially by her demands upon China and by "Group V," the new Japanese diplomatic gun which sent seven high explosive diplomatic shells into the world's diplomatic Dunkirk. Japan's diplomacy moves with seeming instantaneousness. An anti-diplomatic Government like ours can no more follow it than a tortoise can follow a hare.

"It is Japan's mission," says Count Okuma, Premier of Japan, in Japan to America, "to harmonize Eastern and Western civilizations. We Japanese are given facilities to serve as interpreters of the Orient."

"I think it is a great mistake," says Fukui, Managing Director, Mitsu Products Company, in the same message, "for any nation to try to do business in the Far East without taking Japan's position, geographically and commercially, into consideration. Instead of looking upon her as an opponent, they should consider her as a business partner," &c.

Japan's efforts and aspirations to be the intermediary between East Asia and the West are an attempt to fit herself into the world as both an Asiatic and a Western country. Her people have had many inventions for doing this, from that of proving themselves not Mongolians to showing themselves the exponents of Monroeism. And the main task in this is naturally that of getting rid of the United States in East Asia, because the open door doctrine disposes of the place of mediator between East Asia and the West, and interpreter of East Asia, to all powers alike. Japan has set herself the task of taking toll of the West—of being the gatekeeper to East Asia,—of recovering those rights of the open door doctrine for herself—a "diplomatic" task under the aegis of Mars.

The United States hitherto has been the good genius of rightful intercourse and mediation between East Asia and the West, and between China and all countries. In 1844 the United States in a treaty that was the model of subsequent treaties of all powers, including Japan, furnished the basis of practical intercourse with and progressive development of China. In 1854-57 America opened the door of Japan to all nations, setting the model for all treaties with her, and stood by her, defending her integrity, sovereignty, her right to develop, her dignity and amour propre, until she was secured in all her rights, many of which we assisted her to recover after she had surrendered or lost them, such as control over trade, over foreigners within her territories, over concessions, and other rights.

After twenty years of intercourse almost unclouded by suspicion on the part of Japan, America first crossed Japan's path in Korea. In 1876 Japan by a treaty thought to open Korea. She maintained a legation at Seoul, but the relations were so inhospitable that General Saigo, Minister of War, volunteered to go to Korea as an envoy in order that, by losing his life there, he might give Japan a casus belli, furnishing her a basis for conquest of Korea.

So, in 1880, when Commander Shufeldt opened Korea to the world, Japan resented it. She had already taken the Loochoo Kingdom, which General Grant, on evidence supplied by the researches of our Dr. McCartee, an eminent servant of Japan, had shown belonged to China, and by his advice of moderation obviated war. We had used our established diplomacy of consideration, and first consulted with Japan respecting Korea, and Japan refused us assistance. It was Japan's first political mistake in American-Japanese relations respecting the Asian continent. The two countries should have worked together. When Shufeldt reached Chemulpo to sign the treaty, he found there a Japanese war vessel, whose commander tendered his services, and would have rectified his Government's mistake, but it was too late—China had arranged the treaty for signature.

Japan forgot this not, neither against us nor against China, as was shown in 1894, at our second crossing of Japan's pathway. Japan put the American-Korean treaty to a test. With China we had put in that treaty—copied from our treaty with China—the mutual obligation to use good offices to rectify difficulties with third parties. About to become the victim of Chinese-Japanese rivalry, Korea appealed for our intervention. China followed. We declined both, as well as the twice presented solicitations of Great Britain. We avoided any embarrassment of Japan in her policy for pre-eminence in Korea as against China, but extended our services to all, and November 6, 1894, President Cleveland offered services in behalf of peace, which were accepted, and for which he was thanked by the Emperor of Japan by letter on conclusion of a peace treay.



Baron Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Japan, with His Wife (Seated) and Daughter; All in English Court Dress.

Dec. 26, 1899, Japan accepted America's proposition of the open-door doctrine on the continent. She had taken Formosa from China, and had tried to hold a large section of Manchuria, and the phraseology of her reply was both an admission of her own guilt and an accusation against others. Our proposition was more than welcome to Japan because of the rapid aggressions of Russia in her direction. At this time our pressure in support of the open door constituted the only defense which Japan had against Russia, especially 1902, when we protested against Russia's aggressions.

American policy weakened, and the disintegration of the tie uniting the open-door powers began. Seeing this Great Britain turned to the power that was superseding us—Japan—and Jan. 30, 1903, the two formed an alliance. The disintegration of American-Japanese mutual interests began, i. e., the mutual interests of the open door, by which Japan turned from the principles of the open door to those of special right.

For twenty-five years Japan had no ground for complaint, and, in fact, may have had additional cause to regret that she had not lent her assistance to America in 1880. Then in 1905 we crossed Japan for the third time when we were parties to a peace treaty that left her to find in China the expected fruits of her victories over Russia, by sharing there jointly with Russia special rights upon which Russia's conquest was based, and which would serve as a shield against America and the principles of the open door. Seeing we were no more than a qualified moral force in world affairs affecting East Asia, and that she had nothing to gain by continuing with us, Japan turned to the special rights powers, notably Russia, with whom she cultivated an understanding. Here began the pilgrimage of Japanese diplomacy toward the goal of alliance of the Manchurian allies, which is the quadruple alliance of Europe and of this war.

In 1909 we drew the herring across Japan's trail in our opposition to Russian administration of Harbin, and in the proposal for the neutralization of the railways of Manchuria, which uncovered the policy of Komura and Japan's abandonment of the principles of the open door and her coalition with Russia in claims of special rights. Our proposal was obnoxious to Japan because she had already reached an entente with Russia, and in her Russian agreement, July 4, 1910, the open door received a Japanese condemnation—in its nature a death sentence.

Japan had waged her war with Russia on the claim of defending the principles of the open door on the continent, both in Korea and China, against the claims of special right and the aggressions promoted on the basis of those claims. Since that moment, 1905, when Komura returned to Japan and suffered the resentment that was jointly visited upon us, it has been Japan's unwearying problem how and when to get rid of us in East Asia, and of our ubiquitous and inflexible doctrines involved in the open door—the sanctity of China's frontiers, the inviolability of her sovereignty and the equality of right and freedom of all nations in trade, commerce and development. But especially has this been Japan's determination since our effort, 1909, to annul "Article VI." of the Russian agreement with China of 1896 by mutual consent of the powers and for mutual benefit, in order to remove the cause of violation of China's sovereignty by Russia and Japan in coalition.

With the conclusion of the treaty of Portsmouth by which, with our co-operation, Japan lost fruits of victory which she expected from Russia, special right, not open door, in China, was Japan's aim. Russia had the former, we the latter, and that is why Japan, July 4, 1910, threw us over for Russia. Japan has ever since been trying to justify her rejection of the proposal for neutralization of the Manchurian railways so as to try and make it harmonize with the principles of the open door. But it has not interfered with her program. In 1910 she annexed Korea, though in the face of all denials of intention to do so made for the Emperor by Prince Ito.

There is but one way in which America could cross Japan's path in East Asia; namely, by extending to the continent the same friendly services which Japan in her islands has enjoyed from us. It was only by championing the rights of her neighbors equal with Japan that we could draw out her opposition. China confronts two groups of powers interrelated and separable, as follows: The military, which as the Manchurian allies—Japan, Russia, Great Britain and France—menace her and the capitalistic—Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States—whose joint interests safeguard her. Under the influence of the open door the principles of the capitalistic group prevail in China. Influenced by special right and threats of war, the military group prevails. It is for this reason that in 1910 the United States promoted loans in China and so-

the best medical and surgical service to the sick and wounded in the armies of Germany, Austria, Russia, France, and Great Britain.

"It may very well be doubted if anywhere in history there is recorded an equal display, prompt and overwhelming, of generous aid and tender human sympathy, regardless of the station, rank, nationality, or opinions of those who needed help.

"That reveals a people playing the Good Samaritan on a huge scale and it illustrates what I mean by world leadership based on ideals. The nation whose people render services like those will never be forgotten in tens of thousands of villages and at farm firesides all the way from the North Sea to the Caucasus."

"Are you willing," I asked President Butler, "to tell how we should take advantage of the world power into which we have developed—to discuss what we ought to stand for, why we do not now stand for more, and how we could stand for most?"

"Arguing that enough already has been said in the course of our talk concerning the necessity for calm judicial self-restraint in moments of emergency, if one is asked what power the United States can exert at the conclusion of this war," he replied, "no definite answer can be given at the moment, because everything will depend upon which of the combatants is victorious.

"In any case, however, the United States ought to direct the attention of the nations now belligerent to these specific points:

"First—That the various Hague Conventions, solemnly entered into in 1899 and in 1907, have been violated frequently since the outbreak of hostilities, and that, obviously, some greater and more secure sanction for such conventions must be provided in the future.

"Second—That in not a few instances the rules and usages of international law have been thrown to the winds, to the discredit of the belligerents themselves and to the grave distress, physically and commercially, of neutral powers.

"Of course every one understands that international law is merely a series of conventions without other than moral sanction. If, however, the world has gone back to the point where a nation's plighted faith is not moral sanction enough, then that fact and its implications ought to be clearly understood, and appropriate punitive action provided for.

"Third—That any attempt to submerge nationalities in nations other than their own is certain to result in friction and conflict in the not distant future. Any attempt to create new nations, or to enlarge or diminish the area of nations, without having regard to nationality, is simply to organize a future war.

"Fourth—That the transfer of sovereignty over any given district or people without their consent is certainly an unwise, and probably an unjust, action for any Government to take, having regard for the peace and happiness of the world.

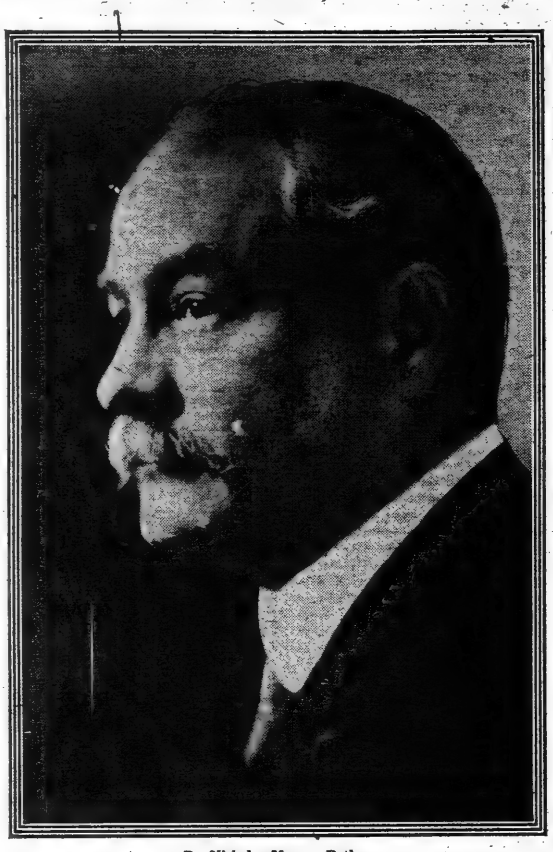
"Fifth—That the international organization which had been carried so far in such fields as maritime law, postal service, railway service, and international arbitration should be taken up anew and pursued more vigorously, but upon a sounder and a broader foundation, and made a certain means of protecting the smaller and the weaker nations.

"Sixth—That competitive armaments, instead of being an assurance against war, are a sure cause of war and an equally certain preventive of those policies of social reform and advance that enlightened peoples everywhere are eager to pursue.

"Everything would depend upon the sincerity, the good temper, and the sympathy with which suggestions such as these were made and followed up."

"Are you willing to say that if the tendency toward a United States of Europe develops—and you were the first to predict it at the time of the outbreak of the war—it should be our especial duty to stimulate such a spread of democracy in any way which we could?"

"I should say," said President Butler, "that if, as some of us have hoped and felt—and as Mr. Asquith, in one of the greatest speeches made since the war began, clearly indicated there is reason to hope—the nations of Europe may find some method after the war of so organizing as to develop a common will, then we should point out to them the lessons which the history of our own Federal system can teach.



Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

"No one in his senses could suppose that Europe, with its varied races and languages, ever could be welded into such a national unit as the United States, all resting on a common English speech and the English common law; but the principle which the United States Government exemplifies is applicable, in my judgment, mutatis mutandis, to a United States of Europe.

"The beginning of the central organ of the common will would probably be very simple and very slight. They might be chiefly judicial in character; is so, then so much the better.

"Some of the Justices of the first United States Supreme Court wanted to resign because no case came before the court for a year after it was organized. They said there was no need for such a court, that there was nothing for it to do.

"The world could very well afford to have Europe begin in the same simple way and trust to the force of ideas and the interest of nations in co-operation—their financial, their commercial, their intellectual interests—to strengthen and develop whatever organ they chose to create at the outset."

"Have not all the greatest achievements of the United States tended toward peace, even though they have been warlike?" I asked. "Even the Spanish war was not an attack upon a people at peace, but a war for the purpose of stopping war."

"The events of the early Spring and the Summer of 1898 are sometimes spoken of as the Spanish-American war," replied President Butler. "To me they have always seemed more like the doing of such work as the Police and Fire Departments combined might be called upon to perform in a great city.

"What was done then by the United States was, to all intents and purposes, to suppress a riot and to put out a conflagration. If the United States had enriched itself as a result of that action by annexing the Island of Cuba, the action itself would have lost all its moral significance.

"Through the action taken at the instance of Senator Teller of Colorado and that taken at the instance of Senator Platt of Connecticut (although in fairness to both the living and the dead it ought to be said that the hand which drew the Platt amendment was that of Elihu Root) the United States made it plain that what it was doing was being done in the interest of the people of Cuba and in the interest of humanity. In the large sense, therefore, this whole undertaking was a policy making for peace, for good order, and for human happiness.

"In the same way, it was to a President of the United States and to his Secretary of State that the Governments of Japan and Russia turned, in the Spring of 1905, with a view to securing assistance in bringing the costly and bloody conflict in Manchuria to an end.

"Both through its action in regard to Cuba and its action in regard to the Russo-Japanese war, to say nothing of its consistent attitude toward the government of the people of China, the United States has won the regard and respect of thoughtful and liberal-minded men in all parts of the globe. It is such acts as these which promote world confidence in us and assure world power for us.

"It is not possible to touch upon these topics without some mention of Mexico, where conditions are extremely difficult and very perplexing.

"There is no use now in discussing what might have been done three years ago or two years ago that would have led to an improvement in the existing situation.

"The undisputed facts are that chaos rules in Mexico, that American lives have been sacrificed and others are in danger, and that much property belonging to Americans has been damaged or destroyed, and more of it is still threatened with damage or destruction there.

"Is it quite clear that the people of the United States have no duty whatever in regard to this matter, but should merely stand aside and let the various armed bands of Mexicans kill each other indefinitely, as well as destroy the lives and property not only of Americans but of citizens of European nations? Are we or are we not our brothers' keepers?

"These questions are not to be lightly answered, for anything that would plunge us into war with the Mexican people, or anything that might possibly lead to an extension of our territory or wealth at their expense, would be deplorable, and perhaps disastrous to us.

"Nor could we take any line of action that would expose us to suspicion in the minds of other American republics on the ground that the United States, as an Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Celtic nation, was oppressing a Latin people or aggrandizing itself at their expense.

"The policy that most commends itself to my judgment, if a task similar to that performed seventeen years ago in Cuba becomes ultimately necessary, is to communicate our plans and policies to the Governments of the other American republics and to ask the co-operation of at least some of them—for example, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, and Peru—in putting into effect whatever policies of a police character were jointly determined to be necessary in the interest of civilization and that of the Mexican people themselves.

"If it be objected that no one of these American republics has any direct interest in Mexico, the answer is that we have a very direct interest in having them have a sufficient interest in Mexico to protect us from misunderstanding and unfriendly criticism on their own part.

"It is earnestly to be hoped that the Mexican people will speedily find some way of restoring orderly government for themselves, but it must be confessed that every week that passes makes the prospects of this seem less likely.

"Of course, it is not possible for a policeman or a fireman to attempt to settle a row in the street without running some risk of getting hurt, but that risk would be reduced to a minimum if the confidence and co-operation of a half dozen other American republics should be secured before the task was undertaken at all.

"Such an act would, of itself, be an illustration of what is meant by exercising world power. It would illustrate the value of bringing other free and enlightened peoples to our side to perform a public-spirited act, and it would illustrate and emphasize the moral purpose of performing that act in the interest of Mexico and the Mexican people without any thought or purpose of self-aggrandizement. It would give a new and generous interpretation to the Monroe Doctrine.

"Our people have not yet appreciated how much we need, and would profit by, closer friendship and fuller understanding with the peoples of the other American republics. Every one of the efforts now being made to bring those peoples nearer to us, to understand more completely their point of view, their history, their literature, their institutions, and every effort to break down the barrier of language which separates us, deserves the heartiest support. The relation we seek with them is not a relation in which we are to exercise power, but one in which we and they together are to exercise an influence that is higher and better than mere power, because it is the outgrowth of our common devotion to democratic institutions and our complete and sympathetic understanding of what the very word 'America' typifies and signifies.

"A great many of our European friends believe, as I myself believe, that a concomitant and necessary element of international peace is industrial peace, and we in Columbia University have sent to Europe for the last year or more, first on our own initiative and then in response to many questions, all the information that we could get about Mr. Henry Ford's profit-sharing undertaking at Detroit, and also about the United States Steel Corporation's capital plan for caring for and helping its workers.

"And if we promote and truly encourage friendly feeling from and toward the South American republics, we can insure on this continent something which would be infinitely better than a United States of the two Americas, in the form of a double continent in which war is practically certain never to occur?

"Yes. And there is another thing. We can do what has been in the back of the heads of a number of South American statesmen. We can unite with the South American republics to say, 'Now, you gentlemen of Europe, if you must fight, we serve notice that you have got to fight on your side of the world. You must not do any more fighting off the Falkland Islands, or in the waters of Chile, or in the Caribbean Sea, or anywhere else about here. Please stay on your side of the Atlantic when you go to war.' The doctrine of Mare Liberum is in need of restatement so far as vessels of war are concerned."



The Chamber of Deputies in Session in Manila.

PHILIPPINES A MENACE TO US

Major Lanier, Who Drafted Much of the Constructive Legislation for the Islands, Sounds a Note of Warning.

Major Alexander Sidney Lanier, the author of the article which follows, has traveled extensively in China and Japan. For four years he was assistant to the Attorney General of the Philippines, when he drafted much of the constructive legislation enacted by the Philippine Commission, and was also the author of the law passed by Congress to prevent the disclosure of our national defense secrets, which grew out of a Japanese spy case in the Insular Supreme Court, in which he represented the Commanding General of the Islands.

By Alexander Sidney Lanier.

THE present European war, which is the greatest catastrophe in the world's history, has awakened our people from their feelings of security, and made them realize, as never before, the dangers that threaten them. The unexpectedness of the great conflagration, the apparent want of justification for it, the utter disregard of solemn treaty obligations, and the attitude of Japan toward China have caused our people to take stock of their military preparedness, and to consider with grave apprehension the sundry elements of weakness in our own national defense, for fear that we may be perchance drawn into the terrible cataclysm.

Strategy, in its broadest signification, whether in relation to aggression or defense, should never be considered apart from the politics and policies of a nation. Our traditional policy has been one of defense. We have sought immunity from attack by avoiding entangling alliances, and to our geographic isolation, (now a thing of the past,) and our influence among the nations by virtue of our moral ascendency in the world, have we looked as the surest safeguards of our liberties and the protection of our country from hostile attack.

In taking stock of our military liabilities in connection with our traditional policy, it cannot be denied that our possession of the Philippine Islands is a source of very great weakness to us, and, for reasons hereinafter stated, a constant menace to our peace and safety.

After four years' residence in the Philippines as assistant to the insular Attorney General, where my opportunities for observation and acquiring information at first hand of the people and local conditions were exceptional, I left there firmly convinced, though reluctantly, that our acquisition of the islands was the greatest blunder in the political history of our country, and this conviction has been strengthened with the passing years, and especially by the development of recent events. Whatever the military and naval exigencies that brought about our acquisition of the islands our continued occupation of them has been fraught with great dangers to our own peace and safety and with enormous expenditures with no compensating results, and it can be justified only upon the grounds of self-interest or pure altruism. If the former every demand of our own best interest requires our complete abandonment of the islands at the earliest practicable moment for the following, among many other, reasons that might be advanced:

The economic value of the islands under our administration and policy of non-exploitation toward them is infinitesimal as against the burden of cost to us, past, present, and yet to come.

We have at home social, economic, industrial and racial problems the solution of which will tax our statesmanship, our resources, and our institutions to the utmost, and our possession of the Philippines is a great hindrance to us in the proper consideration and determination of these problems.

The islands are a handicap upon us in the exercise of a forceful and effective



Alexander Sidney Lanier.

policy in the affairs of the Far East, and circumscribe our liberty of action in "world affairs," and even in matters pressing for solution at our very doors. In fact, they are a hostage in our hands for the observance of a nerveless, vacillating policy toward all foreign questions that is fast bringing us into contempt and leading rapidly to the complications and disasters we have hoped to avoid.

They make our justification and defense of the Monroe Doctrine illogical, inconsistent, and difficult of maintenance and enforcement by reason of the manifest strategic weakness in which the possession of the islands places us.

They are a primary cause of the constant friction between us and Japan, and our possession of them will eventually present to us the alternative of war with that country, or the making of concessions to her people of the right of unrestricted immigration to our country with the privilege to purchase and hold lands in fee simple, &c., which, if made, will greatly complicate our domestic problems to our everlasting regret; and if war should be considered the lesser of the two evils presented by the alternatives, we will find the islands of the greatest strategic weakness to us instead of strength, and their possession might prove the determinative factor against us in the contest.

Furthermore, Japan is determined to control the Pacific and the trade of the Orient. She believes it her mission to act as the mentor and leader of the Asiatics—chiefly, however, for her own glory, and her territorial and commercial aggrandizement. She is, therefore, determined upon the establishment and maintenance in the Orient of a "Monroe Doctrine" of her own, and naturally resents the projection of our sovereignty into the sphere she claims as her own, and will undoubtedly take advantage of the first opportunity forcibly to eject us therefrom.

The American people, however, present the strange anomaly of being at one and the same time the most practical and sentimental people in the world. It is likely, therefore, they will feel that as the Filipinos came into their possession by the unexpected fortunes of war, they owe them a high ethical duty, and should never abandon them until they attain the capacity to become a member of the family of nations.

If, then, our occupation is to be purely altruistic, and we intend to remain, as we doubtless do, until the natives are sufficiently uplifted, and qualified by education and otherwise to establish and maintain a government that shall be just, and afford protection to life, liberty, and property, we should temper our sentiment and intentions with a little practical common sense, and avoid such foolish action as was contemplated by the so-called Jones bill, providing for complete local autonomy for the Filipinos at this time, and which fortunately failed of passage in the Congress just adjourned. A word as to our duty in this respect, and how it should be performed may not be amiss.

Occupation and control of the islands on the basis of altruism alone can only be justified on the grounds that we are subserving the best interests of the natives as a whole, and that we know better than they do what is best for them, and how best to promote their welfare. There can be no doubt in the mind of any one acquainted with the facts that our administration of the islands from our occupation of them until, possibly, very recently has been not only very beneficial to the Filipinos, but highly creditable to ourselves, and from accounts that have reached me it is unfortunate for our prestige and the welfare of the islands that there has been such a radical departure from our former policy, and the character of the men intrusted with its administration in the islands.

However, I have never believed we would be permanently successful in fostering upon the Filipinos a government of our own conception and design, for the reason, as demonstrated by history, and particularly by the present European conflict, that one people cannot conceive, design, and fasten permanently upon another people, alien to themselves, a form of government, because all governments, to be enduring, must not only be adapted to the wants and conditions of a people, but must be the outgrowth and expression of their own character and temperament, molded more or less by their geographic, physical, and climatic environments, and wrought out by them in blood and in tears.

Furthermore, a work of altruism to accomplish the best results must be agreeable and acceptable to the objects thereof. The Filipinos have never forgiven us our occupation of their country. Notwithstanding the benefits and blessings we have conferred upon them, they still regard us as conquerors and despoilers of their country and of their inalienable rights, and their animosity toward us is only intensified by time and contact. Their aspirations for nationalism and independence are passionate, instinctive, and ineradicable, and they would prefer the most inefficient and oppressive government of their own creation and administered by their own people to the most beneficent government the world ever saw, forced upon them from without, and conducted by alien hands, and I confess that I sympathize with and share their feelings in this respect.

If, however, we shall determine to continue our altruistic labors in the islands, we should ever bear in mind that our primary duty is to the masses of the natives, 90 per cent. of whom are at present the children of ignorance and superstition and practically in a state of barbarism. Any enlargement of the privileges of local self-government at the present time would be a gross injustice to the poor ignorant masses of the people and redound only to the benefit and the advantage of the "ilustrado" class, who

cured the supremacy of the interests of the capitalistic powers in China's foreign affairs, and in 1912 these interests had forced Japan and Russia to become parties in the six-power loan to save them from isolation.

Nothing could prevent the sway of the capitalistic group except war or China's perfidy. Working through the Chinese revolutionaries, Japanese agents prevented China's acceptance of the six-power loan agreement into which Japan had been forced. The interests of Japan would, in a similar manner, be served by the menace of war, because in such a case we would be eliminated and China immediately governed by the military group and Japan-fostered war scares. By the menace or threat of war Japan could at any time raise us out of the game, as she has done.

By reason of the military group of Manchurian allies under which China is governed in the present war situation Japan practically formulated the policy of Europe in East Asia. That policy is the policy of special right as defined in the joint interests of the Manchurian allies inherent in their border relations which prevail on the whole seaboard and land frontier around China, but especially the special right inherent in Japan's relations and compacts with Russia.

With the abandonment of the capitalistic group by President Wilson, March 18, 1913, Japan fell heir to our laurels of the past as the champion of the principles of the open door, on which we had loosened our hold. It was President Wilson's action which led the late W. W. Rockhill, Nov. 12, 1914, to say that Japan had become the open door's chief exponent and that "we must be content to play an effaced role in East Asia unworthy of our great country and its vast interests in the Pacific."

When Japan had thus taken our place as the guardian of the open door she was already leagued with Russia, and the open door doctrine was only useful to her as a blind in her policy until the actual outbreak of war between the Manchurian allies and Germany when she could take action in its name, as she did respecting German regions in the Pacific Basin.

Since Aug. 1, 1914, however, it has been a more important question with Japan than before as to what she would call her policy. It is obvious that with Russia as an ally in defense of special right, supported by the entire quadruple alliance, the only thing that can save the open-door doctrine is its usefulness to Japan. It is still the mold of anti-bellum politics in East Asia. We have great interests in China, and our people are under the impression that in general the principles of the open door prevail. So are most Britons. They believe those principles to be the general basis of all their dealings respecting China.

Japan cannot lightly discard the doctrine of the open door until something is found to put in its place. The dispatches from Europe are evidence that the thought uppermost in the minds of Japan's allies is that of whether Japan is prepared and determined to supersede the open-door doctrine, no more welcome because it is alien, with one of her own, and what its character and limitations will be. In this they have a guide. On Dec. 26, 1899, Minister Aoki's words in acceptance of John Hay's open-door proposal showed the nature of Japan's adherence to that doctrine. His words were: "Japan would have no hesitation in giving assent to so just and fair a proposal providing all the other powers concerned accepted the same."

After the Treaty of Portsmouth, when Secretary Root let go the reins of power which Secretary Hay had held in East Asia, allowing Komura to seize them, and turned his attention to Latin America, the idea of a "Monroe Doctrine" for East Asia was invented in Japan. The idea was grotesque and its merits rested solely in its appeal to the vanity and credulity of the great English-speaking people of America. To carry out Komura's plan of state for unrestricted and indefinite expansion upon the continent Japan had to eliminate us—the open-door country. It was a kind of swallowing act, ludicrous, and showing that the champions of national policy were rather hard put in order to name Komura's plan of state before the world.

The attempt of turning the open door into a "Monroe Doctrine" had its awkward side. Monroeism in the Western Hemisphere is guardianship of the weak in their right of unhampered self-development. Japan's needs—she had everything to ask—which are the soul of her policy, were the exact negative of this. Komura in the beginning declared before the Diet the policy of relieving the overcrowding at home in Japan by free immigration into Korea and South Manchuria as a part of the new plan of state. Not long after this began, Korea was annexed! In five years Japan's immigration had expanded beyond her concessions in South Manchuria, and she has now forced upon China land and industrial rights for Japanese, not only throughout South Manchuria but Eastern Mongolia.

In Latin America there is no such thing as extraterritoriality, or any division of sovereignty, or any interference of any outsiders in the foreign affairs of its countries. Backed by military force, Japan not only exercises but extends in China all of these, to which she adds control of all commerce, industry, and development in the line of her expansion. Lacking everything which China has to give, Japan, therefore, in the disguise of the "Monroe Doctrine" for East Asia is a veritable wolf in sheep's clothing. The absurdities of the adventure have prevented any authoritative enunciation of it in Japan, and its most intelligent champions grasped the nettle at the outset by admitting that from the point of view of the Japanese a "Monroe Doctrine" in East Asia would mean the control of China by Japan to the exclusion of all other States. Between the "wolf in sheep's clothing" and the "dog in the manger" thus offered to her, the "Monroe Doctrine" of East Asia holds out no tenable position.

In the meantime, under headway of her advance upon special right as against the mutual open-door interests of all parties, the end of her policy and the only one which by her plan of state she can pursue is that of a division of China with Russia, or with Russia, Great Britain, and France. Anything else is impossible, unless, in addition to prying the barnacles of foreign politics from the Chinese ship of state, Japan can drive France and Great Britain from the south and Russia from the north. This is the time to do this, especially if, under the provisions of her demands enforced against the Government at Peking and held over it by "Group V." for arsenals, armament, and advisers and aids, she can arm the myriad Chinese.

It is obvious that the councils of Japan will not enunciate any "Monroe doctrine, in East Asia as a substitute for the doctrine of the open door. It is incompatible with Japan's plan of state invented by Komura because it does not look into the future. Furthermore, it would interfere with her policy of which her sudden and almost boundless demands made upon China, the success and realization of which depend upon the duration of the European war, are an expression. Should the European war cease with unexpected suddenness, the domination in East Asia of the military group of the powers, in view of Japan's course now exposed by China, would be dissolved, and the capitalistic group would be restored.

Just when she would have pressed home her program, reverses to the Manchurian Allies in both theatres of war caused her for the time being to suspend demands which she warned China of renewing. It is obvious that in prying loose the barnacles of the foreign powers from the ship of state in China as with American help she scraped the ship of state clean from incumbrances at home, Japan has a substitute for the doctrine of the open door. Will she throw off the mask and declare it?

None of the Manchurian allies since 1903 but has been playing a hazardous and terribly dangerous game. But for Japan this was the time to try it again. She must face some kind of reckoning. Should her allies win they would be able to reimburse themselves in Europe. And it should not be hard to satisfy them in East Asia, with ourselves out of it. For with undiminished recuperative power and increased power of aggression and retention they can realize in most of Japan's gains all the advantages of equal rights. To each of these four powers, so far as they possess the ability and determination to exercise force, equal right is assured by alliance and the automatic duplication on each of their frontiers of most of the advantages gained by Japan. Should they lose Japan must reckon with them in China and with their conquerors also.

The Briton has tolerated the course of Japan since the alliance with misgivings and difficulty. When, after the horrible and deadening British catastrophe—12,000 troops sacrificed at Neuve Chapelle—came the reverses to the Manchurian allies at Ypres, in the Carpathians and along the Baltic, the terrible moment was reflected in Tokio in connection with "Group V." Japan gave way. May 7 China's Government and the officials of the foreign legations in Peking were surprised to find that after insisting upon the acceptance of her demands Japan suspended her ultimatum and postponed discussion of all of the seven articles of "Group V." except one which had been previously agreed to affecting her "sphere" of Fukien province. Simultaneously there was given out in Tokio the suggestion that "the influence of the Elder Statesmen resulted in further concessions being made to China in the belief that the lasting interests of the empire could best be served by convincing the powers that Japan is guided by a spirit of justice and a desire for the preservation of peace in the Orient."

The rising anger of Great Britain over Japan's doings, complicated by the stinging pain and embarrassment at Ypres, was expressed in all her foremost newspapers—The London Times, The Daily News, The Morning Post, The Telegraph, The Manchester Guardian, &c. The Elder Statesmen had been in eclipse for a decade. They began to go under a cloud shortly after Komura returned from Portsmouth in 1905, because, headed by Prince Ito, they defended and stood by the treaties and open-door agreements respecting Korea, which Komura's plan of state brought from Portsmouth had condemned. They all but vanished when, seeing the futility of opposing the Komura "kulturists," who were bent upon national expansion on the continent, Ito saved that body from complete eclipse for the time being by joining the "kulturists." He did all he could to save the Elder Statesmen by doing the behests of their opponents, for whom he lost his life. Their influence then continued to wane, the erasing of the treaties and agreements over Korea and its successful annexation without protest from the powers deepened the shadow of their eclipse, and between Komura and Kato it was believed at the beginning of this war the Elder Statesmen had practically disappeared. They owe their resurrection to Neuve Chapelle, Ypres, and Dukla Pass, which also have given the treaties in East Asia a breathing spell.

The fact that Japan entered upon the program disclosed by China, when the latter made known Japan's double demands, is prima facie evidence that Japan intended to carry it through. Japan's complaint that China violated her agreement not to discuss the negotiations and Japanese relations with others is trifling, since China has never had any defense against modern powers, except an appeal to the tribunal of world opinion and to third powers, and always has been forced to inform others.

Japan knew perfectly that China would be obliged to make known and would make known to the powers her demands, and that we, as the late guardians of the principles of the open door, were out of it, and would give Japan a free hand. Japan, therefore, could have intended but one thing—with American intervention annulled, Germany's interests eliminated, and her colleagues of the Manchurian Alliance approaching a position where for their sacrifices they would compensate themselves in Europe and in which the need of recuperating would for a long time make them unexacting partners in East Asia, Japan could realize Komura's policy and plan of state with a position stronger and more securely intrenched on the continent than ever before. The inevitable disclosure of her address to China would have meant nothing if it had succeeded. By relinquishing a large part of the pressure upon China and upon the treaties contained in "Group V." Japan has escaped at least part of the world's odium.

Japan has hesitated. She has relinquished "Group V." in her ultimatum, though she has warned China that it is only suspended. Is the victory for the treaties only temporary? As fades memory of Neuve Chapelle, Ypres, and Dukla Pass, by which the Elder Statesmen alone were able to hold the "kulturists," will the courage of the Government return. Who is in control with the young Emperor at Tokio, the "kulturists" remaking the world of East Asia or the Elder Statesmen honoring the treaties? Is it in Kato to be as bold as Komura, and throw off the mask?

Had no setback occurred to the Manchurian allies in Europe, perhaps nothing could have prevented Japan throwing off the mask. With "Group V." still suspended over China, and in the hope of a long war, Japanese diplomacy sees its final victory, the rapid political elimination of all Western powers, except Russia, from East Asia and the elevation of the Japanese Asiatic doctrine.

FACTS FROM MANY LANDS

A PAPER lifeboat that can be packed away in a space of about one cubic foot, but which, when inflated, is declared to be seaworthy and durable, is the invention of a retired Admiral of the Japanese Navy. The boat is made from the Japanese paper called "hashikirazu," manufactured from the mulberry tree.

Of the foreign-born population of New York, the number of non-English-speaking persons is as follows: Manhattan, 230,131, 26 per cent.; Brooklyn, 100,923, 21.1 per cent.; Queens, 12,143, 17.1 per cent., and Bronx, 17,750, 13.7 per cent.

It is estimated that between 250 and 300 miles of khaki cloth and its substitutes, from fifty-four to fifty-six inches wide, are being woven every week in Great Britain for clothing for the British Army. One mill alone produces forty miles of cloth weekly.

Of the 52,985,000 inhabitants of Japan proper, only about 5 per cent. may be classed as well-to-do.

California is extending its acreage in walnuts. The crop for several years has exceeded 20,000,000 pounds annually.

A clock has recently been completed in Switzerland made entirely of straw and willow withes. There is not a single piece of metal in it. The chimes are made of straw, put through a special process to give them a ringing tone. Thirty months were required to build the clock, which is nine feet high.

A surf-board—which has been christened a swimming ski—driven by bicycle pedals attached to a motor-boat propeller, with air tanks to keep it afloat, has been used recently on the beach at San Pedro, Cal. The board is shaped like a ski, with the front end curved up. It can be used in the roughest surf and considerable speed can be attained with it.

A tiny electric motor, probably the smallest ever built, was recently exhibited at the University of North Dakota. It weighs thirty-four grains complete, and was constructed by I. T. Needland, a jeweler of Hillsboro, N. D. The dimensions of the motor are: Length, .563 inch; height, .291 inch; width, .236 inch; diameter of armature, .071 inch; diameter of commutator, .0106 inch. The armature, which weighs four grains, has six slots and six commutator segments. A 2.5-volt battery supplies the energy.

The annual intoxicating drink bill of England is approximately $685,000,000, that of Scotland $79,000,000, and of Ireland $89,000,000. The number of retail houses for selling drink in the United Kingdom is 141,000, or one to every 200 persons over 20 years of age. The number of persons employed in the liquor trade is, in normal times, over 400,000.

Bakersfield, Cal., has adopted a charter which declares ice to be a public utility.

Persia has a system of telegraphs consisting of 5,231 miles of line, with 9,993 miles of wire and 143 stations.

A new high record in Philippine sugar production since the American occupation was made in 1914, with exports for the year amounting to 232,761 long tons. The highest previous figure was 205,392 tons, the exports of 1911.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland has recently decided that it is not feasible to produce alcohol from potatoes, as had been proposed in connection with the efforts since the war began to establish an aniline dye industry in the United Kingdom. The reason is that it has been decided that the value of potatoes for other purposes is too high in Ireland to warrant growing them for manufacture of alcohol.

Twenty-eight million buttons for the British Army were recently ordered in Canada. Canadian factories are producing equipment for the French, Russian, and Belgian armies, as well as for the British.

Statistics compiled by the Forest Service show that in 1914 there were 6,805 fires in the national forests of the West, of which 1,545 burned over an area of ten acres or more.

The giant centipede of Trinidad and Venezuela sometimes reaches a length of twelve inches. It has forty-two feet, the sharp claws of which are poisonous.

The world's production of artificial silk is stated to be 20,000,000 pounds a year.

siders to be his stern duty. He therefore naturally resents that after he has twice shelved General d'Amade since the beginning of the war, and once already in 1913, this officer should be continually receiving, in defiance of his protests, new commands, merely because his wife happens to have been kind and attentive to the President's half-Italian, half-German wife.

That the forcing of the Dardanelles and the capture of Constantinople by the allied naval and military forces are proving a far harder nut to crack than was originally anticipated in London and in Paris is apparent from the fact that there have been other changes of commands since their commencement.

Thus, Vice Admiral Sackville Carden, who was in supreme charge of the naval operations, was compelled to relinquish their direction to Vice Admiral John de Robeck, and there is now talk in military circles in England and Paris to the effect that General Sir Ian Hamilton, who is at present at the head of the entire allied land forces operating against the Dardanelles force, is about to make way for some officer who enjoys to a higher degree the confidence of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War, and of the military authorities in London.

It cannot be denied that an impression prevails, on the banks of the Thames as well as on those of the Seine, that the movement upon Constantinople, via the Dardanelles, has been badly planned from the outset, and that the operations until now have been characterized by an undue loss of life and of warships. It is now quite agreed that the premature attempt to force the strait, without the support of armies working up on both sides of the Dardanelles, was bound to fail, and should therefore never have been undertaken. As everybody knows, it did fail.

Thereupon troops were hurried to the scene from France, England, Egypt, and India. But they are not there in adequate force, and, while General Sir Ian Hamilton is being subjected to much criticism, his principal Lieutenant and close friend, the commander of the French contingent, namely, General d'Amade, has been recalled, in token of dissatisfaction.

General Sir Ian Hamilton is clamoring for reinforcements, insisting that he must have a considerably larger force at his disposal in order to fulfill the task set before him, and it is admitted that he is thoroughly justified in making these demands, and that it will need a much bigger army than that which he now has under his orders to make his way to Constantinople.

On the other hand, Field Marshal Sir John French protests that he needs every available man for his army engaged in fighting the Germans in Flanders and in France, where constant drafts are needed to fill the gaps left in the ranks by the heavy losses of officers and men sustained in sanguinary battles such as, for instance, that of Neuve Chapelle.

It is idle to believe for one moment that the operations so lightly undertaken against the Dardanelles and against Stamboul will be abandoned. Great Britain and France have far too much at stake to admit of any such contingency. It therefore follows that large reinforcements will be dispatched to the Dardanelles. But it is on the cards that, with a larger allied army, there will be a change in the chief command, and that General Sir Ian Hamilton will have to give way to some leader enjoying a greater amount of confidence on the part both of his military superiors and of his subordinates.

Like his friend and former crony General d'Amade, Sir Ian Hamilton is a very accomplished man, of great personal gallantry, but who does not enjoy the consideration of his military comrades—that is to say, the men of his own standing in the army. There is no secret about the matter, since he has been roundly denounced in the past by his fellow-Generals, in the House of Lords, and in the House of Commons, particularly by General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, who made no bones about declaring three years ago in the lower chamber of the imperial Legislature at Westminster that no military man worthy of his name retained any confidence in Ian Hamilton or accorded the slightest weight to his opinions.

The question will therefore naturally arise as to why Sir Ian was accorded the chief command of the military operations in the Dardanelles. The fact of the matter is that he was entitled to the position of Generalissimo of the allied forces now operating against the Turks in the Dardanelles by the fact that since 1910 he has been not only Inspector General of the overseas forces of the British Empire



Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, who is in command of the Land Forces at the Bardanelles, decorating an Officer.
Photo from Doubleday, Page & Co

but also General Officer commanding in chief in the Mediterranean.

It may be recalled that Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught chucked up this very $20,000 a year job in disgust in 1909 as a costly and useless sinecure, which he intimated had been merely devised to keep him out of England and to prevent him from taking any part in Lord Haldane's attempted reorganization of the army.

The post was thereupon offered to Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, after relinquishing his seven years of supreme command of the military forces of the empire in India and completing their reorganization. But he spurned it with contempt, and had, in preference thereto, accepted the Chairmanship of the London & Southeastern Railroad Company, abandoning his official career, when the Government was shamed by popular clamor into placing at his disposal the post of British Plenipotentiary and Resident in Chief in Egypt and the Sudan, which he accepted.

The titular command in chief of the Mediterranean was thereupon offered in turn to several other Generals, who each of them declined it in turn, until Ian Hamilton expressed his readiness to take up the appointment. Shortly afterward he published a pamphlet or book, in which he defended Lord Haldane's scheme of military reorganization, and championed the military views of that so universally unpopular member of the Cabinet, who was compelled not long afterward by overwhelming popular sentiment to resign the seals of Secretary of State for War and to accept in their stead the comparatively innocuous office of Lord High Chancellor.

This defense of the Haldane doctrines, which were bitterly opposed by Kitchener, by the Duke of Connaught, by the late Field Marshal Lord Roberts, and by all the leading military men and most successful commanders of the British Army, brought down no end of obloquy on the head of Ian Hamilton, not only privately, but also publicly. Indeed, he would never have received the command of the Dardanelles had it not been for his possession of the sinecure office of Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean.



General d'Amade

Curiously enough, Sir Ian Hamilton is of Mediterranean birth, having come into the world at Corfu, at the time when the English were still in military occupation of the Ionian Islands. A General Aide de Camp of the King, he is the author of several clever and charming books, including "Icarus," "A Ballad of Hadji," and "A Staff Officer's Scrap Book," and for his literary achievements was elected as one of the honor members of the Athenaeum Club in London.

Moreover, Ian Hamilton is the only General officer who, while holding rank as such, has been recommended by his commanding officers for the Victoria Cross. The feat of personal gallantry which won for him the nomination for this distinction at the hands of Field Marshal Sir John French and of Sir George White of Ladysmith siege celebrity was in the Boer war, at the battle of Elandslaagte.

He led the infantry which carried the ridge, in the face of a very heavy fire on the part of the Boers. After the position had been gained it was within an ace of being lost. The men were tired out, and had relaxed their efforts. An unexpected counter-attack was delivered by the Boers, and a momentary panic ensued.

It was then that Hamilton sprang into the midst of the retreating troops, and shouted cheerily to them that they were to stand firm, as their own guns were coming up. His example was followed by other officers, and the line, which had been rolled back, once more sped onward, and the day was finally won. If the recommendation of Hamilton for the Victoria Cross was not carried into effect, it was solely and entirely because his rank as a General was held to preclude his receiving the reward.

Tall, lean, and distinguished looking, he is, through his mother, a grandson of the third Viscount Gort. He has been repeatedly wounded, has practically lost the use of his left arm through the bursting of a shell in one of the Indian frontier campaigns, and has had his face badly scarred through a splinter that almost cost him his eyesight. He was with Lord Roberts in the Afghan war of 1878, and in the memorable march from Cabul to Candahar, and is one of the very few survivors of the so disastrous South African battle of Majuba Hill, in 1881.

While Quartermaster General in India he was, at his own pressing request, intrusted, despite his high rank, with the rôle of chief British Military Attaché to the Japanese Army during the war of 1904-05 in Manchuria; saw more of the campaign than any other foreigner, as a guest of the staff of Field Marshal Oyama at Japanese headquarters, and embodied his observations, not only in altogether remarkable reports to the War Department at Whitehall, but also in his entertaining two volumes entitled "A Staff Officer's Scrap Book." These volumes are now a standard work in every military library and are held in high esteem by all soldier men throughout the world by reason of the frank criticisms which they contain—criticisms that gave great offense to the Japanese. Some of the criticisms I will mention here, as they have an American interest. Thus, describing some operations which took place in the Spring of 1905 in Manchuria, he writes as follows:

> On April 25 the Japanese stood, and knew they stood, in overwhelming force, only separated by two rivers from the enemy. Nothing, however, could induce them to make the plunge, until they had completed their most minute preparations. Let the Germans admire this if they will. It is not the principle by which Marlborough and Napoleon and Lee won their reputations. On the day the Japanese meet a first-class General this passion for making all things absolutely safe may be the ruin of our careful little friends.

And then again:

> Nothing makes Europeans, and especially Americans, more mad than to feel that they have been cleverly played upon by the Japanese. Personally I have never minded much when my requests have been responded to by generalities, genialities, and banalities. For I have found some of these red herrings to have an excellent savor.

The most notable, however, of Sir Ian's in his "Staff Officer's Scrap Book" is as follows:

> Where the Japanese officers are at all touched by foreign influence, that influence is either German or French. It is safe, indeed, to say that the military profession in Japan is less touched by English influence or sympathy than any other body of national opinion.

Hamilton's book, in one word, is eloquent on the subject of the yellow peril.

And I may add that Sir Ian is not enthusiastic about American women. For, talking of the Japanese woman, he describes her as:

> Intensely, essentially feminine. Asiatic women still guard the secret of what Western women show signs of losing. Men have always been selfish. But now an appalling danger confronts civilization in the shape of the American selfish woman and her imitators in Europe.

Sir Ian is a great believer in military abstinence, and by way of setting an example took the pledge a number of years ago, declaring that, as he estimated, over 10,000 quarts of stimulants had passed down his gullet during his then thirty-seven years of service—"a torch-light procession of brands of whisky"—he could afford to make the sacrifice.

Taking it all in all, Sir Ian Hamilton is, like General d'Amade, a very brilliant and accomplished man, of great personal gallantry, and a most interesting companion. But there has always been a doubt in the minds, even of his admirers, as to his entire sincerity. He is credited with subordinating his conscience—I will not say his principles—to policy where his personal interests are concerned, and, worst of all, he is not looked upon as possessed of the necessary qualities of a successful commander.

It will naturally be asked why these operations against the Dardanelles and against Constantinople were undertaken by England and by France without adequate preparations, and at a time when every available soldier is so badly needed by these two allies for the operations against the Germans.

The reasons were largely of an economic character. The harvest of 1914 in Russia was of an altogether phenomenally bountiful character—larger than in years. Until the war began the greater portion of the grain was exported. But since Turkey joined in the fray, at the instance of Germany, the Dardanelles have been closed to Muscovite shipping, and the result is that it has been impossible to dispatch any grain abroad from Odessa, on the Black Sea, which is the great headquarters and chief centre of the export grain trade of the Czar's empire. The result has been an economic disturbance in the rural districts and in the commercial centres of Russia, of unparalleled magnitude, and the visit of the Czar's able Minister of Finance, Nicholas Bark, to Paris and London just before Christmas was to inform the British and French Governments that Russia would have difficulty in continuing to finance her share of the war, unassisted, unless steps were immediately taken to relieve the terrible congestion of grain at Odessa, and at other ports on the Black Sea, by opening the Dardanelles once more to Muscovite shipping.

Indeed, the operations by Great Britain and France in the Dardanelles and against Constantinople were undertaken at the pressing instance of the Government of the Czar, a fact which does not seem to be appreciated in its true light by his people. For among the public in his vast dominions a widespread impression—insidiously fostered by German secret agents—seems to prevail that if Great Britain and France are now fighting to force the Dardanelles and to seize the Ottoman metropolis, it is solely in order to prevent the Russians from realizing their dreams of two centuries—to obtain the possession of Constantinople.

constitute but a handful of the population.

If our purpose is to benefit these people as a whole and qualify them for the difficult task of self-government, our problem is primarily one of education and one that should be faced resolutely, frankly toward the natives, and without partisanship. This encumbers upon us the duty of making it plain to these people that all talk and agitation for self-government and independence now or for any fixed time in the future is idle and can only retard the economic development of their country and their advancement toward the realization of their ambitions, for a right conception of our duty and its fulfillment in harmony with our altruistic purpose will require a very long time.

Popular government among a people in the condition of the Filipinos at the present time would be not only a farce but a crime against the masses of them, as such a government is only possible among a people who have acquired through education the power of self-restraint and the capacity to know and defend their rights. At present these people have no common language. Although ethnologically the same, they are divided into many tribes hostile to each other and speaking each their own dialect. The island of Mindanao, the Sulu Archipelago, and a part of the island of Palawan are settled by warlike Mohammedans, who have declared to us repeatedly that they will never submit to the rule of the so-called Christian Filipino. To give to these different and hostile tribes a common language and weld them into a homogeneous whole so that they may dwell together in peace and amity and co-operate in the maintenance and conduct of a native government will be the work of several generations of education under the sympathetic tutelage and leadership of Americans.

Finally, if we can rid ourselves of all sense of duty and of obligation to these people it is manifest that our own best interests demand our immediate withdrawal from the islands, and that we leave them to work out their own salvation along the lines and as may seem best to them, of which their leaders assure us that they are not only thoroughly capable, but desirous of doing.

If, however, we believe that Providence has imposed upon us a duty and an opportunity toward these people, it is then clear to any one acquainted with the conditions that we have a long road to travel, and that we should shoulder the responsibility without partisanship and discharge our duty regardless of criticism and native opposition in a practicable, sympathetic, and effective manner, with a view single to the best ultimate interest of all concerned, and that duty cannot be properly discharged by either withdrawing and leaving the ignorant masses to the tender mercies of the "caciques" or by remaining and at the same time thrusting upon these people at this period of their slow development too great a share in the administration of the government—certainly not the controlling influence—and enlarging their local autonomy, as at present they are wholly unprepared for either by the necessary training and education, and the result of such a policy will be only to retard the material development of the islands, handicap us in our beneficent work of physical, moral, and mental regeneration of the people, and postpone the day when we might with safety to the masses of the natives turn over to them the control of their own affairs and political destiny.

MISTAKES IN THE DARDANELLES

Removal of General d'Amade Focuses Attention on the Movement That Has Proved So Costly to the Allies.

By a Veteran Diplomat.

GENERAL ALBERT D'AMADE has during the past week been relieved of the command of the French military forces that are co-operating on land with the allied fleet, now endeavoring to force its way through the Dardanelles Strait and the Sea of the Marmora to Constantinople. He has been recalled to Paris, and his place has been taken by General Gouraud, one of those officers who have won distinction under General Lyautey in the recent conquest of Morocco.

This is the third time that General d'Amade has been superseded since the beginning of the present war, and he has been the source of very grave dissensions between the French Generalissimo, Joseph Joffre, and President Poincaré—dissensions in which the most powerful members of the Cabinet have sided with Joffre against the Chief Magistrate.

General d'Amade's appointment to the command of the French military force engaged in the operations along the shores of the Dardanelles Strait was made at the pressing instance of Poincaré. He is now deprived thereof, by the directions of Joffre, owing to the fact that after the French contingent had effected a landing on the Asiatic side of the straits, in order to co-operate with the fleet and with the British troops landed on the European side of the Dardanelles, it was compelled to retire from the position which it had taken up.

Joffre's objections to d'Amade are due to the fact that the latter, while a gallant officer and a brilliant man of the world, is woefully lacking in those qualities that go to make up a successful commander of an army in time of war.

He is, to say the least, unlucky. He was one of those divisional commanders whose failure to effect contact with the British troops under Field Marshal French contributed to the memorable retreat from Mons. This led to his being retired by Joffre. He subsequently was appointed, at the pressing instance of the President, to a command in Alsace, where he was likewise unfortunate, and in consequence thereof was shelved once more by Joffre. And now he has been superseded for the third time, again by Joffre, by being relieved of his command on the shores of the Dardanelles.

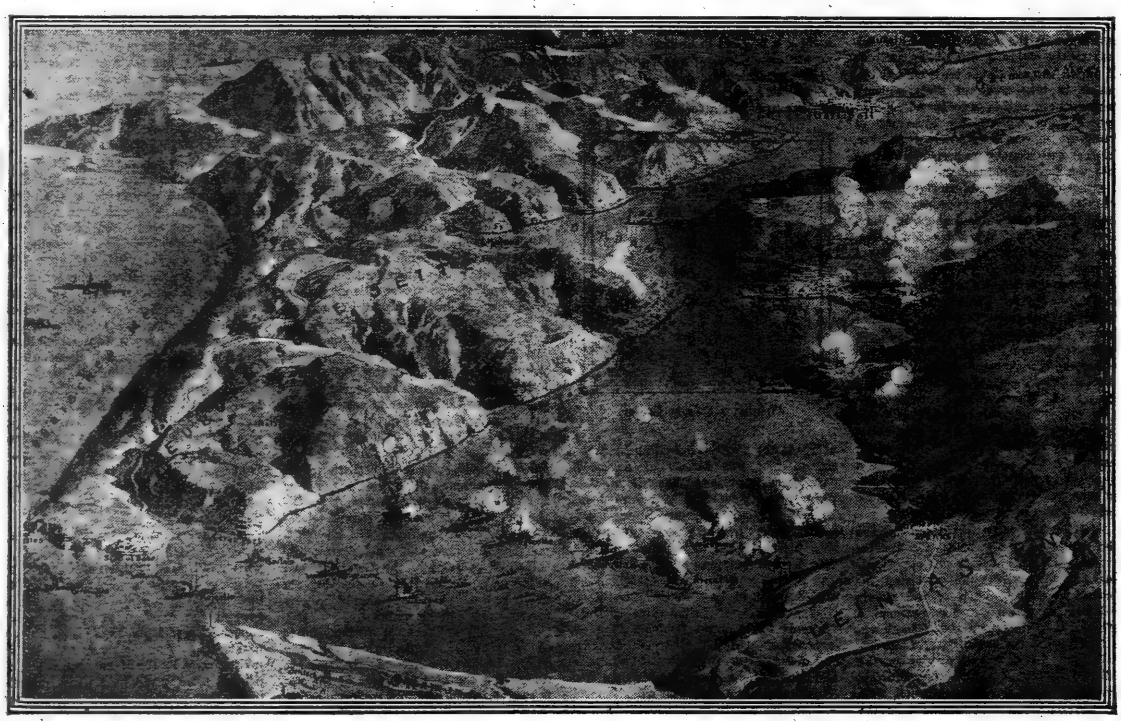
D'Amade belongs to a very old family of the territorial aristocracy of the southwest of France, is married to a daughter of the equally noble house of de Ricaumont, and possesses a considerable fortune of his own, a couple of ancestral châteaux, and some vineyards in the Gironde which produce a very excellent claret. He saw some active service in Tongking, but spent many years as Military Attaché of various embassies, notably to that accredited to the Court of St. James's learning to talk English perfectly while in London, and forming many friendships there. He also went through the entire Boer war as representative of the French General Staff attached to British headquarters in the field, and at the outbreak of the present war was in charge of the great permanent camp of Chalons.

Mme. d'Amade is one of the very few ladies of the French aristocracy who have taken the trouble to make themselves agreeable to the wife of the President and to show her any attentions. Mme. Poincaré's position has always been an extremely difficult one ever since she has been established at the Elysée Palace, owing to her obscure origin and to her antecedents—her first husband, a native of New York and from whom she was divorced, having died in this city only a very few years ago.

Mme. d'Amade was particularly attentive to Mme. Poincaré when the latter was at Bordeaux at the time of the transfer of the capital of the nation from the banks of the Seine to those of the Gironde—a transfer which, by the bye, was another source of acute difference of opinion between the President and Joffre, who strongly objected to the move. Mme. d'Amade's social influence in and around Bordeaux is very great, and she turned it to good account in behalf of Mme. Poincaré. Naturally, under the circumstances the President, who is devoted to his wife, feels particularly grateful to the d'Amades, and has formed a very great liking for them, which causes him to close his eyes to the General's military shortcomings and to force him upon the Minister of War for one command after another.

Joffre, however, who has the army, the people, and the press at his back, and who is the most powerful man in France today, does not see why he should be perpetually saddled with an unlucky and incapable general officer for the sake of Mme. Poincaré. His whole heart and mind are centred in the determination to bring the present war to a successful issue as far as France is concerned. Every other consideration is subsidiary thereto. Since the beginning of the war he has shelved, in the most ruthless and relentless manner, over a hundred Generals who had proved themselves in one way or another incompetent to carry to a successful issue the tasks intrusted to them. Some of them were old friends of his and veteran comrades to whom he was deeply attached.

But he allowed nothing to stand in the way or to move him from what he con-

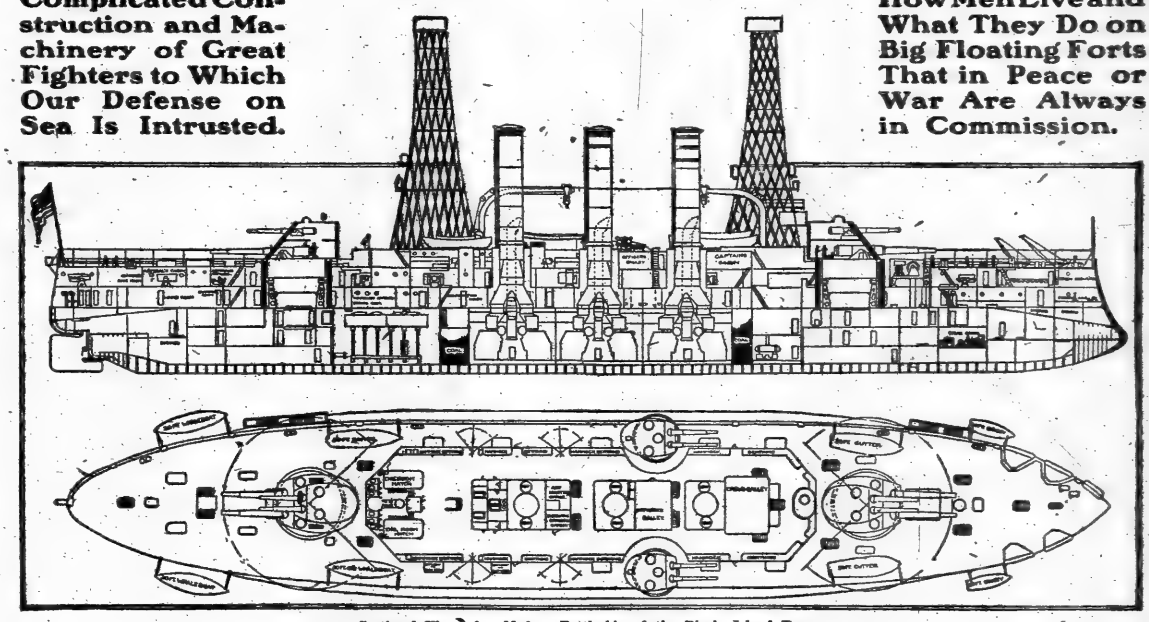


Attack by Allied Fleets on Dardanelles Forts. (Copyright by Illustrirte Zeitung.)

LIFE ABOARD A BIG BATTLESHIP

Complicated Construction and Machinery of Great Fighters to Which Our Defense on Sea Is Intrusted.

How Men Live and What They Do on Big Floating Forts That in Peace or War Are Always in Commission.



Sectional View of a Modern Battleship of the Rhode Island Type.

IT is estimated that the number of visitors who have been received and welcomed on board the great first and second line battleships that swing at anchor in the Hudson, from 80th so 156th Street, during the fleet's visit will total more than 200,000 people, while those who have been content to view the ships from vantage points on Riverside Drive, the river shores, and the Viaduct, according to conservative estimates, would total more than 2,000,000 men, women, and children.

These thousands know all about these sea fighters so far as their outside appearance is concerned. They know that dreadnoughts have two and the pre-dreadnoughts have three funnels, that all the armorclads of all classes have two huge military masts, that dreadnoughts have ten or a dozen big guns, whereas the big gun batteries of the predreadnoughts have only four of the guns of these calibres. Likewise it is safe to say that most of the people know that the population of a modern battleship is about 1,000 officers and men, that it costs many millions to build these ships and other millions to keep them in commission.

All these things and more the average citizen knows. But there are a great many other things about the ships that he does not know, such as the number of decks, counting from keel up; where the officers of various ranks make their homes; where the petty officers and the lower ranking bluejackets and the marines live; where the ship's company sleeps, where they eat, what they eat; where the great engines are; where the wireless men are to be found; where the storerooms, the magazines, the ship's offices are; what is underneath the big main turrets; how the bluejackets work and how they amuse themselves when on the ships; what a section is, and scores of other things having to do with life on an American battleship.

Some of these things, unknown to the average American—or, as a flag officer of the fleet has stated, "the people who own these ships and whose servants we are"—this article will endeavor to make clear. In the days of the old navy, when the battleships of the Oregon and the Iowa types were considered among the most powerful fighting craft afloat, the Navy Department had little objection to the publication of the interior plans of those ships. But now all this has changed, and with the coming of the submarine, which aims its torpedoes at the most vulnerable parts of the ships, things that used to be public knowledge for the asking are now withheld. For that reason reference to certain parts of the ship will be general in this article, so as not to violate the wishes of the service in this respect.

First of all, the big deck, the deck out of which the great 12-inch and 14-inch turrets rise, is the main deck. It is the deck on which lives the Admiral or the Rear Admiral, in the event the ship in question is the fleet or a division flagship. Likewise, on this deck the Captain who commands the ship and the fleet chief of staff have their quarters. And the quarters of these officers, the men upon whose judgment and skill the defense of the nation would depend in the event of a national crisis, are interesting. Not even the ship's officers below the rank of Commander often enter these quarters. As they say in the navy, "the skipper eats alone."

The Admiral or Rear Admiral, if the ship happens to be a flagship of the new dreadnought type, has his quarters forward. These quarters comprise a reception room, a dining room, and the Admiral's sleeping quarters. This suite is the most private thing afloat. No officer, except of the staff or of high ship command, enters those quarters without invitation or courteous application, as in private life. The reception room, where the Admiral receives his staff officers, his friends, and high officials—as, for instance, President Wilson, who will be the guest tomorrow night of Admiral Fletcher on the flagship Wyoming—is big, as a rule. There are generally to be found on the walls interesting pictures emblematic of the service afloat, the furniture is splendidly upholstered, a fine carpet deadens the noise of feet, there is a case full of books, chiefly on naval subjects, with a spattering of classic and interesting literature of other kinds.

At the entrance to the Admiral's quarters stands a marine. He sees to it that the unauthorized do not pass that door. Then comes the dining room, generally a thing of beauty within. It contains a splendid sideboard filled with fine china and beautiful cut glass, and an elaborate silver service, the latter always the gift of the people of the State in whose honor the ship is named. This is the service used on great occasions, such as that of tomorrow night when President Wilson will be the dinner guest of Admiral Fletcher.

Next we have the Captain of the ship, "the man who eats alone." His quarters are also on this deck and generally under the bridge, from which the skipper directs the movements of his ship. He, too, has a reception room and a dining room in addition to his sleeping quarters. On a lesser scale these quarters are generally the duplicates of those occupied by the flag commander, that is, if his ship is also a flagship.

Now comes the senior officers of the ships, and incidentally the second deck, or, as it is known, the "gun deck" of the battleship. This is the deck directly underneath the main deck, and here we find the wardroom of the senior officers, famous in naval song and story, the happy assembly place where "sweethearts and wives" are toasted. In this room the executive officer, who is "the second in command," is the chief. He sits at the head of table at all meals. On his right generally sits the navigating officer, and on his left the ordnance officer or the ship's surgeon, or, if the ship has a chaplain, he may sit at the left. As the other end of the table is another high ranking ship officer, usually the chief engineer.

This is the most democratic apartment on board a ship, and to have shared in its pleasures and inspirations for weeks at a time, as has the writer, is an experience no one can ever forget or regret. Every picture on the wall, every decoration nearly always has a history behind it. Vessels on which the President has been entertained always have his autographed photograph prominently on view in this room. There are pictures, generally the gifts of famous marine officers who have visited the ship and experienced the wholesome pleasures of the wardroom and who have given the pictures to the ship as an expression of their appreciation of courtesies. There is a piano, a sideboard, and along the walls are upholstered and rest-producing lounges. From the ports in this room two guns protrude, on dreadnoughts of the five-inch and on predreadnoughts generally of the six-inch or seven-inch type. The cabins of the seniors are also on this deck.

The next deck is the berth deck. On this deck are the quarters of the junior officers and the warrant officers and the hammock swinging quarters of the enlisted men. The junior officers are the young chaps not long out of Annapolis, the fellows on whose sleeve only a single golden stripe appears, hence the name "one-stripers." They, too, have a ward-room, and it is, on a smaller scale, just as interesting a place as that of their superiors on the deck above. Their sleeping quarters are to be found on either side of the ship running aft from the wardroom.

The wardroom of the warrant officers, who rank with ensigns, is usually on the same deck and on the opposite side of the battleship to that of the junior officers.

Having referred to the expression "one-striper," it is perhaps not out of place to tell what the various sleeve stripes indicate, for this is another matter concerning which the general public is not familiar. If you see an officer with four big golden stripes on his sleeve, stand aside—he is the Captain. Three golden stripes indicate the next in rank, namely, the Commander. Two big stripes with a little one between indicate the Lieutenant Commander. Two big stripes with no little one between are the insignia of a full-ranking Lieutenant. One big and one little stripe designate the Junior Lieutenant, while, as already stated, a single broad stripe indicates the ensign. If between the stripes there is a white, velvety looking band, the officer is of the pay corps, while if the color of the band is purple he is of the medical arm.

The warrant officers are the men who rank with ensigns, and between the enlisted and official personnel. They are gunners, boatswains, carpenters, sailmakers, machinists, and pharmacists. Commissioned rank is to be had by them if they can stand the examination, and it may be interesting to note that among the officers commissioned last year were six from the warrant wardroom.

Now come the enlisted men proper, who begin with prentice seamen, drawing $17.60 per month, and include the chief petty officers whose pay varies from $55 to $77 per month. Included among these, who are the men so often referred to as "the men behind the guns," are the turret captains, chief electricians, chief boatswain mates, masters at arms, chief machinist mates, coppersmiths, boilermakers, blacksmiths, wireless operators, gunner mates, seamen gunners, artificers, stewards, seamen of the first, second and third classes, and scores of other non-commissioned and non-warrant ranks.

The chief petty and the petty officers have their own messes, as do the marines. They are the men who sleep in hammocks at night, or sometimes on the deck floor. From the portholes of their quarters guns of the secondary battery protrude. Their hammocks are swung everywhere. Each seamen has a big canvas bag in which he keeps his personal belongings, and in the daytime these bags and his hammock and his blankets are neatly rolled away and placed in that little particular section of the big sleeping quarters that the "jackie" has picked out as his own. Also on this deck is the canteen, where the men can buy candies, picture postcards, soft drinks, pickles, crackers, bandanas, cap ribbons, tobacco, and hundreds of other things that the Government sells at cost price to make the sailor's life afloat more pleasant.

Generally on this deck, too, and about amidships is the little wireless room where the wireless men "listen in" and receive and transmit orders and messages; nor should the barber and the tailor be forgotten, for they, as a rule, are to be found somewhere in this part of the ship. Also, as a rule, here are the dispensary and the ship's hospital, in equipment and management as perfect as it is possible to make them.

We have now left the living quarters of the ship and are nearing the apartments the locations of which the Navy

IS INTERNATIONAL LAW DEAD?

A Prominent Lawyer Analyzes the Significance of the British Order in Council and Its Relation to the United States.

By An International Lawyer.

EVERYWHERE one now hears that international law has suffered a mortal wound and is a dead thing. But what is international law? It is the aggregated customs of nations in their mutual dealings; it is habit. And habit is coexistent with human nature. Customs may be modified, developed, changed; a particular habit may die out, a new one may be born; habit itself can never die.

Nor can there come a time when international customs shall cease to harden into international law. Religion is dead, cry the orthodox when their little creed threatens to dissolve at the touch of advancing science. International law is dead, exclaim the unthinking because new conditions of transportation, of commerce and of warfare are about to impose new customs upon the nations. The international habit of today will become the international law of tomorrow.

In the early seventeenth century Hugo Grotius gathered together international customs into his great work "Concerning Law in War and Peace," and formal international law was born. By the end of the eighteenth century the labors of Grotius had been supplemented and augmented by the labors of other jurists and by a series of conventions and treaties until there had grown up a large recognized body of international law.

Since the closing years of the eighteenth century there have occurred but two great conflicts by which international habits have been profoundly impressed—the Napoleonic wars and our civil war. The curious fact is that in the departures from international habits made during the Napoleonic wars the United States did not acquiesce, and similarly, in the departures inaugurated by the Federal authorities in the civil war European international critics have never acquiesced.

It therefore remains broadly true that, since the eighteenth century closed, formal international law has not admittedly been greatly modified. Meanwhile, the world has seen the greatest advance in methods of commerce. The sailing vessel of a few hundred tons has been replaced by the modern steamship of tens of thousands; railroads have linked contiguous countries into an organic whole for trade purposes; the telegraph has established means of immediate communication; banking methods linked to the cable have made commodities as instantaneously and as secretively transferable as currency itself. International habits, growing out of the commercial and economic conditions of the eighteenth century, must adapt themselves to the commercial and economic conditions of the twentieth century.

In August, 1914, there was presented to Great Britain the great alternative—whether she should adopt the rules of international law as the eighteenth century had in the main formulated them, or whether she should treat international law as a live thing and permit that law to follow modern conditions and mold itself to them with the warm play of life.

At first, while Great Britain felt the pulse of the world's opinion, she temporized. In March, 1915, she made her final choice and issued her Order in Council. It is proposed now to analyze the significance of this Order in Council, having regard to the conditions which it is purposed to meet and the effect it is intended to bring about.

First of all, it may be well to consider very briefly and simply the meaning of the terms which international law uses respecting international commerce. No attempt is made at technical definition, but only conveying the practical meaning of the following terms:

CONTRABAND—Is nothing more nor less than what one belligerent declares shall not be suffered to be delivered by any one, whether subjects of a neutral nation or not, to another belligerent nation. What particular articles have been declared to be contraband or may, according to international habit, be declared to be contraband, is comparatively unimportant. Munitions of war are, of course, contraband; ladies' perfumery is not. Between such widely different articles many questions may arise. Thus, foodstuffs, if destined for the hands of a Government, have been considered to be contraband, but if they be destined to the use of the civilian population they are generally regarded as non-contraband.

ENEMY GOODS—Are simply personal property of the subjects of a belligerent nation on board a vessel, whether neutral or otherwise. Inasmuch as, if they be contraband, they are more readily dealt with as contraband, the term has practical significance for non-contraband goods belonging to the subject of a belligerent.

BLOCKADE—Is an effective naval prohibition on goods of any kind, whether shipped by a neutral or not, reaching or leaving a belligerent port. There are several international habits with respect to the rights of neutrals in requiring certain conditions to be observed by the blockading power. No favoritism must be shown; the ships of every nation must be treated alike. If the ship of one neutral be allowed to enter or leave a port, the ships of another neutral must be likewise free. Growing out of the conditions surrounding commerce in days of sailing ships, a blockade must be practically effective, which in those days meant that it must be maintained within a short distance of the blockaded port.

CONTINUOUS VOYAGE—Was, to all practical intent, the invention of the Federal Government during our civil war. We then said: It is absurd to blockade the ports of the Confederacy or issue contraband prohibitions, if a neutral has only to consign the goods to a Mexican port and then pass such goods over the Confederate border. Herein appeared practical recognition of the changing conditions wrought by the development of transportation. In eighteenth century days, before the steamship and the railroad, goods leaving a German port would not, and could not, be passed over into France if England and France were at war. Today the fact is directly contrary.

Therefore, in 1861, Abraham Lincoln and the Federal Government did three things, all of which involved a recognition of changing commercial conditions and of the fact that these changing conditions must profoundly modify formal international law. They extended largely the list of contraband, making it include provisions, and practically foreshadowing the present action of Great Britain.

They established a complete blockade of the entire Confederacy and declared that the test of effectiveness must take into consideration the larger radius of action of steamships. They enforced the principle of enemy goods, a principle which in the early nineteenth century had been laid down by Chief Justice Marshall and was during and after the civil war repeatedly enforced by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Lastly, Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet invented the doctrine of the continuous voyage. They set existing fact before precedent having its origin in quite different fact. They recognized that the rules drawn for the conditions of 1800 could not control the conditions of 1861.

It has been suggested above that Europe did not acquiesce in these changes made by the Federal Government in formal international law. Great Britain did not by overt act dissent, but her international law writers have for fifty years exhausted themselves in argumentative and caustic criticism of the action of the United States. It must be a source of gratification to every thinking American citizen to realize the profound sagacity of Abraham Lincoln who, during the early days of the civil war, at once preferred reality to precedent, and without warrant of tradition created principles which have now found a sympathetic resting place in British policy. Can any American studying the past hesitate in his verdict and be heard to say that Abraham Lincoln was wrong in 1861 and that Great Britain is wrong in 1915?

Turning now to analyze very briefly the declarations of contraband and the Order in Council, one finds that the list of contraband adopted by Great Britain is in all practical respects less drastic than the list approved by Abraham Lincoln, which list contained as absolute contraband foodstuffs, whereas the British list declares foodstuffs to be only conditional contraband.

The reservation in the Order in Council of the right to seize enemy goods simply follows a century of American precedent and practice. It does, indeed, depart from the Declaration of Paris put forward by Great Britain in 1854, to which declaration the United States has repeatedly refused to accede.

The doctrine of the continuous voyage is recognized to its fullest extent by Great Britain. Her Government says: We do not propose to have contraband and other enemy goods enter Germany by way of Holland, or Denmark, or Sweden, or Italy, precisely as you, the United States, refused to permit contraband or enemy goods to enter the Confederacy through Mexico.

It is, however, in the declaration of a blockade against German ports and German commerce that Great Britain has developed formal international law by asking that other nations recognize changing conditions. The reply of the United States to the British Order in Council, a masterly document, specifically declares that it will treat international law as a live thing capable of adjusting itself to changing external conditions.

The submarine has made close blockade of a port impossible, while at the same time the increase in speed and radius of the modern warship has made close blockade unnecessary for effectiveness. Therefore it is that Great Britain says: "We will maintain our blockade effectively, but we will do it at such place as we may decide, to be determined only by the effectiveness itself and not by the criteria of effectiveness which grew out of conditions no longer existing."

But Great Britain has added one or two substantial but subordinate points. While seeking for acquiescence in this development of international law as respects blockade, she has refrained from necessarily requiring confiscation of vessel or cargo seeking to evade it. She has also inserted a permissive "may" with respect to the prohibition of the shipment into and out of Germany of enemy goods or goods of enemy origin. And acting under this "may" Great Britain has granted to the United States textile industry permission to ship cargoes of dyestuffs sorely needed by the textile interests. She proposes to temper the harshness of an absolute prohibition with recognition of the practical needs of the United States.

The writer is aware that the Order in Council in its recitals that such order is a reprisal has molded the Order in Council upon one of the orders issued in 1805 during the Napoleonic wars, doubtless having in mind the declarations of Lord Stowell to the effect that the ordinary rules of international law are capable of being set aside when the act under discussion is an act of reprisal.

It would seem, however, that, whatever technical effort be made to justify departure from formal international law, for us Americans and for the future historian the true justification lies in the recognition of the principle that international law is a live thing and that, as Herbert Spencer told us, life always manifests itself by internal adjustment to external conditions. If the commercial and economic conditions of today are consonant with the ideas underlying the Order in Council, then in those commercial and economic conditions must be sought the origin and justification for Great Britain's action.

All that has heretofore been said has been an attempt to show the historical significance of recent events, but in times that search men's hearts one must cast one's eyes forward as well as to the past. It is good for us to know that Great Britain is in all essentials following in the footsteps of Abraham Lincoln and adopting the principles of international law which America then promulgated.

But, in a view which recognizes the need for evolutionary growth of international law, many may ask, Is it certain that Abraham Lincoln was right? Or if he were right in 1861, is it equally certain that Great Britain is right in 1915?

The truth is that back of all the technical discussion which surrounds the subject, beyond all the historical considerations which can be adduced, lies one all-important question: Whether Anglo-Saxon domination of the sea is to persist. For centuries the origin of the glory of the Anglo-Saxon race has lain in its sea power. Is that power to continue or to vanish? And what interest have we Americans in that great question? To state the problem is to answer it. Every triumph of Anglo-Saxon sea power, every magnifying of that power by the operations of the Order in Council which we have analyzed, is a weapon wrought for the hand of the United States.

Should the East ever menace the coast of California, shall we Americans look out upon an ocean on which ride the fleets of Great Britain and the United States, or shall we face alone an open sea? For centuries England has ruled by her sea power. In 1861 the sea power of the North was not the least of the forces under which the South was crushed. Are there any who would propose for us under the name of "neutralization of sea power" the fate of Belgium? Or shall we be mindful of the words of that great American, whose fame stands so far higher in Europe than in our own country, the name of Admiral Mahan?

But the great thing is that if Anglo-Saxon sea power continue to dominate the sea, if this nation stand firm in the protection of its commerce, if it remember that any blow to the high dignity of sea power is a blow aimed at our future national existence, then the menace which so many thinking men of Europe see lying across the path of the United States will vanish from our future. The spectacle of a Germany whose commerce and whose economic life is held in iron grip by Anglo-Saxon sea power will forever warn an island empire of the fate which the challenging of that sea power will hold.

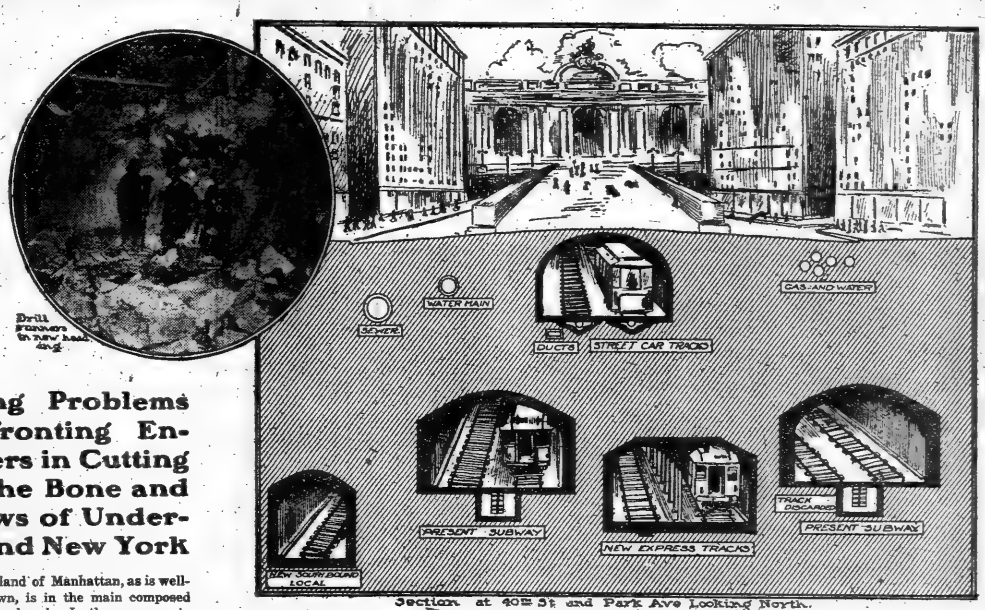
Back of the Order in Council, back of the acquiescence of the United States in that order, lies the recognition of sea power, lies reverence for the wisdom and foresight of Abraham Lincoln, lies perhaps the future destiny of the United States.

THE CITY AND THE SEA

By Marion Couthouy Smith.

STRUCK like a blur of gold across the night,
A stretch of quivering light,
Shines the gay city by the sombre sea,
Flaunting her splendor to the very edge
Of that dim, pulsing, far-spread mystery;
Cutting the darkness with her gleaming wedge,
And flinging to his vastness, face to face,
The futile challenge of her insolent grace—
Her tawdry crown, her fleeting sovereignty.
Round her bright robe his swirling waters spin,
And crouched in mockery, fain to rend or greet,
With leonine murmur the strong tides creep in,
As fawning to her dancing, glittering feet.
Ever to pierce his changing mood she strives,
His scornful, turbulent pride, his soul indrawn;
She, foster-mother of uncounted lives,
He, guardian of life's dim portentous dawn,
Hoary, yet ever young;
Mate of the ancient midnight, lord of days
Past memory—unimagined and unsung—
When the vast waters parted from the lands
In hissing trails of mist, and through the haze
Eyes of stupendous creatures shone like stars.
There, vaguely, with her shifting brood, she stands,
Wistful, behind the bars
That shut her soul from his; and he, at play,
Touches her shores with long white wandering hands
Then draws them back along the shining sands,
Musingly, day by day;
Or, answering to the sudden tempest, breaks
In spume of giant wrath, and rearing, shakes
Around her trembling pageantry of light
The thunders of his old unconquered might.

MIRACLES DONE IN NEW SUBWAY



Section at 40th St and Park Ave Looking North.

Trying Problems Confronting Engineers in Cutting Out the Bone and Sinews of Underground New York

THE Island of Manhattan, as is well-known, is in the main composed of hard rock. In the upper parts of the city it crops out in vacant lots in bold pinnacles, and even in the more densely populated parts it is continually being revealed as old buildings are torn down and foundations are sought for modern skyscrapers. In the main it is composed of what geologists term Manhattan schist, and is a hard substance containing here and there a number of garnets of low grade and little value. It is as a rule solid enough and can stand any amount of boring and blasting, and with all the tests given it affords reliable support for the heaviest of structures.

In no part of the city is the forbearance of this rock being so severely tried as in Park Avenue, just south of Forty-second Street, or are the engineers treating it so cavalierly; yet, in no part is it of so faulty a structure or has it been tipped by the forces of nature at so dangerous an angle. Here, when the first Subway was under construction, occurred a cave-in, which was one of the most disastrous accidents of its kind in the history of the borough, and ever since then it has been recognized that in this particular locality it must be treated with the most scrupulous caution.

But now, by order of the Public Service Commission, it is being pierced in all directions at that very spot by a series of tunnels, and if with a giant knife one could cut through Murray Hill about Fortieth Street it would be seen that within the limits of the avenue and within forty feet of the surface there were running no less than five tunnels. First, just beneath the surface, is the street car tunnel, and then on either side of it are the two tunnels into which the Park Avenue subway is divided at this point. Then there come the two tunnels which the new subway calls for, one on each side of the existing rapid transit line, and a third coming up between its two tubes.

All this honeycoming is caused by the necessity of creating a connection between the existing Subway, which curves out of Park Avenue to the west along Forty-second Street, and the new line, which, running down Lexington Avenue, is to cut across the sites of the old Children's Hospital at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, and of the Grand Union Hotel at Forty-second Street and Park Avenue, to join the old line. It is a cardinal principle of modern railroad construction that grade crossings are to be avoided, wherever it is possible, and so, to prevent the southbound tracks from striking across the northbound on the same level, it was necessary to make them run under.

So, if one is walking uptown from Thirty-third Street along the present local or right-hand track, one would find about Fortieth Street it ran off to the right, toward the east. Then at Thirty-eighth Street the uptown express track, which it was also desired to have go to the east, but could not be allowed to cross the local lines, turns off to the left and begins to run down hill. It sinks steadily until it is well below the level of the existing express track, and then takes its turn to the east also.

This track is, however, accompanied in its course by the downtown express, which is thus able to make its way toward Lexington Avenue without interfering with the two uptown tracks, but there still remains the downtown local. That, to reach Lexington Avenue, must pass all four of the present sets of rails and can avoid crossing at grade only by means of another special tunnel. From about Thirty-eighth Street it begins to run off from the present local line toward the west. As it gets its rails clear it starts to be depressed, and in the end it burrows 40 feet down and, turning to the northeast, heads at last for Lexington Avenue.

The problem that beset the engineers after they had planned this layout was how to complete it without interfering with the trains that during the rush hours pass every half minute, and, above all, without endangering them. In the first place they had to find a place of attack, and in that they were fortunate enough to acquire a splendid point of departure through the destruction of the old Grand Union Hotel. From the vast hollow they were able to blast out as soon as that historic building had been pulled down they could begin to drive three of their tunnels directly, and, when to that they added a shaft in Park Avenue at Fortieth Street, they had established first-class bases of operations.

To the painter desiring a subject thoroughly American nothing could be better than the Grand Union Hotel excavation. It stretches from Forty-first to Forty-second Street, and on its western side has been cut sharply down 40 feet. It runs along Forty-second Street for more than 150 feet, and diagonally across it from northeast to southwest runs the cliff which has not yet been removed. On the top of it are seen the engineer's and contractor's offices, gay with a box of geraniums and two little cottage gardens of such old-fashioned flowers as pansies, phlox, and morningglories, and below, gnawing at its side, is a great steam-shovel with curiously sentient-seeming jaws.

Men, half up the cliff and small in the distance, crouch over drills and appear to be driving them by sheer force into the bank; a crane hoists aloft a mass of rock and swings it unsteadily away; a gang of laborers heaves heavily at a mighty mat of rope to get it into position to blanket an explosion. High up on the wall, in a fragment of the old cellars of the hotel on a pavement, most incongruously tessellated, is the blacksmith's shop. From it come the ring of metal and glow of fire, and even in front of it grows the pile of drills already pointed or waiting their turn at the anvil. As support under the roadway of Park Avenue, so daringly cut under, girders from the elevated railroad have been thrust with their ends hanging over the abyss, and among the shorings pass quickly boys bearing wooden boxes, the red paint of which announces that they have dynamite within.

From the bottom of this excavation runs one tunnel to the southwest. It is for the southbound local track, and has to keep low to get below the four tracks of the present Subway. So far it has not been cut out very far, and as one walks up it one sees little but a rough line of rails and cars laden with débris being pushed away from the heading where the men are at work.

Another excavation, however, which, as it is for the northbound local, can keep near the surface, has presented to the engineers a ticklish problem. It must shave the corner of the Engineering Building at Forty-first Street and Park Avenue, and must cut deep beneath its foundations. On one of the pillars of this structure is a load of more than 200 tons, and the subway builders must pick that up and carry it down to firm rock without permitting the girders to slip a fraction of an inch. As underpinning goes in the new subway work, for the engineers and contractors of the Public Service Commission it is not a specially difficult task and they are tackling it without a thought of doing anything out of the way.

Much more difficult is the task before them as they begin to cut away the rock between the two tubes of the present Subway at Fortieth Street and Park Avenue. There, on the one hand, they have to deal with rock, rotten in itself and sloping at a most dangerous fashion, and, on the other, to cut into the subway structure and make it over, without at any time diminishing its strength to such a degree as to make it unfit to stand the strain of the traffic. However, as Robert Ridgway, engineer of the commission in charge of subway construction, as he looked at the slope of the rock, said:

"You read about a man's being a great engineer because he fought the forces of nature! No man can do that. But if you work with the forces of nature you may become a good engineer."

Mr. Ridgway pointed to the rock, and said that at least part of the trouble was due to that. It was easy to break a little point of it off and then crumble it in the fingers till it was as fine as sand. It was, it was explained, rock that had been so smashed by pressure in the days when Manhattan Island was formed that it had lost all its formation. It was now a little better than dirt crushed tightly together, and ready to come away as soon as the harder rock confining it was removed.

Brittle as it is, however, that is not the worst thing about it that the engineers fear. It is sloping at an angle of 60 degrees, and there is always a risk that as the lower sections are blasted away it may begin to slip. In some parts of Manhattan there is no need to use any shoring as the subway tunnels are cut. The rock is solid enough to take a hole fifteen feet in diameter without showing a sign of weakness, but here heavy square timbers must be used or else no one can tell what might happen. Blasts, too, have to be used with care, and the skill of the rockman, that curious class of labor which tunneling has developed in the heart of a great city, is needed to tell the kind of rock that is likely to be encountered the next time a charge goes off.

But not only must the excavators be careful of the rocks, they must also be heedful of the present Subway. Ultimately the whole of the present structure at this point will have to come down, and it is to make that operation possible that the wooden sheathing has been placed in the Subway just below the Grand Central Station. The concrete has to be broken off and the timbers will prevent any fragments of it falling on the track. It is 2½ inches thick, supported on steel frames, and, as it rests immediately against the concrete walls and has been fireproofed, the engineers say the chances that it may catch fire are small indeed.

Then it will be necessary to change the roof over the Subway without halting for a day the passage of the trains. The new structure will be rectangular, after the fashion of most of the existing work, but just at this point the tubes that are to be remodeled are arched. As all men know, the arch is strong as long as it is left untouched, but it can be brought down at a touch if its keystone is removed. Yet this is just what the engineers have to do. They have to remove one side of it and to take up the "thrust" of the other, which is to remain standing, by the beam that will go to form the roof of the new rectangular section.

It is a difficult job, particularly as it has to be done underground in a space as restricted as it is safe to leave it, but its very difficulty carries with it a certain safeguard. As the engineers discuss such awkward problems as these or the risks that are inherent in the character of the rock, they point out that once they are recognized more than half their danger is neutralized.

In this contract, which is intrusted to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, a subsidiary of the Interborough, is the extension of the Steinway Tunnel under Forty-second Street to just beyond the Belmont Hotel. Here they have the advantage of the work of the builders of the original tunnel, who planned to end it at about Lexington Avenue as far as passengers were concerned, but hollowed out a loop for the turning of the trains. That loop was finished in everything but equipment for operation, and stands today concreted. Unfortunately, however, it was not built at the grade that the new line to Times Square will follow and it has had to be cut through.

Department thinks it best to keep as far as possible a navy secret. The decks below the berth deck are not known as decks, but as platforms, and are numbered. In the new battleships they are generally Platforms 1, 2, and 3. They run forward and aft of the engine and boiler rooms.

To get to these platforms one needs a guide, and one goes down many flights of narrow stairways, sometimes nothing but ladders. Here are the storerooms, the magazines, the paint shops, the repair rooms, the marine storage rooms, and in between them, in the space amidships, are the great engines that make the ship go, and the boiler rooms, where men sweat and labor incessantly in short relays, for no man can work long at a time in the furnace rooms.

There may be many magazines on each ship, and they may be placed anywhere in the ship below the berth deck.

The ammunition for the big guns is carried automatically to those guns from somewhere far below. The turret officer and the gunners climb into the turret from a little opening underneath on the main deck. The officer commanding stands generally behind the steel partition that divides the turret into two gun compartments. He can see every move in each compartment. He gives the command to load, and simultaneously a little bell tinkles below. A fraction of a second and the ammunition hoisting apparatus is clanging; a huge shell appears above the opening leading down into the ammunition compartment. The breech of the big guns stands open, and in the twinkling of an eye the enormous projectile, which for a 14-inch gun weighs 1,400 pounds, is in the gun, the breech quickly closes, the command to fire is given, and the terrific detonation follows. A projectile that may be hurled as far as twenty miles or more is on its way.

For the smaller guns—those that protrude from ports or are mounted in barbettes—ammunition is placed alongside them on the deck and is placed in the gun by quick-thinking, nimble-handed gunners without the assistance of any automatic apparatus.

When a battleship is in port the life of an officer or enlisted man is much the same as that of the ordinary civilian. They go to the theatres, the ball games, see their relatives and friends, and are ashore every moment that it is possible to be, as a general rule. And no class of men so dearly loves the shore life—now and then—as do the men on the big ships of the United States Navy.

But at sea it is a very different proposition. As in the army, the men who man a battleship are generally up with the sun and the day's work begins the moment the first meal is over with. Sometimes there is an inspection by the Captain; at other times the Division Commander comes aboard and looks over everything from the boiler rooms to the observation stations on top of the masts. On such occasions officers and men show at their very best, for from apprentice seaman to executive officer the navy man takes a pride in his ship and it would break the average bluejacket's heart if the "old man" left the ship with a frown on his face and a conviction that the men and their ship did not measure up to the high standard now set for everything in the American service afloat.

To appreciate the story of life aboard a modern man of war at sea it is only necessary to glance over the official log of any ship in the navy. Let us take the log of the dreadnought Utah during the months that vessel was in Mexican waters, prior and subsequent to the taking of Vera Cruz in April of last year, in which achievement the Utah had a most important part.

The log shows that in the early days of January, 1914, the Utah was at the navy yard in Brooklyn. There was much shore leave and the men enjoyed themselves just as they are enjoying themselves now in New York. On the morning of the 6th of that month the log shows that the Utah, which was then of the First Division, together with the other ships of that division, steamed out of New York and proceeded to Hampton Roads. The next morning the Utah was at anchor off the fortifications of Fort Monroe.

In Hampton Roads came the dirtiest of all ship jobs, that of coaling ship. Bluejackets in overalls, their faces ebony black from coal dust, hustled about and transferred a thousand tons of coal from the collier Proteus to the bunkers of the dreadnought. Officers who directed the work were just as sooty as their happy, hustling subordinates.

The coaling lasts a day and then everybody gets busy to get the ship in presentable shape again. Brasses are polished until they glisten like gold; the decks are scrubbed until they are as clean as the ballroom of a Fifth Avenue home; the tarpaulins are removed from the big guns, and within a few hours the Utah is just as spick and span in appearance as any ship in the navy.

The Utah remains in Hampton Roads five days and the men have more shore leave, and on the morning of Jan. 11, with the other ships of the division, she steams past the Capes and heads southward for the practice waters off Guantanamo, Cuba. On the way down the Utah has sub-calibre practice, the big ships towing the targets one for the other. Likewise the log shows that the Utah bluejackets went to school in the mornings, the school that Josephus Daniels started. School was in session every day, and there was much grumbling, for bluejackets, like other schoolboys, are not overenthusiastic when it comes to hard study.

Another morning, and the order is given to scrub hammocks and bags. They are scrubbed until they are spotlessly clean. Magazine inspections are of daily occurrence, and, as the Utah nears Cuban waters, the blue Winter uniforms are discarded and everybody comes out in the white of the tropics. There are setting-up exercises, the gymnastic director being a petty officer who has recently returned from Sweden, where he mastered the Swedish system of gymnastics. In the afternoon the men are given hours off, just like any other busy body of young sailors, and they spend the time lounging about the decks, snoozing under the shade afforded by the turrets, writing letters, boxing, playing handball, sometimes tangoing and one-stepping on the after main deck, or hanging over the rails and watching for the big dolphins that come vaulting up out of the water in the distance. Sometimes they fish, and the things they catch vary all the way from a shark to glistening little blue flying fish.

Every ship has its moving-picture outfit and a large assortment of films, and there is a moving-picture show, attended by all the officers and men, on an average of three nights a week. Sometimes there is a vaudeville show, and cash prizes are awarded to the bluejackets who give the cleverest acts. The two youngsters of a vaudeville team on the Utah gained fame in the fleet because of their clever burlesque of Mr. and Mrs. Castle. The "jackie" who impersonated Mrs. Castle had a bright yellow wig made out of rope that would have passed muster in any blonde chorus in the world. Then there are the monologists, the buck and wing dancers, and, of course, the boxers, who, as a rule, bring the show to a close with two or three four or six round bouts, which on the Utah were refereed by Father Reaney, the famous chaplain who was the spiritual director aboard that ship.

All these things noted above, and a great many more, most of them in the line of duty, happened in the few months that elapsed between the departure of the Utah from Hampton Roads and her return to New York in the following June. In Mexican waters during the weeks immediately preceding the occupation of Vera Cruz there was very little shore leave, and, as the situation neared its climax, leave entirely ceased. During these days the men rowed races, were drilled in land fighting on the decks of the ships, continued to go to school, but not so regularly as before, and in the mornings, when the air was clear, gazed on beautiful snow-capped Orizaba in Mexico.

The Utah went to Tampico about the time of the incident of the salute to the flag refused by General Huerta. The log states that the refugees swarmed on board, officers and men willingly surrendering their quarters to the women and children. Two little tots who came on board in rags were clothed by the bluejackets, the ship's tailors making the clothes.

Along came an order for the Utah to hurry to Vera Cruz and reinforce the ships under Admiral Fletcher. The refugees were transferred to other ships and the big dreadnought steamed full speed for Vera Cruz, arriving in time to take a prominent part in the two days' fighting that culminated to the capture of the city.

The colliers arrive at Vera Cruz and there is more coaling, and then come the supply ships all the way from New York, and the log states that the men took on board great quantities of cabbages, onions, carrots, green peppers, fresh and salted meats, grapefruit, bananas, candy, and other good things.

Then came the morning of April 21 and the landing of the marines and bluejackets. The story of what followed has been told time and time again. The log of that date states that it is "8 P. M., and Father Reaney is holding prayers for the dead," and that "desultory firing continues" on shore.

The Utah remains off Vera Cruz for many weeks after this, and now that the city is in American control the bluejackets go ashore again. They buy Mexican parrots, armadillos, Indian blankets, and Mexican leather goods, and so forth, and have as good a time as it is possible to have in as uninteresting a place as Vera Cruz happens to be. About once every ten days the Utah goes to sea for manoeuvres and for sub-calibre practice. School is on again, the setting-up exercises have been resumed, there are cutter races, moving-picture shows, and the life of the ship is normal once more.

On June 15 the Utah puts out to sea. She is headed northeast. Officers and men are happy. Why? Because she is bound for New York.

BARON KATO ON JAPAN'S POLICY

Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Discusses His Country's Attitude Regarding China and California Questions.

The speech printed below was made by Baron Kato, Japanese Foreign Minister, at a dinner given recently by the Association Concordia in honor of Professor Shailer Matthews and Dr. Sydney L. Gulick.

Baron Kato has led a distinguished diplomatic career. He has represented his country twice at the Court of St. James's and has held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs twice before now. He is at present not only a most influential member of the Okuma Cabinet, but the leader of the Doshikai, the party organized by the late Prince Katsura. Since the death of that statesman Baron Kato has been raised to the leadership of the party.

By Baron Takaaiki Kato,
Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I AM happy to say that, generally speaking, the relations between Japan and America are very intimate and satisfactory. It was only recently that untoward incidents began to claim attention, chiefly on account of the California question.

That question is not, I believe, of any great importance so far as the material interests involved are concerned; nor do I believe that it will lead to any really serious issues between the two nations. Nevertheless, the question, I must confess, is a very irritating one to the Japanese.

As a matter of fact, there is no desire on the part of Japan to let loose any large number of her people in a place where they are not wanted, and we are prepared to go a long way to avoid any unpleasantness between our country and America. That this wish is genuine is sufficiently proved by our voluntary restriction of emigration to the United States under the "Gentlemen's Agreement." That agreement has been honestly and rigorously carried out by Japan, and I am gratified to know that this fact is well recognized by Americans. Japan, let me repeat, has no desire that any large number of her people should go to the United States or, for that matter, to any other foreign country, for those who emigrate are active and able-bodied persons, whom no State can very well spare.

What we regard as very unpleasant about the California question is the discrimination made against our people in distinction to some other nations. We would not mind disabilities if they were equally applicable to all nations. We are not vain enough to consider ourselves at the very forefront of civilization; we know that we still have much to learn from the West. But we may be pardoned if we think ourselves ahead of any other Asiatic people and as good as some of the European nations.

But questions like this require time to settle. It must at the same time be remembered that we cannot rest satisfied until this question is finally and properly settled. I have, however, no doubt that, as the American and Japanese Governments are actuated by a genuine desire to come to an amicable agreement, the question under consideration will ultimately be satisfactorily solved.

As to Japan's policy in China, it has been publicly stated on more than one occasion that Japan has no idea of attempting any wanton encroachment upon the territory of China or any other nation. It must, however, be admitted that Japan is not without ambitions, but I must emphatically declare that those ambitions are perfectly laudable and do not include any desire to monopolize interests in China or, for that matter, in the Pacific. Her aspiration is to get just that share of those interests to which she is rightly entitled, nothing less and nothing more, and her idea is to secure that portion without interfering with the interests of other nations.

With regard to the question of Tsingtao, it must be understood that this is to be settled after the war in which Japan is a participant is over. How it will be settled I cannot tell; in fact, I myself do not know. But at the same time I want to make it clear that Japan is absolutely free as to the disposal of the territory in question. She has not made any promise to anybody to restore it to China. How such an erroneous impression got abroad in the United States I am completely at a loss to understand.

It seems to me, and my view is shared by many other Japanese, that the Europeans and Americans are prone at times to be excessively severe in their criticisms of Japan's doings and policy. They very often make a noise over our actions such as they would never make in the case of peoples more closely related to them racially. In fact, they seem to set up a standard of judgment for the Japanese much higher than the standard they themselves desire to be judged by. The Japanese have merits and shortcomings just as any other people, and their only wish is that they be judged by the western nations as the latter judge of one another.

I am fully aware that there are in Japan, unfortunately, men holding extreme views, but Hobsons and Bernhardis are not the monopolies of any particular nation. Taking the Japanese people as a whole, I believe I am safe in asserting that the great majority of them are quite free from any extreme ideas of imperialism. They are bent on the development of their country along peaceful lines. They only desire to secure their due share of the good things of the earth.

Japan highly prizes America's friendship, and I am sure that the sentiment is reciprocated by Americans. At all events, the relations between the two countries are engaging the attention of Governments thoroughly friendly to each other and are being conducted by men like the much respected representative of America, Mr. Guthrie, who approach the matters in hand with dispassionate and open minds; and as for me, I am prepared to do my humble share of the work.

have been given subcutaneously in the arm, and it has been interesting to note that when so given there has been observed fairly definite reactive responses in the growth. These reactions in the growth are evidenced by swelling, temporary increase in pain, followed a few hours later by a considerable relief from pain, and in some forms of tumor by softening of the growth and a gradual diminution in its size.

It is unnecessary to comment upon the great advantage which such a method of administration must possess over purely local injection into the tumor. The next step is to determine whether the extract may not safely be given intravenously, and, thereby, do away entirely with the local reaction. Experiments upon this point are now in progress, and it may be said that a dose twelve times as large as that given to a human subject has been given to a dog intravenously, causing no marked disturbance to the circulation or to excretory organs. Nevertheless, we are not as yet ready to employ this method in the treatment of human subjects.

In presenting the brief case reports which accompany this statement it should be borne in mind that the writer is making a preliminary report only, and that his own ideas and conclusions, as far as he has stated them, are subject to change and revision upon further experience.

Certain of the cases here presented have been private patients who have not been at any time in a hospital. Another group of cases has been treated in the General Memorial Hospital; a third group of cases somewhat different in character has been treated in the Polyclinic Hospital, in co-operation with Dr. J. Wallace Beveridge.

Case 1. German, aged 60, rodent ulcer of the forehead. Diagnosis verified by microscopic examination. Diameter approximately one and one-half inches, surface ulcerated and bleeding, duration six years. Patient had had X-ray treatment with some improvement. The number and dosage of the X-ray exposures are not known. From my observation it appeared that the X-ray gave a little temporary relief without any permanent effect. Treatment in this case was with the poultice. Ten poultices were applied on different days, for varying lengths of time; following the application of poultices an ointment made from the powder, the same as the poultices, was applied to the surface. In four weeks the edges were healing and in eight weeks the lesion was completely healed.

Case 2. Man, 62 years of age. History of multiple epitheliomas of the skin, involving various portions of the face, which developed on the base of a chronic eczema. Some of these epitheliomas were treated by the X-ray with apparent success. Another had been removed by operation. The lesion presented for treatment was on the left temple, which had already been overtreated by X-ray.

This case did not respond to treatment as rapidly as the one first cited. It is possible that the low vitality of the tissues involved resulting from the overexposure to the X-ray was to some degree responsible for the unusual difficulty observed in the treatment. The treatment in this case was by the application of poultices and the ointment already described. The borders of the lesions broke down, with a considerable discharge of serum upon the surface. A period of approximately two and a half months ensued before healthy granulation tissue formed; then the lesion healed and has remained so to date, which is over six months.

Case 3. Woman, aged 52, rodent ulcer on the forehead above the right eye, involving the right eyebrow. History of eleven years' duration, with increase in growth during recent months. Whole area involved about as large as a silver dollar. The borders of this growth had been cauterized nearly a year before with an electric cautery, giving temporary improvement; more recently the growth had extended practically to its original limits at a more rapid rate than previously. The same method of treatment as in the earlier cases was followed, with the result that in about six weeks the lesion had entirely healed and has remained so to date.

The next group of cases comprises those treated in the General Memorial Hospital. These represent the most hopelessly incurable and inoperable group of patients, and form the most difficult group in which one might expect any therapeutic benefit.

Case 1. Woman, 36 years old. A very rapidly growing, recurring, scirrhous carcinoma of the right breast involving the supraclavicular lymph nodes and tissues of the shoulders. Same treatment followed as given to patients previously described; large poultices being applied to the growth, and in this case also there were given a few exposures to the X-ray. The growth continued to increase rapidly in size, the patient remaining under treatment for about ten months. During this period, as far as could be determined, there was no beneficial effect to be observed and the patient died.

Case 2. Woman, 42 years of age. A recurrence of carcinoma of the left breast, operated upon one year previously; the recurrence being composed of a hard mass approximately two and one-half inches in diameter on and above the sternum, about the fourth rib. Patient was treated with poultices and by a few X-ray exposures. The malignant tissue broke down and formed an ulcerated area about one and one-half inches in diameter and one inch deep. Patient did not enjoy living in the ward in the hospital and preferred not to stay there unless her recovery could be assured. Upon refusing such assurance, the patient left the hospital; while her future outcome is not known, it appears definitely certain what it must have been.

Case 3. Man, 58 years of age. Large inoperable cancer involving the base of the tongue, right tonsil, with large glands in the right side of the neck. Patient had been in the hospital some time, under various forms of treatment, all of which proved to be without effect. Patient was having severe pain, could swallow only with difficulty, was rapidly losing weight, and the fatal outcome seemed to be a matter of only a few weeks. He was placed under treatment, poultices were applied to the glands on the right side of the neck and an extract of the poultice material swabbed over the ulcerated area of the tongue and tonsil. This patient likewise had an occasional X-ray exposure. Following this treatment, considerable masses of broken-down material were discharged from the ulcerating surfaces of the tongue and tonsil, and the disagreeable foul odor was almost entirely obliterated, the new growth in the glands in the neck decreased in size, and the tissue of the neck relaxed to such a degree that the patient was enabled to swallow freely. * * *

He died about seven months after the treatment had been begun. The final findings were: Externally his neck on the right side appeared to be normal in size and feeling; the large glands present at the beginning of the treatment could no longer be detected. At the autopsy it was discovered he had an extensive tubercular broncho-pneumonia of both lungs, which was the primary cause of death. * * * If the tubercular involvement had not been present it seems probable, with the marked regressive changes observed, this patient might have continued to improve and his life considerably prolonged.

Case 4. Man, 50 years of age. Cancer involving floor of the mouth on the right side, in which there was a large tumor the size of an English walnut, fungating surface; a large growth on the external side of the jaw extending to the angle of the jaw and into the tissues on the right side of the neck two inches below the angle of the jaw. This was a large, rapidly growing hard mass, histologically an epithelioma. Patient had been in the hospital some months, had had two operations, and a variety of other treatment, including toxins, radium, and X-ray. Patient was suffering intense pain, he had great difficulty in opening his mouth sufficiently to take fluids, and was in a most deplorable condition.

Treatment was begun with poultices, but about this time, however, we had perfected the extract for injection to such a degree that it could be safely employed in his treatment. After about two weeks' treatment the tumor had softened considerably, being engorged with serum and leucocytes. Then a heavy exposure from the X-ray with a Coolidge tube was given. Treatment was again resumed with the extract and the poultices, and later a poultice was applied directly against the mass in his mouth. * * *

The patient gained in weight, he was entirely free from pain and in good physical condition. From casual examination it would appear that the patient was entirely free of the growth. * * * The patient had been spending only a few days in the hospital each week, preferring to live at home. He finally refused to come to the hospital any more, because of his greater freedom and comfort in his own home. * * * His precise condition at present is not known.

Case 5. Man, 60 years of age. Large epithelioma arising in the skin and involving the entire right side of the face, extending upward to a line level with the upper border of the ear, including the right eyebrow and the lower margins of the orbit, the inferior border falling below the level of the ramus of the jaw.

This was a very large, rapidly growing epithelioma with the entire surface badly ulcerated, bleeding and severely infected. The right eye was swollen and shut, the left corner of the mouth was opened just a little, enough to allow the introduction of a little fluid food. When first admitted to the hospital the growth was much smaller and the patient was treated as an out-patient with radium, which treatment produced temporarily a markedly beneficial effect with almost complete healing of the surface of the growth.

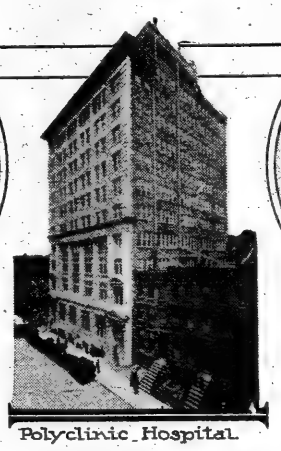
Unfortunately, a few weeks later the tumor recurred with greater virulence than before, growing with unusual rapidity in spite of the heretofore useful methods of treatment. * * * He was losing weight rapidly, and was able to take but little if any nourishment, was confined to his bed, and death was believed to be only a matter of a few days.

This patient was treated by injection of the extract, the application of poultices, and a few exposures to the X-ray from a Coolidge tube. It was noted that the injections caused a softening of the tumor and an increase in the serous discharge. * * * The temporal arch was entirely destroyed by the cancer. The borders were not indurated, and eventually showed distinct evidence of healing, including the entire circumference of the ulcer. Following this cleaning-up process the patient's general condition improved markedly. He could again take solid food and began to gain in weight and strength. He was able to be up and about the hospital, assisting in minor duties. * * *

A hemorrhage started from one of the denuded vessels, the patient was weakened by this hemorrhage, and shortly afterward died. Although he was in a desperate condition at the beginning of the treatment, nevertheless I think it is fair to say that a decidedly beneficial effect was produced upon the course of the disease and upon the general condition of the patient.



J. Wallace Beveridge.



Polyclinic Hospital.



Alexander Horovitz, Ph.D.

Case 6. Man, 55 years of age. Recurrent epithelioma of the lip, involving the tissues of the neck upon the left side, with a large growth in the cheek above the ramus of the jaw on the left side. Patient had had two operations. There was no recurrence at the primary seat of the disease. Following the second operation fairly constant treatment by exposure to the X-ray had been instituted. All the tissues in and about the tumor were infected and the growth was beyond control.

Treatment in this case was by means of local injections of the extract into the tumor, application of poultices and a further exposure to the X-ray from a Coolidge tube. What followed was very interesting. The tumor mass softened and began to break down, quantities of degenerated tumor cells with a profuse serous exudate were discharged, the growth above the ramus of the jaw healed entirely and never recurred in this area. All but one of the sinuses healed.

This patient had had a great deal of X-ray treatment and was very sensitive to it and finally twenty-four hours after a three-minute exposure to a Coolidge tube he collapsed, his pulse became rapid and feeble and continued so for several days. Gradually he gained strength and left the hospital for a period of rest at home. Later he re-entered.

At this time the tissues in the neck were not healthy, and a few days after his return the skin over the area of the tumor in the neck broke down completely, leaving an ulcerated area about two and one-half inches by one and one-half inches immediately over the jugular vein. The ulcerated area showed no evidence of malignant tissue, but had the appearance and behavior of an area of necrosis occasioned by prolonged X-ray exposure. The patient finally had three severe hemorrhages, gradually grew weaker and died.

Case 7. Man, aged 26. Epithelioma of the tongue on the left side. When the patient came to the hospital for treatment he was only able to open his mouth about a quarter of an inch and had intense pain. The growth had been rapid, the lymph nodes were involved, and there was a mass at the angle of the jaw about the size of an orange. At the beginning of the treatment poultices were used and later an occasional X-ray exposure was given.

Following several applications of poultice patient was given a six-minute exposure to the X-ray from a Coolidge tube over the glands at the angle of the jaw. The glands softened and a long crucial incision was made to evacuate a large amount of broken-down cell detritus, some of which was removed by the curette.

The wound was kept open and drained and a few days later the exposed area was again treated with a Coolidge tube. Following this procedure there was great relief from pain and for some months the patient continued under treatment in a fairly satisfactory condition. The operation wound at the angle of the jaw never entirely healed, however, leaving a small area about the size of a five-cent piece, which never granulated. * * *

Finally, the subclavian vein became thrombosed and the patient died. Although the inevitable outcome appeared, it should be remembered that the patient was in an inoperable and incurable condition when treatment was begun. For several months he had been in a comparatively healthy condition, with very little progress in the growth of the tumor, keeping in a fair state of nutrition, without loss of weight or suffering much from pain.

In commenting upon these cases it should be remembered that they were all in a far advanced condition of malignant disease at the time treatment was begun, but there can be no question that the size of the tumor mass in each case was reduced and that for some months their life was maintained in a comparatively comfortable state. The patients comprising this group were treated prior to the later improvements in the use of the extract when hypodermic injections were made. All of them had exposure to the X-ray from a Coolidge tube as a part of their treatment, but the effect upon the tumor was greater than that which has been observed in similar patients from the use of the X-ray alone.

In somewhat sharp contrast to this group of cases, it is interesting to cite the histories of a few of the patients who have been treated in the Polyclinic Hospital with the co-operation of Dr. J. Wallace Beveridge. These cases are interesting because they have been treated entirely by hypodermic injections of the extract. The X-ray has not been used in any case.

Case 1. Recurrent colloid carcinoma of the rectum. Man, aged 50. Kraske operation two years ago; in July recurrence became troublesome, and at the time of his admission to the hospital there was extensive involvement of the tissues in and about the rectum, involving the base of the bladder. * * * Injections at the hospital were made directly into the growth. During his stay of six weeks in the hospital sixteen injections were made. * * * At the end of six weeks the patient left the hospital comparatively free from pain. * * * Since leaving the hospital the patient has had a few injections in the arm, he has continued to gain in weight and strength, and his general condition continues to improve. His outcome is, however, a matter of doubt. * * *

Case 2. Man, aged 40. In 1905 he was operated on for stone in the kidney. Stone was not found. In 1911 he was again operated on and the stone was removed. In 1912 hemorrhage from kidney. Nephrectomy attempted but failed. In 1913 the left kidney was removed. Six weeks before admission to the hospital patient noted peculiar growth appearing in the scar of the old operation wound. Growth increased in size, patient sought medical advice, was informed that he had an inoperable sarcoma and was sent to New York for treatment.

At the time of his admission to the hospital patient had a mass in and about the scar of the old kidney operation in the back the size of a grapefruit. The mass had been growing rapidly within the last few weeks. Upon his admission to the hospital a specimen was removed and a section diagnosed as typical adronal hypernephroma.

Treatment in this case was by means of a hypodermic injection of the extract into the tumor mass except in two instances when the injections were made into the subcutaneous tissue of the arm. During the period of seven weeks' treatment the patient received twenty-two injections. * * *

At the time of his discharge from the hospital the indurated mass was about one-sixth the size that it was upon his entrance. There was a small sinus extending under the skin for a distance of an inch and one-half. Patient had increased in weight, gained in strength, was free from pain and in markedly better physical condition than was thought possible. Since his leaving the hospital the patient has received an injection of the extract in the arm every second or third day, he has continued to gain in weight and strength and the tumor mass is practically gone. * * *

Case 3. Woman, aged 51. Recurrent, inoperable carcinoma of the left breast. Recurrence involving the fifth and sixth ribs at the lower point of the old scar. Mass about three inches in diameter, very hard, and the surface red. Some exudate appearing at the apex of the growth. Patient had intense pain in the growth itself, in the left arm and shoulder, including the left side of the neck. Left arm oedematous and painful to touch. Oedema (swelling) extending to the region above the clavicle. Patient had had X-ray treatment for a short time without effect.

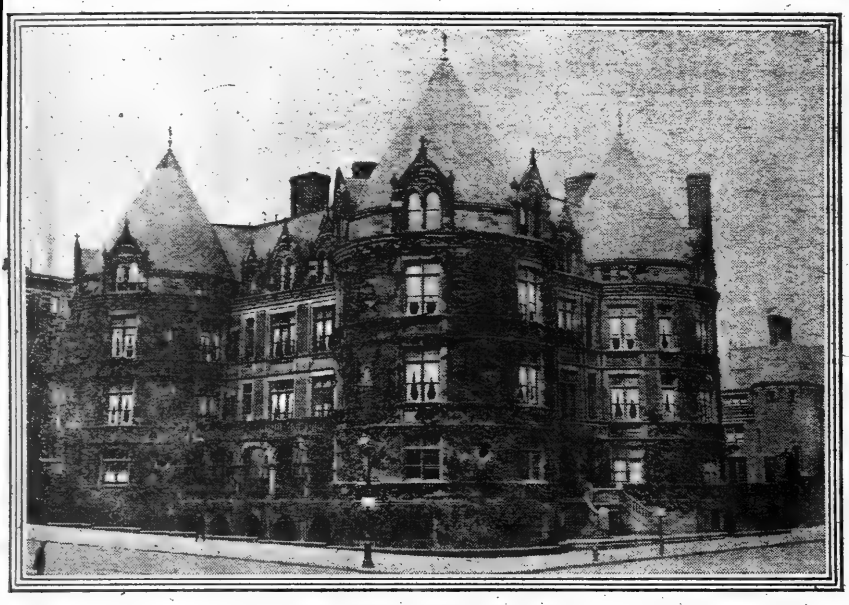
Treatment was entirely by injection into the tumor and into the arm on the right side. At the time of her admission and previously the patient had had a temperature of 100 to 102. During the treatment this gradually came down to normal and has remained so. During the period of twenty-six days in the hospital the patient received eighteen injections, two being in the right arm. Since her discharge from the hospital patient continues to receive the injections at weekly intervals into the right arm.

When the patient left the hospital the induration had entirely disappeared, oedema in the arm and above the clavicle had entirely disappeared, and she had no pain. The central portion of the tumor mass was marked by a small scab about a quarter of an inch in diameter, representing a

(Continued on Page 18.)

SEE HOPE IN NEW CANCER REMEDY

Dr. S. P. Beebe of Cornell Reports Remarkable Results in Inoperable and Apparently Incurable Cases.



General Memorial Hospital, New York.

By Van Buren Thorne, M. D.

AS announced in the news columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Feb. 19 of this year, a new treatment for inoperable cancer has been tried out at the General Memorial Hospital, the institution at 106th Street and Central Park West, which is devoted to the treatment of cancer patients.

Dr. S. P. Beebe, Professor of Experimental Therapeutics at Cornell University Medical College and a member of the Medical Board of the General Memorial Hospital, prepared a preliminary report for yesterday's issue of The New York Medical Journal which includes the details of some of the cases treated in the institution, as well as several treated in private practice, and a series of patients with inoperable malignant growths who were treated in the Polyclinic Hospital.

Although Dr. Beebe's report is written with great caution and couched in the most conservative terms, he does permit himself to make this comparison of the agent under discussion with others which had been investigated previously by medical men the world over:

> The writer has been interested in the treatment of cancer patients for a number of years, but he has not seen heretofore such consistent improvement, of the character mentioned, follow in the type of patient cited by the use of other remedies.

In its announcement of Feb. 19 THE TIMES erred in stating that the therapeutic agent was a serum. In the form in which it is being employed at present, the agent is a liquid extract of vegetable origin and is administered by hypodermic injection in the same manner that serums are used.

The patients treated at the General Memorial Hospital, which are mentioned in the report, were of the hopeless, incurable type, and nearly all of them died subsequently, although their lives were prolonged apparently and their sufferings greatly mitigated by the use of poultices made from the agent and by hypodermic injections of the extract. It is noted in the report, however, that the patients in this institution who were subjected to this treatment also were treated with radium, the X-rays, and various serums and toxins.

Those treated at the Polyclinic Hospital were of nearly the same average type, so far as the hopelessness of their condition was concerned, as those treated at the General Memorial Hospital, but those at the former institution were treated with the new therapeutic agent only. Nearly all of these either recovered or are greatly benefited at this time. The only logical inference is that the radium, X-rays, &c., used at the General Memorial Hospital retarded the progress of such patients as were treated also with the agent we are discussing.

Besides the cases reported by Dr. Beebe as being treated at the General Memorial Hospital, THE TIMES learns on good authority that several patients not mentioned—perhaps a half-dozen or more—were treated at that institution and have apparently recovered. This statement applies also to cases not mentioned who have been treated in the Polyclinic Hospital, and in private practice.

Whether or not any of these patients have been cured, time alone will tell. Mindful of the utter failure of other remedies from which a great deal had been expected from early results, noted by all who have made a study of the cancer problem, Dr. Beebe does not appear to be optimistic.

THE TIMES is able to state, however, on the best of authority, that this treatment is to be administered free by at least three of the big hospitals in this city. The names of the institutions have not been announced. The same plan is to be carried out in all of the other large cities in the United States. The number of hospitals in each city which will administer the treatment will depend on the population of the city.

As a philanthropic enterprise, S. M. Noyes, Treasurer and a Director of the Wheeling Steel Casting Company of Wheeling, W. Va., will supervise the distribution of the remedy for free use in the various hospitals throughout the country. He will have an office at 17 East Thirty-eighth Street.

The following is a part of Dr. Beebe's preliminary report, the histories of the cases as given by him being greatly abbreviated:

> The treatment of patients suffering from inoperable cancer is one of the most difficult problems in medicine today. Approximately 75,000 persons died in the United States during the last twelve months from some form of this disease. While there are no available statistics, I believe it is a conservative estimate to state that, with our present methods of treatment, at least 80 per cent. of all persons who develop malignant tumors ultimately reach the inoperable, incurable stage.
>
> The methods of treating this 80 per cent. are admittedly unsatisfactory. Too often the treatment becomes merely the administration of gradually increasing quantities of morphine, a plan which frequently defeats its own purpose. If we proceed on the basis that the prolongation of life and relief of suffering is a desirable end to be obtained, the injudicious use of opiates has distinct limitations. A variety of therapeutic agents such as serums, vaccines, toxins, and various methods of chemo-therapy have been suggested and widely used during recent years. Each new idea is greeted with hope and skepticism by the medical world.
>
> The lay press caters to the extraordinary public interest in this matter and often gives to the invalid and his friends unwarranted and uncritical statements of the efficiency of these methods. So marked is this tendency that investigators in this field at times find themselves hampered in their work and their professional standing jeopardized by the embarrassing public notice which follows publication of their results.
>
> It is, therefore, with great hesitation and a keen sense of responsibility that the writer ventures to put before the medical profession a new treatment for inoperable cancer. Coupled with this is a hope that his action in the matter will be judged solely on the data contained in this communication and not by the inference or deduction of uncritical persons.
>
> The method in question is not original with the writer. During the last year certain modifications and possible improvements have been made in it, but the fundamental ideas and the composition of the therapeutic agent were originated by Alexander Horovitz, Ph. D., an Austrian biologist and chemist. More than a year ago Dr. Horovitz asked Dr. James Ewing, (Professor of Pathology at Cornell University Medical College and Chairman of the Medical Board of the General Memorial Hospital) and the writer to investigate the efficiency of his method for the treatment of malignant growths.
>
> The writer at that time visited several patients who had been treated by this method, but was not impressed with the belief that the results warranted further investigation. Later on a new request was made, followed by a further examination of treated cases. After repeated examinations the writer became convinced that the results shown were not such as might reasonably be expected to occur in the natural course of the disease, and it was determined after consultation with Dr. Ewing to put the method to a test on certain cases in the General Memorial Hospital.
>
> As administered by Dr. Horovitz, the treatment consisted of the repeated application of a poultice to the affected parts and the administration internally in the form of an extract, either as a liquid or as a pill, of certain substances contained in the poultice itself. The application of the poultice was followed by an intense reddening of the skin and, if the application was prolonged in the beginning of the treatment, blistering might be produced. It had the effect of active counter-irritation.
>
> However, the effect went further than this. The malignant mass in many cases gradually became oedematous. (swollen,) softer than before, and sections of tissue taken in and about the tumor showed that the lymphatics were engorged with leucocytes, (white blood corpuscles,) and if the skin was broken there was a profuse serous discharge. The exudate which later on was produced in considerable quantities in the treated area contained large amounts of broken-down cancerous material, serum, and leucocytes.
>
> There was at the same time an improvement in the general condition of the patient evidenced by the relief from pain, increase in appetite, and a marked improvement in the toxemia or cachexia (condition of wasting and debility) accompanying the disease. Some of the patients examined by the writer before the treatment was begun in the hospital had large, open ulcerated tumors which previously had been the seat of active infection, accompanied by the disagreeable odor associated with such a condition.
>
> By this treatment these infections were markedly influenced and the odor almost entirely disappeared. It is not the purpose of the writer, however, to describe any of the patients except those who have been treated under his immediate supervision.
>
> The therapeutic agent employed in this treatment is a complex one and it is believed that it has not been heretofore employed in the treatment of cancer. The powder from which the poultice is made contains a considerable number of substances, of plant origin. Seeds, roots, bark, and flowers taken from a number of different plants are prepared in the form of a powder, from which Dr. Horovitz made a poultice. The powder contains the following substances: Menyanthes trifoliata, Melilotus officinale, Mentha crispa, Brassica, alba, Anemone hepatica, Viola tricolor, Aethemis, Fructus Colocynthis, Lignum quassia, Urtica dioica, Radix rhei, Hedge Hyssop.
>
> The reasons which moved Dr. Horovitz to include these substances and exclude others form no part of the present discussion, which deals only with methods and results. Many of them are not commonly used in medicine and their pharmacological action has not been investigated in detail.
>
> A great variety of poultices, plasters, and chemical escharotics have been used in the treatment of malignant disease, and without doubt many of them are of value in treating some forms of epithelioma, but with this method there seems to be a possibility that constitutional effects are obtained.
>
> The general improvement of the patient seems to be somewhat greater than might be expected from the application of a local irritant or the cleaning up of superficial infection. It is reasonable to suppose that such improvement as has been observed must be caused by the absorption through the skin of substances dissolved or extracted from the agents in the poultice.
>
> Accordingly, extracts of the powder were made and administered subcutaneously to animals to obtain the local and general effect. At the point of injection in normal tissue an active local reaction is produced; this reaction is evidenced by swelling, redness, heat, and tenderness. Then follows a general leucocytosis (increase in white corpuscles) with a relatively high lymphocytosis, (increase in lymph-corpuscles,) some rise in temperature, and occasionally, in the human subjects, a chill of varying intensity and duration.
>
> Now, if the local area which receives the injection is examined microscopically there are found all the characteristics of a moderately acute inflammatory reaction with a relatively large leucocytic infiltration. When such extracts were injected directly into a transplantable rat sarcoma the characteristic reaction followed and was accompanied by a peculiar necrosis (death or degenerative change) of the tumor cells.
>
> When the skin over the tumor, prior to the injection, is ulcerated, the infected area rapidly degenerates and a mass of necrotic tissue is discharged, followed by healing, while if the skin is not broken or ulcerated the reaction following the injection produces a marked infiltration of serum and leucocytes, particularly around the borders of the tumor, the tumor itself is gradually absorbed and there is an apparent complete restoration of normal cellular conditions. Rats do not seem to be as susceptible as human beings to the injections of these extracts, and it requires relatively a larger dose to produce such results than have been employed heretofore in the treatment of human patients.
>
> Subcutaneous injections of this extract have to a considerable extent displaced the use of the poultice, and it has the obvious advantage of permitting a more certain dosage and of bringing this therapeutic agent directly in contact with the growing border of the malignant cells and producing in the depths of the tumor rather than on its surface an intense reaction which appears to be unfavorable for the continued growth of the tumor.
>
> When these injections were first begun in human subjects they were always confined to the growth itself. More recently they



Dr. S. P. Beebe.

of the sheet of paper containing this note is fastened a fragment of the flag which Admiral Peary placed at the north pole.

Lot 188 is the original typewritten manuscript of "Credo," signed by its author, John Galsworthy. It consists of three quarto pages. Attached to it is a two-page autograph letter from Mr. Galsworthy to Edwin Björkman, requesting him to translate "Credo" and have it published in some important Swedish paper, and a manuscript translation of "Credo" in Mr. Björkman's handwriting filling three and one-half pages. This is an important contribution to the literary history of the great war, since John Galsworthy, an enthusiastic pacifist, wrote "Credo" to defend Great Britain's participation in it.

Two interesting examples of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's work will be placed on sale. In "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" is inserted a two-page autograph letter from the author to Duffield Osborne, which begins "If there is any decline at present in American imaginative literature, it is due to those wicked old copyright laws." In "The White Company" is another letter to Mr. Osborne, in which Sir Arthur discusses "The White Company" and Sir Walter Scott's pictures of mediaeval life, and says, during his consideration of American men of letters, "Walt Whitman is absolutely the only author I know who is all himself."

George Wharton Edwards has sent two pencil-and-wash drawings which are peculiarly appropriate. One of these is of "The Cloth Hall at Ypres" and the other of "The Porte de Bruxelles, Malines." He has also given a copy of his book, "Some Old Flemish Towns," with a signed autograph inscription by himself on the inside of the front cover, as follows:

This is one of two copies specially bound in vellum, of which No. 1 was presented by the author on authority to her Majesty Elizabeth, Queen of the Belgians, and acknowledged by her with a cordial letter of appreciation from the Palace Bruxelles in 1911. This copy, No. 2, is given by the author for the benefit of the fund of the Authors Club of New York in aid of the Belgian sufferers.

Inserted is a colored crayon drawing by the author of a little Belgian peasant girl; and of further interest are the autographic notes by the author, on the margins of many of the plates, telling of the fate of the places pictured.

There are seven of William De Morgan's books. In each one of these is laid in an autograph note or letter signed by the author. The letter in "It Never Can Happen Again" is especially interesting, since it is addressed to Mr. De Morgan's American publisher and contains a characteristic discussion of the book in which it has been inserted.

There are several interesting items from Richard Harding Davis. His "With the Allies" is accompanied by his passport, with an inscription, in the author's handwriting, "This is the passport given me on Aug. 25, by the German Governor in Brussels. Richard Harding Davis." In the copy of "The Adventure of My Freshman" Mr. Davis has written:

This is a copy of the first book of mine published. My family paid to have it printed, and, finding no one else was buying it, bought up the entire edition. Finding the first edition had gone so quickly, I urged them to finance a second one, and when they were unenthusiastic, I was hurt. Several years later when I found the entire edition in our attic I understood their reluctance. The reason the book did not sell is, I think, because some one must have read it.

Mr. Davis has given also to be sold by the Authors Club an interesting collection of manuscripts and autographed letters. These are from the pens of Edwin Booth, Paul Bourget, Grover Cleveland, Edwin Everett Hale, John Hay, Anthony Hope Hawkins, Henry Irving, Rudyard Kipling, Arthur Wing Pinero, Robert Louis Stevenson, Frank R. Stockton, Booth Tarkington, H. G. Wells, and Walt Whitman. In one of the Kipling letters are these interesting sentences:

Your note about the terrors of the Orient made me grin. 'Tisn't bad out there except when it is bad. I thank God we've just killed a touring M. P. at Allahabad who I suppose was telling us how to govern the native. I only hope it's cholera, as he's a Liberal Home Ruler.

The Whitman item is a letter to Talcott Williams, at that time editor of the Philadelphia Press. Swinburne wrote an article attacking Whitman, and, as a reporter of the Press, Mr. Davis was sent to Camden to ask the American poet to reply. The letter reads, in part: "Davis's report of me and my talk, in re the Swinburne article, is very cute and satisfactory to me in every way."

In Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's "True and False Democracy," the author has written in Latin a quotation from Caesar's "Commentaries on the Gallic War." The translation is:

The bravest of all these are the Belgians; and the Germans who dwell across the Rhine are the next, with whom they continually wage war.

In Arnold Bennett's "Your United States" and "From the Log of the Velsa" have been inserted autograph letters from the author. But the most important Bennett item is the complete manuscript of one of Bennett's plays, which he himself especially autographed for the sale. It fills most of a square copy book with perforated pages, and it throws an interesting sidelight on Mr. Bennett's method of working.

Many of the inscriptions have particular bearing on the purposes of the sale. For instance, James Lane Allen has written in "A Kentucky Cardinal and Aftermath":

This copy of "A Kentucky Cardinal" goes to the cause of the Belgian sufferers—at a benefit sale held by the Authors Club of New York City—with remembrance of Caesar's words. James Lane Allen.

In William R. Castle's "The Green Vase" is an inscription by the author reading in part:

The deaths in the sad desert of Belgium—surely are a beginning as well as an ending. The journey is not ended. For Belgium there must be a resurrection, when the silence of the grave is peace—and "peace is Heaven"!

A part of the inscription in Samuel Harden Church's "Oliver Cromwell: A History" is:

Cromwell destroyed feudalism in England. Would that we had a Cromwell to destroy feudalism in Germany. I wish that my country would give her soul to Belgium and assist in repelling the constant outrage of this German invasion.

There is a copy of Austin Dobson's "Horace Walpole: A Memoir," which is rich in autographic material. Mr. Dobson's poems "To Belgium" (written for King Albert's Book) and "To a Friend in America" are inserted, with two printed poems and a letter to the committee of the Authors Club.

In Robert Frost's "North of Boston" is an autograph letter from the poet to his American publisher, Henry Holt, which reads:

I am glad if my book can be made to do anything for the Belgians. I wish it could be more, and I wish it could be for England, too, where the book had its first friends.

In Dr. Franklin Henry Giddings's "Democracy and Empire" is the significant inscription:

Only when the democratic empire has compassed the uttermost parts of the world will there be that perfect understanding among men which is necessary for the growth of moral kinship.

One valuable item is a copy of Edmund Gosse's "Gossip in a Library." This is the limited edition signed by the author, of which only one hundred copies were printed, on large paper. Inserted is a four-page autograph letter of the author relating to an unpublished manuscript, "The Journal of Thackeray in Ireland." George Meredith had consented to write an introduction to the Journal for the Century Magazine, but George Smith positively refused to allow it to be printed.

In Nathaniel Hawthorne's "True Stories from History and Biography" is inserted a ship's paper signed by Hawthorne as United States Consul at Liverpool. There are two items representing Oliver Wendell Holmes—his "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" and the fourteen-volume set of "The Writings of Holmes." These are accompanied by autograph letters.

There is a copy of William J. Locke's "The Glory of Clementine," with an autograph letter inserted. Henry Holt's books bear interesting inscriptions. In his "Calmire: Man and Nature" he has written:

Inscribed for the Authors Club's sale of books by members to raise funds for helping the victims of the greed and barbarism bred in dear old Germany by sudden wealth and Prussian militarism.

There are books of verse by American and English poets living and dead, and each one of them either bears an autograph inscription by its author or is accompanied by a letter. Longfellow, Lowell, Alfred Noyes, Thomas Walsh, Florence Earle Coates, Richard Watson Gilder, Robert Underwood Johnson, Frank Dempster Sherman, May Riley Smith, Henry van Dyke—these are a few of the poets whose works will be sold to bring relief to suffering Belgium.

Of the seven books by Dr. van Dyke several are extra-illustrated. "The Unknown Quantity" contains an original pen-and-ink drawing by Howard Chandler Christy. In "Days Off and Other Diversions," there are three original wash drawings and a pencil sketch by Penrhyn Stanlaws.

Mr. Stanlaws has offered to paint a portrait and give the avails to the club. Bids will be received at this sale—not less than $750—and the highest bidder will name the subject to be painted.

This sale is interesting because of the literary and artistic value of the material offered, and the special circumstances which have caused it to be held give the items a value even greater than that which is intrinsically theirs. But the greatest importance of the sale is in the fact that it is a striking and memorable demonstration of the practical sympathy which America's literary craftsmen feel for the heroic and oppressed nation of Maeterlinck and Verhaeren.

SEE HOPE IN NEW CANCER CURE

(Continued from Page 17.)

point of an old sinus through which a majority of the tumor mass had been discharged.

Since leaving the hospital this area has entirely healed, the patient has returned to work and is entirely well. * * *

Case 4. Man, aged 35. A recurrent carcinoma of the left breast. Patient had already undergone two operations. There were extensive areas of scar tissues over the left breast following these operations. There were three recurrent nodules about the area of the operation and a gland the size of an acorn in the left axilla. The patient in this instance remained in the hospital for a period of ten days, during which time four injections of the extract into the recurrent nodules and the gland in the axilla were made. Following the injections the nodules and axillary gland softened and were absorbed so far as could be determined. At the time the patient left the hospital he was free of recurrence so far as could be determined, and there has been no further recurrence since that time; a period of only a few weeks. * * *

Case 5. Man, aged 52. Diagnosis of carcinoma of the bladder had been made previously. Entering the hospital a suprapubic opening was made into the bladder, a large carcinoma was found at the base of the bladder involving prostate and surrounding structures. Specimen was removed for section. Examination of the specimen showed a considerable amount of inflammatory tissue containing nests of carcinoma cells. Patient before entering suffered a great deal of pain with severe tenesmus, passed considerable quantity of blood in the urine and gave evidences of a severe nephritis.

He had been drinking heavily before entering the hospital. Treatment was entirely by injections into the tumor directly through the suprapubic opening. Patient was treated during a period of twenty-two days. He showed marked reactions to the injections. The tumor softened and decreased in size. Finally he had complete suppression of urine for twenty-four hours. While the secretion was finally re-established, the urine examination showed that the kidneys were severely injured. Four days later the patient died. Examination made through the suprapubic opening a few days prior to death revealed no tumor mass that could be palpated by this method. * * *

Case 6. This patient has been observed in the Polyclinic Hospital, but has received his treatment outside the hospital. Man, aged 44. Epithelioma of the floor of the mouth, having its origin in the frenum of the tongue. In the floor of the mouth was found a fungating, infected, bleeding epithelioma having a very foul odor. At each angle of the jaw there were large lymph nodes, approximately the size of a small egg. Patient suffered great pain, was unable to take anything but fluid food, was in a weak physical condition, and had a toxic, cachectic appearance. * * *

Patient has been under treatment for a period of six and one-half weeks, and continues to receive injections of the extract into the arm at two-day intervals. The results of the treatment to date are as follows: Patient is comparatively free from pain; floor of mouth is clean; he has gained in weight from 141 pounds to 154 pounds during the last four weeks; he is much stronger; he eats solid food; he has much better color and no longer presents the toxic, cachectic appearance he did at the beginning of the treatment. Lymph nodes at the angle of the jaw have been almost entirely absorbed.

While the patient is much better there is still some induration in the floor of the mouth and there is still undoubted involvement of the tissues in this region. This patient is cited because the major part of his improvement has come at the period when the injections of the extract have been made into the subcutaneous tissues of the arm. * * *

By no means all the patients who have been under treatment by this method are cited at this time. Those whose histories are given are, however, fairly representative of the results which have been obtained in the past and are continuing at the present time. The writer, in spite of the somewhat complex and unusual character of the remedy employed, concludes that the evidence warrants the further use of the remedy.

In judging of the merit of a treatment for inoperable cancer it is probably wise to discount such matters as the relief from pain and the improvement of the general physical condition, because, while these matters are of considerable concern to the patient, they are to a large degree subjective in character and may to some degree be expected to follow the employment of any new method which stimulates the patient with faith and hope.

The writer has been interested in the treatment of cancer patients for a number of years, but he has not seen heretofore such consistent improvement, of the character mentioned, follow in the type of patient cited by the use of other remedies. If an actual diminution in the bulk of malignant tissue is taken as a criterion by which to judge of the effect of a remedy, it is the writer's opinion that the evidence presented can lead to but one conclusion.

The method by which these extracts are made is not given in this statement for the reason that this matter is still the subject of experiments. In the beginning a saline extract was used, but at the present time other methods are followed, and these are being modified in order to secure a stable extract of maximum potency.

If we survey the evidence presented in these cases it appears that certain types of superficial epithelioma may be caused to regress and the affected area allowed to heal. These superficial epithelioma of the rodent ulcer type, which have not progressed to a large degree, have been treated successfully in the past by a variety of methods, such as radium, X-ray and the application of various forms of escharotic paste. They are prone to recur, however, and although they are sometimes regarded as of small moment with respect to the cancer problem as a whole, they are nevertheless a troublesome factor in the practice of every physician who deals with them.

The patients of this type, reported in this paper, have been under observation for too short a time to determine whether recurrence may not follow this form of treatment, and it is of some interest to note that two of them had already been treated by one of the accepted methods for such lesions, namely, the X-ray, without permanent result.

With regard to the cases treated in the General Memorial Hospital, it should be stated that they have been for the most part in a far-advanced condition of the disease, with very large, actively growing cancers. It is conceivable that an agent of the character described might cause a destruction of the somewhat necrotic central portions of large cancers without in the same degree inhibiting the growing edge. Such a process would remove to some extent the possibilities of absorbing necrotic toxic material from the growth itself and eliminate at the same time a considerable portion of the infection.

This may account for a considerable part of the general improvement noted in those cases that had ulcerated, badly infected growths. Unless, however, the actively growing edge of cells at the border of the cancer are at the same time influenced favorably, the infiltration into surrounding structures is bound to continue to the ultimate final outcome of the disease. It is on this point that many other cancer remedies have met an insurmountable stumbling block.

The treatment is painful, and in some instances this fact alone rules out the possibility of its use either in the form of a poultice or by means of injection of the extract directly into the growth itself. At any rate it means that smaller doses more frequently applied will be necessary.

The present state of this investigation leaves much to be desired, and it has raised more questions than it has answered. Notwithstanding the somewhat complex character of the remedy, it appears to produce a decided effect upon tumor tissue, but before it is entitled to a place in the therapeutics of this disease we must know more of its limitations. Enough has been learned already to teach us not to be optimistic. It at times causes side destruction of tumor tissues, and probably to some extent of normal tissues as well, so that when a growth has invaded the region of large blood vessels, the breaking down process may be followed by a severe and fatal hemorrhage.

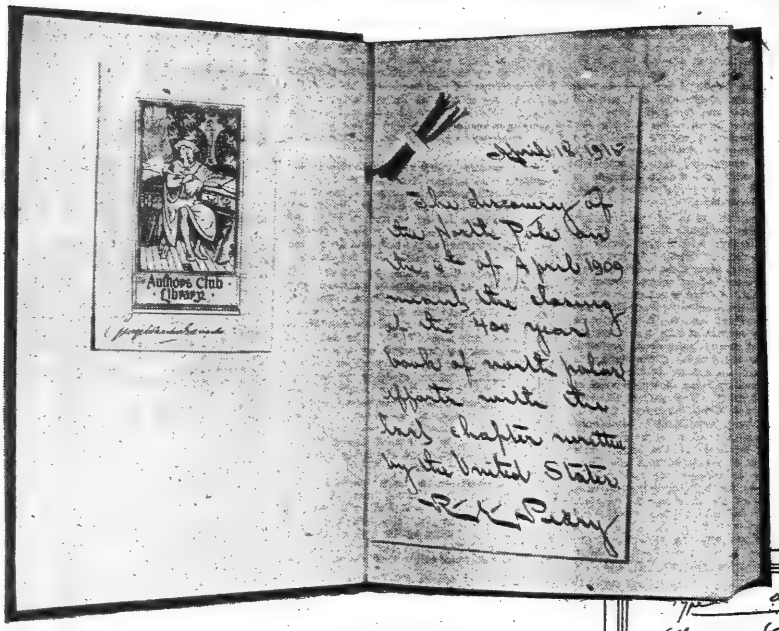
We need to know more of the mechanism by which these changes are produced. We need to know by pathological examination of tumors under treatment to what degree the disintegration has been produced by a necrotizing agent and to what degree by the invasion of leucocytes or change in the properties of blood serum and the relative susceptibility of tumor and normal tissues.

We need to know which of the agents in the somewhat complex mixture is most effective and in what form the active agent, if any, contained therein is to be administered. Possibly an entirely different method of preparation and administration of the agent now in use will prove more effective. Accurate knowledge of the pharmacological action of some of the agents in this remedy applied in this manner is not available. * * *

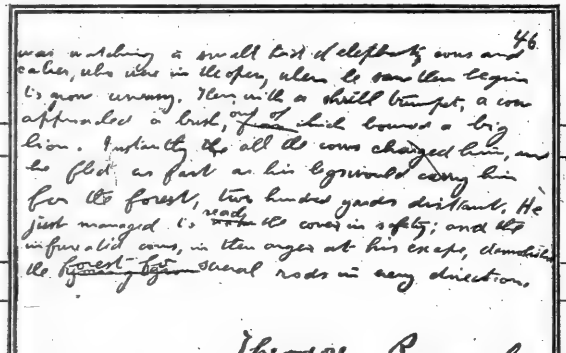
From present information we have no right to conclude that more than temporary relief is afforded. We must find out to what degree this remedy acts locally and to what constitutionally, if any. An agent, however, which seems to possess qualities which this one does needs most careful investigation in several directions before reliance is placed upon it as a therapeutic agent.

AUTHORS GIVE MSS. FOR WAR SALE

Also Autographed Books, and Artists Contribute of Their Work to Aid Fund for Belgian Sufferers.



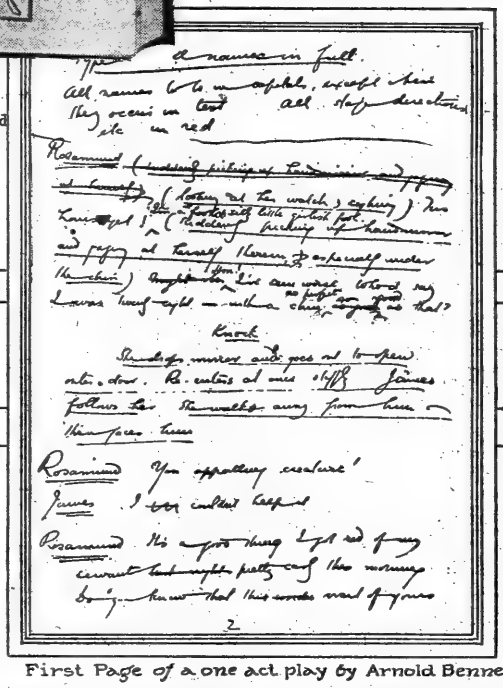
Peary's book on the North Pole with an autographed letter and 3 strands of the flag he raised there, and an autographed Book Plate by George Wharton Edwards.


46.
was watching a small herd of elephants, cows and calves, who were feeding, when he began to grow uneasy. Then with a shrill trumpet, a cow appeared, and with her behind her a big lion. Instantly the old cow charged him, and he fled as fast as his legs could carry him for the forest, two hundred yards distant. He just managed to reach the cover in safety; and the infuriated cows, in their anger at his escape, demolished the forest for several rods in every direction.

Theodore Roosevelt.

April 1st 1915. For the Belgian sufferers sale

Page from carbon copy of Col. Roosevelt's African Book


Rosamund (holding picture of Penniman and pigs at herself) (looking at the watch) eighty! Two minutes left! (Holding picture of Penniman and pigs at herself) Heaven be especially under Newhaven) Anything else you want, Edward, my Lamb, my cupid — while I'm about it?

Knock

Rosamund You appalling creature!

James I beg your pardon!

Rosamund His appointment! Eight and forty seconds! Good night, pretty one! The morning bringeth knowledge that this wonderful hour is

First Page of a one act play by Arnold Bennett

By Joyce Kilmer.

HALF a century ago there were held in New York the great "Sanitary Fairs," which were managed and patronized by the charitably disposed in an effort to relieve some of the suffering caused by the civil war. On the afternoon and evening of Thursday, May 20, will occur at the Anderson Galleries a benefit sale for the Belgian sufferers which brings to mind these philanthropic enterprises of a bygone generation. But this sale is under the auspices of one organization, the Authors Club, and the articles to be sold (which are to be on exhibition at the galleries during the week preceding the sale) are literary and artistic in character, consisting of original manuscripts, presentation books, autograph letters, and original drawings.

Of all the great sales of books which have occurred in America, few, it may safely be assumed, have surpassed this in general interest. The Authors Club counts among its members nearly all the important writers in the country, and these men have given their inscribed and autographed books and, in some cases, pages of manuscript. Through the generosity of their publishers, many of the deceased members of the club are also represented, notably James Russell Lowell, John Greenleaf Whittier, Robert Louis Stevenson, Matthew Arnold, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Edmund Clarence Stedman, and Harriet Beecher Stowe—the only woman ever admitted to membership in the Authors.

The books and manuscripts on sale have been gathered and arranged by a committee consisting of Dr. Rossiter Johnson, James Howard Bridge, George Sidney Hellman, and Joseph Spencer Kennard. The fund obtained will be forwarded to the American Minister at The Hague, Dr. Henry van Dyke, who is himself a member of the Authors' Club. He will give his personal attention to the distribution of the money.

One of the prizes of the collection, the item likely to be most eagerly sought for, is the original autograph manuscript of Mark Twain's story "The New War Scare." This curious piece of fantastic writing, which deals with the Government and people of the State of Monaco, never was published. It consists of twenty-nine octavo pages in Mark Twain's clear and interesting hand, and is signed at the end "Mark Twain." In a prefatory note the author states that "This was written in the threatening days of 1898, but was not published because the scare passed away."

There are other Mark Twain items. One is a copy of the "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," with a page-and-a-half letter by the author inserted. The letter deals with the serial publication of the work, and reads, in part: "Your printers need watching; they take some very large liberties with my spelling and punctuation." There is an uncut copy of "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," inscribed on the fly-leaf "S. L. Clemens Mark Twain." There is also a copy of "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," with a signed letter from Mark Twain to Duffield Osborne, in which Mark Twain gives Mr. Osborne his private telephone number and invites him to his home.

Lots 256 to 265 are books by William Dean Howells, and in each one of them the venerable novelist has written his name, often adding a quotation or other inscription. In "A Hazard of New Fortunes" he has written "The first and best of my attempts at a New York novel, with much of my heart and faith in it"; in "The Day of Their Wedding" he has written "An O'er True Tale," and in "The Shadow of a Dream," "There is no sin where there has been so sinning." "Literary Friends and Acquaintance" bears the touching words "All gone but Their Friend and Acquaintance," and on the fly-leaf of "My Mark Twain" Mr. Howells has written "Clemens was incomparable, the Lincoln of our literature. W. D. Howells, New York, April 12, 1915."

The Washington Irving item is a beautifully illustrated copy of "Bracebridge Hall." Its value is greatly enhanced by the insertion of a page of the author's manuscript. Robert Louis Stevenson is represented by his Letters (edited by Sidney Colvin) and his "Poems and Ballads."

In the first of the four volumes of the Letters is a slip of paper containing five lines of French in Stevenson's handwriting. In the "Poems and Ballads" is an autograph note which reads in part: "When country people were driven 'es bonnesvilles' for refuge, whatever they had was taken away from them by the men at arms 'desiuns et des autres.'"

There are four Edmund Clarence Stedman books—"Victorian Poets," (the first and second editions,) "Poets of America," and "Poems." In each volume is an autograph letter. The letter in the "Poems" is four pages long and contains an interesting comment on modern poetry.

There are sixteen volumes of "The Writings of Harriet Beecher Stowe." In one of them is inlaid an interesting letter on literary topics.

Of the two Roosevelt books, one is an uncut copy of "African Game Trails," in which has been inserted a typewritten letter from the author to Mr. E. S. Van Zile, urging that the United States prepare for war "as an agent in producing the peace of Righteousness." The letter goes on:

> Impotence is never oppressive. China is entirely peaceful * * * and wholly unable to be of the slightest use on the side of international peace. The United States will be as impotent as China if she permits herself to sink into the same condition of helplessness.

The other Roosevelt item is "An Elephant Hunt on Mount Kenia," a carbon manuscript in the author's handwriting throughout, with corrections. It consists of forty-six pages, bound in a quarto writing pad, and inscribed "Theodore Roosevelt, April 9, 1915. For the Belgian Sufferers' Sale." This manuscript is Chapter X. of Mr. Roosevelt's "African Game Trails."

Admiral Robert E. Peary has given two books. In one of these, "Northward Over the Great Ice," he has inserted an octavo sheet bearing a Latin quotation and his signature. The other book is "The North Pole: Its Discovery in 1909." On the fly-leaf of this volume is pasted an autographed note of the author, which reads as follows: "The discovery of the north pole on 6th of April, 1909, marks the closing of the 400 year books of north pole efforts with the last chapter written by the United States. Robert E. Peary." On the upper left-hand corner

tures, less important but not less interesting.

There is a little head of Mrs. Morris seen against a Kelmcott background, bluish in tone and almost as weighty with psychological implications as the "Proserpine" embodying the melancholy charm of this model. There is a sketch of Ruth Herbert which is an odd experiment in method, the uncolored paper left for the high lights, the shadows and halftones amber and gold-powder mixed with gum on the palette, the lips touched with red, the eyes with blue.

The collection also contains, among many fine examples of modern British art, Madox Brown's "Romeo and Juliet" and the "Council Chamber," by Burne Jones, thus giving the student of that special period an opportunity to observe Rossetti's relation to the artist who as much as any contemporary influenced him at the beginning, and also the effect of his own work upon the most ardent and gifted of his followers. Passing from either of these painters to Rossetti is passing from a temperate to a tropical climate. To the Italian in him life spoke in superstitious whispers, and he continually felt the overpowering sense of the unseen in his environment. His imagination brooded rather than played upon the material offered him by nature. A vein of occultism runs through his art and no fidelity of physical likeness, no effort toward conquering the material aspect of his subject could hide it from the observer. He was a decorator in the florid, rich Italian style, but he combined with his decorative quality the emotional expressiveness seldom found with it in modern painting. He could communicate his dreams and speak seductively of an enchanted land where indolent beauty sleeps in a forest of exotic growth. Since he could make felt these concerns of his own brain he was, of course, a powerful painter, the measure of power in art of this kind being the extent of its communication. As a painter of the living human body he was not powerful. No life-communicating sense of muscular reaction and nervous response to a demand for physical effort is found in his inert figures.

Some one has found fault with the people in Whistler's pictures on the ground that they do nothing. But in Whistler's pictures the potentiality of action is felt as it is not in Rossetti's. The heavy-limbered women who look out strangely from under their fine brows seem to be held in the somnolent spell of an anodyne. They could be passionate when awake and could move swiftly, but they are helpless to waken. Rossetti probably could have mastered the anatomical secret underlying the expression of motion in a figure if he had been interested in it. Perhaps it is the essence of his strange genius that he attempted nothing in which he was not interested. It is quite beside the question to consider what would have happened had he been other than he was. As he was he contributed to the English art of his time an element of unique interest.



Sketch by Ruth Herbert.
(In the collection of the late Samuel Bancroft, Jr.)

Rejeria of the Spanish Renaissance.

The magnificent volume on the Rejeria of the Spanish Renaissance, written by Arthur Byne and Mildred Stapley and published by the Hispanic Society of America, is in every way worthy of its distinguished provenance. The appearance of the page with its wide margins and clear type is inspiriting; the illustrations are numerous and excellent, and the text is not only illuminating but vigorous and inspiring, tracing the life history of the great ornamental iron screens called Rejas which protect the high altar in Spanish churches. Every young craftsman specializing in metal work should make his way promptly to the libraries where the book may be found and read with attention, studying the pictures in the light of the text. The possibilities of iron as a material for artistic treatment are ignored in modern life, and the story of the Spanish grill explains some of the reasons for this unhappy condition.

The difficulties encountered by the sixteenth century worker were on his side in the end. Thus, when the baluster came to be used with the grill in the Spanish Reja the ironworker was obliged, in order to secure its ever-varying diameter, to hammer and weld together a great number of short bits of metal, each slightly thicker than the one before. The muscular effort required was extreme, and to achieve a result that was neither ragged nor unsightly meant almost infinite patience and skill. The modern worker who has made a spindle knows little of it for the reason that he uses ready rolled metal in place of the coarse ingots delivered direct from the old blasts to the sixteenth century man, who had to beat every detail out of this rude material. The old workman had his reward, however, for his greater labor, although it is a reward unknown to him. "Those myriads of blows so strengthened the molecular adhesion of the iron that it has remained intact, even in thin embossed plates, after four hundred years' exposure to all the extremes of Spanish climate. Our more easily executed modern work may rust, crack, even pulverize in the ironworker's lifetime."

It is perfectly natural that an artist should not choose to express himself in a material that may pulverize under his eyes, but if some dedicated genius should feel that in this mightiest of metals lay his chance for an artistic victory worth any effort he probably could get his ingot, too, direct from the blast, raw and stubborn, an enemy to the subdued rather than a collaborator to be cajoled.

There hardly can be any revival of the art of the rejero, however. That art belonged quite locally to Spain and to the sixteenth century, dying happily at the height of its splendor from the sudden decline of Spain's material prosperity. The Rejas made by Spanish artists resisted the mobs and declined the advances of the foreign dealer. Here again their massive character saved them, this time from the ravages of the despoiler. They remain among the surroundings for which they were intended and announce the artistic ideas of their time from their fortified positions. "More of them," say the authors of this history, "than could be examined in a year's diligent searching await the lover of beautiful iron work. Indeed, a year's time could be given to what was produced in Sevilla alone in the first quarter of the sixteenth century." Outside of the great cities remote and primitive places possess excellent examples.

The Renaissance Reja developed from its Gothic prototype, which consisted at first of a severe succession of plain uprights with the ornamentation concentrated on cresting and lock; and later of pagan figures and Gothic scrolls running riot over the structural bars and bands. The merging of the Gothic into the Renaissance style was accomplished by degrees and ornamentation crept at first shyly, finally more boldly, to cresting above the twisted bars until such a glorious crest as that of the Reja of the Coro in the Sevilla Cathedral is achieved.

Later the Gothic twisted bars gave way to the light spindle form, and the pilaster became massive in appearance, the human figure grew to life size and heraldry became the chief theme of the design.

The artist was at length called upon to combine in one Reja pilasters and spindles in the structure, Italian motifs and Spanish blazon in the ornament, and to use these in the right places and right proportions. That almost always he succeeded is truly counted proof of his high powers.

When in the early sixteenth century the priest's choir was removed from the east end into the nave of the cathedral, facing the altar mayor, a second lofty screen was necessary; thus two Rejas of monumental size, designed in harmony with one another, were required in each cathedral. The rejeros responsible for their great beauty are for the most part unknown, history having preserved but few names. The few are sufficient, however, to reveal the fact that among the ironworkers were men who were silversmiths, armorers and architects as well. They did their work in a manner richly personal, never permitting it to become monotonous. When the Rejas were measured and drawn for the present work it became apparent that hardly two lines were alike in them, and the distinctive treatment of each exhibiting the local peculiarity of the rejero. The two great screens in Sevilla Cathedral were made, one by a man of Salamanca, the other by a man of Cuenca, and in spite of the general correspondence of style and proportions the execution in each case remains individual.

In the Royal Chapel of the Granada Cathedral are buried Ferdinand and Isabella, and the Reja screening their tombs from the main part of the chapel is the most sumptuous in Spain, with a cresting unparalleled in the history of the art. The panel bearing the escutcheon is reproduced in color as the frontispiece of the book, and the reader may see in the reproduction the fine restraint used in the application of the colors to the arms of the Catholic Kings and the eagle of their Hapsburg grandson, Charles V. The rejero in this instance is known. He was Bartolomé of Jaén in Northern Andalucia, and nothing more is told of him except that he was forced to petition Charles V. for 1,600 ducats due him on the Granada work which the clergy refused to pay. The cresting of this Reja is made up of ten Biblical scenes containing over thirty figures more than half life-size and beaten in the round.



"Delphica," by Christian Morton.
(Allied Artists' Exhibition.)

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ROSSETTI IN BANCROFT COLLECTION

Art at Home and Abroad

Important Examples of Rossetti's Art in the Collection of the Late Samuel Bancroft of Wilmington.

NOWHERE in this country, and probably not anywhere in Europe, is that interesting "Pre-Raphaelite," Dante Gabriel Rossetti, more richly represented than in the collection of the late Samuel Bancroft of Wilmington, Del. Mr. Bancroft was not only an enthusiast for Rossetti's art, but a discriminating collector of those pictures that illustrate most clearly its peculiar development from the delicate asceticism of its first period to the opulent splendor of its last. Should the collection go to the Pennsylvania Museum, as a recently published account has indicated, that institution would find itself in possession of a very remarkable series spanning thirty years of the artist's career, and showing the successive changes in his style from the "pickle jars" painted under the advice of Madox Brown and at the age of twenty, to the "Magdalene" of 1877, embodying all the characteristics of his latest manner. The collection, among other important examples of Rossetti's work, contains the famous "Found," begun in 1853 and painted on at intervals for nearly thirty years. An amusing account of the young painter's methods is given in Madox Brown's diary, Rossetti having stayed with the Browns for a period that seemed to his hosts interminable while he painted from nature on what he called his "town picture." The theme, a woman of the town, discovered by her former sweetheart on his way to market with a calf in his cart, is taken from the verse from Jeremiah: "I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, and the love of thy betrothal." Rossetti, filled with the zeal of his artistic convictions, hunted up a wall at Chiswick as a background for the shrinking woman, then commissioned Brown to find a white calf for him. On Nov. 12 Brown writes in his diary: "Gabriel * * * getting on slowly with his calf. He paints in all like Albert Dürer, hair by hair, and seems incapable of any breadth; but this he will get by going over it from feeling at home. From want of habit I see Nature bothers him; but it is sweetly drawn and full"

Two weeks later he writes again: "Saw Gabriel's calf; very beautiful, but takes a long time. Endless emendations, no perceptible progress from day to day, and all the time he wearing my great coat, which I want, and a pair of my breeches, besides food and an unlimited supply of turpentine." Nearly three weeks pass and another wail issues from the diary: "Gabriel not having yet done his cart, and talking quite freely about several days yet, having been here since the 1st of November, and not seeming to notice any hints."

The hints presently were extended to definite suggestions, and Gabriel went; but "Found" hung fire and never was properly completed, although one after another of Rossetti's patrons commissioned it, the price steadily rising. After Rossetti's death Burne-Jones helped it out by washing a thin stain of blue over the background of railings and bridges, the perspective of which had proved rebellious, and in that condition it passed finally into Mr. Bancroft's hands, a lovely picture with all its failings. The tone is that of a chill English morning, gray and pallid, and the bits of color, the sprig of rosemary in the countryman's hat, the dim flower pattern on the woman's skirt, grow softly out of the general tone with a justness of color values not often achieved by others of the Pre-Raphaelite group and not invariably by Rossetti himself.

Fanny Cornforth was the model for the woman in the picture, and her likeness is recorded with a scrupulous exactitude not commonly ascribed to the artist. A proof of the degree of likeness exists in a photograph taken of Fanny



"Found," by D. G. Rossetti.
(In the collection of the late Samuel Bancroft, Jr.)

Cornforth in Rossetti's garden a few years later. In picking out his wall he was equally scrupulous as to the facts of reality. He wrote to his mother with his characteristic whimsical practicality: "Have you or Christina any recollection of an eligible and accessible brick wall? I should want to get up and paint it early in the mornings, as the light ought to be that of dawn. It should not be too countrified, (yet beautiful in color,) as it is to represent a city wall. A certain modicum of moss would, therefore, be admissible, but no prodigality of grasss, weeds, ivy," &c.

With all this meticulous care for physical detail went the interest in the story or symbol inevitable at that period and with that group. William Rossetti notes that Gabriel sought not merely any calf for the little, lowing white creature in his picture, but a heifer, and suggests that from this one may infer he intended the heifer, "bound for butchering, to have a symbolic analogy with the outcast woman of his picture." Such symbolic analogies at all events were part and and parcel of his equipment as an artist. The charm of his early work is largely due to them and to his power of realizing by means of them states of soul. We get the same charm in the meek "Girlhood of Mary, Virgin" and in the "Ecce Ancilla Domini," where through all inexpertness and ignorance penetrates a spiritual quality, a wonder in the presence of mystery, so potent that the mind receives the impression of a living idea conceived in rapture by a true primitive.

The "Lady Lilith" in Mr. Bancroft's collection, (the Metropolitan Museum owns a water color version of the subject,) was painted in 1864 for Frederick R. Leyland, and shows not a vestige of this early spiritual mood. The model for the painting in its original condition was the Fanny Cornforth (who had become Mrs. Schott) of "Found," and the blonde, handsome face, surrounded by an amazing framework of hair, is recorded in a photograph taken before any changes were made in the picture. Rossetti reclaimed it eight or nine years after it was painted and did the head over from another model with great success, notwithstanding the technical difficulties involved, causing a sinister beauty to replace that of mere physical attributes, and lending to the expression something of deliberate evil purpose. He had in mind the Lilith of the Talmud, Adam's wife before Eve, and the mother of devils, by nature a serpent and powerful to exercise a serpent's fascination. He placed her among white roses, draped her in white, and added to the detail of the picture the brilliant accessories that played a conspicuous part in many of his later pictures. All the colors once listed by him as his favorites of the paintbox appear in the arrangement, pure light warm green in the foliage reflected in the mirror, gold in the lights on the waving hair, gray and shadowy blue in the half-tones of the flowers and dress, brown in the darks of the hair, and scarlet in the coral bracelets, the red mouth, and the poppy blossom.

The picture is a fine example of Rossetti's skill in fusing strong colors into a single tone and a simple impression. There is little sense of atmospheric depth, but the figure has solidity, and keeps its place back of the frame on which are inscribed the verses written as an accompaniment to the painting. The latter fails to transmute the ancient myth into modern feeling for what is mysterious and inexplicable in evil. The human

A Notable Publication by the Hispanic Society on the Iron Rejas Screening the Altars of Spain.

serpent remains a formal and highly decorative symbol for an emotion that has sunk to ashes. Intellectually, the artist has grasped the requirements of his problem, but emotionally he lags far behind the tense youth who managed with thin pigments and rebellious brush to express the solemn magic of the dawn, pity for sin, and the shame of the sinner.

It was Rossetti's gift to impress his personality on everything he touched. As he grew languid in maturity, languor settled on his work, and his line became slower, his color became deeper, his vehicle more sluggish. The "Lady Lilith" marks the moment of his art's full ripening before the quick decadence of his last years. The composition is admirable, the space well filled without crowding, the long linear rhythms create a subtle impression of inhuman fascination. The painting of the still life is both supple and firm. In spite of the deadening effect upon oil paint of extensive retouching the whole picture blooms in splendor, an opulent expression of an exotic and unique ideal of beauty.

With "Found" answering to the close of the first period of Rossetti's career, and the "Lilith" to the middle period, it is a somewhat longer step to the "Mary Magdalene" of his last decade. The model, Miss Wilding, is the same from whom Rossetti painted in revising the "Lilith" and in spirit and execution the picture has more in common with that work than with the earlier "Found." The painter reveals in it the tendency to make a head rather large for its setting that increased during the later years of his life. The character of the medium also belongs to the later years, having a somewhat stringy quality, in striking contrast to the dry, thin painting of the first period. The round-eyed childish type almost hints at Greuze in its sophisticated innocence. The drawing is lovely in the hands, and the hair flows like sunshine over the beautiful throat.

Filling in the years between the landmarks of Rossetti's journey are other pic-



The "Lady Lilith," by D. G. Rossetti.
(In the collection of the late Samuel Bancroft, Jr.)

A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT

A man can always pocket his pride, but a woman, who generally has more pride, is handicapped.

Some women prefer a diamond tiara in this world to a halo in the next.

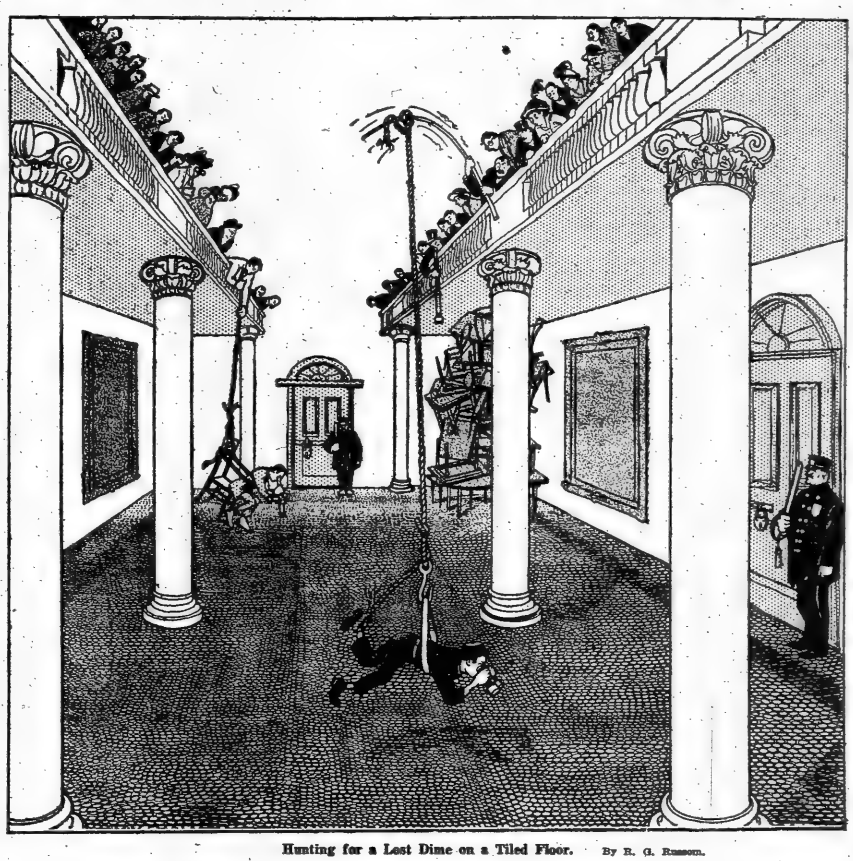
It's easy enough to be generous to a fault, if it's your own fault.

Lots of people who complain that they don't get all they deserve should really congratulate themselves.

No labor union has ever been organized that could regulate the wages of sin.

Unfortunately the man higher up isn't always worthy of his hire.

Most girls allow their ideals to develop into mere husbands.



Hunting for a Lost Dime on a Tiled Floor. By R. G. Reason.

Many a big man has just as small thoughts as has the elephant whose mind is centred on a peanut.

Perhaps all the world loves a lover because pity is akin to love.

Of two evils the optimist chooses neither, the pessimist both.

Prosperity has ruined many a man, but if a fellow is going to be ruined at all, that is undoubtedly the pleasantest way.

Laughter is the wine of life, but a good bit of it is vin ordinaire.

Talk is cheap, and most women like bargains.

Don't waste your time worrying about the time you have wasted.

Rebuked

HE was deeply in love with his wife, but awfully careless about money matters. He started away on a long business trip, leaving her short of money, and promising to send her a check—which he forgot to do. The rent came due and she telegraphed:

"Dead broke. Landlord insistent. Wire me money."

Her husband answered:

"Am short myself. Will send check in few days. A thousand kisses."

Exasperated, his wife replied:

"Never mind money. I gave landlord one of the kisses. He was more than satisfied."

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A CHICAGO matron of great beauty called one day upon a friend, bringing with her her ten-year-old daughter, who promises to be as handsome as her mother.

The callers were shown into a room where the friend had been receiving a milliner and many hats were scattered about. During the conversation the ten-year-old amused herself by trying these on. She was particularly pleased by the effect of the last one. Turning to her mother she said:

"Mother, I look just like you now, don't I?"

"Sh!" cautioned the mother, with uplifted finger. "Don't be vain, dear."

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"How old would you say I am?" asked the foolish maiden.

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MRS. FINNEGAN kept a boarding house and one day young Johnson came to her with several complaints. She listened in silence for a few moments, but as the young man waxed eloquent she lost her patience.

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"Well," replied Mrs. Finnegan, icily, "I shouldn't be at all surprised."

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"And not a blessed place to intern," he cried.

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She—No; but if the two syllables were transposed I'd not only be interested but enthusiastic.—Boston Transcript.

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"As nearly as I can make out," said the supercilious person, "you are what they call a literary hack."

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"'The Sorrows of Satain.'"

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"Well, tell Myrtle that she left her pipe on the piano."—Exchange.

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She—Did I say Field Marshal? Well, perhaps it's court-martial. I know it's one or the other.—Passing Show.

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Clerk—Certainly, Sir. Why?

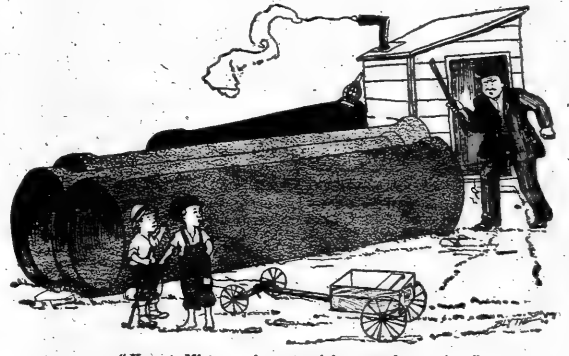
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"Great Scott, what a record! What car is it?"

"The street car."—Boston Transcript.



"Honest, Mister, we're not goin' ter steal yer pipes."

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"My little sister," said Nellie, "is only six months old, and she has three."

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ONE day, while her grandfather was paying a visit to Florence's home, the little girl said to him:

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"Well, well, child!" cried the grandfather, "why do you say that?"

"Why," said the little girl, "I've worked all the afternoon blowing soap bubbles and trying to pin them on mother's hat."

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"Now, take the last case," he said. "Just as soon as he went to Boston to work, Henry fell in love with a girl. She lived in one of the suburbs, and as soon as Henry made up his mind he liked her, he up and bought a fifty-trip ticket to her place and—"

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Little Timothy.

LITTLE Timothy went to visit his Aunt Elvira, a dignified and severe woman, who owned a parrot. One morning, coming unexpectedly upon Timothy and the bird, she was horribly shocked to hear the little boy using some profane words.

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"Oh, no, I'm not, Auntie,' the boy replied, "I'm just telling it what it mustn't say."

A BIG CITY'S LONELY COLLEGIANS

Two Plans Are Being Pushed to Enable College Bred Men to Meet One Another Socially

THERE was recently a controversy about the loneliness of newcomers in New York. In regard to one portion of the community, some of whose members suffer from loneliness, Mrs. M. Dryden Brewer has a plan. By this plan college bred men and women in the city may meet one another and enjoy the mental and physical relaxation of knowing socially people on their own mental plane.

"There are a great many fine college men in New York," explained Mrs. Brewer to a TIMES representative last week, "who are either taking post-graduate courses, studying to be engineers, architects, physicians, or lawyers, or else, having finished their education, are working here. They don't meet the right kind of girls, and they settle back, take bachelor quarters in some club, and bury themselves in books in the evening, or else go around with one another. I know this, for I studied four years in the Teachers' College, and I had opportunities to see how the Columbia men did.

"Girls enough? Yes, plenty of girls in New York, of a kind. Society girls, giddy young things, with nothing in their heads, that is, unless endless plans for a continual good time may be called something. These girls, who are brought up in luxury, surrounded with every fine thing that money will buy, sent to expensive private schools and extravagant finishing schools, expect so much by way of entertainment that the average man cannot afford to take them out and buy taxis, flowers, and suppers for them, and this accounts in a great measure for the large number of college bred men that take bachelor quarters and retire from the social world.

"And the college girls? Poor souls, they certainly do work like slaves, teaching, taking post-graduate work, or perhaps maintaining themselves by means of a secretaryship for some Professor. Up there in Whittier Hall I saw those refined, splendid young women—working all day and often half the night—seeing young men on the Campus, but never meeting them. Their books, their class-rooms and their tiny sleeping rooms constituted their life, and often they saw only one another from one year to the next. They come here from all over the country for the extension and post-graduate courses, and have no way of making acquaintances."

This crying need for social relaxation was the parent of the Intercollegiate Assembly idea, which Mrs. Brewer is working out. She sees that the society girls are taken care of, and that Miss Morgan and Mrs. Vanderbilt are looking after the working girls at the Strand, but for educated young women in moderate circumstances, teachers, private secretaries and the like, there is no social life in New York.

"Don't tell me that the churches and Young Women's Christian Associations supply that social element—that's buncombe," said Mrs. Brewer. "Why, I know of a refined young woman who attended a west side church regularly for six years, coming here a stranger from Connecticut. In all that time there was one marriage among the young people. She met three or four mere boys who were in school and three or four more bachelors of the perennial variety.

"She joined the altar guild, attended its meetings, and took her turn at the work, and there she met a dozen spinsters with small incomes and no thought in life other than decorations and embroidery for the church. In the woman's guild there were married women who met and sewed for foreign missions once a week—and that, with a bazaar once a year, and a formal reception given by the rector's wife, was the extent of the good fellowship in the parish. I know that numbers of people say that if any one is lonely in New York it is his own fault, but that isn't so. It's easy enough to meet people, but not the right kind of people."

Mrs. Brewer, although not essentially a club woman, is President of the College Women's Club, which gives a benefit once a year for its educational fund. When Mrs. Brewer accepted the leadership of the club she abandoned the old style theatrical benefit, the proceeds of which were used to assist young women in acquiring a college education. In its place she organized a series of dances and, with the idea in mind of helping lonely college men and women in the city to gain a larger circle of acquaintances of their own kind, she invited Columbia men and women, members of the Graduate Club, and numbers of Barnard girls to come.

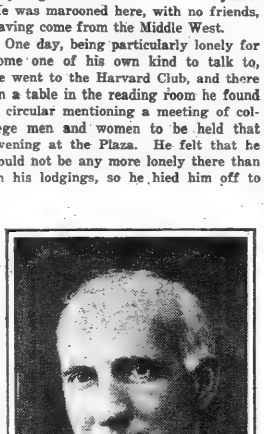
Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard welcomed the notion, gave it her patronage at once, and made it known among the girls that there was a movement afoot to help them to a larger social life. The young people responded instantly, and three engagements were announced inside of six months in the little circle.

Girls write to Mrs. Brewer or one of the committee in charge and ask about the social centre arrangement, and, after they have qualified, if they cannot afford to pay for the dances they are given tickets. No one knows who the favored ones are, and no one cares, for brains and refinement alone count, and a simply gowned little girl from Keokuk, Iowa, who is taking a post-graduate at Columbia, is quite welcome, where an elaborately coiffed and frocked New York débutante with nothing in her brain-pan would not be invited.

And while Mrs. Brewer has been working along these lines and fixing up a scheme for making young men and women feel more at home in New York, there has been another movement of the same sort going on in the city, and this also had its origin at Columbia.

Eight hours a day bossing a gang of Italian laborers over on the east side, dinner in a hotel or club, a cigar and a book, and then to bed, only to get up the next day and go through the same routine—such was the New York life of a young Harvard man for two years. He was marooned here, with no friends, having come from the Middle West.

One day, being particularly lonely for some one of his own kind to talk to, he went to the Harvard Club, and there on a table in the reading room he found a circular mentioning a meeting of college men and women to be held that evening at the Plaza. He felt that he could not be any more lonely there than in his lodgings, so he hied him off to



Alexander Cumming.

shake the moth balls out of his dress clothes, and at 9 o'clock presented himself at the Plaza, inquiring for the University Forum.

He found several hundred young college men and women who, like himself, had come to New York to earn a living or to take post-graduate work. Also he learned that in addition to the monthly gatherings to listen to good speakers and music there was a series of informal dances being held for the same set at 650 West 113th Street. This centre is



Mrs. M. Dryden Brewer.

under the direction of Alexander Cumming, a graduate of the University of Michigan.

"While studying in Columbia," said Mr. Cumming, in response to a question as to how his plan developed, "I noticed that the boys and girls didn't seem to meet and become friendly, and so I started some little dances in Earl Hall. They were well attended and seemed to be so much enjoyed that I decided to make them a permanent feature of the campus life.

"But the rent of the floor, music, lighting, and janitor fees were a problem. You see I didn't want to make these social evenings a tax on the students' pocketbooks. So I moved the dances to the Claremont Progressive Club's headquarters in West 113th Street, where the expense would be much less, and as the young people told their friends about the dances, they grew and grew, until now there are about 200 attending right along.

"My plan is to begin opening the hall every Friday evening, so that college people may feel that any Friday they can drop in there and find congenial company. There is a victrola there, and will always be a chaperon. Columbia sends a chaperon now, and there is usually a program of music and speaking of about an hour's duration before the dancing. For speakers I invite practical men, lawyers, business men, and the like, to tell of their personal experiences. This always interests the audience, for they are, without exception, essentially practical people.

"While the hall is open every Friday, there will be a program only once a month, the other evenings being given over purely to social times, and the gatherings will be left to amuse themselves. Sometimes the dancers wear evening dress, sometimes not. It is not obligatory, for the affairs are not formal like the Forum evenings. The dances began as Columbia dances, but now we have young people from colleges all over the country."

This is looked upon by college graduates who have long had this problem under consideration as the entering wedge to an ultimate intercollegiate centre that shall be exactly what the name indicates. This, it is hoped, with the dreams of the dreamers eliminated, and once put on a practical basis, will not only be self-supporting at a small expense to the individuals who participate in the life, but will provide means for the doing away with the so-called loneliness of New York, and give them social advantages which they formerly enjoyed in their different Alma Maters.

To that end steps will probably be taken soon to invite persons interested in such institutions as the University Club, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia Clubs, the Vassar Students' Aid Society, the Elmira College Club, and so on, to take hold of the idea, and assist in making it practical, on the theory that in a multiplicity of council there must be found a practical way of carrying on a work that is so manifestly needed in New York. As it is now, men meet men at clubs, and women meet women, but this movement is expected to bring them together not only for social enjoyment, but that they may help each other intellectually, and possibly be of anonymous assistance when some one of their number needs help.

HOW SWEET IS JOY!

By A. Walter Utting.

IF it were mine to so inspire
The heart of man—and I am fain—
To toil with zest mid muck and mire
A brief existence to maintain,
Not would my prattle be of gain
By working, smiles in weary eyes,
But I should take for my refrain:
How sweet is joy when sorrow dies!

Let others chime Now's charm. My lyre
Shall twang of aching and of pain;
No ache-free, sempiternal fire
May brand my muse, for it were vain;
Let others vocalize the reign
Of constant smiles; my voice shall rise
For perfumed ashes which remain—
How sweet is joy when sorrow dies!

I'd hymn of hope for saddened sire
Who sees his son in battle slain,
For mother, pitiful o'er pyre
Relentless, though her tears be rain;
By these the Godhead seeks to train
Our minds the kinder things to prise,
Nor mine His system to disdain—
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The painful Present weaves a strain
Of happiness for Future's skies;
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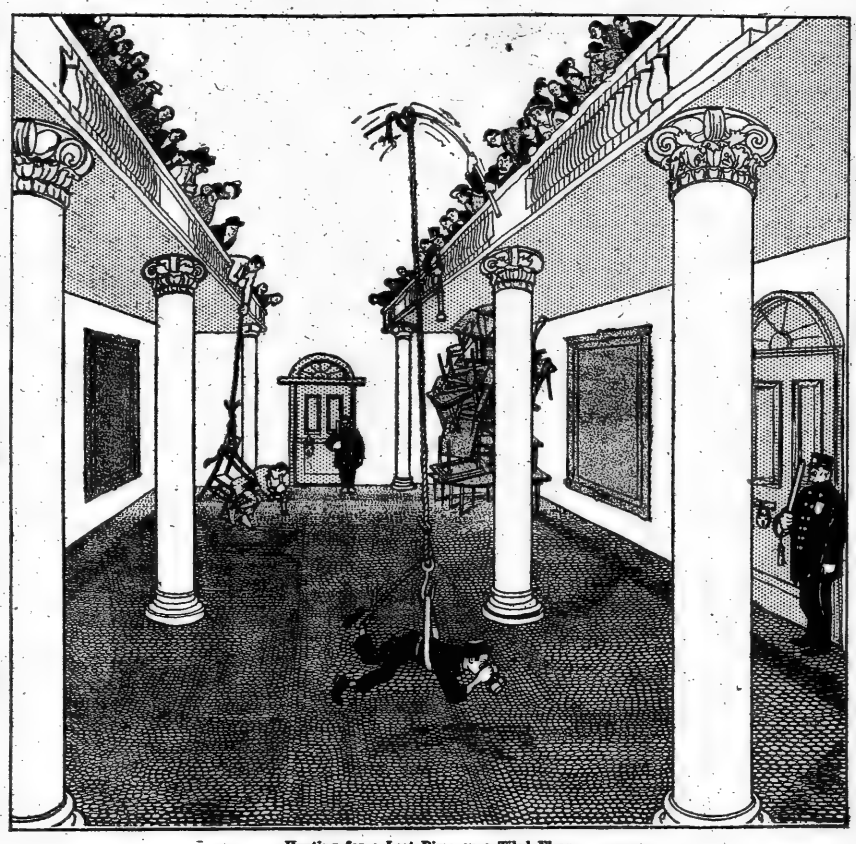
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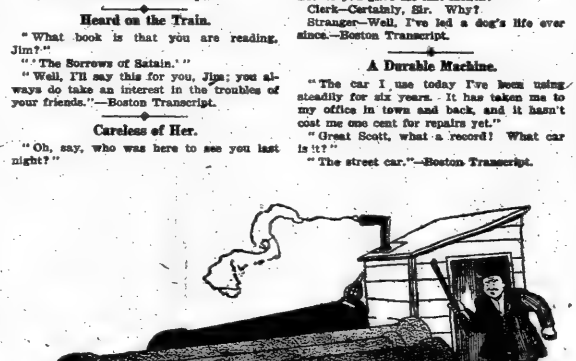
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The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX — NEW YORK, MAY 16, 1915 — EIGHT PAGES

THE REMAKING OF CHINA

Mr. Adolph S. Waley's Timely Study of the New Republic and the Personality and Ambitions of Its President, Yuan Shih-kai

By EDWIN L. SHUMAN

THE REMAKING OF CHINA. By Adolph S. Waley. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

AT a moment when China's peace is threatened by Japan one turns with freshened interest to any book throwing light upon that country's internal affairs, and especially upon President Yuan Shih-kai, the man who must deal with the crisis. Mr. Waley's little volume on "The Remaking of China" is timely therefore in that it is largely the story of how Yuan Shih-kai has climbed to his present power. The author, an Englishman, has made a close study of China's amazing revolution, and here marshals its chief events in a compact narrative. His estimate of men and movements is colored by a distrust of republics and faith in monarchical principles, but, when allowance is made for this bias, his judgments are at least sound enough to be unusually interesting.

While admiring the pure patriotism of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, and admitting that his supplanter, Yuan Shih-kai, is now a despot rather than a President, Mr. Waley yet believes that Yuan is the best man to rule China—because the strongest and most practical. He believes that Yuan Shih-kai means to imitate Napoleon III. and seize the throne, but this does not alter his estimate.

The high power to which Yuan has raised Kang Yu-wei takes on a new significance in the China-Japan crisis. It will be remembered that Kang Yu-wei is the man who started the whole reform movement in 1898 by inducing Emperor Kwang-su to issue his famous edicts. He has always been a monarchist, but the point now is that his ideals are Japanese. The author says:

> In attempting to forecast the China of the future, the downfall of Sun Yat-sen and his party and the return to power of Kang Yu-wei and his following are of the greatest significance. Sun Yat-sen derived his inspiration from Europe and America, whilst Kang Yu-wei is entirely influenced by the political ideals of Japan. Both Kang Yu-wei and his able lieutenant, Liang Chi-chao, have an intimate knowledge of Japan, and with that knowledge the conviction has forced itself upon their minds that the true secret of that country's greatness is to be found in the fact that, while adopting all that is best in the civilization of the West, she has retained unimpaired her national ideals and her time-honored traditions.

Let us see how the Chinese Napoleon looks in the light of his own actions at critical moments. He first appears in Mr. Waley's pages at the time in 1898 when the Emperor Kwang-su, on the advice of Kang Yu-wei, ordered him to go to Tientsin and arrest the Viceroy, Yung Lu, and put him to death. He was to return immediately to Peking with 10,000 picked men and imprison the Empress Dowager. Yuan went to Tientsin, entered the private apartments of his friend, Yung Lu, and said:

> "Do you regard me as a faithful blood brother?"
> "Of course I do," replied the Viceroy.
> "You well may, for the Emperor has sent me to kill you, and now instead I betray his scheme because of my loyalty to the Empress Dowager and my affection for you."

The next day the Emperor was deposed and the Empress Dowager took the reins in her own hands. Yuan had chosen a creditable course in his predicament. He had also sided with the stronger faction, a more characteristic trait. As Governor of Shantung during the Boxer outbreak he protected the foreigners in his province. Another fact to his credit is that he later led the movement to abolish the opium traffic.

The Empress Dowager died in 1908, and early the next year the new regent, an enemy of Yuan's, stripped him of all honors and exiled him to his home in Honan. Two years later, when Sun Yat-sen's revolutionaries were sweeping on to victory in the south, this same regent had to call the exile to come and save the tottering Manchu dynasty. Yuan took two weeks to think it over, then accepted the olive branch and became Prime Minister of the empire.

At this point even his admirer has to admit that Yuan "betrays several examples of unscrupulous actions when wishing to advance his aims and still further ascend the ladder of fame." The Manchus charge that he treacherously helped their dynasty to go down to ruin while acting as their Premier, and Mr. Waley admits that his loyalty is open to doubt. Being indispensable to the Manchus, he could dictate his own terms, and one of these was that they should retire their best General and hand over the army to one of his own friends. The author continues:

> Yuan was perfectly aware that, with the fall of the Manchu dynasty, the throne could easily be gained by a strong man who could count upon the allegiance of the army, and with this knowledge came the conviction that the flower of the modern army in China, which owed its whole being to him, would follow him to the death. * * * With that wonderful foresight which has been such a great asset to Yuan Shih-kai throughout his notable career, he anticipated the moment when it might be imperative for the good of his country, in the first place, and for the furtherance of his own ambitions, in the second, to abandon the Manchus to their fate; and in such a crisis he desired to have, as commander of the imperial forces, a man of his own race who would unquestionably obey his orders.

Having got his grip on the army, the next thing was to control the republican movement, which, after the fall of Nanking, was sweeping on to success. Accordingly, Yuan Shih-kai secretly became a republican leader, while still drawing his salary as Imperial Premier. At first sight, the British author admits, this volte-face appears strange in a man known to be a convinced monarchist; but he adds that Yuan was familiar with Napoleonic history and knew a stepping-stone to a throne when he saw it. A peace conference was called at Shanghai, with Wu Ting-fang to represent the republican cause. Yuan sent Tang Shao-yi to represent the monarchy, but secretly arranged that he should betray that side and throw his influence with the republicans. Mr. Waley weighs the arguments of those who think that Yuan was innocent of this treachery, and that Tang Shao-yi betrayed him as well as the Manchus, but concludes:

> If, however, Yuan Shih-kai was acting secretly in the republican (and incidentally in his own) interests, his reason for appointing Tang Shao-yi becomes quite clear, for Tang Shao-yi was an intimate friend of his, a Cantonese, and persona grata with the revolutionary leaders, themselves mostly from Canton. He was therefore a most suitable intermediary to negotiate with the republicans, not on behalf of the Manchus, but on behalf of Yuan Shih-kai himself, and so to arrange matters with the revolutionary leaders that when the Chinese Republic was an accomplished fact Yuan Shih-kai should be its first President.

When Sun Yat-sen, the man who had suffered exile and peril of death for the republic, became its first Provisional President, the plum soon fell from his hands into the mouth of his powerful rival. At first Dr. Sun trusted his successor, but Yuan's reactionary trend quickly stirred his hostility, and in due order Dr. Sun Yat-sen was driven into exile in Japan. Since then President Yuan Shih-kai has ruled with an increasingly autocratic power, finally abolishing the Parliament itself to get rid of the reform party, which dominated it, and thus frankly assuming the position of dictator. Mr. Waley thinks he is going to make himself the head of the Confucian religion and Emperor as well. He compares him with the great Emperor Kanghsi, who made China a strong and united empire:

> Everything points to China having found a second Kanghsi in the person of Yuan Shih-kai. There seems reason to hope that his great intellect and strength of character will prove equal to the magnitude of his task, and that under his rule China will attain the strength and self-reliance essential to a great nation retaining her national ideals in all that appertains to her spiritual life while becoming Westernized in all matters of practical value.

Because he has restored order the author thinks all else can be forgiven. "Everything points to Yuan Shih-kai as the man most suited to further the best interests of China," he says, "Unscrupulous, according to our standards, in some of his methods of gaining power, he has, nevertheless, invariably made use of that power in a truly patriotic spirit."

The reader may not be so sure of this as the author. It remains to be seen how a strong man with so much of the self-seeker in his make-up will act if Japan persists in its threatened aggressions. It is interesting to recall, by the way, that it was Yuan who forced the acceptance of the foreign loan of 1913, and that Japan lent some of that money, having entered the syndicate when the United States drew out.

This book tells the main facts of the whole Chinese revolution in crisp, authoritative style and in surprisingly brief compass.

AMERICAN INSURRECTIONS

THE American Historical Association has added to its series of publications containing original narratives of early American history a volume entitled "Narratives of the Insurrections, 1675-1690." Five insurrections are dealt with: Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia in 1675 and 1676, the insurrection in North Carolina in 1677-80, the Boston uprising of 1689, the Protestant protest in Maryland in 1689, and the New York revolt of 1690, which was conducted by Jacob Leisler. The most important of these troubles are those that took place in Virginia, Boston, and New York, and of each of these several accounts are given. The editor of the volume, Professor Charles M. Andrews of Yale University, has contributed the necessary introductions. (Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.)

AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY

Experts Discuss the Military Strength and Weakness of the United States from Various Angles in Books of Present Importance

THE AMERICAN ARMY. By Major Gen. William H. Carter, U. S. A. With frontispiece. Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

WITH the European war cloud threatening at any moment to overspread this hemisphere, it is natural that the thoughts of many should turn to the military preparedness of the United States herself. So a goodly proportion of the war books just published deal with the naval and military position of the country. They do not draw a comfortable picture of our readiness to meet an attack, and they must cause uneasiness to all who realize what modern warfare means.

Most authoritative is the work of Major Gen. William H. Carter, U. S. A., "The American Army." Unfortunately it is not an easy book to read, partly because so many authorities are quoted to prove the General's points, partly because he has indulged in much repetition. None the less, summing up as it does the experiences of a lifetime spent in the service of the country, it deserves careful attention. It fearlessly demands a large increase in the armed forces of the nation, in spite of the denunciations of those who stamp every examination of our military position as criminally militaristic.

Not less than 500,000 men would be needed for our first line, General Carter says, if a war broke out. To provide that number we have now within our borders, reckoning every available man of the regular army and the State militia, not more than 125,000, and even if that force is to be realized, it would be necessary for the members of the National Guard to volunteer individually after war had been declared. For the rest of the men we must rely upon the raising of a force of United States Volunteers, for the author believes that conscription would be absolutely impossible.

However, as soon as a volunteer force is considered the military authorities find themselves involved in the jealousy between the Federal Government and the States. Not a volunteer can the United States employ, even in time of war, until all the organized militia have been taken into her service. This law General Carter condemns unsparingly, and he is able to quote the authority of Elihu Root and William H. Taft, who both as Secretaries of War saw the great advantage of a reserve of United States Volunteers. If such an organization were in existence and kept to a proper state of efficiency, it would be possible for the country to be content with a comparatively small regular standing army.

Like other good soldiers, General Carter deplores the abuses of the pension system. He has no objection, of course, to the care of men who have been incapacitated in actual fighting, but he sees today millions of dollars wasted which could be applied to the sorely needed increase of the active army. As it is, it is overburdened, and if it is to be efficient it should be reinforced by the creation of an entirely new force of colonial troops. They would relieve the regulars of the garrisoning of the Philippines, Hawaii, and Panama, and would thus permit of the strengthening of the troops in this country. General Carter would thus adopt this standard for the United States Army: Colonial troops, 31,123; thirty-six regiments of infantry, 50,724; eighteen regiments of cavalry, 17,298; six regiments of artillery, 7,044; 170 companies of coast artillery, 18,931; total, 125,120.

It is interesting to note that General Carter is not a believer in the possibility of building up reserves. He quotes figures to show how great would be the shrinkage if it were assumed that every enlisted man at the expiration of his service with the colors was to pass into the reserve, and he points out that the instability of the military policy of Congress, which by a single vote could destroy the efforts of years in the formation of a reserve, would militate against it. It should, however, be noted in considering this view that there is nothing inherently different from the social and economic condition of this country and England, and that the latter has on two or three occasions since she adopted the short-service system found the advantage of her reserves.

Other matters which General Carter discusses are the importance of a proper system of regimental depots for the training of recruits, the value of the exercising of a certain proportion of the regular units as an expeditionary force, and the work of the General Staff Corps and the corps of officers. Much that he says will doubtless be criticised by those who see in every soldier a provocation

LATEST FICTION

Mr. Beresford's Completed Trilogy—Books by Susan Glaspell, Miss Macnaughtan, and Others

THE INVISIBLE EVENT. By J. D. Beresford. George H. Doran Company.

THIS last volume of the three in which the story of Jacob Stahl is related takes up his history at the precise point where the second left it. He is a man of 41 at the close of this third book, the winner of an established position in the world of letters, yet "ever at the beginning of life," constantly looking forward and reaching forward, always "a candidate for truth." The man whom we leave is a natural, logical development from the boy we first met, changed, but the same; as Aunt Hester's love and encouragement helped him to make that long-continued effort he would speedily have relinquished without them, finally conquering his physical weakness, even so Betty's enable him to overcome his spiritual malady, the inertia and lack of initiative which always rendered it so difficult for him to do anything requiring independent mental action.

That Jacob Stahl was to become a novelist was quite evident through that portion of his life covered by "The Early History of Jacob Stahl" and "A Candidate for Truth," but it is only by reading the three in direct succession that one is able fully to appreciate the excellence of Mr. Beresford's psychological analysis. Jacob's experiences as architect and advertisement writer and reviewer, the influence upon him of first one person and then another, influence which was all-powerful for a time, until presently his questioning faculty awoke and the ideal was discovered to be merely a faulty human being, all have their share in the training which at last helps him to produce a worthwhile novel. In his self-distrust, his lack of application and of sustained purpose, his conscientiousness and the mental fearlessness which dared to question not only those rules and regulations authoritatively laid down for the conduct of life, but even life itself, the mixture of love and selfishness and that curious recklessness of the weak which urged him on to defiance of the social ban for himself and the woman he needed, he is very real—and very unlike the conventional hero. The book that gives him his first taste of success is the opening one of a trilogy, "John Tristram," a realistic novel written supposedly in the days when realistic novels were few, and it seems probable that here the author and his hero are rather closely allied, for the imagined trilogy of "John Tristram" bears a very strong resemblance to the published one of "Jacob Stahl."

"The Invisible Event" is to a great extent a duologue, and consequently lacks something of the richness and variety possessed by the two earlier novels. Here is no Reverend Cecil Barker, nor any Lola or Mrs. Latimer or Madeline or Owen Bradley. Meredith, the conventional novelist, is well done, and Eric Stahl and Doris, Mrs. Parmenter and several others reappear, but the course of events makes it necessary that Jacob and Betty should be practically alone on the stage a good deal of the time. It is manifestly impossible that a girl brought up as Betty had been should accept calmly and without a struggle the situation with which "A Candidate for Truth" closes, and at least half of this book is given over to the doubts and qualms and hesitations which beset her even after she has taken the irrevocable step and joined her life to Jacob's without benefit of clergy. But she fights bravely for their happiness, down there in the little cottage on the Cornish coast, although the conventional moralist may not commend her victory, despite the sop which is at last thrown to Cerberus.

"A piece of life under the microscope"; thus Meredith describes Jacob Stahl's own novel, and the phrase applies with quite evident intention to Mr. Beresford's trilogy. The reality of the life is certain, but the microscope, especially in this last volume, is a little too high-powered. The many interesting minor characters appearing in them saved the two former books from this reproach; the life under the microscope was there so abundant and so varied! Especially as shown in "A Candidate for Truth," in our opinion the best of the three books. Betty is not quite so interesting as were those other women who played less important parts in Jacob Stahl's life, and the dissection of her changing moods and opinions, admirable as it is, seems, nevertheless, a trifle overcareful, overdetailed. She was undoubtedly the right woman for Jacob; she believed in him and so was able "constantly to revive his feeble faith" in himself and his own capabilities. His love for her is easily understood, but she does not entirely win the reader's—just because, perhaps, of that superabundance of detail.

Although each of the three parts into which the history of Jacob Stahl is divided closes at a moment which marks a new beginning, they form what is practically one book. Yet despite the great length of his story, Jacob himself is a person of whom we never grow weary. In fact, when in the "Epilogue" we are told that he is just entering upon another conflict, one which "cannot be satisfactorily treated in the pages of a novel," we receive the statement at once with doubt and with regret. It is a big piece of work that Mr. Beresford has accomplished—the successful presentation of a human being, growing, changing, reacting swiftly to the varying effects of his environment, yet retaining throughout his own individuality complete and unimpaired. The author might well stand on this achievement, even though he had never produced that other remarkable book, "The House in Demetrius Road." His style was good when he wrote the "Early History of Jacob Stahl," but it has improved very greatly. The dramatic sense of which he once seemed a trifle afraid he now knows how to use and to control. Moreover, he has developed his gift for the suggestive phrase, at once summing up and illuminating all that went before. Some of these phrases there were in the first volume; the later two are full of them. And because he is still growing in power and artistry it is impossible to assign him to any fixed position in the line of the important realistic novelists of the present day. But that he does belong somewhere in the imposing line, near, perhaps, to Walpole and Bennett, rather than to Merrick or Onions, or Galsworthy, is sufficiently proved by the trilogy of Jacob Stahl.

FIDELITY

FIDELITY. By Susan Glaspell. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.35 net.

PERHAPS the most striking quality in Miss Glaspell's new novel is its sincerity. There is nothing shirked, nothing evaded. It rings true from cover almost to cover, and this fact accounts in no small measure for its absorbing interest. The writer is telling a true story, and from earliest childhood that demand for truth in the stories we hear is insistent. We may not want, in later years, the same assurance that the facts as narrated have positively occured; but that writer who can make us believe in the reality of his characters, who can convince us of the essential verity of the fate that befalls them, that writer is going to be watched and followed by those readers who want some of the real stuff of life in what they spend time in reading.

The present story is told well, and Miss Glaspell has shown discrimination in choosing her setting for the particular theme that has attracted her. It is a very old theme, old as human nature, old as sorrow, the story of love caught in the mesh of law, struggling to fulfill itself against the custom and conviction of society. A young girl runs away with a married man and the two try to live a sane and normal life in the midst of a world that is arrayed against their assertion of personal happiness; a world too strong to allow them peace, not strong enough to beat down their desperate need of each other.

The two are citizens of a comfortable Middle Western town where everybody knows everybody else. Ruth is the daughter of one of the two most important families in the place, a sweet, well-bred, attractive girl, with all the interests common to her type. She has her chums, her suitors, her parties. Her mother is more exercised over the becomingness of her daughter's gowns and the success of her dances than over anything more vital, but, though she is a shallow woman, she is sweet, loving, and effective in her environment. Miss Glaspell has decided skill in suggesting not only a personal-

(Continued on Page 190)

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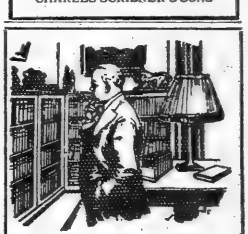
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to war, but to those who can understand that no first-class nation can neglect the preparation for the day of trial, his work will be welcome and full of useful ideas.

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DEFENSELESS AMERICA. By Hudson Maxim. Illustrated. Hearst's International Library Company. $2.

A less technical work upon the needs of the country is Hudson Maxim's "Defenseless America." He pleads with more assurance than General Carter for the awakening of the country to a sense of its military position and attacks vehemently the arguments of the pacifists. All his life he has been associated with the development of explosives and arms, and it is interesting to note Mr. Maxim's retort to those who assert that the manufacturers of warlike munitions are a standing menace to peace.

They can be charged with fomenting war, he declares, no more fairly than a surgeon with trying to trip pedestrians to give him cases to treat, and as a matter of fact their manufacture of arms and military explosives is in all cases but a part of their business. It would cost the Government far more to prepare its own munitions than to buy them from the United States Steel Corporation or the du Ponts, simply because these private concerns are using large forces of skilled labor on their everyday work and can divert them on occasion to the manufacture of warlike material, while the Government would have nothing for its employes to do but to make ammunition and guns.

Mr. Maxim makes much of the complete change which has come over the art of war. He dwells upon the infinitely greater importance that now attaches to ammunition and guns, and he sounds a note of warning in connection with the geographical distribution of the arms and powder factories of the United States. From Peekskill, N. Y., he draws a circle of 170 miles radius, and shows that it takes in not only New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, but such important military supply centres as Bridgeport, Conn., Springfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn. He urges that this area is the veritable solar plexus of the United States, and that it would be a simple thing for a hostile nation, if our navy were once disposed of, to land a force on the Atlantic Coast and in a few days reduce the entire area to submission.

For many of his views Mr. Maxim can claim the support of Secretary Garrison and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and he lays special stress on our shortage in artillery. It is on this arm that the battles in Europe are depending more day by day, and he draws a picture of the plight in which our infantry might find itself if it were called upon to face an enemy equipped with the type of guns that are in use in other armies. But guns mean a reserve of ammunition, and Mr. Maxim quotes Major Gen. Wotherspoon for the statement that of the 11,790,000 artillery rounds we need, we have in sight only 3,800,000, and of the 646,000,000 rifle cartridges, we have on hand or in process of manufacture only 241,000,000.

As he passes on to discuss the navy, Mr. Maxim quotes the recommendations of the General Board of the Navy to show how far Congress has fallen short of taking its advice, and he has written a specially interesting chapter on the importance and efficiency of the big gun. In this he is an acknowledged authority, and his account of how the projectile melts the steel plate it strikes and so cuts its way through is full of enlightenment.

Finally, Mr. Maxim touches upon aerial warfare, and approaches the field which can be considered by the American only with feelings of regret. It was an American, he says, that taught the world to fly, and yet today the American Army is behind every other in its use and development of the flying machine. It is impossible to imagine a modern army in action without its proper complement of aeroplanes and perhaps dirigibles, but Congress in its wisdom has starved the American aviation corps. Yet Mr. Maxim has little belief in any kind of aerial machine as a fighting force. He shows how confinement is necessary for any explosive to use its destructive power, and this will usually be absent from a bomb dropped from above. Moreover, as long as the aeroplane is without the power to hover, it must discharge its missile while it is travelling at such a rate that it is almost impossible for its crew to score a hit.

Into Mr. Maxim's discussion of the economic effects of armaments and the social consequences of standing armies and so on, there is no need to follow him. He is an authority on munitions of war and can be well content to leave other questions to other hands.

***

OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE. THE PATRIOTISM OF PEACE. By George H. Maxwell. Rural Settlements Association.

George H. Maxwell is an advocate of the home croft principle. That much is to be said for it and that great good has resulted in the past and will again in the future from the existence of a prosperous sturdy yeomanry no one will deny, but it does not follow that its application to the question of war would be entirely satisfactory.

In his "Our National Defense, the Patriotism of Peace," Mr. Maxwell has insisted on the imminence of war far more strongly than either General Carter or Mr. Maxim, only he believes that it will be the result of Japanese immigration into California. He urges the nation to be prepared for trouble, but, unlike the other writers whose books are reviewed, he has no love for the regular army and he condemns military discipline for the sharp line it draws between the officer and the enlisted man.

Then he considers the problem presented by the necessity of curbing our great rivers and criticises unsparingly the policy which the military engineers have adopted with reference to them. This leads him to his solution of the military question. He would enlist a National Construction Reserve, which would be employed in ordinary times in forest service and reclamation work, and would have sufficient military training to be converted in times of war into a fighting force. Then with the home croft principle put in effect and settlements of home crofters established in districts favorable to their existence, we should have, he contends, a magnificent reserve from which at a moment's notice to develop an efficient and invincible army.

Such an attempt to ride a hobby to death will hardly appeal to the average man. Today, when war is becoming more and more of a science, when every dispatch from the European battlefields tells of more elaborate machinery devised for the sole purpose of overcoming the enemy, it is strange that any one should still speak of the possibility of the hasty improvisation of forces. Forestry and river work are prime necessities of the country; the establishment of the home croft settlements has very much to be said for it, but Mr. Maxwell would be wise to demand consideration for these matters on the basis of their inherent value, and to drop the attempt to bracket them with a totally different problem on which they have only an indirect effect.

***

AMERICA FALLEN! By J. Bernard Walker. Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

It is forty years ago since a little anonymous pamphlet, "The Battle of Dorking," set all England talking about the danger of invasion, and since then, from time to time, there have appeared other works of the same character dealing with many different lands. Their object has always been to bring home to the average man the military perils to which his country may be exposed, and all that need be asked of them is that they should be readable and plausible to the non-professional reader.

Cleveland Moffett is publishing such a work, "The Conquest of America," in McClure's Magazine, and now comes J. Bernard Walker with "America Fallen!" Possibly an expert may smile at it, but it will seem to the non-instructed citizen, at any rate, all possible enough, provided the rather large postulates it demands are granted. It supposes that next Spring the Treaty of Geneva is signed in Europe and that England consents to permit Germany to retain her navy on condition that she pays a $15,000,000,000 indemnity. Immediately the Kaiser starts out to raise it. By a secret treaty with England he obtains a free hand against this country, and by the use of the censorship he makes his preparations in secret.

On April 1 next Mr. Walker expects to see German forces off New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and in a few days after that the country prostrate. He tells of the bombardment of New York, the capture of Washington, and the destruction of the fleet in the Caribbean Sea, and he fulfills his purpose by showing in a thoroughly readable fashion what might under certain conceivable but distinctly improbable conditions occur.

***

WHY I AM A SOCIALIST. By Charles Edward Russell. New Edition. George H. Doran Company. 50 cents.

To a new edition of his "Why I am a Socialist" Charles Edward Russell has added a preface, in which he has advocated socialism as the remedy for war. Considering the way in which the socialistic bond, on which so many hopes had been based, broke down completely as soon as the call to arms was heard, it seems strange that any one should now bring forward such a theory, but Mr. Russell is possessed with the overpowering importance of the commercial side of life. Convinced as he is that the world is organized on an utterly mistaken economic basis, he fails to grasp that in international relations, even today, commercial influences are of small account compared with those involved in differences of culture, race, and religion.

It is a little hard to follow Mr. Russell in his theory of international trade. He holds that foreign commerce is the result of the production by a country of a surplus, which it must get rid of, but as under a socialistic system there would be no surplus but merely an even and consequently greater consumption at home there would be nothing left over to barter for foreign products. This of course might be true, if every country were self-sufficing, but as a matter of fact no civilized community is, and it is to the great benefit of the world that each country should specialize as far as it can in those commodities in which it has the neutral advantage.

But even if Mr. Russell's ideas were correct and the more advanced nations were all socialistic and so released from the temptation to militarism that he sees in foreign commerce, the problem of war would not be much nearer solution. From the less civilized portions of the earth New York, Berlin, London, and Vienna draw many commodities of the first importance to their comfort, if not their existence. Not till the Socialists had conquered the wilds of Africa, the forests of South America, or the plains of Asia would commercialism lose its power to embroil the nations of the world. As the existence of the less civilized people is one of the most difficult factors in the question of disarmament, so it would make Mr. Russell's efforts to abolish war by economic measures abortive.

***

A TEXTBOOK OF THE WAR FOR AMERICANS. By J. William White, M. D. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company.

Early in the war Dr. J. William White published a "Primer of the War for Americans" and gave the profits of the pamphlet to the Belgian War Relief Fund. Three editions were so successful that he has now put out a fourth in a considerably enlarged form under the title of "A Textbook of the War for Americans." It is strongly pro-ally in sentiment and consists of twenty chapters, each of which answers some such questions as "What evidence exists as to the real reason of this war?" "What are the duties of America at this time?" and so on. In it Dr. White has quoted many prominent writers and speakers, and his work contains much information of value in a convenient form.

***

THE KING, THE KAISER AND IRISH FREEDOM. By James J. McGuire. Illustrated. Devin-Adair Company. $1.35.

To the Irish, the irreconcilable Irish of America, has James K. McGuire appealed in his "The King, the Kaiser, and Irish Freedom." There is practically nothing in the book about the King, not very much about the Kaiser, but a very great deal about Irish freedom. Mr. McGuire has set out to show that as in the past the Irish looked to France to free them from the yoke of the Saxon, now they must look to the Germans, and he has illustrated this theory by a modification of the old Irish song "The Shan Van Vocht."

With some unkindness to the meter, he has written

O! the Germans are on the sea,
Says the Shan Van Vocht;
And the Orange will decay,
Says the Shan Van Vocht,

instead of "O! the French are on the sea, &c."

In his work Mr. McGuire denounces John Redmond and all his works. He makes a bitter appeal against the recruiting of the British Army in Ireland, and he finds particular fault with the provision of the Home Rule act which forbids the Irish Parliament from interfering with the customs system of the British Isles. Redmond to him is a traitor and has been won over by the social attractions of England, if not by more obvious bribes, and he harps upon the decay of Irish industry.

But in a book of this sort unbiased argument is not to be expected. If it were it might be pointed out that Mr. McGuire should, in fairness, have spoken of the great increase in recent years in Irish prosperity, as shown by the savings bank, the railroad and agricultural statistics. But Mr. McGuire is appealing to those of his fellow-countrymen who can never forgive England, and he undoubtedly knows the way to their hearts. To answer the charge of German cruelty in Belgium by an account of Cromwell's sack of Drogheda, to parry a reference to the "scrap of paper" by an allusion to the Treaty of Limerick, is to appeal to a strictly limited audience. The book is indorsed formally by Alexander E. Oberlander, publisher of the Deutsche Union of Syracuse, N. Y.

The Watch-Dog
By Arthur Hornblow

Old Hardcraft, whose heart is kinder than his tongue, is cashier in a metropolitan bank. He has affection for only one being on earth—the bank President's young daughter. How he circumvents the efforts of a scoundrel to marry her and incidentally saves the bank from disaster completes a dramatic story of finance and love. *Illustrated. Net* $1.25. *Postage* 10c.

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NORTH OF BOSTON

Robert Frost's Poems of New England Farm Life

By Jessie B. Rittenhouse

NORTH OF BOSTON. By Robert Frost. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

MR. ROBERT FROST has been fortunate in living down the fulsome and ill-considered praise with which he was introduced to the American public. When an American poet comes to us with an English reputation and prints upon his volume the English dictum that "his achievement is much finer, much more near the ground, and much more national than anything that Whitman gave to the world," one is likely to be prejudiced, not to say antagonized, at the outset. Just why a made-in-England reputation is so coveted by the poets of this country is difficult to fathom, particularly as English poets look so anxiously to America for acceptance of their own work. It would seem that we hold the telling verdict when it comes to the practical success of an English poet of today, and without the suffrage of America even men like Alfred Noyes—whose reputation in this country is far greater than in England—would have but a meagre field of operation.

Fortunately for Mr. Frost, his work is able to meet its own test. While it bears no more relation to the work of Whitman than a well-tilled field bears to the earth, this is to the credit of Mr. Frost. He is not a cosmic poet, not a great social seer, he is none of the things that Whitman was, and he refrains from assuming to be something that he is not. Mr. Frost is, indeed, too sincere a poet to look outside of his own experience for inspiration. The field that he has pre-empted is distinctly his own and one hitherto uncultivated in American poetry. It is the life of men and women on stony hill farms "north of Boston," life stripped of externals and lying sheer and bare to this analyst. There have been plenty to interpret rural New England in fiction, and Mr. Frost himself is a story teller plus the poet's spiritual focus upon the one essential motive of the story. He is able, as a writer of the short story (from the demands of the form) cannot do, to epitomize the many details of a narrative into some poignant episode which will illuminate the entire life he has chosen to reveal. For Mr. Frost is a psychologist, he is concerned entirely with the spiritual motives which actuate these folk on barren hill farms where life is largely reduced to its elemental expression. As faithfully as Sarah Orne Jewett, Mary Wilkins or Alice Brown has been able to interpret, through the much more flexible medium of the short story, the lives of these people, Mr. Frost in a few passages makes us free of their world.

It is a bleak world, infinitely sad. The spectre is always there, looking out of the eyes of men and women whom life has defrauded of joy. New England in literature is always stark and grim, but Mr. Frost is not an implacable realist; the grimness is there, but with it the tenderness of one who sees deeply into this phase of life because he has lived it. Mr. Frost was himself a farmer in New Hampshire and tilled his own acres before he converted them into the intangible estate of poetry.

Farm life, remote from centres, is much the same everywhere. The story of "The Hired Man" could be transferred without loss of color to any other section than New England. The pathetic old figure,

> With nothing to look backward to with pride,
> And nothing to look forward to with hope,
> So now and never any different,

is common to every community. What gives the poem its deep appeal is the insight of the woman who touches so tenderly the vagaries of the poor old derelict who has come back to die. Mr. Frost knows women and his truest studies are invariably of them. "Home Burial," perhaps the strongest of his poems, certainly the most dramatic, probes a woman's nature to the quick. One would have difficulty in finding, in such a compass, so powerful an illustration of the spiritual gulf between a man and a woman. The blunted sensibilities of the man, who could dig his own child's grave, and the finer sensibilities of the woman upon whose soul every detail is stamped, could scarcely be rendered more effectively. A single passage from Mr. Frost's poem is hardly sufficient to suggest the play of character, but one may see in the following the truth of his psychology. To the remark,

> And so it's come to this,
> A man can't speak of his own child that's dead,"

the wife replies,

> "You can't, because you don't know how.
> If you had any feelings, you that dug
> With your own hand—how could you?—his little grave;
> I saw you from that very window there,
> Making the gravel leap and leap in air,
> Leap up, like that, like that, and land so lightly
> And roll back down the mound beside the hole.
> I thought, Who is that man? I didn't know.
> But I crept down the stairs and up the stairs
> To look again, and still your spade kept lifting.
> Then you came in. I heard your rumbling voice
> Out in the kitchen, and I don't know why,
> But I went near to see with my own eyes.
> You could sit there with the stains on your
> Of the fresh earth from your own baby's grave
> And talk about your every-day concerns.
> You had stood the spade up against the wall
> Outside there in the entry, for I saw it."

In the last two lines Mr. Frost has one of his characteristic touches. To the man the spade was a spade, though he had dug his own child's grave with it; to the woman it was a thing of horror, and it was impossible to understand how he could calmly stand it up outside the door as upon any other occasion. It is in these little things that loom so large that one sees the subtlety of Mr. Frost's analysis. Psychology, however, does not make poetry, and one inevitably questions whether the short story would not fit this material quite as well as the form which Mr. Frost has chosen. There is little of poetry in the ordinary acceptance of the term, little of beauty, of magic, but there is the poetry of divination, the vision of souls, the poet's penetration into the one impulse which persists through all the deadening force of circumstance.

While personally a skeptic as to the poetic value of most of the free verse of the moment, it seems to me that Mr. Frost, who is not writing in *vers libre*, has chosen the exact vehicle for his themes. That rhyme would rob them of their atmosphere is evident from the fact that Mr. Frost has one rhymed narrative, "Blueberries," which is insipid as compared to the homely power of the remaining work in the volume. One's expression is temperamental, innate; the form it takes is not the question, but whether the form befit the substance, whether something true and convincing, result from the union of the two. One can scarcely read these stories, characterizations, or whatever one may term them, without feeling that Mr. Frost and his medium are at one, that he has struck bedrock, penetrated to the reality of life in the field he interprets, and chosen the simplest and most human vehicle of expression.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

PLAY IN EDUCATION. By Joseph Lee. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.
A study of the child and its educational needs.

THE LIMITATIONS OF SCIENCE. By Louis Trenchard More. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.
A discussion of the bearing on current opinion of some recent conclusions of science.

EVERY WOMAN'S FLOWER GARDEN. By Mary S. Reeve. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co.
A book of practical suggestions, illustrated with five color plates and eighty-three designs.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE TARIFF QUESTION. By Frank William Taussig. 12mo. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $2.
The history of certain protected industries is given in detail as a contribution to the controversy on free trade and protection.

INSIDE THE HOUSE OF GOOD TASTE. Edited by Richardson Wright. 8vo. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.50.
Illustrated articles giving practical advice in interior decoration.

Travel and Description

THROUGH CENTRAL AFRICA. By James Barnes. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $4.
An illustrated account of a recent exploration of the African jungles.

THE HUMAN GERMAN. By Edward Edgeworth. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.
Sketches of life in Berlin as it was before the war.

EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY. Edited by Ernest Rhys. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.
A book of travels by Arthur Young, an English writer of the early part of the nineteenth century, entitled "Travels in France and Italy During the Years 1787, 1788, and 1789."

THE TOURIST'S MARITIME PROVINCES. By Ruth Kedzie Wood. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.
A book of information for travelers in Halifax, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, the Gaspe Peninsula, Newfoundland, and the Miquelon Islands.

THE ALOHA GUIDE. By Ferdinand J. H. Schnack. 12mo. Honolulu: 5 Brewer Building.
A handbook of Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands for travelers and residents. Historical resume, illustrations, and maps.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CANAL ZONE. By George W. Goethals. 12mo. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University.
A sketch of the work of administration by the Governor of the Canal Zone.

THE REAL UNITED STATES AND CANADA POCKET GUIDE BOOK. By William Harman Black. 12mo. New York: The Association for New York. $1.
No. 3 of the "Nutshell Travel Series," known as "Black's Blue-Books."

ALONE IN THE SLEEPING-SICKNESS COUNTRY. By Felix Oswald. 8vo. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co.
A description of the habits and characteristics of the Kavirondo negroes, into whose country the author penetrated during a geological survey for the British Museum.

Juvenile

FAMOUS BUILDINGS. By Charles L. Barstow. 60 cents.
The second volume in the series on fine arts for children by this author. There are ninety-eight illustrations and diagrams.

THE HOLLOW TREE STORIES. By Albert Bigelow Paine. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. Six volumes. 50 cents each. HOW MR. RABBIT LOST HIS TAIL; MR. POSSUM'S GREAT BALLOON TRIP; WHEN JACK RABBIT WAS A LITTLE BOY; MR. RABBIT'S BIG DINNER; HOW MR. DOG GOT EVEN; MAKING UP WITH MR. DOG.
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DOODLES. By Emma C. Dowd. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.
The story of "the sunshine boy," by the author of "Polly of the Hospital Staff," &c.

JIMMY KIRKLAND. By Hugh S. Fullerton. 12mo. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. 60 cents.
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THE DEFENSE OF PARIS. By Captain Allan Grant. New York: George H. Doran Company. 60 cents.
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MISS PAT AT SCHOOL. By Pemberton Ginther. 12mo. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. 35 cents.
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THE INCH LIBRARY. Pamphlets. New York: Young Women's Christian Associations. Nine volumes: "The Way," by Oneoah Burner; "A Little Essay on Friendship," by Elvira J. Slack; "A Girl's Questions About Prayer," anonymous; "Being Good Friends with One's Family," by Alice M. Colter; "Discovering a Year," by Ethel Cutler; "The Difference Between Feeling and Willing in a Girl's Religion," by Bertha Conde; "The Kingdom of Our Thoughts," by Rhoda E. McCulloch; "Are You Triangular or Round?" by Willie R. Young; "Peter of the World," by Mary S. Sims.
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A second and revised edition, with an additional chapter on the Report of the Clerical and Medical Committee on Spiritual Healing, and new appendices, of a work originally published in 1913.

THE GOLDEN BOUGH. By J. G. Frazer. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Twelve volumes. Volume XII., Bibliography and the General Index. $6.
Contains a complete list of the authorities cited in the third edition of this work.

THE EXPANSION OF RUSSIA. By Francis Henry Skrine. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Third edition of a work originally published in 1903. Published in the Cambridge Historical Series.

THE BOOK OF THE SERPENT. By Katharine Howard. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.
Second edition of a work originally published in 1912. Contains a foreword by Edward J. Wheeler.

POEMS OF JOHN KEATS. 8vo. New York: Brentano's. Two volumes. $5.
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THE LIFE OF PARACELSUS. By Franz Hartmann. 12mo. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Turner & Co. $2.
A second edition, revised and enlarged, of this biography and summary of the teachings of Paracelsus.

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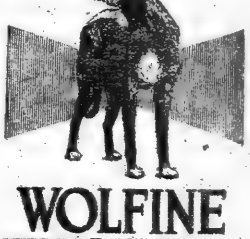
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TRILOGIES

EXCEPT that luck is supposed to abide in odd numbers, there is no very obvious reason for choosing a trilogy rather than a tetralogy for the form in which a work of fiction is to be given to the public. It has been suggested that the present popularity of the trilogy with certain novelists is in reality a return to the earlier vogue of the three-volume novel. Whether or not the two fashions have any relation to each other, the interesting point is that Mr. BERESFORD, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. ONIONS, ROMAIN ROLLAND, and others are bringing into modern times a type of fiction immortalized in "Don Quixote" and "Gil Blas," and again made popular in the more strictly modern novel as we know it; abundantly furnished by RICHARDSON, FIELDING, and STERNE. Differing in method and atmosphere as all of these do, there is, nevertheless, a certain kinship of purpose running through them—a link that binds the great prose classic of Spain with the latest specimen of this kind of literature—the history of the career of Jacob Stahl. All of these three-volume—or trilogy—novels are elaborate biographies of some fictitious person whose experiences make him, in a way, typical of the period in which he is supposed to live. In the older books—"Don Quixote," "Tom Jones," "Gil Blas"—there is more humor, more adventure, less psychology, than one finds, for instance, in Clayhanger or Jean-Christophe stories; and the difference is characteristic of the difference not so much between authors as between the literary epochs that give them birth. In the main the popular demand today is for the comparatively short novel. The average novel of DICKENS or THACKERAY would be considered, in all likelihood, longer than is necessary. Hence, when Mr. BENNETT, or Mr. BERESFORD, plans a fictitious chronicle of really heroic dimensions, he casts it in the mold of the trilogy, each member of which becomes a complete novel in itself, while the whole takes on the proportions and the artistic unity of one connected story. This latest development of the "chronicle history" is really a unique feature of contemporary fiction. It retains the "thrill" of the old-time three-volume novel, at the same time that it mitigates much of the latter's tediousness. It gives the writer abundant scope for the portrayal of the deeper forces that underlie modern life while reconstructing the narrative interest of his story in a way that meets the popular demand. The trilogy is, in fact, an ingenious device for presenting an epic of modern life under the guise of three distinct episodes or novels—and that is a much better plan than the former custom of arbitrarily breaking up one long novel into three volumes.

WHAT may be regarded as the extreme German view has so frequently found expression in publications relating to the war that one hears with a certain sense of satisfaction of the early appearance of a book on the vital subject of the day by Professor KUNO FRANCKE. The conservative attitude of Professor FRANCKE has been sufficiently in evidence during the controversies of the last few months to give to his opinions the weight and consideration attaching to sincerity and patriotism in the discussion of public affairs. In declining to ally himself with organizations that place the interests of Germany above those of the United States—as, for instance, the so-called Neutrality League which he refused to join—Professor FRANCKE has emphasized his loyalty to the country of his adoption. By many he is considered our "leading German-American citizen," and what he says is thus representative of a considerable element in our population. Professor FRANCKE, who is Curator of the Germanic Museum of Harvard University, calls his book "A German-American's Confession of Faith." It contains many of his recent papers and addresses relating to the war.

A COLLECTION of HARRY PEYTON STEGER's letters will be worth having. Mr. STEGER, who died a little more than two years ago, had many friendships among his literary contemporaries and was thoroughly conversant with the practical, workaday side of bookmaking. If he was not its discoverer he probably did more than any one else to bring to the art of O. HENRY the appreciation and the fame it so richly deserved. Charm and a certain whimsical humor marked Mr. STEGER'S intercourse with his fellows, and these qualities are admirably shown in his letters. The forthcoming volume of the latter will be published under the auspices of the University of Texas. It will include Mr. STEGER'S letters written while a student at that institution and those written from Johns Hopkins, Oxford, Germany, and New York. The author's friend, MONTAGUE GLASS, contributes an appreciative introduction.

ATTRACTIVE as the war seems to be to the writer of fiction a sufficient time has not elapsed so far as to afford opportunity for a very extensive use of the great theme in imaginative literature. Most of the so-called war books are either descriptive or controversial in character; there are few novels among them. It is worth noting, however, that the proportion of fiction to non-fiction in war publications is steadily growing. The fact is interesting as an indication of the relative speed of the novelist and the chronicler of current events. Apparently it takes longer to construct an imaginary history than to write a true one. Thus far the record for speed in producing war fiction seems to be with Mrs. FLORENCE L. BARCLAY, whose first "war book," "My Heart's Right There," is now succeeded by a second, based on an episode after the battle of Mons and called "In Hoc Vince." Both of these books, however, are of a length that keeps them in the category of short fiction—so that the palm for productivity probably goes to the writers of long war novels, such as ROBERT W. CHAMBERS or WILL LEVINGTON COMFORT.

MR. ERNEST RHYS'S "Biographical Study" of RABINDRANATH TAGORE will be a surprise to the admirers of India's great man of letters through the indication that it gives of the latter's versatility. We are accustomed to think of TAGORE as preeminently a poet. Several volumes of his verse and short dramatic pieces have been published in English translations, and it is on his work in this branch of literature that his fame with us has been based. Mr. RHYS, however, devotes a good deal of his "Study" to TAGORE'S short stories and considers that these form a most important expression of their author's genius. Hitherto we have had no specimens in English of TAGORE'S short stories. It is owing, perhaps, to Mr. RHYS'S suggestion that a volume of the latter is being translated into English by TAGORE himself, for publication possibly this Fall.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended May 12, Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

SKETCHES OF GREAT PAINTERS. By Edwin Watts Chubb. 12mo. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Company. $2.
Treats in a biographical and critical way of fifteen great painters.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN STATE CONSTITUTIONS. By James Quayle Dealey. 12mo. New York: Ginn & Co.. $1.40.
A historical study from 1776 to the end of the year 1914.

THE NEGRO. By W. E. Burghardt Du Bois. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents. (Home University Library.)
A short historical view of the negro and the coming of the latter to this country.

ALFRED THE GREAT. By Beatrice A. Lees. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.
A biography "based on such original authorities as are available for the period, and, in particular, on Alfred's own writings."

EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY. Edited by Ernest Rhys. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 35 cents.
Five new volumes of history, biography, and oratory as follows: Caesar's "Gallic War and Other Commentaries," translated by W. A. McDevitte; a compilation by Ernest Rhys of "British Historical Speeches and Orations," P. A. M. Mignet's "The French Revolution," introduction by L. Cecil Jane; Edward Dowden's "Life of Robert Browning," and "The Wars of the Jews," by Josephus, with introduction by Jacob Hart.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE. By Basanta Koomar Roy. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.
A biographical descriptive study of India's great poet, with an introduction by Hamilton W. Mabie.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS IN CONFEDERATE PRISONS: 1864-5. By Homer B. Sprague. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
The author is a Brevet Colonel, 13th Connecticut Volunteers, and has had personal experience as a prisoner of war.

Poetry and Drama

THE SMILE OF MONA LISA. By Jacinto Benavente. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. 75 cents. (Contemporary Dramatists Series.)
A dramatization of the life of Leonardo da Vinci, translated from the Spanish by John A. Herman, published in the Contemporary Dramatists Series.

PRO PATRIA. Compiled by Wilfred J. Halliday. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.
A book of patriotic verse.

THE LIE. By Henry Arthur Jones. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.
The successful play given in New York this season, with illustrations from the stage production.

EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY. Edited by Ernest Rhys. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 35 cents.
Contains a volume of Emerson's "Poems," with an introduction by Professor Bakewell, and Ibsen's "Brand," translated by F. E. Garrett.

PATRIE! By Victorien Sardou. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 75 cents.
Barrett H. Clark's translation of Sardou's play in which is pictured the Spanish occupation of Belgium. Forms Volume IX. of the Drama League Series of Plays.

THE SCULPTOR'S MODEL AND OTHER POEMS. Anonymous. 12mo. New York: Oxford University Press.
Collection of verse by the author of "The Christ in London."

THE ALCESTIS OF EURIPIDES. 12mo. New York: Oxford University Press. 75 cents.
The translation into English rhyming verse has been made by Prof. Gilbert Murray.

Essays and Criticism

THE BALLADE. By Helen Louise Cohen. 12mo. New York: Columbia University Press. $1.75.
A study of the English ballade form, giving a history from its origins in romance lands up to the present day.

VANISHING ROADS. By Richard Le Gallienne. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.
A volume of essays on subjects of contemporary interest.

EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY. Edited by Ernest Rhys. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 35 cents.
Three volumes of essays. Two of these contain Carlyle's "Essays," with an introductory note by James Russell Lowell. The third is the second volume of James Anthony Froude's essays appearing in this series, with an introduction by Hilaire Belloc.

A-B-C OF GOOD FORM. By Anne Seymour. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.
Rules of etiquette regarding such matters as teas, luncheons, breakfasts, weddings, dances, &c.

European War Books

THE FIGHT FOR PEACE. By Sidney L. Gulick. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.
Described as "an aggressive campaign for American churches."

THE LAST WAR. By Frederick Lynch. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.
A study of the part the Church may take in making this the last war. The author is Secretary of the Church Peace Union.

THE MEANING OF THE WAR FOR GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN. By W. Sanday. 8vo. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.
A synthesis of the British and the German cases.

Fiction

THE FOREST OF SWORDS. By John A. Altsheler. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.30.
An adventure story of the war in which is continued the fortunes of John Scott, Philip Lanner, and their friends, who have already appeared in "The Guns of Europe."

THE CHILDREN OF ALSACE. By Rene Bazin. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.
Translation of "Les Oberle" and published in The Lotus Library.

AT THE SIGN OF THE SWORD. By William Le Queux. 12mo. New York: Sully & Kleinteich. $1.
A story of the war in Belgium.

THE INVISIBLE EVENT. By J. D. Beresford. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.
The final in the trilogy by this author, the first two being "The Early History of Jacob Stahl" and "A Candidate for Truth."

THE KISS OF APOLLO. By M. G. D. Bianchi. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.35.
The heroine of this romance of society is interested in art, philanthropy, and marriage.

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A realistic story of life in Glasgow. The heroine is an Irish peasant.

THE HOUSE THAT JUNK BUILT. By John A. McMahon. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.
An amusing story of a man who really built his own house in a New York suburb.

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CELIBATES. By George Moore. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.35.
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THE DOUBLE TRAITOR. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.
A story in which is exposed the ramifications of the German spy system.

VICTORIA. By Martha Grace Pope. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.35.
The heroine comes from a Middle West village and marries a city-bred man. Her development forms the theme of the story.

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THE PRIMROSE RING. By Ruth Sawyer. 12mo. Harper & Brothers. $1.
A novel, described as "a grown-up fairy tale of today."

THE SECRET SERVICE SUBMARINE. By Guy Thorne. 12mo. New York: Sully & Kleinteich. $1.
Tells of the detection of the plot of a German spy on the east coast of England.

THE MAN WHO ROCKED THE EARTH. By Arthur Train. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.
Novel describing the remarkable doings of a strange being called Pax, who intervenes in the war.

MARY MORELAND. By Marie Van Vorst. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.
A story of New York social and business life.

AMERICA FALLEN! By J. Bernard Walker. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.
Describes, as the sequel to the European war, the invasion of the United States by the forces of Germany.

WOLFINE. By X. 12mo. New York: Sturgis & Walter Company. $1.25.
A romance of country life in which a dog takes a leading part.

Philosophy and Religion

UNITY AND MISSIONS. By Arthur J. Brown. 8vo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.
Consider the question "Should the Churches Unite?" in relation to missionary efficiency.

WHAT SHOULD I BELIEVE? By George Trumbull Ladd. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.
"An inquiry into the nature, grounds, and value of the faiths of science, society, morals, and religion."

EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY. Edited by Ernest Rhys. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 35 cents.
One volume contains Thomas Paine's "Rights of Man: Being an Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution," with an introduction by G. J. Holyoake. A second volume has Bacon's "The Advancement of Learning," with an introduction by Dean Kitchen.

THE CALL OF THE NEW DAY TO THE OLD CHURCH. By Charles Stelzle. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 25 cents.
Analyzes the effect of some of the new factors in the growth of the Church.

Science and Art

OVERCROWDING AND DEFECTIVE HOUSING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS. By Dr. Harvey B. Bashore. 12mo. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $1.
The author is Inspector for Pennsylvania Department of Health.

REJERIA OF THE SPANISH RENAISSANCE. By Arthur Byne and Mildred Stapley. Folio. New York: The Hispanic Society of America.
A collection of photographs and measured drawings, with descriptive text, of the famous wrought-iron grilles, or rejas, of the period indicated in the title.

THE TRUST PROBLEM. By Edward Dana Durand. 12mo. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
Reprinted from The Quarterly Journal of Economics. The author is Professor of Statistics in the University of Minnesota and recently Director of the U. S. Census.

MAKING WALLS AND CEILINGS. By H. D. Eberlein. 12mo. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. 50 cents.
Examples of American house architecture given in a volume of practical suggestions.

(Continued on Following Page)

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

C. E. W. BROWN.—Will you kindly give me the name of the author and where I can find the poem "The Inquiry," beginning this way:

Tell me, ye winged winds
That round my pathway roar,
Know ye not some spot
Where mortals weep no more?

The author of the poem is Charles Mackay. It is printed under the title "Tell Me, Ye Winged Winds," in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," and in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology." Under the title "The Inquiry" it is printed in many collections of verse.

H. A. D.—In your BOOK REVIEW for April 11, you speak of the list of Russian novels recently recommended by The London Times, to those who would know something of Russian life and literature. Will you please print that list in your queries and answers?

The list of Russian books about which our correspondent inquires was published in the literary supplement of The London Times on Feb. 18. It comprised "The Brothers Karamazof," "The Crime and the Punishment," and "The Idol," by Dostoevsky; "Dead Souls," "The Inspector-General," and "Taras Bulba," by Gogol, "War and Peace," by Tolstoy; "Fathers and Sons," "On the Eve," "Rudin," and "Virgin Soil," by Turgenief; "Foma Gordyef," "Three Men," and "Twenty-six Men and a Girl," by Gorky; "The Story of the Seven Hanged," "The Life of Man," and "Judas Iscariot," and other tales, by Leonid Andreief, and "Russian Romance," by Alexander Puskin.

Mrs. JAMES B. PARK.—Can you give me information as to who is the author of an old English novel, called "Sir Charles Grandison," in which the character Lady Harriet Byron occurs? George Eliot alludes to Sir Charles in "Middlemarch."

The "History of Sir Charles Grandison" is by Samuel Richardson.

R. D. M.—Can you tell me where the following lines occur:

Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love,
But why did you kick me downstairs?

These lines are quoted in Davis's "With the Allies." I have seen them attributed to Lewis Carroll in his Alice books, but cannot locate them.

The lines quoted by our correspondent are from "The Panel," Act I., Scene 1, by J. P. Kemble (1757-1816). In a note in Bartlett's Quotations it appears that the lines were altered from Bickerstaff's "Tis Well 'Tis No Worse." The lines also appear in Debrett's "Asylum for Fugitive Pieces," Vol. I., page 15.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

GASTON D'HYVERS.—Answering Alexander Brock's inquiry in your issue of April 18, about the authorship of "The Elfking," he certainly refers to a translation in English of the well known ballad from Goethe, "Der Erlkönig."

The first two lines which he cites are a rather free translation of the German text, which reads:

Wer reitet so spät durch Nacht und Wind?
Es ist der Vater mit seinem Kind. * * *

Literally in English:

Who rides so late through night and wind?
It is the father with his child. * * *

The two lines completing the first stanza read as follows in English:

He holds the boy well in his arm.
He had seated him safely, he kept him warm.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Adela F. Smith, Brooklyn; Joseph M. F. Leaper, New York; Miss Caroline Bensel, New York; Florence L. Pilgrim, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mrs. Wilhelmine S. Haessler, West Hoboken, N. J.; M. Elma Krumweide, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; Dora Heyman, Atlantic City, N. J.; Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass., and Mrs. M. B. Wood, New York.

WILLIAM S. MITCHEL.—The song asked for by "A. H." in your issue of April 18, beginning "The hen to herself said one beautiful day, Cluck, Cluck," is entitled "The Disobedient Chickens," and can be found in "The Song Garden," second book, by Lowell Mason, published by Oliver Ditson & Co.

A number of our correspondents have kindly sent in information about the poem and copies of the verses. A copy of the same will be mailed to "A. H." if desired on receipt of address.

F. E. WAKEFIELD.—The poem asked for by "J. H." in today's BOOK REVIEW is "The Art of Conversation," by John Kendrick Bangs. I cut it from The Ladies' Home Journal (I think) some years ago.

ETHEL ZABRISKIE.—The author of the verse quoted by E. Millot in THE BOOK REVIEW of April 18 is the Rev. John Keble, and it appears in his "Christian Year," the poem for All Saints' Day.

ARTHUR HEINE.—The quotation inquired about in your issue of April 25 is from Shakespeare's "The Tempest," Act. V., Scene I., where Gonzalo says:

Look down, you gods,
And on this couple drop a blessed crown;
For it is you that have chalk'd forth the way
Which brought us hither.

SARAH PRINCE THOMAS.—The poem asked for by C. F. Wood in your issue of April 25 is "The Great Guest Comes," by Edwin Markham.

Answers to this appeal and copies of the poem have also been received from Mary E MacEwan, Glen Ridge, N. J.; "L. B.," Kingston, N. Y.; Mrs. Adelaide M. Prime, Middletown, N. Y., and Eleanor Latimer Vosburgh, Fort Plain, N. Y.

MARTHA C. LANG.—The words and music to the song "B. F. C." asks for can be found in "The Golden Wreath," published in Boston in 1857 by Oliver Ditson & Co.

C. F. H.—Replying to the query of "F. H." in your issue of April 18, would say that the poem asked for is "Mispah," by Julia A. Baker. I inclose a copy which doubtless is too long for your columns.

The copy of the poem received from "C. F. H." has been forwarded to the querist. We have also received a number of answers to the appeal and several copies of the poem.

L. B.—In answer to the query of Morris E. Zukowsky in your issue of April 25, let me say that the lines:

Hail, guest, we ask not what thou art;
If friend, we greet thee, hand and heart;
If stranger, such no longer be;
If foe, our love shall conquer thee,

are called by Paul Elder, Publisher, San Francisco, "An Old Welsh Door Verse."

F. J. H.—The poem for which L. L. Fleitman asked in the BOOK REVIEW of April 18 is "It Couldn't Be Done," written by Edgar A. Guest, and which runs as follows.

Somebody said that it couldn't be done,
But he, with a chuckle, replied
That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one
Who wouldn't say so till he'd tried.

So he buckled right in, with a trace of a grin
On his face. If he worried, he hid it.
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done, and he did it.

Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do
At least no one ever has done it."
But he took off his coat and he took off his hat,
And the first thing we knew he'd begun it.

With the lift of his chin, and a bit of a grin
Without any doubting or quiddit;
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done, and he did it.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

M. S. TINNES.—For the information of E. M. Slocum would say that one edition of "Ionica," the book of verse for which he inquired, was published in 1891 by George Allen in London.

GERTRUDE G. RICH.—In reply to Helen L. Squier, BOOK REVIEW of May 2, the poem is entitled "Little Mary's Wish," and the author is Mrs. L. M. Blinn. It is in a collection of poems about little children, entitled "Dewdrops and Sunshine," edited by Mrs. J. P. Newman, and published by Nelson & Philips in 1873.

APPEALS TO READERS

N. B. W.—Will some kind reader tell me the author and the remainder of the following:

In Southern seas there is an isle
Where earth and sky forever smile,
And strange bright birds flit through the trees.

L. C. E.—Will some reader kindly inform me where I can find the poem which begins:

The old haunted house, it's haunted yet,
And no one lives there, no, you bet;
Way up yonder on the high oak hill,
Everything so solemn and still
You can't hear an owl or a whippoorwill.

R. E. McC.—Can any one give me the name of the author of the poem, the first stanza of which is:

I owned a little boat a while ago,
And sailed the morning sea without a fear,
And whither any breeze might fairly blow
I steered my little craft afar or near.
Mine was the boat
And mine the air,
And mine the sea,
Nor mine a care.

LUCY V. MOSSMAN.—I should be glad if any of your readers could let me know where I can find the words of an old nursery song about a farmer and his wife exchanging work for a day. At the end of the day the woman returns much refreshed by her outing, to clear up the mess resulting from her good man's attempts at housekeeping. All I can remember is:

And you must mind the little chicks or
else they're sure to stray;
And you must milk the spotted cow or else
she will go dry;
And you must feed the little pigs that are
within the sty.

C. D.—Could some reader give me any information about the authorship of the following poem? It is supposed to be spoken by one of two monkeys who are swinging on a branch discussing reincarnation:

We're going to wear great piles of stuff
Outside our natural skins,
We're going to have diseases
And accomplishments and sins.

L. S. V. K.—Can any of your readers give me the author of the poem entitled "These Make Life," the first verse of which is given below? The copy of the poem I have was given me thirty-nine years ago:

A hurried day, filled up with cares;
A night commenced with feeble prayers
For greater strength tomorrow;
A heartache and a sorrow
For shortcomings—yet these make life.
And is this all, this petty strife?
Do trials only make up life?

T. J. READ.—There is a poem called "Mistaken," which I am anxious to find. I only know the first few lines:

If you loved you could not wish to wound,
Of that I'm sure, yet these make life.
There is no littleness in love,
And so * * *

Perhaps some of your readers can help me.

J. W.—Can any of your readers supply the words of an old poem I learned in my childhood in England, beginning with:

The Grace that fits the soul for Heaven
Often expands just like a leaven,
The truth of this each one may see
In the old Christman's family.

Stewardship of Faith

Eight lectures delivered by Professor Kirsopp Lake of Harvard University at the Lowell Institute and in King's Chapel, Boston, in 1913, are published in a volume entitled "The Stewardship of Faith — Our Heritage from Early Christianity." In these lectures a plea is made for the restatement of Christian theology so that it may comply with "the reasonable claims of intelligence"; for a church organization capable of "serving adequately the spiritual requirements of human souls"; and for an ethic which will "satisfy both the individual and social needs of a new age." (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.)

A Correction

In a review of the two-volume biography of S. F. B. Morse, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW for May 2, the price quoted for the work was $1.50. The correct price is $7.50.

Book Exchange

Thirty cents an agate line.

SCHULTE'S BARGAINS.—RIKER'S HISTORY Harlem, $3.50; Riker's History Brooklyn, 2 vols., $5; Weise's History Troy, $2.50; Boynton's West Point, $4; History Bristol, Connecticut, $3; Darry's Massachusetts, 3 vols., $2.50; Hatfield's Elizabeth, $7.50; Young's Chautauqua County, $4; Sabine's American Loyalists, $3.50; Hollister's Lackawanna Valley, $2.50; Heckewelder's Indian Narrative, $2.50; Lewis-Clark Expedition, 3 vols., including atlas, $25.50. 600 other bargains in Americana. Catalogue mailed on request. Schulte's Bookstore, 132 East 23d St.

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AMERICANA, INCLUDING MANY INTERESTing and uncommon items from two private collections, will be sold at unrestricted auction sale at Heartman's Bookstore, 36 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City, on Monday, May 24th, 1915, in the evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Catalogue on application. Auctioneer: Daniel R. Kennedy.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND AUTOGRAPHED BOOKS OF CELEBRATED AUTHORS, STATESMEN, GENERALS, MUSICIANS, &c., BOUGHT FOR CASH. F. F. MADIGAN, 561 FIFTH AV., N. Y.

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AUTHORS' MSS. TYPED WITH ABSOLUTE correctness. Mrs. Cruse, 530 West 113d St.

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LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Page 187)

ity but a group; in a few pages the reader feels quite at home with her characters and the town they live in, and this feeling of familiarity is never lost. The jolly, easy life, where every one has enough and no one too much, where the young folk have grown up together, scattered awhile for school and college and come home to renew old friendships with a touch of the romantic added, this is delightfully sketched in.

Then comes the meeting between Ruth and the man "in the older set" whom she has scarcely regarded in the girl days but just passed. He is unhappily married to one of that unfortunately prevalent type of American woman to whom marriage means nothing but a convenience, who regards the facts of married life as imposing upon her a martyrdom to which she submits with distaste, and in this case a woman who has grasped at an episode between her husband and another woman as a perfect excuse for refusing herself to him at present and for all time. The two are merely keeping up appearances. The wife is entirely content with the arrangement, the husband in a state of mingled wrath and humiliation and growing dislike.

Once the two lovers are committed to their course we are made to see very clearly the nervous tension under which Ruth lives. Over her hangs constantly the fear of discovery, and scarcely an action but is linked somehow with a subterfuge. Her meetings with Stuart are the fruit of much contriving and much deceit; on the outside her life is the life of the other young girls of her set; hidden beneath this playful surface, with its dances, its veranda parties, its idle chatter of girl to girl, is the immense necessity to see her lover and the tremendous strain of her passionate love for him.

The thing culminates in the discovery that Stuart has bad lungs and must immediately go to Arizona; Ruth decides to go with him. Just here it seems strange that Miss Glaspell does not make it clear why the wife does not go; what excuse she gives for deserting her husband at such a time, and why there is no surprise at her attitude in a town that is free with its gossip. For until after the two lovers have gone together there is no suspicion of their interest in each other; or at least if the wife suspects she has given no hint, and the town knows nothing.

After eleven years, during which time Stuart and Ruth have remained in Arizona and Colorado, the news of Ruth's father's approaching death stirs up the old story in the town. It is at this moment the book begins, and in a very little space Miss Glaspell conveys the feeling toward her; it is, with one exception, hard, unforgiving, resentful. The sole defender is a doctor who in the old days had loved Ruth, and who is now home with his just-married wife from their honeymoon. But at the hands of the women Ruth meets no mercy, not even from her old chum.

Ruth's return to her dying father and the young brother who has cherished for her a firm loyalty and affection is made the means of showing exactly what devastation her deed brought on the family she deserted. She herself is revealed outwardly roughened and bent by hard work, inwardly deepened and spiritualized by her long consecration to her love. But she has not found happiness. Stuart, separated from the legitimate interests of his life, has become rather querulous and fault-finding. The circumstances of their life have been hard, and work has borne heavily on the girl, now a woman of thirty-four or thirty-five.

This insistence on the difficult material conditions of the life of the two is not as convincing as the rest of the book. It is dragged in to heighten the effect, but it fails to do so. Even if Ruth was unable to keep a servant, because some one always heard, even if, shy of strangers, the two lived in inaccessible places, many a woman has managed to run a house for two without becoming a work-racked, untidy sloven, which is pretty nearly Ruth's achievement. Up to this time the book has held the attention firmly, and you feel, while reading, that so and not otherwise would things befall. After that the story fails somewhat. The author has worked too hard to bring about the denouement, and, despite the fact that what happens is logical and perhaps inevitable, the spontaneous sincerity of the earlier part of the book is lost.

But, for all there is some disappointment, the story is a big and real contribution to American novels. The character drawing is fine, the arrangement of the story deft and artistic. What is more, it is full of promise, and we miss our guess if Miss Glaspell is not going far in her chosen labor.

A GREEN ENGLISHMAN

A GREEN ENGLISHMAN. By S. Macnaughtan. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35 net.

EIGHT short stories—some of them sketches rather than stories—are gathered together in this new volume by S. Macnaughtan. All of them are tales of Canada, and several, including that which gives the book its title, tell of the adventures and misadventures of young Englishmen who come there to seek their fortunes. "A Green Englishman" was Peregrine Boyne, member of a family which was too large for its income. So Peregrine was shipped off to Canada, and after going down hill at a very rapid rate he finally succeeded in obtaining a good deal of money, although not quite in the way he had expected to achieve that desirable result. The ease and rapidity with which a young stranger from the "old country" can go down hill in Canada is a matter which several of these tales illustrated. For, like the "Green Englishman," the "Kid," and "The Man Who Failed," all came of nice people and were used to bathing every day before they arrived in Canada. But, on the other hand, there was "The Man Who Succeeded," and whose story, traced from its beginnings in a cottage in the Scottish Highlands, is both plausible and interesting, though it is perhaps capable, shrewd Jeanie, all efficient in the rôle of great lady as she had been in that of a peasant lass, who is the more interesting and vivid figure of the two.

These stories present an interesting picture of life in the great new country which is our nearest neighbor; the little settlements which become big busy places overnight almost, the solitary houses far out on the lonely prairie, like that one in which the vicar's daughter from Mawer St. Mary lived during a terrible Winter. The author possesses a good sense of character, and seems to know her subject well.

THE TUNNEL

THE TUNNEL. By Bernard Kellerman. New York: The Macaulay Company.

WHEN it was first published in Germany a few years ago Mr. Kellerman's "The Tunnel" is said to have been widely read and to have aroused a good deal of interest. Its theme is audacious and ingenious, and the story is worked out with realistic imagination and, on occasion, with graphic eloquence. It is the account of a scheme, carried to a successful conclusion, to unite America and Europe by means of a tunnel under the Atlantic Ocean. In the beginning of the story a young engineer has invented a new and highly efficient means of drilling through rock, and so has conceived the idea of a tunnel under the Atlantic. He succeeds in getting the enterprise financed, and sets to work upon the gigantic task with a giant's energy. For years and years he works upon it, and the titanic affair spreads out its tentacles over the whole world and influences labor conditions and markets and business everywhere, while the audacity and the ruthless determination with which it is pushed on and on, regardless of accidents and death toll and devoured capital, hold the nations in wondering admiration. When the workers have gnawed their way for three hundred miles beneath the ocean a catastrophe happens that shocks the world and for a time seems to have ended the enterprise in blood and smoke and dust. But the engineer, who has become so absorbed in the work that for him life has no meaning without it, finally sets it going again, and in twenty-five years from the time of his first beginning he rides through the completed tunnel from New York to Spain in twenty-four hours.

There are some side issues of love and business, but they are all closely connected with the tunnel, and throughout the story it is the tunnel itself that is constantly in the foreground, that is, indeed, the all-conquering hero of the tale. It devours people and money, youth, energy, interest, love. Its master, the engineer, feeds these things down its throat, and it is constantly demanding more. When at last it is finished he has grown old and white-haired, and the rest of the world has been moving in the meantime, so that airships daily cross the Atlantic in thirty-six hours and motor boats in two and a half days. But he has still some triumph left, for his trains are a little faster than either of these.

Practically all the action takes place in New York, at the starting station across the Hudson, or in the tunnel underneath the ocean. It moves swiftly, with much vivid description, and there is a quite remarkable amount and variety of imaginative invention in the account of the work.

ALL FOR HIS COUNTRY

ALL FOR HIS COUNTRY. By J. U. Giesy. New York: The Macaulay Company.

SENDING his imagination to scout in an abysm of tomorrows, the author of "All for His Country" brings back some possible—or impossible—war of the future and plumps it down into our own present time and country—or, rather, into things as they were before the European war broke out. The story was evidently written before the world in general had a suspicion of the coming of that upheaval and apparently it was born out of the sharp apprehension of war with Mexico and the fear of trouble with Japan which, together, gripped the country a year and a half ago.

It shows the United States engulfed in a tremendous war almost without warning. An audacious Mexican Government sends troops in a successful attack across the border. Nearly the whole of both the regular army and the navy are sent to repel the offensive movement, and while the nation is left almost helpless the Japanese land forces, supposedly friendly, at various points along the Pacific Coast. They quickly show themselves to be armed and trained soldiers, seize the whole of the Western littoral, and cut connections with the rest of the world. They have already seized Hawaii and the Philippines. The Japanese Navy, on a practice trip around the world, attacks and seizes New York. The Mexican trouble has been merely a decoy engineered by Japan, which quickly has both the West and the East coasts at its mercy. The Japanese have new weapons, bombs of magic power, and huge cannon that shoot ten miles before which navy and forts alike are helpless. But the country is saved by a new aerial fighting machine of curious construction and deadly efficiency which has been worked out by a scientist and his son living hermit lives in the middle of a desert in Utah. At the opening of the story the young man brings the model of the machine to Washington to offer it to the Government. But a member of the House Committee on Appropriations, who fears damage to his own financial interests in aeroplane construction, so ill-uses him that he rushes back to his hidden desert home and is forgotten by all save one young woman. With her help he is summoned, and his wonderful fighting aircraft soon gets the best of the invaders.

There is slight attempt to mask the names of present Government officials—President Gilson, Secretary Ryan, Secretary Barrison. The narrative sweeps along with a rush, with much graphically described incident, although the author's tendency to interject insignificant and unnecessary bits of detail often delays the movement. The story, on the whole, is ingeniously imagined, but the propriety or the wisdom of such books is to be seriously doubted.

THE KEEPER OF THE DOOR

THE KEEPER OF THE DOOR. By Ethel M. Dell. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.40 net.

THE above is the happily chosen title of a novel dealing with the physician's duty to hold to the last possible moment in the prison-house of life even those who would fain slip through its door into painless peace. Mrs. Wharton, it will be remembered, dealt with the same awful problem as does Miss Dell, of how far nurse or friend is justified in hastening the inevitable at the appeal of agony.

A story with such a motive cannot help being a poignant one, and those who are familiar with Miss Dell's work can well believe that the situation loses nothing in her hands. She so interprets her characters that they seem almost to act their parts before the reader's bodily eyes, as the drama unfolds itself upon her graphic and glowing pages. These hold much besides the crucial choice of life or death, notably a wooing of the one popular Rochester-St. Elmo style, wherein he hero makes himself more arrogant and disagreeable than does either of his prototypes, and quite alienates the sympathies of the reader.

Is it really true that woman in her secret soul adores masculine rudeness, and would rather have her lover throw his boots at her than "woo her with gifts"? So certain feminine romancers would have us believe, but observation of modern courtships tells a different tale. It is pleasant to meet Nick Ratcliffe again—a cheerful element in a sombre story. He puts his finger into no pie, imperial or domestic, but for its betterment.

The length of "The Keeper of the Door" is its chief fault. Strong and vital as it is, it is asking too much of any reader to travel through five hundred and ninety closely printed pages. Some elimination and compression would have made for the artistic quality of the novel, as well as for the reader's relief.

SPRAY ON THE WINDOWS

SPRAY ON THE WINDOWS. By J. E. Buckrose. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

ANN MIDDLETON wanted to be happy. And in her opinion her best way to that not infrequently desired end lay by the road of marriage. But although Ann was decidedly good looking, she discovered that while many men admired her, they balked at matrimony. First she tried "to track a fashionable clergyman with private means," and then "a nice young man with an adequate fortune." But both these desirable persons chose other mates, and so Ann, who belonged to a poor family in which there were several daughters who all understood that they must either "get off or get out," decided to come to Wodenscar and take the offered position of secretary to her father's old friend, Mrs. Barrington of Red Grange. When the novel begins Ann has just arrived at Wodenscar, and presently she learns that Mrs. Barrington's destined heir is her nephew, Captain Arthur Barrington, an agreeable and handsome young man. Ann feels that Fate has been kind to her after all, and resolves to marry Captain Barrington. How her plans work out to a success, which becomes a failure, and then leads to a happy conclusion, the novel tells.

For all her scheming Ann is a very natural and very charming heroine, who develops from a rather selfish girl into a noble woman. The real joy of the book, however, is not Ann, but her philosophical landlady, Mrs. Walker of Seaview Terrace. She is always entertaining, whether she is airing her views on matrimony—"There's fors and againsts," she declares—expressing her opinion on the subject of grass widows—"I s'pose they're called grass widows because they've got to behave like vegetables, and even then they get talked about"—or describing Ann as a young lady "that improperness seems to follow," she is always real and always amusing. Life on the little terrace is well pictured, and there is a dramatic scene when the pierrots and the one tired pierrete give their last performance. The novel has many delightfully humorous little touches, and is also rather more ambitious than any of its author's earlier books.

THE SNARE

THE SNARE. By George Vane. (Visconda de Sarmento.) John Lane Company. $1.25 net.

According to the author's "Foreword," he tells in "The Snare" a true story. None could be more "poignant and piteous," as he himself characterizes it. It opens with an English Duke finding wandering at night in the streets of Paris a young girl of surpassing loveliness wrapped in a man's overcoat. Naturally, his first thought is that she belongs to that class so tragically known as "filles de joie"; but a few words assure him of her helpless innocence; a few more, that she is suffering from a total loss of memory; while an air of refinement indicates that she is of his own class. He cares for her as he best can, whose Duchess is a jealous American millionairess, and thereupon follows a story of absorbing interest and of brilliant execution.

Who is this lost lily? What is her origin, what her past? What shock caused her mental eclipse? Has she been trodden into the mire ere her rescuer drew her to a place of safety? These are the burning questions to which the tale replies. About its central figure are grouped characters clear-cut and living, each brought to an artistic perfection of finish. The most delightful is the old Princess Youssipoff, a woman with a past, whose interest in life "had remained undimmed," whose perceptions were as keen as her tolerance was large, who cherished a "deep belief in the progress, however gradual, of humanity toward an ever higher standard of ethics." The author engages the reader's sympathies for her from first to last—and yet how about the broken paternal heart over which she trod as she passed to her own joy of living? However, she is quite the ideal old woman, in whom all who make her acquaintance cannot but rejoice.

The history of Lily Hope is a painful one—the author is too true to life to have it otherwise. His prefatory quotation from De Stendhal is at once a motto and an apologia. In the latter quality it is not needed, for the book is written with a most delicate reticence of prurient detail. It is marked by a rare combination of frankness and of restraint, and by a distinction of style equally rare. Every reader, as well as "the real Lily Hope," will say of this novel: "Ce roman n'est pas un blasphème; s'il touche à des souffrures, c'est qu'il vent glorifier la sainteté."

THE BELOVED

New York Times Review of Books:

WHY, I wonder, does your reviewer fall afoul of "The Beloved," by James Oppenheim, as he did last week? Why is he so wholly preoccupied with the style—that he sees little else in the volume? And why, disliking that style, does he think that the word "rhapsodic" is a particularly damning epithet; or that, having reiterated it, he has achieved an attitude that is critical and a criticism that is crushing?

I think I can explain. Your reviewer is not used to rhapsodies in American literature. "The Beloved" is quite obviously full of them. Therefore, such must be your reviewer's logic, "The Beloved" is not a good piece of American literature. The fact that there is almost an overplus of rhapsody in the varied energies of American life is, of course, incidental and irrelevant. It would not be difficult to convince him that a swift-moving, highly emotional story of mingled passions, characters, regeneration, pride, and tragedy, if placed in Paris, would be told honestly if it were told "rhapsodically." But it would be difficult to make him understand that the same story might be experienced and reflected in very much the same way if placed in West Fourth Street.

Had a Russian novelist written "The Beloved," your reviewer, in all probability, would have hailed it with eloquence concerning the remarkable interweaving of realism and rapture which is, as is well known, so typical of the Russian soul. He would have seen in it a tremendously stirring exposition of two opposed forces, beating with restless determination, through two people. The fact that these two people are two strangely assorted lovers, (he, a product of the visionary Puritanic blood; she, a chance gutter-gypsy of the theatre,) would have seemed to him another striking evidence of the grim, fatalistic quality of Russian life. And the very style over which he stumbled last week would have been acclaimed by him as a triumphant experiment; this first prolonged use of poetry in the shape of a novel. He would have gone on to show how even the more prosy sections are lifted and intensified by this peculiarly rhythmic prose, a speech that is so full of new colors and nuances. * * * All of which, of course, if "The Beloved" had been translated from the Russian. Or the late Japanese. Or the neo-Senegambian.

As it is, this blend merely puzzles and repels your reviewer. The fact that it actually is a large and freely written narrative poem, revealing itself in a series of high dramatic moments; a common and universal drama, punctuated with lyric outcries; with New York and the "movies" for a background—this is a fact he will be slow to concede. For one thing, how should he recognize it as poetry since each line does not begin with a capital? And, granting even that, how should he grant its reality? For the sort of reality your reviewer prefers is evidently the specious patterns of life, the uctuous wisdom and the stock sentiments that were the weakest part of Mr. Oppenheim's earlier work, "Dr. Rast." These things are not hard to find, and Mr. Oppenheim could do worse than take his critic's advice. He should go back to the standardized emotions and pat solutions of a fictitious world with "wise, big-hearted Dr. Rast" for its god. But, if Mr. Oppenheim is stubborn and insists upon being a lover of the actual world and being willing to let it lift him above itself—in short, of being both a poet and a novelist—there is only one thing for him to do. And that is to write his next book in Patagonian, to have it published in Persia, translated into Spanish and turned over to the critics in England. After which I would advise him to send a copy to your reviewer.

LOUIS UNTERMEYER.

New York, May 10.

NEWS OF BOOKS

Baron de Constant's Impressions—Publications in Various Departments

IN the first or second week of June the Macmillan Company will have ready Baron d'Estournelles de Constant's "America and Her Problems," in which he describes the impressions he received during his long lecturing tour in this country, sets forth his deductions and arguments, and also touches upon the war and the attitude which he thinks the United States should assume toward the belligerents.

Scott Nearing's work on "Income," which this house brought out a few days ago, makes a study from all sides of the question of return for services and from property owned in the United States.

Next week the Macmillans will publish "The Control and Leadership of Men," by Enoch Burton Gowin of the New York University School of Commerce. The author shows how to increase one's executive ability, treating the subject in a practical way, and addressing the work both to students of social psychology and to business men.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce May 25 as the date of publication for four volumes in their new series of "American Books," which aims to present in concise form authoritative but popular discussions of typical American problems and movements. These four volumes will be as follows: "The Indian Today," by Charles A. Eastman; "Municipal Freedom," by Oswald Ryan; "The American Navy," by French E. Chadwick; "A History of American Literature," by Leon Kellner of the University of Czernowitz.

Josephine Daskam Bacon's new novel, "Open Market," will be brought out by the Appletons two weeks hence. It deals with the problem faced by a girl—and her solution of it—who is suddenly left alone in a penniless condition after she has spent all her young life in luxury without duties or responsibilities.

On May 27 the George H. Doran Company will have ready Cosmo Hamilton's new novel, "The Miracle of Love," which tells the story of a clever but reckless son of a Duke who came through love to realize the power of life as real men live it. For the same date the Dorans promise "A Bride of the Plains," by Baroness Orczy, in which the author has gone to her native Hungary and its peasants for her scenes and people.

"Sundown Slim," by Henry Herbert Knibbs, author of "Overland Red," will be published at the end of this week by Houghton Mifflin Company. It is concerned with the activities of a retired hobo who has become a cook on an Arizona ranch and with the entanglements he helps to bring about and to straighten out.

On the 20th of this month Harper & Brothers will publish a novel by Rupert Hughes entitled "Empty Pockets." The volume will contain an unusually large number of illustrations by Montgomery Flagg.

The Scribners have in train for early publication "On the Trail," by Lina and Adelia Beard, in which both young people and their elders who wish to go on camping trips will find much information.

Soon due from McBride, Nast & Co. is "Wild Flowers of the North American Mountains," by Julia W. Henshaw, a book primarily intended for the untrained observer, which offers a popular guide to the wild flowers of the hill and mountain country of the United States and Canada. It has a reference color key and is illustrated in color and halftone from photographs made by the author.

Maurice E. McLoughlin's own book on "Tennis as I Play It" is listed by the Doran Company for May 27. The author gives instruction and advice upon all matters connected with the game and its playing, and in long captions accompanying the seventy illustrations from photographs comments at length on the details of position and play shown in the pictures.

Herbert K. Job's work on "The Propagation of Wild Birds," postponed from early Spring, will be ready for issue by Doubleday, Page & Co. on May 25. Mr. Job, who is head of the Department of Applied Ornithology of the National Association of Audubon Societies, has done much experimenting and much successful work in the propagation of wild birds on private estates. He shows how to induce wild birds to become permanent tenants of country homes, whether of many or of few acres.

Little, Brown & Co. will initiate shortly with three volumes their new Mind and Health Series, whose launching was postponed from the earlier date that was first announced. The series, which will be under the general editorship of H. Addington Bruce, aims to present in a readable but authoritative way the results of recent research and clinical experience upon the intimate and subtle relations between mind and body in the causation and cure of disease. The first three volumes will be as follows: "Human Motives," by James Jackson Putnam, of the Faculty of the Harvard University Medical School; "The Meaning of Dreams," by Isador H. Coriat of the Boston City Hospital medical staff, and "Sleep and Sleeplessness," by H. Addington Bruce.

A new book by John Burroughs entitled "The Breath of Life," and filled with his ripest thought upon many important problems of evolution and human life, is promised by the Houghton Mifflin Company for the end of next week. On the same date they will bring out "Representative Phi Beta Kappa Orations," compiled by Clark S. Northrup, and "Whither?" an anonymous essay embodying sharp criticism of modern ideals. "Red Wine of Rousillon," by William Lindsay, is also scheduled for the same date. It is a tragic love drama in blank verse of mediæval France.

The Dorans announce for early publication "Are Women People?" a collection of suffrage rhymes by Alice Duer Miller, which just now has particular timeliness for this city and State.

Mitchell Kennerley has ready for immediate publication Arthur Davidson Ficke's new book of poems, "The Man on the Hilltop," which will include two long narrative poems, a group of lyrics, and a number of grotesques.

"The Riverside History of the United States" will be ready within a week for issue by Houghton Mifflin Company. It will be in four volumes, as follows: The first, by Carl Becker of the University of Kansas, will deal with "The Beginnings of American Life"; the second, "Union and Democracy," by Allen Johnson of the Yale Faculty, traces the growth of American nationality up to the inauguration of President Jackson; the third, "Expansion and Conflict," by W. E. Dodd of the University of Chicago, carries the nation to the end of the civil war, while the fourth, "The New Nation," by F. L. Paxson of the University of Wisconsin, narrates the industrial changes incident to the civil war and the period of reconstruction.

The fifth volume of "The Writings of John Quincy Adams," edited by Worthington C. Ford, will be published this week by the Macmillan Company. It covers the important years between 1814 and 1828.

The John C. Winston Company lists for this month "Napoleon in Exile at St. Helena," by Norwood Young. It is in two volumes and tells the story of Napoleon's life at St. Helena from 1815 to 1821.

Small, Maynard & Co. have in train for early publication "The Red Geranium," by William Carleton, whose "One Way Out" aroused much interest three or four years ago. It describes the method by which a woman in apparently hopeless poverty won her way to independence. The book contains also "My Son" and "The Case of Mathews."

"The Book of Wireless," by A. Frederick Collins, which the Appletons will publish about two weeks hence, is a practical work intended for the use of both schoolboy and other amateurs and for practical operators.

The Macmillans have ready for immediate issue the third volume in their new edition of "The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture,' edited by L. H. Bailey. This, like the two preceding volumes, has been entirely rewritten and has been enlarged by the addition of many new features. The work will be complete in six volumes.

The March Revision Pages of Nelson's Loose-Leaf Encyclopedia, which have just been issued, bring the account of the operations of the war down to March 5 and offer new or revised articles on the war and allied subjects, scientific developments, business matters, events in Governmental progress, in this and other countries, and many other subjects of current importance.

Moffat, Yard & Co. are bringing out C. Helene Barker's "Wanted: Young Woman to Help with Housework," which offers a practical solution of the servant problem by applying business principles to housework.

Two garden books are on the Spring list of Duffield & Co.: "Every Woman's Flower Garden," by Mary Hampden, giving plans, instruction, and advice for the making and care of the ordinary garden, and "Ever Blooming Roses," by Georgia T. Drennan, a new and revised edition of a standard work on rose culture.

"A-B-C of Good Form," by Anne Seymour, has just been added by the Harpers to their new A-B-C Series. It has an introduction by Maud Howe on "The Importance of Good Manners."

In their Country House Series, McBride, Nast & Co. will publish within a week or two "The Brick House," by Frank Chouteau Brown, which presents a practical exposition of the material and structure of part brick and all brick houses.

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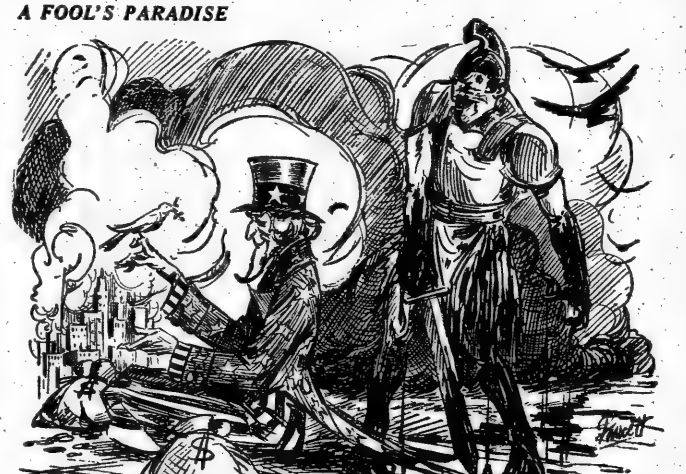
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SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1915.

SOCIETY WELCOMES OPENING OF OUTDOOR SOCIAL SEASON

Coaching Revived—Anxieties of the Hour Find Society Up and Ready—Spirit of Uncertainty Retards Summer Plans—June Brides Galore—Engagements of the Week Interest Society.

THE outdoor social season is well under way now, and the outlook is very promising, until the heated term sends society scurrying to the seashore and mountains. Weddings still monopolize the attention of the fashionable world, and indoor affairs are in the minority.

The Lusitania disaster is still agitating society. Nothing since the sinking of the Titanic has sent such a disturbing wave through the ranks, and, of course, everybody's sympathy is with the Vanderbilt family. It was in these columns that the first announcement was made of the booking of passage on the Lusitania by Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, and the plans of Major and Mrs. Warren Pearl, who were to engage in war relief work, were also told. Those who listened to the talk and appeal of Mme. de Page on the day before the Lusitania sailed, at the house of Mrs. C. B. Alexander, find it hard to realize that this woman of charm and culture, returning to her native country with money and supplies for the hospital at La Panne, which had been rather overlooked in the relief work, is numbered among the victims. Nor can the young friends who gathered at the home of Lindon Bates, Jr., 784 Fifth Avenue, on the eve of his departure on a mission of Belgium relief, in a sort of gay bon voyage affair, picture him among the lost.

The tension is relaxing, however, as the days go on, although it will take some time for things to adjust themselves to the normal condition of "a fool's paradise," in which our friends abroad declare we are living. There is a great deal of unrest and uncertainty in the air, and while society is continuing with its plans for the Summer, a crisis in national affairs would find society up and ready. It is society, which represents wealth, that has made possible the successful undertaking of the vast relief funds, and it is to society that the women of rank and quality from torn and tattered countries make their first appeal. Society women head the committees on relief, some are even financing war hospitals, others are sacrificing works of art for a pittance, thereby adding a few more dollars to the relief funds, and there are some who have joined the ranks of nurses. And all this magnitude of work and self-sacrifice for aliens in distress. Yet a critical turn in the affairs of their own country would find them willing and capable for greater enterprises of relief and co-operation.

Thus the opening of the outdoor season, with wood and meadow gay with Spring finery of flowers and verdure, is welcomed by many as a retreat from the anxieties of the hour. But even the outdoor affairs are falling in line with the indoor events for charity, which have passed into a memorable Winter's history.

A large part of the receipts at Belmont Park on Thursday, at the opening day of the racing season, are to be turned over to the Lafayette Fund of the Paul Jones Club, the Committee of Mercy, and the Blue Cross Society, the latter a humane organization for the care of the disabled war horses. If the weather is favorable this will be a gala day for society, and a large attendance is expected. Besides the racing and the private luncheon parties at the Turf and Field Club a tea dance is to be held in the club stand, at which the Castles will present a new dance. Dancing is to begin at 4 o'clock and will continue between races. The committee for the dancing includes Miss Diana Del Monte, representing the Lafayette Fund; Mrs. Walter E. Maynard of the Committee of Mercy, and Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland of the Blue Cross Association, and Mrs. John Corbin.

Numerous box parties are being arranged for the occasion. Naturally the absence of the Vanderbilt family and close connections will be noted, as Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney were among the boxholders. The world of sports, within and beyond the metropolitan zone, will feel the loss of Alfred G. Vanderbilt more and more as the season advances. It is a question now whether the annual Horse Show at Madison Square Garden, largely supported by Mr. Vanderbilt in the face of loss, will be continued next season. Its postponement last Autumn made a noticeable void in the season, as it had become such a valued institution of society, although the encroachment of the motor mania was keenly felt.

***

THERE have been several interesting engagements announced of late, including that of Miss Marie Louise Wanamaker, the daughter of Rodman Wanamaker by his first wife, to Gurnee Munn, a son of Mrs. Charles A. Munn of Washington, D. C. On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. George W. Elkins, Jr., of Elkins Park, Penn., are to give a dinner dance for Miss Wanamaker, the guests including members of a large house party at the Elkins's home. Miss Wanamaker was introduced last year by her aunt, Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton of Philadelphia. Her elder sister married Arturo de Heeren, a son of Count Heeren of Paris. Her stepmother was formerly Miss Violet Cruger, the daughter of Mrs. J. Frederic Tams by her first husband, Eugene Cruger. Mr. Munn's brother, Charles A. Munn, married Miss Mary Astor Paul of Philadelphia, and his sister, Miss Gladys Munn, became the bride of Charles M. Amory of Boston. No date has been set for the wedding.

From London comes the announcement of the engagement of Miss Aileen Cavendish Foster, eldest daughter of Colonel Sir William and Lady Foster, to Dwight Carlton Harris, only son of the late Dwight Miller Harris of New York. One of Miss Foster's brothers, Lieutenant William Foster, died last November from wounds received in the conflict at Ypres. Mr. Harris's father was a first cousin of George J. Gould, and up to the time of his death had a splendid estate at Lakewood, N. J. He is a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fanning of 37 Fifth Avenue, and has made his home abroad for the last ten years.

Mrs. James Rodman Townsend of 117 East Fifty-seventh Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Eleanor Rodman Townsend, to Horace Green of this city.

Mr. Green is the youngest son of the late George Walton Green, who was a prominent lawyer and an author. He is a grandson of Dr. Horace Green. He was graduated from Harvard in 1908, afterward entering the Harvard Law School. He has recently been engaged in newspaper work. Mr. Green lives with his mother at 127 East Thirty-ninth Street.



Mrs. LoriHard Spencer and Son. Photo by Aime Dupont.

Colonel and Mrs. Albert Brown Hilton, who are at their country place, Hillcrest, Port Chester, N. Y., last week announced the engagement of Miss Barbara Isabel Trego, Mrs. Hilton's daughter, to Howard Pierce Ballantyne of Grosse Pointe, Mich., a son of Mrs. Elmer Davis Speck of that city.

Miss Trego's stepfather, Colonel Hilton, is a son of the late Judge Henry Hilton. Mrs. Hilton has another daughter, Mrs. Howard Bissell of Buffalo. Through her mother Miss Trego is descended from Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Ballantyne will be graduated from Princeton next year.

***

SPRING is surely here, and Summer just around the corner, when the coaches begin to run. The coaching season and the annual parade and drive used to be such a fixture, but it has almost been lost sight of in these days of speeding motors. The revival of coaching is always of interest to the present generation, and it is ever linked with the names of the Jays, the Astors, the Schuylers, the Van Rensselaers, and other old New York families, organizers and patrons of this delightful sport.

The late Colonel Jay founded the New York Coaching Club, the pioneer coaching organization in this country and one of the greatest influences in the evolution of four-in-hand driving. There is a story that Colonel Jay and his friend, De Lancey Kane, were strolling down Fourth Avenue one day in the early seventies, when they saw an old-fashioned English road coach in front of a carriagemaker's establishment. They bought the coach, made up a team of four, and caused a sensation by driving up Fifth Avenue one Spring morning. Out of this grew the New York Coaching Club, of which Colonel Jay was President from 1876 to 1896.

Miss Harriet Alexander, an expert amateur whip, drove the old coach Liberty, with a party of friends, on Friday, on its first day's run from the Biltmore to the Gedney Farms Hotel, in the woods near White Plains. The coach will run daily between these two points, by the way of Bronx Park, Pelham Manor, and Mamaroneck, starting from the Biltmore at 10 o'clock, returning at 6. The whip is C. Davies Tainter. On a trial trip on Thursday the populace along the entire route, which is a delightful, scenic one, were out to greet the coach, as in Colonial days, although the whip in those bygone days would have hardly recognized the Boston Post Road, with its endless stream of motors, much less certain sections of the Bronx, with its mixed foreign population.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has leased the Colgate Hoyt estate on Centre Island, L. I., for the Summer, an estate of 185 acres, with a mile of water front, and adjoining the estate of Ormond G. Smith, where a costly new residence has just been erected.

Word comes from Paris that the American Ambassador and Mrs. William G. Sharp are to occupy the Bartholoni house, in the Avenue d'Eylau, near the Trocadéro Palace.

For the first time in three years landscape gardening and transplanting are going on at Clarence H. Mackay's estate on Harbor Hill, at Roslyn, L. I. Of course this has led to persistent talk in the neighborhood that these marked activities herald the advent of a new mistress at Harbor Hill, and the rumor is gaining strength as time goes on.

***

THAT June is still one of the most popular months with brides is evidenced by the many announcements of weddings for that month. Several of the important engagements of the last fortnight have been announced simultaneously with the wedding date, which shows that short engagements are gaining in favor.

The wedding of Miss Rosalie O'Brien and Dr. Henry James, son of the late Nathaniel James of Baltimore, Md., whose engagement was announced last month, is to be celebrated on Tuesday, June 8, at the home of her parents, former Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and Mrs. O'Brien, 729 Park Avenue. Miss Mercedes Crimmins is to be the bride's only attendant. Samuel W. James will be his brother's best man. There will be no ushers, and none but the relatives are being invited to the ceremony.

Miss Vera G. Bloodgood, whose marriage to Charles Scribner, Jr., is to be celebrated at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, May 26, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will have her elder sister, Mrs. J. Macy Willets as her matron of honor. The other attendants will be Mrs. Arthur A. Fowler, (Elizabeth Bonbright,) Mrs. Theodore P. Dixon, (Miss Madeleine Cook,) Mrs. George Salstonstall West of Boston, who was Miss Dorothy Fowler of New York, and Miss Mary Rand of Minneapolis.

The ushers selected are J. Macy Willets, Philip Boyer, Edward Law, A. Douglas Russell, Jr., Nicholas Tilney, R. Taller Townsend, and Rudolph S. Rausch. His best man is to be Clarence Van S. Mitchell. The wedding reception will be held at the home of Mrs. J. Macy Willets, 30 West Fifty-second Street, with whom Miss Bloodgood had been living the past Winter and Spring. The Rev. Herbert Shipman will perform the wedding ceremony.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Mary Lillian Duke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke of 1,076 Fifth Avenue, and A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia. The wedding will take place at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, June 16, at Duke's farm, in Somerville, N. J. The guests will go out to Somerville on a special train and a large reception and dance will follow the wedding.

For her matron of honor Miss Duke will have her sister-in-law, Mrs. Angier B. Duke, who, before her recent wedding, was Miss Cordelia Drexel Biddle. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Florence Gilbert, Ellen Yuille, Caroline Fuller, Yvonne Townsend of Washington, D. C.; Lucie Stokes, and Anna Branson.

Angier B. Duke will act as Mr. Biddle's best man and the ushers will include the Messrs. Maurice Burke Roche, Evans Russell Tucker, Jr., Henry Nichols Tucker, William Sturgis, and Edwin Kane from this city; Pierpont Schreiber of Short Hills, N. J.; de Benneville Bell, Reginald Hutchinson, Alfred Putnam of Philadelphia, and Lawrence Villas of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Angier B. Duke, who are on their honeymoon, are now at the Grand Canyon, in Arizona.

The marriage of Miss Louie Esteile Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Johnson of 801 West End Avenue, to Franklin Wheeler Palmer, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Wheeler Palmer of New York and Stunington, Conn., will take place on the afternoon of June 2 at 4:30 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Miss May Johnson, sister of the bride, will be maid of honor. Mrs. Alfred John Chatillon, sister of the bridegroom, matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Helen Lockwood of Montclair, N. J., and Miss Hazel Martin of Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Palmer will have Alfred John Chatillon as best man, and the ushers will include William Wilson Herrick, Edwin Eversley Bennett, Arthur Clark Miller, and Roy Kendall Patterson.

After the ceremony a reception will be held at the Hotel Gotham.

Added to the list of interesting country weddings on Long Island next month will be that of Miss Mildred Poor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Harper Poor, to Dr. A. Yelverton Peyton Garnett of Washington, D. C. It will be celebrated at the country place of the bride's parents in Easthampton, L. I., on June 12. Miss Poor passed the greater part of the Winter in Bermuda with her parents.

Mrs. Corinne Violett Hatch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Violett, with whom she makes her home, at 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, will be married there May 22 to Phoenix Ingraham, only son of Justice George L. Ingraham. The news of their engagement and marriage, announced at the same time, came as a surprise to society, as no formal announcement had been made of the engagement. Mr. Ingraham is a graduate of Harvard, class '98. He is a member of the Union, University, Metropolitan, and other clubs. Mrs. Hatch obtained a divorce from her first husband, William Denison Hatch, Jr.

The wedding is to be a quiet one, owing to mourning. Mrs. Hatch will have no attendants. Alexander S. Webb will act as Mr. Ingraham's best man.

***

ENTERTAINING and visiting keep up in a desultory manner. People are returning from abroad, and some are braving the submarine terrors to reach the other side.

Mrs. Reginald Brooks has returned from England, where she went last Autumn with her sister, Mrs. Paul Phipps, to help their sister, Mrs. Waldorf Astor, who has given the use of her country home, Cliveden, for a Red Cross Hospital. Last January Mrs. Brooks was granted a decree of limited divorce from Mr. Brooks in the Circuit Court of Albemarle County, Va. About the time that she sailed from England a cable dispatch announced that she had inherited $300,000 from her fiancé, the Hon. Douglas-Pennant of the Grenadier Guards, who was killed in battle. Mrs. Brooks was dressed in deep mourning on her arrival here, and when asked about her late fiancé she said that it was too painful a subject to discuss.

The subscription dance given at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Baltusrol, N. J., on Friday night was largely attended by society, and several dinners were given at the clubhouse preceding the dance.

One of the few breaks in the war gloom in Copenhagen, according to a letter received from there, was the dinner given by the United States Minister and Mrs. Egan to Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly, on April 27, which was attended by many distinguished guests, including the Countess Moltke-Huitfeldt, who was Louise Bonaparte; Sir Henry Lowther, the British Minister; Señor Aguera, the Spanish Minister; M. Allart, the Belgian Minister, and Mlle. Hagerup, lady-in-waiting to the Queen of Norway. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. O'Reilly (Miss Carmel Egan) are spending this month with Sir Conyngham and Lady Lily Gree in Tokio, en route to this country.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. They have a son, Whitelaw Reid, about two years of age. F. Ambrose Clark, the cross-country rider and polo player, is ill at his home in Westbury, L. I., with typhoid fever. Eleanora L. S. Cenci, the Princess di Vicovaro, an attendant on the Queen Mother of Italy, died at her home in Rome on May 6. She was Miss Eleanor Lorillard Spencer before her marriage, daughter of the late Lorillard Spencer, and a sister of Lorillard Spencer, Jr., of 71 East Eighty-second Street.

Mrs. Beden Gere gave a luncheon last week at Travers Island for Mme. Melanie Kurt of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

***

THE gala benefit performance of "Carmen" on Thursday night at the Metropolitan netted a considerable sum for the Sewing Girls of Paris Fund. Many hundreds of the destitute midinettes in Paris will be greatly helped through the generosity of the New Yorkers who have made donations to the fund and the proceeds of the performance.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Robert Bacon, Chairman; Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. August Belmont and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, members of the American Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, the Garrick Players will give three plays at the Booth Theatre next Monday afternoon, May 24. During the intermission, Regis H. Post, Adjutant of the Ambulance Corps of the Hospital, who has recently returned to this country, will describe the work of the hospital. His talk will be illustrated by motion pictures.

The money from the entertainment will be devoted to the payment of nurses at the hospital. Tickets may be obtained at the residence of Mrs. Robert Bacon, 1 Park Avenue.

***

AMONG the weddings scheduled for the week will be that of Miss Dorothy Doubleday, daughter of Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday, and Frederick Huntington Babcock of New York and Providence, R. I., which is to take place on Wednesday in Christ Episcopal Church at Oyster Bay, L. I. The subsequent reception will be held at the Doubleday country residence. Miss Doubleday is a sister Felix D. and Nelson Doubleday.

On Saturday, in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Miss Hilda Edgerton Morris, daughter of Mrs. George Alfred Lawrence, will be married to Matthew William Carswell. A reception will follow at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence, 142 West Eighty-sixth Street. The bride, who is a grandniece of the late Miss Mary Goodwin Pinkney, will be attended by the Misses Lucy Kent, Lena Cummings, and Mattie Edgar, and Mrs. William H. Yule. Her brother, Louis H. Morris, will give her in marriage. Robert Cross is to be best man, and the ushers will include Erwin A. Berry, B. G. Clarke, Jr., James G. Carswell, James Magie, and Keith Watt Morris.

Miss Sara P. White, daughter of Mrs. John E. White of Orleans, Mass., and a niece of Mrs. John W. T. Nichols of 42 West Eleventh Street, was married last week to William Bard Johnstone of this city, in St. Mark's Church. Mr. Johnstone's grandfather, the late Dr. Francis Upton Johnstone, was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The bride comes from one of the old New England families.

Invitations have been received here from Mr. and Mrs. Richard Curzon Hoffman of Baltimore for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Eliza Lawrence Hoffman, and Irving Bowdoin Kingsford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Parish Kingsford of this city and Short Hills, N. J. The ceremony will take place in Trinity Episcopal Church, Baltimore, at 12:30 o'clock on Thursday, June 10. The Rev. Dr. W. H. H. Powers, rector of the church, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Edwin B. Niver and the Rev. Endicott Peabody of Groton School.

After the wedding there will be a breakfast at Kedlestone, the country home of the bride's parents in Rexton, Md.

For her attendants Miss Hoffman has chosen the Misses Julianna Brent Kayser, Isabel R. Thom, Eliza B. Dancy, Ellen McHenry Keyser, Helen Harlan, and Anne Winslow Williams. Little Miss Elizabeth Lawrence Duval of this city and Miss Henrietta Lord, nieces of Miss Hoffman, will act as flower girls.

Wilmer Hoffman will be Mr. Kingsford's best man, and the ushers will be George T. Bowden, Charles Van S. Mitchell, F. Shelton Farr, William Raus, all of this city; Howell Forbes of Morristown, N. J., and John R. Montgomery of Trenton, N. J.

After a short wedding trip Mr. Kingsford and his bride will make their home in this city.

LUSITANIA DISASTER PROVIDES INSPIRATION TO MANY POETS

Some of Best From Among Numerous Productions Dealing with Sinking of Great Liner and Problems Resulting From It.

THE PRAYER FOR PEACE.

THEY prayed today for the nation—
That we remain at peace
In time of stress and peril, till foreign wars should cease—
And over the altar railing the candle-flame was flung,
And the organ sobbed to silence with the Nunc Dimittis sung!

* * * * * * *

Judge of the jasper portals, where the powder-smoke is blown
Over the crystal ramparts to the gun-wrecked, golden throne,
Through the wailing of the wounded, through the tortured dead's despair,
Did that petition reach you—that pattered puerile prayer?

We of the safer cities, and sheltered, do we dare
To send God's Other Children but the farce of formal prayer?
Were the liturgy yet louder, its anthems would not hide
A sound, like tears, of water on Lusitania's side!

* * * * * * *

They prayed today for the Nation—for plenty and increase—
That foreign wars should find us not, and we remain at peace—
And over the altar railing, like swaying censor swung,
As the organ sobbed to silence, was the candle-flicker flung!

KATHERINE DRAYTON MAYRANT SIMONS, Jr.

PEACE MAY, 1915.

THEY talk of peace; but peace is not
A house where men may go,
And screen their eyes from misery,
And shut their ears from woe.
And it is not a trading place,
Where honor's sold for gain,
Nor is it timorous ease, preferred
To proud and splendid pain.

No! Peace is like a brave man, armed,
With every sense alert,
Well able to defend his own,
And heal a stranger's hurt.
True peace is like a mountain top,
Reached only by the strong;
The steps to it are cut in pain,
The road to it is long.

They talk of peace; but peace is more
Than fruit of women's fears.
It does not grow by argument,
By idle threats and tears.
We talk of peace; but we forget
The faith our fathers bore.
The Peace of God is dearly bought!
Its cost is sometimes war!

LOUISE SEYMOUR HASBROUCK.

MAY 7TH, 1915.

"And the Lord set a mark on Cain."

HE said, "Am I my brother's keep-
, er—I?"
He said, "By law I was within
my right."
He said, "How else could I oppose his
might?"
And from the silent heavens came no
reply,
The moon undarkened passed across
the sky,
The punctual dawn unmoved let in the
light.
"Behold," he cried, "No thing to sense
or sight
Is changed. I am approved. The statutes lie.
And yet more surely than moons rise
or set,
More surely then blood speaks, this
horror done
Will mark his seed forever with a
stain.
Often hereafter they will reach the
sun,
And flaunt themselves, and dream that
men forget,
And then be taunted:—"Lo, the sons
of Cain!"

M. J.

RIGHTEOUS RAGE.

SURELY there is a time when rage is
righteous!
We said no word when little Belgium died—
Her monuments destroyed, her helpless
murdered—
A sacrifice to cruel greed and pride.
But now, though fewer in less torture
perish,
Since they are ours, our hearts with
grief are rent.
Though taught through selfishness,
"Almighty, make us
Thy sacred instrument of punishment!"

A. L. H.

LUSITANIA.

ORACE who chant the Song of Hate,
Lift high your trumpet and your
lyre.
Now deed and aspiration mate.
Let demon voices swell your choir!
And, while we sing and glorify
This noble triumph, fail ye not
To summon other sounds whereby
Ye most may gratify your Gott.

Lo, here they are—the drowning sob
Of man, the mother's cry, the wail
Of childhood and the bursting throb
Of hearts bereft of love. All hail!
But hark! What other sound, unbid,
Disturbs the song? Though nations
nod
In sloth, they waken now amid
The thunder of a wakeful God.

DUANE E. FOX.

LAMENT OF QUEENSTOWN HARBOR.

THE seas that wash the Irish shore
Are sad seas and tearful,
The West wind moans with ancient groans
The live of the dead are fearful;
But men who sinned before God died
Have left no curse like this German tide,
Shaming the waters of Erin forever
ever more.

Where pagan pirate shipped his oar
He fouled a chieftain's daughter,
And kneeling priest by the sacred feast
Knew many a coward slaughter;
But kerns who followed their lust and lied
Have left no curse like this German tide,
Shaming the waters of Erin forever
ever more.

For now the waves on Ireland's shore
Bear bodies of children drowned;
Babes at the breast are the wan white crest
Lapping her coast around;
Lilies shorn for an Emperor's pride,
They blur God's stars from the mo[ss]
Strous tide
Defiling the waters of Erin forever
ever more.

MARGARET CHANLER ALDRICH.

MAY, 1915.

GOD sent a message down to earth,
by the note of the oriole,
And the apple blossom came to
birth,
And joy was born in the soul.

The trees' soft green against the blue
And the orchard's cloud of pink—
These were the heralds, tried and true,
God sent to make men think.

Jehovah spoke to a waiting world,
And Life was his prime decree.
A King to God his answer hurled:
"Death is our word to Thee."

O Land, my Land, whose voice will
you heed?
Which speaks of truth to you?
Whose word is that of the whole world's
need?
America, be true.

Must all you've stood for come to
naught?
Must you join War's fiendish crew?
Revenge is cheap, yet dearly bought,
America, be true.

MARY P. HAMLIN.

ON THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA BY THE GERMANS, MAY 7, 1915.

O LORD, with sickened hearts to Thee
we turn,
Give ear unto our grief and hear
our prayer,
Forth from the limits of Thy dread
earth storm
These monsters who have plunged us in
despair.
Serpents, who lurk within the ocean's
deep
To deal the unarmed ship a dastard
blow,
Then silently and safely homeward
creep
To loud proclaim a "triumph o'er the
foe."
Fiends in the guise of men, to whom
the cries
Of drowning children are upraised in
vain,
Who watch their struggles with unfeeling eyes,
And now with insolent pity mock our
pain,
Oh, let us not forever be their prey.
Vengeance is Thine; repay, O Lord, repay!

E. MACB. KING.

SUBMARINES.

OUT where the sea-birds droop their
pinions,
And the moon hangs low like a
banner of blood,
They prowl for prey, Mars' maddened
minions,
And gorge themselves with human
food.
Not theirs to tire, nor pause for sleep—
Those savage tigers of the deep.

Out where the mighty storm-clouds
hover,
And Neptune's horses foot the foam,
As swift as Fate they slink to cover,
And disappear—bow, stern and dome.
A bloody vigil they must keep,
Those savage tigers of the deep.

Out where the sullen dreadnoughts
gather,
And the liners loom from the throbbing dark,
They spurn the waves and the wild
sea-weather,
To scrawl Death's hellish murder-mark.
Like lightning is their fiendish leap,
Those trailing tigers of the deep.

J. DORSON MILLER.



NEW FASHION CHANGE COMING

Designers Will Probably Look for Inspiration to Styles in Vogue When Marie Antoinette Was Queen of France.

THE obscure, not the obvious, is the lure to those who study fashions. Always lurking in the shadows is a real power, an actual influence, a strong touch that the thousands do not know, and would not care about, possibly, if they did know.

Such a game is going on at this moment. All of you know the obvious things in the foreground of fashion. You were made a part of the revolution that swirled us out of sheath skirts into crinolines; you were cognizant, at its birth, of the tight bodice, the fichu, the normal waistline; you represent the immense American public which I have described, who considers the exact news of fashion as a right, and who would resent being left out of any important movement in dress.

Knowing all the settled phases of fashion, your interest might have somewhat slackened, but the Summer is sure to awaken it. Inspiration is necessary from now on if the commercialists are to make money, and now that the French designers have been able to turn the trick with the cannon at their portals (not geographically speaking, but emotionally speaking,) there is slight reason to believe that they will fail to do it again when the month of June comes.

The designers are definitely on their mettle. They know that the ends of the rainbow are in the States, where are to be found the pots of gold, and these can be uncovered only by ingenuity. One might think that the change in silhouette which has just occurred was sufficient revolution to hold the attention for some months, but, in the minds of the creators of clothes this silhouette was, after all, only an accentuation of something that had gone before.

To a large extent, this was true. The revolution really took place last Summer so far as wide skirts, tight bodices, long sleeves were concerned, but America did not accept the silhouette whole-heartedly. It took it on with many reservations. The same process prevailed when the silhouette was abruptly changed to the proportions of a reed swaying in the river. Now there seems to rest small doubt in the minds of those who know that the present silhouette is here to remain for a year or two, at least.

So far, there is no hint of trouble. It will take everyone a few weeks, if not longer, to adjust herself and her wardrobe to the new style. There is trouble enough in that work alone, but there is no use dulling the vision to the incoming of still newer clothes later in the season, and here is where one sees the long finger of another influence at work.

The passing back to the styles of the '60s is only a phase in the reconstruction of dress of another era. Just how long the stylemakers will dwell on the one period, no one knows. They may elaborate it until it assumes the outlines of something actually attractive, or they may let it remain as it is, a landmark in the process of going backward.

I think the creators of fashion are aiming at the Bourbon days, which may be placed in the mind of the American as the Revolutionary period. In this country, at that time, there were not the facilities to buy lovely materials, to fashion fabrics with infinite skill, to procure wonderful laces, and mold together the various component parts of a sumptuous gown, but, today, there is no trouble on that score. Therefore, if the French designers wish to bring back the fashions of Dubarry, of Marie Antoinette, of Pompadour, there is not any valid reason to suppose that America will not be able to follow quite successfully. Now, do we want these fashions revived? Who can tell?

Back to Bourbon Days.

There has been quite a little gossip about this projected return to the styles that were made famous by Rose Bertin, the court dressmaker, who materially assisted Marie Antoinette to bring the monarchy to disgrace in the matter of extravagance, but few actually know what these styles are. The designers have taken the portraits of Mme. Vigee le Brun, the court painter, for models of many of the newest frocks, and others have gone further back to the portraits that hang at Versailles of ladies who antedated the beautiful Austrian.

The panels of Fragonard that have lately been under so much discussion in America, having been bought from the Morgan collection for Mr. Frick's new Fifth Avenue home, have offered admirable examples of eighteenth century clothes to those designers who delight in the evanescent style of dressing. They consist of flowing skirts usually looped over a full petticoat of lace ruffles, to tight bodices with a deep square décolletage in front, elbow sleeves ending in voluminous lace flounces, a tiny band of colored velvet ribbon high on the neck with a minute bow at the side, a flickering of many bows here and there, usually of pale blue or pink velvet. There are also festoons of blush roses, small and large rosettes and waving feathers or aigrettes in the hair.

The fabrics are superbly woven, not with the glory and beauty of those of the days of Beatrice d'Este of Italy, when da Vinci was painting at the court; but more flower-like, more suitable to those ladies who made a cult of laughing and loving and playing with the artifices of life while they knew the sword of disaster hung near to their powdered tresses. They were not cowards, those women, but life had placed them in an iron cage and they could only prance and grimace as do the captured beauties of the jungle. So they apotheosized the only qualities that were left to them.

It seems, today, as if it were impossible to replace those fashions in our day of stress and sterner life, but we may take all that is captivating from them and adapt it to ourselves and our environment. There are thousands who are eagerly awaiting the chance to do it, and other thousands who will applaud it. To the average mind the farthingale is more lovely than the hobble, the deep square décolletage lovelier than the swinging transparencies of pink chiffon which have covered us from waist to neck, the small waistline better than the débutante slouch, the swelling hips more graceful than the gaunt framework of the Poiretesque mannequin.



YELLOW NOW IN LINENS.

Yellow linen frock, with wide organdie collar and cuffs and black patent leather belt.

Watching Out for June.

In the meantime, keep the eyes on June. Bourbon farthingales may not have arrived, but a light reed or bone is already placed in the thin flounces that fall about the satin skirt; these were worn in 1870, but today they are much prettier. Those who have introduced them on the stage in fascinating frocks of tinted tulle and chiffon have found many admirers. Also there have been worn long evening skirts, not the trained ones with which we are familiar, but the sweeping affairs that are as long in front and at the sides as in the back. How any one will do the foxtrot and the one-step in these skirts is a neat problem to be solved later.

Remember, also, when you are preparing clothes that must be worn in and after June that the bishop sleeve of transparent fabric has been attempted and found successful. It hangs from a six-inch cap of the material used in the bodice and is finished at the wrist with a narrow bracelet of black velvet ribbon.

If you do not like the straight full skirt—and it is difficult—then know that the Bourbon idea of draping a full skirt over a lace petticoat is to be in high fashion. If the frock is for the evening, the outer polonaise may be caught up in an irregular fashion with rosettes of pink roses, and if one wants to be extra elegant, then the petticoat may be of cloth of gold or silver, with flounces of black or white lace frilled across it.

The Corsage Flower.

The bright artificial flower is still used to give color where it is needed. Some of the black and white frocks, especially, show a flower of brilliant crimson or scarlet, very effectively placed. And some of the black and white coats—which, by the way, are to be quite a feature of Summer fashion—show a big, bright flower placed somewhere to give a touch of color.

Silk Coats for Babies.

For the child just emerging from all-white clothes into colors there are charming little coats of pink and blue silk, with wide collars and cuffs of lingerie. So wide are the collars and cuffs that the short waists and the sleeves are almost covered with a filmy white. Net, mull, and lace insertions and edges are used in the making of these dainty collar and cuff sets.

SPRING SHOPPING HINTS

DO you serve tea or other afternoon or evening refreshments on the lawn or the porch? If you do, you have without doubt been troubled because flies have as natural and as persistent a liking for buttered muffins and appetizing sandwiches and sweet-frosted cakes as have humans. It is almost impossible to keep flies from gathering about a tea table or tray. Next best to keep them from gathering comes keeping them from nibbling. One of the lace covers for the plate of sandwiches, muffins or sweets does this. These covers are bits of filet lace mounted on wire frames to stand over the plates. In imitation lace they cost $1.75, and in real lace a good deal more. Any woman who knows how to make filet lace could, of course, make the lace for one of these covers and have it mounted.

Round Rugs.

Twenty-five dollars is the price of one of those new hemp rugs—round ones, with a colored edge and much on the order of rag rugs, so far as appearance is concerned.

Baskets for Flowers.

For the porch and for the living-room flowers in baskets look more appropriate to warm Summer days than flowers in any other holders. The Japanese bamboo baskets, in mahogany color, with zinc or other metal linings, so that they will hold water, cost anywhere from 50 cents up to several dollars. One at $3.75 stands almost waist high (counting the handle,) and shows a flaring base, a tall basket-vase section and flaring lips of graceful curve. For about the same price there is a very wide, flat basket, with a vase section rising in the centre and a broad, arching handle over all. This would be a good basket to carry for gathering flowers. Those that need to be put into water immediately could be put into the centre vase, and the other flowers gathered could be piled in the basket section. There are some tiny baskets with metal linings to hold cut flowers for only 50 cents, quite as attractive in their smaller way as the large ones.

A Tea Ball for Each Cup.

Did you ever feel somewhat troubled because a thoughtless hostess used a tea ball to concoct a second cup of tea for a guest and then used the same ball to concoct your second cup? The proceeding probably struck you as a little odd in this day when so much attention is given to the fastidious use of individual belongings. Now there is the individual tea ball. Just what the possessor of a set of these balls would do if she had more than three guests at a time it is hard to tell, for there are four balls in a set. They hang in a little silver rack and have long handles. They cost $7.50 a set.

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PICTURES AND PROGRAMS OF THE PLAYERS



Margaret Illington in "The Lie."
Harris. © Hall's Studio)



Mana Zucca in
"The Mikado" Standard



Dorothy Donnelly in "Candida"
Park Matinees.



Helen Lowell in "She's In Again"
Gaiety.



MAY VOLKES &
HERBERT CORTHELL
IN "A FULL HOUSE"
AT THE LONGACRE

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

"The Devil's Garden"---
The American Actress---Plans of "A Full House."

NOT often do we reach mid-May knowing so little of what the theatrical Autumn will bring forth. The season's curtain will rise in August, but with what properties its stage is set and with what players peopled, we can only guess. There have been a few announcements; there have been some whispers up and down Broadway. George M. Cohan, for instance, is at his desk. Bernhardt is booked for a repertoire here in September, and already, so run the stories, the mail is bringing in reservations for her New York engagement. Certain plays that have found favor in Boston and Chicago are making plans for the conquest of New York; Granville Barker has in hand a manuscript from an established American playwright, and there is good reason to believe that Winthrop Ames is preparing something uncommonly inviting for the stage of his enlarged Little Theatre.

No single announcement or prediction, however, is more interesting than this four-line item that reports Arthur Hopkins's intention to produce here a play made from W. B. Maxwell's amazing story, "The Devil's Garden." In this new day of the play with a secret, we are to see a dramatization of what may, by analogy, be called the novel with a secret.

It was a year ago last Winter that this work by the son of the late Miss Braddon first made its appearance on the book-shelf. A curious combination of Zola and Arnold Bennett, it would have attracted attention in any case, but the element in its make-up which started an endless chain of discussion was a structural novelty. Unlike all the mystery stories from "The Moonstone" to "The Valley of Fear," it was a book with a secret unconfessed. Through that omniscience of the author playing providence to the people of his imagination, you seemed to see into workings of their thought, but not until the closing pages did you learn that the hands of the protagonist were stained with murder. The revelation was like a flash of lightning, suddenly illuminating all the gropingly traveled road that lay behind you. It was a trick—an unworthy trick, some said. But it marked the book. Will it mark the play? Was it this chance to carry the secret into the serious drama that prompted these present preparations for the staging of "The Devil's Garden"?

The news that Mr. Hopkins is to make the production whets the interest. Only a week ago there was occasion to say something here of the increasing confidence with which the American playgoer is looking to this junior producer. The dramatization is being made by Edith Ellis, who wrote, among other things, that play of pleasant memory, "Mary Jane's Pa." There has been no word as to who would be Mavis, who Barradine, and who the girl. But a guarantee of fine performance is implicit in the announcement that the rôle of Will Dale, one-time Postmaster of Rodhaven, is to be placed in the hands of Norman McKinnel.

Long and favorably known in the English theatre, Mr. McKinnel has played here only once. That was his memorable appearance in "Rutherford and Son" at the Little Theatre. In London he was the original Morrell in "Candida," which comedy, by the way, Arnold Daly is to revive here for four matinées at the Park this week and next. When Barrie's queer war playlet, "Der Tag," was given on the English vaudeville stage, Mr. McKinnel was in the cast. He is now at the front.

***

THERE has been something of a flutter in the Strand since, at a recent dinner of Shakespearean students, an English dramatic critic, while arguing that the actors of London were equal artistically to any in the world, voiced the disquieting suspicion that the English actresses were far inferior to those of several other capitals he could name.

"One wonders if this is so." Thus muses a writer in The Pall Mall Gazette, who then goes on to say:

"We certainly have no great tragedienne at the present moment, but then we have not had one since Helen Faucit. Neither have we a great comedienne capable of playing Rosalind as Ada Rehan played it, though I fancy that if Miss Margaret Halstan were given the chance of playing this part and those of Beatrice, Portia, and Viola in London, she might rather astonish the public here as she has done the playgoers of Manchester. In Miss Irene Vanbrugh, however, we have unquestionably an actress of real power, high intelligence, and great technical skill. Miss Lottie Venne, again, is a great artist; so also, in her own special way, is Miss Marie Tempest; while I would go a good distance to see Miss Lena Ashwell, Miss Henrietta Watson, Miss Helen Haye, or Miss Nina Boucicault in almost any part. Miss Alexandra Carlisle has also done a great deal of accomplished work. All this, of course, is far from being a complete reply to the criticism in question, but I think it goes some way toward meeting it."

But not very far. Indeed, after reading this reply one no longer "wonders if this is so." As to other capitals, whether the English critic would have named New York, he could have done so without hope of successful contradiction. The exact reverse of his comment could be applied, as it happens, to the work of the players in America. It would be easy to defend the proposition that the American stage is richer in its actresses than in its actors.

On the posters that announce his répertoire, Mr. Mantell properly transcribes the venerable William Winter's dictum that Mantell is the legitimate leader of the American stage, but there are some who must have wondered if that were not a woman's place, and some, doubtless, who would have crossed out the name and written above it the name of Julia Marlowe, now for the time being, and possibly for good and all, retired from the stage.

Certainly in New York this season no American actor has given us anything matching in stature the work done by four of the younger American actresses—the playing we have had this year from Laura Hope Crewes, Ethel Barrymore, Elsie Ferguson, and Frances Starr.

***

THE audience that filled the Longacre Theatre last Monday evening roared with laughter throughout the greater part of the three acts then and there unfolded. The audience that assembled on the evening following behaved in like manner. Yet "A Full House," this new farce by Fred Jackson, would make excessively dull reading. You could probably turn page after page of the manuscript without a smile; you could certainly read it through without giving vent to one guffaw or other expression of extreme hilarity.

For, like many a successful farce, the fun in "A Full House" lies less in what the players say than in what they do. It is all in the business, and how largely such a farce, when carefully made, goes into business the layman could best gather by glancing through Mr. Jackson's manuscript. If the play were ready for the use of the stock director the text would doubtless read like this:

Parks (At 'phone):

Yes—yes, madame—Oh, Mrs. Fleming—I'm glad it's you, madame.
(Lowers his voice, smoothes his hair, regaining self possession.)

Jim:

He thinks he's having his picture taken.

Parks:

(Angered by taunt, but helpless and struggling to remain calm.)
Yes, madame, very good madame. Yes, I think you HAD better come at once. We didn't want to disturb you, madame. Very good, madame. We shall expect you.
(He hangs up receiver, rises, goes up C toward door R C—Jim follows.)

Jim:

That's the way out.

Parks:

(Sarcastically, putting handkerchief in sleeve with natural calm of a good English serving man.)
N-U-N, None!
(Exit R C.)

Jim:

(Takes out handkerchief and puts it in sleeve mockingly.)
And them are the guys that rule Ireland.
(Goes down C; slight noise off L C—he sneaks up to left door L C with club raised.)
(Ottily opens outer door with her key; she has jewels in case in her hand. Jim gets behind door as it opens. Ottily and Miss Winnacker enter, creeping stealthily in. They do not see Jim until they close the door, then they turn and confront him; both scream and attempt to get out, but he bars the way, almost hitting them with club.)

Jim:

Go in, ma'am. You can come in if you like, but you can't go out.
(He bows them in and closes hall door.)

And so forth. This blue print of "A Full House" is a very proficient prompt-book page, and one that, in performance, is seemingly sure of an encouraging accompaniment of laughter. It is because the happy farce is so apt to be made this way that the good one is so hard, even for the most expert and imaginative producer, to recognize in manuscript. That is why for farce, of all forms of dramatic entertainment, the tryout in the remote and long-suffering stock company is ever a wise precaution, and why patient and puttering experiment on the road is often rewarded on Broadway.

GREEN ROOM BENEFIT.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Green Room Club will be given Friday afternoon of this week. The program will be made up of five one-act playlets that have not been acted before and a number of special features that will be interspersed between those.

Some of those who will take part on the program will be Grace George, Weber and Fields, George M. Cohan, De Wolf Hopper, Wilton Lackaye, George MacFarlane, Alice Brady, Robert B. Mantell, Ernest Glendenning, Maurice Costello, and Loney Haskell.

When Greek Meets Yankee.

Following the performance of "Iphigenia in Tauris" in the Yale Bowl at New Haven yesterday afternoon, an account of which appears in another section of today's TIMES, the work of dismantling the portable stage was begun immediately so that it will be in place in the Harvard Stadium in time for a repetition of the performance Wednesday afternoon. The following day "Trojan Women" will be given its first performance in this country by Granville Barker's company. This is the drama chosen for the dedication of the new Stadium of the College of the City of New York, May 29.

TWO NEW FOREWORDS TO "THE TROJAN WOMEN"

Granville Barker will present "The Trojan Women" at Harvard on Thursday next, at City College on May 29 and June 2, at the University of Pennsylvania on June 9, and at Princeton on June 12. For these performances, these prefaces have been written.

By GILBERT MURRAY.

"THE TROJAN WOMEN" tells of the proudest conquest wrought by Greek arms in legend, the taking of Troy by the armies of Agamemnon. But it tells the old legend in a peculiar way. Slowly, reflectively, with little stir of blood, we are made to look at the great glory, until we see not glory at all, but shame and blindness and a world swallowed in night. At the beginning we see gods brooding over the wreck of Troy, now a smoking ruin, sacked by the Greeks. Such is the handiwork of Athena, daughter of Zeus! Her name is no sooner mentioned than she appears. But she is changed. Her favorites have gone too far, insulted the altars of the gods, and have defiled virgins. Athena is now turned against her people. Their great fleet, flushed with conquest and stained with sin, is just about to set sail. Athena has asked Zeus, the Father, for vengeance against it, and Zeus has given it into her hand. She and Poseidon swear alliance; the storm shall break as soon as the fleet sets sail, and the hungry rocks of the Aegean be glutted with wrecked ships and dying men.

How are ye blind
Ye treaders down of cities; ye that cast
Temples to desolation and lay waste
Tombs, the untrodden sanctuaries where lie
The ancient dead; yourselves so soon to die!

And the angry presences vanish into the night. Then the day dawns and the play begins, and we see what, in plain words, the great glory has amounted to. We see the shattered walls and some poor temporary huts where once was a city; and presently we see a human figure rising wearily from sleep. It is an old woman, very tired, her head and her back aching from the night on the hard ground. The old woman is Hecuba, lately Queen of Troy, and in the huts hard by are the other captives, "high women chosen from the waste of war," to be slaves to the Greek chieftains. They are to be allotted this morning. She calls them and they come startled out of sleep, some terrified and some quiet, some still dreaming, one suddenly frantic. Through the rest of the play we hear bit by bit the decisions of the Greek army-council. Cassandra, the virgin priestess, is to be Agamemnon's concubine. The stupid and good-natured Herald who brings the news thinks it good news. The other women are horror-stricken, but Cassandra is happy. God is leading her; her flesh seems no longer to be part of her; she has seen something of the mind of God and knows that the fate of Troy and of dead Hector is better than that of their conquerors.

The central portion of the play deals with the decision of the Greeks about Hector's little boy, Astyanax. He is only a child now, but of course he will grow, and he will form the natural rallying point for all the fugitive Trojans and the remnants of the great Trojan alliance. The Herald is sent to take the child from his mother, Andromache, and throw him over the battlements. He comes when the two women, Andromache and Hecuba, are talking together and the child playing somewhere near. Andromache has been allotted as slave to Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, and is consulting with Hecuba about the horror she has to face. As they speak the shadow of the entering Herald falls across them; he cannot speak at first, but he has come to take the child to its death, and his message has to be given.

For sheer beauty of writing, for a kind of gorgeous dignity that at times reminds one of Aeschylus and yet is compatible with the subtlest clashes of mood and character, "The Trojan Women" stands perhaps first among all the works of Euripides. But this is not its most remarkable quality. The action works up first to a great empty scene where the child's body is brought back to its grandmother, Hecuba, for the funeral rites. A solitary old woman with a dead child in her arms; that on the human side is the result of the deeds of glory. Then, in the finale, come scenes of almost mystical tone, in which Hecuba appeals first to the gods, who care nothing; then to the human dead, who did at least care and love, but the dead, too, are deaf like the gods and cannot help or heed. Out of the noise and shame of battle there has come Death, the most Holy, and taken them to his peace. No friend among the dead, no help in God, no illusion anywhere, Hecuba faces That Which Is and finds somewhere in the very intensity of Troy's affliction a splendor which cannot die. She has reached in some sense not the bottom, but the crowning peak of her fortunes. Troy has already been set on fire by the Greeks in preparation for their departure, and the Queen rushes to throw herself into the flames. She is hurled back by the guards, and the women watch the flaming city till with a crash the great tower falls. The Greek trumpet sounds through the darkness. It is the sign for the women to start for their ships, and forth they go, cheated of every palliative, cheated even of death, to the new life of slavery. But they have seen in their nakedness that there is something in life which neither slavery nor death can touch.

***

By FRANCIS HOVEY STODDARD, New York University.

IN his clear preface, Gilbert Murray says with truth that "The Trojan Women," valued by the usage of the stage, is not a perfect play. "It is only the crying of one of the great wrongs of the world wrought into music." Yet it is one of the greater dramas of the elder world. In one situation, with little movement, with few figures, it flashes out a great dramatic lesson, the infinite pathos of a successful wrong. It has in it the very soul of the tragic. It even goes beyond the limited tragic and hints that beyond the defeat may come a greater glory than will be the fortune of the victors. And thus through its pity and terror it purifies our souls to thoughts of peace.

Great art has no limits of locality or time. Its tidings are timeless, and its messages are universal. "The Trojan Women" was first performed in 415 B. C., from a story of the siege of Troy which even then was ancient history. But the pathos of it is as modern to us as it was to the Athenians. The terrors of war have not changed in 3,000 years. Euripides had that to say of war which we have to say of it today, and had learned that which we are even now learning, that when most triumphant it brings as much wretchedness to the victors as to the vanquished. In this play the great conquest "seems to be a great joy and is in truth a great misery." The tragedy of war has in no essential altered. The god Poseidon mourns over Troy as he might over the cities of today, when he cries:

How are ye blind,
Ye treaders down of cities, ye that cast
Temples to desolation, and lay waste
Tombs, the untrodden sanctuaries where lie
The ancient dead; yourselves so soon to die!

To the cities of the present day might the prophetess Cassandra speak her message:

Would ye be wise, ye cities, fly from war!
Yet if war come, there is a crown in death
For her that striveth well and perisheth
Unstained: to die in evil were the stain!

A throb of human sympathy as if with one of our sisters of today comes to us at the end, when the city is destroyed and its Queen would throw herself, living, into its flames. To be of the action of this play the imagination needs not to travel back over three thousand years of history. It can simply leap a thousand leagues of ocean.

If ever wars are to be ended, the imagination of man must end them. To the common mind, in spite of all its horrors, there is still something glorious in war. Preachers have preached against it in vain; economists have argued against its wastefulness in vain. The imagination of a great poet alone can finally show to the imagination of the world that even the glories of war are an empty delusion. Euripides shows us as the centre of his drama women battered and broken by inconceivable torture—the widowed Hecuba, Andromache with her child dashed to death, Cassandra ravished and made mad—yet does he show that theirs are the unconquered and unconquerable spirits. The victorious men, flushed with pride, have remorse and mockery dealt out to them by those they fought for and go forth to unpitied death. Never surely can a great tragedy seem more real to us or purge our souls more truly of the unreality of our thoughts and feelings concerning vital issues than can "The Trojan Women" at this moment of the history of the world.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"SHE'S IN AGAIN"—A farce by Thomas J. Gray taken from "My Aunt," an adaptation by Sidney Blow and Douglas Hoare of Paul Gauvault's French farce, "Ma Tante d'Honfleur." Tomorrow night in the Gaiety Theatre.

"CANDIDA"—A revival of G. B. Shaw's comedy by Arnold Daly. Tuesday afternoon in the Park Theatre.

"THE MIKADO"—Gilbert and Sullivan's operetta, sung by the Van den Berg-Conger Company. Tomorrow night in the Standard Theatre.

IT is to laugh in Summer, and so the offerings of the week in the theatres will all be in lighter vein. Tomorrow night the second of the series of farces for warm weather consumption will be offered, and the following afternoon Arnold Daly will make his third Shaw revival. A revival of "The Mikado" will be the week's third contribution to the Goddess of Joy.

The farce comes from the banks of the Seine, where all good farces are supposed to grow. Originally it was "Ma Tante d'Honfleur," by Paul Gauvalut. Its success in Paris, where it was acted last season, was such that Sidney Blow and Douglas Hoare adapted it for the London stage, calling their version "My Aunt," and now Thomas J. Gray has further revised it for American audiences and bestowed upon it the distinctly American title, "She's In Again." It is this last version that Ned Wayburn will present tomorrow night in the Gaiety.

Mr. Wayburn, who has heretofore concerned himself almost exclusively with musical comedy, has chosen an experienced cast of farceurs for "She's In Again." It includes Ada Lewis, Helen Lowell, Julia Ralph, Edwin Nicander, William Roselle, George A. Schiller, Sydney Greenstreet, Eileen Van Biene, Mae Hopkins, Clifford Robertson and Lillian Galer.

Mr. Gray has given his version of the farce an American locale and is said to have applied the usual denaturing process so that the claim is made that in its present estate it is entirely without blame.

"Candida" will be the third and last of the revivals of G. B. Shaw's early comedies Arnold Daly will make during his present engagement at the Park Theatre. The comedy will be given at four matinées, the first of which will be Tuesday afternoon. When Mr. Daly first acted "Candida" here it enjoyed a run of 125 nights.

For the revival Dorothy Donnelly has been engaged for her original rôle of the title. Montagu Love, George Giddens, Charles Laite, and Doris Mitchell will play other parts, with Mr. Daly in his former rôle of Eugene Marchbanks.

The Van den Berg-Conger Opera Company will present Gilbert & Sullivan's operetta, "The Mikado," tomorrow night in the Standard Theatre. This new organization gave a very good account of itself in Verdi's "Il Trovatore" last week. The cast will be: Arthur Pellator as the Mikado; Martin Richardson, Nanki-Poo; Fred Frear, Ko-Ko; Arthur Cunningham, Poo-Bah; Gilbert Wilson, Pish-Tush; Mana Zucca, Carrie Reynolds, and Amy Ashmount, the Three Little Maids, and Greta Risley, Katisha.

The Zuro Grand Opera Company, which concluded a three weeks' engagement in the People's Theatre last night, will begin a season Tuesday night in the Cecil Spooner Theatre. The company has been enlarged, and hopes to remain there throughout the Summer. The first offering will be "Carmen," and the répertoire for the remainder of the week will be: Wednesday matinée, "Rigoletto"; Wednesday night, "Aida"; Thursday night, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci"; Friday night, "Traviata"; Saturday matinée, "Faust," and Saturday night, "Carmen."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Astor—"The Eternal City." (Film.)
Bandbox—Playlets and pantomime.
Candler—"On Trial."
Century Lyceum—"Mlle. Nitouche."
Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Columbia—Summer burlesque.
Cort—"Under Cover."
Eltinge—"Song of Songs."
Empire—"A Celebrated Case."
Fulton—"Twin Beds."
Globe—Montgomery and Stone.
Harris—Margaret Illington.
Liberty—"Birth of a Nation." (Film.)
Longacre—"A Full House."
Park—Arnold Daly in Shaw.
Republic—"The Natural Law."

IN OTHER THEATRES.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LEXINGTON AVENUE.—"Within the Law," Bayard Veiller's melodrama, acted by the Lexington Players, with Frances Ferne and William Corbett in the principal rôles.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—Twenty-third Street, Percy Waran and company in "The Bo'sun's Mate," a playlet taken from one of W. W. Jacob's stories; Fifty-eighth Street, "A Split of Good Fellowship," a musical number presented by the Hoyt Quartet; 125th Street, Hardeen in feats with handcuffs.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The girls from the Follies Company in "The Lady Pirates," the company headed by Harry Steppe and Heloise Morton.

EDEN MUSEE.—New groups in the World in Wax, Kinemacolor pictures in natural colors.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.—Fiske O'Hara in a répertoire of Irish balads; Cecil Cunningham in songs; Rooney and Bent in their specialty, "Twenty Minutes of Pat and Marion."

BUSHWICK THEATRE.—Taylor Granville and Laura Pierpont in a dramatic playlet, "The Yellow Streak"; George Howell and company in a travesty on the dancing craze, entitled "The Red Fox Trot"; Foster Ball and Ford West in "The Days of '61."

PROSPECT THEATRE.—Bessie Clayton in a dance revue of old and new dances; Charles Ahearn and his troupe of comedy cyclists; "A Dixie Elopement," a Southern comedy playlet by Edgar Allan Woolf.

MAY VOKES COMPLAINS

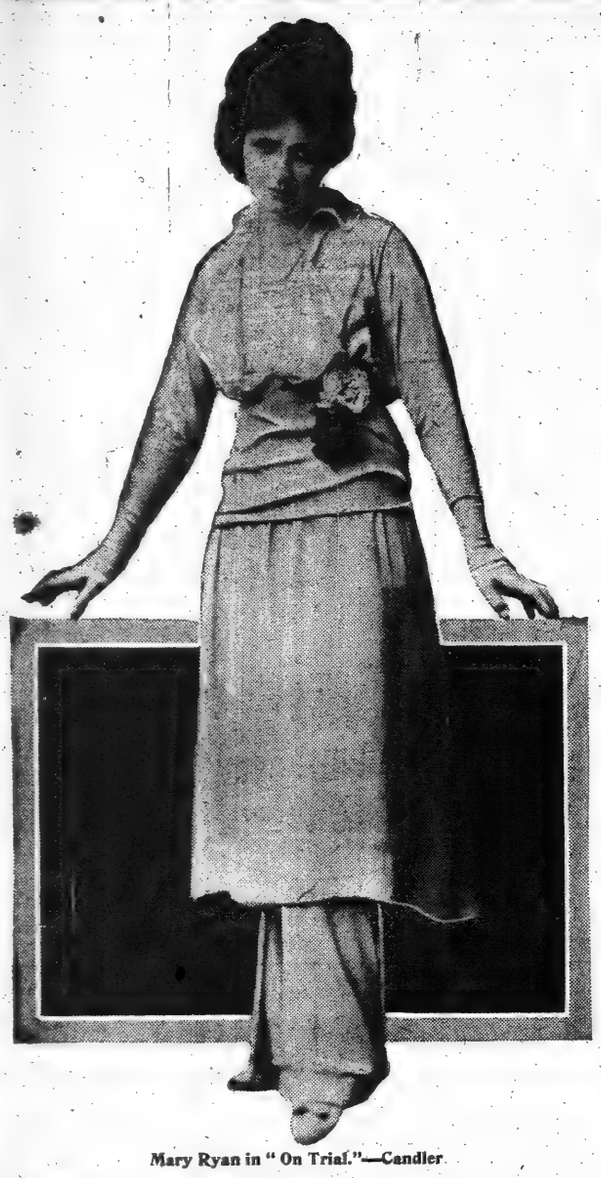
MAY VOKES is one of that large company of players whose first success insists on pursuing them. When Miss Vokes made her Broadway début she chanced to be cast as an eccentric slavey named Tilly in "My Friend from India." She was so funny in the rôle that she has been acting the Tilly sort of person ever since.

"I have never been able," says Miss Vokes, "to live down that farcical introduction. Wherever I go some one is sure to say: 'Oh, yes, you were Tilly in 'My Friend from India,' and I have to admit the soft impeachment. You know, I'd be willing to forget it, but apparently I am not to be allowed to.

"Cynthia in 'Checkers' took precedence in the public mind for a time, as did successively the 'Nobody Loves Me' girl in 'The Tattooed Man,' Phoebe in 'The Quaker Girl,' Esmeralda in 'A Fool and His Money,' that other Tilly in 'A Knight for a Day,' Matilda in 'When Dreams Come True,' and Maria in 'The Flirting Princess.' But always after these hits somebody would resurrect reminiscences of that other Tilly.

"What I would like more than anything else would be a triumph, or a miracle that would end all reference to Tilly the First. And, do you know, I believe I've found it in the rôle of Susie Sponge in 'A Full House,' because Susie is not so much a caricature as a character."

THE COMING OF SUMMER IN THE THEATRES



Mary Ryan in "On Trial."—Candler

'ON TRIAL" IN LONDON

FROM all accounts "On Trial," the melodrama which has been the prosperous tenant of the Candler Theatre since its opening last August, had an auspicious première when it was produced a little more than a fortnight ago at the Lyric in London. Says the London Post:

"Last night at the Lyric 'On Trial' had as enthusiastic a reception as any play this season, and it looks as if Messrs. George Grossmith and Edward Laurillard, who already have 'Potash and Perlmutter,' 'Peg o' My Heart,' and 'To-night's the Night' to their credit, are better judges of a play than many of their senior managers. All three plays have, however, been seen on the American stage, so their capacity of judging a play from the reading is yet to be proved.

"Of late American playwrights seem to have attached less importance to dramatic substance than to dramatic form, and to have vied with one another in devising novel and indirect methods of narration. One specimen of the jig-saw class of play resulting is 'He Didn't Want to Do It,' where one only gets to the bottom of things when one gets to their end, another the much more strenuous drama produced last night, which, as a glance at the program will reveal, resembles a volume of a magazine in which the numbers have been bound together without too much attention to their proper order.

"This story, in no way remarkable, the author tells by alternating Court scenes in which events are described with scenes in which events are directly shown, the witness being 'rung off' as it were in the middle of a sentence and the scene itself substituted for his evidence regarding it. It is certainly a novel and exciting way of conveying information, but its effect diminishes as one gets used to it and can foresee, and it is probably detrimental to the portrayal of character. Whether the author could write a good, 'straight' play remains in doubt, but he has certainly contrived a new-fangled article that is likely to be widely popular. The representation is in every way wholly admirable. * * * The success of the evening was the little girl of Miss Odette Goimbault, who was quite unaffectedly childlike, and whose terrified anguish in the witness box—or rather 'on the stand'—was so piercingly real as to be painful. Perhaps it was too painful to be quite artistic, but it is something nowadays to see any actor affect an audience as this child did."

The Times is also complimentary. It propounds this question:

"Why does American melodrama bear export better than American farce? For one reason, because jokes are apt to be local whereas thrills never are. For another, because the American virtue of strict attention to business is all the more effective when the business is serious business.

"'On Trial' is an American melodrama which distributes its thrills on a novel plan. The story is told backwards—you start with the murder and go on to the cause of the murder, and finish up with the long, long ago—but perhaps that is as good a way of telling a melodramatic story as any other, and it is, anyhow, a novel way. Besides, you have the fun of constantly speculating about the moment at which the Court scene is going to vanish into darkness and be superseded by a bit of the actual story which the Court is trying to unravel."

And the critic of the Times agrees that the English cast is adequate and speaks of the scene of the lie, played here by Frederick Perry and Mary Ryan, as having strung the London audience "to the topmost pitch of excitement." The review goes on to say:

"Mr. Julian Royce and Mr. Bassett Roe obviously enjoyed themselves as the opposing counsel—American counsel, of course, with a manner more free-and-easy than forensic, and the house as obviously enjoyed the whole affair."

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE THEATRE—Eva Tanguay in a program of new songs and a wardrobe of new gowns, both calculated to cause talk; Florence Tempest and company in a musical comedy in miniature, entitled "One of the Boys"; "Woman Proposes," a comedy playlet by Paul Armstrong, featuring Ruth Allen.

NEW BRIGHTON THEATRE—Opening of the Summer season at the seaside playhouse, the bill including Irene Franklin in some of her best character songs; Allan Dinehart and company in a comedy playlet, entitled "The Meanest Man in the World"; The Primrose Four in a program of songs.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—Alexander and Scott in a singing number; Mae Bronte and Ernest Aldwell, and Ruby Raymond and Frank Heider.

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Opening Saturday.
STRAND—"Brother Officers."
ALHAMBRA—"Hypocrites."
VITAGRAPH—"Days of Famine."
BROADWAY—"The Moth and the Flame."
EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—"The Middlemen."

AT least the professional lives of movie players are more replete with thrills than those of their fellow artists whose work is restricted to the legitimate stage, for the cinema player enacts his part on real oceans and mountains and not on painted ones. So when you see a motor packed with tripods and players, there's always a chance they may be headed for some adventure that will prove as interesting to them as to future audiences.

A band of Reliance players engaged in acting scenes for "The Race Love" recently had an interesting experience. "The Race Love" abounds in scenic background of lofty grandeur. Nothing adequate was within easy reach of the Los Angeles Reliance studio, so the Director and his company, which included several women, traveled to Pasadena by automobile. Leaving their motors, they went ten miles into the mountains until they reached the foot of Mount Switzer-Land. Up the side of the mountain, close to the Arroyo Soco, they climbed 6,150 feet, crossing that stream thirty-five times.

With the heavy props, cameras, and provisions, the going was difficult enough, but when they finally reached the summit a new peril and hardship was added. A blinding snowstorm developed, and in a short time two feet of snow had fallen.

The company had intended going down the mountain late that afternoon, but now they were snowed in. Little huts were erected and under scanty covering the players retired for the night. The following morning found the trail deep with snow. To add to their discomforts, great hailstones began to fall. Sleet followed, and soon the huts were coated with ice, while icicles six inches long formed. The storm finally dissipated itself into a thunderstorm, which greatly terrified the women. For three days Mackley and the company remained on the mountain. Luckily they had sufficient provisions, though it was necessary to dole them out in daily rations.

Madison Square Garden will be opened as a moving-picture theatre Saturday night. The great auditorium has been arranged to seat 12,000 persons, so that it will be the largest auditorium devoted to the movies in the world.

The pictures will be projected a distance of 298 feet, the longest projection ever made, on a great plaster screen being erected at the east end of the Garden. Apparatus for chilling the interior has been installed, and to create the illusion of greater coolness scene painters are transforming the great amphitheatre into an arctic bower. A symphony orchestra conducted by Dr. Anselm Goetzl will play and there will be vocal music.

There will be two shows daily, including Sunday.

"Brother Officers," a military photo-drama by Leo Trebor, will be the new feature shown in the Strand Theatre this week. As a play it was first acted in the Empire Theatre, with Margaret Anglin and William Faversham in the cast. Henry Enley acted Mr. Faversham's rôle for the screen. The usual new comedy, travel and scientific pictures will be included on the program.

A Broadway star feature entitled "In the Days of Famine" will head the new Vitagraph bill. The story was written by James Oliver Curwood, and tells a tale of heroism and self-sacrifice in the Far North. A company of Vitagraph players under the direction of Theodore Marston journeyed to the frozen North to photograph the scenes. The second installment of the new Morris-Goddard serial, "The Goddess," will be shown.

"Hypocrites," an unusual picture first seen here in the Longacre Theatre last Winter, will be the offering this week in the Alhambra.

A picture arrangement of Clyde Fitch's drama, "The Moth and the Flame," will be shown in the Broadway Theatre this week. The picture was produced by the Famous Players' Company. South American travel views, animated cartoons, and news are other features of the program. A series of special Saturday performances for children was begun yesterday morning. Fairy stories and pictures of especial interest to little folk will be projected at these performances.

"The Middlemen," with Albert Chevalier in the principal rôle, will be the feature film unreeled in the Eighty-first Street Theatre the first half of the week. The second part of the week "When It Strikes Home," for which Grace Washburn acted the leading rôle, will be shown.

Edward Jose has begun staging a moving-picture version of Edward Locke's novel, "The Beloved Vagabond," in the Pathé studio, Jersey City. Mr. Jose will look after every detail of making the picture, and in a few weeks will take his players to many points of scenic beauty to secure suitable outdoor backgrounds. Mr. Jose has only recently joined the Pathé staff, having left the Fox Company to do so. His last work for William Fox was putting "The Resurrection" of Tolstoy on the screen.

Edwin Arden will play the principal rôle in "The Beloved Vagabond," and others in the cast will be Kathryn Brown-Decker, Bliss Milford, Eric Mayne, Claude Fleming, Stephen Grattan, Harold Crane, and John Coleman.

The plays that Charles Frohman, who went to his death on the torpedoed Lusitania, produced during his long career are to be recorded for posterity by the cinema camera. The Famous Players' Company has already made picture plays of some of the Frohman productions, and now Daniel Frohman, managing director of the company, intends arranging all of his brother's successes for the screen. Wherever possible the original players will appear again in their rôles. Charles Frohman sensed the vast possibilities of the silent drama particularly as a means of recording for future generations the genius of players.

The Momus Producing Company has screened its first comedy. It is entitled "Doctor Cupid" and recently was given a private showing. The scenario is by Walter Morton, one of the managers of the concern, which has a studio at Edgewater, N. J.

Ignace Paderewski, the Polish pianist who is in New York presenting the case of his war-stricken countrymen, attended a movie show for the first time the other night. The pianist was a member of a party that visited the Strand, and after the performance he expressed himself as highly entertained by the blend of music and pictures presented in the big playhouse.

Special shows for children are the next development in the movie world. The Broadway Theatre inaugurated a series of Saturday showings for little folk yesterday, and now the Strand has announced a similar program. The first of these will be given Saturday morning, June 5.

Dancing in the Open.

One of the diversions offered at Palisades Amusement Park, the resort perched above the Hudson on the Jersey side opposite the 125th Street ferry, is dancing on a pavilion open to the breezes on its four sides. Brymn's banjo band syncopates for the trotters.



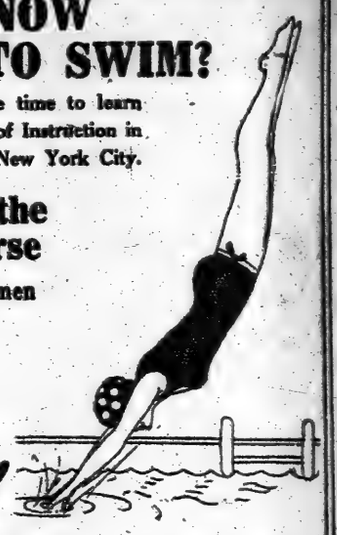
Fred Stone in "Chin-Chin."—Globe.

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MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

ZELMA RAWLSTON is the Widow Twankey in "Chin-Chin" at the Globe. She is known from end to end of the country as the American Vesta Tilley. For years Miss Rawlston was in vaudeville as a male impersonator, playing dudes, soldiers, and what not. She came to take up that line of work by accident. While she was still studying music and voice preparatory to attempting an operatic career she took part in an amateur benefit performance one night, imitating the English vaudeville comedienne Vesta Tilley, who was at the time appearing in New York for the first time with great success. Her impersonation was so successful that she was asked by other amateur clubs to repeat it.

About a year or two later she was approached by a vaudeville agent to do the same work professionally, and for the first few years of her stage career she never appeared in anything but trousers. Her ambition, however, was not satisfied, and she made many fruitless attempts to break away from the class of work to which her early success seemed to have permanently condemned her.

Finally Miss Rawlston succeeded in embuing a manager with sufficient confidence in her ability to act feminine rôles, and she played opposite Eddie Foy for several seasons and at last succeeded in obliterating her early record. Miss Rawlston cites her own experience as an object lesson of the danger that lies in an actor specializing, particularly in an eccentric line of work. While the opportunity lasts it is all right, but afterward the artist will find difficulty in making the managers believe he can do anything else.

***

Contrary to the opinion held generally in the theatrical world, Robert Edeson believes that appearing in moving pictures adds to an actor's popularity, and that screen appearances create a new following that he will be loyal when the actor forsakes the animated art and returns to the stage.

"I earnestly believe," said Mr. Edeson at the Vitagraph studio, where he is acting for moving pictures, "that my acting has been improved 50 per cent. by my screen work. In a play I recently appeared in there wasn't much of a part for me; in fact, during the first act, although I was on the stage fully half an hour, I didn't have more than ten lines to speak. But—and here is the strange part of it—I got the best notices of my career for my work in that play.

"Acting before the camera was the cause of my doing better work on the stage. I sat there, I smoked, and I listened, but I wasn't listening for an audience—I was listening for a camera. There's all the difference in the world. In pictures I haven't got the use of my voice and on the stage I have, so I have to get my personality across on the screen just twice as big as on the stage.

"An example of the wide popularity pictures bring is shown by a little incident that happened to me when I was in San Francisco a short time ago. When I went to buy my railroad ticket I had to pass through the usual cross-examination. I gave my name to the ticket agent, and he looked up.

"'Oh! the Robert Edeson of moving pictures,' he said. Now, a stage experience of twenty-five years had not caused that man to remember me, but when he had seen me in pictures I was impressed on his mind for good."

WHEN "CANDIDA" WAS NEW

ARNOLD DALY is the man who introduced Bernard Shaw to popularity in America. The play was "Candida," the greatest of the Shaw comedies and the one Mr. Daly will revive for four matinees at the Park Theatre in the coming fortnight. On these occasions Dorothy Donnelly, who has a small rôle in "The Song of Songs" at the Eltinge, will resume the rôle of Candida, which she played here when Daly first put the play on. That was more than ten years ago.

Daly chanced to read "Candida" and thought he saw something. He told the managers about it. They said they had heard of this maniac Shaw before—and, anyway, there was nothing doing. They had no money for experiments. Arnold Daly, being of Irish descent, said that if the managers condemned the play it must be worth while, and decided to take a flier.

It was a joke to the managers. What a combination! Bernard Shaw, Arnold Daly, special matinées, &c. And it was to be given at the old Princess Theatre. The critics were at the first performance to assist at the burial. But nothing happened. The Lambs told Daly that it was another blow struck for the noble cause of art—and would he have a drink? Dorothy Donnelly's father told his daughter that she had attained the heights—and when would she get a regular job?

Strangely enough, however, there were some few people who liked the play, and said so. Daly then shifted to the Madison Square Theatre after a few more matinees—again showing that he was not afraid of a jinx. He had played there earlier in the season in the "Girl from Dixie" company, and had learned how difficult it was to get a quorum into the orchestra chairs—and also how dreadfully one's voice rolls back to one from the walls of an empty theatre. But Daly knew the signs. At each performance a few more seats were occupied, and Daly had long since learned that this was a good omen.

Next he moved to the Vaudeville Theatre—and there even the Mayor was unable to stop him. The theatre was closed up on account of alterations that had to be made in accordance with city ordinances—and Daly had to shift to Carnegie Lyceum. The attendance held, and the rest of the run is history. The managers stopped laughing—the Lambs redoubled their efforts to buy Daly a drink, and if he did not want one himself, to have him buy them a drink—and Shaw moved into a larger house, as befitted a person who had so much money in royalties to spend. Ten per cent. of the gross is a lot of royalty.

Here's a Surprise.

To the "Midnight Frolic" atop the New Amsterdam, Flo Ziegfeld will add a new feature tomorrow night, the nature of which is being kept a deep secret, not even Anthony Comstock having been appraised before hand what it is to be. Less tantalizing is the announcement that Allyn King, comedienne and dancer, will make her début in the top-o'-the-clock revue.

A Fuller Program.

The Ida Fuller dance revue will play a return engagement at the Jardin de Danse beginning tomorrow night. Several new numbers will be added to the program. This elevating dancing pavillion has been redecorated for the Summer season, the addition of shrubs and potted plants giving the effect of a great bower.

Belts and Garters.

Leather doesn't stretch appreciably and when an editor finds it necessary to take up another notch in his 1909-model belt he has to face the grim fact in the case as best he may and can't deceive himself the way he does when his Boston garters get to slipping.—Ohio State Journal.

B. F. KEITH'S
PALACE
BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
MAT. DAILY AT 2, 25-50-75. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS 50c.
EVERY NIGHT 25-50-75c, $1-$1.50. 1,000 ORCH. SEATS $1.00.
TWO BIG SUNDAY CONCERTS, BEGINNING MONDAY MAT., MAY 17TH.
WORLD'S GREATEST ECCENTRIC COMEDIENNE—CYCLONIC
EVA TANGUAY
THE EVANGELIST OF JOY.
SINGING FIVE NEW CHARACTERISTIC SONGS AND SEVERAL OLD FAVORITES—STARTLING NEW "TANGUAY" COSTUMES.
PAUL ARMSTRONG'S SATIRE
"WOMAN PROPOSES"
with RUTH ALLEN and COMPANY OF EIGHT.
PEKIN MYSTERIES — HAN PING CHIEN and HIS CHINESE MARVELS.
LILLIAN GOLDSMITH AND CO. in "THE LORELEI," SCENIC DANCING NOVELTY.
THE CANSINOS — COLLINS & HART
BEN WELCH
ROBINS The Queer Musician — Current News Pictorial.
FREDERIC McKAY PRESENTS
FLORENCE TEMPEST, DONALD M'DONALD AND CO. with ALLEN KEARNS
in "ONE OF THE BOYS," by Philip Bartholomae and Silvio Hein.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.
The food, the service, the entertainment, the surroundings—all are as perfect as the most discriminating could desire.
CABARET EXTRAORDINAIRE
TWENTY ACTS
EVERY EVENING—SEVEN TO ONE
SHANLEY'S SEVEN-COURSE LUNCHEON—75c (MUSIC)

HERE FOR ALL SUMMER!
COLUMBIA B'WAY & 47TH BURLESQUE
BROADWAY'S BIGGEST HIT!
The Columbia Summer show is a winner.—American.
Half the show is worth twice the price of admission.—Mail.
Go and see for yourself. You will get the surprise of your life!—Eve. Journal.
Greatest of all burlesques—the Ziegfeldian production of the wheel.—Evening World.
Lew Kelly's "Professor Dope" was a continuous delight to the audience.—Tribune.
Entertaining from the start to the finish.—Press.
LEW KELLY AND THE BEHMAN SHOW
They say there will be a lot of sightseers in New York this Summer. They would do well to put the Columbia Theatre on their list.—Herald.
There are so many attractive features to this high grade show that it is hard to know where to begin.—Evening Sun.
The most attractive entertainment yet offered in this playhouse.—Times.
A large audience gave hearty manifestation of thorough enjoyment.—Telegram.
Many of the recent musical comedies in the higher priced houses were by no means so good.—Journal of Commerce.
Daily Mats.—Popular Summer Prices—Smoking Permitted.
TONIGHT ONLY LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON 20 BIG HEADLINE ACTS

STANDARD B'way and 90th St. Phone Riverside 42. Tues. & Thurs. Mats. 25 & 50c. Evenings and Sat. Mat. 25 to 75c.
WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT
VAN DEN BERG-CONGER OPERA CO., Inc.
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S COMIC OPERA MASTERPIECE,
The Mikado
WITH SPECIALLY SELECTED ARTISTES AND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA OF 25
May 24th—"The Chimes of Normandy"
TO-NIGHT SPECIAL CONCERT 12 ARTISTS

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BIG CONCERTS TODAY
5TH AVE. B'way & 28th St. TOMORROW Surprise Headliner, Alexander & Scott, Bronte & Aldwell, Raymond & Heider, oth., Chaplin Film.
23RD ST. NEAR 6TH AVE. Percy Waram & Co., Vacation Days, Mlle. Elmina, Pisano & Bingham, others & "Eagle's Nest."
58TH ST. NEAR 3RD AVE. Hoyt's 4, Cecilia Trio, Howard & Chase, Four Flickers, Elsie May 3, Daly & Kramer, others.
125TH ST. LEX. AVE. Hardeen, Johnny Walker & Co., Gladstone & Talmadge, Vokes & Mechan, others & "The Nigger."
PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK
OPPOSITE WEST 130TH STREET FERRY
NOW OPEN 50 NEW ATTRACTIONS. Free Circus & Vaudeville.

THIS FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
BROOKLYN PAGEANT
23rd Regiment Armory
AN APPEAL TO THE CIVIC SPIRIT AND PATRIOTISM OF EVERY BROOKLYNITE
Prices—Evenings, 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50, $2; Matinee, 25c, 50c, $1.
SEATS NOW SELLING AT
Brooklyn Department Stores, Pageant Headquarters, Eagle Bldg., Phone 5339 Main, and elsewhere.

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LARGEST AND FINEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
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ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS AT ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms.
Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH (per year)..$540
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3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS (per year)....$1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
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WALLICK'S
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Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.
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Every Night After Theatre. Sundays, Entertainment Commences at 11 P. M.
THE SMARTEST RESTAURANT ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.

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102 WEST 80TH STREET
1 Square to Central Park.
ADVANTAGES
Cozy and homelike—excellent character of guests.
Single room, with bath and dressing room, including breakfast and dinner, $2.75 for one, or $4.00 for two persons per day.
Cooking by women, which insures wholesomeness and cleanliness.
One beautifully furnished large two room suite, also similar suite unfurnished for summer months at attractive prices.
The Misses Anderson, Props.

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Cafe and Restaurant. 300 Rooms with Baths.
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One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York
Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. Grand Foyer for Ladies and Gentlemen newly added on ground floor.
Room and Bath, One Person - $2.00 and up
Two Persons - - - - - $3.00 and up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath - $5.00 and up
SPECIAL RATES FOR PERMANENT GUESTS.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.
Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

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FINEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER IN TOWN $1.00
The famous "Münchner Märzenbier" now on tap.

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Special Sunday Table d'Hote Dinner (Noon to 10 P. M.) $1.00
TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY, 7:30 AND 11:30 P. M.
TOO MUCH MUSTARD SUNDAYS, 7:30 AND 10:30 P. M.

DINNER $1.25 LUNCHEON 75c
Maitre Arthur 5 East 45th Street.
Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret
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On account of the enormous success there will be two extra performances on the afternoon and evening of May 31st. THEATRE CLOSED MAY 25.
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CHARLES FROHMAN and DAVID BELASCO'S ALL STAR CAST IN THE DRAMA, A CELEBRATED CASE
OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED. de BELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA GALE HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES AND OTHERS

DANSE de FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St.
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
THE RENDEZVOUS OF THE WORLD

SAY! DO YOU KNOW THAT IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IS THE BIGGEST LAUGHING HIT IN TOWN? WELL! IT IS. AND IT IS PLAYING TO CROWDED HOUSES AT THE GEO. COHAN THEATRE B'WAY & 43 ST. EVES. 8:20 MATS. WED. (POP.) & SAT. SEATS 4 WEEKS AHEAD

LAST WEEK HARRIS W. 42d ST. EVES. 8:30 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30
ILLINGTON IN THE TIE

FULTON WEST 46th ST. EVES. 8:30 WED. & SAT. MATINEES
TWIN BEDS
THE GREAT LAUGH FESTIVAL

In Spring a young man's Fancy lightly turns to Chin-Chin at the Globe

Dear Gaiety:
If you want to laugh heartily and re heartily but not till Frost all the troubles of today, hit the Laugh Trail to Joy Ln Again the new farcical comedy by Thomas J. Gray, opening at the Gaiety Theatre tomorrow evening, Monday, May 17th.
We believe it is undeniably funny because we have seen it. There is nothing but the clearest mirth in it interpreted by the following exceptional company of fun-makers: Ada Lewis, Helen Lowell, Julia Ralph, George A. Schiller, Edwina Nicander, William Pinelle, Mae Hopkins, Eileen Van Biene, Lillian Dalton, Clifford Robertson and Sydney Deamereat.
You will shake with before leaving!
Yours As Ever,
The Laugh makers League.
Per Neil Haythorn, Bus.

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3d GREAT MONTH
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
18,000 PEOPLE
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Monday, Tues., Wed. Eve. & Wed. Mat. POPULAR PRICES "ARMS AND THE MAN" MATINEE WEDNESDAY. BEST SEATS $1.50.
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THE STORY OF A WONDERFUL LOVE
JOHN CORT PRESENTS
THE NATURAL LAW
A CHARLES KENNETT

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A. H. WOODS Presents
AN AMERICAN PLAY IN 5 ACTS BY EDWARD SHELDON
THE SONG OF SONGS
BASED ON THE NOVEL BY HERMANN SUDERMANN
THE PLAY THAT MADE ALL NEW YORK GASP

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TODAY (SUNDAY) And Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30.
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The Greatest of Modern Romances—the Screen's Foremost Dramatic Achievement,
THE ETERNAL CITY
By HALL CAINE,
With PAULINE FREDERICK
Complete Symphony Orchestra.

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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
MONSTER MOTION PICTURES
Biggest Summer Show Ever Given in New York.
Symphony Orchestra of 60—Dr. Anselm Goetzl, conductor. Vocal Features. Novel Surprises.
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12,000 SEATS 10-15 & 25

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10c 15c 25c 50c
A Story of the Frozen North. IN THE DAYS OF FAMINE
Chapter II. In Two Parts THE GODDESS
Introducing Anita STEWART and Earle WILLIAMS.
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Superb Program de Luxe. Strand Concert Orchestra and Soloists.
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A FULL HOUSE
NEW YORK'S GREATEST LAUGHING SUCCESS

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MONDAY, May 31 (DECORATION DAY) BOTH AT 4:30 P. M.
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IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS
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The Trojan Women
Translations by GILBERT MURRAY.
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McBRIDE'S, TYSON'S and ALL OTHER LEADING TICKET AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE CITY; also at MACY'S, GIMBELS' and WANAMAKER'S,
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ON TRIAL
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The American Comedienne, Miss IRENE FRANKLIN
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Famous Irish-American Tenor
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Cecil Cunningham Original Song Specialties.
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The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Sunking in the Conservatory.

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Telephone Reservations—City Island 37.
Auto Route—Pelham Parkway to City Island Road, City Island Avenue to Belden Point.

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TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, 75c.
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MODERN DANCES
ONE FULL HOUR'S PRIVATE LESSON, $1; Nine Lessons $5
Open daily 10 A.M. until 10 P.M.
All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 6 class lessons, $5.
3½ Hours Dancing, 25c
Instructors dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 5:30 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.

Dancing in new Cafe Moderne, 10 to 1 nightly. New entertainment features each week. No admission charge. Sunday dinner with wine, $1.50.
HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West at 72d St.
Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites and booking of functions for Fall.

TO-NIGHT "KEEP SMILING." DANCING.
BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS.
Cuisine said to be the best in New York and the most reasonable.
CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

The Audubon District.

E. A. SCHWARTZ.—I have lived in Washington Heights for the last five years, and have not as yet met a person who could enlighten me on the derivation of the name Audubon. Can you inform me of the origin and reason for the use of the word?

John James Audubon, the ornithologist, lived on the estate he called "Minniesland," in what is now Audubon Park, near the river at 156th Street. The house was built in 1841, and it is from the name of the famous owner that the park derives its name.

Foreign Newspapers in New York.

W. J. B., Jr.—Can you tell me the number of newspapers that are printed in different languages in New York, or refer me to appropriate sources?

The following statistics are from Lord & Thomas' Pocket Directory of the American Press, which may be consulted for further information. Another Hebrew publication, The Day, has appeared since the directory was published. Six German newspapers are published in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn; four Italian in New York; two Greek; one French; two Bohemian; one Hungarian; two Slovenic; four Jewish. These include only daily papers. Among the weekly, semi-weekly and monthly periodicals in New York City are Swiss, Syrian, Spanish, Russian, Slovak, Swedish, Danish, and Chinese, as well as additional publications of the nationalities listed above.

Seven Greatest Events.

J. A. H.—I am a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and I should be grateful if you would publish for me the seven greatest events of history, since the creation.

We know of no record of the great events of history that narrows the list down to seven. A long list of the memorable happenings in the history of the world, beginning with the fall of Troy and coming down to the present war, may be made out; there is also the list of what is known as "the fifteen decisive battles of the world." The ancient "wonders of the world" were seven, but to that list has been added the "seven wonders of the Middle Ages" and the "seven new wonders" of our own time—the last being scientific discoveries and inventions.

Canal Routes to California.

CHARLES FIDELOT.—Will you please publish a list of all steamship companies from New York through the Panama Canal to San Francisco?

This list has been recently published in the Query Column.

Referring to the query published in this department on May 9, regarding service by steamship lines through the Panama Canal, besides the lines mentioned the Luckenbach Steamship Company endeavors to maintain weekly sailings between New York and San Francisco by that route.

The Morris Plan.

M. H.—Will you kindly give particulars in your columns of a society, which I understand was incorporated last Fall, to make loans at low interest to people who are temporarily embarrassed for money, and who would not apply to charitable organizations? The society I refer to was backed by men of wealth and intended to help small business people as well as others in need of temporary help. I would like to know if such a society exists, and where.

You refer without doubt to the Morris Plan Company of New York, which was opened Dec. 31, 1914, to lend money at a legal rate of interest, "with character and earning capacity as collateral." The object of the plan is to capitalize, as the basis of loans, a man's earning capacity and steadiness of character, when he has no property to offer as security for such transaction. The plan also pays 5 per cent. interest on deposits, and thus gives the opportunity to invest at a larger rate than the savings banks pay. It is not a charitable organizations or system. Among its backers in New York City are Henry R. Towne, President of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company; Clark Williams, former Superintendent of Banking and former Controller of the State of New York; Wallace D. McLean, formerly assistant to the President of the United States Express Company, and Herbert L. Satterlee, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and son-in-law of the late J. Pierpont Morgan. The New York Company, which is at 52 William Street, is the opening in New York of the system originated in 1910 in Norfolk, Va., by Arthur J. Morris, a lawyer of that city, who had devoted years of study to the invention of a plan to meet what he saw to be a grave financial need in this country. Between the opening of the company in Norfolk and the establishment of the one in New York, the plan was introduced in Atlanta, Washington, Baltimore, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Denver, Columbia, and Charleston, S. C.; Lynchburg, Portsmouth, and Richmond, Va.; Memphis, Tenn.; Springfield, Mass., and New Haven, and Hartford. It is scarcely necessary to add that money is lent only for urgent and legitimate needs. The New York company started with a capital of only $100,000. The Morris Plan companies have been formed into a national organization, known as the Industrial Finance Corporation, the object of which is to promote, organize, and supervise the companies throughout the country. As was stated in the Query Column some months ago similar plans have existed for some time on the Continent of Europe; Germany, Italy, and France offer such aid in various ways to their citizens; England and the United States have lagged behind in the development of such enterprise, and Mr. Morris's plans were based upon the European systems, adapted necessarily to the different conditions of this country.

Meteors Over New York.

J. V. W. VANDERVOORT.—Can you tell me the year the great meteor flashed over New York, some time about 1809?

At 9:30 A. M., Nov. 15, 1859, a meteor is fell with a tremendous explosion in the southern part of New Jersey. It was seen from Newburyport, Mass., to Petersburg, Va. Its visible diameter appeared to be somewhat less than that of the sun. In New Haven it appeared to be about 12 degrees high, or 36 miles; in New York, 35 degrees; its visible path was estimated to be 15 to 25 degrees, and velocity 18 to 36 miles per second. Its disappearance was attended with a sudden flash of light, leaving a smoky column, which soon vanished, and a minute later a series of terrific explosions occurred lasting about two minutes, and resembling the discharge of a thousand-pound cannon.

The meteor of July 20, 1860, was visible for at least a thousand miles in length by seven or eight hundred in width, extending from Lake Michigan to the Gulf Stream, and from Maine to Virginia. From observations it was determined that the vertical plane in which the meteor moved would have cut the earth's surface in a line crossing the northern part of Lake Michigan, passing through Buffalo, Elmira, and Sing Sing, N. Y., and Greenwich, Conn., and across Long Island into the Atlantic Ocean. Its nearest approach to the earth was 41 miles, a little south of Rhode Island. It was 44 miles above the Hudson River. It was first seen as a single body, gradually increasing in brilliancy and throwing off occasional sparks and flashes of light. Over Elmira an explosion occurred, when the meteor separated into two principal portions and other fragments, continuing in their course in a line, one behind the other, and throwing off sparks; south of Nantucket another explosion occurred. The velocity is estimated at 12 or 13 miles a second. Its apparent diameter was nearly that of the moon, and its actual diameter from one-fifth to one-third of a mile. This is probably the meteor to which you refer.

The meteor of Aug. 6, 1909, a fireball about as brilliant as Venus, was visible from Pittsburgh to Roxbury, Mass. Its time of flight was about 6 seconds, and velocity about 14 miles per second. It was from 36 to 39 miles above the earth.

Nursing and the War.

C. H.—Will you kindly tell me where I can get information as to nursing abroad, in Serbia, or anywhere. Do they accept any but trained nurses?

As has been stated in the Query Column, the Red Cross Society accepts only skilled trained nurses, graduates of hospitals with full training and experience, to aid in its work in Europe. There are many applicants from belligerent and neutral countries, who are not trained, but these are not accepted, as the utmost skill and knowledge is necessary.

"Uncle Sam."

J. A. SOLOMONS.—I should like to know when and by whom "Uncle Sam" was first drawn.

Perhaps some TIMES readers would like to supply details of the history of "Uncle Sam."

Spies in France.

L. F. K.—It was suggested to me that you might be able to direct me where to find the account of the arrest and execution as spies of Herr von Uhde and Herr Levy in or near Paris. I presume it was in the early part of the war. Herr von Uhde was an art collector and had a villa near Paris. Herr Levy was an artist.

THE TIMES has no record of such arrest and execution listed under these names.

The Steamship Monroe.

W. L.—Will you kindly inform me when the steamship Monroe was sunk and with what vessel she collided? As a daily reader of your paper I should greatly appreciate this information, which I originally obtained from that source, but which has passed from my mind.

The Monroe of the Old Dominion Line collided with the Nantucket of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company on Jan. 29, 1914, off Hog Island on the Virginia Coast and sank in twelve minutes. Forty-one lives were lost.

The Play "Bibi."

J. BENTLEY MULFORD writes as follows:

I herewith submit an answer to a reader's question, which I saw received a negative reply, in the issue of April 11, 1915. Question: Author of play "Bibi" wanted by "Headworker." Answer: Charles Barnard wrote a comedy of toys, in three acts, in 1897, entitled "Bibi," 28 pp., 12mo. There is also a vaudeville opera, in three acts, after "Le Coup de Jarnac," by De Gorsse and Marsan, translated by Bolton-Baeckers, 58 pp., 8vo, published by Bühnenverlag Ahn & Simrock in 1914.

The Naval Academy.

M. F.—Will you be so kind as to give me any information at your disposal regarding the requirements of the Naval Academy at Annapolis for entrance examination? Also can you advise us as to the best course for a youth of 15 to pursue to obtain the suitable preparation for examinations?

Two midshipmen at Annapolis are allowed for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, two for the District of Columbia, ten each year from the United States at large, and fifteen each year from the enlisted personnel of the navy who have been one year in the service. The appointments for Congressional representatives are so distributed that as soon as practicable each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress may appoint one midshipman during each Congress; the appointments from the District of Columbia and the ten each years at large are made by the President of the United States, while the fifteen each year from the enlisted personnel of the navy are made by the Secretary of the Navy after a competitive examination. The course for midshipmen is four years at the Academy, when the succeeding appointment is made, and the examination for graduation takes place. Midshipmen who have passed this examination are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the line of the navy, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy. By the act of June 29, 1906, as soon as possible after June 1 of each year the Secretary of the Navy notifies in writing each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy that shall exist at the Academy because of the graduation, to come, of the midshipmen of the succeeding year, which vacancy he shall be entitled to fill by nomination of a candidate and one or more alternates therefor. Candidates at the time of their examination must be physically sound, well formed, and of robust constitution; no one manifestly under size for his age will be received at the Academy, the required height being no less than five feet two inches for candidates between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, and not less than five feet four inches for candidates between the ages of eighteen and twenty years. The minimum weight at sixteen years is 100 pounds, with an increase of five pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Any marked deviation in the relative height and weight to the age of a candidate will add materially to the consideration of rejection. Candidates at the time of their examination must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty years, and unmarried. The pay of a midshipman in the Naval Academy is $600, beginning at date of his admission. All questions as to details of preparation, scholastic requirements, times, places, and subjects of entrance examinations, should be addressed direct to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

The Interstate Commerce Commission.

M. H. E.—As I am seeking some data in regard to the workings of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the results of important decisions in connection therewith, I would appreciate any information that you may think valuable in drawing up a summary of its operation since creation.

Under "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended March 2, 1889, Feb. 10, 1891, and Feb. 8, 1895, the "Elkins act of Feb. 19, 1903, and the amending act approved June 29, 1906, the Interstate Commerce Commission is composed of seven members, each receiving a salary of $10,000 a year. The regulating statutes apply to all common carriers engaged in the transportation of oil or other commodity, except water and except natural or artificial gas, by means of pipe lines, or partly by pipe line and partly by rail, or partly by pipe line and partly by water, and to common carriers engaged in the interstate transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment. Only traffic transported wholly within a single State is excepted. The commission has jurisdiction, on complaint, and after full hearing, to determine and prescribe reasonable rates, regulations, and practices, and order reparation to injured shippers; to require any carriers to cease and desist from unjust discrimination or undue and unreasonable preference, and to institute and carry on proceedings for enforcement of the law.

The commission may also inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the regulating statutes, and it may prescribe the accounts, records, and memoranda which may be kept by the carriers, and has authority through its special agents and examiners to inspect the same. The carriers must file annual reports with the commission, and such other reports as may from time to time be required. Various other powers are conferred upon the commission. The "Mann-Elkins law," being the amendment of June 18, 1910, made telegraph, telephone, and cable companies subject to the commission, and increased the jurisdiction of the commission as to through rates and joint rates, freight classification, switch connections, long and short hauls, filing or rejection of rate schedules, investigations on own motion, making reasonable rates, suspension of proposed rates, and other matters. An important section of the law authorized the President to appoint a special commission to investigate issuance of railroad stocks and bonds. Other acts for the further regulation of interstate commerce were the "Safety Appliance act" of March 2, 1893, and its supplement of April 14, 1910, and the arbitration and mediation act of July 15, 1913. The Interstate Commerce Commission consists of James S. Harlan of Illinois, Chairman; Judson C. Clements of Georgia, Henry C. Hall of Colorado, Edgar E. Clark of Iowa, Charles C. McChord of Kentucky, Balthasar H. Meyer of Wisconsin, and Winthrop M. Daniels of New Jersey. George B. McGinty is Secretary. All inquiries as to the history and workings of the commission should be addressed to the Secretary at the Washington office of the commission.

The Panama Canal.

R. T. A.—Will you kindly enlighten me on the following points: I should like particulars as to the first six months' operation of the Panama Canal, as to rates received, number of ships passing, and their nationality; the total amount of material excavated up to the present time, both by French and Americans; the total amount excavated by Americans; the total amount excavated in Culebra Cut by French and Americans, and by Americans alone; the estimated amount of excavation needed to complete the canal; the distance direct between Panama and Liverpool, Panama and Halifax, Panama and Montreal.

The Canal Record, published at Balboa, contains in its issue of March 3, 1915, the following report of the first six months of commercial operation of the Panama Canal, which period was completed Feb. 14, 1915:

"Four hundred and ninety-six vessels, other than canal vessels and launches, &c., which are not counted, passed through the canal during the period. They carried a total of 2,367,244 tons of cargo. Their distribution over the most important routes followed by vessels using the canal to this time is summarized herewith:

Route.	No. vessels.	Cargo tonnage.
U. S. coastwise, eastbound	97	499,439
U. S. coastwise, westbound	110	493,272
U. S. Pacific Coast to Europe	66	444,855
Europe to U. S. Pacific Coast	16	59,516
South Amer. to U. S. and Europe	69	378,386
U. S. and Europe to South Amer.	31	128,929
U. S. Atlantic coast to Far East	48	287,782
Far East to U. S. Atlantic Coast	2	14,500
Miscellaneous routings	13	60,572
Vessels without cargo	45	
Totals	496	2,367,244

"Slightly over 41 per cent. of the cargo handled has been in movement between ports of the United States, in what is classified as United States coastwise trade. Over 21 per cent. of all the cargo has been in movement between the Pacific Coast of North America, principally the United States, and Europe; and approximately an equal proportion (21 per cent.) has been moving on the route between the west coast of South America and the seaports on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and Europe. Traffic between the Atlantic seaboard and the Far East has amounted to over 12 per cent. of the whole. All together, the foregoing routes have been used for the transit of all but approximately 2½ per cent. of all cargo sent through the Canal.

"The six principal commodities shipped through the Canal have been, in order of their tonnage: Grain, nitrates, coal, refined petroleum products, lumber, and cotton. The six commodities together have amounted to approximately one-third of all goods shipped through.

"The tolls levied during the six months' period amounted to $2,126,832. Adding to this the $11,610.60 of tolls collected on barges prior to Aug. 15, the total levy to Feb. 15, 1915, is $2,138,442.60."

The distance from Panama to Liverpool, via Mona Passage, is 4,591 nautical miles; from Panama to Vancouver, 4,032 nautical miles; from Panama to Halifax via Windward and Crooked Island Passages, 2,360 nautical miles; from Panama to Halifax, via Windward and Crooked Island Passages and Gut of Canso, 3,208 nautical miles.

The amount of material taken out by the Old and New Panama Canal Companies of France was 78,146,960 cubic yards, of which it is estimated 29,908,000 cubic yards has been utilized in the adopted plan of Canal.

The amount of material excavated since the Americans took control on May 4, 1904, is, according to latest available reports, as follows:

	Cubic Yards.	Monthly Average.
May 4 to Dec. 31, 1904	243,472	30,434
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1905	1,799,227	149,936
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1906	4,948,497	412,375
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1907	15,785,290	1,313,774
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1908	37,116,735	3,095,061
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1909	35,096,168	2,924,600
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1910	31,437,677	2,619,806
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911	31,603,899	2,633,658
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1912	30,269,349	2,522,445
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1913	27,177,960	2,264,830
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914	13,840,501	1,153,375

Year and Month.	Atlantic Section. Steam Shovels.	Dredges.	Central Section. Steam Shovels.	Pacific Section. Steam Shovels.	Dredges.	Total.
Total to Dec. 31, 1914	8,865,841	41,950,432	118,683,963	41,492,617	48,305,920	229,298,773
1915—January	2,070	223,893	604,187	13,852	319,253	1,163,255
Grand total	8,867,911	42,174,325	119,288,150	11,506,469	48,625,173	230,462,028

*Includes Culebra Cut; 8,638,225 cubic yards were removed by sluicing and dredging.
Note.—Of the above total of 230,462,028 cubic yards removed up to Feb. 1, 1915, 13,495,418 cubic yards were excavated in the last twelve months.

Estimated French excavation usable in present plan	Cubic Yards. 29,908,000
Estimated amount of excavation required on May 4, 1904	238,845,587
Total amount required to complete canal under present plan	268,753,587
Amount taken out by French prior to May 4, 1904	29,908,000
Amount taken out by Americans to Feb. 1, 1915	230,462,028
	260,370,028
Amount remaining to be excavated Feb. 1, 1915	8,383,559

The following statement shows the amounts excavated by the French and Americans from the canal prism in the Culebra section of the canal, which includes the Culebra Cut:

	Cubic Yds.
Useful French excavation in canal prism from Chagres River at Obispo to Pedro Miguel, being the Culebra Cut	17,399,000
American excavation in canal prism, Culebra section, to Feb. 1, 1915	104,893,775

Neutrality and Contraband.

INQUIRER.—Any allusion to the war seems liable to misinterpretation, so I must preface my inquiry with the statement that I am asking for information only. Will you kindly inform me on what grounds the objection to the sale of submarines to one of the warring powers is based while the sale of arms and ammunition is allowed? I can understand objections to any munitions of war being furnished, as I can understand all being allowed, but I can think of no reason, legal or moral, for what seems to be our present position.

The Query Department has recently taken up in detail the ruling by which the individual sale of arms to belligerents is regarded as a personal risk and responsibility—not, therefore, to be looked upon as a national matter—while the sale of vessels of war is forbidden by international agreement and decision.

The Jesuits.

E. M. S.—Kindly tell me when and from what countries the Jesuits were expelled.

The Jesuits, an organization founded in France in 1534, were finally ordered to disband in that country in 1880. The society was expelled from France in 1765 and allowed to return in 1832; from Russia in 1820, Switzerland in 1847, Holland in 1816, Germany in 1872, Portugal in 1759, and Spain in 1767. They returned to Spain, but were again expelled in 1835. The order was suppressed by the Pope in 1773, but continued in uninterrupted existence and was later restored.

One Billion.

The following interesting letter has been received:

J. I. COOLEY.—In the current issue of the magazine section of the Sunday TIMES, you answer the inquiry made by Nathan M. Rathstein that "a billion is a thousand million," written thus: "1,000,000,000." While this is the usual use of the word "billion," is it not true that there are two methods of notation recognized by authorities—the French and the English? The French method, in common use, would term 1,000,000,000 a billion. The English method would term this number one thousand million, and would write one billion thus: 1,000,000,000, holding that a billion is a million million. Textbooks in arithmetic will support this statement, and the Standard Dictionary is also authority for it.

Cyril Maude.

LOUIS HARRISON.—Please oblige an old actor and reader of THE TIMES by giving him the names of the Frohman plays that Cyril Maude played in, the Duke of York's and Wyndham's Theatres, London.

Cyril Maude appeared on Sept. 3, 1906, as Lord Meadows in "Toddles" at the Duke of York's Theatre under an arrangement with Charles Frohman; he was subsequently transferred to Wyndham's Theatre, and thence to the Playhouse. He has since appeared at the Playhouse as Richard Gasgoyne in "Her Son," March 12, 1907; the Earl of Cardington in "The Earl of Pawtucket," June 25, 1907; Peter in "French as He Is Spoke," Aug. 15, 1907; James Entwistle in "Fido," Nov. 26, 1907; Jim O'Grindle in "The O'Grindles," Jan. 21, 1908; Christopher Strode in "Marjory Strode," March 19, 1908; Dodo Brezard in "Pro Tem," April 27, 1908; Richard Lascelles in "The Flag Lieutenant," June 16, 1908; Capt. Bambazone in "A Merry Devil," June 8, 1909; James Cottenham in "Tantalizing Tommy," Feb. 15, 1910; the Toymaker in "The Toymaker of Nuremberg," March 15, 1910; Robin Worthington in "A Single Man," Nov. 8, 1909; Lord Punterfield in "Our Little Cinderella," Dec. 20, 1910; the Duke of Rye in "One of the Dukes," March 18, 1911; Admiral Sir Peter Antrobus in "Pomander Walk," June 29, 1911; Rip Van Winkle in the play of that name, Sept. 21, 1911; Sir Joseph Lorrimer, Bart., in "Dad," Nov. 4, 1911; he appeared at the Coliseum in January, 1910, as Mr. Jellicoe in "Jellicoe and the Fairies"; appeared by command of the late King Edward at Sandringham, Nov. 9, 1907, in "French as He Is Spoke" and the dressing-room scene from "The Clandestine Marriage," and Nov. 13, 1908, in "The Flag Lieutenant"; at the command performance at Drury Lane, May 17, 1911, he played Sir Frederick Blount in "Money," at the gala performance at His Majesty's, June 27, 1911, played Don Ferolo Whiskerandos in "The Critic."

The Divine Right of Kings.

J. VAN LANDINGHAM, Jr.—In a discussion with a Canadian friend the question of "the divine right of Kings" came up. Would you be good enough to tell me whether or not King George claims a divine right to the throne of Great Britain?

George V. is, like the rulers before him, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." The principle that the kingship is, to quote George Canning, "descendable in one sacred family" is still that of all monarchies, including Great Britain, and is, indeed, inherent in the idea of kingship from the beginning. This is not the same thing, however, as what we usually understand by "the divine right of Kings" as it has been held by the Stuart Kings of England, and is still urged by the Carlists of Spain, the Royalists of France, and upheld as a principle of government in Germany. According to this theory—the narrow and strict interpretation of the "divine right" of monarchs—the ruler's authority is derived from a Supreme Power to which alone he is responsible, and is hereditary by divine ordinance. The King of England holds his power by descent, but it is modified and modifiable by the action of the nation's representative Parliament.

Marshal Ney.

E. F. V. Z.—I am writing to you for information concerning Marshal Ney, known as the Duke of Elchingen. Did he ever live in Davis, N. C.? And did he die in that State in November, 1846, some thirty years after the reported death scene in the Gardens of the Luxembourg, Paris? It has been claimed by certain investigators that the sentence of death was not meant for execution, but for popular effect, that Ney, without collusion on his part, was spirited away unharmed, but as a dead man, and placed aboard ship, and landed at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 29, 1816. While there he supported himself teaching school for many years, and at his death in 1846 was buried in the Third Creek Churchyard, in Rowan County, N. C. I am also told that The New York Independent had a long article about the story in its issue of June 23, 1887. Can this be true?

Both the Encyclopaedia Brittanica and Thomas' Biographical Dictionary state positively, without the consideration of any legend on the subject, that Marshal Michel Ney, Duke of Elchingen, was shot in the Gardens of the Luxembourg, Paris, on Dec. 7, 1815. The Encyclopaedia adds: "He met his death quietly and with a perfect soldierly dignity that effaced the memory of his extravagances and made him next to Napoleon himself the most heroic figure of the time." The "Mémoires du maréchal Ney," published in 1833, cover only the first period of his life; but Rouvai's "Vie du maréchal Ney," published in the same year, Nollet-Fabert's "Eloge du maréchal Ney," published in 1835, and Welschinger's "Le maréchal Ney," was published in the Eclectic Magazine in 1870. No article on the subject is listed by Poole's Index in The Independent in 1887, or any other year.

Lucius E. Pinkham.

H. K.—What is the full name of L. E. Pinkham, new Governor of Hawaii, his age, profession? What is, if you can give it, the genealogy of his family?

Lucius E. Pinkham, Governor of Hawaii, is a member of the Board of Health of Honolulu, and made his home there for some years prior to his appointment by President Wilson. His age is not made public, nor can the Query Department publish a genealogy of his family.

The Trans-Siberian Railway.

S. L.—What is the length of the Trans-Siberian Railway and what was the cost of construction?

The Trans-Siberian Railway, from Petrograd to Vladivostok, has a total length of 6,677 miles. Its cost has been estimated at 350,000,000 rubles, (about $175,000,000.)

Chauncey Depew.

A. J.—Please tell me the name of the wife of Chauncey Depew.

Mr. Depew was married twice; to Miss Elise Hegeman, (Nov. 9, 1871,) who died in March, 1898, and to Miss May Palmer, (December, 1901.)

The Wealth of Nations.

S. H. FLOWERS.—Some weeks ago you published in the Query Column of THE SUNDAY TIMES figures of the wealth of the five largest nations. Would you kindly inform a daily reader how such figures are arrived at?

Figures of national wealth are based upon the true valuation of real and personal property. Such figures are issued by the Census Bureau in this country, which bureau publishes from time to time special bulletins dealing with the wealth, debt, and taxation of the United States.

The Audacious.

READER.—I have seen the announcement that news reached this country on Nov. 14 of the sinking of the British superdreadnought Audacious; does this mean that the loss of the vessel was admitted by the British Admiralty on that date?

The loss of the Audacious has never been admitted by the British Admiralty, and it now appears that such reports were exaggerated, and that the vessel was only damaged. She is now said to be as good as new, having been towed to Belfast and repaired. The Government has not given out news on the subject.

Finland.

T. E. R.—Will you kindly inform me whether the Finnish language is similar to Russian or Slavic, and tell me something of Finland's history?

Finnish is one of the highly agglutinative languages approaching the inflected Aryan type. In its present form it consists of non-Aryan material recast in Aryan and European mold. The language of Finland is divided into two chief dialects—the Karelian or Eastern and Tavastland or Western: the spoken language of the Karelians is corrupt and mixed with Russian. Finnish has marked affinities with the Eastern languages of the Ural-Altaic group, but has been profoundly influenced by Scandinavian.

The Finns conquered what is now Finland from the Lapps, probably about the end of the seventh or beginning of the eighth century. They were a brave and warlike people, whose frequent attacks upon the Swedish coast brought the Swedes upon them. Eric IX. of Sweden invaded, conquered, and baptized Finland in 1157, and the country's contact with European civilization began at that time. Since then Finland has had a troubled history, suffering in the constant wars waged over the possession by Russia and Sweden. As early as the beginning of the seventeenth century, however, Finland was given an excellent government, in the establishment by Gustavus Adolphus of the Finnish Diet of the four orders—nobility, clergy, burghers, and peasants. Between the years 1710 and 1716 Peter the Great of Russia succeeded in wresting Finland from Sweden; Swedish attempts to regain the country continued strenuously until 1809, when the whole of Finland, with the Aland Islands was ceded to Russia. Under the wise and generous Czar Alexander I., Finland was taken, not as a conquered province, but as a semi-independent Grand Duchy with the Russian Emperor as Grand Duke. But conflicts grew between Russian bureaucracy and the defenders of the Finnish constitution, and in February, 1899, Czar Nicholas II. virtually abrogated the power of the Finnish Diet; military law was enforced in 1901, and a Russian Governor, with autocratic powers, was appointed in 1903; a system of spies, policing, and oppression followed, and in 1905 all Finland "struck." The general strike succeeded in bringing about the restoration of the Diet and the conditions that had existed in Finland prior to 1899, but trouble again broke out in 1910-1912.

Jury Duty.

M. I. KOHAN.—They tell me that in order to have your name on the jury list you have to see either the Captain of the district or the President of the political club in the district of residence. Kindly answer through your columns how a citizen becomes a juror.

The following qualifications are necessary for jury service in Manhattan and the Bronx: A person must be not less than 21 nor more than 70 years of age, and must be a male citizen of the United States and a resident of the county of New York; he is a resident within the meaning of the law if he dwells or lodges here the greater part of the time within the first of October and the last of June. He must be the owner in his own right of real or personal property worth $250, or the husband of a woman who is the owner, in her own right, of real or personal property of that value. He must be in the possession of his natural faculties, not infirm or decrepit, must be of good character, intelligent, and able to read and write the English language. All these citizens are liable to be called upon to serve on juries. They are exempt only if they belong to any of the following classes: Clergymen or officiating ministers of any religion, following no other calling; practicing physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, or veterinary surgeons following no other calling; licensed pharmaceutists and pharmacists, and embalmers while actually engaged in their business as means of livelihood; professors or teachers following no other calling; editors, editorial writers, or reporters for daily press, regularly employed and following no other calling; holders of Government office whose duties prevent jury service, foreign Consuls, Captains, engineers, licensed pilots actually engaged; Superintendents, conductors, or engineers employed by railroad companies or other than street railways; telegraph officers actually doing duty, honorably discharged firemen, active and honorably discharged militiamen and members of the Old Guard, licensed steam engineers engaged in that work; reporters, poll clerks, ballot clerks, physically incapable persons; grand, Sheriff's, special, and municipal court jurors.

The Neutrality of Holland.

O.—When was the neutrality of Holland guaranteed and who were the guarantors?

In "The Political History of Europe Since 1814," Seignobos says that the neutrality of Holland was guaranteed by the powers in the Treaty of Vienna, but he is the only historian we can find who has made that statement. Present-day authorities on history and international relations say frankly that knowledge on the subject is indefinite, and a careful perusal of the Treaty of Vienna as given in Hertslet's Treaties finds no such guarantee. On the question it is well to refer to Hertslet, "Map of Europe by Treaty," Volume II., Pages 859-887, 996-998; de Martens, "Nouveau recueil Generale"; Seignobos, "The Political History of Europe Since 1814," Pages 230, 237. The treaty of 1839 guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium was signed by the powers as guarantors of a treaty between the King of Holland and the King of the Belgians.

National Wealth.

INQUIRER.—In November or December of 1914 an article appeared in THE TIMES on the wealth of nations, referring to statistics recently compiled by a celebrated statistician of England. The wealth of the United States was given at something like $160,000,000,000. England, I believe, was about $80,000,000,000, France $65,000,000,000, and Germany $70,000,000,000. In the last hundred years the wealth of the United States has increased, as I recall, about 5,000 per cent., the others 500 per cent. or less. Will you kindly tell me where we can get this information?

An extract from an article in The New York Times Annalist by Sir George Paish appeared in THE TIMES on Nov. 9; a special article on the war and business Nov. 1; on the wealth and commerce of Germany Aug. 16. These dealt with the subject mentioned. Sir George Paish is a noted English economist. The latest estimates of the wealth of nations published by the United States Bureau of the Census were for the year 1904. Similar estimates are now being compiled for the year 1912, in connection with the decennial investigation of wealth, debt, and taxation, 1913, but will not be ready for some time. They will be mailed by the bureau as soon as prepared, on request. Estimates of the wealth of the principal nations, as gathered from the latest sources available at the present time, follow: United States, $150,000,000,000; Great Britain and Ireland, $80,000,000,000; Germany, $80,000,000,000; France, $65,000,000,000; Russia, $40,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $25,000,000,000; Italy, $20,000,000,000; Belgium, $5,000,000,000.

Food Prices in Germany.

READER.—Please tell me something of the course taken by prices of food in Germany and the effect of the war upon such prices to February.

The German Government announced in January that it would take over on Feb. 1 the corn and flour supplies throughout the country. THE NEW YORK TIMES ANNALIST published on Feb. 5 a detailed statement of midwinter food prices both in Germany and Great Britain, with a tracing of the course of such prices since the outbreak of war. It is not possible in the short space of the query column to make full statements of the course of prices, but a brief resumé follows: There was, of course, a sharp rise in the price of foodstuffs during the first few days of August, but this was followed by a general downward tendency throughout Germany in the prices of the necessities of life. Early in September, however, it was shown by official crop estimates that the principal crops would be smaller than in the previous year, and the price of foodstuffs began to climb rapidly. In October this increase continued, and the price of food reached such alarming levels that the authorities issued a decree on Oct. 28 fixing maximum legal rates for breadstuffs, forage crops, &c. These maximum prices differed according to the locality. This decree was not successful, however, as it had the effect of holding back supplies. On Dec. 19 it was amended, but this, too, failed of the desired results. In the middle of February the level of prices was far above the "high-water mark" of the August increase. Generally speaking, the course of prices of foodstuffs in Great Britain and in the United States followed the same general trend. Prices were high in early August, then lower, then high again, and gradually higher.

The Height of Heels.

H. S. R.—In shoes, particularly in the high heels worn by women at the present time, there is often an appreciable difference in the height of the heel at the instep and in the back. When a heel is described as of any particular height, where and how is the measurement taken? What is about the extreme height of heels worn by women at present, considering only stock goods?

Shoe men measure the height of the heel of a shoe from the heel seat to the toplift on the outside of the centre of the heel. The extreme height worn by women in high heels is 2¼ inches, but the most popular height at the present time is ⅞ inches in both French heels and Spanish.

KRANICH & BACH
Player Grand PIANO

"MUSIC'S CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT"

If your principal thought in buying a player piano is to get something upon which anyone can mechanically produce a dance or the latest popular song, there are many instruments that will satisfy you at less than the cost of the Kranich & Bach.

If, however, you are searching primarily for superb musical qualities as expressed in tone, action and permanence of construction, there are no other instruments that will give you the genuine satisfaction of a Kranich & Bach Player Grand.

This is the instrument for the artist—for the virtuoso seeking for ideals of tone and touch—for the cultured music lover who appreciates the convenience of a self-playing mechanism only when combined with a perfect pianoforte.



The only player grand piano in which the self-playing mechanism can be hidden as illustrated when the instrument is used for manual playing.

The musical ideal for which inventive genius has striven for nearly quarter of a century is at last fully realized in the Kranich & Bach Player Grand.

In it is embodied a magnificence of tone never before attained in any grand piano ever produced.

While retaining all the architectural harmonies that have established the grand as the noblest of all pianoforte forms, it also provides a wonderful self-playing mechanism instantly available, yet easily hidden, with which the gems of musical literature can be played with a charm and correctness of expression that will satisfy the most exacting musician.

Expert opinions proclaim the Kranich & Bach Player Grand as "music's crowning achievement." Homer N. Bartlett, America's foremost living composer says: "I have never heard its equal." Unbiased comparison will convince anyone of its supremacy.

If you are seeking the best do not fail to call at our warerooms and hear this superb instrument.

Price $1,250

Deferred Payments practically at your Convenience

KRANICH & BACH, 237 East 23d Street, New York City

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MILLINERY, GOWNS, BLOUSES AND WRAPS FOR TRAVEL, STREET, AFTERNOON AND EVENING WEAR
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HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

MOTOR TRUCK CONVENTION CALLED GREAT SUCCESS

Attended by 128 Delegates from Fifty Companies—Committee Appointed to Frame Standard Service Policy—Against Holding Truck Show.

Delegates to the recent motor truck convention in Detroit were gratified with its success and voted unanimously to hold another next fall. Fifty truck companies were represented by 128 delegates during the two days' session, and a number of important passenger car companies belonging to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce were represented by executives who attended the N. A. C. C. Board of Directors' regular monthly meeting, which was held in connection with the convention.

The convention was opened by Hugh Chalmers with a short address of welcome and the sessions were presided over by Windsor T. White, Chairman of the Commercial Vehicle Committee.

A spirited discussion followed the reading of Alvan Macauley's paper on "Standard Service Policy," and a committee of five representatives of non-member companies was appointed to meet the Commercial Vehicle Committee of the N. A. A. C. and draft a form of policy to be recommended for adoption as a standard. This special committee consists of J. W. Brown, E. T. Birdsall, Henry Lansdale, Joseph C. Millmann, and H. E. Wilcox.

There was also considerable debate on the question of motor truck shows and demonstrations following the delivery of M. L. Pulcher's paper on the subject. When the question was put to a vote, it developed that sentiment of the convention was opposed to the holding of a motor truck show or national demonstration this year. A formula for determining load ratings of trucks, as advocated by H. Kerr Thomas, was of such a nature that more deliberation on it was necessary and decisive action was postponed until the next convention. The general desire for closer co-operation among truck makers was evident, and the feeling of the delegates was that a long step toward this end had been taken.

Speaking of service, Mr. Macauley said in part:

"The term 'service' was adopted by motor car companies in the early, imperfect days of motor car development, when we were all exceedingly sensitive on the subject of repairs, and thought it would disguise the existence of repair departments. Our subterfuge has reacted upon us many times and in many ways. It would have been better to have handled the situation straight out from the shoulder.

"The term 'service,' as it is used in our business, covers three branches of work as I see it:

"First—The correction, at the manufacturer's expense, of defects in material or workmanship, for which the manufacturer is properly held accountable.

"Second—The repair of vehicles that have deteriorated through use or abuse.

"Third—An indefinite something beyond legitimate repair work, which is performed gratis for the purpose of showing the broad-gauged good-will of the motor car manufacturer toward the owners of his vehicles.

"The good-will element of service varies widely with different manufacturers, and even with the different dealers of the same manufacturer. I think it is correct to say that 'service' consists essentially of repair work and advertising. In the absence of specific promises, the manufacturer's obligation extends only to the point of delivering to his patrons cars or trucks of his standard of material or workmanship. There is no obligation upon him to deliver a perfect vehicle, especially since such a vehicle has probably not yet been devised.

"If a particular vehicle falls below that standard, we must make good without expense, if the flaw develops, and is brought to our attention within a reasonable time. Beyond this point we are under no moral obligation. Assuming that we have delivered to an owner a vehicle fully up to our standard, the amount of service he is satisfied with depends in general wholly upon what he has been led to expect."



SOME NEW TRUCKS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY.

This is a fleet of nine new Autocars which have just been purchased by the Department of Water Supply of New York. Five of the trucks are to be used in Brooklyn, three in Manhattan, and one for the Croton watershed.

CAR MAKER NOT LIABLE FOR PART

Case in United States Court Exempts Manufacturer from Damages in Accident.

In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals there has been decided recently a case of no little interest to the automobile industry. The principal points made by Judges Lacombe and Ward, who presented the prevailing opinion in this case, which was that of the Cadillac Motor Car Company against E. Wells Johnson, were as follows:

One who manufactures inherently dangerous articles such as poisons, dynamite, bottles of water under gas pressure, &c., is liable in tort to third persons whom they injure, unless he prove that he has exercised reasonable care with reference to the article manufactured.

On the other hand, one who manufactures articles dangerous only if defectively made or installed, including automobiles, is not liable to third persons not parties to the contract of sale for injuries caused by such articles except in case of willful injury or fraud.

Even on the theory of a manufacturer's liability without privity of contract much evidence bearing upon the question of defendant's exercise of ordinary care was erroneously excluded to its prejudice.

The case turned upon the question of whether a manufacturer was liable to one who purchased a car from a dealer and afterward had an accident due to the failure of wheel. On this point Judge Coxe, who wrote a dissenting opinion, said:

"The ultimate question is, can a manufacturer of motor cars escape liability for an injury occasioned by a grossly defective wheel by proving that he purchased the wheel from a reputable manufacturer? I think this question must be answered in the negative. The law imposes the duty of constructing a safe machine upon the manufacturer. He cannot avoid that duty by buying his materials from others. He is responsible for the car sold as having been manufactured by him. In the present case the defendant's representative sold the car to the plaintiff under an implied warranty that the wheels were made of reasonably sound material. Instead of being sound and stanch, one wheel was rotten and wholly incapable of withstanding the strain put upon it. This condition could have been discovered by subjecting the wheel to the simplest tests."

HAS NEW SALES PLAN.

New York Electric Vehicle Association Guarantees Used Cars.

Members of the New York Electric Vehicle Association have decided that one of the best advertisements of an electric automobile is its constant use and that slightly used cars on dead storage retard the sale of new ones. The association has in its garage, Central Park West and Sixty-second Street, a number of used electric pleasure vehicles which have been turned in in exchange for new cars by members of the association and which are now to be sold at reasonable prices. All of these cars have been taken apart and every detail of their construction examined by an expert engineer so that the association will give a guarantee with every car sold.

The adoption of this principle of the seller standing back of a used car speaks for itself of the confidence which the electric vehicle people have in their product and the certainty which they feel in the ability of the electric to last and to stand up. The association expects soon to acquire a number of used electric trucks and will adopt the same policy with these as with the pleasure vehicles.

NEED CARS FOR ORPHANS.

Motorists Are Urged to Lend Machines for Outing June 3.

With the Eleventh Annual Orphans' Automobile Day Outing less than three weeks away the committee in charge is making a final effort to secure the necessary cars and trucks which are to transport the city's little wards and other poor children to Donnelly's Grove, College Point, Thursday, June 3. Occasionally the offices of the Orphans' Automobile Day Association, 222 West Fifty-ninth Street, are visited by motorists who are good-hearted enough to loan the use of their cars and drivers to the "kiddies" on the above date. Ten members of the Independent Taxi Owners' Association volunteered their taxicabs, while Louis S. Weber will give the use of five big coal trucks. Others are responding to the appeal, and it may be possible to take all of the 5,000 children who have made application to participate.

Through the courtesy of C. T. Silver, the Overland dealer, a huge banner asking motorists to donate the use of their cars and trucks will be stretched across Broadway at Fifty-sixth Street, tomorrow, as a gentle reminder to the hundreds of motorists who daily ride up and down "Automobile Row." Horace De Lisser of the Ajax Grieb Rubber Company, who will be the children's host at luncheon on June 3, hopes that it will be possible for all the applicants to go.

Children, regardless of denomination, from thirty-three institutions will participate in the outing. Preparations are nearly completed. Entry blanks can be had at headquarters, Motor Club, 222 West Fifty-ninth Street; telephone, Columbus 5174.

Skate on Lincoln Highway Now.

Pat Griffin, who lives one mile west of New Haven, Ind., on the Lincoln Highway, says that last Sunday no less than 10,000 people passed his residence in automobiles, on motor cycles, bicycles, skates, and on foot. From the time he rose at 7 A. M. Mr. Griffin says that there was an almost continual procession in both directions.

REO SIX

The Six of Sixty Superiorities

THE ATTITUDE of rival automobile dealers toward the Reo car is in itself a tribute of the highest order.

JUST OBSERVE IT NEXT TIME you talk to a dealer—even one who is trying to sell you a competitive car. He will not disparage this car. He will say many harsh things about all the other competing cars—will run the whole gamut from flat denunciation to ridicule.

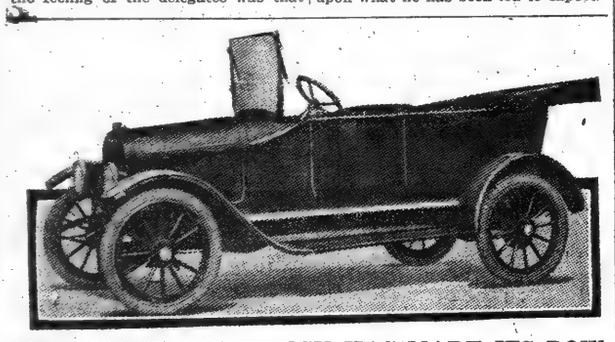
BUT HE WILL SHOW RESPECT in his voice, if not in his words, for the car he cannot but admire, knowing as he does its consistency in performance and hoping as he generally does that, some day, he may be able to get the line.

HE MAY TRY TO CRITICIZE the lines of the body or try to change the subject to a consideration of some jimcrack with which his car is equipped—or encumbered, as you look at it—but pin him down to definite statements and he'll say, "Well—there's no gainsaying the fact that Reo always has been a mighty fine car."

Reo Motor Car Co.,
19 West 62d St.
Phone 9410 Columbus.



$1385
f. o. b. Lansing, Mich.



NEW LIGHT CAR WHICH HAS MADE ITS BOW.

This is the Mecta, a new light car for five passengers, which is being brought out by the Times Square Auto Company. The car has full equipment and sells for $695.

URGES CAREFUL DRIVING.

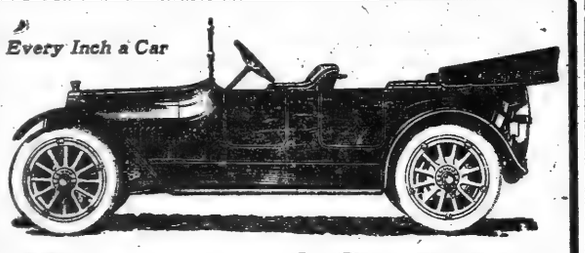
Police Should Be Notified of Slightest Accident, Says Strobridge.

Speaking before the automobile school of the West Side Y. M. C. A. last week, George Strobridge, Chief Examiner of the State Automobile Bureau, urged caution on the part of the driver. Referring to accidents and law suits, he said:

"If the driver of an automobile has an accident, no matter how slight, he should notify the police and get the names of witnesses. I would advise a man to do this if he no more than brushes the shoulder of a person. Otherwise a lawsuit is likely to follow and the man who was driving the car has no witnesses for his side of the case. It frequently happens that a very minor injury can be made to look very serious if there have been no witnesses for both sides."

Mr. Strobridge also came out in favor of a driving examination for owners as well as chauffeurs.

Every Inch a Car



Charming and Competent

A KisselKar is an automobile of exceptional charm and competency. It is not only handsome, but strikingly individual. It is not only simple, but surpassingly enduring.

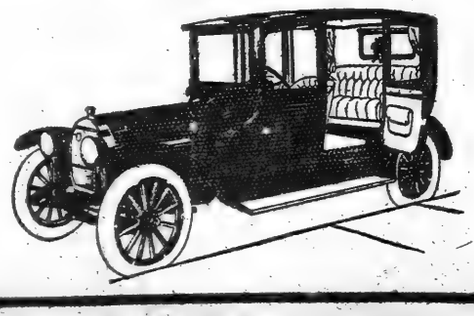
KISSELKAR

The KisselKar is Kissel-built—engine, axles, clutch—all vital parts. That accounts for the long life and low upkeep.

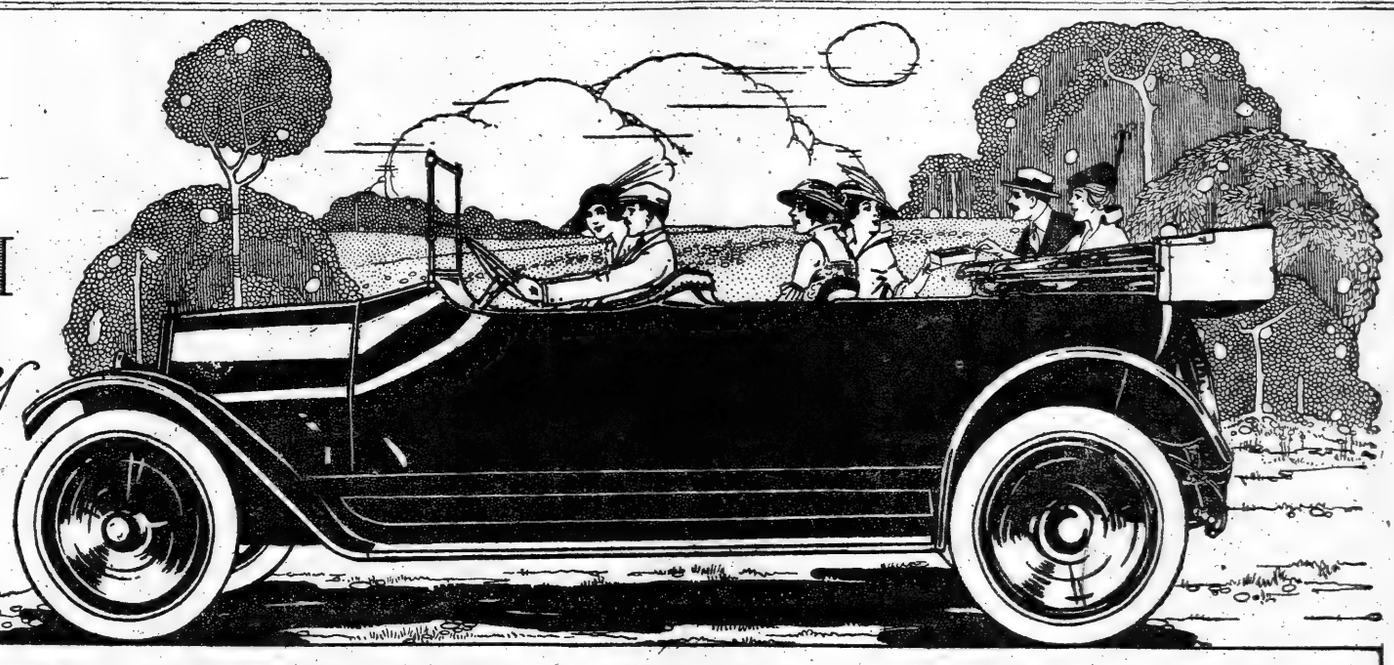
The ALL-YEAR Car Buy it now. Use it as a touring car this summer. In the fall attach the top and transpose it into a handsome closed car for winter driving. See the KisselKar before you buy—we will be happy to demonstrate.

Literature and a demonstration at your pleasure

CLODIO & ENGS, Inc., 1696 Broadway, N. Y. C.
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The New Series **LEWIS VI** *Now Ready* **$1600**



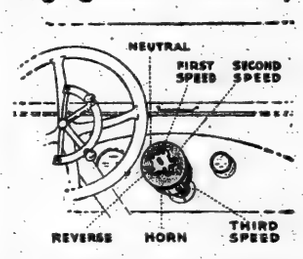
It Took Twelve Years to Build This Car

AT LAST the new series Lewis Six is ready for delivery. The building of it has been supervised by Capt. William Mitchell Lewis, pioneer of the automobile industry, collaborating with Rene Petard, celebrated French engineer.

This is the logical "Six"—a 6-passenger car with a 135-in. wheel-base and 1200 fewer parts. Big, roomy and substantially built, but not heavy—luxuriously upholstered. Its six cylinder motor develops more horse-power to the cu. in. than any other automobile engine on the market.

There have been other Lewis Cars; each one conspicuous in its class, each one a finished product. This is the masterpiece. Built into it is the experience-bought knowledge gained in twelve years of automobile construction.

Read the specifications and you will find you have never before been offered an automobile approaching the beauty and efficiency of the new series Lewis for much less than $3000.00. This car sells for $1600.00.



See the Magnetic Gear Shift

WHEN your Lewis Six is equipped with the Magnetic Gear Shift, you can drive it as easily as an electric coupe; no stripping or clashing of gears. This Magnetic Gear Shift is thoroughly practical and priceless in its convenience. It is manufactured by the Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Company of Milwaukee, who are one of the largest manufacturers of electrical controlling devices in the world. Optional equipment at $150 extra.

LEWIS "VI"
Monarch of the Sixes

When you buy a Lewis Car, you buy Lewis Service. Let us tell you what the many, many satisfied New York and New Jersey customers say of this service and the Lewis Six when we explain to you in detail why you too should be a satisfied Lewis Six owner.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
225 W. 57th ST., AT BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Telephone—Columbus 4541

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MINEOLA, L. I.

JUNCTION MOTOR COMPANY
535 COMMUNIPAW AVE., JERSEY CITY

Open Evenings—Immediate Deliveries

Specifications

135-in. wheel base and 56-in. underslung rear springs, easy riding and comfort on country roads—reserve gasoline supply—Stewart Vacuum Feed—Remy Starter—Stromberg new type Carburetor—Stanweld Rims—Power Tire Pump—Crown Fenders and integral cast aluminum Windshield bracket and instrument board—a car of "class" from radiator to tail-light.

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

SECRETARY OF STATE DWELLS ON AUTO GROWTH

Says Figures of Expansion Are Most Hopeful Sign Under Present Conditions—Farmers Buying Many Cars in All Sections.

Speaking before the Batavia Automobile Club recently, Secretary of State Hugo declared that the stability of the motor car industry had become of such magnitude as to be a matter of national importance, especially during recent times.

"The most remarkable feature of the present situation," said Mr. Hugo, "is the enthusiasm with which the American car has been welcomed by the farmer, who has bought in the last few years hundreds of thousands of light cars for the combined purposes of business and pleasure. The farm hands are taught to run the machine, and it soon becomes easier to keep laborers on a farm where there is an automobile than where there is not."

He explained that in four of the Western States, which were the largest consumers of automobiles last year, about 60 per cent. of the purchasers were farmers, while in four other States 40 per cent. were of the same class.

"This is a field, moreover," he said, "which has as yet been only partially exploited, for there are over 6,000,000 farms in the United States, and among them is still a large, unsatisfied consuming power. In one section of the country alone the motor car has not yet come into its own, for all of the Southern States combined absorb only a very small percentage of the output, a fact that is generally ascribed to the indifferent character of the Southern roads."

The Secretary spoke of the tremendous output of the motor cars during last year, exceeding 600,000, and said that in New York State alone more cars have been registered so far this year than during all of last year, twice as many as the previous year, and four times the number recorded in 1910, when the present law took effect.

Mr. Hugo dwelt upon the growing popularity of the commercial car, pointing out its greater capacities for work over the horse-drawn vehicles so long as it can be kept regularly at work in the hands of a fairly intelligent driver.

"In most sections of the State," he concluded, "public attention has been lately focused upon the motor-bus schemes, jitneys as they are commonly called, and while no authoritative figures exist to show that any of these ventures have as yet paid a satisfactory return, yet at the same time these buses have been found to be indispensable in certain quarters.

"Their quickness of transit and large carrying capacity, moreover, would be sorely missed if they were taken off the streets, and the best judges hold that when experience has been properly paid for they will come into their own and justify their position financially. Meanwhile, one must have every sympathy with the pioneers and admire the pluck that impels the constant adjustments which will, undoubtedly, solve the problem of successful motor-bus running."

Motor car registrations compiled by the Secretary of State's office show the following comparisons:

	Owners.	Chauffeurs.	Fees.
Feb. '14-Feb. '15	168,428	67,170	$1,533,367.86
Feb. '15-May 8, '15	169,598	59,430	1,415,458.00
Gain	1,170	*8,740	†$118,909.86

*Loss. †Loss of $71,815.00 due to half-rate provision, recently abolished.

GIVES ANTI-SKID ADVICE.

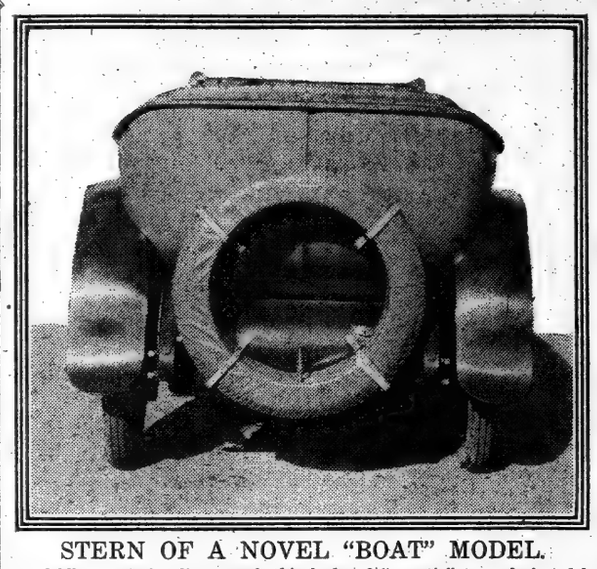
Always Turn Wheels Toward Direction of Slide, Says Dealer.

Advice to prevent accident from skidding was given last week by F. W. Müller, who deals in tire chains.

"First of all, drive slowly over a wet stretch," he said. "Like the Irishman's fall, it isn't the speed that hurts; it's the sudden stop that does the damage. By all means, avoid putting on the brakes, as that simply locks the rear wheels and makes it easier for them to slide by preventing their natural tendency to roll ahead.

"The moment the car starts to slide off at the rear, turn the front wheels sharply in the same direction as the rear ones are skidding. Both pair then present an acute angle to the line of slide movement, and the rear wheels will resume rolling and follow the front wheels instead of skidding. Turning the front wheels in the other direction will aggravate the tendency to skid to a dangerous degree.

"The biggest factor in the prevention of skidding and in making possible ordinarily inaccessible roads is the non-skid chain, which is found in most luggage boxes from the smallest runabout to the heaviest limousine."



STERN OF A NOVEL "BOAT" MODEL.

Oddly attractive lines mark this body of "aquatic" type designed by Leon Rubay on the new White 45 horse power chassis.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

Carl H. Page, President of the Carl H. Page Motors Company, which has taken over the Mitchell in the East, returned yesterday from a week's visit of inspection to the factory at Racine, Wis. The territory controlled by the Page Company includes the States of New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Western Massachussets, New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island. Its executive offices are at 1,806 Broadway, at Columbus Circle, with offices and salesroom at 250 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, and branches in Brooklyn, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

Ernest E. Leverett, managing director of the Longacre Auto Car Company, Ltd., of London, has just closed a contract as sales agent in the United Kingdom for the Chalmers cars.

Orlando F. Weber has been appointed assistant general manager of the Maxwell Motor Company, Inc.

The Nordyke & Marmon Company announces the addition of A. L. Elwood to the sales organization.

J. K. Heath, Jr., has been appointed sales manager of the Singer Motor Company.

Although the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company has been occupying its new factory only a little more than a year, at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors it was decided to start at once the erection of a large addition to the plant. When the new building is finished, the production will be nearly doubled. The new building will be about 500 feet long, 60 feet wide, and three stories in height.

The Premier Motor Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis has just added three body designs to its 6-50 chassis in addition to the regular seven-passenger touring car, two-passenger roadster, and closed body models. The new designs include a three-passenger "clover leaf" roadster, a speedster, and a combination roadster and coupe.

The United States District Court for the Southern District of New York has granted a preliminary injunction against a radiator thermometer, known as a radiometer, manufactured by Edelman & Co. of Chicago, in a suit brought by Harrison H. Boyce and The Motometer Company against the United Anchor Tire Company of New York. This decision was based on infringement of Boyce Patent No. 1,090,776.

The Kissel Motor Car Company of Hartford, Wis., has received its sixth order for motor trucks from the European countries at war. The latest commission is for thirty ambulances for use by the Serbian Government.

A Haynes "light six" stock car motor has just completed a run of 54,513 miles in the show room of the Newark, N. J., branch. An average speed of 22 miles per hour was maintained for 3,132 hours with a gasoline consumption of 24.39 miles a gallon. The average consumption of cylinder oil was 430 miles per quart, and of water in the cooling system 430 miles per pint. The temperature in the radiator averaged 180 degrees, though no artificial cooling was used.

The Dort Motor Car Company is making extensive alterations and additions to its factories at Flint, Mich.

A decrease in accidents of aproximately 75 per cent. is the result of the newly organized Welfare and Safety First Department at the Milwaukee plant of the Federal Rubber Manufacturing Company.

More vehicles were shipped during the month of April by the Packard Motor Car Company than in any other month of the concern's fourteen years' existence, representing a total value of $2,423,000.

A novel method of portraying the performance of its "light six" under trying conditions has been inaugurated by the Velie Company of Moline, Ill. Films have been taken of the car climbing a 32-degree grade, the utmost limit of traction, and again held by its brakes when half way up the climb.

The Fickling Enameling Corporation of Long Island City has purchased the enameling plant of the Dunlap Wire Wheel Company.

DEALERS PLEASED AT LAW SITUATION

Johnston Tells of Measures to Prevent Inimical Legislation —Fees Unchanged.

Automobile users and the automobile industry throughout the State are much gratified by the fact that the recent session of the Legislature did not produce any laws imposing any additional burdens on the owners of automobiles. Numerous bills were introduced during the session increasing registration fees, but only one of these was passed, and that bill was vetoed this week by Governor Whitman, as the bill did not make any provision for re-registration.

R. H. Johnston, President of the Automobile Dealers' Association of New York City, and also President of the Automobile Trade Association of New York State, in discussing the recent legislative campaign, said yesterday:

"At the beginning of this year's legislative session we were confronted by the usual number of bills designed to regulate the use of automobiles. All the old favorites were introduced, including the bill requiring the examination and licensing of all owners, the filing of bonds by all operators, &c., &c. All these bills were killed in committee after a hearing, which was attended by representatives of the various associations interested. The committees of the Senate and Assembly contented themselves with reporting favorably on a bill designed to double the license fees on all motor vehicles.

"Instantly there was a storm of protests from every section of the State, and the bill was amended so that the increase was only 50 per cent. This amended bill was quite as unsatisfactory to our associations, for the reason that, at the time the present law was passed, an agreement was entered into between the State officials and ourselves to the effect that license fees would not thereafter be increased by the Legislature.

"In fighting these several bills we had the co-operation of the New York State Automobile Association and the New York State Federation of Automobile Clubs, and the Secretary of our association, Charles A. Stewart, made his headquarters at Albany and devoted his time to presenting our side of the argument to the legislators.

"Finally, the bill which we had been fighting was amended so as to leave unchanged the license fees on pleasure vehicles, but the fees on commercial vehicles were increased. We continued to oppose this bill, and in the last few hours of the legislative session the bill was again amended and was passed. In its final form the bill undertook to provide for the licensing of motorcycles. This last provision was not opposed by any one, and would doubtless have been passed had it been put through as a separate measure, but, in the haste of the last moments of the Legislature, the bill was so drawn that, as our counsel, Charles Thaddeus Terry, pointed out to Governor Whitman, it omitted any provision for the re-registration of motor vehicles, and would therefore have resulted in loss of revenue to the State.

"The bill was therefore vetoed by the Governor, and, for another year at least, automobile owners will pay fees under the old Callan law. This law, it should be said, contains every reasonable regulation for motor vehicles, and it has proved to be a wonderful source of revenue for the State. We think that, as a result of the educational work that we did this year, there will be no serious attempt to change the Callan law for some years to come."

Kor Ker PUNCTURE CURE

Seals Punctures Instantly

TRADE MARK Registered U. S. Patent Office. Formula Patented.

No More Tire Troubles. Pump up your tires once and forget them, as you have always wished you could.

Kor Ker Puncture Cure

Seals All Punctures. Overcomes Slow Leaks. Preserves the Tube.

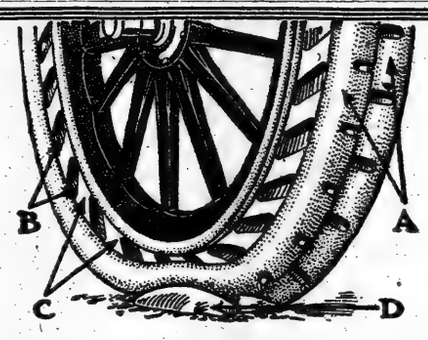
Not a filler.

Occupies but 6% of air space. Does not interfere with vulcanizing. Lasts forever.

Write for Efficiency Booklet

ALCEMO MFG. CO.

S. G. EBERT, Mgr. N. Y. Sales, 1123 Broadway, Service Station, Imperial Garage, 228 E. 20th St., N. Y.



For Cars of Business and Pleasure

Maintained car efficiency is largely a matter of *tires*. While the tire bill itself may not seem excessive, the jolt and grind that ordinary cushion tires transmit to the engine, and the car itself, frequently means a car out of commission—loss in time, money and *service*.

Motz Cushion Tires have solved the tire problem on many *pleasure electrics* and *light delivery cars*.

Motz Tires have the resiliency of properly inflated pneumatics. This resiliency is due to the dual treads (A) and the Motz undercut sides (B) and slantwise elastic bridges (C) that give and yield (D) like the air in a pneumatic tire.

MOTZ Cushion Tires

Motz Tires are not confined simply to one or two cars. They are used everywhere on electric pleasure cars, and utility cars of all kinds—ambulances, light delivery trucks, omnibuses, etc.

The Guarantee

Motz Tires are guaranteed for ten thousand miles on electric pleasure cars; seven thousand miles on commercial cars, when applied according to their rated carrying capacity. Many have traveled twenty thousand and even twenty-five thousand miles without trouble.

New York Distributors

JACOB MATTERN WAGON CO.

215, 217, 238, 240 WEST 53rd STREET, NEAR BROADWAY

Phone Circle 2291-2292

JUST ONE CHANCE

Each of our used high grade cars can now be had at practically YOUR OWN PRICE.

We must have the space and are determined to close them out. There are only a few.

Mercer 5 passenger touring car.
Chalmers 5 pass. touring car.
Chalmers 4 pass. runabout car.
Paige (1915) 5 pass. touring.
Paige (1914) 5 pass. touring.
Franklin 2 passenger runabout.

Don't Miss This Chance.

PAIGE-DETROIT CO. OF NEW YORK, INC.,
235 West 58th Street,
New York City.
Columbus, 8371—Telephone.

Continuation Sale
Balance of the $82,000 Bankrupt Stock
O. Fenstermacher Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

$1.00 Repair Kits	35c.
Brass Polish, gallon can	85c.
Tire Covers	65c.
$25.00 Windshields	$6.98
$2.50 Tire Holders	$1.25
$75.00 Gould Storage Battery, 6-80	$12.50
$23.50 Power Pumps	$3.98
Eight-Day New Haven Clock	$2.98
Carbon Remover, (can)	25c.

1,000 Other Articles All at Right Prices
Extra Special
JUST RECEIVED.
200 Tires & 1,000 Tubes
Woodworth Treads 40% Off
Buick Parts & Chains
1,000 other articles too numerous to mention. (Dealers, your chance this week.)
Stop Shopping! Buy Here!
Store open Monday evenings until 8 o'clock.
Auto Surplus Stock Syndicate
1,657 Broadway, n'r 51st St.
Phone, Circle—646, 647.
Annex Store, 1,659 Broadway.

Receiver's Sale of Automobile Tire Factory

The manufacturing plant of Century Rubber Company will be sold at auction on premises, near Netherwood Station, Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, May 21, 1915, at 2 P. M. Report of sale to be presented to U. S. District Court for confirmation at Federal Building, Newark, N. J., on May 24, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.

OFFERS AT PRIVATE SALE INVITED.

For particulars address
FRANK P. McDERMOTT,
Receiver,
75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.



The tread of this tire is impregnated with strips of rubberized canvas, and rubber between the canvas binds the tread together and prevents it from splitting, peeling off, or coming apart like other tires. It takes more than 1,500 miles of road service to wear off one layer. Count the many thousand miles you can run. Each layer is a non-skid—no chains are necessary. Don't buy any tires until you have examined this tire. Write for free booklet telling many other important features and agency proposition.

THE CANVAS TREAD TIRE CO.,
69 Genesee St.,
Utica, N. Y., U. S. A.

AUTOMOBILISTS GAIN

through our method of instruction a complete technical and practical knowledge of automobiles; several hundreds will testify to our superior facilities for teaching; complete course, $55; day and evening classes; also private instruction at hours to suit convenience; write for booklet.

CLASSES FOR LADIES.

Stewart Auto School 225 W. 57th St., (At Broadway.)

REPAIRS.

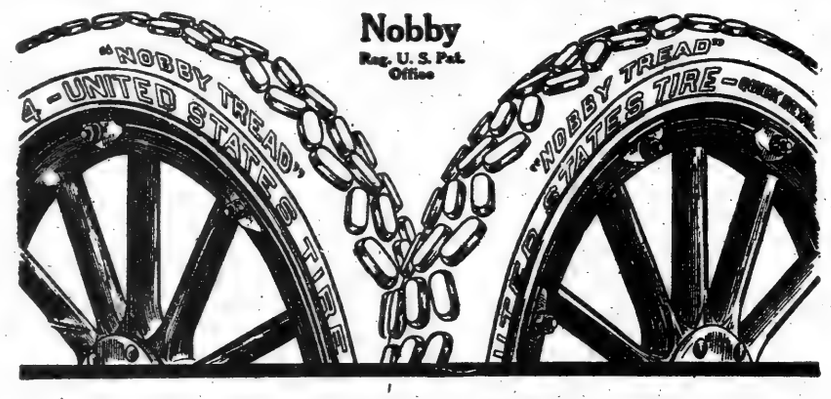
We make a specialty of repairing automobiles; in addition to our facilities for doing fine coach work we have a well equipped machine shop to overhaul motors; established 1834.

J. M. QUINBY & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

PIERCE-ARROWS

Why RENT a car for the Summer when you can buy a dependable Pierce-Arrow, good for thousands of miles of service, for from $750 upwards? Some of these cars are guaranteed mechanically as we do new ones—all are splendid value at the prices.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
116 Central Ave., Newark. Tel. Market 6871.
Pierce-Arrow Agents for New Jersey.



8,000 Miles
10,000 Miles
12,000 Miles

Thousands upon thousands of "Nobby Tread" users are averaging 8,000, 10,000, and 12,000 miles.

This wonderful anti-skid tire properly inflated is constantly giving these enormous excess mileages over and above its extraordinary adjustment basis of 5,000 Miles.

We would be glad to consult with any "Nobby Tread" users who are not securing these excess mileages.

"Nobby Tread" Tires

Today through sheer merit alone, "Nobby Tread" Tires are the largest selling high-grade anti-skid tires in the world.

United States Tire Company
Broadway at 58th St., New York City

"Nobby Tread" Tires are sold by Leading Reliable Dealers. Do not accept substitutes

United States Tires
Made by the Largest Rubber Company in the World
(Employing 55,484 Men)

COLE 8

THE STANDARDIZED CAR

A Full Year Ahead

A YEAR ahead of all others in its oiling system—positive, force-feed type—a proved success—

In the simplicity and accessibility of its motor—

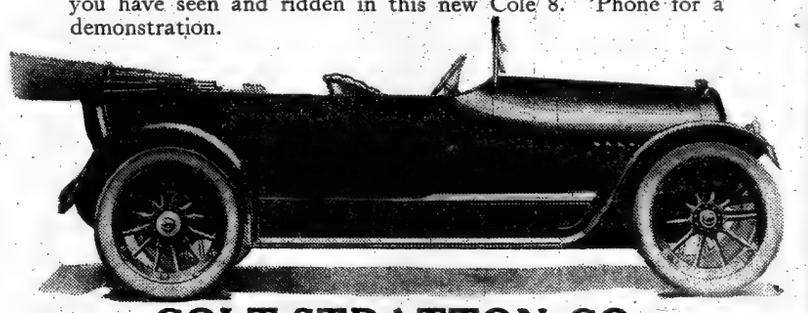
In the handsome "boat-type" lines of its body—low, swinging, graceful—

In its greater power, greater flexibility, longer wheel-base.

In its brand new 2-unit Delco—starting and ignition one unit, lighting another separate unit.

7 passenger (divided front seat) or roadster, $1785, f. o. b. Indianapolis.

You have not known "America's most modern car" until you have seen and ridden in this new Cole 8. 'Phone for a demonstration.



Cole 8 $1785 F.O.B. Factory

COLT-STRATTON CO.
Broadway at 57th St.
'Phone Circle 1600

Cole 4 $1485 F.O.B. Factory

THINGS OF CONCERN TO THE MOTORIST

SHORT WESTCHESTER RUN HAS MANY BEAUTIES NOW

Trip of Ninety-seven Miles, Outlined by Automobile Club of America, Runs Through Varied Scenery and Over Excellent Roads.

Few motor runs from New York City combine a larger proportion of good road surface with such remarkably attractive scenery and with adequate hotel accommodation at convenient distances along the route than the tour into Westchester County outlined below. One of the most striking features of this tour is the variety of scenery found within a comparatively small compass, comprising open, rolling country, relieved by ranges of mountains, beautiful at present with early Spring verdure, and, finally, the romantic Croton Lake district in the northern part of the county.

The route on the whole may be regarded as a moderately hilly one, once the Bronx Borough boundary is crossed, but at no point will anything in the nature of a gradient be encountered severe enough to prove a difficulty to any ordinary automobile. Certain places along the route enjoy restrictions with regard to speed, where the limit is rigidly enforced, and where motorists desirous of avoiding unpleasant consequences will take the necessary precautions.

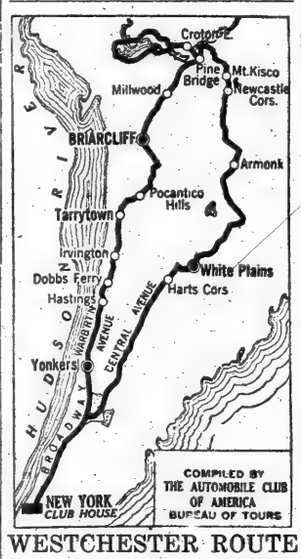
The most satisfactory route, according to the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America, is the Albany Post Road as far as Tarrytown. The route crosses Columbus Circle and continues along Broadway as far as Yonkers over a good asphalt surface all the way. Motorists desiring to take the Riverside Drive exit turn left from Broadway at Seventy-second Street and, swinging right into Riverside Drive, continue straight across the viaduct and connect with the direct route at Kingsbridge. Here the Harlem River is crossed and, with Van Cortlandt Park on the right, the route follows Broadway and the trolley lines into Getty Square, Yonkers, at fourteen miles.

North of Yonkers it is a question at the present moment which is the better route to follow, Warburton Avenue or North Broadway. Both are in good shape, though the consensus of opinion points to Warburton Avenue holding the advantage with its good asphalt and macadam surface. There is no question that the latter is the pleasanter way, affording fine views of the Hudson and the giant escarpment of the Palisades across the water.

Between Hastings-on-Hudson and Dobbs Ferry a rougher surface prevails, but beyond, the road passing Ardsley-on-Hudson and Irvington to Tarrytown will be found excellent. At the church in Tarrytown the route turns right into Bedford Road and, crossing the railroad at Pocantico Hills station, leads over fair macadam to Briarcliff Manor. This completes thirty miles from the city and makes a convenient luncheon stop.

Following Lake Mahopac Road, care being taken at the awkward turning at Echo Lake, Merritt's Corners or Millwood is reached and the railroad crossed over one mile further on. Hereon the road, winding somewhat but in fine condition, approaches Croton Lake, the shore of which it skirts to Pines Bridge. Here it crosses the lake and, swinging left, passes over the railroad at Croton Lake Station and continues a circular run of about thirteen miles around the romantic shores of the lake on a road surface that, in any but the worst kind of weather, leaves nothing to be desired on the score of quality. An interesting feature of this run is that the road crosses the great Croton Dam at the west end of the lake, from which some idea is gained of the magnitude of the work in connection with the water supply of New York. Croton Lake Station is forty miles from New York, and the additional distance around the lake increases the mileage to fifty-three.

From Croton Lake Station the route crosses to Pines Bridge again, and,



WESTCHESTER ROUTE

turning sharp left, follows the lakeside for about a mile. Here it strikes south and a good macadam surface is followed through Mount Kisco to Newcastle Corners, after which the route is over a fine State road past Wampus Lake to Armonk. Good macadam continues south of Armonk for about a mile and a half to a point where a left turn at the fork roads is taken, and the road follows along the New York-Connecticut State boundary for a similar distance. Here the route forks to the right and the road, still with good macadam surface, swings around Rye Lake, and, continuing south of St. Mary's Lake, turns left into Broadway and enters White Plains. White Plains is 72 miles by the round trip from New York and makes a satisfactory dinner or supper stop on the homeward run.

Of the different routes between White Plains and New York none is in better shape at present than that by way of Hart's Corners and Central Avenue, and motorists will be well advised to follow this road in preference to others. Going west from Broadway in White Plains, Railroad Avenue leads to the fountain at the corner of Central Avenue. Here the left turn is taken and the avenue, which provides a capital surface, is followed straight through Hart's Corners and Greenville, afterward crossing Platt Avenue, Tuckahoe Road, and Yonkers Avenue. Passing the Empire City track on the left and crossing McLean Avenue, the route runs into Jerome Avenue and crosses Van Cortlandt Park to Woodlawn Cemetery. Here it turns right and, at the end of the Subway, swings left into Broadway, continuing straight on to Columbus Circle and completing the entire round trip of 97 miles.

NEW BLUE BOOK OUT.

Touring Authority for 1915 Consists of Six Volumes.

The Automobile Blue Book has just made its appearance for 1915. The motorist's Baedeker has several new features that should enhance its value to users. A sixth volume has been added to the five formerly published, the infant of the Blue Book family giving road information in the scenic States of California, Oregon, and Washington and the Province of British Columbia, and completing the survey of tourable North America. The six volumes now divide the country into the following sections:

Volume 1—New York State and contiguous Canada.
Volume 2—New England, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.
Volume 3—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the Southeast.
Volume 4—The Middle West.
Volume 5—The Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast.
Volume 6—California, Oregon, and Washington.

TO DISCUSS TAX AT THREE A'S MEET

This Subject and Federal Aid for Roads on Schedule for Annual Session.

Automobile taxation in general is a subject which will command paramount attention in the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Automobile Association to take place in Boston May 17-18. The Winter sessions of the State Legislatures betrayed a tendency to call upon the motor car owners for increased registration fees, despite the fact that in 1914 the total contributed by motorists exceeded $12,000,000.

"An automobilist should pay only one tax on his vehicle—either for registration purposes or as personal property—but we find in our national membership a difference of opinion as to which is the most resultful, but not necessarily constitutional, form of motor car taxation to bring about roads improvement," said John A. Wilson, who is a candidate for reelection as the head of the American Automobile Association, last week.

"Ultimately it will be conceded that the road is a general expense and the cost of its construction and maintenance should come out of general funds. Furthermore, it is a certainty that finally a motor-driven vehicle will be looked upon like any other piece of property and subject simply to usual and not special forms of taxation."

G. C. Diehl, Chairman of the A. A. A. Good Roads' Board, will ask the Boston meeting to decide what plan of Federal aid will assist the several States to co-operate most advantageously with the counties in the improvement of market roads. Mr. Diehl is confident that Congress will act at the session to begin in December next, and he desires that the A. A. A. shall advise its 600 clubs throughout the country as to the consensus of automobile opinion in this matter.

"—gets away like a racer"

The Chalmers New Six-40 "gets away like a racer."

The new high speed, long stroke, valve-in-head motor with overhead cam shaft is what makes it "get away."

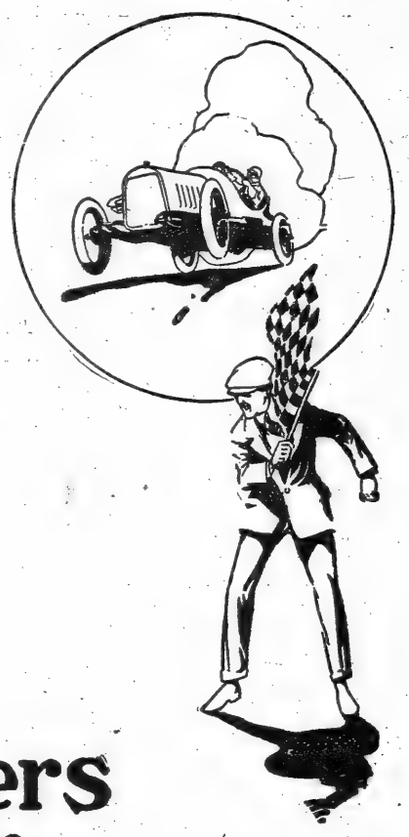
It is efficient, very flexible and unusually compact.

This new motor gives the car the power of a locomotive.

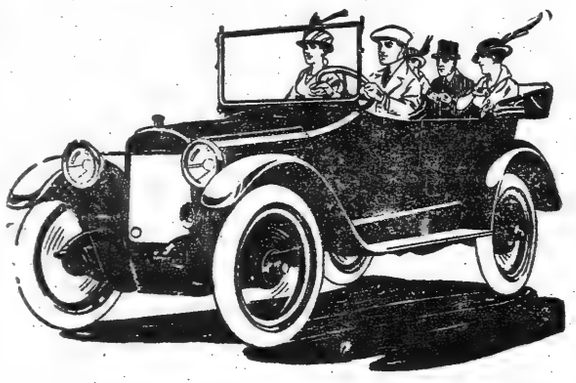
A wonderful new spring suspension, a new principle, makes it ride like a Pullman.

Come in and let us introduce you to this "new thoroughbred."

It is the lowest price at which Chalmers quality has ever been sold.



Chalmers
NEW SIX-40
$1400



Quality First

Chalmers Motor Co. of New York, Inc.
Broadway and 50th Street—Phone 2980 Circle
Brooklyn—Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. Phone 3700 Bedford
Jersey City—2527 Boulevard Phone 1543 Bergen
Paddock-Zuai Motor Car Co. Newark, N. J.

Let your next car be a Chalmers

SAXON $395



More Evidence From Saxon Owners

Letters from owners in all parts of the country tell of the stylish Saxon's never-failing and economical performance. Note these few.

"My Saxon has been driven 1800 miles—mostly through heavy sand and mud. I have spent only 15 cents for repairs. I average about 33 miles to the gallon of gasoline. Recently I went through a mud hole where three large cars had been stuck and pulled out with horses."
—George L. Jacobs, Marengo, Ia.

"Although the roads (between Spokane and Republic, Wash.) were ankle deep in mud, the Saxon made the trip all O. K. The car walked right through. Gasoline consumption, 7 gallons; distance over 200 miles. The Saxon is the right car for this country."
—J. P. Rider, Republic, Wash.

"Today the Saxon is the car of the rich and the poor alike. It has come to stay and I will always own a Saxon. I have driven enough to know how reliable it is everywhere."—Fr. McCabe, St. Columbus Rectory, Stonesboro, Pa.

You will find the Saxon ideal for your everyday motoring needs, just as thousands of owners have found it.

SAXON

A Saxon ride will convince you. Phone and arrange for it.

There is an opportunity for live aggressive dealers to handle Saxon Cars in territory now open. Write or call for further details.

Saxon Motor Co. of New York
251 West 57th St., New York
Tel. 7811 Columbus

Willard STORAGE BATTERY
Starting Lighting

Before Your Car Starts on the Tour

Let us put your storage battery in good condition, tell you how to adjust the generator and what to do to avoid all chances of starting or lighting troubles.

Have Your Battery Inspected at:

New York City—Willard Storage Battery Co., 228-30 W. 58th St.
New York City—I. C. Scudder, Apthorpe Garage, 214 W. 80th St.
New York City—Bronx Storage Battery and Engineering Co., 2632 Third Ave. at 142nd.
New York, N. Y.—L. & M. Auto Specialty Co., 1104 Lexington Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Martin-Evans Co., 1186 Bedford Ave.
Glen Cove, L. I.—Magneto & Storage Battery Repair Co., School St.
Gloversville, N. Y.—LeRoy C. Stewart.
Glens Falls, N. Y.—H. A. Brown.
Kingston, N. Y.—Eagle Garage.
Hempstead, L. I.—Hempstead Battery Co., 306 Fulton Ave.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Mt. Vernon Charging Station, 51 N. Third Ave.
Newburgh, N. Y.—Sloan & Clapper, Inc., 10-12 Lander St.
Ossining, N. Y.—Ossining Garage.
Peekskill, N. Y.—Peekskill Garage and Supply House, 224 Washing St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—E. R. Pease, 290 Main St.
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. A. Seeley, Jr., 614 Smith St.
Staten Island, N. Y.—P. L. Rader, 1214 Richmond Rd., Dongan Hills.
Troy, N. Y.—Hissdill Electric Co., 350 Fulton St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Shrive, Inc., 64 Warburton Ave.
Asbury Park, N. J.—Proctor Jones Elec. Co., 632 Mattison Ave.
Englewood, N. J.—Wm. P. Varley, 80 W. Palisade Ave.
Elizabeth, N. J.—Elizabeth Stor. Bat. Co., 239 Union St.
Jersey City, N. J.—H. G. Kotten Co., West Side Ave. and Penna. R. R.
Newark, N. J.—Electric Garage Co., 123 Washington St.
New Brunswick, N. J.—Depot Garage, 30 French St.
Paterson, N. J.—Edmund E. Mayer, 9-11 Bank St.
West End, N. J.—R. V. Dorbeck, Brighton Ave.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Kilpatrick & Hotz, 65 Cannon St.
Hartford, Conn.—Fuller Storage Battery Co., 62 Ann St.
New Haven, Conn.—Kirk's Garage, 219-19 Crown St.
New London, Conn.—The J. Warren Gay Elec. Co., 19 Union St.
Norwich, Conn.—Walter P. Moran, 100 Franklin St.
Waterbury, Conn.—Standard Engineering Co., Inc., 26 Center St.
Stamford, Conn.—Fairbanks Elec. Co., 488 Atlantic St.
Pittsfield, Mass.—Chas. Burns, Pearl Street, P. O. Square.

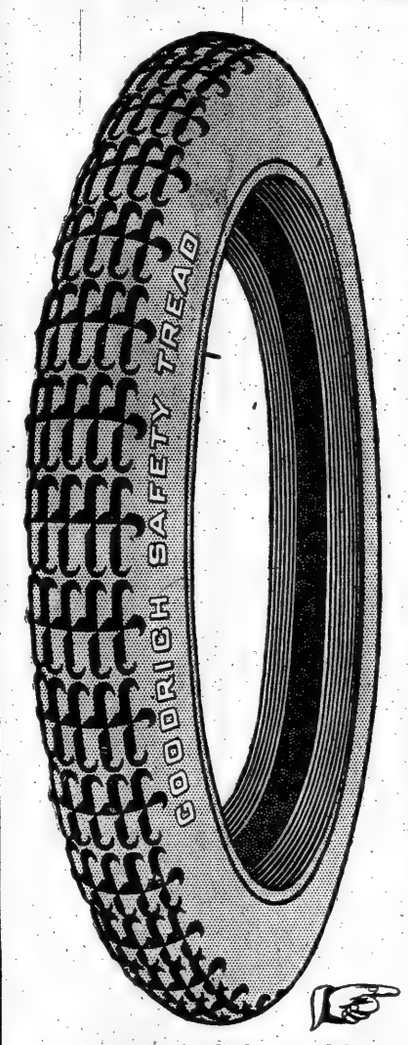
Battery Headquarters in New York

This is the Willard Factory Branch where you'll find experts trained in the largest starting and lighting battery plant in the country. Don't trust your storage battery to amateurs but take it to men who know their business.

Willard Storage Battery Company
228-230 West 58th Street

TBA Willard STORAGE BATTERY TBA

Only 5% PLUS——
——for the Best "Non-Skid"



THERE are 57, or more, Varieties of Non-Skid Tires.

Some of these actually *prevent* Skidding, even in Wet Weather and on slippery pavements.

Many of them wear out the Cotton Fabric of the Tire long before its time, through the excessive heat which thick Treads develop in the Rubber, between layers, by friction.

And practically *all* of them, that make serious claims to Non-Skid efficiency, cost you 10% to 30% *more* than Plain Tread Tires of same brand and material.

The makers of Non-Skids say it *Costs* them this 10% to 30% more to take the Skids off their *Plain* Tires. We do it for 5%.

Here's how, and Why!

• • •

FORTY-FIVE years of Rubber *working* (in what is now the World's *largest* Rubber Factory) has taught us a few Kinks and Short-cuts that are not common to the Trade.

One of these now comes to the help of your Pocket-book.

Through the simple process of Thinking Hard (and being Candid with ourselves) we have found a Short-Cut to make the *best* Safety Tread ever put on a Tire cost us only about 5% more than it costs us to make the Plain-Tread of similar quality.

By testing out these Goodrich Safety-Tread Tires on a large number of Taxicabs (where they could be competitively observed and carefully checked up at the end of each day's use) and by comparing their *actual performance* with that of our own, and other Plain-Treads, of much higher price, we have had this fact forced upon us—Viz:

—That there is SURPRISINGLY *more Mileage,* in Goodrich *Safety Tread* Tires, than in our own, or any *other* make of *Plain*-Tread Tires.

So MUCH more *Mileage,* for only 5% more *Cost* looked so *good* to us that we decided to give Car Owners the benefit.

Here's what we now offer *you!*

The *best* Non-Skid Safety Tread ever put on the market, at ONLY 5% HIGHER PRICE than our own best *Plain* Tread.

• • •

NO Vibration—no Tread Separation due to isolated Projections—no clumsy, Resilience-killing stiffness.

But—instead, a practical *hinge* between each series of Grips, which breaks up the "Traction Wave" in the Tire, and thereby adds *enormously* to Mileage, at only 5% *more Cost.*

We could well *justify* an increased charge for this Feature, equal to the increased Mileage which results from it.

But we *don't* take advantage of that.

Will you appreciate the *Good-Faith* behind this offer?

Goodrich prices for the best non-skid tires are only 5% more than the prices for Goodrich Smooth Treads.

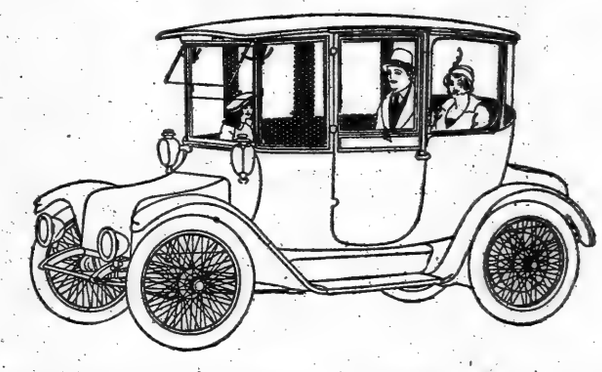
Note the following table of comparative prices on non-skid tires. Columns headed "A," "B," "C" and "D" represent four highly-advertised tires:

Size	Goodrich Safety Tread	OTHER MAKES "A"	"B"	"C"	"D"
30x3	$ 9.45	$10.55	$10.95	$16.35	$18.10
30x3½	12.20	13.35	14.20	21.70	23.60
32x3½	14.00	15.40	16.30	22.85	25.30
34x4	20.35	22.30	23.80	31.15	33.55
36x4½	28.70	32.15	33.60	41.85	41.40
37x5	33.90	39.80	41.80	49.85	52.05

GOODRICH —FAIR-LISTED TIRES

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO., Akron, Ohio.

Why Not Here,—and Now?



There are 8,500 persons in Chicago who are driving Electric cars. And Electrics can be driven and operated just as successfully and economically here in New York City. The Electric is the ideal car for use in congested traffic, and there is no heat, noise, nor lost power while waiting.

The **Detroit Electric** affords you more all-year-round service than a gas car—and at less cost. No large repair bills, no lay-ups for overhauling and adjustment, no weeks "out of commission" during the Winter months. Just a full year of clean, comfortable motoring for yourself and your family. And more miles than you will want to drive on a single charge.

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SECRET DIVORCE

An Argument to Abolish the Practice of Reference—Objections to "Rule 76"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Early in February Assemblyman Simpson introduced a bill in the Legislature aimed at "secret" divorces. The purpose of the bill was to add two sections to the Code of Civil Procedure—one forbidding the sealing and impounding of the papers and records in matrimonial actions, and the other doing away with the practice of sending divorce cases to referees appointed by the court.

A practice has grown up in this State of referring divorce cases. The object is to secure secrecy. Where the defendant serves an answer and makes a feint at defending the suit, if both sides consent, the court, upon application, appoints a referee, and usually the referee is a member of the same political party as the elective Judge who appoints him. Although the parties consent to a reference, they cannot select their own referee. The defendant who consented to the reference then drops out of the case. His (or her) default is duly noted, and the referee proceeds with the hearing, and in due time submits the testimony and his report to the court. Up to this point it is of no importance who tried the case, whether a Judge or referee. From now on the whole matter will be shrouded in sacred secrecy.

And what is the reason for all this? No reason in the world except Rule 76, and no one yet has satisfactorily explained that. Rule 76 is one of the general rules of practice, established by a convention of Appellate Division Justices, the declared purpose of which is effectively to carry out the provisions of the code. It contains a command in the following language:

"No officer of any court, with whom the proceedings in an adultery cause are filed, on or before whom the testimony is taken, nor any clerk of such officer, either before or after the termination of this suit, shall permit a copy of any of the pleadings or testimony, or of the substance of the details thereof, to be taken by any other person than a party or the attorney or counsel of a party, who has appeared in the case, without a special order of the court."

There is grave doubt whether the Supreme Court had the power to make this drastic rule. The jurisdiction over divorce is purely statutory and the Supreme Court has no inherent power over this subject and none is derived from the old Court of Chancery. This was decided by Chancellor Kent in the case of Burtis vs. Burtis, Hopkins Chancery 557. The only statutory provision which could be used as a basis for this rule was the old Section 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which provided that the sittings of the courts should be public. This was qualified by a provision giving the presiding Judge the discretion, when the interest of the public demanded it, to exclude all except necessary persons in certain cases, one of the exceptions being divorce cases on account of adultery. This section is now a part of the Judiciary law.

There is a vast difference between the exercise of discretion in an occasional case and an absolute command applying to every case in which adultery is alleged. It does not seem that the Legislature ever intended to give the Supreme Court the power to conduct any of its proceedings with secrecy.

Bishop, a recognized authority on divorce law, declares that marriage and divorce affect in a special way the interests of the whole community, and for the protection of those interests the Judge in a divorce case assumes that the public is a party. It seems that, in this State, from the interpretation given to Rule 76, divorce is considered as a private controversy between the parties, and the public should not be concerned with it at all.

The rule is in conflict with decisions of the Court of Appeals, for it puts a permanent seal of secrecy upon the papers and the records once they are filed in court. The decisions hold that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over the subject matter of divorce actions and of the parties, in respect to matters involved in it, terminates with the entry of a final judgment, except as to proceedings to enforce the judgment or to correct any mistake in the record. But under Rule 76 the jurisdiction never terminates while the papers and records remain on file with the County Clerk. In New York County there is a ruling to the effect that no part of the records or papers in a divorce case may be seen, except the final judgment, which as a rule is not very descriptive.

Rule 76 can be nullified by adopting Assemblyman Simpson's proposed section of the code forbidding the sealing and impounding of divorce papers and records. The uniform divorce law contains a similar provision. To get enough votes to do this it will probably be necessary to abandon the proposed section doing away with referees in divorce cases. By consenting to this Assemblyman Simpson will achieve his purpose. If the referee's report becomes public there will be no secrecy and no scandal.

Rule 76 seems to be aimed at newspapers more than any one else, and, whatever happens to Assemblyman Simpson's bill, newspapers ought to see to it that this permanent injunction against publicity in divorce cases is dissolved by the legislative branch of our State Government. The more so because bar associations have advanced the proposal that the Code of Civil Procedure be abolished and a short practice act be adopted in its stead. This scheme would confer upon the courts the power to make rules to govern the practice in the courts, and the proposal seems to be a very desirable one, for the original Code of Procedure, which was considered at one time a masterpiece of legislation, has become so altered and amended in the course of time that it is now more of a hindrance than an aid to justice.

THOMAS B. BRESNAHAN.
New York, May 13, 1915.

PENN AND PEACE.

His Plan for a United States of Europe to Promote Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was amid just such a turmoil of war as is raging now that William Penn, in 1693, published "An Essay Toward the Present and Future Peace of Europe by the Establishment of a European Diet, Parliament or Estates." For five years Louis XIV. had been hurling his forces against the combined strength of England, Holland, Sweden, Spain, Savoy, the Emperor, the Elector Palatine, and the Electors of Bavaria and Saxony. "Almost all Europe," says the historian Myers, "was a great battlefield."

Such was the condition in which Penn found Europe when he wrote his essay, a careful examination of which is not inappropriate at this time. After stating the advantage of peace, the essay inquires into the policy of nations—the causes which lead to war, the conditions necessary to peace. The great aim of statesmanship is to secure peace and order, and these ends are to be obtained more readily and certainly by justice than by war. But the question occurs, "How can justice be obtained for nations except by force?" Penn proceeds to review the history of society, and he finds that in the partially organized body-politic of early times individuals stood in the place of States, every man assumed the right to be a judge in his own cause, every man claimed to be his own avenger. As society advanced to a more civilized form, the separate individuals made laws and bound themselves to submit to certain general restrictions, more especially to give up the old rights of judging and avenging their own quarrels, in exchange for other rights and privileges not incompatible with the public good. Why, then, should not European States do for themselves what Celts and Teutons, Franks and Scandinavians had already done on a smaller scale? Then comes the problem of the composition of the International Parliaments; writes Penn:

This does, at the first look, seem to carry with it no small difficulty what votes to allow for the inequality of the Princes and States. But I cannot think it invincible; for if it be possible to have an estimate of the yearly value of the several sovereign countries, whose delegates are to make up this august assembly, the determination of the number of persons or votes in the States for every sovereignty will not be impracticable.

Thus he bases the proportion of votes upon the value of the territory. He gives an instance which he admits to be "wholly by guess, being but for example's sake."

I suppose the Empire of Germany to send 12; France, 10; Spain, 10; Italy, 8; England, 6; Portugal, 3; Sweden, 4; Denmark, 3; Poland, 4; Venice, 3; the Seven Provinces, (Netherlands,) 4; the Thirteen Cantons, (Switzerland,) and little neighboring sovereignties, 2; Dukedoms of Holstein and Courland, 1, and if the Turks and Muscovites are taken in, as seems but fit and just, they will make 10 apiece more. The whole makes 90. A great presence when they represent the fourth, and now the best and wealthiest part of the known world, where religion and learning, civility and arts have their seat and empire.

Penn proceeds to answer the objections to the plan.

The first of them is this, "That the strongest and richest sovereignty will never agree to it, and if it should there would be danger of corruption more than of force one time or other." To answer to the first part, he is not stronger than all the rest. To the last part of the objection, I say that the way is as open now as then. However, if men of sense and honor and substance are chosen they will either scorn the baseness or have wherewith to pay for the knavery.

The second objection is, "That it will engender an effeminacy by such a disuse of the trade of soldiery; that if there should be any need for it, upon any occasion, we should be at a loss as they were in Holland in 1672."

There can be no danger of effeminacy, because each sovereignty may introduce as temperate or severe a discipline in the education of youth as they please by low living and due labor. Instruct them in mechanical knowledge and in natural philosophy, by operation, which is the honor of the German nobility.

To the other part of the objection, of being at a loss for soldiery as they were in Holland in 1672. The proposal answers for itself. One has war no more than the other, and will be as much to seek upon occasion. Nor is it to be thought that any one will keep up such an army after such an empire is on foot, which may hazard the safety of the rest.

The third objection is, "That there will be great want of employment for younger brothers of families, and that the poor must either turn soldiers or thieves." I have answered that if my return to the second objection. We shall have the more merchants and husbandmen, or ingenious naturalists, if the Government be but anything solicitous of the education of their youth; which, next to the present and immediate happiness of any country, ought of all things to be the care and skill of the Government. For such as the youth of any country is bred, such is the next generation, and the Government in good or bad hands.

I am come now to the last objection. "That sovereign Princes and States will hereby become not sovereign—a thing they will never endure." But this also, under correction, is a mistake, for they remain as sovereign at home as ever they were. Neither their power over their people nor the usual revenue they pay them is diminished. It may be the war establishment may be reduced, which will, indeed, of course, follow, or be better employed to the advantage of the public. So that the sovereignties are as they were, for none of them have now any sovereignty over one another. And if this be called a lessening of their power it must be only because the great fish can no longer eat up the little ones, and that each sovereignty is equally defended from injuries and disabled from committing them. "Cedant arma togae" is a glorious sentence—the voice of the dove, the olive branch of peace. A blessing so great that when it pleases God to chastise us severely for our sins it is with the rod of war that, for the most part, he whips us; and experience tells us none leaves deeper marks behind it.

Penn concludes his essay by a statement "of the real benefits that flow from this proposal about peace." This plan for the federation and peace of Europe is noteworthy as the first essay of such an international character which is free from every suspicion of ulterior motive and inspired purely by the love of humanity. The one great plan of earlier date is the "Great Design" of Henry IV. of France, to which Penn himself refers in his essay.

NATHAN GREENSTEIN.
New York, May 15, 1915.

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$5.95 COATS—of tweeds, fancy mixtures and shepherd checks. Sale price $3.95
$12.75 COATS—of serge novelty plaids and shepherd checks. Sale price $7.95
$14.75 COATS—of gabardine, serge and poplin. Sale price $9.75

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$9.75 and $11.50 Dresses—of poplin, in black and colors. Sale price $5.95
$14.75 DRESSES—of striped taffeta; pretty colors. Sale price $7.95
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Popular Dainty Styles; Best Materials

79c TUB DRESSES—sizes 6 to 14 years. Sale price 45c
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ROGERS A-1 TEA SPOONS—regularly 6 for 75c; Sale price; 6 for 45c
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$2.25, $2.50, $3 and $3.50 SOLID GOLD BROOCHES—Sale price $1.75
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Ribbons

25c MOIRE, TAFFETA, SATIN STRIPE AND ROMAN STRIPE RIBBON—4½ inches to 6½ inches wide. Sale price, yard 12c
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49c HAIR, BOW AND SASH RIBBON—white, pink and light blue; 6 inches wide; self-colored stripes and Jacquard stripes. Sale price, yard 29c

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10c HEMMED COTTON HUCK TOWELS—large size; red borders. Sale price, each 5c
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29c MACHINE FILET SCARFS, SHAMS, CENTREPIECES—Sale price, each 14c
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5c OCEAN PEARL BUTTONS—12 to 24 ligne. Sale price 3c
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WOMEN'S $2 AND $2.50 LOW SHOES—Gunmetal Calf, Vici Kid, Black Suede, White Canvas, White Nubuck and satin; Oxfords and Pumps; also Barton Oxfords; not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot. Sale price, at $1
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Section 8

XX SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1915. XX

IMPORTANT STATE AND NATIONAL QUESTIONS BOUND UP IN BARNES-ROOSEVELT LIBEL TRIAL

Its Significance to the Two Men Playing Leading Roles Overshadowed by Far-Reaching Political Consequences Which It Will Bring—Atmosphere Surrounding It More Like That of a Convention Than a Trial—Will Affect Next Presidential Campaign.

By Charles Willis Thompson.

PERHAPS in some future year an old political veteran, recalling the great political fights he has seen, the National and State Conventions, primary fights and caucuses, will make a slip of the tongue and mention among them "the Syracuse Convention of 1915." Then he will correct himself, of course, and shamefacedly explain that he meant the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial. But it will be an excusable slip; perhaps it has been unconsciously made already by some of those present.

For everybody at the Syracuse Court House thinks in terms of conventions, not of courts. Only in form is it a lawsuit; it is a great political fight. It has even the atmosphere of a convention, not of a courtroom. From the Justice who presides to the last spectator in the last row everybody feels himself entirely surrounded by politics. It is a contest on which hang issues on which future events in the State and nation will turn. Forms are nothing, and the careful observance of courtroom forms not only fail to hide what is really going on, but leave the legal aspect of the case forgotten. The nominal issue of the trial is lost somewhere in the spectator's subconscious mind; the political issue occupies the whole of his conscious mind.

There are two important questions to be decided, and a third, an entirely subordinate one, and of importance only to two men. This last is the question whether Mr. Roosevelt libeled Mr. Barnes and must pay him $50,000, 6 cents, or some other sum, or spoke truthfully and need pay him nothing.

The important questions are State and national. The State question is whether William Barnes shall be the next Republican candidate for United States Senator. The national question is whether, in the fast-approaching reunion of the Republicans and Progressives, Theodore Roosevelt shall be allowed to take a leading part or shall be left outside the breastworks and relegated to the scrap heap. To decide these questions the suit was brought and is being fought. Men will little note nor long remember whether Mr. Roosevelt paid Mr. Barnes $50,000, 6 cents, or nothing at all; whether he attacked Mr. Barnes vindictively or public spiritedly, whether his description of Barnes was accurate or overdrawn. But the consequences in politics will be far reaching, and the next Presidential campaign and the next Senatorial election will be profoundly affected by them.

These issues are, as far as outward appearances go, in the hands of twelve citizens of Onondaga County, three farmers, two manufacturers, a clerk, a woodworker, a contracting painter, a carpenter, a grocer, a motorman, and a coal dealer. Seven are Republicans, three Progressives, and two Democrats. There is a larger jury which has been reading the accounts of the trial every day and has been making up its mind.

The vast array of politicians which has lined up in Syracuse since the trial began has been there not because of a fervid interest in the battle of two men well known to them, still less because of any fancy for seeing a notable law case tried. They have come there because to them it is not a trial, but a political fight on which hang matters of moment to them all; and they attend it as they would a convention.

Anything to Keep Out Roosevelt.

Barnes is fighting with dogged relentlessness to keep Roosevelt out of the approaching reunion. All over the country the two anti-Administration wings are getting together. The declaration of Senator Poindexter of Washington—Washington, the one State where the Progressives are still militant—that he was a Republican again and would seek re-election as one, is the latest and most convincing sign. Nowhere is there any pronounced opposition to the reunion if on satisfactory terms to both sides.

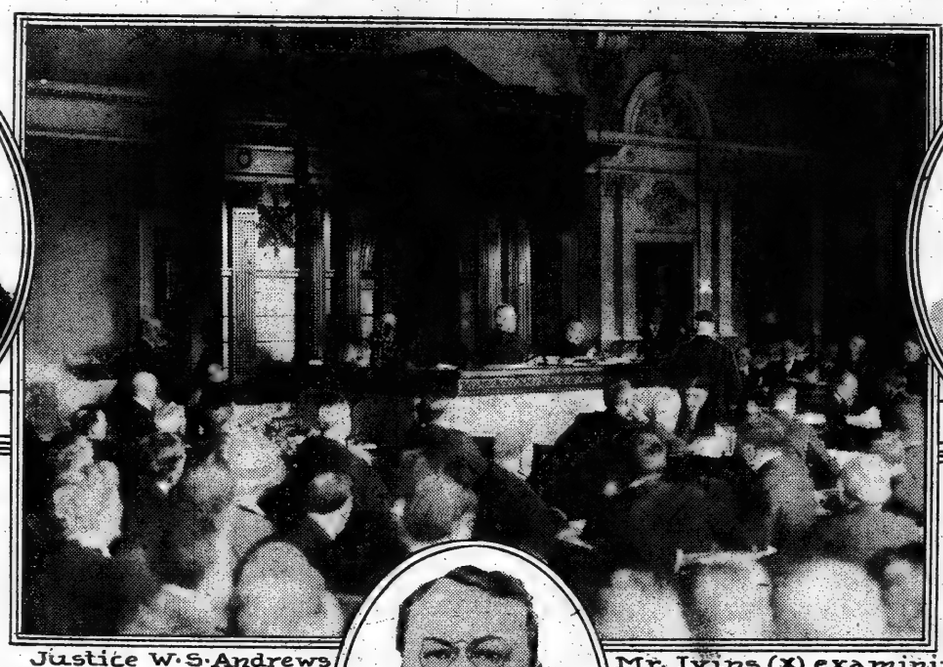
No one can reasonably doubt that Senator Poindexter and others like him are loyal to Mr. Roosevelt, or that the steps they have taken were taken without his knowledge. In such a reconciliation Mr. Roosevelt might be expected to take a leading part. But Mr. Barnes is determined to keep him out of it; he knows that in the Republican Party there would be no room for both of them. As for Roosevelt, Barnes and the things Barnes stands for are the things which make the Republican Party impossible to him; with them out of the way he would have no convincing reason for staying out of the party. So he, too, is fighting just as Barnes is; not alone to establish himself, but to overthrow Barnes. This is the first great reason why the suit was brought and is being contested; the nominal reason, the libel, is secondary.

The second issue is Barnes's own future. He wants to be the next Senator from New York. He cannot be if Roosevelt has anything to say about it. Hence, despite Justice Andrews's action in ruling out the testimony connecting Barnes with the printing charges, Roosevelt inflicted a severe blow to Barnes's political aspirations by getting it into the newspapers by his witnesses. It will undoubtedly figure in the next campaign, and Justice Andrews's action is not wholly a victory for Barnes. It will go far toward winning him a verdict in this case, but, since it has been ruled out, he is now debarred from introducing testimony to prove his innocence if he has any such testimony, and the record is made up for use in the campaign of 1916.

Therefore has there never been seen under roof such a gathering of the Republican leaders in New York State, past and present. Call the roll of all the men prominent in the Republican Party, either now or at any time in the past twenty-five years, and nearly all would answer to their names in the Syracuse courtroom. Not only men active now, but the has-beens, the Rip Van Winkles, have been called to life, and men of weight in Platt's days, but now in the political discard, have thronged the courtroom. Most of these latter, it is true, came because they were expected to testify to events in the Platt régime, but no such limitation can be set to the interest of men now active in politics. They came whether they were subpoenaed or not.



Col. Roosevelt in Court



Justice W. S. Andrews

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Mr. Barnes in Court



Mr. Ivins (X) examining Col. Roosevelt



Mr. Barnes and Mr. Ivins after adjournment

Politicians All Feel at Home.

Nor is there anything in the air of the trial or the surroundings that takes away from the feeling that you are at a convention. Men who have the convention habit feel altogether at home; reporters, politicians, and other convention fans. The courtroom isn't as big as a convention hall, but its arrangement follows convention precedents.

There are the familiar long, narrow, unpainted tables, specially constructed for reporters at conventions, with just space enough between them and the seats for passersby to squeeze through. As in a convention, these long planks, which is all they are, are placed immediately before or around the platform, so here they are placed immediately before the space occupied by the court and the lawyers, the jury box being to one side. There are the usual little chairs for reporters, the smallest to be had, so as to economize the space—the regular convention reporters' chairs.

On the tables, or planks, are piled telegraph blanks and copy paper, as usual. There the reporters for the morning papers take notes and those for the evening papers write their reports. One innovation has been introduced. Instead of snapping his fingers for a messenger boy, the reporter who has finished a dispatch presses a button on his table. This flashes a light near the jury box, and a Deputy Sheriff comes over to the reporters' table, gets the dispatch, and takes it out to an adjoining room, where Postal and Western Union messengers are waiting, and hands it to one representing the company indicated on the dispatch by the reporter.

This neat and noiseless device was instituted to avoid the confusion created at conventions by messenger boys dashing in and out. At first Charles J. Clarke, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, who has charge of the arrangements, had adopted the scheme of equipping each reporter with a small silk American flag, and when he wanted to send a dispatch he waved the flag. It was a howling novelty in a courtroom. When half a dozen evening paper reporters finished their dispatches at the same time, the waving flags suggested a patriotic mass meeting, fascinated the spectators, and, as old-fashioned descriptive writers say, "added a touch of color to the scene."

However, the Judge didn't mind. But the flag scheme was found impracticable because the great American souvenir hunter considered the flags as contraband. None of his ilk had any compunctions about hauling down the American flag, and it was found necessary to get some substitute that could not be sequestered by souvenir thieves. Mr. Clarke decided that an electric push button would be as nearly safe from them as anything, and the change was ordered.

Back of the reporters, chairs are arranged as at conventions, instead of the benches usually seen in courtrooms, and in the front row there is one chair which is always vacant unless Francis Hendricks is there to occupy it. It has his name on it, and, no matter what the demand for seats, no matter who has to be turned away, no one is permitted to take it. Francis Hendricks is an idol in Syracuse.

He and Louis F. Payn, whom he succeeded as State Superintendent of Insurance, attracted more attention than any other spectators. They are both past 80, and both played a large part in public life at about the same time. Payn looks his age; he is a little man, with snow-white hair and beard, and an aggressive mouth, and a face that resembles that of the stage Irishman in the Harrigan and Hart days. He was a prominent figure, not only in the courtroom but in the streets and corridors, and one that even men who did not know who he was turned to look at as he dashed rapidly about with his wife, a pleasant-faced woman half his age and twice as tall.

But Hendricks does not look 80, nor 60. His hair is barely gray; he is a vigorous man. One of the institutions of Syracuse is his "Sunday school," like the one Platt used to hold at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York. It convenes every Sunday at the Citizens' Club, and every prominent Republican in Onondaga County comes there to sit at the feet of Gamaliel.

Through the courtroom come newsboys, selling papers. Old timers say this is a scene never before witnessed in the Supreme Court. There sat the spectators, the lawyers, and the Judge on the bench, reading accounts of the trial while the boy circulated through the room. On one occasion Mr. Ivins rose to announce that there was a report in the morning papers that might affect the minds of the jury. Justice Andrews asked each juryman if he had read it, and each said he had not. The Judge cautioned them not to read accounts of the trial, and they said they wouldn't. A moment later the newsboy entered; the Judge bought a paper, with great ostentation, and spread it out before him; and when he turned to the inside pages the flaring headlines on the first page, concerning the trial, confronted the jury.

As for the testimony, that has taken the place of the debate in the caucus, the speechmaking in the convention, as the thing wherein the fight consists. At the beginning and the end have been the two battling gladiators, Roosevelt and Barnes; in the middle the minor actors. While the latter have been on the stand there has been more of the courtroom atmosphere, less of the convention. But the convention feeling that was pervasive while Roosevelt was on the stand was only subdued, never absent, and was instantly and fully restored when Barnes took the chair.

Political Speeches Made as Evidence.

Both were fighting, both were speechmaking. Each made addresses expounding his political views and theories of government, sharply contrasting them (by inference, of course) with those of the other. Each made some of the best speeches of his life. Each delivered his speeches with the same manner customary to him in addressing an audience from the platform. The manner of each differs from that of the other, and Barnes's style of oratory was not that of Roosevelt; but it was Barnes's platform style, just the same. And each delivered his speeches directly to the jury, turning to face it as he spoke.

There was nothing illegal about it. The speeches were delivered as evidence. Barnes, for instance, expounded his theories of government in answer to a question concerning what he had told Roosevelt in conversation. That opened a door as wide as the Golden Gate. He declared his settled political convictions; that party organization and leadership was a necessity, that "no movement of any character ever came to achievement unless it was organized; that the idea of the people moving en masse, without order or discipline, was absurd on its face. They do not so move, without leadership or order in any political party or any organization known to human data. If they do not move in order, they do not move at all."

And so he went on, discussing the question not only of bossism, but that of campaign contributions and of professional politics. He hardly took the trouble to make the pretense that he was recounting a real conversation. It was, he said, "the substance" of what he had often said to many men, including Roosevelt. It was, in fact, his profession of faith.

At first the lawyers made an effort to stop these speeches and confine the evidence to the usual yes-and-no formulas. But they could not, for this is not an ordinary case, and ordinary methods go by the board. On the second day of the trial Ivins was full of vain objections. Once, when Mr. Roosevelt was declaiming against the printing graft and had got as far as "what I regarded as the worst type of—", when Mr. Ivins broke in. "I'm only giving you what Mr. Loeb said," retorted the Colonel, who had been asked to recount a conversation; and Ivins helplessly submitted. It was recognized that there was no use in trying to keep the opposing views for which Barnes and Roosevelt stood away from the jury, and when Barnes, in his turn, began speechmaking about his political attitude, Mr. Bowers did not interpose a single objection.

The Colonel dominated the courtroom all the time he was on the stand, and he was there more than eight days. The room rang with him, was shot through with him. His huge personality overbore everything else; it animated the whole case. He took charge of it, and the lawyers were dragged along after his chariot in his gigantic rush. Even the uncommon Mr. Ivins was pulled off his feet and made to go in directions he didn't want to go; at least that was true at first.

As for the jury, it was spellbound. The Colonel talked to it, gesticulated at it, hurled his points at it. Ivins tried to get the Judge to make him stop his gestures, but the Judge said he could not "control the witness's natural mannerisms." If he could have and had done it he would have reduced the Colonel to silence. He could no more talk with his hands tied than could a Frenchman. And if he had been required to confine the abounding energy of his speech and forego his emphasis, it would have been like requiring him to be deaf and dumb.

When other witnesses were on the stand or when legal points were being argued the Colonel was as artlessly effervescent as a schoolboy; depressed and sorrowful when testimony or decisions were given against him, up in the clouds when things went his way. The moment the court took a recess the Colonel would descend upon his friends like a troop of cavalry. If things were looking up, he would be a sunburst of joy; his face would be a miniature Fourth of July celebration, and he would explode with staccato jubilations. If things went against him, he would descend on them just the same, full this time of protest and demonstration that they ought to have gone the other way. He was exactly like a schoolboy, or a schoolgirl, for that matter. "Damn 't he ain't as mercurial as a nigger," said a Southerner, in a tone of astonished conviction.

Across the little space between the counsel tables sat his enemy, strongly resembling a thunder cloud a good deal of the time and utterly unmoved the rest of it. If things went against Barnes his heavy face became heavier, but however they went he indicated neither joy nor grief in words.

Barnes Not Sullen but Smiling.

When he came to the stand the spectators had grown so accustomed to the hard look and heavy face that they expected a sullen and angry witness. The reality was so different that it was startling. There appeared a joyous Barnes, with a fetching smile, actually with a dimpling smile, with an air of engaging candor and an eager zest for truth. He had taken a leaf out of Roosevelt's book, and when Ivins questioned him he turned toward the jury with good faith and innocence fairly pouring out of his face and answered them, not the lawyer.

In this eager desire for truth Mr. Barnes found it incumbent on him to think long and earnestly before he answered any question. He was severe with Mr. Ivins, and corrected that careless person as if he were being cross-examined. "I have already told you that so-and-so was the case," he would say, with a reproving, naughty-naughty sort of look. He searched his memory long that he might answer with exact truth. For instance, when he was asked the occupation of Major J. J. Dickinson, who had testified to having interviewed him for The New York Herald, Mr. Barnes knitted his brows and gazed long and earnestly at the ceiling; he brought his gaze down and jabbed his lead pencil reflectively into his plump cheek; he compressed his lips; at last he dug out of his memory a hint at the existence of the elusive Dickinson, and slowly answered, "I—think—he—was a newspaper man."

"On what paper?" asked Ivins.

More corrugation of the brow, more star gazing, more lead pencil to the cheek. At last, with a look of foiled endeavor, "I cannot remember."

"Did he publish an interview with you after holding this conversation?"

"Yes," said Mr. Barnes, forgetting for the moment the ceiling, the brow, and the lead pencil. He could not remember Dickinson's business with any certainty, but he remembered the interview he had published.

Deep Delvings Into Vaults of Memory.

So, too, it was a sight for the gods to see the merciless Ivins pursuing his client into the inner caverns of his memory to find out whether Barnes had been opposed to the Ford Franchise bill or not. Again and again, in his desire to be absolutely accurate, Mr. Barnes delved into the vaults of his mind and brought up a water-haul. But the remorseless Ivins was not to be baffled; he produced an editorial from Mr. Barnes's paper, The Albany Journal, denouncing the Ford bill, flaunted it in his client's face, and demanded to know if he had not written it. Mr. Barnes read it all through, then corrugated his brow, explored the ceiling, assaulted his cheek with his lead pencil, and at last conscientiously answered that he didn't know whether he had written it or not, but it was unquestionably written at his direction.

To the jury Mr. Barnes was gay, confidential, almost jovial. His smile is differently constructed from the Colonel's, but it is an admirable smile. There is so much of his face that a smile produces the effect of unloosing a hitherto unsuspected dimple; and Barnes smiles with his eyes as well as his mouth. For the very reason that his face is so heavy in repose, the sudden and general lighting up of that considerable expanse is unexpectedly agreeable; it is a disarming smile.

Men who have known Barnes's ways in politics expected a lowering brow, pugnacity, even anger; for he is by temperament a slugger, a hard hitter, and his temper in a fight is not gentle. His demeanor through the weeks of the ordeal in the courtroom in which he had listened to attacks on his character did nothing to minimize the expectation. But as if he had coached himself his manner on the direct examination was suave and good tempered, and there was as little heat and even as little feeling in his answers as if he were testifying in behalf of some casual acquaintance or total stranger.

The jury was not responsive; it watched him intently, but with no answering smile and not the movement of a muscle; it watched him with an appraising look. As it had been fairly hypnotized by the bounding, booming, rattling testimony of the Colonel this might seem significant, but it probably is not. The jurymen have been sitting there for four weeks and have grown case-hardened; perhaps they would not even respond to the Colonel now.

One of these jurymen is a rich man and comes to court every day in his own automobile. In the jury box he sits beside the motorman. More than one is a college man. One of the farmers, Ray Tanner—whom the frivolous among the spectators have renamed "Rae Tanzer"—saw a piece in the paper one day saying that he always appeared in court in a blue shirt. When court convened next day Mr. Tanner wore a white shirt and the conventional celluloid collar, and has worn his dashable shirt since.

Yet they say that the power of the press has waned since the days of Greeley and Raymond.

Justice Andrews gets a great deal of joy out of the proceedings, unless he has a misleading face. He wears the air of a ten-year-old boy on the bench nearest the sawdust at the moment the flying trapeze act ends and the chariot race is about to begin. He watches the proceedings with an interested grin, toying with his gray mustache or tapping his chin with his gavel as another man would use a lead pencil.

He is a most democratic Judge. When he enters the courtroom and the lawyers and spectators rise until he has seated himself the Judge looks on them with a half-surprised, half-pleased expression, as if this really were a courtesy he hadn't expected, and smiles at them, and even nods. He has a large, rosy face and a complete head; his eyes, which are twinkling eyes, have an alert and inquisitive look, and one gets the idea that what they are looking for is for something funny to happen. His steel-gray hair is brushed back at the right of the part and forward down his brow at the left; it sticks out a little behind and gives the general effect of a bird's crest; and his eyebrows are Japanese eyebrows, that go shooting up abruptly toward the northeast and northwest sides of his forehead, and the combination makes him look somewhat like a rosy hawk. A handsome man, who looks likable.

Democratic as he is, he enforces order sternly, and at first he needed to. Roosevelt dominated the audience completely, and when he smiled it laughed, when he shouted or rose to his famous falsetto it responded with that peculiar noise which stenographers put in brackets and call "[sensation]." The Judge threatened to clear the room, and it became so evident that he meant it that the audience became alarmed and bore itself circumspectly. Once, in the early stages of the trial, before the Judge entered the room, the women auditors cheered the defendant as he came in. This was reported to the Judge, and when he did enter he gave a short, stern warning that the repetition of the offense, whether he was present or not, would be instantly met by the Sheriff, who had his orders to clear the room.

His father, ex-Justice Andrews, attended one of the early sessions when Mr. Roosevelt was on the stand, and occupied a seat with him on the bench. He did not again attend until Barnes took the stand, when he took a chair among the spectators and near Mr. Hendricks. The elder Judge has white side whiskers and looks exactly like a pastor emeritus.

Next to the Colonel, Mr. Ivins is the big figure of the trial. The regulars at the ringside are full of admiration for his wit, resource, and strategy. Asked for some particulars about himself, Mr. Ivins said that he hadn't seen a ball game since 1872, but knew the batting average of every player from that day to this; that he hadn't seen a race, but knew the record of every horse; and when asked for his recreation, he replied, "Getting goats." If he hasn't yet obtained the Colonel's, at least he has made that domestic animal hustle to keep out of his clutches.

However the case turns out, Mr. Ivins has had the time of his life. It has been keen enjoyment for him all the way through; and it is evident that the Colonel fascinates him. He can't keep away from his adversary, whom he would make his victim; he goes over and chats to him with a ferocious fondness. The other day he gave the Colonel, between rounds, a valuable edition of Aristophanes, and five minutes later was denouncing him with picturesque epithets. It doesn't please the Colonel a little bit, but he manages to look pleasant, internally trying to puzzle out how in the world Ivins can do it.

Barnum, "Large, Ponderous, Businesslike."

Mr. Ivins's chief lieutenant, ex-District Attorney William L. Barnum of Onondaga, is not fascinated. Trying a case in which ex-Presidents and exbosses are engaged, in which are involved the fortunes of parties and future political history, is all in the day's work for Barnum. He is large, ponderous, and businesslike, and would try a suit between a couple of Czars or Kings with no more emotion than a case involving the ownership of a tomcat. He looks like the fat boy who used to sit across the aisle from you in public school; not that he is so very fat, but he has a fat-boy face.

John M. Bowers, Mr. Roosevelt's chief counsel, is little and wiry and parts his beard in the middle. He is assisted by William M. Van Benschoten. Mr. Van Benschoten is getting to be a specialist in Roosevelt libel suits; he represented the Colonel's interests at Marquette, Mich., when the boot was on the other leg and the Colonel was plaintiff. Mr. Van Benschoten assisted memorably in dragging that hoary and disreputble slander about the Colonel's overindulgence in alcohol into the light of day and squeezing the reprehensible life out of it. He is qualifying to write a textbook on "The Law of Libel as Affecting ex-Presidents."

Another of the Colonel's legal staff is Mr. Bowers's son Spotswood—known to his friends and enemies as Spotty. Spotswood's connection with the case is a tragedy. To him was assigned the part of the case concerning Mr. Barnes's alleged participation in the printing graft. Spotswood has been studying up the printing business for six months; he has lived on it; he has buried himself in ems, picas, and other technical terms, and right now he could be foreman of a composing room if the union would let him. And he came to Syracuse with a complete library on the subject, which was the admiration of all beholders for many days. Then the Judge ruled out all evidence connected with the printing graft, and Spotty Bowers's blowout was pied.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Upper Manhattan Apartment in Trade for Two Choice Bronx Corners.

$750,000 WEST SIDE DEAL

Ten-story Apartment Near Eastern Approach to Washington Bridge —Suburban Buyers.

An interesting Manhattan and Bronx deal in which choice properties on opposite sides of Washington Bridge were involved formed the chief feature of the realty market yesterday. On the Manhattan side the eight-story Avoca apartment was sold by the Avoca Real Company, of which Stephen Ball is President, to the Economy Real Property Company. It covers a plot 101 by 95 on the northwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 170th Street, overlooking the Hudson. It was the first high-class fireproof apartment erected in that neighborhood.

In exchange Mr. Ball took two fine plots on the Bronx side of the bridge, one being the southwest corner of University Avenue and Boscobel Place, 129 on the avenue by 114, and the northwest corner of Ogden Avenue and 170th Street, 100 by 72. On the University Avenue corner Mr. Ball is having plans prepared for improvement with a ten-story apartment, which will be the first of that type in the vicinity, and the second ten-story apartment in the borough, the first having been opened over a year ago on the Concourse just below Tremont Avenue. It will be ready for occupancy in the Spring or Summer of 1916. Mr. Ball is now building three five-story apartments on a plot 175 by 115 on the adjoining University Avenue plot.

Matthew Kerwan acted as broker in the deal. The properties involved are valued at about $450,000.

$750,000 West Side Deal.

The twelve-story apartment house known as the Orvis, at 35 to 39 West Eighty-first Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, has been sold, it was stated yesterday by the McMorrow Engineering and Construction Company, to an investor. The site was purchased two years ago by the sellers from Charles E. Orvis. The property has been held at $750,000.

Buyer of 243 Broadway.

Ralph M. Ward was the buyer of the building at 243 Broadway, reported yesterday as having been sold. He is head of the export firm of R. M. Ward & Co. of 71 Murray Street.

Brooklyn.

A plot 33 by 120, on the west side of Vanderbilt Avenue, between Willoughby and De Kalb Avenues, has been sold by the Bulkley & Horton Company for Mrs. Lizzie G. Mitchell to the Rollo Realty Company for improvement with a garage.

Sales at Flushing.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold to Margaret Sanner a plot fronting 80 feet on the west side of Twenty-seventh Street, corner of Station Road, Broadway-Flushing, for $4,200. It will be improved with a residence.

The J. Albert Johnston Company has sold for Charles Caffrey twelve lots with a dwelling, corner Mitchell Avenue and Bella Place, to David Weller; for Gustave A. Cooper, a dwelling on the corner of State and Nineteenth Streets, Broadway-Flushing, to Morris Rollinick, and for H. P. Ball, five lots on the southeast corner of Chestnut Street and Brewster Avenue to David Weddle.

Sales at Mount Kisco.

The Fargo estate at Mount Kisco has been purchased by William G. Low of New York; the estate of Mrs. C. E. Benedict has been sold to Dr. Herbert of New York City, and the farm of Colin Campbell, at Croton Lake, has been bought by Miss Dorothy Donnelly.

Commercial Leases.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased for the trustees of the estate of Sarah Ann Tileston the four-story store building at 610 Sixth Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street. It will be altered for restaurant purposes.

Vasa K. Bracher has leased the ground floor at 82 Broad Street to A. Blank & Co. for Samuel Untermyer, and also rented stores at 333 West Fifty-ninth Street to A. Gorguilo, and at 326 West Fifty-ninth Street to the Wonder-mist Company and W. J. Jackson.

New Home for Lumber Trade Club.

The Lumber Trade Club has leased for its new quarters a large part of the seventeenth floor in the Lord's Court Building, 27 William Street, through Pease & Elliman. The officers of the club are V. W. Tyler, President; C. H. Hershey, John Cutler, and Charles Hill, Vice Presidents; E. F. Perry, Secretary, and F. L. Zabriski, Treasurer.

Realty Notes.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $60,000 on three five-story apartments recently completed by the John J. Tully Construction Company on the east side of College Avenue, forty-two feet north of 166th Street.

Milton M. Silverman, formerly of C. M. Silverman & Son, is now associated with the Clemilt Realty Company, Inc., of which he is President, at 507 Fifth Avenue.

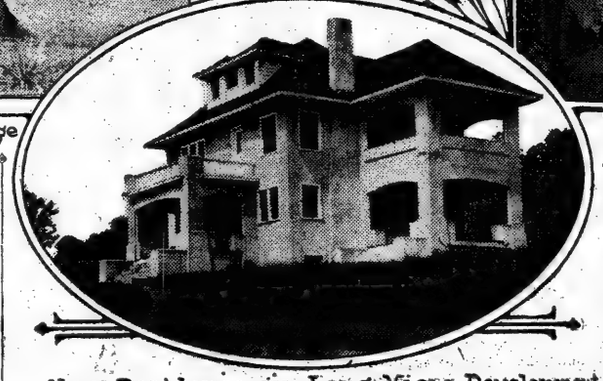
The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers in the purchase of the property at 454 West Twenty-third Street by the Five Points House of Industry.

SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH IN NEW JERSEY'S POPULAR SUBURBS; NEW HOMES AND RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ORANGES

Fine Colonial Residence for Carl F. Stiefel on Scotland Road---Largest Elevator Apartment Going Up in East Orange---Development Work Near Summit---Varied Home Attractions at Montclair---Industrial Advantages in Passaic.



New Dwelling at Hutton Park, West Orange F.R. Hasselman, Architect



New Residence in Long View Development near Summit.

Attractive Home in Maplewood Section, below South Orange.

IMPROVEMENTS of many kinds are underway this season in the popular New Jersey residential communities of Montclair, the Oranges, the suburbs of Newark, and in the great area of picturesque country with attractive towns and villages below South Orange.

Of chief importance to the residents in the lower part of the Oranges is the Lackawanna Railroad work. At Mountain Station the new station has recently been finished, and, with its attractive approach, first impressions of the place are likely to be extremely favorable.

From Mountain Station to South Orange, the next stop below, the railroad work involves the elevation of the tracks, eliminating the former grade crossings, and the erection of a new station. It is expected that the work will be entirely completed by September, and then South Orange, which is decidedly one of the most "truly rural" portions of the extensive Orange community, will have one of the best railroad centres of any New Jersey suburban town.

An interesting feature of this railroad work from the engineering point of view is that the tracks will be laid upon a concrete roadbed, supported by columns of reinforced concrete. Except for the usual narrow steel rods for binding the material together, no steel supports are used in any part of the work. It is said to be one of the largest pieces of work in which heavy railroad trains are run over a viaduct of solid concrete. With the new station the Lackawanna Railroad will spend nearly $1,000,000 in improvements, including the cost of land and easement leases, for running temporary tracks over private property.

The residents of South Orange have always been proud of the rural nature of their community, and they have resisted many efforts from what might be called the business element to cut new streets through and in other ways do more for trade development. In the recent town election the trade element triumphed, and it is expected that some changes may be made toward providing means for greater commercial growth. Be this as it may, there is no fear that the charm of Scotland Road and its vicinity, the choice residential centre on the ridge overlooking the railroad valley, will be injured.

From South Orange, for the space of over a mile, one may see some of the most charming homes in "all the Oranges." The majority are surrounded by magnificent grounds, well kept up, with rare trees and glorious flowers. The only incongruity, if one may not be accused of a hypercritical mood, lies in the fact, revealed in two or three instances, that great expenditure does not necessarily imply a home of beauty in keeping with its surroundings.

A worthy addition to this row of suburban mansions is nearing completion in the lower part of Scotland Road. It is a large house in the Colonial style, for Carl F. Stiefel, a New York merchant. The tall white columns and the semi-circular entrance give an impressive dignity to the place. The residence is entirely fireproof, except for necessary inside woodwork. The first floor will be furnished in Italian walnut. The exterior is finished in tapestry brick, with simple ornamental designs. Occupying an elevated site, with ample grounds, it suggests not only luxurious comfort, but also architectural charm. Taylor & Mosley, who have designed several fine houses in the locality, were the architects. Connected with the house will be a garage, with living rooms for the chauffeur.

In the Montrose section, near Mountain Station, there has been some building going on, but the chief activity from the development standpoint is in the Maplewood tract, just below South Orange, where large residential areas have been opened up and over twenty-five houses, ranging in cost from $7,500 to $18,000, built during the year. At Hutton Park, in West Orange, there has also been a substantial building movement, and Llewellyn Park has witnessed considerable activity.

One of the important improvements nearing completion in Orange is the new Post Office building, facing the main thoroughfare, within a block of the station.

The apartment house centre is in East Orange. The rapidity with which this type of houses for suburban living has grown in the East Orange community is one of the surprising, as well as interesting, features of the tendencies of suburban growth in certain localities. The non-elevator houses of four and five stories are most numerous. Rentals run from $8 to $12 per room, according to situation, and the brokers report few vacancies.

That the apartment in the country is a successful operation may be judged from the fact that there is now building in East Orange the largest elevator apartment—there are but two others with elevators. This is a big house, covering a plot 170 by 375 on Harrison Street, between Central Avenue and the railroad, being the old Scranton property. There will be eight families on a floor, the suites ranging from three to ten rooms, the latter having two baths, and the builders are asking from $12 to $15 a room. The house will contain forty families. Most of the suites will be five and six rooms, for which there is a steady demand. It will be ready by next October. The old Broome and Kirtland plots, on Prospect and Park Avenues, are also being improved with apartments.

The demand for small houses in the modest home sections has been excellent, and the Edward P. Hamilton office in Orange reports the sale this season of twelve dwellings in the $6,000 to $12,000 class. The renting season throughout the Oranges, however, has not been up to expectations.

In Montclair there has been this season a good demand for houses renting from $50 to $125 per month, and from $7,000 upward for those wishing to buy outright. Besides many sales at this price other purchases have varied from $10,000 to $25,000. For years Montclair has held a reputation as a beautiful residential town, catering to people of refined and cultivated tastes and yet being able to offer reasonable prices for homes to people of moderate means. Its population is about 25,000, the train service admirable, and its clubs furnish a wide variety of attractions for open-air sports and social recreation.

Just below South Orange in the Summit neighborhood is the development known as Long View, a tract of 300 acres, on the Passaic River on the southern slope of Long Hill, about three and one-half miles beyond Summit. A group of attractive, medium-priced homes has just been finished for immediate occupancy.

Passaic is showing substantial growth year by year. Its situation is peculiar and possesses many advantages. Located at the head of tidewater on the Passaic River, with three trunk lines of railways, it gives manufacturers low shipping rates and quick access and delivery to New York City. Its industries are so diversified that the depression of the last two years has not affected it as much as most other towns of its class. It has a magnificent residential section, averaging nearly 100 feet above tidewater. It is expected that the trunk sewer will be completed within a year, purifying the Passaic River, which alone will be of inestimable benefit. The demand for medium-priced houses and rentals is steadily increasing.

BLOCKING TRAFFIC.

Kiosks Proposed for William Street Opposed by Realty Board.

Governors of the Real Estate Board of New York have passed resolutions opposing the use of the narrow sidewalks of William Street for subway kiosks. The walks are from nine to ten feet wide, and should entrances to stations be placed as called for by the plans only two of three feet of space would remain.

The Board's committee also points out that the proposed entrances would be too narrow to adequately handle the traffic that will use these stations. Approximately 7,000 people use William Street in a given hour morning and evening.

If the sidewalk is used as now contemplated, it would be unfortunate, because former Borough President McAneny compelled owners of property on William and Nassau Streets to remove all incumbrances beyond the building line at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars.

The board recommends the taking of private property to supply proper entrances and exits.

All in the Bronx.

The Borough of the Bronx boasts of forty-five miles of navigable waterfront, seven railroad freight terminals, 4,200 acres of parks, fifty miles of subway, elevated and steam roads, and 160 miles of trolley lines.

NEW SYSTEM OF LONG ISLAND MOTOR ROADS

One Hundred and Twenty-five Miles of Asphalt Along the North Shore Constructed at a Cost of $2,500,000.

Very few people have any conception of the extent of the asphalt road system in the Borough of Queens, for the reason that most automobilists, after crossing the Queensboro Bridge, continue out Thompson Avenue to Jamaica, and then take the Jericho Turnpike through the centre of the Island, or the Merrick Road running along the south shore.

These thoroughfares, to be sure, are as good as any on Long Island, but furnish no opportunity of seeing the high, rolling north shore country, beginning at Flushing and extending to Port Jefferson, all sections of which can now be reached by asphalt roads nearly as smooth as a billiard table.

In fact, it is difficult to realize now, with 125 miles of asphalt roads reaching all parts of the Borough of Queens, that only three years ago Mr. Gresser, then President of the borough, actually let a contract for three miles of Belgian block stone pavement through Flushing, Bayside, and Douglaston to the city line at Little Neck, and the contractor was only prevented from putting down this type of pavement by an injunction obtained by the property owners of Broadway-Flushing, through which more than a mile of this stone pavement was to be laid.

The result of this injunction was that Controller Prendergast settled with the contractor, leaving the way clear for the present asphalt road system in Queens, all of which has been constructed by Superintendent of Highways Leavitt, during the administration of Borough President Connolly.

There are three routes from the Queensboro Bridge to Flushing, all of which are equally good as far as road surface is concerned. The shortest and most direct route is by Jackson Avenue through Woodside and Corona to Flushing, which is exactly five miles from the Queensboro Bridge.

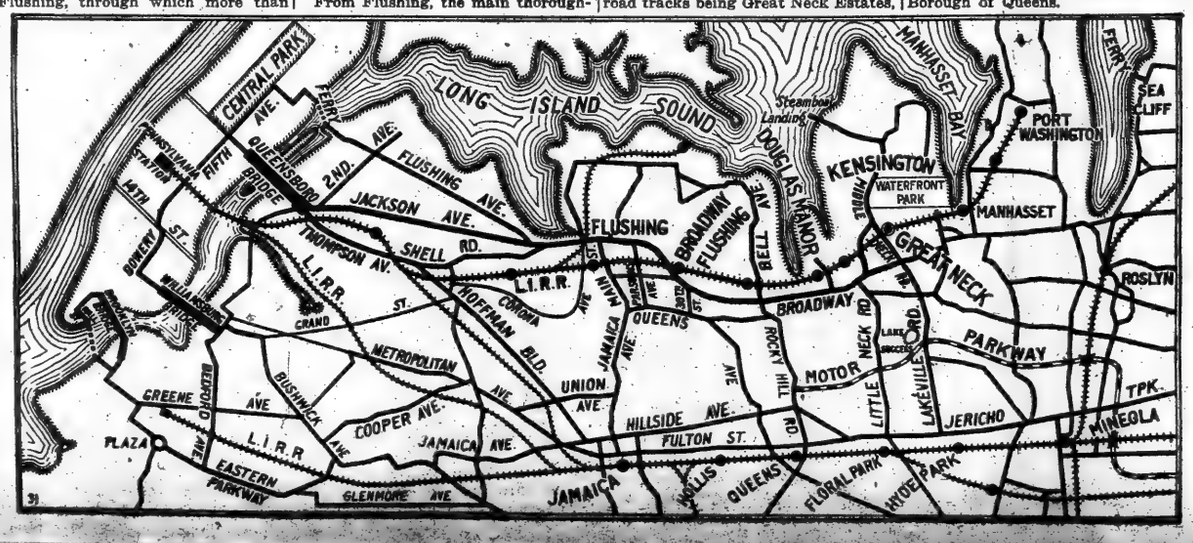
Another route is by following Thompson Avenue to Winfield, and then the Shell Road through Elmhurst and Corona to Flushing, while a third route is by turning north from Jackson Avenue into Second Avenue, and then east on Flushing Avenue along the shore of Long Island Sound to Flushing, which is reached in about six miles from the Queensboro Bridge.

From Flushing, the main thoroughfare is by way of Broadway through Broadway-Flushing, Auburndale, Bayside, and Little Neck to the city line, and then through Great Neck, Manhasset and Roslyn to Cold Spring, Huntington, and Port Jefferson. From Broadway in Flushing a detour can be made by way of Whitestone Avenue to College Point and Whitestone, thereby reaching the developments of Malba and Beechhurst, returning by Bell Avenue through Bayside Park, Bellecourt, and Bayside-Flushing to Bayside. Continuing along Broadway about two miles beyond Bayside, Douglaston is reached, with Douglaston Park at the top of the hill, and Douglas Manor, with its mile of shore front on Little Neck Bay, about a half mile to the north.

Following Broadway again, Little Neck Hills is the next development on the right, and immediately beyond on the left is Westmoreland, which extends to the Long Island Railroad tracks, with a station on the property. Crossing the city line which runs through Westmoreland, the left fork of the road just beyond is the short cut to Great Neck, the first development after crossing the railroad tracks being Great Neck Estates, while just beyond is Kensington, with its harbor and waterfront park at the head of Manhasset Bay.

The roads of Great Neck are all good, and give the automobilist an opportunity to see many of the finest estates on Long Island, among which are those of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Cord Meyer, Gould Brokaw, W. R. Grace, Mrs. P. P. Saterwhite, Mrs. Lila Dugmore, Raymond Hitchcock, and the country place recently purchased by George M. Cohan for $160,000. On the shores of Manhasset Bay opposite Kensington is the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, recently purchased for upward of $100,000, while about a half mile north is the Manhasset Yacht Club, one of the most popular yacht clubs on Long Island Sound.

From Great Neck a run of about five miles along Broadway brings the motorist to Roslyn's Estates, while a detour to the north through Port Washington reaches Plandome, Port Washington Estates, and several other developments of minor importance, all of which are reached by the asphalt road system of Nassau County, which is patterned after and fully as good as the asphalt roads in the Borough of Queens.



MANY NEW FACTORY BUILDINGS ERECTED

The Growing Importance of the Borough of Queens as a Manufacturing Centre.

SITES IN GOOD DEMAND

According to Latest Census There Are 830 Factories in Queens, Employing 35,105.

From the report made by A. L. Langdon, Traffic Manager of the Long Island Railroad, at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, it is evident that new factories are locating in the Borough of Queens each week. Mr. Langdon, who is Vice Chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, reported the following new industries in Queens:

"Kauffman Worms & Co., cigar manufacturers, of 348 East Twenty-third Street, New York, are erecting a two-story brick building, to cost $16,000, at Woodside Avenue, near the new Union Station at Woodside. They expect to employ fifty hands when in full operation.

"The C. B. French Cabinet Company, manufacturer of telephone booths and photograph cabinets, has moved into its new building in the Maspeth section.

"The Ficks Reed Company, manufacturer of reed furniture, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has rented a loft at Sixth Street, Long Island City, for the distribution of its products in New York. It expects to move its entire plant to Long Island City in the near future.

"The Commercial Research Company of Tuckahoe, N. Y., has rented the top floor of the Goodyear Rubber Tire Company's building on Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, and will have twenty-five employes.

"The Dietz Coal Company, Fresh Pond Road, is erecting a plant for the manufacture of ice, the capacity of which will be seventy tons daily."

According to the last Federal census, taken in 1909, there were 771 factories with 27,495 employes located in Queens. The latest census taken, however, by the Department of Labor of New York State in 1913, which has just been compiled in book form, shows a total of 830 factories, with 35,105 employes. Queens County has a greater number of employes in its factories than any other county in New York State, with the exception of Manhattan, Kings, and Erie County. A general distribution of these factories throughout the borough is shown by the following table:

Location.	No. of Factories.	No. of Employes.
Arverne	11	56
Bayside	8	80
Brooklyn Hills	2	33
Cedar Manor	1	22
Clarenceville	2	34
College Point	38	3,256
Corona	27	840
Dunton	1	57
Edgemere	2	9
Elmhurst	7	25
Evergreen	42	774
Far Rockaway	35	246
Flushing	50	384
Forest Hills	1	84
Glendale	16	848
Hillside	2	88
Hollis	2	23
Jamaica	45	651
Laurel Hill	9	2,316
Long Island City	738	18,444
Maspeth	31	1,076
Morris Park	2	761
North Beach	3	22
Ozone Park	4	59
Queens	4	51
Richmond Hill	41	1,075
Ridgewood Heights	18	323
Rockaway Beach	38	293
Rosedale	1	5
Union Course	9	187
Whitestone	13	281
Winfield	9	229
Woodhaven	17	1,085
Woodside	5	178

REALTY DEPRESSION.

Condemns Extortionate Charges for Mortgage Renewals and High Rates.

Discussing the present situation in the real estate world in the current Bulletin of the House and Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, President Frank Eberhart says:

"In analyzing the reasons we find shifting trade centres the main cause for depression in commercial property, and otherwise, the yearly increasing taxes, reduced rents, multiplicity of departmental orders, sane and insane. Extortionate demands in bonuses for the renewal of mortgages and increased interest rates, reduction of the principal, and extortionate brokers' commissions and other charges in procuring new to replace expired mortgages, and last but not least, the experimental frills and fancies of our social uplifters, officials, and other species of tax-eaters, to say nothing of the privileged class of corporations that do not pay their just share of taxation."

Waterway Work at Baldwin Harbor.

Construction work has been started on four new waterways or harbors in the 750 acre tract overlooking Hempstead Bay at Baldwin Harbor in southern Nassau County. They will be from six to eight feet deep, and sixty feet wide, and will materially enhance the area of waterfront holdings. Plans have been completed for the construction of twenty-six houses to contain from six to nine rooms on the property between the waterways.

New Express Station for Yorkville.

Business men and property owners in the Yorkville district are rejoicing at the success of their long continued efforts to obtain a station at Second Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. It will be an express station to be used in connection with the third track now being laid. The Public Service Commission has ordered that the new station be ready for operation not later than Dec. 15, 1915.

PAY FOR DISEASED ANIMALS.

Why Not Pay Tenement Owner for Repairs, Asks Assemblyman Smith.

Among the extravagant expenditures by the State of New York attacked by Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, minority leader of the lower house, at the meeting last week of the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association, was the policy of paying for animals killed by the health authorities because afflicted with a communicable disease.

"I can see no reason," said Mr. Smith, "why a farmer who has in his barn a horse or cow with a disease which might be communicated to him should be paid for its destruction any more than the owner of a tenement house should be paid for the expense he is put to in putting his property in a decent and healthy condition. The tenement-house owner is ordered to make certain changes, and he has to do it, whatever the cost. If not, the city or State does it, and the expense becomes a lien against the property.

"Yet we are paying in the State $280,000 for dead horses and $325,000 for tubercular cattle, and a bill was passed at the recent Legislature appropriating $500,000 for the payment of animals destroyed on account of disease, and this in spite of the fact that no formal applications have been presented. It is an appropriation which should not be allowed."

Churches in the City.

There are 1,800 churches in the City of New York.

REALTY NEWS, TRANSFERS AND MORTGAGES

THE THREE-FAMILY HOUSE PROBLEM

Efforts to Reduce the Cost of Constructing This Class of Buildings.

OVERINSPECTION BLAMED

Tenements Housing Four Families to a Floor Declared to be a Detriment to Certain Sections.

The hearings which the Three-family House Committee of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests have been holding to learn the opinions and advice of real estate owners, architects, and builders with regard to encouraging the construction of three-family houses, will be continued during the Summer. It was practically impossible for this committee to arrive at any conclusions which might be embodied into law, owing to the brief session of the last Legislature.

However, considerable information and advice have been gleaned at the hearings which have occurred every Monday since February. The work of this committee, consisting of Cyrus C. Miller, Chairman; Frank Bailey, Edward C. Blum, William M. Calder, and Frederic B. Pratt, was divided into two subdivisions. First, to ascertain whether it would be profitable to construct a three-family house at the present time, and simultaneously conforming to proper regulations for hygienic housing, ventilation, and light.

In this respect, architects and builders of recognized merit were requested to submit plans for three-family houses. The second subdivision was to cover the many one-family houses which today exist in the several boroughs, in order to ascertain whether it would be profitable and practicable to alter or remodel these houses, so as to make them accommodate two, three, or four families. In its deliberations the committee was immediately confronted with the fact that the two and three-family house was passing away in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx.

Since the housing of people in multi-family tenements increases the percentage of citizens who feel no direct interest in Government, and is apt to be accompanied by all of the evils of overcrowding, it was evident that any movement which would help to increase the number of land owners and to spread the population over a larger area should be encouraged. The ambition to own their own homes is common to all people, and this desire should be gratified whenever economic conditions permit.

A number of reasons have been assigned for the decline in the erection of three-family houses, which are economic, social, and legal. In the latter respect it has been constantly asserted that certain provisions of the Tenement House law might be modified, so as to decrease the cost of construction of these houses. From general observation there would seem to be no difficulty in making a three-family house pay where the lot values are from $500 to $1,000; but the question is a much closer one where lot values are from $1,000 to $1,500. From $1,500 to $2,500 it is hardly possible to make them pay, and from $2,500 up, it seems to be impossible.

Shortly before the Legislature adjourned it was deemed advisable by the members of the Three-family House Committee of the Advisory Council to consider whether or not it would be possible to amend the Tenement House law at present, so as to reduce the number of requirements now prescribed for small houses. At a special meeting, which was attended by Paul D. Cravath, Charles S. Brown, and Alfred T. White of the Tenement House Committee, the possibility of making such amendment during the recent Legislative session was discussed.

The members of the Tenement House Committee evinced a willingness to do all that they possibly could, within reason, to comply with the request of real estate owners, that some remedy be effected. With a view of co-operating, therefore, with the Tenement House Committee in this respect, the special committee of the Advisory Council prepared the following report. Lawrence Veiller, however, dissented from the conclusions of the majority, and feeling that the committee had not investigated the subject as thoroughly as it might, has resigned. The report, therefore, was signed merely by Messrs. Frank Bailey, Edward C. Blum, William M. Calder, Cyrus C. Miller, and Frederic B. Pratt.

"The Three-family House Committee has to report that it has approached the question of new tenement house construction, with a desire by new legislation to discourage the growth of the four and six-story tenements, four families on a floor, constructed especially in Brooklyn and in Queens on lots that are worth under $1,500, and to increase the number of smaller houses. This committee is of the opinion that the construction of these large tenements causes congestion and should not be allowed. The city is spending a very large amount of money to disperse the population and the marked tendency toward large tenements should be viewed with alarm by those working to improve housing conditions.

"The principal phase of this question, discussed by those appearing before the committee, was the method of decreasing the cost of the three-family house, for its construction has practically ceased in Kings and in Queens Counties.

"Recommendations tending to reduce the cost of construction of these three-family houses had to do in main with the fire-proofing now required, and suggested few changes affecting the hygiene of such buildings.

"We are inclined to believe that over-regulation or over-inspection by the city departments, resulting in extreme annoyance to owners, is an element of much importance in producing the larger buildings, inasmuch as the large buildings could better afford to attend to inspectors' complaints while the small buildings, as a rule occupied in part by the owners, were not large enough to endure non-essential annoyances.

"We believe that in regulating tenement houses, as construction is now required in the Tenement House law, the results have not been entirely successful, or entirely satisfactory, even as the Interstate Commerce act did not produce the results the public demanded, and neither the public nor the railroad was satisfied; for over-regulation has tended to change the ownership of tenement houses to a class of people who do not particularly wish the tenants well, and who are willing to avoid laws made for the tenants' benefit whenever practicable or possible.

"We also feel that over-inspection and unnecessary annoyance are part of the elements preventing the construction of the three-family houses, and from our investigations believe that it is possible that a surplus of inspectors are causing troubles to owners, not in the end beneficial to the tenants.

"We feel that neither over-inspection nor cost are, however, the complete reasons for the construction of the large buildings, but that there are other causes, sociological and financial, which also tend to their production. These other causes have not been investigated.

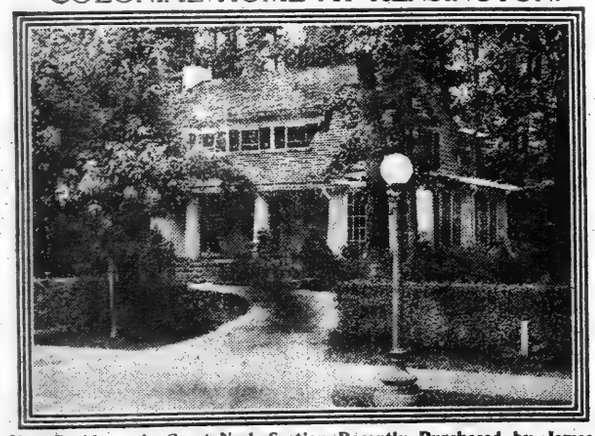
"We, however, feel that it is not our purpose or our desire to be placed in a position of trading with those who have produced tenement house reform for the purpose of furthering the construction of any particular class of buildings; but we do feel that the tenement house situation will not be improved to the extent that it should unless these large buildings upon cheap lots are no longer constructed and unless at least a part of the penalty for filth and ill-use is borne by the tenant, instead of as now, all borne by the landlord.

"We strongly recommend that the Tenement House Committee, constituted for the purpose of tenement house reform, should be asked, inasmuch as it assumes the guardianship of the tenants' interests, to further guard the tenants' interests by changing the tenement law so as to produce a class of buildings which are better for the tenants than those now produced, and that the city should not be allowed to further clog up with these large fifty-foot-four-family-on-a-floor buildings to the detriment of the health and the morals of the tenants where the land values do not require such construction. The methods of producing these results and the character of the new legislation we do not now suggest, but we do feel that immediate consideration of this big question, so important to Brooklyn and to Queens, should receive the direct attention of the Tenement House Committee, or it should intrust this needed reform to others."

At a meeting of the Tenement House Committee held on May 11, Alfred T. White and Darwin R. James, Jr., were appointed to confer with the committee of the Advisory Council upon this subject. Thus it is anticipated that a thorough plan of co-operation will be arranged for by the Advisory Council and the Tenement House Committee of the Charities Organization Society.

This joint committee will consider the subject very thoroughly during the Summer months and in the Fall, so that by the next session of the Legislature it is quite possible that legislation may be agreed upon which will tend to mitigate the severe conditions which have, for the last decade, confronted small property owners. In this entire matter the members of the Tenement House Committee have been actuated by an earnest desire to relieve property owners as much as possible from the heavy burdens imposed upon them during the last few years.

COLONIAL HOME AT KENSINGTON.



New Residence in Great Neck Section Recently Purchased by James R. Potter.

DEMAND HEARING ON DIRECT STATE TAX

United Property Owners Association Send Resolutions to Governor Whitman.

THE INCREASING TAX RATE

Request Governor to Veto $19,000,000 Direct Tax Bill and Cut Down Other Appropriations.

The United Real Estate Owners Association has adopted the following resolution and requested Governor Whitman to grant a hearing on the direct State tax and other bills appropriating money for the State government:

"Whereas, The real estate owners of the City of New York are in such financial straits due to the continued business depression, overassessed valuations, increased tax rates, increased interest rates, and calling of mortgage loans, that any additional tax means confiscation of their property; and

"Whereas, There are certain State appropriation bills that are now before the Governor for his consideration which are in excess of last year's appropriations and which appropriations can, in our judgment, be reduced at least $5,000,000; and

"Whereas, The Governor is now in consultation with the heads of the several State departments for the purpose of personally investigating such appropriations; and

"Whereas, There is a certainty of the estimated 1915 State revenues being increased in an amount exceeding $5,000,000; and,

"Whereas, There is a State Direct Tax bill aggregating $19,000,000 which the Governor must either veto or sign; and

"Whereas, If the Governor signs said Direct Tax bill the result will be a surplus amounting to several millions of dollars unnecessarily taken from the pockets of the taxpayers, which will remain at the credit of the State general fund; and

"Whereas, If the Governor vetoes said Direct Tax bill there will not be sufficient revenue for the purposes of the State Government.

"Now, therefore, the members of the United Real Estate Owners Association, in meeting assembled this 11th day of May, 1915, hereby

"Resolve, That the Governor be petitioned to hold a public hearing on a special day at which the real estate organizations and individual real estate owners of the City of New York can be heard in opposition to said several appropriation bills and the present State direct tax of $19,000,000; and that the Governor be petitioned to veto said State Direct Tax bill and convene a special session of the Legislature for the sole purpose of amending said several appropriations bills and for the purpose of passing a Direct State Tax bill in an amount less than the present one and only for such amount as will meet the actual deficiency in the State revenues and the actual necessities of State Government."

SUBWAY EXTENSIONS.

Public Service Commission Empowered to Deal with L. I. Railroad.

Following the signing by Governor Whitman, Monday, of the enabling act giving to the Public Service Commission authority to utilize existing railroad lines for the extension of the dual subway system, the proposal of the Long Island Railroad to lease to the city trackage rights on its Port Washington and Whitestone branches came up for consideration last week before the Commissioners.

On Thursday there was a conference between President Peters of the Long Island Railroad and the Commissioners. Representatives of the North Shore Transit Association, at the regular meeting of the commission on Friday, went on record as strongly in favor of the proposal on terms equitable to all parties.

While the enabling act opens up a wide field for the extension of the rapid transit system in many directions, the specific purpose for which it was enacted is to solve the financial and other difficulties that have faced the city authorities in meeting the needs of the rapidly growing communities along the North Shore of Queens.

Flushing, Broadway-Flushing, Auburndale, Bayside, Douglaston, Little Neck, Westmoreland, and Whitestone and Malba are among the most attractive and populous of the city's best type of suburban districts. Flushing and College Point, also important commercial and industrial centres, are destined to become more so through the improvement of Flushing Creek and the location of a barge canal terminal thereon.

In the dual system the Third Ward of Queens was not provided for, though it contributes largely to the cost thereof in increased assessments. The nearest of the new lines terminates at Corona, about a mile from the business centre of Flushing. The Public Service Commission more recently laid out a plan for the extension of this line through Flushing and intermediate locations adjacent to the right of way of the Long Island Railroad to Douglaston and Little Neck.

Seeing in this line a prospective competitor, President Peters of the Long Island Railroad submitted a proposal to the Public Service Commission to lease trackage rights for rapid transit trains over its already electrified lines along the North Shore. The connection between the dual system and the Long Island Railroad will be made at Corona, near the present terminus of the rapid transit system. The commission then sought and obtained authority from the Legislature to make such arrangements.

The North Shore Transit Association, composed of representative business men and residents of the communities to be benefited, was organized last week to assist in consummating an agreement between the city and the railroad.

Its officers are: President, John W. Rapp, head of a large industrial plant in College Point; Vice President, Clinton T. Roe; Honorary Secretary, Frederic Storm, President of the Bayside National Bank; John M. Riehle, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and M. P. Walsh, former Deputy Commissioner of the Water Department for Queens, Executive Secretary.

New Schirmer Building.

Ground was broken last week by the Turner Construction Company, to which was awarded the contract for the erection of the Schirmer building on the property of the Courtney Development Company in Long Island City. This property is located on the top of Thompson Hill, just beyond the Packard factory and the Bridge Plaza.

Timmis & Chapman are the architects of the new Schirmer building, which will be 220 feet front and 290 feet in depth, with an area of 63,000 square feet. The building will be a two-story and a one-story reinforced concrete fireproof structure, and will be used for the publication of sheet music. The printing presses will be placed in the one-story structure, which will have a number of skylights.

The first floor of the two-story building will be used for storage, while the second story will be devoted to general business, offices, and mail order department. The two-story portion of the building will be 200 by 100 feet.

Removal of Dust and Ashes.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, through its Industrial Code Committee, consisting of Julius Franke, Chairman; Louis J. Horowitz, Frank A. Pattison, and Evarts Tracy, approves of the proposed rules relating to the removal of dust, ashes, and fumes, promulgated by the Industrial Board. These rules seem to be very proper and desirable, and apply to manufacturing in loft buildings throughout New York City.

Certain recommendations were suggested by the council for change in the requirements specified, and these recommendations were incorporated into the rules. It is of vital importance that the owners and tenants of loft buildings should be apprised as to the exact tenor of these rules, and the council advises that they obtain the same from the Labor Department.

The rules of the Industrial Board, when finally approved by the Labor Department, have the force and the effect of statute law, so that any violations of them are regarded in the courts as prima facie evidence of a desire to evade the law. In as much as ignorance of the law excuses no one, there is every reason why property owners should have these rules and regulations of the Industrial Board on file in their offices, for immediate reference.

Apartments Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Bing & Bing to Mrs. Mary B. Bradford a suite of ten rooms and four baths in the new house at 995 Park Avenue, near Eighty-second Street; an apartment of fourteen rooms and four baths in 12 East Eighty-seventh Street to F. M. Peters, and an apartment in 850 Park Avenue for George F. Johnson, with ten rooms and four baths, to Dr. Carl Eggers.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased a large apartment of twelve rooms and four baths in the new building under construction at 45 East Sixty-second Street, for the Sixty-second Street Company, E. C. Potter, President, to Joshua A. Hatfield. Also an apartment in the new building at 114 East Eighty-fourth Street, for the Surrey Realty Company, to Edward S. Blagden.

Westchester Acreage at Auction.

Fifty-three acres, with two dwellings, outbuildings, &c., in White Plains, Westchester County, are to be sold at auction by Bryan L. Kennelly in the Exchange Salesroom on Wednesday, May 26. This property has a large frontage on the main road from White Plains to Harrison, and is convenient to the White Plains Terminal of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad on Westchester Avenue.

On the same day Mr. Kennelly will sell the entire water front block from 122d to 123d Street, on the Harlem River, at executors' sale, for the estate of Thomas Patten. This water front property has a frontage of 232 feet on the Harlem River, 204 feet on 122d Street, and 87 feet on 123d Street.

City Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for William Whitman, Jr., 51 East Eightieth Street, a four-story house, to Mrs. Walter H. Lewis.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the F. F. Freehold Estates, Inc., the three-story dwelling at 112 East 127th Street, to James Conran.

To Bankers and Financial Houses proposing to establish themselves in London, England:

MESSRS. ELLIS & SON, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, of 45 Fenchurch Street, London, being Agents for various Owners of Real Estate in Lombard Street and the Financial World, would be glad to afford any information respecting suitable Sites and Buildings in that neighborhood.

RENTING GAS RANGES.

Gas Company Asks for Rehearing on P. S. Commission Order.

The Consolidated Gas Company of New York has asked the Public Service Commission for the First District for a rehearing in the matter of Edward B. Bruch, on whose complaint the Public Service Commission two weeks ago directed the gas company to modify its rules and regulations as to the rental of gas ranges. The order issued by the Public Service Commission provided that upon the expiration of the first year's rental of a gas range any renewal thereof might be canceled on a thirty days notice to the gas company, and the order further provided that the gas company should refund to the person renting a gas range the amount paid for the unexpired term of the renewal.

The Consolidated Gas Company, in its application for a rehearing, which was filed last Wednesday, notified the Public Service Commission that the order issued by it would not be accepted, and would not be obeyed. The grounds set forth were:

First—That the Public Service Commission had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Second—That the evidence as given before the Public Service Commission was insufficient to justify any such order.

Third—That the order was unjust and unreasonable, and that it unduly interfered with the discretion of the gas company's officers in the management of its affairs, and was therefore contrary to the provisions of the statute.

Fourth—That the order was arbitrary and oppressive and confiscatory.

Fifth—That the order was illegal and void, because, in contravention of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, the order deprived the gas company of its property without just compensation, and denied the company the equal protection of the law.

Sixth—That the rules and regulations of the company requiring one year's rental in advance, and granting renewals to the following April 1, and thereafter from April 1 to April 1, were reasonable, just, and proper rules and regulations, and were to the best interest of a majority of the gas company's consumers, and to the best interest of the company's business.

In its petition for a rehearing the gas company further pointed out that the rules and regulations were adopted on the ground that about 50 per cent. of its consumers rent gas appliances in the Spring months, a large percentage of whom occupy what are called "cold water flats," and who, upon the approach of Winter, remove the gas ranges and substitute coal ranges for the purpose of heating the kitchen and other rooms in the customers' flats or apartments.

The company further contended that if the order made by the Public Service Commission was to be continued in force, the gas company would be put to the expense of bringing in thousands of gas ranges in the Fall of the year, cleaning, repairing and storing the gas ranges during the Winter months, and then putting out those gas ranges in the Spring, and this, the company contended, it could not afford to do at the rental prices it is now charging. It was also contended in the gas company's petition for a rehearing that great confusion would result, and that the company's business would be seriously interfered with.

As a further reason for a rehearing, the gas company said:

"The average cost to the respondent (the gas company) of installing ranges is more than the amount of one year's rental; and if the order herein is continued in force, the respondent (the gas company) will be obliged either to increase its rentals for gas ranges, and thus throw a heavy and perhaps prohibitive burden upon a very large number of its consumers who cannot afford to pay high rentals, and to whom the rental system has been almost a necessity, or discontinue altogether the rental of gas appliances, to the inconvenience and hardship of thousands of gas consumers.

It was said yesterday by Robert E. Livingston, as the representative of the gas companies in Manhattan and the Bronx, that there are no less than 420,000 gas appliances distributed in those two boroughs on the rental basis at the present time. Of those 420,000 appliances, at least 210,000 represent so-called "cookers," or small gas ranges, for which the companies charge $1 a year, or 8 1-3 cents a month in the Borough of Manhattan.

The gas companies have about $3,500,000 invested in gas ranges and appliances distributed throughout the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx on the rental system.

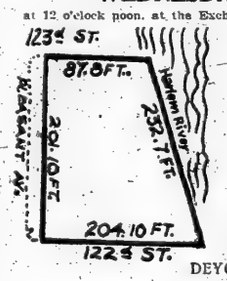
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Real Estate Auctioneer.

(Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc.) will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26TH, 1915,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.



Executors' Sale

Estate of Thos. Patten, Dec'd,

by order of T. G. & W. R. Patten, Executors.

Entire Water Front Block,

122d to 123d Sts.

and Harlem River,

size 232.7 ft. on Harlem River x 204 ft. on 122d St. and 87.8 on 123d St. x 201.0. Splendid location for railroad freight terminal, coal or builders' material business or factory.

DEYO & BAUERDORF, Attorneys, 111 Broadway.

SAME DAY.

91-93 Bleecker St.,

N. W. Corner Mercer St.

Two 5 story store and loft buildings, on plot 50x146.10x irreg.; only two blocks from Subway and one block from Broadway.

314 Second Avenue,

Near 18th St.

4 story and basement brownstone dwelling, 16 rooms and bath; size 17x60.

METCALF B. HATCH, Esq., Atty., 5 BEEKMAN STREET.

Executor's Sale,

Estate of James H. Londergan, dec'd.

E. S. Bainbridge Ave.,

148 feet north of Bedford Park Boulevard; vacant; size of plot 100x118.

CHAS. F. KELLEY, Esq., Attorney, 203 Broadway.

Friday, May 28th,

Dyckman St. Corner Plot

Size of plot, 103.37 ft. on Dyckman Street x 100 ft. x 188.76 ft. x irregular, situated directly opposite the new State Barge terminal on Hudson River, and only a short distance from Dyckman Street Subway Station. Sale by order of Supreme Court.

McLOUGHLIN & MARTIN, Attorneys, 309 BROADWAY.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENT PLOT.

330-332 West 86th St.

Size 40x102.2. Two 4 story dwellings, 100-foot street, close to Subway station and Riverside Drive.

53 Acres

WHITE PLAINS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

About 639 Lots

and 2 dwellings, outbuildings, etc.

Property has large frontage on Harrison Ave., the main road from White Plains to Harrison.

Near N. Y., West. & Boston Terminal

on Westchester Avenue in White Plains.

High land, with large road frontage, also valuable water rights. Splendid chance for large developer or investor. To be sold in one plot.

80% on mortgage at 5% with release clauses.

DOUGLAS, ARMITAGE & McCANN, Attorneys, Woolworth Building.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1915,

ABSOLUTE EXECUTORS' SALE

The Estate of Hugo Gorsh, Dec'd,

by order of Messrs. John W. Bohlmann and Louis H. Zocher, Executors,

324 & 326 East 86th St.

Two 3-story and basement brown stone dwellings; size, 12.6x102.2 each.

211 East 87th St.

3-story and basement brown stone dwelling; size 19.8x100.8½.

126, 128, 130, 132 & 134 West 128th St.

Five 3-story and basement brown stone dwellings; size of plot, 75x99.

LOUIS H. ZOCHER, Esq., Executor, 1,247 Lexington Av.

Maps, &c., from Attorneys, Executors, or at Auctioneer's Offices, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK CITY. | REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK CITY.

MANHATTAN BEACH

RESIDENCE AND BUNGALOW PLOTS FOR SALE

Low Prices Easy Terms

Special Inducements to Quick Purchasers

All city conveniences. Every lot fully improved, thoroughly restricted, ready for immediate building.

No Assessments for Improvements

Only 30 minutes from business centre of the city. No waiting for trains. No time tables needed.

Houses for sale and rent, furnished or unfurnished, for season or year.

MANHATTAN BEACH is the finest and most accessible all-year-round ocean front home community in the City of New York, and offers an unequaled opportunity for a safe, sound and conservative real estate investment, with a large and steady appreciation in values absolutely assured.

For illustrated booklet, prices, etc., write

Manhattan Beach Realty Corporation

192 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt 2315

Or Offices on property Telephone Coney Island 920-921-1172

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT of the

Most Important Sale Ever Held in Brooklyn

CLOSING OUT AUCTION

280 Improved Lots.

Being all lots unsold on the

ORIGINAL

BOROUGH PARK

Property which extended from

41st St. to 61st St., and from New Utrecht Ave. to 17th Ave.

and on which about two thousand houses have been erected.

The sale will be held during

2ND WEEK IN JUNE

(Exact date to be announced later.)

at 7:30 P. M., in the

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The lots are adapted, depending upon location, for apartments, two and one-family houses, etc., and on New Utrecht Ave., etc., for business.

A majority of the lots will be sold without restriction, except against ordinary nuisances.

Terms: Part cash and part mortgage, or monthly installments graded to terminate in three years, or discount for all cash.

All titles insured without expense to purchasers by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

THE PROPERTY IS

Reached by three of the New Dual Subway Extensions;

also by the 16th Ave. trolley.

Further particulars from

Jere Johnson, Jr., Co.

187 Broadway, New York.

193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

CITY OF NEW YORK
BOROUGH OF QUEENS:-

THE TRUSTEES IN LIQUIDATION

1. Have ordered the absolute sale at public auction of all improved lots at Jamaica Hillcrest, Jamaica, New York City, without reserve, limit or protection—no matter what they bring.
2. Extension of Fulton Street Elevated (Dual Rapid Transit System—5 cent fare) to Grand Avenue, Jamaica, two short blocks from Jamaica Hillcrest.
3. 18 minutes from Herald Square via Penn. L. I. R. R. from Penn. Terminal, 33d St. & 7th Ave., and from Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn (Terminus of Subway).
4. Sale will be held on premises, rain or shine, at 2 P. M., on Saturday, May 29th, and continued on Monday, May 31st (Decoration Day), until every lot is sold.

Terms: 60% on mortgage or monthly installments. Free Title Policy from Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

Send for maps, views and Free R. R. Tickets.

Wm. P. Rae Co., Auctioneers,

180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Woolworth Building, Manhattan.

John H. Judge, Attorney for Trustees,

261 Broadway, Manhattan.

JAMAICA OFFICE—

Hillside Ave., Cor. Grand Ave.

Henry Brady

AUCTIONEER

TRUSTEES' SALE

Estate of William Farrell, Deceased.

No. 65 West 96th St.

20.6 x 100.11

4-story and basement private dwelling, 17 rooms and 2 baths, hardwood floors, &c. Sold subject to a mortgage of $12,000 at 5 per cent.

WED., MAY 26th, 1915

12 o'clock noon.

Real Estate Exchange, 14-16 Vesey St.

Further particulars from Auctioneer or Thomas F. Farrell, Trustee, Barrow Street & North River.

AUCTION SALE

By order of Mary J. McShane,

No. 5 Madison St.

25 x 56

3-story and basement dwelling, 16 rooms and 2 baths, steam heat, electric lights, hardwood floors, &c. Sold subject to a mortgage of $12,000 at 5 per cent.

WED., MAY 26th, 1915

12 o'clock noon.

Real Estate Exchange, 14-16 Vesey St.

Further particulars from Auctioneer or McQuaid & McShane, Attorneys, 165 Broadway.

AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE,

200 WEST 23RD ST., COR. 7TH AVENUE

Telephone Chelsea 7960.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens



Artistic New Dwelling

11 rooms and 3 baths; first story hollow tile and stucco; second story shingled; roof of Spanish tile; very handsome residence. Reasonable price, convenient terms.

15 MINUTES from Herald Square

VIA PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC EXPRESS TRAINS. All Night Service.

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station. In Beautiful Hills of Kew. Many other new houses ready for occupancy from $8,500 to $22,500. Villa plots of exceptional beauty, commanding extensive views, on reasonable terms. Information on request from **JOHN J. BRITTON**, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250 & 5251.

REPRESENTATIVE AT KEW GARDENS OFFICE AT KEW GARDENS STATION EVERY DAY.

Convenient trains to Kew:—Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., WEEK DAYS—8:16, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 (12:48, 1:10, Saturdays only), 1:24, 2:06, 3:00, 3:37, 4:08, 4:28, 5:00, 5:15, 5:29 P. M. SUNDAYS—8:24, 9:07, 9:37, 11:17 A. M.; 1:08, 1:37, 2:14, 3:03, 4:11, 4:38, 5:25 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Opportunity TO SECURE

a desirable Plot on long-term lease (7,500 square feet) for a

GARAGE

adjoining the corner of Madison Ave. and 102d St.

50 Feet on Madison Av., with a 25x100 Foot "L" on 102d St.,

giving separate entrance and exit. For terms and further particulars

Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

430 Columbus Avenue.

Apartment hotel, furnished, consisting of restaurant on ground floor, 22x180, with full equipment. 24 rooms and 12 baths above. Will lease to a responsible tenant for term of years.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 W. 125 St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CHANCE OF LIFETIME

Fine Broadway taxpayer will net large income; plus increase in value; big future; also avenue corner, 100-foot elevator apartment house; rents $20,000, price $165,000; another elevator apartment house; rents $32,000, price $230,000; another, rents $44,000, price $360,000; also a number of others; all sizes and prices; I can give you bargains that you will appreciate; some will net about 30% on small investment; investigate.

H. T. WOOD, 60 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Exceptional Investment

Lady owning 20-family apartment house, well located, fine condition, strictly high-class investment, desires free, clear farm.

ROOM 4, 600 WEST 181ST ST.

$50,000 Annual Net Income

Twenty-story prominent 5th Av. corner. We can induce the owner to take old property that can be improved.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 West 125d St., N. Y.

Supreme Court Partition Sales

CHARLES O'SULLIVAN, Esq., Ref.

Thursday, May 20

At 12 o'clock noon at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

507-509 Lenox Ave.

(Bet. West 135th & 136th Sts.)

To be sold as one parcel.

No. 507 is a five-story and cellar brick tenement with 2 stores, containing an apartment of 3 rooms and bath in rear of one store and 2 apartments of 5 rooms and bath and 1 apartment of 4 rooms and bath on each floor. Steam heat and hot water.

No. 509 is a 5-story and cellar brick tenement with store, containing 2 apartments of 4 rooms and bath on each floor.

Size of entire plot 46.5x100 x irreg.

PETER COOK, Esq., Atty. for Pltff., 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WARREN LESLIE, Esq., Referee.

Thursday, May 27

At 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

South Side 215th St.

(225 ft. East of Ninth Ave.)

(800 ft. East of Tenth Ave.)

A vacant plot, 50x99.11.

TITLE POLICY FREE TO PURCHASER.

HENRY L. FRANKLIN, Esq., Atty. for Pltff., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St. N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUILDING SALE

The Bronx Parkway Commission

Offers for sale to the highest bidders sixty-five store, residential and factory buildings, also machinery, for removal from the Bronx River Parkway Reservation, extending from Bronx Park to White Plains. lists of which will be furnished upon application. All bids must be made upon regular forms provided by the Commission, and are subject to terms and conditions therein set forth, and will be received at the office of the commission, 100 Broadway, New York, on or before 2 P. M.,

Monday, May 24, 1915,

at which time bids received will be publicly opened. Buildings will be surrendered to the successful bidder within thirty days after title is taken.

BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION

100 Broadway, New York.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

21 SOLD 4 LEFT

Easy Housekeeping Homes, Eastern Parkway Heights, Union St., between Rogers and Nostrand Aves.

Two stories and cellar, handsome stone front—porches front and rear—9 rooms and bath, hot water heat, instantaneous gas water heater—electric lights, tiled mantel and hearth—hardwood floors and hardwood trim throughout—kitchen and bathroom floors and walls tiled.

Take either St. John's Place, Rogers Avenue, Ocean Avenue, Nostrand Avenue, or Lorimer Street trolley. Station of Eastern Parkway Subway now building is only half block from property.

$1,000 Cash, $60 Monthly Thereafter to Pay Principal and Interest.

See Representative on Property or

Realty Associates

162 REMSEN STREET,

Phone Main 6480. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE

Altered Brick Church Building on Corner Plot, 74x130

Jefferson Av. & Ormond Pl.

(Near Fulton St.) Brooklyn

Formerly Occupied by ADAMS EXRESS CO.

Suitable for **Moving Picture Business.**

Can furnish responsible theatre tenant on

21 Years' Lease.

Also suitable for Garage, Milk Depot, etc. Inquire, DeSeiding Bros., 128 F'way, N.Y. Or Reffon Realty Corp., 38 West 21st St., N. Y.

Owner Must Sacrifice

House Worth $18,000 — HANDSOME 2-FAMILY HOUSE — **Sacrifice $16,000 Terms**

IN FLATBUSH.

One apartment leased for enough to pay all carrying charges.

16 large rooms, 2 tiled baths and showers; hardwood trim, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, beautiful wide street, near L. B. R. R. "Q" Station and Prospect Park. For particulars apply Owner, 128 Times Downtown.

$4,700 BUNGALOWS WITH GARAGE **$5,700**

1 family, 7 and 8 rooms; all latest improvements; refined section; 20 new houses to select from; located along Ocean Parkway, Sea Beach Subway, and Brighton Beach "L." Owner and Builder, J. D. RANCK, office, 110 Ave. I, Bklyn. Culver "L" to Parkville Station. 'Phone 6652 Midwood. Best reference, former purchasers.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; rent-like terms. Send for booklet. OTTO SINGER, on premises, E. 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn: Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Distinctive home of 8 rooms and 2 baths, now being built. Hollow tile and stucco. Finest materials and workmanship. Large living room and fireplace. Will complete to suit purchaser's ideas. On large plot, overlooking the water; 3 blocks from station at

MALBA

JON-THE-SOUND

26 minutes from Penna. Station at 7th Ave. & 33d St., N. Y. Frequent electric trains. All-year homes, $6,000 to $20,000; choice plots with water view. Reasonable prices. Convenient terms. A refined community for those who love both the water and the rolling country. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis, country club. Booklet No. 2 sent upon request.

Address F. P. EDSON, Manager.

MALBA ESTATES CORPORATION

Associated with Realty Trust

60 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. 7440 Cort.

Real, Old Homestead

Rebuilt. All Conveniences.

30 Min. from Penna. Sta., N. Y. City

On pretty plot of ground 4 min. walk from R. R. station. Splendid train service to Manhattan and Brooklyn. In the country and in the city.

$2,500, EASY TERMS, LIKE RENT, buys it. Balance $3,500 on mortgage. 5 ROOMS beautiful, large rooms, electric light, running water, modern bath, steam heat, cement cellar. Flowers, trees and shrubs.

Nothing Like It Near the City.

Write or tel. R. L. KILEY, 347 Fifth Ave., N. York City, for pictures and plans. Tel. 1250 Murray Hill.

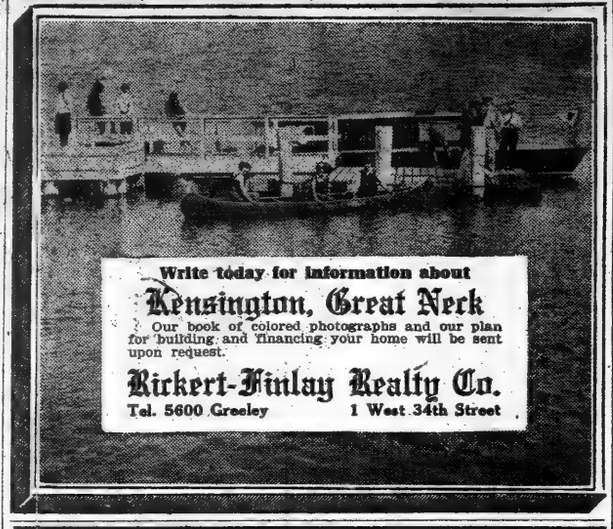
FOR SALE OR RENT

AT FLUSHING, L. I.

Attractive stucco house on plot 162x200 feet; the house consists of parlor, dining room, library, (each 20 ft. square,) kitchen, refrigerator room, butler's pantry, laundry, and toilet on the first floor; four large bedrooms, three small ones, and bathroom on second floor, and four bedrooms and storeroom on third floor; house is heated by hot water and has four open fireplaces; all modern plumbing; hardwood floors; the garden contains many maples and elms; also barn, 30x30 feet; $20,000; rent $1,500; convenient terms. Further particulars from

RUNGE & COMPANY, INC.,

90 Main St. Flushing, L. I.



Write today for information about

Kensington, Great Neck

Our book of colored photographs and our plan for building and financing your home will be sent upon request.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

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An Artistic Home In Jamaica 18 Minutes from the Heart of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Seashore, $7,250

New Brick House, Colonial architecture; 4 or 5 bedrooms; ample closets in each room; wall safe; living room, with open fireplace; dining room, French doors; pantry, kitchen, laundry, store room; steam heat; separate hot water heater; tiled bathroom; gas and electric light; lawn, shrubs, flowers; 20-foot wide roadway in rear for autos and tradesmen; 18 minutes from Manhattan, Brooklyn and seashore; 700 trains daily; traveling in comfort Winter and Summer, and only $7,250.

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Balance monthly payments less than rent.

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A Forward Movement in Suburban Development

Successfully meeting a growing demand for a community in which design, engineering and stability of construction are the cardinal principles.

Plots and Houses nearing completion, are offered for sale.

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BY LONG ISLAND (ELECTRIC) R. R. FROM PENNA. STATION.

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Ideal all-the-year Homes For Sale at

Brentwood in the Pines Long Island

Write for full information

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QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Life Worth While

Green grass, budding trees, blossoming flowers, all give evidence now of the beauty and delights of Little Neck Hills, which will await you this Summer if you act promptly.

Add to these attractions bathing, boating, fishing, rambling hills, winding drives, and you will agree that the residents of

LITTLE NECK HILLS, 3rd Ward, Borough of Queens, New York City,

27 minutes from Pa. Station,

are justified in describing this community as one of the most ideal suburbs of New York. You can share in the joys of this garden spot now, at the most attractive time of the year, by simply giving us what you have been giving the landlord.

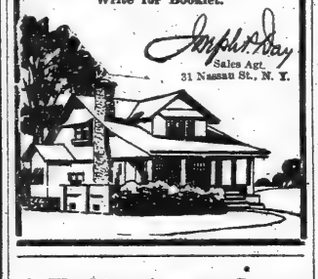
There are charming bungalows and semi-bungalows of 6, 7 and 8 rooms, all ready for immediate possession. You can buy one of these at from $4,650 to $6,750, or you can have a house built from your own plans. (Small initial payment, balance like rent.)

The heart of New York is but 27 minutes from Little Neck Hills. Negotiations now on for a fare that is soon to be what you pay for a ride in the crowded, stuffy Subway over "L"; every convenience that you have in New York is at your command here, and yet in addition to all this, there are all the health building, life-satisfying features of country and seashore.

May we look forward to your joining our happy family?

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A Flushing Avenue Corner at Second Avenue

Directly opposite the American Real Estate Company's purchase of 4,150 lots, just reported. They will begin building shortly. Prices at Second and Flushing Avenues are going higher. We have one corner that is a bargain. The owner needs money.

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AT ELMHURST—NEW HOUSE

Has eight large rooms and tiled bath, two toilets, laundry, electric and gas lighting, steam heat; parquet floors, interior finished in a natural hardwood; cement sidewalks, sewers; all city improvements; beautiful location; convenient to station, trolley line; fare to Manhattan, 5c. Price $6,000. Cash $1,000. Call Sunday and all week. Owner and builder, George C. Johnston, 75 Kingsland Ave., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

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Exceptionally strong corner fastest growing section Woodhaven; junction three streets; no near competition; populous neighborhood; 500 feet front; good brick house, 10 rooms, improvements; trees, shrubbery; only $12,000, part cash.

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Beautiful Homes for Sale, $8,500 to $45,000.

Also for Rent, furnished and unfurnished, $50 to $500 per month.

GARDEN CITY IS FAMOUS

for its golf and country sports, its great hotel, schools and attractive homes; its delightful climate and absolutely pure water.

ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS

35 minutes by electric service.

GAGE E. TARBELL, 320 Fifth Av., New York.

Exceptional Opportunity

Owner will sell, furnished or unfurnished, handsome new brick residence in most desirable wooded section of Forest Hills Gardens. Large plot, splendid trees, attractive garden and Summer house. Superior hollow tile construction; ten rooms, three baths; large hails; inclosed porch; all latest improvements; costly decorating; hardwood floors; tile and marble fireplaces; fourteen minutes to New York; within five minutes West Side Tennis Club; very desirable; all year round home. J. A. Meeker, 50 Olive Place, Forest Hills, Long Island.

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78 miles seaward from New York; highly exhilarating atmosphere; an ideal resort; ocean bathing, sailing, fishing; a gentleman's estate, consisting of nearly 20 acres of woodland and waterfront on Shinnecock Bay; large house, city water, gas, two baths, telephone, &c.; commodious barn and beathouse.

For Sale or Rent—Reasonable Terms.

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NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE

on nice plot. Near Plandome Station. Price $10,000.

L. G. SHIELDS,

18 East 34th Street.

NEW COLONIAL HOUSE.

7 rooms; nice plot near station. Manhasset. Price $7,000.

L. G. SHIELDS,

18 East 34th Street.

$200 CASH

and $20 monthly buys this beautiful, newly decorated 7-room house, with all modern improvements, on plot 50x125 feet, on South Shore, Long Island; full price $2,950. Great bargain. Address Home, Box L 321 Times Downtown.



If you are paying **$40 A MONTH** and the landlord returns to you **$26.84** monthly, it is costing you just **$13.16** per month for your apartment or house. **Does your landlord do this? Of course not.**

We do substantially this very thing every month with hundreds of house purchasers. How?

EXAMPLE

You buy the above cottage, cost.....	$4,200
On which there is a first mortgage of	$2,000
We take back a second mortgage of	1,200
You pay in cash.....	1,000
	$4,200

THEN Pay us $40 MONTHLY. Charge off as rent an average of $13.16 monthly (interest) and we credit you with an average of $26.84 each month on account of your purchase.

Thus, dear rent payer, instead of having wasted in rent $480 a year you have really saved in one year $322.08, and have something more than rent receipts to show for it.

If this is not entirely clear, come in and we will gladly explain this simple house owning plan, also schedule based on cash payments of lesser or greater amounts.

Own a house in **Brightwaters, Long Island,** where woodland, lakes and sea combine to make a perfect residential park, where land and attractive, substantial houses can be purchased at prices much lower than are asked elsewhere for the ordinary kind.

Readers of this paper are invited to visit Brightwaters, Long Island, as our guests, and inspect this and other attractive cottages and bungalows.

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Masonry constructed of hollow tile. Stucco exterior. Genuine tile roofs, copper metal trimmings.

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1st Floor—Living room (large brick fireplace), library, dining room, sun parlor, kitchen. Main and rear stairway. Cement porch, full width and return depth of house.

2d Floor—Three master chambers, two baths (tiled), sleeping porch.

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FEATURES:

Handsome decorations. Elaborate electric lighting fixtures, mirror closet doors (electric light each closet). Intercommunicating Telephone System. Parquet floors, first and second floors. Hot water heat. Modern plumbing (recessed bathtubs with showers). Plot 60x100 (room for garage).

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Waterview Country House **At Great Neck, L. I.**

On acre plot, landscaped to make most of fine shade trees; right of way to private beach on Long Island Sound. House is adaptation of rambling English country architecture. Spacious, beamed living room, opening on tiled veranda, large, bright dining room, fireplaces, lavatory, 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths. Service and servants' rooms in separate wing. Surroundings exceedingly delightful; vicinity fully improved, includes sanitary sewer system approved by State authorities. 27 minutes from Manhattan by train, 45 minutes by automobile. Will rent or sell on attractive terms.

Have large tract which will subdivide in acreage plots to meet needs of those desiring to build. Send for photos and particulars.

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About 500 Feet from Huntington Bay.

Beautiful stone and Stucco Dwelling, having 12 rooms and 4 baths; every modern improvement; garage and greenhouse; one and a quarter acres of lawn and garden; fine shrubbery; high elevation, commanding beautiful view of the harbor; price attractive; free and clear; exchange for high-class American basement Dwelling in Manhattan would be considered.

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You can buy this house for less than it costs you to pay rent; only $100 cash needed, then $20 a month; it has 7 rooms, all improvements; gas, water, bathroom; school one block away; stores and churches near; commutation New York only 15 cents trip; 50 minutes from Penn. Station on South Shore Long Island, near bay; 30 houses built this year; send for plans, views, and full particulars today. VANDEGAR, Room 403, 11 Warren St., New York.

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I am compelled to sell my house of eight rooms, with all modern improvements, on large plot of ground, only 7 minutes' walk to FREEPORT depot; only two blocks to large public school; great sacrifice; $4,500; paid $5,500 two years ago; 1st mortgage $2,500; 2d mortgage $1,100; $500 cash; balance $20 per month and interest. Invalid mother to support and no income to keep up home. Widow, Box L 220 Times Downtown.

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Houses, immediate occupancy, for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

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for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Building Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 720 Gramercy.

UNIQUE FOR SUMMER OR ALL YEAR ROUND.

Large 7-room house; cool cement cellar; new, ready for occupancy, spring water in kitchen; situated in Pine Grove; miles of shady walks; oak and pine groves surrounding; lake boating, bathing, fishing; price, $2,975; easy terms. Owner, The Sunrise, RonkonKoma, Long Island.

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Near water and bay, brand-new six-room house, on plot 50x119 feet, with all modern improvements; hardwood trim; near trolley, stores, churches, schools, &c.; price $4,000; first mortgage $2,300, second mortgage $1,200, payable in easy monthly or quarterly instalments. $300 cash takes you the deed. WITH BARGAIN, Box L 322 Times Downtown.

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26 MINUTES BY EXPRESS.
40 MINUTES BY AUTOMOBILE.

52 Acres	Highest elevation. Fine house.	$115,000
29 Acres	Excellent home site.	125,000
10 Acres	410 ft. of fine sand beach.	75,000
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1 Acre	Large house on water.	25,000
100x100 ft.	10 rooms, 3 baths.	23,000
50x150 ft.	Fine house, barn.	7,500

SEVERAL OTHER IDEAL HOUSES $9,500 to $360,000.

Summer and yearly rentals.

Telephone Great Neck, 174. — FRANK GROWELL, Great Neck Station.

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Large House and Garage on Ocean Front at NEPONSIT, L. I.

House contains 5 master's bedrooms and 2 baths, 3 maids' rooms and bath, living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen and maids' dining room. Garage has space for 3 cars, 3 chauffeurs' rooms, and bath. Seen by appointment only. Apply A. V. FROST, 594 5th Av., City. No brokers.

GARDEN CITY HOME SACRIFICED

Unfortunate business circumstances place delightful home on market at low price; $9,500; 12 rooms, 2 baths; large, sunny living room; open fireplace; electric lights, gas; sewer; 8 bedrooms; newly decorated, painted; piazza; privet hedge, shrubbery; fine surroundings; tennis and golf near by; easy terms.

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SUMMER HOMES BAY SHORE THE NEWPORT OF LONG ISLAND

Furnished Cottages $200 to $5,000.

ALL COTTAGES ON OUR LIST.

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The ideal North Shore suburban home; 22 minutes by electric train from Pennsylvania Station; boating, bathing, fishing; 9-room stucco house and 2 baths; 2 large plots overlooking bay and Sound, and one on the shore, at real bargain prices. Write or call for photos and full particulars. J. HART WELCH, Douglaston

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The most popular and beautiful type of Colonial period; seven rooms, bath, electricity, gas, parquet, decorations, open fireplace, broad piazza; shrubbery, hedge, &c.; plot 60x100; tennis club, &c.; $7,500, easy terms.

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New stucco House, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths; sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 20 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.

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During 1914 a large number of sales resulted from the bargain prices which prevailed. Since that time many modern houses and building lots have been obtained, and during the season of 1915 these properties will be offered at the same range of bargain prices, which average about 50% of the prices asked by former owners.

The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business.

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Beautifully situated; parklike surroundings; elevation; large plot, garden soil; attractive cottage, 7 fine rooms, 2 baths, Ball butler's pantry; steam heat; oak floors; fireplace; dining room ceiling beamed, walls paneled; built-in china closet; tiled bathroom, porcelain fixtures; expensive gas, electric fixtures; gas range; entrance porch; wide side porch; view; right in Madison, population 6,000; Lackawanna Railroad; 70 trains; less than hour Broadway; bargain: $5,500; *terms.*

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HANDSOME HOUSE

Six rooms and bath; price $3,200; $500 cash required; new and modern; 30 minutes from Manhattan; good location; schools, &c. Wagoner, Room 516, 47 West 34th St., City.

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Directly on sound shore, 3 acres, beautiful rolling land, sweeping views, fine beach; dwelling of 9 rooms, improvements, garage; commuting distance. Price $12,000. Terms.

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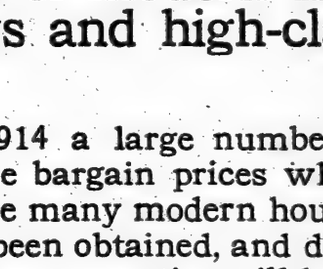
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A home of his own (a little farm.) Something to fall back on. Here is an opportunity to buy, five acres fine land $750; liberal terms; perfect title. Commuting distance. We build house.

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see this attractive house at Glen Rock, Adjoining Ridgewood,

which is about 20 miles from New York in the foothills of the Ramapo Mountains.

The transportation facilities are excellent; there being two stations at Glen Rock, one on the main line and the other on the Bergen County branch of the Erie.

This is one of a score of homes of 6 to 9 rooms and bath. They have all modern improvements, electricity and gas. The houses are built in the most substantial way, and of the best material throughout.

Any person desiring a real home, with all the comforts of the city and the delights of the country, should visit Glen Rock and see these houses of both the Colonial and Cottage types.

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Charming Spanish mission stucco house, red tile roof, on large plot in private residence park; enclosed living and sleeping porches; huge living room, with fireplace; beautiful dining room; model "all-gas" kitchen; five good bedrooms; tiled bathroom and maids' bath; many special features; highest class construction; double garage; price $12,500, or will rent with option of purchase. Terms, photos, &c., address A. A., Room 1,726, Woolworth Building, New York.

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$7500.00 Eight rooms, two baths, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, hardwood trim, steam heat, gas and electric light, open fireplace, best quality of workmanship. Plot 60 x 150. Just completed. Attractive terms

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OPPOSITE RED BANK, N. J.

2½ ACRES

with a frontage of 177 feet on the Shrewsbury River and a frontage of 216 feet on Riverside Drive.

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Improved with a 2½-story and cellar frame private residence commanding an unobstructed view of the river, and in one of the few parcels with river frontage that is for sale.

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STABLE with chauffeur's quarters.

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Situated in the country, near New York, a home of the most artistic conception; every known improvement embodied; in a fully established and refined community; a distinctive home for discriminating people at the price of a commonplace house; $7,500; terms arranged.

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All Year Country Home.

Modern Colonial house, seven rooms, bath, steam heat, electric light, open fireplace, with half acre of ground, fruit, and shade; three minutes from station, Lackawanna R. R., hour out; easy commutation; high, beautiful country; magnificent mountain views; near churches, school, stores, lake canoe club; price $4,750, $300 cash, balance $35 monthly. W. H. Carlough, 1,270 Broadway, New York. Phone 9094 Madison Sq.

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Less than hour Manhattan; 4 miles station; 125-acre estate; most charming deep 30-acre lake entirely within property; well stocked; 700 feet elevation; two houses; positively only lake opportunity so near New York; it's a beauty; great bargain at $18,500; photos.

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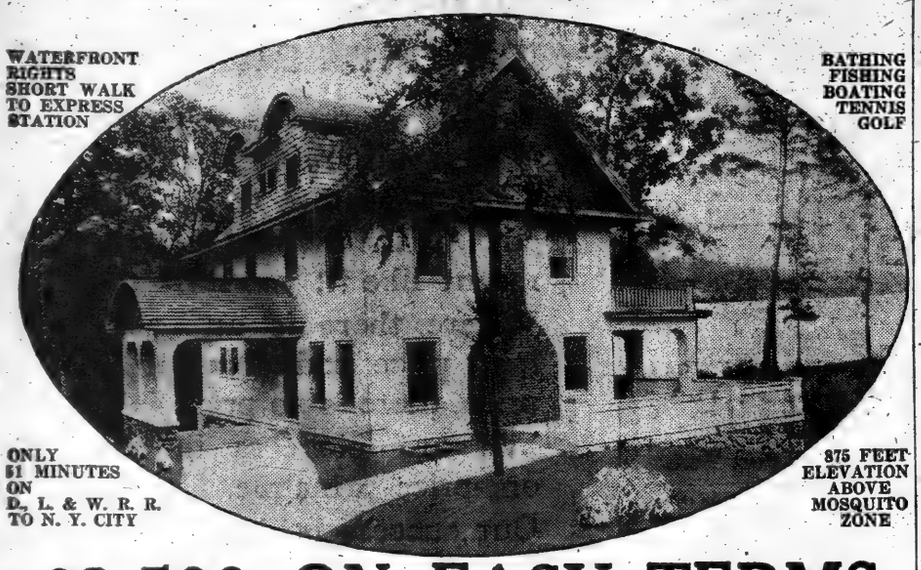
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Conclude Now to See This Year Round Home

LIVING ROOM 30 FEET LONG—3 BATHS

Craftsman Interior Finish, Parquet Floors, Modern Throughout.



$3,500 ON EASY TERMS

AND PERMANENT MORTGAGE OF $5,000 IF DESIRED

$386 Yearly Pays Interest, Taxes, Water Rate and Insurance.

THE SAME CONVENIENCES and SOCIAL LIFE THAT PREVAIL on RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

The gorgeous views prevailing in all directions, with wonderful high and cool atmosphere and unmarred wealth of natural beauty, merits the phrase—a "Monopoly of Nature."

For Further Details of This Unusual Opportunity Address

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The mountain suburb, a country home community in the hills of Northern Jersey; 55 minutes out Lackawanna R. R.; all-year cottages and bungalows, with spacious grounds and garden; $4,230; easy monthly payments; also some choice large plots beautifully shaded and close to station, as low as $275; terms, $5 monthly; will build home to suit; plans furnished free. For particulars address W. H. Carlough, 1,270 Broadway, New York.

62 Acres 2 woodland; new 7-room house, barn, hovel, wagon house, corn crib, hog house, hen house; 100 fruit trees, brook, spring; 2 horses, 3 cows, 75 chickens; all machinery, wagons, crops; stores, church, school, creamery 1 mile; 3 miles Flemington and 3 railroads. Price $4,500; $1,500 cash. BUHOT FARM AGENCY, 110 W. 34th, N. Y., or 37 Main St., Flemington, N. J.

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If you contemplate moving there is no finer or more convenient suburban location than "THE ORANGES"; modern homes, every description, all prices, sale or rent.

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Gentlemen's residence of the highest type with every modern convenience and comfort. Sixteen spacious rooms, three bathrooms, beautiful and expensive hangings, beam ceilings, parquet floors. No better house in Plainfield. Owner is anxious to sell and will make a very attractive price.

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taken as first payment on new house half hour out. Balance of purchase price easy monthly payments. No cash required. No letters answered, no salesmen, no free excursions. If you mean business, call on me. BECKER, ROOM 18, 50 CHURCH ST., N. Y.

$8,800 Beautiful Residence, all latest appointments, large living room, solarium, large dining room, butler's pantry, genuine tile kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 1 genuine tile with shower, sleeping porches, open fireplace; I consider it superior to any $10,000 house on the market. MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawana Ter., Montclair.

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A COMPLETE home hotel; charming location; rooms, single and en suite; private baths; telephones; near Brick Church Station; 30 minutes to Broadway; illustrated booklet.

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South Orange near "Mountain Sta." Beautiful new 1-family house; low effect; 9 rooms and 2 baths; steam heat, electric; extra large living room with open fireplace; oak floors throughout; sun parlor. Lot 50x150. High ground, magnificent view; exchange considered.

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Sale or rent, new 9 room Colonial House, large living and dining rooms, solarium, sleeping porch; dandy location, fine view Watchung Mountains and parks.

J. L. COX, 44 Spring St., Montclair, N. J.

$75 CASH $25 monthly, which includes taxes and interest, buys complete 6-room and bath, all-year home, half hour out. Full price $2,800. No use to write. Call at once if you want bargain. DELMONT, Room 183, 50 Church St., N. Y.

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when $200 down buys year-round 4-room and bathroom, $1,675 new BUNGALOW, completely furnished; 5,000 square feet ground, Jersey Coast, opposite Coney Island. LIOT, 254 West 44th St.

Farms Best for the money. Dairy, Grain, Fruit, Poultry and Potato. ALL SIZES. MANY BARGAINS. BUHOT FARM AGENCY, 110 W. 34th St., N. Y., or Flemington, N. J.

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12-room house in Northern New Jersey. High elevation; 30 miles from New York; 5 minutes from depot. All improvements, garage, ice, etc. Large lawns, fine grove. Fruit. Terms very reasonable for July and August. "H." Millington, New Jersey.

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Bargain

20 acres, commuting distance, on lake, 600 feet elevation; house, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath; electric light, hot water heat; large garage, stable, cow barn, chicken houses; gardens, fruits; price $50,000. Photographs.

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Crestwood 30 minutes out Harlem Division. New, seven rooms, steam heat, all improvements; $4,800; easy terms; also

Very solidly built eight rooms, facing new Bronx Parkway, near station; all improvements; $8,000; terms to suit. Both these properties much under value. Address W. R. Watson, Crestwood, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Sacrifice A Sub-Lease to Oct., 1913 **New Rochelle**

Beautiful home, 12 large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; gas, electricity; garage; large plot; Sound view. Rent $75.00. Paying $90.00.

★ **O'Connor Real Estate Agency,** ★
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SHORE FRONT

Handsomely furnished dwelling, for season or year; 14 bedrooms, 6 baths; large garage; shade trees, garden, tennis court.

FOX REALTY COMPANY
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A COLONY of handsome homes amid picturesque hills and woodlands in New York City; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park

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A wide selection of plots with individuality

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DELAFIELD ESTATE
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At Pelham Manor, N. Y.—A group of buildings and grounds suitable for a modern school for girls. For further particulars apply to WM. B. RANDALL, Executor Estate of Benj. F. Corlies, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y. City.



New Italian Villa

Greenacres, Hartsdale

(20 miles from Grand Central.)
Eleven large rooms, 3 baths, all improvements.

Price Moderate—Terms to Suit.
For full details consult owners.

Allied Improvement Corporation,
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Attractive Furnished Homes for the Summer.

House, 10 rooms, bath, garage.....$150
House, 9 rooms, bath, fruit.....$90
House, 9 rooms, 2 baths, near golf club, good size grounds.....$125
Unfurnished house, 9 rooms, bath, near station.....$40
Beautiful unfurnished house, near water front.....$1400 yr.

MATTHEW DRUMMOND
202 Huguenot Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Open Sundays. Tel. 3242.

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Several for rent or for sale. Special bargain ten-room house, 3 baths. Rent $1,100.

BRICK HOUSE—11 rooms, two-story garage, large plot. Price $16,000. Easy terms. House will be built and financed for you. Call or write

GEDNEY FARM BOOTH,
Country Life Exposition,
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For Sunday Appointment Get Gedney Farm Hotel, White Plains.

A BIG GREENACRES BARGAIN

Owner will sell house just completed. Best section Scarsdale. Ten minutes Hartsdale Station. Big plot and excellent view. 9 rooms, 3 baths. Price $12,750. Only $500 cash required. Call or write

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Telephone Sunday Morning 1430 White Plains.

OPPORTUNITY AT WHITE PLAINS

Eight-room house. Beautiful Battle Hill Park section. 10 minutes' walk station. Wonderful view. Every convenience. Price $7,800. Monthly payments. Might rent. Call or write

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SCARSDALE.

I will sell at exceedingly low prices several beautiful building plots in the highest and choicest section of town, eight minutes' walk from Harlem Station. I have had installed water, sewers, gas and electricity, macadam road, sidewalks and gutters, so that buyers will enjoy every city convenience. David Welch, owner, Scarsdale, N. Y.

RIVERVIEW MANOR

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON

is the most beautiful and best improved all year home place near New York.

Homes of All Sizes Ready for Occupancy.

Villa Plots as Low as $1,000

The unlimited views of the Hudson, Palisades and the Ramapos, fine old forest trees, 190 beautiful homes in the centre of 10,000 population, make River View Manor ideal; 40 minutes commutation.

Take New York Central or Subway and trolley to Hastings-on-Hudson.

HASTINGS HOMES COMPANY
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Cedar Knolls

In the Heart of Westchester, 28 Minutes from 42d St.

Cedar Knolls is the choicest and most picturesque part of the Gramatan Hills, just a few minutes' walk from the centre of a beautiful old Westchester village, through a well lighted, well paved and sidewalked village street.

Broad winding roads, sloping shaded lawns, wooded hillsides and all improvements. Plots, $2,000 to $10,000. Houses, $3,000 to $17,500.

Fast and Frequent Train Service. Golf, Tennis & All Outdoor Sports

Write Now for Views & Description

FIRST MORTGAGE & REAL ESTATE CO.
30 East 42d St. Tel. 4267—Murray Hill.

35 ACRE ESTATE QUAKER RIDGE

BEAUTIFULLY wooded, undulating land, high elevation, surrounded by some of New York's finest suburban homes. Adjoining property "Woods of Larchmont," sold five years ago for $4,500 per acre. Adjoins "Quaker Ridge," which sells today for $12,000 to $15,000 per acre. Within ¼ mile of "Beechmont," which sells today for $12,000 to $15,000 per acre.

Exceptional opportunity for gentleman wishing to obtain a quiet home in an exclusive neighborhood, and at the same time insure future enhancement in value by reason of its close proximity to fast growing community. Near New Quaker Ridge golf club and station; offered 25 per cent. below surrounding property. Price, $1,500 per acre, 75 per cent. remain on mortgage. F. H. WALDORF, 19 Jay St., N. Y. C.

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Unusual condition leaves one house for rent in this most beautiful colony. 12 rooms, 2 baths. Overlooking Hudson River. Step from the station. Tenant must sub-let at $55 per month. Call or write

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Country Life Exposition,
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Telephone 820 Tarrytown for Sunday Appointment.

Most Attractive Remodelled Farm House

55 MINUTES OUT ON HARLEM R. R.

Less than 1½ mile from station. For rent, furnished or unfurnished. Charming old house, recently remodelled throughout, containing 16 rooms, 3 baths; very large living room. Garage, stable. High elevation and fine views.

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An 80-Acre Farm:

Part woodland and apple orchard; watered by stream and several springs. House 10 rooms, several farm buildings. Will sell at a great sacrifice to quick purchaser for $150 per acre. For particulars,

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Within easy walking distance from Scarsdale Station, English half-timber residence offered for sale; 11 rooms, 3 baths; plot, 85x140 feet; splendid location; extensive lawns adjoining this property.

Also other properties for sale or rent in this vicinity.

JOSEPH ELSENER, (Tel. 267,) Scarsdale, N.Y.

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For sale or rent in Westchester's choicest Villa Colony, Colonial Heights, large twelve-room house, Spanish red tile roof, garage, all city improvements; porches extend on three sides; magnificent view over Bronx Valley. Tasker, Tribune Building.



A 12-room house, 3 baths, in West Lawrence Park, Bronxville, New York. Price $25,000.

It's the Neighbors that count

Lawrence Park and Lawrence Park West appeal to certain people because there has been nothing hurried or bizarre in their development. They were laid out to attract discriminating people. You will find a house to suit if you belong here. For instance, *a 9-room house with 2 baths in Lawrence Park—6 minutes from station—28 minutes from 42d Street. Price $15,000—terms to suit.*

Spend the week-end at Hotel Gramatan and look at the property comfortably.

HARRY E. HAYES, Sales Manager.

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542 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
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A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOME

Modern house (new), situated on high ground, 14 rooms and 4 baths, electric lights, hot water heat; perfect water system; two cottages, carriage house and stable, garage; other buildings, tennis court, private drives, large shade trees, fruit of all kinds, vegetable and flower gardens, shrubbery; location healthful; in good neighborhood; commuting distance. Harlem Railroad, ½ mile from station; 12 acres of land; will sell at a sacrifice to quick buyer on easy terms.

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FOR RENT Riverdale on Hudson

ATTRACTIVE 10 and 11 room old English houses. Living rooms large and airy and open fireplaces. 3 and 4 master's bedrooms; separate bath for maids. Houses modern throughout; beautifully situated, well shaded.

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Designers and Builders of DISTINCTIVE COUNTRY HOUSES

House plans and specifications made to order at reasonable cost. Sketches and estimates furnished free, houses erected under contract price or percentage basis. Building operations financed.

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Build Now and Save From 20 to 25%.

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Modern stucco exterior home just completed in beautiful

"OAKWOOD"

Restricted residence section. Handy to everything. Immediate possession —only $11,000. Terms easy. Act quick.

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"ANOTHER RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY."

Adjoining "Old Colony" and immediately at Scarsdale Station; on splendid, wide macadam roadway; all improvements, sewer, water, &c.

Only a limited number of plots available for strictly residential development; plots, (100x200 feet,) ½ acre or more.

Three plots already sold for immediate improvement; plans, &c., will be submitted for completed properties if desired.

These tracts are offered at most attractive price and terms.

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IT SMACKS OF HISTORY—

A fine old Hudson River estate; 100 acres kept up 100 years; on the water and fronting on Albany Post Road; one hour out; large residence remodeled; complete set of outbuildings; all in perfect order; brooks, glen, fruit, shade, &c.; will be sold at sacrifice.

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Riverdale, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Ardsley-on-Hudson, Irvington Tarrytown, Scarborough, Ossining, Croton, Peekskill, Garrison, Cold Spring, New Hamburg, Staatsburg, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, &c.

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New Rochelle, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, RYE, GREENWICH,
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Choice Estates for Sale.
Complete renting list; furnished, unfurnished places.

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AN ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE

Value $15,000. Price $10,000.

13 room house, nearly new, in finest section of new Rochelle, 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; land 100x172, fine shade, garage.

JAMES D. McCANN
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$300 AN ACRE

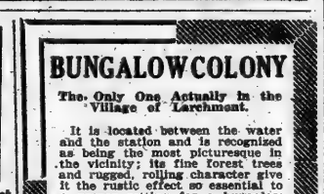
At East Irvington, N. Y.; adjoining Mrs. Helen Gould Shepherd's; high ground with river view; splendid building site; good roads; 20 acres; great bargain for quick action.

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Desirable Furnished Houses for Summer Months.

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The Only One Actually in the Village of Larchmont.

It is located between the water and the station and is recognized as being the most picturesque in the vicinity; its fine forest trees and rugged, rolling character give it the rustic effect so essential to a proper setting for a bungalow or semi-bungalow.

Come and see the homes of our members who have already built and those which are now under construction.

For $5,000 you can get an artistic Home of six or seven rooms and bath on a large plot; small payment down, balance like rent; our booklet will inform you of particulars.

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Room 1201, 40 West 32d St.
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On Beautiful Quaker Ridge,
Garden Spot of Westchester

All advantages of city, with permanent benefits of a private country estate. Ideal place for children. All year round sports. Good schools. Refined surroundings. No interruption to New York business or social engagements.

Eighteen hole golf course adjoining property. Temple club in the park.

Representatives always on the property. Write us for literature or visit property today and see for yourself.

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New Rochelle	Hastings	Bronxville
Larchmont	Dobbs Ferry	Scarsdale
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Port Chester	Tarrytown	Chappaqua
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Must Be Sold.

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at Entrance to Pelham Bay Park.
Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Golf, Extensive Grounds. Five Minutes to Station. 150 Feet Above Sea Level.

11 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500 if taken at once.

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Sale or Rent,
Larchmont, Rye, Greenwich, Stamford, Conn.

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Modern Elizabethan brick residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths; 2½ acres of ground; garage; best location in New Rochelle. Will rent for $1,500 per year or sell at a very low figure.

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T. J. SULLIVAN,
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OPEN SUNDAYS.

2 ACRES Mount Kisco **at $8,000.**

Absolute sacrifice; modern, 10-room dwelling; spacious stable; fruit; orchard; high elevation, views; excellent neighborhood; photos.

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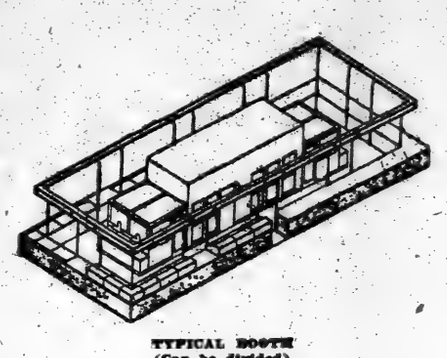
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Residential Properties, sale or rent. Unfurnished or furnished, $150 to $3,500.

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PELHAM Forest trees; plot 150 feet front. Colonial residence, 4 rooms, parquet floors first floor; 6 sleeping rooms, 2 baths, spacious solarium; garage for 2 cars; New Haven station eight minutes. Will sell less than cost or rent $1,600 per year.

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(Can be divided)

The 95th Street Market

Southwest Corner of Broadway & 95th Street

(165 Ft. on Broadway)

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To Be Completed About October 1st

Rents Moderate

For space and particulars apply to

VINCENT ASTOR
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Ramapo Mountains Country Houses for Rent or Sale

At Suffern, N. Y.

11 Houses, built by owner—very large Colonial Mansion to modern Bungalow; three houses can be purchased; good roads; altitude about 600 feet. Inquire of **Bryan L. Kennelly, Agent, 156 B'way.**

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At a Bargain.

Five hundred and fifty-three acres of land in the heart of the deer country, taking in about one mile of the Mongaup River, which is famous for its trout fishing and an ideal spot for a sportsmen's club. Buildings consist of house, barns, icehouse, wagonhouse, garage, and one large camphouse; 175 acres of land under cultivation; plenty of fruit trees and best of spring water; elevation 1,200 feet; location, twelve miles northwest of Port Jervis, or thirty-five minutes by auto; property must be sold at once. Further particulars address F. L. Barlow, Port Jervis, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK STAR LAKE CAMP 30 ACRES MAIN LODGE

of stone and shingles, with living room 20x40, 5 bedrooms, bath, laundry, fireplace, furnace, fine porches, and otherwise well appointed. Stable used also for garage. Tenant house, 8 rooms. Open camp; boats; pure water; beautiful location; fine woodland; fishing and hunting. Season's rent, $500; for sale, or would exchange for N. Y. suburban property.

Moore & Wyckoff, Real Estate,
546 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

155 Acres $2300

Aged Owner Must Sell Farm

You need only $800 cash to get possession of this good farm; well located, near school, church, etc.; 105 acres fields, pasture for 25 cows, lot of wood and timber, 30 apple trees; 5-room house, large piazza, two barns, poultry house, etc.; to quick buyer only $2,300, $800 cash, balance easy terms; photo of residence and full details, page 14, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 38"; write to-day for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1094, 47 W. 34th St., N. Y.

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Bargain

In Orange County; 335 acres of land mostly under cultivation; all kinds fruits; woodland; beautiful old shade trees; fine views; 1-2 mile track; modern house, 17 large rooms, 12 of the rooms 20x20, 3 baths, 3 large verandas; steam heat; electric light; garage; superintendent's cottage; large barns; 2 tenant houses; artesian well. Price $35,000.

SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.,
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Virginia Colonial Estate.

Strictly Southern Colonial home, located in the well-known Piedmont section, amid the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, quickly accessible to Washington, Philadelphia, and New York; comprises total of 400 acres, 250 of which is in blue grass, remainder timbered; scenery beautiful, select social environments; strictly Colonial mansion, modernized in every respect; manager's and laborers' dwellings, complete set farm buildings; orchard of 1,000 trees, some of which are the well-known Albemarle Pippin. This is one of the most desirable productive country estates in Virginia. Due to death of owner it can now be purchased at a price which is about the value of improvements. Terms, $15,000 cash, residue reasonable term of years. Possession at once. NO TRADES. Complete description on request.

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SALE OR RENT.

KENNETH IVES & CO.
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LARCHMONT

AND VICINITY
Attractive High Class Properties.
SALE OR RENT.
Edw. GRIFFIN & P. COLLINS
Bank Bldg., Tel. 352, Larchmont, N. Y.

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SALE OR RENT

KENNETH IVES & CO.,
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FOR SALE OR RENT
Excellently Furnished

AT GREENWICH —44 ACRES

Situated 1¼ miles from the Stamford Station and 2½ miles from Greenwich Station.

KNOWN AS

"Croftleigh"

A gentleman's country estate of 44 acres of upland, beautifully wooded—1½ miles from the Greenwich Country Club and 1½ miles from the Stamford Yacht Club.

MAIN DWELLING—A 2½-story stone and shingle private residence containing 14 rooms, butler's pantry, wine cellar, 4 baths, and 2 sleeping porches. Electric light, hot water heat and billiard room.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE—A 2-story frame dwelling, containing 3 rooms and bath.

BALL ROOM—With band stand and parquet floors.

STABLE—A 2-story concrete stable, containing 6 stalls, harness room, etc.

GARAGE—Concrete garage with space for 6 cars.

COW SHED—Space for 6 cows.

ARTESIAN WELL WATER.

Chicken run, two tennis courts, lake, apple orchards, grape arbors and vegetable fields.

Would Consider N.Y. City Income Property in Exchange for Equity.

Write for Particulars. Joseph L. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Sales Agent.

My New Development of 150 Acres

ROTON HEIGHTS

IN THE HEART OF
SOUTH NORWALK,

Held for Generations by Wealthy Connecticut Families.

Has an elevation giving commanding views in all directions. All city improvements. Excellent train service to and from New York.

Avail yourself of our initial prices and favorable terms for building sites and residences.

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Or office on property,
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Beautiful Connecticut Residence

Adjacent to Hartford and Connecticut River. Fine opportunities for boating and motoring. Best stone roads to New York.

Anchorage for 200 ton boats.

Located 3 miles from Hartford, between two lines of trolleys.

New modern house of 8 rooms and sleeping porch.

Healthful surroundings. Large elm and fruit trees.

Public park with golf links.

To be appreciated it must be seen.

Price $15,000, with reasonable mortgage.

Step in your auto and run up to see it.

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FURNISHED COTTAGE—3 family bedrooms and bath; attractive situation; near Lieutenant River; convenient to trolley; care of grounds included in rent of $400. For full particulars apply to

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Telephone Murray Hill 3200.

45 Acres New 2-story 8-room house, bath, barn, wagon house, corn crib, 8 new hen houses, goose house; grand view of Berkshires; 2 horses; 5 cows, 5 heifers, 775 chickens, 6 geese, 13 goslings; all machinery, crops; 6 brooders; small tools; $5,900, ¼ cash. Particulars, catalog, Buhot Farm Agency, 110 W. 34th, N. Y., or 37 Main St., Flemington, N. J.

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Within easy commuting distance; 20 room old fashioned House, in excellent condition; four baths, steam heat, fireplaces, electricity, city water; 200 feet on Long Island Sound; $35,000.

JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 E. 42d St., N. Y.

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Cost over $100,000. Will sacrifice on easy terms to quick purchaser. Principals only. B. BERL, 287 4th Ave.

A RARE BARGAIN

A good 25 acre farm. Fruit, shade, 4 acres woodland. Land on both sides of road. Colonial house, 8 rooms, 3 fireplaces; barn, chicken house, fine well and spring. Two miles from Ridgefield station. May be rented with option of buying. Rent applying on purchase price. $4,500.

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ABOUNDING WITH CHARM.

Among the hills and along the shore. A little white house with green shutters, with all modern improvements and garage.

On a hill. Good view. 3 miles from village. $3,500.

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For Sale—Delightful old New England home on historic Litchfield's most beautiful street. Fourteen rooms, ample grounds, old-fashioned garden. Photographs on request. Apply to owner,

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I can quote with definiteness the best purchase price or rental figure on property in

GREENWICH, CT., AND VICINITY

FARMS, ACREAGE, SHORE ESTATES, COUNTRY ESTATES, COTTAGES, VILLAS. Call, phone, or write for my special list.

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31 WEST 91ST STREET

3-story, box-stoop, private House; 19 feet front; 10 rooms and bath. Owner will make necessary repairs. Immediate possession. Caretaker on premises. Desirable and convenient location; liberal concessions to responsible tenant.

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Beautiful Brick Houses

FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick; 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; near subway; some for sale, $8,000; little cash; 20 years' time. Booklet. MANAGER, 60A LIBERTY ST., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2532.

10 ROOMS, 4 BATHS.

Handsomely Furnished Madison Ave. Corner Apartment.

From Now to October.

$400 for entire term. Wonderful opportunity for family spending Summer in New York.

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High-class 3 and 4 room apartments, with bath, fully furnished, directly on the ocean; good surf bathing; rent $150 and up for the season. Wm. C. Seely, renting agent, 66 Sc. Grove Ave., Hammel, Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 526 Hammel.

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7 East 32d St.,
One door from 5th Av.
Newly decorated, painted and attractively furnished Apartments, two rooms and bath; moderate prices.

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Very desirable furnished apartment of 3 rooms and bath. Also one of 2 rooms and bath, from June 1st for Summer months.

THE following high class Apartments are now ready for occupancy at attractive rentals:—

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86th St., Broadway, 87th St.
The Apartment Home of New York.
7 to 11 rooms, 2 to 4 baths.
Rental $2,100 upwards.

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New Structure.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths.
Rents $900 to $2,000.

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Fireproof construction.
Ideal location;
10 rooms, 3 baths, 9 closets.
Rental $2,400 to $3,000.

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Overlooking Manhattan Square Park; 7 and 8 extra large rooms. 2 baths.
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Broadway and 71st St.
Magnificent Apartments.
7, 8, and 10 rooms.
$2,000 and $3,000.

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Ideal location.
Apartments comprise 6 to 9 rooms.
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Elevator apartments; all improvements; excellent view of Central Park and reservoir; reasonable rents.

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Eight-story modern fireproof.
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Attractive rental.

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The new apartments at
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6-7-8 Rooms and 3 Baths
$1,850. to $3,200. are now open for inspection.

Our representatives will be at the building every day including Sundays.

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A Selected List of West Side Apartments for Rent.

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High-class modern fireproof house; large rooms, overlooking Riverside Park.
10 rooms, 3 baths.
$1,700 to $2,300.

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One of the finest apartment houses in the City. Own corner apartment. Every room outside, southern and western exposure.
6 and 8 rooms and 3 baths.
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57 West 75th St.,
N. E. Cor. Columbus Ave.
Imposing modern fireproof building; extra large rooms; convenient to 72d St. "L" station and 72d St. Subway station.
7 rooms and bath.
$1,400 to $1,800.

498 West End Ave.,
Southeast Corner 84th Street.
New twelve-story fireproof apartment. Convenient to subway station. Bright, sunny, outside rooms.
6 large rooms, reception room and 2 baths.
$1,800.

105 West 72d St.,
Near Subway and "L" stations.
New fireproof building. Large rooms a feature. Southern exposure.
5 rooms and 2 baths.
$1,700 to $1,900.

349 West 85th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
Very desirable apartments, with large rooms; convenient to Broadway and 86th St. subway station.
8 rooms and bath.
$1,400.

Yorkshire,
562 West 113th St.,
S. E. Cor. Broadway.
New, modern, fireproof house; all improvements, including vacuum cleaning system, &c.
One apartment 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100. Specially arranged for doctor or dentist.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths.
$1,200 to $1,600.

The Oregon,
162 West 54th St.,
Corner 7th Ave.
New 12-story fireproof building; a few choice housekeeping corner Apartments, in most convenient residential location in the city. Close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
3-4-5-6 rooms and bath.
$900 to $1,700.

Georgean Court,
58 Central Park West,
South Corner 66th St.
One of the handsomest apartment houses on the Park. Modern fireproof building, with all the latest improvements.
8 and 12 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.
$2,000 & $3,600.

The Cornwall,
255 West 90th St.,
N. W. Corner Broadway.
New high-class fire and sound proof apartments. Subway station at 91st St. and Broadway.
7, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths and large reception room.
$1,700 to $2,500.

375 Central Park West
Near 97th St.
Very desirable apartments with fine hardwood trim; all modern appointments.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths.
$840 to $1,200.

Stuart,
250 West 94th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
Rooms large and light, well planned; private house block; convenient to subway express station at 96th St. or "L" station at 93d St. and Columbus Ave.
9 rooms and bath.
$1,400.

Vernon,
350 West 71st St.,
Near Riverside.
A modern building, with large, light rooms; convenient to 72d St. Broadway subway express station.
8 rooms and bath.
$1,100.

4 and 12 West 92d St.,
Near Central Park West.
Convenient to "L" station, 92d St. and Columbus Ave.
7 rooms and bath.
$900 to $1,100.

Good Business —for tenant and owner

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.
Our tenants like this method best; the owners we represent like it; you'll like it.
Where there is an "asking" price and a "renting" price, there is no price.
We are pioneers in the one-price principle.
Our success is due to the fact that we have served both our tenants and owners better by this policy.
If you want an apartment

Phone Bryant 7848, or write
MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
56 West 45th Street

FIREPROOF APARTMENT BUILDINGS

Northold AND Southold

West Side Broadway, 150th to 151st St.

To rent from October 1st
One apartment, 5 rooms, 1 bath, $900
Three apartments, 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 to $1,175
Two apartments, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $1,325 & $1,350

NOTE: Decorations will be made to meet individual requirements, and possession may be had in most instances prior to October 1st.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
Agent and Manager 171 Madison Avenue
Representative on Premises

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
BING & BING

993 Park Av., New Building. Cor. 84th St. Ready for Occupancy.
8-10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths — $2,600 to $4,300
Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. Huber & Co., open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 82d St. New Building. Will be ready June 1st.
7-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,200 to $3,500
Leases from October 1st.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 82d St. New Building. Will be ready June 1st.
6-8-10-12 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths — $1,200 to $3,900
Leases from October 1st.

Brentmore, 88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.
5-7-9 Rooms, 2-3 Baths — $1,800 to $4,250
For rent from October 1st. Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply ON Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant

West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 78th St.



Situated in a very desirable residential neighborhood, private house section recently completed

For Lease
8 & 9 Rooms
3 Baths
$2,500 & up
Exceptional Light and Air
Strictly Fireproof.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.
Tucker, Speyers & Co.,
435 5th Av. 2750—Murray Hill.

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525 Park Avenue

Southeast Cor. 61st St.
New Apartments.
Now Open for Inspection.
9 & 12 Rooms, 3 & 4 Baths.
An Apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.
Rental $3,700 to $6,000
APPLY
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Ave.
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Ave.

BELNORD

THE APARTMENT HOME OF NEW YORK

86th Street
Broadway
87th Street

Unsurpassed location and transit facilities. When leasing an Apartment in the Belnord you are assured of unexcelled service at all times, yet moderate in rentals.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., Agents
B'way at 80th Street — Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Resident Agent on Premises.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY
LARGEST 5 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK

THE COLOSSEUM

435 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, SOUTH CORNER 116TH ST.
Dining Rooms, 13x19; Chambers, 16x18; Living Rooms, 16x21.
Also Some 8 and 10 Room Suites to Rent From Oct. 1st.

TO SUBLET AT

THE REGNOR

601 WEST 115TH ST., COR. B'WAY.
A Few Desirable Apartments, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Baths.
Apply Supt., on premises, or
PATERNO BROS., Owners & Builders,
601 West 115th St., Corner Broadway.

AN APARTMENT—MOST ATTRACTIVE

At a rental materially under actual value.
14 ROOMS AND 5 BATH ROOMS
ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS MOST UNUSUAL, PERMITTING OF ALL THE LIVING ROOMS BEING THROWN TOGETHER INTO ONE BIG ROOM FOR ENTERTAINING, IF DESIRED.
Appointments of the most exclusive and up-to-date design.
An unusually well-arranged Doctor's Apartment to be sublet.
INSPECTION INVITED.

ALWYN COURT

182 WEST 58TH ST.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

OFFERS a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

Let Us Send You Our List to Aid You in Your Selection.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

299 Madison Avenue, Corner 41st St.
Telephone Murray Hill—1481.

MANHATTAN—West Side.



YOUR HOME

Is it a home or an ostentatious dwelling? Do you find real comfort when you are in it? Does it carry an air of elegance—and coziness, too? If not, you have never lived in LASANNO COURT.

Lasanno Court has
An exclusive location
Moderate rentals
Southern exposure
Every modern convenience
Six and eight room apartments, one and two baths, from $1,000 to $1,800.

Lasanno Court
307 West 79th St.
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO., Inc.
Phone Murray Hill 1926. 51 E. 42d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

8 & 9 Rooms and 3 Baths

Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
Wellsmore,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

320 West 87th Street.
HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
10 rooms 3 baths—$2,500 to $3,000
8 rooms, 3 baths—$2,000 to $2,400
Most refined and delightful apartments in high-class private house neighborhood.

749 West End Avenue.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
7 rooms, foyer, 3 baths—$1,500 to $1,900
5 rooms, foyer, 1 bath—$1,000 to $1,300
LIGHT ON ALL FOUR SIDES.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 W. 72d St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Choice Elevator Apartments
SEASONABLE CONCESSIONS.

WEST END HALL
NO. 840 WEST END AV.
NORTHEAST CORNER 101ST ST.
7 & 8 rooms & 2 baths; $1,200 upward.

ST. JOHN COURT
NO. 500 WEST 111TH ST.,
SOUTHWEST COR. AMSTERDAM AV.
5 and 6 rooms and bath; $660 upward.

THE PALMETTO
NO. 100 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
NORTHWEST CORNER 120TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath, $900 upward.

ROBERT FULTON COURT
NO. 559 WEST 156TH ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY.
6 and 7 rooms and bath; $660 upward.
Inspection invited. Supts., on premises.
CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent
901 COLUMBUS AV., COR. 104TH ST.

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35 West 81st Street

MODERN 12-STORY
Fireproof Building,
With Every Modern Improvement.
Overlooking Manhattan Sq. Park
Most exclusive and refined section of New York.
8 & 9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Rents Very Moderate.
Apply Resident Superintendent.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rooms $1080 to $1200 per annum
8 rooms $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rooms $1600 to $2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

SPACIOUS ROOMS, EVERY COMFORT — LOW RENT

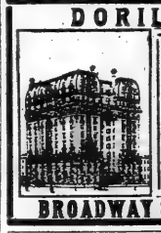
ALTA VISTA
590 WEST 172ND ST.
Corner St. Nicholas Av. Elevator Apts.
3-4-5-6
Extraordinarily Light, Airy Rooms. Foyer Hall in each Apartment.
$33-$70
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE GRAMONT

215 W. 98th St., N. E. Cor. B'way
2 BLOCKS FROM 96TH STREET EXPRESS STATION.
Choice Apartment ready for immediate occupancy.
6 Rooms, Foyer, 2 Baths.
Servants' Quarters with Bath.
FINEST FIREPROOF HOUSE ON BROADWAY.
Apply Superintendent, On Premises.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. One each of 7 and 9 room vacancies at $2,000 and $3,500. See resident superintendent.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

THE OSBORNE

205 WEST 57TH ST.
14 Room Apartment with
5 Master Bedrooms, having ideal servants' quarters.
To be rented furnished or unfurnished. Also
8 Room Apartment with
2 Baths. Extra servants' rooms.

Harperley Hall

Central Park West at 64th St.
6 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Rent $2,500. Reduction to Oct. 1st.
Modern 12-Story, Fireproof Building.
All Conveniences, including Refrigeration.

THE LORING

202 WEST 74TH ST.
SIX ROOMS AND BATH, $50.
Immediate Occupancy.
Apply on premises, or to
J. E. Whitaker, 2108 B'way, 74th St.

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120 West 86th St.

New Twelve Story
Fireproof Apartment Building.
Six, seven, and eight rooms, all with three baths; rents $1,800 to $2,400.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$36 to $60
West Side, Above 110th Street.

ROCKFALL APARTMENTS,
545 West 111th Street.
SEVEN ROOMS AND TWO BATHS
NEWLY DECORATED
and ready for immediate occupancy. Concessions until October 1st. Inquire office.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT; MODERATE RENTS. BIG VALUE.
6 Large, Light Rooms.

The Fortress

N.W.Cor. 169 St. & Ft. Wash'ton Av
A distinctive elevator Apartment House, with moderate rentals; large, sunny rooms, plenty of closets; offering 5 and 6 rooms and bath. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel., Hanover—5969.

Grenville Hall

Broadway, No. 5,000, corner 212th St. Opposite Isham Park (Subway Express Station 215th St.) Modern, high-class elevator apartments. All unusually large, light and airy rooms. 4 and 5 room apartments now vacant. Rent most reasonable. Agent or Supt. on premises.

Fort Tryon Apartments
Corner
561 W. 180th St., St. Nicholas Ave.
One Apartment, Six Rooms and Bath, $50
Elevator, electric light. Apply on premises or J. E. Whitaker, 2108 Broadway, at 74th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH CLASS HOMES ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

Brockton
661 W. 180th St.
N. E. Cor. B'way.
ELEVATOR.
Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors throughout.
4 Rooms, $40
5 Rooms, $50

Swampscott
660 W. 180th St.
ELEVATOR.
S. E. Cor. B'way.
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
6 Rooms $52.50
6 & bath, to $58

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway, at 181st St.
3759 Broadway, at 156th St.

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547 West 157th St.
FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Asking $660; Concessions.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. Murray Hill—1481.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY
9 & 10 Rooms—3 Baths
MODERATE RENTS
OVERLOOK APARTMENTS
802 West 181st St.,
COR. PINEHURST AVENUE.
Resident Management—3652 Audubon.

THE LAVALETTE
New Six-Story Elevator Apartment
No. 1 Arden St.
one block from Dyckman St. Subway station—6 rooms, two baths; $45; suitable for dentist. On premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel. 5969—Hanover.

Washington Heights Exclusive Apar't
Six rooms; $60; strictly high class, modern, refined; splendid service; owner's management.
435 Fort Washington Avenue,
CORNER WEST 180TH ST.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Hauxhall
780 Riverside Drive Cor. 155th St.
New 11-Story, Absolutely Fireproof Building
Beautiful and Convenient Location. 2 Blocks from 157th St., B'way Subway Station.
Rooms, 4 5 6 7
Rent, $700 $950 $1200 $1350
1, 2 and 3 Baths.
Doctor's Suite, 8 Rooms, $2100.
All Rooms are Large, Light and Airy. Mostly Southern exposure. Large closets.
REPRESENTATIVES AT BLDG. TEL. 7100 AUDUBON.
or Strathcona Construction Co.,
Audubon 5632. 3,785 Broadway.

3565 Broadway,
Northwest Corner 146th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
10-story, fireproof and sound proof. One block from Subway and surface cars.
A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION.
Apartments all facing front, beautifully arranged, with spacious closets. Excellent river view from each room.
Suites of 3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rentals $550 to $1,150
Apply on premises or to owners.
Broadway & 146th St. Corporation
622 West 151st St. Phone 8919 Audubon.

ONE APARTMENT TO SUBLET.
Six rooms and bath, with sunny exposure; elevator and telephone service day and night.
THE PLYMOUTH
537-541 WEST 149TH ST.
A street of private houses.
Rent $50.
Agents on premises.
DU BOIS & TAYLOR.
3,551 Broadway (146th St.)

"Hillcrest" and "Pinecrest"
West Bronx Heights, corners 168th St. and Woodycrest Av.; modern apartments, three, four, five rooms, $24 to $32; all improvements, including electric light and telephone service; near new subway and Jerome Av. Take Ogden Av. cars at 155th or 161st St., Manhattan.

IN WASHINGTON HEIGHTS' MOST BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL SECTION.
Stony Point, 751 West 180th St.
4 and 5 Rooms, $35 to $40.
Delightful, spacious apts., with every impvt.

3-4-5-6 ROOMS
High-class elevator house; all improvements; day and night service; $30 to $50; exceptional values.
MORRISON & DAWSON,
West 172d St. and Audubon Av.

Most Modern Apartments Built.
Just finished, 5 and 6 rooms; $40 up; new, high class, every known improvement, aristocratic neighborhood; subway express; wonderful values; owner's management. Corner West 190th St. and Northern Av.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

121 Madison Av. AND 25 East 30th St.

Housekeeping and Non-Housekeeping Apartments and Combinations of Rooms
For Rent at Reduced Prices. All First Class.
Good Restaurant Service.
One Furnished Apartment.

Desirable Apartments Offered by DUFF & CONGER Madison Avenue, Corner 86th St.

58-66 E. 96th St.	Single Flats, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$35-$45
1246 Madison Ave.	Single Flats, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$50-$60
127 & 129 E. 86th St.	Hot water supply.	6 rooms & bath	$30-$31
131 East 86th St.	Steam heat, hot water.	8 rooms & bath	$50
120-122 E. 85th St.	Elevator, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$55-$65

Janitors in charge will show premises.

7, 8, 9 Rooms
2 Baths
$80.00 Per Month Up
Every room large, light, well ventilated.
MODERN BUILDING.
Elevator, Hall and Telephone Service.
71 East 96th St., N. W. Cor. Park Av.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d Street.

No. 1261 Madison Avenue Cor. 90th St.
A Handsome 7-Story House. Finest Corner Apartments North of 86th St. ONE SUITE OF 9 ROOMS & 3 BATHS. ONE SUITE OF 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS. High-class service. FAVORABLE TERMS.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Ave. Cor. 86th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

WE OFFER
Exceptional
APARTMENTS
IN THE
Schermerhorn
MADISON AVENUE,
ENTIRE BLOCK
82d-83d Sts.
9 ROOMS,
Foyer and 3 Baths.
APPLY TO
Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

APARTMENTS FOR RENT
PARK & MADISON AVS.
AND CROSS STREETS
RULAND & WHITING CO.
693 MADISON AV., AT 62D ST.

THE SUSSEX

55 EAST 65TH ST.
From October—7 or 8 room apartment, $1,200; one having all sunny rooms, $1,700; extra maids' room; private house block.

BRONX.

GOLDEN GATE
NEW BUILDING
2327 Valentine Ave. (184th St.-Concourse.)
4-5 beautiful large light rooms, all improvements. Telephone, showers, etc., moderate. Renting on premises.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.—Prospect Court Apartment, corner Mt. Prospect and Bloomfield Avs.; modern improvements; rents reasonable.

CARLISLE DWELLINGS
450 West End Av., Cor. 82d St.
HANDSOME APARTMENT OF
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
Each apartment is a complete and refined home in itself. As there are only twelve apartments in the building, it is one of the most exclusive apartment houses on the West Side.
Exceptionally well arranged floor plan with lots of closet room. As building covers plot 100x100, rooms are unusually large.
Rents $3,000 to $3,800.
LEROY COVENTRY,
156 West 72d St., New York.
Tel. 4039 Columbus.

471-472-473-474-475-476
CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
Four 8-room apartments with prices ranging from
$800 to $960
All improvements—best services
Agent on premises
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
11 West 39th St. Phone 7175 Bryant.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1100. $1500.
310 W. 94th ST. NEAR WEST END AVE.

STUDIO APARTMENT
39 WEST 27TH STREET.
Duplex Studio and living apartment with bath; large north light; open fireplace; suitable for artist, architect, or any business requiring large space with exceptional light.

WELLESLEY

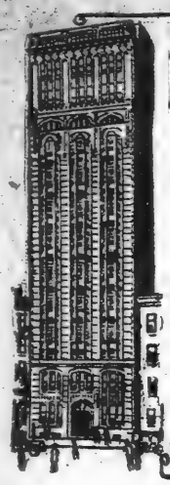
N. E. Cor. 81st and West End Av.
Fine, large seven and eight room apartments. Electric lights, refrigeration, and laundry free included in rent.
APPLY JANITOR, On Premises.

Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS. Near 86th St. "L"
2-3 Baths. and Subway Stations.
High class, fireproof house; selected tenants.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WILLIAM R. WARE, B'way & 86th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
The Hudson, No. 221, Cor. 95th Street.
Modern fireproof elevator apartment, 6 & 7 rooms. Rents $900 to $1,100; very attractive. Harry E. Hayes, 30 East 42d St., or Supt.

THE SUSSEX
55 EAST 65TH ST.
From October—7 or 8 room apartment, $1,200; one having all sunny rooms, $1,700; extra maids' room; private house block.

APARTMENT HOTELS.



33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.

New York's Newest Hotel

Located on a quiet, exclusive street in hotel, shopping and theatre centre. Splendid light and view all sides.

Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms with Baths.

Special Summer Rates.

Write or 'phone Raymond W. Jones (Plaza 8264) Mgr.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.



THOUSAND ISLANDS
Admiralty Group

Beautifully wooded island with modern granite dwelling, 10 rooms, baths, all modern improvements, handsomely furnished; two open fireplaces; large boathouse with two servants' rooms, motor boat and row boat, substantial pier; ample flower beds, lawns. Unsurpassed views, refined neighbors. Will sell reasonably or rent with option of buying.

VON OSTERMANN, 502 W. 134th, N. Y., or SIDNEY ADAMS, Gananoque, Ontario, Canada.

FOR RENT FURNISHED, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

Gentleman's Country Summer Home. Not elaborate, but with all modern conveniences; open fireplaces, furnace, laundry, icehouse, hot and cold water, butler's pantry, attractive living rooms, and 6 master's bedrooms; altitude 1,800 feet; beautiful country; 3 hours on train from New York City.
OWNER, P. O. Box 2,252, Boston, Mass.

SHOREHAM COTTAGES

Not suburban, but real seashore and country woods and hills; as beautiful as Maine Coast, and only two hours from New York; no manufacturing or business; select neighborhood; furnished cottages, with all conveniences; rental $300 to $1,500; only a few left; also handsome place on waterfront for sale at bargain.
SHOREHAM AGENCY,
11 Wall Street. Shoreham, Long Island.
Rector 4135. Shoreham 4-J.

SUMMER HOME FOR RENT.

English half-timber house; four master's bedrooms, two baths; three servants' rooms, one bath; large screened porch; three-quarter acre ground in garden; small fruits; seven minutes' from Great Neck station; gas, electricity; completely furnished; three months, June 1st to September 1st, $600. 129 Hillpark Avenue, Great Neck Hills. Phone Great Neck 328, or Greeley 4506.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Modern residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, latest improvements, grounds and garage, corner property on the Merrick Road; richly furnished in every detail. Cadillac car, inside drive, goes with the property. Owner leaving for California will make the price an inducement. Particulars, A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I. Phone Wantagh—118.

Gentleman's Country Estate

For rent, furnished, large, cool house, large piazzas; seven master's rooms, two baths; five servants' rooms; extensive living rooms, billiard room; garage for several cars and man's room; fruits, &c.; five acres beautiful lawns, shade and shrubbery; good bathing; rental $1,500. G. HARRY ABBOTT, Stamford, Conn. Telephone 201.

NEW LONDON

CONNECTICUT.
PEQUOT COLONY
Furnished Cottage to Rent.
Address Owner, 881 Ocean Av., New London.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT
LET ME SEND YOU BOOKLET "S. L."
P. C. BROWN, Spring Lake, N. J.

LAKE HOPATCONG.

Furnished Bungalows, three to five rooms.
FRED H. WILSON,
Mount Arlington, N. J.

Summer Homes ASBURY PARK DEAL ALLENHURST
Choice Furnished Cottages for Rent. Complete list. Send for Booklet "F."
FERGUSON & SON 711 Mattison Av. Ph. 392, Asbury Park, N. J.

Want a Place for the Summer?

We have all kinds of houses, bungalows and camps amid the mountains or on the lake shore, to rent for the season.
Champlain Adirondack Realty Co.,
Westport on Lake Champlain, N. Y.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
SEND FOR BOOKLET "T."
SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT.
E. V. PATTERSON & SON.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

Lake Hopatcong.

SUMMER COTTAGES AT MOUNT ARLINGTON, elevation 1,200 feet; lake 10 miles long, with 63 miles shore.

Cottage, 10 rooms, bath	$650
Cottage, 9 rooms, bath	450
Bungalow, 6 rooms, bath	350
Cottage, 8 rooms, bath	300

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION—FREE AND CLEAR

properties and cash for income; Long Island, fine residence, 10 rooms, bath, stable, 4 acres, price $15,000; Long Island, large business property, hotel, grounds, price $60,000; Long Island, 725 lots, price $20,000; New Jersey, fine gentleman's farm, 77 acres, price $30,000; valuable corner plot, price $30,000; also others. What do you want?
H. T. WOOD, 62 Liberty St.



FULL FLEET IN COMMISSION

"America's Most Famous Route"

Steamships "BERKSHIRE" and "C. W. MORSE"

World's largest and most magnificent river steamships, daily and Sunday, between New York and Albany, beginning May 16, leave Pier 32 N. R., foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M.; West 132d Street Pier, 6:30 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.

NEW "NIGHT EXPRESS"

Steamships **TROJAN** and **RENSSELAER** leave New York, Pier 32, N. R., week days 8 P. M., Sundays 10 P. M.; West 132d Street Pier, week days 9 P. M., Sundays 7:30 P. M. Fare $1.50 one way, $2.50 round trip. Returning, leave Albany daily, 11:00 P. M.

"The Way That Saves a Business Day."

Send Stamp for Beautiful Booklet, "HISTORIC HUDSON."
Telephone Spring 9400.

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From the Sheltered Decks of the Big

S. S. "TROJAN"

See the Warships Pass the President on the Way to Sea Tuesday

Leave W. 132d St. Pier 9:00 A. M.
Leave Pier 32, N. R. . . 9:30 A. M.

Round Trip $1.00

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

Great White Flyer

"RENSSELAER"

For a

Splendid View of the Naval Review Monday, May 17

Will Leave
Pier 32 N. R., Foot Canal St., 2 P. M.
West 132nd St., Pier . . . . . 3 P. M.
Returning to 132nd St. Pier 6:30 P. M., Pier 32 N. R. 7 P. M.

Round Trip $1.00

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Largest and Finest River Steamships. DAILY SERVICE.

Leave Pier 32, N. R., week-days, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 10 P. M.
West 132d St., Pier, week-days, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A.M., 7:30 P.M.
One Way $1.50 Round Trip $2.50
Tel. Spring 9400.

Hudson Navigation Company

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70 E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 2:45 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., 11 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:30 A. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

COLONIAL LINE

BOSTON via Boat and Rail $2.80
Round Trip, $5.40.
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Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $8.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55

Worcester, $2.00; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
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City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

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Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
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EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL

Orduna	Tues., May 18,	10 AM
Tuscania	Fri., May 21,	5 PM
Transylvania	Fri., June 4,	5 PM
Tuscania	Fri., June 18,	5 PM
Orduna	Sat., June 26,	10 AM
Transylvania	Fri., July 2,	5 PM
MAURETANIA	Sat., July 10,	10 AM
Tuscania	Fri., July 16,	5 PM
Orduna	Sat., July 24,	10 AM
Transylvania	Fri., July 30,	5 PM
MAURETANIA	Sat., Aug. 7,	10 AM
Tuscania	Fri., Aug. 13,	5 PM

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30,000-ton AMERICAN Steamers—(Rated Lloyds 100 A1)
$110 Honolulu Round Trip First Class Sydney, $337.50
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Only direct line to RUSSIA
Maiden trip of New S. S. CZABRITZA.
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1st Class $90, 2d $65.
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
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PRINS WILLEM V. . . . . About May 28
COMMEWIJNE. . . . . About June 4
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Going via Colorado Rockies and Yellowstone Park, returning via Grand Canyon $315
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AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag

New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
††St. Paul . . May 22 | †New York . . May 29
†Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers Only.
Commencing June 5, American Line Steamers will carry Passengers in First, Second and Third Classes.

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MINNEHAHA. . . . . MAY 22

White Star Line

N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
*Arabic . . . May 19 | Adriatic . . . May 26
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Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
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Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.



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NEUTRAL FLAG
Route outside War Zone 250 miles north of Scotland.
Norway, Sweden, Denmark
Daily Connections with All European Cities
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Norwegian America Line
Modern Twin Screw Str.
Kristiansfjord May 22
16,000 tons displ't
Under Neutral Flag and route north of Scotland, away from War and Mine Zones.
Scandinavia Direct.
Close connections for the Continent.
1st class $81.50 & up; 2nd class, $65.50 up.
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ROCHAMBEAU	May 18, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA	May 22, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO	May 29, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE	June 5, 3 P. M.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

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‡Italia Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
To PARIS and all other EUROPEAN POINTS
Via the MEDITERRANEAN
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†STAMPALIA. . . . . MAY 22, NOON
*Duca D'Abruzzi, Ju. 5, n'n | ‡Ancona . . . June 15, noon
†Europa . . . June 12, noon | *America . . . June 19, noon
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
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Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
TUSCANIA, MAY 21, 5 P. M.
Transylvania, June 4, 5 P. M.
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Calling at Liverpool
From Cunard Dock, Foot West 14th St.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

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N. Y.-London via Falmouth Rotterdam
Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
†Noordam . May 18, noon | *Rotterdam . . . . June 1
†Ryndam . May 25, noon | †N. Amst'dam . June 15
*Via Falmouth. †Rotterdam Direct.

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A Three-day Vacation Worth Planning For

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You may go on the Black Diamond Express or any other all-steel vestibuled train. The same equipment, the same luxury, the same exceptional dining car service is yours on this occasion for a fare much lower than regular rates.

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Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko, $1.50 Round Trip
1-day trips May 30th and May 31st

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1-day trip May 31st

If you go to Mauch Chunk or Bellewood Park you'll ride in a comfortable all-steel vestibuled train. And on all three trips you'll see the most beautiful scenery to be found east of the Rocky Mountains. It is not to early to get your party together now.

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Will Encircle the Fleet, Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton Street.
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Tickets limited—$1 each trip.
Orchestra—Restaurant—Luncheon.

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Delightful Sail to Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Return, $1.00.
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Splendid tours to the Expositions, including the wonderful "inland voyage" through the mountains of Alaska, past the magnificent Fiords and Glaciers of America's Norway and the greatest coastline scenery in the world.

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MISSION PLAY	GRAND CANYON	YOSEMITE VALLEY
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Every Hour on the hour from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.
IRON STEAMBOATS will leave **WEST 129TH ST. ONLY** TO VIEW **WARSHIPS** Night Illuminations May 15, 16 and 17 **25 Cts.**
AT 8 P. M. Round Trip.
MONDAY, MAY 17—Str. "PEGASUS" will leave WEST 129TH ST. and Str. "PERSEUS" PIER 1, N. R., at 2:30 P. M. to WITNESS THE REVIEW of FLEET BY PRESIDENT WILSON. FARE 50 CTS.
TUESDAY, MAY 18—Str. "PEGASUS" will leave WEST 129TH ST. at 8:45 A. M., and Str. "PERSEUS" PIER 1, N. R., at 9:30 A. M., to REVIEW FLEET PASSING OUT TO SEA. FARE 50 CTS.
MAY 18 all the FLEET on its way to sea passes PIER 1, N. R., foot of West St. and Battery Pl. Adm. to covered pavilion 25 cts.

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50c 11 A. M.—3 P. M.—4 P. M.—Night Illumination at 8 o'clock. 3736 Gram.—5410 Bryant.

RED BANK LINE SUNDAY, MAY 16
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust, Point, Fair Haven, and Red Bank. Lve. Franklin St., Pier 41, at 8:30. Battery Landing at 8:50 A. M. Round Trip, 60 cts.

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OPENS MAY 30

Redecorated and Refurnished Throughout This Year.

The Windsor is the embodiment of everything modern in hotel equipment, with that homelike air of refinement and comfort so much desired by families summering in the mountains. Seven miles from the railroad. Automobile service.

Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Riding, Driving, Dancing, Automobiling and a diversity of social functions furnish interesting entertainment during the season. Illustrated Booklet on Request.

H. S. DUNCAN, Manager. WILLIAM KELLOGG, Asst. Manager.

Booking office:—Hotel Continental, Broadway, at 41st St., Phone, 4220 Bryant, New York

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The Catskill Moutains

a region of ROMANTIC SCENERY
ALTITUDE 2000 TO 4000 FEET
ATTRACTIVE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES
MANY TROUT STREAMS
POPULAR WALKS AND DRIVES
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING — CAMPING
A WONDERFUL COUNTRY
OF WILDWOOD CHARMS

The Ulster & Delaware R. R.

in connection with West Shore R. R., operates through trains, including Pullman service. The **RIP VAN WINKLE EXPRESS** will make first trip from New York Monday, May 24, leaving Cortlandt Street, 12:40 noon, West 42d Street 1 o'clock P. M. daily except Sunday.

Steamers of the Hudson River Day Line make direct connection at Kingston Point with afternoon trains for all points in the mountains.

Ticket Agents of West Shore R. R. will sell excursion tickets from New York to all points on Ulster and Delaware R. R. at one fare for round trip, account of Decoration Day, giving an opportunity to select your summer home. Tickets good for going trip May 29, 29 and 30, and good for return trip until June 1st, inclusive.

The annual illustrated book with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, and corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.

N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent, Kingston, N. Y.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City

Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists

A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant

20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

PAVILION HOTEL

AND COTTAGES

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPEN JUNE 24TH, 1915.

The celebrated **WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT**, last season being the largest in its history, has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged to supply the increased demand; now open. Sulphur, Pine Needle, Douches, Steam Massage, Inhalation, Nauheim Baths for treatment of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SKIN AND NERVOUS DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS, MALARIA AND HEART DISEASE. Folders on application.

JOHN H. GARDNER & SON, W. H. CRAIG, Lessee.

The Highest Class Hotel in the Catskills.

New GRAND HOTEL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,500 ft.

Opens June 17. Scenery Unequalled.

15 to 20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Cuisine and service highest standard. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Reasonable prices. Ball Room; perfect dancing floor. Symphony orchestra; dancing afternoon and evening. Instructors; prizes. Golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling tournaments. Oscar Hauter's superior saddle horses. Special rates for families. Transients $4 a day and up.

HARRISON A. DOWNS, Prop. Tel. Col. 3320. 1 Hotel Ansonia, Broadway & 73d St., N. Y.

BEVAN HOUSE

LARCHMONT-ON-THE-SOUND, N. Y.

40 minutes from Grand Central. Directly on the water. Wonderful cooking. Rooms with bath.

Special Rates Over Decoration Day.

Music, Dancing.

ALBERT E. COPELAND, formerly Majestic, N. Y. Annex, Chicago.

Finest Hotel in the Adirondacks.

STEVENS HOUSE,

LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK.

A Select and Restricted Resort.

SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE.

Lake Placid golf links on hotel grounds. Boat houses on two lakes. Finest garage in mountains. Grand orchestral concerts. Dancing. All outdoor recreations.

A few elegantly furnished Cottages, overlooking Lake Placid and Mirror Lake, for rent; 12 to 14 rooms; all conveniences; ice and wood. Booklet.

STEVENS HOTEL CO., Lake Placid, N. Y.

Mansion House

COTTAGES—BUNGALOWS
ALWAYS COOL

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.

OFF NEW LONDON, CONN.

Opens in May. Exclusive Patronage. Seashore and Country.

Sound and Ocean BOATING. BATHING.

Fine roads. Golf, tennis, all outdoor sports. Orchestra. Very accessible. Suites with baths. A most desirable place to spend the Summer. Excellent water. We raise our own milk and vegetables. Diet kitchen for young children. Certified milk.

Wm. F. Ingold, Mgr., 18 W. 25th St., N. Y.

Red Swan Inn

WARWICK, NEW YORK,

New Ownership, New Management,

Open May 28th to October 1st.

Special Rates Over Decoration Day.

Modern hotel, electric lights; ELEVATOR; steam heat; beautifully located in the mountains of Orange County, 63 miles from New York City; rooms en suite, with or without bath; excellent cuisine; vegetables from own garden, golf links on hotel grounds; tennis courts; orchestra, concerts daily; dancing every evening; grill room; fine roads for motoring; fireproof garage, livery; illustrated booklet.

BERKELEY S. DAVIS

Prince George Hotel. Tel. Mad. Sq. 9900.

HEALTH FIRST.

In Health There Is Safety.

The Jackson Health Resort, Dansville, New York

Write for literature.

NEWTON B. GORHAM, Managing Director.

BASH BISH INN

COPAKE FALLS,

COLUMBIA CO., NEW YORK,

NOW OPEN.

SEND FOR FOLDER, AUTO MAP, &c.

LOUIS C. MOUQUIN,

149 FULTON ST., NEW YORK CITY.

GRANT HOUSE

Jefferson Heights, Catskill, N. Y.

Situated in a park of 25 acres. Magnificent mountain and valley views; fine cuisine; vegetables from hotel garden; private bath suites; outdoor sports; boating, fishing; garage. Booklet. May and June rate, $10 weekly.

Now Open. P. G. Cornell, Mgr.

THE CLAIRMONT, Stratton Av., Arverne, L. I., now open; modern appointments, unexcelled cuisine; special May, June rates; inspection invited. Tel. 761 Hammels.

Catskills bungalow, elegantly furnished, five rooms, bath; 3½ hours New York; season $250. Effie Laurence, T 94 Times.

RESORTS. NEW YORK.

HOTEL GRAMATAN

28 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL — AT LAWRENCE PARK BRONXVILLE, N.Y.



A City Hotel in the most beautiful village of Westchester. Commands a wonderful view. One minute from station. The nearest hotel to New York offering the quiet of the hills. Golf and tennis, riding, driving and automobiling. In the Gramatan every room is a home. Special suites. Table excellent. Milk, eggs and vegetables from Gramatan farm. Evening concerts; frequent dances. For the convenience of guests, we have on file reliable information enabling home seekers spending a week end here to inspect, comfortably and independently, the highly restricted properties in this neighborhood. *Children's play ground. Rates reasonable. Concessions to bachelors.* Illustrated Booklet.

HOTEL GRAMATAN BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

"At the Top of the American Alps"
Altitude 3,000 feet

HOTEL KAATERSKILL

Kaaterskill, New York.

WILL OPEN JUNE 30th.

The Largest Mountain Resort in America.

Accommodations for 1,200 Guests.

An ideal place to spend the Summer—looking down into miles of pine tree-tops. 18,000 acres of forest and parks. All the Summer activities known: Golf, Tennis, Boating, Motoring, Bowling, Billiards and Dancing. Lenzberg's Famous Orchestra.

Table and Service Equal to the Best New York City Hotels.

Milk and cream from our own dairies. Strictly fresh fruits and vegetables (no canned goods.) Under the liberal and painstaking management of

PARENT & RICHARDS, Inc.

Booking Office, Hotel Marie-Antoinette, B'way & 67th St. Phone Col. 9250.

Planning a Pleasant Summer?

REST—HEALTH—RECREATION AT THE FAMOUS

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

The Great White Sulphur Springs

The Berkeley-Waiontha Hotel

will open in June in connection with the Bathing Establishment, which gives Nauheim Treatment, also electrical baths in the treatment of

RHEUMATISM,

diseases of the nervous system, heart and kidneys. The waters of the Springs are indorsed by foremost physicians as being unsurpassed for their medicinal qualities, which other waters fail to show in their medical analysis. Now booking engagements for the coming season. Apply to

EUGENE H. MARCOTTE,
New York Booking Office, 1180 B'way, Near 28th St.

Come to

Saratoga Springs

Drink the N. Y. State Reservation Mineral Waters and take the Baths.

Hotel American

(Opposite Congress Spring Park)

OPENS IN JUNE

Reasonable rates. All modern improvements. For terms and Booklets apply to

Geo. A. Farnham, Ownership Management.



Gedney Farm Hotel

300 *Acres of Chateau, Cottages and Country Club.*

HERE'S where you eat like a harvest hand and sleep like a child.

OPEN ALL YEAR. Private Motor-Bus Service without charge.

Table d'hote or a la carte. Under same management as the Allenhurst Club.

Gedney Farm Hotel, White Plains, N. Y. Edward H. Crandall.

WHITTIER INN

Sea Gate, New York Harbor.

EXCLUSIVE HOTEL.

NOW OPEN.

On the ocean front, convenient to city; 45 minutes by private boat from Battery; rooms single or en suite, with or without bath. Spacious Sun Parlor, tennis, boating, swimming.

F. J. WILLIAMS, Manager.

Spend the Summer in the Clouds

2,000 *Ft. Elevation.* 100 *miles from city.*

CRAGSMOOR INN

High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large private park, broad verandas; suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required. June 1 to Oct. 1. Address ROBIN, Compton, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,

ARVERNE, NEW YORK.

The management of the Majestic Hotel announces that the house has been extensively improved, remodelled and refurnished. Hot and cold water in every room. The hotel is situated in the best part of Arverne, only one block from the boardwalk, one minute from the station. The cuisine and service will excel any former efforts.

Special rates for early guests.

OPEN MAY 15TH.

W. R. RENARD, Prop.

STAR LAKE INN

STAR LAKE, N. Y.

Altitude 2,000 ft. Accommodates 200. Good boating, fishing; fine scenery; no hay fever; electricity, garage, orchestra, telephone; rooms with bath; all amusements. Booklet. Address until June 25.

J. M. SAYLES, 681 Hudson Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Sunset Park Inn,

HAINES FALLS, N. Y.

Accommodates 250. Most up-to-date hotel in the Catskills. Highest elevation and most beautiful views at the Falls. Rooms with bath; electric lights; elevator; excellent table; pure spring water. Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Billiards, Boating. Orchestra. Dancing. Picturesque walks and drives. Moderate rates. Special Rates for June. Illustrated Booklet. Address, JOS. F. BYRNES.

THE NEW

Whiteface Inn

DESIRABLE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE PLACID, ADIRONDACKS, NEW YORK.

Cottages and camps for rent.

J. J. SWEENEY, Manager.

"The Hotel Beautiful of the Catskills."

SCHOHARIE MANSION,

ELKA PARK, N. Y.

A family hotel of superior appointments; accommodates 120; private park, 400 acres; pure natural spring; tennis, lawn bowls, billiards, pool, dancing, music; special June and July rates.

Best food, well prepared; attentive service; open June 23; booklets, rates.

WALTER R. GOEPEL, Room 414, 290 Broadway.

To Let, Furnished or Unfurnished, at

ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.

One block from Ocean Board Walk—High-class, fireproof, concrete Stucco Cottage. Eight large bedrooms, three baths, billiard parlor, dining and living rooms, kitchen, pantry, sleeping porch, sun parlor, large front portico, garage; all improvements.

Apply to JACOB STRAUSS, 19 North 5th Ave., Rockaway Park, L. I.

THE THOMPSON HOTEL

Lake Mahopac N. Y. OPENS MAY 27th

EMERSON CLARK, Prop.

PROSPECT HOUSE

Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.

Opens June 26th. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing. Garage. Delightful Climate. Purest Water. N. Y. Office, Hotel McAlpin, 34th St. and Broadway, care Ruffner Hotel Bureau. Booklet B.

THE INN & BUNGALOWS

of the Raymond Riordon School, on Chodikee Lake, Highland, Ulster County, N. Y., *"Where families are made comfortable."* Healthful. All conveniences; hot and cold running water in all rooms. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate. Tennis, swimming, canoeing, fishing; athletic field; pine groves, craggy hills for exploring; attractive. *Send for booklet.*

MARIE VILLA, ocean front.—Accommodations for select guests, with or without board; running water in every room; two minutes to station; open May 2; 61 South Holland Av., Rockaway Beach, N. Y. Table board by appointment. Mrs. E. Zimmer, 1,675 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MAIDSTONE INN,

East Hampton, Long Island,

Opens June 15.

M. L. MAYO, Proprietor.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, N. Y.

SCHUYLER COTTAGE,

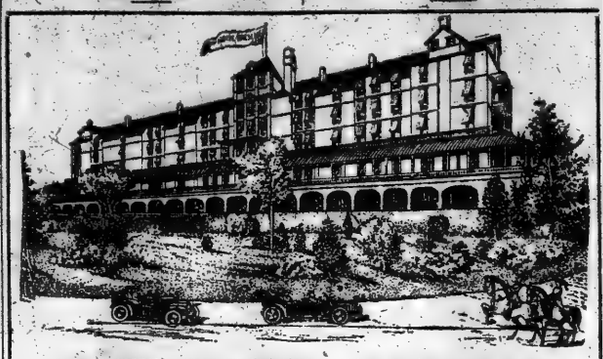
Directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; bathing, boating, fishing. Tel. St. Mrs. T. F. CASSIDY.

THE BREAKERS

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

Directly on the ocean. Opens May 29. L. N. MOSS.

RESORTS. NEW JERSEY.



NEW HOTEL BRESLIN

On Lake Hopatcong, Mt. Arlington, N. J.

WILL REOPEN JUNE 15th

Extensively improved, redecorated and refurnished, with every convenience found in an up-to-date hotel. 300 elegantly furnished rooms equipped with hot and cold running water, 100 bath suites. Ideally located on an eminence overlooking beautiful Lake Hopatcong, 10 miles long, 2 miles wide, surrounded by 12 acres, lawns, fountains, flowers and shrubbery. Elevation 1,400 ft. No malaria or mosquitoes. Only 1 hour from New York enables the business man to commute and get the benefit of the cool, bracing mountain air, which usually requires a day's travel. Motor boating, canoeing, bathing, golf, tennis, bowling, baseball, horseback riding, dancing, orchestra of soloists, picturesque walks and drives. Cafe and Grill. Fireproof garage. Auto coaches meet trains Lake Hopatcong Station D. L. & W. R. R. Bell Phone 1 Hopatcong.

The comfort and luxury of New Hotel Breslin, its cuisine and service, combined with the most moderate charges, place it in the front rank of all mountain hotels. Booklet and auto maps mailed. Inspection solicited after May 28th. Special June, July and family rates.

G. FRANK COPE.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

$4 Decoration Day Special $4

Sat. Supper to Mon. After Supper

AMERICAN PLAN RATES

$9, $10, $12.50, $15 Weekly

$2 Up Daily

BEST LOCATED POPULAR PRICE FAMILY HOTEL IN ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

NETHERLANDS

NEW YORK AVE., 50 YARDS FROM BOARDWALK

IN THE HEART OF FINEST BATHING SECTION

Overlooking lawn and ocean.

CENTER OF ALL ATTRACTIONS

Capacity, 400; newly renovated. Elevator, private baths, running water, rooms single or en suite.

Unusually large porches, exchange parlors and reception rooms, handsomely furnished for use of our guests.

Special Free Features

LAWN TENNIS COURT

DANCE FLOOR

Bathing privilege allowed from Hotel. Shower Baths for use of guests.

Write for free booklet with points of interest in Atlantic City.

AUGUST RUHWADEL, Proprietor.

ROYAL PALACE

HOTEL AND COTTAGES

On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

"A RESORT IN ITSELF."

Near all Piers and Amusements.

CAPACITY 600.

Bookings for Summer may now be made.

New Hotel Merion FIRE-PROOF.

Opens May 27. Vermont Ave. and the beach near New Garden Pier and all attractions. Cap. 350. High-class, modern hotel with every appointment. Superior table. Elevator; private baths, running water, etc. Early rates, $3 up daily; $17.50 up weekly.

C. B. PRETTYMAN, Propr.
M. L. FARLEIGH, Mgr.

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

Special Rates Over Decoration Day.

ISLESWORTH

American and European Plans. Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 400. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. Open all year.

Hotel RUDOLF

On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths, running water in rooms. Orchestra.

JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

RALEIGH HOTEL

200 large, airy rooms, running water, private baths; elevator; ocean view; table and service unsurpassed. Special May and June rates. Booklet. H. J. Dynes.

LORAINE, St. Charles place and beach. Open. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Reduced early season rates. Coach at trains. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

WESTMONT HOTEL

Rhode Island Ave., facing ocean; capacity 250; special season rates; tonic baths; auto bus.

FREDERICK KLEIN, JR.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

America's Famous All-Year Resort.

THE NEW

Essex & Sussex

HOTEL AND COTTAGES

The Hotel de Luxe of the Atlantic Coast.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

A seashore resort of refinement.

(WILL OPEN JUNE 12TH.)

Directly on the ocean. All bathrooms equipped with hot and cold sea water. Tennis courts. Excellent Golf Course. Grill. Noted Orchestra. Social diversions.

DAVID B. PLUMER (Manager)

Booking Office: 509 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Phone Murray Hill 3654, or The Plaza. F. T. Keating, Personal Representative.

The New Monmouth

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

An Unexcelled Hotel on the Ocean Front With Every Attraction for the Summer Visitor.

Daily Concerts and Dances.

Palm and Tea Room Overlooking the Ocean.

Private Tennis Courts.

Golf, Motoring, Fishing, Riding.

Edwin S. Tyng, Booking Representative. Frank F. Shute, Manager.

Laurel House

Lakewood, New Jersey.

Ideal Spring Resort. Golf.

A. J. MURPHY, Mgr.
C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Mgr.

MONMOUTH BEACH INN

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,

will open under management of Muriel Spencer Stadler,

June 10, 1915.

Apply rates, booklet and particulars, New York Office, 435 5th Ave.

PENINSULA HOUSE

SEABRIGHT, NEW JERSEY.

Directly on the ocean; convenient to the city; will open June 24.

Mrs. C. J. TOMLINSON, 45 West 48th.

CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Avenue, Atlantic City. Fire Sprinklers and Summer rooms. Free Booklet.

RESORTS. PENNSYLVANIA.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS along the LACKAWANNA RAILROAD

Delaware

WATER GAP

Pennsylvania

Two Hours from New York via Lackawanna. Round trip $3.45.

(Express Service. Pullman Equipment.)

Up Among the Mountains Towering 1,600 ft. Cool, Dry Air. Mountain Wild Flowers All at Their Best.

Many miles of mountain trails and paths with their streams, waterfalls and observatories through forests of virgin timber. Driving, horseback riding, automobiling and scenic trolley touring. Rowing, canoeing, motor boating, bathing and fishing. Two golf courses. One nine-hole course within 10 minutes' walk of all the hotels and an 18-hole championship course easily accessible. Tennis, trap-shooting and camping.

The hotels and casinos provide all indoor amusement, including nightly dances, musicales and various social entertainments.

ALL THE HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, CASINOS AND AMUSEMENTS ARE FULLY OPEN.

For full information, literature and special June and early July rates address the following:

Water Gap House	500	Castle Inn Hotel	200
The Glenwood	400	The Bellevue	150
The Central	150	The Casino Hotel	75
River View House	150	Cataract House	—
Karamac Inn	90	Delaware House	60
Forest House	85	River Farm House	50
River Side House	75	Courtenay Lodge	35
The Oaks	55	Laurel Ridge	25
Pokono	35	The Edgewood	25
Bridge View House	50	Caldeno Cottage	25
The Howard	25	The Stratford	75
Valley View	25	Shawnee House (P. O. Shawnee-on-Delaware)	40
Willow Dell (P. O. No. Water Gap)	50	Foxhall (P. O. Shawnee-on-Delaware)	30
Maple Dell (P. O. Slateford, Pa.)	60		
The Kittatinny	500		

Figures following indicate capacity of house.

CRESCO

In the Heart of the Pocono Mountains

Two and One-Half Hours from New York via Lackawanna. Round Trip, $4.15.

If you love Nature, there is no more charming section in which to spend your vacation than Cresco.

The entire region abounds in mountain streams, waterfalls and beautiful drives. Nine-hole Golf Course and all other outdoor amusements.

It is the gateway to a veritable angler's paradise. Here are to be found some of the best known trout streams in America, and nowhere else does the rhododendron attain such size and luxuriance.

CRESCO, PA.		CANADENSIS, PA.	
The Rudolph	75	New Spruce Cabin Inn	100
Cliff View	40	The Pines	60
Maple Lawn	40	The Pinehurst	54
The Antlers	25	F. A. Beckman (Bungalow)	—
The Beckledge	75	Laurel Grove House	40
The Old Inn	35	Mountain Lake House	40
MOUNTAINHOME, PA.		Pine Knob Inn	25
Monomonock Inn	80	Spruce Mountain House	50
Pleasant Ridge House	60	Glencairn Villa	25
The Henry Prices	50	Mountain View Farm	25
Old Orchard	40	Levis Falls House	25
The Woodlawn	25	Villa Brentini	25
TOBYHANNA, PA.		The Overlook	25
The Sterling (P. O. So. Sterling, Pa.)	40	Wildwood Cottage	25
Mountain View House (P. O. So. Sterling, Pa.)	25	The Poplars	25
Beechnut Cottage (P. O. Lasnna, Pa.)	25	HENRYVILLE, PA.	
Fairview (P. O. Lasnna, Pa.)	20	Lake View Cottage	40
		Henryville House	50
		Panther Hill Farm House	25
		ANALOMINK, PA.	
		Hallstead Farm Cottage	25

Figures following indicate capacity of house.

Mount Pocono, Pa.

A Land of High Mountain Terraces and Ridges

Perfect Climatic Conditions—Pure Spring Waters

A region of laurel, rhododendron and pine, with well shaded, picturesque walks and drives, beautiful mountain streams, and an endless variety of nature pictures and extended views.

Mount Pleasant House	200	Pocono Mountain House	150
The Ontwood	100	The Swiftwater	100
Meadowside Inn	75	The Elvin	—
Fair View House	50	W. R. La Bar (Bungalows)	—
Pocono Heights House	35	Pennhurst	30
Forest House	34	The Wiesanet (Bungalows)	—
Mountain Top House	30	C. Ticlenlus (Bungalows)	—
H. A. Chase (Bungalows)	—	Farm Rest	26
Idylwild	25	Chestnut Grove House	25
Tuxedo Cottage	25	Casa Loma Cottage	11

Figures following indicate capacity of house.

Stroudsburg, Delaware Valley and Pocono Summit

THE IDEAL SUMMER RESORT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Fishing.

Return from your vacation benefited and refreshed by your summer outing.

STROUDSBURG, PA.			
Highland Inn	100	Resica Falls	25
Indian Queen Hotel	160	POCONO PINES, PA.	
Hotel Fulmer	150	Naomi Pines House	34
Penlyn	80	Pocono Lake House	50
Lyndhurst	35	POCONO LAKE, PA.	
Washington House	75	Laurel Inn	75
Hill Crest	25	Lake View House	50
Lenape Terrace Farm	25	Mountain Summit House	40
Maple-in-the-Pines	40	POCONO MANOR, PA.	
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.		Pocono Manor Inn	200
Oak Grove House	125	BUSHKILL, PA.	
Vineyard Cottage	—	Bushkill Inn	80
Prospect House	60	Riverside	50
Marshall's Falls House	50	TANNERSVILLE, PA.	
Old Homestead Cottage	40	Hemlock Cottage	30
Sunset House	25	SCIOTA, PA.	
Hillside House	50	Hemlock Grove House	35

Figures following indicate capacity of house.

Lackawanna Railroad

INFORMATION BUREAUS:

NEW YORK: BROADWAY { Cor. Wall St. / Cor. Park Place. / Cor. 28th St. / Cor. 42d St. } BROOKLYN: 505 Fulton St. NEWARK: Broad & Market Sts.

No. 6

BLUFF HOUSE

MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, PA.

Opens June 24th

75 miles from New York City. Accommodates 250. Most charming resort on bank of Delaware River. Rooms en suite, with bath. Orchestra, dancing, baseball, tennis, golf, fine roads, saddle horses, boating, bathing, fishing.

No Mosquitoes.

Send for illustrated booklet.

P. N. BOURNIQUE, Prop.

The Finest Resort Hotel In Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Mount Pleasant House

Mount Pocono, Penna.

Rebuilt—enlarged—modernized. 105 rooms, 24 en suite with private bath, and running water in rooms. Bell service, gas, orchestra, dancing, and all outdoor sports.

FREE GARAGE—accommodations for 40 cars. Charming walks, good roads, magnificent views. Unique in quality of food, cooking and service. OPEN ALL YEAR. For illustrated literature, room plan, auto map and rates address

W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Renowned for Curative Waters

Bedford Springs (Penna.)

Hotel and Baths

Estate is 1200 feet above sea level and covers 3000 acres of mountains. Hotel affords every convenience and excellent cuisine. Climate is wonderfully invigorating. Rustic walks, good motor roads and fine bridle paths. Tennis, golf, bowling and dancing. Splendid accommodations for automobile tourists. BEDFORD MAGNESIA WATER equals that of Marienbad and Carlsbad. Open May 29th for motorists. Formal opening June 12th. *H. E. Bemis, Mgr.*



FOREST PARK HOTEL

FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.

ON FOREST LAKE.

Opens June 19th. Three hours from N. Y. on D., L. & W. Finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball. Dancing and concerts daily by Simm's Orchestra. Cafe. Rooms with or without private bath. Bachelor's rates. Altitude 1,600 feet. Capacity 250.

ARTHUR LEDERER, Owner, 170 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Tel. 4147 Gramercy.



PUDDING STONE INN

In the woods and hills; elevation, 675; 12 acres of pine, oak and hemlock; 500 acres free for roving; there is a glen, a waterfall, a river and a virgin forest adjoining; tennis, saddle horses, bathing, canoeing and mountain climbing; extensive view over water and woodland; French chef; pure food and water; 10 minutes' walk from station; one hour out; booklet. G. N. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

GALEN HALL

in the Mountains

— Wernersville, Pa. —

Delightful Spring Resort. Dry Air. Outlook of 35 Miles. Curative and Tonic Baths. Superior Cuisine. Good Roads. N. Y. Office, 285 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Madison Square 9230.

HOWARD M. WING.

GALEN MOUNTAIN CO. Manager

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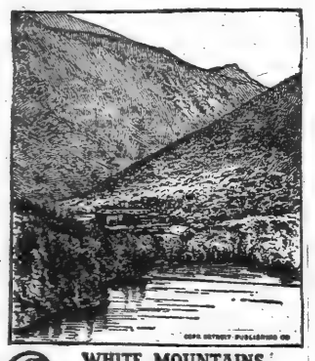
The experiment was considered of great importance by farmers, bankers and business men of the territory near the Mississippi, and the results have been closely watched.

"We are pleased to be able to report," says the May letter of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, "that the experimental trip of this barge was so satisfactory to its owners, and the statistics were so convincing, that the owners of the barge were able to raise $5,000,000 of capital for the building of a fleet of still larger barges to engage in river commerce. These barges are unique in that they are propelled by gas engines operating on coal gas. The direct conversion of coal into power without the medium of steam has proved very satisfactory, and is the principal difference between the present traffic and that of steamboat days.

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"Whether the practice will interfere at all with the existing commerce of the railroads or will open an entirely new field to Minneapolis remains to be seen. It is probable that satisfactory and economical river transportation would be a benefit not only to the city, but to the present transportation interests."

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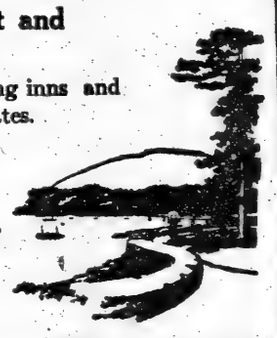
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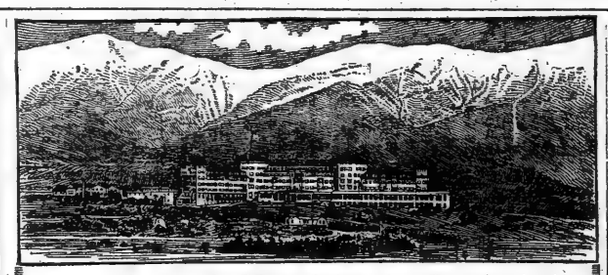
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recover Sharply, Reflecting Hope of Satisfactory Answer to Our Note to Germany.

Many stocks rose yesterday about as much as they had fallen the day before. The advance was almost universal, and came about on a volume of trading which was small compared with the totals of recent days. Part of the advance, perhaps a good part of it, reflected the retreat of a short interest which had counted on a continuance of the decline which was under way on Friday. There was other buying, which reflected the optimistic spirit which pervades the Stock Exchange even in the face of the grave situation created by the sinking of the Lusitania, which has not yet been resolved.

It had been expected that by yesterday we would have received the comment of the German papers on our note, and, further, it had been assumed, whatever the formal answer of the German Government is to be, that this comment would include more or less criticism of our demands. It had been felt that this would serve to increase doubt about Germany's answer. But the delivery of our note was unexpectedly delayed, and in the place of German criticism the market had before it further evidence of the widespread optimism which is felt in this country concerning the outcome of our demands. This was enough to cause a good deal of hasty covering and to encourage other buying, although admittedly these circumstances did not do away with previous uncertainty, but merely postponed the events which are to put an end to it.

The fact that prices rose as much as they did on so small a volume of transactions showed in very practical fashion the absence of any great pressure of stocks. That, in its turn, was a token of the confidence which is felt in our own business and financial situation and of the hope that the present grave international situation will work out to a peaceful solution. There are many reasons for entertaining that hope, but it must be borne in mind that it is a hope, and must remain so until Germany has spoken. Not until then can this hope be brought to fulfillment.

An increase in the surplus reserve of the banks is not a very important matter at a time when the surplus is already so large that it is beyond all precedent, yet the addition of $10,800,000 to the surplus of the Clearing House institutions yesterday served at least to emphasize the extraordinarily strong position of the money market, strength which is doubly welcome under the circumstances which now exist.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Resiliency of War Stocks.

The resiliency of the so-called war stocks was a feature of the market in the latter half of the week that caused considerable comment. While they were subject to sharp slips and dives when nervousness bore its greatest influence on market values, they reacted with much vigor immediately upon a change of sentiment. In yesterday's dealings, with the Street feeling slightly less apprehensive of war with Germany than on Friday, Bethlehem Steel quickly rose 3 points, Baldwin Locomotive 4½ points, Pressed Steel Car 4 points, American Locomotive 3¼ points, New York Air Brake 3¼ points, and Westinghouse 3¼ points. When these issues were rising talk heard in commission houses made it appear that traders interested in them were remorseful because they had ever thought war might reduce the earnings and weaken the market position of the war group. Just the same, whenever selling predominated over buying the war stocks suffered the most extensive losses.

***

Our Steel Abroad.

The steel trade wonders now and then about what might happen to prices if exports should be curtailed. Not only have sales abroad helped in substantial fashion to swell the volume of production in recent months, but they have been influential also in sustaining the increases of quotations ordered on several occasions by the producers. A considerable tonnage has been shipped to Great Britain, which normally would be supplied in large part by Germany. It might be argued that hostilities between this country and Germany would curtail commerce to Europe, and adversely affect prices in so far as price advances have been aided by the European trade. There are many close observers of the international market, on the other hand, who hold that shipments would be increased by this contingency. At any rate, shipments to South America and the Far East would hardly be influenced without a decided change of naval affairs in European waters.

***

Shrapnel Test Ground Sought.

It would appear that domestic real estate affairs are to receive something of the war's influence. The American Locomotive Company is reported to be seeking a suitable testing ground for the shrapnel shells now being turned out for the Allies. A strip about four miles long and a half mile wide is needed for the work. The coast as far south as Delaware Bay has been looked over without satisfactory results.

***

The Quest for Credit.

Representatives of the Brazilian Government have been sounding New York bankers again to ascertain the reception which proposals for a new South American loan would receive. It is suggested that a loan of $15,000,000 would meet present needs, but the Brazilian authorities would be well pleased if a larger amount could be borrowed. The poor welcome given to the $25,000,000, in sterling denomination, of Argentine bonds offered last week in London, by contrast with the successful distribution of a like amount in this country, has given fresh impetus to the movement among South American countries to float security issues in the United States. There is almost no limit to the amount of borrowing which would be undertaken in the next few months if American investors were to show the proper amount of enthusiasm for new bonds.

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More Transportation Divorces.

It did not surprise many railroad men to learn from the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday that the steamship lines operated on the Great Lakes in connection with the rail lines touching at Buffalo, Chicago and other lake ports would have to be disposed of. In the first important case decided by the Commission on the application of the Southern Pacific for permission to retain its water lines, rules were laid down which forecast very clearly yesterday's decision. The Commission held that a steam road could not retain a water line which in any considerable degree competed with the rail route. The vessels operating on the Great Lakes touch at ports reached by the railroads owning them, and most of the freight carried could go by rail, and does in the closed navigation season. The purpose of the Panama Canal Act was to restore competition by water, and the Commission evidently believes that the Lake companies, under separate ownership, will eventually compete in rates and service with the all-rail lines.

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Boom Times for the Northwest.

The familiar standard of value, "as good as wheat," has acquired a new and higher meaning since the beginning of war. Come what may, a market for all of the wheat this country and Canada can raise is assured, even though peace should come at an early date. When the war is ended there will be plenty of time for wheat growers to readjust their acreage while Europe is getting its able-bodied surviving soldiers back to the land. Early reports have the northwestern crop situation unusually favorable, both as to wheat and oats, and the season is everywhere earlier than usual. Canada's acreage, last year 11,000,000 acres, will be about one-eighth larger this year, while the United States is expected to show about 20,000,000 acres in these two grains. In view of the favorable prospects, heightened by satisfactory rains, elevator men are advising farmers to dispose of every bushel of their holdings in anticipation of a big crop this year. Julius Barnes of Duluth estimates the export movement of grain in the current quarter of the crop year at from 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels.

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Wabash Finance.

At the present when issued quotation on the Curb of the new Wabash Railroad common stock, prefered stock A, and preferred stock B, as arranged for in the latest Wabash reorganization plan, the owner of the old Wabash common and preferred stock is apt to do some thinking and figuring before he submits to a $30 a share assessment. It appears from the sales on the Curb that the present holder of Wabash stock can sell his stock and buy the new securities on a "when issued" basis and save money thereby. This is the way it works out:

Present common stock of the Wabash sells for about 75 cents a share on the New York Stock Exchange. Adding the $30 assessment the cost becomes $30.75. For each share of common stock on which the assessment is paid the owner is entitled to approximately one-half share of the new preferred A stock and .45 of a share of the new common. The preferred stock A is quoted on the Curb at 46 and the new common at 13½. Thus the holder of a share of the present common is entitled to receive for his $30.75 about $23 worth of new preferred A and about $5.75 of new common, or a total of $28.75. Apparently he would save $2 to sell the old stock and buy on the "when issued basis."

The presnt preferred stock is listed at $1.75 a share and, with the assessment of $30, is entitled to about .40 of a share of the new preferred A and the same amount of the new common. For the $31.75, it figures out in the same way, he is entitled to securities with a present market value, as if issued, of about $28.20. This appears like a loss of $3.55 if the exchange privileges are resorted to.

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A Way Out.

There is a provision in the Wabash reorganization plan, however, that the first refunding and extension bondholders shall make up any part of the total assessment of $27,720,000, which the common and preferred holders do not supply. If these bondholders are called on to raise the full amount, it appears, they can make a profit, by accepting the new securities in exchange for their bonds. This profit, on the basis of yesterday's quotation of $24 for the new convertible preferred B stock, all of which is reserved for the first and extension bonds, would be over $50 for each $1,000 bond. The Curb quotations for the new Wabash securities have been several points higher in the last ten days than they were yesterday, and it is not probable, it is contended, that the apparent book losses will have any bearing on the acceptance of the reorganization plan. Anyway, a syndicate of bankers has underwritten the plan and it seems assured of success.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 15.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 72 francs 80 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 65 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	240,590.
Same day last year	68,596
Year to date	47,544,676
Same period last year	32,501,860
Average price and change 50 stocks	65.77 +1.25
Same day last year	69.13 — .14

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30 Jan. 31	65.24 Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
31½	31⅞	3,500	Alaska Gold Mines	30½	32	30½	31¾	+1⅝
14¼	15	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	13½	14½	13½	14⅜	+1⅛
65½	65⅞	14,000	Amalgamated Cop	65⅜	65⅝	63⅞	65⅜	+1½
50	52	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	50	50½	50	50½	+⅛
42	42½	300	Am. Beet Sugar	41½	42	41½	42	+1½
32¼	32½	9,900	Am. Can	31¼	32⅜	31½	32	+1¼
48¾	49½	800	Am. Car & Fdry	48⅝	49¾	48⅝	49	+⅝
43⅞	45½	920	Am. Cotton Oil	44¼	45	44¼	45	+⅝
88	95	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92	92	92	92	
20	31	1,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+⅛
30⅝	31¼	600	Am. Ice Securities	29	30⅛	29	29⅛	+⅛
10½	10⅝	200	Am. Linseed	10⅛	10	9¾	10	+1
27	27½	100	Am. Linseed pf	27¾	27¾	27¾	27⅞	+1½
41	41⅜	2,400	Am. Locomotive	40½	42¼	40½	41½	+2½
64	64½	1,850	Am. Smelt. & Ref	63⅜	64½	63⅜	64½	+1⅜
102	103¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	103	103	103	103	— ¼
104	105	100	Am. Sugar Ref	104	104	104	104	+2½
113	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	114	114	114	-1
118½	119	800	Am. Telegph. & Tel	118⅝	119	118⅞	119	+1
106	108	100	Am. Tobacco pf	106½	106½	106⅜	106½	-1½
82	84	100	Am. Woolen pf	83	83	83	83	-1½
31½	31¼	4,010	Anaconda Cop. Co	30⅝	31¼	30⅜	31¼	+1½
		100	Assets Realization	1	1	1	1	+1
98⅜	98¾	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	97¾	99	97⅝	98	+⅝
42	43¼	2,225	Baldwin Loco	41	44½	41½	42	+2
71½	72	900	Baltimore & Ohio	70½	71¾	70⅝	71½	+1¾
⅞	1	200	Batopilas Mining	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	-⅛
129	130	3,200	Bethlehem Steel	130	131	125	130	+5
110½	111½	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	+⅛
85¾	86½	1,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85½	86⅝	85½	86	+⅞
123	126	200	Bklyn Union Gas	124	124	124	124	
59½	59⅝	900	Burns Superior	59¼	59¼	59¼	60	+1⅜
14⅜	15⅛	100	California Petro	14	14	14	14	+⅛
157½	158½	2,400	Canadian Pacific	156½	156¾	156½	158	+2
34¾	35¼	2,000	Central Leather Co	33⅝	36	33⅜	34¾	+⅝
101¼	103½	100	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¾	+¼
42	43	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	41	42¼	41	42½	+1½
11	12	100	Chi. Great Western	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
26¾	27	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	26	26¾	26	26¾	+⅛
88	89½	5,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	88	89¼	88	89¼	+1⅛
120	125	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	123½	123½	123½	123½	-1½
22¼	25⅜	700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22½	+⅝
41⅜	41⅝	4,700	Chino Copper	41	42	41	41⅞	+1⅜
25	25¾	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	25	25⅞	25	25¾	+1⅝
125¾	125	800	Consolidated Gas	123¾	124½	123¾	124½	+1⅝
57½	61	200	Continental Can	58	58½	58	58½	+⅜
12⅞	13	800	Corn Products Ref	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
76	76¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	75	75	75	75	
22½	23	1,500	Crucible Steel	20⅝	22½	20⅞	22½	+2¼
114	115	50	Detroit Edison Co	114	114	114	114	
12½	13	100	Distillers' Secur	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
24½	24⅝	4,500	Erie	23⅝	24⅝	23⅝	24⅜	+⅛
38⅜	39	1,600	Erie 1st pf	38½	39	38½	39	+1½
31	36	200	Erie 2d pf	31	31	31	31	+¾
	10	100	Federal M. & S. pf	10	10	10	10	-1
147⅜	148	550	General Electric	146¾	147¾	146¾	147½	+⅛
131	137	100	General Motors	128½	128½	128½	128½	+1½
40¼	41	2,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	39⅝	41⅜	39½	40⅝	+1⅝
100¼	101½	300	Goodrich pf	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	101½	
116	116½	750	Great Northern pf	115	115½	115	116½	-1⅛
30	30¾	2,300	G. N. certs. ore prop	29½	30½	29½	30½	+1
33½	34¼	400	Guggenheim Explor	33½	34	33½	34	+⅛
79	79½	100	Harv. El. Ry. & L	80	80	80	80	-1⅜
116¾	119	5	Homestake Mining	119	119	119	119	
28	28¼	3,600	Inspiration Copper	27¾	28¼	27¾	28	+1
20	20⅜	5,300	Inter.-Met. v. t. ctfs	19⅝	20½	19½	19⅞	+⅞
68¼	68½	500	Inter.-Met. pf	67⅞	68⅜	67⅞	68⅜	+1½
93⅞	94	600	Int. Harvester, N. J.	91	91	91	91	-5
57	60	200	Int. Harvester Corp.	60	60	60	60	-5
9	9½	200	Int. Paper	9	9	8¾	8¾	-1
36	36	200	Int. Paper pf	35¼	35½	35¼	35¼	+½
25⅝	26	500	Kansas City South.	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+⅛
58	59	100	Kan. City South. pf	58	58	58	58	
37½	39	500	Lackawanna Steel	38	38	37	37¼	-2¾
139½	140¼	900	Lehigh Valley	137½	140½	137½	140	+2½
170	175	300	Lorillard (P.) Co	170	170	170	170	
37½	37¾	1,200	Maxwell Motors	36	37¼	36	36½	+1¼
70	80	1,100	Max. Mot. 1st pf	77¼	80	77¼	79¼	+2¼
31	31¾	200	Max. Mot. 2d pf	31¾	31¾	31	31	+2½
63¾	67½	9,300	Mex. Petroleum	65	67¾	64¾	67¼	+3½
23¾	23¾	700	Miami Copper	24	24	23¼	23¾	+1½
12	12¼	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+⅜
13	13¼	1,200	Missouri Pacific	13	13	12¾	13	+⅜
46	47	600	Montana Power	45¾	46¼	45¾	46	+½
101½	103	100	Mont. Power pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+⅜
118	121	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	116	117¾	116	117¾	+1½
14¼	15	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	13¾	12½	13½	13½	
14½	15	50	Do, odd lot	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
55½	56	900	Nat. Lead Co	55	56	55	56	+2½
13⅝	14¼	1,000	Nev. Con. Copper	13⅝	14⅜	13½	14¼	+⅝
70	72	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	70¼	70¾	69½	70¾	+3¼
83½	85	100	N. Y. Central	83½	83¾	83½	83½	+1¼
62	62½	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	61	62½	61	62½	+1⅞
26¾	27	400	N. Y., O. & W	26½	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+1
71½	74	300	North American	71½	71½	71½	71½	
103⅜	104¼	1,300	Northern Pacific	103	104	103	104	+1⅜
106	106⅜	300	Pennsylvania R. R	105½	106⅜	105½	106⅜	+⅛
18⅜	19	200	Pittsburgh Coal	18⅜	19¼	18⅜	19¼	+⅝
38	41	2,325	Pressed Steel Car	38	41	38⅜	39½	+2¼
105	106	200	Pub. Serv. N. Jr	106¾	106¾	106½	106½	+⅜
		400	Quicksilver pf	1	1	1	1	-¼
3,000			Ray Con. Copper	21¼	23	21¼	22⅜	+⅞
17,300			Reading	141½	144¾	141½	142⅝	+1⅝
300			Rep. Iron & Steel	24½	25¼	24½	25¼	+1¼
100			Rock Island Co. pf	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞	+⅛
800			Rumely (A) Co	5	5⅜	5	5	+⅛
700			Rumely (M.) Co. pf	13	13⅞	13	13¼	-1⅝
100			St. L. & S. F 2d pf	5	5	5	5	-⅝
300			Seaboard A. L	13½	13½	13½	13½	
800			Seaboard A. L. pf	34	34½	33	34	+¼
300			Sears, Roe. & Co	132⅞	133	132⅞	133	+1
400			Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	-3⅞
3,200			Southern Pacific	85¼	87⅜	85½	86¾	+1⅝
600			Southern Railway	16⅛	18⅛	16⅛	16⅞	+⅛
200			South. Railway pf	52½	52½	52	52	+1
100			Standard Milling	49½	49½	49½	49½	+⅛
2,200			Studebaker Co	59½	63	59½	61¾	+2¼
700			Tennessee Copper	30	31	30	31	+2
600			Texas Co	122	122	120¼	122	+2
100			Third Avenue	14	14	14	14	
900			Third Avenue	48	48¼	48	48¼	+1¼
19,500			Union Pacific	122⅜	124¼	122⅜	123⅞	+2⅜
400			United Rys. Inv	15	16	15	16	
300			Un. Rys. Inv. pf	31	32	31	32	+1
100			U. S. Express	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	-2¾
2,400			U. S. Rubber	58⅜	60¼	58⅜	60¼	+2½
100			U. S. Rubber 1st pf	104⅜	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞	+⅞
39,200			U. S. Steel	51	52¼	51	51⅝	+1⅛
1,000			U. S. Steel pf	104⅜	105¾	104⅜	105¾	+1⅛
7,300			Utah Copper	61½	62⅞	61½	62⅝	+1½
500			Va.-Car. Chemical	27½	28⅝	27½	28⅝	+1⅝
200			Va.-Car. Chem. pf	95¼	95¼	95	95	-1
600			Wabash	¾	¾	¾	¾	
400			Wabash pf	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
100			Wells Fargo Exp	90	90	90	90	
100			Western Union Tel	63⅞	64¼	63⅞	64½	
14,700			Westing. E. & M	86¼	88	85⅜	87	+2½
500			Willys-Overland	111	112	110	110	-1
100			Willys-Overland pf	99	99	99	99	
900			Woo'w'h (F. W.) Co	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	101⅜	+⅛
85			Do, odd lot	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 107,523 shares of stock and $1,060,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 11,413; railroads, 500; oils, 4,780, and mining, 90,639; rights, $1,810. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,226	Amer. Zinc	38½	37½	36	36½
400	Emerson Phon.	12	12	12	12
102	Int. Motors	12	13½	12	13½
25	Kelly S. Tires	123	125	123	124
100	N. Y. Trans	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Pyrene Mfg	9½	9½	9½	9½
100	C. of R. & H.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Sterling Gum	2½	2½	2½	2½
3,500	U. Cig. S., new	9	9¼	9	9⅛
2,000	U. Prof. Shar	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
850	World Film	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1,500	Anglo-Am. Oil	15¾	15	15⅜	— ⅜
10	Atl. Refining	560	556	556	+1
10	Buckeye P. L.	101	101	101	+3
20	Illinois Pipe L.	128	125	125	+5
10	Indiana P. L.	97	97	97	+2
2,800	Int. Petrol'm	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
50	Int. Transit	30	30	30	..
35	Ohio Oil	133	131	133	
67	Prairie O. & G.	308	297	297	+9
30	Prairie P. L.	128	127	127	+3
65	South P. Oil	271	268	268	+2
10	S. O. of Cal.	282	282	282	+1
13	S. O. of Ind.	413	410	413	+3
9	S. O. of Kan.	330	325	325	-5
1	S. O. of Ky.	240	240	240	-3
40	S. O. of N. J.	390	390	390	-1
24	S. O. of N. Y.	181	180½	180½	+1½
5	S. O. of Ohio	420	420	420	+5
45	Union Tank L.	79	78	78	..
36	Vacuum Oil	200	195	195	-5

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,800	Am. Cop., rts.	1	1	1	1
10	Texas Oil rts.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

RAILROADS.

100	Int. Con. pf., w. i.	75	75	75	75
100	Wabash, w. i.	13½	13½	13½	13½
100	Wabash pf. (a)	46	46	46	46
200	Wabash pf. (b)	23½	24	23½	24

MINING STOCKS.

2,500	†Alaska J., w.i.	15½	14¼	13½	13⅝
10,000	†Alta-C. Min.	93	91	90	90
4,700	*Atlanta	32	33	32	33
8,000	*Big Cot'nw'd	9	10	9	10
3,700	†Booth	38	42	38	42
800	Braden Copper	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞
30	Cashboy	6	7	6	7
2,700	†Chile Copper	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
500	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5	5	5
1,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅛	⅞	⅛	⅞
8,000	†Emma Copper	32	35	32	33
100	*Florence	50	50	50	50
1,200	*Genesee	41	42	41	42
100	Goldfield Cons.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,200	†Gold. Merger	23	24	23	24
100	Greene-Can.	28	28	28	28
12,700	Jumbo Ext.	1¼	1⅜	1	1⅛
1,000	†Kewanas	15	15	15	14
300	*McKin.-Dar	27	28	27	28
200	Nevada Hills	23	23	23	23
100	Niptesing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
6,400	*Ore	9	9½	8	9
1,800	*Sells	28	28	28	28
200	Std. Silver-Lead	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	Stewart	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
4,100	*Superstition	21	23	21	23
600	Tonopah Ext.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Tuolumne Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	†Wasatch	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	W. End Con.	72	72	72	72
7,500	*W. End Ext.	5	5	5	5
200	†WhiteK.Cop.pf.	1	1	1	1
1,100	Yukon Gold M.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½

BONDS.

$110,000	†Chile Cop.'ts.	112	110	110
9,000	Penn. 4½s, w.i.	90⅜	97¼	90⅛

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Odd lots.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 15. Bid.	Asked.	May 14. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	15¼	16	15¼	16
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	16	17	16	17
Electric Boat	70	72	70	72
Electric Boat pf	98	100	98	100
Fisk Tire	60	65	62	66
Inter. Mer. Marine	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Inter. Mer. Ma. pf	5	5½	5	5½
Inter. Motors, pf	30	32	30	32
Inter. Steam Pump	1	3	1	3
Int. Steam Pump pf	..	20	..	20
Inter. Rubber	7	7½	7	7½
Kel. Sp'f'd Tire new, 1st pf	80	82	80	82
Kel. Sp'f'd Tire new, 2d pf	..	15	13	15
Lehigh Val. Coal	130	160	170	160
Riker & Hegeman	5	5½	5	5½
Tobacco Products	52	55	52	55
U. C. S. Co. of Am.	88	90	88	90

RAILROAD.

Interbor. Con. w. i.

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
At the close of business May 14, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates	$96,823,932.50
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin	24,725,907.60
Bills discounted and loans	4,850,598.66
Investments	9,408,146.01
Due from other Federal Reserve Banks (net)	4,044,862.56
Total	$139,853,537.33

LIABILITIES.

Reserve deposits	$127,863,815.81
Capital paid in	9,958,999.92
All other liabilities	2,030,721.60
Total	$139,853,537.33
Federal reserve notes outstanding	29,440,000.00
Against which there is deposited with the Federal Reserve Agent:	
Commercial paper	181,300.00
Gold and lawful money	29,258,700.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,440,465,000	—$19,840,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (a)	423,327,000	+ 4,529,000
*Res. in Federal Reserve Bank	117,600,000	— 970,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	32,014,000	+ 5,340,000
Net demand dep's.	2,347,665,000	— 4,413,000
Net time deposits	133,574,000	+ 2,346,000
Circulation	37,853,000	+ 11,000

(a) Of which $351,261,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $573,941,000; excess reserve, $168,899,370; increase, $9,700,420.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

Loans, &c.	$2,428,635,000	—$16,795,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (a)	427,422,000	+ 7,645,000
*Res. in Federal Reserve Bank	117,934,000	— 1,616,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	31,662,000	+ 4,128,000
Net demand dep'ts	2,339,940,000	— 6,188,000
Net time deposits	133,591,000	+ 1,344,000
Circulation	37,938,000	+ 72,000

(b) Of which $355,761,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $577,018,000; excess reserve, $173,241,230; increase, $10,847,390.

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$576,171,400	+$4,617,000
Specie	46,221,500	+ 507,800
Legal tenders	9,466,800	+ 45,800
Total deposits	708,686,500	+ 2,007,600

Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City

	580,346,300	+ 2,301,200

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vaults	$11,043,600	11.21
Deposits in banks and trust companies	16,249,200	16.91
Total	$27,692,800	28.12

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$44,584,500	9.42
Deposits in banks and trust companies	108,777,100	22.99
Total	$153,361,600	32.41

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $181,054,400; increase, $1,927,800; per cent. of legal reserve, 31.60.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and inv'm'ts.	$337,963,800	—$4,372,700
Gold	44,049,500	+ 1,880,300
Cur. and banknotes	25,427,300	+ 2,453,200
Deposits	451,028,800	—14,062,000
Reserve on deposits	108,830,200	+ 3,211,300

Percentage of reserve, 28.8.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and inv'm'ts.	$1,259,462,900	+$10,576,600
Gold	90,029,700	+ 3,026,900
Cur. and bank bills	15,222,500	— 12,779,000
Deposits	1,451,994,000	— 32,333,700
Reserve on dep'ts.	310,417,500	+ 12,678,900

Percentage of reserve, 27.5.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1915.	1915.
May 15	$2,055,560,074	$4,564,367,406
May 8	2,635,686,916	4,187,653,654
May 1	2,022,910,416	3,361,978,310
April 24	2,107,454,671	3,307,895,649
	1914.	1914.
May 16	$1,739,595,360	$3,181,784,833
May 9	1,739,462,154	3,158,737,187
May 2	1,948,430,878	3,405,765,260
April 25	1,995,530,993	3,379,394,563

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915	2½	1½	2	1900	2	1½	1¾
1914	2	1¾	1¾	1908	2	1½	1¾
1913	3	2½	2¾	1907	3	2	2½
1912	3	2½	2¾	1906	4	2½	3½
1911	2½	2	2½	1905	3	2	2½
1910	4	3	3¾	1904	2½	2	1¾

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.35	69.89	70.22	+1.00
Industrial	61.86	60.31	61.33	+1.30

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 8	68.28	66.50	67.60	—.44
May 10	67.82	66.14	66.92	—1.08
May 11	68.30	67.04	67.98	+2.06
May 12	69.06	67.54	67.88	—.10
May 13	67.60	66.55	66.75	—1.13
May 14	66.41	64.21	64.62	—2.13
May 15	66.10	65.10	65.77	+1.15

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May to date	72.94	May 1	64.14 May 10 65.77
May, 1914	69.75	May 18	67.48 May 9 69.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45 May 1 69.69
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08 May 31 80.19
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	68.89 Feb. 24 65.77
Year 1914	73.36	Jan. 21	57.47 July 30 69.29
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	65.09 June 10 68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1 78.33
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57 Sep. 25 77.09

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 15.—Sales for the week:

Sales.		Price.
10	American Glue Co. pf	140
10	Boston Belting Co.	119
2	Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	180
3	Lancaster Mills	70
5	Ninths Lyman Mills	124
16	Mass. Cotton Mills	116
20	Mass. Mills in Georgia	98½
10	Merrimac Mfg. Co. pf	85
10	Pacific Mills	122
1	Pemberton Company	85
3	Wamsutta Mills	120½

—SMELTERS—

Write for our letter on this stock.

Fractional lots of stock a specialty

STOCKS GRAIN PROVISIONS
COTTON COFFEE SUGAR
COTTON SEED OIL

Morris & Wilmarth

Tel.-Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.

Members Chicago Board of Trade. Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y. N. Y. Coffee Exch. N. Y. Produce Exch.

Established over 19 years.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 28, 1915.

H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

NEW EQUITABLE BUILDING 6% BONDS

at 85 will return investor over 7%

J. WILLET HALL, 74 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WATER FRONT PROPERTIES.
FACTORIES AND FACTORY SITES.
FLOYD S. CORBIN, 10 Wall St., N.Y.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, May 15, 1915.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$29,388,000	$1,689,000	$886,000	$422,000	.....	$2,025,000	$23,566,000	$1,218,000	$890,000
Merchants' National	23,894,000	1,002,000	704,000	833,000	$11,000	1,588,000	22,057,000	.....	1,951,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	92,670,000	6,927,000	2,796,000	6,802,000	105,000	6,571,000	91,565,000	4,708,000	5,000,000
National City	229,162,000	83,267,000	24,059,000	3,997,000	269,000	28,745,000	301,150,000	1,144,000	3,563,000
Chemical National	34,385,000	2,401,000	360,000	1,205,000	41,000	2,220,000	29,164,000	175,000	449,000
Merchants' Exch. Nat.	9,873,000	767,000	124,000	326,000	12,000	738,000	9,600,000	64,000	466,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,961,000	51,000	42,000	187,000	10,000	154,000	1,841,000	103,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	68,162,000	4,252,000	1,355,000	2,812,000	129,000	6,338,000	67,882,000	1,495,000	4,098,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	168,142,000	13,817,000	3,338,000	3,461,000	27,000	11,881,000	154,523,000	125,000	3,937,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	27,023,000	1,821,000	549,000	595,000	209,000	2,127,000	26,873,000	486,000	1,199,000
Hanover National	91,388,000	12,815,000	2,106,000	6,808,000	14,000	7,459,000	102,855,000	.....	705,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	23,861,000	1,124,000	233,000	1,507,000	91,000	1,763,000	20,711,000	1,380,000	1,648,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	8,886,000	812,000	582,000	581,000	115,000	883,000	8,757,000	.....	122,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	29,525,000	1,885,000	1,050,000	209,000	2,000	1,578,000	25,384,000	.....	50,000
National Park	109,112,000	7,354,000	1,742,000	2,043,000	284,000	8,051,000	105,855,000	207,000	3,880,000
East River National	1,897,000	103,000	41,000	171,000	8,000	160,000	2,068,000	.....	50,000
Second National	15,744,000	1,105,000	218,000	691,000	74,000	1,004,000	13,331,000	.....	685,000
First National	122,067,000	24,340,000	2,580,000	4,986,000	51,000	9,239,000	129,233,000	80,000	5,027,000
Irving National	49,171,000	7,769,000	2,079,000	3,346,000	25,000	4,283,000	50,018,000	90,000	740,000
N. Y. County Nat.	9,901,000	386,000	146,000	449,000	161,000	653,000	9,533,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	131,880,000	11,399,000	3,972,000	4,430,000	133,000	10,056,000	146,022,000	776,000	450,000
Lincoln National	15,430,000	869,000	496,000	227,000	122,000	1,036,000	14,581,000	30,000	390,000
Garfield National	8,630,000	553,000	206,000	691,000	64,000	715,000	8,383,000	.....	350,000
Fifth National	4,421,000	124,000	97,000	244,000	14,000	336,000	4,732,000	46,000	250,000
Seaboard National	27,573,000	2,501,000	998,000	1,929,000	54,000	2,778,000	32,101,000	.....	405,000
Liberty National	30,561,000	1,792,000	474,000	2,863,000	23,000	2,489,000	31,992,000	1,661,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,175,000	742,000	97,000	199,000	41,000	520,000	7,147,000	.....	400,000
Union Exch. National	10,232,000	166,000	240,000	765,000	47,000	708,000	9,742,000	76,000	460,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,389,000	388,000	135,000	353,000	88,000	548,000	7,644,000	11,000	267,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	35,180,000	8,348,000	1,543,000	1,968,000	160,000	.....	40,980,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	31,549,000	3,676,000	1,455,000	1,048,000	34,000	.....	29,998,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,182,000	980,000	289,000	550,000	288,000	376,000	10,870,000	82,000	.....
Pacific	5,040,000	296,000	701,000	83,000	194,000	.....	4,773,000	.....	.....
People's	2,023,000	182,000	167,000	108,000	24,000	143,000	2,381,000	25,000	.....
Metropolitan	12,182,000	912,000	730,000	75,000	20,000	.....	10,481,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	71,572,000	8,433,000	2,343,000	3,978,000	1,462,000	4,000,000	82,433,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,517,000	309,000	23,000	55,000	53,000	190,000	3,178,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,700,000	650,000	182,000	74,000	11,000	200,000	4,786,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	14,561,000	1,797,000	335,000	997,000	57,000	.....	13,428,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,650,000	495,000	112,000	183,000	73,000	218,000	3,635,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,772,000	580,000	69,000	147,000	97,000	196,000	5,832,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	12,621,000	1,659,000	525,000	954,000	302,000	.....	12,861,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,350,000	309,000	226,000	135,000	28,000	168,000	4,357,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	11,046,000	1,997,000	498,000	653,000	143,000	.....	12,480,000	.....	.....
State	18,477,000	1,064,000	532,000	531,000	531,000	1,200,000	20,122,000	13,000	.....
Security	10,037,000	640,000	107,000	342,000	172,000	582,000	9,692,000	3,199,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	28,116,000	1,402,000	214,000	459,000	158,000	1,062,000	21,240,000	5,129,000	.....
Bankers Trust	157,160,000	12,861,000	12,000	115,000	14,000	6,464,000	129,291,000	28,937,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	44,596,000	2,851,000	83,000	137,000	119,000	1,553,000	31,056,000	12,050,000	.....
Astor Trust	22,349,000	1,354,000	12,000	164,000	136,000	887,000	17,544,000	4,987,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	38,341,000	1,714,000	124,000	215,000	166,000	1,089,000	21,788,000	718,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	259,787,000	20,235,000	2,749,000	1,490,000	530,000	5,612,000	205,128,000	27,439,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,483,000	460,000	124,000	121,000	30,000	336,000	7,140,000	94,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,245,000	1,119,000	198,000	57,000	53,000	682,000	18,632,000	327,000	.....
Columbia Trust	64,199,000	3,488,000	102,000	402,000	300,000	2,116,000	42,324,000	18,858,000	.....
People's Trust	18,095,000	1,284,000	87,000	272,000	209,000	887,000	17,381,000	872,000	.....
New York Trust	48,185,000	3,299,000	196,000	80,000	7,000	1,873,000	33,419,000	5,338,000	.....
Franklin Trust	17,084,000	723,000	154,000	112,000	114,000	575,000	11,498,000	5,100,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,858,000	622,000	45,000	297,000	59,000	487,000	9,747,000	1,068,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	39,035,000	2,460,000	200,000	505,000	201,000	1,559,000	31,179,000	3,211,000	.....
Broadway Trust	15,440,000	982,000	61,000	535,000	322,000	779,000	15,571,000	45,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,391,213,000	$193,032,000	$51,717,000	$53,541,000	†$2,180,000	$117,600,000	$1,465,905,000	$13,882,000	$37,853,000
State banks	257,350,000	32,315,000	9,885,000	12,549,000	3,704,000	7,273,000	274,021,000	3,319,000	.....
Trust companies	791,902,000	54,764,000	4,362,000	5,960,000	2,418,000	25,741,000	607,739,000	116,373,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,440,465,000	$280,111,000	$65,944,000	$71,150,000	$8,312,000	$150,614,000	$2,347,665,000	$133,574,000	$37,853,000
Change	—19,840,000	+9,289,000	—192,000	—4,668,000	+159,000	+4,370,000	—4,413,000	+2,346,000	+11,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,391,809,000	$198,962,000	$50,345,000	$50,501,000	†$2,182,000	$117,934,000	$1,468,734,000	$13,853,000	$37,938,000
State banks	253,342,000	32,499,000	10,598,000	13,581,000	3,718,000	7,303,000	272,706,000	3,315,000	.....
Trust companies	783,484,000	52,643,000	4,524,000	7,585,000	2,476,000	24,359,000	597,506,000	116,421,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,428,635,000	$284,104,000	$65,467,000	$71,657,000	$8,376,000	$149,596,000	$2,338,940,000	$133,591,000	$37,938,000
Change	—16,795,000	+10,604,000	—874,000	—2,491,600	+578,000	+2,512,000	—6,188,000	+1,344,000	+72,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Change.
			Net demand deposits	$263,862,900		
			Net time deposits	694,100		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$298,290,000	$117,600,000	Net demand and time dep.	$264,557,000	$151,333,000	+$17,241,080
State banks	58,433,000	7,275,000	Net demand deposits	40,323,780	16,382,220	+ 3,513,740
Trust companies	66,604,000	25,741,000	Net demand deposits	91,160,850	1,184,150	— 11,056,400
Total	$423,327,000	$150,614,000	Total net deposits	$405,041,630	$168,899,370	+ $9,700,420

Actual Figures.

			Net demand deposits	$264,372,120		
			Net time deposits	692,750		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$299,808,000	$117,934,000	Net demand and time dep.	$265,064,870	$152,677,130	+ $9,212,010
State banks	60,576,000	7,303,000	Net demand deposits	49,086,000	18,593,000	+ 8,913,880
Trust companies	67,233,000	24,389,000	Net demand deposits	89,626,900	1,971,100	— 5,278,500
Total	$427,422,000	$149,596,000	Total net deposits	$403,776,770	$173,241,230	+$10,847,390

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, May 15, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	$2,260,200	$158,700	$85,000	$590,300	$284,600	$2,807,400
Century	8,347,900	437,300	460,500	1,414,400	787,400	10,958,200
Colonial	7,819,500	407,400	729,000	630,300	182,500	9,060,300
Columbia	6,661,000	715,000	160,000	998,000	20,000	7,905,000
Fidelity	1,122,300	99,000	46,500	320,700	.....	1,473,000
Mutual	4,539,000	733,000	167,000	1,489,000	.....	6,879,000
New York	3,321,000	311,000	103,000	422,000	448,000	4,335,000
Sherman	1,850,000	416,700	55,500	.....	271,200	2,500,000
23d Ward	1,886,900	168,200	61,200	290,600	25,500	2,404,700
Wash. Hgts.	1,623,600	135,000	54,000	250,000	.....	1,654,000
Yorkville	5,275,393	554,081	165,513	143,956	573,714	6,401,509
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,627,000	285,500	43,100	618,500	233,900	4,714,000
Mechanics'	14,907,800	1,287,800	643,800	1,117,800	2,764,400	21,961,300
North Side	3,063,928	220,613	167,884	385,044	91,098	3,668,502
Nat. City	5,004,000	272,000	54,000	514,000	500,000	5,848,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,696,000	296,000	871,000	1,578,000	1,340,000	7,389,000
Hudson Co.	3,792,899	121,827	11,083	733,147	315,072	3,812,065
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,025,400	155,300	38,200	800,000	336,500	5,493,400
Second Nat.	3,939,500	147,492	38,479	510,452	75,328	4,452,786

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,965,500	$557,000	$1,667,000	$1,197,000	$7,801,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,701,044	267,891	845,675	2,072,443	2,484,571

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$24,712,700	Lincoln	$12,150,700
Bankers	176,888,000	Metropolitan	38,222,100
Broadway	19,646,400	New York	44,748,400
Brooklyn	28,007,000	Peoples	18,636,200
Columbia	67,212,584	Title Guarantee	29,327,000
Fidelity	9,347,000	United States Mortgage	57,231,000
Franklin	18,803,000		
Guaranty	279,365,000	Total	$839,828,184
Lawyers Title Insurance	15,451,100	Change	—18,680,863

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,697,600	$179,500	$55,800	$147,100	$21,800	$2,120,500
Hway Cent.	977,000	43,400	45,200	85,200	41,200	786,200
Bronx Boro.	1,779,512	31,008	101,356	64,915	44,901	2,001,650
Chel. Exch.	2,421,000	140,000	224,000	147,000	319,000	2,988,000
Gotham Nat	2,198,300	370,900	88,200	.....	610,500	3,336,200
Harriman N.	12,852,800	1,207,500	170,200	.....	749,900	17,355,500
Inter. Bank.	2,037,700	155,800	43,400	456,700	111,300	2,111,100
Public	8,015,800	622,700	330,700	1,142,800	411,800	9,454,500
W'chester Av	818,700	36,600	35,600	64,700	57,300	832,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	475,700	22,000	26,600	42,200	.....	425,000
Bk. Ft'bush.	914,000	45,000	46,400	60,200	.....	1,004,000
Homestead	654,000	40,500	37,200	103,500	.....	661,600
Montauk	690,600	33,500	40,600	110,000	.....	714,900
Peoples Nat.	1,323,118	17,975	108,133	172,889	53,990	1,779,782

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$18,443,500	$1,396,500	$9,681,800	$3,129,800	$27,146,900
Central	90,337,161	10,257,095	27,515,324	16,780,883	106,915,312
Equitable	71,499,000	6,185,200	26,504,000	11,237,000	95,827,000
Farm. Loan.	96,914,100	8,574,500	35,091,000	26,539,200	127,974,200
Fulton	7,524,500	799,200	1,309,800	901,000	8,468,900
Hudson	3,150,900	325,000	935,900	247,400	4,180,100
N. Y. L. Ins.	34,886,900	2,902,600	1,981,400	2,397,500	34,150,400
Transatlantic	2,824,400	71,100	887,000	1,638,800	3,533,100
Union	57,210,461	6,260,079	12,265,430	4,865,441	70,141,571
United States	66,196,000	4,500,000	8,602,700	14,404,100	63,477,500
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	17,377,254	1,449,772	3,018,284	1,234,630	19,085,747
Mfrs. C'zens.	9,389,600	924,400	1,502,600	585,800	11,478,400
QUEENS BORQUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,212,600	146,000	181,000	136,000	2,133,700

New Addresses.—Percy K. Hudson, 61 Broadway; Herman W. Booth, 120 Broadway.

Branch Offices.—Arthur Lipper & Co., (new,) West End, N. J., resident partner; Thomson & McKinnon, (new,) South Bend, Ind., W. O. Kennedy, manager; Harris, Winthrop & Co., Dixon, Ill., discontinued; H. Content & Co., (new,) West End, N. J., resident partner.

TRUST COMPANY FORMING.

The Directors' Organization Will Have $500,000 Capital.

Organization of the Directors' Trust Company is under way. Temporary offices have been opened at 149 Broadway. The capital, according to the brief notice left with the State Banking Department, will be $500,000, and there will be a surplus of the same amount. Here are the organizers:

William Seton Gordon, J. R. Rowland, Walworth Ward, Henry S. Howland, Arthur Terry, John G. Allan, George L. Todd, Bond Thomas, Robert C. Burnside, Ernest F. Birmingham, Horace V. Bruce, and Frederic F. Nugent. Mr. Thomas is Chairman of the Organizing Board and Mr. Nugent is Secretary.

Mr. Burnside, who lives at 562 West End Avenue, said yesterday that it was purposed to engage in a general trust company business. The capital would all be raised in New York, and the institution would be backed by large New York concerns, he said. He was unable to say when the new bank would be ready for business.

The Banking Department has given approval for the opening of a branch of the Corn Exchange Safe Deposit Company at 762 Lexington Avenue.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Dissolutions of Partnerships.—On April 8, 1915, Hovey, Kenny & Co.; on May 10, 1915, Burrill & Stitt.

New Partnerships.—Hovey, Kenny & Co., April 8, 1915, 111 Broadway; Frederick H. Hovey, Harold L. Colten, Fred L. Hewitt, James Drinan, Bennett, Smith & Co., May 10, 1915, Detroit, Mich., Edward S. Bennett, Charles L. Smith, Burrill & Stitt, May 11, 1915, 25 Broad Street; Edward L. Burrill, Samuel Nelson Hinckley.

Change in Firm.—W. C. Langley & Co., Philip Boyer, retired.

MEETINGS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Amalgamated Copper Co.	May 17	June 8	June 7
American Beet Sugar Co.	May 1	May 26	May 25
American Tel. & Cable Co.	.....	.....	May 26
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Apr. 20	May 20	May 19
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Apr. 20	May 20	May 19
Canada Southern Railway Co.	May 3	June 3	June 2
Central & South American Telegraph Co.	May 11	June 2	June 1
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.	Apr. 19	.....	May 20
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. Co.	May 3	June 4	June 3
Guggenheim Exploration Co.	May 11	June 2	June 1
Havana El. Ry., Light & Power Co.	Apr. 24	May 21	May 20
Interborough-Metropolitan Co., pf.	.....	.....	June 1
Int.-Met. Co. vot. tr. ctfs. for com. stock	.....	.....	June 1
Int.-Met. Co. vot. tr. ctfs. for pf. stock	.....	.....	June 1
Kansas City Southern Ry. Co.	May 1	May 17	May 17
Mexican Northern Ry. Co.	May 21	After Mtg.	June 1
Mexican Telegraph Co.	May 11	June 2	June 1
New York & Harlem R. R. Co.	Apr. 23	May 19	May 18
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	May 22	May 27	May 26
Philadelphia Co.	May 18	.....	June 7
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	Mar. 18	Apr. 1	May 19
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula	May 10	.....	May 30
Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co.	.....	.....	June 19
United Dry Goods Co.	Apr. 28	.....	May 19
U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	May 5	.....	May 25
Westinghouse Electric & M'fg. Co.	May 22	June 10	June 9
Woolworth, F. W., Co.	Apr. 23

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

It was to be expected that general business would be profoundly affected by the uneasiness and apprehension which followed the sinking of the Lusitania, and this accounted for a number of the happenings last week. There are certain lines of trade which, from the merely selfish standpoint of those concerned in it, would be benefited by this country taking part in the war. But even those so interested would much rather there would be no embroilment. Business men, as a whole, as far as they have expressed themselves, wish a peaceful solution which shall uphold the freedom of commerce on the high seas. The working of constructive, rather than destructive, agencies is what is needed to assist in making industry more productive, in widening markets, and in creating a condition of prosperity with the promise of permanence. That the operation of such agencies may be continuous implies a condition that shall enable business men to prepare for the future, and this is virtually impossible while the future remains uncertain. Hence, anything which tends to disarrangement makes business halting and fearful.

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Prices of Cotton and Goods.

An immediate result of the unsettling of confidence in the immediate future was shown in the downward trend of the cotton market. The increasing exports of this material, the larger consumption by domestic mills, and the firmness with which the growers are able to hold their supplies have tended to keep up the price. But even the remote possibility of a war induced the bringing out of more cotton, with an inclination on the part of holders to sell. The weakness in price was only partly reflected in the cotton goods market. It lessened the volume of sales somewhat and brought some concessions, but the mills did not show a disposition to recede from recent figures. It is argued that, no matter what happens, there is little reason to expect any material reduction in the price of cotton. In the event of the United States being involved in war, the chances would be in favor of a larger demand for the article than is the case now, while there would certainly be as good a demand as at present should neutral shipping be freed from the perils to which it has been recently exposed. This accounts for the strength shown by printcloths. Sheetings have continued to be in good demand, and bleached and fancy cottons are selling well. In colored cottons the dyestuffs scarcity is the chief factor, the goods being either placed at value or withdrawn from sale. A good export demand is developing for both colored and fine cottons, which is helping the mills materially. With the war scare out of the way, the cotton goods situation would be regarded as unusually promising.

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Foreign and Domestic Wool.

Further very large receipts of foreign wool and some fairly good-sized purchases of the domestic clip have eased up things so far as the requirements of the mills are concerned. From Oct. 1, 1914, to April 8 of the present year the wool shipments amounted to 80,323 bales, an increase of nearly 200 per cent. over those of the corresponding period the year before. Americans have not been much in evidence during the week at the London auctions, the most of the buying there having been for English, French, and Russian account. There was nothing in the results of the sales to warrant the belief that wool prices are to be any lower for some time to come. This idea is evidently impressing itself on woolen manufacturers here, who have been buying rather freely in the West at good prices. Territory wools have been taken at figures which represent from 60 to 72 cents per pound on a scoured basis, and Ohio and Michigan fleece wools are on an equally high plane. Under ordinary circumstances this would induce the makers of woolens and worsteds to stand out for the increased prices they placed on these fabrics. But a slackening of demand from the cutters-up and the receipt of rather more than the usual amount of revisions and cancellation of orders have disposed the mills to hold out less strongly. There is every reason to believe, however, that the demand will grow better later on in the season, when it may be a question as to whether the mills will be in a position to supply the goods. This will be especially doubtful, too, should the war run into a second Winter campaign and demands be made on American mills for uniform cloth, blankets, and other woolen articles.

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Kind of Goods Exported.

This matter of furnishing goods for foreign countries, either for army or civilian use, has certain aspects to which attention may be profitably drawn. It is an open secret that at the outset, when the Allies were anxious for supplies urgently needed to equip their armies, they were compelled in many instances to take what they could get. There were all kinds of intermediaries between the Governments and the manufacturers, and many of them had itching palms. The result was that inferior goods were supplied at exorbitant prices. Later on, when a breathing spell came, there was an effort to deal more directly. But there is still complaint in cases that goods furnished are not up to the requirements, and the fault is not with the mills, although the latter will be blamed. There has been talk of the story of certain mills in making cloth which was according to the specifications they received, but not in accord with those given by the Government for which the goods were designed. Similarly, in some lines of goods and garments intended for civilian use, there has been a cheapening and lowering of standard in those sent abroad. Instances of this kind will not tend to help establish a foreign trade that will stick after the war is over.

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The Dyestuffs Situation.

Makers of all kinds of textiles are economizing in the use of mineral dyes, owing to the small supplies on hand and to the almost complete stoppage of imports of the same from Germany. There is a decidedly larger amount of vegetable dyes being used, many being eminently satisfactory. In the interests of economy there is a tendency to avoid the use of solid colors and of shades, the dyes of which are at a low ebb. Black and white combinations and neutral shades are getting more in evidence. A more helpful disposition is also shown toward helping out the domestic makers of coal tar dyes, so that these may go to the expense needed in enlarging their output. The textile manufacturers were recently reproached because they had always acted in a way to encourage the importers of German dyes and in opposition to those who sought to establish the industry here. This is partly, but not wholly, explained in the recent report of Thomas H. Norton, Commercial Agent of the Department of Commerce, who says:

> There is a distinct dread on the part of some users of dyes in regard to identifying themselves with any concerted move to favor the establishment of an American dyestuff industry. They state frankly that any such action would probably result in their being promptly blacklisted by all importers of colors and cut off from any supply of dyes outside the limited American product.
>
> There are now signs of a revolt in this respect. Two weeks ago I. F. Stone, President of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, told the knit goods men at their convention that his company would produce all the direct black used by the dyers of the country if the latter would agree to take a year's supply at present prices. This direct black, used largely for hosiery, makes up one-sixth of all the colors used in the United States. As a result, already 60 per cent. of the normal consumption of the color has been contracted for, and the company is going ahead to produce it.

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Some Political Socialism.

Another voice was added during the week to the chorus of Socialistic gentlemen in business who believe it is the duty of the Government to guarantee them dividends, regardless of whether their investments have been wise or otherwise, or whether or not their enterprises are conducted with skill, industry, or capacity. This time the voice came from the Chairman of the Hosiery Manufacturers' Legislative Committee, whose purpose is evidently expressed in its title. One would naturally suppose that hosiery makers would be chiefly concerned with regard to their own product, and this may be the case, but the so-called legislative committee is not. It takes up thirty-six different tariff classifications, from aluminium scrap to raw wool, and shows that early last year there was a rise in the amount of imports in some of them, although since there has been a decided drop. It is not stated, however, that in many of these cases, including hosiery, there has been a great increase in exports. As illustrative of the method employed in this kind of political argument, it is only necessary to call attention to one of the peculiar items. This relates to the imports of fruits and nuts. Here an increase was shown in February, 1914, over the same month the year before. It seems disingenuous, however, not to state that the increase was in fruits like bananas and other tropical ones which are not grown in commercial quantities in this country. The same quality is shown in not distinguishing between raw material brought into this country for purpose of manufacture and which is subsequently exported as completed goods. But the exigencies of politics do not seem to require anything beyond mere tabulations of figures. They look impressive, but are not convincing.

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An Optimistic View.

When it comes to the hosiery business itself, however, it is well to take the judgment of a manufacturer of such goods. Charles E. Leippe, formerly President of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, made a very optimistic statement concerning the business on the same day that the Legislative Committee tried to show that the country in general was going to the dogs. In an interview at Reading, Penn., he said that business generally was looking up and that trade conditions, with few exceptions, were better than they had been for a year. He based his statement on reports from all over the country. His own factory, he said, was running full time. "Stocks in all lines of manufacture," he added, "have been depleted, and are now being replenished. The trade at present is practically limited to immediate deliveries, and the outlook is bright." He ought to have added that the exports of knit cotton goods for the nine months ended with March were nearly $10,000,000, as against an average of less than $2,000,000 in the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. In woolens the figures are even better. The nine months ended with March showed exports of wearing apparel and other woolen goods to the value of $6,304,910 and $13,470,976, respectively, as against $1,756,862 and $1,016,411 in the corresponding period the year before. Similar conditions are true also as to other manufactured articles which are not for war purposes.

CHECKING DONE IN SILK PROCESSES

Methods of Fixing Responsibility When Something Is Wrong with the Fabric.

Silk manufacturers find it a hard matter to fix the responsibility when something goes wrong with their product and a fabric does not turn out the way it should. If the quality of the raw silk is not accurately determined from the outset it is almost impossible to find where the mistake has occurred. Those who have given attention to the matter believe that a more efficient method of checking up the various processes employed in preparing silk for the manufacturers would go a long way toward removing some of the difficulties that beset the trade.

As conditions are at present, one feature that would readily lend itself to improvement is the form of report given by the throwster. Certain characteristics of silk are enumerated, such as winding, evenness, strength, cleanliness, and elasticity, and opposite these terms the throwster gives his findings in general terms such as "good," "fair," "poor," &c. Generally his praise is tempered, and he is more apt to use the word "fair" than "good," for the reason that, if he had been "on the fence" in his report there is more chance of putting the blame on the silk itself if the manufacturer comes to him with a complaint.

The trouble comes, however, in the use of general terms that can mean nothing definite to the manufacturer. The term "good," as applied to the winding quality of any given kind of silk, may mean that it has 100 per cent. or perfect winding quality. Applied to cleanliness, the same term may mean that the silk is absolutely clean, which is never the case. The throwster, in other words, makes his report by comparison with his own ideals and not fixed standards. He gives his judgment, not his findings, and the judgment of two men is never alike. So it is found that the same silk sent to different throwsters may obtain, in one case a favorable report and in another be judged a poor lot. Since the throwster himself, if tacked down to what he really meant, would have a difficulty in describing what he intended by reporting a given silk as "good," it can be readily seen that to the manufacturer the term is even more vague.

The silk buyers follow a different method. A general description of the product they buy is not accepted. From every bale ten books are taken and from each of these books three tests of the different qualities usually investigated are made. The results are noted down in the same way as the conditioning house conducts its examinations. The winding quality is found by selecting five skeins and putting them through a test of two hours at a certain number of revolutions, and the breakages noted. Sizing is accomplished through a painstaking measurement to find the variation in the thread. The silk buyer does not purchase on judgment, but only after a careful investigation with its accurate data before him.

It is possible for the throwster to adopt the same methods, since he has the appearances and has only to substitute his actual experience with the silk sent to him by the manufacturer for the general description of the tests that he now gives. It will require more time and care, but the throwster will be absolved from blame if he has made an accurate report and the manufacturer comes to him with a complaint.

Another method that has been suggested is to sand one out of every five bales to the conditioning house and have reports made to the silk house, the manufacturer, and the throwster. If the throwster accepts the silk and puts it into work, then any imperfection that afterwards appears can scarcely be laid at the door of the raw silk merchant. If the throwster makes a report which the dyer accepts, and the latter's work is approved by the manufacturer when it reaches him, there is little chance of blame attaching to any one but the manufacturer if a fabric does not turn out in the manner expected.

At present, each one of these factors may accuse the other of imperfect handling, and there is no way of determining just who is responsible. If the throwster's report on the silk has been "good," he puts the blame on the dyer if the manufacturer has some fault to find. The dyer will criticise the work of the throwster or go further to him and state that the quality of the silk was not good despite the throwster's say so. If the manufacturer is a small one, and the various handlers of the silk before it reached him have not much to gain by currying favor with him, they will put the responsibility right up to him and say the mistake was made in weaving.

Another plan that is advanced to take the place of accurate investigation on the part of the throwster is the reserving of a certain number of books from a lot, keeping them out of work for examination in any question arises afterward regarding the worth of the silk. In this way it would be easy to determine whether the cause of an imperfection in the fabric was due to the silk itself.

VOGUE FOR WHITE FUR.

It Has Been a Puzzle to the Trade, but It Just Keeps On.

The vagaries of the "inconsistent sex" are putting money into the coffers of the fur manufacturers this Spring in a rather unexpected way. The extension of the mode for white fur scarfs for evening wear from Palm Beach northward did much to awaken a demand for these goods on the part of the retail trade along the Atlantic Coast, but it was first thought that the scarfs would be used only, or at least principally, for outdoor evening wear at the various mountain and shore resorts.

Strange to relate, however, they are being widely adopted for street wear in the afternoon as well as in the evening in the leading cities of the East, and, from all accounts, the mode is rapidly spreading westward. Why they should be so generally adopted is somewhat of a puzzle, the trade being as much in the dark as any one. Of course, there are the dictates of fashion, but it is doubtful if fashion really forgot herself so far as to order furs for afternoon wear with the thermometer at 90 or better. Then, too, it is a fact that white is a becoming shade for most women, if not all. Notwithstanding, the combination of Summer sun, flimsy garments, and furs is a hard one for mere man to justify.

Several weeks ago the demand was so large for the amount of white fox skins, which were the most popular, availble as in this market that the manufacturers saw themselves threatened with a shortage. This has been avoided, however, by the arrival of fresh furs here, but to the disappointment of the manufacturers the dealers in these goods have taken the demand for the finished merchandise as an excuse for sustaining prices at their recent high levels.

Putty Prices Advance.

Because of the high prices that are now being asked for whiting and linseed oil, putty prices are being advanced here. The whiting is made from chalk which comes from France and England, and the increasing scarcity of it, in addition to the higher costs of freight and insurance, is responsible for the advance. This is the explanation of the putty rise made yesterday by Benjamin Moore & Co. of Brooklyn. The following is the range of the advances: White lead putty, 25 cents a hundred pounds; Carteret pure linseed oil putty, 25 cents a hundred; linseed oil putty, 15 cents a hundred, and pure whiting putty, 10 cents a hundred. Commercial putty has not been advanced.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Wrapper Tobacco and Ornaments Among Things Passed On.

Customs disputes regarding the character of tobacco importations made by Mendelsohn, Borneman & Co. of this city, and F. Lozano, Son & Co., Jacksonville, were settled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers when contentions raised by these firms were overruled. The Collector took duty under the tariff at the rate of $1.85 per pound as unstemmed wrapper leaf tobacco. It was claimed that the bales contained less than 15 per cent. of wrapper and should therefore be allowed to enter at 35 cents a pound. While the testimony was rather conflicting, Judge McClelland reached the conclusion that the Government's classification in both cases was correct.

The board sustained several importers in claims for lower duty on a wide variety of women's ornaments. They were returned at 85 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1909 as articles of personal adornment whereas the importers claimed 60 per cent. as jewelry. The protestants included R. H. Macy & Co., F. William Gertzen Company, Massee & Co., the R. W. K. Company, Marks & Meyer Importation Company, Marshall Field & Co., and Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne imported celluloid toy bracelets, which were returned at 85 per cent. under the old law. The claim was for a tax of 35 per cent. ad valorem as toys. The importers' testimony was meagre. The board decided that the proper rate should have been 60 per cent. as jewelry but, as this claim was not made, the protest was overruled without affirming the Collector.

Herman Boker & Co. protested the Collector's assessment of 35 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1909 on merchandise classified as "steel in strips, not thicker than No. 15 wire gauge and not exceeding five inches in width." The board overruled the claim that goods are dutiable at lower specific rates as "sheets or plates of iron or steel." The firm also imported flat steel wire which was taxed 45 per cent. under the old law as metal manufactures. The claim for duty at 35 per cent. as steel in strips was overruled.

Several decisions were made in protests having to do with the rates assessed on fish of various kinds imported in tins or other containers. All of the claims were overruled. The importers were the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company and Von Bremen, Asche & Co. of this city; Swedish Produce Company, C. A. Benson and Syme, Eagle & Co., Chicago; Taka Brothers and the H. Furuya Company, Seattle.

WILL NOT GO TO ST. GALL.

Commission on Embroideries Will Conduct Inquiry Here.

It was pretty well settled at a conference held at the Treasury Department offices in Washington last week that the newly formed Federal Commission appointed to reinvestigate Swiss embroidery prices for dutiable purposes, will not go to St. Gall, at least for the present. Those present at the meeting in Assistant Secretary Peters's office included Judge Hay of the Board of General Appraisers; John K. Sague, Appraiser of this port, and Assistant Chief of the Customs Division Ashworth, members of the commission.

The commission will begin its labors by considering in detail the recommendations of the Wheatley Commission which more than a year ago visited St. Gall, and filed a report advocating the abolishment of the so-called stitch-rate as a basis for levying duties on the embroideries. The understanding in Government and trade circles is that the present Treasury administration is unwilling to give up the stitch-rate method and substitute a system of open market appraisals owing to the difficulties met duties on the same ago in returning goods in that manner.

The present commission will conduct its inquiry, it is said, in a leisurely fashion, and finally formulate its conclusions in a report to be submitted to Secretary McAdoo. It is probable that the Lace and Embroidery Association, many of whose members are engaged in the Swiss embroidery business, will be afforded an opportunity to express its views to the commission.

CUBAN TOBACCO WRAPPERS.

Government to Keep Pushing the Case at Los Angeles.

The controversy between the Government and Benjamin S. Jarrett, trading at Los Angeles as the St. Elmo Cigar Company, over the classification of Cuban tobacco, has taken a new phase. Last December hearings were given at Los Angeles by Judge McClelland of the Board of General Appraisers involving shipments, with the result that the Government contention that the tobacco was wrapper dutiable at $1.85 per pound was upheld as against the importer's claim for a tax of only 35 cents a pound as filler.

The Government is now claiming that other entries of the same importer should pay duty at the higher rate. Mr. Jarrett intends to put up a stiff fight against this contention and has employed some of the best legal talent on the Coast to defend his interests.

Judge McClelland, accompanied by Government Counsel Charles D. Lawrence, will hold a hearing at the western port June 3. The Government holds that incorrect classification on tobacco has been allowed for a long time along the Pacific Coast, and is bending its energies to put a stop to the practice, which it is claimed, has resulted in heavy revenue losses.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Trading During the Week Mainly Confined to Small Lots.

FALL RIVER, May 15.—Business in the cotton goods markets was moderately quiet this week. There were times when buyers showed a desire to purchase in fairly liberal quantities, but trading for the most part was confined to small lots. It is apparent that converters and printers are not in a hurry to purchase their necessary complements of goods, because some factors perceive in the situation a softening in prices, and, while this feeling is prevalent among buyers, business will naturally be retarded.

The one disturbing element is the weakness manifested by cotton, and so long as this condition exists, so long will buyers either remain out of the market or they will keep their purchases very small. It seems to have reached the point where wide and medium wide goods are in demand, and mills which make these styles are much better situated than those concerns merely operating on narrow cloths. The narrow division of the market is rather quiet, although not dull. The call for sateens and twills, is fair with prices holding rather firm.

The seven big mills of the Fall River Iron Works Company are now running in full, after a strike of short duration. In the opinion of many this strike was uncalled for and was without real merit. The operatives returned to work under precisely similar conditions as existed at the time the strike was declared.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

A regular "Saturday market" prevailed here yesterday so far as gray goods were concerned. The fine weather kept several important factors in the market from their desks, which, of course, tended to limit business. The letting-down in demand on the part of the bagmakers left little demand in sight for sheetings. The printcloth features of the day were sales of 3¾-inch 64-80s for nearby delivery at 4 cents, and of 39-inch 68-72s, for similar shipment, at 4¾ cents. The tone of the market was strong and optimistic, and good business is expected as soon as the suspense attached to the Lusitania incident is relieved. Spot prices continued firm at the following levels:

39 inch,	80-80s,	6¼	38½-inch,	64-60s,	3¾
39 inch,	72-76s,	5¾	38½-inch,	60-52s,	3½
39 inch,	68-72s,	4¾	38½-inch,	60-48s,	3¼
39 inch,	64-64s,	4¼	38½-inch,	64-60s,	3¾
39½-inch,			inch,	64-60s,	3¾

SHOWING THE NEED OF THE JOBBER

What the New Management of the Claflin Business Is Doing to Prove This.

The hundreds of buyers from all sections of the country visiting the store of the H. B. Claflin Corporation are meeting with sweeping changes in personnel as well as methods of doing business. Many of the innovations made in the conduct of the business in the few months that have elapsed since the reorganization of the concern became effective are the direct result of the initative of H. P. Bonties, the new President of the corporation, and the corps of assistants with which he has surrounded himself.

The progress already made, not to mention possible innovations to come, while naturally of vital concern to the Claflin business itself, possesses wide interest in the wholesale dry goods trade as a whole as a definite attempt to readjust the position of the present day jobber. This is so he may continue, under the changed conditions of trade, to fill the time-honored role of distributor, serving manufacturers as a means of balancing their output, and at the same time meet the demands from retailers for a source from which they may draw supplies. This has been the end striven for by the factors now in control of the Claflin business.

When the crash of the old house took place last Summer there were not those lacking in the trade who felt and said that the firm's failure was merely a big straw in the way things were going, which, in other words, meant that the day of the jobber was past. This judgment was based on the view that changing business conditions had brought the manufacturer and the large consumer face to face, so that a middleman was no longer necessary; that the catalogue houses with their quick distribution methods were outdistancing the old-fashioned jobber; and, finally, that the new and peculiar needs of retailers tended to put the jobber out of the running.

These arguments failed to convince the large merchandise creditors of the H. B. Claflin Company when they made the fight with the bank creditors for the retention of the old jobbing house as an integral part of the reorganization. These men felt, then, and continue to hold the identical view today, that, properly conducted, a place still remains for the big jobbing house in this city. The faith of these men in going ahead with the reorganized house, taken in connection with the up-to-date merchandising methods now in vogue, has greatly heartened jobbers, big and little, all over the country, and it would seem has inspired general confidence in all branches of the trade.

One feature borne steadily in mind by the reorganizers was the knowledge that many jobbing houses were unsound financially because they followed old methods in the face of falling profits. A study of the failure of many jobbers showed that the tendency to lean upon the manufacturer and his agent for financial aid had led to disaster over and over again. Another thing encountered in putting the old house on its feet was the personal equation and sentiment associated with a time-honored name. In dealing with both, the new management has cut a wide swath, but always with the ultimate ends to be attained in view.

"Present Bonties yesterday summarized to a TIMES reporter some of the innovations made in the Claflin business with the view of putting the rejuvenated concern on a thoroughly twentieth-century jobbing basis.

"When we took hold of the business, Feb. 1," said he, "it seemed a difficult job to know where to begin in order to carry out our program. We started in, however, and have accomplished a number of things, but of course there are a great many reforms yet to be given effect. For one thing, we reached the conclusion that a converting department was an absolute necessity. In other words, the idea heretofore has been that we could not convert goods successfully. This was a fact. The departments could not do so individually, and for that reason we established a special department under the supervision of James McKendrick, who has had a large experience and is well known to manufacturers of gray goods and finishers.

"It is not our intention to convert all goods we may sell. We shall always be in the market to buy novelties and colorfast fabrics from our friends, the converters. In this way we will always be able to show the very latest productions. Now, a word regarding the selling end of the business. We are only taking such general salesmen as have a following. They will travel for eight months in the year, which will enable them to keep in touch with the trade. Two months in the Spring and an equal period in the Fall these men will be here to look after business at this end."

Another change instituted by the new management has to do with the dress goods departments. They have been consolidated on the main floor. The great length of the Claflin Building is unusually well adapted for the display of fabrics, and this feature has been taken advantage of to the very limit. Here in one sweep are to be found wash goods, dress goods in woolen and worsteds, silks, prints, and ginghams. This arrangement permits of a comprehensive display on one floor of practically all of the dress goods on the market at any given period. In this connection Mr. Bonties has eliminated the showing of goods in cases and has substituted a series of racks about the height of the average man. Thus, a visitor scanning the exhibit is enabled to "take in" a sample of every kind of cloth on the market.

Mr. Bonties said yesterday that the old practice of hiding novelties is a thing of the past. Consequently, these creations are given a prominent place where buyers have an opportunity to study them. Already the management has found that this plan is having its desired effect with buyers, as it has demonstrated that visitors to town do not care to leave without paying a call at the store.

Perhaps the most important change effected by the present administration is in the shipping department. The watchword here is quick delivery of merchandise sold. Goods for city and metropolitan delivery are now handled in one section of the shipping rooms, while the general country distribution is taken care of separately. The accelerated deliveries, not only in the local district but elsewhere, have been in recognition and brought increased business. Practically all of the changes made in the shipping department are along the line of quick delivery, such as has marked the development and success of the catalogue houses.

"It often happens," said Mr. Bonties, "that a retailer doing business with a jobber receives duplicate bills and purchases on goods ordered the same day. This is naturally inconvenient, not to say exasperating, to the retailer. We have succeeded in cutting out objectionable features of this kind without in any degree detaining outward shipments. Under the system we are now employing it is possible, while making rapid deliveries, to save annually at least, $50,000 while more than trebling the output."

Every effort has been taken advantage of to make the most of the natural light in the Claflin Building. A special salesroom has been fitted up where buyers from department stores may view samples and make their selections. Here the buyers have privacy. In many other ways light has been made to serve its full purpose, so that buyers can obtain as good an idea of tones or shades of a fabric as if it were outdoors.

That Mr. Bonties is optimistic regarding the future of the old jobbing house is evident. While realizing that much remains to be done, he is firmly of the belief that the changes made are along the right lines. In conclusion he said:

"The future is unlimited. Those conducting the merchandising end feel sure that in the execution of our di-

rectors and the banking interests. We all believe the proposition we have in hand will work out in a most satisfactory fashion. Our expenses are down to a point today where it is confidently believed they are less than any other house in the United States. We have an advantage over many jobbers in the West as regards the number of traveling men we need to employ, for the reason that all buyers come to New York about once and so often.

"Another thing that is proving of benefit to us is the frequency with which styles and novelties change these days. We find that nowadays even large department stores, not to mention the small retailer, find it to their advantage to transact with us what practically amounts to a week to week business. In other words, they are no longer willing to give future orders for things that almost any day may be obsolete. Consequently, they come often and replenish their stocks as the occasion requires. This development has proved a very valuable asset to our business."

EMBARGO ON OLIVE OIL.

Italy's Action in the Matter Discounted to Some Extent.

Importers of olive oil in this city, whose supplies of the product are automatically shut off by the embargo placed on the commodity by the Italian Government, intend to put up a strong fight for an exemption in their case. The announcement that the embargo had been decreed was cabled to the Italian Chamber of Commerce of this city, which is a semi-official body, and by it given to the trade.

In view of the standing of the chamber with the Italian Government importers here are of the opinion the chamber may be in a position to influence the Government to allow olive oil to come forward provided it is agreed that none will be re-exported. Negotiations to this end have already begun. It was said yesterday that if this method of securing a steady movement of the oil is not successful, the Department of State will be asked to take up the matter.

The effect of the embargo is reflected in advance in prices on practically all grades of the edible product as well as that used in the mechanical trades. The action taken by Italy cannot be said to have caught jobbing circles unprepared since there has been talk of an embargo ever since the political relations of Italy became strained with Austria. Consequently, importations in all grades have been abnormal for a long time with the result that stocks are probably the heaviest in years.

This is not only true of the stocks held by the regular wholesalers, but account has to be taken of the small supplies brought into the country by individuals, mostly Italians, in anticipation of a possible embargo.

While it is not felt there is any immediate danger of a famine in olive oil in this country, prices will rise as supplies dwindle. Well informed persons in the importing business believe that Italy's action was taken with a view of shutting off supplies to Germany and Austria. If hostilities break out between Italy and the Teutonic Allies, it is believed some way will be devised by which this country will be enabled to get necessary supplies of the oil.

The World's Raw Silk Summary.

The Japanese raw silk market continues firm with a moderate demand for both European and American account. Prices have shown no change in the last week. Visible stocks have now been reduced to 10,000 bales. The Canton market is still under the influence of a large demand for fine, as well as coarse, sizes. The reelers are taking advantage of the situation, and are selling only sparingly. It is almost impossible to obtain offers on large parcels. In Shanghai few offers have been made on new silks at high prices, and only a few settlements of steam filatures are reported. Tussahs are quite and unchanged. The Italian spot continues active, according to reports received by A. P. Villa & Bros. of this city, and there are very few desirable lots left in the Milan market. There is a good daily consumption of silk here.

Wool Prices Higher.

LONDON, May 15.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 10,550 bales. The selection was a varied one and was readily absorbed by all sections except America. Prices were in sellers' favor, especially combing merinos which were frequently 5 per cent. over the previous auctions.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Mrs. Sample, millinery; Park Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

CHICAGO—H. Goldberg & Co.; H. Goldberg, cloaks, suits, underwear; Broadway Central.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; J. D. Young, furniture; 71 W. 23d.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 B'way.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—L. A. Olson; women's ready-to-wear; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—I. Adler Bros. & Co.; M. Adler, mfrs. clothing; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER—G. E. Tucker Co.; G. E. Tucker, men's furn. goods, mfrs. custom shirts; Aberdeen.

NOT RAISING DUTIES.

Customs Classification Committee's Changes Explained.

Members of the Customs Classification Committee of this port pointed out yesterday that the committee is not unduly changing tariff classifications upward. A recent article in THE TIMES indicated that such was the effect of the revisions. One of the members speaking of the work of the committee yesterday said:

"It happens that the Treasury Department makes official announcement of changes only when the revision made by the committee calls for the imposition of the higher duty. Thus it was natural under the circumstances to infer that the general tendency was upward. As a matter of fact, however, in a given period, the committee has recommended thirty-three classifications on a higher basis, while in thirty-nine instances the duty was lower than formerly assessed, or else free. There was no change in seven classifications acted upon by the board."

The Classification Committee includes E. H. Allendorf, Deputy Collector, Liquidating Division, Collector's office; John Bangs, Deputy Naval Officer of the Port, and G. W. Wolf, Deputy Appraiser of the Port.

Buyers' Wants

4 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WE ARE OPEN FOR JOBS AND DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT CONCESSIONS. ROTHSCHILD CO., 30 EAST 23D.

BUYER for general stores desires jobs, cheap for cash, in ladies' and misses' apparel. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Tel. Spring 358.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED SALESMAN selling to the jobbing trade popular line of cotton waists. X 239 Times Annex.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. H. Spuller, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

For Sale.—100 oxidized clothing and cloak double racks; $6.50, worth double. A. Schapp & Sons, 394 B'way.

JOBBER looking for jobs in skirts, waists, suits, and dresses. Write for appointment. N. H., Box 189 Times.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., wants jobs Jap silk waists cheap and basement merchandise.

CLOAK and suit plant, consisting machinery, show fixtures, partitions, &c. 20 West 37th.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, A'ct'rs, 394 Broadway.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4343.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., etc. B. R. S. Co., 358 Greene St. Spring 358.

Our New Rates

Manufacturers and Jobbers:

You can assign your open accounts to us without disturbing your relations with your customers. As you make all collections for us, no notice of the assignment is given to your customers on your invoices or otherwise.

Our **Total Charges** for Services, including Interest (which alone is ½ of 1 per cent. a month), Exchange, Postage, etc., are now only 1-30 of 1 per cent. on the face of invoices for **Each Day from Date of Our Purchase Until Paid, Plus ⅛ of 1 Per Cent. on the First $100,000 Gross Business** purchased within any successive twelve months' period.

On all business **in Excess of $100,000** purchased within a year, this is **Only 1 Per Cent. a Month** figured to the **Exact Number of Days,** instead of a **Much Higher Rate** figured in **15 or 30 Day Periods,** "or **Fractional Parts Thereof,**" which prevailed with practically all Companies prior to the **Reduction in rates first announced by us.**

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY
A. E. DUNCAN, President
Cash Capital, $1,500,000 Surplus, $150,000
Home Office: BALTIMORE
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA BOSTON
536 Singer Bldg. 516 Stock Exchange Bldg. 1036 Old South Bldg.

IT'S WASH DRESS TIME
LET NORTH SHORE
Wash Dresses that retail profitably at 19c to 75c
help you plan your WASH DRESS SALES
Remember the "35's"
ROYAL MF'G CO.
35 West 35th Str
Phone Greely 3535.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the Bargain Basement
10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer Special Value in LADIES' LINGERIE WAISTS at $3.50 per dozen. Immediate Delivery.

Have Them Shipped Today
Wash Dresses
75c. to $3.00
L. COHEN
20 W. 20th St.
Chelsea-6663
10,000 DRESSES IN STOCK
WASH SKIRT BUYERS!
BY ALL MEANS SEE THE "RUTLAND" LINE.
N. Y. OFFICE, 1,182 BROADWAY.

The BIG STATIONERY STORE
Retails at Wholesale Prices.
Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

ACCOUNTS Collected in every State. Small charges. Fidelity Collection Co., 60 Park Row. B'kman 4431.

ADDRESSING, Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1870. BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 39th.

ADVERTISING, CIRCULATING LETTERS That Turn the Trick. Write Bailey-Scott Co., Inc., 303 5th Ave.

AEROPLANE TOYS, FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $25. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 54 W. B'way.

APRONS DEAN'S APRONS Lockstitched 1,000 Styles, 25c. up. Send for Catalog. 45 East 17th Street.

BELTS, Ladies' Belts and Gate Bags at Popular Prices. BIENENFELDT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING, ARTISTIC PRINTING AT MODERATE PRICES. STAR PRINTING CO., 301 W. 37th St. Greeley 4444.

CURTAINS (Novelty.) Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

DRESSES, WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. H. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYEING OF FANCY TEXTILE FABRICS. JACOB FEELER. Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS. Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

GIRDLES, Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 40 East 21st St.

LEGHORN HATS, White Hats. Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,300, 18-40 West 32d St.

MEN'S HIGH GRADE COATS, English regular models, $16; uptown store price, $17. Andrews, 172 Fifth Ave.

MEN'S DRESS SUITS, FULL DRESS, FROCK COATS, PRINCE ALBERTS. CHAS. N. HELTSNER & BRO., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

NOVELTIES, 10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERALLS, "THE BOYS' FRIEND OVERALLS." $1.50 Per Dozen. S. COHEN, Mfr., 39 East Broadway, N. Y.

SWEATER COATS, KNIT GOODS. ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc. The Keetch Line, 140 Fifth Av. Chelsea 1800.

WAISTS, BLOOM & MILLMAN, WALDORF BLDG., 2-16 WEST 33d ST. $9.00 WAISTS & MIDDIES

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. HIGW & CO., 820-822 BROADWAY.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4290.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway, Cortlandt 1283.

Sam H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 3800.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 839 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1058.

Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; Tuesday fair, continued cool; moderte northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,932. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

3,000 TROOPS PREPARING TO STORM LISBON

Fighting Between Mutineers and Loyal Soldiers Continues in Streets of Capital.

HOUSES BURNED AND LOOTED

Bombardment by Warships Stopped Only Because They Ran Out of Ammunition.

NEW CABINET ACCEPTED

President De Arriaga Signs Nominations Made by Revolutionists—Spain Sends Two Warships.

BADAJOZ, Spain, (via Paris,) May 16.—The latest news received here from Portugal is to the effect that a General of the insurrectionary army, commanding 3,000 troops, is now outside Lisbon, preparing to storm the city.

MADRID, (via Paris,) May 16.—Complete anarchy reigns in Lisbon, according to news reaching Madrid tonight. Fighting in the streets continues between the mutineers and the loyal troops.

The bombardment was stopped last night, owing to a lack of ammunition. The number of persons killed or wounded is said to have been considerable. Many buildings were burned and the homes of known loyalists pillaged.

Premier Dafo announced today that the Spanish battleship España would arrive at Lisbon tomorrow to protect Spaniards and other foreigners. He added that it was probable that another warship also would be dispatched to Portuguese waters.

Dispatches from Vigo announce that Portuguese people arriving there declare that the uprising is the beginning of civil war in Portugal. Reports from Oporto are to the effect that the revolutionists in that city have been placed in jail, and that the civil authorities have given over the reins of government to the military.

Special dispatches assert that the uprising is not a monarchical movement, but one organized in protest by the party of Dr. Alfonso Costa, former Premier, against recent measures of the Government.

It is declared that although mutinies have occurred among the crews of several of the Portuguese warships, the army is absolutely loyal.

PARIS, May 16.—A Havas dispatch from Lisbon contains the text of the proclamation issued by the Revolutionary Committee in Lisbon. It says:

We are going to restore the republic to the republicans. We demand a national Government, and consequently it ought to be republican. We shall adopt no party flag, because we wish all republicans to be united for the dignity of the country and the salvation of the republic.

We do not advise violence or reprisals. Our energy does not preclude generosity for the vanquished. It is the province of the national Government alone to execute measures for patriotic defense. All may rely upon its honor and its patriotism.

Another manifesto issued by the Revolutionary Committee, the correspondent says, gives warning that all citizens who are found armed outside the naval arsenal after 7 o'clock tonight will be arrested. Soldiers in automobiles are patrolling the streets of the capital tonight, disarming all civilians.

The newspapers announce that the President of the Republic, Senhor de Arriaga, has signed the nominations of the new Cabinet, which will be presided over by Joao Chagas as Minister of the Interior and Minister of Public Instruction. This latter post he will hold until another Minister is appointed. A. M. Da Silva will retain his position as Director of Posts and Telegraphs.

The Minister of Finance conferred today with the commanders of the Republican Guard and the Chief of Police, and arranged for concerted measures to prevent further disturbances.

The revolt yesterday spread to Santarem, forty-four miles northeast of Lisbon, where the rebels triumphed. Seventeen soldiers and seventy civilians were killed and over 200 persons were wounded.

The Republicans at Cintra, near Lisbon, have taken over the Government.

The Journal Omundo of Lisbon says the revolutionists there were prevented from posting a decree suspending the civil guarantees. It adds that all banks and commercial houses in the centre of the town have been closed.

GANG KILLS A MERCHANT.

Six Men Shoot Cohen, Wound His Son, and Escape.

WASHINGTON, Penn., May 17.—M. Cohen, a well-to-do merchant of East Marianna, near here, was shot and killed and his son, Moses Cohen, was wounded seriously by six armed men in the Cohen home late tonight.

According to Samuel Cohen, another son, he and his brother, Moses, were on the second floor of the house, and their father was on the first floor. Hearing a noise, the brothers went to the first floor and were confronted by two men who opened fire with revolvers and then fled. Moses was wounded. Samuel, hearing more shots, went to the dining room and found his father dead in a chair. Four armed men left the room as Samuel entered. Three bullets lodged in the elder Cohen's body.

Sheriff R. G. Lutton and a detachment of State Constabulary are seeking the men. No motive for the shooting is known.

KARLSRUHE COMING, NORFOLK HEARS AGAIN

Rumor That the German Cruiser Is Approaching Hampton Roads to Intern.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., May 16.—Reports that the German protected cruiser Karlsruhe was coming up the coast, with Hampton Roads as her destination, circulated early today, were followed this afternoon by further rumors that the Karlsruhe had passed in the capes. The report caused a stir among local port officials, at the navy yard, and in shipping circles.

While the arrival of the Karlsruhe is yet to be accurately chronicled, reports continue to be received here that she has been seen in the Azores, and even further north. These rumors are credited to some extent because similar reports preceded the arrival of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which are interned here.

It is asserted here that the Karlsruhe is short of ammunition, coal, and food supplies and must seek a port. The belief here is that she intends to intern.

Circumstantial reports have been received from West Indian sources that the Karlsruhe was wrecked on an island and afterward destroyed by the crew. These stories have been so definite as to leave little doubt that the raider is no more.

92 BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED IN LAST WEEK

List Shows 204 Wounded and 62 Missing—Gen. Cole and Capt. Upton Among the Dead.

LONDON, May 16.—The week-end casualty lists issued today show that 92 British officers have been killed and 204 wounded, and that 62 are missing. Among the officers killed were Brig. Gen. Arthur Willoughby George Lowry Cole, and Captain the Hon. Eric Edward Upton, heir of Viscount Templetown.

Among the wounded are Major Martin Archer-Shee, M. P. for Central Finsbury; Lieutenant Sir Henry Faley Grey, Bart.; Captain the Hon. Alfred Harris, brother of the Earl of Malmesbury; Lieutenant the Hon. E. A. P. Methuen, second son of Baron Methuen; Captain Sir Frederick V. Robinson, Bart.; Lieutenant the Hon. J. H. Bowes-Lyon, second son of the Earl of Strathmore; Lieut. Commander Lord Alstair-Graham, youngest son of the Duke of Montrose, and Lieut. Col. C. B. Vandeleur, who, while a prisoner of war in Germany, escaped and sent a report to the Government concerning the ill-treatment of British prisoners by Germany.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Willoughby George Lowry Cole was born Nov. 29, 1860, and was the son of Colonel A. L. Cole, C. B. He joined the army in 1880, became a Captain in 1890 and a Major in 1899. He served in Burma in 1885-1887, and was mentioned in dispatches and received a medal with clasp. For services in West Africa in 1898 he received a medal and clasp, and in Nigeria in 1900 he was mentioned in dispatches, received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, and a medal with two clasps. He served in South Africa in 1901-1902, and received a medal and five clasps. He was with the Sokoto expedition in 1906.

Captain the Hon. Eric Edward Montagu John Upton, son of the fourth Viscount Templetown, was born March 8, 1885. He was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He entered the present war as a Lieutenant of artillery.

OTTAWA, May 16.—A list of casualties issued by the Militia Department tonight contained the names of twenty-one men killed in action; seventeen missing, four who had died of wounds, and one of gas poisoning. Twenty-five were listed as wounded and nine wounded and missing.

The list contained the names of only two officers, both of whom were given as prisoners of war. They are Major James Ernest Kerr Osborne, London, Ont., and Captain Robert Cory, London, Ont.

LONDON STREET CAR MEN ARE ON STRIKE

Ask 15 Per Cent. War Bonus; South London Traffic Crippled.

LONDON, May 16.—London tramcar traffic is crippled by a strike. The men are demanding a 15 per cent. war bonus owing to the increased cost of living. The demand has been refused by the County Council, which operates a majority of the surface car lines.

Only 40 cars out of 1,500 are running. These are chiefly on the Woolwich Arsenal line. Great inconvenience in the southern section of the city is being caused by the strike.

GUARD NEWPORT DEFENSES.

Artillery Sentries on Duty Day and Night in Whole District.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 16.—The Narragansett Defense District, which includes Fort Adams here, Fort Greble at Dutch Island, guarding the passages of Narragansett Bay; Fort Wetherill and Fort Getty at Jamestown, and the reservoir at Sanderstown, are all under guard of armed Coast Artillery troops.

This condition became effective soon after the Lusitania disaster, and is a matter of precaution in view of the vast ordnance stores at the Torpedo Station, Ross Island, and the coal and oil station at Bradford, in Narragansett Bay. Before the Lusitania disaster the batteries of Fort Kearney and Fort Getty were in charge of civilian watchmen by day. Now strangers are not permitted to enter any of the defenses without passes.

The bluejacket guard patrolling the torpedo station also guards the important naval radio station there.

The troops of the district are in command of Colonel George E. Landers of the Coast Artillery Corps.

BY CABLE TO PARIS.

Times Correspondent Reports a Record Transmission of 132 Days.

As illustrating the uncertainty of cable communication between the United States and the warring countries, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in Paris reports by mail, under date of May 3, the delivery to him on that day of a New York dispatch dated last December, which was received by the censor in Paris on Dec. 22. He also hopefully remarks that there are probably other cable messages which will reach his some time.

AUSTRIA ASKS ITALY TO EXPLAIN

Wants to Know Whether Salandra Cabinet's Retention in Office Means War.

ARMY OF 1,700,000 READY

Extra Equipment Issued—Frontier Property Owners Ordered to Quit Their Houses.

FIGHT ON BORDER REPORTED

Salandra's Victory Ends Rioting in Italy—Giolitti to Support Government if Conflict Is Inevitable.

ROME, May 16.—Official announcement was made here this afternoon that King Victor Emmanuel had declined to accept the resignation of Premier Salandra and his Cabinet.

Later Foreign Minister Sonnino received Baron Karl von Macchio, temporary Austrian Ambassador at Rome. It is reported that Baron Macchio asked Signor Sonnino whether his retention of office might be interpreted as meaning that Italy had decided upon war. Baron Macchio also conferred for two hours with Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador, at the Villa Malta.

The Austrian Consulate having notified the few Austrian subjects in Rome to be ready to leave on a moment's notice, most of them departed today.

The trend of events is considered most significant, particularly in view of the fact that clashes between Italian and Austrian troops are reported to be occurring on the frontier. The Austrians, according to one report, have attempted to cross the boundary at one point, but were repulsed by the Italians, who took one prisoner.

The King had a lengthy conference today with Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, Chief of Staff, who afterward proceeded to the War Office and discussed the situation with General Zupelli, the Minister of War.

GENEVA, May 16, (via Paris.)—A telegram from Lugano, a Swiss city near the Italian border, says that Italy now has 1,700,000 soldiers mobilized and equipped.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, May 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A message from the Swiss-Italian frontier says every Italian soldier has received two blankets and three pairs of nailed boots, stockings, and woolen gloves, and that troops of the third category have left Milan for an unknown destination.

Yesterday evacuations began, and owners were obliged to leave their property. They received Government receipts for it. By evening the whole district from Lake Garda to and including Trent was evacuated.

New and heavy artillery has been brought up from Germany.

Germans are still leaving Italy and arriving in great numbers in Switzerland.

ALL ITALY REJOICING.

Salandra's Retention Satisfies Most of Nation—Milan Strike Off.

ROME, May 16.—Although it was made known officially last night that Signor Salandra would remain at the head of the Government, this announcement was received today throughout the country with great rejoicing.

The soldiers at the barracks at Castro Bretorio began an enthusiastic demonstration in favor of war, and went to their commander, Colonel Baistrocchi. The Colonel said he could not yet give expression to his feelings, but hoped to be able to address them in a few days in the way that he would like to do.

The excitement at Milan subsided on receipt of the news of Premier Salandra's retention. The general strike there passed off without serious incident, although there was a demonstration in favor of war on the part of a crowd, estimated at 40,000.

Similar demonstrations occurred at Florence, Naples, Messina, Bologna, Palermo, and Catania. The demonstration at Bologna developed into a free fight between the factions for and against war.

At Genoa last night crowds attempted to pillage the shops of gunsmiths, but were held in check by troops.

The delay in making the official announcement of the Cabinet's retention is said to have been due to efforts to bring about closer co-operation among the various parliamentary sections. During the interval the King received a number of prominent statesmen. Among them was Deputy Admiral Bettolo, former Minister of Marine.

The Tribuna, former Premier Giolitti's organ, says there is a possibility that Premier Salandra will enlarge his Cabinet by including Signor Bettolo and Signor Pantano, former Minister of Agriculture, the latter as the representative of the Radicals. It is asserted that Signor Giolitti will make a public statement to the effect that he had believed it possible to obtain from Austria concessions sufficient to avert war, but that once war is inevitable he will support the Cabinet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 16.—The Ministerial crisis, which a superficial observer might consider was useless, since the same men remain in power, was in point of fact quite necessary because it served to make manifest the real feeling of the people, which otherwise had no opportunity to declare itself.

In the event of war it can now be said that it was declared, not by the King or Government, but by the nation.

SABONY PORTRAITS 8 FOR $5.00 at 384 Fifth Ave. (36th St.) only address.—Adv.

The Tragedy of the War Brides

What will be done with a baffling question that has arisen since the passing of armies over the countries of Europe.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY OF YOUR NEWSDEALER. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

PANIC AT THE CIRCLE IN BOMB EXPLOSION

Building Is Wrecked, with Forty Autos, and Crowds in Two Theatres Terrified.

HOUSES IN 59TH ST. SHAKEN

Many Women Carried Out of Movie Shows and Other Places—Paulist Club Damaged.

A violent explosion in a two-story, brick structure, occupied by the Mutual Auto Exchange, Inc., at 317-19 West Fifty-ninth Street, completely wrecked the building and about forty automobiles in it at 10:15 o'clock last night. The concussion blew out every window in the block in Fifty-ninth Street. Up to midnight the cause of the explosion was a mystery and it had not been ascertained definitely whether any body had been killed when the walls crashed down.

Firemen under "Smoky Joe" Martin, Deputy Chief, were tearing away the debris, upon which searchlights were turned, in search for the body of a night employe who was said to have been in the building. After examining the premises, Martin said that it looked as though the damage, which was estimated at $50,000, had been caused by a bomb.

"It would take a huge gasoline tank to cause this much damage," said the Deputy Chief, "and from what we have been able to learn, it appears that there was no gasoline tank in the building, and the automobiles in it were renovated cars for sale and had no oil in their tanks."

Adjoining the automobile exchange on the east side is the Fifty-ninth Street Theatre, and there were about 600 persons in this building watching a moving picture performance when the explosion occurred. The building was shaken violently, and women in the audience screamed and started for the exits. F. W. Kaskel, the manager, ran to the stage and succeeded in calming the spectators, who passed out of the exits in order and without injury.

Panic in Circle Theatre.

Another moving picture house, the Circle Theatre, abutted on the garage in the rear. Its front is on Columbus Circle, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets. There was a panic in the theatre for a few moments after the concussion had shaken the walls and several persons suffered minor injuries in rushing for the doors. Twenty-five fainting women were carried into the adjoining Circle drug store within five minutes.

When the lights were turned on in the theatre Edward C. Cohen, treasurer of the Circle drug store, who had run into the theatre on hearing the noise, went to the stage and told what had happened, and the remaining persons in the building passed out quietly. Two of the women who had been taken to the drug store was given aromatic spirits of ammonia, and all were able to go to their homes.

Lewis Howard, a negro, 18 years old, of 244 West Sixty-third Street, was in front of the two big doors of the auto exchange when they were blown from their hinges and into the middle of the street. Howard was carried along in front of the doors and was found almost unconscious on the opposite curb. He was treated by Ambulance Surgeon Morris of Polyclinic Hospital and went to his home.

Excitement in the vicinity of the explosion was intense for half an hour after it had occurred. For the first ten minutes scared persons who had been asleep in the block, which is occupied largely by negroes, were seen running about the street partly clad. On Sixtieth Street the excitement was increased soon after the explosion by the sight of flames issuing from the rear of three buildings behind the garage, the houses at 310, 312, and 314 West Sixtieth Street.

Paulist Club Shaken.

The house at 310 West Sixtieth Street is occupied by the Paulist Athletic Club. About sixty-five members were in the place at the time, some playing pool and other games, and others in a room at a debate over which Father T. J. McNichol of the Church of St. Paul, Director of the club, and Arthur D. Hartigan, President, presided. Father McNichol and the club members were knocked to the floor and the members ran out, coatless and hatless, some of them still flourishing cues. Father McNichol was assisted to the street unhurt.

Window sills and other pieces of exposed wood in the rear of these three buildings caught fire from the explosion, and it was with the flames from them were discovered that a second fire alarm was turned in. The damage to these houses was small.

Deputy Chief Martin had not found any of the persons connected with the Mutual Auto Exchange up to midnight, and had heard conflicting reports about the number of persons employed in the building at night. It was known that a negro named Taylor was working there, and it was reported that a white watchman also was employed. A negro living across the street told of having seen Taylor running wildly along Fifty-ninth Street toward Ninth Avenue immediately after the explosion, and Martin sent other negroes of the neighborhood in search of Taylor.

Women were carried out of the houses in Sixtieth Street, in the rear of the wrecked automobile building, when the fire caught the rear of these dwellings. Mrs. Mary McManus was taken from the first floor of 312 by W. H. McIntyre of 151 West Sixty-third Street, who was passing the building when he heard the loud explosion and, seeing numbers of women fleeing, went in to help others out. Mrs. McManus said she left the hospital only a week ago after having been treated for a broken hip and was unable to walk. Firemen and police reserves carried other excited women to safety across the street and none was hurt seriously.

While the explosion totally wrecked the rear of the building, demolishing an eighteen-inch brick wall, the front of the place was left standing, and, except the doors that were blown out, apparently uninjured. The front wall bulged out considerably on one side, and the firemen kept persons away from it for fear it would fall at any moment.

ACCUSE GERMAN BUREAUS.

Manufactured Apologies Said to be Credited to Neutral Press.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 17.—The Morning Post publishes this dispatch from Berne, Switzerland:

"Immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania was announced the German press propaganda bureau supplied the papers of neutral countries with different statements, containing variously worded apologies for Germany.

"The Wolff Bureau is now sending out these same statements as voicing the opinion of the neutral press."

SHIP AFIRE 14 HOURS WITH 1,300 ON BOARD

805 Passengers on Kristianiafjord on Deck in Lifebelts Until Blaze Was Subdued.

BOATS LOWERED FOR ACTION

Mrs. George T. Marye, Wife of American Ambassador to Russia, Tells of Thrilling Experience.

Passengers who arrived yesterday on the Norwegian America liner Kristianiafjord from Bergen brought thrilling details of their escape from a fire discovered in the hold on May 7, the day the Lusitania was torpedoed. Among the 805 passengers were Mrs. George T. Marye, wife of the United States Ambassador to Russia; Commander W. M. Irwin, U. S. N., retired; Mrs. Irwin and her two daughters, and Mme. Thebaut, wife of the French Minister to Stockholm.

The fire was discovered in the lower hold amidships, just after midnight. The passengers said the ship was stopped and her lifeboats lowered to the level of the ports on the lower deck to be ready in case the ship had to be abandoned, and the stewards and stewardesses went through the ship arousing the people in their cabins and assisting them to adjust lifebelts properly.

Captain S. C. Hiortdahl and his officers and crew fought the fire for fourteen hours, until 2 P. M. on May 8, when it was finally got under control and the linier resumed her course for New York, much to the relief of passengers and crew, who numbered 1,300 souls all told.

The cause of the fire is believed to have been spontaneous combustion among gases generated from some of the cargo that had been placed near the stoke hole amidships in the lower hold.

Fire Kept a Secret.

The fire was kept secret by the officers of the Kristianiafjord when she arrived yesterday morning in Quarantine, and no mention was made by the passengers of the perils they had escaped when they landed at the Norwegian America pier at the foot of Fourteenth Street, Hoboken.

In an interview at the Hotel Carlton last night Mrs. Marye's maid, a Belgian refugee named Jean Cabal O'Neill, widow of a correspondent of The Associated Press and herself a journalist, said that she was on deck when the St. Paul passed the bodies and felt very much distressed at the sight.

"The raft with the body of the woman and baby at her breast was so near that I could see the face of the woman distinctly. It had a peaceful and calm expression. We also passed two bodies of children floating with lifebelts around them and three others of men or women that were further off. There were two collapsible lifeboats and two upturned lifeboats among the wreckage the ship steamed through."

Sir Frederic Maxwell, Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands, who was a passenger with his wife, and William H. Potter, a former United States Minister to Italy, were among those who stood on deck and saw the bodies of the Lusitania victims float past. The passengers said that several objects could be seen through glasses in the distance toward the Irish coast that might have been bodies or floating wreckage.

BRITISH BREAK THE GERMAN LINE

First Army Carries Two Miles of Trenches Northwest of La Bassee.

PENETRATES THEM A MILE

Attacks Were Made at Midnight and Dawn—Fighting Continued Yesterday.

FRENCH MAKE MINOR GAINS

Claim a Brilliant Local Victory in Champagne, but the Germans Dispute It.

LONDON, May 16.—For the first time since the victory of Neuve Chapelle the British forces in Northern France today made an extensive gain, thrusting back the German lines in heavy fighting northwest of La Bassée and winning nearly a mile of territory along a two-mile front. The French, too, made slight gains in Artois, the region of their successes last week, and record a brilliant local victory in Champagne, with great slaughter of the Germans. Berlin, however, reports that all allied attacks have been repulsed, and its version of the Champagne engagement is that the Germans captured a strong French position there.

Following is the official statement issued by the British War Office tonight:

The first army [under General Sir Douglas Haig] has made a successful attack between Richebourg-l'Avoué and Festubert, breaking the enemy's line over the greater part of a two-mile front.

The attack commenced at midnight to the south of Richebourg-l'Avoué, where we carried two successive lines of German breastworks on a front of 800 yards.

A mile further to the south another attack at dawn carried 1,200 yards of German frontline trenches and was pushed rapidly on, extending its success 600 yards further south of bombing along the German trenches.

Here we crossed the Festubert-Quinque Road and advanced nearly a mile into the German line.

The fighting still continues in our favor. Throughout the day our brave troops have fought splendidly.

At times all has been quiet on the front.

French Announce British Gains.

The reports from Paris confirm the British, and recount further French gains of a minor sort in the region north of Arras. The text of the official communiqués follows:

(Night Report)—We repulsed this afternoon, with complete success, a fourth German counter-attack at Steenstraete. We have conserved all the positions won yesterday and consolidated our gain, the importance of which is emphasized by the violent effort of the enemy.

Further to the south the British troops inflicted on the Germans a serious check, and carried, to the southwest of Richebourg-l'Avoué, a kilometer (two-thirds of a mile) of trenches. At the same time, to the northwest of Festubert, they took possession of 500 meters, of trenches.

This second attack was later pushed in the direction of Rue La Quinque, and on a front of 600 meters resulted in a gain of 1,500 meters (about a mile,) in which the number of German losses was very high. The advance of the British troops continues.

In the sector to the north of Arras we have carried out divers actions with a view to consolidating our new front. In driving out the enemy from several points, where they were still holding on, our troops gave proof in the struggle, foot by foot, of great tenacity.

Small French Gains North of Arras.

We gained 200 meters on the slope which descends from the plateau of Lorette, near the sugar refinery of Souches. We have carried some additional houses in the northern part of Neuville, exploded a captive German balloon to the east of Vimy, and our aviators have bombed the station of Somain.

In Champagne, to the northwest of Ville-sur-Tourbe, an action of a purely local nature has given to us a very brilliant success.

Last night the enemy exploded a mine behind our first line. Eight German companies immediately precipitated themselves on our positions, and they gained a foothold in one salient. We immediately delivered a counter-attack and retook part of the lost ground, taking seventy-seven prisoners, of whom three were officers. In the course of the day we delivered a second counter-attack, which was carried out with much spirit with the bayonet and hand grenades, and resulted in our recapture of all of the position.

Enormous German Losses.

The enemy has suffered enormous losses—a fact which has been established by us with certainty in the trenches and on the parapets. We have, in fact, found more than 1,000 German dead, and we have, in addition, captured 300 prisoners, including nine officers, and taken six machine guns.

Thus almost all of the attacking force remained either in our hands or on the ground.

AFTERNOON REPORT.—In Belgium the enemy last night delivered three counter-attacks against Steenstraete and its environs. The third, which took place at daybreak, was particularly violent. The assailants were repulsed, and suffered great losses. We took yesterday six rapid fire guns and a bomb thrower.

To the north of La Bassée, between Richebourg l'Avoué and Rue La Quinque

Continued on Page 2.

PASS NIGHT ON DECK, LIFE BELTS AT HAND

Thus Many on the Philadelphia Passed Through the Submarine War Zone.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—The passengers on board the American Line steamer Philadelphia, which arrived here today from New York, the steamer docking at 1 P. M., experienced during the voyage much anxiety. On Friday afternoon, out in the Atlantic off the west coast of Ireland, a cruiser appeared and approached the liner. The chief topic of conversation during the voyage had been about the German submarine activities, and the sight of the warship caused some alarm. The cruiser approached near enough to the steamer to exchange signals with her.

A number of passengers spent last night on deck in their chairs with lifebelts beside them in case of danger. The boats of the Philadelphia were ready for use. The steamer kept a coudse much further out from the Irish coast than the Lusitania was traversing when she was torpedoed.

The port officials subjected the passengers of the Philadelphia to a careful examination to discover if there were any spies on board, but nobody was detained. By reason of this precaution it was more than an hour after the steamer arrived before her passengers began to debark.

LUSITANIA'S DEAD SEEN FROM ST. PAUL

American Liner Passed Several Bodies, Woman Clasping a Child Among Them.

The American liner St. Paul, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool with 323 passengers, was the first steamship bound for this port to steam through the waters off the Old Head of Kinsale, where the Lusitania sank on May 7. Captain F. M. Passow said that the St. Paul passed twenty miles southwest of Kinsale between 10:30 and 11:30 o'clock on Sunday morning and sighted two bodies floating on the water and a quantity of wreckage, including two capsized semi-collapsible boats, deck chairs, wooden gratings, &c. A raft with the body of a woman holding a baby tightly clasped in her arms at one end, with face turned toward the sky, was only about forty feet away, almost in the wash of the starboard bow.

"The right arm of the woman was hanging over the end of the raft," the Captain added, "and the baby was clasped to her breast in her left arm."

Several of the passengers were on the deck of the St. Paul at the time, but the [illegible] were down below in the main saloon, among [illegible] Thomas Kinsey, the [illegible] Jean Cabal O'Neill, widow of a correspondent of The Associated Press and herself a journalist, said that she was on deck when the St. Paul passed the bodies and felt very much distressed at the sight.

"The raft with the body of the woman and baby at her breast was so near that I could see the face of the woman distinctly. It had a peaceful and calm expression. We also passed two bodies of children floating with lifebelts around them and three others of men or women that were further off. There were two collapsible lifeboats and two upturned lifeboats among the wreckage the ship steamed through."

Sir Frederic Maxwell, Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands, who was a passenger with his wife, and William H. Potter, a former United States Minister to Italy, were among those who stood on deck and saw the bodies of the Lusitania victims float past. The passengers said that several objects could be seen through glasses in the distance toward the Irish coast that might have been bodies or floating wreckage.

NO WORD IS RECEIVED OF THE TRANSYLVANIA

But Officials Here Expect No Message Until She Reaches Port—Due Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 17.—Reports were current here yesterday that the Cunard steamship Transylvania had arrived safely in port from New York.

A telephone inquiry at the Cunard offices at 1 o'clock this morning showed that no news of the vessel had yet been received.

Up to early this morning no message had been received at the Cunard Line office here from the steamship Transylvania, which sailed from New York May 7 for Liverpool and Glasgow with 379 passengers. An official of the company thought it improbable that a message would come from Capt. John Black before he arrived at Glasgow, which is likely to be some time today.

In view of the sinking of the Lusitania, which Black reported here four hours before the Transylvania sailed, it was deemed advisable for the Cunard Captains to discontinue sending the customary wireless message to the Liverpool office on nearing the Irish coast. It is expected by agents of the line here that Great Britain did not understand from Germany's answer last March that the principle of submarine warfare would be abandoned.

It was noted that the same understanding arose when the German and British replies were received to the American proposal for the abandonment by Germany of submarine warfare and the use of mines, in return for American supervision of the distribution of foodstuffs, if England agreed to their nurestricted passage to Germany when consigned to civilians.

Germany's Position.

What Germany said in her reply was this:

"The German Government would undertake not to use their submarines to attack mercantile ships of any flag except when necessary to enforce the right of visit and search. Should the enemy nationality of the vessel or the presence of contraband be ascertained submarines would proceed in accordance with the general rules of international law."

What England said after reading the German reply was:

"The reply of the German Government to this note has been published, and it is not understood from the reply that the German Government is prepared to abandon the practice of making

NINE MORE BODIES REACH QUEENSTOWN

Those Identified Include Mrs. F. S. Pearson, Miss Gwen Allan and Dean W. Hodges.

QUEENSTOWN, May 16.—The bodies of three men, three women, two small boys, and one child a year old, all victims of the Lusitania disaster, were brought to Queenstown today by the tug Flying Fox, which was stormbound all day yesterday.

The body of the Rev. Basil W. Maturin of Oxford, England, was identified easily. Identification was established by means of laundry marks and papers on the bodies of Mrs. Frederick S. Pearson of New York, Miss Gwen Allan, daughter of Lady Allan of Montreal, and Dean W. Hodges, a young son of William B. Hodges of Philadelphia.

The other bodies have not been identified. One of the two unidentified males was a fireman.

HINT THAT BERLIN WILL PUT CHECK ON SUBMARINES

Washington Hears Germany Is Ready to Suspend Attacks Without Warning

AND TO SEARCH VESSELS

Question of Disarming of All Merchantmen May Also Be Discussed in Her Reply.

FOOD CONTENTION REVIVED

Rumor That We May Be Invited to Renew Informal Proposals.

NO WORD YET FROM GERARD

But Various Developments in the Situation Give American Officials Grounds for Hope.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Without word from Ambassador Gerard as to the attitude of the German Government toward the recent American note, official Washington attached much significance today to the intimations in diplomatic quarters here, friendly to Germany, that the Berlin Government, in its reply, might offer to suspend attacks without warning on merchant ships, while the United States renewed its informal proposals for the unrestricted passage of foodstuffs to civilians in Germany.

It was pointed out by well informed European diplomatists that an offer of arbitration or settlement by diplomacy of the questions at issue would most certainly be made by Germany, with an agreement to abandon submarine warfare while the discussion was in progress.

Officials have been reticent about discussing the idea of arbitration or the proposal with reference to foodstuffs, but it was indicated that the situation had progressed to the point where the United States would not be ill-[illegible] to be satisfied with any conditional acquiescence in the American position. The latter, it is pointed out, is based on legality and humanity and no stipulation can be considered which presumes any recession by the United States from its rights under international law.

It was intimated, however, that if Germany accepted the American point of view, the natural tendency of the United States, of its own initiative, would be to press strongly its contention on the right to ship foodstuffs to Germany, a matter still under diplomatic discussion.

Revive Visit and Search.

There is a likelihood, too, that some understanding might be reached through the medium of the American Government, whereby Germany could be definitely assured that no merchant ships, leaving the United States, would be armed, making it possible for submarine commanders to exercise the right of visit and search with impunity.

Whether Great Britain would consent to disarm all her merchant vessels carrying contraband is a matter of conjecture. England has insisted during the present war, and also maintained with much vigor in her correspondence with Russia during the Russo-Japanese War, that a prize should be sunk only in case of military necessity.

This position has been taken by the United States in its naval code of instructions, on the theory that destruction of neutral goods of non-contraband character aboard belligerent merchantmen would require the payment of heavy damages. There has long been some difference of legal opinion, however, as to whether neutral goods could be shipped with legal immunity aboard an armed, or even an unarmed, merchantman of belligerent nationality, and Germany has contended that the arming of merchantmen makes it difficult for submarines to give warning.

Meet Us Half Way.

What is regarded as one of the hopeful signs in the general situation is the confidence reflected in official and diplomatic quarters that Germany will meet the United States at least half way, and certainly will suspend for the time being her submarine attacks without warning during the diplomatic correspondence.

In this connection interest is revived in the recent announcements from London that Great Britain did not understand from Germany's answer last March that the principle of submarine warfare would be abandoned.

It was noted that the same understanding arose when the German and British replies were received to the American proposal for the abandonment by Germany of submarine warfare and the use of mines, in return for American supervision of the distribution of foodstuffs, if England agreed to their nurestricted passage to Germany when consigned to civilians.

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What England said after reading the German reply was:

"The reply of the German Government to this note has been published, and it is not understood from the reply that the German Government is prepared to abandon the practice of making

British merchant vessels by submarine.

"It was the difference of interpretation was due has never been cleared up, but it was suggested at the time that the British Government may have acted upon a newspaper version of the note, which was published in Great Britain before the official text arrived, representing Germany as agreeing to abandon her submarine warfare against neutrals as well as belligerent merchantmen.

Officials here studied the disparity and came to the clusion that Great Britain meant in her answer to indicate that she wanted Germany not only to give up attacks on merchantmen of all nationalities, but that no ships would be confiscated unless certain of condemnation as a legal prize. The United States and Great Britain have in the past sanctioned the destruction of prizes only in cases of military necessity and when passengers and crew were removed to places of safety.

Chance for Compromise.

That a compromise might be arranged whereby the Declaration of London's provision permitting the destruction of belligerent ships carrying cargoes more than half of which were contraband was a suggestion discussed to some extent today.

The texts of the two notes were carefully studied by many officials and interested diplomats to determine whether, in view of recent events, they would afford a new approach to the questions now at issue. There is a belief in well-informed diplomatic quarters that the fundamental principles then discussed will be revived in Germany's reply.

STRONG GROUNDS FOR HOPE.

Belief at Capital That Germany Will Harken to American Sentiment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—On every hand evidence increases that the German Government is anxious to preserve pacific relations with the United States. This evidence began to accumulate within a few days after the sinking of the Lusitania, when it was apparent that the American press and people were aroused over the catastrophe and that President Wilson was deeply moved and was preparing to take action of a positive character.

The several things that have occurred to show that the German Government appreciates that the United States will not be contented with any mere negative response to the protest contained in the note sent to Berlin by President Wilson are sufficiently clear to the minds of observers here to lead them to believe that Germany will be disposed to make concessions that will have a marked effect on her submarine warfare on unarmed merchant vessels.

To what extent Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador in Washington, has informed his Government of the state of indignation among the American people over the Lusitania horror is not yet known. But men having knowledge of what is required of a diplomatic representative are satisfied that Count von Bernstorff is too experienced a diplomatist, and is too thoroughly acquainted with what is expected of him, to overlook the responsibility imposed on him by the present situation. That responsibility, it is asserted, calls for frank disclosures to the Berlin Foreign Office of the great demonstration of popular support of President Wilson's stand. He must know also, it is pointed out, the President was thoroughly aroused when he wrote his note to Germany.

Few Submarine Attacks.

Although the German Admiralty's circular statement telling of the repeated instructions to submarine commanders to avoid attacking neutral ships, communicated to this Government immediately after the Lusitania went down, may have been issued prior to that tragedy, it is regarded by many persons here as testimony of a realization on the part of Germany that her submarine warfare as applied to unarmed merchantmen is likely to lead to serious trouble with the United States. The withdrawal of the newspaper advertisement warning persons not to take passage on vessels of Germany's enemies is taken as a direct admission that Germany is alive to the feeling aroused in this country over the sinking of the Lusitania.

Further reason of German desire to avoid giving offense to this country is found in the fact that since the Lusitania tragedy there have only been two attacks on merchant ships by German submarines, although up to that time they had been of almost daily occurrence.

On top of these comes the expression of a desire of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the principal German propagandist in the United States, to return to his own country. Dr. Dernburg's realization that any possible usefulness his mission may have been to the German cause has ended, indicates that it is now understood that American Governmental and popular sentiment will not tolerate any attempt to justify the sinking of the Lusitania and that the continued presence of Dr. Dernburg on American soil will serve to increase the open resentment against Germany that has become widespread since the disaster. Nor has it been overlooked that the German Government is likely to be impressed by the fact that the bulk of the German press in this country and some German-American societies have come to the support of President Wilson's position. That these manifestations have been communicated to Berlin is not doubted here.

Washington Merely Waiting.

Meanwhile no word is coming from any member of the President's official family as to what his course will be if Germany declines to accede to the call of this Government for reparation, disavowal, and an abandonment of her submarine warfare. It is gathered that even with those with whom he discussed the situation the President did not care to indicate what his future course would be in any particular circumstances that might be suggested. But his determination to see his policy through to the finish, without swerving from the terms of the declarations made in his note, is clear from what is said in official circles.

The tired White House telegraphers have had a comparatively easy time since last night, when there was a notable falling off in the number of telegrams expressing admiration for the President's attitude and promising support whatever the outcome might be. But the telegrams have given way to letters that are being delivered at the executive offices by the bushel. Most of these are of the same patriotic tenor as the telegrams. The greater number of them contain clippings of newspaper editorials which the writers of the letters mention as expressing their views. Summarized, the letters may be said to be generally to the following effect:

"We do not want war, but we are with you heart and soul, Mr. President, in the stand you have taken with Germany concerning the Lusitania, and we will support you in whatever may be the result."

GERMAN PAPERS ARE SORRY.

But Still Insist England Is to Blame for Lusitania Disaster.

BERLIN, May 16, (By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"The whole German press, particularly The Cologne Gazette, The Frankfort Gazette, and The Berlin Tageblatt, deeply regret the loss of American lives caused by the sinking of the Lusitania.

"The Tage Zeitung and other newspapers state that the responsibility rests with the British Government, which, attempting to starve the peaceful civilian population of a big country, forced Germany in self-defense to declare British waters a war zone; with shipowners, who allowed passengers to embark on an armed steamer carrying war material, and neglected German warnings against entering the war zone; and finally with the English press, which ridiculed Ambassador von Bernstorff's warnings, calling them a gigantic bluff and thereby preventing passengers from cancelling their passage.

"Heartfelt sympathy is expressed by the German press and public for the victims of the catastrophe and their relatives."

GERMANY'S GREATEST LOSS.

Lusitania Disaster Hardest to Live Down, Says The Chicago Herald.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The Chicago Herald in an editorial published this morning, with the title "The German Loss on the Lusitania," says in part:

"Our own loss on the Lusitania has naturally been uppermost in our thoughts. In the British Islands the people have been, of course, thinking and mourning most about their loss. It is time to think what was the German loss, and how the German people suffered when the great ship was sent to the bottom with more than a thousand of her company.

"To speak of the German loss may seem to speak of the non-existent. So far as known no 'Germans' were on board. They presumably heeded the 'warning' of the German Government. Even names that 'look German' are hard to find on the long roll of the dead.

"Yet there was a German loss on the Lusitania—a very great loss—a tremendous loss—a most deplorable and pitiable loss—a loss really greater, more vital, harder to recover and repair than any other nation or race suffered in that appalling catastrophe.

"The thoughtful mind—the fore-sighted imagination—perceived what this truly appalling German loss is and will be—how it will extend and grow through the years and over the earth—how hard it will be to wipe away the effects of it and persuade humanity to forget it.

"Of all the losses on the Lusitania—of all the destruction it has brought to hearts and hearths—the greatest, the most irreparable, the longest to endure and the hardest to live down and persuade mankind to forget—is the loss there suffered by the German name, the German character, the German people.

"However much or little they may have deserved it, no people ever needed pity and compassion as do the German people today. The greatness of that need is the greatness of the German loss on the Lusitania."

BUENOS AIRES PRESS APPLAUDS OUR NOTE

Tone Shows That South America Is in Hearty Support of Wilson's Stand.

BUENOS AIRES, May 16.—La Prenza expresses approval of President Wilson's note to Germany, saying that if the principles set forth in it do not prevail, there will be an end to neutrality and that a universal war will follow.

The Razon says: "The United States and other neutral countries have already suffered too patiently, morally and materially."

The Diario asserts that Germany has violated the principles of international law and is deserving of no sympathy from civilized nations.

"The United States note signifies that country will tolerate no more aggressions," this newspaper says further. "The war zone ought to disappear. If not, a rupture would not be astonishing. South America supports the energetic attitude of the United States."

Other newspapers in Buenos Aires and the provinces commend the American note.

DR. DEVINE PRAISES NOTE.

Other Notables at Charity Conference Also Indorse It.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—Strongly supporting President Wilson's attitude in his note to Germany, addresses were made in Baltimore pulpits today by two of the foremost men of the National Conference of Charities and Correction—Dr. Edward T. Devine of New York and Dr. Graham Taylor of Chicago.

Dr. Devine, speaking at St. Michael and All Angels' Episcopal Church, said that no nation desiring peace had ever voiced more clearly and authoritatively than the United States its protest "over acts of lawlessness for which another nation is held accountable.

"Our Government expects that other Government," he continued, "to explain those acts and make clear that they were committed under a misapprehension of orders; to make reparation, so far as reparation is possible, for injuries which are without measure, and to prevent their recurrence.

"That expectation is creditable to our Government's far-sighted and level-headed diplomacy. It may indeed have little basis in current history, but it has foundation in that earlier history to which our Government appeals; in that attitude in matters of international right, that influence so often exerted on the side of justice and humanity with which the threats and deeds in question so painfully contrast.

"It is a source of deep satisfaction to all who love peace and bear on their lips the blessing of good will to men that we have remonstrated and not threatened; that we have not struck in anger or resentment; that we have assumed that law persists and that it will be respected."

Resolutions were adopted tonight by the National Conference "heartily commending the firm and dignified course of the President of the United States throughout the present international difficulties, a course that has scrupulously maintained neutrality toward the warring nations, that looks to the preservation of peace with the peoples of the world, and firmly upholds the dignity of the United States in the delicate situation of international affairs."

TRUTH MEETING CALLED OFF

Society Was to Have Discussed Lusitania Disaster at Cort Theatre.

Sympathizers with the German cause who met at the Cort Theatre last night in response to advertisements that there would be a discussion of Great Britain's responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania found the theatre in darkness and the doors locked.

The crowd grew in size until it numbered about 200 people. There were many Irishmen in the crowd, besides Germans and German-Americans. An Irishman struck a match and through the glass in a door leading to the darkened theatre lobby he was able to make out a notice printed on a piece of cardboard. It read:

Owing to the delicate question that has arisen between the United States and Germany, and the desire of the American Truth Society to aid the diplomats of both countries in working out the situation, the fifth public forum of the society has been suspended. We believe this is a time when the public should refrain from comment upon the great questions which have been presented by the American note to Germany.

THE AMERICAN TRUTH SOCIETY,
By Robert F. Sachs, Secretary.

Several of those in the crowd said they had been told even as late as Saturday noon that the meeting would take place as scheduled. It was announced at a mass-meeting under the auspices of the Truth Society last Sunday night that the meeting would take place, and that the sinking of the Lusitania would be the chief topic to be discussed. Previous to the sinking of the Lusitania the Truth Society conducted a propaganda against the sale of American munitions of war to the Allies.

YALE FLAG AT HALF-MAST.

President Hadley's Tribute to Forman, Vanderbilt, and Bates.

NEW HAVEN, May 16.—The flag in the Yale University quadrangle was flown at half-mast today in memory of three Yale graduates, who perished with the Lusitania: Justus Miles Forman, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Lindon W. Bates, Jr. President Hadley referred to their deaths at chapel exercises, saying:

"They met death like Christian gentlemen. May each of us as he stands under the shadow of the half-masted flag pray that our end be equally honorable."

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

PASTORS LAUD NOTE AS AVERTING WAR

Present Indignation None Too Intense, Says the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst.

SELF-CONTROL A TRIUMPH

The Rev. Dr. Holmes Says Courtesy, Chivalry, and Generosity of Spirit Predominate in Message.

President Wilson's note to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania was lauded in many pulpits yesterday both as a masterpiece of diplomacy, and as a powerful instrument for the preservation of peace in this country. In some of the upper west side churches special invitations were issued to the sailors of the Atlantic Fleet, and delegations from several of the warships were present at the morning services.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, where Father McQuade delivered the morning sermon, there was no mention whatever of the war situation. In the absence of Bishop Greer the service at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, was conducted by Dean Grosvenor. In the afternoon the Seventh Regiment attended the cathedral service, and in his remarks Dean Grosvenor said:

"Thank God for America. Nothing now seems so cheap as human life, and yet America rises up to insist upon the value of that life. Our future is assured if we support America; support our President in his stand for her, and in his stand for the right. We may confess our faults as a nation, and they are many, but our standards are higher than ever they were before, and our democracy in safe hands."

Letter Is Clear and Sound.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, preaching at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, said in part:

The atrocity involved in sinking the Lusitania is not greater, even if it is as great, as the barbarity that has been committed through all the months previous, only it is we that have been made to suffer from it, and forthwith the plagues are unloosed. The present indignation is none too intense, it could not be, but it ought to have commenced earlier and to have been a working efficiency months ago, when Prussia first began to break her pledges, to trample upon the principles of international law, and to hurl herself against the battlements of our best civilization.

President Wilson said substantially at Philadelphia that if a nation is sufficiently good it does not need to fight, and that that is made the ideal attitude, and that he hoped our people were equal to that ideal. If, then, we fight, it will be because we are so deficient in the ideal that we have to resort to the physical to take its place, and so put ourselves on the level of the people we fight, and while decrying the "blood and iron" theory of Bismarck, resort to blood and iron as a means of destroying Bismarck. The best way to propagate a doctrine is to live by the principles of that doctrine and to act in the light of its fundamentalism. We may well pray that our country may not be subjected to such a test, and that the diplomatic letter of the President, so clear in statement and so sound in principle, may so tell upon the self-interest of the Emperor, even though not upon his conscience, that we may be spared upon our own territory a repetition of the ignominy that is staining history, wounding the heart, and blighting the prosperity of Europe.

Proud of the President.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, said:

The self-control shown by the American people during the last nine days is a triumph of which we may well be proud. We have mastered our own spirits and preserved our honor inviolate. Our honor suffers nothing by submitting heroically to wrong. It is not the honor of the American people, but the honor of the German people upon which the sinking of the Lusitania has cast a foul blot of shame. By this inexcusable outrage their own escutcheon has been sullied, not ours.

We may be proud of our President's message, in which courtesy, chivalry, and generosity of spirit are so predominant. I feel certain that an honorable reply to it will be made. If Germany refuses to accept the opportunity so gracefully offered her, then let this nation withdraw its representatives, notify the German Ambassador to leave our country, and refuse to longer represent that empire in the belligerent countries. Let us say to Germany, "We have no more to do with you until you yourselves shall make atonement for this act." Then let Germany declare war upon us if she will. We may safely disregard her declarations. We can make the reply to them, "We have no communication with your Government. We ignore your threats. Fume as you will, some day the declaration shall be withdrawn by yourself."

"A Great State Paper."

The Rev. Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, 105th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, referred to the President's note as one of the greatest State papers ever written, and one that would go down in history with Lincoln's famous Gettysburg address. He thought the country should be thankful for having at this time a President of such high ethical and spiritual calibre as Mr. Wilson, and commended the dignified way in which the President retired into seclusion "before being disturbed by the babel of advice." Of the various kinds of peace that were offered this country, Dr. Keigwin said, President Wilson had chosen to stand for the peace of righteousness.

"His note," he added, "closes the door of anything yet produced to everything like the most and hobbest banishment of the century."

Note May Serve to Avoid War.

The Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton, preaching to fifty bluejackets from the battleships North Dakota and Delaware at the evening service in the Harlem Reformed Church, said:

The note of President Wilson to Germany is admirable in all ways, and I sincerely trust it may serve to avoid war. You men may wish to have a brush, but the country does not desire that you do. The next step, rather than war, is for the neutral nations to come together, and to use their united efforts to bring about peace with honor. Furthermore, they must see, America must lead in seeing that when the war ends there be not a rush for spoils; that the loser be not overhumiliated, and that a peace that will last be entered into.

Germany Will Repudiate Piracy.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell in St. Paul's Methodist Church, in West End Avenue, said:

There will be no war. In the heat of passion Germany has done, under the lead of her militarists, what her own sober judgment will repudiate. There is still opportunity for diplomacy and, better still, for arbitration. The verdict of the civilized world is that the sinking of the Lusitania was an act of piracy.

The Germany which has led in scholarship and made the world its debtor in literature, art, and philosophy will not finally approve an act which will remove her from the list of civilized nations, and cause her to be a greater barbarian than the Barbary States, whose piracy this country destroyed a century ago.

I was never prouder of our German-Americans than now. They and their papers are wheeling into line. They will defend the honor of the Stars and Stripes. It is the duty of Americans to be calm and determined, to go to the limit of arbitration, but to insist that these outrages must cease.

Rules for Submarine Warfare.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, said:

Under the leadership of our President we are called upon to establish rules for submarine warfare. Chief of those will be the principle that a merchant ship, either belligerent or neutral, cannot be destroyed by submarines unless the crew and passengers are first saved. This, however, is a mere incident in the vaster work which our country must do. If we are able to stay out of the war we must show the world that men cannot escape from each other; we have to live, and we have to live together.

The United States and Canada have continued to live in peace for a hundred years with a border of 5,000 miles, and not a shot has been fired. The close and complex relationship of these two nations rests upon the principle of faith and honor and arbitration, which must form the ultimate basis of all international relationship.

Admires and Praises the Note.

The Rev. William F. Schoenfeld, pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church in upper Lexington Avenue, said:

President Wilson must stand by the Government, and our Government must protect its citizens. Therefore I admire the note. More, I praise it. If there be any criticism to offer it is that our Government did not earlier insist upon all Governments acknowledging the rights of international law; did not raise a hand to make everybody promise to abide by law. Had this been done by our Government, other Governments would have yielded, I believe, and we should not now face the present complication.

While these demands are right as against nations they are also right to make of citizens. True patriotism would have dictated that American citizens had stayed off the Lusitania, even though they may be within their rights in going on her. May not the Government now take that stand in regard to citizens? May not citizens take it? Why not stay off ships flying the flags the Allies, and coincided with contraband, and so avoid embarrassment to our Government?

Fears Troubles Are Not Over.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Moldenke of St. Peter's Lutheran Church expressed the belief that earlier action on the part of President Wilson might have avoided the present situation. He felt sure, he said, that all sins were not confined to one country, and that President Wilson in his note had taken the only stand he could. He feared that our troubles were not yet over; that Germany might not agree.

The Rev. Roland C. Ormsbee, rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, the Bronx, said:

I believe President Wilson's note will avert war, but if it does not, may it not be that God has a part for America to perform in helping Europe to free itself of its sins? Aye, has not America some sins to lay aside before it can help Europe, can serve, so to say, as assistant instructor to the larger continents of the world?

The Rev. Dr. Edgar W. Work, late Moderator of New York Presbytery, and pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in West End Avenue, expressed the hope that the President would not weaken.

"Above all," he concluded, "I hope the President will not lose the vision of peace amid the glamour of possible war."

JEWS' TRIBUTE TO WILSON.

President Praised at Laying of Cornerstone of Yorkville Institute.

The Yorkville Jewish Institute and Talmud Torah at the laying of the cornerstone of their new building at 123 East Eighty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon drafted the following resolutions and sent them to President Wilson:

In the solemn hour when we are convened to pay homage and reverence to God on this memorable occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the Yorkville Jewish Institute and Talmud Torah, dedicated to the implantation of righteousness and justice, we desire to convey to you our appreciation and hearty approval of the wise and [illegible] course you have pursued in the matter of further troubles against humanity. May God continue to guide you and strengthen you in bringing us out of this turbulent war [illegible] to the blessings of peace, dwell in peace and prosperity in accordance with American ideals.

Felix M. Warburg, who presided, was presented with a silver trowel, suitably engraved. In his address Mr. Warburg said he hoped the building would be a forerunner of many others of its kind.

Professor Mordecai M. Kaplan of the Jewish Theological Seminary made an address, in which he said he was glad to note that, after many years of efforts, a Talmud Torah in Yorkville was about to become a reality.

"This Talmud Torah signifies the adoption of new methods in Jewish life," he said. "We must act anew and think anew. It was never so hard to live a Jewish life as it is today. It has become difficult to retain our loyalty to the past, owing to the complexities and speed of present-day living. We must give the Jew new power to face the problems he has to contend with. We are now passing through a crisis, the greatest crisis in Jewish history. We cannot turn our backs upon the past. Everything depends on how we meet the situation. Do not cast off the burden of the past, but increase the power of knowledge, of will, of imagination, of clear thinking, and of noble living. We must bring up a race of spiritually powerful Jews. We must endow our race with the power not to destroy, but to build up."

Borough President Marcus M. Marks said:

"Preserve your own identity, but mingle with your neighbors for the sake of the brotherhood of man. While we are Jews, we are first of all American citizens. Do not forget Judaism, but remember patriotism and Americanism."

Samuel I. Hyman, President of the organization, pleaded for a religious education for all Jewish children. As proof of the benefits of a Jewish education he pointed to the fact that statistics fail to show a single instance of a man well versed in the Torah appearing in a criminal court as defendant.

Other speakers were Israel Unterberg, Chairman of the Building Committee, and the Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson.

Owing to the structure of the platform erected around the cornerstone, it was deemed advisable for the committee in charge to hold the program in the Kehilath Jeshurun Synagogue adjoining it. Rabbi M. S. Margolies opened the program with a prayer. Music was furnished by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band and by the synagogue choir.

GERMAN-AMERICANS LOYAL TO OUR FLAG

They Will Not Falter, Says the German Herold, Urging Non-Citizens to Silence.

The German Herold has this to say editorially this morning under the caption. "Common Sense and the War."

The insistence of a part of the vernacular press that the German-Americans should define their position in a war with Germany has appeared rather strange to us. A little reflection might have shown these editors how unreasonable their more or less veiled suspicions are. Have we then laid aside the oath of allegiance and the sentiment for the flag, we should think hard, practical, common sense alone would teach that the German-Americans must support the country of their adoption, must support it unreservedly and energetically. When Germans become citizens they expect to remain in America. They expect the country to remain their own home and that of their children and their children's children. All their material interests are bound up with America. They want the country to become greater and greater, not only for their own sake but for that of their offspring.

Sentimental reminiscences of the old country will never outweigh the hard and cold facts of our existence here. We might quote numerous instances from the past for this assertion; the teachings of history go to show that any colony whose material interests were threatened by the mother country resented such acts, frequently by open rebellion. The well-being of America being for us German-Americans of paramount importance, a most substantial basis for their absolute loyalty is given, even if we should leave aside the sentimental regard for the flag, which is far greater than one is willing to let the vernacular press believe. The simple fact is that the German is less volatile and far less demonstrative than the American. Nobody rises in Germany when the national hymn is played, there is no flag salute in the schools and, in fact, the flag is seldom shown, except on great national holidays.

To the German-American we want to say that it is absolutely logical that the native Americans exact the fullest measure of patriotic devotion you may be capable of. No nation will forego its claim on the loyalty of all of its citizens, and any other course would be suicidal. No silent and sullen acquiescence in the measures the nation takes through its chosen representatives will suffice; the response of the German-Americans must come from the whole heart and their support of the country must be without reserve, without qualification.

And from all the manifestations of German-American spirit in the last few days we can definitely say that in this, the supreme test of loyalty the German-Americans will not fail or falter.

To the Germans living here—those who are not naturalized—we offer this advice: Comport yourselves as guests of the nation. Silence is golden. Keep at your usual occupations and be sure to refrain from any undertaking that might displease your hosts.

German Catholics Loyal.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—The German Catholic Union of Baltimore, which has a membership of 8,000, at its annual meeting today, adopted a memorandum, addressed to President Wilson, in which they said: "While proud of our German ancestry, we know only one flag, the flag of our country, and we tender to you, the standard bearer, our undivided loyalty."

LUSITANIA ATTACK MISCALLED 'PIRACY'

Supreme Court Decisions Would Show Roosevelt's Definition to Be Inexact.

HAD SUGGESTED A REMEDY

Wanted to Declare Germans Pirates and Seize Ships Here — Statute Against Barbary Pirates Invoked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—ExPresident Roosevelt's description of the sinking of the Lusitania as "not only an act of simple piracy," but as representing "piracy accompanied by murder on a vaster scale than any old-time pirate had ever practiced before being hung for his misdeeds," has inspired some curious arguments in Washington. But the Lusitania case as viewed through the spectacles of the United States Supreme Court in decisions covering a century would not regard it as piracy in the strict legal sense.

Piracy as defined by the decisions of that tribunal ad as described in State papers in the archives of the State Department does not embrace the warships of a belligerent nation, whose belligerency is recognized, when the commanders of these warships act under commissions from the belligerent State on instructions based on a state of war.

The sinking of the Lusitania has been characterized by many others than Colonel Roosevelt as "piracy," but, viewed in the light of definite statements by the Supreme Court and recognized international law authorities the term "piracy" as thus used broadly is what Dr. Tindal, in the case of the privateers during the reign of James II. asserted was "neither a definition, not as much as a description of a pirate, but a rhetorical invective."

The statement has been made that when an American Captain in the 40's disguised his pirate ship as a merchantman and fired on Chinese craft he was hanged as a pirate and his property confiscated. It has also been suggested that the Barbary pirates were similarly treated under an act of Congress directed against pirate nations, although they had the sanction of their Governments as, it is claimed, the American Captain in China had that of a Chinese Viceroy. One argument made on the basis of these cases and the law of piracy under which the property of a pirate may be confiscated by the State, is that under the terms of this same statute the United States could declare the Germans pirates and seize all the German ships tied up in American ports.

An examination of the American piracy statutes, which are very old and rather curious, and of the doctrines governing piracy and its punishment as enunciated by the Supreme Court and preserved in State Department archives, fails, however, to support this theory. The citation of the treatment of the Barbary pirates is not believed to be legally the same as that of the German submarine attack on the Lusitania. It is true that the Barbary pirates had the sanction of their Governments, just as the acts of the German submarine commanders had the sanction of the German Government, unless that Government meets President Wilson's demand for a disavowal of the act of the commander of the submarine which torpedoed the Lusitania and of other German submarine commanders. But one important distinction between the German submarinists and the Barbary pirates is that the acts of the former were committed by a nation engaged in war and whose belligerency has been recognized by the United States Government, while the acts of the Barbary pirates were committed with the sanction of a Government not engaged in war and whose belligerency had not been recognized by the United States Government.

Warships, sailing under the commission of a State that is recognized as a belligerent and under its orders, are not treated as pirates. John Bassett Moore, a recognized authority on international law, in his official "Digest" says:

A pirate is one who, without legal authority from any State, attacks a ship with intention to appropriate what belongs to it or to those on board. He has no right to any flag, and, it is justifiable to add, a ship which navigates without a flag or which, on being summoned to do so, does not show its flag, exposes itself to the suspicion of piracy. Doubtful cases sometimes present themselves in which the question arises whether a ship is a pirate. Some of these have acquired a certain notoriety. Thus in 1873 the Virginius, sailing without right under the American flag, was engaged in transporting arms and munitions of war for the Cuban insurgents, but was not committing any acts of brigandage. The Spaniards arrested on the high seas and executed some of her crew—wrongfully, for she was not a pirate. Another case is that of the Huascar, (1878,) which was on just grounds considered as a pirate by the English Admiral.

The Supreme Court has many times passed on the question whether vessels, even privateers, are pirates. That court has uniformly held that the privateers of powers recognized as belligerents are not pirates by the law of nations. This was held in the case of Ford against Surget, the Baker case, the Fifield case, and the Planters' Bank case.

It is the fact, according to this definition, that the submarine that sunk the Lusitania had a commission from a sovereign State and was an armed vessel of a belligerent whose belligerency had been recognized by the nations of the world, that excuses that submarine commander of the charge of piracy. The Supreme Court stated its view of the matter in the Neustra Senora de la Caridad case, a privateer which had made escapes, but which were justified on the ground that the vessel had a proper belligerent commission.

CHURCH AGAINST REPRISALS

British Primate Asks Asquith Not to Allow the Use of Gases.

LONDON, May 16.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to Premier Asquith, and the Bishop of London, in a sermon delivered today, have appealed to the British Government not to make reprisals against Germany for the use of asphyxiating gases by authorizing the army to adopt similar means of attack. The letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury said:

"Most earnestly do I trust that we shall never anywhere be induced or drawn to take a course which would lower us toward the level of those whom we are attacking."

The anti-German riots were also denounced by the Archbishop and the Bishop. The prelates also offered to exert the full power of the Church to induce every man in the Kingdom to do his share in the war now raging.

TORPEDO BOATS AT ANTWERP

Germans There Build Three, as Well as Two Small Gunboats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A new torpedo boat was launched at Holboisen shipyard at Antwerp on Wednesday and towed through Ghent.

There are now at Holboisen two more torpedo boats completed, also two small gunboats intended for operations from Zeebrugge.

MORE GERMAN REPRISALS

To be Based on Internment of Aliens in Great Britain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Hamburger Nachrichten in a telegram from Berlin announces it is certain that the German Government will immediately take comprehensive reprisals if measures announced by the British Government for interning all Germans are adopted.

GERMANS MASS IN FLANDERS.

New Base at Deynze—Fortifying to Defend Lille.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Information which has just reached me from across the frontier shows that the Germans during the last three days have made further determined efforts to hack their way into Ypres at all costs; but their losses have been terrible.

The sudden advance of the Allies to the north in the neighborhood of Steenstraete and Het Sase has somewhat relieved the pressure on the St. Julien-Ypres Road, where some fierce hand-to-hand fighting took place on Friday on a small section of the front. Here the Germans made another effort to break through on an even more contracted section.

At Ingelmunster troops are still being concentrated, and it is said that more 42-centimeter guns have been sent up near Dixmude. The greatest concentration have taken place at Courtrai, Tournai, Routers, and Deynze. The last-named is a new centre, midway between Ghent and Courtrai, with important railway communications to the north, west, and south.

Tremendous energy has also been thrown into the further fortification of Lille and villages lying immediately west of that place. It is believed is the objective of the new offensive of the French, and the Germans are determined that it shall be gained only at a tremendous sacrifice.

Along the line of Lompret, Perenchies, and Lomme—the last-named an important place on the Armentieres-Lille Road—and southward to Haubourdin and Ligny, just behind their lines at Aubers, and commanding the Bethune-Lille Road, the Germans have been throwing up very formidable earthworks and fortifying them strongly to resist the Allies' advance.

All their efforts are directed at defence in this neighborhood, the only chance of an offensive being in the Ypres or Dixmude neighborhood, which may be adopted in the hope of weakening the allied forces needed for the fight around Arras.

Not content with spreading broadcast huge posters announcing their victory in Galicia, the Germans, in order to depress the Belgians, this week issued in Brussels a poster announcing the capture of King Albert and 40,000 Belgians. This is the second time such a notice has appeared.

RESCUERS SHOT BY GERMANS.

Tale of Treachery Told on the Authority of a French Officer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 16.—The recent victories north of Arras emphasize the irresistible fury of the French attacks. La Liberté prints a story from a wounded Captain showing why the soldiers are infuriated.

"After the capture of Targette," he said, "we were assembling to assault the trenches toward Neuville when we saw two of our officers rush from their shelter to save two wounded Germans who were exposed to a hail of bullets. The officers, untouched, deposited the Germans safely in the trench and then turned to re-examine the position through their glasses. The Germans drew their revolvers and killed from behind both the men who had risked their lives to save them. Simultaneously came our signal to charge. Are you surprised that we carried an impregnable position?"

ARGUE FOR PEACE, BUT BACK WILSON

Oscar S. Straus, at Tabernacle Meeting, Says Rights of Neutrals Must Be Sacred.

AMERICAN STAND IS PRAISED

Dr. Louis L. Seaman Declares It Is the Duty of Every American to Stand by the President.

Speakers at the meeting of the New York Peace Society at the Broadway Tabernacle last night were not for peace at any price. Such allusions as were made to President Wilson's note to Germany showed that the speakers heartily supported his stand for the rights of neutrals. The prevailing sentiment was voiced in the opening remarks of Oscar S. Straus, who acted as Chairman. He said:

"We owe it to the past, we owe it to the present, we owe it to the future, we owe it to the nations at war, we owe it to the nations at peace, we owe it to humanity, that rights universally acknowledged shall be respected, preserved, and held sacred."

Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, Major Surgeon in the United States Army during the Spanish war, and Professor Samuel P. Orth of Cornell University, argued that this country should have protested when Belgium was invaded.

Dr. Seaman, who visited Belgium at the outbreak of the war and saw the German invasion, said:

"I have participated as an officer or observer in eight campaigns in almost every part of the world, but in none have I ever witnessed exhibitions of such atrocious barbarism as this war is furnishing."

Repeated violations by Germany of the rules of war, he said, led him on Aug. 28 of last year to send a cablegram of protest to President Wilson.

"Had the President," he continued, "at that time sent a vigorous protest against violations of international law, or, better still, had he induced other neutral nations to join in such a protest, it is my belief that it would have had a great moral effect toward preventing a German repetition of unlawful murder."

Dr. Seaman told of the thousands of dead buried in shallow graves, and said that this, added to the fact that the battle line in France and Belgium runs through farming land which had been highly fertilized, makes for the multiplication of bacteria. He said he had taken samples from the Somme, the Meuse, the Oise, the Aisne, and the Yser and found dangerous bacilli in each of them. With the coming of Summer, he said, the flies, mospitos, and other carriers of disease would become prevalent and undoubtedly produce epidemics.

"Two days ago," he continued, "I received statistics compiled by Senator Henri La Fontaine of Brussels, Belgium, regarding the loss of men in this war. The Senator is a well-known publicist, and is President of the International Peace Union.

"These statistics are worked out on the basis of certain percentages reached by examination of the losses sustained at certain periods and battles. They were then tabulated, which indicated their substantial accuracy. They are as follows:

Killed in battle	1,350,000
Wounded	4,000,000
Prisoners	1,000,000
Total battle casualties	6,350,000

"Thirty-five per cent. of the 4,000,000 of the wounded are permanently invalided. About 3,000,000 have returned to the firing line. These statistics cover the first nine months of the war. The Senator believes that 16,000,000 men have been engaged.

"The great lesson that America has to learn from this cataclysm that the fight is as much America's as the Allies, that the theory of moral suasion as practised by the followers of Confucius 2,500 years ago, is not applicable in the twentieth century, and that this war should serve as an example of the danger of unpreparedness.

"What is America's attitude as a great neutral nation in this emergency? The vigorous note of President Wilson to Germany partialy answers this question, and in these dark hours of suspense, as well as the darker ones which may follow, it is the solemn duty of every loyal American to sustain the President in the full performance of his sacred duty."

Professor Orth said that the greatest harm had been done by the weakness or timidity of neutrals in asserting their rights.

Dr. John Bates Clark, who talked on the cost of the war in treasure, predicted that if it continued much longer it would be followed by a misery and economic disorganization which has never been known in the Thirty Years' War.

Dr. Arthur J. Brown of the Presbyterian Board of Missions said that the moral harm had been felt here in the violent hatreds and the acrimony which it had produced.

GERMANS TAKE SEA PRIZE.

Swedish Ship with Ore and Food Seized and Taken to Hamburg.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) May 16.—A telegram from Hamburg says that the Swedish steamer Bjoern, bound for London with a cargo of ore and food supplies, has been seized and taken to Hamburg.

Acceptance of Time Drafts

A Service for Merchants, Manufacturers and Bankers.

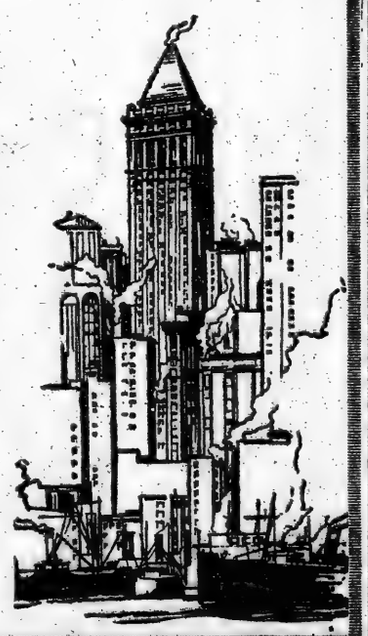
UNDER the new banking law of the State of New York this Company is authorized to accept Time Drafts drawn upon it by other banking institutions, and by merchants and manufacturers. The Company can therefore offer a service which may prove of great advantage to many industrial and commercial concerns whose financial requirements are seasonable and against commodities.

The Company acts as depositary for funds of individuals, firms, estates, institutions and corporations, paying interest on deposits of $1000 and over; it also acts as agent, trustee, custodian, etc., for individuals and corporations.

Call or write in regard to any banking or trust business.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
New York

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $ 22,000,000
Deposits, ... 100,000,000



Eastern Steamship Lines

NEXT MONDAY

Opens the Ninth Season of the Metropolitan Line
All-the-Way-by-Water Route

To BOSTON

Express Twin-Screw Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL will leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray Street, New York, week days and Sundays at 5.00 P. M. Same service returning from North Side India Wharf, Boston. Running time between Cities about 15 hours.

MAIN DECK DINING ROOMS
EXCELLENT SERVICE

Tickets and Information at Wharf Office, also at all Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices

FARE $4.00

Inside Rooms with Electric Fans $1.00. Outside Rooms $2.00.

ROUT AUSTRIANS IN BUKOWINA

Czar's Hordes of Cavalry Break Through Lines and Cut Up Fleeing Army.

BIG BATTLE NEAR IN WEST

Russians Massing at San River to Stop Great German Drive—Win Victory in North.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning oPst.)—Russian successes against the eGrman raiders in the Baltic provinces continue. More than 1,000 prisoners, with nine Maxims, were taken yesterday.

In Western Galicia the Russians continue to withdraw steadily, destroying communications and carrying off supplies in perfect order. It appears that the line fixed for a stand, similar to that taken and held for many months on the Bzura, is somewhere about the San River.

While the Russian forces hold up the German onslaught from Cracow in this region the destruction of the Austrian armies in Eastern Galicia and in Bukowina is being completed. The enemy here retired behind the Pruth, evacuating strongly fortified positions extending nearly a hundred miles from the Bistritza to the Rumanian frontier.

The Hungarian cavalry have sacrificed themselves to give the main army a chance of getting away. The Russian artillery caused appalling losses in the ranks of this finest cavalry possessed by the enemy. The Russian cavalry at many points broke through the retreating lines and did terrible execution.

The number of prisoners keeps increasing beyond all attempts at calculation. In fact, the Austrian or Austro-German armies in Bukowina and East Galicia may now be reckoned as demolished.

LONDON, Monday, May 17.—There does not appear to be much change in the general position in Galicia, although the Austro-German armies have been able to make an additional slight advance by the withdrawal of the Russian rear guards which have been holding off the victorious troops until their own armies could get into new positions behind the San River.

This territory promises to be the scene of another big battle, for the Russians, strongly reinforced, will make a desperate effort to stem the tide which has been running so strongly against them.

In the Russian border provinces along the East Prussian frontier isolated engagements are occurring, in which both sides claim to have the advantage.

VIENNA, May 16, (Via London.)—The following statement was issued today at the Army Headquarters.

In Russian Poland the allied forces continue their pursuit of the Russians. The district south of the lower Pilica has been cleared of the enemy.

In the mountain region from Kielce to the upper Kamienia we advanced along the Vistula to the heights north of Klimontow.

In the region of Rudnik and Przemysl (Galicia) Russian rear guards were repelled from the west of the river bank, losing many prisoners.

Our armies continue to advance from the wooded Carpathians. A strong Russian rear guard was dispersed yesterday in the region of Magiera height. We took seven guns and eleven machine guns, and captured more than 1,000 prisoners. In the forenoon our troops entered Sambor, enthusiastically cheered by the population.

In Southeastern Galicia fresh Russian attacks were repulsed. North of Kolomea we captured a Russian point of support. Further down the Pruth to the frontier relative quiet prevailed.

BERLIN, May 16, (via London.)—Army headquarters today issued the following bulletin concerning the operations in the eastern theatre of war:

A Russian advance in the region of Shavli, Courland, was repulsed easily. The number of prisoners taken there during the last few days is more than 1,500.

On the Dubyssa River, northeast of Ugiany, a small division of our troops was compelled to retreat before strong Russian forces, losing two cannon. Further south, at Elargola, the Russians were repulsed, with the loss of 120 prisoners. On both sides of the Omulew River (Russian Poland) strong Russian night attacks failed, with heavy losses to our opponents, who left 245 prisoners.

Between the Pilica and the upper Vistula and on the Sambor-Stryi-Stanislau front (Galicia) the allied armies are continuing their advance. On the lower San, from Przemysl down, the enemy is offering resistance.

SEIZE ROTHSCHILD ESTATE.

Austrians Also Take Property of Britons, French, and Russians.

GENEVA, May 16.—It is said that the Austrian Government has confiscated the property of the Rothschilds, as well as that of various English, French, and Russian families.

ALLIES GAIN SLOWLY ALONG DARDANELLES

Turks Make Violent Attacks, Which Are Repulsed—Bombardment Continues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, May 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—According to advices from Mitylene, the British on the Gallipoli Peninsula have for the past three days been subjected to a series of violent attacks by the Turks. All have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, and many prisoners and a number of machine guns have been taken.

The Allies complain of the abuse of the white flag by the Turks, who repeatedly asked for a truce to bury their dead. When this was granted, and while the Allies were also burying their dead and at the same time removing the wounded of both sides to the hospital base, it is alleged that the Turco-Germans opened fire, killing a number of men.

The allied forces are gaining ground slowly. Their advance is muchhampered by wire entanglements protecting the Turkish trenches. The British are using hand grenades with telling effect.

Under cover of darkness on Thursday the Turks stampeded a number of transport animals toward the British lines. This was followed by an infantry attack, which was beaten off.

The naval bombardment has been continuous, and for three days the warships' fire was concentrated on the defenses of the narrows.

Fugitives from Smyrna say that city is known to be in sore straits, owing to the blockade and bombardment. Both food and munitions are lacking.

The Turks, alarmed by the activity of the Russian Black Sea fleet, are moving troops to Midia to oppose any attempt at a Russian landing.

PARIS, May 16.—According to a Havas dispatch from Athens, advices have been received from Mytilene to the effect that furious fighting continues in the Dardanelles, and that the Turkish losses have been extremely heavy. Shells from the Allied fleet are blowing up whole trenches filled with Turkish soldiers. Prisoners admit that the Turks lack munitions of various kinds.

LONDON, Monday, May 17.—The Russian Naval Attaché here announces that on May 15 the Russian Black Sea fleet destroyed four steamers, coal laden two tugs, and twenty sailing ships. He adds that much damage was done in the bombardment of Kefken, Eregli, and Kilimali, on the Black Sea.

PARIS CELEBRATES JOAN OF ARC'S FETE

English and Protestants Join French and Catholics to Honor the Maid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 16.—Paris celebrated Joan of Arc's fête day with great enthusiasm. The gilded equestrian statue facing the Tuileries Gardens is girth-deep with flowers, among which British tributes are conspicuous.

It is a striking evidence of the changed national spirit that Parisians who before the war were often accused of irreligion have acquired an almost superstitious reverence for the Maid of Orléans, whose name was the watchword on the day of the Marne victory and whose fête now coincides with the successes in Artois.

PARIS, May 16.—A number of Englishwomen participated in the Joan of Arc ceremonies today, among them Christabel Pankhurst. English and Alsatian pastors were among the speakers at the exercises.

In one of the delegations was Mlle. Déroulède, sister of the late Paul Déroulède. A group of young girls of Paris placed a bouquet on the statue in the Rue des Pyramides in the names of their fathers, who are serving at the front. There were many British and French soldiers in the processions.

Today is the first time that Protestants and civic groups have joined in the fête.

GOEBEN RETIRES, DAMAGED.

Petrograd Reports Her Flight from the Russian Fleet.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) May 16.—The following statement was issued today at the War Office:

"The Goeben, which fired 200 shells, without scoring a single hit, at the Russian fleet, while the latter was bombarding the Bosporus, was herself obliged to return to the Golden Horn, with a hole in her hull, stopped with collision mats.

"A portion of her main deck was torn away, and a funnel was damaged. Many of her crew were killed or wounded."

The warship referred to in the foregoing is the Turkish cruiser Sultan Selim, formerly the German cruiser Goeben. She was turned over to the Turks, with the German cruiser Breslau, last Fall. The Sultan Selim has been engaged in several battles with the Russian fleet and on half a dozen occasions has been reported damaged by shells or mines.

GERMANS STIFLED BY THEIR OWN GAS

Driven from Ypres Trenches Which They Hoped to Win by Its Use.

RECENT ATTACKS FUTILE

British Observer Says They Indicate Exhaustion—Aviator's Involuntary Loop.

LONDON, May 16.—The renewed attempts of the Germans to break through the British lines near Ypres on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last—there being only artillery engagements on the last named day—are described by the official observer attached to the British headquarters in the field in the following narrative:

"On Monday, the 10th, the fighting on our front was confined to the Ypres salient, where it continued to rage with the same intensity as on the day before, especially along the eastern face, on both sides of the Menin road. Shelling was maintained in the morning, but no infantry attack was delivered until after noon, when the cannonade increased, it being apparently the enemy's purpose to wear us out and so batter our trenches by high explosives that an easy passage would be secured for his infantry.

"Along this eastern face our line runs from the Ypres-Zonnebeke road, a little to the east of Verlerenhoek, in a southeasterly direction to the Menin high road, skirting the eastern edge of Bellewarde woods, which encircle the château of Hooge. South of the Menin road it continues through the centre of the woods for about 1,200 yards, and then emerges and bends around outside them to Zwerteleen and Hill No. 60.

"After their artillery had done its worst—the bombardment being the most violent up till now experienced on that portion of the front—the Germans brought their gas cylinders into play. Half an hour later, having allowed time for the gas to produce its expected result, their infantry advanced to the assault of our trenches, held, as they thought, by stupefied or dead men. Unluckily for them, however, on this occasion their methods of frightfulness went astray somewhat, for our men were provided with measures for counteracting the gas and were still very much alive.

"A strange scene was then witnessed. Through the scattered woods and across the clearings streamed a loose and disordered mob of attackers, some of those in front, according to report, being dressed in the British uniform in order to put us off our guard and give time for the rest of their own men to come up. Suddenly our infantry fired their parapets and poured in a rapid fire from rifles and machine guns on the advancing crowd, who threw themselves flat on their faces. That, however, was the chance for our guns. They poured in a heavy shrapnel fire, and in a few moments the ground was strewn with dead and dying Germans all along in front of our parapets.

"Amid this scene of horror and confusion, out of the smoke and dust that hung in front of our trenches, suddenly emerged a man dressed in Highland uniform, shouting, 'Don't shoot! Don't shoot!' As he ran toward us the ruse was seen through, however, and he fell instantly, riddled by bullets.

"At one point the Germans succeeded in gaining a portion of our position, but apparently were forced to retire by the gas.

"This assault was reminiscent of those delivered in October by newly raised German corps. The latter amounted to forlorn hopes undertaken seemingly by brave but ill-trained levies which had been hastily brought up and thrown into the fight. On this occasion the undertaking was equally hopeless, except for the assistance to be obtained from asphyxiating gas, which, as a matter of fact, failed.

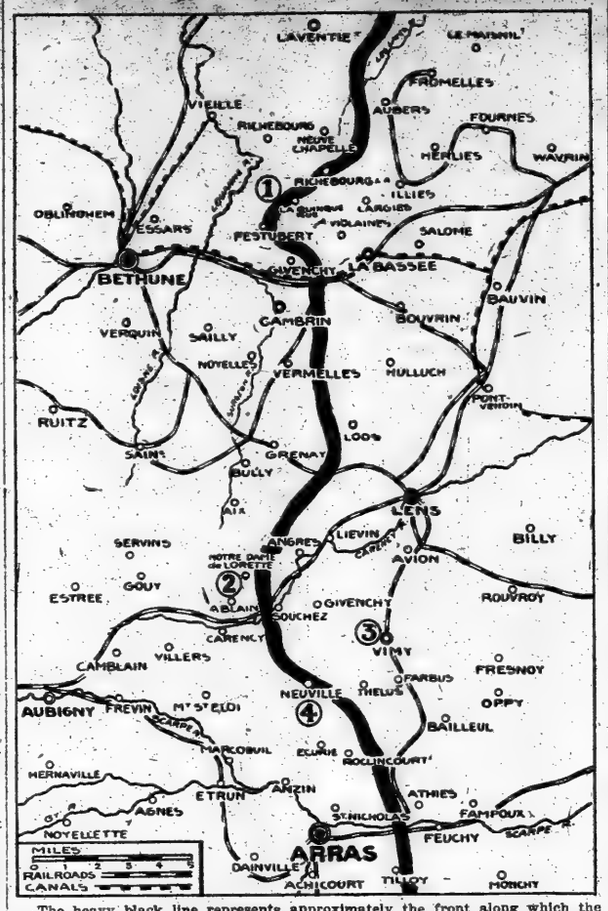
"Another effort to drive us from our trenches by means of gas was made north of the Ypres-Comines Canal. The Germans here had two batteries of cylinders, placed so that their nozzles projected over the parapet, and for the space of half an hour a cloud of white gas spurted out. It was so dense that when standing in it a man could not see his hand when held in front of his face, and its funnel bleached the grass and turned the sandbags of the parapets to a bright yellow color.

"No infantry attack was attempted, and although our trench had to be evacuated for a time, it was soon reoccupied. Our troops on the flanks kept up a rapid fire and prevented any advance on the enemy's part, had such been his intention. But from the movements that could be observed in their lines it is probable the Germans suffered equally from the effects of the gas, and had to leave their own trench.

"About this time a third attack took place, north of the Menin road. In this case the enemy did for a time obtain lodgement in our trenches on the outskirts of Bellewarde Woods, but was driven out by a counter attack.

"Thus another day of this prolonged battle had passed, and still our position was secure. The enemy's infantry were beginning to show signs of exhaustion, and the sight of the ground that lay between the hostile lines, littered more thickly every day with their comrades' corpses, could hardly have been encouraging to the reinforcements brought up. None the less they were not yet beaten.

New Battle Line to the North of Arras



The heavy black line represents approximately the front along which the Allies and the Germans have been engaged in a particularly fierce struggle for the past week. At La Quinque Rue (1) yesterday it was pushed eastward about a mile, along a two-mile front, by successful attacks of the British First Army. Simultaneously the French troops gained slight advantages near Notre Dame de Lorette (2) and Virny (3) and at Neuville (4).

"On the morning of the 11th hostile heavy artillery again opened all around the salient, the fire being especially severe against the portion of our line which lay astride St. Julien Road. The assault was not, however, delivered in this quarter, but, as on the previous day, hurled against our trenches south of the Menin Road, where three separate efforts were made.

"The first, at 11 o'clock in the morning, was pressed with so much determination that at one point the enemy gained our line and for a short time occupied one of our trenches; but they were soon driven out by a counter-attack. In the afternoon, soon after 4 o'clock, the Germans again came on, and this time their ranks were smitten from end to end with rifle and machine gun fire, scattered, and driven back before reaching our position.

"It was evident that our infantry was not yet sufficiently shaken for the assault to be pressed home, and so for three hours every German gun and howitzer within range was directed against the portion of our front south of the Menin road.

"At 7 P. M. the bombardment ceased, and the enemy's infantry once more swarmed forward, many of them dressed in kilts. On this occasion they succeeded in occupying temporarily a short length of our trenches. But it was now plain that they were, for the time being at any rate, utterly exhausted, and when counter-attacked they made most feeble resistance and were easily driven back.

"For some hours previously to this the Germans had been throwing incendiary shells into Ypres, and by this time the town was blazing fiercely in different places, while a dense pall of smoke hung over it. In November, when similar steps were taken to destroy the city, it was noticed that they synchronized with abandonment of the effort to capture it. It is as yet too soon to say that the same interpretation must be put on the enemy's present action.

"Besides opening fire with accuracy and speed on the advancing German masses, our guns bombarded their defense works with great effect.

"One of our airmen had a thrilling experience. He was alone, in a single-seated aeroplane, in pursuit of a German machine. While trying to reload his machine gun he lost control of the steering gear and the aeroplane turned upside down. The belt round his waist happened to be loose, and the jerk of the turn almost threw him out of the machine, but he saved himself by catching hold of the rear centre strut. The belt slipped down round his legs. While he hung thus head downward, making desperate efforts to disentangle his legs, the aeroplane fell from a height of 8,000 feet to about 2,500, spinning round and round like falling lead.

"At last he managed to free his legs and reach the control lever with his feet. He then succeeded in righting the machine, which turned slowly over, completely looping the loop, whereupon he slid into his seat."

BRITISH BREAK THE GERMAN LINE

Continued from Page 1.

que, British troops last night seized several German trenches.

To the north of Arras the fighting was desperate during the whole night. Upon the slopes east and south of Lorette a hard battle with hand grenades won us some progress.

At Neuville the enemy tried in vain to recapture the houses which we captured during the day. Neither was he able to retake the trenches which we won from him on the outskirts of the village.

On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

The following recital of yesterday's events at the front was given out today at the German War Office:

afternoon have been attacking, north of Ypres, out positions east of the canal at Steenstraete and Het Sase, without regard for their own losses. All attacks were unsuccessful. The battle at Steenstraete continues.

South of Lille the British made infantry attacks, after strong artillery preparations, which already have been repulsed in most places, but fighting continues at one or two points.

Further south, on both sides of the ridge of the Lorette hills, at Souchez, and at Neuville, north of Arras, renewed French attacks broke down under our fire. The French suffered especially heavy losses in the Lorette hills.

By an attack we took possession of a strong French vantage point extending over a width of 600 meters and a depth of 200 meters, north of Villesur-Tourba, and held them, notwithstanding three enemy counter-attacks during the night, in which our opponents suffered very heavy losses. Much material and sixty prisoners fell into our hands.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle there were lively artillery duels along the entire front. Th only infantry engagements took place on the western border of the forest of Le Prêtre, where the battle has not yet come to a conclusion.

AMERICANS APPEAL TO GERMAN EMPEROR

Urge Remission of War Indemnities Imposed on Belgian Cities and Provinces.

IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY

Say Compliance Would Be In Interest of Germany and Create Favorable Impression Here.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The following memorial bearing the names of many distinguished Americans has been forwarded to the Kaiser:

To his Majesty, William II., Emperor of Germany:

Greeting:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, recalling with pleasure the long friendship that has existed between Germany and the United States of America, most respectfully address your Imperial Majesty upon a matter which we believe to be of the first importance at this trying time.

We beg to call the attention of your Imperial Majesty and of the Government of the German Empire of which you are the head, and whom we also beg to address, through your Imperial Majesty, to the unhappy lot of the distressed noncombatant population of Belgium, which is now occupied by the armies of the German Empire.

These people are now suffering the inevitable miseries which follow armed invasions. Large numbers of them, after the loss of their houses and goods, and of their crops, have only been saved from actual starvation by supplies of food brought to them in part through the liberality of citizens of the United States of America, and sent to them from this country. The aggregate value of such supplies represents approximately over $30,000,000.

Through various agencies and by the cordial and most efficient co-operation of the German Imperial Government, these relief supplies are being distributed to those of the Belgian people for whom they were designed, and who are most in need of them.

It is manifestly desirable that for the good of all concerned, whether it be the destitute people, threatened with destruction by starvation, or your Imperial Majesty's Government, now charged with their welfare, and with the responsibility of maintaining good order and government among them, these supplies should be made to do the greatest possible amount of good.

To that end we most respectfully petition your Imperial Majesty, and through you the German Imperial Government, that as an act of clemency, there may be, for the present at least, a remission of the war indemnities that have been imposed on cities and provinces in Belgium.

If this petition should be granted by the considerate act of your Imperial Majesty, and the Government of the German Empire, we believe that it would not only be of immense benefit to the suffering Belgians, but also that it would be for the highest interest of the great people over whom your Imperial Majesty bears rule.

We also believe that such action would create a most favorable impression among the people of the United States of America, irrespective of their views as to the moral and political questions involved in the war.

We trust that this petition, coming from us as it does, out of a sentiment of pity for human suffering, so deep that it transcends wide differences of opinion on other questions, may arouse a kindred feeling in your heart of your Imperial Majesty and on the part of the Government of the great German people, of which you are the exalted head, and that this act of mercy may shed a ray of light over the darkness of the world now clouded by war.

DAVID STARR JORDAN, Chancellor Stanford University, California.
JOHN GRIMM HIBBEN, President Princeton University.
E. P. RIPLEY, President Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System.
ISAAC SHARPLESS, President Haverford College, Pennsylvania.
JOHN JOY EDSON, President Washington Loan and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.
DANIEL S. TUTTLE, Bishop of Missouri.
EARL CRANSTON, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C.
J. LEONARD LEVY, Rabbi of Reform Congregation, Pittsburgh, Penn.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Counsellor at Law, New York City.
S. BURNS WESTON, Director Philadelphia Society for Ethical Culture.
PHILIP M. RHINELANDER, Bishop of Pennsylvania.
THOMAS J. GARLAND, Bishop Suffragan of Pennsylvania.
ARTHUR LEE, Rector of Trinity Church, Washington, D. C.
CHARLES F. DOLE, Minister First Congregational Society, Jamaica Plains, Mass.
PAUL deSCHWEINITZ, President Board of Church Extension of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Penn.
R. H. DANA, A. B., LL. B., Cambridge, Mass.
GEORGE W. PETERKIN, Bishop of West Virginia.
JOHN H. VINCENT, Chancellor of the Chautauqua Schools.
ROBERT CODMAN, Bishop of Maine.
JOHN A. BUTLER, Milwaukee, Wis.
JAMES M. BECK, Counsellor at Law, New York.
EVERETT P. WHEELER, Counsellor at Law, New York.
ARTHUR C. A. HALL, Bishop of Vermont.
WM. FORBES ADAMS, Bishop of Easton.
WM. A. LEONARD, Bishop of Ohio.
JOHN W. HAMILTON, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston.
CHAUNCEY B. BREWSTER, Bishop of Connecticut.
CLELAND KINLOCH NELSON, Bishop of Atlanta, Ga.
FRANCIS J. McCONNELL, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Denver, Col.
STANLEY YARNALL, Principal Friends' School, Germantown, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. NICHOLS, Bishop of California.
WM. F. ANDERSON, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.
CHARLES SANFORD OLMSTED, Bishop of Colorado.
GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD, Professor Emeritus in Yale University.
HERBERT WELSH, Philadelphia.

POET'S PLEA FOR GERMANY.

Professor Francke of Harvard Begs God to Guide His Fatherland.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 16.—Professor Kuno Francke, one of the staunchest defenders of Germany's policy in the present European war, and Professor of German Language and Literature at Harvard, has written a war poem pleading for God's guidance to the German people. Mrs. Katherine Royce, wife of Professor Josiah Royce, has translated the poem as follows:

Is this the end of Europe, then?
O God, in mercy save the spirit of my folk
from the dread night that overwhelms the world.
Forth from the rage and wrath of former days lead it, renewed, enlightened, purified, until its radiance lights the future times.
And the new heaven and earth shall dawn at last.
Soul of my folk, thou canst not turn to dust.



The best teed ball often lands in the rough; it's the stroke that counts.

The moral of which is: Do not be misled by "beautiful" advertising plans until you have made sure that the organization making the plans has the ability to carry them through.

George Batten Company
Advertising
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STRASSBURG TANNERIES HIT

Geneva Hears Allied Aviators Did $2,000,000 Damage.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) May 16.—Information has been received here that aviators of the Allies have inflicted damages amounting to more than $2,000,000 to the tanneries at Strassburg, which are working on material for the German Army.

Unvarying High Quality

Smokers who are flocking to Lord Salisbury from higher-priced Turkish brands can rely upon the remarkable Lord Salisbury *quality* being permanently *maintained*. Next year and every year you will find in Lord Salisbury the *same rich fragrance*, flavor and pleasing mildness of the highest types of Turkish leaf.

Lord Salisbury

100% Pure Turkish Cigarettes

The ever-growing success of Lord Salisbury, in the 15c *Foil Package of 20*, is making Turkish cigarette history—proving that smokers *don't want Coupons, Premiums* and *Costly Boxes*, but *do* want this *double quantity* of 100% Pure Turkish Cigarettes.

20 for 15c

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★ ★

They know the fabrics of the tropics—where white duck and white shoes are regulation dress—clothes made of sea grass and clothes made of silk.

★ ★

And yet the dress of a New York man is a proverb among them.

★ ★

The chief purpose in life of these stores is to know how to smartly turn out a New York man—to properly gauge his tastes.

★ ★

Without overstepping the proprieties, but just coming up to the line, are these Weber and Heilbroner Summer suits, $20 to $40.

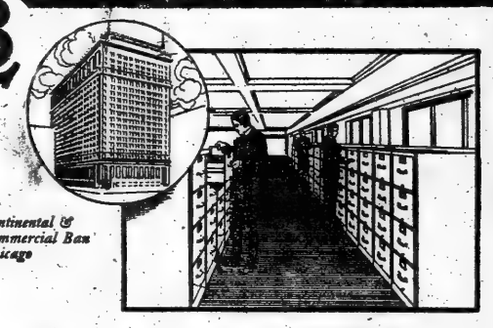
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Rich Brown Tones

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There are light, medium and darker browns. Plaids, checks, and stripes of many kinds, and over-plaids in browns. Browns that are practically solid color except for the tiniest "indistinct" stripe or pattern.

Particularly attractive are the brown grounds with single, double or triple stripes of red, green, gold or blue in various widths, hair-lines and chalk stripes.

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Gillette Safety Razors
which sell regularly at $5.00
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$1.00 a dozen Blades, 68c

Beginning today, and continuing throughout this week

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF 3,000 PAIRS

Men's High and Low Shoes

in a variety of newest models at the very special price of

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OXFORDS in ten styles, including mahogany or tan Russia calf; gun metal calf or black patent coltskin. Also mahogany Russia or gun metal calf with tan or gray genuine buckskin or box cloth tops.

HIGH SHOES in eight styles, including mahogany or tan Russia calf, gun metal calf or black patent coltskin. Also mahogany Russia or gun metal calf with tan or gray genuine buckskin or box cloth tops.

The Sale of Men's Shirts

which was conducted throughout last week, was far-and-away the most important and most successful in the history of the Men's Shop.

***today* (*and until Wednesday, inclusive*)**
there being fine assortments still remaining

we shall continue the sale

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regularly $1.00 and $1.50
Woven madras and mercerized cloths, fine-count French percales, plain negligee, soft negligee with soft cuffs or with stiff cuffs. Pleated models with stiff cuffs.

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Mainly imported silk-and-cotton fabrics, woven madras, Russian cords, mercerized cloths with fine woven satin stripes, mostly exclusive designs.

Still excellent selections among these, though not in all sizes,

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Shirts that are regularly $3.50 & $4

at $2.85
Silk Shirts that are regularly $5 & $6

at $5.85
Silk Shirts regularly $7.50 to $10

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FOR those who *love* to write—or *have* to write here's a May sale of Stationery and Engraving that should be most attractive.

¶The merchandise and prices are listed on 3 full pages of a little grey leaflet. Write or ask for it. ¶All this week. Lex. Av. Arcade.

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"Wheel about, turn about; Do jus' so: An' ebery time I turn about, I jump Jim Crow."

The story of "The Rise and Fall of Negro-Minstrelsy"—from the days of Jim Crow Rice to the present—is told by Brander Matthews in the June Scribner

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You can have us make up for you individually a desk which will coincide exactly with your own ideas at reasonable cost and with the superior workmanship for which this house is well known.

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TO DISOWN GERMANY ON FATHER'S GRAVE

Rockefeller Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Woelfkin, Will Pray There for Kaiser to Repent.

PARENT DIED IN CIVIL WAR

Minister in Sermon Now Tells of His Intended Pilgrimage of Renunciation to Charleston.

For fifteen years the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of which John D. Rockefeller is a member, has looked forward to a visit to the grave of his father—a native-born German who died fighting for the Union in the civil war—in Fort Johnston Cemetery, Charleston, S. C. He determined to make the trip this Spring, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his father's death.

During Germany's present war Dr. Woelfkin has considered her attitude and actions carefully, for Germany was the land of his mother's birth as well as his father's, and as a result the clergyman will leave for Charleston today with an unusual message to carry to the graveside of his parents, a message addressed to the land of his extraction:

"If thou persist in the course of lawless dishonor, then, with shame and sorrow, I stand in the front rank to proclaim thee isolated from the morality of civilization."

It was in a remarkable war sermon at the Fifth Avenue Church yesterday morning that Dr. Woelfkin told his congregation of his resolve. He said afterward that since the beginning of the war he had had an opportunity to consider the arguments and actions of both sides in the present war, for acquaintances in Germany, knowing him to be German and to speak and read German readily, had forwarded him quantities of literature prepared by German writers and presenting Germany's case as thoroughly as possible. His sermon and his remarks after it had been preached were full of disappointment at the Germany which has been revealed since last August.

The Horror of War.

"When thou goest forth in camp against thine enemies, then thou shalt keep thee from every evil thing," was the text on which the sermon was based.

"War is the most horrible of all antagonisms," Dr. Woelfkin said. "It is not like a savage tribe meeting a tribe suddenly. It is anticipated and prearranged. Its trail is marked by pain, tears, ruins, heartaches unhealing, and irremedial disaster. There is no room for enthusiasm for war in a civilized land, and no man has a right to advocate war until he stands ready to place his life and possessions in jeopardy for the issue.

"The law of non-resistance must have some limitations. One may not stand idly by and see his neighbor robbed nor witness madness abuse a wife and helpless children. The world is pre related today that the furthest nation becomes our neighbor and is enmeshed in our interest. A war of aggression is unlawful. A war for honest defense or the intervention of the helpless may find justification. In every war the motives are very mingled, but among them there is a relative right and wrong which we must recognize.

"Recent events have transformed us from spectators to interested factors. Our present point of contact is with the Imperial Government of Germany. Germany more than the other nations that made a bid for our moral sympathy. Feeling the general pressure of our sentiment as against her she has not only circularized us but sent her special pleader among us.

"In reviewing the situation we may not drag all the past history into the case. No nation can look its yesterdays into the face without an element of reproach and shame. An appeal to our prejudices for things done long before our generation is unworthy of a just cause and aside from the germain issue. Germany's belligerents all have their grievances. England has for twenty years viewed with jealousy the growing prestige of Germany's commercial industry. France, an easy-going but volatile people, has harbored a traditional revenge, and longed for Alsace and Lorraine. Russia has her own policies of ambition and aggrandizement. None may in sinliness cast a stone at his neighbor. Nor is Germany innocent and abused amid this strife.

Germany's Ambitions Today.

"Germany has boasted the strength and efficiency of her fighting machine. Her army has been in evolution. When Prussia was deeply and shamefully humiliated by Napoleon, it was the sagacity of Stein and the genius of Sharnhorst that gave birth to her policy, 'Every man a soldier.' It was a necessity at the time, and surrounded by camps she has perfected her army.

"But what are Germany's ambitions with this machine in modern days? We are not left to guess. They are plainly advertised by her military modernists. Treitschke plainly teaches that the State is power. Political weakness is the most despicable; it is the sin against the holy sprit of politics. But the State cannot bind its will on future States; hence international treaties are only obligatory for such as the State may find convenient. To enforce the nation's will contrary to its promises—if it increases its might—is right. To this end war is an ordinance set by God. It is a biological necessity, and the living God will see to it that war always recurs as a terrible medicine of humanity. Might is the supreme right, and must be decided by the arbitrament of war.

"This is the Nietzschian philosophy applied to the nation. In accord with it, a popular military writer, echoing the oft-repeated boast of the Kaiser, says: 'For us there are two alternatives and no third. World might of submergence.' Among the many arrogant speeches of the Kaiser are his words at the opening of the war: 'Remember, that the German people are the chosen of God. n me, as German Emperor, the spirit of God has descended. I am his weapon, his sword, his vicegerent. Woe to the disobedient; death to cowards and unbelievers.'

"Germany complains of her country being overrun by spies, and that the other nations have been getting ready to make war on her. Can Germany afford to cast that stone first? Was it not Germany that made the system of espionage a science? And has she not the best knowledge of military conditions of all nations? Has Germany been idle in war preparations? In forty-eight hours she mobilizes her army on the Belgian border, while it takes France twelve days to send a few army corps to the support of Belgium.

Suppression of Correspondence.

"Germany claims that she labored indefatigably for peace in the Austro-Servian crisis. The Kaiser sweat in agony over his telegrams to Nicholas. The several papers of correspondence have been published. What correspondence took place between Austria and Germany? That peace correspondence would be interesting to the world, and would do much to create a sentiment favorable to Germany, if it is as is claimed. We have an underlying suspicion that a telegram which a novice might have composed without must sweat of agony, from Germany to Austria, would have delayed things and a peace condition found. Germany is Austria's strong ally and counselor. A word might have been sufficient. The suppressed correspondence smells of insincerity.

"The Belgian treaty is now an old but not forgotten matter. It was made in April, 1838. The five great powers now at war signed it. But then it was not Germany, but Prussia that agreed to it. Things have now changed. So when a single man contracts an obligation, if he marries a wife and begets a family he may repudiate his solemn covenants. In the Franco-Prussian war Bismarck sent word to Belgium saying that, while it was not necessary to say it, he would still assure them that their neutrality would be respected. In 1913 the present Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg assured Belgium that there was no purpose of violation.

"On April 23, 1913, on the floor of the Reichstag, Herr von Jagow, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said: 'The neutrality of Belgium, determined by international conventions, and Germany is resolved to respect these conventions.' Three articles of The Hague convention deal with this subject. On July 31 Earl Grey asked France and Germany for assurances on this mater. France answered favorably. Germany hedged and said for strategic reasons they could not reply. Belgium relied upon their good faith—but in vain. The neutrality was violated, and on the floor of the Reichstag the Chancellor assumed full responsibility for the wrong, and justified it. The subsequent attempts to charge Belgium and France with dishonor are too puerile to weigh with thinking men. The Chancellor called it a scrap of paper. Apply that notion to our contracts, and where would our society be in a week?

Sinking of the Lusitania.

"The international conventions have agreed on certain war conditions. Among them noncombatants, unfortified cities, and merchant vessels are out of the conflict. We may pass over the campaign of Schrecklichkeit—horrifying—and think of our own interests. Merchantmen carrying contraband goods may be boarded and captured, and if not taken to a prize court, sunk. But the lives on such are to be saved. In many instances German has complied with the conventions. With the Lusitania the violation was deliberate.

"Unless Germany can give us grounds and reasons far better than any she has yet put forth, her appeal for our moral support musta inevitably fail. We do not believe in the divine right of kings nor that the Kaiser is specially anointed by the Holy Ghost for his boasted propaganda. We do not believe in the overvaulting ambition of a Pan-German program. We do not believe that a culture which tramples obligations underfoot and desecrates national honor is having any mission in the world today. We do not believe in a doctrine of might being right, and which may abrogate all law on the special plea of selfish, ambitious necessity.

"We do not believe in war upon civilians with a view to terrorizing a people. We do not believe in reprisals that make for savagery and barbarity. Unless we can have better reasons than are now at hand, and assurances of a return to the observance of national conventions, we must despair of Germany's culture, integrity, and good faith.

"So far I have spoken as one who has tried to read on this subject, and express the sentiment which I think has possessed your minds and hearts in our present crisis. Now let me speak a word for my own self.

"Fifty years ago a soldier serving through the whole civil war perished on the monitor Patapsco in Charleston Harbor. His body, recovered, was buried in Fort Johnston Cemetery. On Tuesday next I shall stand beside that grave to do honor to the memory of my father. He was a native of Germany and married a German girl. By heredity the blodo in my veins is German blood. I shall look across the sea with a pain of soul and say:

"O land of my father, O people of my mother's tongue, my heart is grieved for thee. May God comfort and heal thee. May He rescue thee from shame and tyranny. May He defeat the counsel of wrong and sin. May He stir thy better instincts and make thee repent of evil. May He lighten again thy torch of honor and glory that thou mayest be worthy of thy noblest history and traditions. But if thou persist in the course of lawless dishonor, then, with shame and sorrow, I stand in the front rank to proclaim thee isolated from the morality of civilization, a ruthless buccaneer, a lawless national pirate who must give account at the court of humanity, and history, and the throne of a holy God in Whose ears come the cries of murdered innocents."

MORBIDITY, NOT DRUGS.

"Prolonged Brainstorm," Father Says, Caused St. Regis Suicides.

The double suicide of eighteen-year-old Harold W. Ault, of Newark, and his youthful wife in the Hotel St. Regis on Saturday was the result of a morbid mental condition into which both had lapsed in the opinion of Charles H. Ault, the father of the youth. Mr. Ault denied emphatically yesterday that his son had ever been a user of drugs, and he asserted that he had been misquoted in the newspapers in which he was represented as admitting that Harold Ault was a victim of the drug habit.

Mr. Ault said he had found much evidence that the double suicide was carefully planned while his son and daughter-in-law were in a state of "prolonged brainstorm." No one, he said, not even the dead pair, had been able to indicate any particular cause for the death. It was simply a case of intensified youthful morbidity, Mr. Ault thought.

In his letter to his father, Harold Ault wrote that he could not say just why he wanted to die, and in her letter to Mr. Ault, the young wife spoke of the double death as "necessary" without specifying any reason.

Harold Ault and his wife will be buried in one grave in the Kensico Cemetery this afternoon. The bodies will be taken from the Grand Central Station on the train leaving at 2:13 P. M., and interment will be private.

OPPOSES MORE BUS LINES.

Old Stage Driver Writes That Competition Is Menace to Life.

John Byrns of 734 Lexington Avenue, who drove a bus in the early fifties before horse car lines were started in this city, has written a letter to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in which he opposes granting proposals for competing motor bus lines on some of the streets because, he contends, they would cause confusion and be a menace to pedestrians.

"The fact that the buses or stages at present are no longer drawn by horses," he wrote, "does not alter the case. Human nature, it will be found, has not changed much, in spite of the fact that we have abolished the horse in favor of gasoline. I feel quite sure that there would be the same wild scramble for fares between the chauffeurs of today that there was between the drivers of several decades ago.

"In my mind I can now see drivers of competing lines on Lower Broadway lashing their horses and racing wildly across the street for a possible fare. They yelled and swore at one another, and sometimes there were actual fights in the street between these rivals for business. Think what it would mean if such conditions existed on a crowded New York street like Fifth Avenue. Consider the appalling increase in the number of serious accidents if such competitive conditions prevailed in the present time."

FRANK A MOB VICTIM, RABBI WISE ASSERTS

Doctor Pleads for Commutation of Sentence in the Hope That Time May Reveal Truth.

SAYS TRIAL WAS NOT FAIR

Submits Facts to Show Accused Was Not Proved Guilty and Says Court Was Terrorized.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi of the Free Synagogue, yesterday raised his voice in the country-wide plea to the Governor of Georgia to commute the death sentence of Leo M. Frank to life imprisonment. Dr. Wise did not ask that Frank be pardoned; he did not even assert Frank's innocence; he based his plea for commutation on his belief that Frank had not had a fair trial for the murder of Mary Phagen and on the hope that eventually his guilt or innocence would be proved by legal evidence. Dr. Wise gave his chief justification for his plea in these words:

"If Leo Frank is hanged, he will have been lynched."

The fate of Frank, the individual, was not dwelt upon by Dr. Wise as the most important issue of the case. The matters of concern, the speaker said, were that a man who had been denied a fair trial by law might be put to death in the name of the law, and that although responsible citizens of Georgia believed that Frank had not had a fair trial they were muzzled by fear of social and economic damage resulting from a despotism of hostile public opinion. The honor of the State of Georgia, Dr. Wise said, was involved in the issues raised by the case.

Dr. Wise delivered his plea at the regular Sunday morning service of the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall, and, although it rained for some time before the service, more than 1,500 persons filled the main floor, the two tiers of boxes and a part of the dress circle of the auditorium.

Dr. Wise began his sermon with an emphatic disavowal of racial interest in the Frank case. He said that, although he did not believe in the principle of capital punishment, he would not speak against the death of Frank if he believed that Frank had had a fair trial.

Spirit of the Law Violated.

Dr. Wise said that to understand the man's condemnation it was necessary to know that the City of Atlanta was "swept off its feet by a gust of passion when the crime was committed for which Frank was tried." He continued:

"I am not unmindful of the duty of every American citizen to accept the judgments which are registered by the courts as final. If then I venture to make a last plea touching Leo Frank, it is because I believe, yea I know, that, though the forms were observed, the spirit of the law was violated in the trial which resulted in the conviction of Frank, and that it was the very observance of the outward forms of law, while its spirit was being violated, which has forever made impossible the granting of a trial that should give to Frank the substance as well as the form of the law.

"I hold that Frank was denied a trial, in so far as the court was terrorized throughout the so-called trial, in so far as the jury were virtually under the necessity of condemning Frank, innocent or guilty, or sentencing themselves to the fate which they could not help knowing awaited them in the event of Frank's acquittal. In proof of the terrorization of the court, it needs but to be pointed out that the presiding Justice of the court found it necessary to arrange for the appearance of the militia in the event of the jury failing to find Frank guilty, and that Frank was warned against making a personal appearance in court upon peril of his life if acquitted he should be.

Frank Not Proved Guilty.

"That Frank was not found guilty beyond a doubt is established by two unassailable testimonies—the testimony of the presiding Judge at the trial, who said that the evidence did not convince him either of the guilt or the innocence of Frank, and the word of Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court: 'I very seriously doubt if the petitioner has had due process of law.' Seeing that the spirit of the law has been violated in his trial from the beginning to the end, if Frank is to be hanged, he will have been lynched just as truly as if he had been slain by the mob in the courtroom. There is such a thing as mob assassination, even though it be without the accompaniment of mob violence, and a mob may exert a pressure which will do a man to death amid all the technicalities of legal observance. Memorable, nay epochal, are the words of Justices Holmes and Hughes recorded in the dissenting opinion of the United States Supreme Court:

"'Mob law does not become due process of law by securing the assent of a terrorized jury. We think the presumption overwhelming that the jury responded to the passions of the mob. It is our duty to declare lynch law as little valid when practiced by a regularly drawn jury as when administered by one elected by a mob intent on death.'

Georgia People Terrorized.

Rabbi Wise next referred to the persons who believed Frank had not had a fair trial, but who were afraid to speak. He said:

"I know there are numbers of men throughout Georgia and the nation who believe that Frank is innocent, who know as I know that he has never had a fair trial, and who dare not lift up their voices because of the dread of damage and hurt of one kind or another to themselves. And this is one of the gravest aspects of the entire matter, for in a democracy there must be freedom of opinion and untrammeled freedom of utterance.

"I do not ask for the liberation of Frank at this time, because, having been denied the essence of a trial, he has been proved neither guilty nor innocent. Neither his innocence nor his guilt was established in that court of law which in its ultimate decision registered the unmistakable pressure of the mob spirit. I do not ask that Frank be declared innocent. I do not ask that he be pardoned, nor that any extraordinary

BARNES TRIAL COST MAY REACH $120,000

Expenses of Each Litigant in Syracuse Suit Estimated at $12,000 a Week.

TALK OF A NEW HEARING

No Prospect That Both Sides Will Abide by Any Verdict Jury May Give.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 16.—Persistent reports that the jury which is hearing the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit may disagree has alarmed William Barnes and his counsel, and today they are speculating as to whether or not, in such event, the case should be retried. Mr. Barnes has gone over the point thoroughly with his lawyers and it was said today that he will undoubtedly demand a retrial if the jury should disagree, or if he should receive only a nominal verdict.

The same question is receiving the attention of Colonel Roosevelt and his attorneys. They take the attitude that either a six-cent verdict or a disagreement will be a victory for the Colonel. If the verdict, however, should be in excess of the nominal amount, it has practically been settled that the Roosevelt forces will also demand a retrial or appeal.

The fact that large political considerations enter into the situation makes the case more important than a mere suit for damages. Both men take the ground that nothing less than complete vindication will be satisfactory.

The cost of the present trial to both sides has been enormous. It is now estimated that the expense to each participant has been not less than $12,000 a week. Five weeks will have been consumed before the case is finished.

Neither William M. Ivins, chief counsel for Mr. Barnes, nor John M. Bowers, head of the Roosevelt forces, would discuss the possibility of another trial today. The political composition of the jury, three Progressives, two Democrats and seven Republicans, makes the result uncertain, if political considerations should have weight. Aside from politics, each side is convinced that it has made a clear case, and it is thought that on the merits of the evidence alone it will not be possible for twelve men to agree.

One of Colonel Roosevelt's staunch supporters here, who has both the confidence of himself and his attorneys, made this prediction today:

"It will be absolutely impossible for the jury to reach an agreement, even political considerations aside. A verdict of anything over 6 cents for Mr. Barnes will mean politically that in the heat of a campaign a speaker on the stump has no right to criticise a political boss. Such a proposition strikes too deeply at the fundamental right of free speech. At the same time, Mr. Roosevelt's counsel have produced enough evidence, aside from the testimony about the Albany printing ring, which has been ruled out, to convince most people who have followed the case closely that Mr. Barnes and Charles F. Murphy had some sort of a working agreement when it came to legislation, and the fact that Justice Andrews has ruled that such an agreement need not necessarily be corrupt in the pecuniary sense will convince many people that Mr. Barnes is not entitled to damages.

"It is practically certain that Mr. Roosevelt will ask for a retrial if damages over 6 cents are awarded to Mr. Barnes. Mr. Barnes, on the other hand, cannot possibly be satisfied with either a six-cent verdict or a disagreement. Either will be a verdict for Mr. Roosevelt. Both men are appealing to a greater jury, the American people, and nothing but a clean-cut decision will satisfy either."

If there should be a new trial, it is doubtful if it would come again before Justice Andrews. It would have to take place on the calendar, and the same question of a change of venue, which changed the present trial from Albany to Syracuse, would have to be fought over again. Then as to the trial Judge, everything would depend upon which Supreme Court Justice was sitting when the case was called. In a new trial the question of allowing the printing evidence to go in would have to be fought all over once more. Justice Andrews allowed the evidence to go in, with the expectation that Mr. Roosevelt's counsel would be able to connect it up with Mr. Barnes. When they failed, the Justice ruled it all out.

Both Mr. Ivins and Mr. Bowers and their associates spent today preparing for the final stages of the trial, which probably will be concluded this week. When court reopens tomorrow morning Mr. Bowers will continue his cross-examination of Mr. Barnes. Mr. Bowers has hardly touched upon the main point at issue, whether or not Mr. Barnes had a corrupt or improper alliance with Mr. Murphy regarding the election of a United States Senator by the Legislature in 1911. It will take at least all of tomorrow for the Roosevelt attorney to complete his cross-examination.

The next interesting phase will be the examination of William Loeb, Jr., on sur-rebuttal. The Barnes forces have a mysterious witness who is expected to tell of a conversation with Mr. Loeb, in which the latter either denied that he had had a conversation with Mr. Barnes in the office of J. S. Bache regarding the alleged agreement between Barnes and Murphy, or that he admitted it did not take place in 1911, when the Senatorial fight was on. Mr. Ivins refused today to divulge the name of his witness, but he admitted that he expected to spring a surprise.

Colonel Roosevelt, who went to Oyster Bay over the week end, returned here tonight, ready to go on the stand again in sur-rebuttal. He is expected to deny most of the testimony of Mr. Barnes.

SAYS A PACKED JURY CONVICTED TWO MINERS

Colorado Unions Ask Walsh to Investigate Courts' Action in Strike Cases.

DENVER, May 16.—Charges that union miners have been convicted of murder by a jury packed by the Colorado mine owners and that hundreds of miners now under indictment for offenses alleged to have been committed in the course of the great strike are held under exorbitant bail have been filed with the United States Commission on Industrial Relations by the Executive Board of the Colorado State Federation of Labor. The letter to the commission is as follows:

To the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, the Hon. Frank P. Walsh, Chairman, Washington, D. C.:

It is respectfully submitted that the system of prosecution conducted in the courts of Southern Colorado against the coal miners recently engaged in strike should be investigated by your commission.

Hundreds of miners are now under indictment in the courts of Las Animas and Huerfano Counties. They are denied trial excepting in a few instances, and bail has been fixed in such exorbitant amounts that the jails of these two counties are now crowded with miners.

The methods pursued by the coal companies to secure convictions form a horrible example of the extent to which, under the form of law, prosecution can be resorted to. Two cases have now been tried in which verdicts of life sentence have been secured. One of these cases is that of John R. Lawson, the union labor leader, a man of the highest character and national reputation. The other is the case of Louis Zancanelli, a union miner, accused of the murder of a baldwin-Feltz strike-breaking detective. This case was tried first, and a jury fairly selected in the first instance was so doubtful of the guilt of the accused that eight out of the twelve members voted for acquittal. The coal operators, seeing in such a fair jury who would fairly try the case the accused would stand some chance determined to pursue their methods in the trial of the cases, and the infamous open venire system was thereupon resorted to, and the notorious partisans of the coal companies were brought in as jurors. Coal company officials, coal company managers, kin people of coal company managers, and men who had participated in battles with the striking miners were selected, and before this jury Lawson and Zancannelli were convicted.

The Judge of the court who has presided at these trials, and who proposes to preside at the other trials, is a coal company attorney, and was employed in other cases against the miners. To secure the services of this Judge and to prevent the possibility of the trials being heard before an unprejudiced Judge the coal companies secured the passage of an act by the Legislature of the State of Colorado for the appointment of a Judge for the district, and they thereupon secured the appointment of a man who had been their attorney in cases against the strikers; and this Judge calmly holds, in the face of affidavits setting up the facts, that he is in no way disqualified to try the miners' cases. On the trials he refuses to permit jurors to be asked the question as to whether or not they could give the defendants the benefit of the rule of law which provides that a man accused of crime shall at the outset of the trial be presumed to be innocent. He even permitted to serve as jurors in one of the cases a juror who, according to the undisputed affidavits, had a gambling wager on the result of the verdict.

We respectfully submit that these matters constitute a fair subject of inquiry at the hands of your commission.

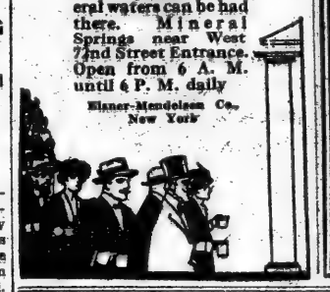
The workingmen of the United States have often made claim that they do not secure justice at the hands of the courts; that the corporations control the courts. If this claim is well founded, it is a terrible arraignment of our judicial system. Your commission, constituted as it is of able and competent men, can do much to determine the truth or untruthfulness of this accusation, and we appeal to you to make the suggested investigation.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, COLORADO STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

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at $8.75, 15.00, 18.00, 21.00 and upward

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at . $2.75, 3.90, 5.75, 6.75 and upward

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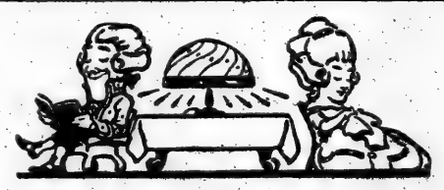
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You are cordially invited to attend a display of electric lamps, loaned by a number of prominent designers and manufacturers, in the Edison Showrooms at 124 West Forty-second Street and at Irving Place and Fifteenth Street. The exhibition will begin on May 15th. In addition to the fixtures, the exhibition will include demonstrations of some of the newer methods in semi-direct and indirect illumination, aiding in effective home, factory, office and general business illumination

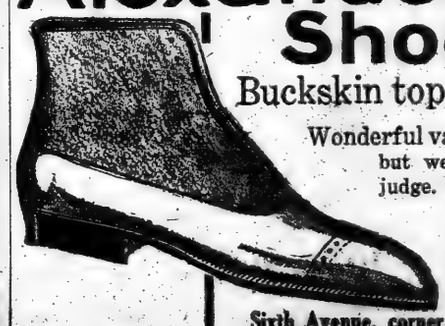
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ACCIDENT BALKS FOOTPADS.

Revolver Set Off by Blow That Fells Man, They Flee.

Samuel Seid, manager of the Great Atlantic and Pacific tea store in Newark, was attacked by two footpads, one of whom knocked him down with the butt of a revolver, near his home at 110 Hedden Terrace, Newark, early yesterday. A cartridge was exploded by the blow, and the report attracted the attention of the policemen in the Sixth Precinct Station, two blocks distant, whose approach frightened the robbers away.

As the policemen were gathering about Seid, Peter Stucky, a police chauffeur, detained a man who was hurrying away. The prisoner gave a fictitious name and address, but the police identified him as Frederick Seip, an ex-convict who once served a term for highway robbery. Because he was struck in the dark from behind, Seid said that he would be unable to identify his assailant, but he identified Seip as a man he had seen in his store on Saturday afternoon. The prisoner denied making the attack, but he was arrested and charged with assault.

Seid was removed to the City Hospital suffering from a severe wound in the back of his head.



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New springy rubber, with its bounce and strength preserved by our method of curing, toughened and reinforced by our vulcanizing process and fortified by our extra non-skid tread, makes

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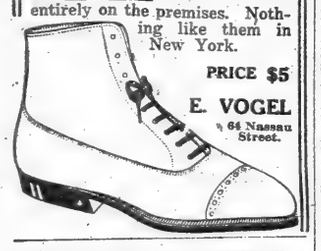
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WILSON ARRIVES FOR REVIEW TODAY

Comes on the Mayflower, Which Was Not Expected Until This Morning.

PRESIDENT STAYS ABOARD

Parade Will Pass Before Him at 10:30 A. M. in Front of the Public Library.

REVIEW OF FLEET AT 3:30

Sunday Visitors to Warships Raise Total to 400,000—Spectators on Shore 2,000,000.

Fleet Programme for Today and Tomorrow

9 A. M.—Naval Brigade lands at West Twenty-third Street.

10 A. M.—Parade starts, route being through Twenty-fifth Street to Fifth Avenue, and thence north to Fifty-seventh Street and west to Broadway, north in Broadway to Seventy-ninth Street, where parade ends.

10:30 A. M.—Head of parade passes Presidential reviewing stand at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

3:30 P. M.—President Wilson hoists his flag on naval yacht Mayflower.

3:30 P. M.—Review of fleet at anchor by President begins.

8 to 11 P. M.—Battleships illuminated. Band concerts. Rowing race. Water carnival.

TOMORROW.

9 A. M.—Mayflower proceeds to anchorage off Statue of Liberty, from which point President will review the Fleet as it passes out to sea.

9:30 A. M.—Fleet gets under way, the ships proceeding at a speed of 10 knots.

10 A. M.—The Fleet passing in review.

President Wilson arrived here late last night on board the yacht Mayflower for the review of the Atlantic fleet today and tomorrow and the attendant ceremonies. The Mayflower, which left Hampton Roads on Saturday, was not expected to reach the harbor until early this morning, but she passed through the Narrows at 11:30 P. M.

The torpedo boat destroyers Downs and Parker, on duty to guard the neutrality of the port, signalled her with the Morse automatic lamp on the bridge as she passed, but received no response.

The commander of the Mayflower, Lieut. Commander Berry, who is also the President's aid, sent a wireless dispatch to the Wyoming, Admiral Fletcher's flagship, shortly before noon yesterday, announcing the progress of the vessel. The latter part of the trip was made through a choppy sea stirred by a brisk northest wind, but the President is a good sailor, and it is not believed he was disturbed.

President Wilson stayed last night on the Mayflower, will not come ashore ashore until this morning, shortly before the beginning of the parade of sailors and marines. The eighth floor of the Hotel Knickerbocker has been reserved for him and his suite, and he will make his headquarters there during the day. He will inspect the parade from a stand in front of the Public Library at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and after the parade will attend the luncheon of the Mayor's Committee at the Biltmore. At 3 o'clock he will return to the Mayflower, which then will steam up the Hudson and review the fleet at anchor.

Formation of Parade.

The ceremonies for today will begin with the landing of the regiment of marines and the three regiments of bluejackets at Twenty-third Street at 9 o'clock. The line of parade will be formed and under command of Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, the commander of the Third Division of the fleet; the marines and sailors will proceed through Twenty-fifth Street to Fifth Avenue. The parade will be started north in Fifth Avenue in time to permit the head of the parade to be opposite the Presidential reviewing stand in front of the Public Library at 10:30 o'clock precisely.

The marines will lead the parading organization and will be followed by the three regiments of bluejackets. All in all there will be about 5,000 men in line. The route is up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street, west through that street to Broadway, and north in Broadway to Seventy-ninth Street, at the foot of which the marines and bluejackets will embark in barges and return to their respective ships.

The Order of March.

The order in which the various ship commands will appear in the line of march, together with the regimental commanders and the commanders of each ship's company, will be as follows:

Parade Commander—Rear Admiral DeWitt Coffmann, Commander Third Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Staff—Adjutant, Lieut. Commander H. E. Lackey; Quartermaster, Lieut. G. J. Meyers; Commissary, Paymaster J. F. Kutz; Surgeon, Surgeon Robert E. Ledbetter; Signal Officer, Ensign R. A. Dyer; Aide, Lieut. W. B. Woodson; Aide, Lieut. L. L. Welsh.

Regiment of U. S. Marines—Lieut. Col. B. H. Fuller, commanding; Adjutant, Captain F. B. Kilgore.

U. S. S. New York Marines—First Lieut. Philip H. Torrey.

U. S. S. Texas Marines—Captain Richard P. Williams.

U. S. S. Delaware—Captain William M. Small.

U. S. S. North Dakota—Captain Paul E. Chamberlain.

U. S. S. Utah—Captain Charles B. Taylor.

U. S. S. South Carolina—First Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.

U. S. S. Michigan—First Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, Jr.

U. S. S. Florida—First Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.

U. S. S. Virginia—First Lieut. W. D. Smith.

U. S. S. Rhode Island—First Lieut. Joseph D. Murray.

U. S. S. Nebraska—First Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel.

U. S. S. Georgia—Captain Harry O. Smith.

U. S. S. Louisiana — Captain Arthur T. Marix.

U. S. S. New Hampshire—Captain R. B. Farquharson.

U. S. S. Wyoming—Second Lieut. B. F. Hickey.

First Regiment of Bluejackets—Captain J. S. McKean, commanding; Adjutant, Lieutenant W. O. Spears.

New York Company—Lieut. Commander L. M. Overstreet.

Texas Company—Lieut. Commander C. P. Huff.

Delaware Company—Lieut. Commander W. S. Miller.

North Dakota Company—Lieut. Commander L. R. Sargent.

Second Regiment of Bluejackets — Captain Henry F. Bryan, commanding; Adjutant, Lieutenant Benjamin Dutton.

Utah Company—Lieut. Commander G. W. S. Castle.

South Carolina Company—Lieutenant Theodore G. Ellyson.

Florida Company—Lieut. Commander John Downes.

Michigan Company—Lieutenant David W. Bagley.

Third Regiment of Bluejackets—Captain W. M. Crose, commanding; Adjutant, Lieutenant H. L. Pence.

Virginia Company — Lieutenant John W. Wilcox, Jr.

Rhode Island Company—Lieutenant W. R. Van Auken.

Nebraska Company — Lieutenant H. H. Michael.

Fourth Regiment of Bluejackets — Captain George H. Cooper, commanding.

Louisiana Company—Lieutenant R. F. Dillen.

New Hampshire Company—Lieutenant I. C. Johnson, Jr.

Wyoming Company—Lieut. Commander Cyrus R. Miller.

Kansas Company—Lieutenant C. S. Kerrick.

Luncheon for President.

After the parade the luncheon for President Wilson will be held at the Biltmore, and he will return to the Mayflower between 2 and 3 o'clock. The review of the fleet at anchor will start promptly at 3:30 o'clock, when the Presidential flag, a pennant showing the national coat of arms on a field of blue, will be hoisted on the Mayflower as the signal that the review has started. The Mayflower will get under way at a point about opposite Forty-first Street, and when her bow is abeam of the stern of the flagship Wyoming the great simultaneous salute of twenty-one guns, in which every battleship will participate, will be fired.

The guns will be fired at intervals of five seconds. The saluting ships will be the Wyoming, New York, Texas, Delaware, North Dakota, South Carolina, Michigan, Utah, Florida, Virginia, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Georgia, New Hampshire, and Louisiana.

After the simultaneous salute, each ship will salute again as the bow of the Mayflower appeals abreast of the stern of each vessel in the order named above. In all a total of 752 guns will be fired in honor of President Wilson between 3:40 and 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. All of the salutes will be fired on the northward journey of the Mayflower, between the battleship and destroyer columns. There will be no salutes as the Mayflower steams southward between the battleships and the New York side of the Hudson.

The Mayflower will be escorted by a division of destroyers under command of Lieut. Commander Jeffers, the dispatch boat Dolphin on board of which will be Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin B. Roosevelt, the fleet tender Yankton, the police boat Patrol, and the auxiliary cruiser Dixie. The Mayflower and her escorts will proceed at a speed of ten knots with intervals of 300 yards between each vessel, except the Dixie, which will steam last and will be 1,000 yards astern of the last vessel in the escorting column. The Mayflower will turn when off Fort Washington Point and rounding the Louisiana, which is anchored off 155th Street, head south.

Bluejackets to Man Rails.

Every ship will full dress at 3:30 P. M. The rails of all the craft will be manned, and the guards and bands will parade at the first gun of the simultaneous salute, and officers and men are to remain at their stations until the last of the reviewing vessels has passed clear standing down stream. Every officer will be in the full dress uniform of his rank, and the bluejackets will be in blue. The marines will be conspicuous in their brilliant red uniforms on all ships.

During the review each battleship will have a steam launch riding astern, flying the international "N" and under command of a junior officer who has instructions to prevent any vessel attempting to cut through or into the restricted areas.

After the review the Mayflower will anchor 1,000 yards to the south of the Wyoming, and the Dolphin will anchor south of the Mayflower.

The President will go aboard the Wyoming about 6 o'clock, where he will be the dinner guest of Admiral Fletcher, the Commander in Chief of the fleet. The dinner will be served in the Admiral's private quarters on the flagship, and those who are to attend, in addition to the President, are:

Secretary of the Navy Daniels.
Secretary of the Interior Lane.
Secretary of Commerce Redfield.
Acting Mayor McAneny.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt.
W. Butler Duncan.
Secretary to the President Tumulty.
Rear Admirals Usher, Boush, Mayo, McLean, Coffman, and Benson.
Major Gen. Barnett.
Captains Gleaves, Dunn, Grant, T. S. Rodgers, W. L. Rodgers, Huse, Niblack, Anderson, Halstead, Shoemaker, Russell, Coontz, Cooper, McKean, Bryan, and Crose.
Commanders Jackson, MacArthur, Stirling, and Wurtsbaugh.
Lieut. Commanders Kearney and Berry.
Passed Assistant Surgeon Grayson.
Lieutenant Fletcher.

Water Carnival and Races.

After the dinner President Wilson will view the illuminated fleet, and watch the fleet boat race, and the water carnival, which will follow the race, from the deck of the Wyoming.

Chilly inds, and the cold drizzling rain that accompanied them did not keep indoors all of the crowd that had intended to spend yesteray viewing the Atlantic Fleet.

The crowds that visited the ships were perhaps as big as on any other day of the fleet's visit, but the shore throng was one of the smallest, for whereas a million persons had been expected to crowd Riverside Drive, the Viaduct, and the open spaces on the river shore, probably not more than 200,000 ventured out in the face of the weather. The visitors to the ships probably numbered 50,000, almost as many as boarded them on Sunday of last week. At 4 o'clock the ships were closed so far as new visitors were concerned, but those who were on board were permitted to remain until 6 o'clock.

Today and tomorrow morning no visitors will be permitted on any of the ships, except the invited friends and relatives of officers. At 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning the warships will begin to swing and half an hour later, with the fleet flagship Wyoming pointing the way, the great armada will proceed to sea to be reviewed as it passes out by President Wilson, whose yacht the Mayflower, will be anchored off the Statue of Liberty.

Officers of the fleet are unanimous in the opinion that in all the history of the navy there never before has been a series of ceremonies which has been productive of so much good to the service as well as to the public as has the visit of the fleet that ends tomorrow morning. Never before have the people shown a greater interest in the navy and never before have officers and men been more courteous or more eager to help the people learn all about the sea arm of the national defense.

It is estimated that on all of the ships the total of visitors for the nine days has probably exceeded 400,000. At fewest 2,000,000 others have been content to view the armada from Riverside Drive and other vantage points along the Hudson between Seventy-ninth and 155th Streets. No visitors have been permitted to board any of the submarines, but those who have viewed from the decks of mother ships and tenders and from the shore number many hundreds of thousands.

One of the Wyoming steamers plying between the flagship and the landing at Eightieth Street narrowly missed colliding with a launch that was crowded with sightseers returning from a visit to the ships of the first division shortly after 6 o'clock. The excursion craft stopped directly in the path of the battleship's steamer. The coxswain of the Wyoming's boat signalled full speed astern and stopped his craft within inches only of the launch.

Two hundred Bible students, representing the American Bible Society, visited the various ships and gave a Bible to every enlisted man in the fleet. About 25,000 copies were distributed.

PRAY FOR BOY'S RETURN.

Members of Missing Lad's Sunday School Seek Divine Aid.

Three hundred children in the Sunday school of the Second Reformed Church in Jersey City prayed yesterday morning, under the leadership of the Rev. William Bender, for the safe return of 4-year-old James Glass, who disappeared from Greeley, Penn., last Wednesday. The baby's father, Charles Glass, an auditor on the Erie Railroad, lives at 13 Linaeu Place, Jersey City, and was in Pennsylvania for a vacation with his family when the child disappeared.

It is feared that the boy was kidnapped, and suspicion has fallen on a troupe of showmen who were in the neighborhood at the time. Director of Public Safety Frank Hague of Jersey City, in view of the feeling aroused among firends of the Glass family, is this morning sending Detective Alexander Gallagher to Greeley to aid Sheriff Ross Rosencrants in the search.

AIDING BELGIANS ON BUSINESS BASIS

Elaborate Financial System Set Up by American Commission Works Perfectly.

PROFIT IN CHEAP BREAD

Will Have Provided Foodstuffs to the Value of $65,000,000 by the Middle of August.

LONDON, May 16.—The American Commission for Relief in Belgium will have provided foodstuffs to the value of about $65,000,000 for the Belgian people by the middle of August. Charitable contributions from America will have amounted to about $5,000,000, and from other quarters of the world approximately the same total. The great bulk of the food supplies, representing the remaining $55,000,000, is being provided indirectly by the Belgian people themselves.

This is made possible by the elaborate financial machinery set up by the commission, enabling the Belgians to utilize their own energies and resources. Fully 75 per cent. of the Belgian people are being supplied with food by the commission without recourse to charity. One result of the commission's operations is that bread is now cheaper in Belgium than in London.

When the commission was formed last October, under the chairmanship of Herbert Clark Hoover, it was estimated that the total imports required to keep the population of Belgium alive would amount in value to about $50,000,000 before the next harvest. The rise in the price of foodstuffs increased the necessary amount to $65,000,000.

Foodstuffs Paid For in Paper.

The greatest problem in this connection was involved in the fact that foodstuffs sold in Belgium to those who still had resources were paid for in paper. The entire metallic currency disappeared early in the war and national bank notes were so scarce that many communes were printing paper issues of their own.

This paper money had no value outside of Belgium, and in any event to have exported it would have denuded the country of currency. But unless this money were turned into gold it would be necessary for the commission to find in the outside world an amount of money which was out of the question. At the outset, therefore, the commission began to devise a method for effecting the exchange of these local currency obligations into gold.

The value of Belgian paper money had already fallen to a great discount. The commission announced it would accept all kinds of paper issued in payment for breadstuffs. This at once restored the whole paper currency of the country to its full value, and one calamity to the people was thereby averted.

Negotiations were opened with the belligerent Governments for permission to set up a form of exchange whereby persons or institutions abroad owing money in Belgium should turn over to the commission the amount due in sterling or dollars. The commission undertook to pay their debts for them in Belgium out of paper money which it received from the sale of foodstuffs. The belligerent nations agreed to this, after long negotiations, and there was thus set up a form of exchange. The commission is today the only institution which is doing a systematic banking business across enemy lines.

By degrees the commission has extended this exchange department of its organization, which has come to be the lifeblood of the structure. It has induced many well-to-do Belgians to pledge their credit for monies handed over to the commission in gold, which in turn is paid to them in Belgium in paper. The commission also has advanced money to the communal Governments, taking their obligations therefor, and by pledging these obligations abroad has obtained further resources. The communes have been enabled in this manner to procure money to pay communal officers, to maintain the schools, and keep up municipal works, thus enabling the Belgians to carry on the details of civil government and saving the country from the danger of anarchic conditions.

Thousands Saved from Bread Line.

One phase of these operations arose in connection with a number of Belgian concerns which, while they had resources abroad, had exhausted their local resources in payment of workmen or in disbursements to depositors. A form of hardship had grown up through the inability of such concerns to make good their obligations to the public, and persons who had believed themselves well-to-do were being forced to the bread lines through inability to draw money due them.

Through the operations of the commission these concerns were enabled to hand over in London and New York funds they possessed abroad, and the commission in turn delivered paper money received from the sale of food. Thus the cycle of credit was re-established and many thousands of persons wer saved from the bread line.

Before this machinery was set up practically the whole population was dependent on the world's charity, paper money being of no avail. The initial appeals of the commission, therefore, were made on behalf of the 7,000,000 of people. With the success of these financial efforts, however, all of the people still able to pay for their food were made self-dependent, and the appeals of the commission for charitable contributions were reduced to those made on behalf of the absolutely destitute.

The commission estimated it would cost about $3,000,000 a month to support the destitute. Having a complete monopoly of the importation of foodstuffs and being thus enabled to fix its own prices, the commission decided to place the price of bread at such a figure that it would show a small profit. This profit has been turned over toward the support of the destitute.

Furthermore, as some of the communes in Belgium still had resources, or, at least, credit, the commission decided that a portion of the cost of feeding the impoverished should be imposed upon the communes. By these means the amount of benevolence claimed from the outside world has been reduced largely. These charitable contributions, in money or food, as has been stated, have been received at a rate which indicates a total of about $10,000,000 by the middle of August, and thus far they have been sufficient to make up the deficiencies in the local Belgian budget.

By its careful purchases of foodstuffs in the primary centres, by the chartering of its ships, and by the elimination of middlemen and the substitution of monopolistic and voluntary effort, the commission has been able to maintain the price of bread in Belgium since Nov. 1 at an average figure of more than 10 per cent. under the price of bread in London. Notwithstanding this fact, it is probable that the profit derived from the sale of bread by the first of August will have amounted to 60 per cent. of as much as the benevolence of the entire world.

The commission also has advanced money to manufacturers with which to employ labor and thus produce material, the exportation from Belgium of which the commission has arranged. By thus reviving actual industry other persons are taken from the bread line, and at the same time there is created a certain amount of exports with which to liquidate the obligations created by importation of foodstuffs.

As the net result of these operations the Belgians, although they faced famine, have never had to meet it. From the middle of November to this day there has been no starvation in Belgium, no matter how destitute the individual might be.

Of late the commission has extended its work into Northern France and taken on an additional 2,000,000 persons. They are being handled in the same manner as the inhabitants of Belgium.

EIGHT RELIEF SHIPS ARRIVE.

Reach Rotterdam with $4,000,000 of Supplies for Belgians.

Eight relief ships, carrying the flag of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, reported their arrival at Rotterdam during the week ended May 15. The eight ships represent a tonnage of 44,350 tons, and the cargoes' value approximately $4,000,000.

The ships are the St. Kentigern, arrived May 5, from Philadelphia, with a carg of 6,300 tons of wheat; the Kamouraska, from New York, arrived May 8, with 6,750 tons of general cargo and wheat; the Wabana, from New Orleans, arrived May 8, with 6,750 tons of wheat; the Comeric, from Baltimore, arrived May 10, with 5,700 tons of wheat; the Strathgyle, from Boston, arrived May 12, with 6,500 tons of wheat and general cargo; the Cambrian King, from Newport News, arrived May 14, with 5,350 tons of wheat and general cargo, and the Elfland, from Baltimore, arrived May 15, with 6,500 tons of wheat and general cargo.

The Strathblane finished her loading at the Erie elevators Saturday and will probably sail today for Rotterdam. The Queen Adelaide, from Galveston, reported at Falmouth on May 12, and other ships of the commission are from last reports safely en route with their food cargoes for the Belgians, and are expected to reach Rotterdam on scheduled time.

PINCHOT BACK FROM FRANCE

Says 2,250,000 French Back of German Lines Need Relief.

Gifford Pinchot, who went over to France on the Commission of Relief in Belgium, and to whom admittance to the latter country was refused by the Germans because his sister had married an Englishman, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Paul, accompanied by his wife. He admitted that he had been requested to leave by the German officials, but declined to discuss the question, except to say that he could not help his sister being married to Sir Alan Johnstone, who is the British Minister at The Hague.

With regard to conditions in the war zone in France, Mr. Pinchot said there were 2,250,000 French people back of the German lines in France who were in need of relief. A number of persons starved to death before relief reached them, but now conditions were better, he said. Mr. Pinchot would not discuss war conditions. After reading President Wilson's note to Germany, on his way up the harbor, Mr. Pinchot said he thought it was a strong and diplomatic piece of literature.

He will remain a few days in New York before going to his home at Milton, Penn.

TO TRY POSTMASTER HURD.

Lawyers for Accused Charge Jersey Politics is Mixed Up in Case.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 16.—Postmaster George A. Hurd of Haworth, Secretary of the National Postmasters' Association, will be placed on trial here tomorrow morning on charges made against him by Miss Martha Conrad, 17 years old, formerly his assistant. County officials are said to have been active the past three weeks gathering data against the Postmaster, and this has led his lawyers, ex-Prosecutor Wendell J. Wright and Edwin C. Irion, to state that politics was playing an active part in the Postmaster's case. One of the witnesses against Hurd will be his sister, Mrs. Jessie Conrad, an aunt of the complainant. Mrs. Conrad, her husband, Harry, William Conrad, and Martha Conrad were all arrested on a charge of conspiracy against the Postmaster, but the Bergen County Grand Jury did not indict them.

Two prominent Haworth women have been arrested since Postmaster Hurd's arrest on charges of interfering with one of his witnesses in the conspiracy charge, one of them the wife of Councilman C. J. Rudesill. Four Haworth men have already put in their application for Hurd's position, but Congressman A. O. Hart will not act until the charges against the accused Postmaster have been disposed of.

E. D. EASTON LEFT A MILLION

Estate of Columbia Phonograph Founder Goes to His Family.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 16.—The will of Edward D. Easton of Arcola, founder and President of the Columbia Phonograph Company, who died about two weeks ago, has been probated by Surrogate Robert A. Sibbald at Hackensack. Though no inventory has been filed, it is believed the estate is worth $1,000,000. He bequeaths to his wife, Helen M. Easton, all the house hold furniture, personal effects, and $5,000. The remaining portion of the estate is bequeathed to his executors in trust, the net income of which is to be paid Mrs. Easton during her life.

The real estate at Arcola is exempt from sale during Mrs. Easton's life, without her expressed consent. At the death of Mrs. Easton, one-fifth of the principal is to be paid to Mortimer D. Easton, a son, and the remainder of the trust fund to remain in the hands of Trustees, the income to be paid in equal shares to the four daughters, Mrs. Hattie Easton Woodrop, Mrs. Mary Easton Godwin, Mrs. Florence Easton Bradburn, and Miss Helen Easton, during their lives. Mortimer D. Easton and the Hackensack Trust Company are the executors.

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YAQUIS DRIVEN OFF; SETTLERS ASK ARMS

Americans Want Cruiser to Lend Rifles and Machine Gun for a Return Attack.

HAD REFUSED TO LEAVE

But Are Now In a Safe Place—Mexican Leaders Say They Control the Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, notified the Navy Department today that the conditions in the Yaqui River Valley, east of Guaymas, where Yaqui Indians had attacked an American colony, were much improved, and that the colonists were in a place of safety on the branch line of the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico, running from Guaymas to Esperanza. The cruisers Raleigh and New Orleans had been ordered to Guaymas on account of the danger to Americans.

The report stated that the troops Governor Maytorena had dispatched from Guaymas to restore order in the Yaqui Valley, who at first refused to advance against the Indians, had been reinforced and had cleared out the Yaquis. Admiral Howard reported that Governor Maytorena now feels that his troops have the situation well in hand.

Should the Yaquis return into the valley and Maytorena be unable to repel them, Admiral Howard will send an expedition into the village, if necessary, to protect American interests. The cruiser Raleigh is at Taburi Bay, south of Guaymas, the nearest point to the recent disorders, and the cruiser New Orleans is at Guaymas looking for the crew of the American yacht Ramona, recently wrecked on that coast.

This information came from Superintendent Smith of the Richardson Construction Company, a large land-holding corporation in the Yaqui Valley. He said he had held a conference with Captain Magruder of the cruiser Raleigh at Guaymas last night.

According to the message from Smith, the Americans at all times have had access to the railroad, but refused to leave. They intended, it was said, to concentrate their forces at a point about ten miles west of Cajeme.

To prepare for the threatened return of the Indians, they had asked the commander of the Raleigh, the radiogram said, for the loan of 100 rifles and a machine gun with ammunition.

The gunboat Yorktown reported to day its arrival at Manzanillo, and stated that railroad communication between Colima and Manzanillo was entirely suspended.

SAN DIEGO, May 16.—The cruiser Colorado, flagship of the Pacific Fleet, carrying an expeditionary force of marines and a machine gun for their use, sailed for Mexican waters this afternoon to aid, if necessary, American colonists in Sonora, who have been fighting Yaqui Indians.

ON BOARD U. S. S. COLORADO, off Lower California, (by Wireless to San Diego,) May 16.—Radio advices received today by the Colorado, en route to Mexico, stated that fighting between Yaqui Indians and American colonists, near Esperanza, Sonora, had ceased, all Indians having left the Yaqui Valley. They left word, however, that they intended to return.

Barona Defies Zapata.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 15, (via Galveston, May 16.)—Barona has disregarded Zapata's orders to report at the latter's headquarters at Tlaitizapam in the State of Morelos, and continues to hold San Angel.

Peru Votes for President.

LIMA, Peru, May 16.—General elections are being held throughout Peru today, but the balloting will not be concluded until tomorrow. The indications seem to favor the return of the former President, José Pardo, to the Presidency.

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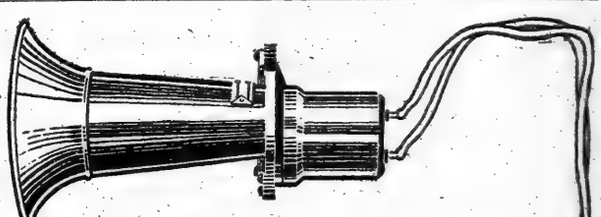
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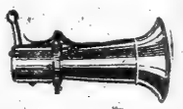
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SURGEONS DISAGREE ON CANCER REMEDY

Professional Opinion on Merit of Latest Discovery Is Greatly Divided.

RESEARCH MEN' SKEPTICAL

Doctors Who Have Applied Treatment Call It a Success—Others Say Time Only Will Tell.

The new remedy for cancer, about which an article was published in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES yesterday, and which is being tried out at Polyclinic Hospital at the present time, was a topic of wide discussion among eminent surgeons yesterday. Professional opinions on the merit of the new remedy were found to be divided into three distinct classes, those of surgeons connected with established institutions for research work, those of surgeons who had had little or no direct experience with the new remedy, and those of surgeons who had had patients treated with it. The first class were reserved or skeptical; the second were non-committal as to the actual value of the remedy, but were anxious lest the public be misled through publicity into the belief that a "cure" for cancer had been discovered; the third considered the remedy little short of marvelous.

Dr. Simon Flexner, head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, said that he knew nothing of the new treatment as yet. He said that he knew Dr. S. P. Beebe, the Professor of Experimental Therapeutics at Cornell University Medical College, who wrote the report on cases treated by the new method at Polyclinic Hospital and the General Memorial Hospital, on which THE TIMES article was based, but had not discussed the treatment with Dr. Beebe or anybody else familiar with it.

Dr. Francis Carter Wood, who is in charge of the Crocker Cancer Research Fund administered by Columbia University, was a skeptic.

Dr. F. C. Wood Skeptical.

"I have had no personal experience with the new treatment," Dr. Wood said, "but I don't think we will bother about it. There are so many serums and new treatments for cancer springing up that look more promising than this one that I believe we could spend our time more profitably than in research involving its use. It has caused a great deal of laughter among surgeons—apparently the only ingredient overlooked in the preparation of the new remedy was a rabbit's foot."

Dr. Jerome M. Lynch, who is a consulting surgeon and a member of the American Medical Association, said that the attention of the public should be called to the fact that Dr. Beebe had not termed the remedy a "cure," and that at present there was no such thing as a real cure for cancer. Use of the remedy was justifiable in one class of cases—inoperable cases—he said, and in no other class.

"The public should be urged to discriminate between operable and inoperable cases in reading of this or any other treatment for cancer, otherwise publicity for any new treatment is apt to do a great deal of damage and no good," said Dr. Lynch. "We all know that there is no such thing as a cure for cancer, and though the word cure was not used by Dr. Beebe or in THE TIMES article, false hopes may be raised by such publicity, which may lead persons with incipient cancer to put off the ordeal of an operation until it is too late for operations or anything else to save their lives. Forty per cent. of the cases of bowel cancer are curable by the knife. I believe that if patients would go to a surgeon who knows as soon as the first symptoms of this form of cancer are noticed cures could be effected in 90 per cent. of the cases by operations.

"When a case drags on and becomes inoperable the use of this new remedy or of radium or any of the other remedies which have come to light recently is justifiable. No doubt some of them have a certain value, and all may have some value, but so far as is known to science at the present time there is no cure, and these remedies should be used only as a last resort. I have tried the new remedy which Dr. Beebe writes of on only one patient, a man, and he died."

Calls Remedy Miraculous.

A prominent surgeon of New Jersey, Dr. Gordon Kimball Dickinson of 280 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, who is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, was one of the doctors whose opinion of the new treatment fell into the third class. Dr. Dickinson said that he had had half a dozen or more cases of cancer treated by the new method, and used the word "miraculous" in describing the results obtained.

"I find that the treatment converts the cancer into an inflammatory mass which is cast off or absorbed," Dr. Dickinson said yesterday. "No one will know for five or ten years whether or not this new treatment will prevent recurrence, as is often the case when an operation is performed, but all of the cases I have sent to be treated by the method were cases in which the patients were approaching death, and all of them recovered. Some of the cases were original cases, and others were cases which had recurred after operations."

Dr. Dickinson said that he considered the question of using the new treatment in operable cases as speculative, and that time alone would prove which was more efficacious in operable cases, the knife or the new treatment.

Dr. Joseph F. Stack, the Health Commissioner of Hoboken, was another who held a high opinion of the merit of the treatment as the result of progress made under it by one of his patients.

"I have one case at Polyclinic now," Dr. Stack said, "and I think she is very much improved already, although she will not have been in the hospital three weeks until Tuesday. Hers was a positive case of cancer, for several prominent surgeons so diagnosed it. The disease had involved the glands under the arms, and while the old method of removing the glands by operation might have been attempted, the cancer nearly always returns in cases of this nature. We were thinking of sending her to St. Vincent's Hospital to be operated on when it was decided to give the new treatment a trial. I visited my patient at the hospital on Friday and found her greatly improved. The swelling under the arms had disappeared. I think she will be cured."

Dr. John A. Wyeth, President of the Polyclinic Hospital and Medical School, said last night that he could make no official announcement concerning the new cancer remedy at the present time, but that the Medical Board of the hospital would make an official statement on the subject when it had been gone into thoroughly.

THINKS REMEDY IS A CURE.

West Virginia Surgeon Impressed with Results in 20 Cancer Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 16.—Dr. Hugh G. Nicholson, Treasurer of the West Virginia State Medical Society and one of the leading practitioners in the Kanawha Valley, said today that he had observed the new cancer remedy in the Polyclinic and the General Memorial Hospitals in New York, watching the progress of probably twenty cases, and to him it is a most wonderful discovery.

"This treatment appears to have cured these cases," said Dr. Nicholson. "It is said that it cannot be determined under five years that cancer is cured, so under that theory it is impossible to determine definitely that these cases are permanently cured, but they have all appearances that they are. Those supposedly cured have complexions as rosy as those of a healthy country youth. They sleep well, feel well, have good appetites, and in my opinion they are well.

"To me this remedy is one of the most wonderful strokes of scientific successes in years, and without question is one of those that must attract the attention of the medical and surgical world. It is a boon to humanity and a revelation to me."

EXHIBITS CASE IN WHEELING.

Doctor Tells of Cancer Patient Improved After Treatment.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING W. Va., May 16.—One of the cases referred to in Dr. S. P. Beebe's preliminary report in The New York Medical Journal on the new treatment for cancer, No. 12, is a patient of Dr. Andrew Wilson of this city, and a member of the Ohio County and West Virginia Medical Societies. This patient developed a sarcoma the size of a grapefruit. It has practically disappeared and he has returned to his work. Dr. Wilson took this patient to Huntington, at a meeting of the State Medical Society last Friday, and in giving a history of the case frankly said he would not blame physicians if they were incredulous.

"I would have to be shown myself," he said. His attitude was that of extreme conservatism.

"The autolysin treatment," he said today, "has unquestionably produced unusual results in a number of cases which have come under my observation in two or three visits to the New York hospitals where cases were under treatment. As to the permanency of the benefits obtained, however, a layman may make as good a guess as a physician."

Dr. Jacob Schwinn, one of the leading surgeons in West Virginia, has had one or two patients to whom he has given the autolysin treatment, but he has not visited the New York hospitals and he declines to make any statement concerning the treatment, on the ground that anything he might say would be based largely upon hearsay.

For President of Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 16.—The Democratic Convention has nominated Juan Luis San Fuentes for the Presidency.

D. N. Javier Figueroa was nominated a few days ago for the Presidency by the Liberal Convention.

Miss Neuburger Weds on June 8.

Mr. and Mrs. David Neuburger of 911 Park Avenue have sent out invitations for the wedding of their daughter Miss Miriam Neuburger to Albert J. Alsberg on Tuesday, June 8, at Delmonico's.

POLICE TRAP GIROUX IN PALATIAL REFUGE

Raiders Break Down Barricades in Atlantic City Home to Reach "Big Sam."

HELD FOR HUGE SWINDLE

New York Detective Stumbles Upon Old Confidence Man Through Newspaper Tip.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 16.—Barricaded in the cellar of a handsome residence in the fashionable Ventnor section "Big Sam" Giroux was arrested in a raid early this morning by a squad of local police, led by Assistant District Attorney Groehl and Detective James J. Gegan of New York. Giroux, who is known to the police of every large city in Europe and America, is wanted on a charge of swindling William E. Shinks of Springfield, Mass., out of $15,000 by the "sick mining engineer game."

The Assistant District Attorney and the detective went to Glassboro, N. J., on Friday on other business. Finishing their work about 1 o'clock Saturday morning, as there was no hotel in Glassboro, they started for Atlantic City. On the train Gegan read in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the arrest the day before in Atlantic City of Frank H. Thompson. Gagan knew that where Thompson was Giroux was also likely to be, the two being known to the police as survivors of the notorious Charles Gondorf gang of swindlers.

When Groehl and Gegan reached Atlantic City they started an investigation and got ten members of the local police force, and at midnight Saturday surrounded the residence of Thompson at 6,501 Ventnor Avenue. They were met at the door by Thompson, who had been released on bail pending extradition to New York. Thompson refused admission to Gegan, who called for help and subdued Thompson. A search of the house, which was luxuriously furnished, disclosed Mrs. Giroux and another woman, who said she was Mrs. Thompson. Giroux was not to be found.

Gegan thought of the cellar, but when he went down the stairs he was halted by a barricaded door. The policemen battered this down, to find a handsomely fitted apartment of six rooms, with every door barricaded. In the last room was "Big Sam" Giroux. He was taken into custody and, with Thompson, will be taken to New York tomorrow.

The police say that Thompson has been living in fine style. He has two motor boats and several automobiles. There were servants in th daytime, but they were sent away at nightfall. The raiders say they found a complete gambling layout in the cellar refuge of Giroux.

Giroux is about 58 years old, six feet four inches tall, and weighs 300 pounds. He is known as a great farmer impersonator. He has been arrested scores of times, but his native wit has saved him from severe penalties. The nature of his swindle was such that the victims, who were generally prominent men in their home towns, usually refused to appear in court against him. He worked a series of swindles in 1909, 1910, and 1911, with Charles Gondorf in Canada. Gondorf went to Sing Sing last year for from five to ten years. He was known as the "King of Wireless Wiretappers."

The swindling of Shinks took place in 1911. He was found by a member of the Gondorf gang and was told by his newly formed acquaintance of a mining engineer who had a large block of stock in a silver mine in Mexico. The engineer was a very sick man and ready to quit the game; atop of this he had no idea of the value of his stock, which was worth a million. Shinks's new friend had $25,000; another $25,000 was needed to buy the stock. Shinks couldn't raise but $15,000, but he put that up—and he never took it down.

Shinks was allowed to complete the bargain with the alleged sick engineer, who, the police say, was Giroux. Of course, the stock proved worthless and Shinks's new friend vanished. At the time Shinks made his complaint George W. Fairchilds of Hartford, Conn., also complained that he had been swindled out of $25,000.

Giroux was arrested in Toronto in October, 1913. He was indicted and convicted of swindling Shinks. He had money enough to fight the case and the conviction was overturned by the Court of Appeals on a technicality. In November of last year the District Attorney's office unearthed new evidence and Giroux was again indicted for the same offense. He was released on $15,000 bail and when the case was called, Giroux being absent, the bail was forfeited. His whereabouts had been a mystery to the New York police until Saturday, when Gegan read of the arrest of Thompson.

Thompson is not wanted in connection with the Shinks swindle. He is accused of taking a large sum from several café proprietors in Milwaukee last year on a fake brokerage scheme.

The New York officers said tonight that they were especially joyful over the arrest of Giroux and Thompson, who in Atlantic City went by the name of Ward. Giroux has worn aliases, among them "Sam Gerew," "Sam Geru," "Cap Geru," "Chicago Sam," and "John Fair." The officers say that the rounding up of Giroux and Thompson means the end of the Gondorf gang.

PRIZE FOR JEWISH FICTION.

Publication Society Seeks Novel Jewish in Thought and Action.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The twenty-sevent hannual meeting of the Jewish Publication Society was held tonight at the Dropsie College. Simon Miller of Philadelphia was elected President, and Dr. Henry M. Leipziger of New York, Vice President.

Mr. Miller announced that the membership of the society had reached 12,000. He said that arrangements were being made for the publication of the commentaries to the Bible, on a plan to elucidate Biblical texts by quotations from the Jewish commentators. A series of "Books About the Bible" will also be published.

Announcement was made that the society was about to offer a prize of $250 for a book of fiction which would be Jewish in thought and action.

The annual report announces progress toward the publication of a series of Jewish classics, made possible by a gift of $50,000 from Jacob H. Schiff last year.

KILLED AS CAR HITS POLE.

Murray Dead and Five Companions Hurt on Pleasure Ride.

One man is dead, one perhaps fatally hurt, and four more less seriously injured as the result of an automobile running into a trolley pole early yesterday morning at Court Street and Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. The six Brooklyn men were returning from Coney Island. John F. Murray of 1,116 Flatbush Avenue was driving when a tire blew out, and he lost control. The car shot into the curb, and before the brakes could be applied it had struck the trolley pole, and was completely wrecked.

Murray was caught between the car and the pole and badly mangled, and he died an hour later in the Long Island College Hospital.

Thomas Sheehan of 307 Bridge Street, who sat with Murray on the front seat, was thrown out and struck the pavement on his head. He is still in the hospital, where his condition is said to be quite serious.

The others, who were treated at the hospital for cuts and bruises and later went home, were Charles Trumbull of 550 Eleventh Street, Walter Burgess of 498 East Seventh Street, Matthew Glenmore of 350 Tenth Street, and William Carleton of 222 Ninth Street.

An automobile belonging to Earnest Schortmeier, a confectioner, of 1,026 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, was taken by an, unknown person early yesterday morning from a garage at 140 Lott Street and driven about the streets. The first Mr. Schortmeier knew of the whereabouts of his car was when he was notified by the police that a horse attached to a milk wagon of the Empire State Dairy Company had been killed by his machine at Fifth Avenue and Garfield Place.

Investigation showed that a man driving the car at top speed had collided with the wagon, and had disappeared after the accident, leaving a woman passman passenger lying badly injured in the road. The woman, who gave her name as Bessie Black of 449 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, was taken in an ambulance to the Holy Family Hospital. She refused to tell who her escort was.

CHURCH TO GIVE A PLAY.

"A Lesson in Marriage" Will Be Produced for Messiah Home.

The Messiah players will present Bjornson's "A Lesson in Marriage" at the eMssiah Home, Tremont and Andrews Avenues, in the Bronx, this evening. The players were organized from the young members of the Church of the Messiah in the belief that the drama, which had its beginnings in religion, should be more closely affiliated with the church.

The Messiah Home was founded thirty years ago by Mrs. Gilman H. Tucker as a nonsectarian day home and temporary shelter, and it has since continued to provide for the children of self-respecting parents who pay toward their support.

LAMBS' GAMBOL PROGRAM.

Two Sketches by J. L. Golden to be Given at Actors' Fund Benefit.

Two sketches by the same author will be included in the program of the Lambs' All-Star Gambol, to be given on Friday night and Saturday afternoon and night, June 4 and 5, for the benefit of the Actors' Fund, in the Century Theatre. This is the first time one author has had two places on a gambol program, but "The Clock Shop" and "The River of Souls," by John L. Golden, both proved so successful when they were given during the Winter at private gambols that it was determined to present them publicly. "The River of Souls" is a dramatic playlet with a Chinese background, while the other sketch is a musical romance, the scene laid in an old Württemberg clock shop, with the clocks as characters.

The selling of programs will be turned over to the members of women's theatrical clubs, and there promises to be some friendly rivalry to see which club will win the largest sum for the fund. The women of the Twelfth Night Club will sell programs on the first night, and at the Saturday matinée and night performances the members of the Professional Woman's League and Gamut Club will be in charge. Members of the Rehearsal Club will sell flowers at all three performances.

Amen Corner Dinner in December.

The Directors of the Amen Corner at the mobilization meeting of Saturday voted to have a Red, White, and Blue dinner early in December. Plans were decided upon to make this dinner, which is also to be an Amen Corner anniversary dinner, a completely national function, with red, white, and blue to predominate, from the invitations to the color of the taxicabs that will take the brethren home.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Crazed by pain from neuralgia, John Bowkley, 35 years old, of 69 Niagara Street, dived out of a second-story window at his home yesterday and suffered a fractured skull. He died in St. James's Hospital.

NEWARK.—One man lost his life and forty horses were burned to death early yesterday when fire destroyed the stables of the Arlington Livery Company at 52 and 54 Fourth Avenue. The dead man was John Sweeney, 50 years old, a carriage cleaner. The loss was estimated at $25,000.

NEWARK.—George Stefanik, 20 years old, of 319 Norfolk Street, died yesterday in the City Hospital from a stab wound in the chest that he suffered during a fight over a girl. Frederick di Guilio, 35 years old, of 54 Slater Place, Silver Lake, was arrested, charged with being Stefanik's assailant.

NEWARK.—Frederick Siep, also known as "Dutch" Weber, was arrested yesterday charged with holding up Thomas Burroughs of 147 Pennsylvania Avenue and Samuel C. Seid of 110 Hedden Terrace. Seid was hit on the head with a revolver and his skull fractured.

HACKENSACK.—After having kept his injuries a secret from them a week, Edwin B. Massie, a student in the New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, is now at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Massie of Summit Avenue, recovering. During a cavalry manoeuvre young Massie's horse fell, badly injuring him internally.

MONTCLAIR.—Dr. F. H. Newell, who was consulting engineer of the United States Reclamation Service, has been appointed to succeed Professor Ira O. Baker as head of the Civil Engineering Department of the University of Illinois.

MONTCLAIR.—The Federation of Women's Organizations will inaugurate a "Clean-up Week" here, starting today. Official recognition of the enterprise has been given by the town authorities, who will co-operate by furnishing teams and workmen to remove whatever litter may be collected.

MONTCLAIR.—For several years Montclair, according to the records at the Patent Office in Washington, has maintained the reputation of being the home of more inventors than any other town in the United States, in proportion to population. The latest inventor is the only woman in the list. Mrs. Ella D. Schmitt of 128 Lorraine Avenue, who has devised a pan and plate-lifter, which she says is almost human in its adaptability.

BOONTON.—The Mountain Lake Reformed Church was dedicated yesterday. The pastor, the Rev. T. E. Gouwens, was in charge of the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Frank E. Depue, pastor of the Boonton Reformed Church. The Rev. J. Frederick Berg of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary preached the sermon.

PITMAN.—While posses in automobiles scoured the country roadside in a search for him, Charles Sullivan, 48 years old, of 236 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, hid in the woods near here Saturday night, with a horse and runabout stolen from D. C. Gordon. He came out from under cover yesterday morning and was caught.

Telephonically speaking

We don't know just how many telephones there will be in the Equitable Building, but a telephone official told one of our people the other night that the Equitable Building will have as great a telephone service as a city of 50,000 people, and, in fact, that it will have more telephones than any other commercial building on earth, not only on the basis of its size, but actually more telephones than any other building in existence, considered on a proportionate basis.

They'll be the busiest phones on earth, too, if the character of the tenants is any criterion!

Building now open for tenants

Equitable Building
120 Broadway

Wedding Ware for the June Bride at GORHAM'S

Whatever silverware you send to the bride, she cannot help—consciously or unconsciously—but appreciate it the more if it comes from Gorham's.

Gorham is to silverware as Paris was to a gown—a name which establishes the worth, character and authenticity, with the finality of perfection.

And silverware particularly, having the intrinsic value and permanence of a precious metal, should not be nondescript in origin.

And what is true of Gorham silverware, is true of Gorham goldware and bronzes.

THE GORHAM CO.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET
17 - 19 MAIDEN LANE

SAYS AMERICA BREAKS NEUTRALITY IN BANKS

Prof. Jastrow Cites Acceptance of Notes for Arms, But Washington Corrects Him.

BERLIN, May 16, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Writing for the Vossische Zeitung, Dr. Jastrow, the economist, (Professor of Politics in the University of Berlin,) says that the acceptance and indorsement by Federal Reserve banks in the United States of notes in payment for arms and ammunition, purchased by agents of belligerent nations, constitute a violation of neutrality, inasmuch as such notes are legal obligations of the United States Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Professor Jastrow in his Vossische Zeitung article has revived a theory, advanced early in the war by German sympathizers, that operations of the Federal Reserve system in connection with notes in payment for munitions of war bought in this country by belligerent powers, constitute a violation of neutrality by the American Government. This causes no uneasiness here, for it is pointed out that the Federal Reserve Banks are private institutions, and that their operations are privately directed, subject only to general supervision analogous to the supervision of all banks.

Professor Jastrow seems to think that notes, given in payment for exported arms, become an obligation of the United States when rediscounted at a Federal Reserve Bank. The Federal Reserve act makes it plain that such is not the case. Such notes must be indorsed by at least one member bank—a private institution—and to the extent of that indorsement is, of course, an obligation of the member bank, which might be a regular national bank or a State institution. All obligations arising from such a transaction would lie against the signers and indorsers of the note to reimburse the Federal Reserve Bank.

In only one case would such notes become obligations in any sense of the Federal Reserve Bank, though even then it must be kept in mind that the Federal Reserve Bank is a privately owned institution. Such a case would arise when and if the Federal Reserve Bank should tender the ammunition notes in question to the Federal reserve agent as a basis for the issue of Federal reserve notes. If the paper arising from sales of ammunition, should depreciate in value, the Federal Reserve Board might call on the Federal Reserve Bank for additional security to protect the Federal reserve notes, and that would be the extent of its obligation.

Even this condition can have arisen rarely. Most Federal Reserve banks do their rediscounting of commercial paper with ordinary money. Federal Reserve notes, as the weekly statements of the board show, are in demand only by the Federal Reserve banks in agricultural districts, where currency is scarce.

But even if Federal Reserve notes should be used in rediscounting notes in payment for ammunition, no obligation of the United States would in any sense be created.

Professor Jastrow, it is suggested, might have been misled by the language in the act reading, "the said notes, (Federal reserve notes,) shall be obligations of the United States and shall be receivable" at such and such institutions. This is simply the kind of language that is used of all American money, and if the use of Federal reserve notes in this connection compromised the Government, the same ething would be true of purchases effected by national bank notes, United States notes, Treasury notes, gold and silver certificates and the like.

Section 5,415 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended in 1875 and 1877, defines obligations of the United States as follows:

The words "obligation or other security of the United States," shall be held to mean all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national bank currency, coupons, United States notes, Treasury notes, fractional notes, certificates of deposits, bills, checks or drafts for money drawn by or upon authorized officers of the United States, stamps and other representatives of value, of whatever denomination, which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress.

To this list the Federal Reserve act added federal reserve notes. According to Professor Jastrow's theory, it is pointed out, a crim, procured by the payment of gold certificates, would make the United States a party to the crime, as gold certificates are among its obligations.

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Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government

Natural Alkaline Water



Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve

INDIGESTION
RHEUMATISM
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Not Genuine without the word CELESTINS

ADVERTISEMENT.

Allen's Foot-Ease for the Troops.

Over 100,000 packages of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to Shake into Your Shoes or dissolve in the foot-bath, are being used by the German and Allied troops at the front. It rests the feet, prevents friction of the shoe and makes walking easy. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.



A Unique Trade Factor

THERE is a unique item to be added to the long list of favorable forward conditions, and this is the amount of American money customarily spent in Europe this year to be spent at home.

It is authoritatively estimated that in a normal year about 250,000 of our compatriots go to Europe. They certainly do not spend on the average less than $500 each for passage, living expenses, clothing, amusements and souvenirs, a total of $125,000,000, in previous years spent in Europe, this year to be spent in the United States. Add to this not only interest and dividends hitherto sent to Europe, but also remittances by resident foreigners, and it will not be difficult to arrive at a sum in the neighborhood of $500,000,000.

This may be a proper time and place to suggest that those who must in the ordinary course of business visit Europe will do well to select the less hazardous routes, or better still, place their trust and their lives in the keeping of an American line.

Bank deposits are another favorable factor. The Harriman National Bank shows $17,300,000 at the last call of the Comptroller, May 1st, 1915, as against $15,000,000 a year ago, the difference showing largely the successful growth of the bank and representative of the savings and economies of the American people.

If discussion of financial and business topics with us would appeal to you, call in person or write.

Banking hours from 8 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p. m.
Safe Deposit Vaults open from 8 a. m. to midnight.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH STREET, NEW YORK
RESOURCES, $16,000,000



Delicious With Ice Cream

Sunshine Biscuits

Sunshine Perfettos have just the crisp delicacy that makes them the perfect sweet with ice cream or berries. Chocolate, vanilla and lemon flavors in the one package, or any one flavor in a package. 10c tins.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits
New York
We invite you to visit the Sunshine Bakery. At 10 A. M. or 2 P. M. any day but Saturday you'll see it to the best advantage.

Nujol

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Why Your Doctor Prescribes Mineral Oil for Constipation

LAXATIVES can very easily do a great deal of harm.

Mineral oil can do no harm, because it is not absorbed by the system, but acts simply as a mechanical lubricant.

Laxatives give only a temporary relief, and by their after-effects aggravate the very condition they are meant to cure.

Mineral oil gives permanent relief, by restoring the normal activity of the bowels and so removing the *cause* of constipation. It is a genuine remedy in that the longer it is used, the less it is needed.

Nujol is a pure, white mineral oil, absolutely tasteless and odorless. Physicians prescribe Nujol with entire confidence, because it is freed from irritating impurities. The reputation of the world's largest oil refiners stands as a guarantee of its uniform high quality.

Write for "The Rational Treatment of Constipation," an informative treatise on constipation and the mineral oil treatment as prescribed by eminent specialists. Ask for Nujol at your druggist's, or send 75c. in stamps for a trial pint bottle. Address Dept. E.



STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)
Bayonne New Jersey

YANKEES DEFEAT DETROIT—RACING STARTS THIS WEEK—BOXING—ATHLETICS—ROWING—TENNIS

GIFTS FOR YANKEES AND BILL DONOVAN

League Leaders Score Four Runs on No Hits—Manager Greeted by Old Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., May 16.—President Frank Navin of the Detroit Baseball Club estimated that at least 25,000 fans would enter Navin Field this afternoon for the purpose of witnessing the first game of the season between the Tigers and the Yankees, and his anticipation would have been realized were it not for a cloudy sky and the fact that it rained all of the previous night. Despite the most unfavorable weather conditions 11,887 fans put in an appearance and saw what was just a fair game, there being nothing of any great excitement. New York walking away with an easy victory.

Detroit gave Bill Donovan a great welcome. Everybody was glad to see Bill's smiling face, and the applause which greeted him proved conclusively that he has a lot of friends still in Detroit who wish him all the luck in the world. But Donovan wasn't the only one to receive an ovation. Hughie High and Walter Pipp also came in for a good share of attention. After the game was under way, however, the true blue Tiger fans stuck by their home players and pulled for a Detroit victory. The score was 6 to 2 in favor of the Yankees.

Wild Bill was the recipient of numerous presents from friends, consisting of loving cups, gold card case, jewelry, and other things.

Dauss pitched for Detroit and McHale for New York, and they lasted the entire nine innings. New York scored a run in the first and second innings and four in the eighth.

Up to the eighth Detroit landed two runs, but could not do anything after that. The eighth was really easy for the Yankees because they secured all of their runs without having to do any real work for them. In fact, the ball during this inning did not even leave the infield. Any amateur league bunch could not have done much worse. McHale was passed by Dauss, Maisel tried to bunt, but found that it wasn't his day for that, so hit a grounder. Young threw him out to Bush. This put McHale and Maisel on bases. Peckinpaugh bunted, sending McHale to third and Maisel to second.

High was next up. He fouled the first ball, but landed on the second one. It proved a fast grounder. Bush grabbed it and threw low to the plate. Baker lost it, scoring McHale. The Detroit catcher threw wild to third base to catch Maisel, but this speedy youngster was at the home plate before they could find the ball. Meanwhile "Peck" got excited and also ran home, which left High on third, making three runs for that inning and no one out. High scored on a short passed ball, making a total of four runs.

There was nothing of interest after that, the next three men going out easy. The ninth inning was very tame, neither side scoring, so that the game ended in a victory for the Yankees.

Detroit got its first run in the fourth, due to a double by Cobb and a single by Veach. Young brought in the second run in the fifth inning, when he raced on a sacrifice bunt. Several times during the nine innings it looked like Detroit would score without any trouble, but McHale was on the job, and he prevented anything like that. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b	4	2	0	2	3	Bush, ss.	3	0	0	3	4
Pk'gh, ss.	4	1	0	2	3	Vitt, 3b.	3	0	0	2	3
High, cf.	3	1	1	2	0	Cobb, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1	Cr'f'd, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Cork, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	Veach, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
H'tzell, lf.	2	0	1	2	0	K'v'gh, 1b.	4	0	0	11	2
Boone, 2b.	4	1	0	2	0	Young, 2b.	4	1	2	3	5
Sw'ney, c.	4	0	0	3	2	Baker, c.	1	0	0	3	1
McHale, p.	2	1	0	0	4	Dauss, p.	1	0	1	1	4
Total.	31	6	6	27	15	Total.	28	2	6	27	20

Errors—Pipp, Bush, Vitt, Young, Baker.

New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—6
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—High, Cobb (2,) Sweeney, Pipp. Stolen base—Boone. Earned runs—Off McHale, 1; off Dauss, 2. Sacrifice hits—Bender (2,) McHale, Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice fly—Dauss. Double play—Bush, Young, and Kavanagh. Left on bases—New York, 5; Detroit, 5. First base on errors—New York, 2; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off McHale, 3; off Dauss, 3. Struck out—By McHale, 4; by Dauss, 2. Wild pitches—Dauss, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—Two hours and one minute.

Athletics Bunch Hits on Russell.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Philadelphia bunched hits off Russell today, which, coupled with an error by Roth, gave them the first game of the series with Chicago, 4 to 2. The batting of Lajoie, Weaver's fielding, and Shawkey's pitching were features. First Baseman McInnis of the visitors was hit with a ball during batting practice and had his nose broken. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy, rf.	5	1	1	2	0	Felsch, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Oldring, lf.	3	1	1	3	0	Roth, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3
Strunk, lf.	4	0	1	0	0	E.C'ns, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Schang, c.	2	1	0	5	1	F'nier, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	2	3	2	J.C'ns, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Walsh, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	W'ver, ss.	4	0	1	5	4
Barry, ss.	4	0	1	1	5	Schalk, c.	4	0	0	3	1
Kopf, 3b.	3	0	1	0	0	Russell, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Shawkey, p.	3	0	0	0	1	Benz, p.	2	0	0	0	2
						*Demmitt.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	4	7	27	7	Total.	35	2	6	27	14

*Batted for Benz in ninth inning.

Errors—Barry, (2.) Roth.

Philadelphia	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Lajoie, (2.) Kopf, J. Collins, Oldring. Earned runs—Off Russell, 3. Sacrifice hits—Shawkey, Shang. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 1. First base on balls—Off Russell, 2; off Shawkey, 2; off Benz, 1. Hits—Off Russell, 6 in 3 innings; off Benz, 1 in 6 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, (Barry.) Struck out—By Russell, 2; by Shawkey, 2; by Benz, 1. Passed ball—Schang. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Pitching Duel at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—A pitching duel between Weilman and Shaw ran eleven innings here today and ended in favor of the locals, 2 to 1. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	5	1	2	2	0	Moel'r, rf.	5	0	1	0	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3	Foster, 3b.	5	0	1	2	1
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3	Shanks, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
K'f'man, 1b.	4	0	0	11	1	Milan, cf.	2	1	0	1	0
C.W'k'r, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	Gandil, 1b.	3	0	0	14	0
Wms, rf.	5	1	3	3	0	M'r'g'n, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
Agnew, c.	0	0	0	0	0	A'smith, c.	3	0	0	10	2
Sev'r'd, c.	2	0	0	5	2	M'H'de, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
Lavan, ss.	4	0	1	2	3	Shaw, p.	4	0	0	0	1
Weilm'n, p.	4	0	0	0	2						
Total.	37	2	7	33	14	Total.	33	1	4*	32	12

*Two out when winning run scored.

Errors—Lavan, Weilman. Morgan.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Williams, Morgan, Foster. Stolen bases—Shanks, Williams (2) Milan, Lavan. Sacrifice hits—Gandil, Shanks. Double plays—Shaw and Gandil; Lavan, Pratt, and Kauffman; Shaw, McBride, and Gandil. Left on bases—Washington, 4; St. Louis, 10. Bases on balls—Off Weilman, 3; off Shaw, 6. Hit by pitcher—Lavan by Shaw. Struck out—By Shaw, 10; by Weilman, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes.

Major Leagues' Record for Week.

The record in the National and American Leagues of games played, won, and lost, with runs, hits, errors, and men left on bases, for the week follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	L.B.
Philadelphia	5	3	2	21	46	15	30
Chicago	7	3	4	40	76	18	54
Boston	5	2	3	30	50	15	42
Pittsburgh	6	4	2	36	54	8	41
Brooklyn	6	4	2	31	51	15	43
Cincinnati	5	1	3	15	41	11	40
St. Louis	5	2	3	15	36	11	31
New York	6	4	2	33	61	14	40

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York	5	3	2	16	35	5	46
Detroit	5	2	3	11	36	8	41
Chicago	5	3	2	15	33	8	39
Boston	5	4	1	17	35	6	25
Washington	5	2	3	9	21	4	19
Cleveland	5	2	3	11	37	8	31
Philadelphia	5	1	4	12	33	11	31
St. Louis	5	4	2	15	39	12	38

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Detroit, 2.
Boston, 3; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark-Buffalo, (rain.)
Pittsburgh, 4; Chicago, 1.
Kansas City, 3; St. Louis, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City-Buffalo, (rain.)
Newark-Toronto, (rain.)
Montreal, 3; Providence, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	16	8	.667
Chicago	15	11	.577
Boston	13	11	.542
Pittsburgh	13	14	.481
Brooklyn	12	14	.462
Cincinnati	11	14	.440
St. Louis	12	16	.429
New York	10	14	.417

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	16	8	.667
Detroit	18	11	.621
Boston	13	9	.591
Chicago	16	12	.571
Washington	11	14	.440
Cleveland	11	16	.407
Philadelphia	9	16	.360
St. Louis	10	18	.357

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	19	10	.655
Newark	16	12	.571
Kansas City	15	12	.556
Chicago	16	13	.552
Brooklyn	14	13	.538
St. Louis	12	14	.462
Baltimore	12	17	.414
Buffalo	8	21	.276

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	11	4	.733
Montreal	10	5	.625
Richmond	8	5	.571
Jersey City	6	5	.500
Rochester	6	7	.462
Buffalo	4	6	.400
Newark	4	7	.364
Toronto	3	10	.231

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Baltimore at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Montreal.
Jersey City at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.

PITCHERS IN BATTLE ROYAL.

Boston Defeats Cleveland When Morton Weakens in 14th Inning.

CLEVELAND, May 16.—Boston defeated Cleveland in a great pitchers' battle today, 3 to 0, in fourteen innings. After holding Boston to one hit in nine innings, a single by Wood with one out in the ninth, and three hits in thirteen innings, Morton weakened with one out in the fourteenth, Mays got a sun hit to left, Hooper scratched an infield hit, while Wagner and Lewis followed with doubles.

Not a Boston man reached first base until the eighth inning, when with one out Hoblitzel was passed and after there were two strikes on him.

A one-handed catch by Leibold and Speaker's throw to the plate in the seventh, retiring Jackson, were features. With one out in the eighth inning Morton, Leibold, and Turner singled in succession, only to have Chapman hit to Wood for an easy double play. Leibold tripled in the twelfth, but there were two out and he failed to score.

It was the first game Wood has started this year, and while not as effective as Morton, he showed much of the stuff that made him the premier pitcher of the American League in 1912. Mays, who pitched the last three innings, was effective. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	6	1	1	3	0	Leib'd, cf.	6	0	3	9	0
Wagn'r, 2b.	6	1	1	1	6	Tur'nr, 2b.	6	0	1	3	9
Sp'ker, cf.	6	0	0	4	1	C'pm'n, ss.	5	0	2	1	4
Lewis, lf.	6	0	2	2	0	J'kson, rf.	5	0	2	1	0
H'zel, 1b.	5	1	1	9	0	Graney, lf.	6	0	0	6	0
Scot, ss.	5	0	0	5	7	R.W'd, 1b.	3	0	1	13	0
M'N'ly, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2	Sh'ds, 1b.	0	0	0	1	0
J'rvis, 3b.	2	0	0	0	1	B'b're, 1b.	2	0	0	9	2
Cady, c.	4	0	0	9	4	Wam's, 3b.	6	0	1	1	2
Thomas, c.	0	0	0	1	0	Bl'gs, c.	6	0	0	5	0
Mays, p.	1	1	1	0	0	Morton, p.	5	0	1	0	2
‡H'nrike'n.	1	0	0	0	0	†Coumbe.	1	0	0	0	0
§Gainer.	1	0	0	0	0						
¶Ruth	1	0	0	0	0	Total.	51	0	12	42	17
Total.	49	3	7	41	23						

*Batted for R. Wood in ninth inning.
†Batted for Morton in fourteenth inning.
‡Batted for McNally in eighth inning.
§Batted for J. Wood in twelfth inning.
¶Batted for Cady in fourteenth inning.
||Jackson out for interference.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Boston, 3. Two-base hits—Chapman, Wagner, Lewis. Three-base hit—Leibold. Double play—J. Wood, Cady, and Hoblitzel. Hits—Off Wood, 10 in 11 innings; off Mays, 2 in 3 innings. First base on balls—Off Morton, 1; off Wood, 3. Struck out—By Morton, 4; by Wood, 4; by Mays, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 12; Boston, 5. Time of game—Two hours and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullaney.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh Wins Fast Game from Chicago by Score of 4 to 1.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Rogge's curve ball proved baffling to Chicago batters when hits would have scored runs today, and Pittsburgh downed the local 4 to 1 in a fast game. A steal of home by Yerkes, whose work was a factor in the Pittsburgh victory, and Konetchy's home run were features.

In sliding to the plate in the first inning, Shortstop Berghammer of the visitors broke a small bone in his right leg. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2—4	9	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	6	1

Batteries—Rogge and Berry; Brown, Prendergast, and Wilson.

Ten-Inning Game for Kanfeds.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—By bunching hits in the tenth inning Kansas City defeated St. Louis here today, winning by a score of 3 to 2. Score.

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	9	2
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2	6	3

Batteries—Main and Brown; Davenport and Hartley.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—3	12	1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	6	0

Batteries—Miller and Howley; O'Brien, Copper, and Haley.

OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT FOR RACING SEASON

Belmont Track Opens Thursday —"Touts" and "Clockers" to be Ousted—Betting Curbed.

When the year's thoroughbred racing for this section begins at the Belmont Park track Thursday under the management of the Westchester Racing Association it is expected to usher in the most successful racing season New York has had since 1910. There has been a marked revival in interest in the sport, and a successful season is considered sure. Effort will be made to present a season of clean sport, and certain undesirable elements which have crept into the game have been given to understand that their room is much more desired than their company. Men who have been suspected of not always racing their horses to win have been notified that all the stables within reaching distance of the tracks in what is known as the metropolitan circuit will be closed to them.

There were at New Orleans during the Winter, and have been at the Maryland tracks during the Spring, some owners of horses who were suspected of using them as gambling machines instead of animals with which to win races. There have also been jockeys whose efforts to win have not always been as effective as they might. These undesirables have been informed that they are not wanted about here, and many of them have decided to go West or to Canada to run and ride horses. This does away pretty well with one menace to the sport.

"Touts," who have been a danger to the sport and an annoyance to owners, are to be treated with no lenience whatever and kept from the tracks as much as possible. With them will go the professional "clockers," whose duty it is to time racing trials, steal stable secrets and inside information for the benefit of the layers of odds and the professional tipsters. They are all to be "shooed" from the premises and kept outside of locked and barred gates of the tracks, to which no admission will be allowed except during racing hours.

How restricted speculation will be this season is the chief problem to be solved. A number of the professional layers of odds are desirous of introducing on the tracks the "official stakeholder" as a custodian of wagers between man and man, as was done at New Orleans. Others—and these are of the better class, with financial standing—wish the betting to be conducted as it was last year. That was done with no open display of odds, no passing of money and no registration of bets by the layer, such as constitutes book-making technically. The Jockey Club, which takes no official cognizance of the question of betting, is understood to favor the system used last season and frowns on the stakeholder proposition, unless it can be shown definitely that there is no violation of either the letter or spirit of the law in it. There is a belief that some plan will be agreed upon unofficially, of course, before the gates at Belmont Park are opened on Thursday. Whatever is arranged, it is this matter which most threatens the success of the racing season, and the Jockey Club people intend to act promptly and effectively to put a stop to anything that seems liable to injure the sport itself.

The season at Belmont Park, which begins Thursday with a genuine sporting meeting, will last until June 9. Then will follow races at the Jamaica, Aqueduct and Empire City tracks to July 31, when the horses will move to Saratoga, to race until August 31. This will be followed by a meeting of a similar character at Belmont Park, from Sept. 1 to 14 inclusive to wind up the circuit.

While at the opening of the Belmont Park meeting many of the high-class races will be missing, as they are still at the Kentucky tracks, where the Eastern racing season really opened, there will be horses enough of mediocre calibre to make good speculative sport, and a splendid lot of two-year-olds about which no one knows as to their comparative worth. Everything able at the track is occupied and late comers have had to be sent to the Jamaica track, from which place a special train will daily bring the horses to be raced to Belmont Park. Sheepshead Bay is lost to the trainers in its transmogrification into an automobile course, but the Gravesend and Aqueduct tracks both have well filled stables of horses in training. So there will be no dearth of horses, and it is only up to the racing secretary to get together good fields.

Altogether the outlook is fine for a good racing season if the menacing elements can be kept under control and where they can do no harm.

BAR FUTURITY RACES.

Attorney General Decides Events Scheduled for State Fairs Are Illegal.

ALBANY, May 16.—The State Fair Commission of 1913 exceded its authority in establishing the so-called "futurity races" to be run at the State Fair in 1915, 1916 and 1917, and the moneys collected from horse owners to cover the expense of these events, totaling $8,205 up to date, must be returned to the owners, according to an opinion rendered by Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury to the new State Fair Commission.

The "futurity" project, never before undertaken by a State Fair Commission, was a violation of the Agricultural law, which compels the commission to make a full report of receipts and disbursements to the Legislature, and to turn over unexpended balances to the State Treasurer each year. The plan virtually committed the State to the conduct of an unlawful enterprise, and compelled the injunction in the Agricultural law against the Fair Commission retaining any of the moneys in excess of actual requirements for the conduct of the State Fair.

The commission of 1913 formulated certain rules for the "futurity races" to start this year and continue for the next two years, and provided for purses or prizes for the winners of those events an amount aggregating over $20,000. The first race proposed to be held next September involved an expenditure by the commission of $3,720; the second year's race contemplated an expenditure of $12,525, and the expense of the race in 1917, together with cups to be given to the several winners, would swell the total expenditure for this project to about $20,000.

SUFFRAGETTE ROOTERS.

9,000 Fair Fans to Storm Polo Grounds Tomorrow.

There is going to be a big time at the Polo Grounds tomorrow afternoon when the suffragettes and their friends will occupy the entire upper tier of 9,000 seats and watch the Giants and Cubs play.

The game will have unusual significance for the players, because the suffragettes have volunteered to present $5 to every player on both teams who scores a run. At the rate the Giants piled up runs on the Cubs Saturday they will come in for quite some extra pocket money.

The silver-tongued orators of the cause will occupy temporary rostrums outside the park before and after the game, and will tell the men fans all the reasons why women should get the ballot.

Another feature will be the presence of "candy girls" at the game. These young women will wear the bold yellow sashes of the cause and will go among the men and sell boxes of candy. There will be a big brass band on hand to keep things going, and all in all, the occasion should be something quite unusual in local baseball history.

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of Governor Whitman, has consented to throw out the first ball before the game starts. You had better plan to be there tomorrow; everybody else will be.

HANDBALL FOR OARSMEN.

Rain Keeps Many Harlem Rowing Men in the Clubhouses.

Handball was the principal exercise of the oarsmen yesterday. Members of the Waverly, Lone Star, Harlem, Metropolitan, Nassau and Union Clubs used the courts in order to keep in condition. Waverly and Lone Star are each having a big club tournament, and the cold weather gave them a chance to work off a large number of postponed and scheduled games.

In spite of the cold, however, many of the crews got out on the water, at least for a while. The junior quadruple shell crew of the Lone Stars rowed ten miles in the morning, according to the coach, Samuel Cramer, and then rowed a match race with the Commerce High School eight in the afternoon. Nonpareils had a few men out, and the Nassau junior four gig had a long row in the morning. The Metropolitans also sent out a few shells.

The junior four-gig race for the Rogers Cup has been the main attraction all along. Nonpareil has two of the three necessary legs on it, and was one of the first to announce its intention of entering for the final one this season. Nassau does not want to see it finished this year, and the Lone Stars are anxious for a try at this trophy. The Bohemian Club, with one leg already won, was making good progress until Robert Oneso, rowing bow, poisoned his heel last week, and had to drop out for a few days. The infection subsided somewhat later in the week and he resumed his seat with his foot greatly swollen.

Nassau's junior four-gig men are rowing daily. This club will also enter a senior double in the Memorial Day Regatta. The Arundels of Baltimore have made arrangements to enter the Rogers Cup race, and will row from the Lone Star clubhouse, in a Lone Star boat. They will also use a Lone Star senior single shell, and will enter the junior four-barge race with a boat borrowed from the Woodcliff Club.

The Bayonne Club will use a Lone Star boat in the junior double on Memorial Day, and will also enter an intermediate double. Lone Star members of the quadruple sculls crew have begun morning work. They have appeared at the clubhouse at 6:30 o'clock every morning for the past week, and will continue this until the end of the month.

Next to the junior four-gig competition, the eight-oared, one-mile race for schools and high schools of the city and vicinity has engaged the attention of rowing men. Aside from the immediate interest in rivalry between the crews there seems also to be a feeling that there has been too little attention paid to the youngsters of the city who want to row.

The high school boys have been working for months on machines or in other ways to get into condition. Commerce used Lone Star machines under the direction of Samuel Cramer during the Winter, and the New Rochelle boys were able to work on the Columbia University machines through their coach, Steddiford Pitt, a former Columbia oarsman. The Wahnetahs took care of the Flushing High School boys, and Coach Mulcahy put the Fordham preps into the Atalanta house as early as he could. Only De Witt Clinton, which was late in deciding to enter, has had trouble in finding a shell.

The high school crews are a husky lot. De Witt Clinton averages highest, with 164 pounds to the man and about six feet average height, with Fordham Prepe following close with 162 each and probably a little advantage in height. Commerce men are only two pounds average behind the Fordham candidates, at 160, and their average height and reach will be about the same. Flushing will follow with 158½ average weight, and height of 5 feet 10½ inches, while New Rochelle, with an average height close to six feet, weighs but 150.

Power Boat Clubs Active.

Captain Wellman of the South Shore Power Boat Club of Chicago left the New York Motor Boat Clubhouse at 7 o'clock yesterday morning for Newburg. He had been here for four days on his trip from Chicago, down the Illinois Canal, the Illinois and the Mississippi Rivers to the Gulf, around Cape Cable, up this city, and up the Hudson, through the Erie Canal into the great lakes, and so home. He left Chicago last September in his 40-footer Clio II., with his wife, and has been leisurely cruising about ever since. They plan to stop at Albany tonight, and expect to be delayed later in getting into the Erie Canal, which is reported backward this season in being put into shape for travel, but they do not care, as they have plenty of good time and get home when they happen to arrive.

The program for the official review of the Hudson River division of the power squadron of Commander Roger Upton at Croton on May 29, 30, and 31 has been made public. It is expected that the power boats of the river from here to Albany will make those days a sort of rendezvous, and that there will be a great gathering of boats.

On Saturday night, May 29, the Shattemuck Yacht and Canoe Club of Ossining will entertain with a dance. Sunday morning the Captains will be received on board the flagship Alma II. Following this, at 10:30, there will be division drills. Poughkeepsie entering 5 boats; Tappan Zee, 8; Yonkers, 7; New York Motor Boat Club, 8; Colonial, 15; Hudson River Club, 8, and Alma II., 5. In the afternoon there will be the annual drill of the Hudson River Power Squadron. At 3 o'clock, after the Hudson River drill, the command of the United States Power Squadron will be transferred to Chief Commander Roger Upton and Vice Commander C. F. Chapman. The evening from 6 to 8 will be spent by the Captains aboard the Thendara, the flagship of Commander Roger Upton. Monday at 10 there will be Commander Upton's official inspection.

Cobweb and Colonial Yacht Clubs started an annual pool tournament last week, the latter winning three matches to two. Clarkson, Obergfell, and Holloway played for the losers, while Crow, Myers, and Emery were the winners.

Manhattan Island Yacht Club, at the foot of 172d Street, announced last night a regatta for Sunday, June 20. The events will be a seven-mile motor boat race open to all, small club canoe races for one and two man doubles at one-half mile, one-half mile tandem race, small club canoe tilting contest, and a live duck race open to all. Canoes are to be canvas only.

Tea Dansant at Belmont Park.

Novel features are promised for the opening day of the racing season Thursday at Belmont Park, in the Tea Dansant, to be given in the spacious club stand. Beginning at about 4 o'clock, there will be dancing between the races and also after the last event has been decided.

As is known, through the generosity of the Westchester Racing Association, the proceeds of the box sale and a percentage of the sale of seats on the opening day are to be devoted to the three war relief organizations; namely, Lafayette Fund, Committee of Mercy, and the Bllie Cross Association.

Speedway Brushes Postponed.

Owing to the inclement weather, the Sunday program of light harness brushes on the Speedway were postponed until next Wednesday afternoon at 1:30, when the events scheduled for yesterday, with some additional races, will be held. There will be eight matinee meetings in all, the last being held on June 27, when the season closes. On Sunday, May 30, there will be another mule race. Already eight entries have been received. The first prize will be a silver cup. The owner of the mule coming in second will receive three bags of oats. The third prize will be two bales of hay, and a blanket will be given to the fourth.

New Relay Swimming Record.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 16.—The world's record for the 200-yard four-man relay swimming race was lowered 1 1-5 seconds last night by the Illinois Athletic Club team in a match with the Hamilton Club of Chicago. The time was 1:42 2-5.

Army Polo1st Seriously Injured.

HONOLULU, May 16.—Lieutenant Clarence Lyman of the Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A., collided with Walter Dillingham in a polo game here yesterday and sustained a fractured skull. Doctors say his recovery is doubtful.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 9; Indianapolis, 8.
At St. Paul—Columbus, 4; St. Paul, 2.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee-Louisville, (rain.)
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 10; Cleveland, 5.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica-Troy, (rain.)
At Syracuse—Syracuse-Albany, (rain.)

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Mobile, 7; Chattanooga, 4.
At New Orleans—Memphis, 7; New Orleans, 2.

EAST SIDE NOVICE FIRST IN ETNA RUN

William Johanning, Unattached, Triumphs in Sprinting Finish—Protest Paulist A. C. Victory.

William Johanning, a rugged east side youngster, competing unattached, though a member of the East Side Y. M. C. A., yesterday won the 3¾-mile novice run promoted by the Etna Club in Cypress Hills, Brooklyn. The victor judged his pace to a nicety; and had enough speed in reserve nearing the completion of the journey to stave off the strong challenge of T. Noback of the West End A. C., who in the last 100 yards cut a 20-yard lead to five at the tape. William Vogel of the Trinity Club took down third prize.

The team trophy was won by the representatives of the Paulist A. C. of Manhattan, but was held up pending an investigation into the novice status of P. Dunne, who was protested by the Brownsville Field Club. The latter organization finished second in the club competition, having 63 points recorded against it, while the Paulist squad tallied only 60. The Trinity Club and the Brownsville F. C. tied for third place, with 98 points each. Seven clubs finished full teams.

More than 125 novice athletes were on the line when the starting gun was fired, and not more than ten failed to go the full route.

Johanning led for practically the entire journey. He trailed Noback and Vogel in the first mile, but after going to the front at the foot of Highland Boulevard he was never headed. Vogel was the runner-up a big part of the way, but he was passed by Noback in the last half mile, and was beaten for second honors by about twenty yards. Summary:

William Johanning, unattached, 20.44; T. Noback, West End A. C., 20.45; William Vogel, Trinity Club, 20.49; F. G. Kelly, St. Agnes A. C., 20.56; J. Georgio, Paulist A. C., 21.01; M. Levine, Brownsville Field Club, 21.03; F. Mullen, Ozanam A., 21.08; W. Deegan, Victorian Lyceum, 21.09; J. Logue, Paulist A. C., 21.14; J. Sherman, Brooklyn Evening High School, 21.15; W. Monaghan, Knights of St. Antony, 21.21; J. Kaveny, Ozanam A. A., 21.24; A. Perlman, Brownsville Field Club, 21.28; P. Dunne, Paulist A. C., 21.27; W. Boak, Mohawk A. C., 21.28; C. Vellotti, Ozanam A. A., 21.29; G. Glover, Kings County A. A., 21.30; F. Lavery, Paulist A. C., 21.31; J. David, St. John's Parish Club, 21.32; A. Columbo, Brooklyn Evening High School, 21.33; F. Casse, Mohawk A. C., 21.42; E. Hecker, Holy Cross Lyceum, 21.43; J. Rhodes, Brooklyn Evening High School, 21.45; William Shanahan, Brooklyn Evening High School, 21.46; Harry Schietzen, Brownsville Field Club, 21.50; L. Major, unattached, 21.54; G. C. Brener, Kings County A. A., 22.04; F. Schultz, Long Island A. C., 22.05; W. Carro

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1915.

THE WORLD'S BANKERS AND PROVIDERS.

It seems to have occurred to few to compare the present situation with that of 1907. The elements of the present situation have greater capacity for harm in the proportion of a conflagration to an ordinary fire. This is a world crisis, so far dwarfing the relatively petty domestic incidents of 1907 that if the results were similar ruin would be nearly universal. And if by evil chance the world war had broken out under the conditions of 1907 the events of that ill-remembered year would have challenged the imagination of the boldest to depict. Imagine the result if now every bank in the country were holding fast its reserves and reaching out for more. Imagine that every city was writing "please remit" letters and refusing to remit itself. Imagine that domestic exchange, as in 1907, were now in the condition of suspended animation of foreign exchange. That is what might have been.

Instead of that picture we have the actual conditions. There are 7,500 national banks welded together into one, each for all, and all for each, under the competent direction of the Federal Reserve Bank. The question of reserves is not even thought of in estimating the situation. There is enough for all, and the entire mass can be used where and when wanted. There are other safeguards in the situation, but it is not necessary to carry the contrast beyond this point. There is not a bank which does not know where it can get gold or currency in any amount within its range of credit on demand. Every merchant knows that he can have his legitimate trade demands accommodated because every bank knows that with such assets it can liquidate as surely as its assets are sound. The exact opposite was proved in 1907. It has been demonstrated that the assets then were of the best. The reserves then were as ample as now. It is a demonstration that we were tried by the faults of the banking system in 1907, and that we are protected now by the new system.

This is so although the best feature of the Federal Reserve system has not yet been put into effect. There are at present only $35,000,000 of rediscounts, and the reserves are so ample that there seems no need of rediscount facilities in any immediate future. The danger is that the banks may become weary of holding idle funds and may be tempted into employing superabundant resources in the old manner. Against that there is a double protection. First, the new system is a protection against the old method of using idle funds in security investments, and reversing the process when the funds are wanted again. That was a fruitful source of our former little panics, which were almost as regular as the planting and harvest seasons.

Our system now is designed to make business provide itself with funds, without either expansion or contraction of an objectionable sort, requiring speculation to finance itself otherwise. Second, there is an almost unlimited demand for rediscounts in sight. The war business runs into hundreds of millions, and is being financed in a manner unknown to experience. France has opened an account with England to pay for supplies to be furnished here. On Friday M. Ribot informed the French Senate that "$300,000,000 in Treasury bonds will be discounted by the British Treasury, for we are obliged to import from abroad raw materials and manufactured articles." England gives the credit, but cannot supply any large part of the goods wanted, for England is itself a buyer here. The immediate bearing upon our banking affairs is plain from M. Ribot's further words: "The arrangement is favorable to France, as it avoids the necessity of sending a billion francs in gold to the United States. The Bank of France is endeavoring to prevent a too rapid rise in exchange. I hope United States bankers will understand that it is in the interest of the two countries to direct all efforts to the same end."

Never was a more welcome invitation to good business. And yet there are few signs that the significance of the operation is understood. It is a lesson in rediscounts. France discounts with England in the familiar manner of getting a credit larger than a cash reserve. This being a discount between nations, the reserve is larger than is usual between private customers of banks. France could not afford to spare the gold in its extended condition, did it not get a credit larger than the loss of gold. England can spare the gold no better than France, and yet must trade with us for the account of both. England is at the end of the operation of issuing paper at one window and taking it in at another. There is no market for the national securities of either England or France which it is safe to resort to for any considerable amounts, and, furthermore, it is necessary to trade outside the ring within which the paper of either country is acceptable for domestic purposes alone. But the Treasury paper of France backed by England can be rediscounted here and spent for goods in any quantities without affecting the sensitive market for consols or rentes a hair, or perhaps even strengthening it.

Unless appearances are deceptive, leading bankers soon will be doing rediscount business on a scale worthy of the hundreds of millions of unemployed resources of the Federal Reserve institutions. That is business, not speculation. It is patriotism as well as business. It is an invitation to a table crowded with the best the world affords, and with service to humanity as a spice to traders' profits. "Wall Street" may rise or may fall without influence upon that sort of business. The exchange market, which so many are watching with interest, if not anxiety, is side-tracked. Agriculture and trade are the sources of the country's true wealth.

THE SARATOGA COMMISSION.

Within five years Saratoga has been transformed, through the well-directed efforts of Mr. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, who has been Chairman of the Reservation Commission since the death of Mr. SPENCER TRASK. The misuse of the springs has been stopped and their curative waters are flowing freely, commodious bathing houses, equipped with all the improved appliances, have been built, the most useful springs owned by the State have been surrounded by a fine park, and Saratoga has been restored to its proper place as one of the world's health resorts. There is no reason, under existing conditions, with the European spas rendered inaccessible by war, why it should not become foremost among such resorts. It possesses natural advantages which entitle it to that distinction, and these have been intelligently conserved and developed.

Naturally, there is great regret in Saratoga for the retirement of Mr. PEABODY from the Reservation Commission, and also much surprise among those who had not been convinced that his reported intention to retire was irrevocable; he has many other duties to attend to, and he has given much of his time and energy to Saratoga, with results that are manifest. It is to be hoped that the work he has so admirably begun will be carried forward with the same zeal and tact. Since January, when his term expired, Mr. PEABODY has continued his labors with no abatement of interest, and he leaves to his successor a much easier task to perform than that which fell to his lot five years ago. With Mr. PEABODY, General BENJAMIN F. TRACY, who at the age of 85 feels scarcely able to retain so onerous a position, also withdraws from the commission.

The new Chairman, Mr. GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, Jr., formerly State Superintendent of Banks, should be well fitted to carry on the work. With him on the commission will be Mr. FREDERICK W. CAMERON and State Senator FRANK N. GODFREY.

STARTING THE WHEELS.

Bank clearings fall off before railway earnings, when conditions are declining. When conditions are improving, bank clearings increase before railway earnings. In the one case the country is running on momentum, and in the other case—the present case—the wheels are just starting up again. It is quite a large order either to slow up or to start moving 100,000,000 people, especially under conditions of world stress. The bank clearings, however, confirm the signs noted some time ago. For the week of May 8 there is an increase of bank clearings in every part of the country except the Pacific Coast, and the decrease there is smaller than the increase in every other section. In the Middle States the increase is no less than 44 per cent., including the increase in this city of 51 per cent. For the whole country the increase is 32 per cent., and for all outside New York 9 per cent. There are unfavorable elements in the situation, but they relate to the past. They are part of the slowing process, now undergoing reversal.

There is another sign of encouragement not usually watched. One of the first signs of the slowing process is a decreasing demand for the "tools," machinery used in the process of production. That is a sign of lessening demand for products, to such an extent that there is revealed an excess of the means of production. The contrary condition now exists. There is such a deficiency of the means of production that machine tools are from 7 to 10 per cent. above the normal price. According to The Iron Age:

> The advance is not along any given line, but with such equipment as engine lathes of practically every size, grinding machines, sensitive drilling machines and so-called manufacturing drilling machines of similar capacity, cylindrical grinding machines in most classes, milling machines, profiling machines, headers, and on through the list of standard and special machinery the tendency of prices is sharply upward. The change in values is due to the working out of the relentless law of supply and demand. No one can help being glad of this radical change in the machinery trade, which has been through a series of lean years.

Such costly tools are not bought to stand idle. The demand for them assures a demand for men and materials. With men, machinery, and materials in demand, and with a billion-bushel wheat crop growing, it will be hard to keep the country back.

THE VITAL QUESTION.

In the speeches of Admiral FLETCHER and Major General WOOD at the city's dinner to the visiting naval officers Saturday night, as well as in the speech of Secretary DANIELS, on which we commented yesterday, and in Admiral DEWEY'S letter, the condition of our national defenses was forcibly and lucidly stated. The people are already awake to the nation's requirements. War is not now in prospect for us, but war prevails in Europe, and it would not be wisdom to declare that we have escaped the threat of danger. The demand for the immediate strengthening of our army and navy is general. It is to be hoped that our old feeling of perfect security will not return until something is done, that the citizens of this Republic will not permit their thoughts to be diverted from this imperative necessity. A nation of 100,000,000 inhabitants, with 30,000 miles of seacoast to defend, needs stronger means of defense than we now possess.

It is well that these words of Admiral FLETCHER, who is not an alarmist, who is justly proud of the splendid fleet he commands, who deals not with theories but with positive facts, should be remembered:

> Battleships alone are inadequate, and become a prey to the torpedo boat, the submarine, and the mine, and we must have different types of vessels to combat and protect the battleships. A fleet must have large scouting cruisers, because without them the battleships cannot find the enemy and bring him to action, nor can they evade a superior force.

In the last paragraph of Admiral DEWEY'S letter the exact truth about our navy was clearly stated:

> As President of the General Board for fifteen years, I can say with absolute confidence that the efficiency of the fleet has steadily progressed and has never been so high as it is today. However, we need more ships, more officers and men, and should continue the wise policy of increasing the size of our navy, which must ever remain our first and best line of defense. This defense, unless adequate, is impotent, and adequacy is not reached until the navy is strong enough to meet on equal terms the navy of the strongest possible adversary.

General WOOD spoke for the army in guarded terms, but the message he had to convey was easily comprehended. The plan of army increase and reform upon which Secretary GARRISON is now working should be acted upon by Congress at the earliest opportunity.

THE COURT HOUSE BILL.

Governor WHITMAN should sign without further delay the bill introduced by Senator MILLS and passed by the last Legislature to expedite the work of building the new Court House by enabling the Court House Board and the city authorities to make contracts for the whole work now, taking advantage of the present low prices, and to make payments by installments as the money is required. By this means a great saving may be effected and the tract of land acquired by the city at a cost of $10,000,000 will not lie idle for another year. Precedents for the appropriation of moneys for standing contracts as payments fall due instead of burdening one budget with the whole amount and overincumbering the debt charge are found in Rapid Transit Contract No. 1, and also in various contracts for public buildings for the Federal Government.

This bill was carefully drawn up by the Court House Board in collaboration with the Finance Department and the Corporation Counsel. Besides sanctioning the making of the whole contract now, if the authorities find that plan advisable as an economical measure, it enables the city to finance this enormous improvement in the easiest way, by the issue of corporate stock or otherwise. It also exempts the Court House operation from the law compelling separate contracts for plumbing and steamfitting in public buildings. In fact, it leaves all the details of the work to the judgment of the city officers who will be responsible, to the end that building may begin as soon as possible. At present the charges on the land, including interest and the estimated loss of taxes, amount to about $2,000 daily.

There is opposition to the bill, of course, for all great public improvements are opposed. The plumbers and steamfitters are said to be arrayed against it, but their opposition is likely to be withdrawn when all the facts of the situation are made known to them. The bill was designed to injure nobody, but to expedite the building of the Court House without straining the credit of the city and to effect a saving of at least $2,000,000 in the work. It should be signed.

SAVING THE CHILDREN.

A few words spoken by Mr. VANDERBILT when he was face to face with death on the Lusitania have been made the text of a speech by the Bishop of London, presiding at a meeting of the Waifs and Strays Society. Mr. VANDERBILT said to his valet, "Come and let us save the kiddies." The words were simple and casual and the impulse was that of humanity. In his last hour Mr. VANDERBILT gave expression to the whole modern idea of civilization.

The movements toward reforms affecting young children have multiplied during the past few years to a degree hardly realized by easy-going persons. The agitation for pure milk, for public playgrounds, for the prohibition of child labor, for the control of contagious diseases, for the training of mothers in elementary hygiene, for the regulation of traffic on public thoroughfares, for the improvement of cheap homes, for inspection by physicians and nurses in the schools, is all in the direction of saving the children.

At Bad Nauheim is an institution where poor children can take the baths at a nominal cost in order that they may be "made strong and preserved to the nation." That nation is spending its hoarded wealth of young lives with terrible rapidity, but we have learned from it more than one device for life saving in time of peace. Nothing is more important than to bend all our energies toward balancing the awful destruction of life at this time by making the lives of the young generation as secure and effective as possible. The need should be kept in mind by every one with power to influence directly or indirectly the legislation that affects the children.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Hobson's Latest Sensation.

RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON, sometime hero, later Representative in Congress, and now, as the histrions say—as the other histrions say, one is tempted to put it, but won't—"at liberty," has been obliged, in recent years, to compel the attention that once went to him voluntarily and gladly. The device he adopted to attain this object is only too familiar. It is that of saying ever more and more startling things in order to produce an effect that became ever more and more difficult as the public's responsiveness to stimulation from him grew weaker. At last he has had to resort to the really desperate measure of charging that the British Government, if it did not actually plot the destruction of the Lusitania by German submarines, at least knowingly allowed her to be destroyed and deliberately refrained from taking any measures to save either the ship or the lives of those on board of her.

As Mr. HOBSON, in his previous statements as to assorted wars only a week or two ahead of us, has never been suspected of the insincerity which, whatever else it might have done, would have increased respect for his personal information and private judgment, so now it need not, and indeed cannot, be doubted that he really believes in this amazing explanation of the great disaster. It seems to be easy for him who so magnificently risked his life in the fortunately futile attempt to close the mouth of Santiago Harbor to believe anything. A like straining of the large possibility of human credulity may be within the power of one or two dozen other people in the United States if they put their minds to the task and use all their energies in its performance. But the rest of us are too busy, some in doing things and others in thinking about them, to make any such effort, and will have to dismiss Mr. HOBSON'S theory as—well, call it absurd and let it go at that.

Other characterizations might be used if he had not taken the Merrimac in under the guns and if he had not been brutally maltreated after it by certain stupid commentators on certain perfectly innocent and harmless kisses. That was enough to make people with a sense of justice deal very gently with his subsequent vagaries, and to say nothing harsher to him than "Oh, do hush!"

Pardons for the Innocent.

If the Constitutional Convention did not have so many more important matters to consider, there would perhaps be reason, instead of only excuse, as now, for exhorting the delegates to remove from our fundamental law an irritating fault or negligence that has too long existed here and all over the country. No illustration of it is to be found in this State just now, or at least none of common knowledge, but down in Georgia there is a very striking case—the case of LEO M. FRANK.

He has been convicted and sentenced to death for a crime the commission of which by him is very strongly and very generally doubted and by no few millions of American citizens utterly disbelieved. But if the present or next Governor of Georgia—in the hands of one of whom FRANK'S fate rests—should decide after due reflection that his sentence must not be carried out, the only action he can take is to give him a "pardon." The Governor cannot admit, officially, that the trial was unfair, and he cannot make official declaration of FRANK'S innocence.

To pardon an innocent man, however, is to release him under a cruel and undeserved stigma, for men are not "pardoned" for what they have not done. Indeed, a pardon is a clear implication of guilt—so clear that its acceptance, strictly and literally speaking, is a confession, or would be if the limitations of the executive vocabulary by the law were not so well understood.

Curiously enough, the word "pardon" etymologically does not, and originally did not, have its present significance, but meant merely a free gift. Like "forgive," its close Saxon analogue and synonym, it has come to carry in all common usage the accusation of guilt and its admission.

The law should provide not only for the exercise of executive clemency; it should also confess, and it could well afford to do so, its own fallibility and be humble enough openly to rectify its occasional mistakes. The proper course to take with a wrongly convicted man is not to pardon him, but to vindicate him. The question of recompense deserved and owed also arises in such cases, but that is not immediate while the other remains unanswered.

Thinks Only the Rich Go to Sea!

An attitude of mind which it is charitable to call "strange" was revealed by one of our correspondents the other day, when he vehemently protested against the doing by anybody of anything about the Lusitania that would involve even the possibility of war for the United States.

Why, he asked in effect, should the millions of plain people, too poor and too busy earning a living ever to make ocean voyages, be put in danger of death and loss merely to avenge the drowning of a few rich and idle folk who, in spite of previous warning, had taken a sporting chance out of mere love of excitement.

It is evident that the writer of this letter, in addition to having, like some others, queer ideas about announcement of intention to commit illegal acts, has never taken the trouble to inform himself as to the quality, from the financial point of view, of the passengers on ocean steamers. Some of them, it is true, are rich idlers, traveling for pleasure, but a majority, even in the first cabins, are usually there for business reasons, and an investigator would not have to penetrate far into other parts of any liner before he found much greater numbers of people ranging from the moderately circumstanced to the very poor—the latter class being always the largest of all except when, as not infrequently happens, it is the only one.

Our protesting correspondent knows a lot, but too much of it isn't so—so much that really he is in a very desperate state. All his judgments of events and conditons are sure to be wrong while he remains as he is, and even the little group of peace-at-any-pricers, of safety-first-and-lasters, will view him with apprehension as an ally. They will probably say to him, as did the Nantucket Captain to his offensive mate, "All I ask of you, Mr. Coffin, is silence, and dee-deed little of that!"

WE DO NOT KNOW PERU.

She Is Through with Revolutions and Is Very Salubrious.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to make an observation which may at first sight seem insignificant, but which, nevertheless, exerts a powerful influence on the public opinion of this country in regard to South American countries.

I refer to the contract which has just been signed in Lima, Peru, by the Government of my country and Breitung & Co., Ltd., of New York City, for the irrigation and colonization of Peruvian lands. In commenting upon this contract in this morning's issue, you attribute to Mr. Breitung the following words, "that the idea originated with President Leguia three years ago, and then the revolution came, which made Billinghurst the President of the country." If, indeed, these words did come from Mr. Breitung, I do not wonder that other curious things are said about South America.

Mr. Billinghurst was elected by the people as a whole and in the midst of the same quietude as President Wilson was here elected to the Presidential chair. Mr. Billinghurst had to give up the Presidency at the request of the army on Feb. 4, 1914, without a single layman being involved in the affair. Besides, all this came to a head between 4 and 6 o'clock one morning, and, as a result, not even the neighborhood was disturbed. And do you call this a revolution as the term is commonly understood and inferred in your article? Mr. Billinghurst was elected as a compromise candidate, and, not being a politician, was unsuccessful in satisfying the various elements. As a consequence, he was compelled to resign and leave the country to avoid further complications.

My purpose in making this simple observation is none other than to do away with the erroneous impression that is so prevalent here in regard to South American countries, and to say that in Peru, for example, the last revolution took place some twenty-odd years ago, and that it is a certain fact that *there will never be another*, because the populace hates them and is now in search of nothing but labor and progress. Therefore, it is decidedly distasteful to think that there exists an erroneous idea about countries that are striving quietly but persistently for self-improvement and, in spite of having a fictitious financial existence, are showing ability to resist the economic disturbances caused by the European war.

The contract for $10,000,000 which has just been accepted by the Government of my country, according to cable dispatches, is only a small beginning of what may be done in Peru. This is a very rich and undeveloped country which offers a field for the investment of many more tens of millions of dollars. Peru is a healthful country, and its four millions and a half of people are very honest and hospitable.

In one of the "Handbooks of South America" that are published here it is said, for instance, that in Peru the climate is bad and that yellow fever rages. Gross exaggeration! The author, probably like all other pseudo-authors, shows that he is not at all familiar with Peru, for it seems that this was a random statement which he might as well have applied to Russia, China, or the north pole. This is simply another instance of the fact that North Americans have absolutely no correct ideas of the condition of the Southern republics.

Peru is a land of great promise, and American capitalists ought to study the wide field existing there; it gives them an excellent chance to increase their present capital and at the same time render aid to the country.

JUAN VICENTE FARFAN.
New York, May 7, 1915.

Fifty-four Years Ago.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lyman Abbott's timely telegram in your issue of May 10 brings to mind the clarion call of his great predecessor in a similar crisis.

On Sunday, April 14, 1861, came the news of the fall of Sumter, and a wave of intense indignation, the like of which has not since been known, swept over the country. Men, strangers to one another, trembled with righteous wrath as they met on the street and talked of the attack upon the Union.

Plymouth Church was crowded that night. It was my good fortune to get near the pulpit, and I count it the supreme moment of my life when Henry Ward Beecher, stepping to the front of the platform, with the full power of his wonderful voice charged with his personal magnetism, gave out his text: "Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward."

The next morning came Lincoln's call for 75,000 men.

A. W. DIMOCK.
Peekamoose, N. Y., May 10, 1915.

A Personal Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the name of the class of 1914 of Barnard College, I wish to say that the opinion expressed in a letter published in the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Friday, May 7, 1915, and signed "Barnard, 1914," merely stated the opinion of one member of the class.

JEANNETTE UNGER,
Secretary Class 1914 of Barnard College.
New York, May 15, 1915.

FAILURE OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN JINGO.

Nothing Hostile to the United States in the Present Movement for Concerted Action Among the Republics.

By N. A. GREVSTAD.

Chicago, May 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES appears an article on the relations between Latin America and the United States, which would seem to require a supplementary statement. The writer of the article, "A Retired Journalist," looks upon the present visit of the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs to Uruguay, Argentina, and Chile as the inception of a movement fraught with the gravest consequences to the United States, and he feels that the American people should be warned to be on their guard against alleged hostile developments to be expected in the Southern republics.

The present writer begs leave to differ from these views and conclusions. To be sure, there are jingoes in Latin America as in this and other countries, and it would be strange indeed if scattered outcroppings of mistrust of the United States were not to be found in some or perhaps in all of the Southern republics. But thinking and well informed Latin Americans, the men who guide the destinies of those sister republics, do not harbor any such sentiments. As a matter of fact, in several of the Southern republics the United States is regarded as a trusted friend and protector not only against possible aggressions by trans-oceanic powers, but also against hostile designs of ambitious neighbors.

While it may be true, as asserted by "A Retired Journalist," that "a quiver of indignation ran through the Southern continent" upon the "taking of Panama," the sentiment of fear and hostility has long since calmed down; witness the collapse of the Ugarte propaganda. Manuel Ugarte, a writer of talent, an impassioned and eloquent orator, and undoubtedly a sincere exponent of Latin-American ideals and purposes, was profoundly moved by the Panama affair, and undertook to arouse Spanish America to the necessity of some form of union for protection against the United States. He made successful speaking tours throughout the Latin-American republics, spoke to large and enthusiastic audiences, and was extensively supported by the press in his campaign for Latin-American union. But his vigorous and sustained propaganda has come to naught; as far as practical results go, it may be said to have ended in a flat failure. Ugarte's ill-tempered and unjust attacks upon the United States were frowned upon by all fair-minded people, and his advocacy of a political union, with or without a tinge of hostility to the United States, was regarded as fine oratory but very little else. That is the sum and substance of the heralded "well-defined movement throughout South America toward a union for protection against the United States."

However, this is not saying that the Southern republics do not strive or ought not to strive to attain some of the benefits of closer relations between them. With them, as with the thirteen Colonies, the desire for union was second only to the resolve to achieve independence. But as we know, the repeated efforts in that direction have failed, largely on account of formidable difficulties of a geographical nature and other serious obstacles.

In recent years the latent tendencies toward a union of efforts have assumed more practical forms; conventions have been concluded between South American republics for the organization of cooperative work for plant and animal sanitation, and other similar purposes. Undoubtedly these are laudable and wise efforts, that are calculated to benefit not only the countries directly concerned, but also most other countries, the United States not excepted. It is probable that similar co-operation will be gradually extended to other fields where it can be applied to advantage; for instance, customs and shipping regulations might be simplified in all republics and made more uniform, to the mutual advantage of all of them.

It is extremely probable that the present conference between the Foreign Ministers of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Chile have for their main purpose to reach some practical arrangement for dealing with some of the difficulties caused by the war in Europe. When, upon the outbreak of the war, the transatlantic commerce was seriously disorganized, it was the hope and expectation of the business interests in the River Plate that the United States could be relied upon to furnish in some way the necessary tonnage and all articles of prime necessity of imports, and great was the disappointment when nothing was done in this country to better the shipping facilities between the United States and the Atlantic republics of South America. In view of the prevailing uncertainties concerning the termination of the war, it is very likely that the general economic situation of the four Southern republics as affected by the war has been discussed at the conference of their Foreign Ministers. We are told that South American newspapers comment upon these meetings as an event bound to mark a new era of the international politics of South America. This prediction may or may not come true. But even if it should be realized to the fullest extent, there would be nothing in such a development that need create apprehension in this country. As a matter of fact, a union of Latin America would be as natural and as desirable, both for racial reasons and from a general point of view, as was the union of the different political communities of the United States. The peoples of those republics are one, or very closely allied, in blood, speech, history, traditions, religion, literature, art, and culture. Why should they not strive for union? And why should we object to a closer union between them if it is to be obtained? Such a union would not be directed against the United States. As they have nothing to fear from us, we have nothing to fear from them. But as a new type of Anglo-Saxon civilization has been evolved in North America, so Latin America is manifestly destined to produce a new type of Latin civilization, and the more perfect co-operation between those republics the more vigorous and characteristic would be their civilization. All of them would gain by it, and the intellectual life of the world at large would be richer for it.

Let it be emphasized again that more intimate co-operation between the Southern republics in politics as well as in science, commerce and trade does not imply any mistrust of or hostility toward the United States. In this connection it may be instructive to refer to a conversation had a couple of years ago with one of the leading public men of the River Plate, upon the occasion of the visit of a distinguished Colombian statesman to several South American republics. Mention was made of a belief held in some quarters to the effect that the real mission of the Colombian was to try to arrange some sort of united action against or pressure upon the United States by Latin-American republics. In reply the River Plate statesman observed: "If such be his purpose, he will fail here. We are much nearer to the United States than to Colombia or Mexico. We have extensive material and commercial relations with the United States, but hardly any with Colombia or with Mexico. The same is true as regards intellectual progress; we feel that we have ideals and aims in common, not with Colombia or Mexico, but rather with the United States. There can be no united Latin-American action taken that is directed against the United States."

In this connection it will not be amiss to state that American investments are regarded in this part of South America with pronounced favor. The writer knows to a certainty that such is the case in Uruguay and Paraguay, and the same is undoubtedly true also of their neighboring republics.

There is no reason why the relations between the United States and Latin America should not grow closer and more intimate and mutually profitable from year to year. The Southern republics need our market, and we need theirs. They are ready for broader dealings with us, to the extent that our financiers, bankers, and business men are ready to take intelligent advantage of the many splendid opportunities. But we must meet them half way, or better, a little more than half way.

N. A. GREVSTAD.

PREPAYMENT OF TAXES.

An Arrangement That Would Reduce the Cost of City Borrowing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial under the heading "Popularization of City Bonds" contains a reference to payment of taxes in advance of their due date. As evidenced by the tax receipts since May 1, a great many taxpayers are anxious and willing to anticipate their tax payments. The City of New York borrowed $147,000,000 in 1914 in anticipation of taxes for which it paid a huge sum for bankers' commissions and interest. I venture to say that if taxpayers were permitted to start paying taxes from Jan. 1, being allowed discount at the rate of 4 per cent. on the anticipation, the borrowing would be reduced considerably, which would automatically reduce the bankers' commissions and interest charges and still leave a comfortable saving to the city.

There are plenty of clerks in the tax departments who are not kept busy until May 1, and under the new method their work would be divided more equally. Furthermore, a table showing the amount of discount due for one, two, three, or any number of days on the sum of $1 can be printed and the question of bookkeeping would be overcome with a little simple figuring.

I recently called on one of the high officials in the Controller's office for the express purpose of making the suggestions contained in this letter, but when I was given to understand by this official that he had made an exhaustive study of the question of municipal financing and thought he had the question well covered I realized that my suggestion would eventually be consigned to the waste basket. When I read your article, which mainly bore out my ideas, I thought it timely to revive the subject. I hope this letter will reach the official whom I visited, as I am particularly anxious to have his criticism on the subject.

LOUIS B. FUNK.
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 11, 1915.

A Widow and Three Children.

When her husband was killed three years ago, Mrs. L. was left with two small babies, and later a baby boy came. The father had owned a share in a small store, and the sale of this, together with a small amount from a benefit society and the help of relatives, enabled the widow to meet expenses until last Fall, when she applied to the Charity Organization Society. The society has helped her financially, has secured work for her, has brought the children into touch with a day nursery, and has now arranged a course of training for the mother which will better fit her for her heavy responsibilities. Relatives are helping as much as they can, but to pay the rent, to meet the nursery bill, and to help with food and clothing at least $20 more each month will be necessary for six months to come. Gifts toward the necessary fund of $120 should be made payable to the Charity Organization Society and addressed to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: "T. J. R.," $5; The Sinclair & Valentine Co., $5; "E. R. B.," $2; "C. K. H.," $5; "E. P. H.," $5; Mrs. William Clark, $10; Cash, $1; Mrs. Caroline D. Reid, $5; "H. Trowdue," $10; Cash, $1.

SPOON RIVER ANTHOLOGIES.

(A Base Imitation.)

Time, relentless, has sped through our village,
Leaving changes, oh, the most soul-saddening!
Where is Ben Griggs, whose brick house so pretentious,
With cupola and porte-cochère, o'erlooked the landscape?
Alas! The Citizens' Party has won out and Ben is It no longer!
The Post Office has been moved to Rankin's store, and Ben,
A monarch deposed, has gone back to teaming!

I have seen Susie Hicks today—
Susie, the wisp of a girl with coal-black eyes and ringlets,
Beloved of Hez Neff in the red-mittened days of childhood,
When they coasted down Colburn's Hill together,
Nor visions disturbing had of any future.
Ah, me! Hez lost his heart to the blonde telegraph operator at the station;
And Susie, in pique, bestowed her hand on Grimes the butcher.
Today, heart-rent, I have seen her—her, 36 of waist, with twin sons, sturdy,
Tugging at her skirts while clamoring vehemently for ice-cream cones.
O Chronos! Chronos!

Let me sing of Hannah and Lucy and Ursuly,
Of Nat and Beriah and Daniel, and little Seth Scott, whom his mother had meant for a parson.
Where are they now? Mostly on mortgaged farms,
Although Dan is the village undertaker,
And Nat, he got rich while in Congress.
Not one has met such real luck as young Seth,
Who invented new dancing steps and was annexed by a lady from Reno.
The dust from their limousine enclouded me today, as I sauntered
Fondly adown the old, worn path, to ponder Time's changes.
Beriah is pompous, as lecturer of the village Grange, and Ursuly
Heads the contingent displaying
Big green-and-purple badges, lettered,
"Votes for Women."
So much for fame!

(N. B.—More of this, if any English critic is clamoring for it!)

ELLA A. FANNING.

BRUERE HAS A PLAN FOR CITY FINANCES

Would Establish a Treasury to Collect as Well as to Disburse Funds.

UNDER CONTROLLER'S RULE

City Chamberlain Would Abolish His Own Office and Suggests a City Manager to Aid Mayor.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere has made a report to the Mayor, in which he recommends the reorganization of the functions and duties of the Chamberlain or the abolition of the office, and suggests that the method of selecting certain banks as city depositories be systematized, and some definite plan be adopted to co-ordinate the loaning of money to banks with the city needs of borrowing from time to time.

Mr. Bruere would make the Chamberlain's office part of the City Treasury, which might, he believes, be made part of the Department of Finance. He is led to this conclusion through the fact that the City Chamberlain at present has nothing whatever to do with the collection of the city's funds, although that should be correlated with the disbursement of them. As things are, the Water Department collects the water revenues, the Department of Licenses a number of license fees, the Controller the taxes and assessments, and so on, and Mr. Bruere is convinced that it would be a part of good administration to provide a single collection office for all these kinds of revenue.

In suggesting that the City Treasury, which he has proposed should be placed under the Department of Finance, Mr. Bruere anticipates the objection that it would remove from the Controller such a check as the existence of an independent City Chamberlain provides. He points out, however, that already under the Charter the Mayor and the Commissioners of Accounts have the right to check all disbursements by the Controller, and this should be a quite sufficient check. Mr. Bruere takes occasion, however, to deny that the system he is proposing has been brought forward through any motive of economy. Of course the City Chamberlain's salary of $12,000 would be abolished, but this he considers would be more than offset by the result of the plan for handling City bank deposits which he is in favor of.

In recommending this, Mr. Bruere begins by setting forth the lack of system in the selection of depositories which he found when he took office. It was evident that the city had distributed its funds as widely as possible and had kept its large deposits for the large institutions, but that was all the system that was established.

Banks and Politics.

"The amount of deposits and the period of their retention in a particular bank," says Mr. Bruere, "were governed by the personal judgment of the Chamberlain, and were often no doubt the subject of political consideration."

Next, the Chamberlain sketches the arrangements made in connection with the $100,000,000 loan made to the city at the beginning of the war, and emphasizes that they provided for leaving on deposit with the subscriber banks as much as possible of their subscriptions. This suggests to him the advantage of establishing some sort of relation between the right of a bank which has been named a depository to expect the deposit of city funds and the obligation of such an institution to advance money to the city when it has need of it. He admits that under the Charter he, as Chamberlain, has no jurisdiction whatever over loans to the city, but he states that the Controller is now considering the establishment of some such correlation as he has outlined.

To show the power of the city to establish this, Mr. Bruere points out that it is a stupendous borrower. In 1913 it borrowed $553,426,193, and in 1914 $406,059,858, and its revenue bonds and corporate stock notes are two most attractive forms of short-term investments. Then, of the $30,000,000 to $30,000,000, which the city usually has on deposit, a considerable proportion is in inactive accounts, against which it draws drafts only when it needs to strengthen its clearing accounts. Consequently a number of banks have learned to regard their city deposits in much the same light as metropolitan banks do the reserves of country banks.

Mr. Bruere then enumerates as other factors in the situation the law which prohibits the city from depositing with any institution in greater amount than 50 per cent. of its capital and surplus, and the obligation of the depositories to pay interest on the city's money at the rate set quarterly by the city's Banking Commission, consisting of the Mayor, the Controller, and the Chamberlain. On the other hand there is a law prohibiting the banks from lending to any borrower more than 10 per cent. of their capital and surplus. Taking all these factors into consideration Mr. Bruere works out a system for the choice of depositories which he recommends to the Mayor.

Instead of distributing the city's deposits, as he found was the case, among 107 institutions, concerning the stability and integrity of which he says it was very hard for the Chamberlain to obtain proper information, and instead of loaning the city's funds at the uniform rate of 2 per cent., he suggests that the amount to be loaned to any institution be determined by a definite rule.

Bruere's Plan for Deposits.

In the first place no bank should receive deposits in excess of 20 per cent. of its capital and surplus, and if it is willing to pay only 2 per cent. interest, it should receive not more than 10 per cent. of its capital and surplus. But as it is willing to advance its rate of interest, for every ¼ of 1 per cent. it raises its rate the city will add 2½ per cent. of its capital and surplus to the amount of the deposits.

Then in return for the favor it gives banks by making deposits with them, Mr. Bruere desires to gain for the city the power of raising loans easily. So he says he prefers to deal only with those institutions that can legally loan considerable sums. He would prefer, therefore, to name as depositories only such banks as can lend the city at least $500,000, and must therefore have a capital and surplus of $5,000,000.

Within these limits the Chamberlain favors the distribution of city funds as wid

PEABODY AND TRACY LEAVE COMMISSION

Praised for Work as Members of Board Rehabilitating Saratoga Springs.

HELD OVER FOUR MONTHS

F. N. Godfrey, G. C. Van Tuyl, Jr., and F. W. Cameron Appointed by Governor Whitman.

George Foster Peabody, Chairman, and Benjamin F. Tracy, a Commissioner, have resigned from the Board of Commissioners of the State Reservation of Saratoga Springs. Their terms expired last January, but the selection of new Commissioners has been delayed from time to time since then. It is announced in Albany that Governor Whitman has appointed to the commission Frank N. Godfrey of Olean, George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., a former State Superintendent of Banks, and Frederick W. Cameron, a prominent lawyer of Albany.

The commission was appointed five years ago to restore the use of the mineral springs at Saratoga. Much has been accomplished while Mr. Peabody and General Tracy have been in office. Concerning the work of the commission The Saratogian says:

"A comparison of the Saratoga of five years ago with the Saratoga of today is the only fitting testimonial to the work of Mr. Peabody and his associates of the outgoing commission. With the springs flowing in their oldtime vigor, modern bathhouses equipped with facilities for advanced cure treatments, a splendid park containing most of the important springs in possession of the State at The Geysers, and a general renewed interest in and use of the Saratoga waters throughout the country, Saratoga today faces a new era. Credit for this happy position must go in large measure to Mr. Peabody, General Tracy, and Senator Godfrey."

The outgoing Commissioners have issued the following statement:

"Announcement has been made that Governor Whitman has appointed the successors of the present Board of Commissioners of the State Reservation at Saratoga Springs, whose terms of office expired in January last, and who have been holding over since then.

"The former Commissioners had completed the work that had been laid out by them to be done prior to the expiration of their terms, and were expecting to be relieved at the beginning of the year. The necessity, however, for meeting the extraordinary demand upon Saratoga arising from the European war led them to an extraordinary effort to meet it by increasing as much as possible the capacity of Saratoga for the administration of the remedies which nature had provided here for the treatment of those who had been accustomed to resort to the European spas, and to whom these spas had been rendered inaccessible.

"The details of these preparations were so numerous and complicated, it is believed, that the Governor thought the task of dealing with them should be completed by those who had been fitted by the acquaintance with the situation for more than five years.

"The Commissioners now have this work well in hand, and the Governor has yielded to their often expressed desire to be relieved from further service. During the past five years it had made great demands upon their time and strength, and they are glad to pass it over to their successors, a restored mineral water system, and many substantial acquisitions which would be serviceable in making the waters of use to those who will utilize them for the treatment of ailments as well as those who seek to escape from disease by proper relaxation and recreation."

The retiring Commissioners conclude their statement by saying that with cooperation there is no doubt that "Saratoga Springs can attain the great importance which her position and natural resources entitle her to occupy—that is, the position of the great health resort of America."

MRS. TARKINGTON WEDS.

Divorced Wife of Indiana Author Marries Willard Connelly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Mrs Louisa Fletcher Tarkington, formerly of Indianapolis, Ind., and Willard Connelly of New York were married today in this city. The ceremony, at which the Rev. U. S. G. Pierce of All Souls' Church officiated, took place at the apartment of the bride's sister, Miss Hilda Fletcher.

Only a small family party attended the wedding, which took place at 1 o'clock, and was followed by a breakfast. The bride wore a demi-toilet of white lace and was unattended. E. A. Davis of New York was best man. In addition to Miss Fletcher the company included Mrs. F. A. Fletcher of Indianapolis, a sister-in-law of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Rathborne of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Owen Slager of Harrisburg, Penn., all relatives of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Connelly will live in New York. Mrs. Connelly was formerly Mrs. Booth Tarkington, wife of the Indiana author, from whom she was divorced several years ago.

DOUBLEDAY WEDDING PLANS

Bride Selects Attendants for Her Marriage in Oyster Bay.

Miss Dorothy Doubleday, who will marry Frederick Huntington Babcock on Wednesday at Christ Episcopal Church in Oyster Bay, will have as her attendants the Misses Ruth Fitch, Florence Johnson, Eleanor de Graff, Dorothy Baldwin, and the Baroness Vera de Rapp. The reception will be held at Elfendi Hill, the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday.

Mr. Babcock is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Babcock of Providence, R. I. He is a lawyer in this city. Miss Doubleday is a graduate of Vassar.

Miss Columbia to Wed on June 12.

Miss Hazel Columbia, a daughter of Dr. T. B. Columbia, will be married to Waldorf B. Welton, at 12:30 o'clock on June 12 at the home of her parents, 148 West Eightieth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Woelfkin. Miss Columbia's only attendant will be Mrs. Harold Townsend. Wendel Welton will be his brother's best man.

Miss Peal to Wed F. E. Ludlam.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 16.—The engagement of Miss Maude M. Peal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Peal of 139 Summit Avenue, to wed Frank E. Ludlam of Orange was announced today.

Miss Anna Le Conte Snow Engaged.

Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow of Queen Lane Manor, Philadelphia, announced yesterday the engagement of her daughter, Miss Anna Le Conte Snow, to Ferdinand Théodule Paternotte, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Paternotte of Brussels, Belgium. Miss Snow is a granddaughter of the late David Brooks of Philadelphia.

NOTES OF NEWPORT SOCIETY

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and their son, Pembroke Jones, Jr., spent the week end at the Muenchinger King in order to inspect Sherwood, their home here, which Mr. and Mrs. Jones will occupy with their family next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Clark of New York are occupying Sea Beach.

Elisha Dyer, Paul A. Andrews, J. Francis A. Clark, and Stuart Duncan have returned to New York.

Mrs. David King, who has been staying at the Muenchinger King, will move to her own home, Kingscote, tomorrow for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Potter Kling of New York have taken the Zabriskie cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. Whitney Warren and Miss Gabrielle Warren of New York, who are at the Muenchinger King, will occupy their cottage this week. Mr. Warren is in France.

Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt at Hyde Park will return to Newport this week.

Edward J. Berwind, who was reported to have sailed for England recently, was here today inspecting improvements to The Elms, where he and Mrs. Berwind will arrive next month.

Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James will arrive at Beacon Hill House, for the Summer, on Tuesday.

At the Casino today many persons inspected the improvements to the grounds and tennis courts. Visitors included Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Pembroke Jones, Jr.; Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Clark, and George L. Rives. Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow was among those who played court tennis.

Edgar Palmer has sailed on his steam yacht Gunnier for New York.

Alexander S. Cochran has sailed for Boston on his steam yacht Minerva to inspect his new auxiliary schooner yacht Sea Gull.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer of Philadelphia will arrive at their cottage at the end of May.

Mrs. George T. Bliss and Miss Bliss of New York will arrive at Broadlands in June.

Mrs. George S. Scott, Miss Louise Scott, George I. Scott, and Miss Mimi Scott will arrive at Belmead early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont of New York will open Bythesea in June.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis of Washington will arrive for the Summer on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer and Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan gave dinners tonight.

FAILS ON LONG AUTO RUN.

Five Tires Burst on Bishop's Trip from New York to Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 16.—Cortlandt F. Bishop gave up his attempt to drive an automobile from New York to Lenox and return today because five tires burst on the run from New York to Lenox. Mr. Bishop started at 7 o'clock this morning, and made good time until he got to Peekskill. There the first tire failed, and four others burst later. He drove into Lenox at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the car running on the rims of two wheels, as new tires could not be obtained.

After an address to the Young Men's Christian Association in Pittsfield this afternoon ex-President Taft, who was the guest of ex-Senator and Mrs. W. Murray Crane, returned to New Haven.

Mrs. Albert Shattuck is staying at the Red Lion Inn in Stockbridge for two weeks before occupying White Lodge, her home in Lenox.

Mrs. John C. Hendrix of Brooklyn has leased Judge Bishop's home in West Street.

Mrs. Alfred A. Gilmore will open Lithgow Cottage tomorrow for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Bull have arrived at the Dana cottage in Great Barrington, which they have rented for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, who passed the Winter in California, have arrived in New York. They will arrive in Lenox toward the end of the week for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, who are staying at the Savoy Hotel in New York, will arrive in Lenox early next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stanton Blake and George E. Turnure are registered at the Lenox Club.

Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin and her sister, Miss Morgan, have arrived at the Curtis Hotel, where they will stay for several weeks before going to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Breyoort Renwick of Short Hills, N. J., are motoring in the Berkshires.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Judson, and Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Morse of New York have arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

DUCHESSES AT HOT SPRINGS

Former Misses Shonts and Zimmerman Travel Together.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 16.—The Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess De Chaulnes and her hon, the Duke De Chaulnes, and Miss Marguerite Shonts, sister of the Duchess De Chaulnes, will arrive at the Homestead tomorrow from White Suphur Springs.

Governor and Mrs. Beeckman left last night. Just before the train departed they entertained a dinner party in their private car. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Wertheim and Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Black. Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Biddle, and Miss Christine Biddle left tonight, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman will leave on Tuesday.

Henry D. Sloane of New York and his daughter, Mrs. Earl Dodge, drove to Dunn's Gap yesterday. W. L. Woodruff of Thomaston, Conn., arrived last night. Early today he motored to Fassifern Farm with Miss Helen Woodruff and Mrs. Charles H. Williams of Thomaston. Mrs. Harry S. Harkness motored to White Sluphur Springs today and Benedict Gruntal of New York and Mrs. C. Q. Carver of Sharon, Penn., drove to Fassifern. Others who took auto trips were Mrs. Franklin Stetson, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Fisher of New York, William A. Hamann of New York, and Miss E. B. Brown of Boston. Howard W. Hoyt and J. B. Loughry of New York arrived today. Charles T. Dillingham of New York is a guest at the Homestead.

To Lecture on Greek Theatre.

An illustrated lecture on the Greek theatre will be given in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, on Thursday night, by Will Hutchins. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Institute of Arts and Sciences of the University and it is meant to explain the methods of the theatre of the Greeks before the performance, to be given by Granville Barker's company, in the new Stadium of the College of the City of New York. Mr. Hutchins will deal particularly with "Iphigenia in Tauris" and "Trojan Women," in his discussion.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Adams, H. W. Airey, Miss Ida Anderson, Miss M. Baker, Mrs. C. C. Ball, Captain T. G. Barman, Miss R. T. Barrington, Miss B. Becker, Mrs. A. J. Bennett, Miss Violet Black, R. E. Blount, Miss E. M. Bowman, R. D. Briscoe, Miss M. A. Cashman, Miss M. Clifford, J. E. Crampton, Mrs. G. Crouch, Harvey Cushing, Mrs. David Dows, F. J. Farrell, Miss F. Gay, E. M. Hamilton, Mrs. Lily Hicks, W. T. P. Hollingsworth, Leonard Holt, W. H. Horning, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Howard, A. W. Hunnewell, W. H. Johnson, Miss Alice Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Kane, Miss C. Larkin, B. G. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lawrence, Mrs. E. D. Lynton, H. V. Marshall, Sir Frederick and Lady Maxwell, G. F. Mills, Miss Alice Moore, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Newbold, Mrs. J. C. O'Neill, Miss Mary Packard, H. D. Pearson, Captain E. W. Pope, Mrs. A. Price, Miss S. Price, C. E. Rogers, H. H. Savage, Mrs. K. E. Silver, Miss Louisa Simpson, Miss Ida B. Stanford, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Stern, Miss Agnes Still, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge, Miss Elsie Talbot, Miss Olive V. Trevor, Miss K. Wallace, and Miss Florence Wells.

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen.)—Miss Anna Anderson, Mrs. Martha Anderson, Captain Soren Anderson, Captain and Mrs. Arve Frosager, Miss R. Evans, Captain J. Holst, N. O. Host, Commander W. M. Irwin, U. S. N.; Mrs. Irwin, Misses M. R. and Anna Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stark, Mrs. G. T. Mauje, and Mrs. Anna Rasch.

EDGAR M. WARD DEAD NOTED AS AN ARTIST

Brother of J. Q. A. Ward, the Famous Sculptor, Studied in Paris Under Cabanel.

LONG A TEACHER OF ART

Pictures from His Brush Were Bought by France and by the Metropolitan Museum.

Edgar Melville Ward of 51 East Tenth Street, one of the foremost American genre painters, and brother of the late J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, died on Saturday after a long illness. Mr. Ward, who was 77 years old, had been in failing health for some years and had spent much of his time away from New York.

He was born on Feb. 24, 1838, in Urbana, Ohio, the town having been laid out and named in 1805 by his ancestors who came from England. After his graduation from Miami University, he spent eight years in Paris, studying in the Ecole des Beaux Arts under the famous French painter, Cabanel. Mr. Ward displayed much talent in the Ecole and received several medals while a student there. One of his early works, "The Sabot Maker," received a medal in the Paris Salon and was later bought by the French Government.

Before returning to this country, Mr. Ward painted in Brittany, Normandy, and Germany, his "Brittany Washerwomen," "Paternal Pride," and "The Blessing" being among the best known of his European canvases.

In 1883 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Design, and became a professor of painting and drawing in the Academy's school, a place which he held for more than thirty-five years. In that time he had charge of nearly all the classes at the school, and many of the leading younger artists of today received their early instruction under him.

Mr. Ward's "The Coppersmith," one of his best-known American works, hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, while his "Block Maker" is in the National Gallery in Washington, D. C. His "Taxidermist" won a medal at the Pan-American Exposition, and "The Last Sheaf," "The Quilting Party," and a number of his more important works are owned by collectors.

Mr. Ward was a member of the Century Club and of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He leaves a wife and son, Edgar M. Ward, also an artist. The funeral will be held at his late home, in the old Studio Building, at 51 West Tenth Street, tomorrow afternoon at 1:45 o'clock.

MOTOR OVER BLUE RIDGE.

Visitors to Asheville Test New Auto Highway.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 16.—One of the first visitors to prove the merits of the new motor road over the Blue Ridge was W. F. Smith, who arrived at the Grove Park Inn today from Miami, Fla., with Mrs. Smith and Mrs. N. C. Malone in an auto. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bryan and Mr. and Mrs. George Haskell of Chicago went in their auto yesterday over the Government automobile road to the Vanderbilt Lodge on Mount Pisgah.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Suffle motored from the Manor up Mount Pisgah today with their guests. Mrs. Laura D. Broyles, Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. Thomas B. Hinman, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Colburn of Detroit, who are at the Manor, spent yesterday on the Pisgan road.

Miss Anna A. Doreman of New York arrived at the Battery Park Hotel yesterday with Mrs. Green and Alfred Meigs. She rode through the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee to Asheville on horseback. Mrs. C. E. Railing gave a dinner at the hotel last evening in honor of Miss Doreman.

Dinners for seven guests each were given before the dance at Battery Park last evening by Henry C. Carpenter of New York and Mrs. R. S. Matthewson of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Berger of Paris have leased from the Grove Park Inn, Blue Briar Cottage, the house which was occupied by Secretary Bryan last Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Carter of New York have taken a cottage in Grove Park for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Brenner of Passaic are at the Grove Park Inn. C. S. Kingsberry of New York is at the Battery Park. At the Manor are Donald Alford and Miss Elizabeth Alford of New York.

BANKERS PLAY WATER POLO.

Members of Investment Association Enjoy Sports at White Sulphur.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 16.—Perfect weather brought throngs to the golf links here today. Riding and driving were also popular sports. Members of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, who have been in convention here for the last three days, spent the morning and early afternoon playing golf. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon they organized a water polo game in the swimming tank. Most of the bankers left for their homes tonight.

Services were conducted in St. Thomas's Church, on the grounds of the Greenbrier, and a large congregation heard the sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Roller of Charleston, W. Va.

Mrs. M. Gerstenberg, Miss Alice Gerstenberg, and Mrs. William Wheatley drove to Old Sweet Springs, Virginia, this morning and returned late in the afternoon. Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James and Miss James drove through the Montague Estate at Oakhurst and took tea at Ravenscraft, the Summer home of the Wilsons of Charleston, W. Va. Mrs. D. B. Iverson and a party of women friends drove, after church, through Sunset Gap. Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Denegre and Miss Elaine Denegre drove to Organ Cave and lunched at Elmhurst Farm. Mrs. R. D. Albertini also entertained at Elmhurst for tea.

Mr. I. M. Kon of New York rejoined Mrs. Kon after a week's absence in New York, late last night, and this morning he drove before sunrise to the Point and the Greenbrier River where Howards Creek joins it. He fished upstream to Mountain Home and returned to the hotel with a string of trout, in time for breakfast.

The arrivals at the Greenbrier today included Mrs. W. H. Dougherty, Miss Dougherty, Edward H. White, J. W. Bell, and C. W. McCarty of New York; Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Simmons, Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Schmidt, and J. R. Miller of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Weber of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. May of Charleston.

GAY SEASON FOR TUXEDO.

Summer Colony Promises to be the Largest in Years.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. J., May 16.—Many persons arrived here for the season this week and the Summer colony promises to be one of the largest in years. About June 1 every cottage will be occupied and many entertainments have been arranged already. Mrs. Charles H. Coster, opened her home today.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Beard arrived at the Garlanu Cottage yesterday and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams opened their home on Wee Wah Lake.

Among other arrivals were, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Spencer Morris, at the Vancourtlandt Cottage; Mr. and Mrs. James L. Putnam, at the Crosby Cottage; Captain and Mrs. R. P. Hobson, at the Hull Cottage; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Grant Mason, at Kincraig; Mr. and Mrs. Eben Richards and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Alexander spent the week end at their home and Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley entertained a house party at Garnwill.

Mrs. Lewis Chanler will give a dinner at her cottage here on Tuesday and the opening of the invitation lawn tennis in doubles will be held on Friday. Many entries have been received.

Frederic de Peyster Foster, Commodore of the Tuxedo Lake Yacht Club, gave a luncheon for members of the club on Saturday at the club house. Among those present were F. O. Spedden, M. C. Pell, F. Lorillard, Jr., N. Tilton, Newbold Leroy Edgar, Amos Tuck French, J. Frederic Tams, and Gordon Fellows. After the dinner the week-end race was rowed. Preston Davie won it.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Morris have arrived at the Winter Club for the season and Mr. and Mrs. Garrard Comly have taken apartments for a month at the Winter Club. They will arrive this week.

The first of the series of dinner dances arranged by the Tuxedo Club will be given next Saturday and will continue during the early Summer.

Several motor parties lunched at the club today. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Newell W. Tilton, Miss Charlotte Harding, Miss Eleanor Lee, Malcolm Sloane, M. R. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsyth, Stephen Birch, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stewart Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Dana Winslow, A. E. Gallatin, Thomas G. Cook, Roderick Terry, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Darlington, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Blair, William Gilman Low, Jr., Mrs. Christopher Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, Henry N. Tifft, Miss Josephine C. Smith, Miss Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Vogel, J. Philip Benkard, Al Everett, O. J. Brand, Gould Jennings, and Charles De L. Oelrichs.

Women members of the Tuexdo Golf Club will play the final match of the inter-club series of the metropolitan circuit at the Arcola links on Tuesday. The team will consist of Miss Harriet Alexander, Miss Janetta Alexander, Mrs. J. Edward Davis, and Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss. They will play the Englewood team.

WASHINGTON EXODUS BEGINS

Persons Prominent in Society Are Going to Their Summer Homes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Rear Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter, Colonel and Mrs. George Barnett, and the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Carl Vrooman, will be among the guests entertained by the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels at the naval review in New York. The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane and the Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Redfield went to New York today to stay until Tuesday. They will join the Presidential party on the Mayflower for the review.

The Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. William Philips gave a luncheon today in honor of Mrs. Richard Darby and Miss Elizabeth Cutting of New York, who are their guests for the week end.

Senator and Mrs. Henry Lippitt, who was also Thomas Laughlin, have returned from their honeymoon, and are at their home on N Street for a short stay before going to Rhode Island for the Summer.

Mrs. William A. M. Combs returned to Washington from White Sulphur Springs yesterday to visit her parents, Colonel and Mrs. John R. Williams.

Mrs. E. C. Swift, who spent the early Spring in California, has returned to Washington and will pass the next month at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. C. P. Wichfeld, formerly Mrs. Clarence Moore. Later, Mrs. Swift and Mrs. Wichfeld, with Mrs. Wichfeld's children, will go to Pride's Crossing for the Summer.

Mrs. Harold Norton has gone to New York, where she was joined today by her sister, Mme. Eugene Telbaut, wife of the French Minister at Copenhagen. Mme. Telbaut, who is recovering from a serious illness, will accompany Mrs. Norton to the latter's Summer home at Osterville, Mass., where they will pass the Summer.

Mrs. John F. May and her son, Frederic May, have left for their Summer home on Strawberry Hill, Bar Harbor, where they will stay until Oct. 1.

Dr. and Mrs. Fremont Smith have also left for Bar Harbor, where they will reopen their Summer home next week.

Mrs. Lyman Tiffany has closed her home in Connecticut Avenue for the Summer, and after several weeks at Atlantic City, will go to her place at Newport for the season.

Captain John H. Gibbons, U. S. N., and Mrs. Gibbons have left town for their Summer home near Hartford, Conn., where they will be joined later in the season by Mrs. Gibbons's mother, Mrs. Richard A. Ely.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Harlow, who passed the Winter in California, have returned to their home in Twenty-first Street, to spend a month or six weeks.

ARRIVALS AT BRIARCLIFF.

Beauty of Westchester Hills Attracts Many Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIARCLIFF LODGE, N. Y., May 16.—The charm of the Westchester Hills in Springtime is rapidly filling Briarcliff Lodge with visitors. Dr. and Mrs. Herman M. Biggs and Miss Catherine Biggs are at Briarcliff Lodge for the week end. Mrs. Wilson Gary Bibb and their son, W. C. Bibb, have arrived for the season. Mrs. J. Stewart White has as guests Mr. and Mrs. Josiah W. Hayden and Dr. Eliza B. Cahill of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Whitehouse stayed overnight at the Lodge on the way to their Summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea, and so did Mr. and Mrs. C. D. M. Anderson of Montclair, on the way to Watertown, N. Y. Mrs. William Couch Stuart and daughter are at the Lodge for the Spring season.

Other arrivals for extended stays include Mrs. Helen C. Bostwick and daughter, Mrs. Coolidge Hunington, Mrs. John W. Masury and her daughter, Miss Frances Masury; Mr. and Mrs. Henrich Meyn, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Brewster, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. West of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons of Newport, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gung and family of Bernardsville, N. J.

Bronx Dramatic Club Reception.

A reception was held yesterday afternoon at the McAlpin by the Bronx Dramatic Club, of which Miss Marie Cote is President. The tragedy of "Esther," by Racine, was produced, with a fairy play entitled "The Earth Child in Fairyland." A one-act play by Miss Cote and violin numbers by Miss Hurewitz and piano selections by Mrs. Scott were other features of the program. A buffet luncheon was served.

MME. HEINE DIES IN FRANCE.

Noted New Orleans Beauty Was a Friend of Empress Eugenie.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 16.—A cable message received in this city from France today announced the death at the Château Richelieu, sixty miles from Paris, of Mme. Amelie Miltenberger Heine, member of a distinguished Louisiana family and mother of the Princess of Monaco and Georges Heine, the well-known French financier.

The message came to the members of the Miltenberger family in New Orleans, and it announced that Mme. Heine had died on May 12 at her country home. Mme. Heine was born in New Orleans in 1832 in the old Miltenberger mansion in Royal Street, near Esplanade, and was the daughter of Alphonse Miltenberger and Celeste Dorfeillo. As a young woman she was noted for her accomplishments and beauty and was a social leader. Michel Heine, the French financier, who afterward floated the national loan to France in the German war of 1870, married Miss Miltenberger in this city fifty-eight years ago and took his beautiful wife to France.

Mme. Heine soon became one of the belles of the Court of Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie, and was noted all over Europe for her beauty. She was an intimate friend of the Empress and took part with other women of the Court in many of the tragedies consequent to the fall of the empire after the battle of Sedan.

When the present war started, Mme. Heine, who was noted for her charity, having founded a number of schools and hospitals, converted her magnificent Château Richelieu into a hospital and reserved only a small part of the big estate for herself. The horrors of the war and worry over her relatives at the front are believed here to have hastened her death.

SEYMOUR H. KNOX DEAD.

Banker, Who with Woolworth Started Ten-Cent Stores, Amassed $10,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 16.—Seymour H. Knox, one of the leading bankers of the East, who amassed a fortune estimated at $10,000,000 through a chain of 5 and 10 cent stores, died at his home here this afternoon. He had been ill for a year, and returned recently from Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

When 20 years old he and his cousin, F. W. Woolworth, started a 5 and 10 cent store in Reading, Penn. From this the great chain of Woolworth stores sprang. In 1890 the Knox organization extended from coast to coast, with more than 100 stores, and its progress continued until 1912, when the Knox interests were merged with the Woolworth Company. Mr. Knox held a large share of the $65,000,000 capital of that concern. He was President of the Marine Bank of Buffalo, the Bankers' Trust Company, and an officer and Director in more than fifty corporations.

He was born on a farm in Russell, St. Lawrence County, in April, 1861. All his education was obtained in the district school there. He was a liberal patron of art and music, and the collection of pictures in his Delaware Avenue home is one of the finest in the country. He has been a generous contributor to charity. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. Mr. Knox leaves a wife and three children.

Mrs. Susan Bailbridge Barnes.

Mrs. Susan Bainbridge Barnes, widow of Captain John Sanford Barnes, U. S. N., and granddaughter of Commodore William Bainbridge, the famous sea fighter of the war of 1812, died at her home, 10 East Seventy-ninth Street, yesterday after a brief illness. Mrs. Barnes's grandfather commander the Constitution which sunk the British frigate Java in 1812, and he also played an important part in driving the Barbary pirates off the seas. Mrs. Barnes is survived by two sons—James Barnes, the African explorer, and John S. Barnes, Jr.—and three daughters, Mrs. S. Warren Sturgis of Groton, Mass.; Mrs. Francis Rogers of this city, and Miss Charlotte A. Barnes. The funeral service will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK WEIR, junior member of the Brooklyn florist firm of James Weir & Sons, died at the Norwegian Hospital on Friday. He was 30 years old. He lived in Jamesport, L. I., and left a wife and two sons.

JOSIAH W. MILLER, formerly a hat manufacturer, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Berg, 215 Highland Avenue, Orange, N. J., last night. He was 72 years old. He leaves a daughter and two sons.

Miss SALLY MORRIS WALN, who died in Cheltenham, Penn., yesterday, was a descendant of Nicholas Waln, who came to this country with William Penn in 1682. She was 70 years old. She was a sister of Mrs. Charles Curtis Harrison, wife of the former Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss CAROLINE THOMPSON died at 223 Second Street, Harrison, N. J., on Friday. Within a few months she would have been 100 years old. She came here from Ireland when a girl.

JOSEPH GORHAM, a commission merchant of Savannah, Ga., died there on Saturday, after a long illness. He was born at Noroton, Conn., and was for many years representative of the Hecker Flour Mills at Savannah. He will be buried in Lancaster, Penn., beside his wife, who died on April 12.

ROBERT D. DOLSOR, widely known as an insurance agent, died suddenly in Middletown, N. Y., yesterday. He was 68 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

ABRAHAMS.—May 11, Hahnemann Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Abrahams, a son.

FLEISCHMAN.—May 9, 2,547 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Fleischman, a son.

GANGEL.—May 15, 348 West 118th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Gangel, a daughter.

LOEWY.—May 9, 1,074 East 14th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Loewy, a son.

ROSENTHAL.—May 11, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenthal, a son.

SCHMUCKLER.—May 13, 866 Kenmore Place, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Schmukler, a daughter.

TRACE.—May 10, 555 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Trace, a son.

WOLFF.—May 9, 615 West 162d St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Wolff, a daughter.

Engaged

KLEIN—METZGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Felix Metzger of 7 Maple Court, Flatbush, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mabel, to Mr. Leon Klein.

BETTMANN—GRUENSTEIN.—Fannie Gruenstein to Jesse W. Bettmann.

BLACKHALL—MILNE.—Minetta Milne to Charles M. Blackhall.

BLOCK—LEINKRAM.—May Leinkram to Israel D. Block.

COHEN—STERN.—Sadye Stern to Sol Cohen.

FELLER—FRIED.—Lena Fried to Jacob Feller.

GOTTLIEB—ROSE.—Bella Rose to Sol Gottlieb.

GREENSTEIN — FAIBISY.—Ophelia Faibisy to Dr. J. Greenstein.

JAMES—FRIEDLANDER.—Rose Friedlander to Sigmund James.

KIMAN—KATZ.—Jennie Katz to Saul Kiman.

KORNICKER—KAHN.—Selma Kahn to J. D. Kornicker.

KOSAK—FINE.—Anna Fine to Dr. Frederick F. Kosak.

Engaged

KRAMER—KURZMAN.—Millie Kurzman to Philippe C. Kramer.

LAZAROWITZ — STEINBERG. — Adeline Steinberg to Samuel Lazarowitz.

LEVITCH—KIBEL.—Sarah Kibel to Arthur Levitch.

LEVY—GOLDBLATT.—Augusta Goldblatt to Jesse J. Levy.

MAYER—HENRYSON.—Mildred Henryson to Leon Mayer.

RODSTEIN—FEINE.—Rose Feine to Michael S. Rodstein.

SAPERSTONE—KRASSNER.—Anna Krassner to Lou C. Saperstone.

SICHEL—WIENER.—Ida L. Wiener to M. John Sichel.

SPANDAU—STERNBERG.—Flora Sternberg to Leo Spandau.

Married

HENRY—DREXEL.—On Saturday, May 15, 1915, at Pen Ryn, Cornwells, Penn., Josephine Wharton Drexel to Seton Henry, Esq.

SWISS.—LAZARUS.—Sunday, May 16, by the Rev. Dr. Edward Lissmann, Mrs. Emma Lazarus, daughter of Louis and Lena Garland, of Rochester, N. Y., to Dr. M. R. Swiss.

CRABTREE—CRANE.—May 12, Adelaide B. Crane to Laurence Crabtree.

Died

BARNES.—At Grand Rapids, Mich., on Saturday, May 15, Edward Harding Barnes, in his fifty-sixth year; beloved husband of Laura A. Schultz, and son of the late Oliver W. and Louise Harding Barnes. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 479 Fountain Street, Grand Rapids, Mich., Tuesday afternoon, May 18.

BARNES.—Susan Bainbridge, wife of the late John S. Barnes, at her residence, 10 East 79th St., early Sunday morning, May 16. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av., on Tuesday, the 18th, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment private.

BIDWELL.—At New Haven, Conn., on Friday, May 14, Emily Gilman, daughter of the late Charles and Jane Miles of New York City.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 15, 1915, at his residence, 32 East 85th St., New York City, Waldron Post, beloved husband of Isabella Mary Wright and son of the late James M. and Julia E. Brown, in his 68th year. Funeral services to be held at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Tuesday, May 18, at 3 o'clock. Interment private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington papers please copy.

COONEY.—May 15, 1915, John W., beloved husband of Alice M. Cooney, nee Upcraft. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Bldg.,) Monday, 1:30 P. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CURTIS.—George M., on May 14, in his 72d year. Funeral services at residence of his son, 310 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, Monday, May 17, at 8 P. M. Benevolent Lodge, No. 28, F. and A. M., and Lafayette Post, G. A. R., please note.

CURTIS.—Headquarters Lafayette Post No. 140, D. N. Y., G. A. R.—Comrades: You are invited to attend the funeral services of our late Comrade, George M. Curtis, from the residence of his son, George M. Curtis, Jr., 310 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, Monday, May 17, at 8 P. M. Take Brighton Beach train from Park Row to Avenue C, Cortelyou Road, Brooklyn. Ritual uniform or citizens' dress and badge.

FRANK M. TIERNAN, Commander.
ALEX. M. LOCON, Adjutant.

FRAZEE.—At his residence, 43 Upper Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, May 16, 1915, Townsend Frazee, in his 28th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GORHAM.—At Savannah, Georgia, Saturday, May 15, 1915, Joseph Gorham, in his seventy-fourth year. Interment at Lancaster, Penn.

GOSLAR.—Gustave, on May 16, Gustave Goslar, husband of the late Carrie Goslar, nee Hahn; beloved father of Florence G. Oppenheimer, brother of Emma, Adele, Hermann, Bertha Klein, and M

KINGSBURY PUT SPY ON RANDALL'S ISLAND

Investigator, Posing as Orderly, Reports He Saw Children Cruelly Beaten.

SAYS NURSE HIT INVALID

Inspector Rice Will Tell State Board of Charities His Story at Today's Inquiry.

The confidential inspector of Commissioner John A. Kingsbury of the Department of Charities, Stuart A. Rice, who was sent to Randall's Island in the guise of a new employe in the city's institutions there for the mental defectives, and, unknown to the other employes, worked there seven weeks as orderly and night watchman, has been ordered to testify today before the State Board of Charities regarding alleged acts of cruelty he witnessed.

The State Board of Charities started a public investigation last Thursday at the request of the Legislature. By an arrangement with Commissioner Kingsbury, his department will furnish books, documents, and witnesses to the investigating committee without the necessity of a subpoena.

A summary of some of the chief features of the contents of affidavits made by Inspector Rice to the Department of Charities, copies of which, together with a report, have been filed with the State Board of Charities, was prepared by direction of Joseph P. Cotton, Assistant Corporation Counsel, specially designated to represent Commissioner Kingsbury and the Department of Charities at the hearing. It was made public yesterday.

Under the head of "Corporal Punishment and Physical Violence," the statement quotes Rice as saying he had seen an orderly strike boys being taken from Ward 11 to Pavilion F-2, where their sleeping quarters were, because the boys were not "quiet." The orderly then tied the feet of one boy to the foot of the bed with a sheet.

"On Rice's first night of duty," says the statement, "another orderly told Rice that the senior orderly on the previous evening had entered the same pavilion carrying a heavy stick, struck boys with his fist and knocked some of them down 'for nothing.' The boys had been afraid to cry out at these attacks, and they were struck whether they had been doing anything or not. The attitude of the boys on this first night of Rice's duty indicated previous brutality, for they 'ducked' and 'dodged' whenever Mr. Rice came near them as though they expected a blow. Two nights later Mr. Rice talked with the orderly who had been reported to him as carrying a stick, and he was told how to deal with the boys. The orderly described his plan as follows:

"'You want to hit them in the stomach so you won't leave any marks on them. Knock the wind out of them. I come at them like this,' (illustrating by an upper cut with the clinched fist of his right hand,) 'and then if they turn around I catch them.'"

The inspector describes in detail alleged cruelty allowed to be practiced by some of the boys on other inmates. He says he saw a boy, assigned to work in the dining room of the male helpers' dormatory, repeatedly kick another boy who was working in the same room. Instead of protecting the boy from the assaults, he says, the man in charge of the room kicked the victim himself for some fancied fault in placing a pitcher on a shelf, and when the boy attempted to resist his wrist was twisted until he cried with pain. On Aug. 6, the orderly in charge of Pavilion F-2 said to Rice:

"I beat the head off of Dumb M. last night. I knocked him down on the floor!"

Rice accuses a woman attendant of beating children under her charge on the second floor of the South Hospital. He says he heard a child cry there one night, "I'll be good! I'll be good!" This was followed by three blows and a woman's voice shouting, "Stop it now!"

Rice says no one suspected him of being a spy in the institutions and his opportunities for seeing what was done there were many. He says he overheard a nurse in Ward 27 threatening to kill a crippled boy, who in his helplessness had caused the nurse some trouble. Later when the same nurse was changing sheets on the child's bed and the invalid could not lift his shrunken leg, says Rice, the nurse lifted his leg so suddenly that the child shrieked with pain.

After citing other cases the statement concludes with the announcement that this report and others of similar character were the basis for the suspension of Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, the superintendent, who is now awaiting trial.

ORPHANS' SCHOOL PRAISED.

Regents May Recognize Work of Hebrew S. G. Society.

The educational training system of the high school of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society at Pleasantville, N. Y., which is a home and school for orphans, has been approved by Dr. Charles F. Wheelock, Deputy Commissioner of the State Department of Education, who has recommended the institution for recognition by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. President Adolph Lewisohn of the society has received this statement on the subject from Dr. Ludwig B. Bernstein, Superintendent of the school:

"Dr. Wheelock was so favorably impressed with the educational work and standards of the institution that he promised me to recommend our high school for recognition by the Regents. This is so much the more gratifying since such official recognition has never yet been granted to any school in the State unless it could show a curriculum of twelve years, i. e., eight years' elementary and four years' high school. In our case, as you know, we save three years, giving our pupils a complete elementary and high school education within a period of nine years.

"Official formal action on the application will be taken some time in June. I do not need to explain to you at length the value and advantages of this official recognition of our schools to our wards. What is particularly significant and valuable is the fact that, for the first time in Jewish and non-Jewish child-caring work, has an orphan asylum school been put on a par with high schools of twelve-year courses of study."

WOMAN LEAPS OVER CLIFF.

Mrs. John Murray, Mother of Teething Baby, Attempts Suicide.

Residents in apartment houses along Edgecombe Avenue, near 148th Street, about 6 o'clock yesterday evening saw a woman climb over the railing that borders the side of the avenue where the cliff falls away into Colonial Park and leap over the forty-foot bluff.

They telephoned to the West 135th Street Police Station, but Patrolman Carty, on post at 145th Street and Edgecombe Avenue, had seen the attempt at suicide and summoned an ambulance. Dr. Schuacker took the woman to the Harlem Hospital, where it was found she was Mrs. Jennie Murray, 45 years old, of 538 West 125th Street. Her skull was fractured, and she had suffered internal injuries. It is said she may die.

Her husband, John Murray, told reporters that his wife had been much upset when two of her children died seven years ago, and that the death of another child in 1913 had brought back a return of her former melancholy. Recently the youngest of their four living children had been ill while teething, and Mrs. Murray had been much depressed, but had given no indication of any intent to end her life.

QUOTES WILSON TO YOUTH.

Supt. Finley Offers Philadelphia Sentiment for School Peace Day.

John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, makes the following announcement on Peace Day to the schools of the State:

"The 18th of May has been designated as Peace Day, and its observance has been asked by the American School Peace League. There is no better word to send to all the schools than the utterance of the President in Philadelphia to the 4,000 aliens who had just become citizens of the United States. And what was said to these aliens who had come from over the seas is as applicable to those who, born in America, have also entered citizenship, or are on the way to it:

"'The example of America must be a special example. The example of America must be the example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world.'

"If it seems difficult to read the familiar peace literature and to sing the old peace songs, written in time of peace, in these days when hateful war is stirring the whole earth, we can at any rate repeat these lines, beaten out by the mind of one who has the greatest problem of his generation to face. And if these words could be made a part of the creed of those who are in the schools of the country at this moment, we can be certain that this republic will indeed set a 'special example' to the world."

WELCOME A NEW PASTOR.

Epworth Leaguers Greet the Rev. Dr. Tippy of Cleveland.

The Rev. Dr. Worth M. Tippy of Cleveland assumed yesterday the pastorate of the Madison Avenue Methodist Church. His coming was widely heralded because he is known as an efficiency expert in church work, especially in bringing a congregation into active work, and in keeping its members in touch with civic, moral, and social problems. He outlined his idea of what a church should be yesterday and said:

"A church is a religious home, a sanctuary for worship, a school for religious instruction. It is a social centre of the highest type, since it gathers into relations of friendship and helpfulness the young and the old of both sexes, the poor and the rich, the humble and the learned, the stranger and those who have long known each other. The church adds to the attractions of the ordinary club the sanctities of religion, the charms of music and literature, and the generous enthusiasm of the altruistic impulse. Moreover, it is the most broadening and catholic organization among men, since its visions are to the end of the world whither the Gospel is being carried, and since its citizenship is in heaven as well as upon the earth."

Last night Epworth Leagues of many Methodist churches attended the service. It was in Epworth Church, Cleveland, from which the Rev. Dr. Tippy came, that the famous young people's organization of Methodism, was formed.

FOR A WORLD BROTHERHOOD

Dr. Manning Says Christian Leaders Will Soon Hold Conference.

The re-establishment of Christian unity by means of a world conference representing the churches throughout Christendom was earnestly advocated by the Rev. William T. Manning in a sermon at Trinity Church yesterday morning.

"We believe Christian unity is possible as well as desirable," he maintained, "because it is in accordance with the will of our Lord. If we are right in this it is our duty to go on praying, working, and hoping for Christian unity and to disregard difficulties. Differences between Christian people are deep and real and they must be treated with seriousness. Christian men are coming together to consider, in a brotherly spirit, the differences that exist, to look them fairly in the face, to explain, and as far as possible to remove them. If they come in such a spirit steps may be taken in the direction of that unity for which we pray."

Dr. Manning urged that at this great moment the Christian leaders of the world should be called together to a brotherly conference to see what may be done without compromise of principles.

"A deputation, he said, has been appointed and stands under orders to depart on this mission—to go to all the churches of Europe at the first moment possible and to propose to all the heads of the churches that there be a coming together."

MINISTER STARTS GUESSES.

Brooklyn Politicians Differ as to "Fallen Idol's" Identity.

Politicians and others in that borough found relief from the depressing dullness of a rainy Sunday in Brooklyn yesterday by trying to guess who it was that the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman had in mind when he said in a speech on Saturday night that the country would probably already be at war were "a certain former idol of the Republican Party in the White House, instead of the splendid type of man who now holds that exalted position."

Dr. Cadman spoke before the Eleventh District Republican Club, and an interesting variety of guesses as to the identity of the former idol were made by the members of that organization yesterday. It was found that 20 per cent. had picked a man who is famed as a faunal naturalist; 20 per cent., a man who founded the Ananias Club; 20 per cent., a man who led a certain charge up a certain bullet-swept hill in Cuba, and the remainder a man from whom one William Barnes, Jr., of Albany is now trying to collect $50,000.

The judges in the guessing bee were unable to agree as to which was the correct answer, and Dr. Cadman himself may be asked to decide the question.

REV. DR. CUMMINS WINS.

Episcopal Board of Missions Recognizes Work in Latin America.

The Rev. Dr. A. G. Cummins of Poughkeepsie has won his case against the Episcopal Board of Missions. A church conference is to be held at Panama soon to promote missionary work in Latin America. The official Episcopal Board, a high church faction, declined to take part in the Panama Conference. Whereupon the Rev. Dr. Cummins, a low or broad leader, called on the low church faction to elect delegates.

Bishop Hulse, lately an archdeacon in this city, but now Bishop of Cuba, the Bishop Coadjutor of Virginia, who was the Portuguese Bible reviser, Bishop Colmore of Porto Rico, and Bishop Kinsolving of Brazil sent word they would go into the Panama conference, whether or no. The workers in Episcopal mission fields in Latin America sided with the Rev. Dr. Cummins. As a result the official Episcopal board gave in, and these protestors are now to go as accredited delegates.

Newspaper Writers Give Clambake.

A party of newspaper writers and artists had a clambake yesterday afternoon at Bayside, overlooking Little Neck Bay. T. A. Dorgan, "Tad," was master of ceremonies. "Bill" Hicks and William Giffin had all they could do to umpire a game of baseball between nines captained by Dorgan and Walter Hobans. "Tad's" team won by a score of 11 to 7. Winsor McCay and George Gillen sang to a draw, while Richard Butler former Assemblyman, was acclaimed the orator of the day, with Joseph Bannon second.

Boy Football Player Killed.

Charles G. Edwin, 8 years old, of 31 Broadway, Flushing, died in the Flushing Hospital yesterday, from an injury suffered in a football game near his home on Friday afternoon. It was not until yesterday that his condition became alarming and he was sent to the hospital. So far the police have not been able to learn who injured him.

EDWARDS LOAN PAID, RIGGS BANK REPORTS

Officials Accuse Controller Williams of Inaccuracy in Answer to Court.

CARLISLE'S BORROWING HID

Democratic Secretary of the Treasury Not Named Among Those Getting Favors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Representatives of the Riggs National Bank said tonight that, in fairness to Mrs. Edwards, wife of John H. Edwards, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from July 1, 1906, to March 15, 1908, they felt bound to correct what they said was the inaccurate statement of John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, in his sworn answer, filed in court yesterday, that Mrs. Edwards, during her husband's incumbency, borrowed, with his indorsement, $33,000, of the repayment of which there is no record.

According to a representative of the bank, this loan was paid on March 24, 1910, and Mr. Williams was so informed in the letter written on Dec. 9, from which Mr. Williams made up his list of borrowing officials. Neither Mr. Edwards nor his wife has any unpaid account with the bank.

"Mr. Williams," said a bank representative, "was careful to omit from his list the name of John G. Carlisle, the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, though we reported three loans to him. These loans, to be sure, were not made during his term of office, but neither were many of the loans listed by Mr. Williams. Indeed, our study of his answer shows it full of such inaccuracies."

In the bank's letter responding to Mr. Williams's comment on their letter of Dec. 9, according to a statement this evening, the bank reported to Mr. Williams that loans had been made to nine men, before, during or after their incumbency as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Three of these, Mr. Vanderlip, now President of the National City Bank of New York; Mr. Ailes, now Vice President of the plaintiff Riggs bank, and A. F. Statter, did not borrow a cent until after their public service ended. The loans of Assistant Secretary William B. Howell, according to the bank, were made six years after he left office, though Mr. Williams has him listed as borrowing during his service.

As a matter of fact, it was declared, the dates given by Mr. Williams convict him of inaccuracy as to Mr. Statter and L. A. Coolidge, for under the caption "Loans to various officers while in office," he states that Mr. Statter borrowed his one loan a week after leaving office, and Mr. Coolidge two years before his service began. As to the other Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, their loans were small and quickly repaid, except in the case of two who got fairly large loans. But Mr. was said that ample collateral was deposited in connection with these signatures. Mrs. Edwards, according to the statement made, was a woman of wealth, and Horace A. Taylor, who borrowed about $51,000, was a man of means.

The bank called attention tonight to the fact that most of the excess loans complained of by Mr. Williams were made prior to 1906. Before that the limit of loans to a single person was 10 per cent. of the capital. This was generally regarded as too small, and though Controllers of the Currency formally protested against excess loans, the law was largely a dead letter.

In 1906 Congress recognized that the limit was too low by raising it to 10 per cent. of the capital and surplus. In the case of the Riggs Bank this tripled the loan that could be issued to a single person.

DENOUNCE GANG ARRESTS.

Mass Meeting Sympathizes with East Side Labor Leaders.

A mass meeting of labor unionists at the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon, brought out much denunciation of the life sentence for Lawson, the leader of the Colorado miners; the prosecution of Matthew A. Schmidt and David Caplan in connection with the McNamara dynamiting cases, and the arrest of many east side labor leaders following the confession of "Dopey Benny" Fein.

Helen Marot, formerly Secretary of the Women's Trades Union League, presided, and the meeting was opened with a speech by Frank Jones, delegate of the Central Federated Union.

The principal speaker, Anton Johannson of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, urged that unions should copy the methods of the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Anti-Boycott Association, and refuse to allow religious or racial differences to influence their action or to prevent co-operation.

"You should stand by your class," he said, "and protest whether it is right or wrong. The time will come when the unions will be ashamed to apologize for the McNamaras. Any union man who condemns the McNamaras for what has happened is a coward. But I don't advocate violence. What the McNamaras did was the result of conditions. The Ironworkers' Union is so strong now that it doesn't need to use dynamite. Solidarity is a more effective weapon."

Estate Pays Deserted Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

SUSSEX, N. J., May 16.—In return for the release of her dower rights in real estate in Florida, N. Y., Mrs. Ida May Lange of Wantage Township has received $1,700 from the estate of her late husband, Charles D. Morse of Florida, who deserted her thirty-three years ago. Morse died on Jan. 6, leaving an estate of $5,000, which included a house and lot, to his stepdaughter, Miss Gertrude Morse. Mrs. Lange's signature was necessary to give a clear title, and this was refused until a cash stipulation was named.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair, cooler Mon. Tues. fair, moderate w. and n. w. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Mon., cooler in n. Tues. fair; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate variable winds, mostly s. over s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon., cooler in the interior and at night on the coast. Tues. fair; gentle to moderate s. winds on the coast.

La.—Fair Mon., cooler in n. Tues. fair; moderate s. winds on the coast.

East. Tex.—Fair Mon., except showers in n. w.; cooler in n. Tues. fair, moderate s. winds on the coast.

West. Tex.—Fair Mon., except showers in extreme w.; cooler in cen. and w. Tues. fair.

Utah—Cloudy Mon., showers and cooler at night or Tues.

Okla.—Cloudy and cooler Mon. Tues. fair.

Ark. and Tenn.—Unsettled and cooler Mon., probably showers. Tues. fair.

Ky.—Fair, cooler Mon. Tues. fair.

Ohio—Cloudy Mon., cooler in w. and s. Tues. fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon.; cooler in s.; Tues. fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon.; cooler in extreme s.; Tues. fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Mon.; Tues. fair, continued cool; moderate n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and continued cool Mon.; Tues. fair, slightly warmer; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Wis.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer; moderate n. and n. w. winds, becoming variable Tues.

Minn.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair; warmer in w. and s.; moderate n. and n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer.

Mo.—Fair in n., cloudy and cooler in s. Mon.; Tues. fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair Mon.; warmer in extreme w.; Tues. fair, warmer.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair, continued cool Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer.

TELEGRAMS FOR SALE.

Tale of a Job Lot of Official Correspondence Seeking a Buyer.

According to a story appearing in The Brooklyn Eagle yesterday, some one is trying to sell for publication a big collection of the correspondence of men in high public office having to do with "invisible government." The article says:

"For Sale—Cheap—A job lot of telegrams, about 1,000, from United States Senators and other public men to Governors and other officials; of value to those interested in 'invisible government.'

"An advertisement like the foregoing may appear in the newspapers one of these days. There is such a bunch of telegrams, and they may be had by any one sufficiently interested to pay the price. They have been submitted for purchase to the newspapers that make a specialty of printing correspondence of public men.

"The telegraph company that transmitted the messages failed to destroy them at the end of the usual period. The dispatches passed from one hand to another until now they are held by a man who is willing to dispose of them to anybody willing to pay his price."

COLLEGE MEN DISCUSS WAR.

Profs. Clark and Giddings Take Opposite Views of Its Effects.

Two Columbia University Professors, speaking last night in the Broadway Tabernacle, took opposite views of the war. It was the occasion of the annual service of the New York Peace Society. Professor John Bates Clark gave data to show that not for years would the world recover, while Professor Franklin H. Giddings declared the war would prove a good thing in its results.

"The descent to an economic Hades is easy, the return difficult," said Professor Clark. "Every day of war carries the nations downward. It will require long years of peace to carry them back."

"It looks to me as if the awakening of the entire civilized world would present two supreme problems," said Professor Giddings. "Both being solved, good may come. One of these is the defending and establishing of the legalities of civilization, and the other the shock to the mind and conscience afforded by the discovery of how thin is the veneer of our civilization. I make bold to say that the net gain will exceed the net loss."

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel; also Friday.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale; B. & S. Cloak and Suit Co., 90 Division St., also known as Birley & Schill, stock of cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, waists, &c., 10:30 A. M.

A. Schaap & Son, 394 Broadway—Overalls; continues all week.

J. W. & E. H. Reid, Atlantic Av. and Lloyd St., Brooklyn.—Wagons and carriages.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

C. Kornblum, 41 East 21st St.—Contents of restaurants, 10:30 A. M.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale; Saffir Brothers, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., jewelry.

Charles Shongood, assignee sales: Oslas Lind, 247 Rivington St., 10:30 A. M., pedlers' supplies, fixtures, &c.; Broadway Pants Co., 603 Broadway, 2 P. M., men's clothing; Joseph Rosen Provision Co., Inc., 34 West 114th St., 10:30 A. M., machinery, motors, horses, wagons, harness, fixtures, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., second floor, 3,785 Broadway—Office furniture, 10 A. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., 1,406 Fulton Av., Bronx—Contents of grocery store, 10:30 A. M.

J. H. Mayers, 111 Bleecker St.—Assets M. Singer Millinery Co., flowers, trimmings, millinery, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Tuesday.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales—Bernhard Kraus, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., woolens; New York Incandescent Lamp Co., 131 Hudson St., 10:30 A. M., lamps, machinery, fixtures, &c.; Arthur Fischer, 635 East 5th St., 2 P. M., collars, neckwear, and shirts; New York Cloth Sponging Co., 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., press, desk, and safe.

Charles Shongood, assignee sales—Mercury Rubber Co., 147 41st St., Brooklyn, 2 P. M., machinery; Harry & Mary Baumritter, 1,315 Boston Road, 10:30 A. M., gowns and hosiery; Joseph Bearsh, 774 Tremont Av., household furniture.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff sale—244 East 59th St., 10:30 A. M., electric sign.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, cloaks, and suits; also men's and women's furnishings.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Jobber's stock of men's and women's furnishings; also women's coats and suits.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Account of Wanskuck Co. and other manufacturers and selling agents, men's and women's wear, fabrics, Spring worsteds, suitings, serges, thibets, silk mixtures, cassimeres, &c.

Frank E. Gore, at U. S. Marshal's office, Room 307 U. S. Court and P. O. Building—Diamond and pearl necklace forfeited to United States for violation of customs law, 12 o'clock.

A. R. Gross & Co., 29 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel, 10:30 A. M.; also Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 4th floor, P. O. Building, Brooklyn.—Furs, &c.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's cloaks and suits, coats, skirts, dresses, and petticoats; also men's and women's raincoats.

Wednesday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 63 Worth St.—Assignee sale of piece goods and fixtures, 10:30 A. M.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: Louis Cohn, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., upholstery goods, supplies, and fixtures; The Moto Kart Co., 114 Hudson Av., Peekskill, N. Y., 11 A. M., machinery, auto parts, tools, iron, &c.; Lewis Cohen, 9 Sixth Av., paints, oils, brushes, and fixtures.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: Minnie Isaacs, 3,428 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., infants' wear.

J. H. Mayers, 2,455 Broadway—Millinery fixtures, 10:30 A. M.

J. H. Mayers, 800 Home St., Bronx—Contents of grocery store.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes; also Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 149 Ashland Place, Brooklyn—Merchant tailorings.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 163 Pineapple St., Brooklyn—Machinery.

Thursday.

D. Hartmann, 15 Greene St.—Quantity of staple cotton goods and serges; also general merchandise.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 4th floor, Post Office Building, Brooklyn—1,500 gallons of liquor.

Charles Shongood, assignee sales: Schwartz Dress Co., 16 East 123th St., 10:30 A. M., women's dresses, coats, suits, and fixtures; Brand & Levine, 42 Bleecker St., 10:30 A. M., feathers, fixtures, &c.

Friday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel; also general merchandise.

Karp Brothers, 477 Broadway—$75,000 worth of laces and embroideries.

A. Schaap & Son, 394 Broadway—Overall piece goods from Mohawk Overall Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's, women's, and children's shoes.

J. H. Mayers, 2,076 Third Av.—Children's and infants' clothing, 11 A. M.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: Osborne, Rea & Co., 241 West 41st St., 10:30 A. M., plumbing, copper goods, and fixtures; Otto Spring, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., upholstery goods, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: Harry Frischman, 170 Avenue B, 2 P. M., shoes, slippers, and fixtures.

Saturday.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: Laura Cohen, 137 West 116th St., 10:30 A. M., millinery.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, at Liverpool, May 16.
SS Queen Margaret, at Liverpool, May 14.
SS Nevadan, at Colon, May 16.
SS Tenadores, at Colon, May 16.
SS Harry Luckenbach, at Panama, May 16.

Sailed.

SS Quilpire, from Colon, May 16.

Passed.

SS Toro, New York for Hull, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 22, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. May 18, SS Rochambeau, and at 11 A. M. May 22, SS Niagara.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. June 3, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Patris.

Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 31, SS Menmon.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 19, SS Frederik VIII.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. May 19, SS Frederik VIII., and at 9 A. M. May 22, SS Kristianiafjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 22, SS Stampalia.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:42|Sun sets..7:11|Moon sets..10:44

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:37	9:47	3:47	3:33
Governors Island	9:58	10:00	4:25	4:09
Hell Gate	11:48	11:50	6:05	5:49

Arrived—Sunday, May 16.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool, May 8.
SS Missourian, St. Nazaire, April 30.
SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen, April 30.
SS Merak, Amsterdam, April 24.
SS Patris, Piraeus, April 20.
SS Chicago City, Bristol, April 30.
SS Memnon, Axin, April 9.
SS Glenestrae, London, May 3.
SS Eir, Christiania, April 26.
SS Calabria, Glasgow, May 3.
SS Maravai, Grenada, May 7.
SS Breiz Izel, Marseilles, April 12.
SS Kura, Newport, April 30.
SS Gascogne, Bordeaux, May 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Tuscania	Liverpool	May 9
Michigan	London	April 27
Gulgorn Castle	London	April 22
Ben Nevis	Havre	April 23
Wico	Shields	April 27
Noordijk	Rotterdam	April 29
Marken	Rotterdam	April 29
Discoverer	Falmouth	April 30
Maryland	London	May 1
Gregory	Barbados	May 7
Silvercedar	Leghorn	April 28
Powhatan	Algiers	April 30
Royal Prince	Balboa	May 9
Cushing	Rotterdam	May 2
Justin	Liverpool	May 4
Stampalia	Gibraltar	May 9
Strathallan	Rotterdam	May 2
Harkness	London	May 9
Carolina	San Juan	May 12
Pastores	Cristobal	May 10
Tivives	Jamaica	May 9
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 15
Creole	New Orleans	May 12
El Siglo	Galveston	May 11
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 14
Czaritza	Glasgow	May 8

DUE TOMORROW.

Ryndam	Rotterdam	May 8
Minnehaha	London	May 8
Niagara	Bordeaux	May 4
Francisco	Hull	May 4
Saratoga	Havana	May 15
Minas Geraes	Bahia	May 4
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 15
Medina	Galveston	May 12
San Marcos	Galveston	May 12
Sabine	Mobile	May 11

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Narragansett	Liverpool	May 6
Corozal	Puerto Mexico	May 12
Ogeechee	Sharpness	May 3
Apache	Jacksonville	May 16

DUE THURSDAY.

Etonian	Liverpool	May 8
Flaturia	Gibraltar	May 5
Zaandyk	Amsterdam	May 6
Cornelis	Rotterdam	May 6
Comus	New Orleans	May 15
Zacapa	Kingston	May 15
Comanche	Jacksonville	May 17
Algiers	Galveston	May 13

DUE FRIDAY.

Homer City	Havre	May 7
Alliance	Cristobal	May 15
Zulia	Porto Rico	May 15
Ancon	Balboa	May 13
El Orlente	Galveston	May 15
Comal	Galveston	May 15
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 18

DUE SATURDAY.

Lutetian	Dartmouth	May 7
Portuguese Prince	Genoa	May 3
Minerva	Amsterdam	May 7
Isle of Mull	Oran	May 7
Portland	Balboa	May 13
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 19

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Orduna, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Arabic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Santiago, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ironbero, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana		12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Rio de Janeiro, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool		5:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Kotonia, Santiago		12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Czaritza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Niagara, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kroonland, Colon	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Gregory, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 153 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Florida, Tampico to New York, was 136 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 440 miles S. at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 195 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 178 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Hattie Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, was 891 miles N. of Colon at noon.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 103 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Orlente, Galveston to New York, was 157 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Zulia left Mayaguez for New York at 4 P. M. 15th.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 352 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 1,065 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 5 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 158 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 200 miles S. at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 132 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Nelson, Cuba to New York, was 128 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 510 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....May 17
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..May 20
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....May 20
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai .....May 21
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Logan and Transport.....May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .....June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .....June 4

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Western disturbance has reached the lower Lake region, and there is also a secondary disturbance on the Virginia Coast. During the last twenty-four hours the rain area from this disturbance covered practically the entire north section east of the Mississippi River, and snow is falling tonight on the northeast shore of Lake Superior. There will be showers Monday from the lower Lake region eastward, followed by fair weather Tuesday.

It will be cooler Monday in the Ohio Valley, the South Atlantic States, and the interior of the Gulf States, and continued cool on Tuesday east of the Mississippi River. It will be warmer by Tuesday in the Plains States and the Missouri Valley and cooler in the Plateau region.

FORECAST—TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Western New York, New England, New Jersey, Delaware—Showers Monday; Tuesday, fair.

Northern New England—Showers Monday and probably Tuesday.

Western Pennsylvania—Cooler Monday, with showers; Tuesday fair.

Auctioneers

Whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 789 Broadway. Cortlandt 1283.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1094.

Michael M. Weirs buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

A. R. Gross Co., Inc., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers M'chinery, mdse. Fixt'r's.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions. cash.

B. R. S. CO. 32 GREENE ST. Buys Mdse. for Cash.

Factory plants and merchandise of all descriptions bought for cash. Liberal advances on consignments of merchandise. Progressive Merchandise Sales Co., 456 Broadway. Tel. 9467 Spring.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

HIGHEST prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4848.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1362 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILLION DOLLAR

Automobile Plant

For Sale at Public Auction

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Automobile Manufacturing Plants Will Be Sold at Public Auction at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Tuesday, May 25, 1915,

at 10 A. M. and Will Continue Until All Sold.

This plant has been abandoned by the reorganized Lozier Motor Company, they having concentrated their manufacturing organization entirely into their new plant at Detroit, Mich., permitting therefore, their plant at Plattsburg, N. Y., to come into the market for sale at public auction.

MACHINERY.

About 300 machines of high-grade makes, such as Pratt & Whitney Turret Lathes, Engine Lathes; Baush, Bickford and Cincinnati Single, Multiple and Radial Drills; Norton, Landis, Heald and Browne & Sharpe Internal, Plain and Universal Grinders; Browne & Sharpe, Cincinnati and Gould & Eberhardt Shapers, Planers, Millers, etc., and a large assortment of machines, all in first-class condition.

SMALL TOOLS.

About $100,000 worth of small standard tools, such as Browne & Sharpe Micrometers, Drills, Gauges, Mandrels, Taps, Cutters, etc., and very large variety of new and second-hand standard tools.

SUPPLIES.

Files, Hack Saws, Emery and Cloth Wheels, Roller and Ball Bearings, Steel Balls, Machine and Wood Screws, in all assortments and sizes.

BELTING, SHAFTING AND PULLEYS.

About 100,000 feet of single and double ply Belting in all sizes, large stock of Wood and Steel Pulleys and several thousand feet of main line Shafting.

RAW STOCK.

About 500 tons new Iron and Steel Rods, Tubing, Sheets, etc., of Soft and High Speed Tool Steel in such brands as Krupp, Bethlehem, Sanderson, Zenith, Capital, etc.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

A dozen large electric Traveling Cranes, large number of electric Induction Motors, Brass, Nickel and Copper Plating Outfits, and every other possible up-to-date machine shop appliance. High-grade Office Furniture and Fixtures and Equipment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Lozier marine department consists of the service, good will, equipment, correspondence, and everything pertaining to the same, and will be sold in one lot as a going business.

REAL ESTATE.

The real estate comprises fifteen modern Brick Buildings, well equipped with Traveling Cranes, Electric Motors, Air Compressor system, and everything possible to an up-to-date plant, and covers 145,000 sq. ft. of floor space. It is situated on a 827-acre tract and has canal as well as railroad connections. The plant will be sold in parcels to suit.

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS and SPECULATORS are all invited, as this will be sold in lots without reserve. For further particulars apply to

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer,
539 Broadway, New York City,
or LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY,
Plattsburg, N. Y.

MERCHANDISE.

Peremptory Auction Sale
for Account of
M. H. PULASKI & CO.
At Our Salesrooms,
477-479 Broadway, N. Y. City,
on FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915, at 10:30 A.M.,
Over $75,000 Worth of Embroideries Flouncings
in 18 to 45 inch
on Swiss Voile and Organdie
Allovers
in 22½ to 45 inch and 54 inch
on Swiss and Nainsook
BABY SETS
on Swiss and Nainsook.
Ribbon Edges
Beadings and Ribbon Beadings
in Swiss and Nainsook.
Also Galloons, Insertions and Edges, Net Top Edges and Flounces, Shirt Waist Allovers and Fronts, Medallions, Panels, Yokes, etc., etc.; Venice and Filet Lace, Edges and Insertions, all to be sold without reserve and for cash. Quantities are such that manufacturers, cutting up trade, and retailers should be interested in, as this is the largest sale of its kind held this year.
Goods on Exhibition
With Catalogue Day Before Sale.
KARP BROS., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

To-Morrow (Tues.) and
4 Following Days at 2:30 o'Clock
In Silo's Fifth Av. Art Galleries
546 Fifth Ave.
and
1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.
Stockholders' Dissolution Sale
by Auction of the
Kirman Renovating Co.,
of 3 Victoria St., Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
A Most Unusual Collection of Very Rare
Oriental Rugs
Also Fine Antique and Modern
CHINESE RUGS and CARPETS
This Collection (to which has been added selected specimens from other sources) Comprises Many Kinds and Sizes well adapted for the Country and City Home; It Will Well Repay All Collectors and Lovers of Oriental Floor Coverings to View Them.
Mr. Edw. P. O'Reilly, Mr. James P. Silo, } Auctioneers.

NO TYPHUS ON THE PATRIS.

As a Precaution 82 Immigrants on Greek Ship Are Detained.

The Greek steamship Patris, which arrived yesterday with 714 passengers from Patras, was detained in Quarantine four hours while Health Officer O'Connell and his staff made a thorough examination of all on board on account of typhus being prevalent in the Levant.

Although there were no suspicious cases among the 586 immigrants in the steerage, Dr. O'Connell decided to send the occupants of one section, numbering 82, to Hoffman Island for observation, as it was possible that a case of typhus might develop among them, and he did not wish to take any risks.

After the passengers and crew had been disinfected the Patris was allowed to proceed to her pier in Jersey City late in the afternoon and land her 128 cabin passengers.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; L. J. Hofmayer, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
ALBANY—Miss R. Heldt, ladigs' wear; Groat Northern.
ATLANTA—Olsan Co.; B. Olsan, wash dresses; 15 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern; hats; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; I. Hutzler, dry goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Posdley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; J. Adler, wash dresses, jobs waists; 72 Madison Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall, Field & Co.; Mrs. F. E. Skinner, waists; Mrs. M. Tepe, misses' coats, suits; Miss M. V. Clements, suits; J. M. Pitcher, millinery; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—The Fair; L. J. Rosenthal, women's neckwear, laces, embroideries, ribbons, umbrellas; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Catalogue House; J. Schlesinger, ladies', misses', juniors' suits; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper Co.; Miss M. Gary, wrappers; Miss E. O'Neill, toys; Miss M. Schaeffer, fancy goods; 18 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; A. F. Brockman, house-furn. goods; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Schaschl & Co.; Louis P. Feiser, waists, costumes; 315 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. B. Nesbit, carpets, rugs; 115 Worth.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Miss Millie Cohen, muslin underwear; Miss A. Flehn, women's dresses; A. Ahrens, juniors', girls' white dresses, jobs colored dresses; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss Fisher, Miss M. Cohen, laces; 220 5th Av.
DALLAS—Nieman-Marcus Co.; Miss Nieman, Miss Collins, ladies' ready-to-wear; 13 East 22d.
DENVER—The Neusteter Co.; Max D. Neusteter, coats, suits, dresses; 320 5th Av.
HAZLETON, Penn.—H. Grunnbacher & Sons; Mr. Grundling, wash dresses; 72 Madison Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss C. M. Grauman, cloaks, suits, waists; 71 West 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; F. L. Woosley, men's, boys' clothing; 25 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Bway Dep't Store; A. L. Booker, clothing; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; C. E. Shaffer, clothing; 18 West 35th.
MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Golden Rule Syndicate; J. D. Sims, general mdse.; Breslin.
NEW ORLEANS—Williams-Richardson Co.; J. F. Scheuerman, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 54 Leonard.
OAKLAND, Ohio—A. Bein, wash dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; A. E. Rogers, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; M. Lippman, silks; 1,201 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. B. Herstein, wash dresses; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; E. A. Tobey, shoes; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss M. Whelan, cloaks, suits, waists; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss J. Cronin, ladies' wear; 432 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Levy Bros. & Co.; A. Levy, clothing; Park Av.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Mrs. Eckert, silks; Miss Wade, negligees; Miss A. J. Hall, misses' cloaks, suits; 23 East 26th.
ST. LOUIS—M. Friedman & Song Cloak Co.; A. J. Friedman, Fall suits; 1,204 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. G. Morrissey, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; M. E. Cohen, suits, Summer dresses, wash suits; Miss McDonald, misses' wear; Miss C. Hirsch, muslin underwear, house dresses, negligees, infants' wear; Miss M. Dell, millinery; M. Lyons, men's furn. goods; Miss Isaacs, neckwear, laces; Miss Coleman, embroideries, hdkfs.; R. E. Menzie, bargain basement, ready-to-wear; Miss K. O'Day, notions, toilet goods; Miss Estabrook, art needlework; 43 West 32d.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—G. Dannenbaum, Fall coats; 470 4th Av.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; B. M. Morris, men's, boys' clothing; 20 West 22d.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

EXPERIENCED Dept. Store Buyer, thoroughly reliable, familiar with general merchandise, has some capital, would like to co-operate with one who has capital to open a Resident Buyers Office, or join one that is established. For particulars call or write to Sol. Levin & Co., 750 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS MAN open at once for ladies', dress and waist lines for Missouri, Illinois and vicinities; established trade; commission only; excellent references. Box X 260 Times Annex.

WANTED, for special sales, for cash, any quantity ladies', misses', and children's wearing apparel of every description; also ladies' handbags and leather goods; will buy jobs. K 25 Times.

OPEN to buy muslin underwear, waists, skirts, house dresses, any quantity; will pay spot cash. Call with samples, Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits all week from 9 to 12 A. M. Top floor, 36 West 25th St.

MANUFACTURERS open for good line of Fall suits. Call at 105 Madison Av., Eighteenth floor, and see Mr. Weinberg.

SALES LETTERS THAT SELL.
Original, forceful, action-getting; rates moderate. A. Alexander, 49A Maiden Lane.

LADIES' FALL SUITS—Samples will be looked at every morning, 9 to 12, 19 West 24th St., eleventh floor.

CLOSE OUT 1,000 dresses at a price; for basement, R. and N. Dress Co., 146 W. 25th; 12th floor.

HAVE BUCKLES, ORNAMENTS for cloak, suit trade; low price. Phone Stuyvesant 2036.

50 DOZ. children's colored dresses to close out; reasonable. Equity Mfg. Co., 103 Greene St.

50 DOZ. child's embroidered dresses, and also 100 doz. rompers, to be closed out cheap. Fishgold Bros., 325 B'way.

CONTRACTOR making better grade dresses open to work for jobber or manufacturer. M 39 Times.

JOBBER looking at cloaks and suits all week. 36 West 20th, 9th floor.

JOBS—350 suits, coats; also beach suits; $2.75 up. Solomon Bros., 45 W. 34th.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' Fall coats. Third floor, 35 West 16th.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats and suits. 146 West 25th, twelfth floor.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE looking at cloaks and coats for Fall. Federal Stores, 109 West 26th St.

JOBBER looking at suits and coats all week. Eighth floor, 4 West 22d.

GENUINE PALM BEACH SUITS, $4 up. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th St.

CLOAK and suit plant, consisting machinery, show fixtures, partitions, &c. 20 West 17th.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4343.

WILL buy show rooms, tables, chairs, screens, and carpet. Loewy & Co., 31 East 28th.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs of cloth skirts and Jap silk waists.

Manufacturers and Jobbers
OF NEW YORK—ATTENTION!

W. & A. Bacon Co. are going to take $100,000 spot cash to New York City during the period from May 18th to 22nd, inclusive. Manufacturers and jobbers having reliable merchandise at ridiculously low figures on a cash basis for our 101st Anniversary Sale in June are invited to communicate with Mr. Fred Kerry, vice president and general manager, or send their representatives to our N. Y. offices, Messrs. Hirsch & Kahn, 1133 Broadway.

Tuesday, May 18th, Mr. McColgan will be in New York with Mr. Phillips—Kitchen Furnishings, Trunks, Bags, China and Glassware.

Wednesday, May 19th, Mr. Lussier with Mr. Cossette—Linens, Silks, Dress Goods and all Piece Goods.

Wednesday, May 19th, Mr. Watters with department buyers—Women's Suits, Coats, Skirts, Dresses, Blouses, Undermuslins, Corsets, House Dresses, Petticoats and Children's Wear.

Thursday, May 20th, Mr. Adelberg with department buyers—Hosiery, Knit Underwear, Men's Furnishings, Laces, Ladies' Neckwear, Trimmings, Handkerchiefs, Notions, Toilet Articles, Embroideries, Ribbons, Jewelry, Silverware, Leather Goods, Gloves and Parasols.

Friday, May 21st, Mr. Kay with Mr. Murphy, Mr. Hanley and Mr. Lowenberg—Rugs, Curtains, Upholsteries, Boys' and Men's Clothing, Bicycles, Couch Hammocks and Sporting Goods.

W. & A. BACON CO., Boston, Mass.
New York Office, 1133 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

170 KARATS OF LOOSE
DIAMONDS
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
will sell this day,
On Monday, May 17th, '15,
AT 10:30 A. M., AT
539 Broadway, New York City
A LOT OF
Loose Diamonds
about 170 karats. By order of the Public Bank of New York City.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Tomorrow, Tuesday, May 18, at 10:30 A.M., At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., Removed for Convenience of Sale.
JOBBERS' STOCK
Hosiery and Underwear
BATHING SUITS
Men's, Women's & Children's Original Lines of HOSIERY of every description.
Medium weight Men's & Ladies' SWEATERS.
Also stock of
LADIES' and MISSES' CLOTH SUITS.—WAISTS, SILK and LINEN DRESSES, COATS, SKIRTS, LINEN SUITS, etc.
Also 50 Dozen Men's Up-to-Date
STRAW HATS

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 Broadway.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring (Near Spring St.)

Today, Monday, May 17, 1915, 10:30 A.M.,
'Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Without Limit or Reserve.
SELECT OFFERING OF HIGH-CLASS
CLOTHING
For Men, Youths and Children
Consisting of Men's and Youths' Suits, Trousers, Top Coats, Children's Knicker & Novelty Suits.
Also a Select Retail Stock.

UP TO DATE NEW STOCK OF
GROCERIES
TODAY, MONDAY, 10:30 A. M.
790 NINTH AVE.,
NEAR 52nd STREET, MANHATTAN
$10,000 stock of everything in a first class store, and in large quantities.
ELEGANT FIXTURES
WILL BE SOLD AT 2 P. M. SHARP.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 28, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

ACCOUNTS
Collected in every State. Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 66 Park Row. B'klyn 2152.

ADDRESSING.
Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1818. BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.

ADVERTISING.
CIRCULATING LETTERS That "Turn the Trick." Write Bailey-Scott Co., Inc., 303 5th Ave.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

BELTS.
Ladies' Belts and Gate Bags at Popular Prices BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING.
ARTISTIC PRINTING AT MODERATE PRICES. STAR PRINTING CO., 301 W. 57th St. Greeley 982.

CURTAINS (Novelty.)
Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 8 West 18th St.

DRESSES.
WASH DRESSES
In the Newest Fabrics for Immediate Delivery.
PHIL MARK & CO.
71 W. 23d St. Tel. Gramercy 4414 New York

DYEING OF FANCY TEXTILE FABRICS
JACOB FEIBEL.
Telephone Spring 1391. 117 Spring St.

FAVORS & FANCY HATS.
Novelties for all occasions. Wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

GIRDLES
Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y." 49 East 21st St.

LEGHORN HATS
White Hats. Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,360, 16-40 West 32d St.

MEN'S DRESS SUITS.
FULL DRESS } CHAS. N. MELTZNER
FROCK COATS. } & BRO.,
PRINCE ALBERTS. } 21-23 Waverley Pl.

MEN'S HIGH GRADE COATS.
WOROMBO CHINCHILLA SPORT COATS
$8—$15—$16.
B. ANDREWS, 172 5th Avenue.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seahonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERALLS.
"THE BOY'S FRIEND OVERALLS."
$1.50 For Boys.
S. COHEN, Mfr., 39 East Broadway, N. Y.

SWEATER COATS, KNIT GOODS.
ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc., The Keetch Line, 140 Fifth Av., Chelsea 1858.

WAISTS.
BLOOM & MILLMAN
WALDORF B'LDG.
2-16 WEST 33rd ST.
$9.00 WAISTS & MIDDIES

6c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange. 10-12 West 20th St.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,
New York, May 10th, 1915.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Members and the election of Directors will be held at the Institution on Washington Heights on Tuesday afternoon, May 18th, 1915, at 2 o'clock.
Carriages will be at the station of the Subway, 157th Street and Broadway, from 12:30 until 2 o'clock to convey members to the grounds of the Institution.
SAMUEL R. BETTS, Secretary.

BUTCHERS CO-OPERATE.

A Chain of Stores to be Opened by a Jewish Union.

The Kosher Butchers' Union yesterday opened co-operative butcher shops at 149 Orchard Street, 214 East 102d Street, and 501 Wilkins Avenue, the Bronx, and will shortly follow with four similar places. It is hoped that $1,000 a week will be cleared by the shops, and this will be used to finance a general strike now in preparation. I. Corn, organizer of the union, said yesterday that there is at present no limit on the hours of kosher butchers, and that many of them had to work ninety-six hours a week. He declared that 5,000 men would go on strike at the call.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Part VI. of library of late Adrian H. Joline, autograph letters, documents, and manuscripts; also Tuesday, 2:30 P. M. each day.

Floyd Grant & Co., 776 7th Av.—Household furnishings and effects; also Friday.

Augustus W. Clarke, 5 West 44th St.—Collection of H. A. Leather, Seven Oaks, Kent, England, authentic seventeenth and eighteenth centuries furniture, paintings, and other works of art; also Italian, French, and Spanish furniture, tapestries, embroideries, Chinese porcelains, clocks, bronzes, &c., 2:30 P. M.

Tuesday.

Flattau's Rooms, University Place and 18th St.—Household furnishings and effects; also Wednesday, 10 A. M. each day.

Benjamin S. Wise, 34 West 12th St.—Contents of house, including Steinway piano.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av.—Oriental rugs; also Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Furniture, art objects, rugs, oil paintings, bronzes, marbles, sterling silver, silver plate, &c., 2 P. M.

Hiram E. Parke, Tarrytown, N. Y.—At plant of Maxwell Motor Car Co., machinery, &c., 2 P. M.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Household furniture.

Wednesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 366 Fourth Av.—Mirrors, bronzes, Carrara marbles, European porcelains, &c.; also collection of oil paintings by artists of note; also Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 2 P. M. each day.

Thursday.

Samuel Kreiser, 19 East 30th St.—Furnishings and furniture of private residence.

Hiram H. Parke, 3 East 23d St.—Furniture from estate of Fanny Dyckman, 11 A. M.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Benefit sale for Belgian sufferers, under the auspices of "Authors' Club;" original manuscripts, presentation books, autograph letters, and original drawings; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place.—General household effects and furniture; also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 79 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.—Household furniture.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Literary and historical European and American letters; 2:30 P. M.

Big Paris Tire Factory Burned.

PARIS, May 16.—Fire today destroyed an automobile tire factory at Clichy, in the outskirts of Paris. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation May 15, 1915. Bid.	Quotation May 15, 1915. Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	13	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	55	60
Albany So. 5s	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E. ($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	90	92
A.G.& E. pf. ($50)	1,098,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	47	49
Am. L. & Tr.	13,255,141	2½	Q	May 1, 15	314	315
Do pf.	14,238,200	1½	Q	May 1, 15	107½	108½
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	May 1, 15	63	65
Do 6% cu. pf.	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	81	83
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	½	..	July 1, 14	27	31
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	62	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	61	64
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19	22
Do 1st 5s, '34	6,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	73	74
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '38	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Au.-Aik. R. & El. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	78
Au.-Aik. R. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	..	15
Do pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	65
Au. & Sy. 1st 5s, '41	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	987,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s.	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	85½	90
Do pref.	6,000,000	3	S	A. & O.	90	93
Bkn. Ed'n Co. 5s, '87	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	95½
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	102½
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101½
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cal. El. G. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	87	91½
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,630,500	2½	S	J. & D.	104½	105
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	96
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99.	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
C.L.H.& P. 5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
C.R.I.&P. 5s, '34	3,435,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	19	20
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Mar 15, 15	90	92
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	88
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91½	92
C.R., G. & E.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Con. Pr. R. & Lt.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	80	90
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	15,500,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	52	55
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	80	83
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 5s.	13,380,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	89
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15, 15	73½	74
Do 1st 5s, '38	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
Dal. El. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15, 15	50	55
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	29	31
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 15	85	86
N. T. Tr. 5s.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	..
N. Y. West'r. L.Gt.4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79	80½
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	8,967,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 15	62c	65
Ont. Power 1st 5s, '43.	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	94
Do deb.5s,'21	2,965,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	94
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Pot. El. Pwr 1st 5s, '29.	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¼	106
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	101½
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	9,900,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
Por. G. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Pub. S. C. cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104½	105½
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	16	21
Roch. R. & L. 5s tax ex. N. Y.	5,191,400	1¼	Q	Apr 15, 15	66	70
Rock. L. & P. 5s	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	89
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	97
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	91
San. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	98½
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. deb. 6s, '22.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	70
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	62	70
Scran. El. 5s.	4,388,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	98
Sea. Ltg. 5s.	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	92
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	May 15,	74	76
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 15	90	92
De gen. 5s, '39	12,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
So. Power 5s	5,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
So. W. Pwr. & Lt. pf.	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	95	100

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation May 15, 1915. Bid.	Quotation May 15, 1915. Asked.
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,843,150	..	..	.....	3½	7½
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15, 15	$26	$28
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st 4½s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	82
Syra. L. & P. 1st col. tr. 5s, '54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81½
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Tampa El. 1st 6s, '33	845,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. El. & P.	20,000,000	..	..

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

List of Current Offerings on application

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Many Investment Opportunities

are now offered those willing to be guided by the suggestions of an experienced investment house. In times such as these investors should rely more than ever upon the practical knowledge of experts. Particularly is this true when it is remembered that the opportunities to obtain safety and liberal returns at one and the same time do not ordinarily present themselves to the same degree as at present. We shall be pleased to co-operate with you in selecting conservative investment bonds to yield a good return on your money.

Send for Circular 1491 Describing Conservative Investment Bonds

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
25 Broad Street, New York

$200,000
City of Hamilton
4½% GOLD BONDS
Due serially
1916 to 1933

Principal and half-yearly interest payable in Hamilton and New York

Population - - 101,344
Net Debt - - $4,523,390

Price: Rate to yield
4.95%
Write for special circular

Wood, Gundy & Co.
TORONTO, CANADA

Legal Investment for Savings Banks
In New York and Massachusetts
Pennsylvania R. R.
Gen'l Mortgage 4½% Bonds

General lien on entire property of the Company with the exception of certain unimportant leaseholds. Followed by $499,265,700, par value, of capital stock, having present market value exceeding $530,000,000.

The Company has paid dividends uninterruptedly on its outstanding stock since 1856.

Price to Yield About 4.60%

Further particulars on request for Circular AG-52

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston · Chicago Baltimore · San Francisco St. Louis

Peace of Mind

regarding your investments is an especially important consideration when conditions are unsettled as at present.

Municipal Bonds

Are payable from taxes, assuring

Safety of Principal
Certainty of Income.

Satisfactory Yield—4½ to 6%
Exemption from Federal Income Tax
List of such Bonds and Booklet "Investment Efficiency," free on request.

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
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BLAIR & CO.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Travelers Letters of Credit

N. J. SECURITIES
CLARENCE HODSON & CO
ESSEX BLDG NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

At a time like this it is particularly expedient to lay firm hold on the essential facts in the situation. For more than a week this country has been confronted with an international question of the gravest sort, and the business and financial communities have perforce had to take count of that and to consider all other things in the light of that situation. The news of the sinking of the Lusitania, which stirred the country to such depths, presented a problem with which this country had to deal resolutely, and it has so dealt with it in the note which President Wilson addressed last week to the German Government.

The question of the day which overtops all others is what will be Germany's response. There can be no doubt of the seriousness of the situation implied in this question, but on the other hand it was clearly manifested last week in a variety of ways that the country, deeply conscious of the righteousness of its cause and of the reasonableness of the demands which it has formulated, has laid firm hold on the hope that the situation will resolve itself peacefully. At the same time the graveness of the issue is manifest, and hope, however deep-rooted, cannot in a practical casting up of the facts which must enter into every business and financial decision be treated as though it were a hope fulfilled. We have to go forward resolutely, and fortunately we can go forward confidently knowing full well that we seek no quarrel and stand on no doubtful ground. But the outcome is in Germany's hands rather than in ours, and we have no way of being as certain of Germany's probable course as we have of being certain of our own intentions and our motives. We are fully conscious of the firmness of the one and of the justice of the other. That gives very good ground for refraining from pessimism over the outcome, but in prudence it cannot be regarded as justifying a lack of the caution with which any such grave event should be approached.

That much having been said with its necessary implication as to the desirability of avoiding anything savoring of overextension or of unnecessary commitments at a time when all resources should be kept firmly in hand and none of them dissipated, it is peculiarly gratifying to turn to consideration of the fundamental conditions now existing in our business and financial life. Long before the war now under way swept over Europe trade here for a variety of reasons had been under curtailment, and the immediate effect of the war was to thrust it into a condition of great depression. But the turn came rather more quickly than many had felt justified in hoping, and for many months now we have been recovering from that depression. We have built solidly as we have advanced, favored by the unusual thoroughness of the business and financial liquidation which was enforced by the conditions caused by the war, and which has had this favorable aftermath that it has left no weak structure beneath the newly built addition to business. Along with the progress thus made in the underlying business situation has come a rapid, an unprecedentedly rapid, rise in our export trade and in the balance in our favor which that trade has produced. That has enabled us through the paying off of obligations abroad and through the repurchase from European holders without discomfort to ourselves of a very large amount of our securities to strengthen immeasurably our international financial position. The acuteness of the demand for food products caused by the war and favoring natural conditions have brought us at this date to the most favorable agricultural outlook which this country has ever enjoyed. A good while back the friction which existed between Government and business began to lessen, and recent events have been of a kind to reduce still further any remaining tension between industry and politics. We have, moreover, provided ourselves with a machinery for the creation of additional credit which can be used to great advantage for the financing of extraordinary needs or for the normal development of trade at home and abroad.

These references to some of the main facts governing the present business situation and the business outlook suggest the very great strength of our industrial and financial position. It is because this position is one of such unusual strength that the news of ten days ago, while causing natural unsettlement in the stock market, caused really no disturbances in business nor in the larger matters of finance. The money market remained calm because it was so absolutely free from all tension, and trade continued to hold to its favorable course because it has been so free from anything suggesting overextension. Industry has been filling only the real needs of consumers, and those show no sign of decreasing. Never was the country so favorably situated to face calmly a grave international question. At times last week the stock market was inclined to go beyond this facing the uncertainty of the situation not only calmly, but with a lack of caution. It was because it did so that it had more than once during the week to retrace its steps. Yet the recurring advances, despite the uncertainties linked with the crisis through which the country is passing, served at least to emphasize the great confidence which is felt in our own economic situation and to give outward expression to the reasonable hope that the very just demands which we have made will be acceded to in the spirit of humanity in which President Wilson has appealed to the German Government.

But however resolute we may be, however certain of our cause, we have also to acknowledge that the issue rests not so much with ourselves as with another. It is for that reason that caution seems not only prudent from the personal point of view, but even a patriotic duty. We have every reason to hope for a favorable solution of the question now at issue between ourselves and Germany, but we should also be prepared against the possibility of an unfavorable outcome. By being so prepared we lose nothing should our just hopes of a happy solution be fulfilled, while unpreparedness in the event of an unfortunate outcome could only serve to intensify its ill-effects. The practical application of this thought lies in the avoidance of all weak speculative commitments and in the intelligent use of the forces at our command, holding a sufficient share of them in reserve to meet any emergency which may arise. If war should come despite the country's sincere and unquestionable desire to avoid it, what of the effect on business? The answer to that question lies very largely in the recital of the fundamental facts in the existing business situation. It would necessarily mean increased production in many lines and probably decreased consumption in very few. Such a view could not be held if trade and commerce were at the height of expansion and weakened by the overextension which always develops before that stage is reached. The state of business has, of course, nothing to do with the matter at issue, but it has a good deal to do with the calmness with which the country's business community faces the outcome. It is well for the country that there is such good reason for facing the issue thus calmly.

LONDON TRADING DECLINES.

Security Markets Think That Compromised Peace Is Not Possible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 16.—The week ended in rather cheerful fashion for the highest class of investment securities, although the volume of trading was cut down by nearly half as compared with the total of the week preceding.

The destruction of the Lusitania was a severe shock in itself, but even more adverse as a market factor in that it brought to the realization of the City that no compromised peace is now possible.

President Wilson's note to Germany was generally considered as a dignified document and moderate in its tone. As bankers understand the situation, they believe that American neutrality does not wish further financial dislocation such as would follow intervention. Italy's actions have not as yet been of influence in the markets.

The public subscribed for only 12 per cent. of the £5,000,000 Argentine loan offered here. The small interest of investors is ascribed to the fact that the issue appeared when business was paralyzed. It is thought now that the loan could be placed at a price under 97½. An issue of East Indian Railway forty-year bonds also went badly, but an improved demand was noticeable Friday and yesterday for Colonial bonds brought out since the war began. All but one of these are firm at the offering price. Speculative oil and mining share markets have been dead for ten days.

Following the appearance of figures showing a comparative improvement of British exports in April, private Lancashire advices indicate further betterment in May. Buying by China has increased.

Gold amounting to £8,000,000 was received last Monday as the result of the private establishments of French credits here for purchases of goods from the Americans through London Lake Shore notes to the amount of £2,000,000 were paid off today. The recent Stock Exchange membership is 3,000, since 500 did not seek re-election. Of the members a few months ago 1,200 have enlisted.

MEASURES TO SAVE GOLD.

Anglo-French Financial Agreement Prevents Shipment of $200,000,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 16.—The slump in Wall Street attending the developments of the Lusitania outrage; Italy's indecision, culminating in yesterday's Cabinet crisis, and, lastly, the rumors of a Portuguese revolution, finally developing in fact yesterday, were the main factors on the Bourse this week far outweighing the lucky progress of the French strategic advance.

The surrender of China to Japan's demands was a favorable feature of the week's news, as it is now thought that no further trouble will develop in the Far East until the European struggle is ended.

French funds were steady, but Italian and Spanish Government securities were weak. In contradistinction to the strength of Rio Tintos, all the American porphyry coppers showed reactionary tendencies. The remainder of the list presented no noteworthy feature.

The authorized increase in the Bank of France's circulation to 15,000,000,000 francs and of advances to the Government to 9,000,000,000 francs did not alarm the Bourse, which considers no national sacrifice too great if final victory is assured. After explaining to the Senate that the Anglo-French financial agreement saves the shipment of a billion francs of gold to the United States, Minister Ribot said:

"Exchange will not go back to par, but the Bank of France is making every effort to prevent exchange rates from going to unreasonable heights. I hope American bankers understand the necessity of both countries co-operating with the bank in its efforts."

Dollars are quoted at 5.35 and sterling at 25.60.

FOR EASIER MONEY IN TEXAS

Governor Wants Expelled Insurance Companies Invited Back.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 16.—Governor Ferguson issued an appeal to the people of Texas today that they request members of the State Senate to support a pending bill amending the Robertson insurance law, so as to permit the foreign life insurance companies which withdrew from Texas, when that act was passed several years ago, to reenter the State. He closes with this statement:

"The question has now narrowed down to the proposition, shall we have a money trust in Texas and build about our State a protective wall, or shall we give the people the right to borrow money in the cheapest market, and invite foreign investors to help in develop this State? Don't delay but write or wire your Senator today."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended May 15, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$18,122,000	$317,508,700
Same period last year	10,513,000	300,040,000

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	83.68	83.00	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	87.47	87.36	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	73	73	73	2
Alaska. G. M. cv. deb. 6s	144½	125	127	31
Albany & Susq. 3½s	85	85	85	2
Am. Ag. Chem. cv. 5s	100½	100½	100½	2
Am. Ag. C. deb. 5s	93	92	92	11
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	100½	100½	100½	5
Am. Hide & Leath. 6s	102½	102	102	9
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	105½	105½	105½	83
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100½	99	99½	228
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	92½	92¼	92¼	3
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88½	88½	88½	33
Armour & Co. 4½s	92½	91½	92½	33
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94½	93½	93½	1403½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	88	88	88	1
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	101½	98½	98½	139
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	101⅜	98	98½	7
A., T. & S. F. 5s	100⅝	100½	100⅝	10
A., T. & S. F. East. Okla. 4s	92	92	92	1
At. Coast Line 4s	92½	91½	91½	33
At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	87	85½	85½	20
Baldwin Loc. 5s	102¾	102½	102½	2
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	91⅝	91½	91½	34
B. & O. gold 4s	90⅛	89½	89½	51
B. & O. cv. 4½s	86⅛	84⅝	86	24815
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	2
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	88⅛	88	88	1
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100	99⅝	99⅝	54
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	91⅛	90⅝	90⅞	447
Beth. Steel ref. 5s, reg.	91	90⅞	90⅞	30
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	100	100	100	2
B'klyn R. T. ref. 4s	80⅝	80	80¼	3
B'klyn R. T. gold 5s	103	102⅝	102⅝	16
B'klyn R. T. 5s, 1918	100	99⅝	99⅞	107
B'klyn Un. El. 5s, sts.	100	100	100	4
B'klyn Union El. 5s	100	99⅝	99⅝	10
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Brunswick & Wes. 4s	92	92	92	2
Buff. & Sus. I. deb.	75	75	75	3
Buff., R. & P. gen. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅞	1
Bush Terminal 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	12
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	94	93⅞	94	7
Can. So. con. 5s, Ser. A	104½	104½	104½	2
Central Leather 5s	99⅜	98⅝	99	47
Central of Ga. con. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114½	12
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	180½
Cent. Pacific 3½s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	21½
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	104½	104⅝	104⅝	6
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	88⅝	88	88	3
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	75	74½	74½	33
Chicago & Alton 3½s	45	45	45	2
Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	104
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	35
C., B. & Q., Denver Div. 4s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	94½	94	94	3
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91⅝	90⅝	90⅝	24
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	83⅜	83½	83½	3
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅞	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	67	67	67	7
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	100	99½	100	22
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	69⅞	68½	68½	21
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	114	114	114	4
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	96⅞	95⅝	96	137
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full paid	103½	102	102	593
C., M. & St. P. 4s	87⅛	87½	87½	5
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Series A	90¼	90¼	90¼	3
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	91½	91½	91½	5
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	101	100⅝	101	2
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	33
C., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	102	102	102	1
C., M. & St. P., D. 4s	106	106	106	1
C., M. & P. S. 4s	90	90	90	14
Chi. & N. W. g. 3½s	81	81	81	2
C. & N. deb. 5s, 1933	104	104	104	2
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	94	94	94	3
C. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	105½	105½	105½	2
Chicago Rys. 5s	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝	2
Chi., R. I. & P. 6s	102	102	102	14
C., R. I. & P. 6s, r	101½	101½	101½	5
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	82⅝	82	82	16
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	66½	64½	64½	120
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s	52½	50	51	133
C., St. P., M. & O. d. 5s	100	100	100	18
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	116¼	116¼	116¼	5
C., St. P. & M. 6s	115	115	115	½
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	79½	78¼	79	5
C. I., St. L. & C. 4s, reg.	88½	88½	88½	1
Cleve., Short L. 4½s	92	92	92	5
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	89	89	89	10
Col. & South. 1st 4s	90½	90	90	11
Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	84¼	84	84	16
Con. Gas deb. 6s	116	113⅜	115⅝	204
Corn Prod. R. 5s, '31	96	96	96	2
Cumb. Tel. 5s	96¼	96¼	96½	13
C.-Am. S. col. tr. 6s	97½	97½	97½	1
Del. & H. deb. 4s, '16	99⅝	99½	99¾	19
D. & H., P. D.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Den. & Rio G. r. 5s	48	47½	47½	23½
Den. & Rio G. c. 4s	74⅛	73½	74	9
Den. & Rio G. c. 4½s	80	80	80	3
Detroit Edison 5s	103	103	103	2
Detroit United 4½s	74½	74½	74½	12
Det. River Tun. 4½s	90½	90½	90½	5
Distillers Sec. 5s	53⅜	51	52	20
Dul. & Iron R. 5s	100	100	100	2
Dul., M. & Nor. 5s	101½	101½	101½	3
Du Pont Pow. 4½s	89⅝	89	89½	24
E. Tn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	104	104	104	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	109¼	108⅞	109¼	26
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A	63	60	60	12
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	68½	65	65½	97
Erie gen. 4s	69⅝	67	68½	19
Erie-Penn. col. 4s	86	86	86	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	81⅜	81	81	17
Fla. East Coast 4½s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	3
Ft. W. & Den. C. 6s	102	102	102	7
Ft. W. & Rio G. 4s	50	50	50	10
Gen. Elec. deb 5s	105	104	105	3
Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	102	102	102	1
Granby Con. cv. 6s	104¼	101	102	29
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	99	99	99	11
Green Bay deb. 5s	72	72	72	1
Hock. Val. 4½s	93½	93½	93½	9
Hous. & T. C. 1st 5s	105⅜	105	105	4
Housatonic 5s	105½	105½	105¾	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	75½	74	74⅝	544
H. & M. adj. inc. 5s	26½	26	26	814
Ill. Cen. 4s, 1952	85⅜	85¼	85¼	22
Ill. Cen. 4s, 1953	82¾	82	82¼	3
Ill. Cen. ref. 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	7
Illinois Steel 4½s	84½	83⅝	83⅝	5
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	43⅜	43	43	52
Int. M. M. 4½s, ctfs.	43	43	43	5
Inter. Paper 6s	100½	100	100	5
Int. Steam P. 5s, ctfs.	45	45	45	5
Iowa Cen. ref. 4s	50¼	48	48	9
Indiana Steel 5s	99⅞	99⅝	99¾	41
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1919	125	115	120½	248
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1922	125½	115	120¾	338
Inter.-Met. 4½s	77⅝	74½	75¼	408
I. C. C., St. L. & N. O jt. 5s	100	100	100	5
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	98½	97⅝	97⅝	105
Int. & Gt. North. 6s	100	100	100	4
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	70¾	70½	70½	3
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	107¼	107¼	107½	8
Kan. City South. 3s	68¼	67⅜	67⅜	10
Kan. City Term. 4s	90¾	90¼	90¼	1
Kings Co. El. L. & P. cv. 6s	118½	116⅜	116¾	15
Kings Co. El. L. & P. 5s	104	104	104	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	100⅝	101	14½
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100	100	100	1
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	92½	92	92	3
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	69	69	69	9
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	93	91½	91½	14
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	92	91½	91½	26
Lake Shore 3½s	84	83	83¾	11
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	82	82	82	5
L. E. & W. 1st 5s	93	90	93	21
Leh. Val. cn. 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	2
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	101½	101	101	10
Liggett & Myers 7s	123½	123	123	4
Liggett & Myers 5s	100⅜	100	100	26
Long Island gen. 4s	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	2
Long Island ref. 4s	83½	83½	83½	5
Long Isl. unified 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	52
Lorillard 7s	122	122	122	1
Lorillard 5s	100	90½	90½	27
Lorillard 5s, reg	98½	99½	99½	1½
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, 1913	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
L. & N. unif. 4s	94½	94	94	35
L. & N. gold 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	12
L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	5
Manhattan con. 4s	90	90	90	1
Man. cn. 4s, tax ex.	91¼	91	91	13
Mex. Petrol. cv. 6s, Series A	104½	104½	104½	1
Mex. Petrol. cv. 6s, Series C	103½	102	102	10
Mich. Cent. 5s, 1931	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	2
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	91¼	91¼	91½	5
M. & St. L. 1st ref. 4s	50	50	50	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	76½	75	75	26
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	60	60	60	2
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	53	53	53	2
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s '64	64	64	64	3
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	101	100	100	63
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	91	91	91	1
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	92	92	92	1
Mo. Pacific 4s	46	44	44	31½
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	42½	40	40	21
Mont. P. 5s, Series A	91	91	91	4
Morris & Essex 3½s	85¾	85¾	85¾	6
New York A. B. cv. 6s	97¾	97½	97¾	6
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	80	80	80	32
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, f. pd.	102⅝	99½	100⅝	4843
N. Y. C. db. 6s, 1st pd.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	20
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	10
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	80	80	80	15
N. Y. C. ref. & imp. 4½s	88⅝	86	88	78
N. Y. C., L. S. cl. 3½s	73	72⅞	72⅞	3
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, reg	72	72	72	1
N. Y. C., M. C. cl. 3½s	70½	70½	70¼	4
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	92½	91½	91¼	14
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. deb. 4s	79½	79½	79½	5
N. Y. G. R. R. 4½s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	3
N. Y. & E. 4th ext. 5s	102½	101½	102⅝	6
N. Y. & E. 2d ext. 5s	101½	101½	101½	2
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	102⅜	102¼	102¼	36
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	89⅞	82½	85½	14
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 5s	108½	108½	108¾	1
N. Y., L. & W. con. 5s	101¾	101½	101¾	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	111	106	109	59
N. Y., N. H. & H. c. 3½s	66½	66½	66½	5
N. Y., O. & W. gen. 4s	75½	75½	75½	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	80	80	80	3
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	70	71	71	53
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	51¾	50	50	252
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	97¼	96¾	97	20
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	76½	76½	76½	9
Nor. & W. con. 4s	93½	93½	93½	34
N. & W., P. C. & C. 4s	88½	88½	88½	3
Nor. & W. div. 4s	88½	88¾	88¾	19
N. & W. 10-25yr. cv. 4s	102	102	102	2
N. & W. cv. 4½s	102½	102	102	25
Nor. Pac. 4s	92½	91½	91½	2551½
Nor. Pacific 3s	64½	63½	63⅝	173
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	111	111	111	4
Nor. P., St. P.-D. 4s	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝	2
Ont. Power s. f. 5s	94	93½	94	2
Oreg. & Cal. 1st 5s	101	101	101	24
Or. R. R. & Nav. 4s	91½	91	91½	69
Or. Short Line 5s	104	103¼	104	11
Or. Sh. L. ref. 4s	91	89⅜	89⅜	17
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	96½	96½	96½	1
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97½	97½	97½	24
Pennsylvania 4s, 1943	97½	97½	97½	1
Penn. con. 4s, 1948	96	97½	97½	6
Penn. Gtd. 3½s, 1916	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Penn. Real Estate 4s	96	96	96	5
Penn. 3½s, 1915	100¼	100	100	30½
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs. full paid	108½	108	108	619
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	3
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	6
Pocahontas Con. col. 5s	87½	87½	87½	2
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	100	100	100	3
Public Service 5s	87⅝	87	87⅜	8
Ry. St. Sp., La. T. 5s	97½	97½	97½	9
Ry. St. Sp., Int.-O. 5s	91½	91½	91½	3
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	120	112	113	4715
Reading gen. 4s	94½	93½	94¼	1034
Reading-J. C. col. 4s	93	93	93	1
Republic I. & S. 5s, '40	92½	92½	92½	23
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	72½	72⅜	72½	18
Rio Gr. West. col. tr. 4s	59½	59½	59½	7
St. J. & Grand Isl. 4s	63	63	63	1
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	5
St. L., I. M. & So. ref. 4s	65	65	65	2
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	101	100⅜	100⅜	3
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	67	67	67	1
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, tr. rcts.	66	66	66	2
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., sts.	66	66	66	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	46	45	45	12
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 5s, t. r.	46	46	46	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 5s, t. r., sts.	47	47	47	2
St. Louis S. W. 1st 4s	77	76	77	9
St. P., M. & M. c. 4½s	101¾	100⅜	100⅜	42
St. P., M. & M. c. 6s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	2
St. P., M. & M. ext. 4s	94	94	94	6
San F. & N. P. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
San A. & A. P. 4s	75⅝	75	75	4
Scioto Val. & N. E. 4s	91	91	91	5
Sea. A. L. r. 4s, sta.	80½	80	80	10
Sea. A. L. adj. 5s	66	63¾	64	66
Sea. Air L. ref. 4s	69¾	68½	68½	11
South. Bell Tel. 5s	98	97½	97⅝	17
South. Pacific col. 4s	84½	83	83	17
South. Pacific cv. 4s	82½	80⅞	80⅞	210
South. Pacific cv. 5s	99⅝	98	98¼	406
South. Pac. ref. 4s	88½	86½	87¾	235
So. P., San F. T. 4s	79⅝	78½	78½	49
South. Ry. 1st 5s	100	99⅝	100	58
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	66	64¾	64¾	62
Standard Milling 5s	92	92	92	2
Term. St. L. con. 5s	101	101	101	1
Texas Co. cv. 6s	99⅛	98½	98½	139
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s	98	96	96	3
Third Av. ref. 4s	82	81½	81½	50
Third Av. adj. 5s	77¾	75	75	56
Tol., P. & W. 4s	63¾	63¾	63¾	1
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	51	50	50	10
Tri-City 5s	96	95½	95½	6
Union Pac. 1st 4s	96⅝	96½	96⅝	1141½
Union Pac. ref. 4s	91½	90¾	90¾	38
Union Pac. cv. 4s	90½	90	90	16
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	70	70	70	4
U. R. R. of San F. 4s	45½	45	45½	35
U. S. Rubber 6s	103	102¾	102½	34
U. S. Steel 5s	102	101	101	316
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	101⅞	101½	101½	3½
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	96	95⅝	95⅝	6
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	96	95½	96	4
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	82	82	82	3
Wabash 1st 5s	102	102	102	34
Wabash 2d 5s	94½	94½	94½	1
Wab. D. & C. 5 s.	100	100	100	2
Wabash ref. 4s	27½	21	24	153
Wab. ref. 4s, Cent. tr. r.	27	26½	26½	30
W. ref. 4s, Eq. tr. rcts., sts.	26	22½	22½	87
W

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended May 15, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,818,056	47,544,676
Same period last year	1,102,232	32,501,860

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	69.09	64.14	73.36	58.99
Same period last year	69.56	67.93	73.80	65.24

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
98	Apr. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	..	..	80	..	....
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.††	34⅜	29½	31⅜	— 1⅛	57,650
20	Apr. 19	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	16⅝	12⅝	14⅜	— ⅝	11,000
57	Apr. 24	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	40	38	42	— 4	3,300
79½	Apr. 22	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop...	69¼	62⅝	65⅝	— 2⅝	205,950
59⅞	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	54	50	50½	— 3	2,700
93	Apr. 16	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf..	92½	92½	92½	— ½	100
50½	Apr. 29	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	47⅛	30¾	42	— 2	19,550
86¾	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	..	..	86	..	....
103	May 3	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F..	99½	..	..	..	....
153	Apr. 29	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	..	..	148½	..	....
44⅜	Apr. 30	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	36½	25	32	— 1¼	129,610
100¼	May 1	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	97½	93¼	94½	— 3	3,300
59¾	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry.	52½	46	49	— 2	13,750
116	Apr. 30	112	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	115½	112	112	— 4	300
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf	..	..	48⅝	..	....
102	Apr. 12	82	Jan. 7	Am. Coal Products..	94	94	94	..	20
109	Apr. 8	107½	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	107	107	107	— ¼	120
54½	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	47½	42½	45	— 2¾	4,920
98	Apr. 22	92	May 14	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92	92	92	— ⅞	200
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	85	83¼	83¼	— 13¾	200
8	Apr. 19	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	7½	4⅞	5	— 1	1,100
42½	Apr. 19	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf..	31½	27½	27¾	— 2¾	3,325
35	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	31½	28	30⅛	— ⅝	11,110
14	Apr. 7	7¼	Jan. 4	Am. Linseed	10⅝	9	10	..	1,900
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	28	26½	27⅜	— ¾	500
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	47⅜	38	41½	— 4	39,060
100⅛	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	97	93	93	— 3	300
6⅜	Apr. 23	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	..	..	4⅞	..	....
32½	Mar. 31	25	Apr. 19	Am. Malt pf	..	..	25	..	....
76	Apr. 26	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	67⅞	61½	64½	— 1	27,350
108½	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	105⅛	103	103	— 2¾	1,100
83⅝	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	..	..	88	..	....
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	151	150	150	..	300
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf	..	..	106½	..	....
40	Apr. 30	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	30⅜	30	30⅜	— 3⅜	400
114¾	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	109	100	104	— 3	4,630
115	May 13	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	115	112⅝	114	..	540
61	May 13	38	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable....	62	..	62	..	100
123⅞	Apr. 19	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel	120	116	119	— 1	6,610
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	235	218	218	— 6½	2,319
100	May 6	103½	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new..	107⅞	106½	106⅝	— 1	900
32¼	May 3	15⅝	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	29½	26	29½	+ ⅛	700
89⅞	May 1	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf	87	83	83	— 2	1,000
15	Apr. 20	7	Feb. 18	Am. Writing P. pf....	..	..	14	..	....
39	Apr. 26	24⅜	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†..	32¼	29⅛	31¼	— 1¼	70,010
9	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	7	7	7	+ 1	100
105	Apr. 19	92¼	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F....	101	98⅝	99	..	28,200
100½	May 6	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100	99¾	99⅝	+ ⅛	500
113⅝	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	107	104	106	— 2⅝	400
61⅛	May 1	28⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO....	49	38	42	— 4½	27,575
103½	Jan. 19	92	Mar. 25	Baldwin Loco. pf....	100	100	100	..	100
79⅝	Apr. 19	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio....	73½	69½	71⅛	— ⅜	59,600
73¼	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70½	68	68	— 1⅞	1,850
2	Apr. 17	⅛	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining†..	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛	2,600
159	May 7	46½	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	142	125	130	— 10⅝	46,500
113	Apr. 8	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf..	111½	110	110¼	— 1⅞	1,525
93	Apr. 21	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	88½	84⅞	86	— 2	12,800
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	124	124	124	— 8	300
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	23	23	23	— 4	100
82	Apr. 29	82	Apr. 29	Brown Shoe pf	..	..	82	..	....
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term....	6½	6¼	6¼	— 1¼	100
90	Apr. 1	85	Apr. 28	Buff., R. & Pitts...	..	..	90	..	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	30	30	30	..	200
69	May 5	53	May 10	Butte & Superior....	63⅞	53	60	+ 1	22,450
21⅜	Feb. 8	12⅜	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	16¼	13⅝	14	— 2¼	5,750
54⅜	Feb. 9	37	May 10	Cal. Petroleum pf....	40	37	38	— 4	1,200
60	May 6	56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern....	..	..	60	..	....
174	Apr. 19	152⅜	May 7	Canadian Pacific....	160	153½	158	+ 1⅜	34,200
83¼	Apr. 16	77	Mar. 1	Case (J. I.) Co. pf..	82	82	82	+ 2	100
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co....	37⅛	33	34⅜	— 1¼	23,770
104¼	May 5	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	102½	101	101¼	— 1½	700
325	Jan. 22	300	May 8	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	300	300	300	..	10
*120	Aug. 14	*110	Jan. 19	Cent. Tel.	119	119	119	..	25
49¾	Apr. 19	40	Feb. 23	Chesapeake & Ohio.	44	41	42½	— 1⅝	9,300
9⅝	Jan. 27	8¼	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton....	..	..	8½	..	....
11⅞	Feb. 27	11¼	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11⅞	..	....
14½	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	12½	10¼	10⅝	— 1½	2,700
36⅝	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West pf....	30⅝	25½	26¾	— 4¼	9,920
98¼	Apr. 19	80¼	Feb. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	91⅝	85½	89½	— 1⅜	22,200
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	C., M. & St. P. pf....	125	125½	125½	— 2⅞	900
132	Apr. 15	121	Mar. 15	Chi. & Northwest....	127	124½	124½	— 2	950
*175	Jan. 30	*168	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf	..	..	*170	..	....
39	Apr. 10	18¼	Mar. 1	Chi., R. I. & P.....	23⅝	21⅛	22½	— ¼	44,850
*114	Apr. 8	*114	Apr. 8	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	*114	..	....
49⅜	Apr. 26	32⅜	Jan. 6	Chino Copper††....	45½	39½	41⅞	— 1¼	62,500
34½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L...	34	34	34	— ¼	200
65	Apr. 19	53½	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	58	58	58	— 3½	100
*159	Apr. 15	*159	Apr. 15	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	*159	..	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co....	..	..	*55	..	....
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	101	100	101	+ ½	300
36½	Apr. 16	21⅜	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I..	28	23½	25¾	— ½	13,350
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern.....	..	..	30	..	....
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 13	Col. & So. 1st pf....	..	..	48	..	....
49½	Apr. 5	37	Jan. 13	Col. & So. 2d pf.....	..	..	48	..	....
131⅝	Apr. 30	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas....	127¼	121⅜	121⅝	+ ¼	6,600
65½	Apr. 5	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	62	58	58½	— 2¼	1,900
97	Apr. 6	88⅝	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf..	95½	94⅛	95¼	— ½	200
15⅞	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref...	14⅜	11¼	12⅝	+ ⅜	13,900
81	Apr. 19	66	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	78	75	75	— 1½	900
49	May 7	48	May 7	Crex Carpet	..	..	48	..	....
26	May 7	18¼	May 13	Crucible Steel	24	18¼	22¼	+ ⅜	29,640
89½	May 5	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	88	84	86¾	— 2¾	300
70	Apr. 5	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar....	58	51	55	— 2	1,000
98	Apr. 30	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf..	..	..	96	..	....
90½	Apr. 30	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf....	147	147	90½	+ ½	100
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson.....	..	..	147	..	....
429¾	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	..	..	417	..	....
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	13⅜	12¼	12¼	— 2¾	700
18⅛	Apr. 19	7	Feb. 4	Den. & Rio G. pf....	..	..	7¼	..	....
11¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	20½	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
114¾	Mar. 10	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	115	114	114	..	120
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry..	60	58	58	— 3	300
16½	May 1	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	14⅜	11	12⅝	— ⅛	8,600
5	Jan. 18	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅜	100
10	Jan. 18	7	Mar. 15	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	8⅝	8½	8½	..	200
92	May 12	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf..	92	92	92	+ ½	100
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	26⅞	22½	24⅝	— ⅝	74,000
46⅜	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	44⅞	37	39	— 1	17,350
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.....	31	30¼	31	— 4	200
15	Apr. 19	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM....	11	10	10	— 2½	200
34	Apr. 20	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf..	..	..	34	..	....
215	Apr. 28	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL....	202½	202	202	—10½	265
109	Apr. 27	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf....	108⅝	108	108	— 1	270
162	May 1	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	153	145	147½	— 3¾	7,450
150	Apr. 19	82	Mar. 2	General Motors.....	140	125	125½	—10¼	3,900
103⅜	Apr. 13	90⅝	Jan. 2	General Motors pf...	99½	97	97½	— ½	1,820
53⅜	Apr. 9	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	45⅜	37⅞	40⅜	— 2⅜	28,210
102⅜	Apr. 8	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	102	101½	101¼	— ½	1,500
79¼	Apr. 19	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.....	..	..	79¼	..	....
122⅜	Apr. 19	113⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf...	118	114½	116⅜	— ⅛	15,600
41⅜	Apr. 13	25½	Jan. 7	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	33⅜	29	30½	— 1⅜	22,850
64½	Apr. 26	45⅜	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n..	59⅜	54	56	— ⅝	16,150
81⅝	May 12	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	81⅝	80	80	— 1	200
97⅞	May 6	95	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ½	100
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.).....	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf...	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
117⅛	May 8	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining...	119	118½	119	..	55
113	Apr. 19	102½	Mar. 11	ILLINOIS CENT....	108	105¾	105¼	— 2⅜	1,300
35⅜	Apr. 26	16⅜	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	31	26	28	— ⅞	59,442
24¾	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	22¾	17⅜	19⅞	+ ⅝	113,850
75⅜	Apr. 15	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.....	72¼	64¼	68⅜	+ ¾	27,200
7⅞	Apr. 3	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural....	..	..	5½	..	....
17	May 14	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	17	17	17	+ 3	100
106¾	Apr. 21	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.....	96	90	91	— 4	3,800
117	Jan. 19	112	Mar. 24	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	114	..	....
80	Apr. 19	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp. pf..	70	60	60	—10	500
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	100	100	100	—2½	100
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	9⅜	8⅜	8¾	— 1⅛	900
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf..	39	35¼	35½	— 2½	1,100
10⅞	Apr. 23	⅞	Mar. 3	Int. Steam Pump....	6	5	5⅞	— ⅛	925
23	Apr. 23	5	Jan. 4	Int. Steam Pump pf.	..	..	15	..	....
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜	200
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf....	..	..	18	..	....
68⅛	May 5	63	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M.pf	..	..	68½	..	....
29⅜	May 6	20⅜	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	27⅛	24⅞	25½	— 1	15,300
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	59⅛	57⅞	58	— 1½	1,700
86	Apr. 28	77¼	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	82½	82½	82½	— 2½	100
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius) 1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*6⅛	Feb. 15	*6⅛	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	*6⅛	..	....
123	Apr. 30	123	Apr. 30	Kings Co. E. L. & P	124	123	123	..	60
139	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co....	139	127½	128⅜	+ 3½	900
109½	Apr. 22	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	106	106	106	— 3	100
49	May 1	28	Jan. 7	LACK STEEL	44	37	37¼	— 3⅞	2,100
108	Apr. 19	92⅜	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	102	99	99	— 3	700
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West....	..	..	8	..	....
23½	Apr. 22	19½	May 14	Lake Erie & W. pf..	19½	19½	19½	— 2⅜	200
146½	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	141⅜	135	140	+ 1	19,580
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers.....	220	220	230	— 2¾	300
113½	Jan. 21	113⅜	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118	117⅛	117½	— 1⅞	400
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	..	..	36¾	..	....
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	20½	19½	19½	— 1½	300
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	94½	..	....
85	Mar. 11	60½	Apr. 8	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	61½	..	....
184	Mar. 8	163½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co....	170	170	170	—10	272
118	Jan. 19	112¾	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	117½	..	....
125½	Apr. 20	110	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nashville..	121	113	113½	— 6¼	1,100
82⅞	May 6	72⅜	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	77	77	77	— 3	100
69⅜	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.....	66¼	66½	66½	— 1½	850
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	127	Mar. 31	Manhattan El. gtd..	126⅜	126	126	— 2	110
69¼	Apr. 23	59	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt....	..	..	58	..	....
101½	Feb. 4	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf..	..	..	101	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors.....	46⅜	35	36½	—10⅝	28,000
87⅜	Apr. 14	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf..	86⅝	75	79¼	— 2¾	18,520
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	40⅜	28½	31	— 7¾	22,300
56	Mar. 2	40	Apr. 21	May Dept. Stores....	44⅞	43	43	+ 1	400
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	95	90	93	..	1,400
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum..	76½	63	67¼	— 7¾	160,350
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf..	83	80	81	— 2½	200
29¾	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper††....	25⅝	22	23½	— 1¾	15,500
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central....	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis....	..	..	15	..	....
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf....	..	..	31	..	....
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S.S. M..	117	115	117	..	350
132	Apr. 19	125	May 11	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf.	125	125	125	— 7	100
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St.P. & S.S.M. 1.l.	..	..	78	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	7⅞	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	13¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅛	6,650
40	Apr. 5	26	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & T. pf....	32	29	29	— 3	2,200
18¼	Apr. 19	6⅜	Jan. 8	Missouri Pacific	14½	12¼	13	..	16,900
55⅜	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	48⅞	45¾	46⅛	— 3½	5,000
103	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf..	101¼	101⅛	102	+ ¾	200
112⅝	Apr. 8	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W. & Co.pf	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†....	..	..	176½	..	....
126	Jan. 27	121	Apr. 7	NASH., C. & ST. L.	125¾	..	..	..	....
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 8	National Biscuit....	122⅞	116	117⅝	+ ⅛	900
126	Jan. 28	120½	Feb. 24	National Biscuit pf.	121½	121½	121½	+ 1	200
80½	Mar. 31	48	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit..	71	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅝	300
106⅛	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.....	105¼	104½	104½	— 1⅞	310
17½	Apr. 30	9¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S....	16	13½	15⅜	— 1⅞	3,470
85	Apr. 23	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf..	..	..	85	..	....
70⅝	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	61⅝	52⅜	56	— 2½	17,400
110	Apr. 21	104⅜	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.....	108½	108¼	108⅝	— 1½	210
23	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	19	19	19	— 1	100
7	Apr. 29	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	..	..	7	..	....
16⅞	Apr. 27	11⅝	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	15	13½	14¼	..	12,300
100	Apr. 30	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	87⅞	76	79½	— 6¾	8,400
92⅜	Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 15	New York Central....	86½	81⅜	83½	— 1⅝	12,100
36½	Apr. 9	32	Mar. 30	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	34	34	34	— 1	500
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W...	..	..	*116	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21

LETTER TO WILSON ROCKEFELLER'S IDEA

Correspondence Shows Ivy Lee Planned Draft for Colorado's Governor.

STRIKE PUBLICITY WORK

Campaign Embraced Leaflets, Proofs to Newspapers, and at Least One Sermon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The United States Commission on Industrial Relations made public tonight copies of correspondence between John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Ivy L. Lee concerning a publicity campaign undertaken by Mr. Lee at Mr. Rockefeller's instance to place before the country the case of the Colorado coal operators in connection with the strike of their mine workers.

An agent of the Industrial Relations Commission asked President Wilson recently for Governor Ammons's letter to the President and the request was refused. It was understood at the time that the reason for the refusal was that Mr. Wilson was displeased by the publicity campaign conducted by Chairman Walsh in connection with his controversy with Mr. Rockefeller.

Ammons's Letter to Wilson.

In the correspondence given out tonight is a letter dated June 10, 1914, in which Mr. Rockefeller tells Mr. Lee of preparing a memorandum in answer to charges of Upton Sinclair, which it had been decided not to publish. "Several points in my memorandum, however," he says, "could well, even more appropriately, be used in the letter from Governor Ammons to President Wilson which you are proposing to prepare as soon as the Major's memorandum reaches you."

The only Major referred to in the correspondence is "Major Boughton." Major E. J. Boughton is Judge Advocate of the Colorado militia.

The correspondence embraces dates between June 1, 1914, and Aug. 5, 1914. All the letters deal with details of the publicity campaign under Mr. Lee's direction, in which Mr. Rockefeller showed a great interest, and many of them are of a routine character and uninteresting.

At the time he agreed to undertake this publicity work for Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Lee was executive assistant to President Ree of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is now connected with the Rockefeller Foundation.

In the second letter of the series, dated June 3, 1914, Mr. Lee tells Mr. Rockefeller that "Mr. Rea is quite agreeable, in view of the important questions involved, to my undertaking the plan along the lines was discussed." Subsequent correspondence shows that Mr. Rockefeller sent Mr. Lee many documents and newspaper articles, apparently for his information in conducting the publicity campaign. In one letter he speaks of "an excellent article from The Coal Age which outlines a plan for a broad, educative campaign of publicity, such as you and I have talked of."

To Reach Leaders of Opinion.

Mr. Lee suggested a series of leaflets to be issued by the coal operators at DenverDenver, these to be sent to newspapers and interested and prominent persons. This plan was adopted. In a letter to Mr. Rockefeller Mr. Lee thus explained the publicity campaign:

"It is the thought that by sending these leaflets to a large number of leaders of public opinion throughout the country you will be able to get certain ideas before the makers of that public opinion, which will be of value.

"In order that you may see clearly the thought I have in mind I am sending herewith a bound volume containing a set of the leaflets we issued in connection with the recent campaign to increase freight rates 5 per cent.

Mr. Rockefeller Leads $2,000.

On June 10, the correspondence shows, Mr. Rockefeller sent Mr. Lee a check for $2,000 "as a personal loan applicable to the initial expense of organizing the publicity campaign which you are undertaking on behalf of the coal operators in Denver." This money was to be returned as soon as Mr. Lee began to receive checks from the Coal Operators' Committee in payment of his account. On June 11 Mr. Lee wrote to Mr. Rockefeller: "I am inclined to think that at the moment the best thing we can do would be to give the letter from Gov. Ammons to President Wilson our attention, and I hope we can accomplish smething very soon."

The only letter not Mr. Rockefeller's or Mr. Lee's in the correspondence made public was written by Ralph Hoagland to C. F. Carter of 723 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, suggesting that Mr. Carter write and publish for Mr. Rockefeller and others interested in coal mining in Colorado a 400-page book "telling the truth about the coal insurrection in that State" and "exposing the criminal acts of the United Mine Workers there and elsewhere."

GIFT FROM J. D. CRIMMINS.

State Library Gets Original Oath of Governor George Clinton.

The original manuscript on which General George Clinton, who was the first Governor of New York under the State Constitution, was sworn in as Governor at his second term in 1801, was sent yesterday to Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, for presentaion to the State Library. It is the gift of John D. Crimmins, who made this comment in a note accompanying the manuscript:

"It is a very simple document, but met all the requirements of the occasion. It is not even written on parchment as we might expect. They were an economical people in 1800." The manuscript reads as follows:

I, George Clinton, elected Governor of the State of New York, do solemnly swear and declare that I will in all things to the best of my knowledge and ability faithfully perform the trust reposed in me as Governor of the State of New York by executing the laws and maintaining the peace, freedom, and independence of the said State in conformity to the powers delegated unto me by the Constitution of the said State. GEO. CLINTON.

Sworn before me the 5th day of July, 1801.
DANIEL HALE, Sec'ry.

I, George Clinton, elected Governor of the State of New York, do hereby solemnly swear and declare that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

GEO. CLINTON.

Sworn before me the 5th day of July, 1801.
DANIEL HALE, Sec'ry.

I, George Clinton, elected Governor of the State of New York, do solemnly, without any mental reservation or equivocation whatsoever, swear and declare that I renounce and abjure all allegiance and subjection to all and every foreign King, prince, potentate, and State in all matters Ecclesiastical as well as Civil, and that I will bear faith and true allegiance to the State of New York as a free and independent State. GEO. CLINTON.

Sworn before me the 1st day of July, 1801.
DANIEL HALE, Sec'ry.

The document is remarkably well preserved.

NEWPORT TAXES INCREASED

Rise of $2 a Thousand Dollars Hits Women Leaders in Society.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 16.—The tax rate for this city has been fixed at $15.60 for $1,000 for the year, against $13.60 last year. The increase is due in large measure to the reorganization of the Fire Department, its equipment with motor apparatus, and to the construction of new roads.

The taxes, which are paid largely by the Summer residents, will fall heaviest on women owning large estates. These include Mrs. Vanderbilt, who owns the Breakers; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, owner of Marble House and Belcourt; Mrs. George D. Widener, Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. David King, Mrs. William G. Weld, Miss Margaret S. Andrews, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Bristow, Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mrs. William S. Wells, Mrs. William B. Bristow, Mrs. Mary R. Richardson, Mrs. Julia Eldridge, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Linda Lee Thomas, Miss Martha A. Codman, Miss Caroline Ogden Jones, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Fanny Foster, Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Mrs. Forsythe Wicks, Mrs. William Rogers Morgan, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, Mrs. George S. Scott, and Mrs. J. R. Busk.

LUNA OPENS SATURDAY.

This Summer's "Thrills" the Last Word, Press Agent Says.

Luna Park will open next Saturday. With the announcement of attractions "never before enjoyed on earth," the pet playground promises to add myriad charms to Coney's delights. Believe the press agent, this year's "thrills" are positively the last word in popular entertainment. They are new, all of them, absolutely new, never having been seen before—picturesque Alpine rides, mechanical inventions, mystical features, fairy-like creations, trips in vehicles on land and sea, surfaceways, waterways, subways, and subterranean grottos.

City officials and members of the clergy have been invited to a full dress rehearsal next Friday. The management announces several features it believes will appeal to ministers.

One of the 1915 innovations is a big dancing pavilion with the architecture of a Swiss chalet "in which the exclusive set will be provided with a style of terpsichorean entertainment approved of in the famous resorts of Europe."

"This specially reserved section," it is announced, "is not to be confounded with the regular free dancing so popular in the large ballroom fringing the lake."

Another feature is a Lilliputian city with midget inhabitants—fifty of 'em, count 'em—with pigmy houses, churches, and grand opera. Other standard attractions are the Oriental Midway, covering several acres; swimming ducks with a prize to anyone lassoing a duck; "A Trip to Niagara," with lots of spray; Miss Innocence illusions, "The Frisco Fair," the Bioplasticon, "The Edge of the World," a free circus, baby incubators, "The Dragon Gorge," "The Jungle," "The Red Mill," "Shooting the Chutes" and many others.

AUCTION SALES.

HAROLD J. GROSS, JAMES H. HURLEY and E. TUDOR GROSS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

Wednesday, May 26th, 1915,
At 2 o'Clock P. M., on the Premises,
Jamestown, Rhode Island.
Ten Minutes' Walk from the Jamestown and Newport Ferries.

3-Modern, Furnished Bungalows-3
TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

PARCEL NO. 1—"Hilltop," on LONGFELLOW ROAD, CORNER OF PLYMOUTH ROAD—8 rooms, bathroom, hardwood floors, hot and cold water, electric lighting, three piazzas Garage. LOT 104x125 ft.; area about 13,000 sq. ft.

PARCEL NO. 2—"Crossways," on GRINNELL STREET—7 rooms, bathroom, hardwood floors, fireplace, hot and cold water, electric lighting, piazza. Garage with servant's room. LOT 98x120 ft.; area 11,760 sq. ft.

PARCEL NO. 3—"Green Gables," CORNER OF MELROSE STREET AND PLYMOUTH ROAD—7 rooms, bathroom, fireplace, hot and cold water, electric lighting, glass-inclosed piazza. Garage with servant's room. LOT 92x118 ft.; area about 11,000 sq. ft.

Houses substantially built, in excellent condition, completely furnished.

Convenient to hotels, country clubs, and golf links.

JAMESTOWN IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL, MOST HEALTHFUL SUMMER PLACE ON NARRAGANSETT BAY.

For descriptive circulars apply to

G. L. & H. J. GROSS,
Managers of Estates,
170 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE SALE
Supreme Court, New York County
In the matter of the Assignment of BRIER & SCHILL,
Trading as
THE B. & S. CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
to
DAVID T. ROSEN, Assignee.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer.
Sells by Public Auction
On MONDAY, MAY 17th, 1915
10:30 A. M.
on premises, No. 96 Division St., City
the assets of above consisting of:
Up-to-date stock of Cloaks, Suits, Dresses, Waists, Separate Skirts, Silk Petticoats, etc., etc. Woolens, Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Linings, Buttons, Trimmings, etc. Also Fixtures and Machinery.
Also Right, Title and Interest of the above Assignors in a certain lease of said premises.
Sale arranged and conducted by PHILIP SMITH.
DAVID T. ROSEN, Esq., Assignee.
Credit Manager of the United Cloak, Suit and Manufacturers.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Esq.,
Atty. for Assignee, 320 B'way, N. Y. C.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer.
Woolworth Building, Suite 2120-2126.
Tel. 6911-6912 Barclay.
ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED TILL THURSDAY, MAY 20, SAME TIME AND PLACE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of ELECTRIC PHOTO & NOVELTY CO., INC., Assignors to SAUL H. IMMERGLUCK, Assignee.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, all the assets of the above named assignors, consisting of jewelry, novelties, silverware, leather goods, electric photo lamps, camera; also fixtures consisting of show cases, wall cases, safe, &c., on Friday, May 28th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 549 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, May 17th, 1915.

SAUL H. IMMERGLUCK, Assignee.
SAMUEL BLUMBERG, Attorney for Assignee, 27 Cedar St., New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of MORRIS KLEIN and ISIDOR NUSSBAUM, trading as KLEIN & NUSSBAUM and as CRYSTAL HAT WORKS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on Thursday, the 27th day of May, 1915, at 2 P. M., at 11-13 W. Houston St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of a stock of ladies' hats, hat frames and trimmings, also a plant for the manufacture of ladies' hats, including sewing machines, pressing machines, fixtures, safe, &c.

JACOB H. CORN, Assignee.
BENJAMIN SIEGEL, Attorney for Assignee, 280 Broadway, New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(') This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Motions:
Tane Shi You‹US.
Farmer‹same,
In re Alco Film Co,
Amer Co‹St Regis Co.
General calendar:
Engineer Co‹Hotel Astor.
Safety Co‹US Lt & Heating Co.
Thurlow‹Wrangel.
Kennedy‹Unit Cork Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, 24 floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bankr'cy discharges:
Jacob Woog.
Gaetano Malito.
Ferd R Elden,
Carl H Vetter,
Samuel Cohen,
Morris Schachter,
Irving P Alcott,
O'Neil-Meredith Millinery Co.
A & P Leichter,
Marie C Arthur,
Benjamin Barnett,
Neadenthal & Co,
Rosas & Curry,
Jos Fischer.
Henry L Tighe,
Jacob Hartman,
Aug Bayersdorfer,
Louis Kaplan,
Rose Engelsher,
Nellie J Reed,
Wallach & Jacobs,
Henry Brod,
Simon B Hamburger,
Joseph A Mascia,
Samuel Schlachter.
Under objections:
Sophia Wexler,
Max Beerman,
Isaac Brown,
Gennaro & Hotchkin,
Seymour Stern,
Adjourned case:
Jacob Parnes,
Joseph A Manahan,
Jos Costy,
Burman & Gartus,
Harrison & Rosenberg
Siegel & Bernstein,
F A L & P Burchetta
Motions:
Wills & Martin Co.
Louis Sisemain,
Jos D Barnes,
Edward Robertson,
Arnold Heine Co,
Goldberg Bros,
F A H Cohen,
Joseph Seldon,
Field & Nussbaum,
Blanche A Hogan.
Standard Furn Co.
Friedman Bros,
Jacobs & Harris,
Glassberg & Gartner,
Sheppard-Knapp Co,
Isidor Aronow,
J V L Newman.
Century Iron Works,
Arthur Cohen,
Rosalie Joel,
Leon Feldman,
Jos D Hart,

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, D. J.—Court Room 407, 4th Fl., P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Victor Talking Mach Co‹Edison, Inc.
Stromberg Motor Devices Co‹Arnson.
Rubes‹Willis Co.
Witzel‹Butler Bros.
Am Graphophone Co‹Am Parlograph Co.
Ruud‹Beler Water Heater Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Union Ferry Co‹Tug Black Diamond.
So Sawmill Co‹Munson SS Line.
Daly‹Tugs Norwalk and Coleraine.
Hudson Nav Co‹SS Iroquois.
Burrows‹Tug H B Keene.
Weber-Bunke Co‹Scow Hemstreet.
Hoffman‹Fleischman Bros.
Burr‹Burr.
Markow‹Mason.
Tagor‹CNY.
Welsh‹Walsh.
Leerburger‹Hennessy Realty Co.
Robinson‹Robinson.
Hilmowich‹Moore.
Gilbert‹Mechulty.
Jonasson‹Goodman.
Kelsey‹Gibson.
Same‹Barbey.
Cranston‹Cranston.
Robertson‹Rouas.
Hartman‹Hartman.
La Croix‹CNY.
Leslie Bros Eng Co‹Stokes.
Clacher‹NY Co Bank.
Smith‹Canton.
Schenstrom‹Johansson.
Briggs‹Un Shoe Mach.
Mark‹Hathaway.
Ives Mfg Co‹Smith & Hemmenway.
Deizio‹Palese.
Wuerst‹Wuerst.
Britt‹Keyrouse.
O'Donnell‹Keyrouse.
Crandall‹Du Vivico & Co.
Slason‹Seesselberg.
Doherty‹Pancher.
McCaddon‹Cent Tr Co
Harrison‹Harrison.

The following cases will be called for trial at 2 o'clock:

Moodigh‹McEwen.
NY Transatlantic SS Co‹Crossing.
Johnson‹Bache.
Dobbs‹Dobbs.
Voss‹Dunmore Rity.
Frohman‹Craft.
Cohen‹Levine.
Jacobs‹Rosenbaum.
Farquhar‹Farquhar.
Wanamaker‹Coyle.
Same‹same.
Tcktinsky‹Blackberg.
Cossey‹Connett.
Crescent Sand & Gravel Co‹same.
Cossey‹same. (2.)
Gregoria‹A B S Co.
Hart‹C R T.
Lee‹28th St & 7th Av
Eulhardt‹Lewis.
Beattie‹Hopper.
Otis Elev Co,
Rennert‹Lobel Theatre
Doscher‹Phelps Guard Time Lock Co.
Missbaum‹Missbaum.
Brown‹Glendive Amus Corp.
Horsley‹Powers.
Westchester Fire Ins ‹S, B & NY Ry.
Hebron‹118 E 34th St.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—

Certiorari cases:
Ettlinger‹Purdy.
Bolly‹same.
City Real Estate Co‹same.
Isers‹same.
Vyth‹same.
Fatman‹same.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ing—Fisher‹U S Fid, &c. Co.
Cutler‹Taylor.
Renner‹Bergkamp Realty corp.
Kars‹Green.
Blimline‹Fleischner.
De Trieux‹Schweiger.
Demartine‹Zunino.
Easton‹Amend.
Natl Surety Co‹Sealch.
Fleming‹Bowery Sav.
Shedd Elec Co‹Bailey.
Gottlieb‹Rose Dress.
Tull‹Hurley.
Willis‹Barashick.
Herzig‹Rappaport & Empire Clothing Co.
23d Ward Rity Co‹Mackenzie School.
Kaufman‹Pasbach Voice Lith Co.
Clear.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Murray Lighterage, &c. Co‹Chm.
Dunlevey‹Fuller.
Healy‹CNY.
Murrey‹Bklyn H RR.
Valich‹Mugler.
Shapiro‹NY Rwys.
Helfant‹Bklyn. Q Co & Sub RR.
Crawford‹Thomeshefsky.
Cohn‹Smith.
Logazino‹Cent Park, &c, RR.
Martin‹CNY.
Fleischer‹same.
Armstrong‹I R T.
Kopcynski‹N Y C & H R R R.
Kelekian‹Mosle.
Texas Oil Mfg Co.
Goldober‹Wachsberger
Petrasek‹Auto Sprinkler Co.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued. Held in Trial Term, Part XVII. Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lynch‹Board of Ed.
Simons‹Simons.
Mulligan‹CNY.
Blumenfield‹same.
McAllister‹Munson SS Line.
Smith‹Flint.
Armstrong‹Mulcahy & Gibson.
Shea‹same.
McMahon‹CNY.
Brown‹NY Edison Co
Schmidt‹same.
Levy‹Standard Utility Co.
Saukos‹Degnon Cont Co.
Boross‹NY Cons RR

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Rodrigues‹Beach.
Stein‹Fullers Exp Co.
Leonard‹Int R T Co.
Depert‹CNY.
Macarovsky‹Int R T.
Taparowski‹Greeley Sq Hotel
Goldsmith‹Rosa von Zimmerman Bldg Co
Chiller‹Goldstein.
Amato‹Hopper.
Frank‹Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Mahoney‹NY Rys.
Callahan‹McGovern.
De Leva‹NY C & H R R.
Pattl‹C RR of N J.
Quinn‹Staten Isl R T Co (2.)
Gross‹Vogel Co.
Scarpinato‹Cosgrove Co.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Levy‹B H RR.
Gelb‹Zimmerman.
Conte‹Rivoli Rity Co.
E Adams‹Fitzgerald.
F Adams‹same.
Carlino‹Pell.
Lyon‹Belmont.
Mylonas‹N Y Rys.
Murray‹J J McGrath Plumb Co.
H Bercow‹N Y Rys.
C Bercow‹same.
Caulfield‹same.
Black‹Lasker & Lathrop.
Slaviz‹Battista.
Withington‹Boettger.
McGirr‹Coach.
Scherer‹Jacobs.
Perez‹N Y Rys.
Van Saun‹Cons Gas.
Deyell‹Hellmers.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Gleason‹Lief.
Reilly‹Early.
Alexander‹Borden's Cond Milk Co.
La Croix‹Harton.
Dillbaum‹Fishman.
Levitan‹Fosdick.
Katz‹Baxers & Cons Comp Yeast Co.
Billek‹Gollick & S.
Danziger‹NY Rys.
Lang‹Belwin.
O'Neill‹Meichner.
Brenner‹Ludorf.
Cahill‹Egan. (2.)
Feinstein‹Meister.
Bonner‹Von Smyth.
Gottwald‹Linch.
Measter‹Cathosart.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Brown‹Degnon Cont.
McSorley‹BH RR.
Holzer‹A Mahler, Inc.
McMahon‹CNY. (2.)
Altman Furn Co‹CNY
Heohter‹London, (2.)
Malcolm‹Montana.
Reidavit Co. (2.)
Orazio‹Metz.
Root‹NY Cons RR.
Vallen‹Lesher.
Caudle‹Cannizaro.
O'Malley‹CNY.
Florsheim‹Cohen.
Hirsch‹Radt.
Kennedy‹Reach.
Hines‹Yonkman.
Green‹Third Av RR.
Hing‹same.
Flynn‹CNY.
Murphy‹Shewan.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hoguet‹South Surety.
Heywood, S & T Litho ‹Shown 178 Sample.
Lenkowsky‹Aitman.
Rosenberg‹Kreeger.
Donnelly & Ricci‹Barnard.
Battist‹J & M Haffen Brewing Co.
Wood‹Fiske.
Cramp & Co‹Mass Bond, &c, Co.
Erland‹Haight.
A V Haight‹Wedekind
Filkins‹New Era Prod
Rafalsky‹Church.
Parlante‹Albert & Son (2).
Dammann‹Rosenblum.
MacFarland‹N Am, &c
Pendleton‹Barker.
Browning‹Fox.
Kirschbaum‹Am F Co
Shongood‹Verderber.
Pankin‹Von Raitz.
Hanson‹McGovern.
Peoples Surety Co‹Mack Pav, &c, Co.
Berry‹Bartstow & Co.
Babson‹Bernheimer.
Weinberg‹Friedman.
Miller‹Miller.
McCormick‹McCorm'k Turek‹Turek.
I R T‹Center.
Traster‹Traster's Pharmacy.
Doctor‹Hughes.
Keeley‹Fach.
Merrell‹Merrell.
Scherbner Iron Wks‹Rossell.
Jarvis‹Gen Theo Sem.
Schley & Tr‹Slater.
Cohen‹Alvord.
Herts‹Kobler.
Getz‹Lazarowitz.
Schwartz‹C R T.
Shenk‹Meyer.
Levy‹Woods.
Frazee‹Walter.
Deal‹McElroy.
Shapiro‹Mangin Wet Wash Laundry.
Warsawer‹Title G & T Searles‹Searles.
Akron Bldg‹Chapin Home, &c.
Bank of US‹Goldstein.
Gruenberg‹Lowenberg.
Butera‹Gen Express. Case on.

PART XV.—Recess.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the Day Calendars of Parts XIV. and XVI.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M. (To be held in Part XVIII. Room.)
Levitt‹Cornwall.
Windsor Const Co‹Ruland.
Swift‹Quigg.
Rosenhardt‹Mott.
Halloway‹CNY.
Realty Adv, &c, Co‹Oakland Chem Co.
MacDonald‹CNY.
Ommen‹Little.
Beck‹Only Shirt Co.
Vermont Marble Co‹Gray, &c, Co.
Mann‹Maier.
Mann Bros Jewelry Mfg Co‹Shepard.
Iriquois Door Co‹Newport Rity Co,
The R & L Co‹Peter Feuer Co.
Millinery Outlet‹Wise & Co Outfitt, Inc.
Egan‹CNY.
Oriental Bank‹Stallo.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Held in Trial Term, Part XVII.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hayden‹Pinchot.
Jacobs‹Dowling.
Millett‹Globe Ind Co.
Nat Surety Co.‹
Spielberg‹same.
Blum‹Waite.
Sutherland‹Quintard.
Pine Lumber Co‹Ambrose Rity Co.
Ament‹Shubert Piano Co.
Bridgeport Metal Gds Mfg Co‹Forshelm.
Bloch‹Miller.
Eagle‹Simplex Auto.
Weinberg‹Gottesman.
Parnell‹Seeber.
Am Waste Supply Co‹Pub Cup Co.
Scheer‹Keene & Jaffe.
Toriello‹Doscher.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—To be held in Part XVI.
Savage‹McMorrow Eng & Con Co.
Herisson‹Friedman Inst of NY.
Royce‹Farson.
Nat Exch Bank of Wheeling‹same.
Sheridan‹Delaware.
Blumberg‹Barnett.
Natl Sur‹Breuchard.
Kirwan‹Johnson.
Hoban, Hunter, Feitner & Co‹Parshelsky Bros.
Levi‹Williams.
Standard Pneu Action Co‹Fargo.
Britt‹Comm'l Cas Ins.
Smith‹CNY.
O'Leary‹same.
Hunt‹Armstrong (2).
Kirke La Shelle Co‹same.
Century Opera Co‹Pub Printing Co.
Warner‹Trench.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th Fl., Hall of Records Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Theresa Kennedy,
Annie T Buley,
Mary A Fallon.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 503, 5th fl., Hall of Record Bldg.—Contested wills at 10:30 A. M.

Margaret Riordan,
Julius Yacob, also known as Julius Jacobs,
Valentine Fredricha,
Bridget Clancy.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Murray‹Fox.
Lehmer‹James McBride Co.
Rock‹Reed Realty.
Crown‹Litvak.
Secur Bk‹Levy.
Monolith Realty Co‹Bragg (2.)
Robinson‹Smith.
Kennelty‹Wildhart Realty.
Manix‹Herbert.
Robertson & Co.
Benhelm‹Bendheim.
Carey‹Morris.
Rockfall Apts‹Posner.
Kramer‹Barth.
Goss‹Dolan.
Schleiff‹Wittenauer,
Dennis‹Gr Eastern Cas.
Klein‹Balaban Co.
U S Tire‹Watson Cont.
Crown‹Litvak.
Cohen‹Turner.
Kugelman‹Ritter.
Rapetti‹Peugeot Auto Import.
Grossman‹Levy.
Harlem Bottling Wks—Sonnenschein.
Spraul‹Sorg.
Kleinfield & Renner‹Wittenauer.
Goldenkranz‹Goldenkranz.
Ness‹Bass & Bass.
Rosenblum‹Westin.
N Y Studios‹Trinidad Amuset.
Rosenovitz‹Regal Mtg & Secur.
Greenhaus‹Famous.
Rothschild & Co‹Von Stuber.
Eichler‹Witte.
Spader‹Baldwin.
Segman‹Wahl.
Rosenblum‹Westin.
Rockfall Apts‹Posner.
Hoth‹Sharkey.
Scott‹Taylor.
Salisbury Realty‹Pinckney.
Eisenberg‹Schuchman.
Goldreyer‹Shalita Bros.
Varon‹Varon & Chait.
Hemmendinger‹Allen.
Gem Auto Supply‹Story.
Capotosto‹Pitocchi.
Cohen‹Lewis.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Van Pelt‹A W Hille-brand Co.
Jennings‹NY Rys.
Epstein‹Saltzman.
Fasona‹States Island R. R.
Feinglass‹St'd Sample Co.
Saphier‹Hall.
N Y City & L I Adv Co‹Newgold.
Friedberg‹NY Rys.
Stegman‹Univ Taxim Cab Co.
Oaklander‹Ams.
Braun‹Benther.
Herrmann‹Nat Steel Barrel Co (2.)
Mudge‹Rosenberg.
Newberger‹Evans.
Morrison‹Ludlam.
Bruin‹Corsen.
Schatzkin‹Zubrinsky.
Kaufman‹Knickerb Ice Co.
Mannuk‹Levy.
Mineralized Rub Co‹Detroit Oak Belting.
Lanagan‹Nonpariel Realty Co.
Moses‹Gilford.
Cremon‹NY Rys.
Solopka‹Zwerdling.
H Mueller Mfg Co‹W Messer, Co.
Bell Co‹Butler.
Carnegie Trust Co‹Patten.
Cremin‹NY Rys.
Reiss‹Leibman & Co.
Golub‹Bisner.
Kreber‹Bloch.
Eckert‹Austro-Am SS Co.
Capulo‹NY Rys.
Rosenthal‹same.
Ungarteen‹Graff.
O'Keefe‹Yellow Taxi.
Rosenthal‹5th Av Amuse Co.
Schleichkorn‹Singer Sew Mach Co.
Boonshaft‹Hencken & Wellenbrock Co (2.)
Wallach‹Weiss.
Lehman‹Cores-Martines Co.
Permut‹Rockowitz.
Blumsock‹Weinstock.
Baltimore‹Grote.
Jacobson‹same.
Becker‹Janker.
Nat Fireproof Sash & Door‹Janpole & W Const Co.
Goldberg‹H Shapiro Co, Inc.
Weichman‹Silverberg.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II. for trial.

Steger‹Anspacher,
Wang‹Weinman.
Cohen‹M Richman Music Co.
Wilson‹Duncan.
J G Lugara Sons & Co‹Mitchell.
Hart‹Norman.
Stegers & Sons Piano Mfg Co‹Stieger.
Roth‹Fordon.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Cases to be sent from short cause calendar for trial.

Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.

Commercial calendar.

Fiss, Doerr & C Horse Co‹Peterson.
Capotosto‹Pitocchi.
Applebaum‹Rosenbium.
Oppenheimer‹Ollendorff Co.
Texas Co‹Baurheim.
Spaziante‹Sleet.
Simmons‹Adams & M.
Grackin‹Vulcan Ins.
A S Gaynor Co‹Silberman S Co.
Tryzman‹Grossman.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by stipulation in strict compliance with the rules of the court.

Langano‹Rockville C & C. Co. (2.)
Markstein‹Krieger.
Welsberg‹Barbati.
Ocean Acc & Guar Co‹Minter.
Ragona‹Greenbaum.
S Casola & Bros, Inc ‹Stehelin,
Corn‹Horowitz.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Smith J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Openhyn‹Celia—Richard J. Murphy. Re Adrian—John F. Joyce.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—State and City Realty Co.‹Penniane Realty Co.—Wm. P. Schoen. Fleming‹Fleming—Jeremiah T. Mahoney.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Hyman‹Corgil Rity.
Ebling Brew‹Buttner.
Goldstein‹Goldstein.
Reinard‹Newville.
Weber‹Weber.
Cohen‹Tekel.
Ulmann‹Essert.
Maxsulli‹Massulli.
Gibbons‹Saks & Co.
Pearsell‹Ramos, (2.)
Crossin‹Reilly.
Anderson‹Carucci.
Sabarsky‹Drew.
Re O'Brien.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gleger‹ich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Prince‹B R T.
Collins‹Jacobs, (2.)
Collins‹Smith.
Morley‹Knick Marble.
Braun‹I R T.
Weatherby‹Vermilye Realty Co.
Kapowsky‹I R T.
Abromowitz‹Ernst.
Turk‹Defender Const.
Stange‹Roberts Co.
Barry‹Cicogna.
Dalton‹NY Cent RR.
Damiano‹Solinger.
Foody‹Beaver Eng & Const Co.
Freeman‹Lakin.
Solomon‹Gates.
Cetrori‹Bonwit.
Schneider‹I R T.
Schuman‹Gold.
Gerrardt‹L A Morey.
Holder‹Crulkshank.
Palladino‹Pitts Con.
Halberstadt‹I R T.
Schiff‹Harris.
Epstein‹Theman.
Lobue‹Imaratis.
Williston‹Port Morris Casting Co.
Burke‹Callan.
Levine‹Siegler.
Weinstein‹Werner.
Tetzlaff‹Sheff Farms.
Gilliljamson‹Empire Subway Co.
Rothbart‹3d Av M Ch Dister‹Bonbile.
Schaub‹Walker.
Seigel‹NY Con Rwy.
Rose‹Weser.
Sabaraky‹Drew.
Costa‹Tesla.
Rogoff‹Kamentzky.
Hayes‹Wine Grow A.
Adams‹G A Just Co.
McGregor‹I R T.
Sabel‹Berliner.
Moore, Jr‹CNY.
Palansky‹NY, S & W Ry.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motions.
Estate of:
Nathan Kirschner,
Wills for probate:
Cornelius S Rourke,
Modest Fabiszewski,
Frances M Walsh,
Richard B Kanski.
Mary Ulrich,
Joseph A Goulden.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Tallmann‹Mitchell-McDermott Const Co.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Masnick‹Kahn.
Muller‹Structural Erecting Co.
Glucksman‹Malatesta.
Carw‹J B Simmonds & Co.
Greelish‹Bedford.
Culy‹Shortliff.
Katz‹Union Ry.
Brandt‹H C Bohak.
Elia‹Stanton.
Berkowitz‹Lefkoff.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—The Public Bank of New York City‹Brocaval Realty & Holding Co—John J. Hynes. Weisker‹Mt Hope Methodist Episcopal Church—Louis S. Harris.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Mills, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.

People‹Devine.
Agresta, admx, &c‹Fed St Nav Co of Eng.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—At 1 P. M.

People‹Le Rose.
People‹Schultz.
Glasgow‹CNY.
Am Hardware Co‹Lyttle.
Italian Sav Bank‹Le Grande.
Smith

SUIT FOR $700,000 FOR TRADE SECRET

Republic Chemical Co. Charged with Using Process of Vulcan Detinning Concern.

SOME TESTIMONY IS SEALED

Defendant Alleges a Director of Plaintiff, Posing as Laborer, Learned Its Methods.

The trial of the suit of the Vulcan Detinning Company against the Republic Chemical Company for $700,000 damages and for an injunction, which is expected to begin today in the Supreme Court, will be attended with many difficulties because of the desire of the plaintiff company to keep the secrets of its business from becoming public. These secrets are said to be worth millions, and the suit is based on the allegation that the defendant company has improperly acquired some of them and is using them in its business.

A request probably will be made by the plaintiff that all persons not subpoenaed as witnesses, or whose presence is not necessary, be banished from the courtroom during the trial. The defendant company is not interested in this phase of the case, and its attorneys may object to secrecy. Two years ago the Vulcan Company won a verdict of $617,000 against the American Can Company for using its process of recovering tin from tin scrap.

Adolph Kern, formerly Vice President and General Manager of the plaintiff company, is accused in the present suit of having conspired with other persons named in the complaint and of having used the knowledge he obtained while connected with the plaintiff in the interest of the defendant. Mr. Kern is also accused of having induced the Vulcan Company to spend more than $250,000 to discover a detinning process that would yield a tetrachloride of tin that could be used in the manufacture of silks. It was the intention of Mr. Kern, the complaint said, to leave the Vulcan Company as soon as the desired discovery had been achieved.

Counter Charge of Theft.

Mr. Kern is accused of having joined with other persons in organizing the Republic Company to the end that the secrets he had learned could be used for the benefit of himself and those concerned with him. He is also accused of having turned over to the new company contracts for the purchase of tin scrap, and of having sent out agents to compete with the plaintiff company for tin scrap, raising the price to such a high figure that the plaintiff company was greatly injured.

An interesting feature of the answer to the complaint is to the effect that George F. Eldridge, a Director of the Vulcan Company, who is also a member of the metal broking firm of William B. Nicoll & Co., had gained entrance to the defendant's detinning plant near Pittsburgh, and had acquired valuable information as to the methods employed in the plant before he was discovered and ejected. What Mr. Eldridge learned, it is charged, was afterward turned over to the Vulcan Company.

The answer of the Republic Company also says that while it was in financial difficulties in 1912, being under a temporary receivership, the plaintiff sought to keep it in bankruptcy by buying up some of the claims against it, and when this failed the present suit was brought in December last. After the Republic Company was organized and was prepared to enter the field in which the plaintiff's activities lie, it planned to do the detinning by using chlorine gas. Then the plaintiff declared that the process was its property, and any attempt to use it would be an infringement of its rights. The Vulcan Company also made various other charges against the defendant company, among them being one that some of the officers of the latter company were using secrets obtained while they were in the employ and the confidence of the plaintiff.

Bribery of Employes Alleged.

The defendant retaliates by saying the Vulcan Company obtained blue prints showing the interior of the Republic's plant through bribing its employes. In relation to its accusation against Mr. Eldridge, the answer of the Republic Company says:

On information and belief that one George F. Eldridge, while a Director of the plaintiff herein, with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff, went to this defendant's plant near Pittsburgh, and, disguised as a laborer, fraudulently procured admission to such plant and examined the equipment and appliances therein, many of which were new and unknown to the plaintiff; that said Eldridge thereafter returned to the office of the plaintiff and informed its President, William J. Buttfield, and the plaintiff, of the improvements and all that he had seen in the operation of said plant.

The answer adds that acting on the information so acquired the officers of the Vulcan Company had their plant altered so that the devices and methods of the Republic Company might be applied. The answer contains a number of allegations against the plaintiff, among them being one to the effect that the plaintiff has tried to drive the defendant out of business by making various claims as to the methods used in the detinning process.

An order recently signed by Justice Newburger of the Supreme Court required President Buttfield and Director Eldridge of the Vulcan Company to testify concerning the visit of the latter to the plant of the Republic Company. They refused to testify, however, until they had obtained from the court a supplemental order directing that the testimony be sealed. Wollman & Wollman, counsel for the plaintiff, told the court that if the testimony was made public it might result in disclosing the secrets of his client's business.

LIFE EXHIBIT OF TRADES.

Industrial Training Methods at Manufacturers' Convention.

An exhibit of the most approved methods of training young men and women for places in industrial life will be a feature of the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, to be held at the Waldorf on May 25 and 26. Leading schools will be represented by pupils actively at work in various lines of industry, to show the manufacturers the benefit of industrial training.

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Monday, May 24, 1915,
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CARLISLE DWELLINGS
450 West End Av., Cor. 82d St.
HANDSOME APARTMENT OF
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
Each apartment is a complete and refined home in itself. As there are only twelve apartments in the building, it is one of the most exclusive apartment houses on the West Side.
Exceptionally well arranged floor plan with lots of closet room. As building covers plot 100x100, rooms are unusually large.
Rents $3,000 to $3,800.
LEROY COVENTRY,
156 West 72d St., New York.
Tel. 4939 Columbus.

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 rooms, with baths.
WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. (Plaza 8264)

Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS. 2-3 Baths. | Near 145th St. "L" and Subway Stations. High class, improved house; select tenants.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WILLIAM E. WARE, B'way & 86th.

West Side, Above 110th Street.
PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT; MODERATE RENTS. BIG VALUE.
6 Large, Light Rooms.
"Hillcrest" and "Pinecrest"
West Bronx Heights, corners 166th St. and Woodycrest Av.; modern apartments, three, four, five rooms, $24 to $32; all improvements, including electric light and telephone service; near new subway and Jerome Av. Take Ogden Av. cars at 155th or 181st St., Manhattan.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.
Summer ASBURY PARK Homes ALLENHURST
Choice Furnished Cottages for Rent. Complete list. Send for Booklet "T."
FERGUSON & SON 711 Mattison Av. Ph. 392, Asbury Park, N. J.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN.—$6,000 all-year, 7-room home, $3,800; very easy terms; right in N. Y. City; high ground; plot 50 by 100 feet; most alluring real country; cool in Summer; swept by ocean breezes; has library hall, living room with open fireplace; dining room, pantry, kitchen, four large bedrooms and tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated; every convenience; 45 min. to Bowling Green, N. Y.; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing, and fishing; country club, markets, schools, churches near by. Write or phone me for particulars and photo. R. C. Turnbull, 32 William St., N. Y. Telephone 5582 Hanover.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
66 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 140th St. and 3d Ave

HOPKINS & BOYD
Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

LYRIC THEATRE,
Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Av., taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big sacrifice, alteration to suit or lease long term; size 33x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,651 Third Av., near 169th St. Telephone, Tremont 2196. Hours 8:30 to 9:30, 4 to 6.

$25 cash, $5 monthly, buys lots near East 152d; Price $425; particulars mailed. Hudson Rose, 7 West 45th.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful water-front home of 7 rooms, bath, and all modern improvements; near station and bathing beach; 3 minutes from pier, float, and clubhouse; fine lawn and shade trees; makes ideal all-year home; ½ hour from city; terms easy; perfect title. R. A. Stephenson, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Phone 8690 Prospect.

Ideal home; ½ hour out; 7-room cottage; newly decorated; modern improvements; $125 cash, balance easy. Call till 8 P. M., C—Cottage, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Residence, attractive bargain; 15 minutes. Apply Howard Barlow, telephone Richmond Hill 722.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Katonah, N. Y.—Attractive home, 9 rooms; all improvements; stable; assortment fruit; near schools, churches, and lakes; 1½ acres; $11,000. Reed & Clark Co., White Plains, N.Y.

26 acres overlooking Croton Lake, Mount Kisco; fine site for country home. A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

Nichols | 7 E. | Hudson Riv. Westchester Co. & Hobbie|42 st. | farms, estates, houses to let.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

REAL WATER FRONT LOTS on South Shore of Long Island, 6 miles from New York City, at less than 50 per cent. of the real value; also bungalows of 5 and 7 rooms with all improvements; water-front privileges; to rent for season, or can be purchased on same terms as rent. Owner, 248 West 34th St. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

FORCED TO SELL my 20 lots, 1½ hours from city, will sacrifice to quick buyer for $12 each. Must have $25 cash, balance $3 per month. BARGAIN, box 79 Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Summer; longer if desired; 11 rooms, 2 baths; open fireplaces, large living room, veranda; select neighborhood; low rent to right party. ORANGE, 115 Broadway, Room 1,515.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would remove intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Fanwood Houses & Lots for sale. Easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Westfield—Seven new houses; also lots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Fine Summer home in Long Eddy, N. Y.; modern house, bath, range, water, porches, barn, garden, shade; sacrificed at $2,500. Write Box 156, Verona, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

Twin Lakes, Conn., Foothills of Berkshires. 3 hours from Grand Central without change. Incomparable lake and mountain scenery. 9 room bungalow, furnished, ready for occupancy. Private dock, boats, complete camp outfit. Station, Post Office, store and refined neighbors. Bathing, fishing, boating, mountain walks and drives. Telephone connection. Photos mailed interested party. Anderson Realty Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Dental office in the only logical location in the Bronx; exceptional opportunity; moderate rent concessions. Inquire office, 892 Prospect Av., at Subway stations.

Lofts, 59-61 Orchard St.; electric elevator; also (BASEMENT) 59-63 Allen St. Inquire E. Ridley, 59 Allen, sub-basement telephone 5318 Orchard.

Large and small private offices; also desk room; furnished. Room 391, Hudson Terminal Building.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Catskill Mountains.—Four-room furnished bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y.; lot 100 by 150 ft. 20 President Pl., Kingston, N. Y.

At Pleasantville, one hour Harlem Division, New York Central; 1¼ acres; eight-room cottage, with large porches, all modern improvements; studio building and fireproof garage; house is fully furnished, with mahogany furniture, Oriental carpets, &c.; very prettily situated, within walking distance of station; price $8,500. Inquire 238 East 35th.

For Sale or Rent.—At sacrifice, completely furnished bungalow, 4 bedrooms; sewing machine; fireplace; running water; garage; ideal for children; ¾ mile from village, Port Leyden, Lewis Co., N. Y. Inquire C. M. Radell, Hotel Devonshire, Atlantic City, N. J.

For Summer—Rent 6 nice furnished rooms; flat; all improvements; in town, and accessible to salt water; $35 a month. Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

Summer home for rent in Wilton, N. H., 55 miles from Boston, Rossmore, consisting of nine-room house, modern improvements, and furnished; large 42x27 studio, containing concert grand piano and furnishings; plenty of fruit trees. For information apply to Mrs. E. L. Turner, 135 Bridge St., Salem, Mass.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To Rent.—Six, 2 to 14 room cottages, $50 to $500; garages, motor boats, &c., if desired. For particulars, pictures, &c., address Geo. W. Fuller, Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED
BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick; 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; on new subway; some for sale, $6,000; little cash; 20 years' time. Booklet. MANAGER, 60A LIBERTY ST., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2532.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect, restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

To let, at 150 East 35th St.—Unusually attractive furnished apartment. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

Bronx.

169th, 96 West.—Two-family; eight large, light rooms, bath, all improvements; electricity; extra large sunny parlor; $40.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av.
1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

Rexton, 320 West 83d St.—WELL APPOINTED furnished apartment, near Drive, must be subleased by June 1; OCCUPANCY May 29 if desired; seven outside, cool rooms; top floor; ready for housekeeping; will rent June 1 to Sept. 15, possibly Oct. 1, at less than UNFURNISHED rate. Telephone Schuyler 4040. Graves.

A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cozily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

A.A.A.—7 rooms, elegantly furnished, cool, elevator apartment, overlooking park, near elevated express station, to sublet for the Summer; rent reasonable. Converse, 225 Central Park West.

801 West End Av., Cor. 99th St.—Attractively furnished apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths; large, airy, and light; splendid location. Phone 8707 Riverside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—SUBLET 'TILL OCTOBER, MY SIX-ROOM FURNISHED FRONT APARTMENT. VERY REASONABLE TO ADULT FAMILY. M 42 TIMES.

Furnished, nine rooms, bath, to sublet; elevator apartment, seventh floor; 112 Riverside Drive; June 1, Sept. 20. Room 42, 124 West 82d. 6400 Schuyler.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

72D, 260 West.—Handsomely furnished five rooms, including maid's room and bath; June to October; reasonable; C. Broesel.

Handsomely furnished apartments, long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th.

Artist's Studio.—Large, fully furnished kitchenette room; suite optional. X 273 Times Annex.

70th, 236 West.—Completely furnished three-room kitchenette apartment; piano; new building. Apply Superintendent.

Sublet high-class 5-room apartment, "The Norman," 37 West 93d. Tel. 7425 Riverside.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 597 West 113th.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms, fifth floor, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Meek.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

414 West 121st.—Four rooms, bath; southern exposure; every convenience. Apt. 56.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

1224 St., 61 East.—Six rooms, private hall, bath; hot water; near Mount Morris Park; $23.

Parlor floor, with kitchenette, $65. 13 Park Av., near 33d subway.

West Side.

GEORGETTE COURT, 315 W. 113th St. $35, small apartment, 5 rooms, bath, up to date; elevator service day and night; phone each apartment; near Central Park, Morningside Park, Subway, elevated, cars, bus.

127th, 79 West.—Six large rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; near Subway; $26.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

WEST SIDE APARTMENT ABOVE Seventieth, furnished, 4-5 rooms, $45, couple; own silver, linen; immediate occupancy; Summer or longer. T 17 Times.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Peerless, beautiful 6-38 touring, same as new; investigate this chance. 1160 Schuyler.

Packard (1913) phaeton, 48, like new. Pierce-Arrow (1913) limousine, 38 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. | Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults, By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 55th St.

For Rent.—Packard 5-passenger landaulet or touring; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d St. Lenox 6073.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Private Packard touring car for season. Sulkins, 210 West 76th St. Schuyler 9670.

Automobiles Wanted.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.
Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

MAYER COTTAGES, 71 CLARK AV., FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.
Large rooms; suites with bath; excellent table; garage accommodations.

Comfortable rooms; excellent table; reasonable; near station, beach; private house. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I. Phone.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A QUIET, RESTFUL FAMILY HOTEL IN MOST EXCLUSIVE SECTION; RATES MODERATE.

Miss Shepard's Home for Invalids, 14 Bradford Place, after May 1, will be located at 76 Lakeside Av., Verona. Telephone 5360R.

Maine.

Maine Coast; farm house; good food; good beds; rest among seventy acres evergreen woods and beautiful beaches; no golf links. Apply to Carrie C. Luke, Addison, Maine, R. F. D.

Vermont.

Convalescents to care for; good board, outside sleeping porch. Maple Shade Farm, Putney, Vt.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., May 22, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing labor and materials for repairing U. S. Lighthouse Service Wharf at New London, Conn. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the above office.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15th, 165 East, (overlooking park, Apt. 71.)—Parlor suite; elevators, telephone; reasonable.

17th St., 130 East.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms; bedroom floor; reasonable.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large and small, airy rooms, all conveniences; private house; telephone.

60TH, 222 EAST.—Beautiful large rooms for cultured people; piano; conveniences; moderate.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $8, $9, $10.

76TH ST., 43 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; kitchenette; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 278.—Handsomely furnished studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; reasonable.

PARK AV., 18, (34th and 4th Av.)—Large rooms, $3.50 up.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily furnished large rooms; hot water every room; baths; electricity, telephone; exceptionally clean; $5-$6.

13TH, 104 WEST, (6th Av.)—Desirable square and hall rooms, adjoining bath-rooms; gentlemen.

32D ST., Between B'way and Fifth Av.—Rooms with private bath; $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private; electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Doctor's office, service; suites, baths, elevator.

52D ST., 8 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; double rooms; private baths; electricity. Phone 8550 Plaza.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; hall room; also small rooms; reasonable.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; furnished or unfurnished; references; gentlemen.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern improvements; subway, L; references. Hammond.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; modern conveniences; telephone; select location.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; electricity; phone; excellent location.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Furnished rooms and studios; very attractive.

58TH, 329 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Large, small rooms; $3, $5, $7; telephone.

65TH, 128 WEST.—Large front room; very convenient location; private house; telephone.

69TH, 1 WEST.
Two beautiful connecting rooms overlooking park; couple or two gentlemen; modern elevator apartment; has to be seen to be appreciated; no other roomers; references.

70TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without private bath; references; gentlemen.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $4; electricity, shower bath, running water; no rooming house; single or couple.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small parlor bedroom; corner house; Summer rates. References.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Subway, L; large and small rooms; newly furnished; board optional; all conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; best location; near Riverside Drive. Richard Ritter.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; high class; references; owner.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor suite; also single room; low Summer rates.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large second-floor front room; twin beds; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double, single rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, large, front room; electricity; telephone; Subway.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite; private bath; also medium room; every convenience; reference.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, cool, front room; all modern conveniences; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

81ST, 251 WEST.—UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny front room; high-class elevator apartment. Inquire elevator man.

82D, 56 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; electricity; piano; suitable three; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful front room suitable business couple; bath; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room; overlooking Central Park; special rates.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; large, small rooms; suitable for two; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, private baths; Summer rates; electricity; telephone.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house, rooms, private baths; electricity; low Summer rates.

93D, 265 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with bath; private house; reasonable.

94TH, 315 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Attractive rooms in elevator apartment; reasonable. Inquire Ruchmoore.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished, newly decorated; running water; superior table; moderate.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small room; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; excellent table; single rooms; telephone.

44TH, 260 WEST (ALLIANCE HOTEL.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plans; bath; suites; table board.

54TH, ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms; superior table; $10 and $15; reasonable.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; excellent French cuisine; Subway, L; references.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent table; reference; table board.

86TH, 114 WEST.—SMALL ROOM, SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; REFERENCE.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; moderate; telephone. Gross.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms, private house, all conveniences; gentlemen.

95TH, 38 WEST.—New house, attractively furnished; private bath; electricity; phone; exclusive residential section.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A WOMAN of good standing, taste, and appearance, cultured, capable, fairly extensive acquaintance, wants remunerative employment afternoons. M 2 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Beginner; excellent penman, accurate at figures; moderate salary. Matilda Halperin, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; knowledge stenography; Christian; 8 years' experience; references, $15. A 308 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter; experienced; A1 references; moderate salary; Wenger, 1,740 Madison Av.

COMPANION.—Young Englishwoman, unmarried, represented by New York City pastor as capable, refined, reliable, and agreeable, desires to be companion or in a position of trust. Write D 277 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS. (North German.)—Experienced, good sewer, fond of children, desires position; would go as mother's helper; highest city references. E. E., 235 East 60th St.

GOVERNESS, (Swiss,) experienced, certified teacher, desires position; French, German, English; music; disengaged time; highest reference. M 29 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, efficient, familiar with general office work; possesses knowledge of bookkeeping; best references; salary $15. K 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; several years' experience; Christian; high school graduate; has credentials from last employer. A 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; American; high school graduate; six months' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; no agency; $8. L 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number years' valuable experience; accuracy, speed, neatness; best reference. K 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; neat, rapid beginner; willing, intelligent worker; no agents; $6. L 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience, commercial advertising; neat, rapid; salary $15. L 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' experience; references furnished; $11. A 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clear cut, quick comprehension, common sense, good grammarian; $8-$10. T 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKERS.—Experienced colored girls, good cooks; city, country; best references; other first-class servants supplied. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th St.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMP

TRAIL GIRL, CAPTURE ALLEGED MURDERER

Detectives Seize Barney E. Corn for Slaying Clerk in Hotel Atlan on March 14.

SECOND ARREST FOLLOWS

Young Drug User's Place of Hiding Found by Supposed Gangmen "Aiding" His Confidante.

Detectives who for two months have been posing as gangsters and cultivating the friendship of a young woman in one particular gangster's confidence made an automobile trip to Rockaway Beach yesterday and brought back with them Barney E. Corn, whose arrest, the police believe, will strike at least one important gang murder from the department's list of mysteries.

Corn was locked up in Police Headquarters, charged with the murder of Charles Miller, clerk of the Hotel Atlan, at 159 West Thirty-fourth Street, just after daylight on the morning of March 14.

A second arrest was made at 6:30 o'clock last night when Detectives Devaney, McGann, and Deitch of the Second Branch Bureau found AntonyJentz, driver of a newspaper delivery wagon, at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Jentz said he lived at 437 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Charged with Complicity.

Detectives asserted that Jentz was seen running out of the hotel with Corn after the murder. He had been shadowed ever since, but was not taken into custody until after the arrest of Corn. The police blotter at Headquarters showed that he was charged with "acting in concert with Corn to commit murder." The police believe he took to Corn money from the woman.

The murderers were supposed to have escaped without leaving a single clue. The only motive for the crime made known to the public was that of robbery. The money till of which Miller was in charge at the hotel was pried open by the men who murdered him.

Inspector Faurot, Captain Cray, executive officer of the Detective Bureau; Inspector Morris, and Detective Captain Gildea put Corn through a long cross-examination in Police Headquarters. Faurot later insisted that robbery was not the motive, but that the gangsters wreaked a private vengeance upon Miller for ejecting one of them from the hotel. He said that a gangster "scout" who entered the hotel half an hour before Miller was murdered saw Charles Gillespie, manager of the place, strip the cash drawer of all the money it contained except less than a dollar in small change. The gangsters opened the drawer purposely to hide their real motive.

Murder of Miller in Hotel.

Miller, who lived with his wife at 9 East 109th Street, was powerfully built, and once was an amateur boxer and wrestler. When he was killed he was on night duty. Guests heard five revolver shots and on running to the lobby found him wounded on the floor. He apparently had been shot when walking or running across the lobby. In the wall behind where his body lay were two bullets which had passed through his chest. Three other bullets were found in his body.

Detectives Ditach, Devanney, and Hymes of the Second Branch Detective Bureau remained with Miller while he was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Just before he died, an hour after the shooting, he managed to grasp. "There were two men, I never saw them before."

The case dropped out of the public notice, and went on the list of police mysteries. Inspector Morris of the Second Inspection District received a letter from Commissioner Woods about the case. Mr. Woods thought that the Police Department was getting too large a list of unsolved crimes and hoped that the Inspector would leave no possible chance uncovered to clear up this mystery.

Inspector Morris told yesterday the subsequent moves that led to the arrest of Corn. Two detectives reported to the Inspector that on the morning of the murder they had seen two notorious gangsters hastening through Thirty-fourth Street. One was Barney Corn, whose police record showed that he was a habitual user of morphine, cocaine, and opium, and who practically never was without one or more of the drugs.

The Rogues' Gallery pictures of Corn were taken to the Atlan Hotel, where they were identified as those of a man who had been in the hotel twenty minutes before Miller was murdered. An elevator man, who had stopped his elevator at the lobby floor when the shooting was in progress, and then had run it hastily to the top floor, was among those who identified the pictures. He asserted that he not only had seen the man in the lobby at the time of the shooting, but from the top story window had seen him running away afterward.

Woman Gives a Clue.

The police inquiry settled down to a hunt for Corn. It was found that he was missing from all his haunts, and that his friends did not seem to know where he was. Three detectives dropped into the back rooms of saloons gangsters of the upper west side were known to frequent. They obtained the name of the woman and heard in sly references from gangsters that she was raising a sum of money, known as "the get-away fund," for Corn. Gangsters were contributing to it.

The detectives managed to meet the girl, spoke of their hopes that "the fund" was growing all right, and suggested that they would like to contribute.

Small sums of money were given to her, and then other detectives were assigned to trace her movements. They found that she was forwarding the money to Rockaway Beach, where Corn was waiting until he could get enough to leave this part of the country.

The woman went to Rockaway Beach on Saturday night to turn over some of the money she had raised and early Sunday morning Inspector Morris, Detective Trojan, and two supposed gangsters who were detectives, were outside of a room in Rockaway Park where Corn was known to have received the money.

As Corn appeared on his way to breakfast at a restaurant the two supposed gangsters engaged him in conversation. They ran over incidents preceding and subsequent to the murder in the hotel. Corn was distrustful. He refused to say a word about the murder or to be led into any conversation concerning it, but he asked the two men to join him in a drink at Kraus's Hotel in Oceanic Avenue.

The men accepted, and for an hour Inspector Morris permitted the conversation to run on, hoping that Corn would be induced to talk about the murder. When he found there was no chance of that, he stepped up to a table where the three men were sitting, showed Corn the Police Department circular advertising that he was wanted for murder, and slipped handcuffs on him. Corn asked permission to say good-bye to the bartender, to whom his greeting was:

Good-bye, I'm off, and I'm sure won't be back for a long, long time."

Policeman Didn't Know Him.

In the street Inspector Morris and his prisoner met a policeman patrolling his beat.

"For the love of Mike," the policeman gasped. "It's Barney Corn, wanted for murder, that you've got, and here was I seeing him every day through the window in Harry Genet's place on the Boulevard and never thinking to connect the face in the window with the pictures of Corn pasted up in the station house. I saw who he was, though, the minute I spied him with the nippers on."

While the automobile in which Corn was returning to New York was passing over the Queensboro Bridge Corn pleaded with the policemen to take him to a furnished room house in Thirty-fourth Street, where his trunk had been left. He urged that when the police photographed him he wanted to look his best and the clothes he had were rather shabby. His desire to put on better clothes led the police to take Corn to his room and after a few minutes inside he emerged in a suit of clothes which fitted him faultlessly and was carefully pressed. A fancy tie made him look like an overdressed youth rather than a tough.

Inspector Morris said that well-dressed gangsters were now the rule rather than the exception, and that Corn, even in his fondness for good clothes, was a typical product of the gang world that in the last few years had produced the notorious gangsters figuring in murder cases and assaults.

The police circular for the arrest of "Barney E. Corn, alias Jew Barney," gave his signature in fac-simile, his Bertillion measurements, his finger prints, and the following description:

Age 26 years; height, 5 feet 4½ inches; weight, 114 pounds; slim build, dark brown hair, brown eyes, medium dark complexion. On March 14, 1915, he shot and killed one Charles Miller, clerk at the Atlan Hotel, 159 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York. He is addicted to the use of morphine, cocaine, and opium, and must have one of them all the time. He has been a race track sheet writer, * * * petty larceny thief, and confidence man, and frequents hop joints. * * * Has very heavy eyebrows, which meet. Is a neat dresser. Smokes cigarettes.

Corn Had Police Circular.

Corn chuckled when copies of the circular were shown to him.

"Yes," he said, "I saw that. A copy of it was brought out to me at Rockaway Beach. I stayed there because I knew if I tried to get away I would surely be caught. I counted on the natives being too busy with fishing and hunting on Rockaway Point to notice me. I went there two days after the Miller murder and stayed there all the time. I worked as a glazier and bookkeeper for Harry H. Genet, but he did not know anything about me. He just gave me a job when I told him I was down and out."

Detective Trojan, as a special recognition for his work in tracing and finding Corn, was assigned to leave New York today for Portland, Ore., to bring back Louis Brogansky of 1,179 Second Avenue, wanted here on a charge of white slavery and wife desertion.

EAST ORANGE BOY MISSING.

Samuel B. Whitman's Son May Be Trying to Enlist in the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., May 16.—Leaving home a week ago yesterday for the ostensible purpose of viewing the fleet in the Hudson River, Harold B. Whitman, son of Samuel B. Whitman of East Orange, has not since been seen by his parents. Detectives engaged by Mr. Whitman have been seeking the youth, who is 17 years old.

Mr. Whitman learned from the navy yard at Brooklyn that a youth had applied for a position higher than the grade of ordinary seaman. He wanted some clerical position. He was told he would have to submit a birth certificate, and not having one went away. Young Whitman had told his father he wanted to enter the navy.

IRVING $1.50 STRAWS

Real Sensational Values!



A Fancy Braid English Model, $1.50

If our straws were priced $5.00, we could not have selected handsomer braids nor classier styles.

Not a freak shape nor an extreme braid in the whole line-up.

The "Home Run"—Get under this hat; don't let it get away from you.

The "Spray"—A fancy braid; imported model.

The "Stadium"—Diamond shaped like the "Home Run," but heavier weave.

And 50 other smart styles to pick from..... All $1.50

Irving stores are conveniently located—you will find them everywhere.



The "Home Run" A Slashing Big Hit, $1.50

IRVING $1.50 STRAWS

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. On account of the enormous success there will be two extra performances AFTERNOON and EVE. of May 31st. THEATRE CLOSED TUESDAY, MAY 25. LAST 17 TIMES — CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE — OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED deBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic TONIGHT—CHARLEY CHAPLIN NIGHT.

Hit the Laugh Trail Ned Wayburn suggests SHE'S IN AGAIN 3 ACTS OF LAUGHTER IT'S CLEAN AND FUNNY OPENING AT THE GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. TONIGHT Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d ST. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats.....25-50-$1 D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 9590 Columbus. LAST WEEK. TONIGHT AT 8:30. Arnold DALY in SHAW'S COMEDY, "ARMS AND THE MAN" Tomorrow Mat., Best Seats $1.50. First Time—"CANDIDA".

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 6 TIMES ILLINGTON IN THE LIE

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Tues. & Thurs. 25 & 50c. Van Den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents "The Mikado"

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

This Friday & Sat. Nights and Saturday Matinee Brooklyn Pageant 23rd Regiment Armory

An Historical Production Stimulating Civic Pride and Patriotism by a Cast of 2,000 Brooklynites.

Prices—Evgs. 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50, $2; Mat. 25c, 50c, $1. Seats on Sale at Department Stores and Elsewhere. EVERY SEAT A GOOD ONE.

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something. MODERN DANCES ONE FULL HOUR'S $1 PRIVATE LESSON. Nine Lessons $5. Open daily 10 A.M. until 10 P.M. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5: 4 class lessons, $1. 3½ Hours Dancing, 25c. Instructors dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 5:30 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M. The Remey SCHOOL FOR DANCING 919 8th Av. (at 54th St.) Phone 4557 Columbus. Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

MODERN DANCES Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances. Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6311. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course. TERMS REASONABLE.

MODERN DANCES 30 East 34th St. Mur. Hill 2010. ST. JOHN STUDIO. Waltz Canter, Fox Trot, Opera Tange. Lady and Gentleman Instructors.

Special Summer Rates. One-Step, Fox-Trot, Waltz-Canter, Tango. 11 A. M.-10 P. M. Outside Classes Instructed. Experienced Teacher. Everett W. Brown Studio Hall, 64 E. 34 St. Murray Hill 6534.

Mansfield Studios, 33 W. 44th. Bryant 4674. All dances taught. Summer prices. Each pupil has private room. No one to laugh at mistakes.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 6 East 41st St. Murray Hill 4906.

PILSENER



The Glinting Sparkle of Purity

To the man who wants beer that glints and sparkles with life and is deliciously mellow; that has the pure, natural flavor of hops; that pledges temperance in a true sense, Lion Pilsener fills the bill and meets his every desire. Order a case to-day from your dealer and be convinced, if you are not already one of the tens of thousands of Lion believers.

Lion Brewery of New York City



A Stein of Consolation

About the most satisfying draught of beer consolation, when the body is tired, brain overworked and nerves unstrung, is a Stein of Lion Wuerzburger. It is soothing, refreshing, delights the mind, aids digestion and is the most suitable fermented beverage that can be taken with meals.

Lion Beers are Pure. For sale in bottles at first class retail dealers. On draught at the Hundreds of Lion Cafes.

WUERZBURGER





Where Friends Meet Friends From Far and Near

The other evening a diner at Churchill's—a well-known man who travels widely—remarked that it was just like home in a foreign atmosphere, for never had he seen so many friends and acquaintances, not only from Manhattan but from all parts of the world.

There is no more pleasurable combination than to dine delightfully and see familiar faces. Churchill's is not only dining headquarters for New York's smart people, but for the discriminating of all cities.

Besides its incomparable *cuisine* in *a la carte service* for dinner, Churchill's also offers a *Special Dinner* from six to nine for *$1.25* which gives rare prestige to that amount. As to Churchill's *entertainment*, those who know pronounce it to be *unequalled*.

Cabaret Unique

Twenty Acts—Every Evening—Seven to One

In atmosphere, cuisine, entertainment and appointments Churchill's fully meets the anticipations created by its reputation as New York's *premier* restaurant.

Churchill's is also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon* at *75c.* Served in Ballroom, with Dancing.

Unusually distinctive in its settings, Churchill's is regarded as being New York's most beautiful restaurant by those who appreciate rare artistic beauty combined with good taste.

CHURCHILL'S

"More Than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution"
BROADWAY AT FORTY-NINTH STREET

NEW HOTEL THERESA

LARGEST AND FINEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown 7th Av., 124th to 125th St. ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS. ALL POINTS, AT DOOR. Absolutely Fireproof. Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up. Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY. All Outside Rooms. Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00. We Cater to Dinner Parties. SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH (per year)..$540. 2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year).....$720. 3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS (per year)...$1,200. Special Rates by Month and Season. BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK. T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER. 'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

SHANLEY'S Broadway—43rd to 44th St. Famous for Dinners and Suppers

Perfection in Food and Service.

Cabaret Extraordinaire Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1 An Inimitable Entertainment

Superior Seven-Course Luncheon, 75c (*Music*)

A Prominent Banker Once Said:

"I can get all the $25.00 a week men I want. It is the $10,000 a year man who is scarce."

The Stromberg Electric Company of Chicago wanted a $10,000 man and they used the classified columns of The New York Times with this result:

The New York Times:

We ran the enclosed want advertisement in The New York Times, ordering it to appear three times. After the first insertion we had more first-class answers than we could ever hope to take care of. We ordered it discontinued but, before we were able to stop it, it had appeared twice. The second day's replies were almost as plentiful as the first.

This is little short of wonderful. I feel that you are entitled to know what a wonderful showing your paper made. I never saw anything like it before. You are certainly to be congratulated as a result producer. You may make any use of this letter you see fit. It just occurred to me that it may be an encouragement to your advertising salesmen.

WESLEY A. SCOUGER, Vice President, Stromberg Electric Company, 56 W. 45th St., N. Y. City.

Among the 300,000 people who read The New York Times every day there are plenty of $10,000 men.

You can communicate with them by telephoning an advertisement to Bryant 1000.

Luchow's World Renowned International Restaurant Since 1872 on 14th Street near 4th Avenue

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone 9640 Columbus. NEW FACES NEW SONGS "TOO MUCH MUSTARD" A MUSICAL REVUE WITH EDNA WHISTLER, MARIE LAVARRE, SAM ASH AND A HOST OF BEAUTIFUL GIRLS. Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 and 11:30—No Admission Charged. An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00 Your own selection from our a la Carte Menu. Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions. WHIRLWIND CABARET—THE RIGHT QUINTETTE Singing Minstrels. In Main Dining Room Every Evening Five to Ten & Sundays Noon to Ten

Wallick's Hotel and Restaurant BROADWAY FROLICS The Smartest Restaurant Entertainment in N. Y. Every Night after Theatre; also Saturdays at 4:30 P. M.

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST. Southern Cooking. Hot Biscuits. Fried Chicken. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 40c., 5:30 to 7:30

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths

Monte Carlo Belden Point, City Island, N. Y. City. SPRING OPENING FESTIVAL. Afternoon and Evening, Monday, May 17th. Telephone Reservations—City Island 37. Auto Route—Pelham Parkway to City Island Road, City Island Avenue to Belden Point.

Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St. Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

CALIFORNIA Lackawanna Railroad ROUND TRIP $94.30 Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 28th St., 42d St.

Why Waste Money Now? Pay $25 instead of $60!

Many of our $25 Suitings are duplicated at $60 to $75 by Fifth Ave. tailors.

The fit, we guarantee, cannot be improved. Many of the exclusive styles bought elsewhere are created in our department of design.

Our assortment of materials is the largest in the world. Have your clothes made here, and save money!

Suit to Measure, $25

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

Exclusively Custom-made Clothes $20 to $50.

LONGACRE THEA., W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. POPULAR MAT. WED. 2:30. The Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE

Astor B'y, 45 St. Dly. 2:20 & 8:30. Entire Lower Floor 50c. Entire Balc. 25c. Box Seats, $1. The Superb Photo-Spectacle, The Eternal City with PAULINE FREDERICK

CANDLER West 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. POPULAR MAT. WED. 2:20. TONIGHT 310TH PERFORMANCE. ON TRIAL

See the Fleet Review | From Palisades Amusement Park GRAND STAND SEATS 10,000 FREE

CHOICE SEATS FOR NAVAL PARADE TWO DOLLARS EACH. REPETTI, 42d St. and 5th Ave. (Mezzanine Floor) Entrance 501 5th Ave. Phone 6277 Murray Hill.

NEW Brighton Brighton Beach | IRENE FRANKLIN, with Burton Green; Allan, Dinehart & Co., Primrose Four, Clark & Verdi, Arnaut Bros., Kirk & Fogarty, Others.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE Mat. LEW KELLY & THE BENHAM SHOW. Today.

STADIUM City College of New York. 136th-138th Sts., Amst. Ave. Lillah McCarthy-Granville Barker English Performances of Greek Plays. MON., MAY 31, SAT., JUNE 5, Iphigenia in Tauris. The Trojan Women WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2. PLAYS BEGIN 4:30 P. M.; END 6:15. TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE PRICES. $2 to 50c., at McBride's, Tyson's and all other leading agencies; also at Macy's, Gimbel's and Wanamaker's. Mail Orders, Granville Barker, 1448 Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

PLAZA HOTEL WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 19th "Country Fair in Bohemia" Given by New York Czech Relief Association. Artistic Scenery, National Dances, and Music. GENERAL DANCING. ADM. ONE DOLLAR.

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'way. EVA TANGUAY. "Woman Proposes," Florence Tempest; 47th St. Donald McDonald & Co., Pekin Mysteries, Ben Welch, etc. Daily Mat. 25-75c.

VITAGRAPH 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. IN THE DAYS OF FAMINE. THE GODDESS.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10-50c. "Brother Officers" Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nxt. Wk. Blanche Sweet in "Stolen Goods."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today, fair tomorrow; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,933. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

336 GUNS SALUTE THE PRESIDENT AT REVIEW OF FLEET

Inspiring Naval Spectacle on the Hudson Crowns City's Enthusiastic Tribute.

CHEERED BY VAST CROWDS

Wilson Views Parade of 6,000 Navy Men and Reserves at the Public Library.

SPEECH UPHOLDS HUMANITY

Nation's Unselfish Ideal Set Forth at Luncheon for Him in the Hotel Biltmore.

WATER CARNIVAL AT NIGHT

After Dinner on the Wyoming the President Sees Boat Races—Another Review Today.

While thousands of men, women, and children cheered him almost continuously, President Wilson reviewed 5,000 officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet and several hundred naval militia men here yesterday. He was cheered again when he spoke at a luncheon of the Mayor's Committee in the Hotel Biltmore. Everywhere he appeared he was greeted with shouts and cheers.

Later he reviewed the fleet from the deck of the naval yacht Mayflower. In the evening he dined aboard the Flagship Wyoming and afterward watched the water carnival and the boat races along a course illumined by the searchlights of the battleships.

In every detail the President fulfilled the program for which he visited this city, to review the Atlantic Fleet. But, actually, it was the President who was reviewed by tens of thousands of fellow-citizens, and when he stepped aboard the tender that took him back to the Mayflower at 2:50 o'clock it was with the assurance of public acclaim that he and his foreign policy had been weighed and indorsed.

Cheers Gratify President.

The President's gratification was revealed in his expression, his bearing, the rare good humor he displayed, in every way but by spoken word. Courtesy required that he ignore his note to Germany until that Government replied, but members of his party, bound by no such convention, accepted as official sanction of the President's acts the enthusiastic clamor with which he was received.

It was a reception such as few Presidents have received in this city. Where others have been cheered, Mr. Wilson was greeted with chrieks and roars of approval. Othr Presidents have ridden through the streets almost unnoted and remarked principally only by stares of curiosity. President Wilson's passage from the pier at Forty-first Street to the reviewing stand outside the Public Library was through lanes of cheering men, women, and children, though a chill rain poured down on the thousands.

On the steps of a public school children stood bareheaded to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" in welcome. Dense crowds packed the sidewalks along the President's route from the stand to the Hotel Biltmore and Mr. Wilson, conscious of the approbation of the crowd and affected deeply by it, stood in his automobile, of which the top thrown back out of his way, and bowed and smiled as he listened to the cheers.

Intruder Shakes His Hand.

From pier to reviewing stand, from stand to the Biltmore and from the hotel back to the tender waiting to take him aboard the Mayflower, it was a long triumphal procession for Mr. Wilson. No untoward incident marred his reception unless it were the enthusiasm that led one man to leap on the running board of the Presidents' machine and shake his hand as though it were a pump handle. The President seemed to like it. Even the Secret Service men were gentle as they lifted the enthusiastic intruder to the ground.

Two suffragettes, bearing a letter from Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, tried to reach the President at the Biltmore, but Secretary Joseph Tumulty turned them aside, even decling to carry their missive when one of the women remarked sneeringly:

"Mr. Wilson is the best little evader we know of."

It was at the luncheon at the Biltmore that the President made his only public speech of the day. He was cheered again and again, and his sentiment that America "asks nothing for herself except what she has a right to ask for humanity itself" caused applause so prolonged that the President had to pause in his delivery.

Keynote Sounded in Speech.

Those who heard it accepted the speech as disclosing the President's sentiment when he penned his not to Germany as revealing the motives which actuated him in this and every other public duty, and as showing how he sought the keynote of the nation's desire in the face of a great crisis.

It was during the review of the sailors

Continued on Page 4.

SIR EDGAR SPEYER QUITS BRITISH COUNCIL

In Letter to Premier Asquith He Also Asks That His Baronetcy Be Revoked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 17.—Sir Edgar Speyer has addressed the following letter to the Prime Minister:

"Dear Mr. Asquith: Nothing is harder to bear than a sense of injustice that finds no vent in expression. For the last nine months I have kept silence and treated with disdain the charges of disloyalty and suggestions of treachery made against me in the press and elsewhere, but I can keep silence no longer, for these charges and suggestions have now been repeated by public men who have not scrupled to use their position to inflame the overstrained feelings of the people.

"I am not a man who can be driven or drummed by threats or abuse into an attitude of justification, but I consider it due to my honor as a loyal British subject and my personal dignity as a man to retire from all my public positions. I therefore write to ask you to accept my resignation as a Privy Councillor and to revoke my Baronetcy. I am sending this letter to the press."

Sir Edgar has also resigned the Chairmanship of the Underground Electric Railways Company of London and also from the Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund, and given up the Presidency of the Popular Hospital, as well as the Trusteeship of the Whitechapel Art Gallery.

The Globe in an editorial published today, before the letter of Sir Edgar had been made public, complained that neither Sir Edgar nor Sir Ernest Cassel, both Privy Councilors, had made public "their detestation of Germany's crimes."

It was charged by The Globe that because they were of alien origin Sir Edgar and Sir Ernest were only permitted legally to hold their seats in the Privy Council by an amendment in the naturalization act which passed unnoticed during the turmoil of last August.

Sir Edgar Speyer was born in 1862, the son of Gustavus Speyer, the banker. He was educated at Frankfort-on-Main and became a partner in his father's three firms—Speyer Brothers of London, Speyer & Co., New York, and L. Speyer-Ellissen of Frankfort-on-Main. He was resident partner in the Frankfort firm until 1887, when he took charge of the direction of the London house. He resigned active participation in the New York firm last year. Sir Edgar married the daughter of Count Ferdinand von Stosch.

Sir Ernest Cassel was born in Cologne in March, 1852, the son of Jacob Cassel, a banker. Sir Ernest was the confidential financial adviser to King Edward VII. and has long been identified with British royalty, British finance, and British philanthropy.

BRITISH PRISONERS HUNGRY

Suffer from the Lower German Standard of Living, a Neutral Says.

LONDON, May 17.—A representative of The Daily Mail describes today a trip he made around Germany, in the course of which he visited several camps where war prisoners are interned. The writer, who is a citizen of a neutral nation, says:

"I did not visit the show camps which are ordinarily displayed to foreign correspondents, nor apply to the Berlin War Office for a permit. But I had no difficulty in obtaining admission to the camps and every facility for an investigation on the simple statement to each commandant that I was a journalist desiring to see at first hand the condition of the prisoners.

"The principal complaint of the Britishers was the insufficiency of the food which is furnished according to the German standards of living, and these are admittedly lower than the British standards. All the men I interviewed said the food was insufficient. Some of them said they were starving.

"The correspondent appeals to Britishers at home to send food and clothing to the war prisoners, declaring that he is fully convinced that the Germans will do nothing to prevent the food reaching them. He says that in many cases food and clothing will get to their destination within forty hours.

SAVED FROM THE YAQUIS.

Americans Are Being Escorted from Valley by Villa's Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Secretary Bryan today received further encouraging advices with regard to the situation of the American colonists who were threatened by Yaqui Indians in the Yaqui Valley, indicating that for the present the Americans are safe and that they will be given escort to the coast by a detachment of 200 soldiers furnished by Governor Maytorena of the State of Sonora. The escort will consist of Villista soldiers. The Americans are being escorted to the railway station and will be taken on board the cruiser Raleigh if necessary.

The Yaquis have withdrawn out of the Yaqui Valley, where they attacked the Mexicans, and have now gone on the war path against a party of Mexican soldiers at Bacum. Today's advices to the Government indicated that the Yaqui uprising is serious and that much property was destroyed. The uprising extends from the Yaqui Valley, near Guaymas, in the State of Sinaloa, southward across the boundary line into the State of Sinaloa.

The American Consul at Nogales has been notified that William Stocker, who was wounded in the recent fighting with the Yaquis, has been sent to Empalme, that the bodies of Donovan, Wilson, and Fay have been found and that there have been no further casualties among the Americans.

Officials of the United Sugar Company have informed Consul Simpich at Hermosillo that one of the American employes of the company was killed lately by Mayo Indians with bows and arrows.

GEN. ANTONIO VILLA SHOT.

Brother of Mexican Leader Wounded in a Street Brawl.

EL PASO, Texas, May 17.—General Antonio Villa, a minor commander and a brother of the Northern leader, was shot through the head and severely wounded and seven others were killed, among them some Villa officers, as the result of a political dispute in a public place at Chihuahua City last night, according to reports which reached here today.

An official report today stated that the troops of General Obregon had failed to turn the flank of the Villa position at Leon by a movement from the east, this movement being checked after three days' fighting.

SARONY PORTRAITS 2 FOR $5.00 at 364 Fifth Ave. (34th St.) only address.—Advt.

PORTUGAL'S NEW PREMIER SHOT

Chagas Probably Fatally Hurt —Gendarmes Kill His Assailant, Senator Freitas.

TRAGEDY ON NIGHT TRAIN

Four Revolver Bullets Hit Leader of Revolutionists and His Skull Is Fractured.

200 SLAIN IN DISORDERS

Wounded Number 500—Deposed Premier a Prisoner on Warship —Lisbon Again Quiet.

LISBON, May 17 (via London).—Joao Chagas, the President of the new Cabinet, placed in office by the revolutionists, was shot four times with a revolver while on board the midnight train from Oporto last night. His assailant was Senator Freitas, who in turn was shot while still on the train.

Senhor Chagas was taken to a hospital, where it was announced that his condition was grave. In addition to other wounds, he was suffering from a fracture of the skull.

MADRID, May 17.—A dispatch from Lisson says the shooting of Senhor Chagas occurred at the Entrocamento railway station. The dispatch adds that Senator Freitas was killed by gendarmes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LISBON, May 17, Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—General Pimenta Castro, the deposed Prime Minister, is a prisoner in the hands og the revolutionists on board the warship Vasco da Gama. Admiral Xavier Brito, commandant of the arsenal, and Goulard Madeiros, one of the Ministers in Castro's Cabinet, are prisoners on board the Adamasto.

The Spanish battleship Espana is due at Lisbon tomorrow.

300 Killed, 500 Wounded.

PARIS, May 17.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Lisbon says the project for the revolution in Portugal was formed three days after the constitution last March of the Cabinet of General Pimenta Castro. Dr. Alvaro Castro took charge of the military arrangements, Antonio Maria Silva undertook to organize the civilians, and Captain Lacte Rene of the navy agreed to command the naval forces.

The Lisson newspapers say that General Pimenta Castro, the President of the Cabinet, declared that when the revolutionary movement broke out he offered the collective resignation of the Ministry to President de Arriaga. It is added that General Castro later assured the new Cabinet of his loyalty.

Two hundred persons killed and five hundred wounded are the reported results of the fighting. Most of the killed and wounded belonged to the Republican Guard.

Admiral Xavier rBito has been imprisoned on a charge of having ordered the submarine Espadarte to sink the warships bombarding Lisson.

The correspondent sas that Lisson is now tranquil and that the windows and balconies of the houses are decorated with flags.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The new Portuguese Cabinet has met with the entire approval of the country and quiet has been restored, according to a dispatch from Lisbon received today at the Portuguese Legation here. The Portuguese Minister, Viscount de Alte, said he believed the disturbances had no international significance and were merely directed against the Castro Ministry, the resignation of which removed the fear of further trouble.

KEEP ARRIAGA AS PRESIDENT.

To Conform to Constitution—Lisbon Policed by Military.

PARIS, May 17.—A Havas dispatch from Lisbon says that last night passed quietly in the Portuguese capital. The city was patroled by cavalry all night. The streets today were policed by forces of the army and navy.

An official proclamation issued by the Cabinet, after its first meeting in the Hôtel de Ville, reads:

"The new Ministry, representing public opinion, congratulates the population and the army and the navy on the noble way in which they fulfilled their duties in the difficult crisis from which we have just emerged. The Ministry invites all citizens to resume their work and occupation in respect of the law. If by chance rioters should disturb the peace they will be guilty of high treason, and they will be punished to the full extent of the law."

The Mundo of Lisbon says that the Revolutionary Committee, not wishing to create difficulties, but rather to avoid them, has come to the conclusion that, in so much as Senhor Arriaga, President of the republic, respected the revolutionary movement, he will be continued in office, conforming absolutely to constitutional law, until the expiration of his term, Oct. 5 next.

Some of the best-known Monarchists are leaving the city. The movement is said to have been directed solely toward strengthening the republic, which the revolutionary elements believed threatened or weakened by the policy of Pimenta Castro as Premier.

Additional details of the rioting are given in a Havas dispatch filed Friday evening, but delayed in transmission. When the cruiser Almirante Reis caught fire and began to sink, the crew escaped to shore and sent an ultimatum to the Government, giving it until 11 o'clock that night to resign.

Senhor Cunha, ex-Governor of Madeira, was killed by a shell which entered his house. Jaime Castro was at the head of a division which marched on Lisbon to support the Government troops.

Civilians went to the Artillery Museum in Lisbon and helped themselves to all kinds of weapons. A large body of them, headed by a customs officer, attacked Republican guards posted around the Ministry of the Interior. The Ministry buildings and those of the museum were badly damaged.

General Pimenta Castro, Premier and Minister of War, and Goulard Madetros, Minister of Public Instruction, were taken from a garrison in Carmo Street and turned over to the new government. They were at once conducted on board the warship Vasco da Gama. B. Machado, Minister of the Interior, and Santos Lucas, Minister of Finance, members of the Cabinet of President Arriaga, were held in the garrison.

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Two Zeppelins That Raided England Hit and Destroyed on Flight Home

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 18. — Both Zeppelins which took part in the raid on the British coast Sunday night, have been destroyed, according to two dispatches published in different London papers this morning.

According to these advices one of the German raiders was seriously damaged after attacking Calais and fell within the allied lines near Dunkirk, forty men on board of her being captured.

The other Zeppelin is reported to have been hit by shells of a French destroyer near Cape Griz Nez and fell into the sea, all on board losing their lives.

A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle, under date of North of France, gives this account of the fate of one Zeppelin:

"For the first time in the war a Zeppelin has been brought down on French soil.

"At midnight two Zeppelins and two Taubes were seen coming from sea toward Calais. They had scarcely time to drop a few bombs when they were discovered by the searchlight and were subjected to a violent cannonade.

"The city undoubtedly owes much to the forethought of its Governor, whose admirable preparations for an aerial raid saved the town from serious damage. The aerial invaders made a desperate attack, and when driven off came back again.

"The Zeppelins were continually fired at with shrapnel and were obliged to fly at a great height to avoid being hit. For a time they escaped injury, although one could see the shrapnel exploding around them.

"The Zeppelins finally flew in the direction of Boulogne, followed by the two Taubes. When passing near Marquaise, however, the battery at Cape Griz Nez succeeded in hitting one Zeppelin with a shell. The invaders turned back at once and passed once more near Calais.

"The winged Zeppelin was unable to reach the German line and fell on the beach at Fort Mandick, about two miles from Dunkirk. Forty men on board of the craft were taken prisoners, among them being seven officers. The machine was completely wrecked. The Calais officials think that some of the gas compartments of the airship were pierced when it passed over the town, though not sufficient gas was lost to compel it to descend there.

"A woman and three children are reported killed in the quarter of the town known as Fort Naculay, but little material damage was done, considering the scale of the attack. The railway communications, which seem to have been the object of attack, were not harmed."

Second One Fell Into the Sea.

How the other Zeppelin came to grief is told in this dispatch to The Daily News, also dated "North of France":

"Just after dawn this morning a Zeppelin, flying from the direction of the English coast, was sighted in the Channel by the crew of a French torpedo patrol boat. The airship was flying slowly at no great height, thus offering a good mark for the gunners on board the destroyer. They fired several shots at her and one, at least, took effect, for immediately afterward the huge craft was observed to have a very decided list on her.

"This increased momentarily until presently the whole ship appeaer dto crumple up, made one or two frantic dives, and fell into the sea a few miles from Gravelines and within sight of the Gris Nez light.

"The Zeppelin and her crew disappeared totally in the sea, and bodies were afterward seen floating about in the vicinity."

LONDON, May 17.—Announcement was made at the Admirality today that the German dirigible which raided Ramsgate early this morning, dropping forty bombs and injuring three persons, had been pursued and apparently seriously damaged. The statement follows:

"The Zeppelin that attacked Ramsgate early this morning was chased off by Eastchurch and Westgate machines as far as the West Hinder Lightship.

"When off Nieuport (Belgium) she was attacked by eight naval machines from Dunkirk. Three machines were able to attack her at close range fire. Flight Commander Bigsworth dropped four bombs when 200 feet above the airship. A large column of smoke was seen to come out of one of her compartments.

"The Zeppelin then rose to a great height—1,000 feet—with her tail down, and is believed to be severely damaged.

"All our machines were exposed to a heavy fire from the Zeppelin. There were no casualties."

AMSTERDAM, (via London), May 17.—The Telegraaf's Sluis correspondent says that a Zeppelin, flying along the coast from the west, was sighted at 5 o'clock this morning. The airship was being pursued by an allied aeroplane, but the Zeppelin opened a heavy fire on it, and the aeroplane abandoned its pursuit and disappeared across the sea.

THE LIE IS PASSED AT RIGGS HEARING

Hogan's Bitter Attack on Williams Stirs Judge McCoy to Reproof.

'DAMNABLE HALF-TRUTHS'

Bank's Counsel So Characterizes the Sworn Statements of the Controller of the Currency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The suit of the Riggs National Bank against certain officers of the Treasury Department came up for argument in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia today with a bitter wrangle between counsel. Today's argument was mostly the comment of the bank's counsel on the answer of John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, to the bank's bill of complaint, and Mr. Williams was subjected to the bitterest arraignment heard in the local courts for many years. Frank J. Hogan of the bank's counsel characterized one of Mr. Williams's sworn statements as a "plain lie." The latter's entire affidavit he denounced as "a damnable effort to mislead the court and destroy the bank," while the letters Mr. Williams had written in criticism of the bank, he said, were the "muddled and unintelligible letters of a man made mad by personal vanity."

The opening remarks of counsel on both sides regarding the letters to be admitted as evidence showed the bitter feeling and the improbability of any compromise being reached before the case was settled by the Supreme Court of the United States. The remarks exchanged between ex-Senator Bailey and Mr. Hogan representing the bank, and Samuel Untermyer of New York, who did the talking for the Government, soon led to a reprot from Judge McCoy, presiding, and efforts of opposing counsel to disclaim responsibility for the personalities objected to were waved aside.

"It is not for the court," said Judge McCoy, "to determine how bad blood came to be injected into this case. But the court does not intend to be made a laboratory for analyzing bad blood. The case will be proceed by lawyers and as between lawyers."

Mr. Hogan began the formal argument by outlining four particulars in which Mr. Williams, as he alleged, through malice had sought to overstep or violate the law in pursuance of his feud with the bank officials. In nearly all these particulars Mr. Hogan accused Mr. Williams of lying, of telling "damnable half-truths," or of trying to mislead the court and the public. In connection with each of the particulars, Mr. Hogan said Mr. Williams had exceeded the law and in some instances violated his own regulations, attempting to penalize the bank for failure to violate the law in its turn or to acquiesce in his violations by evading the plain meaning of the laws against usury, as to the proper manner of securing emergency currency and permitting bank examiners to take from the bank's books information from which they were specifically excluded.

Mr. Hogan Defends Miss Taylor.

Next to the denunciations of Mr. Williams, the greatest interest of the day centred in Mr. Hogan's statement concerning the employment in the Treasury Department of Miss Lotta M. Taylor, who was employed for many years by the National City Bank of New York to tabulate figures from bank returns which previously had been printed in local newspapers all over the country. Both Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Williams referred to the incident in their sworn answers, Mr. McAdoo saying that the practice had been stopped, and Mr. Williams that she had been expelled from the Treasury Department. Mr. Williams further swore that this was the only incident he recalled upon which the bank might base a charge of malice.

"This incident has nothing whatever to do with this case," shouted Mr. Hogan, with angry gestures toward Mr. Untermyer. "Nor has the National City Bank any stock in the plaintiff bank, and its name has been dragged in here purely for political effect. But in fariness to this young woman, who has earned an honest living in an open way, I must protest against trese scandalous and impertinent statements, inexcusably and willfully false, put in by the defendants.

"This young woman, who only complied figures after they had been published broadcast for thirty days, has

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NO NOTE TO ENGLAND ON DETAINED SHIPS

Report That Vigorous Protest Had Been Prepared Denied Here and in Washington.

ACTION HAS BEEN URGED

But President's Secretary Says No Step Has Been Taken—Advocates of Such a Note Still Hopeful.

A report was circulated here yesterday that the United States had prepared a note to Great Britain protesting against the delay in releasing Americans detained in English ports after search for contraband in their cargoes. A request for comment on the report was sent to President Wilson on board the dreadnought Wyoming last night. After the dinner on the flagship the President went to the Mayflower accompanied by Secretary Tumulty.

An hour later Secretary Tumulty came ashore and denied that any note of protest to England had been prepared or contemplated.

"I have no knowledge of such a note," he said. "If such a note had been prepared, was in process of preparation, or contemplated, I would know of it."

Further than this, Mr. Tumulty refused to discuss the rumor. He indicated that no further official denial would be made.

News of the publication of the report reached the President's party early in the evening before they boarded the Wyoming. Mr. Tumulty intimated that while he had not been in close touch with Washington for several days, there was no probability of foundation for the assumption of any such attitude by the Administration as outlined.

Some Appeals for Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Vigorous appeals have been made to the Wilson Administration since May 1 to send another note of protest to the British Government concerning delays in examining cargoes of seized neutral ships and to reiterate in the communication previous contentions of this Government respecting American rights. The Administration was urged also to make demands for prompt action. Responsible officials of the State Department insisted tonight that no such note had been prepared, and denied that any representations were being formulated along this line for presentation to the British Government.

It was learned that the matter had been very vigorously pressed by certain Senators and others, but those who have been insisting on action by the Wilson Administration asserted positively they were unaware that any note had been drafted or was about to be sent although they felt that it ought to be done, and expressed the belief that such representations would be soon forwarded to the London Foreign Office through Ambassador Page. When the attention of Counselor Robert Lansing of the State Department was called to the reports that such a communication was about to go to London, he said no such note had been sent and he denied the published reports.

The statement was made in an unofficial quarter tonight that the Administration appeared to be impressed with arguments that had been presented in favor of new representations to England, making a firm stand for American shipping rights, and that such a note would probably have been sent last week but for the Lusitania tragedy which had for the moment altered the physchology of the international situation, and that of the Germans had not torpedoed the Cunard liner and precipitated the present grave situation, strong representations would have been sent by this Government to England.

According to this informant, the sending of such a note had been delayed on account of the demand of American public opinion for a display of a firm position at once on the Lusitania case and by the disinclination of the Administration to send such a note to England last week on account of the possibility that the representations on the detention of American cargoes might become involved in the separate and distinct principle involved in the torpedoing of unarmed merchant ships on sight.

No confirmation could be had from

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CHURCHILL CLASH WITH SEA LORDS

Civil Head of Admiralty Is Reported at Serious Odds with Lord Fisher in Particular

AND LONDON IS STIRRED

One Rumor Says Fisher Talked with Asquith and Has Since Kept Away from Admiralty.

CHURCHILL VISITED KING

He, Too, Said to be Avoiding Naval Headquarters—Stories a Subject of Inquiry in Commons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 17.—Considerable interest has been aroused by a brief statement issued by a press association on Saturday that as Premier Asquith was about to leave for the country to remain over Sunday Lord Fisher, Admiral of the Fleet and First Sea Lord, met him in Downing Street. Mr. Asquith, it was stated, got out of his motor car and went back into the house with Lord Fisher, with whom he remained closeted for an hour.

Since then, according to one version, Lord Fisher has not appeared at the Admiralty.

Another report states that Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, had an audience with the King on Saturday, and since then has ceased to attend at the Admiralty.

Rumors of a conflict of opinion between Mr. Churchill and the Sea Lords have been current for some time, Lord Fisher being backed by the other Sea Lords, according to one reprrt, against the civil head of the Admiralty.

Questions on this subject have been put in the House of Commons. Among them was one by F. G. Kellaway, Liberal member for Bedford, who asked the First Lord whether Lord Fisher was consulted with regard to the March attack on the Dardanelles by the fleet and whether he expressed the opinion that the attack ought not to be made in the circumstances in which it was made.

Mr. Churchill replied:

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative and to the second part in the negative."

Mr. Kellaway then asked:

"Is the right honorable gentleman not aware that statements of the kind referred to have been widely copied in the press of Germany and commented upon there, and, as their only effect can be to encourage the enemy, are there no means by which the author can be brought to book?" [Ministerial cheers.]

Mr. Churchill replied:

"I do not think that we ought to attach too much importance to rumors of this kind, but if there is any question, it should be addressed not to the Admiralty but to the Home Office."

The Morning Post has been a leader in the newspaper attacks upon Mr. Churchill referred to in these questions.

The general opinion in Liberal circles is that the attacks were instigated by Lord Charles Beresford, who, it was suggested, was inspired by a desire to make trouble for his old opponent, Lord Fisher, by suggesting that the latter, with the other sea lords, had allowed themselves to be overruled by the civilian First Lord.

LONDON STREET CARS TIED UP BY STRIKE

Men Now Demand a Permanent Wage Increase, Not a War Bonus.

LONDON, May 17.—With the exception of an occasional car, London today is without a street car service, virtually all the drivers and conductors of the London County Municipal Railway street car system, now out on strike, having taken a pledge not to return to work until a permanent increase in pay, and not merely a war bonus, is granted.

While London is not so dependent on street cars as are many other large cities in the United Kingdom, the inconvenience is great, especially in the morning and in the evening, as the cars, to a large extent, served the working-class districts.

So many motor omnibuses have been commandeered for war purposes that the strike throws undue strain on the electric and other railroads, which with difficulty are handling the millions of workers who enter and leave London morning and evening.

Some thousands of miners in the Black Country went on strike today, in consequence of a dispute over the question of a war bonus. The Black Country is a name applied to the mining and manufacturing district on the borders of Staffordshire and Warwickshire, England, between Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

WAR COSTS BRITAIN $150 EVERY SECOND

This Makes an Expenditure of $12,960,000 for Every Twenty-four Hours.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 17.—F. D. Acland, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, speaking at a meeting here today, estimated the cost of the war to England at $150 a second.

This means an expenditure of $12,960,000 a day. Lloyd George's recent estimate was $10,500,000.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER $5.00, the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

BERNSTORFF ADVISES CURB ON SUBMARINES

German and Austrian Envoys Both Urge Suspension of Attacks for the Present.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The diplomatic activity of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, both of whom are understood to be endeavoring to prevent a rupture of friendly relations between Germany and the United States, is attracting much attention.

Neither of the diplomatists would discuss the subject today. Dr. Dumba had a long conference with Secretary Bryan and later with other officials at the State Department. It is known that he discussed informally the situation produced by the sinking of the Lusitania and the sending of the American note, and it was understood also that Secretary Bryan apprised resident Wilson in New York of the substance of the conversation. Later Dr. Dumba conferred with Count von Bernstorff.

Both the Austrian and German Ambassadors are understood to have telegraphed to their Governments urging suspension of submarine attacks on passenger ships while the diplomatic discussions were in progress, because of the serious situation that had resulted in the United States from the sinking of the Lusitania. They have cautioned extreme care lest the sinking of another ship with American lives aboard might lead to an immediate break in the relations of the United States with Germany.

Austria is watching with much interest the situation with which her ally is confronted in the United States, and her influence is being used in the direction of assisting in a peaceful settlement.

Various suggestions have been discussed by the German and Austrian Ambassadors, and it is understood that many of them have been cabled to their home Governments.

THE TRANSYLVANIA CHANGED HER COURSE

Put In at Greenock in Order to Minimize Danger of Passing Through War Zone.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—The Cunard Line steamship Transylvania arrived safely at Greenock, Scotland, at 3 o'clock this morning. The vessel was supposed to have sailed from New York for this city, but her destination was changed to minimize the danger of passing through the German "war zone." The Transylvania left Greenock later in the day for Glasgow.

The news of the safe arrival of the Transylvania at Greenock, Scotland, a few miles south of Glasgow, brought a feeling of relief to the line officials here who, the past few days, have anxiously awaited for news of the steamer. The news reached the company's offices early yesterday and was immediately made public as the line's officers had received many inquiries from friends and relatives of the passengers during the past two days.

Another dispatch was received by the line officials later in the day from Glasgow. It advised them that all Liverpool passengers on the Transylvania had been landed and would be sent to their destinations by rail.

47 WOMEN KILLED IN REVOLT AT TRIESTE

More Than 300 Also Wounded in Attack on the Palace of the Governor.

ROME, May 16, via Paris, May 17.—A revolution has broken out at Trieste, according to a message to the Idea Nazionale, telegraphed from the frontier.

A crowd, composed chiefly of women, because most of the men had been called to the colors, invaded the square on which faces the palace of the Governor, Baron Friessekin. The women cried "Death of Francis Joseph! Down with Austria!" burned an Austrian flag together with a portrait of the Emperor, and attempted to attack the palace.

The Governor ordered gendarmes to charge the crowd and the women retired fighting stubbornly. Lamp posts were torn up and the signs of tobacconists, which bear the Austrian coat of arms because their business is a Government monopoly, were destroyed.

The Idea Nazionale dispatch says that 47 women were killed and more than 300 injured.

SWISS OFFER A PLAN TO PRESERVE PEACE

Would Create a Permanent European Congress—Against Involuntary Annexation.

Special to The New York Times.

BASLE, (via London,) May 17.—The Swiss Peace Society at its annual meeting today adopted the following resolutions, which it was declared should be considered when the time came for the conclusion of peace in Europe:

First.—The avoidance of any annexation or territorial changes which are in opposition to the interests and wishes of a population; a guarantee of religious liberty, free speech, and equality before the law for the minority.

Second.—The creation of a permanent organization in which all European States shall be equally represented, for the purpose of safeguarding the order, peace, and safety of our portion of the earth.

Third.—The development of an international law organization by continual Hague conferences.

The proponents of the second resolution hope to establish a kind of European peoples' court, before which all international questions may be discussed and decided, so that wars may be avoided.

TO RELIEVE INSOMNIA take Horsford's Acid Phosphate in water before retiring. Quiets nerves and induces refreshing sleep.—Advt.

BERLIN KEEPS NOTE FROM THE PUBLIC

But One Newspaper, Commenting on Summary, Says Germany Cannot Yield.

FORECASTS A SHARP REPLY

Lokal Anzeiger Thinks Government Will Tell U. S. It Is Not to be Disturbed.

PRESIDENT STANDS FIRM

German and Austrian Envoys Advise Curb on Submarines While Negotiations Are On.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 17.—The American note to Germany has not yet been officially given out. The afternoon papers, however, print the version of the document as telegraphed here by the Havas Agency.

A confidential notice to the editors of the newspapers, which reached them too late, said that nothing regarding the America note should be printed for the time being.

With the single exception of the Lokal Anzeiger all refrain from comment. The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"The German Government certainly will not delay long with the answer requested, and probably will reply that in occupying itself with its 'sacred duties' itis not to be disturbed from any side.

"That the American Government should consider the Lusitania as a harmless packetboat, without taking notice of the fact that it was really an auxiliary cruiser and an ammunition steamer of the British Navy, appears to us scarcely believable. But the German answer to Washington will make it comprehensible to Mr. Wilson, in language as polite as it will be clear, that we must conduct the war as we are conducting it and can conduct it with a clear conscience."

The Tägliche Rundschau, commenting on the reports that the Lusitania incident has caused a "growing insight" in America, says: "This insight probably will lead to the discovery that England really is the guilty party because it took ammunition on board a passenger steamer in contravention of the American law."

After quoting the statute, which it argues covers this point, the Tägliche Rundschau concludes:

"According to the American laws the Captain of the Lusitania ought to go to prison."

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Suggestions in the Berlin press thatthe Lusitania's Captain violated American laws were understood here to have referred to a federal statute prohibiting the shipment of nitro-glycerine and other high explosives. On vessels leaving the ports of the United States. This law, according to the construction of Government officials, would not apply to the case of the Lusitania, as the cartridges carried by that vessel could not be classed as high explosives. The purpose of the statute was to prevent internal explosions, and it is applicable both in times of peace and war.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, said last night: "I do not know just what cargo the Lusitania did have on board when she sailed on May 1 for Liverpool, but it must have been in keeping with the regulations governing the shipping of merchandise or she would not have been allowed to take it."

Asked about the carrying of ammunition on passenger ships, the Collector replied that explosives were not allowed to be taken except on regular freighters. When the question of the cartridges on board the French liner Touraine came up for discussion recently, after she caught on fire on her way to Havre, it was decided then that cartridges did not come under the head of explosives. He believed that projectiels, without the fuses inserted, could also be carried by any vessel so long as they were on the manifest, which is open to the scrutiny of the public at the Custom House.

PRESIDENT STANDS BY TERMS OF HIS NOTE

Washington Convinced He Will Not Recede in Cemand That Submarine Attacks End.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Although there were reports today that Ambassador Gerard had sent to the State Department an optimistic message with regard to the German Government's reception of President Wilson's note of May 13, it was learned in an authoritative quarter that not one word had come from Mr. Gerard, nor from any other source to indicate what Germany's answer would be. It was admitted that the distinctly optimistic feeling among officials of the Administration was based merely on certain circumstances from whihc favorable deductions were drawn, and not on any knowledge of what course Germany would adopt.

In this connection, and as explanatory of the position of this Government, it was brought out that President Wilson had determined that he would not recede from the effort to obtain the full measure of the virtual demands he had laid before the German Imperial authorities through Ambassador Gerard. A disposition had been shown in some quarters to doubt that the President intended that his communication to Germany should be regarded as insisting that submarine attacks on all unarmed

merchantmen, belligerent and neutral, and not merely those flying the American flag, should cease. But it was brought out clearly in the authoritative quarter mentioned, that the President meant exactly what his note appeared to mean—that there was a principle of humanity higher than any principle of international law, and this demanded that the lives of innocent noncombatants should not be endangered by the torpedoing of an unarmed merchant vessel without warning, or without giving assistance to passengers and crew to reach a place of safety.

Reiterats Humanity Plea.

Taken in connection with what was said by President Wilson in his speech in New York this afternoon, all that was told here today about his position with reference to submarine warfare went to show that the President was putting in a nutshell the meaning of his note to the German Government when he said at the Biltmore luncheon:

"The interesting and inspiring thing about America is that she asks nothing for herself except what she has a right to ask for—humanity." The American note, it was explained here, was intended as the enunciation of the doctrine that infringement on the rights of humanity on the high seas was an infringement on and a danger to the rights of the United States and its citizens.

The feeling in high circles here that the President's stand with reference to the Lusitania would not cause Germany to adopt an attitude leading to a hostile clash has been based mainly on the apparent efforts of the German Government to show a friendly disposition toward the United States, and the belief that, in spite of past performances, Germany would not attempt to justify before the world the destruction of innocent lives on the Lusitania.

Grounds for Optimism.

The evidence that Germany was inclined toward conciliation was found by optimistic officials in the withdrawal of the German Embassy's advertisement warning Americans not to take passage on the vessels of her enemies; the formal disclaimer of the German Ambassador that any one connected with the Embassy had indicated what Germany's response to the United States would be; the circular tatement of the German Admiralty, telling of orders to warship commanders to avoid attacking neutral ships; the suspension of German submarine activity, the silencing of Dr. Dernburg; the statement in The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin that German officials were disposed to suggest arbitration for the settlement of the differences with the United States and in other things of a somewhat similar character.

Another moving cause for the optimistic feeling was the understanding among the high officials of the Administration that if war should come, it would be becaus eGermany wanted war and would not be due to a belligerent course on the part of this Government. But nothing has come to light, it was admitted today, to show what policy Germany would adopt in meeting the American demands. Ambassador Gerard has sent nothing of a definite nature in regard to the berring in German Government quarters, and altogether it is conceded that the hopefulness that a clash will be avoided has been drawn from odds and ens of information that have no irect bearing on the present critical situation.

Upheld by Law.

While President Wilson was represented as having determined to insist that his demands on Germany shall be granted, in recognition of the principle that human rights are above technical legal considerations, it was made clear today that this Government was confident that it could sustain its position by the distates of international law itself. In his noe the President contended for observance of the rule that an unarmed merchant ship should not be sunk until her belligerent status had been established by visit and search, and that if it was determined to sink her this should not be done until passengers and crew have been taken off and their safety assured, and not merely placed in small boats at the mercy of the seas. The President argued that it was practically impossible for a submarine to follow that course, and this was one of the main points made by him to show that submarine warfare against merchant craft should be abandoned.

Even the German Government has intimated submission of the right of the United States to object to the application to American vessels of the German submarine policy of sinking without warning. The President, however, it was explained today, meant that the doctrine laid down in the note to Germany was intended to apply to all unarmed merchant ships, including those of Germany's enemies, and the ships of such neutral nations as Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Spain, and, in fact, every other neutral country. Stated more explicitly, with reference to vessels flying neutral flags, the President holds that it is the business of the United States to insist that a Danish merchant vessel must not be attacked by a German submarine unless measures have been taken before she is sunk to remove her passengers and crew to a place of safety.

The general ground on which this contention is justified in the President's mind is that of humanity. But, as the position of this Government was explained here today, the contention can be sustained on principles of the law of nations. A policy on Germany's part of sinking neutral vessels other than those of the United States, without giving the customary warning or exercising the right of visit and search, affects the United States to the extent that without the precautions which this Government contends are required there woul dalways be the danger that an American merchant vessel might be mistaken for a vessel of another nationality, or that even if it were determined by the German submarine commander that the vessel was not American, he could not ascertain without visit and search whether there were American citizens among her passengers or crew.

Wipes Out Technicalities.

Beyond these considerations it was asserted, a higher law—the law of humanity—was to be considered. The law of humanity, for which President Wilson contended, and which he emphasized in his New York speech today, dovetailed with the law of nations, and the declaration that the President stood squarely on this ground, the relationship of international law to the law of humanity, was illustrated by interlocking the fingers of both hands.

It is clear, therefore, that President Wilson is not pressing for redress over the sinking of the Lusitania and for Germany's abandonment of her submarine warfare entirely on technical grounds. As the President's position was explained, the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of more than 100 American lives, wiped out technicalities and gave form and substance to the doctrine of humanity.

There are reports that Germany, in her answer to the United States, will seek to differentiate betwen the case of the American tank steamer Gulflight, two of whose crew lost their lives when she was struck by an underwater explosive off the Scilly Isles, and the case of the Lusitania, a ship of Germany's enemy. But the President, it is understood, will insist that both cases shall be grouped in any discussion of the American position. A contention that the Gulflight and the Lusitania cases are not on the same footing is an example of the sort of technicality that this Government will cast aside.

In his note the President made the flat statement that the Gulflight had been torpedoed by a German submarine. It was said by Secretary Bryan today, in answer to a question, that the German Government had not admitted that the Gulflight was attacked by a German submarine, and the President's accusation had been based on information obtained by this Government through its own sources. It had been suggested here that Germany would contend that the Gulflight had encountered a British mine. At any rate President Wilson was satisfied that the Gulflight was injured by a German torpedo. Ambassador Gerard was instructed by Secretary Bryan to inquire of the German Government for information as to how the Gulflight was injured, but it was understood from what was said by Mr. Bryan today that no report had been obtained from Germany.

Food Blockade.

In an authoritative quarter is was learned today that the United States was not disposed to accept any suggestion from the German Government that, as a means to ending the submarine warfare, this Government call on Great Britain to abandon her so-called starving-out policy directed against Germany. Such a proposal, it was said, would not be satisfactory as an answer to the note. After the German war-zone order and the British Order in Council were promulgated this Government sought to bring about an arrangement by which the British embargo on neutral commerce with Germany would be modified so as to permit the distribution of foodstuffs to Germany's civilian population under the direction of American agents, and Germany, for her part, to stop her submarine war against merchant ships. These negotiations failed.

It was indicated today that the United States would not be willing to renew an effort of this character, not only because of the previous British position that it would be useless, but for the reason that this Government now realized that it could not call on England to abandon the long distance blockade of German ports to keep out foodstuffs, as such a course would be inconsistent with the position of the Federal Government in blockading ports of the Confederacy in the civil war. Judged from what was said today, the President would reject a German suggestion of that sort.

It was indicated that the blockade policy of the Union Government in the civil war was no more a starving-out policy than was the present British long-distance blockade of German ports, and the United States would find it difficult to uphold any contention that the British Order in Council justified the German submarine warfare.

DIED SAVING A CHILD.

English Catholics Mourn Father Maturin, a Lusitania Victim.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 17.—The body of Father Maturin, whose death on the Lusitania is deeply deplored by the Roman Catholic community, is being brought to England. When it was picked up all his papers, watch, and other personal belongings were found intact, but there was no lifebelt on the body, and it is supposed that he did not trouble to secure this protection before the ship went down.

A friend of Father Maturin at Westminster Cathedral today told of his quiet heroism on the Lusitania.

"We have heard," said this friend, "that after the ship was torpedoed he exerted a quieting influence on those about him. He endeavored to calm the women and children and to help them into the boats. The last that was seen of him was after he had been carrying a child who had been separated from its parents. While he was assisting a woman into one of the boats he said: 'Take this little one. You may be able to find its parents.' Father Maturin's act probably saved the child's life, for later the mother was found and the child restored to her. He was always fond of children, and when with them was seen at his best."

NEWPORT PASTORS SPEAK.

Resolve to Support Wilson in His Lusitania Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 17.—The Newport Ministers' Union tonight adopted the following resolution on the Lusitania disaster, and sent a copy of it to President Wilson:

"Resolved, That we, the Ministers' Union of Newport, R. I., voice our profound sorrow with all those who have lost friends in the sinking of the Lusitania and our horror at the outrage thus committed against civilization and humanity.

"Resolved, That we most heartily sympathize with the President of the United States in the trying duties which are his, and express our confidence in him and our entire willingness to cooperate with him in every way."

NO NOTE TO ENGLAND ON DETAINED SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

any responsible official of this statement of the situation and the best obtainable facts from high officers of the State Department tonight indicated that no such note was in immediate contemplation. The suggestion has been made in some unofficial quarters here that the United States Government should forward to England a firm note on interferences with and detention of American ships.

But this idea appears to be entertained by those who feel tha tit might placate German-American sentiment or by those who have been arguing that there had not only been intolerable delays in caring for American shipments, but that the British Order in Council establishing the blockade was seriously interfering with American rights to ship to neutral countries along the North Sea and Baltic Sea littorals.

In the present status of the negotiations between this country and Great Britain dealing with the neutral rights of American commerce and the British blockade of Germany the next note would logically come from the British Government. The last note on the American attitude was sent by Secretary Bryan on March 30. It was a response to the British notes of March 13 and March 15 and to the British Order in Council of the latter date.

The American note of March 30 has not been answered. It did not necessarily call for a reply. It stated the position of the United States Government, set forth in the rights of American neutral shipping, and called for action by the British Government rather than an answer, unless the British Foreign Office cared to dispute the international law argument and that the statement of American rights which President Wilson insisted must be respected.

The Argument for a Protest.

It was learned tonight that certain Senators and Representatives who have been complaining against what they regarded as intolerable interference with rights of American cotton, tobacco, and other commodity shipments, have for a month been urging the Administration to supplement its note of March 30 with a vigorous demand for a change in the treatment of American cargoes by the British Government.

Those who have been urging this action have presented a written argument of their position, insisting that there should be no interference with innocent shipments of cotton, tobacco, nad certain other commodities to Holland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark, even these goods were capable of transhipment to Germany. They have admitted that England had an international law right to proceed by the Order in Council blockade against the North Sea coast of Germany, but have been arguing that a belligerent has no right to blockade neutral ports.

Another point made in the contention of these who have been maintaining this argument for a supplementary note to England has been in favor of insisting that American cargoes, even fodstuffs, should be permitted to proceed through the Baltic Sea to the Baltic seaports of Germany, if the British navy is maintaining no blockade against similar shipments by Norway, Sweden, and Denmark to Germany. It has been contended that the British navy is not now maintaining any effective blockade against shipments from those countries to Germany's Baltic ports, and that as there is no blockade against such shipments there can be no blockade against similar shipments, not contraband, from this country via the Baltic Sea route to Germany.

After the British Order in Council went into effect it was made clear to the British Government that the order would unjustly violate the rights of a number of American shippers of cotton who had entered into contracts before March 1, prior to the announcement of the British Order in Council policy, and who did so on assurance from the British Government that cotton would have the freedom of the seas. The British Government recognized the justice of this contention and entered into an agreement by which cotton cargoes contracted for before March 2 and shipped between March 2 and 31 would be paid for if intercepted by the British Government.

Although the shippers of these cargoes were urged to furnish the necessary data to enable the British Government to make prompt payment of the value of the cotton, at the prices at which it was contracted to be sold, it was learned tonight that in only one instance out of the twenty-four cases of shiploads of cotton sent under this agreement, has the British Government received the necessary data. This is said to be the cause of the delay of the British Government in settling for these particular shipments. Counsellor Barclay of the British Embassy went to the State Department today and explained this.

BRITISH SWEEP ON NORTH OF LA BASSEE

Have Taken All the German Trenches on Two-Mile Front, French Reports to London.

CAPTURE 1,000 PRISONERS

Berlin Admits Loss of Ground—Paris Reports the Kaiser's Troops Driven Over the Yser.

LONDON, May 17.—More German trenches north of La Bassée were carried by the British troops today, according to the official bulletin from the Franch War Office, issued late tonight, which reports 1,000 prisoners taken.

A message from Sir John French, also issued tonight, indicates that all the German trenches in this region, (from Richebourg-l'Avoué,) have now been captured along a two-mile front. The latter statement reads:

The First Army has gained further successes south of Richebourg-l'Avoué and all the German trenches on a front of two miles were captured.

This morning several bodies of Germans surrendered voluntarily to our troops, who continue to fight with great gallantry and determination. One of these bodies while trying to surrender was caught by German artillery fire and practically annihilated.

The exact number of prisoners has not yet been ascertained, but 550 have been cleared to the lines of communication.

This movement is still under way, and gives indication it is thought here, of being as important in the matter of territory won as was the recent French advance in the district north of Aras.

The Paris report gives some details as to the operations of Sir Douglas Haig's army. It tells of successes won by the French north of Ypres and in the Champagne and St. Mihiel districts. It reals:

Germans Back Over Canal.

In Belgium the enemy, threatened by our successful attacks of the preceding days, with a complete envelopment, evacuated last night the positions which he had occupied to the west of the Yser Canal. We have, on our part, maintained all our gains on the east bank.

To the north of La Bassée the British troops, who were very strongly counter-attacked during the nights of Sunday and Monday, are victoriously continuing the fighting.

Today they caried several German trenches and inflicted on the enemy very heavy losses. One contingent of several hundred Germans, caught between the fire of the British machine guns and that of their own artillery was almost entirely exterminated under the cross-fire. Anour allies have taken a thousand prisoners and some machine guns.

To the north of Arras a thick mist has prevailed all day, preventing any important action on either side. Nevertheless, the strugle continues very actively, especially on the slopes of Lorette. There we have repulsed all the German counter attacks.

At Ville-au-Bois, near Berry-au-Bac, the enemy made an attack on our trenches, which was immediately arrested. The number of unwounded prisoners taken by us on Sunday in the affair at Ville-sur-Tourbe was 350, besides 50 wounded.

This morning, at break of day, we carried out an attack in the Ailly Wood, occupying several German works; we also took three machine guns and 250 prisoners, among whom were several officers.

In the outskirts of the Forest of Le Prêtre two erman battalions made three attempts to sally from their treches, but our fire held them up short.

Rain Halts Arras Operations.

The French War Office bulletin of the afternoon reads:

In the region of Het Sase we have continued to make progress. Last evening we occupied a house, strongly defended by the enemy, and on the east bank of the canal we took possession of the first German line, making at the same 145 prisoners and capturing four machine guns. A counter-attack on the part of the enemy was a complete failure.

Nothing new to the north of Arras where it is again raining, with the exception of an extremely violent artillery duel in the region of Lorette, and sanguinary checking in this same vicinity of four counter-attacks on the part of the Germans.

On the Oise at a point near Bailly the Germans, undoubtedly in an effort to influence our sharpshooters, displayed, in front of our lines, a Turkish flag, a green background with the crescent. Our African troops responded at once to this provocation by rifle fire, which brought this flag to the ground. A sharpshooter subsequently went out and brought the flag back to our lines.

Berlin Admits Loss of Ground.

The official statement from German Army headquarters today admits the loss of ground around Ypres and south of Neuve Chapelle. It reads:

North of Ypres and to the west of the canal near Steehstraete and Het Sase the Germans yesterday gave up their advanced positions, and to avoid losses from the strong artillery fire of the enemy, they drew back their smaller forces to the main positions on the eastern bank of the canal.

South of Neuve Chapelle the British still hold parts of the front trench, taken May 15.

The fighting continues north of Arras. Near Ablain and Neuville French attaks yesterday were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy.

German airships have successfully attacked the seaports of Dover and Calais.

LOSSES CHECK GERMAN PLANS.

Casualty List of 150,000 Reported from the Ypres Battle Alone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 18.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from the North of France says:

"There are signs that the Germans have reached the limits of their available reinforcements. The extraordinarily heavy losses which they recently suffered, (they are said to have a casualty list of 150,000 in connection with the last battle of Ypres alone,) have upset all their plans for a renewed onslaught.

"Meantime there is a tremendous artillery action in progress, and there is no longer any doubt that the Allies are obtaining the mastery over the German gunners.

"As regards the French advance on Lens, there is reason to believe that General Joffre, with his accustomed level-headed caution, has been most conservative in his official statements of the advance gained.

"The readjustment of the British line north of Ypres has proved of great advantage to the British and their allies. It has given the British a much sounder base and has rendered any offensive movement by the Germans so costly to them that they have practically ceased to attempt such.

"Notwithstanding the difficulties that the Yser presents because the German right bank is considerably higher than the Franco-Belgian left bank, the river has been crossed at various points, and the enemy's positions have been carried at the point of the bayonet. All along the line, in a word, the continuous blows dealt by the Allies are visibly producing an effect now."

NINE AMERICANS WOUNDED.

Another on Canadian List as "Missing"—Another Ill from Gas Fumes.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 17.—Lists of Canadian casualties in Flanders, issued today, contains the names of Lieutenant A. G. Martin of England and Private Samuel Edmonton, 411 East 142d Street, New York City, among the wounded of the Princess Patricia's Regiment.

Among the wounded and missing of the Eighth Battalion is the name "Thomas Hill, Cindusky, Mich.." (perhaps Sandusky, Mich.)

Gunner A. Turenne of Washington, D. C., is included in the wounded of the Second Field Artillery Brigade.

Five other residents of the United States reported wounded are H. Summers, Lockport, N. Y.; Elmer C. Goldsworthy, Pacific Grove, Cal.; Harry A. Tatterie, Mansfield, Mass.; William Dawson, New York, and T. Richardson, Lenox, Mass. Alanson Himes of Seattle is reported wounded and missing. F. M. Carson of St. Paul is reported ill from gas fumes, and James Mullin of Dayton, previously reported ill from gas fumes, is now missing.

The Canadian casualties so far reported since the battle of Langemarck, total 4,792, made of 680 killed, 3,208 wounded, and 904 missing.

ADMIRES SOLDIERS' GAYETY.

President Poincare's Tribute to the Courage of French Fighters.

PARIS, May 17.—President Poincaré has written an article for a paper, the Echo Des Tranchées, published by the Seventeenth Territorial Infantry. In it he says:

"You have asked me to give you some words of encouragement. You do not need to be encouraged, because from you comes the courage with which the entire nation is penetrated. A testimonial of sympathy would gladly express my sentiments.

"I like better to tell you personally how I admire your unfailing good humor, and the constant gaiety with which you face danger. This is one of the most charming aspects of French audacity. Every time I find myself among you your heroism seems greater in spontaniety, freedom, and joy. You elevate and purify the soul of the country."

HUNGARIAN PRESS BITTER.

Austrian Newspapers Also Applaud the Sinking of the Lusitania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 17.—The latest Austrian and Hungarian newspapers received in London contain details of the sinking of the Lusitania, but convey the impression that all precautions were taken to insure the saving of as many lives as possible. According to some accounts, the liner not only expected the attack, but provoked it, inasmuch as "her guns were showing from afar."

In the effort to make the Austrians and Hungarians believe that many notable men aboard were saved, an alleged telegram dated from London, and published in the papers of May 12, reports that Alfred G. Vanderbilt was saved and has arrived in London. The spreading of this report may have been due to the fact that Mr. Vanderbilt was well known in high Hungarian society, where he had many friends.

In general the Hungarian and many of the Austrian papers comment on the sinking of the Lusitania only in the briefest terms. Some of the more vehement Government organs write in the same strain as the German newspapers. Typical of these is a leading article in Az Est, a Budapest journal of ultra-German sentiments, which is reputed to be subsidized by the Austrians as well as the German Government.

"We are not sorry for the auxiliary cruiser Lusitania," it says, "for she carried more guns and more ammunition than a small country would need for a whole campaign. American hypocricy and British pride deserved this blow. Both these nations deserve what they got. England, in her stupidity, tells so many lies about the achievements of Germany that in the end she believes them herself. Such a nation cannot count on the sympathy of others in trouble. The Lusitania carried so much gold that it would have prolonged the war for a month, and they only ppt women and children aboard to protect the gold and ammunition with their fragile bodies. America and England held those bodies as shields before the torpedoes."

The Austrian newspapers comment in a similar strain, every one being quite satisfied that the ship was an auxiliary cruiser as well as a passenger vessel, and that the passengers were warned in time.

"In this regard," says the Glet, "the Germans have done their duty—even more than that—for they imperilled the success of the plan to torpedo the ship. The responsibility rests with the British Government and with the owners of the ship, who ought not to have been allowed to carry guns, ammunition, and passengers at the same time. Responsibility also rests with the English press, which should have thought it over before representing the serious warning given as a bluff, and thus imperilling the lives of noncombatants."

As regards the possible consequences of the loss of American lives, one Vienna paper says:

"Even if America after this blow should openly carry on her war against the German Empire she will do no more damage to us than she has done up to now throughout the war. We would rather meet her as an open enemy than as a hidden one."

HERMAN RIDDER'S PLAN.

Thinks Ships with Contraband Should Carry Nothing Else.

In an article under the caplion, "Passengers and Contraband," Herman Ridder says in the Staats-Zeitung today:

The American public, with its attention centred for the time being upon securing its rights from one of the belligerents, is in danger of overlooking its duty to secure its rights from all the belligerents. I have always maintained that we should insist upon our rights, but I hase always held and still hold that we should not, since we have now committed ourselves to the firm policy of upholding American interests, play favorites.

The suggestion has been made that Great Britain designate certain of her ships for the carrying of passengers and mails and non-contraband freight, and certain others for transporting contraband of war. The suggestion is not only feasible but would, if put into practice, remove the only objection that can be raised against the warfare of submarines on merchantmen. It would deny Great Britain no right which she can justly claim and would secure to Germany rights which cannot justly be questioned.

CATHOLICS BACK WILSON.

But Illinois Union Prays for the Success of German Arms.

AURORA, Ill., May 17.—Resolutions were prepared today at the Illinois Catholic Union, now in convention here, setting forth the loyalty of the organization to President Wilson and the United States, while prayers for the success of German arms in the European war were entered on the records of the meeting.

A resolution that was offered later in the day urges that "the territorial independence of the Papal See be recognized when the warring European nations sign a treaty of peace," and "the disposition of neutral nations to take Pope Benedict into peace councils" was commended.

A letter from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, was read thanking the Illinois Union for more than $4,000 in cash and other gifts to the German Red Cross.

LOUISIANA PLEDGES SUPPORT.

Senate Passes Resolution Indorsing the President's Policy.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 17.—A resolution indorsing President Wilson's policy as outlined in the American note to Germany was adopted today by the Louisiana Senate.

It pledged Louisiana's support to any further action the President might take.

Hamish Mackay Lost on Lusitania.

Hamish Mackay, a young Scotch baritone who was heard here last Winter in a recital in Aeolian Hall, was lost on the Lusitania while returning to his home. Officials of the Music League of America, under whose auspices he appeared here, said yesterday that his family had received no word of the body being recovered. Mr. Mackay's programs were made up largely of Scottish traditional airs and the words of modern Scottish composers.

ITALIAN CABINET DISCUSSING WAR

Fateful Decision May Be Reached at First Meeting Held Since Political Crisis.

GERMANY EXPECTS CONFLICT

Monster Demonstration in Rome—King, Unescorted, Pays Visit to Barracks and Hospital.

ROME, May 17, (via Paris.)—Developments of the utmost importance are expected today in the affairs of Italy. Premier Salandra has called the first formal meeting of his Cabinet to be held since the passing of the ministerial crisis which resulted in his remaining in power with a virtual vindication of his foreign policy.

A decision probably will be reached as to whether Parliament shall reopen on May 20, as arranged before the ministerial crisis, or whether it shall be prorogued. It is even probable that the question of peace or war will be decided.

The tension has been intensified by the reported clashes between Austrian and Italian frontier guards and by dispatches telling of a "women's revolution" atTrieste in which forty-seven women are said to have been killed and more than 300 wounded there in an attack on the Governor's palace.

King Victor Emmanuel, without an escort, visited today the barracks and the military hospital. He was cheered enthusiastically by the people.

The Giornale d'Italia, which has been a strong supporter of the Salandra Cabinet and was among the first to advocate military preparation, publishes a significant article today.

"War," says the paper, "is virtually declared by concord of the King, the Government, and the nation. The wonderful secret dream, which for half a century has strengthened Italy in its long wait, is about to be transformed into radiant reality. We shall never forget our unfortunate sister towns desperately fighting under a foreign yoke in defense of their Italian nationality. Today the hour of their liberation has rung.

"Italy is about to engage not only in a war to liberate the remainder of the Italian provinces under foreign rule, but in a war for civilization."

The Giornale d'Italia urges a union of all parties and the cessation of all conflicting passions; it urges the suppression of violence and resistance against the temptation to forget the duty of civilization and of dignity.

300,000 CHEER FOR SALANDRA.

Flags of Entente Powers Carried in Imposing Demonstration in Rome.

ROME, May 17.—Official confirmation yesterday of the rtport that the Salandra Cabinet would remain in power was greeted by one of the most remarkable demonstrations of approval ever witnessed in Rome. A crowd, estimated at 300,000, gathered in the Popolo Square at the foot of the Pincian Hill, the slope and summit of which were thronged with representatives of the most aristocratic families in the capital.

Society women wearing the tricolor of Italy waved flags and handkerchiefs as they joined in the cheers for Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino, while bands played patriotic airs. To the Garibaldian veterans in the crush it seemed that the stirring days of the War of Independence had returned. Even horses and cabs were decked with flags. Beside the obelisk in the square was an imonense caricature of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, at which all kinds of missiles were hurled. French, British, Belgian, and Russian flags were borne aloft with the Italian colors.

There was a great patriotic demonstration before the home of Ricciotti Garbaldi. The veteran "red short" leader responded to insistent demands for a speech by declaring, "Today the Italian people are writing the last page of their national liberation to which our red shirts contributed."

A young priest who declared all political parties had been merged into a united Italy was hailed as a new Ugo Bassi, the priest who followed Garibaldi and was shot by the Austrians.

An endless procession of enthusiastic Romans marched from one end of the city to the other and back again under a shower of flowers thrown from the houses along the way. There were extraordinary demonstrations at the home of Premier Salandra, the War Office, the Royal Palace, and at the Consulta, where it was thought the grim visage of Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, who has been implacable in his demands upon Austria, was seen behind a window.

Rome's great demonstration of rejoicing at the solution of the Ministerial crisis by the retention in office of the so-called "War Cabinet" was echoed on a smaller scale in hundreds of cities and towns throughout the kingdom. Everywhere was evident on the part of the people a desire for war with Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 17.—The Temps' Rome correspondent says Salandra's return to power is the greatest popular triumph in history. He writes:

"The people rose en masse to manifest their formal will, expelled the hucksters from the temple, and triumphantly supported the Ministers who had given Italy a national policy. The Italian people want war despite its risks and responsibilities. Those who declared war unpopular are mistaken or are lying.

"Prince von Bülow rendered Italy a great service in arousing the public indignation. The Italian people wish to join France and the Allies, not by interest or political combination, but by deep-seated racial instinct. Today this is irresistibly evident. The people swept aside compromise and imposed their will on Parliament in the very week when German dispatches announced repeated Russian disasters.

"Henceforth the whole nation stands as an ally beside France."

GERMANS EXPECT WAR.

Berlin Papers Think Conflict with Italy Can Hardly Be Prevented.

LONDON, May 17.—A dispatch received here from Amsterdam says The North German Gazette, commenting on the fact that Signor Salandra has retained the office of Premier of Italy, writes as follows:

"This bowing before the popular fashion is of the greatest significance. We must be prepared for a fateful and perhaps premature decision. To be ready is everything. We are ready. We have not had to fear a united Italy, and an Italy disrupted by revolution will only be dangerous to herself."

The Berlin Tageblatt says it appears now that the entrance of Italy into the war, so long desired by Foreign Minister Sonnino, can hardly be prevented.

GIOLITTI MAY GO INTO EXILE.

Intervention Papers Predict He Will Never Return from Cavour.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 17.—The country awoke this morning apparently satisfied and the city resumed its normal appearance while waiting for the new inevitable declaration of war.

Intervention papers announce the imminent departure of Signor Giolitti for exile at Cavour, whence they predict he will ever return, but the ex-Premier is a past master in the art of belying the prophecies of his foes. If he is quiet now it is only to let the storm pass. He is yet strong enough to give great trouble to the Salandra-Sonnino Ministry in the future.

Meanwhile the country is expressing entire satisfaction at the solution of the crisis. It is too soon for a rift within the lute, so for the present the King is the best of kings, the Ministry the most patriotic of ministeries, and the people the most warlike of peoples.

The preparations are complete, and it only remains to close the preliminaries.

U. S. MAY ACT FOR AUSTRIA.

Likely to be Asked to Look After Her Interests in Italy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Government of Austria-Hungary, it is said, will arrange that the United States shall represent her interests in Italy in the event of war. This Government represents Austro-Hungarian interests in all the territory of the enemies of the dual monarchy.

Whether, in view of the present state of the relations between Germany and the United States, the interests of Germany in Italy would be turned over to the care of this Government in the event of war is not known.

ADMITS ALLIES WIN ITALY.

German Paper Says Even Pretext of Irredentism Is Vanishing.

The success of the agitators in behalf of the Triple Entente in stirring up popular sentiment in Italy in urgent demand for war against Germany and Austria, is admitted in the Frankfurter Zeitung, one of the most authoritative German papers concerning German-Italian affairs, in its issue of April 25, just received here.

"The attempt seems to have centered not so much upon the actual creation of such sentiment," it says, "as upon the task of making the Powers in whose hands the decision lies, believe that there is such a sentiment. Even the central point, the agitation for Irredentism, appears to be dissolving in a nasty vagueness. For not only do the 'guerrafondai,' the advocates of war at any price, advance the frontier posts of Irredentist hopes, in common contradiction of the principles of nationality (which they themselves profess as their motive) so far into alien territory that their demands in this respect have, according to their own confession, no prospect of peaceful concession; but they continually shout throughout the land that Italy could not forego war on the side of the Entente Powers, even if her most extravagant demands were granted.

"The Corriere della Sera recently attacked the Tribuna very harshly because the latter paper had maintained thta military assistance should not be guaranteed to the Triple Enterite powers nuconditionally. This, the Milan paper thought, was an irresponsible disturbance of the engotiations which, according to the assertions of the Corriere, the Italian aspirations would not permit to be disturbed in the slightest degree."

FRENCH VICTORY IN AFRICA.

Esoka, a German Post, Captured After a Brilliant Flank Attack.

PARIS, May 17.—A French column, commanded by Colonel Mayer, occupied on May 11 the post of Esoka, in the German colony of Kamerun, according to a telegram received here today from the Governor General of French West Africa.

The post was captured after a brilliant flank attack. The French losses, the message says, were slight, while those of the Germans were heavy.

Penny Edition of Bryce's Report.

LONDON, May 17.—The British Government has decided to issue a penny (2 cents) edition of the report of the Committee on Alleged German Outrages, of which Viscount Bryce, formerly British Ambassador at Washington, was the President. The report is being translated into the principal languages of Europe and India.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw.

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

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All necessary expenses from New York. Proportionate fares from other points.

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GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

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Turn Your Garbage Into Fuel

Sanitary engineers have stated that a ton of garbage contains as much heat as 200 pounds of coal—often more.

And in a Kewanee Water Heating Garbage Burner garbage and refuse are used as part of the fuel necessary for the heating of water.

Furthermore, the only really sanitary way of disposing of garbage and refuse is to burn it on the premises where it originates, before it has a chance to decay and breed and feed flies, rats and other disease-carrying insects and vermin.



KEWANEE Water Heating Garbage Burner

preforms two functions. It provides hot water at minimum cost—because it uses garbage and rubbish as fuel. And it eliminates the garbage problem by burning garbage without odor, while it is still fresh and green.

Many of the most up-to-date buildings in New York City have installed these burners. We would like to have you know what the owners say about them.

Will you give us an opportunity of telling you.

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY, Kewanee, Illinois

Steel Heating Boilers, Water Heating Garbage Burners

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You will find no difficulty in saying "It's a braw bricht moonlicht nicht the nicht" after drinking

Sanderson's MOUNTAIN DEW SCOTCH

"The Spirit of the Mountains"

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Niagara Falls

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OVER

Decoration Day

The Road of Anthracite

SAYS SEA WARFARE MUST BE REGULATED

Dr. Sigurd Ibsen Shows That It Rests on a Foundation That Is Entirely Untenable.

REFLECTS GERMAN VIEW

Scandinavian Writer's Article on Evils of the Present Situation Featured in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 17.—Special prominence was given in a recent issue of the Vossiche Zeitung to an article by Dr. Sigurd Ibsen, a Scandinavian writer, who argues that changes of conditions brought about by the present war may make alterations in the decrees of The Hague convention regulating methods of warfare stop. It is assumed, in view of the Vossiche Zeitung's featuring the article, that it represents German official opinion.

Dr. Ibsen's statements in regard to sea warfare derive special interest from the sinking of the Lusitania and possibly indicate the line the German Government may take in answering President Wilson's note.

This part of the article follows:

"The right to wage war at sea must be regulated. This never has been established on a firm basis, but no one could have foreseen that it rested on a foundation so utterly unstable as events have proved. The second Hague convention and the London conference of 1909 drew up a whole list of regulations in relation to sea warfare, which altogether made a complete book of statutes on the subject, but the difficulty was that many of these regulations were either rendered unworkable by reservations, or did not gain the force of law by their failure to obtain recognition from the Governments concerned. This was the fate of that important volume of declarations, 'the London Declaration,' and England was able very soon, without announcing any formal breach of law, to overstep the boundaries of the agreement. Naturally Germany went in for reprisals and the result is a sea warfare which stands in contradiction to almost every international right that so far has been laid down. However uncertain obligations were in the past, there were certain limitations which could not be overstepped, but it seems that at present there is no limitation to the claim of every State to do as it pleases. The law of contraband has received a development which no one foresaw. Trade and shipping of neutral countries have been placed under a control which has become humiliating. The sinking of enemy merchant ships, which formerly was only allowed when unavoidable, has now become a regular practice.

"This condition of things is due to the working of two factors. In the first place sea warfare has become, in a much more intensive way than anyone could have believed, a battle of financial weapons, a bitter fight for means of existence; and in the second place the improvement of modern means of war, and in particular submarines and mines, has developed a kind of warfare which is without precedent in history and which, in consequence, falls of necessity outside the range of international law which was adapted to conditions very different from the present."

BOOKS FOR LOUVAIN LIBRARY

The Rylands Foundation in Manchester Presents a Collection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 18.—"On the heels of the publication by Lord Bryce's committee of the authentic story of the sac kof Louvain," says The London Daily News, "comes the announcement of an endeavor, as yet modest in scope, but admirable in aim and pregnant with possibilities, to raise again from its ruins one of the true temples of culture which the false apostles of that abused creed have trampled under foot.

"To the Rylands Library at Manchester belongs the credit of laying the first stone of the new library of the University of Louvain from its own shelves, as Sir Alfred Hopkinson, till lately Vice Chancellor of the University of Manchester and Trustee of the Rylands Library, told a Daily News representative, this well-known foundation is presenting a collection of books that has already ben gratefully accepted by the Louvain authorities as the nucleus of its library in days to be more than the Rylands Library has undertaken to receiv eand store all similar gifts that private or public generosity may prompt, and the librarian and his staff have assumed responsibility for cataloguing the whole on the most approved method. So that there will be transported to Louvain when the storm of war has spent its will, not a miscellaneous collection of odd volumes, but a library carefully and appropriately arranged and fully catalogued for immediate consultation.

"It is rather a heterogeneous aggregation of books that at the moment represents the library of Louvain, but the essential point is that Louvain has once again alibrary, and a library whose merit lies not in the achievement of the present, but in the promise of the future."

AMERICAN GIFT TO AUSTRIA.

Wife of Our Ambasador Aids Archduke's School for Invalids.

LONDON, May 17.—The following wire dispatch was received today from Berlin:

"Mrs. Frederick C. Penfield, wife of the American Ambassador at Vienna, has sent 1,000 crowns, ($200) to Archduke Charles Stephen to assist in supporting the school for invalids.

"Austrian newspapers record with grateful thanks, a gift of 125,000 crowns, ($25,000) which the Cardinal of Vienna has received from Austro-Americans."

DRIVE RUSSIANS FROM DROHOBYCZ

Austro-German Armies Continue Their Great Advance in Western Galicia.

FIGHTING NEAR PRZEMYSL

Forty-seventh Russian Division Reported to Have Been Totally Dispersed in Recent Fighting.

VIENNA, Austria, May 17, (via London.)—A further Austrian advance in Galicia is announced in an official statement issued here today. The Austrians have captured Drohobycz, in central Galicia, about forty miles southwest of Lemberg. The statement follows:

Compared with the last fortnight's obstinate fighting, yesterday passed generally without material events along the entire front. Our armies gained further ground. Austrian columns advanced toward the upper Dniester and ocupied Drohobycz, capturing 500 men and 8 machine guns.

BERLIN, May 17, (via Sayville.)—The following statement was issued today by the German General Staff concerning operations in the eastern war theatre:

On the Dubysa River, near Ejargola, and Czekieszki, and south of the Niemen River, near Miriampol and Ludlow, attacks by the enemy were repulsed. Among the Russian prisoners taken near Shavli, in Courland, were a number of recruits of the class of 1916, who had only been in training for three weeks.

In the southeastern war theatre:

The German advance between the Pilica River and the Upper Vistula and along the front from Sambor to Stryi and Stanislau continues. The River San has been crossed at several places near Jarislau and to the northward. Fighting is going on around Przemysl.

The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following for publication:

"Unofficial reports from West Galicia confirm previous statements that the Russians suffered very heavily during their defeat, in spite of the Russian attempts to deny these losses. The Forty-eighth Russian Division was totally dispersed. A Russian commander and his staff were captured by a baggage escort behind the Austrian front."

PETROGRAD, May 16, (via London, May 18.)—(Delayed in transmission.)—The following official communication was issued today:

While the region east of the Rivers Windau and Dubysa is now free of the enemy, the Germans who attempted several days ago to assume the offensive at Shavli were repulsed Friday with heavy loss.

On the West Niemen, Saturday, the Russians gained a series of successes.

On Friday and Saturday fighting began on the San in the region of Lezakhow and Jarislau.

On the River Pruth Friday the Russians continued their successes, reaching several points on the railroad between Delatyn and olomea.

RUSSIANS EXPLAIN RETREAT.

Offset by Bukowina Victory, with Capture of 30,000 Men in 5 Days.

PETRAGRAD, May 15, (via London, May 17. Delayed by Storms.)—The Russian General Staff, explaining the change in the Galician campaign from a successful advance to a retreat, gave out the following today:

"From the middle of April news began to reach us of the transport of great numbers of Germans from the western front and their concentration in Western Galicia. The state of affairs thus created forced us to stop the development of our advance in the direction of Mezo Laborcz and Uzsok, in order to insure ourselves facilities for sending reserves to the threatened sectors of our front.

"However, the forces which the enemy threw against our front were so considerable that our Third Army was unable to check the pressure on the Genjnovitze-Gorlice sector. The result was desperate and uninterrupted fighting, with impetuous counter-attacks which prevented the enemy from breaking our front. The enemy's action was reduced to frontal attacks on the positions of the Third Army, which he occupied in succession.

"The enthusiasm of our troops enabled them to maintain perfect order, cope with the difficult problems of the battle, and inflict enormous losses on the enemy.

"On May 14 the whole Third Army deployed on the San, and in conformity with this fact we were obliged to make re-arrangements which were already near completion to enable the adjacent armies to unite their fronts.

"Although we were obliged to fall back in the Carpathians we simultaneously made a decisive offensive in Eastern Galicia, whereby we gained results essential to our left wing and inflicted a severe defeat on the Austrians on the Dniester front of over 150 versts, (about 100 miles.) Within five days, beginning on the 9th, we captured in this region about 30,000 prisoners and forced the enemy to retreat in disorder across the Pruth.

"On May 14 our long range batteries at Przemsl dispersed a column of the enemy approaching from the west, inflicting heavy losses. On theother sectors of the San and the eastern slopes of the Carpathians no actions are reported.

"The Austrian army defeated on the Dniester on the 14th could not maintain its position on the left bank of the Pruth except in the region of Kolomea, with the assistance of reinforcements brought by train, bringing in the last reserves, composed of sappers, detachments still in course of formation, and the last available units.

"On the same day our troops carried Nadworna after a great struggle. On the preceding evening our cavalry, which forced a bridge head in one attack, occupied Sniatyn. We are continuing energetic pursuit.

"In the region of Shavli (Courland) the fighting is developing favorably. We repulsed several attacks west of Shavli, and successfully attacked a strong column of the enemy near the village of Grodzi which was endeavoring to envelop Shavli from the north. We threw it back."

OPEN TRIAL FOR KUEPFERLE

Lord Chief Justice Presides at Today's Espionage Hearing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 18.—The Morning Post says that yesterday it was decided that the trial of Kuepferle, one of the three men arrested on the charge of communicating or attempting to communicate naval and military secrets to the enemy, which will open at the Old Bailey today, should be in open court and not in private, as previously announced.

The Lord Chief Justice and two other Judges from the High Court will hear the case. The public will be admitted, but should it be considered necessary at any point the court will be cleared.

LASTING SATISFACTION

POSLAM SOAP

comes through the daily use, for Toilet and Bath, of this superior soap which combines so many qualities of goodness and purity.

At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

MAY SEIZE DERNBURG AS A HOSTAGE OF WAR

British Might Even Stop a Neutral Ship and Take Him Off—Movements Interest London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 17.—If Dr. Dernburg attempts to get back to Germany through English patrolled waters, he runs a risk of being seized as a hostage of war. The news from Washington of Dr. Dernburg's anxiety to get back to the Fatherland has caused wonderment as to the motive that leads him to want to get out of America at this time.

The opinion is that Dr. Dernburg feels that the propaganda spread by him in America has been found to be unsavory in view of the cumulative evidence of Germany's policy which reached a climax in the sinking of the Lusitania, and that Dr. Dernburg finds himself hopelessly out of touch with real American sentiment. However that may be, Great Britain would like to see Dr. Dernburg try to get home on any steamer touching British shores. If he is audacious enough to sail on a British steamer there naturally would be no escape for him. The British authorities in that event would arrest him the moment he stepped on land. If he sailed on a Holland steamer, the British, if certain he was aboard, might stop the steamer and arrest him when the ship got into English waters.

What would happen to Dr. Dernburg after his seizure probably would be nothing less than imprisonment as an enemy alien, but England really does not think he will head this way. Officials are inclined to think that if he leaves America he will go to Brazil or Argentina, where he might feel safe.

GERMANY HAS CORN RESERVE

English Correspondent Says Food Shortage Stories Are Baseless.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, May 17, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Germany having obtained the assistance of charitable persons in England and America to feed the Belgans, and having induced the French to feed the population of those districts of France occupied by the Germans, and also having waited until a regular system of sending bread for the prisoners of war in Germany was organized, now suddenly discovers she is much better off for corn than she thought.

The Munchener Neueste Nachrichien states that the amount of reserve grain which can be carried ovre into the next harvest year will be 200,000 tons. This again bears out what I said months ago that there has been no scarcity of food in Germany, and that the system of bread cards and maximum prices is merely precautionary and adopted for the sake of impressing neutrals with England's sin in trying to starve Germany.

CONDEMNS ENGLISH MOBS.

German Press Intimates That English Police Favor the Rioters.

BERLIN, May 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"The German press expresses surprise at the impotence of the London and Liverpool police. Mob rule is easily suppressed where the police are active. Official reports of parliamentary debate clearly show that hatred of the Germans is the only pretext left for plundering. That the interment of all hostile foreigners should be necessary to protect strangers is a bad sign.

"Figures published by the British Admiralty show an enormous volume of ocean-borne traffic in comparison with the damage inflicted by submarines, which is thus made to appear insignificant. The figures explain that this is a simple trick. The Admiralty figures include every landing of coastwise and local steamers as a new arrival, swelling the number to an immense total."

GETS TO AUSTRIA FROM HERE

At Second Attempt Army Lieut. von Kada Succeeds—Wife American

In spite of the search of ships at Gibraltar and the refusal of neutral ships on the northern reutes to take such passengers, it is still possible for a German or Austro-Hungarian Army officer to get to Europe, as was shown by word received yesterday at the Biltmare from Lieutenant Lajos von Kada, of the Austro-Hungarian Army, reporting his safe arrival in Italy, on his way to join his command, the Tenth Hussars.

Before the outbreak of the war, Lieutenant von Kada, whose wife was Miss Marie Eddy, daughter of Titus E. Eddy, of New York, and who had been spending a long leave of absence with Mme. von Kada in New York, received word to rejoin his regiment, and started over in the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, on her last voyage eastward. He came back in her to Bar Harbor, Me., and since then has been living at the Biltmore.

Just how Lieutenant von Kada made his way to Italy is not known at the Biltmore. He left the hotel on April 30. The Italian steamship Caserta sailed on that day for Naples, and the only vessel departing for an Italian port the next day was the White Star liner Canopic.

BRITISH SUBMARINES READY

Will Soon Be Launched—Not to be Delivered Until After War.

BOSTON, May 17.—The ten submarines which the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation is constructing at Quincy for the British Government will be launched early next month, within five months of the time the keels were laid, it was learned to-day. The trial trips will follow soon after, and the boats could be ready for commission by July 1, although they are not to be delivered until after the war.

The average time for constructing submarines in this country previously has been more than two years.

Fire Reported on Japanese Ship.

TOKIO, May 17.—A wireless message from the steamship Mongolia says a fire occurred on the steamship Chiyo Maru Sunday night, according to the Asahi Shimbun. No details were given. The Chiyo Maru is due at Yokohama tomorrow. The owners deny the report. The Chiyo Maru, a vessel of 7,253 tons, sailed from San Francisco May 1 and from Honblulu May 7.

$3.00 Round Trip

Washington

SUNDAY EXCURSION

Pennsylvania R.R.

Sundays, May 30, June 13

Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12.20 P. M. Returning, leaves Washington 4.35 P.M.

Tickets on sale preceding each excursion, at ticket offices: 263 and 501 Fifth Ave.; 170 Broadway; 153 West 125th St.; Pennsylvania Station; Hudson Terminal; 245 and 2081 Broadway, New York, 336 Fulton St.; Flatbush Ave. Station (L.I.R.R.), Brooklyn.

FIGHT AT NARROWS OF DARDANELLES

Allied Ships and Land Forces Attack Heights Commanding the Approaches.

KRITHIA GAIN IS IMPORTANT

First of Strongholds to be Carried on the March North—Allies Need More Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, May 17, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Fighting in the Dardanelles continues vigorously, and the losses on both sides are probably very heavy. The allied forces are concentrating their efforts on the capture of two heights that overlook the approaches to the Narrows. The Turks are offering desperate resistance, but the steady advance of the Allies and the terrible fire from their ships are said to be weakening the morale of the Ottoman troops and their confidence in their German preceptors.

According to authentic news from Constantinople, numerous arrests are being effected in influential Old Turk circles for complicity in teh recently discovered Armenian plot. The Turkish press asserts that this plot was hatched abroad by Cherif Pasha, Ismail Bey, and other enemies of the Young Turk party. According to this source it was intended to assassinate Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey as son as teh Allies succeded in forcing the Dardanelles and to conclude an immediate peace with the Entente powers. Arms, bombs, and incriminating documents are said to have been discovered by the police in many Turkish and Armenian houses. The Ministers, fearing assassination, don't venture out except in motor cars strongly guarded by cavalry.

Great Battle for Krithia Heights.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE DARDANELLES, May 10, via Moudros, May 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The first stage of the great battle for the possession of the heights of Atchi Baba has come to a close, and, although the British Army is not yet in possession of this commanding position, the Turks have been forced to disclose their strength and the character of their defenses, and the Allies are now in a position to estimate the full measure of the taks which lies ahead.

Atchi Baba is the first of the commanding positions on which the Turco-German force can take its stand before we are able to move up the Gallipoli Peninsula and command the northern shore of the Narrows. There are others just as formidable, even if not more so, behind it, and unless the enemy suddenly loses heart and decides to give in, all these positions must be taken hill by hill, valley by valley, and trench by trench, before army can force the gate to the fleet and enable it to pass through to Constantinople. Once our fleet is past the Narrows, the end has come.

An Athens dispatch to The London Daily Mail, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning, announced the capture of the heights of Krithia," on Thursday, May 13. These heights are undoubtedly the same as those of Atchi Baba, which appear on the map as the highest ground, (730 feet) in the neighborhood of the Village of Krithia.

Those who in their ignorance of the true state of affairs on the Gallipoli Peninsula expected a speedy and triumphant success will be disappointed; but those who have learned the lessons of modern warfare in France and Poland will at once realize that the Anglo-French Armies have not only accomplished marvels, considering their strength, but also that the soldiers of both nations in two weeks of continuous fighting have performed deeds which have never been surpassed in the history of either nation.

More Men and Ammunition Needed.

Victory can be gained here as in France only by more men and a continuous supply of ammunition. The Franco-British troops have made an enormous sacrifice to prepare the way for reinforcements from home to follow up the successes which this band of heroes, so many of whom lie beneath the soil have achieved. Their positions are impregnable, and no force the Turks can bring against them will move them from the lines they have won by sheer hard fighting. Apparently the Turks have grasped this fact and now hope that they will hurl themselves against their intrenchments and redoubts.

That both the Turks and Germans have received a staggering blow we know, for they were convinced that the Gallipoli Peninsula was impregnable; that no enem could possibly land on any of the beaches, or that if by chance an isolated force did get ashore it would be easy to take a division and drive it into the sea at the point of the bayonet.

Indeed, they had every right to suppose their defenses would prove impregnable to all attacks. The more one examines the position the more apparent is the extraordinary feat of arms performed by the British landing parties on that never-to-be-forgotten morning of April 25. Each beach was a fortress in itself, not only protected against attack from the sea, but also offering an equal measure of protection against an attack from the land—a precaution which, it was confidently anticipated, would have removed the last chance of a hostile force retaining a footing on the shore, even supposing it did succeed in effecting a landing at any one point.

All these obstacles were overcome; but the superlative merit of the achievement lies in the fact that the same men who went through this dreadful ordeal of April 25 maintained their positions, without receiving any rejnforcements, for several days in the face of the most determined counter-attacks and actually advanced their lines until they were firmly established astride of the peninsula, facing the heights of Atchi Baba.

The Turks fought with extreme bravery and made the most determined efforts to drive the invaders into the sea. Not only on the night of the landing, but also in a sustained effort on the night of April 28, they pressed forward on the thinly held lines in close order formation, after the manner of the Germans, hoping by sheer weight of numbers to smash a way through the enfeebled khaki line; but they were everywhere repulsed, and long lines of their dead lying in perfectly military formation in front of the trenches show the high-water mark of those futile efforts.

French on the British Right.

Since that night their attempts against the British have been only spasmodic, and their main attacks have been directed against the French, who, after their landing at Kum Kale, were taken from the Asiatic shore and placed on the right of the British lines. On the night of April 28 they attacked them in dense masses, which melted away under the rapid fire of the French rifles, and were finally routed in fierce and well-directed counter attacks at the point of the bayonet.

On the following Saturday the Turks again pressed forward against this part of the line, which was the scene of desperate fighting. At one time a part of the French trenches actually passed into their hands; but the situation was saved and the ground held.

We know from prisoners that the enemy was largely reinforced from Adrianople and Asia Minor, and they are unanimous in saying that the Turkish losses were enormous in these futile efforts to carry out General Liman's orders to drive the Allies into the sea at the point of the bayonet.

TURKS TELL OF ALLIES' CHECK.

Say They Lost 1,500 Men in an Attack on May 15.

BERLIN, May 17, (via London,) Tuesday, May 18.—A wireless dispatch from Constantinople says:

"The General Staff in the Dardanelles reports that near Ari Burnu on the 15th three enemy battalions attacked our right several times. They were driven back into their main positions and lost some 1,500 men and much material.

"Three shots from our batteries hit British cruisers."

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSS IN WAR 460,628 TONS

1,556 Persons Drowned—British Record 314,465 of German Tonnage Without Loss of Life.

LONDON, May 17.—Thomas J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, announced in reply to a question in the House of Commons today that 460,628 tons of British shipping, other than warships, had been sunk or captured by the German Navy since the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Macnamara added:

"The number of persons of all nationalities killed in connection with these sinkings is approximately 1,556.

"The tonnage of German shipping, not warships, sunk or captured by the British Navy to May 15 is 314,465. So far as known, not one German or neutral subject has been killed in connection therewith."

FIRE ON GERMAN LINER.

Small Explosion on Prinzess Irene Excited Hoboken.

An explosion and fire on board the North German Lloyd liner Prinzess Irene threw Hoboken into wild excitement at 9 o'clock last night and sent thousands of people to the waterfront, in the belief that some one had started to blow up the fleet of German ships moored along the Jersey shore.

Although the report of the explosion was not much louder than that of a good-sized firecracker, all Hoboken seemed to hear it. In less time than it took to call out the engines half the city was on the run for River Street, and the other half was already there. The Prinzess Irene is moored to Pier 1 of the North German Lloyd docks. Near by are the George Washington, Friederich der Grosse, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Grosser Kurfuerst, and Barbarossa of the same line, while further on are the ships of the Hamburg-American Line.

As the crowd surged around Pier 1, some one rushed to the auxiliary fire box on the pier and pulled it. This was a signal for a double force of fire apparatus, and soon the streets leading to the river resounded with the bells of enough engines and hose carts to swamp an ordinary liner. The arrival of the engines brought more crowds, and a call for the police reserves was sent in.

When these arrived it was all they could do to clear the streets around the pier sufficiently to give the firemen room to work. Lines of hose were strung out and everything was made ready to save the ship, when a squad of firemen fought their way to the pier and succeeded in boarding the vessel. They carried a hand extinguisher.

The crowd waited breathlessly outside for several minutes. Then the firemen returned and announced that it was all over—the fire was out.

The explosion was believed to have been caused by the upsetting of a pot of fat on the stove in the forward galley, where the crew live. The flames spread along the floor and woodwork and singed the crew's quarters in spots, but were quickly put out by the extinguisher. The damage did not exceed $100. But it was a wild night for Hoboken while the excitement lasted.

RUSSIAN STEAMER SAFE.

The Kursk Lands Her Big War Cargo at Archangel Port.

The agents of the Russian-American Line announced yesterday that a cablegram had been received from the head office at Libau stating that the steamship Kursk had arrived safely at Archangel May 14 with 317 passengers and a valuable cargo of munitions of war for the Russian Government. Her departure from New York was kept a secret on account of the cargo, which consisted of 100 aeroplanes and 10,000 tons of ammunition, barbed wire, motor trucks, provisions, &c.

Captain irschfeldt had instructions to take his ship to Alexandrofsk, which is 400 miles northwest of Archangel and never closed. He arrived there May 12 and received orders to proceed to Archangel.

TELLS OF AUSTRIAN SAVAGERY IN SERBIA

G. M. Trevelyan, the Historian, Says It Was Calculated, Like Germany's in Belgium.

TYPHUS LAID TO AUSTRIANS

Says It Resulted from Congestion Due to Civilians' Flight from Torture and Murder.

George Macaulay Trevelyan, the English historian, told of war conditions in Serbia at a meeting arranged for the purpose of hearing him at the residence of Mrs. Payne Whitney, 972 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The invitations were issued in the names of Nicholas Murray Butler, Breck Trowbridge, Walter E. Maynard, Elihu Root, Professor Michael Idvorsky Pupin, and Willard D. Straight.

"In August there was an Austro-Hungarian proclamation to the soldiers," said Mr. Trevelyan in the course of his address, "saying the Serbs were a race of murderers, and great severity was to be shown them. We do not know just what measures of severity were recommended, but we know the results. The Magyars made an invasion and killed 3,000 or 4,000 Serbian civilians. Some of them they burned alive, others had their eyes gouged out, their ears clipped off, or suffered similar injury. The Austrians were driven out in two days and left things as they were, so that the evidence is complete and could not be more convincing."

Mr. Trevelyan referred to various official reports of atrocities that had been made and then read some which he had investigated himself. His data included the names of families the members of which had been locked in their homes and burned alive, one of the victims being a three-day-old infant. He said he had other matters listed on the same sheet of paper which he would not care to read to an audience.

"The present epidemic of typhus in Serbia," said Mr. Trevelyan in the course of his speech, "is directly due to the Austrian atrocities. During the first Austrian invasion into Serbia in August the natives of Serbia stayed on their farms because they thought the Austrians were a civilized people. I have already told of the atrocities that resulted. Therefore, profiting by their first lesson, when the second invasion occurred in December they all fled, leaving the country behind them a desert.

"The countryside was entirely desolated. When I went through it in January I found some parties of women, accompanied by children and men too old to fight, trying to get back to their homes. They found them destroyed. I have seen children dying at the roadside with their mothers weeping over them, because their strength had given out and there was no food.

"All of them left for the same reason for having fled. They said they did not want to be tortured and killed by the Austrians as their countrymen had been during the first invasion. So you see they would not have left if the Austrians had acted like people in the nineteenth century when they went to war. In the nineteenth century they did not commit atrocities on helpless civilians, but in this twentieth century we have advanced to the point where we do.

"As a result of the precipitate flight of all these people from the invaded territory down into South Serbia, we have 500,000 refugees planted on that territory. Therefore everything is overcrowded, and most distressing conditions prevail. In every house there are three or four times as many persons as it ought to hold. These people are crowded in with a lack of proper sanitary conditions. They have no fresh articles of apparel to replace what is contaminated. Under such conditions typhus, once started, runs riot. Especially is this so because when the war broke out there were only 400 doctors in Serbia, and they were all taken into the service of the army. One hundred of them have already died of typhus.

"Serbia produces nothing but food and agricultural products. Manufactures, hospital supplies, tents, clothing, and anything that is needed for preventing the spread of typhus must come to her from Western Europe. The Serbian Government knows little about sanitation on a large scale, and, exhausted by the two wars which had preceded this one, could not do much even if it knew how.

"The Serbian race would undeservedly have been wiped out, it seems likely, if it had not been for the efforts of her allies and the United States, the ally of humanity. You have done a great work in this connection. The Serbians are a grateful people, and they have been deeply touched by the help which America has given, especially since they have no claim on that help. The name of the United States will smell sweet in unhappy places—and one of them is Serbia.

"We may succeed in saving the people if the help is kept up. We in England mean to keep it up, and I am sure Americans do. It is all the more necessary now, becse if we cannot get the refugees living in tents, get them new clothes, and provide sanitation, cholera will come when the warm weather arrives. They cannot prevent it themselves. You must remember that the ordinary Serbian hospital in an old tobacco shop or an old stable, where there are no beds or bedding, and where the wounded and sick must lie in the clothes they came in."

Mr. Trevelyan had been introduced by Breck Trowbridge, Chairman of the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, who said that, although Americans had been loath to believe that the reported atrocities were more than the acts of individual drunken soldiers, the loss of the Lusitania and the Bryce report made them accepted now as part of a definite policy of terrorizing.

Miss Helen Lozanitch, a Serbian who came here to organize relief under the sanction of her Government, spoke briefly of her experiences as a volunteer nurse in Nish during the early part of the war.

"There were times," she said, "when we could not make bandages for the wounded because of lack of material. I worked as a volunteer nurse, as did others, because there are no trained nurses. Many times we did not have milk, eggs, or meat with which to make light soups for our patients, and it was terrible to think we were caring for those invalids and yet were not able to get the absolute necessities they required. Nish is a town of about 20,000 population ordinarily, and now there are many more than 100,000 there, and it is this that causes the sickness and the lack of food.

"The need of the refugees is great. Any help they get immediately will be two or three times as valuable as if it came a few months later. If the typhus is to be stamped out we must go about making the people burn up their furniture and clothes and live in tents, and if you tell them to do that you must have something to give in place of what is destroyed."

UNEMPLOYED KEPT OUT.

Group of Austrians and Russians May Be Interned at Manitoba.

EMERSON, Manitoba, May 17.—A handful of stragglers, mud-covered and weary, walked into Emerson today and reinforced the 200 Austrians and Russians who form the vanguard of the army of unemployed, estimated at more than 1,000, scattered along the border for thirty miles and which has voiced its determination to enter the United States.

Later in the day all members of the "army" who had arrived here were informed by American immigration officials that they could not enter the United States. The men are being housed in Agricultural Hall at the fair grounds.

Several companies of Canadian soldiers will arrive with instructions to suppress immediately any attempts by the marchers to disobey orders. It was rumored that the purpose of the troops was to arrest the entire army and intern it at the camp at Brandon, Manitoba.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

British Ship Leaves Galveston with Large Hay Cargo.

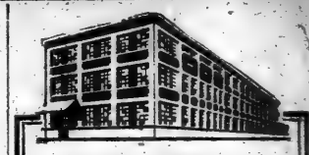
Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 17.—Only one ship left this port today for the war zone. It was the Sureric, (British,) for Havre, with a full cargo of hay, valued at $98,000. Before she could sail a London company had to make a bond of $186,200 to cover twice the amount of libel against her here.

ADVERTISEMENT.



Real Americans Drink White Rock Water



Diehl Mfg. Co., Elizabeth, N. J.
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"Turner for Concrete"

Your investment in a building doesn't begin to earn interest until the construction is completed.

Turner started this building as soon as the order was given, and finished one week ahead of time.

TURNER Construction Company

Asking For Fish And Getting A Whale

WHEN you call for *Phoenix Silk Hosiery* at 50c or 75c, a surprise awaits you. You expect the ordinary silk hose, with its thready, sleazy yarn, coarse mesh and lack-lustre texture.

Phoenix Silk Hosiery is fine-mesh, elastic as a garter, brilliant in lustre. That lustre can't be walked or washed off.

Made in U. S. A., and *made better*—we've tried them all—than foreign.

Men's 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50
Women's 75c, $1, $1.50, $2

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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★ ★ ★
MARTELL
for
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The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET



A Vapeur d'Or et d'Argent
Originated and Introduced by This Shop
Undergarments of Cloth of Gold & Cloth of Silver



May Sale of Lingerie---Greatly Reduced Prices

200 French Nightgowns
Regularly 3.50
1.95
Of fine nainsook, hand embroidered "V" neck, laced down front with ribbon.

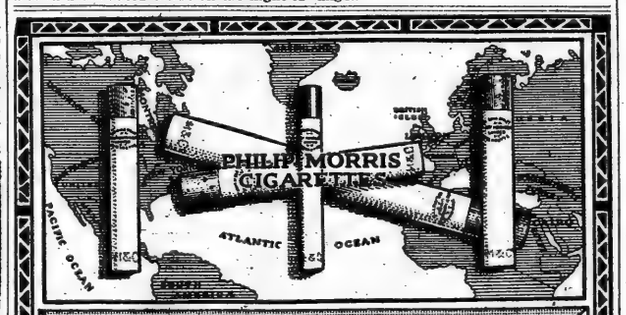
100 French Chemises
Regularly 2.50
1.75
Of fine nainsook, hand embroidered, ribbon drawn through eyelets.

Crepe de Chine Combinations
Reduced to
2.75
Of fine quality crepe de Chine, trimmed with ecru Valenciennes lace top and bottom.

Crepe de Chine Chemises
Reduced to
1.75
Envelope model, trimmed with wide Valenciennes lace and rosebuds. Elastic top.

"Bontell" Corsets
Regularly 7.50 to 11.75
4.95
Odd sizes and styles in coutil, fancy brocade and tricot.

"Bontell" Brassieres
Regularly 2.75 to 3.95
1.10
Odd sizes and styles in crepe de Chine and linen, trimmed with Cluny lace.



PHILIP MORRIS
THE WORLD'S OLDEST HIGH GRADE TURKISH
CIGARETTES
PLAIN OR CORK
"THE BROWN BOX"
Unquestionably the only brand recognized for sixty years as the International Standard of Unadulterated Turkish Smoke of the Highest Quality Obtainable.

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AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Annual May Sale

Spring and Summer Apparel

Today and Tomorrow
May 18 and 19

An opportunity not to be overlooked—the one occasion while the season's De Pinna stocks are full to secure these things at a reduction.

Every article embraced in this May Sale is from the regular De Pinna assortment, specially made for this season and intended to sell at regular prices.

GIRLS and MISSES:
De Pinna Girls' Coats, Suits and Dresses

Girls' Spring Coats, exclusive models, beautifully tailored; fancy mixtures, navy serge and black-and-white checks; sizes 3 to 14 years.

Former prices up to $15.
Sale Price, $6.50

Former prices up to $25.
Sale Price, $12.50

Girls' First Suits—remainder of the De Pinna Spring stock—in Norfolk and other tailored models; navy blue serge and black-and-white check; sizes 10 to 14 years.

Former prices up to $30.
Sale Price, $12.50

Girls' Linen Dresses, several styles, in white and colors.

Former price $6.50.
Sale Price, $4.50

Misses' Suits

Remainder of the De Pinna stock—navy blue serge, black-and-white check and homespuns; sizes 16 and 18 years.

Former prices up to $45.
Sale Price $16.50

De Pinna Trimmed Hats for Girls and Misses

All the remaining assortment of this fashionable line, special designs of this house.

Former prices up to $25.
Sale Price, $5

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN:
Boys' Norfolk Suits and Spring Coats

English Norfolk Suits, sizes 7 to 15 years—of specially selected Spring woolens.

Former prices up to $18.
Sale Prices, $6.75 & $10.50

Spring coats in great variety at marked reductions.

Young Men's Suits and Overcoats

Suits of the newest Spring woolens, tailored in the latest English styles—sizes 32 to 40.

Former prices up to $25.
Sale Price, $17.50

Young Men's Overcoats, various Spring models, at corresponding reductions.

De Pinna Furnishings

Boys' Madras and Soisette Blouses, 6 to 14 years; formerly $1.50.
Sale Price, 95 Cents

Young Men's and Boys' Madras Shirts, 12 to 14½ neck; formerly $1.50.
Sale Price, 95 Cents

Young Men's and Boys' Madras and Soisette Pajamas; formerly $1.50 and $2.50.
Sale Prices, $1.15 & $1.65

Rompers, soisette, madras and chambray, 2 to 7 years; formerly up to $2.50.
Sale Prices, 75c & $1.25

Also a May Clearance of Anniped Shoes.

Owing to the Reduced Prices None of the Above Goods Will Be Sent on Approval

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

6,000 MEN OF NAVY MARCH IN PARADE

Sailors, Marines, and Militia Rouse Enthusiasm of Citizens and Nation's Chief.

CHEERS ALL ALONG LINE

Rain Ceases Shortly After the President Enters Stand and Parade Proceeds in Triumph.

To the accompaniment of a roar of cheering the President, at 10:25 yesterday morning, arrived at the stand in front of the Public Library, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, from which he was to review the parade of marines and sailors from Admiral Fletcher's fleet.

His arrival restored the vivacity and interest of a crowd which had almost succumbed to the depressing influences of the weather, and from the time he appeared on the scene everybody was happy. By a fortunate coincidence the rain, which had been falling in torrents, ceased a few minutes after the President took his position in the reviewing stand, and from that time on the parade and the President, and not the weather, were the principal topics of conversation.

The President was expected at the reviewing stand before 10 o'clock, and when he did not appear for some time thereafter there was much speculation and not a little apprehension over the cause of the delay. The sailors and marines had landed at the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street and marched east to Fifth Avenue, and then started on the march northward that was to lead them to Fifty-seventh Street, then over to Broadway and up to Seventy-ninth Street, and back to the Hudson River. But the platoon of mounted police who headed the procession had just topped the rise from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth Streets when they were met by a bicycle patrolman, who informed them that the President had not yet reached the reviewing stand, so the parade perforce had to halt.

But at last a flourish of bugles sounded, all the traffic along Forty-second Street was suspended, and the crowds cleared away in front of the reviewing stand, and then a force of fifty founted policemen, headed by a flapping guidon, turned the corner into the avenue and the crowd rose and cheered again and again. Behind the policemen, who wheeled in front of the stand and drew up in a double line facing the President's box, came a string of long green automobiles, hooded over against the rain. Another squadron of mounted police brought up the rear.

From the front car descended Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, and Lieut. Commander Berry, the President's naval aid and commander of his yacht, the Mayflower. Then the President got out, followed by Secretary Tumulty and Acting Mayor McAneny, and there was another great outburst of applause as Mr. Wilson ascended to the platform, bowing and doffing his hat as he went. From the other cars descended Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Theodore D. Reousseau, secretary to the Mayor, and several members of the President's family; then the automobiles wheeled out of the way down East Forty-first Street, and to the cheers of the multitude, the parade started.

The President in Excellent Spirits.

Though his lined face showed the strain of the past weeks, the President appeared to be in excellent spirits.

In the lead of the parade rode a line of mounted policemen, followed by the commander of the parade, Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander of the Third Division of the Atlantic Fleet. With him rode his staff, Lieut. Commander H. E. Lackey, Lieutenant G. J. Meyers, Paymaster J. D. Kutz, Dr. R. E. Ledbetter, Lieutenant W. E. Woodson, Lieutenant L. L. Welsh, and Ensign R. A. Dyer; and they all and severally disproved the ancient slander that sailors cannot ride. And behind them came nearly 6,000 sailors and marines chosen from the 25,000 of the fleet, and reinforced by two battalions of the New York naval militia.

In the vanguard was the marine regiment, under Lieut. Col. B. H. Fuller, comprising twelve companies, with something like 900 men. The marines wore their service uniforms and felt hats, and were preceded by a band drawn from the bands of the Wyoming and Kansas.

After that came four regiments of sailors in their uniforms of blue-black. The first, under Captain J. S. McKean, included detachments from the Texas, New York, Delaware, and North Dakota; the second, under Captain H. F. Bryan, was made up of the men of the Utah, South Carolina, Florida, and Michigan; the third, under Captain W. M. Crose, of the Virginia, Rhode Island, Nebraska, and Georgia, and the last, under Captain G. F. Cooper, of the Louisiana, New Hampshide, Wyoming, and Kansas. Each regiment was accompanied by a band chosen from the musicians of the various ships from which the regiment was organized.

Many Filipino Musicians in Line.

Many of the crowd exclaimed in wonder at the large number of Filipinos among the musicians. There were quite a number of the brown men in the rank and file, but it seemed that almost a third of the bandsmen came from the islands. Each regiment, too, was accompanied by a flag, and the spectators followed the President's example in baring their heads each time the national ensign was carried past.

About 280 men were in line from each battleship, making a total of approximately 4,500 sailors in the parade. The men from each ship were followed by a detail of stretcher bearers, and the staff officers at the head of each regiment were followed by buglers.

The local affiliations of the sightseers were indicated by the cheers that rose up when the men from the battleships named for the particular States favored by the onlookers marched past. New York, of course, won the largest round of applause, with Virginia a close second. Texas also received a round of cheers larger than usual. The band that accompanied the sailors of the Louisiana was playing "The Suwanee River" when it passed the reviewing stand, and the cheering brought forth by this melody was not surprissed until "Dixie," played by the band from the New Hampshire, brought out a tumult of rebel yells from ex-Southerners, near-Southerners, and non-Southerners.

Naval Militia Make Brave Showing.

Behind the fourth regiment of sailors came the New York Naval Militia to the number of 700. They stepped along azout as briskly and as solidly as the regulars, according to the eye of the unprofessional observer, and the naval officers to the right of the President applauded vigorously as they passed.

During the review the President had stood with his daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson; on his right, and Acting Mayor McAneny beyond her. Sercetary Daniels was on his left. He acknowledged the salutes of the officers and the "eyes left" of the men with a nod as they passed him, and bared his head for the flags. When the last platoon of the naval militia had swung on past the island at Forty-second Street the squadron of mounted police, who had been in reserve on West Fortieth Street, cantered out into the avenue and drew up again in a double line before the reviewing stand. The green automobile reappeared and police and Secret Service men were much in evidence. Mr. Wilson descended the steps of the stand, his head bared in response to a wave of handclapping that had started in the crowd. Then somebody far up in one of the big buildings overlooking the avenue shouted in ringing tones, "Three cheers for the President!" The demonstration that followed was one of the greatest spontantous ovations ever accorded to any Chief Executive of the United States.

Grand Stand a Sea of Umbrellas.

When the first comers of the crowd that wanted to see how the sea dogs behaved on land entered the grand stand, shortly before 9 o'clock, the skies were lowering and a cold, raw wind had brought out many Winter overcoats. Nevertheless a few of the faithful climbed into the grand stand and began to kill time until the parade should appear. Before long a drizzling rain began to fall and eventually deepened into a steady downpour, turning the stands into a thicket of upmbrellas which impeded the vinew of everybody, including their holders.

The big stand in front of the Library stretched all the way from Fortieth to Forty-second Street, and had room for not less than 5,000 persons. Across the avenue, from Forty-first south to Fortieth Street, was a smaller stand, reserved principally for the newspaper men, which would accomodate several hundred more. But neither of them was more than half full when the parade hove in sight, and of the crowd who were out of doors it seemed that at least half were policemen. All through the review the extraordinary precaution taken to safeguard the President were noticeable on every hand.

The militia, for the time, were masters of ceremonies. Colonel George Albert Wingate of the Second Field Artillery, Chairman of the Land Parade Committee of the Mayor's Committee, was in general charge of the arrangements for handling the crowd, and his adjutant, Captain De Witt Clinton Weld, had supervision of the stands. He was assisted by Captains Louis F. Kuntz, W. T. Wright, A. S. Hamilton, and Eugene F. Lohr, and Lieutenants A. W. Weimser and John D. Butt, who with eighty enlisted men took charge of the problem of ticket-taking and ushering in the stands. The Seventh Regiment was represented by Captain De Witt Clinton Falls, its adjutant, and several other officers in uniform, as well as by its detachment in full parade regalia, and Colonel Daniel Appleton and several other officers in citizens' clothing. Also in mufti was Adjutant General Stotesbury.

Striking Decorations at the Stand.

Flags blazed from every building around Bryant Park and on neighboring sections of the avenue. The front of the reviewing stand was draped in blue and white bunting, flags were bunched all along the railing. Directly in the centre, where the President and his party took their positions, was erected a pergola festooned with flowers in the national colors—red carnations, white dogwood and snowballs, and blue sweet-flag. Along the roof of the pergola a big flag was dreped as additional shelter from the rain; and flags and American union jacks drooped from staffs at various points along the railing.

Among the naval officers in the stand were Dr. L. W. Spratling, Chief Surgeon of the fleet; Lieutenant Courts, who was Admiral Fletcher's personal aide during the operations around Vera Cruz; Lieutenant Aubrey Fitch, and Captain Albert W. Grant of the Texas. Admiral Fletcher's keen eyes and black mustache were pointed out by those of the sightseers who knew him, and from the moment he appeared at the railing he was one of the principal objects of attention. Others who were in position before the President's arrival were, Major General Wood, commanding the Department of the East; Rear Admiral Benson, the newly appointed Chief of Naval Operations; Major General John F. O'Ryan of the New York National Guard; Captain H. McL. P. Huse, Chief of Staff of the fleet; Rear Admirals Mayo, McLane, Usher and Boush. Borough President Marks, Sumner Gerard, Secretary of the Interior Lane, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and Mrs. Redfield; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and his family; Mrs. Borden Harriman, W. Butler Duncan, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee, and Collector of the Port Malone.

The work of landing the sailors and marines was accomplished with great expeditiousness.

ENTHUSIASM DEFIES RAIN.

Crowds Line the Streets and Cheer Navy's Marching Host.

The land parade, which began in the rain, ended in what an officer of marines called very fine marching weather, for there was no rain, no hot sun to bring discomfort, and, just as the head of the line got to Seventy-sixth Street and Broadway, where it turned west to the Hudson River, the dark curtain of clouds partly rolled aside and for half an hour there was promise of the sun appearing. The fickle weather, however, had but little effect upon the enthusiasm of the crowds that lined the way from Twenty-third to Seventy-sixth Street and cheered the men as they marched smartly along.

The battalions from the battleships landed from their launches and on barges at the foot of West Twenty-third Street. They were formed into marching order of the plaza in front of the piers between Twenty-third Street and Twenty-sixth Street, and when they took up the march over Twenty-fifth Street to Fifth Avenue it was between lines of policemen.

Along the way there was but little attempt at decoration, but from every office building, from every public building, and from nearly every apartment house more than one flag hung limp and discouraged looking in the rain. The cheering was impartially given.

Crowds Spring Up When Rain Halts.

There were not many to watch the start of the parade compared to the numbers that gathered when there came a lull in the rainstorm. Then people seemed to come from all directions. Like magic they came from under the shelter of buildings in side streets and from subway and elevated stations to gather with the more hardy ones who had braved the rain and so obtained the best places for reviewing the marchers.

There were four specially enthusiastic places. These were at Madison Square, wher the line turned into Fifth Avenue; at the reviewing stand at Forty-second Street, where the fleet; at the statue of the President was a great contributing cause; at the Maine Memorial Monument in Columbus Circle, where the flags were dipped in honor of the dead of the Maine, and at the stand of the First Field Artillery, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street.

"Hats off to President Wilson! Hats off to President Wilson!" was the cry of many street fakers about the President's stand. They were offering for sale portraits of the President.

There were two places where congestion was very great, and the policemen had all they could do to keep the crowd in check. One such place was at Forty-second Street, where thousands sought to cross the avenue. To relieve conditions here the police finally opened up the cross street at Forty-third, and whenever expedient allowed persons to cross there. Another congested place was at the turn at Fifty-seventh Street, where the march made toward Broadway.

Spectators Compliment the Marchers.

Spectators at the lower end of the line entertained the men in the ranks for nearly twenty minutes just after the parade began. This came about because the President did not arrive at the reviewing stand as early as was expected, and it was necessary to halt the parade when the head of the line got to Thirty-eighth Street. During the halt the men heard much that was complimentary from the side lines.

Sharing the honors with the imposing looking officers that rode ahead, with the crack marchers from the Wyoming and the marksmen from the Texas came Dynamite, the goat mascot of the Florida. Dynamite wore a dark blue silk blanket which gave his name and told that his rank in the navy was mascot of a battleship.

The bands evoked much applause, and especially the marching piece, "I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier." This was played several times on the way, and at Columbus Circle a broad grin spread over many faces when a spectator, in a particularly loud and penetrating voice, shouted: "Sure not. I raised him to be a sailor."

The effect of the weather was noticeable at the two upper stands, where there were many seats vacant. Everywhere were small silk flags, and many very young girls wore ribbons about their hats or around their necks inscribed with the name of their favorite battleship.

Three young women and a male escort were wedged in between the narrow space between the southbound car tracks and the fence about the grass plot in the centre of the street at Seventy-third Street. Long before the line came in sight they had confided to those around that "Mabel's Bill" was on the Texas. They watched the line go past, with only occasional bursts of enthusiasm, but when the men from the Texas came within view they began to cheer. So did about a hundred others, in pure sympathy with the girl.

The girls called loudly for Bill, but if Bill was in the line he marched past with eyes front. This rather disappointed Bill's best girl and she wanted to go home. She was very mean, until a policeman volunteered the information that Bill was not supposed to answer a friendly call when marching.

The line turned west at Seventy-sixth Street and marched down the hill to the river. The men embarked for their vessels quickly and without accident.

Soon the boatmen had taken up their cry: "Boat to the warships!" and the great naval parade was over.

SEARCHLIGHT BOAT RACES.

Contests Won by Wyoming and Texas—Wilson Dined by Admiral.

Although rain and chilly weather marred the success of the battleship boat races and naval carnival on the Hudson last night, all of the events scheduled were held and thousands on the battleships, pleasure boats and Riverside Drive enjoyed the display. The flagship Wyoming was anchored at the finish of the race course and President Wilson watched the winners cross the line. There were two races, eight battleship boats in each, which were won by crews from the Texas and the Wyoming. The crew from the Virginia was second to the Texas boat and the crew from the Georgia second to the Wyoming boat.

Before the races began President Wilson was the guest of Admiral Fletcher at dinner on board the Wyoming. It had been planned to have the dinner on deck, and a large table was especially built for it, but, owing to the weather, the arrangements were changed at the last moment and the dinner was served in the ward room.

Besides the President, the guests were Acting Mayor McAneny, Secretaries Daniels, Redfield, and Lane; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Joseph Tumulty, Secretary to the President; Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Admirals Mayo, Boush, Coffman, and McLean, the division commanders of the Atlantic Feiet, and the Captains of the sixteen battleships at anchor in the Hudson.

The dinner was the first of its kind in the history of the nation. Never before has the President, the Commander in Chief of the United States Navy, sat down to a meal on a battleship with all of the commanders of a fleet. There were no speeches, but there was much enthusiasm among the diners, and, according to report, Mr. Wilson thoroughly enjoyed the occasion.

Dazzling Illumination.

While the dinner was in progress it grew dark, and one by one, those of the Wyoming shining first, the great searchlights on the sixteen battleships sent their bright rays across the river and into the sky over Riverside Drive. On the Wyoming and some of the other ships as many as six searchlights shone at one time, and when their rays concentrated on any spot on land or water it became as bright as day. But the most remarkable effect was the illumination of the rain drops by the rays from the searchlights. The drops glistened and sparkled as they fell across the beams from the battleships.

At about 9 o'clock preparations for the races began, and there was excitement among the officers and members of the crews of all the battleships, for there is intense rivalry between the boats and the favorites in the races had been backed by their supporters. The races were run in 1,500-pound racing boats, each thirty feet long and carrying twelve oarsmen and a coxswain. The course was one mile from 110th Street to a buoy between the Wyoming and her tender, the Yankton, which were opposite Seventy-ninth Street.

The entries in the first race were crews from the South Carolina, Florida, Rhode Island, Michigan, Utah, Virginia, Texas, and Kansas. Among these the Utah was the favorite, as her crew now holds the Battenberg Cup, which it won in the last championship races, in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on March 28 of this year. The trophy was presented to the navy by Prince Henry of Battenberg when he visited this country at the time of the Jamestown Exposition. Another crew picked by many to win the first race was the Florida.

But neither favorite was in at the finish. As the eight boats came down the course in the glare of dozens of searchlights the "T" of the Texas men was seen on the shirts of those in the foremost boat, and close behind them was seen the "V" of Virginia. The Texas boat crossed the line a length and a half ahead of the Virginia, while the sailors on the Wyoming cheered both crews.

The second race was rowed in faster time, according to general opinion, than the first, but as no official time was taken this question could not be determined. There seemed to be more excitement, also, in the second race because, for one thing, the course was kept clearer of pleasure craft than when the first race was run, and also the close finish between the crew of the Wyoming and the Georgia stirred the onlookers. The excitement was increased by the fact that, as the race finished almost under the sides of the battleship Wyoming, the sailors on her had an opportunity to cheer their own comrades as victors.

Besides the Wyoming and the Georgia, the boats in the second race were from the New York, Nebraska, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Delaware, and North Dakota.

Crews Get Cash Prizes.

At the finish of each race the two leading boats went over to the Yankton, where their coxswains were presented with $65 cash prizes, given by the Atlantic Fleet Athletic Board. Ensign Pickering of the Yankton made the presentation. The oarsmen in the Wyoming's boat were Bell, Kraemer, Mayson, Dalzel, Sears, Case, Steiner, Brown, Cuterer, Rumsford, Bosey, and Kahl, the last named being the stroke.

Immediately after the races the naval pageant began. It was led by the destroyer Trippe and in it was a small boat from each of the sixteen battleships historically or humorously decorated. The Trippe was a blaze of rockets and colored lights as she sailed down the river by the battleships. As she passed the Wyoming red and white rockets were sent up from many parts of her deck and the whole sky was illuminated. Blazing in white lights on the Trippe were the four famous sayings of the Navy Department:

"I've not yet begun to fight," "Don't give up the ship," "Damn the torpedoes, go ahead," and "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley."

Behind the Trippe came the small boat of the Wyoming, built over to represent Paul Jones's ship, the Bon Homme Richard. As she passed her parent ship, she fired a twenty-on egun salute from a one-pound gun. The small boat of the New York came next, all gay in red, white, and blue lights, and third was the Texas, chiefly attractive because of a large lone star that flashed and went out and changed color as the boat moved along.

The Utah's boat represented an full-rigged clipper chip, and the Florida's was a viking's ship outlined in lights. The Kansas and the South Carolina represented battleships of different types, and on the temporary deck of the Louisiana's boat was a realistic plantation scene with negroes dancing in front of a long cabin. The Virginia came next, displaying an Indian village scene, and a drum, fife, and flag trio on the boat from the Rhode Island represented the Spirit of '76.

The Nebraska's boat won exceptional applause when the spectators saw a real prarie schooner of the old Middle West days rocking on her deck. But if there had been a prize for the most popular float, it would probably have gone to the boat from Michigan. The name of this boat was the "U. S. S. Suffrage," and on its little deck women characters were seen dancing and taking things easy while several haggared men washed dishes and tended babies.

President Enjoys Pageant.

The President watched the pageant from the deck of the Wyoming as he had watched the races, and he seemed highly entertained. He was particular pleased when the sailors of the Wyoming, headed by their band, marched around the deck of the battleship singing triumphantly after their boat had won the race. Mr. Wilson stood on the bridge and watched, took his hat off to the cheering bluejackets.

Shortly after the pageant the President returned to the Mayflower, where he spent the night. He planned to return to Washington on the yacht today after the fleet passed out to sea.

336 GUNS SALUTE PRESIDENT HERE

Continued from Page 1.

and marines, and at the luncheon, that the people were nabled to get closest to the President, but the enthusiasm was as great even when he retired to the Mayflower and from there reviewed the double file of warships in the river.

Crowds thronged Riverside Drive, and windows and rooftops commanding a view of the river were blocked with watchers. But now it was the great guns of the fleet which took up the welcome. As the President's flag was broken out on the Mayflower, and the naval yacht steamed abreast the stern of the Wyoming a salute of twenty-one guns, fired at five second intervals, boomed out.

The reverberation of the Wyoming's last shots had scarcely died away when firing was resumed, each of the sixteen battleships discharging the same salute as the yacht was abreast of its stern. Up to Fort Washington Point steamed the Mayflower, and there she turned around the Louisiana to return down the river, this time passing between the shore and the first line of ships instead of between the lanes of war vessels, as she had gone up the stream.

Dines Aboard the Wyoming.

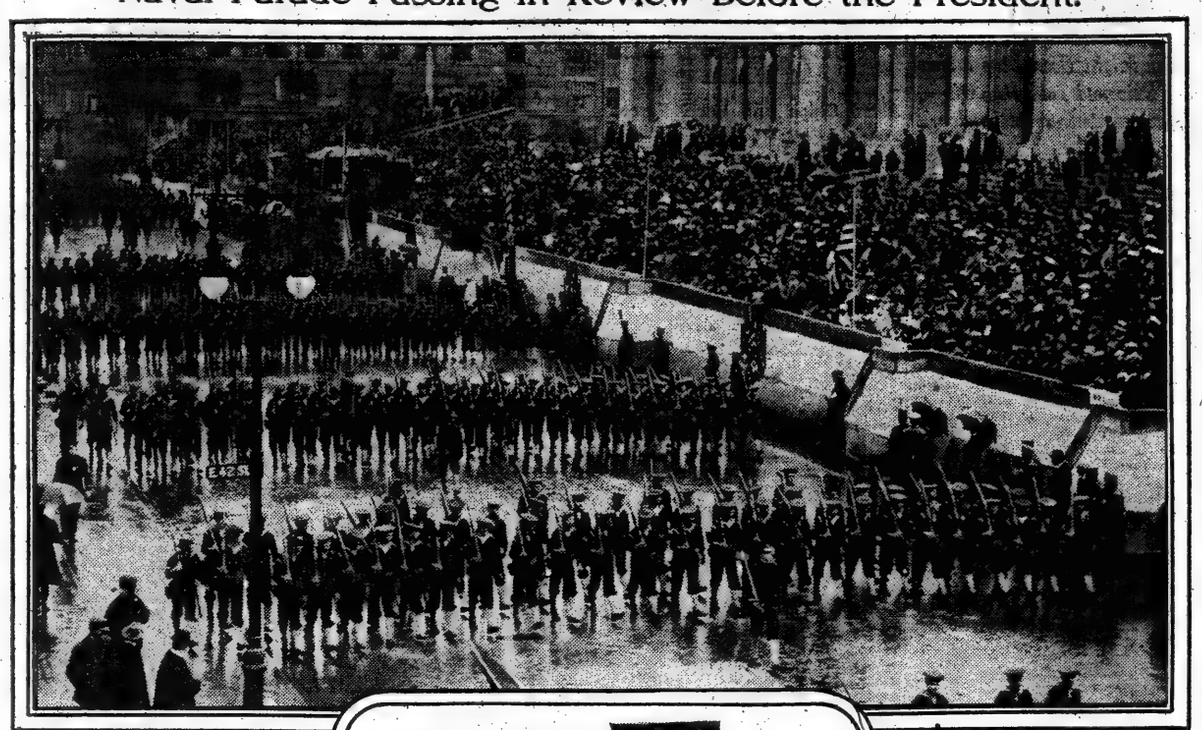
It was approximately 4:30 o'clock when the Mayflower reached her anchorage again, and the President prepared for his visit to the Wyoming. On the flagship he was the guest at dinner of Admiral Fletch, the Commander in Chief of the fleet, an dthose at the dinner included the Rear Admirals commanding the four divisions, sixteen battleship commanders and the Secretaries of the Navy, Interior, and Commerce.

The President witnessed the boat races and the carnival from the forward main deck of the fleet flagship, and returned to the Mayflower shortly after 11 o'clock.

Today the President will review the fleet as it steams out to sea. The departure was delayed one hour and fifteen minutes on account of adverse tidal conditions, but it will prevail at the original hour of 9:30. The Mayflower will anchor off the Statue of Liberty for the review. The battleships, with the flagship Wyoming leading, will pass the Mayflower at a speed of fourteen knots and as each ship passes the President's salute of twenty-one guns will be fired.

President Wilson announced last night that he would stick to his original program of returning to Washington today on the Mayflower after the review.

Naval Parade Passing in Review Before the President.



Section of the march past the President



President Wilson and Acting Mayor McAneny at the Boat landing

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WILSON AT LUNCHEON CHAMPIONS DANIELS

Praises Secretary for Lifting Ideals of Navy Above Every Personal Interest.

HUMANITY AS NATION'S AIM

No Intimation of Aggression in the Big Fleet, He Says—Brilliant Scene at the Biltmore.

America Demands Only Humanity, President Says in Tribute to Fleet

The interesting and inspiring thing about America, gentlemen, is that she asks nothing for herself except what she has a right to ask for, humanity itself. It is not pretension on our part to say that we are privileged to stand for what every nation would wish to stand for and speaking for those things which all humanity must desire.

When I think of the flag which those ships carry, the only touch of color about them, the only thing that moves as if it had a settled spirit in it, in their solid structure, it seems to me that I see alternate strips of parchment upon which are written the rights of liberty and justice and strips of blood spilt to vindicate those rights, and then, in the corner, a prediction of the blue serene into which every nation may swim which stands for these great things.

These things now brood over the river, this spirit now moves with the men who represent the nation in the navy, these things will move upon the waters in the manoeuvres; no threat lifted against any man, against any nation, against any interest, but just a great, solemn evidence that the force of America is the force of moral principle, that there is not anything else that she loves and that there is not anything else for which she will contend.—*From the speech of President Wilson at the city's luncheon in his honor at the Biltmore.*

President Wilson made his only formal speech yesterday at the luncheon given for him at the Biltmore Hotel at 12:30 o'clock by the Mayor's Committee. His appearance at the luncheon was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration, which obviously affected him deeply. As he spoke there was a smile on his face, but the care with which he chose each word and turned each phrase of his address was apparent to his hearers.

Using the navy as the keynote of his address, Mr. Wilson caused the most enthusiastic applause by his statements of what he felt this country stood for in the eyes of the world. The interesting and inspiring thing about America, he said, was that she asks nothing for herself except what she had a right to ask for, humanity itself. He told of his "unqualified" support of Secretary Daniels, an avowal that was construed as a reply to the critics of the Navy Department chief.

The President was introduced by Acting Mayor George McAneny in a dozen words. When Mr. Wilson rose the diners jumped to their feet and cheered wildly as they waved over their heads the small American flags which formed part of the table decorations. For three minutes cheer after cheer resounded. Mr. Wilson smiled in recognition of the applause.

The luncheon was served in the Cascade Room on the nineteenth floor. At the rear, behind the speakers' table, was swung a great American flag which reached the entire length of the table. When the President began to speak a soft red ligh was thrown on and illuminated the flag and table. Over the head of the President was hung the Chief Executive's flag.

Much care and time had been devoted to the decorations. On the tables set for the diners were branches of dogwood in full bloom and a profusion of small American flags and the flag of the President. The walls were a mass of wisteria in bloom. The permanent decorations of the room are taken from the Japanese, and the huge hanging lanterns added to the attractiveness of the picture. The balconies were a riot of red, white and blue. The gold braid on the uniforms of the 200 or more officers present made the spectacle more gorgeous.

THE PREIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Wilson appeared in ecellent health and his voice was firm and strong. Here is his address in full:

"Mr. Mayor, Mr. Secretary, Admiral Fletcher, and Gentlemen of the Fleet: This is not an occasion upon which it seems to me that it would be wise for me to make many remarks, but I would deprive myself of a great gratification if I did not express my pleasure in being here, my gratitude for the splendid reception which has been accorded me as the representative of the nation, and my profound interest in the Navy of the United States. That is an interest with which I was apparently born, for it began when I was a youngster and has ripened with my knowledge of the affairs and policies of the United States.

"I think it is a natural, instinctive judgment of the people of the United States that they express their power appropriately in an efficient navy, and their interest is partly, I believe, because that navy somehow is expected to express their character, not within our own borders, where that character is understood, but outside our border, where it is hoped we may occasionally touch others with some slight vision of what America stands for.

"But before I speak of the navy of the United States I want to take advantage of the first public opportunity I have had to speak of the Secretary of the Navy, to express my confidence and my admiration, and to say that he has my unqualified support, for I have counselled with him in intimate fashion. I know how sincerely he has it at heart that everything that the navy does and handles should be done and handled as the people of the United States wish them handled—because efficiency is something more than organization. Efficiency runs into every well-considered detail of personnel and method. Efficiency runs to the extent of lifting the ideals of a service above every personal interest. So that when I speak my support of the Secretary of the Navy I am merely speaking my support of what I know every true lover of the navy to desire and to purpose, for the navy of the United States is a body specially trusted with the ideal of America.

"I like to image in my thought this ideal. These quiet ships lying in the river have no suggestion of bluster about them—no intimation of aggression. They are commanded by men thoughtful of the duty of citizens as well as the duty of officers—men acquainted with the traditions of the great service to which they belong—men who know by touch with the people of the United States what sort of purposes they ought to entertain and what sort of discretion they ought to exercise, in order to use those engines of force as engines to promote the interests of humanity.

America for Humanity.

"For the interesting and inspiring thing about America, gentlemen, is that she asks nothing for herself except what she has a right to ask for humanity itself. It is not pretension on our part to say that we are privileged to stand for what every nation would wish to stand for, and speak for those things which all humanity must desire.

"When I think of the flag which these ships carry, the only touch of color about them, the only thing that moves me as if it had a settled spirit in it, in their solid structure, it seems to me I see alternate strips of parchment upon which are written the rights and liberty and justice and strips of blood spilt to vindicate those rights, and then, in the corner, a prediction of the blue serene into which every nation may swim which stands for these great things.

"The mission of America is the only thing that a sailor or soldier should think about; he has nothing to do with the formation of her policy; he is to support her policy, whatever it is—but he is to support her policy in the spirit of her self, and the strength of our polity is that we, who for the time being administer the affairs of this nation, do not originate her spirit; we attempt to embody it; we attempt to realize it in action; we are dominated by it, we do not dictate it.

"And so with every man in arms who serves the nation—he stands and waits to do the thing which the nation desires. America sometimes seems perhaps to forget her programs, or, rather, I would say that sometimes those who represent her seem to forget her programs, but the people never forget them. It is as startling as it is touching to see how whenever you touch a principle you touch the hearts of the people of the United States. They listen to your debates of policy, they determine which party they prefer in power, they choose and prefer as ordinary men; but their real affection, their real force, their real irresistible momentum, is for the ideas which men embody.

Spirit of the People.

"I never go on the streets of a great city without feeling that somehow I do not confer elsewhere than on the streets with the great spirit of the people themselves, going about their business, attending to the things hich concern them, and yet carrying a treasure at their hearts all the while, ready to be stirred not only as individuals, but as mmebers of a great union of hearts that constitutes a patriotic people.

"And so this sight in the river touches me merely as a symbol of that, and it quickens the pulse of every man who realizes these things to have anything to do with them. When a crisis occurs in this country, gentlemen, it is as if you put your hand on the pulse of a dynamo, it is as if the things which you were in connection with were spiritually bred. You had nothing to do with them except, if you listen truly, to speak the things that you hear. These things now brood over the river, this spirit now moves with the men who represent the nation in the navy, these things will move upon the waters in the manoeuvres; no threat lifted against any man, against any nation, against any interest, but just a great, solemn evidence that the force of America is the force of moral principle, that there is not anything else that she loves and that there is not anything else for which she will contend."

The Biltmore was a beehive of excitement when President Wilson arrived there at 11:15 o'clock, following the parade in Fifth Avenue. Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger had 500 uniformed policemen under Inspectors Morris and Dwyer patrolling the streets about the hotel, and even this large force had difficult work in keeping the crowd in order. Traffic in Forty-second and Forty-third Streets near the hotel was quickly blocked. Every doorway of the hotel was guarded by detectives, at fewest 200 being assigned, and Chief Flynn of the Secret Service also had men on duty. It seemed that there were detectives everywhere in the hotel as well as in the streets.

Wilson Talks with Vanderbilt.

Mr. Wilson was met at the entrance of the hotel by the manager, John Bowman, and was escorted to a private elevator, draped with American flags, in which he was carried to the eighteenth floor. There rooms had been provided where he could rest and later receive guests. One of his guests was Cornelius Vanderbilt, who gave up active work on the Reception Committee because of the death of his brother, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, on the Lusitania. He talked with the President for several minutes, and then left the hotel. A few minutes before the luncheon was served Mr. Wilson received Admiral Fletcher, commander of the fleet, and the other officers.

The corridor of the hotel was crowded with hundreds of guests, who cheered the President when he entered, the women rivaling the men in their enthusiasm. Many sought to pay their respects to Mr. Wilson after he had gone to his rooms, but they were met by unyielding Secret Service men, who barred the way to all who did not have luncheon invitations.

Soon after the President arrived in the dining hall with his escort twelve little girls from the Outdoor School of Natural Education, under the supervision of Miss Anna Elizabeth Charles, marched down the centre aisle carrying peace flags and dressed in the national colors. Mr. Wilson and the others in the room rose to greet the children and they sang this song:

Our country is America,
Our flag red, white, and blue,
To this, the land of Wilson,
We ever will be true.

One of the children handed Mr. Wilson a bouquet of red and white carnations and a peace flag. He smilingly thanked them and they faced about and marched from the room.

The guests were seated at the speakers' table in this order: Past Assistant Surgeon Cary T. Grayson, Joseph H. Choate, Major Gen. George Marnett, U. S. M. C.; Admiral Fletcher, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary of the Interior Lane, W. Butler Duncan, President Wilson, Acting Mayor George McAneny, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Senator James A. O'Gorman, Major Gen. Leonard A. Wood, Rear Admiral N. J. Usher, Bishop Greer, Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President.

The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. William T. Manning of Trinity Church, who said:

"O God, guide and continue to uphold our President. Grant that we be ever faithful and ready to meet every responsibility that Thou shalt lay upon us and unfalteringly to maintain those powers of right and justice for which our country has ever stood, four our sake and for the sake of all the world."

Escort to the President.

Those appointed as a personal escort to the President for the luncheon and reception were Colonel C. H. Sherrill, Willard Straight, T. J. Ookley Rhinelander, George W. Bouhleigh, W. B. Duncan, Samuel W. Fairchild, Mr. McAneny, George T. Wilson, H. W. Bull, George Gordon Battle, Philip Rhinelander, Theodore Rousseau, Finley J. Shepard, Colonel George A. Wingate, and Archibald R. Watson. There were perhaps 500 guests at the luncheon, half

An orchestra in the balcony played patriotic airs and several times the diners rose to their feet. Not infrequently a cheer was raised as a stirring air was played.

Among those at the luncheon were Rear Admiral Mayo, Rear Admiral McLean, William A. Prendergast, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Colonel Appleton, General Benjamin F. Tracy, Beekman Winthrop, Dudley Field Malone, Frank Polk, Seth Low, O. Grant Esterbrook, Nicholas Murray Butler, H. Otto Wittpen, Ardolph L. Kline, H. Snowden Marshall, Judge Willard Bartlett, Commanders D. W. Todd, K. M. Bennett, R. Z. Johnston, and B. F. Hutchison, Henry Bruere, Justice Almet F. Jenks, Arthur Iselin, Lommander D. W. Wurtzbaugh, Commander T. T. Craven, Dr. A. Jacobi, Commodore Forshew, Marcus M. Marks, Thomas W. Churchill, District Attorney Perkins, Chauncey M. Depew, Alton B. Parker, Robert W. DeForest, James Speyer, H. Fairfield Osborn, Colonel Robert M. Thompson, George W. Wickersham, Vincent Astor, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Edward M. Morgan, Oscar S. Straus, Henry L. Stimson, Chancellor E. E. Brown, Dr. John H. Finley, Theodore P. Shonts, Andrew Freedman, Elbert H. Gary, Henry W. Taft, Ralph Peters, Cleveland H. Dodge, Henry Clews, Isaac N. Seligman, M. H. de Young, Frank A. Vanderlip, Julian de Acosta, Lawson Purdy, John K. Sague, and Richard H. Meade.

As soon as the luncheon was concluded the President returned to the North River pier at Forty-first Stree and boarded he Mayflower. He found a crowd of 5,000 persons waiting outside the Biltmore to give him another demonstration. Many of them had waited since the President entered he hoel before he luncheon. Mr. Wilson, despite the protests of th Secret Service men, stood up in his automobile and bowed to the crowd and took off his hat. He round crowds awaiting him all along the street on the way to the pier.

THRONGS ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Every Vantage Point Was Occupied by an Enthusiastic Crowd.

From the vantage point of the rail along the main drive, from pier and bulkhead along shore and from every rock and monument in Riverside Drive, a vast threng saw the President review the fleet. The crowds began to gather along the Drive shortly after the land parade finished, but it was not until nearly 2 o'clock that the stream of travel increased so that it was difficult for the police to handle. Along the whole length of the Drive and along the piers and sheds that line the waterfront several hundred policemen were stationed.

The principal scene of activity was along the water edge. At the different landing places there were sailors to be found, and these were the centre of attraction for admiring groups. Those who operated boats for sightseers reaped a harvest during the afternoon. There were times when these craft went out so heavily laden with passengers that they listed dangerously as those on board rushed to the rail to watch some particular craft. A fleet of these boats was constantly hovering about the Mayflower when she passed along the line of anchored battleships.

One noticeable feature of the crowds, and this applied all along the Drive, was the number of children who had turned out. Many came early, alone, in groups, and some with their parents. They wanted to know this and that, and there were plenty of volunteers to answer their questions. A policeman near Seventy-ninth Street said before the vessels passed that he believed he had answered a hundred questions.

"Gee!" he said. "I wish I had read up some before I came."

The two questions asked most often were: "Where is the President's yacht?" and "Where are the submarines?" The latter were off Fifth Street, to which point they moved several days ago from 137th. The viaduct over Manhattanville Valley formed a splendid gallery for sightseers, and from this point at least thousands of persons watched the Mayflower go by. Along the shore and outside Riverside Park hundreds of vendors sold peanuts, popcorn, soft drinks, and sandwiches. Everywhere men with navy pennants to sell were in evidence. All these did a thriving business.

"Here she comes!" was the cry that went up from those at the lower end of the Drive when the two torpedo boat destroyers escorting the Mayflower came into view down the river. Thousands focused their marine glasses on the white yacht flying the flag of the President of the United States.

Slowly she came on, and when her bow was even with the stern of a battleship the first gun of the President's salute of twenty-one guns was sounded. By this time the mist which hung over the river most of the afternoon had disappeared and the Jersey shore could be plainly seen. Each battleship was anchored so close that the spectators could hear the bands playing and see the men coming on deck to man the rails.

The Mayflower passed north between the anchored vessels and the New Jersey shore, and her course back to her position in the line was between the warships and the Manhattan shore. The bands were playing upon some of the anchored vessels as she passed back to her position, but no salutes were fired on the return journey.

On shore the crowds were orderly and there was not the slightest confusion.

The ships remained dressed until nightfall, and then the illumination of the fleet and the fireworks display began.

ACTRESS WED ON WARSHIP.

Secretary Daniels Permitted Ceremony on New York.

There was a wedding on the superdreadnought New York, the flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo, at 6 o'clock last evennig. The pair who selected the biggest of American armorclads as their wedding place were Miss Gertrude Cameron of 66 West Forty-sixth Street and Herbert H. Van Loan, an official of a moving-picture company. Miss Cameron is also well known as a moving-picture actress.

The couple were married with the consent and the blessing of the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, who readily granted permission for the ceremony to be performed on the New York, adding subsequently that, as one of the most enthusiastic supporters of Dan Cupid, he had no alternative but to grant Miss Cameron's request to be married on board the greatest of American superdreadnoughts.

Miss Cameron made her request in a letter the Secretary received soon after he breakfasted yesterday morning.

She a aid she was a patriotic citizen, and for that reason she wanted the ceremony performed on board the New York.

The wedding was witnessed by many of the officers of the New York, and when the bride and bridegroom left the ship they, as well as the bluejackets, showered them with their congratulations and assured them they would always be remembered as the first couple to be married on board the great flagship New York.

PRESIDENT SALUTED BY ATLANTIC FLEET

Bluejackets Man the Rails at Attention as He Passes on the Mayflower.

EACH VESSEL FIRES 21 GUNS

Bands Play National Anthem While Booming Reports Reverberate Along the Hudson.

For the first time since he became Chief Magistrate, President Wilson yesterday afternoon reviewed the Atlantic Fleet. The magnificent armada of superdreadnoughts, dreadnoughts, predreadnoughts, destroyers, and auxiliaries lay at anchor in the Hudson, and in a little more than an hour that the ceremony lasted the President heard more than 800 guns fired in his honor. He lifted his hat and beamed with pleasure to 16,000 officers, bluejackets, and marines, and when it was all ended he did not hesitate to let those who were with him on the Mayflower know that he was proud of the officers and men aboard the ships of the mightiest of American fighting organizations.

The review started at 3:30 o'clock, when the President's standard, a blue pennant with the national coat of arms in the centre, was hoisted to the main truck of his yacht the Mayflower. Despite the cool weather and showers, the review was an impressive sight, and those who witnessed it from the decks of the Mayflower and the escorting vessels realized that not in years had that fleet meant so much to the American people as it does today, when half the world is at war.

The President boarded the Mayflower a few minutes after 3 o'clock, his coming being announced by the firing of a salute of twenty-one guns from the Mayflower and the dispatch cruiser Dolphin, which was flying the pennant of the Secretary of the Navy. None of the battleships participated in this, the first of the booming tribute to the Executive.

Escorting the Mayflower.

The Mayflower was anchored off Forty-first Street. Astern of her was the Dolphin and trailing the Dolphin were the Department of Commerce vessel Isis and the gunboat Yankton, Atlantic Fleet tender. On either side of the Mayflower were six destroyers, three to the port and three to the starboard. Ahead of the Mayflower was another destroyer and astern of the escorting column another of those dangerous little men of war.

Astern of the Yankton were the municipal ferryboat Manhattan with the Aldermen of the city and hundreds of guests, the Department of Correction steamer Correction, which had on board a large party; the revenue cutter Mohawk, on which Collector of the Port Malone entertained the delegates to the Pan-American Financial Congress, and several excursion craft.

Exactly at 3:30 o'clock the black speed cone of the Mayflower was displayed and the yacht, with the destroyers, headed up stream, followed by the rest of the escorting fleet. When the bow of the Mayflower was abeam of the stern of the superdreadnought Wyoming, the flagship of Admiral Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, the port saluting cannon of the Wyoming fired the first gun of the fleet salute. Immediately every battleship in the long column began firing, the guns being discharged at intervals of five seconds. The battleships fired 336 guns in their first tribute to President Wilson.

Palisades Echo Salutes.

The echo effect was almost weird, especially those from the New Jersey side of the river. There the echoes seemed to break against the Palisades, to be repeated over and over again. On the New York side the reverberation, on a lesser scale, was repeated.

With the firing of the Wyoming's first gun every ship in the fleet "full dressed." This was one of the beautiful sights of the afternoon. In less than thirty seconds great strings of flags, in which every color was shown, with the gaudy little pennants of the international code fluttering here and there, were hoisted into position. From stem to stern hundreds of little pennons fluttered in the stiff breeze.

The President stood on the bridge of the Mayflower facing the line of battleships. Time and again he lifted his hat and smiled his appreciation of the splendid sight.

On the fleet flagship every officer and man stood at attention, the bluejackets rigid as statues, with their right hands touching their caps in salute. The marine band was forward, and the air they played was "The Star-Spangled Banner." The bluejackets manned the rails and the guards. Aft and forward and on the bridge were the officers in the brilliant full-dress uniforms of their respective ranks. On turrets and in the fighting tops were other bluejackets, and everybody was at attention.

After the Wyoming came the New York, bigger than the Wyoming and mounting ten of the twenty 14-inch guns that are now a part of the armament of Admiral Fletcher's command. Captain Thomas S. Rodgers and his staff were on the bridge of this great superdreadnought. Standing at attention with the bluejackets was a company of Seventh Regiment men. They

National Anthem Played.

Next came the Texas. The electrical "kine star" had been taken from its position between the two big funnels and rested atop one of the observation towers. The band of this great ship, like those of the Wyoming and the New York, struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," as the Mayflower came abeam, and her saluting gunners took up the Presidential salute just as the echo of the New York's twenty-first gun died away on the New Jersey side.

The President stood on the Mayflower's bridge deeply impressed. He looked long and intently at every ship, with its small village of well-disciplined bluejackets and marines. The yacht and her escorts were steaming at a speed of ten knots and in perfect alignment by the time the Texas was reached.

After the Texas came the Delaware, and as she started firing a second salute boomed out from near the New York shore, just north of Ninety-sixth Street. It was on the gunboat Wasp, in her day and before she was assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of Manhattan, the most famous recruiting craft in the navy. The little white craft made just as much noise as the big dreadnought to the starboard beam of which she rode at anchor. A white and black fox terrier poked his head in between the legs of a marine musician on the Delaware and barked lustily as the Mayflower passed. The noise maker was Dover, the little trick dog who is the chief mascot of the big ship that is named for the smallest of the States.

The Delaware's sister, the North Dakota, was next in line, followed by the Michigan and the South Carolina, the pioneers of American ships of the dreadnought type. The Michigan and the South Carolina have the lowest freeboards aft of any of the ships in the fleet and the flag astern of the South Carolina flapped in the water.

Dreadnought in Miniature.

The Florida, which was Admiral Fletcher's flagship at Vera Cruz when that port was taken, was next. Alongside her port gangway rode a little ship which was an exact duplicate of the dreadnought. It was the toy dreadnought, built upon a steam launch of the Florida, that figured in last night's carnival on the Hudson.

The Utah paid her tribute after the Florida, and after the Utah came the flagship Virginia of the Third Division. Away forward those on the Mayflower saw Dynamite, the little goat that walked so proudly in review before the President in the land parade in the morning. After the Virginia and in the order named, each ship saluting as the last gun of the preceding ship was fired, were the Rhode Island, the Nebraska, and the Georgia, all sister ships, and at the extreme northern end of the column, the New Hampshire and the Fourth Division flagship, the battleship Louisiana.

The Mayflower swung around after passing the Louisiana and headed down stream on the New York side between the column of battleships and the shore. On the up river journey she had steamed in midstream between the armorelads and the column of destroyers. There were no salutes on the southward part of the review from any of the battleships. Off Eighty-sixth Street, however, the members of the Columbia Yacht Club showed the President that they were "back of him" by firing twenty-one guns from a small saluting cannon mounted on the landing at the clubhouse.

Again on the downward journey the rails and guards were manned and the band of each ship, as the Mayflower passed, played a bar from the national anthem. At 5:40 o'clock, abeam the fleet flagship Wyoming once more and President's Wilson's first review of the Atlantic fleet was at an end.

Guests on the Mayflower.

Among those on board the Mayflower with the President were Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Rear Admiral Benson, the new Chief of Operations of the Navy, and Lieut. Commander Berry, who is the Commander of the Mayflower and the President's Naval Aide.

Aboard the Wyoming as guests of Admiral Fletcher were Major. Gen. Wood and a party of army officers from Governor's Island and Acting Mayor George McAneny, while other city officials and some of the higher ranking officers of the National Guard were on the other ships in the reviewed column.

The fleet will be reviewed again this morning, this time when underway, by President Wilson. The Mayflower will anchor off the Statue of Liberty for the review, and the Wyoming, which will lead the fleet to sea, is expected to be abeam at about 11 o'clock this morning. The original hour for the review was 10 o'clock, but this was changed to the later hours because of tidal conditions.

TIDE TO DELAY FLEET.

Warships Will Not Sail Away Until 10:45 This Morning.

The following order announcing the postponement of the departure of the fleet this morning for one hour and fifteen minutes was issued last night by Commander George C. Day, U. S. N., and Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith.

"In consequence of tidal conditions the battleship squadron will not sail at 9:30 A. M., as previously announced. It is expected that the fleet will get underway at 10:45 A. M., proceeding at a speed of fourteen knots.

"Please instruct all captains operating ferryboats to be on the lookout for the United States naval scout patrol steamer bearing the international "N" signal flag. All ferryboats in the North River south of Forty-second Street can make their regular trips up to 10:45 A. M. unless signalled by the scout patrol.

"It is respectfully requested that no tows or railroad floats be operated across the North River after 10:30 A. M. On notice of the scout patrol steamer all river craft must keep clear of the main channel until the fleet has passed out.

"GEORGE C. DAY,
"Commander U. S. Navy.
"R. A. C. SMITH,
"Dock Commissioner."

Founded 1850

If you believe in the law of averages, you should provide yourself with a lightweight overcoat.

A handy clothes-comfort on days like yesterday—a welcome necessity summer evenings at the shore or mountains.

Lightweight Overcoats
$16 to $40

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Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
BETWEEN 48TH AND 59TH

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Special Sale
100 Model
Tailored Suits
$50 $60 $75

These are the season's smartest models, which we have used for copying, at $100 to $150. Lightweight materials, including Sport models, and styles suitable for traveling, the cooler days of Summer and the first crisp days of early Fall.

GIMBELS
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GIMBEL Cold-Air Fur Storage—2 Per Cent.
Furs Repaired and Remodeled—Moderate Prices

A Whole Fleet of Our Famous "Squadron" Model, Among These
Men's Summer Suits at $23
That Are Taken From Our Own Stock Where They Have Been Marked at $35



That a clear saving of $12 is waiting here for the men who take advantage of this offering is evident.

For GIMBEL Clothing is known, by men who have looked about, to possess the greatest amount of excellence at its price that it is possible to put into clothing. Due to our accurate knowledge of what good clothing is, and our ability—based on large business—to provide it.

Hence, a GIMBEL Suit at $35 is fully worth the money, and when a man can buy it for $23 he is lucky.

Plaids, Checks, Stripes, Flannels, Blue Serges.

No linings at all to half linings. Superb finish in every detail. Variety of the best styles of the season. All sizes.

Men's $6 Tennis Trousers, $3.50 Pair
Well cut Trousers in plain white or striped serge or flannel. Sensible men will buy several pairs at this exceptionally low price. Fourth Floor

Our Best Sale of Dress Goods Remnants
Because it is by far the richest of any we have ever held in the plain, fashionable materials that are in greatest demand—
Gabardines Serges Mohair Suitings
as well as a great range of the very smart Black-and-white Checks in various sizes.

Said a man who has had wide experience in the Dress Goods business, when we showed him the goods we had prepared for this sale: "I have held many very successful remnant sales, but I have never had such goods to offer as these!"

And this Sale is held, by careful preparations far ahead, in spite of the fact that Dress Goods, American or foreign, are not regularly to be had at less than full prices, and in many cases have actually advanced in price.

You Save About Half the Usual Price of the Goods

Remnants at
25c.yd. Regularly 50c to 75c
35c.yd. Regularly 75c to $1
50c.yd. Regularly $1 to $1.50
65c.yd. Regularly $1 to $1.75
75c.yd. Regularly $1 to $2
85c.yd. Regularly $1.50 to $3

In Practical Skirt and Dress Lengths of 1½ to 5 Yards

Beautiful Imported Fabrics in Dress Lengths
At $5 Originally $6.50 to $10
At $7.50 Originally $10 to $15
At $10 Originally $15 to $20

Remnants of Cream Fabrics
50c, 75c, 85c Yd.
Originally 75c to $2

Remnants of Wool Challis
28c Yd.
Originally 50c to 75c

Second Floor

Continuing the Semi-Annual Sale of Fine Laces and Embroideries

75c to $3.50 Venise Laces, 38c to $1.75 Yd.
Edgings and Bandings in ecru and white; various widths.

50c to $1 Fancy Net Laces, 25c and 35c Yd.
Sand color, two-toned effects and white; 12 to 27 in. wide.

25c to 35c Fancy White Laces, 15c and 18c Yd.
In sets, edgings and insertions to match.

$1 Embroidered Swiss Allovers, 38c Yd.
45 in.; beautiful designs in combination eyelet and floral patterns.

$1 Embroidered Swiss Flounces, 55c Yd.
45-in. English eyelet, floral designs and lacy effects.

$1.25 Embroidered Flounces, 75c Yd.
27 and 24 in.; French organdie, lace cloth and voile neige; floral designs.

75c and $1 Embroidered Flounces, 38c Yd.
14 to 36 in. wide; voile, batiste, organdie, embroidered in all white or beautiful colors; exquisite designs. Main Floor

Annual Sale of $2 Lingerie Blouses



Quality has outscored quantity. An important fact.

Style has known no limit, for we assembled scores and scores of models and only selected

The Best 40 Models of Paris and New York—and Reproduced and Adapted Every One of Them.

We may seem to be exceedingly enthusiastic. But we are justified, for we know that the Blouses surpass any that we have ever presented at $2—and we hold the world's record.

Voile Organdie Batiste
Blazer and Candy Striped Voile.

Evangeline and Convertible Collars! Prince Imperial Frills! Long and Short Sleeves! Lace and Embroidery Trimmings that are the essence of daintiness!
Third Floor

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

The Allies



Make the rest of creation seem small.

A holiday—a good mate—good fishing—and the world is yours.

Good equipment is a necessity—and that's where the Abercrombie & Fitch Company is your ally.

Wonderful catches being reported in Maine. One fisherman caught thirteen salmon, in one place, in one day, weighing up to six pounds apiece.

Come in and our experts will tell you where it is.

Fisherman's Luck

To own an outfit of this trout and salmon tackle is the greatest good fortune that can befall you.

The A. & F. Yellowstone rod at $5, a Cassette rod at $10, a Bic rod at $15—or your choice of fine American or English rods up to $50.

English collapsible, automatic landing nets, $17.50, and other good nets at 75 cents and up.

Scotch floating flies, $1 a dozen; the largest selection of dry flies in America.

Fly books, fishing creels, and a fisherman's "refrigerette," holding ice and a dozen bottles going out, and ice and your fish coming in.

Luncheon kits, for fishing or motoring, $5 up.

Clothes for the Summer Sportsman



Tropical sports clothes, for the golfer, the tennis player, the rider, the fisherman and the tourist.

Suits of pongee silk—English models, $28; homespun linens, $15 and $20, and Catalina tropical cloth, $20.

Sportsmen's suits of Cold-stream, water-repellent duck—coat, $7.50; long trousers, $3.50; riding breeches, $6; helmets, $2.50.

Fustian Trousers, $2.50 and $3.

Tweed Golf Suits, including special young men's models, $25 to $35.

Flannel Tennis and Cricket Trousers, $6.50 to $9.

New Villar-Villar Golf Hat, of Madagascar straw; pongee or green silk puggary band, $4.

Motor and Steamer Rugs, $10 up.

Easily the largest line of sports clothes and shoes on the continent.

Thoroughbred Apparel for the Sportswoman

Clothes for the trout stream, for the country club, for the mountain and seaside resort, for the beaches and the side-trips in California.



Things in which you are at home on the golf links, on the motor tour, at the wayside inn, or in the morning dawn at camp.

Country club and travel suits of Viyella flannel, $30 and $35; Innsbrook knit cloth, $25 to $39.50.

Khaki, forestry cloth, corduroy and tweed suits; Adirondack camp dresses; khaki, flannel, or crash skirts; silk or flannel shirts.

Exclusive hats and shoes for every costume.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sport Clothes for Spring and Summer.

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Ezra H. Fitch, President.

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BARNES ADMITS AIDING M'CARREN

It Was at Brooklyn Leader's Request He Saw Gratton, Who Killed Racing Bill.

EXPLAINS $20,000 SALARY

Lyon Paid It to Him for State Printing Contract He Bought from Winning Bidder.

26 LEGISLATORS TESTIFY

Barnes Did Not Try to Influence Their Votes on U. S. Senator In 1911, All Swear.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 17.—William Barnes, under cross-examination in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit in the Supreme Court here today, admitted that it was at the urgent request of the late Patrick H. McCarren, Democratic boss of Brooklyn, that he called upon the then Senator J. H. Grattan of Albany regarding the Agnew-Hart race track legislation in 1908.

Colonel Roosevelt's counsel have made the vote on the Agnew-Hart bill a big point of their case, as tending to show that a corrupt alliance existed between Mr. Barnes, as head of the Republican organization, and Charles F. Murphy, as head of the Democratic machine, to influence legislation. Hence Mr. Barnes's admission that "Long Pat" McCarren, then a State Senator, appealed to him to see Senator Grattan, whose vote finally defeated the bill, which was obnoxious to the Democratic leaders, was considered by the Roosevelt forces as an important victory.

Mr. Barnes, who up to today had been able to hold his own under cross-examination by John M. Bowers, apparently realized the significance of his admission; at any rate, he sought to qualify it by adding that he had taken no stand one way or the other regarding the bill until importuned to do so by Colonel Roosevelt, then President. It has been testified to that August Belmont called upon President Roosevelt at the White House to gain his assistance against the bill and that Mr. Roosevelt told Mr. Barnes that Mr. Belmont had to be considered and that the anti-gambling race track measure should be repealed.

Despite his effort to make it appear that his opposition to the bill was due to Colonel Roosevelt's insistence, and not because the Democratic leaders wished it, Mr. Barnes's testimony established the fact that the Albany County boss was consulting on legislation the Democrats in power in the Legislature. Mr. Bowers did not press the witness as to what he told Senator Grattan, but it already had been proved that Senator Grattan was in favor of the bill at first, that he switched his vote, and that this one vote defeated the legislation.

Printing Evidence in Again.

Mr. Bowers scored another important point when, despite vigorous objection from William M. Ivins, he managed to again get before the jury testimony relating to the so-called Albany printing ring which had been ruled out by Justice William S. Andrews. As bearing upon the credibility of the witness, Mr. Bowers was allowed to ask Mr. Barnes al labout the $20,000 salary he received from James B. Lyon at the time Mr. Barnes bought the State printing contract for 1899 from Henry J. McCarthy of The Albany Knickerbocker-Press.

Mr. Barnes explained that he had bid for this contract, but it had gone to Mr. McCarthy and that he had then obtained it from Mr. McCarthy and turned it over to Mr. Lyon. He received the $20,000 from Mr. Lyon, he said, for getting the contract, and he didn't know why the payment had been referred to by Mr. Lyon as a "salary."

The Barnes counsel maintained that it helped their case to have this explanation of an embarrassing situation explained by Mr. Barnes, but the Roosevelt forces figure that it adds to their case materially to get the matter before the jury, as it had been thrown out with all the rest of the printing evidence by Justice Andrews as not showing pustification of the alleged libel.

It was a day of give-and-take between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Bowers. Always self-possessed, suave, and smiling, Mr. Barnes with apparent good nature, seemed eager to answer at length the questions put to him by the Roosevelt attorney. At times he would demand an explanation of a term used by the lawyer, and, again, he would laugh with evident enjoyment at some one of the many tilts between Mr. Bowers and Mr. Ivins.

Once, when Mr. Ivins became insistent upon his objections, the distinguished lawyer was sternly ordered to sit down by Justice Andrews. Mr. Ivins's fund of good nature seems inexhaustible. Whenever he makes a caustic remark to some opponent he turns and beams upon the audience. At the close of the proceedings today several women surrounded him and told him how much they had enjoyed his smile.

"What's the use of getting sour?" the lawyer replied, with a grin.

Just before the afternoon session was adjourned Mr. Bowers told the court that he would finish his cross-examination of Mr. Barnes within half an hour in the morning. Mr. Ivins expects to call only a few more witnesses. After that William Loeb, Jr., who arrived here today, will be recalled, and then Mr. Roosevelt will be allowed to do some explaining on sur-rebuttal. Thus the summing up probably will begin on Wednesday.

Examine 26 Legislators.

Mr. Ivins is carrying out his plan to call all the available Republican Senators and Assemblymen of the 1911 Legislature, by which a United States Senator was elected. Twenty-six more of these took the stand today. Each testified that Mr. Barnes did not attempt to influence his vote at that time. Twenty-two gave similar testimony last week. Probably half a dozen more will be called.

Colonel Roosevelt, who went to Oyster Bay for Saturday and Sunday, was in the courtroom when the morning session opened. Wearing a new Spring suit of Scotch tweed, he seemed to take delight in posing for the photographers. Judging from his attitude in court, he has lost interest in the present stage of the proceedings. Throughout the day he read magazines, seldom offering a suggestion to his counsel. One story in which he seemed to take special interest was entitled "Broke; or, The Busted Lady."

William D. Barnum of the Barnes legal forces did the examining of the legislators. The first was ex-Assemblyman William D. Keyes of Monroe County. He testified that in the last week Barnes had spoke to him and Senator Emerson of Warren County in front of the Capitol, saying that he thought it would be a good plan for the Republicans and Independent Democrats to unite in electing a United States Senator and thus block Tammany.

State Controller Eugene M. Travis, who was a State Senator in 1911, told of being present at a conference at the home of Mr. Barnes on March 28, 1911, when the candidacy of Thomas Mott Osborne was discussed. The Controller said Mr. Barnes asked him how he thought the Long Island legislators would stand in the matter. At the end of a two-hours' discussion, he said, Mr. Barnes remarked: "Apparently we couldn't get enough votes to elect Mr. Osborne."

One-time Assemblymen and Senators passed in rapid succession after this. Mr. Bowers spending little time on cross-examination. Mr. Bowers would ask if the legislator voted for Senator Depew until Mr. O'Gorman was elected, and as each replied "Yes" he was allowed to go.

Barnes Returns to Stand

Mr. Barnes got back on the stand shortly before noon. Mr. Bowers, after reading a number of editorials from Mr. Barnes's papetr, The Albany Evening Journal, said: "I take it from the articles that have been read, Mr. Barnes, that you were not politically friendly toward Governor Hughes?"

"On the contrary," replied Mr. Barnes, "I was politically friendly toward Governor Hughes for a long time."

Mr. Bowers asked about an editorial in which Governor Hughes was referred to as a bulldozer.

"I did not regard Governor Hughes as a bulldozer until he sent a message to the 1910 Legislature ordering it to pass a measure which it had rejected," the witness replied.

Mr. Bowers then referred to the bill before the Legislature to repeal the Percy-Grey racing law, and asked: "It was concerning an act of legislation that you advised Mr. Grattan to vote a certain way?"

"It was concerning a bill before the Senate," the witness replied. "It was a measure to repeal the Percy-Grey law that had passed the Assembly."

"You were interested in it, either in favor of or against it?"

"I should say I was, in the sense of interest in public matters."

"You were opposed to its message?"

"I was. I stated my personal position in a letter already placed in evidence. I took no active interest in the proposal to defeat the measure until after I had gon to New York at the direction of President Roosevelt."

Mr. Bowers tried to show that Mr. Barnes opposed the bill in a speech he made beforet he Unconditional Republican Club in 1908. The witness said he could not remember making such a speech.

"How about the moral responsibility?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"There is no moral responsibility involved," the witness retorted. "I should be responsible in an action for libel."

"Is that all you are worried about—libel suits?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"I'm not worried about anything, Mr. Bowers," Mr. Barnes shot back.

"When you urged Senator Grattan to vote against the Agnew-Hart bill did you know that his vote would defeat that bill?" Mr. Bowers asked.

"I was confidence that it would have that result," Mr. Barnes replied, after a pause. "Of course, I could not be sure."

McCarren's Call on Barnes.

The lawyer then read from the Journal a news story which referred to Senator Grady as leading the fight against the Agnew-Hart bill, and an attack upon Governor Hughes by Senator McCarren.

"You and Senator Grady had been friends since 1882?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"We were scarcely aquaintances—certainly not friends," replied Mr. Barnes. "We were merely on speaking terms."

"Did Senator McCarren call at youd house in Albany in reference to the defeat of the Hart-Agnew bill?"

"He came there."

"To discuss this bill?"

"Yes."

"What did you say to him!"

"I answered the question he asked me. He told me he had made a careful canvass of the Senate in relation to this measure and he was convinced that if Senator Grattan would vote against the bill the vote would be 25 to 25, and the bill would be defeated. He asked me whether I would not talk with Senator Grattan and ask him to vote against the bill."

Mr. Bowers asked what he said to Senator McCarrren.

"I told him that I would see Mr. Grattan and talk with him about the matter; that I was very much opposed to mixing up in the case or to becoming involved in it at all, but that I would talk to the Senator and see what he would do."

"What happened then?" demanded Mr. Bowers.

"Two or three days later Senator Grattan came to my house at my request," replied Mr. Barnes.

"You know that Senator Grattan had announced in the Senate that he was in favor of the Hart-Agnew bill?"

"That is not true. My understanding was that he had stated that, if the amended bill to take effect Sept. 1 was not carried he would vote in favor of the bill unamended."

"Any man of intelligence would take such a declaration to mean that he was in favor of the bill, would he not?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"We don't claim any intelligence when dealing with men of such wisdom as yours, Mr. Bowers," interjected Mr. Ivins.

When the afternoon session began Mr. Bowers asked Mr. Barnes if he had seen Senator McCarren again. The witness replied that he had not.

Mr. Bowers wanted to know if Senator McCarren had gone over the list of Senators who would vote for or against the Agnew-Hart bill. Mr. Barnes said nothing of the kind had occurred.

"Did you tell him that Senator Grattan would vote against it?"

"I told him I would see Grattan."

"Did you tell him that you would advise Senator Grattan to vote against it?"

"Absolutely no."

Printing "Salary" Taken Up.

Mr. Bowers switched to the printing matter and asked the witness if he remembered writing to Senator Platt complaining that The Alban Journal was not getting its share of the county and city printing. Mr. Ivins objected to allowing the printing matter to be dragged forth again. Mr. Bowers replied that he intended to show the degree of credibility of the witness.

"You must understand," said Justice Andrews, "that I ruled out the printing evidence insofar as it related to justification of this libel. But you may ask the witness about any matter in his career if it tends to show that he committed a crime or that he is unworthy of being believed. Of course, Mr. Bowers, you understand that you

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Do you have to pamper your digestion, avoiding a lot of delicious, ordinarily wholesome foods that simply *will not agree with you?* And every time you yield to temptation are you in distress until you have dosed yourself with digestives that weaken your stomach still further? Try one more good dinner, sipping with it a glass or two of Man-a-oea—that clear, good, refreshing mineral water that aids digestion and checks stomach and intestinal disturbances by *natural* means. Not a laxative. Sold by all druggists and by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., and other first-class grocers.

STATE FIGHTS TRIAL OF THAW BY JURY

Stanford White's Slayer in Court, but Case Goes Over While Lawyers Argue.

MADE ILL IN THE TOMBS

John B. Stanchfield Says His Client Has Rheumatism and Throat Disease Because of Bad Air.

The jury trial to test the sanity of Harry K. Thaw that was set down for yesterday, was postponed until Friday by an order obtained by the Attorney General's office from Presiding Justice Ingraham of the Appellate Division. There is small chance of the trial going ahea don Friday.

Yesterday afternoon Thaw was taken from the Tombs in the centre of a flig of Deputy Sheriffs, and in the courtroom met his mother, his brother Josiah, and his sister Margaret, who is Mrs. George Carnegie. Last Friday the case proceeding with a jury, and it looked as if the trial would proceed.

Yesterday morning the case went over until the afternoon because Deputy Attorney General Rosenberger said that Evelyn Nesbit Thaw and Susan Merrill, two of the witnesses for the people, were without the jurisdiction of the court. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Bromberger came to court with two other deputies from the Attorney General's office, Frank K. Cook and Alfred L. Becker. John B. Stanchfield, chief counsel for Thaw, was on hand with Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., and Abel I. Smith.

A long and involved argument followed. The State blarred for further delay on the ground that a notice of appeal had been filed and that this acted automatically as a stay. Mr. Stanchfield denied this and insisted that the case go on. Two sections of the Code of Civil Procedure were quoted by the battling counsel, and as one section flatly contradicted the other no progress was made. One section said that when an appeal is taken by a State officer it acts as a stay, and the other section said that no stay is effective unless it is granted by the court.

Justice Hendrick said that the trial would go on unless it was stopped by a higher court. Finally it was arranged that the counsel should be heard this morning on the question as to whether the notice of an appeal really did act as a stay or not, and in the meantime the State could take whatever measures it pleased to obtain an order preventing the trial from proceeding until after the Court of Appeals had acted on the last appeal as to whether Thaw's sanity should be decided by a jury or only by a Justice without any jury aid.

Then the case went over and the three Attorneys General set about arranging for another postponement. First, application for an order directed at Justice Hendrick stopping the trial until the final appeal was heard. But Justice Ingraham thought that an ex parte proceeding was not the proper path to tread, and he was then asked for an order to show cause why the trial should not be delayed. This was granted.

During the argument in court Mr. Stanchfield said that Thaw had been in the Tombs since March 15, "not for any crime, on no criminal charge, and under no criminal process." He referred to the New Hampshire commission that declared that Thaw could be safely set free, and then he said:

"If there is a stay in this case, I shall ask that Thaw be paroled in the custody of the Sheriff. Thaw is suffering great hardship by being compelled to remain in the Tombs. He is subjected to the conditions there that breed disease. We have already been compelled to send physicians to attend to him, and he should no longer be confined in that atmosphere."

Later in the day Mr. Stanchfield said that Thaw was suffering from rheumatism and from other troubles, such as throat diseases, and that these ailments were entirely due to the Tombs air. Justice Hendrick said that unless he was stopped from proceeding with the trial it would go on summarily.

"I have not been desirous of trying this Thaw case," he said. "I wanted it to come before another Judge, but as it seems to be my fate to try it, I am willing to dispose of it as promptly as possible."

The appeal of the State to the Court of Appeals will be based on the claim that in granting a jury trial in a habeas corpus proceeding Justice Hendrick acted without his jurisdiction and that he had exceeded his discretion.

TO CONFER ON GARY PLAN.

Public Discussion of New School Methods Next Friday.

A conference upon the Gary, Ind., and the Ettinger plans in the public schools of this city will be held in the Russell Sage Foundation Hall, 130 East Twenty-second Street, next Friday evening. John Martin, Chairman of the Committee on Vocational Education of the Board of Education, will preside and the speakers will include Miss Harriet M. Johnson of the Public Education Association, who will give a general outline of the Gary plan based on her personal study of the schools in Gary, Ind.; Angelo Patri, Principal of Public School 45, the Bronx, who will tell how the plan is being worked out in his school; William E. Grady, Principal of Public School 64, Manhattan, who will tell how the Ettinger plan is being put into operation in his school, and Dr. John Dewey of Columbus University, who will summarize the discussion to follow, and point out the significance of the plans for vocational education.

In a recent report the Board of Education said that $50,000,000 was necessary to properly house the school children. Mr. Wirt says that by adopting the Gary plan the present school buildings will be amply sufficient for this purpose. This plan has been under trial in the schools for the last few months, and on Friday night an opportunity will be given to the public to hear from those who have actually put it into effect what has been accomplished. Mr. Wirt himself will be there to take part in this discussion and answer questions.

SLAYER OF PAPPA IS FREED.

District Attorney Decides Not to Try Maddelena Again.

Frank Maddelena, who shot and killed Joseph Pappa in a Hester Street saloon on Dec. 13, 1908, and seven years later walked into the District Attorney's office and surrendered himself, was discharged on his own recognizance by Judge Nott in General Sessions yesterday on recommendation of District Attorney Perkins. His trial for the murder ended on Friday in a disagreement, with the jurors ten to two for acquittal, and the District Attorney decided not to have him tried again.

Maddelena, with his wife and son, left last night for Steubenville, Ohio, where Maddelena, since fleeing from New York after killing Pappa, had been making a good living as the head of a large boot-black business. He has saved about $20,000.

When Maddelena returned to face trial on the murder indictment he told the District Attorney his conscience troubled him and he wanted to clear his name for his son's sake. He said he killed Pappa in self-defense after a quarrel in the saloon and then ran away because he feared vengeance at the hands of Pappa's friends.

During the trial Assistant District Attorney Edwards produced Pappa's coat with two bullet holes in the back in an attempt to show that self-defense could not have been the motive for the killing.

CENTEMERI—nothing but gloves since 1870.
Forty-five years of constant improvement.

Centemeri Gloves

Introducing
A New and Distinctive Style
Especially suited for the Bridal Trousseau, Travel and for Summer Outings.

The New **"FIELDER"** Military Style

Made in the Following Materials

Kid	The newest Black and White effects	2.50
Soft Velvet Mocha	Sand, Putty and Covert shades	2.50
Washable Cape	Sand and Tan shades	2.50
Silk	Black, White, Sand and Gray	1.50

Men's Gloves of Superior Quality, 1.00 to 2.50

296 Fifth Ave. One Door Below 31st Street



Look at your idle typewriters!

YOUR stenographer is only human. She can't take dictation from more than one person at a time. And she can't be typewriting at the same time. It is not up to her if she wastes hours taking shorthand dictation—and waiting to take it. You have no right at all to be irritated and upset if she is somewhere else just when *you* want her.

It is your fault if your typewriter stands idle while your stenographer gets her work second-hand—via the shorthand system. You are responsible for the *method* that wastes valuable hours taking shorthand dictation—hours that might be spent in producing *finished typewriting.* Which is what you pay for.

Idle typewriters, wasted time and waiting stenographers can be converted into productive typewriters, producing hours and stenographers who are permitted to earn their salaries.

You would "take the cure" fast enough if any other department was as inefficient as your correspondence. And the "cure" is so simple, so sure, so easy to take—just dictate to the Dictaphone. We have prescribed the same treatment successfully in thousands of other cases.

THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street



You owe it to yourself to investigate. If you happen to find it true, it's a pretty big thing. If it doesn't happen to be true, then you can nail us down. Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work. Just reach for your telephone and call the Dictaphone. The number is Worth 3272. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it on your letterhead and mail it to us. We'll have the Dictaphone man come to you. Do it now, while you think of it.

The only "Dictaphone" is THE Dictaphone.

Dictaphone—our trade name.
Man at the desk—our trade-mark.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St., N. Y. C. Send the Dictaphone man along:

Name .....

Address .....

See Mr. .....

This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

$3 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON

SPECIAL EXCURSION
SUNDAY, MAY 23d
via
ROYAL BLUE LINE
New Jersey Central, Reading and Baltimore and Ohio R.R.'s

A rare opportunity to visit the national capital with its wonderful attractions.

SUNDAY, MAY 23d
Also Sunday, June 6.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:30 P. M.; Liberty St., 12:01 Midnight Saturday nights.

Tickets on sale week in advance at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 245, 329, 1216, 1449 and 2081 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., N. Y.; 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

7-20-4
H. S. DULIVANT
Cigar sales now largest in its forty years of continuous growth.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Real Estate Troubles

have brought to us many owners who have used our services in renting and managing their buildings. Their satisfaction is our best asset.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. — Lex. to 3d Ave

The "Rosalind"
DanseBag
$2.95



Pony size—5 inches high. Moire Silk vachette and pin seal, silk lining; fitted with purse and mirror. A tiny strap holds it at the back of the hand.

The illustration shows how daintily practical this new creation is.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

Now!—The Sale of
Stationery and Engraving

A great annual *cut price* event. Qualities the BEST—prices the lowest consistent with the quality. Aside from the other unusual value the excellence of the ENGRAVING is noteworthy. Featured are:

Writing Paper by the Pound and Box. Note Cards with or without Initials. Monogram and Address Dies. Desk Requisites.

A detailed list of the specials will be mailed upon request or handed to you upon entering the shop.

Bloomingdales' Stationery Shop, Lex. Ave. Arcade.

Pictures
And everything that appertains thereto

Particularly *frames*. Our Framing Dept. has a wonderful showing both of ready made frames and of moulding for frames-to-order.

Let us estimate on framing—or restoring—or *both*—that picture you have in mind.

Bloomingdales'—Third Floor.

REDUCED FARES
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Decoration Day
Niagara Falls

$11.00 via West Shore

$12.25 via New York Central

Tickets on sale May 28 for trains at 6.00 p. m. and thereafter; 29, and morning trains of May 30. Returning to June 1.

Catskill Mountains
One way fare for round trip
Tickets on sale May 28 to 30 inclusive, good returning until June 1.

Adirondack and Green Mts. 1000 Islands
One way fare plus $3.00 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 28 to June 12, good returning within 30 days.

Special Fare Bulletin
giving full particulars of Holiday Excursions, may be obtained of New York Central ticket agents or address: Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

New York Phone, 6310 Madison
Brooklyn Phone, 107 Main

TRAP MONK EASTMAN FLEEING IN AN AUTO

Police, on Orders from Albany, Hold Up Motor Containing Gems and Silverware.

DOCTOR'S DRIVER TRICKED

Chauffeur Didn't Know One of Two Men He Carried Was Once Noted Gangster.

From Albany there flashed over the wire to every head of a police force between here and the capital yesterday morning a warning to be on the lookout for a seven-seated automobile in which were two men escaping, the Chief of Police of Albany charged, with the loot of at least one robbery in his city. Among those who received the warning was Lieutenant Wines of the Bronx Detective Bureau. The message added that the men making their dash for freedom were implicated in the robbery of the home of N. Murnane on the Troy Road. The number of the automobile was given as 34,242, New York, and the most prominent mark of identification on it was a coat of arms surmounting the radiator cap. The telegram told briefly of an attempt made to stop the car before it got away for New York at 9 o'clock i nthe morning.

Lieutenant Michael Murphy and Detectives John Morrill and Charles Nelson were detailed to look out for the auto. The police knew that a thief with a valise full of loot would make directly for this city as the most likely place to dispose of his haul without attracting attention. The detectives took with them two motorcycle policemen from the Kingsbridge Station and waited at the end of the Subway at the 242d Street entrance to Van Cortlandt Park.

Charge Chauffeur with Speeding.

It was nearly 5 o'clock in the afternoon and Lieutenant Murphy is sure they watched at least 15,000 automobiles going and coming along the road that leads into Broadway so into the city, when they caught sight of a seven-seated car answering the description of the one wanted. It was keeping close behind a trolley car. Murphy noted the coat of arms on the radiator cap and nodded to one of the motor cycle policemen. This policeman pushed his wheel into the middle of the road and hailed the chauffeur.

"Hold on there," he shouted, "you are breaking a speed regulation."

The chauffeur stopped promptly and the policeman walked to the car taking out a bank summons as he neared it.

"What have I been doing?" asked the chauffeur in an aggrieved tone.

For answer Murphy drew his revolver and jumped on the running board of the car. The other detectives approached from opposite sides and pulled open the doors. The men inside were taken by surprise, and at the sight of the drawn revolvers they promptly obeyed the command, "Hands up."

Murphy, after he had scanned the faces of his prisoners, exclaimed in surprise: "Well, if it isn't Monk Eastman."

The man so addressed grinned, but made no reply.

The police then climbed into the automobile, and the chauffeur took them to the Bronx Detective Bureau. There the man, whom the detectives identified as Monk Eastman, the former gang leader, gave his name as William Delaney, a plumber, 40 years old. He refused to give his address. His companion said he was Charles Murphy, 38 years old, an "agent" of Albany.

The chauffeur said he was James Toale. The auto belonged to Dr. G. Adolph Anderson of the New Weston Hotel, Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. In the car the police found four suitcases belonging to Dr. Anderson, and one belonging to the two men. On opening this bag it was found to contain at least $1,000 worth of silverware and some small pieces of jewelry. The silverware was marked with the letter "M." There are about thirty pieces in the collection.

Murphy, the Albany "agent," refused to talk. Eastman did not deny his identity when the detectives talked with him.

"Well," he said, "you have the silver, so go as far as you can, but you can't expect any help from me."

The chauffeur, according to his story, got into trouble simply through playing the Good Samaritan. The police believe the story he tells of his meeting with the two men, and so does Dr. Anderson, in whose employ he has been for fifteen years.

Met Through a Bartender.

The doctor and his wife went to Albany on Friday. On Sunday night they returned here by boat in order to see the fleet. Toale was left behind to bring the car back to the city. The chauffeur says that a friend of his, a bartender, told him on Sunday that he wanted to go to New York. He said he told his friend that his employer had gone back by boat and he invited the bartender to occupy a seat in his car. It was the bartender who introduced him to Murphy, saying, "here is a friend of mine who also wants to get back to New York."

The chauffeur said he agreed to take both men and they arranged to meet him at the Albany bridge yesterday morning. Murphy showed up with Delaney or Eastman and explained to Toale that the bartender was ill and could not go, so he had taken the liberty of bringing a friend with him.

"All right," said the good-natured chauffeur, "get on board."

On the way down his traveling companions, he said, took turns occupying the front seat and amusing him. He added that he suspected nothing wrong until the policemen stopped the car and arrested them.

The thre men were arrested, charged with having in their possession silverware and jewelry, the proceeds of a robbery in Albany. They will be held to await extradition to Albany.

William Delaney, or Monk Eastman, was the leader of a gang that formerly intimidated east side voters on Election Day. This gave him much influence. He was arrested many times for assault, and once for murder. He never stayed in jail long, and for years he escaped conviction. He was arrested in 1893, charged with beating a coachman who was to have appeared as complainant against David Lamar, the "Wolf of Wall Street." Eastman and three others were tried for this and acquitted.

The gangster was caught when he tried to shoot a Pinkerton detective. Influence was unable to save him, and he was sent to Sing Sing for ten years. He served eight, and in 1910 he was released on parole. At that time he said he was going west, and had not come under the eyes of the police since that time until his arrest yesterday.

Bride's Presents Stolen.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 17.—Eastman and his companion were arrested by the New York police today, following the theft on Saturday night or wedding presents from the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Murnane at Kenyon Park. Mr. and Mrs. Murnane are now on their wedding journey. Detectives learned that Monk Eastman and Charles Murphy, a gambler of this city, had left Eastman's home today with three suitcases and had taken an auto over the Albany Post Road for New York.

Eastman's home was searched, and pawn tickets made out to William Delaney, a complete burglar's outfit and an automatic revolver were found. The police do not believe that Eastman participated in the robberies, but think he acted as the fence.

NOT TO PROSECUTE MINERS.

Conspiracy Indictments in Michigan Quashed by Court.

CALUMET, Mich., May 17.—A nolle prosequi was entered today in the case against President Moyer and thirty-seven other officials of the Western Federation of Miners, indicted on charges of conspiracy by the Houghton County Grand Jury a year ago, as a result of alleged acts of violence said to have been committed at the direction of the defedants during the copper strike. The order was made by Judge O'Brien in the Baraga County Circuit Court, on motion of Prosecutor Galbraith of Houghton County.

The prosecutor said: "The strike has established in this community certain fundamental facts and principles, and its conduct, leadership, and subsequent events have thoroughly discredited the imported mercenary agitators and the gospel of class hatred."

The indictment, which was so worded as to charge a misdemeanor, was returned Jan. 15, 1914, and contained three counts. The first and second counts alleged that President Moyer and thirty-seven other officials and members of the union conspired to prevent employes of mining companies affected by the strike from pursuing their lawful vocations. The third count alleged that the conspiracy extended to an attempt to deprive the laborers generally of their property and rights.

Meanwhile the strike had ended. The decision to drop the prosecution was said to have been one of the first decisions of the new county administration elected last Autumn.

Y. W. C. A. AGE LIMIT.

Dormitory Rule Places Those Under 35 in the "Young" Class.

Although Boston may consider them "old" at 30, Brooklyn views women in a more generous spirit, and permits them to remain "young" for five years longer. At least it so appears from a rule now in force at the Harriet Judson dormitory of the Young Women's Christian Association in Nevins Street.

It was said there yesterday that as the association needed all its rooms for young women, it was forced to keep out those who were more than 35.

SNOW IN WEST VIRGINIA.

State Reports the Coldest May 17 in Years.

GRAFTON, W. Va., May 17.—Northern West Virginia today experienced the coldest May 17 in years.

Much snow is reported to have fallen in the mountains and ice formed on many small runs and creeks.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Beginning To-day, will close out regardless of cost all this season's importations of

Original Paris Model
Suits, Gowns and Wraps

Together with their own exclusive creations

At prices that range from
$45.00, 65.00, 95.00 and upwards

Included are charming One Piece Dresses for both morning and afternoon wear; Dancing and Dinner Frocks; Evening Gowns and Wraps; also Plain and Fancy Tailored Suits, all of which are representative of the best productions of the leading Paris and American fashion exponents.

Special Order Dept. — On the Third Floor

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Will offer to-day, and the remainder of the week, in the Men's Custom Tailoring Section, Third Floor,

Men's Sack Suits
(Made to measure)
at $31.00

Regular values $38.00, 40.00 and 45.00

The fabrics offer an excellent selection from the best Imported and American weaves, including the newest and smartest effects in stripes, checks, plaids and mixtures, also the always popular plain blues, black and greys.

HIRED GANGS HERE FOR OTHER CITIES

Perkins Finds "Strong-Arm" Women Helped to Terrorize Out-of-Town Employers.

HYSTERICS STOPPED A PLAY

Women Gangsters Simulated Fits to End East Side Show Put On by Strikebreakers.

The operations of gangsters who were hired by officials of labor unions in the city, to intimidate employers in clothing trade strikes extended to Cleveland, Philadelphia, and other large American cities, according to evidence discovered by the District Attorney yesterday.

The gangsters when they were sent on this out-of-town duty received the pay of $7.50 a day, which was their usual New York rate, and as a bonus all their living expenses were paid in the towns they went to. Their traveling expenses were met by the Treasurers of the unions.

District Attorney Perkins has traced one group of gunmen from the headquarters of a union here to the headquarters of a union in Cleveland, where there was a strike in the clothing trade in 1913. These thugs were kept busy for eight weeks attacking non-union workmen. Some of the gangsters have confessed, giving all of the details of their employment, including the name of the hotel in which they were housed, the names of the union officials in Cleveland who paid them, and the names of the union officials here by whom they were employed.

In a strike in Philadelphia, District Attorney Perkins has learned that not only were men thugs sent to help the strikers, but that a squad of "strong-arm women" was hired to attack women strikebreakers.

After the strike was over there were complaints from the unions that the women thugs were not as efficient as the men, and the women were therefore put through a special course of instruction by "Dopey Benny" Fein, the chief thug. They were taught by Fein how to use hatpins with effect and how to use umbrellas that had been weighted with lead slugs.

In one strike here the strong-arm women were sent to an east side theatre where the regular actors had gone on strike. In the midst of the performance by the substitute company a strong-arm woman rose in one part of the theatre and simulated a fit of hysterics. She broke up the performance for a time, and she had hardly been sent away to a hospital when another woman suffered a similar attack. This kept up until the curtain was rung down and the audience was dismissed.

Four more men were arrested yesterday in addition to the fifteen who have already been taken into custody under the thirty-four indictments found against labor leaders and gangsters. Those caught yesterday were members of the Bakers' Union. They were Morris Rothstein of 491 Powell Street, Brooklyn; Louis Blumenthal of 155 Essex Street; Meyer Lobbross of 1,437 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, and Louis Seidman of 491 Powell Street, Brooklyn. All were admitted to bail in sums ranging from $2,500 to $5,000.

It was said yesterday that a new Grand Jury would have to be drawn to continue the gangster investigation and that it might be kept busy all Summer, together with two parts of General Sessions which will be assigned to try those indicted.

The Executive Board of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Making Union, containing 40,000 members, passed resolutions yesterday denouncing the wholesale indictment of labor leaders as a "frame-up" based upon false confession by Fein. The resolutions set forth that the indictments were part of a general raid designed by the employers to destroy the labor unions." They called upon the members of organized labor all over the country to rally to the defense of the indicted leaders.

B. Altman & Co.

Cretonne Hats, Parasols and Reticules

are among the unique features of Summer fashions. Entirely charming are those now being shown, featuring the daintiest colors and the most artistic patterns, and harmonizing perfectly with the "Petit Trianon" Dresses recently introduced by B. Altman & Co.

The House Gown Department

is showing an interesting selection of dainty Boudoir Caps, including the "Bal Masque" Cap, an extreme novelty introduced by B. Altman & Co.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Balta Shoes

for Tennis, Golf and all Sports wear, are fashioned with the same regard for comfort, durability and style as are the Balta Shoes for formal occasions.

"Balta" is the synonym for excellence.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets — New York

DEMAND ON LAW STUDENTS.

Candidates for the Bar Must Prove Good Moral Character.

Candidates for admission to the Bar, who have been certified by the State Board of Law Examiners as having passed the law examinations, are notified by the Committee on Character to file with the Clerk of the Appellate Division on or before May 25 evidence of good moral character. Such evidence must include at least two affidavits from attorneys acquainted with the applicant. Affidavits on printed forms will not be accepted.

Each candidate shall also file the certificate received from the State Board of Law Examiners on the form furnished by the Clerk of the Appellate Division upon personal application. All applicants who have had their names changed shall notify the Clerk of the Appellate Division. A strict compliance with the foregoing requirements is essential. Information may be sent to the clerk of the court, or to any of the following members of the committee: David Leventritt, 111 Broadway, Chairman; Howard Townsend, 2 Cedar Street; John G. Milburn, 54 Wall Street; George L. Rives, 25 Liberty Street; George W. Wickersham, 40 Wall Street.

The list of candidates contains these names:

Bayus, Maxwell.	Mei, Huan-Chuen.
Brodix, Charles R., Jr.	Mackay, Richard J.
Breslau, Louis S.	McKinnon, John.
Block, Maurice.	McMahon, Daniel F.
Critchlow, George A.	McPhee, Joseph F.
Cohn, Max.	Rose, Lawrence R.
Costello, Edward T.	Rinehart, Edwin E.
Dodge, Tomlin D.	Soulsome, W. B.
Ferreira, Avelino V.	Rosenthal, Jacob S.
Freidenrich, Morton.	Rogers, E. J. H.
Goodhart, Arthur L.	Reynolds, Eustace.
Galgano, F. R. C.	Randolph, Francis F.
Hartwell, Harold T.	Schleider, Ida P.
Helms, Birch.	Steinemann, Robert.
Jackson, Frank W.	Sanders, Nathan N.
King, Albert J.	Seidler, Max S.
Kramer, Samuel.	Schlenger, Bernard.
Koman, Joseph.	Solmsen, Francis D.
Kittredge, H. C.	Tendler, Alexander R.
Lombardi, C. E.	Trask, Benjamin H.
Levine, Abraham.	Winchester, Fitch A.
Landes, Lewis.	White, William Lee.
Matthews, Ben A.	Whittemore, Manvel.
Mullen, John A.	Wolfson, David S.
Meisel, Charles J. W.	Zerilli, Anthony A.

The following named applicants should submit, in addition to the above requirements, proof that they have pursued their course of law study by actually serving a clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney of the Appellate Division for a period of at least one year continuously before their application to be admitted to practice:

Bregman, Julius.	Milanese, Joseph C.
Cohen, Barnett.	McCarthy, Thomas J.
Cashman, Philip.	MacInnis, Albert G.
Darby, Walter A.	Maine, Goodelly.
Gerber, Lawrence I.	Neylan, Edward A.
Hiavac, Albert, Jr.	Sprung, David L.
Kennedy, Charles J.	Shields, George K.
Levy, Max.	Watson, T. H., Jr.
Maginn, Ivan Elliott.	Weinman, Max J.

CONDEMNED MAN IN COURT.

Trial of Leggio, Whom Flack Accuses of Murder, Begins.

The trial of Antonio Leggio for murder, against whom the chief witness is to be William Flack, 22, who was brought from the death house in Sing Sing under a special law, was begun yesterday before Judge Nott, in General Sessions. Leggio is charged with the killing of Giuseppe Marino on April 8, 1914, in Marino's rooms, in East Thirteenth Street.

After the murder Flack surrendered and confessed that he was the slayer. A few days later Louisa Macalusa, 17 years old, went to the District Attorney's office and said that she, and not Flack, killed Marino because he had compelled her to lead an immoral life. Assistant District Attorney Wellman had several conferences with her, as a result of which Leggio was indicted.

The girl said Leggio wanted Marino killed and hired Flack to do the killing. When Flack was arrested, the girl said, Leggio told her to surrender, and Flack would be freed, and she also. Flack was convicted on the girl's testimony. Now he will be a witness against Leggio.

Mrs. Walters's Trial Goes Over.

The trial of Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters on the charge of poisoning her two children was postponed yesterday to the Fall term by Justice Weeks in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court in Bronx County, after he had read the affidavits of three physicians, each asserting that the prisoner would be seriously affected by an immediate trial because she was soon to become a mother. With Mrs. Walters in court was Loriys Elton Rogers, the attorney, and her common-law husband. Mrs. Walters was released in $7,500 bail, and Justice Weeks instructed her not to leave the State pending trial. This would prevent her marrying Rogers, who was forbidden to marry in New York States when his wife, Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers, divorced him.

POLICE DISAPPROVE OSBORNE'S SING SING

Deputy Commissioner Lord Says Convict Life Should Be Made Terrible.

STATISTICS NOT RELIABLE

Impossible to Say Whether Crime Is on the Increase, He Tells the Monday Night Club.

Second Deputy Commissioner Frank A. Lord, who talked in the trialroom at Police Headquarters last night to the Monday Night Club, said he was opposed to the policy of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing.

"If things are made as pleasant for convicts as Warden Osborne wants to make them," he said, "the result will be that the decent, law-abiding citizens are paying the bill to give enjoyments to convicts, which many of them have not the money to buy for themselves. Instead of being made pleasant and enjoyable, life up there at Sing Sing should be made so terrible that when the convict comes out he will say: 'The punishment for crime is so terrible, let's all be good.'

"A better way of treating crime tha nthat of making conditions pleasant in the prisons would be to take hold of John Doe, aged 6 years, and make sure that John Doe, aged 25 years, is not a criminal. It is more important to spend money and effort in improving the conditions in the classes from which the criminals come than in trying to make conditions easier for the older men after they have been convicted of crime.

"The natural result of the change in prison methods is that when two men who have been together in this type of prison get together again after they have been released they at once set out to commit another crime."

Deputy Commissioner Lord said no reliance could be placed on crime statistics, generally speaking, because a varying percentage of the number of crimes committed were reported to the police, so that it was impossible at present to tell whether crime was on the increase or not.

WAR INFURIATES PASTOR.

Waterbury Minister Hits English Clergy and German Soldiery.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 17.—The Rev. Henry K. Miller, pastor of the South Methodist Church, preached a sermon last night on "The Shame of Europe," which caused so much discord among the foreign-born members of the congregation that he may be forced to resign.

In the course of his remarks he said:

"The foul hypocrites who fill the highest offices in the Church of England, fake Bishops, hypocrite priests, murderous parish clerks, men who stain God's altar with their guilty presence, these men own the distillery stock of the land and count their profits more than the souls of their brethren. I disown them as Christians.

"I have tried to be neutral, but what red-blooded American can hold peace when he reads of children being nailed to the doors of their homes by these blood-crazed German fiends, and defenseless women burned alive in their homes or shot down by monsters as they endeavor to escape the flames. In the name of civilization and Christ no man can longer remain neutral."

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GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES
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LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
99 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Springtime Is Cleaning Time
USE
Platt's Chlorides
The Odorless Disinfectant
Two sizes, 25 and 50 cents.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Removal 5 Specials

Today (Tuesday) and Tomorrow (Wednesday)

EXTRAORDINARY SALE
Of 20,000 Yards of the
CELEBRATED BIGELOW CARPETS
Wilton, Brussels and Axminster, Also Best English Makes
AT AN AVERAGE OF 1/3 OFF REGULAR PRICES.

The offerings consist of an unusually choice line of patterns, colorings and shades suitable for every type of floor covering, and comprise

150 Pieces
BIGELOW WILTON AND BEST ENGLISH MAKES
of Exceptional Value.
Formerly $3.00, $3.25, $3.75 and $4.00 yard.
Now 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.75

250 Pieces
BIGELOW BRUSSELS, AXMINSTER AND BEST ENGLISH MAKES
in an Excellent Assortment.
Formerly $1.65, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.25 yard.
Now 1.10, 1.25, 1.35, 1.50

300 Oriental Rugs
25 to 33⅓% under regular prices.
During the week we offer these choice Oriental rugs, in small and carpet sizes, in various most desirable weaves, designs and colors:
RUGS—Sizes average 2.8x4.6 to 4.6x6.6.
Values $20.00 to $150.00.
Now 15.00 to 105.00
CARPETS—Sizes average 6x9 to 14x27.7.
Values $90.00 to $1,800.00.
Now 65.00 to 1200.00
ORIENTAL RUNNERS—Sizes average 9.6x3.6 to 13.7x3.4.
Values $40.00 to $70.00.
Now 28.00 to 48.00

200 Odd Size Rugs
at ½ to ⅓ under regular prices.
Made in our own workroom from our high grade Wilton, Axminster, Brussels and Wilton Velvet carpets, a variety of patterns suitable for Summer furnishings.
Approximate sizes and prices as follows:

Size 4.6x 6.6	6.00 to 9.00
5.3x 8.3	10.00 to 13.50
7.6x 7.6	12.00 to 17.50
6.9x10.0	12.50 to 17.50
9.0x12.0	20.00 to 27.50
9.9x12.9	25.00 to 35.00
11.3x14.6	37.50 to 47.50

3500 Yards
Imported Ratines
35 inch—Formerly 75c. yard
Medium weight grade in a beautiful range of colors: Pink, sky, Copenhagen, cadet, navy, Delft, green, gray, chamois, tan, helio and white. **19c yard**
Mail orders promptly filled.

1000 Yards
Black Taffeta
39 to 40 inch—Value $2.25 yard.
A very fine grade of chiffon finish, high, brilliant lustre. Imported. **1.38**
Mail orders promptly filled.

Women's Dresses
For the House, Garden or Beach.
All Sizes to 46 bust measure.

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SUFFRAGISTS HARRY PRESIDENT'S GUARDS

Two Slip Past Secret Service Men at Biltmore Luncheon to Present Letter.

REPROVED BY MR. TUMULTY

Intruder Shouts 'Votes for Women!' When Mr. Wilson Leaves the Hotel Restaurant.

Two women, one avowedly a militant suffragette who had been imprisoned twice in England, attempted to interrupt the prearranged program in order to force a suffrage letter on President Wilson at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday.

The two women were Miss Mabel Schofield, a member of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, and Miss Florence Harmon, secretary of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and of the Political Equality League.

President Wilson was at luncheon in the Cascade restaurant, on the nineteenth floor, when the women sought admittance to the hotel. They found that guards and hotel employes would not let them go to the nineteenth floor without credentials. Then then went to the hotel dining room and sat at luncheon themselves until there was an opportunity for them to slip up to the Cascade restaurant unobserved by Chief Flynn and the Secret Service guard stationed on the lower floor.

On reaching the anteroom to the restaurant the women were met by other guards and hotel employes. They said they must see President Wilson personally and exhibited a sealed letter which they wanted to deliver to him. The President's Secretary, Mr. Tumulty, was summoned from the luncheon hall and told the women politely that it would be impossible for them to see the President personally at that moment, but that he would take their letter to Mr. Wilson and would promise them an immediate reply.

Miss Harmon refused to entrust the letter to Mr. Tumulty and said that Mrs. Belmont had instructed her to hand it to the President himself, according to her later version of the incident. A spectator in the anteroom said that she first handed Mr. Tumulty the letter and that he had started away with it when the other woman exclaimed:

"Mr. Wilson is the greatest little evader I know."

On hearing this remark, it was reported, Mr. Tumulty indignantly returned the letter to Miss Harmon with the comment that the women were impolite and that he would not deliver it.

The women remained in the vicinity of the luncheon hall until President Wilson was going out, when they ran toward the door from which he was about to emerge. Secret Service men and guards surrounded the President and the women, after trying vainly to force their way between the men, jumped up on a plush couch a few feet away and Miss Schofield yelled:

"Votes for Women! Votes for Women!"

As the result of a disturbance near the stand in which President Wilson was seated Helen Barr of 500 West 122d Street, was taken before Magistrate House in the Yorkville Court, charged with disorderly conduct. She said she was a music teacher in Columbia University. Policeman Leddy testified that she had refused to move away from the entrance to the stand and when he had insisted, had struck him over the head with her umbrella. Magistrate House remarked that while women want all special privileges, they must also obey the law. He discharged Miss Barr.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Vice President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, declared last night that the National Association had no sympathy with the act of the two women. "The National Association deprecates the lack of courtesy shown toward the President by a small body of American suffragists," she said. "It is an unfortunate application of English methods to the American situation." The attempt, she said, was not made in good faith and was the sort of thing which many believed might prove an obstruction to the winning of suffrage in this country.

Miss Harmon waved the white envelope at the President and tried to call to him that she had a letter for him. The President only smiled and passed on.

While the President was shaking hands and preparing to leave for West Forty-first Street to board the yacht Mayflower the two women hurried around to the headquarters of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the Political Equality League, which have adjoining offices at 13 and 15 East Forty-first Street, respectively, where they had a taxicab waiting. They dashed into the offices, and, almost breathless from their haste, described their methods at the Biltmore before jumping into the taxicab and starting off to trail the President's automobile to the pier.

At the pier the women were unable to get within shouting distance of President Wilson, but Miss Harmon was met at the launch by a man who told her he was the President's stenographer, and she thrust the letter into his hand when he said that he would deliver it aboard the yacht.

The letter requested the President to grant an audience to the suffragists before he left New York. It was signed by Mrs. Belmont.

"I am a militant suffragette," Miss Schofield said. "I was put in jail twice in England for stuffing up the mail boxes, pasting labels across openings meant for letters, and such things."

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffragist Party of New York city, made a protest against the action of the Women's Congressional Union in attempting to see the President.

"It was the act of the militant suffragettes of England," she said. "They are trying to transplant their methods of work over here but it will not do. New York is a campaign State. We are trying to influence the men of the State to vote 'yes' on the woman suffrage question, and it is not a matter with which the President is concerned."

Shimada Heads Japanese Hcuse.

TOKIO, May 17.—Saburo Shimada, the parliamentarian known as the Wendell Phillips of Japan, was elected President of the House today. He has been connected with the Dooshi-Kai, Prince Katsura's party. In 1911 he visited the United States. He took a prominent part in the agitation in Japan against the California Land Ownership bill, but opposed naval increases on the ground that they were likely to arouse suspicion in the United States.

THE LIE IS PASSED AT RIGGS HEARING

Continued from Page 1.

been pilloried as the 'Delilah of Wall Street,' and the sworn statement of the defendant McAdoo sets forth in a tabulated statement the important fact that she receives the princely stipend of $550 a year from the National City Bank. On May 28, 1914, Mr. Williams wrote a letter saying that Miss Taylor had been expelled from the department, and that, while she was still employed in this city, she was no longer employed in the department.

"But Miss Taylor has not been expelled, and on the very day that Mr. Williams wrote that letter she was employed not only in the department, but in Mr. Williams's own office, the office of the Controller of the Currency. The law requires the presence there of representatives of the banks to check up accounts of worn and mutilated currency, and Miss Taylor cannot be expelled. Even this Czar in the Controller's office cannot put her out. Therefore I will not offend when I say that this statement was a plain lie.

"Note, please, Mr. Untermyer," he said, leaning over Mr. Untermyer's chair, "that I said a plain lie."

"Yes," said Mr. Untermyer in an almost inaudible voice, "I am noting it regretfully, Mr. Hogan."

Acts Called Unwarranted.

The specific acts of the Controller of the Currency referred to by Mr. Hogan are:

1. Calling for a list of all loans of more than $5,000, though the regulations of the Controller's office forbade bank examiners from taking such information from the books of banks. Mr. Hogan said that the misuse that might be made of such confidential information was too apparent to need comment.

2. The calling for a list of all securities held by the bank that would be available for Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency. Mr. Hogan said that the law expressly forbade the sending of these securities directly to the Treasury Department, but required that applications for emergency currency be made through the National Currency Association, of which the bank was compelled to be a member. Besides, the whole subject was irrelevant, he said, and the Controller's actions maliciously oppressive because the bank never issued a cent of this currency and only took out a minimum of $25,000, which remained undisturbed in its original package.

3. The requiring under oath of a statement of bank officials as to the ownerships, in law and morals, of an account of two of the bank's officers, known generally as the account of Flather & Flather. The bank replied to this demand by saying the facts were before the Controller, and the officers could not swear as to the law. The Controller then replied by calling for a sworn statement to the best of their ability.

4. On Jan. 22, 1915, the calling for a full list of the loans of the bank to officers of the Treasury Department for the last eighteen years, under the guise of ascertaining the "bank's condition" to information of which he was alone entitled at law. This demand required under penalties of $100 a day an answer within ten days, though the law expressly says that special demands of this sort, though no such tyrannical demand was contemplated, should be answered within five days, as sworn to in Mr. Williams's answer.

On March 31, Mr. Hogan went on, as late in the day as possible, Mr. Williams demanded of the bank a penalty of $5,000 for delayed or withheld special reports. By no method of computation, said Mr. Hogan, could the penalty be fixed legally at that figure; but, he said, Mr. Williams simply settled on the amount of interest due the bank next day in interest on Government bonds. This interest, in a letter whitten twenty-four hours earlier, he had directed the Treasurer of the United States to hold up and convert into the Treasury.

Mr. Hogan charged that all three of the defendants—Secretary McAdoo, Controller Williams, and Treasurer Burke—had tried to deceive the court by attempting to show that Mr. McAdoo had no discretion as to the fine imposed and had nothing to do with withholding from the bank the $5,000 of interest due. An affidavit of President Glover of the bank was submitted to show that Mr. McAdoo himself had usurped the functions of the Treasurer in the payment of interest, that the check for the $5,000 in controversy was signed by Mr. McAdoo in person and was now reposing in his office.

"The bank's letter protesting against the detention of this money," said Mr. Hogan, "was addressed to the Treasurer, Burke. But it was acknowledged by Assistant Secretary Malburn, 'by direction of the Secretary.' If these facts are disputed further we shall ask the court to issue a subpoena duces tecum to some on in the Secretary's office and compel the production of the check itself."

There have been all sorts of rumors as to differences of opinion amng the Government's counsel. But spectators in the courtroom were surprised today when Mr. Hogan charged that the defendants themselves had not agreed. He said that when the question og usurpation was raised with Treasurer Burke he asked that the bank seek a restraining order to test the matter.

"He said," went on Mr. Hogan, "that in this way he would be saved from a clash with the chief of another bureau of the department—and that meant the Hon. John Skelton Williams."

Criticises the Waiving of Fines.

Counsel for the bank have already issued a statement saying that Mr. Williams admitted the weakness of his case in receding from fines aggregating about $145,000. These fines were referred to flatly in letters from Mr. Williams to the bank which Mr. Hogan quoted today, though Mr. Hogan admitted that the bank had been puzzled in the computations by Mr. Williams's vague and unintelligible letters. The final estimate was made by taking the nine reports called for by Mr. Williams and estimating a fine of $100 a day on each for the time delayed.

"If the defendant Williams," said Mr. Hogan, "was right in threatening and imposing these fines, if he had any case in law, if he was not trying merely to bully and terrorize the bank in violation of his office and degrading his position, he had no power to waive fines aggregating $145,000. If he had the power to impose the penalty, what power in law had he to give this money away? He has been very generous with the money of the Government."

Mr. Hogan called attention to the fact that Mr. Williams in his demands for reports based them on his general authority. But later, when prompted by advisers, he attempted, said Mr. Hogan, to bring his demand within the law by saying they were intended to show the bank's condition. But in his first statement, after the suit was filed, said Mr. Hogan, Mr. Williams admitted that he knew the bank's condition without the reports when he said that the bank was "unexceptionably solvent."

Mr. Hogan said that Mr. Williams's affidavit regarding the bank's shortages in reserves, including the accompanying exhibit, was the "most vicious half-truth ever filed to deceive a court and sent broadcast to injure a bank."

Returning to Mr. Williams's and Mr. McAdoo's alleged effort to win political support for their defence by dragging in the name of the National City Bank of New York, Mr. Hogan said that a loan of $55,000 to Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, had been singled out for reference. But that loan was secured by $78,750 of security.

The Controller of the Currency, said Mr. Hogan, had "pilloried the Riggs Bank for lending money to persons without compensating balances' on deposit with the bank." Mr. Hogan said that, as he understood the phrase, a "compensating balance" was a balance the borrower was required to keep with the bank making the loan, on which the borrower would have to pay interest, but which he would be forbidden to use.

"In other words," shouted Mr. Hogan, "a compensating balance, such as Mr. Williams insists upon, is a clever device for avoiding the laws against usury. The borrower makes a loan, uses half of it, and pays interest on all, thus doubling the real rate of interest he pays. This bank does not indulge in this usurious practice, and that is the basis of this man Williams's criticism."

Charge of "Doctoring" Statement.

Mr. Hogan cited igures to show that Mr. Williams had grossly "doctored" a statement of the bank's overdrafts on given dates. Twenty-four borrowers were cited by Mr. Williams in his sworn statement; but these overdrafts totaled only $172.33, said Mr. Hogan. Even Mr. Williams had been forced to go back eight years into history, said Mr. Hogan, to find instances of excess loans; and by omitting dates on which the loans were below the possible limit, Mr. Williams, according to Mr. Hogan, made a fictitiously high average of excess loans. Mr. Hogan supplied figures sworn to by the President of the bank to support this contention.

"What isn't evasive and false in this answer," said Mr. Hogan, deals with things eight or nine years old."

The law required, Mr. Hogan said, that the affixing of lawyers' signatures to papers like the defendant answers should mean that the lawyers certified that the facts were relevant and not libellous and impertinent. Turning then to the references to the City National Bank, he challenged counsel for the Government to show their retevancy to the case before the case.

"Will some lawyer in the practice of his professional duties," said Mr. Hogan, "show what these salaries paid by the National City Bank have to do with the fines imposed by the defendant, Williams, on the Riggs National Bank!"

As to Mr. Williams's statements regarding so-called dummy loans by the Riggs Bank to its own officers, Mr. Hogan said:

"This is a contemptible and false aspersion on these men."

"It was not so intended," said Mr. Untermeyer.

"You can't disclaim it," replied Mr. Hogan. "If it was not intended, then members of this bar ought to take action regarding it."

Mr. Hogan laid stress upon what he called the conspiracy between Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Williams to injure the Riggs Bank. Mr. Williams, he said, held on to his position as Treasurer of the American Red Cross Society long enough to have its account withdrawn from the Riggs Bank, and Mr. McAdoo, in addition to withdrawing all Treasury funds, advised the Secretary of War against depositing funds of the Panama Canal Commission with it.

"In all, they took out $2,000,000 of the bank's deposits," said Mr. Hogan, "and yet they say it would not have been so solvent today unless they had helped it."

In conclusion Mr. Hogan went briefly into the legal aspects of the Government's demurrers. He said the contention was old and always ineffective that suits against officers of the Government were suits against the Government itself without the Government's consent. Mr. Williams's contention, said Mr. Hogan, was simply that he had discretionary powers beyond all law.

"But," said Mr. Hogan, "if an officer acts in excess of the law or under cover of a law that is unconstitutional the Supreme Court of the United States shows that he could, should, and would be sent to where he belongs—the common jail of the community where he resides."

Argument will be continued tomorrow and will probably take at least two or more days.

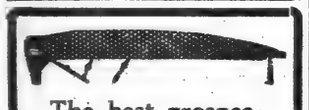
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$5 and $6.50 GENUINE SEAL BAGS—single or double handles; broken bottom; fitted with purse; sale price, at..... $2.25

Notions, Etc.

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25c ALL-SILK MOIRE RIBBON—white, pink, light blue, cardinal, navy, old rose and Alice; 5¾ inches wide; sale price, yard..... 18c
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$6.50 SOLE-LEATHER TRAVELING BAGS—sewed corners; solid brass lock and catches; leather lined; 16, 17 and 18 inches; sale price..... $3.95

From Our Drug Department

25c SIZE SHEFFIELD TOOTH PASTE—sale price..... 11c
25c SIZE PACKER'S TAR SOAP—sale price..... 12c
$1 SIZE BORINE—sale price..... 43c

Sporting Goods, Auto Supplies

20c TENNIS BALLS—sale price, dozen, $1; each..... 10c
85c LIFE PRESERVERS—Government inspected; made of block cork; sale price..... 70c
$1.25 BALL-BEARING ROLLER SKATES—for boys and girls; sale price..... 79c
$1.95 ELECTRIC AUTO HORNS—complete with wiring and push button; sale price..... $1
$2.35 HAVOLINE AUTO OIL—5-gallon can; sale price..... $1.85

From the Jewelry Department

45c MIDGET TIME CLOCKS—sale price..... 29c
$1 VANITY CASES—(German silver); sale price..... 50c
$2.95 CEYLONA PEARLS—sale price, per string..... $1

Refrigerators

$8.50 REFRIGERATORS—Lift Cover style; 38 inches high; ice capacity about 40 lbs.; white enamel-lined provision chamber; sale price..... $5.95
$16 APARTMENT HOUSE REFRIGERATORS—Apartment House style; 52¾ inches high; ice capacity about 85 lbs.; white enamel-lined provision chamber; sale price..... $9.45

Stationery

19c BOXES GOLD EDGE CORRESPONDENCE CARDS—with 24 envelopes to match; sale price, box..... 12c
33c POUND PACKAGES OF WRITING PAPER—5 tints, including white (96 sheets to pound); sale price, pound..... 14c
ENVELOPES TO MATCH—sale price, package..... 8c

Window Screens

SHERWOOD ALL-METAL FRAMED EXTENSION WINDOW SCREENS—will not stick, warp nor bind:—
34c—Size 18x33 inches; sale price..... 25c
39c—Size 24x33 inches; sale price..... 29c
43c—Size 24x37 inches; sale price..... 32c
53c—Size 30x37 inches; sale price..... 37c
61c—Size 32x33 inches; sale price..... 44c
63c—Size 30x43 inches; sale price..... 48c

Garden Implements, Etc.

WHITE COTTON OUTSIDE COVERING HOSE—very strong and durable. $3 (25 ft.), sale price..... $1.95
$6 (50 ft.), sale price..... $3.85
MANHATTAN HIGH-WHEEL BALL-BEARING LAWN MOWERS—three crucible blades; self-sharpening; 12-inch driving wheels; guaranteed; $5.25 (16-inch), sale price..... $3.95
$5.75 (18-inch), sale price..... $4.25

Rugs and Mattings

$10.50 FIGURED GRASS MATTING RUGS—size 9x15; sale price, at..... $6.75
$17.50 VELVET RUGS—size 9x12; sale price, at..... $10.75
$37.50 WILTON RUGS—size 9x12; sale price, at..... $22.50

Furniture

$11. WHITE ENAMEL DRESSES—sale price..... $5.95
$14 CRETONNE WING CHAIRS—loose cushion seat; covered in a pretty design of cretonne; sale price..... $7.95
$22 FUMED OAK MISSION LIBRARY TABLES—48 inches long; with drawer and magazine shelf at each end; sale price, at..... $12.50
$24 HIGH-BACK ARM CHAIRS AND ROCKERS—upholstered in genuine leather; solid mahog. any arms; sale price..... $13.75

Cut Glass and China

98c to $1.19 IMPORTED DECORATED CHINA SALAD BOWLS, CRACKER JARS, BERRY SETS, CAKE SETS, MANICURE SETS, NUT SETS, CONDIMENT SETS AND COMB AND BRUSH TRAYS—sale price..... 49c
$1.50 IMPORTED DECORATED CHINA CAKE SETS, WHIP CREAM SETS, SUGAR AND CREAM SETS, SALAD BOWLS, OLIVE SETS, CAKE SETS AND MARMALADE JARS—sale price..... 69c
$3.50 and $3.95 CUT GLASS SUGAR AND CREAM SETS, RELISH DISHES, VASES AND MAYONNAISE SETS—sale price, at..... $1.95
$4.95 CUT GLASS JUGS, 4-PINT; ICE CREAM TRAYS, PUNCH BOWLS (8-in.), VASES (12-in.) and NUT BOWLS—sale price..... $2.69

Draperies and Upholsteries

$1.25 COUCH COVERS—varied designs; only 100; sale price..... 79c
$2.50 PAIR SCRIM CURTAINS—only 300 pairs; sale price..... $1.29
$6.50 BOXES COVERED WITH FINE QUALITY JAPANESE MATTING—excellent for small apartments; sale price..... $3.95

Framed Pictures and Paintings

98c SPORTING PICTURES—excellent for the den; 3 openings; sale price..... 59c
$6.50 PAINTINGS—wide choice of subjects; sale price, at..... $3.95

You Can Enjoy the Convenience of a **Charge Account** *By Applying to Our Department of Accounts.*

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S&H Stamps Thereafter

CLEMENCY HEARING FOR FRANK MAY 31

Special Date Named a Week Ahead of Prison Board's Regular June Meeting.

75,000 LETTERS ASK MERCY

Borah, Knox, Herrick, Newlands, Reed, Walsh, and Governors of States All Urge Commutation.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 17.—May 31 was designated as the date for a special hearing of Leo M. Frank's appeal before the State Prison Commission, following an informal conference this afternoon between R. R. Davison, Chairman of the Commission, and Harry Alexander of counsel to Frank. It was the desire of Frank's attorneys that a special hearing be arranged for some time before the regular June session of the commission, because otherwise the immense labor involved in examining the bulky record of the case would leave insufficient time for consideration, the date of execution being June 22. The date of the special hearing is a week before the session at which the hearing would have come in the regular course. This action means that Governor Slaton almost certainly will be called upon to make the final decision.

Today's early mail brought to Governor Slaton's office more than 3,000 letters seeking clemency for Frank, among them pleas from United States Senators, Governors, members of Congress, and other prominent citizens.

Senator W. E. Borah of Idaho was one of the petitioners in Frank's behalf, giving his opinion that the death sentence should be commuted. Philander C. Knox, ex-Senator and Secretary of State, wrote from Pittsburgh, urging commutation. Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, ex-Governor of Ohio, and ex-Ambassador to France, also expressed the opinion that the Governor should save Frank from the death penalty.

Letters or telegrams in the same vein have come from Senator Reed of Missouri, Senator Thomas of Colorado, Senator Newlands of Nevada, Frank Walsh, Chairman of the United States Industrial Relations Commission; Fred A. Delano, members of the Federal Reserve Board, and Mayor Rolph of San Francisco.

Letters have been received from Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, Governor Hall of Louisiana, Governor Hatfield of West Virginia, Governor Ferris of Michigan, and other State executives. It has been the custom for the Governor of one State to remain silent concerning a problem with which another Governor has to deal, particularly in the matter of extending clemency. The letters that have come to Governor Slaton from other State executives are perhaps the first instances of such petitions in the United States; certainly this is the first case in which the petitions have been so general.

All told, more than 75,000 letters and telegrams from all parts of the United States have been received, urging that Frank be saved from death. Of all the correspondence in connection with the case, fewer than twenty letters have suggested that the death sentence be executed.

The letters have been kpt in a crate three fet dep and four fet long. This has long been filld to ovrflowing, and a litl mountain of letters has accumulated above its level, so that another box as large will be necessary to hold the petitions. Necessarily, most of the appeals must remain unanswered by the Governor.

CHICAGO WOMEN AID FRANK.

Another Great Mass Meeting Next Sunday—Petitions Now 415,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 17.—As a corollary to the great mass meeting yesterday at the Powers Theatre protesting against the execution of Leo M. Frank, a mass meeting of women has been called for next Sunday, to be held in the auditorium or in one of the big assembly rooms of a loop hotel. Fifty women's organizations have volunteered to attend the meeting in a body and to lend the aid of their members on Monday in the street canvass for signatures for Frank clemency petitions. At least 300 women will be stationed with blank petitions on street corners and at other public places. Many volunteers will go from house to house procuring signatures. Monday, May 24, will be known as Frank Day.

As soon as the petitions have been returned they will be delivered to a committee composed of a clergyman, a leading woman, a professional man, and Permanent Secretary Lester L. Bauer, to be taken to Georgia and presented with all the others obtained by the committee to Governor Slaton.

Judge John M. O'Connor will select three Chicagoans as a committee to carry a resolution to Governor Slaton, calling upon him to commute the sentence of Frank. The resolution was adopted at the Powers Theatre mass meeting, at which Judge O'Connor presided.

Secretary Bauer said today 415,000 signed petitions urging executive clemency for Frank already had been received.

$75 FOR CROMWELL'S NAME.

Sale of Many Autographs in the Adrian H. Joline Collection.

L. M. Thompson, at the sale of the sixth part of the library of the late Adrian H. Joline at the Anderson Galleries yesterday, paid $75 for a document dated Oct. 10, 1651, and signed by Oliver Cromwell. He also gave $37 for a document, White Hall, Feb. 3, 1658, signed by Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector of England.

George D. Smith obtained for $26 a letter by William Henry Ainsworth, April 10, 1854:

My Dear Ollier—I wish you would deliver other lectures on Goldsmith, Smollett, and Sterne. You would correct some impressions produced by Thackeray's sneers.

Mr. Smith gave $15.25 for a document signed by Queen Anne, and $11.50 for a letter of Robert Browning. Mr. Drake paid $18.50 for a letter of Thomas Carlyle, dated June 2, 1848. Mr. Thompson bought for $51 a document on vellum signed by Charles I. and dated Oct. 25, 1021. Lathrop C. Harper obtained for $20 a document signed by Charles II., dated Feb. 7, 1673, and countersigned by Samuel Pepys, as Secretary of the Admiralty.

The proof sheets of Thomas De Quincey's "Leaders in Literature, with a Notice of Traditional Errors Affecting Them" were knocked down to Mr. Smith for $76. Accompanying them was a letter of De Quincey asking for £2 to give to a poor woman. A letter of Charles Dickens, dated Broadstairs, Kent, Sept. 13, 1850, also went to Mr. Smith for $34.50. He obtained for $37 an excise revenue receipt, Nov. 22, 1679, signed by John Dryden.

A letter of King Edward VII., signed "Albert Edward," was bought by Mr. Drake for $13. Mr. Thompson obtained for $30 a caustic letter by Sir Philip Francis, reputed author of the "Junius Letters." A document signed by George I. and dated Aug. 19, 1718, went to Mr. Smith for $12.

Wet Cellars Made Dry

From the Inside With SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT NO. 7 Write for Catalogue.

SMOOTH-ON MFG. COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.

NEW QUEENS SUBWAY PLAN.

Proposed Connection with Long Island to Save $500,000.

A new route for connecting the terminal of the Queensboro Elevated Line at Corona with the tracks of the Long Island Railroad, to provide a through rapid transit route to the City Line and to Whitestone Landing, has been sent to the Public Service Commission by the United Civic Associations of the Borough of Queens, as offering a saving to the city of more than a half million dollars.

This plan is to continue from the present structure at Roosevelt and Alburtis Avenue, Corona, up Roosevelt Avenue a distance of 1,450 feet. At Myrtle Avenue the line would cross the corner of a vacant lot on a curve of 30 degrees or more to keep up the speed, and go down Myrtle Avenue to the Long Island Railroad Company tracks, a distance of 1,127 feet, making a total from the elevated structure to the tracks of 2,577 feet. The Public Service Commission gave the average cost per foot at $125. This plan would then cost but $322,125.

The Degnon-Connolly plan is to continue from the elevated structure up Roosevelt Aevnue and down to Pear Tree Avenue, a distance of 3,880 feet; then across the meadows over the trolley tracks to Morris Avenue, the entire distance totaling a mile approximately. The structure would cost $960,000 according to the associations, and the uncertain mud bottom varying from 40 to 60 feet deep, the driving of concrete piles 60 feet long, the grading, &c., would cost $100,000 for a foundation for the structure across the meadows. Other grading, it is asserted, would cost $75,000, making a total of $835,000 for this plan.

POLITICS IN MURDER TRIAL.

Witnesses Identify Defendant as Slayer of Tammany Captain.

Two witnesses identified Gaetano Montimagno as the murderer of Michael Giamari, a Tammany District captain, yesterday at Montimagno's trial before Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court. Both of the men said that they were within 100 feet of the murder on March 8, at Chestnut and Catherine Streets, and that the murderer walked close by them after firing several shots at Giamari.

Michael Polito, an employe of a printing plant, and Robert Armstrong, a truck driver, were the two witnesses who identified Montimagno. Dimitrio Zaloken, another witness, testified that he found a coat, which the others said had been worn by Montimagno, in the rear of a saloon soon after the murder. Joseph Rose, a truckman, had previously testified that the murderer walked into the saloon with the coat on and came out without it, whereupon Rose caused his arrest.

Giamari's murder, Assistant District Attorney Brothers expects to bring out, came about through the political rivalry in the Second Assembly District between the adherents of Thomas F. Foley and Michael A. Rofrano, Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner. Rocco Carnivale and Frank Fennimore are awaiting trial, charged with hiring Montimagno to commit the murder.

TROUVILLE CHANGES HANDS

Long Beach Hotel Will Be Managed by Merry & Boomer.

While denial was made last week of a rumor that Merry & Boomer had bought the Hotel Trouville, at Long Beach, L. I., it was announced yesterday that the management of the Hotel Claridge will today take over the supervision of the Long Beach establishment. It was said that extensive improvements in the present structure are planned, including the addition of five stories to the building as it now stands, and the erection of an eight-story annex.

"The war in Europe makes it impracticable for the thousands of pleasure seeking Americans who would go abroad to make the trip," said Henry L. Merry, the manager of the Claridge, yesterday. "Many of these people will come to New York during the Summer, and they must find nearer home a means of entertainment and amusement that will take the place of the famous watering places in Europe. Mr. Boomer and I had confidence in the future of Long Beach from the time we took a lease of the Hotel Nassau, when only foundations stood on its site and they were almost hidden by a blinding snowstorm.'

J. EDWARD ADDICKS IN JAIL OVER SUNDAY

Once Wealthy and Ambitious Gas Financier Can't Pay Small Judgment.

SOUGHT TO ENTER SENATE.

Spent $3,000,000 and Eleven Years in Vain to Get a Seat from Delaware—Seventy-three Years Old.

J. Edward Addicks, who won a national reputation by spending $3,000,000 and eleven years of his life in trying to become a United States Senator from the State of Delaware, spent Saturday and Sunday nights as a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail in a proceeding to punish him for contempt of court. The suit out of which the contempt grew was begun by Hiram M. Burton in December, 1909, who got a judgment against Mr. Addicks for $15,472.51, due on a note. The judgment was returned unsatisfied, and supplementary proceedings were begun against Addicks.

Then came a long and hard job searching for him. He successfully eluded service by remaining out of the State, except for occasional visits on Sundays for the transaction of business. After a watch of eighteen months he was served with papers in the case, and held in $2,000 bail, but he forfeited the bail, which was paid over to Mr. Burton. Application was made in April, 1913, for permission to open the default, and Addicks got a stay until May 1 of that year, but no further steps were taken in the matter. Then an order of arrest was issued by Justice Lehman and turned over to Deputy Sherriffs.

A careful watch was kept but it was not until Saturday that word came to the Sheriff's Office that Mr. Addicks was in a boarding house in West Fifty-seventh Street. There he was found at night, and was taken at once to jail. Yesterday he was brought before Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court. His bail was fixed at $18,000. Strenuous efforts were made to raise the bail, and late in the day a stipulation was made which permitted Addicks to spend last night in a hotel in the custody of Deputy Sheriffs. Mr. Addicks said he did not want to go back to jail, but that he expected to was shown by the fact that he had provided himself with a new shirt. He is 73 years old.

If he doesn't get bail today he will be returned to jail to await court action which will be begun by Mr. Burton's counsel to punish him for contempt. He may purge himself of it by appearing in supplementary proceedings or by paying the note, costs and interests, which aggregate nearly $15,000, allowing for the $2,000 paid when he forfeited his bail.

Mr. Addicks is an old hand in similar court proceedings. in 1908 he was sued by Patrick White in Perth Amboy as the result of the failure of a gas company, of which Mr. Addicks was the receiver. He failed to appear when the case was called for trial and his counsel explained that he had gone away to be married. It was his second marriage, his first wife having obtained a divorce from him.

Charles H. Hinchman, in an action over the Ruby Match Company, got a judgment against him in 1906 for $50,000, and the United States Marshal sold property of his in Wilmington, Del., for $31,850 in part satisfaction of the judgment.

At one time Mr. Addicks was said to be worth from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, but he lost much of it through politics and unfortunate business investments.

The Byron's Passengers Arrive.

Twenty first cabin passengers, who were on the Lamport & Holt steamship Byron when she was grounded on a reef off the island of Nevis on May 3, arrived in New York yesterday on the Bermudian. They were taken from Nevis to Bermuda on the Royal Mail steamship Chingneto. According to the passengers the Byron injured several of her plates when she grounded and the Captain beached the ship at Charlestown Nevis to make repairs. The other passengers will arrive this week on the Quebec steamship Guiana.

SHEARN ACQUITS ASHLEY.

Justice Frees Police Lieutenant of Charge of Nash Murder.

Justice Shearn, sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, directed a verdict acquitting Police Lieutenant Benjamin F. Ashley of the murder of William Nash, who was shot to death early in the morning of July 5, 1914, at Lenox Avenue and 144th Street. The shooting occurred while Patrolman Edward Thompson was trying to arrest a man named Farrell, who, the officer said, was responsible for a disturbance among the alleged "Canary Island" crowd.

Patrolman Thompson testified:

"I had not advanced very far when Farrell grabbed my club, and the gang began howling at me. They were all members of the Canary Island crowd. I knocked Farrell down, and then a fellow named Cavanaugh jumped into the fracas and tried to take Farrell away. The situation was desperate when Lieutenant Ashley, in civilian clothes, shouted to me to lock Farrell up. A general fight ensued."

Frank Mendelson, a companion of the dead man, said he saw Ashley walk to the middle of the street and "frisk" Nash. Then there was a flash, the witness said, and Nash fell.

William Kane of 40 West 141st Street testified he saw the Lieutenant touch Nash's pockets, put one hand against the latter's chest and push him away and then shoot him.

Justice Shearn declared there was not sufficient evidence upon which to hold the Lieutenant.

COURT LAUDS SING SING.

Humanity Prevails There, Justice Says in Sentencing Slayer.

"The purpose of the law is to uplift, and not to destroy," Justice Davis said yesterday in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court, in sentencing John H. Hayes, a cabaret singer, to not less than two nor more than ten years for the murder of his roommate, John Reid. "Under the present management at Sing Sing," Justice Davis added, "humanity prevails. No attempt is made there to destroy men's souls, but a great effort is made to teach those unfortunate enough to be there that there is always hope."

Hayes was placed on trial for murder in the first degree, but pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree after he had heard the testimony of several witnesses. He said he did not remember killing Reid. Hayes was intoxicated at the time, according to the testimony.

THINK AUTO THIEVES SET BOMB ON GARAGE

Inspector Egan Finds Strongest Dynamite Was Used to Wreck Building Near Circle.

POLICE HEAR OF THREATS

But Salesman Once Arrested for Receiving Stolen Auto Denies Firm Had Any Enemies.

Detectives who were assigned to investigate the explosion that wrecked the garage of the Mutual Auto Exchange, Incorporated, at 317 and 319 West Fifty-ninth Street, on Sunday night, found yesterday that Felix Leopold, son-in-law of Samuel Wolfson, the President of the exchange, was arrested in the office of that concern in February, 1914, and was held in $2,000 bail on the charge that, with Frederick F. Goodman, he knowingly received an automobile stolen from John B. Agnew of New Jersey. His arrest followed a confession by Charles Roddy, a chauffeur, who told of the operations of a body of automobile thieves, with headquarters in this city, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Boston. These thieves, it was asserted, handled $1,500,000 worth of stolen automobiles yearly. The police were investigating, also, a report that two Italians who sold autos to the exchange had been making demands upon the concern lately.

The explosion that wrecked the garage, which is a few doprs west of Columbus Circle, and destroyed the building and forty-one autos, with a loss of between $30,000 and $40,000, was caused by a bomb of great power, according to Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles.

"The bomb was placed on the roof," he said yesterday, "and the small fire that followed was undoubtedly caused by a short circuit or the breaking of the gas pipes. It was one of the most powerful bombs that have ever been set off in the city, and it is a wonder that it did not destroy more than the garage.

"There is no question about it being a bomb, and probably one that was filled with the strongest dynamite. There was no gasoline stored in the garage, and the tanks on all the cars that were left were intact. I found very little gasoline in the cars that had been demonstrated recently. None of this had exploded, and none of the acetylene tanks were exploded, either.

"It is probable that the bomb was dropped on the roof of the garage from an adjoining building and there can be no doubt that it went where it was intended, because it must have exploded just over the centre of the building, as is shown by the wreckage."

Inspector Egan was at the garage within half an hour after it was blown up, and stayed there all night. He made a complete examination as soon as it was safe to go into the ruins and later in the day went over the débris again, with Deputy Fire Marshal Emerson.

Samuel Wolfson, President of the company which leased the garage, said yesterday that he could not explain the crime. To the best of his knowledge, he asserted, his firm had no enemies and he denied that he had received any warning or demands for money. Frank Taylor, a negro demonstrator for the exchange, said yesterday that he was the last to leave the building before the explosion took place.

"I took Mr. Wolfson for a drive in a runabout," he said, "and when I got back to the garage, it was about 7:30 o'clock in the evening. I put the car away and snapped the lock in the big doors a little before 8 o'clock. There was no one in the garage and I did not hear any one on the roof. A little while later, about 10:15 o'clock, I heard that the place had been blown up and I went down to see. Then I telephoned to Mr. Wolfson, and for a while he thought I was crazy. Then he came down, himself."

Felix Leopold said yesterday that he could give no reason for the bomb explosion. He said that the firm had no enemies and that the building and cars were only insured for $2,200. He is one of the salesmen for the exchange. They sold as many as twelve cars a week when business was good, he asserted.

Army Polo Player Dead.

HONOLULU, May 17. — Lieutenant Clarence Lyman of the Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A., whose skull was fractured in a collision with Walter Dillingham in a polo game Saturday, died early today.

W. & J. SLOANE

ORIENTAL MASTERPIECES FOR COLLECTORS

IN assembling our collection, artistic excellence as well as rarity, was an essential consideration.

Our Turkish and Persian Mosque and Palace Rugs of the 17th and 18th centuries, and Chinese examples of Ming, Kang-Hsi and Kien-Lung production, comprise a collection unequalled in merit, variety and extent.

The prices are lower than those frequently paid at auction for examples of less merit.

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

The Power of this New 4 is Astounding

GREATER power, handsomer lines, newer construction than any other 4 you've ever seen.

The new Cole 4 is the newest and greatest proof of the unsurpassability of Standard Unit Construction.

It is more up-to-date in body design and finish than any 4 shown today—the new "boat-type" lines, strikingly comfortable upholstery, etc.

7 passenger (divided front seat), or roadster, $1485. Now ready for immediate deliveries.

'Phone us for a demonstration.

The COLE 4

THE STANDARDIZED CAR



COLT-STRATTON CO., Broadway at 57th St. Phone: Circle 1600.

Coates' PLYMOUTH Imported Dry Gin

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THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY

The Original



Now is the time— for all good Americans to "discover" their own Country En route to The California Expositions

You will be afforded an opportunity to make an automobile side trip over THE OLDEST HIGHWAY IN AMERICA—the Apache Trail —through the Arizona National Reserve to THE ROOSEVELT DAM—the greatest engineering feat of the Far West; passing close by the Cliff Dwellings of the Aborigines, the Copper Camps at Globe, and through the Giant Gorge of the Salt River. It is absolutely the finest one-day automobile trip in America, and it is only ONE of the many attractions of the

Southern Pacific—Sunset Route

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Choice of Rail or Water Route to New Orleans—thence

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All Steel Equipment Oil-burning Locomotives

Safety, Comfort, Speed BEST DINING CAR IN AMERICA

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PHONE, FRANKLIN 3925

Next Week is Dental Hygiene Week

Every boy and girl in the New York public schools will know about it. The city authorities are making a stupendous effort to teach the life-long value of keeping the teeth clean and sweet. On Tooth Brush Day—May 28th—every pupil will bring a tooth brush to school for inspection and drill.

That is what the city is doing for its children. Are you doing as much? Are you teaching your children to brush their teeth twice each day? Are you giving them the right tooth brush?

Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush

"A Clean Tooth Never Decays"

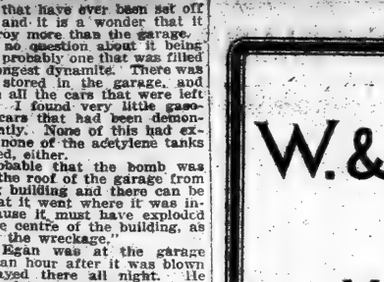
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Pro-phy-lac-tic is the one brush that really removes the food particles which cause decay. Its separate, pointed bristle tufts penetrate *between* the teeth, cleaning out the crevices where decay starts. The ordinary flat-faced brush touches only the high spots. The curved handle of the Pro-phy-lac-tic gives easy access to the back of the back teeth. The Pro-phy-lac-tic is guaranteed. The yellow box brings it to you clean and fresh. Made in three sizes. Sold everywhere.

Start your children right today

FLORENCE MFG. CO., Florence, Mass.





IF you have about given up looking for a comfortable fitting oxford try the Composite. It will fit you perfectly.

To make this shoe one hundred per cent. comfortable and serviceable, we have it ready to wear with O'SULLIVAN'S HEELS of new LIVE rubber.

Every step you take on O'SULLIVAN'S has a comeback—there's none of the rack and jar that the pounding of hard leather heels is bound to give.

THE COMPOSITE —fits the narrow instep and heel that are so uncomfortable in other shoes—made in tan vici kid with O'SULLIVAN'S HEELS attached.



Walk-Over Shoes O'Sullivanized



For Men $4.50 to $6.00

For Women $4.50 to $5.50

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

NEW YORK: 179 Broadway, 1175 Broadway, 1439 Broadway, 144 Bowery, 252 W. 125th Street, 557 Melrose Ave., Bronx

BROOKLYN: 565 Fulton Street, 1355 Broadway

YONKERS: 9 N. Broadway

PATERSON, N. J.: 181 Market Street

NEWARK, N. J.: 795 Broad Street

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WITH FISK SERVICE

The Tire Buy of the Season

At Fisk prices owners of any car can equip with Fisk Tires and reduce tire up-keep to a lower figure than ever before. Fisk quality means Liberal Mileage and absolute dependability under all conditions of road and weather.

In addition, you have the benefits of Fisk Service, which assures you the personal interest and individual attention of a thousand Fisk trained employees in Fisk Branches and Depots, and the cooperation of Fisk Dealers all over the United States.

Compare These Casing Prices

Sizes	3 x 30	3½ x 30	4 x 33	4 x 34	4½ x 36	5 x 37
Plain Tread	9.00	11.60	19.05	19.40	27.35	32.30
Non-Skid	9.45	12.20	20.00	20.35	28.70	33.90

Fisk Tires For Sale By All Dealers

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Chicopee Falls, Mass.

New York Branch 1725 Broadway

Brooklyn Branch, 1207 Bedford Avenue



AT LOW PRICES

GEORGE MOORE DEFEATS DE ORO AT BILLIARDS—INTERSCHOLASTIC GOLF—ATHLETICS

NOISY SPECTATORS DISTURB DE ORO

George W. Moore Wins First Block of Three-Cushion Billiards.

In the first 50 point game of a 150 point match for the three-cushion carrom billiard championship at the New York Theatre Concert Hall last night George W. Moore, the title holder, defeated the challenger, Alfredo de Oro, by a score of 50 to 49. The play was for the new Brunswick-Balke-Collender emblem, the first competition for which was held in Chicago in March. Moore was the winner then, and de Oro finished third.

For most of the time during the last half dozen years de Oro has been the champion and there are many who consider him almost invincible in match play. For a time last night he lived up to the expectations and it seemed that the champion, Moore, must lose by a wide margin. At one time he was twenty-three points behind his rival, who was establishing a high average. That the fact of defeat appeared inevitable did not count against his play is indicated by the score. Moore was ever the cool, self-reliant player, with an abundance of confidence, even when he met with the most discouraging conditions. And the ivories did break badly for him during the early innings.

De Oro was the same finished veteran of previous years. He executed wonderful shots in a manner that made them seem easy. In skill he was absolutely as sure as ever and in temperament, too, he was the same, and to this can be attributed the fact that he lost. In the middle game the balls did not break kindly for him and he found when fortune was against him that he was as susceptible to the jibes of the spectators as before. There was one wild Moore enthusiast near De Oro's chair, and he let loose a shriek that was earsplitting when a good shot was made by the champion. It eventually wore on the Cuban's nerves and his play suffered accordingly. His discomfiture was so obvious that more of those who lacked the appreciation of what constituted good sportsmanship cheered and applauded when De Oro missed and as a result he could not break the long string of ciphers that piled up in his record. The Cuban was actually beaten as much by the crowd as by Moore's play.

Moore played a noteworthy game. In the early stages of the match his judgment of angles approached perfection and caught the ball with just the right amount of English so that he made sensational shots. One stroke in particular, probably the best of the game, was in the ninth inning. All three balls were close together in the corner. The former champion played so that his stroke on the first object ball sent the second along the end rail toward the other corner, the cue ball circling the table and completing a perfect time shot. This was one outstanding instance, but there were many others in which the Cuban's wonderful execution was demonstrated. Several times De Oro gathered clusters of five, but he never reached the high run made by Moore—a seven in the twenty-sixth inning.

It was this run that really put Moore on his feet. Up to then he had been completely out of the competition. It seemed that De Oro might run out the game in record time, and with a high average to his credit. One thing was certain—Moore was never nervous. He was a calm, calculating billiardist, and when he began to run up counts he rapidly overhauled his rival until he was within nine points of De Oro's score. The relative positions remained the same until the last innings, and then, with De Oro completely gone in stroke, the Westerner came through with the winning counts.

Moore gains the credit of being a wonderful uphill player. In the twenty-ninth inning, when the Cuban had made 33 points, Moore had gathered in only 20. In the fifty-eighth inning the Cuban had only three points to go to gain the victory, while Moore had to make 13. The scores:

Moore—0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 7 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 3 4 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 5 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 1. Total—50. High runs—7 5 and 4.

De Oro—1 1 1 0 4 0 2 0 3 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 5 0 2 0 5 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1. Total—49. High runs—5 5 and 5.

Coleman Wins Billiard Game.

Hal A. Coleman, national amateur Class B 18.2 balk line champion, last night defeated William Gershel in the opening game of the annual Spring billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, by the score of 200 to 163 in twenty-seven innings. Both contestants were playing at the 200-point mark, and it was a close game for the greater part of the twenty-seven innings played. The amateur champion made high runs of 34 and 33, with an average of 7 11-27. Gershel's highest runs were 40, 32, and 26, and he averaged 6 7-26. J. Ferdinand Poggenberk is the only scratch man in the tournament, and he plays at 250 points. This evening he will endeavor to concede a fifty-point handicap to Jacob Klinger, the Austrian player.

WINGATE LEAGUE'S GAMES.

Public School 64 Victor in New System of Athletic Competition.

The George W. Wingate District Athletic League of the P. S. A. L. held its interschool class contests at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon, and Public School 64 was the winner with 48 points. Public Schools 20 and 25 were tied for second place with 14 points each, and Public Schools 79 and 188 were tied for fourth place with 6 points each. The league comprices the seventh and eight year students of these schools, and this new system of competition is being tried this year to increase the number of participants in athletics and to encourage the mediocre athlete.

The meet was a success in every way, and although Public School 64 won by a big score, there was a lot of close competition in the different events. Nearly 400 youngsters took part in the contests, and there was lots of excitement among the rooters. The summary:

70-Yard Dash, (Eighth Year.)—Won by S. Freifeld, P. S. 64; J. Newman, P. S. 25, second; A. Muensch, P. S. 25, third; G. Colaveccio, P. S. 64, fourth.

60-Yard Dash, (Seventh Year.)—Won by C. Heinsoth, P. S. 64; G. Gebring, P. S. 64, second; R. Linehart, P. S. 20, third; L. Jacobowitz, P. S. 64, fourth.

One-and-One-Half-Lap Relay, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by P. S. 25; P. S. 64, second; P. S. 188, third; P. S. 20, fourth.

Two-Lap Relay, (125-Pound Class.)—Won by P. S. 79; P. S. 188, second; P. S. 20, third; P. S. 64, fourth.

Running High Jump, (100-Pound Class; Eighth Year.)—Won by T. Younger, P. S. 64, 4 feet 9 inches; H. Noodelman, P. S. 64, 4 feet 8 inches, second; A. Hatos, P. S. 64, 4 feet 7 inches, third; I. Ulman, P. S. 64, 4 feet 5 inches, fourth.

Running High Jump, (95-Pound Class; Seventh Year.)—Won by R. Barkowitz, P. S. 20, 4 feet 7 inches; E. Schubert, P. S. 25, 4 feet 6 inches, second; J. Spector, P. S. 64, 4 feet 4 inches, third; L. Rorns, P. S. 188, 4 feet 4 inches, fourth.

Standing Broad Jump, (110-Pound Class; Eighth Year.)—Won by A. Berman, P. S. 64, 8 feet 1 inch; D. Sealtiel, P. S. 64, 7 feet 11¾ inches, second; I. Levy, P. S. 20, 7 feet 10 inches, third; J. Katz, P. S. 79, 7 feet 9½ inches, fourth.

Standing Broad Jump, (105-Pound Class; Seventh Year.)—Won by A. Shapiro, P. S. 64, 7 feet 7¾ inches; E. Schwartz, P. S. 64, 7 feet 6 inches, second; L. Elowitch, P. S. 20, 7 feet 2½ inches, third; M. Wexler, P. S. 25, 7 feet 1¼ inches, fourth.

Point Score.—P. S. 64, 48; P. S. 20, 14; P. S. 25, 14; P. S. 79, 6; P. S. 188, 6.

No Dates for Swim Title Events.

No dates were assigned at the meeting of the Metropolitan Swimming Committee at 21 Warren Street, yesterday. Places for holding the title events were discussed, but, according to Chairman Otto Wahle, none was selected. There are four championships to be contested.

I.-A. A. C. WINS AN APPEAL.

Referee's Decision in Relay Race Sustained by the A. A. U.

The Board of Managers and Delegates at Large of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union have decided in favor of the Irish-American Athletic Club's appeal against a decision by the Registration Committee in the long-pending Fourteenth Regiment relay race case. By a mail vote, which ended Saturday and was counted yesterday, the Registration Committee's decision was overruled, but only after a close contest. Thirty-four members of the Board of Managers voted in favor of reversing the Registration Committee's decision "that the Irish Club was not entitled to run in the final heat of the Fourteenth Regiment relay," while thirty-one voted to uphold the verdict of the committee.

This disposes of the case, as the referee's decision is upheld, and the Irish-American Club retains the prizes won by their relay team.

This matter has been hanging fire since early in January, the race having taken place in December and a protest made at a meeting two weeks later. It was contended by the Registration Committee that the Winged Fistites had no authority to compete in the final of the event, because they had been unplaced in a trial heat. General Adolf L. Kline, retired, who was referee of the games in question, decided that the Irish team was entitled to start in the final, inasmuch as there was some doubt as to the order of finish in the heat. He also permitted the Millrose team to start in the deciding heat.

John Connolly, a member of the Registration Committee, was present at the Fourteenth Regiment games, and, acting on an informal protest from some of the interested clubs, he ordered the prizes held up. Then the matter was taken up by the Registration Committee, and after about two months, during which time they had much difficulty securing the necessary evidence in the case, decided against the Irish Club. Terence Farley, on behalf of the latter organization, asked for a reopening of the case, which was denied him, and then he made his favorable appeal to the Board of Managers.

It is believed this is the first time a Metropolitan Registration Committee has been reversed by the Board of Managers of such import. The case is of much importance, because it upholds the supremacy of the referee over the judges in instances where the latter are unable to agree among themselves.

The vote on the Irish Club's second appeal to reverse the ruling of the Registration Committee, "that the case should not be reopened," was 44 to 25 in favor of reopening the case in the event that the ruling upon the main question was not reversed.

RECRUIT FOR NEW YORK A. C.

Frank French of Maine to Join Local Club After College Closes.

Frank French, the clever young jumper of the University of Maine, who has done better than 23 feet in broad jumping competition several times this season, will be added to the athletic staff of the New York Athletic Club after the close of the college year. Through the Maine coach, Arthur Smith, who trained the Indian Sockalexis for the last Olympic marathon, Paul Pilgrim was enabled to conclude negotiations with the broad jumper. French is a resident of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., and, therefore, eligible to represent the Winged Foot organization in all metropolitan championship competition. He is considered to have a good chance of scoring for Maine in the intercollegiate championships two weeks hence. Maine is the latest addition to the intercollegiate eligibles.

In the event that French should win in the championships he would, of course, be ineligible for the juniors, but if he is only placed he will represent the N. Y. A. C. in this series of title events. He has a record of 23 feet 6 inches established this year and he improves with every competition. He would be a certain junior winner if he could repeat this performance.

Maine, in its first year as an intercollegiate championship contestant, should figure in the point scoring with French and Bailey, the big hammer thrower, who is regarded by many college enthusiasts as the best man in his favorite event now in college. His best effort was a little better than 173 feet.

SPORTS CARNIVAL FOR POLICE FUND

Two Days to be Chosen for Big Entertainment at Brighton Beach.

New York's police are to have another two days' sports carnival at Brighton Beach this year for the benefit of the Police Widows Pension Fund. The dates will be selected today, when the officials of the Police Department will confer with Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union. It was originally decided by the policemen to hold their games on June 19 and 29, but the first date conflicted with the senior track and field championships of the Metropolitan Association, and the second date conflicted with the tryouts for the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which occurs on Aug. 6 and 7.

Later it was tentatively arranged to hold the police games on June 25 and 26, but there would still be a conflict with the national trials, and today's meeting was arranged to find the means of avoiding the clash in dates. None of the police athletes could go to Boston for the tryouts if their games were held on the same day, and there are several men in the department who are almost in a class by themselves in their favorite branches of athletics. Among them are Pat McDonald, the world's champion shot putter, and John Eller, the hurdler.

Martin Sheridan, who was one of the leaders in the promotion of the games last year which realized a vast sum for the Pension Fund, will again have a big hand in the management this Summer. He predicts that Barnum's Circus will be only a side show compared to the police carnival. "Mile-a-Minute" Murphy and another policeman will stage an aeroplane battle in the air, depicting one of the encounters so frequently reported from the European scene of war. There will be all kinds of horsemanship feats, including chariot racing, and on the whole the meet will be similar to that of last year.

FIFTH YEAR FOR ROOS.

Yale Athletes Protested by Harvard Competed for Columbia in 1910.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 17.—The message which was received from Yale yesterday, relinquishing the claim to winning last Saturday's dual track games because of Shot-Putter Roos's ineligibility, has not been acted upon by the Harvard Athletic Association. It will come before the Athletic Committee tomorrow night. The Harvard Athletic Association, however, has sent out a long communication to The Harvard Crimson, the burden of which is to show that Roos had completed his interuniversity athletics for four years, and this against the rules as adopted by Harvard and Yale in 1906. Roos competed against Annapolis in 1910 and against Syracuse in 1911 for Columbia University, and in 1913 and 1914 for Yale. The agreement between Harvard and Yale had not been officially filed at New Haven, Harvard pointing out tonight that it was agreed that Annapolis should be considered as a college.

$100,000 Lost by Soccer Clubs.

LONDON, May 17.—The first batch of English soccer clubs to issue their balance sheets plainly shows how hard they have been hit through reduced attendances at their league games owing to the war. Several league clubs have made their statements, showing a total loss of just over $100,000 on the season's playing. Aston Villa, of the first division of the Association League, and Plymouth Argyle, of the Southern League, show the biggest loss of $20,000 each. The famous Blackburn Rovers club, with one of the biggest drawing teams in the country, who made a profit of $11,545 the previous season, return a loss of $17,290 for the season just concluded. Norwich City and Crystal Palace, both Southern League clubs, lost $15,000 and $11,000 respectively. Derby County and Barnsley, of the second division of the league, both lost $10,000. So far none of the big London clubs have issued their balance sheets, but all have suffered by the big drop of 50 per cent. in their gate receipts compared with the previous season.

CHAMBERS DEFEATS BEHR.

Tennis Match in Harlem Tourney Decided After Five Hours Play.

After a competition extending through nearly five hours Charles Chambers defeated Allen Behr yesterday in the second round of the men's invitation tennis tournament of the Harlem Lawn Tennis Club at 136th Street and Edgecomb Avenue two sets to one at 6—1, 10—12, 6—4. The match was started on Sunday afternoon, but after playing for three and one-half hours each player won a set and darkness put an end to further play. The deciding set required ten games, but Behr met Chambers's chop strokes with long lobs and the result was long drawn-out games. In one instance fifty-six returns were made for one point and the average for the set was about twenty-five. The contest was one of steady consistent play, in which each player waited for his opponent to make a mistake.

In spite of the rainy weather a number of matches were decided, and Dr. A. A. Waite reached the fourth round. The match between Waite and B. Weiseltier, in which the former led on the first set, 6—3, was forfeited by Weiseltier. The winner then added another victory to his credit by eliminating P. Treanor, champion of West Virginia, after three hard-fought sets, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

George King was another double winner. He defeated J. Fox in the first round at 3—6, 6—3, 6—0, and then disposed of H. W. Foster, 9—7, 6—2. One of the upsets of the day was in the second round, when D. Allen defeated Paul Goold in straight sets. The summary:

Men's Singles.—First Round—G. H. Croley defeated C. Isaac by default; D. Allen defeated C. G. Burroughs by default; L. Schlisinger defeated G. W. Tabor, 6—7, 6—4, 6—2; H. W. Foster defeated G. M. Kuhn, 6—3, 6—2; C. King defeated J. Fox 3—6, 6—3, 6—0; Dr. A. A. Waite defeated B. Weiseltier, 6—3, default.

Second Round—Charles Chambers defeated Allen Behr, 6—1, 10—12, 6—4; D. Allen defeated Paul Goold, 6—3, 6—4; G. King defeated H. W. Foster, 9—7, 6—2.

Third Round—Dr. A. A. Waite defeated P. Treanor, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

Morristown Tourney Opens May 25.

The open tennis tournament in women's singles and doubles, which was scheduled at the National Association meeting to start yesterday on the courts of the Morristown Field Club, at Morristown, N. J., has been postponed for one week, and will begin Tuesday, May 25. The change was made in order to not conflict with the Pelham County Club tournament, which begins tomorrow. The events will be women's singles and handicap singles, women's doubles and mixed doubles. Among the entrants are Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national indoor and metropolitan champion; Mrs. Marshall McLean, Metropolitan doubles title holder; Miss Marie Wagner, Miss Clare Cassel, and Miss Florence Ballin.

Sleepy Hollow Tennis Postponed.

Play in the invitation tennis tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club at Scarborough, which was scheduled to start yesterday, was postponed, owing to the rain. Several players made the trip from New York, but the courts were in such a soggy condition that it was decided to begin the tourney today. Competition will be in men's singles and doubles, and many of the best players in the metropolitan district will compete. Among the thirty-three players who have accepted the invitation are Theodore R. Pell, Raymond D. Little, Walter Merrill Hall, Robert Le Roy, Arthur M. Lovibond, Frederick B. Alexander, and Harold H. Hackett.

High Schools Tennis Championship.

The tennis championship of the schools of the Public Schools Athletic League will be decided on the clay courts of the Brighton Beach tennis courts, commencing Monday, May 31. Twelve courts will be placed at the disposal of the youngsters, which will enable the committee to run the matches off on schedule time. The unplayed matches in the semi-final and final rounds will be played on Saturday, June 5.

Notable Golfers at Greenwich.

A unique golf exhibition will be held tomorrow when prominent professionals and amateurs will play in foursomes at the Greenwich Country Club. Walter C. Hagen, open champion of the United States; Macdonald Smith, metropolitan champion; Alec Smith, at one time holder of both titles, and Tom McNamara, ex-metropolitan champion, are the professionals who will play, and the amateurs are Jerome B. Travers, national amateur champion; Fred Herreshoff, Oswald Kirkby, and Henry J. Topping. It is seldom such an array of golf talent has met on the same course, and a big gallery is expected at both the morning and afternoon play. The Greenwich Country Club has an 18-hole course with 72 bogey, and low scores are expected. A purse of $250 will be divided among the professionals, and the amateur making the lowest score will receive a gold medal.

SCHOOLBOYS PLAY GOLF AT WYKAGYL

George McCormack of Lawrenceville Qualifies Best, Then Loses in Match Play.

The qualifying and first match rounds of the Eastern Interscholastic golf championship were played yesterday over the link of the Wykagyl Country Club, and the medal winner, George McCormack of Lawrenceville, was beaten in the first match round.

McCormack lead a small field with a score of 85, and fell before the prowess of Simpson Dean, a schoolmate, in the first clash late in the day. The margin was the comfortable one of 4 and 2.

The tournament was made more than ordinary through the appearance of Filmore K. Robeson of Pawling, who, as a representative of the Rochester Country Club, won the North and South championship in a notable field at Pinehurst this Spring. Robeson never could get going, for the day was very rainy and the course slow. The result was that this sterling young golfer required 90 strokes to make the round.

Later in the day he was opposed to Homer Goff of Pawling, and the title holder won handily by 5 up and 4 to play, going around in about an 80, medal scoring. Robeson had produced results in golf, but will have to get away from a hitch in the knee action before he can hope for greater honors on the links. Still, there apparently is no one to stop his progress in this tournament.

Philip Carter, the interscholastic title holder, has become ineligible through leaving school, and therefore did not appear. It was also expected that Reginald M. Lewis would tee up, but Reggie was too busy with his studies. The summary:

QUALIFYING ROUND.

Name and School.	Out.	In.	Total.
George McCormack, Lawrenceville	42	43	85
Robert M. Markwell, Exeter	41	45	86
Worden Hunter, Lawrenceville	43	45	88
Simpson Dean, Lawrenceville	43	46	89
Filmore K. Robeson, Pawling	43	47	90
Herbert Howard, Rutgers Prep.	44	48	92
Homer Goff, Pawling	47	46	93
Herbert Oberndoerfer, H. S. of Commerce	52	45	97
Edward Ludlow, Lawrenceville	49	48	97
Frank Nelson, Lawrenceville	52	47	99
Edward Rohdenburg, De Witt Clinton H. S.	53	49	102
Richard Haight, Pawling	52	50	102
George Noakes, Pawling	50	54	104

Championship.—First Round—Hunter beat Howard, 5 up and 4 to play; Nelson beat Noakes, 4 up and 3 to play; Dean beat McCormack, 4 up and 2 to play; Ludlow beat Oberndoerfer, 3 up and 2 to play; Markwell, drew a bye; Rohdenburg, drew a bye; Robeson beat Goff, 5 up and 4 to play; Haight, drew a bye.

Newspaper Men on Links.

Two dozen members of the New York Newspaper Golf Club ran off a joint qualifying round yesterday over the public links at Van Cortlandt Park. Not only did the scribes compete for the club championship sixteen, but also for the division which will continue for the June Cup. Andrew C. Murray's gross of 81 led for the championship, while the net scores of W. W. Burge, David Hall, and Murray topped the lost for the net, owing to the rule that scores of 70 or less shall count as 70.

At the convenience of the contestants match play will be in order, the draw for the two divisions being as follows:

Championship Division.—Hedley versus Amory, Flaugh versus Gifford, Davis versus Owens, Pope versus Atherton, McBeth versus Burge, Banzinger versus Murray, Wright versus Ralston, and Roth versus Hall.

June Cup.—Burge versus Murray, Wright drew a bye, Owens versus Pope, Amory versus Hedley, Roth versus Gifford, Ralston versus Atherton, Flaugh a bye, Haines versus Laux. The summary:

W. W. Burge, 83, 16—67; David Hall, 88, 20—68; Andrew C. Murray, 81, 11—70; Archibald J. Gifford, 85, 14—71; Harry A. Haines, 86, 14—72; Albert E. Owens, 88, 16—72; Peter L. Campbell, 100, 25—75; George F. Ralston, 90, 14—76; Frederick K. Flaugh, 83, 7—76; John W. Munro, 98, 22—76; Charles A. Dailey, 107, 30—77; Alfred P. Roth, 91, 14—77; Frederick Benzinger, 98, 20—78; Colonel William N. Amory, 95, 17—78; P. B. Lucas, 88, 10—78; E. B. Davis, 99, 21—78; Harry W. Cornell, 101, 23—78; F. J. Pope, 99, 20—79; Charles H. Wright, 98, 18—80; W. T. Haywood, 108, 22—80; Charles M. H. Atherton, 92, 7—85; Bozeman Bulger, 111, 26—85; W. J. McBeth, 106, 21—85; Charles F. Laux, 102, 17—85; Albert Hedley, 97, 11—86.

Yacht Races at Oyster Bay.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will hold its annual Decoration Day races at Oyster Bay, L. I., on Monday, May 31, and there will be classes for the 50-footers and 30-footers of the New York Yacht Club and for the 15-footers of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and also a "nut" class for the latter club. The starting and finishing line will be established at Black Spar Buoy, off Lloyd's Neck. The 50-footers, N. Y. Y. C., will start at 12:10 P. M., and the 30-footers of the same club will start at 12:15. The 15-footers of the S.-C. Y. C. will go at 3:05 P. M., and the entries in the "nut" class will sail at 3:10. The first two races will be over Course 1, and the other races will be over one of the regular harbor courses, to be announced, as usual, before the start of the race. In each class a first prize will be awarded if two or more yachts start with the full intention of completing the course, a second prize if four or more yachts start with a like intention, and a third prize will be given if seven or more yachts start.

KING'S HORSES OUT OF DERBY

British Majesty's Two Candidates Scratched Because of War.

LONDON, May 17.—King George has scratched his two candidates for the Derby, Friar and Marcus, on account of the war. Other owners are following his example and have eliminated their entries for the big event which today seems likely to be deprived of much of its popular character.

Big Wrestling Tournament.

The international wrestling tournament will open at the Manhattan Opera House tomorrow night. Waldek Zbyszko, winner of the Paris tournament last year, and the only undefeated grappler in the world, has entered the tourney. Waldek is a younger brother of Stanislaus Zbyszko, and, although only 22 years old, is said to be better than his brother was. He should prove a hard opponent for Alexander Aberg, who has posted a forfeit of $1,000 to be given any man who can gain a fall on him. A purse of $10,000 will be given to the winner of the tournament, and Daniel Richman, who is promoting the tournament, has announced an offer of $20,000 for a match between Frank Gotch and Alexander or Zbyszko, providing either one of these two men wins the tournament.

WHOA!

A race horse named after the prophet Elisha and his eccentric owner Old Man Curry, figure in "Leveling with Elisha" a rollicking, racing story, by Charles Van Loan in this week's

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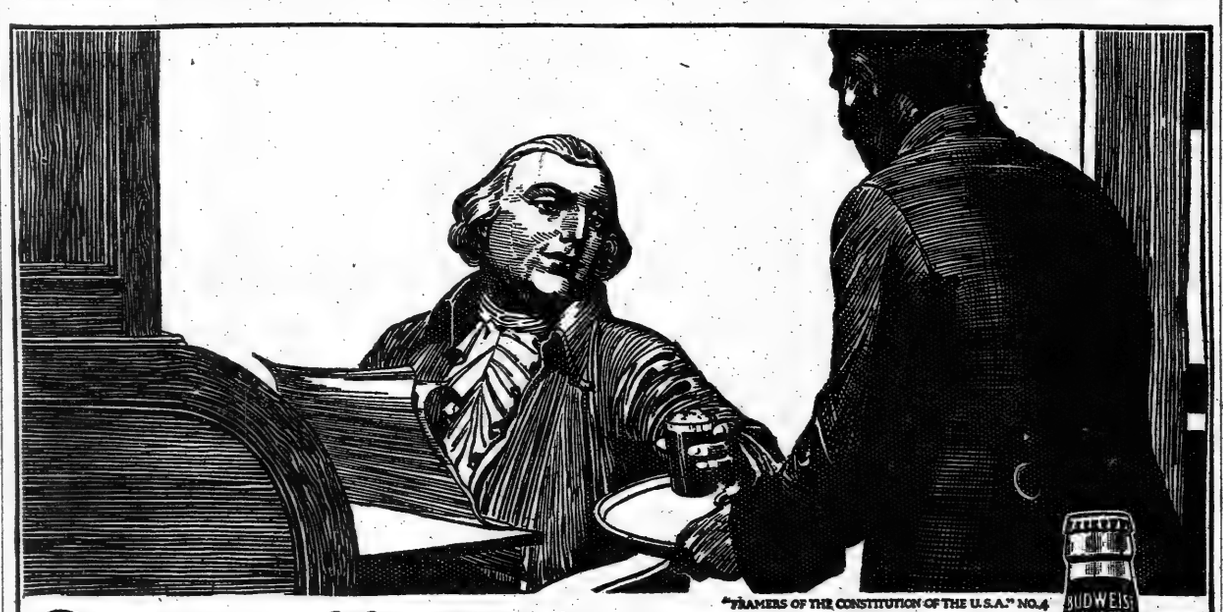
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COUNTRY BOYS ARE BEST BALL PLAYERS

Statistics Also Show That the Game's Stars Were Born in Summer—Other Facts.

If one is born in the country and during the warmer months of the year, he stands a better chance of becoming a "star" baseball player than if he is a city-born boy whose birthday is in the months from November to April, inclusive.

That, at least, is the conclusion of Arthur MacDonald of Washington, D. C., who is interested in the scientific study of the ball player and of those things that go to make for his success, outside of natural ability to play ball which he shows, and of the scientific side of which he knows nothing and probably cares less, so long as he can get his bi-monthly pay check. The player knows he can play ball a little better than his fellows. Mr. MacDonald is trying to find out the Why?

Being born between May and October and in the country—which means a place with less than 30,000 inhabitants—helps, according to the data about the lives of 146 of the "crack" players of the major league clubs. It makes one think of Frank Daniels's song, "Never be born on a Friday, 'tis a most unlucky day." Yet Mr. MacDonald takes the matter seriously, and shows that of the admittedly best players in the game 61 per cent. were born in the country and 69 per cent. in the warmer months, against 39 and 31 per cent., respectively, for the city-born who first saw the light of day in the colder months.

Furthermore, he points out in an article in The American Physical Education Review that similar conditions exist in the highly successful in other trades and professions, and, therefore, is a natural law that must prove true for all ball players, no matter how expert or positively "bone-headed" they may be.

Similarly analyzing records, he finds that players under 5 feet 11 inches in height are better batters and fielders than those who are taller, and that the superiority is greater in batting than in fielding. Thus, the taller men, who batted for an average of .250 or better, were but 43 per cent. of the whole, while the shorter men had a percentage of 62. Sixty-six per cent. of the shorter men had a batting average of .250 or better, and but 58 per cent. of the taller men got into that charmed circle of players. With a general average of 5 feet 9½ inches for all of a group of 150 players, statistics of whom were available, the pitchers averaged within a fifth of an inch of six feet in height, with their catchers an inch more, and a half shorter, the shortstops being the pigmies among players, with an average height of but scant 5 feet 9½ inches. Catchers are the heaviest, with an average weight of 178 pounds, and shortstops the lightest, their average being but 167.

Curious facts Mr. MacDonald has dug up out of the statistics personally collected at games. These show that but 20 per cent. of fair balls batted result in safe hits. Of the 10,074 batted balls of which he has records 20 per cent. were fly balls, 27 per cent. grounders, 3 per cent. bunts and 9 per cent. line drives. The latter are the best balls to hit, for 77 per cent. resulted in safe hits, while the percentage of grounders was but 8, and of bunts, 45. Of the long fly balls but 20 per cent. were turned into safe hits and only four-tenths of one per cent. were muffed by the fielders, showing these to be poor productive hits, and incidentally that it is a rare thing for a fielder to muff a batted ball.

What scientific study of the elements that enter into the game of baseball produce a better player of the game and improve the game itself? Can a manager of a baseball team with statistics not now collected in scoring the game, supplemented with anthropological data, better his playing machine? These are questions which Mr. MacDonald has set for himself to answer. He cannot reach any definite conclusions because complete records necessary are lacking. He has succeeded in opening a field of speculation rife with interesting possibilities, however.

Chairman Herrmann of the National Commission has been so impressed by the possibilities of Mr. MacDonald's theories that he has agreed to put them before the national governing body of professional baseball, with a recommendation that the necessary data desired be obtained through the official scorers of the clubs of both major leagues, by recording the ultimate result of every ball hit by a batsman in the score book.

Good batting is the most effective factor in winning games, Mr. MacDonald assumes, in which assumption all students of the game will agree. What he suggests is a classification of flies and grounders hit, that is, as to whether they went to right, left or centre field, or to those respective spots in the infield, whether fair or foul, and whether they resulted in safe hits, outs, fouls or players' errors. He would have so registered fly balls of all kinds, high, long, line, sacrifice or pop-up, swift and slow grounders, grass cutters, chop balls and bunts. From the accumulation of such data he argues that a player could find if he has been batting properly, and, if improperly, find a remedy for his defects with the bat, and so make himself a more valuable factor in the team work of a club.

This information, supplemented with complete records as to the birth places, times of birth, education, keenness of vision and aim, and such data as to height, weight, reach, strength, and the usual measurements of anthropological investigation, he argues would not only give scientific data but provide practical statistics which would help a manager in deciding whether an applicant for a place on the team had a scientific chance to develop into a star player or a dub.

Mr. MacDonald says: "It is the little things which win the game. It may be true, therefore, that the anthropological knowledge sought would furnish points instructive not only to the manager in choosing and comprehending his players but in helping the player to understand himself bettter. For instance, if the length of arm and forearm, length, width, and stretch of fingers of players were recorded, some practical knowledge as to pitching and throwing qualifications might be gained. Thus it is said that Mathewson's strength of arms and fingers is an important factor in his success with curves."

Mr. MacDonald answers the question as to why a criminologist, such as he is, who studies crimes and other cognate evils, ventures into the baseball statistical field, by saying: "Because I consider baseball one of the greatest moral tonics for boys and young men that exists. It directs the surplus physical energy of youth into the right channel, for otherwise this energy might be employed in wrong ways which are detrimental to moral and physical life. Baseball is one of those fundamental educational forces of prevention whose power and utility are not realized until it is taken away."

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York,
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn,
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Pittsburgh at Boston,
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit,
(Cold weather.)
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston at Cleveland,
(Cold weather.)
Washington, 3; St. Louis, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 7; Kansas City, 5.
Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 5.
(Ten innings.)
Newark at Pittsburgh,
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester, 3; Jersey City, 2.
Buffalo, 3; Providence, 1.
Richmond, 11; Toronto, 8.
(Ten innings.)
Newark at Montreal—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	17	8	.680
Chicago	15	11	.577
Boston	13	11	.542
Pittsburgh	13	14	.481
Brooklyn	12	14	.462
Cincinnati	11	14	.440
New York	10	14	.417
St. Louis	12	17	.414

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	16	8	.667
Detroit	15	11	.621
Boston	13	9	.591
Chicago	17	12	.586
Washington	12	14	.462
Cleveland	11	16	.407
Philadelphia	9	17	.346
St. Louis	10	19	.345

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	19	10	.655
Newark	16	12	.571
Chicago	17	13	.567
Brooklyn	15	13	.536
Kansas City	15	13	.536
St. Louis	12	14	.462
Baltimore	12	18	.400
Buffalo	8	21	.276

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	11	5	.687
Montreal	10	6	.625
Richmond	9	6	.600
Rochester	7	7	.500
Jersey City	6	7	.462
Buffalo	5	8	.455
Newark	4	7	.364
Toronto	3	11	.214

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Newark at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Chicago.
Buffalo at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Montreal.
Jersey City at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.

WALTER JOHNSON IN OLDTIME FORM

Speed Ball King Helps Senators to Earn 3 to 2 Victory in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—Walter Johnson got back to something like his old-time form here today, when he fanned seven of the St. Louis Browns and held them to seven hits. The Speed King kept the hits pretty well scattered and Washington profited by St. Louis's errors.

Connolly, the Georgetown collegian, started the scoring for Washington in the third inning, when he scored on a wild throw by Lowdermilk. Washington got another in the fourth, and one in the eighth, giving them the victory by a score of 3 to 2.

In the fourth inning Johnson lost control and hit Kauffman in the left arm with one of his fast balls. Kauffman had to retire from the game. Loudermilk was also "winged." In the eighth inning Umpire Hildebrand called Gandil safe at second and Shortstop Lavan protested so loudly that he was ejected from the game.

St. Louis got their first run in the fourth inning, and a rally in the eighth gave them another, but Johnson held them safe in the ninth. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	5	0	1	0	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
Con'ly, lf.	4	1	3	2	0
Shanks, cf.	0	0	0	2	0
Milan, cf.	2	1	0	2	0
G'ndil, 1b.	4	0	1	7	1
M'rg'n, 2b.	4	0	0	3	4
A'smith, c.	4	1	1	7	0
M'E'de, ss.	3	0	1	2	0
Lavan, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson, p.	4	0	0	2	4
Total.	34	3	7	27	9

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	1	3	2	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	2	1	5
K'fman, 1b.	1	0	0	7	0
Leary, 1b.	2	0	1	9	1
C.W'er, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
W'ms, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Sev'old, c.	4	0	0	5	0
Lavan, ss.	3	0	0	1	1
W'l'ce, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
L'milk, p.	1	0	0	0	4
*E. W'ker.	1	0	0	0	0
Perry'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Howard.	1	0	0	0	0
‡Walsh	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	2	7	27	17

*Batted for Lowdermilk in eighth inning.
†Batted for Perryman in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Wallace in ninth inning.
Errors—Milan, Johnson, Severoid, Lowdermilk.

Washington	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2

Three-base hit—C. Walker. Stolen bases—Ainsmith 2, Williams, Pratt, Gandil. Earned runs—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 1. Double plays—Lavan, Pratt, and Kauffman; Johnson and Morgan; Morgan and Gandil. Left on bases—Washington, 7; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 1; off Lowdermilk, 3. Hits—Off Lowdermilk, 7 in 8 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, Kauffman, Lowdermilk. Struck out—By Johnson, 7; by Lowdermilk, 4. Wild pitches —Lowdermilk, Johnson. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Scott Allows Only One Hit.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Jim Scott held Philadelphia to one hit today, a single by Lajoie, while Chicago bunched hits off Pennock and won from the visitors 6 to 2. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Roth, 3b.	4	2	1	0	2
E.C's, 2b.	2	1	2	3	4
Four'r, lf.	2	2	2	4	0
J.C's, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
W'ver, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
Brief, 1b.	3	0	1	13	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Scott, p.	3	0	0	0	7
Total.	29	6	8	27	16

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E.M'y, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Old'g, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Str'nk, 1b.	3	1	0	9	0
Lapp, c.	4	0	0	5	3
Bang, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1
Walsh, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Barry, ss.	2	0	0	2	6
Kopf, 3b.	2	0	0	2	1
*Schang.	1	0	0	0	0
Mc'l, 2b.	3	0	1	3	2
Pen'k, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Davis, p.	1	0	0	0	2
†Davies.	1	0	0	0	0
Bress'r, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	29	2	1	24	16

*Batted for Kopf in eighth inning.
†Batted for Davis in eighth inning.
Errors—Strunk, Kopf, E. Collins, (2.)

Chicago	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hit—Brief. Three-base hit—Fournier. Stolen bases—E. Collins, (2,) Lajoie, Barry. Earned runs—Off Pennock, 4; off Scott, 1; off Bressler, 1. Sacrifice hit—E. Collins. Double play—Scott, Weaver, and Brief. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Bases on errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Pennock, 1; off Scott, 6; off Davis, 2; off Bressler, 3. Hits—Off Pennock, 6 in three innings; off Davis, 1 in four innings; off Bressler, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Scott, 2; by Pennock, 1; by Davis, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes.

NO 'PRO' COACH AT HARVARD

Percy D. Haughton to Direct Baseball Team Remainder of Season.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 17. — The Harvard Baseball Committee today announced that it would make no selection of a professional coach for the college nine for the balance of the season, and that it has secured the services of Percy D. Haughton, '99, for the next six weeks. Mr. Haughton, who is the football coach, played 'Varsity baseball four years and was the Captain at Cambridge in 1899. He will receive no compensation from the Athletic Committee for his baseball work and only today was able to adjust his personal business affairs so that he could help out the baseball situation here. The new coach is believed to be the only man available who can keep things running smoothly, as the players and the college in general have been very much upset over the resignation of Dr. Sexton.

Mr. Haughton probably will do little actual coaching, but will direct things on the field and in harmony with the baseball committee's associate coaches. It is said that he very likely will not sit on the bench with the players during the progress of the remaining games, notwithstanding that in the past the no-coach rule has applied only to the Princeton and Yale games.

Giants to Play in Toledo.

Overland Day, June 21, when the New York Giants and the Detroit Tigers journey to Toledo to give 11,000 employes of the Willys-Overland Company their annual baseball festival, will have considerably more than local interest. John N. Willys, President of the Overland Company, will bring the two big league teams together for the first time in baseball history. Managers McGraw and Jennings have both promised that their teams will take the field with their full playing strength and that the Overland fans will see the two famous teams at their best. Although the Overland employes are the most important guests on this occasion, there will be present also Ban Johnson and John Tener, Presidents of the American and National Leagues; Vice President Daly of the New York Central Lines, and others.

"Happy Gohan" Dead.

LOS ANGELES, May 17.—Wallace L. Bray, known to thousands of baseball fans as "Happy Gohan," manager of the Venice Coast League team, died of pneumonia here today. He was 37 years old.

Karr Returned to Detroit.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Pitcher Benny Karr, who started out by pitching a one-hit game for the San Francisco club of the Pacific League, has been turned back to the Detroit Americans, it was announced here today.

WOODMERE DOG SHOW.

Kennel Club Three Years Old—Pom Puppy Wins Club Honors.

Members of the Woodmere Kennel Club held their monthly session last night at the Hotel Gregorian. Not only was it the regular business meeting, but it was the third anniversary of the organisation. A club match followed, which was won by H. Grasser's black Pomeranian, a 12-months-old male puppy, which was adjudged the best dog shown at the match.

It was the concensus of the members that a show should be held in the near future under the rules of the American Kennel Club. It is probable that the exhibition will be held unier the charter of the Long Beach Kennel Club, which is still in existence. The date and particulars will be announced at the next meeting of the club. H. A. Smith, the Treasurer, resigned, and J. E. Mead, who acted as assistant, was appointed in his place. The financial report showed a balance of $279 on hand. According to the Secretary, it will need $500 to bench the show, and a circular letter will be sent out by that official asking the 300 members for subscriptions.

GIANTS TAKE A DAY OFF.

New Yorks and Cubs Will Perform for the Suffragettes Today.

The Giants and the Cubs could not play yesterday on account of the wet grounds at the Brush Stadium, so the players went to the movies or played Kelly pool and got into shape for the big Suffragette demonstration at the Polo Grounds today. All the upper tier boxes will be occupied by prominent folks, both politically and socially.

All the seats in the upper tier have been taken by the Suffragettes and it is stated that a large part of them are sold. Many women whose sympathies are with the movement for the ballot for women will buy their seats at the gate today.

The women who are back of this demonstration believe that baseball fans are a class of individuals on whom the importance of the equal rights policy has not been properly impressed, so today, by means of oratory and personal argument, fans are going to learn more about the cause than they ever knew before.

The ball players are in favor of suffrage because the women have made an offer of $5 for every run scored in the game by players of both teams. There will be a band concert before the game.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Home-Run Drives Score All of Philadelphia's Runs.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Home runs drove in all of the tallies which gave Philadelphia a 5-to-3 victory over St. Louis today. Cravath's home run sent in two runners besides himself, while Niehoff and Becker each made a circuit drive with no runners on the sacks. All of these four-baggers were made off Perdue, who was succeeded by Griner in the fifth inning. A home run by Dolan and three doubles and a single in the fourth and fifth innings produced St. Louis's tallies. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'c't, ss.	4	1	1	2	4
Byrne, 3b.	4	1	1	0	3
Becker, lf.	3	1	3	1	0
C'v'th, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Ba'kes, 1b.	4	0	1	16	0
N'hoff, 2b.	4	1	2	0	3
Weiser, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Kil'fer, c.	4	0	2	5	0
Mayer, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	34	5	11	27	13

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2
Beck, 3b.	4	0	1	1	4
Dolan, lf.	4	1	2	3	0
Miller, 1b.	4	1	1	7	0
Long, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Wilson, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
Butler, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
Snyder, c.	2	1	1	4	1
Perdue, p.	2	1	0	0	0
Griner, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	3	7	24	10

Errors—Butler, Barr, Croft.

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Dolan, Miller, Wilson, Snyder, Weiser. Home runs—Dolan, Becker, Cravath, Niehoff. Stolen base — Becker. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 5. Sacrifice hits—Becker. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Hits—Off Perdue, 9 in four and one-third innings; off Griner, 2 in three and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Perdue, 1; by Griner, 2; by Mayer, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Kansas City Club Protests Game Won by Brooklyn.

KANSAS CITY, May 17.—One inning of good hitting and base running gave Brooklyn a 7-to-5 victory in a protested game with Kansas City today. The protest came in the second inning, when Johnson hit into a double play. Manager Stovall declared that Land touched the hitter's bat with his glove. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, lf.	5	1	3	2	1
Magee, 2b.	4	0	0	2	5
Kauff, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
Evans, rf.	4	2	2	0	0
C'per, 1b.	5	0	0	2	9
W'zil, 3b.	3	0	1	0	0
Stack, ss.	4	1	2	2	3
Land, c.	4	1	2	7	1
Seaton, p.	4	1	1	0	1
Total.	37	7	13	27	13

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'b'n, cf.	5	0	1	2	0
R'f'gs, ss.	4	0	1	4	0
Pratt, 1b.	4	2	1	9	0
Per'g, 3b.	4	2	3	3	0
Shaw, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
K'wy, 2b.	5	0	2	1	3
Gilm'r, rf.	4	2	2	2	0
Brown, c.	4	0	1	6	1
J'son, p.	2	0	0	0	3
*Goodwin.	0	0	0	0	0
P'kard, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Easterly.	1	0	0	0	0
Cullop, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	5	12	27	10

*Batted for Johnson in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Packard in the eighth inning.
Errors—Kauff, Cooper, Holt, Loud, (2,) Chadbourne, Stovall, Kenworthy.

Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0—7
Kansas City	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—5

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Kansas City, 11. Stolen bases—Holt, Gilmore. Sacrifice hit—Magee. Two-base hits—Kauff, Gilmore, Cooper, Seaton, Anderson, Hand, Kenworthy. Three-base hits—Evans, (2,) Cooper. Home run—Perring. Double plays—Seaton, Holt, and Cooper; Rawling, unassisted; Anderson and Magee. Hits—Off Johnson, 9 in six innings; off Packard, 2 in two innings. Struck out—By Johnson, 1; by Seaton, 6; by Packard, 2; by Cullop, 1. Bases on balls—Off Seaton, 5; off Johnson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Johnson, (Evans.) Umpires—Messrs. Johnston and Fyfe. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes.

Chifeds Win in Tenth Inning.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Hanford's single in the tenth inning gave Chicago the tying and winning runs and a 6-to-5 victory over Baltimore today after Meyer's steal home had put the visitors ahead in their half. Both McConnell and Bender were hit hard. Umpire Shannon benched Shortstop Doolan of the visitors for arguing over a decision. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'k'd, rf.	5	0	0	1	0
Zw'l'g, cf.	5	0	2	4	0
Flack, lf.	5	1	2	4	0
Wilson, c.	3	1	1	9	1
Fritz, 3b.	4	0	2	1	1
Smith, ss.	5	2	1	2	3
Far'l, 2b.	4	2	4	1	3
Beck, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
Jack'n, 1b.	1	0	0	0	0
M'Con'l, p.	4	0	1	0	4
*Fischer.	1	0	1	0	0
†Hanford.	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	41	6	14	30	12

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
D'can, cf.	5	0	1	3	0
Zinn, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
Stm's, 2b.	5	0	0	1	0
Sw'c'a, 1b.	5	1	4	7	0
Walsh, 3b.	5	1	2	4	2
D'lan, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
Kirk'k, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
Jack'h, c.	4	0	1	2	4
Bender, p.	5	1	4	1	3
Total.	43	5	14	29	10

*Batted for Beck in eighth inning.
†Batted for McConnell in tenth inning.
‡Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Doolan, Kirkpatrick, Smith, Farrell.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2—6
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1—5

Two-base hits—Zinn, Bender, Farrell, Swacina. Three-base hit—Fritz. Home run—Swacina. Stolen bases—Flack (2,) Meyer, Farrell. Earned runs—Off McConnell, 3; off Bender, 3. Sacrifice hits—Duncan, Doolan. Farrell. Left on bases—Baltimore, 14; Chicago, 10. First base on errors—Baltimore, 2; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off McConnell, 3; off Bender, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Bender, Fritz; by McConnell, Meyer. Struck out—By McConnell, 6; by Bender, 6. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Shannon. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

Pittsburgh Feds for Colonial.

PITTSBURGH, May 17.—James Savage and Frank Delehanty were today released by the Pittsburgh Federal League Baseball Club to the Springfield (Mass.) Club of the Colonial League, and "Mike" Nenosky and Ralph Mattis were sent to the New Haven Club of the same league.

DARTMOUTH LOSES TO FORDHAM NINE

Bronx Collegians Bat Three Pitchers for Fifteen Hits and Thirteen Runs.

Fordham's nine kept up its winning streak yesterday by trouncing the Dartmouth team at Fordham Field by a score of 13 to 3. The Maroon batters kept up the heavy hitting tactics which swamped West Point last Saturday, and gathered in fifteen safe drives from the three Dartmouth twirlers.

Martin, the Fordham pitcher, found the weather conditions just to his liking and held the visitors safe throughout the game. The visitors were unable to get a runner past second base until the eighth inning, when the little Maroon twirler began to ease up. Two snappy double plays featured in Fordham's defense.

Fordham ordered out its heavy artillery in the first inning when five runs were gathered off Perry. McGovern led off with a double. Kiernan then sacrificed and Carroll scored two runs with a homer to centre. Conway followed with a left field triple, while errors by Wanamaker and Gerrich and a sacrifice fly by Kelliher accounted for three more tallies.

Neither team did any more scoring until the seventh, when five singles and a double by Fordham brought in three more tallies and ended Doyle's stay on the mound. Eskeline, who was gradually brought in from centre field, first to short stop, then to the pitcher's box, tried his skill in the eighth inning. The Maroon collegians gave him just as warm a reception as his predecessors, and, helped out by two costly errors by Sisk and Murphy, the Bronxites brought their final tally to thirteen runs.

Dartmouth broke into the tally column in the eighth when hits by Gerrich and Eskeline and a fly by Murphy forced over a run. The visitors ended the scoring in the ninth, when hits by Paine and Perkins, together with a base on balls, accounted for two runs. In this last session, with the bases filled, Martin started off a neat double play, ending the game. The score:

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'G'n, cf.	4	2	1	3	0
K'nan, 2b.	4	1	1	2	3
Car'l, 3b.	4	2	3	0	2
C'way, c.	5	3	2	4	1
Kane, lf.	3	3	2	2	0
S'key, rf.	5	2	2	2	0
K'll'r, 1b.	4	0	2	15	0
B'gan, ss.	4	0	2	0	2
Martin, p.	5	0	0	1	5
Total.	38	13	15	27	13

DARTMOUTH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Perk's, 2b.	5	0	1	4	0
Eskelene, c.	5	1	1	2	3
Gerrich, ss.					
cf.	4	0	4	2	1
Kelliher, p.	3	0	0	1	5
Wana'r, c.	2	1	0	5	1
Perry, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Doyle, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Sisk, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	3	9	24	12

Errors—Gerrich, (2,) Murphy, Williams, Wanamaker, Sisk.									
Fordham	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	—13
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3

Two-base hits—McGovern, Kelliher. Three-base hit—Conway. Home run—Carroll. Sacrifice hits—Kiernan, Kane, Berrigan. Sacrifice flies—Kelliher, Murphy. Stolen bases—Kane, Carroll. First base on errors—Fordham, 5. Left on bases—Fordham, 7; Dartmouth, 7. Double plays—Berrigan to Kelliher; Martin to Conway to Kelliher. Struck out—By Perry, 1; by Doyle, 3; by Eskeline, 1; by Martin, 3. Bases on balls—Off Perry, 1; off Doyle, 1; off Eskeline, 1; off Martin, 3. Hit by pitchers—By Martin, (Williams;) by Doyle, (McGovern.) Hits—Off Perry, 3 in 1 inning; off Doyle, 8 in 6 innings; off Eskeline, 4 in 2 innings. Umpire—Mr. Stackelate. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Linart Out of Big Bicycle Race.

Georges Columbatto, Italy's motor-paced champion, has been substituted for Victor Linart in the twenty-five mile paced race to be run on Saturday night at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome. Linart was more seriously injured than it was first thought in a bad smash-up last Friday at the Newark track, and acting under the advice of his physician the Belgian will not ride for three weeks.

Columbatto is a worthy substitute, being one of the leading pace followers of Europe. Before sailing for this side Columbatto won the championship of Italy, and has four 100-kilometer victories to his credit, these races being the most popular events in Europe. The Italian's flashy speed and generalship will defeat faster riders over the small course at Sheepshead Bay. Bobby Walthour, Menus, Bedell and Georges Seres will make up the balance of the field in the big race next Saturday night.

A four-cornered match race has been arranged for Tuesday, May 25, between the following pace followers: Clarence Carman, Leon Didier, Percy Lawrence and Norman Hansen. This engagement will renew the Carman-Didier feud that caused no end of excitement at the beach last season. This event will be run in ten-mile heats, first money going to the winner of the first two heats.

TO RESUME ROWING.

Columbia Crews to Go Out for Work After Fleet Sails.

Columbia oarsmen will resume practice on the Hudson River along the west shore, at Edgewater, today, after an enforced lay-off, owing to the presence of the United States warships. Rowing practice during that time would have been hazardous on account of the wash from the sight-seeing boats, which encroached on the rowing course.

As there is no heavy race for the crew until the Poughkeepsie regatta, in June, the men will not suffer much from their enforced layoff. Naumer, of last year's crew, will not report until Saturday, but is sure to be on hand at that time to fight for a place in the shell. Richards of last year's junior crew is now at Physicians' and Surgeons' College, but it is practically certain that he will not be able to report for work after examinations are finished.

Manager Griffen has not yet sent in his entries for the Memorial Day regatta, to be held on the Harlem River under the auspices of the New York Rowing Association. Columbia is a member of the association, but its entry of the first crew would make a farce of the race because of the long practice which the college boys have had. For this reason, and also because the racing of eight-oared crews has fallen off among city clubs, there are few competitors. Columbia will probably be represented by a picked crew with some of the juniors getting a chance.

JACOBS WINS IN A HURRY.

Philadelphian Whips Young Jack Bloom in First Round.

Because he was in a big hurry to catch a train for Philadelphia, where he boxed last night, Teddy Jacobs of New York started off at a whirlwind pace after Young Jack Bloom at the Broad

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1915.

UNITED.

The welcome extended by this city to the President as the head of a united nation is impressive. There is, of course, no doubt that the nation is united; but that it should be united is not a matter of course, or a thing that goes without saying. Seldom, if ever, in any national crisis has it been united as it is today, and this is a thing worthy of note, a thing impressive to the imagination and filled with food for thought in other countries.

There were voices, and the voices of men of weight, against the Spanish-American war, Mr. CLEVELAND'S Venezuelan message called forth vigorous dissent from a powerful minority, including influential newspapers, financiers, statesmen, clergymen, and teachers. LINCOLN had to face a minority so large that it carried State elections and threatened his control of Congress. The protest against the Mexican war was so forceful that the literature of that war which has survived is chiefly a literature of protest. The antagonism to the War of 1812 rose so high that its spokesmen were suspected of plotting secession and disruption of the Union. Our quarrel with France in the closing years of the eighteenth century found us divided. It is needless to recall the Whig-and-Tory division of the Revolutionary War.

It is not too much to say that this nation is united as it never has been before in any grave situation, international or internal. There has been none of the excitement, the verbal fireworks, that followed the destruction of the Maine or the Venezuela message. The country has been grave and quiet; its feelings have been too deeply stirred. At the outbreak of the war Americans and other foreigners in France recorded their amazement at the change in the manner of the French people; the sobriety, the calmness, the settled determination of that nation. The Americans are now giving a portrait of themselves to bear that other portrait company.

The cheers that greeted the President yesterday in New York, the great testimonial of trust and confidence, were not needed to assure him that among all the Presidents he is the most fortunate in having the people solidly with him. It was not only a testimony of trust in his character, a character which has unfolded itself to a nation that did not know him and is now, however little it was understood at first, as clear-cut in the public mind as that of any of the country's former leaders. It manifested approval not only of what he is, but of what he is doing. It was not only for WOODROW WILSON, but for the man who embodies the present will and purpose of the nation, for the nation in his person, for the man whose action of last week spoke the nation's mind.

THE PARADE AND THE NAVY.

Lowering skies, dampness, and low temperature could not quench the enthusiasm of the crowds who watched the parade of 5,000 marines and sailors. The appearance and bearing of the men justified all that has been said in praise of the personnel of the navy. They marched as well as our soldiers, and they are a sturdy, clear-eyed, well-built lot of men, of whom the nation may well be proud. There has been a development of public interest in the marines since the incident at Vera Cruz, they are no longer regarded as a comparatively insignificant force, but as an important factor in our national defense. Their appearance in the parade yesterday served to strengthen the people's faith in their efficiency. The bluejackets made an equally good showing. In their goings about on shore in the last week the sailors have made a good impression by their behavior.

The people of New York are able and willing to give their approval to Admiral DEWEY'S high praise of the American Navy. They believe, as he does, that it is highly efficient. But they agree with the Admiral that the time has come to increase the efficiency of the navy by increasing its strength and numbers. More ships, more men and officers, are needed to fit this branch of the service for the work it should always be prepared to do in defense of the nation. The ships we have are not to be belittled, the men are just the kind of men we want. The demand for more of both is imperative.

The argument that the expenditure of large sums of money for defense in case of war will hamper our expenditures in the cause of science and tend to retard the march of progress is well meant, but it will not hold. Unless we are prepared to defend ourselves from the attack of a strong Power, our progress in the arts of peace will go for little. For a nation to hold a great place in the world it is necessary for it to possess the means for its own preservation. It is scarcely true, for that matter, that war invariably retards scientific development. The practical extirpation of yellow fever and the prevention of typhoid fever by inoculation are directly due to war. But nobody wants war, and this nation will avoid being drawn into war whenever it can do so honorably. The time has passed, however, to argue that the possession of such armament as is needed for national defense breeds militarism. The President said in his speech yesterday that our navy is "a threat against no nation," but "an evidence of the force "of America in the cause of humanity." Such it will be when it is much stronger than it is now. Meanwhile, in the navy as it is now constituted we all feel just pride, and that pride was centred, in this neighborhood yesterday, in the splendid exhibition of the marines and seamen on parade.

BAD CAMPAIGN TACTICS.

The three woman suffragists who slipped past the Secret Service men at the Biltmore yesterday and tried to force themselves on the President are probably simply illustrations of the bromidic proverb that it takes all sorts of people to make a world. It would be a waste of words to talk of taste and manners and decency to persons who insist on pestering the President at a time like this or to argue that they should refrain from adding mosquito bites to his other troubles. They come, of course, from the Women's Political Equality League, and other and soberer suffrage associations are to be acquitted of such tactics.

When Mr. TUMULTY had agreed to take a letter from them to the President, one of them said, "Mr. WILSON is the greatest little evader I know," whereupon Mr. TUMULTY told them their manners left something to be desired, and returned the letter to them. Not long ago, when other women tried to force themselves on the President at Washington, Mr. TUMULTY explained to them the elementary principles of good manners and added that he himself was inclined to vote for suffrage, but that such incidents were making him reconsider. It is somewhat illogical, of course, to base one's action on a question affecting all women on the rowdy actions of unmannered individuals; but presumably these individuals expect to produce some effect on opinion by their actions, and this is the effect they are likely to produce.

THE GERMAN ANSWER.

It is natural that conjecture should run a little wild as to the nature of Germany's reply to the President's note, but some of the suggestions made are beyond the range not only of probability but of reason. It has been said that Germany would ask for an arbitration. Of what? We demanded of her, first, that she cease to destroy merchant ships without first providing for the safety of crews and passengers; second, that she abstain from attacking American ships flying the American flag. The first of these demands is based upon law, humanity and justice, the second upon our national rights. In both cases the ground of the demand is beyond all dispute. A court of arbitration would have nothing to do save to determine the facts, which are disputed by nobody. Courts of arbitration are usually made up of jurists, and no jurist would put his name to a finding that the attack upon the Cushing, the destruction of the Gulflight and the sinking of the Lusitania with its frightful loss of innocent lives were acts having any warrant of law or that they were on any ground excusable as operations of war.

Moreover, arbitral proceedings are slow. In the nature of the case Germany would have to abstain from the acts complained of while those committed in the past were under the consideration of the court. A request for arbitration coming from her would imply doubt as to the correctness of her position and if she could have no reasonable doubt of the result it would be a great deal better for her to accept at once the President's position that submarine attacks upon merchant ships should cease. She would gain infinitely greater credit in that way.

There has been some suggestion, too, of a possible intimation from Berlin that Germany would abandon submarine warfare if in turn we would persuade England to remove her prohibition of the entry of foodstuffs into Germany. That theory of the German reply is excluded by the very obvious fact that we have no possible control over Great Britain's action. The matter under discussion lies between us and Germany, wholly between us and Germany. If questions arise or have arisen between us and England, questions of interference with our commerce, they will be treated as the concern of ourselves and England exclusively, without reference to Germany or any other third Power. The right of our ships to trade with neutral ports within the limits of the British blockade presents such a question. It does not concern Germany. But we cannot assert the right of trade with Germany, for England has proclaimed a blockade of her coasts and the insistence of the German protest against it shows that it is effective, that it is a lawful blockade, tempered by special consideration for neutral rights and convenience. It is something very different from the ruthless operations within Germany's "war zone."

We have asked that Germany observe the law and the usages of maritime warfare, that she carry on the war at sea with due regard to humanity and justice. The demand is altogether reasonable, it cannot be denied without assailing and undermining the principles upon which civilization rests. And the question admits of no clouding or confusion by the bringing in of alien issues.

TWO WARNINGS.

According to the German press, murder ceases to be murder—or, to use a less painful form of words, an act forbidden by law becomes legal—if notice is given of it in advance. "Germany," says the Hamburger Nachrichten, "took all care while "there was still time and gave insistent warnings against voyaging in "this auxiliary cruiser."

The assassination of noncombatants on a merchant vessel—the Lusitania was an unarmed ship, not an "auxiliary cruiser"—is forbidden by law, by the laws of war, by international law. Notice to the victims, then, or "warning" as the Germans call it, is all that is needed to suspend or abrogate this law and insure a verdict of not guilty.

We have been given to understand that the war resulted from the murder of the Archduke FRANZ FERDINAND and the Duchess of HOHENBURG at Serajevo. Their assassins have been tried by Austria, convicted and punished. These assassins must regret that their trial took place before this new doctrine, that murder ceases to be murder if "warning" is given, became law through German fiat. For the Archduke and the Duchess received warnings in plenty that if they went to Serajevo they would be slain. As the passengers on the Lusitania received this warning from the German Ambassador at Washington, so the Archduke received his warning from the Serbian Minister at Vienna, as well as from unofficial sources. The Serbian warning was direct, while the German warning was general. The German warning was advertised in the newspapers; the Serbian Minister gave his warning in person, and reinforced it with urgent prayers to the doomed Prince to be guided by him and give up his journey. If he must go, the Minister said, at least he should not take his wife with him to sure death. The Duchess heroically said that if her husband was in danger, her place was with him.

As the passengers on the Lusitania went about their lawful concerns in a place where they had a right to be, despite the warning, so the Archduke went about his lawful concerns in a place where he had a right to be. In both cases the warning proved true. Germany and Austria did not excuse Serbia because of the first warning, though in Serbia's case the warning proved that the Serbian Government was anxious to avert the crime. Germany excuses herself because of the second warning, though in her case the warning made the German Government a party to the crime.

It is a pity that PRINCIP, GABRINOVICS and their accomplices did not know of the new law so soon to be promulgated by Germany, whereby warning excuses the violation of law. If they had, doubtless they would have offered that defense; and of course they would have been triumphantly acquitted by the Austrian court that tried them.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION.

Chamberlain BRUERE opens a subject much larger than the economy of his $12,000 salary, or the increase of the interest upon the city's bank deposits under his administration by $114,041. The city's annual budget is $200,000,000, but in a year it borrows $550,000,000 and has bank deposits aggregating $700,000,000. It borrows because it spends its income before it collects it. There is no reason why that should be so. It did not use to be so in the old City of Brooklyn. When it entered the Greater City the question was whether Manhattan should adopt the Brooklyn method of tax collection, or Brooklyn should adopt the Manhattan method, now the method of Greater New York. Under the Brooklyn method it would have been necessary for Manhattan to pay two annual taxes in a single year to assimilate its tax year with Brooklyn's. Under the Manhattan method Brooklyn would escape one year's tax payments, and that method was chosen. It was a deliberate choice of a worse method, because of the difficulty or dropping a method known to be bad. It will be a permanent annoyance until the remedy is found.

It is equally unreasonable that the city should have $700,000,000 of bank deposits in a year. That is the result of collecting its taxes on set days for the convenience of dealings in real estate. The city found a way to have two days on which taxes become liens instead of one. It would be equally easy to devise methods for the receipt of taxes oftener, so that the city might receive its income more nearly at the time it spends it. Then the city's temporary borrowings and lendings would be reduced proportionately. There are difficulties of detail but not of principle in acting upon that part of the Chamberlain's recommendations. If that were done there would be reduced necessity of acting upon his further recommendations.

In the opinion of the Chamberlain his office might be abolished, or set up as a department of the Controller's office. He thinks it would be well that there should be one central collector for "all" the city revenues. He sees no reason why there should be a separate holder of the city's cash. It is true that we have advanced a long way from the conditions which made the existing system necessary. It is no more an accident or unnecessary than the custom in banks of separating the functions of receiving and paying teller. It is not promotive to accuracy, to say nothing of honesty, to have the same agency charged with both collecting and disbursing funds. When the banking method was adopted for the city it was thought more essential to stop acts like the Tammany Ring's than to save a Controller's salary, which is not worth consideration in connection with business of hundreds of millions. The Chamberlain is unable to see why water taxes should be collected by the Water Registrar, real estate taxes by the Controller, license fees by the license officials, and so on. If he definitely said that there was waste of labor it would be easier to agree with him.

There is indeed a presumption that there are too many city officials for almost any task. But in this case it should be remembered that the transfer of these duties to the Controller would inconvenience those who pay the money to the city, unless there should be appointed local deputies in various boroughs. That would establish the same conditions by a different method, and the advantages would be dissipated. In a short time perhaps the Chamberlain's method would develop disadvantages of its own. In either case the more appropriate course would be more efficient administration, rather than alteration of scheme. The system adopted to prevent stealing from the till, rather than by the later refinements of honest graft, has much deteriorated. Some city papers are signed anywhere from a dozen to twenty times through an excess of checks and balances. But fewer signatures, by officials really using discretion and responsibility, rather than by those writing their names at sight of other names, would reach the result, and perhaps better than by transfer of duties to a department already busy with unrelated duties.

The Chamberlain makes further recommendations to the effect that the city's bank account should be managed like an individual's. Private customers of banks pay more attention to the accommodation they receive than to the interest on their idle balances. If interest is the object, it is better obtained in other ways. If accommodation is the object, the city's bank deposits are managed as badly as possible. The banks have not been accustomed to think that they had a duty to the city beyond paying interest. And the city has thought too much of the interest the banks have paid. There is an illustration of this in the Chamberlain's own administration. He has collected unusual amounts of interest, but it cost the city three million dollars to pay for the seeking abroad of accommodations which it would have been the duty of local banks to provide on the plan he now recommends. It would be better to abolish the city's excessive borrowings and lendings, rather than to attempt to make them a source of delusive profit on great deposits which the city ought not to have to "lend," and which the banks ought not to pay too much for.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Piracy" Not the Right Word.

In their horror at the sinking of the Lusitania, people are resorting, naturally enough, to the strongest word in their vocabulary for use in characterising the men who ordered and perpetrated this dreadful deed. That word is "pirates," which expresses a hatred proportioned, as always, to the fear excited by the acts of the men to whom it is applied. It has the merit of relieving the emotions, but as a matter of fact—that is, of received definition—the destruction of the Cunard steamship was not piracy, since it was done by the regularly commissioned officers of a Government recognized as a belligerent, and the essential element of robbery, accomplished and intended, was lacking.

The killing done by pirates is, or was, incidental to plundering on the high seas, and it is as robbers, not as murderers, that they are or were hanged when caught. We Americans have a special reason to avoid even technical inaccuracy in this matter, as we have always bitterly resented the application of this most opprobrious term to one of the, by us, most admired of naval heroes, PAUL JONES. In his day all the English called JONES "the American pirate," and not a few of them, including RUDYARD KIPLING, have revived the appellation in times comparatively recent. For doing it they have some excuse, as, from their point of view, the burning of the fishing smacks at Whitby and the carrying off of certain silver teapots by JONES'S crew did have a rather piratical air, and their rage was fiercer because as a native-born Scotchman he seemed to them a traitor as well as a marauder. Rebel he was, of course, but pirate he was not, and less of a self-seeker—except in the matter of glory—no man ever was than PAUL JONES. With good right he sleeps now at Annapolis under the flag he served with such courage and efficiency, and the old accusation against him has been almost forgotten.

The article in THE TIMES yesterday on the legal aspects of piracy omitted one curious point. Since bills of attainder and "corruption of blood" went out of fashion all over the world many years ago, piracy has been the only crime held to deprive those guilty of it of all property rights. Everything of which pirates die possessed is assumed to have been stolen, and, when it cannot be restored to rightful owners, it escheats to the State. The bearing of this principle on the present situation is obvious and important.

Narcotic Laws Defective.

As was expected and prophesied, the enforcement of the new laws governing the distribution of narcotics has resulted in the flocking of crowds of "addicts" to hospitals and sanatoriums, some well and some ill conducted, and in the commission of a few crimes of violence, due to the desperation of delirium resulting from sudden deprivation. The New York Medical Journal, however, gives warning that more serious results of this well-intended but defective legislation will come later, and that they will not always be recognized for what they are.

"These," it says, "will be the failures of promising careers, the disrupting of happy families, the commission of crimes that will never be traced to their real cause, and the influx into hospitals for the mentally disordered of many who would otherwise live socially competent lives."

In explanation of this alarming forecast The Journal presents the scientific view of drug addiction, not as a vice, but as a compromise or adjustment to the conditions of life—conditions which certain individuals cannot otherwise meet or endure. It is easy to say that they should, but the fact of their inability remains, and, like other facts, should be recognised and provided for. We are precluded from taking the drastic measures which would be required for eliminating this strain from the human breed. The alternative, according to The Journal, is to "face the fact, then, that the erstwhile drug habitué is not a well man when he has overcome the first fierce craving for the drug. The mental side of the picture should be studied as well as the physical, and the physician should be ready to help him to readjust himself to the world of sober reality, to sublimate his subconscious desires, and to occupy his social niche unsupported by artificial stimuli."

There is no recognition of these needs in either the Harrison or the Boylan law.

Saving Out of Mode.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago, Optimist writes "Is Saving Obsolete?" I believe with him when he says that clerks and cash girls spend everything they earn and do not save anything for the future. But why? Many of these girls would not dress as they do, but they are always "nagged" at by others who work with them and with whom they come in social contact, very often having to hear "Oh, you were that long enough"; "They have seen that on you too often"; "Get something else." Naturally, any one who has a little feeling does not want to hear these remarks all the time and of course "follows the crowd." Then, again, there are offices in which business men demand their girls to dress nice. This seems to be the only way a girl can make herself attractive, and they are the ones who get the "beaux." The "old-fashioned girl" is considered out of existence and the men have no use for her. If you cannot come up to the standard in "dress," why you can sit home. On the other hand, how many men of today save? Not many. Why, they laugh at you when advised to put something aside for a rainy day.

OFFICE GIRL.

New York, May 10, 1915.

Offenbach No Prussophile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lovers of the "Tales of Hoffmann" may be interested in knowing what the author thought of the Prussians. Offenbach was born at Cologne in 1819, leaving Germany finally for Paris. Early in the tragic year of 1871, (March 6,) writing from Milan, where Offenbach had taken refuge with his family, he wrote to his two friends and collaborators, Trefeu and Nuitter:

"I hope firmly that William Krupp and his horrible Bismarck will pay dearly for all this! Ah, what horrible people the Prussians are, and how heart-rending for me to think that I was born on the banks of the Rhine and thus have some connection with those appalling savages! Ah, my poor France, how I thank her for having adopted me as one of her children."

JOHN RULE.

New York, May 14, 1915.

Mr. Pinchot Does Not Think So.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this morning I find under the caption, "Pinchot Back from Europe," a statement that, "after reading President Wilson's message to Germany on his way up the harbor, Mr. Pinchot said that it was a strong and diplomatic piece of literature."

To the request of the reporter that I comment on President Wilson's note, I replied specifically that I could not comment on it because I had not read it. Now that I have read it I do not hold the opinion which the reporter placed in my mouth. I will thank you to give this denial the same publicity which was given to the original mistake.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

New York, May 17, 1915.

Dangers in Expectoration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The frequency with which certain people expectorate on the floors of the smaller moving-picture houses throughout the city is becoming a menace. That the health of men, women, and especially children may be permanently affected by this habit is too well understood to require argument. It is suggested that the Department of Health obtain permission to flash the warning of the danger of spitting and its relation to health on the screen at each performance.

C. P. P.

New York, May 15, 1915.

Chivalry and Liquor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the relation of drink to manners? My mother, who is nearly 80 years of age, says that she always is given a seat in the street cars, but that nearly always the man has been drinking.

J. C. CROOK.

New York, May 16, 1915.

DIPLOMATIC LANGUAGE.

The diplomat's language is cleverly veiled,
And yet in its way it makes clear
That the person addressed is due to be whaled,
Unless he subsides—the old dear!

It tells him we've known him so long and so well,
We'd bank on his worth any time,
And then it proceeds with much manners to tell—
We fear he's committed a crime!

It jollies the person supposed to be child—
Informs him 'tis perfectly plain
He couldn't have done what we know that he did,
And better not do it again!

O. C. A. CHILD.

MR. TRUMBULL'S DENIAL.

His Brother's Death Did Not Cause Decision to Manufacture Arms.

Plainville, Conn., May 14, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the May 12th issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES we note an editorial, "Illogical, but Easy to Understand," stating that a Connecticut manufacturer had announced an entire change of business policy, due to the death of his brother in the sinking of the steamship Lusitania.

It probably will not surprise you to learn that the "announcement" was a fictitious item which found its way into the papers without any real basis, and, making a sensational item, was copied by the papers and scattered broadcast throughout the country.

It is true the writer is the head of a corporation carrying on the manufacture of electrical material. It is also true that our well equipped plant is not running up to its full capacity at this time, and for this reason alone we decided to take on the manufacture of such parts as we could get out on our idle machinery, thus utilizing our extra tools and machinery to good advantage. However, the sinking of the Lusitania had no bearing whatever on this decision. As a matter of fact, the question had been up for discussion quite some time prior to the sinking of the ill-fated vessel.

While we feel that the sinking of the Lusitania was downright murder on a wholesale plan, still, I do not consider it a basis sufficiently strong to warrant jeopardising the lives of the citizens of the United States by entering into war with foreign countries, and I thoroughly realize that this is a time when we look for the executives of our national Government to give the matter serious thought, weighing well the loss and gain of a nation, rather than that of any one individual. This is the policy which we have endeavored to carry out through our own business, and while we cannot help entertaining the feeling of resentment which exists at the present time, still we have not for a moment permitted this feeling to have any bearing on our business policies, or our desire to see fair play at every stage of the game.

J. H. TRUMBULL.

A Reply to Dr. Eliot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot understand how a man of the standing of Charles W. Eliot can exhibit such a mass of sophistry in his reasoning and arguments as may be found in his article published on your editorial page this morning. He admits that "Germany alleges that the present British blockade of German ports is conducted in a new way," but he does not try to refute this allegation, (which, by the way, he defines as "vessels which patrol the German coast at a greater distance from the actual harbors than was formerly the international practice," but which, in effect, is much more in so far as Great Britain extended its blockade even to outgoing traffic from neutral ports.) I say he does not refute this allegation otherwise than by perverting the facts and by saying that "it is a recognized and effective method of warfare" to cut off the supplies of the civil population of entire empires which are not under an effective siege, except through neutral countries. He cannot in good faith refute Germany's contention, because the United States Government itself protested against the new way of warfare on sea which Great Britain inaugurated, and refused to recognize it. In its protest the United States demanded the rigorous application of rights based on treaties and international law, yet Great Britain did not only not desist from its practice, but it did not even deign to give an answer to the United States' protest. How, then, can Professor ELIOT distinguish between Great Britain and Germany as the "faithful" and "unfaithful" to international agreements, when it is clear that Great Britain does not stick to them, either? And did Japan, Great Britain's ally, stick to international agreements when it violated China's neutrality in the Kiao-Chau incident, and then violated her sovereignty in its recent ultimatum—a sovereignty, by the way, which the United States is bound to protect, in the same way as Great Britain was bound to protect Belgium's neutrality. And yet where was Great Britain, who countenanced the Japanese infraction of China's neutrality and who violated Chile's neutrality, too, in protesting against such acts for the sake of the principle of the sacredness of international treaties? Or where, for that matter, was Professor Eliot in protesting against these acts?

A. HAMBURGER.

New York, May 15, 1915.

Grist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I send you the following editorial from the Woman's Journal of May 15, signed with the initials of Alice Stone Blackwell, suffragist and socialist, in which she does not hesitate to turn the unfortunate deaths of innocent little children into campaign material for "votes for women."

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.

When the Lusitania went down many babies were left floating on the water. All of them perished, we are told—even those that had been carefully surrounded with lifebelts by loving hands. The little creatures could not withstand the exposure and the chill. Such an event arouses grief and indignation, and well it may. But do not let all this emotion remain barren. There were 150 children under 2 years old on that ill-fated ship. There are in the United States 800,000 children every year who die before they are 12 months old. Fully half of these, Julia C. Lathrop says, die from preventable causes. * * * Let us work harder than ever to secure that modern life-saving apparatus, the ballot!—A. S. B.

Mrs. ALBERT T. LEATHERBEE.

Boston, May 15, 1915.

Understanding Italy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accept, please, my warmest congratulations for the splendid correspondence from Rome in today's NEW YORK TIMES, "Why Italy Delays Joining the War." I cannot imagine who your correspondent may be, but I can assure you that this article is by far the truest and the best I have ever read in any American paper about my country, so frequently misjudged here by the superficial criticism of those who do not know, or cannot understand. I am sending the article to many of my friends, and as Italian I offer you my best thanks for it.

PIETRO FLORIDIA.

New York, May 13, 1915.

More of Many Things.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following letter has been received from the American Relief Clearing House in Paris:

"I think it would be a good thing to call the attention of your shippers as far as is possible to the fact that more good could be done if shipments were not specialized to so great an extent. Many hospitals and societies are getting much more than their share of articles of which they are in no great need, while others in real distress are receiving nothing at all. Those in greatest need are the organizations which have not the means to put themselves before the public."

GLADYS HOLLINGSWORTH,
American Girls' Aid.

New York, May 10, 1915.

The German-American Cartoon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I don't recall any time when I was more impressed with the wonderful execution of the cartoon than today. The simple yet eloquent wording, "Removing the Hyphen," shows a most skilful hand, and is a treat to TIMES readers. Although a German-American, I venture to say this Sunday's Magazine pen drawing deserves the highest praise.

C. BENSINGER.

New York, May 16, 1915.

LETTERS FROM WOMEN ON THE WAR THEME.

Some Are for Peace Above Everything and Others Are Not at All Like That—Why They Did Not Write Before.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You say that you have not the opinions of any considerable body of American women. Let me write to give the expressed feelings of many young college women with whom I have talked after the news about the sinking of the Lusitania became known. In these views there is the tenor of the attitude of a younger generation, of a generation not born in the awful shade of civil war, but taught by times of peace not to look forward to a great nation in the United States, but to a great race.

If a great nation is the American ideal let us, by all means, plunge into this great war. This is a gigantic commercial struggle and all its bulwarks are money, its soul of humanity is fled; in the sinews of selfish power alone is its animation. But if a race of free men in brotherhood is our version let us draw together in peace. The destruction of the Lusitania is an example of the guilt for wholesale murder which modern and commercial warfare involves. The loss of life to the destroyers was a mere incidental. The victory was the sinking of monster capital in dollars, a lopping from the enemy of part of her bulwark. If lives were lost, those lives stood only as the dollar sign before great ciphers.

Shall we rush into a war we in reason condemn, and make of our people dollar signs, defending endless ciphers? Is our people, a race of the freedom-seeking from all races, to have for its ideal the defense of ciphers? What is it that so appalls us in the news of a hundred American lives lost at sea? Is it that the lifeless bodies float over sunken capital? For every year in New York more than a hundred babies are lost by commercial warfare as dastardly. Is it that those small bodies float over no submerged capital, but that they were overwhelmed in the wake of such a power? Instead of calling on the young men to intrench hoary-headed capital, let them be free to build up the race. If in them the new ideal is arising, why sacrifice them to a generation which is passing? If the wealth of America lives in her people let us draw away from Europe and repair some of the ravages of the predisposing commercialism which sooner or later demands war. What is there to shudder at in seeing Americans at home making wiser laws, devoting themselves a little to the future race and developing the land which God gave them, instead of preparing to profit by this murderous frenzy in the ant hill of Europe?

Would we be involved in this situation if the different Americans who precipitated it had stayed at home and become a Red Cross Relief Society for the misery which commercialism makes in times of peace, or engaged in regulating commerce for fairer chances in life to Americans yet unborn? Why did those Americans go abroad? Are their combined motives and interests or the like motives and interests of any hypothetical number of Americans to call upon us to do murder and be murdered? Do we justify their dead lives by such a course? No, rather let us sink all our battleships to the mud under the sea and spend that money on free clinics, the reclamation of land and the abolition of child labor. If then we are attacked by grasping hands from across the Atlantic, let us die defending our ideal, a happier, more healthy, and a sane and co-operating American race. Let us not send our hope to despair by defending murder by murder. Let us refuse to protect commercialism for the increase of commercialism. Let us have peace. Let us stay at home!

MARY DE WITT.

New York, May 15, 1915.

Blame the Hausfrau.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial of this last week, which dealt with the correspondence of THE TIMES, you observed that among the numberless letters received concerning the war there were very few from women. But the reason of this is not far to seek, for war is of all things the one that women most abhor and most dislike to read about. Many of them will not even read the war news.

But there is one aspect of the cause of this war which I have not yet seen noted, by any of the many writers that I have read, and which has, yet, more to do with it than a superficial observer would suppose, and that is the accepted theory of female education in Germany.

Roughly stated in the arrogant phrase of the Kaiser, the one curriculum of life for women is "Kinder, Kirche, and Kueche." There is a new application of the old French proverb "Cherches la femme!"

The German girl is trained to absolute submission to the man, and her patience and her fidelity to duty result in making him a brutal tyrant, such as the world has never before seen! Very different is the training of the English girl. And, curiously enough, there are, in spite of everything, eight times as many divorces in Germany as in England.

And when American women, with tears in their eyes, read such reports as those of Viscount Bryce's Commission, and the researches of Professor Bedier of Paris, and realise that those unfortunate German women by their very virtues are helping to make this hideous war a fact, they must realise that one of the fundamentals of domestic training should be that sacrifice should not be demanded of women and girls alone, but of the young of both sexes, girls and boys alike. The mother should be not the slave, but the queen of her family.

LAURA FAY SMITH.

Lynchburg, Va., May 16, 1915.

Germany Perfectly Justified.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let us put aside this false sentimentality and come to plain facts. We all feel the horror, and regret most sincerely the terrible disasters which have occurred, but at the same time every true thinking soul must admit that Germany is perfectly justified under the present circumstances in following her course. She is fighting for her existence and fighting most wonderfully. One against many, and nobly and bravely are her sons responding to her call. We cannot do other than admire them and feel that in the end right will win.

I am the mother of several sons, all engaged in the service of their country, but I must say that I blush to call myself an American. Where is this wonderful "neutrality" of which we hear so much and how are we furthering the cause of peace? Is it by furnishing ammunition and other war implements and allowing the misrepresentation of shipments, as in the case of the Lusitania, that we are to accomplish this end? No, most assuredly. Again I say Germany is perfectly justified in feeling as she does against us and is pursuing the only course left her.

As to Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. We weep for our bloodthirsty sisters. They could do so much good in the world if they would only refrain from mixing in politics, for which they are so ill fitted, and turn their energy to noble, womanly deeds for which the Lord intended them.

P. V. C.

New York, May 15, 1915.

Fund for the Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that in your yesterday's edition comment is made upon the fact that in this unprecedented outpouring of our nation's horror and righteous wrath over the Lusitania massacre so few women have been heard from. Let no one think for a minute that because our voices have been silent we have not cried from the depths of our hearts unto our God: a God of mercy, it is true, but a God also of justice, a God who has said: "Vengeance is mine; I will repay." Let us not doubt that He will hear the cry of the murdered kiddies, Christ's little ones, which rises from land and sea wherever the boasted might of Germany has made itself felt. Well may we as a nation rejoice that in that foul moment in which German manhood sank to the lowest depths of its infamy American manhood, by God's grace, rose to the sublime height of self-forgetfulness and was enabled to face death unafraid, seeking only to shelter and "save the kiddies." His little ones.

Only a day or two ago I read in your paper a proposal from one of your readers to start a fund to raise a monument to the martyrs of the Lusitania. This reader's idea was to embody in enduring stone America's indignation and protest against this brutal "slaughter of the innocents" that it might be known unto succeeding generations. While I share to the fullest the sentiments which prompted this proposal, does it not seem to you that there is a nobler monument yet which we can raise? Does it not seem more fitting that such a monument should take the form of a memorial fund which shall be consecrated to the sacred cause of the Allies? Shall not our grief and bitter resentment of this dastardly deed arouse in us a determination to strengthen the arms of the Allies?

A DAUGHTER OF VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va., May 14, 1915.

Woman to Woman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of the many letters which have been written to THE TIMES on the Lusitania horror, it does seem a pity that of the few written by women there should be such specimens as that by "Anne E. M." in Tuesday morning's TIMES, and that by "Pauline Hamilton" in this morning's TIMES.

When I read the (according to Pauline Hamilton) "despicable" poem, "Ashamed," by H. B. Seibert, which you were so "unjust" as to publish, I thought, "Well, it is good to know that there are some of German blood who are beginning to see things as they are, who are ashamed and not afraid to say so. I wish there were more like this one!"

"If my country, America, has such sons as you," says Pauline Hamilton, "I should want them shot before sunrise." She seems to be one of those patriots who are cast in the same heroic mold as James Larkin, the Dublin labor agitator, for instance. It will be remembered that, in a speech he made here some months back, he said he had four little sons in Ireland, and that if he thought they would go through life under the "blood-stained flag of England," he would take them on his knees and "break their necks."

EMILY D. S. BERGEN.

Pelham, N. Y., May 14, 1915.

America's Great Injustice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are a people obsessed with our own importance and impregnability, one might say drunk with egotism; but it does not pay. I will remind you that the German Government, which has nothing to lose at present through war or war conditions, and we everything, would only have to present part of her navy before New York City, and then travel down to Washington, to make us sweat drops of blood, even if she went no further.

Nothing could be more insulting than almost every reference made to Germany in our papers at the present time, which seem to forget, or purposely ignore, that Germany as a nation, as exemplified in this country by millions of our best alien citizens, (I speak from an intimate knowledge of conditions, for I have been a social worker in this city sixteen years,) are a law-abiding, self-respecting class, minding their own business, loving their homes, their wives, and their families. We never find them decorating our police courts or brothels, and seldom in our prisons, nor do they ask for charity from any one.

Now, as you look back at the substance of your papers for the past ten days, do you not feel proud of the pandemonium you people of the newspaper field have stirred up among the ignorant and poiseless among our people? There are those in this country who thank God that we have such a coolheaded man in the White House at the present time as President Wilson.

JULIETTE ARDEN.

New York, May 17, 1915.

Honor, but Not War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Wilson in his Philadelphia speech set a standard for national honor as high as the highest standard for personal honor. America can do no greater service to the world than to rise to meet that challenge. We cannot serve humanity by war, for by war we crush the prospects of moral, mental, and physical progress for generations. It is frequently said that there are things worse than war. What is worse than war? Loss of honor is the answer commonly accepted as worthy. But is there not a worthier way of maintaining honor than by fighting to prove it? War proves only might; never right. America by accepting the same standard of honor for itself which the highest moral law sets for the individual would rise as a nation above the law of might to the law of right. By living up to such a standard humanity would be truly served. Such service takes courage of the highest type. Has not America that courage? Will not America rally to this standard raised by President Wilson?

FLORENCE SIMMS.
ISABEL NORTON.

New York, May 14, 1915.

Pictorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this, perhaps the greatest, crisis that has come to our nation we have the picture before us of our President alone with God. What a

'SHE'S IN AGAIN' AT THE GAIETY

Boisterous Farce from the French Presented There by Ned Wayburn.

ORIGINAL BY PAUL GAVAULT

Crude Adaptation of "Ma Tante d'Honfleur" Is Noisily Played and Received.

"SHE'S IN AGAIN," a farcical comedy in three acts, by Thomas J. Gray, based on "My Aunt," an adaptation by Sidney Blow and Douglas Hoare of Paul Gavault's French farce, "Ma Tante d'Honfleur." In the Gaiety Theatre.

Anthony	Sydney Greenstreet
Mrs. Matilda Martingale	Helen Lowell
Aubrey Brighton	William Roselle
Miss Ann Rayner	Ada Lewis
Leslie Tarlton	Edwin Nicander
Susanne Touraine	Mae Hopkins
Mr. Tarlton	George A. Schiller
Mrs. Tarlton	Julia Ralph
Joan Montague	Eileen Van Biene
Bryant	Lillian Galer
Simpson	Clifford Robertson

A free and easy and exceedingly inexpert American version of an amusing French farce was brought to town last evening to bid for favor as a Summer-time diversion for Broadway. It is called "She's In Again," and serves to introduce Ned Wayburn as a producer of something else besides musical comedy.

If such sights as one of Ada Lewis, rakishly attired, visibly the worse for an overdraught of stage liquor and finally borne shrieking from the room on the shoulder of a fat valet, strike you as excruiatingly funny, then you will find an abundance of entertainment in the new play which has taken possession of the Gaiety. As a matter of faithful reporting, it is hereby recorded that a large majority of those who filled that theatre last evening roared with laughter from the beginning of the first act to the end of the third, with brief intervals for refreshment.

The humors of "She's in Again" grow out of the predicament of a young man about town named Aubrey Brighton. He is supposed to be a young man about a law school who goes on faithfully trying the bar examinations quarter after quarter because his distant aunt is willing to support him while he is being educated. To his Seventh Avenue apartment one evening he brings a masked partner whom he has stolen away from a dance, but the beauty of the adventure fades when the mask is removed. He is trying to get rid of his guest when in pops his aunt.

Now, Aubrey has assumed that any aunt who lived in Kalamazoo and was part of an American farce would be an exceedingly strict censor of his conduct, but it is with a fond and tolerant smile that she finally rescues him from the bodge-podge of confusion resulting from his efforts to hide his indubitable indiscretion.

This is a very hazy and incomplete outline of what happened in "She's In Again," but an orderly account of its events would be hard to present. The standards for farce in these parts are far from exalted, but the new one at the Gaiety is uncommonly absurd.

Apparently in a roundabout fashion, it came to us from Paris. The accredited author is Thomas J. Gray, and the program says it was "suggested by" a play called "My Aunt," the work of Sidney Blow and Douglas Hoare, which was produced in London last Fall. London did not go into ecstacies over it. "My Aunt" in turn was adapted from "Ma Tante d'Honfleur," a farce written by the prolific and versatile Paul Gavault, and played with great success last season in Paris. Some of the plot and a good deal of the genuine humor of the original was lost somewhere on the way.

The really radical changes come with the third act. The aunt herself was the principal character of the last act of "Ma Tante d'Honfleur." But the principal character of the last act of "She's In Again" is a double bed. This was a necessary alteration, for without it it would have been impossible to bring in Ada Lewis in pajamas. And what a pity that would have been!

The farce is played with a great deal of ginger and entirely too much lung power by a company that includes several players of established reputations. Ada Lewis is grotesquely funny in several of her scenes, and Helen Lowell, who herself did the comic retiring in the last farce that brought her to town, does nobly in the largely obliterated part of the aunt from Kalamazoo. William Roselle, an agreeable comedian with a cheerful smile, plays with spirit. Edwin Nicander, who can do and has done better work than he does this time, is altogether too noisy.

Eileen Van Biene plays with charm and Miss Hopkins, who is extremely pretty, finds a good deal of fun in the role of a girl from the Follies. If none of them actually shone, and if they all behaved at times in at truly extraordinary manner, you would not care to hold them responsible, and there must have been more than one amused chuckle in the audience last evening when the chorus girl, having insinuated herself into the country residence of the Tarltons, gazed about her wide-eyed and murmured: "So this is Lakewood."

TANGUAY AT THE PALACE.

She Heads an Exceptionally Good Vaudeville Bill.

It is an unusually entertaining program prepared for the Palace this week and as if they guessed as much, the faithful patrons of the theatre appeared in such numbers yesterday afternoon that they filled it to overflowing. Outdoors, it was unseasonably chilly and inside, it looked like the Saturday of Christmas week. Of course, Eva Tanguay generated the most enthusiasm. In her present apearance she may be described as unabated. She rattled off several songs, mostly about herself, and generally increased the mild wonder as to how her style ever came to be invented.

Though Miss Tanguay was the next number, the Palace people were loath to part with Edwards and Elisa Casino, the dancers who made so favorable an impression at Hammerstein's a few weeks ago. Now is the time when the directors of vaudeville destinies are casting about them for acts to spend the Summer at the Palace and so convert it into a typical music hall. They might do worse than to persuade those expert Spanish dancers to stay until Fall.

Then there was "Woman Proposes," a one-act satire written with considerable skill and certain rude humor by Paul Armstrong. It is not new but it is entertaining and is particularly well played by George Kelly, Robert Armstrong, Ruth Allen and Phoebe Hunt among others. A miniature musical comedy by Philip Bartholomae and Silvio Hein is better than the average of its kind, and the program included a group of Chinese entertainers who produce innumerable bowls full of water, goldfish and the like from nowhere in particular and who throw in for good measure some marvels of gymnastic balancing.

New Brighton Theatre Opens.

The New Brighton Theatre began its seventh Summer season last night. A special program of vaudeville favorites was arranged by Manager George Robinson for the opening. Irene Franklin gave some of her clever song impersonations, including a new travesty called "At the Dansant." Allan Dinehart and Marie Louise Dyer presented Everett Ruskay's playlet, "The Meanest Man in the World," Clark and Verdi gave Italian characterizations, and the Primrose Four sang.

The seaside playhouse will follow its former policy of high-class vaudeville with change of bill weekly during the Summer.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, May 15, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.66 cents per pound.—Advt.

MISS DE ROUVILLE TO WED.

French Society Girl Engaged to State Senator George Cromwell.

Mme. Hertel de Rouville of Montreal, Canada, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Hermine de Rouville, to State Senator George Cromwell of this city.

Miss de Rouville was introduced to society in Montreal several years ago, and is also known here in society. She is the guest of Miss Ruth Milliken and her brother, Foster Milliken, Jr., at 178 East Seventieth Street, where she will probably remain until the wedding takes place, the latter part of June. She is a member of one of the oldest and best-known French families in Canada.

Mr. Cromwell was formerly President of the Borough of Richmond, and was elected to the State Senatorship last November. He was Borough President from the time of the consolidation of the Greater City, in 1898, until 1913, and made many public improvements on the island. As a man of independent means he was able to devote all his time to the administration of Richmond. His father was the founder of the Cromwell Steamship Company, and his stepfather was Judge Charles L. Benedict, a promoinent admiralty practitioner.

He is 53 years of age, and was graduated from Yale University in 1883. After spending a year in travel abroad, he entered the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated, class of 1886. In the meantime he read law in the office of Elihu Root, where he remained until elected to the State Assembly in 1887. The next year he ran for Congress, but was defeated.

He has a large estate on Staten Island, where he breeds hackney horses. He makes his city home at the Hotel Buckingham. He is a member of the Union League, Century, University, Republican, Yale, Staten Island, and Richmond County Clubs, Downtown Association, Bar Association, and the Staten Island Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The wedding will be a quiet one.

NEWPORT RUSSIAN EMBASSY

Ambassador Bakhmeteff Rents Stone Villa for the Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 17.—Russian Ambassador Bakhmeteff has rented Stone Villa, the property of James Gordon Bennett, in Bellevue Avenue, for the Summer. Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff will arrive from Washington next month with the staff, including iFrst Secretary Melikoff, who has also rented a cottage.

Walton H. Marshall, Managing Director of the Vanderbilt Hotel, was here today inspecting improvements being made on Hill Top Inn, which is to be operated by the Vanderbilt Hotel Company, opening June 1.

Many apprentice seamen enjoyed the romantic moving-picture play, "The Making of Him," at the training station tonight, which showed scenes taken at the station. In the auditorium were officers and their families and friends from Newport, including Mrs. William Rogers Morgan, on whose estate some of the pictures were taken.

Improvements are being rushed at the Pinard Cottages, which will be ready on June 15. All the cottages have been rented for the season, as follows: No. 1, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Messervy of New York; No. 2, Mrs. Robert S. McCormick of Washington; No. 3, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilks Cary of New York; No. 4, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post of New York, and No. 5, Justice and Mrs. John Clinton Gray of New York.

Pay Director Livingston Hunt, U. S. N., and Walker Breese Smith have been elected members of the Newport Clambake Club, which opens for the Summer season on June 1, three weeks earlier than heretofore.

Mrs. Lorillard takes possession of the Lorillard cottage on Catherine Street early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor arrive from New York next Saturday, coming on the steam yacht Wanderer.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. George F. Wetmore arrive tomorrow with the Misses Wetmore for the Summer.

The Rev. and Mrs. John Cornell of New York have arrived at the Cornell farm, Middletown, for the Summer.

Commander and Mrs. W. W. Phelps have taken a cottage on Kay Street.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Van Alen are expected this week at Wakehurst from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt at Hyde Park.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is planning to come to the Breakers this week from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle return from Philadelphia this week to the Shields cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter until they take possession of the Redmond cottage, June 1.

DOCTORS AT WHITE SULPHUR.

Two Medical Societies Begin Their Sessions Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 17.—Following on the heels of the convention last week, this morning the vanguard of a body of more than 100 prominent physicians of the country, representing two medical societies of America, registered at the Greenbrier and will remain here in session until Thursday. The meetings do not begin until tomorrow, but the members who arrived spent the day enjoying the sports of the place and renewing old acquaintances. The doctors came from all parts of the country.

This afternoon many of the physicians played golf or tennis and a large party went to the traps and shot several strings of clay pigeons. Many of those attending the convention are accompanied by their wives. Among them are Dr. and Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Dr. and Mrs. John Osborn Polak of New York; Dr. and Mrs. Francis R. Hagner and Miss I. L. Hagner of Washington, and Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Manton of Detroit.

The New York physicians include Leroy Broun, Howard C. Taylor, J. Riddle Goffe, George G. Ward, Jr., J. Bretaur, Herman J. Boldt, F. C. Holmes, A. H. Curtis, Hiram N. Vineberg, James Clifton Edgar, Eugene W. Caldwell, Lawrence W. Strong, Lewis Gregory Cole, E. L. Keyes, J. Bentley Squier, Robert L. Dickinson, Dougal Bissell, and J. Whitridge Williams.

The other cities and their representatives include Drs. Thomas J. Watkins, President; Franklin H. Martin and N. Sproat Heaney of Chicago, L. J. McMurtry and Louis Frank of Louisville, Ky., Edward T. Schumann of Philadelphia, Frederick J. Tausigg of St. Louis, W. H. Morley of Detroit, Richard R. Smith of Grand Rapids, J. Wesley Bovee of Washington, F. F. Simpson of Pittsburgh, and W. E. Ford of Utica.

Other arrivals at the Greenbrier today included Mrs. Hastings Arnold and Miss Curtiss of Smithtown, L. I., and Mrs. Henry S. Stex of St. Louis.

BERKSHIRES SOCIAL LIFE.

Mrs. R. R. Belknap and Miss De Gersdorff Guests in Stockbridge.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 17.—Mrs. Reginald R. Belknap of Washington, wife of Commander Belknap of the San Francisco, now with the Atlantic Fleet in New York, is a guest of her mother, Mrs. Mary Averill in Stockbridge.

Miss Josephine De Gersdorff has arrived in Stockbridge to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield.

Thatcher M. Adams and William B. Osgood Field have gone to New York.

Mrs. Ward Pearson of New York has arrived at Edgewood, the Pearson estate in Great Barrington.

Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Bullard, who have been at their country place, Highwood, for six weeks, are not at the Curtis Hotel. They have leased their cottage to Dr. and Mrs. Rufus Cole of New York.

Mrs. Oscar Iasigi of Boston will open her country place Clovercroft tomorrow.

The Rev. Arthur J. Gammack of Trinity Church went to New York today to assist at the funeral services for Mrs. John S. Barnes to morrow.

Miss Edith Bangs of New York is visiting with Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom.

A MOVIE TRAVESTY OF BIDDLE WEDDING

Humorous Details of Preparation for Mary Duke's Marriage Shown at Party.

COOING DOVES IN A CAGE

Mrs. Geo. W. Hill Hostess at a Play and Supper at Sherry's for Fiancee of A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr.

Mrs. George W. Hill of 288 West Ninety-first Street, was hostess at a theatre party last night followed by a supper at Sherry's in honor of Miss Mary Duke, whose marriage to A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., will take place on June 16 at Somerville, N. J.

The Tapestry room at Sherry's was reserved for the party. The decorations were entirely of white, relievd only by a gilded cage containing cooing turtledoves, which was hung near the entrance. The guests sat at a large open table and in the centre was a huge cake decorated with tiny electric lights and topped with a miniature bride and bridegroom. During the supper a travesty on the Biddle-Duke nuptials was shown in moving pictures, giving the humorous details of the preparation for the wedding and those who are to participate, much to the surprise of the guests.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. William Gilmour, Mr. and Mrs. David Heller, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Leonadrd Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Orson D. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Horner, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Speicher, the Misses Caroline Fuller, Luck Stokes, Florence Gilbert, Constance McCall, Ellen Yuille, Elia McCall, and Katherine Hill.

Also Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Malcolm Meacham, Henry Tucker, Russell E. Tucker, Jr., Theodore Crane, Quentin Feitner, Edwin V. Kane, Joseph White, John Cole, Jr., Holland Judkins, James H. Fair, William Sturgis, Tunbridge Fox, Esmond O'Brien, and J. Van Deventer Crisp.

WASHINGTON WAR TABLEAUX

Women's Party for Constructive Peace to Depict War Horrors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Mrs. Christian Hemmick, whose latest play, "The Opium Pipe," has been given twice in a fortnight, has arranged with Colonel W. W. Harts, U. S. A., for a public exhibition of the war tableaux, which her play appeared. These living pictures, with prominent men and women of society as the principals, will be given at the base of the Washington Monument on the evening of Decoration Day.

The exhibition is an effort on the part of rMs. Hemmick and her associates of the Women's Party for Constructive Peace to educate the young of the country to the horrors of war.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins entertained at dinner this evening in compliment to Miss Julia Goldsborough and aMtthew Tilghman Johnston, whose marriage will take place tomorrow afternoon.

Commodore Archibald I. Davis, U. S. N., and Mrs. Davis have returned from a short visit to Boston. Commodore Davis has taken a cottage at Watch Hill, R. I., for the Summer.

Mrs. Robert Hitt, who for many years has passed each season in Europe, will join the Washington colony at Newport, where she has taken a cottage. Other Washingtonians to pass the Summer in Newport, in addition to Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff and Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riaño, will include Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, Mrs. H. E. G. Slater, Mrs. William F. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Haque, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Robert McCormick, and Miss Martha Codman.

Mrs. Richard Townsend, who had a house at Newport last season, will not return there, as she proposes resuming her residence at Bar Harbor.

Mrs. John B. Henderson has leased her villa at Bar Harbor, and will pass the Summer near Washington.

Mrs. Hunt Slater will go to her Bar Harbor cottage for the season on June 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Goelet Gerry, who left Washington in March for a cruise on their new yacht, the Owera, to last until mid-September, are reported to have curtailed their cruise, and will join Mrs. Gerry's mother, Mrs. Richard Townsend, in Washington the last of the month. Mr. and Mrs. Gerry made the trip to San Francisco on the Owera, going via the Panama Canal.

Marie Carbo to Wed W. R. Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Mme. Carbo, widow of the former Minister from Ecuador, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marie Angelica Carbo, to Willis Roscoe Jones of Baltimore. Mme. Carbo and her daughtors are making their home in Washington, where the wedding is expected to take place in the Autumn. The bride-elect made her début during her late father's term as Minister to the United States, and has continued a member of the diplomatic circle and the Washington and Baltimore colony in the Blue Mountains, where her family has a Summer home.

Mr. Jones is a graduate of the University of Maryland and member of the Baltimore bar.

Bassett-Cossenas Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Marie Sophia Cossenas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Cossenas of 110 West Eighty-eighth Street to Harry Franklin Bassett of Philadelphia, Penn., took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 637 West End Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Edgar W. Work performed the ceremony.

The bride's sister, Miss Olga Cossenas, was maid of houor and only attendant. Alexander Crow, 3d, of Philadephia was Mr. Bassett's best man. The ushers included George, Edward, and Nicholas Cossenas, brothers of the bride, and R. Barrington Tschudy of Philadelphia. The church ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, with Mrs. Bourne and Howard Bourne, are spending the week on their yacht Alberta, that formerly belonged to King Albert of Belgium. The yacht is lying off West Eighty-sixth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer, who spent the late Spring at Atlantic City, have gone to Mohonk Lake. Mr. Falconer, who is the oldest living member of the Union eLague Club, celebrated his 85th birthday last month.

The wedding of Mrs. Dorothy Clark, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hawkins Clark, and Clinton G. Abbott, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. Stephen's Church, West Sixty-ninth Street, and a small reception will follow at the residence of the bride's parents, 21 West Sixty-eighth Street.

Mrs. W. A. Hamilton of 177 East Sixfrom Cleveland, Ohio, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harry L. Kaufman, who is accompanying her mother to New York for a fortnight's stay. Mrs. Kaufman was Miss Hope Hamilton, and her marriage took place last January.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Boardman Kerr have gone to Yuma Farms, Naponeck, N. Y., to spend the remainder of the Spring season.

Frederick Huntington Babcock, who is to marry Miss Dorothy Doubleday at Oyster Bay tomorrow, will have his brother, Harold Babcock, as his best man, and the ushers are to be Donald Babcock, Clarence Stetson, Philip Johnson, Stewart Johnson, and Felix and Nelson Doubleday, brothers of the bride.

Miss Marjory Jean Munson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Munson of Wallingford, Conn., and Rosewell Graves Rolston, son of William H. Rolston of 222 West Fifty-ninth Street, whose engagement was announced last month, were married last Saturday in Wallingford, the Rev. Arthur P. Greenleaf officiating.

WANTS FIGURES ON CANCER.

Director of the Census Plans to Get Fuller Details.

The Director of the Census recently announced plans which promise an important extension of our knowledge of cancer. At the suggestion of the American Society for the Control of Cancer he has ordered the publication of the mortality statistics of this disease in much fuller detail than hitherto. As soon as the 1914 returns are received from the States and cities which make up the United States registration area, they will be made the subject of a special cancer monograph.

When the figures are subsequently published in the annual report of the Division of Vital Statistics, the deaths from cancer will be grouped under some thirty headings, instead of only seven as heretofore. This means that the returns of deaths from malignant disease will be classified by parts and organs of the body affected, as in the standard reports of the Registrar General of England and Wales. While this change may not at first appear to be of consequence to the public, it has practical bearings that may prove of considerable importance.

This detailed analysis of cancer mortality in the United States is expected to bring out new and useful information as to the prevalence of the disease, and thereby contribute to the better understanding of its controllable features. Such a study as the Census Bureau proposes to make should also throw clearer light on the question of whether or not cancer is really increasing, according to students of the disease. The foremost authorities have repeatedly urged that this question can be scientifically answered only by studying separately the facts in regard to each of the many forms and sites of malignant disease.

The last report of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund again warns the public to disregard statements of the increase or decrease of cancer as a whole, but to seek light rather from comparing the figures for cancer of the stomach, cancer of the tongue, cancer of the breast, &c., for successive years. By the progressive action of the Director of the Census the detailed information as to the parts of the body affected on which such studies can be made, will now be made public for the first time in the official statistics of the United States.

Tennessee Man Gets $5,000 Place.

Dr. Lucius P. Brown, State Food and Drug Commissioner of Tennessee, was appointed Director of the Bureau of Food Inspection in the Department of Health at a salary of $5,000 yesterday. He will resign his post in the South and take up his duties at once. He succeeds Dr. Marion B. McMillan. When Commissioner Goldwater had the position made a civil service one six months ago, a nation-wide system of advertising authorities on health matters throughout the country were invited to take the examination. Dr. Brown passed first, with Dr. McMillan second, and a Kentucky expert third.

Benefit for Bohemia War Sufferers.

An entertainment is to be held at the Plaza tomorrow evening by the New York Czech Relief Association, the proceeds to be devoted to the war sufferers in Bohemia. The ballroom is to be transformed into a village street in Bohemia, and there will be folk dances in costume and other attractive features of Bohemian life.

Among the patrons and patronesses are Professor W. S. Monroe, Mrs. Jonathan Bulley, Mrs. Burnham Moffat, Mrs. Ida Brodsky, Mrs. John Mitchell, Mrs. John Lynch, and Dr. David Geringer.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The following plays are to be seen in the New York theatres: "A Full House," in the Candler; "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," in the Cohan Theatre; "Under Cover," in the Cort Theatre; "The Song of Songs," in the Eltinge Theatre; "A Celebrated Case," with star cast, in the Empire Theatre; "Twin Beds," in the Henry Miller; "Mam'selle Nitouche," in the Century Lyceum; "Chin-Chin," with Montgomery and Stone, in the Globe; "The Lie," with Margaret Illington, in the Harris Theatre; Lew Kelly and the Behman company in a special burlesque production, in the Columbia; "The Natural Law," in the Republic. In the Liberty and Astor Theatres, respectively, feature films entitled "The Birth of a Nation" and "The Eternal City" are being shown.

The new program in the Palace Theatre includes, in addition to Eva Tanguay in songs and costumes calculated to be unusual, Paul Armstrong's playlet, "Woman Proposes," with Ruth Allen in the principal role; Lillian Goldsmith and company in a dancing novelty, entitled "The Lorelei"; the Casinos, particularly graceful exponents of Spanish dancing; Ben Welch in one of his characteristic monologue sketches, and Donald McDonald in a condensed musical comedy called "One of the Boys."

Among the entetainers on the new bill in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre are Alexander and Scott, Bronte and Adwell, and Hanson and Reidel. Percy Waram and company in a dramatization of W. W. Jacobs's merry tale, "The Bo'sum's Mate," is the featured number in Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. In the Fifty-eighth Street house a musical number entitled "A Split of Good Fellowship," given by the Hoyt Quartet, heads the bill. Hardeen performs feats with handcuffs in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre.

The Lexington Players gave Bayard Veiller's melodrama, "Within the Law," as their second offering in Hammerstein's Lexington Avenue Opera House yesterday. Frances Ferne and William Corbett were seen in the principal roles.

The Girls from the Follies Company in "The Lady Pirates," a burlesque, is the attraction this week in the Olympic Theatre.

"Brother Officers," an arrangement for the screen of the military melodrama first acted in the Empire Theatre some years ago with William Faversham and Margaret Anglin as the stars, is the feature film being projected in the Strand Theatre this week. Henry Emich acted Mr. Faversham's role before the camera. New travel, scientific, and comedy pictures are included on the program.

"In the Days of Famine," by James Oliver Curwood, a story of hardships in the Far North, is the principal item on the Vitagraph Theatre's new program. The picture abounds in beautiful views of the frozen North. The second instalment of the new Vitagraph serial, "The Goddess," is being shown.

Clyde Fitch's drama, "The Moth and the Flame," has been made into a moving picture by the Famous Players' Company, and is being shown this week in the Broadway Theatre. The program also includes new South American travel views, animated cartoons, and topical pictures.

In the Eighty-first Street Theatre "The Middlemen," with Albert Chevalier in the principal role, is the feature film for the first half of the week.

"Hypocrites," a film in making which more than the usual amount of imagination has been employed, is the offering in the Alhambra Theatre.

Brooklyn Amusements.

In the Orpheum Theatre, Fiske O'Hara, Cecil Cunningham, and Rooney and Bent are the featured entertainers this week. Miss Cunningham and O'Hara sing, the former's program being composed principally of airs of the popular variety, while the latter employs his lyric tenor voice on Irish ballads. Rooney and Bent give one of their bright skits of song and dance.

Taylor Granville and Laura Pierpont are to be seen in a dramatic playlet by Mr. Granville entitled "The Yellow Streak," in the Bushwick Theatre. "The Red Fox Trot" is a travesty on the dancing craze presented by George Howell and company. Foster Ball and Ford West give their familiar sketch, "In the Days of '61," as another feature.

The new program in the Prospect Theatre includes Bessie Clayton's dancing novelty, in which she contrasts the dances of several generations; a Southern comedy playlet by Edgar Allan Woolf, entitled "A Dixie Elopement," and harles Ahearn and his troupe of comedy cyclists.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic lines sailing today, and some of those booked to leave on them, are:

NOORDAM, (Rotterdam.)—J. Irving Baer, Mrs. B. Bays, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Grullemans, Miss Johanna Hofer, Mr. and Mrs. Kornelius Jr., J. Phelan, J. E. Schlatter, and Miss C. M. van Vollenhorn.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux.)—Mrs. E. Auvray, Dr. G. Aubry, J. A. Amsterdam, Mrs. M. Billard, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bristol, R. Bound, Mrs. M. Bressler-Bailly, Miss E. Bressler-Bailly, Joseph Cain, Miss L. Chadwick, G. Chevalier, Mrs. J. Chambert, Mrs. P. Ducuing, A. K. Griggs, M. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Griggs, Mrs. J. Hopper, Mrs. M. H. Harriman, W. L. Johnson, Miss E. B. Kilham, Mrs. E. Tentrel, Miss E. Lee, Professor Wesley Lambert, W. E. Lee, G. McHenry, B. B. Moore, Mrs. J. Morat, Miss M. Moore, T. Prestigi, F. H. Perkins, Charles Pressley, J. H. Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. T. Riviere, W. D. Ruggles, Charles R. Simonet, and L. Sharp.

ORDUNA, (Liverpool.)—E. B. Byrne, R. B. Pollitt, Walter R. Creighton, Hugh Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. Grundy, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Porter, Miss E. Leslie Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reed, J. H. Hawley, and G. T. Wilson.

JAPANESE PRINCESS WEDS IN SPLENDOR

Youngest Sister of the Emperor Becomes the Bride of a Soldier Prince.

AMERICANS AT CEREMONY

First Great Court Event in Tokio Since End of Mourning for Empress Haruko.

TOKIO, May 18.—A brilliant court wedding took place here today when Princess Yasu, the youngest sister of the Emperor, was united in marriage to Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni, who is attached to the Second Army Division of the empire.

This was the first great court event since the close of the mourning period for the Empress Haruko. It was notable also as inaugurating a season of court and national gayety which will find its climax in the great accession ceremonies at Kyoto in November.

Attired in a magnificent kimono and court hakama of double-folded crimson silk, and carrying a fan of the sacred binoki wood, the Princess was driven from the Kasumigaseki detached palace to the Imperial Palace, where she was joined by Prince Naruhiko. There, before the ancestral shrine, the wedding ceremony was performed by a court ritualist.

All the imperial princes and princesses were present, and the American Chargé d'Affaires, George Post Wheeler, and Mrs. Wheeler were among the guests. Subsequently the bride and bridegroom were escorted before the Emperor and Empress for felicitations. The Emperor gave a wedding feast for them.

In accordance with tradition, the bride and bridegroom visited the ancestral shrines at Ise, the Emperor Jimmu's mausoleum at Unebi, and the tombs of the Emperor Mutsuhito and the Empress Haruko at Momoyama, near Kyoto.

The couple will live at Sendai, where the Prince has his commission.

EXAMINED 15,332 RATS.

British Investigators Found 35 Infected with Plague.

In view of the admitted importance of the rat in the transmission of plague, the study of this disease among rodents has become quite as necessary from the point of view of preventive hygiene as is the management of the human cases when they arise. A decade or two ago the investigation of disease among such lowly animals would have seemed a gratuitous inquiry, interesting from a purely scientific aspect, but without any direct application to the problems of public health. Modern knowledge has, however, taught the unsuspected significance of work along these lines.

In a recently published report to the Local Government Board of England on rat plague in East Anglia during the period from July to October, 1911, the magnitude of a single campaign is shown. During four months 15,332 rats were examined for plague infection—a task itself of no mean proportions. Of this number of the rats were found to be plague infected. Twenty-seven premises were found to harbor plague-infected rats. The places were all within an area previously pronounced to be infected.

"An economic as well as hygienic advantage in the anti-rat crusade is shown by the English investigation," says The Journal of the American Medical Association. "The rat destruction, which has been maintained by local enterprise for somewhat more than a year, had, in many localities, appreciably diminished the rat population."

TEST HEAT AND HUMIDITY.

Columbia Investigators Find They Diminish Working Power.

What constitutes a vitiated atmosphere, and wherein are the depressing effects of "bad" air to be found? Of late, temperature and humidity rather than abnormal quantities of the respired gases, carbon dioxide, and oxygen, or the presence of harmful expired organic products of respiration, have been held responsible for the untoward consequences of living under conditions of poor ventilation.

Drs. Lee and Scott of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University recently have reported definite objective signs of physical inefficiency in individuals subjected to an atmosphere of high humidity and high temperature. Measurements were made on the working capacity—that is, the total amount of work which excised muscles of animals are capable of doing before exhaustion sets in.

The subjects were kept, to cite a specific illustration, at 21 centigrade, (69.8 fahrenheit,) with an approximate humidity of 54 per cent., in one case, and at 33 centigrade, (91.4 fahrenheit,) with a humidity of 89 per cent., in the other. The conditions represent the extreme distinctions between comfortable atmospheric conditions and the air of a hot, humid Summer day. As an outcome, there was a marked diminution in both the amount of work performed and the period of working power under the influence of high temperature and humidity. Under these conditions, furthermore, the body temperature also rose somewhat.

The facts thus cited, in the opinion of The Journal of the American Medical Association, confirm by the unbiased testimony of direct experiment what the sensations and psychic responses of man have long since intimated.

KING OF GREECE WORSE.

High Fever Develops as Result of Attack of Pleurisy.

LONDON, May 17.—The Greek Legation here has received this bulletin from Athens.

"Yesterday evening the feverish condition of King Constantine increased. His temperature registered 102 degrees Fahrenheit, his pulse was 112, and his respiration 22."

PARIS, May 17.—The condition of King Constantine has become more serious, says a dispatch from Athens to the Havas Agency. Since noon today his fever has become higher and it has been accompanied by restlessness.

The King of Greece has been ill for more than a week. A recent dispatch said his cold had turned into pleurisy. It is not expected that he will be able to attend to State business for some time.

John R. Dos Passos's Wife is Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Through an error in a Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES on May 15 it was said that Mrs. Lucy Addison Sprigg Dos Passos, who died in Washington that day, was the widow of John D. Dos Passos. John R. Dos Passos, the distinguished New York lawyer, is living. The dispatch should have said that Mrs. Dos Passos was the wife of Mr. Dos Passos.

Prof. Murray Anthony Potter.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 17.—The death of Professor Murray Anthony Potter, head of the Spanish Department and Assistant Professor of Roman Languages at Harvard University, was announced tonight. He died late today at Lancaster of blood poisoning. Professor Potter was on a year's leave of absence. He received his preparatory education at Lancaster and entered Harvard in 1891, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1895. Later he was graduated from the School of Arts and Sciences, and received the degree of A. M. in 1897, and two years later that of Ph.D. His home was at 191 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

GEORGE H. RUSSEL DEAD.

Ex-President of the American Bankers' Association Was 67.

DETROIT, Mich., May 17.—George Howard Russel, President of the People's State Bank of Detroit and a former President of the American Bankers' Association, died at his home here today. He was 67 years old.

Mr. Russel was born in Detroit and entered the employ of the Gaylord Iron Company, when he was 16 years old. Later he became yard foreman of the Detroit & Lake Superior Iron Manufacturing Company, and in 1868 became Secretary and Treasurer of the Detroit Car Works and the Hamatramck Iron Works. In 1878, with Walter S. Russel, he organized the Russel Wheel & Foundry Company, of which he became President. Following this he became interested in banking and in 1889 was elected President of the State Savings Bank, which was consolidated with the People's Savings Bank, under the name of the People's State Bank, of which he became President.

He was also Vice President of the Russel Wheel and Foundry Company, the Great Lakes Engineering Works, and a Director of the Union Trust Company of Detroit, and the American Car and Foundry Company of New York. Besides these he was a Director of the Detroit City Gas Company, the Canada Life Assurance Company and Treasurer of the Detroit United Railway.

Mr. Russel was elected President of the American Bankers Association in 1896. He was a member of the Detroit Club, the Country Club of Detroit, the Detroits Club, the Old Club, the Witenagemote Club, and the Fine Arts Society. He left a widow and three children.

A. W. Neumann Dies Suddenly.

August W. Neumann, Vice President and one of the founders of the Ridgewood National Bank of Brooklyn, died yesterday at 2 Rector Street, where he had gone to make a business call. He was taken ill in the offices of Paskus, Gordon & Hyman, and died while Dr. Sweeney was trying to revive him. Mr. Neumann was for twenty years the Treasurer of the Frank Brewing Company. His home was at 2,300 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, and his widow survives him.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ALINE M. D. STICHT, wife of John Sticht, and one of the oldest members of St. Peter's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, died on Sunday at her residence, 175 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, in her 74th year. She was a native of Germany and a resident of Brooklyn for more than half a century.

HENRY LANE, a civil war veteran, and for the last twenty years employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died on Sunday at his home, 102 Norman Street, East Orange, N. J., aged 73 years. Mr. Lane served throughout the war and was wounded three times in battle.

CHRISTIAN SCHMELZLA, 75 years old, proprietor of a hotel in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, for many years, is dead in his home, 166 Meeker Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET KELLY, 72 years old, wife of Michael Kelly, died yesterday at her residence, 524 Coney Island Avenue, Flatbush. Besides her husband, she left a son, Thomas, a mounted policeman of the Flatbush precinct.

DANIEL COLLINS, who, before his retirement, was for many years with the dry goods firm of William H. Langley & Co., is dead at his home, 141 Thirtieth Street, Brooklyn, aged 76 years.

Mrs. MARY CLYNE, wife of Edmund F. Clyne, in the stationery business, died on Saturday at her residence, 104 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 55 years of age.

Daniel K. MORRELL, Sr., 86 years old, a retired farmer and resident of Jamaica, L. I., died at his home in that village on Sunday. He is survived by a dughter and three sons.

GEORGE WATTIS, 77 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died at his home in Rockville Centre, L. I., on Saturday. He was born in England March 10, 1839, came here at the age of 2, and at the outbreak of the war enlisted as a private in Rush's Lancers of Philadelphia. He served for three years, rece

JAPANESE PUSHING FOR SOUTH SEA TRADE

Australians' New Friendship Will Help Them Greatly in the Antipodes.

MAY HURT OUR BUSINESS

Possibility of a Cession of Some of Germany's Former Islands to Nippon.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, April 15.—The Japanese are out to possess themselves of the South Sea trade, which, thanks to German colonial ineptitude, the Germans let lie fallow; and to possess themselves as well of the Australian trade, which thanks to the war, Germany has let fall probably not to recover.

Thanks, too, to the Austfalian-Japanese rapprochement they are in a fair way to accomplish not only these ends but also to cut into the American-Australian trade. The new Australian tariff will probably operate against them to the same extent as it will against American exporters, but the alert business men of Nippon have gained a foothold in the Antipodes, which but for the war they would never have had, and they have the advantage over the Americans of cheaper labor and a mercantile marine.

For some time past trade between the Commonwealth and the Far East—especially Japan—has been going ahead by leaps and bounds. This was noticeable before the outbreak of the war, and since that event augmented traffic has followed almost as a matter of course. There are now more steamers loading for business between Japan and the Commonwealth than ever before. During this month and May, in addition to the usual steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which carry the Japanese mail and touch at Northern Australian ports, Sydney and Melbourne, several boats will load in Australia for the Far East, while the local agents of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have just received word that a large cargo boat of that line is being dispatched to Australia this month. The Tango Maru recently brought a heavy cargo for Sydney and other Australian cities and goods for transhipment to New Zealand, Fiji, New Caledonia and other Pacific Islands. Among her passengers were several Japanese commercial travelers who have followed others—all bent on drumming up Japanese trade.

Illustrative of the keenness of the Japanese to seize every opportunity that offers profit is the fact that the Tango Maru brought several thousand empty bottles consigned to druggists in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Auckland. It appears that Japanese attempted the exportation of bottles to Australia several years ago, but, owing to the outcry made by laborites, they were obliged to give up this line of goods; but now, under conditions which are favorable to Japanese sentiment and commerce, they have revived the business. The steamer brought a heavy shipment of peanuts for Auckland; barley for Sydney and Melbourne—barley being something new in the way of Japanese exportation to Australia, but due to the severe drought from which the Commonwealth is just beginning to recover—silk, tea, rice, toys, sulphur, and cotton goods.

Bring Filipino Wares.

Cigars and hemp from the Philippines were other items in the cargo, which leads to the observation that in making Zamboanga a new port of call in that archipelago, as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has done, the Japanese are not oblivious of the fact that American commodities may as well be carried to Australia in Japanese bottoms as in German or British.

Just before the war began the North German Lloyd and German-Australian Steamship Companies had barely entered upon a direct service to New Zealand. Such a service the Japanese now contemplate. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha thinks, it appears, that the Japanese import trade would justify the venture, but it is dubious respecting return cargoes. It is likely that in the future Japan will buy largely increased quantities of New Zealand wool and will become a purchaser of Dominion butter, fruit, fish, (if the Dominion develops its fishing industries as it has planned to do,) and lumber. The whole matter will be the subject of inquiry by a Japanese trade commission which will visit New Zealand.

A point worth mentioning regarding the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's projected service to New Zealand is that it will take in Noumea, the capital of New Caledonia. This French possession contains probably the largest nickel mines in the world, those of Canada possibly excepted, and they are reputed to be owned chiefly by interests allied with the United States Steel Corporation. At all events, the nickel ore was carried up to the war mainly by German vessels for treatment at works in Germany. Hence the object of the Japanese is obvious.

It would not be surprising after the war if Japan received the Carolines and possibly the Ladrones and the Marshalls—though it must be admitted the subject of disposal of Germany's former colonies in the Pacific is purely conjectural. But whatever flag waves over them after peace has been restored, the Japanese have not lost any time in forcing their commercial penetration. This is especially true of the Carolines, which the Japanese look upon wishfully not only because the islands lie relatively near them and possession of them would be partial compensation for the part Japan has played in the war, but also because, according to the opinions of many ethnologists and Japanese popular beliefs, the Japanese people are the descendants of the ancient race, whose giant forts and canals on some of the islands testify to a high stage of civilization which flourished before the supposed Pacific Empire, of which the race were a part, was submerged by the ocean.

Possibilities of the Carolines

An expert from Tokio has just been investigating the Carolines, and he reports that outside of fostering the cultivation of cocoanuts for copra and exploiting the natives in the process the German colonial authorities were too short-sighted to perceive the profit to be derived from the marine products of the group. Thus, if the Japanese gain a free hand in that archipelago, one may expect to see a lucrative business in copra arise, for until now they have been without cocoanut islands of their own and in such islands have been, in a sense subject to German restrictions or Australian susceptibilities, and may also expect Oriental skill to be displayed in the way of sponge gathering and curing, fisheries, trochus gathering for button making, tortoise shell manufacturing, and trafficking in the Chinese markets in trepang (seaslugs) and shark skin.

Ex-Governor Haber of German New Guinea had planned to educate the natives of the Carolines, Ladrones and Marshalls up to Panama hat making and mat and basket weaving by the use of the pandamus palm, but it will probably be not Germans who will do this instructing but Japanese. Whatever promises yen in the South Seas the Japanese will attempt, an earnest of which is already evident.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

Keeler Art Galleries

12 Vesey St.,

NEAR BROADWAY

(Subway Station at Fulton St.)

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

For estates and private Owners.

This Day (Tuesday) at 2 P. M.

continuing each afternoon this week at same hour,

Contents of two large mansions.

Cabinet Furniture,

Rare specimens of Antique Furniture, Baby Grand Piano, Aeolian, valuable Tapestries and costly Portieres and Curtains, Solid Silverware, Cupboard, Chinaware, Sevres and Dresden Vases, Mirror, Carrara Marble and Bronze Statuary, Pedestals, Clock Sets, Electrolier, Cut Glassware, Oriental Rugs and Carpets, Old and Modern Paintings, Beds and Mattresses, Books. In fact, nearly everything desired in a city or country home.

SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY

MR. GEO. W. KEELER.

MERCHANDISE.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers,

—WILL SELL—

Today, Tuesday, May 18, '15

at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 GREENE STREET, N. Y., Removed for convenience of sale,

JOBBERS' STOCK OF

Hosiery and Underwear

BATHING SUITS,

Comprising the most staple line of Balbriggan, Foroseknit, Light Weight Merino, and Lisle Underwear for Men, Women, and Children. Original lines of Hosiery of every description. 50 Dozen Men's Bathing Suits. Medium weight Mens and Ladies' Sweaters.

Also a stock of Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Suits, Waists, Silk and Linen Dresses, Coats, Skirts, Linen Suits, Etc. Also 50 Dozen Men's Up-to-date

STRAW HATS.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs., will sell Thursday, May 20th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., At our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., Up-to-the-minute stock of Men's & Youths'

CLOTHING

Comprising 800 hand-tailored, snappy MEN'S SUITS

in the latest worsteds and serges, Men's Trousers, Boys' Suits, Men's Raincoats, and Spring Coats in the latest styles.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,

520-522 Broadway,

Tel. 6480-6481 Spring. Near Spring St.

Today, Tuesday, May 18th, 10:30 A. M., Special Peremptory Auction Sale Without Limit or Reserve,

Retail Stock

DRY GOODS

Consisting of 10,000 Yards Cotton Goods, Dress Goods,

Laces, Embroideries, Turkish Towels, Bed Spreads, Bed Sets, Bed Sheets, Handkerchiefs, Table Covers, Suspenders, Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, Men's Soft Hats, Pants. Also a large line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Wearing Apparel.

AUCTION SALE.

$40,000 WORTH OF

RAW OSTRICH FEATHERS

on account of former purchaser.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL

On This Day, TUESDAY, May 18th, 1915,

at 315 Broadway, New York City, at 11 A. M., a large quantity of

RAW OSTRICH FEATHERS,

consisting of whites, feminine, blacks, drabs, spadones, &c. All goods will be sold without reserve.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN A. KLEMANN, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction a collection of postage stamps, the property of several consignors, on Tuesday, May 18, 1915, at 118 Nassau St., New York City, beginning at 8 P. M.

CANAL ZONE APPRENTICES.

Opportunities for Boys of 16 to 19 Years Are Now Offered.

To boys between the ages of 16 and 19 years are offered great opportunities at the present time in the Canal Zone. An order was recently issued by Governor Goethals to appoint apprentices at the trades represented in the Canal Zone in such numbers as the amount of work on hand or in prospect justified. The number will be fixed from time to time by the Governor.

Four years will be the regulation period of apprenticeship, and before he takes up the work each boy and his parent or guardian must sign an agreement binding him to serve a full four years unless sooner discharged, and to render full and faithful service to the Government during the period. He also agrees to do everything within his power to perfect himself in the practical and technical knowledge of his trade.

Appointments will be made by the heads of departments, and after consultation with the Superintendent of Schools the course of instruction for apprentices in each trade will be fixed by the head of the department or division in which such apprentices are employed, and will be so arranged that during the first three months the appointee will be given an opportunity to become acquainted with shop rules and with shop tools and all methods pertaining to them.

To determine the proficiency and progress of the apprentices and their eligibility for advancement in pay, they will be examined semi-annually. The marks in the examinations will be divided into: Conduct and industry, 50; manual skill, 30; written examination, 20. Seventy per cent. will be required for promotion, and no apprentice who fails to pass a satisfactory examination will be retained in employment.

In case it becomes necessary to decrease the number of apprentices because of lack of work, the discharges will be made upon approval of the Governor based upon the results of the last examination, regardless of the length of time employed.

Since the completion of the canal, trade with other countries is rapidly increasing, and the demand for young men in the Canal Zone is growing all the time. Mechanics are particularly in demand, and Governor Goethals issued the order in the hope of interesting young men in the United States.

SLIP OF THE TONGUE.

Something the Minister Said to the Undertaker.

The church people planned a surprise party for Mr. Hamilton on his fiftieth anniversary as a member of the Joyville Presbyterian Church. The congregation was to call upon Mr. Hamilton and the minister was to present him with a loving cup, or a set of Shakespeare, or something else, no matter what. When that ceremony was over, Mr. Hamilton was to surprise the minister by presenting him in the name of the congregation with a bicycle. A sort of boomerang surprise party, you see. But when Mr. Hamilton had received and acknowledged his loving cup, or whatever it was, and brought forth the bicycle and presented it to the minister, the dominie's jaw fell and he was utterly flabbergasted.

"Well, Mr. Hamilton!" he exclaimed at last. "You certainly do have a way of putting people in a hole!"

After that there were no more surprise parties in the Presbyterian circles of Joyville for several years.—Newark News.

FOR SALE.



VICTORS VICTROLAS

On Easiest Terms.

$1 Down; $1 Weekly

and up.

Complete stock of records. Open Evenings.

Write, call, phone 238 Cols.

H. MAYERS,

1,003 B'way, near 26th.

190 9th Av., near 23d St.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED, for special sales, for cash, any quantity ladies', misses', and children's wearing apparel of every description; also ladies' handbags and leather goods; will buy jobs. K 23 Times.

JOBBER LOOKING AT ladies' and juniors' Fall coats; snappy styles; will furnish material if necessary. Call 114-116 West 27th St., 9th floor, from 8:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED, JOBS OF COTTON WAISTS, coats, suits; spot cash; quantity no object. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 78 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

LADIES' FALL SUITS AND COATS. SAMPLES WILL BE LOOKED AT EVERY MORNING FROM 10 TO 12 M., 2 EAST 17TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats, cloth and mixtures. Call with samples, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., in care of Block Purchasing Co., 1,270 Broadway.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. H. Spaner, 23 Greene St. Tel. 356 Spring.

JOBBER looking at white net and graduation dresses. Call all week, seventh floor, 137 West 35th St.

OUT-OF-TOWN jobber open to place orders on Fall dresses; write for appointment. M 53 Times.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE looking at cloaks and coats for Fall. Federal Stores, 109 West 26th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits all week from 9 to 12 A. M. Top floor, 36 West 25th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT wash and silk dresses. Room 1,201, 106-110 West 34th St.

LOOKING AT ladies' Fall suits and coats; cash buyers; 8th floor. 57 E. 11th St.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts. National Purchasing Co., 8 Llapenard; F'n 4343.

JOBS—350 suits, coats; also beach suits; $2.75 up. Solomon Bros., 46 W. 34th.

OPEN for JOBS, SUITS, and Dresses for cash. Handel's, 936 6th Av.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' Fall coats. Third floor, 55 West 16th.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL DRESSES. Room 810, 64 West 35th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats and suits. 146 West 26th, twelfth floor.

LOOKING AT Fall suits, coats, and skirts. 120 W. 28th, 5th floor.

LOOKING AT FALL SUITS AND COATS. 10th, 11 West 25th.

Job Lots of Goods to Close Out.

CLOSE OUT 1,000 dresses at a price; for basement. R. and N. Dress Co., 146 W. 25th; 12th floor.

TO CLOSE OUT 400 ladies' raincoats, 300 men's top coats at sacrifice prices. J. & S. Roggen Co., 684 Broadway.

300 COATS AND SUITS to close out. B. Lasker, 126 West 26th.

SUB-CONTRACTORS WANTED, to call with smart Fall suits and coats, from 9 to 4 P. M. 28 West 27th St., 10th floor.

CONTRACTORS on white dresses; furnish own samples; immediate orders. Call afternoons, all week, third floor, 37 West 32d St.

CONTRACTORS on middy blouses and dresses wish more work from jobbers. M 51 Times.

JOB OF ALL wool challie, combination with organdie waists, suspender effect, at $2.25 each. Wallach Bros., 245 7th Av., corner 24th St.

For Sale.—100 oxidized clothing and cloak double racks; $6.50, worth double. A. Schapp & Sons, 394 B'way.

WE HAVE taffetta, crepe de chine, and crepe meteor dresses for delivery. Tip-Top Waist & Dress Company, 134 West 37th St.

WE HAVE athletic underwear and union suits for immediate delivery. Sexton Mfg. Co., 1,161 Broadway.

LADIES' pressed hat plant, fully equipped; will sell at sacrifice; owner retiring. Address Box L 269 Times Downtown.

WE HAVE on hand Spring goods; immediate delivery. Rettig Bros., 35 East Broadway.

WASH DRESSES; immediate delivery in all material. Denbosky Bros., 122 W. 28th St.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, A'ct'rs, 394 Broadway.

GENUINE PALM BEACH SUITS, $4 up. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th St.

CONTRACTOR with thirty machines wants work on silk waists and cotton dresses. Phone Chelsea 4118.

SALESMAN on petticoats; experienced with trade; salary and commission. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Broome St.

SALESMAN WANTS lines corset covers, gowns, drawers, petticoats; road. T 144 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names. Saturday..3½@4

The quotation is for six months' paper.

The Union Suit Gaining.

With the support of many retailers who see the advantage in having no odd pieces, practically unsalable, to clutter up their shelves, the union suit is making very appreciable headway in the East. The advance business placed on these garments for the Fall has been very satisfactory to the mills engaged in making them, and some salesmen have been able to do a record business. It was a difficult matter to get the stores here to take up the one-piece style, but now that it has been given a trial, the demand is growing at a rate that promises to keep the mills exceedingly busy.

War Goods for France.

Among the outward manifests released at the Custom House yesterday was that of the steamship Gouverneur de Lantsheepe, sailing for La Pallice, France. This vessel carried an unusually heavy cargo of supplies consigned almost exclusively to French War Office. Among the items making up the shipment were cartridges valued at $57,200, firearms, $34,310; automobile trucks, $301,207; army wagons and parts, $101,153; "brass manufactures, supposed to be tips for shrapnel, $67,000; shoes, $47,740; caustic soda, $12,150; saddlery, $9,630; dry goods, $114,191; hosiery, $7,497; domestics, $218,520, and nails worth $739.

Artificial Silk Sweaters.

While it is generally agreed among knit-goods manufacturers that the sale of pure silk sweaters is limited because of their high price, the vogue for them has brought with it a host of imitations in cheaper goods. The initial business placed on merchandise of this sort was large and duplicates are coming in now very freely. Artificial silk is used in garments of this sort and they are designed for wear at the beach and mountain resorts. Vivid colors are the rule, and, so far, there seems to be no immediate indication of difficulty in getting these shades on account of the dye stuff scarcity. The shawl collar is the most popular model, and the sweaters are selling equally well in the belted and sash effects.

More Dress Goods Novelties.

Very good business continues in local wash goods circles on pleating, or awning, stripes, both in solid colors and "candy-stripe" effects. The latest novelties shown in wash goods include large printed floral effects on voiles, large floral printed-warp effects on silk and cotton marquisettes and military stripes on seed voiles in combination with the coin spot varieties of polka dots. The last-named are shown largely in black and white. Natural pongees decorated with single-color coin spots are also offered, the spots being shown in a full line of shades. Natural pongees are also offered with narrow stripes in contrasting colors, as well as with combination effects in stripes and floral patterns.

More Domestic Goods Shown.

The catalogues which the tailors to the trade have gotten up for the Fall give a much larger showing of domestic goods than perhaps ever before. In view of the fact that this branch of the clothing business features, and gains most of its prestige from imported goods, the change is significant. One of the houses, generally understood to be the largest of its kind in the world, shows a little over 500 styles for the Fall, and of these more than 400 are domestic fabrics. Usually the proportion is one-third foreign and the rest domestic fabrics. Another concern has issued a circular to its agents praising the quality of domestic goods, and intimating that in the near future the showing of foreign fabrics will be very limited.

Reason for the Slack Demand.

Some of the mills supplying merchant tailors, rumor has it in the piece goods market, are getting orders these days in quantities just sufficient to make a pair of trousers. The tailors, in short, are making trousers for their customers, who see no reason in these economical times to throw away a suit once the trousers have become worn out, but the coat and vest are still presentable. In this phase of the present situation is seen a reason for the slack demand in the clothing trade. The mills do not find the clothiers in any way disposed to place their usual orders against the future, and there is a total lack of speculation. One manufacturer, who generally places his orders two and three hundred pieces at a time, is now ordering his goods only as he sees an actual need for them.

Don't Like Soft Collars.

When asked yesterday if the demand for soft collars for men was as great as it seemed to be, judging from the number of them seen in the metropolitan district, a representative of one of the largest shirtmakers answered that he regretted to say that a big business was being done in them. When asked the reason for the regret he went on to say that that type of collar was too easy to make, and for that reason it was being put on the market by a number of concerns which were not regularly engaged in the business. This naturally complicates the situation. In addition to this he called attention to certain remarks that have been made against their sanitary properties. Yet the ultimate user goes on wearing them, and a nice business is being done on collars made of plain and fancy pique, madras, and similar fabrics.

Duty Rate on Antimony Salts.

The status for tariff purposes of antimony oxide or salts of antimony is about to be determined by the Board of General Appraisers. When the present tariff was made effective, the Treasury Department issued orders to Collectors of Customs to take duty at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "antimony oxide, salts, and compounds of." In a recent ruling, the board upset this classification, and held that the products are more fitly provided for at 15 per cent. ad valorem as "all chemical salts not specially provided for." The Government did not take an appeal, but gave notice yesterday that a new test case will be made up, in which it is hoped the contention for the higher rate may be upheld. Meantime, Collectors are directed to take the former rate of 25 per cent. on all importations.

Buying Is Cautious.

Merchants and manufacturers alike have noted a recurrence of the conservative spirit in the last few days. For a time it appeared that conditions were well on the mend, and in all branches there was an increase in confidence. This manifested itself in more active trading and a more lively inclination to place orders for needs beyond those which were immediate. While those approached on the subject state that there seems to be no ground for believing that this country will become involved in the war, they admit that business in general will suffer from slackness while the situation remains as unsettled as it is. The head of an out-of-town department store, for instance, has given his buying staff orders that no purchases are to be made until further notice. This, of course, is an exceptional instance of the caution that is being exercised, but at the same time it serves to illustrate the temper of the business mind just now.

White Goods Trading Slows Up.

The drop in temperature, in addition to the international events of the last ten days or so, has put a temporary check on business in white goods in this market in the last few days. Up until that time, it was said here yesterday, the buyers were unusually active and were making up much of the ground lost by the slow start they made. Voiles, marquisettes, and other sheer goods were moving freely, while in the medium-weight merchandise there was a good call for the so-called beach cloths. The demand for the heavier goods was headed by the call for cotton gabardines, which are now coming from the mills in better shape than earlier in the season, and for wide wale piques, which more or less simulate corduroys. While it is admitted that current business in all of these goods is less active than it was a week or so ago, it is said that the present trading is by no means poor. Marked activity is looked for when both the regular and war clouds disappear.

Sport Shirts in Demand.

An excellent demand is reported in this market for sport shirts for men. One of the most popular types opens very low on the throat, but it is so made that it can be fastened close to the neck for street wear. In addition it cannot be told from the ordinary street shirt that is worn with a soft collar of the round-cornered, open type that is now so generally favored in laundered collars. The shirt in question is made both with demi and full sleeves, the latter having soft cuffs, not of the French type, that fasten with two small buttons. It is offered in white and in "Palm Beach" tan, and retails at $1.50 to $2. So good has been the demand for it that it has attracted the attention of one of the prominent men's neckwear houses, which has made up an adptation of the Windsor tie for wear with it. This tie is longer than the regular Windsor, it is said, but is not so broad in the ends.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

The uncertainty regarding the way the German Government will take the President's note concerning the Lusitania continued to hamper trading in the gray goods market yesterday. Such goods as were taken were wanted either for prompt or nearby delivery. In the printcloths there were sales of 38½-inch 64-60s at 4 cents, and of 60-48s in that width at 3 7-16 cents. The latter goods were let out by second hands during the day at 3⅜ cents in a more or less limited way, and it was said that, where second hands had any goods to offer, they could be had an eighth under the market. However, it was said that offerings from these sources were light generally, partly because of small holdings and partly because of the possibility of having to replace the goods later at higher figures. There was a falling off in the demand for drills and twills, and staple sheetings were none too active. Odd constructions of the latter goods were in some demand, however, sales totaling at least 10,000 pieces being told of in the market. Fine and fancy goods had a quite good day. Spot prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¼c; 38½-inch, 64-56s..5⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s....5⅝c; 38½-inch, 60-52s..5½c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c; 38½-inch, 60-48s..5⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s..4¼c; 27-inch, 64-60s....8c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4c; 27-inch, 56-52s....7½c

BUSINESS NOTES.

The monthly meeting of the threwsters' division of the Silk Association of America will be held at 354 Fourth Avenue, Friday, at 2:30.

C. L. Cushing, formerly selling agent for the Waterhouse Worsted Company, has taken a position with S. Slater & Sons as sales manager.

The omission of some qualifying words in the article entitled "The Merchant's Point of View," printed in Sunday's issue, made one statement therein erroneous. This statement, that the imports of wool between Oct. 1, 1914, and April 8, 1915, were 56,823 bales, an increase of nearly 200 per cent. over those of the corresponding period of the year before, referred only to the shipments from Argentina.

A meeting of the buyers of domestic toys will be held today in the rooms of the Dry Goods Union, 432 Fourth Avenue.

Elkus & Olian, Incorporated, 640 Broadway, Brooklyn, have taken space in the showrooms of the World's Market Corporation, 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street. The firm makes leather goods.

Clement Studebaker, Jr., George M. Studebaker, and Charles A. Carlisle, all of South Bend, Ind., have purchased a substantial interest in the International Traders, Limited, exporters and importers of 6 Church Street, and will be on the Board of Directors. Mr. Carlisle is the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana. All three of the new Directors will be thoroughly identified with the company's work.

PLANS FOR WAR WIDOWS.

Some Talk of Forming Communities—State May Take Up Burden.

BERLIN, May 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—What to do for the great army of orphans and widows left by the war is a question already engaging various charitable organizations. Various plans have been discussed at the national meetings of two of these societies held at Berlin.

A plan put forward by Professor Mayet is that needy widows be gathered in communities where they can be given work, and where provision can be made for educating their children in large masses.

Financial assistance for peasants' widows for the purpose of enabling them to hold on to their land was also advocated. Continuation schools for country boys and girls, as well as family evenings for general instruction and entertainment, were other measures put forth.

A still more ambitious proposal was that the Imperial Government establish a bureau whose duty should be to take in hand the task of preparing widows and orphans for work they might seem best fitted to do, and also to find employment for them.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Nusbaum & Livingston; G. Nusbaum, millinery; Harned Square.
ALLENTOWN—Zollinger, Harned Co.; C. R. Harned, dry goods; Miss Quay, ladies' wear; Miss Brandt, waists; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, silks, dress goods; 884 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Abrahams Bros.; H. Abrahams, clothing, furn. goods; Union Square.
BALTIMORE—Hollenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. H. Turner, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—A. Livingston & Sons; M. Abell, ladies' wear; Woodstock.
BOSTON—Crawford-Flummer Co.; Miss C. Freed, ladies, misses dresses; Miss M. Miller, children's wear; J. Schenker, mdse. Manager; 1 W. 31st.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. W. Downs, silks; J. Hartford, domestic toys; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Murphy, infants' dresses; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; Miss Reddington, misses' coats; Mrs. Griffin, cotton waists; H. B. Scates, shoes; Mrs. Kasanos, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Thompson, negligees, kimonos, corsets; Mr. Silberman, wash skirts, bathing suits; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—J. W. Wood, dry goods; Imperial.
BOSTON—L. & F. Mfg. Co.; H. Fox, trousers; Grand.
BOSTON—A. Cohen & Co.; A. Cohen, clothing; Continental.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; F. A. Kery, general mgr.; F. Krauson, men's furn. goods; Mr. Phillips, chins, glass, trunks, bags; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Enterprise Cloak Co.; A. Bloch, children's confirmation dresses; 1,270 B'way.
BOSTON—Filene's Sons Co.; Sanborn, ribbons; C. A. Pitman, books; C. J. Pendergast, silks; A. E. Finney, furn. goods, shirts, sweaters, gloves; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, furn. goods; 245 Church.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss Garner, misses' coats; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss Gilligan, gloves; Great Northern.
BOSTON—F. O'Connor & Co.; Miss White, ladies' wear; Great Northern.
BRIDGEPORT—D. M. Read Co.; Miss H. L. Spinning, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss Linehan, women's neckwear, veilings; Martha Washington.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; W. Olmsted, furn. goods; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; C. E. Bassett, millinery; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; I. B. Hope, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, boys' clothing, hats; 220 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. T. Smith, belts, neckwear; G. O. Tantlinger, notions; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; E. W. McEdwards, silks, velvets; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; C. N. Maneer, Miss Clifford, women's muslin underwear, corsets, petticoats, infants' wear; 226 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Shoninger-Helmsheimer Co.; Mr. Gutman, misses', junior cloaks, suits; Cecil.
CHICAGO—S. Siegel & Bro.; P. Howland, ladies' Fall cloth coats, suits; 7 W. 22d.
CHICAGO—Harry B. Newman; J. Newman, Jr., jobs silk dresses; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel-Cooper Co.; H. S. Kline, domestics, linens; E. W. Katz, wash goods, flannels; Miss J. Goldberg, misses' children's cloaks, suits; Miss J. Carey, muslin underwear; Mrs. N. Yandell, infants' wear; Miss M. Garetty, corsets; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; H. Boyd, silks, ribbons; A. J. Frick, ready-to-wear hats; T. J. Phelan, trimmed hats; G. L. Stonehill, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Evan L. Lloyd & Co.; Mrs. E. Ziwacki, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,201 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Reilly-Schubert-Grossman Co.; S. Herzog, Fall coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 45 W. 27th.
CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bro.; J. P. Hoviand, cloaks, suits; 7 W. 22d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; S. Bamberger, shoes; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. J. Cornwell, furn. goods; 438 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; M. Herzog, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI—Cincinnati Cloak and Suit Co.; L. S. Livingston, cloaks, suits; Woodward.
CLEVELAND—C. W. Freund Clothing Co.; G. W. Freund, clothing; Aberdeen.
CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; Miss La Rue, skirts; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Wise Shirt Co.; S. W. Wise, shirts; Fladmere.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; E. H. Aymer, shoes; 220 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; J. F. Bannon, domestics; 220 5th Av.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; E. L. Jones, cloaks, suits; 23 E. 26th.
DES MOINES—Carley's, Inc.; B. Shaw, rec., jobs ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; Miss J. McWilliams, laces, hdkfs., embroideries; Mr. Rosenfield, ready-to-wear basement; 1,270 Broadway.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; C. Handerson, linens, white goods; 320 Church.
DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; H. F. Leick, shirts, overalls; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—J. Burrows; Mr. Burrows, children's coats, dresses, skirts; Wallick.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Reed & Miss S. Sherer, cloaks, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 1,270 B'way.
FORT WORTH—Manning Dry Goods Co.; G. B. Manning, W. R. Phenix, hosiery; Albert.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg Co.; W. W. Wurzburg, mdse. mgr.; 320 Church.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; J. Dooksey, silks; 432 4th Av.
HARTFORD—M. Shulman, furnishing goods; Albert.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; H. B. Strong, representing; 2 Walker.
HOUSTON—Mistrot-Curtis Co.; A. Y. Curtis, laces, notions; Aberdeen.
HOUSTON—W. C. Munn Co.; H. M. Garrett, mdse. mgr.; 1,150 B'way.
KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; L. J. Lauman, dresses; Mrs. G. P. Mitchell, suits, skirts; 95 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Spalding Cloak Co.; R. S. Fink, wash, silk dresses; 7 W. 22d.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; C. Sharteer, silks; H. E. Kline, domestics, toys; 432 4th Av.
LAWRENCE—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; G. M. Kaiser, silks; J. Duncan, domestic toys; Prince Geo. Inn, 432 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Department Store; Mr. Schussler, candies; 95 Madison Av.
MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Merc. Co.; H. G. Landers, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Tompkins D. G. Co.; Mr. Millstaugh, wash, house dresses; 1,270 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld, Locher Co.; F. Schleck, flowers, novelties; 1,201 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; G. La Bissoniere, waists, dresses, suits; 432 4th Av.
NEWARK, Ohio—W. H. Macey Co.; M. H. Hunt, linens, white goods; 4 W. 22d.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; O. C. Herman, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; E. Sandboch, furnishing goods; 320 Church.
NEW LONDON—Barker & May; W. J. May, clothing, furnishing goods; Marlborough.
NEWPORT—Doran Co.; Miss E. C. Woolford, coats, suits, dresses; McAlpin.
NORFOLK—J. Sacks & Bro.; J. Sacks, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; G. Clune, silks; R. McGrath, domestic toys; 432 4th Av.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; C. I. Smith, notions, toys, toilet, leather goods; 75 Spring.
OMAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; B. L. Danforth, cloaks, suits; 1,150 B'way.
PAMAQUA, Penn.—Reiner's; M. Reiner, wash dresses; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; H. Blauner, jobs suits, silk dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Louis L. Baum; J. Baum, silk hosiery; 45 W. 34th, Room 1,209.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—Strouse, Hoyt Brothers; Miss Perness, ready to wear; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, ready to wear; 1,270 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; D. C. Tweed, domestics; Mr. Dunn, art needlework; Miss N. W. McCann, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Miss A. Nagle, cloaks, suits, skirts; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. G. Savage, furs; E. Bohn, leather goods; S. Sacknell, books; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; E. Goldman, mdse. mgr.; B. F. Montague, gloves; D. E. Scott, men's furn. goods; Mr. Hudson, ready to wear (basement); B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; 1,123 Broadway; Empire.
PHILADELPHIA—H. Brown, clothing; Albert.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, women's hosiery, men's, boys' furn. goods, shirts, underwear; J. F. Carroll, laces, embroideries, ribbons, neckwear; M. M. Dunn, silks, dress goods, wash goods; E. A. Tobey, shoes, trunks, bags; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; J. W. McCreery, women's, children's, misses' ready-to-wear; Miss B. Frank, waists; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; T. E. Kenney, upholstery goods, lace curtains; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Lawin-Neiman Co.; H. A. Koch, waists; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; D. Goldsmith, millinery; 116 W. 22d; Collingwood

INVESTMENTS

A man frequently considers a stock or bond to be a good purchase until he compares it with others. The chief points of comparison should be the earning power and net tangible assets. The method of comparison is not a difficult one—our Statistical Department will very gladly explain it in person or by letter to any investor who is interested. Correspondence is invited.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Gain on Small Dealings —More Hopeful Feeling Over German Situation.

Stocks marked time yesterday pending the arrival of the German note in reply to the President's communication on the sinking of the Lusitania. The day's dealings were under 300,000 shares, and made the smallest total for any session in two months. The financial district showed no lessening of interest in the developments which may come from the attempt on the part of the Administration to arrive at a better understanding between this country and the belligerents, and until the German note is made public customers were generally advised to avoid new commitments.

The price changes yesterday stood out in contrast to the small volume of sales, nearly every issue closing the session with a substantial gain. Most of this advance was accumulated over Sunday, and appeared in the first sales following the opening. The prices then established were little changed throughout the day, owing to the absence of any important news.

Sentiment in banking circles was helped somewhat by a report from Washington to the effect that the cable from Ambassador Gerard announcing the delivery of this country's note to the German Government carried also some reassuring suggestion as to the tone of the answer that might be expected. Whether this proves to have been good information or not, it fitted in with the belief now widely held that the differences between this Government and Germany over the rights of American passengers and shipping on the high seas are not irreconcilable. While not disposed to admit that there is any point at issue which lends itself to arbitration, bankers found encouragement in the assertion that the authorities at Berlin were considering a proposal along this line, arguing that such a suggestion would at least show that Germany is anxious to avoid more unpleasant relations with this country than now exist. Hope for a friendly adjustment of matters at issue was strengthened by news of the safe arrival of the Transylvania.

Wall Street is watching with a good deal of interest attempts by the French Government to protect its exchange position. France has a harder financial problem on her hands than either Germany or Great Britain, and a report yesterday that she would stop her shipments of gold to the United States, and, as an alternative plan, had already sent $40,000,000 to London as part of a shipment of $100,000,000, gained credence because of the close supervision which British financial authorities have been giving to the financing of France. It was reported that by sending this large amount of gold across the channel France would be given a credit of $300,000,000 in the United States through arrangements to be made here by Great Britain. Such arrangements are thought to contemplate the release of more gold from Ottawa to this country and the completion of negotiations for a large British credit here.

Some of the issues which have become known as war stocks were substantial gainers by yesterday's small dealings. Allis-Chalmers preferred advanced 3¼ points, Amalgamated 1⅛, American Car and Foundry 1¼, Locomotive 2, Baldwin 1⅞, Bethlehem Steel 4, General Electric 3½, General Motors 7½, Mexican Petroleum 2¼, National Lead 2½, New York Air Brake 5¼, Railway Steel Spring 5, Tennessee Copper 2, and Westinghouse 1⅞.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Money in Good Demand — Week-End War News Cheerful.

LONDON, May 17.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were quiet today.

The stock market was cheerful, on the week-end war news, which brought an increased demand for investment stocks and oil shares. Business otherwise was quiet.

American securities opened a shade over parity, and maintained the improvement on a moderate amount of business. The closing was steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2¼	1⅝	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2⅜@2	5 and 6 mos.	3⅛@3½
90 days	3 @3⅛	8 and 10 mos.	3⅜@4
4 mos.	3 @3⅛	11 and 12 mos.	3⅝@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.			
4 months	3@3⅛	6 months	3½@4
60 to 90 days			3 @3½
Other Names.			
4 months	4	6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79⅛	$4.77½	$4.78⅛
Cables	4.79⅛	4.79⅛	4.79½

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅝
Paris	5.34	5.33⅝
Berlin	.82⅛	.82⅝
Austria	.15.55	15.60
Russia		40.25
Switzerland	5.29½	5.29
Scandinavia	.25.95	25.90
China—		
Hongkong	44.75	44.80
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.27½	5.23½
Holland	.39⅛	.39⅛
India—		
Bombay	.33.50	
Calcutta	.33.50	
Italy	.5.84½	5.84
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.10	42.25
Rio	26.00	26.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.		—Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.76¾	$4.75¾	$4.76⅜	$4.75⅞

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $306,396,129; balance, $30,886,870; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $796,154.

The local banks have gained $169,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 50c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, $1.31¼@$5.62½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 25⅝, off 1-16d.; New York, 50c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1915

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	286,292
Same day last year	268,914
Year to date	47,830,958
Same period last year	32,765,774
Average price and change 50 stocks	66.37 + 1.20
Same day last year	69.45 + .32

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	32	32¾	5,900	Alaska Gold Mines	32¾	34	32	32¼	+1½
	14⅝	15	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	15⅛	15½	15	15	+ ⅝
	43	47	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	45¾	45½	45½	45½	+3½
	66¾	66¾	11,550	Amal. Copper x r	66	67¼	66	66¾	+1½
	51	52	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	51	51	51	51	+ ½
	43¾	43¾	1,400	Am. Beet Sugar	44	44	43	43¼	+1½
	33¾	33¾	10,700	Am. Can	33¼	34¼	33	33¾	+1½
	50	50¼	1,900	Am. Car & Fdry	49⅞	50¾	49½	50¼	+1½
	45⅞	47	100	Am. Cotton Oil	46⅛	46½	46½	46½	+1½
	29½	30¼	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾	+2
	31	31¼	1,900	Am. Ice Securities	31¼	31⅝	31	31	+ ⅛
	9¼	10	200	Am. Linseed	10	10	10	10	
	43½	43⅝	4,600	Am. Locomotive	42¼	44¼	42½	43½	+2
	20	23	60	Am. Malt. pf	20	20	20	20	
	65¼	66	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	65¼	66¾	65¼	66¼	+ ⅝
	102½	103¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	103½	103½	103¼	103½	+ ½
		82	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	82	82	82	82	−1
	104	105¾	200	Am. Sugar Ref	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	+1¾
	222½	226	100	Am. Tobacco	222½	223	222½	223½	+1½
	107½	109	300	Am. Tob. pf., new	107½	107½	107½	107½	+1½
	31½	32	7,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	31⅜	32¼	31⅜	32	+ ⅝
	99⅝	99¾	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	99¼	100	99¼	99¾	+ ⅝
	99¼	100	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99⅛	99⅝	99¼	99½	− ⅛
	104	108	200	Atlantic Coast Line	106	106	106	106	
	44	44⅝	1,300	Baldwin Loco	44½	44⅞	43⅝	43¾	+1⅞
	72	72½	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	72½	72⅝	72¼	72¼	+ ⅝
	68¼	70	70	Baltimore & O. pf	68⅝	68½	68½	68½	
	134	134½	2,600	Bethlehem Steel	134	136¾	133¼	134½	+4¼
	87	87¾	1,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87⅛	87½	87¼	87½	+1¼
	87	87⅛	50	do., odd lot	87	87	87	87	
	74	81	100	Brown Shoe pf	75	75	75	75	−7
	62	62⅝	3,600	Butte & Superior	62	65	61½	62¼	+2¼
	15½	15½	500	California Petrol	15½	15½	15	15½	+1½
	158⅞	159¼	2,200	Canadian Pacific	159½	159½	158¾	158¾	+ ⅞
	158⅞	159¼	20	do., odd lot	158¾	158¾	158¾	158¼	
	35⅜	36	1,100	Central Leather Co	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅞	+1½
	43¼	43½	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	43½	43⅝	43	43⅜	+ ⅛
	29	29½	800	Chi. Gt. Western pf	29½	29½	28¾	29¼	+3½
	89½	90	1,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	89¾	90	88½	90	+ ⅝
	22⅜	23	700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23	23¼	23	23	+ ⅛
	43¾	43¾	6,400	Chino Copper	43	43¾	42¾	43½	+1⅝
	23⅞	25¾	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	25¾	25¾	25	25¾	+ ⅝
	124½	125	500	Consolidated Gas	125¾	125¾	124⅝	124⅞	+ ⅛
	13½	13⅝	1,900	Cora Products Ref	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
	76	78	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	76½	77⅞	76⅞	77½	+2¼
	23¼	23¼	4,200	Crucible Steel	23	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅝
	55	58	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	57	57	57	57	+2
	13	14	500	Distillers' Secur	13	13⅝	13	13½	+ ⅛
	24¼	25¼	5,200	Erie	24¼	25¾	24¼	25¾	+ ⅝
	39½	39¾	900	Erie 1st pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
	150½	152	450	General Electric	150⅝	151	150	151	+3½
	134	136	1,200	General Motors	137	138	136	136	+7½
	98	99	200	General Motors pf	97	97¾	97	97¼	
	42	43	700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	43	43	42¼	42¾	+1½
	116¾	117	900	Great Northern pf	117¼	117¾	117	117	+ ⅛
	31½	31¾	1,200	G. N. ore ctfs. pref	31¾	32	31½	31½	+1½
	57½	58	1,400	Guggenheim Explor	57¾	58¼	57¾	57¾	+1½
	80½	82	300	Hal. El. Ry. & Lt	81	81¾	81	81¾	+1¼
	116½	119	45	Homestake Mining	118	118½	118	118¾	
	28⅞	29¼	3,200	Inspiration Cop	28⅞	29¾	28¾	29	+1
	20⅞	21¼	5,800	Inter.-Met. v. t. ctfs	20⅝	21½	20⅜	20⅞	+1
	70	70¼	1,500	Inter.-Met. pf	70¼	70¼	69¾	70⅜	+1⅝
	26¼	27	1,000	Kansas City South	26	26¾	26	26½	+1
	58⅞	58¾	100	Kansas City So. pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	58½	+ ½
	38	40	100	Lackawanna Steel	39	39	39	39	+1¾
	139¼	140½	400	Lehigh Valley	140¼	140¾	140	140	
	125	128	20	Manhattan Elev	126	126	126	126	
	38¼	39¼	1,400	Maxwell Motors	38	40	38	39½	+2⅝
	80¼	81¾	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	80¾	81	80½	80¾	+1½
	32½	33	1,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	32½	33	32½	32¾	+1⅝
	69¼	69½	10,435	Mexican Petroleum	69½	70⅝	68½	69½	+2¼
	23⅞	23¾	900	Miami Copper	24	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
	12¼	12⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¼	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
	13¾	13⅞	700	Missouri Pacific	13⅞	14	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
	47	49	200	Montana Power	48	48	48	48	+1½
	70	73⅞	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72½	72½	72½	72¼	+2½
	58¼	58¾	1,200	Nat. Lead Co	57½	59¼	57½	58½	+2¼
	14½	14⅝	200	Nevada Con. Cop	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
	83	84	200	N. Y. Air Brake	83	84¼	83	84¼	+5¼
	85	85½	200	N. Y. Central	85	85¾	84¾	84¾	+1¼
	62⅝	63	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	63	63¼	62¾	62¾	+ ⅜
	27	28¼	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	27	28¼	27	27½	+ ⅜
	72	73½	100	North American	72	72	72	72	+ ½
	104½	105	1,425	Northern Pacific	105½	105½	104½	104¾	+ ½
	21	21¼	200	Pacific Mail	20	20½	20	20½	−1
	106¾	107¼	250	Penn. R. R.	107	107	107	107	
	114½	116½	100	People's Gas, Chi	115½	115½	115½	115½	+2½
	65	68	100	P., C. & St. L	65	65	65	65	−2⅝
	20	20¾	300	Pittsburgh Coal	20	20⅜	20	20½	+1
	42¾	43	4,100	Pressed Steel Car	42	43	41¾	42½	+3½
	½	⅝	200	Quicksilver	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
	28	30	100	Railway Steel Sp	30	30	30	30	+5
	22¾	22¾	2,130	Ray Con. Copper	23	23¼	22¾	23	+ ⅛
	143⅝	143⅝	16,100	Reading	144¼	144¾	143	143½	+ ⅝
	85	87	100	Reading 2d pf	85	85	85	85	+5
	26	27	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	25⅝	27½	25⅝	27	+1⅝
	⅝	¾	2,500	Rock Island Co. pf	⅝	¾	⅝	¾	
	13⅝	14	800	Rumely (M.,) Co. pf	14⅝	14⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
	4½	4¾	200	St. Louis & San F	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
	8	12	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	12	12	12	12	+2½
	5¼	5¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
	16¼	18	100	St. Louis Southw	16½	16½	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
	35	38	200	Seab. Air Line pf	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	+1
	134½	135¼	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	134½	134½	134½	134½	+1½
	87⅝	88	5,000	Southern Pacific	87¼	88¼	87¼	87¾	+1
	16⅝	16⅞	1,100	Southern Railway	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
	49	50½	10	Standard Milling	50	50	50	50	
	65¾	67½	3,000	Studebaker Co	66	67	64½	65¾	+4
	97	100½	100	Studebaker Co. pf	98	98	98	98	
	32⅞	33	2,100	Tennessee Copper	31	33	31	33	+2
	49¼	49¾	1,900	Third Avenue	49⅛	50	49	49	+ ⅜
	96½	98	100	Twin City R. T	97	97	97	97	− ⅛
	124⅞	125	17,100	Union Pacific	125¼	125¾	124⅝	124⅞	+1
	80½	81¼	50	Union Pacific pf	81	81	81	81	
	17	18	800	United Fruit	17	18	17	18	−2
	34	34½	800	United Rys. Inv. pf	34	35	34	35	+3
	62½	64	55	U. S. Express	62½	62½	62½	62½	
	80	85	10	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	87	87	87	87	
	60¾	61¼	2,180	U. S. Rubber	60¾	61¼	60¾	61	
	106	107	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+1½
	53⅞	53¾	51,900	U. S. Steel	52½	53¾	52½	53¾	+1⅝
	105¾	106	100	U. S. Steel pf	106	106	105¾	106	+1⅛
	64¼	64½	12,900	Utah Copper	64¼	64¾	63½	64¼	+1⅝
	29½	30¼	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	29	30	29	30	+1½
	95⅞	98	500	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅝
	⅞	⅞	1,800	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
	1	1¼	1,500	Wabash pf	1	1	1	1	− ⅛
	64⅜	65½	1,400	Western Union Tel	64⅝	64⅝	64⅜	65	+1⅛
	88⅜	88⅞	23,840	Westingh. E. & M	89	89¾	87⅝	88¾	+1⅝
	2	2¼	100	Wheeling & L. E	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
	3	3½	300	W. & L. E. 2d pf	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
	112	113	150	Willys-Overland	112	112	112	112	+2
	101⅜	102	500	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	101½	102	101½	101⅜	+ ⅜
	119¾	121½	200	Woolworth pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	− ⅛

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.04	70.40	70.74	+ .32
Industrials	63.73	62.58	63.21	+1.88

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 8	68.28	66.56	67.00	− .44
May 10	67.82	64.14	65.92	−1.65
May 11	68.30	67.04	67.98	+2.06
May 12	69.06	67.54	67.88	− .10
May 13	67.60	66.55	66.75	−1.13
May 14	66.41	64.21	64.62	−2.13
May 15	66.10	65.10	65.77	+1.15
May 17	67.38	66.58	66.97	+1.20

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
May to date	72.94	May 1	64.14	May 10	66.97
May, 1914	69.75	May 12	67.46	May 9	68.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.59
May, 1912	88.1/	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	66.97
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.29
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 28	69.67	Sep. 25	77.60

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 15.	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$779,561	$3,633,958	$162,911,475
Int. rev., &c.	1,861,873	14,088,129	284,799,925
Corp. and inc. tax	165,500	1,173,177	14,489,070
Miscellaneous	140,468	2,771,414	60,828,283
Total rects	2,556,909	26,651,659	542,528,758
Expenditures	2,647,398	31,507,990	548,601,636
Deficit	90,491	4,856,331	107,072,883

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 17.—Weekly statement of national banks:

	May 15, 1915.	Dec. from Prev. Week.
Circulation	$9,091,000	$5,000
Loans, disc., and inv	255,971,000	207,000
Ind. dep. inc. U. S	198,611,000	*1,852,000
Due to banks	97,852,000	1,713,000
Time deposits	12,329,000	131,000
Ex. for Clearing House	14,388,000	498,000
Due from banks	26,814,000	*1,852,000
Cash reserve	80,723,000	*729,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	10,068,000	*831,000
Res. held by other banks	81,833,800	1,584,000
Cash excess	1,121,000	*711,000
Excess in New York	17,882,000	1,552,000
Ex. with Fed. Res. Bank	3,942,000	*532,000
Total excess	28,245,000	219,000

*Increase.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	106	112	107	112
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Machine & Fdry	70	90	70	90
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young	100	110	100	110
J. S. Young pf	110	111	100	111
MacAndrews & F	195	205	195	205
MacAndrews & F. pf	90½	105¾	98½	100¾
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	190	200	190	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob	805	815	805	815
R. J. Reynolds T. pf	110	115	110	115

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Substantial improvements in prices over Saturday's closing quotations were recorded on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The market reflected continued belief that Germany would adopt a conciliatory attitude in her reply to the Wilson note. Price gains were general at the start of business, with further advances later. Dealings were active in the forenoon and in the closing half hour, with a period of comparative quietness in between, when the market took on a waiting aspect.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼
20	Allis-Chal	15	15¼	15	15¼
8,280	Amal. Copper	66¾	67¼	66¾	66¾
800	Am. Cop. rts	1	1⅛	1	1
120	Am. B. Sugar	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
440	Am. Can	33¼	34	33	33¾
30	Am. C. & Fy	50	50	50	50
50	Am. Ice Sec	31⅛	31⅛	31	31
170	Am. Locome	43	44¼	43	43
510	Am. Smelting	65¼	66	65	65¼
10	Am. Sugar	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾
200	Amer. Copper	32	32¾	32	32¾
40	Balt. & Ohio	72¾	73¼	72¾	73¼
80	Brook. R. T	57	57	56¾	57
20	Cal. Petrol	16	16	15¾	15¾
20	Can. Pacific	158⅝	158⅝	158	158
120	Cen. Leather	35¼	36	35¼	35¾
50	Ches. & Ohio	43½	43½	43	43¼
10	C., M. & St. P	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
150	C., R. I. & P	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Chino Copper	43¼	43¼	43	43¼
170	Col. & Sou	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
40	Dist. Secur	13	13	13	13
410	Erie	24⅞	25	24⅞	25
20	Goodrich Co	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
90	Gt. Nor. ore	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
80	Inter. Copper	20	20¾	20¾	20¾
880	Int.-Met.	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾
50	Int.-Met. pf	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾
180	Leh. Valley	140¾	140¾	140	140
10	Max. Motors	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
540	Mexican Pet	69¾	70	68¾	69
70	Nor. Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
50	Nat. Enameling	14½	14½	14½	14½
80	Nat. Lead	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¾
10	Nevada Copper	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
40	N. Y. Central	85¼	85¼	85	85
50	N. Y., N. H. & H	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
10	N. Y. O. & W	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
20	Pacific Mail	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
20	Pennsylvania	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
40	Pres. Steel Car	48	48	48	48
90	Ray Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
5,160	Reading	143⅞	144	143	143⅞
10	Remely Co	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
10	Studebaker Co	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
50	Tenn. Copper	33	33	32¾	32¾
40	Third Av	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
2,800	Union Pacific	125¾	125¾	125¼	125¼
110	U. S. Rubber	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
13,400	U. S. Steel	52¾	53¾	52¾	53¾
740	Utah Copper	64¼	64¾	64¼	64¼
10	Va.-Car. Chem	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
10	Wabash pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,840	Westing. El	88¾	89¼	87¾	88¾
32,070					

M

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading on a Limited Scale, with Prices Generally Higher—Bonds Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 139,306 shares of stock and $177,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 22,072; railroads, 1,000; oils, 6,951, and mining, 109,283; rights, 4,700. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	American Zinc.	37⅞	39	37⅝	38⅝
12	E. W. Bliss	300	300	300	300
180	Car Lt. & P	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
125	†Electric Boat.	74	74	73	73
5	†Elec. Boat pf.	100	100	100	100
370	Emerson Phon.	11½	11½	11¼	11½
200	†Inter. Motors.	13	13¾	13	13¾
10	Kelly Sp. Tire.	124	124	124	124
100	Kelly Sp. Tire new 1st pf.	82	82	82	82
200	Manhat. Tran.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Marconi of A.	2½	2½	2½	2½
10	McCrory Stores Corp., w. i.	50	50	50	50
660	†Pyrene Mfg. Co.	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
1,900	Corp. of R. & H.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
500	Sterling Gum	2½	2½	2½	2½
2,800	Un. Cig. Stores, new	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅜
100	†Un. Cig. Stores Co. pf., new	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
7,100	Un. Profit S	2⅛	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛
6,000	†World Film	4¼	4¼	4	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1,300	Ang.-Am. Oil	16⅝	16	16⅝	+1
17	Atl. Refining	565	556	565	+9
41	Buckeye P. L.	102	100	102	+1
98	Cal.-Sig. Oil	156	153	155	+4
30	Ill. Pipe Line	129	126	129	+4
5,000	Int. Petroleum	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅛
16	Nat. Transit	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
40	Ohio Oil	137	136	137	+4
70	Pierce Oil	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
58	Prai. O. & G.	310	299	309	+12
40	Prai. P. L.	130½	127	130½	+3½
38	So. Penn Oil	275	270	275	+7
41	St. Oil of Cal.	288	285	285	+8
2	St. Oil of Ind.	420	420	420	+7
50	St. Oil of Kan.	342	330	342	+17
10	St. Oil of N. J.	399	398	399	+3
35	St. Oil of N. Y.	184	181	184	+3½
28	Union T.	79	78	78	...
40	Vacuum Oil	399½	399	399½	+4½

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,500	Amal. Cop. rts.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
200	Texas Oil rts.	4½	4⅝	4½	4½

RAILROADS.

200	Int. Con., w. i.	24	24½	24	24½
600	Inter. Con. pf. w. i.	76	76	75¼	75¼
200	Wabash, w. i.	14	14	14	14

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	†Alas. Jun., w.i.	14	14¼	14	14¼
9,300	†Alta-Con. Min.	1	1	96	1
4,000	*†Atlanta	32	33	32	33
3,000	*†Big Cot'wood	9	9	9	9
3,700	†Booth	39	41	39	41
1,000	Braden Copper	7¼	7¼	7	7¼
300	Canada Cop.	1	1	1	1
2,700	Cashboy	8	9	8	8
1,500	†Chile Copper	18½	18⅝	18½	18½
100	Cons. Cop. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Cons. Ar. Sm.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Crown Reserve	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	*D'field B. B.	4	4	4	4
1,100	Dome Mines	13	13⅛	13	13⅛
6,400	Emma Copper	31	31	31	31
20	First Nat. Cop.	2	2	2	2
700	*Florence	50	51	48	51
1,800	*†Genesee	41	42	41	42
83	Goldfield Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6,000	†G'field Merg.	24	25	24	25
500	†Gold Zanes.	28	29	28	28
2,650	*Iron Blossom	67	71	67	71
9,900	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
200	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3,600	†Kewanas	14½	14½	14	14
1,000	*Keore Won.	6	6	6	6
50	La Rose	½	½	½	½
500	*McKinley-D.	28	28	28	28
300	New Utah B.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
4,000	*†Oro	8	9	8	9
2,500	†Sandstorm K.	6½	7⅛	6	7
2,000	*†Sells	28	28	28	28
1,500	*†Silver Pick	7½	7½	6½	7
200	Standard S.-L.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,500	Stewart	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
4,800	*Sup. Min. Co.	22	23	22	23
900	Ton. Belmont	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
2,000	*Ton. Cash B.	7	9	7	8
100	*Ton. Hm B.	82	82	82	82
2,000	Tonopah Ext.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
15,100	*Ton. Merger	39	42	39	40
1,000	Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Tuol. Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	*†Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	West E. Con.	72	72	70	70
2,000	*West E. Ext.	5	5	5	5
200	White Knob pf.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Yukon Gold M.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$27,000	†Chile Cop. 7s.	111¼	112	111	111⅛
150,000	Penn. 4½s, w. i.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 17. Bid.	Asked.	May 15. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper pf.	⅛	1½	⅛	1½
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord., bearer	16	17	16	17
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord., bearer	60	65	60	65
Inter. Mer. Marine	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	5	5½	5	5½
Internat. Motors pf.	30	32	30	32
Internat. Steam Pump	1	3	1	3
Inter. Steam Pump pf.	...	20	...	20
Internat. Rubber	7	7½	7	7¼
Kelly Springf'd Tire new 2d pf.	115	130	115	130
Leh. Val. Coal Sales	160	170	160	170
N. Y. Transportation	12½	13	12¼	13
Niles-Bem.-Pond	5½	5½	5	5½
Tobacco Products	52	55	52	55
Un. Cig. Stores of Am.	88	90	88	90

RAILROADS.

Wabash pf., (a)	46	48	46	48
Wabash pf., (b)	23	24½	23	24½

MINING STOCKS.

Butte & New York	⅜	⅞	⅜	⅞
C. O. D. Consol	5	6	4½	5½
Ely Consol	8	10	8	10
Goldfield Consol	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
Lone Star	6	8	6	8
Nevada Hills	22	24	21	23
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	190	200	190	200

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101½	102½
American Light & Traction	313	315
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	13½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	55	58
*American Gas & Electric	90	92
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Power & Light	63	66
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	27	31
American Public Utilities pf.	62	63
American W. W. & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	18	22
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	62	65
Cities Service	51	53
Cities Service pf.	57	60
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	52	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	80	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	32	37
Dayton Power & Light pf.	84	89
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	90	...
Electric Bond & Share pf.	68½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	70	75
Empire District Electric pf.	90	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	58	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	20	23
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	29½	32
Northern States Power pf.	94¾	98
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	46½	48½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	18	21
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	68	70
Southern California Edison	73	74
Southern California Edison pf.	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	6½	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27½	30
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	7	9
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.	30	32
United Light & Rys.	48	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	70	73
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	69	72
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	14	15
Western Power pf.	57	60

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	$4.17½	$4.22½	$4.17½	$4.22½
Tin	39.00	40.00	...	39.75
Iron, 2X fdy.	13.75	14.25	...	...
Ant'y, oth. bs.	35.00	38.00	35.00	38.00

Electrolytic copper, thirty days, is quoted at 18⅜@19c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Monday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	77	15	..	78	..	..
Copper, futures	78	15	..	79	..	..
Tin, spot	163	15	..	162	..	..
Tin, futures	165	15	..	162	..	..
Lead	20	7	6	20	5	..
Spelter	62	10	..	61	10	..

APPEAL TO FEDERAL BOARD.

Manufacturers Push Demand for Branch Banks Abroad.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Resolutions urging the Federal Reserve Board to reconsider its rule and permit national banks to co-operate in groups to establish branch banking houses in foreign countries were adopted today by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. The present rule is an advantage to Eastern banks, it is asserted. Individual banks are permitted to have foreign branches.

A second resolution expressed approval of President Wilson's note.

Prices Strong on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 17.—Prices were strong on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 72 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 65 centimes.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.07
Bullion	.01	Overman	.03
Caledonia	.24	Savage	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Sec. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.10
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.15
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Mexican	.31		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.20	D'field Daisy	.05
Jim Butler	.80	D'field B. B.	.03
McNamara	.03	Florence	.48
Midway	.16	G'field Belmont	.24
Montana	.35	G'field Merger	.02
North Star	.17	Jumbo Extension	1.12½
Rescue Eula	.11	Lone Star	.06
Tonopah Extension	3.00	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Merger	.40	Vernal	.05
Tonopah Belmont	.41	Nevada Hills	.20
West End	.70	Round Mountain	.41
D'field Atlanta	.33	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.41	Manhattan Con.	.01
C. O. D.	.04	Man. Big Four	.05
Comb. Fract	.09		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10½	.09⅝	Jackpot	6¾	10
Elkton	41	44	Golden C.	170	182
El Paso	98	100	McKinney	34	38
Findlay	...	4½	Old Gold	...	1½
Gold Dol.	4⅞	4¾	Portland	121¾	123¾
Gold Sov.	5	6	Vindicator	175	180
Isabella	18½	19	Rav. B. H.	3	4

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	100⅜	100⅝
6s	Sept., 1916	102¼	102½	102	102⅜
6s	Sept., 1917	104¼	104½	104	104¼
4½s	March, 1963	104½	105	103⅞	104⅛
4½s	May, 1957	104¼	104⅝	103⅝	104⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	104¼	104⅝	103⅝	104⅛
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	101	100⅛	101
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅛	...	100⅛	...
4½s	March, 1964	99⅝	100	99⅜	99⅝
4½s	March, 1962	99⅝	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	99⅝	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝
4½s	March, 1930-60	99⅝	100⅛	99⅜	100
4s	May, 1959	96½	96⅞	96½	96⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	96½	96⅞	96½	96⅝
4s	May, 1957	96½	96⅞	96½	96⅝
4s	Nov., 1956	96	96⅜	96	97
4s	Nov., 1955	96	96⅜	96	97
4s	Nov., 1936	96	...	96	...
4s	1918-1919	99¼	...	99¼	...
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	87	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, 1954	86⅝	...	86⅝	...

COTTON OPENS OFF, BUT SCORES GAINS

Market Here Is Sold Heavily in View of Possible International Troubles.

LIVERPOOL FEELS BEARISH

Sale of Confiscated Bales from the Prize Courts Furnishes Considerable Pressure.

Cotton was steady, without particular feature yesterday. Liverpool was somewhat disappointing. The local market ignored the easier foreign tone and opened about four points down, but later rallied above the closing prices of Friday. Business was on a small scale, and fluctuations were confined within a range of 14 to 17 points. The technical position was largely responsible for the strength of the undertone, as there was no item of trade or crop news which furnished any particular incentive for buying.

The market has been sold heavily in anticipation of unfavorable developments arising out of the international situation. It is quite possible, therefore, that a rally might result in the event of an amicable reply from Germany.

Liverpool sentiment is bearish. A private wire received yesterday said: "Trade here deteriorating rapidly. Understand further confiscated cotton likely to be sold here."

This sale of confiscated cotton, representing the cargoes of ships taken by British cruisers into the prize courts, has furnished considerable pressure on the Liverpool market. Great Britain up to date has taken more than twenty-eight cotton cargoes, amounting to about 200,000 bales. There are said to be at fewest ten more vessels afloat with cargoes amounting to 75,000 bales that are likely to be stopped, the cotton to be sold in the Liverpool market.

There was no particular feature to yesterday's weather; there was some rain over the Eastern belt on Sunday, but no precipitation of note west of the Mississippi. The forecast for the entire belt called for partly cloudy and fair weather.

At the same time there is no particular pressure on Southern markets. Farmers have parted with the bulk of their holdings and are not disturbed by declines in the contract market. A prominent Georgia firm, in writing to a local brokerage house, outlines the spot situation as follows:

"There is a good supply of spot cotton on hand in the Atlantic States which is selling, as the holders will not reduce their prices to meet the decline in futures. What cotton has been selling lately has been about 60 to 75 points above a delivery basis. About 1,500 bales of spot have been sold by the factors here in the last two days at 10 cents for good middling, which is ¼ cent above quotations."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. Houston's advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline, 9.65 for middling upland. The range of contract prices, which closed steady, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.23	9.21	9.22@9.21	9.08@9.11
July	9.47	9.30	9.43@9.44	9.30@9.37
Oct.	9.86	9.68	9.81@9.82	9.72@9.73
Dec.	10.05	9.91	10.03@10.04	9.93@9.94
Jan.	10.12	9.97	10.07@10.08	9.98@9.98
March	10.30	10.13	10.30@10.32	10.17@10.19

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,344	9,210	2,154
New Orleans	2,966	2,969	5,164
Mobile	14	100	314
Savannah	929	1,215	1,431
Charleston	44	512	346
Wilmington	382	1,027	30
Norfolk	1,371	1,396	788

Total port receipts, 12,029 bales, against 10,207 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	171	578	172
Memphis	205	1,477	854
St. Louis	146	986	724
Houston	5,104	5,610	1,542

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,500 to 7,500	12,007	3,197
New Orleans	3,700 to 4,100	3,913	3,794

Total exports yesterday, 24,343 bales; so far this season, 7,542,749 bales, against 8,424,504 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
450	New Orleans	9.00	293,031	151,081
25	Mobile	8.75	23,910	13,401
1,100	Savannah	9.25	105,873	54,898
...	Galveston	9.35	235,985	204,791
...	Wilmington	Nominal	46,892	15,720
...	Norfolk	9.00	66,108	34,891
175	Augusta	9.13	108,989	30,798
650	Memphis	9.12	125,036	57,761
...	St. Louis	9¼	20,399	27,310
2,978	Houston	9.05	98,403	79,980

The Liverpool market opened dull. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points advance at 5.23d. Sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 14,000 bales, including 6,800 American.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Crop damage reports again poured in from the Southwest, and, while there was a tendency to be skeptical regarding the extent of damage, the market throughout the day was very firm and at the close values were 1¼@1½c net higher. The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,720,000 bushels in the United States, and the total was 23,808,000, against 33,094,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.04 and No. 2 hard at $1.65½, cost, insurance, and freight, track: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.59½, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.63, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May			1.59	1.54½	1.04½
July			1.35	1.33	.96⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
May	1.53	1.51½	1.53	1.51½	.97¼
July	1.30¼	1.27¼	1.29½	1.27¼	.87⅛
September	1.24	1.21	1.25¼	1.21½	.86⅝

CORN.

The corn market was influenced largely by the action of wheat and prices were firm, closing ⅝ to ½c net higher. The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,382,000 for the week, and the total was 17,219,000 bushels, compared with 5,490,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85⅞c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74⅜	73½	74⅜	73⅞	68⅝
July	77⅜	76¼	77⅛	76⅝	66⅜
September	78½	77⅜	78¼	77⅞	65⅝

OATS.

The oats market was inactive, with comparatively small price changes, but the undertone was firm in sympathy with wheat and corn. The visible supply showed a decrease of 2,828,000 bushels for the week. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 58½ to 59c; No. 2 white, 59 to 59½c; No. 3 white, 57½ to 58c; No. 4 white, 56½ to 57c; fancy clipped white, 59½ to 61c; ordinary clipped white, 58½ to 60c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	52¼	51⅝	52	51½	40⅛
July	51⅝	50⅞	51⅝	50⅞	38⅝
September	46⅜	45⅞	46	46	36⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive, but prices were firmer in sympathy with the advance in grain and on a show of steadiness in the hog position. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 35,000, estimated for Tuesday 15,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha $11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

		High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard	May	9.67	9.57	9.65	9.60	10.17
	September	9.92	9.82	9.90	9.82	10.35
Ribs	July	10.55	10.50	10.55	10.50	11.35
	September	10.80	10.75	10.80	10.75	11.45
Pork	July	18.05	17.90	18.02	17.90	20.02
	September	18.35	18.20	18.32	18.17	20.02

COTTONSEED OIL.

The strength in grain and firmness in both the cotton and lard markets had a stimulating influence on values in cottonseed oil and at the close of the day there were net gains of 1 to 5 points.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			6.30@6.40	6.24
May	6.30	6.30	6.29@6.34	6.25
June			6.38@6.42	6.33
July	6.50	6.48	6.49@6.51	6.48
August	6.66	6.63	6.64@6.65	6.61
September	6.75	6.73	6.74@6.76	6.73
October			6.75@6.76	6.73
November			6.80@6.85	6.84
December	6.90	6.83	6.86@6.90	6.87
January			6.94@6.95	6.92
February			6.99@7.00	6.96
March	7.04	7.00	7.04@7.05	7.00
April			7.10@7.11	7.08

COFFEE.

The coffee market was a very narrow affair, and after showing some heaviness early owing to a show of weakness in the cost and freight position, prices rallied on local covering, and closed steady at net unchanged to 4 points higher. Total sales for the day were 10,500 bags. The local spot market was dull and easier, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May			5.67@6.69	5.65
June	5.65	5.60	5.67@5.69	5.65
July			6.71@6.72	6.70
August			6.75@6.76	6.75
September	6.80	6.75	6.79@6.80	6.78
October	6.77	6.77	6.82@6.83	6.81
November			6.85@6.86	6.84
December	6.90	6.83	6.86@6.90	6.87
January			6.94@6.95	6.92
February			6.99@7.00	6.96
March	7.04	7.00	7.04@7.05	7.00
April			7.10@7.11	7.08

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,455 packages. Momentarily firm. Stock came in slowly, and there was demand for more goods than were available. Larger supplies are close by, however, and buyers who were not in need of stock for immediate use held off for the later arrivals. Creamery, extra, (92 score,) 27½c; higher scoring, 28@28½c; firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 24½@25½c; thirds, 22@24c; factory, held, commons to prime, 22@23c; State dairy, finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 25½@26½c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 28@28½c; firsts, 26@26½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25½c; ladles, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 15@19½c; lower grades, 15@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,822 cases. While receipts are lighter, the market is heavily supplied, a large proportion of the stock coming in being offered for current sales. Qualities are irregular and largely defective. High grades are sustained in value, but a smaller proportion of the usually fine marks can be sold at top prices, and the market for the bulk of the supply is weak and in buyers' favor, under strong pressure to sell and a constant tendency toward accumulation. Values are extremely irregular. Dirties plentiful and outside quotations extreme. Checks of very high quality in good demand at the moment and firmer, but only exceptional qualities reach top quotations, and defective lots are offered at easy prices. Nearby whites about steady for the fanciest goods, but there is still an accumulation of average good and lower qualities pressing for sale at easy prices. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; storage packed, firsts, 20½@21½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21@22c; regular packed, firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 19@19½c; thirds and poorer, 16@17½c; storage packed, dirties, No. 1, 17@18c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 14½@16½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 16@17c; culls and inferior, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 29@23½c; ordinary to good, 21½@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@22½c; Western gathered whites, 21@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 24@26c; Baltimore, 23@26c; Western, 18@21c; Tennessee and other Southern, 19@20c.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Cash Position, May 15, 1915.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance May 8		$11,195,689.91
Receipts—		
Revenues	$5,758,292.67	
Miscellaneous	44,482.94	
Loans:		
Revenue bonds	$10,000,000	
Corp. stock notes	600,000	
	10,600,000.00	
		16,402,726.61
		$27,598,416.52
Payments—		
General administration	$2,297,862.10	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Revenue bonds and bills	12,945,255.14	
Interest on city debt	43,578.14	
		15,286,690.38
Balance, May 15		$12,311,726.14

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested, May 8		$9,919,480.83
Receipts		242,115.72

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50 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
200 Du Pont Powder Pfd. Stock
50 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 Int. Steam Pump Com. Stock
50 North River Insurance Stock
100 Weyman-Bruton Com. Stock
50 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
50 Worthington Pump Pfd. Stock
500 St. Joseph Lead Stock
25 Thompson-Starrett Com. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 Aetna Explosives Com. & Pf. Stk.
100 Atlas Powder Com. Stock
8 Capewell Horse Nail Stock
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
25 Harriman National Bank Stock
100 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
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100 United Gas & Elec. 2d Pfd.
300 Amer. Invest. Sec. Com.
100 Washington Hardware.
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10 Owens Bottle Co.
50 Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
35 Fajardo Sugar Co.

FOR SALE

100 Inter. Agric. Corp. Pfd.
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20 Owens Bottle Co.
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HOW WAR AFFECTS THE IMPORT TRADE

Government Figures for the Nine Months Ended with March of This Year.

MORE DYESTUFFS CAME IN

Decreases Shown in Fertilizers, Cotton Goods, Toys, Silk, Gems, and Copper.

How heavily the hand of war has been laid on the normal course of import trade is shown in the Government's Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade for the nine months ended with March. This review covers eight months of the European conflict. Imports, which in the corresponding nine months of 1914 totaled $1,898,352,578, dropped in the same period of this year to $1,213,653,643, a net loss compared with last year of $184,698,935.

While nearly all lines of raw and manufactured articles declined heavily, dyestuffs, about which there is much talk of a famine, were actually brought in in greater quantities, in some products at least, than was the case in either the corresponding period of 1914 or 1913. It seems apparent that the big cargoes brought here several months ago in specially chartered vessels flying the American flag have had the effect of counteracting the void experienced in the stoppage or curtailment of regular shipments in smaller quantities.

The summary shows, for example, that during the nine months ended with March, aniline colors to the value of $5,636,536 were entered, against $5,262,701 brought in under normal trade conditions in the same period one year ago. In the same period of 1913 imports of this kind were set down at $5,423,527. The gain in the nine months of this year over 1914 is thus $373,885. Similarly, imports of indigo, natural and synthetic, show heavier entries in the nine months than in the corresponding period a year ago. The report shows that in the nine months indigo imports aggregated 7,552,580 pounds, appraised at $1,159,302, compared with 6,276,126 pounds, worth $843,707, entered the nine months of last year, and 5,976,928 pounds, valued at $852,098, in 1913.

There also was a big gain in the imports of raw dyeing materials. Logwood entries had a value of $523,143, compared with $306,631 entered the nine months of 1914, while the total value of all dyewoods in a crude condition the nine months of this year reached a value of $621,032, against $389,163 the corresponding period a year ago. Taking the Government's combined classification of chemicals, drugs, dyes, medicines, and preparations, it is shown that the total importations for the nine months aggregate $61,111,085, compared with $68,814,662 in the same time last year. While there is a loss of $7,000,000 in the combined classification, the decline has not been in dyestuffs.

A heavy decline in the entries of fertilizers of all kinds, including potash, is recorded. The nine months' entries were only $9,368,841, compared with a year ago, when the importations had a value of $17,977,922. Muriate of potash entries were valued at $3,492,443, against $5,871,309 the nine months of 1914, while sulphate of potash receipts were $928,924, against $1,456,011 the same period last year.

Cotton manufactures of all kinds declined heavily, being nearly $20,000,000 off from the nine months of 1914. In the period they totaled $36,996,972, compared with $56,251,429 a year ago. Raw wool imports in the period totaled 167,836,048 pounds, valued at $37,400,948, compared with 153,634,678 pounds, worth $31,862,896 in the same period of 1914. This year's excess of imports over a year ago aggregates 14,165,970 pounds, with a value of $5,547,052. Manufactured wool products also show a gain in the nine months compared with last year. The total importations of wool cloths, dress goods, carpets, rugs, and other articles for the period were valued at $25,790,439, compared with $22,468,811 the nine months of 1914. Wool cloths in the period reached a value of $8,644,279, or $400,000 in excess of the same time last year. Women's and children's wool dress goods are set down at $6,029,288, or about what they were a year ago.

Toy entries declined from $7,441,955 the nine months of 1914 to $6,813,796 in the period last summarized. American grown sugar cane imports declined to bring in 14,965,832 pounds of sugar beet seed, appraised at $1,344,318, as against 10,131,443 pounds, valued at $787,907 in the 1914 period. Raw silk in all forms dropped to $60,804,102, compared with $76,022,345 the nine months of 1914. Manufactured silks had a value of $19,210,463, compared with $28,480,268 the same nine months a year ago. Unmanufactured India rubber in all forms reached $57,798,077, while in the corresponding nine months of last year the value was $53,091,721. There was a considerable falling off in manufactured rubber goods.

Precious stone imports dropped to $10,862,020, or approximately $17,000,000 from the nine months of 1914. Copper in the shape of pigs, ingots, bars, and plates took a big tumble, being for the period only 102,288,898 pounds, valued at $13,457,236, compared with 221,514,637 pounds, worth $32,181,943 the same months of 1914. Other lines showing heavy decreases in imported paper, crude tanning materials, tobacco and cigars, wines and whiskies, together with a great variety of articles usually regarded as luxuries.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo'e.5	July, 1916	99¼	100⅛	4.55
Am. T. & Tel. sub. 5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.15
Am. Tob. sc...6	Sep., 1915	100⅛	101⅛	2.85
Ans. Copper..5	Mar., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
Argen. Gov...6	Dec.15,'15	101	101¼	3.85
Argen. Gov...6	Dec.15,'16	99⅜	100⅛	5.80
Argen. Gov...6	Dec.15,'17	98	99⅜	6.10
Argen. Gov...6	Dec.15,'27	98½	99	6.10
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June, 1917	98⅝	99	5.06
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June, 1918	97⅞	98½	5.18
Brook. R. T..5	July, 1918	99⅜	99⅞	5.05
Canadian Pac.6	Mar. 2'24	102½	103	5.60
Ches. & Ohio..5	June, 1919	89⅝	90¼	7.15
C. & W. Ind..5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.20
Chi. El. Rys.5	July, 1916	95	96½	7.95
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100	5.00
C. P. R. & L.6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. G., Balt.5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.96
Con. Power..6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1918	98⅜	99⅛	5.90
Erie R. R....5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.00
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	95½	96	6.00
Gen. Rubber..4½	July, 1915	100	100⅜	2.80
Gov. of Switz.5	Mar., 1916	99¼	99⅜	6.30
Gov. of Switz.5	Mar., 1918	96¾	97	6.05
Gov. of Switz.5	Mar., 1920	95¼	96½	6.05
Hav. El. Ry..6	June, 1915	98½	99⅛	6.25
Hocking Val..6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101⅛	3.70
Int. Harv....5	Feb.15,'15	99½	99⅝	5.15
Lack Steel....6	Mar., 1917	97¼	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S..5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.85
L. S. & M. S..5	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.60
Lou. G. & E.6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Mich. Ry.....6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Minn., St. P. ..5	June, 1917	100	101	5.60
Mo. Pacific...6	June, 1915	86½	88½	...
Mon. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917	98⅜	99¼	6.40
New E. Nav..6	May, 1917	94	95	6.80
N. Y. Cent...5	Sep. 15,'16	100¼	100⅜	2.75
N. Y. Cent...5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5	May, 1916	96⅜	96⅞	5.15
North. St. P..6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pa. R. R. cv.3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.15
P. S. C. N..5	Mar., 1916	99½	100¼	4.70
Sea. A. Line..5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry..5	Feb., 1916	99¼	100	5.00
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	98	98⅜	5.70
Sulz. & Sons..6	June, 1916	98⅜	99⅛	6.45
U. S. Smelt...5	June, 1918	95¾	97⅛	6.25
Union Typew.5	Jan.15,'16	96⅝	98⅜	7.00
United Fruit..3	May, 1917	100¼	101⅛	5.20
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	98	98⅜	5.45
Utah Co 6	Apr., 1917	98	99½	6.80
West. P. Trac.6	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
West. Power.6	July, 1915	100⅜	100⅞	3.00
West. Power.6	Mar., 1917	98	98	6.50
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	97½	98½	6.15

RAILROAD SHOW IN PALACE.

Order of Telegraphers Begin Convention in Berkeley Theatre.

The National Railroad Supply and Service Exposition was opened last night at Grand Central Palace under the auspices of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Dispatchers, Agents, and Signalmen in connection with the annual convention of the organization, which was begun yesterday with an all-day meeting at the Berkeley Theatre. Those who exhibited were several of the Eastern railroads and manufacturers of machinery and devices used in railroading. The exhibition will continue all week.

J. R. T. Auston, the President, presided at the convention. The remaining sessions of the week will be devoted to legislation and revising the rules. The delegates will take a trip on the Hudson today.

CARNEGIE FIGHTS HIS TAX.

Gets a Writ in an Effort to Reduce $2,425,000 Assessment.

Andrew Carnegie obtained from Supreme Court Justice Donelly yesterday a writ of certorari for a review of the assesment placed on his Fifth Avenue house. The assessment for 1915 was $2,000,000 for the land and $425,000 for the building. In 1914 the land was assessed at $1,875,000, and the building at $425,000.

Mr. Carnegie said the real value of the land was only $1,545,000. He doesn't understand why the assessment, which he thought already excessive, should have been advanced $125,000 over last year.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Embroideries, Textiles, and Colors Involved in Decisions.

G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, lost yesterday, before the Board of General Appraisers, in an attempt to remove cotton and silk embroidered wearing apparel from the embroidery provisions of the tariff law. Collector Malone took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem, under the paragraph for embroidered goods, whereas the importers insisted that entry should be allowed at 30 per cent. ad valorem as cotton wearing apparel.

At the trial the counsel for the protestants admitted that the goods consist of wearing apparel ornamented with embroidery and that some of the articles were made in part of lace. It was contended, however, that as the foundation material from which the articles were made is cotton or silk, the embroideries or lace which entered into the construction of the goods were merely for the purpose of trimming or ornamenting them, and that consequently the goods are more specifically provided for as wearing apparel in chief value of cotton or silk. Judge Howell disagreed and affirmed the Collector.

The Reappraisement Division of the board made several decisions affecting the values at which textiles and colors may be entered. For some reason unexplained, a controversy between the Government and Otto Gumpert, Berlin, regarding the invoiced prices of colors was not settled until yesterday, although the importations were made over three years ago. The merchandise had to do with alizarine blue R. It was entered by the American representatives as having a foreign market value of 5 marks per kilo. The Appraiser made advances to put the color on what he deemed a proper level, but Judge Brown yesterday reached the conclusion that the entered prices were correct, the Custom House authorities being reversed.

The Sandoz Chemical Works, Basle, entered in March thional brown G, giving as its value 2 francs per kilo. The Appraiser advanced it to 2.50 francs. The freight and Consul's fee were deducted on entry. The reappraisement sustained the advance and held that the freight charge only could be deducted on entry. Colors from the same exporter shipped last August were held yesterday by the full Reappraisement Board to have been undervalued. The Collector and a single General Appraiser were affirmed in raising the values.

Wool cloth and wool dress goods also came up for review. J. Semler of London sent over fancy and plain fabrics, the invoice prices of which were unsatisfactory to the appraising officers here. They made advances. The handlers here appealed, with the result that Judge Brown found that many of the prices were correct. In some instances, however, the Custom House figures were affirmed. The same General Appraiser held that the customs men erred in raising values on wool dress goods from the British Textile Company, Bradford.

Similar goods from Heyman & Alexander, Bradford, exported Jan. 29 last, were decided by the board to be properly invoiced, the local officials being reversed. Alexander & Bernhard, Berlin, shipped wool cloths to this city and claimed that the agent's commission of 5 per cent. was non-dutiable. The Appraiser, however, included it, this action being affirmed by Judge Brown.

The same General Appraiser upheld a heavy advance in market values on cobalt sulphate sent to this country by E. de Haen, Seelze, Germany. The product here invoiced as worth in the German market 300 marks per 100 kilos, but the Appraiser raised the value to 370 marks.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Tues.; colder in cen. and e. Wed., fair; moderate n. winds.

S. Car. — Fair, cooler Tues. Wed., fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ga.—Fair in n. showers in s. Tues.; cooler. Wed., fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues., except thundershowers in n. e.; cooler in n. Wed., fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ala.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate n. e. winds, becoming variable.

Miss.—Fair Tues. Wed., unsettled, possibly showers in the interior; gentle to moderate n. e. to n. winds.

La.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair in s., showers in n.; moderate winds, becoming s. e. and s.

East. Texas—Fair Tues., except unsettled in n. w. Wed., fair in s., showers in n.; moderate to fresh s. winds on the coast.

West. Texas—Fair in s. and extreme w., showers in n. Tues. and Wed.

Utah—Showers Tues. Wednesday, cloudy.

Okla.—Cloudy Tues., followed by rain in w. Wed., rain.

Ark.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., showers.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Tues. Wed., showers.

Ohio—Cloudy Tues. Wed., cloudy, probably showers in w.; gentle to moderate shifting winds becoming n. and n. e.

Ind.—Fair in s., cloudy in n. Tues. Wed., showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues., possibly showers in n. Wed., rain; moderate shifting winds, becoming n. n. e.

Lower Mich.—Fair in n., cloudy in s. Tues. Wed., cloudy in n., showers in s.; moderate n. w. to n. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and continued cool Tues. and Wed.; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Wis.—Fair in n., unsettled in s. Tues.; probably rain, Wed., fair in n., rain in s.; moderate n. e. winds.

Minn.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair in n., showers in s.; continued cool; moderate n. e. winds.

Iowa—Unsettled Tues. Wed., showers.

Mo.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., rain.

N. Dak.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed., unsettled; probably showers in w.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and warmer Tues. Wed., showers.

Neb.—Cloudy Tues.; probably rain in w. Wed., rain.

Kan.—Rain Tues. and Wed.

SUMMONSES.

STATE OF NEW YORK—SUPREME COURT —County of Herkimer.—THE HERKIMER NATIONAL BANK, plaintiff, against DANIEL F. O'CONNELL and CLARENCE F. FULLER, defendants.

TO THE ABVE-NAMED DEFENDANTS:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Trial to be held in the County of Herkimer.

Dated December 31, 1914.

EDWARD M. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Address, Herkimer, New York.

O. and P. O. Address, Herkimer, New York.

To Daniel F. O'Connell, one of the defendants above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Irving G. Hubbs, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 8th day of April, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of Herkimer County at Herkimer, New York. EDWARD M. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
O. and P. O. Address, Herkimer, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA'S BIG ORDERS

Contracts Let for 9,400 Freight Cars at a Cost of $6,400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—The Pennsylvania Railroad today placed orders for nearly 10,000 freight cars in different Pennsylvania State car manufacturing plants and will tomorrow with orders for locomotives and more passenger cars.

Announcement was made that the company had awarded to the Berwick plant of the American Car and Foundry Company the contract for 3,000 freight cars, including 800 refrigerator cars, 1,700 box cars, and 1,000 all-steel coke cars.

Contracts for the immediate building of 6,400 freight cars at a cost of $6,400,000, were awarded by the officials of the Pennsylvania lines west at Pittsburgh. Another order for about 45 passenger cars at a cost of about $500,000 and for 50 locomotives at a cost of $1,000,000, it is reported, will be let tomorrow.

Within the new week the Western lines will award a contract for steel rail requirements for the current year.

The freight car order is divided among several concerns, but the Pressed Steel Car Company gets the bulk of it. The United States Steel Corporation will probably get the largest share of the rail order.

City's Death Rate Lower.

The Department of Health in its report of last week's mortality statistics said: "There were 1,472 deaths and a death rate of 13.23 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1,583 deaths and a rate of 14.32 for the corresponding week in 1914—a decrease in the absolute number of deaths of 61 and in the rate of 1.08 points, which is equivalent to a relative decrease of 121 deaths. The death rate for the first twenty weeks of 1915 was 14.63 per 1,000, as compared with a rate of 15.35 during the corresponding period of 1914—a decrease of .72 of a point.

New Opportunities

The recent price reaction has developed many new and attractive investment opportunities. There are big money-making possibilities in carefully selected securities. Our special Circular No. 699 gives the latest information about

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More Facts About The Whelan Issues
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of the
Southern Aluminium Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Southern Aluminum Company will be held on the 1st day of June, 1915, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of said Company, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting:

I. To consider a plan for and to authorize the reorganization of the Capital Stock of the Company, authorizing the issuance of new shares to the amount of $12,000,000 of one kind only, using $8,000,000 par value thereof in replacement of the present capital stock (Preferred and Common of the par value of $8,400,000, and issuing the remainder of $4,600,000 at par.

2. To authorize the Directors of the Company to borrow the sum of $3,000,000, and to issue short-term bonds or notes of the Company therefor, and to grant a mortgage or mortgages, or trust deed or trust deeds, to secure the payment of said loans, such notes or bonds and such mortgage or mortgages or trust deed or trust deeds to be upon such terms and conditions and upon such rate of interest as the Board of Directors may determine.

3. To authorize the Board, if the said Board thinks it of the interest of the Company so to do, to take all necessary steps, in view of transforming the Company actually constituted under the Laws of the State of New York, into a Company of the State of North Carolina.

At Paris, this 20th day of April, 1915.

A. BADIN, President.
G. BERGES, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the SOUTHERN ALUMINIUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of June, 1915, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

Polls will remain open until 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from April 20th, 1915, to June 1st, 1915.

Dated at Paris, April 20th, 1915.

A. BADIN, President.
G. BERGES, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cruger Realty Company will be held at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, Room 1,201, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., on the 25th day of May, 1915, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Meeting.

Dated New York, N. Y., May 24, 1915.

SAMUEL SCHUMACHER, Secretary.

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
20 NASSAU STREET

Report of condition at the close of business May 14, 1915.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and discounts	$84,782,621.83	Capital stock, paid in	$6,000,000.00
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit	765,287.40	Surplus and undivided profits.	9,251,285.41
Overdrafts—Secured and unsecured	1,939.30	National bank notes outstanding	5,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	5,000,000.00	Bonds borrowed	190,000.00
U. S. and other bonds to secure Postal Savings Deposits	1,445,714.55	Letters of credit and time acceptances Foreign Dept.	766,942.29
Bonds, securities, etc.	10,602,744.59	Deposits:	
Banking House and other real Estate	4,486,049.92	Individual $75,124,812.73	
Cash and due from banks	41,901,736.73	Banks 52,653,253.89	127,778,066.62
	$148,986,294.32		$148,986,294.32

OFFICERS

GATES W. McGARRAH, President.
NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Vice-President.
FRANK O. ROE, Vice-President.
WALTER F. ALBERTSEN, Vice-President.
HARRY H. POND, Vice-President.
SAMUEL S. CAMPBELL, Vice-President.
JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Cashier.
JOHN ROBINSON, Asst. Cashier.
ERNEST W. DAVENPORT, Asst. Cashier.
ARTHUR M. AIKEN, Asst. Cashier.
ALEXANDER F. BRYAN, Auditor.
NORTH McLEAN, Mgr. Foreign Dept.

Your Account Is Invited

To the Holders of

HUNTINGTON LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO. 6% COLLATERAL TRUST SERIAL GOLD BONDS, MATURING DECEMBER 1st, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given to holders of the Huntington Land & Improvement Company Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Serial Gold Bonds, maturing December 1st, 1915, that said Huntington Land & Improvement Company has called for redemption on June 1st, 1915, Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, face value, of said bonds, and upon said date the bonds hereinafter enumerated shall be due and payable. In accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement with the Security Trust and Savings Bank, Trustee, dated December 1st, 1913, said Trustee has selected the following numbered bonds for redemption:

1003,	1006,	1014,	1017,	1025,	1031,	1032,	1043,	1047,	1048,	1050
1052,	1069,	1089,	1090,	1106,	1104,	1114,	1128,	1129,	1137,	1138
1140,	1148,	1149,	1154,	1157,	1158,	1160,	1161,	1163,	1185,	1186
1191,	1192,	1205,	1209,	1210,	1218,	1221,	1224,	1226,	1229,	1240
1241,	1251,	1280,	1285,	1288,	1293,	1287,	1288,	1294,	1298,	1302
1303,	1308,	1322,	1335,	1340,	1341,	1347,	1351,	1352,	1353,	1379
1380,	1382,	1389,	1390,	1396,	1401,	1402,	1406,	1409,	1416,	1421
1424,	1429,	1454,	1459,	1462,	1464,	1475,	1476,	1479,	1484,	1485
1489,	1490,	1493,	1497,	1502,	1504,	1508,	1512,	1513,	1518,	1519
1522,	1524,	1525,	1535,	1537,	1542,	1543,	1546,	1545,	1547,	1548
1556,	1557,	1563,	1565,	1567,	1572,	1577,	1588,	1599,	1604,	1608
1618,	1621,	1630,	1632,	1633,	1634,	1635,	1646,	1652,	1659,	1660
1667,	1669,	1671,	1677,	1679,	1680,	1686,	1696,	1701,	1702,	1709
1710,	1711,	1721,	1727,	1728,	1737,	1738,	1739,	1750,	1757,	1760
1761,	1762,	1764,	1765,	1766,	1768,	1772,	1777,	1779,	1781,	1782
1784,	1790,	1791,	1794,	1798,	1809,	1821,	1827,	1828,	1829,	1831
1883,	1885,	1888,	1889,	1840,	1846,	1877,	1894,	1895,	1898,	1918
1921,	1925,	1938,	1953,	1956,	1958,	1960,	1962,	1968,	1990,	1991
1999,	2000.									

Upon presentation and surrender of said numbered bonds, and unmatured coupons thereto appertaining, on the first day of June, 1915, at the Security Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles, California, or the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York, said numbered bonds will be paid, together with a premium of one per cent. on the principal thereof, and accrued interest.

Notice is hereby given that on and after said June 1st, 1915, all interest upon said numbered bonds shall cease.

A. G. WALKER, Secretary.
Dated April 27th, 1915. Huntington Land & Improvement Company.

$216,000

City of Passaic, New Jersey

Refunding 4½% Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1935

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTH WINNIPEG, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Manitoba, Canada.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions contained in the Trust Deed, dated tenth June, 1912, and made between SOUTH WINNIPEG, LIMITED, of the one part, and NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, as Trustees, of the other part, to secure an issue of Three hundred thousand Pounds Five Per Cent. Debenture Stock and/or Bonds of the Company, a meeting of the holders of the said Debenture Stock will be held at the Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon Street, London, E. C., on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1915, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing, with or without modification, as extraordinary resolutions within the meaning of the third schedule to the said Trust Deed, resolutions to the following effect, to the intent that the said resolutions shall be binding upon all the said Debenture Stockholders, whether present or not present at such meeting, viz:

1. Modifying the rights of the Debenture Stockholders and the provisions of the Trust Deed, so that interest on the said Debenture Stock as from the first of July, 1914, to be made payable at the rate of six per cent. per annum instead of five per cent. per annum, but such increase to be payable only to the extent that the Committee referred to below may certify that the Company has money available to pay such interest, any such increase to be paid pari passu therewith and be paid before any distribution is paid upon any shares of the Company, subject to the rights of the holders of any prior lien securities, the Company to pay to the Trustees the whole net proceeds of sale received by the Company in respect of any property or assets of the Company sold or realized, with the exception only of such sums as the said Committee may from time to time permit the Company to retain, the sums so paid over to the Trustees to be applied in paying the interest on the Debenture Stock or in redeeming Debenture Stock by purchase or by drawings as the Committee may determine; (b) With the consent of the said Committee the Company may create and issue prior lien securities, secured upon the whole or any part of the assets of the Company, ranking in priority to the Debenture Stock; (c) Waiving all defaults by the Company in paying the interest and in providing the sinking fund in accordance with the Trust Deed, and all other defaults (if any) by the Company, and authorizing the Trustees to permit the Company to hold, realize and deal with the mortgaged premises as heretofore in the ordinary course of business, subject only to the floating charge created by the Trust Deed.

2. Appointing a Committee for the purpose of protecting the rights and interest of the Debenture Stockholders, with all ancillary provisions and with absolute discretion to settle all matters referred to them by any resolutions passed at the meeting, and finally to determine all questions that may arise out of or in connection with the said resolutions or any supplemental trust deed.

3. Authorizing the Trustees and the said Committee to employ the Company in settling the form of and executing any supplemental trust deeds or other documents which they may consider necessary or desirable for giving effect to or embodying the intention of any resolutions passed at the meeting, with such ancillary provisions as they may respectively approve and declaring that the same when executed shall be binding upon all the Debenture Stockholders.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—James F. Kelly of New York City was admitted to practice.

504—G. D. Collins v. J. A. Johnston.—Final order affirmed, with costs.

713—Seaboard Air Line Railway v. W. B. Tilghman.—Judgment reversed, with costs, cause remanded.

306—Spokane & Inland Empire Railroad Co. v. M. E. Whitley.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

253—W. P. Healy v. Sea Gull Specialty Co.—Decree reversed, with costs, cause remanded.

283—Booth-Kelly Lumber Co. v. U. S.—Decree affirmed, cause remanded.

The Chief Justice announced these orders of the court:

581—J. F. Dodge v. J. J. Brady, Collector of Int. Revenue; and

963—U. S. v. M. J. Barnow.—Motions to advance granted, cases assigned for Oct. 12 next.

718—Southern Railway Co. v. W. L. Lloyd; and

971—R. Miller v. E. J. Strahl.—Ordered that these cases be placed on summary docket.

578—Gast Realty and Invest. Co. and Emily Gast v. Schneider Granite Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to hearing of case on its merits.

194—E. L. Chott v. Thomas Ewing, Com'r of Patents.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

838—A. Amundensen v. N. J. Folsom.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

935—Sandusky Portland Cement Co. v. Dixon Pure Ice Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

941—B. M. L. Ernst v. Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

943—Tacoma Railway and Power Co. v. M. G. Henry.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

948—E. N. Pugh v. V. Loisel.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

951—H. W. Van Senden v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

966—Hannis Taylor v. W. F. Wharton et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

969—C. Benner v. New York City Railways Co. et al.; and

970—City of New York v. New York City Railways Co.—Petitions for writs of certiorari denied.

932—U. S. v. National Creamery Co.—Dismissed.

702—U. S. of America v. Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt Acten-Gesellschaft et al., and

784—Hamburg - Amerikanische Packetfahrt Actien-Gesellschaft et al v. U. S. of America et al.—Motion to advance submitted.

785—U. S. v. N. Y. and Oriental Steamship Co., Ltd.—Motion to advance withdrawn.

783—U. S. v. same.—Dismissed.

——— (Original)—Ex parte in matter of the United States, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted for petitioner.

987—Phila. & Reading Railway Co. v. U. S.—Motion to advance submitted.

522—Chicago Auditorium Association v. Central Trust Co. of Ill.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

988—P. P. Beals v. T. C. Burke.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

979—C. A. P. Turner v. J. L. Drumm.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

978—The Shipowners and Merchants' Tugboat Co. v. Hammond Lumber Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

967—J. Whitcomb v. G. S. Shultz.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

976—Southern Ry. Co. v. E. B. Koger.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

838—C. M. Dean v. R. Beal Davis, Jr.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

990—W. Bethune v. State of South Carolina.—Docketed and dismissed, with costs.

814—D. S. Lehon v. City of Atlanta.—Motion to advance submitted.

1. (Original)—State of Georgia v. Tennessee Copper Co.—Form of decree submitted.

812—W. G. Welles v. G. E. Bryant.—Motion to dismiss or affirm and for damages submitted.

968—Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. v. J. D. McKell.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

467—Arizona Copper Co. v. State of Arizona.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

633—Southern Wisconsin Ry. Co. v. City of Madison.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

The Chief Justice announced that the court will adjourn today until Tuesday, June 1. The court will then adjourn until Monday, June 14.

No petitions for writs of certiorari or motions, except motions for admission to practice, will be received after that day. The court will then adjourn until Monday, June 21, when it will adjourn for the term.

Adjourned until Tuesday, June 1.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Safety Co<US Lt & Heating Co.
Thurlow<Evangel.
Kennedy<Unit Cork Co.
NY C & H R RR<Banker.
Victor Co<Straus.
Re Linck Const Co.
Roberts<Anderson.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, D. J.—Court Room 401, 4th Fl., P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Victor Talking Mach Co<Edison, Inc.
Stromberg Motor Devices Co<Arnson.
Ruben<Willis Co.
Rund<Belen Water Heater Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg.—At 10 A. M.—Admiralty.

Union Ferry<Tug Black Diamond.
So Sawmill Co<Munson SS Line.
Daly<Tugs Norwalk and Coleraine, &c.
Hudson Nav Co<SS Iroquois.
Burrows<Tug H B Keene.
Feeney<Tug John Rugge.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 1, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Perlman<Stand Weld Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Motion calendar, at 9:30 A. M.

Schmidtmann<Am Phosphate & Pil Corp.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

Marconi<Atlantic Com Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hinches, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Koll<Mortimer.
Williams<Del & Hudson Co.
Joffe<Weid.
Eals<Bradley Con Co.
People<Frank Verdi.
Re Leonard.
Schmucker<Bandler.
Zak<Simpson.
Reynolds<Reynolds.
McNamee<Chenworth (2.)
Alexander<Henry (2.)
De Long<Mechs & Metals Nati Bk.
Schoenfeld<Mott Av Realty Co.
Dale<Guaranty Tr Co
Lane<Lion Brewery.
Morris Park Estates<Day.
Silberfeld<Kohn.
Finkelstein<Iroquois Door Co.
Ward<Morris Park Estates.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

NY City Mission Socy<Williams.
La Ware<La Ware.
Vicker<Robdell.
Forte<Carpenter, Bexley & Herrick.
Brown<Natl Corps Army and Navy.
Belanger<Cowan.
Re Zerega.
Leary<Leary.
Lane<same.
Re McCauley<Prendergast.
Re Frances Marion, Inc.
Reid<Wuerfel.
Aracke<Am Redemption Co.
City R E Co<Waldron Andrews<Winter.
U S Trust Co<E A L Realty Co.
Shalek<Jetter Brew Co (2).
Industry<NY Pharmacal Assn.
Beattie<NY Stock Yards Co.
Re Wyman.
Re Bachrach.
Kobre<Kramer Cont.
Archer<Equitable Life Heritage<NY Post Grad Med School & Hospital (2.)
Pistchal<Durant.
Re Strochak.
Sternberg Mot Truck Co<2d Av RR Co.
Abrams<Jalkoff.
Charlier<Levin (2.)
Miller<Reich (2.)
East Riv Sav Inst<Gibney.
Re Klein<Marx.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Pierdon<Pierdoh.
McMurray<Deinzl.
Mercantile Natl Bk<Van Norden.
Bonetto<Blotto.
People, &c<Molesta.
Bernstein<La Patra.
MacRae<Scott.
Nachmanowitz<Ashman.
Gallinger<Tannenbaum.
Comey<Clark.
Re Pacific Blue Print Paper Co.
Israel<25th Const Co.
Semovitch<Mackoff.
Maloney<Rodgers & Haggerty, Inc. (2.)
Trustees, &c<Harris.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Cudahy Packing Co<Stern.
Ashforth<Johnson.
Palge<Grove Straw Hat Mfg Co.
Re Benedict Av.
Willow Brook Dairy<Merrill.
Black<Gibbs. (2.)
Fish<Vanderlip.
Coles<Coles.
Roys<Roys.
Kaufman<Kaufman.
Glasswerth<Glasworth.
Preferred causes:
Littler<Joffe.
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co<Fitzgerald.
Weinberger<Lesser.
Undefended divorces:
Pickett.
Keller.
Goldberg.
Windish.
Hepner.
Finkelstone.
General calendar:
Guttenplan<Guttenplan.
Continental C L, &c, Co<Kilpatrick.
Casazzi<Bolognesi.
Heiwitz<Frank & Lambert.
State Bank<Cohen.
Carlin<Foreign Auto Import Co.
McCurdy<Foreign Import Co.
D'Anci<Salita.
Carvalho<Sudderly.
Herbert<World Film Corp'n.
Schnurmacher<Rubin, McNulty Bros<Ford.
Ferrone<Ferrone.
Le Boutillier<Rosefsky.
Architects & Builders Co<Hebron.
Seymour<Thomas.
Columbia Paper Box Co.<Jack.
Stewart Iron Wks<Ocean View Cemet.
Hoffman<Fleischman Bros.
Burr<Burr.
Markow<Masor.
Tagor<CNY.
Walsh<Walsh.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fitzsimons<Kronquest. (2.)
Fisher<US Fid, &c.
Shedd Elec Co<Bally.
Willis<Barashick.
Kaufman<Pasbach Voice Lith Co.
Finck<Ziegler.
Brown Co<Benjamin.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Murray Lighterage, &c, Co<CNY.
Dunlevey<Fuller.
Murrey<Bklyn H RR.
Valich<Mugler.
Shapiro<NY Rwys.
Crawford<Thomeshefsky.
Cohen<Smith.
Logazino<Cent Park, &c. RR.
Martin<CNY.
Fleischer<same.
Armstrong<I R T.
Kopcynski<N Y C & H R R R.
Kelekian<Mosle.
Tesar<Knick Ice Co.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued. Held in Trial Term, Part XVII. Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Simons<Simons.
McAllister<Munson SS Line.
De Frisco<Brendgen.
Lynch<Board of Ed.
Mulligan<CNY.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Leonard<Int R T Co.
Deperi<CNY.
Macarovsky<Int R T.
Taparowski<Greeley Sq. Hotel
Goldsmith<Rosa von Zimmerman Bldg Co
Chiller<Goldstein.
Amato<Hopper.
Frank<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Mahoney<NY Rys.
Callahan<McGovern.
De Leva<NY C & H R RR.
Patti<C RR of N J.
Quinn<Staten Isl R T Co (2.)
Gross<Vogel Co.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Grave<Kinmer.
Mylonas<N Y Rys.
H Bercow<N Y Rys.
H Bercow<same.
McGirr<Coach.
Scherer<Jacobs.
Van Saun<Cons Gas.
Murray<N Y Rys.
Bedalek<Krumenacker
Buckley<Van Claussen
Engelhardt<McConihe Rity Co.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Barbag<Uranium SS Co.
Fischer<Pardua.
La Croix<Harton.
Katz<Bakers & Cons Comp Yeast Co.
Bilsek<Gollick & S.
Danziger<NY Rys.
Levitan<Fosdick.
Reese<B'way Taxi Co.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Brown<Gagon Const.
McSorley<BH RR.
Holzer<A Misbler, Inc.
McMahon<CNY. (2.)
Altman Furn Co<CNY
Hechter<London, (2.)
Malcolm<Montana.
Realty Co (2.)
Orazio<Metz.
Root<CNY Cons RR.
Vallen<Lesher.
Caudrlie<Cannizzaro.
O'Malley<CNY.
Kennedy<Reach.
Hines<Voelkel.
Green<Third Av RR.
Hing<same.
Flynn<CNY.
Murphy<Stewart.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Blitz, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing.—CNY<H Cohn Co.
Heywood, S & V Litho <Snows US Sample.
Lenkowsky<Aitman.
Rosemary<Krueger.
Donnelly & Ricci<Barnard, Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co.
Wood<Fiske.
Erland<Haight.
A V Haight<Wedekind
Filkins<New Era Prod
Rafaisky<Church.

PART XV.—Recess.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. (To be held in Part Bonenhandt<Ott.
Realty Adv. &c, Co<Oakland Chem Co.
MacDonald<CNY.
Ommen<Little.
Beck<Only Shirt Co.
Vermont Marble Co<Gray. &c. Co.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Held in Trial Term, Part XVII.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Millett<Globe Ind Co.
Nat Surety Co.<Spielberg.
Blum<Waltz.
Pine Lumber Co<Ambrose Rity Co.
Ament<Shubert Piano Co.
Bridgeport Metal Gds Mfg Co<Forsheim.
Bloch<Miller.
Eagle<Simplex Auto.
Scheer<Keene & Jaffe.
Toriello<Doscher.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—To be held in Part XVI. Room.

Herisson<Friedman Inst of NY.
Royce<Farson.
Nat Exch Bank of Wheeling<same.
Sheridan<Delaware.
Blumberg<Barnett.
Natl Sur<Breuchard.
Kirwan<Robinson.
Hoban, Hunter, Feltner & Co<Parshelsky Bros.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th Fl., Hall of Records Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
S. Perrikowsky, &c, John Gallagher.
Annie Ridal.
Margaretha Kunkler.
Accursio Maggio.
Abraham Schlesinger.
Johanna Kemmuna.
Anna Bachmann, &c.
Michael McCormick.
Nykela Szynksa.
Solomon Cohen.
Aloys Chrobs.
C Leonard Steel, inf.
Farrell inf's.
Lillian Werner.
Hyman Goldfarb.
Michael J Cuddy.
Noah Lynch.
William W Smith.
Henry T Cutter.
Henry von Schaick.
Michael J Cuddy.
Charles M Hall.
Christina Kronenberger. (2.)
David Nugent.
Alexander Throne.

Laerburger<Hennessy Realty Co.
Robinson<Robinson.
Himewich<Moore.
Gilbert<McNulty
Jonasson<Goodmis.
Kelsey<Gibson.
Same<Barbey.
Cranston<Cranston.
Robertson<Rouss.
Hartman<Hartman.
La Croix<CNY.
Leslie Bros Ens Co<Stokes.
Clacher<NY Co Bank.
Smith<Canton.
Schenstrom<Johansen.
Briggs<Un Shoe Mach.
Ives Mfg. Co<Smith & Hemmenway.
Delzio<Palese.
Wuerst<Wuerst.
Britt<Keyrouse.
O'Donnell<Keyrouse.
Crandall<Du Vivo & Co.
Sisson<Seesselberg.
Doherty<Faucher.
Harrison<Harrison.
Johnson<Bache.
Voss<Dunmore Rity.
Lee<28th St & 7th Av
Rennert<Lobel Theatre
Nissbaum<Nissbaum.
Hebron<118 E 54th St.
Weinberg<Friedman.
McCormick<McCorm'k
Turek<Turek.
Keeley<Fach.
Scherbner Iron Wks<Rossell.
Cohen<Alvord.
Getz<Lazarowitz.
Akron Bldg<Chapin Home, &c.
Bank of US<Goldstein.
Gruenberg<Lowenberg.
Tower<Mass B & I Co.
Agulsky<Aguisky.
Lundman<Ind Dock B Beney Union.
Albert<Kursheedt.
Mundlak<Singer.
Tiedemann<Tiedemann
Prem<Shay.
Gottesman<Trister.
Miller<Boericke.
Weisels<Typewriter S Key Co.
Hawkins<MacDonald.
Dammann<New Eng Casualty Co.
Clear.

PART XIX.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART XX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART XXI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART XXII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Meyer<Wartell Outfit.
Risien<Pan Am Transcont Ry.
Levy<Burwell.
McCandless<Pressp'ch.
Bantam Anti-Friction Co<Moller.
Case on.

PART XXIII.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Goldober<Wachsberger
Petrasek<Auto Sprinkler Co.
Fearon<NY Life Ins.
Ruocco<Gallick Cont.
Maritato<Fuller Co.
Parzialo<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Holder<Corse.
Burns<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Hoyt<Sparling.
Kaplan<NY Tel Co.
Lanza<Smith & Co.
Yung<Lion Brewery.
Gumser<Erie R R.
Bishop<Am Home Mag Case on.

PART XXIV.—Blitz, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Parlante<Albert & Son (2).
Kirschbaum<Am F Co
Warner<Bleishrode.
McCloskey<Nat Surety
Barone<Paul Elliott Imp Co.
Taylor<Ryan.
Littlefield<McTigue.
CNY<Lee, (2.)
Same<Enterprise Mattress Co.
Same<Oschel.
Clear.

PART XXV.—Recess.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

PART XXVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. (To be held in Part XVIII. Room.)

Iroquois Door Co<Newport Rity Co.
Oriental Bank<Stallo.
Hartje Paper Mfg Co<Hudson Tradg Co.
Farley<Bone.
Loew<Miller.
Wheeler, Jr<Wheeler. Clear.

PART XXVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Held in Trial Term, Part XVII.—Recess.

PART XXVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Am Heating & Plumbing Co<Van Wagner.
Montrose Realty Co<Greenberg.
Hertz<Krowitz.
Shelden<Mitchell.
Judson<Hatch.
Hertz<Wheelock.
Wolf<Kline Rity & Imp Co.
Operatic Program, &c, Co<Century Opera Co.
Case on.

PART XXVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—To be held in Part XVI. Room.

Levi<Heiss.
Standard Pneu Action Co<Fargo.
Britt<Comm'l Cas Ins.
Smith<CNY.
O'Leary<same.
Hutton<Armstrong (2).
Kirke La Shelle Co<same.
Case on.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 17.—Fifty-four corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $821,200, were chartered today. They included:

Alsop Non-Rensable Bottle Corpn., $100,000; H. F. Rhatigan, Hugh E. Reilly, P. R. Vorland, 122 East 36th St.

Obalski & Sweeney, rubber and products, $100,000; W. P. McKown, Xavier W. Obalski, E. C. Sweeney, Jr., 50 Pearl St.

Reel Photo-Play Co., motion pictures, picture machines, $100,000; A. & B. Levey, C. O. Brown, 1,579 Broadway.

Cadwell-Vernon Co., Jamestown, metal, wood products, $100,000. W. C. Price, J. and E. S. Cadwell; 801 Prendergast Av., Jamestown.

Empire Slag Co., Breaker Island, Watervliet, stone, slag, by-products, $50,000; C. S. Baird, E. Magel, Jr., A. Detwiler, 1,030 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Penn.

North Jamaica Bay Corpn., Jamestown, realty agency, brokerage, construction, $50,000; C. G. Lindsey, R. W. Stone, L. R. Freeman, Warren, Penn.

Selden & Kartagener, dry goods, clothing, haberdashery, $20,000; D. Lippel, S. Kartagener, B. Selden, 210 East 3d St.

A. H. Bullard, Inc., Harrison, soda fountain and confectionery supplies, $25,000; D. A. Pappy, F. R. Boyd, A. H. Bullard, 230 Fulton St.

Utica Partition Corpn., Utica, merchandise, realty, $20,000; R. G. Dunmore, C. R. Dewey, T. Harvey Dewey, Utica.

Burton E. Pfeiffer, Inc., Buffalo, dresses, men's furnishings, wearing apparel, $15,000; D. Michelsohn, H. M. and B. M. Pfeiffer, 487 Main St., Buffalo.

Weinrib & Meirowitz, cloaks, suits, ladies' apparel, $20,000; I. Rosenschein, M. Meirowitz, S. Weinrib, 103 Avenue D.

National Pure Food News Publishing Co., $15,000; J. Zobian, A. Pollack, V. J. Farley, 1,931 Broadway.

The W. M. Murphy Corp., blue prints, machinery, presses, photo materials, $10,000; H. Harris, H. G. Wiley, W. M. Murphy, 280 Broadway.

Neo Gravüre Printing, intaglio printing, $15,000; O. R. Schultz, E. and C. Singer, 198 Court St., Brooklyn.

Di Menna & Del Balso, Bronx, construction, contracting, $10,000; C. Filipponi, M. Del Balso, N. Di Menna, 2,336 Cambreling Av.

G. & E. Utility Corp., Syracuse, gas, electric fixtures, repairs, $10,000; M. Dowd, B. N. Baldwin, R. I. Staten, 606 East Fayette St., Syracuse.

Edgcombe Realty Corp., $10,000; L. C. Burdett, A. B. Snow, W. H. Cagney, 2,170 Amsterdam Av.

H. E. Brown Co., varnish, paint removers, cleaning compounds, $10,000; G. E. Tonipoulos, H. H. Waller, F. C. Whitmore, 140 Nassau St.

Piskosh-Newmark Co., meat, poultry, $8,000; M. Newmark, C. and C. Piskosh, 60 East 110th St.

The Nodulene Intensive Farming Co., propagation nitrogen-forming nodules and other bacteria for soils, $6,000; F. J. Gottlieb, C. Dew Rogers, W. S. Gordon, 141 Broadway.

St. Paul's Motor Corp., Richmond Borough, auto agency, storage, and supply, $10,000; H. Kuhn, A. Watson, A. M. Shake, 249 St. Paul's Av., Stapleton.

Winchell Shoe Co., $10,000; M. Dufresne, E. F. Quinn, N. S. Goetz, 128 Broadway.

Eugene Rosedale, Inc., coffee, tea, spice, $10,000; A. J. Peck, F. H. Peaty, E. Rosedale, 838 Riverside Drive.

Forest View Realty Co., realty, Richmond Borough, $10,000; F. E. Hipple, B. and M. Groache, 4,158 Amboy Road, Great Kills.

Camelot Building Corpn., Buffalo, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; F. Dobmeier, B. E. Monroe, Emrich G. Froelich, Buffalo.

Westchesters Owners Corpn., real estate agency, brokerage, construction, capital no par value; Roger Sherman, W. E. Dupre, Jr., F. E. Sturgis, 14 Wall St.

Sun Amusement Co., theatrical, music hall motion picture exhibitions, construction, $6,000; A. and S. Sontin, S. Posner, 1,089 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Sultzer & Chambre, contractors, construction, electrical, architectural, $5,000; F. Chambre, W. F. and M. L. Sultzer, 64 Burlingame Lane, New Rochelle.

Fulton Nav. Corpn., realty, construction, $5,000; J. McCave, S. Dressel, M. Freed, 30 Church St.

Arena Innovation Show Co., all branches of theatrical stage producing and motion pictures, $8,000; H. M. Fertig, R. R. and J. Pressburg, 60 West 37th St.

Smith-Haines, autos, motors, agency, $5,000; R. M. Proctor, D. R. and R. L. Smith, 1,717 Bway.

National Hat Leather Co., leather, bands, feltings, $5,000; A. Schoengold, I. and M. Bleistein, 285 East Fourth St.

Prudential Vending Co., Brooklyn, candies, gums, vending machines, $3,000; J. Gerodiz, S. L. Jacobs, A. Popkin, 374 Ralph Av.

Southern Woodworking Company, Brooklyn, trim doors, sash, woodworking materials, $5,000; I. Plotinkow, S. Bernstein, M. Kaminsky, 80 Clifton Place, Brooklyn.

Artisan Novelty Co., jewelry, metal novelties, $5,000; O. Schwartz, G. Sachnoff, J. Stein, 1,437 57th St.

Capital increases: River Plate Commercial Co., Manhattan, $500,000 to $2,250,000; Fultonville Water Co., Fultonville, $30,000 to $55,000; Non-Breakable Button Works, New York, $5,000 to $10,000.

Capital reduction: Highlands-on-Hudson Land Co., New York, $10,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Schenectady Golf Club Co., Schenectady.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 17.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Dunlap Fountain Company, Newark, to manufacture electrical fountains, $50,000; Charles A. Dunlap, Edward A. Bmoeder and W. Howard Demarest, all of Newark.

Ardmore Realty Company, Elizabeth, to deal in real estate, $100,000; Walter S. Arthur, Frank W. Loomis and William J. Roeder, all of Elizabeth.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Honora Waldron,
Pauline Bachmann,
Christina Metscher,
Rosina Wilgers.

Administration of:
David Grow,
Anne Gimpel.

Estates of:
Caroline Degenkolb,
William Watson,
William Protzman,
Adolph Fawel,
Barbara Kuff.

Accounting of:
Addison T Reid,
Charles L Furman,
Patrick O'Hare,
Adel Burroughs,
Catherine Curley,
George J Fleck,
Mary E Battler,
Michael J Brady,
Theophilus Gilman,
Clara Griffen.

County Court.

PART IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Inquest—Zuckerman<E NY Motor Cab Co.
Conso<S Bkyn RR.
Cranes<Nas E RR.
Silberman<N Y Cons RR.
Rosenberg<same.
Stuteky<Nas E RR.
Levittman<B H RR.
Turkoretsky<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Lerner<B H RR.
Barbero<Nas E RR.
Amato<Guagliardi.
Corportino<Palmer.
George<Williams' Stores.
Lorerro<C I & B RR.
Smith<Hauck.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Hall<McEwen.
Bonta<Knight.
Flynn<Yonkers RR.
Rippatti<N Y C & H R RR.
Blasko<Ham-Am Line.
Koster<Moore.
Michaelson<Ebling Brewing Co.
Gleeson<Douvres.
Kasberg<Ebling Brewing Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term.

Butler<Karl.
Lewis<Baker.
Johnson<Budden.
Kelly<McClintic-Marshall Co.
Bodwick<Colonial Coal
Ranft<Diesel.
Romard<Cahill.
Schippeni<NY, NH & H RR.
Batten<Clauss.
Kennion<W U Tel Co.
Austin<Prince.
Schipponi<NY, NH & H RR.

Wilson<Yonk RR.
Abrams<D & L Bldg.
Odell<Federal Sugar Ref Co.
Donnelly<N Y C & H R RR.
Scully<same.
Allen<Braker.
McArdle<Inter R T.
Kunz<Moeller.
Healey<Bradley Cons.

Alexander<Chase.
Langford<Reynolds.
Shield<NY, NH & H RR.
Garry<Page & Co. (2.)
Nanyoko<Otis El Co.
Stahl<Barnett, (2.)
Seymour<Brown.
O'Brien<Stern Bros.
Leonard<Alexander.
Zitsch<Union Ry Co of NY.
Klein<Delaplaine.
Trioa<Guggolz.
Bergin<West El RR.

Inter Silver Co<Healy.
Colburn<Hopkins.
Cheney<Wilson.
Krauze<West St RR.
Horowitz<Cohen.
Haight<Sutherland.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1170.

Surrogate's Court.

SAWYER, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Wm Wallace Snyder.
Leslie A McLean.
Lucy Dickson.

Executor's accts:
Louisa M Lockwood.

Re estate:
C Wilbur Vail.
John A Campbell.

Motion on transfer tax:
Sidwell S Randall.

At Yonkers tomorrow:

Wills for probate:
Catherine Hallday.
William L Williams.
Anthony McVey.

Compulsory accts:
Mary Healey.

Compulsory accts:
Samuel G Blakley.

Accounting:
Elbert T Barbite.

Petn for guardian:
James E. Kiernan.

Admin's accts:
Thomas Frain.

Executor's accts:
James A. Prendergast.

Guardian's accts:
Gilbert Infants.

Eastern District.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Dawson, J.; Part II., Campbell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hall<Hunt.
Bonta<Knight.
Flynn<Yonkers RR.
Rippatti<N Y C & H R RR.
Blasko<Ham-Am Line.
Koster<Moore.
Michaelson<Ebling Brewing Co.
Gleeson<Douvres.
Kasberg<Ebling Brewing Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term.

Butler<Karl.
Lewis<Baker.
Johnson<Budden.
Kelly<McClintic-Marshall Co.
Bodwick<Colonial Coal
Ranft<Diesel.
Romard<Cahill.
Schippeni<NY, NH & H RR.
Batten<Clauss.
Kennion<W U Tel Co.
Austin<Prince.
Schipponi<NY, NH & H RR.

Wilson<Yonk RR.
Abrams<D & L Bldg.
Odell<Federal Sugar Ref Co.
Donnelly<N Y C & H R RR.
Scully<same.
Allen<Braker.
McArdle<Inter R T.
Kunz<Moeller.
Healey<Bradley Cons.

Alexander<Chase.
Langford<Reynolds.
Shield<NY, NH & H RR.
Garry<Page & Co. (2.)
Nanyoko<Otis El Co.
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Just where the White Mountains begin. Wonderful country of woods, lakes and mountains, marvellous air and coolness.

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Boston & Maine R.R.



NEW YORK.

The Catskill Moutains

a region of

ROMANTIC SCENERY
ALTITUDE 2000 TO 4000 FEET
ATTRACTIVE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES
MANY TROUT STREAMS
POPULAR WALKS AND DRIVES
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING — CAMPING
A WONDERFUL COUNTRY
OF WILDWOOD CHARMS

The Ulster & Delaware R. R.

in connection with West Shore R. R., operates through trains, including Pullman service. The **RIP VAN WINKLE EXPRESS** will make first trip from New York Monday, May 24, leaving Cortlandt Street, 12:40 noon, West 42d Street 1 o'clock P. M. daily except Sunday.

Steamers of the Hudson River Day Line make direct connection at Kingston Point with afternoon trains for all points in the mountains.

Ticket Agents of West Shore R. R. will sell excursion tickets from New York to all points on Ulster and Delaware R. R. at one fare for round trip, account of Decoration Day, giving an opportunity to select your summer home. Tickets good for going trip May 28, 29 and 30, and good for return trip until June 1st, inclusive.

The annual illustrated book with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, and corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.

N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent, Kingston, N. Y.

NEW YORK.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City

Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists

A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant

20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

Mansion House

COTTAGES—BUNGALOWS
ALWAYS COOL

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.

OFF NEW LONDON, CONN.

Opens in May. Exclusive Patronage. Seashore and Country.

Sound and Ocean BOATING, BATHING.

Fine roads. Golf, tennis, all outdoor sports. Orchestra. Very accessible. Suites with baths. A most desirable place to spend the Summer. Excellent water. We raise our own milk and vegetables. Diet kitchen for young children. Certified milk.

Wm. F. Ingold, Mgr., 18 W. 25th St., N. Y.

NEW YORK.

THE REXMERE

Stamford-in-the-Catskills

Open June 24. Finest Hotel in the Catskills. Golf, Tennis, Boating; New Swimming Pool; Garage; 100 Rooms; 40 Bathroom Suites. Booking Office, 1,180 Broadway. Tel. 4748 Madison Square. C. W. PECK, Proprietor.

NEW JERSEY.

Hotel Montclair

Montclair, N. J.

Open Throughout the Year. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill.

Frederick C. Hall Company.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Best Located Popular Price Family Hotel

NETHERLANDS

N. Y. Ave. 50 yards from Boardwalk. Overlooking lawn and ocean. Capacity 400. Elevator, private baths, running water. Special free features, lawn tennis court and dance floor. Bathing from hotel; shower baths. EARLY SEASON RATES $20 TO $15 WEEKLY. $2 UP DAILY. American Plan. Write for free booklet and points of interest in Atlantic City. AUG. RUHWADEL.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES

on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

"A RESORT IN ITSELF."

Near all Piers and Amusements.

CAPACITY 600.

Bookings for Summer may now be made.

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK, LATZ & CO.

HOTEL DENNIS

Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600.

WALTER J. BUZBY.

Special Rates Over Decoration Day.

ISLESWORTH

American and European Plans. Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Abnormally cool weather prevails tonight throughout the country except in the Gulf States, with temperatures 20 degrees below the seasonal average in portions of the west upper lake region and the Dakotas, and heavy frosts were general Monday morning in the Dakotas and light to heavy frosts in Nebraska, Minnesota, and parts of Iowa and Wisconsin.

The Eastern disturbance is passing off the Atlantic Coast, but another of much greater intensity covers the entire district from the Rocky Mountains westward, with three distinct centres, extending in a north-south line from East Washington to North Arizona.

This depression has resulted in general rains west of the Rockies and scattered showers in West Kansas, the Texas Panhandle, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. The cool, high area in the Northwest, with the East disturbance, has also caused a continuance of the rains over the north districts east of the Mississippi River, although very lightly in the Ohio Valley, while in the South and Southwest the weather was generally fair.

The Western disturbance will move eastward, attended by general rains Tuesday west of the Rockies, extending Tuesday night and Wednesday through the Plains States to the Mississippi Valley, the South Upper Lake region, and the north portions of the Gulf States. Rain will also continue locally on Wednesday west of the Rockies, except possibly in California. Over the east portion of the country fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday, except in Northern New England, where showers are probable Tuesday.

It will be cooler Tuesday in the South Atlantic States, and low temperatures will continue in the North and West. Frost warnings have been issued for the Northwest, except Montana, for the great Central Valleys, except the Lower Mississippi, for the lake region and the central portions of the eastern mountain districts.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate north and northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, except north and northwest off the Carolina coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, and New Jersey—Partly cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.

Northern New England—Showers Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.....54	47	4 P. M.....71	63	
6 A. M.....55	47	6 P. M.....71	53	
9 A. M.....62	50	9 P. M.....68	52	
12 M.....68	53	11 P. M.....60	51	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50 degrees; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 60.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 48 degrees; at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature, 54 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 46 at 12:05 A. M. Humidity, 96 per cent. at 8 A. M., 85 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.82 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.86 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

2:22—Grand Concourse and 172 St., Bronx; (auto); Dr. Lockett, 19 W. 37 St. $1,300

10:40—470 W. 150 St.; Margaret Andrews. Slight

10:40—Catharine Slip and E. R., (coal barge); Cleary Bros., 17 South St. $10

11:40—333 E. 31 St.; Frank Rudolph.. Slight

11:45—649 Eagle Av.; Michael Latone.. Slight

P. M.

1:30—143 E. 16 St.; Louis Mink..... Slight

1:35—256 Monroe St.; Rose Hennessy. Slight

2:30—446 Madison Av.; Louisa Brandt...$500

3:45—533 W. 52 St.; Margaret Gallagher. Slight

7:00—97 St., near Central Park W., (auto truck;) Monahan & Co....Not given

7:05—28 E. 14 St.; Louis Birnbaum..Not given

7:15—33 St. and 6 Av.; Hudson & Manhattan R. R..... Slight

9:20—648 W. 165 St.; Samuel Schwartz... Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 12 P. M., May 14: Patrol. W. F. Finnigan, 173, to C. O., assigned as chauffeur; 8 A. A. May 20. J. J. Joyce, 148, to 151; D. Cullen, 143, assigned as station house attendant.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. P. J. Eikes, 6, as station house attendant, 30 days, 4 P. M. May 18; T. A. Lavin, 143, and I. E. Schramm, 144, to 16 I. D., 10 days, 12 P. M. May 20; C. A. Christensen, 145, to D. B., 20 days, 4 P. M. May 18.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. P. Lorz and M. T. O'Connor, 23, to 4 I. D., 4 P. M. May 18.

Leaves without pay: Lieut. W. T. Davis, 145, 2 days, 8 A. M. May 16; Sergt. S. A. Cook, 285, 1 day, 8 A. M. May 13; Patrol. R. L. Mulvey, 170, 1 day, 4 P. M. May 17.

Reprimanded: Lieuts. W. J. Colver, 23, (failed to promptly relieve flashlight signal;) J. M. Walsh, 146, (failed to transmit report of accident to Telegraph Bur.;) J. C. Schmid, 153, (smoking;) Patrol. M. Ryan, 15, (failed to prevent burglary;) H. Downie, 23, (same;) J. Sweeney, 26, (absent from post, seen coming from side door of liquor saloon;) J. J. Dilworth, 29, (absent from post;) J. S. Hanratty, 32, (absent from special post, sitting;) M. E. Behan, 144, (improper;) J. F. Timony, 154, (charge made while attached to 164th, improper patrol;) W. H. McNeil, 154, (charge made while attached to 164, improper patrol;) R. J. Beckmann, 158, (absent from post;) A. G. Herter, 285, (absent without leave;) C. Schad, 290, (failed to be properly relieved.)

Charges dismissed: Lieut. N. C. Brindley, 149th, (failed to promptly transmit report of accident to Telegraph Bureau.) Patrol C. F. Fetteroll, 2, (kicked a citizen;) F. E. Furey, 18, (improper language;) J. F. Murtha, 21, (failed to prevent, discover, or report burglary;) H. E. Demant, 36, (struck woman, spit at a woman;) S. J. Battle, 38, (struck a man, struck a woman;) M. M. McDonald, 48, (struck a man;) L. Juna, 68, (same;) W. J. Clarke, 143, (improper patrol;) J. F. Dwyer, 144, (absent from post;) W. F. Dougherty, 146, (improper patrol.)

Appointment as special patrolman revoked: T. F. Dooley, with the Court of Special Sessions, May 15.

Fire Department.

Each company commander will today receive a supply of copies of the Calisthenic and First Aid to the Injured Manual, and is directed to deliver one to each member of his company as Fire Department property. A fine of 50 cents will be imposed for the loss of this book.

The following will report to Chief of Battalion T. Larkin, No. 1, at drill yard, 68th St., Manhattan, at 2 P. M. Thursday: C. R. Nagle, Eng. 1; H. H. Eichler, Eng. 5; F. O. Wolffert, Eng. 19; B. J. Varga, Eng. 30; F. F. Warttinger, Eng. 38; M. Johnston, Jr., Eng. 42; A. Godaman, Eng. 58; F. M. Lennon, Eng. 55; O. J. Ryan, Eng. 67; H. R. Bierweiler, Eng. 72; F. Collin, Eng. 80; L. De Mars, Eng. 210; J. Kisterberger, Eng. 226; H. Engeholm, H. & L. 10; W. A. Dorritie, H. & L. 16; J. S. Norton, H. & L. 20; H. G. J. Winter, H. & L. 28; G. O. Schroder, H. & L. 30; R. W. Weise, H. & L. 88; J. J. Hannigan, H. & L. 40; F. Hoffmann, H. & L. 148.

Paragraph 1, Special Order 82, dated May 14, is amended to read, as follows: Fire. (1st gr.) H. B. Lepre, Eng. 18, will report at 8 A. M. May 18, at place specified; Fire. (2d gr.) T. F. J. Powell, Eng. 16, will report in lieu of Fire. (1st gr.) J. McManus, No. 8, H. & L. 14.

Special leaves without pay: Eng. of St. C. F. Lubben, Eng. 204, 24 hours, 8 A. M. May 16; Capt. H. Kraetzer, Eng. 273, 48 hours, 8 A. M. May 16.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for fire drill expert will be issued from May 19 to June 2. Subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; Duties, 5; report, 1. The commission has accepted the request of the Police Commissioner that it give special recognition for "excellent police duty" and "marksmanship" in police promotions. Each of these subjects will have the weight of half a point

United States.

The commission announces for June 8 a competitive examination for technologist in sugar beet seed investigations, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $1,800 a year. The duties will include investigations relating to the breeding of sugar beets for seed, the production of this seed on a commercial scale, and insuring the stability of the industry. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education and experience, publications, and thesis. Graduation from a four years' course at a college or university of recognized standing, and at least two years' experience in the growing of plants for seed production; or, in the case of persons lacking a degree, at least five years of such experience are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE PROposed transfer of the Grocery business, No. 554 Third Ave., N. Y. C., by BLANCHE GREENBERGER, to the undersigned as vendee.

This transfer is for value which we will pay to the owner of said business; the property being transferred being the assets of the business now conducted at said place.

This notice is given in accordance with Section 44 of the Personal Property Law.

MANHATTAN BUTTER MARKET, INC., 1,974 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C.

HIGH SCHOOL ELIGIBLES.

Names of Successful Candidates for Various Positions as Assistant.

There have been placed, as of Dec. 11, 1914, upon the eligible lists of holders of license as assistant teacher in high schools the names of the following applicants:

COMMERCIAL BRANCHES.—Abraham Radgik, 71.75; Paul Wicksman, 70.75; Louis Fallig, 67.25.

ECONOMICS.—Simon Zevie, 82; Daniel L. Peacock, 74.25; Eugene B. Riley, 72.75; Edward H. Alexander, 72.5.

ENGLISH.—Martha McIntosh, 77.5.

FRENCH.—Eva L. Daley, 76.5.

ITALIAN.—Criscl Carmelo, 73.

MATHEMATICS.—Arthur H. Thompson, 71.25.

SEWING AND DRESSMAKING.—Sarah L. Rogers, 84.15; Jessie White, 81.15.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.—Charlotte Brenner, 82.75.

There has been placed as of April 23, 1915, upon the eligible list of holders of license as assistant teacher of free-hand drawing in high schools the name of Clara G. Whitney, 72.9.

There has been replaced as of May 1, 1915, upon the eligible list of persons holding license as assistant teacher of French in high schools the name of Charlotte H. Crawford, 85.

There has been placed as of May 1, 1915, upon the eligible list of persons holding license as assistant teacher of English in high schools the name of Sarah A. Tainter, 75.

There has been placed as of June 16, 1914, upon the eligible list of persons holding license as assistant teacher of chemistry in high schools the name of David F. Coleman, 79.5.

There have been placed as of Jan. 11, 1915, upon the eligible lists of persons holding license as clerical assistant in high schools the names of the following applicants: Solomon Grossman, 74.5; Luise E. Hess, 72.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The leave of absence without pay granted to Max J. Rosenfeit, draughtsman in the Bureau of School Buildings, has been extended to Oct. 31 for restoration of health.

The Board of Education has awarded contracts for furnishing and delivering direct to each school kitchen utensils for the schools in Manhattan.

Plans have been approved for removing street encroachments at P. S. 86, Manhattan.

A communication from the Merchants' Association of New York in reference to inviting the National Education Association to hold its annual meeting in 1916 in this city has been referred to the Committee on Elementary Schools.

The Teachers' Council opposes the proposal to make the school year consist of 200 days on the ground that it is a makeshift to increase the income of the Pension Fund.

Associate City Supt. Edson will address the Association of Assistants to Principals at its meeting on May 20 in the Hotel Martha Washington.

The schools will observe "Peace Day" today.

There will be an election on Thursday of a representative of the teaching force to the Board of Retirement. The candidates are Miss Josephine E. Rogers, Principal of P. S. 81, Manhattan, the present incumbent; Melvin C. Oppermann of P. S. 37, the Bronx, and Frederick E. Lewis of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HERRICK, Dr. EVERETT, (April 1, 1914;) net estate, $1,302,188; James B. Ford, brother-in-law of decedent, is given $775,148; Jessie Colby, Mary Colby, and William F. Colby, cousins, are each given $20,000; Louis F. Bishop, M. D., friend, $20,000; A. Schuyler Clark, M. D., friend, $20,000; Henry Lyman Hooker, friend, $5,000; Anna Bishop, friend $20,000; Love Porter, friend, $30,000; Anna Kneeland Sturges, friend, $5,000; Constance A. Jones, friend, $20,000; Marjorie Monroe, friend, is given a mortgage on 126 Madison Avenue, held by decedent, amounting to $20,512, and a legacy of $125,000; George Munroe, friend, is given mortgages valued at $33,077; there were bequests amounting to $13,563 to employes and household servants; Maidstone Club is given $7,556 to provide an annual cup to be contested for by members; following gifts to institutions: New York Academy of Medicine, $50,000; New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, $25,000; Society for the Relief of Wives and Children of Medical Men, $10,000; Children's Aid Society, $10,000; New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $10,000; American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $1,000; Colby Academy, $11,380, and the East Hampton Free Library, $25,000. Assets: Realty, $138,000; deposits, $291,903; mortgages, $197,161; stocks and bonds, $694,333; contents of residence, 33 E. 51st St., $6,721; jewelry and wearing apparel, $899; contents of house at East Hampton, L. I., $3,138; auto, $3,500. Realty owned by decedent consisted of 33 E. 51 St., appraised at $110,000, and Summer home at East Hampton, L. I., appraised at $28,000; largest holding of stock was 2,291 shares U. S. Rubber Co. pf., appraised at $236,545; other large holdings were: 400 shares Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., $32,400; 150 shares Del. & Hudson Co., $22,275; 700 shares Manhattan R'y., $91,700; 420 shares Great Northern Ry. pf., $53,340, and 760 shares U. S. Rubber Co. common, $47,310.

WHITEHOUSE, WILLIAM FITZHUGH, (April 1, 1909;) net estate, $39,015. Mrs. Frances S. Whitehouse, widow, sole beneficiary, fifth interest in 285 Broadway, $34,000; deposits in Bank of Montreal, $21,035; personality, $100; mortgages, $5,461; attorneys' fees due to decedent, $16,550.

WOODRUFF, FRANCIS EBON, (details elsewhere.)

BUSINESS TROUBLES

CUMBERLAND SILK CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Cumberland Silk Co., manufacturer of broad-silk, with sales office at 452 Fourth Ave., by Villa Stearns Co., $4,681; Russell Murray & Co., $873, and F. Rolker, $2,198.

IRVING FORDON, also known as Isaac and Ike Fordon, manager of 24 East Ninety-ninth St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,088 and no assets. Mr. Fordon has been manager of several athletic clubs which got up boxing matches.

JOSEPH FORDON, manager of 35 St. Nicholas Terrace, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,598 and no assets.

MORITZ GREENSPAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Moritz Greenspan, dealer in diamonds and jewelry at 215 East Houston St., by I. Hochberger & Son. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $3,000.

DAVIS GOLD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Davis Gold, doing business as the Stanton Clothing Co. at 164 Stanton St., by Isaac Rettig, $238; Jacob Drangel, $223, and Israel Pashkin, $197. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $2,000.

EMIL PHILLIPSON, decorator of 2,332 University Ave., Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,259 and nominal assets.

FRANK MEYER, grocer, at Port Chester, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,272 and assets $1,000.

HARVEY E. VAN ZANDT of Nyack, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,774 and no assets.

O'NEILL MEREDITH MILLINERY COMPANY.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of the O'Neill Meredith Millinery Company of 39 West Forty-sixth Street, with creditors at 10 cents on the dollar, payable 5 cents cash and 5 cents on Oct. 15.

HARRY BROD.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Harry Brod, dealer in clothing at 592 Ninth Avenue, with creditors at 15 cents cash on the dollar.

FRED YOUNG, jeweler at 1,374 Broadway, has made an assignment to John A. Anderson.

HENRY C. LIEBERMAN, dealer in millinery and women's hats at 3,800 Broadway, has made an assignment to Jacob Neumark.

ALFONS SCHREIBER, dealer in laces, trimmings, and buttons at 506 Fifth Avenue, has made an assignment to Sidney R. Fleischer.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 17.—Morris L. Fox, Racine, owes $236,560.37, according to the schedules filed in his voluntary bankruptcy today, and the amount unsecured is $236,290.06. Assets are $103,344. To the Commercial Savings Bank of Racine he is liable for $126,463.28, and to Charles R. Carpenter, who was cashier, $91,000, having guaranteed the indorsement of the Racine Iron and Metal Co. on notes.

TRENTON, May 17.—Philip S. Harmon, Plainfield, jeweler, voluntary petition. Liabilities, $15,462; assets, $24,197, including $9,000 life insurance, $7,000 incumbered real estate, and about $6,000 in book accounts.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Judge Hough yesterday granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Marie Cahill Arthur, the actress, who resided at 1,730 Broadway. She filed a petition on March 8, 1915, with liabilities of $35,402 and nominal assets of $23,827.

Judge Hough yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

JOSEPH D. BAUCUS, lawyer, 49 Wall Street, liabilities of $84,761.

JOSEPH A. MANAHAN, 23 East 129th Street, formerly trolley promoter, liabilities of $76,761.

FERDINAND R. EIDEN, flowers and feathers, 64 East Eighth Street, liabilities of $34,565.

JOSEPH FISCHER, 701 Madison Avenue, kindling wood manufacturer, liabilities of $17,919.

IRVING P. ALLCOTT, salesman, 445 Riverside Drive, liabilities of $8,629.

BENJAMIN BARNETT, salesman, 302 Convent Avenue, liabilities of $6,791.

AUGUST BAYERSDORFER, 639 West 163d Street, liabilities of $806.

MAX BERMAN, jeweler, 737 Tremont Avenue, liabilities of $12,653.

ISAAC BROWN, butcher, Mount Vernon, liabilities of $20,746.

FRANK A., LOUIS, and PATRICK BURCHETTA of Samuel E. Perry & Co., furniture, Peekskill, liabilities of $4,503.

JACOB J. COHEN, pearl buttons, 45 Lispenard Street, liabilities of $6,754.

SAMUEL COHEN, shoes, Yonkers.

ROSE ENGELSCHER, laces, 117 Pitt Street, liabilities of $8,780.

JACOB HARTMAN, 960 Prospect Avenue, formerly art glass manufacturer, liabilities of $7,515.

LOUIS KAPLAN, real estate agent, 82 Pike Street, liabilities of $1,962.

JOSEPH A. MASCIA, builder, 775 Oak Drive, Williamsbridge, liabilities of $1,217.

SAMUEL SCHLACHTER, 927 Home Street, liabilities of $1,524.

SIEGEL & ALPERSTEIN, cloaks, 135 West Twenty-ninth Street, liabilities of $19,223.

HENRY L. TIGHE, 1,564 Broadway, liabilities of $1,802.

SOPHIE WEXLER, dressmaker, 22 West Forty-sixth Street, liabilities of $18,186.

JACOB WOOG, 155 East Eighty-ninth Street, formerly clothing, liabilities of $4,613.

ISIDOR ARONOW of I. Oronow & Sons, cloaks, 67 Fourth Avenue, liabilities of $6,705.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Boyarsky, Joseph—R. Boyarsky, costs, $146.99.
Bennetts, Thomas—Dyker Heights Amusement Co., Inc., $129.03.
Barkelstein, Samuel—Phillips & Sons, Inc., $252.01.
Same—W. W. Smith, $389.17.
Bookman, William—A. Klein & Co., $147.50.
Bloomingdale, Betty—John Wanamaker, N. Y., $417.74.
Baues, Henry—Interstate Note & Holding Co., Inc., $164.31.
Braun, Jacob F.—J. Freudenheim et al., $117.46.
Christmas, Frederick J. V.—W. Jones, $107.35.
Cox Brass Mfg. Co.—Drop Forging Co. of N. Y., $457.14.
Cahn, Caroline—H. Weill et al., $7,690.07.
Cohen, Morris J.—United Merchants' Realty & Improvement Co., $845.77.
Cahne, John P.—N. & K. Art Co., Inc., $598.64.
Chapman, David A. R.—Lord & Taylor, $121.79.
Carroll, Pierre G.—Aeolina Co., $1,205.05.
Cobe, Andrew J.—Liquidation & Realization Co., $1,018.83.
Cohen, Henry—S. Cohen, $388.79.
Chambers, Walter B.—Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co., $185.30.
Cilletti, Samuel—A. Werksman et al., $171.08.
Cerny, Vincent—E. Frey, $288.81.
Drumgole, Michael H.—Interstate Note & Holding Co., Inc., $121.58.
Dashoff, Morris—J. Friedman, $128.75.
Dunton, Max R.—A. W. Druckett, $127.91.
Delaney, Gertrude, and Maggie P. Payton—People, &c., $500.
D'Agariolf, Genia—M. F. Strindberg, $1,277.87.
Davis, David H. M.—Bryant & May, Ltd., $588.17.
Duran, Patrick J.—L. Longley, $600.
East India Marine & Fire Ins. Co. of Amsterdam—U. S. Fertilizer, $5,246.95.
Erlich, Abraham, and Barnet Siegel—N. Rosenberg, $582.72.
Fennell, Robert W.—W. S. Bainbridge, $629.11.
Faulhaber, Bert G.—Bank of Washington Heights, $521.81.
Fleischer, Sigmund L.—C. M. Blimline, $2,649.91.
Fargo, James G. Prest.—North German Lloyd, costs, $824.53.
Fordon, Isaac and Joseph—S. Roth, $1,091.04.
Foley, Frank T.—Interstate Note & Holding Co., Inc., $135.45.
Green, Mary A.—Oscar Dabiels Co., costs, $111.36.
Harrison, Morris A.—H. Levey, $322.65.
H. S. Horton & Co. and Illinois Surety Co.—D. Hanly, $270.22.
Haight, Allen T. and George F.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $15,404.42.
Herman, Max—A. David, $241.68.
Illinois Surety Co.—J. Hanauer, $4,758.57.
Indian River Silk Co., Inc., and Hiram K. Gaynor, Jr.—J. Coleman, $340.91.
Incorporated Property Co.—W. S. Paine et al., costs, $108.18.
Joyce, John W.—Eastern Holding Co., $351.15.
Kenny, Frank H.—H. R. Stewart et al., costs, $107.88.
Klein, Adolph—F. Peny, $121.91.
Keller, Anna, and Amedeo Funaro—A. Sides, $2,215.37.
Kluber, John C.—C. Laudadio, $306.61.
Koehler, V. Hugo—J. V. Ackerman, $532.19.
Korman, Ben—J. Freudenheim et al., $454.66.
Lyons, Arthur L.—N. Gillette, $107.80.
Lightou, Chas. F.—H. M. Pope, $186.02.
Lordi, Michael—M. Wormser, $144.41.
Levenson, Walter—Lord & Taylor, $113.58.
Lang, Christian H.—W. Dunker, $936.72.
Lindau, Simon—L. F. Castle, $151.26.
Maggio, Giuseppe, adm.—A. Licata, $205.87.
McGovern, Thomas—Central Cigar Mfg. Co., $276.42.
Mackenzie School—W. R. Hanna, $5,360.14.
Morris Perlstein, Inc.—H. Lehmann, $1,731.98.
N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co.—N. McKearny, $381.13.
Neamarks & Davis, Inc., Aaron B. Davis, and Charles Neamarks—R. P. Wardwell, $534.41.
Pascal, Annette—Union Trust Co., $4,488.31.
Perry, Clarence E.—N. H. Whiteside, $132.31.
Park Square Theatre Co., Inc.—Conkling-Armstrong Terra Cotta Co., $479.16.
Same—Same, $270.23.
Philipsl, Jacob—G. E. Weaver, $262.81.
Russian Transport and Insurance Co. of 1844 in St. Petersburg, Russia—U. S. Fertilizer Co., $5,246.95.
Ryan, John P.—C. Laudadio, $357.75.
Rosenblum, Solomon J.—J. F. Applenaum, $716.84.
Rosa, Louis—Aeolian Co., $1,811.45.
Seckel, Grace M.—S. Augusta, $393.10.
Schaufele, Clifford A.—G. Lindenmeyr, $3,399.
Schwager, Gussie—L. L. Wasserman, costs, $107.88.
Stevens & Stevenson Co., Inc., William B. Stevens and James Stevenson—J. K. Buard, $590.04.
Siegel-Schor Co. and Goldie Schor—Century Bank of the City of N. Y., $193.21.
St. Luke's Home for Aged Women—M. Cox, $10,153.94.
Sullivan, Joseph—E. A. Hubbard, $220.81.
Savoy Cornice and Skylight Works—Glockner & Blue Co., $227.10.
Schnabel, Samuel, Max Williams, and Max Myer—H. Germain Co., $2,136.18.
Sommerfeld, Henry—C. J. Osborn Co., $106.25.
Snyder, Amelia—E. Baruch, $579.41.
Silverman, Morris R.—C. Sullivan, $722.48.
Samuels, Isaac B.—Aeolian Co., $732.33.
Seidman, Louis—New York Railway Co., $104.60.
Thorer, Anna C.—I. Grubman, $128.56.
Thielen, Martin H.—Allenel Construction Co., $136.81.
Title Guarantee Co. of Rochester, N. Y., and Wm. T. Emmet, Superintendent—Washington Savings Bank, $73,888.19.
Vican, Cass J.—Mountain Community, Inc., $216.90.
Vulcan Insurance Co.—J. Grackin, $830.38.
Williams, P. McGregor, Co.—J. M. Ellis, $913.62.
Zibelli, Giuseppe Christiana—N. Reisler Iron Works, Inc., $155.50.

In Bronx County.

Foye, William J.—J. Lichtenberg, $512.22.
Gruber, Julius—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., $148.96.
Kasenetz, Max, and Giuseppi Lifrieri—E. Gottfried et al., $237.50.
Kluber, John C.—C. Laudadio, $306.61.
Levine, Jacob H.—North American Wall Paper Co., $49.
Nicol Building Corporation and Ferdinand Cioffi—G. Vausse, $524.83.
Polacsek, John—American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Co., $95.80.
Ryan, John P.—C. Laudadio, $357.75.
Strunsky, Louis—M. S. Schleinum, $97.51.
Smernoff, A. Albert—S. Barnett, $50.41.
Weimar, Henry—J. Walter, $145.22.
Wolf, Israel I.—L. B. Heliman, $153.09.
Watson, Daisy M.—New York Telephone Co., $34.41.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Emery, Joseph H.—J. T. Pirie, Feb. 16, 1912, $15,758.36.
Parsons, John E., and Lloyd S. Bryce, executors, &c.—M. C. Cunningham, June 16, 1914, $34,902.78.
D'Ambra Construction Co., Pasquale d'Ambra, and Annie D. d'Ambra—Iroquois Door Co., March 19, 1912, $941.89.
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd.—S. Schiffman, April 26, 1915, $4,154.18.
Fehr, Jules—J. C. Cushman et al., April 18, 1895, $1,571.14.
Archer, Sidney; M. W. Minsky, Louis Minsky, and Minsker Realty Co.—M. D. Steuer, Oct. 15, 1913, $818.30.
Boam, Mary E.—Lincoln National Bank of City of New York, Feb. 21, 1913, $527.42.
Emmet, Wm. T., Superintendent, &c.—Northern Bank of New York, May 13, 1915, (vacated,) $65,302.07.
Fusco, Giuseppe — City of New York, Dec. 8, 1914, (vacated,) $262.
Union Railway Co.—City of New York, June 8, 1908, $51,758.87.
Same—Same, June 30, 1908, $131.75.
Same—Same, Feb. 9, 1906, $23,295.06.
Wolthauser, John H.—L. Jacobsohn, Dec. 19, 1914, $1,199.18.
Wolins, Irving — M. Kuker, Aug. 28, 1913, $142.15.
Waldron, Michael J.—Hannis Distilling Co., March 23, 1915, $165.80.
Holden Paper Co.—J. J. Holland, March 25, 1915, $1,452.24.
Lancaster, Alexander—C. Kuhn, May 7, 1915, $224.72.
McKnight Realty Co., E. Scott, S. Thomas, J. Calvin, H. Stewart, and Arthur Maxwell—R. J. Burritt, May 4, 1915, $1,086.66.
Schmidt, Annie, or Annie de Jonge — F. Voightmann, Feb. 10, 1910, (canceled,) $2,360.35.
Nelson, Solomon—J. Schmitke, March 17, 1915, $224.72.
New York Railways Co. — J. Sunderland, March 22, 1915, $600.83.
New York Railways Co. and Seeing New York Automobile Inc. — J. J. McLaughlin, Oct. 24, 1914, $16,137.30.
Rothschild, Harry—Ludwig Baumann & Co., Feb. 23, 1915, $245.45.

In Bronx County.

Fusco, Giuseppi—City of New York, June 6, 1914, $262.
Gellis, Barnet, Philip, and Abraham—P. Rosenberg, Feb. 8, 1915, $141.85.
Hoegman, Charles F.—C. J. Haase, April 21, 1915, $138.90.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:42|Sun sets..7:11|Moon sets..11:23

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:15	10:26	4:27	4:11
Governors Island	10:32	10:35	5:04	4:45
Hell Gate	12:22	12:25	6:44	6:25

Arrived—Monday, May 17.

SS Czaritza, Glasgow, May 8.
SS Powhatan, Algiers, April 24.
SS Carolina, San Juan, May 12.
SS Grayson, San Juan, May 11.
SS Tivives, Santiago, May 12.
SS Catharine Cuneo, Jamaica, May 11.
SS Con. di Giorgio, Sama, May 10.
SS Driebergen, Laguana, May 2.
SS Gregory, Barbados, May 9.
SS Princeton, Tuxpam, May 8.
SS Matanzas, Havana, May 13.
SS King Bleddyn, Genoa, April 19.
SS Creole, New Orleans, May 12.
SS El Sigio, Galveston, May 11.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, May 14.
SS Pastores, Cristobal, May 11.
SS Ben Nevis, Havre, April 28.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, May 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Tuscania	Liverpool	May 9
Michigan	London	April 27
Wico	Shields	April 27
Noordijk	Rotterdam	April 29
Markham	Rotterdam	April 29
Discoverer	Falmouth	April 30
Silvercedar	Leghorn	April 28
Maryland	London	May 1
Royal Prince	Balboa	May 6
Cushing	Rotterdam	May 2
Justin	Liverpool	May 4
Stampalia	Gibraltar	May 9
Strathallan	Rotterdam	May 2
Harkness	Colon	May 8
Rijndam	Rotterdam	May 8
Minnehaha	London	May 8
Niagara	Bordeaux	May 8
Francisco	Hull	May 4
Saratoga	Havana	May 9
Minas Geraes	Bahia	May 4
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 15
Medina	Galveston	May 12
San Marcos	Galveston	May 12
Sabine	Mobile	May 11

DUE TOMORROW.

Narragansett	Liverpool	May 6
Coronal	Puerto Mexico	May 12
Ogeechee	Sharpness	May 5
Apache	Jacksonville	May 16

DUE THURSDAY.

Etonian	Liverpool	May 6
Platuria	Gibraltar	May 5
Zaandyk	Amsterdam	May 6
Cornelis	Rotterdam	May 6
Comus	New Orleans	May 15
Zacapa	Kingston	May 15
Comanche	Jacksonville	May 17
Algiers	Galveston	May 13

DUE FRIDAY.

Homer City	Havre	May 7
Allianca	Cristobal	May 15
Zulia	Porto Rico	May 15
Ancon	Balboa	May 18
El Oriente	Galveston	May 15
Comal	Galveston	May 15
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 18

DUE SATURDAY.

Lutetian	Dartmouth	May 7
Portuguese Prince	Genoa	May 3
Minerva	Amsterdam	May 8
Isle of Mull	Dran	May 7
Portland	Balboa	May 13
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 19

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Orduna, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Arabic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Santiago, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Kronberg, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Rio de Janeiro, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool	——	5:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Kotonia, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Czaritza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Niagara, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kroonland, Colon	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sigio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 17.

S

COURT HOUSE BILL ARGUED AT ALBANY

Governor Urged to Sign Mills Act to Expedite Work on $10,000,000 Structure.

HOPE FOR BIG SAVING

L. Laflin Kellogg Leads Fight for the Measure—Taxpayers' Leagues Oppose It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 17.—Governor Whitman was strongly urged today to expedite the construction of the proposed new Court House in New York City by signing the Mills bill, which provides a more economical method of financing the enterprise than would be possible under the plan provided by the General Municipal law which governs city contracts in general. The bill has already been accepted by the city administration.

L. Laflin Kellogg, Secretary of the Court House Board, which acquired the site for the new Court House, and under whose general supervision plans and specifications for the structure have been prepared, appeared before the Governor as the chief spokesman for the project. He told Governor Whitman that a great saving could be effected is he would approve the bill.

"A large economy, estimated to some 20 per cent. of the cost of the building, will be effected to the city in case bids may be obtained for the entire work at the present time when the market price of labor and materials is low, and there is great demand for contract work," said Mr. Kellogg.

Objections to the measure were presented by Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association; Senator William M. Bennett, Frank Demuth of the West Side Taxpayers' Association, Thomas E. O'Brien, representing the State Association of Master Plumbers, and C. A. Broderick of the State Steamfitter's Association. Messrs. O'Brien and Broderick objected to the bill on the ground that it provided a plan for having the work of construction done under a single contract. Under the general municipal law separate contracts for plumbing, gasfitting, steam heating, hot water, and ventilating apparatus are required. This feature amendatory of the municipal law was put into the bill in the interest of economy.

Messrs. Bennett, Demuth, and Browne objected to the bill on the ground that the project involved the expenditure of too much money at a time when the city was in financial straits. They said the New York Board of Estimate was given to extravagance. Leo Arnstein, an examiner from the office of President McAneny of the New oYrk oBard of Aldermen, who was the only representative of the city to attend the hearing, rebuked Mr. Browne when he made the charge. He said the Board of Estimate had shaved more than $2,000,000 from the city budget in matters within its control, and insisted that the board was doing its best to economize wherever possible.

The final plan, specifications, and contracts have been prepared for the erection of the great court house in New York City," said Mr. Kellogg. "The estimated cost of the building is $10,000,000. This bill provides a plan under which the project can be financed in a manner adjustable to the financial ability of the city under a plan which has been adopted by the Federal Government in contracts under which large operations have been conducted."

STATE FUTURITIES ILLEGAL.

Fair Commission Must Return $8,205 Entrance Fees to Horsemen.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 16.—Entrance fees collected from horse owners by the State Fair Commission of 1913, amounting to $8,205, must be returned to the owners under an opinion rendered by Egburt E. Woodbury, Attorney General, to the newly appointed State Fair Commission. The old commission established futurity races, to be run at the State Fair this year, next year and in 1917. The plan virtually committed the State to an unlawful enterprise in that it overstepped the injunction in the agricultural law against the Fair Commission retaining any of the moneys in excess of actual requirements for the conduct of the State Fair, says the Attorney General.

The rules for the futurity races provided for prizes aggregating $20,000. Attorney General Woodbury says: "There would be no doubt about the authority of the commission to inaugurate and carry through any races it might desire and to expend for that purpose in prizes, nominators, etc., all the money taken in by the commission for fair purposes and any appropriation made by the Legislature, if any, provided such expenditures were made before the annual report which is required by Section 294 of the Agricultural law to be made on or before the first day of January in each year, at which time an itemized, verified report is to be made showing all receipts and disbursements for the preceding year; and any balance then remaining in the hands of the commission is required to be paid over to the State Treasurer and ceases to be subject to the control of the commission."

WILL BE TWO MORE JUDGES.

Governor Whitman Signs Hopkins Bill Creating the Positions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 17.—The agitation for two additional Supreme Court Justices in the Ninth Judicial District, comprising the Counties of Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Putnam, and Dutchess, was crowned with success today when Governor Whitman signed the Hopkins bill which provides for such an increase.

At a hearing on this bill before Governor Whitman, Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyack appeared and urged the Governor not to approve the bill because there was not enough work for five Justices now sitting in the district. Justice Tompkins denounced the bill as a patronage grab. Since then Justice Isaac N. Mills of Mount Vernon has been designated as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division in the Second Department, leaving only four Justices to do the work of the Supreme Court in the district.

In a statement giving his reasons for approving the bill, Governor Whitman said that Justices Mills, Morschauser, and Hirschberg, a majority of the Judges in the district, had certified to the imperative necessity for two additional Judges.

The two Judges must be elected this Fall. There is no provision in the bill for the appointment by the Governor of any Judges in the interim.

MACHINISTS PUT TO WORK.

Vermont Plant Resumes After a Prolonged Layoff.

Special to The New York Times.

BENNINGTON, Vt., May 17.—The Charles Cooper Estate, manufacturers of knit underwear machinery and needles, opened this morning with a full force on full time, for the first time in nearly a year. About a year ago the company received an order from a German underwear manufacturing company for a number of machines, which it has been unable to ship. Inability to realize on these machines and the general business depression compelled the company to run on a forty-hour schedule for several months, and in March it laid off about half its help.

An order just received is expected to keep the shop running all Summer.

MORE BUDGET REDUCTIONS.

Governor Finds Items for $85,000 for Bridge Contracted at $44,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 17.—Governor Whitman today eliminated items aggregating $381,120 from the appropriation bills, making the total cuts to date $1,951,265. He has for tomorrow the Conservation Commission, Trustees of Public Buildings, Labor Department, and Tax Department, as well as Commissions on Reservations, Parks, Monuments, Mansions, &c., whose contributions to the pruning will send the grand sum to more than $2,000,000.

Today's examinations began with General W. W. Wotherspoon, Superintendent of Public Works. The General was not keen for a number of the items, saying that his department was "used by the legislators to carry into effect a lot of their schemes." He said that the item of $28,000 for the Shinnecock-Peconic Canal, which the Governor wanted to knife, was necessary to save the work which has been done. The Governor asked if the Federal Government had not done some work there.

"Yes, but only to interfere," replied the General.

"The State has spent a lot of money on this canal," he added, "but, unfortunately, has nothing for it. It is a serious condition."

An item for $50,000 for painting bridges and other canal structures led the Governor to remark that the painting would have to wait for a year.

For a bridge being built at Lyons Falls, originally contracted for at $44,000, there were items for $45,000 and $20,000. The Governor cut out the larger sum. He also penciled items of $11,833 for the improvement of West Canada Creek, $19,000 for Three-Mile Harbor, $44,500 for Canesteo River, and $96,000 for Chadakoin River. The cuts in the Public Works Department amounted to $363,660. Only $2,479 of the State Engineer's items was vetoed, while the Secretary of State suffered an additional cut of $14,980.

REINSTATEMENT BILL DEAD.

Governor Whitman Vetoes It as Opening Way to Political Deals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 17.—Governor Whitman today vetoed the Hoff bill which would have given to employes and subordinates in the city departments other than uniformed members of the Police and Fire Departments who have been dismissed on charges after a hearing the opportunity for a rehearing and reinstatement at any time after their dismissal.

Under the present law, a rehearing and reinstatement can be ordered only by the immediate successor of the removing official. Under the Hoff bill, reinstatement could be ordered at any time, no matter how long after removal, provided an application for reinstatement had been made within two years after removal and provided the Mayor had given his consent.

"In almost all cases of this kind it is impossible to get the evidence after the lapse of a short space of time, and the provisions of this bill could be used to procure for political reasons the reinstatement of men who are properly dismissed after it has become impossible to fairly present the evidence of the facts in the case," said the Governor in his veto message.

"Removals from public positions are administrative acts which should not be open indefinitely to review by any successor of the removing official, who necessarily cannot be familiar with all the evidence and circumstances connected with the original removal."

FEW PLACES EXEMPT.

Tax Commission Asks for Forty, but Gets Only Eight.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 16.—Governor Whitman's new State Tax Commission asked the State Civil Service Commission to exempt forty positions, or about 50 per cent. of those in the department, but only eight were exempted—the Secretary to the commission, the secretary to the President, four corporation tax examiners, one corporation tax examiner and managing clerk, New York office, and one confidential mortgage tax examiner. Three of these places heretofore have been classified; five are new places.

Thirty-seven places were transferred to the competitive class—two expert examiners of special franchises, one confidential appraiser, twenty-four confidential special agents, one agent, one confidential file and index clerk, and nine confidential auditors. Of these places, fifteen were filled by holdovers.

Vacancies existing or hereafter occurring in the positions of expert appraiser, special agent, and mortgage tax examiner are to be filled from eligible lists to be established by the commission.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 3,519, all; Carrie F. Miller and another, trustees, to Rose Simons, 3 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Charles Bigberg, 119 Nassau St.....$1,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 91st St, 100.8x100, all; Eldorado Holding Corporation to Morris Fein, 1,370 Lyman Place, 7 months, from May 1, 1915; attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch, 239 Grand St.....$13,500

CHRISTOPHER ST, 35 to 39, all; Citizens Investing Co. to Carmelo Lamarca, 132 Thompson St, 4 1-12 years, from June 1, 1915; attorney, S. Asciuto, 210 Thompson St.....$6,884

LEXINGTON AV, 1,915 to 1,919; Rudolph W. Pick to Thomas Kelly, 2,223 8th Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$1,500

3D AV, 906 and 908; 55th St, 162 East, three floors; Carlex Realty Co., Inc., to Philip Frankel, 906 3d Av, 6 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, B. J. Levy, Hall of Records.

3D AV, 1,890, all; Mathilda White to George Gotthelf and another, 216 East 118th St, 10 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Cohen, 302 Broadway.....$3,000

5TH AV, 277, first loft; Esther Kaminski to Harry C. Mabie, East Orange, N. J., 2 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, F. Pentlarge, 55 Liberty St.....$2,600

86TH ST, 3 West, all; George A. Wheelock to Maurice Packard, 236 West 79th St, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Packard & Co., 97 Nassau St.....$3,000

Bronx.

206TH ST, 180-184 East, three-story building; Rosinov Grazziado to Nicola Scisciuti, 184 East 206th St, 2 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, Nicola Scisciuti, 184 East 206th St.....$1,020

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, 378; American Hardware Corp. against 78th St. and West End Av. Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$1,727

47TH ST, 129 West; Potick Construction Co., Inc., against Leopold Stern, owner; Eloise M. Van Horn, lessee and contractor; Charles M. Dean, architect.....$66

54TH ST, 54 West; Lawrence S. Harris against Jessie Gillender, owner; Annie Cornish, lessee; Alexander J. Veitch, contractor $250

Bronx.

163TH ST, 491 East; Simon Willens against Louis and Mary Teven, owners and contractors $195

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, s s, 125.7 ft s of 180th St, 104.7x150.4; Lawyers Mortgage Co., loans J. W. R. Realty Co., Inc., to erect three five-story apartments.....$105,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 209, and Rivington St, 3; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America against Charles L. Stickney, Jr., trustee, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

WEST END AV, 323; Miriam H. C. Cannon against Jennie C. Bradley et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.

1ST AV, s w corner of 44th St, 21.3x100; Peter Doelger et al against Vincent Amato et al, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Hoenninger.

6TH AV, 384; New York Life Insurance Co. against 364 6t. Avenue et al, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, C. W. Rubbell.

35TH ST, 310 West; Victoria A. Romaine against John O'Reilly et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hill, Lockwood, Redfield & Lydon.

37TH ST, 72 to 76 West; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against 72, 74, and 76 West 36th Street Realty Co. et al, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, P. L. Allen.

118TH ST, 252 East; Payne Estate against Alice M. Lynch et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves & Todd.

122ND ST, 9 West; Solomon L. Pakas against William H. De Voe et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. O. Brack.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Liberty National Bank Leases New Quarters in Equitable Building—West Side Residence Purchase for Wedding Gift—Apartment House Buyers—Bronx Deals—Big Printing Lease.

It was a dull day in the realty market yesterday, the most interesting feature being the announcement of a twenty-one year lease taken by the Liberty National Bank in the new Equitable Building for its new home. The space acquired involves the ground floor on the Broadway and Cedar Street corner, being the entire Broadway frontage north of the main entrance, about 5,000 square feet, and office space on the mezzanine and second floors. The lease was closed by Albert B. Ashforth for Louis J. Horowitz, President of the Equitable Building Corporation. The new banking room and offices will be fitted up from plans by the architects, Walker & Gillette. The Broadway and Pine Street frontage of the building has been taken by the Empire Trust Company.

The Liberty National Bank now occupies the low building at 139 Broadway, erected for it several years ago by the Washington Life Insurance Company. The bank was organized in 1891, its first home being in the big building at Liberty and West Streets. Thomas Cochran is President of the bank.

Buys Residence for Wedding Gift.

The five-story American basement residence at 303 West Ninety-first Street, on plot 25 by 59.1, adjoining the Arbutus apartment house, at the northwest corner of West End Avenue, has been purchased by Joseph Conron from Charles E. Diefenthaler. It is said that the house will be presented to Mr. Conron's daughter as a wedding gift on her marriage on June 2 to James Butler, Jr.

Infirmary Enlarges Holdings.

The New York Eye and Ear Infirmary has enlarged its Second Avenue holding by purchasing the four-story house at 314 East Fourteenth Street, 22.6 by 103.3, from John J. Aaron. The hospital owns the two adjoining houses at 310 and 312, which abut the infirmary building on the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street.

Apartment House Buyers.

Harry E. Davis is the buyer of the twelve-story Orvis apartment house at 35 to 39 West Eighty-first Street, reported sold last Saturday by the McMorrow Engineering and Construction Company. It was held at $750,000. In part payment Mr. Davis gave his Mount Vernon residence on Stuyvesant Plaza in the Chester Hill section, valued at $75,000. Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers.

James J. English was the buyer of the six-story apartment at 571 and 573 West 175th Street, sold last week by the Moses Goodman Corporation. In part payment he gave a residence and plot at Arlington, N. J., on the northwest corner of Belgrave Drive and Midland Avenue, 150 by 120. The Nehring Company was the broker.

Buyer of West End Avenue Corner.

Franklin Pettit, in the name of the Leicestershire Realty Company, is reported to have been the buyer of the plot on the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, sold last week. The plot, which is 81 by 100, is occupied by six dwellings. The resale of the property is said to be pending to a builder for improvement with a large apartment structure.

Bronx Borough.

The plot, 40 by 130, at 447 East 172d Street has been sold by William J. Gabel for Josephine A. Bertine to the Benenson Realty Company for improvement.

Thorn & Co. have sold, in conjunction with R. McLernon, for William Evans, to a client, a plot 50 by 115, on the west side of Webster Avenue, twenty-five feet south of 204th Sereet. It was held at $17,000. The new Third Avenue Elevated station will be at the 204th Street corner.

Eugene J. Busher has sold for William C. Arnold the two-family brick house at 1½ West 172d Street, 25 by 87 feet, to Jumel E. Noble; also two vacant lots on the southwest corner of Garden Street and Prospect Avenue, 50 by 100, to William C. Arnold, and for Joseph I. Berry, the gore lot, 96 by 38 feet; on the west side of Prospect Avenue, fourteen feet south of Garden Street.

Brooklyn.

The C. X. Mathews Company has sold in the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn the new houses at 1,877 Madison Street, 1,866 Woodbine Street, and 1,876 Madison Street to F. E. Phillips, Henry D. Meyer and Herman Weiderman, respectively. Each covers a lot 27.6 by 100 feet.

$80,500 for Lawrence Acreage.

Joseph P. Day sold seventeen acres at Lawrence, L. I., at auction last Saturday, on the premises to Gustav H. Neumeyer for $80,500. The property has a frontage of 629 feet on Broadway, a depth of 1,237 feet and is improved with a two-story frame dwelling, and various outbuildings.

Church Buys at Larchmont.

The Larchmont Avenue Presbyterian Church has purchased eight lots in Larchmont Centre, N. Y., from the Carsten Realty Corporation upon which a new stone church edifice and parish house will be erected.

Alexander Bradley & Son of Larchmont Manor, have sold for George D. Hauser, his Larchmont Park property, at the corner of Stuyvesant Avenue and the Parkway.

Big Printing Lease.

Another big move to the new uptown printing centre will soon be made by Stahl & Jaeger, lithographers and printers, for thirty years at Mulberry and Grand Streets, who have leased for new quarters the fourth floor, about 20,000 square feet in the new fifteen-story building at 406 to 426 West Thirty-first Street. The lease has been made by Brett & Goode for the 406 West Thirty-first Street Company, and is for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $100,000.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased for J. Hopkins Smith his residence at 17 West Forty-seventh Street to the Black & Boyd Manufacturing Company, gas and electric fixtures which has been at 25 East Twenty-second Street for twenty years, and the store at 985 Lexington Avenue to the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company.

Shaw & Co., have leased for J. Harper Skillin the three-story building 1,935 Madison Avenue to the Elier Manufacturing Company of Canton, Ohio.

Bernheimer & Schwartz has leased the basement store at 70 Murray Street, and the third and fourth lofts at 72 Murray Street to the F. J. Bernard Company.

City and Country House Leases.

The new six-story American basement residence at 16 East Seventy-first Street has been leased by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company for C. W. Luyster, Jr., to a tenant for occupancy. The lease is for four years.

John L. Cadley & Co. have leased for the Real Realty Company to Mrs. Wilson the four-story dwelling at 332 West Fifty-eighth Street.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have rented the Frederic R. Coudert property known as Rugby at Oyster Bay, L. I., to Mrs. Amos Merrill.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have leased for Mrs. Rachel Thurston the dwelling at 89 North Oak Street, Ridgewood, N. J., to E. Lavendol.

Fire Alarm Signal Bill.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests urges all property owners to communicate with the Governor, advocating his approval of the Senate bill, amending the labor law in relation to fire alarm signal systems, and providing that in the City of New York the Fire Commissioner may waive the requirement for a fire alarm signal system if, in his opinion, such system is unnecessary for the safety of the occupants in buildings not over four stories in height, or buildings equipped with automatic sprinklers. The bill has been indorsed by the Fire Commissioner.

Realty Notes.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. were the brokers in the recent sale of the J. Louis Schaefer estate at Great Neck, L. I., to George J. Gidgson.

M. Blackstone was the broker in the sale last week of the two seven-story buildings at 47 and 49 Division Street to Samuel Kaufman.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

55th St, 226 to 232 East, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5 to 54th St (223 to 229) x125x100.5x23x100.5, brewery; V. M. Flannery against C. A. Doelger et al.; Benjamin Trapnell, attorney; A. S. Friend, referee; due, $20,678.81; taxes, &c., $245.40; subject to prior mortgage of $92,000; to the plaintiff for $17,500 over prior liens.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Mclean Av, 851 and 853, n w corner of 240th St, 88x115x irregular, tenements and stores; Herbert Beach et al. against J. T. Doyle et al.; C. J. McDermott, attorney; J. C. Connell, referee; due, $24,172.35; taxes, &c., $7,586.20; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Barnes Av, s e corner of Wickham Av, 65.2x 66x50x97.6, M. C. McKnight against Vincenzo Manzione et al.; Grant Squires, attorney; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $1,406.61; taxes, &c., $89.23; to Joshua Haberman for $1,600.

By Anthony V. Caggiano.

8d Av, 4,051 to 4,057, w s, 100 ft n of 174th St, 215x— to Bathgate Av, (1,742 to 1,760,) five five-story flats and vacant; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Wm. D. Rosendorf had on March 13, 1915, or since; to Abraham Pollock for $2.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Riverside Drive, w s, 445.1 ft w of 158th St, 102.11x204.7 to 160th St x100x228.3, vacant; Union Dime Savings Bank against Henry Corn et al., Action 1; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; Martin Conroy, referee; due, $62,-634.69; taxes, &c., $3,117.25.

Riverside Drive, n s, 478.4 ft w of 158th St, 110.11x231 to centre line of 160th St, x39,10x 63.2x237.6, vacant; same against same; action 2; same attorney; George Cargill, referee; due, $47,800.32; taxes, &c., $2,612.

116th St, 246 East, s s, 87 ft w of 2d Av, 23x 100.11, two-story stable; A. K. Mackay et al. against Santa Rumore et al.; G. B. Winthrop, attorney; A. W. Stump, referee; due, $14,326.30; taxes, &c., $520.15.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 1,029, s e corner of 61st St, 21.5x70, five-story flat and stores; Greenwich Savings Bank against Wm. Mellon et al.; S. A. Stephens, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $21,294.21; taxes, &c., $1,180.73.

103d St, 113 East, n s, 95 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11, three-story dwelling; N. Y. Investors' Corporation against Leah Cohn et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. S. Norton, referee; due, $5,080.32; taxes, &c., $188.15.

103d St, 115 East, n s, 110 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11, three-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against Leah Cohn et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. S. Norton, referee; due, $5,059.77; taxes, &c., $16.15.

136th St, 6 West, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11, five-story flat; Gustav Lange against Jacob Small et al.; Action 3; Gustav Lange, Jr., attorney; H. Strasbourger, referee; due, $17,785.14; taxes, &c., $728.50.

136th St, 12 West, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x90.11, five-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $16,782.93; taxes, &c., $733.50.

136th St, 14 West, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; same against same; Action 1; same attorney and referee; due, $17,782.83; taxes, &c., $894.85.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

125th St, 524 West, s s, 308 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.11, five-story flat and stores; William Lonas against Martin Lask et al.; Benni Loewy, attorney.

125th St, 528 West, s s, 362 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.11, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney.

By Samuel Marx.

35th St, 248 West, 275 ft e of Eighth Av, 25x98.9, three-story tenement and stores and two-story rear tenement; L. B. Hall, executrix, against Flatiron Realty Co. et al.; J. H. Stoutenburgh, attorney; I. J. Brady, referee; due, $26,239.12; taxes, &c., $968.17.

AT 3208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Courtlandt Av, 910, e s, 27.11 ft n of 162d St, 27.11x115x25x127.6, three-story tenement and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Union St. Railway Co. et al.; A. E. W. Hutchins, attorneys; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $5,454.61; taxes, $275.61.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 129.3 ft n of 179th St, 66.1x149.4x—x149.3, vacant; Samuel Goldsticker against Denew Realty Co. et al.; Edward Jacobs, attorney; J. P. Duhn, referee; due, $7,182.29; taxes, &c., $1,899.04.

By Joseph P. Day.

Grand Concourse, w s, 748.4 ft n of Bedford Park Boulevard, 45.4x123.3x28.11x120.2, vacant; Wm. B. Sammis against Pasquale Fusco et al.; W. E. Sammis, attorney; F. L. Patton, Jr., referee; due, $3,458.03; taxes, &c., $1,125.93.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Garfield St, 1,720, e s, 205 ft n of Van Nest Av, 25x100; Minnie Hummel against Theodore Weberg, Jr., et al.; L. E. French, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $3,408.88.

South Oak Drive, s s, 28.10 ft w of Cruger Av, 30.1x106.1x25x89.6; W. C. Trull against R. M. Glover et al.; L. E. French, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $757.38; taxes, &c., $160.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Grand Concourse, n e corner 198th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 61.1x74.7 and 73.4x78; J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., Frank Lages, 110 West 34th St, President, owner; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $125,000.

Grand Concourse s w corner Fordham Rd, for two 1-story brick stores, 95.3x59.3 and 100x85.10; The Gains Roberts Co., Furman V. Gains, on premises, President, owner; Harry T. Howell, 34 Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $35,000.

Webster Av, w s, 1,047, 49 ft n of 169th St, for two 6-story brick tenements, 62.5x 66.8; Sikora Realty Corporation, Ludwig Sikora, 98 W. 15th St, N. Y. City, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $100,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, MAY 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 18, s w corner Pell St, 25.1x 100.10x26x100; Charles W. and Elizabeth C. McKeon to Florence M. Bainton, 166 West 86th St, and another, 1-8 part, & Bainton & S., May 15; attorneys, Bergen & P., 25 Broad St $1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 223, w s, 27.2 ft n of 82d St, 21x100; W. S. Bogart to Universal Trust Co., 61 Broadway, (mtg $50,-000,) B. & S. and C. A. G., Dec. 24, 1901.$1

EAST BROADWAY, 209, s s, 25x87.6; Yetta, wife of Abraham Fisher, to Hannah Cohen, 145 West, 138th St, quitclaim, May 4; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel H. Immergluck, assignee for benefit of creditors of Abraham Fisher, to same, May 5; attorneys same $500

SAME PROPERTY; Hannah Cohen to Pacific Hall, Inc., 320 Broad-way, (mtg $88,-500,) May 17; attorneys, same.....$1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x 20.6; James A. Hawes to Tri-Une Realty Corporation, (mtg $92,500,) April 30; attorney, J. A. Hawes, 30 Broad St.....$100

OLIVER ST, 50, e s, 25x100; Rose B. Quinn by Catherine and Matilda Jackson, 574 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, all liens, May 17; attorneys, Weekes Brothers, 45 William St $100

32 AV, s w corner of 55th St, 49.7x95; Caroline H., wife of Allan Lexow, to Carlex Realty Co., 252 West 40th St, quitclaim, April 22; attorney, B. J. Levy, 103 East 101st St.....$500

5TH AV, 75, n e corner of 15th St, runs n 88.6 x e 100 x n 67.6 x e 25 x s 100 x w 125 to beginning, (foreclosure May 11;) Carl Ehlermann, Jr., referee, to Margaret S. Sage, 604 5th Av, May 12; attorneys, De Forest Brothers, 30 Broad St.....$350,000

7TH AV, 2,245, n e corner of 132d St, 24.11x 75; Hy C. Dietzel to Joseph B. Peck, 133 West 117th St., (mtg $32,000,) May 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph B. Peck to David M. Neuberger, 32 Edgecombe Av, (mtg $32,-000,) May 14; attorney, same.....$100

30TH ST, s s, 118.7 ft e of 2d Av, 21x98.9; Charles Drewes to Lewis Drewes, Mamaroneck, N. Y., ½ part, A. T., May 6; attorney, Emile A. Hasley, 302 Broadway.....$1

48TH ST, 440 West, s s, 275.5 e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Alphonse G. Koehler, referee, to Frank Lages, 110 West 34th St, President, owner; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $125,000.

Grand Concourse s w corner Fordham Rd, for two 1-story brick stores, 95.3x59.3 and 100x85.10; The Gains Roberts Co., Furman V. Gains, on premises, President, owner; Harry T. Howell, 34 Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $35,000.

Webster Av, w s, 1,047, 49 ft n of 169th St, for two 6-story brick tenements, 62.5x 66.8; Sikora Realty Corporation, Ludwig Sikora, 98 W. 15th St, N. Y. City, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $100,000.

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30TH ST, s s, 118.7 ft e of 2d Av, 21x98.9; Charles Drewes to Lewis Drewes, Mamaroneck, N. Y., ½ part, A. T., May 6; attorney, Emile A. Hasley, 302 Broadway.....$1

48TH ST, 440 West, s s, 275.5 e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Alphonse G. Koehler, referee, to New York County National Bank, 79 8th Av, (mtg $10,000,) May 13; attorneys, Kellogg & Rose, 115 Broadway.....$4,900

79TH ST, 103 East, n s, 241 ft w of 3d Av, 15.6x102.2; Harry M. Michaelis to Pearl Gottlieb, 223 West 140th St, (mtg $10,000,) b. and s., May 15; attorneys, M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal, 35 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Pearl Gottlieb to Tietz Michaelis, 169 East 79th St, (mtg $10,000,) b. and s., May 15; attorneys same.....$1

80TH ST, n s, 118.8 ft w of Park Av, 18.8x 102.2; Alma B. Rosenberg et al. to Francis R. Arnold, 108 East 70th St, all liens, April 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

84TH ST, 331-33 East, n s, 240 ft w of 1st Av, 50x102.2; Samuel F. Boyd, 17 Cottage Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., to George Brickelmaier, Nanuet, N. Y., B. & S., (mtg $37,-000,) May 12; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; George Brickelmaier to Moses Goldman, 108 West 111th St, (mtg $37,000,) May 17; attorney, same.....$100

90TH ST, 67 West, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.8; Thomas J. McKeon to Harry R. Roeder, 82 West 90th St, (mtg $16,000,) May 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

94TH ST, 334 East, s s, 475 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Frank Eberhart to Johanna Ernst, 501 East 165th St, (mtg $10,000,) May 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

112TH ST, 206 West, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11; James J. Steitheimer to Morris S. Thompson, 76 West 86th St, and another, (mtg $11,000,) b. and s., April 24; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 256 Broadway $1

112TH ST, 210 West, s s, 133.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11; same to same, (mtg $11,000,) b. and s., April 24; attorneys same.....$1

113TH ST, 254 West, s s, 416 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Harriet A. Hartmann to Michael J. Horan, 1,858 7th Av, (mtg $8,-000,) all liens, May 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

122D ST, s s, 13.6 ft w of 2d Av, 14x70; Moses D. Adelson to Olga F. Bumpus, 3,264 Hull Av; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Olga F. Bumpus to Gustav Bihldorff, at Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., May 14; attorney, same.....$100

127TH ST, s s, 367 ft w of 3d Av, 18x99.11; Frances L. Blackford and another, trustees of Eugene G. Blackford, to Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, 127th St and Lexington Av, May 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

131ST ST, n s, 112.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.9x 99.11; Helen E. Vance, Noroton, Conn., to Grace B. Gaul, 720 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $7,000,) March 26; address C. Gaul, 2 Hudson St., Yonkers.....$100

138TH ST, s s, 339.6 ft w of 8th Av, 17x99.11; Emma S. C. C. Ahlers to Marion Holding Co., 32 Broadway, (mtg $8,000,) May 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $6,500

151ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; E. M. C. A. Holding Co. to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,532 Pacific St, Brooklyn, (mtg $107,500,) all liens, May 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

187TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 100x189.9 to s s of 188th St; Isidor Grayhead to David Zipkin, 924 West End Av, (mtg $46,000,) all liens, May 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

212TH ST, n s, 75 ft

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN. — $6,000 all-year, 7-room home, $3,800; very easy terms; right in New York City; high ground; plot 50 by 100 feet; most alluring real country; cool in Summer; swept by ocean breezes; has library hall, living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen, four large bedrooms, and tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated; every convenience; 45 min. to Bowling Green, N. Y.; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing, and fishing; country club, markets, schools, churches near by. Write or phone me for particulars and photo. R. C. Turnbull, 52 William St., N. Y. Telephone 5582 Hanover.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; on two elegant lots; need $12,000 cash at once; balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T. B. Box 75 Times Downtown.

We offer exceptional east side site for high-class apartment; partly financed. Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
36 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7348.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

HOPKINS & BOYD
Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

LYRIC THEATRE,
Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Av., taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big sacrifice, alteration to suit or lease long term; size 88x140. John H. Lescarn, 3,651 Third Av., near 160th St. Telephone, Tremont 2196. Hours 8:30 to 9:30, 4 to 6.

$25 cash, $5 monthly, buys lots near East 152d; Price $425; particulars mailed. Hudson Rose, 7 West 45th.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful water-front home of 7 rooms, bath, and all modern improvements; near station and bathing beach; 3 minutes from pier, float, and clubhouse; fine lawn and shade trees; makes ideal all-year home; ¼ hour from city; terms easy; perfect title. R. A. Stephenson, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Phone 8690 Prospect.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let

Residence, attractive bargain; 15 minutes. Apply Howard Barlow, telephone Richmond Hill 722.

Real Estate for Exchange.

21-year leasehold, 20x100, six-story building, near 5th Av., above 34th St.; will exchange for home in or around Lawrence, L. I. Korn, 28 West 36th St.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

New houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Building Material.

Roofs repaired; warehouses and factories our specialty. American Roofing, 79 Maiden Lane.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Dental office in the only logical location in the Bronx; exceptional opportunity; moderate rent concessions. Inquire office, 892 Prospect Av., at Subway stations.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 3783-3786 Bryant.

Lofts, 59-61 Orchard St.; electric elevator; also (BASEMENT) 59-63 Allen St. Inquire E. Ridley, 59 Allen, sub-basement telephone 5313 Orchard.

Deskroom with desk, $7.50; private office, $25 monthly; service included. Suite 178-181, Hudson Terminal, 50 Church St.

Large and small private offices; also desk room; furnished. Room 391, Hudson Terminal Building.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Part of office and showroom to let. 30 West 32d St., 4th floor.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Katonah, N. Y.—Attractive home, 9 rooms; all improvements; stable; assortment fruit; near schools, churches, and lakes; 1½ acres; $11,000. Reed & Clark Co., White Plains, N.Y.

25 acres overlooking Croton Lake, Mount Kisco; fine site for country home. A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Nichols | 7 E. | Hudson Riv, Westchester Co. & Hobbie | 42 St. | farms, estates, houses to let.

Larchmont.

Larchmont Manor.—One block from Sound; furnished cottage, 10 rooms, 2 baths; for season or year; reasonable to right party. M. E., Larchmont Post Office.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York

Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Moresmere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.

BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.

The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and thereby hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

A REAL HOME, $6,500; EASY TERMS. beautiful homestead on Sunset Hill; plot 100x175 feet; high in Watchung Mts.; fine old trees; superb views; overlooks the water; ten rooms, two tiled baths; huge living room, with imposing open fireplace; ceilings are beamed, walls paneled in hardwood; huge veranda on two sides; also open terrace; near express station Lackawanna R. R.; 51 minutes; commutation; house has steam heat, electricity, and every up-to-date convenience; convenient to Country Club, golf, tennis, boating; call; compare this house with any you have seen priced at $8,000 to $9,000. A. B. Mc., Suite 612, 170 Broadway, N. Y.

Unique English cottage in residential park, easy commuting distance N. Y., express trains; large studio living room, with open balcony to bedrooms, sleeping porch, garden; beautiful mountain view; city conveniences; price $6,250, cash $500, balance easy terms; couldn't be duplicated at this price. Owner, M 32 Times.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Five-room bungalow, near station and river; sacrifice $800; commutation 13c. Call Saturday, Sunday, Schwartz, Mountain View, N. J.

Will build house or bungalow, near New York, on large plot near station, viewing Manhattan skyscrapers, on terms like rent. Samuel Kraft, 30 Church St., New York.

Bungalow plots, 50x300, on fishing, boating, bathing river; hour out; near station; $10 monthly. E. E. Slocum; 141 Broadway.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Fanwood Houses & Lots for sale. Easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

ALL ABOUT NEARBY JERSEY.
Publicity Manager, (R. 512,) 30 Church, N. Y

Westfield—Seven new houses; also lots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Fine Summer home in Long Eddy, N. Y.; modern house, bath, range, water, porches, barn, garden, shade; sacrificed at $2,500. Write Box 156, Verona, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

Twin Lakes, Conn., Foothills of Berkshires. 3 hours from Grand Central without change. Incomparable lake and mountain scenery, 9 room bungalow, furnished, ready for occupancy. Private dock, boats, complete camp outfit. Station, Post Office, store and refined neighbors. Bathing, fishing, boating, mountain walks and drives. Telephone connection. Photos mailed interested party. Anderson Realty Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

106 acres, beautiful Sassafras River; superb Maryland climate; five hours from New York; old brick house, barns, lawn, shade, sand beach, steamboat wharf; $16,000, one-fourth down. Catalogue, J. Waters Russell, Chestertown, Md.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

REAL WATER FRONT LOTS on South Shore of Long Island, 6 miles from New York City, at less than 50 per cent. of the real value; also bungalows of 5 and 7 rooms with all improvements; water-front privileges; to rent for season, or can be purchased on same terms as rent. Owner, 248 West 34th St. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Beautiful bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; improvements; open fireplace, beam ceiling, &c.; spacious veranda; magnificent view of country for miles around; near beach and dock; all water sports; great bargain; terms to suit. B. Shorefront, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$12 monthly buys this poultry farm; 6-room house; chicken house; shade trees; large plot for poultry and vegetables; can sell products right in town of 10,000; hour out; $100 down. Call till 8 P. M., D. Farm, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

60x100; property beautifully situated; 15 minutes on Long Island Railroad; one-third paid in; value has considerably increased since; will sell contract for amount paid in. T 146 Times.

Modern cottage of 6 rooms and bath near Garden City; sacrifice at $2,300; easy terms. B. Welch, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Must sacrifice house, seven rooms, Hempstead village; $2,900; worth $4,500. Roddy, Hempstead, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Small, old-fashioned house, secluded garden, to rent, perhaps buy, near New York, on Pennsylvania. K 67 Times Annex.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

At Pleasantville, one hour Harlem Division, New York Central; 1¼ acres; eight-room cottage, with large porches, all modern improvements; studio building and fireproof garage; house is fully furnished, with mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs, &c.; very prettily situated, within walking distance of station; price $8,000. Inquire 236 East 35th.

Summer home for rent in Wilton, N. H., 55 miles from Boston, Rosemore, consisting of nine-room house, modern improvements, and furnished; large 42x27 studio, containing concert grand piano and furnishings; plenty of fruit trees. For information apply to Mrs. E. L. Turner, 135 Bridge St., Salem, Mass.

For Sale or Rent.—At sacrifice, completely furnished bungalow, 4 bedrooms; sewing machine; fireplace; running water; garage; ideal for children; ¾ mile from village, Port Leyden, Lewis Co., N. Y. Inquire C. M. Radell, Hotel Devonshire, Atlantic City, N. J.

To Rent.—Six, 2 to 14 room cottages, $50 to $500; garages, motor boats, &c., if desired. For particulars, pictures, &c., address Geo. W. Fuller, Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.

Waterfront, Larchmont; near bathing beach; handsomely furnished; 12 rooms, 3 baths; open fireplaces; large bedrooms; garage; in breezy location, with large trees. Tel. 635, P. O. Box 5.

For Summer—Rent 6 nice furnished rooms; flat; all improvements; in town, and accessible to salt water; $65 a month. Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES,
Cape Cod; completely furnished; all comforts; $225 up; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect, restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Lexington Av., 223, near 34th St.,
2 Rooms and Bath,
for bachelor; furnished;
to sublet at attractive price.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

130 East 67th St.—Handsomely furnished, cool corner apartment, five rooms and bath, to sublet at Summer rates. Superintendent, Plaza 3867.

Tastefully furnished high-class apartments to let. Inquire Georg Rosenfeld & Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St., or telephone Murray Hill 1936.

Doctor's Office.—Desirable location; furnished or unfurnished; Summer rate; 2 rooms, bath. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

To let, at 150 East 55th St.—Unusually attractive furnished apartment. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

West Side.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway,
1 room and bath, $25 up. By month
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up.
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 1 2 2 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE

with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $30-40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

541 WEST 113TH.
CHEERFUL, COOL, ELEVATOR APARTMENT; 6 ROOMS AND BATH; ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED; MAY TO OCTOBER; REASONABLE. ERNST.

THE ALCAZAR.
215-217 Manhattan Av., corner 109th.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30, upward; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone River 10200 and 9785. Open evenings.

THE CAPITOL, 107 WEST 106TH ST.
Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30 monthly up; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone 9481 Riverside. Open evenings.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cozily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six and eight rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 73d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

An exceptionally nice housekeeping apartment of four rooms, completely furnished, in West 72d St.; the rental includes the services of a capable maid, who is a good cook. Apply to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

A.A.A.—7 rooms, elegantly furnished, cool, elevator apartment, overlooking park, near elevated express station, to sublet for the Summer; rent reasonable. Converse, 225 Central Park West.

111 WEST 43D ST.
Bachelor apartment of 2 fine rooms and bath to sublet, furnished, $75 month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Furnished, nine rooms, bath, to sublet; elevator apartment, seventh floor; 112 Riverside Drive; June 1 to Sept. 30. Room 42, 124 West 82d. 9400 Schuyler.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 5 rooms, bath, 208 West 81st, Barrington; linen, silver. Telephone 5520 Schuyler. Coyle.

Delightful six-all outside rooms; panorama; whole Summer; bargain. Perky, 110 Morningside Drive. Phone Morningside 984.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Handsomely furnished apartments, long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn 318 West 84th.

Artist's Studio.—Large, fully furnished kitchenette room; suite optional. X 273 Times Annex.

70th, 226 West.—Completely furnished three-room kitchenette apartment; piano; new building. Apply Superintendent.

Sublet high-class 5-room apartment, "The Norman," 37 West 93d. Tel. 7425 Riverside.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms, fifth floor, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Meek.

414 West 121st.—Four rooms, bath; southern exposure; convenience. Apt. 56.

338-344 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Bronx.

168th, 96 West.—Two-family; eight large, light rooms, bath, all improvements; electricity; extra large dining parlor; $45.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

A GRADUATE NURSE and masseuse will accommodate three or four people desiring rest, quietness, or care, with wholesome food, in the country; reasonable. Telephone 2935 Riverside. Mrs. W. B. Goodrich, 135 West 104th St.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

HIGH-CLASS HOUSE ON OCEAN; delightful environment; superb bathing, fishing; 30 minutes from Broadway; frequent trains; commutation, $7.50; bountiful table; exceptional service; now open; rates May, June, $10 week each person. Exclusive, K 214 Times Downtown.

W. MacLEVY PHYSICAL CULTURE FARM, Babylon, L. I.; nature's methods; interviews, Gymnasium, 352 4th Av., New York. Tel. 8658 Madison Square.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Letever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Connecticut.

WYKEHAM INN,
Washington, Conn.,
will open for season June 23d; finest location in the Berkshire foothills; pure air; sparkling water; broad verandas; golf, tennis; booklet.
GEO. T. SANGER, MGR.

THE GUNNERY INN,
Washington, Conn., open June 28. An ideal place for your Summer vacation. Fresh fruit, milk, and vegetables. Near country club, golf, and tennis. Same management as Wykeham Inn. Booklet. Geo. T. Sanger, Mgr.

Maine.

Maine Coast; farm house; good food; good beds; rest among seventy acres evergreen woods and beautiful beaches; no golf links. Apply to Carrie C. Luke, Addison, Maine, R. F. D.

Vermont.

Convalescents to care for; good board, outside sleeping porch. Maple Shade Farm, Putney, Vt.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

140th St., 505 East, (near Brook Av.)—Seven large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $30-$33; concessions.

122d St., 61 East.—Six rooms, private hall, bath; hot water; near Mount Morris Park; $23.

Parlor floor, with kitchenette, $65. 18 Park Av., near 33d subway.

West Side.

GEORGETTE COURT, 315 W. 113th St.
$35, small apartment, 5 rooms, bath, up to date; elevator service day and night; phone each apartment; near Central Park, Morningside Park, Subway, elevated, cars, bus.

2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS,
Unfurnished, $40 to $75; furnished, $50 to $90.
POINCIANA, 120TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., overlooking Columbia Campus.
Supt. on prem., or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th.

To sublet at concession to Oct. 1, very desirable, five-room $55 apartment; large, light. Modern house; elevator; all improvements. Apartment 51, 460 West 147th St.

Amsterdam Av., 573, near 88th St.—4 large, light rooms; steam heat and hot water; very attractive; modern flats; $19-$28.

Choice 10-room apartment, 3 baths, landing point of the fleet. 67 Riverside Drive, 79th, two blocks from subway.

92d St., West, 214.—7 rooms, $1,100 up; also corner apartment. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

12th, 182 West. — Desirable apartment, six rooms, bath; improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

127th, 79 West.—Six large rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; near Subway; $26.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartment 4 rooms, bath, in private dwelling; $45. Owner, 143 West 11th St.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms, Write Z, Box T 25 Times.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

Desirable west side apartments, four to ten rooms. Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

Bronx.

Bainbridge Av. and 200th St.—4-5-6 rooms, $26-$34-$42; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Apply premises. Phone 3030 Fordham.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished floor for elderly lady and maid in private family, well warmed house, below 110th St.; references. T 49 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

12TH, 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished, newly decorated; running water; superior table; moderate.

213T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; excellent table; single rooms; telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D ST., 327 WEST.
The Elm. Telephone Chelsea 2654.
Single room, $7 to $15 weekly.
Double room, $15 to $20 weekly.
All home cooking. Table the best.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, with board.

44TH, 260 WEST (ALLIANCE HOTEL.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plans; bath; suites; table board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms; superior table; $10 and $15; reasonable.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select; elegant suite, exquisitely furnished; private bath; double, single rooms; unsurpassed table; electricity; Summer rates.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; table guests; table excellent.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; refined house; table guests.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; excellent French cuisine; Subway, L; references.

79TH, 114 AND 123 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

70TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; contiguous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent table; references; table board.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Single room; exceedingly homey atmosphere; table guests.

83D ST., 17 WEST.
Large room, southern exposure; high-class Jewish house; home surroundings; moderate.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transit; table boarders.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable gentleman; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 114 WEST.—SMALL ROOM, SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; REFERENCE.

93D, 21 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; Park, "L"; board optional.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; near Park; suite and single; reference.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Large, airy front rooms; superior table; Park, Subway; reference.

101ST ST., 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Rooms with bath, lavatory; excellent meals; Summer rates. Maslin.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

146TH ST., 413 WEST.—Furnished room, board; moderate; small American family; electricity; phone.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8857.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (Corner 87th.)—Ideal Summer location; beautiful rooms, single or en suite, in exclusive boarding house; private bath, electricity, elevator; garage; attractive Summer rates; board optional; gentlemen preferred. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; superior board; bath, shower; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 miles Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.
Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Brooklyn.

WOODRUFF AV., 65.—Unusually large, elegantly furnished rooms; singly, en suite; private bath; every modern convenience; exceptional board; high-class appointments; overlooking Prospect Park; twenty minutes Park Row. Telephone 7567 Flatbush.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; extra hot water boiler; telephone.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Pleasant, airy rooms; reasonable.

15th, 105 East, (overlooking park, Apt. 71.)—Parlor suite; elevators, telephone; reasonable.

17th St., 130 East.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms; bedroom floor; reasonable.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Attractive rooms; private family; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway.

30TH ST., 137 EAST, Apt. 5.—Well-furnished bedroom; large closet; next to bath; private apartment; reasonable.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 16 EAST.—Charming, cool room completely furnished; good bed; with or without bath; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

53D, 55 EAST.—Large and small, airy rooms, all conveniences; private house; telephone.

56th, 83 East.—Elegant rooms; exclusive location; suitable couple; Summer rates; French house.

64TH, (783 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $8, $9, $10.

76TH ST., 43 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; kitchenette; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 278.—Handsomely furnished studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 529.—Single or suite, with private baths and phone; Summer rates.

PARK AV., 13, (34th and 4th Av.)—Large rooms, $3.50 up.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily furnished large rooms; hot water every room; baths; electricity, telephone; exceptionally clean; $5-$6.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless clean rooms; hot water always; select house.

32D ST., Between B'way and Fifth Av.—Rooms with private bath; $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private; electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Doctor's office, service; suites, baths, elevator.

51ST, 72 WEST.—Single and large rooms; next to bath; all improvements.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; hot and cold running water; adjoining bathroom; electricity; telephone; gentleman only; reference.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; hall room; also small rooms; reasonable.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern improvements; Subway, L; references. Hammond.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large, small rooms for gentlemen; near all cars; Summer rates.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; electricity; phone; excellent location.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Furnished rooms and studios; very attractive.

58TH, 329 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Large, small rooms; $3, $5, $7; telephone.

65TH, 128 WEST.—Large front room; very convenient location; private house; telephone.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath, alcove; service unrivaled.

69TH, 1 WEST.
Two beautiful connecting rooms overlooking park; couple or two gentlemen; modern elevator apartment; has to be seen to be appreciated; no other roomers; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Delightful single, double, en suite, suitable dentist or doctor; Summer rates. Lewis.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished room, clean, cool; Summer rates.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $4; electricity, shower bath, running water; no rooming house; single or couple.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small parlor bedroom; corner house; Summer rates. References.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, attractively furnished rooms; $4-$5; table optional; superior appointments.

72D, 261, 263, 265 WEST.—Superior double rooms, with or without private bath; entire floor for family or for four gentlemen.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Subway, L; large and small rooms; newly furnished; board optional; all conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; best location; near Riverside Drive. Richard Ritter.

73D STREET, (BROADWAY-WEST END.)
A few exceptionally attractive rooms, with bath, in private family; references; gentlemen. Z 843 TIMES ANNEX.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; high class; references; owner.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor suite; also single room; low Summer rates.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Front room; private bath; electricity; excellently kept house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double, single rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, large, front room; electricity; telephone; Subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, cool front room; all modern conveniences; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny front room; high-class elevator apartment. Inquire elevator man.

82D, 56 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; electricity; piano; suitable three; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful front room, suitable business couple; bath; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room; overlooking Central Park; special rates.

18 WEST 84TH, (CENTRAL PARK.)
Beautiful parlor with bath; other rooms.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—1913 7-passenger, 40 H. P. National car, equipped with oversized tires, double set of shock absorbers, electric lighting and starting system; has been driven less than 8,000 miles; positively in A1 condition; owner changing residence to another country; will sacrifice in order to make quick sale. O. J. R., 50 Times.

Packard (1915) landaulet, 38 H. P. Peerless (1913) touring, 46, like new. Packard (1913) phaeton, 48 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

HUPMOBILE 1915 TOURING CAR.
Slightly used for demonstrating; guarantee same as new; will sell reasonably. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Macks, Fords, and Studebakers; trucks, delivery, and pleasure cars; in perfect condition; time payments acceptable. Lippard-Stewart Motor Sales Co., 136 West 52d St.

For Sale—Model 72 Overland car; Bosch magneto; owner leaving city will sacrifice for cash. Interested parties address G. N., Box 275 Times.

Reos, 1912, 1913, 1914, with and without self-starters. Reo Motor Car Company, 19 West 62d St.

Cadillac, self-starter, electric lights 4 passenger; very fast. Telephone 3239 Melrose. Rudy.

Overland Roadster, taken in exchange. Big bargain.....$350
Reo, 19 West 62d.

Lancia 1915, 35, five-passenger touring; absolutely new; will sacrifice. W. F. Sinclair, Hotel Knickerbocker.

Peerless, beautiful 6-38 touring, same as new; investigate this chance. 1160 Schuyler.

Overland Touring, 1914, with starter. BARGAIN. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

Reo Touring, 1914, like new; BARGAIN. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

For Rent.—Packard 5-passenger landaulet or touring; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d St. Lenox 6073.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9889 Col.

For Hire—1915 Packards, day, week, or months. Phone 7452 Plaza. Wilmarth.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, 1914 Packard, Pierce, Peerless, or Locomobile 5 pass. touring car; must be in A1 condition; reply, stating price for cash; no dealers. H. Ermine, L 257 Times Downtown.

WANTED—1914 touring; Hupmobile preferred; excellent condition; mention price. L 203 Times Downtown.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9889.

Automobile Repairing.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems.
Detachable Wire Wheels.
Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 802 W. 67th St. Largest and Best School in America. U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; large, small rooms; suitable for two; references.

87TH ST., 138 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; electricity; parquet floor; private bath; extra lavatory; kitchenette; suitable to couple; also smaller rooms; refined, quiet house. Schuyler 3393.

87TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, quiet room, overlooking the garden of the Belnord; bath and every convenience. Apt. D. Schuyler 10400.

88TH, 254 WEST.—Attractive room; private house; all improvements.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, private baths; Summer rates; electricity;

REPUBLICANS WORRY OVER THE STATE TAX

Senator Ogden L. Mills Declares Criticisms Are Based on Speculation.

BLAME GLYNN FOR DEFICIT

State Controller's Paper in Defense of Tax Meets with Little Enthusiasm in Republican Club.

The Republican Club last night at its monthly meeting considered the proposed direct State tax in the light of a paper by State Controller Travis, which was read by Deputy Controller Wendell. Senator Ogden L. Mills attacked the criticisms of Mayor Mitchel and President McAneny on the legislative appropriations, and in the discussion that followed it was clear that the direct tax was not an easy thing for some of the club members to accept. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the speakers.

The Controller began by setting forth the unsatisfactory way in which the fiscal system of the State was arranged and suggested that it would be a good thing if the Constitutional Convention should reorganize it so that the average taxpayer would be able to understand it. He said the present Administration was operating under the appropriations provided by Governor Glynn, and there could be no doubt they were deficient. Moreover in the first seven months of the fiscal year there had been a shrinkage below the same period of last year of $4,321,989.51. Mr. Travis gave a comparison between the two years, and said that a loan of $6,000,000 to provide money to run the State to Oct. 1 would be necessary. Mr. Travis said he prided himself on borrowing it at 2⅞ per cent. and placing it in depositories which paid 3 per cent.

"The city had no right to complain of a direct tax, he said, as it was only necessary because of the construction work of the State, which had been in most cases approved by the votes of the city voters alone, and he showed how large a share the city enjoyed in the expenditures of the State.

Senator Mills answered in detail the financial arguments raised by the Mayor against a number of special appropriations, and said:

"Mayor Mitchel and President McAneny have unquestionably been misinformed. Their arguments are not based on fact, but are purely speculative and rest on deductions made from a comparison with the Glynn bills, which are totally inadequate and merely represented an attempt to postpone after Election Day the inevitable settling day. This was unsound finance and false economy, and any assumption based on the belief that it was anything else was bound to lead to an utterly false conclusion."

The Senator referred particularly to the proposal of President McAneny to take $2,000,000 from the sinking fund, which had been suggested, on the ground that this represented the premiums acquired through the sale of bonds. Mr. Mills contended that the bondholders had assumed that these premiums were behind their bonds, and it was impossible for the State to use them for any other purpose, he said.

THOUGHT PRISONER A RIPPER

Crowd Followed Police Who Arrested Father for Beating a Baby.

A crowd of 1,000 persons followed four policemen to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station last night who had under arrest Stephen Lukovich, 32 years old, a baker, of 247 West Thirty-eighth Street. Neighbors called the police last night when they heard screams from his flat.

Policeman Lynskey was the first to respond. Later the excitement in the neighborhood brought to the house Policeman Digney, who found Lukovich and Lynskey in their struggles had fallen into a bathtub. Lukovich was clubbed into submission. Mrs. Lukovich and her three-year-old child, who had been beaten by Lukovich, followed the prisoner to the police station. The boy's condition led to the rumor that he had been attacked by a "ripper."

Lieutenant George Stephens, who has been working under Inspector Faurot on the "ripper" murders, went to Bayonne yesterday afternoon and took fingerprints and specimens of the handwriting of Harry Vehon, who was arrested there on Friday. These will be compared with fingerprints left behind by the man who killed two children in this city.

After hearing stories about the man from children, Policeman Harris of the Bayonne force on Friday sought him out and caught him after a chase. In the prisoner's possession were many postal cards bearing photographs of children, some taken on horseback, others posed on stairs, and others taken at play. Vehon said he was a salesman, 30 years old, and that he had lived at 5,524 Parish Street, Chicago. He said that he had a wife and daughter whom he had not seen for ten years.

COLONEL DIDN'T ANSWER.

Roosevelt Denies Sending Message to Louisianans, Urging Them to Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 17.—Colonel Roosevelt stated today that he never sent the alleged telegram quoted in a South Mansfield (La.) dispatch as agreeing, in answer to a message from that place, that he would fight with the Allies if the citizens of South Mansfield would join him.

"The message to the Colonel said the citizens of South Mansfield would furnish him with gun and transportation if he would join the Germans or the Allies. "I received the first message, I think," Colonel Roosevelt said, "but I do not remember anything about it. I was told that a fool telegram had come from some smart Aleck, but I do not remember seeing it myself. As for the other telegrams, they are pure fake. I never replied to the first one, and no such telegram as the third has been received by me, to my knowledge."

Sick Man Jumps to Death.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 17.—D. B. Pancoast, a retired business man of Philadelphia, jumped out of a second-story window of a hotel today to instant death. eH had been ill for some time and was said to have been temporarily demented in brooding over his sickness. Pancoast is survived by his widow.

CITY BREVITIES.

Richard R. Bowker will speak at the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue, next Saturday evening, on "Modern Library Development."

The Industrial Girls' Club, Extension Department, of the West Side Y. M. C. A., will hold its first annual dinner on Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. lunch room, Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street. Mrs. W. W. Rossiter, President of the Committee on Management, and girls of the clubs will speak.

Azelao Oritz, a Spaniard, 35 years old, jumped from the top deck of the Jersey Central ferryboat Bound Brook on its way to Jersey City yesterday noon. He was hauled unconscious from the river by the crew of the tug Harry R. Wheeler, and taken to St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, where he is expected to recover.

A conference will be held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Hotel Astor on the needs of widowed mothers and their dependent children, following the passage of the widowed mothers' pension bill in Albany. The speakers will be Mrs. William Grant Brown, Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, Joseph Barondess, and Mrs. Henry Moskowitz.

The confirmation exercises of the pupils of the schools of the Emanu-El Sisterhood will take place at Temple Emanu-El tomorrow at 2 P. M. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El will confirm sixty-two children.

RESCUES FOUR FROM FIRE.

Policeman, on Swaying Ladder, Saved Entire Family.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 17.—Standing on the top rung of a swaying ladder that was too short, Policeman Fred Haas of Clifton early this morning rescued Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller, and their two children, Virginia, 6 years old, and Charles, 8, from the portch roof of their burning home at 66 Mott Avenue, Clifton.

When Haas reached the fire he found neighbors rushing a ladder up to the house. It was too short by several feet, and had been thrown aside when the policeman directed that it be raised and held as near as possible to the edge of the porch roof. He climbed the swaying ladder, and brought the four members of the Miller family, in their nightclothes, to safety. The house was destroyed. Miller is a lawyer and a member of the High School faculty.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller and the children went to New York last evening to see the illuminated battleships. They returned at midnight and retired. About 3 o'clock Mrs. Miller was awakened by stifling smoke. She took up her two children and started for the stairway, when she was met by a wall of flames. Her screams brought her husband and he helped the others to the porch roof. The fire is supposed to have started in a kitchen in the rear of the house.

MAYOR WOULD OUST JUDGE.

Elizabeth's Executive Says Mahon Is Swayed by Religion.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 17.—Mayor di -Victor Mrvalag declared today he would ask the removal of Police Justice Owen P. Mahon on the ground that he allowed his religious feelings to interfere with his judicial decisions. The break between the Mayor and the Justice was caused by the fining of John R. Hodstrom, an employe of the Standard Oil Company of this city. Hodstrom, who was fined on the charge of disorderly conduct, charges that the judge was prejudiced because of the false impression that the accused was an agent for an anti-Catholic paper.

Mayor Mrvalag asked Justice Mahon this morning to remit the fine that had been paid by Hodstrom, but the justice insisted he had no legal right to comply with the Mayor's request. He said he had passed sentence on Hodstrom before he knew of his association with any paper.

"I have talked with and questioned Mrs. Hodstrom, Judge Mahon, Hodstrom and police officials about the case," said the Mayor today. "One who entertains prejudices of any kind is unfit for judgeship. Judge Mahon allowed his religious feelings to influence his decision. The situation is disgraceful and I shall ask that the judge be removed from office."

JERSEY BARS ALIEN LAWYERS

New Rule Adopted to Help Clear United States Calendar.

TRENTON, N. J., May 17.—Lawyers from States where New Jersey lawyers are barred from practicing, will not be permitted to practice in the Federal Courts of New Jersey, according to an order issued today by United States Judges Rellstab and Haight. The order, which is in some respects similar to one adopted by the Judges of the United States Courts in New York, is believed to be based to some extent on the crowded calendar in New Jersey. This condition has led to an agitation for a third Federal Judge in the State.

The prohibitive order will not hold against lawyers admitted to practice previous to last Saturday, nor against those who practice in the Supreme Court and the United States District Court in all districts out of New Jersey, where lawyers of the State are admitted.

RECKLESS AUTOIST JAILED.

Jersey Law Won't Permit Bail in Heedless Driving Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 17.—Emmet J. Jenkins, Superintendent of a Newark factory, was committed to the county jail for thirty days by Justice Charles H. Lambert this morning on a charge of driving an automobile in a reckless manner on the public streets of Rahway while intoxicated yesterday afternoon. Under the new law governing this offense, there is no provision for bail.

This is the first arrest following the warning by Prosecutor Alfred A. Stein that in the future automobilists found guilty of reckless driving would not escape with the paying of fines.

GIRL TANGOES IN STREETS.

Arrayed in Evening Dress, She Is Sent to Yonkers Hospital.

Astonished pedestrians on the business streets of Yonkers saw a young woman in evening gown and dancing pumps trip up and down the streets in the latest steps of the tango yesterday afternoon. A crowd gathered, and she commenced selecting dancing partners at random from the onlookers. Some danced; others fled.

Policeman McCormack appeared on the scene, and the young woman tangoed gayly up to him. He led her to the station house. An ambulance surgeon from St. Joseph's found her there, dancing in front of the desk. She said she was Miss Emily Kossell, 18 years old, of Hastings-on-Hudson, and that she liked to dance. She was taken to the hospital for observation.

Accused of Attempted Arson.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 17.—As a sequel to the recent labor dispute between officials of the Gellner Knee Pants Factory and representatives of the Knee Pantsmakers' Union of Brooklyn, Edgar Selldiger and Allan Kane of this city were arraigned in police court this morning, charged with attempting to set fire to the local plant Saturday night. Moses Gellner, proprietor of the factory, saw the men start a fire near the plant. The case will go to the Grand Jury.

Ex-Recorder Gets 18 Months.

Judge William P. Martin, in Newark, N. J., yesterday, sentenced former Recorder James B. McKee of Bloomfield to eighteen months in the penitentiary. McKee was convicted a few days ago on a charge of embezzlement. McKee was indicted for the misappropriation of $5,800 of the funds of the estate of Mrs. Julia A. Gleinmann of Bloomfield. He put in an insanity defense. The jury took only an hour and a half to convict him.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—A few hours after a motor truck collided with the bakery wagon he was driving, Alfred Jonassen, son of 30 Arch Street died yesterday in the City Hospital from a fractured skull. Jonassen was employed by the Park Bakery Company, 62 Astor Street.

HACKENSACK.—Prof. Douglas Lymers, pathologist of Bellevue Hospital, New York, to whom was sent the hatchet found near the body of a murdered young woman in the woods at Rochelle Park, has reported that the hairs on the hatchet are identical with the young woman's hair.

HACKENSACK.—A thief entered the Sunday school room of the Presbyterian Church and stole from a glass bank in a closet $4.50 belonging to the tots of the primary department. The pennies are annually distributed among local poor children.

PATERSON.—Jacob Schmidt, an employe at the Beattie Carpet Plant, who died Sunday as the result of injuries sustained last Wednesday on the Pompton Turnpike, was the victim of an automobile, it was decided by County Physician Robert R. Armstrong yesterday. An autopsy showed Schmidt had died as a result of a sharp blow on the forehead, which had fractured the skull.

PATERSON.—Asserting that the city is not properly policed, the Police and Fire Commission has asked for $574,982 in its budget for the two departments for the coming year. This is an increase of $136,502 over last year's appropriation.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Samuel Geroux, who was arrested at a villa at Ventnor on Saturday on a charge of having fled from New York State while under bail admitted to $5,000 bail last night in the police court here. Geroux is alleged to have [illegible] in connection with a $1,000 [illegible].

MRS. DUNPHY, ILL, IS PLACED ON TRIAL

Investigators Refuse Further Postponement and Take Testimony in Her Cottage.

SHE DENIES ALL CHARGES

Lack of Facilities, She Explains, Caused Crowding in Children's Hospital.

Mrs. Mary G. Dunphy, the suspended Superintendent of the New York Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, whose illness has repeatedly prevented the hearing of eight charges filed against her, gave her testimony yesterday before Deputy Commissioner of Charities Henry C. Wright in her cottage on Randall's Island. Grenville Clark, counsel for Mrs. Dunphy, sought to have the hearing postponed because Mrs. Dunphy complained of being ill, but Commissioner Wright ordered the hearing to go on.

Mrs. Dunphy denied most of the charges against her and explained some of the others. She said that she had never permitted a child to be placed in a straitjacket, unless it was ordered by a physician. She said that children with infectious diseases were not permitted to mingle with others except at the Receiving Hospital, where lack of facilities made it impossible to separate them entirely. She said that at the Receiving Hospital children with infectious diseases had their meals in the same room, but not at the table with children who were well.

No transfers of children from one ward to another were made, she said, except by orders from the medical staff. She offered to produce witnesses to prove that the children were provided with sufficient breakfasts and that no breakfasts lacked butter and a cereal. Her offer to furnish witnesses was declined, but she was told to produce affidavits. She said that employes had been prohibited from using the clothes of patients. She said that she had caused fire drills to be held regularly.

Mr. Clark moved that the charges should be dismissed on the ground that Deputy Commissioner Wright was prejudiced. Deputy Commissioner Wright denied the motion. Mrs. Dunphy was allowed until Thursday afternoon in which to file affidavits and briefs, in spite of the objection of her counsel that the time was far too short.

The tate Board of Charities continued its investigations of the Department of Charities of New York City and of conditions on Randall's Island yesterday afternoon. Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury was to have been examined yesterday afternoon, but it was reported that he was out of town. Stuart A. Rice, the special investigator, was also to be called, but word came that he had the measles. An advance summary of Rice's testimony was printed yesterday from information furnished by the Department of Charities. It contained various specifications of extreme brutality of attendants in treating feeble-minded children and of ingenuity in developing methods of inflicting severe pain on children without leaving black and blue marks.

Howard B. Dinwiddie, General Inspector of the Department of Charities, resumed the witness stand yesterday. He admitted that before his investigation salaries on Randall's Island for watchmen, orderlies, and attendants had varied from $120 to $480 a year. He said that he had made about sixty visits of inspection to the institutions on the island in gathering data for his report, and that, except for seeing children tied to chairs, posts, and beds, he had not personally seen instances of brutal treatment. Miss Elisabeth Dinwiddie, a cousin of the General Manager, was questioned about statistics which she had compiled about supplies on the island. She said that her work had been practically all done upon records and that she had little personal knowledge of conditions on Randall's Island. The hearing was adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when Commissioner Kingsbury will be called.

SUNDAY SAYS NO TO BRITAIN

Refuses Offer of $10,000 for Temperance Campaign There.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 17.—"Not for your Uncle Fuller," sail Billy Sunday today when asked if he would go to England and conduct a temperance campaign. "I have been offered $10,000 and the expenses of my whole party if I will consent to go to England, but I'm too tired to do the extra work, and, furthermore, I feel that my own country needs myservices."

It is also known that Sunday has an aversion to travel by sea.

Sunday went to a dentist this morning and had a painful tooth extracted. Later he had luncheon with "Ma" and several other members of his party in the new lunchroom of the Metric Shirt Company. He also visited the plant of the Manhattan Shirt Company, but did not speak at either place. Following a short shopping trip with "Ma," Sunday went home and was in bed before 6 o'clock.

From now until the close of the campaign contributions will be received for Sunday's "thank offering," which will be his monetary compensation for his efforts in "chasing the devil" out of Paterson. Sunday has spoken at the homes of a number of the most prominent members of New Jersey society, and it is thought that most of them will send in substantial checks. It is estimated that Paterson's thank offering will reach $25,000. Philadelphia gave Sunday close to $60,000.

The report that Elbert H. Gary had sent a check to the Sunday committee could not be confirmed today.

C. C. PECK LEAVES $500,000.

Owner of Brooklyn Times Names Wife as Sole Executrix.

The will of Carson C. Peck, Vice President and Treasurer of the F. W. Woolworth Company, and owner of The Brooklyn Daily Times, who died recently at his home, 381 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, was filed for probate yesterday in Monmouth County, N. J., where he had a Summer residence. Mr. Peck leaves all of his estate, which consists of $40,000 in realty and $500,000 in personal property, to his widow, Mrs. Clara Sargent Peck, who is named as the sole executrix.

It is understood that Mrs. Peck, who has now become the owner of The Brooklyn Times, has no intention of selling that publication and that the management of the paper will be continued as at present.

Morristown Gets $50,000 Bequest.

Francis Eben Woodruff, who for a number of years was in the United States Customs Service in China, left $50,000 to the town of Morristown, N. J., when he died on June 3, 1911, according to the appraisal of his New York State property, filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The funds are to be used for the purpose of improving and maintaining a State park at "Fort Nonsense," in Morristown. There is also provision for a donation to the Alumni Fund Association of Yale University. The taxable assets here consisted of 312 West Fifty-third Street, appraised at $9,000.

Herman Ridder to Take a Rest.

Herman Ridder, owner and editor of the Staats-Zeitung, who has been ill at his home, 22 West Seventy-fourth Street, for some time, was said last night to have suffered a breakdown from overwork. According to members of Mr. Ridder's family, he will leave New York soon for a rest.

FATHER AND SON SHOT.

Harlem's Little Italy Is Scene of Another Gun Fight.

Giosue Gallucci, a money lender, proprietor of a bakery and of coffee houses and saloons in Harlem's Little Italy, where for years he has been a prominent figure, left his bakery at 318 East 109th Street shortly before 10 o'clock last night and walked to a coffee house recently opened by his 19-year-old son Luca, at 336 East 109th Street. Gallucci had been shot at frequently, and always walked with a bodyguard.

He had a man with him last night, but after entering the coffee house sent this fellow off to bring him a pie from the bakery. Scarcely had the guard left the place when four men entered and instantly started firing revolvers at Gallucci and his son.

There were about fifteen men in the place, most of them friends of the Galluccis, and they returned the fusilade. More than fifteen shots were fired, the uproar arousing the neighborhood, and Policeman Wilson called Captain Brady and the reserves from the East 104th Street Station. They surrounded the building and took nine men they found in the place to the Third Branch Detective Bureau.

They found Gallucci shot through the stomach and neck. His son had staggered out of the place and had got as far as the hall of his father's home, where he collapsed. He had been shot twice in the stomach. Dr. Dies took them both to Bellevue, where it was said that both might die.

The men found in the place said they did not know the men who made the attack. They said the assailants had escaped immediately after firing the shots and that half a dozen of their friends had got out a back window. They all denied they had any part in the shooting. Neither Gallucci nor his son admitted knowing their assailants.

According to the police, Gallucci is very wealthy and has been the prey of Black Handers, though a leader in the underworld himself. They say his bodyguards have frequently been shot, and his brother, Gianari, who accompanied him several years ago, was shot and killed in November, 1909.

DEDICATE A FERRER COLONY

Followers of Spanish Anarchist Take Over School Site in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., May 17.—Three hundred followers of Francisco Ferrer, the anarchist, who was put to death in Barcelona, Spain, on Oct. 9, 1909, dedicated yesterday a Ferrer school and colony on a tract of sixty-nine acres in Raritan Township, near here.

Speakers assailed Sunday as a dogmatist, denounced militarism, and criticised the public school system. Their enthusiasm was not dampened by the rain which came down in torrents. Those who attended the dedication came from Philadelphia, New York, Paterson, and Scranton, and from the Socialist colony which adjoins the Ferrer land. Leonard Abbott, a former editor of The Literary Digest, said:

"There is need of the Ferrer schools in New Jersey, when 10,000 people are traveling daily to hear Billy Sunday in Paterson, and Pat Quinlan, whose only crime is that he led the strikers, is in jail on false charges."

"When so-called civilized nations are slaying human beings in murderous delight," said Harry Kelly, Secretary of the Ferrer organization, "the children of coming generations should be brought up in a spirit of anti-militarism and anti-nationalism."

Thirty children are enrolled in the Ferrer School, and Robert H. Hutchinson, a Harvard graduate, who married a granddaughter of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, says he quit a good job in Manhattan to teach in it.

BURGLARS STEAL BIBLE.

Rob Yonkers Church and Leave Note of Apology to Pastor.

A note of apology was the only clue that robbers left behind them last night after they had ransacked the rectory of the South Yonkers Presbyterian Church on Bruce Street. The robbers took the collections for the day, $50 in cash from the pockets of the pastor, the Rev. R. A. Stout; some jewelry and a Bible. They gained access through a window, which they jimmied, and left by the same way. On the dining room table the minister found a note hurriedly written by the robbers, in which they said:

"We need the money and perhaps we can make use of the Bible."

MISS CONRAD TELLS OF TRIPS WITH HURD

Testifies She Went to Atlantic City Convention with Postmaster of Haworth, N. J.

NEW YORK VISITS ALLEGED

She Says They Stopped Together at Hotels, but Defendant, in Denial, Charges a Political Plot.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 17.—Postmaster George A. Hurd of Haworth was placed on trial here before Judge William M. Seufert today on charges preferred by Miss Martha L. Conrad, who says she is 16 years old. She was his assistant in the Post Office. Miss Conrad's former home was at 281 West 177th Street, New York. She entered the employ of the Haworth Post Office two years ago, leaving the position in December.

For two hours she told on the stand of alleged improper relations with Hurd. She said she had accompanied him to Atlantic City in September, 1914, when he attended the State Convention of Postmasters.

"I was registered at the Rudolph Hotel and introduced as his daughter," she said, "and we were assigned to two rooms, but on the second night we occupied one."

Arnold S. Ruckeyser, manager of the Rudolph Hotel, however, pointed out Mr. Hurd's daughter, Mura, as the young woman who had accompanied him on his visit to the hotel.

One of the witnesses against Hurd was Mrs. Jessie Vaughn, his sister, who, it is said, is out on bail on charges preferred by her husband, George Vaughn of Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Miss Conrad told at length of a visit to New York she said she took with Hurd on Feb. 14, 1914, when, she testified, they went to see "Within the Law," and later to a hotel. Another visit, she said, was made on Jan. 31, 1914.

Hurd declared on the witness stand that he hadn't been near Broadway on the night of Jan. 31, but had been in his home checking up accounts of the Post Office. He swore Miss Conrad had been there with him. He denied visits to hotels with Miss Conrad, as well as all other charges she made, including one that she had been attacked by him.

Hurd is one of the two New Jersey Republican Postmasters reappointed by President Wilson, and his attorneys allege that the case is a political plot to have him removed to make room for another man.

Referring to the testimony of William Conrad, brother of the complaining witness, that Hurd's son had been paying money to have the affair hushed, Edwin C. Irion, Hurd's counsel, declared in opening the defense:

"It was only a question of $30 more of blackmail or jail and disgrace, according to the State's witness, William Conrad, and we expect to show that politics has played an important part in this matter with the end of divorcing Hurd from his position and putting somebody else in his place."

Many in the audience were women. When court opened Judge Seufert remarked that some of the evidence might be shocking and said that if any of the women and girls present didn't wish to hear scandal they might leave the courtroom. None left.

The trial will be resumed tomorrow morning.

More Pan-American Men Here.

Nine more delegates to the Pan-American Financial Conference to be held in Washington this month arrived in New York yesterday in the United Fruit steamer Pastores. They were Pablo Vernine, Secretary of State in Cuba; Juan Solberd, and Porfirio Franca, Second Administrator of the National Bank of Cuba; Mariano Guardia, Minister of Finance in Costa Rica; J. M. Keith, Leopold Cordova, Minister of Finance of Honduras; Daniel Fortin, Pedro Cosio, Minister of Finance of Uruguay, and Gabriel Terra, a banker.

"She's In Again"

Birth Notice:

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On account of the enormous success there will be two extra performances AFTERNOON and EVE. of May 31st. THEATRE CLOSED TUESDAY, May 25.
CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE
OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED de BELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA GALE HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS.
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THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d ST. TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25-50-$1
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PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 9500 Columbus. LAST WEEK. TONIGHT AT 8:30. ARNOLD DALY in Bernard Shaw's Military Comedy, "ARMS AND THE MAN" Thurs. Aft., Friday Aft. "CANDIDA" and Friday Night.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-m'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. LAST TIMES ILLINGTON IN THE LIE

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 25c & 50c. Van Den Berg-Conger "The Mikado" Opera Co. Presents

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE. Mat. LEW KELLY & THE HIGHER SHOW.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Thursday; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,934. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BERLIN FORESEES WAR WITH ITALY; CHANCELLOR TELLS OF REJECTED TERMS; ENVOYS REPORTED AS QUITTING ROME

TEUTON ALLIES READY

Will Know How to Meet New Dangers, Says Bethman-Hollweg.

WARNS FORMER PARTNER

Still Hopes Italian Parliament and People Will Not Decide to Plunge Into War.

CONCESSIONS NOT ENOUGH

Terms Offered Ignore Most Important Demands Made by the Salandra Cabinet.

NO MENTION OF DALMATIA

Proposed Frontier in the Trentino Declared to be as Vulnerable as the Present Border.

BERLIN, via London, May 18.—"You are aware," said Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, speaking in the eRichstag today, "that the relations between Itatly and Austria-Hungary within the last months have been strongly strained.

"From the speech made yesterday by Count Tisza you will have gathered that the Vienna Cabinet, in a sincere effort to insure enduring peace between the Duel Monarchy and Ittaly, and to take into account the lasting great vital interests of both empires, had ready at the outset far-reaching concessions to Italy of a territorial nature.

"I consider it proper to indicate these concessions to you:

"First—Part of the Tyrol inhabited by Italians was to be ceded to Italy.

"Second—The western bank of the Isonzo, in so far as the population was purely Italian, and the town of Gradisca, likewise was to be ceded to Italy.

Trieste a Free City.

"Third—Trieste was to be made an imperial free city, receiving an administration which would insure the Italian character of the city and to have an Italian university.

"Fourth—Italian sovereignty over Avlona (a seaport of Albania) and a sphere of interest belonging thereto, to be recognized.

"Fifth—Austria-Hungary declared her political disinterestedness regarding Albania.

"Sixth—The national interests of Italians in Austria to be particularly respected.

"Seventh—Austria-Hungary to grant amnesty to political military prisoners belonging to the ceded territory.

"Eighth—The further wishes of Italy regarding the general question to be assured every consideration.

"Ninth—Austria-Hungary, after the conclusion of the agreement, to give a solemn declaration concerning the concessions.

"Tenth—Mixed committees for the regulation of the details of the concessions to be appointed.

"Eleventh—After the conclusion of the agreement Austro-Hungarian soldiers, natives of the occupied territories, shall not further participate in the war.

"I can add," continued the Imperial Chancellor, "that Germany, in order further to strengthen the understanding between both her allies, undertook, with the full agreement of the Vienna Cabinet, to give a full guarantee for the loyal fulfillment of these offers. Germany and Austria-Hungary herewith formed a resolution which, if it should lead to results, would, I firmly believe, find an overwhelming majority in the three nations.

"With its Parliament, the Italian people will now decide whether it will reach the fulfillment of all national aspirations in the widest extent in a peaceful manner, or whether it will plunge the country into war and tomorrow draw the sword against its allies of yesterday and today.

Hope Not Entirely Abandoned.

"I will not give up the hope entirely that the scale of peace will be heavier than teh scale of war, but whatever the decision of Italy may be, we, together with Austria-Hungary, have done all within the bounds of possibility to support an alliance which was firmly rooted among the German people and had brought profit and god to the three empires. If the alliance is torn by one of the three partners we shall know, together with the other partner, how to meet the new dangers with dauntless confidence and courag."

The Imperial Chancellor's speech was loudly applauded from the galleries. The various Secretaries of State were present.

The President of the Reichstag opened the sitting by saying:

"We begin our work inspired with full confidence, which is justified by the course of events up to the present, without vanity, but with steadfast determination, which has its root in unity

Continued on Page 2.

German and Austrian Ambassadors Said To Have Demanded Passports

LONDON, Wednesday, May 19.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome, dated Tuesday, says:

"The Giornale d'Italia announces that Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, and Baron von Macchio, the special Ambassador of Austria, have demanded their passports. The newspaper adds that the staffs of the German and Austrian Consulates will leave Rome Tuesday evening."

ROME, May 18.—Several cases and trunks belonging to Prince von Buelow and Baron von Macchio, which are believed to have contained the documenta of the two embassies, already have been sent out of the country. Those of Prince von Buelow passed through the Custom House at Chaisso, and those of Baron von Macchio through the customs authorities at Pontessa, on the Austrian frontier. They were not examined, being entitled to diplomatic immunity from search.

The German and Austrian Consuls General and their staffs have received instructions to be ready to leave Rome today or tomorrow.

ITALIAN REVOLT IN POLA ARSENAL

10,000 Workmen Attack Austrian Troops—50 Reported Killed, 100 Wounded.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN ROME

Automobiles of Ministers Commandeered—Cabinet to Ask Full Powers of Parliament.

ROME, via London, May 19.—The Idea Nazionale reports a revolt at the Austrian arsenal at Pola, on the Adriatic. It is asserted that 10,000 Italians employed there came into conflict with the troops and that fifty persons were killed and a hundred wounded.

The General Staff continues with feverish activity its preparations for eventualities. The automobiles of every member of the Cabinet, with the exception of Premier Salandra, have been commandeered by the army authorities.

The Italian Parliament will be asked Thursday to vote only on a bill containing a single clause conferring plenary powers on the Government, according to the Giornale d'Italia. Final action regarding war is not expected until after that time unless Austria makes the first move.

The Cabinet Council yesterday was one of the longest on record. At its close a brief communication was issued stating that the Ministers discussed the statement to be made before Parliament. No further intimation was given as to what action was taken.

A Green Book which the Government is preparing will contain diplomatic documents tending to show the attitude of Italy from the beginning of the war and the strenuous efforts made by the talian Government to reconcile the obligations of the triple alliance with Italian national aspirations and the principles of nationality, on which is based the existence of taly and the hopes of future greatness.

The documents show that the Italian Cabinet exercised extraordinary patience in its desire to avoid complications, and that finally when the Austrian point of view proved to be irreconcilable it became necessary to sever relations with the Central empires so far as the alliance was concerned.

Michel de Giers, the new Russian Ambassador to Italy, was received today by King Victor Emmanuel, to whom he presented his credentials. It is asserted that M. de Giers also delivered to the King an autograph letter from Emperor Nicholas congratulating Victor Emmanuel on the attitude taken by Italy.

Foreign Minister Sonnino conferred at length this afternoon with the British Ambassador and the Rumanian Minister. Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, and Baron von Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador, also called at the Foreign Office and had brief interviews with Signor Sonnino.

The German Deputy, Mathias Erzberger, Leader of the Clerical Centre in the Reichstag, who has been in Rome for a time on a special mission to the Holy See, sought permission to remain in the Vatican, but the Pope and his advisers refused to accede to this request, to avoid serious embarrassment in the event of decisive action by Italy.

It is thought that the Vatican will not oppose the departure of the Austrian Ambassador and Prussian and Bavarian Ministers accredited to the Holy See, whose presence here would be impossible should Italian participation in the war ensue.

Should entry into the war be decided upon the Government would suspend the validity of Article XI. of the Law of Guarantees, which extends to diplomats accredited to the Vatican the same prerogatives and immunities granted those accredited to the Quirinal.

Another important question which is likely to arise relates to the Austrian and German ecclesiastics, of whom a great number reside in Rome. Some, like Abbot von Stotzinger, of the Benedictine Fathers, have already left the capital, but other prominent churchmen, including Father Ledochowski, General of the Jesuits ("the Black Pope") are still here.

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Martini; splendid tonic; delicious flavor.—Advt.

AUSTRO-GERMANS CROSS SAN RIVER

Gain Foothold on West Bank of Galician Waterway in Several Places.

CLAIM 174,000 PRISONERS

Latest Total of Artillery Captured Given as 128 Guns and 368 Machine Guns.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 19.—According to an official announcement issued in Vienna no fewer than 174,000 Russian prisoners, 128 guns, and 368 machine guns have been gathered in since the beginning of May as a result of the great drive through East Galicia from Cracow.

The bulletin says further that the Teutonic allies have forced the passage of the River San in several places and secured a foothold on the western bank.

On the other hand, Petrograd advices of yesterday say that the Austro-Germans have been unable "as yet" to get within striking distance of Jaroslau, the stronghold north of Przemysl, although an Austrian official report on May 15 said that Jaroslau had been occupied by the Germans.

North of this war zone in Southern Poland—the Russians are vigorously delivering counter-attacks against the Austro-Germans. They also are pursuing their offensive in Bukowina, where it is asserted they have driven the Austrians and Germans back from the Dniester to the Pruth and are trying to clear them out of Bukowina.

At the other end of the long line in the east, up in the Baltic provinces and along the East Prussian frontier, heavy fighting also is in progress. In both these sectors each the belligerents again is claiming the advantage.

Battle Raging North of Przemysl.

PETROGRAD, May 18.—Efforts of the Germans to force a crossing of the River San, in Central Galicia, are being concentrated north of Przemysl, where a battle for the fortifications along the river slopes is now developing. According to latest reports, the Germans have been unable as yet to reach within striking distance of Jaroslau, and the other fortresses which constitute one of the strongest Russian defensive lines.

Further south along the San, in the neighborhood of Lisko and Sanok, German activity also is reported, but the operations there evidently are less important, being more in the nature of cavalry reconnoisances.

Retirement of the Russian forces from positions in the Carpathians resulted in a compact and effective massing of their troops from the San to Bukowina. Russian successes in the latter region, giving them entire control of the Rivers Pruth and Dniester, are regarded here as offsetting the success of the Austro-German forces in West Galicia. The railroad line between Kolemea and Delatyn, which has been of great importance to the Austrians for maintaining communication with their base in Bukowina, is reported today to be in Russian hands. It had been defended stubbornly by the Austrians.

Carpathian Army Was Threatened.

The evacuation by the Russians of their positions in the Carpathians became inevitable as the Germans proceeded with their powerful drive from Cracow upon the Russian right. This threatened the cutting off of the whole Carpathian army of the Russians, whose rear communications were only narrow footpaths. Russian critics now go so far as to hint that the Carpathian campaign was an unwise undertaking, since it led to a great extension of the front which was not easily defendable. It is suggested that the Russians should have held more closely to the fortified lines of the Vistula and San.

The military critic of the Novoe Vremya says:

"With the evacuation of the Carpathian summits the difficulty of preventing a German penetration of East Galicia has now disappeared, since it is no longer a question of holding these summits but of defending Przemysl and the remainder of the line along the San. So long as

Continued on Page 2.

SUBMARINE WAR ON MERCHANTMEN ALREADY HALTED

Order Given by German Officials Soon After Great Outcry Over the Lusitania.

MAY BE FIRST CONCESSION

And Reply to Our Note May Include Offer to Suspend Operations Pending Negotiations.

ANSWER TO BE DELAYED

Italy's Action Awaited as a Possible Influence for or Against the War Zone Order.

OR A NOTE TO THE ALLIES

Germany Said to Hope for a New Demand for the Passage of Non-contraband Articles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The German Government has issued orders suspending the operations of submarines against merchant vessels pending the outcome of the negotiations over the representations of this Government contained in President Wilson's note of May 13.

This became known here today when cabled press reports said that a German submarine had fired a torpedo at the liner Transylvania on her voyage from New York, which was completed yesterday at Glasgow. It was explained in a well-informed quarter that this report, in spite of the fact that it was vouched for by two passengers, could not be correct for the reason that submarine activity had been discontinued by the German Government.

Whether the new orders require that there shall be no attacks by German submarines on freight vessels of Germany's enemies when they are supposed to contain passengers and do not carry passengers is not disclosed, but it is the understanding that the order will apply to all merchant vessels, belligerent as well as neutral. The order, it was said, was issued about a week ago. It is supposed, however, that it had not been announced officially.

Since the day following the sinking of the Lusitania there has been only one German submarine attack on a merchant ship. This occurred on May 15, eight days after the Lusitania disaster. The victim was the Danish steamer Martha, which was sunk off Aberdeen. All the members of her crew were saved. A press dispatch from Stockholm on the same day said that a German submarine stopped the Swedish steamer Bell of Newcastle off Skagen, Denmark, and escorted her to Halmstad, Sweden.

The information that German submarine activity had been suspended indefinitely confirmed suspicion that this action had been taken following the development of strong feeling in the United States and other neutral countries over the torpedoing of the Lusitania and the sacrifice of innocent lives.

Officials Encouraged.

Officials here had found encouragement in the surface indications that the operations of German submarines against merchant ships had been suspended. They interpreted it as evidence that the German Government was disposed to avoid a clash with this Government over the matters which formed the subject of the complaints in President Wilson's communication to Berlin. The knowledge that the original suspicion was correct furnished additional reason for the belief on the part of some officials, but by no means all of those most concerned, that Germany's response to the American note would be conciliatory.

The belief is prevalent here that neutral nations are at work in an endeavor to persuade Germany to abandon her submarine attacks on merchantmen and eccede to the position set forth by President Wilson, which was, in substance, that no unarmed merchant vessel, belligerent or neutral, should be sunk bq a submarine without warning or until after the visitation and search had been exercised in each instance to determine the status of the vessel and the passengers and crew had been removed from the vessel and their safety assured

That Germany will concede at the outset of the negotiations all that this Government demands, is not expected by persons who have an official intereat in the matter. Some of them are confident that Germany will never recede from her policy of attacking merchant ships with submarines unless Great Britain rescinds her Order in Council providing for the long-distance blockade which forms part of what is known in Germany as England's "starving-out policy. These officials are also satisfied of their own knowledge that President Wilson will not retreat in any degree his insistence that both the law of nations and the law of humanity demand that Germany cease her submarine attacks on unarmed merchant vessels.

At the same time an encouraging feeling has been created that Germany may prevent a clash with the United States by making known to this Government in her answer to the American note of May 13 that while she cannot concede the demand that her submarine warfare against unarmed merchant craft shall cease, she has out of consideration for the views of the United States ordered that there shall be no submarine activity against such vessels while the negotiations over the American representations are in progress.

While this is considered a rather farfetched surmise in some quarters and there is an opiuon that action of that

Continued on Page 3.

NOTE OUT IN BERLIN; COMMENT IS HOSTILE

Many Papers Refrain from Discussing It—Reply May Be Several Days Coming.

BERLIN, May 18, (via London.)—The official text of the American note to Germany as published here today.

It was said at the Foreign Office that it would be some days before the answer of the Imperial Government was ready. This, because the note raises many points, and consultation between several departments of the Government will be necessary in preparing a reply.

Say Germany Can't Yield.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 18.—Referring to the protest against the sinking of the Lusitania, the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"No doubt when one of our submarines again succeeds in sinking a passenger ship we shall hear another wild outburst of rage, but that our submarines will continue to sink large steamers is to be expected as a matter of course. Their task will be increasingly difficult, but we have confidence in the cleverness of their commanders."

THE HAGUE, May 18, (via London:)—Berlin newspapers as a rule refrain from comment upon the American note to Germany. The Tageszeitung, however, discusses the note in a half column article. It says:

"The United States makes the brusque demand that Germany abandon submarine war against Great Britain. The United States disregards with complete disdain the German war zone declaration communicated to Washington on Feb. , and later, in the course of the exchange of notes, disapproves as 'surprising irregularity' the German Embassy's warning in the press, and permits itself to impute to the German Government as an excuse the probability that German submarine commanders acted contrary to orders.

"Whoever reads this note without prejudice can scarcely escape the impression that the British Ambassador at Washington was not far away when it was framed. One could equally as well imagine its contents to be a speech by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons."

Count von Reventlow, the naval critic, declares that the German war zone declaration followed the British declaration, against which America failed to protest.

"The present note, so far as it concerns torperoed steamers, makes English conclusions and untrue statements its own," he writes. "Germany knew what she was doing when she made her decision, and had considered all possible consequences.

"Germany must and will go her way, and leave it to the United States to choose other ocean paths than those through the war zone, if American citizens have a desire to visit Europe in these times and observe how American war materials are prolonging the bloody war."

The Vossische Zeitung merely remarks incidentally that the authorized translation of the American note shows "the same sharp form" as the version received from the Havas Agency.

The Tagliche Rundschau says:

"Owing to the presence on board the Lusitania of ammunition which menaced the lives of many thousand German soldiers, it was not only Germany's right but her duty to sink this auxiliary cruiser, which was bringing ammunition to England and using American citizens as a shield for carrying contraband. More sacred than the lives of neutrals are the lives of our compatriots, our brave troops, who would long since have ended the war if America had not prolonged it by the profitable export of arms to our enemies.

"America, as always, is proud of her sober reasonableness, and when English mendacity has abated she will say that Germany violated no American rights but acted according to right and duty as she was obliged to act."

AMSTERDAM, via London, May 18.—The Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, makes the following comment on the American note to Germany:

"U shall, we are sure, receive the answer fro mour Government that it deserves. Its contents and language seem to indicate that it must be considered to be the consequenceof the anti-neutral attitude the American Government has assumed against Germany in an increasing measure.

"For this reason it is comprehensible that the note has found the liveliest approval among Germany's enemies. That also will be its only success. It cannot be supposed that the German administration of defenses will depart an inch from the path which the German Government, after mature consideration, has considered necessary and entered upon."

LOSS OF A E-2 ADMITTED.

British Admiralty Confirms the Turkish Report of Her Sinking.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 19.—Confirmation of the previous report of the sinking of the Australian submarine A E-2 in the Dardanelles is contained in an official communication issued by the Admiralty. The statement says the crew of the vessel are prisoners of the Turks.

The sinking of the A E-2 was announced in a Turkish official communication May 11. The boat was sent to the bottom by Turkish warships while it was trying to enter the Sea of Marmora. Three officers and twenty-nine men of the crew were taken prisoners.

SPEYER ALWAYS A BARONET.

May Cease to Use the Title, but It Remains.

LONDON, May 18.—Sir Edgar Speyer cannot divest himself of his baronetcy, which in his letter to Premier Asquith he asked to have revoked

"Once a baronet always a baronet," said an official of the College of Arms today. "Sir Edgar may cease to call himself a baronet, but he still remains one, and if he had any sons the eldest would succeed him all the same."

SUMMER RESORTS
On line CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RWY. For booklets apply to Ticket Office, 31st and Broadway, or Penna. Ticket Office.—Advt.

BRITAIN FORMING A NATIONAL CABINET; UNIONISTS TO JOIN TO PUSH THE WAR; BALFOUR MAY DISPLACE CHURCHILL

"National Cabinet" Suggested for Britain to Unite All Parties in Pushing the War

Premier and First Lord of the Treasury	**H. H. ASQUITH, L.*
First Lord of the Admiralty	*ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, U.* (Succeeding Winston Churchill, L.)
Secretary for War	*DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, L.* (If Earl Kitchener goes to the front; otherwise, Minister of War Supplies)
Chancellor of the Exchequer	*A. BONAR LAW, U.* (Succeeding David Lloyd George, L.)
Secretary for India	*WINSTON CHURCHILL, L.* (Succeeding the Marquis of Crewe, L.)
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	**SIR EDWARD GREY, L.*
Secretary for the Colonies	*AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, U.* (Succeeding L. V. Harcourt, L.)
Home Secretary	**REGINALD McKENNA, L.*
Lord Chancellor	*Possibly BARON READING, L.* (Succeeding Viscount Haldane, L.)
Lord President of the Council	*MARQUIS OF CREWE, L.* (Succeeding Earl Beauchamp, L.)
Lord Privy Seal	†— (Succeeding the Marquis of Crewe, L.)
Chief Secretary of Ireland	†— (Succeeding Augustine Birrell, L.)
Secretary for Scotland	**T. M. WOOD, L.*
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	**C. F. G. MASTERMAN, L.*
President of the Board of Trade	**WALTER RUNCIMAN, L.*
President of the Local Government Board	**H. L. SAMUEL, L.*
President of the Board of Agriculture	†— (Succeeding Lord Lucas, L.)
Attorney General	*F. E. SMITH, U.* (Succeeding Sir J. A. Simon, L.)
Postmaster General	**C. E. HOBHOUSE, L.*
President of the Board of Education	**J. A. PEASE, L.*
First Commissioner of Works	**LORD EMMOTT, L.*
Lord Chief Justice	*SIR J. A. SIMON, L.* (Succeeding Baron Reading, L.)

*Present incumbents.
†Among the Unionists suggested for the posts likely to be vacated are: The Earl of Derby, Earl Curzon, the Earl of Selborne, Viscount Milner, and Walter H. Long. The inclusion of Arthur Henderson as a labor representative is also suggested.

GERMAN LOSSES PUT AT 2,050,000

Figured by London Newspaper from 225 Lists Issued by Berlin.

RECENT FIGHTING COSTLY

Six Weeks of Severe Operations on Both Fronts Have Cost 250,00 Men, It Is Estimated.

e LONDON, Wednesday, May 18.—The Daily Chronicle has received what purports to be an authoritative statement of casualties in the German ranks from the beginning of the war till the end of March. There are two sets of classified lists in the Chronciles possession. The first set covering the period of fighting from Aug. 2 to Feb. 14, numbers 180 and the second, from the middle of February to March 31number forty-five, making a total of 225 lists.

"According to the general statement, from which we quote," says The Chronicle, "the following is the classified loss until Feb. 14:

"Dead officers, 10,951; non-commissioned officers and men, 237,097; wounded officers, 19,630; non-commissioned officers and men, 728,406; missing officers, 1,853; non-commissioned officers and men, 177,144; total, 1,175,681. We have not any classified statement with regard to the next forty-five lists, but on the basis of the 180 earlier lists they would probably add ah additional 300,000 to the total.

"It is to be borne in mind that the six weeks covered by the latest forty-five lists include exceptionally severe fighting in Poland, Galicia, and the Carpathians, as well as the tremendous and sustained struggles in Flanders and Northwest France. The probability, therefore, is that the grand total of German casualties till March 31 cannot be far short of 1,800,000, and another quarter of a million must certainly be added for the fighting of the last six weeks.

INTRUDER UPSETS COMMONS

Interrupts Debate, but Is Quickly Gagged and Removed.

LONDON, May 18.—F. N. Charrington, a prominent temperance advocate, who has recently been carrying on a propaganda against the playing of games during the war, created a scene in the House of Commons this evening. Rushing into the Chamber in the course of the debate on army pensions Mr. Charrington attempted to remove the mace from the Speaker's table, at the same time shouting, "You have no right to make—"

Before he could finish the sentence an attendant grabbed him and placed his hand over his mouth and quickly hustled the disturber out into the lobby. The greatest excitement in the Chamber during the few moments the scene lasted, but the members of the House soon regained their serenity, and the member who was speaking at the time resumed his speech.

The removal of the mace from the Speaker's desk would have brought the proceedings to an end, for by time-honored custom the House is not legally in session unless the mace is in its place in front of the Speaker.

BARONY PORTRAITS 2 FOR $2.00 at 598 Fifth Ave. (54th St.) only address.—Advt.

KITCHENER WANTS 300,000 MORE MEN

Needed to Form New Armies, He Tells Lords in Optimistic Sketch of War Situation.

ALLIED FORCES TO USE GAS

Operations in France Going Well —Dardanelles Satisfactory —Praise for Botha.

LONDON, May 18.—Lord Kitchener, addressing the House of Lords in his capacity of Secretary for War, stated that he wanted 300,000 more recruits to form new armies and indicated that the British and French Armies would soon begin to use gas as a weapon of war in reprisal for the German attacks. These facts came out in connection with a general review of the situation in the war zones before the House adjourned for the Whitsuntide holidays.

Speaking of the new British offensive, Lord Kitchener said the action at Neuve Chapelle "was fought with great gallantry, which enabled us to occupy positions of considerable military importance, previously held by the enemy."

Concerning the German attack on the allied front near Ypres, he said:

"In this attack the enemy employed vast quantities of poisonous gases, and our soldiers and our French allies were utterly unprepared for this diabolical method of attack, which undoubtedly had been long and carefully prepared."

He added that the British and French Governments felt that the allied troops must be adequately protected against poisonous gases by the employment of similar methods. These would remove the enormous and unjustifiable advantage which must otherwise exist.

"The Germans," said Lord Kitchener, "have persisted in the use of these asphyxiating gases whenever wind favored or other opportunity occurred, and His Majesty's Government, no less than the French Government, feel that our troops must be adequately protected by the employment of similar methods so as to remove the enormous and unjustifiable disadvantage which must exist for them if we take no steps to meet on his own ground the enemy who is responsible for the introduction of this pernicious practice."

The Secretary spoke of the gallantry of the Canadian division, which defended its positions tenaciously, notwithstanding the poisonous fumes.

"This was an ordeal to try the qualities of the fineat army in the world," he said, "and all the more credit is due the soldiers of Canada who, unprepared for such an attack and exposed to a withering fire, reluctantly and with perfect steadiness withdrew their left flank to confirm to the newer alignment of the Allies' position."

Present Operations in France.

Referring to the offensive movements now in progress in the La Bassée and Arras region, Earl Kitchener said:

"We have all followed with admiration the forward movements of our brave allies in an offensive operation which has been marked with complete success and are still proceeding with every promise and indication of being wholly satisfactory.

"The attacks delivered by our forces were not at first attended with the same immediate success, owing to the

Continued on Page 3.

FISHER STARTS THE CRISIS

Resigns as First Sea Lord and Thus Upsets His Civilian Chief.

GOVERNMENT PUT IN PERIL

Asquith Meets Unionist Leaders and a Coalition Government Is Virtually Settled.

BONAR LAW FOR EXCHEQUER

Lloyd George May Head War Supplies Department, or, if Need Be, Succeed Kitchener.

EXPECT OTHER BIG SHIFTS

Haldane, Harcourt, and Birrell Slated to Retire as Part of the Great Political Overturn.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 19.—Great Britain is apparently on the eve of a momentous change in the Cabinet whereby some of the Liberal members will give place to strong Unionist and Labor leaders, thus forming a coalition Government, designed to inspire complete public confidence and support, and to prosecute the war with the greatest efficiency.

Among the shifts involved in this great political revolution is the displacement of Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty and the succession of ex-Premier Arthur J. Balfour to that vitally important position. This change, made necessary by the resignation of Lord Fisher, the First Sea Lord, because of strife with Churchill, is at once the feature and the immediate cause of this amazing overturn.

Well-defined reports, which have been in general circulation for thirty-six hours, seem to indicate that Bonar Law, Lord Derby, F. E. Smith, and Austen Chamberlain, and perhaps other Unionist leaders besides Balfour, will enter the so-called "national Cabinet," while Viscount Haldane, Earl Beauchamp, Lord Lucas, Lewis Harcourt, and Augustine Birrell are said to be marked for retirement.

Story of the Crisis.

I am sending you the following account of the political crisis which confronts Great Britain. The information it contains can be relied upon, and altogether it presents as complete and impartial a story of the revolution which is taking place as can be told. The writer is J. L. Garvin, editor of The Pall Mall Gazette and Observer. He says:

"We have to reveal the main facts about an overturn as sudden and extraordinary as any in the whole history of Parliamentary Government. A thunderbolt has fallen upon the face of politics and changed everything.

"We cannot call it a bolt from the blue, (the firmament over Downing Street and Whitehall was gray and lowering enough,) but a meteorite out of the clear air could not have been more amazing.

"The crisis at the Admiralty has involved the whole Ministry and the opposition. Lord Fisher has resigned, and he has not only made impossible Mr. Churchill's retention of his present post, but has also brought down the Government.

"The Cabinet, as it stood before, has practically ceased to exist. You can no more put it back than restore Humpty Dumpty.

"A national Ministry, such as we have urged for months and foreseen to be inevitable, is about to be formed for that purpose. Active negotiations are already afoot and we believe the chief opposition leaders have already agreed to enter the Government.

"There are difficulties, but they may be and must be overcome, and they must be overcome quickly. We can have no interregnum at a time like this.

"We must stand together as a nation or lose the war. By comparison with that everything sinks into the merest insignificance.

"We must have an absolutely thorough reconstruction, which will end once for all the doubt, muddle, and lethargy in some directions, and the friction and faction in others. The reconstruction must be dictated with a

view to two purposes only: First, war efficiency, and, second, national union and confidence.

"The solution must leave the Government and the nation in every vital respect stronger than before. Anything weaker would be a crime against the country.

How the Revolution Came.

"Before we enter into a frank discussion of men and measures in relation to this matter of supreme urgency, we must try to explain how the revolution came about. We can then better examine the very serious question of what statesmen should have what offices in a National War Ministry, representing all parties, we hope, but certainly the Liberals, Unionists, and last, but not least, labor.

"For some weeks the political position has been more serious than the general public supposed or even than some Ministers realized. The drink muddle was followed by the penalty that scourges all moral weakness and opportunism in war. After that the Government (or we should rather say the late Government) was never so strong again in the eyes of many who had been among its firm and influential supporters.

Clash in the Admiralty.

"Meanwhile there was a parallel difficulty in the state of dissension at the Admiralty. Two positive and masterful personalities clashed, Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher. They could not co-exist in the same department.

"The nominal question on which the split came was the Dardanelles. The thing went deeper than that. There was fundamental incompatibility. The tension was bound to show itself, and was latent from the beginning. Shrewd judges prophesied that something of this kind would happen. The fault was in the nature of the situation, not in the men.

"Before Lord Fisher returned, Mr. Churchill's mastery of Admiralty administration and his historic stroke of courage in mobilizing the fleet before the Germans could strike had rendered services which will be held in everlasting honor when the dust of this thankless hour has cleared away.

"Mr. Churchill could not easily change his former way and begin to back down. It might have been better if he had taken another office when Lord Fisher returned.

"Lord Fisher is as ill-fitted as any man living to be content at such a moment as this with anything less than supremacy within the sphere of his professional functions. Fisher, it must be remembered, has to an elemental degree the temperament of genius. He is not merely a man, he is a force of nature.

"Unfortunately, even Fisher hesitated at a critical moment. He did not approve of the original employment of the fleet alone in connection with the Dardanelles enterprise. He could have stopped it by putting down his foot. He was therefore involved in common responsibility with the rest of the Board of Admiralty.

"But he wished more and more to be free from that responsibility and to make a fresh start altogether with the handling of the fleet and with the methods of the Admiralty administration.

Fisher, Resigning, Upsets Churchill.

"The situation was such that the sailor by resigning had it in his power to dislodge the statesman. Last week, when the First Sea Lord had a special audience of the King and had suddenly on Saturday a long interview with the Prime Minister, all the readers of signs wondered what was going to happen.

"Few, indeed, were prepared for what did happen. Lord Fisher resigned, pulled down his blinds, and went to Scotland. Mr. Churchill's position as First Lord became impossible, of course, but so did that of the Government as a whole. This was for various reasons, not all of which can yet be told.

"In the Dardanelles affair, as in the Antwerp affair, Mr. Churchill's responsibility is shared with the other Ministers, and if he were on his defense, which he is not, his case on both accounts would be exceedingly strong.

"But the issue goes far beyond that. The whole method and temper of the Cabinet administration in war time is the real question at stake. It was evident that the Government had ceased to enjoy a sufficient measure of national confidence and that a reconstruction on a broad patriotic basis must be undertaken. Fisher's coup furnished the occasion to the late Ministry.

"It must be remembered that the Ministry of yesterday was not merely a party group; it was a party group in a narrower sense. It did not represent anything like the whole of its own supporters. It included, for instance, no Nationalist or Labor members. It was evident that a Cabinet drawn from the regular Ministerialists, who are a little more than a third of the House of Commons, and who are far less than a majority of the whole country, could not possibly reflect the full political ability of the nation—could not continue to command a sufficient extent of national unanimity and ought not to monopolize office now for decisive questions, by comparison with which all the rest, including the sensation of Fisher's coup, is already ancient history.

The Possible New Cabinet.

"How is the National Ministry to be formed? What members of the present Government are to retire? Who are to go? Who are to stay? What opposition leaders are to be included? How are the offices to be reshuffled?

"In deciding these questions everything must be subordinated to the two purposes of insuring at last irresistible war efficiency and establishing a solid unanimity of public confidence. Otherwise the statesmen of the various parties would not insure mutual support by combining, but would only compromise each other.

"First, Mr. Asquith is the only possible Prime Minister. In the power of keeping together colleagues of contrasting views and temperaments he has no rival. That quality has been priceless in the past to a party combination; it is more requisite than ever for the efficiency of a national combination.

"If Balfour, as is expected, becomes the First Lord of Admiralty, by far the best solution will have been found. Lord Fisher would welcome it, Mr. Churchill would welcome it. Balfour is silk and steel. No man has more of the temper of Pitt. As civil head of the navy Balfour would command the enthusiastic confidence of the nation and the empire. He has already a private room at the Admiralty, and is thoroughly acquainted with the business.

"Mr. Churchill's high ability and patriotic services make it out of the question that he should leave the Government or the War Council. He will be provided with another office. We should like to see him Secretary of State for India, a post which fascinated his father, but was never so important as now. There the characteristic part of Churchill's knowledge and gifts would find a more admirable scope than in any other office.

Lloyd George and Kitchener.

"Lord Crewe, if he leaves the India Office, ought to remain as President of the Council.

"In view of the fact that a colossal and vital department of affairs, not yet recognized, has been created since the struggle began, ought not a new office to be created, Minister for War Supplies? Of such a Ministry Mr. Lloyd George ought to be the head.

"We are ourselves convinced that this change would do more than anything else to insure and hasten the winning of the war. We cannot say now how deeply we hope that something will be done in that direction, but we shall return to the subject.

"If we are to have shells, shells, shells to an unlimited extent, the whole industrial power of the nation, labor and capital alike, women as well as men, must be organized under a man of genius, with the requisite combination of driving power and tact. The one man for the purpose is Lloyd George.

"If Lord Kitchener goes to the front, then indeed Lloyd George ought to be the full War Minister. In that case Mr. Bonar Law ought to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. To the present requirements of that high position he is admirably adapted by his business training and by the remarkably acute and shrewd faculty which he brings to bear upon the management and exposition of all financial subjects.

"Austen Chamberlain's appearance in his great father's place as Minister for the Colonies would be an event with a thrill in it. It is the solution that we ourselves would much prefer though Churchill's name has been mentioned in the same connection.

"It is understood that Lord Haldane ceases to be Lord Chancellor, and retires from the Government. Upon that subject we shall have a fair word to say in circumstances where honorable recognition is needed.

"Sir Edward Carson, who might well have claimed the woolsack, stands out, we believe, though he approved the combination, as does Mr. Redmond. In many ways it would be better that Lord Reading should become the Lord Chancellor and Sir John Simon Lord Chief Justice.

Lord Derby and Smith to Enter.

"In any case F. E. Smith's claims to become Attorney General are beyond all dispute. He represents the more advanced and popular wing of the Unionist Party. No Unionist member of the House of Commons equals him in his power to stir patriotic feeling among that Tory democracy of the North of England, which forms so large and indispensable a part of the industrial masses on whom we depend to produce shells, shells, shells.

"For similar reasons the inclusion of Lord Derby is imperative. No public man has shown a higher spirit, a sounder fibre, or stronger common sense since the beginning of the war. His influence in Lancashire is immense, and his fairness of mind is not unlike that of the late Duke of Devonshire.

"We hear that reasons of health will unfortunately prevent Lord Lansdowne from joining. It will be difficult to choose between some other Unionist Peers, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, and Lord Selborne. We do not at present know whether either Lord Milner or Lord Curzon is prepared to serve.

"Mr. McKenna remains in the Ministry. That is his just reward for a memorable fight when he risked his political life to save the navy, and did save it, in 1909.

"We conclude with the following summary, which is fairly full, though not quite complete:

"Ministers retiring—Lord Haldane, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Lucas, Mr. Harcourt, and Mr. Birrell.

"Unionists entering—Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Chamberlain, F. E. Smith, and Lord Derby.

"In addition Walter Long will have an office if his health permits him to accept it.

"Finally, it is recognized that Arthur Henderson's inclusion as representing labor is indispensable in a drama that beggars every political play ever put on the stage."

In some quarters the speculation as to the causes of the clash between Churchill and Lord Fisher is not confined to the question of the Dardanelles operations. It is suggested that the sinking of the Lusitania may have been one of the causes of the break.

Churchill's defense of the Admiralty in regard to that vessel is recalled. Many naval critics on this side of the ocean questioned whether the pleas advanced established the Admiralty's case, as put forward by the First Lord.

Whether the special measures of precaution in regard to the Transylvania were taken at the instance of Mr. Churchill or by sealed orders, or in fact whether there was any difference of opinion on the Admiralty Board on the question is being hotly debated in naval circles.

ASQUITH MEETS UNIONISTS.

Coalition Arranged, It Is Said, but Offices Not Yet Assigned.

LONDON, May 18.—Persistent rumors were in circulation in the lobby of the House of Commons tonight that a coalition Government was about to be formed.

Unionist leaders held a conference with Premier Asquith during the afternoon, and it is stated that the question of a coalition was settled.

According to reports, the assignment of offices had not been finally determined, but it is rumored that A. J. Balfour, former Premier, will succeed Winston Spencer Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty, the latter taking some other office.

All day reports were flying about that the Government had suddenly found itself confronted with problems of momentous importance. Announcements of the cancellation of the Cabinet Council, summoned to meet at noon, the postponement of Chancellor Lloyd George's projected tour of the country to stimulate the output of munitions of war, and the approaching visits of Mr. Churchill and other Ministers to Mr. Asquith, all served to give color to these reports.

Question time in the House of Commons this afternoon passed without the expected statement from Premier Asquith, or any reference to the reported ministerial crisis.

The rumored resignation of Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher remain unconfirmed. It was intimated in authoritative circles late today, however, that any differences which might have existed between Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher had been satisfactorily composed.

PUTS BLAME ON KITCHENER,

Tried to Do Too Much, Says London Times, Discussing the Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 19.—Commenting editorially this morning on the Cabinet crisis and the causes thereof, The Times says this morning:

"Lord Kitchener must bear his share wise advice he insisted upon keeping in with which the War Office was far too preoccupied to deal. He could not raise the immense new armies and direct the industrial organization as well.

"Yet that is what he tdied to do and the result was confusion. Manufacturer after manuafcturer can relate how they offered to make shells, how their offers were coldly rejected, and how, after months had been lost, they were implored to begin.

"The matter does not end there. Requests and warnings from the front about the need for high explosives have been grievously disregarded. The War Office thought it knew how to conduct the present forces of warfare better than the men on the spot. While the French authorities steadily raised the percentage of high explosive shells allotted to their field guns, our gunners were expected to do the same work with shrapnel, and the percentage of high explosives sent across the Channel remained, and still remains, dangerously low.

"Shrapnel has great and valuable uses, but for smashing up formidable entrenchments of the enemy it is not of much more use than sprinkling them with a watering can.

"This thing was pointed out but they were not sufficiently heeded and the consequent loss of life has been grave and lamentable.

"The revelations which have been made about the existing muddle in the manufacture of war supplies have to a great extent been the cause of the political excitement of the last two days. The episodes at the Admiralty only served to bring the situation to a head."

The first real public knowledge that a serious crisis was impending, with the storm centre at the Admiralty, was obtained from the morning papers yesterday. The parliamentary correspondent of The Times had this to say:

"It is understod that Lord Fisher has not attended at the Admiralty for the last two days. This fact, coupled with a prolonged interview between the First Sea Lord and the Prime Minister on Saturday, has given rise to a variety of rumors. Great activity prevailed in political circles yesterday."

The Times, commenting editorially on this statement, said that it confirmed the popular impression that the Government, like the nation, had reached a restless and transitional stage. It went on:

"The Government are presumably anxious about the character of their own control of the war, which is being subjected to widespread and searching criticism, both in public and in private. The nation is anxious because it grows less satisfied that the Government are conducting the war with efficiency and success.

"I see that in every theatre of operations the struggle grows fiercer and, perhaps, more indecisive. It bears vagely of huge casualties, both in France and the Dardanelles. The facts about the supply of munitions of war has also caused deep dissatisfaction.

"The broad result of these disturbing factors has clearly been to produce some sort of ferment within the ministry. A situation has been created which requires to be dealt with at once with the sole object of securing better conduct of the war. aMny reports are rife and we prefer not to analyze most of them. It must be ascertain whatever developments follow, the Government will be guided solely by the considerations presented by the war.

"At present the chief storm centre appears to be at the Admiralty. The fact that Lord Fischer was not in attendance and that certain definite duties were apparently taken in his office yesterday afternoon became known not only to all members of the immense Admiralty staff, but to many outside of it. Beyond that all is rumor, and we trust and believe unfounded rumor.

"What long ago passed beyond the stage of mere rumor is the charge, which has been repeatedly and categorically made in public, that the First Lord of the Admiralty had been assuming responsibilities and overriding his expert advisers to a degree which might at any time endanger the national safety. Though well aware of this charge, we have hitherto refrained from discussing it. We also refrained as a rule from commenting upon those aspects of Mr. Churchill's disquieting personal adventures on the Continent which have been repeatedly mentioned in Parliament.

"So long as it was possible to do so we remained silent, because we preferred to remember the high state of efficiency to which Mr. Churchill brought the fleet befort the war and the promptness with which he mobilized it.

"It is no longer possible to keep silence because the very qualities which then served us so well are proving to have rash and dangerous conseuences in the war.

"In the vital and deadly conflict in which we are engaged all considerations affecting individuals must disappear. When a civilian Minister in charge of a fighting service persistently seeks to grasp power which should not pass into his unguided hands and attempts to use that power in perilous ways, it is time for his colleagues in the Cabinet to take some definite action. Such is the stage Mr. Churchill appears to have reached.

"What definite action, if any, may be taken, we do not know. One very obvious solution of the difficulty at the Admiralty which would undoubtedly command great popular approval, would be to place a seaman at its head. If that were done, the only possible choice would be Lord Fisher, and the suggestion has been frequently made already in many quarters."

BERNSTEIN DRAWS ATTACK.

Reichstag Member Assailed for Criticising Submarine War.

The German submarine warfare against merchant shipping was opposed in some quarters in Germany even before the sinking of the Lusitania, according to an editorial in the Frankfurter Zeitung of April 23, in which a Social Democratic member of the Reichstag, Eduard Bernstein, was taken to task for an article which he wrote condemning it.

The Frankfurter Zeitung quotes the French Socialist paper Humanité, which published Bernstein's views under the caption "Bernstein Against Violation of International Law," and which professed to have obtained the article through a special correspondent in Switzerland. Commenting on this, the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"We learn from this that Bernstein has written an article about our submarine war, which was to have been published in one of the largest German Social Democratic papers; but the censor prohibited it. Nevertheless, the Humanité says, it can cite extracts from the article, which has become all the more interesting through the censor's prohibition. And then it retails Bernstein's view, which seeks to show that the submarine warfare against merchant ships is a violation of international law.

"That this is indeed Bernstein's view is, to be sure, believable, for he is such a good soul that he would undoubtedly rather starve to death personally as a result of England's food blockade than approve of the warfare of the submarines in self-defense."

BERLIN FORESEES WAR WITH ITALY

Continued from Page 1.

and the justice of our course. The German people is looking forward quietly to the future, which must bring the development of all our forces for the good and greatness of our beloved Fatherland."

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) May 18.—A dispatch to the Telegraaf from Berlin says the impression received by a majority of the persons who heard the speech of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, at the opening of the Reichstag today, was that war with Italy was inevitable.

ITALY WANTED MUCH MORE.

Austrian Offer Ignores Dalmatia—Frontier Problem Unsolved.

The first form of the propositions made by Austria-Hungary and read to the Reichstag by the German Imperial Chancellor are substantially the same as those received from private sources by THE NEW YORK TIMES and published last Friday morning, together with the counter-propositions made by Italy.

The Iatlian demands in regard to the northern and eastern frontiers, as reflected by the Italian press and interviews with statesmen, have sought not only to recover the territory which once belonged to Roman Italy and the great Italian States of the Middle Ages, but also to rectify the boundary line which all military authorities acknowledge is at present to the distinct disadvantage of Italy.

The edge of the wedge-like territory of the Tyrol, called by Italians the Trentino, is on the crests of an irregular range of the lower Alps overlooking the Italian plains. The eastern frontier, for the most part, lies along a plain from three to fifteen miles from the Isonzo River and is commanded by the western bank of that stream for a distance of fifty miles from the Adriatic.

The eastern branch, however, commands the western, and the town of Gradisca is in a similarly unfortunate strategic position.

To cede the lower or Italian-speaking third of the Trentino and to move the Italian frontier eastward to the Isonzo would not, it has already been pointed out, imphove the Italian defenses, for everywhere they would be lower than the Austrian.

Italy, therfore, lays claim to the entire Trentino as far as the northern range, which is only pierced, so far as military purposes are concerned, by the Brenner Pass. For similar reasons Italy would have her eastern frontier extended beyond the Isongo to the crests of the Julian Alps, thus including the towns of Trieste and Fiuml, and the Austrian naval base of Pola—in fact the entire peninsula called Istria.

Avlona, whose Italian sovereignty Austria would recognize as well as the Italian sovereignty over the adjacent territory, in the principal port of Albania, included in a naturally fortified series of inlets, and about eighty miles northeast and ninety miles southeast respectively from the Italian ports of Otranto and Brindisi, on the opposite side of the Strait of Otranto.

These towns command the entrance to the Adriatic as completely as do Gibraltar and Ceuta the entrance to the Mediterranean. The Bay of Avlona is commanded by the Island of Saseno, which was occupied by Italy on Oct. 30, 1914. Later, on Dec. 26, she landed marines at Avlona to protect the place against a revolt of Mohamedan Albanians. For Italy, among the powers at the London Ambassadorial Congress of 1912-3, which brought Albania into existence as an autonomous State, is the only one not now at war.

The national interests of talians which Austria says in the sixth proposal shall be "particularly respected" is responded to by the sixth talian proposal, which reads:

"taly will grant Austria special privileges in certain Adriatic ports and would interest herself in having Serbia cede Croatia a certain part of the territory (of Dalmatia) whether Croatia remains a part of Austria or becomes an automatic State."

It is believed that this proposition was made to cover the eventuality of a victory by the Entente Powers who might, in that case, attempt to render naught the terms of an Austro-Italian agreement and impose a Serbo-Croation domination in the Adriatic in place of the Austrian and Italian.

The seventh Austro-Hungarian proposal refers principally to the Italian residents of Trent and Trieste, who have been making demonstrations in favor of Italian annexation.

The Austrian proposals make no reference to the Dalmation coast with its deep harbors and natural fortifications for these proposals presuppose the defeat of Serbia and the nullifying of the Italian concession to the Entente Powers, made on April 14, that Serbia should have an outlet on the Adriatic. The Italian proposals, on the contrary, cover this part of the coast, for if Austria were still to remain in possession of it the strategic position of Italy, even with Trieste, Pola, and Fiume, would not me improved, although Italy might have a commercial advantage.

According to the third and fourth Italian proposals, "Italy demands the zone which extends between the River Zermagna and the River Narenta, and the Dalmatian Archipelago"; but, in view of Italy's negotiations with the Entente powers and the eventuality of Austria losing in the war, "Italy will leave to Austria or to Serbia all the territory which extends from the River Narenta to the port of Durazzo, including the naval base of Cattaro. Serbia and Montenegro should concern themselves with a division of the zone between Ducigno and Antivari, the latter being already in the possession of Montenegro."

It is believed that as far as the Italian proposals refer to the Adriatic south of Fiume, Italy has acted with a knowledge that the Entente Powers would not be adverse to her suggestions.

TRIESTE IN STATE OF SIEGE.

Troops and Threats of Bombardment Fail to Stop Uprisings.

ROME, May 18.—Dispatches from Trieste confirm previous reports that a revolutionary movement is in progress there.

The town is in a state of siege. The presence of the military, however, has failed to prevent attempts at popular uprisings and demonstarations of hostility to Emperor Francis Joseph.

Dispatches from Trieste telegraphed yesterday from the frontier to the Idea Nazionale state that the number killed in the rioting Sunday was about fifty, including several aged men. The Austrian authorities had three cannon trained on the town from the height of Opicina, and also threatened to have the city bombarded by warships. A renewal of the revolutionary outbreak has been impossible because strong forces of troops occupy the city.

There have been explosions in the powder magazines and attempts to pillage gunsmiths' shops.

MANY SHOT IN TURIN STRIKE.

Socialists Organize a Violent Demonstration Against War.

TURIN, May 17, (via Paris, May 18.)—Intransigeant Socialists proclaimed a general strike here today as a protest against war. The military authorities were compelled to adopt severe measures to maintain order.

All means of transportation were tied up by the strike. Following a meeting of neutralists a violent demonstration against war was begun, leading to a clash with the police and soldiers, in which several persons were shot.

HUNGARY MADE PEACE OFFER.

Premier Tisza Tells of His Efforts to Placate Italy.

BUDAPEST, via Amsterdam and London, May 18.—Admission that he had offered territorial compensation to Italy as the price of continued peaceful relations was made by Count Stephan Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, in a carefully worded Diet speech yesterday. He declined definitely, however, to state the nature of the concessions proposed.

His speech was in reply to a question by Count Andrassy, who declared the Opposition could not consent to yield territory to Italy unless assured that this step was not a mere matter of momentary necessity but the product of a definite policy aiming at the elimination in future of all enmity between Italy and Austro-Hungary.

"I opine," said Count Andrassy, "that discord between the two States would be a disadvantage to both and profit would accrue only to a third party, which would take advantage of this opportunity to obtain lasting hegemony in the Mediterranean."

Count Tisza, in replying, indorsed the views of Count Andrassy, saying:

"I cannot discuss the details of our offers to Italy but can assure you our object is to secure the lasting friendship of Italy, which is essential to the great and vital interests of both. These interests demand that we, at the price of great sacrifice, shall try to remove all differences which have arisen and create the foundation of a lasting friendship devoid of all secret views.

"I hope this attitude of the Government finds support in public opinion in Hungary, as I am sure the Hungarian feeling of friendship and sympathy for Italy still is keenly alive. With the elimination of differences this sympathy will grow stronger and warmer."

After the Premier had finished, Count Andrassy, as leader of the opposition, declared:

"The entire nation is united on this question. If war is inevitable it will do its duty manfully, but if peace is possible, it will joyfully and sincerely join to bring about more intimate and friendly relations with Italy."

FRIENDS DESERT GIOLITTI.

Fallen Dictator Quits Rome Unobserved and Under Police Protection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 18, (dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Signor Giolitti left last night for his Piedmontese home protected by the police and deserted by those friends who never used to omit to salute him at the station. The fallen dictator departed almost unobserved, just as after the Banca Romana scandals twenty years ago. He fled from Italy.

He is said to have received hundreds of threatening letters, and had he attempted to take part in the opining sitting of the chamber it would have been difficult to protect him. Even Piedmonte opinion is turning against him.

ROME, May 18.—Signor Giolitti, whose dramatic appearance in Rome precipitated the recent ministerial crisis because of his avowals for peace, started today for his home in the Village of Cavour, accompanied only by his son-in-law, Deputy Chiaravigilio.

Before leaving he expressed to friends the hope that he soon would be able to explain how greatly he has been misunderstood and how ardently he desiresr the successful maintenance of the honor of the Fatherland, to which the remainder of his life's efforts will be devoted.

Americans Missing After Battle.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 18.—A list of casualties among the Canadian contingent, issued today by the Militia Department, included William Douglas Coghill Charleson of the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, among the wounded and missing, and Peter O'Connor of Seattle, Wash., as missing.

PEACE ONLY WITH HONOR.

Senator Gore Says World Is Looking Toward Us.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, May 18.—Declaring that he was in favor of peace so long as peace could be maintained with honor and dignity, Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma tonight addressed the Knife and Fork Club on "Issues Confronting the Nation."

"Peace should be maintained as long as the safety of the country is not impaired," he said. "The world is looking toward the United States and naturally, I am in favor of holding the United States in the god favor of the nations of the globe."

SOCIALIST EDITOR PROTESTS.

Herr Bernstein Counsels Moderation in War Measures.

BERLIN, May 18, (via London.)—In an article in Vorwärts headed "A Warning Word to All Whom It Concerns," Eduard Bernstein, Socialist and former member of the Reichstag, protests against reprisals which go beyond the conduct of warfare in the usual sense of the word.

"The sinking of the Lusitania, coming as a climax to former incidents of a similar nature, together with the badly advised comments on these incidents in German newspapers, resulted in excesses against Germans in England and the colonies, as well as in the United States," Herr Bernstein writes. "These excesses are regrettable from a political viewpoint, because they form another step on the ominous path which leads to nothing else than multiplication of the already deep wounds which the war causes.

"Advocates of reprisals will find it extraordinarily difficult to point to a singl ecase where wars between civilized peoples have been won by such methods. The voices we hear from other countries which hitherto have been outside the war territory leave us in no doubt that in the measure in which one or the other side among the belligerents outdoes the other in reprisals, that side wins for itself the stronger opposition of those countries.

"Among the peoples against which reprisals are employed most strongly, however, their effect is not deterrent, but inclines them to war to the uttermost."

Herr Bernstein adds that lact of moderation in methods does not prove strength, and that the nation which understands how to set limits to the tendency to outdo the other in reprisals proves itself stronger than the one which tries to exceed in reprisals.

SUBMARINE WAR ON MERCANTMEN HALTS

Continued from Page 1.

character by Germany will not be acceptable to President Wilson, it is conceded that the President might regard it as a partial accomplishment of the purpose he has announced, and on account of its humanitarian aspect and the certainty that innocent lives would not be sacrificed while the negotiations were pending, he might be disposed to overlook the fact that his note called for a "prompt" compliance by Germany with the American demands. But such a status, it is agreed generally, would merely form the basis for a continuance of the negotiations with the object of having the submarine suspension order made permanent.

Bryan's Negotiations.

Secretary Bryan denied in a very emphatic manner today published statements that after a conversation yesterday with Dr. Dumba, the Ambassador of Austra-Hungary, he had telephoned or telegraphed to President Wilson in New York a report of what had developed between the Ambassador and himself. Mr. Bryan said that he wanted it clearly understood that he would not discuss anthing that had occurred between the President and himself, but in this case he would abandon his rule to the etent of saying that he had not informed the President of Dr. Dumba's visit.

The statement of rM. Bryan was important only as showing that what he had discussed with the Ambassador of Germany's ally had not been of such moment that it was worthy of being communicated at once to President Wilson. It had been reported in connection with the Ambassador's call on Secretary Bryan that he was engaged in endeavoring to prevent a break in the relations of Germany and the United States.

The Italian Ambassador and the Minister of the Netherlands were among those who saw Secretary Bryan today. Their visits are understood to have had no connection with the present state of the relations of Germany and the United States. Although there is no official warrant for it the suggestion was made that the Italian Government could hardly be concerned at this juncture in preventing trouble between this Government and Germany. The Ambassador's visit, it was said, was more likely to have had reference to arranging that Italian interests in Germany and Austria-Hungary should be cared for by the American Government in the event that Italy went to war.

Italy's Action a Factor.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Two important factors, it became known tonight, are working to delay for another week Germany's reply to the American note of May 13 sent as a consequence of the Lusitania disaster.

First—The next few days art expected to decide whether Germany will be confronted with a new military situation by the entrance of Italy into the war and the cutting off of all supplies through the Mediterranean.

Second—Interested diplomatists here believe the interim of delay will reveal whether the United States of its own initiative will send a general protest to the Allies with respect to their alleged violations of international law by interfering with commerce between American ports and neutral countries of Europe.

Officials here generally think the Austro-Italian situation may absorb the attention of the German Government during this week and delay the final composition of the reply. Such information as the United States Government recently has received is of a positive nature indicating that Italy will soon enter the war, though in Austro-German quarters here there is still confidence that a break will be averted. It is realized that should Italy become a belligerent Germany would lose all hope of securing foodstuffs or other supplies through the Mediterranean, and if Rumania followed Italy's lead, as predicted, the wheat supply from Southeastern Europe would be cut off. In such circumstances of almost complete isolation, it was explained in diplomatic quarters, Germany would find the submarine even more invulnerable a weapon for reducing enemy supplies and commerce.

Although without definite information, there is a disposition in well-informed quarters here to believe that the President, who returns to Washington on Thursday will withhold any contemplated representations to England until Germany's reply is received, because of a desire to obtain a frank understanding with the latter country on the points raised in the American note without complicating them with the situation as between the United States and the Allies.

SAYS GERMANY WON'T YIELD.

Matin's Correspondent Hears She Will Seek to Justify Attack.

PARIS, May 18.—Germany's reply to the American note on the sinking of the Lusitania will be sent on Thursday, according to The Matin's Amsterdam correspondent, who says he is informed it will justify the attack on the steamer on the ground that the submarine commander has affirmed in his report that only one torpedo was fired, which convinces him that a second explosion was due to the fact that the ship carried munitions of war. The report is said to state that the torpedo was fired in such a way that the Lusitania would not have sunk if she had not had explosives aboard.

The Matin's correspondent says it is reported in Amsterdam that Germany will throw the responsibility for the disaster on England and on the American authorities who permitted passengers to embark on a ship carrying explosives. It is believed in Holland, he asserts, that Germany will decline to modify its methods of submarine warfare.

U. S. LAW INVOKED IN VAIN.

Passenger Act, Cited By Germans, Not Violated by Lusitania.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Was small arms ammunition shipped on board the ill-fated Cunard liner Lusitania in contravention of American law?

This question has been raised in Germany and the United States in the last few days, and there were evidences today that the point might be pressed upon the attention of the Wilson Administration for serious consideration. However, an investigation made today into the exact status of the laws governing shipment of explosives failed to show that the shipment of small arms ammunition on the Lusitania was contrary to any American law.

It has been contended that perhaps such a shipment of ammunition would have been in violation of the so-called "Passenger Act of 1882." The investigation made today into the scope, status and construction of this law left no doubt as to the legality of the shipment of small arms ammunition on passenger liners from American ports—at least this has been the settled ruling of the responsible law officers of the Government for the past thirty-three years during which the act in its original and various amendatory forms, has been in force.

The Passenger Act of 1882 contains a prohibition of the exportation of explosive articles or compounds which "by reason of the nature or quantity or mode of storage" would be likely to endanger the health or lives of passengers.

An editorial in a Washington morning newspaper today quoted the provision in the Passenger act of 1882 relative to steamers carrying explosives and to blame the Collector at the Port of New York for not enforcing the law. A cable dispatch from Berlin, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, quoted the Taglische Rundschau as saying the Lusitania incident has caused a growing insight in America and that this insight probably will lead to the discovery that England really is the guilty party, because it took ammunition on board a passenger steamer in contravention of the American law."

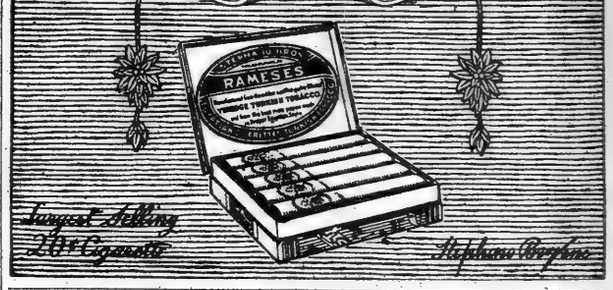
And after quoting the statute, which it argued covered this point, the Taglische Rundschau concluded that "according to the American laws, the Captain of the Lusitania ought to go to prison."

It was ascertaine dtoday that the Taglische Rundschau was mistaken in its construction of the Passenger act of 1882. It has been uniformly held by the responsible law officers of the United States Government that the statutory provision in question did not prohibit the shipment of small arms ammunition on steamers leaving American ports, even when carrying passengers. This point was raised in 1911 during the Administration of former President Taft when there was a revision of one of the statutes relating to transportation of explosives.

At that time a phrase in a decision by the Solicitor of then Department of Commerce and Labor was misconstrued by the Collector at the Port of New York, who issued a circular indicating that small arms ammunition could not be transported on vessels carrying steerage passengers. This brought the matter before the Department for consideration and Charles Earl, then Solicitor, handed down an exhaustive opinion declaring that nothing in the law prohibited the carriage of small arms ammunition. This decision was approved by Secretary Nagel. It was the official ruling of the Department of Justice made through the Solicitor, who was its law adviser for the Department of Commerce and Labor.

No possible construction of the Passenger act of 1882 will now influence the action of the United States Government in its treatment of the Lusitania case, and the principles of humanity involved in the American demand that submarine warfare on merchant vessels of all nationalities must be stopped. It is no secret that President Wilson does not intend to allow technicalities to dim his vision of what he regards as his sacred duty to insist that attacks like that on the Lusitania, with a resulting loss of over a thousand lives, are contrary to human rights and should be discontinued.

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AUSTRO-GERMANS CROSS SAN RIVER

Continued from Page 1.

this line is in our possession, recovery of Galicia by Austria will be impossible.

"Aside from the strategic soundness of depending for our defense on the San and the Vistula, with the fortresses of Warsaw, Ivangorod, and Przemysl our front, extending from the mouth of the Bzura toward Stryi is advantageously shortened by more than 200 miles."

Germans on Defensive in Courland.

The following official announcement was given out today at Russian Army Headquarters:

After the complete repulse of the attacks delivered last Friday by two German divisions in the vicinity of Shavli, the German forces in this region have adopted purely defensive tactics, and this in spite of the concentration in this Shavli district of large enemy forces of all arms.

On the Dubissa River the presence has been revealed of German regiments only recently brought to the Russian front. It evidently is the plan of our adversaries to send against our positions in both Galicia and Courland soldiers who have been taken from France and Belgium. Entire army corps and separate divisions belonging to different units are moving to our front. It would appear that the renewed activity on the French front has prevented the enemy from carrying out his plans thus to move his forces, in spite of the fact that this project had assumed considerable proportions in the month of April.

The Saxon and Bavarian regiments of the enemy, and apparently all the infantry regiments of the Prussian Guard, have suffered very heavy losses during their attack on our fortified positions.

Another official statement admits that Austro-German columns "pursued" Russian troops, which moved to a new position between the Pilica and the Upper Vistula.

Since the morning of the 16th in the Shavli region the battles have continued to develop favorably for us. Our troops crossed the Dubissa and attacked the Germans, gaining possession of their trenches and capturing several hundred prisoners.

Between the Pilica and Upper Vistula enemy columns pursued our troops, which moved to a new point.

Near Ghilineff and Russkibrod our sudden counter-attacks inflicted severe losses on the enemy's advance guard.

In the district between Wierzimik and Opatow, as well as south of the latter, impetuous attacks by us on the 16th drove back the enemy's leading columns more than ten versts, (six miles.)

On the San there has been violent artillery fire from south of Wisiok to Przemysl.

In the direction of the Stryi and Dolina the enemy delivered fruitless attacks against the front which we recently occupied, losing several hundred prisoners.

On the Pruth on the 15th the enemy delivered repeated attacks in close formation, starting from Delatyn and Kolomea. We repelled him successfully, capturing four more heavy guns and throwing our advance guards beyond the river.

Fighting South of the Niemen.

BERLIN, May 18, (via London.)—The following report on the operations in the eastern theatre of war was issued today by the German General Staff:

On the Dubissa River, in the vicinity of Ejargola, a strong attack delivered by the enemy again was repulsed.

German forces have been sent to attack Russian forces brought up south of the River Niemen, and fighting is in progress in the general direction of Gryaykabuza, Syntowty, and Acyaki. Yesterday Russians to the number of 1,700 were made prisoners.

At a point north of Wysoka our cavalry threw back the Russian attacks on Mariampol.

In the southeastern theatre of war:

North of Przemysl, from south of Jaroslau to the point where the Wieloka River joins the San, German and Austro-Hungarian troops have been fighting for passage over the San. The enemy is fleeing further toward the east and the northeast, between the Pilica and the Upper Vistula.

Near Iiza and Lagow and in the vicinity of Stryi, in Eastern Galicia, a big battle has been going on since yesterday.

VIENNA, (via London,) May 18.—The official communication issued by the War Office this evening says:

The troops of the Teutonic allies, after furious fighting, have forced a passage of the San River at several points and secured a foothold on the eastern bank. Russian counter-attacks were everywhere decisively repulsed and the enemy thrown back in an easterly direction.

On the Upper Dniester vigorous fighting is proceeding. On the Pruth line no particular event has been reported. Isolated Russian attacks north of Kolomea have been repulsed.

The total number of prisoners brought in during the first half of May was 174,000. We have captured 128 guns and 368 machine guns.

PESSIMISM IN PETROGRAD.

Collapse of Russians Along Whole 800 Miles of Front Apprehended.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 18, (Disptach to The London Morning Post.)—Never since this war began has any one day brought so grave a bulletin as that which reached us late last night. The Russians are retiring upon the Vistula. The Germans have begun the bombardment of the line along the San between Przemysl and the point where the Wislok flows into the San, thirty miles north of Przemysl. This presages, of course, a German attack in force.

Movements of the Russian armies north of the Upper Vistula have been necessitated by the German successes south of the river.

Although the Russian advance colmns have crossed the Pruth in Bukowina the Austrians are still in position to make vigorous counter-attacks in dense columns from Kolomea and Delatyn. These have been repulsed, but they show that the rout of the Austrians in this region is still incomplete.

As to what is happening between Pilica and Lower Vistula we have no information, but south of the Pilica the Russians are steadily retiring before the German advance. This move is merely tactical and has not yet been forced upon the Russians by actual pressure of the German advance, since only the vanguard of the latter

SUBMARINES KEPT AID FROM LUSITANIA

Three Ships Near by Rushed to Rescue, but Were Driven Off by German Craft.

TORPEDO FIRED AT ONE

Tanker Missed by Thirty Feet—Cunarder Also Prevented from Saving Any One.

The British tank steamer Narragansett, one of the vessels that caught the distress signal of the Lusitania, was driven off her rescue course by a torpedo from a submarine when she arrived within seven miles of the spot where the Lusitania went down, an hour and three-quarters after she caught the wireless call for help, according to officers of the tanker, which arrived at Bayonne yesterday afternoon.

The story brought here by the officers of the Narragansett tends to corroborate the statements made by officers of the Etonian, arriving at Boston, who said that vessel also was turned back from relief errand to the sinking Lusitania by submarines, apparently scouting the sea to drive back rescue vessels when the Lusitania fell a victim to another undersea craft.

The Lusitania's call for help was received at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of May 7, according to Wireless Operator Talbot Smith, who said the message read: "Strong list. Come quick." When the Narragansett received the message she was thirty-five miles southeast of the Lusitania, having sailed from Liverpool the preceding afternoon at 5 o'clock for Bayonne. The message was delivered quickly to Captain Charles Harwood, and he ordered the vessel to put on full steam and increase her speed from eleven to fourteen knots. The Narragansett changed her course and started in the direction of the sinking ship.

Second Officer John Letts, who was on the bridge, said he sighted the periscope of a submarine at 3:35 o'clock, and almost at the same instant he saw a torpedo shooting through the water. The torpedo, according to the second officer, was traveling at great speed.

It shot past the Narragansett, missing the stern by hardly 30 feet, and disappeared. The periscope of the submarine went out of sight at the same time, but the Captain of the Narragansett decided not to take any chance, changed the course of his vessel so that the stern pointed directly toward the spot where the periscope was last sighted, and, after steering straight ahead for some distance, followed a somewhat zig-zag course until he was out of the immediate submarine territories.

Captain Harwood abandoned all thought of the Lusitania's call for help, because he thought it was a decoy message sent out to trap the Narragansett into the submarine's path.

"My opinion," said Second Officer Letts, "is that submarines were scattered around that territory to prevent any vessel that received the S. O. S. call of the Lusitania from going to her assistance."

When attacked by the submarine the Narragansett had out her log, according to Second Officer Letts, and the torpedo passed under the line to which it was attached. The torpedo was fired from the submarine when the undersea boat was within 200 yards of the tanker.

The Narragansett when turned back had not sighted the wreck of the Lusitania, and her officers, who were led to believe the S O S was a decoy, did not learn of the sinking of the Cunarder until the following morning at 2 o'clock.

The Narragansett, under charter to the Standard Oil Company, is one of the largest tank steamships afloat. She is 540 feet long, has a sixty-foot beam, and 12,500 tons displacement. She will sail with a cargo of oil next Saturday for the submarine zone, and her officers are not disturbed over the prospects of meeting one of the German undersea fighters.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 18.—A charge that the Germans deliberately prevented other ships from going to the rescue of the Lusitania's passengers off Old Head of Kinsale on May 7 by means of two submarines besides the one which sent a torpedo into the Cunarder, was made this morning by Captain W. F. Wood of the Leyland Line steamship Etonian, which arrived at East Boston from Liverpool today.

The Etonian had to dodge two submarines and only escaped by superior speed.

The Etonian left Liverpool the day before the Lusitania was sunk. When Captain Wood was some forty miles from Kinsale he received a wireless call from the Lusitania operator—the S O S cry for immediate assistance. Captain Wood intimated that, had not the two German submarines interfered, three steamships, to his knowledge, would have gone to the rescue of the passengers of the Lusitania, with the probability that many more lives would have been saved than was the case.

One of the three steamships which heard the call and might have helped the Lusitania was the target for a torpedo from one of the two German submarines. The steamship was the Narragansett, and the torpedo missed her by a few feet. The Captain of the Narragansett thereupon warned Captain Wood not to attempt to rescue the Lusitania's passengers.

"We had left Liverpool without unusual incident," said Captain Wood, "and it was 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, May 7, that we received the S O S call from the Lusitania. Her wireless operator sent this message: 'We are ten miles south of Kinsale. Come at once.'

"I was then about forty-two miles from the position he gave me. Two other steamships were ahead of me, going in the same direction. They were the Narragansett and the City of Exeter. The Narragansett was closer to the Lusitania, and she answered the S O S call.

"At 5 P. M. I observed the City of Exeter across our bows and she signaled, 'Have you heard anything of the disaster?'

"At that very moment I saw the periscope of a submarine between the Etonian and the City of Exeter. The submarine was about a quarter of a mile directly ahead of us. She immediately dived as soon as she saw us coming for her. I distinctly saw the splash in the water caused by her submerging.

"I signaled to the engine room for every available inch of speed, and there was a prompt response. Then we saw the submarine come up astern of us with the periscope in line afterward. I now ordered full speed ahead, and we left the submarine slowly. The periscope remained in sight about twenty minutes. Our speed was perhaps two miles an hour better than the submarine could do.

"No sooner had we lost sight of the submarine astern than I made out another on the starboard bow. This one was directly ahead and on the surface, not submerged. I starboarded hard away from him, he swinging as we did. About eight minutes later he submerged. I continued at top speed for four hours, and saw no more of the submarines. It was the ship's speed that saved her. That's all.

"Both these submarines were long craft, and the second one had wireless masts. There is no question in my mind that these two submarines were acting in concert and were so placed as to torpedo any ship that might attempt to go to the rescue of the passengers of the Lusitania.

"As a matter of fact, the Narragansett, as soon as she heard the S O S call, went to the assistance of the Lusitania. One of the submarines discharged a torpedo at her and missed her by not more than eight feet. The Narragansett then warned us not to attempt to go to the rescue of the Lusitania, and I got her wireless call while I was dodging the two submarines. You can see that three ships would have gone to the assistance of the Lusitania had it not been for the two submarines.

"These German craft were, it seems to me, deliberately stationed off Old Head of Kinsale, at a point where all ships have got to pass, for the express purpose of preventing any assistance being given to the passengers of the Lusitania."

SAW A DESTROYER SUNK.

Waaldyk Helped Save Twenty Men When the Germans Torpedoed Her.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Captain K. Pauw and officers of the Holland-American Line steamship Waaldyk, just here from Rotterdam, witnessed the torpedoing, in the North Sea, of a British torpedo boat destroyer by a German submarine. They also assisted in the rescuing of the crew of the vessel. The British war vessel was blown to pieces and the survivors, numbering about twenty, were picked up by lifeboats from the Waaldyk and a steam trawler, which rushed to the rescue.

Captain Pauw says:

"We were observing the British torpedo boat destroyer near Galloper Shoals Light on May 1, about noon, when we heard a terrible explosion and saw a large column of water spout high in the air, followed almost instantly by a second tremendous detonation.

"The war vessel was seen to part in the middle, each section standing on end for a few seconds and then disappearing into the sea. When we arrived close by men were seen struggling in the floating wreckage from the sunken vessel. Others managed to keep their heads above the water by small rubber life rings around their necks, which were blown up with air. Not a moment's time was lost in launching a lifeboat from the Waaldyk.

"I do not know how many men comprised the crew of the destroyer, but the vessel was of the larger type used in the British Navy. As near as I can judge about twenty men were taken from the water alive. Some of them were terribly injured. The torpedoed war vessel was numbered, but bore no name."

FUNERAL OF CAPT. GUNTER.

Gulflight Commander to be Buried in European Cemetery.

Funeral services were held last evening at 162 West Fifth Street, Bayonne, for Captain Alfred Gunter, who commanded the tank steamship Gulflight of the Gulf Refining Company, flying the American flag, when she was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands on May 1 by a German submarine. The following day Captain Gunter died from the shock.

The services in the Captain's home were largely attended and officers of the Gulf Company and delegations from Herman Lodge, F. & A. M. of Manhattan and Bayonne Lodge of Elks, with which Captain Gunter was affiliated, were among the mourners. The Elks' ceremonies were conducted by Exalted Ruler E. G. Brown.

The body will be interred this afternoon in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, where Masonic services will be held. Mrs. Elizabeth Gunter, the Captain's widow, has not taken any steps regarding an inquiry into her husband's death and is awaiting the results of the investigation by Washington officials.

Mrs. Emil Enstrom of 170 Orient Street, Bayonne, whose husband is chief engineer of the Gulflight, yesterday received the first letter from him since the ship was attacked. Enstrom says he is well and that the Gulflight is to be repaired and brought to Bayonne. It will take at least a month to make the vessel seaworthy. The crew are all in England and being cared for by the Gulf Refining Company.

KITCHENER WANTS 300,000 MORE MEN

Continued from Page 1.

elaborate arrangements made by the Germans to defend their lines after their experience at Neuve Chapelle, but on the night of May 15, by a renewed effort, the British forces drove back the enemy on a front of approximately two miles for a considerable distance, and captured 400 to 500 prisoners. This action also is proceeding, and we hope that in conformity with the French operations it will achieve important results.

"These offensive operations," the Secretary for War continued, "against the trenches of the enemy have demanded enormous expenditures in ammunition, both of our usual type and also of the highest explosive pattern which we are now making."

Referring to the delay in production of ammunition, Earl Kitchener remarked:

"I am confident that in the very near future we shall be in a satisfactory position in regard to the supply of these shells.

"In these recent offensive operations," he continued, "our losses and those of the French have been heavy, but the task our armies have accomplished has necessitated great sacrifices, and the spirit and morale of our troops has never been higher than at the present moment."

Russia and the Dardanelles.

The War Secretary had this to say concerning the position of the Russians:

"The Russians now hold a strong line from the eastern Carpathians to Przemysl, which forms a pivot of their lines, and thence along the San to the Vistula. In Bukowina the Russians have made a counter-offensive and driven the Austrians back from the Dniester to the Pruth. The German losses in killed and wounded in these operations have been enormous, and many thousand unwounded prisoners have fallen into the hands of the Russians."

Turning to the Dardanelles, Earl Kitchener said that the progress of the Allies was necessarily slow, since the country was most difficult.

"But the Turks are gradually being forced to retire from positions of great strength," he continued, "and though the enemy is being constantly reinforced, the news from this front is thoroughly satisfactory."

Earl Kitchener then referred to the South African campaign and the occupation by Union of South Africa forces of Windhoek, capital of German Southwest Africa.

Praise for Botha.

"The military ability displayed by General Botha has been of a very high order," the Secretary said in this connection, "and has confirmed the admiration felt for him as a commander and a leader of men."

Indian soldiers were utterly routing the Turks in Mesopotamia, the Secretary asserted, and were gradually clearing the whole country of hostile forces.

After referring in eulogistic terms to the men in the new army, Earl Kitchener concluded:

"I said I would let the country know when more men were wanted for the war. The time has come, and I now call for 300,000 men to form new armies.

"Those who are engaged in the production of war material of any kind should not leave their work. It is to men who are not performing this duty that I appeal, and I am convinced the manhood of England still available will loyally respond.

"In my first speech in your Lordships' house I pointed out that this war would be a long one and would demand great sacrifices. Those sacrifices have been cheerfully made by the people of this country, who not only responded in vast numbers to the summons to create the new armies required, but have since continuously supplied a constant stream of recruits, which has enabled us to maintain the forces in the field and in training at their full strength and with effective men.

"Your Lordships have watched the growth of the new armies and have noted doubtless the difficulties which confronted us in providing them with all the material of war they require.

"I cannot speak too highly of the men and of the devotion to duty they have displayed, or of their cheerful acceptance of hardships incidental to inclement weather, which have provoked the admiration of expert officers, who reported to me as to the wonderfully rapid progress made in their training to become efficient soldiers.

"I am certain that in the activities in the field, which immediately await them, these men will worthily sustain the reputation they have already attained at home."

TRANSYLVANIA RAN FROM A SUBMARINE

Took a Zizzag Course After One Was Sighted, Passengers Say.

BUT CAPTAIN DENIES IT

Most of the Passengers Saw Nothing, but Some Say a Torpedo Was Discharged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GLASGOW, May 18. — Transylvania passengers say that a submarine was sighted in the path of the steamer at about 6 o'clock Sunday evening. Only the periscope of the craft was visible, and that disappeared very quickly.

An attack on the Transylvania had been anticipated by those on board, and the Captain steered a zigzag course; but, so far as is known, no torpedo was fired.

Among the passengers was R. M. Simpson, a Canadian doctor, who told me that he saw the submarine.

"There were only a few passengers on deck at the time," he said, "but quite a number of those on board saw the periscope distinctly. We heard of the loss of the Lusitania just before we left New York, but the report we received then was to the effect that all the passengers had been saved. Later, however, our wireless picked up messages revealing the sad truth of the loss of about 1,300 lives. This naturally affected the nerves of the Transylvania's passengers, and there was a great deal of suppressed excitement right up to the moment when we entered the Clyde.

"The submarine which we saw disappeared some distance astern and only about two lengths of the Transylvania away."

Submarine 400 to 800 Yards Away.

LONDON, May 18.—The Cunard Line steamer Transylvania, which arrived at Glasgow yesterday from New York, encountered a submarine off the northwest coast of Ireland at about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, according to the statement of passengers who arrived in London today.

They say that the submarine appeared at a distance estimated variously at 400 to 800 yards away. The periscope and part of the conning tower were in sight for several minutes. The Transylvania's Captain immediately turned the ship and steered a zigzag course until the danger was past.

Some of the passengers say that the submarine discharged a torpedo at the Transylvania, and that they saw a white streak of foam marking the course of the projectile. This is disputed by others, who say that such statements are imaginative.

Many of the passengers were below and knew nothing of the incident at the time. It is said that all who were on deck behaved with the greatest coolness.

Lifeboats were prepared for immediate lowering on Saturday morning. Few of the passengers went to bed on the last night of the voyage.

One passenger said that on nearing the British coast his attention was attracted to the apparently suspicious movements of a sailing ship flying the Norwegian flag. The Captain of the Transylvania immediately swerved from his course and began zigzagging his ship. The periscope of a submarine subsequently was sighted 300 yards astern. The Transylvania, however, soon raced clear of the danger. A member of the crew made the suggestion that the submarine might have been a British boat.

First Thought It Was a Porpoise.

Kenneth Durward, a business man of London, who returned on the Transylvania from his annual trip to New York, said:

"I was looking over the stern of the ship at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when, in our wake, about 500 yards astern, I saw what I at first believed was a porpoise. I called several passengers who were standing near. We were joined by the chief engineer of the ship, who pronounced the object to be the conning tower of a submarine.

"When this object arose above the wash made by the wake of the Transylvania I plainly saw the periscope of a submarine, as the craft was submerged. It was very light, and the water was smooth except for the long swell made by the ship, but we saw no sign that the submarine had fired a torpedo.

"Not wishing unduly to alarm the passengers, I called only those who were standing near, and so very few passengers saw the submarine at the time.

"Submarines were seldom mentioned on the voyage, which was as unexciting as any I ever made until we turned abruptly in our course when we were one day from the Irish Coast. We saw a Norwegian bark lying without way, with all her sails furled. This was the only suspicious object we saw, besides the supposed submarine. Outside of these events I never experienced a voyage on which the passengers seemed more unconcerned.

"It is my opinion that every woman on that boat should receive a medal for the coolness displayed throughout the trip. The only complaint I heard was on account of the manner in which passengers and their friends were allowed to go aboard the vessel at New York without any more inspection than in time of peace. It would have been easy to bring aboard an infernal machine."

Passengers who talked with the ship's officers after the submarine was reported to have been seen learned that the course which the ship took at that moment had nothing to do with the sighting of an undersea boat, as the Captain executed this movement to shape the course with the sun.

Captain Pooh-Poohs the Story.

Captain Black told several passengers he had seen nothing of the submarine they believed they had sighted.

The Transylvania passengers, whose destination was London, did not reach this city until this morning. They said that they had a pleasant trip. The course of the ship was not posted after the fourth day.

Here to See War Munitions Made.

Six English mechanical engineers arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, on the Tuscania, in charge of the Hon. Maurice Egerton, son of Lord Egerton, an officer in the British Army, to visit the principal cities in the Eastern States, where they will inspect the manufacture of shells and other munitions of war that have been contracted for by the British Government.



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AGE

and

QUALITY

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TELLS OF TRAILING KUEPFERLE AS A SPY

British Attorney General, Opening Brooklyn Man's Case, Denies He Is an American.

LETTER IN INVISIBLE INK

Gave Germans Warship Movements and Date of Kitchener's Army Landing in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 18.—In the tense atmosphere of Old Bailey, the trial of Anthony Kuepferle, who gave his address as 1,665 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., accused by the Crown of being the leader in a spy plot in which invisible ink was used to betray British war secrets to the German Intelligence Bureau at Berlin, was begun today.

Kuepferle's two alleged accomplices, Hahn and Muller, will be tried later.

In Kuepferle's trial an old-time custom, under which three Judges of the High Court sit in important cases, was revived for the first time in years. The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Reading, presided, with Justices Avery and Lush.

While the jury heard the evidence upon which the fate of Kuepferle depends, Kuepferle sat in the dock facing his judges, flanked by three strong London Constables. He looked sullen, but haggard. He is not quite 28 years old, of medium build, and has sandy hair and cold, gray eyes. He wore a dark gray sack suit and eyeglasses. He leaned forward with his hands folded most of the time while the witnesses piled up evidence against him, but he showed not the slightest trace of nervous concern over the outcome.

He gazed with a sarcaster leer at Miss Maud Phillips, the clever examiner of letters in the censor's office here, when she took the stand to give evidence showing that because of her innate suspicion of the outside of the letter written by Kuepferle to Holland after his arrival in Liverpool last February she opened the letter through which Kuepferle's alleged plot was revealed. The letter, worded innocently enough, proved after the test applied by the chemists in the Censor Bureau to have interlineations written in lemon juice conveying secrets of Great Britain's fighting craft in English waters, and of the territorials around London. This writing, the prosecution says, was put in a cell in Brixton Prison to a fellow-prisoner, a German, a few days ago, in which he spoke of wanting to get back to the German lines to fight the English, made an unmistakable impression on the jury as showing Kuepferle's animus.

LONDON, May 18.—Although it had been announced that the trial of Anton Kuepferle would be in camera, the authorities decided at the last moment on a public trial, and the courtroom was crowded, despite admission by ticket.

The charge reads that the prisoner, with the intention of assisting an enemy of Great Britain, feloniously attempted to communicate information respecting warships and military forces and material calculated to be useful to the enemy. The prosecution was conducted by the Attorney General.

Kuepferle pleaded not guilty. In opening the case the Attorney General said the prisoner had said he was an American, but the prosecution contended that he was a German, who had written a letter to an address in a neutral country in Europe giving information concerning British warships, and their positions in the Irish Channel and the disposition of the King's forces. The letter appeared to be an innocent commercial communication until it was closely examined. It was then found to be interlined with the above information in the German language, written in invisible ink.

Every act in the development of the case of Kuepferle took place within six days, the Attorney General said. Kuepferle arrived in Liverpool on Feb. 14. He registered at a hotel, and showed a passport signed by the American Secretary of State, William J. Bryan, issued ten days before he sailed from New York. On Feb. 15 he wrote a letter and addressed it to a man in Holland. This communication was examined in London. The letter paper bore a printed heading, reading "S. Langsdorf & Co., Spring and Crosby Streets, New York." This name and address Kuepferle has crossed out, and had written his own name and address, 1,665 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, instead.

This letter was of innocent appearance, the Attorney General continued. It said the writer was in Liverpool, but expected soon to go to London. Later he planned a trip to Rotterdam, where he would take a little rest before sailing for New York. He hoped to see his friend in Rotterdam. The censor applied the invisible writing test and found interlined in German script the names and the relative positions of British warships in the Irish Channel. This information was accurately given. There was also the fact that the writer had been held up twice for examination of his passports. The letter, in this connection, contained the remark: "I must be quiet."

The Attorney General then showed the jury two shriveled lemons, one of which had been cut open, and a bottle containing formalin bearing the name of a German apothecary in Brooklyn. He also exhibited a pen which he said under analysis had evidenced traces of formalin and shreds of lemon fibre. This was the commonest form of invisible writing, he said.

Kuepferle represented himself as a woolen merchant. After a day in Liverpool he went to Dublin.

"So swiftly and efficiently did our service work," the Attorney General went on, "that he was followed there. The prisoner's last move was to London, where he was arrested on Feb. 16. He would have been arrested a few hours after his arrival, but he changed his hotel and had to be followed to his new abode, where he was caught the next day."

In a statement made at Scotland Yard, which the prisoner was warned would be used against him, Kuepferle said he was born in Switzerland in 1887. He left home at the age of 19 for Brooklyn. In that city, at the age of 16, he went to work for Samuel Brothers, a firm of clothiers. Eight years later he went into business for himself. He said he was naturalized on May 8, 1908.

While in Brixton Prison on May 8 the prisoner wrote a letter which he evidently intended to hand to some German prisoner, giving the status of the war. In this communication he made use of these expressions:

"The whole of Belgium is in our hands. I hope England's shame will be exposed to the world. Oh! if I could be at the front again for half an hour. It is my only wish."

In his letter Kuepferle spoke of himself as having been a soldier of the German Army.

The Attorney General said he would prove that Kuepferle was not a completely naturalized American citizen, but a German subject. The only question was whether Kuepferle intended to convey useful information to the enemy. He believed he could prove that the information concerning warships showed study and knowledge, and also that the date was given when Kitchener's army would be landed in France.

Kuepferle is being defended by Ernest Edward Wild, K. C.

Evidence was given as to Kuepferle's movements and his incarceration in Brixton Jail. The Warden of the jail testified that Kuepferle had promised that he would be decorated with the Iron Cross if he returned the papers found in the prisoner's possession.

After taking this evidence the court adjourned. It was intimated that the next session of the court in the case would be secret.

RAIN AND MIST HAMPER WESTERN OPERATIONS

French Record a Slight Gain at Ablain—Germans Check British Attacks.

LONDON, May 18.—"Continuous rains since Monday night and a thick mist, making it impossible to see for a distance of 100 meters, have rendered operations in Northern France impossible," says the night bulletin of the French War Office. It adds:

"There have been no engagements on the entire front. Even the cannonading has been very weak."

The day report told of a slight gain near Ablain, north of Arras, and indicated that in the fighting on the Yser Canal the Germans had suffered heavily. It read:

On the terrain to the west of the Yser Canal conquered by us yesterday and the day before yesterday, the Germans left about 2,000 dead and a great number of rifles.

During the course of the engagements of yesterday we made some further prisoners.

To the east of the canal we have consolidated the positions recently taken by us. During the night the Germans undertook a particularly violent counter-attack, preceded in this action by a bombardment with artillery and bomb throwers. They were repulsed.

In the region to the north of Notre Dame de Lorette, on the road from Ablain-Nouiette to Souchez, we checked completely by our fire two other German counter-attacks.

As for ourselves, we captured as a result of a night advance a group of houses near the cemetery of Ablain. Along all the front to the north of Arras the artillery fighting is continuing by day and by night. The Germans have bombarded Arras with particular ferocity.

In the region of Ville-au-Bois, near Berry-au-Bac, the enemy yesterday undertook a fresh attack, but he was easily repulsed.

The German Army headquarters reports the repulse of strong British attacks south of Neuve Chapelle. It reads:

Quiet reigned yesterday north of Ypres on the canal near Steenstraete and Het Sase. Southeast of Bosinghe, on the eastern bank of the canal, fighting developed at some points and continues today.

South of Neuve Chapelle yesterday and again today British attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Renewed French attacks on the heights of Lorette, near Ablain and west of Souchez, resulted in failure. Prisoners to the number of 70 remained in our hands at this point.

Near Ailly the fighting of the infantry came to a standstill, and a French advance broke down under our flanking fire.

NEW GERMAN DEFENSE LINE

To Run Thrdough Bruges, Ghent, Lille, and Tournai if Allies Win.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News,)—important information from eye-witnesses behind the German lines reaches me with regard to the position of the new defensive line which the Germans intend to occupy if the vigorous offensive of the Allies continues. Tremendous preparations are being made on this line, which is said to run from the coast west of Bruges and Ghent, thus preserving Zeebrugge as a base for naval operations. From Ghent the line runs to Courtrai, which is to be the northern stronghold of an important defensive triangle, the base of which will stretch through Tournai to Antoing, with Lille as the apex which the Germans hope to maintain as a wedge in the Allies' lines.

At Courtrai twelve big guns fresh from Krupps have been put into position a mile west of the town, and strong earthworks have been thrown up all the way down to Antoing, around Lille and particularly to the west of the town. The fortifications have been enormously strengthened. The barbed wire that runs around the forts and field works has been electrified. Between Lille and Lens, which are now threatened by the Allies, the Germans have thrown up more earthworks, but the character of these defenses would suggest that they are intended more for covering a retirement than for serious holding.

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CHAGAS RECOVERING, NEW CABINET RULES

Shots Fired at Leader of Portuguese Revolt Said Not to Have Penetrated Skull.

LISBON IS QUIET AGAIN

Spain Sends Warships, but Minister Denies That Troops Were Landed.

LISBON, (via Paris,) May 18.—Joao Chagas, new President of the Cabinet, who was shot by Senator Freitas and falsely reported dead yesterday is recovering from wounds in the head. It is said that the bullets did not penetrate the bone. He still hopes to assume the Premiership, in which, for the time being, he has been replaced by José Castro.

Lisbon has again resumed its normal appearance except that no street cars are running. Business is being conducted as usual.

A new Portuguese Cabinet was definitely formed today. It is composed as follows:

Minister of Interior and President of the Council during the illness of Joao Chagas—JOSE CASTRO.
Minister of Finance—BARROS QUEIROZ.
Minister of Justice—PAULO FALCO.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—TEIXEIRA QUEIROZ.
Minister of Colonies—JORGE PEREIRA.
Minister of Public Works—MANUEL MONTEIRO.
Minister of Marine—FERNANDEZ COSTA.
Minister of Public Instruction—MAGALHAS LIMA.

LONDON, May 18.—The Portuguese Minister announces that he has received a telegram from Lisbon which announces that the injury to Joao Chagas, who was shot by Senator Freitas, is not serious, and that unless complications set in no grave consequences will result. The message adds that at the time of the shooting Senator Freitas was known to be irresponsible.

Lisbon was reported in the dispatch to the Minister as being quiet and the situation there to be well in hand.

PARIS, May 18.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Madrid says the Spanish Minister of Marine denies that any Spanish troops have been landed on Portuguese territory. The Minister added that Torpedo Boat No. 5 would proceed as quickly as possible to Lisbon from Huelva.

MADRID, May 18, (via Paris.)—A dispatch from Lisbon, filed late last night, says that order has been re-established there. Senhor Chagas, although seriously wounded, has improved somewhat and was able to talk with political associates.

The Spanish cruisers Rio de la Plata Extremadura and the Spanish gunboat Recalde have arrived at Lisbon. The Portuguese Government issued a manifesto explaining that their presence was merely for the protection of Spanish subjects. The Spanish Legation is guarded by sixty marines.

DUTCH OVERTURES TO POPE?

Report That the Netherlands Legation May Be Re-established.

ROME, (via Paris,) May 18.—The assertion has been made here that Monsignor Wilhelm Nolens, the Netherlands prelate now in this city, was sent with the purpose of representing a Dutch Legation to the Vatican, a mission which was suppressed when diplomatic relations between Holland and the Vatican were interrupted as a result of the failure of the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs to invite Pope Leo to the first Peace Conference at The Hague.

In these efforts some observers see a purpose to hold the peace conference which will follow the war, at The Hague, with the Pope taking part.

ONLY AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

Former National Guard Chaplain Says All Are Loyal.

German-American Catholics and those of other origin will follow the slogan of "America first" "if the United States finds it necessary to defend her principles," according to the Rev. Terence Gilmartin, former Chaplain of the New York National Guard, who spoke last night at a dinner given to Major E. J. Winterroth of Governor Whitman's military staff at the Union Square Hotel. The occasion was the seventeenth anniversary of the mustering in at Peekskill of the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, for the Spanish-American War, in which Major Winterroth was an officer.

"The Catholic clergy and Catholics of America," said Father Gilmartin, "join with His Holiness the Pope in prayer for European and universal peace. In the Catholic Church in America we have people of the nationalities now engaged in the war, that is, they are of such extraction. But if the United States finds it necessary to defend her principles, these Catholics will at once become Americans, just as they did in the Revolutionary and Spanish wars. German-American Catholics and those of other nations engaged in this struggle will follow the one standard."

Consul Adds to List of Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Three more names were today added to Consul Frost's list of American dead who were victims of the German torpedo attack on the Cunard liner Lusitania. A cablegram received by Secretary Bryan late this afternoon from Consul Frost at Queenstown read: "Add dead: Dean Hodges, Mrs. Annie S. Taylor. Please announce Mrs. Charles E. Robinson not saved."



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Soft, non-padded Coats; half-lined with silk or mohair, according to price; finished with new fancy silk sleeve linings; one-, two- or three-button styles; various widths and models of lapels. Mostly with skeleton vests.

an extra pair of trousers to match at small additional cost if ordered at the time of buying a Suit

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Saks & Company continue to maintain their position as foremost in providing assortments that are complete and merchandise that is of high grade. Upon this special occasion there is an opportunity to purchase the most wanted pieces of luggage at very special prices.

Dress Suit Cases *(regularly $7.50)* at $5.75
Women's Light Weight Cases *(regularly $10.00)* at $7.00
Extra Deep Cases *(regularly $12.50)* at $9
Leather-lined Cases *(reg. $15)* at $11.50
Coat Cases *(regularly $17.50)* at $13.50

Fine Cowhide Traveling Bags *(regularly $6.00 and $7.00)* at $4.95

Men's Sewed-frame Bags *($10.00)* at $7
Women's Sewed-frame Bags *($11)* at $8
Men's Walrus-Grain Bags *($15)* at $12
Men's Whale-grain Bags *(regularly $16.50)* at $13.50
English Kit Bags *(regularly $15)* at $12.00
Men's Combination Bags *($20)* at $16

Dress Trunks, sizes 34-, 36- or 38-inch *(regularly $7.50 to $8.00)* at $6.25
Dress Trunks, cloth-lined; strap; two trays; fibre-bound *(regularly $9.50 & $10)* at $7.75
Steamer Trunks, all sizes *(regularly $20 to $23)* at $15.00

Wardrobe Trunks
very Special at $19.95
regularly $25.00
Fibre-covered and fibre interlined. Built on 3-ply veneer bass wood. Double trolley with ten hangers.

Tourist Cases
very Special at $4.95
regularly $7, $7.50 and $8
Straps all around, with tray. Sizes 26-, 28- and 30-inch. One of the most convenient pieces of luggage a man or woman can have.

Black Enamel Week-End Cases *(regularly $5.00)* special at $3.95
Made of the best grade, heavily enameled duck. Sizes 24- or 26-inch.
Basement Floor

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Get a copy of our Panama Expositions Folder and glance at the map. See the Circle Tours available to California. Cut through Colorado with its incomparable mountain scenery, back through El Paso and the historic Southwest, over the Golden State Route, the direct line of lowest altitudes, or vice versa, or in one direction by way of Yellowstone National Park, Glacier National Park or Canadian National Park, through the Canadian Rockies.

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. — Lex. to 3d Ave

"Straws"



The *"Straw"* is here in full variety. Prices **$1.00** to **$3.50.**

Palm Beach, Leghorns, Bangkoks, Panamas, etc., from **$2.90** to **$7.95.**

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

Now!—The Sale of Stationery and Engraving

A great annual *cut price* event. Qualities the BEST—prices the lowest consistent with the quality. Aside from the other unusual value the excellence of the ENGRAVING is noteworthy. Featured are:

Writing Paper by the Pound and Box. Note Cards with or without Initials. Monogram and Address Dies. Desk Requisites.

A detailed list of the specials will be mailed upon request or handed to you upon entering the shop.

Bloomingdales' Stationery Shop, Lex. Ave. Arcade.

Coats

Of Silk—Jersey style "Sport" Model



Made by Kayser. Smartly tailored, and suitable for golfing, seashore, street, and evening wear. In most colors. Price **$12.49.**

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

CIVIL SERVICE.

EXAMINATION FOR

Actuarial Clerk

Salary $1500 Per Annum

Candidates must have at least one year's experience in actuarial department of a life insurance company or similar institution. Educational qualifications should include high school mathematics, or equivalent. Knowledge of life insurance practice is also required equal to that given in an elementary text book on actuarial science. Candidates must be able to supervise construction of mortality tables, to instruct in preparation of annuity values and the present values of pension benefits, etc. Subjects and weights are: Duties, 5; Mathematics, 2; Experience, 3. Mathematics will include algebra and the use of logarithms. 70% is required on experience and 70% on all.

Applications will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from May 18 to June 2 at 4 P. M.

Four cents postage must accompany request for application blank by mail. The minimum age is 21 years.

Municipal Civil Service Commission

53rd YEAR

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For Household Goods.

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ROSTAND HYMNS PRAISE OF AMERICA

"Song of the Stars" Sings the Failure of Germany's Campaign Here.

FIRST ENGLISH VERSION

Highly Imaginative Lyric Links Our National Heroes with the Cause of the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 18.—Here is the first translation in America of Edmond Rostand's "The Song of the Stars." The lyric tribute to the American flag was first published on May 1 in l'Illustration, a Paris weekly.

The translator, who has made no attempt to preserve the French verse form, renders the poem thus:

"Sir," said the Man of Frightfulness, "I've found it,
"These six months past, I have made up to look
Like an American citizen, to find a way
To make his Flag wave in the air for us,
And never could I get the flag to stir.
I spoke to it—spoke, taking off my hat
To the white stripes, but mostly to the red.
And then, when I said: 'here, now, you Flag, wave
For Germany!' wave!' sadly, it stayed still.
'Twas like a stuff with lead hemmed into it,
It seemed as if each breath of air stayed from it.
But if I spoke a word of France, it thrilled,
And I had just the time to stop my mouth,
Feeling the Flag was on the point of waving.

"Sir, for six months I've sought a way. I sought
To understand how, along this pole
You call a staff, it comes that, at the end,
A stuff you call a Flag—When everything
Should tremble to each wind from Germany—
Would not allow itself to show one thrill,
But, stubborn, stayed set in what men call Honor.

"Yet I, superb and insolent, suborning—
'Tkas Wagner taught me how to master souls,
And Tritschke wills, and Bismarck telegrams—
Harnessed with Hartmann, Haeckel, and Von Harnack,
And, mornings, just to cultivate my strength,
Having the masseur Zarathustra rub my bust,
I thought, proud-hearted, sandy-haired, hard-skinned,
That I might well pretend seduce a Flag
Which deems itself Standard of Strenuous Life.
"Well, no.' No sooner did I speak of Belgium
Than its folds tightened round the haughty staff
Like the robe that enfolds a maiden. And, one morn,
As I explained Louvain, it fell half-mast!
The fact that all our soldiers carry in their knapsacks
A baton of phosphorus stopped its floating free;
And from its folds a murmur always came—
Astonishment at cruelties and cunning,
And that, for marching off to throw in Russian eyes
Vitriol, after drinking ether ourselves,
Odin should have his helmet blessed by Luther.
The staff said: 'Never Nelson nor Gan-teaume
Could have supported, through their nights, the phantom
Of a drowned woman.' 'And do they, then, drown
Women?' asked the Flag; and the Wind answered, 'Ja.'
Then the Flag shrunk and held itself aloof.
This Flag resists me and desires to make me feel it.
There's something under this, or, rather,
Above it.

"What, then, without cease, on high,
Inspires this Flag in such manner that
It has a banner's strict idealism?
I know—What is that resists? I know.
What is it that, every wind from France,
Compels one, as when one is forced to furl a sail,
To tie this Flag to its own staff? I know;
The Stars.
I had not calculated with the Stars. They it is,
In the corner on high, is it not? So placed
That we forget them. We believe strong-marrowed,
Rugged Anglo-Saxons have no need of stars,
And that in sport they put them in the corner,
Never to be used. But they do not need them.
Stars they must have. When he weaves a Flag,
The Workman knows that Honor, Justice, Pity,
There on high must palpitate and heed;
And gravely through the silk he passes silver threads,
"So you see, in five rows, beside the Staff's head,
Shining white stars, all in their silent lines.
My troubles came from those old generous stars;
'Tis they start up hostility against us,
That corner 'tis speaks ever ill of Force,
'Tis there the place where Feeling plots, the spot
Where Love's forever whispering with Right,
The square where Fancy places her forget-me-nots."
(The Man, while speaking, lost his accent of the States.)

Again he spoke: "What can I do?"—was still:
And then: "I tell you, Sir, that I have found a way!"
So, quickly, taking from a sow-skin pack
All sorts of things, he showed, explained, wiped clean:
"A fine extensible ladder, rubber and iron,
To mount up to the pinnacle where these folks keep
Their flag. * * * Hooked gloves, to climb the staff,
Roof-colored clothes, invisible, and steeped
In lead, Soft-sneaking shoes, to walk along the roof.

And last, (His Frankfort accent came out strong,)
"Scissors, mein Herr, scissors of biggest size,
Expressly made to cut through the thick silk.
'Tis steel from Solingen, which beats all hollow
Sheffield; 'tis superior quality."
Extravagant was his commercial traveler's air.
Then he began again, with perverse grace:
"These good Americans, they took me to their bosom.
What's to be done, in a shelter giv'n by friends,
Unless I swipe their stare?"
Then, bluntly: "Get out, French boobs, poet-asters!
'Tis done! the deed is done! I did it. Why
Conceal it longer?" leaping high, he howled:
"Where the blue square was, there is a square hole!
Their stars?" His anger now was jubilant,
"Good Barbarism! they call me a Hun?
Well, so I am. And I am, even, too,
A Vandal—and, if you desire it, I'm a Boche!
As for their Stars, I've goth them in my pocket!"

So saying, he drew forth a shining rag
Which he tore, in his fingers, like a treaty:
"Here they are all! strike up our Nietzsche's dance!
Ladies and gentlemen, where are your Stars!
No use
To look for them. They're gone!" His fingers snapped
Like a swelled-head magician's. Then, more calm,
He set himself, as with a sordid joy,
To muss the white spots in the square of silk,
Saying: "Here I hold your scruples! here
Your silly mood falls, absurd prejudice.
All that resisted, all that held us back!"
He seemed like a dirty fisher,
Shaking pearls till they shine in his blue bandanna.
In Victor Hugo's poem, "Satan's End,"
You find a blank space and these five words in it:
"The Song of the Stars is lacking." Greedy Death,
Alas! took off the poet's soul wherein the song lived.
Ever these words to me seemed a great cry.
For is it not the greatest of disasters
That they should not have the Song of the Stars!
I said the words low, thinking of the Flag.
The Man frisked like the crazy type in Edgar Poe,
Laughed like a tramp who has just broke the bank.
The while I mourned: "The Song of the Stars lacks!"
"Come, see!" he cried.

The Flag, amid the night,
Hung low, as a proud soul hides its disgust,
Concealing its wound in its folds. The Man Said: "See if it now waves; then pronounce
Your land!"
And then he spoke the name, the name
Where Roland has his horn, Joan of Arc her banner.

CITY BREVITIES.

Professor L. Dupriez of Louvain University will be the guest of the New York State Proportional Representation League at a dinner at the Park Avenue Hotel on Saturday night.

Monk Eastman and Charles Murphy of Albany, who were arrested Monday on suspicion of being concerned in a burglary in Albany, N. Y., were held yesterday by Magistrate Krotel in the Morrisania Court.

COLORADO WOMEN CAST LIGHT VOTE

Some Leaders Declare Suffrage in the State Has Proved a Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, May 18.—The lightest suffrage vote ever polled in Denver, since Colorado became an equal suffrage State, was cast in today's municipal election, according to politicians and other experienced observers. A violent snowstorm raged most of the day and kept a large percentage of voters from the polls.

The suffragists admitted, however, that the inclement weather was not the cause for their poor showing.

"I'll tell you what's the matter," said Mrs. Martha J. Cranmer, member of the State Board of Pardons, and a pioneer in the suffrage movement in Colorado. "Most of the women have become disgusted and quit voting. One might as well be frank about it. Only a few more elections and all the women in Denver will quit voting. The women have shown they can't stand together. They have divided into factions and instead of 'going down the line' for a good cause they spend their time 'knifing' one another. I am completely disgusted. I shall never vote aagin. Suffrage is a failure. The facts speak for themselves."

The only woman candidate was Mrs. Nora Wright, who ran for Commissioner of Social Welfare. She was indorsed by two women's leagues, but their promised support failed to materialize. One of Mrs. Wright's supporters said:

"Suffrage is hopeless, I guess. Like the men, women workers on election day want to be paid. Their slogan is 'No pay, no work.'"

Three amendments voted on today were thought to be of special interest to women—a proposed bond issue for a women's industrial home, one for city hospital improvements, and the home rule amendment to decide whether Denver shall be "wet" or "dry." The "Wets" won by a large majority and the prohibition question will be fought out in the courts.

YAQUIS DECLARE WAR.

Proclaim Hostilities Against Mexico —Fears for Americans.

ON BOARD UNITED STATES SHIP COLORADO, OFF SAN DIEGO, May 18.—Yaqui Indians who have been besieging white settlers in the State of Sonora, Mexico, issued a proclamation today declaring the Yaqui Nation at war with Mexico, according to reports reaching this vessel.

They are said to have captured the pumping station at Batanatel, near Empalme, where are located railroad shops valued at $10,000,000.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—While inquiries at the State Department over the safety of American in the Yaqui Valley, Mexico, were being answered today with assurances that the colonists were in no present danger, officials still are apprehensive of another Indian outbreak at any time.

Governor Maytorena, heading the Villa administration in Sonora, is said to have dispatches all the troops he can spare from nearby garrisons, and believes they can control the situation. It is known, however, that the best of all troops in the State have joined General Villa in his prolonged battle with the Carranza forces under Obregon, south of Leon.

The Colonists are concentrated at Yaqui Pueblo, ready to proceed to the Coast if the troops do not quell the disturbance so they can return to their properties.

MEXICAN BATTLE STILL ON.

Conflicting Claims Made by Villa and Carranza Factions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, May 17 (via Galveston, May 18.)—General Obregon reports daily fighting with the Villistas under Fierro. In an attack on his intrenched position the Villistas lost 300 and Fierro was badly wounded, he says.

Zapatista, who attempted to cut the Carranza communications at Tula, fifty miles north of Mexico City, were defeated after twelve hours' fighting with heavy loss. Ometusco, junction of Mexican Railway and the Mexico City-Pachuca line, was taken by Zapatistas on Thursday and recovered this morning by Constitutionalists under General Millan.

The Villistas have been defeated at Ajunco, Michoacan, by Constitutionalists.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Advices from Mexico today were meagre. Consul Silliman, at General Carranza's headquarters in Vera Cruz, reported the recapture of Panuco, near Tampico, by the Vilia forces. The situation as to British oil supply which caused uneasiness ten days ago, is again made acute by this development, since the Villa troops control the producing wells, and the Carranza forces the terminals at Tuxpam and Tampico.

No advices came from Central Mexico where the Villa and Obregon armies are engaged. Except for contradictory reports given out at Chihuahua and Vera Cruz, nothing has been allowed to reach the outside world about the progress of the conflict, on which probably hangs the eventual success of one faction or the other.

Aviator Suffers in Mexico.

EL PASO, May 18.—A man believed to be the German-American aviator, Frederic Bonnie, delirious from lack of water and food, has wandered into the Villa lines about San Luis Potosi, it was reported today from the south.

General Villa's Brother Slain.

EL PASO, May 18.—Antonio Villa, a brother of General Francisco Villa, died late yesterday from wounds received in a brawl at Chihuahua City, according to advices received today at Juarez. Several others were killed and wounded. Villa, an officer in his brother's army, attempted to quiet some intoxicated soldiers at the bull ring.

START SEARCH FOR CLEARY.

Haverstraw May Offer Reward for Arrest of Former Town Clerk.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., May 18.—Sheriff Servens today instituted a country-wide search for William V. Cleary, the former Town Clerk who is under indictment for grand larceny. Efforts to locate Cleary in New York have failed.

Posters bearing a likeness to the former Democratic ruler of Rockland County were mailed today throughout the United States. The aid of the New York police force will be sought, as Cleary is believed to be hiding there. A reward for his arrest will be asked in a few days.

Locust Valley Wants Fire Company.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 18.—The Board of Supervisors is expected to take favorable action on a petition received from a number of wealthy residents at Locust Valley, including Paul Cravath, William D. uthrie, E. Mortimer Ward, Adele L. Stewart, F. W. M. Cutcheon, and Anton G. Hodenpyl, requesting the formation of a fire district. The district is expected to embrace the entire millionaire colony. When it is formed fire companies will be organized and equipped with up-to-date apparatus. The movement to establish the new district and thereby obtain more adequate fire protection is the result of some big fire losses on the estates of the wealthy residents.

FRENCH A MIXTURE OF BOY AND GENERAL

Chief of the English Forces Noted for His High Spirits and Love of Fun.

EVEN IN TRYING DAYS

A Great Student of Military Writers and a Friend of the British Soldier.

LONDON, May 5.—A notable appreciation of the leadership of Sir John French by G. Valentine Williams appears in The Daily Mail. It reads, in part:

"Those who have lived with Sir John French through the dark days of the great retreat will tell you that he, almost alone of all men there, never lost heart. He maintained his brave confidence in God, in his men, and in himself throughout, even when, as he afterward admitted, he was looking for a spot where the British expeditionary force could make its last stand. For the little army that Sir John French originally took out from England would never have surrendered. So the Field Marshal had decided. Such is the spirit of the man.

"Through sleepless nights, through days when one message of bad news succeeded another, when regiments were being cut up, when the men were so dog-tired that they staggered as they followed the long road toward Paris, Sir John remained calm and confident. No outward sign betrayed the anxiety that must have devoured him, burdened with the awful responsibility of the flower of England's Army confided to his charge. He wore his Field Marshal's cap with the same jaunty rake as ever. He was scrupulously neat in his attire, as is his invariable wont. Whenever the accommodation allowed, he would sit down to luncheon at the appointed hour as placidly as though he were at his London house. And the talk would be of pleasant English topics, club gossip, home politics, the latest number of Punch * * * then, luncheon over, back to the maps and the reports and the onward rush of von Kluck's columns.

"Sometimes the Field Marshal would break off work and announce that he was going for a walk. He would stroll away, a dapper, well-gaitered little figure, chatting with a companion about such things as caught his eye on the road, the fields, a good horse, a garden. But when he returned it was with his mind made up and some knotty point to solve which he had thus sallied forth. Then would follow one of the Field Marshal's lightning decisions: 'I will do this and that,' a General fetched hot-foot from here, a message sent there, all the apparatus of General Headquarters set quivering in a flash.

"Read his dispatches, (written entirely by himself, let me hasten to say, to dispose of that idle hypothesis so often heard when his reports are praised 'if he writes his own dispatches,') dispassionate, calm, and admirably lucid, written in the very midst of the turmoil of war. Mark the date of that splendid story of the great retreat, Sept. 7, or two days after the French and British Armies had gone over from the defensive to the offensive and were in the act of driving the Germans back across the Marne. Note the strictly businesslike account of the operations, the almost cold language only warming when the writer pauses to speak of 'the glorious stand of the British troops' or to bestow praise on his officers and regiments by name.

"You can almost hear him say, 'I will not dine today; I must write my dispatch.' You can almost see him, seated in his room among his maps, building up, sentence by sentence, amid the bustle of headquarters during a great advance, the deathless story that shall make an empire ring.

Mystery of Gheluvelt.

"See him during the battle of Ypres. This is his version, (dispatch dated Nov. 20, 1914,) of one of the most dramatic moments of the war, that critical hour on Oct. 31 when literally the fate of the British Empire trembled in the balance. 'I was present with Sir Douglas Haig at Hooge between 2 and 3 o'clock on the day when the First Division were retiring. I regard it as the most critical moment of the whole of this great battle. The rally of the First Division and the recapture of the village of Gheluvelt at such a time was fraught with momentous consequences. If any one unit can be singled out for especial praise it is the Worcesters.'

"In those brief sentences is contained a chapter in a man's life. That man is Sir John French. To him standing on the Gheluvelt road by the side of Sir Douglas Haig and faithful comrade in arms of South African days, there came a mud-splashed galloper with tidings of disaster. Our line had bent before the bludgeon-like blows of the Prussian Guard. Our men were going back. The road to Calais was open and that mighty swing round from the Aisne to the sea had been in vain.

"None can say what passed in the mind of the Commander in Chief during that hour of dread suspense. By never a sign he betrayed the awful anxiety he must have felt. He was to those around him the same as ever, calm, confident, competent. And then the relief came, a message telling of the rally of the First Division and of the heroic assault on the village of Gheluvelt by the Worcester Regiment. The crisis was over. The day was won. Yet the Field Marshal made no sign.

"I might remark in parentheses that the capture of Gheluvelt by the Worcesters is one of the mysteries of the war. The dashing attack delivered by this splendid regiment at the crucial moment in the whole gigantic battle literally saved the day, yet no one has ever been able to discover who gave the order for assault. I believe I am right in saying that the Commander in Chief personally instituted the most exhaustive inquiries in order that the man who saw the right thing to do and did it might be suitably rewarded. He has never been found. He is thought to have been a staff officer who may have been killed in the attack.

"Read Little and Think Much."

"The deep eyes of the thinker, the crystal-clear gaze of an honest man and a good friend, a fighting chin that is the last work in pugnacity, a sunny smile betraying a youthful nature in which the love of the beautiful and a taste for mischief predominate—these are the traits of countenance of Sir John French. Bearing a name which is that of one of the tribes of Galway, he is Irish in his snow-white hair and mustache and fresh complexion, but also in his quick temper, his intuition, his magnetism.

"He is quick in speech as he quick in action. His thoughts lie very near the tongue. He has a habit of saying what he thinks about men and matters. He thinks much and deeply. He quotes with approval a saying of General Wolseley's that a soldier should read little and think much, meaning thereby that in his military reading he should read slowly and absorb and apply the knowledge thus acquired to his own military experience. Few soldiers have studied the great military writers as widely and as carefully as Sir John. This habit of thought gives him a detached air which is his most marked feature. "Silent French," they called him in South Africa. He knows how to keep his own counsel.

"A strange mixture of a schoolboy and a great General" is a description which fits him off very well indeed. For all his sixty-three years he is the youngest member of his entourage, never depressed, full of high spirits and possessing a most lively sense of the ridiculous. * * *

"And the Field Marshal is death on inefficiency. It goads him to quick anger and swift punishment. Woe betide the officer who may appear in any way to have neglected the care of his men. Bold and fearless as he is and like all great Generals, reckless of losses where the price must be paid, he will never forgive the man who will sacrifice unnecessarily the lives of his soldiers. For Sir John tenderly loves his men. He knows the British soldier, his virtues and his vices, his foibles and his eccentricities. And to know the British soldier is to love him."

CHENEY SUES TRUST CO.

Financier Wants $270,000 from the Columbia.

Benjamin P. Cheney, a financier of Boston, brought suit yesterday in the Federal District Court against the Columbia Trust Company, successor of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, to recover about $270,000 which he invested in certain companies that he now alleges were fraudulent.

One of these, the American Silk Company, was promoted, his complaint states, by the late Charles T. Barney, president, and Frederick L. Eldridge, vice-president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company; Matthew G. Collins, a stockholder in the York Silk Manufacturing Company, and Harry W. Bennett of H. W. Bennett & Co. The American Silk Company was formed to take over smaller concerns, including the York Company.

Mr. Cheney alleges that Mr. Barney and Mr. Eldridge conspired with Mr. Collins and Mr. Bennett to form the merger, not only to reimburse the Knickerbocker Trust Company and H. W. Bennett & Company for what the York Silk aMnufacturing Company owed them, but to make a profit for themselves.

Another part of Mr. Cheney's complaint deals with the North Eastern Cuba Railway Company, which, he says, was formed by Mr. Barney, Mr. Eldridge, William R. Randall, and H. L. Delamore, who also were officials of the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Mr. Cheney states that the Columbia Trust Company, as the successor to the Knickerbocker, holds notes of his for $261,135, on which it sued for payment last a year ago. Now he asks that the company be enjoined from pressing this suit and that it be required to make restitution of the cash he put in the investments.

SAVES $284,623 MORE.

Governor's Appropriation Bill Cuts Now Total $2,235,887.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 18.—Gov. Whitman swung his axe on the department appropriation bills again today, cutting out a total of $284,623 from the budget of the Labor Department, the Highways Department, the Conservation Commission, and the Monuments Commission. This brings the total of savings effected up to $2,235,887.

The Highways Department suffered most. Items totaling $174,981 were cut from its bill, nearly all representing money appropriated for repairs of county highways. The Labor Department lost $58,570, and $5,677 was taken from the Conservation Commission. The Monuments Commission lost $45,396, of which $42,497 represented a reappropriated balance from the celebration of the Battle of Saratoga.

Several Albany society women by dint of pleading saved $12,500 for the restoration of the Schuyler mansion. They spoke for the Daughters of the Revolution.

Gov. Whitman will finish his hearings on appropriation bills tomorrow, when the State Architect and the Adjutant General will be asked to explain items appropriated for their departments. Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury said tonight that in view of the present situation abroad he would insist that the $1,299,000 appropriated for the militia be left undisturbed.

The thirty days in which the Governor may approve or veto bills will expire on Monday. On Wednesday the Governor, Mrs. Whitman, and their daughter Olive will start in a special car for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The Governor will be accompanied by his military staff, Speaker Sweet and Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, with their wives, will be members of the official party.

SAY HATTERS DEFRAUD U. S.

Union Delegates Ask Congress to Look Into Army's Headgear.

The United Hatters of North America, in convention in Arlington Hall, decided yesterday they wanted the manufacture of United States Army hats investigated by Congress. They said it should cost $1.25 to turn out a hat according to Government specifications, though the price paid now was only $1.10. They adopted resolutions stating their belief that the Government was being defrauded and calling upon Congress to look into the matter.

The New York Call was all but adopted as the official organ of the hatters yesterday. Max B. Schrieber, a delegate and a Socialist, declared it was the only paper that always defended labor against capital and always advocated higher wages and fewer working hours. He then called upon the meeting to order The Call placed in the office of all local secretaries, and urged the members to subscribe to it and advertise in it. Everyone seemed to agree with Schrieber until Delegate Keene of Danbury arose and spoke as follows:

"'The other day I was talking with a reporter of The Call. He wondered what our union label looked like, and we examined his hat, expecting to find one. It carried no label at all."

Then Mr. eKene sat down and nobody else arose, so President Scully put Mr. Schrieber's motion to vote.

"No," roared the crowd, like one man and that ended The Call's chance of becoming the official organ of the hatters.

NEWARK COUNCIL ACCUSED.

Court Directs Grand Jury to Investigate a $25,000 Contract.

In the course of his charge to the second April Grand Jury, Chief Justice Willam S. Gummere in Newark yesterday directed that a thorough investigation be made of the resolution of the Newark Common Council authorizing the payment of $25,000 for work done in connection with the contract for the new city market, which had been declared invalid by the Supreme Court.

The court told the jurors "to indict for high misdemeanor those city officials, present or former, who you find knowingly did this illegal thing." In reciting the history of the transaction the court did not mention any names, but referred to the Common Council and the Mayor.

The resolution authorizing the payment of the $25,000 to the Essex Construction Company was adopted at the last meeting of the Common Council of 1914, and the check was issued on Dec. 30. Jacob Haussling was Mayor, and his term expired on Dec. 31. Protesting taxpayers tried to have the payment held up, but the money had been paid to the contracting firm.

The charge of the Chief Justice came as a surprise, for there was no previous intimation that Prosecutor Guild had been investigating the market contract transaction.

DOROTHY CLARK IS C. G. ABBOTT'S WIFE

Little St. Stephen's Church Turned Into a Flower Garden for the Nuptials.

ARCH OF VINES AND ROSES

Bridesmaids' Costumes Strike a New Note in Dress Coats—The Wedding Procession.

The wedding of Clinton G. Abbott, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Lowe Abbott, and Miss Dorothy Clark, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hawkins Clark, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Stephen's Church, West Sixty-ninth Street, near Broadway, and an unusual touch of sentiment was added, as it was the anniversary of the wedding day of the bride's mother and father. The quaint little edifice of St. Stephen's set like a country church in a field of green grass studded by trees, made an unusual frame for a town wedding.

The church interior was turned into a flower garden. The short, wide entrance passage leading to the nave aisle was banked on either side by masses of growing Marguerites arranged like a hedge, with tall bay trees at each end. Clusters of white-ribboned daisies were tied to each pew on the nave, and the chancel was solidly banked with white, while at the sides and rear tall palms almost touched the low white ceilings. A triple archway outlined by the trailing vines of pink rambler roses laden with blossoms divided the church from the chancel, and through the middle arch the bridal party passed.

The wedding procession started from the registry room at the rear and was preceded up the nave by the full choir, followed by the Rev. Nathan Seagle, rector of the church, and the Rev. Henry Mvertson Cobb of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, who assisted him. Then came the four ushers, J. Dunham Townsend, Charles E. Morrison, Edward Phillips, Jr., and Maunsell S. Crosby.

The bridegroom's best man was his brother, Clarence Abbott. The ceremony was followed by a small reception at the Clark residence, 21 West Sixty-eighth Street. The bride's mother, who received, wore a short white chiffon frock topped by a large white hat trimmed with variegated white ostrich plume and pink roses.

Mr. Abbott has purchased a country place at Rhinebeck, N. Y., where he will take his bride in their return from their bridal trip.

Among those asked to the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Royal Vilas, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. VanDusen, Mr. and Mrs. Horace O. Kilbourne, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Clarke, Mrs. Leonard D. White, the Misses Harriet and Nellie V. D. White, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Hawkins, Miss Alberta Van Dusen, Miss Mikiel Clark, Ralph Clark, the Messrs. Philips, and the Messrs. Van Dusen.

ROWDYISM IN LEGISLATURE.

Members of Pennsylvania House Stop Business with Horseplay.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 18.—The horseplay and rowdyism that usually mark the closing day of the Pennsylvania Legislature began early this session and were made the means for killing several unpopular measures.

On Monday night "sneezing powder" was scattered throughout the House and it, with malodorous chemicals, made the air so bad that many persons, among them women visitors, were forced to leave. Speaker Ambler repeatedly called the house to order, but the members threw their files of legislative bills into the air and at each other. Men who tried to speak were howled down. Shouts and cat calls continued throughout the evening.

Today it was worse. One speaker who tried to make his voice heard on an important bill was silenced by forty members crowding around him, shouting and talking. This morning when Representative Hess of Lancaster County was in the chair he was forced to ask the Sergeant at Arms to see that the members went to their seats. When he asked the House to "kindly be in order" he was answered with a chorus of "Noes."

This afternoon, when a bill relating to frogs came before the House, shouts, imitations of frogs and cat calls, continued till the bill was smothered.

PATERSON TO FRANK'S AID.

Prominent Business Men Wire Plea to the Governor of Georgia.

PATERSON, N. J., May 18.—A number of the most prominent business men of Paterson, who have interested themselves in the nation-wide campaign to secure clemency for Leo M. Frank of Atlanta, Ga., met today and passed resolutions to add their pleadings to those of the great multitude who are endeavoring to influence Governor Slaton. Their telegram to the Governor follows:

Hon. J. H. Slaton, Governor, Atlanta, Ga.: We most respectfully approach you on behalf of Leo Frank, convicted in your city and State. As citizens of the United States, we do not question the justice of the verdict, but in a question of mercy, no one should hesitate to appeal in the behalf of any unfortunate citizen.

We beg to intercede with your Excellency to bestow clemency upon Leo Frank.

Among the signers of the telegram were Samuel Goldstein, Morris A. Goldstein, Arnold Levy, S. Klein, Nathan Levine, Herman Orbach, David Gordon, Harry Dunn, Benjamin Lowenthal, Solomon D. Stern, and Isadore F. Rosenthal.

$95,000 for Holy Apostles Church.

It was announced last night at a meeting of the Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, held in the grill room of the Pennsylvania Station, that only $5,000 more was required to complete the first endowment of $100,000. William Clarkson Van Antwerp, a Governor of the New York Stock Exchange, addressed the meeting on the "New Spirit in Business."

'ARMY' OF 7 WOMEN TRAINS ITS RECRUIT

General Milbank Complains at Fourteenth Regiment Armory of Too Much Ego.

MILITARY DRILLS THE CURE

She Admits One Weakness Because Her Cohorts May Refuse to Take Any "Talk" from Officers.

The regularly weekly mobilization of General J. Hungerford Milbank's Army of Columbians, otherwise known as the International Order of Military Women, was delayed many minutes last night because General Milbank herself was down at Mineola, L. I., waiting to go up in an aeroplane and undergo blood tests, the results of which will prove of immense benefit to the Allies, she says.

When 8:45 arrived and there was still no word from General Milbank at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, Lieutenant Claudia Cale felt sure that something must have happened. This sentiment was shared by the rest of the Army, consisting of Second Lieutenant Emma—call her Bob, she says—Gallaway, SCorporal Blanche Gallaway, Corporal Dot Hughes (w%ho is just bout as big as her first name), Raw Recruit Ethel Hand and two unidentified privates. As General Milbank had planned to go up 15,000 feet and have her blood pressure tested every thousand feet the consensus of opinion among the Army was that the General was simply detained somewhere in mid air.

But at this juncture General Milbank, arrayed in her Winter uniform of brown mohair with black velour campaign hat and silver eagles tacked to her shoulders, burst through the door, and with a friendly salute to the regimental door man, hurried upstairs into the arms of the waiting army, all seven of whom saluted.

General Proves Her Modesty.

She hadn't been up in the air at all, a bolt or something having got bent so that the full weight of the aero rested upon the axel, thus necessitating a change of engines and a postponement of the flight until today. But she had waited at Mineola until the last minute and had rushed right to the armory without stopping for supper, so the army would have to give her time to catch her breath before beginning the evening's manoeuvres.

The Army, followed by James J. Hand, father of Raw Recruit Ethel Hand, and one war correspondent, filed into the regimental lecture hall, where the weekly drill is held.

"Now let's take off our hats," was General Milbank's first command. It was promptly obeyed. That is the four who weren't in uniform obeyed. The three others had on regulation olive-drab kahki coat and skirt, high-laced tan shoes and low heels, soft brown flannel shirts and brown felt campaign hats. They kept their hats on, of course.

"Fall in," came the order from Lieutenant Cale, and the Army obeyed. Even General Milbank fell in. She said she wanted to show that she wasn't the whole show and that the officers knew their business.

Wooden Guns Have Merits.

As the Arm fell in each member seized a gun, not the regulation 8½-pound Springfield, but a neatly turned affair made out of solid wood and weighing something over one pound net. The Army's regular guns are all at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory for some reason. These wooden ones do just as well, though, and there was none of the deafening rattle of butts upon the hard wood floor so annoying to sensitive ears.

General Milbank exercised her official prerogative long enough to break ranks and explain to Ethel Hand and the war correspondent that the army was not a suffragette organization and wasn't formed primarily to fight. It was to thrain women, to broaden them, to teach them to take commands and obey orders and to work as a team. Women's lives were constantly being narrowed while men's expanded, she said, and that was why home life wasn't always what it should be.

"These drills serve to bring out more of the altro and less of the ego," she finished.

"Attention," said Lieutenant Cale, and the seven women faced her. "Right shoulder arms—present arms—port arms—order arms."

The orders were given in a firm voice, and the army carried them out as to a woman. Everything welt smoothly until Lieutenant Cale sprang a "left shoulder arms" on them without the slightest warning, and, of course, the private with the blonde hair had to raise her gun to the wrong shoulder. But she was not rebuked. General Milbank says they haven't reached that point yet.

Commander a Diplomat.

When the army isn't looking, she confides that discipline is going to be tightened up, but just at present it wouldn't do to be too severe.

"If we were," she says, "some recruit would say, 'Who is that strange woman? I'm not going to take any talk from her,' and she would leave us flat."

The army was then set in motion. At the command to right face and forward march the seven started down the room straight for the trenches, where Mr. Hand and the correspondent were concealed, but by a cleverly executed manoeuvre the entire army turned and proceeded along the side of the room. There is noe notable thing about this army. It is much better at right facing than at left facing.

"Left, left, left," muttered General Milbank, occupying position No. 6 in the line, and the army circled the room in perfect step. Only once did Lieutenant Cale issue an impossible command. This was when the army was resting hard by the right wall, and she told it to forward column right. It couldn't be done, so the order was countermanded and made column left.

When last seen the army was seated in a circle on the floor resting. Each member was to take a turn at giving orders, General Milbank explained, and as some of them were a bit nervous about it, the public would have to retire. The public was already convinced that Corporal Blanche Gallaway could command almost anything, no matter what troubles the others had.

LOGIC

No building organization in existence can give an Owner more for his money than we can—and no Owner can afford to take less for his money than the most that is available.

Invariably it is this point of view which influences our selection by the owners we serve, as it is also the only influence we seek to exert.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

POLICE GYMNASIUMS URGED

But Controller Prendergast Tells Them to Walk for Exercise.

Police Commissioner Woods and representatives of the leading athletic clubs of the city called yesterday on Controller Prendergast to ask him to favor an appropriation, not only to make the police stations habitable and sanitary, but to equip them with gynasiums and shower baths. Besides the Commissioner, the chief spokes men were William H. Paige, President of the New York Athletic Club; Henry W. Anderson of the Automobile Club of America, and Henry D. Cooper of the University Club.

The Controller replied that he was in favor of making the station houses sanitary and habitable, but the city was in no position to spend money lavishly.

"If the policemen want more exercise," he said, "let them walk more. If they need punching bags, let them provide them themselves. They should look after their own physical condition in justice to themselves. They sought their jobs as I did my own and if the work is hard they should perform it as I do."

"But these men have to be agile to rescue and arrest people," said Commissioner Woods. "Only the other day a policeman let a man escape because he couldn't run fast enough."

"That might happen to Jerry Mahoney," replied the Controller, smiling at Mahoney, who is the crack runner of the department and was in the delegation.

Commissioner Woods and Mr. Page will send the Controller a comprehensive plan for submission to the oBard of Estimate.

BREWER LEMP WEDS AGAIN.

Former Husband of "The Lavender Lady" Makes New Venture.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—William J. Lemp, brewer and former husband of Lill

ROFRANO ACCUSED OF HIRING SLAYER

Witness Testifies City Official Promised $300 for Killing Giamari, a Foley Man,

IN SECOND DISTRICT FEUD

Tells Court Carnivale Phoned to Street Cleaning Department Every Day.

GAVE MONTIMAGNO HIS GUN

Deputy Commissioner Says Attack in Murder Trial Is a Vile Slander.

The political feud that has kept police and Coroners busy in the Second Assembly District ever since Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Michael A. Rofrano broke with Tom Foley, the Tammany District leader, was given startling publicity yesterday when Joseph La Salle, a witness in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, gave testimony tending to show that Deputy Commissioner Rofrano used money and influence to bring about the murder of one of Foley's lieutenants.

The trial of Gaetano Montimagno for the murder of Mike Giamari on March 8 last has been in progress before Justice Davis since last Thursday. La Salle was brought down from Sing Sing to testify. He is serving, with his brother, Anthony La Salle, a term of not less than twenty years for the murder of James Minott, a Foley man. It was while the witness was hiding after the Minott Murder that, according to his story, he overheard the plotting of the Giamari murder, in which Rofrano's name was frequently mentioned.

La Salle is a quick-witted Italian, 32 years old. He said he was a member of the Rofrano political organization, known as the Home Rule Democratic Club, of 48 Madison Street, and for twenty years had known Rocco Carnivale, who is known throughout the district as "Rocks." Assistant District Attorney Brothers conducted the examination of the witness, assisted by Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy. District Attorney Perkins came into court when La Salle took the stand and remained until the adjournment for the day.

"My brother and I shot Minott," La Salle said, when asked to tell his story, "in self-defense. Right after the shooting I went to a saloon run by Frank Fennimore in York Street, Brooklyn, and late that night Fennimore took me to Rocks's home in New Utrecht Avenue, near Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn. I spent six days and nights hiding in Rocks's house, and while I was there I heard many conversations in which Fennimore, Rocks, Montimagno, the defendant, and Pauline, Rocks's girl, discussed plans for the murder of Mike Giamari. I knew Montimagno because I had met him with Rocks's at the Home Rule Club during the Mitchel-McCall campaign.

To "Get" All the Foley Men.

"Montimagno came to Rocks's house on Jan. 4 and we all talked in the dining room. 'I need you. I want you to do me a job,' Rocks said to him. 'I want you to go after Mike Giamari, the man we tried to get a year ago.' 'Are you ready for me to go now?' Montimagno asked, and Rocks said, 'Not yet. We must first see where we can locate him—and after we get him we'll get Michael Santangelo and after him all of the other Foley men. Then we'll go back and rule James Street like we used to do.'

"Rocks told Montimagno that he had hired a room in Cherry Street opposite Giamari's home and had watched for Giamari for three weeks, but that Giamari always came and went with someone, so that Rocks was afraid to attack him.

"'We got to get Giamari,' Rocks told Montimagno, 'because Mike Rofrano wants us to do it. Rofrao has been giving me $50 a week for two years, but he stopped it now because Giamari has not been killed. Mike Rofrano says the job should have been done sooner and he says he will give me $300 whenever it is done, but he wants it done soon. I will give the $300 to you that Mike Rofrano gives me for the job.'

"On that same day I heard Rocks telephone the Street Cleaning Department and talk to Mike Rofrano. I heard Rocks say, 'Well, Mike, I got everything ready. We are ready to do what we are supposed to do—and I need the money.' After he left the phone Rocks said that Rofrano had said he would give the $300 when the job was done. While he was talking on the phone Rocks also mentioned my case. He said: 'We want you to help Joe La Salle's brother, Tony, who's in the Tombs now. Joe is here and he knows what we are going to do about Mike Giamari.'

"Rocks said to me later, 'You see, Mike Rofrano wants Giamari out of the way so quick. Mike thinks I'm smoking a pipe and not tending to the job, so he stops the money he's giving me—the $50 a week. But we can't get Giamari out of the way so soon as Mike wants. We've been after him a year and a half and he's always got somebody with him.'

Phoned to Rofrano Every Day.

"Besides the time I told about, I heard Rocks telephone Mike Rofrano every day while I was in Rock's house and every time he called for Rofrano at the Street Cleaning Department and gave his name as James Wall. Rocks also telephoned the Home Rule Club all the time."

La Salle said he left Carnivale's home after hiding there six days and went to Coney Island with Fennimore, who later helped him to get out of town and go to Troy. He stayed in Troy three weeks, he said, and then returned to New York and went to Paul Luna's house in Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. About Feb. 6, he said, he returned to Carnivale's home and saw Rocks, Fennimore, and Montimagno, and Pauline again.

"When I got back to Rocks's house," the witness said, "I asked Rock if he and Fennimore had gotton Giamari's murder planned yet, and Rocks said, 'I've got it planned the way I want it planned.'

"There was a .41 calibre revolver lying on the table, and Fennimore asked if that was the gun that Montimagno was going to use, and Rocks said yes. Fennimore asked if the gun would work all right, and said he had a magazine gun Montimagno could use if he wanted to, but Rocks said, 'I used this gun New Year's night and it worked all right then, so I guess it's all right now. Tommy—that's what they call Montimagno, can get Giamari with it and we will fix a spot for a getaway for him.'

"'I knew the gun,'" the witness went on, "because I had seen it in Rocks's pocket five years before at the Home Rule Club."

At this point in the testimony a revolver found on the street near where Giamari fell was produced and La Salle identified it as the weapon he had seen in Carnivale's home.

"Rocks told Tommy," the witness continued, "that he hoped he wouldn't make a bad job of it like they had made a year ago when they tried to stab Giamari, but didn't get him. 'I'll make sure if I have to empty the whole pistol into him,' Tommy answered.

"Later Montimagno asked Rocks for some money, saying he was broke, but Rocks said Mike Rofrano wouldn't give any money until after the job was donc.

"While they were all discussing Giamari's murder, I asked them not to pull it off then because my brother Tony was in the Tombs for killing Minott and I was afraid another shooting in the district would hurt his case, but Rocks said the killing would not hurt Tony's case and they went ahead getting ready for it.

Conspirators Met in Prison.

"Well, they arrested me for the Minott shooting near Rocks's house, and on March 9, the day after Giamari was killed I met Montimagno in the Tombs. He had been pinched for the job he'd done. He spoke to me but I told him to keep away because it might hurt us both if they knew we knew each other. Montimagno told me that Fennimore was in jail for carrying a gun and later I saw Fennimore and he gave me $10 to give Montimagno. I gave this to Montimagno and he asked me if I wanted any of it and I said no."

"Well, I was sent up to Sing Sing," the witness went on, "and then they brought me down to testify before the grand jury. After I had testified, I was locked up in the West Fifty-third Street prison and I met Montimagno there. He asked me where Rocks was and I said Rocks was in jail for the Giamari killing. Then Montimagno said, 'Mike Rofrano is Rocks's boss and he'll help Rocks out,' and I said 'Yes, he'll help Rocks just like he helped me.'

"Montimagno told me he'd like to confess and tell everything he had done for Rocks and Fennimore, and I told him that was the best thing to do. A day or so later Montimagno told me he had been taken up to the Criminal Court Building and had seen Rocks and Fennimore. He told me Rocks said to him, 'I never thought Joe La Salle—that's me—would do a thing like that—squeal and go against us.'"

Cross-examination by Caesar B. F. Barra, counsel for the defense, won La Salle's admission that his testimony was inspired by the spirit of revenge.

"I told them not to kill Giamari before the case against me and my brother was cleared up," he said, "but they went ahead and did it and it put us in bad."

La Salle also admitted that Minott and he had had a fight three years ago, but he said this occurred when he tried to separate Michael Rofrano and Minott while they were fighting at Coney Island.

Before Joseph La Salle took the stand his brother, Anthony La Salle, who had also been brought down from Sing Sing to testify in the case, was a witness. He was in jail while his brother, as a fugitive, became cognizant of the alleged plot to kill Giamari, and he knew nothing of this part of the proceedings. But gave testimony of what he said occurred in the West Side Prison where he, Joseph La Salle, and Montimagno were confined.

"Rocks's Boss" Not Named.

"Montimagno told me," Anthony La Salle said, "that his wife had been a fool to identify his overcoat, which the cops had found in a saloon where he left it after shooting Giamari. Another time Montimagno said to me, 'We have big bosses behind us, politicians. How do you think I stand?' I told him he was in bad, and he said, 'There are three of us in this, and if I give their names do you think they will do anything for me?' I told him I thought they would, and he said he had been working for Rocks Carnivale, Frank Fennimore, and Rocks's boss."

On objection by Mr. Barra the witness was not permitted to give the name of "Rocks's boss."

The revolver found by Giamari's body was produced, and the witness identified it as a weapon he had seen once in Carnivale's possession.

On cross-examination, Anthony La Salle said he had received no promises from the District Attorney's office or any one in consideration for his testimony. He said he was actuated only by a desire to clear his conscience, but he admitted that he hoped his sentence would be shortened by a change in the law.

The only other witness of the day was Mrs. Mary Giamari, wife of the dead man, who told of his leaving his home in the morning of March 8 and of her finding him dying shortly afterward in the Volunteer Hospital. She was not cross-examined.

It was said after adjournment of court yesterday that the woman named Pauline, Carnivale's sweetheart, who, according to Joseph La Salle, overheard the conversations in Carnivale's house, would be called as a witness by the State today or tomorrow. She is now in the House of Detention, held as a material witness in the case.

Court adjourned with Joseph La Salle still on the stand under cross-examination, which will be continued at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Murders in the Political Feud.

The killing of Giamari came after a series of several murders and assaults in the Second Assembly District which had their origin in the Foley-Rofrano feud. The first important crime in the series occurred in November, 1913, when Mike Giamari, who was one of Foley's principal Italian lieutenants, was stabbed at Catharine and Oak Streets. He recovered, but on Dec. 17, 1913, Vincenzo Cardillo, a Rofrano adherent, was stabbed to death at Catharine and Monroe Streets. It was said in the district that Cardillo had made the assault upon Mike Giamari and Giamari's two brothers, Albert and John, were arrested and charged with having committed the murder of Cardillo to revenge their brother.

Albert and John Giamari were acquitted after Giuseppe Baldo testified that he had falsely identified them as Cardillo's slayers at the behest of Rocco Carnivale, one of Rofrano's lieutenants, in Rofrano's presence. At this time Rofrano denied under oath that he had attempted to influence Baldo, and no action was taken against him. Rofrano blamed the antagonism of the Foley faction for the attack on him.

On Jan. 1, 1913, James Minott, Rofrano's cousin, but a Foley follower, was killed at Oliver and Madison Streets. Anthony La Salle, and later his brother, Joseph La Salle, were arrested for the crime, and both pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, for which they are now serving sentence. On March 8 Mike Giamari, on whom the stabbing assault was made in 1913, was shot and killed at Madison and Chestnut Streets, and Montimagno, the defendant now on trial, was arrested immediately and charged with the murder.

Joseph La Salle told the Grand Jury that Montimagno had killed Giamari at the direction of Carnivale and Frank Fennimore. Montimagno, Carnivale, and Fennimore were indicted for murder in the first degree, and while Montimagno's trial proceeds the other two are in the Tombs awaiting trial.

Rofrano Calls It Vile Slander.

Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Rofrano said last night:

"The statement made before Justice Davis by Joseph La Salle is a vile and malicious slander. It would be ridiculous were it not that it was intended to affect the lives and reputations of men.

"Joseph La Salle and his brother have been convicted and sentenced for the murder of my first cousin, James Minott. It would seem that they have in that murder already done sufficient harm, but their enmity appears even to extend to myself.

"I know Michael Giamari as a resident of the district in which I have lived for many years. I did not bear him any grudge or care to injure him. He never attacked me personally, and even if he had attacked me, there was nothing between us to cause me to wish him ill. There was no reason whatsoever why I should wish to see him or any member of his family meet with harm. I am not fully informed as to what took place in the court. I may have something further to say later on."

IDA WALTERS OUT ON BAIL.

Court Tells Her, However, She Cannot Leave the State.

Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters, who poisoned her two children and whose trial was postponed by Supreme Court Justice Weeks Monday in Bronx County on the ground of justice to her unborn child, was released yesterday on $7,500 bail, furnished by a surety company pending the trial of the case.

Justice Weeks warned her that, because of the great leniency of the Court, she must not go outside the State. This point is important, as Lorlys Elton Rogers, recently divorced by Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers, and father of Mrs. Walters's children, cannot remarry in this State.

Mrs. Walters was taken from the county jail to the Bail Department of the District Attorney's office, where Assistant District Attorney Edward M. O'Gorman prepared the bond and inserted a clause holding her from leaving the State. Justice Weeks promptly struck out this clause, but after Mrs. Walters was sworn he gave her the advice about leaving the State. Mrs. Walters was accompanied from the entrance to the jail by Rogers, his partner, M. L. Jacobs, and her nurse, Mary Ryan.

Rogers said Mrs. Walters was going to the home of a friend, whose name and address he withheld.

SUFFRAGE LEADERS GET THEIR INNINGS

Enliven the Polo Grounds Ball Game, but Find It Somewhat Confusing.

CAMPAIGN FOR VOTE PUSHED

Players Going Into Their Trenches Suggest War to One Woman —Speeches Made.

They did not make many runs for the women at the suffragé day baseball game between the Giants and the Cubs at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but it is a run to the polls on Nov. 2 for which the women are asking, and the day altogether was a great success.

Yellow banners were draped across the fronts of the boxes, and a big yellow placard stood out brilliantly among other advertisements opposite the boxes asking the men to vote "yes" on the suffrage question.

Small banners were dotted here and there in the audience, making little rays of sunshine that were missing in the sky. Even the men ushers wore dandelions to celebrate.

Baseball trinkets sold out with the banners which young women were peddling among the baseball fans early in the day. The candy was the first to go, and one young saleswoman ate up the last of her own wares, sitting in a box, to be able to say that she had nothing left over.

Everybody had a "lovely" time. Perhaps the real suffragists had been too busy working for votes to know many points about the game, but they enjoyed it just as much, if they did get a little confused sometimes.

"If they would only put up little signs when the men are going to do anything particularly interesting, just as they do in vaudeville shows to tell what the number is, it would be much easier," said one good suffragist, "and I would like to have them all wear sandwich boards to tell who they are.

Watching the Game.

"I get so excited when I hear every one shouting. I look all around to see what is happening and I can't find the man they are making such a fuss about, and by the time I do he has fumbled the ball, made a three-base hit, stolen a base, and been struck out, and I don't know anything about it."

There were many prominent women among the suffragists at the game, and a good many others who bought boxes and seats were kept away by the unpromising weather. Mrs. Willard Straight was one of the women who came early. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, simply dressed in a black tailor suit, cut away at the neck, a broad white collar, and a little round black hat, occupied a box. The only ornaments she wore were a couple of strings of big pearls. She was with a party of four. Mrs. C. B. Alexander was in a box with Miss Alexander, who really gave attention to the game.

Others present included Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adamson, Miss Marion May, Mrs. Adamson's sister; Mr. and Mrs. Eugen Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mr. and Mrs. Bourke Cockran, and Miss Elsie de Wolfe. Mrs. Frederick Nathan, wrapped in furs as if she was starting for a trip to the north pole, sat on a front seat above the boxes, and Mr. Nathan, carrying a suffrage banner, sat near. Mrs. James Gordon Douglas, Frederic Howe, Miss Anna Constable, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Miss Jessie Ashley, Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, and Mrs. James Sampson Stevens were also in the crowd.

"It really makes you think of war to watch the men, doesn't it?" said one woman in a box to the man who was with her, as she watched the game.

"Yes," he said, "a good baseball player puts honest courage and pluck into his work."

"Oh, I didn't mean that," she returned. "It is the funny little trenches they go into when they are not playing."

Hygiene and Baseball.

"The thing I like best about the game," said one young woman, "is that they are so hygienec. Just when your muscles are getting all cramped up near the end of the game everybody gets up and stretches. It is just the way they do in the schools, and I think it would be a nice thing to introduce into the theatres. If they could make it just as the man who has gone out between the acts was coming back it would be a great convenience."

"Isn't that nice?" said another young woman with enthusiasm at one of the times when the real fans were shouting. "Some one must have done something exciting then. I'm awfully glad he did it, but I don't know what it was."

In most of the boxes there was much conversation and little attention to the game. The voice of one elderly woman who was talking with great earnestness resounded clearly between the cheers of the fans, saying:

"Yes, the best massage I ever had in my life; reduced me five pounds in two weeks!"

The suffragists had out a suffrage page, which went into each of the official score cards and urged suffrage in baseball terms. Under the words "Fans, Fair Play," in beg letters, was a diamond in which were the words: "Vote 'Yes' Nov. 2, 1915." In connection with suffrage arguments were the words: "We'd Like Our Innings," "Line Out a Votes for Women Homer Nov. 2, 1915," "Base Hits" were more suffrage arguments, followed by the request, "Make a Home Run for Suffrage Nov. 2, 1915." The women's map, with the suffrage States white and the others black, was shown with the words, "Make New York White."

After the close of the game open-air suffrage meetings were held, with speeches from automobiles, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Miss Portia Willis, and Mrs. Boissevain being among the speakers. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, wearing a tan gown, white hat, and white spats, sat in the press box and reported the game officially for the Suffrage Party.

SCORES WILSON'S ANNOYERS

Mrs. Catt Repudiates Suffragists Who Sought the President.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, for which she is speaking in the interest of votes for women in the upper part of the State, has issued a statement condemning the action of the women in New York who attempted to reach the President when he was in New York on Monday. Mrs. Catt's statement says:

I believe I can speak authoritatively for 99.9 per cent. of the hundreds of thousands of suffragists of the Empire State when I declare that they unqualifiedly condemn the attempt made yesterday to harry the President. The great majority of American suffragists have had no sympathy with the militant tactics of the small British group called suffragettes, even when applied across the sea, and will not welcome the introduction of those methods here, and especially by British women.

Suffragists, as well as all other citizens, realize that no President since Lincoln has had such serious and delicate problems to solve, nor responsibilities so significant, as Mr. Wilson. Quite forgetful of party affiliations or claims of any sort, the public mind is turning to him with a genuinely tender and sincere solicitude, for upon his clear and correct judgment just now may turn the future fate of our nation. We are distressed that any person in the name of our cause should have attempted to intrude upon his peace of mind.

New York is a campaign State, and the authority to decide the question is the electorate of the State, not the President. Even those believing that the shortest and surest process of enfranchising women is by the Federal route should know that it is Congress and three-fourths of the Legislatures which are the deciding authority, not the President.

Although the denial of the vote to American women is a monstrous injustice, there is neither sense nor logic in harrying the President over it.

Mrs. Catt is an ex-President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and is now President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which she founded, and whose members include women from all the countries at war as well as many others.

City's Tree Sent to Panama Fair.

Two Oriental Sycamores were shipped yesterday by the Queens Park Department to the San Francisco Panama Exposition. One of them will be planted by Mayor Mitchel in front of the New York City Building on New York City Day, May 27. The other tree was sent for fear something might happen to the other one en route. Commissioner John Weier chose the Oriental Sycamore as the memorial tree after consultation with Chief United States Forester Henry S. Graves. The tree will be marked with a bronze tablet, and will keep company with a Norway maple, which Governor Whitman is to plant near by in June.

HOLD COURT AT SAYVILLE.

Judge Veeder to Take Testimony at Wireless Station.

To obtain a closer knowledge of the difference between the Marconi and Telefunken wireless systems disputed in the trial of a suit brought by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America against the Atlantic Communication Company for alleged infingement of patents, Judge Van Vechten Veedor, who is presiding at the trial of the action in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday decided to hold court on Thursday at the wireless station of the defendants at Sayville, L. I.

Dr. Lee De Forest, inventor of the instrument used by the De Forest Radio Telephone and Telegraph Company, testified for the defense at yesterday's hearing. The Marconi interests recently got an injunction against De Forest restraining his company from further using the Marconi and Lodge patents, the use of which are also involved in the present suit.

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These Removal Clearance Sale Silks will not be sent C. O. D. or on approval. Mail orders will receive the best attention and will be filled if goods are on hand at time order reaches us. Orders should be mailed without delay to avoid disappointment.

Today (Wednesday) and till Sold

No C. O. D.'s or approvals

GREAT SILK EVENT in our Removal Clearance Sale

Limited Quantities. Early Shopping Advised.

100,000 Yards.

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Formerly $85,000 Now $54,000

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NOTE—Every yard our own regular stock—reduced to effect a quick clearance prior to our removal to our new quarters, 40th Street and 5th Ave. Every yard guaranteed dependable new merchandise, the products of twenty of America's and Europe's largest and most famous manufacturers—making this sale the Great Silk Event of the Spring Season 1915.

FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR In Black Only.		Formerly per yard	NOW per piece	NOW per yard
BLACK IMPORTED LOUISINE—	20 inch	$1.00	46c	48c
BLACK SATIN MESSALINE—	36 inch	$1.00	58c	60c
BLACK TAFFETA SILK—	35 inch	$1.00	66c	68c
BLACK SATIN MESSALINE—	35 inch	$1.15	70c	72c
BLACK TAFFETA SILK—	35 inch	$1.25	76c	78c
BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE—	35 inch	$1.25	88c	90c
BLACK TAFFETA SILK—	35 inch	$1.50	93c	95c
BLACK DRESS SATIN—	36 inch	$1.50	1.08	1.10
BLACK SILK SERGE—	36 inch	$2.00	1.28	1.30
BLACK IMPORTED TAFFETA—	40 inch	$2.25	1.36	1.38
Colors and Black. *Many Include Evening Shades*				
STRIPE SATIN MESSALINE—	26 inch	85c	54c	55c
LUSTROUS DRESS SATINS—	26 inch	$1.00	63c	65c
PRINTED FOULARDS—	23 inch	$1.00	72c	73c
CREPE DE CHINES—	40 inch	$1.50	93c	95c
SUPERIOR DRESS SATINS—	35 inch	$1.50	1.15	1.18
BROCADED CREPES—	40 inch	$3.00	1.50	1.55
FANCY CREPES—	40 inch	$2.50	1.50	1.55
WASHABLE CREPES—	36 inch	$2.25	1.50	1.55
SATIN STRIPE CHIFFON—	42 inch	$2.50	1.23	1.25
PRINTED CREPE DE CHINE—	42 inch	$5.00	1.98	2.00
CHIFFON TAFFETA FACONNE—	35 inch	$3.25	2.03	2.05
IMPORTED BROCADED SATIN—	35 inch	$3.50	2.15	2.20
PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS—	42 inch	$3.50	2.20	2.25
BROCADED CREPE METEORE—	42 inch	$9.00	3.25	3.50
BROCADED CREPON—	42 inch	$6.00	3.25	3.50
CREPE MATELASSE—	42 inch	$9.00	4.25	4.50
BROCADED CREPE DE CHINE—	43 inch	$10.00	4.75	5.00
SATIN CREPE FACONNE—	44 inch	$10.00	4.75	5.00

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300 Women's Taffeta Dresses At $19.75



$19.75 An adaptation of a Martial et Armand model, with the Louis XIII. collars and cuffs that have become so popular—the latter in white organdie, inset with lace. Ball buttons that imitate Dutch silver.

$19.75 This model introduces the new coatee bodice, which is straight in the front and is fitted in at the waist line at the back and finished with tiny peplum. Collar of embroidered organdie. Skirt has the new deep flounce.

$19.75 The Apron Dress—however, this apron is fastened under a cluster of pleats at the sides. Fronts of the coat bodice fasten in surplice effect in the back; embroidered organdie collar, Oriental buttons.

$19.75 A new adaptation of Premet's famous model as "A'Petits Pas." The pleatings on the skirt, long tunic and kerchief are finished with three cordings. Sleeves and vestee of Paquin chiffon to match. Embroidered organdie collar.

In Navy, Black and Taupe Taffetas

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The Most Important Sale of the Season in

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500 Entirely New Dresses

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Latest Models Produced for the Sale

Complete Line of Sizes from 36 to 44

DRESSES OF WOVEN TISSUE STRIPED—Black, blue and pink; collar and cuffs of organdy; revers and vest of material edged with narrow lace.

DRESSES OF WHITE DOTTED SWISS—Colored figures, hemstitched, organdy collar and cuffs, pearl buttons, velvet belt.

DRESSES OF DIMITY—Waist with yoke, organdy collar edged with Venise lace; satin buttons and belt; white ground, colored figures.

3.65

DRESSES OF PRINTED VOILE—White organdy collar and cuffs, hemstitched, satin girdle and buttons; black and white, lavender, navy.

DRESSES OF WHITE VOILE with striped border in various colors; white leather belt.

DRESSES OF MERCERIZED VOILE—Colored figures; organdy collar, bands on skirt; velvet belt.

7.25

DRESSES OF WHITE VOILE—Hand embroidered, handsome ribbon girdle;

8.65

also another model elaborately embroidered.

DRESSES OF CHECKER BOARD VOILE—Waist with yoke effect; embroidered organdy collar and vest, satin belt and satin band on skirt.

DRESSES OF ONYX STRIPE VOILE—Handsome wide under ribbon on waist; plaited skirt, satin girdle; navy and white, black and white, rose and white.

5.60

DRESSES OF FLOWERED CORDED VOILE—Waist trimmed with white dotted voile, ribbon loops and buttons; new full plaited skirt; satin belt.

DRESSES OF WHITE VOILE with cluster stripes, also dotted voile on dark ground; net collar, front and cuffs.

DRESSES OF WHITE VOILE—Hand embroidery and hemstitching; handsome ribbon belt.

DRESSES OF FINE BATISTE—Elaborately embroiderd, fine lace edging, wide white satin girdle.

14.50

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ROOSEVELT SWAYS CROWDED COURT

Dominates Proceedings in Libel Suit and Gives the Lie to Barnes's Testimony.

BOTH SIDES NOW REST

Summing Up Begins Today, and the Case Will Go to the Jury Tomorrow.

HOW BARNES GOT $60,000

Forced to Admit He Received 750 Shares of J. B. Lyon Stock for No Consideration.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 18.—Colonel Roosevelt went back on the witness stand this afternoon in the trial of the $50,000 libel suit brought against him by William Barnes, and for forty-five minutes he dominated the courtroom in his own compelling manner and hammered Mr. Barnes right and left. Then each side rested its case, and the taking of evidence in the famous trial was finished. Tomorrow will come the summing up, and the jury will get the case on Thursday.

The Colonel's spectacular reappearance as a witness lifted the proceedings entirely out of the commonplace and furnished the final punch for which the crowded courtroom had been eagerly waiting. The combined efforts of William M. Ivins and three of his assistants could not curb the Colonel. He swept the lawyers and spectators off their feet, and even Justice Andrews was powerless at times to stem the tide of his pent-up energy. The jurors smiled with the Colonel as if they welcomed an old friend.

The distinguished witness was recalled on surrebuttal and allowed to add anything that he could to his testimony as to what had occurred in his conversations with Mr. Barnes, and if he did not disturb him in the least, when Mr. Ivins, thoroughly exasperated, complained that the witness had not added one new thing, but had simply grasped his opportunity to make another stirring appeal to the jury.

It satisfied the Colonel to be allowed to say with all the force at his command that Mr. Barnes's versions of those conversations were "utterly false," and before he could be stopped he was always able to get his own versions into the records at length. His attorneys considered that they had played a master stroke in being able to end their case with him on the stand.

No Consideration for Lyon Stock.

In other ways the day went heavily against the Barnes forces, Mr. Barnes himself contributing to this result. Leading him back and forth over his activities in getting State printing contracts, John M. Bowers had Mr. Barnes admit that the 750 shares of stock owned by him in the J. B. Lyon Company had been given him by James B. Lyon without any money consideration whatever, but under agreement that Mr. Barnes would not sell the stock unless to the J. B. Lyon Company. Testimony had already been given, but not allowed in the record, that he sold this stock to Charles M. Winchester, Vice President of the company, for $60,000.

Although all the printing evidence had been ruled out by Justice Andrews on the ground that it did not show justification of the alleged libel, the Justice allowed this portion to be re-introduced as bearing upon Mr. Barnes's credibility and the Roosevelt forces believe Mr. Barnes's own admission of his connection with the State printing contract on the one hand and with the J. B. Lyon Company on the other, has severely impaired his credibility. Justice Andrews will decide if he will allow this credibility evidence to remain in the record.

The Barnes lawyers made their hardest fight in an attempt to break down the testimony of William Loeb, Jr., that Mr. Barnes, in the course of the Senatorial contest of 1911, admitted to him that he had a working agreement with Charles F. Murphy in the matter of legislation. Mr. Loeb has testified that this conversation took place at a luncheon in the office of J. S. Bache, about the middle of March, 1911. Mr. Barnes and two of his witnesses have sworn that the luncheon did not take place until early in 1913. Today Mr. Loeb went back on the stand and swore that his original date was right. He was corroborated by ex-United States Senator Simon Guggenheim, of Colorado. Then the Barnes lawyers put Lafayette B. Gleason, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, on the stand, and he tried hard to impair Mr. Loeb's testimony by telling of a meeting he had had with the latter in 1911, which Mr. Loeb denied.

The most striking parts of Mr. Roosevelt's testimony today were these:

He denied that he had told John W. Hutchinson at the Harvard Club in July, 1914, that the Republican Party was not big enough to hold himself and Barnes. He admitted that Mr. Hutchinson had tried to get him back into the Republican fold that year, but said that he told Mr. Hutchinson that he was anxious to support a Republican candidate for Governor, provided one could be found who would war on crooked politics just as much as on general crookedness, and that he had said to Hutchinson: "It is idle to ask me to come back so long as the party is dominated by, and its political principles are given through, men of the stamp of Barnes."

The Colonel said that at the Manhattan Hotel conference with Barnes in 1910 Mr. Barnes told him that he and his friends felt more kindly toward the Colonel than they did toward President Taft, and that Mr. Barnes said that "Mr. Taft had double-crossed them."

The Colonel said he told Barnes that he would not go back on the doctrines he had announced in his Ossawatomie speech nor against the direct primary principles of Mr. Hughes, and that all he was trying to do was to apply the principles of Abraham Lincoln to his own time.

Barnes Cross-Examination Resumed.

The morning session began with Mr. Bowers resuming his cross-examination of Mr. Barnes. He first notified the court that he desired to ask certain questions bearing upon the printing situation as revealed in letters written by the plaintiff. He desired to refer to calls made by Mr. Barnes upon Attorney General Davies in 1909, at the time the annual State printing contract was to be awarded. Mr. Bowers assured the court that he believed he could obtain from the lips of the witness admissions reflecting upon the witness' credibility.

Mr. Ivins protested that the whole ground had been thoroughly gone over, and that the $20,000 payment made to Barnes by Lyon was merely for an option Mr. Barnes had held on a contract. Justice Andrews replied that he must leave something to Mr. Bowers's discretion, and permitted Colonel Roosevelt's senior counsel to dig into the vital evidence on public printing.

"Was the $11,000 interest you had on the McCarthy contract paid to you?" began Mr. Bowers.

"Yes," said Mr. Barnes. "It was paid in 1909."

"You saw Mr. Davies daily?"

"Oh, no, not daily."

Mr. Bowers read from Mr. Barnes's letter to Senator Platt the statement that he, Barnes, "was in almost daily conference with Mr. Davies," and asked:

"Does that refresh your recollection?"

"Oh, I can't remember exactly what I did seventeen years ago," replied Mr. Barnes. "The letter is in evidence. If it said, 'almost daily,' I suppose it meant it."

The 1909 Printing Contract.

Mr. Bowers produced the record of bids for the printing contract of 1909. Mr. Barnes said he did not know how many bidders there were, or what either McCarthy or Lyon had bid.

"And you mean to say that you went to the Attorney General about this printing contract without knowing anything of these matters?"

"I knew," said Mr. Barnes, "that there were several bids—more bids than McCarthy's or Lyon's."

"And you went to Mr. Davies for Lyon, knowing that Lyon's bid was higher?"

"Yes, from talking with Mr. Lyon."

"Yes, from talking with Mr. Lyon," repeated Mr. Bowers. "Did he ask you to go and see Mr. Davies?"

"Yes."

"And did you know that Lyon's bid was $100,000 higher than the McCarthy bid?"

"Why, no," said Mr. Barnes. "I am very much surprised to hear it."

"Did you particularly urge the Attorney General not to give the bid to McCarthy?"

"Not particularly."

"Did you buy the contract from McCarthy before or after it was made?"

"After it was awarded," said Mr. Barnes. "Mr. McCarthy asked me to buy it from him after the State Board had announced in June, 1899, that he had the contract."

It was then brought out by Mr. Bowers that Colonel "Mike" Dady, who was supposed to be back of Mr. McCarthy in getting the State contract, was a Brooklyn contractor and politician. Mr. Barnes said that he did not know that Dady was interested in the McCarthy contract, but that he had heard so. He denied that he knew that a price had been agreed upon between McCarthy and J. B. Lyon, although he said he had understood that a price had been suggested.

"Did you buy the contract at that price or at another price?" continued Mr. Bowers.

"I know nothing about that 'price,'" said the witness.

"What date did you make the agreement with Mr. McCarthy?"

"About a fortnight before the contract was signed."

"When were you paid $31,000 by Mr. Lyon?"

"I have already testified," replied the witness, "that Lyon paid me about $11,000 early in 1900, after I had assigned $20,000 to the Journal Company."

"Was there any agreement between you and Mr. Lyon?"

"Certainly."

"Did Mr. Lyon give you any reason for calling that $20,000 a salary?"

"I haven't the slightest recollection of talking to Mr. Lyon about it. The lawyer brought it to me and said Mr. Lyon wanted me to sign it in that form."

"What agreement did you have covering the remaining $11,000?"

"I had an agreement covering a certain portion of the profits. Early in 1900 I wanted to know if I couldn't cash it—close it up."

"You have said that you did nothing deserving of salary. Had you performed any services in 1899 or 1900?"

"Not to my recollection."

Court Rules Against Bowers.

Mr. Bowers asked the witness when he had ceased advocating the award of contracts from the State for Mr. Lyon, or when he had ceased to urge Attorney General Davies to award printing contracts to the Lyon Company, but the court would not permit the witness to answer.

"Didn't you try first to get the contracts awarded to the J. B. Lyon Company?"

"I suppose Mr. Lyon asked me to see him, but I know what my real object was."

"What were your relations with Mr. McCarthy in 1899 and 1900?" demanded Mr. Bowers.

"They were politically unfriendly and never very friendly personally," replied the witness.

"Did you say to Mr. Platt that Mr. McCarthy was an enemy of the party and was daily assailing you generally and me specifically?"

"I did."

"And yet he came to you and offered to sell the contract?"

"He did."

"Was the agreement between you and Mr. McCarthy an oral one?"

"Yes."

Mr. Bowers produced the stock book of the J. B. Lyon Company in which was reported the transfer of 750 shares of stock from J. B. Lyon to William Barnes, Jr., and concerning which an agreement was noted.

"What was that agreement between you and Mr. Lyon covering the issue of stock to you?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"I don't recall this matter. Mr. Lyon would not issue the stock to me unless I agreed not to sell it again except to him."

"When was the stock issued to you?"

"On June 17, 1901."

It was brought out by Mr. Bowers that the particular shares of stock had been personally owned by J. B. Lyon from May 1, 1899, until their transfer to Mr. Barnes on June 17, 1901.

"Was that transaction a personal one between you and Mr. Lyon?"

"It was a personal transaction."

"Was it a sale of stock to you?"

"It was not."

"Why were these shares transferred to you?"

Says Lyon Stock Was Valueless.

"The purpose was," replied Mr. Barnes, "that Mr. Lyon and I should engage in the printing business. The stock was valueless, and there was no consideration whatever involved."

"But he had been carrying on business as J. B. Lyon in the McCarthy contract, hadn't he?"

"For two years, from October, 1899, to October, 1901," said Mr. Barnes.

"But you got this stock in June, 1901?" continued Mr. Bowers.

"Yes."

"You say, do you, that this stock transfer was a gift to you?"

"I testified," replied Mr. Barnes, "that it was given to me because I wished to be associated with the Lyon Company in business. I did not wish to be associated in any State contracts of which I had no personal knowledge. I had received the McCarthy contract, and any of us could have done the work. Then I thought it was better that I should become connected with the company best fitted to do it. I was in a position, as representing The Journal Company, to bid for all kinds of printing, as I had a right to do. I told Mr. Lyon that I wanted to go into his company. I told him that the stock was worthless, and that it had never paid a dividend. I said I would take a quarter of the stock."

"Didn't you tell me the first time that the Journal Company had a perfect right to bid, and did you not talk that over with Mr. Lyon, and was not that one of the things that entered into the conversation you had with him which resulted in his giving you the stock?"

"Yes," was the reply of the witness.

Mr. Bowers wanted to know if the witness had not discussed with his new partner, at the time Barnes received stock from Lyon, the new contract that was to run from 1901 to 1902, following the McCarthy contract.

"I don't know," was the reply.

"And is it not a fact that the new contract was awarded to the J. B. Lyon Company on June 1, 1901?"

"I don't know," he replied again.

"And what was that agreement referred to in the Lyon stock book?"

"An agreement that I was not to sell the stock."

"But was not that agreement in writing?"

"It was not very important," replied Mr. Barnes, "but I agreed to it."

State Sued on the Printing Contract.

Mr. Bowers went into the evidence that the Journal Company, having been designated by both State and county to print the sessions laws, had printed them but once, although the work was paid for by both State and county. Mr. Bowers led the witness to admit that an action had been brought by the State to recover an overcharge of $12,497.10.

Next Mr. Barnes testified that he had been active in Albany County politics since 1889, and particularly since 1902, when he went into the State Committee. He did not know whether a list of campaign contributions had been kept by the Treasurer of the Albany County Committee; he supposed so. Mr. Bowers read a list of contributions, amounting to $278,000, made to the Republican State Committee in 1912, some of the contributors and the sums given being George R. Sheldon, $10,000; Austin B. Fletcher, $7,500, (for the Union League Club;) Henry M. Flagler, $10,000; Oliver H. Payne, $20,000, and Mary W. Harriman, $10,000. Mr. Barnes recalled some of these, but had not been especially interested, one way or another.

The last important point of the cross-examination was Mr. Barnes's admission that he had not sued Collier's Weekly for publishing in 1912 a severe attack upon him. This is one of the articles which Colonel Roosevelt says influenced him in uttering the alleged libel.

Barnes Testifies Again.

(The cross-examination of Mr. Barnes was finished at exactly noon. After half a dozen legislators had testified, as more than twoscore legislators had previously done, that Mr. Barnes had not attempted to influence their course in the Senatorial fight of 1911, Mr. Barnes was taken in hand for re-direct examination by Henry J. Wolff, Mr. Ivins's associate. Under this examination Mr. Barnes testified that he had been led to advocate the election of an independent Democrat to succeed Mr. Depew for the reason that Mr. Depew's chance of election was hopeless; that President Taft had called an extra session of Congress, and that it was essential to have the State amply represented. He said he had advised Senator Brackett and Edward A. Merritt, the Republican minority leader in the Assembly, to enforce a full attendance of Republicans in order to prevent the election of Mr. Sheehan. He again denied that he ever had had an arrangement with Charles F. Murphy and said he did not remember telling ex-Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright that any such arrangement existed.

At the afternoon session Mr. Barnes was asked if he had any conversation with any representative of Mr. Murphy regarding an arrangement, and he said he had none whatever. Mr. Wolff then took up the editorials printed in The Albany Journal at the time of the Senatorship contest and asked the witness why he had attacked Thomas Mott Osborne at one time and supported him later. Mr. Barnes said he was not Chairman of the State Committee when the first editorial was written and wrote merely as an editor. Later, he said, he was looking out for the welfare of the Republican Party.

No Discussions with Grady.

Mr. Wolff wanted to know if the witness had ever discussed race-track or any other legislation with Senator Grady. He said he had not.

"Did you ask Senator McCarren to come to your house?"

"I did not."

Asked if he knew of the relations which existed between Senator McCarren and Mr. Murphy at that time, the witness said there was a factional fight in the Democratic Party which culminated at the Buffalo Convention in 1906, and that Murphy and McCarren were on the outs. Asked if he had taken any action regarding the race-track legislation before Senator McCarren had visited him, Mr. Barnes replied that ten days before the vote was taken on April 8 he had a conference with Senator Wemple and Senator Grattan at his house; that both Wemple and Grattan said they were against the bill, but that the latter admitted he didn't know what to do about it. He said that it was understood then that the bill would have twenty-nine votes in its favor, and that he said visitors:

"Then the bill is going to pass; there is no need to discuss it further."

"Did you know that at the time that Senator Grattan's vote would defeat the bill?"

"I did not. Senator McCarren gave me my first information on that subject."

"Did you talk with Senator Grattan again on the subject?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Barnes. "I talked with him on the morning the vote was taken. I urged him to vote against the bill. He demurred, and said he was going to vote for it. I gave him my reason why I wanted him to vote against the bill, and he said it would put him in a very embarrassing position in view of his former position. I still urged him to vote against it, and when he left I did not know what he was going to do. I said to him: 'Whatever you do in the course of this action, it rests entirely upon you. I thought he would vote against it."

"Did Senator McCarren request you to urge Senator Grattan to vote against it?"

"He did not."

"Why did you urge him to do it?"

Times Editorials Ruled Out.

Mr. Bowers objected to the witness answering, and the court sustained him. Mr. Wolff then tried to show from a number of NEW YORK TIMES articles that Mr. Barnes was influenced by what he read, but the court would not allow them in evidence. Mr. Wolff wanted to know if Mr. Barnes had had any conversation with Colonel Roosevelt after the nomination of Judge Warner in 1912, and the witnesse was allowed to say only that Colonel Roosevelt had made a speech at that time attacking him.

Mr. Wolff then wanted to know if Mr. Barnes had ever made any promises when he received campaign subscriptions. He replied that he had not.

When Mr. Wolff had finished with the witness on re-direct examination Mr. Bowers again took him in hand and asked this question:

"Did you know that Senator McCarren represented the racing interests that were opposed to the Agnew-Hart bill!"

Justice Andrews sustained an objection, and Mr. Barnes left the stand at 3 o'clock.

"The plaintiff rests," said Mr. Ivins.

William H. Van Benschoten, for the Roosevelt forces, then called Mr. Loeb.

"William J. Wollman, of J. S. Bache & Co., has testified that he met you right after the Presidential election of 1912. Is that correct?" asked the lawyer.

"It is not," replied Mr. Loeb, promptly. "I met him in February, 1911."

"What was the subject of your discussion?"

"The question was if I would accept the presidency of the International Banking Corporation."

Ex-Congressman John J. Adams took up the cross-examination for Mr. Ivins, and he tried to force the witness to admit that the luncheon at which the alleged conversation with Mr. Barnes regarding Murphy took place, was after the 1913 Presidential election.

"At this luncheon, was the election of President Wilson discussed?"

Mr. Loeb replied that the discussion might have had to do with politics.

Mr. Loeb denied that he had met Colonel Lafayette B. Gleason in 1911, or that he had said to him that Mr. Barnes would make a good State Chairman, because he would be conciliatory.

Colonel Called to the Stand.

It was just 3:30 o'clock, and the courtroom suddenly awoke when Mr. Bowers called Colonel Roosevelt to the stand. The Colonel was in the witness chair in a twinkling. The first question put to him was if he had met John W. Hutchinson at the Harvard Club on July 16, 1914. The Colonel said he had and that he had gone there at Mr. Hutchinson's suggestion. Then he was asked to tell what had taken place.

"My secretary, Mr. Parker," began the Colonel, addressing the jury, "informed me that Mr. Hutchinson wanted to see me. I tried to make the engagement at the Progressive Headquarters, but finally I went to the Harvard Club. After the first exchange of greetings I asked him why he wanted to see me. He said: 'Because we think you ought to be back in the Republican Party.' His exact words were: 'We want you back in the Republican Party.' He then said to me in substance that in what I had said in my Pittsburgh speech and about the Panama matter I had handled the Administration as no Republican seemed able to handle it."

The Colonel began to warm up to his subject. He thrust out his jaw, and his famous teeth came into action. Pounding the arm of his chair with one fist he continued:

"I said that I thought so, too. He then asked me why I wouldn't come back and support the Republican Gubernatorial ticket that Fall. I told him that I was anxious to support the Republican candidate for Governor, but I would only do so if they would put up a candidate who would war on political crookedness just the same as upon general crookedness. I said to him:

"'It is idle to ask me to come back into the Republican Party if it is dominated by, and its political principles have the support of, men of the stamp of Barnes.'"

Threat to Clear the Court.

The Colonel's gestures and his manner of drawling out "Barnes" began to convulse the audience. Justice Andrews brought his gavel down hard and threatened to clear the court room if there was any further demonstration. The Colonel was grinning with delight.

"Did you say that the Republican Party was not big enough for both you and Mr. Barnes?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"I did not," snapped the Colonel, showing all his teeth.

Mr. Bowers then led the witness back to the conversation he had had with Mr. Barnes in 1899, when he was Governor.

"You mean about the break between myself and Mr. Platt over the Franchise Tax bill?" asked the Colonel; and he started to tell the jury all about it. Mr. Wolff jumped up and said the matter had already been gone over.

"Not about that," insisted the Colonel, and he continued while the Barnes lawyers looked on helplessly.

"Mr. Barnes stated that if we alienated the big business interests we would go down to defeat—"

"That's what he said before," shouted Mr. Ivins.

"Your Honor," said the Colonel, turning to Judge Andrews, "I never said that Mr. Barnes stated to me that the year before, when I was running for Governor, Mr. Brady had flooded the County of Albany with money and that he had beaten us. He said he was sorry for it, but it couldn't be helped. He said that ordinarily Mr. Brady or Mr. Pruyn had been his or our supporters—I don't remember which; that they had been heavy contributors to our side, and that we should be careful. In substance he said that the big business men had contributed to the conservative side because it would take care of their interests. He said they contributed to both sides because there had to be this connection between politics and big business; that between the demagogue and the scoundrel—"

Vain Effort to Stop the Colonel.

Mr. Ivins made one more attempt as he watched the Colonel turn to the jury and half leap from his chair in his intensity to impress upon them what Mr. Barnes had said.

"I don't like to interrupt this very distinguished witness," he said, "but up to the present moment he has not added to or varied one word from what he has already testified to."

Justice Andrews replied that he had not read over all of the Colonel's former testimony, and that it was impossible for him to remember if the present testimony was new or not. He ordered the reference to demagogues and scoundrels stricken from the record, however.

Mr. Bowers then wanted to know if Mr. Loeb had told the witness about his conversation with Mr. Barnes at the luncheon in 1911. Colonel Roosevelt said he had.

Do you recall Mr. Barnes's testimony about his interview with you in Washington regarding the Race Track bill?" Mr. Bowers next asked.

"I want to tell you, first of all, about that Platt testimony," replied the Colonel. This raised another laugh, and the Justice threatened again to clear the courtroom.

"Do you remember Mr. Barnes's testimony that you said that the anti-race track legislation should be repealed?" Mr. Bowers asked as soon as he could get in a word.

"It is utterly false," snorted the Colonel, glaring at Barnes.

"Do you remember about his saying that you cast some reflections on Mr. Woodruff?" asked Bowers. "Did you make any such reflections?"

"I can't answer it categorically," replied the Colonel.

"Well, any way you can," encouraged the lawyer.

Why He Didn't Go to Woodruff.

There were more objections, and the court said it did not make much difference to the present case if reflections had been cast upon Mr. Woodruff or not. Mr. Van Benschoten thought it made a great deal of difference, and finally Colonel Roosevelt was allowed to get in his explanation.

"Mr. Barnes asked me why I did'nt go to Governor Woodruff, who was Chairman of the State Committee. I said to him that Governor Woodruff wasn't the man who had the power with the organization, that he, Mr. Barnes, had the power. I don't know whether you would call that a reflection or not."

Mr. Bowers now wanted to know if at the Oyster Bay conference with Mr. Barnes, when the renomination of Governor Hughes was discussed, he had said to Mr. Barnes: 'Of course you will continue your opposition to Governor Hughes.'"

"I did not say it," shouted the Colonel. "I stated to Mr. Barnes: 'Well, Mr. Barnes, I suppose you will oppose Mr. Hughes to the end, but I have hopes of the others.'"

The next subject was the conference at the Manhattan Hotel in 1910, after William L. Ward had brought the Colonel and Mr. Barnes together. Despite the objections from the Barnes table, Colonel Roosevelt gave this version of what had taken place:

"Mr. Barnes said that he and the organization were inclined to be my friends; that they expected to support me; that they felt more kindly toward me than toward Mr. Taft. He said that in this very Sherman business Mr. Taft had given them the double cross. He said that Mr. Hughes was now out of the State, and he warned me that Mr. Parsons and his associates had been for Mr. Taft. He told me that his friends and himself had been unalterably hostile to the Hughes direct primary legislation and to the principles of my Ossawatomie speech, and that they would not support me if I continued to stand for those principles and the primary legislation.

Trying to Apply Lincoln's Principles.

"I told Mr. Barnes that Mr. Parsons had told me himself that he favored Mr. Taft as against me, but that I wasn't concerned with my interest or Mr. Taft's interest in this matter; that I regarded the facts at issue of far greater welfare to the people than our own interests, and that I would support Mr. Hughes's legislation as a matter of principle, because I believed in it. I told him that out West I had been trying to apply the principles of Abraham Lincoln to our own time. I told him that I couldn't abandon them, and Mr. Barnes then said: 'All right; the fight will have to go on.'"

Mr. Ivins had been trying hard to hold himself in, and when the Colonel had finished he went up to him and said:

"Did Mr. Barnes sit there all that time and listen to your long speech and then merely say: 'Very well; then we part'? Was it a monologue or a dialogue?"

The Colonel glared at the lawyer and asked:

"You want me to correct your understanding of what took place?"

"I only want to know if it was a dialogue."

"I told you we were both talking," replied the Colonel, with an outward thrust of his fighting jaw.

"Yes," retorted Mr. Ivins, "but what you've said is a monologue. How many times did you introduce his name in the dialogue?"

"My memory is," the Colonel replied, "that I gave you substantially what Mr. Barnes said. If you have any doubt about it read the record."

"My doubts are of no consideration," said Mr. Ivins. "You say you have given just what took place?"

"Substantially, yes," said the Colonel, and Mr. Ivins sat down.

The defense rested its case, and the Barnes lawyers then asked the Court if they might put on another witness to contradict Mr. Loeb's testimony. Justice Andrews said he would allow them a few minutes, and Colonel Gleason took the stand. He said he had met Mr. Loeb in Fifth Avenue, at Thirty-seventh Street, in 1911; but when he was asked to tell what his conversation with Mr. Loeb was about, Mr. Bowers made many objections, and Justice Andrews sustained him.

"Did Mr. Loeb on that occasion say to you that he had not seen Mr. Barnes since the meeting of the State Committee down to the present time?"

"Substantially, yes," replied Mr. Gleason.

There was a short cross-examination and both sides announced that they rested. Justice Andrews adjourned court until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Tomorrow the Justice will hear several motions, and then Mr. Bowers will begin his summing up for the defense. Mr. Ivins will sum up for his client in the afternoon. Justice Andrews expects to charge the jury for about an hour on Thursday morning, and it is likely that the case will reach the jury by noon that day.

GRUNAN OUTPOINTS BLOOM.

"Dutch" Brandt Slightly Defeats Battling Lahn at Broadway S. C.

In a hard-hitting ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club last night, Ralph Grunan of San Francisco defeated Ralph Bloom of Brooklyn. Te boxers did not get thoroughly warmed up until the fourth round, and there was little action before then. In the fifth Grunan took a decided lead. He boxed Bloom all over the ring and the latter was holding on to save himself from further punishment. Bloom's nose was bleeding as he went to his corner.

The Westerner received a deep gash over his left ey, from Bloom's had, in the sixth round. This riled him, and he drove two hard rights on to the Brooklynite's jaw. As they were comoing out of a clinch, after the referee had pryed them apart, Grunan planted his left into Bloom's stomach and got away without a return. Bloom soon had the Californian's eye open once more and took every opportunity to use his head on the injured member.

From the seventh round to the tenth, Grunan had all the better of the bout. Bloom was very tired when the final gong sounded.

"Dutch" Brandt and Battling Lahn put up one of the cleverest ten-round contests seen at the Broadway Sporting Club this season. There was action every minute. Both boys were vociferiously applauded. Brandt had slightly the better of the bout. The two were so evenly matched, they will be brought together again. Their next bout will be in the open air at Ebbets Field on May 31.

A. De W. Cochrane Operated On.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Ma 18.—Arthur De Witt Cochrane of Hastings-on-Hudson and Augusta, Ga., one of the best-known yachtsmen in the country, was operated on for appendicitis at the Tarrytown Hospital today by Drs. Brandt and Fleming. It was said this evening that his recovery would be speedy. Mr. Cochrane will go aboard his yacht, the Awa, as soon as it arrives from Norfolk, Va. He is a member of the class of 1896 at Yale University, and is well known in New York as a member of the Racquet and Tennis and New York Clubs and the Automobile Club of America.

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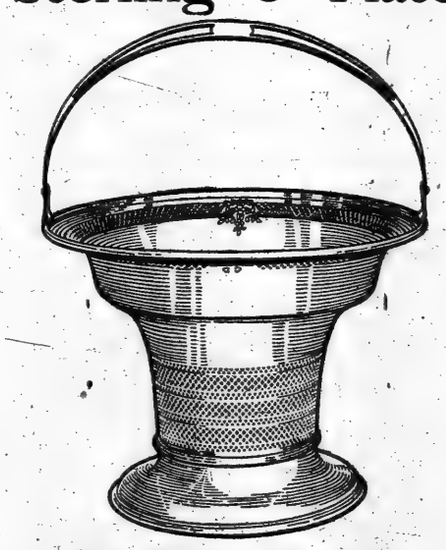


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KINGSBURY IN ROW AT STATE HEARING

Lawyer for Mrs. Dunphy Says He Doesn't Like Commissioner's Language.

STATEMENT CALLED A LIE

Physician Paid by Mrs. Wm. H. Vanderbilt Calls Randall's Island and Conditions Excellent.

The State Board of Charities continued its investigation of the Department of Charities yesterday in the Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Commissioner Kingsbury was on the witness stand for two hours.

It was a crowded two hours during which the Commissioner fought with success to read a statement in answer to questions and Bailey B. Burritt, General Superintendent of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, charged that the only one who could get a hearing was "the attorney for the defense," meaning the lawyer for Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, the suspended Superintendent of the New York Children's Hospital and Schools, on Randall's Island.

Grenville Clark, counsel for Mrs. Dunphy, suggested to the board that it call fifty witnesses whose names he would give. Horace McGuire of Rochester, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, had given Mr. Clark permission to make a statement or to ask questions. Mr. Clark said he couldn't get these fifty witnesses called on Mrs. Dunphy's trial.

Commissioner Kingsbury, whose testimony had been interrupted by Mr. Clark, broke in:

"I want to protest. Deputy Commissioner Wright gave him permission yesterday to submit the depositions of the witnesses. It is perfectly absurd to come here and attempt to convince this board, and through the board the public, that Mrs. Dunphy didn't have a show. I don't want a lie like that to go on the record."

"That's rough language," said Mr. Clark, and he quickly advanced around the table until he towered over the Commissioner in the witness chair.

"It is," said the Commissioner.

"Well, I don't like it," said Mr. Clark.

"I am ready to settle with anybody," retorted the Commissioner.

It looked for a time as though there would be a physical encounter between the men, but Mr. McGuire calmed them. Deputy Attorney General Leonard J. Obermaier told the stenographer that "such discussion must not go on the record."

Burritt Not Heard.

This incident had just closed, Mr. Clark had departed and Joseph P. Cotton, Special Assistant Corporation Counsel for Mr. Kingsbury, had had it entered on the record that "this is not the trial of Mrs. Dunphy," when Mr. Burritt got up and asked for a hearing. Mr. Burritt followed Mr. Kingsbury as head of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and he wanted to testify as to conditions on Randall's Island. Mr. McGuire would not give him a hearing. He said he would take his name and send for him when his testimony was required.

"Oh," broke in Mr. Cotton, "you can't get a hearing. You are not Mr. Clark."

"It seems," said Mr. Burrett indignantly, you have to be an attorney for the defense to get a hearing here."

Most of the early part of the hearing was taken up in an attempt to make the Commissioner explain why, after he was satisfied that inhuman conditions obtained on Randall's Island, he deferred taking action to bring about an instant cessation of such conditions. The Commissioner said a statement of his reasons were contained in a paper he would read. Then came a fight over the reading of the paper, and in the end the Commissioner was allowed to read that part which explained his reasons.

Commissioner Not in Haste.

"If one of you were in charge of an army and were to find any serious breaches of discipline in a company of soldiers would you content yourself with discharging the private guilty of some isolated breach of discipline?" he asked. "Not if you knew your job. You would find out if there were inefficiency all along the line."

Mr. Obermaier objected to the witness illustrating his point, and Mr. Kingsbury changed his statement to read "I" instead of "you," and continued:

"I would get complete facts if it took one month, two months, or twelve months. When this was done, if I were satisfied that things were going all wrong, I would get rid of the Superintendent, the deputies, and every helper reported slack or brutal. This is what I have done, and it is the best way to stop brutality and give those children a fair chance of happiness."

Mr. Kingsbury added that in bringing the charges against Mrs. Dunphy he had acted upon the advice of the Corporation Counsel and after consultation with the Mayor.

Mr. McGuire led the Commissioner to tell of the work of Stuart A. Rice, a special investigator for the department, who undertook to find out just what happens to a homeless man in this city. He finally reached the Municipal Lodging House, and from there went to work as a helper on Randall's Island. Mr. McGuire aroused the Commissioner's resentment by speaking of Rice as "your hobo investigator." Mr. McGuire also charged that the Commissioner "blackeyed" the city when he made public the Dunphy charges without first quietly attempting to remedy conditions. Mr. Kingsbury said he had not made the charges public. He did not know how they got out.

Saw the Children Cowed.

The witness told of some of the things besides reports of his investigators that led him to believe conditions were bad on Randall's Island. He said he had seen an attendant getting the children out of bed. As many children were awakened they involuntary lifted their hands and pleaded: "Don't hit me." Another thing was the cowed appearance of the children until Mrs. Dunphy said "Good morning," and then the children said, as if they were frightened but trained, "Good morning, Mr. Commissioner."

The principal defect on Randall's Island was, he said, the absolute callousness and carelessness as to the children's welfare.

The Commissioner told of seeing children on the island go without food at meal time.

"The excuse was," he said, "they once said they didn't want any, and so there was no use giving them any."

Mr. McGuire said he held no brief for Mrs. Dunphy, but he had heard she was of long service and entitled to consideration.

"Yes," said the witness, "I heard you tell her lawyer he could ask questions as soon as he came into the room."

"So can your lawyer," said Mr. McGuire, after which he asked many questions tending to show that conditions were good on Randall's Island.

The only other witness was Dr. William J. Books, resident physician at Randall's Island, whose salary is paid by Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt. He testified to excellent conditions on the island. The worse things over there, he said, were the antiquated buildings. He said the inmates were happy, well nourished, and well cared for.

The hearing will be continued next Wednesday.

JOY RIDE ENDS IN HOSPITAL.

Chauffeur Held Pending Outcome of Young Student's Injuries.

Peter Delaney, 22 years old, a student living at 1,180 Broadway, is in the Roosevelt Hospital in a serious condition following an all-night automobile ride which ended at 6 o'clock yesterday morning when the car, traveling at high speed, swerved on the sloping entrance to Central Park at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and crashed into a lamppost.

Mounted Policeman Thomas F. Kane found Delaney and James Hinckley, 26, a clerk, of 288 Wadsworth Avenue, stretched on the road, and the chauffeur, James Strassberg, 25, of 4,025 Tenth Avenue, sitting stunned at the wheel. The lamppost was demolished and the front of the car wrecked. After Dr. Burlingham of Roosevelt Hospital had dressed the wounds of Hinckley and Straasberg, they were arrested and taken to the Arsenal Station, charged with grand larceny, while Delaney was hurried to the hospital.

The car belonged to Julius Bernstein, a film maker of 46 Fort Washington Avenue, who told the police that Strassberg, his chauffeur, had taken it out without permission. Later he told Magistrate House in the Yorkville Court that Mrs. Bernstein, his wife, had given the chauffeur permission to take it. Hinckley was thereupon discharged, but Strassberg was held for forty-eight hours on a charge of felonious assault to await the outcome of young Delaney's injuries. It was said at the hospital that Delaney was suffering from concussion of the brain.

COLONIAL DAMES ELECTION.

Mrs. William Libby Chosen President of the New Jersey Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 18.—Featured by a salute to the flag, the annual meeting of the New Jersey Society of the Colonial Dames of America was opened here today.

These officers were elected: Honorary President, Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinson, Trenton; President, Mrs. William Libbey, Princeton; First Vice President, MissElizabeth Alford Smith, Trenton; Second Vice President, Mrs. Norman Grey, Woodbury; Managers, Mrs. Alexander F. Jamieson, Lawrenceville; Mrs. John Moses, Trenton; Mrs. Austin Hall McGregor, Newark; Mrs. J. Dale Dilworth, Salem, N. J.; Miss Cornelia W. W. Halsey, Morristown; Mrs. William Durham Kearfoot, Montclair; Mrs. Nelson B. Oliphant, Trenton; Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers, Morristown; Miss Dora Smith, Hoboken; Miss Caroline Elmer Nixon, Trenton; Mrs. William Pierson Field, Newark; Mrs. George J. Bergen, Haddonfield; Mrs. Owen Moon, Jr., Trenton; Mrs. William McKendree Morris, Bordentown, and Mrs. Edmund Wood, Trenton.

PRISONERS FORM A CLUB.

Elizabeth Jail Inmates Organize Educational Society.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 18.—The uplift movement has interested the prisoners in the Union County Jail, who have organized an "educational club for mutual improvement." Tomorrow afternoon Dr. Chester L. Brown of Plainfield will make an address to the members. Many county officials and personal friends of the prisoners received today the following letter:

You are cordially invited to be present at a meeting of the Educational Club of the Union County Jail, for the advancement of thought, for the benfit of the clubmates. Dr. Brown will lecture on this occasion. Sheriff Otto will be present. The meeting is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The letter is signed by the President, Vice Persident, Secretary, and Sergeant.

Identifies Victim of Gas.

The body of a man found dead from gas poisoning on Tuesday night in the Hotel Leon, at 389 Lexington Avenue, was identified in the Morgue yesterday as that of John Conlan, a hotel proprietor of Pleasantville, N. Y., by his brother, Michael. The brother told the police he did not think it a case of suicide, as Conlan was worth more than $50,000 and his affairs were in good shape.

SECOND WIFE SUES GIBSON FOR DIVORCE

Ex-Husband of Mrs. Page's Daughter Accused by Senator McMillan's Granddaughter.

PLAYWRIGHT KNOWN HERE

Wedding to Miss Jarvis a Washington Society Event—New Yorkers as Ushers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Preston Gibson, playwright and society man, was sued for divorce in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on statutory grounds.

In her complaint Mrs. Gibson alleges misconduct with a woman whose name is unknown to her in Baltimore on April 16 and 23 last. The alleged offenses, Mrs. Gibson avers, tok place at the house of a woman named Shelton or Sheldon. It is charged also that Mr. Gibson was guilty of misconduct in New York, but no particulars are set forth in the bill of complaint.

Wilton J. Lambert, counsel for Mr. Gibson, said he had not examined the petition, buthe could say that every allegation against his client would be met. Mrs. Gibson was represented by B. S. Minor, President of and attorney for the Washington Baseball Club.

Mrs. Gibson was Miss Grace McMillan Jarvis, granddaughter of the late James McMillan, who was for many years a Senator from Michigan, and was very wealthy. Her marriage to Mr. Gibson took place at the Washington residence of her grandmoth, Mrs. McMillan, on Feb. 23, 1909, and was one of the foremost society events of the season. The ushers were Reginald Vanderbilt, Paul Rainey, and Francis Hamilton of New York; Ralph Parr of Baltimore, Howard Gillette and Walter Keith of Chicago, Larz Anderson, Minister to Belgium; Clarence Moore, who lost his life in the Titanic; William Hitt and C. R. Simpkins, all of Washington, and James Thayer McMillan of Detroit.

Mr. Gibson is a son of the late Senator Randall Lee Gibson of Louisiana, from whom he is said to have inherited considerable money. Mrs. Edward Douglass White, wife of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, is his aunt. He was graduated from Yale in 1900, and married iMss Minna Field, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, wife of the present Ambassador of the United States to Italy. They were divorced. The first Mrs. Gibson remarried, and has lived abroad most of the time since then.

Some of Mr. Gibson's plays have been produced in New York and Washington, among them, "The Vacuum," "Success" and "Mrs. Erskine's Devotion." He is a member of several clubs of New York and Washington.

Mrs. Gibson was educated in this country and in Europe. She was noted for her grace and ability as a horse woman and as a swimmer. She was the only attendant of the bride at the marriage of her aunt, Miss Anny McMillan, to Sir John Lane Harrington, which took place at "Eagle Head" the Summer home of her grandmother on the North shore of Massachusetts in October, 1907.

There have been rumors for several weeks in Washington that Mrs. Gibson intended to sue for divorce.

Sibiria Under American Registry.

The steamship Sibiria, recently purchased by the Atlantic Fruit Company from the Hamburg-American Line, has been transferred to American registry and will hoist the Stars and Stripes today at Robin's Dry Dock, Brooklyn, where she has been refitting for the West India fruit trade. Her sister ship, the Sarnia, which was purchased at the same time by the Atlantic Fruit Company, has also changed her registry. She sailed from New Orleans to Kingston, Jamaica. The Siberia is a single-screw steamship of 3,525 gross tonnage.

QUEEN'S AUTOGRAPH $60.

That of Mary I. of England Goes at Close of Joline Sale.

The sale of the sixth part of the library of the late Adrian H. Joline was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total was $2,430.

Walter R. Benjamin paid $60 for a document signed by Queen Mary I. of England, dated Oct. 7, 1658. George D. Smith gave $21 for a certificate of pay for a regiment of horse, dated Whitehall, Sept. 13, 1666, and signed by Mary, Queen of William III. of Great Britain. He also obtained for $11.50 a letter of Mary Russell Mitford about Robert Browning's play, "Colombe's Birthday." A letter of William Morris, Hammersmith, Nov. 7, 1883, brought $12.50.

James F. Drake paid $36 for a letter of Lord Nelson, signed "Nelson & Bronte," dated April 8, 1803, and relating to the duel between Captain James MacNamara and Colonel Montgomery, in which the latter was mortally wounded. He also obtained for $6.50 a letter by Lady Emma Hamilton, in which she mentions the Nelson family.

L. M. Thompson paid $17.50 for a letter of Mungo Park, the African explorer. A document, dated Madrid, June 16, 1579, signed by Philip II. of Spain, husband of Queen Mary I. of England, went to Mr. Smith for $21, and he gave $10 for a letter of Hester Lynch Prissi, (Mrs. Thrale,) March 31, 1816, saying: "I must take my own carriage to carry the femme de chambre and the little things, as ladies call everything, however large."

Lathrop C. Harper bought for $16 a letter of Henry Crabbe Robinson, Sept. 5, 1832, relating to his essay on Goethe. Mr. Smith gave $20.50 for a letter of Samuel Rogers, the poet, about his possession of a letter of George Washington. A fine letter of George Bernard Shaw also went to Mr. Smith for $37.50. He paid $21 for a letter of the Earl of Shelburne about the war in America, and $12.50 for a letter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. A rough draft of verses in the handwriting of Algenon C. Swinburne brought $30, and a letter of Sir William Temple $15.50. Mr. Drake gave $16.50 for a letter of Lord Tennyson. P. F. Madigan paid $22 for a letter of Hanes Walpole, Mr. Drake $21 for a letter of Charles Wesley, and Mr. Smith $17 for a document signed by William III. A letter of William Wadsworth to Sergeant Talpurd went to Mr. Smith for $28.

To Test Jersey Bulkhead Law.

TRENTON, N. J., May 18.—Alleging that the law passed by the last Legislature, relative to the construction of bulkheads along the Jersey Coast is unconstitutional, James H. Donnelly, of Longport, made an application in the Supreme Court, before Justice Black, this afternoon for a writ of certiorari to review the passage of an ordinance by the Longport Common Council for the construction of bulkheads there. Donnelly holds the law was special legislation.

Siegel Depositors' Meeting Put Off.

The meeting of the depositors of Henry Siegel's bank, scheduled for Thursday at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, will not take place, according to an announcement made by Adolph Schwartz of 1,450 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Chairman of the Depositors' Committee. The committee has no progress to report, and until definite information is obtained concerning the amount of money Mr. Siegel will guarantee to return, no meeting will be called. Depositors are asked to communicate with Mr. Schwartz or with the Vice Chairman of the committee, Adolph Maller of 142 East Fifteenth Street, for further information.

Mass Meeting to Aid Frank.

Appeals for justice for Leo M. Frank, sentenced to die next month for the murder of Mary Phagan, a factory girl, in Atlanta, Ga., will be made at a mass meeting at Public School 91, Forsyth and Stanton Streets, on the evening of May 27. The meeting has been called by the League of Foreign Born Citizens, and the speakers will be Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Anna Rhodes, Louis Marshall, L. W. Fehr, William J. Burns, and the Rev. Dr. Masliansky.

TO THINK BY WIRE, DR. BELL'S VISION

Telephone Inventor Hints Men May Yet Exchange Thoughts by Electric Head Coils.

HE GETS THE EDISON MEDAL

Points Out That from 40,000 Vibrations a Second to 1,500,000, Human Senses Detect Little.

Dr. Alexander Wraham Bell, inventor of the telephone, was the recipient of the Edison Medal "for meritorious achievement in electrical science," at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers last night in the Engineering Societies Building, at 33 West Thirty-ninth Street. In his response to the presentation address by John J. Carty, Chief Engineer of the American Telephoneand Telegraph Company, who had been elected President of the institute at a business session eaerlier in the evening, Dr. Bell dwelt briefly upon the remarkable advances that had been made in the application of electricity since the telephone was

"What will come next? We now have electric light, electric power, electric speech ,and a swarm of electrical appliances that have come into use during recent years. All of our knowledge of the external universe is derived from our senses, and science has brought electricity to the service, of practically all of our senses. Are you going on? The possibilities of further deve opment are inconceivable.

"Men can do nearly everything else by electricity already, and I can imagine them with coils of wire about their heads coming together for communication of thought by induction."

The audience of 1,000 electrical engineers and their guests showed no sign of being incredulous even of this suggested possibility of electrical development. However, Dr. Bell added:

"But that is for you to make possible," with the emphasis on the "you," and when the laughter had subsided he continued: "I have been struck by the fact that nearly all of the recent steps have had to do with vibrations. Suppose you have the power to make an iron rod vibrate with any desired frequency in a dark room. At first, when vibrating slowly, its movement will be indicated by only one sense, that of touch. Soon, as the vibrations increase, a low sound will emanate from it, and it will appeal to two senses. At about 32,000 vibrations to the second the sound will be loud and shrill, but at 40,000 vibrations it will be silent, and its movement will not be indicated by touch. Its movement will be indicated by no ordinary human sense. At 100,000, up to about 1,500,000 vibrations per second, we have no sense that can appreciate any effect. After that stage its movement is indicated first by the sense of temperature and then, when the rod becomes red hot, by the sense of sight. At 3,000,000 it sheds violet light.

"Now the thought has occurred to me that there must be a great deal to be learned about the effect of those vibrations in the great gap where the ordinary human senses are unable to hear see or feel the movement. The power to send wireless messages by other vibrations lies in that gap, but the gap is so great that it seems there must be more. You must make machines practically to supply new senses, as the wireless instruments do. Can it be said, then, you think of that great gap, that there is no field in the further development of electrical science for you?"

Thomas A. Watson, founder and first President of the Fore River Ship Building Company, now retired, came from his home in East Braintree, Mass., to tell of Dr. Bell's first efforts to talk through electrically charged wires about forty years ago. Mr. Watson was a mechanician in Boston at that time, and it was he who made the instruments with which Dr. Bell eperimented.

Dies After Fourth Suicide Attempt.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 18.—William Bryer, clothier, of Erie Avenue, Rutherford, is dead after four attempts to commit suiside. Three different times last week Bryer turned on the gas in three fitures in a rear room of his store and then stretched himself on a cost to await death. Each time he was saved by customers who came into the store. This morning Bryer made the fourth attempt in the same way. He died in the General Hospital here. He left a wife and five small children.

N. Y. U. Students Elect Officers.

In the annual election of officers to the Student Organization of the College of Arts and the School of Applied Science of New York University, yesterday, W. Kirk Doggett of Brooklyn was chosen President and Harvey Felton of Rockaway Vice President, while Frank S. Gilloon, Captain of the 'Varsity athletic team, was made Secretary, and Alvin Lent of New York City Treasurer. The offices are among the highest honors to which an undergraduate can attain.



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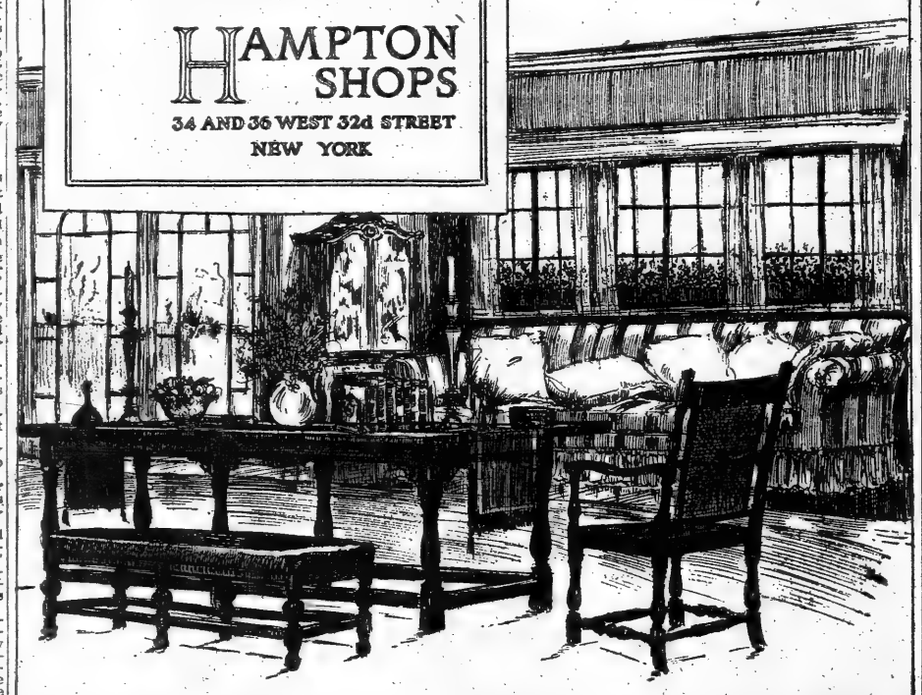
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Hampton Furniture for the Country House

THESE early Spring days bring in their train a yearning for the fresh and airy spaciousness of the Country House Living Room with its casemented windows a-bloom in the bravery of their old-fashioned flower boxes, and its comfort-suggesting old English Furniture.

Our Hampton Shops Reproductions afford opportunity for the making of just such a room as this. Among them may be found the Oaken Priory Table with its quaintly turned legs and sturdy stretchers designed for the wear of many generations, companioned by the convenient Bench with cosily upholstered seat or the Stuart Arm-Chair with its high back of paneled cane work.

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HEAVY SNOWSTORM IN WEST

Saves Crops from Frost—Wisconsin Strawberries Ruined.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 18.—Rain and light snow during the early morning hours is believed to have saved Western Michigan's fruit belt from serious damage by frost last night. Snow fell in Mukegon, Jackson, this city, and several other points, but soon changed to rain.

APPLETON, Wis., May 18.—One of the heaviest snowstorms of the season prevailed last night, and probably aided in saving part of the crops. In addition to the strawberries, it is thought the entire apple crop is ruined.



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STILL BELIEVE BIBLE AT UNION SEMINARY

President Brown Makes Statement in Answer to Attack by Presbyterian Church.

ASKS THAT CRITICISM CEASE

Says in Commencement Address That the Institution Is Doing Its Best According to Its Light.

"We still believe in the Bible."

That was the statement with which President Francis Brown of Union Theological Seminary began his address yesterday to alumni and students of the seminary. Later he made a statement appealing for sympathy and a cessation of criticism. Nervousness was apparent everywhere among the Faculty and alumni, and the least reference to the attitude of the Presbyterian Church toward union was cheered, or if the situation warranted, provided a laugh. The alumni were alert for statements bearing on the controversy, and at the close, when President Brown made his statement, there was loud applause. Whenever it was shown that the number of students had increased, or that Episcopalians were coming in, or that the old faith was still held, the cheering broke forth.

The assertion about the belief in the Bible came in the morning, but at the graduation exercises last night, when an address was delivered by the seminary's champion, the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, the same anxious atmosphere prevailed.

The Bible lay upon the reading desk in the pulpit when President Brown entered it to give his annual report to the alumni. Laying it aside to make space for his notes, he made the observation quoted. Later, just before he made his formal statement, he put the Bible into place again, dramatically placed his hand upon it and said:

> Some alumni of Union criticize and turn their backs upon us. It is not easy, good friends, to guide a theological seminary through times like these. Thinking right is often more difficult than doing right. To you who think this road, this new road that tries to view the old and the new, to be easy, I can say that it is not. It were easier to follow the old warys.

Appeals for Sympathy.

> I appeal for credit for high motives. I ask you to refrain from criticism. We in Union Seminary are doing our best. We act according to our best light. We want your sympathy and cooperation. The time is coming when hostilities will cease, and when all will see that our aims are the highest; that whatever may be wrong in our views will be corrected; and that all of us may stand together in Christian confidence and in faith in Jesus Christ.

The cheering that followed the close of the statement had not ended when the Rev. James O. Denniston, an aged alumnus who lives in Orange County, arose to say that some people thought that young men who go to Union Seminary go also to the bad. He didn't believe the statement, and he asked for loyalty to the honored institution. He also was cheered.

President Brown, assisted by the Rev. Richard A. Robbins, the new President of the alumni, the Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown and others, unveiled yesterday afternoon two tablets on the walls of the rotunda at the memorial entrance on Broadway. These were erected by funds given by the alumni and bore the names of the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the predecessor of Dr. Brown as Union's President and once pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, the scholar, critic, and Union professor, over whose views the Presbyterian Church was rent for years and whose entry into the Episcopal Church by the hands of the late Bishop Potter raised a storm of protest.

Guided by the Scriptures.

Forty-two students were graduated last night. Twenty-six were given the degree of Bachelor in Divinity and one that of Doctor in Divinity.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, a trustee, and pastor of Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in this city, gave an address. References similar to those made by President Brown to the present relations toward the Presbyterian General Assembly were cheered. The subject was "Practical Aims of a Liberal Evangelicalism," and in touching the topic uppermost in the minds of the alumni the speaker said:

> We are first and foremost evangelicals—evangelicals to the core of our spiritual beings. We own ourselves redeemed by and we worship God in Jesus Christ. We loyally hold fast to the Scriptures as the authoritative self-revelation of God. We confidently believe that, when we read the Bible under the guidance of the spirit of Christ, the Scriptures are to us self-accredited standard of the life with God and with one another in Him.

For the first time in its history, Union Seminary last night conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity after preparation under direction of its Faculty. The man to receive the honor was the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Hatch, Professor of New Testament Literature in the General Seminary in this city.

Summer School in Religion.

It was announced that the Rev. Dr. H. E. Fosdick of Montclair, N. J., has been elected to a professorship in Union. He is a Baptist.

The number of students last year was 291, the largest in the seminary's history.

The project was made public of a Summer School of Religion, July 6 to 16, to be held in Union, but in connection with Columbia University.

The men to receive degrees last night were: John H. Ballard, Miller Burrows, Samuel McC. Cavert, Walter D. Cavert, Alan M. Fairbank, Frederick M. Gordon, Robert J. Gottschall, Horace E. Hillery, William L. Imes, Roderick C. Jackson, Julius F. Krolfifer, Arthur F. Kurtz, Sterling P. Lamprecht, William P. Lemon, Clarence S. McClellan, Jr., Harry B. McCormick, Thomas G. Mowry, Setsuji Otsuka, Otto H. Pannkoke, William N. Ross, Lawrence E. Rothrock, Daniel Schuass, Ralph W. Showers, William G. Simpson, Presley D. Stout, and Orville B. Swift.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, whose blue book recites that Union Seminary is not sound in the orthodox faith, meets in Rochester tomorrow. Conservatives will make efforts to prevent the New York Presbytery from allowing candidates to attend Union.

CHOSEN SUFFRAGAN BISHOP.

Rev. W. R. Stearly Elected by Episcopalians at Newark.

At the annual diocesan convention of the Episcopal Church in Newark yesterday the Rev. Wilson R. Stearly, rector of St. Luke's Church of Montclair, N. J., was elected Suffragan Bishop of the diocese. It was the second time that a suffragan Bishop had been elected. Last Fall a diocesan convention elected the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, but he declined the newly created position.

Other candidates were Venerable Roy Duffield, Archdeacon of Queens and Nassau, Diocese of Long Island; Bishop Benjamin Brewster of Western Colorado, and the Rev. Dr. D. Stuart Hamilton, rector of St. Paul's Church, Paterson. Mr. Stearly received 65 votes of the clergy and 47 of the laity. On the motion of the Rev. David N. Kirby of Essex Fells, N. J., the election of Mr. Stearly was made unanimous.

Bishop Edwin S. Lines in his annual address pointed out the need of wisdom in the church and touched upon the European war and the perplexities of the nation. He urged spiritual fervor among the clergy, and the people of the country as important to the church and the nation.

FEAR HALTS A WITNESS.

Louisa Macaluso in Murder Trial Points to Spectator.

At the trial of Angelo Leggio, charged with the murder on April 8 of Giuseppi Marino, before Judge Nott and a jury in General Sessions yesterday, Louisa Macaluso rose from the witness chair, and pointed a finger at a man in the front of the courtroom.

"I cannot testify," she said. "I am afraid to talk while that man is in the room. I mean that man in the gray suit."

The man was Frank Sabayzi, a barber. He was led out of the courtroom by attendants. He said he did not know Louisa Macaluso, who is herself under indictment, charged with complicity in Marino's death. He had read of the case in the newspapers, he said, and beleiving the girl was innocent, was willing to advance money for her legal defense.

The young woman repeated the story she told at the trial of William Flack for the murder, to the effect that Leggio hired Flack to do the killing. Flack had been brought here from the death house in Sing Sing under a special act to testify against Leggio.

Peace Day in the Schools.

In accordance with the request of State Commissioner of Education Finley, Peace Day was observed in the public schools of this city yesterday. The Principals made short addresses at assembly, calling attention to The Hague Convention. The pupils were informed of the benefits of peace and the cruelty and destructiveness of war.

CHARGE DR. OGLESBY GAVE DRUGS TO WIFE

Court Orders Him to Show Cause Why He Had Her Committed to Asylum.

SHE INHERITED BIG ESTATE

If She Is Incompetent, Relatives Want Her Cared For in a Private Sanitarium.

Justice Weeks of the Supreme Court signed an order yesterday for Dr. James Van Pelt Oglesby to show cause tomorrow why he had caused the commitment of his wife, Mrs. Mabel Clare Oglesby, to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane. The petitioner was Miss Leewood Oglesby, the sister of the doctor's wife. Their names are the same, but they are not related. The application of Miss Oglesby was to the effect that her sister was sent to the hospital on April 30 by Judge Bell of the City Court of Yonkers on evidence furnished by Drs. N. R. Charlton and W. S. Woodward of this city. They had examined Mrs. Oglesby and found her to be suffering from delusions.

One of the things that the petitioner wants to know is why her sister should be sent to the hospital on Ward's Island even if she were incompetent. She is well supplied with money, having inherited the income of a trust fund left her by her father, Zenas W. Oglesby, who died last March, leaving an estate estimated to be worth $5,000,000. It was willed to his widow and to five children. When he died he was the President of the South Georgia and West Coast Railroad and of the First National Bank of Quitman, Ga.

Miss Oglesby said in her petition that she wants the sanity of her sister tested by a commission named by the court, and if she is found to be incompetent to manage her own affairs she wants the court to name a committee to look after her person and property. Her petition contains this statement:

"The Manhattan State Hospital is a State institution created solely for taking care of insane persons whose families are unable to support them. It was a cruel and inhuman act on the part of Dr. Oglesby to have his wife confined in a State hospital, particularly in view of the financial condition of Mabel Clare Oglesby and her family, who are of good means and are anxious to take care of her."

Miss Oglesby said that her sister, providing she is mentally defective, should have been placed in a sanitarium where she would have received the care that one of her means and standing in society is entitled to. The petition admits that the patient has been addicted to the use of morphine and toher drugs, but says that this habit was due to the advice of her husband, who encouraged it instead of trying to cure it.

The petition contains other allegations against Dr. Oglesby, to the effect that his treatment of his wife was cruel and that some time ago he sold for $30,000 a house in Atlanta, Ga., that was presented to his wife by her father and had spent part of the money for his own purposes and had lost the rest of it speculating in Wall Street.

When news that Mrs. Oglesby had been placed in a hospital for the insane reached Quitman, Ga., where her family lives, her mother prepared to come here and made an investigation, bringing with her her unmarried daughter, whose name is signed to the petition presented to the court. A sister of the patient is the wife of W. R. Oglesby of this city, a brother of Dr. Oglesby. Another sister is the wife of W. R. Peters, also of this city. All of these are interesting themselves in the effort to procure the release of the patient.

Dr. Oglesby has an office at 418 West Twenty-third Street.

Dr. Oglesby said last night that he did not think it would be proper for him to discuss the suit while it was pending in court, but that he thought the purpose of it was to influence contemplated legislation over his wife's property.

"The Manhattan State Hospital," he said, "is the finest institution of its kind in the world. I am paying $10 a week for my wife, and I am sure she is getting as good treatment as she could get anywhere."

FOUND MANY WAR BUYERS.

Horse Owner Still Looks for Actual Purchaser with Money.

There is a horseowner down in Paris, Texas, who was in New York not long ago inquiring into the tales of wonderful sums to be made by furnishing cavalry and artillery horses to French army commissioners, and who went back firmly determined that he would have to see the color of the money of anybody up here who said "horses" to him again. The evidence of this is partly contained in a letter received from him yesterday by a man at the Martinique.

This man wrote the Texan last week mentioning that he had a friend who wanted to purchase army horses. This letter was received from the Texas Parisian:

"Is your friend prepared to contract for mules? How near to the throne does he reside, and how many commissions shall pass between me and that Government purchasing the horses or mules, and what are those commissions per capita?

"I have turned down all kinds of propositions regarding horse contracts. It seems to me every living creature in New York, the bell-hops, the cabaret gals, the bar tender, the waiters, the bootblacks and keepers of dog kennels are in touch with the right men, and all anxious to make me a dollar. If I can take a seat on the right hand of the Government or its representative, and can contract for horses and mules, either or both, upon a basis whereby I can make a reasonable profit allowing them the same, I am ready to come and do business, but I have to pay from $30 to $50 commission and inspection fee per animal, then count me out."

WOMEN WIN MANY PRIZES.

Awarded at Exhibition of the School of Applied Design.

Announcement was made yesterday of prizes awarded at the twenty-third annual exhibition of the School of Applied Design for Women, Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street. Fifteen dollars offered by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., as a first prize in the Historic Ornament Class, ending Feb. 1, went to Helen Phelps. The first prize in the Historic Ornament Class, ending May 1, $15 offered by Robert Griffen, was awarded to Helen Best. The first prize in the Elementary Department, a $50 scholarship, offered by Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins, was awarded to Pauline Lewis. In Conventionalization a first prize of $10 offered by Mrs. James Speyer went to Mrs. Eleanor Barbour.

In the Silk Department the first prize, a $50 scholarship, went to A. Du Buisson, and the second prize, $25 offered by Cheney Brothers, was won by Florence Leonard. Florence Watkins took the first prize scholarship of $50 offered by Miss Frelinghuysen in the Wall Paper Department. The first prize in composition, $10, given by S. Montgomery Roosevelt, was awarded to E. Woodruffe, who also took the first prize of $10 in the Book Cover Class. A $50 scholarship, a first prize in the Antique Class, went to J. Mirtel.

The first prize in Architecture, a $50 scholarship, offered by Thomas R. Clarke, was won by Grace Lawrence, and the second prize, $25, given by Mrs. Charles W. Clinton in memoriam, was awarded to Laura Kelly. Miss Lawrence also took the first prize in Interior Decoration, $10 offered by George E. Marcus. In Illustration the $50 scholarship offered by Mrs. Reeve-Merritt in memoriam for Mrs. James A. Roosevelt went to A. Zilver. E. Woodruffe won the first prize of the Costume Sketch Class, $10 given by Mrs. Ponsonby Ogle. Mrs. Herbert S. Harde offered the first prize in the Fashion Class, $10, which was awarded to E. Klauss.

COLUMBIA TO GIVE MEDALS.

Recipients of the Barnard and Butler Prizes Chosen.

It was announced at Columbia University yesterday that the Barnard gold medal for meritorious service to science and the Butler gold and silver medals for contributions to philosophy and education would be awarded at commencement.

The Barnard gold medal for meritorious service to science, established and endowed by the will of the late President Barnard, is awarded every fifth year, on the recommendation of the National Academy of Sciences. The award for 1915 is made to William H. Bragg, D. Sc., F. R. S., Cavendish Professor of Physics in the University of Leeds, and to his son, W. L. Bragg of the University of Cambridge, for their researches in molecular physics and in the particular field of radio-activity.

The Butler gold medal, established by an anonymous donor a year ago, also is awarded every fifth year. On the recommendation of a Committee of Advice, consisting of Dean Woodbridge, Professors Adler, Bush, Dewey, Russell, Suzzallo, and E. L. Thorndike, the medal is to be awarded to Bertrand Russell, F. R. S., Lecturer and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, for his contribution to logical theory. The Butler silver medal is to be awarded to Professor Ellwood Patterson Cubberley of Leland Stanford, Jr., University for his contributions to educational administration.

SCARED 7 SANDWICH MEN.

Broadway Association Gets Quick Police Action.

Seven sandwich men strode cumberously, but bravely along Thirty-third Street yesterday morning and had just passed the Martinique when out of the doorway of the hotel flew a blue-uniformed figure. A brief argument, and the sandwiches melted away, and the men turned and made in the direction of Fifth Avenue.

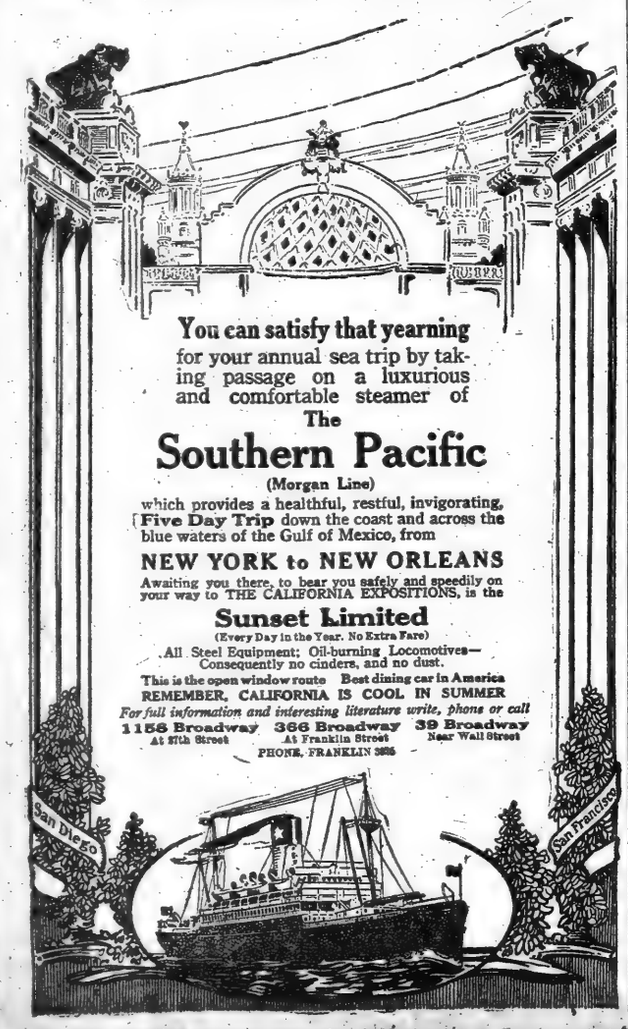
Some of the Broadway merchants have been complaining to the Broadway Association that of late sandwich men have been encumbering the sidewalks in front of their establishments, and making it difficult for pedestrians to go about without being bumped and shoved by the boards. The Broadway Association took up the matter with the police.

Sergeant Dunn was sent to look into the matter, and he was in the association's office yesterday when the seven sandwich men came along with their boards advertising a boxing match.

"Halt!" he commanded. The seven stopped, and looked inquiringly. Dunn made them a short address, the tenor of which was that they were distrubing traffic, or about to do so. He ordered them to get out of the sandwiches, and they obeyed. Then with their signs under their arms, in obedience to Dunn's direction, they righted about, and marched east.

"It's not often that the evidence justifying a complaint presents itself just when the arm of the law has been called in," said the Secretary of the Broadway Association, with a chuckle.

In "Why France Fights On" Senator Beveridge interviews a statesman, a philosopher, a labor leader, a socialist and others. They give their views of the ideals of France and explain why she fights on. In this week's
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This limited number of items is printed here just by way of example of the thousands of other bargains for today which are not advertised.

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25c, 35c and 50c Hosiery for Men (seconds of one of the popular guaranteed makes)—all sizes; sale price 12c
Women's 50c Two-toned Silk Boot Hosiery—all the wanted shades; sale price 29c
Men's 50c Open Mesh Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—seconds; sale price 29c
$1 and $1.25 Fine Ribbed Union Suits—white and ecru; sale price 69c

Trunks and Traveling Bags

$6.95 Sole Leather Traveling Bags—large and roomy; leather lined; all sizes, 15, 16, 17 and 18; sale price $4.25
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Desk Pads—real leather corners; size 19x24; with sheet blotting paper; sale price, each 15c
Gem Paper Clips—No. 1; sale price, per thousand 17c
Fountain Lead Pencils—No. 2 lead; green finish; with metal tip red rubber inserted; sale price, dozen 27c
89c Cloth Finish Bond Typewriting Paper—letter size; 8½ x 11; 500 sheets to ream; sale price 49c

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$9.75 Table Lamps—complete for gas or electricity; 25 inches high; sale price $5.75
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Rugs and Linoleum

$95 Persian Bergamo Oriental Rugs—average size 5x7; sale price $48.50
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$17.50 Tapestry Brussels Rugs—size 9x12; sale price $10.75
$14.50 Tapestry Brussels Rugs—size 9x12; sale price $8.95
70c Printed Linoleum—4 yards wide; sale price 39c

Curtains

$3.50 Scrim Curtains—250 pairs; sale price $2.25
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$1.25 Madras Curtains—125 pairs; sale price 69c
$1.50 Madras Curtains—100 pairs; sale price 89c

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85c to $1.25 Saucepots—four sizes; sale price 65c
85c to $1.25 Kettles—4 sizes; sale price 65c
85c Lipped Saucepans—sale price 65c
85c to $1.25 Preserving Kettles—sale price 65c
$1.25 Coffee Pots—sale price 65c
$1.25 Teapots—sale price 65c
85c to $1.25 Fry Pans—four sizes; sale price 65c
85c to $1.25 Drip Pans—sale price 65c

Kitchen Cabinets, Etc.

$11.25 Kitchen Cabinets—made of white maple; size of base 25x47 inches; height, 77 inches; has large flour bin, 1 large compartment, 2 drawers, 2 kneading boards; top has large compartment; underneath are 2 small compartments; sale price $7.50

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CHARGE PUBLIC MEN APPROACHED JURORS

Hudson County Inquisitors Say They Were Induced to Kill Election Indictments.

SUMMONED FOR CONTEMPT

Prominent Citizens of Jersey City and Hoboken to Explain—New True Bills Returned.

In an impromptu investigation which was started yesterday afternoon by Supreme Court Justice Swayze and County Judges Mark Sullivan and George Tennant in the Hudson County Court House in Jersey City, while the Grand Jury wa shanding up indictments, testimony was elicited that showed a successful attempt had been made to get the Grand Jury to omit handing down indictments which it had voted at its last session.

As Justice Swayze questioned juror after juror it was made known that prominent politicians and office-holders, the Mayor of a city, a city physician, a priest, merchants, a newspaper man, and the President of a trust company had been among those who visited grand jurors personally and urged them to change their votes.

After he finished his examination of the jurors the Justice sent them back to the jury room, and they returned in five minutes with the indictments he had demanded. Every person mentioned by the jurors as having spoken to them concerning cases will be subpoenaed to appear in court Monday morning at 10 o'clock and show cause why he should not be indicted for contempt.

The discovery of the alleged plot to tamper with the Grand Jury was made in connection with indictments growing out of the election frauds in Hudson County in the primaries of 1913. At that time it was discovered there had been wholesale frauds in Hoboken, Guttenberg, Jersey City, and other parts of Hudson County. There were a score of indictments and the men were tried and convicted. They appealed on the ground that the indictments had been technically defective, and the Court of Errors and Appeals decided in their favor early this year.

Voted Twentythree Indictments.

When the April Grand Jury was called Justice Swayze instructed it to return new indictments for the same frauds. The jury meets Tuesdays and Fridays, and it was occupied for a long time with taking testimony and considering it. Last Friday, it became known yesterday, twenty-three indictments were voted in connection with these election frauds, besides others for selling liquor on Sunday, which Justice Swayze had recommended.

The indictments were not handed up on Friday because the hour was too late. The court expected they would be forthcoming yesterday. When the jury had handed up its indictments Justice Swayze turned to James Quill, the Clerk of the Grand Jury, and asked if these indictments included those for the election frauds. The reply was that they did not.

"Gentlemen, be seated, said Justice Swayze, who turned to County Prosecutor Robert Hudspeth and said: "We will investigate this matter at once.

Prominent Men Named.

These men were mentioned by the jurors, and, according to the statement from the Court House, will be subpoenaed:

Dr. W. J. ARLITZ, City Physician of Hoboken.

Mayor PATRICK GRIFFEN of Hoboken.

CHRISTOPHER MULLER of Hoboken.

FRANK CORDTS, ex-Fire Commissioner of Hoboken.

Coroner ANTHONY J. VOLK.

DAVID HAMILTON, reporter, of Hoboken.

Father TUOHY.

LEO HARTZ, merchant, of Jersey City.

JOSEPH PERLMUTTER, merchant, of Jersey City.

W. J. FLANAGAN, Deputy Surrogate of Hudson County.

GEORGE LIMOUZE, Interstate Bridge Commissioner and member of Hudson County Board of Elections.

Gen. WILLIAM C. HEPPENHEIMER, President Trust Company of New Jersey.

MICHAEL J. COYLE, Superintendent of Hudson County Boulevard.

The Justice first-asked Dr. R. B. Gelbach, foreman of the jury, if since Friday, or at any time, he had been spoken to by any outside person about any cases under consideration by the Grand Jury.

Dr. Gelbach replied that he had been called on by Dr. Arlitz of Hoboken, who took in his automobile Mayor Griffen. They spoke of the election indictments, he said. The visit was made after the Friday session, and Dr. Gelbach said the Mayor expressed satisfaction at his attitude toward the election indictments. Dr. Gelbach testified that he replied he was only the mouthpiece for the Grand Jury. Since the minutes of the Grand Jury are secret and no one can tell what Dr. Gelbach's vote or anyone's else vote on the indictments was, the significance of these remarks was somewhat clouded. Mayor Griffen is recognized as the Democratic boss of Hoboken, and was at the head of the campaign in which the election frauds occurred, at which time he was not Mayor.

Dr. Gelbach said Christopher Muller of Hoboken, his friend, had first introduced Dr. Arlitz to him and that when he was introduced Dr. Arlitz said he had been "told" to go to him and talk about getting the election indictments reconsidered. This was after the Friday meeting. Dr. Arlitz told him he was reluctant about doing it, that it was not a pleasant thing to do, but that he could not get out of it, according to Dr. Gelbach.

Talked Over Telephone.

The foreman of the jury also said that Dr. Arlitz had spoken to him over the telephone concerning an indictment that was being considered in the case of a pawnbroker, Simon Mayer, who had sold a revolver to a boy fourteen years old, who had committed murder with it. He said someone else called him on the telephone about a proposed indictment for a murder.

The next juryman called on was R. Benegauz, Vice-President of the Keiffel & Esser Company of Hoboken, who lives at 901 Castle Point Terrace, Hoboken. First he said no one had spoken to him about pending indictments, and then he recalled that he had been approached by ex-Fire Commissioner Cordts and Coroner Volk.

Charles Cregier of 1,230 Bloomfield Street, Jersey City, said that Mr. Hamilton had gone to his house and had been received by Mrs. Cregier. He said he wanted to speak to Mr. Cregier about the election officers, who he thought had been punished enough already, but the juryman testified he told the visitor he did not care to discuss the matter.

John R. Hennessy, another juror, stated that he had been spoken to by Mr. Hartz and Mr. Perlmutter, two of the largest merchants of Jersey City. They were interested in a man who had stolen a chain. He said that W. J. Flanagan, Deputy Surrogate of Hudson County, had approached him about the cases of some Newark men who were in danger of being indicted. These were not election cases, but the court took just as much interest in them.

Mr. Hennessy said he had been spoken to by Father Tuohy, who was interested in the case of one of the election officials, Brady. Father Tuohy told him, he said, that it was too bad to see the innocent suffer along with the guilty.

A prominent juror witness was George B. Fielder, brother of Governor Fielder. Mr. Fielder is in charge of the Cartaret Branch of the Trust Company of New Jersey, which is in the Jersey Journal Building in Jersey City. The President of his trust company is General Heppenheimer, former State Treasurer.

Mr. Fielder said that at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon—the Grand Jury convenes at 2—General Heppenheimer called on him at his office and spoke of the Hoboken election cases.

"He asked me," said the juror, "if it would be consistent with my oath as a juryman to reconsider the cases."

Mr. Fielder also states that in the corridor of the court house yesterday afternoon he had been approached by Mr. Coyle. Mr. Coyle wanted to talk about the election cases, he said, but he did not pay much attention to him.

Visited in His Store.

Another juror, George B. Denser of the Town of Union, said Mr. Limouze had gone to his store on Monday afternoon when teh store was full of customers and asked what would be done with the Hoboken people. Mr. Denzer told him he was too busy to talk, he said.

Christopher Eppel, another juror, said that as he was going to the court house yesterday a man stepped up to him and said, "We understand you are going to indict the Hoboken election officers. Don't do it. Look out for your reputation."

Mr. Eppel thought the man's name was Albrecht, but he was not sure.

Some jurors denied they had been approached by any one. Among them were Frederick Shultz of Jersey City and Charles Fredericks of Jersey City.

After he had heard all the testimony, Justice Swayze said the Grand Jury evidently misunderstood the instructions he had given regarding the election indictments and those for excise violations. He could not see how the jurors could fail to find indictments against men who already had been convicted for the crimes charged. The Justice reminded his hearers that they were not trial jurors and had no function in weighing evidence, but must consider only whether a prima facie case had been made out.

"Unless you do your duty," said the Justice, "the administration of justice in Hudson County must fail. I will sit here and expect to hear from you shortly."

The jury left the room and in five minutes it returned and twenty-three indictments were handed up, the same number that had been voted at the Friday session in the election cases and had been reconsidered.

AUTOS KILL 2 BOYS; 2 OTHERS BADLY HURT

Woman Driver Who Stuns Child Takes Him to Hospital—Wine Agent Runs Over Lad.

Two boys were killed by automobiles in New York yesterday and one was mortally injured and a fourth was painfully hurt.

While crossing a street in Jamaica John Alfred Van Tine, the ten-year-old son of Arthur Van Tine of Merrick Road and South Street, Jamaica, walked directly in the path of a touring car driven by Benjamin H. McGlynn, an insurance broker of Lawrence. The lad was thrown against the curb and his skull was fractured. He was dead by the time McGlynn got him to the Jamaica Hospital.

Elmer Ernest, 5 years old, a son of Johann Ernst of 201 East Eighty-second Street, was killed while playing in the street in front of his home. Joseph Heinlein of 1,339 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, the driver of the taxicab which injured the boy, took him to the Presbyterian Hospital. He died on the way there.

Mortally injured with concussion of the brain, Dominick Freeman, 12 years old, of 811 Ninth Avenue, is in St. Mary's Hospital. He was playing in Thirty-third Street, near Seventh Avenue, yesterday, when he ran into an automobile driven by Mrs. Benjamin L. Armstrong, of 16 East Fifty-second Street. With the assistance of a policeman she carried the injured boy to the hospital.

While playing in the street at 135th Street and Broadway last evening Murray Waldman of 508 West 134th Street was knocked down by a car owned and driven by Isidor Picker, a wine agent, living at 720 Riverside Drive. The boy, seriously injured, was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital.

BLUEJACKET DINED IN OFFICER'S PLACE

Bugler Frazer Accepted Invitation of Mrs. John A. Dix Intended for Ensign Frazer.

ENJOYED SPLENDID DINNER

At Its Conclusion He Discovered That He Was the Guest of the Evening by Mistake.

No wireless report has reached shore yet, but if the bluejackets of the Atlantic Fleet had arranged any prize for the best yarn of an adventure ashore in the ten-days' stay in New York, which ended yesterday, then Paul Frazer, bugler of the battleship New Hampshire, was probably declared winner. Frazer thought he should be when the New Hampshire sailed, though, strictly speaking, his yarn doesn't qualify as a yarn at all, since it happens to be true. And that's why it's given here.

It should be first pointed out—just as Frazer took pains to point out to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dix the night they were dining him at the home of Mrs. Howard Townsend, 15 East Eighty-sixth Street, in the place of Ensign Hugh Carroll Frazer of the submarine K-5—that Bluejacket Frazer didn't join the navy because he had to. His people down in Wilmington, Del., are "well fixed"—so he told the Dixes. He's in the navy because he likes it, and notwithstanding his taste of life among the city's exclusive folk, he thinks he'll stick to the navy and bugle yet a while.

There is an all-important prologue to Bugler Frazer's story before the curtain can be lifted upon last Thursday night's dinner party at the Townsend home with Mr. and Mrs. Dix, their daughter Jane and their son Philip, seated about the table with Bluejacket Frazer, plying him with questions while he essayed to hold up his end of the table-talk and display the brand of "eti-quit" which the occasion demanded. As Frazer related it yesterday just before the New Hampshire sailed, the prologue ran like this:

"It was one night early in the week, and I had my liberty, you see, and was loafing over there on the Drive. All of a sudden up drives a swell-lookin' automobile, all covered over, when it stops right in front of me and the door opens and one of the gentlemen inside—there were two of them millionaires, I guess, from the silk hats they wore, and a lady and a girl—one of the gentlemen begins to ask me questions about the ships. I told them all I could, and stood there talking a long time. I couldn't see them very well because it was dark, but finally one of them asks me my name and tells them Paul Frazer, and I see him write it down. At that they said good-bye and drove off."

Finds an Invitation.

Frazer says he forgot all about the "millionaires," but a day or so later, when he returned to the ship after a night on shore and went to the box where the liberty checks are kept, he found tacked to his check an envelope. It was addressed to Mr. Frazer and inside were two telephone slips forwarded to "Mr. Frazer" from the booth at the landing at the foot of West 158th Street. The first read:

"Mrs. Howard Townsend, 15 East Eighty-sixth Street, Tel. 2929 Lenox, would like to have you come to dinner tonight, 7 P. M. Be sure and come."

The other ran: "Mrs. John A. Dix, Tel. 2929 Lenox, would like to come aboard tomorrow between 2 and 2:30."

Frazer was overcome with the honor. He figured that Mrs. Townsend and Mrs. Dix must have been in that swell automobile a few nights before. So the next time he had his liberty—it was last Thursday—he made a point of calling up 2929 Lenox and explaining. Neither Mrs. Townsend nor Mrs. Dix was at home, but Miss Dix was, so Frazer made his apologies to her.

The conversation, as he related yesterday, ran something like this:

"This is Mr. Frazer of the New Hampshire. I just called up to thank you for the invitation to dinner. I didn't get it until too late. You see—"

"Oh, Mr. Frazer, of course. We were so sorry to miss you. We expected you up to the last minute. What are you doing this evening?"

Frazer said he wasn't doing anything in particular that evening.

"Won't you come and dine with us at 7, then?" said the voice.

"Sure," said Frazer, and rang off.

"I was looking better than I am now," explained the bluejacket yesterday. (He is a short, good-looking young man, with a pair of sharp blue eyes which dance when he talks.) "I had my bluejacket's uniform on and my shoes were shined, so I just jumped on a car—it was 6 o'clock and I was down at Madison Square—and hurried uptown."

But Frazer took a west side car, and when he got off at Eighty-sixth Street he found himself on the wrong side of the Park. Thereupon he set out on foot through the Park and was hiking along at top speed when a big touring car—of the "millionaire" type, of course—passed and the chauffeur hailed him.

"Where are you going in such a hurry, Sailor?" the chauffeur asked.

Frazer told him he was hurrying to keep a dinner engagement at 15 East Eighty-sixth Street.

"Wh-e-e-e-e-e!" whistled the driver; "hobnobbing with millionaires! Jump in and I'll drive you over."

It was just striking 7 when the big car rolled up to the door of 15 East Eighty-sixth Street, and Sailor Frazer sprang lightly out, dismissing the chauffeur with a word of thanks. It was an impressive arrival.

"They must have been watching," said Frazer yesterday, "because no sooner had I pushed the button than the door opens and there stands the butler. Without a word, he takes my hat, puts it on a chair, and then starts up the stairs in a sort of a trot, and me after him, trotting, too. Maybe I shouldn't have done that—should have followed going slow.

Introduced "All Around."

"Well, the room upstairs was a beauty, lights all ablaze and the whole family there waiting for me. Mr. Dix was in his tuxedo and Mrs. Dix and the daughter had on more jewels than I ever saw before. She gives me her hand and introduces me all around, explaining that Mrs. Townsend was out for supper but that she knew I didn't mind meeting the family that way. We sat and talked a while, and then Mrs. Dix says to me, 'Now do tell me, Mr. Frazer, shall we call you Ensign or Lieutenant?' I thought she was stringing me, so I laughs and says, 'Oh, Mrs. Dix, all you need to call me is just Paul.'"

Frazer said yesterday he had never heard of Ensign Hugh Carroll Frazer, and the thought never occurred to him that there had been a mistake as he sat there chatting with the family. He was convinced that they were the people he had met and talked to on the Drive. He was glad when dinner was served because he was hungry. As they filed into the dining rom, Frazer says, the butler stood by with a tray and he had a cocktail.

"Mr. Dix sat at one end of the table and Mrs. Dix and the boy at the other," said Frazer, "and I sat facing Miss Dix. Well, Sir, we chopped into the food, and I couldn't help thinking what the other gobbs here would think if they could have seen me getting away with the eti-quit. What's a gobb? Why, a gobb's a sailor, a bluejacket—I thought everybody knew that. Well, I didn't miss a trick. There were eight or nine forks on one side of the plate and as many knives on the other, but I watched and always hit the right one. I never saw such soup, so thin you could see through it, and we just took a little. You ought to have seen me take it off the side of my spoon, too. I wanted to show 'em that I knew eti-quit even though I was a gobb."

"We kept chopping away and talking and one thing or another, and every time I took a sip of wine there was the butler right behind me ready to fill up the glass as soon as I put it down. Mrs. Dix wanted to know all about the navy, and from her questions I could see she didn't know very much about it. She asked me what were the grades of promotion from cadet to Admiral, and I reeled 'em all off, which seemed to surprise her."

Asked About Annapolis.

Frazer says he was glad he came from Wilmington, because during the dinner the talk turned to powder and the name of the du Ponts was mentioned, whereupon Mrs. Dix asked if he knew the du Ponts.

"Sure I do," Frazer told her. "Been to their house many times."

"I didn't let on that I went there to fit a steam pipe," he explained yesterday.

"After dinner the men took the electric elevator to the smoking room upstairs, where the women later joined them. Everything seemed to be running smoothly, Frazer says, until Mrs. Dix wanted to know how long he had been in Annapolis. He says he thought he was being "strung" again.

"Why, I never was in Annapolis but once," he replied, "and that was for two days when our ships was there."

Frazer says he felt the temperature drop forty degrees, as they sat there in silence. It dawned on him that some mistake had been made. So he made a little speech. He wasn't an Ensign, but his name was Frazer, and here were the two telephone messages that had come to him, which he produced from his pocket, and as he had been invited to come to dinner he had come, and was sorry if there was any mistake. He had enjoyed their hospitality and hoped—but never mind it all.

At about this time Miss Dix suddenly remembered that she hadn't done her lessons for school, and after shaking hands with the guest of the evening retired to her tasks. The boy had already left. Frazer says he wanted to leave, but just didn't know how to begin. Finally, after a somewhat unsuccessful attempt to keep the conversation going, he got up, explaining that as it was past 10 o'clock and he wanted to get down to Madison Square Garden before all the lights were over he thought he had better be going. There were no further formalities, the butler having failed to put in an appearance. Frazer was conducted to the elevator, where he turned and shook hands with Mrs. Dix, and then descended to the reception hall, with Mr. Dix leading the way. His hat was waiting for him.

At the door Frazer again undertook to express his thanks and his apologies for the intrusion, at which he was told that perhaps it was just as well that things had turned out as they had. Once on Eighty-sixth Street, Frazer looked about for a friendly face. He found a policeman at the corner. Frazer says the officer nearly doubled over on the sidewalk when he told him what had happened. So Frazer journeyed to the Garden and saw the final bouts.

It took a little trouble to discover just what did happen, for Frazer thought he'd dined with the former Governor of the State. However, it developed that the John A. Dix who presided at the dinner was John Adams Dix, a broker and son-in-law of Mr. Townsend. Mr. Dix insisted that he and the others knew at once a mistake had been made, but entertained Bugler Frazer just as they would have entertained Ensign Frazer, rather than embarrass any of Uncle Sam's defenders.

CALIFORNIA FREE OF PLAGUE

Raid on Ground Squirrels Kills Off 90 Per Cent. of Them.

There is no longer any novelty in the statement that health is a purchasable commodity. It would require little effort to instance numerous typical cases in which the institution of hygienic measures through public agencies has resulted in a conservation of human life important in itself and out of all proportion, in its beneficent consequences, to the expenditure of effort or money involved. Aside from the classic illustration of what has been accomplished in the Panama Canal Zone, is the eradication of bubonic plague from the cities on our Pacific Coast.

The infection of the rat—the source of the disease as it is communicated to man—was carried to the ground squirrels of California. After the recognition of this added danger, the United States Public Health Service caused a reduction in the number of these animals, in that State estimated at 90 per cent., from July, 1913, to November, 1914. The destruction of the animals involved an area of 3,373,146 acres, which includes about 2,000 miles of railroad right of way.

"As a result," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "bubonic plaglie has been eradicated from the State of California. The destruction of animal pests has incidentally resulted in large economic advantages. The destroyed ground squirrels caused great losses each year. Growing crops have been eaten or destroyed, nursery stock has been damaged, the burrows made into the banks of irrigation ditches and canal banks have resulted in floods with attending disasters and financial loss.

"Frequent interruptions to railroad traffic have occurred through cave-ins and wash-outs that have had their beginning through water finding its way through a ground squirrel burrow. Subsidence of ties and rails took place because of individual burrows or colonies caving in, with resulting increase in maintenance of way charge and repairs to rolling stock and rails due to pounding, and on rail ends and joints.

"An investigation by the Public Health Service has revealed something regarding the unexpected magnitude of the savings resulting from the anti-squirrel campaign. Twenty-one persons reported savings of over $2,000 in repairs to irrigational canal banks; twenty-two reported an average saving of $99 per person on young trees, even greater advantages were reported in respect to stored grains. Satisfaction was widely expressed, and from 497 replies received it appears that an average expenditure of 11.2 cents per acre in squirrel extermination brought an estimated saving of 34 cents per acre—a return of 300 per cent. the first year."

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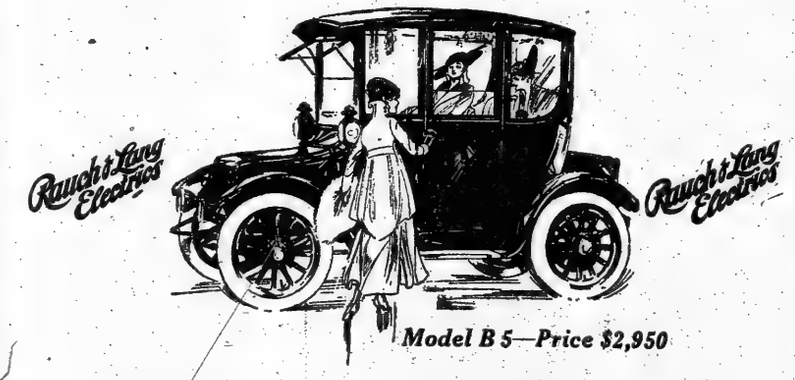
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MOORE OUTPLAYS DE ORO AGAIN AT THREE-CUSHION BILLIARDS—TENNIS—GOLF

MOORE'S BILLIARDS WIN FROM DE ORO

Three-Cushion Champion Now Has Lead of 9 in 150-Point Match.

George W. Moore, the three-cushion carrom billiard champion, again demonstrated his supremacy over the challenger, Alfredo De Oro, in the second 50-point game of a 150-point match at the New York Theatre Concert Hall, the score for the night's play being 50 to 42, and for the two nights' play Moore now leads by a total of 100 to 91. Aside from the fact that the champion increased his margin of victory over that of the opening game, when he led by only one point, the conditions last night were completely reversed. Then it had been Moore who had been forced to play the uphill game, while last night, with the tables turned, De Oro was obliged to trail, and fight desperately to keep from being so decisively beaten that he would have no chance whatever in the final game tonight.

It certainly looked for a time as if he would be hopelessly out of the running in his endeavor to wrest the championship from Moore. The champion was even more cool and deliberate than on the first night and he counted the carroms with wonderful precision from difficult positions. No placing of the ivories was so inauspicious that it precluded the possibility of a count. For thirty innings he averaged one and this was too much for De Oro to match. The Cuban fell steadily behind and in the thirtieth inning Moore had counted a score of 30, while De Oro was struggling along fifteen points behind. While that may not sound like a big difference to the uninitiated in the mysteries of three-cushion billiards, it is a margin which requires plucky endeavor to overcome.

There was no untoward exhibition by the spectators, but it seemed that De Oro could not erase from his mind the galling fire which he had been subjected to the opening night. Then when Moore began to forge ahead his game suffered accordingly. The lapse, however, was not long. The Cuban steadied and began to play wonderful billiards. He pulled up on his rival and with Moore caught at 48 points, the figures which had blocked De Oro in the first game, the Cuban was enabled to bring his count to 42. For eleven innings Moore drew nothing but ciphers and then ran out with a cluster of two.

Each of the players executed some amazing shots which drew rounds of applause from the big gallery which witnessed the competition. Practically all of the notables in the billiard world were present and the hall was crowded with enthusiasts.

If anything the most sensational shots were the work of De Oro. They were the flashes of the brilliancy which gained for him the championship on several occasions. In the twenty-fourth inning he played a bank shot off the side rail and after hitting the first object ball took two cushions in the corner and completed a pretty carrom well out on the table. In the thirty-eighth inning Moore made an impressive five-cushion carrom from a difficult position. The count required a powerful stroke and the cue ball just did reach the second object ball tucked in one corner of the table.

There was considerably more safety play than in the first game, each contestant resorting to it frequently. Moore had the better of this part of the contest. His deliberate safeties with one or two exceptions left unplayable positions. But what counted more was his ability to leave De Oro comparatively safe on many occasions when he was really trying for a count. This undoubtedly broke De Oro's game.

There were those present last night who thought the Cuban's game was not quite up to that of a few years ago. It is unusual to hear of De Oro being beaten in a match game, for that is his strong style of play, and the times it has occurred could be counted on the fingers of one hand. The scores:

Moore—3 2 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 2 0 4 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1. Total—50. High runs—5, 4, and 4. Grand total—100.

De Oro—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 1 0 0 1 2 2 1 0 1 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 1. Total—42. High runs—5, 3, and 3. Grand total—91.

Poggenberg Overcomes Handicap.

J. Ferdinand Poggenberg last night successfully conceded a handicap of 50 points to Jacob Klinger, the Austrian player, in the second night's play of the annual Spring 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament, at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, and won by the score of 250 to 161. Poggenberg is the only contestant in the tournament playing at the 250-point mark, while the remainder play for 200 points. Klinger displayed excellent form in the early part of the contest, and gave a wonderful exhibition of nursing in the sixth frame, when he accumulated a run of 70 points before missing. Poggenberg's steady and consistent playing, however, finally won the game for him in fifteen innings. He averaged 16 10-15 and made high runs of 55 and 38. The Austrian's best run, in addition to his cluster in the sixth inning, was 35, and he had an average of 11 7-14.

Miss Wagner Wins by Default.

Miss Marie Wagner, former national indoor champion, won the final round of the Hamilton Grange women's singles tennis tournament yesterday by default from Miss Clare Cassel, who competed in the invitation tournament at the Pelham Country Club. In the semi-final round Miss Wagner won from Mrs. Royal Victor, 6—0, 6—1, and Miss Cassel defeated Mrs. George de Gersdorf, 6—0, 2—6, 7—5. The summary:

Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Adele Cragin, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Hilah French, 6—1, 6—1.
Second Round—Mrs. Bernard Stenz defeated Miss Corona Winn, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. George de Gersdorf defeated Mrs. F. W. Huff, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Percy Wilbourne defeated Mrs. E. C. Weller, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Mary Hamilton, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. J. O. Blanchard, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss Rachel Ettinge, 6—1, 7—5; Mrs. Royal Victor defeated Mrs. Albert Humphries, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. H. K. Smith defeated Miss Alice Fish by default.
Third Round—Mrs. George de Gersdorf defeated Mrs. Bernard Stenz, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, 6—2, 7—9, 6—2; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Bessie Holden, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Royal Victor defeated Mrs. H. K. Smith, 6—0, 6—1.
Semi-final Round—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. George de Gersdorf, 6—0, 3—6, 7—5; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Royal Victor, 6—0, 6—1.
Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Clare Cassel by default.

Lantern Parade for Cyclists.

In view of the present interest in cycling, the New York Division of the Century Road Club Association will promote a lantern parade on May 26, starting from Columbus Circle, New York, at 8 P. M. It is estimated that over 100 cyclists will be in line for the first parade, which if successful will be held weekly, with a view of increasing the popularity of the bicycle. An invitation is extended to all riders to join the ride in the parade, the only expense to the riders being the cost of a Japanese lantern, which they are expected to carry. Captain George Stepello will act as Grand Marshal and will be assisted by his Lieutenants, and they will have a quantity of lanterns on hand in case riders show up without them.

For Uniform Basket Ball Code.

The Basket Ball Rules Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union and the Collegiate Basket Ball Association will meet this afternoon at the Marlborough Hotel to form a uniform code of regulations to be used by both organizations in their next season's competitions. Several weeks ago the Amateur Athletic Union committee changed its regulations, and now has them in their most desirable form. They differ on many points from the college rules, but Chairman Heppinger believes there will be no difficulty encountered in drawing up the uniform code.

Two Harvard Athletic Managers.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 18.—Theodore Clark of Spokane, Wash., was elected Manager of the Harvard College track team today. J. P. Wadsworth, of Washington, D. C., was chosen Manager of the cross-country team.

PHILLIPS LUCKY TO WIN.

Veteran Barely Escapes Defeat in the Harlem Tennis Tournament.

Western methods came very near proving the downfall of Benjamin M. Phillips, the veteran tennis player, yesterday in the third round of the men's singles open tournament of the Harlem Lawn Tennis Club, at 136th Street and Edgecombe Avenue, when he was forced to three hard sets to win from G. King at 3—6, 7—5, 14—12. King, whose service resembles that of McLoughlin and Murray, the Western cracks, several times came within a point of winning the match, but the steadiness of Phillips told in the end, and the honors went to the veteran.

Vanderbilt Ward, the Marine and Field Club champion, was forced to the limit to win from L. Schlesinger. Although the contest was decided in straight sets, Ward spent an uncomfortable hour on the courts, as his opponent put up an aggressive game and was always within striking distance. Twice in the second set Schlesinger was within a point of victory, but Ward was able to pull through by a close margin.

Four players qualified for the fourth round, Charles Chambers, Abraham Bassford, Jr., A. J. Ostendorf, and B. M. Phillips being the survivors. The summary:

Men's Singles, First Round.—E. Behar defeated F. Pfeiffer by default; E. H. Janes defeated J. H. Steinkampf by default; H. H. Manchester defeated H. Raat, 6—0; 6—1; J. Steinacher defeated Allen Tobey by default; C. Isaacs defeated G. H. Croley by default; A. J. Ostendorf defeated E. Swarzencort by default; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Ingo Hartmann by default; E. Fixman defeated O. Sommers, 6—4, 6—3; L. Bry defeated A. Barlow by default; H. Hjertberg defeated J. Rothstein by default.
Second Round.—E. Behar defeated E. H. Janes by default; H. H. Manchester defeated H. Steinacher by default; Harold Swain defeated C. Isaacs, 6—3, 6—2; A. J. Ostendorf defeated J. Weinstein, 6—2, 6—2; A. S. Harkavy defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum by default; Vanderbilt Ward defeated L. Schlesinger, 6—4, 7—5.
Third Round.—Charles Chambers defeated H. Stevens, 6—1, 6—1; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated E. Behar, 6—1, 6—1; A. J. Ostendorf defeated A. S. Harkavy, 6—1, 6—2; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated G. King, 3—6, 7—5, 14—12.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

Maurice McLoughlin Plans Indoor Tourney for Oakland.

Oakland, Cal., May 18.—Maurice McLoughlin, the tennis player, is planning for next Winter an international idoor tenis touramet, to be played in the new $1,000,000 Municipal Auditorium in Oakland, California.

McLoughlin, who lives in Oakland, keeps in practice all the year round. During two months when the rains come he finds difficulty in getting practice, and has been looking for a suitable place to put up Winter courts.

The Auditorium, recently opened, and in which 100 conventions will be held this Summer, is, according to McLoughlin, an ideal place for Winter tennis. The floor is of maple, and with a canvas covering would make a swift court. The floor in the arena is 214 by 90 feet, giving plenty of room for laying out the court.

"An international indoor tournament would be a big success, and I hope to see one in Oakland next Winter," said McLoughlin today. "I have been in correspondence with a number of the best men in the game, and a majority of them agree with me that such an event would be not only a novelty but a successful venture. The court would be faster than an outdoor court, and tennis records would be made that would set a standard for a long time to come. Oakland's warm Winter weather would make the conditions practically ideal."

McLoughlin has taken the matter up with the Oakland City officials and has been assured that there will be no objection to the use of the Auditorium for such a purpose.

WOMEN PLAY FAST TENNIS AT PELHAM

Form Maintained in Singles Matches in Annual Invitation Tournament.

Many of the players who competed in the recent tournament for the women's metropolitan tennis championship took part in the opening day's play of the invitation tournament of the Pelham Country Club yesterday on the club courts at Pelham Manor. The entry list, which was limited to twenty-one, included many of the best racquet wielders in the East and several interesting matches were witnessed by a big gallery.

Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Mrs. B. F. Briggs figured in the best contested match, the former winning, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4. Mrs. Briggs, who is Chairman of the Contest Committee, was not able to show her best form, owing to her many duties in connection with the tournament, but she forced her opponent to travel at a very rapid pace to win. In the three sets the winner scored only two games more than the loser.

Miss Edith Haudy made her first appearance this season and played a strong game against Miss Marian Vanderhoef, but lack of practice was apparent toward the end of the match, when Miss Haudy appeared to tire and Miss Vanderhoef, who won at 7—5, 2—6, 8—6. At times Miss Haudy showed much of her former speed and vigor, but it was not sustained. She carried the first and third sets to deuce and captured the second in easy fashion.

The absence of Mrs. Rawson Wood, who was drawn against Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national indoor and metropolitan champion, deprived the gallery of what promised to be the best match of the day, but the Norwegian champion will have her work cut out today to win from Miss Florence Sheldon, who defeated Miss Ina Kissel in straight sets at 6—3, 6—4.

The big surprise was the victory of Miss Florence Ballin over Miss Eleanor Coward, the seventeen-year-old Westchester schoolgirl. The latter played a brilliant game last year and was heralded as a coming champion, but she proved no match for Miss Ballin, who was at the top of her form and allowed her opponent only one game in the two sets played. Mrs. Marshall McLean, who displayed brilliant form last week at the West Side Courts, kept up her winning form and won from Miss Louise Witherbee in straight sets. The summary:

Women's Invitation Singles.—First Round—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss E. H. Moore by default; Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeated Mrs. A. Graham Mills, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. Francis Bishop defeated Mrs. John Hall, 6—2, 8—6; Miss Florence Ballin defeated Miss Eleanor Coward, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Mrs. B. F. Briggs, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.
Second Round—Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Louise Witherbee, 6—4, 6—0; Miss Marian Vanderhoef defeated Miss Edith Hanudy, 7—5, 3—6, 8—6; Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeated Mrs. Francis Bishop by default; Miss Florence Sheldon defeated Miss Ina Kissel, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Rawson by default.

Bronx Schoolboys Tennis Victors.

In a match with the Morris High School racqueters the New York University freshman tennis team was defeated yesterday afternoon on the latter's courts, the high school boys winning four of the five matches. The results:

Singles.—C. R. Brown, N. Y. U., defeated L. Feltig, Morris H. S., 6—2, 6—3; H. Cohan, Morris H. S., defeated J. Hauptman, N. Y. U., 6—0, 6—2; T. Capek, Morris H. S., defeated M. Olcott, N. Y. U., 6—1, 7—5.
Doubles.—H. Starkmann and H. Cohan, Morris H. S., defeated C. R. Brown and J. Hauptman, N. Y. U.

TENNIS AT SLEEPY HOLLOW.

Alexander Shows Brilliant Form in Match with Voshell.

Frederick B. Alexander, the former internationalist, showed brilliant form yesterday in the invitation tennis tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club at Scarborough when he defeated S. Howard Voshell, the Bronx champion, in straight sets. It was Alexander's first appearance in competition this season, and his court work has seldom been seen to better advantage. Later in the afternoon, with Harold H. Hackett as a partner, he overwhelmed Louis Graves and his partner, 6—4, 6—3.

Thirty-two players accepted the invitation in men's singles, and 16 pairs were drawn for the men's doubles. The list includes several ranking players in the East, and tennis of a high quality was witnessed. Charles M. Ball, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, was unfortunate in being compelled to default to Frederick C. Inman after each player had secured one set and Ball was leading in the third 5 to 4. Ball was compelled to leave the courts before the match was over in time to catch the train to New York.

Men's Invitation Singles.—First Round—Theodore R. Pell defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—4, 6—1; Walter Merrill Hall defeated E. W. Peaslee, 6—3, 6—2; Dean Mathey defeated Evan Gwynne-Evans by default; Robert Le Roy defeated Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, 6—1, 6—4; Frederick B. Alexander defeated S. Howard Voshell, 6—2, 6—1; Frederick C. Inman defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., 0—6, 7—5, 4—5, default; Watson M. Washburn defeated W. Halsey Wood, 7—5, 6—4; Louis Graves defeated A. G. Thurber, 6—0, 6—3; King Smith defeated Arthur M. Lovibond, 7—5, 6—3.
Men's Doubles.—First Round—Robert Le Roy and Dean Mathey defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., and A. G. Thurber, 6—3, 9—7; Theodore R. Pell and Frederick C. Inman defeated Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and G. A. L. Dionne, 6—1, 11—9; Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett defeated Louis Graves and Arthur M. Lovibond, 6—4, 6—3.

A Tennis Champion Defeated.

BOSTON, May 18.—Fenimore Cady of Amherst, New England intercollegiate lawn tennis champion, was defeated by C. F. Cutler of Williams in the second round of this year's title tournament, held on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club today. The score were 6—1, 7—5. A chop stroke of Cutler's proved most effective. Cady's defeat makes it impossible for Amherst to obtain final possession this year of the championship trophy. The summary:

Championship Singles.—First Round—P. S. Maynard, Williams, defeated J. L. Miles, Amherst, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3; S. A. Edsall, Trinity, defeated T. J. Larman, Dartmouth, 10—8, 6—1; C. S. Cutler, Williams, defeated J. A. Richards, Wesleyan, 10—8, 2—6, 8—3; H. R. Stewart, M. I. T., defeated J. G. N. Mitchell, Trinity, 6—3, 9—7; T. C. Pray, Dartmouth, defeated C. Card, Bowdoin, 6—3, 6—4.
Second Round—J. Hoffman, Wesleyan, defeated R. S. Maynard, Williams, 9—7, 9—7; S. A. Edsall, Trinity, defeated J. C. Woodbridge, M. I. T., 6—1, 10—8; C. F. Cutler, Williams, defeated F. Cady, Amherst, 6—1, 7—5; H. N. Stewart, M. I. T., defeated T. C. Pray, Dartmouth, 7—5, 6—4.
Doubles.—First Round—Cutler and Maynard Williams, defeated Edsall and Niles, Trinity, 6—1, 8—6; Woodbridge and Stewart, M. I. T., defeated Hoffman and Richards, Wesleyan, 6—3, 6—3; Cady and McCloy, Amherst, defeated Larmon and Livermore, Dartmouth, 6—1, 6—1.

"Pro." Golf Winners to Get $920.

Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, announced last night the program for the national open championship at the Baltusrol Golf Club June 15 to 18, inclusive. The principal change from previous years is the provision regarding amateur golfers who happen to be in the prize list. In the wording of the announcement, an amateur who wins a prize, and there are ten of them, "shall be given a suitable trophy in plate," which means that the entire amount of $920 will go to the professional golfers. In former years an amateur who won a prize of a certain amount had that sum of money spent for him for plate. Should an amateur this year finish first, which calls for $150 cash, he will receive a suitable trophy, and the cash will be divided among the professionals. June 15 and 16 are set aside for qualifying days, half the field playing each day, and the thirty-two best each day will qualify for the championship proper June 17 and 18 at seventy-two holes medal play. Entries will close at 5 P. M. on Tuesday, June 8, with Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the association, 17 Broad Street, this city.

ENGLEWOOD WOMEN WIN GOLF TITLE

Tuxedo Team Vanquished, 4 to 2, in Final Handicap Team Match.

The team of the Englewood Country Club won the championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association yesterday by defeating the combination of the Tuxedo Golf Club 4 points to 2 in the final match over the links of the Arcola Country Club.

Handicap conditions prevailed, and the most remarkable match was that between Mrs. J. S. Irving of Englewood and Mrs. C. C. Auchinclose of Tuxedo, each having an allowance of six strokes. Mrs. Irving found herself seven down at the end of the first nine holes. After that, however, the former Englewood club champion came to life, and playing excellent golf won eight of the next nine holes, winning a point for her side. The Nasau system of scoring was used.

It was an even contest until the last pair, Miss Gertrude Pickhardt and Miss Harriet Alexander. Miss Pickhardt needed a point to win for Englewood, and she produced two of them. The summary:

ENGLEWOOD.		TUXEDO.	
Mrs. J. S. Irving, (6)	0	Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, (6)	1
Miss Eliza G. Pickhardt, (7)	2	Miss J. Alexander, (10)	0
Miss L. F. Krug, (6)	0	Mrs. J. E. Davies, (11)	1
Miss G. Pickhardt, (10)	2	Miss H. Alexander, (12)	0
Total	4	Total	2

INTERSCHOLASTIC GOLF.

Fillmore K. Robeson to Play Simpson Dean for Title Today.

As the result of the second and semi-final rounds of match play in the Eastern Interscholastic golf championship yesterday at the Wykagyl Country Club, Fillmore K. Robeson, of Pawling, and Simpson Dean, of Lawrenceville, will be opponents in the decisive test for the title today.

Dean first disposed of Edward Ludlow, a schoolmate, of 8 up and 7 to play, and then defeated Worden Hunter, another Lawrenceville youngster, by the comparatively comfortable margin of 3 up and 2 to play.

Robeson had little difficulty in first disposing of Richard Haight, of Pawling, a player of considerable promise. The result was 4 and 3. Later, however, Robeson had his work cut out for him to take the measure of Robert M. Markwell, Exeter, N. H. Robeson won by 2 and 1. The summary:

Eastern Interscholastic Championship.—Second Round—Worden Hunter, Lawrenceville, beat Frank Nelson, Lawrenceville, 5 and 3; Simpson Dean, Lawrenceville, beat Edward Lurdow, Lawrenceville, 8 and 7; Robert M. Markwell, Exeter, beat Edward Rohrenberg, De Witt Clinton High School, 8 and 7; Fillmore K. Robeson, Pawling, beat Richard Haight, Pawling, 4 and 3.
Semi-Final Round.—Dean beat Hunter, 3 and 2; Robeson beat Markwell, 2 and 1.

Large Entry for Garden City Golf.

An unusually large ntry list has been received for the invitation golf tournament of the Garden City Golf Club, which will be held at Garden City commencing tomorrow. The names of 140 golfers, among them the most prominent in this country, have been received, and because of this large number of competitors an early start has been deemed advisable. Following are the names of some of those who have entered: E. M. Byers, Percy R. Pyne, Walter J. Travis, James R. Hyde, Max H. Behr, Gardiner W. White, H. J. Topping, Philip Carter, Fred Herreshoff, R. Webb, and Dwight Partridge.

VASSAR RECORD BEATEN.

Miss Irene Chancellor Jumps 15 Feet 1 Inch in Dual Meet.

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 18.—The women's collegiate broad jump record was broken here today by Miss Irene Chancellor, who cleared 15 feet and 1 inch during the dual track meet between Howard Payne College of Mexico, Mo., and Stephens College of Columbia. The former record was 14 feet 6½ inches, and was held by Vassar College.

Miss Chancellor is a member of the Howard Payne team which won the meet from Stephens College by a score of 66 to 26.

Close Track Meet at N. Y. U.

In their first dual track meet this season the New York University freshmen defeated Mount Vernon High School on Ohio Field yesterday by the score of 50 to 40. The freshmen clearly excelled in several of the events, and were not pushed to win in them. The Mount Vernon students took four firsts of the ten events, one being a tie, the other five going to the freshmen. Trotter of Mount Vernon was the largest point gainer, but was followed closely by "Cy" Crowther of the freshman class, who rolled up thirteen points against his opponent's sixteen. Although the Mount Vernon students took all places in the shot-put, the freshmen retaliated by taking all three places in the mile and quarter. The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by C. Crowther, 1918; second, T. A. Jenkins, Mount Vernon; third, L. Ginzburgh, 1918. Time—0:10 3-5.
880-Yard Run.—Won by R. C. Phillips, 1918; second, J. Mitchell, Mount Vernon; third, P. Hegeman, 1918. Time—2:11.
220-Yard Dash.—Won by C. Crowther, 1918; second, T. A. Jenkins, Mount Vernon; third, A. E. Henderson, 1918. Time—0:24 4-5.
Broad Jump.—Won by W. E. Trotter, Mount Vernon, with 20 feet 6⅝ inches; second, W. Zittel, Mount Vernon, with 18 feet 9½ inches; third, R. McDowell, 1918, with 18 feet 1 inches.
Standing Broad Jump.—Won by W. E. Trotter, Mount Vernon, with 9 feet 2½ inches; second, G. Yanosik, 1918, with 9 feet; third, A. Bentel, 1918, with 8 feet 2½ inches.
One-Mile Run.—Won by A. B. Johnson, 1918; second, R. C. Phillips, 1918; third, E. W. McLeve, 1918. Time—5:10.
High Jump.—Won by W. Zittel, Mount Vernon, with 5 feet 5 inches; second, H. C. Morrison, 1918, with 5 feet 4 inches; third, W. E. Trotter, Mount Vernon, with 5 feet 3 inches.
Pole Vault.—Won by R. Mitchell, Mount Vernon; G. Yanosik, 1918, and G. W. Ruese, 1918, tied for second with 9 feet 3 inches.
Shot-Put.—Won by W. E. Trotter, Mount Vernon, with 42 feet 4¼ inches; second, H. L. Bowman, with 41 feet; third, R. Mitchell, with 37 feet ½ inch.
440-Yard Run.—Won by A. B. Henderson, 1918; second, C. Crowther, 1918; third, R. McDowell. Time—0:55.

Columbia Athletic Managers.

Next year's managers of sports and assistants at Columbia University were elected yesterday. These men have gone through three and two years of competitive training, respectively, under the eyes of older managers. Having proven themselves most efficient for the positions, they were named yesterday by the Manager's Committee of the Columbia University Athletic Association. Managers will serve one year and the assistants will advance to their places, the present sophomores moving into the places now held by the juniors. The elections follow:

Crew—Managership open till later; assistant, L. S. Scofield, '17 C. Baseball—C. Cornwall, '16 C, manager; C. E. Lovejoy, '17 J, assistant. Track—W. P. Pfeiffer, '16 C, manager; C. M. Heydecker, '17 C, assistant. Basket ball—K. A. Kilbourne, '16 S, manager; H. E. Hochette, '17 S, assistant. Swimming—J. W. Allison, Jr., '16 C, manager; C. T. Pauley, '17 C, assistant. Wrestling—V. L. Jones, '16 S, manager; O. Cullman, '17 C, assistant Hockey—J. D. Craven, '16 C, manager; C. L. Hayward, '17 S, assistant. Soccer—R. D. Franklin, '16 S, manager; S. C. Merrill, '17 S, assistant. Fencing—P. S. Harper, '16 S, manager; F. T. Springmeyer, '17 S, assistant. Tennis—R. W. McCracken, '16 C, manager; A. H. Gedney, '17 C, assistant. Gymnastic—Left open; F. C. Bowers, '17 C, assistant. Golf—J. D. Craven, '16 C, manager. Football—Left open till later; F. C. Bellinger, '17 C, assistant.

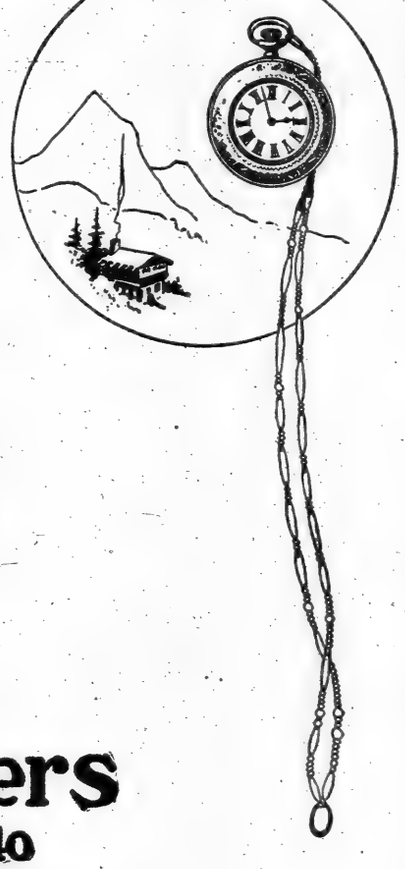
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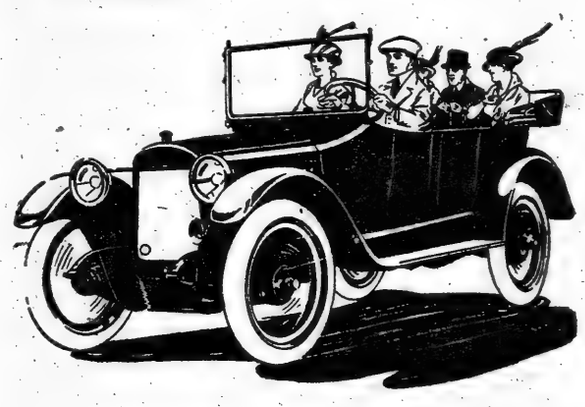
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3—It is Immune from Stone Bruising—the big cause of blowouts.
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GIANTS BLANKED BY CUBS — BROOKLYN BEATS REDS — TRANSCONTINENTAL AUTO RECORD

SUFFRAGETTES SEEK VOTES AT BALL GAME

See Cubs Shut Out Giants When Schulte Steals Home with Only Run Scored.

The elements joined with the Chicago Cubs yesterday to make Suffrage Day at the Polo Grounds a dismal party, but there was enough beauty and intellect present to dispel some of the gloom. Intermittent rain drops from heavy skies kept the crowd of voting fans down to half of what it should have been, and the Cubs did their part in adding to the dampness by defeating the Giants.

The suffragette score of the game was $5 to .00 in favor of the Cubs, and the regular score was 1 to 0. This strange difference is because the visiting women offered $5 a run and "Wildfire" Frank Schulte was the only player to score and get the five washers. He had to steal home to get it, too. Before the game the opposing pitchers, Bert Humphries for the Cubs and Jeff Tesreau, both being married, were won over to the cause and they both did all they could to keep down the expenses. Tesreau was reluctant about permitting the women to lose that $5, but Humphries wouldn't permit them to lose a nickel on his account.

Just think of how much the suffragettes would have lost in cash if two unmarried left-handers had been pitching, instead of the married men.

Suffragettes swarmed all over the place, their main object being to impress upon male voters the advisability of casting a ballot on next Nov. 2 for suffrage. Their pleading manner, as they handed you a pamphlet, and the soft sincerity of their voices seemed to ask: "Oh, go on, give us your vote, just one little, tiny vote. Oh, go on, you'll never miss it. Please, be a good skate."

On the literature they handed out it said: "Line out a Votes-for-Women homer on Nov. 2." About the ninth inning of the game, Manager McGraw was wishing the suffragettes would hand his players a sign reading: "For Heaven's sake line out a homer for the Giants."

The upper tier of the grand stand was a scene of color, beauty and fashion. The suffragettes sold 4,100 tickets for the game and most of them were there to support the Cause. The boxes along the middle of the upper deck were all taken by prominent people. Several balcony rails carried banners of yellow. Gee, think of the excitement, if the game had been played on St. Patrick's Day. Here and there in the gathering were enough white fox Summer furs to remind you of the Easter parade in Lapland.

If the "Suffs" want to win on November 2 they will have to hit better than the Giants did yesterday. When a hit was needed to drive in a run, the Giants couldn't hit a Zeppelin. The suffragettes were well pleased with the impression they made on the baseball fans yesterday. In every case that every one they approached on the subject smiled, which was taken as a first rate indication that they were for "Votes for Women."

That may all be true, but some of those fans smiled, not so much as a promise to vote for the Cause as for fair play in giving a smile for a smile. The rascals!!

Among the souvenirs the suffragettes sold were toy balloons which were released during the game. And oh, how some of those Giants wished that Pitcher Humphries was sending up those balloons for them to bat at. No such luck.

The Seventh Regiment Band distributed patriotic airs. Everybody stood up and stretched as if it was the seventh inning when they played "The Star-Spangled Banner." When they played "Dixie" all the Southerners got up and stretched, including the Southerners from South Ferry and South Field.

At the close of the game Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse wanted to present "Wildfire" Schulte with the $5 which was due him for stealing the only run of the game. As Schulte's wife was in the stand, he just naturally hurried away to the clubhouse. He's already a suffragette, so to speak, so it wasn't necessary to convert him. He received the $5 later, that is, Mrs. Schulte collected for him.

Bert Humphries never pitched a better game in his life, and, excepting the first inning, Tesreau never did either. Despite the wet field, both teams played errorless ball, and did some sparkling fielding. After Phelan had whiffed in the first, Bob Fisher smacked a double against the left-field wall. Schulte rolled to Fletcher, and Fisher was out trying for third.

Suffragettes, do you know who this is at the bat? No? Well, it's Heinie Zimmerman, and you might as well know right now he isn't for "Votes for Women," and never will be.

If Heinie had his way, women wouldn't even be allowed to speak, much less vote. Just say alimony to Zimmerman and you'll know why.

The great "Zim" pasted a single to left which sent Schulte to third. Zim wanted to push him home for no other reason than it would cost the women $5. He did the next best thing, and he and Schulte ripped off a high-handed double steal, "Wildfire" scoring. Zimmerman said he wished every hit he made would cost the women $5.

Not that the suffragettes would stop to questionable means to get votes, but, whether or no, that $5 assured them of one vote from Schulte. That is, they have Mrs. Schulte's word for it, and that's good enough.

The Giants didn't have a chance to score except in the ninth. With one out Lobert walked. Fletcher rapped a grounder to Zimmerman and while he was making up his mind whether to throw it to second or first base both runners were safe.

Much noise and loud pleadings for Robertson to drive them home. He lofted to Pete Knisely in right. More noise and the crowd stood up and begged and prayed for Fred Brainerd to jar the ball hard. A pop fly to Phelan and Suffragettes' Day was over. Today the slogan at the Polo Grounds will be, "Votes for Hits." The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ph'lan, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0	Burns, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Fisher, ss.	4	0	1	3	2	Grant, 2b.	4	0	0	1	4
Sch'lte, lf.	3	1	1	3	0	Lobert, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Z'man, 2b.	3	0	2	0	3	Fl'cher, ss.	4	0	3	0	2
Saier, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0	R'tson, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
W'ms, cf.	3	0	0	2	0	B'nard, lb.	4	0	0	8	0
Bres'an, c.	3	0	0	4	1	Meyers, c.	3	0	0	9	1
K'sefy, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	Murr'y, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
H'pries, p.	3	0	0	0	3	Tesreau, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						*Doyle	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	3	27	10	Schaf'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	0	5	27	10

*Batted for Tesreau in eighth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Fisher. Stolen bases—Schulte, Zimmerman. Earned run—Chicago. 1. Sacrifice hit—Tesreau. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Humphries, 1. Hits—Off Tesreau, 3 in eight innings; off Schauer, none in one inning. Struck out—By Tesreau, 7; by Schauer, 1; by Humphries, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 1; Columbus, 0.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 5; Louisville, 2.

New York State League.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 4; Syracuse, 2.
At Scranton—Wilkes-Barre, 2; Scranton, 1.
At Elmira—Elmira, 7; Utica, 5.
At Troy—Troy, 4; Albany, 3.

New England League.

At Manchester—Lawrence, 9; Manchester, 6.
At Lowell—Lowell, 6; Fitchburg, 3.
At Portland—Portland, 10; Lewiston, 3.
At Lynn—Worcester, 6; Lynn, 3.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 5; Little Rock, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 5; Memphis, 1.
At Mobile—Chattanooga, 7; Mobile, 2.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 5; Nashville, 4.

Scores of Other Games.

At New Brunswick, N. J.—Rutgers, 7; Dartmouth, 4.
At Burlington, Vt.—Vermont, 12; Clarkson College, 2.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 1; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
(Postponed; rain.)
Washington at St. Louis.
(Postponed; rain.)
Boston at Cleveland.
(Postponed; rain.)
Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 6.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 8; Pittsburgh, 0.
Brooklyn at Kansas City—Rain.
Buffalo at St. Louis—Rain.
Baltimore at Chicago—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 5 Rochester, 3.
Richmond, 2; Toronto, 1.
Newark at Montreal—Rain.
Providence at Buffalo.
(Postponed; cold weather.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	17	9	.654
Chicago	16	11	.593
Boston	14	11	.560
Pittsburgh	13	15	.464
Brooklyn	13	14	.481
Cincinnati	11	15	.423
St. Louis	13	17	.433
New York	10	15	.400

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	16	8	.667
Detroit	18	11	.621
Chicago	18	12	.600
Boston	13	9	.591
Washington	12	14	.462
Cleveland	11	16	.408
Philadelphia	9	18	.333
St. Louis	10	19	.345

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	19	11	.633
Newark	17	12	.586
Chicago	17	13	.567
Brooklyn	15	13	.536
Kansas City	15	13	.536
St. Louis	12	14	.462
Baltimore	12	18	.400
Buffalo	8	21	.276

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	11	5	.687
Montreal	10	6	.625
Richmond	10	6	.625
Rochester	7	8	.533
Jersey City	7	7	.500
Buffalo	5	6	.455
Toronto	3	12	.307
Newark	4	7	.364

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Newark at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Chicago.
Buffalo at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Montreal.
Jersey City at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.

SOLDIERS WANT BASEBALL.

American League to Send Balls to Canadians at the Front.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Canadian soldiers in France who want to spend the intermissions between battles in playing baseball will be supplied by American leaders of the game with the paraphernalia, which they cannot obtain readily abroad, it was learned today. The soldiers complained first to their friends and relatives in Canada that baseballs, bats, and gloves were scarce in France, and official attention was called, with the result that President B. B. Johnson of the American League and others were appealed to. President Johnson has promised to contribute several boxes of new baseballs.

Demaree Gets Bumped.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—St. Louis defeated Philadelphia here today, 5 to 2, the visitors knocking Demaree off the rubber in five innings. They bunched five of their hits, which included a triple and three doubles, with passes, errors, and a passed ball, and scored all their runs in the second and fifth sessions. Doak held the home team to one hit until the seventh inning, when two runs were scored on two doubles, a single, and a sacrifice fly. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g'ns, 2b.	5	1	0	2	2	B'cr'ft, ss.	3	0	0	3	0
Beck, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2	Byrne, 3b.	4	0	0	0	7
Dolan, lf.	3	0	0	2	0	Becker, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Miller, 1b.	2	1	2	8	0	C'v'th, rf.	4	1	2	0	1
Long, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	Pask't, 1b.	3	0	0	10	1
Wilson, cf.	3	1	1	4	0	Nich'f, 2b.	2	1	1	3	4
Burr, cf.	0	0	0	2	0	W'ters, c.	3	0	0	7	0
Snyder, c.	4	1	0	6	1	Kil'fer, c.	2	0	0	3	0
Doak, p.	2	0	1	0	2	Burns, c.	1	0	1	3	2
						Dem'ee, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Oes'g'r, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						B'g'ner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
						†Stock	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	5	8	27	9	Total.	28	2	4	27	16

*Batted for Demaree in the fifth inning.
†Batted for Oeschger in the seventh inning.
Errors—Becker, Weiser, Burns.

St. Louis	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Beck, Butler, Doak, Cravath, Burns. Three-base hit—Miller. Stolen base—Miller. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice fly—Weiser. Double plays—Huggins, Butler, and Miller; Beck, Huggins, and Miller; Byrne, Niehoff, and Paskert. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 5; off Demaree, 3; off Oeschger, 3; off Baumgartner, 1. Hits—Off Demaree, 6 in five innings; off Oeschger, 1 in two innings; off Baumgarten, none in one inning. Struck out—By Doak, 6; by Demaree, 1; by Baumgartner, 2. Passed balls—Killifer, Snyder. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Braves Win on Bunched Hits.

BOSTON, May 18.—Doubles by Connolly and Gowdy in the first and second innings were factors in the three runs which gave Boston a victory over Pittsburgh today, 3 to 2. Wagner stole second and third bases in scoring one of the visitors' tallies., Gerber fielded well. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	Carey, lf.	5	0	0	0	0
Egan, 2b.	4	1	0	1	2	J'ston, 1b.	5	1	2	14	0
Con'ly, 1f.	4	0	2	1	0	Baird, 3b.	4	0	1	4	2
Magee, cf.	3	0	0	4	0	H'man, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
S'midt, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0	Wag'r, ss.	2	1	0	1	6
M'v'le, ss.	2	0	1	4	6	Viox, 2b.	1	0	0	1	3
Gowdy, c.	3	1	1	4	2	G'ber, 3b.	4	0	1	0	4
James, p.	3	1	1	1	0	Schr'r, c.	3	0	0	2	0
						H'mon, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total.	29	3	7	27	14	*Collins	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	30	2	4	24	20

*Batted for Harmon in ninth inning.
Errors—Johnston, Wagner, Gerber, Smith, Maranville, Gowdy.

Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Boston	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Baird, Connolly, Gowdy, Maranville. Stolen bases—Baird, Wagner, (2,) Viox. Sacrifice hits—Sagee, Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Maranville. Double plays—Gowdy and Schmidt; Baird, Wagner, and Schang. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Boston 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off James, 7. Struck out—By James, 4; by Harmon, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

DODGERS CLIMB AT EXPENSE OF REDS

Brooklyn Team Scores a Shutout Over Cincinnati and Lands in Fourth Place.

The Reds played the Sir Walter Raleigh act to perfection yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field. They chivalrously offered themselves as the stepping stone to Brooklyn's ambition. This is the second time they have thrust the spirit of the medieval episode into prosaic baseball, and as a result the Dodgers have managed to get the tips of their fingers on the threshold of the first division. While the Braves were pulling Pittsburg down in Boston the Brooklynites were scoring a shutout over the Herzog players by a score of 4 to 0 and the Dodgers are resting in fourth position before they essay mightier conquests.

The only trouble with the Redlegs was that they didn't play good baseball. As a matter of fact, they never seriously threatened the Brooklyn team. If there was a real opportunity to score a run or two it was in the sixth and then the chance went glimmering to oblivion because Dame Fortune was not favoring the Reds. With two men on bases and two out, Wingo, batting for Wagner, hit a hot one to O'Mara. The Dodger shortstop made a clean foozle of the shot, but the ball rolled right over to Cutshaw, who was standing on the second bag, and Griffith was forced out. In the fourth, too, the visitors got two men on base with two outs against them, but Wagner could not provide the necessary single to bring in a run.

One real difficulty in the path of the Reds was Ed Pfeffer. No one, not even the most loyal Brooklynite, could say that he pitched a remarkable game, but certainly he was consistently effective against the Cincinnati players. He gave them a hit in every inning up to the eighth, and in two innings contributed an extra runner by hitting a batsman. With no greater libertility than that, however, the Reds were out of the running. The Herzog men never got better than a single, although there should have been one or two at least. This was the product of Charley Dooin's bat in the third inning. He whaled the ball to the right field fence almost in the same spot that Myers had sent the sphere a few minutes before for a triple. Charley isn't so fleet as he once was and the ball was returned by Stengel in time to hold the former Philadelphian at first base.

The first Brooklyn runs were well deserved. The scoring started in the second. Wheat, the first man up, was passed, but Cutshaw's hit by Schneider forced him out at second. Then Myers made one of his occasional long hits. He sent the ball to right field, just inside the foul line. It went to the corner of the field and dodged around so that Griffith could not stop Myers until he had made the hit a triple, scoring Cutshaw. Schultz beat out a hit to Herzog and scored Myers. A double play ended the session.

That three-base hit marked the beginning of the end for Schneider, though he lasted until the first part of the sixth, when he was forced to retire. The Brooklyn batsmen were beginning to solv his delivery and a pair of errors at the start of the inning brought about his abdication.

Pfeffer, the first man up for Brooklyn, lifted a long fly to centre field, not a hard catch for Leach, but he let the ball trickle through his hands. O'Mara attempted a sacrifice and bunted along the first base line. Schneider picked up the ball and enacted one of those trick throws in which the ball, instead of going forward, drops over the thrower's shoulder. Daubert hit a grounder that bounded over Herzog's head and Pfeffer scored. Stengel singled to right and after Wheat had fouled out Cutshaw sent one to right and O'Mara scored. Charley Brown then went on the mound and retired the next two men. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	3	1	0	0	3	Leach, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
D'ubert, 1b.	3	0	1	5	1	Herzog, ss.	4	0	2	2	2
Stengel, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	Killifer, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
Wheat, lf.	3	0	0	4	0	Groh, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
C'shaw, 2b.	3	1	1	4	2	Griffith, rf.	3	0	2	1	0
Myers, cf.	3	1	1	1	0	W'gner, 2b.	2	0	0	4	3
Schultz, 3b.	3	0	1	3	1	*Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
McCarty, c.	3	0	0	5	2	Olsen, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer, p.	3	1	0	0	0	M'witz, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
						Dooin, c.	4	0	1	3	0
						Sch'der, p.	2	0	1	0	2
						Brown, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						†Von Kol.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	4	5	27	9	Total.	33	0	7	24	9

*Batted for Wagner in sixth inning.
†Batted for Brown in ninth inning.
Errors—Leach, Schneider, O'Mara, Schultz.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	..—	4

Three-base hit—Meyers. Stolen base—Herzog. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice hit—O'Mara. Double plays—Groh, Wagner, and Mollwitz; Wagner and Mollwitz; Cutshaw and Daubert. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 2; off Pfeffer, 1. Hits—Off Schneider, 5 in five and one-third innings; off Brown, none in two and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (Griffith-Killifer,) Struck out—By Brown, 2; by Pfeffer, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

Game on Ohio Field Today.

New York University baseball nine will play Mount Saint Joseph's this afternoon in their annual clash on Ohio Field. The Violet aggregation with Wolf in the box has shown great improvement in the last three games which have all been taken by the University nine, and they hope to gain revenge this afternoon for the defeat administered to them last year by the Southern team. The New Yorkers have been showing consistent improvement in their hitting. It is probable that Wolf will again take the mound for the Violet.

Pitcher Perry Sold to Atlanta.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 18.—Pitcher Scott Perry, recently returned to the Louisville American Association Club from the St. Louis Americans, has been sold to the Atlanta Club of the Southern Association, President C. H. Wathen of the local club made the announcement today.

Illinois, 5; Purdue, 3.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 18.—Illinois defeated Purdue 5 to 3 in a Western Conference game here today. The poor condition of the field was responsible for numerous errors. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Illinois	1 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0—5	10	4
Purdue	0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—3	8	4

Batteries—Gunkle and Davis; Kauffman and Walter.

Englewood Beats Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 18.—Englewood High School for the second time this season defeated its bitterest rival, the Hackensack High School, at Oritani Field, this afternoon, by the score of 7 to 1. Brady, Englewood's pitcher, struck out thirteen Hackensack batters.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4—5	12	2
Rochester	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—3	7	2

Batteries—Ring, Sherman, and Yelle; Herche and Williams.

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2	9	1
Toronto	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	6	1

Batteries—Starger and Kritchell; Herbert and Kocher.

At Buffalo—Buffalo-Providence game, postponed; cold weather.

At Montreal—Montreal-Newark game postponed; rain.

Point Judith's Close Polo Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The Point Judith polo team defeated the Philadelphia Country Club Freebooters, 7¼ goals to 6½ in the final match for the Hunt Club Cup today at Bryn Mawr. The winners scored 8 goals and lost ¾ by penalty. The Freebooters were allowed 4 goals by handicap, scored 3, and lost ½ by penalty.

Yale Swordsmen Defeated.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 18.—The Crescent A. C. of New York defeated Yale in a dueling sword contest here tonight, 9 to 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Pitcher Faber Wins Sixth Straight Game for White Sox.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Faber won his sixth straight game today when Chicago defeated Philadelphia 11 to 6. Faber was unsteady in the first two innings, but settled down and was never in danger thereafter. Bush was affected by the cold, and the locals, by bunching hits and taking advantage of his wildness, won easily. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	3	2	3	3	0	E. M'y, rf.	5	2	3	0	0
Roth, 3b.	4	3	2	2	1	Oldr'g, lf.	5	1	1	1	0
E. C'ns, 2b.	3	2	1	1	3	Str'g, 1b.	4	1	2	9	0
F'nier, lf.	2	1	0	1	0	Schang, c.	2	1	1	6	2
J. C'ns, rf.	5	1	3	2	0	McAvoy, c.	1	0	0	1	1
W'yer, ss.	4	1	2	1	2	Lajoie, 2b.	3	1	0	3	2
Brief, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0	Walsh, cf.	5	0	2	3	0
Schalk, c.	4	0	0	8	1	Barry, ss.	4	0	1	1	4
Faber, p.	2	1	0	0	2	Boatick, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0
						Bush, p.	3	0	0	0	2
						*Lapp	1	0	0	0	0
						Davis, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	11	12	27	9	Total.	36	6	10	24	11

*Batted for Bush in eighth inning.
Errors—Strunk, Walsh, Davis, Felsch, Fournier, Weaver. (2.)

Chicago	3	2	0	0	1	3	1	1	..	—11
Philadelphia	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6

Two-base hit—Strunk. Three-base hits—E. Murphy, Collins, J. Collins, (2.) Stolen bases—E. Murphy, Fournier. Earned runs—Off Bush, 8; off Davis, 1; off Faber, 4. Sacrifice hits—Schang, (2,) Weaver, Fournier, Bris. Let on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 9. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Bush, 9; off Faber, 3; off Davis, 1. Hits—Off Bush, 11 in seven innings; off Davis, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, (Lajoie.) Struck out—By Bush, 4; by Faber, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Scores an Easy Shutout Victory Over Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, May 18.—Newark shut out the Pittsburgh Federal today 8 to 0 through effective pitching of Kaiserling, backed up by brilliant fielding by Scheer and Roush and timely hitting by Strand. Allen, the locals' leading pitcher, was easy for the visitors in the first two innings. Leclair held Newark to one hit in the five innings he pitched. Pittsburgh fielded poorly. Score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'bell, rf.	5	2	3	1	0	Kelley, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
McK'e, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0	Y'kes, ss.	4	0	1	2	1
Roush, cf.	4	2	1	4	0	M'rey, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Strd, 2b.	4	1	1	2	3	Baird, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Huhn, 1b.	3	0	0	6	0	Oakes, cf.	4	0	3	6	0
Esm'd, ss.	5	1	0	1	7	Lewis, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
Scheer, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	B'dley, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
R'den, c.	3	1	0	8	1	Berry, c.	3	0	1	5	0
K'ling, p.	3	0	0	0	0	Allen, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Leclair, p.	2	0	0	0	2
						Knetzer, p.	0	0	0	1	1
						*Lennox	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	8	7	27	9	Total.	33	0	6	27	11

*Batted for Leclair in seventh inning.
Errors—Kaiserling, Yerkes, (2,) Mowrey, Lewis.

Newark	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—8
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Campbell, Strand, Oakes. Three-base hit—Strand. Sacrifice hits—McKechnie, (2,) Roush, Kaiserling. Sacrifice fly—Strand. Stolen bases—Roush, Esmond. Earned runs—Newark, 5. Double play—Berry and Yerkes. Left on bases—Newark, 8; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on errors—Newark, 3. Base on balls—Off Kaiserling, 2; off Allen, 2; off Leclair, 1; off Knetzer, 3. Hits—Off Allen, 5 in one and one-third innings; off Leclair, 1 in five and two-thirds innings; off Knetzer, 4 in two innings. Struck out—By Kaiserling, 4; by Allen, 1; by Leclair, 2. Wild pitch—Mr. Allen. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Howell. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes.

Rutgers Defeats Dartmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 18.—In a game replete with thrills and sensational fielding, Rutgers College defeated Dartmouth, 7 to 4, today, scoring six of its runs off Perry in the first two innings. Perry was batted for six hits. Doyle, who relieved him before the second inning was ended, was more effective. Jennings pitched well for Rutgers, keeping seven hits scattered. Wanamaker's triple in the fourth scored two of Dartmouth's runs. Eskeline played a wonderful fielding game for Dartmouth, cutting off prospective long-distance hits on several occasions. The score:

RUTGERS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DARTMOUTH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gillam, cf.	5	2	2	3	0	Perkins, 2b.	5	0	0	3	2
Br'ning, 1b.	4	2	2	9	1	Eskell'e, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Ho'lett, lf.	4	2	2	3	0	G'rish, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
Twing, ss.	5	1	1	1	2	Murphy, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Berg, c.	4	0	3	6	1	Thiels'r, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0
Lyons, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	Payne, 1b.	4	2	0	5	1
Durand, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1	W'ams, lf.	3	1	2	0	0
Henby, 1b.	4	0	1	12	2	W'm'ker, c.	4	1	1	10	2
Jen'gs, p.	3	0	0	1	2	Perry, p.	4	0	0	0	0
						Doyle, p.	3	0	1	0	1
						*Slak	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	7	13	27	11	Total.	38	4	7	24	9

*Batted for Doyle in ninth inning.
Errors—Browning, Twing, Berg, Henby, Thielscher.

Rutgers	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	..	—7
Dartmouth	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Three-base hits—Wanamaker, Berg. Two-base hits—Williams, Berg, Doyle, Twing, Gillam. Hits—Off Perry, 6 in

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1915.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

A fall of the British Ministry is a recurring event, and like all other things that are wont to happen it takes certain phrases which have old associations. Thus, when one reads that the Asquith Ministry has been overturned, and that the British public is facing the greatest "political crisis" since parliamentary government began, the associated idea is one of utter confusion. This coming suddenly to pass in the midst of a war comparable to nothing in English history since the Napoleonic era, is for an instant very startling. But only the phrases are alarming.

The situation itself is not ominous and hardly deserves the excited language applied to it by those who are writing from a near point of view. They cannot help seeing its personal aspects a little out of perspective, from having sympathies and antagonisms of their own.

It is not a political crisis at all. To the contrary, party advantage is to be entirely forgotten in the resolve to get the right men in the right places. That was the trouble before. The right men were in the wrong places. A Ministry which had evolved itself out of party strife, and represented at the beginning of the war the political ideas that happened then to be dominant among a people in peace, is to be succeeded by a Ministry which shall represent the united will of a people at war.

The people have been united. The Ministry has been divided, not for any reasons reflecting upon its sincerity, its ability or its efficiency under normal conditions, but because the nature of the work to be performed was suddenly changed, because the strain was in new places, and because, obviously, a Ministry very masterful with the problems of every-day Government, may be ill-organized and ill-suited to deal with a great emergency.

The new Ministry, from the forecasts received, will represent the people of Great Britain, irrespective of political prejudices, as they have perhaps never been represented before. Mr. ASQUITH, in whom the national confidence is unwavering, will continue as Prime Minister. That is assumed without question. It is hoped that Mr. BALFOUR, notwithstanding his age, will be able to succeed WINSTON CHURCHILL as First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. BALFOUR was recently characterized by Mr. ASQUITH as "by "universal consent the most distin- "guished member of the greatest de- "liberative assembly in the world."

Mr. CHURCHILL was the storm centre of the old Cabinet. A fierce controversy has raged about him. The mistakes of the Admiralty were laid entirely upon him, perhaps unfairly, and his strong personality was in constant friction with that of Lord FISHER, who as First Sea Lord resented Mr. CHURCHILL'S interference with the active conduct of naval warfare.

It was Lord FISHER who, by resigning, "pulling down the blinds," and going off to Scotland at the end of last week, brought the internal affairs of the Ministry to a crisis. And yet it is suggested that even Mr. CHURCHILL'S ability will not be declined. He may take another post in the new Cabinet, perhaps that of Secretary of State for India. But the most interesting probability of all is that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, having been succeeded succeed by BONAR LAW as Chancellor of the Exchequer, will become Minister of War Supplies, a post to be expressly created for the present emergency.

His sagacity and tact in handling voluntarily the many embarrassing industrial problems that have arisen since the beginning of the war, conspicuously mark him for the work of adjusting Great Britain's productive energies to the incredible demands of modern war. There is perhaps no other man in England equal to it. There are men to handle navies and men to handle armies, but one successfully to administer martial law in the field of industry is very hard to find.

GOVERNOR WHITMAN'S PROGRESS.

Governor WHITMAN has now begun work upon his third million of canceled appropriations. That is enough to discredit the Legislature's work, but is only a beginning toward completing his task. It might almost be said that he has done his hardest work, since there are large single items for which less can be said than for the many small items into which he has made industrious inquiry. Take, for instance, the three millions of tax money appropriated for the canals which the people once have voted should be constructed from bond issues, and upon which another vote is awaited. The assumption that the people would defeat the canal referendum is the only possible excuse for the appropriation of these millions. If the people would not vote for bonds, then the money ought not to be spent on the inferior authority of the Legislature. If the people would approve the bond issue the money ought not to be spent from taxes. The bond issue might return the money to the State, but could not return it to the taxpayers from whom it is taken.

In defense of the appropriations by the Legislature it is sometimes said that the money for social service must be appropriated, whatever the burden to the taxpayers. That defense is not available for graft in the name of social service. The Governor found three items for fixtures like in kind in one asylum, each for different amounts. It was social service to veto them all. The Governor found pianos appropriated for under the name of "equipment." It was explained that the managers of the institution knew that they could not get pianos as pianos, and sought to get them by trick and device. It was an insult to the Legislature, a fraud upon the taxpayers, and a grievous injury to "social service," which covers many another sin. How is it possible not to suspect the most laudable items when the Governor finds $64,000 appropriated for an institution which has been under construction fourteen years, which never has had an inmate, but which asks for maintenance every year? These are burdens upon every taxpayer, upon city and country alike, upon both parties alike, upon government itself, and upon true charity. The Governor is said to receive protests from politicians who have relied for their strength upon their success in getting public funds appropriated for local and private uses, but he must feel amply compensated in the support of all other elements of population.

Mr. WHITMAN has already demonstrated that the direct tax as passed is unnecessary. He can increase the proof, but he cannot justify his signature of the tax. He has been at odds with himself throughout, having relied upon others whose work has betrayed them and has been corrected by him. He has seen that as Governor of the State it is not necessary for him to antagonize the interests of his home city. It is not a case of city against country, but the case of city and country combined against the influences which would exploit both of them. If money is wanted for social service the Governor has shown that it can be saved from unjustifiable expenses, and that is the same thing as showing that the direct tax is unnecessary.

ONE POINT IN THE NOTE.

When Germany comes to the framing of an answer to the President's note, one of the most disconcerting facts that will confront her is the way in which he has forestalled one of her leading arguments by making it his own. He puts forth the argument, and does it with an air of propounding a new idea which Germany has not considered, that a submarine cannot be expected to search a merchantman which it has overhauled.

Unofficial Germans have been putting this forward as proving that therefore a submarine is discharged from the laws of war, which were invented before submarines, and is at liberty to sink the unsearchable ship and kill its passengers and crew. It is to be supposed that official Germany would have put forward this argument in its reply to the note. But the President advances it and states it as forcibly as anybody in Berlin could possibly do; he argues the point with Germany, proving to her that a submarine cannot search a merchantman, and therefore (by inference) that as of course Germany cannot wish to disregard the laws of war she should use submarines for other purposes. Germany may argue that question, but the President, in annexing her best argument in advance, and refuting it, has not made it easy for her.

▲ "FIRM STAND" WITH ENGLAND.

These reports from Washington of efforts to stir up the Administration to make "vigorous remonstrance to England" and to take "prompt and "sharp action against England for its "extra-legal actions and its delays in "the matter of American ships" have a curious look—almost as though somebody were trying to provide an offset for the note to Germany.

The matter was rather clearly explained in the Washington dispatches to THE TIMES published yesterday. It was therein stated that "vigorous "appeals had been made to the Wilson Administration since May 1 to "send another note of protest to the "British Government concerning de- "lays in examining cargoes of seized "neutral ships." The explanation is that Great Britain has agreed to make prompt payment for the seized American cargoes, which mostly consist of cotton, but that in twenty-four cases the data upon which payment must be made have been submitted in only one case. Inquiry in this city confirms this statement. Before they can receive payment the owners of seized cargoes are required to file statements of their value, together with the schedules of the seamen's wages, which must be paid during the period of delay. The British Government has been willing that these statements should be filed with its Consuls here, thus relieving the owners from the necessity of making a voyage to England. The owners of cargoes, who are represented in Washington as being furiously angry over the delay, have not as yet been impatient enough to present their bill.

Our Washington dispatch said that "the matter of sending another pro- "test to England has been vigorously "pressed by certain Senators and others." These certain Senators and others have not taken the trouble to ascertain the facts. But it is reported that there has been pressure, also, for further protest against interference with our commerce. We have made to the British Government our representations on that subject and they have been courteously received. If further representations are necessary we may be sure that the tone of them will be not less courteous than that of the note to Germany, but the activities of "certain Senators" in respect to the delay in making payment for seized cargoes seem, in view of the facts, to have some other motive than a desire to relieve the needs of owners of cotton cargoes who have been kept out of their money. If they are really in a hurry they will naturally file the required data with British Consuls.

THE FICKLE STAR.

So many other things are taking place in the world that the news of a revolution in Portugal is only picturesque. It seems oddly inconsequential. Portugal's area is about equal to that of Indiana. It contains only a few more people than live in New York City. The whole adult male population would hardly fill the fighting trenches across Flanders. The outside world is as little concerned about a civil war among the Portuguese as the Portuguese are concerned with the great present affair of Europe.

And yet, 500 years ago, (the span of a few generations,) Portugal was the greatest maritime power, preceding Great Britain in that eminence. The Portuguese first explored the two coasts of Africa. The Cape of Good Hope was doubled by BARTHOLOMEO DIAZ in 1486. VASCO DA GAMA reached India, via Cape of Good Hope, eleven years later. In 1500 King EMANUEL ascended the throne of Portugal and assumed the title "Lord of the conquest, "navigation, and commerce of India, "Ethiopia, Arabia, and Persia." In that year the Portuguese made settlements in Brazil. History is a catalogue of dreams. The dream of empire is nearly the oldest one. Its star is very fickle.

THE DERBY'S GLORY DIMMED.

Since 1780, when the Earl of Derby founded the Derby stakes for three-year-olds, that race has been the most popular sporting incident of every year in England. The glories and the humors of Derby Day on Epsom Downs have been celebrated in picture and verse for 135 years, the novelists have found it a subject ever fresh and vital. War has not hitherto interfered with the Derby. The excitement that prevailed throughout England in the era of NAPOLEON'S ascendency never dimmed its glory. When the best blood of the nation was spilled in the Crimea, the historic horse race was cheered by the same enormous crowds that it drew in peaceful times. The Derby has sometimes been run in unfortunate circumstances. Its date is movable, as it falls either on the last Wednesday in May or the first in June, and more than once a blinding snowstorm has made the run perilous for the jockeys, while the horses have more than once rounded Tattenham Corner amid flashes of lightning and peals of thunder. In 1913 an insane woman threw herself in front of the King's horse and thus gave her life to the cause of the suffragists. Moreover, the reigning monarch has not always been able, for obvious social reasons, to invite the owner of the winning horse to dinner.

But the Derby has been continuously successful as a horse race, the winning of which conferred a great distinction upon the stable to which the winner belonged, and it is new evidence of the strain upon the feelings of Englishmen made by the terrible war in which their country is now involved, that the King has withdrawn his horses from this year's Derby and that noblemen and wealthy commoners are following his example. Such a change has been wrought in Great Britain as no disasters ever caused before. The English do not readily depart from their customs or suppress their festivals for slight reasons. The practical suppression of the Derby (for that is what it will amount to) is an indication that the Government thinks it necessary to go to extremes to impress upon the public mind the deep gravity of the situation which the nation confronts.

Comparatively few years have elapsed since the custom of adjourning Parliament over Derby Day was abandoned, but the absence of a few conscientious members of the House of Commons from Epsom has not been remarked, especially when Parliament, in defiance of tradition, so frequently sits through the grouse shooting season. The obliteration of a festival for the people is another matter. If the purse of £6,000 and all the money that might have been wagered on the race, including the sweepstakes at the clubs, could be devoted to the Government's ammunition fund it would be appreciably increased.

THE WEIGHT OF ITALY.

The news that Italy has 1,700,000 soldiers mobilized and equipped, that is, ready for immediate participation in the war, is probably somewhat exaggerated. The number is very much greater than the peace-time estimates of her potential strength in soldiery. The regular establishment has consisted of twelve army corps and independent cavalry, a force of about 400,000 men. The mobile militia has been counted upon for 326,000 men more, "but the numbers put into the field," says a writer in the Statesmen's Year Book, "would probably not exceed 200,000." There is then the territorial militia, which is more numerous than immediately available, as only about one-half of its members have passed through the army and mobile militia.

It seems improbable that a Government less anxious for war than its people seem to be should have made out of this material an army of 1,700,000 men, in so short a time, and while yet at peace. But the Italian Army, be it very much less, say only 1,000,000 men, is yet a tremendous force for Germany to have lost in the beginning and for the Allies now to gain. It would thus count twice against Germany. It has already counted once, when Italy elected to remain neutral instead of adding her strength to that of Germany and Austria, whose ally she had been in peace. So long as she remained neutral the loss to Germany was simply that of help she might have looked for. But if that help should now be transferred to the other side the loss would be compounded. What might have been added to the German strength is added to that of the Allies.

And if Germany before the war began thought she would command the Italian Navy, then she would lose that twice in the event of its going at last to the side of the Allies. The difference between 189 Italian warships being added to the German Navy or remaining neutral is 189 ships, but the difference between 189 ships being added to the German Navy or going over to the Allies' navy is 378 ships. That is as the relative strength of the opposing forces would be affected. The Italian Navy might well be coveted by either side. It contains four dreadnoughts and two more building, eight pre-dreadnoughts, twenty-two cruisers, eighty-six torpedo boats, thirty-five destroyers, and twenty-five submarines. Its strength in torpedo boats is notable, at least numerically. France, with 2 1-3 times as many battleships of the dreadnought and pre-dreadnought types, has less than twice as many torpedo boats as Italy. The Italian Navy is also strong in cruisers, having 22 against the French Navy's 31, and these would be a welcome addition to the forces of the Allies at the present time. It was owing to lack of cruisers that the British Admiralty was unable to convoy the Lusitania.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Frank's Case Without a Precedent.

Memory is searched in vain for another criminal case in which a verdict of conviction aroused anything even approaching or more than remotely analogous to the dissatisfaction which is felt, and in all parts of the country except one, expressed, in regard to the condemnation of LEO M. FRANK on the charge of murdering MARY PHAGAN.

What we now see is a simultaneous and spontaneous movement everywhere out of Georgia—a movement in which all sorts of people unite—to impress upon the executive official of that State the adverse view of the trial and conviction taken literally by hundreds of thousands. This they do in part by resolutions adopted at great public meetings, in part by petitions signed by long lists of names, and still more by individual telegrams and letters sent to the Governor of Georgia, declaring strong doubt of FRANK'S guilt or strong belief in his innocence, and asking, as an emergency measure, that his sentence be commuted to life imprisonment in order that opportunity may be provided for the future vindication so confidently expected.

Meanwhile—and it is a strange and somewhat mystifying phenomenon—we hear almost nothing from the citizens of Atlanta and Georgia, as such. That anything like all of them—that even a majority—believe the guilt of FRANK proved beyond a "reasonable doubt," as the law demands, by the unsupported and largely refuted testimony of a depraved negro, is not claimed, even by themselves. Of the few Georgians who venture to express an opinion, practically all either favor or consent to a commutation of sentence. FRANK'S death is now demanded only by the official prosecutor. No real antagonism to leniency—to a chance for reconsideration—now remains where once it was so vehement, and the semblance of it is seemingly a lingering resentment of what has been taken in Georgia for outside criticism of, and interference with, a proceeding there considered of strictly local import.

Delay Not Easy to Explain.

President WILSON'S "note" to the Imperial German Government in protest against its repeated violations of our neutral rights was not submitted to the consideration of the German people until yesterday. The only explanation of the delay in giving out this document that suggested itself while the delay persisted was a desire that the President's presentation and characterization of the facts in the case should not become a subject of thought and comment in Germany until it could be accompanied by the German Government's own presentation and characterization of those same facts. That theory must now be dismissed, however, since for whatever time is to elapse before the German "case" is made up and offered, the American view of the things done and the situation created will stand alone.

Possibly the decision to let the German people have the "note" without its answer or rejoinder was due to what seems to us a belated realization that diplomatic negotiations can no longer be treated as matters to be considered only by "the State"—that the day for secret diplomacy is passed or passing. Another theory of the present action, and one more or less plausible, is that the Imperial German Government, trusting to the adequacy of the unofficial arguments already put out in defense of its methods of submarine warfare, expects, before it speaks and preparatory to speaking, some such demonstration of popular feeling as followed here the prompt publication of President WILSON'S carefully weighed words.

Lastly, there remains the chance that, as the summaries of the "note" which had already appeared in the German press, by omitting its phrases of courtesy and conciliation, made it seem harsher than it really is, there was felt to be need to guard against the creation in advance of a sentiment unfavorable to an equally courteous and conciliatory reply. Whatever the reason, the failure to publish this document as soon as it had been received can hardly be taken otherwise than as illustrating the difference between the German Government and ours as regards the conduct of public affairs.

Experience Is Not His Guide.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner LOSS probably voiced the opinion of not a few besides himself when, in discussing the new régime in Sing Sing Prison before the Monday Night Club, he declared that "life up there should be made so terrible that when the convict comes out he will say, 'The punishment of crime is so terrible, let's all be good.'"

The possibility of doing just that has been asserted for many centuries in many countries. It is no wonder, therefore, that belief in it is still widespread, but if anything is proved by experience it is that after men have been subjected to "terrible" treatment in prison, they do not, as a rule, or often, or more than very rarely, if ever, come out with a wish, and much less with a determination, to "be good." Usually—next to invariably—they emerge with as little inclination as ability, and none of either, to follow the path of rectitude.

"Schrecklichkeit" works about the same in prison as out of it, and really there is excuse for giving something else—the new penology, for instance—at least a trial. Its results cannot possibly be worse than were those of the system commended by the Deputy Commissioner. Moreover, can he soberly say that he thinks Sing Sing is or ever will be a place where life can correctly be described as "enjoyable"?

If he did but know it, his talk to the Monday Club was more than a bit discouraging—to what and whom he may guess if he tries long and hard.

Gladstone's Denial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On May 14 you published an article headed "How British Money Was Lost in the South—Gladstone One of the Prominent Englishmen Who Bought Confederate Bonds—Statesman Lost $100,000." And in the article following there appears what purports to be a list of the people who subscribed for the Confederate bonds.

Many of your readers are surprised that so reputable and reliable a paper as THE NEW YORK TIMES should publish this old slander, which has been so many times exposed and refuted. An examination of the list as published and the position in it of Mr. Gladstone's name is in itself sufficient to excite a suspicion of its genuineness. Mr. Morley in his life of Gladstone, (Macmillan Company, London and New York, published 1903,) page 83, Vol. II., says:

"Among the many calumnies poured upon him [Gladstone] in this connection was the charge that he had been a subscriber to the Confederate loan. 'The statement,' he wrote to a correspondent, (Oct. 17, 1865,) 'is not only untrue, but it is so entirely void of the slightest shadow of support in any imaginable incident of the case, that I am hardly able to ascribe it to mere error, and am painfully perplexed as to the motives which could have prompted so mischievous a forgery.'"

MORRIS W. SEYMOUR.
Litchfield, Conn., May 16, 1915.

THE SAILING OF THE FLEET.

Adown the lordly Hudson's tide,
Their prows turned seaward to the deep,
'Twixt cities proud on either side
Whose lofty towers, like sentries, keep
Their watch and ward o'er land and sea;
Past statue tall of Liberty
Whose light of Freedom ne'er has paled
As warder of the continent;
In slow review before the President,
Our grim, gray fleet, the nation's pride,
has sailed!

The cities paused; the tide that runs
Through busy streets in ceaseless course
For once was stayed as mighty guns
Spoke their last greeting, grim and hoarse,
In language stern of battlefield!
And as their deep-toned thunders pealed
Across the waters of the bay,
The cities' listening millions caught
An echo dread as though from battle brought
As sailed, in war-like pomp, that fleet away.

The fleet has sailed, but sailed in peace;
Not war but peace its mission still;
Not to add to, but to decrease
War's widening range of wrath and ill!
The strong man armed whose cause is just,
Who puts his faith in right, not lust
Of pride and greed, nor boasts his might,
May walk secure 'mongst armèd foes
For in a cause that's just each foeman knows,
If need should be, he's ready still to fight!

Of old the oracle bade Greece
In wooden walls to put her trust!
She trusted—won a glorious peace,
And humbled Persia to the dust!
And Artemisium, Salamis,
And blue Aegean waves that kiss
The shores of Marathonian plain,
Still murmur of Themistocles
And tell his story to the sunlit seas
As long as Time and History remain!

But not in walls of wood or steel
The land of Freedom puts her trust.
She proudly stands for human weal
And triumph of the cause that's just!
Alike on land or on the sea
She stands for justice, liberty,
In power and might imperial!
For truth, right, and humanity
Her banner proudly floats on land or sea!

For these may it still float whate'er befall!
H. T. SUDDUTH.

AS A BRITISH SCAPEGOAT.

One Aspect in Which Mr. Churchill's Case May Be Viewed.

DUBLIN, May 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Into the wisdom of particular war projects—one of them the Dardanelles attack, yet in suspense, and in which Greece was found traitorously wanting in its obligations and neglectful of its interests—it is not necessary here and now to go. The real question is Mr. Churchill's individual responsibility in these matters and how far it went. Was he alone solely responsible for these enterprises, right or wrong? To argue that in these momentous issues the First Lord of the Admiralty acted without consulting his colleagues and on his own authority is to assume that the Cabinet weakly surrendered its share of collective responsibility to Mr. Churchill, and allowed him to take whatever course he pleased. This view of the question entirely eliminates from the problem the constitutional and well-known theory of Cabinet responsibility which makes all responsible for the act of one member, and clothes every deliberate act of the Government in any department with the collective responsibility of the Cabinet, and not of the particular Minister who happens to be head of that department. To set up a theory of individual responsibility for important measures would destroy the whole groundwork of Cabinet government, and in these particular instances there is no reason to assume that such a revolution has taken place.

There are no grounds for assuming that Mr. Churchill in any of these matters has so autocratically acted or that the other members of the Cabinet weakly surrendered to him their part of their common and constitutional authority and responsibility. To call him a danger to the State is exaggerated censure as unjust as it is absurd.

Mr. Churchill has done more for the British Navy than in his time any single Minister ever did. By strenuous effort and untiring zeal and by enthusiasm in his work he brought it to that pitch of splendid perfection it attained when the war broke out and which it still maintains after nine months of war and its varying incidents. By his foresight he managed to have brought together at Spithead immediately before the war the finest array of naval strength that was ever seen on the waters of any country. Such a formidable display of up-to-date and efficient warships was never witnessed before, and it was that fortuitous concentration that saved these countries from threatened invasion and forced the scared ships of Germany to seek that safety in their own mine-protected channels from which they never since dared to emerge. The air craft of the British Army is in a high degree of perfection and efficiency today. Its development is mainly due to the encouragement given to it directly and specially by Mr. Churchill. He did more than one man would ordinarily do to further its expansion and development.

These two and many other acts of his weigh more in the opinion of any independent observer in Mr. Churchill's favor and go further to his advantage and credit than wild, wayward assumptions of his authority in other matters which are without warrant or substance.

The Dardanelles project is the deliberate and carefully thought out act of the Cabinet and a wise and proper enterprise it will prove to be. If it succeeds it will at one stroke bring those four hesitating and irritating neutrals to take sides. It will compel Greece to take sides. It has been turned aside by a fatal Court intrigue from a statesmanlike course.

Mr. Churchill saw that the possession of Constantinople would settle all the doubts of the four neutral powers as to where their true interests lie. But so did the entire British Cabinet and so did Lord Kitchener, or he should not have submitted to the policy. He might as well have been charged with the responsibility of the expedition as Mr. Churchill. But probably the campaign against him may begin when Mr. Churchill is done with. If Mr. Churchill, with these recommendations and with his past record of unflinching and strenuous service in the cause of his country, is to be thrown to the journalistic wolves there would thereby be perpetrated one of the greatest acts of public ingratitude and stupidity.

R. I. KELLY.
45 Wellington Road, Dublin.

The Ideal of Home Rule.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial of Sunday, may I suggest that the idea that a city should be free to do what it is not forbidden to do with respect to its own local affairs is not a recent nor an extreme idea. It has been consistently maintained for many years by all those who believe that home rule would simplify and render more efficient the government of our cities and our States. For "home rule" from one point of view is just as the "short ballot," merely a plan for the reorganization of our Governmental machinery to make it more efficient. Whether our city officials or State officials are at any one time more honest or capable would seem to be beside the point. In the long run is there any difference between their general qualifications? "Home rule" is based upon the somewhat trite but sound principle that in the long run those are best able to run their local affairs who live in the locality and are close to its problems. What restraints should be put upon the city's government of itself is another question upon which many of us may differ. The general principle should, however, be universally agreed upon by all those interested, like THE TIMES, in honest and efficient government, and should be applied by the Constitutional Convention.

As to the legislation of 1914 and 1913, at the time of its introduction this was in no way regarded by its proponents as an ideal or final solution. It was admittedly a partial step and only went as far as legislation could in the absence of a Constitutional amendment. The Municipal Government Association of New York State, on whose initiative that legislation was introduced, emphatically stated at the time that it was only part of a program which had in anticipation a home rule amendment which, it was explained, must follow in order that the Government of our cities might be placed upon any satisfactory basis.

SAM A. LEWISOHN,
Treasurer the Municipal Government Association of New York State.
New York, May 18, 1915.

Anything.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your leading editorial today (Saturday) is puzzling, disappointing, saddening. You say that if Germany were to comply with the President's note "she would at once regain much that she has lost in the world's respect." Do you imagine for a moment that any compliance will wipe out the Belgian horrors? Do you imagine for a moment that any compliance can restore the Lusitania's dead? Do you imagine for a moment that Germany can stand in her old place, "honored among the nations"? Who thinks her a gallant foe and chivalrous? Not one living being!

You say that if she complies, "there will be no more allusion to her as an outlaw nation." Why not? What she has done she has done, and neither your rhetoric nor the President's note can efface it. You say that her non-compliance "would be too preposterous for anybody's belief." What? After these ten months? Is it possible that you still need convincing that Germany will do anything to win? ARTHUR WARREN.
Dearborn, Me., May 15, 1915.

TO SAVE THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

That Might Have Been, Almost Unawares to the German People, One of the Strongest Motives for Making War.

By THOMAS L. WANN.

White Bear, Minn., May 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The world holds Germany responsible for the war, and if the world is right, where lies the direct responsibility in Germany—with the German people, with the Government, or with the Kaiser personally?

The Kaiser himself leaves no possibility of divided responsibility. His utterances alone are convincing even to the mind of one not familiar with the absolute personal control by the Kaiser of the Bundesrat, the Imperial Chancellery, the army, the navy, and the Foreign Office. The one thing regarding war which the Kaiser does not absolutely control is the voting of money and supplies by the people through the Reichstag, and there was not, and could not be, much question about that when the Reichstag and the people were told by his ministers that Germany was attacked and her frontiers invaded, whether it was true or false, as long as there was no time to investigate its truth or falsity.

But a large consensus of neutral opinion blames the war on German "militarism." Dr. Dernburg has denied the existence of such a thing, but he is wrong, as usual, and nobody knows he is wrong better than educated German-Americans. There is one phase of militarism which is found in Germany as nowhere else in the world, and that is its army of professional soldiers as represented by the officers. Nearly all the officers in the German Army are nobles, and nearly all the nobles in Germany are officers. The nobility in Germany increases in exact proportion with its male birth-rate; every son of every Von, Baron, or Graf being a Von, Baron or Graf. To a very great extent there is just one field of endeavor or livelihood open to these sons—the army. By heredity they are soldiers, by caste they are forbidden to enter commercial pursuits, by training from early boyhood the great majority of them are fitted for nothing but the army.

Almost invariably a son of the nobility leaves home for a cadet school when he is about ten years old. There he stays for nine or ten years until he graduates as an officer. During the formative period of his life he is absolutely isolated from the outside world, except during his short holidays, and his mind is fitted for war and nothing but war.

From an economic standpoint this large class of German youth is trained to be during its life a financial burden on the nation. There is probably no aristocracy in the world so miserably poor on the average as the German nobility, the inevitable result of successive generations of non-production and non-accumulation of wealth.

I spent five years of my life in Germany, what little education I have I acquired there, and as a boy of fifteen I went to the White Palace in Berlin and obtained as the son of an American citizen the personal permission of the old Emperor William to enter the cadet corps at Lichterfelde, which permission owing to unforeseen circumstances I fortunately did not avail myself of. I can state from personal observation and intimate knowledge that there is no more unfortunate, unhappy and discontented class in the world than a vast majority of the German nobility. During the tremendous economic strides of Germany in the last twenty years the condition of the poor nobility has become steadily worse; while they had no share in the increase in national wealth, they could not escape the inevitable increases in cost of living, love of luxury and extravagance.

The sons of this class had built up the most perfect war machine the world has ever seen, in every detail complete and ready for use, but for forty-three years the German army had not heard a shot fired in anger, except in skirmishes with a few natives in East Africa.

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz has stated that he never heard of "The Day" or of its being toasted, or a hope for its dawn expressed by German officers.

If the Admiral is right, does it not seem that in some unaccountable way German officers failed to express the hopes and aspirations which with them would have been the most natural in the world?

If the Kaiser is responsible for the war, whatever his reasons, this class was certainly with him to a man. They had no deciding voice any more than any other class in Germany, but they belonged to the same class of society as the Kaiser and his sons, their traditions, training, and general viewpoint were the same as his. Would it be any more unnatural for him to be influenced by their views and aspirations than it would be for one of us to be influenced by the ideas or wishes of our most intimate friends, particularly if their ideas and wishes agreed with and indorsed our own?

If there is any merit in the hypothesis herein advanced that the Kaiser was solely and personally responsible for the war along the lines suggested, the German people has certainly been fooled and misled by its Government as no people was ever fooled and misled before. But the opportunity and means were there. Did the Kaiser take advantage of them?

No more truthful and honorable people exist than the Germans; whether or no their Government is the exception which proves the rule, history alone will demonstrate.

I believe that I voice the feeling of a great many native Americans when I say to our German-American citizens: "If it is a fact that Germany entered the war purely to defend her territory, her honor, and her national life—go, in God's name, as far in aiding, abetting, and sympathizing with her as the neutrality of the United States and the dictates of humanity permit, and we are with you. But if you believe with me, or think that there are reasonable grounds for supposing, that the German people was cajoled into the war by the Kaiser and his Ministers primarily to further the interests of the house of Hohenzollern according to the Kaiser's conception of them, and that Germany's success in this war would mean that the divine right of autocratic Government by the Hohenzollerns would not only be fastened on the German people for centuries to come, but would dominate the destinies of the world, I beg of you to stop and think what line of thought and action would be taken in this crisis in the world's history by the men of German birth, if alive today, who towered among the leaders of the Union during the civil war, many of whom died for its cause, and all of whom, as far as I know, were participants in the revolution of 1848 in Germany, forerunners of the Social Democrats of today, and who fled from Germany to the United States to save their lives and freedom."

The above is predicated on the continuance of friendly relations between Germany and the United States, but if the misfortune of war should come, which God forbid, no misgivings trouble me that America cannot rely on Deutsche Treue to keep its oath of allegiance to the Stars and Stripes.

THOMAS L. WANN.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF RIGHT.

Do Mr. Wilson's Words Forecast the Struggles of the Superman?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Wilson's interpretation of twentieth century events, wherein he says "there is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight," also "a nation being so right it does not need to convince others by force that it is right," is most timely.

Mr. Wilson has endeavored to show that progression (whatever that is) utterly depends upon the injection of new material into what of the past we are obliged to carry with us into the present, and more, a willingness to die for it. Washington was such a pioneer; Abraham Lincoln was another; even old Darius Green, with his flying-machine, wasn't far behind in this pioneer business. "Right" and "Pride," says Mr. Wilson's psychology, are now standardized. They are superior to Fight and Fear. They have fought and conquered the world over. So insidiously have these two powers come among us—Right and Pride—that we have failed to recognize them in their full dynamic import. Yet upon these two things alone have society and commercialism fashioned their existence. Who, among leaders (for they are the ones who first pass upon matters) have failed to realize the deathless death of contempt and ridicule? One may die in passionate delight, but who can live year after year with the contempt of his brother man? This is a thing the mind is very busy with, these days, and Mr. Wilson is trying to call our attention to it.

I do not believe that in voicing these views Mr. Wilson is doing so in the spirit of teacher or preacher, but solely for the reason that he believes these things have become actually more powerful in the matter of adjustments than gunpowder.

There has never been a bigger nor a longer war waged than the battle of mental achievement, and, to the same end as the blood-strife, possession; nor ever a war so beneficial in making for happiness and well-being the world over. This is the time and the date for the battle of Superman and the Ages.

He who fights to win also stands to lose. So in this new fight, as Mr. Wilson suggests, we must not lose sight of the fact that there will not be injected into it a new terminal end in either direction. We may win or we may lose. But to have perished for a high ideal is, after all, to have lived. It seems to me that to continue to drag forth a barbaric past for present and future guidance is to jingle to a reality the old couplet:

To make more money to buy more land,
To raise more corn to feed more hogs;
To make more money to buy more land,
To raise more corn to feed more hogs;
To make more money to buy more land,
&c., &c.

DAVID ORR EDSON, M. D.
New York, May 15, 1915.

Too Many Demands for Money.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have a little boy attending one of the New York public schools. His requests for money, which must be handed in at school, are so many that I am losing patience. I interviewed his teacher, who says that the demands are insupportable, but that she must comply with her orders. My niece, who is a teacher, says the same thing.

INDIGNANT PARENT.
New York, May 17, 1915.

TRUST IN GERMAN WISDOM.

It Will Probably Work Its Way to a Satisfactory Answer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pending Germany's reply we take for granted suspension of the practices which provoked the note. And we do not await the reply with watch in hand. Indeed, if lapse of days shall not run to contempt we may hope that the nobler and the shrewder counsels are working in Germany to discredit a "blockade" so horribly efficient in killing noncombatants, so ineffectual in stopping trade.

Without now speculating on the details of Germany's reply I suggest what seems to me the primary question presented by our note. The "torpedoing and sinking of the Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives" is, says President Wilson, "a violation of American rights on the high seas." Germany will observe that these rights are not presented argumentatively; not even demonstrated. They are stated—and with a brevity which bespeaks our assurance of their impregnable standing in the law of nations. And Germany will not fail to perceive that American voyagers do not surrender their rights by sailing on a belligerent merchantman built with an eye to naval service, carrying contraband or reservists, warned of danger, &c. They enjoy that right which civilized States have not, hitherto, dreamed of denying to any noncombatant voyager in a belligerent merchantman—the right to be spared in case the destruction of the ship by the enemy is permissible.

Perhaps after the war the case of the Lusitania may suggest many formal alterations in the law of maritime war, but it is not for Germany to alter it now. Confronted at the threshold by a clear statement of our rights, how will Germany deal with them? Would she deny them? Then she must proclaim as her doctrine what the war zone operations implicitly suggest—"enemy ships, enemy passengers." When I say that Germany dare not restore piracy to the free list I weigh her conscience as well as her power. Confident that Germany will not squarely deny our rights, she will necessarily acknowledge them, and find some way of assuring us that they will be respected, for it is incredible that she will court our enmity because we stand up for our acknowledged rights.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.
New York, May 18, 1915.

Spitters Aloft.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In "C. C

THEATRES CANNOT EXCLUDE CRITICS

Justice Hendrick Decides for The Times Critic in His Suit Against the Shuberts.

CITES THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

Giving All Persons the Full and Equal Privileges of Public Places of Amusement.

ENTERS RESTRAINING ORDER

But Suspends Its Operation Pending an Appeal, Which Is to be Taken at Once.

Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Hendrick, in Special Term, Part I., yesterday handed down a decision for the plaintiff in the case of Alexander Woollcott, dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, against the Shubert Brothers, theatre owners and managers. Following the publication in THE TIMES of an unfavorable criticism of the play "Taking Chances," the Shuberts attempted to exclude Mr. Woollcott from their theatres, refusing to accept purchased tickets. Mr. Woollcott brought an action under the civil rights statute and Justice Nathan Bijur granted a temporary restraining order against the Shuberts, under the protection of which Mr. Woollcott saw and reviewed the play "Trilby." In the following week the case came before Justice Hendrick for argument on the question of making the temporary order permanent. Justice Hendrick at that time reserved decision, pending which he suspended the operation of the restraining order.

In his decision, announced yesterday, Justice Hendrick sustained the view of the law set forth by Mr. Woollcott's attorney, Alfred A. Cook of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan. He dwelt especially upon the amendment of the civil rights statute made by the Lgislature of this State since decisions were entered in the Metcalfe case and other cases. The civil rights statute in this State, as it now stands, provides that:

> All persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any place of public accommodation, resort, or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. No person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent, or employe of any such place, shall, directly or indirectly, refuse, withhold from, or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages, or privileges thereof.

Section 41. "Penalty for Violation. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing section, or who shall and or incite the violation of any of said provisions, shall for each and every violation thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $500, to be recovered by the person aggrieved thereby * * * and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor * * *."

That statute seems to me to supplement those already existing which secure to our citizens equal rights and privileges. If, to be objected that the statute purports to create a cause of action and is therefore void, because damages cannot be created by legislative fiat, the answer is twofold: The legislation comports with our public policy, State and national, and may rest upon the broad basis of the police power; secondly, the Legislature does not create a cause of action but simply enlarges the remedy. The patron ejected has a cause of action for reimbursement at common law, and now he may recover an additional sum in the nature of liquidated damages. The person who wrongfully cuts down a tree is liable for actual damages; under the statutes he may have to pay double or treble that sum.

Defendants also justify under the facts. They claim that plaintiff wants to attend their theatres for the purpose of writing adverse criticisms and thus to cause them pecuniary loss. At the trial they may be able to procure a finding of fact to that effect, but for the purposes of this motion I am constrained to hold that plaintiff has not been convicted of a vengeful purpose. So far as the affidavits and exhibits show, his judgments have often been favorable; and when adverse, they have frequently been in accord with criticisms published in other papers.

There is some force in defendants' claim that the facts do not justify an appeal to equity. The simple fact that a plaintiff may be obliged to bring several actions is hardly sufficient to transfer his legal controversies from a court of law to one of equitable jurisdiction. Especially is this true in a case like this where the cause of action is *quasi* criminal in its nature and is founded in part on an exercise of the police power. But other considerations must be noted. There are several defendants, all united in interest to deny to plaintiff some of his civil rights. One action at law would determine nothing. Legal relief would be inadequate. It is defendants' purpose to assert their claim continuously. In the meantime, unless equity interferes, plaintiff is without remedy, and the court at the end of an action at law would be unable to compel reparation. On the whole, I am satisfied that the action falls within the equitable jurisdiction. An order will be entered in form similar to that heretofore made restraining the defendants, pending the determination of the action or other order of the court, to be settled on notice.

As the attorneys for plaintiff have asked for a speedy determination of this motion to the end that the question may be ultimately and authoritatively determined by the appellate courts, and inasmuch as the question is not entirely free from doubt, I will grant a stay of all proceedings, except to review the order to be entered herein, until the determination of the appeal by the Appellate Division, upon condition that the appeal be taken within the statutory period.

(Signed) P. A. H., J. S. C.

Burton vs. Scherpf, 1 Allen (Mass.) 133, was an action for assault and battery. In 1857, plaintiff, a colored man, purchased a ticket for a concert in Lowell, but before taking his seat he was ejected and the sum paid for admission was tendered back. The lower court held that an action lay for assault and battery. The Supreme Court held that the action should have been for breach of contract.

Purcell vs. Daly, 19 Abb. N. C. 301, decides that a limited theatre ticket is not transferable, and the assignee cannot sue the manager to recover back the price paid.

In Western Turf Association vs. Greenberg, 204 U. S. 359, it was decided that a State statute providing for equal rights to persons holding tickets to places of amusement is constitutional. The court held that the place of amusement was "so far affected with a public interest that the State may, in the interest of good order and fair dealing, require defendant to perform its engagement to the public and recognize its own tickets of admission in the hands of persons entitled to claim the benefits of the statute."

In Aaron vs. Ward, 203 N. Y. 351, it was decided that a person holding a ticket for a key to a bathhouse was entitled to substantial damages when refused the key and ejected from the premises.

These cases cited by the parties do not lead me to a conclusion under the doctrine of *stare decisis*, but there seems to be a general consensus of judicial opinion, manifested *arguendo*, in favor of the position taken by defendants. The argument is that theatres are strictly private concerns, conducted solely for private profit or private pleasure, and that managers not only may refuse admission under an arbitrary discrimination, but they may quietly eject any person after selling him a ticket of admission. Under this doctrine the victim of the manager's resentment may recover the money he has paid for the ticket and the disbursements made on the faith of the ticket, but he must suffer the humiliation and inconvenience without recourse.

If my conclusion touching on the state of the law as thus summarized, I should be inclined to refuse the relief sought by plaintiff. But after all those cases were decided the Legislature of this State amended a statute so that it read as follows:

Section 40. "Equal rights in places of public accommodations, resort, or amusement. All persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any place of public accommodation, resort, or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.

Justice Hendrick said that an order would be entered in form similar to the order made by Justice Bijur restraining the defendants. But as an appeal is to be taken immediately, the Justice also announced that he would grant a stay of all other proceedings in the case until the appeal is determined by the Appellate Division. The effect of this is to suspend the operation of Justice Hendrick's order pending appeal.

The decision in full follows:

Justice Hendrick's Decision.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. SPECIAL TERM, PART I.
WOOLLCOTT
vs.
SHUBERT & ors.
HENDRICK, J:—

Defendants are managers of certain theatres, and plaintiff is engaged as a dramatic critic by The New York Times. His attendance at defendants' theatres has been interrupted. Defendants have forbidden him the privilege of entrance, have refused to honor his tickets of admission, and have threatened to eject him by force, if he should enter. Defendants claim that dramatic performances, which the public are invited, are on the same plane as private theatricals and that they have the same rights to select their auditors in the one case as in the other. Their view is clearly stated in the following extract from the brief filed in their behalf on this motion:

"The defendants claim that no person has any right to enter a theatre, unless it be with the consent of the manager or owner."

Carried into practice, that doctrine would justify any manager in refusing to admit to his theatre, and, even after admission, to eject or cause to be ejected any person or persons without cause or reason, except the will of the manager or owner of the theatre.

The particular question, involving the facts here disclosed, has never been decided in this State.

In the case of People ex rel, Burnham vs. Flynn, 189 N. Y. 180, Burnham, a theatrical manager, was convicted of the crime of conspiracy. The Appellate Division reversed an order dismissing a writ of habeas corpus, and the Court of Appeals concurred. The courts virtually decided that a statement made by Burnham to the members of a theatrical association, of which he was a member, to the effect that one Metcalfe had made libelous attacks on some members of the association and holding religion up to ridicule, followed by the exclusion of Metcalfe from some of the theatres, did not constitute a criminal conspiracy. Whether a man who behaves himself can be arbitrarily excluded from theatres was not involved in the question decided.

In Collister vs. Hayman, 183 N. Y. 250, a speculator in theatre tickets sued to restrain a theatre manager from interfering with his business of selling tickets on the sidewalk. It was the policy of the manager, of which public notice was given and which was printed on the tickets, to recognize no tickets peddled on the sidewalk. This was held to be a reasonable regulation and did not involve the question of discriminating between patrons of theatres.

The case of Collister vs. Hayman, 71 A. D. 316, was a similar action in which a temporary injunction demanded by the ticket speculator was denied.

In Luxenberg vs. Keith & Proctor Amusement Company, 117 N. Y. Supp. 979, the nature of the action was described in the opinion as follows: "This action was brought to recover damages for breach of contract, and the only question presented for our determination is the measure of the damages to be awarded the plaintiff. The plaintiff purchased four tickets at the box office of the defendants' theatre." Those facts could not present the question now under consideration.

Burton vs. Scherpf, 1 Allen (Mass.) 133, was an action for assault and battery. In 1857, plaintiff, a colored man, purchased a ticket for a concert in Lowell, but before taking his seat he was ejected and the sum paid for admission was tendered back. The lower court held that an action lay for assault and battery. The Supreme Court held that the action should have been for breach of contract.

Purcell vs. Daly, 19 Abb. N. C. 301, decides that a limited theatre ticket is not transferable, and the assignee cannot sue the manager to recover back the price paid.

In Western Turf Association vs. Greenberg, 204 U. S. 359, it was decided that a State statute providing for equal rights to persons holding tickets to places of amusement is constitutional. The court held that the place of amusement was "so far affected with a public interest that the State may, in the interest of good order and fair dealing, require defendant to perform its engagement to the public and recognize its own tickets of admission in the hands of persons entitled to claim the benefits of the statute."

In Aaron vs. Ward, 203 N. Y. 351, it was decided that a person holding a ticket for a key to a bathhouse was entitled to substantial damages when refused the key and ejected from the premises.

These cases cited by the parties do not lead me to a conclusion under the doctrine of *stare decisis*, but there seems to be a general consensus of judicial opinion, manifested *arguendo*, in favor of the position taken by defendants. The argument is that theatres are strictly private concerns, conducted solely for private profit or private pleasure, and that managers not only may refuse admission under an arbitrary discrimination, but they may quietly eject any person after selling him a ticket of admission. Under this doctrine the victim of the manager's resentment may recover the money he has paid for the ticket and the disbursements made on the faith of the ticket, but he must suffer the humiliation and inconvenience without recourse.

If my conclusion touching on the state of the law as thus summarized, I should be inclined to refuse the relief sought by plaintiff. But after all those cases were decided the Legislature of this State amended a statute so that it read as follows:

Section 40. "Equal rights in places of public accommodations, resort, or amusement. All persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any place of public accommodation, resort, or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. No person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent, or employe of any such place, shall, directly or indirectly, refuse, withhold from, or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages, or privileges thereof.

Section 41. "Penalty for Violation. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing section, or who shall and or incite the violation of any of said provisions, shall for each and every violation thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $500, to be recovered by the person aggrieved thereby * * * and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor * * *."

That statute seems to me to supplement those already existing which secure to our citizens equal rights and privileges. If, to be objected that the statute purports to create a cause of action and is therefore void, because damages cannot be created by legislative fiat, the answer is twofold: The legislation comports with our public policy, State and national, and may rest upon the broad basis of the police power; secondly, the Legislature does not create a cause of action but simply enlarges the remedy. The patron ejected has a cause of action for reimbursement at common law, and now he may recover an additional sum in the nature of liquidated damages. The person who wrongfully cuts down a tree is liable for actual damages; under the statutes he may have to pay double or treble that sum.

Defendants also justify under the facts. They claim that plaintiff wants to attend their theatres for the purpose of writing adverse criticisms and thus to cause them pecuniary loss. At the trial they may be able to procure a finding of fact to that effect, but for the purposes of this motion I am constrained to hold that plaintiff has not been convicted of a vengeful purpose. So far as the affidavits and exhibits show, his judgments have often been favorable; and when adverse, they have frequently been in accord with criticisms published in other papers.

There is some force in defendants' claim that the facts do not justify an appeal to equity. The simple fact that a plaintiff may be obliged to bring several actions is hardly sufficient to transfer his legal controversies from a court of law to one of equitable jurisdiction. Especially is this true in a case like this where the cause of action is *quasi* criminal in its nature and is founded in part on an exercise of the police power. But other considerations must be noted. There are several defendants, all united in interest to deny to plaintiff some of his civil rights. One action at law would determine nothing. Legal relief would be inadequate. It is defendants' purpose to assert their claim continuously. In the meantime, unless equity interferes, plaintiff is without remedy, and the court at the end of an action at law would be unable to compel reparation. On the whole, I am satisfied that the action falls within the equitable jurisdiction. An order will be entered in form similar to that heretofore made restraining the defendants, pending the determination of the action or other order of the court, to be settled on notice.

As the attorneys for plaintiff have asked for a speedy determination of this motion to the end that the question may be ultimately and authoritatively determined by the appellate courts, and inasmuch as the question is not entirely free from doubt, I will grant a stay of all proceedings, except to review the order to be entered herein, until the determination of the appeal by the Appellate Division, upon condition that the appeal be taken within the statutory period.

(Signed) P. A. H., J. S. C.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ARABIC, (Southampton.)—Mrs J. B. Ackland, James Anderson, Miss H. A. Arthur, R. E. Barkley, E. L. Bennett, Ernest Bloomfield, Mrs. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Carter, H. S. Carter, H. G. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dale, G. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fieldhouse, Mrs. F. L. Garner, B. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gaskell, A. Gibson, E. S. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hearn, Sydney Herbert, C. Hodgson, C. James, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lee, Miss J. C. Nelson, Miss M. Owen, Mrs. B. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Proctor, H. Randall, Mrs. A. G. Sanderson, P. S A. Smith, Mrs. J. D. Thackeray, and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Weston.

FREDERICK VIII., (Copenhagen.)—D. Allen, S. Appel, Miss Paula Cushman, Harold Cruse, Captain G. F. Gosling, Dr. T. C. Hall, Mrs. J. B. Hall, Mrs. T. A. Holm, Dr. William Hollinger, Mrs. Clara Joseph, Mrs. Emma Kerny, Mrs. E. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Patten, J. J. Roche, and Richard Wagner.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

TUSCANIA, (Liverpool.)—W. R. Allan, Edward Ballen, A. H. Binyon, A. S. Cheesebrough, S. A. Crippen, Mr. and Mrs. James Dunn, the Hon. Maurice Egerton, R. Gardiner, C. G. Hough, B. O. Jenkins, Mrs. C. Langmore, Miss M. T. Mackay, John Parsley, Mr. and Mrs. B. Perrin, W. T. Prentice, and W. F. Stewart.

MINNEHAHA, (London.)—Miss P. S. Clinton-Baddeley, Mrs. J. Donnelly, Mrs. Margaret Graham, Cecil M. Harnies, C. E. Matthews, Miss Daisey Polk, Mrs. M. L. Rickard, J. H. Tallman, Mrs. Laura Tibbinham, and James Wilks.

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CENTURY OPERA ASKS COURT FOR RECEIVER

"Popular" English Company Owes $73,500 Rent, and $48,000 to Otto H. Kahn.

THOUSANDS DUE SINGERS

Lack of a "Diamond Horseshoe" and Famous Stars One Reason Given for Collapse Last Winter.

The Century Opera Company, the organization which gave opera in English here, and suspended its activities while on tour in Chicago last season, yesterday asked Supreme Court Justice Donnelly, through its controlling Directors, to appoint a receiver and dissolve the corporation.

This step comes as the end of what was regarded as the most dignified attempt so far made to habituate "popular" opera in this country. A large company was organized with influential backing, the City Club leading in the first stages of its existence. The start was made two years ago at the Century Opera House on Central Park West, which had its name changed from Century Theatre to fit the enterprise.

The first season produced problematical results, but they were good enough to encourage the backers to continue. Last year the organization was much strengthened artistically, and the interior of the opera house was remodeled to provide for nearly a thousand more seats. Public support was fair, but not enough to meet the expenses of the organization, and when it found no support in Chicago the company was disbanded, since which time it has been inactive.

A variety of reasons for the lack of success of the venture has been given, including the one that it is impossible to make opera performances go in this country unless there is a "diamond horseshoe," famous stars, and singing in foreign tongues. Some of those closely connected with the organization maintain, however, that its patronage exceeded that of any of the theatres this season and that, with certain modifications, the scheme is still entirely practicable.

Milton and Sargent Aborn, the managers, who broke with the Century Directors a few months ago and said they would start a permanent English Opera Company in New York next Fall, are said to be still in the same frame of mind and holding to the intention to open about Oct. 1 in a theatre not yet selected.

The application for a receiver is made by Edward Kellogg Baird, Andreas Dippel, Roland Holt, Alvin W. Krech, George McAneny, Henry R. Winthrop, Frank W. Vanderlip, Thomas L. Leeming, and Charles H. Strong.

In a statement to the court signed by them they say the property owned is not sufficient to pay all the just demands that have been made and which will continue to be made if the concern should go through another season.

There are thousands due in unpaid salaries of singers and officials of the company, according to the books submitted to the court, $3,185; headed by a claim of $28,333 for salary owing to Milton and Sargent Aborn. Members of the company to whom money is owing are Orville Harrold, tenor, $6,000; Jaques Coini, stage director, $11,300; Lois Ewell, soprano, $6,416; Florence Macbeth, soprano, $3,185; Agide Jacchia, conductor, $3,800; Louis Kreidler, baritone, $2,375; Henry Weldon, bass, $3,286; Alfred Kaufman, bass, $2,375; Kathleen Howard, contralto, $2,460; Morgan Kingston, tenor, $2,085; Gustave Bergman, tenor, $5,785; Albertina Rasch, premiere danseuse, $1,585; Lucia Stanley, soprano, $5,150, and Rufus Dewey, press representative, $6,600. Many other claims less than $1,000 are included.

It is supposed these claims for salary represent amounts which would have been forthcoming under contracts if the company had continued, for on the return from Chicago the management said that all artists had been paid in full for their services to date, and the artists did not deny it.

Forty-six subscribers have put in claims for rebates on season subscriptions for performances not given. A large item is for unpaid rent for the Century Opera House, owing to the New Theatre Company, the owners. From Sept. 1 to date the Century company owes $73,500 for rent.

Otto H. Kahn, who was at first the principal backer of the organization, but who retired several months ago and was followed by two or three of the most prominent Directors, has a claim of $48,000 against the company for money advanced. For furnishing translated texts of operas, Algernon St. John Brenon claims $500, and Pierre V. R. Key says $350 is due for press work.

The Metropolitan Opera Company has a claim of $657 for repairing costumes and providing scenery and effects. The cost of publishing librettos and programmes proved an expensive item, as is shown by a claim of $14,380 by the Operatic Programme and Libretto Company. This claim is disputed.

The only property listed by the company is the following: Claim in litigation, $1,654; Theatre Magazine Company, $214; cash on deposit in Equitable Trust Company, $13.87; cash in Gotham National Bank, $2.83; costumes, scenery, and account books, valueless. In this there is a court attachment for $3,683.

The largest stockholders who have paid up their subscriptions in full are Otto H. Kahn, $30,000; Thomas W. Lamont, $2,500; William R. Proctor, $1,000; Clarence H. Mackay, $10,000; Isaac N. Seligman, $1,000; Mrs. Ralph Schwarzenbach, $1,000; William K. Vanderbilt, $15,000; Harry Payne Whitney, $10,000, and Paul M. Warburg, $5,000.

GOLFERS AT HOT SPRINGS.

The Duchess of Manchester and Duchess de Chaulnes Among Players

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 18.—The Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess de Chaulnes, and Miss Margeurite Shonts, who arrived here yesterday from White Sulphur, played a foursome at golf today with Miss Isabella May of Washington. Another foursome was composed of Eben Jordan of Boston, Alfred and Robert Batcheller of Washington, and Dr. R. A. Black.

Among the New York guests at the Homestead who golfed today were George F. Crane, Mrs. Earl Dodge, Henry T. Sloane, Alexander Julian, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Fisher, Mrs. P. P. Wertheim, and E. M. Morgan, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman of New York left Hot Springs this evening.

The Southeastern Freight Association will hold its convention at the Homestead May 24 to 27.

Colonel and Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, H. R. Van Praag and Benedict Gruntal of New York rode today.

Arrivals at the Homestead were George W. Sawin of New York, S. L. Eichel of Richmond, John L. Atlee of Lancaster, R. J. Darnell and Miss Pauline Darnell of New York, P. W. Foote of Schenectady, N. Y.; Forrest W. Taylor of Worcester, Mass.; Miss Isabella May of Washington, C. S. Wadsworth of New York, M. O. D. Cauchois of New York, and H. W. MacConnell of New York.

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TWO WASHINGTON WEDDINGS

M. T. Johnston Weds Julia Goldsborough—Newcomer-Foster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A wedding ceremony of interest to Washington and Maryland took place this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Edmund K. Goldsborough, 1,331 K Street, where her daughter, Miss Julia Goldsborough, and Matthew Tilghman Johnston of Easton, Md., were married amid beautiful floral appointments in the presence of a small family party and intimate friends. A reception to several hundred additional guests followed the ceremony.

The bride was escorted by her brother, Edmund K. Goldsborough, Jr., and preceded by three attendant maids—Miss Helena Robinson of Philadelphia, Miss Ruth Perkins of this city, and Miss Elizabeth Bateman of Easton, Md. The bridegroom was attended by his brother-in-law, M. T. Goldsborough of Baltimore. The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, formerly of Easton, and a close friend of both families, officiated.

The bride's gown was a beautiful creation of fine French lace, with court train of satin, all in rich ivory tone, with tulle veil and coronet of orange blossoms. Her bridal bouquet was of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids wore lace gowns on smart new lines, with the skirts made in deep flounces, and draped bodices with surplice neck and long sleeves. Miss Perkins and Miss Bateman had their gowns finished in deep swing girdles of pale dull pink, which were matched by their very chic hats of georgette crêpe, trimmed in pink roses. Pink roses also formed their bouquets. Miss Robinson, as maid of honor, had her gown of pale yellow taffeta with girdle of yellow. She wore a white hat trimmed in yellow roses, and carried white flowers.

Mrs. Goldsborough, the bride's mother, wore a handsome gown of black lace over black satin, with a girdle of jet and rich bodice garniture of rose point.

Young Mrs. Johnston is a native Washingtonian, born in the spacious old mansion built by her maternal grandfather, in which her début and marriage both took place. She has only recently returned from a residence in England, where her two married sisters are now living.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston left late in the afternoon for a short honeymoon trip before going to their home on the Eastern Shore.

A wedding of much interest to army circles took place at All Souls' Church at 11 o'clock this morning, when Mrs. Lily Armour Foster of this city, widow of Major Lester S. Foster, U. S. A., became the bride of Colonel Henry Clay Newcomer, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., now on duty in this city. Only a small company witnessed the ceremony, at which the pastor of the church, the Rev. U. S. G. Pierce, officiated. There were no attendants. Colonel and Mrs. Newcomer left for several weeks' travel immediately after the ceremony, and on their return to town will live at the Mendota.

WHITMAN TO VISIT NEWPORT.

Governor Will Spend His Vacation with His Family on Price's Neck.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 18.—Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York will join his family here at intervals during the Summer and pass his vacation at his residence on Price's Neck, where Mrs. Whitman will arrive in June.

Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia, who is expected at her new residence next month, has called the estate Miramai.

Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins McIlvaine of New York will be guests of Mrs. Edward Potter for the Summer.

Maxmilian and Rudolph L. Agassiz of Cambridge were here today inspecting improvements to the Agassiz estate rented for the Summer to Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt of New York.

Mrs. William Grosvenor of Providence has arrived at Roslyn.

Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James are at Beacon Hill House for the Summer.

Miss Kate Birckhead of Boston has arrived at the Mason residence, where the Misses Dillon F. Mason and Ida M. Mason of Boston will arrive next week.

Mrs. F. T. Jeffrey of Boston has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William DeForest Manice of New York will spend the Summer with Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry at Edgehill.

Miss Janet Fish will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish this Summer.

Mrs. Fordham Morris of New York will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin throughout the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin L. Sands of New Hamburg, N. Y., will spend the Summer with Mrs. Frederick P. Sands.

Raphael Pumpelly will spend the Summer at Dublin, N. H., his residence having been rented to the Spanish Ambassador.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Winsor Weld of Boston will spend the Summer at Chestnut Hill and in the West, visiting the exposition at San Francisco.

Mrs. James B. Haggin will be absent from Newport until August, when she returns from California to occupy Villa Rosa.

Bishop James Henry Darlington and Mrs. Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., are planning to visit the Panama Exposition at San Francisco before opening their Newport residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar M. Phelps, formerly of New Rochelle, N. Y., have taken possession of their future home, Slate Hill Farm in Middletown, where they will live throughout the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Wilson of Washington, are expected at their new Summer home this week.

SOCIETY IN BERKSHIRES.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapin and W. A. Slater, Sr., Among Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, May 18.—Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who has been passing a few weeks at his country place in North Egremont, has returned to New York. Dr. Hamilton's health is improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Crane have recalled invitations for a reception at Model Farm, Dalton, because of the illness of Mrs. Frank K. Paddock, Mrs. Crane's mother.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake are leaving Pine Needles tomorrow for Wellesley, where they will pass the next six weeks with Mr. Blake's mother, Mrs. Arthur Runnewell.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Chapin arrived today at Merrywood for the season.

Dr. Leigh Hunt, who has been at his country place in Williamsville, has gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence B. Stoddard will arrive in Stockbridge on Thursday to pass the Summer at the Luling villa.

William A. Slater, Sr., of Washington has opened Home Farm in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Slater, Jr., who are at the American Hospital in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton F. Webster, who had been at Curtis Hotel, returned to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lord, Jr., of Orange, N. J., and Mrs. Frank E. Sweetser of Boston arrived at Curtis Hotel.

Miss Dorothy Hyde Godfrey, Miss Claire Herrick, Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson, and Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Goodrich arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mrs. F. Norton Goddard of New York has leased a cottage in Stockbridge.

A Rare Opportunity for Collectors of Small Means

A wonderful collection of drawings by America's artists of repute. These drawings were made for The Century Magazine by such artists as Oliver Herford, E. W. Kemble, Albert E. Sterner, Jules Guerin, and many others.

We offer the drawings for sale at very low prices. Now on exhibition in our Retail Store.

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THE PRESIDENT DEFINES HIS PROHIBITION VIEWS

Believes in Local Option, but Won't Absolutely Condemn the State-wide Plan.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—A letter from President Wilson was made public here today, reaffirming his position on the liquor question and clarifying two previous letters on the same subject, known as the Shannon and Grogan letters; they were written when Mr. Wilson was Governor of New Jersey. In the Shannon letter he favored local option as a means of settling liquor issues. If they were injected into State or national politics, he said, they brought disruption and rendered constructive legislation impossible. The Grogan letter has been construed in Kentucky as meaning that the writer favored State-wide prohibition.

In view of the widely divergent interpretations placed upon the two letters, W. B. Haldeman, editor of The Louisville Times, wrote the President reciting that:

"State-wide prohibition has been made an issue by two of the candidates for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination in Kentucky, and in that connection the so-called Grogan letter is being used to imply that you approve of this principle in certain circumstances which are declared to fit the present Kentucky political situation. On the other hand, the so-called Shannon letter is being used in an effort to prove that you stand for local self-Government as a principle for Democrats to observe.

"If you feel that the situation warrants," Mr. Haldeman's letter said in conclusion, "I should be pleased to have a statement of present date from you as to your general attitude toward the questions presented by these letters. Such a statement would do much to clarify our local situation and do much to emphasize what you obviously intended by the Shannon letter."

"I have your letter of May 5," the President's letter made public today says, "and must apologize for not having replied to it sooner. I am sure that you will understand the pressure of circumstances I have been under.

"The reply to your letter is very simple. My so-called Shannon letter precisely defines my position with regard to the liquor issue, not only as it was when I wrote the letter, but as it is now, and the letter to Mr. Grogan is, or was, at any rate, intended to be entirely consistent with it. What I intended to say to Mr. Grogan, and think that I said with sufficient clearness, was that, while the position I had taken in the Shannon letter expressed my fixed convictions in the matter, I was not self-confident or self-opinionated enough to say what the proper course of action was either in Texas or in any other State where I was not personally in touch with the condition obtaining. I felt that it would be arrogant on my part to state that there were in my opinion no circumstances which justified it again and State-wide prohibition for a.

"I am sure that you yourself felt that there was no inconsistency between the two letters, and I am sincerely obliged to you for having afforded me the opportunity to make this very explicit."

MEDICAL CONVENTIONS OPEN.

Many New York Physicians at White Sulphur Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 18.—The last of the physicians attending the two conventions now being held at White Sulphur arrived at the Greenbrier this morning and the colony has been increased by more than 100 doctors from all over the country. This month held their first meeting in different parts of the Old White.

Among the New York physicians to arrive this morning for the meetings were Drs. Alfred T. Osgood, James Pederson, George Warren, E. L. Kipp, Charles H. Chetwood, J. Bayard Clark, and H. A. Morton.

Other arrivals at the Greenbrier this morning included Mrs. Frank Tilford, Miss Tilford, Mrs. Robert E. Cushman, and Miss Aileen Cushman of New York; Mme. E. S. Conklin of Lakewood, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Mitchell and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fowler of Washington, Mrs. Maud Whiting of Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. Kidner of Chicago.

Stahl-Lent Wedding on June 1.

Miss Harriet Lent, daughter of Mrs. Sara DeWitt Lent, and David Vinton Stahl, son of Naval Constructor and Mrs. Albert William Stahl, will be married on Tuesday, June 1, in St. Bartholomew's chapel. There will be two flower girls, Jane Katherine Jowett and Katherine Lewis, and the maid of honor will be Miss Jessie Boyd and the bridesmaids, Miss Frances Allison and Miss Evelyn Ryan. Meade Stone will be the best man, and the ushers will be Norton Leo, Ralph Matthiessen, Ralph Judson, and George Tall.

Ryan-Taylor Wedding Plans.

Miss Jessie M. Taylor of 539 West 112th Street, daughter of the late Mrs. Margaret Taylor, will be married to Charles David Ryan on Wednesday, June 9, at 4 o'clock, in the Broadway Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Walter Buchanan officiating. Miss Bertha Taylor, the bride's sister, will be maid of honor and there will be two bridesmaids, Miss Clarina Cushman and Miss Vera Cushman. The three-year-old niece of the bride, Evelyn Cushman, will act as flower girl. Earl Ryan will be his brother's best man and the ushers selected are Horace S. Gould, Herman E. Willer, Frederick K. Nixon, and William M. T. Spence.

Thomas Logan Jones.

Thomas Logan Jones, a retired wholesale paper dealer, died yesterday at his home, 80 St. James Place, in his eightieth year. Mr. Jones was born in Philadelphia and had been a resident of Brooklyn since 1866. When 18 years of age he was licensed to preach and for several years was in the ministry. On coming to New York, Mr. Jones entered the firm of Harrison Brothers & Co., paper dealers at 47 John Street, where he remained for twelve years and then, with Robert W. Skinner as his partner, he formed the firm of Jones & Skinner, at 131 William Street, and up to 89 John Street. This partnership continued up to 1910, when Mr. Skinner died and Mr. Jones's health led him to retire. Mr. Jones joined the old Carlton Avenue Methodist Church, now known as the Simpson M. E. Church, forty years ago and at the time of his death was the President of the Board of Trustees. He was also for twenty-eight years Treasurer of the church, and for ten years its Sunday School Superintendent. He had been the President of the Methodist Association Union. Mr. Jones is survived by a son, Jay S. Jones, a lawyer.

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ARGENTINA FINDS A COMET.

La Plata Astronomer Cables the Discovery to Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 18.—The discovery of a comet visible in a small telescope was announced in a cablegram received at the Harvard Observatory today from Dr. Felix Aguilar, of La Plata, Argentina.

Dr. Aguilar said the comet was found by Delavan. Its position at 4 A. M., May 17, was right ascension 38 minutes, 1 second; declination minus 9 degrees, 5 minutes, 31 seconds.

Laurette Taylor's New Management

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 18.—Laurette Taylor announced today that she had concluded by cable arrangements to appear on the conclusion of her London engagement under the management of Klaw & Erlanger and George Tyler.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN O'NEIL, editor of The New Britain Herald and correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES for many years, died at his home in New Britain, Conn., yesterday from shock. He was 50 years old, and had been a member of The Herald for twenty-five years.

WILLIAM S. HARRIS, a retired farmer, and one of Bergen County's oldest citizens, died at his home in Bergen Street, Hackensack, N. J., yesterday. He was in his ninety-first year.

Miss CAROLINE MORRIS IMBRIE, who managed a private school at her home, 73 West Thirty-fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J., for many years, died there yesterday. She is survived by two brothers and a sister.

Captain JAMES H. MULLIGAN, formerly of the United States Life-Saving Service, died on Monday at Vera Cruz, Cal., according to information received at his home in Long Branch, N. J. He was born in this city, and was 83 years old. Captain Mulligan retired ten years ago, after twenty-five years in the service. He was keeper at Long Branch when the St. Paul went ashore in 1898, and in 1901 assisted in saving the crew of the Flotbeck.

Captain EDWARD TUBBY,

PAY-AS-YOU-GO PLAN OFFERED FOR STATE

Serial Bonds Instead of Long-Term Issues Suggested to Constitution Makers.

COULD THEN PAY WHEN ABLE

Senator Foley Seeks to Lift Prohibition Against City Having a Senate Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 18.—Changes in the Constitution to permit that State to abandon fifty-year bonds for permanent improvements and pay as it goes were recommended this afternoon at a hearing by Lewis B. Franklin, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company.

"Serial bonds," to be retired as State finances permit, was the solution recommended by Mr. Franklin. The Miechel administration in New York is considering such a plan for the city.

Mr. Franklin said serial bonds would find a better market than long-time securities, as they are preferred by investors generally and bond dealers.

The growth of the State debt and the management of its sinking fund was the topic announced for the hearing today by Henry L. Stimson, Chairman of the Committee on Finances. Mr. Franklin and Lawrence Chamberlain, a bond expert with Kountze Brothers, were the speakers.

"Until recently no one has doubted the value of New York State bonds," said Mr. Franklin. "Today careful buyers are beginning to regard the State's bonds with doubt. That is partly due to agitation, which it is feared, may result in money being taken from sinking funds to pay current expenses of the State. The proposal in 1913 to take $18,000,000 from the sinking funds had a decided effect among holders of State bonds because it gave the first intimation that State officials might ever dream of taking any action that might be even remotely construed as impairing these funds created for the protection of the State's debt."

Surplus in Sinking Funds.

"But is it a fact that there is a substantial surplus in the sinking funds? Is there any question regarding that?" asked Chairman Stimson.

"There is no question that there is a considerable excess in the sinking funds," Mr. Franklin replied, "but, while bondholders do not want excess money put into their funds they feel that what already has been put in should be regarded as money held in trust that should not be touched."

George Clinton of Buffalo, a member of the committee, raised the question of serial bonds.

"It is the almost unanimous opinion both among investors and dealers that the serial bonds are preferable," said Mr. Franklin with enthusiasm.

"Why?" asked Mr. Stimson.

"Because they enable investors to diversify the maturity of their investments," said Mr. Franklin. National banks, he said, for instance, would not invest in securities which had long to run, but would jump at five-year bonds.

"I strongly urge that the State be committed to serial bonds," said Mr. Franklin. "Besides the reasons I have stated already there is this additional reason. The serial plan would at once relieve investors from the ever-rising anxieties over the sinking funds and their care."

To Sell Bonds Below Par.

Mr. Franklin also recommended that the prohibition against selling State bonds below par be done away with, because the State would thus get better prices for its bonds. He also favored some constitutional safeguard for the investment of the sinking funds. A statutory provision now limits such investment to State and municipal bonds, but Mr. Franklin did not regard that as sufficiently secure. He thought these securities were best, but believed that only securities maturing before the bonds to be paid by any sinking fund should be acquired for that purpose.

Mr. Franklin would have no bond run longer than the life of the improvement for which it is issued. He branded as absurd the New York City plan of issuing fifty-year bonds to buy police horses. The certificate of the State Engineer, Mr. Franklin thought, might safely be accepted as to the life of any State improvement. He also suggested that a State Controller should be free to make short-time loans in anticipation of revenues not to exceed 20 per cent. of the estimated revenue. Under the present law the limit is $6,000,000.

The enormous car of the present system of financing State improvements was illustrated with figures submited by Mr. Chamberlain which showed that on a fifty-year 4 per cent. issue where the ammortization fund was invested at 3 per cent. the cost of the issue would be 41 per cent. of the principal. Where the money was reinvested at 4 per cent. the cost would be 3 0per cent.

"What would you suggest as a constitutional amendment to put the sinking funds on a porper basis?" Mr. Franklin was asked.

"It should provide for such annual pro rata contributions from now on as with present amounts in the sinking funds and the accrued interest on securities in the funds would meet all obligations as they mature," he replied.

Mr. Chamberlain gave the history of the State debt since 1816, when the funded debt was $3,000,000. In 1866 it had risen to $16,000,000. In 1903 all was paid. The borrowing started anew in 1904. By 1905 the State had accumulated a new debt of $17,000,000; in 1906, it was $17,000,000; in 1908, $26,000,000; 1909, $41,000,000; 1910, $57,000,000; 1911, $80,000,000; 1912, $110,000,000; 1913, $135,000,000, and 1914, $159,000,000.

Mr. Chamberlain painted a sombre picture of the future. He thought that to maintain its international status the United States would be compelled to inflict an increasingly heavy tax burden on the people, of which a large bulk would fall on this State, while there would be small chance of any substantial rise in the valuation of property.

MORE SENATORS FOR CITY.

Senator Foley Would Limit Representation Only by Population.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 18.—Under a plan proposed in the Constitutional Convention today by Stae Senator James A. Foley of New York, there would be twenty-four instead ow twenty-one Senate Districts in New York City. That would give the city within two of a majority in the Senate as at present constituted.

That is all the Foley amendment has in view. It does not provide for a reapportionment of Senate Districts by the Constitutional Convention, but would leave that task to next year's legislature as Mr. Root and other convention leaders suggested. The Foley amendment would merely strike from the constitution the provisions which make it impossible for New York City, no mater what it's population, to have a majority in the Senate.

Senator Foley's proposal would amend Section 4 of Article III by eliminating these provisions:

1. That no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district, except to make two or more Senate districts wholly within the county.

2. That no county shall have four or more Senators unless it shall have a full ratio of population for each Senator.

3. That no county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators, and that no two counties, or the territory thereof as now organized, adjacent to each other or which are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the Senators.

4. That if any county having three or more Senators shall be entitled under the prevailing ratio to one more Senator, such additional Senator shall be given to such county, and the whole number of Senators shall be increased to that extent.

To Correct Discrimination.

"This amendment," said Senator Foley, "is intended to correct the present discrimination against New York City in its legislative representation.

"At present New York City has twenty-one of the fifty-one Senators. Under the amendment proposed New York would be entitled to twenty-four out of fifty Senators, the citizen population, exclusive of aliens, being used as the basis for the division of districts. If aliens were to be included, New York City would be entitled to twenty-six out of fifty Senators.

"The amendment would give New York City sufficient representation to prevent the imposition of a direct tax against the wishes of a majority of its taxpayers and citizens. It provides for equal representation only, and nothing can be fairer than that."

William F. Sheehan introduced a proposal to eliminate the provision calling for decennial State enumerations and providing that after next year all reapportionments shall be based on the Federal census. Mr. Sheehan pointed out that this would save the State approximately $475,000 every ten years.

Hiram M. Kirk, Democrat, of New York, introduced a proposal to abolish the Senate, and vest all legislative power in the Assembly. He would raise the salary of Assemblymen from $1,500 to $3,000.

New Court of Appeals Plan.

Another amendment proposed by Mr. Kirk would abolish the elective Court of Appeals. It provides for the designation by the Justices of the Supreme Court in convention of nine of their number to sit as a Court of Appeals. The Justices of the Court of Appeals under the proposed amedment would receive $5,000 a year in addition to their salaries as Supreme Court Justices.

Harry W. Newburger, Democrat, of New York, proposed an amendment to extend the term of District Attorneys in New York and Kings Counties from four to five years and making these officers ineligible for two successive terms.

Compulsary voting and penalties for failure to vote are provided in a proposed amendment put in by Isaac Sargent, Republican, of Kings.

H. Le Roy Fairchild, Republican, of Greene County, would give the Legislature power to abolish the Grand Jury system or to regulate it. He wants to do away with waste of time in criminal cases and would try any criminal charge except murder on information sworn to by the Public Prosecutor.

Ex-Judge Alphonzo T. Clearwater, Republican delegate at large, presented a proposal to raise the salaries of Supreme Court Justices in country districts from $10,000 to $15,000 and to strike out the present provision for $2,000 extra for Justices designated to sit in the Appellate Division.

TO MAKE STATE FOREST PAY.

Professor Baker Would Remove Timber Cutting Prohibition.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 18.—At a hearing this afternoon before the Committee on Conservation and Natural Resources of the Constitutional Convention, Professor Hugh P. Baker, Dean of the State College of Forestry at Syracuse, urged that the State forest be made to produce revenue. He would abandon the present policy under which the forests are protected against timber cutting. He said "the virgin forest should be left standing as a monument of what the Adirondack forests once were," within a zone comprising from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of the entire area. The rest should be used so as to produce revenues, always under safeguards that would prevent indiscriminate lumbering or denudation.

"The annual lumber bill of this State is something like $100,000,000," said Professor Baker. "We spend from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 in the States annually for timber while our own forests are rotting away. The Federal Government is conducting timber cutting operations in the Rockies and the Cascades in a manner which actually has improved the forests there and yet the revenue last year was more than $4,000,000.

"Where would you find your virgin forest to stand as monument!" asked H. Leroy Austin, who was Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner under Governor Hughes and who is a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. "They have been cutting timber on ninety-five per cent. of the entire area of the State's forest preserve."

Kenneth Goldthwaite, editor of the Adirondack Enterprise, took the opposite view. He said the Adirondack forests were in worse shape now than they were twenty years ago and would be Stad adopted its present policy of protection. He urged that all timber cutting be prohibited and that the State adopt an extensive policy of reforestation.

"If $30,000,000 were spent by the State in the next thirty years for reforestation, then there would be an opportunity for timber cutting afterward that would yield the State, according to a careful estimate some $10,500,000 a year. For the present the slogan should be: Plant more trees, permit no cutting, protect the forests better from fire."

CASH REGISTER CASE PLEA.

Government Asks Supreme Court to Review Circuit Court's Reversal.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Department of Justice today filed in the Supreme Court a petition for a writ to bring the criminal anti-trust case against the officers of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, before that tribunal.

John H. Patterson, President, and other officers of the company were convicted of conspiracy to violate the anti-trust law, but the convictions were reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals. The petition filed today asks the Supreme Court to review the reversal.

"This," says the petition, "is one of the most important criminal cases ever brought under the anti-trust law. The indictment charged that, by the use of practically all known means of unfair competition, the defendants have ruined and forced out of business a great number of competing cash register companies, and acquired 95 per cent. of the cash register trade of the United States.

"The peculiarly aggravated nature of the defendants' conduct, as well as the far-reaching questions of law involved, have aroused wide interest. The reversal of the conviction has been taken by many to indicate that the criminal provisions of the anti-trust law are unenforcible. General acceptance of this view, even if mistaken, will have the gravest consequences."

The Government holds that the Circuit Court's decision was based upon a "fundamental misconstruction" of the anti-trust law, mistaken views of "monopolization," "conspiracy in restraint of trade," in aplying the Statute of Limitations and to the requirements of indictments under the anti-trust law.

"It is also," says the brief, "of the greatest consequence to the Department of Justice in the conduct of pending and future litigation, and to the public generally, that no misunderstanding should exist as to the meaning of the anti-trust law."

In concluding, the brief declares that the testimony, which the Circuit Court itself sets forth in its reversing opinion, shows "that these men were steeped in a deliberate guilt; not merely technical guilty of technical offenses, but knowingly of offenses that the man in the street would recognize as flagrantly and unmistakably wrong."

ILLINOIS FOR LARGER NAVY.

State Senate Calls on Its Representatives for Stronger Policy.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.—After an all-morning debate, the Senate today passed a resolution declaring in favor of a larger navy, and calling on Illinois' representatives in Congress to adopt a stronger naval policy.

The vote was 26 to 15.

WILL LEAVES A GIFT TO A. G. VANDERBILT

Frederick M. Davies Died on Day After Friend Sailed on the Lusitania.

$50,000 FOR NAVAL CAREER

Testator Provided That Sum for Son if He Would Go Through Annapolis Academy.

The will of Frederick Martin Davies, nephew of the late Frederick Townsend Martin, disposing of an estate estimated to be in excess of $1,000,000, was filed for probate yesterday. There are gifts of "personal remembrance" to Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, William F. Whitehouse, Jr., and William De Lancey Kountze, friends of the testator. Mr. Vanderbilt sailed on the Lusitania on May 1. Mr. Davies died in his home at 20 East Eighty-second Street on May 2.

The gifts to the testator's friends are to be chosen by his widow, Mrs. Emily O'Neill Davies, who gets the income for life from the residuary estate, besides all horses, carriages, autos, books, pictures, and furniture, and one-third of all realty except certain property at New Haven, Conn., which is to go to the Phelps Association of that city.

On the death of Mrs. Davies, the principal of the residue is to be divided equally among the three children, Emily O'Neill Davies, 11 years old; Frederick Martin Davies, Jr., 8, and Audrey Davies, 3. The will was dated Feb. 5, 1912.

Under a codicil, dated May 27, 1914, Frederick Martin Davies, Jr., receives a portrait of his great-uncle, Frederick Townsend Martin, and a gold watch and chain that were the property of the latter. There is also a provision that the widow is to set aside a sum of $50,000, the income to be paid to Frederick Martin Davies, Jr., until he is 25 years old, or until he shall be graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Then he is to receive the principal. Should the boy not choose to enter the academy or fail to finish his course there, the fund is to revert to the residuary estate and be divided pro rata among the three children.

There are bequests of $4,000 each to Mary Bogart Codet and Thomas P. Quinn, and $5,000 to Frank R. Brushaber, in appreciation of their years of faithful service to the firm" of Davies, Thompson & Co., the banking house at 140 Broadway, of which Mr. Davies was the head. Burton L. Powley, "man servant of my father-in-law, Eugene M. O'Neill," receives $5,000.

HEARING ON D. O. MILLS TAX.

State Asks Levy on $2,000,000 Gifts to Son and Daughter.

S. C. Carlton, representing State Controller Travis, appeared before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday and argued that the estate of D. O. Mills, appraised at $35,323,015, ought to be compelled to pay $80,000 in taxes in addition to the $353,323 already paid to the State under the transfer tax law.

Attorney Carlton attacked the validity of the Christmas gifts of $1,000,000 each to Ogden Mills, son, and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, daughter of the testator, made in a letter of the decedent prior to Christmas Day, 1909, and just before the elder Mills died at his home at San Mateo, Cal., on Jan. 6, 1910. If the gifts are allowed the State is not entitled to the additional tax.

Mr. Carlton argued that the gifts consisting of 16,000 shares of stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, plus $16,000 by check to make up the total to $2,000,000, never actually came into possession of the beneficiaries until after the death of their father.

Mr. Stetson of the law firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, representing the beneficiaries, stated that the stock was actually in the safe deposit box of the New York Life Insurance Company in name of Ogden Mills, who held possession of the gift for himself and acted as trustee for his sister in the matter of her gift. Mr. Stetson further said that it had been the custom of the elder Mills to make Christmas presents of $1,000,000 to each of his two children for some years prior to the bequests in question.

Questioned by Surrogate Cohalan, Attorney Carlton admitted that the letter written by Mrs. Reid and signed by her father was conclusive evidence that the testator intended to make the gifts. The lawyer contended, however, that the gift was never actually consummated by any overt act of possession.

The Surrogate reserved decision.

W. H. MOLLER GETS $269,000.

Estate of Father, Christopher, Who Died in London, Nets $619,000.

An appraisal of the estate of Christopher Moller was filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday and showed a net amount of $619,896. Although New York City had been his home, Mr. Moller had resided mostly in the English capital for over twenty years. He died there Sept. 15, 1913, as a result of slashing his throat with a razor.

Under the will, his son, William H., and grandson, John Howard Moller, receive $269,099, each, with the provision that the grandson receive the income from his bequest until he is 30 years old, and then the principal. Mrs. Helen Moller, the daughter-in-law, receives a life estate in $60,000, and Regina Dacres Adams, a friend, an annuity of $1,460.

The assets include: $258,541 in stocks and bonds; mortgages aggregating $242,661; cash deposits of $34,000, and jewelry appraised at $76. The largest items of stocks consisted of 250 shares of the Vanderbilt Holding Company, appraised at $69,300. Among the bonds was an item of New York City corporate securities aggregating $41,375.

A. W. MOTT LEFT $623,000.

Will Bequeathed $263,000 to Son and $220,000 to Sister.

Augustus W. Mott, son of Jordan L. Mott, and grandson of the founder of the Mott Iron Works, left a net estate of $623,587, when he died of cancer at his father's home, Fifth Avenue and 130th Street, on July 2, 1911, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday.

The will contained bequests of $263,225 to the son, Jordan L. Jr.; $220,703 to a sister of the testator, Mrs. Marie McLean; $2,500 to a cousin, James V. Seaman, and an annuity of $10,000 to Ida Josephine B. White, a friend of Mr. Mott.

The assets include: Stocks and bonds aggregating $407,832; a claim due from the Mott Haven Company, $109,198; bank deposits amounting to $94,591, and $27,767 due from W. L. Mott & Co. There was an item of 6,088 shares of stock of A. A. Mott & Co., appraised at $121,760, and bonds of the same concern amounting to $71,500.

TO PRINT WILL IN FIVE PAPERS

Surrogate Sustains Gescheidt's Plan for $2,300 Advertisement.

Surrogate Ketcham of Kings County decided yesterday that the clause in the will of the late Henry M. Gescheidt providing for the publication of the document in five metropolitan newspapers should stand. He denied an application of the Equitable Trust Company as executor to be absolved from the necessity of publishing the will. If the executor, wished to dispense with the publication, the court held, it must do so on its own responsibility.

The application was made at the request of the daughter of the testator, Minnie D. Gescheidt, of Ocean Parkway and Avenue L, Brooklyn. She states that the publication of the will will cost about $2,300, and that she will have to bear the expense from her share of the residuary estate.

Mr. Gescheidt left a large part of his estate to the Trinity Church Corporation to provide loaves of bread, stamped with his name, for the poor of the city.

DR. PEABODY'S WILL FILED.

Son of Judge C. A. Peabody Leaves Real Estate Worth $80,500.

The taxable property in this State of Dr. George Livingston Peabody, who was the son of Judge Charles A. Peabody, amounted to $80,500, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The items are: No. 49 West Thirty-eighth Street, appraised at $57,500, and 19 West Twelfth Street, $23,000.

The entire estate is not disclosed. There are statements that the physician held lands in Canada, and at Newport, R. I. He owed the firm of Jesup & Lamont of this city $146,315, which was amply secured, according to the report. The entire New York property goes to the daughter, Helen Ardon Peabody.

WILLS DOG TO DAUGHTER.

E. T. Smith, in Testament, Claims Animal Because He Fed It.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 18.—One of the odd features of the will of George T. Smith of Poundridge, filed in the Westchester Surrogate's office today is this clause:

"I give my dog Max to my daughter Helen, and I would state, that although called Harry's dog he has always been in my possession, and I have paid for his maintenance and taxes."

The testator desired his daughter to have his pet because he didn't want the animal to get into cruel hands. His estate is inherited by his son and daughter, Benjamin K. Smith and Helen M. Tomlinson.

NEW CIVILIZATION OUR TASK.

Ambassador Naon Would Have Us Set World Example.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 18.—Hope that Romulo Naon, Ambassador from the Argentine Republic to the United States, would become President of his native land was expressed by Governor Brumbaugh today. After the Ambassador had delivered an address by invitation to the Pennsylvania Legislature in which he spoke on Pan-Americanism and the European war.

Ambassador Naon spoke for human solidarity of the nations of the earth, and said that there would be in the Western Hemisphere an American solidiary based on right, on justice, and on reciprocal tolerance that would be an examplie to rest of the world. He expressed hope that the republics of the Western world would co-operate to bring about lasting peace among the peoples of Europe.

"In the face of this enormous catastrophe," he said, "the bearing of America cannot be but expectant and reconstructive if, as I believe there is still reason to trust, the idea of human solidarity is the final end of social evolution. May God grant that, inspired by that idea and prompted by our community of interests, all the nations of America may co-operate before long in the task, a thousand times blessed, of restoring lasting peace and friendship among the peoples of Europe with the sentiment of that solidarity as the basis for their future action.

"It is for us," the Ambassador said, "the countries far removed from the scene and aloof from the interests in the midst of which the European dissensions have been growing until this terrible climax, to take up the arduous but glorious task of reincarrating modern civilization."

TO ATTACK NEW JUSTICES.

Committee to Fight Backers of a Larger Bench Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 18.—Because Governor Whitman signed the bill creating two more Supreme Court Judges in the Ninth Judicial District, in face of the opposition of Justice Tompkins and lawyers of the district, the opponents of the bill today formed an organization to oppose the nomination of any man who was behind it. A publicity committee consisting of Irving N. Tompkins of White Plains, R. E. Prime of Yonkers, Mortimer B. Patterson of Nyack, and Walter B. Antony of Newburg was appointed to carry out a publicity campaign against the nominees of the Republicans for the additional places.

The Bar Association of Queens met and indorsed the bill for an extra county court yesterday, and a committee composed of George B. Haniyan, President of the Bar Association; District Attorney Philbin, and Surrogate Frank Edward J.S mith were appointed to wait on the Governor in Albany and urge him to approve of the measure. Later in the day word was received from Albany for the committee to submit a memorandum as the Governor would be too busy to see them. Some taxpayers' association oppose the measure.

TO PUT 1,000 MEN TO WORK.

American Locomotive Plant in Pittsburgh to Resume Operations.

PITTSBURGH, May 18.—The plant of the American Locomotive Company here, which has been idle for two years, is being overhauled, and plans are being made for a complete resumption of work. Officials of the company said last night that the business assigned this plant by the parent corporation is wholly domestic, being orders for locomotives for American railroads.

About 1,000 men will be affected.

WAR VETERAN A SUICIDE.

E. H. Hoeder Takes Poison at His St. Louis Home.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Emil H. Hoeder, National Past Senior Vice Commander of the United Spanish War Veterans, committed suicide at his home here last night by drinking poison.

Hoeder was the unsuccessful candidate for Commander in Chief of the national organization at its last convention in Louisville, Ky. He is said to have worried a great deal recently over financial troubles.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair in e., showers in w. Wed. Thurs., showers; moderate n. e. to e. winds, increasing Thurs.

S. Car.—Fair Wed. Thurs., showers, cooler in interior; moderate e. winds, increasing by Thurs.

Ga.—Fair Wed, Thurs., showers, cooler in n. and cen.; moderate e. winds, increasing by Thurs.

Fla.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., showers; moderate s. e. winds, becoming strong over n. w. portion Wed. Thurs., rain and cooler; fresh to strong s. e. to s. winds, shifting to w. Thurs.

Miss.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., rain and cooler; fresh to s. winds, shifting to n. w. Thurs.

La.—Cloudy Wed.; rain at night and Thurs.; cooler Thurs.; fresh to strong s. winds, shifting to n. Thurs.

East Texas—Rain Wed. or Wed. night. Thurs., fair in w., rain in e.; cooler; fresh to strong s. winds, shifting to n. Thurs.

West Texas—Rain and colder Wed. in n. and West. or Wed. night in s., except fair in extreme w. Thurs., probably fair.

Utah—Showers Wed. Thurs., fair, warmer.

Okla.—Rain, much colder Wed. Thurs., probably fair.

Ark.—Rain and cooler Wed. Thurs., fair in w., rain and cooler in e.

Tenn.—Rain Wed. and probably Thurs.; cooler.

Ky.—Rain Wed., cooler in e. Thurs. rain.

Ohio—Fair in n., rain in s. Wed. Thurs., rain; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., with rain in s.; moderate to fresh n. e. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Wed., with rain in s.; colder in extreme s. Thurs., fair, except probably rain in extreme s.; moderate n. e. winds, becoming fresh over s.

Lower Mich.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair, continued cool, Wed. Thurs., fair, warmer; moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Wis.—Fair in n., cloudy in s., Wed. Thurs., fair; moderate n. winds.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Iowa—Unsettled Wed.; probably rain, Thurs., fair.

Mo.—Rain Wed.; colder in e. and s. Thurs., probably fair.

North Dak.—Wed. and Thurs.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Wed., probably rain. Thurs., fair, [illegible]

Neb.—Rain in e. [illegible] Wed. Thurs., fair, [illegible]

Kan.—Rain [illegible] Wed. [illegible] in e. and s. Wed.

TO LIMIT WAR TALK.

Mohonk Conference Will Discuss Only Its Lessons to Pacificists.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., May 18.—The Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, which opens here tomorrow, will disregard its time-honored rule against the discussion of existing conflicts and consider how the cause for which the conference has labored for the past twenty-one years may profit by the results of the struggle now raging. Between 200 and 300 diplomats, college Presidents, experts on economics, and international law, leading business men and others here tonight were almost unanimous in their opinion that one of the first lessons taught by the war was the need of a workable plan of settling international disputes without recourse to arms.

The topics to be considered during the three days of the conference deal with the methods by which the war may be turned to account. Speakers were advised, however, that there should be no discussion of the causes and conduct of the war in the form of direct criticism of specific policies or acts of any of the belligerents.

John Bassett Moore, formely counselor of the State Department, will preside. Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey, will be made chairman of the Executive Committee. Secretary of War Garrison will address the conference Thursday on "The Problem of National Defense."

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, 12 P. M., May 17: Patrol. Thos. Kane, 3d, at $700 a yr., appointed Nov. 17, 1880; J. Dwyer, 68, at $700 a yr., appointed Feb. 9, 1887.

Transfers, 8 A. M., May 20: Patrol. F. C. Ahrens, 42, to 27th. W. J. Forrisall, 123, to 42.

Temporary assignment: Patrol. J. Quaglino, 5, to D. B., 30 days, 7 P. M., May 17.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. C. F. Johns, 2, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 20; F. J. Niedhamer, 43, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 23; L. L. Bangeston, 153, 1 day, noon, May 18; H. J. Brown, 285, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 19.

Reprimanded: Lieut. J. F. Kerr, 171, (failed to assign a patrolman to special duty.) Sergt. J. Twillman, 151, (failed to maintain proper discipline.) Patrol. L. Stern, 7, (failed to discover burglary;) T. Manning, 7, (same;) V. C. Gordon, 21, (same;) T. Loughran, 63, (absent from post;) P. Bulger, 69, (same;) B. F. Wilder, 144, (absent from assignment;) S. F. Mazurkiewicz, 147, (absent from post;) J. H. Weber, 156, (same;) M. T. McKeon, 174, (absent without leave;) T. P. Brannan, 276, (absent from post.)

Charges dismissed: Lieut. E. H. Murphy, 147, (charge preferred while attached to 149, failed to make proper entry in record.) Patrol. R. McA. Wilson, 4, (preferred while attached to 63, absent from post;) H. J. Padian, 35, (absent from fixed post;) W. J. Gill, 146, (same;) D. F. Stack, 155, (same;) T. English, 157, (charge preferred while attached to 158, failed to be properly relieved;) W. F. Kirwan, 159, (charge preferred while attached to C. O., unlawfully searched citizen.)

Appointed as Special Patrolman: J. J. Walsh, with Hornblower & Weeks, 42 B'way, May 17.

Resigned: July 1, Patrol. Neil Smith, San Francisco.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Capt. C. W. Rankin at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67 St., at 10 A. M., on the following days: Wed., May 19; Thurs., May 20, and Fri., May 21, for calisthenic drill: Lieut. Daniel Rogers, H. & L. 5; Fire. J. A. Hamilton, Eng. 8; A. S. Rosenberg, Eng. 15; D. J. Shea, Eng. 22; W. J. Mc Vor, Eng. 28; W. A. Lunge, Eng. 31; W. Reichmann, Eng. 35; M. Strauss, Eng. 44; E. F. Broderick, Eng. 49; F. G. Pierce, Eng. 59; J. E. Shields, Eng. 72; E. E. Teller, Eng. 75; P. A. Coulter, Eng. 82; W. A. Stenart, Eng. 91; A. Zimmerman, Eng. 156; W. E. Werner, H. & L. 1; C. Kohlenberger, H. & L. 11; O. J. Stern, H. & L. 24; P. B. Malley, H. & L. 31; A. Worrell, H. & L. 38; A. J. Hanner, Eng. 39; A. Youngworth, Eng. 2; H. Boettjer, Eng. 3; E. V. Jaycoxe, Eng. 7; E. Cahill, Eng. 8 a. m.; J. J. Gillen, H. & L. 6; R. Van Steenburgh, H. & L. 14; W. J. Anderson, H. & L. 20; E. Sullivan, H. & L. 25; H. W. Wandell, Eng. 12; F. A. Adams, Eng. 17; P. E. Wenk, Eng. 25; C. R. Wiedner, Eng. 32; M. D. Adams, Eng. 39; C. A. Rinscher, No. 2, Eng. 47; R. Wolken, Eng. 58; F. A. Lennon, Eng. 73; C. J. Joyce, Eng. 79; J. J. McCarthy, No. 2, Eng. 96; J. Dill, Eng. 94; W. Kline, Eng. 157; W. C. Widmaier, H. & L. 2; W. L. Lamb, H. & L. 26; J. W. Egan, H. & L. 33; J. W. Dwyer, H. & L. 48; T. T. McKee, Eng. 8; A. E. Rowan, Eng. 4; J. Devine, H. & L. 11; J. McAuliffe, H. & L. 9; H. L. Bantz, Eng. 16; Gray, H. & L. 42; F. R. Cordes, H. & L. 27; H. M. Dallas, H. & L. 80; J. Gray, Eng. 202; P. E. McNally, Eng. 210; W. G. Adams, Eng. 229; F. J. Harris, Eng. 242; B. Heaney, Eng. 219; C. Nash, Eng. 238; J. W. Finder, Eng. 241; J. H. Shaughnessy, Eng. 228; C. Schrieber, Eng. 243; J. F. Britt, Eng. 275; J. E. Oeseau, Eng. 280; T. A. Campbell, No. 2, H. & L.

Members designated for calisthenic drill assigned to companies reporting at Company School will report with their companies on that date. Commanding officers will forward a report to this office relative to failure on the part of any of the above to report as directed.

The following will report to Fire. A. J. Muir at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., at 10 A. M., on the following days: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; W. J. Mertens, Eng. 24; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; H. Reichert, Eng. 51; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Cleary, Eng. 65; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 79; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; F. Engenlinger, Eng. 237; C. H. Mung, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; R. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; H. Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.); E. Bernsen, H. & L. 11; J. T. F. Murray, H. & L. 18; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 111; F. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; C. Charous, Eng. 221.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—1st Lieut. F. W. Pitts, 19th Inf., is transferred to 1st Inf., July 1. He will sail from San Francisco about July 5 for Honolulu to join his regiment.

Orders of May 14 relating to Capts. T. S. Moorman and G. B. Pond, Q. M. C., revoked.

1st Lieuts. E. B. Hughes and T. J. Betts, F. A., unassigned, (now Captains, Ord. Dept.,) are assigned to 4th F. A. June 20.

1st Lieut. L. J. Ahern, F. A., unassigned, (now detailed in Ord. Dept.,) is assigned to 6th F. A., July 1.

Following changes in Medical Corps ordered: Capt. H. C. Michie, Jr., is relieved from duty at Fort Missouia, Mon., and from temporary duty at Fort Harrison, Mon., and will then proceed to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, for duty, and by letter to commanding General, Western Dept., relieving Capt. T. L. Ferenbaugh, who on being relieved will proceed to U. S. and report to Adjutant General of the Army for further orders; 1st Lieut. H. L. Dale is relieved from duty at Douglas, Ariz., July 10, then to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, for duty, and by letter to commanding General Western Dept., relieving Capt. J. S. Lamble, Jr., who on being relieved will proceed to U. S. and report to Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Maj. W. C. Hershey, 18th Inf., from treatment at Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, to his regiment.

1st Lieut. W. W. Edwards, cav., is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers appointed to meet at Fort Slocum, N. Y., for mental and physical examination of candidates for the Military Academy, vice 1st Lieut. L. Schwalm, 2d Inf., relieved.

Resignation of 1st Lieut. M. Marshall, M. R. C., accepted.

Maj. F. F. Russell, Medical Corps, is relieved from present duties May 24 and will then report to Governor of the Panama Canal for duty.

Leave: Maj. M. L. Hersey, 18th Inf., 2 months.

Navy.

Capt. F. B. Bassett, commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Mustin, to duty as commandant, navy aeronautic station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. H. W. McCormack, Columbia University, to New York Yard.

Junior Gr. Lieuts.: J. McC. Irish, Columbia University, to New York yard; C. G. West, to Vermont, to Norfolk, Va., yard; A. L. Morgan, M. J. Foster, R. P. Hinrichs, H. R. Keller, M. D. Gilmore, J. R. Peterson, F. M. Collier, E. R. McClung, B. B. Howard, C. Kilduff, J. H. Cook, J. Loder, S. Lewis, R. E. Dennett, and M. S. Brown, all commissioned, and E. E. Wilson, Columbia University to New York yard.

Ensign J. K. Richards, the Texas to the Montana.

P. A. Paymaster F. J. Daly, the Marietta to wait orders.

Chief Machinist P. B. Costne, commissioned.

Chief Carpenters R. E. Wilkinson and T. L. Hannah, commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Galveston at Kiukiang; Washington at Vera Cruz; Mayflower at North River, N. Y.; Proteus at Norfolk; Callao at Canton; Cleveland and Colorado at San Diego; Nanshan at San Francisco; Olympia at Key West, and the Cincinnati at Nagasaki.

Sailed—Uncas and Constellation, Norfolk for Newport; Wahneta, Norfolk for Annapolis, and the Preble and Perry, Mare Island for San Pedro.

The Machias has been assigned to duty with the cruiser squadron, Atlantic fleet.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Western disturbance of Monday night has moved to West Texas, leaving a secondary disturbance over Colorado, and, with the strong high area to the northeastward, has caused general rains west of the Rocky Mountains, rains and snows in the Central Plains States, and rains in the upper Missouri Valley and lake region. In Wyoming and Colorado the snowfall was heavy.

There were also light scattered rains in the Atlantic States, while in Tennessee and the Gulf States the weather was fair. It is warmer in the Gulf States, but over by far the greater portion of the country temperatures are much below the seasonal average. In parts of Colorado and Wyoming they are from six to ten degrees below freezing.

Killing frost occurred Tuesday morning from the Dakotas into the upper lake region.

There will be snow Wednesday in the central Rocky Mountain region, showers in the North Pacific States and the plateau region, and rains or snows in the Central Plains States, followed by generally fair weather Thursday. There will be rain Wednesday and Thursday in the Gulf States and the Ohio Valley and showers in the Middle Atlantic district.

There will be rain Thursday in the South Atlantic States. Over the north tier of States and in California the weather will be fair Wednesday and Thursday. It will be colder Wednesday in the Southwest and in Tennessee and on Thursday in the Gulf States generally and the interior of the South Atlantic States.

Over the north districts temperatures will remain low, but with some recovery in the West by Thursday.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest, becoming northeast Thursday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York and Southern New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair north,

NOT A FREE COUNTRY, DECLARES DARROW

Labor Laws Not Worth a Pinch of Snuff, He Tells Industrial Commission.

GIBES AT SUPREME COURT

"Old Gentlemen Who Are Seldom Seized with Any New Emotion"—Defends Resistance to Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—While John D. Rockefeller, Jr., sat and listened with as much patience as he could muster, the Commission on Industrial Relations today examined Clarence S. Darrow, who defended the McNamara brothers in the Los Angeles dynamiting case, and who was also attorney for the defense in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case in Idaho, as to his views on labor and industrial conditions. Mr. Darrow's hearing consumed both sessions held by the commission. Mr. Rockefeller had been summoned to appear at this morning's session. When it became apparent in the afternoon that he would not be called, he left , and it was said that he would be heard tomorrow.

During the sessions of the commission Mr. Rockefeller sat with Ivy Lee and Mackenzie King, Director of the Rockefeller Labor Research Bureau. He did not indulge in conversation with his associates and seemed rather lonesome, as most of those present were labor representatives. He shook hands, however, with "Mother" Jones.

Mr. Darrow told the commission that he thought that recent laws for the benefit of working people "weren't worth a pinch of snuff," and gave some figures of his earnings as a legal defender of labor in judicial trials. He charged $35,000 for defending Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone, but ruined his health, had to undergo an operation, and lost his business. In the McNamara case, he said, he had dissolved his partnership and spent six months on the trial. For this work he received $18,000, but had to spend it all defending himself from the charges brought against him.

Should Resist Militia.

Lawyer Darrow defended the use of force in resisting the officers of the law and the militia, but only where there was a chance to win.

"Civil officers should least of all violate the law," he declared. "The militia should be resisted if they exceed their authority. Civil officers should not make arrests unless they have warrants. Neither the civil officers, the militia, nor the strikers are judges of facts done in the heat of passion or in a struggle for rights. Suppose there is bloodshed and liberty is saved. Little improvement has come in this world that hasn't come without the shedding of blood."

In reply to a series of questions in regard to the experience of labor in the courts, Mr. Darrow said:

"I don't think we live in a free country. I do not think we enjoy civil liberty. Freedom is a relative term. The people of the United States are freer than the people of Russia, but not as free as the people of England—not as free as they were seventy-five years ago. They are not as free as they should be. This is because the poor and weak cannot use the machinery of the government to protect themselves and their families from oppression. Nine-tenth of the people in the jails are poor people. The man who does force against the existing order of things does so at his peril. If he fails he must die. John Brown and nineteen men fought the United States. In the end their cause won."

Could Not Win by Ballot.

The question whether the purposes of labor could not be gained by the ballot and legislation sooner than by the use of force received a negative answer.

"No," said Darrow with some emphasis. "If every coal miner in the country should refuse to dig a pound of coal until the mines became the property of the Government they would gain their point in a very short time and a thousand years ahead of the ballot."

What is to hinder their getting what they want? Enough to will of the people expressed by the ballot?" asked Commissioner Weinstock.

"Oh, the Congress, the Senate, the President of the United States, and finally the Supreme Court," replied Darrow, and the audience laughed. "Suppose you elect a Congress on this issue. It would be difficult to make it the same issue in Kansas as it might be in Pennsylvania and after you had your Congress elected it would be a year before it would get to work. The President comes from another place in the scale of society than does the miner. The Supreme Court consists of a number of old gentlemen who are seldom seized with any emotion. And you have got to get 'em all and all at one time. The whole thing is too clumsy."

Mr. Weinstock ran over a list of things that have been gained in the last ten years for the cause of labor—the minimum wage, workman's compensation laws, woman suffrage, the initiative, referendum and recall. He asked if these did not controvert his statement.

"All those things you name are not worth a pinch of snuff," retorted Mr. Darrow. "They are not worth the effort to get them. They do not get at the great fundamental cause of injustice in labor conditions. They are simply fool symptoms. What has woman suffrage done? It isn't an industrial question. And for that matter you could cut out three-fourths of the men's vote and it wouldn't touch it."

Cites Compensation Laws.

Dr. Darrow said he thought all the State workmans' compensation laws had been secured when employers thought they better yield that much, or worse would be enacted into law. In a case cited by Mr. Weinstock, he pointed out that the compensation was paid in installments, and the present worth of the allowance was $2,300 instead of $2,700 as claimed, whereas under the old laws, courts had given as high as $5,000 for the death of a workman who had a dependent family and even as high, in some States, as $10,000.

Here the witness told the commission he thought public opinion was a result of imagination often worked upon by spectacular methods, and cited Colonel Roosevelt as a master in stimulating the emotions of the populace. "The American people do not act from reason, but emotion," he smilingly remarked. "That is simply my philosophy. We live our life because we must. The future will be neither better nor worse. My inclination drives me to be on the side of the poor. They have required of me a lot of sympathy and a lot of imagination, and all that has caused me a lot of trouble."

Mr. Weinstock said he had asked Daniel Davenport, when he appeared before the commission, what his fee was in the Danbury hatters' case. He wanted, he said, to know what Mr. Darrow got in the McNamara case. Commissioner O'Connell broke in to warn Mr. Darrow that Davenport had availed himself of his privilege not to reply.

"Well, I'll take the advantage of him, won't decline," replied Darrow.

Three-fourths of the labor cases I have taken I have handled for nothing. In the coal strike case I spent four months as chief attorney, and we got an award of $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 and back pay to the amount of $500,000. I charged them $10,000. Corporation lawyers would have got ten or fifteen times as much. It was the only case in which I ever made anything."

Value of Public Opinion.

To another question as to the value of public opinion in settling labor questions, Mr. Darrow said:

"Nothing lasts in the matter of public opinion. If you want to get anything out of it you must strike while the iron is hot. [illegible] people are the poorest people on earth to stand up for right. We are not a nation at all. We have no nationality. The Englishman, the Frenchman, the German have a distinct nationality—we haven't.

"You can't tell what an American will do. Take, for illustration, Admiral Dewey. He captured the popular imagination by sinking a few old tubs in Manila Bay. When he came home the country went wild over him and people spent half a year's wages to come half way across the continent to welcome him at New York. They raised a fund to buy him a house which he deeded to his wife and the country couldn't forget him fast enough. Right or wrong cuts no figure with public opinion. Spectacular means must be employed to stir the imagination and the newspapers are the most powerful agency to accomplish this, but the newspapers cannot be got to do anything for labor. As long as newspapers must have advertisements they will be confronted by the power of combined capital."

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman asked for a definition of a fair social system. Mr. Darrow having used that phrase. He said he believed in the abolishment of private ownership of mines, forests, the railroads, and the land. Punishment, he went on to say, was barbarous, and he would turn all the jails and prisons into hospitals for the detention of the so-called criminal class until they were cured. He expressed the hope that the McNamaras might soon be pardoned, and to questions from Mr. O'Connell declared that arbitration could accomplish nothing except with organized labor, and, in the case of the open shop, that the suggestion of arbitration was not sincere.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Fix the Duties on a Variety of Articles.

The Reappraisement Division of the Board of General Appraisers yesterday sustained the entered values on bamboo blinds shipped to this city by S. Morikawa, Ito & Morikawa of Kobe, Japan. The merchandise was held by Appraiser Sague to be undervalued, and advances were made to bring the goods up to what the local customs officials regarded as correct foreign market value. The American representatives of the exporting firm took an appeal. After hearing the testimony in behalf of the Kobe concern, Board 3 reversed the higher values placed on the blinds by the Appraiser.

Importers of Greek cheese are now having trouble with the Custom House authorities relative to the prices to be put on the product for dutiable purposes. Merchants handling other foreign cheeses have been in conflict with the authorities, but the field has now widened so as to include the Greek goods. Ravazula Brothers, Patras, shipped Tripolitan head cheese which was entered here as having a value of 1.20 drachma per oke. Judge Waite held that the proper market value was 2.18 drachma per oke. Cheese feta in brine exported by C. Fanti, Patras, was entered at 1.20 francs, and advanced to 1.32 francs per oke.

R. J. Pinder & Co., Nassau, Bahama Islands, shipped sponge clippings, invoiced as having a value of 1 cent per pound. They were entered at 15 cents, but Judge Sullivan reappraised the goods at the invoiced rate. It was decided, however, that carting, burlaps, and labor must be added to the entered value. Packing charges were also added.

It was decided that the Custom House authorities were justified in adding to the invoice values of importations of teazels shipped to this country by Smith & Co., Avignon. They were described as 1¾ inches long by 1¼ inches in diameter, and entered as having a value of 40 cents per pound. Judge Sullivan decided that 47 cents represented the value per pound of the goods.

William R. Guierre, Chicago, was sustained by the Board of Classification in the claim that cycas stems imported from Japan are properly dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff as nursery stock. The Collector took duty at 25 per cent. as palms. The testimony was to the effect that while cycas stems produce a palmlike plant, they do not belong to the palm family.

A. Bader & Co. lost in claims affecting hatpin tops and articles used in the manufacture of imitation jet ornaments imported under the Tariff act of 1909. Duty was levied at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of paste. The contention was that the articles were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as parts used in the manufacture of jewelry. In affirming the Collector, Judge Sullivan said that there was no proof that the articles are put to the use claimed.

J. G. Johnson & Co. were sustained in the claim that fancy hatpins brought in under the old tariff were properly dutiable at 60 per cent. as jewelry. The Collector was reversed in returning the goods at 85 per cent. as articles of personal adornment.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 18.—Thirty-five companies were incorporated today, with aggregate capital stocks of $712,100. They included:

Estate of A. Stein, boots and shoes, $150,000; S. Cohen, E. and S. Stein, 45 West 110th St.

Municipal Lighting Co., Mount Kisco, gas, electricity, fixtures, stoves, coal tar, coke, coal, $100,000; R. Roome, L. Lennox Banks, Jr., J. Zeppa, 110 West 124th St., Manhattan.

Teuco Realty Corpn., merchandise, construction, operate factories, realty, patents, $60,000; J. J. Corrigan, G. Pfortner, W. P. Meagher, 539 Eighth Av.

Pope Cut Glass Co., manufacturers, builders, mill supplies, engines, machinery, mechanical engineers, electrical work, agency, $50,000; S. J. Coughlin, G. Sattler, W. Martin, 22 Thames St.

Crossways Realty Corpn., $50,000; J. Stern, C. S. Spiegelberg, A. Holzman, 310 Central Park West.

Condit-Miller Imp., (formed by consolidation of Condit elec. and Miller elec. fixtures company,) Syracuse, electric contractors, machinery, supplies, operate stores, $45,100; M. H. and P. L. Solmon, I. D. Perry, 419 South Beech St., Syracuse.

Colamer Co., merchandise, commodities, trading with South and Central Americas, $50,000; C. C. Charmay, J. A. Wygant, A. E. Henrich, 52 Wall St.

Ronkonkoma Water Co., Brook Haven, water for fire production, realty, broker, $30,000; A. B. Carpenter, W. D. Howe, I. N. Parmenter, 51 East 42d St.

Ryan & Jones, Utica, furniture, house furnishings, $15,000; G. W. Jones, N. E. Henry, W. Ryan, Utica.

Jefferson Advertising Agency, Islip, $10,000; F. Tate, R. A. Young, G. R. Lovell, Port Richmond, S. I.

Astoria Building Material Co., Queens, supplies, mortgages, realty, $10,000; W. F., A. F. and G. K. Matthews, 1,852 Putnam Av, Brooklyn.

Mastic Bond Co., contractors, builders, general plastering, carpentery, bonding, $12,000; W. M. and F. M. Chadbourne, S. G. Webb, 17 State St.

Canaan Lake Farms, food, dairy products, cold storage, trucking, stevedore, $10,000; T. H. Dauch, C. B. and A. Eimer, 190 Riverside Drive.

F. and N. Realty Co., $10,000; W. J. Eldredge, I. A. Martin, W. A. Cooper, 64 Wall St.

Webster & Bien, merchandise, construct, operate buildings, stores, factories, patents, $10,000; E. Bien, W. J. Evers, B. Webster, 320 St. Nicholas Av.

Legend Realty Corp'n, $10,000; F. Scheuer, M. Lippman, C. Bertram Plante, 761 Lincoln Place.

Liberty Oil and Gas Co., mine and deal in gas, oil, $10,000; M. Ruby, B. A. Rosenblatt, H. Baker, 330 West 102d St.

Marine Transportation Co., transportation, navigation, $10,000; W. and B. A. Rosenblatt, W. M. Goldsmith, 278 Garfield Place.

Heudorf Realty Co., Brooklyn, agency, brokerage, managerial, $10,000; P. C. William H. and G. W. Bahrenburg, 40 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

D. Weill, Inc., artificial flowers, analine dye, paste, paint, varnish, rubber, $9,000; B. Gottlieb, J. and J. Weill, 172 Mercer St.

Winnick Press, printing, lithographing, $5,000; H. and M. S. Winnick, G. Levine, 20 East 117th St.

Reynolds-Davis Sales Co., Rochester, merchandise, mercantile, $10,000; G. E. Reynolds, C. Hilbert, and C. H. Davis, 21 Cypress St., Rochester.

Kamen Contracting Co., building supplies, $5,000; D. I. Freiberg, A. Klein, W. L. Greenfogel, 27 Cedar St.

Arrow-Waist Co., Brooklyn, ladies', misses' wearing apparel, $5,000; S. Ujelow, F. M. Braunstein, D. Sussies, 764 East 161st St.

Rohde & Schmidt, Pompletonville, groceries, meat, game, sea foods, dairy products, $6,000; F. L., F., and T. M. Rhode, Stapleton.

Latin American Commercial Co., shoe ornaments, jewelry, novelties, head and foot wear, $5,000; B. Matusow, H. Mershon, A. Efron, 33 East 97th St.

Capital Increases—Black Angels' Chocolate Shop, Buffalo, $4,500 to $10,000; Addison Lithographing Co., Rochester, $25,000 to $800,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Country Club, Highlands Home-Building Corpn., Independent Brokerage and Auction Co., Independent Brokerage Co.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 18.—The following incorporation was filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Probst Adjustable Bracket Company, Hoboken, to manufacture adjustable brackets, hardware, &c., $50,000; Ernest Probst, Paterson; Rudolph Glaser, Haledon; Louis Mad, Paterson; John McLuckie, Paterson.

A PLEA FOR SANE FACTORY LIGHTING

An Inquiry in France Shows 8 to 15 Per Cent. Increased Output Under Good Conditions.

VISION IS SAFEGUARDED

Bad Lighting Is an Extravagance That Factory Owners Can't Afford, Investigators Say.

Factories should be well lighted, first, because poor lighting injures the eyes, and, second, because poor lighting detracts from the earning capacity of the workmen and is an extravagance, says The Journal of the American Medical Association. Good lighting is economical. It is strange how little attention is paid to the proper lighting of factories. Beautiful buildings are built, expensive machinery installed, safety devices used, ventilation, cleanliness, rest rooms, sanitary lavatories, &c., adopted, but it frequently happens that the workrooms are very poorly illuminated and that the eyes of the employes are thus subjected to constant strain.

This is sometimes due to economy, but not always, for many employers are anxious and willing to do all they can for the comfort of their employes, and spend a great deal of money for lighting purposes, but their efforts have not been guided by intelligence and experience. The same money, or perhaps less would furnish adequate illumination. The question is not always one of fixtures, power and windows, but of considering the nature of the work and how the illumination, both natural and artificial, can be best adapted and arranged to suit the circumstances of the case. Many cases of headache, and of serious eye diseases, as well as accidents to the eye and other organs are due to poor factory illumination.

This matter was considered so important by the French Government that in 1912 it appointed a committee of scientific men to consider the subject of the proper artificial illumination of factories. This committee studied the problem from the standpoint of general health, and the effect on vision of artificial illumination. It endeavored to determine the composition and quality from a hygienic standpoint of the different combustible illuminants, and to examine the effects of gases and the amount of heat developed; to fix a certain amount of artificial illumination necessary for the normal requirements of vision, and to study the most practical methods of measuring illumination. It also undertook to formulate recommendations for applying customary methods of lighting to the chief varieties of industrial operations, and to present a report on short sight and the impairment of vision, as well as the best methods of guarding against these dangers.

The investigation showed that the sources of high illumination must not be in the field of ordinary vision; that the amount of light must be sufficient for the work to be done; that the distribution of light must be as nearly uniform as possible, and that the color must be pleasing to the eye.

Superior work can only be accomplished under good lighting conditions, according to investigations of this institute. Under good lighting conditions vision is preserved, health is conserved, and factory output is increased from 8 to 15 per cent. Accidents are much less likely to occur. The saving produced by good lighting will pay many times over the cost of the installation of good lighting facilities. The maximum number of accidents occur during the time in which artificial light is used. A well lighted factory is more productive than a poorly lighted one. Bad lighting is detrimental to eyesight and health. It is an extravagance that factory owners cannot afford.

KIKUYU SNARL ENDED.

Archbishop's Decision a Rebuff for High Church Party.

LONDON, May 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Kikuyu controversy, which threatened a year ago to disrupt the Church of England, has been settled here with hardly a ripple, so petty has the fight between high and low church appeared to opposing factions in view of the war. It was settled by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Anglican Primate, on the side of toleration, and with decisive defeat of the high church party.

Kikuyu is a village in tropical Africa. In June, 1913, a religious conference was held there in a Scotch Presbyterian Church, attended by Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Congregational missionaries and also by the two missionary Bishops of the Church of England (Episcopal.) On Sept. 30 the Anglican Bishop of Zanzibar, Dr. Weston, issued his famous attack on his brother Bishops, accusing them of heresy and schism because of participating in a service with and administering communion to Nonconformists.

The question then resolved itself into the historic high and low church quarrel. High churchmen claimed that the Anglican Church is a part of the universal, or catholic, church, and as such has nothing to do with the Protestant Church, strictly speaking. They further held that Anglican clergymen cannot join in communion with Nonconformist clergymen, who, in the Anglican view, have not been ordained by the apostolic succession is denied by the Nonconformists. Therefore, Nonconformist ministers are only laymen without religious authority, in the high church view, and association with them would only stand in the way of the Anglican ideal of consolidating the English, the Roman Catholic, and Greek Catholic Churches into one authoritative Church.

The low churchmen rallied to the support of the African Bishops and accused the Bishop of Zanzibar of seeking to disrupt the Church in order to enforce mediaeval views of authority which had nothing to do with Christianity.

A conference was held in Lambeth Palace in July, where evidence was taken and submitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury. In his findings, only now made public, the Primate says there is no objection to Bishop Peel of Mombasa and Bishop Willis of Uganda attending a joint Protestant missionary meeting. He decided that although no sanction would be given to the acceptance of communion by members of the Church of England at the hands of an unepiscopally ordained minister, the Anglican Bishops at Kikuyu gave communion to devout Christians under unusual circumstances. The Primate finds their act justified, providing it is not regarded as setting a precedent.

Speaking of the Kikuyu controversy settlement, The Daily News says editorially:

"It is a decisive defeat for the Bishop of Zanzibar and marks an important advance in the attitude of the Church."

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 18.—Charters filed:

Wonder Shoe Lace Co., New York, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with goods, wares, merchandise of all kinds, including laces, $1,000,000; Stuart Weaterley, Max M. Hertenstein, New York; Frederick Williams, Caldwell, New York.

Standard Quicksilver Mines Company of Alaska, New York, to carry on the business of mining, concentrating, treating, and marketing of lead, zink, copper, &c., $800,000; James P. Farrell, Julius Franck, Louis Laufer, all of New York.

American College of Physicians, Inc., New York, no capital stock, to promote the advancement of the science and practice of medicine; Heinrich Stern, Reynold Wilcox, Frank H. Daniels, all of New York; Edward E. Cornell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Robert Wilson, well known in the millinery trade and formerly connected with the William Hengerer Company of Buffalo, has been placed in charge of the millinery departments of Lord & Taylor.

A jobbers' stock of merchandise, sold yesterday at auction by Van Praag & Co., brought from 25 to 90 per cent. of its invoiced value. There were a number of new buyers among those who bid for the merchandise.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SUB-MANUFACTURERS, sub-contractors, call with ladies', misses', children's pile fabric cloth coats. Call between 9 and 12 mornings. Meltzer Bros., 36 West 25th St.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

MISSES' COATS.—Jobber looking at good, snappy Fall styles. 24 West 25th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits all week from 9 to 12 A. M. Top floor, 36 West 25th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats all week from 9 to 5 P. M. 16 West 25th St., 4th floor.

GIRLS' COATS.—Jobber looking at good, snappy Fall styles. 24 West 25th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT wash and silk dresses. Room 1,201, 108-110 West 34th St.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE looking at Fall suits for ladies and misses. Federal Stores, 109 West 26th St.

LOOKING AT ladies' Fall suits and coats; cash buyers; 8th floor. 57 E. 11th St.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4343.

JOBS—350 suits, coats; also beach suits; $2.75 up. Solomon Bros., 45 W. 34th.

OPEN for JOBS, SUITS, and Dresses for cash. Handel's, 836 6th Av.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' Fall coats. Third floor, 55 West 16th.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL DRESSES. Room 810, 64 West 35th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats and suits. 146 West 25th, twelfth floor.

CLOSE OUT 1,000 dresses at a price; for basement. R. and N. Dress Co., 146 W. 25th; 12th floor.

TO CLOSE OUT 400 ladies' raincoats, 300 men's top coats at sacrifice prices. J. & S. Roggen Co., 684 Broadway.

SUB-CONTRACTORS WANTED, to call with smart Fall suits and coats, from 9 to 4 P. M. 28 West 27th St., 10th floor.

WE HAVE CONFIRMATION DRESSES FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY IN VOILE AND MARQUISETTE. GREENBERG & LITTY, 35 W. 19th ST.

JOB OF 150 all-wool challie dresses, combination with organdie waists, suspender effect, at $2.25 each. Wallach Bros., 245 7th Av., corner 24th St.

WE HAVE taffetta, crepe de chine, and crepe meteor dresses for delivery. Tip-Top Waist & Dress Company, 134 West 37th St.

SEASIDE and genuine Palm Beach suits, $2.40 and up. Frank Wasserman, 43 W, 16th; "Chel. 2860."

MANUFACTURER ready to show snappy suits to manufacturers and jobbers. T 165 Times.

WE HAVE on hand Spring goods; immediate delivery. Rettig Bros., 35 East Broadway.

WASH DRESSES; immediate delivery in all material. Denbigh Bros., 122 W. 26th St.

GENUINE PALM BEACH SUITS, $4 up. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th St.

PLANT for manufacturing waists for sale. Fifth floor, 111 West 27th St.

SALESMAN wanted for large cities in Middle West to sell embroidered dresses; none but high-grade men need apply; commission, and eventually drawing account. Room 1,005, 320 5th Av.

SALESMAN to carry as side line on commission an up-to-date line of neckwear and boudoir caps. Weber, 3 West 18th St.

SALESMAN on petticoats; experienced with trade; salary and commission. H. Horowitz & Son, 94 Greene St.

MARRIED MAN, twelve years' dress, waist business seeks connection, charge office selling, shipping, with manufacturer or jobber, with view of investing later. W 5 Times.

MFG. AGENT desires connection reliable waist house, commission, for Canada. T 170 Times.

SALESMAN wants line of suits for jobber on commission basis. W 2 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names.
Monday.....3½@4 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

German Hosiery Coming Through.

Despite the efforts of the British Navy to prevent merchandise from entering or leaving Germany, there is the best of evidence that German hosiery is being received in this country from time to time. One of the prominent local houses yesterday received fifteen cases of these goods. The invoices, however, have not yet been received.

Clocked Hose Getting Scarce.

So good has been the demand for women's clocked silk hose in the $1 grade that black hose with white clocking and white hose with black clocking are growing scarce here. One prominent wholesaler said yesterday that they were almost impossible to get in this market, the best delivery the mills can offer being July.

Tweeds Well Thought Of.

The dress goods market is showing no signs of activity and the demand is characterized as decidedly dull. As the season advances, however, it is becoming apparent, according to what is heard from the cutters-up, that tweeds will be sold very largely for the coming Fall. The fabric has not been sprung suddenly on the manufacturers, but has been showing steady gains in popular favor for some time past. It is perhaps the only cloth among those favorably mentioned for the coming season that has not, at some time or other, been subject to flurries of canceling.

About the Fall Shoes.

It is now well established, according to the Morse & Rogers bulletin, that black and dark tan calfskin will lead in men's shoes for Fall. Next to patent leather, black cloth top button and lace shoes for women will be kidskin, the colors coming in this order: Black, bronze, gray, putty, and champagne. There will be few color combinations used in this material. Gun metal will be used only in the really staple styles. On the subject of bathing shoes, the bulletin says that, in addition to the regulation ankle strap type, the better stores are now showing a combination side lace shoe of black and white which retails from $4 up.

Cotton Strong in the South.

One of the interesting things about cotton and cotton goods at the present time is the firmness with which the former is being held in the South by those who have it to sell. The planters, according to a prominent commission house executive, are holding tight to their cotton, and there is not much of it appearing in the Southern markets. Because of this, he said, the mills are paying a quarter to a half cent a pound more for their raw material than the speculative price quoted on average middling cotton in this city. In the goods market, the optimists see a smart upturn in both cotton and cotton fabrics in the gray in the very near future. To their minds there is very little chance of war, and continued good business is dependent only on the definite settling of the question.

Hard Coal Business Falls Off.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that while the anthracite operators were able to get through the first half of May with comparatively little restriction, the demand has now dropped off to a point where the market can no longer absorb a full output. The operating schedules of several of the companies call for four or five days' work this week, and probably all of them will put the brakes on to a greater or less extent during the remainder of the month. The individuals are also obliged to slow down, in spite of the fact that they are able to take some business away from the companies by shading the price. The export trade is the only branch of the bituminous industry that is active enough to attract special attention, for that is far above normal and expanding rapidly.

Export Business Growing.

Along with the report that American women's wear serges are being sold in England, there are several other lines in which an entering wedge has been gained to foreign markets. For instance, one factor selling the finest kind of overcoatings reports that chinchillas manufactured into garments have been sold abroad. From this it would appear that business of the kind is not limited to the lower grade fabrics that can be sent to the European markets on a competitive basis. Since the war started, there have been occasional shipments of goods to the other side, and there seems every reason to believe that these shipments will grow larger and more frequent as time goes on, despite the fact that for the time being there has been a lull in England on the army contract work.

Disturbed on Dye Situation.

A number of coat and suit manufacturers have written to the mills supplying them with dress goods inquiring whether they may be assured of fast dyes in the cloths they buy for next Fall. The selling agents regard this as significant, since it indicates that the manufacturers have at last become aware of the seriousness of the dye situation. The mills will be able to supply fast colors, but in some instances the garment manufacturers will be taking chances if they put off their orders until late in the season. Sellers are advising their customers to take the goods they have ordered, for the manufacturer who cancels now only to purchase the same goods later on, may have to take some poor substitutes for his usual fast colors.

Gray Goods Still Quiet.

As one merchant expressed it, it was "Kaiser Day" in the gray goods market and business continued small, kept so by the uncertainty of the international outlook. Printcloth business was not heavy, but additional sales of 38½-inch 60-48s were made from second hands for spot delivery at 3⅝ cents. At least one sale of 39-inch 68-72s was made for spot delivery at 4¾ cents from first hands, the goods being held in this city and commanding that price for this reason. While 6½ cents was quoted on 80 squares, which were very quiet, it was said that they could not be sold under pressure for more than 6 cents at present. Some sheetings sold during the day for bag purposes, among them 40-inch, 4.25-yard goods, at 4½ cents, and several inquiries were told of for 40 and 45-inch osnaburgs. These goods were also wanted to substitute in burlaps trade. Business on fine and fancy goods war fair. Prices on staple printcloths, which were largely nominal because of the lack of trading, follow:

39-inch, 80-80s....6⅛@ 38½-inch, 64-56s..3⅞@
39-inch, 72-76s....5⅝@ 38½-inch, 60-52s..3¾@
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾@ 38½-inch, 60-48s..3½@
38½-inch, 64-64s..4¼@ 27-inch, 64-60s....3⅝@
38½-inch, 64-60s..4⅛@ 27-inch, 56-52s....2¾@

Are Buying War Duck Well.

Considerable buying of cotton duck for war purposes has been done in this market in the last week or so, and the leading mills making this class of goods are now well sold up. A fair business in commercial duck is also being done, one of the local houses having booked yesterday a quite substantial order from Australia. Quite a little commercial duck is also going to South America, along with the narrower constructions of sheetings and drills. The demand for American cotton goods from the West Indies and Central America is said not to be any too heavy just now. Little business of importance is coming from India or China from all accounts, considerable goods for the latter country still being held here for shipping orders. The Red Sea district buyers seem to have satisfied the bulk of their needs for the time being, being, it is said, still over some goods by the American mills. Shipments to that part of the world are reported to be hampered by difficulty at the Suez Canal, at least one consignment of merchandise sent on a British ship having been unloaded at the canal without much ceremony and the goods held up indefinitely. The demand from the Philippines is hardly more than fair.

EXPORTS STILL LARGE.

Effect of British Order in Council Shown in Shipments.

Although exports from this port fell off slightly in the week ended May 15, compared with the week before, the Custom House report issued yesterday showed that they exceeded those of the corresponding week last year by $9,000,000. Last week's outward shipments totaled $24,071,218, compared with $24,532,245 the week before and $24,763,189 the week before that. In the same week a year ago the exports were only $15,353,210. Total exports from this port to date for the present year aggregate $512,334,633, against $385,218,582 the corresponding week in 1914.

England, which usually leads as a purchaser of American goods, gave first place last week to France, the value of that country's purchases being $6,704,646, while England's share amounted to $5,823,414. Italy continued her heavy purchases of wheat, motor trucks, and other military supplies to the value of $2,245,467, while exports to the Netherlands totaled $2,060,496. The British possessions took merchandise worth $1,559,068. Military supplies shipped to Scotland ran heavier than in any single week since the beginning of the European conflict, totaling $1,224,966. Exports to the Scandinavian countries continued to be small compared with a few weeks ago before the last British Order in Council was promulgated. Shipments to Norway, for example, which for weeks ran up to $1,000,000, were reported last week as only valued at $16,458.

Shipments to Argentina, mainly manifested at $956,213, and to Brazil $353,639. The Philippines took merchandise worth $390,398, while shipments to Mexico were better than for some time, aggregating $176,673. Exports to German possessions were valued at $8,009. The report failed to specify which of Germany's possessions took the merchandise.

Exports of domestics climbed during the week and totaled $866,102, while cotton duck shipments had a value of $133,689. The largest single shipment of domestics was made to the Philippines with a value of $282,916. The French War Office took goods worth $218,520, while exports to the British East Indies totaled $142,531. The principal shipments of duck were to London, which took $88,934 worth, and Glasgow goods valued at $25,483.

Umbrella Manufacturers Fail.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, by William H. Rich & Son, of 768 Pacific Street, that borough, one of the largest umbrella manufacturing firms in the country. The liabilities were placed at $342,956.85, and the assets at $395,899.36. Upon the application of the National Umbrella and Frame Company, one of the creditors, Judge Chatfield appointed former United States District Attorney Louis R. Black as receiver for Rich & Son, with power to continue the business. Of the liabilities, $111,699.89 is in secured claims.

Americans Buying Wool Again.

LONDON, May 18.—A large varied selection was offered at the wool sales today and consisted of 12,700 bales. The tone was firm and the demand strong, with merinos selling against buyers. America purchased more freely of South Australian scoured, which realized top rates.

Greenhut Hearing Postponed.

Richard B. Olney, referee, postponed the hearing of the J. B. Greenhut Company's case yesterday, and will resume the inquiry on Friday at 2 o'clock. It was intended to hear much of the affairs of the company in the Assembly Rooms of the Merchants' Association yesterday.

WHAT ARE WORKS OF ART?

This Question Is Up for Decision in a Customs Case.

Testimony was taken yesterday before Judge Waite of the Board of General Appraisers in a test suit to determine the construction to be put on the provision in the present tariff for "sculptures." It is claimed by importers that the last revision of the law, by eliminating the requirement that productions in order to be within the tariff category of "sculptures" must be the work of a professional sculptor only, opens the way for the entry at lower rates of a great variety of marble and other productions as "sculptures."

The protestants represented at yesterday's hearing included Tiffany & Co., L. D. Bloch & Co., and Friedlander & Co., although it was brought out that the entire importing trade handling goods of this kind, including department stores, are vitally interested. The merchandise affected for the test consists of marble and alabaster pedestals, lamp shades, and urns imported from Italy. All the articles are highly sculptured, but, notwithstanding this fact, were returned by Appraiser Sague as "manufactures of marble or alabaster." Collector Malone accepted this classification and took duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Ex-Judge Sharretts, counsel for the protestants, argued that taking into account the change made in the present law, it was evident that the goods in controversy were properly classifiable as "sculptures" as that word is used in the act of 1913, and carrying a duty of only 15 per cent. ad valorem. The Tariff act of 1909 contained this restriction as to sculptures: "But the term 'sculptures' as used in this act shall be understood to include only such as are cut, carved, or otherwise wrought by hand from a solid block or mass of marble, stone, or alabaster, or from metal, and as are the professional production of a sculptor only."

The present law in the coresponding paragraph reads simply "works of art, sculptures." "There can be no question," said the attorney, "that the intent of Congress, in leaving out of the new law the limitation relative to productions by professional sculptors, was for the purpose of liberalizing the provision so that regardless of how the articles are produced they are to be admitted as sculptures provided they measure up to the general and approved standard of 'works of art.'"

Solon H. Borglum, a professional sculptor, who designed and executed the Gordon Memorial at Atlanta, and prepared embellishments for the St. Louis and Panama-Pacific Expositions, testifying for the importers, declared the articles under protest to be both works of art and sculptures. He declined, however, at his cross-examination by Samuel Isenschmid, the Government counsel, to define the term "works of art." L. D. Bloch was another witness for the importers.

Mr. Isenschmid told Judge Waite that the articles in dispute are "commercialized sculptures, and not in the class of works of art. He pointed out some of the importations were wired for electric lighting, and submitted that the goods were properly assessed as manufactures of marble or alabaster. Decision was reserved.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—L. G. Federman & Co.; L. G. Federman, skirts, waists, children's dresses, boys' wear, suits; 71 W. 23d.
ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square; Park Avenue.
ALLENTOWN—H. Lawfer, carpets; Breslin.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Silverman, dry goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Bass, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; Miss S. Rice, leather goods, art novelties; Miss M. Landauer, hosiery, underwear; K. Gutman, dress goods, silks; Miss Rice, fancy goods; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. Rummel, men's, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; 18 West 35th.
BALTIMORE—W. H. Voight Co.; W. H. Voight, boys' clothing; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger Brothers & Co.; M. Hamburger, novelties; 840 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, millinery; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger Bros. & Co.; N. Liberles, piece goods; Netherland; 840 B'way.
BALTIMORE—E. Rosenfeld & Co.; E. J. Rosenfeld, nightshirts, pajamas, drawers; 1,138 B'way; Netherland.
BALTIMORE—Reliance Skirt Co.; H. Shapiro, skirts; Herald Square.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; E. W. Dempsey, gloves, ribbons; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. W. White Co.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Lussler, linens; Mr. Cossette, silks, dress goods; J. W. Watters, muslin underwear; Miss Finn, jobs in coats, skirts; Miss Golding, waists, underwear; Miss C. Hearn, juniors', misses' dresses; Miss C. Dreyer, infants' wear; Miss F. Dreyer, corsets; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; G. W. Little, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; W. R.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

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regarding your investments is an especially important consideration when conditions are unsettled as at present.

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List of such Bonds and Booklet "Investment Efficiency," free on request.

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are exempt from the Federal Income Tax and do not have to be included in returns, and no certificate of ownership is necessary to collect coupons.

They are payable from taxes levied on the land and other property in the municipality, and are therefore the safest form of investment.

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Send for list "T" of current offerings

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Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York.
Correspondents: Boston
R. L. Day & Co.

Send for "Bond Talk T" telling why

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Are the safest place for investment funds today.

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(Incorporated)
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Albany — Philadelphia

W. N. Coler & Co.

INVESTMENTS

43 Cedar Street, N. Y.

New York City and Other Municipal Bonds

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Yield in a Session Marked by Inactivity—Exchange Goes to Lower Levels.

Yesterday's stock market was a reminder of the dullness experienced more than two months ago on the eve of the bull movement which frequently carried the volume of daily sales past the million share total. There was a further shrinkage from the small dealings on Monday, only 210,000 shares changing hands in a lifeless session. As was to have been expected, growing apprehension over the probable tone of Germany's response to this Government's complaint based on the Lusitania, Cushing, and Gulflight cases operated to depress quotations, and while the gains reported on the preceding day were not wiped out, there were few stocks that did not close fractionally lower yesterday. Early expectations of a reply from Berlin which would concede most of the American contentions were chilled somewhat by what purported to be forecasts of the answer in which it was said that Germany will insist on her right to use submarines against any passenger steamships carrying war munitions. In view of the fact that the reply to the President's note is not looked for until Thursday at the earliest, customers were being advised yesterday to hold aloof from the market for at least another day.

In the light of the serious questions at issue between the two Governments, bankers professed to be pleased with the reaction from the recent activity in the security markets, holding that it was better to reduce commitments in preparation for any bad news which may come. Dealings on the Stock Exchange almost came to a standstill in the third hour, when members of the Exchange followed their customers to vantage points from which to view the departure of the fleet. In the noonhour the trading totaled less than 13,000 shares, and the ticker was silent for long periods between transactions.

The lessened volume and reaction in prices were not accompanied, however, by the usual depression in spirits. The reception given President Wilson and the naval visitors proved conclusively what never should have been seriously doubted—that the United States will present a solid front against any attempt by any of the warring nations to override what the Administration feels to be this country's rights on the high seas.

An interesting phase of the precautions being taken against a possible severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, as a result of the culmination of that country's submarine policy, was seen yesterday in pronounced weakness in the foreign exchange market, a development which was explained by brokers as being due to efforts on the part of holders of foreign credits to realize their balances here to reduce losses that might follow a rupture of friendly relations. Demand sterling, which had been maintained above the 4.79 level for some time, was quoted yesterday at 4.78⅝. Francs sold at the low record quotation of 5.84½ for sight drafts. Misgivings over the situation of Russian finances brought about a drop in the market for roubles to 39¾c. The parity for Russian roubles is 51c, and they have never sold in this market before under 40c.

The further progress of Italy toward participation in the war apparently had little effect on the local markets, and it is probable that a decision to attack Austria would be regarded more as a helpful than a harmful influence, on the ground that it might hasten the end of the great war.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	5	6
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	6
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

	Sixty days	Ninety days
Buying rate	2⅛@2¼	2⅛@2¼
Selling rate	2¼@2⅜	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜
90 days	2¼@2⅜
4 months	2½@3
5 and 6 months	3¼@3½
8 and 10 months	3¼@4
11 and 12 months	3¼@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.	
4 months	3@3½
60 to 90 days	3 @3½
6 months	3¼@4

Other Names.	
4 months	4
6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Range of Sterling. High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79⅛	$4.78⅜	$4.78⅝
Cables	4.79⅞	4.78¼	4.79¼

	Closing Rates. Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.78¾	$4.79¼
Paris	5.35¼	5.34⅜
Berlin	.82⅛	.82⅛
Austria	15.55	15.90
Russia	.39¾	40.00
Switzerland	5.29¾	5.29¼
Scandinavia	25.92	25.98
China—		
Hongkong	44.45	44.30
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.27½	5.26¾
Holland	.39¼	.39½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	
Calcutta	33.00	
Italy	5.86	5.85½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.10	42.25
Rio	25.00	25.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.76¼	$4.75½	$4.76⅛	$4.75

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $382,195,496; balance, $16,684,333; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $287,784.

The local banks have gained $909,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco 30c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.93⅜ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 9-16, off 1-16d; New York, 49⅞c, off ⅛c.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

War Loans and Colonials Lead the Day's Trading.

LONDON, May 18.—Money and discount rates were quiet today.

Investment stocks were in demand on the Stock Exchange owing to the belief that new issues have been checked for the time being. The war loan, Argentine Treasury bills and colonials were the most active leaders, copper shares were good and meat shares were wanted.

American securities opened steady and a fair amount of business was transacted. The closing was steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	210,163
Same day last year	183,940
Year to date	48,041,121
Same period last year	32,949,714
Average price and change 50 stocks	66.25 — .72
Same day last year	69.42 — .08

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32½	32⅝	2,900	Alaska Gold Mines	32½	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅝
14½	15	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	15	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
45	46½	325	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	46	46	46	46	+ ½
65⅝	65⅞	10,900	Amalgamated Cop	66⅜	66⅝	65½	65⅝	— 1⅞
50	52	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	51	51	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
43	43½	700	Am. Beet Sugar	43	43	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅞
32⅜	32⅝	8,100	Am. Can	33⅛	33½	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
95	96	100	Am. Can pf	95⅝	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+ 1½
49⅛	50	600	Am. Car & Fdry	50½	50½	49¼	49⅜	— ⅜
92	93	30	Am. Coal Products	92	92	92	92	
44	44½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	45	45	44½	44½	— 1⅛
5¼	5⅜	100	Am. H. & Leather	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
28½	29½	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	29½	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— 1⅛
29	30½	200	Am. Ice Securities	31	31	30	30	— 1
42⅜	43	2,800	Am. Locomotive	43	43	42½	42⅞	— ⅛
64½	64⅞	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	65½	65½	64½	64⅝	— ½
102	102⅜	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
102	102⅝	50	do., odd lot	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	
33	34	100	Am. Steel F'dries	31	31	31	33	+ 1½
104½	105¼	400	Am. Sugar Ref	105⅜	105⅜	104½	104½	— 1¼
118½	119¼	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119⅛	119⅛	119	119	
84½	85⅛	100	Am. Woolen pf	85⅜	85⅜	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅝
31½	31⅝	3,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	32	32	31½	31½	— ½
98¼	98⅞	2,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	99½	99½	98¼	98⅜	— 1⅝
98⅛	98⅞	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99¼	99¼	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅞
42	42½	800	Baldwin Loco	42½	42¾	42	42	— 1½
71⅝	72	700	Baltimore & Ohio	72	72	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅝
131½	133	1,100	Bethlehem Steel	133	133	131	131¼	— 3
111	111½	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	111	111	111	111	+ ⅜
86	86½	1,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86½	86½	86	86	— 1½
70	75	200	Brown Shoe pf	74	74	72	72	— 3
70	75	50	do., odd lot	70	70	70	70	
62¾	63½	2,800	Butte & Superior	61½	63¾	61½	62⅝	+ ⅛
14	14½	400	California Petrol	13⅝	13⅝	14¼	14¼	— 1¼
37	39	100	California Petrol. pf	37	37	37	37	— 1
157¼	158	2,500	Canadian Pacific	158¾	158¾	157¼	157¼	— 1⅝
35	35¼	1,300	Central Leather Co	35⅝	35⅝	35	35⅞	— ⅛
42½	43	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	43⅛	43⅜	43	43¼	— ⅛
11	11⅛	100	Chi. Great Western	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
28	29	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
88¾	89¼	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	89	89	88⅝	88⅝	— 1⅛
122	126	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	123	123	123	123	— ⅛
124½	127	100	Chi. & Northwest	125	125	125	125	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	1,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22⅞	22⅞	22¼	22½	— ⅛
42¼	42⅝	3,500	Chino Copper	43¼	43¼	42	42¼	— 1
25¾	26	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	25⅝	26	25⅝	26	— ⅝
123	123	200	Consolidated Gas	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	— 1⅝
95½	97	100	Continental Can pf	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	
73½	77	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ⅝
21¾	22	500	Crucible Steel	22¼	22¼	22	22	— 1⅛
21⅜	22	75	do., odd lots	23¼	23¼	22⅜	22⅜	
12½	13	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
12⅝	13¼	500	Distillers' Secur	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
25	25⅛	4,760	Erie	25⅜	25⅜	24⅝	25	— ⅛
39¼	39⅝	1,100	Erie 1st pf	39½	40	39½	39½	
32	34	100	Erie 2d pf	33½	33½	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅞
205	215	50	General Chemical	210	210	210	210	
149	150½	600	General Electric	151	151	150	150	— 1
134¼	134½	500	General Motors	136	136¾	134¾	134¾	— 1⅝
97	99	200	General Motors pf	99	99	99	99	+ 1½
41½	42	2,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	41½	42	41	42	— ¼
101¼	101½	100	Goodrich pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ⅞
116¼	117	700	Great Northern pf	116¾	116¾	116½	116½	— ⅛
31½	32	1,000	G. N. certs. ore prop	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
56⅝	57	1,300	Guggenheim Explor	57¼	57¼	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅞
81½	82	125	Hav. Elec. Ry. & L	81½	81¾	81½	81¾	— ⅛
28½	28½	2,000	Inspiration Copper	29¼	29¼	28½	28½	— ½
20⅜	20¾	2,100	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	21	21	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
91½	95	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	+ ⅝
109¾	115	5	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	
26½	26¾	500	Kansas City South	26¼	26¼	26	26¼	— ¼
58	58½	100	Kans. City South. pf	58¾	58¾	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
123	124	2	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	123	123	123	123	
128	130	80	Kresge (S. S.) Co	130½	130½	128	128	
170	175	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	170	170	170	170	
38½	39¼	1,800	Maxwell Motors	39	39¾	38½	38¾	— ⅝
80	81	1,700	Max. Motors 1st pf	79⅜	81	79⅜	80¾	
32½	33	1,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	31⅜	33½	31⅜	32½	
67	67⅛	13,100	Mexican Petroleum	68¼	68¼	67	67	— 2⅛
23	23⅛	600	Miami Copper	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅜
11⅝	12⅛	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¼	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	11⅞	7,450	Missouri Pacific	13⅛	13⅛	11⅝	12	— 1½
48	48¼	200	Montana Power	48¼	48½	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
104½	105½	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	
56¼	57	225	N. Y. Lead Co	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	— 2½
14	14¼	300	Nevada Con. Cop	14½	14½	14	14	— ⅞
80	83	300	N. Y. Air Brake	82	83	82	83	— 1½
83⅞	84½	500	N. Y. Central	84	84	83⅞	83⅞	— ⅝
83⅞	84½	10	do., odd lot	84½	84½	84½	84½	
61⅝	62¼	600	N. Y., N. H. & H	62¼	62¼	61⅝	62	— ⅝
27	27⅝	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	27¼	28	27	27¾	
83	86	100	Norfolk & West. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	+1⅝
72	73½	100	North Am., odd lots	73½	73½	73½	73½	
103½	104	1,700	Northern Pacific	103½	104	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅝
20	21	100	Pacific Mail	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
106½	107	911	Penn. R. R.	107	107	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅛
114½	115¼	100	People's Gas, Chi	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	— ¼
20¼	20½	300	Pittsburgh Coal	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
41⅝	42	1,950	Pressed Steel Car	43	43	41¾	42	— ⅛
153½	155	200	Pullman Co	153⅝	153⅝	153⅝	153⅝	— ⅝
⅞	1	100	Quicksilver	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
28	30	100	Railway Steel Sp	29	29	29	29	— 1
22½	22⅝	2,000	Ray Con. Copper	23⅛	23⅛	22½	22½	— ½
142¼	142¼	11,100	Reading	143	143	141⅝	142¼	— 1½
26	26½	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½	— ⅛
..	..	100	Rock Island Co	½	½	½	½	
..	..	1,000	Rock Island Co. pf	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
13	14	100	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	13	13	13	13	— ½
4¼	4½	700	St. Louis & San F	4½	4½	4½	4¼	— ⅛
5¼	5⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14	14½	300	Seaboard Air Line	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
34	35	100	Seab. Air Line pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
34	35	74	do., odd lots	34½	34½	34½	34½	
86¾	86¾	3,900	Southern Pacific	87	87	86¾	86¾	— 1¼
..	..	100	So. Pacific t r	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	
..	..	35	do., odd lots	100⅝	100⅝	99½	99½	
16⅜	16½	700	Southern Railway	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
64	64¼	2,600	Studebaker Co	65¼	65¼	63⅝	64	— 1⅛
32⅝	33	1,400	Tennessee Copper	33⅝	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	— ¼
122	123	455	Texas Co	122	122	122	123	+ 1
47½	48½	500	Third Avenue	49¼	49¼	48	48	— 1
98	98¾	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅜
97½	98	100	Twin City R. T	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
6	6	100	Union B. & P. Co	6	6	6	6	+ ½
25¾	26	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	— 2½
124½	125	16,450	Union Pacific	124½	125	123¼	123½	— 1⅝
80½	81	500	Union Pacific pf	81	81	80½	80½	— ½
17½	18	100	United Rys. Inv	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
12½	13	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	12½	12½	12½	12½	— 2⅝
64	64	100	U. S. Express	64	64	64	64	— 1½
38	38	200	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	38	38	38	38	+2
59½	60	1,500	U. S. Rubber	60¾	60¾	59⅞	60	— 1
104	107	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106	106	106	106	— ½
51⅞	52	33,600	U. S. Steel	52¾	52⅞	51⅝	52	— 1¼
63⅜	63¾	5,400	Utah Copper	63¾	63¾	63	63¼	— 1
29	29¼	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	29	29	29	29	— 1
95⅜	96	45	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
36	43	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	37	37	37	37	— 1
..	½	2,493	Wabash	½	⅝	37	⅝	— ⅛
1	1½	1,033	Wabash pf	1	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
87	95	100	Wells Fargo Exp	90	90	90	90	..
64½	65	300	Western Union Tel	64⅞	65	64¾	64⅞	— ⅛
87	87½	10,600	Westingh. E. & M	87¾	88	86¾	87⅛	— 1½
⅞	2¼	100	Wheeling & Erie	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
2¾	3	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
110	111	200	Willys-Overland	113	113	111⅞	111⅞	— ⅛
101¼	102	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ¼
119	120½	100	Woolworth pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	..

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Loco	5	July, 1916	99½	100¾	4.55
Am. T.&T.sub.5		Apr., 1916	100½	100¾	4.15
Am. Tob. sc. 6		Sep., 1916	101¾	102¼	4.50
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
Argen. Gov't	6	Dec.15,'15	101	101¼	3.85
Argen. Gov't	6	Dec.15,'16	99¾	100½	5.80
Argen. Gov't	6	Dec.15,'17	99	99¾	6.10
Argen. Gov't	6	May15,'20	98½	99	6.30
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	98⅝	99	5.05
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	97¾	98½	5.15
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅜	99¾	5.05
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102¼	103	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	98¾	99¼	5.75
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.20
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96½	7.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Con. Power	6	May, 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
Con. Gas, B.	5	May, 1919	100	100¼	4.90
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	98¾	99⅛	5.90
Erie R. R.	6½	Apr., 1917	98½	99	6.00
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100⅜	4.30
Gov. of Switz.	8	Mar., 1916	99¼	99⅝	6.30
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	96¼	97	6.05
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	95¼	96¼	5.80
Hav. El. Ry.	8	June, 1918	98½	99½	8.20
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.70
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	98⅝	99⅝	5.15
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	2.85
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	100⅝	3.00
Lou. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	98	98½	6.55
Minn. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	86	88	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99¼	6.40
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94½	95½	8.80
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100½	100⅝	2.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100⅝	3.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
North. St. Ry.	6	June, 1917	97	98	6.40
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.15
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.70
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1917	98	98½	5.70
Suls. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98⅝	99¼	6.45
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	95½	97½	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	99⅝	99¾	7.00
United Fruit.	8	May, 1917	100¾	101½	5.30
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97⅜	98⅝	5.45
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	98	99½	6.30
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	5.50

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	101½	102¼
American Light & Traction	315	320
American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	55	60
*American Gas & Electric	90	92
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American Power & Light	63	66
American Power & Light pf	60	63
American Public Utilities	20	31
American Public Utilities pf	62	65
American W. W. & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	18	22
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	62	65
Cities Service	50	51
Cities Service pf	87	90
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf	90	92
Commonwealth P., R. & L	50	54
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf	80	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	32	37
Dayton Power & Light pf	84	89
Denver Gas & Elec., gen. 5s	94½	96
Electric Bond Deposit pf	60	..
Electric Bond & Share pf	98¼	100
Empire District Electric 5s	70	75
Empire District Electric pf	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	58	62
Gas & Electric Securities	66	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf	50	55
Northern States Power	29	31
Northern States Power pf	86	96
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	47	48½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	83	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co	11	25
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	66	70
Southern California Edison	71	75
Southern California Edison pf	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	6½	7½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	26	28
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	7	9
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	28	32
United Light & Rys	44	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	73	75
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	68	72
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf	56	60

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing qu

Ebb and Flow

Like the ebb and flow of the tides, there are actions and reactions in the Stock Market, based on legitimate causes.

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Stock Market Observations

SEND FOR CIRCULAR A-20

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IN THE EVENT OF WAR—WHAT?

Should war with Germany grow out of the present situation, what will be its effect on the American security situation?

Mr. Moody is preparing an exhaustive statement covering this subject for the subscribers to our Investor's Service, which will be ready in a few days. As is well known, Mr. Moody's forecasts on the course of bond, stock and money conditions have been accurately confirmed during the past years. This new study of the situation should create unusual interest.

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SECURITIES — UNLISTED — SECURITIES

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CONLEY FOIL CO.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS
OTIS ELEVATOR CO.
COMMON STOCK
AMER. SUMATRA CO.
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ALLIANCE REALTY CO.
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COTTON PRICES SAG ON LIMITED SALES

Heaviness Is Attributed to Uncertainty as to Future Relations with Germany.

DECLINE OF 5 TO 8 POINTS

Department of Agriculture Will Issue on June 1 its First Report on Crop Condition.

There was a sagging tendency in cotton yesterday. While the market was fairly steady in the first half hour, it lacked snap and it took only a moderate amount of selling to send prices about 10 points below the closing of Monday. There was a small rally in the late trading, but final prices showed losses of 5 to 8 points.

It looked as if the less hopeful view taken of the interchanges with Germany was chiefly responsible for the heavy tone of the market. Most of the forecasts, which of course are entirely conjectural, incline to the opinion that Germany, while deprecating the loss of American lives on the Lusitania, will stand firmly by her submarine policy unless England sees fit to modify the blockade program against Germany. It is admitted that, while the tone of the note may be conciliatory and give no occasion for hostilities, it will be evasive in character or refuse the demands made by the Washington Administration. In this event it is believed there will be occasion for more insistent demands by the United States.

Press advices from Baltimore state that the Mount Vernon-Woodbury mills have booked orders for the Allies calling for more than two million pounds of khaki cloth and cotton duck. These orders are for rush delivery, and it is thought it may be necessary to run the plants day and night for the purpose of filling them promptly.

The Department of Agriculture announces that the first Government report on the condition of the cotton crop is scheduled for publication at noon on June 1. This report will give the condition of the crop as of May 25. The figures will compare with 74.3 last year, 79.1 in 1913, and 78.9 in 1912. The department will publish a final revised estimate of the cotton acreage and yield per acre last season in the monthly bulletin of the department. The official statement of this season's acreage will be published at 1 P. M. on Thursday, July 1.

There was practically no feature to the weather, so far as official advices were concerned. There was some light precipitation in the central belt, including Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. A few light showers were reported from Oklahoma.

A Liverpool cable reported the market as idle and featureless.

Spot sales were 7,000 bales and included 2,000 bales of business put through late Monday.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. Galveston 10 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline; 9.55 for middling upland. The range of contract prices, which closed steady, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.19	9.13	9.15@ 9.17	9.20@ 9.21
July	9.45	9.35	9.36@ 9.37	9.43@ 9.44
Oct.	9.84	9.71	9.72@ 9.74	9.81@ 9.82
Dec.	10.05	9.94	9.96@ 9.97	10.03@10.04
Jan.	10.11	10.00	10.02@10.03	10.07@10.08
March	10.34	10.22	10.25@10.26	10.30@10.32

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	9,661	12,007	3,187
New Orleans	4,313	3,913	3,795
Mobile	14	388	845
Savannah	2,071	1,895	2,398
Charleston	62	721	403
Wilmington	42	97	5
Norfolk	171	851	164

Total port receipts, 20,627 bales, against 10,948 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	335	819	172
Memphis	392	1,317	1,910
St. Louis	270	2,146	818
Houston	1,883	3,297	1,560

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,500 to 4,500	8,916	1,050
New Orleans	800 to 1,200	2,224	6,502

Total exports yesterday, 33,456 bales; so far this season, 7,576,205, against 8,443,632 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	Stocks. 1914.
885	New Orleans	9.00	284,844	139,437
—	Mobile	8.75	23,919	14,246
700	Savannah	9¼	107,260	55,061
1,602	Galveston	9.10	330,242	207,728
—	Wilmington	....	46,934	15,725
277	Norfolk	9.00	65,898	34,787
271	Augusta	9.13	.....	29,339
425	Memphis	9.12	.....	56,024
—	St. Louis	9¼	.....	27,659
154	Houston	9.00	.....	79,240

The Liverpool market opened idle. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged at 5.23d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 6,000 bales, including 2,700 American. Closed barely steady.

MUST NOT PAY DIVIDENDS.

San Francisco Railroads Ordered to Make Good Calhoun Note.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The United Railroads, operating most of the street railway lines in San Francisco, was ordered today by the Railroad Commission of California to pay no more dividends, "in the absence of any plan for restitution," of $1,096,000 withdrawn from the company's treasury on a note by Patrick Calhoun of San Francisco and Cleveland, former President of the company.

The Calhoun note was charged off on the company's books as of the value of one dollar. The amount of its face was found previously by the commission to have been withdrawn from the company's treasury under a blanket authorization from the Board of Directors. The commission also found that by the United Railroads' books this sum was supplied to the Solano Irrigated Farms, Incorporated, a venture in which Calhoun was interested. Today's report says that $207,588 of this amount did not go into the farms project.

A deficit tentatively placed at $4,000,000 is found, instead of a reported surplus, but this amount, the commission said, may be reduced by further showings. The commission's report said that the "books of the company were not kept in a manner to indicate the true condition of affairs," at the time Calhoun's operations were made known in July, 1914.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Display a Firm Undertone in a Dull Session of Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 122,842 shares of stock and $172,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 19,866; railroads, 800; oils, 3,176, and mining, 99,000; rights, $5,000. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,600	Am. Zinc	38½	39⅝	38½	39⅝
500	Br.-A. Tob. ord.	16	16	16	16
1,100	Br.-A. Tob. ord., bearer	16½	17	16	16
2,000	†Car. L. & P.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
550	†Electric Boat	72	73½	72	73½
560	Emerson Phono.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11⅞
100	†Int. Mer. Mar.	1	1	1	1
221	†Int. Mer. M. pf.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
100	†Inter. Motors	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
15	Kelly Spgfd. T.	125	126	125	126
120	McCrory Stores Corp'n, w. l.	52	54	51¼	51¼
200	†Pyrene Mfg.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1,900	Corp'n of R. & H.	6⅞	7	6⅝	6⅝
3,200	U. C. Stores, new	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
6,200	Unit. Prof. Shar.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
500	†World Film	4	4⅛	4	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
400	Anglo-A. Oil	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
25	Atlantic Refin.	567	560	560	— 5
65	Ill. Pipe Line	128	128	128	+3
2,200	†Inter. Petrol.	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
40	Ohio Oil	134	133	133	—4
10	Pierce Oil	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
58	Prairie O. & G.	307	302	305	—4
12	Prairie P. L.	130	129	129	—1¼
5	Solar Refining	228	225	225	—5
20	South Pa. Oil	270	270	270	—5
10	South. P. L.	205	205	205	+5
65	St. O. of Cal.	258	252	255	—2
5	St. O. of Ind.	415	415	415	—5
7	St. O. of Kan.	340	339	338	—4
5	St. O. of Ky.	242	242	242	+2
20	St. O. of N. Y.	398	400	400	+1
175	St. O. of N. Y.	181	180	180	—4
2	St. O. of Ohio	418	418	418	—2
14	Union T. L.	78	78	78	...
8	Vacuum Oil	200	199	199	— ½

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,400	Amal. Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
600	Texas Oil	4	4	3⅝	3⅝

RAILROADS.

100	Int. Con., w. l.	23½	23½	23½	23½
200	Wabash, w. l.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
200	Wabash pf., A.	46½	46½	46½	46½
300	Wabash pf., B.	23½	23½	23½	23½

MINING STOCKS.

700	†Al. Jun., w. l.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
3,000	†Alta C. M. Co.	90c.	1	90c.	1
3,700	*†Atlanta	32	33	32	33
2,900	*†Big Cott'w'd	10	10	9	10
9,000	†Booth	40	40	38	40
800	Braden Cop.	7⅛	7¼	7	7
600	*Caledon. Min.	70	70	68	68
100	Canada Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,700	Cashboy	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
300	†Chile Copper	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
1,060	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5	5	5
200	Con. Ar. Sm.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Con. Cop. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Con. Nev.-U.	1	1	1	1
100	Dome Mines	13½	13½	13½	13½
1,000	*†Diam. B. B., asst. paid	4	4	4	4
3,800	†Emma Cop.	31	31	31	31
100	*Florence	49	49	49	49
1,200	*†Genesee Cop.	41	42	41	42
1,500	Goldf'd Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
5,500	†Goldf'd Merg.	24	24½	23	24
100	Gr.-Can.	29	29	28½	28½
200	*Iron Blossom	70	70	70	70
8,000	Jumbo Ext.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
150	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2,000	†Kenaas	15	15	14	14
100	La Rose	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	*Lone Star	7	7	7	7
2,000	*McKinley-D.	27	28	27	28
200	Nevada Hills	23	23	23	23
400	New Utah B.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Nip. Mines	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
850	*North Star	16	17	16	17
5,900	*†Oro	8½	9	8½	9
2,200	*†Sails	29	29	29	29
1,000	*†Silver Pick	6½	6½	6½	6½
300	Standard S.-L.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,500	Stewart	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
4,700	*Sup. Min. Co.	22	22½	22	22½
500	Ton. Belmont	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
7,000	*Ton. C. Boy	7⅞	8	7½	7½
350	Tonopah Ext.	3	3⅛	3	3
1,200	*Ton. Merger	40	40	39	39
1,000	*Ton. Midway	17	17	17	17
1,000	*Ton. Rex.	12½	12½	12½	12½
5,500	Tri-Bullion	⅝	1⅜	⅝	⅝
500	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Tuol. Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	United Verde	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
1,000	*Wasatch	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,900	West E. Con.	72	74	72	74
2,500	West E. Ext.	5	5	5	5
700	White K. pf.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜

BONDS.

$2,800	†Chile C. 7s	111½	111½	111½	111½
170,000	Penn. 4½s, w. l.	97⅞	97⅞	97	97⅛

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted.

Note.—Not reported Monday, 10 Emerson Phonograph at 11⅛.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 18. Bid.	Asked.	May 17. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Electric Boat pf.	98	102	98	101
Fiske Tire	80	85	80	85
Int. Motors pf.	30	32	30	32
Int. Steam Pump	1	3	1	3
Int. Steam Pump pf.	17	20	17	20
Int. Rubber	7⅛	7½	7	7⅛
Kelly S.T. new, 1st pf.	81	83	80	82
Kelly S. T. new, 2d pf.	115	120	115	130
L. V. Coal Sales Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Marconi of America	2⅜	2⅝		
N. Y. Transportation	12¼	13	12½	13
Riker & Hegeman, new	5	5½	5	5½
Sterling Gum	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Tobacco Prod. com.	52	55	52	55
U. C. S. Co. of Am.	88	90	88	90

RAILROADS.

Interb. Con., w. l.	23	25	23	25
Interb. Con. pf., w. l.	74	75½	74	76

MINING STOCKS.

Butte & New York	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Ely Con.	8	9	8	10
Florence	48	51	48	51
Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
La Rose Con.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Lone Star	6	8	6	8
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅜	6	5⅜	6
Sandstorm Kendall	7	8	6	8
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
White Knob Cop. pf.	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	190	210	190	200

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Four roads	$2,010,826	+ $66,025
Four roads	2,462,471	— 677,685
Total (8 roads)	4,473,297	— 611,660

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for the six months ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	1,585,597	7,752,084	166,488
Expenses	1,121,208	1,217,846	96,548
Net	464,298	534,238	69,940
Other income	137,273	201,047	63,774
Total income	532,044	676,843	144,899
Chgs. and tax.	178,469	135,690	*22,789
Surplus	353,575	521,262	167,688
Dividends	225,000	225,000	
Surplus	128,575	296,262	167,688
Sundry adj.	6,777		
Surplus	121,798		

*Increase.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DOME MINES CO., LTD., for the year ended March 31—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross proceeds from ore	1,055,497	1,204,598	149,101
Mining, selling, &c., expenses	578,877	615,514	41,637
Balance	481,620	589,084	107,464
Other income	6,873	2,695	*4,180
Total income	488,493	591,779	103,286
Dep., rep., &c.	309,920	134,084	*175,836
Surplus	178,578	457,695	279,117

*Increase.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for April—

	1915.	1914.	1915.
Gross	1,971,599	2,042,329	1,989,245
Net	831,089	835,420	804,845
Sur. after chg.	15,067	*77,103	*42,401
10 mos. gross	19,776,806	20,016,913	19,711,068
Net	8,290,630	8,367,440	7,878,923
Sur. after chg.	189,168	175,106	258,959

ZINC MINES ARE BUSY.

Ready to Put 1,000 at Work—Price of Metal Advances.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 18.—One thousand men will receive jobs in the zinc mines at Webb City, Mo., between now and about Aug. 1. The increased demand for zinc ore and the enormous increase in price as the result of the war has caused a rush in the zinc mining business.

Ward E. Thompson, Federal Immigration Inspector, who inspected the mines, today said:

"Before the war the price of zinc ore ranged from $35 to $38 a ton. This was the price for many years, but since the war began the price has advanced to $75 a ton."

OUT TO-DAY
At All News Stands
The MAGAZINE of WALL STREET
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 26th day of May, 1915, at 12:45 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 12 o'clock M., Saturday, May 22, 1915, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, May 27, 1915.

By order of the Board.
HUGH J. KELLY, Secretary.
Dated April 22, 1915.

New Loan

$4,000,000

Government of the Province of Ontario

(Dominion of Canada)

4½% Coupon Bonds Due 1st May, 1925

Principal and half-yearly interest payable in gold in Toronto or New York.
Denomination $1,000. Legal opinion of J. B. Clarke, K.C.

These bonds are an absolute obligation of the Government of Ontario, and are redeemable in whole, but not in part, at par and accrued interest at any time after the first of May, 1918.

Assessed Value of Taxable Property in Ontario, $1,831,797,496
Assets $534,527,203 Liabilities $54,245,338
Population 2,750,000

Ontario is the most important manufacturing and agricultural province in Canada. The population is over one-third, and the annual production over 45% of the whole Dominion.

Price: 97.60 and Interest yielding over 4.80%
Payment in United States Funds

Special circular mailed upon request

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C. P. R. Building
Toronto, - - Canada

A. E. Ames & Co.
Union Bank Building
Toronto, - Canada

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Often there are funds which are held awaiting permanent investment. For such this Company's Certificates of Deposit are suggested. They are a practical temporary investment. Our Certificates of Deposit are payable on demand, or at any specified time, or on 31 days' notice. On Certificates of Deposit a higher rate of interest can be paid than on accounts subject to check.

Full information about this form of investment will be furnished upon request.

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UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 80 Broadway

DIVIDENDS.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC., held May 11, 1915, a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. upon the first preferred stock of the company, together with an additional dividend of ¾ of one per cent. on said first preferred stock to apply on account of the accumulated dividends thereon, was declared, payable July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 10, 1915, without the closing of transfer books.

Dated New York, May 11, 1915.
CARLL TUCKER, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, upon the receipt by them of the dividends therein referred to, cause the same to be distributed and paid on the shares of Stock Trust Certificates representing first preferred stock of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., as the name appears upon the books of the Voting Trustees at the close of business on June 10, 1915, without the closing of transfer books.

Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of said First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

Dated New York, May 11, 1915.
CHARLES H. SABIN,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. BRADY
Voting Trustees.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., June 10, 1915, to the Common Stockholders as registered at the close of business May 8, 1915.

E. K. ALDEN, Secretary.

Dated April 22, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

White Knob Copper and Development Co., Ltd.
43 Cedar Street,
New York.

Third Dividend: A regular quarterly dividend of ten cents a share on the preferred stock of the Company has been declared, payable on May 27th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 20th, 1915.

Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1915.
MARK M. SALOMON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO.,
71 Broadway, New York.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 10.

The regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of American Power & Light Company has been declared, payable June 1, 1915, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business May 22, 1915. Transfer books do not close.

M. H. ARNENUS, Treasurer.

PORTO RICAN-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a 4 per cent. cash dividend, payable June 3, 1915, to all stockholders of record May 15, 1915.

A. H. NOBLE, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is winding up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 19, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

New Loan

$216,000

City of Passaic, New Jersey

Refunding 4½% Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1945

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Free from Municipal, County and State Taxes in New Jersey
Acceptable as Security for Postal Savings Deposits

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island

Price 104¼ and Interest, Yielding about 4.4%

Descriptive circular on request

Kean, Taylor & Co.
5 Nassau Street New York
134 So. La Salle St. Chicago

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.

New Orleans, April 26th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 170 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 26th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional amendment ratifying same, and of the numbers, denominations and maturities of the authorised issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorised issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1,000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6301 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1933;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1934;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000, aggregating in face value

$16,000,000 CAR ORDER.

Pennsylvania Awards Biggest Contract in Years for Freight Equipment

Orders were placed yesterday by the Pennsylvania Railroad Lines East and West for 14,043 freight cars, to cost approximately $16,000,000. This is a part of the equipment on these lines for which about $30,000,000 has been set aside. The order is the largest equipment order placed by any railroad in several years. It embraces 3,500 box cars, 324 refrigerator cars, 3,000 cars of the gondola type, and 7,219 hopper cars.

The contracts were distributed among equipment companies as follows: Pressed Steel Car Company, 2,800 cars; American Car and Foundry Company, 3,443; Standard Steel Car Company, 1,000; Cambria Steel Company, 3,300; Haskell & Parker, 2,500, and Ralston Steel Car Company, 1,000 cars.

FINANCIAL.

MONTANA WATER COMPANY.

Montana Water Company, a New Jersey corporation, hereby gives notice to the holders of all the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Montana Water Company outstanding under its mortgage to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, dated December 10, 1906, that the Montana Water Company will redeem, as provided in Article IV. of said mortgage, all of said bonds on June 1, 1915, at the office of said Trustee, Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, at 110 per cent. of the par value thereof, together with accrued interest thereon to such date of redemption. After such redemption date said bonds will cease to bear interest and coupons for interest subsequent to such date will be void, and such bonds will cease to be entitled to the lien of said mortgage.

United States Treasury decision requires that Federal Income Tax Ownership Certificates for the amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for payment.

MONTANA WATER COMPANY.
Dated April 24, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS of the COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, due January 1, 1927:

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned company under the mortgage from said company to the undersigned, as successor trustee, for account of the sinking fund, to the extent of Ninety-five Thousand Four and 95-100 Dollars, ($95,004.95) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before May 26, 1915, at 12:00 o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage.

No proposals will be accepted at a price greater than par and accrued interest, and the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals. Bonds accepted must be delivered on May 27th or security furnished that day if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

Dated, New York, April 21, 1915.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $25,960.07. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTH WINNIPEG, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Manitoba, Canada.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions contained in the Trust Deed, dated tenth June, 1912, and made between SOUTH WINNIPEG, LIMITED, of the one part, and NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, as Trustees, of the other part, to secure an issue of Three hundred thousand Pounds Five Per Cent. Debenture Stock and/or Bonds of the Company, a meeting of the holders of the said Debenture Stock will be held at the Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon Street, London, E. C., on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1915, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing, with or without modification, as extraordinary resolutions within the meaning of the third schedule to the said Trust Deed, resolutions to the following effect, to the intent that the said resolutions shall be binding upon all the Debenture Stockholders, whether present or not present at such meeting, viz.:

1. Modifying the rights of the Debenture Stockholders and the provisions of the Trust Deed, as follows: (a) The interest on the Debenture Stock as from the first of July, 1914, to be made payable at the rate of six per cent. per annum instead of five per cent. per annum, but such interest to be payable only to the extent that the Committee referred to below may certify that the Company has money available to pay such interest, any arrears of such interest to accumulate and be paid before any distribution is paid upon any shares of the Company, subject to the rights of the holders of any prior lien securities, the Company to pay to the Trustees the whole net proceeds of sale received by the Company in respect of any property or assets of the Company sold or realized, with the exception only of such sums as the said Committee may from time to time permit the Company to retain, the sums so paid over to the Trustees to be applied in paying the interest on the Debenture Stock or in redeeming Debenture Stock by purchase or by drawings, as the Committee may determine; (b) With the consent of the said Committee the Company may create and issue prior lien securities, secured upon the whole or any part of the assets of the Company, ranking in priority to the Debenture Stock; (c) Waiving all defaults by the Company in paying the interest and in providing the sinking fund in accordance with the Trust Deed and all other defaults (if any) by the Company, and authorizing the Trustees to permit the Company to hold, realize and deal with the mortgaged premises as heretofore in the ordinary course of business, subject only to the floating charge created by the said Trust Deed.

2. Appointing a Committee for the purpose of protecting the rights and interest of the Debenture Stockholders, with all ancillary provisions and with absolute discretion to settle all matters referred to them by any resolutions passed at the meeting, and finally to determine all questions that may arise out of or in connection with the said resolutions or any supplemental trust deed.

3. Authorizing the Trustees and the said Committee to concur with the Company in settling the form of and executing any supplemental trust deeds or other documents which they may consider necessary or desirable for giving effect to or embodying the intention of any resolutions passed at the meeting, with such ancillary provisions as they may respectively approve and declaring that the same when executed shall be binding upon all the Debenture Stockholders.

Dated, Fourteenth day of May, 1915.
By order of the Board,
FRED. T. GRIFFIN, President.

THE BUFFALO MINES, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Buffalo Mines, Limited, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, 1,012 Fidelity Building, Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 1st day of June, 1915, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

The stock books will close at the close of business on May 29, 1915, and reopen for transfers on June 15th, 1915.

By order of the President and Board of Directors.
GEORGE C. MILLER, Secretary.
May 10, 1915.

AMERICAN SEATING COMPANY.
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.,
May 13th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the American Seating Company will be held at its office, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, the 26th day of May, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the preferred and common stock of the Company will be closed from and after the 5th day of May, 1915, at 3 o'clock P. M., until the 27th day of May, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. A. HITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
MEXICAN NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
82 Beaver St., New York, May 18, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mexican Northern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 1st day of June, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, May 21st, at noon, and reopened immediately after the adjournment of the meeting. R. E. SAFFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
POTOSI & RIO VERDE RAILWAY CO.,
82 Beaver St., New York, May 18, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Potosi & Rio Verde Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 1st day of June, 1915, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, May 21st, at noon, and reopened immediately after the adjournment of the meeting. R. E. SAFFORD, Secretary.

New York, May 11th, 1915.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY for the election of Directors and transaction of other business will be held on Monday, May 24th, 1915, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the offices of the company, 35 West 38th St., Manhattan, New York City. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 P. M.

GEORGE W. E. FALLON, Secretary.

SEES NO CONSPIRACY IN RIGGS BANK CASE

Judge Expresses Doubt as to His Power to Mandamus Treasury Heads.

$5,000 FINE THE POINT

Williams Has Waived Other Penalties—Untermyer Ill, Postpones His Argument.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Judge McCoy of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia today gave several indications of his view of various points made by counsel in the suit of the Riggs National Bank to enjoin three high officials of the Treasury Department. The court gave it as its opinion, in the course of a colloquy with counsel for the bank, that nothing in the record suggested any conspiracy between Secretary McAdoo and Controller Williams to injure the bank, and he expressed doubts of his authority to mandamus the Treasury officials into restoring Government deposits to the plaintiff bank, or to enjoin them from refusing approval to the bank as a reserve depository for other national banks.

But, said Judge McCoy, after referring to the lack of "a trace of conspiracy," the question as to the fine of $5,000 imposed by the Controller for the bank's failure to make a particular report, in payment of which the interest due to the bank on Government bonds was held up, was quite another matter. He gave no opinion on that subject, but one of his remarks suggested that while he did not think it established that Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Williams conspired together, he did not think they may have taken steps against the bank "as men a little hot" after their dispute with officers of the bank.

Lawyers do not appear to regard the allegation of conspiracy as essential to the bank's suit for a restraining order to forbid the Treasury officials from covering the $5,000 into the Treasury, and that is the nub of the present case.

As to the depository functions of the bank, counsel for the Government tried to remove it from controversy by saying that Mr. Williams had not revoked his approval of the Riggs Bank as a depository for its correspondents, and nothing in the record—except as the bank's counsel pointed out, a letter from Mr. Williams himself—indicated that he intended to withhold approval upon subsequent applications or had in fact withheld any.

Frank J. Hogan of counsel for the bank concluded his argument today, and Louis D. Brandeis for the Government responded briefly as to legal points sustaining the Government's demurrers. But when Mr. Untermyer's turn came to discuss the merits of the bill and the great mass of facts upon which the bank's allegation of malice against Mr. Williams were built, he asked for a delay until tomorrow. During the noon recess Mr. Untermyer suffered a chill, and he explained to the court that he was unable to follow the proceedings. Mr. Untermyer thereupon returned to his hotel and went to bed, and the argument was continued until tomorrow morning.

Mr. Brandeis, in his argument, sought to show that the bank's suit, though formally a suit against individual officers in their official capacity, was really a suit against the United States without its consent. The Government's money was involved, he said, for while a statute required that interest on bonds be paid to the bondholder, another statute permitted the covering of this interest in payment on defaulted fines. If the case were decided against the Government, he said, the United States would be deprived of money without having given its consent to the suit and without having become a party to it.

This argument had been anticipated by Mr. Hogan, who cited a long list of cases, some involving the payment of money by Treasury officials, in which the officers personally had been sued without the Government's participation, and in which the Supreme Court of the United States had uniformly upheld the propriety of such a course. In one instance, said Mr. Hogan, even the costs were taxed against the officials, and would have been collected from them personally had not Congress come to their relief.

Mr. Brandeis devoted a large part of his time to arguing that the subject of the fine imposed by the Controller was outside the jurisdiction of a court of equity. Equity proceedings, he said, were intended to prevent irreparable injury that might result from the normal operation of the law. But as the Controller had expressly waived all other penalties threatened against the bank, and had under oath denied the intention of assessing them again, the case came down to the single fine, which could be settled according to the ordinary procedures of law, without imposing grave dangers on the bank.

This point, too, had been anticipated by Mr. Hogan. He quoted the Controller's letters to show that Mr. Williams had actually held the bank to be liable for enormous and continuing penalties. That was the status of facts when the suit was filed, he said, and that was the only status for the court to consider. Mr. Williams's subsequent disclaimer of the heavier fines, merely showed his incompetence and malice in the first instance without in any way impairing the equity jurisdiction. He cited opinions of other tribunals to show that disclaimers of intention, made after suit was begun, had no effect upon the proceedings.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

MAURICE ALTMAN, manufacturer of clothing at 714 Broadway with a retail store at 225 Bleecker Street, has made an assignment to Abel J. Smith, Jr. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by John E. McQuirk, $700; Daniel R. Collins, Jr., $25, and Samuel Rose, $10. Liabilities are reported to be about $25,000.

KLEIN & NUSSBAUM—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Klein & Nussbaum, manufacturers of hats and frames at 11-13 West Houston Street, by Herman Weinberg, $1,012; Wm. R. Ellis, $1,080, and Bessie Halpern, $244.

KLEIN & D'ANDREA—Philip Klein and Mark D'Andrea, composing the firm of Klein & D'Andrea, tailors, at 130 E. 23d Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $6,082, and assets, $2,862. Judge Hough appointed Clifford G. Ludvigh receiver.

MONARCH AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Monarch Auto Supply Company of 250 W. 54th Street, by Asbestos and Rubber Works of America, $184; B. & L. Auto Lamp Company, $114, and Jerome Harris, $213. The company also made an assignment yesterday to Jacob J. Lazaroe.

WILLIAM H. BOYD of 601 Madison Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $8,865, and no assets. He owes the Lambs Club $132.

ISAAC SIEGEL, cigar manufacturer at Mount Vernon has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $1,356, and assets, $1,337.

CHESTER A. PATTERSON.—Judge Mayer has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Chester A. Patterson, architect of New Rochelle, liabilities, $82,397.

Compositions Confirmed.

J. WALLACH'S SONS.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of J. Wallach's Sons, cigar manufacturers at 1,524 Broadway and 122 East Fourteenth St., with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

W. H. ROOSA & CO.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of W. M. Roosa & Co., grocers at Liberty, N. Y., with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, cash.

Schedules Filed.

JOHN D. BRAUE, dealer in hay, grain, and feed at 1,106½ First Ave., has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $8,891, nominal assets of $7,856, and actual assets of $4,865.

WEISSBAUM BROS., INC., manufacturers of dresses at 8 West Twenty-second St., have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $6,312, nominal assets of $1,968, and actual assets of $1,490.

MANHATTAN UNDERGARMENT CO.—Benjamin Hersh & Milton J. Newmark, trading as the Manhattan Undergarment Co. at 137 West Twenty-ninth St., have filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $14,765 and assets of $2,093.

MAX KRONTADT, jewelry jobber, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $11,603 and assets of $6,700.

JACOB GOLDMAN, clothing dealer at 240 Seventh Ave., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,045 and assets of $275.

BRAUNSTEIN & GARRISON, dry goods dealers at 125½ Thompson St., have filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,249 and assets of $2,450.

JOSHUA SICARD, confectioner of 3,125 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $11,266 and assets $4,993.

CUMBERLAND SILK COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed Gustav Eggona receiver for the Cumberland Silk Company of 432 Fourth Avenue. Liabilities are $36,460 and assets $33,800.

KRAMER CLOAK COMPANY.—Samuel Kramer, trading as the Kramer Cloak Company, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 34 West Twenty-second Street, has made an assignment to Charles S. Sinsheimer.

MORRIS BREAKSTONE, dealer in butter, cheese, and eggs at 16 Harlem Market, has made an assignment to Nathaniel Walkof.

SAMUEL WEISSLER, grocer at 2,106 Second Avenue, has made an assignment to Max E. Sanders.

INTERNATIONAL TYPESETTING MACHINE COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed Erskine Hewitt receiver of certain property of the International Typesetting Machine Company of 63 Park Row, of which Herman Ridder was President. Erskine Hewitt was appointed receiver for the company in another action on Dec. 16 last, and the receiver took possession of all the property of the company, including that covered by the mortgage subject to the lien of the mortgage.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Agnew, Kenneth G.—Richmond Radiator Co., $886.60.
Aluminum Raw Hide & Artificial Limb Co.—H. Baum et al., $169.65.
Bennett, Tyler H.—Smith Patterson Co., $561.81.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $164.04.
Benguiat, Benjamin—S. R. Rossenau & Co., $3,482.30.
Barclay, Maud B.—Corn Exchange Bank, $3,087.32.
Cordo, Solly—P. Clemente, $145.22.
Childs, Mary E.—M. L. Degener, $421.27.
Cohen, Aaron—Giant Silk Mfgrs., Inc., $118.54.
Druckman, Jacob, assignee, and M. Hobel Furniture Co., Inc.—S. Moskowitz, possession of property and $82.23 or $976.73.
Dauphin, William—S. Wolls et al., $106.89.
Empire Clothing Co., Inc.—Herzig & Rappaport, $149.56.
Esser, J. Henry—Mergenthaler Linotype Co., $1,423.70.
Froelich, Theodore H.—H. M. Carpenter, $878.78.
Firschman, Harry—A. Smith Shoe Co., $297.67.
Gordon, Harris—S. Goldberg, $2,359.71.
Garibaldi, Joseph—R. Noecher, $180.82.
Gellman, Hersh—H. Geier, $149.78.
Gorim, Benjamin—B. Zippert, $146.91.
Graham, Robert C.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $758.72.
Greenwood, Moses, Jr.—H. L. Sanford et al., $278.06.
Higginson, George J., and Charles E. Young —F. Hauser, $481.41.
Hutchinson, Edward—J. Rankin, $848.42.
Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.—F. Samuel et al.; costs, $129.06.
Howard, Price S.—Nehring Co., Inc., $114.61.
J. Spencer Turner Co.—E. R. Dick et al., costs, $119.06.
Horton, Emma M.—Lord & Taylor, $225.48.
Hawes, Gertrude D.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. of New York; costs, $136.76.
Kemmerer, Otto—Union Railway Co. of New York City; costs, $118.88.
Kimball, Francis H.—Sarasohn & Son, $347.28.
Kornberg, Sigmund—B. Laski et al., costs, $118.69.
Krauss, Adolph—E. H. Binns, $214.62.
Kline, George C.—J. Sheridan, $114.04.
Leibowitz, Isidor—R. Sachs, $222.08.
Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co.—H. Fallert, $4,148.44.
MacFarlane, Kathleen—M. B. Francisco, $1,561.80.
Same—Same, $1,558.58.
Meyer, Mathilda—G. Bennett, $252.10.
Mulligan, Lawrence, and Patrick H. Sullivan, executors—National Nassau Bank of New York, $10,224.05.
Mendelsohn, Julius S.—J. Ehrlich & Sons, $185.87.
MacCoy, James—W. B. Force, $308.90.
New York Central & Harlem River Railroad Co.—R. Oliver, $1,288.45.
Petersen, Peter—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co., $24.80.
Plotz, Meyer—V. Mancebo, $589.41.
Paget, Max—A. Bienstock et al., $1,008.96.
Pettit, John D.—Alpha Electrical Supply Co., $206.87.
Richbell, Corp—Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., $841.91.
Rinkle, Benjamin—Export Flour and Feed Co., $105.15.
Regent Photo Play Corporation—G. Kleine, $146.91.
Rosen, Joseph, and Abraham Mencher—L. Bronner, $221.41.
Rosenstock, Bernhard and Eva—Cushman Bread Co. and Cushman's Sons, Inc., costs, $127.85.
Swasey, W. Albert—G. P. Sherwood & Co., $553.56.
Schmidt, Arthur—H. L. J. Siemund et al., costs, $127.88.
Sacks, Herman and Celia—E. Loewenberger, $870.47.
Swartwood, C. Edw.—Morse & Rogers, $4,146.89.
Siegel, Lewis—I. O. Schiff et al., $196.38.
Smith, Charles—T. J. Costello, $185.
Schwartz, Henry, and Thomas Davidoff—People, &c., $8,000.
Stein, Henry, and Samuel Joffe—Same, $500.
Sims, Lillian M.—Lincoln Safe Deposit Co., $4,988.89.
Terminiello, Salvatore—E. E. Lissberger et al., $871.08.
Tinker, Frederick H.—Macca Realty Co., $758.09.
Thomas, Benjamin F.—A. R. Cole et al., $1,215.55.
Toombs, Osborne E.—Century Co., $134.81.
Von Novelly, Egon—O. A. Daube, $650.91.
Volgt, Kate, and Berta Ungar—People, &c., $2,500.
Triangle Waist Co., Inc.—Warner and Godfrey Co., $81,943.89.
Uranium Steamship Co., Ltd.—M. Reich, $1,592.74.
Wilson, Henry F., Jr.—H. Emanuel et al., costs, $112.66.
Wichentowski, Charles—Gross & Co., Inc., $270.88.
Williams, William—S. Schleidler, $119.50.
Weinstein, Solomon—B. Weinstein, $133.41.
Walton, David S., and Charles W. Ballard—W. Chichester, $422.86.
Wood, Walter S.—Beacon Falls Rubber Co., $323.96.
Wilson, G. Howard—Nine Hundred and One Lexington Av., $599.23.
Wieser, Max—M. Eberhardt & Son Co., $805.63.
Wilkenfeld, Joseph—M. L. V. Shepard, $323.66.

In Bronx County.

Angel Construction Co., Carmine Ciofti, and Sorgi Genovesi—J. Sciacca, $114.71.
Blasdell, Seymour A.—M. A. Blasdell, $35.21.
Berman, Meyer—D. Horowitz, $240.82.
Forster, George—P. J. Dunn, $69.72.
Fogal, Alonza, Jr.—Dill & Collins Co., $180.61.
Goldman, Edward—L. Neuburger, $48.15.
Hecht, Charles—J. Miller, $16.
Horowitz, Aaron M.—P. Siegler, $54.22.
Horkimer, Sigmund—Narcorth Realty Co., $65.41.
Kahan, Samuel—Palmer & Price Co., $53.56.
Marks, Michael—M. Shapiro, $216.15.
Mitchell-McDermott Construction Co.—Benenson Realty Co., $1,579.46.
MacFarlane, Kathleen—M. B. Francisco, $1,561.80.
Same—Same, $1,558.58.
Patterson, Howard M.—Lasher-Lathrop, Inc., $195.16.
Spear, Jacob D.—C. E. Bloch, $59.87.
Siebert, Eleanor—C. J. Goeller, $241.90.
Zottolo, Luigi and Michele Ambroselle—C. Morra, $517.72.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Ackerman, Emanuel M.—B. Polishook, May 11, 1915, $103.33.
Same—Same, Nov. 12, 1914, $1,821.08.
Bode, Henry C.—E. S. Rosenbluth, Dec. 24, 1914, $1,793.45.
Becker, Abraham E.—H. Geller, Feb. 17, 1915, $171.18.
Friedberg, Nathan—J. B. Martiucale et al., Dec. 29, 1914, $118.12.
Hippert, Ernest L.—Sam Glauber, Feb. 7, 1914, $151.60.
James A. McCreery & Co.—P. Timen, Nov. 25, 1914, $1,149.81.
Hedden Iron Construction Co.—J. J. Leavy, April 8, 1915, $540.50.
Kaufman, Abraham—K. Rothfeld et al., Oct. 28, 1914, $4,280.74.
Rosenblum, Solomon J.—G. F. Applebaum, May 17, 1915, $716.84.
Scott, Michael J.—Atkin & Hartman, Inc., May 1, 1915, $246.58.
Van Name & Co.—H. M. Kidder, March 25, 1915, $644.85.
White Sewing Machine Co.—C. V. Higgins, March 28, 1915, $885.33.
Post, James H.—W. J. Logan, May 10, 1915, $139.25.
Same—Same, April 2, 1913, $117.29.
Roeder, Henry R.—Chesebro Whitman Co., April 6, 1909, $793.79.
Carey, Michael J., and George T. Sinclair—B. Dunn, April 23, 1906, $176.58.
Cafe Raub, Inc.—S. M. Hitchcock, Nov. 8, 1911, $747.29.
Charles A. Cowen & Co.—L. Oddo, June 25, 1914, $100.
Cisler, Joseph, and Ernest Hipperi—E. Smolka Plumbing Supply Co., Jan. 22, 1914, $219.15.
Same—Same, Jan. 22, 1914, $184.84.
De Wolfe, Elsie—E. Glassner, May 8, 1913, $100.25.
Same—Same, Jan. 19, 1912, $406.09.
Myers, Jerome F.—H. W. Guernsey, Sept. 29, 1913, $216.61.
Brown, Florence S.—H. Collins, April 18, 1914, (vacated,) $248.06.
Herrlich, August J., Max Herrlich, Fred C. Miller, Geo. Dies, and John J. Brodbeck—R. Schmit, April 23, 1915, (vacated,) $10,515.16.
Goldstein, Philip, and Antonio Palermo—People, &c., Jan. 31, 1914, (vacated,) $1,000.

BUSINESS BODIES MERGED.

Associated Industries and Manufacturers' Association Now One.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 18.—A consolidation of "Associated Industries of New York State" and "The New York State Manufacturers' Association" was arranged today at the headquarters of Associated Industries in this city.

The association now will be known as "Associated Manufacturers and Merchants of New York State." It includes in its membership 650 manufacturers and merchants in the State outside New York City, employing more than 200,000 people, and representing an investment of more than $1,000,000,000. The object of the Association is to bring about closer relations between employers and employes and to aid constructive and administrative bodies of the State in the enactment of fair and reasonable laws.

E. J. Barcalo of Buffalo is President of the new organization, Carleton A. Chase of Syracuse, First Vice President; Louis Wiard of Batavia, Second Vice President; James F. Foster of Buffalo, Treasurer, and Mark A. Daly, General Secretary.

New Postmaster at Long Beach.

Clarence Parsons, son of Judge Parsons of Lynbrook, was appointed Postmaster of Long Beach yesterday, to succeed A. G. Molliter.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Prices retreated on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, although there was no pressure of selling. The market drooped rather than was weak. There were indications of some return of nervousness, pending the arrival of definite news as to Germany's attitude regarding the Wilson note. Early in the day a good deal of attention was accorded to a so-called forecast of the German reply. In the closing dealings prices rallied slightly from the lowest levels. Despite the general waiting character of the market, commission houses handled a good volume of business in odd lots.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last
2,150	Am. Copper	66¾	66⅝	65¾	65⅝
750	Am. Copr'ights	1	1	1	1
50	Am. B. Sugar	42	42¾	42	42¾
560	Am. Can	33⅜	33⅜	32	32⅜
100	Am. Car. & F.	49½	50	49½	50
340	Am. Locos	42⅝	43¼	42⅝	43¼
290	Am. Smelting	64⅛	65	64⅛	64⅝
10	Am. Sugar	105	105	105	105
150	Anacon. Cop	32	32	31⅝	31⅝
90	B'klyn R. T.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛
10	Can. Pacific	157½	157½	157½	157½
10	Cent. Leather	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
40	C., M. & S. P.	89¼	89¼	88⅝	89
100	C., R. I & P.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
50	Chino Copper	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
20	Col. F. & I.	25½	25¾	25½	26
20	Dist. Securities	13	13	13	13
470	Erie	25¾	25¾	24⅝	25¼
20	Goodrich Co	40⅝	41	40⅝	41
10	Gt. Nor. pf	116½	116½	116½	116½
180	Inspir. Copper	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛
770	Inter.-Met.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛
480	Mex. Petrol	68¾	69¾	67¾	67⅝
680	Mo. Pacific	13	13	11½	11⅞
20	Nevada Cop	14	14	14	14
50	N. Y. Central	84	84	83½	83½
50	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	62⅜	62⅜	62	62
60	N. Y., O. & W.	27½	27½	27½	27½
20	Press. St. Car	42¾	42⅞	42¾	42⅞
10	Ray Copper	22½	22½	22½	22½
4,980	Reading	143¼	144¾	141¾	141¾
80	South. Pacific	87⅛	87⅛	86⅜	86⅜
80	Southern Ry	16½	16⅝	16½	16½
40	Studebaker Co	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
10	Tenn. Copper	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
30	Third Ave	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
3,120	Union Pacific	124¼	124⅝	123½	123½
144	U. S. Rubber	60⅞	60⅞	59½	60
8,980	U. S. Steel	52⅜	52⅜	51⅝	52
240	Utah Copper	68¼	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
20	Va.-C. Chem	29	29	28⅝	28⅝
690	Whouse Elec	88¼	88¼	86⅞	87¼
25,940					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.33	.33	.32½	.32½
1,000	Booth	.41	.41	.41	.41
500	Comb. Frac	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
800	G'field Con	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
1,100	G'field-Merg	.24	.24	.24	.24
200	Isabella	.18	.18	.18	.18
2,300	Jumbo Ext	1.05	1.07½	1.05	1.07½
500	Midway	.16	.16	.16	.16
300	Ton. Exten	3.05	3.05	3.00	3.00
800	Ton. Merger	.40	.40	.40	.40
700	Union Consol	.16	.16	.15	.15
8,400					

RESORTS.

STROUDSBURG
DELAWARE VALLEY AND POCONO SUMMIT

Charmingly situated among the mountains, this section is justly celebrated for its healthfulness and freedom from malarial influences.

No other summer resort region has better roads for driving and motoring and very few can boast their equal. All outdoor sports.

Return from your vacation benefited and refreshed by your summer outing.

Lackawanna Railroad

INFORMATION BUREAUS:
NEW YORK: BROADWAY Cor. Wall St. Cor. Park Place Cor. 28th St. Cor. 42d St.
BROOKLYN: 505 Fulton St.
NEWARK: Broad and Market Sts.

No. 4.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Cataract House

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENNA. Capacity 200; elevation 1,600 ft.; leading family hotel with moderate rates; dry, salubrious air; cool nights; 32nd season; no mosquitoes or malaria. DECORATION DAY EXCURSION. Annual excursion Decoration Day and July 4th, 2 to 3 days, $7.50 up, from N. Y., including R. R. and Pullman tickets. SOCIAL ACTIVITIES. Dancing, billiards, bowling, cement and clay tennis courts; ball diamond; champion golf course, riding, driving, good roads for motoring; near Delaware River, where bathing, fishing, canoeing and all aquatic sports are available. An ideal spot for young and old. Excellent cuisine. Send for booklet.
L. M. TUCKER & SON.

BUCKWOOD INN
T. Edmund Krumbholz. Absolutely Fireproof. Home of the SHAWNEE GOLF COURSE
Address Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., or N. Y. Office, 23 W. 42d St. Phone Bryant 370.
OPENS MAY 29.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN, where you CAN catch Trout. Rooms en suite with bath. Electric Lights, Steam Heat, Garage, Golf, Saddle Horses, All Amusements. Booklet. Cresco Station, Lackawanna R. R. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa., in the Poconos.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
MOUNT POCONO, PENN.
Trout fishing; private bath; free garage. Open all year. W. C. & H. M. Leech.

NEW YORK.

PROSPECT HOUSE
Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Opens June 26th. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing. Garage. Delightful Climate. Purest Water. N. Y. Office, Hotel McAlpin, 34th St. and Broadway, care Ruffner Hotel Bureau. Booklet B.

O-TE-SA-GA
On Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.
6½ Hours by Rail from New York City.
GOLF June 15 to October 1 MOTORING
TENNIS Booking Offices, BOATING
The Dakota, 1 West 72d St., New York.

SARANAC INN
Upper Saranac Lake. Camps to rent.
ANNEX NOW OPEN.
Harrington Mills, Manager.
Until June 1, The Grafton, Washington, D.C.

Cor-for-table
EISENBERG'S HOTEL WAVE CREST
Call 1200 Far Rockaway, L. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Resort Tourist Bureau, 1183 Broadway, New York.
To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 Fifth Ave.

RESORTS.

The War and American Resorts

The New York Times reaches a greater portion of the army that travels and carries more transportation and motor advertising than any other newspaper.

The thousands upon thousands of readers of The New York Times who spent last Summer in Europe will not go abroad this season.

The New York Times is read in more than 300,000 families. It is the best medium for the advertisements of resorts.

OPPOSES INTER.-MET. PLANS

C. H. Venner & Co. Ask Preferred Stockholders for Proxies.

Under the caption "Is It Genteel High Finance, or Something Worse?" a circular bearing the signature of C. H. Venner & Co. and directed against the plan to reorganize the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, appeared in the financial district yesterday. C. H. Venner is the same man who recently sought to block the New York Central Railroad Company merger and who sought to prevent the Central from issuing $100,000,000 debenture bonds. The circulars, sent to holders of preferred stockholders of the Interborough-Metropolitan, contained requests for proxies to be used against the adoption of the plan at the special meeting called for June 1.

It is charged in the circular that the Directors of the Interborough-Metropolitan are trying to reorganize the company for the benefit of the common stockholders. It is charged that the Directors and their immediate associates hold 300,000 shares, or one-third, of the common stock, and that the total of preferred stock held by the Directors is only 3,000 shares. Andrew Freedman is credited with holding 1,300 shares of preferred and 14,501 of common; Cornelius Vanderbilt with 300 of preferred and 6,700 of common; August Belmont with 1,140 of preferred and 4,782 of common.

No official statement was made yesterday by the Interborough-Metropolitan in reply to the Venner circular and none would be made, it was said. A Director of the company, however, denied that the Directors controlled one-third of the common stock of the company. He insisted that the Directors held ten times as much of the preferred stock as the common. The holdings ascribed to the various Directors in the circular, it was said, merely represented the holdings on the stock transfer sheets and not the actual holdings. The Director said that the acceptance of the plan was assured and the number of assents received from holders of preferred stock, he said, actually outnumbered the assents from the common by 5 per cent. The opposition of C. H. Venner & Co. had been anticipated, he said, but had not hurt the project of reorganization.

Addicks Still Seeks Bail.

J. Edward Addicks, the Delaware politician, did not succeed yesterday in getting the $18,000 bail needed in the contempt proceedings begun against him in the suit of Hiram M. Burton

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 483, P. O. Bldg.

Taurlow<Wrangel.
Kennedy<Unit Cork Co.
NY C & H R RR<Bamber.
Victor Co<Straus.
Re Linck Const Co.
Fisher<Anderson.
Read Mach Co<Jarburg.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, D. J.—Court Room 407, 4th Fl., P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M., Equity calendar.

Stromberg Motor De-Rubes<Willis Co.
vices Co<Arnson.

DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg.—At 10 A. M.—Admiralty.

So Sawmill Co<Munson SS Line.
Hudson Nav Co<SS Iroquois
Burrows<Tug H B Keene.
Feeney<Tug John Rugge.
McWilliams<Tug P RR No 32.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 1, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Porter<Shuiof, (2.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Motion calendar.

Barnes<Murray.
Beard et al<Tug Flannery.
NY Dock Co<Barge Redmond J.
Lake Torpedo Boat Co<Yacht Alabama.
Maxwell<Jordan & M.
Gilbert<Colby.

Outlook Env Co & Co et al.
Gen Paper G Mfg Co et al.
Ind Drinking Cup Co<Pub Serv Cup Co.
Stone et al<Terra Mar Co et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
Marconi<Atlantic Com Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

De Long<Mechs & Metals Natl Bk.
Dale<Guaranty Tr Co.
Morris Park Estates<Day.
People<Uebelmesser, 1st R T<Purdy.

Carroll<CNY.
U T Hungerford B & C Co<U T Brady Co.
Content<Oliver People, &c<Thomas.
Dangler<Nat Surety Co

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Biasetti.
Re Wolf.
Re Needham Piano & Organ Co<Heiser.
Gold<Gold.
Galbraith<Bodine, Elliot<Amec Haz Mfg.
Jennings<Gulf, C & S Fe Ry.
Haunszek<Haunszek.
Re Muller, (River-dale Av.)
Hamouzas<Goldberg.
Bartholomew<Munic Civil Serv Com.
Judge<Henderson.
Ruskis<Press Pub Co.
Tolkoff<Fennell.
Bradley<Ing R T.
Fribourg<Em Indus Sav Bk.
Valentine<Valentine.
Central Tr Co<Silver.
Lasman<Lasman.
US Trust Co<Mela.
Re Leibholz.
Sirguzz<Sirguzz.
Bronzon<Appel.
Wittenberg<Horowitz.
Gleickenhaus<Gleickenhaus.
Clark<Blendold Co,Inc.
Re West, (Glebe Av.)
Donohue<Johnston.
CNY<Loeb.
Re Schiffer, (Powers.)
Cohen<Brown Weiss Realties.
Weintraub<Goldberg.
Lennox<Harris.
Sciacca<Schreiber.
Stafford<Jayne.
Re E I Dupont de N Powder Co.
Bklyn Tr Co<Bates.
Guaranty Tr Co<2d Av RR.
Kennedy<Braden.
Watson<Junghaus.
E Mach Co<Security Bank.

Barnet<Murray.
Beard et al<Tug Flannery.
NY Dock Co<Barge Redmond J.
Lake Torpedo Boat Co<Yacht Alabama.
Maxwell<Jordan & M.
Gilbert<Colby.

PART I.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART II.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Lewis<Seagow Rity Co (2.)
Barber<Speare.
Re Paulding Av.
Atwater<Merchants Motors Sale Co.
Di Benedetto<Egan.
Crutchfield<Crutchfield.
Hunter<400 W 31 St.
Pennise<Pennise.
Gavrilutz<Savage.
Levy<Levy.
Silva-Rodriguez<Silva-Rodriguez.
Undefended divorces:
Schmitz, Williams, Bates, Oliver.
General calendar:
Heiwitz<Frank & Lambert.
D'Ancl<Salitta, Continental C L, &c, Co<Kilpatrick, Casazzi<Bolognesi, Caruthe<Sudduth.
Herbert<World Film Corp'n.
Schnurmacher<Rubin.
McNulty Bros<Ford.
Ferrone<Ferrone.
Le Boutillier<Kosofsky.
Architects & Builders Co<Cole.
Seymour<Thomas.
Columbia Paper Box Co.<Black.
Stewart Iron Wks<Ocean View Cemet.
Hoffman<Fleischman Bros.
Markow<Masor.
Tagar<CNY.
Walsh<Walsh.
Laerburger<Hennessay Realty Co.
Robinson<Robinson.
Himowich<Moore.
Gilbert<McNulty.
Jonasson<Goodman.
Kelser<Gibson.
Same<Barbey.
Robertson<Rouss.

Hartman<Hartman.
La Croix<CNY.
Leslie Bros Eng Co<Stokes.
Clacher<NY Co Bank.
Smith<Canton.
Schenacrom<Johansen.
Briggs<Un Shoe Mach.
Ives Mfg Co<Smith & Hemmenway.
Delzio<Palese.
Wuerst<Wuerst.
Britt<Keyrouse.
O'Donnell<Keyrouse.
Crandall<Du Vivico & Co.
Sleeper<Seesselberg.
McCaddon<Central Trust Co.
Harrison<Harrison.
Johnson<Bache.
Voss<Dunmore Rity.
Lee<28th St & 7th Av
Rennert<Lobel Theatre
Nissbaum<Nissbaum.
Rebron<318 E 34th St.
Weinberg<Friedman.
McCormick<McCormick Turek<Turek.
Keeley<Fach.
Scherbner Iron Wks<Rossell.
Cohen<Alvord.
Akron Bldg<Chapin Home, &c.
Bank of Tr Co<Goldstein.
Gruenberg<Lowenberg.
Albers<Kursheedt.
Wessels<Typewriter S Ex'g Co.
Hawkins<MacDonald.
Searles<Searles.
Rudolph<Rudolph.
Rosenbaum<Sternberg.
Hedland<Phipps.
Ginsberg<Hartmatz.
Frank<Migdalsky Bros.
Am Wet Wash Laundry Co<Dube.
Am Wet Wash Laundry Co<Lautt.
Wright<Northrop.
Crenshaw<Locomotive Equipment Co.
Boyd<Wyatt.
Case on.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Murray Lighterage, &c. Co<CNY.
Dunlevey<Fuller.
Murrey<Bklyn H RR.
Valich<Mugier.
Shapiro<NY Rwys.
Crawford<Thomeshefsky.
Cohen<Smith.
Logansport Cent Park, &c, RR.
Martin<CNY.
Fleischer<same.
Armstrong<T R.
Kopernick<N Y C & H R R R.
Kelekian<Mosle.

Tesar<Knick Ice Co.
Petrasek<Auto Sprinkler Co.
Fearon<NY Life Ins.
Riocco<Gallick Cont.
Maritato<Fuller Co.
Parzialo<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Holder<Conse.
Burns<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Hoyt<Sparling.
Kaplan<NY Tel Co.
Lanza<Smith & Co.
Gumaer<Erie R R.
Kennedy<Gleason.
Case on.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term. continued.—Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lynch<Board of Ed.
Kelly<Fed Print Co.
McAllister<Munson SS Line.
De Frisco<Brendgen.

Mulligan<CNY.
Blumenfield<same.
McMahon<CNY.
Brown<NY Edison Co
Schmidt<same.
Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Taparowski<Greeley Sq Hotel
Goldsmith<Rosa von Zimmerman Bldg Co
Chiller<Goldstein.
Amato<Hopper.
Frank<Burden's Cond Milk Co.
Mahoney<NY Rys.
Callahan<McGovern.
De Leva<NY C & H R RR.
Patti<C RR of N J.
Quinn<Staten Isl R T Co. (2.)
Gross<Vogel Co
Scarpinato<Cosgrove Co.

Nicholoullas<Bernheimer & S Br, &c, Co.
Lopattnsky<NY & Bklyn Mers Co.
Butler<Goldberg.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Grant<NY C & H R RR.
Bruescher<same.
Sobotik<Int R T Co.
Durant<Bliss.
Claffey<NY C & H R RR.
O'Connor<Int R T Co.
Omanowitz<NY Rys.
Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Conte<Rivali Rity Co.
Mylonas<N Y Rys.
H Bercow<N Y Rys.
C Bercow<same.
McGirr<Coach.
Scherer<Jacobs.
Van Saun<Cons Gas.
Murray<N Y Rys.
Engelhardt<McConthe Rity Co
Dorland<CNY.
Lyman Manuf.

Lookstein<Prince.
Miller<Gruenstein (2).
Sponsiello<Bkl H RR.
Lane<Smith.
Browne<Chatfield.
Kuhre<Atlas Safe, &c.
E Adams<Fitzgerald.
F Adams<same.
Peres<NY Rwys.
Dezell<Hellmers.
Pearson<Houpt.
Clear.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Fischer<Pardua.
La Croix<Hartman.
Katz<Bavera & Cons Comp Yeast Co.
Reese<B'way Taxi Co.
Horberg<Douglas.
Ruszkowski<Lenczewski.

Meyer<NY Rys.
Reese<De Rosa.
Billick<Gollick & S.
McManus<Craw Cont.
Von Nostitz<N Braid Mills.
Bouner<Van Smyth.
Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Brown<Degnon Cont.
Holzer<A Mishler, Inc.
McMahon<CNY, (2.)
Allman Furn Co<CNY
Hechter<London, (2.)
Malcolm<Montana Realty Co (2.)
Orsi<Metz.
Root<NY Cons RR.
Caudrilc<Canniszaro.
O'Malley<CNY.
Kennedy<Reach.
Hines<Voskean.
Green<Third Av RR.
Hing<same.
Flynn<CNY.
Murphy<Shewan.

Hamilton<T Hogan & Sons, Inc.
McMurrough<3d Av RR.
Rein<Globe Rye Bread Co.
Dieter<Wallace.
Slopock<Werner.
Hishaney<Brooks.
Gershinoff<Third Av RR.
Cleary<same.
Likle<Mallory SS Co.
Lofgren<A M Hayell Inc.
Straussman<Belt Line Ry.
Clear.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lenkowsky<Altman.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.
Donnelly & Ricci<Barnard.
Battisti & M Haffan Brewing Co.
Wood<Fiske.
Eriand<Haight.
A V Haight<Wedekind
Filkins<New Era Prod
Rafalsky<Church.

Parlante<Albert & Son (2).
Kirschbaum<Am F Co
Warner<Bleishrode.
McCloskey<Nat Surety
Trop<Max Held, Inc.
Federal Terra Cotta Co<Patterton Bros.
CNY<Lee, (2.)
Case on.

PART XV.—Recess.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lord<CNY.
Leavitt<Griswold.
Windsor Const Co<Ruland.
MacDonald<CNY.
Ommen<Little.
Beck<Only Shirt Co.

Vermont Marble Co<Gray, &c, Co.
Hartje Paper Mfg Co<Hudson Tradg Co.
Farley<Bone.
Wheeler, Jr<Wheeler, R & L Co<Frazer.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Neebe<Lenene.
Millett<Globe Ind Co.
Nat Surety Co.<Spielberg.
Blum<Waite.
Pine Lumber Co<Ambrose Rity Co.
Ament<Shubert Piano Co.
Bridgeport Metal Gds Mfg Co<Forsheim, Eagle<Simplex Auto.
Scheer<Keene & Jaffe.
Toriello<Doscher.

Am Heating & Plumbing Co<Van Wagner.
Montrose Realty Co<Greenberg.
Hertz<Krowitz.
Sheldon<Mitchell.
Judson<Hatch.
Hertz<Wheelock.
Wolf<Kline Rity & Imp Co.
Fried<Morana.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Harlsson<Friedman Inst of NY.
Sheridan<Delaware.
Blumberg<Barnett.
Hoban, Hunter, Fetzer & Co<Parshelsky Bros.
Levi<Heiss.

Standard Pneu Action Co<Eng.
Britt<Comm'l Cas Ins.
Smith<CNY.
O'Leary<same.
Hunt<Armstrong (2).
Kirke La Shelle Co<same.
Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th Fl., Hall of Records Bldg.—10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Mary F Welsch.
Frank Fuller.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 503, 5th fl., Hall of Records Bldg.—Contested wills at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Evans Film Mfg Co<Prog M P Corp.
Roth<Sharkey.
Bauch<Assoc Features Booking Co.
Robinson<Smith.
Deutsch<same.
Lehmer<J. McBride Co.
Lindenbaum<Int R T Co.
Goldberg<102 Norfolk St Corp.
Solomon<Hoertel.
Epstein<Wendt.
Solomon<Hoertel.
Epstein<Wendt.
Astner<Ranofsky.
Ragusa<Parodi, Erminio & Co.
Samelovitch<Nadler.
Trent<Parkinson.
Glick<Romenzweig, (2.)
Manno<Hyman, Crivello<same.
So Fourth, &c, Co<No Fire, &c, Co.
Schmidt<Lovitz.
Schaub<Newbold.
Davis<Barth.
Eisenberg<Perfect Patent F B Co.

Stewart<Am Ramie Mfg Co.
Weinberg<Gen Accident, &c, Corp.
Grossman<Levy.
United Mail Order House<Fensterstock.
Otto<Pirosnick.
Wachner<Liebers.
Siegel<Miller.
Carey<Morris.
Ostertag<Aschendorf.
Spader<Baldwin
Marchesi<N Y Rys.
Siegel & Sanders<Alper.
Doyle<Sherry.
Schneider<Mirkin.
Paoli<East River Nat Bank.
Levine<Int R T Co.
Lindenbaum<same.
Hardenbrook<same.
Koopersmith<same.
Levine<Rivasman.
Mayer<Munroe.
Konsker<Levine.
Am Bakers' Pub Co<Repp.
Unger<Glasel.
United Mail Order House<Fensterstock.
Fein<Roden.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.
Kruse<Hudson Co Cons Brew Co.
Burton<Morris.
Stegman<Univ. Taxim Cab Co.
Billmyer, Lumber Co<D, L & W R R.
Ducharme<Stuart.
Stingel<Stingel.
Spath<N Y Rys.
Smith<Udall & Ballow
Kalish<3d Av R R.
Herrmann<Nat Steel Co. (2.)
J Bell Co<Butler.
Huz<Pitts Cont Co.
Cushing<Browne.
Glassman<Katz.
Burke<C R R of N J.
Warden<N Y Rys.
Herbert<same.
Starkman<Naughton-Mulgrew M F Co.
Schoerlin<Proctor.
Grossman<N Y Rys.
Kemp<same.
Schacher<same.

Meyers<same.
Garmany<Int R T Co.
Sullivan<Hay Fdy, &c, Works.
Driscoll<N Y Veal, &c. Co.
Dougherty<Weiss & Klau Co.
Yurkowitz<Hudson S S Co.
Dinoff<same.
Deluco<Underpinning & Co.
Levine<Feitelbaum.
Lawlor<Mulligan.
Grannis<Temple.
Goldman<Schulzman.
Weinstein<Cordea Rity Co. (2.)
Watson<Keller.
Monolith Rity Co<Sweet.
Drennan<Burns.
Cohen<Sukloff.
Greco<Rabbi Jacob Joseph School.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Conterno<Regents Photo Play Co.
Steger<Anspacher.
Garvin<Leach Co<Kearney.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from short cause calendar for trial.
Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Hyde & Sons Corp<Resnek.
Rothblatt Siegel Co<Katzen.
Reese<Fid & Dep Co.
Foster-Debevoise Co<Haller.

The following cases will be called and passed for the day on request of counsel:
Sophin<Riley.
Doniger<Simon.
Cornell<Gent.
Hawk<Jacobs (2.)
Taubenfeld<Scoff.

S Casola & Bros<Stebelin.
Moreau<Schreiber.
Lynch<Lynch.
Goldfarb<Gellis.
Kandel<Gen Fire, &c.
Goodman<Haley.
Hirth<Locomotive Engineers.
Schroeder<Komiss.
McKee<Munroe.
Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Tax Lien Co<Gourlie—Richard L.
SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Matter of Sturtz—David C. Broderick.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Matter of Guggenheim—Geoffrey Konta.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Schroff<Schroff.
Re Casake.
Dickler<Dickler.
Re Euler.

Rogow<Citizens S Bk.
Gancfried< Sida Con.
Getz<Getz.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Prince<Prince.
Collins<Smith.
Morley<Knick Marble.
Braun<I R T.
Peterson<Union Rwy.
Chappelle<Nat Bank of North Hudson.
Schenerman<Bernheimer.
Braun<I R T.
Koodem<Maker.
Koslovsky<Lehigh C & N Co.
Tuscano<Bradley Cons Co. (2.)
Restifo<same.
Petrilli<Bradley Cons Co.
Rogosin<Harlib.
Nolan<Goetlib.
McGowan<I R T. (2.)
Weintraub<Tauzer.
Gillian<Riley Hld. Co.
Burke<Empire Shipping & Fwd Co.
Hampton<Finkenberg.
Manchak<Titus Postal & Nov Co.
Weber<Symers Co.
Giantz<Joel Realty Co. (2.)
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Kearney<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Glaser<Gold.
Schroff<Schroff.
Barnett<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Waldstein<Herzog.
McCarthy<Middleton Realty Co.

Rogow<Citizens S Bk.
Gancfried< Sida Con.
Getz<Getz.
Lorber<Grossman.
John Hancock Life Ins Co<Brod.
Coleman<Clark.
Bandler<Bay Ridge Furniture Co.
N E RR Co<City.
Re Church Av, (Warning.)
Re 84-85th St.
Re 24th Av.
Gold & Co<Huber.
Dundas<W Shore RR.
Smith<Ford Motor Co.
Greenberg<Ruberg Rty
Eltoma Rty<Illinois Surety Co, (2.)
White<Kocher, (2.)
Re Lands at Foot of Montague St.
Small<NY Con RR.
Geitz<Geitz.
Domis<Domis.
Petersen<Vaughey, (2.)
Sherman<Swift, (2.)
Kusevich<Acme Fdy.
Re Smith St.
Re Huntington(Water) Street.
Schroeder<Marine Met Supply Co.
Laird<Boyd.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Chambers—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Cully<Shortliff.
Pugles<Gallick.
Klein<O'Connell.
Ernst<Spreusig Stor W'house Co.

Miccio<Viscount.
Barkin<Gerken.
Twaite<Thorn.
Rohrer<Pfeter.
Esrig<Brook Ac Poultry Co, Inc.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Camp<Cohen—Louis O. Van Doren. Mantler<Koenig—Matthew C. Griffin.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Mary McLean Thompson<Bellewood Const. Co.—John J. Leahy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Putnam, JJ.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions,
County of Nassau< Meador Spring.
Riley<Riley.
Brady<Wellington
Grossman<Garlick.
Newhouse<Schundler & De Sola, Inc, (2.)
Scotto<Smith & Sons.
Re Belmont Av, (Reisler.)
Gotham N Bk<Collins.
Price<Price.
Mehling<Belner.
Mishik<R F Stevens Co
Lifschutz<Dramen.
Greene<Dyer.
Heller<Heller.
Schor<Briskman.
Clark<Braus, (2.)
Re Supr of Banks, G'point P Sav Assn.
Re People's Surety Co.
Axelrod<Levine.
McCleary<Bklyn Ash Can Removal Co.
Williams<same.
Baldwin<Wilhelm.
Selig<Nehemiah.
Fisher<Fisher.
Walz<B, Q C & S RR.
Isner<Neenan El Co.

Lorber<Grossman.
John Hancock Life Ins Co<Brod.
Coleman<Clark.
Bandler<Bay Ridge Furniture Co.
N E RR Co<City.
Re Church Av, (Warning.)
Re 84-85th St.
Re 24th Av.
Gold & Co<Huber.
Dundas<W Shore RR.
Smith<Ford Motor Co.
Greenberg<Ruberg Rty
Eltoma Rty<Illinois Surety Co, (2.)
White<Kocher, (2.)
Re Lands at Foot of Montague St.
Small<NY Con RR.
Geitz<Geitz.
Domis<Domis.
Petersen<Vaughey, (2.)
Sherman<Swift, (2.)
Kusevich<Acme Fdy.
Re Smith St.
Re Huntington(Water) Street.
Schroeder<Marine Met Supply Co.
Laird<Boyd.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:
Krause, McNichol, Krux, Tingren, Westervelt, Miller, Gruber, Glickman, Hoag, Bayers, Pell, Schaeffer, Piper, Schwartz, Stohr, James, Propper, Koepke, Niewaldomska, Ainsburry, Soeder, Alderstein, Sauter, Carter, Jacobson.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.
Cordial<West Side Sav Bank.
Wester<Tjusanen.
Vredenburgh<O'Brien.
Halley<Getty.

Merten<NY, NH & H RR.
West Co Brew Co<Sansont, Murphy<Fox.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1200.

Surrogate's Court.

SAWYER, S.—At Yonkers.
Wills for probate:
Catherine Halliday, William L. Williams, Anthony McVey.
Compulsory accts:

Thomas Frain. Executor's accts:
James A Prendergast. Guardian's accts:
Gilbert Infants.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market, in common with all the other leading markets, was awaiting political developments yesterday, and in consequence the volume of business was extremely small. In absence of demand prices sagged steadily throughout the day and at the close showed net losses of 2¼c to 2¾c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.61¾ and No. 2 hard $1.63¾, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.56¼, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.60¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	...	...	1.56¾	1.59	1.04½
July	...	...	1.33	1.35	97¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.59	1.53½	1.53¾	1.56	97¾
July	1.32¾	1.26¾	1.26¾	1.29½	88¾
September	1.23¼	1.20¾	1.21	1.23¾	87¾

CORN.

Prices in the corn market were easier in sympathy with wheat and under more aggressive selling through commission houses, closing at 1c@1¼c decline. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	74½	73¼	73¾	74¾	69
July	77⅞	75⅞	75⅞	77¼	67¾
September	78¼	76⅞	76⅞	78¼	66

OATS.

Prices in the oats market were steadier early owing to complaints of cold weather in the Northwest and on reports of a moderate export business, but late in the day gave way under liquidation in sympathy with the other markets. The local cash market was barely steady; standard quoted at 58½@58¾c; No. 2 white, 59@59½c; No. 3 white, 57½@58c; No. 4 white, 57c; fancy clipped white, 59½@61c; ordinary clipped white, 58½@60c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	52¼	51⅜	51¾	52	40¾
July	51⅝	50⅛	50⅝	51¾	39¼
September	46⅝	45½	45⅝	46	37½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was very inactive, and prices showed comparatively little change. The tendency was toward lower levels, however, owing largely to weakness in the grain markets and a decline in the price of hogs. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 19,000; estimated for Wednesday 29,000. Kansas City received 20,000 and Omaha 19,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
July	9.82	9.57	9.60	9.65	10.15
September	9.87	9.80	9.82	9.90	10.30
Ribs—					
July	10.52	10.50	10.50	10.55	11.35
September	10.80	10.75	10.75	10.80	11.45
Pork—					
July	18.05	17.92	17.95	18.02	20.02
September	18.50	18.17	18.25	18.32	20.02

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil felt the influence of the general suspense over political conditions, and prices, after a steady opening, developed weakness under liquidation on the part of timid longs. Toward the close a slightly steadier tone developed on covering, but final prices were 1 to 4 points net lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	1.25@1.41	6.80
May	6.30	6.25	6.25@6.35	6.29
June	6.33	6.34	6.37@6.40	6.33
July	6.50	6.42	6.48@6.48	6.49
August	6.61	6.56	6.61@6.63	6.64
September	6.72	6.67	6.73@6.75	6.74
October	6.73	6.66	6.72@6.74	6.75
November	...	...	6.60@6.70	6.60
December	6.61	6.60	6.61@6.62	6.62

COFFEE.

The coffee market opened easy, with prices 8 to 11 points below the final of Monday and, after a day of inactivity, closed weak at 9 to 13 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 21,500 bags. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	...	...	5.58@5.80	5.67
June	5.80	5.60	5.58@5.80	5.67
July	6.63	6.60	6.60@6.61	6.71
August	...	...	6.64@6.65	6.75
September	6.72	6.71	6.68@6.68	6.79
October	...	...	6.70@6.71	6.82
November	...	...	6.73@6.74	6.85
December	6.81	6.76	6.76@6.77	6.89
January	6.85	6.83	6.81@6.82	6.94
February	...	...	6.86@6.86	6.98
March	6.95	6.92	6.92@6.93	7.04
April	7.03	7.03	6.99@7.01	7.10

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 50,113 packages; last week, 50,485 packages. Exports to Europe for week, 328 packages; to other countries, 115 packages. Imports for week, five packages. Only a moderate increase in receipts thus far, and after the decline, which occurred immediately following the last weekly report, the market has ruled steady to firm. There is larger local distributing trade, increased calls from out of town and a little speculative demand for high grades for storage. The fresh stock is cleaning up pretty closely and some operators are inclined to believe that we are nearing the bottom for the season. Qualities have improved materially, and the shorter supply of secondary grades is making a narrower range of values. Renovated closes a little better, and ladles and packing stock are steady. We have only a moderate inquiry. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 27½c; higher scoring, 28@28½c; firsts, 26¾@27c; seconds, 26@26c; thirds, 22@24c; creamery, old, common to prime, 23@26c; State, dairy, finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 25¼@26¼c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated extras, 28@24c; firsts, 22@22¾c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; lower grades, 18@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 160,887 cases. There has been some decrease in the receipts, but they are still large, and a larger proportion of the supply has been coming on the open market. Qualities have been irregular and defective, but all grades have weakened under pressure to sell. Storage space is restricted, and many dealers are unable to secure accommodations to put further lots away. At the close prices have been shaded ½@1c per dozen on most grades, and the market is closing irregular and weak at the decline. A large part of the current packed Western goods has to be sold in range of 18@20c, only unusually prime qualities bringing any more, and fancy storage packings are generally moving slowly at 21@21½c; fair qualities are offered lower. Near-by white eggs have continued in liberal supply, and there is still a large accumulation of ordinary to good qualities, for which comparatively low prices have to be accepted, many sales ranging from 21@22½c; strictly fine to fancy qualities about steady. Fresh gathered, extras per dozen, 22@22½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21@21½c; storage packed, firsts, 20@21c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21c; regular packed, firsts, 19½@20½c; seconds, 17½@19c; thirds and poorer, 16@17c; storage packed, dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 14½@16½c; checks good to choice, dry, 16@16¾c; culls and inferior, 10@15½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by fresh gathered whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; ordinary to good, 21@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 20@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 20@21¾c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henery brown, 22@22½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian runner, 24@25c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 18@21c; Tennessee and other Southern, 16@20c.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible lists are announced: Medical Supervisor, grades 4 and 5—Charles F. Sanborn, 90.10; John E. Dougherty, 88.20; Harris M. Carey, 85.50; Thomas J. Price, 81.60.

Supervising Inspector of Buildings and Offices—Harold C. Todd, 80.50; Michael J. Reidy, 78.60; Bernard J. Corcoran, 75; John Curtin, 75; Henry A. Conserat, 74; Richard F. Walsh, 73.50.

Interpreter—Frank Just, 86.75; Vincent Daukszys, 85.25; Joseph O. Siwydas, 80.75; Anicat Baltheus, 79.25.

United States.

The Commission announces for June 15 a competitive examination for senior animal husbandman, for men only, to fill a vacancy to conduct research work pertaining to animal breeding, at a salary ranging from $2,000 to $2,500 a year, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on Education, Experience and Publication or Thesis. Graduation from a four-year course in a college or university of recognized standing, and at least three years' experience since graduation from college in teaching or research, or both, in animal or plant genetics, in a college, university, State experiment station, or similar institution, are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:41|Sun sets..7:12|Moon sets..11:56

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:02	11:10	5:10	4:54
Governors Island	11:12	11:17	5:48	5:36
Hell Gate	1:02	1:07	7:23	7:06

Arrived—Tuesday, May 18.

SS Tuscania, Liverpool, May 9.
SS Minnehaha, London, May 8.
SS Marken, Rotterdam, April 29.
SS Narragansett, Liverpool, May 6.
SS Thelma, Jacksonville, May 14.
SS Veneiro, Port Arthur, May 13.
SS Medina, Galveston, May 12.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, May 15.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, May 15.
SS Eir, Christiania, April 25.
SS Santa Theresa, Havana, May 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Michigan	London	April 27
Noordijk	Rotterdam	April 29
Discoverer	Falmouth	April 30
Silvercedar	Leghorn	April 30
Maryland	London	May 1
Royal Prince	Balboa	May 6
Cushing	Rotterdam	May 2
Justin	Liverpool	May 4
Stampalia	Gibraltar	May 2
Strathallan	Rotterdam	May 2
Harkness	Colon	May 9
Ryndam	Rotterdam	May 3
Niagara	Bordeaux	May 4
Francisco	Hull	May 4
Saratoga	Havana	May 6
Minas Geraes	Bahia	May 4
Corozal	Puerto Mexico	May 12
Ogeechee	Sharpness	May 1
Apache	Jacksonville	May 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Etonian	Liverpool	May 6
Platuria	Gibraltar	May 5
Zaandyk	Amsterdam	May 6
Cornelis	Rotterdam	May 6
Comus	New Orleans	May 15
Escapa	Kingston	May 15
Comanche	Jacksonville	May 17
Algiers	Galveston	May 13

DUE FRIDAY.

Homer City	Havre	May 7
Alliance	Cristobal	May 15
Zulia	Porto Rico	May 15
Ancon	Balboa	May 13
El Oriente	Galveston	May 15
Comal	Galveston	May 15
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 18

DUE SATURDAY.

Lutetian	Dartmouth	May 7
Portuguese Prince	Genoa	May 7
Minerva	Amsterdam	May 7
Isle of Mull	Oran	May 7
Portland	Balboa	May 13

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Cutting Estate Sells Chambers Street Building—Sister Transfers Madison Avenue House as Gift to George F. Baker, Jr.—East Sixty-first Street Sale —Harlem Apartment Trade.

The downtown section near the City Hall furnished an interesting deal yesterday in the sale of the five-story business building at 95 Chambers Street, running through the block to 77 Reade Street. The property is between Broadway and Church Street, fronting 27.3 on Chambers Street by 150.3 deep and with a frontage on Reade Street of 24.4. It was sold for the estate of Marion Cutting and has been in possession of the Cutting family for over a century. It has been held at $130,000 and is assessed for city taxation for $127,000.

The brokers were William H. Whiting & Co., who a few days ago sold for the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church the building at 243 Broadway to Ralph M. Ward. The name of the buyer of the Chambers Street property was given simply as an investor.

Madison Avenue Transfer as Gift.

The residence at 260 Madison Avenue, just below Thirt-ninth Street, has been transferred as a gift to George F. Baker, Jr., by Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew. Mrs. Loew is a sister of Mr. Baker, Jr., and her purchase of the former home of Miss Grace Hoadley Dodge at 262 Madison Avenue, covering a 45-foot plot on the Madison Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street corner was recently recorded. The Baker home is at 258 Madison Avenue. The purchase of the Dodge house and the old stable in the rear, bought by the senior George F. Baker, gives the Baker family possession of the westerly block front between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets.

Two Dwellings Sold on East Sixty-first Street.

Joel Rathbone and the estate of Benjamin Tatham have sold to a client of Pease & Elliman and G. L. Gilsey & Co. the two three-story and basement private dwellings 133 and 135 East Sixty-first Street, each occupying a lot 16.7 by 100.

The buyer will remodel the two houses into one, having a frontage of 34 feet, adjoining the corner of Lexington Avenue.

Investors Buying Tenements.

An investor has purchased from H. Hornstein the five-story tenement 25 by 90 feet, on the northwest corner of Park Avenue and 119th Street. In part payment the buyer gave a plot 100 by 92 feet on Gray Street, Fort Wadsworth, S. I.

Paul McGolrick has sold to an investor 252 West 143d Street, a four-story double tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.

Harlem Apartment Traded.

The Benmore, a six-story elevator apartment house, occupying a plot 75 by 100.11 at 449 to 453 West 123d Street, has been sold by the Nason Realty Company, of which Max M. Nathanson is President to an investor.

In part payment the buyer gave a private dwelling and garage at the corner of Jackson Boulevard and Walnut Street, Long Branch, L. I. W. B. Boller was the broker in the trade.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Incorporated, sold for Benenson Realty Company, 373 and 375 East 137th Street, two five-story flats, each on a lot 27 by 100, to an investor.

$35,750 Paid for Brooklyn Corner.

The two five-story brick buildings occupying a plot 48 by 75 feet on the northwest corner of Grand Street and Bedford Avenue, were sold under foreclosure by William P. Rae & Co., yesterday in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange Auction Room to the Rialto Realty Company for $35,750, free from all incumbrances.

Brooklyn.

E. T. Newman, has sold the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 840 Union Street near Eighth Avenue, on a lot 20 by 100, for W. Raymond Fry to a client for occupancy.

Sale in Broadway-Flushing.

Kate Bissell has sold to E. Ronzoni of Astoria for his own occupancy the ten-room brick house on a plot with 110 feet frontage on the southeast corner of Broadway and Auburndale Road, Broadway-Flushing, for $14,500.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for the Fairchild-Baldwin Company of Newark the Colonial stucco residence and about half an acre on Maplewood Avenue, Maplewood, N. J.

Haberdashers in Fifth Avenue Lease.

Wm. D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., have leased for Mme. Simcox the store and basement at 535 Fifth Avenue for a term of ten years to Kaskel & Kaskel, haberdashers. They are now located at 316 Fifth Avenue and will use 535 Fifth Avenue as an uptown store.

Commercial Leases.

Huberth & Huberth have leased store 11, at 1,846 Broadway, being the third from the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-first Street, in the Circle Building, to the Hartford Suspension Company for a term of years.

N. Brigham Hall and Wm. D. Bloodgood, Inc., leased for Catherine Furcht, for a term of years, the southerly store and basement at 805 and 807 Lexington Avenue to Charles Schwiering, now located at 1,058 Third Avenue. This completes the renting of the building.

Edgar A. Manning has leased for Frances Blum, 114 East Sixty-first Street for a term of five years to Madeleine & Angele, dressmakers.

Country Dwellings Leased.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented for the Pinard estate Cottage No. 2 in Narragansett Avenue, Newport, R. I., to Mrs. Robert McCormack of Washington, D. C.

Pease & Elliman have leased the home of Dr. S. M. Evans at Wallack's Point, Stamford, Conn., to the Rev. Edwin S. Sanderson.

$750,000 Riverside Drive Apartment.

Plans have been filed for the construction of a six-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 161st Street, for the Melvin Construction Company, Inc., Henry Friedman, President. The structure will have a frontage of 110.1 feet and a depth of 213.2 feet, with a façade of brick and limestone, and have accommodations for fifty-four families. Younger & Wagner, Inc., architects, place the cost at $750,000.

Realty Notes.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company have placed a first mortgage loan of $45,000 for the Riverview Construction Company, (Henry M. Bloch,) on the five-story apartment house at 70 Pinehurst Avenue.

William Zeigler, Jr. took title yesterday to the apartment house on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-second Street, a plot 130 by 102.2 feet, from the E. A. L. Holding Company, (Edgar A. Levy.) Title was recorded subject to $900,000 mortgage.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH

DIRECTORS:
ALBERT B.ASHFORTH GEO.D.ARTHUR
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The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $115,000 to the Angell Construction Company on three six-story stores and apartments, 1,107, 1,111, and 1,113 Prospect Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Riverside Drive, n.s, 445.1 ft w of 158th St, 102.11x204.7 to 160th St x100x228.3, vacant; Union Dime Savings Bank against Henry Corn et al., Action 1; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; Martin Conroy, referee; due, $52,634.69; taxes, &c., $3,117.25; to the plaintiff for $57,400.

Riverside Drive, n s, 478.4 ft w of 158th St, 110.11x231 to centre line of 160th St, x39.10x irr3.2x237.6, vacant; same against same; action 2; same attorney; George Coggill, referee; due, $47,800.32; taxes, &c., $2,612; to the plaintiff for $52,200.

161st St, 246 East, s s, 87 ft w of 2d Av, 23x100.11, two-story stable; A. K. Mackay et al. against Santa Rumore et al.; G. B. Winthrop, attorney; A. W. Stump, referee; due, $14,328.30; taxes, &c., $520.15; to Michael Magaluso for $15,025.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 1,029, s e corner of 61st St, 21.5x70, five-story flat and stores; Greenwich Savings Bank against W. Mallon et al.; B. A. Sands, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $21,294.21; taxes, &c., $1,180.73; to John J. Daly for $34,350.

103d St, 113 East, n s, 99 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11, three-story dwelling; N. Y. Investors' Corporation against Leah Cohn et al., Harold Swain, attorney; A. S. Norton, referee; due, $14,226.80; taxes, &c., $520.15; to Michael Magaluso for $15,025.

By Joseph P. Day.

103d St, 115 East, n s, 99 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11, three-story dwelling; N. Y. Investors' Corporation against Leah Cohn et al., Harold Swain, attorney; A. S. Norton, referee; due, $14,226.80; taxes, &c., $16.15; to the plaintiff for $5,400.

136th St, 6 West, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 23x99.11, five-story flat; Gustav Lange against Jacob Small et al.; Action 3; Gustav Lange, Jr., attorney; S. Strasburger, referee; due, $1,786.14; taxes, &c., $728.50; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

136th St, 12 West, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $17,782.93; taxes, &c., $735.50; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

136th St, 14 West, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; same against same; Action 1; same attorney and referee; due, $17,782.93; taxes, &c., $894.45; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

125th St, 524 West, s s, 100 w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; William Jonas against Martin Lask et al.; Benno Loewy, attorney; to Jacob David for $18,979.

125th St, 528 West, s s, 362 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; to Jacob David for $22,054.

By Samuel Marx.

35th St, 248 West, s s, 275 ft e of Eighth Av, 25x98.9, two-story tenement and stores and two-story rear tenement; L. B. Hall, executrix, against Flatiron Realty Co. et al.; J. H. Stoutenburgh, attorney; J. E. Brady, referee; due, $6,223.33; taxes, etc., $988.17; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

AT 3208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Courtlandt Av, 910, e s, 27.11 ft n of 162d St, 27.11x155x25x127.6, three-story tenement and store; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Union St. Railway Co. et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $5,454.61; taxes, $275.61; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 129.3 ft n of 179th St, 66.1x149.4x—x149.3, vacant; Samuel Goldsticker against Denver Realty Co. et al.; Edward Jacobs, attorney; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $14,282.26; taxes, etc., $1,899.04; to L. Allison for $12,050.

By Joseph P. Day.

Grand Concourse, w s, 148.4 ft n of Bedford Park Boulevard, 45.4x125.3x39.11x120.2, vacant; W. Sammis against Pasquale Fusco et al.; W. E. Sammis, attorney; F. L. Patton, jr., referee; due, $3,458.03; taxes, &c., $1,125.93; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Garfield St, 1,720, e s, 205 ft n of Van Nest Av, 25x100; Minnie Hummel against Theodore Weberg, Jr., et al.; L. E. French, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $3,408.33; taxes, &c., $245; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

South Oak Drive, s s, 28.10 ft w of Cruger Av, 20.1x106.1x25x89.6; W. C. Trull against R. M. Glover et al.; L. E. French, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $776.38; taxes, &c., $100; to the plaintiff for $800.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,714-1,748, s e corner 36th St, 131.9x122.7x110.4x88.7, seven-story Rockingham apartment house; E. L. Mooney et al. against D. W. Harkness et al.; Blandy, M. & S., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; partition.

61st St, 231 West, n s, 324.9 ft e of West End Av, 25.3x100.5, five-story tenement; A. R. Sprague against Samuel Rosenthal et al.; Foley & P., attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $11,224.75; taxes, &c., $1,048.50.

By Samuel Marx.

21st St, 218-220 West, s s, 235 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x103.5, seven-story flat; Joseph Schanz against Brookmire Realty Co. et al.; Herman Goldman, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $18,562.88; taxes, &c., $1,835.50.

14th St, 58 West, s s, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 25x103.3, part five-story brick structure; Guaranty Title Co. of New York against F. A. Cohen et al.; Stetson, J. & R., attorneys; L. C. Levy, referee; due, $12,670.75.

By Henry Brady.

103d St, 131 West, n s, 243.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.11, five-story flat; New York Trust Co. against N. Carvalho et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $20,112.17; taxes, &c., $402.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6; two five-story tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8, five-story tenement; right, title, &c., L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

AT 3208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Whitlock Av, 856, e s, 314 ft s of Tiffany St, 39x90; five-story flat; S. McV. Hemenway against Lockwhit Co. et al.; Everett, C. & B., attorneys; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $24,220.08; taxes, &c., $1,118.77.

By James J. Donovan.

Vincent Av, e s, 100 ft n of Fairmont Av, 55.11x—x42.6x—; Jennie Sealy against Emma O'Donnell et al.; Benjamin Franklin, attorney; M. P. Breen, jr., referee; due, $1,217.04; taxes, &c., $33.36.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Riverside Drive, n e corner of 161st St, for a six-story apartment, 110.1x213.2; Melvin Construction Co., Inc., 189 Broadway, owner; Younger & Wagner, Inc., 347 5th Av., architect; cost, $750,000.

124th St, 407 to 423 West, for a one-story frame prayer meeting and preaching house, 96x72; Mrs. Scott Cameron, 31 East 38th St. owner; the Rev. G. W. McPherson, lessee; H. Shuler, 123 East 23d St, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Madison Av, 605, to a four-story and basement private school; estate of Mary F. Pinchot, 60 Broadway, owner; W. Haefell, 245 West 35th St, architect; cost, $28,000.

Convent Av, n e corner of 144th St, to a three-story dwelling; Lutheran Hospital, 2,007 Amsterdam Av, owner; E. Benedict, 1,947 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

187th St, 536 West, to a three-story dwelling; G. Boehme, 109 Audubon Av, owner; L. Wolfgang, 335 East 177th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

62d St, 131 East, to a three-story and basement dwelling; H. R. Stern, 131 East 62d St, owner; E. Schoen, 106 East 19th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MAY 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of Fairview Av, 400x100x390.10x102; James A. and Richard T. Lynch to Frank Bradley, 319 West 74th St, 2-24 part, b, and s., all liens, April 29; attorney, James A. Lynch, 51 Chambers St $1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Charles A. Tatum, 102 West 54th St, 6-24 part, b. and s., all liens, April 29 .....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Helene Becker, 239 Mount Hope Place, b. and s., all liens, April 29 .....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Margaret F. Smith, 880 West End Av, 4-24 part, b. and s., all liens, April 29 .....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to John Rafferty, 418 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, 1-24 part, b. and s., all liens, April 29 .....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to William J. Duffy, 92 Morningside Av, b. and s., 5-24 part, all liens, April 29 .....$1

DOWNING ST, 24 to 28, s s, 75 ft e of Bedford St, 60x75, three-story flat; Thomas H. Roff to Benenson Realty Co. to Thomas H. Roff, at Morganville, N. Y., (mtg $50,000,) May 15; attorneys, Kurz & Wren, 370 East 149th St $1

LAWRENCE ST 134, s s, 36.2 ft e from a s of 128th St, 40x99.3; Joseph Newman to Eva Glassheim, 1,658 Weeks Av, Bronx, (mtg $42,000,) all liens, April 29; attorney, Ellis Lord, 156 Broadway $1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,645, s e corner of 104th St, (162 East;) 20.11x95; Lexington Av, 1,648, e s, 25.11 ft s of 104th St, 25x95; Louis Geiler to Laura Levine, 224 Greene Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $38,300,) April 28; attorney, Louis Kreisler, 49 Avenue D $100

LUDLOW ST, 114, e s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 25x87.6; Morris Kantrowitz to Joseph Kantrowitz, 502 West 139th St, (mtg $15,000,) all title, May 18 .....$5,500

LUDLOW ST, 137, w s, 75 ft n of Rivington St, 25x87.6, ½ pt; Bertha Frieda to Dora Frieda, 802 Lexington Av, all liens, May 18; attorney, Joseph L. Frieda, 119 Nassau St $100

Gift

MADISON AV, 2,137, n e corner of 134th St, 99.11x35; Max J. Klein to Martin B. Hofman, 161 West 36th St, all liens, April 21; attorneys, Lese & Connolly, 35 Nassau St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Martha B. Hofman to Etta Crakow, 530 West 157th St, all liens, May 6; attorneys same $1

MADISON AV, 260, w s, 45 ft s of 39th St, 27x100; Florence B. and William G. Loew to George F. Baker, Jr., 258 Madison Av, b. and s., May 14; attorney, F. A. Baker, 2 Wall St $1

MADISON AV, 1,935, e s, 44 ft n of 124th St, 22x85; Charles W. Hewlett to J. Harper Skillin, Rye, N. Y., (mtg $15,000,) May 10, rerecorded from May 10; attorney, Albert Ritchie, 76 William St $1

PIKE ST, 18, w s, 22.6x85.9; Sarah and Morris Abrams, North Plainfield, N. J., to Bessie Frank, 56 Lenox Av, (mtg $16,000,) b. and s., April 30; attorney, Louis Frank, 56 Lenox Av $1

187 Av, 356, s e corner of 21st St, 23x69; 21st St, 404 East, s s, 69 ft e of 1st Av, 23x69; Mabel K. Quinn to Anna A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, all liens, May 17; attorney, G. Sharrum, 170 Broadway .$1

1ST AV, 1,704 and 1,706, e s, 39 ft n of 88th St, 36.6x86; Morris Schlossman to Minbert Realty Corporation, 339 East 79th St, (mtg $36,000,) all liens, May 18; attorneys, Mayer & M. 61 Pine St $100

4TH AV, s w corner of 18th St, 42x78.7; 4th Av, s e s, 80 ft n e of 17th St, 25.6x115, all of; 17th St, n e s, 115 ft s e of 4th Av, 10x131.½ parts; Broadway, w s, at centre line of block, between 60th and 61st Sts, runs n 28.10xw 125.4x s 25x e 139.10 to beginning, all of; Madison Av, runs s 82.2x e 79x s 20x e 21x n 102.2 to street x w to beginning, all of; Jacomo's Dam Road, Plots 1 to 6, map of E. H. Johnson, at s e corner of Plot 6, runs n 353.9x n along proposed street 102x e 373.3x s along road 234.8 to beginning, except part for University Av; release and quitclaim of all right, title, and interest from annuity of $200 under will of Ellen M. Hennessy; Lizzie Callahan, Newark, N. J., to Algernon S. Norton, referee, 302 West 90th St., in action for partition between Averill V. Hennessy, all liens; address) 256 Broadway $1

68TH ST, 47 West, n s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 24.11x100.5, with all right, title, and interest to strip 9½ ft x 0½x100.5 adjoining on east, (foreclosure;) Edward D. Dowling, referee, to Lawyers Montgage Co., 59 Liberty St, May 17; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St $35,000

72D ST, s s, e corner of Park Av, 130x102.2; E. A. L. Holding Co. to William Ziegler, Jr., 40 West 57th St, (mtg $900,000,) May 18; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 32 William St $100

76TH ST, 324 West, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 22x102.2; New York Trust Co. to Edmund Dwight, 211 West 79th St, (mtg $29,000,) all liens, May 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .$100

123D ST, 58 East, s s, 230.6 ft w of Park Av, 18.3x100.11; Max Tannenbaum to Belle E. Bates, 407 Riverside Drive, b. & s., May 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

126TH ST, n s, 272.6 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x99.11; John F. Black and another to Sophie, wife and Jacob Brand, 115 East 121st St, May 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

127TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x88.9; Charles Hess to Albert Bosch, 1,754 2d Av, May 18, (mtg $21,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

139TH ST, 511 West, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Joseph H. Cheney to Mary Grant Av, 251 Fort Washington Av, all liens, May 14 .....$1

180TH ST, s s, 254.1 ft w of Broadway, 58.4x100; E. Morris Butler to Henry L. Butler, 106 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $65,750,) March 15; address, 233 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry L. Butler and another, executors, to same, quitclaim, March 15; attorney, same $1

187TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 100x94.10; David Zipkin to V. R. Building Corporation, 1,029 East 163d St, (mtg $32,000,) May 17; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BASSFORD AV, 2,248, e s, 35x73.10x35x72.9; Mary H. Ferguson to Jamesetta H. Dixon, 672 St. Nicholas Av, May 12; (mtg $19,500;) attorney, G. S. Ferguson, 50 Pine St. .$100

BATHGATE AV, e s, 20.1 ft n of 172d St, 20x115.7; Denis Duggan to Joseph McCue, 2,410 Creston Av, May 7, (mtg $6,500;) attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St $100

BATHGATE AV, e s, 20.1 ft n of 172d St, 20x115.7; Joseph McCue to Harry Cahn et al., 2,540 Grand Av, May 7; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St $100

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 187th St, 33.4x100; Clarence Realty and Construction Company to Julius Simon, 354 10th Av, May 10, (mtg $15,400;) attorneys, L. & L. Levy, 309 Broadway $100

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 233.4 ft n of 187th St, 33.4x100; Francis S. McEvoy, referee, to Julius Simon, 354 10th Av, May 12, (mtg $15,400;) attorney, Julius Simon, 354 10th Av $2,500

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 266.8 ft n of 187th St, 33.4x100; Francis S. McEvoy, referee, to Julius Simon, 354 10th Av, May 12, (mtg $15,400;) attorney, Julius Simon, 354 10th Av $2,500

BENSON AV, w s, 150 ft s of Rae Av, 50x129.3; John J. Murray to Margaret M. Grauer and another, 648 St. Ann's Av, Jan. 31; attorneys, Foley & M., 64 Wall St .$1

CLEVELAND AV n s, Lot 111, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 50x121.5x50x132; Knute Stokes to Morris Wetzler, 632 East 222d St, May 8; attorney Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. 160 Broadway $100

CRESTON AV, 2,402, e s, 25x100; Fannie McGay to Belle E. Mead, 168 Rochelle St, City Island, May 17, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 113 ft n of Jefferson Place, 37.6x100; Catherine Darling to Emma Miller, 1,814 Weeks Av, May 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

GARDEN ST, s s, 353.27 ft e of Crotona Av, 44.10x irregular; Della Noble to William C. Arnold, 30 Bard Av, Borough of Richmond, N. Y., April 8, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

GARDEN ST, s w s, Lot 68, map of South Belmont, 50x100; Joseph L. Berry to William C. Arnold, 30 Bard Av, Borough of Richmond, New York, May 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .$1

LAFAYETTE AV, s w corner of Whittier St, 200 ft to Longfellow Av 25.10x200x99.9; also Lafayette Av, n w corner of Whittier St, 150x100; E. Ruehl to Edward Robitzek, 1,018 East 163d St, May 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .$100

LONGFELLOW AV, e s, 100 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. to Trap Building Co., Inc., May 17; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway $100

LOT 64, map of partition sale Lott G. Hunt estate; Harvey F. Kitchen to Edward Kitchen, 2,009 Bronxdale Av, July 15, 1914; attorney, L. Levison, 258 East 138th St. ...$100

LOTS 32 to 35, map of 131 building lots estate of Thomas O. Woolf; also Lots 24 and 25, same map; John Miller to Joseph T. Barry, 1,149 Boston Road, May 15, (mtg $8,150;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MARMION AV, n e corner of 176th St, 100x119; John J. Murray to Margaret M. Graner and another, 648 St. Ann's Av, Jan. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; William F. Murray to J. W. R. Realty Co., 3,114 3d Av, May 17, (mtg $26,800;) attorney, same $1

MONTGOMERY AV, 1,745, w s, 25x100; Emma L. Crawford to John O. Hallstead, 3,577 Broadway, May 17; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Alice McGrew to same, May 17, (mtg $7,500;) same attorneys. $1,000

PARK AV, 3,104, e s, 28.3x70.4x25x83.7; Joseph J. Silver, referee, to Thomas Callanan, 963 Grant Av, May 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .$100

TINTON AV, s s, 133.4 ft e of 145th St, 16.8x100; Henrietta Rinnert, widow, to Edward Rinnert, 456 Wales Av, May 17, (mtg $1,500;) attorney, Edward Rinnert, 456 Wales Av $1

TINTON AV, e s, 52 ft n of 166th St, 48.10x99; Carolena Hoffman Von Waffenstein to Adolphus Realty Corporation, 1,118 Tinton Av, May 12, (mtg $12,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .$100

UNIVERSITY AV, e s, 449.9 ft w from Harrison Av, 43x irregular; also University Av, e s, 492.8 ft w from w s of Harrison Av, 43.1x irregular; University Building Co., Inc., to William F. and Frederick Krumdieck, 441 East 140th St, May 17, (mtg $72,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 182d St, 63.6x100x51.9x100.8; Phelan Brothers Construction Co. to Edward Ruehl, 918 Brook Av, May 17, (mtg $55,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .$100

WASHINGTON ST, e s, part of lot 415, Map Unionport, 25x100; Chas. H. Baechler to Royal Bronx Realty Company; 1,126 Walker Av, May 17; attorney, Chas. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av $100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 262.5 ft n of Quarry Rd, 50x150; also Washington Av, w s, 225 ft n of 179th St, 50x145; Eugene L. Richards, estate, by Morris Hepern, 167 Clinton St, May 14, (mtg $51,000;) attorneys, Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust Company, 160 Broadway $50,700

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 180th St, 100x36; Edward Nicholson et al., executors, to Martin B. Hofman, 161 West 36th St, May 14, (mtg $11,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 189th St, 100x95; Martin B. Hofman to Irene M. Collard, 199 Lenox Av, May 14, (mtg $11,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WEBSTER AV, n s, 25 ft w of 204th St, 50x115; Susan M. T. Mallahan to Henry D. Patton, 2,470 Webb Av, May 17 (mtg $6,500;) attorneys, Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust Company, 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Henry D. Patton to Mary Annan, 2,547 Webster Av, May 17 (mtg $6,500;) attorneys, same $100

WESTCHESTER AV, 904 and 906, and Hobbins Av, 651; John J. Murray to William F. Murray and another, 648 St. Ann's Av, Jan. 31; attorneys, Foley & M., 64 Wall St. .$1

186TH ST, n w corner of Fox St, 100x100; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to George F. Johnson, 340 West 72d St, May 17; attorneys, Ferris & S., 165 Broadway $500

172D ST, n s, 98.5 ft e of Inwood Av, 25x87.1; William C. Inwood to Jewel B. Noble, 1,043 Southern Boulevard, May 15, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN. — $6,000 all-year, 7-room home, $3,800; very easy terms; right in New York City; high ground; plot 50 by 100 feet; most alluring real country; cool in Summer; swept by ocean breezes; has library hall, living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen, four large bedrooms, and tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated; every convenience; 45 mins. to Bowling Green, N. Y.; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing, and fishing; country club, markets, schools, churches near by. Write or phone me for particulars and photo. R. C. Turnbull, 52 William St., N. Y. Telephone 5582 Hanover.

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HOPKINS & BOYD Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

LYRIC THEATRE.

Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Av., taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big sacrifice, alternative to rent or lease long term; size 38x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,651 Third Av., near 169th St. Telephone, Tremont 2196. Hours 8:30 to 9:30, 4 to 6.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful all-year home, 30 minutes out; 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; large plot; apple, peach and pear trees, shrubbery, berries, &c.; chicken house; great bargain; investigate at once; easy terms. Call till 8 P. M., B. Park, 171 Flatbush Av., Bklyn.

Ideal home; ½ hour out; 7-room cottage; newly decorated; modern improvements; $125 cash, balance easy. Call till 8 P. M., C—Cottage, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let

Residence, attractive bargain; 15 minutes. Apply Howard Barlow, telephone Richmond Hill 722.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ONLY ONE FLOOR LEFT.
11,100 SQUARE FEET.
HEAVIEST BUILDING ON MANHATTAN.
MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING, 216-222 WEST 18TH ST.

Dental office in the only logical location in the Bronx; exceptional opportunity; moderate rent concessions. Inquire office, 892 Prospect Av., at Subway stations.

Deskroom with desk, $7.50; private office, $25 monthly; service included. Suite 178-181, Hudson Terminal, 50 Church St.

Large parlor floor for business purpose. Apply afternoons, 159 West 44th St.

Small office; light; Subway entrance; night elevator service. Room 923, Longacre Bldg.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Deskroom with small adjoining space with reliable concern, neighborhood Times Building, Grand Central; references exchanged. T 175 Times.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM.

New house, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements and heat; ½ acre, barn and shed, NORTH FREEPORT, 3 blocks to trolleys and stores, 30 minutes to water; $3,800, $200 cash, $25 monthly. C. BEHR, Roosevelt, L. I.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north La. R. R. station, Jamaica.

FORCED TO SELL my 20 lots, 1½ hours from city, will sacrifice to quick buyer for $12 each. Must have $25 cash, balance $3 per month. BARGAIN, box 79 Downtown.

Breezy hilltop Bungalow sites for commuters. $10 monthly. Refined surroundings; beautiful views; town water; electric light. Monthly ticket $3.75. E. E. Slocum, 141 Bway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is great. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

A REAL HOME, $6,500; EASY TERMS; beautiful homestead on Sunset Hill; plot 100x175 feet; high in Kilby Mts.; fine old trees; superb views; overlooks the water; ten rooms, two tiled baths; huge living room, with imposing open fireplace; ceilings are beamed, walls paneled in hardwood; huge veranda on two sides; also open terrace; near express station Lackawanna R. R.; 51 minutes; commutation; house has steam heat, electricity, and every up-to-date convenience; convenient to Country Club, golf, tennis, boating; call; compare this house with any you have seen priced at $8,000 to $9,000. A. B. Mc., Suite 612, 170 Broadway, N. Y.

ROSEVILLE.—Sacrifice, residential neighborhood, 2 blocks from station, 35 minutes 33d St., house, 8 rooms, extension, bath, laundry, 10 large closets, screened porch; awnings, storm windows. Apply X 281 Times Annex.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Brown stucco house just completed; 6 rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping room. Hardwood trim; all improvements, best neighborhood; easy terms; price $5,400. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

TO let at Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J., 16 room house, electric lights, up-to-date plumbing, garage, 2 acres, near station; furnished or unfurnished. Apply on E. Paul, 120 Broadway, phone 10,000 Rector.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Five-room bungalow, near station and river; sacrifice $800; commutation 13c. Call Saturday, Sunday, Schwartz, Mountain View, N. J.

ASBURY PK, Allenhurst, Deal, N.J., Cottages 30 East 42d St., N. Y., & JACOB A. KING, North Asbury Park, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

GREATER RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Lists houses to rent, sale, free; full information. Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Fanwood Houses & Lots for sale. Easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Westfield—Seven new houses; also lots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

To beginners in any business or profession, moderate rental for office accommodation is of no less importance than the location selected and the reputation of the building.

THE TIMES BUILDING
TIMES SQUARE

houses only high-grade firms, and for convenience and accessibility is unequaled.

Few single rooms vacant from $30 a month up—open day and night—elevators always running.

Rental Agent—Room 406
Telephone 1000 Bryant

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Waterfront, Larchmont; near bathing beach; handsomely furnished; 12 rooms, 3 baths; open fireplaces; large bedrooms; garage; in breezy location, with large trees. Tel. 535. P. O. Box 5.

Katonah, N. Y.—Attractive home, 9 rooms; all improvements; stable; assortment fruit; near schools, churches, and lakes; 1½ acres; $11,000. Reed & Clark Co., White Plains, N.Y.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, T. E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Homes and Home Sites; Sale or Rent. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Homes and Villa Plots at Hastings. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Scarsdale.

DESIRABLE Scarsdale residence, beautiful trees, fine shady porches, 12 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, improvements, garage. Henry Franck, 141 Broadway.

New house, 40 min. Grand Central; in park; near station; golf, tennis; sale, $16,500; rent, $1,400. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale; ten-room house; hot air furnace; bathroom; gravity water pressure; two large barns; two chicken houses, hold 800 chickens; ice houses and granary; thirty-four acres valley meadow land; southeast exposure, and ten acres of wood land; three springs connected to house and barns; two miles from Thomaston, Litchfield County, Conn.; one mile from trolley to Thomaston; will sell on easy terms to quick buyer. Address O. P. Scribner, Thomaston, Conn.

FOR sale or to let, fine place near Shelton; reasonable price; large high grounds. Owner, Wallach, 167 Madison Ave.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

SUMMER cottage, 8 rooms, bath, all improvements; Berkshire Hills; owner obliged to rent; opportunity to spend delightful Summer; price $400, season. Telephone 5012 Morningside, 9 to 12 A. M.

Real Estate for Exchange.

TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS.—Free and clear piece property, Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H., worth about $50,000; will exchange for income property in New York City. U. S. Construction Co., 89 State St., Boston, Mass.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME TO LET FOR THE SEASON, ALL FURNISHED; NEAR PENOBSCOT BAY; A GOOD VEGETABLE GARDEN; NEAR POST OFFICE, STORE; BEAUTIFUL WALKS AND DRIVES; CHILDREN ALLOWED; $100 FOR SEASON. MRS. E. R. JUDAN, CAPE ROZIER, MAINE.

For Rent.—White Plains, N. Y.; altitude 300 feet; furnished house; 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, electric light and gas; for summer season; cool, shady grounds; 5 min. from street car, 16 min. walk from station; train service exceptional; rent $300. Apply Joseph Allen, 9 Myrtle St. (W. P.).

Maine Coast. Casco Bay; a property near Portland; attractive, furnished house, 9 rooms, bath, modern features, linen, china, silver, all complete; $450 season. Address Frederick E. Partington, University Club, Washington, D. C.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., furnished house, $75 per month; June 15th to Sept. 15; 8 rooms and bath; 15 minutes to station; 8 minutes to golf club; references required. 286 Times Downtown.

BURBANK COTTAGE,
Onota Lake, Pittsfield, Mass.—Nine rooms, fully furnished; finest views in New England; boating, bathing, fishing; $400 season. C. A. BURBANK, Box 815, Pittsfield, Mass.

To Let.—Charlestown Beach, R. I., 10 miles from Narragansett Pier; ocean front; five-room cottage for season, $125. Samuel Lexley, 121 Congress Av., Providence, R. I.

Wanted.

WANTED—Cottage of 5 or 6 bedrooms, living room, dining room, and kitchen, in a high altitude and on or near a lake, preferably on Lake George or in the Berkshires; cottage to be conveniently near large hotel, from which meals can be served to the cottage when required or which would supply provisions to be cooked at the cottage when desired.
A garage is also required.
The cottage is wanted for a Cuban planter, who will furnish his own servants. L 283 Times Downtown.

Wanted by family of four, Gentiles, not more than twenty miles from the Flatbush Station, furnished cottage from June to Oct. 1; a place with shade trees and garage desired; will pay $100.00 per month; references exchanged. L 284 Times Downtown.

EIGHT room house, commuting distance, fully furnished, six months' rent; reasonable figure. Address X 156 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect, restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

EIGHT rooms, three baths, seventh floor, open Southern exposure, new apartment house. Sixties near Park Av.; Summer months reasonable. H. Wheeler, 84 Williams St.

Doctor's Office.—Desirable location; furnished or unfurnished; Summer rate; 2 rooms, bath. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

To let, at 150 East 85th St.—Unusually attractive furnished apartment. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

West Side.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA.

225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up.
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up.
By month or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9620 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av.
1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$45-$60 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cozily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

77th and Broadway, (The Wellsmore.)—Sixth floor, 7 rooms, 2 baths, all outside rooms; southeastern exposure; references essential; Summer months, perhaps longer. Heine.

ANSONIA HOTEL.—Beautiful 3 rooms and bath, 7 windows facing Riverside Drive; reasonable rent, from May 22 until Oct. 1; hotel service. Apply Apt. 1,610 before 12 noon.

Artistic, comfortable apartment, top floor modern elevator building; large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen; all outside, newly furnished; June, October. 321 West 55th. Fancher.

Furnished apartment, whole floor, four rooms, two baths, and kitchenette, in private house; south windows; overlooking old-fashioned garden. 18 West 8th St.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

Riverside Drive, for Summer months, 5 rooms, beautifully furnished, in most exclusive house on Washington Heights; nominal rental. 730 Riverside Drive. Apt. 3A.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

A five-six room, two baths, high-class elevator apartment, outside Broadway; corner rooms. Moorhead, 225 West 80th St.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 5 rooms, bath; 203 West 81st St., Barrington; linen, silver. Telephone 5620 Schuyler. Coyle.

Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment; southern exposure; all outside windows; rental, $75. 909 West 114th, Apt. 71.

Attractively furnished eight-room apartment overlooking Hudson; $75 per month; worth double. Apartment 4D, 530 Riverside Drive.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Handsomely furnished apartments, long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 818 West 84th.

Artist's Studio.—Large, fully furnished kitchenette room; suite optional. X 273 Times Annex.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; bath, hot water; every convenience; $35.

Sublet, 2 beautiful rooms until Oct. 1. Apply Hotel Ansonia, Room 731.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Bronx.

$18.00.—Elegant 3 large room apt.; steam heat, hot water, bath, electric light, phone. 1003-1005 Tinton Avenue.

169th, 96 West.—Two-family; eight large, light rooms, bath, all improvements; electricity; extra large sunny parlor; $40.

Brooklyn.

Sublet — Neatly furnished five-room corner apartment, ground floor; piano, sewing machine; few doors Prospect Park West; adult; June-October; reference. D 283 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
(One with kitchenette.)
19 EAST 52D STREET.
Rentals $45 to $75, with service.
Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

122d St., 61 East.—Six rooms, private hall, bath; hot water; near Mount Morris Park; $23.

Parlor floor, with kitchenette, $65. 13 Park Av., near 33d subway.

West Side.

GEORGETTE COURT, 315 W. 113th St. $35. Swell apartment, 5 rooms, bath, up to date; elevator service; day and night; phone each apartment; near Central Park, Morningside Park, Subway, elevated, cars, bus.

Physician, owning private house in the eighties, west side, would share office and waiting room with another. Waldron & Freedman, 489 5th Av.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET.
MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th st. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

127th, 79 West.—Six large rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; near Subway; $26.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 WEST 95TH ST.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted to Sublet—Three or four room apartment, between 70th and 90th, west side, by refined young couple; must be reasonable. T 177 Times.

Responsible couple desires small, clean kitchenette or proposition to care for apartment for Summer. Peck, 642 West 158th St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; moderate; telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small room; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Airy rooms; phone, hot water; home cooking; references.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; excellent table; single rooms; telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

71ST, 62 WEST. — Double rooms; private baths; electricity; single rooms; Summer prices.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms; superior table; $10 and $15; reasonable.

72D, 269 WEST.—Attractive, large room; refined surroundings; excellent table; reference.

73D, 260 WEST.—Boarders solicited at the following Summer rates in a new, artistically furnished, homelike place: Room and board, $8 up; table guests, $6 per week; dinners, $4.50 per week; breakfasts and luncheons at $2.50 per week; parlor dining room, with separate tables and exceptional environments; away beyond the ordinary cuisine; specialty, large reception parlor. Inspection invited.

73D, 251 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; modern conveniences; Broadway West End; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select; elegant suite, exquisitely furnished; private bath; double, single rooms; unsurpassed table; electricity; Summer rates.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; table guests; table excellent.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent table; references; table board.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable gentleman; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Attractive third floor front; private bath; Summer rates.

86TH, 114 WEST.—SMALL ROOM, SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; REFERENCE.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, large room; private bath; every convenience; beautiful Summer location; excellent cooking; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Cool, attractive large and small rooms; parlor dining room; table guests accommodated; Summer terms.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; near Park; suite and single; references.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

146TH ST., 418 WEST.—Furnished room, board; moderate; small American family; electricity; phone.

A.—A.—94TH, 152 WEST.—Attractive large room, $6; elegant private house board optional. Phone 8046 River; references. Trimiff.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8687.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 18, (141st & Convent.)—Room; private house; telephone; board optional; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (Corner 87th.)—Ideal Summer location; beautiful rooms, single or en suite, in exclusive boarding house; private bath, electricity, elevator; garage; attractive Summer rates; board optional; gentlemen preferred. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.
Elegant rooms; superior board; bath, shower; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 851, (123th St.)—Sunny outside room; elevator. Apartment 62.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.
Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals.
73 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Brooklyn.

WOODRUFF AV., 63.—Unusually large, elegantly furnished rooms; singly, en suite; private bath; every modern convenience; exceptional board; high-class appointments; overlooking Prospect Park; twenty minutes Park Row. Telephone 7567 Flatbush.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

BONNIE-BOWER.—Elevated situation; trolley passing grounds; overlooking ocean; bathing; screened veranda, 65 feet; all modern conveniences; 45 from Wall St.; will let to young; references; breakfast reasonable. Telephone 243R New Dorp.

Attractive home, overlooking lower New York Bay; all conveniences; rooms large and airy; own garden and poultry; table unsurpassed. Aquehonga Lodge, 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Board for three or four gentlemen; private family; near station, golf links, and tennis courts. M 28 Times.

Long Island.

A few Summer boarders; no children; large house; elegant table; on water's edge; 22 minutes out from Pennsylvania Station; $8 per week. B. Hubert, 12th St., North Boulevard, College Point, L. I.

Permanent home for semi-invalids; excellent table; nurse and physician; suburbs; sunny rooms; porches; terms reasonable. Telephone 2260 Bay Ridge.

Howell House, Quogue, L. I.; ocean and Shinnecock Bay; two hours' city; desirable rooms; fresh vegetables; tennis; golf; canoeing; sailing; fishing.

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Private family could accommodate people desiring quiet, homelike place. For particulars address Z 325 Times Annex.

PRIVATE HOUSE, exclusive, high-class; Sea Gate; concessions for June. Refined, K 271 Times Downtown.

Manhattan Beach.—Gentlemen can have refined, exclusive home; moderate; privacy. T 148 Times.

New York State.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; 30 MINUTES' ON HARLEM RAILROAD; REFERENCES REQUIRED. M. LOGAN, CRESTWOOD, N. Y.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 3620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

DEAL BEACH, N. J.
Select cottage accommodations, families, rooms communicating; Sydney Av., opposite Hathaway Inn. Address P. O. Box 65, Deal, N. J.

East Orange. — Exceptionally well-furnished, modern home; exclusive section; 5 minutes station; town centre; accommodate couple, 2 gentlemen, appreciating quiet, refined home. Box 68.

South Orange.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board; unsurpassed location, near station; excellent table. 151 Scotland Road. Telephone 817.

SOUTH ORANGE.—117 Scotland Rd.; refined family; beautiful location, near Lackawanna; fine rooms and table; also private bath; references.

THE HILLSIDE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Large, shady grounds, spacious piazzas; tennis court; open all year. B. R. Snyder, Prop.

Nurses' home in the hills of New Jersey; quiet and homelike. S. Straley, Newton.

Connecticut.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN.
The Chesterfield, open for accommodation of permanent and transient guests; reasonable; excellent cuisine; rooms single, en suite; references required.

Beachside Inn, Greens Farms, opens May 25, under new management; combining country and shore life; special rates for families and week-end parties; all attractions; Booklets.

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

"The Elms" and cottages; Greenwich, Conn.; select accommodations; excellent table; convenient to trains; Tel. 83.

Maine.

BOARD in beautiful country home near Kennebec River; modern home farm products. Write for booklet, Winfield S. Wright, Woolwich, Maine.

Massachusetts.

TERRACE TOP, Shelburne Falls, Mass.—Eastern slope Berkshire Hills, near Mohawk Trail; good board; rooms; large grounds; soft spring water.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15th, 105 East, (overlooking park, Apt. 71.)—Parlor suite; elevators, telephone; reasonable.

17th St., 130 East.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms; bedroom floor; reasonable.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large and small, airy rooms, all conveniences; private house; telephone.

54TH, 120 EAST.—Large, beautifully furnished room, high-class apartment, $35 monthly to couple or two gentlemen; references. Morrison.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful large, small rooms, with private bath; board optional.

LEXINGTON AV., 862.—Large, light, airy room, adjoining bath; also another room; private house. Day.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily furnished large rooms; hot water every room; baths; electricity, telephone; exceptionally $24—$5-$6.

16TH, 111 WEST.—Connecting rooms, light housekeeping, $5; hall room, $2.50; telephone.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless clean rooms; hot water always; select house.

52D ST., Between B'way and Fifth Av.—Rooms with private bath; $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

82D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.) —Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private; electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Doctor's office, service; suites, baths, elevator.

51ST, 72 WEST.—Single and large rooms; next to bath; all improvements.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; hall room; also small rooms; reasonable.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern improvements; Subway, L; references. Hammond.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; small room; phone; references.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Furnished rooms and studios; very attractive.

58TH, 329 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Large, small rooms; $8, $6, $7; telephone.

65TH, 128 WEST.—Large front room; very convenient location; private house; telephone.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; alcove; service unrivaled.

69TH, 1 WEST.
Two beautiful connecting rooms overlooking park; couple or two gentlemen; modern elevator apartment; has to be seen to be appreciated; no other roomers; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Delightful single, double, en suite, suitable dentist or doctor; Summer rates.

70TH, 126 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished room, clean, cool; Summer rates.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $4; electricity, shower bath, running water; no rooming house; single or couple.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; "L," Subway express; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; high class; references; owner.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor suite; also single room; low Summer rates.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

1914 S. G. V. COUPE; inside drive; like new; bargain.
ROSKAM-SCOTT CO.,
B'way & 63d St.

HUPMOBILE 1915 TOURING CAR. Slightly used for demonstrating; guarantee same as new; will sell reasonably. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile, 32 H. P. touring; first-class condition; demountable rims, new top, two extra tires, and many extras. J. Flannery, 1,272 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Macks, Fords, and Studebakers; trucks, delivery, and pleasure cars; in perfect condition; time payments acceptable. Lippard-Stewart Motor Sales Co., 136 West 52d St.

SIMPLEX, 50, TOUR.; 7-passenger, overhauled, repainted; electric system; practically new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., B'way & 63d St.

For Sale—Model 71 Overland car; Bosch magneto; owner leaving city will sacrifice for cash. Interested parties address G. N., Box 275 Times.

Packard (1915) landaulet, 38 H. P. Packard (1913) touring 48 five-passenger. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

SIMPLEX R'DSTER, 38, with new body; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., B'way & 63d St.

Lancia 1915, 35, five-passenger touring; absolutely new; will sacrifice. W. F. Sinclair, Hotel Knickerbocker.

MERCER RACEABOUT, repainted, overhauled; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., B'way & 63d St.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 233 Times Annex.

Cadillac 5 passenger touring; perfect mechanical condition. Box 212, Tappan, N. Y.

1914 CADILLAC TOUR., five-passenger; $1,000. Roskam-Scott Co., B'way & 63d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Latest model limousine Renault, landaulet Packard for hire by month, day or hour; very reasonable. Talot, 360 West 49th. Bryant 7720.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hour-ly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard, 1912 touring, 7-passenger; like new; special price for race track. Phone 5078 Columbus.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

For Hire—1915 Packards, day, week, or months. Phone 7452 Plaza. Wilmarth.

Automobiles Wanted.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 88thSt. Col.3440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7220 Col. Special class for women.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; private bath; kitchenette optional; reasonable; delightful location for Summer; convenient Subway, elevated.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double, single rooms; all conveniences; Subway.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, large, front room; electricity; telephone; Subway.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; baths; electricity; ideal; Summer location.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Two beautiful front rooms, well kept; reduced rates; Subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, cool front room; all modern conveniences; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny front room; high-class elevator apartment. Inquire elevator man.

82D, 56 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; electricity; piano; suitable three; references.

82D, 130 WEST.—Large rooms with private bath; also hall room; reasonable.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; suitable two. Koenig.

82D, 83 WEST.—Rent beautiful front room, suitable business couple; bath; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

87TH, 251 WEST.—Attractive room; gentleman; modern elevator apartment; references. Apt. 46.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, shower, electricity, running water; private house; $5; telephone; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, private baths; Summer rates; electricity. Telephone.

93D, 255 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with bath; private house; reasonable.

94TH, 315 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Attractive rooms in elevator apartment; reasonable. Inquire Ruchmoore.

94TH, 815 WEST, (RIVERSIDE.)
Attractive single room; elevator apartment. Gill.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms, private house, all conveniences; gentlemen.

95TH, 38 WEST.—New house, attractively furnished; private bath; electricity; phone; exclusive residential section.

97TH ST., 251 WEST.—Front parlor and bedroom; near 96th St. Subway; no other rooms. Graves.

101ST, 16

WILSON REVIEWS DEPARTING FLEET

President and 1,000,000 Citizens Watch Great Fighting Ships Steam for Open Sea.

FORM SPLENDID SPECTACLE

Fitting Climax to the Ten Joyous Days Spent as Guests of New York.

GERMAN CRAFT DIP FLAGS

Nation's Executive Shows Greatest Interest in Submarine Division —Daniels Thanks the City.

President Wilson stood on the bridge of the naval yacht Mayflower yesterday and reviewed the Atlantic Fleet as it passed, at almost full speed, on its way to sea after ten joyous and eventful days in the Hudson.

It was a spectacle as splendid as any ever seen in the waters of New York, and in the long column that swept by the Mayflower were vessels of nearly every type now in the navy. The battleship, both those of the "super" and those of the "pre" dreadnought kind, went out with their speed cones stuck close to the mast yards, indicating top steaming speed, while from the funnels of each armor-clad great clouds of black smoke stretched in long streamers astern, making the picture all the more impressive.

As the fleet proceeded down the river the eleven German ships interned in Hoboken dipped their flags in salute. Every ship, and they included the Vaterland and the Kaiser Wilhelm II., was "full dressed" in honor of the event.

The hour during which the review was under way was one of perfect weather conditions.

Each battleship as it came abeam the Mayflower banged away with a parting salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the President, all the guns being fired from the port side so as not to create a veil of smoke between the Mayflower and the column of ships.

The departure of the fleet was witnessed by cheering and waving crowds, by some estimated as high as 1,000,000 in number. On Riverside Drive, in Riverside Park, in the open spaces along the river front north of Seventy-second Street, in the upper windows of apartment houses along the Drive, on every pier to which sightseers were admitted south of Fifty-ninth Street, in the windows of skyscrapers, in Battery Park, and on the islands in the harbor, the enthusiastic thousands assembled to witness the sailing away of the mightiest of American fighting organizations.

Mayflower Takes Her Position.

It was seven minutes after 11 o'clock when the Mayflower arrived off the Statue of Liberty. From her main truck fluttered the Presidential ensign. She was escorted by four destroyers, the Jenkins, Jervis, Drayton, and Paulding, two ahead and two astern. Near the Mayflower were the Dolphin, with Secretary Daniels and party on board; the cutter Isis, carrying Secretary of Commerce Redfield; the revenue cutter Mohawk, the big Hudson River steamboats Washington Irving and the Trojan, the yacht Viking, flying the pennant of Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., of the New York Yacht Club; the gunboat Yankton, the Atlantic Fleet tender; the excursion steamer Satellite, the steamer Mandalay, with 3,000 relatives and friends of officers and men of the fleet on board, for whose benefit The New York World had chartered the Mandalay, and a mysterious British craft, on the bridge rail of which was painted "C-8."

At 11 o'clock persons on vessels near the Mayflower could, with the aid of glasses, see the superdreadnoughts Wyoming, New York, Texas, and vessels to the north of them in the battleship column "swinging" into position. At 11:10 the speed cones were run up and a minute later the great fleet, moving in perfect alignment, was under way.

The Wyoming Fires First Salute.

On they came, very slowly at first, but by the time the Wyoming, the fleet flagship, was abreast Fiftieth Street heavy smoke was pouring from the funnels and the ships were "hitting it up," as the bluejackets say, at a speed of about fourteen knots. At 11:30 the Wyoming was abeam the Mayflower, and the first gun of the Presidential salute boomed out. The bluejackets manned the rail and guards, every man at attention. The marines were aft, while forward on the main deck stood Admiral Fletcher, the Commander in Chief of the fleet, with the officers of his staff standing at attention just behind him. The marine band on the flagship struck up "The Star-Spankled Banner." President Wilson bared his head and smiled his pleasure.

The ships were then steaming full speed and the Wyoming was quickly past the Presidential yacht and on her way to the Narrows, followed at an interval of 300 yards by the superdreadnought New York, from the main truck of which snapped the deep red pennant of Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, the commander of the First Division of the fleet. As the echo of the eleventh of the Wyoming's twenty-one guns died away the New York began saluting.

Five Ships Saluting at Once.

The battleships were then passing the Mayflower at the rate of one every minute and a half. So fast were they going that before one ship could finish her tribute to the President four others also would be banging away.

The Delaware came racing by and everybody noted that so far as smoke was concerned she was the busiest ship in the column. After the Delaware came her sister ship, the North Dakota, and then the Michigan and South Carolina. After the Palmetto State's ship steamed the pre-dreadnought Kansas, a lonely, yet beautiful picture, sandwiched in among the column of dreadnoughts.

Behind the Kansas was the Florida, the Vera Cruz flagship, and astern of her the Utah, the other big dreadnought that participated in the taking of Vera Cruz. After the Utah and in the order manned steamed the Virginia, flagship of the Third Division, the Rhode Island, the Nebraska, the Georgia, the New Hampshire, and the Louisiana, flagship of the Fourth Division.

After the battleships came the four divisions of destroyers, the little four funneled fliers, every one of which can approach thirty knots, cutting through the water at a speed of about sixteen knots. They fired no salutes, but as each destroyer was abreast the Mayflower the men stood at attention in salute and to every destroyer President Wilson lifted his hat, just as he had done when the dreadnoughts were steaming by. The destroyers made no smoke, a fact commented upon by hundreds. They were burning oil.

Then Came the Submarines.

When the destroyer column had passed there was an interval of about ten minutes before the next vessels appeared. These were the three divisions of submarines, with their mother ships and tenders. No vessels that passed in review interested the President more than did these little underwater fighters. The President asked many questions about the submarines as they passed at a speed of eight knots, being particularly interested in the big K-6 which led the column.

After the ships had all passed, Secretary Daniels said:

"The long line of dreadnoughts going out to sea was an expression of the majesty of power, and stimulated the pride of the thousands of American citizens who enjoyed the privilege of witnessing their departure. The fleet went out, not as a mere spectacle, but for business. The ships have had four months of continuous war drill off Guantanamo, Tangier Sound, and now off Narragansett, will hold the most ambitious and important war manoeuvres ever undertaken by the service. About the last of June the vessels will go to their home yards for overhauling and the hard work will be over until it is time to begin again."

Secretary Thanks City for Reception.

Secretary Daniels paid a tribute to the behavior of the enlisted personnel and said there were very few, if any, liberty men who failed to report in time.

"I have just expressed," added the Secretary, "to acting Mayor McAneny and to W. Butler Duncan, the Chairman of the Reception and Entertainment Committee, the appreciation of the navy and the fleet for the perfect carrying out of the best scheme of hospitality ever accorded the navy in its history."

Just before the fleet got under way Admiral Fletcher sent the following message by wireless to Rear Admiral Usher, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard.

The Atlantic Fleet is leaving the harbor for manoeuvres at sea. Will you please inform the Mayor that the officers and men of the fleet desire to reiterate their sincere appreciation of the many courtesies and unbounded hospitality extended to them by the citizens of New York City, which have made the visit of the fleet a memorable one, and will leave a lasting impression upon us all. FLETCHER.

At 1:30 the Mayflower, with President Wilson and his party, sailed for Washington.

Before Acting Mayor McAneny and Theodore Rousseau, Mayor Mitchel's Secretary, left President Wilson on the Mayflower, the President asked Secretary Rousseau to congratulate Police Commissioner Woods and to thank him for the efficient work of the department, especially the mounted squad, that formed his escort on his trip to the city.

SECURITY LEAGUE PLEASED.

Indorses Secretary Daniels's Plea for Powerful Navy.

The National Security League, of which Joseph H. Choate is Honorary President and Alton B. Parker Honorary Vice President, issued a statement yesterday in which the appreciation of the league was expressed for what was termed the commitment of Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels for "a larger and better navy." The league, it was added, was throughly pleased with the attitude of Secretary Daniels, as it had assumed from the beginning that he stood for an adequate navy.

"Let it be clearly understood," the statement continues, "that as regards the work of the National Security League, our purpose throughout is to work with, and not against, the Administration. Nevertheless, when it is borne in mind that appeals such as have been made by the Army and Navy for reasonable preparedness against war have repeatedly failed to obtain Congressional action, it is apparent that there is need of a concerted movement, not only to arouse the country, but to bring to Congressmen a realization of the public demand.

"We have not yet attempted to voice this demand to Congressmen as such, or in their official capacity, but when this demand is presently made it will take a shape which will indicate clearly that the league does not attempt in any way to give to either party the benefit politically of any acts which should be strictly non-partisan.

"In the meantime, however, there is an urgent need of bringing public support to the program for a better and bigger navy, which has been given the official indorsement of Secretary Daniels. Indeed, the utterances of Secretary Daniels, and the oft-repeated and clear statements of Secretary Garrison, taken in conjunction with the statements to the same effect by ex-Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer and Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, show convincingly that all men, irrespective of party, should stand squarely behind the present Administration in all its efforts for greater national preparedness against war."

The statement then quotes at length from the last report of the General Board of the Navy, of which Admiral Dewey is the President. First of all the board's statement that the absence of a definite naval policy has placed the country in a position of inferiority is emphasized, an inferiority which the board described as being progressive and likely to continue so until a definite policy was recognized and put into operation.

Furthermore, it is pointed out, using the General Board's report as a basis, that the navy is short ten battleships, that 4,360 men are needed to man the present serviceable ships of the navy, that no scout cruisers, a type of vessel that has proven so efficient in the present war, have been authorized since 1904, that we are woefully deficient in aircraft, and that the navy is weak in vessels of the gunboat type.

The statement also includes the letter from Admiral Dewey read by Secretary Daniels at the dinner to the officers of the fleet last week, in which Admiral Dewey said that, while the efficiency of the navy steadily progressed, it is nevertheless true that more ships, more officers, and more enlisted men are needed, and that the navy, unless adequate, is impotent.

Admiral Fletcher's statement, at the same dinner, that the navy needs fast cruisers and enough destroyers and submarines to make the organization a well balanced one, is also quoted.

PRESIDENT PRAISED BY BISHOP BURGESS

All Churchmen Should Support Wilson, He Tells Long Island Episcopalians.

APPROVED BY CONVENTION

Delegates Decide to Allow Women to Vote in Churches Where Trustees Are Willing.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 18.—In his address here this morning at the opening of the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Long Island Bishop Frederick Burgess praised President Wilson and urged the most loyal support from all Christians.

"It would seem to me," he said, "that the only attitude for church people at this critical time should be that of the loyal citizen. We have at the head of our Government a man of high ideals, with large sympathies and stern self-control. To give him the honor and confidence which the passenger gives to the Captain of the ship on a stormy night is to be true to both Church and State. To refrain from unfriendly criticisms of other nations and to look at this awful tragedy with a certain sympathy for all, to work for peace without being eager for revenge or unmindful of the common failings of humanity, is the best way to work with the leader of the nation in this period of anxiety."

Diminishing attendance at church services brought forth from Bishop Burgess an earnest plea for greater regularity in such matters.

"We do not," he declared, "need a revival with its commercialism, its coarseness, its sensationalisms; but we need a sense of responsibility among all church people. It is time that Christian people aroused themselves to see the critical state of the times. The man who calls himself a Christian and neglects regular attendance at church is losing the opportunity for spiritual and moral growth. The test will come in America before many years, the struggle with unbelief and agnosticism, and it will not avail then, when it is too late, to lament the growth of suicides among those who have no Christian basis to their morals or the disintegration of the family among a people who have made a mockery of marriage by their divorce laws.

"The war is no evidence of the failure of Christianity. There should be nothing in the war itself to trouble our faith. And as to its conduct, when the bitterness of the conflict is past and we shall look back on the struggle and make allowance for the changed conditions we shall know that on all sides there has been a higher ideal of humanity and mercy than has been shown in any previous war. And the splendid work of the Red Cross, the untiring devotion of the surgeons, and the courage of the chaplains have shown the power of Christ now perhaps never before. So far as nations have gone into the war for aggrandizement and territorial gain, I have nothing to say; but the rank and file of the men who are engaged in it are actuated by far higher motives, and I confess that I for one am not able to condemn them."

Bishop Burgess passed an incidental criticism on school textbooks in defending the Church of England against the charge that it was schismatic in origin.

George Hewlett of Brooklyn was elected Treasurer of the diocese in place of the late Alexander E. Orr. The Rev. Robert Rogers of Brooklyn is acting as Secretary of the convention and the Rev. John Henri Sattig as Assistant Secretary.

AUTO UPSETS, FIVE HURT.

Two Men Buried in Burning Wreckage Expected to Die.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 18.—Five men were injured, two of them seriously, when their automobile overturned at 4 o'clock this morning on the White Horse Turnpike near Berlin.

The automobile, which was owned by Joseph Kelley of 2,046 Ferry Street, Philadelphia, was traveling fast, when the driver, Harry Walsh of 2,136 Lamberton Street, Philadelphia, made too sharp a turn, upsetting his car. Kelley and Walsh, with the three other men, were buried under wreckage, which caught fire when the gasoline tank exploded.

Dr. Frank Spen of Camden discovered the wreck, and after treating the men rushed them to the Cooper Hospital in Camden. Walsh and Kelley are not expected to recover.

The other injured men are Isidore Abrams, Joseph Mohan, and Frank J. Block, all of Philadelphia.

DAUGHTER DEFENDS HURD.

Testifies She, Not Martha Conrad, Took Trip with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 18.—The case of Postmaster George A. Hurd of Haworth, now on trial here, rests on the choice by the jury between the stories of his accuser, Martha Conrad, 17 years old, who was his Post Office clerk, and Mrs. Myra Jones, his daughter.

Miss Conrad told yesterday how her employer had accomplished her ruin, and mentioned incidents in the Rudolph Hotel at Atlantic City last September and in the Traymore Hotel, New York. Today Mrs. Jones took the stand to defend her father. She said that she and not Martha Conrad was introduced as his daughter in Atlantic City.

Prosecutor Huckin made the young woman admit that last September she was employed as a cashier in a restaurant at 1,395 Broadway, New York. The time book was produced showing that she was credited with ful time for the period she says seh was with her father in Atlantic iCty. The witness said that a substitute worked for her while she was away.

Postamster Hurd, under cross-examination, was compelled to name three women of Haworth with whom Mrs. Hurd has linked his name. He denied every specific charge made by Martha Conrad, and was inclined to throw all the blame for what he termed "a damnable frameup" on his sister, Mrs. Jessie Conrad sughn.

Mrs. Margaret Stevens, a nurse of 121 South Fourth Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y., testified that Mrs. Jessie Conrad and Martha Conrad called on her last December, but she concluded that Martha needed no medical attendance. She also told of a visit made two weeks ago to her by Mrs. Conrad and two women from Haworth. The latter begged her not to testify for the Postmaster. For this interference they were arrested in Mount eVrnon on one of the conspiracy harings in which the Conrads were concerned.

Congressman A. C. Hart testified to Hurd's good character, and the fact that Hurd was one of two Republican Postamsters reappointed by President Wilson. The case will go to the jury tomorrow afternoon.

LEGACY TO FORMER FIANCEE

Dr. Wilkerson Left Half His Estate to Her, Though Married.

Half of the estate of Dr. Thomas T. Wilkerson, a Jersey City dentist who died at Avon, N. J., May 5, is left by his will to Mrs. Elizabeth Rector Peterson of Jersey City, to whom he was engaged fourteen years ago, several years before her marriage.

Other bequests are: All the testator's books to the St. Augustine Collegiate Institute of Raleigh, N. C.; $500 to Mrs. Mae McLane, an assistant in his dental office; $500 to Henderson Tucker of Henrico, N. C., for a monument over the testator's grave in his family's burial plot in Northampton County, N. C.; the remainder to be divided in equal parts between Christ Hospital, St. Francis Hospital, William H. Washer, Elmer H. Douglas, Madge F. Stanhope, all of Jersey City; John L. McCormack of Queens, L. I., and Nancy W. Edmonds and Henderson Tucker of North Carolina. The New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Jersey City is appointed executor.

The will was proved yesterday before Surrogate John P. Egan at the Hudson County Court House. The estate is reported to amount to about $20,000.

IN NEW JERSEY.

ELIZABETH.—Three boys, the oldest of whom was under twelve years, confessed to Judge Owen F. Mahon yesterday morning that they had robbed three stores in Broad Street last Sunday night. The discovery of some of the loot hidden in a barn in East Grand Street led to the arrests.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.—The boiler in the pumping station here of the Central Railroad of New Jersey blew up yesterday. No one was hurt. Bricks were hurled over the station roof and showered down upon the tracks.

SUMMIT.—Finding it had no legal power to license barber shops, ice cream factories, and bakeries, the local Board of Health yesterday took steps to amend its ordinances and to return the fee salready paid by the owners of these places.

MONTCLAIR.—The cornerstone of the new First Congregational Church, to replace the edifice destroyed by fire a year ago, was laid by the pastor, the Rev. Charles S. Mills, yesterday. Addresses were made by John R. Howard, George Welwood Murray, W. I. Lincoln Adams, Erman J. Ridgway, and Frank A. Ferris.

TRENTON.—During the investigation yesterday by the Economy and Efficiency Commission into the cost of operation of the inheritance law, witnesses showed that in the first six months of the present fiscal year the receipts have amounted to $1,299,997. In 1907 the receipts were less than $250,000.

TRENTON.—The City Commission was reorganized yesterday. Frederick W. Donnelly was again chosen Mayor, and the other Commissioners were renamed to their respective departments.

THAW TRANSFERRED TO LUDLOW ST. JAIL

Not Criminal and Not Confined for Punishment, Justice Hendrick Holds.

COOK MAKES VAIN PROTEST

Deputy Attorney General Suggests Prisoner Can Go Back to Matteawan for Exercise.

Harry K. Thaw was transferred from the Tombs to Ludlow Street Jail yesterday by the order of Justice Hendrick of the Supreme Court. The trial by jury of Thaw's sanitay was postponed by the action of the Appellate Division and that delay was made the basis for the application that he be transferred. In the court proceedings on Monday, Thaw's counsel, John B. Stanchfield, said that unless the trial was started promptly he would ask for his client's parole in the custody of the Sheriff.

When the lawyers appeared in court yesterday morning Mr. Stanchfield lost no time in making his application. He said that no one contended Thaw was suffering from delusions or that his release in the custody of a Deputy Sheriff would be dangerous to any person.

"All the time that he has been in prison since his return from New Hampshire," said Mr. Stanchfield, "he has been quiet and well behaved. A bank in Pittsburgh, having business with him, sent a commission of physicians to New Hampshire who examined Thaw and then reported back to the bank that he was sane and able to transact business."

Mr. Stanchfield said that the Sheriff was willing to undertake the custody of Thaw, and that the relief asked for should be granted because Thaw was not held in any criminal proceeding. Deputy Attorney General Frank Cook recalled that Thaw had killed a man, but Justice Hendrick replied that a jury had decided the killing was done while Thaw was insane. Mr. Cook then suggested:

"If Thaw doesn't like the Tombs he can go back to Matteawan, where he can have all the liberty he wants and which he used——"

Mr. Cook was going to remind the court that Thaw had run away from the advantages he had enjoyed there, but Justice Hendrick interrupted to say:

"He is not a criminal and is not confined for punishment, but only to guard the people against any outbreaks. The question is how best can this be done without inflicting punishment. There is no desire to punish him."

Mr. Cook replied that there was no such desire, but he thought Matteawan was the place for him.

"I do not know anything about Ludlow Street Jail," he said.

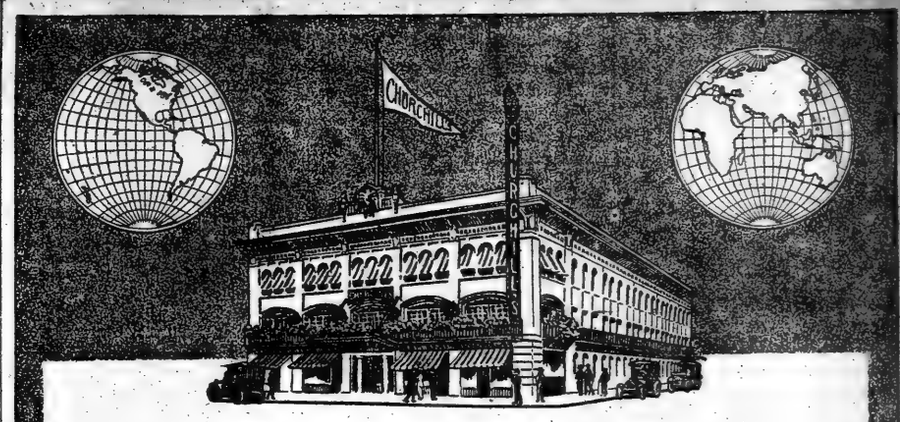
"But, I do," said Justice Hendrick. "It is one of our county institutions."

The Justice had a talk with Sheriff Grifenhagen and then said:

"The Sheriff says that in Ludlow Street Jail Thaw can have exercise and that it is a safe place for him. I remand him to that jail."

The case was adjourned until June 7 to give the Appellate Division time to hear arguments on the question whether the appeal taken by the State from the decision of Justice Hendrick granting Thaw a trial by jury acted as a stay of the trial. Later in the afternoon Thaw, accompanied by Under Sheriff Bowers and a Deputy, walked to the old Ludlow Street Jail. He was assigned to a room on the first floor, where he will be separated from the civil prisoners.

Justice Hendrick would not allow Thaw to get exercise by walking abroad in the custody of Deputy Sheriffs, but he will have plenty of exercise in the big jail yard.



A Famous Globe Trotter Remarked One Evening—

"When I dine at Churchill's I feel as if I am at 'the world's dining point of concentration,' for I meet both friends from throughout the United States as well as from the capitals of Europe. Here, nightly, is crystallized international cosmopolitanism at its height." Correct, indeed, was he in his statement.

Not only with New York's representative people does Churchill's hold a position of pre-eminent popularity but with the discriminating of all cities.

Aside from its atmosphere, dining at Churchill's will reveal why it is held in such favor for dinner. One reason—its *cuisine* which appeals irresistibly to those who want the utmost in *a la carte service*, another reason—its *Special Dinner*, a culinary achievement, for $1.25. And, naturally, an entertainment admitted to be unequalled—

Cabaret Unique

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Churchill's is also held in high favor for luncheon, especially for its *Special Luncheon* at 75c. Served in Ballroom, with dancing.

Special Luncheon 75c

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Our Shirt Showing includes a range of fabrics in Silk, Silk Crepe, Silk and Linen and Madras, at $1.50 to $7.50. Some great bargains at the medium prices.

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Realizing that *you* are the real masters we have to serve—we try for what you most often want.
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Have a look today at the

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Not only *just* the kind of clothes you want—but at just the price you want to pay.
Not forgetting the wide selections and good values at $18—$20—$22.50 and upward to $50—

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It is comparatively easy now, while the schools are in session, to determine by a personal visit what school offers the most suitable environment for your boy.

A list of leading schools will be found in The New York Times every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday under the classification "Instruction." Consult it in planning your trip.

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Fulton St. at De Kalb Av. Brooklyn.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
On account of the enormous success there will be two extra performances AFTERNOON and EVE. of May 31st. THEATRE CLOSED TUESDAY, MAY 25.
CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE
OTIS SKINNER, NAT C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED tleBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS
LAST 2 PERFORMANCES MONDAY, MAY 31

BULLETIN FROM *"She's In Again"*

MR. A. H. WOOLLCOTT of The Times is one of the most discussed dramatic critics of the day. He has figured much of late in the public prints, and in the courts of law. Personally we regard him as a sober minded, erudite young man, and in addition to his high qualifications as a critic, he certainly is one of the most conscientious reporters The Times has on its staff. In reviewing the production of "She's In Again" Monday night, he said:

"As a matter of faithful reporting, it is hereby recorded that a large majority of those who filled the CAIETY THEATRE last evening ROARED WITH LAUGHTER from the beginning of the first act to the end of the third."

All of which is respectfully submitted to the Court.

NED WAYBURN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

POPULAR PRICE MAT. TODAY.

STADIUM City College of New York. 138th-138th Sts., Amst. Ave.
LILLAH McCARTHY-GRANVILLE BARKER English Performances of the Greek Plays.
MON., MAY 31, SAT., JUNE 5, Iphigenia in Tauris
The Trojan Women WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.
PLAYS BEGIN 4:30 P. M.; END 6:15.
TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE PRICES.
$2 to 50c., at McBride's, Tyson's and all other leading agencies; also at Macy's, Gimbel's and Wanamaker's. Mail Orders Only Granville Barker, 1448 Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

Strand B'way & 47 St. "Brother Officers" Noon to 11.30 P. M. 10-50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nxt. W'k. Blanche Sweet in "Stolen Goods."

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:20. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. IN THE DAYS OF FAMINE. THE GODDESS. 2nd Chapter.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE Mat. LEW KELLY & THE BEHMAN SHOW. Today

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

This Friday & Sat. Nights and Saturday Matinee
Brooklyn Pageant
23rd Regiment Armory
An Historical Production Stimulating Civic Pride and Patriotism by a Cast of 2,000 Brooklynites.
Prices—Evgs. 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50, $2; Mat. 25c, 50c, $1.
Seats on Sale at Department Stores and Elsewhere.
EVERY SEAT A GOOD ONE.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d ST. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
MAKES LAUGHING EASY.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 9590 Columbus. LAST WEEK.
Pop. Mat. Today. Seats $1.50
TONIGHT 8:30
ARNOLD DALY in SHAW'S COMEDY,
LAST TWO TIMES ARMS AND THE MAN
Popular Matinee Tomorrow. "CANDIDA"
Seats $1.50. (1st Time)
Tomorrow Night, "YOU NEVER CAN TELL"

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
TWIN "ED"

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 6 TIMES ILLINGTON IN THE LIE

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. MAT. TOMORROW 25 & 50c.
Van Den Berg-Conquest Opera Co. Presents "The Mikado"

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LONGACRE THEA., W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. POP. MAT. TODAY 2:30.
The Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE

ASTOR B'y, 45 St. 2:30&8:30. Box Seats $1. Entire Balc. 25c Entire Orch. 50c
The Superb Photo-Spectacle, The Eternal City with PAULINE FREDERICK

CANDLER West 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. POP. MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
TONIGHT 32:1ST PERFORMANCE. ON TRIAL

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. EVA TANGUAY, "Woman Proposes." Florence Tempest-Donald McDonald & Co. "A Mysterious Affair." Others.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.,
In quality of food, service and entertainment is all a perfect restaurant should be.
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TWENTY ACTS
EVERY EVENING — SEVEN TO ONE
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Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 and 11:30—No Admission Charged.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
Your own selection from our a la Carte Menu
Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions.
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One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
800 Rooms with Bath
Rates, $2 and up.

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Southern Cooking. Hot Biscuits. Fried Chicken.
BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 40c., 5:30 to 7:30

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LARGEST AND FINEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "A" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms.
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We Cater to Dinner Parties.
Single Room with Bath (per year) from $548
2 Rooms and Bath (per year) ..... from $720
3 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths (per year) ..... from $1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LEVERSEN, MANAGER.
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Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

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PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opposite West 130th St. Ferry NOW OPEN One Continuous Round of Pleasure.
LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN
ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.
ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO, 30 E. 34th St. Mur. Hill 2010.
Mansfield Studios, 33 W. 44th. Bryant 4674. All dances taught. Summer prices. Each pupil has private room. No one to laugh at mistakes.
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HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE
John A. Ross—Miss Mabelle Joyce. Hotel Imperial. Bryant 448-449. 52d St. Entrance. Phone for Appointment. Studio also at Hotel Plaza.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Friday rain; moderate northwest to northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,935. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON'S DEMANDS WILL BE REJECTED, BERLIN BELIEVES

Rumor in High Circles That Germany Will Refuse to End Submarine Warfare.

BUT HOPES AGAINST WAR

Belief Expressed That We Will Change Our View with Regard to Blockading Tactics.

LESS HOPE IN WASHINGTON

Tone of Berlin Press Causes Gloom—One Feature of Note Explained.

NO REPLY FOR 10 DAYS

Gerard So Notifies the State Department—Italy Now Occupying Centre of the Stage.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, (Via Amsterdam,) May 19.—I learn confidentially that Germany's answer to the United States will probably reaffirm Germany's previously stated position by announcing a continuation of the submarine war.

In well informed quarters the hope is expressed that Americans are too sensible not to see the German point of view of absolute necessity in the life and death struggle and the absurdity of American travelers giving immunity to contraband. There is still the optimistic feeling that the Lusitania incident will not cause war.

Italy's possible participation in the war is overshadowing the situation in Berlin and the American note is arousing little excitement, although there is popular interest in the alleged fact that the Lusitania was an ammunition-carrying auxiliary cruiser.

Count Reventlow says today: "The submarine war will be continued. The German Government knew what it was doing when it took its present course."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, (Via London,) May 19.—Several leading German newspapers join today in a fierce attack on the United States, making a concerted demand that Germany refuse to yield to the American protest. Practically all of these newspapers repeat the same arguments, declaring that neutrals entering the war zone do so at their own risk and that the Americans aboard the Lusitania "were shielding contraband goods with their persons."

The Berliner Tageblatt says: "The demand of the Washington Government must be rejected. Indeed, the whole note hardly merits serious consideration. Its 'firm tone' is only a cloak to hide America's consciousness of her own culpability."

AMSTERDAM, (Via London,) May 19.—Captain Persius, writing in the Berlin Tageblatt regarding the American note to Germany, says:

"If, in spite of the German Admiralty's warning against entering the war zone American citizens intrusted themselves to the Lusitania, the blame falls upon themselves and their Government. Can America guarantee that neither guns nor ammunition were on board and, further, that a submarine, when emerging, was not exposed to being rammed by the Lusitania? If the answer is in the negative, as undoubtedly it must be, the American Government, after calm deliberation, will understand it has no right to raise a protest against the torpedoing of the Lusitania.

"The German Government, we expect, will have the firmness to retract no step and should in this case be certain of the approval of the entire people. We hope the lesson will be learned from the sinking of the Lusitania that no neutrals should intrust themselves to British ships or give them goods for transport."

CAPITAL RUMORS GLOOMY.

Washington Hears the Kaiser's Counsellors Are Antagonistic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Reports received here today from Berlin as to the disposition of persons high in authority in the German Government have served to give a pessimistic tinge to opinion regarding the outcome of the demands contained in President Wilson's note to Germany dealing with the Lusitania disaster and the general German policy of submarine attacks.

Those who had been hopeful that Germany's course would be conciliatory do not extract comfort from these Berlin reports, and some of them are now inclined to believe that the sentiment in the German capital is decidedly antagonistic to making concessions to the American position.

According to the understanding of these reports, men who have great influence in German imperial councils are endeavoring to influence the Government's attitude in the direction of sending a response to the representations

Continued on Page 2.

GERMANS TORPEDO THREE BRITISH SHIPS

Steamer Dumcree Is Sunk—Norwegians Save the Passengers and Crew.

CARDIFF, Wales, May 19.—The British steamer Drumcree, which left Barry yesterday, has been torpedoed in the English Channel. The crew and passengers were saved.

It was only on account of the bravery shown by the crew of a Norwegian steamer that the passengers and crew of the Drumcree were rescued. The Drumcree was first torpedoed when off the Cornish coast yesterday, but the projectile failed to sink her. She was taken in tow by the Norwegian steamer, but the submarine started in pursuit and the Norwegian cast her off.

A second torpedo finished the Drumcree and she was sinking rapidly when the Norwegian vessel, perceiving her peril, returned and took off the passengers and crew.

LONDON, May 19.—The Admiralty reports that the British steamer Dumfries was torpedoed at 11:30 o'clock this morning. All hands were saved. It is added that the steamer is still afloat twenty-five miles southwest of Hartland Point.

The Dumfries, which is 4,121 tons gross, left Cardiff Tuesday for Leghorn. An Aberdeen dispatch says the trawler Lucerne was sunk by a German submarine forty miles off Rattray Head today. The crew of the trawler was landed.

The steamer Drumeree was built in Sunderland in 1905. She was of 2,557 tons net register, and 374 feet long. She was owned in Liverpool.

CUSHING'S MEN TELL OF GERMAN AIR ATTACK

Aviator Manoeuvred to Drop Bomb Into Funnel—Ample Light to See Ship's Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The report of Captain Lars Larsen Herland, Master of the American tour steamer Cushing, made today upon his arrival here, leaves no room to doubt that the German airmen who bombarded his ship on April 28, knew their mark was an American. A copy of the report will be sent to the State Department.

"The airmen," Captain Herland says, "swept in narrow circles over the tanker, trying to get directly over the funnel, with the idea, apparently, of dropping a bomb into it and wrecking the engine room.

"When attacked the Cushing was about twenty-five miles from Antwerp and eight miles from the North Hinder Lightship. It was near 7 o'clock in the evening, but the sun had barely touched the horizon, and there was ample light for the pilot of the biplane to see the words, 'Cushing, New York, United States of America,' painted on each side of the vessel in letters eight feet hight and to note the Stars and Stripes at the masthead and the taffrail.

"When the airship was first noted it was several thousand feet in the air, but dropped as it approached the ship, and soon was only about 500 feet up. Suddenly it swooped down to about 300 feet above the Cushing. Then there was a tremendous explosion, and a wave flooded the stern deck. A second bomb missed the port quarter by a foot or so, and sent another wave over the lower deck.

"The biplane swung up into the wind, hung motionless for a second or so, then came the third bomb, which just grazed the starboard rail and shot into the sea.

"The airship hung around for a few minutes, then headed toward the Dutch coast. She was flying a white flag, with a black cross in the centre, the pennant of the German air fleet."

"The first bomb exploded like a battleship," said William S. Alexander, Assistant Engineer of the Cushing. "The crew scuttled below decks. The aeroplane was so close that we could plainly hear the whirr of her motor. It was only the poor marksmanship of the Germans that saved us. If they had sent one of those bombs down the smokestack it would have blown up the ship. The bomb that exploded at the stern made me think half the ship had been blown away so great was the concussion."

On her return trip from Antwerp the Cushing grazed a floating mine off the English port of Deal, but so gently that there was no explosion.

Members of the Cushing's crew have dozens of bits of jagged iron gathered from the deck after the third bomb exploded, which they are keeping as souvenirs of the experience.

MAYOR'S BEAR ESCAPED.

Only One Seen on Hunting Trip Got Away—Party Goes to Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

CODY, Wyo., May 19.—Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of New York and his party, including Mrs. Mitchel and Dora Barber, arrived here late last evening from their ten days' hunting trip on the ranch of A. A. Anderson of New York, forty-five miles northwest of here. Despite almost constant hunting ever since the party left Cody, only one bear was seen on the trip, and that was not until late last Sunday evening, the last day of the hunt. Then a grizzly was sighted on the dge of some timber. The animal was a monster, according to Mr. Anderson, but too far away for a good shot. The party could not approach directly for fear the animal would scent them on the wind, and a round-about course was taken.

Then began a race between the party and the fast approaching darkness to get within range. They scrambled over rocks and fallen timbers for nearly a quarter of a mile. Mrs. Mitchel was quite as eager as the other hunters to get a shot at the bear and led the pursuit for a time. Much to the party's disappointment, when they came over a rise in the ground hoping to get a shot at the game they found the bear had retreated into the timber and it was useless to follow, because of the darkness.

The party left early this morning for Stn Francisco, where the Mayor will represent New York City at the exposition. Mr. Anderson remained at the ranch, where he will spend the Summer.

Although disappointed at his failure to bag a bear skin for his den, Mayor Mitchel said he expected to return in the Fall during the elk season for another hunt in Wyoming's big-game country.

APPLES! Party with $1,000 can secure substantial interest in large bearing Apple-Orchard. Large, permanent income. Walter W. Trout, Peoples Trust Company, Martinsburg, West Va.—Advt.

EIGHT UNIONISTS FOR NEW CABINET

Only the Premier and Foreign Secretary Certain of Their Posts, Asquith Tells Commons.

HOUSE ADJOURNS TILL JUNE

Then the "National Cabinet" Will Take Office and Ask Vote of Confidence.

FISHER BACK AT ADMIRALTY

His Return Insures Shift of Churchill—Kitchen's Management Criticised.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 20.—The prolific rumors of a general reconstruction of the British Cabinet to meet the problems of war were confirmed in general in the House of Commons yesterday when Premier Asquith spoke briefly in explanation of the coming change without, however, giving any indication as to the composition of the "National Cabinet" except to say that he himself would remain as Premier and Sir Edward Grey would remain at the Foreign Office.

His statement served to remove apprehensions that had been aroused whether Sir Edward would retain the Foreign Secretaryship or whether, in view of reports about his health and particularly his eyesight, he might not think it wise to retire.

All Other Places Open.

By implication from Mr. Asquith's speech all the seats in the Cabinet are open to change, save only the two he mentioned. This means that any redistribution considered necessary can be arranged.

While there may be some changes of the plan before the Cabinet is completed, the present belief is that the national ministry will be constituted along the lines already indicated in these dispatches.

Lord Reading, the Lord Chief Justice, will probably take the Lord Chancellorship and Sir John Simon will succeed Lord Reading in that place.

Certain features of the recent crisis can now be emphasized. Of first importance is the War Office and munitions aspect of the question. It appears that faithful to its old traditions, the War Office, of which Lord Kitchener is the head, has been obsessed by the idea that it was the peculiar province of the War Office to run the war. Consequently the Cabinet as a whole has been kept in the dark respecting certain most important phases of the conflict. One of these was the supreme demand for high explosives on a tremendous scale. The Cabinet knew little of Sir John French's requests for increased supplies of ammunition.

The mystery of Colonel Repington's visit to the British headquarters in France is now unveiled. He went at the special invitation of Sir John French and sent his famous dispatch to The Times of last Friday with the special object of making it plain to the country how Sir John was handicapped. It was censored at the British Headquarters.

This full confirmation of the persistent rumors came about as a result of inquiries made by the Cabinet in regard to the course of the War Office executive. The facts were known to certain Opposition leaders before they were known to Cabinet Ministers. They were sprung upon the Cabinet as a surprise, and, according to some Liberals, were used as a lever whereby to force Asquith to accept a coalition ministry.

The second point upon which it is necessary to lay stress for a proper understanding of the crisis is the situation at the Admiralty. In this matter the pivotal point was the Dardanelles operations, in regard to which it is now admitted by Liberals that Mr. Churchill was, in certain decisions, entirely at variance with the sea lords of the Board of Admiralty.

This was well brought in the statement published in the Daily Chronicle yesterday morning.

The Scene in the Commons.

Scene When Asquith Spoke.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the Daily News writes under yesterday's date: "To-day the great ministry which has governed the empire ten years and thrice received the approval of the electors, faced the House of Commons for the last time. When Parliament reassembles, the entire landscape will have changed.

"One thought of that first scene in January, 1906, when Campbell-Bannerman met his victorious supporters and then one remembered that of all those brilliant ministers one only and he, Sir Edward Grey, remains at the department over which he then assumed control. Here he still was, answering questions now exactly as he answered them then.

"On this closing occasion it would have been in accordance with dramatic propriety if the Government had mastered in strength, but Mr. Asquith was at the Guild Hall and with one or two exceptions it was a bench of Under Secretaries. Mr. Churchill was present for a few minutes, cheerful and smiling, but one felt the old comradeship had been broken, never to be renewed.

"The coup de grace was administered during the debate on adjournment. How Gladstone would have struck the blow I cannot say, there would surely have been certain graceful flourishes of the sword before the weapon flashed upon the victim. Mr. Asquith's was the method of the guillotine. One sharp blow and all was over.

"Received with cheers he announced that the Cabinet must now be reconstructed on a broader, personal, and political basis. He would re-

Continued on Page 3.

TO BANISH SUMMER FATIGUE take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Teaspoonful in water makes a delicious, cooling Summer drink.—Advt.

Baron Fisher's Upset of the English Cabinet

A Veteran Diplomat, who foretold Winston Churchill's downfall in The Sunday Times a month ago, writes of the personality of the First Sea Lord in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Order the Sunday Times today. The Times is always sold out early.

PEACE CONFERENCE TALKS MOSTLY WAR

Hibben for Peace Only with Honor—Calls Security Too Dearly Bought a 'Living Hell.'

FOR A WISE PREPAREDNESS

So as to Prevent Initial Sacrifice of Life in War—Other Speakers Discuss War Problems.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., May 19.—At the opening here today of the twenty-first annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitaration, Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, stirred the delegates by taking issues with pacifists who favor disarmament and by advocating "a wise preparedness of our military forces in the United States."

"I do not advocate preparedness for war," he said, "but a preparedness against war—a preparedness which in the event of the catastrophe of war itself will prevent the enormous initial sacrifice of human lives which has characterized every war in which the United States has been engaged throughout our past history.

"Non one," he declared, "can be so blind regarding the significance of present conditions as to take the position that a grave national emergency is not at least a possibility.

"I am not in sympathy with the peace propaganda which is being prosecuted in many of our public schools, so far, at least, as it endeavors to quicken the peace sentiment by impressing upon the minds of the young children the horrors or the economical losses of war.

"It is the weakest kind of sentimentalism gone mad, to imagine that the cause of peace is in the remotest degree advanced by teaching the children of the public schools to sing the doggerel rhymes beginning 'I did not raise my boy to be a soldier.'"

Without naming any of the belligerents, Dr. Hibben asserted that one thing tending to obstruct the progress of peace was that "this present terrible war has developed certain practices and usages which will revolutionize the accepted restrictions of international law so that hereafter all immemorial obligations of nation to nation is a state of war well be swept away.

"This is not a question of mere academic interest which we are discussing," he concluded. "We, as a nation, are looking into a future that is dark and portentous. In the high tension of international pride and jealousy national suspicion, the most insignificant accident may chance to precipitate for us a national catastrophe. And in the great emergency, if it should come, what will we say? Peace? Peace at any price?

"By all means let us pay any price which can buy peace—restraint of passion, long sufferance, sacrifice of material wealth or of every personal convenience and comfort. Let us sacrifice it all, everything which can buy peace. But let us not forget that there are some things which cannot buy peace. If we sacrifice them in order to secure peace, the peace thus sought becomes for us the veriest torment of a living hell. We dare not trade honor for peace, we dare not betray duty in order that we may bargain for peace. We dare not indulge ourselves in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace while we turn deaf ears to the cry of distress or to the summons of a righteous cause."

Never in the twenty-one years of its existence had the Lake Mohonk Conference heard such a call to arms. The Princton President's appeal aroused intense interest and discussion among the more than 200 delegates here from all parts of the country.

The Conference was opened by Daniel Smiley, who, as usual, was host to all the members of the conference and their wives.

Mr. Smiley tried to strike the keynote of the Conference when he said in his speech of welcome:

"At this date one would think it unnecessary to explain that this is not nor has it been a peace conference, so-called. It is taken for granted that all here are convinced that war is undesirable and it is our purpose with earnestness but at the same time with carefulness and prudence to devise machinery for making its recurrence less frequent."

The President's address was delivered by John Bassett Moore, Professor of International Law and Diplomacy at Columbia University and formerly counselor of the State Department. Pointing out that although a world court had been established at The Hague sixteen years ago the spirit of co-operation has been lacking to support it and make it effective, Mr. Mooreddiscussed some of the necessary steps to secure international co-operation. The principle that every independent nation has the right to declare war, and having declared it, to assume the rights of conquest, Mr. Moore said, would have to be restricted before there was anything like a reign of law among nations.

Theodore Marburg of Baltimore, ex-Minister to Belgium, outlined the possibilities of a great peace league, which should not attempt to decide international disputes, but should insist that such controversies must not be permitted to lead to war. Such a league, he recommended, should unite to punish any power that started a war, and if there was any dispute about which belligerent took the initiative it should be decided that the power responsible for starting a war was that which first invaded another's territory. By this criterion, he declared, there was no doubt that Germany began the present war, at least in so far as concerned France.

Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, dwelt on the importance of producing internal peace if international peace were desired. The underlying causes of unrest, he said, should be studied. One remedy which Mr. Marks discussed was that provided by the Canadian act for the prevention of strikes. That did not enforce arbitration, but it did enforce investigation. It had been in force now for eight years, and by insisting on a delay of thirty days, while employers and employes could set forth their sides to the dispute and the public could make its opinion known, it had prevented 90 per cent of the threatened strikes.

In his address John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, said:

"The war has done more than any other political influence, since the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823, to promote Pan-American solidarity and emphasize the importance of the common interests of the Western Republic. In this growth of Pan-Americanism there loms high the possibilities of a united America, using its influence for peace in Europe. It is altogether possible and feasible that not alone the United States but the United States having the co-operation of the other twenty American Republics, or a group of them, shall be able yet to respond favorably to an appeal that might be made from the Old World to arbitrate or scttle its differences."

Continued on Page 4.

SUMMER RESORTS
On line CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RWY. For booklets apply to Ticket Office, 31st and Broadway, or Penna. Ticket Offices.—Advt.

BRITISH PRIZE COURT PRODDED TO ACTION

Page's Insistence and Hints of Protest Accelerate Hearings on American Cargoes.

$20,000,000 IS INVOLVED

Nearly 400 Shipments Tied Up, Some Since Last October—Extend Time on German Goods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 19.—Strong official representations have been made by the American Embassy to the Government here within the last ten days urging that steps be taken to arrive at a decision in the cases of nearly 400 American cargoes which have been seized in English waters, so that the owners may know what to expect.

Ambassador Page has called on the Foreign Office at least three times within the last ten days to impress on Sir Edward Grey that American shippers owning cargoes running up to an aggregate of $20,000,000 were asking Washington to see that Great Britain acted promptly. They wanted to know if the British Government was going to buy the shipments or if they were to be thrown back on the hands of the shippers. The failure of Great Britain to act on shipments seized so far back as last October has caused shippers worry, and the Ambassador intimated that they were instating their grievances in a vigorous way at Washington.

Incident to the cabled word from Washington that President Wilson was framing a note of protest to Great Britain came the official information to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that the British Government had been hard at work in the last five days endeavoring to dispose of every cargo in which American interest lay. Approximately twenty cargoes have been taken up by the prize court since last Friday. Of these twelve already have been disposed of, the British Government in nearly every instance arranging to buy the cargo and fully reimbursing the shippers for seizure. Other cases, it was explained today, were being considered as fast as possible, with a view to clearing the entire list. The British Government is buying outright every cargo of cotton.

NO NOTE TO ENGLAND.

High Officials Deny New Protest Is Considered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—No note of protest to Great Britain over the manner in which the British Admiralty is dealing with American cargoes detained at British ports has been drafted or decided upon by the Administration. Despite the persistent publication of statements that such a note would be sent immediately, or within a day or two, it can be stated on high authority that no such note has been sent, or drafted, or even decided upon.

It is true that efforts have been made to persuade President Wilson to send a vigorous protest to the British Government against what has been represented to State Department officials as a violation of American commercial rights and against delays and detentions of cotton ships and other vessels in British ports. It is also known that the State Department has been seriously impressed with many of the representations that have been made, and has been quietly, but nevertheless steadily, doing everything within its rights and power to facilitate the prompt disposition of specific cargoes. However, careful inquiry fails to disclose that the situation has been regarded such as to warrant the dispatch of any general note of protest to the British Government at this time.

The complaints that have reached the State Department have received consideration and messages have been sent to Ambassador Page at London concerning the specific complaints that have been made. The British Embassy in Washington has also been endeavoring to facilitate the disposal of cases and to remove legitimate grounds of complaint. The commercial attache, Sir Richard Crawford, who was sent to Washington as the technical adviser of the British Ambassador on comercial matters, has been active in his efforts to satisfy American shippers, but it has been found difficult to obtain from some cotton shippers the data necessary to enable the British government to carry out its agreement to compensate for the cotton which was shipped after March 1 with the understanding that if taken by the British government it would be paid for at the contract price at which it was to be sold in Germany.

The last American note to the British Government dealing with the treatment of American commerce bore date of March 30. Nearly two months have elapsed without any written response from Downing Street beyond a courteous acknowledgement when the communication was delivered by Ambassador Page.

The note did not necessarily call for a reply, but it did contemplate that action would be taken by the British Government unless it saw fit to challenge the correctness of the principles of international law laid down in the American Government's statement of its attitude toward the British Order in Council.

British Spur Action.

Evidence has reached Washington this week that the British Government has been fully apprised of the character of representations that have been made by shippers of cotton and other cargoes and has already taken steps to obtain swifter action on the pending cases in cargoes and ships awaiting action by the British Price Court. In view of the evident desire of German-American propagandists i nthis country to make the most of the complaints that have reached Washington from shippers who have been seeking, through Senators and independently, to have the American Government dispatch a stiff note of protest to the British Government, it is believed in well-informed circles here that the British Government has decided up-

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FRANCE SHOWS HER GREAT GUNS TO THE TIMES

Creusot and Bourges Disclose Their Panorama of the Industry of Death.

THE NEW FORT DESTROYER

Fires a Shell Greater Than the German "42" and May Be First Used Against Metz.

BATTERIES READY FOR ITALY

Armored Trains Equipped Like Battleships, and a New Little Gun That Is Kept Secret.

HANDLING HIGH EXPLOSIVES

Automatic Machines Unwatched Underground Fill the Shells, Recording Their Work on a Distant Dial.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 19.—I have just completed a four days' visit to the holy of holies of France, her most sacred, most secret, most rigidly guarded possession in wartime. I mean the great cannon manufactories at Le Creusot, controlled by Schneider & Co., the only concern in the world that has rivaled the Krupps in the magnitude of its production, even surpassing them, according to a majority of artillery experts, in the ingenuity of its work.

I also passed a day at the great Government arsenal at Bourges, where artillery officers receive their training, and where explosives are manufactured for the shells, which are also made in the steel works of Le Creusot.

The trip was arranged after longer and more profound thought on the part of the Ministry of War than that preceding any permissions granted for journeys to the firing line. In fact, this is the first time in the history of the works that newspaper men have been taken there. As on my trips to the front, I was accompanied by an officer of the General Staff.

Ever since the war of 1870 Le Creusot has been the great secret of the French Government, not even the name becoming well known to the world in general, as has Essen, the home of the Krupps. Nevertheless, in several recent wars several nations that got badly battered learned that Le Creusot was responsible, for Schneider & Co. have sold cannon to all applicants except Germany and Austria—those countries always having been on the black list.

Creusots Won in the Balkan War.

England first got a taste of the Creusot guns at the hands of the Boers; but the real test came in the recent Balkan War, at the battle of Lule Burgas, when the Bulgarians and Serbs caused the débacle of the German-organized Turks. Then every press dispatch in the world carried the significant line: "The Creusot cannon silenced the Krupps." Since then European artillery experts have been in the habit of making the remark—which the public still declines to appreciate—"The French army has the best field artillery in the world."

The present war has proved them right; for, excepting Germany's heavy siege mortars of 42 centimeters, the Creusot "75s" have had the best of every artillery argument on the battle line. In fact, the Krupp's "77s," especially designed to combat the "75s," have been pronounced a failure.

So, on my trip to Le Creusot, I did not think about the "75s"; that question was settled. What I wanted to know was whether France had evolved, since the war began, a gun that would offset the work accomplished by the German monsters at Lège, Namur, Maubeuge and Antwerp. I can now say—for I have seen—that France has, not one, but two types of artillery that will beat anything belonging to Germany.

Before proceeding further, let me explain that the Captain who accompanied me on the trip, and who will personally censor this article, only today obtained from the Ministry of War the exact data of what I am perinitted to describe. His censorship will be more rigid than that previously applied to any story ever cabled. He told me that I would not be allowed even to say whether the new types were guns, howitzers or mortars, and that the ranges and weights of projectiles must not be given. So I shall merely call them cannon, leaving out more specific details.

New Gun Called "the Conqueror."

Frenchmen rarely attempt to make "the biggest in the world" of anything. They prefer perfection to size. They are perfectly willing to let the Germans make the biggest things. So, despite the scores of stories told in Paris about the new monster French guns, bigger than the biggest German dreams, I can say that the biggest of the new cannon are not so large as the German 42-centimeters. My captain has just told me that perhaps I will be allowed to mention the size of the largest new type; so I change it. It is 37-centimeters, or five centimeters smaller than the German "Jack Johnson." That is to say, it's bore is fourteen and one-half inches. It is called "le Vainqueur." I have seen these guns (I may not mention their number); I have ex-

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BRITONS OF 5 FEET 2 UP TO 40 MAY ENLIST

Army Requirements Much Less Rigid Under Kitchener's Call for 300,000 Recruits.

LONDON, May 19.—An official announcement by the British War Office, in connection with the appeal by Lord Kitchener for more men for the army, says that it has been decided that recruits enlisting into the regular army for the duration of the war shall be accepted up to the age of 40 years and that the minimum standard height for such recruits shall be 5 feet 2 inches for the infantry.

This decision applies also to enlistments into the territorial force.

Replying to a declaration by several members that compulsory military service should be adopted, Harold J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, said in the House of Commons this evening that the Government was alive to the need for mobilizing all resources for the war.

There were a number of persons, he said, who did not realize the gravity of the situation; but the House should weigh well all considerations before it attempted a system of compulsory service. The Government, Mr. Tennant said, realized that such a step might become necessary, and appealed to the House not to press him to say more.

Under the Reserve act of 1907 army age was between 19 and 38, and the height between 5 feet 5 inches and 6 feet 2 inches. Since the war began the minimum height was first reduced to 5 feet 4 inches and the maximum height abolished.

In the Regular Army of the United States the minimum height is normally 5 feet 4 inches, and the chest measurement 32 inches, but a certain relaxation of standards is allowed. The age of enlistment is elastic, like the physical measurements. Nominally it is from 18 to 35. But a youth under 18 may enlist with the consent of his parents or guardian, and a promising soldier over 35 is not usually rejected.

BRITISH RACE MEETS ARE CALLED OFF

Government Decided They Would Interfere With the Transit of Troops.

LONDON, May 19.—Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, announced tonight that the jockey club had complied with a request by the Government to stop racing in Great Britain after this week for the duration of the war, except at Newmarket.

Mr. Runciman in a letter to the Chief Steward of the Jockey Club stated that the general feeling on both sides in the House of Commons was strongly against the continuance of the meetings, and that, owing to the war, it was necessary to keep "the whole of our British railway system free from congestion at any time for the rapid and unimpeded transit of troops for the war. An exception was made of the Newmarket meeting, because the town's industries are entirely dependent on racing.

It is thought probable that advantage will be taken of the Newmarket exception to run the Derby and some other classic races there.

GERMANS TAKE TRENCHES ON LORETTE HEIGHTS

Allies Make No Gains in Weather Which Precludes Active Operations.

LONDON, May 19.—Operations in the western theatre of war were again impeded today by unfavorable weather conditions. Such advantage as has been gained appears to rest with the Germans, who report the capture of trenches on the heights of Lorette, and the repulse of attacks by the British near Neuve Chapelle, and by the French in the forest of Le Prêtre.

This is the version of the day's fighting given out in Berlin

On the eastern bank of the canal north of Ypres, fighting developed in our favor. South of Neuve Chapelle a British attack, made after a heavy preparatory artillery fire, was repulsed.

In the Lorette heights we took some trenches and two machine guns. A French attack against the southern part of Neuville broke down under our fire, with the heaviest losses for the enemy.

In the forest of Le Prêtre the French attempted to break through a little before midnight, but were held back by our artillery.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight says:

Very inclement weather prevails, with a very thick mist, and there has been no action during the day on any part of the front.

The Germans last night attempted attack in the forest of Le Prêtre, but were immediately checked, by our fire.

Following is the French afternoon report of operations:

The bad weather continues. There has been no development on the front during the night, with the exception of some artillery exchanges at various points. Also to the east of the Yser two attempted attacks on the part of the enemy were checked by our fire.

THINKS HE SANK SUBMARINE

Captain of American Steamer Wico Reports Collision in North Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The American steamship Wico, which arrived here yesterday from Stockholm, Sweden, is believed by her Captain to have run down and sunk a submarine in the North Sea in her last voyage to Stockholm. Captain Ibson said today the vessel quivered from bow to stern and the blades of her propeller were found to be badly damaged. He first thought the ship had struck a submerged rock, but as there was no land near, he believes the Wico ran into a submarine which was anoeuvering to get in position to fire a torpedo.

U. S. SUBMARINES DISABLED.

The E-2 and the K-1 Are Being Towed Into Newport.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Two of the submarines engaged in the Atlantic fleet's war game off the coast were disabled tonight and were taken in tow for Newport, R. I., to be repaired.

Reports to the Navy Department announced that the E-2 broke her crankshaft and the K-1 developed engine trouble. Just here the submarine flotilla was operating was not announced.

SABONY PORTRAITS 3 FOR $5.00 at 564 Fifth Ave. (54th St.) only address.—Advt.

ITALIAN ARMY HOLDS RAILWAYS; CADORNA AT FRONT

Generalissimo and His Staff Arrive at Vicenza, Near Austrian Frontier.

TROOPS MASSING AT BORDER

Austria Reported to Have Made an Offer of Further Concessions for Peace.

REPUBLICANS NOW FOR WAR

273 Members of Parliament Express Intention of Joining Army After Adjournment.

KING VISITS THE BARRACKS

Crowds Cheer for Victory and for Montenegro and Serbia in Ovation to Queen.

LONDON, Thursday, May 20.—Indications all point to the entrance of Italy into the war within a few hours on the side of the Entente powers, notwithstanding that Foreign Minister Sonnino is reported to have informed the Council of Ministers at its session on Tuesday evening that offers of additional territorial concessions had been received from Austria.

Advices received in Paris yesterday announced that Lieutenant General Count Cadorna, Italian Chief of Staff, had arrived with his staff at Vicenza, near the Austrian frontier.

The mobilization of troops is continuing rapidly in upper Italy. Many trains are leaving Milan, carrying soldiers in the direction of the frontier posts.

A royal decree, by which all railroad lines and stations in Italy are placed entirely under the supervision of the military authorities, was published yesterday in the Official Gazette of Rome.

Under the provisions of the decree military power is given tothe officials to prohibit suspected persons from traveling on the railroads or even approaching the lines. All travelers are warned that at certain points they must not look from the carriage windows, but must keep the shutters closed.

Any persons approaching a tunnel or bridge will be imprisoned for six months. If war has been declared when the offense is committed they will be courtmartialed. Soldiers and the police are intrusted with the enforcement of the decree, and are authorized to fire upon persons who violate its provisions.

Freight traffic between Italy and Germany by way of Cwitzerland has been stopped.

Although denial was made at the Austrian and German Embassies of the reports that Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, and Baron von Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador, had demanded their passports, or that their departure was imminent, a dispatch from Geneva says that several servants, having in charge heavy baggage bearing the monogram of Prince von Buelow, German Ambassador at Rome, have arrived at Chiasso, Switzerland.

Count von Thun Hohenstein of Trent, Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, an Austrian subject, left Rome yesterday for Vienna after an audience with Pope Benedict.

Whole Nation Now United.

ROME, May 19.—The statement of the Imperial German Chancellor before the Reichstag yesterday shows that Germany is still hoping against hope that Italy may not join in the war against Austria. At the same time, the overwhelming evidence here is that the whole country is united and calling for war on its traditional foe.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's official announcement of the actual concessions offered by Austria has not tended to improve the situation, as no mention was made of either Gorizia or the Dalmatian Islands, promising allusions to which were made in the semi-official statements published from time to time in the newspapers and presumed to come from Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador.

The days of Italy's regeneration are recalled by the events of the present. Apparently there are no factions in Italy now, all differences having been laid aside for the time being. Those who have been advocating intervention in the war and those who have been working in the interest of peace have ceased to express their views and are awaiting the action of the Government. Seemingly there exist no longer Monarchists or Republicans, Clericals or Radicals, Socialists or Conservatives, but only Italians determined to fight to the last man, if that should be necessary, to maintain and develop in Europe the world position won by their forefathers.

The Republicans have published a manifesto declaring their readiness to go to the front "to fight for the glory of the country and the rights of nations." From all the provinces come offers from volunteers desiring to enlist and willing to make all sacrifices, as some express it, "to free our Italian brothers who have so long suffered under a foreign yoke." Two hundred and seventy-three Deputies have already declared their intention immediately

upon the adjournment of the chamber to ask to go to the front, in case of war, to serve their country.

King at Barracks Unattended.

King Victor Emmanuel visited the barracks today without an escort. He was recognized and acclaimed with the same enthusiasm and fervor as his grandfather was on the eve of those eventful campaigns of 1859 and 1866.

Queen Helena and the Duchess of Aosta, on leaving the Quirinal, were the object of an affectionate manifestation, in which the people shouted for victory for Italy, for Montenegro and Serbia. Colonel Giuseppe Garibaldi visited the Minister of War and asked his permission to organize a body of volunteers. The people cheered him, remembering his grandfather's leadership in the defence of Rome.

Large numbers of students gathered at the university and proceeded to the Ministry of Public Instruction, where the Minister, Signor Grippo, addressed them and thanked them in the name of the country, saying that much was expected of them.

ITALY'S BORDER TOWNS OCCUPIED BY ARMY

Officers and Men Enthusiastic and Confident on Eve of Great Struggle.

ITALIAN FRONTIER, (via Paris,) May 19.—The frontier towns of Udine, Belluno, Verona, and Brescia, as well as their respective provinces, are entirely in the hands of the military authorities, and trains carrying field guns, horses, troops, ammunition, and provisions are congesting all the lines. The peasants' houses are occupied by officers, every family being obliged, according to their size and means, to provide lodging, and in some cases meals, for one or more officers.

The spirit of the Italian troops is excellent, and the officers are full of confidence, not only because of the enthusiasm displayed by the men, but by reason of the superiority of arms which they carry.

It is said that Italy possesses the most powerful machine guns in existence, capable of firing 1,400 bullets a minute, covering an area of 500 square yards. Italy has also adopted a new type of gun carriage, enabling the transport, even up steep mountains, of heavy siege guns, through a mechanism in the carriage which propels the cannon.

AMBASSADORS TARRY.

Await Final Word from Italian Parliament Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Prince von Bülow and Baron Macchio's separate visits to the Foreign Office yesterday originated a report that their departure was imminent, especially as special trains had been kept at their disposal since Monday. This report, however, proved premature. The two Ambassadors did not ask for passports and do not intend to leave Rome until tomorrow's opening of Parliament.

They evidently have been instructed to await the eleventh hour when either mobilization has been ordered or war declared.

It is possible that circumstances may arise even before the opening of Parliament necessitating the Ambassadors' departure and this explains why the trains are kept in readiness.

The Austrian Ambassador and the Prussian and Bavarian envoys accredited to the Holy See, who are expected to leave Rome with their colleagues accredited to the Quirinal, are now spreading the report that they intend to remain here until their departure is demanded by the Italian Government. Evidently their intention is to create complications, but the Pope, who fully realizes that their departure is indispensable, is determined in case of their refusal spontaneously to leave Rome, personally to ask the Kaiser and Emperor Francis Joseph to recall them.

It was expected that last night's Cabinet council, which lasted over three hours, would be followed by a decree ordering mobilization, but, despite the fact that the usual official communiqué was not issued, it is now known the Ministers merely deliberated upon measures connected with tomorrow's opening of Parliament.

The Green Book explaining the Italo-Austrian conversations, which will be distributed to members tomorrow, is now ready. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent the contents being prematurely divulged. It will show Italy was compelled to denounce the Triple Alliance, and that when Austria asked that conversations as to concessions should e entered upon she was warned by Italy that war would be inevitable unless the conversations were successfully concluded.

As Austria did not comply with these demands, upon her rests the responsibility for war, Italy will say. Extraordinary precautions will be taken for the opening of Parliament. The chamber will be surrounded by troops, and admission of the public will be limited. A unanimous vote of confidence in the Cabinet is inevitable, since now even the most rabid neutralists hove been converted or are afraid to oppose war.

LONDON SURE OF ITALY.

Situation Regarded as Great Triumph for Allied Diplomacy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 19.—A declaration of war between Italy and the Teutonic allies is now merely a question of hours, in the opinion of close observers here. Salandra's speech in Parliament tomorrow is expected to announce the logical and necessary sequel to the denunciation of the Triple Alliance which the Italian Government made early in May.

There is some idea here that hostilities may actually precede the formal announcement by Italy of her intentions, but it is obvious that nothing can be predicated with certainty as to German plans of such a character.

In view of the extraordinary lengths to which Austro-German diplomacy has gone to stave off the long-threatened intervention of King Victor Emmanuel's Government and people and the difficulty of adjusting the respective interests of Italy and Russia and Serbia, the present situation is regarded as a great triumph for allied diplomacy.

Marked results are expected to follow the entrance of Italy into the war. Thereby an entirely new aspect will be placed upon the question of the Dardanelles, which has been the cause of much searching of hearts among the allied strategists. It will be open to the allied forces which now are ensconced on the Gallipoli Peninsula to content themselves with relatively inexpensive operations till the Turkish supplies are exhausted.

With her Balkan communications closed, Turkey can receive neither reinforcements nor munitions from Germany, as she has been doing, and as it is assumed here that Turkey's heart is not in the quarrel forced upon her by the military clique, the prospects of long continued resistance to the opening of the Dardanelles are not considered very serious.

RUMANIA IN CLOSE TOUCH.

Envoy in Daily Conference with Italian Foreign Minister.

ROME, May 19.—Rumania's attitude regarding the war is being watched with keenest interest, as no official announcement has been made as to whether the cordial relations which always have existed between that country and Italy have been transformed into an actual alliance.

There undoubtedly is a diplomatic understanding between the two Governments, as Prince Ghika, the Rumanian Minister, is the only foreign diplomat who has had long daily interviews with Foreign Minister Sonnino during the last fortnight.

GREEN BOOK BLAMES AUSTRIA.

Says Dual Monarchy Failed to Realize Italy Meant Business.

ROME, May 19.—The Green Book, containing diplomatic documents designated to show the attitude of Italy since the beginning of the war and the efforts made to reconcile the obligations of the Triple Alliance with Italian national aspirations, was "set up" in one night by the typesetters employed by the Chamber of Deputies.

Every precaution was taken to prevent the printers from communicating with persons outside their office and they were reminded that any betrayal of the secrets contained in the Green Book would make them punishable by several years' imprisonment under the law recently enacted for the defense of the State.

The Green Book is said to show that if Italy fights it will be because of necessity and that during the negotiations with Austria the representatives of the Dual Monarchy apparently had failed to realize that Italy was firmly determined to enter the war if she was unable to obtain satisfactory territorial concessions by diplomatic action.

The documents seek to demonstrate that Austria failed from the first to understand that one of Italy's chief purposes was to have her recognize the justice of the demands made by this country. For Italy it was a question of maintaining her dignity before the world and gaining her object at any cost.

The Green Book contains also the note of May 4 in which Italy, after summarizing the course of events and emphasizing that Austria's course had been contrary to the letter and spirit of the Triple Alliance treaty, denounced that treaty.

In explanation of the manner in which the treaty was denounced it may be stated that on May 4 the Duke of Avarna, Italian Ambassador at Vienna, acting under instructions from his Government, notified the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs that Italy considered Austria's declaration of war against Serbia a violation of the Triple Alliance treaty. He added that the negotiations started first by Germany and continued by Austria with a view of giving Italy compensation for maintaining neutrality, had resulted in Italy deciding to resume her complete liberty of action, both because the Austrian offers were totally inadequate and because Italy's situation had become intolerable.

Austria made no reply but continued the negotiations offering additional concessions.

VIENNA CLINGS TO HOPE.

Said to Have Gone Further in Concessions Than Is Supposed.

VIENNA, May 19, (via London.)—According to the prevalent impression here no definite indications regarding the decision reached by the Italian Cabinet as to Italy's future course have been received by the Austro-Hungarian Government.

The Salandra Ministry may decide in favor of a peaceful settlement instead of war under any or all circumstances, but this hope is believed to be too slight to justify any optimism.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has gone so far in the way of territorial concessions that a peaceful settlement seems, even to outsiders, to be quite possible if Italy is so minded, but the question at issue appears to be not so much whether a basis for the satisfaction of Italian territorial aspirations can be found as whether the Italain Government already has determined to enter the war on the side of the Allies against Austria-Hungary and Germany.

"Our concessions," said a high official today, "are far greater than most people imagine."

The statements of Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, and Count Andrassy, in the Hungarian Parliament, were intended to assure Italian patriots that the offer was made in the best faith, and was in no sense an "Indian" gift.

What confidence exists in Vienna is based on the belief that the Salandra Cabinet, as the only Ministry possessing the confidence of the war party, is the only Ministry strong enough to enter into negotiations with Austria-Hungary and maintain peace at home.

Although this sentiment of a crisis is realized everywhere, even down to the most humble laborer or housewife, there is a remarkable lack of excitement among the people. Vienna presents its usual appearance; life in the streets and cafés follows its normal course. There are no gatherings in the streets noticeable, and no demonstrations against or annoyance to the few Italians remaining here. The newspapers are not publishing extra editions on the Italian developments.

The people, like the Government, are facing the situation with the utmost calmness, even approaching nonchalance. They seem to feel that they have tried everything possible to satisfy Italian aspirations and avoid war, and that the rest is in the hands of fate.

The Austro-Italian frontier, extremely strong by nature, has been converted into a vast field of fortress which, Austrians prophesy, will prove a far harder nut to crack than is imagined. The Carpathians are a bagatelle, they say, compared with the Tyrolean Alps.

Baron Burian von Refecz, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, today was received for a long time in audience by Emperor Francis Joseph, but at the conclusion of the conference no announcement was made.

ASK US TO REPRESENT AUSTRIA AND ITALY

Vienna and Rome Embassies to Look After Their Interests, Germany Asks Swiss.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Both Austria and Italy have asked the United States to care for their diplomatic interests in Rome and in Vienna respectively, in the event of a severance of diplomatic relations. The Washington Government has instructed its Embassies at the two capitals to be in readiness to do so.

It is regarded here as assured that if Italy and Austria declare a state of war, it will be extended also as between Italy and Germany and Turkey. In that event, the Rome Government wishes the American Ambassadofs at Berlin and Constantinople to take over its diplomatic interests. As yet there has been no request from Germany to have the United States act for it in Rome. Germany is reported to have asked Switzerland to take her interests.

ROME, May 19.—Owing to the feeling caused in the United States by the sinking of the Lusitania, Germany is reported to have decided to ask Switzerland to look after German subjects and property in this country in the event of war. It is understood that the Swiss Minister here has been unofficially informed that the mission would be intrusted to him.

D'ANNUNZIO AMAZED BY KING'S KNOWLEDGE

Says After Interview He Is the Ruler Italy Needs in Supreme Moment.

ROME, May 19.—Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet, who has been a noted figure among the strong advocates of national expansion, was received today in private audience by King Victor Emmanuel, and when he returned from the Palace he said: "Certainly, King Victor Emmanuel is the right man in the right place—the King Italy needs in this supreme moment.

Describing the interview D'Annunzio said he was struck by the wonderful power of the sovereign and the knowledge he possessed of the complex and vast problems now agitating Europe.

"It would be impossible to imagine a better informed man," said the poet. "On hearing him speak one might almost receive the impression at one moment that he was in Paris conversing with a statesman thoroughly conversant with the subject from the French viewpoint; at others, in Berlin talking with a Minister of the German Emperor, or in London, in Vienna, or Petrograd. The Balkans and Eastern Mediterranean are so familiar to him that he might have lived there all his life.

"His lucidity of mind is astounding, and only surpassed by his unpretentious manner, which put one completely at ease. There is amazement that this ruler, in addition to fulfilling the duties of States, could absorb so much knowledge and possess such a clear and certain perception of foreign countries, interests and men."

D'Annunzio has received countless letters and messages encouraging him in his mission. One from a poor woman in Bari reads:

"All the roses blossoming in the gardens of Aphlia we poor Italian mothers desire to send to thee, who defendeth our dear Italy with such force and enthusiasm. I am representative of all the poor mothers in my town. We all give with joy our children to the country, as for her alone we brought them into the world.

"Thou, who art great, shout again, shout aloud against him who wishes us to be eternally slaves. We do not want to know what advantages Italy may gain from war; we wish to avenge Belgium, to avenge the victims of the Lusitania and all the innocent people who have been so brutally killed."

WAR CERTAIN, BERLIN THINKS.

"The Street Has Won!" Says The Tageblatt's Rome Correspondent.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 19.—The Rome correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt today sends a pessimistic dispatch from the Italian capital, declaring:

"The short Parliamentary interlude is ended. The street has won!"

Italian dispatches to other Berlin newspapers are of a similar tenor. It appears to be generally felt that only a miracle can now avert war between Italy and Austria.

WAR WOULD SUIT GERMANY.

Berlin Said to Think Austria Might Make Peace with Russia.

THE HAGUE, May 19.—Hints have been dropped in several quarters that Germany is rather anxious for Italy to enter into hostilities, as by this means the possibility might arise for Austria-Hungary to conclude a separate peace with Russia, which would enable Germany to withdraw many of her troops from the long eastern front for service elsewhere.

Germany, some diplomatists say, is not likely to be very active against Italy, and would rather utilize the services of many of her officers now employed in Galicia on the western front, where they are greatly needed.

It is also argued by foreign diplomats that Italy's entry into the war would not immediately involve Rumania.

TO RECALL VATICAN ENVOYS.

Solution of Difficult Diplomatic Problem in Case of War.

BERLIN, May 19, via London, May 20.—It is understood here that Papal Nuncios at Munich and Vienna and the Austrian and Prussian representatives at the Vatican will be recalled in case of an outbreak of hostilities with Italy, providing the solution of a difficult diplomatic problem for which there are no precedents in history.

Technically Nuncios and Ministers should continue their functions, since the Vatican would not be involved in the war; but as both Nuncios are Italians, the Vatican, it is stated, has felt that it would be more diplomatic to bring them out of the countries engaged in war with Italy.

The Austrian, Bavarian, and Prussian Ministers would be compelled, if they remained in Rome after war was declared, to confine themselves within the Vatican and the gardens over which the Pope's temporal sovereignty extends. The Ministers, it is said, would, perhaps, continue their functions on neutral soil.

EXPECT ITALY TO FIGHT TURKS

Italian Correspondents Reach Athens en Route to the Dardanelles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, May 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Correspondents of Italian newspapers are arriving at Athens with the intention of following the operations of an Italian expeditionary corps in the Dardanelles.

SWISS WAR PROBLEM.

Nearly 1,000,000 Foreigners to Protect if Italy Goes to War.

GENEVA, May 19.—There are nearly 1,000,000 Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians, Italians, Americans, and Serbians now in Switzerland who will receive protection from the Swiss Federal Government in the event of Italy's entrance into the war. From a military standpoint all four Alpine Swiss borders will be closed. Although the Government has received formal guarantees that Swiss neutrality will not be violated, it has taken stringent measures to safeguard the frontiers.

There is no thought, however, of a general Swiss mobilization. The most important question concerns the food supply for more than 5,000,000 persons who soon may be surrounded by a wall of bayonets. Hope is expressed that the belligerent governments will give their aid.

AIM TUNES AT CONSULS.

Neighbors Keep Battery of Phonographs Turned on Teutons in Rome.

ROME, May 19.—Certain residents of Rome have discovered a new method of conveying their sentiments to the official representatives of Austria and Germany.

The German and Austrian Consulates are situated near each other in Gregoriana Street. Residents of the nearby houses have placed phonographs in their windows, the horns pointed toward the Consulates. All day long these phonographs clamorously grind out Italian national airs.

Bulgarian Reserve Officers Called.

LONDON, May 19.—All reserve officers in the Bulgarian Army have been called to the colors for a month's training, says a Times dispatch from Sofia.

WILSON AT HOME TODAY.

Mayflower Anchored to Give President Another Night on aWter.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The yacht Mayflower, returning from New York with President Wilson and his party, anchored tonight in the Potomac River below Washington and will dock at the navy yard tomorrow morning.

The vessel was met at Piney Point, Md., ninety miles down the river, by the pilot early this afternoon and could easily have made the city tonight. This was not attempted, however, it being desired to give the President another night on the water before his return to work.

Reports indicated that the return voyage from New York had been somewhat rough.

Sons of Revolution Indorse Wilson.

TRENTON, N. J., May 19.—The New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution, at the annual meeting here today, adopted a resolution indorsing the President's course toward Germany. Another resolution, urging more adequate national defense, was tabled by an overwhelming vote.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

SEES WAR FOR US IF GERMANY WINS

Gifford Pinchot Thinks Lusitania Tragedy Has Awakened America to a World Peril.

ALLIES' VICTORY ALSO OURS

Says They Are Fighting for the Principles for Which the United States Stands.

MILFORD, Penn., May 19.—In a statement issued here today Gifford Pinchot, who recently returned from Europe, said:

"What strikes me most on getting back from Europe is that the deliberate murder of men, women, and children on the Lusitania has brought the war home to the United States. I do not believe that our people have realized until now what this war is, or what it means to us. The right of men to rule themselves is at stake. Our countrymen on the Lusitania were killed because an autocratic military empire is trying to seize the domination of the world at the expense of the self-governing nations.

"This war is a death struggle between democracy on the one side and armed imperialism on the other. France is our sister republic, England is a great and free democracy, Russia itself is on the high road toward democratic government.

"Germany, on the other hand, is not ruled by the people, but by Prussia and the Kaiser. The victory of Germany would not be the victory of her people, but the successful effort of a restricted military caste to get more power. Bernhardi expressed the belief of this caste when he said that Germany must control the world or go under.

"If the people did rule in Germany the invasion of Belgium, the calculated atrocities committed on helpless people, and the murder of our own citizens would not have taken place. The people of Germany would never have done these things of their own accord; they were done because they were ordered to be done by military autocrats. In remorse, for killing a woman and a child, a wounded German said to his nurse, sister-in-law of a man I know: 'Do you suppose it makes any difference that my officer held his pistol to my head until I did it?'

"If the German war lord should win, which it has long been evident he cannot do, we should have to face the certainty of a conflict with German militarism, because we should stand between it and world empire just as the Allies do today. We should then be forced either to have our rights treated as the rights of humanity have been treated by the ruling German military class in this war, or to defend them. We should have to take our turn in protecting the principle of self-government against imperialism in arms or lose our self-respect. In that event, of course, we should have to fight.

"Technically the Allies win no such choice will be forced upon us. Their success will not mean war for the United States. On the contrary, it will mean victory for the free institutions which we hold dear and the chance for every nation to work out its own destiny in peace. The Allies are fighting for the principles for which we stand, and our people are right in hoping and believing that they will win. It is almost as important for us that they should win as it is for the Allies themselves.

"Should the triumph of the war could bring upon the world, next to the success of military imperialism, would be a half-baked, inconclusive peace—a peace which would permit the German military class to get ready for a second attempt to dominate the world. That kind of peace would do nothing but insure another war. We want a just and lasting peace, and not a mere intermission in the fighting."

GERMANS POISONING WELLS?

British Correspondent Also Reports a Wounded Officer's Treachery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 19.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from the North of France says:

"So confident were the Germans of breaking through at Ypres that they had massed some hundred thousand cavalry between Poelcappelle and Roulers with which they hoped to dash through tSeenstraete by the main road and so on to Dunkirk and possibly Calais.

This force was fully supplied with quantities of machine guns and heavily teamed galloping batteries. The projected dash explains the extraordinary effort that was made to consolidate the bridge head at Steenstraete. All this plan has now been changed by the Allies' successes, and large detachments of dismounted troopers have been brought into the firing line.

"I am informed that there was terrific fighting around the railway triangle east of Quinchy. Here, too, the Germans have been using every species of foul device. There is reason to believe that the water in the district has been poisoned—our doctors suspect with arsenic—and careful analyses are now being made to establish the point.

"As an illustration of the German methods, one may mention the case of a young subaltern, newly out, who at the risk of his life went to give a drink to a wounded German officer who was calling piteously for water. As he bent over with his flask the German seized a bayonet that was lying by his side and stabbed his benefactor through the heart. The gallant youngster had already been wounded in two places, and was pluckily carrying on. The wounded scoundrel endeavored to escape but was promptly riddled with bullets by the outraged regiment that had witnessed the whole affair."

BRITISH COLONIES PRAISED BY ASQUITH

Says They Would Rather Suffer Annihilation Than Become Subject to Other Sovereignty.

LONDON, MAY 19.—The thanks of Great Britain to those dominions and colonies which have contributed so lavishly in men and money, at the same time acquitting themselves with the valor of the Canadians in France and the courage of the Australians on the Gallipoli Peninsula, were voted at a great meeting in the Guildhall this afternoon.

Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law, the Opposition leader in the House of Commons, were the principal speakers. The Premier was unstinted in his praise of the oversea support of the motherland.

"We no doubt are gathering in the hour of trial the fruits of a wise and far-sighted imperial policy," Mr. Asquith said. "It is safe to say there is no part of the British Empire but would suffer annihilation rather than become subject to any other sovereignty. The colonies have rallied to our standard to defeat the machinations of an enemy who has violated every law of God or man and gone down step by step to the depths of unmeasured infamy. This enemy has mobilized against himself all the powers and influences that are at the back of the free spirit of free men. Let us never for a moment forget what we are fighting to achieve, and still more what we are fighting to avert.

"But war isn't fought with spiritual weapons. Never was an increasing flow of men and munitions more necessary, and the present situation demands a steady and unsleeping organization of all the material forces of the community."

WED BY PROXY IN PARIS.

Soldier at Front Takes Bride with Friend as Bridegroom.

PARIS, May 19.—The first marriage by proxy in this city took place yesterday at the City Hall in the Latin Quarter. Alfred Lorin, the bridegroom, a Paris attorney who is now a soldier in the Seventy-first Infantry at the front, was represented by his friend, Firmin Souq. The bride was Mlle. Marie Martigny.

The ceremony was performed in strict privacy and the bride wept as she made the responses.

WILSON'S DEMANDS WILL BE REJECTED

Continued from Page 1.

of the United States that will be a denial of the President's call for a discontinuance of submarine warfare involving the loss of American lives and ships. This information is being guarded and practically nothing concerning it can be obtained. But some of those most concerned find a chance for optimism in the belief that Germany will not care to have a clash with the United States on top of the added burden of Italy's belligerency.

Clears Up Point in Note.

Government officials today cleared up a misapprehension that has existed in many quarters as to the extent to which the American note insisted upon a restriction of the activities of the German submarines. The idea that a complete abandonment of the submarine as a commerce destroyer was asked for was incorrect, it was stated.

The United States pointed out its objections generally to the present method of conducting submarine warfare and the difficulties of existing visit and search, but officials explain that the legal rights of the United States only extend to the safety of Americans on board belligerent ships.

Should Germany return to the practice of torpedoing merchantmen after giving warning and time to save all members of the crew, ground for objection here, it is admitted, would be for the most part removed. Prior to the drowning of Leon C. Thresher when the British steamer Falaba was torpedoed on March 28, no American lives were lost, and the German submarine commanders sank scores of ships.

Secretary Bryan was willing today to tell inquirers that he had been notified by James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, that the German Government's answer to the American note would not be made for several days at least. It is the understanding that this response is not likekly to be delivered to Mr. Gerard or the State Department for ten days at least. Although President Wilson called on Germany for a prompt reply, it is believed here that he did not regard ten days from now or longer as a dilatory period.

The feeling here is that, with the crisis in the relations of Germany and Italy overshadowing every other consideration affecting Germany's international affairs, it is not to be expected that the American note will receive immediate attention. Ambassador Gerard delivered the note to the Berlin Foreign Office on Saturday, and it is realized that the importance of its subject matter renders it necessary for the imperial authorities to give the most careful and thorough consideration to the serious questions involved, and to weigh the possible effect of a refusal to show a favorable disposition to the President's demand.

The fact that the German Government has at last permitted the publication of the text of the American note is construed by some persons here as meaning that the imperial authorities are willing that public sentiment against the United States, already bitter, shall be revived and increased.

Situation More Critical.

Further evidence of an intention on the part of Germany to adopt an unyielding attitude is drawn in the same quarter from the tone of the newspaper comment in Germany and the character of the statements contained in press dispatches from Germany to American newspapers. If it were not for the advices received from the best-informed sources, these things would not be regarded as sufficient enough to produce a pessimistic view of the outcome of the present situation, but taken together they have had the effect of making it appear that a critical situation has assumed an even more critical aspect.

Everybody is agreed here that predictions of the ultimate result of the exchanges between Germany and the United States are practically useless without knowledge of the two most important factors in the situation. One of these is the course the German Government will take. The other is the action that will be decided on by President Wilson after he has seen the German reply. One is dependent on the other, and it is pointed out generally in official circles that it is too early to attempt to form any conclusion as to what will happen until after the President has had the opportunity of thoroughly considering that document.

The President is expected to reach Washington tomorrow. Word that the Mayflower, on which he is making the trip from New York, would arrive then came to the White House by radio from that vessel today. But his return to the capital is not expected to have any effect on the condition that exists in the relations of Germany and the United States. Like everybody else connected with the Government, he must merely wait for Germany's reply. It is very well understood in Washington, however, that his note was weighed carefully, and that he was prepared to insist to the extent of his ability that the demands it contained should be granted, and was prepared to take positive action in the event that his demands were rejected. What that action may be has not been determined by the President, but from the trend of the discussion that has taken place among informed officials it is probable that its mildest form will be a severance of relations between Germany and the United States, with an accompanying declaration of this Government that it does not care to be on terms of friendship with a nation which pursues such practices as that which resulted in the sinking of the Lusitania.

The statement of the Cunard Company denying the reports that a German submarine had fired a torpedo at the liner Transylvania, which arrived at Glasgow on Monday, caused no surprise here. It was stated in a Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES that the report was not credited here by those who had information that merchant vessels would not be attacked without warning by German submarines while the negotiations over the sinking of the Lusitania were in progress. The news today that two British steamers and a trawler had been torpedoed, served to raise the question as to whether the curtailment of German submarine activities meant that enemy freight vessels were to be attacked or whether the German submarines that sunk the Drumcree and the Dunbrees had not been in touch with German official sources and had failed to receive notice that orders to attack all merchantment had been modified or suspended.

Eastern Steamship Lines

NEXT TUESDAY

(MAY 25TH)

Opens the Ninth Season of the Metropolitan Line

All-the-Way-by-Water Route

To BOSTON

First Trip from Boston, Monday, May 24th

Express Twin-Screw Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL will leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray Street, New York, week days and Sundays at 5.00 P. M. Same service returning from North Side India Wharf, Boston. Running time between Cities about 15 hours.

MAIN DECK DINING ROOMS

EXCELLENT SERVICE

Tickets and Information at Wharf Office, also at all Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices

FARE $4.00

Inside Rooms with Electric Fans $1.00 **Outside Rooms $2.00**

$220,000,000 FOR FRANCE.

Ready to Vote Second Big War Appropriation of the Year.

PARIS, May 19.—Minister of Finance Ribot introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today a bill providing for 1,100,000,000 francs ($220,000,000,) being an additional appropriation for the first six months of 1915.

Parliament already has voted 8,500,000,000 francs ($1,700,000,000) for these appropriations.

THREE MUNITION CARGOES.

The Orduna, Georgia, and Arabic Carry Varied War Supplies.

The Cunarder Ordunis and the White Star steamships Arabic and Georgia which left this port in the last two days for Liverpool, carried 34,000 tons of war munitions and provisions for the Allies.

Among the 10,000 tons carried on the Orduna were: 32,000 case of carridges, 3,750 cases of shrapnel, 1,169 case of empty shells, 548 cases of brass rods, 25 cases of Tungsten metal, 3 cases of copper, 120 barrels of sheet brass, 3,687 bundles of steel angles, 5 auto chassis, 1 aeroplane tractor 220 barrels of crude metal, 260 barrels of nickel, 3,725 ingots of nickel, 383 copper cathodes, 4,100 copper ingots, 400 tons of steel billets, 488 bundles of skelp steel, 133 cases of infantry equipment, 476 cases of uniforms, 2 auto truck chassis, 5 cases of rifles, 4 cases of motor cycle tires, 594 cases of leather military articles, 44 cases of metal working machinery and 8 cases of brass wire.

The 12,000 tons of cargo on the Arabic included: 795 barrels of grease, 5,407 pigs of lead, 3,370 bars of copper, 5,216 ingots of copper, 400 cases of cartridges, 730 cases of barbed wire, 1,516 pieces of forgings for guns, 14,014 barrels of steel and 41 automobiles.

The cargo of the Georgia included: 4,247 cases of loaded shells, 1,000 cases of cartridges, 1 aeroplane, 670 reels of barbed wire, 1,940 steel billets, 788 bars of iron 722 bars of steel, 759 bundles of steel, 24 cases of fuses, 120 cases of forging for guns, 200 auto trucks, 643 cases of auto parts, 168 auto chassis and 1,882 barrels of lubricating oil.

Loaded shells are not likely to explode unless the fuses have been inserted. The fuses are shipped in a separate cases on the ships.

FRANCE SHOWS HER GREAT GUNS

Continued from Page 1.

amined each part of them and handled them; I have seen their shells in the making from the moment the great mass of molten steel, weighing tons, was poured from furnaces like the old-fashioned hell, through the process of shaping, where ten men are required to handle one shell, up to the moment the the shell was ready for the insertion of the explosive and its fuse. I have compared it with the German 42-centimeter shells, one of which fell unexploded near Verdun. I can affirm that this French shell is bigger and more deadly than the German; that "the Conqueror" is the more powerful weapon. I know it will have a convincing effect upon Germany when, perhaps, it hurls its steel fury against the forts of Metz. All I can say further about this type is that the date of its going into action is very near.

But remember, I said there were two new French types. Of the second and smaller type I may not speak at all, except to say that it is of a very odd size.

During the recent visit of a newspaper man to the Krupp works he was spied upon in a room hung with mirrors, his every movement was followed, and he was allowed to cable only meagre details of what was being done. During my visit to Le Creusot, on the contrary, everything possible in the way of entertainment was done for me. I was lodged in the clubhouse built by the Schneiders for the occasional Kings, War Ministers, and Generals who used to come to buy cannon. Everything was shown and everything explained clearly, except in the case of this second new type of weapon. The secret of it is most jealously guarded; nothing of it was shown except a portion of its carriage, which gave me a slight hint of its character. From what I heard I judge that it will proven even a greater surprise to the Germans than its big sister.

Reports from Essen are that 46,000 men are now employed at the Krupp works. On my trip I learned that even a greater number of men are now working day and night in the French arms and munitions factories, not at Le Creusot alone, but in the Schneider Company's minor works in half a dozen other places and in the Government arsenals. At the Ecole de Pyrotechnie, or School of Explosives, which I visited at Bourges, there are 10,000 men and 3,000 women. At the Etat Major d'Artillerie, also at Bourges, there are 5,000 men in the workshop. At Le Creusot there are nearly 15,000 scattered through the works, covering 1,100 acres, all going at full speed, except the locomotive shops, which have been closed since the war began.

Works Run Twenty-four Hours a Day.

There is no weed-end rest anywhere. All the works run twenty-four hours daily and all the machines twenty-two hours, two hours being allowed for inspection. It has been arranged, however, to allow all the women workers one day in the week and all the men half a day. The men, of course, have been mobilized for the army, but their duties from the beginning having been to remain at their work in the armament factories. In addition to their army pay they also receive extra pay from the Schneiders. All are delighted to be service at home and with their families rather than in marching off to the trenches. It is curious to note, however, that many of them insist on wearing army uniforms at work. The appearance of many artillery officers in uniform also gives the place an extremely martial air, aside from the fact that the factories at Le Creusot and Bourges, are all inclosed by high walls and sentries with guns stand guard before every gate.

Naturally such places are a happy hunting ground for spies; so every man employed there must produce a special pass as well as his military record book every time he enters. On the day we were at Bourges a woman spy was executed. She had been held under arrest for two months, while every possible investigation was made, before the court martial finally condemned her on her own confession.

Protection Against Zeppelins.

Both Bourges and Le Creusot are especially prepared to repel Zeppelin raids. Guns are mounted in all districts. Le Creusot is the only place I have seen where the guns show openly; there is no attempt at concealment. On entering the city in an automobile I could see their long barrels standing out against the skyline in every direction. Military observation outposts are stationed miles outside the city, with telephone connections to the batteries, for the purpose of warning against a Zeppelin's approach. So minute are the precautions that on the signposts on all the roads around the city the name Le Creusot does not appear; so that spies endeavoring to enter must inquire their way, thus making it plain that they are strangers. At Bourges the powder magazines are all below ground and covered with heavy mounds of earth with trees growing from them.

In a fuse-making factory at Bourges I noticed four different types of American automatic machines. But the most interesting machine in the arsenal is the new French invention for packing explosives in shells so as to make a central hole for the insertion of the fuse. This is a machine which works by itself. No human eye is ever upon it as it performs its duty. The machines of this type are in an underground, armor-plated, tomb-like room, where, if a shell explodes while the machine is busy, as sometimes happens, no one is injured. I saw the rooms and saw the shells placed in rows on a steel platform. The working of the machine was explained. Then we went a considerable distance to another building, where a dial on the wall indicated just when the machines that worked by themselves had completed their work and were waiting for new shells.

A Powerful New Explosive.

The explosive used in these shells is also new, and its composition is a secret. It is a white substance that looks like sand and is said to be more powerful than melinite.

In none of the works at Bourges did I see any sign that aluminum was being used in fuses and shell-heads, as is admittedly the case in Germany. At Bourges only copper is used for these purposes; in the yards there I saw heaps of copper dust as big as hay stacks.

There was a benevolent looking old woman in the works at Bourges who was a most interesting figure. She wore a white lace cap and large spectacles. She sat in a room in one end of which was an armor-plated chamber containing a supply of fuse explosive which could be reached only through four small apertures in the wall. She was superintending the mixing of this explosive in the fuses. Her assistants were eight young girls, half of whom sat behind tables piled high with fuse cases. The four other girls drew the explosive from the room behind the armor plate. The little old woman, peering intently through her spectacles, bounced from one table to another, seeing that the dangerous mixing of the deadly stuff was done in just the right way. She was most enthusiastic in her terrible employment. The wages for which she worked did not matter, and she declared with vigor her pleasure in contributing her "bit" to the war.

At Le Creusot we made one trip into the works at night to see the magnificent fireworks display of molten steel coming from the furnaces. Just as an indication of how the work has made progress since the war began they showed us one new furnace 25 meters deep, (about 82 feet,) used exclusively for the tempering of the biggest naval guns.

Giant Mortars for Italy.

At Le Creusot we also saw new giant mortars built for Italy. They are all ready and waiting for shipment when Italy definitely decides for war; otherwise they will be set to work for France.

We also saw the biggest experiment yet tried in the way of armored trains. A complete train, consisting of an armored engine and car, was in the yards ready to start for the front. The gun which projected its nose over the side and could be aimed in all directions was of 194-millimeter size. The French have a new device for resting the supports on the ground when the gun is fired to prevent the recoil from derailing the car. The experiments have all been successful, so a train is now in course of construction which will carry a 270-millimeter gun.

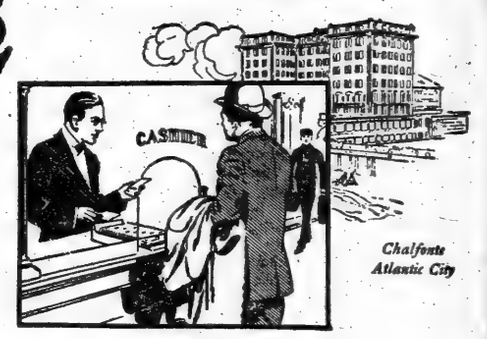
The buildings comprising the plant which originally housed Schneider & Co., long before the Second Empire, were built in the eighteenth century as a glassworks by Marie Antoinette; on the same idea in architectural construction, whether for a steel rolling mill, a locomotive works, or an artillery workshop, has been to some extent adhered to in later years. In other words, the buildings at Le Creusot are not hideous, as one might expect them to be in a factory town. In fact, they may well be called model work buildings.

Schneider & Co. also believe in promoting the all-round development of their workers. One building is a theatre, another a chapel, another an indoor tennis court. Many of the buildings are now devoted to the uses of the Red Cross; there are 600 wounded in the place. There are also a park with a lake, a permanent hospital for workmen and their families, and a special château in the centre of the park which houses the children of dead employes. These children are cared for and educated, and receive employment in the works, if they desire it, when they are grown.

On the afternoon of our arrival my Captain said: "We will start immediately on our tour of inspection." With several officers of the works we walked half an hour through the beautiful park, fresh from the recent rain. Through a clearing we came upon several acres of hot-houses. A servant approached and handed me a boutonnière—a red rose. The Superintendent of the artillery shop then led the way through the finest orchid collection in Europe.

On our last afternoon, while waiting for the train to take us away, we went to visit the home for children in the centre of the park. The chief officials accompanied us as usual. There were about a hundred orphans in the home. Those of more than six years were at school, those younger, numbering about twenty, met us at the door singing the famous French childrens' play song, "On the Bridge of Avignon." We remained only a few minutes, the officials asking questions of the matrons and answering the tumultuous questions of the children.

We motored away down the long avenue of giant trees to our train. Behind us in the door were framed a dozen children's faces. We came out of the park on a hill-top. Back among the trees we heard the echo of the children's song. Before us, every chimney belching smoke, every forge going, every hammer swinging more strokes to the day than ever before in its history, was the entire panorama of the great industry of death.



Chalfonte Atlantic City

Handling a hotel's short-time accounts

Everybody who knows Atlantic City

RUSSIAN LINES ON SAN IN PERIL

Austro-Germans Cross River on Wide Front and Capture Sieniawa.

MAY ISOLATE PRZEMYSL

Nearly 1,500,000 in Massed Attacks Against Positions Extending Along 200 Miles.

RUSSIANS IN BUKOWINA

Break Austrian Extreme Right Wing in Great Counter-Drive to Save Galician Centre.

LONDON, Thursday, May 20.—The Austrian armies, in conjunction with those of Germany, continue massed attacks in Galicia against the Russians, who are attempting to form a new line behind the River San, both to the north and south of Przemysl, and to the west of the Vistula River, in Southern Poland. These attacks, according to the Austrian and German reports, have met with their greatest success north of Przemysl, where the Germanic allies have succeeded in crossing the river and have occupied Sieniawa, on the eastern bank.

They also claim to have captured some positions to the southeast of the former Austrian fortress, while their heavy guns are keeping up a bombardment from the west.

In Southern Poland their progress is not so marked, the Russians having had strong forces concentrated at Ivangorod, which they were able to bring into the field and check the advance.

It is stated from Petrograd that the Germans and Austrians are using between thirty and forty army corps on the 200-mile front from Opatow, in Poland, to Kolomea, in Eastern Galicia, east of the latter city.

In Bukowina, the Russians have broken the Austrian extreme right, and are reported to have again occupied Czernowitz, the capital.

Gaining Galician Oil Fields.

VIENNA, May 19 (via London).—The Austro-German troops have forced a passage of the San River along a wide front between the fortress of Przemysl and the Vistula River, which makes it appear that the San line will be untenable and the isolation of Przemysl inevitable if Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorf, the Austro-Hungarian Chief of Staff, persists in his advance.

The Russians are reported still to be suffering from a lack of ammunition and the demoralization of the units which made a long and hasty retreat from the Dunajec River and the Carpathians.

The Austro-German victories have placed the Teutonic forces in possession of not only practically the whole of the Galician oil field, but also the copper mine near Kielce. This is considered of great importance in view of the attempts made to cut their supply of petroleum, gasoline and copper. A commission of oil men left Vienna today for Boryslaw and Drohobicz to ascertain how soon the production of oil can be resumed.

The following official war statement was given out to-night:

The Teutonic allied troops who advanced to the east bank of the San River (Galicia) yesterday, repulsed across the Lubaczowka River strong Russian forces which offered resistance northeast of Jaroslau. We captured Sieniawa and forced a crossing of the San River, taking 1,000 prisoners and eight guns. Early morning counter attacks were repulsed in stubborn fighting.

On the Upper Dniester River and in the district of Stryi the fighting is proceeding. Our attacking columns stormed several Russian positions on the heights north of Sambor and captured places which had been defended obstinately by the enemy.

On the Pruth line there is nothing important to report.

In Russian Poland fighting is proceeding in the hilly district of Rieloc.

BERLIN, May 19 (via London).—The following report of the operations in the eastern theatre of war was issued today by the German General staff:

Further enemy forces were brought up yesterday on the Shavli-Fraurburg sector. North and south of the Niemen fighting continues.

In the southeastern theatre the Russians yesterday attempted by counter-attacks to check our troops which pressed forward across the San, but all these attacks failed with heavy loss to the enemy. A division composed of Hanoverian and Oldenburg troops have during the last two days made 7,000 prisoners in the fighting at the crossing of the San. They also took four cannon and twenty-eight machine guns.

Between the Pilica and the upper Vistula and southeast of Przemysl fighting continues.

RUSSIANS' WORK UNDONE.

War Will Be Prolonged by Their Defeats in Galicia.

LONDON, May 19.—"As the result of the latest German tactics," says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Petrograd, "all that had been accomplished by the Russins in the Carpathians has been undone and months have been added to the duration of the war.

"If the German plans had succeeded completely, if General Linsingen's army had been as fortunate as General von Mackensen's, if the Austrians in Bukowina had been trimpnant, if the Baltic invasion had resulted in the capture of Riga, the blow would have been terrific. Fortunately, as matters now stand, the enemy has not accomplished anything really decisive.

"The general idea of the German offensive was to advance upon Lemberg from three different directions. Von Mackensen was to attack from the west, breaking through the Russian front; Linsingen was to force Tukhalka Pass and move swiftly on the Stryi Valley; Archduke Eugene in Bukowina was to turn the Russian left. Apparently General von Mackensen alone was successful in his attack, Linsingen being held back while the Archduke's army was soundly beaten.

"The leading Russian military authority suggests that the Germans intend to follow up their success with an advance on Warsaw, but for this they will need more troops than they can muster as long as the present activity on the western front continues. This is the only road to allied victory, but let there be no mistake—the end is a very long way off.

The Petrograd correspondent of The Telegraph says it would be absurd to pretend that the situation developed on the Russian front in the last three weeks is anything but uncomfortable, for in almost every direction the Teutonic allies seem to be gaining ground rapidly. He asserts, however, that there is no need for pessimism, as the German successes are due entirely to the possession of trategic railways which enable them to concentrate rapidly in any desired direction.

"These partial occupations of territory," the correspondent says, "count for little in the present war and they are gained at a tremendous cost in lives which it is more difficult for the Austro-Germans to replace than for the Russians. Hence there is no sign of weakening in the resolution of the Russian people of their confidence in the ultimate issue."

BATTLE LINE OF 200 MILES.

1,360,000 Austro-Germans Attacking Czar's Armies in South.

PETROGRAD, May 19.—Fighting is proceeding along a 200-mile battlefront in Galicia, from the mouth of the San River to Kolomea. The Russians are sending in troops as rapidly as possible to meet the ten German and twenty-four Austrian corps, (about 1,600,000 men,) said to be operating on this front.

Operations along the San may be considered as in three sections: The first, from Przemysl south to the Carpathian foothills; the second, from Przemysl north to the mouth of the Wisloka; the third, from the Wisloka to Sandomir, in Russian Poland, fifty-seven miles southeast of Radom.

In the first section the German advance has not developed beyond the stage of patrols and scouting parties. In the second section there are large opposing forces, which are prevented from engaging in hand-to-hand encounters by the wide sweep of the San, over which sharp ratillery duels are occuring. The heaviest German forces evidently have been concentrated in the third section, in an attempt to reach the right bank of the San. Such a move is considered extremely hazardous by Russian critics, as long as the Russian ocntrol the three most important fortifications and bridges across the San, at Przemysl, Jaroslau, and Sieniawa, enabling them to throw troops across to the left bank for the purpose of cutting off advancing Germans.

On the other side of the Vistula considerable military activity is reported in the districts of Kielce and Radom. The Germans are making an effort to establish a connection between this movement and the Galician advance.

KAISER IN GALICIA.

Watched Fighting of Division Trying to Cross the River San.

AMSTERDAM, (Via London,) May 19.—An official statement issued in Berlin says Emperor William was present Sunday while fighting was in progress on the eastern front.

First he was with the General Staff and later with a division which was struggling to force a crossing of the San River.

FINDS GERMANY LACKS MEN.

Observer in Petrograd Says Eastern Campaign Is Threatened.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Germany's chief difficulty is lack of men, and this now threatens the failure of her entire campaign against Russia. She has no reserves to support General Eichhorn's army in the extreme north, and it has been steadily driven back, until now the Russians are fighting near the frontier station of Wirballen.

Matters are even worse in the extreme south near Bukowina, where the Austrian attempt to outflank the Russians and approach Lemberg from the east has been itself outflanked, and the Russians are pursuing the enemy, who are making a disorderly retreat across the woods of the lower Carpathians into the flat land of Eastern Hungary. Moreover, General Dimitrieff's army, which successfully holds the west bank of the San, from Przemysl to the woody swamps of the Dneister, and has Germany there on the defensive, has enabled General Ivanoff to extend his line unbroken from Opatow, South Poland, to Kolomea, in East Galicia.

Over this 200-mile line the enemy has probably thirty-five corps, of which fifteen are Germans. Operating here in a frontal attack, they failed, and lost large numbers. On the San, while attempting to establish themselves on the right bank, they brought heavy artillery by motor traction against the western sector of guns of Przemysl.

VIENNA'S MEATLESS DAY.

Regulation for Two Fast Days Every Week Goes Into Effect.

VIENNA, May 19.—Today was the first meatless day in Vienna when, according to the new Government regulation, beef, pork, and veal cannot be offered for sale. The regulation applies to two days each week—Tuesday and Friday.

Its effect was scarcely noticeable today, the restaurants and hotels providing satisfactory menus with the aid of mutton and lamb and various sorts of game. Households either made their purchases yesterday or invested in sausage, liver, and eggs, which are not affected by the regulation.

GRAND DUKE SAVES THE DAY

Personally Rushes Ammunition to Front for Recapture of Jaslo.

LONDON, May 19.—At a critical point in the fighting near Jaslo, Galicia, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Petrograd, Grand Duke Nicholas in person rushed to the scene with ammunition, making the last fifty miles at top speed in an automobile. His car was followed by a string of thirteen other automobiles loaded to capacity with ammunition.

The arrival of the Commander in Chief is said to have turned the tide, inspiring the Cossacks to retake Jaslo, which the Germans had occupied. During their brief occupation the Germans are reported to have hanged the Mayor for displaying a Russian flag.

During the recent fighting one end of the Empress Alexander's Red Cross train was splintered by shrapnel.

Gen. Kornilieff's Capture Confirmed

LONDON, May 19.—The reported capture of General Kornilieff, commander of the Forty-eighth Russian Division, which cut its way through overwhelming German forces in the Galician retreat, is confirmed by a Petrograd dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company. The General continued to command rearguard actions, leading bayonet charges, although severely wounded.

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ALLIES SILENCE KILID BAHR FORT

Important Dardanelles Defense Apparently Disabled—Fall of Nagara Reported Imminent.

LANDING ON ASIATIC SIDE

Fresh Allied Troops Disembarked at Kum Kale—Turks Hurry Big Guns from Adrianopole.

LONDON, May 19.—A message from Mytilene, forwarded from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company, says that the Allies have silenced the Turkish fortifications at Kilid Bahr, on the European side of the Dardanelles, at the end of the narrows nearest Constantinople. The fall of Nagara, on the Asiatic side, opposite Kilid Bahr, is said to be imminent.

The Turks are sending reinforcements to their positions along the Gulf of Smyrna.

An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, dated yesterday, says it is reported at Mytilene that the Allies disembarked fresh troops Monday night near Kum Kale on the Asiatic coast of the Dardanelles.

It also has been learned there that the Turks on the Gallipoli Peninsula who for weeks have lacked artillery ammunition, have obtained an abundant supply of shells in the past few days.

The following review of recent operations at the Dardanelles was given out today by the Official Information Bureau:

The following has been received from the Mediterranean force:

"General Cox's brigade repulsed with heavy loss an attack on his position made on May 12. The following day a double company of Ghurkas advanced over half a mile. The ground thus won was consolidated during the night, in spite of very strong counter attacks.

"On May 16 the Lancashire Territorial Division made considerable progress during the night, and on the following night advanced further. The same day our howitzer battery, with the aid of aeroplanes, blew up the ammunition wagons of the Turkish heavy howitzers, and later made a direct hit on one of the guns in front of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. The enemy trenches and a new gun emplacement were demolished by howitzer fire.

"Every day sees an improvement in the Anglo-French position. The enemy are reported as having lost very heavily."

According to a Sofia dispatch to The Times, the Turks are hurrying troops, provisions, and munitions from Lule Burgas and Keshan to the Gallipoli Peninsula. All siege guns and modern artillery have been removed from Adrianople and sent to the Aegean coast. Keshan and Malgara are being hastily fortified.

PARIS, May 19.—A telegram from Salcniki says the Germans have lost 41 officers and 930 sailors in fighting at the Dardanelles during the last six days.

In the vicinity of Constantinople trains have been stopped owing to the shortage of coal. No food supplies are reaching the city and distress is increasing.

GERMAN WATCH ON ALIENS.

New Passport Regulations Issued by Berlin Military Authorities.

BERLIN, May 19, (via London.)—New regulations for the control of foreigners in Berlin and the Provinces of Brandenburg were today issued by the military commander.

These regulations become effective June 1. They set forth that all foreigners, except Austrians, Hungarians, and Turks, must appear personally before the police and submit their passports within twenty-four hours of their arrival in the city or the province. Foreigners desiring to leave this territory must make personal appearance before the authorities. Foreigners already in the district named on June 1 must appear before the police prior to June 10.

CASSEL PROTESTS LOYALTY.

Sir Ernest Expresses His Horror at Germany's War Methods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 20.—Sir Ernest Cassel, in a letter to The Daily Chronicle, says:

"As many other British subjects of German extraction have given public expression to their feelings, my silence might be misunderstood. Nearly half a century of my life has been spent in England, and all my interests—family, business, and social—are centred here. All my male relations of military age are serving with the King's forces.

"My unfailing loyalty and devotion to this country have never varied or been questioned, and while affirming this I desire also to express my deep sense of horror at the manner in which the war is being conducted by the German Government."

ORDER FOR 8,000 CANNON.

Bethlehem Plant Reports Getting Check for $16,150,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 19.—The Bethlehem Steel Company today received an order for 8,000 cannon from Lord Kitchener, head of the British War Office. The order was accompanied by a check for $16,150,000, partly for work already done by the Bethlehem Steel Company for the British Government and partly in advance paymcnt for material that will go into the 8,000 new fieldpieces.

The cannon ordered are fieldpieces of the kind that can be turned out in about a month.

The projectile contracts are well under way, and the shells are being made so rapidly that Bethlehem is fast catching up with the demand of Lord Kitchener. Shrapnel is now being turned out at the rate of 12,000 shells a day, and of the one-pounder and smaller shells the product is 50,000 and upward every twenty-four hours. Buildings are being erected and machinery installed largely to increase the output of shrapnel.

KUEPFERLE CASE IN CAMERA

Court Provides Against Secrets of Evidence Going to Germany.

LONDON, May 19.—The trial of Anton Kuepferle, who says he is an American citizen, once a resident of Brooklyn, on the charge of giving military information to the enemies of Great Britain, was resumed in Old Bailey today.

The hearing today was in camera "in the interests of the national safety." The purpose of this measure is to prevent the precise information which Kuepferle is alleged to have tried to disclose to the enemy from becoming public property.

Anton Kuepferle was known in New York as De Fallois. Under that name he worked for S. Langsdorf & Co., Spring and Crosby Streets, and under that name he was known among his friends. Until shortly after the outbreak of the war he is said to have boarded with a Mrs. Zimmermann in Brooklyn. Since early last Fall neither the man nor the woman has been seen by any of their former associates.

The above information was given at the offices of S. Langsdorf & Co. yesterday.

"All I L know about this man," said Mr. Langsdorf, an official of S. Langsdorf & Co., "is that he once worked as a shipping clerk for us and that he called himself De Fallois. Yesterday I told a reporter that no such man as Kuepferle ever worked for us. This morning, however, one of our men called my attention to the fact that Kuepferle and de Fallois were the same person. Our books show that De Fallois left us on April 14 of last year, and since then we have heard nothing of him.

"I remember De Fallois as a powerful fellow who spoke German most of the time, but who, according to others employed in the department with him, professed to be a Swiss. He had a flat nose which looked as if it had been broken."

"Did he ever say where he got the name 'De Fallois'?" Mr. Langsdorf was asked.

"No, he said he was a Swiss, and that was all," he answered.

An employe of S. Langsdorf & Co. had a clipping from a German newspaper which told of the arrest of Kuepferle in England. This article said Kuepferle lived in Powers Street, Williamsburg, where it was said he boarded with a Mrs. Zimmermann. It is said that Mrs. Zimmermann had threatened to put "De Fallois" out because of his denunciation of the Kaiser. Both Mrs. Zimmermann and De Fallois disappeared from Powers Street many months ago, the article added.

"This is undesired publicity for us," said Mr. Langsdorf, "and I am very sorry that our name, even so innocently, has been brought into the affair. We knew nothing about the man to indicate that he was not all right, and, as our books show, he left us months before the war started."

Keystone Masonic Support President

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., May 19.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, representing 165,000 members, now in annual session here, today passed a resolution extending to President Wilson "our loyal support and congratulations for his efforts to maintain peace with honor to himself and our great country. We trust that he be guided in the future, as he has been in the past, by Him who said, 'I will be with you even unto the end.'"

France's New Artillery Head.

PARIS, May 19.—Albert Thomas, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was appointed Under Secretary of War today. He will have special charge of the artillery department.

BRYAN ASKS ABOUT FRYE IN PRIZE COURT

Action of Germany Puzzling in View of Official Admission of Liability.

MAY BE MERE FORMALITY

This Government in Note of April 25 Suggested Settling Damages at German Embassy at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Secretary Bryan has cabled to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, asking for information concerning the action of the German Government in putting the case of the American sailing ship William P. Frye before a German prize court for consideration and inquiring whether that action is intended as an answer to the American note of April 28.

The note of April 28 was the communication in which Ambassador Gerard was directed to say to the German Foreign Office that, "while the promptness with which the Imperial Government has admitted its liability is highly appreciated, the United States feels that it would be inappropriate in the circumstances of this case and would involve unnecessary delay to adopt the suggestion that the legality of the capture and destruction, the standing of the claimants, and the amount of indemnity should be submitted to a prize court."

The United States Government took this position because it felt that the destruction of the Frye by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich was unquestionably a violation of the obligations imposed upon the German Government under existing treaty stipulations between that country and the United States, and because the note of April 5 from Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, was understood by the United States Government as admitting the liability of the German Government for damages resulting from the sinking of the Frye.

Since Germany had admitted its liability for damages, the Washington Government took the position that it would be unnecessary to send the Frye case into a prize court. The admission of liability left only questions of the standing of the claimants and the amount of damages to be determined. It was suggested by the United States Government on April 28 that evidence on these points could be produced and examined more conveniently in the United States than elsewhere on account of the presence here of the owners and Captain of the Frye, their documentary records, and other possible witnesses and papers.

The Washington Government suggested the advisability of transferring the negotiations for the settlement of these points to the German Embassy at Washington and was greatly surprised when informed by Consul General Henry H. Morgan at Hamburg that the Frye case had been ordered before the Prize Court of Hamburg. Washington is now wondering whether this is Germany's answer to the note of April 28 or whether the ordering of the case before the Prize Court was something that could not be averted under German laws.

In one of the communications from the German Government dealing with the Frye case it was pointed out that even if the Prize Court should condemn the Frye as lawful contraband, the Prize Court would be bound by the treaty provisions between the United States and Germany under which Germany has admitted her liability for damages for the loss of the Frye. As this treaty rises superior to any action the Prize Court may take, it has been suggested that the handling of the case by the Prize Court may be intended as a formality.

GERMAN SNIPERS TIRELESS.

Heavy Loss of British Officers Said to be Due to Them.

Francis Janssens, who was an attaché of the Belgian Legation in Washington several years ago, arrived yesterday at the Wolcott on his way to Havana, where he will become Chargé d'Affaires for Belgium, relieving Chevalier de Waepenaert, the Minister, who has obtained a leave of absence.

Mr. Janssens thinks the large mortality among British officers at the front has been due to the fearless way in which they have exposed themselves.

"The Germans have thousands of snipers, whose task is to pick officers," said Mr. Janssens, "and while one of them may not get a victim today or tomorrow, nevertheless if you put your head up on the next day he is still waiting, and his aim is sure."

WON'T EXCHANGE PRISONERS

Germany Refuses Because of Treatment of Her Submarine Crews.

LONDON, May 19.—Correspondence between the British Minister at the Vatican and the Foreign Office discloses the fact that Germany has revoked the agreement made at the request of the Pope for the exchange of British and German civilian and incapacitated prisoners independent of the question of military age.

The Prussian Minister at the Vatican has explained that the action was taken because Great Britain was not treating German submarine prisoners as ordinary prisoners of war.

CITES KAISER AS MURDERER

Ramsgate Coroner's Jury Accuses Emperor in Zeppelin Killing.

RAMSGATE, England, May 19.—A Coroner's Jury today returned a verdict of "willful murder" against Emperor William in the case of John Smith, who died as the result of shock following injuries sustained in the Zeppelin raid of Monday.

The Coroner suggested that the jury fix the responsibility on the persons whom it regarded as being to blame for this sort of war.

PORTUGAL BARS POLITICS.

New Cabinet Resolves to be Neutral Toward All Parties.

LISBON, Portugal, May 19.—The newly formed Portuguese Cabinet has decided, it was announced to-day, to maintain an absolutely neutral attitude toward all political parties.

The newspapers of the capital to-day comment on the visits exchanged between the commanders of the Spanish warships anchored in the Tagus River and the Lisbon authorities.

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DENIES MORGAN MONOPOLY.

Britain May Buy from Any Concern, Official Tells Commons.

LONDON, May 19.—It was revealed in the House of Commons this afternoon by Harold Baker, Financial Secretary of the War Office, that the existing contract between the British Government and J. P. Morgan & Co. did not debar the giving of business to other concerns in the United States.

Mr. Baker made this announcement in answer to a question asked by Sir Richard A. Cooper, Unionist, who wanted to know if firms in America which declined to negotiate with or through J. P. Morgan & Co. were still able to supply munitions of war to Great Britain. Mr. Baker said: "The War Department is free to place orders with any firm in the United States, and will do so on any proper occasion."

WAR BURDEN ON GRADUATES

Those of This Year Told They Face Heavier Responsibilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—In an address today to the graduating class of Fairmont Seminary, Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, made this statement:

"In Europe they are burying in trenches young men who should have led the world. This puts this leadership up to us and places heavier obligations and greater opportunities on the 1915 graduates of the schools and universities of the United States than have ever been placed by graduating classes in this country. When this war is ended I predict that young men and women of Europe will flock to our shores to enter our institutions of learning, and America will lead the world in ideas."

FAMOUS COXSWAIN KILLED.

Lieut. Stanley Maclagan Among the List of Dead at Ypres.

LONDON, May 5.—Included in the recent lists of killed at Ypres is the name of Second Lieutenant Stanley Maclagan, known to rowing enthusiasts as the greatest coxswain of recent years. He steered the Oxford crew for four years, 1899 to 1902, and later steered many winning Leander crews, including the famous eight which won the Olympic Regatta at Henley in 1908.

At the time of his death he held the post of Secretary of the Amateur Rowing Association. He was a member of the London Stock Exchange and was 35 years old. He was killed in action on April 25.

Dying, American Soldier Writes.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 19. — Herbert Thomas, an American enlisted in the Canadian contingent, is dead of wounds received in the fighting in Northern France, according to a note received today by his sister, Lottie Thomas, at Hubbell, Mich.

"Wounded three times today. Am dying. Good-by," the note read. It was dated Margate, France, May 1.

Thomas enlisted at Winnipeg last Fall.

Inquiring Into War Crucifixion.

LONDON, May 19.—In the House of Commons today Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of War, announced that the Government was inquiring into "the allegation that Germans had removed the figure of Chirst from a large village crucifix and fastened a wounded Canadian sergeant to the cross."

Mr. Tennant said his inquiry had not been completed.

EIGHT UNIONISTS FOR NEW CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

main Prime Minister and Sir Edward Grey would continue as foreign secretary. Otherwise by implication all, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer and countless minor positions, was uncertain. But continued the Prime Minister, certain conditions must be made plain. The war would be prosecuted with all energy as hitherto and no party would be asked to sacrifice its political convictions. More he could not state at the moment.

"The house was friendly and each material point was cheered. When Bonar Law rose, he also was generously received. What he said amounted to this, that no political considerations should weigh for a moment against the best arrangement for conducting war. There was no debate nor means of testing the sense of the house."

Chronicle Wants Redmond to Serve.

The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent writes:

"The reconstruction of the Government is to be of a very thorough character, extending down from the Hierarchy of the Cabinet to minor offices and under Secretaryships. The unionists will secure nearly half of the offices, this will involve the retirement of many Liberal Ministers, who will be penalized, not for any failure of their own, but for the shortcomings and errors of others. The Labor Party will get two offices in the new Ministry—one in the Cabinet and one under-Secretaryship. The British Nationalists can rightfully claim to have two, if not three, representatives in the Ministry; but there is reason to fear they will prefer to be unidentified with it.

"Apart from its desirableness in the interests of the nation and empire, John Redmond's presence in the Cabinet would give special gratification to the Liberal Party. If Mr. Redmond cannot see his way to enter the Cabinet himself, it is greatly to be hoped that he will nominate thereto one of his principal colleagues. T. P. O'Connor, who has given his whole public life to the noble task of recruiting British and Irish democracies, would make an admirable representative of Ireland in the Cabinet.

"With the exception of Sir Edward Grey, whose retirement from the Foreign Office is withheld so long as he has health and strength to perform its arduous duties, practically all the members of the old Government have placed their resignations in the hands of the Prime Minister. Some of his old colleagues who have done grand work for Liberalism and given illustrious service to their country have with self-effacing patriotism that cannot be too highly extolled told Mr. Asquith they are ready, even eager, to steps aside, if by so doing they can serve the national interests.

"Mr. Asquith has therefore a clean slate on which to write. He may take advantage of the opportunity offered by reconstruction to reduce the number of Cabinet Ministers. At present the Cabinet consists of twenty-one Ministers. This is too large a number, and the inevitable result is the formation of an inner Cabinet for graver affairs requiring rapid decision."

The Parliamentary correspondent of The Daily News expresses doubt that the new War Ministry will be able to command a majority in the House of Commons. "It will need a great effort toward a national spirit in Parliament to keep them in power. From the very facts of the situation a real Opposition is being created—an irresponsible Opposition, formed of irregular critical forces. Some Liberals, some Unionists, Labor men and Nationalists, and some Radicals may sit on the Opposition side of the House. They and others will be critical of individual Ministers to whom they owe no party loyalty. It may in the future be a factious Opposition, whereas in the past the Unionist opposition has on the whole been very loyal since the war began."

"We see grave dangers in the coalition," says The Morning Post editorial, "but there are dangers every way, and there is at least this advantage that now both parties will be committed up to the neck to the cause of victory, while the future of both parties will be bound up with victory. If it is discredited the party system as we know it in this country, and the nation will have to look for a new form of government; if they succeed, it may perhaps be preserved."

All for War Says the Premier.

LONDON, Thursday, May 20.—In announcing to the House of Commons yesterday the coming reconstruction of the Cabinet, Premier Asquith said:

"Nothing has been definitely arranged as yet, but in order to avoid any possible misapprehension, I wish to make clear here and now three things.

"First, any changes will not affect the position of the Prime Minister or of the Foreign Secretary; second, there will be no change of any kind in the podicy of the country as regards the continued prosecution of the war with all possible energy and by means of every available resource, and third and last, and of great importance to the honorable friends behind me and I have no doubt to the Opposition, is this: Any reconstruction of the Cabinet that may be made will be for the purposes of the war alone and is not to be taken in any quarter or for any reason as inuicating anything in the nature of a surrender or a compromise on the part of any person, or body of persons, of their several political ideals.

"This is as far as I can go. Nothing definite yet has taken place, but if any arrangement is made the House will have the fullest opportunity of expressing its views."

The reference of the Premier to the prosecution of the war were greeted with prolonged cheering.

The Prime Minister was followed by Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, who said:

"I think it only necessary to say, on behalf of my friends and myself, that at the stage this has reached our only consideration in regard to the further steps to be taken is the sole idea of what is the best method of finishing the war successfully, and we leave out of our minds absolutely all considerations, political and otherwise, beyond that.

"Of course, if such an arrangement should take place it is obvious our convictions on other subjects will remain unchanged, and will be settled when the war is over."

Parliament adjourned last night until June 30. Before its next meeting the new Cabinet will be formed and the first act of the Cabinet will be to challenge a vote of confidence from the House of Commons to demonstrate its position as representing the whole House.

The Liberal members held a meeting tonight and expressed confidence in Premier Asquith who explained the Government's position in detail. The Conservatives also held a party council.

Recent reports have changed yesterday's forecasts of the personnel of the Ministry in only two or three details. There is no doubt that the reorganization of the Government will mean the snuffing out of some high political ambitions.

Fisher Back at Admiralty.

Lord Fisher, first Sea Lord of the Admiralty, was in his office at the Admiralty yesterday, which was taken to mean that the Government had refused to accept his resignation, making inevitable the departure from the Admiralty of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty. It is believed by many that Mr. Churchill will have the Marquis of Crewe's portfolio at the India Office or succeed Mr. Harcourt as Secretary of State for Colonies.

The Conservative members of Parliament are reported to think eight Cabinet members as their share, and Bonar Law, Opposition leader in the House of Commons, Balfour, Austen Chamberlain, the Earl of Curzon, Lord Selborne, F. E. Smith, the Earl of Derby, and Walter Humeiong are regarded as certainties.

The Daily Telegraph regards the following appointment to the coalition Ministry as almost certain

A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies; Winston Churchill, Secretary for India; Earl Kitchener and David Lloyd George, Secretaries for War, Lord Kitchener performing the military and Lloyd George the civil duties of the War Office.

There is a widespread belief that although Baron Fisher has tendered his resignation as First Sea Lord such arrangements will be made as will enable him to retain his post under the new First Lord of the Admiralty, if he does not assume the First Lordship himself.

Regarding the Lord Chancellorship, the question is raised in some quarters whether Lord Reading could take the position, on account of his Jewish faith, as the Lord Chancellor is "keeper of the King's conscience."



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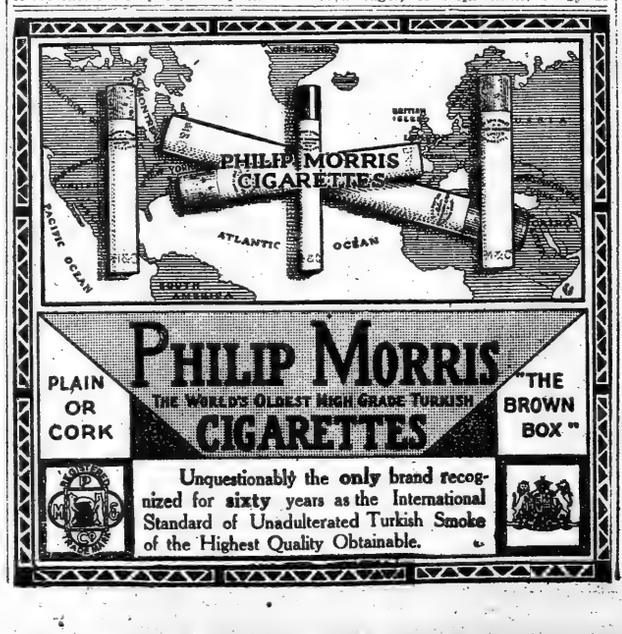
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PLAIN OR CORK

"THE BROWN BOX"

Unquestionably the only brand recognized for sixty years as the International Standard of Unadulterated Turkish Smoke of the Highest Quality Obtainable.



The signal is set for a clear track to straw style. You have the "right of way" and the main track leads to Young Shops.

All correct shapes and braids, $2, $3 and $4.

Young's stiff straws have the "fortified edge"—an exclusive feature—prevents broken brims.

Leghorns, $4 and $6. Panamas, $5 up

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE



An investigation of old age

Only with the greatest care is it possible for civilized man to prevent the accumulation in the alimentary canal of noxious poisons arising from the fermentation of improperly digested and non-assimilated food. These poisons are known to cause indigestion, headache, biliousness, constipation, arteriosclerosis, nervous diseases and the petty ailments of advancing years, including premature old age itself.

Intesti-Fermin Tablets

contain the finest strains of sour milk ferments of Bulgaria, where people frequently live to be 125 years of age. The ingredients were discovered by the scientists of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, and have been approved by the highest medical authorities and include the Bacillus Bulgaricus and Glyco-Bakter—making a double-culture of exceptional power, which tends to prevent the growth of unfriendly, poison-forming germs in the lower digestive tract and to check intestinal auto-intoxication and the many ailments arising therefrom.

Intesti-Fermin Tablets are pleasant and easy to take, contain no drugs, and are rather a food-guard product in highly concentrated form. Get them from your druggist today, or by mail direct for $1 from

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Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave

Now!—The Sale of
Stationery and Engraving

A great annual *cut price* event. Qualities the BEST—prices the lowest consistent with the quality. Aside from the other unusual value the excellence of the ENGRAVING is noteworthy. Featured are:

Writing Paper by the Pound and Box. Note Cards with or without Initials. Monogram and Address Dies. Desk Requisites.

A detailed list of the specials will be mailed upon request or handed to you upon entering the shop.

Bloomingdales' Stationery Shop, Lex. Ave. Arcade.

The Bride

Should see these wonderful Laces

Duchesse and "Rose Point," 7 inches wide, of the most exquisite quality. At (yd) **$12.44.**

Other "Duchesse" Lace, in 1½ to 7 inch widths, **$1.65** to **$8.98** a yard.

Also the finest Irish crochet, Point de Venise, Rose Point, real Binche, Bruges, Carrickmacross, Milan and Filet Laces, at most tempting prices.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

"Quaker"

Double "Jabot Effect" Collars—for Milady

$1.25

Of French organdie, with tiny pearl button trimmings.

Blue - white, flesh - white, tan - white, lavender - white, etc.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

Kimonos

For traveling—and therefore hooded

Made of a fine quality of tub silk, in softly attractive and *practical* colors.

Fitted with *one* pocket. Irresistible—at **$4.98.**

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UNUSUAL SALE of Slightly Used Pianos



Grands and Uprights

These instruments have been used during the past Winter and comprise:

Steinway, Weber, Baldwin, Briggs, and other standard makes.

They are all in perfect condition, fully warranted, and will be sold at prices ranging from $100.00 up.

Terms to suit convenience of purchaser.

We also carry a large assortment of Player-Pianos. Full value allowed for your piano in exchange.

Your inspection is invited.

PIANOS TO RENT

Small Uprights for Summer cottages.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.
8, 10, 12 East 34th St.

THE average advertiser, whether merchant or manufacturer, or tradesman, can reach more possible customers at less expense through the columns of The New York Times than through any other newspaper or periodical in the world.

WARNS AMERICANS OF NEEDS OF JAPAN

Dr. I. Iyenaga Says Situation Now Is More Serious Than California Episode.

CONGESTION HURTS EMPIRE

Japanese Professor of History in Chicago Addresses Men at Dinner at Plaza.

The failure of Americans to understand the position of Japan in the Far East is likely to result in a more serious situation than that caused by the "Japan-California controversy," Dr. I. Iyenaga, professor of history at the University of Chicago, told prominent Americans and Japanese at a dinner given at the Hotel Plaza llast night by Major George Haven Putnam, Charles A. Coffin, Lindsay Russell, and Emerson McMillin.

The dinner was the occasion of bringing out a book "America to Japan," which is a companion volume to "Japan to America," which was published several months ago. The first volume contained appreciations of this country by many eminent Japanese, and the book which came out last night is a cordial reciprocation containing contributions upon Japan from many well-known Americans. The speeches by Americans who preceded Dr. Iyenaga were all in a ton eof great admiration to Japan.

"After all the golden words for Japaa which I have heard from so many distinguished Americans," he sead, "I don't know if it is right for me to speak bluntly, but the Chairman has asked me to speag, and it would be discourteous of me to remain silent. Even at the height of the California-Japanese controversy, that affair appeared to me as less serious than the matter which has been before us in the past few weeks. Until Japan and America come to a better understanding and until Americans see and appreciate the position of Japan in the Far East, I am afraid that it will be a little more serious than at present.

You know that Japan is only about one-half the size of Texas and has a population about two-thirds of that of the United States. Now what are we going to do? How is our nation going to continue to exist in so small a territory? We are advised to promote industries and create wealth. We are doing that as well as we can, but our resources are limited.

"I hope that upon this question we will receive the counsel of American friends which has been of great benefit to us before. Japan intends to remain the best friend of China, to be sure. It will help China; China will benefit, so will Japan, and so will the United States. I hope that you will help us in solving this great problem. What is the best attitude for us to take toward China? What policy is the best for us in the Far East?"

Ex-Governor John Franklin Fort of New Jersey compared the attitude of Japan in the Far East to that which we had taken toward the Western Hemisphere in proclaiming the Monroe Doctrine, and said that he believed Japan would have the sympathy of the United States in following a policy which seemed at present to be that which the United States had taken in similar circumstances.

Dean C. Worcester, ex-Governor General of the Philippines, said that there was such a thing as tyranny by one nation over another, and such a thing as one nation helping another. He said that an example of the latter policy was our control of the Philippines.

He said that it was necessary to obtain a thorough knowledge of the facts before reaching any conclusions regarding Japan's policy, and added that our relations with Japan had suffered through thep revailing ignorance in this country regarding that empire. Every week he had once again to kill the old story that in Japan the bankers employed Chinese clerks because they could not trust their own countrymen. As to the Philippines, he said, the attitude of most Japanese was that they had enough trouble of their own without robbing the United States of any.

Other speakers were Major Putnam, Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, Mr. Russell, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Charles A. Coffin, Consul General T. Nakamura, and Howard Mansfield.

TRANSYLVANIA NOT ATTACKED

Agents Send a Cable Denying the Submarine Story.

The agents of the Cunard Line received a cablegram yesterday from Henderson Bros. of Glasgow, managers of the Anchor Line, which owns the Transylvania, denying the cabled reports of the narrow escape of the steamship from being torpedoed on her eastward voyage. The message read:

"Absolutely no foundation for report that Transylvania was chased by submarine, or that any attempt was made to torpedo her."

LUSITANIA FUND $13,767.

$330 Added by the Subscriptions Made Yesterday.

Frank A. Vanderlip, Treasurer of the Mayor's committee for the relief of sufferers by the Lusitania disaster, reported yesterday these subscriptions to the fund:

Elkan Naumberg	$200
Henry Hentz	25
Frederick Layton	25
A. Beller & Co.	25
Anonymous	25
Brown, Lent & Pett	20
James N. Rosenberg	10

With the $13,437.50 already reported, these contributions bring the fund up to $13,767.50.

THREE MORE BODIES FOUND.

Two Men Who Perished on Lusitania Are Identified.

QUEENSTOWN, (via London,) May 19.—The bodies of three victims of the Lusitania disaster, two men and one woman, were recovered from the sea yesterday.

The men presumably are Charles H. Lund of Chicago and Montagu F. Grant of London and Chicago. The body of the woman has not been identified.

RIDDER WARNS OF ENGLAND

Not to America's Interest That Germany Be Crushed, He Says.

Herman Ridder, in a signed article on "America's Golden Opportunity," in today's Staats Zeitung, says:

"The action of the Government of the United States on pending international questions which is expected within the next few weeks will have a decisive influence upon the history of the present century.

"Far-seeing leaders must and will, we hope, recognize that the strengthening of the British Empire beyond reasonable limits will result in the domination of the whole world by Great Britain, to the detriment of the United States. No single nation should be given the power to dictate to the rest of the world.

"Many Americans do not desire to see England defeated, but they must admit that the destruction of Germany would bring no advantage to us. In the interest of the United States, Germany should be preserved, and by crushing her we would deprive ourselves of a check on other nations that may become some time our rivals, and this check would act without any risk or cost to us.

"The German-Americans are absolutely convinced that the British Empire is a growing menace to the independence and peaceful development of the United States, and it is their firm belif that the general policy of the Administration is fraught with danger, exposing this country to continually increasing domination on the part of Great Britain."

CREMATED THE WRONG MAN.

Husband Mrs. Koester Mourned Returns to Her Home.

Wearing mourning for the man she though dead, Mrs. Emma Koester of 434 Bleecker Street, Ridgewood, Queens Borough, was surprised last night when her husband entered her house.

On Dec. 19, 1913, Mrs. Koester reported to the Glendale police that her husband was missing. A few days later she received word to call at the City Farm on Staten Island, as there was a body there that tallied with descriptions she gave of the missing man. Mrs. Koester went to Staten Island, identified the body, and had it taken to her home.

Mrs. Koester had the body cremated and kept the ashes in an urn on the mantelpiece of her home. She collected $610 insurance on the life of her husband.

Mrs. Koester said her husband looked prosperous and that he had given up all of his bad habits. Although she had the ashes of some one she did not know, she meant to keep them, Mrs. Koester said.

DRILL HELPS AUSTRALIANS.

Police Chiefs All See Benefit of Compulsory Service.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, March 27.—The Australian system of compulsory military training, which seems to have attracted considerable notice in the United States in connection with the agitation for a larger army and navy, is having a beneficial effect upon the youth of the Commonwealth, according to official statements.

Last year the Premiers of the several States asked for expression of opinion from the respective heads of the Police Departments as to the result of the universal training system on the conduct and bearing of the lads of Australia. All the States have now replied, and the substance of the opinions has been made public by Mr. Jensen, Assistant Minister for Defense.

The police authorities are all agreed that the training has helped the boys and striplings subject to it. The principal effects to which reference is made in the reports are increased self-respect, diminution of cigarette smoking, and in general a tendency toward a sense of responsibility and a desire to become good citizens.

"No doubt," said Mr. Jensen, "the opinion may be held in some quarters that the withdrawal of lads from their homes at night to attend training and the opportunity to loitar after drill may have a tendency to interfere with parental control, but I do not personally consider the loss in this direction is commensurate with the gain physically, mentally, and morally which must result from the training, especially when properly equipped drill sheds have been established.

"It is also necessary to bear in mind that a number of the youths would possibly be loitering about the streets or spending their time in a less desirable manner if not occupied in attending training, and in cases in which parental control is (as in some instances) a more or less negligible quantity the beneficial effect of the system of training is apparent."

WILL SIGN DIRECT TAX BILL.

Governor Announces Decision on $19,500,000 Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 19. — Governor Whitman, after closing public hearings on financial bills today, announced that he would not call the Legislature to pass a Direct Tax bill for a lower amount, but would sign the measure already passed, which provides $19,500,000.

The Governor announced tonight that he had saved $2,301,948 from the money bills. The amounts eliminated today totaled $66,060, representing cuts of $64,769 for the National Guard and $1,291 from the Controller's department.

TO DROP ENEMY KNIGHTS.

Royal Warrant Said to be Contemplated in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 20.—The Times says:

"We have reason to believe it is in contemplation to issue a Royal warrant removing all enemy aliens from the rolls of British orders of Knighthood."

Has Confidence in Wilson.

The Jeffersonian Alliance, of which Bert Hansen is Chairman, has adopted a resolution expressing its reverent gratitude that at this crisis the country is in the keeping of a President hose "wisdom, patriotism, ability, and firm righteousness have world-wide recognition," and its absolute confidence in President Wilson's leadership in upholding the rights and protecting the interests of this nation, and in meeting its responsibilities in behalf of civilization and humanity.

Founded 1850

The old ways and the old days of making clothes to fit the purse and not the man are past. They now must fit both purse and wearer.

Get the most for your money is "The spirit of the times."

It is because our clothes are distinctive in quality, fashion, fit and value that our customers continue to be perfectly satisfied at all times.

Spring Suits $18 to $45
Spring Overcoats $16 to $40

BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

BRITISH PRIZE COURT PRODDED TO ACTION

Continued from Page 1.

on vigorous steps for the removal of the principal grounds of complaint.

Some of the Senators and Representatives who have been so active in urging the matter upon the attention of Secretary Bryan felt tha tthey had about won their case before that department when the Lusitania tragedy occurred.

At least one Senator believed that if the Lusitania disaster had not occurred a note would have been decided upon for delivery to the British Government within forty-eight hours. This Senator believes that nothing except the German-American issue interfered with the dispatch of such a protest. He doubts now whether such a note will be sent while the American Government is awaiting the reply of Germany.

Astonishment has been expressed in official circles over the persistency of the statements that a note to England was being prepared. It was suggested tonight that the only possible explanation of the repeated assertions that a note of protest to the British Government had been prepared was that those unofficial persons who were making those statements had prepared it themselves.

From a high official source it was learned tonight that even if the Government was convinced that the situation arising from the detention of American ships or cargoes by Great Britain demanded attention, no note of general protest bearing on the subject would be sent at this time for the very good reason that it might raise a new international issue at the moment when the United States was deeply concerned with the grave questions arising out of the destruction of the Lusitania. The issue embraced in the detention of ships or cargoes, it was said, was of minor consequence compared with the matters brought to the attention of the German Government in connection with Germany's submarine warfare. While negotiations on this subject were pending between the United States and Germany, it was explained, there was no likelihood that the Government would become involved in what might be a serious controversy with any other belligerent power.

Counselor Barclay Active.

The information from London in tonight's cablegrams to THE NEW YORK TIMES saying that the British Government has been working hard for five days endeavoring to dispose of cargoes in which Americans are interested seems to be confirmed by the evident activity of the British Embassy in Washington in endeavoring to facilitate the handling of these cargoes. Counselor Barclay of the British Embassy was at the State Department on Monday in conference with officials regarding the effort of his government to obtain definite data from American cotton shippers upon which they might be reimbursed for the seizure of their cargoes.

In connection with Counselor Barclay's visit it became known that the data asked for by England regarding the contract prices of this cotton had been furnished in the case of only one of twenty-four enumerated vessels, although it was announced through the State Department in a statement to the press on May 5 that, in order to facilitate identification of consignments, data concerning the contract price per pound should be furnished promptly.

Another evidence of the conciliatory spirit of the British Government was furnised today when it notified the State Department through its embassy here that it had been decided to extend until June 15 the time within which German goods may be shipped to the United States, provided they were bought before March 1. Soon after the British Orders in Council were issued American importers complained that they had bought goods in Germany before March 1, the delivery of which would be unfairly interrupted by the British blockade.

The mater was taken up with London and the British government agreed to allow the export of German and Austrian goods bought by American citizens before March 1, and which if shipped through neutral ports like Rotterdam, were to be allowed to pass through the cordon of British blockading ships under special permits. Originally it was agreed that these shipments would be allowed to come through June 1. Now the time in which the shipments may be made has been extended until June 15, so that those who bought these goods in Germany before March 1, still have another month in which to bring them to the United tSates.

FRENCH PASS A BILL TO BUY DACIA CARGO

American Owners of the Cotton to Receive Rotterdam Prices for It.

PARIS, May 19.—A law was promulgated today, according to the Temps, opening a credit for the payment of the cargo of the steamship Dacia, formerly of the Hamburg-American line, but later under American register, which was seized by a French warship on February 27. The cargo of cotton, however, was not confiscated, owing to an agreement existing between the French and British naval authorities.

"The law proposes," says the Temps, "that the value of the cargo be reimbursed to the American owners, who demand 3,820,756 francs ($764,151.) Whether this amount or a lesser sum will be paid will be determined by a committee of assessors, who will use the cotton market at Rotterdam as a basis of calculation. It was to that port that the vessel was bound. The cargo will then be the property of the French Government, which will be able either to dispose of it at the most advantageous price or keep it for the needs of France."

Only Two Americans Sail on Arabic.

The White Star liner Arabic sailed at noon yesterday for Liverpool with eighty cabin passengers, among them two Americans, Mrs. G. Platt of Boston and John Coyne of Chicago. There were 250 in the third class, all British or Canadians.

A few hours before sailing John Ruddle, the chief engineer, received news of the death of his son in action with the English army in France.

BOYS' PRANK STARTS PANIC IN A THEATRE

Cry to "Fire" to Stone Throwers, Followed by Missiles, Causes Stampede of Crowd.

The Variety Theatre, a moving picture house which seats more than 700, in Third Avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, was well filled at 10 o'clock last night when a gang of boys and young men appeared in front of the place and, at a cry to "fire" from a leader, let fly a hail of rocks and stones which smashed through the glass doors and caused a panic inside. Some of the missiles carried into the theatre and struck persons there and, at a second volley, there was a rush for the doors, someone starting a report that the place was burning.

Albert Sadacca, manager, and Sol Josephs, an usher, shouted to the crowd that there was no danger, but many women and children rushed wildly for the exits, knocking one another down. Children were trampled and more than a score of the first out were cut by the jagged glass of the broken doors when the crowd behind pushed them through.

In the street a crowd gathered and through this the hoodlums tried to escape. Detectives Grecco and Smith of the East Twenty-second Street Station caught two youths running away and grabbed them. They were Peter Gigliuto of 408 East Seventeenth Street and John Bennetti of 549 East Sixteenth Street, each 17 years old.

They denied they had had any hand in the stone throwing, but Josephs said they were two of a crowd that had attacked him the night before and they were taken to Night Court where Magistrate Levy held them in $1,500 bonds each to keep the peace for six months with the alternative of spending thirty days in the Workhouse. Neither youth got the bonds last night.

Josephs said he believed the attack was directed at him though he said he did not know what he had done to incur the enmity of the hoodlums.

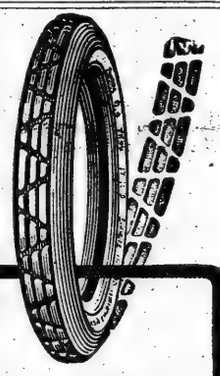
DRESDEN AMERICANS PROTEST

Germans Quote a Letter Said to Have Been Sent to Wilson.

According to the Frankfurter Zeitung leading members of the American colony at Dresden have addressed to President Wilson a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"Recently the English declined to permit the import of dyestuffs to our manufacturers from Singapore, unless previously attested under oath before the English Consul as destined for manufactured goods not to be used in Germany. Is this in consonance with your oath of office? Are we, indeed, on the point of surrendering the freedom for which our forefathers fought and bled and to become English colonies again?

"By fanning into further flame the present world conflagration, in permitting the shipments of war materials, you again act contrary to your vows. Your prayers for the cessation of hostilities, while you at the same time prolong these hostilities by means of shipments of war materials, are true hypocrisy. By fostering mass murder in this respect you are breaking one of the most important of the Ten Commandants. You assert that there is no case of precedesce for an embargo on export of arms. Why not create one? This would be your most distinguished privilege. You would undoubtedly earn thereby the blessings of all humanity, while now you must hear the cries of the wounded and crippled, whose injuries are caused by American instruments of murder."



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They resist blow-outs, friction and wear, cutting mileage costs to the bone. They give you the satisfaction you expect or we make good till they do.

Empire Tires RED WEAR LONGEST

We sell you 100% tire service, instead of so much material. You take no chances on Empire service. It's a safe and square way for both of us.

"If it's RED, it's an EMPIRE"

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Factory and Home Office: TRENTON, N. J.
Makers of "Powhow" Red Rubber Inner Tube

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384-386 and 388 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Are closing out—groups of Smart Spring Apparel—

Tailleur Suits —formerly $45 to $75—**$28—$35—$45**

Gowns—Street Dresses—Dancing Frocks—
Formerly $55 to $125—at **$35—$45—$65.**

Dress—Semi-Dress and Street Hats—
Formerly $18, $25, $35—**$10—$15—$20.**

Motor and Street Coats—$25—$35—$45.

Blouses—formerly $10 to $20 at—**$5—$7** & **$9.**
White and colors, in Georgette crepe, crepe de chine, silk and linen.

IMPORTANT VALUES IN DINNER AND EVENING GOWNS, AT $75—$95—$125. AFTERNOON AND EVENING WRAPS—$45—$65—$75.

GET BLACK HANDER IN A POLICE TRAP

John Nykel, Waiter, Is Accused of Trying to Extort $5,000 from Samuel Berger.

THREATS MADE IN LETTERS

Prospective Victim Carries Dummy Package and Detectives Rush Alleged Blackmailer.

From a Central Railroad of New Jersey ferry boat which left Liberty Street at 8 o'clock last night there alighted at the Communipaw ferry house a man who drew a package from his pocket and holding it ostentatiously passed through the station and out into Johnson Avenue, a dark thoroughfare which traverses the railroad yards. Behind him umbled an express wagon, and just ahead of it, a second man hurried along on foot.

The walkers had proceeded for a few blocks, and the man behind was drawing close to the one ahead when, from behind some freight cars, two men sprang and grabbed the second pedestrian. From the express wagon jumped Detectives Donohue and Collins and, joining the two about the captive felt quickly through his pockets and drew out a revolver. At a shout from them the man ahead turned back and then all six, joined by a dozen others who emerged from the shadows of railroad cars, marched to the Jersey City Detective Bureau.

All but the prisoner and the man who had turned back at a call from Donohue and Collins were detectives, and at Headquarters a charge of blackmail was made against the captive, who said he was John Nykel, an Austrian waiter out of work and living in a Bowery lodging house. The complainant was the second man, Samuel Berger, who has a big employment agency at 72 Greenwich Street and lives at 23 West 113th Street. Berger was nervous and frankly glad that it was all over, especially when he saw the revolver which had been removed from Nykel's pocket.

Berger said he had known Nykel for twelve years, having seen him frequently in his employment agency, which the waiter had come in search of work. According to the police Nykel admitted that he was responsible for Black Hand letters that Berger had received and that he was alone in a scheme to blackmail the employment man out of $5,000.

Berger received several letters and many telephone calls between May 11 and 76 demanding the $5,000 on pain of death for himself and his family, and he was warned especially against telling the police, since the blackmailer declared there were others in the plot and Berger surely would be killed even if he had one or more men arrested.

Nevertheless, Berger notified Donohue and Collins, and they advised him to keep the engagement, carrying a dummy parcel, when a letter received last Monday ordered Berger to cross the ferry, proced along Johnson Avnue and drop a package containing money when a man should approach him ad utter the command: "Drop it!"

Maintime Donohue and Collins had communicated with Acting-Captain Kelly of the Jersey City Detective Bureau, and Kelly had a dozen of his men hiding behind cars in the railroad yards. Detectives Casey and Kelly were among the number, and they grabbed Nykel when they began to fear he would let Berger get beyond their reach before accosting him.

Donohue and Collins said Nykel had trailed Berger across the ferry, and they had taken refuge in the express wagon, the driver of which they took into their confidence, in the fear that Nykel would identify them as policemen. According to the police, Nykel said he had intended to intimidate Berger with the revolver, but had not meant to shoot him.

FIGURE POLAND'S LOSSES.

Citizens Put the Total Damage at Half a Billion.

WARSAW, May 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The amount of damage directly inflicted upon Russian Poland by the war up to Jan. 1 is estimated at 1,014,668,000 rubles ($507,334,000) by the Polish Central Citizens' Committee, which has just finished a thorough investigation of Poland's losses. Of this amount, 698,767,000 rubles ($349,383,500) is called a direct loss, and 315,901,000 rubles ($157,950,500) is attributed to damage sustained indirectly during the course of the war.

In the occupied portion of Poland 27,000 large and 10,000 small estates are in various stages of destruction, from superficial defacement and mutilation to complete ruin. The damage done to furniture and other movable property, excluding live stock, amounts along to 51,800,000 rubles, ($25,900,000.) The loss in buildings is 47,500,000 rubles, ($23,750,000,) live stock 156,069,000 rubles, (78,034,500,) grain 141,763,030 rubles, ($70,881,500;) the loss in destroyed timber 31,680,000 rubles, $15,840,000.) Over 3,000,000 rubles' worth of dairies and an equivalent value of distilleries are a total loss.

Maternity Apparel



Modish apparel scientifically constructed to expand as required and to harmonize the figure line throughout entire period. Faultless in style, differing in no outward way from regular models, and adjust automatically when the figure is normal. Made on the premises and sold direct to you at manufacturer's prices.

Dresses	5.95 to 69.50
Suits	19.95 to 74.75
Coats	7.75 to 44.00
Skirts	4.45 to 12.50
Waists	.95 to 18.00
Corsets	3.85 to 10.00
Infants' Layettes	6.95 up

Phone 6416 Greeley. **Lane Bryant** 25 West 38th St.

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10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.
H. W. WILLIS, Manager.
(Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.)

PICTURES OF THE DAY.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial gives illustrations of important events. The war pictures are beautifully printed representations of actual occurrences in the field of operations. On all news stands. 10 cents by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

George Bernard Co

Continuing Semi-Annual Clearance

Affording an exceptional opportunity for the purchasing of unusual bargains in exclusive Apparel for Women's Wear.

Included are **Suits, Evening Gowns,** and **Street Frocks** ranging in price from **$25. Waists** from **$5** and **French Hats** from **$5.**

Now is the season for clearance sales. But ours is out of the ordinary. A visit to our show rooms will convince the most discriminating buyer of the genuineness of our values.

FIFTH AVE., at 31st Street

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

A Blouse Sale That Breaks GIMBEL Records

That means the breaking of American records, for the Gimbel Blouse Shop is the recognized Blouse Centre of the United States—its sales, as well as its styles, have made it famous.

Paris Surpassed! Not even in a *Grand Occasion* have the Galeries Lafayette ever presented such Blouses at 14 *francs*, 95 *centimes*, the equivalent of $2.95. The Galeries is the Blouse Centre of Europe.



Every One of These 1,500 Silk and Lace Blouses

Only $2.95

Georgette Crepe *White and Flesh Color*
Crepe de Chine *White and Flesh Color*
Fine Laces *With Flesh Color Chiffon*

"Prince Imperial" Blouses of Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine—the latter with frills of embroidered Georgette Crepe.

Trotteur Blouses of Crepe de Chine, with organdie collars and cuffs, finished with tiny ruffles of lace and hems of black-and-white silk.

Chiffon Blouses inset with filet lace. Others with boleros of silk lace.

Tailleur Blouses with the new cross-tucking in clusters, combined with vertical box pleats—these Blouses in Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine.

As Thousands of Women Want Such Blouses—Come Early, for There Are Only 1,500 *of Them.* Third Floor

25,000 Boxes Eaton, Crane & Pike's Stationery, 25c Box

Regularly 50c *Box.*

Everybody knows the high reputation of this famous Social Stationery. Fine quality of linen stock; both paper and Correspondence Cards have initials stamped in gold, and envelopes to match. Also

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(The maker's name is on the tip of your tongue.)

Writing Paper and Correspondence Cards are of the finest quality and have initials stamped in gold. Main Floor, Rear

PASTORS CONDEMN COLORADO FUEL CO.

Rockefeller, Jr., Hears Witnesses Tell Industrial Commission of Injustices to Miners.

DIRECTED STATE POLITICS

Letter Read from Chairman of the Company Telling of Its Methods Before He Took Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Commission on Industrial Relations kept John D. Rockefeller, Jr., waiting again today while it heard testimony of other witnesses who, like Mr. Rockefeller, were summoned to give testimony concerning the Colorado mine strike and conditions among the Colorado mine-workers. Mr. Rockefeller heard witnesses condemn the methods of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The expectation at the close of today's session was that Mr. Rockefeller would be called tomorrow.

The commission today heard two clergymen who have lived in mining communities owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. They were the Rev. Eugene Gaddis of the Methodist Church and the Rev. Samuel McCorkle of the Presbyterian Church. For two years the Rev. Gaddis was the sociological agent of the company. According to his own statement, he was dismissed last February because he and a superior official of the company were not in accord, and he had called to the attention of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the officials of the company, many abuses and conditions of hardship of which the miners complained.

Mr. Gaddis said that while he was in the employ of the company he had not made public what he knew of the injustice under which the men worked, because he thought he could accomplish good in his work. He described how, after laws were passed to aid the miners, the State authorities did not enforce these statutes. The company, said Mr. Gaddis, dominated the politics of the region. The Justices of the Peace were usually company employes, the men were made to vote as the company directed, controlled their schools and churches, put in mine bosses who were brutal and merciless, and by a long-continued systematic oppression drove the men to strike to defend themselves and their families. The Sheriffs, gunmen, detectives and militia, he charged with taking the position that the State was the same as the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The Rev. McCorkle told the Commission that when he went to Sunrise, Wyo., he was informed by the Church authorities that the Colorado Company maintained the Church, but that this fact was to be kept secret. He said he urged that this be made public.

Chairman Walsh read a letter from L. M. Bowers, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and Mr. Rockefeller's representative in Colorado. This letter was addressed to Mr. Heydt, the secretary of Mr. Rockefeller, and Chairman Walsh said that it was of emphatic value as showing that many of the things complained of by the miners actually existed. The letter, dated May 13, 1913, was in part as follows:

"The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, for many years were accused of being the political dictator of Southern Colorado, and, in fact, were a mighty power in the entire State. When I came here it was said that the company voted every man and woman in their employ without any regard to their being naturalized or not; and even their mules, it used to be remarked, were registered if they were fortunate enough to possess names. Anyhow, a political department was maintained at a heavy expense. I had before me the contributions of the company for the campaign of 1904, amounting to $80,605, paid out personally by President Hearne. So far as I can discover, not one particle of good was accomplished for the company; but Mr. Hearne was an aspirant for the posion of United States Senator and devoted a vast amount of time and money with this end in view, I have no doubt.

"The company became notorious in many sections for its support of the liquor interests. It established saloons everywhere it possibly could. A Sheriff, elected by the votes of the company's employes, and who has been kept in office a great many years, established himself or became a partner in sixteen liquor stores in our coal mines.

"Since I came here not a nickel has been paid to any politician or political party. We have fought the saloons with all the power we possess. We have not lobbied in the Legislature, but have gone directly to the Governor and other able men and have demanded fair treatment. We have secured the past Winter a mining law almost entirely written by our own Superintendent, E. H. Weitzel, with four other men appointed by the Senate committee, including representatives of labor, a capable engineer, and two representatives of the operators.

"We have now reached the point where we have the respect of the prominent men, as well as the common laborers of Colorado, because of our fair treatment and continual efforts to improve the conditions of mining. Even the old-time bitter political enemies of the company now say that they have not one word of criticism to offer against the company from a political standpoint. The newspapers for the most part are courteous, and it is not often we see an article upbraiding our company or its employes."

POTTER REFEREE NAMED.

Charles S. Guggenheimer to Take Testimony in Divorce Suit.

Charles S. Guggenheimer was made a referee yesterday by Justice Donnelly in the Supreme Court to take testimony in Mrs. Gwendolen Cary Potter's suit for a divorce from her husband, Francis Hunter Potter.

Mr. Potter is a nephew of the late Bishop Potter and for a number of years was a member of American legations in Europe. Mrs. Potter is a cousin of Mrs. Burton Harrison, the author. Mr. and Mrs. Potter were married on Oct. 21, 1907, in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, London. They are well known in society here and in Baltimore, where Mrs. Potter's family lives. Mr. Potter has a wealthy aunt, Miss Sophia E. Blatchford, who lives in Newport.

The application was presented to the court by Charles S. Blandy, Jr., in behalf of the plaintiff. It said that the reference was asked for in order to avoid the "notoriety which would ensue in the event of a trial in open court, because of the social prominence of the parties, various accounts with pictures of the plaintiff having already been printed in all of the New York journals," at the time of the beginning of the action.

The application also said that "the witnesses in behalf of the plaintiff are persons of social prominence in this city and would, I fear, become hostile or unavailable if asked to testify in open court." The court was asked to take into consideration the fact that Mrs. Potter was "a person of small means and has received nothing toward her support or that of her child for four or more years."

CITY'S SHEEP SHEARED.

Crowd Watches New York Get 720 Pounds of Fine Wool.

The big attraction at Central Park yesterday was the annual shearing of the sheep. The bleatings of the flock drew an interested crowd to the fold in the southwestern end of the park.

The yield was about twelve pounds to the sheep; sixty were sheared. This wool is of the finest quality and sells for thirty-three cents a pound. It has been taken for years by a New York firm of clothing manufacturers. The Central Park product is sufficient to supply cloth for 120 all-wool suits. The flock has one ram, "Bob," which will be sheared today all by itself. The sheep are English Dorset, which yield only to the Merino in the quality of their wool.

The shearing was done by D. J. Wallace, who was a sailor until he was paid off two months ago from the North Dakota. He is now in the employ of the National Security League.

T. J. Hoey, Central Park's shepherd, says he will sell fifty pedigreed lambs to breeders this month at an average of $25 each.

HERLIHY IS CLEARED.

Author of Letter Attacking Captain Cooper Is Unknown.

Ex-Police Lieutenant John J. Herlihy, who was arrested several weeks ago on a warrant charging him with sending a scurrilous letter to Clement J. Driscoll of the Bureau of Municipal Research, reflecting on the character of Acting Captain Alonzo Cooper of the Fourth Detective Branch, and several detectives, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Appleton in Harlem Court, after several hearings had been held.

Detectives had testified as to the handwriting of the former police Lieutenant on the police blotters, as compared with the writing in the letter, saying both were identical. Similar testimony was given by Walter J. Kingsley, a handwriting expert. Herlihy stoutly denied having written the letter and the magistrate said he was satisfied that no conviction could result. He said Herlihy's record in the department was without blemish and that he had testified in thousands of cases where his word was taken. Herlihy thanked Magistrate Appleton. Captain Cooper and a dozen or more detectives were in court.

ADMIT APPEALING TO GRAND JURORS

Mayor Griffin of Hoboken and Some Others Confess They Opposed Indictments.

DENY INTENT TO DO WRONG

Father Toohey Disavows Idea of Improper Influence—Contempt Hearings on Monday.

Mayor Patrick R. Griffin of Hoboken admitted yesterday that he had approached Dr. R. B. Gelbach, foreman of the Grand Jury, in regard to indictments growing out of Hudson County election frauds of 1913, but he denied that he intended to violate any law. He said he thought the election officials had been punished severely enough.

It was when the Grand Jury on Tuesday failed to hand up twenty-three indictments which Supreme Court Justice Swayze believed to have been voted Friday that he started an investigation which showed that the indictments had been reconsidered after jurors had been approached by prominent Hoboken citizens, including the President of a trust company and a priest. Twelve of the nineteen Grand Jurors said that after Friday, when the indictments had been found but not handed up, persons had seen them about the true bills.

Justice Swayze ordered the Grand Jurors to retire at once and think it over. Later the twenty-three indictments which had been suddenly reconsidered were just as suddenly handed up. The Justice ordered all persons mentioned by the twelve jurors to appear in court Monday and show cause why they should not be adjudged guilty of contempt. Subpoenas were drawn up yesterday by County Prosecutor Robert Hudspeth and will be served today and tomorrow.

Mayor Griffin Explains.

In explaining why he had complimented Dr. Gelbach for favoring a reconsideration of the election indictments, Mayor Griffin said that after the quashing of the original indictments by the Court of Errors, Prosecutor Hudspeth had said that he was satisfied to let the matter rest.

"I went to Mr. Hudspeth," said the Mayor, "after the indictments had been quashed and told him that I thought the election officials had been sufficiently punished; that no injustice had been done any one, and that while it was unfortunate any such thing had happened, no one had been robbed of office.

"I don't think I did anything wrong when I spoke to Dr. Gelbach as I did, and I think that he did the right thing when he submitted the whole matter to Justice Swayze for his further consideration."

Mayor Griffin is recognized as the Democratic boss of Hoboken, and was at the head of the campaign in 1913, when the election frauds occurred, but at that time he was not the Mayor.

Dr. W. J. Arlitz, City Physician of Hoboken, who was mentioned by several of the jurors as having approached them, refused to discuss the case.

Frank Cordts, former Fire Commissioner of Hoboken, and former Councilman A. J. Volk admitted that they had talked with R. Bernegau of the Grand Jury, about the indictment of Simon Mayer, a Jersey City pawnbroker, but denied that they had gone any further than to inquire what was to be done with Mayer.

Father Toohey, assistant curate of St. John's Church, said he was surprised that his name had been mentioned in connection with the election cases by John R. Hennessy, a Grand Juror. He said he had talked with Hennessy about a man named Brady with absolutely no intention of influencing Hennessy in the performance of his duty.

Question the Prosecutor.

Some others named by the Grand Jurors admitted they had talked with them, but denied they had brought undue influence to bear. The Prosecutor's telephone rang all day with inquiries from the men involved who wanted to knew what was to become of them. The Prosecutor referred all inquiries to Justice Swayze.

Among those mentioned by Grand Jurors who will be supoenaed to appear in court Monday are: Christopher Muller of Hoboken; David Hamilton, a newspaperman; Leo Harz of Jersey City, Joseph Perlmutter of Jersey City, W. J. Flanagan, Deputy Surrogate of Hudson County; George Limouse, member of Hudson County Board of Elections; General William C. Heppenheimer, President of the Trust Company of New Jersey, and Michael J. Coyle, Superintendent of Hudson County Boulevard.

GERMANS SIP ENEMY DRINKS

Broker Wins Bet on It at Luncheon at Delmonico's.

Two Germans and a German-American were observed lunching together at Delmonico's downtown yesterday, and the broker at the next table bet that when they came to a liqueur they would not stick to purely German drinks. He won. One of the three took kuemmel with a Russian label on the bottle, and the other two sipped crème de cacao, poured from a bottle stamped "Bordeaux."

"If they did that in Berlin they would probably be arrested for lèse majesté," remarked the broker. Then he wanted to bet that a short fat man at an adjoining table was a German spy.



Where's the sense of keeping a wall between your stenographer and her work?

TWO hours gone to waste! Blame yourself! If you still have your letters written *twice*—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter—you are wasting time and throwing away money.

In the average business office the shorthand system eats up about two hours a day of every stenographer's time. And in the meantime, her typewriter stands idle.

Get out of the "relay" class in correspondence. Realize your own responsibility in sticking to the time-wasting, work-doubling, costly shorthand system.

You pay for finished typewriting. Get it. Let your typist earn her wages. It's as simple as a, b, c,—putting letter-writing on a rational, efficient, businesslike basis. Get more letters, and better letters, and at least one-third less cost per letter. But all this is not half the story. Fifteen minutes of your time—and we can tell you more and show you more about the efficiency and economy of the Dictaphone system than ten advertisements could ever hope to. We can show you why you should dictate to the Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street



You owe it to yourself to investigate. If you happen to find it true, it's a pretty big thing. If it doesn't happen to be true, then you can nail us down. Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work. Just reach for your telephone and call the Dictaphone. The number is Worth 3272. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it on your letterhead and mail it to us. We'll have the Dictaphone man come to you. Do it now, while you think of it.

The only "Dictaphone" is THE Dictaphone.

Dictaphone—our trade name.
Man at the desk—our trade-mark.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St., N.Y.C. Send the Dictaphone man along.

Name .....

Address .....

See Mr. .....

This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

Mahogany Tan Oxfords



COWARD Mahogany Tan Oxfords combine a very pleasing style with the well known remedial features of the Coward high shoe. They are cool and comfortable, trim fitting and serviceable.

The Coward Shoe

"Mc. U. S. PAT. OFF"

is made for discriminating men, women and children who want comfort and durability in their footwear without sacrificing style.

Sold Nowhere Else

JAMES S. COWARD

264-274 Greenwich Street, N. Y.
(Near Warren Street)

Mail Orders Filled **Send for Catalog**

Delightfully Delicious 35¢ Grade

Gillies Broken Coffee 25¢

FROM WHOLESALER DIRECT. Per pound

Better Coffee at a Saving of One-third the Retail Price. That's what you get when you buy direct from us, New York's oldest wholesalers. Our business is wholesale, but we accommodate the public by making deliveries (free) direct to the home, in lots of five pounds or over. This is a privilege which you cannot afford to overlook, as coffee coming fresh from the roaster is at its best when you receive it. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or we refund your money.

Gillies Broken Coffee is the broken and small beans taken from higher priced coffees, carefully selected, scientifically blended. Bean or ground, as desired.

A FAVORITE COFFEE WITH BOARDING HOUSES AND HOTELS.

Free Delivery—In Greater New York and within 25 miles we deliver (free) 5 lbs. of Coffee C. O. D. Within 300 miles, 10 lbs. C. O. D., or 5 lbs. cash with order. Beyond 300 miles, 10 lbs. cash with order.

Interesting Booklet, "The Story of Coffee," Free on Request.

Gillies Coffee Co. 233-237 Washington St., New York.
Between Park Pl. and Barclay St.
Established 75 Years.

Phone 3471 Cortlandt.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

TODAY—THURSDAY

Removal (8) Specials

1200 Pairs

Women's Silk Hose

33⅓ to 40% Under Regular Price

Pure thread black Silk Summer weight. **58c Pair** Formerly 85c. Regular width double Cotton Soles and Tops.

3 pairs for 1.70—6 pairs for 3.30

Pure thread Ingrain Silk, black or white, medium weight. **78c Pair** Formerly $1.00. Strongly reinforced Cotton Soles and Tops.

3 pairs for 2.30—6 pairs for 4.50

Pure thread black Ingrain Silk, extra fine, desirable weight for present wear. **95c Pair** Formerly $1.50. Strongly reinforced Soles, double Silk garter tops, sizes 9, 9½, 10, 10½.

3 pairs for 2.75—6 pairs for 5.40



Special Offering of 200

Women's and Misses' "Roseberry" Raincoats

Priestley's Cravenette

In Tan, Navy and Black; all sizes from 14 years to 44 bust.

Regularly **8.75** *$12.50*

Lustrous, rubberless, dressy, lightweight, adapted for motor, traveling and general utility wear.

Figured Challies

27 inches wide; comprising neat stripes, floral and Persian effects and borders, in the latest colorings; desirable for Summer Dresses, House Gowns, Kimonos and Children's Frocks.

For This **22c** Sale Only

250 Silk Petticoats

Of fine taffeta silk, handsome grade of peau de cygne and Milanese Jersey, shadings most in demand and black and white.

Value $3.75 to $6.75

2.75

Taffeta Dress Skirts

Three choice models—spiral, shirred and plaited model with yoke. Black only. Sizes 26 to 34 bands.

Actual Value $8.00

5.50

Silk Sweaters

For Women and Misses

Of the better grade of art silk in two tone effects of most wanted colors. The smart "Strand" model.

Value $7.75

4.95

Women's Boudoir Gowns

Of imported Ratinelle, "Poiret" model; full, generous cut. Pink, Copen, gold, rose, light blue.

Actual Value $10.50

3.95

Waists and Blouses

Our Regular Stock. ⅓ Under Price. Only 1000 in the lot.

Voile with fancy organdie vestee; pale pink and white. Voile, embroidered front; lace trim. *Regularly $2.25.* **1.50**

Tub silk in stripes, short sleeves. Voile, tucked with double lace frill. Voile, embroidered lace trim, convertible collar. *Regularly $3.00.* **2.00**

Marquisette, embroidered and hemstitched. Wash silk in sport shirt model; white. Batiste, tucked high neck, long sleeves. *Regularly $4.50.* **3.00**

Organdie embroidered and tucked. **95c** Striped Voile in tailleur model.

Value $1.50

Women's Tub Dresses

For the House, Garden or Beach

All Sizes to 46 Bust Measure

Dresses of striped Ginghams, Percales and Chambrays in dainty colorings, contrasting collars and cuffs. **1.50**

Dresses of Gingham and Tissue; several choice models, organdie collar and cuffs. White Cordeline contrasting collar and cuffs. **2.25**

Dresses of white Pique, two smart models suitable for sports, also shepherd checks with Pique collar and cuffs hemstitched. **3.00**

Broadway & 19th Street

BOWERS SUMS UP FOR ROOSEVELT

Barnes Suit Termed "Purposed Act of Machine" to Destroy Ex-President's Leadership.

ASKS CLEAR-CUT VERDICT

No Six-Cent Judgment, but Whether Colonel or His Adversary Is Right.

ROOSEVELT SIDE SCORES

Court Refuses to Order Verdict for Barnes—Jury Gets Case Today After Ivins Sums Up.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 19.—John M. Bowers, chief counsel for Theodore Roosevelt in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial, summed up the evidence for his client today in an eloquent argument that lasted three and a half hours. He then made a vigorous plea to the jury for a verdict in Mr. Roosevelt's favor. He did not want a nominal six-cent verdict for the plaintiff, or even a disagreement.

"Nothing," said Mr. Bowers, "but a clear-cut decision as to whether Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Barnes was right would satisfy the Colonel."

William M. Ivins, chief counsel for Mr. Barnes, will take about two hours tomorrow morning summing up the evidence for his client. Justice William S. Andrews will charge the jury on the questions of law for about an hour more, and in all probability the jury will start its deliberations early in the afternoon. It is the custom here in libel trials for the presiding justice to have the jury locked up for the night if a decision has not been reached by 5 P. M., with provision for a sealed verdict, if any, to be opened at ten o'clock the following morning. It is not known whether Justice Andrews will alter this precedent.

Mr. Bowers struck an entirely new note in his summing up. He dramatically declared that the present action was not confined merely to the plaintiff.

"It was," he asserted, "the purposed act of the political machine to destroy Theodore Roosevelt's usefulness to the people, the Nation," and he appealed to the jury to allow Mr. Roosevelt to remain a powerful medium for good during the allotted period of his life.

Great Issues Involved.

Mr. Bowers made the plea that a decision against the Colonel would strike at the very foundation of the Government, for here was a man who had dedicated his life and services to the people, who had fought for them on bloody battlefields, who had wrestled with corrupt politicians and crooked political machines to save to the people their inalienable rights, and whose name was linked with those of the great heroes and statesmen of the country—Washington, Patrick Henry, Benjamin Franklin, Lincoln, Grant and Sherman.

"Jurors!" cried Mr. Bowers, reaching the climax of his appeal, "will you let him be broken and destroyed? Stand for him, stand for the people. Give no vote to accomplish the purpose sought by this action."

Then, in a voice shaken with emotion, the lawyer said he had assumed the responsibility of counsel in the case only because he had felt it to be his duty to the public. He closed his argument by reading to the jury Lincoln's Gettysburg speech. Earlier in his argument Mr. Bowers made forceful reference to the Colonel's display of nerve under trying conditions, his fearlessness, and his honesty.

"He is a nervy man," he declared. "When in Milwaukee a bullet which might, save for the providence of God, have snatched him from life then and there. Did he flinch or falter? No. He went on, he made the speech which he had determined to make. He did his duty then as he has done it from the first, and will do it to the last.

"He has always been fearless—always honest. When Senator Platt sent his emissary, Lemuel Ely Quigg, to him in regard to becoming a candidate for Governor, and when Quigg asked him if he would like to be nominated, he gave a plain and direct answer. He said, 'Yes, I would like to be nominated.' He made no secret of the fact that the office of Governor of the great State of his birth and his upbringing appealed to him. He is plain, direct, truthful. He does not know how to be aught else. Evasion has never appealed to him. He has not learned its tricks."

The jurors gave earnest heed to the lawyer's peroration, and the spectators did not stir. Colonel Roosevelt never removed his eyes from Mr. Bowers, and when the plea was finished he grasped his counsel's hand and with tears in his eyes thanked him for what he had done. Mr. Barnes looked bored.

Attacks Barnes's Credibility.

Mr. Bowers has a quiet but none the less forceful manner of speaking. With painstaking care he went through the mass of evidence and sought to show that Mr. Barnes was not worthy of belief, that on the question of credibility alone the jurors would be justified in finding that he had warped his conversations with the Colonel to fit his case, that his connection with the printing situation in Albany showed that he was always in the pursuit of money, while the defendant was giving his services only for the good of the community. He insisted that the Colonel was justified in uttering his alleged libel because of the evidence relating to the so-called alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics.

He said the jury would be justified in determining that Mr. Barnes, as head of the Republican organization, had conspired with Charles F. Murphy, as head of the Democratic machine, to bring about the election of William F. Sheehan as United States Senator. The proof of this, he said, was that Mr. Barnes kept the Republican legislators voting for Chauncey M. Depew during the deadlock, and that he had given his consent that they vote for an independent Democrat only after it was established that Mr. Sheehan could not be elected.

The Roosevelt forces scored heavily at the beginning of the day's session when Justice Andrews denied the motion of the Barnes attorneys that the jury be directed to return a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

Henry L. Wolff, for Mr. Ivins, made the argument in behalf of the motion. He reviewed the evidence relating to the alleged alliance between Barnes and Murphy, and said that the defense had not succeeded in proving directly, circumstantially or inferentially its points.

"We respectfully refer your Honor to the rule of law which provides that the justification must be as broad as the libel," said Mr. Wolff, "and in this libel there are points which have not even been touched upon.

Says Evidence Is Lacking.

"We hold that a person working through corrupt methods must obtain some personal or pecuniary benefit. At all events, we hold that there is no evidence that Mr. Barnes committed any act that could properly be called corrupt, even in the meaning of the word given it by your Honor or treacherous and improper, and that there was no evidence of an alliance between Barnes and Murphy.

"Passing on to the second charge that Mr. Barnes worked in an alliance between crooked business and crooked politics, we hold that in no way has it been borne out by the evidence. In order to connect Mr. Barnes with such an alliance it must have been shown that there was such an alliance, that Mr. Barnes knew it and that he used his influence to obtain contributions and promised or afforded protection in return for them."

Mr. Wolff maintained that the only evidence which had been produced in support of this statement was in the form of alleged admissions on the part of Mr. Barnes when "a young man of 32 or 33 years, and of no great prominence in the party," when it was said that he defended Senator Platt's attitude in opposition to the Franchise Tax bill and urged the defendant to follow Senator Platt's advice and not sign the bill.

"In 1899," said the lawyer, "Mr. Barnes was one of the great army of active workers who went to make up the machine in this State dominated by Senator Platt. There is no evidence that Mr. Barnes had any power in the party. If such conditions as the defendant says Mr. Barnes told him of existed seventeen years ago, Mr. Barnes was not responsible for them. That he was a party to or was responsible for any such arrangement there is not the slightest word of evidence. If these conversations took place, the fact simply shows that Mr. Barnes, like the defendant, merely recognized the state of affairs that existed at that time.

"Is it conceivable that, if the defendant had believed that Mr. Barnes was responsible for such a condition, he would have associated with him, received him as his friend into his home and asked his advice and counsel?"

Justice Andrews's Decision.

Justice Andrews gave this decision:

"My holding is that not a part of the article but the whole is libelous per se; the whole matter is concerned with a corrupt alliance between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy. In addition, I have held that one of the subordinate charges that Mr. Barnes makes in an alliance between crooked business and crooked politics is libelous per se. The other charges are susceptible of an innocent or a guilty meaning alike and deal mostly with prophecies as to what will happen under certain circumstances. I therefore do not consider them of sufficient importance to submit to the jury.

"I have held and still hold that such an alliance as the defendant claims to have existed between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy, if it existed, was a corrupt alliance. In regard to the subordinate charge that Mr. Barnes worked through an alliance between crooked business and crooked politics, the evidence is slight, and consists mostly of conversations on the subject of campaign contributions made by Democrats to the Republican campaign fund. I think this evidence should be submitted to the jury for what it is worth as bearing upon this charge.

"I shall not submit to the jury any question of privilege. If the jury finds that this plaintiff, a public officer, has been damaged in his career and his character, it is to consider that the statement was made in the heat of a political campaign; but if it finds that the libel was not justified, it will be instructed to assess punitive damages."

Mr. Bowers started his summing up at 11:10 o'clock. He said the case was the most important in which he ever had taken part and one of the most important that a jury ever had been called upon to decide.

"The case is not important in regard to its pecuniary results to Mr. Barnes," said Mr. Bowers. "The defendant was the game that Mr. Ivins wanted, and his entire aim and object was to bring him down from his high place before the people of the United States. The defendant, as Governor and President, was a faithful, efficient, and unselfish public servant. He served the people nobly and to the best of his great ability.

"Mr. Ivins has told you that I am a Democrat. I am. I did not vote for Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. I did not vote for him for President either time he ran. But I have the deepest respect for him as a man who as Governor had the courage and the strength to stand for the rights of the people against the great political machine which ruled and dominated the Republican Party in the State of New York."

Barnes Head of Machine.

Mr. Bowers pictured Mr. Barnes as the head of this machine. As State Chairman, he said, Mr. Barnes committed acts—and acknowledge them over his own signature—" which no man in his position had ever before performed or attempted and which showed beyond all question his entire dominance and complete rule over the people of his party in the State and over the Legislatures chosen by the people."

Mr. Bowers read from Colonel Roosevelt's article "The Man with the Muckrake," in which the Colonel expresses his opinion of men who make hasty references injurious to the character of an individual, and said:

"The man who penned these words would not attack a fellow man wantonly and without thought. If he did make an attack feeling it to be his duty to do so, his attack would be and must be scathing and severe. The article complained of is libelous per se, according to his Honor's ruling; our defense is that it is true. It is a noble thing to make such a statement if it is true and if the public ought to know it."

Mr. Bowers reviewed the evidence regarding Mr. Barnes's purchase of the McCarthy State printing contract and his sale of it to James B. Lyon, who paid him $20,000 for it in the form of a salary, besides giving him an $11,000 interest in it. He told how Mr. Barnes received 750 shares of the Lyon Company stock without any consideration, and how he sold this stock back to the company later for $60,000, and added:

"Remember that these acts—this payment of $20,000 salary, this transfer of 750 shares of Lyon Company stock—took place in 1898, 1900 and 1901, when he was dickering with members of the State Printing Board and begging the Governor not to recommend a State Printing Office. Remember this, gentlemen, and ask yourself whether his character is so immaculate as it has been painted."

Mr. Bowers then read the letter containing Mr. Quigg's instructions as how the Colonel was to act as Governor, and said:

"They told him what they expected of him. They reminded him that it was to the organization and to Senator Platt that he would owe his nomination and election. And from Montauk Point this man, fresh from the corpse-strewn battlefields of Cuba, wrote declaring that he would not act other than in accordance with his conscience, that there was no question of pledges or promises, much less of bargaining for the nomination, that he would always consider good government and good faith toward the people of the State."

Mr. Bowers told how the Colonel was elected, how he consulted with Platt, Odell, Barnes, and the other Republican leaders, and how his first trouble with Platt came over the Franchise Tax bill.

Roosevelt a Nervy Man.

"Governor Roosevelt was a nervy man," said Mr. Bowers. "He was not afraid to strike. He would cling to his friend like death, but if that friend erred against justice and against duty to the people he forgot all considerations of friendship and his own grief.

"This man, this great President, this hero and soldier, has been before you on the stand, heckled under cross-examination by two lawyers. What have they brought out? That at one time he asked for a political appointment of an old cowboy who had served by his side in many battles. The man was shown to be unfit for the office and the Colonel withdrew his application in his behalf."

Mr. Bowers then read extracts from the report of the Bayne Committee which investigated Albany printing conditions, from the articles in Collier's describing conditions in Albany, from newspaper articles, from the testimony of ex-Senators Hinman, Agnew and Newcombe and from Whitman's letter to Mr. Buell to show the Colonel's attitude of mind when he penned the alleged libelous article. He also read the editorials in Mr. Barnes's paper, The Albany Journal, bearing upon the Senatorial contest of 1911, and said:

"We contend that Mr. Barnes was a party to an arrangement with Mr. Murphy, directly or indirectly, to keep the Republicans voting for Mr. Depew in order that the Democrats might be free to settle their own differences. That that act was purposed on Mr. Barnes's part and was in full mind from an early date is evidenced by these articles in his newspaper. As early as Jan. 13 he was distinctly in favor of Mr. Sheehan and opposed to Thomas Mott Osborne. Why did Elon R. Brown consult Mr. Barnes about the candidacy of Mr. Carlisle? Because he knew that Mr. Barnes had the power to nominate him if he chose to exercise it. Barnes never took any step to end the deadlock until the latter part of March, when, according to his own statement, he made up his mind that something must be done. Why? Because the Sheehan candidacy had gone to pieces. Why did these Republican legislators have conferences at Mr. Barnes's house? Because he was the only man in the State who could change the situation. Mr. Barnes was the active and controlling spirit. Nobody lifted a hand until he sent for them."

Contrasts Barnes with Roosevelt.

Mr. Bowers cited the evidence of ex-Senators Wainwright and Franklin D. Roosevelt as showing that Barnes dominated the situation because of his agreement with Murphy. He went over the testimony of William Loeb, Jr., and said there was no doubt that he had the conversation with Mr. Barnes at the office of J. S. Bache early in 1911, and that Mr. Barnes told him he had a working agreement with Murphy regarding the Senatorship. He went into detail regarding the conversations between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Barnes over the alleged contributions to the Republican Party by Democratic representatives of corporations. He contrasted Mr. Barnes's attitude on the stand with that of Mr. Roosevelt. Barnes, he said, hesitated and never answered directly, while the Colonel never evaded and hurried out the truth.

After reviewing other evidence, Mr. Bowers sketched a history of the trial and said:

"You have seen both the defendant and the plaintiff on the stand, and you must form your own opinions as to their credibility. It is not a case for compromise. The issue is clearly drawn. The defendant is entitled to a verdict. No six-cent verdict for the plaintiff will do. The issue is simply whether the defendant is right or wrong."

Mr. Bowers read his peroration manuscript. He sketched briefly the growth of the nation, beginning with the Revolution. From the moment we accepted the Philippines, he said, it was apparent that we accepted responsibility of the first magnitude.

"That responsibility is now before us in the form which requires action of the utmost moment to this nation," said Mr. Bowers. "That action will be determined by Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. Among those closely following as guides of the nation is the gentleman I represent in this action. The purpose of this action is not confined to the plaintiff. It is a purposed act of the machine to destroy Mr. Roosevelt's usefulness to the people of the nation—ex-President, ex-Governor of our State, the people's true representative."

Mr. Bowers closed by reading Lincoln's Gettysburg speech from a copy of "The Perfect Tribune" by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, wife of the presiding Justice. Mrs. Andrews has been a constant visitor at the trial. Today she sat with ex-Judge Charles Andrews and his wife, father and mother of the presiding Justice.

HITS AT CHARITIES BOARD.

Commissioner Doherty Criticises It in Speech at Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Second Deputy Commissioner William J. Doherty of the Department of Public Charities of New York City severely criticised the New York State Board of Charities in address before the Charities Convention today. He said the State Board employed defective methods and held it responsible for the inefficient standards in many of the institutions supervised by it. He declared the board has failed to measure up to its responsibilities in the matter of making inspections of child-caring institutions and compelling those in charge property care for these children.

Mr. Doherty discussed a number of institutions where the methods in operation were of low standard and told of one institutions for the care of girls where what was "termed "vocational training" practically amounted to overworking children who have no redress. In another place, he said, girls were employed as cheap labor, working nine hours a day without pay. This was "educational work."

Mr. Doherty said that children in institutions in New York do not receive adequate dental, medical, and surgical care, that a number of institutions do not furnish sufficient nourishing food; play and recreation facilities are inadequate, and education below standard.

The Advisory Board of Charities, of which Mr. Doherty is a member, found, he reported, that New York City was a contributing cause for these conditions in that it did not think the problem of sufficient importance to see that high standards govern such institutions. The prime and most responsible cause, he found, was the State Board of Charities.

Patrolman Shot Accidentally.

Patrolman Robert E. McCarthy, 27 years old, 306 East Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, reported at the Oak Street Station yesterday that his automatic revolver accidentally fell out of his pocket while he was ascending the north stairway of the Brooklyn Bridge and was discharged, the bullet striking his companion, Patrolman Henry C. McCarthy of 1,011 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, in the left leg. Robert E. McCarthy said he helped the other patrolman into an automobile and took him to Gouverneur Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Gambill. Both patrolmen were in civilian clothes at the time. Although they bear the same name, they are not related.

PEOPLE HERE EAGER TO SIGN FRANK PLEA

Children Work Hard in Campaign to Get 1,000,000 Names in New York.

ANXIOUS TO SAVE LIFE

Woman's Peace Society Hopes to Induce Georgia Officials to Halt Young Man's Execution.

A million persons, appealing for the life of Leo M. Frank, sentenced to die next month for the murder of Mary Phagan, the little factory girl of Atlanta, Ga., will be represented by the lists of signatures which began to deluge the Woman's Peace Society yesterday at its quarters on the first and second floors of the Cosmopolitan Garden, 32-46 West Twenty-third Street. This city is being circularized by scores of little girls and boys, some of them as young as 6 years, by young men and young women, and their elders, as follows:

"Come and help us. Every hour counts. Sign the protest against the death of Leo M. Frank."

When a million names shall have been obtained the petition will be forwarded to the Governor and Pardoning Committee of Georgia.

The children, particularly, lent their untiring efforts to this movement to save the life of the condemned man. A large number of the boys and girls who worked all day getting signatures were free from school yesterday on account of a Jewish holiday. When they heard of the plan to get a million signatures to an appeal for Frank they went to the headquarters of the Woman's Peace Society and placed themselves at the disposal of the women directing the campaign.

Thousands of lists, carrying from 100 to more than 2,000 signatures were returned to the Woman's Peace Society soon after they had been placed in the hands of the little ones. Others were brought in by persons of all ages and classes to whom they had been distributed by mail or otherwise.

On the main floor of the Cosmopolitan Garden a large space near the entrance was set aside for children working with the petitions. More than a dozen little boys and girls stood behind a long, low counter all day, and as thousands of persons passed in and out of the building they halted them and explained the nature of the petition. Nearly every one signed gladly.

The crowds of persons gathered around the registry attracted others and at all times the number of persons was very large. Many waited patiently for a chance to sign the appeal.

On the second floor, where the signed petitions were kept, there also was a large crowd who believed the young man condemned to death in the Georgia capital ought to have another trial and a fair one. Many of them signed the petition there, and hundreds of them carried away petitions to procure signatures.

So many petitions already have been signed and so many petitions have been sought that the Woman's Peace Society is about to run short of blanks.

This appeal for Frank's life was started by Mrs. D. J. Adams, Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Peace Society, and more than a dozen of her associates, including Miss Bertie Shipley, Mrs. Emma L. Muller, Mrs. Ethel Stewart, and Mrs. K. T. Woolsey.

They explained that the Woman's Peace Society, which opposed the death penalty as well as advocated peace and woman suffrage, believed Leo M. Frank was entitled to a fair trial, which he had not obtained, and that there was every reason why he should not be made to pay with his life for a crime of which millions of persons believe him innocent.

"The idea of saving human life," said Mrs. Adams yesterday, "has appealed to us more strongly since the European war. Many of us had been in Europe and when we returned we decided to make a practical application of the principles we stand for. Of course, we first thought of trying to stop the war, but that seemed impossible just at present. Finally we turned out attention to matters at home, and the one life which it seemed ought to be saved was that of Leo M. Frank."

One of the first little girls who went out to get signatures was Sadie Garfinkle, 7 years old, of 257 Seventh Avenue. In less than thirty minutes she returned with more than 100 names.

Louis Perlman, 7 years old, and his sister, Rose, 8, living at 120 West Twenty-fifth Street, worked together to get signatures and obtained more than 1,500 in the course of the day.

Harry Ancess, 9, of 405 West Twenty-fifth Street was another youngster who worked faithfully. When he made a report to headquarters his petitions had more than 500 signatures.

Lillian Meyer, 10, of 214 Seventh Avenue obtained as many signatures as the other children, as did Louis Offner of 215 West Fifteenth Street. The zealousness of the children was hardly greater than that of older persons who circulated petitions.

More than 500 names each were obtained by H. Moskowitz, 32 East Sixtieth Street; Richard D. Sager, 1 Madison Avenue; Harry Gendzier, 161 Clinton Street, and Mrs. Pauline Blitz, 158 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Several business men who were in too great a hurry to stop and give their names left petitions for Frank signed by 1,000, 1,200, and 1,500 persons.

One list of 1,500 signatures represented the students of the Eron Preparatory School, 187 East Broadway.

They explained that the Woman's Peace Society received hundreds of letters yesterday from business men and individuals requesting blank petitions.

As a precaution Julius Glassman of 240 Fifth Street went to Police Headquarters to ascertain whether persons procuring signatures to the Frank petition were required to obtain a permit to stand on the streets and ask men and women familiar with the Frank case to sign the papers. He was informed by Lieutenant Thompson that they would need no permits as long as they conducted the campaign in an orderly manner.

BUFFALO SPEAKS FOR FRANK.

Petitions Urging Executive Clemency Signed by 50,000 Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, May 19.—Petitions bearing 50,000 signatures have been obtained here within ten days in the effort to save Leo M. Frank from execution. This work is supplemented by an endless chain of letters and telegrams to the Governor of Georgia.

"The justice of his cause," said Rabbi Louis J. Kopald of Temple Beth Zion, "has impressed thousands, who are using their influence to urge Executive clemency."

Rabbi Drob of Temple Beth-El, said: "With his college education and high ideals, Frank was incapable of committing that atrocious crime. Our laws and Constitution declare every man shall have a fair trial. Yet Frank was tried and convicted in an atmosphere of intense hatred. The jury dared not acquit him. It should be made plain that, although Frank is a Jew, absolutely no religious question is involved. I have wanted to preach about the case but felt that to do so would inject religious issues, which have no place therein."

It is planned for a committee of three representative citizens to convey the petitions to Georgia.

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Now is the time to buy everything you need,—for never in the memory of the oldest inhabitant was there held a series of sales of such importance to everybody as are those in progress here NOW.

Worthy, Seasonable Merchandise of All Kinds at Sharply Reduced Prices.

To realize ready cash is our object;—and to do this as quickly as possible, we offer bargains such as follow.

For every item quoted here you will find hundreds displayed in the store.

NOTICE:—Because of the remarkable success of these sales, we find it impossible to guarantee to fill Mail or Telephone Orders.

Men's Furnishings

50c Fine Silk Neckwear—large open-end shapes; sale price 29c
65c Negligee Shirts—with soft cuffs; sale price 39c
$1.50 to $2.50 Negligee Shirts—satin striped madras and silk bosom in dozens of beautiful patterns; sale price 98c
$3.50 Terry Cloth Bathrobes—good patterns; sale price $1.95

Knit Underwear and Hosiery

Men's and Women's 25c Cotton and Lisle Thread Hosiery—"seconds" of a guaranteed brand; sale price, pair 12c
Boys' 25c to 50c French and Domestic Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—sale price 19c
Men's 50c Natural and White Merino, Open Mesh and Plain Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—sale price 29c
Women's 50c and 65c Fine Lisle Thread and Soft Cotton Combination Suits—regular and extra sizes; sale price 35c
Men's $1 Shirts and Drawers—Spring weight; natural wool; sale price 59c
Men's $1 and $1.25 Union Suits—fine ribbed; ecru and white; sale price 69c

Boys' Clothing

$1 to $1.50 Wash Suits—sale price 65c
$1.50 to $2 Wash Suits—sale price 95c
$2 and $2.50 Norfolk Suits—one and two pairs of trousers; sale price $1.25
Black Rubber Raincoats—sale price $1.50

Men's Clothing

$3.50 to $5 Blue Serge and Fancy Worsted Trousers—sale price $2.65
$10 and $12 Imported Raincoats—sizes to 40 only; sale price $3.95
Prices to $20 Imported Raincoats—your choice of any in the store; sizes to 42; sale price $8.95
$20 and $22.50 Blue Serge Hand-Tailored Suits—sale price $12.75
$18 to $30 Fancy Worsted and Cassimere Suits—sale price $14.65

Office Supplies

25c doz. Lead Pencils—various finishes; sale price, doz 12½c
25c Dandy Dust-proof Letter File—with brass catch; sale price, each 18c
75c per 1,000 Index Cards—size 3x5; record ruling; excellent quality; sale price, per 1,000 ..... 39c
$1 Ream Legal Typewriting Paper—bond finish; size 8½x14; sale price, ream 49c
"Blaisdell" Lead Pencils—No. 151; blue and red; sale price, each, 5c; doz 50c

Refrigerators

$22.50 Apartment House Style—"Model"; 54 inches high; ice capacity about 90 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale price $15
$24 Side Icer Style—"Universal"; porcelain lined; 44 inches high; ice capacity about 70 lbs.; sale price $17.50
$26.75 Side Icer Style—"Universal"; porcelain lined; 45 inches high; ice capacity about 80 lbs.; sale price $19.50

Women's Gloves

35c Chamoislisle Gloves—natural color; sale price, pair 19c
$1 (16-button length) Silk Gloves—black, white and colors; sale price 59c
$2.50 (12-button length) Doe Skin Gloves—imported; washable; sale price $1.69

Women's and Misses' Coats

$3.95 Tan Rubberized Canton Raincoats—sale price $2.95
$7.95 Coats of Serge, Shepherd Check and Covert Cloth—sale price $5

Umbrellas and Parasols

$1.25 Umbrellas—for men and women; sale price 90c
$1.89 Silk Parasols—fancy ribbon border; sale price $1.29

Women's Shoes

$3.50 & $4 "Walk-over" Sample Low Shoes—all styles, all leathers; sizes 2½ to 5; A, B and C widths; sale price $1.49
$2.50 and $3 "Peggy" Pumps—gun-metal calf, fancy cloth inlaid; Cuban Louis leather heels; all sizes; sale price $1.95
$4 and $5 "Foot-Mould" Low Shoes—discontinued lines; all styles, all leathers; all sizes in the lot, but not in every style; sale price $2.95

Toy Department

Rose O'Neill's Famous "Kewpie" Dolls—some have movable arms, others have movable arms and legs;
39c, 45c and 50c Kewpies—sale price 24c
65c and 69c Kewpies—sale price 38c

Dog Goods

25c to 50c Dog Muzzles—sale price 15c
49c Dog Leashes—green and red; sale price 25c
50c to $1 Dog Collars—sale price 35c

Trunks and Bags

$8.50 Genuine Cowhide Traveling Bags—with sewed frame and sewed corners; leather lined; sale price $5.95
Saratoga Dress Trunks—all rivered, bound hard fibre; two straps; two trays; linen lined; $9.15—32-inch—sale price $6.15
$9.60—34-inch—sale price $6.75
$10—36-inch—sale price $6.95

From Our Sporting Goods Dept.

20c Pyrographic Round Hand Mirrors—ready to decorate; sale price 12c
25c Pocket Knives—sale price, each 15c
30c English Made Snelled Fishing Hooks—sale price 15c
$6 Couch Hammocks—sale price $4.50

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YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

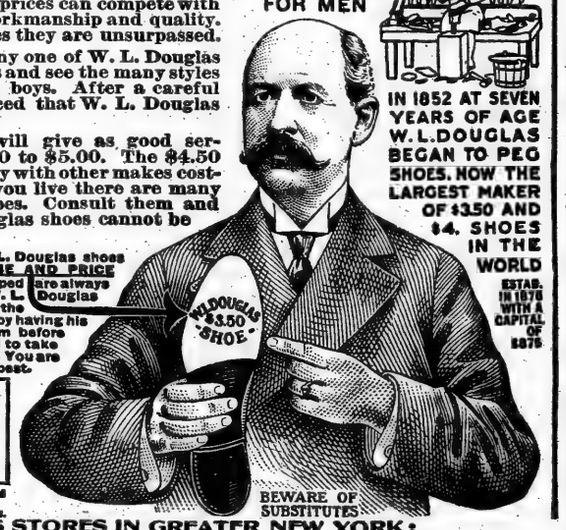
$3.50, $4.00 $4.50, $5.00 SHOES FOR MEN

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The $3.50 and $4.00 shoes will give as good service as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. The $4.50 and $5.00 shoes compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00. Wherever you live there are many men wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. Consult them and they will tell you that W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be excelled for the price.



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If you could visit the W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see how carefully the shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they look and fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

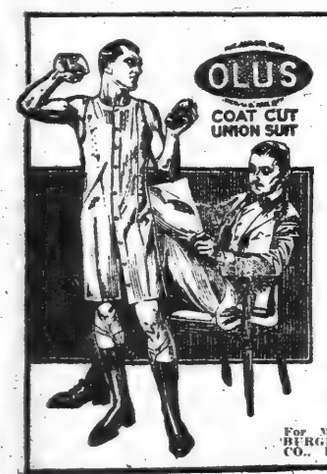
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OLUS one-piece pajama for lounging and comfortable sleep. No strings to tighten or come loose. *$1.50* and upward.

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ASKS 10-YEAR TERM FOR SERVICE BOARDS

Willcox Would Also Put Them Under Constitutional Protection from Politics.

ABLE MEN FEAR INSECURITY

Tells Convention Committee He Would Take Away No Powers of Regulation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 19.—William R. Willcox of New York appeared before the Public Utilities Committee of the Constitutional Convention today to advocate making Public Service Commissioners constitutional officers, thus removing them from politics, and extending the term from five to ten years.

"I can say without betraying confidence that Governor Whitman is experiencing great difficulty in getting men of proper calibre for the Public Service Commissions," said Mr. Willcox. "One reason is the short term, and another is the fact that without constitutional protection the places are subject to political control."

The occasion was a hearing on the proposal of Senator Foley, which would safeguard the commissions from removal by legislative enactment or Executive action.

"I believe the protection now given to Justices of the Supreme Court should be given to Public Service Commissioners," said Mr. Willcox. "Commissioners should be removable by the Legislature or by the Senate alone on recommendation of the Governor, and then only after a hearing."

Mr. Willcox favored commissions of five members, but said they should be bi-partisan. He rejected the suggestion that the commission for New York City should be named by the Mayor. He also opposed the transfer of subway construction to the Board of Estimate. Mr. Willcox surprised the committee by eulogizing Chairman McCall and other Democratic members of the First District Commission.

"I am glad of this opportunity to say that I regard the man who succeeded me (Judge McCall) as a very high minded and efficient Commissioner," said Mr. Willcox. "I think the work of the commission in New York City compares favorably with the work of any other department and I think the up-State Commission is on par with the New York City Commission."

Would Take Away No Powers.

Mr. Willcox was asked what he thought of the suggestion to make Public Service orders subject to court review.

"There should be no review except as to questions of law," he replied.

"It has been suggested that the power to fix rates should be taken from the Legislature, now that it is exercised by the Public Service Commissions. What do you think of that suggestion?" asked Senator Foley.

"I doubt whether that would be wise," Mr. Willcox replied. "I should not like to go so far as to deprive the body that is the source of the rate fixing power of that prerogative, though I think it would be wise for the Legislature to refrain from generally exercising it."

"Do you think the power of the commissions to regulate the issue of stocks and bonds should be curtailed?" asked Senator Foley.

"Decidedly not," said Mr. Wilcox. "The commissions have that power because the people want them to have it and for no other reason. The abuses of bonds and stocks by public service corporations had much to do with the creation of the commissions. It was the absence of such regulation that allowed the improper issue of securities by the Metropolitan and the Third Avenue Railroad Companies, which led to their ruin and gave New York City the worst street car service it ever had. If you take that power away you have no regulation at all. I should like to see all the public service corporations monopolies, for there is no danger as long as there exists in somebody the proper powers of regulation."

John N. Carlisle, who was Public Service Commissioner under the Hughes Administration, also urged constitutional protection. "Unless these places are removed from political influences we will find it very difficult to get men worth the salary," said Mr. Carlisle.

In Administration circles here it is expected that Governor Whitman will give a decision on the charges pending against members of each of the Public Service Commissions. While the Governor has not indicated his intention, it is thought in some quarters that he may oust them all. If he does it is expected that he will fill the vacancies before he starts for California on Wednesday next. The Governor is also expected to announce three members of the Industrial Commission which will be created when he approves the bill to abolish the Labor Department and the Compensation Commission and the new Superintendent of Elections.

FOR BROADER LABOR LAWS.

Mr. Elkus Wants Legislature's Powers Enlarged and Defined.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 19.—The Committee on Industrial Relations of the Constitutional Convention listened this afternoon to an argument by Abram I. Elkus, who was counsel for the State Factory Commission, in favor of a clause giving the Legislature power to regulate hours of labor, establish minimum wages, and restrict or prevent manufacturing in tenements.

"The Legislature has enacted laws regulating the working hours of women and children," said Mr. Elkus, "and the courts have upheld these laws, but I doubt if they would uphold a general law affecting men. I think, now that a Constitutional Convention is in session, that doubt ought to be removed."

Samuel Gompers, who is to appear before this committee next week, thinks that if the Legislature began to regulate the hours of labor the regulations might be unfavorable to organized labor," said Seth Low, a member of the committee. "There is no doubt in my mind that the Legislature can protect men as well as women and children."

Mr. Elkus said that, while labor unions felt strong enough to get what they wanted from employers and did not want legislation, there were unorganized trades where men were working twelve and fourteen hours for small pay under undesirable conditions. "I have in mind one particular plant at Niagara Falls," said Mr. Elkus. He thought a broad provision in the Constitution should permit the Legislature to regulate all matters affecting labor.

"I have seen women manufacturing goods in tenements," Mr. Elkus said, "aided by little children who were kept at work so late that they could not keep awake in school the next day. I have seen children sitting about a bed where a woman was lying ill with scarlet fever, cracking nuts with their teeth for the consumption of guests at some Fifth Avenue dinner party."

With regard to the minimum wage Mr. Elkus said the Factory Commission had found 30 per cent. of all working women and girls getting less than they could properly live on. Mr. Elkus did not favor fixing a minimum, but thought wages should be suited to living conditions in localities.

Mr. Elkus advocated a department of public welfare, consolidating the Labor Department, the Health Department, and the Compensation Commission, with wide powers for the enforcement of labor and health laws.

WOULD OUST P. S. BOARDS.

W. M. K. Olcott Has Proposal Before Constitutional Convention.

An amendment to the Constitution that would abolish the present two Public Service Commissions, and replace them by two Public Utilities Commissions, with the same powers but a different status, has been introduced into the Constitutional Convention by W. M. K. Olcott. If adopted it would take the place of the two amendments concerning the Public Service Commissions, which have been introduced by Senator Foley and Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman.

Mr. Olcott would get rid of all the present Commissioners, but would leave the organizations they have built up intact, and would pass them over with all the records and unfinished business of the commissions to the two new Public Utility Commissionr he would create. These would have the same jurisdiction, scope and authority as the present commissions, and the new Commissioners, like the existing ones, would be appointed for five years at $15,000 a year.

Mr. Olcott's board would be a bi-partisan one, and in the first place would be appointed so as to have three Republican members, two Democrats, and the Governor, as he nominated new Commissioners, would be required to see that no political party could ever claim more than three Commissioners. Mr. Olcott would give the commissioners the same security as the Justices of the Supreme Court, and would require a concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature, with a two-thirds majority of both houses before they could be removed.

As things are, the right of the Public Service Commissions to regulate rates, fares and other charges imposed upon the public by utility corporations depends merely on legislative enactment, and could be repealed at any time. Mr. Olcott would give the commissions constitutional authority over these matters.

STATE BUDGET FINDS FAVOR.

Controller Prendergast Tells Convention of City's Method.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 19.—The Committee on State Finances of the Constitutional Convention today heard Controller William A. Pendergast tell of New York City's annual budget. After the hearing it was intimated that some such system would be recommended for the State.

Mr. Prendergast recommended a budget with each item clearly segregated, in preference to lump-sum appropriations or the unit cost system, which can be adopted to advantage only after the work of departments have been standardized.

"I have invariably found that the heads of departments invariably ask for more than they need or expect," said Mr. Prendergast.

"Your experience is not different from that of the State Controller," suggested Chairman Stimson.

"No," said Mr. Prendergast. "150 miles does not make much difference in human nature."

Mr. Prendergast said budget making in New York is a year-round function, and that the machinery should be permanent, so that the budget for the next year could be begun on Jan. 1.

As an illustration of the advantages of the city's specialized budget, Mr. Prendergast gave figures which showed that in 1910, before that system was adopted, the unexpended balances from the previous year aggregated more than $9,000,000, while in 1913, after it had been in use two years, the unexpended balances totaled only $3,000,000.

Chairman Stimson, after the hearing, spoke in favor of the specialized budget.

CELEBRATE MAGNA CHARTA.

Constitutional Convention Picks Mr. Root for Orator on June 15.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 19.—To commemorate Magna Charta, which is 700 years old, the Constitutional Convention decided today to hold exercises in the Assembly Chamber on June 15, the anniversary day. Elihu Root was invited to deliver the principal address.

Mr. Root, who was presiding, had an embarrassing time of it as delegate after delegate arose and eulogized him in connection with the suggestion that he be the orator.

Among proposals thrown into the convention hopper today was one by Charles A. Webber of Kings, designed to stop "ripper" legislation by providing that when any office is abolished or its functions curtailed through legislative action the duties shall not be transferred to any other office created by the same Legislature.

William M. K. Olcott of New York introduced a proposal to convert the Public Service Commissions into public utilities commissions and make them constitutional bodies appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, at for five years at $15,000 a year.

DYED SPARROWS YELLOW.

Peddlers Arrested in Jersey Sold Fake Canaries.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 19.—Charles Herman of 127 Charlton Street, and Julius Scherer of 241 East Thirteenth Street, New York, were fined $5 each in the City Court here this morning. They sold sparrows dyed yellow to look like canary birds, and were arrested on the street with a wagonload of the birds. The charge against them is peddling without a license.

John Herbert, who said he was a veteran of the civil war, and 80 years old, drove the wagon. He showed a veteran's license which bore the name of Herbert Barnes.

Judge Costello looked at the name on the license and then at Herbert.

"What's your name?" he asked.

The old man admitted his name was John Herbert.

"Guess you're a faker," put in the Judge.

"That's right, Judge," replied the prisoner. "I am a faker; I'm a poor old faker."

The Judge allowed him to go.

1794 CENT FETCHES $245.

Coins of the United States Bring Good Prices at Auction.

The collection of United States coins belonging to a prominent American, containing the most remarkable series of early coins, fifty-nine varieties of 1794 cents, over fifty varieties of 1795 cents, choice cents of 1793 and other dates, and a fine lot of gold coins, was put on sale yesterday by the United States Coin Company at 200 Fifth Avenue. Daniel R. Kennedy acted as auctioneer.

A half-cent of 1796, without pole, die cracked across obverse, fine for this rare date, brought $120.

A cent of 1794, from the Gilbert collection, sold for $40. An about uncirculated cent of 1794, (Hays 3.) also from the Gilbert collection, went for $10. Another variety, (Hays 9,) realized $41. An about uncirculated example of the same coin (Hays 25) brought $165, and an extremely fine specimen also of 1794 (Hays 40) was knocked down for $245. Other cents of 1794 (Hays 42) brought $150 and (Hays 47) $135. The Chapman variety of the 1794 cent sold for $85.

The total was $5,378. The sale will be continued today.

Heavy Snowstorm in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, May 19.—Snow reaching a depth of three inches fell in Northwestern Kansas today. Heavy rains, ranging to 4.14 inches at Wichita, fell over other parts of the State and northern Oklahoma.

BEGIN TO VACCINATE ALL NEW ROCHELLE

Officials Take Steps to Safeguard the City Against Smallpox Epidemic.

TREATMENT COSTS NOTHING

Employes of the Municipality Ordered to Bare Their Arms and Others Asked to Do Likewise.

Every man, woman, and child in New Rochelle who has not been vaccinated within three years and who does not object is to be vaccinated at the city's expense within the next ten days.

This is the task which Health Officer Dr. Edwin H. Codding has set himself to accomplish, with the co-operation of Mayor Edward S. Griffing and every other member of the city administration. Those who object cannot be forced to submit, for when the compulsory vaccination law was passed it was changed to be effective only in cities of the first and second class.

The Mayor issued an order yesterday requiring every one of the 350 city employes to be vaccinated, and in the afternoon they began to drop into the office of the Health Department in the Police Headquarters building to be "scratched." Dr. Codding's Inspectors began yesterday a house-to-house canvass, each bearing the city's invitation to be vaccinated and ready to do the job.

The doctor wants to neglect no precaution, for there is danger that smallpox may have spread. The two smallpox patients are Harry Jackson of 475 Main Street, who came to New Rochelle from Tampa some weeks ago, and William Boulle, a fifteen-year-old errand boy, who lives at 20 Lawton Street. Jackson's case was reported on April 27. He had then been ill some days, during which time he went freely about the city. The case of Boulle was reported on May 16 and it emphasized the danger of the disease spreading. Jackson is now convalescent and Boulle is in the Kingston Avenue (Brooklyn) Hospital.

"Thirty-five employes of the city have already been vaccinated," said Dr. Codding last night. "The first reports from the Inspectors who are out have already come in, but from these we can form no estimate of the number of persons who will be vaccinated, but I believe that we shall vaccinate about 3,000 persons.

"Out of our school population of 6,000 about 95 per cent. have been vaccinated within the time limit. Vaccination is required by the School Board. Then it is safe to say that private physicians will vaccinate about 5,000 persons.

"Of course, not everybody will be vaccinated. There are those who do not believe in vaccination, and these will not submit themselves or allow those in their care to submit.

"There is little trouble in dealing with our foreign born. A majority realize we are working for their good, but where they protest we do not attempt compulsion."

Most of the city employes will be vaccinated tonight, and Dr. Golding is arranging what he calls a special vaccination party.

ORATOR FOR NEW CITIZENS.

Justice Morschauser Makes an Event of Naturalization Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 19.—Justice Morschauser of the Supreme Court today invited Colonel Ralph E. Prime of Yonkers, the oldest member of the Westchester County Bar Association, to address the candidates for citizenship papers, when he holds naturalization day at White Plains on May 28. This is an innovation of Justice Morschauser's which he first put into practice at Poughkeepsie several weeks ago when he had Professor Shear of the High School in that city tell the various candidates what it really means to be a citizen of the United States.

Colonel Prime, who was in court this morning, told the Justice that he would be on hand on the appointed day. He will tell the various applicants the history of the Stars and Stripes and what the flag stands for, and he will also explain the Constitution of the United States and who brought about its foundation.

East Orange Boy Disappears.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, May 19.—Mrs. Samuel B. Whitman of 91 Watson Avenue is prostrated today because her 17-year-old son, Harold B. Whitman, who left home on May 8 ostensibly to view the fleet, has not been heard from since. The father has searched New York thoroughly, but without obtaining any clue other than the fact that the boy tried to enlist as a clerk in the navy. The young man attended high school and wished to go to Annapolis. When he disappeared he wore a light checked suit, dark gray soft hat and black shoes and stockings. He is 5 feet 11 inches tall, has dark hair and eyes, and weighs 120 pounds. He had no troubles at home or at school so far as known.

ALCOHOL'S ENEMIES CELEBRATE JUBILEE

National Temperance Society Is Full of Optimism for the Future of the Cause.

CLAIMS 18 "DRY" STATES

It Hails the Action of the Warring Nations to Curb and Suppress Drink as a Great Triumph.

This is the most remarkable year in the whole history of the temperance movement, according to the report made at the fiftieth annual meeting of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, held in William E. Dodge Hall, 373 Fourth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The half century of the society's existence was the more gladly celebrated because the jubilee year of the National Temperance Society, according to the report, comes coincidentally with these reforms:

State after State in the United States, falling into step with the prohibition States, until eighteen are now visible on an up-to-date map. The nations of Europe, and, by territorial possessions, all sections nearly of the entire globe engaged in a terrible warfare, yet find opportunity to stop and destroy the common enemy—alcohol.

In its fifty years' existence the National Temperance Society has circulated more than 110,000,000 copies of its periodicals, The National Advocate, Youths' Temperance Banner, and The Water Lily, containing in all more than 313,000,000 pages. More than 12,000,000 pledges have been distributed. Of its tracts, pamphlets, and books the society has issued 1,325,000,000 pages, and in this vast work it has administered more than $2,000,000. In part the annual report says:

The National Temperance Society and Publication House began its work with the beginning of the peace period which followed the civil war. Drinking habits of the soldiers who had just returned home helped on the establishment of a partnership between drink and Government which the war brought about, and which has continued ever since. Through that partnership the drink business has maintained itself as a national ally, when it has all the time been a national curse.

The year 1914 saw such a change in general public sentiment, and such a revolution in the policy of States, concerning the liquor traffic as was never before witnessed. It is true that in the decade of the fifties our country beheld a revolution similar in extent, and apparently like it in character, during which fourteen States and one territory passed prohibitory laws, and this fact is now cited by liquor sympathizers as one proof that the revolution now going on will end, as that ended, with prohibition again repealed wherever enacted and with the liquor traffic as powerful as before. But we may comfort ourselves and encourage our friends with the thought that recent progress has had a basis quite unlike that of 1850 to 1854, and that such educational work as the National Temperance Society has done, in co-operation with all other agencies of like purpose, has laid a new foundation for total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the State.

The Rev. Dr. David Stuart Dodge was re-elected President of the National Temperance Society, while John W. Cummings was re-elected Manager and Treasurer. Most of the Vice Presidents were re-elected, and the New York representatives included ex-Congressman William S. Bennet, the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, John D. Rockefeller, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, and Bishop David H. Greer.

NEW BIG MORTARS TESTED.

Coast Defenses Can Hurl Half-Ton Projectiles 8½ Miles.

BOSTON, May 19.—Several new mortars recently mounted at Fort Andrew and capable of hurling projectiles weighing half a ton eight and a half miles were tested today. The are said to be the most powerful weapons on the coast.

The projectiles are not explosive, being designed to sink a vessel by tearing a hole through her by the force of their fall from a great height.

AN UNUSUAL TRUSTEE

As trustee of an estate we selected a mortgage for investment of some of its funds.

Neighborhood values went down and foreclosure threatened.

We assumed the investment and relieved the estate of all risk of loss.

Are there many trustees either individual or corporate who are willing and able to do this?

When you make your Will—appoint us as your executor or trustee.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Dyspeptics Now Enjoy Rich, Hearty Meals

Every dyspeptic or sufferer from indigestion knows that craving for hearty and to them, indigestible food. It is the natural calling of the body for the rich nourishment that milk-and-nursery diet cannot supply. The next time this craving is on you, yield to it. Try one more good dinner—eat anything and everything your instinct suggests, just as if you had the stomach of a day laborer. But while eating it sip a glass or two of that delicious, clear, non-laxative mineral water, Man-a-cea. It immediately restores good digestion. Sold by all druggists and by Charles & Co., Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. and other leading grocers. Good for rheumatism, too.

The Summer Schedule of Business Hours will become operative on JUNE 15th

B. Altman & Co.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Complete Summer Outfits

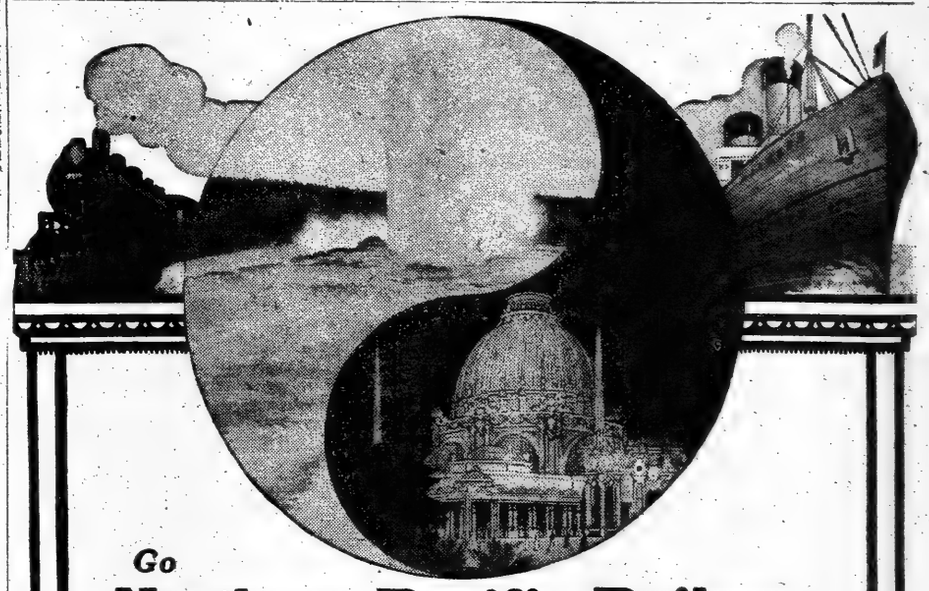
for sea and shore, the mountains, the country, travel and sports wear.

The sports season is already here; the vacation season is rapidly approaching. The need of clothing appropriate for the simple life out-of-doors is daily becoming more insistent, and is shared equally by maturity and youth.

Here, in the Store's various Departments, are Golf and Fishing Suits; Riding Equipments; Bathing Suits and Costumes; Motor and Travel Coats; Raincoats, Sweaters; Golf Hose; Outing Shoes, Hats, etc.

THE SPORTS GOODS DEPARTMENT has been materially enlarged and is now amply equipped with Golf Clubs (including the English "Lillywhite" make, with tubular steel shaft); Golf Balls; Caddie Bags, Golf Scores and Tees; Polo Sets; Tennis Rackets, Covers, Posts, Nets and Marking Tapes; Croquet Sets; Baseballs, Bats, Masks, Protectors, Gloves and Mitts.

KODAKS AND KODAK SUPPLIES



Go
Northern Pacific Railway
and
Great Northern Pacific Steamship Co.
to
California's Expositions

Travel via the cool, scenic highway in palatial transcontinental trains crossing two Ranges of the famous American Rockies and the picturesque Cascade mountains to Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and North Pacific Coast Cities. Choice of routes via Puget Sound or along the Columbia River from Spokane.

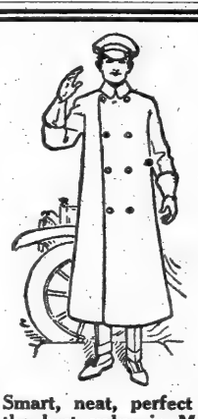
Stop at
Yellowstone National Park

Enter via Gardiner Gateway reached only by Northern Pacific Railway. See America's only Geyserland and Nature's Own World's Exposition. Excellent transportation and hotel accommodations—ask about personally escorted tours to, through and from the Park during season.

Write, call or telephone for Expositions folder and travel literature, and let us assist you in planning your 1915 vacation. It will be a pleasure.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE



Chauffeur's Outfit Special at $43.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, well made and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought.

A light-weight Double-breasted Spring Overcoat.
A Smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches.
A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the whole outfit complete at $43.50; or, as follows:

Overcoats $25.00—Suit $16.50—Cap $2.00

Suit with 2 pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$23.50

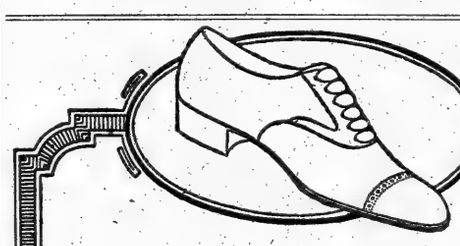
Other Outfits of Better Grade At $57.50, $75.00 and $125.00

Dusters That Beat Anything in America at $5.00. Made of Splendid BRILLIANT GRAY MOHAIR.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

MICHAEL
Tailleur pour Dames

FINAL SALE
OF
Exclusive Models of Chic Styles
At $25, 35 & 45
734 5TH AVENUE
NEW YORK
AT 57TH STREET



The Navy Oxford

A good-looking business shoe with plenty of room for comfort while retaining the trim appearance so much desired. Gun Metal Calf.

Price, $6.50

Good shoes are an economy

Hanan & Son

Eight New York Stores

Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 38th St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St.
Broadway, corner Canal St.
205 Broadway, near Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
35 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.

SAVE MONEY
INSURE IN THE VULCAN

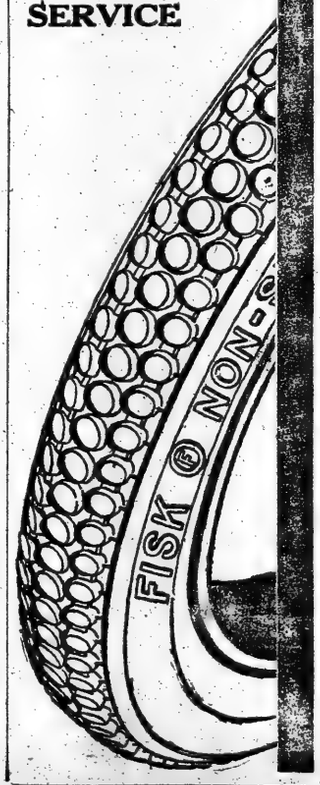
Fire and theft insurance on your automobile at a premium materially less than that charged by other companies.

EXAMPLE: List Price	Insurance	Annual Premium
$1,000	$1,000	$15.00
2,000	2,000	26.00
4,000	4,000	48.00

We reduce to a minimum loss of use of your car by accepting estimate of the manufacturer of same to repair damages.

VULCAN INSURANCE CO.,
89 FULTON STREET

AT LOW PRICES WITH FISK SERVICE



FISK TIRES

Emphatically! The Best Tire Proposition On The Market

FISK **established quality** at Fisk **Low Prices** offers car owners for the first time an absolutely sure way to cut tire costs.

You can get Fisk Non-Skid—the most effective traction and non-skid tire—at a price **lower** than is charged for many plain treads.

Note These Non-Skid Casing Prices

3½x30 - 12.20	4½x34 - 27.30
4 x33 - 20.00	4½x36 - 28.70
4 x34 - 20.35	5 x37 - 33.90

You can get Fisk Plain Tread—the perfectly balanced, real long-mileage tire—at a price which sets a new standard for value.

To pay more than Fisk Prices is knowingly to turn down an assured definite saving in tire up-keep.

Fisk Tires For Sale By All Dealers

THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY
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Chicopee Falls, Mass.
New York Branch
1725 Broadway
Brooklyn Branch, 1207 Bedford Avenue



Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Time to Re-tire? (Buy Fisk)

$3 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON

SPECIAL EXCURSION
SUNDAY, MAY 23d
VIA
ROYAL BLUE LINE
New Jersey Central, Reading and Baltimore and Ohio R.R.'s

A rare opportunity to visit the national capital with its wonderful attractions.

SUNDAY, MAY 23d
Also Sunday, June 6.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St., 12:01 Midnight. Saturday nights.

Tickets on sale week in advance at Liberty St., W. 23d St., and Jersey City Terminals; 245, 279, 1276, 1440 and 2081 Broadway; Courtlandt St., N. Y.; 4 and 24

80%

More than 80% of all purchases in retail stores are made by women.

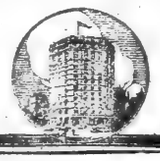
And even when they do not actually make the purchases themselves, they exercise a great influence in the transaction.

The percentages of purchases made or influenced by women have been estimated to be as follows:

Men's Suits	24%
Men's Gloves	32
Men's Socks	65
Men's Underwear	70
Men's Neckwear	55
Men's Jewelry	50
Men's Handkerchiefs	65
Men's Shirts	30
Men's Nightshirts	55
Boys' Clothing and Shoes	95
Apartments	60
Vacations	70
Schools	60
Pianos	85
House Furnishings	90
Automobiles	30
Women's Clothing	98
Toilet Goods	80
Food Products	90

Have you a "purchasing agent" in your home?

BUTTERICK





Is your skin tender? Try Resinol Soap

Any soap will clean your skin—a bar of laundry soap will do if you do not care what becomes of your complexion. But you know that laundry soap contains harsh, drying alkali that would ruin your skin and hair, so you never think of using it for your toilet.

Many toilet soaps contain this same injurious alkali. Resinol Soap contains absolutely no free alkali, and to it are added the Resinol balsams. These give it soothing, healing properties which clear the complexion, comfort tender skins and keep the hair rich and lustrous.

Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 7T, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.



Not *all* good cars are as *yet* covered with Pantasote tops—*but* you can *always* take

Genuine
Pantasote
as the *sure* sign of a good car

It shows that the maker of the car is giving full value. It shows that the present price cutting competition in the automobile industry has not turned that maker toward a less expensive and less durable top material.

Genuine Pantasote is the top material that is recognized as without a peer—for perfect shelter, perfect appearance, longest wear and ability to withstand all weather conditions, folding and misuse.

In buying a *big* thing like a car, the top material may be considered an unimportant little detail, but just think about this for a minute. Consider that the top is chiefly responsible for the trim, new and *stay-new* appearance of your car and your personal comfort in bad weather.

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1751 Bowling Green Bldg., N. Y. City

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

THE WORLD'S FINANCES.
The Annalist, every Monday, reflects commercial conditions and discusses financial operations in a way that interests students of economics, merchants, bankers, and all other men of business and affairs. 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BIG WRESTLING TOURNAMENT—TENNIS—ROBESON WINS SCHOOLBOY GOLF

WORLD'S WRESTLING TOURNAMENT STARTS

Fifty Champions from All Parts in $10,000 Contest—Last Night's Winners.

Professional wrestling came into its own at the Manhattan Opera House last night when the first international tournament held in this city was staged. Fifty representatives of twenty-five nations are entered, which is for the championship of the world, with prizes aggregating $10,000. Not within the memory of the patrons of the sport has such a gathering been drawn together, and the memory of the old days when Billy Muldoon and his famous troupe of mat grapplers toured the country were revived when the contestants paraded before an admiring crowd of spectators as a preliminary to the serious business which was to follow.

Europe has in the past been the stamping ground of the professional wrestlers, and the tournaments held annually in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna have attracted the best talent in the world. From these tournaments graduated men whose names are familiar as household words in the wrestling world. George Hackenschmidt, who for many years was invincible, was first introduced to the public through his prowess on the mat at the Folies Bergeres at Paris. Yussof Mahmout and Stanislau Zbyszko also received their introduction to the wrestling public through these tournaments, while many of lesser note were made famous through their European triumphs.

During the past decade many promoters have attempted to hold professional tournaments but the sport had received a black eye through the palpable hippodromings of the contestants and it remained for a foreign promoter to demonstrate to the American public that the sport can be made popular when conducted along legitimate lines. More than 6,000 persons crowded the Opera House to witness the preliminary round of what gives every indication of being the greatest event in the history of wrestling in this country, and the applause that rewarded the efforts of the contestants indicates that if the policy inaugurated by the management is continued the tournament should prove a big success.

opera orchestra the fifty contestants marched on the stage, each man being decorated with a sash emblematic of the country which he represented. According to the official announcement the following countries are represented in the tournament: Bohemia, Holland, Finland, Greece, Saxonia, Turkey, Denmark, Silesia, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Japan, Russia, Germany, Prussia, France, Denmark, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, China, Ireland, and the United States.

After the parade the wrestlers took up their positions in the rings on the stage and watched the efforts of the men who had been drawn to compete in the first round of the tournament. Of the six bouts scheduled, five were decided by legitimate falls, the sixth, which went the limit allotted for each bout, found both men on their feet at the end of the stipulated time. The two men in this contest will be compelled to wrestle again later in the tournament. Under the rules of competition the defeated men are eliminated and will not be allowed to compete again during the tournament. The winners will be rematched until the entry list is reduced to two contestants and the winner of this bout will be declared the champion of the world.

With perhaps the exception of Alex Aberg, who was announced as the world's champion, very few of the contestants showed any real knowledge of the Graeco-Roman rules under which the tournament bouts are contested. Aberg threw Fritz Mohl of Switzerland in 58 seconds and showed that he at least had some claim to his title.

Enthusiasm was rampant as the men appeared on the mat to perform. There was a pronounced disposition on the part of the spectators to show their feelings from a nationality standpoint, and, as in all cases of competitions, the lighter man obtained the sympathies of the crowd. From a competitive standpoint, however, the crowd was very impartial, and a victory for one of the contestants met with a well-merited reward in the form of deafening applause.

The draw for tonight's competition will bring together several wrestlers of international reputation, including Leo Pardello, champion of Italy; Waldek Zbyszko, the Polish title holder; Sulo Hevonanpaa, champion of Finland, and many others whose names are well known in wrestling circles. The results follow:

Pierre Le Closse, France, defeated Karl Vogel, Bavaria, arm lock and side hold. Time—3:30. Wilhelm Berner, Germany, and Karl Posnisil, Bohemia, draw. Time—20:00. Sulo Hevonpaa, Finland, defeated Hans Fuerst, Austria, head lock. Time—7:10. George Levrich, Russia, defeated Georgios Landele, Greece, head and chanvery over shoulders. Time—3:10. Alex Aberg, Finland, defeated Fritz Mohl, Switzerland, reverse head lock. Time—0:58. Joan Sigan, Mongolia, defeated Giovanni Quarno, Italy, body lock. Time—0:51.

MOORE RETAINS TITLE.

De Oro Wins Last Block of Billiards, but Could Not Overtake Lead.

In what was probably the greatest three-cushion carrom billiard match ever played in this city George W. Moore, the champion, defeated the challenger, Alfredo de Oro, last night at the New York Theatre Colcert Hall by a score of 150 to 144 in three nights' play. The score last night was 53 to 50 for De Oro, but Moore's advantage of 9 points lead enabled him to win finally. Not only in pointof execution was the game remarkable, but also in the enthusiasm which it aroused. There had been some bets on the result with Moore as the favorite, and there was a high tension evidenced in the last innings. The counts that each of the contestants made were greeted with wild yells and then an instant later there was a deathlike quiet as another stroke was played.

Moore started the final night's play with an advantage of 9 points, but this was quickly wiped out by the wonderful execution of De Oro. The Cuban was at his best, and in the twentieth inning assumed the lead. Gradually he went into an 8-point advantage, and then Moore's game picked up and a few innings later he took the commanding position by a slight margin. Moore appeared to be beaten at one point, but his iron nerve was never shaken. He was as cool as an iceberg, while De Oro was stirring around on his chair and explaining to some Cuban friends why he had missed. In the sixty-eighth inning Moore gained a 2-point advantage, and eight innings later won the match.

William Huey of Chicago has challenged Moore, but the match will probably not be played before Fall. Last night's scores:

Moore—0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 3 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 4 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 2. Total—59. High runs—4, 4, and 4. Grand total for three nights' play—150.

De Oro—3 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 4 3 2 3 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 2 2 0 1 1 2 0 0 * 1 1 3 1 0 6 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1. Total—53. High runs—4, 3, and 3. Grand total for three nights' play, 144.

LEHIGH'S TRACK MEN WIN.

Lafayette Defeated in Closely Contested Athletics, 64 to 48.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 19.—Lehigh defeated Lafayette in Taylor stadium at Lehigh today in a dual track meet, 64 to 48. The score does not show how closely contested and exciting the meet was. Lehigh excelled in the track events and Lafayette in the field.

The meet was nip and tuck until the discus throw was reached and here Grumback of Lehigh sprung a surprise by beating out Maxfield of Lafayette with a heave of 114 feet. The tide turned toward Lehigh after that.

One Lehigh and one Lafayette record were smashed. Morrissey of Lehigh clipped one-fifth of a second off the 220-yard dash mark and Maxfield of Lafayette threw the shot one foot and nine inches further than his old mark. Carlson in the quarter mile equalled the Lehigh record of 51¼ seconds. In the half mile pole vault and mile Lehigh's runners too kall the points, while Lafayette did the same in the hammer throw. Lehigh had eight first places and five seconds.

Pretty races were the 100 yard dash with all the runners nearly bunched at the finish. The 440-yard dash in which Hanway with a great burst of speed came in second and two mile run in which McGrath's burst of speed on the home stretch landed him in first place. Morrissey and McGrath of Lehigh and Maxwell of Lafayette each captured ten points.

Cutler in Two Final Matches.

BOSTON, May 19.—C. F. Cutler of Williams College gave another exhibition of sensational tennis in the New England intercollegiate championship tournament today. Cutler and R. S. Maynard defeated J. Larrabee and P. D. Flint of Bowdoin in the upper half of the semi-final round of doubles, the Maine pair taking only one match in the two sets. Cutler was the chief factor of the offense and supported Maynard splendidly on the defense. Cutler won his way to the finals of the singles easily by defeating John Stewart of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6—0, 6—2. His opponent in the match for the title will be S. A. Edsall of Trinity.

Championship Doubles, Semi-Final Round.—C. F. Cutler and R. S. Maynard defeated J. Larrabee and R. D. Flint, Bowdoin, 6—1, 6—0; Stewart and Woodbridge, M. I. T., defeated Cady and McCloy, Amherst, 6—3, 13—11.

Singles, Semi-Finals.—C. F. Cutler, Williams, defeated John Stewart, M. I. T., 6—0, 6—2; S. A. Edsall, Trinity, defeated J. Hoffman, Wesleyan, 6—4, 12—10.

UNIVERSITY CLUB GOLFERS ON LINKS

S. Clifton Mabon Captures Gross Prize on Adsley Club Links.

With an entry list of more than eighty, the lasgest for several tournaments, the semi-annual thirty-six hole medal play handicap of the University Club Golf Association was run off yesterday over the links of the Ardsley Club. This competition is confined to members of the University Club.

Si Clifton Mabon of the home club, former Treasurer of the Metropolitan Golf Association, won the gross prize with rounds of 79, 83—162, while the prize for the best single scratch score was the 78 of George T. Brokaw, whost alma mater is Princeton. He had an indifferent total in the morning.

G. A. Phelps of Yale won the prize for the best thirty-six hole net score with a card of 176—26—150. There were two other awards, and they were taken by G. D. Hamlen of Wesleyan and A. L. Curtis of Yale, whose respective totals were 185—34—151 and 189—34—155. The scores:

G. A. Phelps, Yale, 176, 26—150; G. D. Hamlen, Wesleyan, 185, 34—151; A. L. Curtis, Yale, 189, 34—155; S. C. Mabon, Rutgers, 162, 6—156; A. D. Meacham, Brown 176 A. C. Rounds, Amherst, 195, 38—157; G. H. Abbott, Yale, 178, 20—158; H. Minot, Princeton, 186, 28—158; F. W. Belknap, Mass., Tech., 195, 36—159; R. L. Harrison, Virginia, 197, 38—158; J. T. Gillespie, Yale, 177, 18—159; D. R. McAlpin, 2d, Princeton, 167, 6—161; H. French, Dartmouth, 198, 36—162; F. B. Pratt, Amherst, 183, 20—163; Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton, 165, 2—163; H. H. Fries, Berlin, 191, 28—163; R. H. Milliken, Yale, 185, 22—163; R. C. Hill, University of Pennsylvania, 199, 36—163; J. F. Eagle, Yale, 214, 50—164; Howard Hasbrouck, Cornell, 180, 16—164; J. C. Greenleaf, Yale, 204, 38—166; W. D. Brown, Amherst, 195, 28—167; R. Perry, Jr., Yale, 180, 12—168; George T. Brokaw, Princeton, 169, 0—169; M. Delano, Yale, 201, 32—169; A. Alvord, Amherst, 185, 16—169; W. B. Whitney, Amherst, 192, 22—170; A. B. Halliday, Harvard, 190, 20—170; E. H. Hart, Yale, 172, 2—170; C. R. Dean, Harvard, 201, 30—171; A. Borden, Harvard, 201, 30—171; H. A. James, Yale, 214, 32—172; W. Byrd, Harvard, 205, 32—173; R. S. Hooker, Hobart, 211, 38—173; J. R. Deane, Amherst, 200, 26—174; H. J. Wright, New York University, 190, 18—175; W. C. Breed, Amherst, 197, 20—177; E. C. Mason, Yale, 191, 10—181; F. W. Stelle, Princeton, 217, 34—183; F. C. Hodgson, Tufts, 219, 36—183; W. Darrach, Yale, 228, 42—186; J. S. Waradt, Yale, 218, 32—186; James A. Stillman, Harvard, 195, 8—189; C. Gillette, Yale, 230, 36—194; J. D. Voorhees, Princeton, 234, 36—198.

GOLF CHAMPIONS PLAY.

Walter Hagen, Professional Champion, Best of Stars at Greenwich.

Golf champions delighted a select gallery in a one-day special invitation tournament on the links of the Grenewich Country Club yesterday. Both professionals and amateurs were there, and the "pros" clearly carried off the honors, the star being Walter Hagen, the national title holder, from Rochester. Without ever having seen the course before, Hagen made a 74 in the morning.

By getting a 74 in the morning Travers won a cup, while Herreshoff came in for a trophy later because and Hagen had a best ball of 65. Alec Smith and Travers had a best ball of 69, which entitled Smith to $50.

Travers played finely all day, supplementing his 74 of the morning with a 71 after luncheon. There were a couple of instances where he did not hole his putts.

McNamara and Kirkby contributed a 72 in the afternoon, Kirkby getting a 74 himself. Topping and Macdonald Smith also had a 72.

The results follow:

MORNING ROUND.

Walter Hagen, Rochester—										
Out	3	2	4	5	5	6	4	4	4	4—36
In	3	5	4	4	7	3	4	4	4	4—38—74
Jerome Travers, Upper Montclair—										
Out	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	5	2	2—37
In	2	4	3	5	6	3	5	4	5	5—37—74
Macdonald Smith, New York										38 39 77
Tom McNamara, Boston										41 36 77
Henry J. Topping, Greenwich										37 41 78
Oswald Kirkby, Englewood										40 40 80
Fred Herreshoff, Garden City										41 41 82
Alec Smith, Wykagyl										40 43 83

AFTERNOON FOURSOMES.

Herreshoff and Hagen—										
Out	4	3	4	5	3	4	5	4	3	3—35
In	3	3	3	2	5	3	4	4	4	3—30—65
Travers and Alec Smith—										
Out	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	2—34
In	3	4	3	5	5	2	4	4	5	5—35—69
Topping and M. Smith—										
Out	3	3	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	3—38
In	4	4	3	5	5	3	4	4	3	3—34—72
Kirkby and McNamara—										
Out	3	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3—37
In	3	4	3	4	6	3	4	4	4	4—35—72

NEW TITLE FOR ROBESON.

Pawling Schoolboy Defeats Dean for Interscholastic Honors.

A new champion came to the front yesterday when Filmore K. Robeson of Pawling defeated Simpson Dean, of Lawrenceville 5 up and 3 to play in the thirty-six-hole final match for the eastern interscholastic golf championship over the links of the Wykagyl Country Club.

The title won yesterday was not the first for Robeson, for he captured the North and South championship at Pinehurst a short while ago; coming through a brilliant field to do so. Neither Robeson nor Dean played championship golf and it was largely through the fact that both of the young men wasted strokes on the putting green. The cards:

MORNING ROUND.

Robeson, out	4	5	6	4	5	4	3	6	6	—43
Dean, out	5	4	6	5	3	4	4	6	6	—43
Robeson, in	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	6	5	—42—85
Dean, in	4	5	5	4	5	6	4	5	6	—44—87

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Robeson, out	4	4	7	5	3	3	3	5	5	—39
Dean, out	5	4	6	6	3	3	4	5	5	—41
Robeson, in	4	4	6	4	5	5				
Dean, in	4	6	5	4	5	6				

Hard Match for Touchard.

Several interesting matches were played in the invitation tennis tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club yesterday at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, when the ranking players maintained their form and advanced at the expense of their opponents. Harold Throckmorton, the young Princeton interscholastic champion, scored an easy victory over Walter L. Pate of New York at 6—3, 6—1. The winner was at the top of his form and made many brilliant strokes, outclassing his opponent from the start. Gustave F. Touchard found a hard opponent in J. S. Cushman in the first round of the singles, losing the first set, which went to deuce, but he recovered himself, and, after a smart rally, carried off the second set at 6—4, and then overwhelmed his opponent. In the same round Alrick H. Man, Jr., the former Yale expert, scored an easy victory over E. H. Hooker. The summaries:

Sleepy Hollow Men's Invitation singles—First round—Gustave F. Touchard defeated J. S. Cushman 6—8, 6—4, 6—2; Hugh Tallant defeated Lyle S. Mahan by default; Harold Throckmorton defeated Walter L. Pate, 6—3, 6—1; G. M. Bodman defeated E. H. Whitney by default; W. F. Andrews defeated R. A. Plummer, 6—3, 7—5; Cedric Major defeated Lindley Dunham, 6—1, 6—1; Alrick H. Man defeated E. H. Hooker, 6—1, 6—3.

Second round—Theodore R. Peil defeated Walter Merrill Hall, 6—1, 6—3; Robert LeRay defeated G. M. Bodman, 6—1, 6—3.

Men's doubles; first round—Cedric Major and Alrick H. Man defeated H. A. Plummer and J. S. Cushman, 6—3, 6—2; Harold Throckmorton and Lindley Dunham defeated E. H. Hooker and E. W. Peaslee, 6—4, 6—3; Lyle E. Mahan and G. M. Bodman defeated Hugh Tallant and Walton L. Pate, 6—1, 6—3.

N.Y.U. Defeats C.C.N.Y. at Tennis.

The New York University tennis team defeated C. C. N. Y. yesterday at the University Heights Courts, by the score of 6—0.

Princeton Tennis Victory at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 19.—Princeton's tennis team defeated Yale here today, seven matches to two.

NORWAY CHAMPION WINS AT PELHAM

Miss Bjurstedt, with Miss Cassell, Defeats Miss Wagner and Partner in Tennis.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national and metropolitan tennis champion, was again seen to advantage yesterday in the invitation tennis tournament of the Pelham Country Club at Pelham Manor, when, with Miss Clare Cassel, she defeated Miss Marie Wagner, the former indoor title holder, and Miss Bessie Moore in straight sets, at 6—3, 6—4. While the result was not a surprise, the straight-set victory was hardly expected, as the defeated pair are a strong combination and very difficult to beat. Miss Bjurstedt was at her best. Her hard smashes and drives down the lines, supported by the net work of Miss Cassel, proved entirely too much for the opposing combination. By their victory Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Cassel advanced to the semi-finals of the women's doubles.

Mrs. Marshall McLean and Miss Molla Bjurstedt were the only two players to reach the semi-final round of the women's singles. Mrs. McLean won in straight sets from Miss Mirian Vanderhoef, at 6—1, 6—2, while the national indoor champion scored an easy victory over Miss Florence Sheldon at 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. McLean will play the winner of the Miss Cassel-Mrs. Barger Walach contest in the upper half of the singles, while Miss Bjurstedt will be opposed by the victor in the contest between Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. Frederick Schmidt. The summary:

Women's Singles.—Second Round—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. William Lester, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Jane Rowson, 6—4, 6—0. Third Round—Mrs. Newhall McLean defeated Miss Mirian Vanderhoef, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Florence Sheedon, 6—3, 6—1.

Women's Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. W. H. Chapman and Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Louise Withebee and Mrs. William Lesher, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver defeated Miss Florence Sheedon and Miss Jane Rowson, 6—0, 2—6, 6—1; Mrs. A. G. Miles and Miss Edna Wildey defeated Miss Eleanor Coward and Miss Bessie Wilson, 7—5, 6—3; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Mrs. B. F. Briggs defeated Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Lindley, 3—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Bessie Moore and Miss Marie Wagner, 6—3, 6—4.

Austrians Lose at Tennis.

Form was maintained in the open tennis tournament of the Harlem Tennis Club yesterday on the club courts at 136th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and material progress was made in both the singles and doubles events. The recent rainy spell has caused several postponements, but an effort will be made to complete the tournament before the opening of the annual event of the New York Lawn Tennis Club on Saturday at Columbus Oval. The Austrian entry, Count Otto Salm and F. C. Zehmann, made a poor showing against Paul Meade and G. P. Yarkes in the doubles, losing in straight sets at 6—1, 6—3. Benjamin M. Phillips and Vanderbilt Ward proved a winning combination by taking the measure of Paul Goold and H. H. Manchester. The summary:

Harlem Tennis Club Open Men's Singles.—Second Round—E. Fixman defeated G. Steinacher, 6—2, 6—1; L. Bry defeated H. Hjertberg by default.

Third Round—H. H. Manchester defeated Harold Swain, 6—2, 6—2; A. J. Ostendorf defeated A. S. Harkavy, 6—1, 6—2; Vanderbilt Ward defeated L. Bry, 1—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Fourth Round—Benjamin M. Phillips defeated Dr. A. C. Waite, 6—1, 6—3; Charles Chambers vs. Abraham Bassford, Jr., 4—6, 6—3, unfinished.

Men's Doubles.—First Round— I. W. Einstein and C. Isaacs defeated L. Bry and H. Radi, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6; George S. Groesbeck and Allen Behr defeated W. J. Toussant and Ingo Hartmann, 6—8, 6—2, 6—3; Paul Meade and G. P. Parkes defeated Count Otto Salm and F. C. Zehmann, 6—1, 6—3; Benjamin M. Phillips and Vanderbilt Ward defeated Paul Goold and H. H. Manchester, 6—1, 6—1.

Steinkampf Surprises Voshell.

One of the biggest surprises of the tennis season occurred yesterday on the courts of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club, when Harry Steinkampf defeated S. H. Voshell, the playing through champion in the semi-final round of the Bronx Men's singles championship, in straight sets, at 6—1, 6—1. It was an off day for Voshell, while Steinkampf was at the top of his form and scored almost at will. In view of his early rounds, the champion was expected to secure a second leg on the championship trophy, but he made many court errors.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, today, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Pittsburgh.

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GIANTS DEFEAT CUBS — DODGERS VICTORS OVER REDS — YANKEES LOSE — COLLEGE BASEBALL

CUBS TRIED IN VAIN FOR RUNS IN NINTH

With Bases Loaded and One Out, Marquard Forced Two to Fly Out.

The Giants are out of the cellar, and here's one sure thing, while they were down there, it was the best baseball club that ever occupied that position. They polished off the Cubs at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 5 to 1, after a fashion which would lead a citizen up a tree to think that ere long the league will turn a somersault and the Giants will wake up some morning to find themselves near the top.

Red Murray broke out in turbulent revolution against the Cubs. He cut up capers in the field and at the bat which made him stand out in bolder relief than if all the searchlights of the Atlantic Fleet had been turned on him in the dead of night.

Red picked one floater out of the azure in the third inning, just as mysteriously as a magician picks an egg out of his left ear. Later he rounded out a day's work by wading boldly into Big Jim Vaughn's pitching for a home run, which kicked a big hole in the centre field portieres.

They say Red's going back; yes, going back, just like a dog with a tin can tied to his tail.

High up in the attic of the grandstand, where on Tuesday, the softly gowned suffragists clapped their gloved hands in polite applause, yesterday there were more than 1,000 school boys and girls who turned their high shrill voices loose and filled the stadium with "Murray, Murray, Murray!" until Red blushed as pink as his hair. It takes the "kids" to recognize a good play when they see one.

The Giants grouped hits on Jim Vaughn in the fourth and sixth sessions like bunches of grapes. It was aplenty. For the Giants, Ralph Stroud was on the verge of being lashed effectively several times, but got out of trouble as smoothly as a crook who has a pull with the leader of his ward.

When the ninth inning came and the Giants had the game 5 to 1, Stroud weakened and, with two on the Cubs' bases and Roger Bresnahan himself and his black stick up at the bat, Manager McGraw yanked Stroud out of his perilous place and sent Rube Marquard in to fire at the enemy. Rube came through flying. The former Duke of St. Louis walked and filled the bases, with only one man down.

Trouble is brewing here, mates. Rube unfurled some pitching which made Phelan and Fisher hoist high rockets into waiting fielders' hands and retired the side, leaving the three Cubs on the bases, feeling as foolish as a man with yellow shoes at a full dress ball.

Jim Vaughn used to be lazy when he played with the Cubs here, but the Giants took all that out of him yesterday. In the fourth inning, Grant got an infield single and Lobert went out at first. So did Fletcher. Robertson was hit by a pitched ball and he and Grant uncorked a double steal, Attorney Eddie scoring.

It was a close decision by Umpire Klem at the plate and Jimmy Archer would have sworn on a stack of Bibles that he tagged the player. Robertson wasn't satisfied with stealing second and stole third right away. Brainerd walked and Meyers hit to right centre, scoring Robertson. Brainerd scored on Murray's safe hop toward first base.

Two Giants were out in the sixth when Meyers got a pass and jogged home ahead of Murray, as "Red" slammed the ball to the fence in deep centre. The Cubs' only run appeared in the fourth inning. After Heinie "Zim" had sicked to Robertson, Vic' Saier tripled to centre and scored on "Cy" Williams's single.

Chicago's last turn at bat stirred up lots of warm excitement. With one gone, Jimmy Archer doubled to left. He went to third on Kniseley's infield single. Bresnahan then ordered himself to bat for Adams. After Stroud had served him two balls, Marquard went to the rescue, but Roger walked anyway. Then Phelan fled to Fletcher and Fisher zeppelined to Murray. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Grant, 2b.	4	1	2	0	2
Lob'rt, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
F'tch'r, ss.	4	0	0	3	3
Rob'son, rf.	3	1	1	3	0
Br'n'd, 1b.	2	1	0	8	0
Meyers, c.	2	1	1	7	2
Murr'y, cf.	3	1	2	3	0
Stroud, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Marq'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*McLarry	0	0	0	0	0
Adams, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Bres'h'n	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	5	6	27	9

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Phelan, 3b.	5	0	0	0	0
Fisher, ss.	5	0	1	2	3
Sch'lte, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Z'm'n, 2b.	4	0	2	2	4
Saier, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0
W'ms, cf.	4	0	2	3	0
Archer, c.	4	0	1	3	2
Knisely, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Vaugh'n, p.	2	0	1	0	2
*Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	1	9	24	11

*Batted for Chalmers in ninth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, 3; Cravath, Killifer.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Beck, Long, Miller. Stolen bases—Wilson, 2. Eerner runs—St. Louis, 2. Double plays—Snyder and Butler; Beck, Higgins and Miller; Killifer and Bancroft. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Chalmers, 1. Struck out—By Griner, 3; by Chalmers, 9. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

Pirates Shut Out the Braves.

BOSTON, May 19.—Mamaux held the Braves without a run today, while Pittsburgh scored seven times off the delivery of Ragan in five innings. Crutcher, who took Ragan's place in the Boston box, did not allow a hit in the last four innings. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Joh'n, 3b.	5	1	1	1	1
Baird, cf.	5	1	1	2	0
H'ch'n, rf.	3	2	2	1	0
Wag'r, ss.	4	1	1	4	4
Viox, 2b.	4	1	1	3	1
G'bler, 2b.	3	1	1	1	2
Gibson, c.	4	0	0	8	0
Mam'x, p.	4	0	0	0	1
Total	36	7	10	27	11

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	3	0	1	1	1
Cashion, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Egan, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1
Con'y, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
Magee, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Sch'dt, 1b.	4	0	1	8	1
Sch'dt, ss.	3	0	1	1	2
Mara'e, ss.	4	0	3	2	1
Gowdy, c.	2	0	0	5	0
Wh'lg, c.	2	0	0	1	0
Ragan, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Crut'r, p.	1	0	0	0	3
*Gilbert	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	6	26	9

*Batted for Ragan in fifth inning.
†Wagner out, hit by batted ball.
Error—Moran.

Pittsburgh	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Schmidt, Maranville, 2; Carey, Viox. Three-base hit—Hinchman. Stolen base—Carey. Double plays—Viox, Wagner and Johnston; Moran, Schmidt and Smith; Wagner and Johnston. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Pittsburgh, 5. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 1; off Crutcher, 1; off Mamaux, 4. Hits—Off Ragan, 10 in five innings; off Crutcher, none in five innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ragan, (Hinchman.) Struck out—By Ragan, 4; by Crutcher, 1; by Mamaux, 6. Wild pitch—Ragan. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

Tinker to Escape Operation.

CHICAGO, May 19.—A simple course of treatment is expected to restore Manager Tinker of the Chicago Federals to his normal health, according to physicians who examined him today to ascertain the cause of severe pains in his side which have kept him out of the game much of the time this season. It was decided a surgical operation would not be necessary.



COOMBS HUMBLES REDS.

Pitches Masterly Ball and Dodgers Shut Out Cincinnati, 2 to 0.

If further confirmation were needed to show that Jack Coombs had really returned as a star among baseball pitchers it was evidenced during every minute of the game yesterday afternoon in Brooklyn, when the former Athletics' moundsman turned back the clamoring Reds with a shutout by a score of 2 to 0. It was his third straight victory of the season and at no time has he appeared to better advantage. His arm had entirely regained its cunning and the Reds were helpless against the speed and elusiveness of his delivery.

And further encouragement is to be found in the fact that Jack has his eye on the ball just as in the days of old. He sent one screaming double to the right field fence and just missed getting another hit in his three times at bat. His first attempt was a stinger to Groh. It really looked as if the ball would go past, but the Red fielder stuck out one hand in a blind hope and managed to stop the shot.

Several times Coombs found himself in difficulties, and he pitched himself out of the trouble in masterly fashion. In all he allowed but five hits and not one after the fifth inning. In the third the Redlegs had two men on bases with only one out, but neither Herzog nor Killifer could produce the hit that was necessary for a tally. The nearest approach to a Red score was in the fifth. Clarke had singled and stole second. Ames flied out to centre and then Tommy Leach whiffed the breeze. He was real excited about that, too. Herzog shot out a single to right and Clarke started for home. Poor chap, he never reached home. Stengel made a wonderful throw to the plate and the Reds' manager was nipped by ten feet.

Wheat was the first to score for the Dodgers. Daubert singled and after Stengel had struck out Daubert was doubled on a failure of the hit and run play. Wheat singled, stole second and scored on Cutshaw's single to Von Kolnitz. Wheat also made the second run. He forced Stengel and came in on Myer's double over Leach's head. The victory gave the Dodgers their third straight win from Cincinnati. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Herz'o, ss.	4	0	1	6	1
Kill'er, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Groh, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0
Griffith, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
V.K'tz, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
M'witz, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
Clark, c.	2	0	2	4	2
Ames, p.	3	0	0	0	5
Total	30	0	5	24	10

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'ra, ss.	4	0	0	4	0
D'bert, 1b.	3	0	0	2	0
St'gel, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Wheat, lf.	4	2	1	4	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1
Myers, cf.	3	0	2	5	0
Sch'tz, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Miller, c.	3	0	1	7	1
Coombs, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Total	31	2	9	27	5

Errors—O'Mara and Ames.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Myers, Coombs. Three-base hit—Killifer. Stolen bases—Clark, Wheat. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice hit—Griffith. Double plays—Groh, Herzog and Molowitz; Clark and Herzog. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 1; off Coombs, 2. Struck out—By Ames, 3; by Coombs, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

PITCHED TO 27 BATTERS.

Griner's Remarkable Performance Against Phillies—Byrne Hurt.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Griner performed the remarkable feat in today's game in which St. Louis shut out Philadelphia 3 to 0, of pitching to only twenty-seven batsmen in nine innings. Griner was touched up for only two singles and he did not give a pass, while he received perfect support from his teammates. Chalmers also gave a splendid exhibition of twirling, but he got poor support. In trying to reach second base when Becker fanned in the first inning, Byrne was touched out by Butler, whose foot struck the runner on the head. Byrne suffered a slight concussion of the brain and Stock took his place. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b.	4	1	0	2	3
Beck, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Dolan, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Miller, 1b.	4	1	1	11	0
Long, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Wilson, cf.	3	0	1	6	0
Butler, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
Snyder, c.	4	0	1	4	0
Griner, p.	4	1	1	0	0
Total	35	3	6	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cr't, ss.	3	0	0	1	4
Byrne, 3b.	1	0	1	0	0
Stock, 3b.	2	0	0	1	3
Becker, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
C'vath, rf.	3	0	0	2	1
P'kert, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
N'hoff, 2b.	3	0	0	1	0
Walsen, cf.	2	0	1	0	0
Kilf'er, c.	3	0	0	10	3
C'mers, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	2	27	13

*Batted for Chalmers in ninth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, 3; Cravath, Killifer.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Beck, Long, Miller. Stolen bases—Wilson, 2. Eerner runs—St. Louis, 2. Double plays—Snyder and Butler; Beck, Higgins and Miller; Killifer and Bancroft. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Chalmers, 1. Struck out—By Griner, 3; by Chalmers, 9. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

Newark Federals Beat Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, May 19.—The Newark Federals defeated Pittsburgh here today 7 to 3. Moseley for the visitors for unhittable in the pinches, while Hearne was touched for five hits in the third inning, which netted three runs and was again hit hard in the seventh when he gave way to Barger who stopped the scaring. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	0—7	10	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—3	7	2

Batteries—Moseley and Rariden; Hearne, Barger and O'Connor.

O'Day to Umpire in Federal League.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Henry O'Day, veteran umpire and manager in the National League, practically has concluded negotiations for joining the Federal League staff of umpires, it became known today. President Gilmore of the Federal organization said he had reached terms with O'Day on all proposals, with the exception of salary, which he expects to speedily settle. Gilmore has had several complaints against two of his present umpires, and it is said that the man in question may be released.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0—8	11	6
Rochester	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	2—9	5	2

Batteries—Bruck, Sherman and Yelle; Hoff, Erickson and Erwin.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0—5	9	2
Buffalo	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	4	—9	10	2

Batteries—Hooper, Bentley and Haley; Beebe and Lalonge.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0—6	5	2
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	5	1

Batteries—Morisette and Kritchell; Cook, Cocrehan and Kocher.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0—6	8	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	2	0

Batteries—Chabek and Heckinger; Fullerton, Richter and Madden.

At Easton, Penn.

										R.	H.	E.
Lafayette	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	3—9	9	7
Seton Hall	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	2—8	9	11

Batteries—G. Brown, Hammer, Gerard, and Wright; Dillon and Fish.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 4; St. Paul, 0.

New York State League.

At Albany—Albany, 4; Troy, 0.
At Elmira—Utica, 9; Elmira, 4.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 2; Syracuse, 2.
At Scranton—Scranton, 4; Wilkesbarre, 3.

New England League.

At Lewiston—Lewiston, 2; Lowell, 1.
At Lawrence—Lynn, 10; Lawrence, 4.
At Worcester—Worcester, 4; Fitchburg, 0.
At Portland—Manchester, 5; Portland, 2.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Little Rock, 2; Atlanta, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 7; Memphis, 5.
At Mobile—Chattanooga, 1; Mobile, 0.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 5; Nashville, 2.

COBB RUNS WILD; STEALS FOUR BASES

And Ty Scores Run That Defeats Yankees in Last Game of Series.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., May 19. — Detroit made an even break with New York today, stopping the winning streak of the Yankees by a score of 3 to 1. It was a tough battle until the eighth, when Pitcher Caldwell, who succeeded Keating at the end of the third, went wrong. Two bases on balls became runs as a result of a wild pitch. Two steals and two hits were made after two were out. Cobb and Young of the Tiger team were the big stars of the contest. Tyrus got three bases on balls and a base hit that drove in a run, stole four sacks and scored the run that won the game. Young drove in the run that won the contest, and possibly saved another by a great play on Maisel in the eighth. Bush fielded brilliantly for Detroit. Coveleskie pitched the best game he has shown this Spring and also got two doubles. Caldwell, who lost the game, has been beaten only once before this Spring.

It seemed like old times for the Tigers' fans when Bill Donovan stepped into the box and warmed up. Smiling William was wildly cheered. Donovan had no serious intentions when he stepped in for a workout. He merely wanted some exercise.

The Yankees started the run-making in the second frame. Cooke first got free transportation. He pilfered second base and scored when Hartsell pushed a single into centre. In the third Coveleskie started the rally which netted the first Detroit tally by sending one to the scoreboard for two bases. Bush was an infield out and Coveleskie was held at second. Vitt sent Covey along to third with a neat sacrifice and Cobb drove a single over second base, scoring Coveleskie. Cobb stole second and third, and Crawford walked. Veach was unable to help them. There was nothing doing in the way of runs in the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh innings.

The game was won in the eighth this way. Cobb walked, Crawford filed out, Ty stole, took third on a wild pitch, and scored on Young's single after Veach had walked and Kavanagh had fanned. Stanage also hit, scoring Veach. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	4	0	1	4	1
P'k'h, ss.	4	0	1	0	4
High, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0
Cook, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
H'tzell, lf.	4	0	3	3	0
Boone, 2b.	2	0	0	1	2
Nu'ker, c.	2	0	1	6	1
Keat'g, p.	2	0	0	0	1
C'ld'l, p.	2	0	0	0	0
*Cree	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	6	24	9

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	0	2	4
Vitt, 3b.	3	0	1	0	0
Cobb, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Crawford, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Veach, lf.	3	1	0	2	0
K'v'gh, 2b.	4	0	1	5	0
Young, 2b.	4	0	1	4	3
Stan'ge, c.	3	0	1	6	1
Cov'kie, p.	3	1	2	1	1
Total	29	3	6	27	12

*Batted for Pipp in ninth inning.
Errors—Pipp, Brunnamaker, Stanage.

Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Coveleskie, (2.) Stolen bases—Maisel, Cook, Cobb, (4.) Crawford, Veach, Young. Earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 1; off Keating, 1; off Caldwell, 2. Sacrifice hits—Boone, Vitt. Left on bases—New York, 5; Detroit, 9. First base on error—Detroit. First base on balls—Off Coveleskie, 3; off Keating, 2; off Caldwell, 4. Hits—Off Keating, 4 in 3 innings; off Caldwell, 2 in 5 innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 6; by Keating, 2; by Caldwell, 3. Wild pitch—Caldwell. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Cleveland Evens Up Series.

CLEVELAND, May 19.—Cleveland evened up the series with Boston, winning 5 to 2. The locals knocked Foster from the box, but Ruth held them safe. Hagerman was a mystery until the ninth, when three hits and two passes netted two runs. Joe Jackson made his debut as first baseman and did well. Third Baseman Wambsgans of Cleveland and Catcher Thomas of Boston retired because of injuries. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, c.	4	0	1	5	2
T'rner, 2b.	4	1	2	2	2
C'man, ss.	4	2	2	3	3
J'kson, 1b.	4	0	2	7	0
Graney, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Smith, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
W'b's, 3b.	1	0	1	0	0
B'tare, 3b.	2	0	0	1	2
O'Neill, c.	3	0	1	7	2
H'rman, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	5	10	27	11

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
W'ner, 2b.	4	0	0	3	5
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	2	0	0
Lewis, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Hazel, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Scott, ss.	4	0	0	2	2
McN'y, 3b.	2	0	1	0	0
Y'rin, 3b.	1	0	1	0	0
Thomas, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Foster, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Ruth, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*H'cksen	1	0	0	0	0
†Wood	0	0	0	0	0
‡Gainer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	5	24	12

*—Batted for McNally in seventh.
†—Ran for Carrigan in ninth.
‡—Batted for Ruth in ninth.
Error—Hagerman.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0—5	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2	

Earned runs—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—O'Neill, Chapman, Speaker, Hobitzel. Hits—Off Foster, 9 in 4 2-3 innings; off Ruth, 1 in 1-3 innings. First base on balls—Off Hagerman, 6; off Ruth, 1. Struck out—By Hagerman, 5; by Foster, 2; by Ruth, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpire, Mr. Evans.

Mack's Pitchers Wild and Lose.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The wildness of the Philadelphia pitchers paved the way for a 9-to-7 victory for Chicago today in the final game of the season. After giving his eighth base on balls in the eighth, Wyckoff was succeeded by Pennock, who allowed three more. This, coupled with opportune hitting, including a safe bunt by E. Collins and a double by Schalk, gave the locals the game. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	5	0	0	1	0
Oldr'g, lf.	4	2	1	2	0
Str'k, 1b.	4	1	2	8	1
Sch'g, c.	5	1	1	5	1
Lajoie, 2b.	3	1	3	2	2
Walsh, cf.	2	1	1	3	0
Barry, ss.	4	1	1	3	3
Boet'k, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
W'koff, p.	4	0	1	0	0
Pen'k, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	35	7	10	24	10

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	3	1	0	3	1
Roth, 3b.	2	1	1	2	0
E. C's, 2b.	4	0	3	1	4
F'nier, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
C's, rf.	2	1	0	1	1
W'ter, ss.	4	1	1	1	2
Brief., 1b.	4	1	1	12	0
Schalk, c.	4	2	2	4	1
Cicotte, p.	0	0	0	0	3
*Quinlan	1	0	0	0	0
Benz, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Demmitt.	1	0	0	0	0
Scott, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Tally	0	1	0	0	0
Total	29	7	8	27	17

*Batted for Cicotte in third inning.
†Batted for Benz in fifth inning.
Errors—Strunk, Pennock, Felsch, Brief.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	5	—9
Philadelphia	0	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	0—7

Two-base hits—Oidring, Lajoie, Schalk.

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BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Chicago, 1.
Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 0.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 3; New York, 1.
Cleveland, 5; Boston, 2.
Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 7.
Washington at St. Louis.
(Postponed; cold weather.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 7; Pittsburgh, 3.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
(Postponed; rain.)
Baltimore at Chicago.
(Postponed; cold weather.)
Buffalo at St. Louis.
(Postponed; cold weather).

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester, 9; Jersey City, 8.
Buffalo, 9; Providence, 5.
Richmond, 8; Toronto, 4.
Newark 6; Montreal, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	17	10	.630
Chicago	17	12	.571
Boston	14	12	.538
Brooklyn	14	14	.500
Pittsburgh	14	15	.483
St. Louis	14	17	.451
Cincinnati	11	16	.407
New York	11	15	.423

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	16	9	.640
Detroit	19	11	.633
Chicago	19	12	.613
Boston	13	10	.565
Washington	14	12	.462
Cleveland	12	16	.429
St. Louis	10	19	.345
Philadelphia	9	19	.321

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	19	12	.613
Newark	18	12	.600
Chicago	17	13	.567
Brooklyn	15	13	.536
Kansas City	15	13	.536
St. Louis	12	14	.462
Baltimore	12	18	.400
Buffalo	8	21	.276

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	11	6	.647
Richmond	11	6	.647
Montreal	10	7	.588
Rochester	8	8	.500
Buffalo	6	8	.500
Jersey City	7	8	.467
Newark	5	7	.417
Toronto	3	13	.188

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Buffalo at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Rochester.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Providence at Toronto.
Richmond at Montreal.

HARVARD AGAIN WINS IN THE TENTH

Holy Cross Vanquished Second Time by Crimson in Extra Inning.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 19.—Ten days ago it took ten innings for Harvard to beat Holy Cross 5 to 3, and today another extra inning game of the same length was played on Soldiers' Field, the Crimson again being returned the victor, 2 to 1. Whitney and McCarthy were the opposing pitchers, each holding the batters for four hits, but Harvard finishing strong when two successive doubles broke up the matinee.

Harvard got a run in the first inning on a pass to Abbott, Mahan's sacrifice, and a hit by Harte. In the tenth inning Gannett doubled to left field and Harte again came through with a hard punch along the left foul line and good for a double as well as the winning run.

Holy Cross's run in the fifth was a gift, Whitney passing McCarthy and then making a wild throw on Newman's bunt, and another trying to catch McCarthy napping at second. With two out, a pass to O'Neil filled the corners. McCarthy then scored on Greney's infield hit, but First Baseman N

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1915.

NO TAX RELIEF THIS YEAR.

It is announced that the Governor will not veto the direct tax. It is a singular sequel to his own demonstration that the direct tax is unnecessary to pay the State's current costs. A direct tax for surplus is worse than unnecessary. In vain will Governor WHITMAN proclaim that it was made necessary by Governor GLYNN'S veto of the direct tax. Mr. GLYNN desired a good financial showing for his administration, and achieved it. The motive was creditable, and Governor WHITMAN doubtless also feels it. But the methods were different. Governor GLYNN saved taxation by an objectionable method. Governor WHITMAN uses that method and establishes a surplus from taxes which he seeks to debit to his predecessor.

It may be that the surplus established this year will obviate a direct tax next year. But it will be credited to the tax which the Governor signed, not to the vetoes of the Legislature's errors. The harm done by Governor GLYNN'S veto of the direct tax is obscured by the freedom from the tax. The good done by Governor WHITMAN'S scrutiny of the appropriations is obscured by the direct tax which he will sign. It is not his fault that the appropriations which he is administering were voted in his predecessor's term. The State's fiscal year corresponds to no other year, neither to the financial nor calendar year, nor to other fiscal years. Neither do the Legislature's appropriations correspond to the Governor's term. Each Governor inherits appropriations to be administered, and bequeaths appropriations to his successor. Consequently debits and credits of both appropriations and administrations are sadly mixed. Nobody can be held responsible for faults or establish a clear title to merits.

It would have more than political merit if the Constitutional Convention could amend the methods in such manner that each Governor could point with pride to his record apart from entanglement with his predecessor's. When people's minds are as confused as they necessarily are now, praise and blame are not apportioned according to deserts, and that tends to defeat the franchise.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE ALLIES.

"What is the President, anyway?" asks Mrs. BELMONT. This view of the performance of her agents at the Biltmore, struggling to get to the President, stigmatizing him contemptuously as a "little evader" to his secretary, and yelling "Votes for Women!" as he passed by, does not commend itself to that element among the suffragists on whom rest whatever hopes the cause has of persuading New York men to vote for the amendment. Miss MARY GARRETT HAY, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, declares that "to obtrude outside elements upon "him at such a time is most uncalled "for and decidedly unpatriotic." Mrs. STANLEY MCCORMICK, Vice President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, calls it "the sort of thing "which in the opinion of many women "might serve to set back suffrage in "this country." But Mrs. BELMONT announces that "this is only the beginning of an organized campaign"; that the President is to be followed everywhere and heckled at public meetings in every city where he speaks.

There are only two or three suffrage associations which adopt these tactics. The others must look with dismay on the injection of this brawling element in a situation which has heretofore looked promising to them. In England militant tactics were alleged to have been made necessary by the refusal of a hearing; but in this country the suffragists have the amplest kind of hearing, they pervade the newspapers and the platforms. The President has twice listened to them and addressed them in the White House, though discourteously treated on one of these occasions.

The suffrage cause by a conservative course has won its victory in many States. But it gives little opportunity for excitement, notoriety, for the gratification of the feverish desire to make a noise and be talked about. So Carrie Nationism is introduced into the suffrage campaign to the imperiling of its success, to the great satisfaction of the participants and to the pecuniary benefit of newspaper photographers, and to the dismay and discouragement of those suffragists who had been looking forward hopefully to the New York election.

NEEDS LOOKING INTO.

Scandal has seldom touched the conduct of the State Board of Charities. Commissioner STEWART, its respected head, is justly proud of that fact. Therefore he will be quick to examine into the behavior of the commission representing the board which is now investigating this city's Department of Charities.

The immediate occasion for this comment is the commission's introduction into the proceedings on Tuesday last of the lawyer representing Mrs. MARY C. DUNPHY, suspended as Superintendent of the Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island on a charge of cruelty. The commission welcomes the testimony of this lawyer, as of "any representative citizen," while it rejects the testimony offered by Mr. BAILEY B. BURRITT, head of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Is the commission's work somehow involved in the defense of Mrs. DUNPHY? Or is it solely anxious to do this city a service in overhauling Commissioner KINGSBURY'S department?

Mr. STEWART would do well to inquire whether persons interested in the improper municipal charges from public and private charitable institutions which Commissioner KINGSBURY cut off last year are zealous to advise the commission in its inquisitorial work. Of course Mr. KINGSBURY did right in dismissing from institutional care all those whose families or relatives, by a little constructive effort, could be put in position to support them. It is proper that, while Mr. KINGSBURY housecleans his department, with the approval of the Mayor and of men specially qualified by training and experience, outside influences be not injected to mess and muddle the work. The present State Civil Service Commission under the headship of Mr. ORDWAY—a far better commission than its predecessor—has disapproved the "investigation" of the Charities Department instituted by the old commission. Possibly Mr. STEWART will find that use is now being made of his board by discredited influences.

THE STATE SINKING FUND.

The muddle over the State sinking fund arises from the application to the State debt of a rigid interpretation of a constitutional provision, rather than from the principles of amortization as practiced by financiers. The Constitution requires "the payment of the annual interest on such "debt and the creation of a sinking "fund of at least 2 per cent. per "annum to discharge the principal "at maturity." Two per cent. per annum on a fifty-year loan obviously equals the principal, besides the accumulations upon the 2 per cent. annual additions for the fifty years. There are other contributory causes to the large surplus now in the sinking funds. Among them may be mentioned starting the sinking funds before the bonds were issued. Also the fixing of a rate of tax, regardless of increasing valuations for taxation. Our loan for highway purposes, according to the report of the Controller for 1913, would be completely amortized in thirty-one years, nineteen years before maturity. That is excessive provision for the payment of the principal at maturity. To that extent it is inequitable distribution of the cost of the loan over the period of the loan. The constitutional provision is kept in the letter, but not in the spirit. Needless to say, this is no more the intention of the Legislature than of the Constitution. There is no intention about it. No financial advice was asked. A subordinate clerk read the Constitution for himself, and prepared the legislation for the lawmakers. It is chance that the sinking funds are too large rather than too small.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of this state of affairs, as the State is midway in its declared purpose to incur a debt of a quarter of a billion dollars. The prospect is that when the bonds all are out the sinking funds will require contributions equal to the present direct tax to which there is so much opposition. It is not necessary that the contributions shall be by direct tax. It is only necessary that they shall be made from State revenues. There is no prospect of relief through the serial methods discussed before the Constitutional Convention. The merits of the serial method are not its cheapness, but its simplicity, its certainty, its freedom from such errors as have crept into the administration of the sinking funds. Its cheapness is due to the fact that it extinguishes debt, and the payment of debt is not remarkable for its ease. The idea that the sinking fund method is easy is due to the fact that it defers payment, and spreads the payment of a larger sum over a longer period, with a smaller portion for any one year. Thus it makes credit easy and cheap, and it has intoxicated legislators and people alike. What was a quarter billion debt to a State which had none, and which has ten billions of taxables? So the money was voted, and it was left to clerks to run the sinking funds. Now the subject is before the Constitutional Convention.

Good financial authorities said that the buyers of the State securities were not reassured by the surplus in the sinking funds. They paid more attention to the ease of the raids upon it, and to the uncertainty of what may be done. The requirement that the bonds shall be issued at par at a fixed rate hampers the marketing of them. The serial method, requiring repayment of a certain sum annually, provides an assortment of long and short maturities, from which each class of investors may supply itself. The fixed annual payments are not matter of calculation, or doubt as to what may happen over a long term of years. They are simple and certain, and each of them improves the credit of the State, as payments on a mortgage improve the security. The sinking fund method requires the keeping of the debt alive for the fifty-year term, and calls for investments subject to all the unforeseen changes of that long period. The serial method saves money by the economy of interest on the money repaid, and it checks borrowing by making the burden felt. The State needs that influence now as much as the State's creditors need the serial method to quiet the questions which are asked about the methods of the State.

No one will admit that there is the slightest question about the payment of principal and interest of any debt of New York, whatever may happen to its sinking fund. Yet the fact remains that no sinking fund ever is administered according to intentions, not that of England, nor that of the United States, nor this city's. It is a fact, also, that twenty-six American States have defaulted, and that the defaulted bonds of American cities and counties aggregate a billion dollars. In one rich State nine-tenths of the cities and counties have defaulted. In another rich State one-third of 300 cities defaulted. With these facts on the record New York should take an excess of care to keep its course straight. The simplicity of the serial method is its best recommendation. It is good for both debtor and creditor that something should be paid every year.

HEALTH BY COMMAND.

The transformation of Saratoga into a health resort of the character of the leading European spas is full of interest to Americans who have made their more or less regular pilgrimages to Carlsbad or Wiesbaden or Homburg or Nauheim. It is greatly to be hoped that all vigilance will be exercised in establishing the Saratoga cure on the right basis. Nothing will avail, not curative waters or modern bath houses or the Casino, if the physicians in charge are not experts in their subject, with full knowledge of what has been done abroad and of how it has been done.

In all the successful German resorts a large part of the cure consists of a rigorous discipline in diet, exercise, and rest, and this discipline is regulated not by arbitrary rule, as many suppose, but by study of the individual patient. Everything is subordinated to the recovery of health, and at such a place as Bad Nauheim, where heart patients are received, only the mildest amusements are encouraged. It is obvious that only physicians who have earned the right to exercise strict authority and are able to impress their patients with the necessity of a minutely regulated life during the stay at Saratoga will succeed in establishing a permanent reputation for the place as a health resort. All idea of making it a fashionable and highly profitable watering place in the American sense of the word must be eliminated if it is to rival its Continental forerunners in the only real virtue proper to a health resort, ability to restore health.

No doubt the Saratoga Commission understands this necessity and is ready to make any sacrifice required and to take the most effective measures to secure the continued co-operation of experts in organizing the régime of the place. It is desirable, however, for the public also to realize that the doctors, not the waters, make the fame of the Continental health resorts, and that in this country the case is precisely the same.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S TAXES.

The statement is made as coming from those who ought to know, and ought not to tell, that Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S income tax this year is $3,590,000, or about 4 per cent. of the total expected to be collected. It is dubious information, but through the same grapevine route comes the further statement that the gentleman's income has been $137,000,000, and runs usually something above a million dollars a week. Looking at the wealth possessed, the question is suggested why there should be any reluctance to pay any tax, however great. How pitiful seems the reluctance of Mr. ROCKEFELLER to pay the paltry tax on some $300,000,000 assessed on him in Ohio, because the accident of his wife's illness gave color to the demand that his lingering at her bedside made him an unwilling resident of Ohio. That is losing sight of the fact that, huge as Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S fortune is, it is insignificant beside the interests dependent upon the administration of the law with reference to everybody, rather than with regard to him in particular.

If the law were to be administered for all in the manner it was sought to administer it against Mr. ROCKEFELLER all of us would be liable to pay taxes wherever anybody possessed anything. That is not a far-fetched suggestion, because it is now sought to fasten upon New York the methods of tax collecting which have just failed in Ohio. Those who wish to relieve realty from taxation seek to fasten upon New York the Ohio law for the equal taxation of all property. No wonder that Mr. ROCKEFELLER preferred to live where there was not such a law, and would prefer to live elsewhere than in New York if such tax laws should be enacted here.

Ohio was so savage on its tax dodgers that it even taxed the bonds of Ohio, with the result that there was haste to get rid of them, and the State's credit suffered. The Ohio farmers, like most farmers, think that because their personal property cannot be concealed or removed, therefore a tax on all personal property would operate like a tax on that which farmers own. It worked so differently that the receipts under the 1 per cent. Ohio law were less than before it was passed, and it was necessary to raise the assessment to get the income the State had to have.

Real estate in New York does need relief, but it can best get it by economy, rather than by new and savage taxes. It is true that Mr. ROCKEFELLER does not pay here what the courts said it was wrong to seek to collect from him in Ohio. But he pays not a small sum, and it is all clear gain compared with what would be lost if he should be driven to another State. The saving of taxes on realty is a small matter compared with the increase of value of realty through making New York an attractive place in which to reside or to do business. It is a primary rule of taxation to tax nothing which can move unless it is desired to get rid of it. Ohio has lost Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S taxes, but there is no reason why the little taxpayers of New York should not benefit by the attractiveness of New York as a place of abode for wealth.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Confident Because Uninformed.

Most of the comments in the newspapers of Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania have for basis an assumption which, outside of Germany, was conclusively disproved for all within two days after the ship went down. That assumption is that the Lusitania not only carried contraband, including military supplies, but that she was armed for offensive as well as defensive operations against German submarines, and therefore was fair game as an auxiliary cruiser, part of the British Navy.

As a matter of fact she was not armed in any manner. On this point there is available, besides the denials of the British Government and the Cunard officials, the positive statement made by Collector MALONE of New York. It was his duty to know whether the steamer was armed or not, and he says that she was not. The confident prophecies, therefore, of the German papers, as to what their Government's answer to President WILSON'S note will and must be—their inability to see what the reply can contain except a firm assertion that the sinking of the ship was justifiable and the drowning of her American passengers regrettable, but not blameworthy—are almost as pathetic as they are irritating.

Their Government has for days past been in possession of better information than theirs, and it is under no such compulsion as they think exists for taking the position outlined in their forecasts. What it will say is, of course, still unknown, in spite of the various "trial balloons" that have been sent up in Berlin and Washington in an obvious effort to ascertain the exact state of public sentiment in both of the countries directly concerned. But it can, if it chooses, be conciliatory in the tone and substance of its reply, and there is opportunity, as well as many cogent reasons, for adopting that policy.

The editors of German papers printed in the United States, better informed than their colleagues at home, unlike the latter, see no necessity for a refusal to make concessions—no impossibility of reaching, without recourse to desperate measures, a settlement of the enormously important questions concerning our rights and privileges as neutrals.

Submarine Used as a Ram.

Among the many inabilities of submarines there has always been counted that for utilization directly as rams against enemy vessels. So great is their admitted fragility that merchant craft, though helpless against even the smallest of surface-going naval units, were supposed to be dangerous foes for the submarine and to be safe from anything except torpedo attack. Yet off the Isle of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence near Quebec, Tuesday night, according to present report, a small steamer was accidentally rammed by a Canadian submarine and sank so quickly that several men in her crew were drowned.

What happened to the submarine is not revealed in the dispatches now at hand, but if the absence of news on this point means that she was able, after making a big hole in her unintended victim's hull, to back away uninjured, or not seriously injured, then a new and terrible efficiency of the submerged boat seems to have been disclosed.

Submarines are neither so small nor so slow that the blow one of them could deliver could be despised by merchant ships of any size, and those heavily armored are almost equally vulnerable a short distance below the water-line. The Canadian officials will probably be chary of details of this accident, but presumably they are wide awake to any lessons that are to be learned from it by practitioners of the now eagerly studied art of wholesale slaughter. For attaining that end in ways closely analogous to those of the assassin there is apparently no reluctance in some quarters and little anywhere.

Perhaps the next news to come will be that, in spite of innumerable denials, submarines are not, after all, so blind when under water that they cannot fight each other. That is what, in common decency, they ought to do, and the modern electrician does not deserve his reputation as competent to solve any problem set for him if he cannot devise delicate instruments that will be for the submarine better eyes than is the betraying periscope.

Freudian Theories Illustrated.

A Colorado woman, who has been prominent in the past as an advocate of votes for women and politically efficient enough to get an office, which she still holds, is quoted as utterly discouraged by the results of enfranchising her sex and as determined never again herself to cast a ballot. This is news sure to cause an excited flutter in the suffrage camp, and it can and will be taken by not a few out of that camp as justification for saying, "I told you so!"

One cannot but observe, however, and no matter how reluctantly, that the one definite reason given for her anger and disgust by this deserter of the suffrage cause is worse than no reason at all. She has just been an active participant in a hot campaign for municipal offices, and her bitter complaint is that "the women have shown that they can't stand together." If "can't" as here used means, and presumably it does, that they wont, all vote the same ticket—if it means, and it presumably does, judging from politics as played by men, that in this particular contest the women didn't vote as their critic desired—then they showed a capacity for thinking and acting along other than sex lines which has been often denied to them.

Stand together? Why should they? They claim the vote, and, where they have it, claim to vote, not as women but as human beings, divided in opinions, ambitions, and beliefs about as other human beings are.

The charge of the Colorado woman against her sister possessors of the franchise is therefore a defense of them, if she did but know it. She should have been more careful when, as a Freudian psychologist would say, she "sublimated" her disappointments. But there!—she cannot help herself. The psychic censor who stands over her as over all the rest of us has in this instance refused to let her give the right name to the cause of her anger and forced her to give it another and less painful one. It's a very common phenomenon for those who have eyes to see it.

ART SCHOOL EUGENICS.

Graduate Instructor System Like First-Cousin Marriages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My conception of a school would indeed be curious, and, I agree with Mr. Sterner, absolutely useless, if it were based on the principles conveyed by the caption put over my letter of May 1. I fully appreciate that the technical side of art, the implements of expression, are far removed from that which is expressed. The first can and must be taught the same as writing. Expression, the latter, is the result of that latent something which moves the soul to give life to that which is immortal. It is the duty of a school to impart the knowledge of the means of expression to the smallest detail, but it is also the further duty of the school to inspire the student to experiment to convey in what he expresses his latent individuality. The influence of science, the knowledge of the spectrum, have influenced the way in which things are seen by the artist and the way in which he produces these effects with color. This seeing, as also the individuality in technic in expression, are the result of knowledge.

The main fault, to my mind, lies in the employment of "graduate" students as instructors. These having gone through the routine of still-lifes, portraits, and life drawings, I have described, command practically nothing with which to inspire a young student. This is not only the fault in Pratt, but also in other schools. It has somewhat the effect of inter-marriage. In France or Germany the professors of the art schools are, in many cases, former students of those schools, but they were not appointed to give instruction until they had graduated from that larger and more important institution, the school of practical experience—of life.

Art is timeless; there is no pace in art. "The elements of technic should be exercises in accuracy, patience, and sincerity. All taught slowly." Language students invent new stories year in year out with which they teach the elements of grammar, and this is my point.

Let us change our subjects, varying them with interiors, or problems of artificial lighting, or by the use of sanguine instead of charcoal, always seeking new fields. Then, some one will discover a new way how to use his pen and ink, or his brush and color, or crayon, and we will not be bored and haunted by this continual repetition and imitation. A school must advance in method and the kind of problem. There is no pace. It is always art.

HERBERT E. MARTINI.
New York, May 13, 1915.

DAWN.

Hail, Rosy One, who stabs the pallid breast
Of Heaven with thy darting wounds of flame—
Whose breath incarnadines with happy zest
The ere-while ennui of the world's huge frame.
Bound softly is thy brow in gilded mesh,
And 'tween thy smiling lips red poppies blow,
Whose sheeny splendor is as brightly fresh
As pearls of rain, or thawing stream's first flow.

Now has the crocus yielded up her sweet
Unto the wooing of the morning bee,
And yonder leaps the wakened stag, his beat
Of mottled hoofs a-thud upon the lea.
First dun, then silver, turns the fountain spray,
The frightened nymphs seek shelter from the glare
Of all the coppered liveries of day,
Which climbs the sky, swift shod in azure air.

The desert's amber cheek, the coral strand,
Far Indian gardens, sweet with jasmine scent
And nightingales' delight—all hast thou scanned,
And to their charms thy blush's crimson lent.
A thousand centuries crown thy flaming brow,
Yet is thy vermil glow so ravishing
That age thou knowest not, and at thy prow
The planets tremble when they hear thee sing.

MILDRED STEWART.

MR. BRUERE'S IDEAS.

One Officer Ought to Perform the City's Fiscal Functions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted a brief comment on your interesting editorial in today's issue bearing upon my report on the reorganization of the Chamberlain's office, effected and proposed? In regard to your suggestion that to centralize collections in one office would involve new borough agencies, may I say that these agencies are already in operation as branches of the tax-collecting system in the department of finance and for the collection of water and several other classes of revenue? I think I may say emphatically that there would be decided economy in this arrangement as well as greater convenience to tax and rate payers, and a more even distribution of work for the central collecting offices.

You question the advisability of consolidating in a single office the receiving and disbursing functions. This is already done in the City of New York to the extent that the Controller collects the major portion of revenues and is himself the auditor of revenues. The physical act of disbursement is now made in the Controller's office, although no checks are drawn without the authority of the Chamberlain. In the new and excellent charter of the City of Cleveland the treasury and the auditing functions are in the same office. Customarily, the treasury collects revenues and disburses them. I think this is the practice in a majority of cities in the United States. The major protection of the city lies in proper accounting and proper auditing. With the Commissioners of Accounts to perform this audit I feel certain that no disadvantage would result through the exercise of the fiscal functions completely by a single officer.

With regard to the use of banks of deposit for borrowing, may I say that the additional $3,000,000 paid for the redemption of foreign borrowings had nothing to do with the city's new policy with reference to interest on bank balances? Foreign borrowing had been in practice for several years, due to the wider acquaintance of Europe with New York's securities. At the very time that the war broke out New York had an extensive exhibit in Lyons which was designed to call attention to the favorable character of New York's short-term notes. Of course it was impossible for the city to anticipate the European war. Except for this unforeseen contingency the development of the foreign market for New York City securities was a distinct advantage to the city.

HENRY BRUERE,
City Chamberlain.
New York, May 18, 1915.

Premature Publicity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The finding of a number of indictments by the Grand Jury against the officials of the most important labor organizations of the city seems to have again set into action the press agent bureau of the District Attorney's office. It seems to have become the custom on the part of the District Attorney's office in course of the preparation of some of the important cases to inject an atmosphere of bias against the defendants against whom bills have been returned.

All these indictments against men, including some of the highest, most faithful, and unselfish workers in the cause of labor, have been found upon the confession of one of the most notorious gangsters in the city. The District Attorney's office proceeds to tear down the reputations of people who have enjoyed the utmost amount of respect and affection in the community.

If these alleged crimes have been committed by all means let the District Attorney prosecute and bring to justice the guilty offenders, but let him not try to create an atmosphere in the public mind that may prejudge the defendants in these cases. It is high time that trials by newspapers ceased. It is against justice, good morals, and is in utter violation of the ethical side of the practice of the law. We want no more martyrs in the cause of legal jingoism.

SAMUEL GOLDING.
New York, May 13, 1915.

Mr. Kishi for Free Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to the sinking of the Lusitania there are two unpleasant incidents about to fade into oblivion without due attention from the public.

One is the nationwide ostracism accorded Dr. Dernburg on account of his statement about the Lusitania, and the other is the reported indignation felt by a group of persons over Vice President Marshall's "National Tendencies." While no one is asked to share the views of those two gentlemen, ought not the big-hearted America give a hearing to their speech, no matter how disagreeable it may sound? To call any one names simply because he fails to satisfy the audience is, indeed, against the American ideals. The foundation of the Republic has not been built of such a frail material that it cannot afford a home, a temporary home, for the Kaiser's man. Better invite the whole army of Prussia, and make a convert out of it.

J. KISHI.
New Haven, Conn., May 17, 1915.

Measles, Not Atrocities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "G. D.," by way of refuting the statements of Roderick C. Jackson concerning the Boer detention camps, draws attention to the fact that a monument had been erected at Bloemfontein in memory of the great number of Boer women and children who had died there. I have been informed on good authority that many of these were the victims of a virulent form of measles, which was epidemic during the war. Some criticism might be made of the management which allowed the epidemic to spread so rapidly, but any one who has had experience with this disease knows that it is highly contagious and most difficult to check even under favorable conditions.

TRAINED NURSE.
Princeton, N. C., May 16, 1915.

The Bryce Report as Literature.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When you call the Bryce report "cold and dry," "hard reading," and "with little more literary merit than is a catalogue or index," I feel constrained to protest. My friends who have read the report agree with me that it possesses the keenest literary merit in the calm objective recital of horrible facts so arrayed as to form a document most powerful and convincing in its entirety. The recital is all too vivid. Greater detail and exclamatory sentiment would have cloyed the reader's mind and destroyed the throbbing fascination which grips one in its perusal from beginning to end.

ROBERT CHAMBERS, JR.
Cincinnati, May 16, 1915.

Already Sanctioned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Quite properly your headline in the issue of the 17th inst. reads "Lusitania Attack Miscalled Piracy," but it may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that Roosevelt merely borrowed the word from the German vocabulary employed the first few months of the war in reference to the British seizure of merchantmen. In fact, the figure of speech was applied to the "prize court," pro-German orators frequently alluding to that tribunal as the "Court of Piracy."

X. Y. Z.
New York, May 18, 1915.

From Greenock to Glasgow.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper yesterday it was stated—re the safe arrival of the Transylvania—that Greenock is nine miles from Glasgow. In today's paper it says, "a few miles south." Greenock lies twenty-two miles west northwest from Glasgow.

A. M. W.
New York, May 18, 1915.

WHY THERE IS NO FRENCH PROPAGANDA.

The Burden of Proof Will Rest on the Defendant Before the World Court, and It Is Very Heavy.

A Letter from M. EDMOND POTTIER, Musee du Louvre, to a Boston Lawyer.

Paris, April 10, 1915.

It is asked in a friendly way why the French do not strive more actively in America against the propaganda made by the partisans of the Germans. Compared with the quantities of papers, letters, prospectuses, and reviews with which neutral countries are being swamped and inundated, our very modest communications and pamphlets attract but little attention.

I quite understand this; and often among our friends we have been a little disturbed by this disproportion. Already efforts have been made to counteract this, and several associations have been organized to make clear to those in other countries the position we have taken in this great European struggle.

The Historical Pamphlets published by Berget-Levrault comprise some thirty small volumes, relating to the causes of the war, to the diplomatic correspondence, to the opinions of distinguished persons, to military facts, to the manner of treating invaded countries, &c. Armand Colin & Co. have issued "Studies and Documents upon the War," under the patronage of members of the universities and over the signatures of well-known Academicians. The Alliance Française has translated in several languages its "Bulletins," in which every fortnight the current events of the war are commented upon. A special magazine, "Les Amitiés Françaises," maintained by the pens of statesmen, artists, and littérateurs, has assumed the task of organizing a propaganda in neutral countries for denouncing the German barbarities. Doubtless I have omitted some, but these examples suffice to show that something is being done, and that the work will continue.

Is this to say that we shall succeed in rivaling the enormous production of the German system, which one of your countrymen, a professor in the University of Cleveland, Mr. Borgerhoff, described recently (April 7, 1915,) to the readers of the Paris Temps? Certainly not. For the "colossal" is not our rôle, as you very well know. For we neither hope for the "colossal" nor desire it.

In the first place, we have the feeling, and it is an impression gathered from what reaches us from neutral countries, that the German propaganda, exuberant and overladen, has already overshot the mark. It has exhausted the patience of those to whom it is addressed. As elsewhere, Germany proceeds by brutal and invading attacks. To seize a man by the throat in order to compel him to say that you are right is a procedure to which we will not resort. It is not the way of a brave man, who, wrongly accused, explains tranquilly and shows calmly that one has been mistaken in his case. It is the excited folly of the guilty, who, feeling the heavy hand of the police ready to strike, piles up vehement protestations to make one believe that a blunder has been made. How many, assuming the airs of gentlemen, have entered thus with heads high the police court, only to come out with handcuffs on their wrists!

One of my Italian colleagues, who from the beginning had courageously taken sides against Germany, wrote in La Tribuna of Rome the 5th of February:

"I have expressed my sentiments of invincible horror for the torture inflicted upon innocent and heroic Belgium. I have expressed also, notwithstanding the deluge of German newspaper clippings which every day heap up the waste basket in my office—I have expressed my absolute conviction that this conflict was let loose by the agreement and by the deliberate wish of Austro-German imperialism."

Immediately open war against me was declared, by my honorable colleagues and by the German press. I saw pour in torrents into my house, like discharges of a famous "420," not only insulting articles from newspapers of the Goths, but personal letters of protestation, of rage, of threats.

This is something of which the French could never be accused.

We would take good care not to imitate the indiscreet and stupid measures which, far from obtaining the result expected, either exasperate or make smile, according to their disposition, those who are the butt of these persecutors. Such a lack of moderation and of tact will lead always to the quick confusion of propagandists. Ne quid nimis, said the Latins. "Excess in everything is a fault."

For another reason: Does it at all concern us to answer back in ceaseless protestations, as do the Germans? Certainly not. Facts have spoken for us. What could we add? Is it not enough to recall the facts and to confirm them? One can well understand how our adversaries feel the need of pleading their cause. What a mass of assertions they must prove before the world!

First, Belgium, believed innocent, and invaded in spite of signed treaties, as the Chancellor of the Empire admitted at a memorable session of the Reichstag; Belgium was, on the contrary, guilty and a traitor, having entered into foul conspiracies with Great Britain.

Next, Germany did not, as a matter of fact, first declare war; but was strangled, choked by the closing in upon her of perfidious enemies. It was necessary for her to submit to the ordeal of war in order to defend her homes and firesides.

Third, the abominations committed by their troops proved by official inquests, and by their victims, or by eyewitnesses, these are pure calumnies, simple lies; save the inevitable necessities of war.

Fourth, Germany has the right to declare a blockade of all the coasts of England and of France with thirty submarines, and to torpedo, as much as she likes, without previous warning; for no law as yet has been agreed upon for submarine warfare.

Fifth, colonial and commercial expansion is indispensable for Germany, like the air one breathes; and other nations ought to give her a place in the sun, even to their own disadvantage.

What a state of affairs! And I am not sure of not having forgotten something! What important cases to plead! And, let us say it, not very simple ones either! What artful lawyer would undertake even one of these cases without calling to his aid all the subtleties of his mind, all the twists and turns of his profession? How worthless scribblings pile up upon scribblings, books upon pamphlets, magazines upon reviews, a Pelion on Ossa!

Many a one would recoil before such a formidable undertaking, before such senseless assevetations. Yet neither the Germans of Germany, nor the Germans of America have shrunk from this task; and we pay our tribute of respect to their intrepid persistence.

But much good may it do them! We would not like to be in their place. We would rather say in a few words:

That for the whole world the King of Belgium is the man who has preferred honor to safety.

That the condition of the military forces in England, in Russia, in France, (the latter the better prepared, however, by reason of the former contest with Germany,) proves that in July last not one of these powers wished for war.

That all the diplomatic documents which have been published, including those of Germany and Austria, show that the three allies tried sincerely to find a peaceful solution, while Germany, admirably prepared, desired an attack without restriction.

That the official investigations are confirmed by the German soldiers' notebooks, proving the hideous reality of the massacres planned and ordered.

That the ruins of Louvain, of Ypres, of Arras, and of Rheims will attest forever to the savagery of the destroyers whom no military tactics placed under any compunction.

That no one, anywhere in the world, so long as there shall be a thinking humanity, shall have the right to lay hands on the property or on the lives of non-combatants, above all upon the lives of women and children.

And, finally, that every nation has the right to life and prosperity, where not injuring the development and the security of other nations.

These are both clear and essential truths, which will not be disputed by any human being of civilized race, except by such as have some personal interest to serve in repudiating them.

But of what use is it to argue? And why prolong the discussion? Does a prosecuting attorney waste words when he demands justice for a victim assassinated, whose body lies before him, covered with blood, or for one robbed, whose purse is found in the pocket of a highwayman? Who is it who pleads and argues, who explains, who beseeches, who implores? Is it not the lawyer of the culprit? With pleasure we leave this rôle to the defenders of Germany.

E. POTTIER.

WHAT OF THE GERMAN SOUL?

A Woman's Thought on How Cruelties to Others Will React.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps one reason that so few women have written to THE TIMES in regard to the Lusitania is that women are inarticulate about some things. The best lullabies have been written by men, for it is so beautiful that we can't talk about it, the putting a little baby to bed. The best protests against the Lusitania cruelty will be written by men, because for us the thought of those babies is too terrible for speech. But because I am a woman I seem to see beyond the waxen bodies of the Lusitania children to the waxen souls of German children done to everlasting ugliness by joy at such horror.

Granted that Germany should win everything she wants in this war, she would still be the feeblest nation that ever lay supine before the sure vengeance of history. While Germany goes lightly on, sowing her crop of hatred abroad, does she ever stop to contemplate the crop of destruction she is sowing at home?

Does she dream that soldiers and sailors glutted on Belgium and submarine atrocities will go home to be simple, law-abiding citizens? If a man loses all respect for property as such, is he always afterward going to respect it merely because it is German? The soldier who has wronged a Belgian woman, has wronged his own wife more, and his own soul most. If a woman is not sacred to a man because she is a woman, she will never be sacred to him because she is his mother, wife, or daughter. If a child is not sacred to a man because it is helpless, it will never be sacred to him because it is his own. The children of Germany will reap in many a blow to body and mind the brutality let loose upon the children of Belgium.

Long before the war the German Government was giving pained study to its child suicides. These need no explanation now, for the measure of a man's cruelty is determined by his treatment of other men's children, even an enemy's cruelty and immorality, indulged and encouraged in German warfare, are strange assets to guarantee that the German soldiers of today will return on any day to be the gentle husbands and fathers still existing in the hopeful Teutonic imagination.

WINIFRED KIRKLAND.
Asheville, N. C., May 14, 1915.

THE DRUG TRADE RETORTS.

Physicians Held Responsible for a Traffic in Narcotics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are pleased to see the open confession by the medical profession through their official organ, the New York Medical Journal, that they are responsible for the narcotic drug habit of the public today, as shown by your sub-editorial headed "Narcotic Laws Defective," in today's issue of THE TIMES.

It has been the effort of that profession to place the responsibility of these conditions on the retail drug trade, to the end that laws have been placed on the statute books by the efforts of the drug trade, restricting that traffic in lives which the medical profession take without reason, the only excuse they can offer being that "the mode of living today demands narcotic drugs."

Permit me to cite these illustrations:

Salesman representing a large drug house inquired if we could use any part of a thousand gallons of laudanum at a price below the market, stating that his firm sold this liquid narcotic to physicians in the South for many years, but the returns for credit, owing to the Harrison law, found them with this amount on hand.

Again, a salesman representing a pharmaceutical firm informed the writer that his loss in commissions on the sales of narcotic pills and tablets, which he sold to physicians in New York City, due to the Harrison law, would amount to $700 a year. In other words, his sales were $14,000 (at 5 per cent. equals the $700 loss.)

Again, one of our customers submitted a list of narcotic pills and tablets, also drugs, (codein and morphine in small bottles,) requesting us to price the same at lowest wholesale price, as the said list represented a stock of a neighboring physician, who desired to dispose of his stock of narcotics. We priced it at $300 wholesale, and any one with a knowledge of the drugs in question will recognize this as an enormous stock for a physician to have on hand. We advised the druggist not to touch the goods and inform the

MISS DOUBLEDAY, BRIDE IN COUNTRY

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday Weds F. H. Babcock at Oyster Bay.

CHRIST CHURCH CROWDED

Dean Rousmainier of Boston Officiates—The Attendants—Reception Held at Effendi Hill.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Doubleday, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nelson Doubleday of Oyster Bay, and Frederick Huntington Babcock of New York, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Babcock of Providence, R. I., was celebrated yesterday, afternoon in Christ Episcopal Church at Oyster Bay. Dean Rousmainier of St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. George E. Talmage, rector of the church.

While the guests were arriving a musical program was rendered by Claude A. Clewer, the church organist. The little church was taxed to its capacity, about 350 guests attending. The guests from New York went down on a special train.

The chancel of the church was banked with white lilacs and dogwood. The Lohengrin wedding march was played as the bridal party walked up the nave. The bride, who walked with her father, wore a gown of white satin and tulle, with a veil of rare old lace, an heirloom in the bridegroom's family. Her only ornament was a pearl necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white lilacs.

Miss Florence Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Coit Johnson of Mill Neck, L. I., was maid of honor. She wore a costume of apricot colored taffeta with touches of palest green, topped with a hat of tulle of apricot shade.

There were four bridesmaids, including the Misses Ruth Fitch of Milwaukee, Wis., a classmate of the bride at Vassar; Eleanor De Graff of Plainfield, N. J., a cousin of the bride; Baroness Vera de Ropp of New York, and Dorothy Baldwin of Garden City. They were gowned alike in apricot colored taffeta with leghorn hats of the same color.

Harold Babcock acted as best man for his brother. The ushers were Felix D. and Nelson Doubleday, brothers of the bride; Donald Babcock, another brother of the bridegroom; Clarence Stetson of New York, Stuart Johnson of Mill Neck, and Philip Johnson of Norwich, Conn.

A large reception was held after the ceremony at Effendi Hill, the country home of the bride's parents. The house decorations consisted mostly of Spring flowers. The weather conditions were ideal for a country wedding.

Later Mr. Babcock and his bride left on their bridal trip, and on their return will spend the Summer at Oyster Bay, where they expect to build a home later on.

The couple's engagement was announced last Autumn. The bride is a graduate of Vassar College, and Mr. Babcock was graduated from Brown University, class of '07, and from Harvard Law School, class of '10. He is practicing law in this city, and belongs to the Squadron A and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Maurine Curtis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Halsey Curtis, and Grayson Farquhar Lathrop will take place this evening at 8:30 o'clock in the Church of the Ascension, followed by a reception at the Hotel Gotham.

Miss Alice Preston of Tuxedo Park has leased Mrs. Oliver W. Huntington's place at Newport for the season.

Mrs. Charles A. Johnson of 801 West End Avenue entertained at luncheon yesterday for her daughte, Miss Louise E. Johnson, who is to be married on June 2 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest to Franklin Wheeler Palmer, Jr. The guests included Miss Johnson's bridal attendants.

The annual reunion of the Hewlett family will be held on Saturday afternoon at the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, L. I.

A tea dance will be held between races at the opening of the Spring meet today at Belmont Park, at which a part of the receipts will be turned over to the Lafayette Fund, the Committee of Mercy, and the Blue Cross Association. Society is to be well represented. Albert Eugene Gallatin, President of the Motor Car Touring Society, will give a luncheon of forty covers at the Turf and Field Club.

The wedding of Miss Marion Eckford de Kay, daughter of Mrs. and Mrs. Charles de Kay, to Dr. Peyton Rose on June 15 will be private, with none except relatives present. It will take place at the de Kay residence, 413 West Twenty-third Street. The details have not yet been decided.

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MISS RUTH BIXBY WEDS.

Daughter of St. Louis' Wealthiest Resident Marries Ira A. Stevens.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—Miss Ruth Bixby, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Bixby, was married tonight to Ira A. Stevens, son of Mrs. I. C. Stevens of Brookline, Mass.

William K. Bixby, financier, is the wealthiest man in St. Louis since the death of James Campbell.

Mrs. I. C. Stevens, mother of the bridegroom, was here for the wedding. The wedding at the handsome Bixby home was the most elaborate since the Drummond Jones-Marie Busch wedding several years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens left tonight on a bridal tour, the destination of which is kept secret.

ARRIVALS IN BERKSHIRES.

Miss K. S. Buckingham and Mrs. W. B. Bacon Open Their Homes.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 19.—Dr. and Mrs. Royal Whitman have leased one of the cottages on Ashintully Farm in Tyringham of Mrs. James McLennan. Mrs. McLennan arrived at Ashintully today for a stay of several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick will arrive tomorrow at the Mansion in Stockbridge from the Pacific Coast, where Mr. Sedgwick has been since early Winter as resident commissioner of Massachusetts at the Exposition. Miss Christine Sedgwick is convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever of which she was attacked when enroute to the Fair.

Miss Adelaide B. Bayliss, who has been in Stockbridge since the beginning of Spring, has gone to New York. Among those departing for New York were Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck, Ward Pearson, and Giraud Fountaine.

Miss Kate S. Buckingham, who has been at Curtis Hotel, has opened Bald Head Farm.

Mrs. George A. Crocker, Jr., who was at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, has gone to New York. Mrs. George A. Crocker is remaining there for some time.

Mrs. Richard Auchmuty will arrive tomorrow at her country place in the North of Lenox. She will be accompanied on the journey by her brother, F. Augustus Schermerhorn.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorf will arrive in Stockbridge June 3, to pass the season.

Mrs. Richard C. Dixey of Boston, who will open Tanglewood next week, will have her sister, Miss Mary A. Tappen as her guest for the season.

Mrs. Nathaniel B. Bacon came to Rock Lawn tonight from New York.

Mrs. Arthur W. Swann is visiting with Mrs. John Swann in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Merriam, who have been at Curtis Hotel, have gone to Boston.

Mrs. Strexel Dahlgren, who is to have the Belair villa, arrived with the Misses Dahlgren tonight.

Miss J. W. Hunt of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Allen, Jr., of Boston, registered at Curtis Hotel.

SECRETARY DANIELS IS HOST.

Gives a Dinner to Rear Admiral and Mrs. William S. Benson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, who returned today from New York, were hosts at dinner this evening to the new Chief of Naval Operations, Rear Admiral William S. Benson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Benson. Admiral and Mrs. Benson came to Washington from Philadelphia a day or two ago, and are stopping with friends until the selection of a home in this city.

Colonel William H. Harts, U. S. A., Mrs. Harts, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Van Reypen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sturgeant, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Kauffmann, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Walker all entertained large dinner companies this evening at the Chevy Chase Club.

Mrs. Robert Patterson has left town for the Summer, and after a short stay at Newport, will go to her villa at Lake Forest, Ill. The Countess Gizycka, formerly Miss Eleanor Patterson, will remain at the du Pont Circle home of her family some time longer before joining Mrs. Patterson at Lake Forrest.

Mrs. Robert McCormick, formerly of Chicago, will not go to Lake Forest, as she intends taking a cottage at Newport, where she spent a part of last season.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Hitt will pass the season at Newport, where Mr. Hitt's mother, Mrs. Robert R. Hitt, has taken a cottage.

MISS HELEN WISSNER WEDS.

Married to Edward C. Schmidt at Her Parents' Home in Brooklyn.

The marriage of Edward C. Schmidt, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Schmidt of Atlantic City, and Miss Helen K. Wissner, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Wissner, took place at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 76 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Loch of the Schermerhorn Evangelical Church.

The bride wore a white satin gown trimmed with Venetian point, her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and her bouquet was lilies of the valley and orchids. Miss Marguerite Wissner was her sister's maid of honor. She wore a white charmeuse gown with an embroidered tunic. Otto R. Wissner, a brother of the bride, was the best man. There were no ushers.

After their honeymoon trip, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt will live in Germantown, Penn., in a home given by the bridegroom's parents. Mr. Schmidt is the manager of his father's brewery in Philadelphia, and Mrs. Schmidt's father is a piano manufacturer.

NEWPORT SOCIAL LIFE.

Seaverge Is Opened for Commodore and Mrs. E. T. Gerry.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 19.—Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry have opened Seaverge, where they will soon arrive with the Misses Gerry.

Lispenard Stewart is at White Lodge for the Summer.

Russian Ambassador Bakhmeteff and Mme. Bakhmeteff will arrive from Washington at the James Gordon Bennett estate June 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones of New York plan arriving at Sherwood June 10.

Mrs. Herman Oelrichs has returned to New York, returning here for the Summer next week.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman and Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French start Saturday on a trip West which will include a stay at the Exposition in San Francisco.

Mrs. J. J. Townsend of New York has rented from the Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill of Stockbridge, Mass., the Hillside house on Rhode Island Avenue for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir Derham of New York, arrive at Foxcroft Saturday.

Miss Anna Sands of New York arrives next month. She will have as guests for the season Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, William H. Sands, and Charles E. Sands.

Mrs. Henry Ward Putnam of Boston will spend the Summer with Mrs. Frederick Williams, who has taken the Bookstaver Place.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer will arrive in June at Friedheim.

Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss is at Hammersmith Farm for the Summer.

MISS CUMING TO WED DR. F. P. RIGGS

Mr. and Mrs. Edward O. Cuming of Rosebank, S. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margery Cuming, to Dr. Francis P. Riggs of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

ABBOTT—HARDING.

The marriage of Charles Kempton Abbot of Atlantic City, N. J., and Jean Forster Harding, formerly of Lockport, Penn., took place yesterday afternoon, in this city, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration. After their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Abbot will live in Atlantic City, where Mr. Abbot is employed in the newspaper business.

Passengers from Bordeaux.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Niagara from Bordeaux were:

Miss H. Brun, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Ducrot, J. E. Healy, Mrs. H. D. Mason, F. Richard, Miss H. Shadd, Edward Shattuck, Miss M. L. Vernier, Miss M. Wright, G. C. Broome, T. Dubois, E. Henry, and Miss P. Rocke.

DEDICATE A HOME FOR BRITONS HERE

King George and Queen Mary Send Best Wishes to Imperial Daughters' Charity.

THANK ORDER FOR WAR AID

Organization of British Women Has Sent Thousands of Tons of Supplies to Troops.

The Victoria Home of the Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire of the United States of America, Inc., at West New Brighton, S. I., was dedicated yesterday afternoon. Representatives of all the British organizations in this country, and more than five rundred persons interested in the work of the order were present.

Bishop Courtney, formerly of Nova Scotia and now rector of St. James's Church in this city, gave the benediction, assisted by Canon Harrower of St. John's Church, West New Brighton. After a brief religious service the home was declared open for guests.

At the meeting following the service, letters were read from President Wilson, King George, Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, Lady Spring-Rice, Lady Brunet, Lady Purdon Clark and others interested in the home. The President said he regretted that he was unable to attend the ceremonies, and congratulated the order. King George and Queen Mary sent their best wishes and thanked the Imperial Order for the hospital and trench supplies sent to the British army in the last six months. The King and Queen presented their autographed pictures to the order and these have been hung in the main hall of the home.

Mrs. T. Elliot Langstaff, President of the order, accepted the home on behalf of the order. She said that the institution was to afford a home for aged British men and women.

"This is the old Clark Dunham estate," she said, "and the home proper afford accommodations for a number of old ladies as it stands at present. Beside this we expect soon to be able to build wings that will take care of the old English gentlemen who wish to enter the home and the two cottages that will soon be added will also be used for the men guests."

She then told of the thousands of tons of supplies that the order had shipped to the front and of work being done now and planned for the future.

"The great boxes of woolen goods which have been shipped bore testimony to the industrious knitting," she said, "of those out on the furthest western prairies, up in the most northern mountains, and down in the warm-hearted South. A Captain of one of the great battleships wrote recently, 'Every man on the ship is equipped through the Imperial Order of the United States, and is able to withstand any sort of weather. We are fully equipped with the comfortable things and have plenty left for the mine sweepers.' This equipment consists of Balaclava cap, scarf, abdominal belt, socks and wristlets."

Delegates from other chapters of the order were Mrs. J. W. Dwyer of the Prince of Wales Chapter of Chicago, Mrs. Carrell Finley Knight of the Queen Mary Chapter of Florida, and Mrs. R. H. Greaves of the Connaught Chapter of Toronto. Calvin Victor Campbell attended as the representative of Dr. E. R. L. Gould of the Toronto University Club, and others who were there were Mrs. R. L. Beecher, Dr. M. Lee Edwards, Mrs. von Pustau, Mrs. James Robb, Mr. and Mrs. George Quirk, Mrs. Fred S. Woodcock, and Mrs. William D. Mitchell. The Nelson and Intercation Chapters of Staten Island attended in force, and during the afternoon tea was served to more than 500 guests.

The home is a large, old-fashioned house, surrounded by seven acres of lawn, trees, and flower beds, and is at 297 Jewett Avenue, West New Brighton.

MISS TAYLOR IN NEW PLAYS.

One to be Acted Here Will Be a Comedy by J. Hartley Manners.

Klaw & Erlanger yesterday amplified the announcement made in a London cable dispatch to THE TIMES, printed in yesterday's edition that Laurette Taylor would appear under their direction in association with George C. Tyler the coming season. Miss Taylor will return to New York in September, and a few weeks later will begin an engagement in Chicago in a repretoiré of new plays. One of these will be a comedy by her husband, J. Hartley Manners. It is not probable that the actress will be seen in New York until after the holidays.

In London Miss Taylor has duplicated her New York success in "Peg o' My Heart," in which she has been appearing since last Fall in the Globe Theatre. She has also been a social favorite. Cyril Maude, the English actor, having introduced her upon her arrival in the British capital last Summer.

HELEN FREW'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Plans for Her Marriage to Ralph Peters, Jr., on Saturday.

The marriage of Ralph Peters, Jr., the son of Ralph Peters, Sr., President of the Long Island Railroad, and Miss Helen Frew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Frew, will take place on Saturday in Christ Presbyterian Church at Hempstead, L. I., and the reception will be held at the home of the bride in West Fulton Avenue, Hempstead.

Miss Frew's attendants are to be the Misses Edith Blakeman, Sybil Melcher, and Dorothy Peters of New York, and Mrs. Frederick P. Clarke and Mrs. George Pierpont of New York, and Mrs. Warren Church of Philadelphia.

Mr. Peters's best man is to be E. C. Gardiner, and the ushers selected are Samuel T. Peters, Nicholl Floyd, Samuel Fleming, Jr., George Pierpont, Frederick P. Clarke, and George H. Frew, Jr.

Otto Weil Off for Europe.

Otto Weil, business representative of the Metropolitan Opera Company, sailed yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII. for Copenhagen to make a tour through Germany, France, and Switzerland in the interests of the opera company.

Herman Pashy, foreign representative of Henry W. Savage, was another passenger on the liner, going abroad in search of new plays.

A Benefit for Russian Actors.

Nicholas Dunaew, a Russian actor of the Vitagraph staff, is organizing a benefit for Russian actors whom the war has impoverished. The entertainment will be given Friday night of next week in the McKinley Square Theatre. Among those who will appear will be Anita Stewart, Earle Williams, Maurice Costello, Flora Finch, Kate Price, Robert Edeson, S. M. Spedon, James Young, and Clara Kimball Young.

S. E. Rogers Century Opera Receiver

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum yesterday granted the request of the Century Opera Company, made on Tuesday, for the appointment of a temporary receiver, and named Saul E. Rogers. The application was presented by Strong & Mellen, attorneys for the company. It bore the signatures of Edwar Kellogg Baird, Andreas Dippel, Roland Holt, Alvin W. Krech, George McAneny, Henry L. Winthrop, Frank W. Vanderlip, Thomas L. Leeming, and Charles H. Strong. The applicants say that the property owned by the company is not sufficient to pay its debts. The receiver will furnish a bond of $5,000.

Aunt Leaves Molineaux Only $500.

The will of Miss Anna Molineaux, who died on May 1, was filed in the office of Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn yesterday. She was a sister of General Edward B. Molineaux and an aunt of Roland B. Molineaux. The estate is valued at $12,000. The will leaves $5,000 to each of two nephews, Leslie E. and Cecil S. Molineaux, sons of General Molineaux, and $500 to Roland B. Molineaux. Roland B. Molineaux, who was twice tried for the murder of Mrs. Adams, is in a private sanitarium.

NAVAL WAR GAME STARTS.

Part of the Fleet Now Steaming for Theoretical Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The naval war game between the Atlantic battleship fleet, commanded by Admiral Fletcher, and a theoretical enemy fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Beatty, began at midnight tonight. The vessels in Rear Admiral Beatty's fleet are somewhere near the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. Each of his ships represents a division of battleships and battleship cruisers that have been assigned a constructive value for purposes of the war game, and this theoretically powerful fleet, acting as the navy of an assumed foreign nenemy, is heading for some point on the Atlantic coast between Cape Hatteras and Portland, Maine, with the purpose of attempting to bombard some American port and effecting a landing. The duty of Admiral Fletcher's fleet will be "to seek and destroy the enemy."

The armored cruiser Brooklyn carrying Rear Admiral Knight, President of the Naval War College at Newport, who is to umpire the war game, sailed from New York yesterday and will take up position between the two fleets. The Brooklyn will carry two officers, serving as the scout cruiser commanders of the rival fleets, and will be in radio touch with each fleet by different sets of cipher codes, so that neither fleet will be able to understand the other's messages.

SUNDAY CONVERTS TESTIFY.

More Than 5,000 People Attend an Experience Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 19.—One of the first tangible evidences of the work accomplished by Billy Sunday in Paterson was shown today when Homer Rhodeheaver, the choir leader, conducted an "experience" meeting this morning. More than 5,000 people attended and many testified to the peace of mind that their coming to hear the evangelist had brought them.

In his sermon tonight on "The Atonement" Sunday lashed the principles of Unitarianism.

"More battles, both theological and nonsensical, have been fought over the question of atonement," said Sunday, "than over any other question of the Bible. Away with the damnable views of salvation by character and every one won't be saved. The doctrine of universalism crawled out of the pit of hell."

Sunday announced tonight that on tomorrow afternoon he would preach on "The Incarnation of Christ."

"And I invite all the Unitarians to come and hear it," he shouted.

One hundred and twenty-five members of the G. A. R., with their shattered flags, and about 300 Sons of Veterans, with flags and drum corps, attended the meeting tonight. David Rutan, a G. A. R. color bearer, tried to stampede the veterans into hitting the trail, but they refused to follow him.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES EDGAR GOLDEN, chief clerk in charge of the United States mail trains between New York City and Washington, D. C., died on Tuesday at his residence, 13 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, aged 54 years. Mr. Golden was born in New Jersey and had lived in Brooklyn most of his lifetime. His widow survives him.

Mrs. CATHERINE HORAN, widow of Thomas A. Horan, who was one of the most prominent Catholic laymen in Brooklyn and a Director in the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, died yesterday at her home, 149 Fifty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, in her eighty-eighth year. Mrs. Horan was the mother of the Rev. Thomas F. Horan of St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, who will offer a requiem mass at the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help on Saturday. Besides Father Horan, she is survived by another son, Eugene, and two daughters, Sister Mary Louise of the Roman Catholic Order of St. Joseph and Mrs. Andrew J. Robertson.

HENRY B. BUCKINGHAM, for twenty-five years in the employ of the Home Insurance Company and formerly prominent in the Knights of Pythias, having been a Past Chancellor of Black Prince Lodge, 156, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,019 Lefferts Avenue, Morris Park, L. I., aged 61 years. Mr. Buckingham also held for eight years the position of Brigadier General of the State of New York, Uniform Rank, K. of P.

GEORGE McLAUGHLIN, 55 years old, a retired wholesale milk dealer, is dead at his home, 5,782 Bay Twenty-fourth Street, Bath Beach, from Bright's disease.

WILLIAM F. SIMONSON, one of the oldest liverymen in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 4,127 Jerome Avenue, Woodhaven, in his eighty-seventh year.

Mrs. MARIA LOUISE SPENCER, 87 years old, widow of Harvey Rusted Spencer, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Tuesday from old age. She lived at 457 Manor Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., and left two sons.

Mrs. BEATTIE SMITH, a native of Perth, Scotland, and widow of James Smith, died of heart disease on Tuesday at her home, 1,893 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, aged 88 years.

ALBERT SCHARF, a veteran of the civil war, who lost a leg at the battle of Gettysburg, died in St. John's Hospital on Tuesday of a complication of diseases. Mr. Scharf was a retired hotel proprietor and lived at 915 New York Avenue, Brooklyn.

JAMES T. MOORE, a retired Battalion Chief of the New York Fire Department, died at his home, 1,965 Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged fifty-four years. Mr. Moore became a member of the Fire Department thirty years ago and was retired in April, 1914. He left a widow, two daughters, and three sons.

JOHN BROOKS, a retired restaurant keeper, for forty years in business on Grand Street, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. P. Friel, 43 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH SPERZEL, 35 years old, a salesman in the imported hat trade, died of Bright's disease on Tuesday at his home, 2,396 Catalpa Avenue, Ridgewood.

Mrs. ALMARSIA FLEMING, widow of John Coe Fleming, a commercial traveler, is dead at her home, 981 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 74 years. She is survived by two sons.

WILLIAM H. MURPHY, 28 years old, a broker, for the last ten years in business in Broad Street, died on Tuesday at his residence, 3 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY T. McROBERTS, who celebrated her ninety-second birthday last week, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ermina Preston, in Amityville, L. I.

A. F. NORRIS, who had designed more than 400 homes in Montclair and vicinity, died at his home, 73 Union Street, in that city on Tuesday night, in his fifty-fourth year. He was a member of the American Institute of Architecture and is survived by his widow and a son.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BRINCKERHOFF NICHOLS, a daughter of the late General Morris T. Miller and the wife of Colonel William A. Nichols, U. S. A., died in San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday. She made her home in Rye, N. Y., with Mrs. William G. Nichols.

GEORGE W. DAY, a comedian, living at 400 Manhattan Avenue, died yesterday in the Manhattan Hospital, where he was awaiting an operation. He was born in this city in 1864 and was taken ill in Topeka, Kan., where he was appearing in vaudeville with his daughter and Jack McBride.

JACOB KATZ, German and Hebrew interpreter of the First Municipal Court, died on Tuesday at his home, 160 East Seventy-second Street. He was a native of Germany and was 68 years old. Mr. Katz was a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. His widow, three sons, and three daughters survive him.

CARROLL SCHUYLER MATHEWS, son of F. Schuyler Mathews, the naturalist, died on Tuesday at his home in Cambridge, Mass., at the age of 32 years. Mr. Mathews was formerly a resident of this city, and his mother before marriage was Miss Caroline Maynard, a daughter of George W. Maynard of Morristown, N. J.

Mrs. HENRIETTA LOUISA ATKINSON, one of the few women printing contractors of this city, died on Tuesday at her home, 807 Summit Avenue, Jersey City. She was 73 years old and is survived by three daughters.

JOHN O. MORSE, 55 years old, for fifteen years an employe of the Post Office in Middletown, N. Y., dropped dead yesterday as he was stamping letters. He is survived by his widow.

JAMES CARTER PETTIT, wealthy retired resident of East Orange, N. J., died at his home, 77 South Munn Avenue, yesterday. He was born in Newark sixty-six years ago. Early in life Mr. Pettit was organist for the First and Second South Presbytarian Churches, Newark, and active in musical organizations of that city. For a quarter of a century Mr. Pettit was paying teller of the National Park Bank, New York. He left twenty years ago. A daughter, Mrs. William H. Dane, and a brother, Frank A. Pettit, survive.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

David W. Griffith, who produced the feature film, "The Birth of a Nation," now being shown in the Liberty, has announced "The Quest of the Holy Grail" as the title of his next picture. Mr. Griffith has long been an admirer of Edwin A. Abbey's pictures in the Boston Library, and has made several trips there this Spring to study them with a view of weaving a scenario about them. Work on the picture will be begun early next month, and several leading romantic actors will act for it.

GEN. T. H. HUBBARD, FINANCIER, DEAD

Backer of Rear Admiral Peary Succumbs at His Home in His 77th Year.

A VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR

Lawyer and Associate of Late C. P. Huntington Was a Director in Railroads and Banks.

General Thomas Hamlin Hubbard, civil war veteran, lawyer and director in many railroads and financial institutions, died early yesterday morning in his home at 16 West Fifty-eighth Street, in his seventy-seventh year. Although a man of many activities, he had come before the public eye in late years no more prominently than as the President of the Peary Arctic Club, which helped finance Peary in his successful north pole quest, and as one of the principal supporters of Rear Admiral Peary in the Cook controversy. One of Peary's first acts on arriving in this country under the shadow of the Cook claims in 1909 was to go to Portland, Me., and place in General Hubbard's hands his proofs of the pole discovery. General Hubbard thereafter was in charge of Peary's side of the controversy.

General Hubbard was born in Hallowell, Me., He was the second son of John Hubbard, who had been Governor of Maine and during whose tenure of that office the Maine liquor law was passed by the Legislature. The son was prepared for college in his native town and entered Bowdoin College in 1853, being graduated in 1857 and receiving the degrees of B. A. and M. A. in due course.

Then he took up the study of law in Hallowell and, after being admitted to practice to Maine, attended lectures in the Albany Law School, afterward being admitted to the New York bar and entering the office of Barney, Butler & Parsons.

He had been practicing only a short time when the civil war started. In 1862 he went to the front with the 25th Maine Volunteers as First Lieutenant and Adjutant. On July 11, 1863, he was mustered out, but immediately reenlisted He was engaged in raising the 13th Regiment of Volunteers and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment. His service in the war was active and in some respects unusual. He helped construct the famous Red River Dam, which raised the river water sufficiently to float out the Federal gunboats. He also took part in the bridging of the Atchafalaya River with a line of boats for the passage of troops. In 1864 he was made Colonel of his regiment and soon afterward was transferred to the Shenandoah Valley, where he served through 1864-5, also acting as President of the Court Martial.

After the review of his command in Washington in April, 1865, he was ordered to Savannah, Ga., where he conducted a board for examining volunteer officers who desired to enter the regular service. He was commissioned brevet Brigadier-General in July of that year and soon afterward left the service.

General Hubbard returned to the practice of the law in New York, becoming a member of the firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, with which he continued until 1894, when he gave up active practice and devoted his time to many business interests.

He was associated for several years with the late Collis P. Huntington and served as First Vice President of the Southern Pacific, being also concerned in other of the so-called Huntington properties. He was twice offered the Presidency of the Southern Pacific. He was President of the Pacific Improvement Company, President of the International Banking Corporation, which acted as the agent of the United States in collecting the Boxer indemnity from China; President of the Guatemala Central Railroad, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Light and Traction Company, and a Director of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, Equitable Trust Company, Wabash Railroad Company, the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and other companies.

Among the clubs to which he belonged were the Army and Navy Club, the Union League of New York, Metropolitan, Century, Republican, Riding, Lawyers" and Downtown. He was for four years Commander of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States and for two years President of the New England Society in New York. He had served as Trustee of Bowdoin College, to which he presented a library building, and Trustee of the Albany Law School, where he endowed a chair for instruction in legal ethics.

General Hubbard was married in 1868 to Sibyl A. Fahnestock of Harrisburg, Penn., who survives him. The children are John Hubbard, Miss Anna Hubbard, and Mrs. H. S. Darlington.

BOY RIDES A PORPOISE.

Movies at Dinner Here Show Incidents of Fishing Trip.

A fish dinner, accompanied with motion pictures of fish, mounted fish, and fish stories, was given at the Hotel Astor last night in honor of their New York City friends by a party of young fishermen and fisherwomen who had just arrived here from Florida and Delaware with the fish, which were served at the dinner.

The motion pictures showed how members of the fishing party had been jerked from their canoe by six-pound shad. In one picture a negro boy was seen jumping from the canoe to get astride a porpoise that was harpooned. The youngster kept his seat until he got a ducking. Some of those at the dinner were George H. Clifford, Arthur B. Young, M. Kensington, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Culver, Miss Jeannette Dreyfus, and Miss Adelaide Crulkshank.

$5,000 for Broken Knee Cap.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 19.—A jury in the Supreme Court today awarded a verdict for $5,000 damages to Bernard O'Rourke of East Chester against the McMullen, Snare & Triest Company, for a broken knee cap. O'Rourke, who sued for $15,000 damages, was employed in subway construction work at 125th Street and Lexington Avenue, Manhattan. A fifteen-ton rock which had been loosened by a blast lodged half way down the side of the cut. O'Rourke was ordered to drill through it and while doing so it became dislodged and rolled to the bottom of the cut, pinning the workman's leg beneath it.

Rev. Dr. Robert J. Floody.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 19.—The Rev. Dr. Robert J. Floody, who originated the plan of garden city work for boys and girls, died today from grip and bronchitis after a long illness. He was a native of Cartwright, Canada, and had pastorates in Gladwin, Mich., and in Boston before coming to Worcester. He was a graduate of Albion College. While pastor of Immanuel Church in Worcester he developed the garden city plan, which extended into many cities of this country and Canada.

Major Arthur M. Greene.

TROY, N. Y., May 19.—Major Arthur M. Greene, a former resident of Andover, Mass., and Philadelphia, died here today at the home of his son, Professor Arthur M. Greene, Jr., one of the Faculty of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Major Greene, who was 76 years old, served with the Fiftieth Massachusetts Volunteers at the outbreak of the civil war, and was subsequently Major of the 127th United States colored troops. After the war he went to Philadelphia, where for many years he was a prominent contractor.

ADDICKS PUT IN JAIL AGAIN.

Fails to Get $18,000 Bail in Contempt Proceedings.

Bent and feeble and looking even older than his 78 years, J. Edward Addicks was taken to Ludlow Street Jail again yesterday and locked up. He had failed to get $18,000 bail imposed in the contempt proceedings against him. When Mr. Addicks was at the height of his business and political fame in Delaware his wealth was said to exceed $10,000,000. Now he apparently is unable to pay the judgment of less than $16,000 obtained against him by Hiram W. Burton. His refusal to be examined in supplemental proceedings led to the order for his arrest.

Mr. Addicks, who had been in the custody for two Deputy Sheriffs since Monday, talked yesterday morning with Clifford C. Roberts of 27 Cedar Street, and when the talk was ended he said that he had given up all hope of getting bail. Mr. Roberts is the counsel for Walter R. Addicks, a brother of the prisoner and a Director of the Consolidated Gas Company.

When he was waiting in the Sheriff's office Mr. Addicks boasted of his good health and fine physique, and said he expected to live until he was 150 years old. He laughed when he said it, as though he recognized the thought as being funny.

The prisoner will be taken to court tomorrow in the contempt charge. He can clear himself by consenting to the examination in supplemental proceedings or by paying the money due on the judgment.

Plan a Memorial to Arthur Hoeber.

Special to The New York Times.

NUTLEY, N. J., May 19.—Friends in the local art colony of Arthur Hoeber, painter and critic, who died a few weeks ago, are behind a movement to have a memorial of him in the Free Public Library here. It will consist of a representative Hoeber canvas hung over a shelf of books on art, to be selected by a committee of artists. It is expected that the books will form the nucleus of an Arthur Hoeber art library. Those interested in the project include Guy Du Bois, W. L. T. Armstrong, William Eville, F. I. Bennett, I. B. Hazleton, Edgar Sargeant, A. J. Elder, and Earle Stetson Crawford.

CITY BREVITIES.

A concert for the benefit of the children of killed or disabled French officers will be held this evening at the Women's Cosmopolitan Club.

Carl Anderson, a painter, of 33 Buffalo Avenue, was killed yesterday by falling a hundred feet from the Brooklyn end of the Williamsburg Bridge, where he was working.

A delegation of Washington Heights taxpayers complained yesterday to the Public Service Commission of inadequate elevator service at the 168th Street Station of the Subway.

William H. McElroy will speak at the opening of the Authors' Club sale for the benefit of the Belgian sufferers at 2:30 P. M. today in the Anderson Galleries.

Harry Bentel, a cabaret performer, was held in $5,000

GOLD IMPORTS FAIL TO HELP EXCHANGE

Dollar Here Worth 5.36 1-4 Francs in Paris as $2,500,000 Reaches New York.

RECORD OF A GENERATION

Bank of France Has Sent Over $9,500,000 Since May 4—War Crisis Puts Italian Lire at 5.88½.

Lazard Frères received from Paris, yesterday, $2,500,000 in gold, which was deposited at the Sub-Treasury, and they announced that $2,500,000 had been engaged at Ottawa for shipment to New York. This will bring the aggregate of gold imports since Jan. 1, up to $65,343,000. Of this, $9,500,000 has been brought from France, beginning with $2,000,000 on May 4.

Another engagement from Ottawa, from the special reserve of the Bank of England, is expected. Cables on Tuesday from London stated that the Bank of England had released $5,000,000 of its Canadian gold for transfer to New York and yesterday's consignment is understood to have been half of the specified amount. Nearly all the shipments from the Dominion's capital for several months are believed to have been for the account of the Bank of France.

The importation of gold is not advancing the rates of exchange on European centers, however. On the contrary, when yesterday's engagements were announced, Paris exchange was sinking to the lowest figure touched in a generation or more, following a substantial decline on Tuesday. A dollar, at the minimum quotation, was worth 5 francs 86½ centimes for transfer to Paris by cable, as compared with 5 francs 34¾ centimes when business ended the day before. On May 1 the quotation was 5.32½. The Paris draft rate also declined sharply, with the lowest quotation at 5.36¾. The normal rate is 5.18½.

Demand sterling at 4.78⅞ was lower than on the previous day, although figures somewhat under this have been touched before during this year. Russian roubles were quoted at 39 cents, which is 11 cents below the normal level and a new low record for many years. Berlin exchange was steady around 82¾ cents for four marks. For weeks reichsmark rates have fluctuated within a narrow limit, the explanation being that since Germany has not been able to purchase supplies on a broad scale in this country, credit relations between New York and Berlin have not been subjected to the same perplexities as those between this city and London and Paris. At yesterday's figures sight drafts on Berlin were more than half a cent to the mark above the minimum price for the year. The normal exchange rate is 95¼. Quotations for lire moved strongly against Rome, influenced by indications that Italy would soon join the Allies. The minimum price was 5.88½, as compared with 5.85 on Tuesday.

HANVEY LIBRARY SOLD.

Collection Included First Editions and Manuscripts of Field.

The sale of first editions, manuscripts, and letters of Eugene Field and other important books and manuscripts from the library of the late Frank L. Hanvey of Washington, D. C., was sold by Scott & O'Shaughnessy at the Collector's Club, 30 East Forty-second Street, yesterday.

James F. Drake paid $39 for an autograph letter of Field, dated Chicago, June 26, 1887, and $38 for a Field manuscript, "A Diagram for the Information and Edification of Mr. B. H. Ticknor."

George D. Smith paid $195 for Field's manuscript poem, "Ye Divell & Ye Miller Hys Wyffe," accompanied by a letter of Field to the publisher of "Culture's Garland." Mr. Drake gave $90 for "Echoes from the Sabine Farm," one of only thirty copies printed on Japan paper, and privately issued for Francis Wilson for presentation to friends and autographed by him.

Mr. Drake obtained for $70 a manuscript poem of three stanzas of ten verses each, dated Chicago, Oct. 9, 1891, and entitled "The Singing in God's Acre." He also gave $151 for another manuscript poem of three stanzas of eight verses, entirely in the poet's hand, and signed by him. It is dated Hanover, Nov. 4, 1889, and entitled "Some Time." L. M. Thompson gave $42.50 for "The Symbol and the Spirit," inscribed "A Merry Christmas to you, dear Cowen, Eugene Field, 1886." It is one of only a few copies issued.

The total was $2,119.

BUSINESS MAN DISAPPEARS.

Feared Disgrace of Failure, but His Friends Paid His Debts.

A business man of Loraine, Ga., found himself facing bankruptcy last Thursday, and because the strain of the situation was too much for him he fled from his home rather than face the disgrace of a business failure.

All that his family could learn of his possible whereabouts was in a note he wrote on leaving. The note stated that he was going away to start all over again, and that when he could pay his debts he would communicate with his wife through the personal column of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE TIMES received yesterday from Watson Parker, a friend of the missing man, a letter stating that friends had paid up all of the obligations of the man's business and that his neighbors wanted him to come back and go on with his business as before.

Mr. Parker added that the man's wife was distracted over his disappearance and begged that every effort be made to find him. Mr. Parker enclosed this advertisement, which appears in the personal column of this issue of THE TIMES:

"My Darling Husband: Don't leave me in this terrible suspense. Give your address to the box number of this advertisement so I can come to you. I can't stand it much longer. N. 289 Times Annex.

The missing man left, besides his wife, a number of small children, who have cried for him almost constantly since he went away.

MRS. LIEBMANN DENIES ALL.

Seeks Commission to Examine Two Men Named by Brewer.

Application has been made to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a commission to take the testimony of two persons, now in Paris, France, in the suit of Mrs. Clara Liebmann for a separation from her husband Henry, who is a member of the brewing firm of Obermeyer & Liebmann. The suit was begun last December and in his answer Mr. Liebmann denied all the accusations made against him by his wife and set up a counter-claim for a divorce, naming eight men.

No action has yet been taken on the application for a commission. It was presented by Mrs. Harriette M. Johnston Wood, counsel for Mrs. Liebmann, who said yesterday:

"The men whose testimony we want are named Bargy and Spannuth. They are two of the men whom Mr. Liebmann named in his counter-suit. We have denied in detail every charge made by Mr. Liebmann in his answer."

Mr. and Mrs. Liebmann have three children. The wife based her claim for a separation on many alleged acts of cruelty. Mr. Liebmann lives at 170 West Eighty-sixth Street; Mrs. Liebmann's home is at 100 Cathedral Parkway.

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THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The southwest disturbance has reached Southeast Kansas with diminished intensity. The Utah disturbance persists, and there is still a third one of pronounced character over the extreme West Texas.

High pressure continues over the lake region, resulting in general rains and snows in the Rocky Mountain region, the Plains States, and the great Central Valley, with heavy rains in Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

Snow continues in portions of Wyoming, Colorado, and the west portions of South Dakota and Nebraska.

There were also scattered rains in the North Pacific States and showers in the Atlantic States. Temperatures have fallen in the South Atlantic States and in South Dakota and Nebraska, so tonight temperatures are much below the seasonal average over the entire country except the Northeast and the Gulf States.

Heavy frosts Wednesday morning in the upper lake region and the Northwest, and temperature below freezing in Wyoming, Eastern Colorado, and Western Nebraska.

There will be rain or snow Thursday in the East Plateau and the Rocky Mountain regions, the Plains States, the Central Valleys, and the lake region, and showers in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, continuing Friday east of the Missouri River and extending into the Middle Atlantic States and probably Western New England.

West of the Missouri River the weather will be generally fair Friday. Low temperatures will continue generally.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east and west.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Thursday, fair; Friday, rain.

New Jersey and Western New York—Thursday, fair, Friday, unsettled, probably rain.

New England—Fair Thursday. Friday, fair, except rain in southwest portion.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday. Rain at night or Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	61	48	4 P. M.	88	65
6 A. M.	62	47	6 P. M.	78	65
9 A. M.	70	53	9 P. M.	74	60
12 M.	78	59	11 P. M.	71	57

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 56; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 60.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 61. Maximum temperature, 65 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 46 degrees at 4:40 A. M. Humidity, 56 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 37 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.11 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:10—505 E. 22 St.; not given	Slight
3:00—113 W. 27 St.; S. Schnefr and others	$30,000
3:20—54 Rivington St.; Carl Leborwitz	Slight
3:35—32 Bethune St.; Delia McGee	$50
8:40—149 Monroe St.; David Rosenswelg	Slight
5:20—312 E. 8 St.; not given	Slight
10:45—Public School 2, 3,620 3 Av.	Slight
P. M.	
12:02—698 E. 138 St.; I. Marnsack	Slight
2:35—Bronx River Bridge & Old Boston Road, (auto truck;) Leroy Broughton	$5,000
3:00—3 Van Corlear Pl.; Mrs. A. R. Thurm	Slight
3:10—90 Amsterdam Av.; Catherine Jefferies	Slight
3:25—Lafayette & Pearl Sts.; not given.	None
4:30—378 E. 152 St.; Ludwig Frederick	Slight
7:45—1,590 2 Av.; Great A. & P. Tea Co.	Slight
7:50—133 Wooster St.; Union Hat Co.	$2,000
8:05—1,932 Wash. Av.; Auto 54,764, N. Y.	$500
8:30—64 E. 102 St.; Izzy Sideman	Slight
9:40—17 E. 114 St.; Joseph Totterevitch.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Capt. W. W. Hamilton, retired, is relieved from duty at his own request at Wenonah Military Academy, N. J., June 16.

Capt. E. R. Tilton, C. A. C., to service in Q. M. C., June 19, vice Capt. S. S. Ross, Q. M. C., relieved, June 18.

1st Lieut. H. R. Weston, M. R. C., to active duty on account of an emergency, at Fort Terry, N. Y., and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Department.

Capt. J. R. Mount, Medical Corps, from duty in Hawaiian Department, and on arrival at Honolulu, about Sept. 15, will proceed to San Francisco for further orders.

1st Lieut. E. L. Gruber, 5th F. A., will proceed on July 1 to West Point for duty at the Academy.

Leave: Maj. L. D. Wildman, Signal Corps, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; seven days' further extension.

Navy.

Lieuts.: H. Campbell, commissioned; K. B. Crittenden, the Cleveland to the St. Louis, and E. S. Root, the St. Louis to the Cleveland.

Ensigns: C. E. Rosendahl, the Oregon to the Cleveland; F. H. Luckel and F. B. Melendy, the San Diego to the Prometheus, and H. L. Merring, the Montana to the Paulding.

Chief Machinist E. F. Holmes, the Iris, home, wait orders.

Machinist A. L. Heickel, the Maryland, to treatment, Mare Island Hospital.

Chief Carpenters: M. Pate, the Alabama, to the Dixie; J. H. Gill, New York Yard, to the Alabama, and J. N. Barton, the Dixie, to New York Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—D-3, Yankton, Ontario, Sonoma, and Celtic, at New York Yard; Saturn, at Manzanillo; Nero, at San Diego; New Orleans, at Guaymas; Nanshan, at Mare Island; Perry and Preble, at San Pedro, and Tallahassee, off Ambrose Channel Lightship.

Sailed.—Orion and Cyclops, North River for Newport; Solace, Tompkinsville for Newport; Patuxent and Patuxent, North River for Norfolk; Tecumseh, Washington for Newport News and Norfolk; Brooklyn and Birmingham, Newport to sea for manoeuvres; Olympia, Key West for Savannah; Baltimore, Tompkinsville for Norfolk; Mayflower, New York City for Washington; Raleigh, Guaymas for Tapoca Bay; Wilmington, Hongkong for Amoy; Des Moines, Cadiz for Beirut; Macdonough and Worden, New York Yard to sea for manoeuvres; Wyoming, New York, Delaware, North Dakota, Texas, Utah, Florida, Kansas, Michigan, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Dixie, Warrington, Drayton, Henley, Burrows, Patterson, Paulding, Trippe, Fanning, Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett, Prairie, Tonopah, D-1, D-2, E-1, E-2, Ozark, G-4, Fulton, K-1, K-2, K-5, and K-6, North River to sea for manoeuvres.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for pilot is announced. Those who received more than 76 per cent. are as follows:

Albert Ackerly, 89.40; Charles J. Osterhout, 88.20; George C. Phillips, 88.20; Henry F. Hesan, 87.80; John A. Paradine, 86.20; William L. Will, 86; Herman A. Rudolph, 86; Wilfred N. Smith, 85.20; Philip Ploeser, 85.20; William G. Bridges, 84.80; John R. Fullerton, 84.40; Herbert Van Name, 84; Clarence J. Garred, 83; Joseph A. Burns, 82.60; Irving T. Stapleton, 81.20; Percy A. Haskell, 81; Charles L. Kero, 80.40; Charles W. Allison, 80.20; Charles McBride, 78.20; Leonard Bendick, 77.40; Levi R. Brodhead, 77.20; Andrew Sloss, 76.40; Charles E. Sammis, 76.40; Elias E. Scherer, 76.20.

United States.

The commission announces for June 9 a competitive examination for junior zoologist, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $1,400 a year. The duties will be laboratory and field work in the investigation of animal parasites and routing work carried on in the Zoological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, thesis, education and experience. A bachelor's degree from a college of university of recognized standing, or the fact that an applicant is a senior student in such institution, is a prerequisite. The names of senior students will not be certified for appointment until they have furnished proof of actual graduation within three months from the date of the examination. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained of the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BOOCOCK, ADELE K., (details elsewhere.)

DALY, ROBERT F., (March 23;) personalty, $400; realty, $25,000; widow, Mary, life estate in realty; rest to children.

METZGER, IDA, (May 3;) personalty $100; realty over $2,000; all to children.

SCHWARZWALDER, HENRY, (May 10;) personalty upward of $10,000; realty upward of $10,000; Emilly Stein, daughter, one-half residue; Louise Connors, daughter, 2,183-2,183 Eighth Avenue, valued at $83,000, cash bequest of $125,000, and one-half residue; four smaller bequests.

SOUTHACK, JOHN W., (May 10;) personalty under $1,000; realty under $10,000; all to mother, Florence L.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., May 20: Patrol., from precincts to D. B., designated as acting Det. Serg., second gr.: C. A. Christensen, 145; R. W. Hamel, 151; A. W. De Voe, 145; H. J. O'Conner, 290; C. F. Vigotty, 278 to 288, to bicycle duty at Booth, Jamaica Av. and Forest Parkway; Bicycle Patrol. J. F. Archipool, 283 to 9 D. D., as messenger, assign. to booth, Jamaica Av. and Forest Parkway, discontinued.

Temporary Assignments: Patrol, G. J. Deppert, 2, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. May 20; J. Imperial, 28, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad No. 1, 15 days, 8 A. M. May 20; P. J. Sweeney, 39, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M. May 21; M. F. Farrell, 48, to 4 I. D., 10 days from 4 P. M. May 23; M. J. Kelly, 149, to 8 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. May 21; Jas. Godley, 292, to D. B., 30 days, 4 P. M. May 22; G. C. Leavitt, Traf. and Marine Div., to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M. May 20. To 15 I. D., from prects. indicated, for 30 days, 8 A. M. May 21: J. C. Jagel, 2; Jas. Vitale, 43; C. C. Kellermann, 22; T. L. Hootor, 63.

Leaves: (without pay) Patrol. E. Schmitt, 29, 1 day, 10 P. M., May 19; T. O'Day, 65, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 29; P. M. Walsh, 65, 1 day, 4 P. M. May 29.

Amendments: So much of paragraph 1, S. O. 111, c. s., as transfers Patrol. J. W. Donaldson, 23, to 274, is amended to read: T. B. Lynsky, 22. Also, so much of paragraph 1, said order, as transfers Mtd. Patrol. J. M. Sheehan, 172, to 169, with horse and equipments, is amended to read: H. D. Milner, 171.

Fire Department.

Special leave, without pay, 15 days, 8 A. M., June 7, to Fire., 1st gr., J. C. Conners of H. & L. 20.

Resignation accepted: Fire., 1st gr., G. L. Bontz, H. & L. 20, 8 A. M., May 23.

Revocation of temporary detail while on sick report, at 8 A. M., May 20: Fire., 1st gr., J. Reilly of H. & L. 202 to new Fire Alarm Station, Brooklyn and Queens.

Temporary detail while on sick report, 8 A. M., May 20: Firem., 1st gr., J. J. Brierton of Eng. 204 to new Fire Alarm Station, Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Revocation of detail due to illness, at 8 A. M., May 20; Lieut. S. A. Healy of H. & L. 25 to Bu. of Fire Prev. as Theatre Inspector.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Memorial exercises in honor of John Jasper, City Superintendent of Schools, 1879-1896, will be held in the auditorium of Hunter College at 8 P. M., on May 27.

On the evening of May 23, in the auditorium of the New York Training School for Teachers, the alumni of the school and many teachers and officers of the city schools, will meet to pay tribute to the memory of Sophie J. Nicolai, who died on April 9.

An interesting program has been arranged by the Parents' Association of P. S. 54 for the meeting this evening. It will be held in the auditorium of P. S. 165 at 225 West 108th Street. An illustrated talk on the activities of the Board of Education will be given by a member of the Bureau of References and Research. The boys' band of P. S. 165 will furnish the music. A flower drill by the girls of P. S. 54 will be given. Mrs. Cora M. Magnus, a member of the local school board will preside. Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, will deliver an address.

Miss Jessie B. Colburn, President of the Association of Women Principals, was unable, because of illness, to attend the last meeting for the school year 1914-15. Miss Mary L. Brady, first Vice President, presided in her stead. Mr. George W. Perkins made an address, Miss Olive N. Jones spoke of the plans in contemplation for making a permanent federation of associations. Miss Brady gave an account of several pending activities of the association.

Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, Deputy State Commissioner of Education, at the dinner of the Presidents of the various associations of teachers, Principals, and Superintendents, at the Park Avenue Hotel, promised his assistance in their work in regard to all questions affecting the schools which may come before the Constitutional Convention or the Committee on Charter Revision.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BERNSTEIN, LOUIS, (Nov. 25, 1907;) deposits, $1,680; net, $1,475; Mrs. Annie Bernstein, widow, and four children beneficiaries.

CUMING, ALLEN J., (May 18, 1914;) net estate, $13,008; Thomas B. Cuming, brother, and Anna R. C. Van Voornis, sister, each receive $6,804; deposits and cash, $10,180; insurance, $2,000; personalty, $443; stocks and bonds, $3,833.

EAGLESON, ALEXANDER M., (Nov. 25, 1914;) estate, $2,940; William A. Eagleson, son, beneficiary; deposits, $301; insurance, $1,010; personalty, $206; stocks, $5,380.

McNALLY, ANNA, (Nov. 17, 1914;) deposits, $1,020; net estate, $678; Mary Cusick, niece, beneficiary.

NELSON, JAMES, (Aug. 17, 1900;) no taxable assets in New York.

SCHIFFMEYER, JOSEPHINE, (Aug. 27, 1914;) net estate, $17,892; Anton and George Schiffmeyer, sons, beneficiaries; equity, $15,000, in 525 E. 82 St., appraised at $21,000; deposits, $3,317; jewelry; $145.

ULMAN, ELLA M., (Feb. 12, 1911;) equity, $1,500, in 1,661 Holland Av., Bronx, appraised at $3,500; net, $1,112; four children and three grandchildren beneficiaries.

YANNANTUONO, CRISTANZIANO, (Dec. 23, 1911;) net estate, $1,792; two sons and daughter beneficiaries; deposits, $470; trust accounts, $1,460.

LATITUDE FOR PHYSICIANS.

Meeting Indorses an Amendment to the Penal Code.

A meeting was held last night at the Academy of Medicine, with Dr. A. Jacobi in the chair, to advocate the amendment of the section of the Penal Code which makes it a misdemeanor for any person to give information in the line of race suicide. It adopted a resolution authorizing duly licensed physicians to prescribe for their patients in any way.

Among those announced as supporters of the movement were Dr. Emily Dunning Barringer, Dr. Louis Bisch, Dr. Lydia Allen De Vilbiss, Miss Lavinia Dock, Miss Laura Garrett, Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton, Dr. William J. Robinson, and Dr. Ira Wile. It was said at the meeting that the effect of the suggested amendment would merely be to give regular physicians greater discretion, and that it would enable them in certain cases to take such steps as science and the necessities of their patients directed without fear of running contrary to an undiscriminating law.

ASK WHITMAN FOR $300,000.

State Charities Aid Association Pleads for Mohansic.

The Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association, of which Joseph H. Choate is President, passed a resolution yesterday earnestly petitioning the Governor to sign the Sage bill appropriating $300,000 to begin the construction of the Mohansic State Hospital for the Insane and authorizing the awarding of contracts for construction for a total amount of $1,500,000.

After recalling that the fourteen State hospitals for the insane are now overcrowded to the extent of 6,105 patients and that the overcrowding in and about New York City is so serious as to interfere with the curative treatment of curable cases, the association says that the most favorable opportunity for relieving this situation lies in the development of Mohansic Hospital.

The preamble to the resolution says that the site for this hospital was acquired during the administration of Governor Hughes and that the State has already expended approximately $500,000 on it.

RESORTS. RESORTS. RESORTS.

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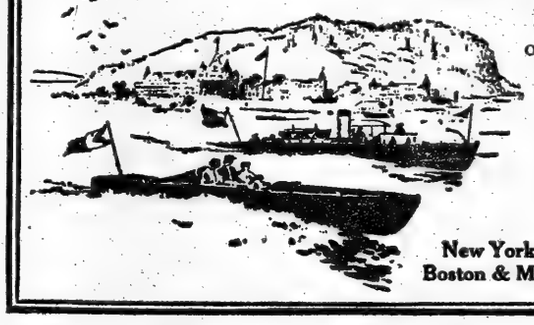
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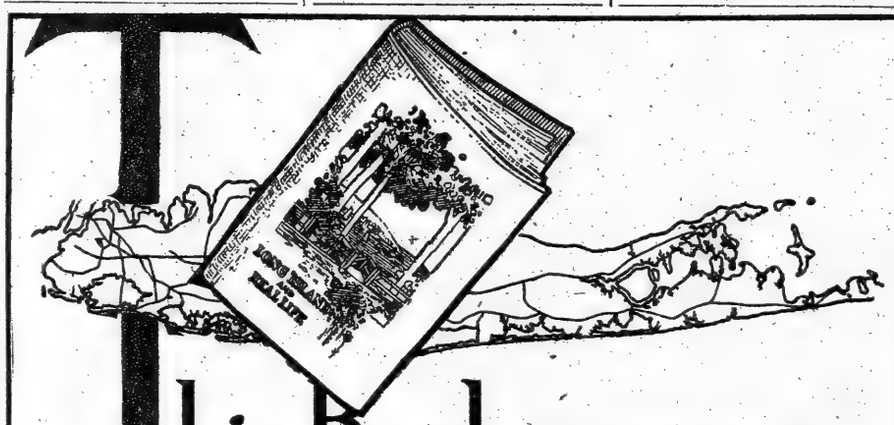


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OF WILDWOOD CHARMS
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in connection with West Shore R. R., operates through trains, including Pullman service. The RIP VAN WINKLE EXPRESS will make first trip from New York Monday, May 24, leaving Cortlandt Street, 12:40 noon, West 42d Street 1 o'clock P. M. daily except Sunday.

Steamers of the Hudson River Day Line make direct connection at Kingston Point with afternoon trains for all points in the mountains.

Ticket Agents of West Shore R. R. will sell excursion tickets from New York to all points on Ulster and Delaware R. R. at one fare for round trip, account of Decoration Day, giving an opportunity to select your summer home. Tickets good for going trip May 28, 29 and 30, and good for return trip until June 1st, inclusive.

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GEDNEY FARM HOTEL,
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EDWARD H. CRANDALL



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"Everything Just Like Summer"

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FAMOUS SPRING SEASON
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Virginia Av., Second House from Boardwalk and Steel Pier. Every App

AMERICAN SLAIN BY VILLA FORCE

Leader Says It Was an Accident, and Promises Protection in Oil District.

BAD CONDITIONS DENIED

Guarantees for Foreigners Also Obtained from Carranza General at Panuco.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Assurances have again been given to the United States Government that the Villa forces will accord full protection to American lives and property as well as to other foreign interests during the military operations in the Mexican oil fields around Tampico. These assurances had been previously given in a general way by General Villa, through his confidential agent here, and have been reiterated by General Urbina, the Villa commander in the Tampico campaign.

The matter of protection became serious with the shooting of Isaac R. Ely, an American citizen. Secretary Bryan today received advices from the American Vice Consul at Tampico saying that Ely, who was an employe of the Huasteca Petroleum Company, was shot by the Villa forces about May 7 after those forces had captured the Ebano Pumping Station. The Vice Consul made a special investigation of the case at the Villa camp and General Urbina, who commanded the Villa forces attacking Ebano, stated that the employe was shot accidentally. It was then that General Urbina, according to announcement made by the State Department today, stated that he had given protection to foreign interests and would continue to do so.

Secretary Bryan made this statement tonight regarding treatment of Americans in the Tampico district:

"On May 15 the State Department informed the American Vice Consul at Tampico of the receipt of a telegram purporting to have been signed by seven Americans, and alleging that Americans at Panuco had been subjected to extreme hardships. The message was sent from Azua and was forwarded by the military authorities at Juarez.

"The department has just received a report on the matter from Tampico, stating that the Americans who signed the telegram referred to were misinformed as to conditions in Panuco. It is stated in the report that several Americans were arrested there, but were released. No one was executed, as claimed, and General Pablo Gonzales, in giving the American Vice Consul assurances that the statements regarding Panuco were untrue, stated that he would continue to give absolute guarantees to foreigners in Carranzista territory."

The Carranza agency tonight made this announcement:

"Advices to the Constitutionalist agency from Torreon state that when Villa reached there from the south on his way to Chihuahua to bury his brother, Antonio Villa, he was almost mobbed at the station by hundreds of men and children who pitifully begged something to eat. Villa tried to calm and satisfy them with words, but they cried out that they were literally starving, and surged about him until armed troops beat them back and allowed his train to pass through.

The Carranza agency also gave out the following telegram from New Orleans:

"Colonel Julio Madero will leave on the next steamer for Vera Cruz. In view of the recent break of the Maderos with Villa, and seeing that their faction is crumbling, this move indicates that they are trying to get a foothold with Carranza."

AMERICAN PARTY LOST.

Left Mexico City in Wagons and Carts—Near Anarchy There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, May 18 (via Galveston, May 19.—A large party of Americans who left Mexico City in wagons and carts enroute to Puebla are missing and it is feared they have not been able to pass the Zapatista outposts.

Paul Head, who arrived this morning from Mexico City, describes conditions as on the verge of anarchy. The people are starving and there has been much fighting in the streets between followers of different chiefs. To avoid more serious trouble Gorga has ordered all military leaders to take positions outside Mexico City, but it is said no attention is paid to his orders. Many Americans are trying to leave for Vera Cruz.

It is rumored that the decisive battle between Obregon and Villa is under way at Loma, near Leon.

FIRE ON AMERICAN LAUNCH.

Mexican Port Authorities Attack Fishing Boat, but Are Driven Off.

SAN DIEGO, MAY 19.—The American fishing launch New Aucona arrived here today with bullet holes in her hull, received, her Captain, Joseph Escolanius, declared, in an attack by the Mexican patrol launch Ensenada.

Captain Escolanius said he was attacked yesterday, eight miles off shore and half way between Ensenada, Lower California, and San Diego and was flying the American flag. His crew of three men crouched behind fish nets; fired eighteen shots and the Ensenada sheered off, the Captain reported.

Ensenada port authorities and American-owned fishing boats have been at outs for some time.

Diaz Denies He Wrote to Angeles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 19.—Colonel Diaz, son of the ex-President of Mexico, called at THE NEW YORK TIMES office today on behalf of his father to request THE TIMES to print a statement about the letter which appeared in the issue of April 30 alleged to have been written by the ex-President to General Angeles. Ex-President Diaz denies he wrote the letter and repudiates the contents utterly.

SON TRIED TO SHIELD HURD.

Testifies He Paid Blackmail Without Father's Knowledge.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 19.—Congressman Archibald C. Hart of Hackensack was called as a witness by the defense in the trial of Postmaster George A. Hurd of Haworth, who is accused of improprieties with Miss Martha Conrad, his former assistant, who is 17 years old. The Congressman said Hurd was one of two Republicans whom President Wilson reappointed last Fall, and so far as his investigation went, Postmaster Hurd's character had not been assailed.

To offset the testimony of Mrs. Myra Jones, a daughter of the accused Postmaster, who testified that it was she and not Miss Conrad who was with the defendant at the Hotel Rudolph, Atlantic City, in September, 1913, Mrs. Sadie Werner of 527 Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City, said that Mrs. Jones had boarded with her from April, 1913, until August, 1914, and she could not recall that the young woman was ever away two days at a time.

Mrs. Catherine B. Fell, who Miss Conrad said sat in the seat on a West Shore train behind Postmaster Hurd, testified that she never saw the Postmaster and the Conrad girl together on any train.

George A. Hurd, Jr., testified that he assumed the responsibility of paying $120 to Mrs. Jessie Conrad-Vaughn, for his father was not at home when the demand was made in behalf of Martha Conrad, and the young man said he paid the money to avoid a scandal. When Postmaster Hurd learned of the matter he ordered further payments stopped. When he refused to pay an additional $30 to Harry and William Conrad they threatened him with arrest, according to young Hurd's testimony.

Several Postmasters who attended the convention in Atlantic City testified that they saw Hurd there.

BIG WOOL SALES MADE.

Market Is More Active Than It Has Been for Some Time.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 19.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market is much more active than for some time, with a total sale of 3,250,000 pounds for the week. Takings have been chiefly on Australian and Cape wools. South American crossbreds have also sold in some quantities.

"Interest in the Western clip continues with some excitement. Dealers still pay prices asked. Manufacturers particularly those usually in the lead, have been in the market and are buying considerably. Some 50,000 pounds of Ohio fleeces and merino wools have sold during the week. The Hackness arrived Tuesday with a cargo of considerably more than 20,000 bales valued at about $2,000,000.

"Surprisingly few duplicate orders have been received in the woolen and worsted goods market. As at the time of the previous report, many more orders have been received for women's wear than for men's wear. Glen plaids appear to be desirable.

"The cotton goods market is not so satisfactory as a week ago owing to the generally unsettled conditions. Cotton fluctuations have disturbed manufacturers considerably. The fine and fancy goods situation is rather improved. Mixture fabrics have sold well."

ARREST IN GEM ROBBERY.

Police Suspect Bronx Window Cleaner Knows About McCune Jewels.

Leo Shapiro, a window cleaner employed at 135 West Seventy-ninth Street, was arrested last evening in his home at 1,844 Katonah Avenue, the Bronx, on suspicion that he knew something about the robbery of $30,000 worth of jewels from the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond McCune on Tuesday morning of last week. He was locked up in Police Headquarters, vigorously denying that he knew anything about it.

Whoever entered the McCune apartment left the marks of dirty fingers on the white woodwork and the police expect to identify the robber through these. No trace has been found yet of the jewels, which included a $15,000 pearl necklace.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4290.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway, Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

A. R. Gross Co., Inc., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixt'rs.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, it's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Factory plants and merchandise of all descriptions bought for cash. Liberal advances on consignments of merchandise. Progressive Merchandise Sales Co., 456 Broadway. Tel. 9467 Spring.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1780.

Retail.

Art; Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,392 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Peremptory Auction Sale

For Account of

THE M. H. PULASKI CO.

AT OUR SALESROOMS,

477-479 Broadway, N. Y. City,

Tomorrow, Friday, May 21, 10:30 A. M.,

Over $75,000 Worth of Embroideries

FLOUNCINGS

in 18 to 45 inch

on Swiss Voile and Organdie

ALLOVERS

in 22½ to 45 inch and 54 inch

on Swiss and Nainsook

BABY SETS

On Swiss and Nainsook.

RIBBON EDGES

Beadings and Ribbon Beadings

In Swiss and Nainsook.

Also Galloons, Insertions and Edges, Net Top Edges and Flounces, Shirt Waist Allovers and Fronts, Medallions, Panels, Yokes, etc., etc.; Venice and Filet Lace, Edges and Insertions; also a quantity of Art Goods, Laces and Neckwear; all to be sold without reserve and for cash. Quantities are such that manufacturers, cutting-up trade, and retailers should be interested in as this is the largest sale of its kind held this year.

Goods on Exhibition

With Catalogue Today, Thursday.

KARP BROS., Auctioneers.

Stock consisting of about

35,000 Yards Staple

Cotton Goods

SERGES, ETC.

of the most up-to-date patterns, and the most staple character.

D. HARTMANN, Auct'r,

Sells Tomorrow, Friday, May 21st, commencing at 10:30 A. M. at salesrooms, 15-17 Mercer St., near Canal St., N. Y. C., for account of whom it may concern.

Sold without reserve.

For information phone Spring 4299.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell To-mor., Friday, May 21st, at 10:30 A.M. at our salesroom, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y.C. Removed for convenience of sale.

15,000 PAIRS

Men's, Women's, Boys' and Children's

SHOES

Oxfords, pumps, slippers, etc., all high grade welts, regular sizes, E and EE widths. 1,000 pr. boys' and children's Little Scouts. Above stock removed from a large retail store, comprising all up-to-date styles and should interest all retailers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sale advertised to take place today at No. 99 Division Street postponed to Thursday, May 27th, 1915, same time and place.

DAVID T. ROSEN, Esq., Assignee.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Esq.,
Attorney for Assignee.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer.
Woolworth Building,
Suite 2120-2126.
Tel. Barclay 6911-6912.

PARTITIONS, DIVIDERS, WALL CASES, mirrors, tables, chairs, desks, sample trunks, safes, typewriters, book cases, very cheap. Adler, 44 West 22d.

NEW THEATRE PLAN FOR BARKER DUBIOUS

Founders Who Intended Reviving Project Are Said to Have Abandoned Support.

DISAGREE ABOUT PROFITS?

Otto H. Kahn Says No Decision Has Been Reached—English Director May Join with Ames.

The rejuvenated New Theatre, which gave promise of being a reality next Winter when Granville Barker's recent season in Wallack's was enjoying its first flash of popularity, has apparently been temporarily shelved. There was a rumor current yesterday in theatrical circles that the New Theatre founders, who backed Mr. Barker's season at Wallack's and who had contemplated extending that backing through a period of years with the idea of reviving the New Theatre idea on a more modest scale, had determined not to lend the English manager their financial support next season.

Otto H. Kahn, one of the group of New Theatre founders who helped finance Mr. Barker's engagement, when asked last night whether the new New Theatre plan for next year had been abandoned, said it had neither been concluded nor abandoned, that the status in fact remained the same as it had been since the proposition as first discussed.

It is known, however, that Mr. Barker has been talking terms with other managers in an endeavor to effect an arrangement for the use of a New York theatre in which to give a repertoire season next year. One of these managers is Winthrop Ames, who plans rebuilding his Little Theatre and increasing its capacity from 250 to about 1,000 persons. Both Mr. Ames and Mr. Barker were out of the city yesterday, and it could not be learned whether or not they had concluded any deal for the joint use of the enlarged playhouse or its individual occupancy during different periods of the year.

The English manager's idea of what his share of the profits should be both in New York and when his productions are sent on tour is said to be his chief stumbling block in arranging for a repertoire theatre with American backing.

LAKE HEIR A HEAD WAITER.

Actress Wife Sues Churchill Boss for a Separation.

James E. Merrill, known as "Jimmie" to those whose social position gives them the right to thus address a head waiter, is a grandson of Elijah Lake, who was famous in Fulton County of this State, and who left an estate of $35,000, in which "Jimmie" will participate when certain other heirs die. "Jimmie" is the boss of all the waiters at Churchill's. He earns there whatever he can get in tips and $125 a month besides.

These facts came out yesterday in an action begun by his wife Isabelle in the Supreme Court for a separation. She is a vaudeville actress, but she says that branch of the theatrical profession is "demoralized." She has traveled all over the world and has earned in good times as much as $225 a week.

During the good times she saved some money and bought a farm at Phoenix, N. Y., for $5,500. She sold the farm and, yielding to the persuasions of her husband, she asserts, paid him half the money received for it, $2,250. Now all that Mrs. Merrill has are two lots in Pelham Manor, and four in Jersey City. Her husband, she says, will not support her and is also cruel to her in other ways.

Justice Greenbaum is considering giving Mrs. Merrill an allowance and counsel fees pending the trial of the suit.

SING SING WARDEN REPLIES.

Osborne Answers Criticisms of Deputy Police Commissioner Lord.

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing, at a meeting last night at Carnegie Hall to celebrate the first six months of the Humanitarian Cult, a movement founded for social service, answered criticisms of his regime by Deputy Police Commissioner Lord.

"One of our city officials," said Warden Osborne, "has been talking about Sing Sing, and he said punishment should be terrible and the Warden more or less of a torturer. That is not punishment; that is brutality. It doesn't pay society to brutalize its prisoners. The question is not so much what a man is doing in prison as what he will feel when he leaves prison. Fifteen hundred prisoners leave the New York penitentiaries every year, and our lives and property are dependent on their state of mind."

Warden Osborne said there had been no attempt to escape from Sing Sing from December 1 to May 1. In the first four months of 1914, there were 130 cases of confinement for offenses and 241 fines or loss of time. In the same period in 1915 there were only 6 confinements and no fines.

SHOT, BUT SEES PRIZE FIGHT

Joseph Sefcik Wounded Trying to Sneak Into St. Nicholas Rink.

Eighteen-year-old Joseph Sefcik of 331 Seventieth Street walked into Roosevelt Hospital at 9 o'clock last night to have a bullet wound in the left forearm dressed. He said he had got on the fire escape of the St. Nicholas Rink by entering o house in Sixty-seventh Street and crossing the roof, intending to steal into the rink and see the prize fights. As he neared a rear door some one opened it, and, seeing him descending, fired a shot that hit his arm. Sefcik and Albert Jurek, a friend who was with him, escaped up the fire escape after the man who had fired re-entered the building and slammed the door.

Detective Scott took Justice and Sefcik to the rink, but they couldn't identify the man who had shot, and the rink officials said their watchman wasn't armed. Sefcik, however, haw the fights.

Later in the evening Detective Scott arrested John Burns, 35 years old, of 37 West Sixtieth Street, a special officer stationed in the balcony of the rink, who was charged with felonious assault on complaint of the wounded boy. The prisoner denied he had fired at Sefcik.

TOLD HIS FORTUNE IS GONE.

C. D. Miller, Blind, Asks Accounting of $80,000 Estate.

Charles D. Miller, who has been blind for twenty-four years, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for an accounting of his estate by the Trustee, David Laughlin. The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, which is surety for Mr. Laughlin to the amount of $100,000, is made a co-defendant. The plaintiff says that in 1893 he came into possession of property worth about $80,000.

The plaintiff's brother-in-law, Charles H. Van Dewenter, was appointed as Trustee, and when he died in May, 1905, Mr. Laughlin was named his successor by the Supreme Court. The plaintiff says that between June 19, 1905, and Oct. 1, 1914, the defendant paid him a total of $60,000, and then told him the entire estate had been expended.

Oklahoma Needs Harvest Hands.

Postmaster Morgan announced yesterday that the Commissioner of Labor of Oklahoma had advised the Bureau of Information of the United States Department of Labor at Washington that 18,000 to 18,000 men would be needed this season for the grain harvest in that State. The wages will range from $2 to $3 per day and board. W. G. Ashton of Oklahoma City is the Commissioner.

REFUSES TO RUN MORE CARS

Queens Railway Calls Public Service Commission's Order Confiscatory

The New York & Queens County Railway Company has declined to accept one of the first orders adopted by the Public Service Commission on the recommendation of Commissioner Hayward, on the ground that the additional service required is confiscatory. The company asks for a rehearing or a reargument.

During the recent legislative investigation of the Public Service Commission, Col. Hayward, as counsel for the committee, asked Commissioner Cram many questions concerning the Queens County Railway Company and the delays that had been permitted it in obeying the commission's order to increase its stock of cars. As soon as he was intalled in office Commissioner Hayward was appointed to take up the case with the company and one of his first hearings was on the question that had seemed to him to have dragged on too long. As a result the commission adopted the order, which the company now has refused to obey.

In a letter sent by W. O. Wood, President of the New York & Queens County Railway Company, to the commission, it is stated that to obey the order would mean the outlay of at least $215,000 to provide forty-three more cars, and of $206,380, or $120,560 for additional power equipment, according to the type of car purchased. Moreover the operating cost of the additional service, required by the commission, would be at least $200,000 a year. The company, Mr. Wood asserts, has neither the money to make the new capital investment nor the power to borrow it, and the additional operating cost would completely eliminate the profits of the line. Moreover, Mr. Wood contends that it is absolutely unreasonable to require the company to provide seats for every passenger on holidays and Sundays.

When Commissioner Hayward was asked yesterday what action he proposed to take on Mr. Wood's letter, he replied that it was for the commission to decide.

FLAG COMMITTEE CHOSEN.

Citizens Named for Celebration on Raising of City Ensign.

Mayor Mitchel has appointed a Special Citizens' Committee, of which President McAneny will be the Chairman, to arrange for a celebration of the first raising of the official city flag on June 24, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Board of Aldermen and the establishment of the present form of City Government. The members of the committee are:

John A. Alexander, Mrs. Robert Abbe, John Q. Adams, Cyrus Adler, Louis Ames, W. L. Andrews, F. L. Babbott, Willard Bartlett, H. R. Bayne, D. M. Bedell, Mrs. W. B. Beekman, R. P. Bolton, John H. Boschen, Robert H. Bosse, W. L. Brower, Elmer E. Brown, Arnold W. Brunner, William D. Brush, Howard B. Butler, Nicholas M. Butler, Beverly Chew, Joseph H. Choate, T. W. Churchill, T. W. Compton, M. E. Connolly, R. G. Cooke, Mrs. M. D. B. Cox, Henry H. Curran, Vernon M. Davis, R. W. de Forest, John Diemer, F. L. Dowling, William Dugan, Edward Elchhorn, C. G. Easterbrook, J. B. Gaynor, Cass Gilbert, Edward H. Hall, R. T. H. Halsey, James Hamilton, A. A. Healy, Mrs. A. B. Hepburn, C. G. Hine, Oscar Igstaedter, R. P. Johnston, F. C. Jones, Robert D. Kohn, George F. Kunz, H. M. Leipziger, G. Livingston, Seth Low, C. J. McCormack, St. Clair McKelway, Mrs. J. A. Macdonald, Marcus M. Marks, D. Mathewson, W. H. Maxwell, Adolph S. Ochs, Victor Pallsits, W. H. Pendry, John B. Pine, Hyman Pouker, Lewis H. Pounds, F. B. Pratt, E. E. Prime, Ralph Pulitzer, W. C. Reick, Ogden Reid, Herman Ridder, George L. Rives, Elihu Root, F. A. Schermerhorn, Miss L. L. Schuyler, P. J. Scully, F. H. Stevenson, E. H. Stitt, I. N. P. Stokes, Mrs. W. C. Story, C. A. Stoughton, C. H. Strong, H. Stuyvesant, Mrs. E. N. Townsend, Jr., Guy Van Amringe, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer, Oswald G. Villard, Cabot Ward, H. W. Watrous, John A. Weeks, Jacob A. Well, Alfred T. White, W. G. Willcox.

The flag will consist of orange, white, and blue, the colors of the United Netherlands in perpendicular stripes, with the city's seal upon it.

HOSPITALS GET $110,000.

Annual Distribution by Saturday and Sunday Association.

A distribution of $110,000 was ordered yesterday by The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association to the associated hospitals on the basis of the amount of free treatment given to the poor, regardless of race or creed. The distribution in detail was as follows, with odd cents omitted:

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Mt. Sinai	$8,519	Flower	$1,334
New York	8,061	Eydenham	1,302
St. Luke's	7,490	French	1,068
Post-Graduate	5,888	Hahneman	1,047
German	4,783	St. Mark's	1,001
Roosevelt	4,149	Knickerbocker	880
Lebanon	2,952	Volunteer	400
Lincoln	2,808	Har Moriah	362
Beth Israel	2,624	Red Cross	250
Polyclinic	1,755		
Total			$58,555

SPECIAL.

Orthopaedic	$4,648	Opthalmic	$757
Rupt. & Crip'd.	2,959	Knapp Memorial	370
Deform. & Joint Disease	914	Skin and Cancer	1,058
Eye and Ear infirmary	1,903	Gen. Memorial	1,495
Man. Eye, Ear, and Throat	1,825	House of Rest	2,148
Total		Neurological	250
			$18,931

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Lying-In	$4,498	Woman's	$1,970
St. Mary's	2,685	Sloane	1,433
Infirm. for Women and Child.	2,095	Man. Maternity	987
Babies'	2,037	Misericordia	734
Nursery and Child's	1,572	Jewish Matern'ty Hos. for Women	374
Total			353
			$18,749

INCURABLES AND CONVALESCENTS.

Montefi. Home	$9,525	Isabella Heimath	$1,327
Home for Incur.	1,956	St. Andr. Conv.	281
Holy Comforter.	871		
Total			$13,963

The basis of distribution was ascertained from uniform reports and verified by the auditing committee, Julius A. Stiersberg, Leo Arnstein and Gherardi Davis. The distributing committee was Otto T. Bannard, James Speyer, Albert H. Wiggin, Edward M. Morgan and Robert Olyphant.

BUYS INTEREST IN THE MAIL

Dr. E. A. Rumely, German University Man, Reported Investor.

A report reached thas city yesterday that Dr. Edward A. Rumely of La Porte, Ind., former head of the M. Rumely Company, a $32,000,000 Indiana corporation, for the manufacture of farm machinery, had purchased a substantial interest in the Mail and Express Company, which owns and publishes The New York Evening Mail.

Directors of the Mail and Express Company who could be reached last night declined to confirm the report. John C. Cook, business manager, said that any report of the sale of The Evening Mail at this time was "premature." Other Directors referred inquirers to Henry L. Stoddard, President and editor, who lives at the Ansonia. At the Ansonia Mr. Stoddard was said to be out.

It was learned that negotiations for the paper had been going on for some time, but whatever changes took place Mr. Stoddard would continue as editor. While Dr. Rumely's interest in the publication would be large, it would not be sufficient to control the policy of the paper, it was said.

Dr. Rumely is a close friend and financial associate of James A. Patten, wheat operator. Dr. Rumely himself has spent many years in Germany. He studied in the University of Heidelberg and attended the University of Freiberg where he received his degree in medicine in 1906. He is the founder and prsident of the Interlaken School at La Porte.

Signs Bronx Valley Sewer Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 19.—Governor Whitman today approved the Hopkins bills placing the Bronx River Valley sewers under control of the Westchester County Supervisors and permitting them to increase the salary of John J. Brown, Superintendent, from $1,000 to $2,000.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

15 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER LOOKING ALL WEEK, FROM 10 A. M. TO 5 P. M., LADIES', JUNIORS' AND CHILDREN'S COATS IN CLOTHS AND PILE FABRICS, FOURTH FLOOR, 28 EAST 30TH ST.

JOBS OF SILK DRESSES and cloth skirts; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs, Men's Panama Hats and Basement Merchandise.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats all week from 9 to 5 P. M. 16 West 25th St., 4th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT wash and silk dresses. Room 1,201, 108-110 West 34th St.

LOOKING AT ladies' Fall suits and coats; cash buyers; 8th floor. 57 E. 11th St.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4843.

OPEN for JOBS, SUITS, and Dresses for cash. Handel's, 236 6th Av.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL DRESSES. Room 810, 64 West 35th St.

WILL BUY 100 pieces French linen, all shades. Broder & Co., 28 W. 27th.

JOB 150 LINGERIE AND WASH DRESSES, FORMERLY SOLD AT $2.75 TO $5, TO CLOSE OUT AT $2 NET. SEVENTH FLOOR, 24 EAST 22D ST.

TO CLOSE OUT 400 ladies' raincoats, 300 men's top coats at sacrifice prices. J. & S. Roggen Co., 684 Broadway.

SUB-CONTRACTORS WANTED, to call with smart Fall suits and coats, from 9 to 4 P. M. 28 West 27th St., 10th floor.

JOB OF 150 all-wool challie dresses, combination with organdie waists, suspender effect, at $2.25 each. Wallach Bros., 245 7th Av., corner 24th St.

WE HAVE taffetta, crepe de chine, and crepe meteor dresses for delivery. Tip-Top Waist & Dress Company, 134 West 37th St.

WE HAVE NAVY TAFFETA DRESSES FOR QUICK DELIVERY. DICKER & GINSBERG, 142 WEST 26TH ST.

SEASIDE and genuine Palm Beach suits, $2.40 and up. Frank Wasserman, 48 W. 16th; "Chel. 2880."

WE HAVE on hand Spring goods; immediate delivery. Reitig Bros., 35 East Broadway.

WASH DRESSES; immediate delivery in all material. Denbosky Bros., 122 W. 26th St.

MEN'S and young men's suits very reasonable. Matchless Specialty Co., 817 B'way.

CLOAK SALESMAN, with executive ability, will invest $5,000, paying business. W 19 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3¼@4 per cent. for the best names. Tuesday...3½@4 " " " "

The quotation is for six months' paper.

New Back Collar Button.

A patented back collar button has been put on the market which is designed to do away with some of the troubles connected with using those of ordinary make. It is a flat tab of celluloid, ⅞ by 1 inch, on the style of a common collar button flattened out. The new button cannot roll under the bureau, secures the collar as well as the ordinary design, is flat and consequently permits free running of the tie and does not irritate the back of the neck.

The New Styles in Straws.

Whatever else is said about the present straw hat business, there can be no complaint made about the scarcity of novel styles. The season has started off as one of novelties and new shapes. The most popular idea among the medium-priced merchandise is, of course, the hat with rounded crown. This innovation has had the effect of spurring up the novelty end of the business to a marked extent. A diamond-shaped crown in a sennit has proved very popular, and telescope shapes are sold with as many as six "points." The outlook is held to be very bright in the trade, and with a continuation of warm weather a record business is anticipated.

Novelties in Neckwear.

The novelty that is going better than anything else at the present time with the men's neckwear manufacturers is the polka dot open end scarf with large spots. It is made in combinations of navy and white, and black and white, with spots that range in size from a "penny to a dollar." Plaid effects in taffeta with a curious weaving in blended colors are also selling very well. They were made originally to sell at 50 cents retail, but most haberdashers have been putting them out at 25 cents. A recent addition to the novelty lines is the unlined scarf made of mugadore and called the athletic tie. It is designed to be worn with the V neck athletic shirts, and, instead of being knotted, the ends are run through a ring which is colored to match or contrast with the color of the tie.

Gray Goods Trading Limited.

Trading was again limited in the local gray goods market yesterday, but prices, which were largely nominal, were unchanged so far as first hands were concerned. Second hands were said to be offering limited quantities of printcloths at concessions, but, from all accounts, they did not find buyers anxious to take them. Some business was put through on heavy sheetings during the day and more inquiries for osnaburgs were told of. However, not a great deal of business was done on them. There was little change in the situation so far as fine and fancy goods were concerned. Standard printcloth prices, for spot delivery follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	6½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7½c
39-inch, 72-72s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4½c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

Trip of the Credit Men.

Some very attractive plans, both from the business and social points of view, have been made for the twentieth annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men, which will be held in Salt Lake City on June 15, 16, 17 and 18. For the benefit of the local and other Eastern members of the association a special train will run from the scene of the meeting. At the end of the convention this train will continue to the Pacific Coast, visiting the principal cities and the expositions at San Francisco and San Diego. It is the claim of the association executive that this is "perhaps the best short 'seeing America' trip ever planned for the business man who cannot be long away from his desk." The invocation at the opening session will be offered by Joseph F. Smith, who is head of the Mormon Church.

Start Piece Goods Bureau.

The Clothiers' Association of New York has started the operation of a Piece Goods Bureau by which members can dispose of their surplus cloth to other members who are in need of such material. The clothiers will file lists of their surplus goods with sample swatches. The maker of the cloth, the style, number of pieces or yards, terms and delivery are filled in on a card for the purpose, and these data, together with the reference samples, are put away until such a time as inquiry is made for goods of the same specifications. Although the Bureau has been in existence only a few days, there have been requests for goods received from four out-of-town markets. The question of making the bureau of national as well as local service will be put before the convention of the National Association of Clothiers to be held next month.

Colored Cottons Running Low.

There has been little change in the colored cotton goods end of the local dry goods market of late. Naturally the supply of coal-tar colors is running lower all the time, the effect of which is seen in the further withdrawal of goods and the additional price advances that are being made on fabric that can still be made. Among the latest advances is one of a quarter of a cent a yard on a line of ginghams which makes considerable use of indigo. The increasing scarcity of that coloring matter is daily making the blue denim situation more unsettled. The supply of brown denims is also being sharply depleted. It is said in the market that buyers now seem more willing that heretofore to take goods in which the so-called fugitive colors have been used. Just how the consuming public will take them, however, is a problem. The big Eastern mills are doing the "missionary" work on them.

For French and Spanish Trade.

Robert G. Walker, recently appointed by Secretary Redfield, United States Commercial Agent at Paris, sails on the steamship Rochambeau for Bordeaux this morning. Mr. Walker will join Dr. Veditz, the Commercial Attaché stationed in the French capital. While here, the new agent conferred with manufacturers and exporters interested in French and Spanish trade. As the Paris Attaché's territory includes Spain, Mr. Walker will endeavor in conjunction with Dr. Veditz, to secure the removal of certain Spanish restrictions imposed on American trade. King Alfonso, at the solicitation of Ambassador Willard and Dr. Veditz, has already removed the burdensome transport tax levied on American coal, which has the effect of placing the commodity on a competitive basis with British coal. Mr. Walker said yesterday that, in company with Dr. Veditz, he hopes to proceed to Madrid shortly after arriving in Paris, and obtain other concessions.

More Novelty Hose for Men.

One of the features of the hosiery market at the moment is the increased attention hosiery buyers are giving to novelties in men's goods. Among the latest offerings of this sort are artificial silk plated "extracts," which are offered in white, black, Palm Beach tan, and other shades, the designs in each case harmonizing with the color of the body of the hose. They retail at 25 cents, while similar effects in pure silk are made to retail at 50 cents. Another offering consists of mercerized cotton hose with contrasting circular silk stripes about a quarter of an inch wide. These goods are shown in a number of attractive color combinations and retail at 25 cents. A good call for khaki-colored pure silk half hose is also reported, the demand coming both from this country and England. One firm very recently received an order for a hundred dozen of assorted silk hose from England, and twenty-seven dozen of the hose asked for were of the khaki shade.

Raw Silk Imports Gain.

While imports of raw silk into this country during April are shown by statistics of the Silk Association of America to be lower, so far as the number of bales is concerned, than last April, the total in pounds is in favor of the past month. The bale figures for April, 1914 and 1915 were, respectively, 15,120 and 14,977, while the respective pound figures are 2,064,596 and 2,168,076. While the great bulk of last month's 14,977 bales came from Japan, the silks from that country showed the greatest comparative loss of the China silks also showed quite a drop, but the increase in receipts of the European sorts nearly offset the loss on both the Japanese and China grades. A slight gain was shown in the silks known as "Cantons," and another small increase was shown in the combined imports of tussahs and doppioni. Total receipts for the ten months ended April 30 were 20,679,010 pounds, against 22,832,432 pounds in the same period in 1913-1914.

To Report on Minimum Wage.

A report on the minimum wage legislation of various States and nations on May 25 will be one of the features of the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, which is to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria. The report, which is said to be the first on the subject of organized employers, will be made by the Committee on Industrial Betterment. In addition to the minimum wage question, it will touch on unemployment, invalidity, and old-age pensions, and sickness insurance. Other industrial relations will also be discussed in the report, barring industrial education, as a special committee will deal with that subject. It is said that the reports will be based on first-hand information and will be non-partisan. The committee in question is made up of F. C. Schwedtman, Chairman; Howell Cheney, M. W. Alexander, S. P. Bush, J. A. Carr, J. W. Burgeson, H. D. Miles, A. P. Nevin, Counsel, and Dr. A. A. Snowden, Secretary.

TRYING TO GET DYES.

Conferences on the Subject with the State Department.

Representatives of the German dyestuff importing trade who have been in Washington the last few days conferring with Department of State officials, said yesterday that while negotiations are under way looking to some arrangement whereby colors may be brought in, they are not hopeful of any definite conclusion until after the receipt of Germany's reply to the American note.

Not much progress is being made, it is understood, in getting out of Germany dyestuffs for certain domestic textile mills. While the British Government has indicated its willingness to let such shipments pass if the goods are consigned to W. A. Mitchell, of the Badische Company, cable advices state that the German producers are unwilling to pool their individual shipments in this manner. Dyestuff handlers, conferring the last few days with Secretary Bryan, Counsellor Lansing and other officials of the Department of State, have been earnest in their protests that some action be taken looking to an arrangement whereby the needed colors may come in in exchange for cotton shipments.

The importers have been insistent that Great Britain, by not closing German ports on the Baltic Sea, is not enforcing a blockade within the meaning of international law, and that consequently American importers have an undoubted right to export from Germany what they like. Importers said yesterday that they are hopeful that this feature will be emphasized in a note to be sent to England somewhat along the lines of that forwarded to Berlin after the sinking of the Lusitania.

Weather in

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Contraction in Volume of Sales, While Market Waits on Germany.

From a stock market standpoint, the worst piece of news to come to light yesterday was the report that the expected break between Austria and Italy would further delay preparation of Germany's answer to the United States note on submarine war outrages. Until the uncertainty over the settlement of the differences between this country and Germany is ended, dealings in securities promise to continue unimportant. Yesterday's market saw the third successive decline in the number of shares changing hands, the total for the session falling below 200,000 shares. So much depends on the tone of the forthcoming note from Berlin that customers are being urged to withhold orders. Yesterday's list was irregular, with a few noteworthy changes in issues affected more by domestic developments than by happenings on the Continent.

A further movement of foreign exchange in this country's favor has resulted in more gold imports, despite the alternative credit arrangements which France has been seeking to provide and which, England is supposed to have under consideration. There was received yesterday $5,000,000 gold, of which half came from Paris and the remainder from Ottawa, and it is expected that another $2,500,000 from Ottawa will be engaged in a day or two. There has now been received from Paris close to $10,000,000 since the beginning of the month, making the total gold imports by the United States $65,000,000 for the year to date. Arrivals of gold have not been in proportion to the increase in this country's trade balance, and foreign exchange showed further weakness. Despite the lower loaning rates obtainable in London, bankers at this centre are looking for the completion of some kind of a credit arrangement which will save Great Britain from the necessity of releasing gold to the United States to offset a further decline in sterling expected to develop in the ordinary course of trade. Imminence of war between Italy and Austria served to unsettle exchange on Rome, with rates fluctuating widely.

Missouri Pacific is again in the limelight as a result of the fresh break in the price of its shares on the approach of June 1, when $25,000,000 of one-year notes become due. The situation appears to be more critical than it was a year ago, owing to the fact that the controlling interests in the property are not showing the anxiety to ward off a receivership that they then displayed. Chesapeake & Ohio was also weak yesterday on the belief that earnings would not justify the Directors in declaring another 1 per cent. dividend today. Most transactions were unimportant, and the leading issues ended the session at slightly higher levels.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

After the German Note, What?

Traders had plenty of time yesterday to speculate in a mental way about what the market may hold for them after the reply to President Wilson's note is received. Discussions overheard in commission houses showed that a wide difference of opinion existed as to the probable effect the communication would have, although it was generally agreed that anything in the way of an abrupt refusal to recognize the claims of the United States would be likely to depress prices sharply. The chance of this occurring was ruled out of debate in view of unofficial advices from Berlin that the German Government's answer would be of a character to point the way toward further exchange of opinion between the two countries before a definite stand was taken. Working from the premise that some days and even weeks might pass before diplomatic proceedings were at an end, certain traders thought the reply would indicate Germany's course so clearly that the market would after its receipt quickly display the nature it was to adopt for an extended period. Others were equally sure that the dullness and the colorless condition which has characterized the market of late would be continued until definite relations were re-established with Germany.

C. & O. Dividend Rumors.

Chesapeake & Ohio exhibited a freak movement yesterday in dropping 2¾ points on rumors that no dividend would be declared by the Directors when they meet today. The last payment, one of 1 per cent., was declared last November. There had been absolutely no indication that another 1 per cent. would be declared. The first quarter of the year passed without any intimation of a dividend, and just why the stock should suffer a drop on rumors that a dividend which had not been expected would be passed was more than brokers could explain when the day's trading was over. The Chesapeake & Ohio has set apart $2,000,000 from earnings since April 1, 1914, in accordance with the provisions made by the bankers who floated the company's $23,000,000 notes last year.

Mo. Pac. Drops Again.

In the case of Missouri Pacific, which dropped another point yesterday, there was some explanation for the slump. It is well known that there are two opposing interests in the Missouri Pacific tangle. George J. Gould has been worsted by the new banking interests, who put him out of control of that and associated railroads. There can be no doubt about that. It is realized in Wall Street that friendly feelings cannot be counted on to settle the proposed $25,000,000 Missouri Pacific note extension. Many feel that George J. Gould, as the holder of about $6,000,000 of the railroad's notes, will be perfectly willing to run a disturbing course if he can ultimately have his own way. It is also plain that the uncertainty of the note extension affords a general opportunity for speculation. Mr. Gould has remained absolutely silent, and he has until June 1 to decide what he will do about assenting to the note extension. And Mr. Gould's silence, it appears, though perfectly in order, is a bearish argument.

Work for Extra Brakemen.

A State Executive is likely to be more concerned with the attitude of labor unions toward full-crew legislation than with the arguments of the railroads. Common sense applied to much of the full-crew evil dictates repeal of the laws without regard to any other consideration than proper economy, but legislators and Executives cannot forget that the popular vote is sensitive to the rights of every man to hold a job. Perhaps something of this was in the mind of Vice President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania yesterday, when he appeared before Governor Brumbaugh to urge the Governor to sign the bill repealing the Pennsylvania full-crew law. At any rate, Mr. Atterbury based his appeal largely on a promise that no men would be thrown out of employment by his company by reason of the reduction in train crews.

"Speaking for the railroad," said Mr. Atterbury, "I take this opportunity to assure you that the deliberate purpose of the roads is to retain excess trainmen, not in their present occupations, but in useful service."

Traffic Gaining.

Mr. Atterbury said that indications point to improved business, which will make it necessary to operate more trains. This will require extra crews, and in turn will promote the men from the extra list to the regular assignment. Thus many brakemen will cease to be passengers and will become operating men. The objection to this happy solution of the problem of keeping men employed is that if the law is not repealed and business picks up, it will not only be necessary to keep all of the extra brakemen, but to take on more to handle the additional trains.

Rumors Are Heard.

A rumor helped to batter Mexican Petroleum down more than 4 points from high to low in yesterday's market. The story went about that the company's most valuable well had caught fire, and the bears, who seem to have an eye open constantly for a chance to attack this issue, brought about considerable action before the report was officially noticed in negative fashion. Other rumors were heard, the natural product of a lifeless day in the market, although traders were too cautious to attempt to reach much profit from their influence.

The Westinghouse Report.

The Westinghouse Electric Company's annual report contains information of much interest to shareholders, but the items that they would most like to know about just at this time are not included in the abstract made public this morning. These items would have to do with war orders. It is to be assumed that in the year ended March 31 the company filled contracts for supplies for the European armies, but whether large or small the statement does not say. It was after the past fiscal year ended, however, that the company became especially prominent in bidding for orders, and it is clear from what has become public in recent weeks that the figures in the next report, whatever may be set down in the text, will show the result of foreign sales in decided fashion.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

Trading Only Slightly Affected by Political Crisis.

LONDON, May 19.—Money and discount rates were easy today.

The stock market was little affected by the political crisis, and there was a good demand for short-dated gilt-edged securities and treasury bills. Oil and rubber shares showed increasing activity. Copper shares were dull and Russians ruled easy.

The American section was fairly active at a lower parity, but improved in the afternoon and finished steady. A number of dealings were made in Amalgamated Copper rights around $1.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	190,714
Same day last year	140,178
Year to date	48,231,835
Same period last year	33,089,892
Average price and change 50 stocks	66.53 + .28
Same day last year	69.22 — .20

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	33½	33¾	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅞	33½	32⅞	33⅜	+ ⅞
	14⅝	15¼	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
	45	46¼	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
	65¼	65⅝	10,830	Amalgamated Cop.	66	66½	65¼	65¼	— ⅜
	43½	43¾	600	Am. Beet Sugar	43½	44	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
	100	101	500	Am. B. S. & F. tr. r.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	— 1¼
	140	150	300	Am. B. S. & F. pf. tr.r.	140¾	140¾	140	140	— ½
	32⅝	33	4,200	Am. Can	32⅛	33⅝	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
	50	50½	700	Am. C. & Fdy	50	50½	50	50½	+ ⅞
			10	Am. Cities pf	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	...
	44½	46	600	Am Cotton Oil	44½	44½	44½	44½	...
	5½	5⅞	100	Am. H. & Leather	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
	30	30¾	300	Am. Ice Securities	30	30	30	30	...
	27	29	200	Am. Linseed pf	28	28½	28	28½	+ ½
	43	43½	600	Am. Locomotive	43½	43½	43	43	+ ⅛
	4	5	10	Am. Malt	5	5	5	5	...
	22	25	100	Am. Malt pf	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	— 1¾
	64¾	65	700	Am. Smelt & Ref	65	65⅞	64¾	64¾	+ ⅛
	102	104	100	Am Sm. & Ref. pf	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
	105¼	105½	100	Am. Sugar Refining	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¾
	118¾	119	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	119	119	119	119	...
	118½	119	25	Do. odd lot	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	...
	31⅜	31½	2,350	Anaconda Cop. Co	31½	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
	98⅜	99	700	Atch., Top. & S. F	98⅝	98⅞	98¼	98⅞	+ ½
	98¾	99¼	100	A., T. & S. F. pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	...
	43¾	44	200	Bald. Locomotive	43	43	42¾	42¾	+ ⅝
	71¾	72	1,000	Balt. & Ohio	71¾	72	71¾	72	+ ⅛
	69	70	200	Balt. & Ohio pf	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+ 1⅛
	¾	1⅛	100	Fatoplias Mining	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
	132½	134	1,800	Bethlehem Steel	132	134¾	132	133	+ 1¾
	111	111¾	100	Beth. Steel pf	111½	111¾	111½	111¾	+ ½
	86¾	89¾	100	Brooklyn R. T	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
	86⅜	86¾	10	Do. odd lot	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	...
	68	75	100	Brown Shoe pf	70	70	70	70	— 2
	68	75	10	Do. odd lot	73	73	73	73	...
	67⅝	67¾	8,300	Butte & Superior	67	68	63	67¾	+ 3⅝
	157½	158½	1,600	Canadian Pacific	157½	158	157	157¾	+ ½
	76	80	100	Case (J. I.) pf	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	— 3⅝
	35⅜	35¾	400	Central Leather Co	35⅜	35⅝	35½	35½	+ ⅛
	102	103	100	Cen. Leather Co. pf	103	103	103	103	+ 1¾
	40¾	41¼	3,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	42½	42½	40¾	41	— 2¾
	28¼	29⅜	100	Chicago G. W. pf	29	29	29	29	+ 1⅛
	88½	89	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	89	89¼	89	89	+ ½
	22	22¼	1,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac	22	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
	42¾	42¾	2,300	Chino Copper	42	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ⅛
	122	124	100	Consolidated Gas	123	123	123	123	— ¼
	22⅞	23	1,100	Crucible Steel	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
	114¾	115	5	Detroit Edison Co	57	57	57	57	...
			400	Del. & Hud. Pow. pf	92¼	92½	92	92	...
	25½	25⅝	4,900	Erie	25⅛	25½	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
	39¾	40⅝	500	Erie 1st pf	40⅝	40¾	40	40	+ ¼
	202½	206	50	General Chemical	205¼	205¼	205¼	205¼	...
	150¾	151	100	General Electric	150½	150½	150½	150½	+ ½
	132	135½	500	General Motors	135	135	134¾	135	+ ⅝
	41½	42½	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	42	42	42	42	...
	101¼	101½	200	Goodrich pf	101½	101¾	101½	101⅝	+ ⅛
			45	Granby Consol	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	...
	116¾	117¼	100	Gt. Northern pf	117	117¼	116⅝	117¼	+ ¾
	31	32	400	Gt. North. ore ctfs	32	32		31⅞	+ ¼
	56⅞	57¼	1,100	Guggenheim Expl	57⅜	57½	57	57	+ ¼
	105	107	100	Illinois Central	106	106	105	106	+ ⅜
	28⅝	29	2,100	Inspiration Copper	29	29	28	28⅞	+ ⅛
	20¼	20¼	5,000	Int.-Met. V. T. ctfs	20⅞	21	20	20¼	— ⅞
	70	70½	500	Int.-Met. pf	70½	70⅜	69	69	— 1½
	26¼	26½	600	Kansas City So	26½	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ¼
	123	123½	68	Kings Co. E.L. & P.	123	124	123	124	...
	107	110	50	Kresge (S.S.) Co. pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	...
	100	101	200	Laclede Gas	100	100½	100	100½	+ 1½
	140	142	100	Lehigh Valley	140	140	140	140	— ½
	115½	117	100	Louis. & Nashville	116	116	116	116	+ 2½
	38⅝	39	500	Maxwell Motors	38¾	39	38¾	39	+ ½
	81¼	84½	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	81	81⅞	81	81¼	+ ½
	32½	33	700	Max. Motors 2d pf	32⅝	33	32⅝	33	+ ½
	65½	66	26,500	Mexican Petroleum	67½	68¾	64½	65⅜	— 1⅝
	78	79	300	Mex. Petroleum pf	75⅝	79	75⅛	79	— 4
	23⅝	23¾	800	Miami Copper	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
	10⅝	11	8,700	Missouri Pacific	11¼	11⅜	10¼	11	— 1
	48½	49	100	Montana Power	48½	48¾	48½	48¾	+ ¼
	116½	122	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	118	118	118	118	+ ¼
	14½	15½	100	Nat. Enam & St	15	15	15	15	+ ½
	56⅝	58	500	Nat. Lead Co	57½	58½	57½	57½	+ 1¼
	109	112	40	Nat. Lead Co pf	109	109	109	109	...
	6½	7	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ½
	14	14½	100	Nev. Consol. Copper	14	14	14	14	...
	61¾	62¾	800	N. Y. N. H. & H	61½	62¼	61¼	62¼	+ ½
	102	104	100	Norfolk & Western	102	102	102	102	+ 1
	73½	74½	400	North American	73½	74	73½	74	+ 2
	103¾	104½	1,600	Northern Pacific	103¾	104¼	103¼	104	+ ¼
	91	94	10	Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf	91	91	91	91	...
	106¾	107	800	Pennsylvania R. R	107⅛	107⅛	106⅞	106⅝	— ⅛
	20½	21	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	21	21	21	21	+ 1
	153⅝	153½	3,500	Pressed Steel Car	42	43⅞	42	43½	+ 1½
	95	98	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	95⅛	95¼	95⅛	95⅞	— 1⅞
	153⅝	155	300	Pullman Company	153½	153⅝	153¼	153⅜	...
	153⅜	155	25	Pullman C., odd lot	154	154	154	154	...
	27	28½	100	Ry. Steel Spring	28	28	28	28	— 1
	22½	22⅝	1,300	Ray Consol. Copper	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
	142¼	142⅝	11,400	Reading	142	142⅝	141⅞	142⅜	+ ¼
	26½	26¾	100	Republic Iron & St.	26½	26½	26½	26¾	...
	½	⅝	1,500	Rock Island Co. pf	½	½	½	½	...
	⅝	¾	50	R. I. C. pf., odd lot	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
	4⅜	5	100	Rumely (M.) pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
	4½	4¾	300	St. L. & San Fran	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
	86¾	87	2,800	Southern Pacific	86⅝	87⅛	86⅝	86⅞	+ ⅛
			26	So. Pac. Tr. repts	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	...
	16⅛	16¾	500	Southern Railway	14½	14¼	14⅛	16⅛	— ¼
	53	54	100	Southern Ry. pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ 1¾
	49	50	100	Standard Milling	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
	64	64½	900	Studebaker Co	64	64⅜	64	64½	+ ⅛
	32½	32½	1,200	Tennessee Copper	32⅜	33	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
	98	98	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	98	98	98	98	...
	124	124⅛	11,100	Union Pacific	123⅝	124½	123⅝	124⅛	+ ⅜
	16¼	17¼	500	United Rys. Invest	16¼	17	16	16¾	— 1¼
	32	33	1,200	United Rys. Inv. pf	31	33	31	32	— 2
	60	60½	100	U. S. Rubber	60½	60½	60	60	...
	52⅜	52½	33,400	U. S. Steel	52	52⅝	52	52½	+ ½
	105	105¾	740	U. S. Steel pf	106	106	105	105	— 1
	63⅞	63⅞	1,000	Utah Copper	63¾	64½	63½	63⅞	+ ⅜
	½	⅝	2,300	Wabash	½	½	½	½	...
	¾	1	1,700	Wabash pf	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	...
	64¾	66	1,000	Western Union Tel	65	65	65	65	+ ⅛
	88½	88½	10,100	Westing. E. & M	87½	88¾	87½	88⅝	+ 1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2½
Ninety days	2⅛@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2⅜@3	5 and 6 mos.	3¼@3½
90 days	2⅜@3	8 and 10 mos.	3⅜@4
4 mos	2¾@3	11 and 12 mos.	3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

4 months	3@3½	6 months	3½@4
60 to 90 days			3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months	4	6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.78¾	$4.78⅛	$4.78⅛
Cables	4.79⅛	4.79⅛	4.79⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.78⅛	$4.79⅛
Paris	5.30¾	5.30¼
Berlin	.82⅛	.82⅝
Austria	15.50	15.55
Russia	29.50	29.50
Switzerland	5.29¾	5.29¼
Scandinavia	29.95	26.00
China—		
Hongkong	44.45	44.30
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	...
Greece	5.27	5.26
Holland	.39⅞	39⅞—⅜
India—		
Bombay	33.00	...
Calcutta	33.00	...
Italy	5.87	5.86½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.10
Rio	25.00	25.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.76⅝	$4.75	$4.76	$4.74⅞

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $286,188,771; balance, $16,830,498; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $65,356.

The local banks have gained $963,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres; Boston, par; Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 6.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 25⅛, off 1-16d; New York, 49¼c, off ⅛.

Heavy Trading on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, MAY 19—Trading was heavy on the Bourse to-day. Three per cent. rentes 72 francs, 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 73 centimes.

$30,000,000 BONDS AMSTER'S R. I. PLAN

Would Pay $11,000,000 Short-Term Notes and Leave Working Capital.

OBJECTIONS COME AT ONCE

Fixed Charges Would Be Increased, Critics Say — Assessment of $40 on Stock Is Probable.

A proposal to avoid an assessment on the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, now in receivership, by issuing $30,000,000 of collateral trust bonds was made yesterday by N. L. Amster, Chairman of the minority stockholders' protective committee. Mr. Amster said that if the so-called Reid-Moore interests and other interests associated with the Rock Island were to take a pro rata share of such bonds his committee would do likewise and thus assure the success of the plan.

It is proposed, by this plan, to secure the $30,000,000 collateral trust bonds with an equal amount of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway's first and refunding 4 per cent. bonds, now selling around 66, and $30,000,000 of other first mortgage and terminal bonds. The plan calls for the payment of the company's $11,000,000 short-term notes with the proceeds. According to Mr. Amster there would then be available as a cash working capital between $13,000,000 and $15,000,000, depending on the price to be paid for the new bonds.

The Amster plan was not favorably received at the railway company's offices, nor by others interested in Rock Island reorganization. It implied an increase of fixed charges, it was pointed out, and the postponement of the "inevitable real reorganization."

"Mr. Amster has criticised the management of the Reid-Moore interests because this management has increased the floating indebtedness and the fixed charges to the point where the credit of the railway company became impaired," said one of the men who is working on an independent plan of reorganization. "Now he is proposing to do just what he criticised the Reid-Moore interests for doing. He would issue bonds for which the railway would obviously have to pay a very high rate of interest and he would thus increase the fixed charges. This is not a solution of the Rock Island's problems. The plan, if carried out, would simply mean the continuance of the hand-to-mouth financing which has been so costly to the Rock Island."

Reorganization of the Rock Island, it appears, will not be accomplished for many months. The various protective committees which have been formed for the stock and bonds have not yet engaged in conferences and no definite plan has been formulated by any of them. It appears certain from a canvass of the various committees, however, that the plan to be promulgated by the majority stockholders will call for an assessment of about $40 a share on the stock. Such an assessment would raise about $30,000,000, the amount necessary, it is contended, to rehabilitate the railway property.

WESTINGHOUSE REPORT OUT

Annual Statement Shows Increase in Unfilled Orders.

Gross sales of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in the year ended March 31 amounted to $33,671,485, as compared with $43,733,646 the year before. From this total $2,009,744 was saved as net income available for dividends, against $4,058,809 in 1914. Holders of preferred and common stock received $1,707,230 in dividends, and as the profit and loss account was charged with $444,498 for depreciation and adjustments and $126,257 for miscellaneous reserves, the net revenue was not sufficient by $268,000 to offset debits against it. The total surplus at the end of the year was $7,473,411, as compared with $7,650,130 twelve months before.

The value of unfilled orders, as set forth in a summary of the annual report issued yesterday, was $8,951,410 on March 31. On that date of 1914 they amounted to $7,951,355. The average number of employes during 1915 was 15,145, against an average of 18,635 in 1914.

The Chairman, Guy E. Tripp, informs stockholders that the sale of the French branch to the British branch of the Westinghouse interests was completed in the year. The Italian branch is now controlled also by the English Westinghouse concern. The large reduction in sales, said Mr. Tripp, was largely caused by a strike of more than a month's duration last Summer at the main works in East Pittsburgh.

PROTECTED IN CHENEY SUIT.

Columbia Trust Company Reassures Its Depositors.

To reassure its depositors and stockholders concerning the effect of the suit which has been brought against it in the Federal District Court by Benjamin F. Cheney, the Columbia Trust Company yesterday issued this statement:

The Columbia Trust Company is fully protected with respect to the suits against Benjamin F. Cheney and his counter claims in connection with the American Silk Company and Northeastern Cuba Railroad Company underwritings, which affect reserved assets of the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

At the time the Knickerbocker was merged with the Columbia Trust Company, assets of a book value of about $3,000,000 were set aside by the Knickerbocker in trust to meet any such lawsuits and other contingencies, the balance to be liquidated and distributed among the Knickerbocker stockholders. Thus the trust company can suffer no loss from these suits irrespective of their merits, and is made a party to them technically as the legal successor of the Knickerbocker.

The amount of the claim made by Mr. Cheney is about $270,000, and it concerns transactions which he had with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which the Columbia Trust Company took over.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.97	70.11	70.36	+ .15
Industrials	83.03	82.41	82.71	+ .42

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 12	69.06	67.54	67.88	— .10
May 13	67.60	66.55	66.75	—1.13
May 14	66.41	64.21	64.62	—2.13
May 15	66.10	65.10	65.77	+1.15
May 17	67.38	66.53	66.97	+1.20
May 18	68.74	66.07	66.25	— .72
May 19	66.80	66.26	66.53	+ .28

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
May to date	72.94	May 1	64.14	May 10	66.53
May, 1915	73.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	78.26	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	60.53
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 28	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
6s	Sept., 1916	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
6s	Sept., 1917	104	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4½s	March, 1963	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4½s	May, 1957	103⅝	104⅛	103⅝	104⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	103⅝	104⅛	103⅝	104⅛
4½s	May, 1917	100⅛	101	100⅛	101
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	100⅛	
4½s	March, 1904	99⅝	100	99¾	100
4½s	March, 1962	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	99¾	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4½s	March 1930-60	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	May, 1950	96

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49 WALL STREET

Atlantic & Birmingham Construction Company

The undersigned, The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor Trustee under an agreement dated April 30, 1910, between Atlantic & Birmingham Construction Company and the Trust Company of America, Trustee, gives notice that default having occurred in the payment at maturity of the principal of the joint notes of Atlantic & Birmingham Construction Company and Atlantic, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Company, issued under said agreement of April 30, 1910, the undersigned on June 23rd, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will sell at public auction the following securities, being part of the collateral held by the undersigned as trustee under the agreement above mentioned:

$750,000 face value First Mortgage 5% Interim Gold Bonds of Brunswick Steamship Co., dated July 1, 1907, of the denomination of $50.000 face value each; due by their terms $50,000 face value thereof on the first day of July, 1915, and $50,000 face value thereof on the first day of July in each year thereafter to and including the first day of July, 1929, subject to prior payment as therein provided. Each of these bonds bear an endorsement by the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines of the assumption to pay the principal and interest thereof as the same may become due and payable respectively in pursuance of the contract for the purchase of the steamships covered by the mortgage; each of said bonds bear a further endorsement of the payment of the interest due January 2, 1915;

11,000 shares capital stock of the Brunswick Steamship Co. of the par value of $100 each;

40,000 shares common capital stock of the Woodward Iron Co. of the par value of $100 each;

Demand Note of the Brunswick Steamship Co., dated August 1, 1910, in the sum of $104,166.67, reduced by indorsements of payments on account of principal to $10,090.16; with interest at the rate of 5% from January 6th, 1915;

Demand Note of the Brunswick Steamship Co., dated August 1, 1910, in the sum of $4,166.67, with interest at the rate of 5% per annum from January 6th, 1915.

Dated May 18, 1915.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

COTTON IS STEADY IN NARROW MARKET

Maintains a Firm Undertone in Spite of Continued Pressure by the Bears.

GAINS 3 TO 7 POINTS NET

It Is Believed the Average Holding of Farmers Is Small, and They Are Not Eager to Sell.

In a narrow market cotton yesterday demonstrated its strong technical position by maintaining a firm undertone and advancing 3 to 7 points in the face of continued pressure. In spite of the fact that sentiment was very bearish and offerings were liberal, there was no period when the market displayed even an intimation of weakness. Liverpool was lower than due. The weather was favorable, and the weekly report from the Weather Bureau showed a continuance of favorable crop conditions. It was assumed that the entrance of Italy into the war would be given a bearish construction. Notwithstanding this, all sales were readily absorbed, and the market maintained a steady tone throughout the session.

There is a disposition to believe that the uncertainties of the present foreign political situation call for caution, and this inclination tends to produce a narrowness which for a time, at least, might produce a steady market.

Reports of crop conditions in Georgia and Alabama, as gathered by the Atlantic Compress Company, are in general agreement that the season is about fourteen days late, owing to the prolonged drought. Labor is said to be plentiful, and the acreage is described as 12 to 15 per cent. less than last year. It is believed that a good season from now on will give the crop a good start. The reports of this company cover the best producing sections of Georgia and Alabama.

The summary of the weekly weather report was as follows: "The week was the most favorable of the season to date in all portions of the cotton belt. Good rains occurred in the more eastern districts, where lack of rain had retarded germination, while in the more western districts, where wet weather had delayed planting, the week was most favorable, and both planting and replanting were largely completed. Satisfactory growth is reported in the southern districts to eastward of the Mississippi, where cultivation is in progress; and in sections where germination had been delayed by dry weather, timely rains occurred and the crop is now coming up nicely."

Southern spot markets showed no weakness in spite of the decline in contracts. It is generally believed that the average holdings by farmers is small, and there is little inclination to sell on declines. The unsold stock at Memphis is only 49,000 bales, out of a total stock of 127,000 bales. This state of affairs and the additional fact that the prices for cotton sold through March and April were satisfactory leaves holders somewhat independent. The unsold stock is widely distributed, and the average holding is believed to be around 1,000 bales.

Weather indications pointed to somewhat unsettled conditions over the eastern belt.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 advance, 9.60 for middling upland. The range of contract prices, which closed steady, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.18	9.15	9.22@ 9.25	9.15@ 9.17
July	9.45	9.28	9.43@ 9.44	9.36@ 9.37
Oct.	9.82	9.67	9.79@ 9.80	9.73@ 9.74
Dec.	10.03	9.90	10.01@10.02	9.96@ 9.97
Jan.	10.06	9.97	10.05@10.06	10.02@10.03
March	10.28	10.20	10.28@10.30	10.25@10.26

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,943	8,916	1,050
New Orleans	1,180	2,234	6,502
Mobile	2	42	170
Savannah	706	950	2,047
Charleston	73	357	..
Wilmington	1,240	114	4
Norfolk	279	792	319

Total port receipts, 17,972 bales, against 10,443 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	67	251	6
Memphis	598	2,418	1,915
St. Louis	130	2,792	3,391
Houston	1,588	2,825	1,305

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,500 to 3,500	5,084	1,409
New Orleans	300 to 700	1,980	3,717

Total exports yesterday, 16,802 bales; so far this season, 7,592,807, against 8,445,696 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling. 1915.	Stocks. 1915.	Stocks. 1914.
665	New Orleans	9.00	283,757	145,202
25	Mobile	8.75	28,921	14,074
500	Savannah	9.25	107,794	56,264
1,168	Galveston	9.10	324,985	208,778
	Wilmington	..	48,174	15,079
289	Norfolk	9.00	64,915	34,518
553	Augusta	9.13	108,242	29,579
450	Memphis	9.12	122,373	54,805
	St. Louis	9.125	29,763	26,843
447	Houston	9.00	90,994	77,454

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points decline at 5.21 d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 45,000 bales, including 26,200 American. Closed quiet.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	Occidental Con	.19
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.07
Bullion	.01	Overman	.07
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Savage	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Sierra Nevada	.09
Hale & Norcross	.08	Union Con	.16
Mexican	.34		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.40	Comb. Fraction	.10
Jim Butler	.84	D'field Daisy	.05
McNamara	.03	D'field B. B.	.03
Midway	.16	Florence	.48
Montana	.33	G'field Merger	.26
North Star	.16	G'field C. M.	1.42½
Rescue Eula	.11	Jumbo Extension	1.15
Tonopah Extension	3.75	Lone Star	.07
Tonopah Merger	.48	Silver Pick	.08
West End	.74	Vernal	.05
		Nevada Hills	.20

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.23	Round Mountain	.41

MANHATTAN.

Booth	.46	Manhattan Con	.09
C. O. D.	.04	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10¾	11	Isabella	18⅝	18⅝
Elkton	42	44	Jackpot	6½	..
El Paso	102	107	McKinney	33	..
Findlay	4	4½	Portland	130	133
Golden Cycle	175	182	Vindicator	167	168
Gold Dollar	4	4½	Rav. B. H.	3	4
Gold Sovereign	5¼	5½			

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	107	111	106	111
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	79	80	79	80
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	150	150	150	160
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf	109	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	195	205
MacAndrews & F' pf	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	195	205	195	205
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	300	315	300	315
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	117	119	117	120

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 18.	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$724,538	$9,979,491	$184,271,028
Int. rev., ord.	2,295,013	17,251,082	287,992,879
Corpor'n and inc. tax	155,933	1,462,553	14,779,445
Miscellan'ous	179,760	3,126,841	60,683,709
Total rcts.	$3,355,265	$31,819,089	$547,697,062
Expenditures	2,300,479	36,119,967	654,213,558
Deficit	*1,054,786	4,299,938	106,516,490
*Surplus.			

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Quiet, but Prices Advance on Small Dealings—Bonds Higher.

Transactions on the outside security market yesterday amounted to 154,317 shares of stock and $191,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 19,060; railroads, 1,700; oils, 1,892, and mining, 131,665; rights, $3,200. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,600	Am. Zinc	*39½	44¾	39¼	44¾
100	Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord. Bearer	16	16	16	16
100	†Car. L. & P.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Emer. Phono.	11½	12	11¼	12
1,000	†Int. M. Mar.	⅞	1	⅞	1
500	†Int. M. M. pf.	5¼	6¼	5½	6¼
5	†Inter. Motors	13½	13½	13½	13½
10	†Inter. M. pf.	82	82	82	82
80	Kelly Sp. Tire	125	125	125	125
5	Kelly Springf. Tire n 1st pf.	82	82	82	82
1,000	Man. Transit.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	†Pyrene M. Co.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
700	Cor. of R. & H.	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
200	Sterling Gum	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,000	Un. C. S. n.	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜
10	†United Cigar S. Co. of Am.	94	94	94	94
1,500	United P. S.	3⅞	3¼	3½	3⅞
800	†World Film	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25	Buckeye P. L.	101½	100	100	— 2
10	Illinois P. L.	128	128	128	— 1
80	Indiana P. L.	95	92	92	..
1,500	Inter. Petrol.	9	9⅛	8*	+ ⅛
150	Nat. Transit.	31	30	30	— ½
41	Prairie O. & G.	305	302	303	— 2
10	Prairie P. L.	129	129	129	..
18	South. P. L.	207	205	205	..
23	S. O. of N. J.	400	397	398	— 2
50	S. O. of N. Y.	183	180	180	..
6	Union T. L.	80	79	79	+ 1
4	Vacuum Oil	199	199	199	..

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

3,000	Amal. Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
200	Texas Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

RAILROADS.

1,000	Int. Con., w. i.	24½	24½	24	24
200	Wabash, w. i.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
200	Wabash pf. (a)	45	45	45	45
300	Wabash pf. (b)	23	23	22	22

MINING STOCKS.

1,060	†Alaska J., w. i.	14	14	13⅜	13⅝
3,600	†Alta-Consol.	1	1	.98	1
11,600	*†Atlanta	33	36	33	34½
3,000	*†Big C'wood.	9	9	9	9
19,000	†Booth	41	45	41	45
350	Braden Copper	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Canada Cop.	1	1	1	1
3,750	Cashboy	7½	8	7½	8
825	†Chile Copper	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
50	Crown Reserve	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Dome Mines	13½	13½	13½	13½
1,000	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,400	†Emma Copper	32	32	32	32
200	*Florence	50	50	50	50
1,000	*†Genesee Con.	41	42	41	42
260	Goldfield Cons.	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1⅞
12,700	†Goldfield Mer.	24	28	24	26
1,000	*Great Bend	9	9	9	9
14,700	Jumbo Extension	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
100	†Kewanas	15	13	13	15
100	La Rose Cons.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	*McIntyre	43	45	45	45
550	*McKinley-Da.	27	27	26	26
100	Nev. Hills	23	23	22	22
500	New Utah B.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1½
200	Nipis. M. Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1,500	*North Star	17	17	17	17
500	Ohio Copper	¼	¼	¼	¼
7,400	†*Ore	8½	9½	8½	9
400	*Porcupine V.	52	52	52	52
1,000	†Sandstorm K.	8	8	8	8
1,000	†*Sells	28	28	28	28
7,300	†*Silver Pick	6½	8	6½	8
1,900	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
5,200	*Super. M. Co.	22½	23	22½	23
1,000	*Temiskaming	35½	35½	35½	35½
7,000	*Tono. Cash B.	7½	8¼	7½	8⅛
3,400	Tono. Exten.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
1,300	†Tono. Merger	39	40	39	40
2,100	*Tono. J. B.	83	84	83	84
10	Tono. of Nev.	7	7	7	7
2,000	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Tularosa	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,050	Tuolumne Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,400	†*Wasatch	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,700	West End Con.	74	76	74	77
5,000	*West End Ex.	5	5	4	4

BONDS.

$46,000	†Chile Cop. 7s.	112	113	112	112½
145,000	Pa. 4½s, w. i.	97½	97⅝	97¼	97⅝

Note.—Tuesday 100 Canada Copper sold at 1.

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 19. Bid.	Asked.	May 18. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Writing Paper	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord.	15¼	16½	15¼	16½
Electric Boat	72	73½	72	73½
Electric Boat pf.	98	102	98	102
Flak Tire	60	65	60	65
Inter. Steam Pump.	1	3	1	3
Inter. St'm Pump pf.	..	20	..	20
Inter. Rubber	7	7½	7	7½
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf.	115	130	115	130
Lehigh V. C. S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Marconi of America	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
McCrory Stores Corp., w. i.	51	53	51	54
New York Transp.	12½	13	12¾	13
Riker & H., new	3	3½	3	3½
Tobacco Prod., com.	51	53	52	55

RAILROAD.

Inter. Con. pf., w. i.	74	76	74	75½

MINING STOCKS.

C. O. D. Cons.	5	6	5	6
Cons. Ariz. Smelt.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Diam. Black Butte, acct. paid	3	4	3	4
Ely Consolidated	8	10	8	9
Greene-Cananea	28	30	28	30
Kerr Lake	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	4⅞
Lone Star	6	8	6	8
Standard Silver-Lead	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1½
Tonopah Mining	7	7½	6⅝	7⅛
White K. Copper pf.	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Yukon Gold Mines	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	190	200	190	210

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	99½	100¼	4.55
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.15
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅜	101¼	2.65
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '15	101	101¼	3.85
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '16	99⅜	100¼	5.80
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '17	98	98½	6.10
Argen. Gov't.	6	May 15, '20	98½	99	6.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	98⅝	99	5.05
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	97⅞	98¼	5.15
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	96⅝	96⅞	5.05
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102½	103½	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	89¾	90¼	7.75
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.20
Chi. Ei. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96½	7.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Con. Power.	6	May 1, '17	97½	98	6.30
Con. Gas, B.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.98
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	99¾	5.90
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¾	100¾	3.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99½	99¾	6.00
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	100	100⅜	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	99⅝	6.30
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	96¼	97	6.05
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	93	96	5.80
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	98½	99½	4.30
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101⅛	3.70
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	98⅜	98⅝	5.15
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.85
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100¼	3.00
Lou. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Minn. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Mo. Pacific	5	Jan., 1913	85	87	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98¾	99¼	6.40
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94½	95	8.80
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	100⅜	100⅝	2.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	99⅝	99¾	5.30
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	98	6.40
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.15
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.70
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98⅜	5.70
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98⅜	99½	6.45
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96½	97	6.10
Union Pacific	4	Mar., 1917	98⅜	98½	7.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100½	101¼	5.20
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97⅜	98⅜	5.45
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	98	99½	6.30
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¼	98¾	6.75
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.65	4.50
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.60	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	5.00	4.70
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.20	4.75
C. R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C. C. & St. L.	1915-'25	5	5.20	4.88
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.90	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.55	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'22	5	6.25	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.75	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.05	4.85
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.05	4.80
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.25
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.74	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.05	4.75
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.62	4.45
Virginian Railway	1914-'19	6	5.20	4.70

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Balto. Trust	125	125	125	125
117	Con. Coal	93	93	93	93
62	Con. Power	105	105	105	105
75	Cosden	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾
5	Fidel. & Dep.	136	136	136	136
4	Ger.-Am. Bank	109	109	109	109
26	German Bank	121½	121½	121½	121½
18	Md. Casualty	85	85	85	85
15	Md. Motor Car Ins.	100	100	100	100
15	Penn. & P.	67	67	67	67
370	Wash. Rys. & El.	22¾	23	22½	22½
15	Way. O. & G.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
27	West. Nat. Bk.	37½	37½	37½	37½

BONDS.

$2,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, J. F.	95	95	95	95
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. H.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	95	95½	95	95½
600	City Balt. 4s, '58, C. H.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '57, P. S.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Un. E. L. & P. 4½s	91½	91½	91½	91½
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½
3,000	Un. Rys. & E. Inc. 4s	59½	59½	59½	59½
1,000	W., B. & A. 5s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
175	Adventure	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼
2	Ahmeek	380	382	380	380
1,125	Alaska	33	33½	33	33⅜
75	Algomah	2⅜	3¼	2⅜	3¼
55	Allouez	52½	52½	52½	52½
224	Amalgated	66½	66½	65¾	65¾
2,425	Am. Zinc	39¾	44¾	39¾	44¾
410	Ariz. Com.	7	7¼	7	7¼
75	Butte & Bal.	3	3	3	3
17,350	Butte & Sup.	63½	68	63½	68
510	Calumet & Ar.	65	65	62¾	62¾
310	Calumet & H.	563	575	563	575
875	Copper Range	50½	50½	49⅝	50¼
50	East Butte	11½	11½	11½	11½
410	Franklin	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝
240	Granby	79	79	79	79
105	Greene-Can.	28½	28¾	28	28
150	Indiana	8	8	8	8
200	Inspiration	28½	28½	28¼	28¼
350	Mass. Consol.	13½	13½	13½	13½
280	Mayflower	5¼	5¼	5	5
25	Mohawk	68	68	68	68
35	New Arcadian	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
20	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,405	North Butte	31	31½	30¾	30¾
75	North Lake	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Osceola	77	78	77	77
100	Old Colony	4¾	5	4¾	5
165	Osceola	77	78	77	77
100	Pond Creek	14½	14½	14½	14½
70	Quincy	84½	84½	82½	82½
35	Ray Consol.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
155	Shannon	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
70	Shattuck	26½	26½	26½	26½
600	South Utah	20	20	20	20
230	St. Mary's L.	52	54	52	54
305	Superior & B.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
225	Superior Cop.	25½	28	25½	28
70	Tamarack	33¾	33¾	33¼	33½
525	Trinity	5½	5¾	5½	5½
855	U. S. Smelt.	34	36¾	34

STEEL MILLS MORE ACTIVE.

Trade Not Affected by Crisis Due to Lusitania's Sinking.

Mill activities of a number of steel companies have displayed improvement this week, according to reports from trade centres, and the possibility of serious development from the sinking of the Lusitania has apparently not affected the industry. The Iron Age says:

"It is still true that war possibilities figure but little in the steel trade. Some large negotiations have been halted for the time being and some structural contracts may be held up; but the mill operations of several companies have even been increased in the past week.

"Without going into the eventual costs of a severance with Germany, the steel trade sees large immediate demands upon it in such an event, also what would come to it from the extension of large credits by this country to the Allies.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad's orders for 14,043 cars and the indications that the distribution of 138,000 tons of rails would be made this week have had a good effect, disposing of the fear that these awards might be postponed and thus affect other railroad business.

The Iron Trade Review says:

"Possibility of a serious turn to the diplomatic relations with Germany does not had much visible effect upon the iron and steel market. In a few lines, including pig iron and structural steel, there has been some momentary pause in placing orders for future delivery, but in all products where requirements are well in hand the buying movement has not been restrained; in fact, business in some lines the past week was unusually brisk, notably in steel bars, sheets and tin plate. With the steel industry now running at 70 to 80 per cent. of capacity, it has been ascertained that export orders are furnishing about 20 per cent., or 3 to 4 per cent. better than the normal average. Recent record-breaking purchases of machine tools, mainly for war requirements, bid fair even to be exceeded by pending inquiries. One single inquiry for 4,000 machines is out, and there are a number of others aggregating well up in the hundreds.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Autosales Gum & Chocolate Company

6% Sinking Fund Bonds,

DUE MAY 1, 1931.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article VII. of the Indenture, dated May 1, 1911, securing the above bonds, that offers will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, May 28th, 1915, at the office of the undersigned, 140 Broadway, New York, for the sale of sufficient bonds at not exceeding 101½% of par and accrued interest to exhaust the sum of Fifty thousand, one hundred and forty-one dollars and forty-seven cents ($50,141.47).

Offers should be sealed and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT, GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

May 11th, 1915.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,008.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,

Trustee.

By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

New York, May 1st, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY DIVIDEND NO. 35

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, June 1, 1915. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Cheques will be mailed only to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.

May 13, 1915.

White Knob Copper and Development Co., Ltd.,

43 Cedar Street,

New York.

Third Dividend: A regular quarterly dividend of one cent on the preferred stock of the Company has been declared, payable on May 27th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 20th, 1915.

Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1915.

MARK M. SALOMON, Treasurer.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

Fiftieth Quarterly Dividend.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) payable June 25, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 3, 1915.

The transfer books will not close.

Checks for dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Office.

C. A. STERBUCK, President.

New York, May 19, 1915.

THE CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR CO.

A dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½%) has been declared on the preferred Capital Stock outstanding, payable July 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at close of business June 15, 1915, said payment being the accumulated dividend to October 1, 1914. Checks for the payment of dividend will be mailed.

Transfer books will not be closed.

A. J. AKIN, Secretary.

Dated New York, May 19, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTH WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Manitoba, Canada.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions contained in the Trust Deed, dated tenth June, 1912, and made between SOUTH WINNIPEG, LIMITED, of the one part, and NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, as Trustees, of the other part, to secure an issue of Three hundred thousand Pounds Five Per Cent. Debenture Stock and/or Bonds of the Company, a meeting of the holders of the said Debenture Stock will be held at the Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon Street, London, E. C., on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1915, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing, with or without modification, as extraordinary resolutions within the meaning of the third schedule to the said Trust Deed, the resolutions to the following effect, to the intent that the said resolutions shall be binding upon all the Debenture Stockholders, whether present or not present at such meeting, viz:

1. Modifying the rights of the Debenture Stockholders and the provisions of the Trust Deed, as follows: (a) The interest on the Debenture Stock as from the first of July, 1914, to be made payable on the one cent. per cent. per annum instead of five per cent. per annum, but such interest to be payable only to the extent that the Committee referred to below may certify that the Company has money available for such interest, any arrears of such interest to accumulate and be paid before any distribution is paid upon any shares of the Company, subject to the rights of the holders of any prior lien securities, the Company to pay to the Trustees the whole net proceeds of sale received by the Company in respect of any property or assets of the Company not required for railway with the exception only of such sums as the said Committee may from time to time permit the Company to retain, the sums so paid over to the Trustees to be applied in paying the interest on the Debenture Stock or in redeeming Debenture Stock by purchase or by drawings, as the Committee may determine; (b) With the consent of the said Committee the Company may create such further issue of securities, secured upon the whole or any part of the assets of the Company, ranking in priority to the Debenture Stock; (c) Waiving all defaults by the Company in paying the interest and in providing the sinking fund in accordance with the Trust Deed and all other defaults (if any) by the Company, and authorizing the Trustees to permit the Company to hold, realize and deal with the mortgaged premises as heretofore in the ordinary course of business, subject only to the floating charge created by the said Trust Deed.

2. Appointing a Committee for the purpose of protecting the rights and interest of the Debenture Stockholders, with all ancillary provisions and with absolute discretion to settle all matters, and to carry into effect any resolutions passed at the meeting, and finally to determine all questions that may arise out of or in connection with the said resolutions or any supplemental resolutions.

3. Authorizing the Trustees and the said Committee to concur with the Company in settling the form of and executing any supplemental trust deeds or other documents which they may consider necessary or desirable for giving effect to or embodying the intention of any resolutions passed at the meeting, with such ancillary provisions as they may respectively think expedient, and declaring that the same when executed shall be binding upon all the Debenture Stockholders.

Dated, Fourteenth day of May, 1915.

By order of the Board,

FRED T. GRIFFIN, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company at 26 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of May, 1915, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

R. C. WELT, Secretary.

COURT QUESTIONS RIGGS BANK FINE

Intimates That Penalty Imposed by Controller Was Not Warranted by Law.

GOVERNMENT RESTS CASE

Untermyer Sums Up, Denouncing Methods of Bank and Praising McAdoo's Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Judge McCoy in the Equity Division of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia indicated today in his hearing of the suit of the Riggs National Bank to enjoin certain high officers of the Treasury Department a strong belief that there was no provision of law under which John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, could impose the fine of $5,000 around which the litigation largely centers. If this should be the court's final decision, in spite of its intimation yesterday that no conspiracy between Controller Williams and Secretary McAdoo had been proved and that it had no authority to order the approval of the bank as a reserve depository, the opinion is that the bank would win the most important of its contentions and that the Controller of the Currency might be enjoined from further fines alleged to have been threatened.

The argument in court has taken a wide range, and comparatively little attention has been devoted to the specific prayers of the bill of complaint. But gradually the discussion has narrowed down to a few points, and in his closing remarks today Mr. Undermyer, for the Government, stressed the right of the Controller to ask for such reports as his discretion suggested and to penalize the bank for failure to make such reports when called for.

Here Judge McCoy indicated his doubt of the penalties cited by Mr. Untermyer applying to defaults in these special reports. Mr. Untermyer cited the provision of Section 5,211, of the Banking acts requiring at least five reports a year from each national bank, with five days after the Controller's call. In the same section, without any reference to a time limit, the Controller is further authorized to call for "special reports from any particular association (national bank) whenever in his judgment the circumstances are necessary in order to a full and complete knowledge of its condition." Section 5,212 requires from national banks reports on dividends "within ten days after declaring any dividend."

These are the only three classes of required reports. The penalties of $100 a day are imposed in Section 5,213 upon "every association (national bank) which fails to make and transmit any report required under either of the two preceding sections * * * for each day after the periods, respectively, therein mentioned." The court's point is that as no period was stipulated for the special reports, the penalties imposed did not lie for failure to make them.

The court's suggestion threw counsel for the Government into immediate confusion. Mr. Untermyer contended warmly that any reasonable meaning of the statute would require its construction on the assumption that penalties would lie as to all or "any" of the reports, and that "periods, respectively, therein mentioned" meant the periods mentioned in the Controller's demand, in this particular case a period of ten days.

Government Rests Case.

After listening to Mr. Untermyer, the court gave no intimation as to whether he had been convinced by his reasoning. It is probable that there will be no further intimation on this point until the court's final decision is announced, some time after the conclusion of the closing speech for the bank to be made tomorrow by ex-Senator Bailey. The Government rested its case today with the filing of a brief on the question of jurisdiction by Charles Warren, Assistant Attorney General, representing the Department of Justice.

As summarized by Mr. Brandeis yesterday, the bank presents four specific prayers for relief: (1) Relief from the single fine of $5,000 for failure to make a special report as to loans. (2) For relief from Controller Williams's threatened withholding of approval of the bank as a reserve institution, and Secretary McAdoo's withdrawal of Government deposits from the bank. (3) Relief from the Controller's threatened imposition of other penalties analogous to the fine of $5,000, and (4) Relief in the nature of protection from alleged threats or apprehensions.

Mr. Untermyer's argument, which occupied all of the five hours of today's session, was a clear discussion of points of law, except for bitter references to acts of the plaintiff bank, and particularly to alleged acts of Milton E. Ailes, the bank's Vice President. By an extended narrative that impressed the audience that filled the court room he sought to show that what was malice had been injected into the controversy, arose on the part of the officers of the bank when they were deprived under the present Administration of special favors, and that this malice was evident some time before Controller Williams began his interesting and sharp correspondence with the bank's officers.

"In the old days," said Mr. Untermyer, "Officers of the Treasury held heavy loans from the Riggs Bank, and it was to sever this pipe line betwen the Treasury and the Riggs Bank and the National City Bank of New York, representing the great call loan market, that Mr. McAdoo undertook the steps now complained of. This work will go down into history as a good work."

"The present Vice President of the Riggs Bank, a few days before he resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to take up his private work, deposited with the bank to which he was at once attached $2,900,000 of the Government's money without interest. I do not care to characterize that transaction. It characterizes itself. Mr. Ailes's friends say he didn't take the Government's money, that he merely transferred it from the National Bank. But if he transferred it, the money must have been put back into the National City's hands, as the total of his holdings was not reduced. And the delicacy of this performance cannot escape observation."

Praises McAdoo's Courage.

"Mr. McAdoo for the first time ordered that 2 per cent. interest should be paid by all Government depositories on the Government's money. The sole purpose was the collection of this interest from the banks. And there can be no more convincing proof of this man's unselfish and courageous patriotism than his willingness to incur the hostility of the banks by charging the banks the one cent. they paid on all deposits not from the Government.

"And this large amount of money in the City Bank was put to the worst possible use. I don't mean to say the bank's business was improper, but the money was used in the call market on speculative securities, which never should have been permitted.

"And I don't say the Riggs Bank should not have loaned money to public officers. But when the loans are to the men charged with its supervision, these loans are open to very grave misconstruction. And when these loans are made even to the Bank Examiners, who must certify whether the bank's business is straight or crooked, the bank lays itself open to more than criticism. This kind of thing is made a crime by the Federal Reserve act, and it ought to have been made a crime long ago. I don't say these Federal officers were influenced in their administration by the loans. But look at the kind of business the bank was doing? During the time of these loans it was doing things that ought never to be permitted. To have made a crime long ago, and which these things were permitted is passing away. There has been a moral revolution in this regard. But in the old days it was regarded as the duty of bank Directors to earn dividends for their stockholders by any means in sight. No bank man would dream of doing now. It was then regarded necessary to earn dividends even if loans to Government officers had to be made to accomplish it. And no one can say what services an officer of a bank in Washington could render for a bank in New York City for which he could be paid $12,000 a year by the New York institution.

"We will try to show that the animosity of these officers was not aroused by calls for information from the Controller, but began long before that. Whether this animosity arose from the curtailment of long-enjoyed special favors I cannot say. The record of this case does not disclose it, and I have no right to say."

At one point in Mr. Untermyer's argument he aroused the mild amusement of the audience by an apparent confusion of facts as to a particular account, known as the account of "Flather & Flather." Mr. Flather, who is an officer of the bank, said he had made $5,000 a year from the account, which Mr. Untermyer said had to do with stock transactions.

"Wasn't that a real estate business?" inquired the court, who has had the papers under consideration for some time.

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Untermyer, emphatically. "It was stock, wasn't it Mr. Adkins?"

Mr. Adkins, who was once an assistant Attorney General and who represents the Treasury Department in this case, replied that the account related partly to real estate transactions and partly to stock deals.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Untermyer, continuing his argument, "a combination of real estate and stock transactions."

"Arrogance" of the Bank.

Mr. Untermyer referred to the "supreme arrogance" of the bank officers in resenting interrogation as to the affairs of the bank.

"When questions were asked about this account," said Mr. Untermyer, "Mr. Flather made the very polite remark that the Controller could go to hell."

"If there is any malice in this case," said Mr. Untermyer, a little later, "the record shows where it was. These bankers have magnified a fair exercise of authority into a case of persecution."

Mr. Untermyer went at great length into the practice of the bank to secure its loans by stocks and bonds, rather than by commercial paper of the more liquid forms.

"When a bank carries $800,000 of these loans as a dead weight for twelve years, said Mr. Untermyer, "it is useless for the bank to talk about its good condition. I don't doubt the bank is largely solvent, but its assets are not sufficiently liquid."

Referring particularly to the stock of a local traction company, Mr. Untermyer said the bank had practically floated the concern. Pressed by the bank's counsel, he admitted that the traction stock had proved highly profitable, and that the stock in spite of recent depreciation was good security for a bank.

"This bank," said Mr. Untermyer, concluding a paragraph of criticism, "was saved simply by its good judgment and good luck."

Mr. Untermyer referred briefly to $17,500 of Stock Island security carried on the books of the bank as a cash item.

"A good bank," he said, "should not make such loans. But in any case the loan should appear on the books as a loan and not as cash."

The bank's protest against the removal of Government deposits from it drew Mr. Untermyer's irony.

"This bank," said Mr. Untermyer, "thinks it has a royal prerogative over public moneys, which cannot be taken from it. Blinded by passion and prejudice, its officers have set themselves to depose Mr. McAdoo, for no reason except that the czars of the bank, preempting the pipe line to the Treasury, are ready to lay hands violently on any one interrupting their tenure. Because Mr. McAdoo withdrew deposits used in this way to divert the funds where they would aid the commerce in the country, President Glover of the bank refers to 'gross discrimination' and scolded the Secretary of the Treasury as if he had been a schoolboy."

Nominated by Cotton Exchange.

The Nominating Committee of the New York Cotton Exchange has presented this ticket for the annual election June 7:

President, Henry H. Royce; Vice President, Archibald D. Gwathmey, Jr.; Treasurer, James F. Maury; Managers, Leopold S. Rache, Nathaniel C. Carpenter, J. Temple Gwathmey, Edward L. Hanemann, William L. Harriss, W. Hustace Hubbard, William P. Jenks, Walter L. Johnson, William H. Judson, John G. Lonsdale, Elwood P. McEneny, Clement Moore, George H. Shutt, Spencer Waters, and Philip B. Weld; Trustee of the Gratuity Fund, Walter G. Hubbard.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The best activity in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was early in the session. Initial prices quite generally reflected overnight gains, with moderate further improvements recorded later. Activity gradually lessened, with the market once more taking on a waiting attitude. Prices, finally, generally held quite well. Trading early in the day before, despite the uncertainty as to the attitude which Germany will take in her reply to the Wilson note.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,470	Amal. Copper...	66	66½	65¾	65¾
230	Amal. Cop. rts.	1	1⅛	1	1
40	Am. Beet Sugar	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝
320	American Can.	33¼	33½	32⅝	33½
50	Am. Car & F...	50¾	50¾	50¾	50½
100	Am. Locomo...	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
170	Am. Smelting..	64⅝	65¾	64⅝	65¼
10	Anaconda Cop.	31½	31½	31½	31½
20	Balt. & Ohio..	71⅜	72	71⅜	72
50	Beth. Steel..	97⅝	98¾	97⅝	98¾
20	Cent. Leather..	35⅞	35½	35⅝	35⅝
140	Ches. & Ohio...	41½	41½	40¾	41
10	C., R. I. & P..	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
40	Col. Fuel & I..	25½	25¾	25⅛	26
710	Erie 2d....	25⅛	25⅝	25	25¼
10	Goodrich Co....	42	42	42	42
20	Gt. North'n ore	31½	31½	31½	31½
10	Gt. North'n pf.	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
10	Inspiration Cop.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1,510	Inter.-Met.	20⅝	21	20	20⅝
20	Inter.-Met. pf..	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
20	Kan. City So..	26½	26½	26¼	26¼
1,210	Mexican Pet....	67⅝	68½	64⅝	66
710	Mo. Pacific....	11¾	11¾	10¾	10¾
10	Nat. Lead.....	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜
10	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
20	Pennsylvania...	106⅛	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞
40	Pres. Steel Car.	48½	48½	47¾	47¾
4,080	Reading.....	142⅝	143	142	142⅝
80	Southern Pac..	87⅛	87⅜	86⅝	86⅞
10	Southern Ry....	16½	16½	16½	16½
10	Studebaker Co.	64½	64½	64½	64½
90	Tenn. Copper..	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
1,910	Union Pacific..	124½	124⅝	123⅝	124
60	U. S. Rubber..	60½	60¾	60	60
6,480	U. S. Steel....	52½	52	52	52½
290	Utah Copper...	63¾	63¾	63¾	63⅝
10	Wabash pf....	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
30	West. Tel.	65	65	65	65
820	Westing. El...	87⅞	88⅝	87⅞	88⅛

20,800 MINING STOCKS.

1,800	Atlanta.....	.33	.36	.33	.36
1,300	Booth.....	.43	.43⅛	.43	.43⅛
500	Elkton.....	.43	.43	.43	.43
1,100	Gold. Merger...	.24	.25	.24	.25
2,200	Jumbo Ext....	1.12½	1.25½	1.12½	1.22½
1,000	North Star.....	1.16½	1.16½	1.16½	1.16½
200	Portland.....	1.27½	1.27½	1.27½	1.27½
500	Round Mt.....	.43	.43	.43	.43
300	Tonopah Ext..	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½
500	Pono, Merger...	.39	.39	.39	.39
400	West End.....	.75	.76	.75	.76

9,800

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

15 shares Buckeye Pipe Line Co., $50 each, $101.50 per share.

11 shares Eureka Pipe Line Co., $100 each, 219.

12 shares New York Transit Co., $100 each, 205½.

21 shares National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $25 each, 120.

4 shares Pacific Bank, $50 each, 201.

$349,500 Western Land and Power Co. first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due July 15, 1926; January, 1912, coupon, $125.

$15,000 second mortgage made by Maude Brevoort Barclay (formerly Maud Brevoort Prentice) to Sarah A. Brevoort, covering 25 and 27 Third Av. and 3 St. Mark's Place, City of New York, dated March 24, 1913; interest 6 per cent. and duly assigned, $275.

For Account of the Astor Trust Co., Executor.

5½ shares Mexican Timber Field Co., $100 each; 15 shares Sierra Madre Development Co., $100 each; 10 shares Chihuahua and Sinaloa Development Co., $100 each; 40 shares Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway common voting trust certificates, $100 each; 100 shares Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway preferred voting trust certicates, $100 each; 100 shares International Construction Co., United States Mortgage and Trust Co. certificate of deposit, $100 each, $50 lot.

$10,000 Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway first mortgage fifty-year 4 per cent. bonds, Columbia Trust Co. certificate of deposit, $1,240 lot.

$72,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 1948, Knickerbocker Trust Co. certificate of deposit, $280 lot.

250 shares Greenfield Paper Bottle Co. common, $100 each, $20 lot.

7,500 shares Horn Silver Mining Co., $25 each, $475 lot.

160 shares Silver Link Mining Co., $100 each, $10 lot.

600 shares Alexandria Water Co., $100 each, $5.

$351 judgment against Elmer Isenberg and Ira J. Isenberg, $3.

$250 bond and mortgage of Thomas G. Estef on property situated on Main St., Borough of Alexandria, Huntington, Penn., 4 per cent., due June 28, 1907, $3.

$2,500 promissory note of Adam J. Latta, due July 6, 1912, $16.

VANDERBILT ESTATE FACES TAX TANGLE

State Ready to Fight Any Contention That Capitalist Was Non-Resident.

LEVY $1,600,000, OR MORE

Different Publications Give Home as Here or Newport—Precedent in F. T. Martin Case.

S. C. Carlton, attorney representing State Controller Eugene M. Travers, said yesterday that New York State would undoubtedly lose at least $1,600,000, and possibly $3,000,000, transfer taxes on the estate of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, if it was proved that Mr. Vanderbilt's legal residence was at Oakland, his farm at Newport, R. I., instead of at the Vanderbilt Hotel, as it is given in the New York City directory.

The State Controller will refuse to waive any notice that Mr. Vanderbilt was a non-resident of this State, when the executors of the will apply to him for permission to collect dividends, find bank deposits or take charge of any other property of the estate. This will bring the question up formally before Lafayette B. Gleason, attorney for the State Controller in New York, and his assistant, Mr. Carlton.

Mr. Carlton explained that if the Vanderbilt estate was appraised at $40,000,000, the transfer tax would amount to $1,600,000, but that the estate might mount to an aggregate much in excess of $40,000,000. He said he had shown that the estate of Frederick Townsend Martin was to be taxed under the New York State law, although the executors, represented by their attorney, John B. Pine, had stated that Mr. Martin's residence was in Paris, France. Mr. Carlton looked up "Who's Who in America" for 1912-1913 and found Mr. Martin's residence given as at the Knickerbocker Club in this city. He then procured a photograph of Mr. Martin's O. K. of the article in the publication stated.

F. T. Martin's Residence.

The attorney for the State even went further. He communicated with the Commissioner of Jurors here, and learned that Mr. Martin had given his residence at that official's office, as at the Hotel Plaza. Mr. Martin claimed exemption from jury duty, Mr. Carlton said, on the ground he had served his time with the Tenth Regiment and was honorably discharged. The lawyer had Mr. Martin identified by the clerks in the Commissioner of Jurors's office by showing them a picture of him in his book, "The Passing of the Idle Rich."

Mr. Carlton pointed out that the question of taxing non-residents' estates here had caused the State Controller's office much annoyance. The Fifth Avenue residence of ex-Senator W. A. Clark of Montana could not be taxed under the present transfer tax statute, which exempts intangible property of non-residents. The Waclark Realty Company owned the house, the lawyer said, and Mr. Clark owned the stock or intangible property. If Mr. Clark died a non-resident no tax could be placed on the house.

Mr. Carlton said there was an amendment to the transfer tax law, awaiting the signature of Governor Whitman, which would remedy this defect. The new law, though, would not apply to Mr. Vanderbilt's estate.

The lawyer for the State Controller will find that the publication upon which he relied partly to ascertain the residence of Mr. Martin, "Who's Who in America," 1912-1913, gives Mr. Vanderbilt's home as "Oakland, Newport, R. I." This would make all the securities and other intangible properties exempt from any transfer tax because they could not be taxed in this State, and there is no impost on such properties under the laws of Rhode Island.

Newport or New York?

The Social Register gives Mr. Vanderbilt's residence as the Vanderbilt Hotel. "Who's Who in New York" for 1914 gives both places as his residence, while "Who's Who in America," for 1914-1915 gives his "home, Oakland, Newport, R. I." "Who's Who" for 1915 gives his "address, Newport, R. I."

H. B. Anderson, attorney for Mr. Vanderbilt's estate, refused to say whether his friend had been a non-resident of this State. He took occasion to deny a rumor that there was any thought of a contest of the will by Mr. Vanderbilt's first wife, who was Miss Elsie French.

The City Record in its list of assessed valuations for 1914 shows that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt paid taxes on the Vanderbilt Hotel as its owner and that its assessed valuation was then $2,950,000. This piece of realty will be taxed anyway, whether he was a resident of this State or Rhode Island, provided it is not owned by a realty company the stock of which was owned by Mr. Vanderbilt.

The Vanderbilt will is to be filed within a week, Mr. Anderson said.

SEEKS H. B. BALDWIN'S WILL

Safe Deposit Box of Lusitania Victim Will Be Opened.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday signed an order permitting Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr., to open a safety deposit box in the Grand Central Branch of the Corn Exchange Safe Deposit Company, in an effort to find the will of his brother, Harry B. Baldwin, who, together with his wife, Mrs. Mary N., was lost on the Lusitania. The box is in the joint names of husband and wife.

The brother of the deceased recites in his application that Harry was a member of Austin Baldwin & Co., freight contractors, at 116 Broad Street, when he left for Europe on the Lusitania. Mr. Baldwin also recites that he has communicated with Ambassador Page, officials of the Cunard Line, and the steward of the ship who had charge of his brother's and sister-in-law's berths, and that the bodies have not been found.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Henry C. Phipps was elected a Trustee of the New York Trust Company yesterday to fill a vacancy.

Employes of the National Park Bank have organized a club with 235 members, to be known as the Park Bank Club. W. T. Ames is President.

The Dome Mines Co., Limited, is offering to shareholders for subscription 50,000 shares of stock at par, $10 a share. Shareholders of record June 25 will be entitled to subscribe on the ratio of one new share to each block of seven shares held.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eight roads	$3,284,910	+	$204,598
Six roads	3,795,991	—	1,053,740
Total (14 roads)	7,080,901	—	849,142

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND reports for the quarter ended March 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross revenue.	972,970	834,311	138,659
Oper. exp....	506,106	642,064	*135,961
Net	469,867	192,247	277,620
Taxes	43,032	34,616	8,416
Net after tax..	426,835	157,631	269,254
Other income..	19,352	20,373	*1,021
Total income..	446,217	178,004	268,213
Int., rent, &c.	244,862	240,784	4,078
Sur. aft. chgs.	201,355	†62,780	264,135

*Decrease. †Deficit.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY OF BUFFALO for three months ended March 31—

Oper. revenue..	1,550,551	1,537,592	12,959
Net after tax..	497,826	458,815	39,011
Gross income..	504,060	463,460	40,620
Int., rent, chgs.	179,788	139,668	39,620

YOGI HAD NOTES OF WOMEN.

Samri Bill Ellis Held in $5,000 for Having Narcotics.

Detectives examined yesterday the books, false-bottom trunks containing narcotics and other articles found in the apartment of Samri Bill Ellis, or Charles Balwan, at 111 West 104th Street after his arrest on Tuesday night, and in a notebook found many jottings of a personal nature about wealthy women. It is believed that this information, supposed to have been obtained from cosmetics by Samri Bill, was to have been made use of in the event of a slump in the drug-selling business, driving the former Yogi back into the profession of palm reading and clairvoyance.

Some of Samri's entries were:

Very jealous. Married. — yes. Has a rich uncle, Charlie—he is quite old, she is the heir. He lives in West Seventy-second Street.

She has one brother who does not speak to her—he married against her wishes with the wrong girl. Her pal is Mrs. —. Her maiden name was Miss —. Banquet. Engagement to marry.

An entry following the name of a woman living in West Seventy-fifth Street noted that she was:

Widow—has a young daughter. Very wealthy. Loves —. Was in Europe—gave information to George —.

Literary—writer. Forged checks; seek revenge.

The detectives withheld names and addresses of the persons referred to in the notes. In another book were the names of about 100 men well known along Broadway. Opposite each name was a sort of code sign. Samri Bill, when questioned, positively refused to explain the meaning of these signs.

"Big people, many of whom reach very high, are with me in this," Samri confided to Detectives Riley and Finan, "but I can't afford to tell who they are."

Samri was arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan in the West Side Court charged with having narcotics in his possession and was held in $5,000 bail for further examination tomorrow.

Agree on Cleveland Station.

Officials of the New York Central Lines and the Pennsylvania Railroad and Mayor Newton D. Baker of Cleveland agreed in conference with A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, at the Grand Central Terminal, yesterday, on the plan for a new Union passenger station at Cleveland as a part of the civic improvements on the lake front. Engineers were instructed to provide additional data for consideration at the next conference, in Cleveland, concerning the titles involved in the proposed transfer of land for the site of the station, which is to be bought by the roads.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

STERN & FRANCES.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Gustav Stern, trading as Stern & Frances, manufacturer of costumes, dresses, and suits at 31 and 33 East Thirty-second Street.

MONARCH PIANO PLAYER AND ROLL COMPANY, manufacturer of piano players and rolls, at 138 West Forty-second Street, has assigned to Jonah J. Goldstein. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it. Liabilities are said to be $10,000 and assets $6,000.

PERCIVAL K. FROWERT of 128 Riverside Drive, manager and President of an advertising agency, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $14,853 and no assets.

ANTHONY JOYCE, salesman at 1,196 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,114.

HELEN MILLER of 65 IRVING PLACE, formerly a boarding house keeper, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $17,885 and no assets.

JOHN UHL, grocer of 2,062 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,876 and assets $2,344.

ISIDOR KURTIN, formerly of Kurtin & Safren at 162 Reade Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,141 and assets $695.

DAVID H. HUNT of White Plains has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,076 and no assets.

I. KLEIN & SON, dealers in clothing at 173 Stanton Street and 114 Ridge Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $6,384 and assets $2,200.

ABRAHAM LEVY, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 844 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,499 and assets $3,517.

RIMBACH & BUGLI, manufacturers of combs at 239 Fourth Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities $16,095 and assets $2,744.

RELIABLE GAS LAMP COMPANY of 159 Bowery has filed schedules showing liabilities $9,111 and assets $4,546.

HERMAN CHERTOCK, dealer in dry goods at Pawling, has filed schedules showing liabilities $6,340 and assets $3,271.

MATIS HARRIS, dry goods jobber at 89 Eldridge Street, has assigned to Nathaniel Wishf.

SAMUEL REDFORD, grocer and delicatessen at 1,349 St. Nicholas Avenue, has made an assignment to Lester W. Meyers.

SAUL E. ROGERS has been appointed temporary receiver for the Century Opera Company by Judge Greenbaum of the Supreme Court in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the company brought by the Directors. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $5,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—Bankruptcy proceedings were instituted today against Peter Bowers, trading under the firm name of Smith & Murray, proprietors of one of the largest department stores in Springfield. The petitioning creditors and their claims are: W. L. Peloneky, Boston, $80; Elite Mfg. Co., Boston, $70; Washington Skirt Co., Boston, $64; Horace J. H. Sears, an assigned claim of Burton Brothers, New York, $299, and William J. Sullivan, an assigned claim of Cheney Brothers, New York, $184. They allege as an act of bankruptcy that the company transferred portions of its property to certain creditors with the intention of preferring them over others.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill. — Joseph A. Sternberger, cloaks and suits; involuntary petition filed in behalf of the Philip Browes Company of New York; liabilities and assets not estimated.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Aston, William K.—M. G. Palliser, $875.89.

Breuvhaud, Jules—National Surety Co., $2,296.04.

Barker, William—Pendleton Bros., $281.01.

Blank, Samuel, and Jacob Slavin—Rollins Mfg. Co., $204.57.

Brady, Joseph L.—American Slicing Machine Co., $116.91.

Berkowitz, Isaac L.—J. Spielman, $138.53.

Brewster, Edgar—G. McKesson et al., $167.04.

Business Women's Hotel Co.—Stern Bros., $318.07.

Botirnick, Nathan, et al.—J. Pirone, $220.41.

Bachhurst, George—I. R. Broadhurst, $750.

Barranger, Retta H.—James Butler, Inc., costs, $118.38.

Bergkamp Realty Corp., Bergkamp Realty Co., and George B. Bergemkamp—Renner, $7,171.84.

Chal

COURT CALENDARS.

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Freeman‹US.
Penn Steel Co‹NYC Ry.
Kennedy‹Unit Cork Co.
Victor Co‹Straus.
Re Linck Const Co.
Roberts‹Anderson.
Read Mach Co‹Jaburg.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, D. J.—Court Room 407, 4th Fl., P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

De Rubes‹Willis Co.
Rund‹Beler Water Heater Co.
Babcock & Wilcox Co ‹Power Spec Co.
Power Spec Co‹Babcock & Wilcox Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg.—At 10 A. M.—Admiralty.

Mudson Nav Co‹SS Iroquois.
Burrows‹Tug H B Keene.
Ocean SS Co‹Corn Products Mfg Co.
Dickinson‹Tugs G H Keller, &c.
Weehawken D D Co‹ Scow J J F No 3.
Beard‹Lighter S L Saville.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations, at 9:30 A. M.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
Marconi‹Atlantic Com Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Dangler‹Nat Surety Co
People‹Thomas.
Stern‹Romberg.
Lopez‹Linch.
Croton Falls Const Co ‹CNY.
Ferris‹McClenehan.
Gressing‹Musical Instruments Sales.
Richmond Light & RR Co‹McCall.
O'Neill‹Goodman Con.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Durant.
Letuchy‹Letuchy.
Canty‹Kelly.
Boehm‹L. I RR.
Re Gluck (Lightill.)
Bennert‹Welsbecker (2.)
Luppin‹Jacob Ruppert
Mayer‹Same.
Grant True Blues Loyal Orange Lodge ‹McAllister.
Phillipson‹Smith (2.)
Re Everitt.
Du Bois‹Schreiner.
Cutter‹N Y Fire Ins Exchange.
People, &c‹D Villers.
Oppenheimer‹CNY.
Gilmore‹Clarke.
Schmitt‹Harwood Barley Mfg Co.
Saimon‹Colonial Mantel & Ref Co.
Samuels‹Agricultural Ins Co.
Lamberti‹Lamberti.
City R E Co‹Sterck.
Boylston‹Boylston.
Adamski‹Sejman.
Garretson‹CNY.
Solomon‹Bernstein.
Olsen‹Sears.
Brown, Jr‹Schattman.
Re Glassman‹Solinsky.
Re Cornak Glove Co (Siegel.)
McCausland‹Mathews.
Ryan‹Ellisdale.
Whitson‹Whitson.
Skinner‹O'Farrell.
Lawyers Mtg Co‹same
Re Kessler.
Re Wiligus Realty Co.
Meyer‹Gancedo.
Schilt‹Abrams.
Martin‹Simon.
Ebling Brewing Co‹ Weiser.
Margulevsky‹ Glickman.
Public Ser Tel Co‹ Empire City Subway
Willner‹Rosofsky.
Stockum‹Lambert Hoisting Eng Co.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Doctor‹Hughes.
Bondy‹Robinson.
Blumberg‹Cordas.
Rankin‹Rankin.
Ennis‹Ennis.
Am Wet Wash Ldry Co‹Cooperman.
Weiss‹Weiss.
Burns‹Walter.
Alten Co‹Dolban & Co.
Froelich‹Froelich.
Noble‹Hinds.
Schneider‹Schneider.
Demurrer:
Kidder‹Adrian Petrol.
Preferred causes:
Delahunty‹O'Leary.
Man Mtg Co‹Edwind.
Barclay‹Barclay.
Undefended divorces:
Jacobson, North, Hepner, Jeck.
General calendar:
D'Anci‹Saetta.
Schnurmacher‹Rubin.
McNulty Bros‹Ford.
Ferrone‹Ferrone.
Le Boutillier‹ Kosofsky.
Seymour‹Thomas.
Stewart Iron Wks‹ Ocean View Cemet.
Hoffman‹Fleischman Bros.
Gilbert‹McNulty.
Kelsey‹Gibson.
Same‹Barbey.
Robertson‹Houss.
Hartman‹Hartman.
Wuerst‹Wuerst.
Britt‹Keyrouse.
O'Donnell‹same.
Harrison‹Harrison.
Lee‹28th St & 7th Av
Rennert‹Lobel Theatre
Albers‹Kursheedt.
Wessels‹Typewriter S Key Co.
Hawkins‹MacDonald.
Casazzi‹Bolognesi.
Carvalho‹Sudderly.
Herbert‹World Film Corp'n.
Architects & Builders Co‹Hebron.
Columbia Paper Box Co.‹Isick.
Markow‹Masor.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on:

PART VII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Finck‹Ziegler.
Wardwell‹Miller.
Graham‹Van Tassell.
Van Lennep‹Dekker.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10: 30 A. M.—Recess.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued.—Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Perston‹Bonn, (2.)
D'Alessandro‹same.(2.)
Perston‹same.
McAllister‹Munson SS Line.
De Frisco‹Brendgen.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Taparowski‹Greeley Sq Hotel
Chiller‹Goldstein.
Amato‹Hopper.
Frank‹Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Mahoney‹NY Rys.
Callahan‹McGovern.
De Leva‹NY C & H R RR.
Quinn‹Staten Isl R T Co (2.)
Gross‹Vogel Co
Scarpinato‹Cosgrove Co.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Merritt‹Slade, Jr.
Von Wannenhein‹NY Stock Yards.
Mylonas‹N Y Rys.
Scherer‹Jacobs.
Van Saun‹Cons Gas.
Murray‹N Y Rys.
Dorland‹CNY.
Lyman‹Mundet.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ca Croix‹Hartman.
Katz‹Baxers & Cons Comp Yeast Co.
Meyer‹NY Rys.
McManus‹Craw Cont.
Von Nostitz‹N Braid Mills.
Hofberg‹Douglas.
Billek‹Gollick & Smith
Randle‹Brown.
Meyerowitz‹Schinsky.
Clear.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Brown‹Degnon Cont.
McMahon‹CNY. (2.)
Malcolm‹Montana Realty Co.
Orazio‹Metz.
Root‹NY Cons RR.
Caudrilc‹Cannizzaro.
O'Malley‹CNY.
Kennedy‹Reach.
Hines‹Voskean.
Green‹Third Av RR.
Hing‹same.
Flynn‹CNY.
Murphy‹Shewan.
Hamilton‹T Hogan & Sons, Inc.
McMurrough‹3d Av RR.
Dieter‹Wallace.
Slopock‹Werner.
Gershinoff‹Third Av RR.
Cleary‹same.
Likis‹Madison SS Co.
Lofgren‹A M Hayell Inc.
Strausman‹Belt Line Ry.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Erland‹Halght.
Filkins‹New Era Prod Co‹Patterton Bros. CNY‹Lee, (2.)
Lenkowsky‹Altman.
Rosenberg‹Kreeger.
Donnelly & Ricci‹ Barnard.
Battist‹J & M Haffan Brewing Co.
Wood‹Fiske.
A V Haight‹Wedekind
Rafalsky‹Church.
Parlante‹Albert & Son (2).
Kirschbaum‹Am F Co
Warner‹Bleishrode.
McCloskey‹Nat Surety Trop‹Max Held, Inc.

PART XV.—Recess.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Leavitt‹Griswold.
Windsor Const Co‹ Ruland.
MacDonald‹CNY.
Ommen‹Little.
Vermont Marble Co‹ Gray, &c. Co.
Hartje Paper Mfg Co ‹Hudson Trade Co.
Farley‹Bone.
Wheeler, Jr‹Wheeler.
Loew‹Miller, Clear.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Neebe‹Lenene.
Nat Surety Co.‹ Spielberg.
Blum‹Wale.
Pine Lumber Co‹ Ambrose Rlty Co.
Ament‹Shubert Piano Co.
Bridgeport Metal Gds Mfg Co‹Forsheim.
Eagle‹Simplex Auto.
Scheer‹Keene & Jaffe.
Toriello‹Doscher.
Am Heating & Plumbing Co‹Van Wagner.
Hertz‹Wheelock.
Fried‹Morana.
Montrose Realty Co‹ Greenberg.
Sheldon‹Mitchell.
Hertz‹Wheelock.
Wolf‹Kline Rlty, &c, Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sheridan‹Delaware, Lavi‹Heiss.
Standard Pneu Action Co‹Parrgo.
Britt‹Comm'l Cas Ins, Smith‹CNY.
Delaney‹same.
Hunt‹Armstrong (2).
Kirke La Shelle Co‹ same.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th Fl., Hall of Records Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Benjamin Tatham,
Nathan P. Beers,
Charles L. Hepburn,
Thomas Barry.
Annie Jacobus,
John W. Southack.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 503, 5th fl., Hall of Records Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Contested will of Bridget Clancy.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Trystman‹Grossman, Jockel‹Philipp.
Richards‹Lerner.
Sheffield Farms S D Co‹Brown.
Grey‹Eisenberger.
Eichelbaum‹Schussler.
Progress Pr Co‹ Glazel.
Simmons & Co‹Pellifrino.
Echelman‹McElfatrick.
Livingston‹Cohen.
Domilici‹Borough Asphalt Co.
M & L Hess‹Carstein & Lennekin.
Newgold‹Rosenbaum.
Minkin‹Lichtenstein.
Glickman‹Limmer.
Egolinsky‹Epstein.
Bellok‹Rosenthal.
Hodge‹Brookfield Holding Co.
Berganio‹Uneeda Stm Laundry Co.
Smith‹Schnur.
Rader‹Isaacs.
Annania‹Chiarello.
Miller‹Isaacs.
Robillard‹Thompson-Starrett Co.
Pollack‹Bernanke.
Schneider‹Union Dime Sav Bank.
Am Tube, &c, Co‹ Bushnell
Carmel‹Gallagher.
Voron‹Voron & Chait.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.—Motions calendar.
Glassman‹Katz.
Levine‹Teitelbaum.
Monolith Rty Co‹ Sweet.
Burton‹Morris.
Kalish‹3d Av R R.
Cushing‹Browne.
Schoenlin‹Proctor.
Grossman‹N Y Rys, Kemp‹same.
Schacher‹same.
Meyers‹same.
Sullivan‹Hay Fdy, &c, Works.
Dougherty‹Weiss & Klau Co.
Watson‹Keller.
Braun‹Buttner.
Gordon Lumber, &c, Co‹Heywood Bros, &c, Co.
Barker-Jennings & Co ‹Harm & Co.
Same‹Perfection V Clothes, &c, Co.
Gordon‹Tucker.
Malone‹NY Taxicab Tucker‹NY Rys.
Rush‹Terry & Tench Co.
Roething‹N Y Rys.
Evans‹Ascher Det Ag.
Horowitz‹Levy.
Levy‹Everett Rty &c, Co.
Albanese‹Shatzkin, Courtney‹Capallaro.
Davis‹Timpone.
Morgan‹Litho Co‹Robinson Pub.
Kroenke‹Johnson.
Novita‹Wolansky.
Hyland‹Sigerson.
Farrell‹Metzler.
Stroud‹Stevens.
Burke‹Jodice.
Sicilia‹Robertson.
Minclone‹Pitts Con.
Buono‹Walsh.
Pinto‹Drograis.
Geller‹Perl, (2.)
Peck‹Shaw-Walker Co.
Schwartz‹Robinson.
Spatola‹Lowen.
Zavodnick‹Goldbert.
Rhine‹Ellis.
Fearon-Daniel Co‹ Tolles.
McGee‹Anchor Laundry Co.
Nathan‹NY C & H R RR.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Steger‹Anspacher, Tallandier‹Eyman & Shevell Co.
Us Litho Co‹Rork.
Kreitman‹Hammerschlag, Case on.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from short cause calendar for trial.
Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Kandel‹Gen Fire, &c, McKee‹Munroe.
Gable‹Ernst.
C. J.—At 10 A. M.
Simmonds‹Adams & Montant.
Corn‹Horowitz.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day on request of counsel:
Fein‹Rodin.
Illus Postal C, &c, Co ‹Post C Dist Co.
Canter‹St John.
Nilson‹Hildreth V Co.
Gimbel Bros‹Pub Serv Express.
Bader‹Newman.
Rosenblum‹Westin. Clear.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Clear.
PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Tax Lien Co‹Gourile et al—Reuben L. Maynard.
SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Wolfsohn‹ Wolfsohn—Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve.
SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.— ONY‹ Rofrano—Henry A. Daniel. Israel‹25th Const Co.—Abraham Benedict. Trustees of the Leake & Watts Orphan House‹Harris—Denis O'L. Cohalan. Rabe‹McCormick—William Bernard. Warburg‹Tubbs—Horace E. Deming. Swartwout‹Hargell—Abraham Felt. Donohue‹Hay—Thomas F. Gleason.
SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Rutter‹ Brown—Adam Wiener.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Burden‹ Demarest—Abraham Greenberg. Potter‹ Potter—Charles S. Guggenheimer.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Re Century Opera Co.—Saul E. Rogers.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Trustees Leake & Watts Orphan House‹Jacob Harris—Charles M. Russell.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Mulligan‹Mitchel.
Haage‹Haage.
Brenneman‹Geller.
Same‹Levy.
Simon‹De Vos.
Re O'Brien.
Detmer‹Nathan.
Re Gantz.
Hayes‹Popper.
People‹Sabatino.
Sauer‹Davis.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Prince‹B R T.
Collins‹Smith.
Morley‹Knick Marble.
Peterson‹Union Rwy.
Chappelle‹Nat Bank of North Hudson.
Schenerman‹Bernheimer.
Kooden‹Maker.
Koslovsky‹Lehigh C & N Co.
Tusano‹Bradley Cont Co, (2.)
Restifo‹same.
Petrilli‹Bradley Cont Co.
Rogosin‹Harlib.
Nolan‹Goetzle.
McGowan‹I R T. (2.)
Weintraub‹Hanzer.
Gillin‹Kelly Hld Co.
Burke‹Empire Shipping & Fwd Co.
Hampton‹Finkenberg.
Maschak‹Illus Postal & Nov Co.
Weber‹Symers Co.
Glantz‹Joel Realty Co.
Schwartz‹Schwartz.
Kearney‹Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Glaser‹Gold.
Schroff‹Schroff.
Barnett‹Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Waldstein‹Herzog.
McCarthy‹Middleton Realty Co.
Creter, Jr‹Flocke.
Minskoff‹Minskoff.
Greenfield Amuse Co‹ Lee Clash Co.
Lefkowitz‹Wanamaker NY, Inc.
Newman‹Sheff Farms
Connolly‹Kimball.
Weatherby‹Vermilyea Realty Co.
Barry‹Cicogna.
Lamanno‹Solinger.
Food Cleaner Eng & Const Co.
Solomon‹Gates.
Schneider‹I R T.
Schuman‹Gold.
Palmino‹Pra Con.
Halberstadt‹I R T.
Schiff‹Harris.
Williston‹Port Morris Casting Co.
Weinstein‹Werner.
Tetzlaff‹Sheff Farms.
Gilljamson‹Empire Subway Co.
Rothbart‹2d Av M Ch
Seigel‹NY Con Rwy.
Sabarsky‹Drew.
Walt‹Testa.
Rogoff‹Kramentzky.
McGregor‹I R T.
Moore, Jr‹CNY.
Palansky‹NY, S & W Ry.
O'Brien‹Bronx Gas & Elec Co.
Tweedy‹Cent U Gas.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Adjourned to Friday.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Katz‹Union Rwy.
Puglese‹Gallick.
Greve‹Spross ig Stor Whouse Co.
Barkin‹Gerken.
Twaite‹Thorn.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Baum‹Prince—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. John Alex Beall‹Emma M S Mestanin—John J Leahy. Emma D'Ottilije‹Herman H A Ronner—James J Donovan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Admission to the Bar.—Candidates for admission to the Bar, whose names are appended, are notified to attend in person and file on May 22 at 10 A. M. with the Committee on Character and Fitness, at the courtroom of the Appellate Division, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, evidence of good moral character:

Harry J Ahlheim,
Thomas J Ahearn, Jr.,
Newton A Burgess,
Sidney Bender,
Arthur P Coates,
Edwin W Cooney,
Wesley T Crozier,
Francis E Carberry,
Warren C DuBois,
Max Ehrlich,
Elizabeth Fay,
Arthur M Farrell,
Simon Goldowsky,
Charles A Hewlett,
Abraham J Kheel,
W A McLaughlin, Jr,
D Alex Neely,
Herbert A O'Brien,
Henry E Papenberg,
Grattan B Shults,
Joseph Stroble, Jr,
Matthew Swerling,
Francis Walsh.

The following have passed the examination prescribed, and will have complied with their provisions upon producing and filing with the Court evidence that they have studied law in the manner prescribed:

Vincent J Bensi,
Joseph Bickel,
Aaron Culler,
Herman Cohen,
James V. Di Crocco,
Samuel Fish,
Michael Gold,
Abraham J Halprin,
Oscar J Heig,
Robert X Kuzmier,
Henry W Leavy,
Herman Neuschtat,
Frederick W Schaefer,
Thomas F Twyford,
Carl Wildermuth,
Max Zucker.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.

Migoski‹B H RR.
Mtge Holding Co‹ Frederick.
Re Elkema, (Buskirk.)
Re Colligan, (Williams)
Elford‹L I RR.
Bessie‹Blind.
Wagner‹Williams.
Gregg‹Gregg.
Satriani‹McGovern, (2)
Re Foster Av.
Greenberg‹Greenberg.
Osterhout‹Williams.
Enners‹Eidlitz.
Daley‹Dugas Co, (2.)
Monday‹same.
Buckley‹same.
Doscher‹Doscher, Inc.
Skelton‹Smith.
Cunningham‹Wilbur.
Gordon‹Gordon.
Peo‹Badolato.
Re 81st St, (Greenhalgh.)
Re 81st St, (Randell.)
Re 81st St, (Baureuther.)
McCaffrey‹B H RR.
Salzman‹Eisenbach R & Con Co.
Re CNY, (unsafe bldg Baltic St.)
Owen‹Owen, (adjd.)
Glickman‹Boss.
Stefane‹Stefane.
Re P S Com, (NY & Q Co Ry.)
Scofield‹Surrogate's Court.
Lockwood‹McDonald.
Zyskind‹Zyskind.
Granat‹Senate.
McIntyre‹Miner.
Nyblow‹Cashopheco Transp, Inc.
Berger‹Rifkin.
Dime Sav Bk‹Behrens.
Halleran‹Straub.
Re Martense St, (Smith.)
Burt‹Hudson.
O'Leary‹O'Leary.
Kantor‹Forman.
Woolsey‹Bergen.
Re 81st St, (Roth.)
Colman‹US Rty & Imp Co, (2.)
Wood‹Martens.
Cogliansee‹Noschese.
McCullough‹Rlobey.
Re 81st St, (Thomas.)
Rouxel‹Rouxel.
Sikorski‹Prosuh.
Fumenno‹Martorella.
Badallucco‹Singer S Mach Co.
Munter‹Kobre.
Newhouse‹Schundler & De Sola, Inc. (2.)
John Hancock Mut L Ins Co‹Brod.
Smith‹Wolin.
Cunningham‹Wilbur.
Adler‹Winnans, (adjd.)
Rhoden‹Sachse.
Re Gerschgorn, (Lenahan.)
George‹Johnson.
Gordon‹Gordon.
Broadhurst‹Barnett.
Re Gerschgorn, (Lenahan.)

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.

McLaughlin Co‹Casey, and CNY.
St Barnabas Luth Ch ‹Eagan.
Taitt‹Taitt.
Lipshitz‹Lipshitz.
Brennan‹Hickey.
Realty Assoc‹Lawrence.
Cicio‹Cicio.
Fisher‹Fisher.
O'Malley‹O'Malley.
Brist‹Zangas.
Neugass‹Balanowsky.
Vyse‹Vyse.
Bonoff‹Eber.
Carr‹Carr.
Ollendorf‹Ollendorf.
Smith‹Smith.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2146.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Masmar‹Nassau RR.
Hurley‹B H RR.
Borough Bk‹Jenkins.
Anderson‹B H RR et al.
Neustadt‹Soper et al.
Bell‹B H RR.
Keiser Mfg Co et al.
Gowland‹B H RR.
Hamilton‹N Y State Const Co.
Dube‹L I RR.
Thompson‹Nassau RR
McArdle‹Fuller Co.
Kory‹C I & B RR.
Slats et al‹CNY.
Boldman‹Mechanics' Bank.
Baker‹L I RR
Heath‹Steeplechase Park Co.
Higgins‹Hudson Riv Lighterage Co.
Bakerman‹Poust.
Behlmer‹Mod Woodmen of Amer.
Burns‹B H RR.
McManus‹same.
Gill‹Nas RR.
Gallo‹B H RR.
Wilson‹C I & B RR.
Durrenberger et al.
Underhill‹Commercial Travelers Assoc.
Meyers‹Morrow et al.
Menzer‹Chafetz.
Scarperia‹Margiolies.
Kane‹Spefty & Beale.
MacFarlane‹Sharkey.
Kolacki‹Amn Sugar Refin Co.
McGaughrin‹Nassau RR.
Slavic‹Merendrino et al.
Higgins‹Hudson Riv Lighterage Co.
Bakerman‹Poust.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Stetman‹Susnetsky et al.
Slavic‹Emmons.
Anderson‹Levy.
Morrissey‹Blake et al.
Moran‹Moran.
Fels‹Ingersoll.
Golden‹Oxfeld & Aaron et al.
Letlow‹Hamilton.
Knapik‹Waterbury Co
Van Wagner‹Halstead et al.
Heinen‹Metzger et al.
Kenner‹Pinnegan.
Getzovitz‹Weber et al.
Palmer‹B H RR.
Leyendecker‹Strassburger.
Larson‹B H RR.
McElravey & Hauck Co‹Kayfetz et al.
Rosen‹Padernacht et al.
Russo‹Feinberg et al (9.)
Odelowitz‹Sulzberger & Sons Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6992.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar—At 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Mary E. Whittelsey,
John Mahoney.
Acctg of:
Michael Salerno,
F. L. Matthews,
Peter Mickey.
George Loeffler,
Levi Cohen,
Adolph Paul,
Frank Hogan,
Gibson infants,
Clara Griffin,
Martha McLoughlin,
John Wortman,
F. Gottesberger, (2,)
James Surpless,
Mary Caulfield,
John Andrews.
Estates of:
Anthony Savage,
Markuri Infants,
Winifred Knight,
Ruth Keyes,
Lena Brown,
Charles Weinberg,
Stephen Farnham,
Gattavara infants,
Mary Doscher.

County Court.

PART IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Rudeloff‹Levinson.
Lerner‹B H RR.
Smith‹Nauck.
Goldberg‹Shulz.
Barbaro‹Nas E R R.
Loverro‹C I & B R R.
Boh‹Nas E R R.
Cohen‹Margolies.
Doroughety‹C I & B RR.
Costello‹B E R R.
Hannessen‹C I & B R R.
Canavan‹B H R R.
Gunther‹Eichhorn.
Aserson‹Robinson.
Brown‹C I & B R R.
Jacobs‹Rubel.
Wysocki‹Polockoki.
Moser‹Lauer.
Gilhooley‹Gair Co.
Cohen‹B H R R.
Smith‹Transit Dev Co
Alterson‹B, Q Co & S
Naprano‹Volke.
Friedberg‹Benigsohn.
Wack‹B H R R.
Myszki‹Benton.
Rohr‹Nas E R R.
Matteo‹same.
Fleming‹B H R R.
Itzirson‹Frank.
Early‹Nas E R R.
Penus‹Lack.
Flynn‹Zismer.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Hall‹McEwen.
Fast‹Bughee (2.)
Kunz‹Moeller.
Wetmore‹Hamilton.
Donnelly‹N Y C & H R RR.
Odell‹Federal Sugar Ref Co.
Schippeni‹NY, NH & H RR (2.)

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term.

Moran‹NY, N H & H RR.
Cosby‹Smith.
Thomas‹Bunnell.
Russell-Miller Mill Co ‹Fuchs.
Burns‹Rector Gas L.
Suetendeal‹G Ringler & Co.
Knowles‹NY, NH & H RR.
Glarra‹Transit Dev.
Devine‹NY, NH & H RR.
Mitchell‹NY C & H R RR.
Costanzo‹Doewes & Son.
Sweeney‹Lowe Amuse Gagg‹Smith.
Vredenburgh‹O'Brien.
West Co. Brew Co‹ Sansoni.
Murphy‹Fox.
Kassler‹Keller.
Wildorchic‹Ellman.
Berry‹Gibb.
Cuyax‹Schofield Farms, S D Co.
Myers‹N Y C & H R RR.
Remington Oil Eng Co‹Milton Bt Works, Inc.
Ortlieb‹N Y Rys.
McIntyre‹Int R T.
Aretsky‹N Y Rys.
Gapyla‹Prior.
Kaczanowska‹Nat Conduit & C Co.
McManus‹Gilsey.
Riker‹Union Ry Co of N Y City.
Reynolds‹Fleisch.
Di Pasquale‹Mullen.
Farley‹Vll of Mamaroneck.
Barbarossa‹Thos Crimmins Cont Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1215.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.

Wilken, an infant‹ Arthur Roomhover Corp.
Natwick‹Int R T Co.
Sullivan‹B H R R Co
Hoffman‹Hausmann.
Reilly‹B H R R Co.
Carroll‹West Un Tel Co.
Mulvaney‹N Y & Q Co Ry Co.

Remainder of calendar passed until Friday, May 21, 1915.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1288.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Taking a more optimistic view of the crop situation traders sold wheat more freely yesterday and prices gave way under the pressure, closing 1½@2½c net lower, although a little up from the bottom of the day. The local cash market was irregular, being quoted as follows: No. 2 red, $1.50½, and No. 2 hard Winter, $1.60¾, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.54¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.60¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May			1.54¼	1.56¾	1.06
July			1.31½	1.33	97⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.54	1.51	1.51¼	1.53⅜	99⅜
July	1.27⅜	1.24½	1.25½	1.26⅝	88⅜
September	1.21⅝	1.19	1.19⅞	1.21	88¼

CORN.

To a moderate extent corn shared the weakness in other grains, and at the close, although a little up from bottom, was still ½@⅔c under the previous night. Cash corn in New York was easy. No. 2 yellow being quoted at 83¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	73⅝	72⅜	72⅝	73⅝	60⅜
July	75⅞	74⅛	75¼	75⅞	67⅛
September	77⅞	76⅛	76⅝	76⅞	68⅝

OATS.

The market for oats closed ¼@⅜c net lower, and was under pressure most of the day, owing to favorable weather reports, a light export demand, and a lessened consumption on domestic account. An easier cash market prevailed here, with standard quoted at 58½c; No. 2 white, 59c; No. 3 white, 57½c; No. 4 white, 57c; fancy clipped white, 59@61c; ordinary clipped white, 58@60c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	51½	50⅝	51	51¾	41⅝
July	47⅞	47⅛	50¼	50⅝	40
September	45⅞	45¼	45⅝	45⅞	38⅝

PROVISIONS.

Influenced by a lower hog market and the unsettled political situation provisions worked off a little yesterday followed by a slight rally near the close with grain. About 118,000 hogs were reported at all Western points, of which 32,000 were at Chicago. The estimate for Thursday was 22,000 hogs at Chicago.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	9.62	9.60	9.60	9.60	10.15
September	9.87	9.80	9.85	9.82	10.30
Ribs—					
July	10.50	10.47	10.47	10.50	11.35
September	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	11.42
Pork—					
July	18.00	17.90	17.92	17.95	20.10
September	18.25	18.20	18.22	18.25	20.02

COTTONSEED OIL.

Commission houses were rather free buyers of oil yesterday, partly on Southern account, and the market showed a good undertone, closing 3 to 5 points net higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			6.28@6.50	6.25
May			6.28@6.40	6.25
June			6.39@6.42	6.37
July	6.52	6.48	6.51@6.52	6.48
August	6.67	6.62	6.66@6.67	6.61
September	6.78	6.73	6.76@6.78	6.72
October			6.64@6.68	6.60
November			6.65@6.67	6.61
December				

COFFEE.

The coffee market continued easy yesterday, with December contracts selling off to 6.65c, or nearly a cent a pound above the recent high level. There appeared to be no large amount of coffee for sale, but demand was limited, and the close was at a net decline of 8 to 16 points. Sales were reported of 24,500 bags. The local market for spot coffee was quiet at 7¾c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May			5.50@5.52	5.58
June			5.50@5.52	5.58
July	6.61	6.43	6.49@6.50	6.60
August			6.52@6.53	6.64
September	6.68	6.52	6.55@6.57	6.68
October			6.58@6.60	6.70
November			6.61@6.63	6.73
December	6.75	6.65	6.64@6.67	6.76
January			6.68@6.70	6.81
February			6.73@6.74	6.86
March	6.90	6.75	6.77@6.80	6.92
April			6.83@6.84	6.99

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,639 packages. Under influence of further speculative buying, fair out-of-town demand, and pretty good trading on local account the market is stronger, with some of the sales showing an advance of ½c. There is a particularly good demand for qualities from 27c downward; there are fewer of these, as the quality has improved very much of late. Renovated firm. Ladles and packing stock steady. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 27½@28c; higher scoring, 28¼@29c; firsts, 26½@27c; seconds, 25@26c; thirds, 23@24c; creamery, old, common to prime, 22@26c; State dairy, finest, 27½c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; lower grades, 18@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 36,433 cases. Arrivals liberal. Storage space is getting scarce, and the offerings on the open market are larger than can be promptly moved. Stock is accumulating, there is a strong pressure to sell, and the market is showing a generally weak tone, with very irregular values, and lower prices accepted on average good and under grades. Very fanciest qualities have some call at unchanged prices; stock grading firsts and lower are offered below recent quotations, and the trade is slow at the reduction. Near-by white eggs steady in the very finest qualities, but there is an accumulation of average good and lower grades pressing for sale at comparatively weak prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22@22½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21

APARTMENT HOUSE FOR FIFTH AVENUE

Structure to Cost $1,500,000, to Invade Fashionable District at 72d Street.

WILL USE BURDEN SITE

Lot Held by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Taken Also for Building to Contain Luxurious Suites.

A twelve-story apartment house to cost about $1,500,000 will be erected within the next few months in Fifth Avenue in the heart of the Lenox Hill residential district. This tall structure, which marks a radical invasion of one of the finest private home centres of the city, will be built on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street. On the immediate corner is the home of the late James A. Burden, which was leased last Fall by Senator Nelson W. Aldrich. He died there a few weeks ago. The house covers a plot of 35 feet on the avenue by 125 feet on Seventy-second Street.

Below the Burden house is a large vacant plot, of which the upper half, adjoining the Burden corner, was purchased a fe wyears ago by Cornelius Vanderbilt as a site for his new home. Since the death of his uncle, George Vanderbilt, and the bequest to him, in accordance with his grandfather's will, of the former William H. Vanderbilt mansion on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, Cornelius is preparing to occupy that house. He, therefore, abandoned some time ago the idea of building, and he, with the estate of James A. Burden, has now sold his plot for the contemplated apartment house.

Mr. Vanderbilt's plot had a frontage of 80 feet and same depth as the Burden house, so that the entire parcel to be used for the apartment has a frontage of 116 feet on the avenue by 125 on Seventy-Second Street Mr. Vanderbilt bought his land from the estate of Seth Barton French. It was assessed last year for taxation at $600,000, and the Burden plot, with the house, was assessed at $500,000, a total of $1,100,000. The holding price of the two parcels has been $1,500,000.

Lawrence E. Elliman of the brokerage firm of Pease & Elliman, who closed the transaction, said yesterday that the buyer was a well-known builder, but until certain loans for the construction of the new building were satisfactorily arranged he did not feel at liberty to tell his name.

"The entire operation," said Mr. Elliman, "will represent an investment of close to $3,000,000. The plans are practically completed and call for six floors with one suite each, while the other six floors will be divided into two suites each. The lease of the Burden house to the Senator Aldrich family expired on May 1. The new owners will take title on July 1, when the old Burden home will be torn down. It is expected to have the new apartment ready for occupancy by the Summer of 1916."

The sale of this land for a big apartment recalls the effort made about five years ago to erect an apartment house on the same corner. A syndicate was formed in which the Burden and the Seth Barton French families were said to be interested to take over the property, and it was said that a plan had been made. Cass Gilbert prepared plans for an elaborate apartment, but it never materialized. One reason was said to have been the opposition of the neighboring residents. The property reverted back to the original owners and the plan was dropped. Mr. Elliman said that those who were interested in this earlier plan had no connection with the present operation.

Less than one block below the site of the new $5,000,000 home just completed by Henry C. Frick, on the site of the old Lenox Library, and the entire Lenox block, between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets and Madison Avenue contains some of the finest private homes on Manhattan Island. On the Seventy-first Street corner just below the apartment house plot, is the home of N. E. Baylis. William V. S. Thorne lives at 4 East Seventy-second Street, adjoining the property sold. The opposite Seventy-second Street corner is vacant.

This new apartment house will be the second to be built on upper Fifth Avenue. The first apartment there of the modern type was erected a few years ago on the northeast corner of Eighty-first Street by Senator Root, occupies an entire floor o fthis building. In October, 1913, it was purchased by Commodore Alfred Curtiss James for about $3,500,000.

PANAMA SEEKS TRADE.

Government Monopoly May Result from Porras's San Blas Trip.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, May 19.—President Porras, accompanied by William J. Price, the American Minister, has gone for a week's trip to the San Blas coast, where the Panama Government purposes to establish a trading post and to install national police, with the ultimate object of building up a Government monopoly of the Indian trade. This action was sanction by a recent Presidential decree in accordance with a law passed at the last session of the National Assembly.

Trouble is anticipated, because the San Blas Indians have never recognized the right of Panama or Colombia to interfere with their affairs, and have hitherto refused to pay import duties or other taxes.

PANAMA'S TRADE GRIEVANCE

Wants This Government to Abolish the Canal Commissary System.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, May 19.—The merchants of Panama have completed the organization of a Chamber of Commerce. The chief object of the new body is to improve business conditions in the republic. One of its purposes is to bring about the abolition of the Canal commissaries. It is argued that the system now in vogue shows a lack of good faith on the part of the United States toward Panama.

Panama's delegates to the Pan-American trade congress are instructed to take this ground in the representations which they will make to President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and the members of the United States Senate and House.

FIND ANCIENT CORINTH FORT

American Archaeologists Uncover an Acropolis of Homer's Time.

ATHENS, (via London,) May 19.—Scientists connected with the American School of Achaeology who have been excavating the site of the ancient city of Corinth, have discovered an acropolis of the Mycenaean epoch. Ruins of walls and a large quantity of pottery of the same period have been discovered on a hill near the seashore, from which it is concluded that a town existed there.

Antiquarian research has been begun on Cephalonia, one of the Ionian Islands in the Mediterranean, near the mainland. This work has been started at Palaeokastro for the purpose of discovering a Mycenaean cemetery.

PICTORIAL HISTORY.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial should be preserved by all who are interested in the progress of the world's greatest conflict. Graphic pictures beautifully reproduced. 10 cents a copy by mail. The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

$1,500,000 Sale on Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street for Tall Apartment—West Side Deal—Burton Brothers Sell Half Block in the Bronx —Brooklyn and Suburban Market.

The big feature in the realty market yesterday was the purchase by a builder of the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street, 115 by 125, from the estate of James A. Burden and Cornelius Vanderbilt for the erection of a twelve-story apartment house. The deal involved about $1,500,000, and the new building will cost about an equal amount. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Outside of this, which is one of the most important sales of the year, there was little of importance in Manhattan. There were several good deals in the Bronx, of which the largest was the sale of a half block by J. H. and F. V. Burton, owners of the land on which the Lord & Taylor building stands, on Fifth Avenue, and who recently purchased the Calumet Club property on Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street as a site for a new building for the Burton Bros. cotton goods firm. The property included the southerly half of the block bounded by Morris and Grant Avenues, 162d and 163d Streets. The frontage of the property sold is 210 on the north side of 162d Street and 115 on both avenues. The Burton family has owned the land for about sixty years.

The buyer was the Roman Catholic Church of St. Angela, which owns the northerly portion and now controls the entire square block. It is opposite a Carnegie Library branch. The new Public School 35 covers the opposite 162d Street frontage. The site is one block north of the Mott Haven New York Central freight yards, and is in a community that is rapidly building up. The brokers in the transaction were Harris & Vaughan.

West Side Dwelling Sale.

A west side deal which seems to indicate another West End Avenue apartment operation has been closed by the Charles F. Noyes Company in the sale for James F. Cruikshank of the four-story residence at 309 West Eighty-eighth Street, on plot 19 by 100.8. The consideration was about $34,000, and it is stated the new owner will offer it for resale as it is in one of the popular neighborhoods of the upper west side for apartment construction. Stoddard & Mark represented the buyers.

Investor Buys Seventh Avenue Corner.

Charles E. Diesel has sold to David M. Neuberger, for investment 2,245 Seventh Avenue a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 75. The property is located on the northeast corner of 132d Street and Seventh Avenue. Clarence E. Hutchinson negotiated the sale.

Recent Buyers.

Francis R. Arnold is the buyer of 65 East Eightieth Street.

Dr. Howland Elliott is the buyer of the Bright apartment house at 555 to 561 West 175th Street, giving in exchange a mansion and eleven acres at Suffern, N. Y.

John Miller is the buyer of 1,394 Franklin Avenue. The parcel was held at $35,000.

Bronx Sales.

A. & C. E. Hally have sold for Edward J. Moberg a plot of four lots on the south side of Quimby Avenue about 290 feet east of Castlehill Avenue, also four lots on the north side of Story Avenue, 290 feet east of Castlehill Avenue, to a client.

The five-story apartment with stores at 2,043 and 2,045 Washington Avenue, on plot 50 by 145, near 179th Street, has been sold by William H. Meagher for Deutsch Brothers to Abraham Halpin.

C. O. Bliss has purchased from Paul A. McGolrick, 878 and 882 Kelly Street, two five-story new law tenements on a plot 76 by 100 near Intervale Avenue.

In the upper Fordham Heights section near the Concourse the resale of the five lots at the northeast corner of Creston Avenue and 183d Street was announced by Phelan Brothers, who have been active operators there. The property fronts 122 on the avenue by 95. Richard H. Scobie was the broker. He sold it to the sellers about two weeks ago for the Richard Webber estate.

Brooklyn.

Charles E. Rickerson, has sold 54 Sidney Place, between State and Joralemon Streets, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, for Mrs. Catherine Ficid to a client for occupancy. This sale was made in conjunction with Howard C. Pyle & Co.

Frank A. Seaver has sold the one-family detached house on plot 30 by 100, 242d Eighty-first Street, Bensonhurst, for the Gibraltar Construction Company to a client for occupancy.

John Pullman has sold 765 Union Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, a three-story and basement brick dwelling on a plot 20 by 100, for Morris Garfunkel to a client for occupancy.

G. Tuoti & Co., has sold for the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, the property at 913 and 915 Ryder Avenue.

$4,000 Sale in Broadway-Flushing.

Dr. C A. Fones of Manhattan has sold to Fred A. Long of Flushing a plot with a frontage of eighty feet on the north side of Twentieth Street, 180 feet north of Broadway, Broadway-Flushing, for a consideration of about $4,000. The purchaser is having plans prepared for a residence to be erected on the property for his own occupancy.

New Jersey.

The three-story dwelling on the corner of Erwin Park Road and Erwin Park Drive, Montclair, has been purchased by Mrs. Alice Le Vay. The property has a frontage of 200 feet on Erwin Park Road. F. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers in the transaction.

Louis M. Brown sold to Joseph M. Huber an estate comprising thirty-six acres, fronting on the Shrewsbury River and on Riverside Drive, in Middletown township, opposite Red Bank, N. J. The property adjoins the estates of J. G. Tinolat and Katherine E. Duane. Allaire & Son were the brokers.

Westchester County.

Bertrand F. Bell has purchased from the Quaker Realty Company a tract of land on the south side of Heathcote Road, Scarsdale, adjoining the section known as the Heathcote Association. The buyers will improve it for residential purposes. Fish & Marvin negotiated the sale.

Embroidery Firm Moves Uptown.

Bernard Ulmann Company, Inc., dealers in embroideries, silks, yarns and linen, has leased a large amount of space in the Victoria Building, which extends from Broadway to Fifth Avenue on Twenty-seventh Street. This concern has been located for the last sixty years in Grand Street. They move to their new quarters July 1. Carstein & Linnekin were the brokers in the transaction.

Commercial Leases.

The Maison Bernard milliners, now located at 330 to 334 Fifth Avenue, have leased a store and basement in the building erected by August Heckscher on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

Herman A. Sherman has rented about 30,000 square feet in the Randall Building, 136 to 146 West Fifty-second Street, to the Studebaker Company.

Mark Rafaisky & Co. have leased for the James McCreery Realty Corporation, the fourth loft containing 12,500 square feet, at 112 to 114 West Forty-second Street, through to 113 to 117 West Forty-first Street, to the Orsenigo Company, Inc., who will use the entire space as a display room for furniture.

William A. White & Sons have rented the store at 1,211 Broadway, to the Columbia Trunk & Bag Company.

Realty Notes.

In the sale reported yesterday of 95 Chambers Street, running through to 77 Reade Street, Frederick Winaus represented the Cutting estate.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,744-1,748, s e corner 56th St, 131.9x122.7x120.2x88.7, seven-story Rockingham apartment house; adjourned to June 2.

61st St, 231 West, n s, 324.9 ft e of West End Av, 25.3x100.5, five-story tenement; A. R. Sprague against Samuel Rosenthal et al.; Foley & F., attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $11,224.78; taxes, &c., $1,048.50; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Samuel Marx.

21st St, 218-220 West, n s, 235 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x105.5, seven-story flat; adjourned to May 26.

14th St, 58 West, s s, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 25x103.3, part five-story brick structure; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York against F. A. Cohen et al.; Stetson, J. & R., attorneys; L. C. Levy, referee; due, $123,670.75; to the plaintiff for $100,000.

By Henry Brady.

103d St, 121 West, n s, 243.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.11, five-story flat; adjourned to May 27.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6; two five-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; five-story tenement; adjourned to May 26.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Whitlock Av, 856, e s, 314 ft s of Tiffany St, 39x90, five-story flat; withdrawn.

By James J. Donovan.

Vincent Av, e s, 100 ft n of Fairmont Av, 55.11x—x42.6x—; Jennie Sealy against Emma O'Donnell et al.; Benjamin Franklin, attorney; M. P. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $1,-217.94; taxes, &c, $33.38; to the plaintiff for $500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lenox Av, 507-9, w s, 55 ft n of 135th St, 46.5x100x irreg; two five-story flats and stores; C. M. Whelp against Caroline Henes et al.; Peter Cook, attorney, Charles O'Sullivan, referee; partition.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Fox St, 651, n s, 231.10 ft e of Avenue St. John, 40.7x125; five-story flat; Fannie Greenbaum against Gussie Friedman et al.; H. M. Greenbaum, attorney; J. T. Dooling, referee; due, $5,421.47; taxes, &c., $1,175; subject to mtg, $29,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Thompson St, 228, for an open-air moving picture show, 45x75; Elena Realty Co., 39 South Washington Square, owner; F. T. Vitolo, 3,156 Kingsbridge Terrace, architect; cost, $2,000.

Fairmount Place, s s, 101-103 ft w of Southern Boulevard, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x93; H. C. Jackson Realty Co., Harry C. Jackson, 1,904 Vyse Av, President, owner; Schwartz & Gross Cement Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $50,000.

157th St, s s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, for a one-story frame shed, 14x24; James and Mary McBride, on premises, owners; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $100.

Beck St, s w corner of Leggett Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 55x85 and 46.8x85; Bay Construction Company, Inc., Edwin Filson, 574 Tinton Av, President, owner; Jacob M. Filson 1,130 Broadway, architect; cost, $120,000.

Intervale Av, e s, 211.43 ft s of 165th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x87.6; Darock Realty Co., Inc., (Hayman Eckman, 1,054 Grant Av, President,) owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $45,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, 220, e s, 39.11 ft s of 153d St, 39.11x100; Lena Bloch to Blanche T. Witkind, 418 West 122d St, (mtg $39,000,) Dec. 17, 1914; attorney, Isidore Witkind, 299 Broadway $1

BROOME ST, 305 to 309, s e corner of Mott St, 72.8x103.4x70.8x108.3, (foreclosed April 27;) Andrew J. Shipman, referee, to James E. March, 233 Lafayette St, (mtg $142,500,) May 17; attorneys, Hedges, Ely & F., 162 Broadway $5,000

FORT CHARLES PLACE, s s, 105 ft e of Jacobus Place, 50x72.2x90.7x103.4; Edw. W. Burckhardt, 81 Saratoga Av, Yonkers, N. Y., to the Paulward Co., 228 Broadway; May 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

HUDSON ST, n w corner of Reade St, 80.3x 29.6x72x96.7; Susan M. Hunter, Newport, R. I., to Catherine T. Hunter, 482 Park Av, 4-15 part, (mtg $32,500 on whole,) all liens, May 19; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place $16,000

WASHINGTON TERRACE, 16, w s, 124.3 ft of 186th St, 17.8x62.6; Emma Verran to William O'Neill, 305 West 149th St, all liens, May 18; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

3D AV, 396, n w s, 24.8x112 to 13-ft alley; Etta L. Hawkins, Fort Richmond, S. I., individually and as commission of Annie M. Jacques et al., to Elise H. Hawkins, Germania Bank Building, Savannah, Ga., individually, and trustee of John T. Hawkins, B. & S, May 6; attorney, Howard A. Sperry, 233 Broadway $1

3D AV, 408 to 412, n w s, at s w s of 29th St, 49.6x100; Elise H. Hawkins, individually and executrix of John T. Hawkins of Savannah, Ga., and another, to Annie E. Chase, 24 Park St, Newark, N. J., and another, commission, &c., B & S, May 6; attorney, same $1

3D AV, 400, n w s, 24.8x120; Elise H. Hawkins, individually and as executrix, &c.; John S. Hawkins et al. to Ella L. Hawkins, 35 Mesereaux Av, Port Richmond, S. I., B. & S., May 6; attorney, Howard A. Sperry, 233 Broadway $1

6TH AV, 939, w s, 25.1 ft n of 53d St, 25.1x 100; Goodhue Livingston to Mary A. Thornton, 500 West 143d St, May 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Thornton to William Pollak, 323 West 83d St, (mtg $28,-000,) May 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

11TH ST, 517 East, s s, 220.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Ike Fenster to Charles Rubiner, 1,980 7th Av, (1st mtg $24,000, also 2d mtg, &c.,) May 18; Joseph L. Buttenwieser, 220 Broadway $1

39TH ST, 31 and 33 West, n s, 198.5 ft w of 5th Av, 42.10x98.9; William F. Paris to Rex Sirap Corporation, 53 West 39th St, (mtg $96,000,) May 13; attorneys, Sayers Brothers, 31 Nassau St. $100

72D ST, s e corner of Park Av, 130x102.2; E. A. L. Holding Co. to William Ziegler, Jr., 40 West 57th St, (mtg $900,000,) May 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

88TH ST, 309 West, n s, 119 ft w of West End Av, 19x100.8; St. John's Park Realty Co. to 450 Broadway Corporation, 92 William St, (mtg $20,000,) May 18; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway $100

118TH ST, 316 West, s s, 240 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.11; John and Mary Reilly to Mary Reilly, 225 West 120th St, all liens, May 19; attorney, John W. Suling, 258 Broadway. $1

119TH ST, s s, 233 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x 100.11; Irene N. Collard to Martin B. Hofman, 161 West 56th St, (mtg $14,000,) May 12; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row $100

125TH ST, 105 West, n s, 399 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11, (foreclosure May 12;) Charles H. Murray, referee, to Marie Brady, 264 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, one of plaintiffs, May 18; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St $20,000

142D ST, 533 West, n s, 241.8 ft e of Broadway, 16.8x99.11; Joseph Williams to Selma Gollnick, 533 West 142d St, May 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $1

170TH ST, 555 to 561 West, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; Margaret Cameron to Claire J. Forshew, 524 West 160th St, (mtg $87,500,) May 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Claire J. Forshew to Hiram and Anna P. Elliott, Suffern, N. Y., tenants by entirety, May 18, (mtg $100,000;) attorney, same $100,000

177TH ST, s e, 185 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 42.6x99.11; Paulward Co. to Agnes M. Burckhardt, 81 Saratoga Av, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $65,000,) May 18; attorneys, Mishling & Kayser, 238 Broadway $100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 250 ft n e of Burnside Av, 25.5x132.9; Marie B. Dowling to Edw. D. Dowling, 2,060 Anthony Av, April 9; attorney, Edw. D. Dowling, 280 Broadway $1

BASSFORD AV, s w corner of 183d St, 115x 35.8; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to East River Savings Institution, 293 Broadway, May 18; attorney, Omri F. Hibbard, 74 Broadway $25,000

BROOK AV, s w corner of 156th St, 40x 107.11x40.1x103.1; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Max Tannenbaum, 58 East 123d St, May 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BROOK AV, 468, n w corner of 149th St, 24.11x89.10; Sadie Silverman to Peter Doelger Brewing Co., Inc., 407 E. 55th St., May 17, (mtg $18,000;) attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St. $100

CEDAR AV, 1,979-81, w s, 50.1x115.11; Frances Meiner to William Quinn, 587 Prospect Av, (mtg $4,000,) May 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CLINTON AV, w s, 70 ft n of 180th St, 35.2x 105; Seymour P. Kurzman to Adavine Construction Corp., 71 Nassau St, April 27, (mtg $22,000;) attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $100

CLINTON AV, n w corner of 180th St, 70x 107.2; Seymour P. Kurzman to Adavine Construction Corp., 71 Nassau St, April 27, (mtg $22,000;) attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $100

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 225 ft n of Julianna St, 75x125; Herman von der Heyde to John J. Knewitz, 3,731 Willett Av, May 8; attorney, E. S. Brisach, 391 E. 149th St. $1

FAILE ST, 638, e s, 20.10x100x23.10x100; Realty and Realization Co., Inc., to Lawrence Davis, 76 Greene St, Newark, N. J., May 12, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St. $100

HOME ST, n s, 100 ft w of Fox St, 27.4x64; Fietro Brescia to Jennie Wolff, 3,706 Barnes Av, May 12; attorney, Ittmann & W., 132 Nassau St. $100

JACKSON AV, w s, 272.1 ft s of 165th St, 18x75; Margaret Grace et al. to Mary L. Stevens, 418 West 35th St, Sept. 26, 1914; attorney, O. Adams, 220 Broadway. ... $1

LAURIE AV, n w corner of Appleton Av, runs n 275x w 100x n 25x e 100 to Appleton Av x n 100 to Morris Park Av x w 200 to e s of Hughes Av x s 400 to Laurie Av x e 200 to beginning; William Pollak to Mary A. Thornton, 500 West 143d St, May 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOT 15, Map of L. G. Morris Estate; Robert S. Burns to William O. Weir, Harvest St, Forest Hills, L. I., May 5; attorney, Thomas H. Ray, 42 Broadway. $100

LOT 95, Map of Allen Estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Giancinta Aliano, 1 Hancock St, May 15; attorney, Giancinta Aliano, 1 Hancock St. $1

LOT 287, Map 329, lots part Schieffelin Est.; Giuseppe Bevacqua to Harold B. Elgar, 109 Liberty St, May 15, (mtg $600;) attorneys, Cook & E., 41 Broadway $1

LOT 382, Block L, amended map of Mapes Estates; Clarence G. Palitz, referee, to Marie F. Gerz, 732 Van Nest Av, May 15; attorneys, Kunz & D., 27 Cedar St. $6,000

LOTS 92 to 94, Map Siems Estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Carmine Romaniello, 613 Fordham Road, May 18; attorney, Romaniello, 613 Fordham Road. $1

MORRIS AV, 98.5 ft n of 150th St, 25x100; 591 Morris Av Co. to Beatrice De Figlio, 591 Morris Av, May 12, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, C. A. Weber, 391 E. 149th St. $100

MURDOCK AV, w s, 500 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Co. "A" of Edenwald to Michael J. Harrison, 409 East 159th St, April 23; attorney, Michael J. Harrison, 409 East 159th St. $1

PROSPECT AV, 587, w s, 20x100; William Quinn to Frances Meiner, 1,879 Cedar Av, May 19, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way. $100

PROSPECT AV, 699, w s, 25x95x23x94.11; Miltner Bros., Inc. to Benj. Weineman, 1,010 Longwood Av, May 18, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway $100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 152d St, 37.6x95; F. & H. Realty Co. to Lawrence Davis, 76 Greene St, Newark, N. J., May 13, (mtg $24,875;) attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St. $100

TINTON AV, e s, 125 ft s of 145th St, 50x 100; Gustav Seidenstock to Carrie Seidenstock, 1,403 Walton Av, May 15; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St. $1

133D ST, n s, 450 ft e of Cypress Av, 16.8x 103.6; Harlem Savings Bank to Thomas Enofficel, 520 East 78th St, May 18, (mtg $3,250;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

137TH ST, 580-582 East, s s, 50x100; August Vollmar to Friedrich Vollmar, 496 East 140th St, May 18; attorney, Friedrich Vollmar, 496 East 140th St. $100

137TH ST, s s, 176.11 ft w of Cypress Av, 37.6x100; James C. Brady, referee, to Mary B. Townley, 924 West End Av, May 14; attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlain, 31 Nassau St. $5,000

SAME PROPERTY; Mary E. Townley to Robert N. Kenyon, 924 West End Av, May 14; attorney, same $100

Fairmount Place, s s, 101-103 ft w of Southern Boulevard, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x93; H. C. Jackson Realty Co., Harry C. Jackson, 1,904 Vyse Av, President, owner; Schwartz & Gross Cement Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $50,000.

157th St, s s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, for a one-story frame shed, 14x24; James and Mary McBride, on premises, owners; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $100.

Beck St, s w corner of Leggett Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 55x85 and 46.8x 85; Bay Construction Company, Inc., Edwin Filson, 574 Tinton Av, President, owner; Jacob M. Filson 1,130 Broadway, architect; cost, $120,000.

Intervale Av, e s, 211.43 ft s of 165th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x87.6; Darock Realty Co., Inc., (Hayman Eckman, 1,054 Grant Av, President,) owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $45,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, 220, e s, 39.11 ft s of 153d St, 39.11x100; Lena Bloch to Blanche T. Witkind, 418 West 122d St, (mtg $39,000,) Dec. 17, 1914; attorney, Isidore Witkind, 299 Broadway $1

BROOME ST, 305 to 309, s e corner of Mott St, 72.8x103.4x70.8x108.3, (foreclosed April 27;) Andrew J. Shipman, referee, to James E. March, 233 Lafayette St, (mtg $142,500,) May 17; attorneys, Hedges, Ely & F., 162 Broadway $5,000

FORT CHARLES PLACE, s s, 105 ft e of Jacobus Place, 50x72.2x90.7x103.4; Edw. W. Burckhardt, 81 Saratoga Av, Yonkers, N. Y., to the Paulward Co., 228 Broadway; May 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $1

HUDSON ST, n w corner of Reade St, 80.3x 29.6x72x96.7; Susan M. Hunter, Newport, R. I., to Catherine T. Hunter, 482 Park Av, 4-15 part, (mtg $32,500 on whole,) all liens, May 19; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place $16,000

WASHINGTON TERRACE, 16, w s, 124.3 ft of 186th St, 17.8x62.6; Emma Verran to William O'Neill, 305 West 149th St, all liens, May 18; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

3D AV, 396, n w s, 24.8x112 to 13-ft alley; Etta L. Hawkins, Fort Richmond, S. I., individually and as commission of Annie M. Jacques et al., to Elise H. Hawkins, Germania Bank Building, Savannah, Ga., individually, and trustee of John T. Hawkins, B. & S, May 6; attorney, Howard A. Sperry, 233 Broadway $1

3D AV, 408 to 412, n w s, at s w s of 29th St, 49.6x100; Elise H. Hawkins, individually and executrix of John T. Hawkins of Savannah, Ga., and another, to Annie E. Chase, 24 Park St, Newark, N. J., and another, commission, &c., B & S, May 6; attorney, same $1

3D AV, 400, n w s, 24.8x120; Elise H. Hawkins, individually and as executrix, &c.; John S. Hawkins et al. to Ella L. Hawkins, 35 Mesereaux Av, Port Richmond, S. I., B. & S., May 6; attorney, Howard A. Sperry, 233 Broadway $1

6TH AV, 939, w s, 25.1 ft n of 53d St, 25.1x 100; Goodhue Livingston to Mary A. Thornton, 500 West 143d St, May 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Thornton to William Pollak, 323 West 83d St, (mtg $28,-000,) May 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

11TH ST, 517 East, s s, 220.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Ike Fenster to Charles Rubiner, 1,980 7th Av, (1st mtg $24,000, also 2d mtg, &c.,) May 18; Joseph L. Buttenwieser, 220 Broadway $1

39TH ST, 31 and 33 West, n s, 198.5 ft w of 5th Av, 42.10x98.9; William F. Paris to Rex Sirap Corporation, 53 West 39th St, (mtg $96,000,) May 13; attorneys, Sayers Brothers, 31 Nassau St. $100

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88TH ST, 309 West, n s, 119 ft w of West End Av, 19x100.8; St. John's Park Realty Co. to 450 Broadway Corporation, 92 William St, (mtg $20,000,) May 18; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway $100

118TH ST, 316 West, s s, 240 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.11; John and Mary Reilly to Mary Reilly, 225 West 120th St, all liens, May 19; attorney, John W. Suling, 258 Broadway. $1

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142D ST, 533 West, n s, 241.8 ft e of Broadway, 16.8x99.11; Joseph Williams to Selma Gollnick, 533 West 142d St, May 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $1

170TH ST, 555 to 561 West, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; Margaret Cameron to Claire J. Forshew, 524 West 160th St, (mtg $87,500,) May 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Claire J. Forshew to Hiram and Anna P. Elliott, Suffern, N. Y., tenants by entirety, May 18, (mtg $100,000;) attorney, same $100,000

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CEDAR AV, 1,979-81, w s, 50.1x115.11; Frances Meiner to William Quinn, 587 Prospect Av, (mtg $4,000,) May 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CLINTON AV, w s, 70 ft n of 180th St, 35.2x 105; Seymour P. Kurzman to Adavine Construction Corp., 71 Nassau St, April 27, (mtg $22,000;) attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $100

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ELLIOTT AV, e s, 225 ft n of Julianna St, 75x125; Herman von der Heyde to John J. Knewitz, 3,731 Willett Av, May 8; attorney, E. S. Brisach, 391 E. 149th St. $1

FAILE ST, 638, e s, 20.10x100x23.10x100; Realty and Realization Co., Inc., to Lawrence Davis, 76 Greene St, Newark, N. J., May 12, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St. $100

HOME ST, n s, 100 ft w of Fox St, 27.4x64; Fietro Brescia to Jennie Wolff, 3,706 Barnes Av, May 12; attorney, Ittmann & W., 132 Nassau St. $100

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LAURIE AV, n w corner of Appleton Av, runs n 275x w 100x n 25x e 100 to Appleton Av x n 100 to Morris Park Av x w 200 to e s of Hughes Av x s 400 to Laurie Av x e 200 to beginning; William Pollak to Mary A. Thornton, 500 West 143d St, May 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOT 15, Map of L. G. Morris Estate; Robert S. Burns to William O. Weir, Harvest St, Forest Hills, L. I., May 5; attorney, Thomas H. Ray, 42 Broadway. $100

LOT 95, Map of Allen

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

We offer exceptional east side site for high-class apartment; partly financed. Ewing, Bacon & Sherry, 100 Park Av.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

HOPKINS & BOYD
Real Estate Management, 5 West 50th St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

LYRIC THEATRE,
Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Av., taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big sacrifice, alteration to suit or lease long term; size 33x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,651 Third Av., near 169th St. Telephone, Tremont 2196. Hours 8:30 to 9:30, 4 to 6.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful water-front home of 7 rooms, bath, and all modern improvements; near station and bathing beach; 3 minutes from pier, float, and clubhouse; fine lawn and shade trees; makes ideal all-year home; ½ hour from city; terms easy; perfect title. R. A. Stephenson, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Phone 8690 Prospect.

Wonderful all-year home, 30 minutes out; 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; large plot; apple, peach and pear trees, shrubbery, berries, &c.; chicken house; great bargain; investigate at once; easy terms. Call till 8 P. M., B. Park, 171 Flatbush Av., Bklyn.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; on two elegant lots; need $125 cash to owner, balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T. E. Box 75 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let

Residence, attractive bargain; 15 minutes. Apply Howard Barlow, telephone Richmond Hill 722.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$100,000 free and clear gentleman's estate; take apartment or loft building, small mortgage preferred. Owners reply, 2,840 Broadway, Room 6.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

HEBREW BACHELOR wishes board and room, with running water and bath, in private family; west side preferred. Write Permanent, 1,335 3d Av.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

New houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Brooklyn.

SHORE ROAD, BAY RIDGE,
Between 70th and 71st Sts.,
House, fully furnished, 11 rooms, with small garage; July, August, and September; rent, $450. Apply on premises. M. S. Lott.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ONLY ONE FLOOR LEFT.
11,000 SQUARE FEET
HEAVIEST BUILDING ON MANHATTAN.
MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING,
216-222 WEST 18TH ST.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 5765-5766 Bryant.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42d & 10 E. 43d St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

LOFT, light 4 sides, 14th St. & Seventh Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Large parlor floor for business purpose. Apply afternoons, 159 West 44th St.

Madison Av., 180-182, near 34; parlors; basement, parquet floors; electricity, telephone.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Modern cottage to rent, fully furnished, 9 extra large rooms, 2 bathrooms, electric lights, gas range, 3 open fire places; richly decorated, ¼ acre ground; exceptionally beautiful location on Manhasset Bay; highly restricted development; bathing, sailing, tennis; electric express; 33 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; $300 season; to be seen any day. George Renner, Plandome, N. Y. Telephone Manhasset 341-W.

Twin Lakes, Conn., Berkshire Hills.—For rent for season, furnished cottage; 8 rooms, sleeping porch; 100 feet on lake; bathing, auto accommodation, rowing. J. Mortimer Bell, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Sea Cliff L. I.—Twelve-room cottage, within 500 ft. bathing; all improvements; exceptionally large lot; completely furnished; no mosquitoes; $500 season. E. Vandenhove.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES, Cape Cod; completely furnished; all comforts; $225 up; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

Most beautiful house; Wendell Av., Pittsfield, Mass.; 23 rooms, furnished. Sadie T. Crane, Dalton, Mass.

Manhattan Beach.—Gentlemen can have refined, exclusive home; moderate; privacy. T 148 Times.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Rent eleven rooms; excellent location; near trains and trolleys; rent low, desirable tenant. H. A. Conway, 16th, Flushing.

Wanted.

WANTED—Cottage of 3 or 6 bedrooms, living room, dining room, and kitchen, at a high altitude and on or near a lake, preferably on Lake George or in the Berkshires; cottage to be conveniently near large hotel, from which meals can be served to the cottage when required or which could supply provisions to be cooked at the cottage when desired.

A garage is also required.

The cottage is wanted for a Cuban planter, who will furnish his own servants. L 283 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York

Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.

BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.

The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

A REAL HOME, $6,500; EASY TERMS; beautiful homestead on Sunset Hill; plot 100x175 feet; high in Kittinny Mts.; fine old trees; superb views; overlooks the water; ten rooms, two tiled baths; huge living room, with imposing open fireplace; ceilings are beamed, walls paneled in hardwood; huge veranda on two sides; also open terrace; near express station Lackawanna R. R.; 51 minutes commutation; house has steam heat, electricity, and every up-to-date convenience; convenient to Country Club, golf, tennis, boating; call; compare this house with any you have seen priced at $8,000 to $9,000. A. B. Fe., Suite 612, 170 Broadway, N. Y.

Unique English cottage in residential park, easy commuting distance N. Y., express trains; large studio living room, with open balcony to bedrooms, sleeping porch, garden; beautiful mountain view; city conveniences; price $6,250, cash $500, balance easy terms; couldn't be duplicated at this price. Owner, M 32 Times.

Illness compels sale my beautiful 6-room modern house; commuting distance; 5 minutes to station, school; easy terms; cost $4,200, price $3,100. Mrs. Nichols, 2 Nagle Av. 6966 Audubon.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Will build house or bungalow, near New York, large plot near station, viewing Manhattan skyscrapers, on terms like rent. Samuel Kraft, 30 Church St., New York.

Best in Ridgewood; beautiful house, ten rooms, bath, improvements; excellent neighborhood; plot 88x200; sell or rent; bargain. 160 Prospect St., Ridgewood, N. J.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.—Beautiful, furnished home, 7 rooms, bath; New York 20 minutes; $50 month. 3 Emory St., Jersey City.

Bungalow plots, 50x300, on fishing, boating, bathing river; hour out; near station; $10 monthly. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

GREATER RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Lists houses to rent, sale, free; full information. Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Fanwood houses and lots for sale; easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Westfield—Seven new houses; also lots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

ALL ABOUT NEARBY JERSEY.
Publicity Manager, (R. 512,) 60 Church, N. Y

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—New 9-room concrete, hollow-tile dwelling; gas, electric light; hot-water heat; hardwood floors, open fireplace, tube; sanitary plumbing; river view; 5 minutes to station; lot 50x124; price $7,500, cash $1,500; also same style cottage, 7 rooms, $7,000. James L. Taylor, Agent, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Phone 124.

If you cannot find what you want, do not be discouraged; send us the details of what you are looking for and what you can afford to pay; we will try to fill your order. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Phone 124.

Katonah, N. Y.—Attractive home, 9 rooms, all improvements; stable; assortment fruit; near schools, churches, and lakes; 1¼ acres; $11,000. Reed & Clark Co., White Plains, N. Y.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Homes and Home Sites; Sale or Rent. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Beautiful bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; improvements; open fireplace, beam ceiling, &c.; spacious veranda; magnificent view of country for miles around; near beach and dock; all water sports; great bargain; terms to suit. B. Shorefront, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$12 monthly buys this poultry farm; 6-room house; chicken house; shade trees; large plot for poultry and vegetables; can sell products right in town of 10,000; hour out; $100 down. Call till 8 P. M., D. Farm, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Modern cottage of 6 rooms and bath near Garden City; sacrifice at $2,300; easy terms. B. Welch, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Must sacrifice house, seven rooms, Hempstead village; $2,900; worth $4,500. Roddy, Hempstead, L. I.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale.—Five beautiful estates on Connecticut coast; two near New Haven, three near New London; prices $14,000 to $70,000. Address for full particulars, E. Nordfeldt, Groton, Connnecticut.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Lexington Av., 223, near 34th St.,
2 Rooms and Bath,
for bachelor; furnished;
to sublet at attractive price.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

EIGHT rooms, three baths, seventh floor, open Southern exposure, new apartment house, Sixties near Park Av.; Summer months reasonable. H. Wheeler, 84 Williams St.

130 East 67th St.—Handsomely furnished, cool corner apartment, five rooms and bath, to sublet at Summer rates. Superintendent, Plaza 3867.

Tastefully furnished high-class apartments to let. Inquire George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St., or telephone Murray Hill 1836.

Doctor's Office.—Desirable location; furnished or unfurnished; Summer rent; 2 rooms, bath. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Floor, furnished, four rooms, bath; telephone; private house; $35 month. Melrose 9001.

Very attractive 2 large rooms, kitchenette, bath; quiet; will let unfurnished. Plaza 558.

West Side.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA,
226, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up. } By month
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. }
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. } or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. } 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

THE ALCAZAR.
215-217 Manhattan Av., corner 109th.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30, upward; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone River 10200 and 9735. Open evenings.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cosily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cosily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

77th and Broadway, (The Wellsmore.)—Sixth floor, 7 rooms, 2 baths, all outside rooms; southeastern exposure; references essential; Summer months, perhaps longer. Heine.

OPPORTUNITY.—To sublet, furnished duplex studio apartment; 7 large, light rooms, bath; West 57th St., near Central Park; July 1 to Sept. 15; rental reasonable to responsible party. W 18 Times.

ST. ALBANS, 515 WEST 110TH STREET
Handsomely furnished apartment, five rooms and bath, all outside, southerly exposure, 11th floor; June 1st to Oct. 1st. Apply Superintendent.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six and eight rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

An exceptionally nice housekeeping apartment of four rooms, completely furnished, in West 72d St.; the rental includes the services of a capable maid, who is a good cook. Apply to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

The Chelsea, 222 West 23d St.—Very desirable hotel housekeeping apartment, $1,000; very reasonable; bay window, southern exposure; quiet and high. E. C. Dillingham, 140 Nassau St., or The Chelsea.

ANSONIA HOTEL.—Beautiful 3 rooms and bath, 7 windows facing Riverside Drive; reasonable rent, from May 22 until Oct. 1; hotel service. Apply Apt. 1,610 before 12 noon.

Artistic, comfortable apartment, top floor modern elevator building; large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen; all outside, newly furnished; June, October. 321 West 55th. Fancher.

A handsomely furnished 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, elevator apartment; northeast corner 80th St. and Broadway; overlooking Hudson; immediate possession. 3715 Schuyler. Bignell.

Handsomely furnished, unfurnished apartment, 11 rooms, 3 baths, 116 Riverside Drive, 9 windows, facing Drive. Phone Cook, 4250 Schuyler.

SUBLET FOR SUMMER.
525 West End Av. Tel. 5896 Schuyler. Handsomely, fully furnished seven-room apartment; three baths; piano; June to September.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

Rent own home; high-class elevator apartment; two rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano, phonograph; $40. Phone 8080 Cathedral, Armstrong.

Handsomely furnished apartments, long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

112th St., West, 612.—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished; piano; reasonable. Inquire Telephone Operator.

Very desirable five-room apartment; largest and best apartment house in Washington Heights. Apply T. Light, 561 West 141st.

7 Rooms and bath, West 88th St.; handsomely furnished; low rentals; Summer or longer; references. J. T., 587 Times.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn 318 West 84th.

Beautiful seven rooms, two baths; sacrifice less than unfurnished; rental $75; immediate if desired. Bressler, 523 W. 112th.

Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 203 West 81st. Coyle. Telephone 5520 Schuyler. Concessions.

Artist's Studio.—Large, fully furnished kitchenette room; suite optional. X 273 Times Annex.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

W. MacLEVY PHYSICAL CULTURE FARM, Babylon, L. I.—Nature's methods; interviews, Gymnasium, 352 4th Av., New York. Tel. 8886 Madison Square.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Connecticut.

WYKEHAM INN,
Washington, Conn.,
will open for season June 23d; finest location in the Berkshire foothills; pure air; sparkling water; broad verandas; golf, tennis; booklet.
GEO. T. SANGER, MGR.

THE GUNNERY INN,
Washington, Conn., open June 28. An ideal place for your Summer vacation. Fresh fruit, milk, and vegetables. Near country club, golf, and tennis. Same management as Wykeham Inn. Booklet. Geo. T. Sanger, Mgr.

Massachusetts.

A GRADUATE NURSE and masseuse will accommodate three or four people desiring rest, quietness, or care, with wholesome food, in the country; reasonable. Telephone 2935 Riverside. Mrs. W. B. Goodrich, 135 West 104th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Riverside Drive, 548.—Seven rooms, light and cool; unexcelled view Hudson River, Claremont grounds, Palisades Park; June to October; silver and linen supplied; $75. 5790 Morningside. Apartment 6C.

To sublet to careful parties, beautiful, bright apartment; newly furnished bedroom, living room, kitchen, bath; rare bargain; $15 week. Inquire Supt., Astor Apts., 305 West 45th, Seabury Apt.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

Furnished apartment, 3 rooms, elevator; after 7 P. M. Apt. 2A, 590 West 172d St.

Sublet, 2 beautiful rooms until Oct. 1. Apply Hotel Ansonia, Room 731.

169th, 96 West.—Two-family; eight large, light rooms, bath, all improvements; electricity; extra large sunny parlor; $40.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

122d St., 61 East.—Six rooms, private hall, bath; hot water; near Mount Morris Park; $23.

140th St., 505 East, (near Brook Av.)—Seven large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $30-$33; concessions.

Parlor floor, with kitchenette, $65. 13 Park Av., near 33d subway.

West Side.

An exceptionally nice housekeeping apartment of four rooms, completely furnished, to sublet in West 72d St.; the rental includes the services of a capable maid, who is a good cook. Apply to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

159 WEST 45TH ST.
Near Broadway; elegant apartments; 7 light rooms and bath; beautifully decorated; steam heat, electric light; hot-water supply; elevator; hall boys. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS,
Unfurnished, $40 to $75; furnished, $50 to $90.
POINCIANA, 120TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., overlooking Columbia Campus.
Supt. on prem., or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Supt., or 'phone Col. 4020.

703-705 WEST 180TH ST.
Modern apartment for rent; five all light rooms and bath. Apply Supt., on premises.

Amsterdam Av., 573, near 88th St.—Three and four large, light rooms; steam heat and hot water; very attractive; modern flats; $19-$28.

Choice 10-room apartment, 3 baths, landing point of the fleet. 67 Riverside Drive, 79th, two blocks from subway.

15th, 229 West.—Three and four room flats; modern improvements; decorated; convenient.

5 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $50-$60.
City convenience; suburban attractions.
40 Morningside Av., cor. W. 118th St.

1,911 Anthony Av. and 263 East Tremont Av., (adjoining;) 4, 5, 6 rooms; all modern improvements; $26-$38.

92d St., West, 214.—7 rooms, $1,100 up; also corner apartment. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

12th, 132 West. — Desirable apartment, six rooms, bath; improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET.
MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z, Box T 25 Times.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Desirable west side apartments, four to ten rooms. Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

127th, 70 West.—Six large rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; near Subway; $26.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 815 West 79th St.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

338-344 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

Bronx.

Bainbridge Av. and 200th St.—4-5-6 rooms, $26-$34-$42; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Apply premises. Phone 3030 Fordham.

$18.00.—Elegant 3 large room apt.; steam heat, hot water, bath, electric light, phone. 1003-1005 Tinton Avenue.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, with board.

63D, 30 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; parlor dining; reasonable.

89TH, (1,845 Lexington Av.)—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; excellent table; single rooms; telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D ST., 327 WEST.
The Elm. Telephone Chelsea 2554.
Single room, $7 to $15 weekly.
Double room, $15 to $20 weekly.
All home cooking. Table the best.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

71ST, 62 WEST. — Double rooms; private baths; electricity; single rooms; Summer prices.

72D, 261, 263, 265 WEST.—Superior double rooms, with or without private bath; entire floor for family or for four gentlemen.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms; superior table; $10 and $15; reasonable.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; refined house; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, elaborate, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent table; references; table board.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Single room; exceedingly homey atmosphere; table guests.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transit; table boarders.

83D ST., 17 WEST.
Large room, southern exposure; high-class Jewish house; home surroundings; moderate.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Attractive third floor front; private bath; Summer rates.

86TH, 114 WEST.—SMALL ROOM, SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; REFERENCE.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Large front room, all conveniences; table guests accommodated; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, shower; unusually fine table; Summer rates.

93D, 21 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; Park, "L"; board optional.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; near Park; suite and single; reference.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; closets, water; good meals; telephone.

146TH ST., 418 WEST.—Furnished room, board; moderate; small American family; electricity; phone.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8887.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (Corner 87th.)—Ideal Summer location; beautiful rooms, single or en suite, in exclusive boarding house; private bath, electricity, elevator; garage; attractive Summer rates; board optional; gentlemen preferred. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 885.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

WEST END AV., 531.—Large and small rooms; Summer rates; electricity; Southerners catered to; excellent cuisine; references.

Brooklyn.

WOODRUFF AV., 68.—Unusually large, elegantly furnished rooms; singly, en suite; private bath; every modern convenience; exceptional board; high-class appointments; overlooking Prospect Park; twenty minutes Park Row. Telephone 7567 Flatbush.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15th, 105 East, (overlooking park, Apt. 71.)—Parlor suite; elevators, telephone; reasonable.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Attractive rooms; private family; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway.

17th St., 130 East.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms; bedroom floor; reasonable.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Attractive rooms; every convenience; board optional; transient; references required.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Small and large rooms, newly decorated; telephone; conveniences; reasonable.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large and small, airy rooms, all conveniences; private house; telephone.

54TH, 120 EAST.—Large, beautifully furnished room, high-class apartment, $35 monthly to couple or two gentlemen; references. Morrison.

56th, 53 East.—Elegant rooms; exclusive location; suitable couple; Summer rates; French house.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 529.—Single or suite, with private baths and phone; Summer rates.

MIDDLE-AGED LADY, residing two blocks east from park, offers large room, or wishes quiet, permanent person liking French cooking and conversation. W 20 Times.

West Side.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless clean rooms; hot water always; select house.

52D ST., Between B'way and Fifth Av.—Rooms with private bath; $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

47TH, 9 WEST.—Private home; desirable rooms; every convenience; electricity.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Doctor's office, service; suites, baths, elevator.

51ST, 72 WEST.—Single and large rooms; next to bath; all improvements.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; hot and cold running water; adjoining bathroom; electricity; telephone; gentleman only; reference.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; hall room; also small rooms; reasonable.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern improvements; subway, L; references. Hammond.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large, small rooms for gentlemen; near all cars; Summer rates.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; small room; phone; references.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Furnished rooms and studios; very attractive.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath, alcove; service unrivaled.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Delightful single, double, en suite, suitable dentist or doctor; Summer rates. Lewis.

71ST ST., 236 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite or single rooms; electricity, telephone; private house; references.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $4; electricity, shower bath, running water; no rooming house; single or couple.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, attractively furnished rooms; $4-$5; table optional; superior appointments.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D ST. WEST.
Two exceptionally attractive adjoining rooms, with bath; strictly private family; references; gentlemen; no other roomers. X 287 Times Annex.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; "L," Subway express; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; high class; references; owner.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor suite; also single room; low Summer rates.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; private bath; kitchenette optional; reasonable; delightful location for Summer; convenient Subway, elevated.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Front room; private bath; electricity; excellently kept house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive room; all conveniences; superior house; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double, single rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, large, front room; electricity; telephone; Subway.

79TH, 160 WEST.—Two beautiful front rooms, well kept; reduced rates; Subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, cool front room; all modern conveniences; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny front room; high-class elevator apartment. Inquire elevator man.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Large front room; private house; low Summer rates.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; suitable two. Koenig.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful front room, suitable business couple; bath; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

87TH ST., 138 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; electricity; parquet floor; private bath; extra lavatory; kitchenette; suitable to couple; also smaller rooms; refined, quiet house. Schuyler 3393.

87TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, quiet room, overlooking the garden of the Belnord; bath and every convenience. Apt. D. Schuyler 10400.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—HIGH-CLASS PEERLESS; SACRIFICE. Light six, 5-passenger, 1914, electric, improvements; extras include new shoes; fast, wonderful hill climber; cost $6,000; accept $3500. Colgate, 305 West 79th.

SIMPLEX, 50, TOUR., 7-passenger, overhauled, repainted; electric system; practically new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., B'way & 63d St.

Macks, Fords, and Studebakers; trucks, delivery, and pleasure cars; in perfect condition; time payments acceptable. Lippard-Stewart Motor Sales Co., 136 West 52d St.

1914 S. G. V. COUPE; inside drive; like new; bargain.
ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., B'way & 63d St.

SIMPLEX ROADSTER; 38, with new body; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., B'way & 63d St.

Reos, 1912, 1913, 1914, with and without self-starters.
Reo Motor Car Company, 19 West 62d St.

MERCER RACEABOUT, repainted, overhauled; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., B'way & 63d St.

Overland Roadster, taken in exchange.
Big bargain.....$360
Reo, 19 West 62d.

Overland Touring, 1914, with starter. BARGAIN. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

Stutz raceabout, 1914; fully equipped; 5 wire wheels; no dealers. Columbus 9918.

Reo Touring, 1914, like new; BARGAIN.
Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

1914 CADILLAC TOUR., five-passenger; $1,000. Roskam-Scott Co., B'way & 63d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Most beautiful 7-passenger Packard limousine, landaulet, in New York for season; this is an exceptionally pretty appointed car for high-class people and must be seen to be appreciated. W 11 Times.

For Rent—Packard 5-passenger landaulet or touring; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d St. or phone Lenox 6073.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard, 1912 touring, 7-passenger; like new; special price for race track. Phone 5078 Columbus.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

For Hire—1915 Packards, day, week, or months. Phone 7452 Plaza. Wilmarth.

Packard touring, day, week, month. Goodluck, 82 West 90th. Tel. 9220 Riv.

For Hire—7-passenger car, monthly; owner drives; reasonable. Kirstien. Schuyler 7169.

Automobiles Wanted.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

88TH, 254 WEST.—Attractive room; private house; all improvements.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, private baths; Summer rates; electricity; telephone.

253 WEST 93D, (BROADWAY.)
Handsomely furnished large rooms, adjoining bath.

94TH, 315 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Attractive rooms in elevator apartment; reasonable. Inquire Ruchmoore.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms, private house, all conveniences; gentlemen.

95TH, 33 WEST.—New house, attractively furnished; private bath; electricity; phone; exclusive residential section.

97TH ST., 251 WEST.—Front parlor and bedroom; near 96th St. Subway; no other rooms. Graves.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Large room, private bath; elegantly kept; gentlem

SLIPS SHOW GUNMEN PHONED TO ROFRANO

Record of Messages Sent from Assassin's Hiding Place to Deputy Commissioner.

POLITICS BEHIND KILLING

Witness Repeats That Rocks Cornell Said Foley's Rival Wanted Giamari Murdered.

When the trial of Gaetano Montimagno for the murder of Mike Giamari was resumed yesterday morning in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, Joseph La Salle, the Sing Sing prisoner who testified on Tuesday that he overheard Montimagno and others plotting Giamari's death in expectancy of pay for the murder from Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Michael A. Rofrano, continued his testimony under cross-examination by Caesar Barra, counsel for Montimagno. The courtroom was filled with rival Foley and Rofrano adherents.

La Salle again brought Rofrano's name into the murder plot, saying that Rofrano's man, Rocco Carnivale, had told him that Rofrano wanted Giamari dead because he was swinging too many Italian votes to Tom Foley's side in the Second Assembly District. He said that Robert H. Elder, the lawyer who represented him and his brother, Anthony La Salle, when they were tried for the murder of James Minott, had told him to lie and to withhold information.

"I have not read the record of the testimony," said Mr. Elder last night, "but anything La Salle may have said in reference to myself is of no importance to me."

La Salle's Story Upheld in Part.

Pauline Samuels, who lived with Carnivale in the apartment where La Salle took refuge last January, admitted on the stand that Carnivale, Frank Fennimore, Montimagno, and La Salle had assembled in the apartment, which is at 5,211 New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, but she denied that she had heard any of them plotting the death of Giamari or using Rofrano's name. The fact of the telephone conversations told of by La Salle was established by four girls employed as telephone operators by the New York Telephone Company in the Bath Beach Exchange. They identified slips made out by them showing telephone calls from Borough Park 2433, the number of the telephone in the Samuels-Carnivale flat, to Worth 4240, the Street Cleaning Department, and to Orchard 2235, the Home Rule Democratic Club.

When court opened Joseph La Salle took the stand and Mr. Barra made him repeat that part of his Tuesday stestimony in which he fixed the time of his alleged conversations with Rocco Carnivale, known as "Rocks Cornell," in which Rofrano's name was mentioned. La Salle said that these conversations had occurred in the New Utrecht Avenue Flat betwee Jan. 1 and Jan. 7, 1915 and again in the second week of February, when he returned to the flat after hiding in Troy, N. Y.

La Salle testified on Tuesday that he had killed Alinott in self-defense and that he had not had a grudge against the man. Taking up a transcript of the testimony the witness gave at Anthony La Salle's trial, Mr. Barra said yesterday:

"On your brother's trial you testified that you hated Minott."

"What I testified at that time," La Salle answered, "I had been told to testify. Mr. Elder told me, 'You tell the court you disliked Jim Minott and say the reasons you got in trouble with him was on account of politicians.' He made me tell the court a whole bunch of lies. I told him he did not try Tony's case right and I told him, 'I don't want to stand trial after what you told me to testify at my brother's trial.'

Later Mr. Barra asked the witness if at his brother's trial he had not denied seeing Rocks Carnivale and Frank Fennimore after the Minott killing, and La Salle admitted this, but added that he had followed Mr. Elder's instructions to leave the names of Carnivale and Fennimore out of his testimony. Questions by Assistant District Attorney Brothers brought out that Mr. Elder had represented Carnivale and Fennimore as well as La Salle, and that Carnivale had taken La Salle to Mr. Elder.

La Salle in Rofrano's Club.

Deputy Commissioner Rofrano's name came into La Salle's testimony shortly after this. The witness said he had known Rofrano for two years and was a member of Rofrano's Home Rule Club. In repeating his alleged conversations with Carnivale in which Rofrano's name was mentioned the witness said:

"Rocks told me Rofrano wanted Giamari killed because he was getting to be a big man and was getting all of the Italian votes for Foley."

When the murder of Giamari was under discussion at another time La Salle said Rocks warned Montimagno not "to make a bad job of it," and Montimagno replied:

"You know me, Rocks. This is not the first time. I done three or four jobs and I got away, and I'll make it my business to get away with this job. The first time I went after Mike Giamari, I took a chance while he was walking with a big man. I meant to do a good job, but it didn't go right."

Charles Case, a Coney Island showman, said that La Salle spent a night or two in his house in West Sixteenth Street early in January, and again in February. La Salle had testified that he went to Case's home after leaving Carnivale's home about Jan. 7 and later before going back to Carnivale's home about Feb. 6. Matthew Ryan, the keeper of the West Side Prison, was called to testify regarding conversations he had with Montimagno in the jail, and after his brief testimony Pauline Samuels took the stand.

She said she had rented the flat in New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, and that Carnivale had come to see her there frequently. She said she saw Rocks, Frank Fennimore, Montimagno, and La Salle, whom she knew as "Schepps," in the flat, but she was unable to fix the time within a month. She admitted, however, that La Salle had made one visit, and then another after several weeks' absence, and that she had learned he was a fugitive from justice.

She said that Carnivale had kept a revolver in the flat, but she could not describe the weapon further than that it was "long and black." She said she had seen the revolver every day until about two weeks before March 22, when she moved from New Utrecht Avenue, and that she had not seen it since. This testimony was in support of the State's theory that the weapon was used for the murder of Giamari on March 8 and left lying on the sidewalk near the victim. When the revolver was shown to the witness, however, she did not identify it.

"It looks something like Rocks's gun, but I'm not sure," she said.

Miss Samuels was positive that she had never overheard any of the men in her flat mention Rofrano's name or discuss the killing of Giamari. She said she had had a telephone in the apartment and that Rocks had used it, but denied that she had ever heard anything he said over it. She did not know what numbers he called, she said. She said she had never called either the Street Cleaning Department nor th Home Rule Club.

She testified that La Salle used the telephone once while hiding in her apartment, but she did not know to whom he talked or what he said.

Couldn't Identify Revolver.

At this point Mr. Barra produced a dark-colored revolver nearly as long as the one found by Giamari's body, but of .32, instead of .41 calibre. Both weapons were handed to the witness and she was asked if either was the revolver Carnivale had kept in her flat. She replied that she could not identify either, but that the revolver produced by the defense looked more like Carnivale's than the other.

Celia Golding, a telephone operator in the Bath Beach exchange, identified records showing that she had connected Borough Park 2433, the Samuels flat, with Worth 4240, the Street Cleaning Department, from 3:57 to 3:59 P. M. on Jan. 4 and again from 5:20 to 5:24 P. M. on Jan. 5.

Marguerite McConnell, another operator in the same exchange, by reference to slips, said that she had connected Borough Park 2433 with Orchard 2235, the Home Rule Club, twice on the night of Jan. 4, and that on the afternoon of that day she had connected the apartment telephone with Worth 4240.

Helen Kane, a third operator, identified a slip showing that she had connected Borough Park 2433 with Orchard 2235 on Jan. 8, and Sadie Sullivan identified two slips for telephone calls from the flat to Worth 4240 on the afternoons of Jan. 5 and 7.

When Court opens this morning at 10:30 o'clock the cross-examination of Pauline Samuels will probably be continued.

CALL FOR PEACE PRAYERS.

Bishops Appeal to Methodists—Condemn Preparedness for War.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—In behalf of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Earl Cranston of Washington made public today a special "Call to Prayer," appointed to be read in all the Methodist churches, in part, as follows:

"Not until we realize that, beneath all that appears, this war with its awful carnage is but a struggle for commercial supremacy, can we understand how alien to hereditary dynasties is the thought of the universal brotherhood of man. Every tradition and every instinct of imperialism is in constant friction with the rule of Christ.

"Let victory rest where it may after millions of brave hearts have ceased to beat, the vassalage of human souls to material wealth and power will remain the sure harbinger of other wars, of increasing deadliness as suborned science adds to the machinery of destruction, unless God shall mightily intervene by unseen forces whose strategies we may not discern, but whose existence and efficiency we dare not doubt.

"There are enough praying souls in America to call down a truce on every battle front if once they felt the agony of Christ's intercession. That our country is as yet free from the madness of strife should the more move us to importunate and increasing petition that God will make His voice to be everywhere heard again on land and sea.

"Only thus can we restrain among our own people the latent spirit of war that is already conjuring every untoward incident abroad into an intended insult to our flag. Only thus can we subdue the rising resentment of our own hearts against unjust foreign criticism of our nation at this crisis in its history.

"Not once a day only, nor merely when convenient, but in our every thought of God, in every pang that comes with tidings of fresh horrors, in every secret prayer for self and home and country, as well as in every public service, every session of Sunday school and Epworth League, alone or in companies, let the cry of our hearts incessantly ascend for the peace of Europe and the world. Let us teach the little children to pray for God's other little ones left fatherless, and many of them homeless.

"We want not preparedness for war, but preparedness for God and His peace, for the sheltering of our nation. We have a Christian President and about him in council are men who pray. Let our united faith also support their constant appeal to God for patience and poise and wisdom amid the storm of conflicting advices by which they are beset. Pray, pray, pray without ceasing."

CANADIAN STEAMER SUNK.

Collides with a Government Submarine—Eight Lives Lost.

QUEBEC, May 19.—The little Government steamer Christine, which was sunk with a loss of eight lives in a collision off the Island of Orleans last night, was rammed by a Canadian submarine. Announcement to this effect was made here today.

How the submarine came to ram the steamer was not disclosed.

Captain Kennedy, who sustained a broken leg, is now in a hospital in this city. Among the dead are Odilon Larose, Michael Varon, and Willie Langlois of Levis, Quebec. The chief engineer, a resident of Montreal, is also believed to have perished.

The Christine sank within three minutes and the crew were unable to launch a lifeboat or don life preservers. Six of them were saved by another vessel.

The Christine was formerly Lord Strathcona's yacht, and was chartered by the naval authorities as an examination steamer.

DECRIES MILITANT TACTICS.

Mrs. McCormick Frowns on Badgering of President by Suffragists.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 19.—Disapproval of the attitude of the Congressional nion of Suffragists toward President Wilson was voiced today by Mrs. Medill McCormick, Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She said:

"Badgering of President Wilson at this time of national stress by members of the Congressional nUion of Suffragists is a form of militant activity and all good suffragists ought to protest against any such methods to obtain a hearing before the President.

"The President has too much of international importance on his mind to be worried by anything that can be spared him. He always has received delegations of suffragists most courteously when it was possible."

MENOCAL CHARGES LIBEL.

Editor Arrested for Attack on President of Cuba.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, May 19.—Enrique Mazas, editor of La Tribuna, was arrested today charged with libeling President Menocal in an article demanding that the President either resign his position as General Inspector of the Chappara Sugar Company or the Presidency of Cuba.

Mazas was sentenced to several years' imprisonment for assaulting Hugh Gibson, then First Secretary of the United States Legation. President Menocal recently pardoned him for that offense after he had served nearly two years. Mazas had just started his paper, the alleged libel appearing today in the second issue.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Following the receipt of letters demanding $2,000 blackmail, an attempt was made yesterday to wreck the drug store of Alfonso de Murcurio, at 553 Avenue C. A bomb exploded in the hallway early in the morning, arousing sleeping tenants and doing $1,000 damage to the store.

HACKENSACK.—While working about a pond near here yesterday afternoon, Thomas Zampina of Bergen Turnpike, Fairview, fell in and was drowned.

PASSAIC.—Elmer Thompson of 122 Howe Avenue committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the cafe of the Passaic City Hotel. Thompson was an engraver and unmarried. No cause can be assigned for his act.

EAST ORANGE.—"Woman Suffrage" will be the subject of a debate in the High School Friday night. As all the girls in the school are opposed to women voting, it was necessary to find young men to speak in favor of suffrage.

MONTCLAIR.—These officers of the Montclair Civic Association were elected last night: James H. Kennedy, a New York publisher, President; W. I. L. Adams, First Vice President; Mrs. James A. Ryan, Second Vice President; Dallas Flannagan, Third Vice President; W. L. Ludham, Secretary, and Ralph T. Crane, Treasurer.

SALEM.—William B. Guest, former Water Supply Superintendent here, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to rob the store of T. G. Dunn & Son. He was recently paroled from State prison, to which he was sent to serve seven years for embezzling funds of the city.

TRENTON.—On Tuesday, which is New Jersey Day at the San Francisco Exposition, there will be a celebration here. At the State House arrangements have been made so that guests can hear Governor Fielder speaking at the Exposition. They will also listen to a speech by Governor Johnson of California.

TOOK A MAN'S LIFE FOR REWARD OF $200

Flack, Under Sentence of Death, Tells of Killing Marino at Jealous Italian's Behest.

SUBSTITUTE SLAYER READY

Orendack at Leggio Trial Says He Would Have Done the Murder If Flack Failed.

Two men told Judge Nott and a jury in General Sessions yesterday of their willingness to commit murder for $200. One of them, William Flack, 22 years old, acknowledged that he carried out the commission, but he never got the money. From the death house in Sing Sing Prison he was brought here under a special act of the Legislature to testify against Angelo Leggio, who is charged with hiring him to kill Giuseppi Marino at 634 East Thirteenth Street on April 8, 1914.

John Orendach, 20 years old, a friend of Flack, testified that he was ready to commit the murder "in case Willy got cold feet." Orendach will receive immunity from the District Attorney for his testimony. Since the murder he has been held as a material witness in the House of Detention.

With his father present in the court room, Flack described yesterday the killing of Marino and told of the events which led up to the murder. He said that he had decided to make a clean breast of the matter after a conference with Father Cashin in the death house, although he knew that he could expect no mitigation of the sentence which had been pronounced on him. So he sent for Assistant District Attorney Allen G. Wellman, who prosecuted him, and told his story. Mr. Wellman conferred with Governor Whitman and arranged for the passage of a law whereby for the first time in the history of the State a man under sentence of death might be taken from the death house to give testimony.

Flack told of a meeting with Leggio which was brought about by a man known as "Patsy." According to Flack, Patsy told him that Leggio wanted Marino, who had stolen his girl, Louisa Macalusa, put out of the way.

"Patsy and Leggio had a conversation in Italian," Flack said, "and then Patsy told me that I was to get $200 for the murder of Marino. They said they would let me know when to pull it off. While we were talking Leggio showed me a roll of bills and said the $200 would come out of that.

"A week later, on April 8, I met Leggio and Patsy in front of the Norwood Club, at 650 East Thirteenth Street. Patsy told me that Marino and the girl were in his rooms. We got a couple of other men, including John Orendach, and went to the place. We found Marino and the girl seated at a table. Patsy beckoned to us and we all left the room. On the street he said it was too early to do the trick and that I had better walk around for an hour or so and then return.

"About midnight we went back to the flat. I had a revolver which Leggio had given me. We listened at the door and heard no noise. Then we burst open the door, and from the light shining from the street lamps I saw Marino in bed with the girl. I fired one shot at him. Then I ran down into the street. I walked to an east side dock and threw the revolver into the river, and then returned to the club, just opposite the one in which Marino was killed.

"The next morning I crossed the street and, climbing up on the transom, I saw Marino's body in the bed. There was a padlock on the door. The next day, Friday, I went over again and looked through the transom and saw the body. That night I sent two of the fellows from the club to notify the police and again went over and was there when the policemen forced in the door and found the body. They arrested me."

Flack, in reply to questions by Judge Nott, said that he never saw Leggio after the shooting and never got any of the money.

"Why did you go back to the house?" Judge Nott asked.

"Because I wanted to see if the body was still there."

"Why did you go back the second time?"

"Because it worried me. I wanted to see if the body had been taken away."

"Why did you make this confession?"

"Because I did not want to go to the electric chair with a lie on my heart."

Leggio's counsel, ex-Senator J. D. McClelland, on cross examination, made the witness demonstrate how he shot Marino. His testimony was unshaken.

John Orendach, the other candidate for the task of killing Marino, said he did not know Leggio until Leggio beckoned to him on the street about three days before the murder. At that time, he said, Leggio showed him a roll of bills. He had heard, he testified, from Patsy that Leggio wanted a man to kill Marino.

"Leggio said that he was afriad Flack would lose his nerve," Orendach said, "so he wanted a substitute. I was ready to do it in case Flack backed out."

"Would you have committed the murder if Flack weakened?" Assistant District Attorney Wellman asked.

"Sure. I would have done the job for $200."

"You don't want to see Flack go to the electric chair, do you?"

"No."

"Would you tell the truth if you saw the electric chair before you—if it meant Flack's death?"

"Yes, I have told the truth and would do so under any circumstances."

After Orendach's cross-examination Mr. Wellman announced that the people rested. The defense will begin at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and they hope to have their evidence in today.



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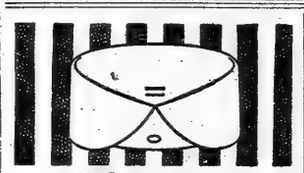
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Buyers of used cars consult the Automobile Exchange in The New York Times. —Advt.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

Main today and probably tomorrow; moderate southeast to south winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,936. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ROOSEVELT JURY OUT ALL NIGHT

No Verdict Reached at 11:30 and Jurors Locked Up—Reported Political Division.

JUDGE'S CHARGE IMPARTIAL

Terse and Clear, It Pleases Both Sides—Confines Case to Corrupt Alliance Charges.

IVINS MILD TO COLONEL

Omits Expected Invective in Summing Up, but Alleges Malevolence and Thwarted Ambition.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 20.—The $50,000 libel suit of William Barnes, Jr., against Theodore Roosevelt, the trial of which had been going on in the Supreme Court here for nearly five weeks, went to the jury this afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. The jury was notified by Justice William S. Andrews that if it could not reach an agreement by 11 P. M. it would be locked up for the night; also that if an agreement should be reached in the course of the night the verdict should be sealed, not to be opened until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

At 11:30 o'clock tonight the jury had not reached an agreement, and Under Sheriff Russell took the members across the street to the jail dormitory, where they were locked up for the night.

As soon as the jurors went to their room, following Justice Andrew's charge, a ballot was taken. It is not known what the result was, but there is ground for the statement that there was a division along political lines. At 6 o'clock dinner was served to the jurors in their room, and from then on balloting was frequent. While no word came from the jury room as to what was taking place, it was persistently rumored that the vote greatly favored Mr. Barnes. One rumor had it that three members were holding out for a verdict for Colonel Roosevelt.

Disagreement Expected.

The general impression here tonight among those who had closely followed the trial was that the jury would not be able to agree. In that event it was considered likely that Justice Andrews, upon the reopening of court tomorrow morning, would instruct the jurors to deliberate longer. Thus the verdict may not be handed in tomorrow afternoon.

After waiting until 5 o'clock and hearing nothing from the jurors, Justice Andrews, who was anxious to go to his home, summoned them and asked if they had anything to report. The jurors remained silent for a few moments. Finally Walter Smith, Juror No. 3, a Progressive, asked that that part of the Judge's charge be read in which he instructed them not to allow political preferences to influence their judgment. Justice Andrews replied that it was not necessary to dwell longer on the matter; that it was their solemn duty not to be swayed by political considerations. Then the jurors filed back to their room.

The final day of the famous trial was consumed by the summing up of William M. Ivins for his client, Mr. Barnes, in the morning, and by Justice Andrews's charge to the jury in the afternoon. The summing up lasted two and a half hours and the charge an hour and ten minutes.

Charge Pleased Both Sides.

The charge was considered eminently fair by attorneys for both sides. All of them said it was one of the most cogent, clear, and powerful charges ever addressed to a jury. The Justice, after reviewing the evidence, said that the two important matters that the jurors must consider were whether there was a political alliance between Mr. Barnes and Charles F. Murphy during the Senatorial contest of 1911 and whether Mr. Barnes worked through a corrupt alliance between crooked politics and crooked business. The Justice in precise terms and with great terseness laid down the law of libel. The jurors seemed to follow his words closely. So did the lawyers, principals, and spectators.

In summing up Mr. Ivins did not attack Mr. Roosevelt with any such severity as had been predicted. He used a conversational tone throughout, but his eloquence, forcefulness and irony held the jurors and spectators spellbound. He insisted again and again that the jurors remember that they were not trying a former President of the United States, but merely sitting in judgment in a common law suit.

Mr. Ivins was impressive when he drew a word picture contrasting the course of the defendant and that of the plaintiff on the stand. Mr. Barnes, he said, appeared always quiet and thoughtful and he reminded the jurors how once Mr. Roosevelt, in his eagerness to resume his place in the witness chair, could scarcely wait, but fairly bounded into it as if he thought it was going to get away from him. The Colonel, he said, testified not only with his mouth, but also with his feet, his hands and his head. His entire attitude, he said, showed the malevolence with which he had entered the case, and with which he carried it on.

It was at the start of the afternoon session that Justice Andrews began his charge to the jury.

The Judge's Charge.

"Before you enter into consideration of this case," he said, "it is essential that you should comprehend clearly the law applicable to an action of this kind. Your duty is to follow the law as laid down by the court. If I am wrong in my instructions to you, I will be corrected by another and higher court; but for the present you must follow me.

"To publish a statement concerning any man that exposes that man to humiliation, shame and disgrace is wrongful and a libel. The intention or object with which the publication is made is immaterial, and the most honest pur-

Continued on Page 4.

BIG NAVAL BATTLE IN BALTIC REPORTED

Germans Said to Have Taken Riga—Private Stockholm Dispatch Brings Rumor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, May 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A private dispatch from Stockholm tells of rumors of a big naval battle on the Baltic.

It is reported that the Germans have taken Riga.

Riga, in Russia, the capital of the Government of Livonia, on the River Düne, five miles from the Gulf of Riga, has not been attacked from the sea before. It is not a naval base, but as a commercial port it is second to Petrograd in the Baltic waters. It has a population of 300,000.

In the first week in May it was said that the German cavalry drives eastward from East Prussia were directed toward Riga, and, since Libau was captured, an attempt to invest Riga by land has eben expected in Petrograd.

THREE TRAWLERS SINK; THIRTEEN LIVES LOST

Germans Blow French Fishing Craft to Pieces Without Warning.

LONDON, Friday, May 21.—The French steam trawler St. Just of Arcachon was torpedoed and literally smashed to pieces near Dartmouth yesterday afternoon, thirteen of her crew being drowned. The Captain was the only survivor.

It is stated that no warning was given to the vessel before she was torpedoed.

PETERHEAD, Scotland, May 20.—The British trawler Chrysolite was sunk by a German submarine thirty miles off Kinnaird's Head, in the North Sea, yesterday.

The trawler's men took to their boats and were landed here by a Norwegian steamer. It is believed that at least two submarines are operating in these waters.

WICK, England, May 20.—The crew of the trawler Crimond, which was sunk by a German submarine yesterday, was landed here today. The chief engineer of the Crimond said a German officer compelled him, at the point of a revolver, to cut the pipes on the trawler in order to facilitate the flooding of the vessel.

The engineer said also that before the trawler was captured he had seen the same submarine blow up a steamer, the name of which he could not ascertain.

BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE COST KAISER 17 SUBMARINES

Rumor in German Naval Circles that Such Has Been the Toll Since Feb. 18.

LONDON, May 20.—The Evening News has received a dispatch from its Copenhagen correspondent saying the report is current in German naval circles that seventeen German submarines have been lost since Feb. 18, the date of the commencement of the submarine blockade of England.

MRS. PANKHURST WANTS WOMEN TO BE ENLISTED

Says They Should Serve at Home, Forgetting Causes Formerly Espoused.

LONDON, May 20.—"I hope one of the first acts of the coalition Government will be to declare martial law and mobilize both men and women for the service of the country," said Mrs. Emeline Pankhurst, leader of the militant suffragists, addressing a meeting at Hull tonight.

Mrs. Pankhurst expressed the hope that women would soon be permitted to enlist, like men, for war service at home. In face of the peril which confronted the country, she said, it was no time to think of causes espoused in the past. She personally was "willing to obey orders in the service of the country in any capacity."

BREAK WITH CROWN PRINCE?

Rumor That the German Crown Princess Will Go to Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The Journal des Débats states it has from an absolutely reliable source the information that the German Crown Princess is about to break with her husband and leave Berlin for Russia.

The Crown Princess, who was the Grand Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg, is said to have the approval and support of her mother, the Grand Duchess Anastasia, the sister of the Grand Duke Nicholas.

REVOLT AGAINST WALSH.

Industrial Commissioners Resent His Attack on Rockefeleir, Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Aggressive methods employed by Chairman Walsh in examining John D. Rockefeller, Jr., before the Industrial Relations Commission today resulted tonight in a conference of dissatisfied members of the commission, who drafted a letter to the Chairman urging that he adopt a more moderate attitude toward witnesses in the future.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman is said to have been the leader in this action, which was the climax to general differences of opinion over the conduct of the hearings, although none of the members would talk for publication.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. SEC—RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup. —Advt.

MUNITIONS THE KEY TO BERLIN REPLY

May Offer to Spare Such Ships as We Guarantee Carry No Contraband.

HINT FROM HIGH CIRCLES

Kaiser's Advisers Racking Their Brains for Plan That Will Meet American Approval.

TO ANSWER NEXT WEEK

Americans in Berlin Get Over Their Scare—Officials Take a Hopeful View.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam,) May 20.—In conversation with high officials of the Foreign Office I gather that in th ereply to the American note Germany will not back down from her previously stated position, because she cannot. But that the Kaiser's statesmen are earnestly racking their brains and taking ample time in the hope of finding some new formula by injecting several new suggestions or proposals which will be calculated to serve as a working basis for further discussions.

They are absolutely convinced of the righteousness of Germany's case, and express a sincere desire and belief that they will be able to submit a strong brief to the high court of American public opinion, hoping for an ultimate favorable verdict, and a permanent understanding.

From two well-informed independent sources I have gathered that Germany's answer, which is expected to be ready on Monday, or at the latest on Tuesday, probably will contain a proposal that Germany is willing to refrain from attacking merchant ships which are certified by the American Government as not carrying arms, ammunition, and possibly other contraband for Germany's enemies.

War Supplies the Key.

At the Foreign Office I found Baron von Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the

[illegible]

"I understand appies are brain food. We need all the brains we can round up now."

He made it clear that those in official circles were thinking overtime to find a solution that would be satisfactory to America and consistent with Germany's safety.

The key to the problem is American ammunition shipments, which are a source of genuine concern to the military authorities. This undoubtedly is the real reason why Germany "cannot" back down.

The American colony has got over its fit of nerves and is unpacking its trunks and preparing to linger. The panic was undoubtedly due to a misunderstanding, coupled with the fact that onsul General Lay began sending return postal cards to all known Americans here asking for the name, profession, address, telephone number, passport number, and future plans of each person. Mr. Lay told me this was not an emergency measure, prompted by the American situation, but merely to enable him to round up his large flock here and make sure all had passports. He also wished to apprise them of the new police regulation reuiring all foreigners to register with the police on June 1.

3,000 Americans There.

Mr. Lay estimates that there are 3,000 Americans "who can prove it" still in Germany. Of these 500 are in Berlin and 450 in Munich. Dresden is the next largest colony and has more women than men. A surprisingly large number of American girls are still in Germany continuing to study art and music. Fewer than a score of Americans have left Germany in the last few days. The majority of those who have been resident here for years are planning to remain regardless of developments. The general feeling is more optimistic all along the line.

HUNGARY ADVISES GERMANY TO DEFY US

Government Organs Say Money Considerations Will Keep Us from Fighting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 20.—The latest Hungarian papers to hand, commenting on the American note to Germany, express the general opinion that neither the present situation nor the answer of Germany will provoke any changes in the attitude of the American Government.

Some papers express their opinion in the most sarcastic manner, suggesting that the interests of America, as well as her intentions, are not connected with any kind of intervention whatever; that, on the contrary, she will have to follow the policy of sacrificing some of her dignity for the business that lurks behind her diplomacy. Others, apparently influenced by the German press, are of the opinion that America cannot enter the conflict so long as many

Continued on Page 2.

BARONY PORTRAITS 3 FOR $5.00 at 344 Fifth Ave. (34th St.) only 2 days. —Advt.

The Tragedy of the War Brides

What will be done with a baffling question that has arisen since the passing of armies over the countries of Europe.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY OF YOUR NEWSDEALER. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

AMERICANS TO RUN BIG WAR HOSPITAL

Three Universities to Send 32 Surgeons and 75 Nurses at Britain's Request.

EMINENT MEN TO BE CHOSEN

Party to be Selected by the Medical Schools of Columbia, Harvard, and Johns Hopkins.

England has called an American surgeons to man her newest and largest field hospital. The medical schools of Columbia, Johns Hopkins, and Harvard Universities, as the three foremost centres of medical learning in this country, offered to supply the men and nurses, and a cablegram has been received from the Director General of the English Army Medical Corps accepting the offer.

Thirty-two surgeons and physicians and seventy-five nurses will be sent by the three American universities to man the hospital. The first detachment will sail about the middle of June.

Sir William Osler, formerly of Johns Hopkins University, but now Professor of Medicine in Oxford University, conceived the idea of having the new field hospital manned by American surgeons, picked by men with whom he was professionally associated in this country. The idea met the approval of Lord Kitchener. Sir William cabled to the three universities that England thought very highly of the work done by volunteer American surgeons, but that he was anxious to add to the laurels won by medical men from the United States by having a unit in charge of men sponsored by the three American medical schools, most highly thought of in Europe.

As the result of a conference of the heads of the three schools, Dr. Walton Martin of Columbia, Dr. Edward Hall Nichols of Harvard, and Dr. J. M. T. Finney of Johns Hopkins were named to plan the work. The leading medical men of the three institutions, including such men as Dr. Harvey Cushing of Harvard, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dean of the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Dr. William [illegible]

[illegible] Sir William Osler has asked that among the thirty-two American medical men be included three skilled surgeons of high reputation, one physician, one pathologist, one oxomologist, one radiographer, and one nose, throat, and ear specialist. These are to be men of eminent standing. The remainder of the thirty-two will be younger men, who will serve under the masters.

The universities will bear the expense of the corps, including the nurses. Equipment and transportation will be paid for by England. It is probable that Dr. Nichols of Harvard will be the director of the new field hospital. The service of the surgeons and nurses will be practically voluntary, for, while they will receive the army pay of English surgeons and nurses, this sum will be comparatively small.

An extra touch of the romantic is added to the project by the circumstance that the Americans who sail on this mission of mercy next month will have no idea as to whither they are going. They will be entirely subject to the orders of the English Army heads. Dr. Martin, whose office is at 25 West Fiftieth Street, and who is doing most of the routine work in the matter, said yesterday that there was a possibility of the American contingent being sent to the Dardanelles, but that the probability was that it would be established in the West. It was possible, too, he said, that the new unit might be in England. The hospital will contain 1,040 beds, which will make it one of the largest, if not the largest, field hospitals in Europe.

Asked how the seventy-five American nurses would be mustered, Dr. Martin replied:

"We have many offers from American girls to volunteer for field service in Europe. There will be no trouble about getting the nurses. I think the motive back of the request from the English army heads is that they prefer men who have the stamp of approval of the American universities upon them. That is a certain guarantee of their ability."

Americans Not Partisans.

The doctors who have made possible the mission of the American medical men to the battlefront are anxious to have it understood that there is no pro-Allies motive back of their offer. They are actuated by humanitarian motives alone. Their position is that all other condition being equal, there is no reason the same office might not be performed for Germany or Austria.

"The medical profession," said Dr. Martin yesterday, "is one of the few institutions that have been respected in the war. That is because both Germans and Allies have learned that medical men are medical men first of all and last of all. One of our surgeons who had been doing work for the French soldiers recently made a trip through Germany and discussed with German surgeons problems the war surgery had presented. He reports that he was cordially received everywhere within the Kaiser's lines."

It was Dr. Martin who sailed with Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney in November of last year to establish a field hospital in France. He directed Mrs. Whitney's institution in Juilly for several months and only recently returned to this country. He is enthusiastic over the work that has been done in Mrs. Whitney's unit, which is under the auspices of Columbia. It is in the old college of Juilly, which has existed since the sixteenth century. Not distant from battlefields in northern France, it has done signal service. Other American surgeons who went to France for Mrs. Whitney were Dr. Carl Connell of 43 West Fiftieth Street, associate attending physician at Roosevelt Hospital; Dr. Donald Gordon, formerly of Roosevelt Hospital, and Dr. W. E. Drennan of Birmingham, Ala. Mrs. Whitney's hospital is a branch of the American Ambulance of Paris, which has several other subsidiaries.

To Improve Sanitation.

The hospital to be manned by Columbia, Johns Hopkins, and Harvard is to be five times as large as Mrs. Whitney's and will be independent of the American Ambulance. It is expected

Continued on Page 2.

ENGLAND IS HOLDING ONLY 3 OF OUR SHIPS

One, the Joseph W. Fordney, Is Suspected of Having Goods Destined for Germany.

FOREIGN OFFICE EXPLAINS

Thirty-six Other American Cargoes Detained, of Which 23 Come Under the Cotton Arrangement.

LONDON, May 20.—In an effort to correct what the Government believes to be a misunderstanding of Great Britain's attitude toward American ships and American cargoes in other neutral bottoms, detained under the order in Council, the Foreign Office has issued an explanatory memorandum.

This explanation is supplemented by a statement that cotton cargoes, which the Government agreed to purchase under the cotton agreement, have all been bought by the Government, and that actual details concerning the payment only await proof of ownership and papers showing the actual contract price. It is explained that as most of these papers must come from the United States there will still be some unavoidable delays before the owners of the cotton get their money.

The memorandum of the Foreign Office follows:

"First—There are at the present moment three American ships detained in this country. Two of them are cotton ships, which are dealt with below. The third is the steamer Joseph W. Fordney. This vessel, with a cargo of foodstuffs consigned to E. Klingener at Malmo, (Sweden,) was brought into Kirkwall on April 8. She had been sighted by his Majesty's ships about ten miles from the Norwegian coast and had thereupon endeavored, with the evident desire to evade search, to escape rapidly into Norwegian territorial waters, but without success.

[illegible] Consignee Arrested.

[illegible] the vessel's arrival in Kirkwall, [illegible] were at once addressed to his Majesty's Minister at Stockholm, with regard to the consignee of the cargo, and a reply was received to the effect that no person of that name could be identified at Malmo, though there was a person of that name who resided at Gothenburg, and was manager of the Gothenburg branch of Hugo Hartvig, and who had stated that the consignments addressed to him on board the Joseph W. Fordney were intended for storage in Malmo.

"Second—The suspicious conduct of the vessel in endeavoring to elude his Majesty's patrols and the known conditions of the consignee of her cargo gave tended to confirm other evidence, which has come to the knowledge of his Majesty's Government, that the foodstuffs were in reality destined for Germany. It was accordingly decided that the cargo must be placed in the prize court, and the vessel is at present discharging at Portishead, England, on the completion of which operation she will be released.

"His Majesty's Government feel satisfied that in the circumstances of this case undue interference with American interests cannot with reason be imputed to them.

"Third—The number of neutral vessels carrying American cargoes and at present held up is thirty-six. Of these twenty-three carry cargoes of American cotton. The United States Government are aware that since the enforcement of the blockade measures announced in the supplement to The London Gazette of the 12th of March, last, his Majesty's Government have acted as regards shipments of American cotton in accordance with the provisions of an arrangement arrived at in collaboration with representatives of the American cotton interests. The terms of the arrangement are as follows:

Cotton Agreement.

"A—All cotton for which contracts sale and freight engagements already have been made before March 2 is to be allowed free transit or bought at the contract price if stopped, provided the ship sails not later than the 31st of March.

"B—Similar treatment is to be accorded all cotton insured before the 2d of March, provided it is put aboard not later than the 16th of March.

"C—All shipments of cotton claiming the above protection are to be declared before sailing, and documents produced and certificates obtained from Consular officers or other authorities fixed by the Government.

"Fourth—In accepting this scheme, which it may be noted applies to shipments of cotton for a neutral destination only, the principal representatives of the American cotton interests described it to his Majesty's Ambassador at Washington as conceding all that the American interests could properly ask. It was never suggested that vessels or cargoes with an enemy destination should be allowed to proceed. His Majesty's Government were, moreover, given to understand that the provisions of the arrangement were acceptable to the United States Government.

"Fifth—It is intended shortly to furnish a statement showing precisely what cargoes or portions of cargoes his Majesty's Government have dealt with under the above arrangement, and as regards those which they have decided to purchase at the contract price under the terms of Paragraph A of the arrangement, direct discussions have already been opened with the special representatives of the American parties interested in London.

Some Cotton Sold.

"Sixth—A considerable portion of the cotton has already been sold, and arrangements are being made for handing over the proceeds to the parties entitled to receive the total value, as a first instalment of the completed transaction. It is obvious that all these arrangements require some time for adjustment. Meanwhile, it is not believed that the original owners can, as appears to be apprehended, be suffering acutely by the delay of full payment. It is to be presumed that in accordance with the customs of trade, the owners drew bills to the value of their goods before or at the time of shipment, and if such bills have been negotiated in the usual

Continued on Page 4.

ITALY'S CABINET GETS FULL WAR POWERS; GERMANY EXPECTS A SUDDEN BLOW; HOSTILITIES MAY HAVE BEEN BEGUN

Von Buelow Tells Austria to Ignore Us and Intrust Her Interests in Italy to Spain.

ROME, (via Paris,) May 20.—It is asserted that Prince Von Buelow, the German Ambassador, has insisted that Austria, in the case of war, shall not intrust her interests in Italy to the United States, but to Spain.

BERNE, via London, May 21, 2:05 A. M.—The Swiss Minister in Rome will take charge of German interests in Italy if war is declared.

RUSSIANS FIGHT TO SAVE BIG ARMY

Offer Desperate Resistance to the Austro-German Attacks at the San River.

UNDER A HAIL OF SHELLS

Assailants' Artillery Leaving No Yard of Trenches Untouched—Airships Attacking Przemysl.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 20.—(Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—There has never been in Europe a bigger or fiercer battle than that which is now being fought on the San River. The Russians are maintaining a heroic resistance under the storm of the German artillery. The enemy is effecting his main advance by means of big guntire, the shells being followed by a close phalanx of 150,000 men.

This phalanx includes, in addition to the divisions that hitherto have been operating against the Russian front, the First and Second Divisions of the Prussian Guards, the Tenth Field and Forty-first Reserve Army Corps, and two improvised divisions composed of some of the best divisions. This phalanx is supported by an enormous quantity of artillery, twenty-four battalions, for instance, having attached to them forty batteries in which half the guns are of large calibre. These batteries are placed not in one line, but in several rows. They keep up a fire that spares not one yard of ground.

PETROGRAD, May 20, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"During the 18th the battle in the region of the left bank of the Vistula, south of the Pilica, and on the whole Galician front continued with constantly increasing intensity. On this front were revealed new German elements, which appeared there for the first time.

"On the left bank of the Vistula, west of Ilja, Opaton and Koprjivnsca, and in the region of the confluence of the San with the Vistula, as far as the environs of Nisko, our troops have pressed the enemy with success. The number of prisoners taken here in the course of the day o fthe 18th exceeded four thousand.

"The great hostile forces which crossed the San after an obstinate fight have succeeded in spreading over the sector of Jaroslau, Radawa, and Sieniawa.

"In the region between Przemysl and Jaroslau, we have pressed the enemy somewhat on both banks of the San. Detachments of enemy aeroplanes threw bombs on Przemysl, against which the enemy has attempted no other action.

"To the south of Przemysl the attacks of the enemy were conducted with particular intensity in the sector of Lupkow, the Iwaghi River, and Strawiscz, where the enemy succeeded, at enormous sacrifices, in capturing several of our advance trenches.

"On the front of Drohobycz, Stri and Dolina, we have continued to repulse tenacious attacks and inflicted immense losses on the enemy.

"To the west of Kolomea the fighting on both banks of the Pruth during the night of the 18th continued to our advantage.

"In the Shavil region our troops continue to push back the enemy on a wide front. We have captured several hundred more prisoners. The enemy is offering very stubborn resistance near the village of Kurchany, where the fighting still continued on the 19th. In the other regions in this vicinity there have been only slight skirmishes."

BERLIN, May 20, (via London.)—The official report of the General Staff says today of the fighting in Galicia:

Our troops which penertated aoross the San River, north of Przemysl, again were attacked yesterday by the Russians in a desperate assault.

The enemy everywhere was repulsed with very considerable losses. This morning we opened a counter-attack on one of his wings and stormed the enemy's positions. He is fleeing as quickly as possible.

German success elsewhere on the Eastern front and particularly south of the Niemen is claimed. The report says:

We had no engagement with the strong forces of the enemy reported to be advancing on the line of Shadora-Frauenburg (in Courland).

Russian attacks on the Dubissa were repulsed. Nine hundred prisoners and two machine guns remained in our hands.

Yesterday we attacked to the north of Hodubis. We captured a hill and took 500 more prisoners.

Russian forces advancing south of the Niemen were completely defeated

Continued on Page 3.

M'KENNA SLATED FOR ADMIRALTY

Plans for British Coalition Cabinet Undergo Rapid Changes —May Be Organized Today.

BONAR LAW TO WAR OFFICE

Alone or with Kitchener—Lloyd George Would Retain His Present Post.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 21.—Britain's national ministry will probably be in being today. Discussions among Premier Asquith, David Lloyd George and various members of the Liberal and Unionists parties who were called into consultation at historic No. 10 Downing Street toady progressed satisfactorily. All personages who met in consultation were in entire agreement on the one main point at issue, namely, that the vital interests of the British Empire were at stake and that no party which endangered them by petty considerations of personalities or partisanship would retain any chance of political existence when the war was over.

So much being granted, the exact composition of the National Ministry became largely a question of give and take. The Captain and helmsman of the ship of state remain at the posts which all parties and the country generally agreed they had held with credit and honor in the last ten months, and no suggestion has been made that in the hands of Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey Britannia's future course will not be safe, however difficult may be the straits and however dangerous the rocks and shoals through which she has to steer.

The choice of officers is, in the eyes of the people at large, a secondary consideration, much less important than it is in the view of politicians.

Some dispatches from America represent the Britist nation as in the throes of a crisis. This is only true in the sense that it has been purely a political crisis. The partisan coup by which the formation of a coalition Cabinet has been forced upon Westminster has had little effect outside Parliamentary circles.

Much has bene said of the apathy of the British public, but the best judges seem to think that those sections of the public which are the chief constituents in British life have ben ahead of the politicians in regard to the prosecution of the war and the seriousness of the issues involved.

While at St. Stephen's Liberals and Unionists may waste time in discussion as to the distribution of Cabinet seats between the two parties, there is overwhelming evidence in reports that come from the great provincial centres and opinions of representative organs in the chief provincial cities that what the country calls for is a Cabinet which shall be truly a ministry of national endeavor. From such indications as it is possible to obtain these are considerations that will weigh most with Messrs. Asquith and Lloyd George.

It goes without saying that purely political influences will receive consideration. An agreement between Liberals and Unionists will be necessary for the extension of the powers of the present Parliament so that the coalition Government's control of the Commons must be insured. All portents at present point to this being successfully accomplished.

To begin with, Mr. Balfour will be assigned to an honorable and useful post, such as, for instance, Lord President of the Council. Mr. Birrell will retain his place as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Sir John Simon, who is one of the most forceful personages in the Liberal Party, will take Mr. McKenna's place at the Home Office.

McKenna for Admiralty?

And here comes the surprise in yesterday's developments. The new First Lord of the Admiralty, according to last night's information, derived from an excellent source, will be Reginald McKenna. This appointment will be gall and wormwood to a certain section of the London press, which has been hounding Mr. McKenna since the war began until within the last few days, when the papers in question turned on Lord Kitchener. Mr. McKenna's appointment to the Admiralty will, however, meet the approval of those conscientious Unionists who remember it was owing to his naval program of 1910 that Great Britain now has the Lion, Orion, Monarch, and another battle cruiser, with a proportionate number of less redoubtable craft, in her fighting line.

Apropos of the attacks on Mr. McKenna by certain newspapers over the alien question, it must be borne in mind

Continued on Page 3.

CHAMBER'S VOTE 407 TO 74

Salandra Amid Scenes of Wild Enthusiasm Denounces Austria.

SAYS SHE BROKE ALLIANCE

Was False to Their Treaty in Its Substance, Form, and Spirit, the Premier Declares.

ITALY LONG FOR PEACE

Strove to Find a Compromise That Would Restore Agreement's Reason for Being.

ROME FLIES ALLIES' FLAGS

Belief in London That Fighting Started at the Frontier as Parliament Deliberated.

ROME, May 20.—Amid tremendous enthusiasm the Chamber of Deputies late today adopted, by a vote of 407 to 74, the bill conferring upon the Government full power to make war.

The bill is composed of a single article and reads as follows:

"The Government is authorized in case of war and during the duration of war to make decisions with due authority of law, in every respect required, for the defense of the State, the guarantee of public order, and urgent economic national necessities. The provisions contained in Articles 243 to 251 of the Military Code continue in force. The Government is authorized also to have recourse until Dec. 31, 1915, to monthly provisional appropriations for balancing the budget. This law shall come into force the day it is passed."

When the Chamber reassembled this afternoon after its long recess there were present 482 Deputies out of 500, the absentees remaining away on account of illness. The Deputies especially applauded were those who wore military uniforms and who had asked permission for leave from their military duties to be present at the sitting.

All the tribunes were overflowing. In that for the diplomatic body were seated the American Ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, and his staff. The former Mayor of New York, George B. McClellan, occupied a seat in the President's tribune.

Ovation to D'Annunzio.

Only one incident marked the opening of the session; that was when the poet Gabriele D'Annunzio entered the gallery. All the Deputies stood up and shouted, "Viva D'Annunzio! Viva Italia!" Two or three Socialist Deputies protested against this ovation, but their voices were lost in the cheering.

Signor Marcora, President of the Chamber, took his place at 3 o'clock. All the members of the House and everybody in the galleries stood up to acclaim the old follower of Garibaldi.

Premier Salandra, followed by all the members of the Cabinet, entered shortly afterward. It was a solemn moment. Then a delirium of cries broke out. "Viva Salandra!" roared the Deputies, and the cheering lasted for five minutes. Premier Salandra appeared to be much moved by the demonstration.

After the formalities of the opening Premier Salandra arose and said:

"Gentlemen: I have the honor to present to you a bill to meet the eventual expenditures of a national war"—an announcement that was greted by further prolonged applause.

The Premier began an exposition of the situation of Italy before the opening of hostilities in Europe. He declared that had submitted to every humiliation from Austria-Hungary for the love of peace. By her ultimatum to Servia Austria had annuled the equilibrium of the Balkans and prejudiced Italian interests there.

Notwithstanding this evident violation of the treaty of the Triple Alliance, Italy endeavored during long months to avoid a conflict, but these efforts were bound to have a limit in time and dignity. "This is why the Government felt itself forced to present its denunciation of the Triple Alliance on May 4," said Premier Salandra, who had difficulty in quieting the wild cheering that ensued. When he had succeeded in so doing he continued, amid frequent enthusiastic interruptions:

"Italy must be united at this moment, whon her destinies are being decided. We have confidence in our au-

Let us gather around this well-beloved sovereign.

Italy Long a Factor of Peace.

"Since Italy's resurrection as a State she has asserted herself in the world of nations as a factor of moderation, concord, and peace, and she can proudly proclaim that she has accomplished this mission with a firmness which has not wavered before even the most painful sacrifices.

"In the last period, extending over thirty years, she maintained her system of alliances and friendships chiefly with the object of thus assuring the European equilibrium, and, at the same time, peace. In view of the nobility of this aim Italy not only subordinated her most sacred aspiration, but has also been forced to look on, with sorrow, at the methodical attempts to suppress specifically the Italian characteristics which nature and history imprinted on those regions.

"The ultimatum which the Austro-Hungarian Empire addressed last July to Serbia annuled at one blow the effects of a long-sustained effort by violating the pact which bound us to that State, violated the pact, in form, for it omitted to conclude a preliminary agrement with us or even give us notification, and violated it also in substance, for it sought to disturb to our detriment, the delicate system of territorial possessions and spheres of influence which had been set up in the Balkan Peninsula.

"But, more than any particular point, it was the whole spirit of the treaty which was wronged, and even suppressed, for by unloosing in the world a most terrible war, in direct contravention of our interests and sentiments, the balance which the triple alliance should have helped to assure was destroyed and the problem of Italys national integrity was virtually and irresistibly revived.

"Nevertheless, for long months, the Government has patiently striven to find a compromise, with the object of restoring to the agreement the reason for being which it had lost. These negotiations were, however, limited not only by time, but by our national dignity. Beyond these limits the interests both of our honor and of our country would have been compromised."

After the presentation of the bill conferring full powers upon the Government the President of the Chamber submitted the question whether a committee of eighteen members should be elected. Out of the 421 Deputies who voted 367 cast their ballot in the affirmative. The other 54 were against. The Opposition was composed of Socialists and some adherents of ex-Premier Giolitti.

The Chamber then adjourned until 5 o'clock, when the committee reported in favor of the bill, and it was adopted.

A similar communication was made to the Senate.

All Rome in Fever of Excitement.

The whole capital is in a state of expectation and ferment. Only in the period of the wars of independence can a parallel be found. The names of those who contributed to the unification of the country—Victor Emmanuel II., Cavour, Garibaldi, Mazzini, and a hundred other patiots—have been on the lips of the people. Their praises have been sung and the wish has been expressed by all to emulate them.

Although all the people of Rome appeared to be in accord, the authorities placed guards around the Piazza di Monte Citorio, in which stands the Parliament Building, and threw a cordon of troops around the German and Austrian Embassies in order to prevent any untoward incident, owing to the excitement. Flags were waving everywhere, including the British, French, Russian, Serbian, and Montenegrin, which frequently were cheered by the crowds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 20.—The animation in the streets and principal cafés tonight is remarkable, but the crowds are quite good-natured, as in Rome, at least, everybody is for war, not a dissenting voice being heard. The people are now convinced that war was the only solution.

Meanwhile the enthusiasm among the university students throughout the peninsula is tremendous. They have issued a manifesto saying their words must be translated into deeds. Very many have volunteered for the special corps authorized by the military authorities. The veteran Garibaldi soldiers smile on it all, declaring that they seem to be living over again the days of the Italian revolt against Austrian domination, when the youth, especially the students, of the country carried all before them.

EXPECT SUDDEN BLOW BY ITALIAN ARMY

Hostilities Are Regarded in Berlin as Absolutely Certain.

BERLIN, May 20, (via London.)—No definite information is available here regarding the Italian situation. An outbreak of hostilities is regarded as absolutely certain, but whether the Italian Government intends to take a decisive step and declare war today or will postpone the delivery of her ultimatum for a few days is unknown, even at the Foreign Office, although there is still uninterrupted telegraphic communication between Berlin and Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador in Rome.

The call of the Austro-German Ambassadors on Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, yesterday had to do with arrangements for the protection of German and Austrian Nationals who may be in Italy at the time that war is declared.

It is believed here that events undoubtedly will develop with lightning-like rapidity once hostilities begin. It is thought the Italians probably will lay great value to a sudden stroke to gain an initial victory. There is reason to believe that the Austro-Germans are not behind the Italians in their preparations.

London Thinks War May Have Begun.

LONDON, Friday, May 21.—Any remaining hope that Italy would maintain her neutrality was abandoned last even-

'GREEN BOOK' SHOWS AUSTRIA DISDAINFUL

Describes Progress of Negotiations to Italy's Renunciation of Treaty of Alliance.

ROME, May 19, via Paris, May 20.—Diplomatic documents which disclose each successive step in the negotiations which resulted in Italy's denunciation of her treaty of alliance with Austria and Germany are contained in the "Green Book" issued by the Italian Government.

This history of diplomatic interchanges begins with a telegram sent by Foreign Minister Sonnino to the Duke of Avarna, Italian Ambassador at Vienna, on Dec. 9, 1914, instructing him to notify Count von Berchtold, then Austrian Foreign Minister, that the Austrian advance in Serbia constituted a fact covered in Article 7 of the Triple Alliance treaty entitling Italy to compensations. Count von Berchtold replied that his opinion did not agree with this view, but on Dec. 20 intimated that he had begun to change his mind.

Baron Burian, who had succeeded Count von Berchtold, tried to evade any definite expression of opinion. The Duke of Avarna, on Feb. 22, telegraphed that Austria evidently was trying to gain time, but that she undoubtedly was being pressed by Germany.

On March 9 Austria consented to discuss compensations. Foreign Minister Sonnino laid down the cardinal points of the Italian demands. Baron Burian answered that Austria would not accept. Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador in Rome, on March 20 in the name of Germany guaranteed the execution, after the conclusion of peace, of any agreement made by Austria. Signor Sonnino agreed to resume negotiations on the condition that Vienna would make concrete proposals.

Seven days later Baron Burian asked Italy to give formal agreement to the following clauses: First, the maintenance of benevolent, political, and economic neutrality throughout the war; second, Austria to have a free hand in the Balkans; third, the renunciation on the part of Italy of any further compensation, and fourth, the maintenance of the existing Italo-Austrian accord concerning Albania. On April 2 Baron Burian added that in exchange for these pledges Austria would give to Italy the districts of Roveredo, Riva, and Trentino, as well as a few villages.

Signor Sonnino replied that he considered these demands contemptible; nevertheless they were permitted to stand.

The rumors of a separate Austro-Russian peace persisting, Rome asked Vienna for a definite answer. In reply Vienna added a small zone in the Province of Trent to the Italian compensations.

On April 25 the Duke of Avarna reported that the Austrian Government did not believe Italy ever would make war, and that consequently Vienna disregarded a continuance of the discussions as useless.

On the receipt of this report Signor Sonnino, considering any accord impossible, denounced the alliance with Austria-Hungary. He said that last Summer Austria-Hungary, without reaching any agreement with Italy and without giving Italy any notice whatever, even disdaining the advice of Italy that moderation be observed, had sent to Serbia on July 23 an ultimatum which was the cause of the present conflagration. Thus Austria-Hungary had disturbed the status quo in the Balkans, creating a situation which was of advantage to herself alone. Such a course of violence made benevolent neutrality impossible for the reason that Austria-Hungary was fighting to attain an object diametrically opposed to the vital interests of Italy, her ally.

Nevertheless, for a period of several months, Italy endeavored to bring about a situation favorable to the re-establishment of friendly relations between the two countries, but these negotiations brought no practical results. Consequently the alliance was denounced by the Duke of Avarna on May 4. The Duke on this occasion said Italy was confident of her rights and he affirmed to the Austro-Hungarian Government "that from this moment Italy resumes entire liberty of action, declaring that her treaty with Austria-Hungary is hereby annulled and without effect."

FRANCE WELCOMES "SISTER."

Press Expects Italy to Begin War Almost Immediately.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 20.—The French press expects Italy to begin war almost immediately. The newspapers express the utmost enthusiasm toward "our Latin sister." The Temps says:

"The Italian division is powerful enough to demand considerable effort from the enemy and force them to send large forces to the Trentino and Istria at a moment when engaged in a colossal struggle with the Russians and when increased pressure from the Allies on the western front is making them yield.

"Eastward the Germans cannot remove men without an immediate advance of the Russian flood, or westward without the risk of their line being pierced by the Franco-British forces. It is the central empires' last reserves which must face the fresh, well-armed Italians."

PARIS, May 20.—The long strain of waiting is over, and the news from the Italian capital, which indicates decisive action, has been received here as all great news has been received in Paris, and throughout France since the outbreak of the war, with sober job—such as greeted the news of Great Britain's declaration of war against Germany.

Italian flags began to flutter late this evening in various parts of the city. They were flung out alongside the colors of Great Britain, Russia, Japan, Serbia, Belgium, Montenegro, and France. The Italian flags had been kept in readiness for weeks in the expectation of the appearance of a new ally.

In official circles no surprise is expressed at the action Italy has taken. The French Government has been optimistic throughout all the fluctuations in the Italian political situation and throughout the negotiations with Austria and Germany.

In the Italian restaurants in Paris all the diners tonight wore miniature Italian flags, and the crowds on the boulevards watching the bulletins from Rome were similarly decorated.

ITALIANS HERE EXPECTANT.

Much Discussion, but No Demonstration—Await Final Word.

The Italian districts in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx talked of little else besides war last evening, and every one seemed pleased with the prospect of Italy entering the struggle. There were no celebrations, however, largely because the Italians were waiting for final news that Italy had declared war. The coffee houses and saloons, where the Italians whose homes are in Austria and Italy are pouring across the frontier by thousands every day because they are fearful of reprisals in the event of hostilities.

Doesn't Expect Call to Reservists.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Italy probably will not call out her reservists in the United States in the event of war. Acting Consul Pio MarGotti said today: "There are enough men in the home army at present."

MUNITIONS THE KEY TO BERLIN REPLY

Continued from Page 1.

millions of Germans remain in the United States to threaten national disaster.

The two Government organs, foreshadowing the German answer, say it cannot be anything else than a defiance of the demands made by America. These two organs, the Pester Lloyd and As Est, evidently inspired by the Hungarian Government, write in a strain which intimates to Germany that the monarchy in any case stands firm with its ally and even encourages defiance of the United States in the Lusitania affair.

As Est, a newspaper reputed to be not only in the pay of Austria, but also of Germany, says:

"The American note is just as hypocritical as American neutrality has been throughout the war, and if Germany gives an answer in the same friendly tone and with all the courtesy the Americans employed, there need be no fear as to the outcome of the exchange of notes. America will not go to war, for she would rather sell the ammunition she can manufacture than use it herself."

The Pester Lloyd, still more confident, says:

"Whatever the German answer may be to this note—and what else can it be than the answer previously made?—we need have trouble very little over America and her impossible demands. As long as she is ready to supply ammunition to our enemies there are no other considerations to be taken into account but the enforcement of the same weapons they use against us."

The tragic fate of Alfred G. Vanderbilt is deeply felt in the Hungarian capital, where he was well known in aristocratic circles. The newspapers, writing on the loss of the Lusitania's passengers, give great prominence to the items describing Mr. Vanderbilt's heroic behavior on board the sinking ship and publish intimate details of his visits to Hungary. It is said that he intended soon to visit the Countess Széchenyi, whose grief over the loss of her brother is described as most touching. Count Széchenyi, who is serving in the army, spent the last few days with his wife, and is reported to have said that the Countess was inconsolable over her bereavement.

EXPECT REPLY SOON.

Washington Hears Germany's Answer Awaits Kaiser's Approval.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Germany's reply to the American note sent a week ago today regarding the Lusitania tragedy and other violations of American rights in the war zone has been almost completed, according to intimations which have reached here through diplomatic channels.

The return of Emperor William from the eastern front is said to be awaited by the Imperial Chancellor and the Minister of Foreign Affairs before the document is put into final form for presentation to Ambassador Gerard. It may reach here next Tuesday or Wednesday.

Neither the State Department nor the Austrian or German Embassies has any positive information as yet as to the tone or character of the German reply.

ADRIATIC MAY LEAD ITALY'S ARMY IN WAR

Chief of Staff Regarded by His Countrymen as One of the World's Great Soldiers.

CANEVA OF HIGHEST RANK

Conqueror of Tripoli the Only "General of the Army"—Porro Refused War Portfolio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—With the entrance of Italy into the European war on the side of the Allies opportunity will be afforded to some very able military leaders in the Italian Army to meet the expectation that they will be able to lead Italian arms to victory and increase their reputation for military genius. Chief among these Italian soldiers are General Carlo Caneva, who has been in command of the Italian forces massed along the Italo-Austrian frontier, and Count Luigi Cadorna, who is a Lieutenant General and Chief of Staff of the Italian Army. As understood here, the supreme command of the Italian forces in the war will be intrusted to the generalship of one of these officers unless the Italian forces operate as several units, in which event each of them probably will be in charge of a large army.

The King of Italy, under the Italian Constitution, is, of course, the Commander in Chief of the military forces. The Ministry of War is in the hands of Major Gen. Zupelli, a Venetian, who is an officer of fine ability. But the preparations that the General Staff has been making for probable hostilities with Austria during the past ten months have been in charge of Count Cadorna, its chief.

Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, who belongs to one of the famous noble families of Italy and comes from Piedmont, is regarded by Italians as one of the great military men of the world. As Chief of Staff, he now holds the position that was formerly occupied by Lieut. Gen. Saletta. Upon the death of General Saletta the two names most prominently mentioned for Chief of the General Staff were those of Lieut. Gen. Cadorna and Lieut. Gen. Pollio. After carefully canvassing the situation the appointment was given to General Pollio, but upon his death Count Cadorna was placed at the head of the Italian staff.

Immediately next to him in rank in the General Staff is General Porro, subchief of the staff, who is also one of the best of the Italian Generals. During the last previous ministerial crisis in Italy General Porro was in command of an army corps at Milan. He was invited to accept the portfolio of Minister of War but refused because he was in favor of greater expenditures for military preparation than the Government was at that time willing to grant. It is a significant fact that General Porro about a month ago was persuaded to accept the position of sub-chief of staff although he had previously refused to serve as Minister of War. His willingness to enter the General Staff was an evidence of his complete confidence in Lieut. Gen. Cadorna, and meant that the Italian Government, on account of the threatened conflict with Austria, had adopted a more liberal policy of army expenditures.

Count Cadorna, the Chief of Staff, was born in 1850, and while for a short time before heading the staff he had no assignment, he has been for many months designated to command an army in case of war.

General Caneva, born in 1845, also had no assignment last year, but was designated to command an army if war came. General Caneva is now the only living General d'Esercito in the Italian Army; in other words, the only living "General of the army" on its rolls. The highest rank held by any other officers in the Italian Army is that of Tenente Generale or Lieutenant General; but whenever a Lieutenant General has served in command of an Italian army during hostilities he is elevated to the rank of Generale d'Esercito, or "General of the army."

This rank came to General Caneva as a result of the fact that he commanded the Italian forces in Tripoli in the Italian-Turkish war of 1911. In September of that year Italy sent an army of invasion to Tripoli. On Nov. 5, 1911, a decree was issued, annexing Tripoli to Italy and on Feb. 23, 1912, the Italian Chamber passed a bill which ratified the decree of annexation. But the war continued until Oct. 18, 1912, when the treaty of Ouchy was signed, by which the sovereignty of Tripoli was established. Throughout the Tripolitan campaign Caneva, then a Lieutenant General, had full charge of the military operations. After his return to Italy, Tripoli was divided into the two districts of Tripolitanica and Cyrenica, which were placed respectively in charge of Lieut. Gen. Victor Garioni, and of Lieut. Gen. Amegelio, as military Governors.

Both Generals Caneva and Cadorna are described as men of fine appearance, of strong character, and great military ability. During the past ten months vast expenditures have been made by Italy in the preparation of its army for war and the work of preparation has been worked out in detail under the direction of Count Cadorna, who, during the last month, has been very ably assisted by his sub-chief, General Porro, who is expected to become Chief of Staff if General Cadorna takes actual command of an army at the front.

NORWAY'S LIQUOR PROBLEM.

War May Result in Absolute Prohibition in That Country.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, May 10.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The prohibition movement in Norway has received some impetus as a result of the war, and while there is no clear indication of what the effect will be, there are a number of interesting phases of the situation in this country.

Since the prohibition movement was started here seventy years ago, the consumption of strong liquor is shown statistically to have diminished gradually from ten quarts of 100 per cent. alcohol per capita in 1843, to 1.56 quarts in 1890. Laws regulating the manufacture and sale of strong liquors have made it more difficult to obtain these drinks, and, according to the law of 1894, no sale or no saloons are allowed in the rural districts.

In the cities, the sale of liquor in saloons or restaurants is done by stock companies which get their licenses by municipal voting. These companies are allowed only five per cent. interest on their capital, the remainder of the profits going to the State, the city, or philanthropic institutions. Beer and wine, in bottles, may be sold by any grocer. The sale of all intoxicants, however, is suspended everywhere during holidays.

The Legislature has gradually raised the duty on imported liquor, and has fixed a high revenue on native distillation, and also on beer with an alcoholic percentage of over 2½.

Under these laws sobriety has generally increased. The restricted sale of liquor, however, has driven the lower classes of the population to the use of denatured alcohol, from eau de cologne, ether, and shellac, and in many industrial centers and in "dry" towns, "blind jugs" have replaced the licensed sale.

When the war broke out the Government ordered a temporary suspension in liquor manufacture and sale but this resulted in large individual importations of whisky and brandy from Great Britain and Denmark, even laborers clubbing together to get an occasional consignment. The restrictions gradually have been raised, and with this the movement for total prohibition has been put forward again.

There is a bill now under consideration, providing for a popular referendum upon bills passed or rejected by the Legislature, and if this is made a law at the next session of Parliament, it will be left to the people to decide the prohibition issue.

TALK OF ITALY AS MEDIATOR.

Strange Alleged Proposal Made by Germany and Austria.

PARIS, May 20.—The Gaulois today publishes a curous dispatch under a Turin date which makes mention of a very extraordinary alleged development in the Italian situation.

This message declares that Prince von Bülow and Baron von Macchio, the German and the Austrian Ambassadors at Rome, as a last request of the Italian Government, asked it to act as a mediator for peace between the central empires and the Allies.

This report has not been heard from any other source.

TALK OF ITALY'S "PERFIDY."

Germany More Resolved Not to be Beaten, Says Frankfort Paper.

AMSTERDAM, via London, May 21.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, says:

"This war by Italy against her former allies is one of the most abominable examples of perfidy that history knows. We shall now have one more war zone. Certainly that is no light matter, but it will only increase our resolution not to allow ourselves to be beaten."

WATCH ON INTERNED SHIPS.

Fear in Genoa German Captains May Attempt to Destroy Them.

ROME, May 20.—The authorities at Genoa have been ordered to keep a close watch on the German steamers interned at that port.

It is believed their Captains may attempt to escape after a declaration of war or to blow up the vessels.

The German ocean steamers number a dozen. They are classed as auxiliary cruisers, are armed, and carry ammunition.

SWISS TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Minister at Rome Files Formal Notice of Nation's Intention.

ROME, May 20.—The Swiss Minister to-day notified Baron Sonnino, Italian Foreign Minister, that he had been ordered by his Government to assure Italy that Switzerland was determined to maintain the strictest neutrality, no matter what happened.

Italian Day at World's Fair Quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—War's imminence subdued the gayety of the Italian colony which gathered today at the Panama-Pacific Exposition for the formal opening of the Italian buildings. On the formal program to be followed tonight by social affairs were Commandatore Ernesto Nathan, representing King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, Professor Ettore Ferrari, Director of Fine Arts for the Italian exhibits, and others.

King Pardons Railroad Strikers.

ROME, May 20.—King Victor Emmanuel, it is asserted, has decided to grant a general pardon to all railway employes who were punished because of the part they took in the strike of May, 1914. This action is said to be designed as another step to bring about a closer union of all parties in the country.

Rush of Italians from Austria.

ROME, May 20.—Dispatches from Ve-

MCKENNA SLATED FOR ADMIRALTY

Continued from Page 1.

that the Home Office, of which he was the head, merely carried out the wishes of the War Office, and that its responsibility went no further. Until Lord Northcliffe's newspapers turned their guns on Lord Kitchener a couple of days ago they refused to exonerate Mr. McKenna.

Lloyd George May Keep Post.

Lloyd George wants to remain Chancellor of the Exchequer and there is little doubt he will have his way. At first he was slated for the War Office, but Bonar Law is now designated for this post, either in conjunction with Lord Kitchener or without him. If Kitchener accepts the Vice Royalty of India, Bonar Law will be Minister of War. If Kitchener remains as head of the War Office, Law will have a special post as Minister of Munitions.

Lord Reading today finally decided against accepting the Lord Chancellorship in succession to Lord Haldane. As Lord Chief Justice he finds himself removed from the political atmosphere. Sir Robert Finlay will probably be selected to follow Haldane on the Woolsack. John Redmond has refused to accept the invitation extended to him by Mr. Asquith, pleading the Nationalist resolution not to accept office in the British Government, but I understand the Prime Minister so far has refused to take no for an answer and the Irish Nationalist leader is being subjected to all the Premier's persuasive eloquence.

Sir Edward Carson is expected not to prove recalcitrant, and in case he is provided with an appointment, T. P. O'Connor may have a seat in the Cabinet.

Opposition to Churchill.

The Daily News parliamentary correspondent says:

"A strong feeling of hostility developed yesterday in the Liberal Party against the inclusion of Mr. Churchill in the new ministry. It was felt by a great number of Liberals that Mr. Churchill, by his rashness and impatience, has been one of the chief factors in jeopardising the Liberal government's fortunes, and that although the party is indebted to him in part for great action that was formerly occupied by Lieut. Gen. Saletta. Upon the death of General Saletta the two names most prominently mentioned for Chief of the General Staff were those of Lieut. Gen. Cadorna and Lieut. Gen. Pollio. After carefully canvassing the situation the appointment was given to General Pollio, but upon his death Count Cadorna was placed at the head of the Italian staff.

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Since the prohibition movement was started here seventy years ago, the consumption of strong liquor is shown statistically to have diminished gradually from ten quarts of 100 per cent. alcohol per capita in 1843, to 1.56 quarts in 1890. Laws regulating the manufacture and sale of strong liquors have made it more difficult to obtain these drinks, and, according to the law of 1894, no sale or no saloons are allowed in the rural districts.

In the cities, the sale of liquor in saloons or restaurants is done by stock companies which get their licenses by municipal voting. These companies are allowed only five per cent. interest on their capital, the remainder of the profits going to the State, the city, or philanthropic institutions. Beer and wine, in bottles, may be sold by any grocer. The sale of all intoxicants, however, is suspended everywhere during holidays.

The Legislature has gradually raised the duty on imported liquor, and has fixed a high revenue on native distillation, and also on beer with an alcoholic percentage of over 2½.

Under these laws sobriety has generally increased. The restricted sale of liquor, however, has driven the lower classes of the population to the use of denatured alcohol, from eau de cologne, ether, and shellac, and in many industrial centers and in "dry" towns, "blind jugs" have replaced the licensed sale.

When the war broke out the Government ordered a temporary suspension in liquor manufacture and sale but this resulted in large individual importations of whisky and brandy from Great Britain and Denmark, even laborers clubbing together to get an occasional consignment. The restrictions gradually have been raised, and with this the movement for total prohibition has been put forward again.

There is a bill now under consideration, providing for a popular referendum upon bills passed or rejected by the Legislature, and if this is made a law at the next session of Parliament, it will be left to the people to decide the prohibition issue.

CALLS NORTHCLIFFE A PERIL.

London Daily News Bitterly Attacks Publisher.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 21.—Under the heading "The Fallen Idol," The Daily News editorially says:

"For some time every one of Lord Northcliffe's organs has been concentrating its fire on Lord Kitchener, and yesterday there was a particularly venomous attack by The Evening News which sneered at his Egyptian military attainments, complained that he has spent much time which might have been devoted to increasing the output of explosives vital to our success, in revising and considering recruiting advertisements, and protested we have had too much of a 'keep-it-dark' policy of the War Office. Briefly, the latest lesson which the public has to take from Lord Northcliffe is that the war is going badly and it is mainly the fault of Kitchener.

"Now, if that were true the last person in the world to say it aloud would be Lord Northcliffe, for it was he who made Lord Kitchener Minister of War by his clamor at the beginning of the war. Kitchener at the War Office is Northcliffe's nominee, and if Kitchener at the War Office is as Lord Northcliffe now insists, the architect of the nation's misfortunes in the war, then the man who should be hanged is the man who forced him on the country, Lord Northcliffe.

"Lord Northcliffe cannot be allowed to make Lord Kitchener as a journalistic sensation and unmake him as a journalistic sensation. His responsibility must be brought home to him and the horrible and indecent levity of exploiting the life and death struggle of the nation as a mere incident in the circulation of newspapers must be stigmatized and punished as it deserves. Lord Northcliffe is today the greatest peril which threatens the British Empire, more sinister than even the enemy in the field."

FLED AROUND THE WORLD.

Escaped War Prisoners Return Home After a Globe Tour.

Under the caption "A World Cruise of Escaped Prisoners," the Frankfurter Zeitung in its issue of April 23 tells of the arrival in Innsbruck of Dr. Lother Ebersberg, a former communal physicians in Tamsweg, in Tyrol, and Dr. Karl Kassowitz, former assistant in the children's clinic at Innsbruck, both of whom had been made prisoners by the Russians as regimental surgeons in the northern area of the Russo-German war.

The two physicians managed to escape from the Russian prison at Vladivostok on Dec. 19 disguised as Chinese peasants. In that garb they reached Peking, where the Austrian Consul procured passage for them to America. Their arrival at Innsbruck after long and circuitous cruising was hailed with great enthusiasm.

LEFT ART TO GALLERIES.

Estate of Sir Hugh Lane, Lusitania Victim, Mainly Pictures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 21.—The Daily News says that, subject to legacies to members of his family and friends, Sir Hugh Lane, who went down with the Lusitania, left the bulk of his estate, mainly consisting of pictures of considerable value, to galleries in Dublin and London.

FALABA UNARMED, LORD MERSEY IS TOLD

British Solicitor Describes the Torpedoing of Steamer on Which Thrasher Lost Life.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY BEGINS

Germans Accused of Aiming Torpedo at Lifeboats and Jeering Drowning Victims.

LONDON, May 20.—Lord Mersey, President of the Board of Marine Arbitration, opened in London today an inquiry into the sinking of the British steamer Falaba by a German submarine off St. George's Channel March 28. On this occasion more than 100 persons lost their lives, and the dead included an American citizen, Leon Chester Thrasher of Hardwick, Mass.

Solicitor General Buckmaster, opening the case for the Board of Trade, outlined the story of the loss of the Falaba as already published, and, continuing, said:

"A defenseless, unarmed, unoffending vessel carrying passengers, the Falaba was torpedoed in broad daylight by a German submarine at a distance of not more than 100 yards. There are some deeds which speak louder than words, and the circumstances in which the Falaba was destroyed speak more strongly than any words I could use of the shame and disgrace of the people responsible for it."

Mr. Buckmaster said that the submarine, when first sighted, was flying a white ensign, and that she subsequently hoisted the German flag.

Referring to the attempts to launch boats from the Falaba and the overturning of the first two boats which put out, Mr. Buckmaster said:

"The submarine sent a torpedo through the struggling people already in the sea, and the resultant shock caused the occupants of other boats to be thrown into the water. Not the least effort to save lives was made by the crew of the submarine, the members of which stood jeering at the struggling people in the sea."

Officers of the Falaba gave testimony corroborating the statements made by the Solicitor General.

THE AMERICA TORPEDOED.

Experts Deny That the Norwegian Ship Struck a Mine.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, May 20.—At a naval investigation today of the sinking of the Norwegian steamer America in the North Sea on May 3, experts testified that the vessel had been destroyed by a torpedo.

The witnesses said that the place in which the America was struck and the action of the explosive proved she had not been blown up by a mine.

TANK STEAMER HITS A MINE.

The Maricopa, from Port Arthur, Texas, Crippled in the North Sea.

LONDON, May 20.—The Norwegian tank steamer Maricopa, bound from Port Arthur, Texas, for Holland, has sent a wireless dispatch that she has hit a mine head on in the North Sea.

The dispatch says the steamer does not require assistance at the present time.

AWAITS SHIPPERS' PROOF.

British Government Ready to Pay for Many Cotton Cargoes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The British Embassy tonight issued a formal statement asserting that the British Government was doing everything possible to expedite the disposition of the American cotton cargo cases pending in British ports. The statement fully corroborates that made in THE NEW YORK TIMES earlier this week to the effect that payments would be made without delay to the property owners on their furnishing evidence as to the contract price at which the cotton was sold.

Here is the embassy's announcement:

"The British Embassy are informed that the British Government are doing all they can to expedite the purchase of cotton cargoes and are in direct communication for this purpose with American cotton representatives in London. Payment will be made without delay in each case to proper parties on proof that they are the persons entitled to payment and on their furnishing evidence of contract price. Need for these particulars is now the only obstacle to making payment."

AMERICANS TO RUN BIG WAR HOSPITAL

Continued from Page 1.

that a big part of the work of the Americans will be in bettering sanitary conditions, which will become more serious as the heat of Summer hits the battlefields.

Dr. Martin says there is no purpose of surgical experiment or research, but that the American medical men will go out to do the best they can for the wounded men along lines of accepted practice. He foresees in this line, however, much and valuable experience for the men who go. In discussing his work at the Juilly Hospital, he said:

"The patients are brought in from twenty-four hours to several days after they have received their injuries. As a rule the bullets have not been removed; the wounded have had only the simplest emergency treatment up to that time. The majority of cases that come in are gunshot wounds of the extremities. There are some interesting head and spine cases, and a few abdominal and chest injuries. Almost all the wounds are infected, and the problems presented are often extremely difficult, and a great deal of nice judgment is required. The great mass of work thus consists of the most complicated infected injuries of the bones and joints. Magnificent work has been done, and legs and joints that seemed doomed have been saved."

CITY OF NEW YORK
BOROUGH OF QUEENS:—

THE TRUSTEES IN LIQUIDATION

have ordered the

Absolute Sale at Public Auction

of all Improved LOTS at

Jamaica Hillcrest, Jamaica, New York City,

Without reserve or protection, no matter what they bring. Sale on premises at 2 P. M.

Saturday, May 29th, *and continued on* Monday, May 31 *until every lot is sold.*

Send for Map & Free R.R. Ticket

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180 Montague St., Brooklyn.
Woolworth Bldg., Manhattan.

John H. Judge,
Atty. for Trustees,
261 Broadway,
Manhattan.

ENGLAND IS HOLDING ONLY 3 OF OUR SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

way, it is difficult to understand why the drawers should be put to inconvenience on this account, at least before the date when the bills fall due.

"Seventh—On an impartial review of the facts it will, his Majesty's Government feel sure, be admitted that no arbitrary interference with American interests has, in regard to these cargoes, occurred, seeing that his Majesty's Government has acted throughout in conformity with the terms of an arrangement agreeable to the interests concerned, and that United States citizens will suffer no pecuniary loss.

Prize Court Cases.

"Eighth—As regards other American cargoes, or portions of cargoes, which have been placed in the prize court, his Majesty's Government resort to this measure in cases where either the goods concerned are contraband or there is evidence that, although ostensibly consigned to a person in neutral countries, they are in reality destined to the enemy in contravention of the rules of blockade. The right to submit such cases to the public investigation of a judicial tribunal is one which his Majesty's Government cannot forego, and they feel convinced that the enlightened opinion in the United States cannot adversely criticise their course of action in this respect.

"Ninth—It is true that a number of these cases have been pending in the prize court for some time. This is notably the case in regard to certain vessels carrying large shipments of meat and lard ostensibly consigned to Scandinavian ports. The United States Government are, however, no doubt aware that much of the delay involved in these instances is due to the fact that the negotiations have been carried on for many weeks with a representative of the principal American meat packers, for an arrangement designed to limit importation into neutral countries adjacent to Germany, to quantities actually required in those countries for bona fide home consumption. The American meat packers have demanded as a part of the settlement to be agreed upon, that His Majesty's Government should buy the cargoes of several ships now held up in the prize court. Hence the delay in bringing these cases to adjudication.

Demand Big Prices.

"The negotiations for an amicable settlement have, unfortunately, come to a standstill owing to the exorbitant terms insisted upon by the representative of the American packers. This stage having now been reached his Majesty's Government have decided to go on with the prize court proceedings in these cases, and it is not expected that a decision will be much longer delayed.

"Tenth—It may finally be pointed out that repeated complaint, as to injury suffered generally by American trade in consequence of interference due to British naval measures, derives little substance from the published American trade returns. A table of figures taken from these returns and showing the amount of recent American trade with Germany and with neutral countries supplying Germany is annexed hereto. It certainly tends to disprove any contention that American trade with neutral countries has recently suffered. It will be seen that whereas American exports to Germany and Austria in February, 1915, fell by $21,600,000, as compared with the same month in 1914, American exports to Scandinavia, Holland and Italy rose by the enormous figure of $61,100,000.

Growth of Our Exports.

"Eleventh—Similar figures for the month of March have not yet reached his Majesty's Government, but they have received statistics for that month of the value of exports and imports through New York, as issued by the Collector of the Port, and while pointing out a large increase in the volume of exports in 1915, compared with those of 1914, as shown in the tables annexed, they desire especially to call attention to a separate statement indicating the increase in the amount of the export to Scandinavian and Dutch ports of two commodities only—bacon and lard. These figures show that as against 1,253 boxes of bacon and 9,816 tierces of lard exported to the ports noted in the above countries in March, 1914, there were exported in March, 1915, 32,222 boxes of bacon and 95,676 tierces of lard.

"Twelfth—His Majesty's Government consider that the abnormal increase in supplies imported by neutral countries, as shown in these statistics, alone justifies their assumption as to the ultimate destination of many items in cargoes consigned to one or the other of the countries in question in the vessels which they have detained, but they would call attention to the fact that it is only when they have believed themselves to be in possession of conclusive evidence of the enemy destination of a cargo that they have seized such a cargo, and that American interests, as for instance in the case of cotton, have received especially sympathetic consideration."

The explanation has a paragraph attached showing exports from the United States to belligerent and neutral European countries and comparing the figures issued before the war with those issued since. These compare the exports of January and February, 1914, with the same months of 1915, and an additional table shows an increase in the exportation of bacon and lard to neutral countries for the month of March.

SAYS FORDNEY IS FREE.

Agent Here Reports the Vessel on Her Way to New York.

The Joseph P. Fordney, the vessel referred to in the British statement regarding American ships and cargoes under detention, sail

MAIDOS CAPTURED; KILID BAHR SILENT

Allies Vigorously Bombarding Nagara, on the Asiatic Side of the Dardanelles.

DROP BOMBS ON GALLIPOLI

British Aviators Set Fire to the Principal Town of Peninsula—Battle Shifts Northward.

GAINS MADE IN THREE WEEKS

Krithia a Mass of Ruins—Allies Are Now Trying to Surround the Turkish Army.

LONDON, May 20.—According to an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, advices from Mytilene confirm the reports of the destruction of the forts at Kilid Bahr on the Dardanelles. The bombardment of the Nagara forts continues day and night.

According to a report current at Tenedos, the town of Maidos has been occupied by the Allies after a violent action. British aeroplanes flying over the town of Gallipoli dropped bombs which caused an outbreak of fire.

PARIS, May 20.—French troops have been landed at Sedd-el-Bahr, at the southern tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, and are now fighting around the Turkish positions at Krithia, according to a dispatch received by the Greek newspaper, The Athens Messenger, from Mudros, Island of Lemnos.

This information was received today by the Havas News Agency from Athens.

The French troops are being supported by the French fleet, which is stationed in the bay.

The British forces which debarked at Gaba Tepe are directing their action toward Krithia, with the object of surrounding the Turks.

The attack on the fortified positions, Atchi Baba, continues. The battle front at the latter point is three and one-half miles in width.

DARDANELLES FIGHTING SHIFTS TO THE NORTH

Operations Up to May 15th Indicated the Gradual Forcing Back of the Turks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IMBROS, (via Dedeaghatch, Turkey), Saturday, May 15, (Ditpatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Operations in the Dardanelles have now been in full swing for just three weeks; and a glance from the mountaintop here at the far-spread region over which the war has been and is being waged shows instantly the material progress which has been made in that time.

When I first looked down on the fascinating and unique vision presented to my eyes from this point of vantage it was a sight truly marvelous. A fleet of transports stood at the entrance to the straits, and to the north of Gaba Tepe the warships were hammering away at the mouth of the Dardanelles and at several points along the western coast of the peninsula one could see at different points on the land that severe battles were being fought. The heavy cloud of war hung over all, lit up grimly by the vivid flashes of the guns. At times the din was tremendous and went on night and day without cessation. Column after column of dense smoke betokened the falling of forts, and gradually the white puffs from our guns like long rollers on a broken coast advanced up the peninsula from the south and inland from the Gaba Tepe region.

Aeroplanes and dirigibles were always busy. Destroyers and huge transports churned up foam, and submarines left their faint trace on the wide extent of bluest ocean. The scene was one of war in all its picturesqueness and horror; for one could easily imagine awful scenes takign place under the far cloud of smoke and dust. It was war in all its force seen so for the first time.

Transports Off to the Western Coast.

Today the scene is strangely altered. Nearly all the transports have gone up the western coast of the peninsula, but a few battleships stand on sentry-go, as it were. All resistance in the region directly opposite has been fought down. The smoke coming from over the ridge in front shows that our warships have advanced far up to Kilid Bahr, while comparatively few ships stand at the entrance of the strait. From the inside the Asiatic coast is being bombarded, but the picturesque features of the scene have gone. It is a change which marks triumphant progress. The Turk is being slowly but surely pushed back, dying gamely.

Two days of thick mist were followed by a forty-eight hours' armistice granted to the Turks on Tuesday and Wednesday. It was impossible to see anything of the operations. Behind the veil of mist the fighting went sternly on and the big guns boomed incessantly. Wednesday night they were particularly active. Seldom in the past three weeks has the night sky been so brilliantly illuminated by the flashes of cannon. Serious work is evidently being done or completed. It was not until Thursday afternoon that the weather conditions made it possible to see the result of the warfare behind the screen of mist, and, as I have said, the whole aspect of the now familiar scene appears greatly changed when the coast of the peninsula is deserted by vessels, save for the few transports standing farther out to sea than usual and half a dozen ships of war.

The peninsula beyond Gaba Tepe had apparently been cleared of the enemy. The tide of the struggle had passed away. On Thursday, too, I could see our guns flashing from a hill, firing probably at points northward or across the straits. Farther north our artillery also appeared to be placed on a high ridge this side of Maidos. What a magic sight the southern part of the peninsula must present, where even at this distance the evidence of the havoc of three weeks' daily shll and lad is not hidden!

Village of Krithia in Ruins.

The point of the peninsula has become brown under the trampling of men and guns. Krithia lies a complete and pathetic ruin, and Tree Hill is scarred with trench and shell-holes as far as I can see.

On Thursday the point of greatest activity was in the straits opposite the conquered portion of the peninsula. It stood out somewhat dim in the haze of battle, but the smoke and flash of the Allies' guns and the Turks' answering could be picked out without great difficulty. Added to this the air was still; the dull thud of the field guns at work there was different from the resounding boom of the naval guns, and the whirr of the machine guns could be plainly heard.

Hard work by land and water is going on along the front stretching away to the left from Eren-keui on the Asiatic side, and the difficulties of obtaining a substantial footing in that mountainous region had evidently been overcome. It was apparent that the enemy was putting up a stiff fight and at times he must have run his batteries down to the water's edge.

Early in the afternoon the Turkish gunners managed to explode several shells on the land near Morto Bay on the European side. A little later they made the earth and stones of Tree Hill fly up in the air by a few well-placed shells; but such advances on the part of the enemy were brief. The warships in the straits instantly turned their guns on the daring batteries, and such diversions by the enemy were only of brief duration. Toward sunset a battleship was seen to send two shells against the cliff edge south of Suvla Bay.

Yesterday the thick smoke of battle still hung over all activities on the Asiatic side of the waterway. Nearly all the transports had gone, and most of the warships were engaged in the entrance and further up to near Kilid Bahr. Only one battleship that I could see was firing from off the western coast of the peninsula, standing well out off shore, near Krithia. It was evidently firing long-rang shells against the foe on the further side of the Dardanelles.

Heavy Fighting at Sari Bair.

8The land actions had another point of interest yesterday. In the afternoon very heavy fighting could be noticed far along the Sari Bair, (about sixteen miles north of the tip of the peninsula,) where the Australians are. Every now and again waves of smoke blotted out that part of the landscape. It would clear occasionally to show the hillsides dotted over with puffs of white. Often against the gray background spurts of flame would herald the thunder of heavily engaged artillery. Rifle fire at times, too, could be heard.

The supposition is that our forces in that region, who are forcing their way across the peninsula, must be near the completion of their task.

From what I have said it will be gathered, I think, that very substantial progress has been made since operations began three weeks ago. As one looks at the mountainous and rugged nature of the country beyond the strait it is evident that the enemy has there favorable ground for defensive fighting. That region now appears to be the main point of his struggle.

I learn that the Turkish losses amount to over 80,000, and that 50,000 wounded have been sent to Constantinople.

GENERAL BIRDWOOD WOUNDED

Australian Commander in Chief Heads Dardanelles Casualty List.

LONDON, May 20.—A British casualty list issued today includes the names of 170 officers and 1,400 men. Nine hundred casualties in the Australian ranks on the Gallipoli Peninsula are reported, as well as naval losses of 150 in the same area. The list of wounded is headed by the name of General Sir William Birdwood, Commander in Chief of the Australian forces in the Dardanelles.

General Birdwood's military career began in 1883, when he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Royal Scots Fusiliers. He has seen service in South Africa and India, and several times has been mentioned in dispatches for heroism. He was severely wounded in South Africa. From 1912 until the outbreak of hostilities he was Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department and a member of the Governor General's Legislative Council.

FORTS CAN STOP ANY FLEET, SAYS GOETHALS

Calls New York Impregnable to Sea Attack—Does Not Expect to Re-enter Service.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 20.—Major Gen. George W. Goethals, who was here today for the inauguration exercises at Johns Hopkins University, said that the talk about modern laval fleets demolishing coast fortifications is all nonsense. He also said that coast fortifications were built to withstand attack, and that the coast fortifications of the United States were all right and among the best.

"When I read in the newspapers that a strong naval fleet is about to force a sea coast fortification it makes me hot," said General Goethals, "for there is no naval fleet in the world today that can force a strong and properly constructed sea coast fortification.

"The Japanese fleet was unable to force Port Arthur, the American fleet could not enter Santiago, the British fleet is at present hammering away at the Dardanelles, and it remains to be seen if the fleet will force these fortifications.

"Fleets that attack modern fortifications will be compelled to land forces and attack them from some point inland.

"The fortifications in the United States have been properly built. No fleet can enter the harbor of San Francisco by forcing the fortifications. I understand that there are 149 long range guns there. These guns could reduce a naval fleet before it got into striking distance.

"I have been out of the United States for some time and do not know exactly the number of guns in ew York Harbor, but the same conditions exist there as in San Francisco."

Speaking of his plans, General Goethals said:

"I am through with my work in Panama, and I am going to take a rest for a year. I do not think I shall enter the service again, but at present I cannot tell what I shall do."

General Goethals also said he would have something to say about fortifications in his address at Homewood tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Friends of General Goethals said tonight, when remarks attributed to him in Baltimore were read to them, that they understood General Goethals intended to return to Panama soon and to remain in charge until October. It was their understanding that his plans after October, when he would return to the United States, were uncertain, excep that he conemplated a rest, but not for so long as a year.

It was said that General Goethals had not indicated, except perhaps to the Secretary of War, what he would like to do. Secretary Garrison is out of town and no authoritative statement could be obtained.

General Goethals has served thirty-nine years in the army and is entitled to retirement on his own application. He indicated some time ago that after he had put the canal and the zone into good running order he would ask to be relieved from duty there.

General Goethals at one time contemplated asking leave for a year for a tour of the world, but that plan has probably been changed by the war.

"PRINCESS" IS ARRESTED.

Gambling Charge Against "Her Highness of Thurn and Taxis."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 20.—Josephine Moffitt Thorn, the American woman who calls herself Princess of Thurn and Taxis, found herself in an awkward predicament today when she was arraigned in Westminster Police Court charged with having run a gambling game in her apartment in Victoria Street. With eight women and five men, she was arrested last night in a raid made by detectives.

In court a man named Barrodaille, living in Portman Square, who was one of those arrested, informed the Magistrate that the whole affair, so far as Mrs. Thorn was concerned, was a ghastly mistake. Mrs. Thorn, he said, had graciously allowed him to use her gorgeously appointed apartment for the night for a party, and she herself did not know that the company was going to play cards. While Mme. Thorn was out a game of chemin-de-fer was started, and while it was in progress the detectives made their raid. The "Princess," he said, returned only a few minutes before the detectives arrived.

In spite of this gallant evidence, the Magistrate put Mrs. Thorn under $1,000 bail, releasing her on her own recognizances.

To THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent the "Princess" tearfully said:

"Isn't it dreadful?. I don't believe in chemin-de-fer, and here I'm charged in a police court with filling my apartment up with gamblers.' It is shocking. I'm sorry Mr. Borrodaille did it. The idea of my being accused of running a gambling house is simply terrible."

HOW FRENCH WON THE YSER VICTORY

More Than Three Weeks' Fighting Required to Dislodge Germans from the Canal.

FEARFUL GERMAN LOSSES

They Left 1,000 Dead at Lizerne—Official Observer Describes Zouaves' Capture of Het Sase.

PARIS, May 20.—The operations along the Yser Canal in Belgium, ending in "the complete repulse of the enemy on the evening of May 17," are described in a narrative written by the official observer with the French Army at the front given out here today. It is said the Germans, "who had gained momentary success in using asphyxiating gas, were finally and definitely mastered by the continued pressure of our offensive."

Details are given of the fighting since April 23, on which date the Germans succeeded in forcing back a French territorial division on the right bank of the Yser Canal. At the same time the Germans forced their way across the canal at Steenstraete and Het Sase, holding these two localities and organizing further to the west the bridgehead at Lizerne.

"Our reply to this surprise attack," the note continues, "was immediate. After a violent combat, in which two chiefs of battalions were killed, the German offensive was completely checked.

"But this was not sufficient, and we began the task of clearing the right bank. Our attack lasted until the 17th of May, first on the two wings—on the right toward Het Sase, on the left toward Lizerne and Steenstraste.

"Lizerne was first conquered. We continued to make progress. It remained for us to take from the enemy the quadrilateral which they still held between Steenstraste and Het Sase".

"In these actions the enemy were severely tried. They left over 1,000 men on the field, and we had already captured many men and much material. The position which we now wanted to gain was a particularly difficult one, on a low plain of Flanders. There the Germans had succeeded in installing themselves strongly. First, to assure their communications, they increased their facilities for crossing the canal and doubled their lines of trenches. Finally, there was a third line of these defenses along the bank of the canal, abundantly protected by earth sacks and obstacles. Marshes and numerous large holes filled with water added to the difficulties.

"The capture of so strong a position required work of preparation. On May 4 we tried to rush things, but failed. Fog, asphyxiating gas, and quick-firers stopped us.

"The 'Maison du Collègue,' so named because a German Major had installed his headquarters there, opposite those of a French Major, is a farmhouse well protected by deep water. The men in the Maison du Collègue mowed down our lines, and many brave fellows succumbed. It then became necessary to extend our trenches and our works generally, and also to strengthen our investment, particularly on the two wings. We began sapping and massing our artillery. We also received aid from the artillery of the Belgians.

French Carry Steenstraete.

"May 15 was selected for the attack on Steenstraete. Our soldiers in a vicious charge captured the second and then the first German lines and reached the village. The village was nothing but ruins, but the ruins, as always is the case, were well-organized enemy positions, and the contest continued in the streets.

"Zouaves and Algerians gained ground rapidly, capturing quick-firers, guns, and bomb-throwers. One batery of the Germans which offered stiff resistance was in deep cellars. The fighting was carried into the cellars, but after several minutes the Zouaves could be seen coming up the stairways. They were the masters there. On our right we also made progress.

"At the end of the day we had gained the canal up to the road from Steenstraete to the Yperlee Bridge and to Lizerne. The spectacle in the vicinity of Steenstraete and the village itself was frightful. The Germans left over 600 dead. Our losses were serious, but less than those of the enemy.

Germans Driven from the Canal.

"Meanwhile another attack had occurred on the Het Sase-Maison du Collègue front, where at nightfall the Zouaves were in possession of three lines of the enemy trenches and all the houses of Het Sase on the right bank of the canal.

"Our progress continued toward the north, along the canal, and we also surrounded the advance works of the Maison du Collègue. In the trenches the number of German bodies found exceeded 700. On the 17th our troops entered the Maison du Collègue, and there were no more enemy troops on the right bank of the canal. The counter-attacks on the day before were made to cover their retreat.

"In the course of our attack on the Maison du Collègue a heavy explosion occurred, and a cloud of yellow smoke mounted skyward. It was evidently asphyxating gas. Our Zouaves were happy, as it was believed the Germans had suffered from this effusion of gas."

FIERCE BIG GUN DUELS ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Northern Area Too Wet for Infantry Assaults—Germans Gain Near Lorette.

LONDON, May 20.—Another day of relative inaction has passed in the Western battle front. Owing to the recent rains the ground in Flanders is impracticable for infantry attacks.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight says:

Between Nieuport and Arras the ground remains water-soaked and impracticable. Today was marked by a spirited artillery engagement, during the course of which two aviators were shelled, one by the British artillery and one by our guns.

In Champagne, near Beausèjour, we have advanced by mining as far as the enemy's trenches, contact with which we are maintaining.

In the Argonne, at Bagatelle, we have repulsed an attack in the Ailly Wood, have taken several trenches, captured some prisoners and conserved the ground gained.

The German Army Headquarters Staff today gave out the following statement:

Gloomy and hazy weather hindered active fighting in Flanders and northwestern France yesterday. We made a little progress in the Lorette hills.

At Ablain a night advance attempted by the enemy was repulsed after hand-to-fight fighting.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle artillery duels were especially fierce. At daybreak the French began an attack to the east of Ailly extending over a wide front, but were everywhere repulsed, in certain sections after fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

MICHIGAN BEHIND WILSON.

Pledges Support in Any Action He May Deem Necessary.

LANSING, Mich., May 20.—The Michigan Legislature, which reassembled yesterday to conclude the business of the 1915 session, today adopted a resolution pledging to President Wilson "the hearty support of the people of the State of Michigan in any action he may deem necessary to maintain the honor and integrity of our great nation."

A copy of the resolution was forwarded to Washington.

KUEPFERLE, THE SPY, A SUICIDE IN PRISON

Hangs Himself After Writing That Trial Was Fair and He Dreaded Scaffold.

HAD HOPED TO BE SHOT

Admits He Was a German Soldier and Hints at Rank in the Army —Pleads Love of Country.

LONDON, May 20.—Anton Kuepferle, who professed to be an American citizen and once lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., on trial in Old Bailey, charged with giving military information to the enemies of Great Britain, committed suicide last night in Brixton prison by hanging.

Kuepferle left a message, written on a slate, bearing testimony to the fairness of his trial. He confessed that he was a soldier, and said he wished to die as a soldier and declared he could not bear to go to the scaffold as a spy.

When court opened this morning for the resumption of the trial the Attorney General, Sir John A. Simon, announced the death of the prisoner to the judges.

"Since the rise of this court last night," the Attorney General said, "this man Kuepferle has committed suicide in Brixton prison. He was in a special observation cell, under practically continuous observation, but during one of the short intervals he seized the opportunity to take his own life."

Chief Warden Cook, who is in charge of the prison, testified that last night the night patrol officer, a Warden named Perry, came to him and said: "I cannot see the prisoner." Warden Cook immediately arose and, opening the cell door, found the prisoner hanging by the neck from a ventilator in a corner behind the door. He had used a silk scarf to commit suicide and was hanging clear of the floor. Warden Cook cut the scarf and summoned the prison doctor. The man's body was still warm, but he could not be revived.

Dreaded Death on Scaffold.

Warden Cook produced the slate on which the prisoner had written this message:

"To Whom it May Concern: My name is Kuepferle, and I was born in Rastatt, in Baden. I am a soldier with a rank I do not desire to mention. I can say I have had a fair trial in the United Kingdom, but I am unable longer to stand the strain, and I take the law in my own hands. I have fought many a battle, and death is the only savior for me. I would prefer death by shooting, but I do not wish to ascend the scaffold as (here the prisoner drew a Masonic sign,) and I hope the Almighty Architect of this universe will lead me in the unknown land. I am not dying as a spy, but as a soldier. I stood my fate as a man, but I cannot be a liar and perjure myself. I ask you kindly that my uncle, Ambrose Droll of Rastatt, be notified of my death. I desire that all my estate go to him. What I have done was for my country. I express my thank, and may the Lord bless you all. Yours, &c.,

"KUEPFERLE."

On the other side of the slate the man had written: "I was born June 11, 1883."

It appears that Kuepferle made every effort to get a trial by court-martial, knowing that if sentenced to death by a military court he would be shot, whereas a civil court's sentence would mean death by hanging. It is said that after yesterday's hearing in camera Kuepferle realized the hopelessness of his position and preferred suicide to the gallows.

The Attorney General, Sir John A. Simon, said that three letters produced in yesterday's session all contained information calculated to be of use to Great Britain's enemies.

The session was closed with an expression of satisfaction by Lord Reading, the Lord Chief Justice, at the swiftness with which the letters had been detected and their author traced and arrested.

"There is no doubt as to the character of the communications," he said. "It was quite clear the prisoner had been at the front and was longing to be there again."

Kuepferle Quickly Caught.

The trial of Anton Kuepferle began Tuesday in the Old Bailey Police Court before the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Reading, and Justices Avory and Lush. The proceedings were public and the courtroom was crowded. The charge against the prisoner was that he attempted to communicate to Germany information respecting British warships and military forces. The prosecution was conducted by the Attorney General. Kuepferle pleaded not guilty. The prosecution contended that while he professed to be a naturalized American citizen he was in reality a German.

Kuepferle was charged with writing a letter to an address in a neutral country in Europe, giving valuable facts regarding British military dispositions. It was asserted that while the letter appeared on its face to be an innocent commercial communication it was found to be interlined in invisible ink with military information writen in the German language.

Kuepferle arrived in Liverpool on February 14. He showed a passport signed by Secretary of State William J. Bryan, issued ten days prior to his sailing from New York. In writing the letter, which resulted in his arrest, he gave his home address as 1,665 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. He represented himself to be a woolen merchant. From Liverpool he went to Dublin and then to London, where he was arrested on February 16.

His hearing was resumed yesterday in Old Bailey, but was in camera "in the interests of the national safety."

DOUBTS COMPENSATION LAW

But Justice Crane Hesitates to Rule That It Is Invalid.

Although Justice Crane in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday favored the demurrer of Anna Herkey to the answer of the Agar Manufacturing Company in her suit to recover $5,000 for injuries sustained while working in the defendant's plant, he decided against her, overruling the demurrer. The Agar Company contended the action should have been brought under the Workmen's Compensation law and not under the old law, as had been done.

Justice Crane held that if he ruled that the Workmen's Compensation law was invalid, and the Court of Appeals later decided he was in error, upholding the constitutionality of the act, "the result would be that other such employes would lose forever all rights under the Workmen's Compensation act, and also would be barred from an action for damages."

Justice Crane preferred that the Court of Appeals should pass on the question of the constitutionality of the law involved in this case.

MITCHEL SELECTS McADOO

To be Chief Magistrate of Entire City Under New Act.

Theodore Rousseau, secretary of the Mayor, said yesterday that he had been directed by Mayor Mitchel to announce that he would select William McAdoo, the present Chief Magistrate of the First Division, to be the Chief Magistrate of the entire city under the Inferior Criminal Court act, as amended this year.

The amendment to the Inferior Criminal Court act abolishes the separation of the city into two magisterial divisions and provides for a single Chief Magistrate. His salary of $8,000 will be the same as has been paid to the Chief Magistrates of each of the two old divisions. Since the death of Chief Magistrate Otto H. Kempner some months ago there has been no Chief Magistrate of thje Second Division.

RUSSIANS FIGHT TO SAVE BIG ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

at Gryoszkabuda, Symtwoty, and Szaki. Remnants of the enemy's forces are fleeing in an easterly direction into the forest. Minor divisions still are holding Sutki.

The losses of the Russians in killed were very heavy, and the number of prisoners for this reason increases by only 2,000. Two hundred and four more machine guns were captured.

The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger at Austrian field headquarters has sent in a dispatch reading as follows:

"The Austrians have assembled reinforcements behind the River San and have made preparations for a stand. We must, therefore, anticipate a big battle in the near future. The Teutonic allies already have gained several strong footholds on the Russian side of the River San, and the ring around Przemysl steadily is growing smaller."

A correspondent of the paper at Czernowitz wires that fighting there is continuous, and that shrapnel is being used largely against the German and Austrial positions around this city.

VIENNA, May 20, (via London.)—In the official statement issued by the Austrian War Department today the announcement was made that 5,600 more Russians prisoners were captured yesterday in battles along the upper Dniester River, in Galicia.

The text of the statement follows:

To the east of Jaroslau, and near Sieniawa, (in Central Galicia,) strong Russian attacks were repulsed with severe losses to the enemy.

The allied Germanic troops are gaining ground in the east and southeast (of Galicia.) We captured an additional 5,600 prisoners in battles along the upper Dniester. Ine one sector to the north of Sambor the Russians were driven from their main defensive positions.

We stormed a village six miles southwest of Mosviska.

Along the Pruth line the situation is unchanged.

In a brief counttr-attack to the north of Kolomea we captured 1,400 prisoners.

RUSSIANS ARE STEADIER.

Situation on the San Still Very Grave, Petrograd Hears.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 21.—The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent, referring to the situation in Galicia, says:

"The readiness with which the Russian armies have taken up new defensive positions which have undoubtedly checked the elemental German onslaught is satisfactory evidence that all is well with the genius of the command. After a week of frantic assaults in dense masses, with corresponding appalling losses, the enemy is beginning to show signs of fatigue.

"The Russians appear to have quite recovered from the effects of the first flurry of the German onslaught. The battle continues still in progress and there are no signs of any slackening in the centre around Przemysl, where the best of the German armies are dashing with untiring vigor upon the Russian defenses.

"The general situation on this front, therefore, remains extremely grave. The fighting is desperate in the extreme, reaching in many places the pitch described by the Grand Duke as one of tremendous pressure. The Russians, however, have entirely recovered their quanimity."

DENY AUSTRO-GERMAN CLAIMS.

Russians Say Reports on Prisoners Are Much Exaggerated.

LONDON, May 20.—A Russian official statement issued at Petrograd received by the Reuter Telegram Company, says:

"Until now the Germans dare not admit they were dislodged from Shavli on the 11th, and they talk of repulsing all sorts of Russian attacks against that town. Nevertheless our front in this region passes to a considerable distance west of Shavli. German official communications augment more than fourfold the actual number of prisoners taken at the crossing of the Dubisa River.

All German efforts against our position east of Drohobycz in Galicia have failed. Up until the present time there was only a single regiment of Russian cavalry garrisened in the town of Drohobycz. These troops fell quickly behind the infantry with insignificant losses. The Austrians, nevertheless, had the audacity to claim officially that they took 5,000 prisoners at Drohobycz."

Archangel Closed to Private Business

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Consul General Snodgrass, at Moscow, has notified the Department of Commerce, it was announced today, that Russia has prohibited shipments through the port of Archangel intended for private consignees.



Millionaire Or Madman

ON Tailors' and Bootmakers' Row, it's $85 for Suits and $18 for Boots. One almost has to be millionaire or madman to pay these sky-high prices.

A Stein-Bloch at $20 to $45 is *good enough for any man,* however fat his bank account or fastidious his taste.

And—if you've been going to the cheap tailor who charges $20 or $25, put that money into a Stein-Bloch, and you'll *get something* for it.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats
$20.00 *to* $45.00

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh

DUNLAPS SETTLE SUIT OVER DUTY

Husband and Wife, Who Set Up Foreign Residence, Must Pay $36,301.

GOODS HELD AS SECURITY

Government Retains Costly Gems Until Balance of Sum Called for is Paid.

By an agreement under which the Government will receive $36,301 and the defendant will get back jewels and clothing worth $61,194, the suit brought by the United States in the Federal District Court against Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Dunlap for the non-payment of duty on articles imported by them has been settled. The Government was ready to proceed to trial and had its witnesses under subpoena when the settlement offer was made.

The case excited a good deal of interest, as it involved an intricate question of domicile. There was no question of fraud on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap, and so Assistant District Attorney Frank E. Carstarphen never contemplated prosecuting them, but it was doubtful whether they had been sufficiently long abroad to establish a foreign residence and so enjoy the right to bring in articles of clothing and jewelry without paying duty.

William Allen Dunlap was at one time connected with the firm of Dunlap & Co., hat manufacturers, but after the death of his father became Secretary of the Seward Development Company, a fur concern. He lived for some months with his wife, Lavender Y. Dunlap, in Garden City, and then in the Summer of 1912 stored his furniture and went to England. In the following January, Mexico, but the troubles in that country forced them to change their minds and land at Key West. They stayed several months in the South and in this city, returning to England in the Summer of 1913.

In November of the same year they once more came back to the United States, and it was after this arrival that the goods they had with them were seized by the Government on the ground that they had not been declared and no duty had been paid on them. The Dunlaps contended that, as they were now residents of England, that was unnecessary.

These articles consisted of a pearl necklace with diamond clasp, containing 253 pearls, a pair of pear-shaped pearl earrings, a gold bracelet, a pearl and Wedgewood necklace, and a pair of diamond and Wedgewood earrings, whic hhave now been returned to Mrs. Dunlap. By the settlement Mrs. Dunlap, on payment of the entire duty, which amounts to $36,301 on the articles, the value of which is $61,194, will receive them back, but she has been obliged to consent to their return to England under the supervision of the customs officers. So far she has paid $36,146, and the Government holds the rest of the goods as security.

LEAVES EACH CHILD 1 CENT.

William J. Cooke's Will Also Bestows His Blessings.

Dr. Tyler G. Cooke of 40 Elm Street, Richmond Hill, Queens, and his sister, Margaret Gordon Cooke, who is a nun in St. Mary's Convent, Peekskill, N. Y., have been given by the will of their father 1 cent each, and his parental blessing. The remainder of the property, estimated at $15,000, is bequeathed to the testator's widow, who is his second wife.

William J. Cooke, who made this will, was a leather, merchant, residing at Spruce Street and Chichester Avenue, Richmond Hill. The will was filed yesterday with Surrogate Daniel Noble in Jamaica for probate. There was an explanatory clause, which stated that the children had been amply provided for before the testator drew his will.

Dr. Cooke said last night that his father had made generous provision for him during his lifetime.

City May Protect Water Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 20.—Governor Whitman today approved Senator Simpson's bill amending the public health law by giving the New York City Board of Water Supply power to make rules and regulations for the protection of the Catskill Aqueduct system. These powers are to cease when the Board of Water Supply transfers jurisdiction to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.



Arbuckle Brothers, Brooklyn—the Home of Yuban Coffee
William Higginson, Architect

Arbuckle Brothers are careful buyers. They know values.

"Turner for Concrete"

Turner knows the facts about concrete—what to do and what not to do.

TURNER
Construction Company

IN MEMORY OF MISS NICOLL.

Young Friends to Place Window in a Long Island Church.

A window will be placed in the Church of St. Andrews on the Dunes, Southampton, L. I., as a memorial to the late Josephine Nicoll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll. The window, which has been subscribed for by boy and girl friends of Miss Nicoll, is being executed at the Tiffany Studios, and represents an angel holding a scroll, with the inscription, "Beloved are the pre in heart, for they shall see God."

Miss Nicoll, who died at Ossining April 26, contracted blood poisoning while engaged in philanthropic work at the Nurses' Settlement.

Separate Shops a Step from Fifth Avenue

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Sale (TO-DAY)—Men's Summer Furnishings

Men's Furnishing Shop

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Men's Silk Shirts

Of tub silk, light or dark grounds, in a large variety of combination stripes and colorings. 13½ to 17 neck measure.

2.75 *Value $4.00*

Silk Crepe Shirts

Of fine quality satin striped crepe de chine.

4.50 *Value $6.50*

Men's Grenadine Ties

Of imported hand embroidered grenadine in all colors, with stripes or figures.

1.50 *Value $2.25*

Foulard Crepe Ties

Men's four-in-hand ties of silk foulard crepe, in Persian designs; also plain color crepes.

.65 *Value $1.00*

Athletic Union Suits

Of high grade crossbar nainsook. Athletic sleeve, knee length drawer.

.85 *Value $1.25*

Men's Silk or Lisle Sox

Pure thread silk or silk lisle socks, black, white and colors, spliced heel, sole and toe.

3 pair $1.00 .35 *Value 50c*

Men's Silk Shirts

Of heavy granite crepe or heavy tub silk, light or dark grounds, in a large variety of combination stripes and colorings. 13½ to 17 neck measure.

3.50 *Value $5.00*

Imported Madras Shirts

In bright or conservative stripes; French cuffs.

1.55 *Value $2.00*

Men's Negligee Shirts

Of mercerized cloth of woven madras in light or dark grounds; French cuffs.

1.15 *Value $1.50*

Men's Madras Pajamas

Of mercerized woven madras, surplice neck, silk loops, pearl buttons.

1.20 *Value $2.00*

Athletic Underwear

Of superior quality crossbar nainsook, athletic shirt, knee length drawer. Per garment,

.40 *Value .65*

Terry Cloth Bath Robes

Men's Terry Cloth Bath Robes of plain or novelty striped Terry cloth, shawl collar.

3.50 *Value $5.00*

Men's FIELD CLUB Shirt "STYLE REGISTERED"

Made by Franklin Simon & Co.

The Only Practical Shirt for Outdoor Wear—elbow, long or surgeon sleeves

Entirely new convertible collar shirt, in white, tan or light blue Oxford, elbow or long sleeves, *also in white cotton pongee with surgeon sleeves,* with a collar that looks equally well worn with a tie or thrown open at neck. Sizes 13¼ to 18. *Special* 1.75

Sale (To-Day) Friday—Men's Shoes

Men's Shoe Shop

4 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Men's Low or High Shoes

Newest Lasts and Leathers

Black, tan or mahogany Russia calf, also patent colt, with same, tan or grey fawn genuine buckskin or cloth tops; also black or tan shoes with rubber soles. Sizes 5 to 11. Widths A to E.

4.50 *Value $6.00*

Men's Low or High Shoes

Made by a Foremost Custom Shoe Maker

Mahogany, dark tan or black Russia calf, also imported French patent calf, with tops of same, taupe, fawn or lemon buckskin; also white buckskin shoes; with leather or rubber soles. Sizes 5 to 11. Widths AA to D

5.50 *Values $7.00 to $8.00*

Thomas Cort Shoes—*Hand sewn, bench made,* 8.50

PRESIDENT PRAISES FLEET AND ITS MEN

Sees in New York Review Verification of Dewey's Declaration as to Fitness.

SENDS WORD TO FLETCHER

Back at Desk in White House After Visiting Birthplaces of Washington and Lee.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—President Wilson's impressions of the Atlantic fleet, which he reviewed at New York early this week, were set forth in the following statement issued at the White House today upon the President's return:

"I was greatly struck by the appearance of the fleet and the quiet efficiency shown by the officers and men, as I am sure every one must have been who had the pleasure of seeing it assembled at New York.

"There could have been no more interesting verification of Admiral Dewey's statement that the navy was never in a better or more efficient condition, and that the country has every reason not only to be proud of it but every reason to wish to go forward in its policy of steadily adding to its strength and equipment."

The President's statement praising the fleet was sent by wireless to Admiral Fletcher on the battleship Wyoming off the New England coast.

The Mayflower, returning from New York with President Wilson and his party, docked at the Navy Yard here at 6:30 A. M. today. The President later was motored to the White House for breakfast. The yacht had remained anchored throughout the night in the Potomac below Washington in order to give the President another night on the water before returning to work.

The President and his party stopped on their way up the river to go ashore at Wakefield, Va., and at Stratford, Va., to visit the birthplaces of George Washington and Robert E. Lee. The house in which Lee was born still stands, but only a monument marks the birthplace of Washington. Folk in that secluded part of Virginia were amazed and overjoyed at the visit of the Presidential party.

The President with Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Howe, his sister; Mrs. Anna Cothran, his niece; Dr. Grayson, and Captain Luckett went ashore in a flatboat because the launches of the Mayflower were unable to make the landing. The pilot guided the party to the Lee homestead, over a route that led for more than a mile through a dense wood along a narrow path. The party had landed unobserved, and no natives were encountered until the Lee homestead was reached. It is a one-story, English brick house, and is now occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Stewart and their son. Mrs. Stewart greeted the President and his party warmly.

"My husband's ear itched this morning and I knew something was going to happen. I was sure it was the President of the United States has come."

It was the first time Mrs. Stewart had seen a President. The President visited the room where General Lee was born and inspected many pieces of Colonial furniture. He expressed deep interest in the place and thanked the Stewarts for their hospitality.

On the return to the Mayflower the President visited the monument marking the birthplace of Washington.

Immediately after breakfast the President went to his study and attacked an accumulation of work. He had no engagements for the day, but expected to be in communication with Secretary Bryan and other officials.

Captain Wilhelm L. Luckett, who has piloted the Mayflower for several years on her trips up and down the Potomac, was injured while on his way to Piney Point to join the yacht last night. His automobile was ditched and he was thrown through the windshield. His head was cut, but he continued to Piney Point and boarded the Mayflower and piloted her to the navy yard here. The President expresse deep sympathy to Captain Luckett.

WAR SECRECY IN WAR GAME.

No Hint Allowed to Escape as to Progress of Naval Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 20.—With the naval wireless plant at the torpedo station closed for all but war game messages, nothing can be learned as to what is transpiring at sea or when the game will end. If the enemy captures the fleet or vise versa the ships may come into Narragansett Bay about the end of this week or next, but nothing is certain, as no naval officer here can tell when the game ends.

Large amounts of mail for the fleet continues to arrive, as do officers' wives, who are also in the dark. In fact the movements of the warships are being kept as closely secret as if war was on.

The only word heard of the fleet of Admiral Fletcher, to which is assigned the problem of defending the coast from "invaders" under command of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, came from the officers of the United Fruit Company's steamer Amelia, which arrived at Boston today from Santo Domingo. Sixteen battleships, accompanied by a swarm of destroyers and other naval vessels, were sighted from the steamer south of Nantucket Lightship going east.

The submarine E-2, reported last night as bound here in tow with a broken shaft, has not yet arrived. The submarine K-1, which came in yesterday, was still in port tonight. It was first reported that she had developed engine trouble, but it was the belief today that an attack was expected upon the naval base in Narragansett Bay, and that the K-1 was stationed her to meet any invader that might happen to slip by Admiral Fletcher's defending cordon.

CITY BREVITIES.

J. P. McMann, manager of the Hotel Wolcott, has taken over the management of the Hallock House at Quogue, L. I., for the Summer.

Despondent over the war situation, Eugene Aschenheim, 49 years old, a German music teacher, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at 118 East 105th Street, by taking gas.

Detectives Phelan and Brady of the special Dry Squad yesterday arrested two men in Harlem on whom they found narcotics. They gave their names as Frederick Egan of 64 East 104th Street, and George Hynan of 201 East 114th Street.

The agents of the Italian Line received a cable dispatch from Naples yesterday stating that the liner Duca degli Abruzzi had sailed for New York on May 19. She is due here on May 31.

The 188 Annapolis graduates will receive on Sunday evening Bibles presented by the American Seamen's Friend Society of New York through its Secretary, Dr. George Sidney Webster, who will address the cadets.

Samuel Dudek, former Business Agent of the Bakers' Union, was sentenced to Sing Sing yesterday for not less than three years nor more than seven years by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions for extortion.

The Gramercy Park Association has written to the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate to urge on it the importance of granting franchises for new 'bus lines only to companies of demonstrated ability. Bids for the new 'bus service will be received on June 1.

Following three trials for the murder of Policeman Edward Murtha of the Butler Street Station, Brooklyn, and James O'Connell, a fireman, Giuseppe Marendi was convicted yesterday of murder in the first degree before Judge Lewis in the County Court. He will be sentenced Monday.

The Committee of One Hundred will meet Tuesday night at the University Club, 100 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, to discuss the question of removing the elevated tracks in the Borough Hall section, and substituting a subway. An assessment of $4,500,000 is proposed.

ASK $50,000 IN 50 DAYS.

Campaign Begun to Aid Widowed Mothers Not Covered by Pensions.

The campaign to get $50,000 in fifty days for the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association was begun yesterday afternoon at a conference at the Hotel Astor.

The widowed mothers' pension law enacted by the Legislature will, when it begins its function, benefit only about 20 per cent. of the widowed mothers, those whose husbands were not citizens not being affected, according to Mrs. William Einstein, the President of the association, and the $50,000 fund is to cover this deficiency.

Actual campaigning will begin on Monday, when the women, working in teams of ten under Captains, will canvas the entire city for the money to be raised by $5, $10, $25, $50, and $100 memberships in the association. Mrs. Charles J. Oppenheim, Chairwoman of the Executive Committee of the campaign workers, has already taken out a $1,000 annual membership to give a nest egg to the work, and two $100 memberships have been obtained, one through Mrs. Nelson Henry. Jules Bache and Alma Gluck will be patrons.

Automobiles and taxi cabs have been contributed to aid the workers in getting around the city. Advertisements of the campaign will appear in 1,500 street cars, 200 Fifth Avenue buses, and 800 Long Island Railroad trains, as well as on 124 billboards, all obtained free by Mrs. Harry Craft.

Strong appeals for the widowed mothers as the best guardians for the children were made yesterday by Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, and Joseph Barondess. Mrs. Einstein said that in the cases of the widowed mothers whom the association had helped to keep their children, there had not been a single delinquent boy or girl.

The officers of the Campaign for Membership Committees are:

Councilor—Louis A. Abramson; Director—Mrs. William Einstein; Treasurer—Mrs. Samuel Floersheimer; Secretary—Miss Sara X. Schottenfels; Executive Committee—Mrs. Charles J. Oppenheim, Chairman; Mrs. Nelson Henry, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Mrs. Joseph Schoenberg, and Mrs. Isidor Lewi. Chairmen of other committees are: Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, Mrs. S. Elkales, Mrs. Samuel S. Koenig, Mrs. Herbert J. Krapp, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Mrs. Leon Kamaiky, Mrs. Henry Bodenheim, Mrs. Henry Mayers, and Mrs. Al. Hermann.

Great optimism on the outcome of the campaign was expressed by its promoters yesterday.

MARCONI AT THE KEY.

Inventor, with Judge Veeder, Visits Wireless Station.

SAYVILLE, L. I., May 20.—Judge Van Vechten Veeder of the Federal Court, who has been sitting in Brooklyn in the trial of the suit of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America for infringement of patents against the Atlantic Communication Company, came here today and continued the case at the wireless station maintained by the defendant company.

Judge Veeder wanted to come here to obtain a close inspection of the disputed portions of mechanism of the Marconi and Telefunken systems. In the party were Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor; President Metz of the Atlantic Communication Company, and electrical experts and attorneys, including G. W. Pickard, Frank L. Waterman, R. A. Weagant, John L. Hogan, Jr., A. Proctor Mr. Franklin, chief engineer of the British Marconi Company; Fred Fish, Harry S. Knight, L. F. H. Betz, Livingston C. Gifford, Dr. Hubbard E. Ives of Worcester, and Dr. Coffin of the College of the City of New York.

The party spent three hours at the wireless station. Marconi sent a test message to the station at Arlington.

WENT TO COURT TO DIE.

Attendants Give Man Who Had Taken Poison an Antedote.

During the session of the Men's Night Court last night one of the spectators, a man about 40 years old, created a disturbance by calling out: "I've swallowed paris green and want to die."

Thinking the man was intoxicated, Patrolman King of the Fifty-first Street Station ejected him from the room, but when the man collapsed in the hallway, King thought the matter serious.

A night watchman was sent out for milk for an antidote before the arrival of an ambulance from Flower Hospital. When Dr. Goodman arrived he found that the man had taken a large quantity of paris green, and but for the action of the milk and would have died before the arrival of the ambulance.

Cards found on the man's clothing established his identity as Henry Gillespie of 443 West Thirtieth Street. He was removed in a serious condition, a prisoner, to the Flower Hospital.

IS 106 AND RECITES POEMS.

Mrs. Jeannette Schwartz Also Makes a Speech to Callers.

Mrs. Jeannette Schwartz celebrated her one hundred and sixth birthday yesterday in the Brooklyn Hebrew Home for the Aged, Dumont and Howard Avenues. She shook hands with several hundred visitors, made a speech, and recited several poems. Then she went to bed, too worn out to cut a birthday cake with 300 candles presented by Mrs. Charles Rosenthal of the Board of Directors.

Mrs. Schwartz was born near Hamburg, Germany, and came here when she was 39 years old. Her husband has been dead forty-nine years, and she has no relatives. She has retained her mental vigor, desuite her age, and reads the newspapers regularly. She is greatly interested in the war and in Germany's answer to President Wilson's note. Her sympathies are with Germany.

She received many gifts yesterday, among them being a diamond ring and a lace cap, which she put on at once.

"BOMB" SCARE ON 5TH AV.

Explosion of Steam Pipe Frightened 600 Girl Workers.

The explosion of a steam pipe in the basement of a millinery establishment at 632 Fifth Avenue, known as Joseph's, caused a pale yesterday among the 600 girls employed in the building. The report was heard two blocks away, and crowds on Fifth Avenue thought another bomb had been set off in St. Patrick's Cathedral, directly across the avenue.

An excited citizen turned in an alarm of fire, but when the apparatus arrived there was nothing to be done except to turn off the steam, which was soaring up through the building and into the street in great clouds. The excited workers escaped from the building by the rear fire escapes, the roof, and the front door.

Traffic was held up in Fifth Avenue for fifteen minutes. A squad of patrolmen from the East Fifty-first Street Station formed police lines while the excitement was at its height. No one was injured. The damage was slight, and was due to water formed in the cellar by condensing steam.

FOR HARMONY IN PORTUGAL.

Last Word of Revolutionary Committee to Its Adherents.

PARIS, May 20.—The Revolutionary Committee of Portugal, in the act of dissolving, the Lisbon correspondent of the Havas Agency wires, issued a manifesto declaring that it had completed its work and appealing to the Republicans to abandon all petty personal quarrels and unite firmly.

"The watchword of all Republicans," the manifesto says, "should be the greatness of the fatherland of the republic."

The Government has sent its congratulations to the Portuguese expeditionary force fighting in Africa.

'SQUARE FACE' GIN BANE OF ENGLAND

Lady Warwick Would Keep Poison from Workers, but Give Them Pure Beverages.

DEFENDS DRINK FOR WOMEN

Decrys Cant That Punishes Drunkard and Rewards Man Who Makes Him Drunk.

Lady Warwick, writing for The London Chronicle on drink legislation in England, says:

"It is hard to pierce the thick cloud of cant in which, as a nation, we are all too apt to shroud ourselves. I do not think we are hypocritical, although that charge is laid to our door by all our ill-wishers, but I do believe we are hopelessly conventional, and seldom muster up the courage necessary to call a spade a spade.

"I have been reading endless comment upon the drink legislation, some of it frankly inspired by publicans and sinners—I mean distillers—some of it the pure outpouring of cranks, most of it prejudiced, or uninformed, or both. We deplore drunken habits, but when Sir Cuthbert Quilter tried to persuade Parliament to pass a Pure Beer bill he met with no success. The worst crimes against the person, the common and criminal assaults on women and children, are largely due to drink, and of drink raw and crude spirits are the worst part; but we do nothing to protect our poorer classes from the poison. To introduce 'square face' gin among the black population of some of our possessions is a deadly offense, the punishment is heavy, swift and certain, but to poison the workers of our great manufacturing centres is business, and many quite worthy people believe that 'when Britain first at Heaven's command arose from out the azure main' it was to do business, and as much of it as possible. Naturally it follows that the fight against cant is all the harder because most of us do not recognize cant when we hear it. In the past few weeks many friends who can afford to buy pure French wines and spirits of great age and mellowness have solemnly assured me that temperance legislation is mere foolishness, and that they themselves are living proofs that moderation, good health, and a wise activity march hand-in-hand.

"But of late years a certain number of women of all classes have been drinking more than is good for them, and since the war broke out the working-women's temptations in this direction and the opportunity to indulge them have grown side by side.

The Case of Workingwomen.

"The majority of workingwomen are as sober as the majority of every class, but, though there are thousands of temperate women, they are matched by thousands of intemperate ones, and the number is growing, and I feel they should be saved from themselves. The sober classes cannot resent restriction. It leaves them where they were. The intemperate classes may resent restriction, but it remains necessary in their own interests.

"'I don't suppose many people read Harrison Ainsworth's novels today, but I remember a striking passage in 'Jack Sheppard,' where Mrs. Sheppard justifies herself to her friend Wood, the carpenter, who has told her that Gin Lane is the nearest road to the churchyard. It is worth quoting:

"'It may be; but if it shortens the distance and lightens the journey I care not,' retorted the widow. . . . The spirit I drink may be poison—it may kill me—perhaps it is killing me, but so would hunger, cold, misery—so would my own thoughts. I should have gone mad without it. Gin is the poor man's friend—his sole set-off against the rich man's luxury. . . . When, worse than all, frenzied with want, I have yielded to horrible temptation and robbed a meal that the only could earn one. . . . I have drunk of this drink and forgotten my cares, my poverty, and my guilt.'

"The working women whose husbands are at the war have many excuses. They are deprived of husbands, and though there is no need to emphasize the point; it cannot be overlooked—their lives are a drab monotony of toil, their surroundings are often of the most unfavorable description, the only restraint that can reach them is self-restraint, and their training has done little to provide it. The public house offers companionship, a brief surcease of anxiety, light and warmth. Many are enervated by much child bearing, worn out by much housework. They meet temptation and succumb; but I remember that in classes removed from the same form of temptation there is no lack of intemperance. A very small dose of bad spirits is enough to provide the cheap anodyne they are seeking, and under the influence of drink they are apt to lose their self-respect. The craving for drink grows with what it feeds on, and in all too many cases the hold upon self-respect falters and is lost. We have sent very many men to the war, but enough and more than enough remain behind to take advantage of women who have lost all or even a part of their normal control.

"If the demons of ruin—gin and whisky—had not been busy pouring gold into the National Treasury, day by day and year by year, they would have been exorcised long since. But business is business, and the gentlemen whose activity corrupts the country can always talk of freedom and liberty, and declare to thunders of applause that Britons never shall be slaves. The possibility of being free to be a slave to drink never occurs to them, or if it does they forget to mention it.

Temperance and the Armament Worker.

But while I welcome legislation that will tend to keep women sober, and believe that our sex stands in need of more sobriety by reason of its sedentary life, I am far from thinking that the law that is good for women is necessarily good for man. The conditions are altogether different. The self-respecting artisan and skilled worker drinks less than ever he did. The men who are doing the country's work today in all the armament manufacturing areas need a stimulant, need it far more than the prosperous City man, the real toper of our times. He will drink champagne and whisky with his luncheon, and having had quite enough of both, will damn the working classes for being given to the use of intoxicants. I have been through some of those great works in the north, where labor at and around the furnaces is unremitting, and where today the pace has been increased to the extreme limit of physical power. To preach temperance to the armament worker is an absurdity; if he is not to be stimulated according to his needs his hours will need to be greatly diminished; it is impossible for him to give out unless he takes in. Why, in the name of all that is sensible should he not have that which will help him? Why should he be at the mercy of cheap, vile spirits that are a more or less effective poison? Why should he be at the mercy of the people who, having little hard work to do, can thrive comfortably upon lemonade and barley water? The manufacturers square no pains to obtain the very finest material for their own work; if it is necessary to spend a few or many thousands of pounds upon new plant the money is forthcoming without a murmur. Does it pass the wit of these sapient people to give to humanity a little of the thought they give to raw material? Can they not see that the best and purest drink that the new regulations permit is within reach of the workers, and that the rest is out of reach?

"It is the custom of the capitalist class to give the workman bad drink with one hand and to raise the other hand with an expression of holy horror against the sin of drunkenness, quite ignoring the truth that the quality, rather than the quantity, that people drink is often the deciding factor—that every class drinks, and that if the vice looks worse in one class than another it is because the poorer the man or woman, the viler the alcohol supplied to them. There are so many excellent people who preach temperance and live on the dividends of drunkenness, there are so many who believe that a reasonable excess in matters of drink is a form of manly virtue, and there are yet more who believe honestly in moderation, and do not see that their good brand of claret, burgundy or brandy should be denied to them, seeing they have never abused it.

For myself, I drink a glass of good wine; failing that I am content with pure water. If we could give our working classes nothing but the best, and at a price within their means, I should look askance at legislation, of whatever kind, but I recognize the old truth that the destruction of the poor is their poverty, and that the working man and woman have always been penalized, and will continue to be, until Government recognize its responsibilities and rides its supporters of the drink trade with a very tight rein.

The Larger Question.

Above all I feel that this new legislation must not be regarded as an isolated instance, but as part of the vast changes that the war will insure. The workingman will not forego his legitimate refreshment; it is for the Government to see that it is pure and reasonably harmless. Good beer in moderation will not hurt anybody; bad spirits are the foundation of disease and crime, and in their silent fashion are always fighting against the best interests of the State. Sometimes, when I read that the perpetrator of some ghastly crime has been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, with all the pomp and circumstance of our criminal courts, I find myself wondering what poison was administered to him in some squalid public house, and who among those who rejoice that justice has been done, or vengeance executed, have actually derived financial benefit from the drink that turned a man into a beast. We punish the poor fool with a diseased appetite, we confer some honor or rewards upon the prime offender. Then when our enemies say that we are hypocrites we are indignant because of their injustice, or contemptuous of their ignorance, knowing, as we do, that God is in Heaven, and that business is business.

Finally, and quite apart from the immediate significance of the drink question, I rejoice in any legislation that will help the working classes in the full possession of their faculties. If drink helps them to forget intolerable surroundings, insufficient pay, deprivation of their fair share of the world's beauties, let us be glad that it is taken from them in its worst forms. They will see with clear eyes and with wiser heads, they will no longer be at the mercy of those who pander to their weakness in order to keep them weak. They will enter upon the great struggle that lies before democracy with stronger will and stronger armor. They have surrendered much of their power to the public house, and the longer its shutters are up the more leisure they will have to see that there are better things in life, the greater will be their determination to share them with the fortunate classes.

There is a time of trouble in store; they cannot be too well equipped to meet it.

TWO RAINBOWS CIRCLE SUN.

Brilliant Spectacle Fills Jersey Shore Residents with Awe.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 20.—Smoked glasses were suddenly in great demand today, when the sun, high in a somewhat hazy sky, was seen to shine dimly in the centre of a great dark disk, the outer circumference of which was a complete circle of brilliant, many colored lights, while half way to the southern horizon a much broader concentric ring, also showing the primary colors formed, but was at no time complete.

The spectacle reached its height just at noon, and an hour later was lost in fleecy clouds. The townsfolk flocked to the beach and the fishing pier to get the best view of the phenomena.

Wilbur H. Pancoast, the local Weather Observer on the pier, had nearly 200 inquiries by telephone and in person as to the nature of the rare appurtiion. He described the rings as coronea, caused by diffusion of the solar rays passing through particles of condensed vapor which surcharged the atmosphere.

He allayed the fears of many who saw in the phenomenon a portent of war and recalled strange appearances of sun dogs, and lunar bows, which immediately preceded the war with Spain.

The telephoned inquiries and reports later from passing trains showed the rings to have been visible over the whole north Jersey coast.

THIEF CHASE IN BILTMORE.

Man with Police Record Draws Knife in Vain Effort to Escape.

After having entered the room of George Schirmer, a music publisher who lives at the Biltmore, a man who the police said was a sneak thief with seven aliases and a record of a dozen arrests and almost as many convictions, was captured yesterday morning.

Mr. Schirmer, who had reason to believe his room had been entered before, was on the alert when a strange man opened the door, and he made a rush for the intruder. The fracas that followed involved bellboys, house detectives, elevtator men and Assistant Manager Charles Wood. The quarry, who afterward gave his name to the police as John Gordon, drew a knife in his effort to escape, but was finally rounded up and held until Headquarters men arrived.

Police Commissioner Woods, who lives at the Biltmore, took a look at the prisoner before he was take to the Central Station.

At Headquarters it was said that Gordon had a police record as burglar, bank robber, yeggman, sneak thief and pickpocket dating back to March 27, 1901, when in San Francisco he was sent up for two years for burglary.

When arraigned he was put under $5,000 bail.

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QUIT HERRING HUNT AND FISH FOR MINES

Hundreds of British Trawlers Sweep North Sea and Dardanelles for Deadly Explosives.

WORK IS MOST PERILOUS

Two Little Vessels, with a Cable Between Them, Drag the Sea as If Netting Fish.

Fishing boats from Hull, Yarmouth, and the whole East Coast of England, are being used as mine sweepers in the Dardanelles as well as in the North Sea, along the various coasts of the "war zone," and in other places where the Germans have strewn the seas with the deadly mines. It has been frequently reported in England, that, during the days just before the war, the Königen Louise, an innocent looking merchant vessel flying a German flag, was placing hundreds of mines in the North Sea, and when the war began the fishing industry practically came to an end for the time being. There is a story that one boat took a chance and went out and came back with $10,000 worth of fish. This was practically the end of the fishing for fish. Following this came the call of the British Admiralty and then began the fishing for mines.

The Scottish ports have lost more than $8,750,000 since the war began. In the case of Yarmouth, which is similar to that of all the other ports, only three cargoes of herrings were sent abroad as against 244 for the same period the year before, when that port exported $29,525 barrels. The killing of the fishing industry left 100,000 of the best sailors in the world with nothing to do, and when the Government called them they were only too ready. They volunteered by thousands, and hundreds of trawlers took to the sea.

The method of trawling for mines is very similar to that of fishing. The boats travel in pairs with a long cable between them. This drags along on the bottom, or near the bottom and the skippers with their practised hands can tell by the feel when a mine has been caught. They then continue to go forward until the mine mooring breaks and it comes to the top. The mines used by the Germans both in the North Sea and at the Dardanelles are charged with a combination of some of the most powerful explosives known. It is safe to say that the explosion of one charge of 300 pounds against the side of a dreadnought, means the speedy end of the ship, as has been demonstrated at the Dardanelles.

When the head of the mine shows above the water, the trawlers slow down. The next task is to get rid of it and usually the fishermen open fire with their rifles and explode it. Often, however, they whistle for help and the guardian destroyer, that usually watches over them, responds and a shot or two from her quick-firers puts the mine where it will never fulfill its mission of destruction.

At the Dardanelles the trawlers have been operating under fire that made even the battleships uncomfortable. The fishermen, who have become fatalists from their long association with the sea, carry out their dangerous work with the utmost stoicism. The great vessels of the allied navies, vessels like the famous Queen Elizabeth, hover about behind them, dropping shells where they will do the most good, but waiting until the humble fishermen have cleared the way so that they may go in with comparative safety and do their work. But they must wait until the work is done properly and the channel is swept clean. The men of the trawlers wear lifebelts and inflated rubber collars when at work, but there is small chance for them if their boat strikes a mine. The explosion is so terrific that only a few splinters of what was once a staunch little vessel remain, and the men are usually blown to atoms.

One of the reasons that the trawlers are best adapted to this mine-sweeping work is because they draw so little water. The mines are anchored so that they are about fifteen feet below the surface, and the fishing boats seldom draw over six or seven. The mine is placed so that it will explode against the vitals of the battleships, cruisers, or merchanimen that are its natural prey. If they were a less distance below the surface their explosion might prove less deadly and their victim might be salvaged and escape.

The British Government pays the mine-sweepers well and their families are provided for in case they die in the performance of their duty. The Captains of the little vessels are officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, and they serve under their own "Admirals," just as they did in time of peace. The "Admirals" are selected by the skippers and are the men who are best qualified to lead in the pursuit of the fish, and now they lead in the search for mines and their men follow with the same zeal and devotion to duty as they did when a good catch meant extra money at the end of the trip.

He Wants to Know.

Some day, in our insatiate thirst for knowledge, we are going to take some fashionable young lady by the hand and ask her frankly, and, as it were, man to man, whether bretelles go on over the head or not.—Ohio State Journal.

ROOSEVELT JURY OUT ALL NIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

pose in the world does not excuse the commission of the act. If a man driving in the street runs over a child, his lack of intention to injure the child does not excuse him from the consequences of his act. It is precisely the same with a libel on the character of another man.

"And it makes no difference whether the person uttering the libel or the person libelled is a public official. The holding of public office or of public responsibility does not make a man an outlaw. A public official is a legitimate object of honest criticism, but if you utter or publish a libel against him the liability is just the same as if it were uttered against a private citizen.

"I have made this preliminary statement because of the question of privilege which has been brought into this case several times. There is no question of privilege. The law governing privilege is not applicable in this case, and I now instruct you to put all question of privilege out of your minds.

"When such charges are made as those that are the basis of this action there is but one defense possible—that is that they are true. If the charges are true, there has been no libel. You have the right to publish the truth about anybody. The truth of the charges is a complete answer to the complaint. But it is also the duty of the one making the charges to prove their truth.

Presumption of Innocence.

"You are acquainted with the maxim of the criminal law that a man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. Precisely the same thing applies in a civil case. There is nothing peculiar or strange in the rule which compels the one making the charges to prove their truth.

"The one duty devolving upon the plaintiff in an action of this kind is to put the alleged libel in evidence and prove its authorship. There are then but two courses for the defendant to follow. One is to admit the wrong and allow the jury to award damages, the other to attempt to prove the truth of the charges; if the defendant is able to do this he has made a complete defense.

"In proving his case the defendant must produce in court evidence of justification, and this justification may be of the whole libel or a part of it. A man may be charged with being a thief and a murderer, and the man making the charges may prove them both. On the other hand, he may justify but one of the statements, and not the other, in which case damages may only be awarded on the charge that is proved false.

"The defendant is bound to satisfy you by a fair preponderance of evidence that that which he said was true. By this I do not mean that evidence shall be measured by the number of witnesses that are called, but that there must be a fair amount of evidence to support the contention of the party on whom the burden rests. If he fails in this, the jury must award damages for that part of the libel which has not been sustained. This award is for damages to the reputation of the plaintiff.

"If the jury is satisfied that the libel was published with malice or with a reckless and wanton disregard of the plaintiff's rights, then it may award punitive damages, which are damages to punish the man guilty of the libel and prevent a repetition of the wrong. On this point the burden of proof rests on the plaintiff. He must show recklessness, wantonness, and malice.

Evidence in Mitigation.

"Malice is a state of mind, and a state of mind you are bound to show by circumstantial evidence, as direct evidence is impossible. Anything tending to show malice in the mind of the defendant is competent. The plaintiff may show quarrels with or threats by the defendant, he may show other publications, or anything tending to prove that he was actually malicious.

"The defendant may show that he was not inspired by malice in what he did. He may prove that he believed what he wrote from things he had read and from things that had been told to him. This kind of evidence is called evidence in mitigation. It does not increase or decrease the damages awarded for loss of reputation, but simply bears on the question of punitive damages.

"You have heard the contents of the article compained of read several times, and you are bound to follow the instructions of the court on the construction to be put on them. You are also bound to disregard whatever I tell you to disregard.

"I have held that this article is libelous per se in two respects; one, that it charges a political alliance between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy in the government of the State; the other, that it charges that Mr. Barnes worked through a corrupt alliance between crooked politics and crooked business. All other matter in this statement is immaterial, and I instruct you that you must fix your mind on these two things alone.

"I have already held that corruption does not necessarily refer to illicit pecuniary gains, or that it is synonymous with venality. It may be a matter of unfaithfulness to a trust. The mere fact that Democrats and Republicans voted together at times is no evidence of corruption.

"Take the Racing bill, for instance. Mr. Barnes had a perfect right, if he thought it wise, to oppose that measure, to argue against it, and to urge Republicans and Democrats to vote against it. It is the same with the Primary bill, and with the election of Mr. Allds.

Senatorial Contest of 1911.

"But there is some evidence which you must consider in connection with the charge of corruption, and that deals with the Senatorial contest of 1911. If Mr. Barnes, as the leader of the Republicans, and Mr. Murphy, as the leader of the Democrats, agreed to keep the Republicans voting for Mr. Depew, not for the purpose of getting a better Senator or for the purpose of benefiting the State, then that is prima facie evidence of corruption.

"Such an agreement might be for the benefit of the State, but, nevertheless, on its face it is an improper one. Now, the question is, Was such an agreement made, and, if so, was it a corrupt one? The most direct evidence on this point that has been produced here is the testimony of Franklin Lord, Jr., Franklin D. Roosevelt, and J. Mayhew Wainwright, as to their conversations with Mr. Barnes at this time."

Justice Andrews then briefly sketched the evidence of these witnesses, spoke of The Albany Journal editorials that had been introduced, and told the jury it could also consider the conversations between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Roosevelt, which the latter testified to.

"This is the evidence that the defendant offers," he continued. "On the other hand, the plaintiff says that he regards Mr. Murphy best once in his life, and that he never had a political agreement of any kind with him. He also asserts that the charge is negatived by the letter which he sent the Republican leaders in the Senate and Assembly, Mr. Brackett, and Mr. Merritt, advising a combination with the insurgent Democrats for the purpose of electing an independent Democrat to the United States Senate.

"He has produced many members of the Legislature of that year here, who have sworn that he did not attempt to influence their votes. He and other witnesses have told of meetings at Mr. Barnes's house in Albany in proof that he was doing his best to keep up a factional fight in the Democratic Party in the interest of the Republican Party, and he says that when his best judgment urged him to effect a combination with the insurgents he was unable to bring it about because he did not have the dominance in his own party that the defendant charged him with having."

Justice Andrews then spoke of Mr. Loeb's reappearance on the stand to substantiate the story of his meeting with Mr. Barnes in the office of J. S. Bache & Co. in New York City and also of the conflict between the testimony of Mr. Loeb and that of Lafayette B. Gleason.

Taking up the second charge, that of a combination between corrupt business and corrupt politics, Justice Andrews said:

Business and Politics.

"There are two classes of evidence offered in justification of this charge. First, we listened here to a great deal of evidence concerning printing in Albany. I could not tell until that evidence was all in whether there would be enough of it to submit to you in justification. When it was all in I held that it was not sufficient, and ruled it out. Now, some of this evidence may be in your minds, so I want to warn you that this evidence is not in this case. If you allow it to influence your verdict in the slightest degree, you will be false to your duty.

"There is other evidence here, however, and this consists solely of conversations alleged to have taken place between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Roosevelt. One says these conversations did take place; the other denies them. Mr. Roosevelt says that Mr. Barnes told him that Republicans and Democrats alike contributed to the campaign funds of both parties under implied agreements with business interests that they would be protected in both the executive and legislative branches of the government.

"Now, of course, a Republican has a perfect right to make a contribution to his own party, or even to another political party, and a Democrat may do the same thing. But neither has the right to make any contribution in exchange for pledges, expressed or implied, that his private business will be protected or for any pledge contrary to the public good. It is asserted by the defendant that Mr. Barnes admitted that this thing was done, and that because of it he tried to change the action of the Governor of the State. Mr. Barnes denies that he ever made such a statement or took such an action.

"Now, the questions involved are: Was there an agreement between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy, such as has been described, and is it true that Mr. Barnes worked through a corrupt alliance of politics and business? If so, the publication was justified, and there can be no recovery. If neither charge is true, then the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict. If one of the charges is true and the other not, then the plaintiff is still entitled to some verdict.

"For weeks now you gentlemen have sat here and heard a good deal of the political life of the State discussed. All of us, I assume, have a political prepossession of one kind or another. But I warn you, gentlemen, that in this case you must be influenced by absolutely nothing but the evidence. If you allow your minds to be influenced by anything but the evidence, you are false to our duty, and just as unfit to serve as I would be unfit if I allowed my judgment to be swayed by anything but the law as I see it.

"If you find a verdict for the plaintiff, you must fix the sum of amount of damages that you allow him. On the question of malice you must consider the evidence of Mr. Hutchinson, who testified that Mr. Roosevelt told him that the Republican Party was not big enough to hold him and Mr. Barnes. And in conclusion I want to state that there is no evidence in this case that shows any impropriety on anybody's part in connection with the Republican national campaign funds of 1904."

Mr. Bowers for Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Ivins for Mr. Barnes each made certain exceptions to the charge.

Mr. Ivins Sums Up.

Mr. Ivins, in his summing up, declared that Colonel Roosevelt never had been consistent. He characterised the ex-President as "the master molder of libel—the master molder of phrases with which to attack his enemies." At another time he asked: "What right has this defendant to don the yellow robe of a censor of morals? What right has he to set himself up as the only judge and arbitrator of right and wrong?"

Referring to the address of John M. Bowers, Mr. Roosevelt's counsel, in which he linked the name of Roosevelt with those of Washington and Lincoln, Mr. Ivins said:

"This wasn't an appeal to reason, it wasn't an appeal to the evidence. What has the usefulness of Mr. Roosevelt or of Mr. Barnes got to do with this case—what has the fact that all American history is divided into three parts and that Theodore Roosevelt is as great as Washington and Lincoln? Is there anything for this man, pilloried as a modern Benedict Arnold, to do except to ask a jury of his peers to determine whether or not the truth has been spoken concerning him—whether he is an honest man or a creature so base and so degraded in the sight of all honest men as to be unfit to live, a man who has entered into corrupt and secret combinations with the enemy and who has trafficked with dishonor for his own gain?"

Taking up the testimony of Franklin D. Roosevelt regarding the late Senator Grady, Mr. Ivins said:

"Let us consider the conversation with Franklin Roosevelt, who says that Mr. Grady told him that there was an arrangement between Mr. Barnes and Tammany Hall. Now, that was evidence on which you wouldn't kick a yellow dog, but this defendant, credulous and inexperienced as a child, tells us that he implicitly relied on the story told him by Mr. Roosevelt about what Mr. Grady said to him. The court is obliged to receive this foolish evidence in a libel suit. He cannot exclude it on account of its possible bearing on the question of malice and on the state of mind of the defendant."

Invisible Government.

Mr. Ivins said that the word "boss," as used in connection with politics, had come to imply a dishonorable, dishonest, and useless occupation. Referring to the passages of the alleged libelous article in regard to invisible government, Mr. Ivins said:

"We have here the distinct assertion of invisible government, of the dominance and alliance of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Barnes—the former and his subbosses aided and abetted by the latter and his sub-bosses. Now, I say of course he has the right to appeal to his fellow-citizens in regard to the moral character of men, to set up his own standard of morals, and to pronounce the condemnation of those men whom he attacks to an audience comprising millions of readers."

"Well, all Gaul is divided into three parts, and American history is divided into George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt. Can you see Washington or Lincoln making an attack of this kind, wantonly and maliciously, upon any one? Colonel Roosevelt has put Boise Penrose and Thomas Platt and Mr. Barnes behind him, although he suffered their presence and accepted their counsel for a long time. And now he has made a new classification—George Washington and Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. He all

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We call your particular attention to the sale of "UTICA" and "MOHAWK" SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES at greatly reduced prices.

Silks!

The big sale of Jap. Silks is now on

This is a VERY IMPORTANT annual event, signalized by cut prices on a splendid assortment of fine weaves. Prices range as follows:

39c to $2.00

All are yard-wide, guaranteed washable, fast color, water spot, and perspiration proof, and in natural color and black.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

For Baby

—these, and many another dainty garment

Hand-smocked dresses, with the smocking in pink or blue. At 98c. to $2.49.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

Boys

Like Blue Serge

It is quiet, yet smart. Our "Confirmation" Suits of blue serge, in the latest Spring and Summer styles, are $4.95 to $10.95.

Bloomingdales'—Second Floor.

Right Down The Line of

Summer Sports



Golf
Tennis
Baseball
Fishing
and
the rest



You'll find also service, courtesy, quality and convenience at

ALEX. TAYLOR & CO.

Athletic Outfitters
26 E. 42d Street, New York

Have you taken a golf lesson at the ALEX. TAYLOR Golf School?

PICTORIAL HISTORY.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial should be preserved by all who are interested in the progress of the world's greatest conflict. Graphic pictures beautifully reproduced. 10 cents a copy by mail. The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

OF CITY HOME RULE

Constitutional Convention Receives the Proposal Favored by the State's Mayors.

WANTS A SMALLER SENATE

President Schurman Advocates Radical Change—Teacher Assails rPendergast Over His School Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 20.—A new municipal Home Rule article will be incorporated in the revised Constitution in place of Article XII if a proposal presented to the Constitutional Convention today by John Lord O'Brain of Buffalo, one of the Republican Delegates at Large, is adopted. The proposed new Article XII virtually would upset the doctrine that municipalities have no powers beyond those expressly conferred upon them and substitute a presumption that they possess all power over their local affairs, not expressly withheld by Constitutional or statutory restrictions.

The proposed amendment gives to all cities in the State the right to frame, amend, and adopt their own charters without reference to the Legislature. It removes the present distinction between cities of the first, scond, and third class. It taks from the Legislature the right to pass local legislation, and gives municipalities the right to repeal through their legislative councils laws which are in conflict with the new powers it is proposed to vest in them. In cities embodying more than one county—and New York City is the only municipality in that category—the amendment would extend the power of the municipal government over all the count administrations within its boundaries.

The proposed amendment does not seek to curtail in any way the power of the Legislature to render effective the police powers of the State or to exercise its functions for the protection of the public health or in the promotion of education. The Legislature still retains its power to enact legislation applicable alike to the entire State, such as amendments to the health law, the civil service law, and the election law. Rigid laws to restrict municipalities in creating debts still could be enacted by the Legislature even if the proposed new home rule article was incorporated in the Constitution.

"This amendment not only will put an end to charter tinkering but it will give the Legislature more time to consider matters of State-wide concern," said Mr. O'Brien. "It does not interfere with the powers of the Legislature with regard to general legislation State-wide in its application, even though such legislation may vitally affect municipalities."

The amendment was prepared by a subcommittee of the State Conference of Mayors, which is composed of the Chief Executives of practically every city in the State. Arthur D. Andrews, Corporation Counsel of Albany, is Chairman of the sub-committee. The other members are Mayors John Purroy Mitchel of New York City, Cornelius F. Burns of Troy, Hiram E. Edgerton of Rochester, John B. Corwin of Newburg, James T. Lennon of oYnkers, Frank J. Nelson of Hornell, and Isaac P. Breen of Watertown. Robert S. Binkerd represented the City Club and Walter T. Arndt the Municipal Government Association. Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk of New York assisted in the drafting of the proposal.

There will be a hearing on this and other home rule proposals, pending before the convention, on May 27. At about that time the Mayors' conference will meet for its annual convention at which it provides be recommended by the convention.

For Board of Pardons.

Future Governors would be relieved of the responsibilities involved in the pardoning power under an amendment presented today by Louis Marshall. The amendment creates a Board of Pardons, with the power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons after conviction for any offense except treason or in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as the board may think proper, but subject to the approval of the Governor. Upon conviction for treason the board may grant a stay of execution until the Legislature meets, when that body either shall order the sentence executed or grant a pardon, commutation, or a further reprieve. The Board of Pardons would be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

Herbert Parsons, by request today introduced a proposal providing for the creation of an industrial board of five members to be appointed by the Governor for terms of ten years at salaries of $5,000 a year, to have jurisdiction of all matters coming within the scope of the labor law, and the workmen's compensation law. The amendment provides that the members of the board shall be removable only upon impeachment.

A Senate elected partly from districts as at present and partly at large would result from the adoption of a proposal which was introduced today by President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University. This amendment provides that after Jan. 1, 1917, the Senate shall consist of twenty-four members, (the present membership is fifty-one,) six to be elected by the voters of the entire State, and eighteen from districts. The terms would be extended from two to four years, except that three of the first set of Senators at large would be elected for terms of two years. Senate elections by this arrangement would recur every two years as at present.

Frank Mann, a Democratic delegate from Brooklyn, presented a proposal under which all the revenues of the State would be raised through direct tax, with all real property assessed at its full value.

Assails Controller Prendergast.

Controller William H. Prendergast was sharply denounced as an enemy of the public schools at a hearing this afternoon before the Committee on Education on a proposed amendment introduced by Joseph Linde, Republican from Kings, which would give constitutional recognition to the principle already upheld by the courts that public education is a function belonging exclusively to the State.

It was Edward Mendel, President of the Male Teachers' Association of New York City, who assailed Mr. Prendergast.

"Controller Prendergast," he said, "is the principal stumbling block in the way of effective work by the Board of Education in New York City. He is distinctly antagonistic to the Board of Education.

"Controller Prendergast has destroyed the activities of the Summer schools by refusing an appropriation of from $30,000 to $35,000 to pay the salaries of teachers for the Summer. It is his idea that teachers should be drafted from the teaching staff to work and do the work for nothing during the Summer months. If you draft teachers to work for nothing their work will be worth nothing.

"After the schools close in June," said Dr. Finnegan, Deputy State Commissioner of Education, "a million children will be turned into the streets of New York to learn vice and crime. If the State Department had complete control, the school buildings would be open as places where the children could seek innocent recreation under proper supervision."

Dr. Finnegan asserted that New York City had adopted a niggardly policy toward its school system, and said that its three-mill contribution to the school fund was lower than the contribution of any other city in the State. In some places, he said, the contribution ran as high as seven mills of the entire tax levy on real estate.

General W. W. Wotherspoon, State Superintendent of Public Works, appeared before the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers at a hearing this afternoon. He recommended that the State Engineer's department, the Department of Public Works, the Architect's department, and the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings be consolidated in a Department of Public Works and Engineering under one administrative head.

B. Altman & Co.

Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

Women's Tailor-made Suits

for town, country and travel wear, are shown in the latest fashions, including the military and sports models that are now considered so smart. While the prices are moderate, the materials and workmanship are of the best.

A Special Offering to commence this day (Friday), will consist of a variety of chic styles, made of the popular black-and-white shepherds' checks, all smartly tailored. These Suits will present very unusual values at

$18.50. $22.50 & $27.50

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Fur Storage

We offer the maximum protection against loss by fire, moth or theft, at very low rates. Special facilities for cleaning and properly storing.

Lace Curtains, Draperies, Hangings and Rugs

Lace Curtains cleaned by us will be stored free of charge.

Articles will be promptly called for within delivery points upon receipt of mail, telephone or personal instructions. Estimates will be given on remodeling or repairing, which willl be done during the Summer months at very special price concessions.

Telephone 6700 Bryant.

Fur Storage Office Third Floor

Starts in Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 20.—A campaign for the repeal of blue laws was launched here tonight at a mass meeting in the Apollo Theatre attended by 600 merchants, politicians and plain citizens and indorsed by petitions signed by 2,000. Chairman Underwood Cochran, who spoke for the organization behind the movement, declared that with "Sane Sunday Leagues" formed in every political subdivision of the State to take an active part in politics, they could soon bring about the overthrow of objectionable restrictions and establish legislation which would permit people to enjoy the day of rest with rational amusements.

The movement started here and is supported by Mayor William Riddle and many wealthy hotel men who believe in giving more freedom and entertainment to visitors. Funds will be raised for the campaign, which is to be conducted in a systematic manner. Statements were made that 80 per cent. of the local population favored the removal of Sunday restrictions.

SIR G. H. FARRAR KILLED.

Is Victim of Accident While Serving in Southwest Africa.

LONDON, May 20.—Sir George Herber Farrar, a wealthy South African mining man, ahs been killed in a railroad accident in German Southwest Africa. He was in active service as Assistant Quartermaster General with the Union of South Africa force under General Botha, which have invaded the German possession.

Sir George was promiennt in the political affairs of South Africa. He was sentenced to death for participation in the Jameson rfaids, but his sentence was commuted to a fine of £25,000 ($125,000). Heserved in the South African war. He was 56 years old.

Members of Department.

Police Commissioner Woods issued orders yesterday restricting the use of police automobiles to police business in the closest sense. No person not a member of the Police Department will be permitted to ride in a police car without the permission of Mr. Woods or one of his deputies, except that in emergencies prisoners, complainants, or witnesses may be thus transported.

Precinct and district commanders may use cars only in their own districts except in an emergency, when a report must be made to Mr. Woods within forty-eight hours, and motor cars must not be used where other means of transportation are available.

Furthermore, Mr. Woods has provided against the overloading of police cars by giving each chauffeur instructions as to how many passengers he may carry, and no officer may order this limit to be exceeded.

CHRISTEN GOVERNOR'S SON.

Infant Whitman's Cry Upsets Gravity of the Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 20.—Charles S. Whitman, Jr., was christened at noon today at the Executive Mansion. The Governor had a busy morning at the Capitol and left seven minutes before the noon hour to be present at the ceremony. There were fifty guests who went to the lawn after the christening to witness the planting of an elm tree named for the baby.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Hopkins of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, were in charge of the christening ceremony. When the water dripped on the baby's forehead he cried out lustily. The Governor and Mrs. Whitman joined in the laughter which followed.

Empero Opens Japanese Diet.

TOKIO, May 20.—Emperor Yoshihito, who opened the Diet today in the presence of Princes and Ambassadors, expressed the hope that deliberations would be conducted in a spirit of harmony that would assist in bringing about the passage of needed laws. There are indications that some opposition will develop to the Government's Chinese policy

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

Today, at GIMBELS MEN'S DAY!

As Is Our Custom, in Advance of Decoration Day—But More Interesting than Ever Before Beginning With

2500 MEN'S VERY GOOD SUITS At $15

For Usual $22 and $25 Grades

Such a sale as this cannot be an overnight growth, but is the successful result of a long period of careful preparation.

It rises far above the ordinary clothing sale—

(a) In the consistently high character of the suits it offers.

(b) In the very liberal quantity—providing, on the very face of it, extraordinarily large choice.

(c) In the low price—which leaves a wide margin of saving, to be devoted to other holiday expenses besides the necessary new Summer suit.

Read These Specifications of the Suits

MATERIALS The season's favorites in appropriate weights

Flannels *Serges* *Scotch-finish Cassimeres*
Cheviots *Homespuns* *Unfinished Worsteds*

PATTERNS These and the colorings in comprehensive choice

Glengarry Plaids *Shepherd Checks* *Tartan Checks*
Mixtures *Striped Effects* *Fancy Browns*
Also Plain Blue Serge

CRAFTSMANSHIP That assures good style and long service.

Much hand-work; soft, rolling fronts; shoulders and chests without padding or stiffening. Conservative lapels for men who like them. Half lined, to no linings at all. Some half or quarter silk-lined—extraordinary at the price. Patch or plain pockets; all sizes, 32 to 48.

Sale begins this morning at 8.30. *Extra space.* *Extra salesmen.*

$8.50 Imported Motor Dusters, $5
Pure linen, fully shrunk; double-breasted, with inside pockets, large pearl buttons, full skirts; wide collar, and wind shield in sleeves. Made especially for GIMBELS; 34 to 52 chest.

$3.95 Motor Dusters, $2.50
Double-breasted, with patch pockets, in tan cotton. Sizes 34 to 48.

$5 and $6 Tennis Trousers, $3.50
A large order placed well in advance makes this low price a fact. Plain white flannel, or fancy striped serge—cut in new models.

$2.25 Khaki Trousers, $1.50
Well made, in this popular New military shade; belts, straps and turn-ups.

Genuine Palm Beach Suits, $5
With sack or half-Norfolk coats, the latter with stitched belts in back. Patch pockets, pearl buttons; sizes 33 to 50 in all proportions. Usual $8 quality.

Men's Shantung Silk Suits, $19.50
Genuine Chinese Shantung, the coat made in sack or half-Norfolk style. Coat and trousers; sizes 33 to 44 chest, in all proportions.

Fourth Floor

Men's $2 & $2.50 Fine Soft Shirts, $1.65

Handsomer Shirts than these have not been seen this Summer—nor have their mates been offered at this low price. Mercerized cottons, woven striped madras, Russian cords and silk-striped fabrics, in stunning new patterns and colorings, all with soft cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17.

Men's $2 Calfskin Belts, With New Patent Buckles, 90c Main Floor

Men's $2 Straw Hats in New Styles, $1.35
A splendid range of this season's hats, in soft and stiff styles, from a very well-known maker. Begin the season with a good saving on your new straw hat.

Men's 50c Athletic Shirts and Drawers, 35c
Cool, Summer Underwear, in crossbar nainsook and striped cotton.

Men's "Flexo-Mull" Athletic Underwear, 50c
Shirts or drawers; delightful, cool and crisp Summer garments.

Men's $1 "Gotham" Union Suits, 75c

Men's Lisle Half Hose, "Seconds," 15c Pair
35c pair when strictly perfect; 3,000 pairs, black and good colors.

Men's 50c Two-Toned Silk Socks, 28c Pair
Several combinations, but broken assortments. All sizes. Main Floor.

More Spalding Tennis Rackets, "Seconds," $2.50
All the famous Spalding models, newly strung with good cut, and with slight imperfections in frames only. Weights, 13 to 14½ ounces. Fourth Floor.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FOR TODAY

Removal (6) Specials

Closing Out Sale of

Laces and Allovers

Thousands of yards, including those most in demand for Summer Dresses.

⅓ off to Less Than ½ Regular Price

BLACK CHANTILLY INSERTIONS—effective patterns.	*That were 45c. dozen.*	Now 20c
VALENCIENNES INSERTIONS in useful narrow widths.	*That were 55c. to $2.95 dozen.*	Now 25c to 1.85
NET TOP FLOUNCINGS—*18* and *22* inches wide, in white and ecru.	*That were 65c. to 95c. yard.*	Now 45c to 65c
VENISE ALLOVERS—*18* inch; attractive designs in light weight and heavy weaves.	*That were $4.25 to $7.50 yard.*	Now 2.50 to 5.95

10,000 Pairs

Women's and Children's Fine

Summer Hosiery

From our Regular Stock, placed on sale at the height of the season

¼ to ⅓ Below Usual Prices

Women's Hose *Regular widths only. Sizes 8½ to 10.*	Regu'ly per pair	NOW per pair	NOW 3 pairs	NOW 6 pairs
PURE THREAD SILK—Extra quality; medium weight; strongly reinforced; cotton soles and tops; black or white	$1.00	78c	2.30	4.50
FIBRE SILK PLAITED—Very brilliant; gauze or medium weight; black, white or tan	50c	35c	95c	1.85
SILK LISLE—Summer weight; black, white or tan; double soles, heels and toes	35c	25c	70c	1.35
IMPORTED GAUZE COTTON—Double heels, soles, toes and garter tops; black only	35c	25c	70c	1.35

Children's Hose	Regu'ly pair	NOW per pair	NOW 3 pairs	NOW 6 pairs
IMPORTED SILK LISLE—Fine ribbed; black only; sizes 6 to 9	35c	25c	70c	1.35
IMPORTED SILK LISLE—Fine ribbed; tan only; sizes 6 to 9½	35c	25c	70c	1.35
IMPORTED SILK LISLE—Wide ribbed; white only; sizes 6 to 9	35c	25c	70c	1.35
FIBRE SILK PLAITED—Fine ribbed; very brilliant; black, white or tan; sizes 6½ to 9½	40c	29c	80c	1.50

100 Men's Covert Rain Coats

An Entirely New Summer Cravenette Utility Coat

These smart, finely tailored, ¾ length Coats are made from our own selection of high grade covert coatings, cravenette and shrunk, and have every desirable feature of a light weight, rainproof top coat. *Regular Retail Price $22.50* Special, at 14.50

10,000 Pairs Men's Half Hose
Plain Colors—All Sizes
Pure silk mixed with a light, strong thread of fibre silk for extra wearing quality.
Value 38c. pair
Now 25c
3 prs. 70c.; 6 prs., $1.35

At ⅓ Less

5,000 Pairs Men's White Hose
Black Clox—All Sizes
Silk lisle, medium weight, soft texture, fully reinforced; hand steeple clocking in black.
Value 50c. pair
Now 35c
3 prs. $1.00; 6 prs. $1.85

Fine Wool Summer Blankets

At 25% Less Regular Prices.

Of very choice, specially selected wool, light in weight, but of the grade intended for long service. Pink or blue borders or plain white; cut and bound singly.

SINGLE BED.	DOUBLE BED.
Regularly $5.00 pair 3.95	*Regularly $5.75 pair* 4.50
Regularly $6.00 pair 4.75	*Regularly $7.00 pair* 5.50
Regularly $7.00 pair 5.50	*Regularly $8.50 pair* 6.75

EXTRA DOUBLE BED SIZE.

Regularly $7.00 pair Reduced to 5.50	*Regularly $8.00 pair* Reduced to 6.50	*Regularly $9.75 pair* Reduced to 7.75

NOTE—**Early selection is of unusual importance, as quantities in each grade are limited and orders cannot be duplicated at these prices.**

500 Army Blankets

For Camping or Outdoor Sleeping.

High grade, fine all wool Blankets in khaki color, especially woven to resist dampness and mist.

Regularly $5.25 each. Now 3.75

Broadway & 19th Street

work is often followed by spring colds. Hoff's Malt Extract will fortify your system and will make you strong and healthy.

Johann Hoff

Send for Booklet.
Elsner Mendelson Co.
90 West St., New York

WENDEL TAX IS $72,511.

State's Expectations Upset by Gifts Made to Relatives.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 20.—A check for $72,511 was received by Controller Travis today from Rebecca A. W. Wenden Swope as executrix of the estate of John G. Wendel, who died in California on Nov. 30, 1914, in payment of the transfer tax on the estate. At the time of Mr. Wendel's death it was asserted that the transfer tax would be among the largest of the year. Later it was learned that Mr. Wendel had given most of his property to members of his family in his lifetime.

SAVE MONEY

INSURE IN THE VULCAN

Fire and theft insurance on your automobile at a premium materially less than that charged by other companies.

EXAMPLE: List Price	Insurance	Annual Premium
$1,000	$1,000	$15.00
2,000	2,000	26.00
4,000	4,000	48.00

Estimates furnished.
All claims promptly adjusted.
VULCAN INSURANCE CO.,
89 FULTON STREET

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Custom Made Shirts, $2.48

The workmanship, the cut and quality of our Made-to-Measure Shirts are of the highest standard. We maintain our own workrooms on the premises, and every garment is made under the supervision of skilled shirt makers.

As a special feature we offer Shirts made of Imported and Domestic fine Woven Madras for $2.48 each.

These are in Negligee Style, with soft or laundered cuffs.

Finer materials, priced as follows:

Scotch Oxfords,	$3.44
Fine Scotch Flannels,	$5.74
French Madras,	$3.44
Pure Silk,	$4.96

An additional charge of 50c per garment for Plaited style—on all the above grades.

Macy's—Men's Shop, Main Floor.

RUG AND CARPET CLEANSING

"Quality Service since 1870"

Dyeing, Altering, Relaying
Moth-Proofing, Storage
Old Carpets Woven into Rugs
Oriental Rug Repairing
LET US DO YOUR WORK
Write or 'Phone for booklet.

Thos. J. Stewart Co

1564 Broadway, at 46th St., New York
'Phone Bryant 3896
MOVING VANS AND STORAGE WAREHOUSE.

OPPORTUNITY!

A business man in Tampa, Fla., wanted to widen his field for commissions, so he placed the following advertisement in the "Business Opportunities" column of The New York Times:

Do you want your merchandise sold in Florida? Have the best method. No outlay of money to you; 15 years of selling to the retail and jobbing trade in the State. State commissions in your letter. Bank and business reference furnished if desired. Address Henry H. Abrams, Box 763, Tampa, Florida.

The New York Times received this letter from Mr. Abrams:

Enclosed find check to cover the amount for the advertisement that appeared in The New York Times of the 4th inst.

I want to say that the advertisement certainly covered the field from every line of business that I can think of.
(Signed) HENRY H. ABRAMS.

The use of the "Business Opportunities" column of THE TIMES will give you access to those who have the means and power to buy your offerings or utilize your services.

Post-card your advertisements to The New York Times or telephone Bryant 1000.

TO OBTAIN $1,600,000

Court Says "ex-Emperor of Sahara" Is Not a Preferred Creditor of Carnegie Trust

AND ASSAILS SETTLEMENTS

Many Large Claims Have Been Paid Without Contest, Justice Shearn Asserts.

Jacques Lebaudy, once known as the "Emperor of the Sahara" and as "Jacques Premier," has lost his fight lasting five years, begun first against the Carnegie Trust Company, and when that institution went into bankruptcy against the Superintendent of Banks, for $1,600,000 and to be made a preferred creditor of the defunct company. The trial of his suit which ended before Justice Shearn of the Supreme Court yesterday, lasted eleven days. Mr. Lebaudy did not appear in court at all, thus emphasizing his well-known contempt for courts and Governments.

Mr. Lebaudy is the son of the late Max Lebaudy, who was known as the "Sugar King of France," and who left an estate of more than $10,000,000. In 1908 the plaintiff thought he had found valuable mines in one particular spot in the 3,500,000 square miles of the Sahara Desert. He decided to found a settlement there and rule it as an empire. He got to the chosen spot with more than 500 men, and instantly began his job as ruler by issuing titles of nobility. The first title he bestowed on his valet. At the end of about seven months Mr. Lebaudy quit the desert and came to this country, and Finance had to send a cruiser to bring the other emigrants back to their homes.

This created a prejudice against Mr. Lebaudy in France. So he gave the Carnegie Trust Company a power of attorney to dispose of his property there that consisted of about seventeen parts. Less than $400,000 was realized and the money was deposited with the trust company. Mr. Lebaudy was greatly dissatisfied. He insisted that the property was worth at least $2,000,000. He tried to revoke the power of attorney given to the company, and when the company failed in January, 1911, and was taken over by the State Superintendent of Banks, he sued that official to be made a preferred creditor on the ground that the company was acting in a trust capacity. He sought the difference between the money received for his French holdings and $2,000,000.

In his decision Justice Shearn said that Mr. Lebaudy had no more right to be made a preferred creditor of the company than any one of the other 5,000 depositors, and that even if the company did act in a trust capacity it was doing so outside of the legal provisions as laid down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and that there was no reason to believe that the property was sold for less than its actual value.

The actual amount deposited with the company to Mr. Lebaudy's credit, deducting commissions and other expenses, was $376,000. So far the bank has paid to its depositors 35 per cent. Mr. Lebaudy will not suffer, however, as he is very rich. It was said yesterday that he had greatly augmented his original fortune by shrewd business transactions. In his decision Justice Shearn said:

"It is not to be wondered that the plaintiff sought a preference in view of that fact that preferential claims to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars have been allowed and paid out to a small group of creditors without any contest in court. In my opinion, all preferences in the cases of insolvent banking institutions should be resisted by the public authorities, except where they are statutory, and should, when in the courts, be disposed of wherever possible upon the principle that equality is equity."

With Mr. Patterson as counsel for the defendant was John K. Clark. The plaintiff was represented by William K. Olcott and Walter Ernst.

Captain McDermott a Grandfather.

Captain Stephen McDermott, who is in charge at Police Headquarters at night and who is one of the veterans in the department, was much elated yesterday morning when he received word that he was the grandfather of a baby girl. The Captain was deep in routine work when his telephone rang and his son-in-law, James J. McDermott, an importer of 92 Morningside Avenue, informed the Captain that his wife, was the mother of a nine-pound baby girl and that mother and baby were doing well.

ENDED BY HEIRESS

After Eight Weeks in Cozy Flat Elevator Man's Wife Goes and Leaves No Word.

HE BLAMES HER RELATIVES

Murray Says They Visited Her Constantly While He Was at Work —Uncle Wins His Bet.

After living eight weeks with her husband, James J. Murray, an elevator operator, with whom she eloped when he was the doorkeeper at her former home in the Brentmore Apartments, 88 Central Park West, Mrs. Isabell Bernheimer Murray, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Charles Daly Bernheimer, has brought the romance to a full stop by packing up and clearing out of their cozy flat on the fifth floor of 339 East Fifty-seventh Street, without leaving so much as a note of good-bye.

Efforts yesterday to find where she had gone met with no success. Her father was not to be found at the Brentmore, and, according to the maid, nothing had been seen of the girl there. Mrs. Murray's parents are divorced, and her mother, who is now Mrs. Otto H. Fuerth, declined to see callers at her home in the Hotel Majestic. Her uncle, Jacob Rothschild, who was one of those most bitterly opposed to the match, could not be reached at his office, 100 Fifth Avenue, and it was said that he would not discuss the matter anyway. At the time of the elopement, Mr. Rothschild bet Murray $100 to $1 that the couple would not live together four months.

Even after waiting vainly twenty-four hours for some word from his wife, Murray yesterday was unwilling to admit that she had left him of her own accord. He insisted that Mrs. Murray had been influenced to leave him by her relatives and friends, who had visited her constantly during the day while he was away at work.

According to Murray, his wife seemed just as happy as ever when he left the house yesterday morning. She had been completely cleaned out in his absence. His own trunk was the only article of furniture left to remind him that he was in his own home. Resting on the top of the trunk was a $10 bill, which he had given to his wife on payday.

Murray sought the janitor, but was unable to learn what had happened. Nor could the other tenants enlighten him, most of them having been away at work when the departure took place.

"I know that others have done this," said Murray yesterday. "When I used to joke her about leaving me, she would say she would rather die first. Besides she couldn't have gone away alone, as she hadn't any money except the $10 I gave her."

To show how happy they had been, Murray told of having attended a dance with his wife last Saturday. Although he had had enough dancing for a while, Mrs. Murray, he said, made him promise to take her to the next one. It was his belief, he said, that she had been taken away from him and was being kept in hiding out-of-town. Murray declared that if he did not receive some word from his wife during the night he would notify the police.

Mrs. Murray is to receive an inheritance, said to be $100,000, from her grandfather when she is twenty-one.

Deported Negro Brought Back Here.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from the West Indies on the Quebec Steamship Company's steamship Guiana was William Raney, a negro, of Antigua, who had been ordered deported from New York on the ship's last voyage on account of mental ailments. When the Guiana arrived at Antigua, the authorities there could not find any record of the man having shipped from that port and declined to permit him to land. The other West Indian islands would not receive him, so that he will have to travel to and fro on the Guiana as the guest of the line until some place can be found to land him.

Desire for Tobacco Cost His Life.

Love of tobacco cost N. Provats of 321 Madison Street his life yesterday. He was employed by Terry & Tench on the third tracking work of the Second Avenue Elevated at 126th Street and felt the need of a smoke. Instead of coming down to the street for it, he swung himself on to a girder and beat over to throw a nickel to a man below, so that he might buy the tobacco for him. As he stretched over he slipped and fell into the street. He fractured his skull and died at the Harlem Hospital.

Floods in Kansas.

DENVER, Col., May 20.—Rain and snow fell intermittently for the third day, with temperatures below the seasonable average in Colorado, Wyoming, Western Nebraska, and Northern New Mexico. Local frost is predicted for Utah tonight and rising temperatures Friday for Colorado and Utah.

Denver, with a temperature of 26 degrees last night, established a new low record for this date since 1872. Continued cloudiness is reported to have minimized damage to fruits and early crops.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 20.—Although many small streams in Kansas, Western Missouri, and Northern Oklahoma are out of their banks today and most of the larger streams are flowing bank full and are out of the banks in low places, no serious damage from floods is anticipated in this section.

The Kansas River at Topeka has risen 5.7 feet since Tuesday. Many small bridges have been washed out. A section of the City of Wichita is under water.

Government Sues Glove Importers.

Suit for $262,367 was entered yesterday in the Federal District Court by the Government against Karplus & Hertzberger, glove importers of this city and Berlin, and against Albert Karplus and Herman Hertzberger, individual members of the firm. It is charged that the defendants undervalued glove leather which they imported here.

The Equitable is big with possibilities for you

We do not mean to say that the Equitable Building is of itself a guarantee of business for its tenants, but we do mean to say and say it emphatically, that the Equitable proposition embraces every element which can make a building a source and center of business attraction.

It has location, accessibility, prestige, magnitude, beauty, newness, and unparalleled facilities, and whatever possibilities your business has, the Equitable is the ideal building wherein to develop them.

Building now open for tenants

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

Reduced Rates

For Telephone Service

Within the City of New York

Effective July 1, 1915

NEW schedules of rates will become effective July 1st, as the result of an agreement reached by the Public Service Commission, Second District, State of New York, and the Telephone Company, and in accordance with the formal order of the Commission dated March 30, 1915.

The general features of these new schedules under which the telephone will become an even more active and efficient aid in the affairs of the metropolis are as follows:

1. By grouping the Zones into which the City is divided, the "local calling areas" will be greatly extended.

2. A reduction in the standard rates for service under message rate contracts will be made so that the maximum rate per message within the extended "local calling areas" will be 5c., ranging down to as low as 2½c., according to the number of messages used.

3. A toll charge will be made for calls to telephones located in Zones beyond a "local area." The rate will be 5c. per call to all except the more remote Zones. To such more distant sections a charge of 10c. will be made. Calls to the 5c. or 10c. Zones, however, will not be counted against the number of "local" calls provided for in the subscriber's annual contract; the total charge, therefore, for such messages will be but 5c. and 10c. respectively.

The following is an example of the manner in which the new rates will apply:

From subscribers' telephones in Zone 1 (Lower Manhattan) a charge of 5c. or less per call will apply to calls to Zones in which are located 99-92/100% of all the telephones within the City, leaving only 8/100 of 1% to which the maximum charge of 10c. will apply.

4. A liberal reduction in the standard rates for Private Branch Exchange Service will be made. Individual Line message rate subscribers requiring a considerable number of local messages annually will be able to secure the greater flexibility of Private Branch Exchange Service at little or no increase over their present standard rate.

5. A reduction will be made in the annual charge for telephones connected to a Private Branch Exchange switchboard where a considerable number are used, making it possible for large establishments to become completely telephoned at practically no additional expense.

6. Rates for calls from public telephones have also been reduced. The charge for calls between Lower Manhattan and Brooklyn will be 5c., instead of 10c. as at present, and in no case will the rate for calls between even the most remote sections of the city be more than 10c.

NOTE: There are no changes in local rates or calling areas in connection with standard local flat rate schedules.

Certain changes or adjustments may be advisable in your service in order to fit it even more closely to your needs. If you will notify us before *June 15th*, we will make every effort to have the changes effective July 1st.

Rate cards showing how *you* will be benefited by the new rates may be secured on application at any of our Commercial Offices.

Why not be prepared in advance of July 1st? Just telephone the "Commercial Department" and ask about the new rates now.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Trustees' Sales at GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE., 19th TO 20th STREET

(By Order of the United States District Court)

Unheard-of Price Cutting

Lowest prices ever quoted at the height of the season on Summer Merchandise of all kinds.

Everything for personal use,—everything for the home,—for the garden,—and every line in the fullest completeness.

They are wise folks, indeed, who buy largely during these Trustees' Sales now in progress by order of the United States District Court.

Just a few items selected for today's selling printed here:

50 2¼c Green Trading Stamps Free Today,
Friday, with Purchases of $1 or More. Present Coupon

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2¼c Green Trading Stamps, FREE, with purchase of $1 or more today, Friday, May 21.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

J. B. GREENHUT CO. 45

N. Y. T., 5-21-15.

Notice:— Because of the crowds in attendance, we cannot guarantee to fill mail and telephone orders on these items.

You Can Enjoy the Convenience of a Charge Account by Applying to Our Department of Accounts

Today Only
Men's and Young Men's $18 to $30 Spring and Summer Suits, at $14.65
The collection of suits is exceptional. Most attractive choice of patterns in Fancy Worsteds and Cassimeres—stripes, checks and neat mixtures; several handsome models for your choice.
Faultless tailoring and trimming. Sizes for tall, short, stout, and men and youths of regular build.

Men's Clothing

$3.50 to $5 Blue Serge and Fancy Worsted Trousers—sizes 28 to 54 waist; sale price $2.65
$12 to $18 Balmacaan Auto and Spring Overcoats—plain and fancy mixtures; sale price $6.95
$12 and $15 Blue Serge and Fancy Worsted and Cassimere Suits—sale price $8.95
$30 Blue Serge Suits—made of Martin Sons & Co. imported serges; hand-tailored and best linings; all sizes; sale price $18.75

Men's Straw and Panama Hats

$1.50 to $2.50 "Sample" Straw Hats—in the most wanted shapes; sale price $1
$5 to $7.50 Genuine Panama Hats—all sizes; sale price $3.45

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs

6 for $1.50 Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs for Women—done up in fancy boxes; sale price, 6 for 49c
98c Japanese Silk Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for Men—large embroidered openwork initial; sale price, each 79c

Furniture Specials

$2 Romelink Springs—single size only; well made; sale price $1.35
$3.75 Genuine Leather Seat and Back Dining Chairs—quartered oak; box slip seat; sale price $1.95
$10 Fumed Oak Arm Chairs or Rockers—with genuine Spanish leather automobile seat; sale price $5.95
$10.50 Simplex Telescope Couches—with Romelink springs and mattresses; sale price, complete $6.75
$30 Genuine Spanish Leather Turkish Rockers—with Harrington spring; sale price $19.75

China, Cut Glass, Etc.

$2.95 Hand-Painted China Chocolate Sets—sale price $1.79
$4.95 Rich Cut Glass Fruit Bowls—sale price $2.89
$8.50 Cut Glass Water Sets—jug in combination floral and chair bottom cutting with 6 tumblers to match; complete with reflector $4.85

Umbrellas and Parasols

$2.25 Silk and Linen Umbrellas—sale price $1.59
$2.45 Silk Parasols—sale price $1.79

Boys' Clothing

$1 Knickerbocker Trousers—sizes 6 to 17 years; sale price 50c
$1 to $1.50 Wash Suits—sizes 2½ to 9 yrs.; sale price 65c
$2 Wash Suits—sizes 2½ to 9 years; sale price 95c
$2 and $2.50 Norfolk Suits—one or two pairs of trousers; sizes 6 to 16 years; sale price $1.25
$3 Reefers—sizes 2½ to 8 years; sale price $1.65
$4 Norfolk Suits—sizes 6 to 16 years; sale price $2.15

Men's Furnishings

25c and 35c Leather Belts—sale price 17c
50c and 65c Elastic Web Suspenders—sale price 29c
$1 to $1.50 Negligee Shirts—soft or laundered cuffs; all sizes; sale price 59c
$1.25 and $1.50 Khaki Flannel Shirts—sale price 69c
$1.50 to $2.50 Negligee Shirts—silk bosom and satin stripe woven Madras; sale price 98c

Hosiery and Knit Underwear

Infants' Imported Fancy Socks—sale price, pair 7c
Men's and Women's 25c and 35c Hosiery—seconds of one of the popular guaranteed makes; all sizes; sale price 12c
Men's 25c and 35c Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—sale price 19c
Men's 75c Nainsook Union Suits—all sizes; sale price 49c
Men's $1 and $1.25 Ribbed Union Suits—white or ecru; sale price 69c
Women's $1 to $1.25 Pure Thread Silk Hosiery—full fashioned; black, white and colors; sale price 69c

Men's and Women's Gloves

50c Chamoisette Gloves for Women—white and natural; sale price 38c
$1 Gray Suede Gloves for Men—sale price 69c
$3 (16-button-length) Imported Doeskin Gloves—white; sale price $2.25

Bags, Silk Girdles and Cigar Cases

50c Silk Girdles—11 inches wide; black and colors; sizes 28 to 32; sale price 34c
69c Leather Cigar Cases—covered metal frame; holds eight cigars; sale price 39c
98c Imported Beaded Bags—light and dark effects with festoon fringe; inside pocket and chain handle; sale price 65c

Today Only.
70c Printed Linoleums
***Per Sq. Yd.* 39c**
More than 3,000 yards of high-class 4-yard-wide Printed Linoleum in this one-day distribution. Choice colorings in tile patterns and wood floor effects.

Double 2¼c Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

GARRISON AND WOOD URGE PREPAREDNESS

Martial Talk Stirs Mohonk Arbitration Conference—Like German Speeches, Angell Says.

PLANS FOR PEACE LEAGUE

To Call Conference for June 17, Holt Announces—Intercollegiate Peace Prizes Awarded.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., May 20.—The Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration furnished the forum today for a warm debate on armament between Secretary of War Garrison and General Leonard Wood on the one side and Norman Angell of New York on the other. Mr. Angell, who is one of the foremost advocates of disarmament and who recently returned from hospital service in the war zone, declared that the words of the Secretary of War and the ex-Chief of Staff of the Army urging the United States to make greater military preparations were "precisely the speeches he had heard so many times in Germany."

General Wood spoke after the Secretary of War had finished a forceful plea for more adequate armament.

"We soldiers and sailors," said General Wood, "are merely your trained servants. You create wars, we try to terminate them. Nine out of ten wars are based on trade. The trouble with most conferences of this kind is that they do not look conditions in the face. We must not delude ourselves that our geographical remoteness has made us safe."

Improved methods of transport, he asserted, had increased the danger of invasion.

"This is one of the great causes of armament—this and the greater efficiency of implements of war. When we have ceased to fight for our honest convictions we shall cease to be worthy to exist as a nation. It is murder for you to send your boys to war untrained when it is possible to train them. All we soldiers and sailors want is that you give us a reasonable degree of preparation so that when your boys come to us to fight the sacrifice may be as light as possible."

Garrison's Stay Brief.

Secretary of War Garrison spoke on "The Problem of National Defense." To deliver the address he made a hasty trip from Washington, using train, automobile, and buckboard to reach this retreat in the Shawangunk Mountains. He departed immediately after speaking, so that he might reach Washington in time for the Cabinet meeting tomorro.

Mr. Garrison's address was not so radical as that delivered yesterday by President Hibben of Princeton along somewhat the national defense and making the United States ready to protect itself from any and all aggression.

"I am utterly out of sympathy," he declared, "with the idea that we should neglect or postpone consideration of what is now the existing condition because of a hope or a belief or even a conviction that it may be altered, even radically altered in the future. Self-sacrifice requires that we should be prepared to protect that which we cherish, which not only includes our material possessions, but that intangible something which makes us a distinctive nation in the eyes of the world."

Mr. Angell fairly ran to the Speaker's stand to ake his reply.

Says Militarism Has Failed.

"Nowhere would those speeches have been so welcome as in Germany," he cried. He declared that increased armaments offered no solution of the peace problem.

"Here," he said, "are two nations anxious to keep the peace by each being stronger than the other. This is an impossible situation. I do not believe that this will be the war that will end war. The mere piling up of American armament will not help the problem. Obviously the militaristic solution—of being stronger than the other man—has failed. Do not let us make the same mistake as the nations of Europe."

"The roots of war," were discussed in a paper by Oscar S. Straus of New York, ex-Minister to Turkey. Mr. Straus was unexpectedly called home yesterday, but his paper was read by the Secretary.

"A potent root of war," he said, "is that, while the standards of morals within the several nations have advanced with civilization, regulated by law, by equity and justice, international relationship has developed under entirely different standards, by expediency and by might. The result is that the standard of international right is not only on a lower scale, but often in contradition to the ideals of justice."

To Form Peace League.

Other speakers at the day session were Hamilton Holt of New York, editor of The Independent, and John B. Clark, Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University. They discussed the feasibility of a League of Peace.

"Already," said Mr. Holt, "there are several groups in England and on the Continent working out the basis for a League of Peace. In the United States the idea is receiving even greater support. There is a group of eminent Americans headed by ex-President Taft and including such men as Alton B. Parker, A. Lawrence Lowell, Oscar S. Straus, David Starr Jordan, Theodore Marburg, Theodore F. Woolsey, and a hundred others, who have already agreed upon a tentative basis for a League of Peace, and unless plans miscarry, are proposing to issue a call for a conference to latinch the movement on June 17 at Independence Hall, Philadelphia."

The conference tonight heard the views of John S. Ewart, K. C., of Toronto, regarding the possibilities of international co-operation in avoiding occasions for war. Mr. Ewart looked forward to effective co-operation at the end of the present war, when he believed that territorial arrangements would be made which would aid in the avoidance of occasions for war in the future.

Theodore S. Wolsey, formerly Professor of International Law at Yale University, discussed "War and Disarmament." If the present war ended in the triumph of Germany, disarmament, he declared, would be impossible, "for a philosophy bound up in militarism will have triumphed also. Then Orators from the Atlantic seaboard won first and second prizes tonight in the ninth national contest of the Intercollegiate Peace Association. There were six contestants, representing every section of the country and chosen by three elimination contests. Their orations were judged the best of about four hundred, representing twenty-four States.

Winners of Prizes.

The final prizes, awarded after a speaking contest before the members of the conference on international arbitration, were distributed as follows: First, $100, Frederick W. Wesmeyer, Boston College, representing the North Atlantic group; second, $50, Wilford Booher, University of West Indiia, representing the South Atlantic group; third, $70, Neale Pinney, University of Michigan, representing the Central group; fourth, $30, Roy Painter, Washburn College, (Topeka, representing the Western group; fifth, $50, W. W. Ialea, University of Oklahoma, representing the Southwestern group; sixth, $50, Clarence J. Young, Reed College, (Portland, Ore.,) representing the Pacific Coast group.

The prizes were provided by the Misses Mary and Helen Seabury of New Bedford, Mass.

FAVOR SIEGEL'S OFFER.

Committee Recommends That Depositors Accept $150,000.

Five of the seven members of the committee representing the depositors of the bank of Henry Siegel decided yesterday to recommend to the 13,000 creditors acceptace of his offer of $150,000 made as the result of the stipulation of the court at the time of his conviction requiring a "substantial settlement" with his creditors to escape serving a jail sentence. The recommendation which is to be mailed to the creditors when the copy is printed reads:

We have thoroughly investigated the offer of Henry Siegel's bankruptcy matter and the proposition and cash offer submitted by him to the Chairman of the committee, A. Schwartz. We are convinced the offer is the best one that can be obtained at the present time, and we respectfully recommend it to the creditors for their approval.

At the meeting yesterday morning in the office of William Henkel, Jr., who is a member of the committee, and attorney for the creditors, Adolph Mailer and Mrs. Emmeline Baker refused to sign the letter. They did not state their reasons. Those who signed were A. Schwartz, Chairman; W. Henkel, Jr., Henry Hagmaier, John King, and Joseph Doyle.

"Siegel has been examined by the best bankruptcy attorneys in the city, and they were unable to find that an additional nickel could be obtained beyond this offer of cash from Siegel's friends," said Henkel. "If this offer is refused, we believe, the creditors will get nothing."

MISS ASQUITH TO EGYPT.

Premier's Daughter Goes to See Brother, Wounded at Dardanelles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 21.—Miss Viola Asquith, the Premier's eldest daughter, has gone to Egypt to see her brother, Arthur, who was wounded at the Dardanelles.

R.H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Men's Clothing Store Fifth Floor.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Men's Shop Main Floor, 35th St. Entrance

Men's Hand Tailored Suits at $19.75

To be compared with the usual Suits at $22.50 and higher

WHY compare these Macy Suits at $19.75 with higher-priced suits elsewhere?

Simply to prove our contention that this store's unique merchandising policy represents a big advantage to you.

You can have more suits, you can have better suits, you can dress better and look better without paying more.

These suits at $19.75 are strictly hand-tailored, superb new 1915 models—full lined, half lined or quarter lined. Fabrics, colorings, patterns, workmanship—all up to the best merchant tailor standards. But, at $19.75.

Youths' Suits (Long Trousers) $9.75

For young gentlemen from 14 to 19. We have a special department for very young "men," and these suits at $9.75 are a good idea of the values offered.

Men's Golf Suits at **$16.75,** with Knickerbockers.

Men's Golf Coats at **$7.95,** of knitted fabric, five different shades

White Flannel Trousers, **$3.49.**

Macy's—Men's Clothing Store, Fifth Floor.

Extra!

500 Suits for Men and Young Men at

All the newest 1915 styles and fabrics

$14.75

Compare them with average $18.50 Suits

Here is a concrete evidence of how this Store goes out of its way to prove a point.

We place on sale beginning today 500 splendid new suits at $14.75 as a basis for comparison with suits about town priced $18.75 to $20.00.

We leave it to you to satisfy yourself that you can get more style, quality and clothes value at this Store for your money than anywhere else in New York.

R.H. Macy & Co. R.H. Macy & Co. R.H.M. & Co.



The whole world of instruments . . . . . that yield you not simply pleasant, indeterminate sounds, but potently recognizable tones.

The Evolution of a "Soul in an Instrument"

FROM the dim beginnings of a great conception to the consummated triumph of its achievement!

It is a long journey. But today it is possible to look back from the Aeolian-Vocalion (that last link in the evolution of the phonograph) and see—the talking machine.

In that long progress every crudity was shed—is gone.

The metallic sounds are gone. The flaws of uncoordinated parts are gone. The lack of nicely discriminated character differences in tone, as between instrument and instrument—is gone. The old maddening monotony of *set*, unvarying records is gone.

The Aeolian-Vocalion stands forth today a developer of noble harmonies which records were considered to have "missed;" a corrector of flaws created, not by artists, but by the mechanical limitations of record-taking; an instrument which "shades your records to your mood." Science—working in the wonderful laboratories of The Aeolian Company—has produced, at last, a phonograph that is truly a tonal instrument, "a voice that is an art."

What do these things mean in a phonograph? They mean that through its "*Sound Box*" the Aeolian-Vocalion can develop a tonally-perfect balance between far-ranged heights and round, rich-bodied depths of tone hitherto *buried* in your records.

They mean that because of its remarkable new needle, you can play one hundred records at a wonderful saving of trouble and that each record will surrender, not *most* of its beauties but *all that it has*.

They mean that, largely through the conserving virtues of its Symphonetic Horn, the whole world of instruments yield *not* simply pleasant, indeterminate sounds, but potently recognizable *tones*. And that stringed or wood-wind instruments never say "brass!"

They mean that because of the new "Vocalion Automatic Stop," by pressing a button and turning the tone arm—simultaneously if you desire—you can at once start and stop your record at any place required.

They mean that by the magic of that "flexible throat"—the Graduola device which comes with every "Vocalion"—you, *yourself*, if you wish to, can regulate any tone of any record and without changing either its quality or the artist's technique. And do this, too, *at the first attempt*.

So you can reflect your own instinctive feeling in any record, graduating it, shading it, softening it, giving it by a single hand pressure contrast, color, the quality of *life*.

So you can open up for yourself unexpected joys in the records you *thought you were tired of*.

The Aeolian Vocalion

"THE INSTRUMENT THAT CALLS FORTH HIDDEN BEAUTIES FROM YOUR RECORDS"

$90 will buy you an Aeolian-Vocalion and terms are easy: $5 a month. Equally liberal terms on other styles. Remember that all grades are designed to compare in appearance with really beautiful furnishings and are alike in the actual *quality of tone*. We also make exchange arrangements for other makes of instruments.

An Invitation

We are anxious that all music lovers shall know by personal experience what the Vocalion can do. We cannot translate into words its tonal qualities. We therefore invite you and your friends to visit Aeolian Hall between nine A. M. and five P.M. Hear, in a private room, any records you desire—to be played for you. If convenient, we suggest that you bring with you one or two of *your own favorites records*.

Perhaps play the Aeolian-Vocalion yourself. Hear how sweetly it brings out the *buried* beauties that records were not known to possess. You need not feel the slightest obligation for this really amazing experience. Consider it rather a favor granted us—in spreading the knowledge of the Aeolian-Vocalion among music lovers.

You will be welcome today, or any day.

When you call at Aeolian Hall to hear the remarkable Aeolian-Vocalion, please ask for Mr. Vannier, Mr. Hindley, or Mr. Crawford. One of these gentlemen will gladly play for you on the Aeolian-Vocalion any records you wish to hear.

Informal demonstrations daily at 11 and at 3 in the Vocalion Salon. Admission Free.

Illustrated Booklet Sent Upon Request

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL, 29-33 WEST 42nd STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES

"Manufacturers of the World Famous Pianola"

YALE'S GREAT OAK SEES 'TAP DAY' AGAIN

Senior Societies Return to the Campus to Honor Juniors with Election.

'BONES' WINS HADLEY'S SON

Seth Low, 2d, Goes to Wolf's Head and Scroll and Key Takes Wilson, the Football Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, May 20. — This was "Tap-day" at Yale, and forty-five juniors learned that they had been elected to membership in the three senior secret societies—Skull and Bones, Scroll and Key, and Wolf's Head.

Last year, in response to criticism that it was undesirable to expose to the public the chagrin and disappointment of juniors who missed election, and that the exercises as formerly conducted tended too much to the glorification of certain selected members of the lower class, the ceremony was held privately on Berkeley Oval. This year it was brought back to the campus, under the historic oak near Battell Chapel, but none but members of the two upper classes and a few former members of the societies was admitted. Even members of the Faculty were not encouraged to stay.

The lucky juniors who were tapped on the back today as a token of election included practically all the more prominent members of the class.

Only two elections were refused, John Vincent and Dan Elkins declined their first taps to "Bones," preferring to take chances of being later chosen for Scroll and Key, and their wishes were gratified.

The honor of being the last man chosen for "Bones" went to Morris Hadley, son of President Arthur T. Hadley of the university. His selection, that of Captain Aleck F. Wilson, one of the football eleven, and that of Seth Low, 2d, were received with especial enthusiasm.

Following ar the selections:

Skull and Bones.

Donald Carrington Shepard, Buffalo, by Harold Pumpelly.
Hermann Valdemar von Holt, Honolulu, by Thomas Cornell.
Gilbert Edwin Porter, 3d, Elmhurst, Ill., by Stephen Davenport.
Charles Holmes Roberts, Jr., Flushing, L. I., by John Reilly.
Farwell Knapp, Hartford, Conn., by Edwin E. Burtt.
Wesley Marion Oler, Larchmont, N. Y., by Edward Stackpole.
Henry Webb Johnstone, Germantown, Penn., by Irving Paris.
Arthur Burr Darling, Wichita, Kan., by Thomas B. Denegre.
Charles Rumford Walker, Jr., Concord, N. H., by W. M. Shedden.
Howard Phelps Putnam, Harvard, aMgs., by R. H. MacDonald.
Donald Gourdin Gaillard, Jr., Philadelphia, by Archibald MacLeish.
Kinley John Tener, Sewickley, Penn., by Lyon Carter.
Lawrence Gotzian Tighe, St. Paul, Minn., by Edwin L. Slocum.
Morris Hadley, New Haven, by Louis Middlebrook.

Scroll and Key.

Henry Joseph Crocker, Jr., San Francisco, by John Wesley Castles.
Foster Martin Hamptin, Fordyce, Ark., by Norman D. Donaldson.
Alexander Dickson Wilson, Binghamton, N. Y., by Henry B. Keep.
Nelson Marion Way, Manchester, N. H., by John Hanes.
George Williams Carwington, Charleston, S. C., by Joseph Walker.
Otis Love Guernsey, Des Moines, Ia., by Dean Acheson.
Charles Pratt, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Kenneth Hull.
Curtis Burton Munson, New York, by John De Brown, 2d.
John Henry Vincent, Minneapolis, Minn., by William Crocker.
Dan Collier Elkin, Lancaster, Ky., by B. A. Tompkins.
Frederick Vaughn Burgess, Burlington, Vt., by William H. Jessup.
Charles Denston Dickey, Jr., New York, by Henry Coe.
David Osborn Hamilton, Grosse Pointe, Mich., by Arthur F. Tuttle.
Wayne Chatfield Taylor, Lake Forest, Ill., by Frank G. Coates.
William Rous Proctor, Jr., New York, by Frederick Stillman.

Wolfs Head.

Alfred Hobard Chappell, Jr., New London, by Theodore Philip Swift.
Daniel Brooks Grant, Memphis, Tenn., by Howard E. Beede.
Henry Hill Anderson, New York, by Douglas S. Moore.
Bennett Sanderson, Ayer, Mass., by Vallean Wilkie.
Louis Leonard Bradin, Detroit, Mich., by Barnes Newberry.
Edward Waite Hubbard, Auburn, N. Y., by Henry J. Wiser.
Allan McLane, Jr., Garrison, Md., by Richard H. Wheeler.
Huntington Lyman, New York, by Albert H. Ely, Jr.
Harold Emerson Littman, Jr., St. Louis, by George P. Crandall.
Thomas Emerson Hapgood, Hartford, Conn., by John C. Herman.
Archibald McMartin Richards, New York, by Thomas P. Hazard.
Chard Powers Smith, Watertown, N. Y., by Stanley Morrison.
Seth Low, 2d, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Frank W. Tuttle.
Alexander McKee Munson, York Harbor, Me., by Charles A. Merz.
Elmore McNeill Bostwick, St. Louis, by George W. Ewing, 4th.

Why They Are Popular.

Among the Skull and Bones men, Shepard was Chairman of the committee at the junior pomenade last Winter and Porter was class fence orator. Von Holt was guard on the football team last Fall and is Captain of the swimming team. Roberts was end rush on the football eleven and recently organized Yale's first lacrosse team. Oler won both the broad and the high jumps at the secent Yale-Princeton duel track meets, while Knapp is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa scholarship society and is a weight thrower of the track team. Johnstone is pole vaulter and broad jumper on the track team, and Darling is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and prominent in religious work. Walker is an editor on The Yale Literary Magazine and belongs to Phi Beta Kappa. Putnam is one of the crew coxswains and has been prominent in the Elizabethan Club. Stewart is an editor of The Yale Daily News, and Gaillard is champion single sculler of the university. He defeated the Harvard champion last Saturday. Tener was a member of the Junior Promenade Committee and is business manager of the Dramatic Association. He is a nephew of ex-Governor Tener of Pennsylvania. Tighe is a scholarship leader of his class and is business manager of the Yale Daily News. Hadley is regarded as the best debater in Yale, leads his class in scholarship, and is President of Phi Beta Kappa.

Scroll and Keychase. Crocker, because he is manager of the baseball team, led the grand march at the recent Junior Promenade. Hampton is the broad jumper on the track team. Wilson is a football captain. Way is the best pitcher of the baseball nine. Carrington is manager of the football eleven, and Guerinsey is half back. Pratt is coxswain of the second crew, and Munson is editor of the Yale Literary Magazine. Vincent, a member of the track team, is a class leader in re-

Vincent of University of Minnesota. Elkin is manager of the Yale navy, and Burgess Captain of the hocked team. Dickey has been a member of the hockey team for two seasons, and Hamilton is President of the Dramatic Association and editor of the Yale Literary Magazine. Chatfield-Taylor is a football half back and a member of the golf tem. Proctor is Chairman of the Editorial Board of The Yale Daily News.

Among the Wolf's Head selections, Chappell is one of the best singers on the Glee Club, and Sanderson is on the Varsity crew squad. Bredin is one of the best golfers in Yale, and is editor of The Record, the Yale funny paper. Hubbard is one of the best Yale end rushes, McLane is coxswain of the Varsity crew, and Lyman was manager of the Freshmen track team. Littman is a Yale News editor. Grant is a scholarship leader, and Richards is manager of the tennis team. Smith is a Yale News editor. Bostwick was a member of the Junior Promenade Committee and is leader of the Glee Club. Hapgood is member of the track team. Munson of the Varsity crew squad, and Low has rowed two years on the Varsity crew. Anderson is a prominent scholar.

MORE PETITIONS FOR FRANK

Former Assistant to Georgia Prosecutor Asks for Commutation.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 20.—Thousands of Atlanta business men, including practically every banker in the city, and Basil Stockbridge, a former assistant to Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey, have signed their names to petitions pleading for a commutation to Leo M. Frank's death sentence. Stockbridge at times aided the prosecutor in the various phases of the Frank case.

There are said to be several hundred petitions in circulation in Atlanta alone, while there are hundreds of others in the State. Petitions and letters flood Governor Slaton's office with each incoming mail. It is predicted that there will be over a million names submitted to Governor Slaton and the Prison Commission in the appeal for commutation of Frank's sentence to life imprisonment.

The Prison Commission hearing has been set for May 31, and it is possible that the entire week will be occupied by it. Two days following the first session Jim Conley, the negro who testified against Frank, and who was convicted of implication in the murder, will be freed, having served his sentence of one year. He will get forty-four days off the twelve months for good behavior.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 20.—The House of Delegates of the West Virginia Legislature today passed a joint resolution petitioning the Governor of Georgia to commute the sentence of Leo M. Frank to life imprisonment.

The measures passed the Senate yesterday.

LASSEN PEAK SPOUTS FIRE.

Molten Lava Emitted from Crater for First Time Since Disturbance.

REDDING, Cal., May 20.—According to reports reaching here today, Lassen Peak for a few minutes last night emitted molten lava. Heretofore only ashes and smoke have come from the crater.

Great interest was manifested here in messages from points near the mountain that the volcano was "spouting fire."

PROTOCOL IS UPSET BY CLOAKMAKERS

A General Strike of 60,000 Union Workers May Follow Disagreement.

EACH SIDE BLAMES OTHER

Manufacturers Serve Formal Notice on Two Unions That Mutual Relations Are Severed.

The protocol under which peace has been maintained in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry since the garment workers' strike of five years ago was officially terminated yesterday, when Charles Heineman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, served notice on the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union that "our mutual, official relations are severed, and severed by your acts."

The Protective Association, which has offices at 200 Fifth Avenue, represents 240 of the largest manufacturers of the city. Negotiations are on foot for the amalgamation of the Protective Association with its old rival, the United Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association, in order that the manufacturers may be in a position to present a united front against the 60,000 union workers in case of a strike.

It is charged by the manufacturers that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is unable to control its members and has failed to live up to its part of the protocol agreement. Picketing has been openly practiced in several strikes, and the right of an employer to select his workers and hire and discharge them freely on a basis of efficiency and economy has been questioned, the manufacturers maintain.

Upon receipt of Chairman Heineman's notice, the General Executive Board of the Garment Workers' Union met and framed a reply in which it put the responsibility for breaking the protocol up to the manufacturers. The reply, which was signed by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, stated that the union would send representatives to the meeting of the Arbitration Board, next Sunday, despite the fact that the manufacturers had announced in their notice that there was nothing further to be gained by appeals to the board.

Unless satisfactory terms can be reached, another general strike in the industry seems likely. In a statement issued last night Morris Hillquit, counsel for the union, laid the blame for terminating the protocol upon the manufacturers.

CURTAILS BAR FIXTURES.

Prohibition Causes Big Manufacturing Concern to Change Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Because of the great growth of prohibition sentiment throughout the country and the marked diminution of saloons, the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company has curtailed the manufacture of bar fixtures, and will substitute piano cases, largely. The company has discontinued two of its biggest bar fixture plants at Chicago and San Francisco. More than 3,500 employes thus have lost their positions.

H. F. Davenport, Secretary of the company, said: "We are convinced that the future of the liquor business will be in the café and hotel. We don't believe that the liquor business is doomed. There is more liquor consumed than at any time within the last twenty years. But conditions have changed. Many saloons have gone out of business owing to being in temperance territory; others have been forced to quit because of population restrictions."

Albert A. Troescher, Secretary of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, a New York corporation, said: "We have stopped manufacturing bar fixtures at the Long Island City plant, but are still manufacturing them in the West. We recently built a new factory at Dubuque, Iowa, to handle this end of our trade exclusively, and the work along this line formerly done at the Chicago factory will be carried on at Dubuque, where we have about 1,000 men employed."

BOGUS OFFICER GETS TEN-YEAR SENTENCE

Peters Passed Many Bad Checks While Posing as an Army or Navy Man.

SIX TIMES UNDER ARREST

Once Sent to Prison for Forging Name of Nicholas Longworth—Cunard Line His Last Victim.

Frederick E. Peters pleaded guilty yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Augustus N. Hand to the charge of posing as an army or navy officer and passing worthless checks. He was sentenced to ten years in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

Peters had been arrested six times for uttering worthless checks, the name signed to one of which was Nicholas Longworth. The names Peters favored were Captain A. Berber, Lieutenant P. B. Fleming, or Lieutenant C. G. Rogers of the army, or Captain Richard Wainwright, Jr., of the navy. His usual method was to go to a shop, order extensive quantities of goods to be shipped to a neighboring army or navy post, in excess of the amount of his order.

Among the firms which Peters in his time has swindled, the Federal authorities say, are Brentano's, Tiffany & Co., Mark Cross, the Jackson Furniture Company, and the Cunard Steamship Company.

The Cunard offices were visited by Peters on April 10, when he booked passage to England for Captain B. Adelbert Barber, wife and child, and gave a worthless check, receiving $50 in change.

Peters's record includes an arrest in Chattanooga for forgery in July, 1907, and an arrest for a similar offense in Stamford, Conn., on June 30, 1906. He then pleaded guilty and served six months. At Cincinnati he was arrested a little later for passing checks as Admiral Luets and received a sentence of two years, but being soon paroled, he was sent to prison for three years in Washington, D. C., for forging a check in the name of Representative Longworth.

Paroled in custody of Newton D. Baker, present Mayor of Cleveland, he was arrested next in Oakland, Cal., where, on June 21, 1911, he received a sentence of six years. He was released on parole last June and his next exploit was at the Cunard office.

TURNS DOWN ORAL WILL.

Mrs. Reardon to Appeal, as She Helped Earn Husband's Wealth.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 20.—Judge Klenert, sitting in Orphans' Court, today dismissed the application of Mrs. Sarah Reardon to admit to probate the oral will of her husband, Michael Reardon, 55 years old, who died Jan. 1 at his home, 157 Sherman Avenue, leaving an estate valued at $40,000.

Mrs. Reardon said that a suit will be instituted in chancery in an endeavor to prove that the Reardon estate was accumulated with the joint earnings of the man and his wife, and that she as the surviving partner was entitled to the entire estate.

DEBTOR PUT IN JAIL, HIS FAMILY SUFFERS

Man Hurt in House Sonnenschein Once Leased Has Bankrupt Arrested.

HIS CHILDREN LACK FOOD

Father Locked Up for $169 Judgment Has No Way of Getting the Money.

Deputy Sheriffs McDonnell and Zeltner went to 63 East 103d Street yesterday afternoon to arrest Samuel Sonnenschein for failing to pay a judgment of $169 obtained against him in the Municipal Court. They found him in two small rooms with his wife and five children, ranging in age from 4 years to 9. The family was very poor. There was little in the home to eat and the clothes of all were badly worn.

When Mrs. Sonnenschein learned that her husband was to be taken to jail she was prostrated, and the children clutched the officers and begged them not to take their father away. Sonnenschein said he would pay as soon as he had the money. But if he was locked up he could not pay and his family might starve, as he was the only one who could earn any money. But the officers could not do other than lead him up in Ludlow Street Jail, and went away with hearts almost as heavy as that of the prisoner.

Sonnenschein had leased a tenement. He failed and had to surrender it. While the house was in his possession Jacob Kohn fell in one of the halls and was hurt. He obtained the judgment. Sonnenschein cannot pay it as long as he is locked up.

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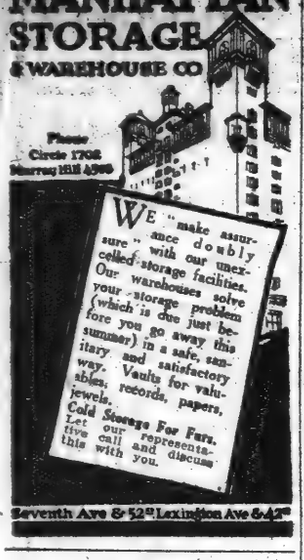
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HINGES ON ROFRANO

Prisoner's Counsel Says Montimagno Never Knew the Deputy Commissioner.

SEEN TOGETHER IN CLUB

Another Sing Sing Inmate Identifies Prisoner and Revolver—Foley Raid on Clubhouse Foiled.

After Assistant District Attorney Brothers had rested yesterday afternoon in the prosecution of Gaetano Montimagno for the murder of Mike Giamari, Gerard J. Cuoco, of counsel for the defense, opened his case with a promise to disprove almost everything upon which the State has built up its theory of the death of Giamari. Mr. Cuoco said he would not only prove that the defendant did not know Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Michael A. Rofrant, Rocco Carnivale, nor Frank Fennimore, the three men who have been charged with ultimate responsibility for the crime, but that Montimagno had never even been a member of the Home Rule Club, the Rofrano political organization in the Second Assembly District.

The hostilities between the political factions in the district manifest in the trial an echo early yesterday morning, when four men broke into the Home Rule Club at 48 Madison Street, and tried to wreck it. John Rapuzzi, the caretaker of the club, was awakened about 3:30 o'clock by a noise inside the building and, according to his story to the police, he found four men, who had smashed down the door and were tearing down pictures and causing general havoc in the rooms.

Rapuzzi fired a revolver out of a window and Sergeant Ellis and Policemen Kane, Cahill, Dondero, Jensen, and Rowan of the Oak Street Station, answered the alarm. They found the clubhouse dark, but a search revealed four men hiding under a billiard table on the second floor. When discovered one of the men, who later said he was John Buckly, 28 years old, of Catharine Street, fled to rear window and jumped thirty-five feet to the ground outside, jured.

Shot in Home Rule Club.

Another of the men, William Pierce, 20 years old, of 24 East Broadway, attempted to escape through a door and was shot in the left forearm by Policeman Kane. He was taken to the Volunteer Hospital, and Buckly, with the other two men, Timothy Buckly, his brother, 23 years old, of 3 James Slip, and John Sullivan, 24 years old, of 36 Monroe Street, were looked pu in the Oak Street Station. All four were charged with burglary and later were arraigned before Magistrate Marsh in the Tombs Court and held in $2,500 bail each for examination next Tuesday. Rapuzzi, the caretaker, was arrested for violating the Sullivan law by having a revolver in his possession, on which charge he was held in $1,000 bail for examinatoin also next Tuesday.

The four men admitted that they were political adherents of Tom Foley, but they denied that they belonged to the Downtown Democratic Club, the Foley organization. Theirs was the second attack on the Rofrano Club in twenty-four hours. The front glass door of the building and the two large electric lights in front of it were smashed on Wednesday morning. Three men caught running away at the time were arrested.

When the trial of Montimagno opened yesterday morning Pauline Samuels, the sweetheart of Rocco Carnevale, for several years and had never heard him mention the name of Mike Giamari.

James Serafino, a prisoner from Sing Sing, who is serving a term for assault in the second degree, testified that he knew Rocks Cornell, Frank Fennimore, Montimagno, Rofrano, and the La Salle brothers. He said he saw Montimagno in conversation with Rofrano in the Fall of 1913 and a little later at the home of Frank Fennimore in Brooklyn. He told of seeing each of the men at different times in the Home Rule Club, of which he said he was amember, and he especially mphasized seeing the defendant in the company of Rofrano on Election Day, 1913.

When shown the revolver found by Giamari's body Serafino said that it was undoubtedly the one owned by Rocks Cornell. He said he had seen it in Cornell's possession, and had carried it himself on Election Day, 1913. On cross-examination, Caesar Barra of counsel for the defense asked the witness if he had not solicited help from Rofrano when he himself was arrested, and the witness admitted that he had.

Joseph La Salle, recalled for cross-examination, repeated that Robert H. Elder had told him to swear falsely at his own trial.

Defense is an Alibi.

Mr. Cuoco said in opening for the defense:

"We shall show you that on the morning of March 8, when Mike Giamari was killed, the defendant left his home at 193 Hamilton Street, Brooklyn, to go out looking for work. He stopped at a grocery store nearby and the grocer and two others who saw him will testify that he wore no overcoat. We will prove by eyewitnesses to the murder of Giamari that Montimagno was not the assailant. We will prove that this defendant was never in the Home Rule Club, that ht does not know Rocks Cornell, Frank Fennimore, Joe La Salle, nor Michael A. Rofrano. We will prove that Rocks Cornell never owned the revolver found by Giamari's body, and we will prove that the things La Salle has said about Mr. Rofrano and Mr. Elder were deliberate falsehoods. Furthermore, we will prove that during the month of 1913, in which witnesses have said they saw the defendant in the Home Rule Club, he was more than 100 miles from this city."

The first witness called by the defense was Andrea Andriazzo, a grocer at 191 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. Speaking through an interpreter, he said that at about 9:30 o'clock on March 8 Montimagno, wearing no overcoat, was in his store. Salvatio Fonti, a subway laborer, living at 238 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, said he had seen Montimagno leaving the grocery store on March 8 and that he wore no overcoat. At this point court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

STUDENTS HISS NOYES.

Poet Refers to Bernard Shaw as Unpatriotic and Contemptible.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—"Before the beginning of the European war, the people of America knew that George Bernard Shaw and certain other English writers of his type were fools. Now I am sure they must realize that Mr. Shaw is unpatriotic and contemptible."

Alfred Noyes, the English poet, who came to the University of Pennsylvania today to read some of his verses, forgot poetry long enough to make the foregoing assertion.

"I am referring to Shaw's attack on Earl Grey and his policy," he continued. "This man showed no hesitancy whatever in doing everything in his power to belittle great English statesmen at a time when they faced the greatest crisis in the history of their country, and needed above all things the unanimous support of their countrymen."

Here Edward R. Cheyney, a student, son of Dr. Edward P. Cheyney, Professor of English History at the university, and a half dozen other students hissed Mr. Noyes, but he went on with his remarks.

Mr. Noyes was the guest of members of the university Faculty at a dinner in the Franklin Inn Club tonight.

OF IMMIGRATION

Stricter Scrutiny of Aliens to be the Rule at Ellis Island After the War.

SOME BELLEVUE FIGURES

Hospital Received 95 Patients in a Month Who Should Not Have Been Admitted Here.

Among the many far-reaching effects of the present European war, the influence exerted on immigration assumes a prominent place. The end of the last fiscal year saw a total of 1,485,957 added to our population from this source. The influx of immigration proceeded at the normal rate until it received a sudden check by the declaration of war in August, when the average daily landing of 3,000 or more at Ellis Island became barely that many a week. There seems to be a general agreement that the country is alert to this possibility, and preparations to meet the expected increase are already in evidence. The proposed change in our immigration laws will be enacted, enforce more rigid physical requirements than any previous legislation on this subject. There is no doubt that the country needs these added safeguards, according to those who have studied the matter. The truth of this statement is forcibly illustrated by that section of the report of the Committee on Inquiry into the Department of Health, Charities, and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of New York City, which deals with aliens in institutions.

The committee examined, as far as practicable, every patient admitted to Bellevue for a period of thirty-one days, from May 19, 1913, to June 18, 1913, inclusive. Of the 5,454 admissions during that period 363 were aliens who had been in the United States less than five years. The physicians who examined these alien believed that there were 185 of them suffering from diseases caused by conditions which existed prior to landing in the United States.

Among these were 19 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 51 psychopathic cases, 2 cases of epilepsy, and 2 of imbecility. This made a total of 95 patients in one month whose admission to the United States was contrary to the Federal immigration law. Taking this month as a basis the committee estimates that in one year Bellevue Hospital would receive 1,140 alien patients whose exclusion from this country is mandatory under existing Federal statutes, while the total number of aliens who would be patients from causes existing prior to landing would be 2,262 yearly.

This large number of physically and mentally defective aliens have succeeded in the time allotted for the work. Now that the immigration has declined to 3,000 a week the physicians at Ellis Island have been able to make more thorough examinations. As a result of this intensive scrutiny the percentage of defects noted has increased from the former 2 or 3 per cent. to about 7 per cent.

The difference in the results obtained leads The Journal of the American Medical Association to suggest the advisability of urging the Department of Labor to provide the increased facilities which will be absolutely necessary if the physicians continue their present thorough methods of examination when immigration resumes its normal course.

MORE ROOM FOR MT. SINAI.

Hospital Will Erect Three Buildings on Fifth Avenue Block.

Three new buildings, as an addition to Mount Sinai Hospital, will be erected on the larger part of the block fronting on Fifth Avenue, between Ninety-ninth and 100th Streets.

The hospital occupies the entire block to the north. To meet the demands for more room the Trustees a short time ago purchased most of the block front to the south, and the plans, as filed yesterday, call for the erection of three separate buildings to cost $400,000. The largest will be a nine-story servants' pavilion. Adjoining it will be a three-story pathological buding, and the third, also a three-story building, will be used as a children's dispensary. Arnold Brunner is the architect.

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A 5654 | 12-inch | $1.50 | ROUTE MARCHIN'. (Elwell.) Orchestra accompaniment.
THE OLD GUARD. (Rodney.) Orchestra accompaniment.

Choruses

A 5667 | 12-inch | $1.25 | MARITANA. ("Angels that around us hover.") Columbia Opera Chorus.
IL TROVATORE. "Anvil Chorus." Columbia Opera Chorus.

Quartettes

A 1763 | 10-inch | 75c. | MIGHTY LAK' A ROSE. Columbia Ladies Quartette. Orch. accom.
LULLABY. (Brahms.) Columbia Ladies Quartette. Orch. accom.
A 1761 | 10-inch | 75c. | THE BRIDGE. Columbia Stellar Quartette. Orch. accom.
COME BACK TO ERIN. Columbia Stellar Quartette. Orch. accom.
A 1749 | 10-inch | 65c. | THE JOLLY TARS. Peerless Quartette. Orch. accom.
NAUTICAL MEDLEY. Peerless Quartette. Orch. accom.

A Famous Duet

A 5663 | 12-inch | $1.25 | I FEEL THY ANGEL SPIRIT. Grace Kerns, soprano and Albert Wiederhold, baritone. Orch. accom.
MAVIS. (Cowles.) Reed Miller, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.

Songs of Sentiment

A 1748 | 10-inch | 75c. | I LOVE YOU TRULY. Grace Kerns, soprano. Orchestra accompaniment.
UNTIL. Reed Miller, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.

Sacred Numbers

A 1714 | 10-inch | 65c. | MY TASK. (Ashford.) Henry Burr, tenor. Orch. accom.
THE BEAUTIFUL CITY. Mabel Wiest, contralto, and Edgar Stedford, baritone. Orch. accom.

Instrumental

Piano

A 1740 | 10-inch | 75c. | STACCATO CAPRICE. Piano solo by Mamelle Fanon, boy pianist.
SHEPHERDS ALL AND MAIDENS FAIR. Piano solo by Mamelle Fanon, boy pianist.

Xylophone

A 1734 | 10-inch | 65c. | CARNIVAL MAID. March and Two-step. Thos. Mills, Xylophonist.
FLOWER GIRL. Thos. Mills, Xylophonist.

Guitar

A 1747 | 10-inch | 75c. | KAWAIHAU—Waltz. Guitar solo by Joly Pahe.
HAWAIIAN MEDLEY. Introducing "Kawika," "Hawaiian Medley," "Waikiki." Guitar solo by Joly Pahe.

June Dance Hits

A 5671 | 12-inch | $1.00 | MIGHTY LAK' A ROSE. (Nevin.) Waltz. Prince's Band.
NIGHTINGALE WALTZ. (Herbin.) Prince's Orchestra.
A 5672 | 12-inch | $1.00 | BU-BI FOX-TROT. (Kalla.) Prince's Band.
BING! BING! FOX-TROT. (Kaufman.) Prince's Band.
A 5673 | 12-inch | $1.00 | HAWAIIAN MEDLEY WALTZ. Prince's Orchestra.
INAMORATA. (Salerno). Waltz. (Northrup.) Prince's Orchestra.
A 5674 | 12-inch | $1.00 | I'M ON MY WAY TO DUBLIN BAY. (Murphy.) One-step. Prince's Band.
CHINATOWN, MY CHINATOWN. Medley. (Cobb and Schwartz.) Medley One-step. Prince's Band.
A 5670 | 12-inch | $1.00 | BLAME IT ON THE BLUES. (Cooke.) Fox-trot. Prince's Band.
THERE'S A LITTLE SPARK OF LOVE STILL BURNING. (Piantadosi.) Fox-trot. Prince's Band.

June Song Hits

A 1770 | 10-inch | 65c. | DOWN AMONG THE SHELTERING PALMS. Columbia Male Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment.
IF WE CAN'T BE THE SAME OLD SWEETHEARTS, WE'LL JUST BE THE SAME OLD FRIENDS. Ross Bryant, contralto and Henry Burr, tenor. Orch. accom.
A 1767 | 10-inch | 65c. | MY OWN VENETIAN ROSE. Sam Ash, tenor.
FLAME OF LOVE. Miriam Clark, soprano, and John Barnes Wells, tenor. Orch. accom.
A 1760 | 10-inch | 65c. | MY BIRD OF PARADISE. Peerless Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment.
ONE WONDERFUL NIGHT. Henry Burr, tenor. Orch. accom.
A 1743 | 10-inch | 65c. | DON'T TAKE MY DARLING BOY AWAY. Billy Burton, tenor. Orch. accom.
VIRGINIA LEE. Sam Ash, tenor. Orch. accom.
A 1758 | 10-inch | 65c. | SPRINKLE ME WITH KISSES. Ada Jones, soprano, and Will Robbins, tenor. Orch. accom.
KENTUCKY HOME. Arthur Collins, baritone, and Byron G. Harlan, tenor. Orch. accom.
A 1756 | 10-inch | 65c. | BABY. Jas. Reed, tenor, and Jas. F. Harrison, baritone. Orch. accom.
MY LITTLE DREAM GIRL. Jas. Reed, tenor, and Jas. F. Harrison, baritone. Orch. accom.
A 1755 | 10-inch | 65c. | RUNAWAY JUNE. Albert Campbell, 1st tenor, and Henry Burr, 2d tenor. Orch. accom.
I'M ON MY WAY TO DUBLIN BAY. Herbert Stuart, baritone, and Billy Burton, tenor. Orch. accom.
A 1760 | 10-inch | 65c. | MOONLIGHT ON THE RHINE. Sam Ash, tenor. Orch. accom.
MY ROSE OF ARGENTINE. Peerless Quartette. Orch. accom.

Comic and Novelty

A 1751 | 10-inch | 65c. | IT'S MINE WHEN YOU'RE DONE WITH IT. Comic Song. Billy Williams. Orch. accom.
WAIT 'TILL I'M AS OLD AS FATHER. Comic Song. Billy Williams. Orch. accom.
A 1715 | 10-inch | 65c. | UNCLE JOSH AT THE ROLLER RINK. Cal Stewart.
A 1716 | 10-inch | 65c. | UNCLE JOSH HAS HIS PHOTO TAKEN. Cal Stewart.
THE DOG FIGHT. Talking.
A 1762 | 10-inch | 65c. | BACKYARD CONVERSATION BETWEEN TWO JEALOUS IRISH WASHERWOMEN. Talking.
UNCLE JOSH AT THE BUGHOUSE. Cal Stewart.
A 1757 | 10-inch | 65c. | UNCLE JOSH AND THE LABOR UNION. Cal Stewart.
A 1752 | 10-inch | 65c. | A HUNTING SCENE. Descriptive. Prince's Orchestra.
THE HAPPY BLACKSMITH. Descriptive. Prince's Orchestra.

Band and Orchestra

A 1730 | 10-inch | 65c. | LETTRE DE MANON. Prince's Orchestra. Instrumental violin solo by George Stahl.
AMORITA. Prince's Orchestra.
A 5668 | 12-inch | $1.00 | MONASTERY BELLS.—Kammal-Ostrow. (Rubinstein.) Prince's Orchestra.
LOHENGRIN. (Wagner.) Introd. to Act III. Prince's Orchestra.
A 5666 | 12-inch | $1.00 | UP THE STREET—March. (Rajel. G. Mora.) Prince's Band.
BAY STATE COMMANDERY—March. (Darrell.) Prince's Band.

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20,000 AT OPENING OF NEW YORK RACING SEASON AT BELMONT PARK—GIANTS LOSE—YANKS WIN

STROMBOLI WINS THE METROPOLITAN

Opening of Racing Season Brings Out a Record Crowd at Belmont Park.

$80,000 FOR RELIEF FUNDS

Belmont Pair Favorite in Speculation on the Big Race—Small Fields Make Good Sport.

One of two things was apparent at Belmont Park yesterday. Either people were desirous of seeing a revival of racing or of extending aid to the three war relief funds which benefited by the opening of the racing season. Every one of the boxes in the stand was not only sold but was occupied, and fifty of these had been temporarily added to the equipment. Not since the opening of the track in 1905 has there been such a crowd on the clubhouse lawn, in its roomy verandas, and spacious dining rooms. Every one of the 12,000 seats in the grand stand was occupied. Officers of the club say that there has never been so many paid attendants at a race meeting on the track, and estimates of the crowd varied from 18,000 to as high as 25,000, with 20,000 as a fair estimate. The crowd was as enthusiastic as it was generous in size. It was speculatively inclined, too, for, roughly speaking, 200 professional layers of odds had all the business they could attend to under what is known as "the oral system" of betting, such as was carried on last year.

Most gratifying it was to the management to be able to announce that the three war funds, the Committee of Mercy, the Lafayette Fund, and the Blue Cross, will have about $8,000 to divide between them as a result of the agreement by the Westchester Association to give them the entire receipts from the sale of boxes and a portion of the gate receipts. Young ladies representing these funds sold programs, which also went to the funds, and had a "no change" for persons who patronized them. What they may have collected before the supply of programs gave out was not counted in the benefit to the funds.

Among Those Present.

Like a vast picnic party was the clubhouse and its lawn when society massed there to witness the running of the chief event of the afternoon, the twenty-second running of the Metropolitan Handicap. August Belmont and his wife were there to act as host and hostess to the throng, which included among the best known Perry Belmont, Harry Payne Whitney, Payne Whitney, Alexander Smith Cochran, Gifford A. Cochran, Captain C. K. Rockwell, Frank T. Hitchcock, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., E. Davis, Paul D. Cravath, G. P. Baker, Jr., Herman B. Duryea, Dr. H. K. Knapp, Theodore S. Meyers, J. Sargent Cram, J. Watson Webb, Devereaux Milburn, C. C. Rumsey, James Park, Schuyler L. Parsons, R. T. Wilson, Orme Wilson, Hamilton Carey, Frank D. Carevas, Oliver Harriman, F. Gray Griswold, Richard Harding Davis, M. S. Burrill, Baron André, L. J. Lehman, Clarence Dolan, Cooper Hewitt, Foxhall P. Keene, Victor Morawetz, Pembroke Jones, William Salomon, all of whom were accompanied by parties.

While there were only forty-one entries for the six races run during the afternoon, the sport proved good, for there were only three withdrawals from the announced list of starters and one addition, this being Fair Count in the handicap, which was scratched after having just arrived from Kentucky with the rest of the stable of James Butler.

Interest in the Metropolitan.

Interest of course centred in the running of the Metropolitan, which was as usual the fourth race of the afternoon and in which there were ten starters. While the class of starters was somewhat below the average of that seen in a stake of this importance, owing to the absence of some of the nominations in the West, it was a field that provided lively speculation. The paddock tip for the race was Tartar, but popular fancy was for the Belmont pair, Rock View and Stromboli, the latter being in the speculation at 3 to 2 for the stable. The game little mare Flying Fairy had a strong following among the players of form, and with the big Philadelphia contingent, being quoted at 5 to 2, with 4 to 1 against Tartar and 6 to 1 against Sharpshooter. Against the others the speculator could have had about any odds he asked for.

Mars Cassidy never made a better start than he did for this race, with the field strung out like a flank of cavalry, with Flying Fairy at the pole, the Belmont pair next, and Slumber, from the E. F. Whitney stable, but racing in the colors of L. S. Thompson, on the extreme outside, and all except Rock View on their good behavior while waiting for the word to "go!"

With the lifting of the barrier Slumber, Charlestonian, and Flying Fairy were the first to break the alignment, and young Corey tried to make the race a runaway affair with Charlestonian. But the riders of Slumber and Flying Fairy refused to allow the winner of the Withers to get a start on them, Davies holding Flying Fairy to the place of advantage she had won at the inside rail. Before the first turn—a run of three furlongs—had been covered Fair Count, Sam McMeekin, and Addie M. were practically out of the contention for the prize. Swinging around that turn Stromboli, who happened to be on his best behavior, showed a disposition to get away from the field and Turner wisely allowed him to show his flying heels to the rest of the party. So he piloted them around the bend, shaking his chestnut head gleefully, as if he was having the time of his life. Plainly he was not to be overtaken on that turn, and he was clear of the half-dozen massed racers as they reached the critical turn to the homestretch, where so many races have been lost by an unfortunate swerve. The crowd was now on its feet shouting encouragement at the top of its collective voice to horses and riders, all of which were long near enough to the wildly shrieking mob so that they could be distinguished.

Stromboli Two Lengths in Lead.

Stromboli had a couple of lengths lead as the horses reached the turn for the stretch. Flying Fairy and Slumber were looked behind, and in a compact bunch a length further away were Sharpshooter on the pole, Rock View next, and Tartar on the outside. Dugan could not hold Rock View straight and he bolted for the outside at that critical point, carrying Tartar with him. The latter was able to straighten quickly, which gave courage to his backers, whose "ohs" of despair drowned the shouts of applause that were greeting Stromboli's efforts. Rock View had bolted so far that Dugan gave it up and pulled his mount to a canter.

Stromboli was then in a position not to be denied. The handsome chestnut stole over the soft track like a perfect racing machine and was three lengths in front of Flying Fairy when the last sixteenth pole was reached, with the flight-weighted Tartar, which had made up the lost ground, coming like the wind and seemingly sure of third money at least.

"Look at Sharpshooter!" screeched the mob. Like a stone thrown from a catapult the gallant bay colt shot by Tartar, reached the flanks of Flying Fairy, passed her in a jiffy, and made his challenge for Stromboli. Fortunately for Mr. Belmont, Turner glanced over his shoulder at the following field at just the right instant. He was about to cause Stromboli when he saw the onrushing Sharpshooter. He dug his heels to the side of the Belmont gelding, slashed him once with his whip, a bitter stinging cut, and then sat down for the best hand-riding he had in his professional equipment. The crowd was in a frenzy. Some faces paled, others reddened and every pair of lungs had exercise as the battle for the prize was finishing. Turner was equal to the emergency, and by his supreme effort managed to get Stromboli past the judges less than a length in front of the blood-red nostrils of the space-eating Sharpshooter, from whom the laurels of victory were snatched only because his rider made his effort a second too late. Flying Fairy followed and Tartar was in fourth place.

There was a long-drawn sigh of relief as the battle ended, loud enough it seemed to have been heard in Hempstead. Silence for an instant. Then the storm broke and the crowd yelled until exhausted lungs required a rest. The band started to play the time-honored "Hail to the Chief," but its strains were lost in the roar of welcome that greeted both Turner on Stromboli and Byrne on Sharpshooter as the lads rode their mounts back for permission to dismount. Riders were as exhausted as the horses as they came slowly up the stretch into the waves of this noisy welcome. The boys dropped, rather than leaped from their saddles and staggered to the weighing room. The Metropolitan of 1915 had become history. A glorious bit of racing history it was, too.

Another Victory for Belmont.

Honors came to the President of the Jockey Club in the following race, the running of the New York Steeplechase at two miles, in which his colors were carried by Mission, against those worn by the pet of the Greentree Stable, Flanders, an animal which won six straight hurdle races without defeat on the other side of the water. Mrs. Whitney was sure the record would not be stained on this, his first appearance in America. It might not have been had Flanders not stumbled in landing after clearing the next to the last hurdle and pitched Powers over his head. Earlier in the race Meshach had unseated his rider and Ballybay had gone down while leading the field over the jump immediately opposite the grand stand which took Weld, with Mission and Flanders had reached him and were about to challenge for the lead. Allen was up, uninjured, in an instant, and so was the horse. Then Mission and Flanders "locked horns," as it were, for a struggle of three-quarters of a mile, in which they ran stride for stride together and took the obstacles as one horse. Neither horse nor jockey made a mistake until they were straightened for home with but two hurdles to leap. It was then, with a beautiful struggle for the stake impending, that Sanderson made his double landing and spilled the beans." Mission had nothing to do but romp to the finish. But it was a marvelously smooth and beautiful chase while it lasted between these two superb fencers.

James Butler showed the racing public that he has some smart two-year-olds again this season when he uncovered Grasp, a daughter of Ultimus, about which no one knew much of anything until she stood a hard drive through the last eighth of a mile of the four and a half furlong race for the youngsters. It was a victory by only a head from White Hackle, a colt in the Madden stable, about which there was a lively tip just as the horses went to the post, though the pair started by Mr. Belmont were always the favorites on private reports of their works. It neither was good enough to get a place.

The last race uncovered another good one in Pleione, from the stable of Gifford A. Cochran, which led all the way in another run of four and a half furlongs down the straight track. Off on the outside rail Pleione held a straight course to the end to win with apparent ease by a length from Tralee, while the best the favorite—the Belmont colt Fernrock—could do was to get the short end of the purse. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse, $400; six furlongs, main course. Time, 1:12 3-5.

He Will, L. Feustel's b. g., 3 years old, by Heno-Naughty Lady; 105, pounds, even and 2 to 5; (W. Ural).....1½

Hurakan, D. J. Leary's b. f., 4, 110; 3 to 1 and 2 to 5; (Dugan).....2

Uncle Jimmie, Theodore Smith's b. g., 4, 111; 12 to 1, and 4 to 1; (Byrne).....3¹

Broomleaf and Gnat also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse, $400; four and a half furlongs, straight. Time, 0:53 1-5.

Grasp, James Butler's ch. f., by Ultimus-Graziella; 102 pounds; 5 to 1, and 2 to 1; (Steward).....1¹⅞

White Hackle, E. Madden's ch. c., 102; 4 to 1, and 8 to 5; (Brady).....2¹

Broomvale, L. S. Thompson's b. g., 105; 3 to 1, and 6 to 5; (Groth).....3¹

Tea Caddy, Deangelis, Ormesdale, Sun God, and Scoony also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500; one mile. Time—1:40 2-5.

Blue Thistle, H. C. Hallenbeck's b. g., 6 years, by Blues-Wild Thistle, 116 pounds, 16 to 5 and 9 to 10, (Byrne).....1¹

Amalfi, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s ch. g., aged, 116, even and 2 to 5, (Schuttinger).....2nk

Wooden Shoes, Quincy Stable's ch. g., 4, 105, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, (McCahey).....3⁸

Astrology and Robinetta also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Twenty-second running of the Metropolitan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; value to winner, $2,325; one mile. Time—1:39 4-5.

Stromboli, August Belmont's ch. g., 4 years, by Fair Play-St. Priscilla, 118 pounds, 3 to 2 and 3 to 5, (coupled with Rock View,) (Turner).....1¾

Sharpshooter, J. L. Parsons's b. s., 5, 106, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Byrne).....2²

Flying Fairy, Captain R. B. Cassatt's b. m., 5, 115, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Davies).....3¹

Tartar, Slumber II., Sam McMeekin, Addie M., Charlestonian, Fair Count, and Rock View finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Eighteenth running of the New York Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; value to the winner, $1,206. About two miles, over the Steeplechase course. Time—4:21.

Mission, August Belmont's br. m., 6 years, by Rock Sand-Misgivings, 157 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, (Haynes).....1¹⁰

Syosset, Lisberger Jacobs's br. g., 5, 149, Election Bet, Shoshone Stables' br. g., 5, 149, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, (Booth).....3

Meshach, Ballybay, and Flanders all fell and did not finish the course.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $400. Four and a half furlongs, straight. Time—0:53.

Pleione, Gifford A. Cochran's br. f., by Sain-Spindrift, 100 pounds, 5 to 2 and 2 to 5.....1³

Tralee, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s ch. f., 100, 5 to 1 and even (Ural).....2⁹

Fernrock, A. Belmont's ch. c. 110, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, (Dugan).....3⁴

Rabbit and After Night also ran.

SOCIETY AT THE RACES.

Furs and Sport Coats Worn by Women at Belmont Park.

Society was out in force yesterday afternoon at the opening of the racing season at Belmont Park, and many luncheons were given at the Turf and Field Club preceding the races. The largest luncheon was given by Albert Eugene Gallatin, President of the Motor Car Touring Society, for the members and invited guests, numbering about forty. Mr. Gallatin's guests included Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Waggstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Pierre L. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., H. Coleman Drayton, Schuyler L. Parson, Jr., Herman Oelrichs, Marshall Kernochan, R. Thornton Wilson, W. W. Hoffman, and L. Gordon Hamersley.

The lowering skies and uncertainty of the weather interfered somewhat with the exploitation of fashion, but the scene was a brilliant one, especially on the greensward of the clubhouse enclosure, and the parade in front of the boxes.

The afternoon portrayed many interesting fashion features, and the tendencies in skirt width and mid-Victorian styles were largely in evidence. Many of the onlookers wore Summer furs, and sport coats, in every color of the rainbow, added a spark of color here and there.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was in a cloth suit of black with a large transparent hat of black and black lynx furs. Mrs. C. B. Alexander wore a brown pet costume, and Mrs. Payne Whitney was in black. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt appeared in a black broadcloth and wore a small black turban.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was dressed in white tailored cloth with a white hat trimmed with white cherries. Mrs. Jorge Andre wore blue flower figured foulard with a leghorn hat topped with Spring flowers, and Mrs. Oliver Harriman was in lavender. Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram wore a blue and white striped foulard with fox furs, and Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich was in dark blue taffeta with a hat to match. Mrs. Austen Gray, in black, was present with her children, and Mrs. F. Egerton Winthrop was dressed in a tailored suit of black and white check with a black hat. Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt was in a dark blue cloth suit with a small turban of the same shade, with a touch of yellow. Miss Lota Robinson wore a white tailored suit. Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse wore a tan suit and small white hat, and Mrs. Burke Roche was in a black and white costume. Mrs. M. Lawrence Keen wore white and black with pointed fox furs, and Miss Louise Sands was in white with touches of white, and Miss Anna Sands wore a blue cloth suit.

Miss Mary L. Duke and her fiance, A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., were among the spectators. Miss Duke dressed in a blue cloth suit and small hat of the same shade, with white fox furs. Miss Ellen Yuille, also in blue, was with Miss Duke. Miss Margaret Andrews, who was with her fiance, Morgan Belmont, wore a black-and-white check suit, with a sport coat of green, and a black transparent hat. Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Jr., who was with Miss Andrews, was in black and lavender; also Miss Katherine Porter, who wore a blue taffeta costume, with a brown check sport coat and a black transparent hat.

Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary was in deep lavender. Mrs. William H. Force, who had Miss Katherine Force with her, was in black. Miss Force wore a sport coat of cerise. Mrs. Sydney S. Breese wore a green-colored suit, with a brown straw, with touches of burnt orange. Miss Edith Mortimer, who was with Mrs. Breese, was in blue cloth, with silver fox furs and a transparent black straw, faced with white. Mrs. August Belmont wore a blue cloth, with a hat to match, trimmed with pink morning glories. Mrs. Lamben B. Kustis was in black and Mrs. Montalgu La Montagne wore a white suit. Mrs. E. H. Harriman was in black cloth and Mrs. George A. Huhn, Jr., was in blue taffeta. Miss Marie Tailer and Miss Marian Kennedy were in blue suits. Mrs. Jason Weaver, in green cloth, had her daughter, Princess Pignatelli, with her. The Princess wore a suit of blue cloth, with white fox furs, and a turban of white kid and black velvet.

Among the boxholders were Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Ormond C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mrs. Lauterbach, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, Mortimer Schiff, Jules S. Bache, Mrs. C. K. G. Billings, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. E. N. Breitung, Mrs. E. L. Tinker, Rufus L. Patterson, Mrs. Clarence Dolan, Mrs. Ralph Ellis, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. E. R. Bacon, Mrs. Amory Carhart, Dr. Preston P. Satterwhite, George Rose, Walter Gurnee, Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mrs. Paul Cravath, Maurice Roche, Horace C. Stebbins, Simon Guggenheim, F. H. Prince, Thomas Hitchcock, Captain E. B. Cassatt, Allan Pinkerton, and John Sanford.

Belmont Park Entries Today.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; fillies; conditions; four and a half furlongs, straight. Regina, 111; Cuddle Up, 106; Malachit, 105; Miss Puzzle, 105; Smooth Bore, 105.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs, main course. Ethan Allen, 98; *Chesterton, 96; Votes, 105; *Garl, 105; Mr. Snigg, 107; Ella Bryson, 105; Perthshire, 115; Striker, 107.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; conditions; five and a half furlongs, straight. Etruscan, 97; Spring Board, 117; The Finn, 109; Andrew, 109; Phosphor, 112; Thorn Hill, 114; Flittergold, 120; Hester Prynne, 115; Pixy, 100; Marion II., 104.

FOURTH RACE.—The Westbury Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Flittergold, 115; Thorn Hill, 106; Azyade, 98; Springboard, 107; Gainer, 120; Pometts Bleu, 109; Montresor, 105; Andrew, 109; Razzano, 95; Saratoga, 100; High Noon, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; maidens; four and a half furlongs, straight. Prohibition, 110; Success, 110; Friar Rock, 110; Variety, 107; Sprint, 107; Miss Phibbs, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs, main course. Rosemarine, 99; Hermis, Jr., 107; Lily Orme, 105; Elmahdi, 110; Wood Fair, 98; Apia, 96; Mack E. Eubanks, 107.

*Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 6; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 2.
Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Washington at Cleveland, (Postponed; cold weather.)
Boston at Chicago, (Postponed; wet grounds.)
Philadelphia at Detroit, (Postponed; rain.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Chicago, (Postponed; wet grounds.)
Baltimore at Pittsburgh, (Postponed; rain.)
Buffalo, 11; St. Louis, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 5; Rochester, 3.
Buffalo, 4; Jersey City, 1.
Toronto, 16; Providence, 5.
Richmond, 7; Montreal, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	17	11	.607
Chicago	17	13	.586
Boston	14	12	.519
Pittsburgh	15	15	.500
Brooklyn	14	15	.483
St. Louis	15	17	.469
Cincinnati	13	16	.439
New York	11	16	.407

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	17	9	.654
Detroit	19	11	.633
Chicago	19	12	.613
Boston	13	10	.565
Washington	12	14	.462
Cleveland	12	16	.429
St. Louis	10	20	.333
Philadelphia	9	19	.321

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	19	12	.613
Newark	18	12	.600
Chicago	17	12	.567
Brooklyn	15	13	.536
Kansas City	15	13	.536
St. Louis	12	15	.444
Baltimore	12	18	.400
Buffalo	9	21	.300

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Richmond	12	8	.667
Providence	11	7	.611
Montreal	10	8	.556
Buffalo	7	6	.538
Rochester	8	9	.471
Newark	6	7	.462
Jersey City	7	9	.438
Toronto	4	13	.235

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Chicago.
Newark at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Rochester.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Providence at Toronto.
Richmond at Montreal.

PIRATES POLISH OFF THE GIANTS

Weak Pitching by Perritt and Schupp Makes Pittsburgh Victory Easy.

You know you can take last year's sere and yellow straw hat out to the cleaner's around the corner and have it polished like a new hat. Well, that's what Manager Fred Clarke did with the Pittsburgh Pirates. He sent the team out to the cleaner's, and you'd never recognize the 1915 model.

Up at the Polo Grounds yesterday the Pirates laid the Giants gently back in last place. The gloomy tidings are 6 to 2. When New York was divorced from the south pole of the league, it was believed that the decree would stick, but along came the Pittsburghs, who everybody thought were in the same class as a 1910 automobile, rusty and out of date, and gave the laugh to old Father Time.

Yes, Hans Wagner is still with the Pirates. He is not as good as he was the year they erected the Statue of Liberty in the harbor, though. Honus seems to be growing old, for yesterday he made an error and he didn't make any hits. And the nerve of the man—he tried to steal second base in the seventh inning. At that rate, don't be surprised if you hear of Larry McLean trying to score from first on a single like Ty Cobb does.

This rejuvenated team of relics from Scottville have won ten out of their last thirteen games, and they looked yesterday as if Clarke had discovered Ponce de Leon's spring of eternal youth in Florida.

Assisting the Pirates in shoving the Giants bac kinto last place, much credit is due Poi Perritt. He was knocked out of the box in the second inning. That's the fourth time this season that Poi has been subtracted from the mound. To his credit it must be said, however, that he usually lasts more than two innings. Ferdie Schupp succeeded the fading Perritt and for the fifth inning he looked as if he was doing his best to join Perritt in a pest mortem at the clubhouse. Bill Ritter pitched the last two innings, and the Pirates got a run off him just to show that they treated everybody alike and played favorites.

It was so cold on Coogan's lot yesterday that the folks dressed in Spring clothes thought that they were garbed in cheesecloth. The venders of cold drinks and ice cream cones didn't make enough to keep them in cigarette papers. You add to the Giants' discomfort. Chief Meyers split a finger in the fifth inning and joined McGraw's hospital squad, which is already large.

The Pirates lost no time in starting on the right road. With one down, Johnston singled, and went to third on Baird's safe rap. Then the two worked a double steal and Johnston scored. Viox walked in the second inning, and Gerber got an infield single. He stole second. Gibson sided to Robertson, and Babe Adams came through with a single which scored Viox and Gerber. Perritt then hit Carey with a pitched ball, and he was withdrawn from the game, Schupp assuming the responsibility. Schupp got through that inning with no further outbreaks.

In the fifth inning, after Johnston had struck out, Baird walked, and went to third on Hinchman's double. Wagner's sacrifice fly scored Baird. Viox smashed a single through short, and Hinchman counted.

In that same round the Giants got one. With two out, Schupp doubled to right, and scored when Wagner's wild throw first base after absorbing Burns's grounder. There was no suppressing Pittsburgh, for in the first half of the eighth Ritter hit Carey, who stole second, and traveled on to third when Smith threw wild to second.

Then Carey stole home. Yes, it's true. Many men have attempted to steal home in the past, but most of them trip over a chair in the dark and are caught by their wives. Nobody caught Carey.

Larry Doyle doubled in the eighth, limping to second when he could have gone to third if he was carrying an injured ankle. He went to third on Lobert's out, and scored as Fletcher was being put out at first. In the ninth Fred Merkle made his first appearance in the game since his arm was dislocated. Cravath in as a pinch hitter, but grounded out at first. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	2	1	0	3	0
Johns'n, lb	5	1	2	13	0
Baird, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Hinch., rf	4	1	2	2	0
W'gner, ss	3	0	0	3	0
Viox, 2b	4	1	1	1	6
Gerber, 3b	3	1	2	3	2
Gibson, c	3	0	0	4	0
Adams, p	4	0	1	0	4
Total	32	6	9	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Doyle, 2b	4	1	1	1	3
Lobert, 3b	3	0	0	0	2
Fletcher, ss	4	0	0	2	3
Rob'son, rf	4	0	1	3	0
B'nard, lb	4	0	1	10	0
Meyers, c	1	0	0	3	0
Smith, c	2	0	0	3	1
Schupp, p	2	1	1	0	1
*Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Perritt, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Merkle	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	4	27	11

*Batted for Schupp in seventh inning.
†Batted for Ritter in ninth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Smith, Perritt.

Pittsburgh	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Hinchman, Schupp, Doyle. Stolen bases—Baird, Johnston, Gerber, Carey, (2.) Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 5; New York, 1. Sacrifice fly—Wagner. Double plays—Fletcher and Brainard, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1; off Schupp, 6; off Ritter, 1; off Adams, 2. Hits—Off Perritt, 4 in one and one-third innings; off Schupp, 4 in five and two-thirds innings; off Ritter, 4 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Perritt, (Carey;) by Ritter, (Carey.) Struck out—By Perritt, 1; by Schupp, 2; by Ritter, 1; by Adams, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Easton. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

Cubs Get Nearer the Top.

BOSTON, May 20.—Chicago improved its hold on second place by defeating the Braves by a score of 4 to 2. Hughes struck out eleven Chicago batsmen, but his fine twirling was undone when the Cubs scored three runs in the seventh inning on Zimmerman's double, a pass, a single by Williams, and Magee's muff of Kniesely's long fly. Phelan fielded spectacularly and Maranville accomplished a "vest pocket" catch in left field. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P'lan, 3b	4	0	0	2	2
Fisher, s	4	0	2	0	4
Sch'te, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Z'man, 2b	4	1	3	4	2
Saier, 1b	3	1	1	12	0
W'ton, c	4	2	3	6	0
B'han, c	3	0	0	2	1
Archer, c	1	0	0	2	0
K'sely, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Pierce, p	2	0	0	0	0
*McLarry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	8	27	15

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P'att'k, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Egan, 2b	4	0	1	1	1
Cather, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Magee, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Schm't, lb	3	1	1	7	0
Smith, ss	3	1	2	1	2
M'ville, ss	4	0	1	3	2
Gowdy, c	3	0	1	12	2
Hughes, p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	30	2	5	27	10

*Batted for Bresnahan in seventh inning.
Errors—Fisher, Schulte, Cather, Magee.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Egan, Fisher, Zimmerman, (2.) Smith. Three-base hit—Williams. Stolen base—McLarry. Sacrifice hit—Smith. Double plays—Phelan, Zimmerman, and Saier; Gowdy and Maranville. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Pierce, 4. Struck out—By Hughes, 11; by Pierce, 1. Wild pitch—Hughes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

Reds Bowl Over Alexander.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Cincinnati hit the delivery of Alexander hard today and Philadelphia was defeated 6 to 2. Both of the home team's tallies were made on home-run drives by Becker and Cravath in the fourth inning. With the exception of this inning Dale was very effective. Stock had his ankle injured sliding into the first base bag and Byrne took his place. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf	5	2	2	2	0
Herzog, ss	5	2	2	1	3
W. K'ler, rf	5	0	2	3	0
Groh, 3b	4	1	1	2	0
Griffith, rf	4	0	2	0	0
Von K., lb	3	0	0	9	0
M'rtz, 1b	3	1	0	12	0
Dooin, c	4	0	1	7	1
Dale, p	3	0	0	2	2
Total	38	6	11	27	10

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
Byrne, 3b	3	0	1	3	2
Becker, lf	3	1	1	1	0
O'vath, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Paskt, lf	3	0	0	1	1
Niehoff, 2b	3	0	0	1	2
Weiser, cf	3	0	0	1	0
K'fer, c	3	0	0	6	2
Alex'r, p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	28	2	4	27	21

Errors—Becker, Paskert.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Leach, Herzog, Becker, Cravath. Stolen bases—Doolin, Groh. Von Kolnitz. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, W. Killifer, Bancroft, Niehoff. Sacrifice fly—Dale. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 4. First base on error—Cincinnati. First base on balls—Off Dale, 3; off Alexander, 1. Struck out—By Dale, 3; by Alexander, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

FRENCH TAKE UP BASEBALL.

Canadian Soldiers Teach Them Game —To Get Balls and Bats.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Famous ball players of the American League will be asked to autograph some of the baseballs which President Johnson will forward among other paraphernalia to the Canadian soldiers in France who want to while away the intermissions between battles in playing the American national game.

President Johnson said today the material he would provide will include, in the first consignment, five gross of balls, fifty bats, six masks, and six catchers' protectors, while six sets of new uniforms will go later.

Mr. Johnson this afternoon sent the following telegram to Mayor T. L. Church of Toronto:

"An appeal has been made to me to provide a big assortment of baseball paraphernalia, consisting of balls, bats, chest protectors, and gloves, for use of the Canadian soldiers in France. I am prepared to arrange for this donation. The American League club owners and players will cheerfully make the contribution. Kindly instruct me to whom I shall send this shipment if it is wanted."

Reports reaching Chicago from France indicate that baseball, introduced among the French and British soldiers by Canadian troops who learned the game at home, is taking a firm foothold back of the trenches. The French are described as enthusiastic rooters.

Nearly a Walkover for Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Buffalo slugged Groom and Herbert for seventeen hits, which netted them eleven runs, while Ford and Bedient gave St. Louis six scattered hits, which produced only one run, here today. Score:

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Agler, rf	5	0	0	3	0
Dalton, cf	5	2	3	2	0
Loud'n, 3b	4	3	3	2	2
McD'ld, rf	5	1	4	0	1
Chase, lb	5	0	0	11	0
Dow'y, 2b	4	0	2	2	8
Smith, ss	5	0	2	4	0
Blair, c	3	2	2	3	1
Ford, p	3	1	2	0	1
Bedient, p	2	1	0	0	1
Allen, c	1	0	1	1	0
Totals	42	11	17	27	15

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf	3	0	0	3	0
Vaugh., 2b	4

WEBB LEADS BIG FIELD IN GOLF AT GARDEN CITY—LAWN TENNIS—WRESTLING—OTHER SPORTS

ONE STROKE LANDS GOLF BALL IN HOLE

P. S. MacLaughlin's Drive from Tee Goes 122 Yards Into Cup at Garden City.

Roy D. Webb of Englewood won the medal in the qualifying round of the annual invitation tournament of the Garden City Golf Club yesterday, with a score of 77. This young man won the chief cup in the same tournament in 1912, defeating George H. Barnes in the final.

Webb's score was one stroke better than the totals of both Walter J. Travis of the home club, who won the tournament a year ago, and Philip V. G. Carter, the metropolitan junior title holder. Webb might have had a much better score, for he went out in 37, one under par, but he seemed unable to keep the pace coming in and required 40 strokes.

On the other hand, Carter, after an indifferent trip going out, during which he required 42, braced materially and one of the things he did was to get a 3 on the 340-yard fourteenth. He came back in 36. Travis went out in 39 and back in the same figures.

The field was one of the largest seen in the metropolitan district in many a day, 136 players actually starting. No tournament held on this course was ever so large, and dozens of well-known golfers competed. The scores tended toward the high side, for the putting greens were unusually keen and many an extra stroke was taken on them.

The most spectacular incident of the day was the negotiation of the 122-yard second hole in one stroke by Frestley S. MacLaughlin of Scarsdale. Never before in a tournament at Garden City has this feat been achieved. "Mac" used a midiron off the tee and the ball struck in perfect line about six feet short of the cup. Then it rolled in gently.

First and second rounds of match play will be in order today, which will clear the calender for the semi-final and final contests, all at eighteen holes, on Saturday. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Roy D. Webb, Englewood, 77; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, 78; Philip V. G. Carter, Bridgehamton, 79; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 79; Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton, 81; Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, 82; Lee W. Maxwell, Scarsdale, 82; Ralph C. Carroll, Knollwood, 83; C. R. Leake, Garden City, 83; Max H. Behr, Baltusrol, 83; Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, 84; Dwight Partridge, Bedford, 84; Robert C. Watson, Westbrook, 84; Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, 84; Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, 84; Dr. C. H. Gardner, Arawam, 84.

Second Sixteen.—James R. Hyde, South Shore, 84; G. H. Whigham, Cedarhurst, 84; W. W. Hoffman, National, 84; E. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 85; Charles H. Brown, St. Andrews, 85; T. M. Robertson, Garden City, 85; Frederick M. Kerr, Maidstone, 85; W. R. Rhett, Garden City, 85; A. H. Johnson, Sleepy Hollow, 86; F. A. Solwedel, Canoe Brook, 86; Edward P. Rogers, Garden City, 86; John W. McMenamy, Fox Hills, 86; W. K. Simson, Westbrook, 87; C. E. Gardiner, Jr., Garden City, 87; Morton L. Feary, Oakland, 88; F. C. Jennings, Garden City, 88; J. T. McMahon, Garden City, 88.

Third Sixteen.—R. A. Baife, South Shore, 89; T. W. Potter, Westchester, 89; W. D. Johnson, Garden City, 89; G. B. Adams, National, 89; W. E. Truesdale, Fox Hills, 89; E. B. Schley, Garden City, 90; R. H. Robertson, Garden City, 90; George T. Brokaw, Garden City, 90; Frederick Snare, Havana, 90; W. P. Thompson, Garden City, 90; J. F. Byers, National, 90; Frank Barton, St. Augustine, 90; Edward H. Fitler, Merion, 90; C. L. Tiffany, Piping Rock, 91; D. M. Parker, Garden City, 91; Robert M. Tarleton, Great Neck, 91.

Fourth Sixteen.—C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, 91; W. F. Ladd, Cedarhurst, 91; C. M. Hall, Garden City, 91; Robert Hunter, Wee Burn, 91; C. Gilbert Waldo, Brooklawn, 91; James A. Stillman, National, 91; J. D. Blair, Garden City, 92; R. W. Hubbell, Garden City, 92; J. A. Thomson, Garden City, 92; F. S. Maclaughlin, Scarsdale, 92; S. Clifton, Mabon, Ardsley, 92; William Watson, Baltusrol, 92; James D. Foot, Apawamis, 92; James A. Tyng, Baltusrol, 92; E. A. Wylie, Garden City, 92; Austin P. Palmer, Fox Hills, 93.

Fifth Sixteen.—Samuel Allison, Midland, 93; C. E. F. McCann, Nassau, 93; J. J. Manning, Garden City, 93; E. G. B. Riley, Fox Hills, 93; Clifford L. Turner, New York Golf, 93; F. C. Havemeyer, Newport, 93; Grant Campbell, Great Neck, 94; Dr. M. Carpenter, Oakland, 94; Dr. A. S. Morrow, Baltusrol, 94; Lawrence Waterbury, Meadowbrook, 94; E. M. Cowperthwaite, Midland, 95; J. Bertram, St. Andrew's, 95; Chester R. Gillett, Wykagyl, 95; J. Couper Lord, Garden City, 96; V. C. Longley, Lakewood, 96; L. Gourlay, Bedford, 96.

FOUR-BALL HANDICAP.

	Gross.	Hp.	Net.
Walter Travis and G. W. White.	70	2	68
Lee W. Maxwell and A. H. Johnson	77	5	72
Percy R. Pyne, 2d, and J. A. Stillman	79	5	74
C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., and Max R. Marston	77	3	74
George L. Brokaw and C. L. Tappin	80	5	75
C. G. Comstock and J. B. Foot.	81	5	76
J. M. Ward and J. T. McMahon.	81	5	76
C. P. Turner and George L. Hubbell	82	0	76
W. D. Johnson and Frank Barton	83	5	78
W. P. Thompson and T. M. Robertson	85	5	80
Aymar Embury and R. W. Hubbell	85	5	80
Samuel Allison and E. C. Moore.	87	6	81
Samuel Allison and E. C. Moore.	77	6	81
Lawrence Waterbury and J. F. Byers	86	5	81
R. M. Tarleton and C. L. Clesborn	88	5	83

WOMEN ON THE LINKS.

Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield Wins Chief Honors at Apawamis.

More than forty women golfers affiliated with the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association took part in a one-day tournament yesterday over the links of the Apawamis Club at Rye. Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield won the gross prise with a score of 99, the only one less than a hundred.

There was a tie for the best net score between Mrs. C. D. Smithers of Nassau and Mrs. J. L. Poole of the home club, with cards of 104—10—94 and 109—15—94, respectively. Mrs. Smithers won on the play-off.

Later a putting competition was run off on the practice green for a prize offered by Mrs. C. H. Dickinson of the home club, and the winner was Mrs. W. A. Holman of Hackensack. She took only 37 putts for eighteen holes. Following the custom of this club the tournament was managed by the professional, W. A. Potts. The scores in the handicap:

Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Apawamis, 104, 10—94; Mrs. J. L. Poole, Apawamis, 109, 15—94; Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, 104, 8—96; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, 101, 6—95; Mrs. A. G. Cahn, Century, 100, 3—97; Mrs. Myra D. Paterson, Knollwood, 101, 5—96; Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, 101, 4—97; Mrs. R. H. Smalley, Yountakah, 104, 6—98; Miss J. F. Bredt, Essex County, 113, 15—98; Mrs. A. J. Morgan, Apawamis, 103, 5—98; Mrs. W. S. Bird, Dunwoodie, 105, 7—98; Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoodie, 101, 3—98; Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield, 99, 1—98; Miss Carolyn Putnam, Shinnecock Hills, 107, 8—99; Miss C. Robeson, Knollwood, 112, 12—100; Mrs. W. G. Rynard, Englewood, 118, 16—100; Mrs. C. W. Park, Apawamis, 110, 9—101; Mrs. H. D. Montgomery, Apawamis, 113, 12—101; Miss M. L. Randall, Fox Hills, 113, 11—102; Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood, 119, 17—102; Mrs. W. H. Powers, Apawamis, 112, 9—103; Mrs. W. J. Tingue, Apawamis, 115, 15—104; Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn, 105, 1—104; Miss E. M. Inslee, Upper Montclair, 115, 9—106; Mrs. B. T. Fairchild, Knollwood, 123, 15—108; Miss G. Lintott, Forest Hill, 123, 18—108; Mrs. J. A. Mager, Wykagyl, 121, 9—112; Mrs. E. Goodman, Woodmere, 132, 15—117; Mrs. S. L. Fuller, Apawamis, 133, 10—123; Mrs. C. R. Juns, Englewood, 146, 22—124.

Produce Exchange Golfers Out.

A day at golf for the members of the New York Produce Exchange was in order yesterday at the Knollwood Country Club. Coincident with an eighteen-hole medal-play handicap was a kickers' competition. William M. McCord, with a card of 79, 4—75, took the net prize in the former competition, while there was a triple tie in the latter between Lorenzo Daniels, F. B. Mackay, and C. W. Ten Broeck. The last named won the play-off.

Later in the day four-ball foursomes were in order, the winners being H. T. Kidd and E. F. Finey, with 156 net. Kidd had 83, 7—81, and Finey 91, 16—75. The following scores were returned:

Handicap.—William M. McCord, 79, 4—75; F. B. Cooper, 94, 18—76; J. E. Todd, 82, 6—76; M. B. Snevily, 86, 9—77; R. A. Sewell, 102, 25—77.

Four-ball Handicap.—H. T. Kidd and E. F. Finey, 156; T. R. Von Boskerck and W. Bevan, 162; W. M. McCord and F. B. Mackay, 165.

"Pros" to Play at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 20.—"Marty" O'Loughlin, the professional at the Plainfield Country Club, and "Jack" Hobens of Englewood will play Louis Tellier of the Canoe Brook Club at the Plainfield Country Club on May 29 for a purse. The match will be at thirty-six holes.

Harvard Rows on Cayuga Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 20.—An atmosphere of confidence prevailed at the camp of the Harvard crew on Cayuga Lake this afternoon. Arriving in Ithaca shortly after noon, Coach Jim Wray and his twenty-five sturdy athletes went directly to their hotel and emerged therefrom soon after to enter their shells and row on the west side of the lake, while Courtney sent his squads through a light workout near the opposite bank. On account of the defeat of Cornell by Yale last Saturday, when the two crews rowed on Carnegie Lake at Princeton, Wray, with his so-called "average" Cambridge outfit and his exceedingly weighty freshmen, is doing anything but worrying. Courtney has decided to make no changes in his crew of last Saturday, feeling safe in the belief that his eight have made a marked improvement during the last seven days.

Harvard Crews on Schuylkill.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 20.—Harvard College will have representatives in three events at the Schuylkill Regatta at Philadelphia on Saturday, the rowing management announced tonight. The second 'Varsity eight, which left tonight; the sophomore class crew, winner of the class crew championship of Harvard and Yale, and N. F. Darling of Worcester, an individual sculler, will be the Crimson entries. On the same day the Harvard 'Varsity eight will meet Cornell at Ithaca, N. Y.

Eastern Crews for Panama Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—The University of Pennsylvania and Syracuse University will send crews here to compete in the intercollegiate regatta to be held in July under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, according to word received today. Harvard also has agreed to send a crew in the event of a victory over Yale.

Boxing at Rink Tonight.

The three ten-round bouts at the St. Nicholas Rink this evening will bring to the front another middleweight contender in the person of Mike McTeague. McTeague says that he is the middleweight champion of Ireland and he has a habit of stopping his opponents before the end of the ten rounds. In tackling a boxer like Happy Howard, who is clever and shifty, McTeague would seem to have his work cut out for him.

MISS CASSEL WINS LONG TENNIS MATCH

Contest with Mrs. Barger-Wallach at Pelham Country Club Lasts Four Hours.

After a spectacular match, which required four hours to decide, Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. Barger-Wallach, runner-up in the recent metropolitan championship, yesterday at the Pelham Country Club invitation tennis tournament, two sets to one at 5—7, 13—11, 6—3. The contest was full of interest from start to finish, and it was only by a plucky rally that Miss Cassel succeeded in carrying off the honors after losing the first set. Miss Wagner defaulted to Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, and the latter in turn lost to Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national indoor and metropolitan title holder, in straight sets, Miss Bjurstedt, by her victory, reached the final round, and will play the winner of the Miss Cassel-Mrs. McLean matches.

The doubles tournament was brought up to the semi-final round with four surviving teams. Two hard-fought matches wer played in the second round, each of which went the limit of three sets. Mrs. W. H. Chapman and Mrs. McLean triumphed over Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. S. F. Weaver, 3—6, 9—7, 6—4, and Mrs. T. Cassebeer and Miss Marian Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. William H. Fouch and Miss Edith Handy, 7—5, 4—6, 9—7. The fourth survivors are Mrs. A. G. Miles and Miss Edna Wildey.

Seven matches were played in the mixed doubles, all of which were decided in straight sets. Miss Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf played a strong game against Mrs. Cassebeer and C. Black. The best match in the mixed doubles was between Mrs. W. H. Chapman and C. F. Watson and Miss Bessie Moore and Witherbee Black, in which the first set went twenty-eight games, the former winning 15—13. The gruelling attack of the winners wore down their opponents and the latter tired in the second set, securing but one game. The summary:

Pelham Country Club, Women's Singles, Invitation, Third Round.—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. Barger-Wallach, 5—7, 13—11, 6—3; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Miss Marie Wagner by default.

Semi-Final Round.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Florence Sheldon, 6—0, 6—4.

Women's Doubles, Second Round.—Mrs. W. H. Chapman and Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver, 3—6, 9—7, 6—4; Mrs. A. Graham Miles and Miss Edna Wildey defeated Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Mrs. B. F. Briggs, 6—3, 6—3; Miss T. Cassebeer and Miss Marian Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Edith Handy, 7—5, 4—6, 9—7.

Mixed Doubles, First Round.—Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Mrs. T. Cassebeer and C. Black, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. W. H. Chapman and C. Frederick Watson defeated Miss Bessie Moore and Witherbee Black, 15—13, 6—1; Mrs. Marshall McLean and H. Homans defeated Miss Edith Handy and F. Hoag, 6—1, 7—5; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and A. Schievel defeated Miss Jane Rowson and E. C. Moore, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Clare Cassel and Frederick C. Baggs defeated Miss Eleanor Coward and F. Richardson, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Edna Wildey and R. J. Leonard defeated Mrs. A. G. Miles and B. F. Briggs, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. B. F. Briggs and R. E. Rogers defeated Miss Florence Sheldon and D. C. Noyes, 6—3, 6—2.

Fordham Loses at Tennis.

The tennis team of St. Peter's College sprang a surprise on the racquet wielders of Fordham University at the Fordham courts yesterday by defeating the Maroon by a score of 4 to 1. The visitors captured the doubles and two of the three singles. The summary:

Singles.—Schultz, St. Peter's, defeated Broizen, Fordham, 6—1, 6—3. Hewittan, St. Peter's, defeated Dodin, Fordham, 6—1, 6—2. Moore, Fordham, defeated Meeken, St. Peter's, 7—5, 6—3.

Doubles.—Schultz and Hewittan, St. Peter's, defeated Broizen and Dodin, Fordham, 6—4, 6—2.

Invitation Doubles at Tuxedo.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., May 20.—The annual invitation lawn tennis tournament in doubles held under the management of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club will open here tomorrow afternoon. Among the pairs entered include William J. Clothier and William A. Lamed of Philadelphia, Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer of Tuxedo, Nathaniel W. Niles and Arthur S. Dabney of Boston, T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice of New York, and F. C. Inman and partner of New York.

SEMI-FINALS AT HARLEM.

Doubles and Singles Reach Semi-Finals in Tennis Tournament.

Four players succeeded in reaching the semi-final round of the men's singles open tennis tournament of the Harlem Lawn Tennis Club yesterday on the club courts at 138th Street and Edgecombe Avenue. The survivors are Charles Chambers, H. H. Manchester, Vanderbilt Ward, and Benjamin M. Phillips. The two first named will play in the upper half and the second pair in the lower. That Ward qualified as a semi-finalist was somewhat of a surprise after the first set, which he lost to E. Fixman at 6—2. The Marine and Field Club champion then rallied and captured the next two sets and match.

The unfinished match between Charles Chambers and Abraham Bassford, Jr., the Westchester County champion, was decided in favor of Chambers by 4—6, 6—3, 6—4. As in his past matches in this tournament, Chambers settled down to a deep-court steady game. Bassford adopted similar tactics, and in scoring one point sixty-eight returns were made, constituting a record for local tournaments.

Form again told in the doubles, which were advanced to the semi-final round. Vanderbilt Ward and Benjamin M. Phillips played a brilliant game against George S. Groesbeck and Allen Behr, winning in straight sets, both of which however, went to deuce for a decision. The summary:

Men's Singles, Third Round.—E. Fixman defeated G. Steinacher, 6—2, 6—1.

Fourth Round.—Charles Chambers defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; H. H. Manchester defeated A. J. Ostendorf by default; Vanderbilt Ward defeated E. Fixman, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Men's Doubles, First Round.—Paul Treanor and G. King defeated G. T. Van Pelt and Mr. Graef by default; J. Fox and partner defeated Walter Hazard and partner by default; E. L. Blumenshain and E. Behr defeated Rettig and Oshman, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2; Charles Chambers and Benjamin Dwight defeated E. W. Peasles and partner by default; A. A. Waite and A. M. Lovibond defeated Charles Buchner and partner by default; H. H. Harris and L. Schlisinger defeated S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Baggs by default.

Second Round.—George S. Groesbeck and Allen Behr defeated Paul Meade and G. P. Parkes, 6—2, 6—3; Paul Treanor and G. King defeated J. Fox and partner by default.

Third Round.—Vanderbilt Ward and Benjamin M. Phillips defeated George S. Groesbeck and Allen Behr, 7—5, 7—5; Dr. A. A. Waite and Arthur M. Lovibond defeated H. H. Harris and L. Schlisinger, 6—3, 6—4.

SCHOOL CHAMPION LOSES.

Mathey Defeats Throckmorton in Sleepy Hollow Tennis Match.

Harold Throckmorton, the junior metropolitan champion, was eliminated from the men's singles invitation tennis tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club yesterday at Scarborough-on-Hudson by Dean Mathey after three hard-fought sets at 4—6, 6—4, 6—1. The schoolboy's game was excellent, while his severe service and deadly accuracy bothered Mathey considerably. Mathey's court experience told in the end.

The match between Gustave F. Touchard and Hugh Tallant was one of the best of the tournament. The national indoor champion was far from being at his best, while the veteran was at the top of his form. Tallant forced each set to deuce before Touchard won at 10—8, 7—5. Cedric Major and Fred Inman also put up a stiff argument in this round, the latter winning at 2—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Hackett and Alexander scored an easy victory over Throckmorton and Dunham, the Princeton interscholastic champions. The winners put up a clever combination game and held their opponents safe throughout the contest. The Seventh Regiment team, Walter M. Hall and King Smith, gave Theodore R. Pell and F. C. Inman plenty of trouble, and won at 11—9, 7—5. The summary:

Sleepy Hollow Invitation Men's Singles.—Robert Le Roy defeated G. M. Bodman, 6—1, 6—3; Frederick D. Alexander defeated W. S. Andrews, 6—1, 6—1; Frederick C. Inman defeated Cedric Major, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4; Watson M. Washburn defeated Alrick H. Man, 6—1, 6—1; Theodore R. Pell defeated Walter Merrill Hall, 6—1, 6—1; Gustave F. Touchard defeated Hugh Tallant, 10—8, 7—5; Dean Mathey defeated Harold Throckmorton, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Invitation Men's Doubles.—Second Round.—Robert Le Roy and Dean Mathey defeated Cedric Major and Alrick H. Man, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3; Walter Merrill Hall and King Smith defeated Theodore R. Pell and Frederick C. Inman, 11—9, 7—5; Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander defeated Harold Throckmorton and Lindley Dunham, 6—3, 6—2; Gustave F. Touchard and Watson M. Washburn defeated Lyle E. Mahan and G. M. Bodman by default.

SHORT BOUTS ON WRESTLERS' MAT

Waldek Zbyszko Scores Popular Victory in International Matches.

Plenty of good sport mingled with a share of comedy served to repay another good-sized crowd of spectators for their visit to the international wrestling tournament for the Graeco-Roman championship of the world at the Manhattan Opera House last night. None of the six bouts contested went the time limit of twenty minutes, and all were interesting. In two of the bouts much ill feeling was shown by the contestants, but in each instance the wrestler using foul tactics lost the decision.

Waldek Zybszko, billed as the undefeated Polish champion, scored the most popular victory of the evening when he defeated Giovanni Perelli of Italy in 2 minutes and 45 seconds with a reverse body lock. The Italian was none too gentle with his opponent, and for two minutes held him in check. But the young Polish giant proved too strong, and after solving his opponent's awkward style had no difficulty putting both his shoulders on the mat Zbyszko, a brother of Stanislaus Zbyszko, who defeated most of his opponents while wrestling here a few years ago, is one of the favorites for the championship. He is clever to a degree, but his main asset is his great strength. He is lighter than many of the other candidates for the titular honors and the big purse.

Leo Pardello, who asserts his right to the championship of Italy, though he has been here for years, disposed of Englebert Standeiski of Moravia in the opening contest. The bout was the longest of any of the evening, lasting 13 minutes. The Italian triumphed with a three-quarter nelson hold. Both men used foul tactics repeatedly, and had to be cautioned several times by Referee George Bothner.

Karl Pospisil, the Bohemian titleholder, secured a side chancery on Albert Mueller of Saxonia five minutes after the opening of their tilt, and two seconds later the Saxonian was pinned to the mat. Pospisil wrestled to a draw on the opening night and displayed a splendid knowledge of the Graeco-Roman style of wrestling. He was much too clever for Mueller.

The giant Finlander, Sulo Hevonpaa, won from Stefan Lagler of Austria in 5 minutes 16 seconds, throwing his opponent with a chancery over the shoulder. The Finn had a hard row to hoe until he secured the winning hold. His opponent, though much lighter, made matters decidedly interesting for Hevonpaa, who gained the nom de plume of "the Roaring Lion" because of his roaring method of breathing.

Georg Lurich, champion of Russia, a sturdy appearing wrestler and considered a probable winner, played with Henrico Silva of Portugal for a couple of minutes, and then threw him in 3 minutes 12 seconds with a body hold. Silva was like a kitten in Lurich's hands, but the latter took his time before actually demonstrating his knowledge of the sport. He did not have to display much skill to win from the Portuguese.

Wilhelm Berner, the German champion, and Herman Gizig of Switzerland were not billed as comedians, but they furnished more mirth than all of the regular comedians who preceded them on the vaudeville program. Berner eventually triumphed over the Swiss entrant, but it took him 11 minutes 42 seconds to accomplish the task. Referee Bothner called for boxing gloves for the rivals at one stage, so anxious were they to exchange blows.

Cutler Wins Titles for Williams.

BOSTON, May 20.—The New England Intercollegiate tennis championship, both in singles and doubles, was won for Williams College today in the final rounds on the Longwood Courts.

C. F. Cutler, the Williams player, who has been the sensation of the competition, captured the singles event, disposing of S. A. Edsall of Trinity in straight sets. Earlier in the day Cutler and R. S. Maynard defeated D. E. Woodbridge and J. S. Stewart of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the deciding round of doubles. By todays victories, Williams adds two points to the half point scored for the trophy some years ago. Eight points are necessary for permanent possession. The summary:

Championship Doubles, Final Round.—C. F. Cutler and R. S. Maynard, Williams, defeated D. E. Woodbridge and J. E. Stewart, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

Singles Championship, Final Round.—C. F. Cutler, Williams, defeated S. A. Edsall, Trinity, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

POLICE IN SHAM BATTLE.

1,000 Men to Participate in Carnival at Gravesend.

Police Commissioner Woods decided yesterday to adopt the suggestion that all men in his department who were once in the army and navy perform a drill and take part in a sham battle at the Police Department carnival to be held on June 26 at Brighton Beach race track.

There are 1,000 ex-soldiers and ex-sailors in the Police Department, including veterans of the Spanish-American war. The Commissioner is trying to borrow 1,000 rifles to be used at the carnival.

The carnival of the Police Department, held for the purpose of raising money for the aid of widows and children of police officers who gave their lives in the line of duty and those whose names are on the honor roll of the department, has been set for the week of June 20 to July 5 at the track of the Brooklyn Jockey Club at Gravesend. Last year the carnival netted $86,000.

Members of the Executive Committee to superintend the athletic games and other events are Chief Inspector Max C. Schmittberger, Borough Inspector James Dillon of Brooklyn, Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane, Captain John B. Sexton, Acting Captain Thomas J. Tunney, and Detective Sergeant Martin Sheridan.

Notices to contestants have already been sent out. One feature of the carnival will be the aeroplane exhibition of Patrolman Murphy, known as "Mile-a-Minute" Murphy.

Governor Whitman assured Commissioner Woods that he would be present at the games if his work permitted it.

Hal Coleman's Cue Victory.

Hal Coleman defeated Jacob Klinger, 200 to 125, in their match of the Spring billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy last night. Coleman's average was 8, and his high runs were 47, 21, 16. Klinger's average was 5 5-24, and his high runs were 30, 19, and 15. In the afternoon game Ferd. Poggenburg defeated William Gershel, 250 to 177. Poggenburg's average was 8 10-30, and his high runs were 60, 24, and 21, while Gershel's average was 6 3-30, and his high runs were 43, 22, and 21. Poggenburg and Coleman are now tied for the lead with two wins each, and will play to decide the winner tonight.

COLLEGES BREAK ON RUGBY.

California and Leland Stanford Sever Football Relations.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—The end of Rugby football as a college game in the United States was forecast today by the breaking off of athletic relations between the University of California and Leland Stanford, Jr., University, the only major colleges in the country now playing the game.

The rupture was caused by California's insistence on barring freshmen from Varsity contests. To this Stanford would not agree.

The schools began playing Rugby in 1906. Stanford has won five games, California three and one tied.

W. and J. to Play at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Penn., May 20.—Manager R. M. Murphy of the football team of Washington and Jefferson University announced late night that teams had been agreed upon whereby the W. and J. team will play at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco Sept. 18. He said the opposing team would either be Michigan University or the Carlisle Indians.

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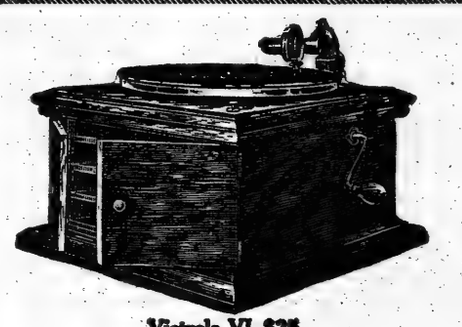
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The New York Times
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THE EUROPEAN WAR

From Alfred L. P. Dennis, Professor of History in the University of Wisconsin:

Montclair, N. J., May 3, 1915.

Current History, New York:

As you know, The New York Times Current History has been welcomed by students and librarians. Evidently, to a collector of documents, the present war and the period from 1770 to 1815 show great contrasts. Today we are ready to pay all sorts of prices for contemporary pamphlets dealing with the American Revolution, the French Revolution, and the Napoleonic period. The work which you are doing to preserve in convenient form the varied expressions of public opinion will be of undoubted value to future historical investigators; in the meantime Current History, which as a whole, represents so many points of view and so many aspects of the war, is of the greatest importance to every serious reader—and who is not serious in these days?

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

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CURRENT HISTORY

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915.

ITALY'S CHOICE.

The people of Italy have put a sword into the hands of their Government, to be used against their former two allies—Germany and Austria-Hungary. The people have done this, in a constitutional monarchy. Yesterday Premier SALANDRA, whose Ministry had triumphed over all opposition because it represented the conglomerate will, arose in the Parliament and said: "Gentlemen, I have the honor to present to you a bill to meet the eventual expenditures of a national war." And amid manifestations of enthusiastic approval, inside and outside the Chamber, the bill was voted by an overwhelming majority. An early declaration of war now is expected to follow as a mere formality. It is a course which the most powerful sentiment in Italy has been long resolved to pursue. A fortnight before, or on May 1, the treaty of alliance with Austria-Hungary, binding since 1882, was denounced," and from that moment Italy resumed "entire liberty of action."

Now, in the summary of a forthcoming "Green Book," which shall be Italy's contribution to the European Apologia, it is made to seem clear that Italy had ceased to be morally bound by that treaty long before she declared it annulled. The Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy was based upon separate treaties between Germany and Austria-Hungary and Austria-Hungary and Italy respectively, and it was provided in its terms, (so far as they are known,) first, that in case of one country being attacked the other two should go to her aid, and, second, that each should keep the others informed of developments affecting the alliance; whereas, on the contrary, Austria-Hungary, last Summer, without notice to Italy, pursued a course with Serbia which, besides being of itself hostile to the interests of Italy, precipitated the European war. Then Austria further violated the terms of the Triple Alliance by military operations in Serbia of a character which entitled Italy to present claims for compensation. These claims Austria brusquely rejected. Then began the negotiations between Italy and Austria-Hungary, in which Italy demanded from Austria-Hungary a restoration of territory anciently Italian, and more like, for the sake of a safer frontier, and a commanding position in the Adriatic. Austria-Hungary said the demands were preposterous, but Germany urged her to consider them. At last Austria-Hungary offered much, more than would have been necessary to yield in Serbia to have maintained the peace of Europe last Summer,) and Germany offered to guarantee the performance of her undertakings, but Italy's demands were irreducible, the Hapsburg reluctance to let go of territory would strain itself no further, and the break came.

The world will say that Italy traded on her neutrality, played her former allies against their enemies, and was actuated throughout by an extremely selfish set of motives. But there is a great deal to be said for a people who reckons nothing but an honest seeking of their own future and a determination to seize an opportunity to repossess themselves of territory and of advantages which they were despoiled of in the past. The racial ego is there. It glorifies its own motives, and that is patriotism.

The effect of Italy's decision upon other neutral countries may be very important. Wavering Greece will find it easier to decide, and it is not improbable that an understanding with Rumania to cast her lot against the Teutonic allies has already been obtained. In what direction the first military move will take place it will be interesting to see. The territory Italy wants lies between her and Austria to the north, and the people could rejoice to see it occupied or fought for, but the Italian Army would be of much more use to the Allies anywhere, for instance, in the operations now taking place against the land fortifications of the Dardanelles.

OUR SUBMARINES.

Happily, our submarines E-2 and K-1 did not suffer the fate of F-4 in Honolulu Harbor. One of them broke her crank shaft and the other developed "engine trouble," which in a boat is equivalent to stomach trouble in a human being, while they were on their way to take part in the big war game, but they were towed to safety. A submarine in tow, however, is not a formidable war machine.

We must admit that these unpleasant manifestations of the bad condition of three of our submarines justify, in a measure, the harsh judgment of our submarine fleet which has been uttered by persons supposed to be actuated by malice, or to be playing politics. The American public, which is not seriously moved by malicious utterances or the tricks of politicians, will not fail to take note of this new evidence of the bad condition of units in a part of our navy upon which we would be compelled to rely largely for defense in case of trouble. It is to be hoped that in the construction of the new submarines, provided for in this year's naval bill, the weaknesses of these three boats will be duly considered.

MR. RIDDER IS ALARMED.

The German-Americans are absolutely convinced that the British Empire is a growing menace to the independence and peaceful development of the United States, and it is their firm belief that the general policy of the Administration is fraught with danger, exposing this country to continually increasing domination on the part of Great Britain.—HERMAN RIDDER in the Staats-Zeitung.

Who can explain the unnatural calm and serenity of all those Americans who are not German-Americans as they confront the awful peril of British domination? As a working hypothesis we suggest the theory that the peril is invisible to Americans. They don't see it. Neither do the German-Americans see it, for it has no existence.

It is in that column of Mr. RIDDER'S paper devoted to the exposition of German views in the English language, in a daily article signed with his name, that this phantom ogre is fabricated, set up, cranked, and endowed with the delusive appearance of life. The inventor and artificer of the machine seems to assume that Great Britain is carrying on the war alone and that when she has conquered Germany she will have the world under her thumb and all the seas under her control. But Great Britain alone is not conquering Germany. Many people believe that alone she could not conquer Germany. Germany is a vast organized fighting machine and Great Britain is a land of peace. England has allies, France, Russia, and now Italy. When the terms of peace are arranged, her allies will have something to say. It is only those who, not having been born in the woods, stand much in fear of owls, that would credit the tale that the victory of the Allies over Germany is going to give Great Britain complete domination over the seas. Italy and France are maritime nations, their assent would be withheld. From the moment peace is concluded the interests of the Allies, now identical, will begin to diverge. That is the history of all alliances for war. England will have no other or different mastery of the seas after the war than she had before it.

British dominion of the seas or anybody's dominion of the seas is mythical. As a ruler of the waves Britannia has been either extraordinarily careless or very indulgent toward Germany in particular. In the past dozen years Germany's commerce has grown faster than England's. Her great port, Hamburg, does a bigger annual trade than London or Liverpool. That could hardly have happened if England's mastery had been so complete as to exclude others. The seas are free, and will continue to be free. With her colonies England has preferential tariff arrangements, of which other nations may complain, although they are of doubtful advantage to the colonies or to the mother country. They are not so serious an obstruction to commerce as the high protective tariff we maintained for more than half a century.

THE MAW.

That the cost of this war in human life is without parallel in the history of warfare one takes for granted. It could not be otherwise, considering that the area of simultaneous operations, the number of units engaged, and the deadliness of weapons are all factors raised to a new power by modern methods of transportation and communication; but when one is suddenly confronted with the figures, they are simply inconceivable. The statistical fact of millions of men having been killed and wounded in a few months cannot be related to anything in one's imagination. It has to stand as a statistical fact, for sheer want of the power to do else with it, and perhaps it is better that it should be so.

The German losses have been reported more courageously than those of Great Britain or France. Russia's losses have been almost unreported, and so have those of Austria. The most illuminating figures are supplied by the German lists, of which 180, from the beginning of the war to Feb. 14, have been examined and analyzed by The London Chronicle. The total German casualties—men and officers killed, wounded, and missing—to the middle of February, by The Chronicle's computation, was 1,170,681. There may reasonably be added for the next three months, to the end of May, 550,000 more, The Chronicle thinks, and the total is then 1,725,681. The ratio of officers to men in these lists is about 2.7 per cent., so that in a total of 1,725,681 officers and men, killed, wounded, and captured, 46,593 would be officers. The proportion of deaths to the total of casualties among officers is about 35 per cent., and among the men about 21 per cent., according to the lists analyzed, so that from the beginning of the war to date the German killed have been, approximately, 16,307 officers and 352,608 men. That is nearly half the officers and almost half the men enumerated at the end of 1913, the last year of peace, in the ordinary German military establishment. That is to say, the great German Army, on a peace basis, consisted of 36,304 officers and 754,681 men, and already 16,307 officers and 352,608 men have been killed.

If the immediately available war strength of Germany was correctly estimated in the war's beginning at between 5,500,000 and 6,000,000 men, then nearly one-third of that force appears to have been killed, wounded, or captured. Thus, Germany would seem to have been moving rapidly toward military extinction. The offsets are that her potential military strength is much greater than the number of men immediately available at the beginning, and, secondly, that the total of casualties is not the number of men actually lost from service. The wounded are mended and sent back to the front; and many thousands of men undoubtedly have been twice wounded and so twice counted in the casualty lists.

As to the losses of the other combatants, statistics are almost unavailable. The British have reported to date 8,227 officers killed, wounded, and missing. If the same ratios be applied to the British that seem to hold for the Germans, the loss of that number of British officers would imply the loss of 305,000 killed, wounded, and captured. The killed would be 64,000.

If it be assumed that the total German casualties require to be doubled to express a rough approximation of the life and sinew consumed so far in this war, then there have been killed nearly three-quarters of a million human beings and wounded nearly two and a quarter millions more. The population of Europe, of course, is greater than it ever was before. Therefore it may be argued that the destruction of life is unparalleled only by actual comparison; that the proportion of the population sacrificed to war may have been equaled or exceeded many times before. That may be so. At least, it cannot be disputed, owing to the absence of comparative statistics. But as against the fact that the life cost must be actually higher than was ever paid in war before, the possibility that its relation to the ability of people to pay may be no greater, or that the ratio of killing may not have risen, cannot mitigate the horror. It cannot even aid the imagination. One does not think of human life in ratios, as if it were a commodity.

COALITION MINISTRIES.

Since the formation in 1852 of the famous coalition Cabinet which went to pieces during the Crimean War, but served its purpose admirably for two years, there has been no such radical change in a British Ministry as that which is now pending. That Ministry was created, as the new one will be, without the formality of a general election, and it included, with the exception of Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI, every man of genuine ability as a leader in both the great parties. PALMERSTON'S War Cabinet which succeeded it, in the excitement caused by ROEBUCK'S charges of army mismanagement, was wholly Tory. The coalition, in later years, of the Liberal Unionists with the Conservatives was not of so great political significance. The so-called Liberal Unionists who left the party of Mr. GLADSTONE and the Duke of DEVONSHIRE because of their opposition to Irish home rule have never since had a separate political existence. The Cabinet of the Marquis of SALISBURY, to which they belonged, survived all the political opposition engendered by the mistakes of the Boer war.

The new Ministry of Mr. ASQUITH, with Mr. ARTHUR BALFOUR and Mr. BONAR LAW among its Conservative members, and party lines for the time being obliterated, will be, however, practically without precedent. The conditions are different from those which existed when Lord ABERDEEN formed his coalition Ministry. A protective tariff was, to be sure, the issue on which Mr. DISRAELI and his retiring associates had come temporarily to grief, but although the new Conservative members of Mr. ASQUITH'S reformed Cabinet are committed to a tariff policy, there are other and more formidable political questions upon which they are opposed to the men who will now be their associates, which must be held in abeyance if the Ministry is to work in harmony. Ulster must not be discussed and Irish home rule must wait while the accident of war keeps the bipartisan Cabinet in power. There is likely to be no trouble of a political sort. Great Britain is facing the most dangerous crisis in its history, and the sincere co-operation of its foremost statesmen is essential to the welfare of the nation. Lord HALDANE, who has filled the high office of Lord Chancellor with great dignity, will serve his country better in this office than in the operations of the navy too quickly.

Public opinion is the force which has compelled this change in the Government. It has become a vital force since King WILLIAM IV. held it to be the Sovereign's right to dismiss his Ministers at will. The traditional head of the Government in Buckingham Palace has very little to say these days about the Government of the nation. Such an overturning of political custom as this might be possible under our own form of party government, but nothing like it has ever occurred in the United States, and we can, at present, barely imagine a situation in which party lines would be so disregarded in the Cabinet. A crisis, for instance, which would impel President WILSON to summon Mr. TAFT and Mr. ROOT to act as his advisers would be more serious than any this nation has yet faced, so strong are partisan traditions. Yet what way out of a great national difficulty could be more natural than to employ the ripe experience of its ablest statesmen in the administration of its affairs?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Uninformed Americans Abroad.

Certain persons whom one may call, according to preference, "a little group of Americans who prefer Germany to the United States as a place of residence," or, as does the Frankfurter Zeitung, "leading members of the American colony in Dresden," have been writing a letter to President WILSON. In it they charge him, among other things, with violating his oath of office by allowing England to interfere with American commerce, and with "breaking the most important of the Ten Commandments" by not stopping the shipment of arms to the Allies and so "fostering mass murder."

These are statements that might excuse the expression here of some impatience—even of some irritation. Instead, however, of scolding the makers of the statements for their insolence, it is better to pity them as the unconscious victims of a policy which, through no fault of theirs, has left them pathetically ignorant of what has happened and been done in this country.

Of course it is exasperating to find them saying that we are prolonging the war by supplying the Allies with munitions. When the Germans say that we can smile at their failure to say what they mean. When Americans make the same transmutation of "victory" into the prettier word "peace," the smile does not come as easily. Indeed, it does not come at all, but in charity we must remember that these particular Americans have long been subjected to peculiar and powerful environmental influences.

It may very well be that they never have considered what would be the consequences here and elsewhere of abrogating for Germany's benefit the long-established laws and customs of international trade, and that they do not realize that the right of a neutral country to sell arms to all belligerents does not involve any duty to do so. These are points which, naturally enough, escape the notice, not only of Germans, but also of "leading members of the American colony in Dresden."

Raising the Veils at Creusot.

There was not much—or, for that matter, any—definite information about the construction of the new French cannon in yesterday's dispatch from our staff correspondent, telling of his visit to the great Creusot ordnance works. It was, however, an article of much importance as well as of great interest, and though the writer of it was not, and, in the circumstances, could not be, allowed to reveal anything which the French military officials were not willing to let the Germans know and glad to convey to the rest of the world, he nevertheless was able to make us much wiser than we were before.

If we did not learn exactly what artillery France is preparing, we do now understand better than before how she is performing this great task, and why it is the English soldiers and not hers that fail to be adequately supplied with shells and high explosives. There are no "labor troubles" in the Creusot works, for the employés there are under military discipline, many thousands of them being soldiers who in civil life are skilled artisans and have been assigned to duty in the great foundries instead of in the trenches. There their services to the country, though safer, are not less than those of the men on the firing line, and with as good right they wear their regimental uniforms while at work.

That the French authorities have permitted journalists at last to visit all parts of a place hitherto so carefully and sternly guarded is a highly significant fact. It indicates both confidence and a desire to create or confirm it. Strangely enough, the Creusot works in their present form were founded and they are still managed by men bearing the Teutonic name of SCHNEIDER. The family, of Alsatian origin, has been settled in France itself for more than a century, and since the two brothers, EUGÈNE and ADOLPHE, brought it into prominence, three generations of SCHNEIDERS have served France in many high capacities, legislative and other. Their patriotism is beyond questioning by the most suspicious, even in the country where spy mania is more prevalent than in almost any other.

The Creusot works have long been notable for the excellent conditions of labor maintained there, and our correspondent showed that even in war times the welfare of the employés is efficiently looked after.

Told the Truth About War.

President HIBBEN of Princeton made at Lake Mohonk a speech in almost startling dissonance with the associations and spirit of the place. Out-and-out preaching of peace at any price has, indeed, rarely if ever been done there, but as rarely if ever has anybody before as plainly asserted as did Dr. HIBBEN that, bad as war is, there are worse things, or as earnestly asserted the rightness and need of military efficiency and preparedness.

He even protested against creating in immature minds the illusion that war is a thing always and wholly horrible, and that all who take part in it are either criminal or stupid!

These were jarring notes to strike at Lake Mohonk, but Dr. HIBBEN'S auditors seem to have heard him without any visible tremors, and none charged him with being the militarist which of course he is not. He will have no critics among those who realize that war is a relative, not an absolute, evil, just as peace is relative, not an absolute, good. And almost everybody does realize that in times like these, and the tendency toward indiscriminate condemnation of war, always narrowly confined, has now almost disappeared.

ART NOTES.

Women's Work in the New York School of Applied Design.

The exhibition of the New York School of Applied Design for Women is now open in the galleries of the school and includes work of the high degree of technical skill. The prizes have been awarded as follows: The first class in historic ornament has two prizes given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr.; the first of these goes to Helen Phelps, the second to Eleanor Coxe. The second class in historic ornament has a first prize given by Robert Griffin, which goes to Helen Best and a second given by Mrs. Meyn, which goes to Margaret Jacobus. Florence Westervelt wins the first prize in elementary design, given by Mrs. Waitt, and the second, given by Mrs. Peixotto, goes to Rostran Betts.

In the elementary department the $50 scholarship given by Mrs. Duniop Hopkins is given to Pauline Lewis and the second prize, given by F. Webber & Co., is given to Sophie Harpe. In conventionalization the first prize, given by Mrs. Speyer, goes to Mrs. Eleanor Barbour, and the second, given by Mrs. McGrath, to Ethel Howell. The first prize for pen-and-ink drawing, given by E. H. Wales, goes to Marguerite Weisbrod, the second, given by Miss Irwin-Martin, to Miss A. Steininger. Ethel Howell wins the first prize for pencil flower drawing, given by E. H. Wales and Miss Sciacca the second, given by Mrs. Henry B. Wilson. Eleanor Coxe wins a special prize for interior research work. Eleanor Woodruffe wins first prize in composition, given by S. Montgomery Roosevelt, first prize in book cover design, given by Mrs. Flannery, second prize in illustration, given by Mr. Roosevelt, and first prize in costume sketch, given by Mrs. Ponsonby Ogle. Grace Lawrence wins the Thomas B. Clarke $50 scholarship in architecture, and the first prize, given by George H. Macnie, in interior decoration.

In the nature water color classes the first prizes, given by Mrs. Sherwood, go to Miss Sciacca and Miss Jones, the second, given by Mrs. Charles R. Flint, to Miss Leonard and Miss Reickle. The $50 scholarship for silk design goes to Miss Du Buisson, and the second prize, given by Cheney Brothers, to Florence Leonard. The $50 scholarship for wall paper design, by Miss Frelinghuysen, goes to Miss Watkins, and the second, given by Mrs. Boardman, to Miss Zimmerman. The second prize in composition, given by Mrs. Migel, goes to Miss D. Ferguson, the first prize in the Quick Sketch class, given by Mrs. Cook, goes to Miss Benson and the second, given by Mrs. Wilson, goes to Mrs. Wootten.

In the antique class the $50 scholarship goes to Miss Martel and the second prize, given by Mrs. Wynkoop, to Miss C. B. Miller.

The second bookcover prize, given by Charles Jeltrup, is won by Miss Patterson and the second architecture prize, given by Charles W. Clinton, goes to Miss Kelly. The $50 scholarship in illustration, given by Mrs. Reeve-Merritt, in memory of Mrs. James A. Roosevelt, goes to Miss Zilner. The second prize in interior decoration is given by Mrs. Frank Sprague and won by Arline Williamson. The second prize in costume sketch, given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., is won by Mrs. Wootten. The first prize in fashion design, given by Mrs. Harde, is won by Miss Krauss; the second, given by Mrs. S. D. Bradford, goes to Miss Levy. A special prize is given by Miss Mosenthal and goes to Miss Reickle for composition. Special prizes given by Henry I. Davison for convincing execution, selection, and historic value go to Miss Romain, Miss Bachman, Miss Schloss, Miss Fischer, and Miss Ellis.

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The French Government commission to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco announces through Jean Guiffrey, the Commissioner of Fine Arts, the appointment of a number of prominent American artists as honorary attachés of the commission. The appointments were made by the French Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, acting on the suggestion of the Executive Committee of the Fraternité des Artistes in Paris, of which M. Leon Bonnat is President, as an official mark of appreciation of France of the work carried on by the American painters, sculptors, architects, and other art workers for the relief of the families of French artists who went to the front.

Mr. Guiffrey, in a letter to William A. Coffin, Chairman of the American Artists' Committee of One Hundred, through whose efforts over $20,000 has been raised for the relief work being carried on by the Fraternité des Artistes, expresses the hope that the honorary attachés will visit the San Francisco Exposition and inspect the French section of the Department of Fine Arts.

The honorary attachés, who have been officially notified of their appointment, are as follows:

Painters, William A. Coffin, J. Carroll Beckwith, and William A. Chase; sculptors, Daniel Chester French and Herbert A. Adams; architects, Lloyd Warren and Thomas Hastings; engravers, William B. Closson and Henry Wolf.

WHEN THE TORCH IS NEAR THE POWDER.

(With Apologies to James Whitcomb Riley.)

When the torch is near the powder, 'n
Woodrow Wilson's on the job,
And you hear the croak and gabble of
some rotter, raisin' hob;
And the clackin' of the "hyphens" that
are settin' on the fence,
And the eagle's hallylooya as he hollers,
"It's immense!"—
Oh, it's then's the times a feller feels
like takin' a long breath,
When his country's like an isle of life
set in a sea of death;
And he leaves the house, bareheaded,
and goes out to thank his God,
That when the torch is near the powder
Woodrow Wilson's on the job.

They's somethin' kind o' harty-like
about the atmosfere
When the heat of anger's over and cool
common sense is here,
Of course, we miss the fireworks, and
the glory we would gain,
With the thunder of our cannon, boomin' clear across the main;
But our honor stands unquestioned
while the landscape stays serene
As we near that blessed morning when,
with hopes a-springin' green
Of a world-wide bond of union holdin'
all the nations fast,
Just accordin' to the lines that God is
workin' out at last,
We shall see the Brotherhood of Man
supplant a howling mob—
When the torch is near the powder
'n long as Wilson's on the job.

CON MacDAUGHLIN.

THE LAWSON VERDICT.

Dr. Rainsford Predicts That the Country Will Not Stand for It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ridgefield, Conn., May 19, 1915.

Terrible things are happening the world over. The sympathies and passions of our people have been strained to the breaking point. Just now the tendency with us all is to look away from home and home concerns and problems. Yet these are surely grave enough to give us pause. A very terrible thing has happened in our midst, and the press is so taken up with other matters that small space has been given to it. John Lawson, head of the United Mine Workers of Colorado, was on May 4 found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment. The charge was (several others were charged with him) "that on Oct. 25, 1913, they did feloniously, willfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and of their malice aforethought, kill and murder one John Nimmo."

The country, Sir, will not stand for that verdict. The story of how it was brought about is a long story. I need not go into it here. But such action by our courts only proves once more what has again and again been proved, what the Frank case in Georgia proves, that our criminal courts are subject at times to influences local, political, financial, social, which may render the action extremely dangerous to the general good.

Industrial conditions in the land are most unsatisfactory. If we are to live successfully and peacefully together, a united and contented people, those in authority must face this fact, that millions of our citizens, honest and industrious citizens, are profoundly dissatisfied with their present condition, and, what is worse, are profoundly dissatisfied with the means employed to alter it.

Multitudes of strangers come to us from over seas. They come with high hope and honest purpose, the great bulk of them. They come, believing that here under our flag they will have what they never have had in their lives before—a fair show. After a time they, many of them, find, or think they find, that they do not get it. Nor is this true of the incoming stranger alone. Abuse the labor union man as some do; deny the reasonableness of his aims, as some ignorant men still do, the fact remains that the laboring people must have organization; that they would be fools and blind if they did not organize, and that at present the labor unions have drawn into the ranks of unionism and organized in its service the larger part of the brains and character of our working classes.

To all labor organizations, male and female, the Colorado verdict is an insult. How think you will the 415,000 persons out of work in our city Feb. 15 think about it? In Colorado both sides broke the law. In Colorado the coal operators broke the law for years. So much is admitted.

The operators won. Sixteen thousand homeless and beaten men, women, and children are in those fields today. Hatred is in their hearts. They are filled with a burning sense of injustice. What effect will this verdict have on them? Is it likely to help them to become desirable citizens of a country whose aim our President eloquently defined in his after-luncheon speech but two days ago in New York?

Enlightened by this verdict will they and their hungry families see with him—"A great solemn evidence that the force of America is the force of moral principle. That there is not anything else that she loves"?

W. S. RAINSFORD.

Humane Work in Maine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are making our annual appeal for contributions in support of the Humane Traveling Agent in Maine. This is a unique charity maintained wholly by Summer residents, and is managed by a committee of which Mrs. Margaret Deland, Mrs. R. A. Bolt of Boston, Miss E. W. Storer of Cambridge, the Hon. William B. Sanders of Cleveland, and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick of Chicago are members. In Maine, as in all other States, there are in remote villages, on isolated farms, and in small lumbering camps cruelties to animals of which the casual visitor has no conception. Our agent found on one farm during the past Winter a number of cattle and sheep without any shelter whatever, and some of the sheep were frozen to the snow and ice where they had lain down.

The record for seven years during which this charity has existed is as follows:

Number of persons visited and warned	2,858
Number of horses mercifully killed	946
Number of cases prosecuted in court	75

(In all but three of these the defendant was convicted.)

There are several active humane societies in Maine, notably at Portland, Auburn, Gardiner, but they have not the means or machinery to cover the whole State. The object of this committee is to supplement and not to interfere in any way with their work.

Contributions, however small, will be received with gratitude by either of the undersigned.

HENRY C. MERWIN,
Secretary, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.
HENRY PASTON CLARK,
Treasurer, 110 Tremont Street, Boston.
Boston, Mass., May 18, 1915.

The President's English.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your "Topics of the Times" you refer to the President's letter to Germany as, in point of English "A document without a flaw." But where in usage can support be found for the use to which Mr. Wilson puts the word "if" in the following sentence?

"It is impossible for them to make a prize of her, and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her they cannot sink her without" peril to all on board.

I suppose the meaning is that they cannot make a prize of her since they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, nor can they adopt the alternative of sinking her without exposing to peril all on board. There is no place in this chain of thought for the use of "if" as the President used it, and, though his meaning in the general context can be but one, the formulation adopted is surely faulty from the standpoint of pure or lucid English.

L. A. WIGHT.
Montclair, N. J., May 17, 1915.

The Three Hobson Sensations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 17th inst. you have a short editorial on "Mr. Hobson's Latest Sensation."

When I arrived at the office that day I found a circular letter sent free under the frank of "R. P. Hobson, M. C.," and this informs me that he has three "sensations," namely—merchant marine, national defense, and prohibition. He says "these three questions are the most vital questions before our nation today." The Lord only knows what they will be "tomorrow." Meanwhile, I would inquire if an ex-Congressman has the right to send such letters and literature to advertise himself and his lecture tour free or without paying postage.

J. B. WILLIAMS.,
New York, May 19, 1915.

Reserved Seats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A most interested group of spectators of the fleet, as it went out, must have been the crew of the Vaterland. What a fine place they had from which to view the ships!

A. A. DEK.
New York, May 18, 1915.

OURSELVES AS GERMANS SEE US.

They Would Be Justified in Declaring War on This Country if That Would Stop the Trade We Fatten On.

By PROF. YANDELL HENDERSON.

Yale University, May 18, 1915.

Now, if ever, those who do not agree with the popular outcry against Germany should speak out, and should stand stubbornly against prejudice, abuse, and ridicule for fair play and neutrality. We are drifting on a wave of pro-British sentiment which, unless we stop, may finally sweep us into a war in which there can be no profit or honor, but only loss, misery, and death.

For America to make war on Germany now would be an act, not of self-respect, but of hysteria and cowardice. It would be as cowardly as for an individual, seeing one man bravely defending himself against three, to try to trip up that one. However much we may dislike the one, surely we should under such circumstances feel ourselves in President Wilson's splendid words, "Too proud to fight."

Through the stupidity of Germany's diplomacy and the absurd Dernburg Germany's case has never been fairly put before Americans, while England's case has been presented with consummate skill. It is too late to remedy this condition. But every one who cares for America first should at least protest against those who by appeals to prejudice and hatred are trying to drag our country into this war. I refer particularly to the gross and repeated misrepresentations of German aims and civilization which ex-President Charles W. Eliot has published in THE NEW YORK TIMES and elsewhere, and to the talk in which Theodore Roosevelt has recently indulged. No men living have in the past done greater services for America than Eliot and Roosevelt. But if their words and influence become, as they well may, the straws that will weigh the balance down for war, they will thereby have done their country a harm greater than all their services. One of the deplorable results of such talk is that the German-Americans are now sneered at as "hyphenated Americans." The only hyphenated Americans who really deserve our contempt and dislike are the rapidly multiplying breed of Anglomaniacs.

Many of the Anglomaniacs among us seem to have forgotten that the Lusitania was not an American ship, and to care more for British ships than for our own. The continuance of British dominion over the seas seems to be their chief concern. It is true that the British Navy protects us and could punish us almost as much as if we were still a British colony. But it would be better for our self-respect if we had to stand on our own legs. If we were compelled to maintain an efficient navy and to require universal military service of our young men on the plan employed in Switzerland and Australia, we would not be open to such jeers at us and at our President as rang through the London music halls a few days ago.

The sinking of the Lusitania was horrible chiefly because it was dramatic. It probably saved ten times as many lives as it cost. The ammunition which the Lusitania carried would have slaughtered thousands. Have not those who may be made widows and orphans in Germany a right to expect of their Government that, if any way possible, it will prevent that ammunition from reaching their enemies?

Around Germany is a ring of millions of enemies mad with hatred. Suppose that American ammunition enables them to break in, how will German women fare at the hands of such savages with a veneer of discipline as Cossacks, Gurkas, Sikhs, Turcos, and Senegambians? Would not our forefathers have been justified in any act which would have kept arms out of the hands of the Indians who ravaged Northern New York under Burgoyne?

It is claimed that we and our women and children have a right to sail up and down the English Channel and the Irish Sea on British ships. But we have an equal right to sail the North Sea in German ships. England prevents us from enjoying the latter right, or from even traveling on our own ships to Germany, with a new kind of blockade. We have protested, but we should not think of going to war with England. Germany advises us not to travel on British ships. War is organised murder, and in this death grapple of the English for continued supremacy and of the Germans for existence one side has fundamentally as much right and necessity in trying to starve and strangle by sweeping ships off the seas as has the other. Compared to what England and Germany have at stake, our interest is a trifle, to be covered by higher rates of marine insurance—to be paid by the consignees of our shipments.

We ought to have protested against the subjugation of Belgium. But if an international court ordered Germany out of Belgium it would be bound to require Russia to give Finland back her constitution, and to stop persecuting Jews and Poles. It would have to order England out of Hongkong, India, and South Africa, and would ask hard questions about Ireland. It would order Serbia out of Bulgarian territory, Belgium out of the Congo and France out of North Africa. No nation engaged in this war has clean hands. But in this war itself no one of them is fighting for any other than patriotic motives, national defense, the pressure of fearful necessity, and the clash of irreconcilable interests.

As for atrocities, Belgium, Serbia, East Prussia, and Poland have probably been no more thoroughly desolated than Georgia after Sherman's march to the sea. Away from ordinary social restraints men always do such things. It is rare for a militia company here to have a field day, or a college class to hold a reunion without a certain percentage making beasts of themselves. There was a crop of "war babies" over on Long Island after our soldiers left Montauk Point in 1898.

While we have no adequate reason for declaring war on Germany, Germany has sufficient reason for declaring war on us, if it would at all lessen our shipments of the ammunition with which her sons are being killed. It is practically impossible for us to stop shipments now. We are all, including pro-Germans, profiting by it. It is restoring prosperity. It would perhaps be unfair to England and France to stop it now. But let us not send our women and children to protect it. Give the Germans a chance to stop it if they can. Above all, let us not be hypocrites in condemning the atrocities of people on both sides who are half crazy with fear and hate, when we Americans, looked at through German eyes, are calmly fattening on blood money.

YANDELL HENDERSON.

PUNISHMENT IS FUTILE.

For Proof Attend Part I., Court of General Sessions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If THE TIMES of May 18 correctly reports Deputy Commissioner Lord in saying that "life up there in Sing Sing should be made terrible," his ideas are certainly old. I take it for granted that Commissioner Lord has never served a term in prison. Neither have I, and I hope neither of us will, but there is an old Russian saying: "From poverty and prison no one is immune."

Mr. Osborne, whose administration the Commissioner criticises, did serve a term in prison—true, voluntarily—but there was an object in his so doing. He is a student of crime and punishment, he knows that punishment is not a proper antidote for crime, and he knows that crime does not fear punishment. In this enlightened age, we are trying to do away with inquisitions and revenge against the unfortunates; for the criminal is nothing but an unfortunate, and every crime can be traced to the cause of its commission. Society is to blame for a large share of such commission. Inability, imbecility, hereditary weaknesses, immorality, each contributes its share to the filling of the over-filled prisons. If Mr. Lord thinks that severe punishment is a cure or a preventive of the commission of crime, he is, the Lord knows, sadly mistaken and misinformed. If the Commissioner wants to convince himself of the truth of this argument let him spend a day in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions and listen to the string of convictions read off against convicts brought up for sentence. He will find the majority of them have done their "bit," but not at Sing Sing; in almost every penal institution imaginable, including the famous, or rather infamous, San Quentin of California, and the disgraceful whipping post prison of Delaware, but not in Sing Sing, and surely not under Warden Osborne. These have not yet reappeared for sentence.

Mr. Osborne has the right idea of treating the prisoner, as has the parent the right idea in treating his or her child, by hiding the whip and casting away the rod, and substituting for these implements of the savage kindness and argument. The criminal is a child; his parent is society. Society is expected to deal with its bad child kindly, gently, and instructively.

ELIAS ROSENTHAL.
New York, May 20, 1915.

What Admiral Dewey Meant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a special dispatch from Washington under the heading "Gardner Quotes Dewey," Representative Gardner is reported as using Admiral Dewey's letter, read at the naval dinner Saturday night by Secretary Daniels, against Admiral Dewey's letter to Secretary Daniels in November, 1913, in a manner indicating a desire to mislead, rather than enlighten, those who may not thoroughly analyze the paragraphs quoted. The paragraph from the 1913 letter indicates very clearly that Admiral Dewey was making a comparison between our naval policy and that of England or Germany, and that he was eminently right in making known our standing. It does not indicate that he then believed our navy was less efficient than at any previous time, nor does it indicate that he wished our navy to excel that of any other power.

In the letter read on Saturday night, Admiral Dewey made it equally clear that he was not making a comparison between our navy, or our naval policy, and that of any other country. He simply stated a fact—that our navy was more efficient than ever and just as efficient as we have seen fit to make it. Now, if the idea is to make our navy superior to all others, it's up to Representative Gardner to stop "kidding" Admiral Dewey about his age; find out just what his constituents sent him to Washington for and do their bidding.

W. R. BROWN.
White Plains, N. Y., May 18, 1915.

WHILE JOINING IS GOOD.

Let Those Who Want to Do Something Enter the Guard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many men are talking of our unpreparedness for war and of the various things we should do to protect our national honor. Our militia or National Guard regiments are more and more a part of the regular establishment, and are giving thorough instruction in the art of defense. Let these talkers join the guard and do their share in the preparation for defense.

In order that the excuse cannot be made that they didn't "know how" to join, I am offering your readers the opportunity of joining my company in the Eighth Coast Defense. For the next two weeks at least, I will be at the Armory, Ninety-fourth

'CANDIDA' REVIVED BY ARNOLD DALY

Performance Distinguished by Hilda Spong's Delightful Playing in the Title Role.

DALY IS AGAIN THE POET

He Leads a Generally Competent Company That Wants Nothing Save a Few More Rehearsals.

CANDIDA, a comedy in three acts, by George Bernard Shaw. At the Park Theatre.
Eugene Marchbanks.....Arnold Daly
Rev. James Mavor Morell.....Montagu Love
Mr. Burgess.....George Giddens
Lexy Mill.....Charles Lalte
Candida.....Hilda Spong
Proserpine.....Doris Mitchell

Arnold Daly's Spring season of Shaw comedies reached its high point yesterday afternoon, when, for the first time in several years, "Candida" was revived on the somewhat too roomy stage of the Park Theatre. Those who made the journey to Columbus Circle found there a hastily prepared but eminently satisfying performance of the best play Shaw ever wrote.

It is the fourth time Mr. Daly has given in New York this comedy, which is more closely identified than any other with his career as an actor-manager. How, against dismaying odds, he launched "Candida" and "Candida" launched him—that is an old story. It would be an old story to tell how shrewd, sensitive, and sympathetic is his own performance in the rôle of Eugene Marchbanks. What of news there is in this revival, then, concerns, in chief, the work done in the difficult and all-important part of Mrs. James Mavor Morell. I concerns the playing of Candida.

The Candida, by grace of an eleventh hour shifting of the cards, is Hilda Spong. Her performance is a notably fine one, in particular done with complete skill and fine understanding. It has beauty and, above all, a quality that realizes the serenity of her who smiled out across the untrimmed lamps and paraffin oil of St. Dominic's Parsonage with the inscrutable smile of the Mona Lisa. You know then the reason why Miss Spong was ever suffered to spend so many seasons far from Broadway and feeling sure that, though he searched up and down all the theatrical highways and byways, Mr. Daly could not have found any one more happily fitted for the part. Indeed, they are saying now that back in 1904 when he made his plans for the first production of the comedy, his choice for the rôle of Candida was Hilda Spong.

There have been three others here, for each time he has produced the play there has been a different Candida. First it was Dorothy Donnelly, then Chrystal Herne, then Margaret Wycherly, and until last Sunday it was planned that in the present revival Miss Donnelly should have her original rôle. Then came one of those reconsiderations that are never altogether surprising in the theatre, and a short time ago Miss Master of four days—Miss Spong took the part.

Probably with further rehearsal she will enrich her portrait with new detail. Certainly further rehearsal is needed by all the company. It is not merely that now and then there is a faltering for the right word and an appealing glance to the wings, but there is a lack of precision in the group scenes, notably a diffusion in the first-act quarrel between the parson and the poet. There is a little of this slovenliness all the way through, but it should vanish with further performances. There was another last night, and there are two announced for today. Then if the response is encouraging and the chill stays in the air there is good reason to believe that a revival will be made to have "Candida" spend at least another week in Columbus Circle.

There is the old fire and grace in Daly's own performance as the poet, a rôle he plays with obvious relish and to which his somewhat strident voice is peculiarly suited. As a mere matter of make-up there is in the appearance he achieves an unfortunate suggestion of the weather-beaten, barn-storming tragedian, and one is led to wonder why, when he means "pair-puss," he says "pair-puss." But perhaps that is "the secret in the poet's heart."

Montagu Love, though he gives Morell too little repose and confidence, confirms the growing conviction that he is an excellent actor, and Doris Mitchell, by a remarkable transformation, produces something of the bleakness of poor Prossy. There is not much of the Oxonian about the Lexy Mill of Charles Lalte and something is missing. Besides a line or two from the Burgess as played by George Giddens. This most genial of comedians is confirmed in amiability and, whereas you can understand Prossy's calling him a silly, old fat-head, you rebel at his son-in-law's so much as suggesting that he is an old scoundrel.

Today's matinée and tonight's performance offer what may be the last chance to see Arnold Daly in "Candida"—the last, that is, if the engagement is not extended into next week, and if Mr. Shaw adheres to his reiterated intention of putting an end to this actor's appearances in the plays from his pen. So all things considered, an immediate visit to the Park is recommended. The entertainment offered there is quite the best in town.

PAINTERS' EXHIBIT PUT OFF.

Young Artists' Competition in Whitney Studio Delayed Two Weeks.

Because of the Lusntania disaster and the loss of her brother, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, of the Board of Awards of the Society of Friends of the Young Artists, whose gallery in East Eighth Street is to contain the exhibition of the competition for young painters, has asked that the exhibition be postponed for two weeks. This will give the competitors, who now number more than 150, an additional fortnight in which to complete their pictures.

Otto H. Kahn has consented to head a list of "Founders" of the society, which will be formed in the Fall. The sum that will be accepted from the Founders will be not less than $1,000, and Mr. Kahn is of the opinion that there will be more than 1,000 men who will be ready to contribute that sum. Mr. Kahn was the first to send a check to the society without being solicited, and he has promised to do all he can toward establishing the organization on a strong basis.

HIS $50,000 LETTER GONE.

British Agent Misses It After Meeting Alleged German Spy.

DENVER, Col., May 20.—Captain J. Saltren Willett of the remount service of the British Army has reported to the Denver Police Department that he was robbed of a letter of credit for $50,000 or else he had lost it. Local banks have been notified that payment is stopped.

Captain Willett missed the letter a few hours after meeting in a social way a man who, according to the Captain's statement, is believed to have been a German spy.

Captain Willett, who is now in St. Paul, has telegraphed his Denver bank that diligent search of his effects has failed to disclose the missing letter of credit.

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I STAMMERED FOR 25 YEARS
And can relieve you with my scientific and progressive methods. No instruments used. THE KLEIN SCHOOL, 70 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

PRATT SCHOOL—64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy. Secretaryship. All summer.

SWIMMING SUCCESSFULLY TAUGHT. Only natural method for Men, Women & Children. Day or Evening. Dr. Lewis' Swimming School, 250 W. 54th.

LOANS MRS. OELRICHS $20.

A Newport Cabman Aids Her After She Misses Her Purse.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 20.—As Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs reached the dock of the Wickford line this afternoon en route to New York she missed her purse. A search in her electric runabout was of no avail. Addressing a number of cabmen she asked one if he had $20. "I have $10, Mrs. Oelrichs, you can have," he said. But Mrs. Oelrichs wanted more, so up stepped Cabby Frederick West, who handed Mrs. Oelrichs the desired amount, saying "You can have all you want." "Thank you," replied Mrs. Oelrichs as she stepped on board the steamer.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, who returned from a year's work among the Jolo men, women, and children in the Philippines last January, has made arrangements to sail next September to continue her work. Mrs. Spencer has rented her residence here to Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., of New York for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing returned from New York tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Vanalen have returned from New York for the Summer.

Mrs. William E. Glyn is at Mayfield for the season.

Miss Esther Auchincloss of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King.

Mrs. Henry of New York is visiting her sister Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing at the Muenching King, where Henry F. Eldredge of Newport and Mr. and Mrs. E. Bradley of Tuxedo are staying.

Captain Roger Welles, commanding officer of the Naval Training Station, is arranging details for the reviewing officials for the battalion drills there beginning in June.

Rear Admiral Knight, commandant of the Narragansett Naval Station, will be the first reviewing officer. Then he will invite Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and the Rear Admirals commanding division of the fleet. Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island, Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, Mayor Robert S. Burlingame of Newport, State Senator Clark Burdick, and other officials, civilians and army and navy officers.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer of New York are having their residence, Honeychurch Lodge, opened for their arrival on June 7.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Reynolds Hitt of Washington will pass the Summer here as guests of Mrs. Robert R. Hitt, who has rented the Moorings.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle have arrived for the Summer from Philadelphia.

WALK THROUGH BERKSHIRES.

Dr. and Mrs. Beaman Douglas Cross Greylock Mountain to Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, May 20.—Dr. and Mrs. Beaman Douglas of New York are making a walking trip through the Berkshires. This week they walked from Troy to Williamstown, thence over Greylock Mountain to Lenox, where they have been at Curtis Hotel several days.

Mrs. Thomas R. Rodman is at her Stockbridge place for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Temple Chapman are expected at their country seat in Stockbridge next week.

Among the cottage arrivals today were Mr. and Mrs. W. Pollock at Holmesdale, and Mrs. Edwards Spencer at Shipton Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, who have been in town, and Giraud Foster are returning to their country places tomorrow.

Mrs. Robert D. Evans, Misses Hunt, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Mrs. John W. Bartol, Miss Katherine Bullard of Boston, and Mrs. John Harbeck of New York, arrived at Curtis Hotel.

Charles Reed, who has been in Paris, driving an automobile for the American Hospital, has returned and is visiting his mother, Mrs. Charles Reed in Egremont. Mr. Reed spoke before the Thursday Morning Club today at the residence of Mrs. John H. C. Church on his experiences in Europe.

Misses M. Symphorosa and Grace Bristed, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Miss Anne O. Delafield and Miss Josephine De Gersdorf, members of the Lenox Junior Tennis Association, opened the tennis season at the Lenox Club today, playing doubles.

Mrs. William G. Weld of Newport and Mrs. Charles A. Kidder of Southboro, who are motoring, started from Curtis Hotel today for the Yama Farm Inn in New York.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, who had been at Brook Farm for a few days, returned to New Haven. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes and their family will occupy their country place in July.

Mrs. John E. Pardons will arrive at Interlaken Saturday for the season.

Next Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop and Miss Beatrice Bishop will reach the Maples. Mr. Bishop is bringing automobiles for long-distance touring. He intends to make drives for records to New York and return and to Boston and return.

Miss Emily W. Biddle will open Breezy Corners tomorrow.

"POISON PEN" IN BAYONNE.

Girls of Literary and Social Club Annoyed by Letters.

Members of the Bergen Point Literary and Social Club of Bayonne, N. J., were surprised and infuriated yesterday when they learned that a person unknown had been sending for some time defamatory letters to several of the most popular girls in the Ladies' Auxiliary of the club. The matter had been kept quiet by the girl victims of the "poison pen," who naturally wished to avoid noteriety.

The sending of the letters began some weeks ago. First one and then another of the girls who had been prominent at the dances of the club began to receive unsigned leters containg scurrilous attacks upon their character. Each kept the matter to herself at first, but presently one girl heard from another and it was found that the writer of the missives—they were all in the same hand—had been writing to at least eight girls of the circle.

Since the letters contained no threats, the girls stipp kept the affair to themselves, and hoped that in time the writer would get tired of his work; but time went on and the letters became more frequent.

Yesterday Miss Agnes Ince of 79 West Twelfth Street received his seventeenth letter, and decided that some action would have to be taken. She consulted with Miss Nellie Keating of 41 Dodge Street, who herself had received her fourth letter that same morning. The two lead the series before Miss Keating's father, and he reported the matter to the police.

Detectives were at once put to work on the case and when the story was told to the members of the Literary and Social Club, seventy-five or eighty in number, they all decided to co-operate with the police by every means in their power to discover the writer of the letters. The letters were all posted in the same neighborhood.

CHARLES GREGORY DEAD.

Veteran Broker Was a Member of Stock Exchange for 47 Years.

Charles Gregory, founder of Charles Gregory & Co., stock brokers of 80 Broadway, and a member of that firm at the time of his death, died yesterday at his home in the Sherman Square Hotel, after an illness of nearly a month. He was a member of the Stock Exchange from 1868 until his death.

Mr. Gregory was a member of the Union League Club, the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association, the Collectors' Club, the American Numimatic Association, the St. George's Society, the New York Historical Society, the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain, the Philatelic Society, and the Touring Club of France.

His funeral will be held at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church at Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street, at 2:30 P. M. Saturday, and the interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

Passengers for Liverpool.

Some of those booked to leave today on the Tuscania for Liverpool are:

Kenneth Murchison, Mrs. W. T. Stein, H. S. Norris, Campbell Trumbull, Edwin Dorey Warren, Mr. and Mrs. William Service, G. S. Hanap, and Mrs. E. S. Morse.

GRAYSON F. LATHROP WEDS MISS CURTIS

Ceremony in Church of the Ascension, Where Candles Gleam Amid Dogwood Trees.

FATHER GIVES BRIDE AWAY

A Soprano Sings as Bridal Procession Forms—The Wedding Attendants—Reception at the Gotham.

In the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, the wedding was celebrated at 8:30 last evening of Grayson Farquhar Lathrop, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alanson P. Lathrop, and Miss Maurine Curtis, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Halsey Curtis. The chancel of the church had tall dogwood trees ten feet in height each side of the spot where the ceremony took place and in front of the altar where the lighted candles gleamed was a fan of dogwood. Small dogwood trees were arranged in orchard effect all about the wide chancel, which extends across the church, the effect being as unusual as beautiful.

The bride walked with her father up the nave, and he gave her in marriage. Her gown was of old family lace, rose point, worn by her mother, and tulle and net. The foundation was chiffon. It had a flower petal tunic of white net, with the rose point appliqued in rose designs. The corsage, high and square at the back, was banded at the top with rose point, and from this band fell the train of white net, having a deep border of rose point and duchess lace, finished by a second border of white satin. Trails of orange blossoms crossed the end of the long tulle veil and held it to the train.

A coronet of orange blossoms held the veil over the coiffure like a cap. There was a silver girdle embroidered in pearls, and she wore a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, and a diamond brooch, the gift of her father. Her flowers were lilies of the valley and one white orchid.

As the bridal procession formed Mrs. Ethel Stewart Elliot, soprano, sang "O, for the Wings of a Dove." The procession was led by the ushers, who were Robert Goffe, Howard Crosby, Jr., Richard Lampher, Robert P. Clark, Warren P. Smith, and Herbert N. Case. Then came the four bridesmaids, who were the Misses Gertrude aLthrop, Eleanor Purdy, Anna oMore, and Grace Dairympie.

Their frocks were of mauve satin with overdresses of pink and pale blue net arranged in numberless full folds, ending in points like leaves, first a panel of the blue and then one of pink. The skirts had a reed let in at the bottom to make them stand out and were fully ten inches from the floor. Straps of cloth of silver went over the shoulders and deep sashes of the silver cloth extended to the arm's eyes, with ends down the front, and above this girdle pink net fluffed out veiling the shoulders and arms to the elbows, from which point the net fell away in widely flaring points that almost reached the hips. They carried huge armfulls of pink and lavender sweet peas tied with orchid-colored ribbons.

The two maids of honor were Miss Helen Curtis, a sister of the bride, who wore a similar frock to those of the bridesmaid's only, in blue satin, with blue net, and Miss Mary Seybel, who was in pink satin, and carried mauve sweet peas, while Miss Curtis carried pink. All of the attendants wore wide-brimmed transparent, stiffened, mauve tulle hats. The brims formed halos, and around the crowns were clusters of small pink and mauve roses.

Between the betrothal and the ceremony, performed by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the church, Mrs. Elliot sang "Oh Perfect Love." The Lohengr in Wedding March was used for the processional, and the Mendelssohn March for the recessional.

The reception was held in the ballroom of the Gotham, which was decorated with dogwood, bay trees and Spring flowers. Mrs. Curtis, who received, wore a frock of dull blue charmeuse elaborately embroidered in silver flowers, and Mrs. Lathrop, the bridegroom's mother, was in peach-colored tatfeta, lightly trimmed with jet on the corsage and with slender festoons of jet at the hem.

After their return from their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop will live at the Apthorpe.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Carroll, Dr. Hammond and Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Frank Kilpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Rex Kilpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Seybel, Edward Seybel, the Misses Frances Purdy, Harriet and Martha Reynolds, Louise Moore, Odette Feder, and the Misses Goffe, Noe, Overstreet, Humphreys, and Gardner.

CRASH STOPS FLEEING AUTO

Crowd and Policemen Chase Man Who Ran Over Boy.

When seven-year-old Edward McAneny of 808 Lorimer Street, Greenpoint, was knocked down and seriously hurt yesterday in front of his home by an automobile, the driver put on extra power and tried to get away. (A number of persons started after him, and Policeman Costello of the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station commandeered another machine and soon gained on the other car.

Meanwhile, at Lorimer Street and Meserole Avenue, the fugitive car crashed into a heavily laden truck and was badly smashed. The auto driver was unable to get any further, and Costello arrested him. He said he was John Flannigan of 323 Schermerhorn Street. He denied he ran over the boy and said he was not running away. The police held him for a violation of the traffic law. The boy was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital in a critical condition.

Mrs. Nathan Doyle, wife of a Wall Street broker, escaped serious injury yesterday morning when she was thrown from her automobile on Broadway, near Stewart Avenue, Bayside. Mrs. Doyle, who lives at Douglas Manor, was returning from Manhattan in her car, which was driven by the chauffeur, Harry Fox. Just as the machine crossed Stewart Avenue the left rear wheel came off and crashed against a telephone pole. Mrs. Doyle and the chauffeur were painfully cut by glass.

Dr. William Armstrong of 255 West Eighty-ninth Street was driving his automobile along Queens Boulevard, near Woodhaven Avenue, Elmhurst, yesterday afternoon, when it got beyond his control and crashed into a trolley car. There were a number of persons in the car, but no one was injured. The automobile was badly wrecked.

Peebles-Flack Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Cornelia Andrews Flack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Harold Flack, and Stuart Longles Peebles of New York took place at the home of the bride's parents in East Orange, N. J., yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert Brewster Beattie, pastor of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church. Only the immediate relatives of the families were present.

After a trip through the South and West, Mr. and Mrs. Peebles will reside in East Orange.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.
½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

ASKS MERCY FOR LOUSDALE.

Frankfurter Zeitung Tells Kaiser to Think of Effect After War.

An appeal to the German Kaiser to commute the sentence of death finally pronounced on the British war prisoner, William Lonsdale, by the highest Imperial Court-Martial is made by the Frankfurter Zeitung in its issue of April 29, which has just been received here.

Lonsdale struck one of the German guards at the prison camp at Döberitz, it is alleged, under extreme provocation, and was sentenced to death on a charge of extraordinary insubordination. His case attracted world-wide attention, and several appeals from England were made for him through the American Ambassador at Berlin. The highest court of appeal has now refused to alter the verdict.

"It is self-evident from the nature of things, says the Frankfurter Zeitung, "that in the prison camps it is necessary to suppress with utmost rigor insubordination and actual attacks, and the sentencing of German prisoners in England shows that there, too, uprisings are proceeded against with great rigor. It is not known whether the personal characteristics of the prisoner Lonsdale are such as to awaken sympathy for him.

"Perhaps it may be considered in his favor that as an Englishman he was unacquainted with the strictness of the penal requirements of German martial law, and he did not clearly realize them in the sudden passion of a moment. Now, it may be that the vindictive treatment accorded by England to the officers and crews of the German submarines is not precisely calculated to incline us to special gentleness toward English prisoners. Nevertheless, we think it would be a course to be welcomed if the supreme War Lord would make use of his power of pardon and commute the sentence, which certainly does not conflict with justice, into a sentence of imprisonment.

"The execution of the sentence will bring no advantage to Germany, and assuredly the discipline in the prison camps could be maintained equally well by means of a heavy prison sentence against Lonsdale as by means of the execution of the death sentence. Nor will Germany be suspected of waiving through ill-advised complacency its right to apply punishment with all rigor.

"After the war the various races will be obliged to have relations with each other and to work with each other. Germany will pursue its own straight way, but nevertheless it cannot be particularly anxious to create in England sentiments that will continue to work as bitter memories even after the war. Where it is a question of great German interests, that, too, must be taken in the bargain; but here that is not the case, and a mild sentence would be a thing to be welcomed both for political and for humane reasons, if the strict sentence of the martial law were commuted through clemency."

Since Lonsdale's sentence to death, an uprising occurred in a German prison camp in Canada in which a number of prisoners attacked the guards with weapons. It was announced soon afterward in Ottawa that sentence on these prisoners had been deferred until the outcome of the Lonsdale case in Germany had been ascertained. The American newspapers containing this announcement would reach Germany shortly before this publication in the Frankfurter Zeitung.

De Witt C. Coolman.

De Witt C. Coolman, a musical director whose last engagement was as conductor of the "Watch Your Step" orchestra in the New Amsterdam Theatre, died Wednesday night in Miss Alston's Sanitarium, 26 West Sixty-first Street, of typhoid-pneumonia. Mr. Coolman was taken ill just before the revue ended its run two weeks ago. He had been employed as conductor of Charles B. Dillingham's attractions for four years, and before that was with Lew Fields. He had conducted "The Three Twins" at the Lew Fields Square Theatre. Mr. Coolman was born in Ravenna, Ohio, and was 38 years old. His widow survives him.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE SMITH BENTLEY, an old-time druggist of Brooklyn, who had owned a drug store in Adams Street since 1880, died on Wednesday at his home, 179 Adams Street, of pneumonia. Mr. Bentley was born in Cato, N. Y., in 1841, and served throughout the civil war in the 111th Regiment of New York State Infantry, attaining the rank of Corporal. He went to Brooklyn in 1867, and for years was active in the civic affairs of the borough. Mr. Bentley was a prominent members of the Medical Pharmaceutical League. He left a wife.

JOHN A. PICKETT, Auditor of the Tidewater Pipe Company, and well-known in church circles in Brooklyn, died of pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 828 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush. Mr. Pickett was born in New Haven, Conn., sixty-one years ago. He has been in the employ of the Tidewater Company since 1880. He was a Trustee of the Flatbush Congregational Church, and a member of the Congregational Club of Brooklyn, the New England Society and the Royal Arcanum of Pittsville. His widow and a son survive him.

Mrs. ELIZABETH C. MOORE, widow of Major Joseph A. Moore, died on Wednesday at the home of her son, Dr. J. L. Moore, 175 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

ANDREAS OSSWALD, 88 years old, who opened the first bakery in Cypress Hills fifty-five years ago, died on Wednesday at his home, 15 Chestnut Street, Brooklyn. The store was a landmark for forty years, and after his retirement his son carried on the business.

Mrs. HARRIET TAYLOR CHATFIELD, widow of Charles N. Chatfield, and a niece of the late Mayor Samuel Booth of Brooklyn, died of pneumonia on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Bertha C. McLaughlin, 839 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. JAMES CONLON, wife of a well-known florist of Brooklyn, died at her residence, 69 Dean Street, that borough, on Wednesday. She was 48 years of age.

HAROLD MILTON UNGER, a traveling salesman for the American Tobacco Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 320 Marion Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and a daughter.

CHARLES H. DANCEY, 64 years old, a compositor in the Brooklyn Eagle job printing establishment, died at his home, 117 Adelphi Street, Brokiyn, on Wednesday. He was a native of England a member of Typographical Union No. 6, Prospect Lodge No. 490, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Tenth Assembly District Republican Club.

THEODORE W. TOWNSEND, a retired hat manufacturer and an old resident of Valley Spring, N. Y., died at his home in that place on Wednesday, aged 68 years.

The Rev. NATHAN KENDRICK BISHOP, Rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Church of Somerville, Mass., for the last thirty-eight years, died at his home there on Wednesday in his 67th year.

JOHN CALLAGHAN, in the trucking business here for more than thirty years, died on Tuesday at his home, 451 West Seventeenth Street, in his 68th year. He was born in Ireland, and came here as a young man. Mr. Callaghan was active in Democratic politics, and was a member of Tammany Hall. His widow, four sons and four daughters survive him.

Mrs. ORANGE J. GRIFFIN died yesterday at her home, 1,854 Seventh Avenue, aged 63 years. She was a descendant of an old Long Island family, and was a daughter of Ira M. Clapp, who for a number of years was Coroner of Queens County. She formerly lived in Flushing.

W. J. R. HEGEMAN, aged 68 years, died at his home on Sycamore Avenue, North Plainfield, N. J., yesterday from paralysis. Prior to going to Plainfield to live, fifteen years ago, he was connected with the freight department of the Lackawanna Railroad, with offices in Newark. During the civil war he served on the medical staff of Admiral Farragut's fleet.

J. B. TANEY, publisher of the Wheeling Register, and one of the leading Democrats of West Virginia, died in Wheeling yesterday, aged 74. Mr. Taney was United States Consul at Belfast, Ireland, from 1882 to 1886.

AUSTRALIANS TALK SOCIALISM IN BREAD

New South Wales Attorney General Proposes Complete State Monopoly.

SEES SMALL BAKERS' DOOM

Declares Machinery and Systematic Delivery Give Large Capital All Advantages.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, March 27.—The public outcry which seems to have been rife in New York over the increase in the price of bread finds a sort of analogy here in New South Wales. "The State as sole baker," the scheme now heralded, is the particular pet of the Attorney General of New South Wales, David R. Hall, and it is fairly certain that it will become a matter of experiment with the Government.

Speaking before a meeting of master bakers in Sydney last night, Mr. Hall, who had already outlined his proposition at a previous meeting, promised a complete nationalization within a few years of the bread industry. He said that a start was to be made at once, and £2,500,000 was to be devoted to the venture.

The future of the industry, he went on, lay with machine plants and collective distribution. The small master baker was doomed. The master bakers of the future would be men with $75,000 to invest in their businesses, and they would combine and crush out all the lesser bakers. The use of costly machinery, where the flour was put in at one end and the loaves were taken out at the other, he declared, was revolutionising baking, and there was nothing surer than that bread would become the subject of a State monopoly.

The State Government, however, had determined to anticipate such a trust and to be that monopoly itself before private capitalists took it over. Mr. Hall challenged any master baker to contradict his statement that by spending £500,000 the State could deliver bread to private houses at a penny (2 cents) a loaf less than any ordinary master baker could.

The economies the State could make, he argued, comprised: (1) buying flour in large quantities; (2) eliminating the cost of running hundreds of baking establishments; (3) spending no money on advertising or bonuses to bread wagon drivers to steal one another's customers; (4) reducing the number of bread wagons in any particular locality which it was estimated would save $750,000 yearly on delivery charges alone; (5) obviating bad debts because the State would sell for cash in advance, books of coupons exchangeable for loaves.

"You can call this scheme socialistic," said Mr. Hall, "and I shall not deny it. It is a scheme I have not promoted for fun; it is one I shall have to battle through. The State could not be as merciless in its treatment of both you and your employes as the private company has been in America, and even in parts of Australia. It could by open competition ruthlessly destroy the value of your businesses. This we do not propose to do. Our object in our movement (Mr. Hall is a member of a labor party cabinet) is not united as to whether we ought to buy out those bakers in the business at present or try the more heartless business of entering into competition. It would cost us more to kill you than to buy you.

"We propose to acquire every man's run and pay him a reasonable value per ton for his business. If we acquire his horses and carts, we will pay him for them. If we acquire his bakery, (and we shall need from thirty-five to forty bakeries,) we shall pay him for the bakery, and we will expect him to be appointed to receive the offers of bakers and to decide what places shall be bought."

As to the result of his proposed nationalisation of breadmaking upon present employment Mr. Hall was frank to say:

"It is certain that a large number of workmen who have been in the bread trade will have to get out of it—in any case during the next five years."

Of course the whole project has been received with mixed emotions by the public and not a little girding at the projection by the newspapers and by individuals. The leading master bakers in Sydney say it is utterly impractical because the number of men who would be thrown out of employment would be far greater than Mr. Hall takes into account, and so far as automatic breadmaking machinery upon which he lays stress are concerned they have been virtually failures because they do not turn out the sort of bread which people in Australia eat. It is also worthy of note that Mr. Hall has not the backing of the rest of the Cabinet as yet, but the scheme is one for which he alone is responsible.

F. A. Martin, Amateur Golfer, Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., May 20.—Frederick A. Martin, one of the prominent golf players of the East, son of A. E. Martin of the Equinox House, Manchester, Vt., and of the Bon Air, Augusta, Ga., died this morning at the Stillman Infirmary, Cambridge, Mass., in his twenty-sixth year.

Mr. Martin was to have graduated from the Harvard Law School in June. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1911. He was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and the Sphinx Senior Society of Dartmouth. Four times Mr. Martin entered the United States amateur championship tournament. In 1914 from the Ekwanok Country Club of Manchester and the Braeburn Country Club of Boston. Besides his parents Mr. Martin is survived by a brother and sister.

Henry Leer.

Henry Leer, President of the West New York Board of Trade, died yesterday at his home, 637 Tyler Place, in that section, in his fifty-third year. He was prominent in the real estate business and was a native of Austria, coming to this country thirty years ago. Mr. Leer went to West New York seven years ago as manager of the estate of W. W. Niles, which at that time consisted of 2,000 lots; all of which he sold except 150. He organized the Fillmore Realty Company, of which he was Treasurer, and which built more than $1,000,000 worth of apartment houses, loft buildings, and factories in West New York. His widow and eight children survive him.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.
Ask your Physician
Note the Name
CELESTINS

DIES AFTER HER SON WEDS.

Excitement Kills Mrs. Elias Lyman, Daughter of Ex-Senator Phelps.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 20.—Mrs. Elias Lyman, wife of a Burlington capitalist, daughter of Samuel S. Phelps, ex-United States Senator from Vermont, and sister of the late E. J. Phelps, formerly Ambassador to England, died early this morning of heart disease in a Chicago hotel. The attack is thought to have been brought on by the excitement attending the wedding of her only son, Elias Lyman, Jr., which took place only a few hours earlier. The couple, who had started on their honeymoon, were speedily recalled on the death of Mrs. Lyman, and now form a part of the company which is bringing the body to Burlington, where the funeral and the burial will take place.

Mrs. Lyman, who had been in ill health for the last year, was advised by her physician not to take the Chicago trip, but apparently stood up well under the ordeal of the ceremony, which was a social affair of note, the bride being Miss Dorothy Dewhurst, a prominent member of the Chicago younger set.

She left, besides her husband and son, two daughters, Mrs. Sherwood Hall of New York and Miss Mary Lyman of this city. Mr. Lyman is prominent in a number of traction lines and is well known in New York financial circles.

Rev. Father Salvator Anastasi.

The Rev. Father Salvator Anastasi of the Dominican Order, and a preacher and writer, died on Wednesday at St. Mary's Hospital in Orange, N. J. He was born at Malta and joined the order when 17 years old, coming to this country seven years ago. Father Anastasi was attached to St. Catherine's Priory in East Sixty-eighth Street and worked among the Italians of this city.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

GOLDSTON.—May 19, 272 West 90th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldston, a daughter.

Engaged

MARCUS—JOSEPH.—Florence Joseph to Joseph Marcus.

SLEIGHT—MacCRACKEN.—Florence L. MacCracken to Edgar A. Sleight.

TIEBOUT—ZINN.—Ruth Zinn to Ralph H. Tiebout, Jr.

Married

KIZER—BULLIS.—Mr. Benjamin Hamilton Kizer and Miss Helen Bullis, married May 19, at Middletown, Conn.

PEEBLES—FLACK.—On Thursday, May 20, 1915, at East Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Robert Brewster Beattie, Cornelia Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Flack, to Mr. Stuart Longley Peebles.

BIRNBAUM—GREGACEN.—May 18, Rosalind Gregacen to Heli Birnbaum.

Died

ABBOTT.—On Tuesday, May 18, 1915, at 5:40 P. M., at his residence, 150 West 105th St., Robert Abbott, husband of Eliza Nightingale, in his 78th year. Funeral services at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St. and Central Park West, Friday, May 21, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private. By his wish, please omit flowers.

AUERBACH.—On Wednesday, May 19, at her home, Hotel Newton, 2,528 Broadway, Josephine Binger, widow of Benny Auerbach, in her 83d year. Funeral private.

BANCROFT.—George W., suddenly, at Memphis, Tenn., May 18. Notice of funeral later. Boston papers please copy.

BETTS.—On Thursday, May 20, 1915, Angeline L., widow of the late William B. Betts, at her late residence, 191 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral service Friday, May 21, at 7 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

BLAUVELT.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 19, 1915, Martin Blauvelt, in his 69th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 3 Robbins Place, Yonkers, Friday evening, at 7:30. Interment at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson, N. J., Saturday, at 2:30 P. M.

BYRNE.—May 20, T. Aubrey Byrne, formerly of Brooklyn and New Haven, Conn., in the 65th year of his age. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Bldg.,) Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Forest Hills, Mass. Please omit flowers.

CHADWICK.—Mrs. Jane Botts, on Wednesday, May 19, widow of Henry Chadwick, in her 96th year, at the home of her son-in-law, William C. Edwards, 881 Park Place, Brooklyn. Funeral services 2 P. M. Friday.

CHAPMAN.—At her residence, 239 Hancock St., Brooklyn, May 20, Luzinda F. Chapman, widow of William E. Chapman. Notice of funeral later.

CHATFIELD.—Suddenly, on May 19, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. M. McLaughlin, 839 Park Place, Harriet Taylor, wife of the late Charles N. Chatfield. Funeral services will be held at the above address Friday evening, May 21, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Bridgeport, Conn.

DAY—George, aged 51. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d (Campbell Building) Friday morning, 11 o'clock.

de FOREEST.—At his home, Metuchen, N. J., Abraham Van Nest de Forest, son of the late Magdalen Van Nest and John I. de Forest. Funeral services at the Reformed Church, Metuchen, N. J., Saturday, May 22, at 1:15 P. M. Interment at Somerville, N. J.

ERIKSSON.—May 19, 1915, Alfred, beloved husband of Brita Lund Eriksson, in his 57th year. Services at his late residence, 153 Valley Way, West Orange, N. J., Saturday, May 22, at 4 P. M.

FLAPAU.—On Thursday, May 20, Nathan H. Flapau, beloved husband of Blanche, (nee Newburger,) after a short illness. Notice of funeral hereafter. Residence, 802 West 181st St.

FOWLER.—Albert Perry Fowler, member of the law firm of Fowler, Vann & Paine of Syracuse, N. Y., at the Post-Graduate Hospital, in the City of New York, May 20, 1915, in his 48th year. He was a prominent lawyer, Vice President of the First National Bank of Syracuse, of great public spirit, and universally beloved. He was the son-in-law of Irving G. Vann, for many years Judge of the Court of Appeals.

GREGORY.—At his late residence, Sherman Square Hotel, May 20, Charles Gregory, son

FINDS DUTCH ORIGIN FOR MINETTA LANE

Not From an Indian Name, Guido Bruno of Greenwich Village Says.

MINTJE A LITTLE BROOK

Writes of Bleecker Street and Other Ninth Ward Thoroughfares and Traces Early History.

Guido Bruno, the Washington Square publisher, spends part of his spare time in researches into the history of Greenwich Village, which he publishes in his magazine of that name. His office is at Thompson Street and Washington Square South, which latter thoroughfare, he says, was once known as Amity Street.

Minetta Lane, the little thoroughfare that runs around in the mazes of the Italian quarter between Macdougal Street and Sixth Avenue is usually held to get its name from an Indian word. Bruno thinks otherwise.

"The Dutch root 'min,' he says in a recent issue of Greenwich Village, implies littleness. By the addition of the favorite pet suffix 'tje' the 'Mintje' was coined, just as we would say the little one. The Dutch applied this name to the booklet that followed by the Zantberg hills to the Hudson, coming from the springy marshes around the present Washington Square and emptying into the river near what is now Charlton Street. The name distinguished it from the 'Groote Kill,' or large creek, about a mile farther on. It was also known as 'killitje,' or little creek, and 'Bestevaars Killitje,' or grandfather's kill.

"'Mintje' was corrupted by the English to Minetta, Minetto, Manetta, &c., and then somebody suggested that it must have been an Indian word.

"Bleecker Street runs through the estate of Anthony Lispenard Bleecker, a member of the family that came from Jan Jansen Bleecker, who migrated from Meppel in Holland to Nieuw Amsterdam in 1658. The best known of the American Bleeckers was doubtless Anthony Bleecker, who for thirty years contributed so largely to the periodical literature of Philadelphia and New York.

"Waverley Place was so designated

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Peremptory Auction Sale
For Account of
THE M. H. PULASKI CO.
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
477-479 Broadway, N. Y. City,
Today, Friday, May 21, 10:30 A. M.,
Over $75,000 Worth of Embroideries
Flouncings
in 18 to 45 inch
on Swiss Voile and Organdie
Allovers
In 22½ to 45 inch and 54 inch
on Swiss and Nainsook
BABY SETS
On Swiss and Nainsook.
RIBBON EDGES
Beadings and Ribbon Beadings
In Swiss and Nainsook.
Also Galloons, Insertions and Edges, Net Top Edges and Flounces, Shirt Waist Allovers and Fronts, Medaillons, Panels, Yokes, etc., etc.; Venice and Filet Lace. Edges and Insertions; also a quantity of Art Goods, Laces and Neckwear; all to be sold without reserve and for cash. Quantities are such that manufacturers, cutting-up trade, and retailers should be interested in, as this is the largest sale of its kind held this year.
CATALOGUES AT SALE.
KARP BROS., Auctioneers.

Stock Consisting of About
35,000 Yards Staple
Cotton Goods
Serges, Etc.
Of the Most Up-to-Date Patterns, and the Most Staple Character.
D. Hartmann, Auct'r,
Sells Today, Friday, May 21st,
commencing at 10:30 A. M. at salesrooms,
15-17 Mercer St., Near Canal St, N. Y. C.,
for account of whom it may concern.
Strictly Without Reserve.
For information 'phone Spring 4299.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.
520-522 Broadway
Tel. 6630-6631 Spring. Near Spring St.
Today, Friday, May 21, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
DRY GOODS
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
BED SHEETS, BED SETS,
COTTON AND DRESS GOODS,
Men's & Ladies' Furnishings
SWEATERS, BATHING SUITS,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
WEARING APPAREL
ALSO OVER 500 PAIRS
Portieres and Couch Covers.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell
Today, Friday,
May 21, '15, at 10:30 A.M., at our salesrooms,
15-17 GREENE STREET, N. Y.,
Removed for convenience of sale,
15,000 Pair
Men's, Women's, Boys' and Children's
SHOES
OXFORDS, PUMPS, SLIPPERS, ETC.
All high-grade welts, regular sizes, E and EE widths.
1,000 Pr. Boys' and Children's Little Scouts.
Above stock removed from large retail store, comprising all up-to-date styles, should interest all retailers.

From $30 a month up
Offices for Dentist or Physician
Best Location in the City
Times Building,
Times Square.
Rental Agent, Room 406.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

A SPA IN WALES.

Strong Lure of Llandrindod Wells in Wartime.

Llandrindod Wells is still a spa in the making. The historical associations which cling to Bath and the world-wide reputation of Buxton and Harrogate are, as yet, lacking. By its waters and its situation alone this beautiful Welsh village has won its way to public recognition against all opponents.

Popularity, however, once secured, grows steadily when there is so much to recompense and satisfy the visitor. It is impossible to know Llandrindod without desiring to return to it. If the spirit of mountain and moorland, the sweep of the hills and the tang of the wind, are dear, the charm of this broad and bracing plateau becomes a potent lure recalling jaded men season after season. The clean and vigorous little town is a health resort of the most ideal type, quite apart from its merits as a spa. In cases of nervous exhaustion from overwork or worry, and for those requiring a change from city life, its value can scarcely be exaggerated.

As a spa, on the other hand, it possesses certain qualities which entitle it to special consideration at the present time. The whole region in which it stands is peculiarly rich in mineral waters, and the springs show an extraordinary variety of medicinal constituents, affording a wide range of selection. Thus there is a "radium-sulphur" water, a lithia water, a magnesium water, and an iron water. These waters supply physicians with a very efficacious weapon for treating chronic conditions like gout, dyspepsia, and anaemia, and they are also useful in cases of diabetes and kidney disease of a mild type. A combination of the sulphur and saline waters is especially successful in gout, chronic rheumatism, and even in early forms of rheumatoid arthritis.

"There are already indications that this season will be the most successful yet experienced. A great many soldiers and sailors have come to the town in past years; should opportunity offer these may be expected to return. Among the hills the shocks and alarms of war seem far away. The management of the baths and springs hope to be able to complete arrangements whereby special facilities will be offered to military and naval visitors.

There is an aspect of spa treatment which, in England at any rate, has been somewhat neglected. That is the appropriate use of one health resort as a preparation for or as the completion of another. Llandrindod Wells, by reason of its bracing character, is very well suited to play the part of a "final stage" in a cure which may have been begun in a climate like that of Bath. The air of the moorlands, in such a case, would supply just that tonic effect which fortifies a patient against his return to everyday life. By means of combination a degree of benefit would certainly, in many instances, be secured which, without combination, could not be achieved. If English people learn to value the natural therapeutic resources of their own country, we may expect to see an important development in this and in other directions.—London Times.

WORDS FROM HEINE.

Morley Roberts Recalls German Poet's Ideas on Kultur.

I cannot help thinking the following passages from "The Romantic School" will be of interest in the present juncture, not only to those who know something of Heine's work, but even to those who know no more than his name, writes Morley Roberts in The Morning Post of London.

"We were ordered to be patriots, and we were patriots, for we do all that our rulers bid us.

"But this patriotism must not be confounded with the feelings which bear the same name in France. To a Frenchman patriotism means that his heart is warmed, that this warmth extends and diffuses itself, that his love embraces not only his immediate belongings, but the whole of France, the whole of the civilized world.

"'A German's patriotism, on the contrary, means that his heart contracts, that it shrinks like leather in the cold, that he hates all that is foreign, that he is no more a citizen of the world, no more a European, but only a narrow German. Thus arose that ideal boordom which Herr Jahn reduced to a system. Thus began that mean, coarse, uncultured opposition to a sentiment the highest and holiest that Germany has begotten, I mean to that humanity, that universal brotherhood, that cosmopolitanism that our great writers, Lessing, Herder, Schiller, Goethe, Richter, and every educated man in Germany has always maintained."

It seems that insight could hardly go further, and yet in the same book there is a later passage dealing with the German philosophers which is little less than inspired prophecy.

"It is true that the metaphysical systems of the old German philosophers are nothing but cobwebs of the brain, but what harm was there in that? At any rate, Jesuitism could not use these cobwebs for its lying toils, still less could Despotism weave them into the cords with which it binds men's minds. But, since Schelling, German philosophy has lost this unsubstantial but harmless character; instead of criticising the ultimate grounds of knowledge and of being, instead of floating in the atmosphere of abstraction, our philosophers were employed in finding grounds for justifying the existing state of things, and in maintaining that whatever is is right. While the older generation of philosophers lodged in garrets, and starved and stinted themselves to beat their systems out, our modern philosophers are to be discovered beneath the gorgeous livery of Princes, they have turned Government philosophers, engaged to invent a philosophical vindication for every interest of the Government to which they are attached."

AUTOS NEEDED FOR ORPHANS

City's Wards Can Use More Cars Than Are Offered for Outing.

Although the date of its annual outing, June 3, is only two weeks away, the Orphans's Automobile Day Association of this city has not been promised nearly enough cars to assure places for all the thousands of children to whom it is hoping to give a day of pleasure on that date. Some 5,000 of the city's orphaned wards participate in these outings, and the demand for places has not been lessened on this, the eleventh year of the undertaking. The offers of autos, however, have not been up to expectations and W. J. Morgan, President of the association, and the other officers are worried over the outlook.

To put an automobile or a motor truck at the disposal of the Association means merely that it need be out of commission for ordinary use for part of a day. Vehicles of all kinds are earnestly desired by the association. Trucks, taxicabs, touring cars, limousines, all will be welcome and will help to make sure that all the words of the score or more of institutions which are to send children on the outing, will be able to spend a day in the country, at Pollege Point, and have the pleasure of a motor ride. Offers of cars may be made to J. J. Korbel, acting Secretary, Orphans's Automobile Day Association, 222 West Fifty-ninth Stdeet.

A Genuine Killjoy.

A real killjoy is the doctor out in Garden City who assures the young women that dancing makes their feet larger, ice cream produces freckles, and that hanging on the front gate is a source of inflamation.—Kansas City Times.

SHEEP MAY SOLVE A HEALTH PROBLEM

They Destroy the Ticks That Spread Rocky Mountain Fever, Investigators Find.

DISEASE IN NINE STATES

Danger Exists in the Shipment to the East of Animals Carrying the Ticks.

Since 1902 it has been generally recognised that Rocky Mountain spotted fever is a disease that prevails in certain localities in the Western States. As a result of researches, notably those of Wilson and Chowning, Ricketts and his associates, and of representatives of the Public Health Service, the means by which the disease is spread from individual to individual and from one locality to another has been made known.

A recent report by the Public Health Service on this disease shows it to be present in nine Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States. Cases have been reported during more than one tick season from certain localities within these States, and these localities are recognized as being definite areas of infection; that is, they harbor infective wood ticks capable of transmitting Rocky Mountain spotted fever to human beings by their bites.

Outside of the Snake River Valley, in Southern Idaho, and the Great Basin region, the infected areas are rather definitely outlined and small in extent as compared with the total territory in which they are included. The disease is known to be present only in restricted areas of Southern and Southwestern Montana, Southeastern Washington, and Northeastern California.

The study of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, however, has been both too brief and too incomplete to determine whether, the disease is at present spreading into uninfected territory or what the danger of its future spread may be. Wood ticks remain close to the place where they are hatched, and none of the animals which have been found susceptible to Rocky Mountain spotted fever infection are great travelers. Infection in animals is an acute condition, so that there is slight danger of their spreading the disease in the way that rats spread bubonic plague.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever is spread by infected adult wood ticks attached to their animal hosts, either domestic or wild. These large animals may travel many miles before dropping the engorged ticks. This is the probable method by which the infection was spread by deer, elk, buffalo, and range cattle.

Real danger exists in the shipment by rail of elk and domestic animals which may harbor infected ticks to points within a radius of at least ten days' travel. Eastern ticks are capable of transmitting Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and it is possible that infected ticks introduced in this way into any heavily tick-infested part of the United States might establish a local infection. The process would probably require very favorable conditions and several years' time for its completion. Meantime the introduction of the ticks will have been forgotten, and the true nature of the first case perhaps remain unsuspected. For these reasons it is well to keep a watch for suspicious cases occurring in the Spring and early Summer among persons who have been exposed to tick bites, the Public Health physicians state.

Sheep grazing has been proposed as a tick eradicative measure. It depends on, first, the removal of undergrowth and the consequent destruction of good tick country by close grazing; second, the destruction or removal from the sheep range of other animals, domestic and wild, which may serve as hosts for adult ticks; third, the destruction of the ticks themselves, principally by tangling themselves in the wool of the grazing sheep; fourth, the placing of the problem of tick eradication on a economic basis, so that it may be carried out on an extensive scale without cost to the Government, the State or the inhabitants of the valley.

The experiments made during the past season were conducted with two bands of sheep numbering about 1,500. The experiments were begun about the middle of April and terminated about the middle of July, when the sheep were sheared, dipped and returned to their owners. During the experiments, sheep of both bands were searched for dead and live ticks, and it was estimated that over 25,000 adult ticks were destroyed by the 1,500 sheep during this period.

"All the observations so far made," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "point to sheep grazing, certain important principles being borne in mind, as a practical, rapid, efficient and economical method of tick eradication in the Bitter Root Valley."

FLEET A BOON TO HAWKERS.

Ingenious System for Disposing of Unsold Pennants.

Those nomadic merchants of New York's streets, always in evidence whether the metropolis be in gala dress or in its normal wear, found unusual profits in the visit of the Atlantic fleet. They chatted as glibly among themselves of the "business revival" and of "the wave of prosperity sweeping over the country" as do optimistic merchant princes in the downtown midday clubs at the luncheon hour.

For them the coming of the fleet spelled prosperity. Arms loaded with pennants of blue and gold cloth bearing the names of the battleships, affixed to willow twigs, these itinerant venders paraded from the lower end of Riverside Drive to the upper anchorage ground and found ready purchasers for their wares in the throngs of spectators. Most willing purchasers were those who had just landed after visits to some one of the superdreadnoughts, and who desired the gaudy little pennants as memorabilia for dens at home, where the little wisp of flannel should long recall pleasant memories of a charming outing among the smart junior officers and natty Jackies. Dimes ran quickly to dollars and dollars to unwonted profits for these hawkers of jimcracks of useless sorts at such times as no fleet is in the harbor.

No peramubulating peddler worried because he had a stock left on hand. "Big business," which was the source of supply, did that if there was any worrying done. Down on Ann Street, where "big business" had its headquarters, it wasn't worrying over the stock of returns."

It merely smiled and said "New York is the only harbor in the United States and the ships are nomads. Other ports, other crowds, other salesmen, and the stock keeps moving." The pennants will go into cold storage under the piers of Brooklyn Bridge to await the coming of the next State fair or the next mobilization of the fleet.

Most profitable of all the pennants are those with the naval colors and the simple word "Navy" on them. When the Army and navy meet annually in baseball and football games they come out of cold storage and are sold to navy backers. Practically all the States represented in the fleet have their State fairs, and to these will go on appropriate dates the pennants which last week were hawked on Riverside Drive.

Good Prices at Wool Sale.

LONDON, May 20.—There were 14,600 bales brought forward at the closing session of the wool auction sales today. The offerings were unusually large for the last day, but the demand was strong from all quarters and prices finished firm. Compared with the March sales, the best merinos and greasy crossbreds closed 5 per cent. dearer, and heavy and wasty sorts 5 to 7½ per cent. cheaper, while the other grades were unchanged. The feature during the middle of the auctions was the sudden change from weakness to strength and the recovery of most of the earlier declines due to smaller offerings and orders for the allied Governments. During the series the home trade bought 183,000 bales, America 4,500, and Russia and France 30,500, while 3,300 were held over.

DUMMY AVIATORS.

Successful French Ruse Practiced on the Germans.

When the history of the war comes to be written, it will probably be found that the deeds of the aviators will furnish forth one of its most glorious chapters. Apart from the immense service which these men have rendered by acquiring information priceless to the commanders whom they serve, the aviators of the Allies, as we read from day to day, have performed all sorts of valiant feats, not only in deadly combat with the enemy's aircraft, but in supplementing the efforts of our own artillery through the agency of aerial bombs. Ingenuity and resource as well as daring these allied aviators have again and again displayed in the grim give-and-take of modern warfare. Subtle artifice, too, has been among their weapons, as the story I am about to relate shows:

An action had been in progress from daybreak. The French artillery had been playing havoc in the German lines, yet constantly as the enemy staggered under the effects of the French shell fire, as persistently did they receive reinforcements, and advance again to the attack. And so it came about that in the face of one of these fresh assaults, more violently pushed home than its predecessors, the French troops were ordered to retire slightly. Presently, to their horror, they observed one of their own aeroplanes soaring calmly in the windless afternoon at a dangerously low altitude over the enemy's lines. "These fellows must be mad," said the French soldiers to one another, as they set themselves to watch the fate of the aeroplane carrying the tricolor.

They had not long to wait. High in the air rapidly rose three German aeroplanes, ready to encompass the doom of the audacious aviators who seemed to court disaster so lightly, while at the same time the Kaiser's troops, drawn on by the feigned retirement of the French line, advanced boldly. The day was theirs, and they seemed to know it. Then, all of a sudden, the German aeroplanes began to manoeuvre swiftly above the French machine, the occupants of which seemed to be quite unconscious of their danger. Each of the three craft in the upper air dropped a bomb in turn, and the fate of the officers in the French machine was sealed. In a series of loud explosions down came the French aeroplane like a log.

But, midway in its descent, a strange thing happened. The car of the machine seemed to fall bodily out, and tongues of angry fire were spitting out in all directions, carrying dismay into the German ranks below. Only then was the mystery of the foolhardy airmen explained. The car was full of explosive bombs, and the airmen were "dummies." Taking advantage of the confusion in the enemy's ranks, the French pushed forward their attack, and that night, on the morrow, the official communique contained the phrase—"On our right flank, some progress." — Edinburgh Scotsman.

NEW MILITARY HUT.

Fourteen Men Can Be Accommodated in British Structure.

By invitation of Colonel James Cantlie, who placed the rough ground at the back of the New College of Ambulance at the disposal of the inventor, a large company inspected a new model for a military or medical hut on the principles designed and patented by Henry M. Pritchard, A. R. I. B. A. General J. Scott Moncrieff and other officers from the War Office were present, and made a close examination of the distinguishing features claimed. The hut as it stands is 22 feet long, 14 feet wide, and the sloping roof is 15 feet at its highest point. Fourteen men could be accommodated in it for sleeping, or even sixteen in an emergency.

The simplicity of the design lends itself to great economy, and Mr. Pritchard states that structures built on this plan would mean a saving of fully 25 per cent. on present expenditure. The woodwork required is in long lengths, which can be standardised in the saw mill. The extreme slope of the roof, which is covered with thick canvas, makes for dryness, there is ample light and ventilation, and the interior fittings are ingenious in the use they make of all space. The huts are collapsible, and are thus easily transferred from place to place, according to requirements. It was stated that the cost of the one shown, with the labor for erection, had been under $500.

The visitors took advantage of the occasion to go over the new college itself. Colonel Cantlie has long been known for his devoted work in teaching first-aid at the Regent Street Polytechnic, and a number of his students presented him with the means last September to carry on his work on a more extended scale. Mr. Boyton, M. P., placed the fine building that has been reared on the site of the old Post Office in Vere Street, Oxford Street, at his disposal for a year, and free, and here for the last five months valuable work of training for the St. John Ambulance Corps has been carried on. Here, too, the stretcher bearers and ambulance men belonging to the Society of Friends have been trained. In view of a possible Zeppelin raid over London several highly trained men have been sleeping in the building, and would, if need arose, be called instantly by telephone by the police. Some of the improvised appliances for the comfort of the wounded in transport when nothing more than rough country carts might be available were inspected with great interest.—London Telegraph.

NEW WORK FOR WOMEN.

Rapidly Taking Places of Men in London Banks.

Among professional women, doctors and teachers of university standing found the most immediate demand for their services in place of men gone to the front. Medical posts were thrown open to women which before the war would have been plums reserved for male consumption only, and some of these very posts are actually going begging at the present moment, because the demand for women doctors is greater than the supply. The London County Council have even recently waived their ban on married women doctors in the case of a lady doctor whose husband had gone to the front.

Women teachers have been replacing men and proving themselves able to keep their classes in control, even if they are not always able to join in the more athletic games. One university woman has been taking an out of doors class in surveying in a boys' school with great success. But in the teaching profession there is always a tendency to pay a woman less than a man, and in at least one instance a woman teacher took the duties of two men—or rather one and three-quarters, a small portion of the work being taken on by another teacher—but she was only paid the salary of one.

The Board of Trade in its report on employment in the United Kingdom declares that "statistics relating to commercial employment in London show that there has been an increase of 25 per cent. in the employment of women in London banks since the war, while similar though not quite such striking figures are given for some other City employments."

Inquiries go to show that in some of the most conservative banks in London women have been employed for some months in the securities department and in the ordinary work done by a bank clerk, beginning with the making up of pass-books. But in one bank at least very long hours have been worked, and the remuneration given was not that paid to men for similar work.

Hitherto in the banks when women have been admitted they have not been employed on work usually done by men, and consequently their salaries were not open to comparison. In the future, however, they will be. In the Stockholm State Bank there is a woman chief cashier paid at the same rate as a man, and the precedent might be borne in mind.—London Times.

His Literary Pose.

Another pathetic little feature of everyday life is the way a plain, blunt man, after getting all the money and automobiles he can possibly use, wants to be photographed among his books.—Ohio State Journal.

GOVERNMENT TESTS RIPENING OF FRUITS

It Finds Out What Constitutes a Really Ripe Banana and Why Sweet Potatoes Are Sweet.

STARCH CHANGED TO SUGAR

There Is a Process of Respiration in Which Carbon Dioxide Is Given Off.

Fruits, roots, and tubers have always furnished a considerable part of the diet of mankind, and are therefore entitled to serious consideration. Every one knows the difference between ripe and unripe fruit, yet there is a surprising lack of information as to precisely what is the basis for such distinction.

Why one variety of apples picked in October is ripe and ready to be eaten raw, whereas another growing in the same field is designated as a "Winter variety," unfit for consumption until several months later unless it is cooked, is rarely considered by the consumer. The fact of a difference between Fall and Winter or early Fall and late Fall varieties has become associated in his mind with color, form, type, and names; rarely with anything directly suggestive of a real, chemical basis for these distinctions.

In many of these plant products the act of ripening is attended by a process of real respiration, in which carbon dioxide is produced and given off. Usually this means a conversion of insoluble starch into soluble sugar, which latter is then in part used up in the respiration functions. Ripening affects a loss in the total carbohydrate content of the fruit, for example, as well as an attendant development of soluble carbohydrates.

Apples which are ripe early have developed a considerable content of sugar by transformation of starch. The unripe apple is relatively rich in starch and poor in sugars. The speed with which the ripening changes proceed varies widely with species and varieties of plants as well as with the temperature. They proceed apart from all connection with the original plant, as we commonly note when green fruit, prematurely picked, proceeds to ripen properly.

The United States Department of Agriculture has recognized the desirability of increasing our knowledge of what constitutes "ripening," as is witnessed by two investigations recently reported from the Government laboratories at Washington. With respect to bananas, the most conspicuous change is the conversion of starch into sugars. It is most rapid while the fruits are turning from green to yellow. During this period, the respiration increases manyfold. Next to the starch and respiration changes, most conspicuous are those of water. The peel loses, while the pulp gains in water by a steady transfer of the latter to it from the peel during ripening.

Similar changes take place in the sweet potato. Sugar is developed, with the result that the strange sweetness of potatoes is accompanied by decay brought about by micro-organisms. These destructive changes are not yet wholly preventable by any of the methods of storage in common use.

During its growth, the sweet potato contains very little sugar. The reserve materials from the vines are then largely wholly deposited as starch. Immediately after the roots are harvested, there occurs a rapid transformation of starch into sugar. This transformation seems to be due to internal causes, and is largely independent of external conditions. In sweet potatoes stored at temperatures of from 53 to 62 Fahrenheit, the moisture remains fairly constant. There is a gradual disappearance of starch during the first of the season, (October to March,) and probably a reformation of starch accompanied by a disappearance of cane sugar during the latter part of the season, (April to June.) The changes in starch and cane sugar appear in a general way to correspond with the seasonal changes in the temperature.

In sweet potatoes kept in cold storage (39.2 Fahrenheit) there is a rapid disappearance of the starch and an accompanying increase in cane sugar. These changes do not attain a state of equilibrium at that temperature, as the sweet potatoes invariably rot by the action of fungi before the changes have reached their maximum. It may seem like a matter of minor import to ascertain why sweet potatoes are sweet and what constitutes a really ripe banana.

"In these days when the limitations of the seasons are no longer allowed to set restrictions on the food demands of mankind, and when questions of effective economical methods of transportation and storage are seriously studied, it becomes essential" says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "for practical as well as theoretical reasons to unravel the details of the biologic processes involved."

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THEM?

Quest of Karlsruhe, Bremen, and Strassburg.

The fate of the three German cruisers, Karlsruhe, Bremen, and Strassburg, bids fair to become the puzzle of the war. It adds quite a touch of the romance of the old ocean stories. All these three vessels were undoubtedly when hostilities began as engaged on the raiding account, and they have now disappeared, but how, when, and where is a mystery. The ancient mariners were quite accustomed to such vanishings. Many an island they discovered proved to be unreal, and many an ancient keel sailed out into the unknown and never returned. In these days, however, with all the facilities science has provided for the collection and dissemination of information, it is surprising that these cruisers should have faded away like the phantom Flying Dutchman.

The Karlsruhe, in the North Atlantic, made a success of commerce raiding during the first four months of the war, and her record was nearly as high as that of the Emden. She was specially notorious for the number of auxiliary vessels, some of them her own captures, which she employed, spreading them around her like a spider's web, to give notice of incoming foes or warning of danger. She was also noted for her alleged hairbreadth escapes from British cruisers. Toward the end of November, however, her activities appear to have ceased, and since that time there have been many reports concerning her fate. The fact that, one of her auxiliaries, the Rio Negro, was reported to have arrived at Kiel early in December, that another, the Farn, gave herself up at San Juan, Porto Rico, a month later, and that others were hiding in South American rivers, gave support to the rumor that the parent cruiser had gone. Nothing certain has since been heard of her, but all the reports point to something having happened off the island of Grenada at the end of 1914.

The fate of the Bremen, the oldest and slowest of the raiders, is also in doubt. Early in the war she was reported off the Brazilian coast, and on Aug. 30 to have overhauled the Dutch steamer Geiria. She does not appear to have made any captures until toward the end of November she was said to have been filling her coal bunkers at Juan Fernandes, in the Pacific, from a vessel which has never been identified. Nothing more was heard of her until on Jan. 12 an unofficial message from Petrograd announced that she had arrived at Wilhelmshaven escorted by seven destroyers and striking a mine. Whether she ever did thread her way through all the French and British cruisers on the watch for her and her sister and get back has never been officially announced, but it was significant that when Admiral Cradock spoke of the cruisers still at large after the victory in the Falklands he omitted the Bremen from his list.

What has become of the Strassburg is equally obscure. She was one of the later light cruisers, a sister ship to the Karlsruhe, and quite as fast. In August she was reported to have coaled at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and a further report stated that she had been seen in company with the Karlsruhe. But she has never made any captures, so far as is known, and it has been pictured that she was caught in a hurricane and foundered. There are people, however, who assert that she had returned to Germany before the war, and has been seen in the North Sea with the Stralsund and other light cruisers, serving as parent ships to destroyers.—London Telegraph.

Poor Mr. Dugger.

T. T. Dugger has been having hard luck lately. Last Thursday while washing his buggy off in the river he stepped on a broken pop bottle and cut a long, deep gash in his foot. About the time he was able to hobble around a mule kicked him on the knee, which laid him up for a day or so, and Monday morning while ringing a hog the animal bit him on one of his fingers.—Lehigh (Iowa) Argus.

Dangerous Thing to Do.

"Unless you have lots of faith in humanity," grumbles Editor Harris of The Smithville Democrat-Herald, "don't go to a cheap restaurant and order scrambled eggs."—Kansas City Times.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

4¢ Cents per agate line each insertion. Count 6½ words agate to a line.

A LARGE MAIL ORDER HOUSE IS NOW READY TO LOOK AT FALL LINES OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS, COATS, AND DRESSES. PHONE MAIN 7305. STORE NO. 9. FOR APPOINTMENT.

JOBBER LOOKING ALL WEEK, FROM 10 A. M. TO 4 P. M., LADIES', JUNIORS', AND CHILDREN'S COATS IN CLOTHS AND FILL FABRICS. FOURTH FLOOR, 25 EAST 30TH ST.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. H. Spanier, 33 Greene St. Tel. 356 Spring.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts. National Purchasing Co., 3 Lispenard; F'd 4348.

OPEN for JOBS, SUITS, and Dresses for cash. Handel's, 836 6th Av.

TO CLOSE OUT 400 ladies' raincoats, $00 men's top coats at sacrifice prices. J. & S. Roggen Co., 684 Broadway.

SIXTY dozen cotton and silk waists to close out for cash. 13-15 West 20th St., sixth floor.

TO CLOSE out 5,000 yards of suiting shirting flannel. Levy, 626 Broadway.

JOB OF 150 all-wool challie dresses, combination with organdie waists, suspender effect, at $2.25 each. Wallach Bros., 245 7th Av., corner 24th St.

For Sale.—150 oxidized clothing and cloak double racks; $6.50, worth double. A. Schapp & Sons, 394 B'way.

SEASIDE and genuine Palm Beach suits, $2.40 and up. Frank Waterman, 43 W. 16th; "Chel. 3260."

MEN'S and young men's suits very reasonable. Matchless Specialty Co., 317 B'way.

BALLARD cutting machine; straight knife; used two months; $360; originally $300. L. 318 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted for Middle West to handle strong line of infants', children's, and junior coats; must have large following; salary and commission; excellent opportunity for right party. Address in confidence, L. 327 Times Downtown.

RELIABLE Canadian agent wants lines, knitted goods, men's, women's wearing apparel. M 66 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..3½@4 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Australian Wool via Vancouver.

The Textile Alliance announced yesterday that an arrangement has been completed permitting wool from Australia shipped via Vancouver to pass in transit through Canada for San Francisco, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, if consigned with the consent of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, as through shipments to the United States.

Worsted in Neckwear.

Neckwear manufacturers have been venturing with fabrics up to a short time unknown to their trade. The latest novelty fabric is made of silk and worsted. For a long time the original material of which this combination is an imitation has been largely sold to the most exclusive of tie makers. Attempts to duplicate this fabric, which has much of the feel of linen to it, have finally brought out the silk and worsted mixture. The weave is a heavy one, but gives a very rich effect to the scarf manufactured out of it.

Crude Rubber Prices Easier.

The local crude rubber market has eased off somewhat in the last week or so, but prices are still apparently too high to suit the manufacturing interests. These buyers, while they seem willing enough to pay the current figures for rubber that they need for immediate use, are doing little looking ahead at the present time. There is a fair stock of Para rubber on hand here now, but it was said yesterday that the terms of the agreement which lifted the English embargo on the Eastern grades will not permit the piling up of stocks of the plantation sorts. Upriver fine was quoted here yesterday, for spot delivery, at 60@60¼ cents a pound. Spot smoked sheets were quoted at 61½@62, while pale crepe was held at 61 cents.

Japanese Raw Silk Off a Little.

Reports from the Yokohama raw silk market indicate a moderate demand at prices which have receded a trifle since last week. Sales for the week there amounted to 2,800 bales, and stocks now total about 9,000 bales. Prices continue very high in Canton and holders are not pressing sales. Reports concerning the second crop are unfavorable, which is having a bullish effect on values. The Shanghai market continues unchanged with a fair demand for steam filatures. Tsatlees and tussahs are neglected. At Milan, according to reports received by H. L. Gwalter & Co., prices are firm. Many of the filatures are closed for the season there and offerings are small. The demand in the local market has fallen off somewhat. Coarse Japanese and Canton silks from stock, which are scarce, are most wanted.

The Clothiers' Convention.

A record attendance is expected at the annual convention of the National Association of Clothiers, to be held June 1 and 2 at the Hotel Shelburne, Atlantic City. The abnormal situation in the clothing and allied industries gives promise of supplying a wealth of material for discussion. At the banquet to be held on the evening of the second day the speakers and their topics will be: Marcus M. Marks, "The Government of Manhattan Borough from a Business Standpoint"; John Barrett of the Pan-American Association, "Opportunities in South America"; and W. Hamlin Childs, "The Business Man in Politics." Other guests will be Lawrence F. Abbott of the Outlook, Robert T. Francis, President of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, and A. M. Patterson, President of the Textile Alliance.

Poor Results for Clothing Men.

Except in rare instances, the clothing salesmen who have been on their Fall trips for some time are not doing very well. Orders are about 25 per cent. below normal. The manufacturers have no reason to put forward in explanation of the situation, except that the retailers may place their purchases much later than usual. This seems to be about the only reasonable view of conditions to take. For three seasons the clothiers have not been boasting of conditions and the retailers are known to be well cleaned out of desirable merchandise. The idea which seems to be growing in the trade is that buying has settled down to a true "hand to mouth" proposition, and the results obtained when the bulk of orders was placed early will not be attained while style is the factor it is today in men's wear.

Colored Dress Linens.

Notwithstanding the check that has been put on business by the paucity of supplies in this market, the demand for colored dress goods has been the bright spot in the linen branch of the dry goods trade in the last week. The call for this class of goods has been general, the garment makers and the merchants alike expressing a desire to get them. It is said that stocks of these goods are lower at present than for years, and prices are too high to consider replacing them, even if enough goods could be had abroad, and they could be got here in time to use this season. So scarce have white and other desirable shades become, that in several cases buyers are paying premiums to get them. This would be especially true of the wider fabrics. Business in household goods is seasonably quiet. Advance orders for Fall from the big buyers are said to be much below normal, due to the high levels at which new goods are held abroad. Reports of conditions in the primary markets do indicate buying are not seasonably backward.

Taffetas Still Lead.

There is little feature to present business in the silk field, aside from the continued demand for taffetas. Navy blue and black taffetas are particularly in demand from the cutters-up. Crepes are doing fairly well, and the cutters are taking the Georgette variety of these goods in a quite liberal way. They are also buying the silks that ordinarily are used in the manufacture of shirts. The retail demand at the moment is hardly more than fair, and sellers are not altogether satisfied with the prices their goods are bringing from this source. Satins are in some demand, and a fair run on tussahs, principally in the Metropolitan district, is told of. The vogue of taffetas for Fall is an open question just now, and one that a lot of men in the trade would like to have settled one way or another. Satins and silks are favored for the new season, while in the novelty end there are good prospects for plaids in both the French and Scotch colorings.

Summer Suits to Go Big.

Local cutters-up who manufacture outer garments for women expect to reap considerable of a harvest this season from the presaged extension of the suit demand into the hot weather months. While the present hand-to-mouth style of buying has been hindered in the last week or so by the weather, quite a good business has been done already on lightweight suits, and better business is looked for as the thermometer mounts. Silk suits of taffeta and failles seem well up in the running, especially the former in navy blue and black. In fact, the difficulty that the trade is experiencing in getting enough navy taffetas is one of the features of the moment. Pongees are also good. Short coats dominate the present models, these with tailor-made effects showing well. The soberness of the dark shades used is offset in some of them by the use of vests and in others by the use of dainty collar and cuff sets of white. Linen suits are favored by many buyers, as are garments made up of lightweight serges and the so-called beach cloths.

Gray Goods Prices Firm.

The advance in cotton yesterday, while it did not increase trading to any extent, gave a firmer undertone to prices in the local gray goods market that for the past several days. From all accounts, there was more or less withdrawing of the goods offered by second hands, and in at least one quarter of the market the belief exists that if a strong cotton opening comes today these goods will disappear entirely. While buyers of goods are not inclined unduly to give a single day's advance in cotton any significance, the opinion was expressed in the market that if yesterday's upturn is sustained something better in the way of prices on print-cloths, sheetings, and similar goods may be looked for in the near future. From all indications, trading was not evenly distributed in the market yesterday, some houses reporting no change from the previous day and others a slight improvement. The improved business, however, was done on goods of a more or less special character. Staple print-cloth prices for the day were:

39-inch, 80-80s	4¾c	38½-inch, 64-68s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-64s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	free
38½-inch, 64-68s	4¼c	37-inch, 64-60s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4c	37-inch, 56-52s	3½c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kahn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; H. J. Rohr, millinery; 2d fl., 34 E. 23d.
BALTIMORE—B. Greenwald & Co., N. Greenwald, manufacturers cloaks, suits; St. Denis.
BALTIMORE—S. J. Adler & Son; F. O. Adler, furnishing goods; Bradford.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst Co.; W. F. Traub, prints; 15 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—J. Peppler, piece goods; Grand.
BALTI

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R. L. Day & Co. Boston

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Rise Further; Trading a Little More Active—Effect of War News.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was a little more active than it had been the day before, but the market was still controlled by the indisposition of traders and the public at large to enter into fresh commitments on any extensive scale in the face of the uncertainty which exists concerning the outcome of our recent note to Germany. The Stock Exchange, when it opened yesterday, had before it the news dispatches forecasting the likelihood that the German reply would not accede to the demands made by the United States, but it also had before it the practical certainty that another day would bring Italy into the war on the side of the Allies. The market effect of the latter was favorable and outweighed the unfavorable influence of news which indicated a more acute situation in our relations with Germany. The expectation of the immediate participation of Italy in the war was accepted as good news by the market for precisely the same reasons as led it to show satisfaction over news of a victory by the Allies. It is looked upon as promising a shortening of the war and a clearer issue when peace is made.

There were special movements for special reasons, as in the case of Missouri Pacific; but the market as a whole was controlled by its inferences from the day's war news. The net effect which they exerted upon prices was, however, in no small part due to the fact that recent dealings had materially strengthened the technical position of the market. There are a number of reasons for believing that, as compared with the situation immediately prior to the sinking of the Lusitania, the stock market rests on much firmer ground. That shocking news was followed by heavy liquidation and also, apparently, by an increase in the short interest. Both of those changes served to increase the strength of the Stock Exchange position. Furthermore, many customers of Stock Exchange houses are believed to have placed themselves in a position to buy should further news concerning our relations with Germany lead to a break in the market. In other words, many buyers seem to be waiting a chance to profit by the opportunity which they would see in such a break to increase their holdings. Such an attitude means, of course, that nothing that has happened and nothing that is being currently discussed as a possibility has overridden the confidence, which has steadily been growing, in the soundness of the American business and financial situations. That feeling of confidence is in itself a most important asset, not only in the security market, but in industry and in business generally.

Repeated reminders of the country's financial strength are supplied by the news of gold imports from many points. From Europe and the Far East the metal continues to come to us, and in the face of that exchange rates continue to decline, showing that the gold which has come in has not materially weakened our hold on the foreign money markets. The resale to us of securities held by Europe has also been impotent to change the movement of exchange in favor of this country. It thus happens that our position in the international money market has continued to grow stronger coincidentally with our reducing our obligations to Europe for imported capital. The two things together are greatly strengthening our economic position.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	90. Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2½
Ninety days	2¼@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¾@3	5 and 6 mos	3¼@3½
90 days	2¾@3	8 and 9 mos	3¾@4
4 mos	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

4 months	3@3½	6 months	3½@4
60 to 90 days			3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months	4	6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.78⅝	$4.78¼	$4.78⅜
Cables	4.79½	4.78½	4.78½

Closing Rates. Demand for check.	Cable.
London	$4.78¼ $4.78½
Paris	5.42 5.41½
Berlin	.82½ .82½
Austria	16.55 16.60
Russia	29.00 29.00
Switzerland	5.29¾ 5.29¾
Scandinavia	25.95 26.05
China—	
Hongkong	44.45 44.30
Shanghai	57.00 57.25
Singapore	57.50 ...
Greece	5.27 5.26
Holland	.39½ .39½
India—	
Bombay	33.00 ...
Calcutta	33.00 ...
Italy	5.88 5.87½
Japan—	
Kobe	49.37 49.45
Yokohama	49.37 49.45
Philippine Islands—	
Manila	49.62 49.75
South America—	
Buenos Aires	42.00 42.10
Rio	24.70 26.60

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.75½	$4.74⅝	$4.75⅝	$4.74½

Clearing-House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $278,409,141; balance, $12,167,807; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $381,239.

The local banks have gained $1,850,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 6.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 9-16d, off 1-16d; New York, 49¾c, off ½c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	4.17½	4.22½	4.17½	4.22½
Tin	37.00	38.00	36.75	...
Iron 2 X fdy.	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Ant'y, oth. bs.	35.00	38.00	35.00	38.00

Electrolytic copper, thirty days, is quoted at 18¾@19c a pound, unchanged in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Thursday. £ s. d.	Wed'day. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	75 12 6	75 5 0
Copper, futures	76 12 6	76 5 0
Tin, spot	180 0 0	180 10 0
Tin, futures	180 15 0	180 10 0
Lead	20 2 6	20 2 6
Zinc	37 0 0	37 10 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1915.

Stocks. (Shares.)	
Total sales	277,290
Same day last year	210,675
Year to date	48,509,125
Same period last year	33,300,567
Average price and change 50 stocks	66.92 + .39
Same day last year	68.72 — .50

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	55.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1915	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34⅞	35	9,000	Alaska Gold Mines	35¼	35	33¾	35	+1⅝
15¾	15⅝	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
46¼	46¾	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	47	47	47	47	+1½
65½	65½	6,600	Amalgamated Cop.	65	66¼	65	65⅝	— ⅜
50½	52	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	51	51	51	51	+ ⅜
44½	44¾	2,500	Am. Beet Sugar	43⅝	45	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅝
100	102½	300	Am. B. S. & F. tr.	100⅜	100⅜	100	100	— ⅜
148	150	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf. tr.	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	+ ⅜
32¼	33⅜	3,900	Am. Can	32⅜	33⅝	32⅜	33¼	+ ½
96¾	96½	200	Am. Can pf.	96	96	95¾	95¾	+ ⅛
50⅜	51	900	Am. Car & Fdry.	52	52	51⅞	51¾	+1
45	...	100	Am. Cotton Oil	45	45	45	45	+ ½
29¾	30⅜	400	Am. Ice Securities	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
9½	10½	100	Am. Linseed	10	10	10	10	...
44⅛	44⅞	3,000	Am. Locomotive	43	45½	43	44⅞	+1¼
4	5	100	Am. Malt	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
65¼	65⅝	500	Am. Smelt. & R.	65⅛	65⅞	65¼	65¼	+ ⅛
102⅝	103	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	103	103	103	103	...
145	155	100	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	150	...
105	107	800	Am. Sugar Ref.	106¼	107	106	106	+ ⅜
118¾	119	300	Am. Telegph. & Tel.	119	119	118¾	118¾	+ ⅛
220½	226	35	Am. Tobacco	228	228	226	226	...
107½	108	10	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	108	108	108	...
83¼	84½	200	Am. Woolen pf.	84	84	84	84	+ ⅜
31⅝	31¾	3,500	Anaconda Cop. Co.	31⅝	31⅞	31¼	31¾	+ ⅜
96⅞	98¾	2,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	99	99⅛	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅜
99½	99	300	Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	...
105	106	300	Atlantic Coast Line	104½	106	104½	105	— ⅛
45¼	46¾	1,300	Baldwin Loco.	45	47⅛	45	46¼	+1½
100	101¼	10	Baldwin Loco. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	...
72	72¼	820	Baltimore & Ohio	72	72¼	72	72¼	+ ¼
138	138½	7,000	Bethlehem Steel	136	139½	136	138½	+3½
138	138½	25	do., odd lot	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	...
86	87	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	...
124½	130	100	Bklyn Union Gas	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	— ⅛
68¼	69	7,250	Butte & Superior	70	70⅝	68	68¼	+ ⅜
36	39	100	California Pet. pf.	37	37	37	37	...
158	158½	800	Canadian Pacific	157⅞	158⅝	157¼	158⅜	+ ⅜
35½	35⅝	500	Central Leather Co.	36	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
40	40⅛	5,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	40¼	40⅝	39	40¼	— ⅛
23⅝	23½	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	23	23	23	23	...
89	89¼	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	88¾	89⅛	88⅝	89	— ⅛
20	20⅛	22,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	22	22	19	20⅛	— ⅜
42¼	43	2,800	Chino Copper	42	43¼	42	42⅞	+ ⅜
26	26⅞	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	25⅞	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+ ⅝
50	55	200	Col. South. 1st pf.	51	51	51	51	—3
122⅝	123½	500	Consolidated Gas	123	123¼	123	123¼	+ ⅛
122⅜	125½	50	do., odd lot	122½	122½	122½	122½	...
94½	97	100	Continental Can pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ¼
94¼	97	50	Corn Exch. pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	...
13½	13⅝	100	Corn Products Ref.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	...
75½	78	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	76½	76½	76	76	— ½
24½	24⅝	16,585	Crucible Steel	22½	25	22½	24½	+1⅝
62¼	63	1,800	Cuban-Am. Sugar	61	63	60¾	63	+6
62¾	63	25	do., odd lot	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	...
98	...	200	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	98⅜	98	98⅜	98	+3
13	14	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	13	13	13	13	+ ½
114½	115¾	10	Detroit Edison Co.	115	115	115	115	...
13½	14	500	Distillers' Secur.	14	14	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	25¾	3,000	Erie	25	25½	25	25⅞	— ⅛
39¼	40	500	Erie 1st pf.	40	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
150	152	700	General Electric	150	151	150	150	— ½
134	135	600	General Motors	135¼	136	135	135	...
97	98	200	General Motors pf.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—1⅛
41¼	42	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	42⅝	42	42	42	...
101¼	101⅝	100	Goodrich pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
117	117½	200	Great Northern pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	...
31½	31⅞	300	G. N. certs. ore prop.	32	32	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
57	57⅝	1,000	Guggenheim Explor.	56⅜	57½	56⅜	57⅜	+ ⅜
29	29¼	2,900	Inspiration Copper	28⅝	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	...
20⅜	20½	1,800	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	20¼	20¾	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	26½	1,000	Kansas City South.	26⅛	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
123½	124	80	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	124	124	123⅜	123⅜	...
40	42	600	Lackawanna Steel	40	41½	40	41½	+2½
99	100⅝	100	Laclede Gas	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
141	142	200	Lehigh Valley	140¾	141	140¾	141	+1
169	176	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	170	170	170	170	...
116	117	100	Louis. & Nash.	115½	115¼	115½	115½	— ½
38	39	300	Maxwell Motors	39¼	39¼	39	39	...
81¾	81⅝	400	Max. Motors 1st pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81⅝	+ ⅛
32¾	33¼	900	Max. Motors 2d pf.	32½	33	32½	33	...
67¼	68¼	6,700	Mexican Petroleum	67	69	67	68	+2⅝
23⅝	24¼	1,100	Miami Copper	23⅞	24½	23⅞	24⅜	+ ⅛
15	16	50	Minn. & St. Louis	15½	15½	15½	15½	...
11⅜	12¼	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
28¼	29	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	30	30	29	29	...
13¼	13¾	17,500	Missouri Pacific	10½	14	10½	13¼	+2¼
48	48⅝	200	Montana Power	48½	48½	48½	48½	...
14¼	15¼	100	Nat. En. & St. Co.	15	15	15	15	...
57½	58⅜	700	Nat. Lead Co.	58	59	58	58¼	+ ⅜
14½	14¾	100	Nevada Con. Cop.	14½	14½	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
85	85½	500	N. Y. Air Brake	85¼	85½	85¼	85¼	+2¼
84⅜	84⅞	200	N. Y. Central	85	85	85	85	+1⅛
62¼	62½	700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62	63	62¼	62¼	— ⅜
27½	28¼	400	N. Y. Ont. & West.	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
74	74½	500	North American	75	75	74	74	...
104½	105	1,000	Northern Pacific	104½	105	104¼	105	+1
21	21½	200	Pacific Mail	21	21⅝	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
106¾	107	500	Penn. R. R.	106⅝	107	106⅝	107	+ ⅜
20½	21	300	Pittsburgh Coal	21½	21⅞	21	21	...
88	90	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	89	89½	89	89¼	+1⅜
44¾	44½	2,900	Pressed Steel Car	44	45¾	44	44⅜	+ ⅛
153	156½	200	Pullman Co.	153	153	153	153	+1
1	1½	100	Quicksilver pf.	1	1	1	1	...
29	30	100	Railway Steel Sp.	29	29	29	29	+1
22⅜	23	1,100	Ray Con. Copper	22⅜	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
143	143¼	9,500	Reading	142	143¼	142	143	+ ⅜
82	84	100	Reading 2d pf.	84	84	84	84	—1
26¼	27	400	Rep. Iron & Steel	26½	26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
84	85	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	84	84	84	84	+2
⅝	½	600	Rock Island Co.	⅝	½	½	½	...
⅞	⅝	500	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
4¾	5	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
13	14	500	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
44	44½	100	St. Louis & San F.	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
13⅝	14	100	Seaboard Air Line	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
33¾	34	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	33¾	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
134	135½	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	134	134	134	134	— ½
29¼	33	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½	+1
87¼	87¼	3,900	Southern Pacific	86⅝	87⅜	86⅝	87¼	+ ⅜
16⅜	16⅝	1,200	Southern Railway	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
64¼	64¾	1,300	Studebaker Co. x d.	63½	64⅝	63½	64	+ ⅛
32⅝	33¼	2,350	Tennessee Copper	32⅝	33⅜	32⅝	33⅜	+ ⅛
122	124	200	Texas Co.	123	124	125	124	—1
49	50	100	Third Avenue	50	50	50	50	—2
99	102¼	20	Underw. Typew. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
11,800	Union Pacific	123⅜	125	123⅜	124¼	+ ⅜
80¾	81	450	Union Pacific pf.	80⅞	81	80¾	80¾	+ ⅛
65	65	200	Un. Dry Goods pf.	60	60	59	59	—5
17¼	17¾	700	United Fruit Co.	16½	17¾	16½	17⅝	+1⅛
33	34	700	United Rys. Inv. pf.	32	34	32	34	+1
61⅜	61½	700	U. S. Rubber	61¼	61¾	61	61¼	+1¼
52⅜	53	39,800	U. S. Steel	52	53⅝	51⅝	52⅞	+ ⅛
105¼	105½	510	U. S. Steel pf.	105	105½	105	105¼	+ ⅛
64½	64⅞	9,000	Utah Copper	63¾	64⅞	63¾	64¾	+ ⅛
28¾	29¾	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	28	28	28	28	—1
¾	1	1,760	Wabash	¾	1	¾	¾	— ⅛
¾	⅞	1,300	Wabash pf.	¾	⅞	¾	¾	...
66	66½	300	Western Union Tel.	66	66½	66	66¼	+1½
89¾	89½	26,100	Westingh. E. & M.	87½	90¾	87½	89½	+1½
1⅞	2	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	2	2	2	2	...

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Money and Discount Rates Easy Despite Outflow of Gold.

LONDON, May 20.—Money and discount rates were easy today despite the outflow of gold.

The stock market maintained a good tone, as dealers like the idea of a coalition Government. There was no increase in business, which was confined to short-term securities, colonial bonds, and a few oil shares.

American securities opened a shade under parity, dropped from lack of support, and closed easy.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, May 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased	£921,000
Circulation, decreased	1,000,000
Bullion, decreased	1,921,508
Other securities, increased	2,421,000
Other deposits, decreased	890,000
Public deposits, increased	2,518,000
Notes reserve, decreased	929,000
Government securities, unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 20.50 per cent.; last week it was 21.06 per cent.

Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 20.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 72 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 85 centimes.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, May 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, decreased	211,355,000
Silver in hand, decreased	1,800,000
Notes in circulation, increased	22,819,000
Treasury deposits, increased	7,600,000
General deposits, increased	42,296,000
Bills discounted, increased	1,047,000
Advances, decreased	4,684,000

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Receipts and expenditures; May 19. This Month. Fiscal Yr.

Customs	$788,000	$18,662,312
Int. rev. (ord.)	433,421	17,774,408
Corp. and income tax	96,937	1,666,765
Miscel.	246,321	3,373,196
Total receipts	1,564,680	39,386,684
Expenditures	1,993,412	38,108,219
Deficit	414,536	4,714,465

FINANCIAL NOTES.

J. Malcolm Clark and A. Schwalbe have been elected members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

The usual semi-annual extra dividend of 1 per cent. was declared yesterday by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 1½ per cent.

Robinson & Co. announce that applications to exchange St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds for Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company-Rocky Mountain Division new first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds have been received to an amount of $1,800,000. The St. Louis Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company has decided to grant these applications and the new Atchison bonds will be delivered in exchange for Rocky Mountain bonds about June 1 next.

The International Banking Corporation has engaged $1,000,000 gold in Yokahama for shipment to San Francisco today.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101½	102½
American Light & Traction	317	325
American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	55	60
*American Gas & Electric	90	92
*American Gas & Electric pf.	87	100
American Power & Light	62	65
American Power & Light pf.	80	85
American Public Utilities	27	31
American Public Utilities pf.	62	66
American W. W. & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	18	22
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	62	66
Cities Service	57	64
Cities Service pf.	87	90
Colorado Power	19	20
Colorado Power pf.	80	82
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	80	84
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	80	82
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1950	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	53	57
Dayton Power & Light pf.	84	89
Denver Gas & Elec. con. 5s	90½	91
Electric Bond & Share	98	...
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98	100
Empire District Electric 5s	70	75
Empire District Electric pf.	60	66
Federal Light & Traction	18	22
Federal Light & Traction pf.	58	62
Gas & Electric Securities	68	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	73½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	23	31
Northern States Power pf.	84	87
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	48½	49
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	70	80
Southern California Edison	73	176
Southern California Edison pf.	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	6½	7½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	26	28
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	7	9
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.	28	32
United Light & Rys.	44	46
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	79	82
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	70	73
Utah Securities	14	16
Western Power	14	18
Western Power pf.	87	90

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Lake Rate Case.

The Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association of the Eastern division, made up of Vice Presidents of the Eastern railroads, will meet on Monday to decide whether to submit to the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission which compels the railroads owning or operating lines on the great lakes to surrender these lines, or to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission for a rehearing. Lawyers interested in the case have pointed out that the theory of the divorce of the water lines from the rail lines is clear enough, but that the Government has not made out a case to show that honest competition was destroyed in the operation of the water lines. The Executive Committee may request the Interstate Commission to draw a line of distinction between the Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Erie, on the one hand, and the Lackawanna and Lehigh Valley on the other. The last two railroads, it is contended, though operating lines across the great lakes, have no rail lines west of Buffalo, and should therefore not have been treated on a parity with the other roads. It was reported yesterday that a decision to apply for a rehearing had been reached, but this was denied. Such a course seems probable, but no step will be authorized until after Monday's meeting.

***

Looking Ahead in Exchange.

The reaching of new low levels this week in the sterling and franc exchange market has revived in foreign exchange quarters much speculation about possible credits to be arranged in this country. Unless action along this line is taken, or gold is permitted to come here in quantity, it is thought that quotations will continue to dip downward in a more or less persistent fashion. The exchange men point out that rates are declining in a period that is "between seasons" in the export trade; that is, most shipments of grain and cotton from last year's crops have been financed, and at the present time exports are largely of other material than foodstuffs. But the time is not far away, it is noted, when the outflow of grain will be renewed from the new crop, with the prospect of an early pressure of shipments if Europe is in need. The question is asked, "What will happen to exchange quotations then if substantial measures are not taken before to equalize Europe's debt to us?" This is a glance ahead for some distance for troubles that may not materialize, but exchange brokers are keeping the possibility of super-abnormal rates in mind.

***

War's Far Reach.

Hardly a business in the world has escaped need to readjust itself to meet changed conditions due to the great war. In the financial news yesterday were reports from Rotterdam that Holland's coffee trade has been seriously hampered by measures of the belligerents. Imports of coffee, except from Dutch colonies, are only permitted when consigned to a trust company, which means that such coffee can only be used for home consumption or exported to neutral States. This curtailment bears heavily on the producers in Brazil and threatens profits on the large crop expected this year. Brazil has kept out of the European entanglements so far as possible, but she is forced to bear her full share of the trade loss, for her principal industries, the production of coffee and rubber, are now suffering. Rubber is contraband of war, and unless the Allies drink more coffee to offset the loss caused by the lessened demand from neutral countries Brazilian revenues are liable to a large shrinkage.

***

Reduced Market for Sugar.

The British Government forbade imports of sugar with a view to hurting Germany's trade, and is still maintaining its ban. The result has been to cut down materially the supplies usually held in Great Britain. To meet refiners' needs the Government has bought between 250,000 and 400,000 tons of new crop sugar, which quantity, with the sugar bought in Cuba, is expected to meet needs until Fall. Before the war Germany did a big business with the rest of Europe in beet sugar.

***

Rock Island's Needs.

N. L. Amster explained yesterday that he is not proposing that the Rock Island issue $30,000,000 of collateral trust bonds as matters now stand. He is still of the opinion that no large sum need be raised by the road at this time, but should it prove that he is wrong on this score he

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Stock Market Observations

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BULLS BUY COTTON ON ITALY'S THREAT

They Argue That Her Entrance Into the War Would Tend to Shorten the Conflict.

MARKET UP 15 TO 17 POINTS

Trade Expects the Government Crop Report of June 1 to Show a Condition of 78 or Better.

Additional evidence of the strong technical position of cotton was furnished yesterday by the action of the market, which again ignored an easier tone at Liverpool, and, after opening at a small decline, made an upturn of about 20 points and closed at a net gain of 15 to 17 points. Trading was not active, but there was less selling in all markets.

Liverpool cabled, "Quiet, featureless market; no hedging here today." The reference to the absence of hedging probably refers to the fact that there was no seized cotton against which sales were made. This pressure has been largely responsible several times recently for the tone at Liverpool.

An unsettled turn in the weather may have been partly responsible for the increased demand for cotton, although the bulls took occasion to place a favorable construction on the entrance of Italy into the war. This interpretation was based on the theory that hostile action by Italy would mean an earlier termination of the conflict, and would therefore be bullish on cotton. Bears, however, were inclined to take the view that the big accumulations of supplies of raw material in Italy would react adversely on the price of the staple, as a great deal of this cotton is believed to have been bought for shipment to Germany.

The Liverpool Post of May 9 makes an interesting contribution to cotton literature on the disputed question of the amount of cotton going into the manufacture of ammunition. The Post says that it has been favored by one of the foremost authorities in the United Kingdom with the following figures:

One thousand rounds of rifle ammunition take four and one-half pounds of cotton. One thousand rounds of field gun ammunition take 830 pounds of cotton. Large naval guns use anything up to 500 pounds of cotton for each shot, but these have not been much used yet. No raw cotton is being used in England for gun cotton. Some is being used for surgical cotton wool, but only small quantities.

France, from all our information, is using linters and no raw cotton, as understood cotton for spinning purposes. Germany will use linters if she can get them, as they are cheaper, but raw cotton if she can't.

Two thousand tons of the waste material per month will more than cover all that has been used by the British Army. The use cannot in the least degree have any material influence on the price of cotton for spinning, other than in the speculator's imagination.

There is a general disposition throughout the trade to look for a fairly high condition report on June 1. It is thought that the figures will show a condition of at least 78 as compared with 74.3 last year. This prospect, however, does not appear to stimulate any selling pressure on the market.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged; Houston, 15 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points advance, 9.75c for middling upland. The range of contract prices, which closed firm, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.39	9.20	9.38@ 9.39	9.22@ 9.25
July	9.59	9.38	9.58@ 9.59	9.43@ 9.44
Oct.	9.96	9.75	9.94@ 9.95	9.79@ 9.80
Dec.	10.13	9.97	10.11@10.13	10.01@10.02
Jan.	10.22	10.01	10.21@10.22	10.05@10.06
March	10.38	10.25	10.45@10.47	10.28@10.30

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,880	3,984	1,400
New Orleans	708	1,960	3,717
Mobile	161	1,209	2,771
Savannah	1,365	955	1,518
Charleston	312	53	60
Wilmington	1,027	88	245
Norfolk	281	534	932
Total, 8 ports	7,529	bales,	against
9,221 same day last year.			

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	82	477	77
Memphis	201	770	1,181
St. Louis	440	4,904	1,311
Houston	3,414	3,154	2,198

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,500 to 5,500	3,607	1,089
New Orleans.	800 to 1,200	1,319	2,771

Total exports yesterday, 5,589 bales; so far this season, 7,599,296, against 8,475,071 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
850	New Orleans.. 9.00	284,370	149,062
225	Mobile 8.75	23,721	15,373
400	Savannah 9.25	108,934	57,736
——	Galveston 9.13	324,519	183,845
——	Wilmington	49,201	15,128
38	Norfolk 9.00	64,848	35,175
762	Augusta 9.13	107,872	28,426
350	Memphis 9.12	121,918	58,218
——	St. Louis 9.125	29,522	28,385
1,304	Houston 9.15	83,478	78,097

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points advance, at 5.27d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 12,000 bales, including 6,800 American. Closed steady.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Loco.....5		July, 1916	99½	100½	4.35
Am.T.&T.....5		Apr., 1916	100¼	100½	4.15
Am. Tob. sc..6		Sep., 1915	100⅝	101¼	2.65
Ana. Copper..5		Mar., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec.15,'15	101	101⅛	3.85
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec.15,'16	99¾	100⅛	5.80
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec.15,'17	99¾	100⅛	6.05
Argen. Gov't..6		May15,'20	98½	99	6.50
Balt. & Ohio..4½		June, 1917	98⅜	99	5.05
Balt. & Ohio..4½		June, 1918	97⅜	98	5.15
Brklyn R. T.....5		July, 1916	99⅝	99¾	5.05
Canadian Pac.6		May 2,'24	102½	103⅛	5.65
Ches. & Ohio.5		June, 1919	89¾	90¼	7.75
C. & W. Ind..5		Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.20
Chi. El. Rys.5		July, 1916	95	96½	7.95
City of Mont.5		Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Con. Power..6		May, 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
Con. Gas, B..5		Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.98
C. P. R. & L.6		May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Erie R. R.....5		Apr., 1916	98⅝	99⅛	5.90
Erie R. R.....5		Oct., 1919	100¼	100⅝	3.00
Erie R. R.....5½		Apr., 1917	98½	99	6.05
Gen. Rubber..4½		July, 1915	100	100¼	2.80
Gov. of Switz.5		Mar., 1916	99¼	99⅜	6.30
Gov. of Switz.5		Mar., 1918	99¼	97	6.05
Gov. of Switz.5		Mar., 1920	97	98	5.80
Harr. El. Ry.6		June, 1915	98¼	99½	6.25
Hocking Val..6		Nov., 1915	100¾	101¼	3.70
Int. Harv.....5		Feb.15,'18	98⅜	99⅝	5.15
Lack. Steel...6		Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.5		Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.85
L. S. & M. S.5		Dec., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.60
Lou. G. & El.6		Apr., 1918	97	98	6.55
Minn. G. El.6		June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.....6		June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Mo. Pacific...6		June, 1919	98½	99	
Mon. T. & P..6		Apr., 1917	98⅜	99¼	6.40
New E. Nav.6		May, 1917	94¼	95	8.80
N. Y. Cent...5		Sep.15,'15	100⅜	100⅜	2.75
N. Y. Cent...5		Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.05
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5		May, 1916	99⅜	99⅝	3.15
North. St. P..6		June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pa. R. R. cv..3½		Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.15
P. S. C., N. J.5		Mar., 1916	99⅞	100	4.70
Sea. Air Line.5		Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry..5		Feb., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	98	98⅜	5.70
Sulz. & Sons.6		June, 1919	98¾	99½	6.45
U. S. Smelt..5		June, 1919	98⅜	98⅞	6.10
Utah Copper..5		Jan.15,'16	98	98	5.00
United Fruit..6		May, 1917	100¼	101⅛	5.20
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	97¾	98¾	5.45
Utah Co 6		Apr., 1917	98	99½	6.30
West. Power..6		July, 1915	100½	101	5.00
W. S. & E.6		Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75
West. Power.6		Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915.....	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6s	Sept., 1916.....	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
6s	Sept., 1917.....	104¼	104½	104¼	104½
4½s	March, 1963.....	103⅝	104⅛	103⅝	104⅛
4½s	May, 1957.....	103⅝	104⅛	103⅝	104⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	103⅝	104⅛	103⅝	104⅛
4½s	May, 1917.....	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s	Nov., 1917.....	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s	March, 1964.....	99⅜	99½	99⅜	100
4½s	March, 1962.....	99⅜	99½	99⅜	99⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960.....	99⅜	99½	99⅜	99⅞
4½s	March, 1930-60..	98⅞	100¼	98⅞	100¼
4s	May, 1939.....	96⅛	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
4s	Nov., 1958.....	95⅝	96⅛	95⅝	96⅛
4s	May, 1957.....	95⅝	96⅛	96	96⅞
4s	Nov., 1956.....	95⅝	96⅛	95⅝	96⅛
4s	Nov., 1955.....	95	96⅛	95⅝	96⅛
4s	Nov., 1936.....	96	...	96	...
4s	1925-1929.....	99¼	...	99¼	...
3½s	Nov., 1954-5.....	86	87	86	87½
3½s	May, 1966.....	85¼	87	85¼	87

Balance Sheet Shows Investments of $176,319,995.

The Amalgamated Copper Company's report of operations in 1914, made public yesterday, was extended to cover sixteen months, ended April 30 for the reason that stockholders will vote June 7 on a proposal to dissolve the corporation. In the period the net income amounted to $7,345,288, as compared with $8,871,790 in the twelve months of 1913. Dividends aggregating $6,624,955 were paid out, leaving a surplus of $422,333, against a deficit of $2,669,793 in the preceding year. The total of dividends disbursed in 1913 was nearly double that of the sixteen months ended with April.

The balance sheet showed investments amounting to $176,319,995, the balance of which is represented by holdings of stock of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. The net indebtedness of the company is about $900,000, and a statement recently sent to shareholders said that this will be much more than offset through the sale of 250,000 shares of Anaconda stock if the dissolution plan goes through.

President John D. Ryan stated that the unsettlement of the metal industry after war began in Europe reduced prices and forced a reduction of output. Because of these factors the dividend had to be lowered.

"From Jan. 1 to the date of this report," he added, "there has been a steady and marked improvement in the demand for our metals and in the prices realized for them; normal production has been resumed, and the promise for the future is very good."

Mr. Ryan stated that the mines owned by the Anaconda Company are more extensive and of greater promise than at any previous time. Since its incorporation, the report said, the Amalgamated has earned profits amounting to $113,032,300, of which $91,279,147 has been paid out in dividends and $21,551,964 has been invested in properties and securities which have since been exchanged for Anaconda stock.

NEW CONNECTION FOR C. & O.

Trackage Agreement in Ohio Made with Norfolk & Western.

Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway yesterday signed a trackage agreement with the Norfolk & Western Railway covering sixty miles of track between Waverly and Columbus, Ohio. This agreement, taken with the Chesapeake & Ohio's recently announced plan to build a connection between its line and the Norfolk & Western at a cost of $4,000,000, represents one of the biggest railroad projects authorized in the last two years.

The connecting link will be thirty miles long, running from a point just across the Ohio River from Portsmouth, Ohio, to Waverly. The project includes the construction of a bridge across the Ohio. The new road will open up a vast section of virgin coal land in Kentucky and West Virginia.

Chairman Trumbull of the Chesapeake & Ohio said yesterday that it was hoped to counterbalance the Hocking Valley's recent falling off in freight revenues by means of the new line into the virgin coal fields. About $4,500,000 is available for building the link.

The Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio, at their meeting yesterday, voted to defer the payment of any dividend. The poor showings of the Hocking Valley, it is understood, was responsible for their action. The last dividend, 1 per cent., was paid last December.

OCTAVIE A. ZAYAS NAMED.

Banker Will Represent Cuba at Pan-American Meeting.

The Republic of Cuba has appointed Octavie A. Zayas of the banking firm of Keane, Zayas & Potts, to be its representative at the Pan-American Financial Conference to begin at Washington next week under the auspices of the Treasury Department. Mr. Zayas was formerly Consul General of Cuba to the United States, holding that post from 1902 to 1909, when the banking house was organized.

Mr. Zayas has long been interested in Cuban finances. He was on his way to Paris in connection with a private loan for Cuban interests when war was declared by England on Germany, and was a passenger on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which she turned back.

NEW COMMITTEE FOR ROCK ISLAND

Representatives of Insurance Companies Chosen to Protect First Mortgage Bonds.

$94,400,000 OUTSTANDING

Heavy Commitments Due July 1 Prompted Big Interests to Take Early Action.

Harris, Forbes & Co. announced yesterday the committee which will seek to protect the first and refunding mortgage of 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. It will consist of Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Insurance Company; Allen B. Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co.; W. A. Day, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; A. J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Guaranty Trust Company, and Albert W. Harris, President of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

This committee represents several life insurance companies, which are known to have large holdings of the first and refunding mortgage bonds, the largest of the bond issues of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and one of the largest bond issues ever floated by any railroad in this country. There are outstanding in the hands of the public $94,400,000 of these bonds. Most of the bonds are held in the East, particularly in this State and in Connecticut, in which States the bonds were legal for savings banks until the Rock Island stopped paying dividends. A considerable number of the bonds are also held in Chicago.

Wall Street accepted the appointment of the committee as an important step in the reorganization of the Rock Island, which is now in the hands of receivers. This is the second protective committee for Rock Island bonds in the field, the other being for the $20,000,000 debentures. In addition there are two protective committees for the stock.

The month of June, with interest on only $4,500,000 of obligations to meet, will be a comparatively light one for the Rock Island. The test will come in July, when interest on nearly $100,000,000 bonds must be met. These include $12,500,000 first mortgage 6s, $61,500,000 general mortgage 4s, $20,000,000 debentures, and about $10,000,000 of other issues. The interest on all of these obligations falls due July 1.

It was pointed out as significant yesterday that the new protective committee is appointed at so early a date, for interest on the first and refunding mortgage bonds does not fall due until Oct. 1. It is the fear of the heavy commitments for July, it is understood, which prompted the early action. No deposit of the bonds has been called for, but action may be decided on at future meetings of the committee.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DROPS.

Rates Again Touch New Low Records for Many Years.

Foreign exchange rates again touched new low records for many years yesterday, sterling sight quotations falling a fraction under the former minimum of $4.78⅝. The Paris check rate receded from 5 francs 36¾ centimes to the dollar on Wednesday to 5 francs 42 centimes. The French cable rate also broke into new low ground with a quotation of 5 francs 41½ centimes. Reichsmarks were steady at 82 11-16, and Italian lire were slightly firmer than the day before with a quotation of $5.88.

It is expected that a substantial amount of gold will shortly be released by the Bank of England from its special reserve at Ottawa, but brokers believe that unless the inflow is on a really great scale exchange rates will be benefited slightly if at all. The rising trade balance in favor of this country has reached such proportions that the receipt of gold on the scale of the last few weeks would not aid in stiffening exchange quotations.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
140	Corden	6½	6½	6½	6½
69	Ger.-Am. Fire	40	40	40	40
10	Maryland Cas.	84½	84½	84½	84½
283	Unit. R. & El.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
50	Wayl. O. & G.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$2,000	Charleston Con. Elec. 5s.....	94	94	94	94
1,500	City Balt. 3½s. 1930.....	91½	91½	91½	91½
11,400	City Balt. 4s, 1951	95¼	95⅛	95¼	95¼
5,000	Cons. Coal 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Maryl'd 4s, '28	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	N. O., Mob. & Chic. 5s.....	89½	89½	89½	89½
1,000	United E., L. & P. 4½s..	91	91	91	91
10,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s.....	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
2,000	United Rys. & El inc. 4s....	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2½	2½	2¼	2½
17	Ahmeek	380	380	380	380
6,309	Alaska	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3⅝
980	Algonah	2¾	3⅜	3	3
35	Allouez	52½	53	52½	53
50	Amalgamated..	66	66¼	65¾	65⅞
1,441	Amal. rights...	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
19,135	American Zinc	46¼	47⅜	45½	46⅝
805	Arizona Com'l.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
11,290	Butte & Sup...	69	70¼	68	68½
560	Cal. & Ariz.	63	64	63	63¾
20	Cal. & Hecla..	585	585	585	585
10	Centennial	19¾	19¾	18½	19¼
95	Chino	43	43¼	42¾	43¼
1,165	Copper Range.	50	51½	50	50½
25	East Butte	11½	11½	11½	11½
230	Franklin	10	10	9¼	9¼
101	Granby	80	80¾	78¾	80¼
75	Gr. Cananea..	28	28½	28	28¼
90	Hancock	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
215	Isle Royale	26½	27	26½	26½
46	Lake	11	12	11	12
85	La Salle	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
410	Mass. Con....	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
15	Mayflower	5	5	5	5
120	Michigan	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
217	Mohawk	68½	69½	68¼	68½
975	New Arcadian.	3½	10	9¼	9¼
10	Nipissing	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,010	North Butte....	30¼	31¼	30¼	31
40	North Lake....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Old Dominion..	52	53	52	53
64	Quincy	84	84	84	84
10	Ray Con.	23	23	23	23
200	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	Shannon	8¼	8½	8	8¼
190	Shattuck	26	26½	26	26½
420	Sh. Mayflr. L.	54	55¼	54	55¼
155	Superior & Bos	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
155	Superior Cop..	28¼	29	28¼	28½
100	Tamarack	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	35
105	Trinity	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,105	U. S. Smelting	38⅞	37	36	36
532	U. S. Sm. pf..	45	46	45	45
165	Utah Apex.....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
130	Utah Con.	12	12	12	12
70	Utah Copper..	64	64½	64	64½
100	Victoria	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
210	Winona	4	4¼	4	4¼
90	Wolverine	56	56	56	56

RAILROADS.

55	Bos. & Maine.	34	34	34	34
20	Mass. Elec. pf	38½	39	38½	39
152	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	62½	62½	62	62¼
50	Rutland pf	20	20	20	20

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
30	Amoskeag	65	65	65	65
40	Am. Sugar	105½	106¼	105½	106¼
5	Am. Sugar pf.	115	118	115	118
227	Am. T. & T..	118¾	119	118¾	119
5	Am. Woolen pf	84½	84½	84½	84½
20	A. G. & W. I. pf.....	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¾
12	Gen. Electric..	151¼	151¾	151¼	151¾
10	Mass. Gas	79½	79½	79½	79½
14	McElwain pf..	103	106	103	106
90	Pullman	154	154	152¾	152¾
24	Reece Button.	16	16½	16	16
33	Swift & Co....	108	108	108	108
5	Texas Co	122¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
245	United Fruit..	133	133	132	132
481	United Sh. Ma.	60¼	60¾	60	60¾
30	Un. S. M. pf.	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼
512	U. S. Steel	63	63	62¾	62¾
10	U. S. Steel pf.	108½	108½	106	106

BONDS.

$700	Am. T. & T.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	101	101	101	101

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.65	.80	First Nat.	2	2⅞
Bay St. G.	.11	.12	Houghton..	3	3½
Begole	1	1¼	Iron Blos...	.65	.75
Bingham...	⅝	6⅛	La Rose...	.52	.55
Bohemia...	2⅛	2⅜	Majestic ..	.39	.43
Boston Ely	.20	.32	McK.-Dar..	.20	.40
Butte & L.	.22	.24	Mex. Met..	.15	.17
Calaveras..	1⅞	2	M. of Am..	2	2½
Champ. C...	.10	.11	N. Baltic..	3	3½
Chief Con..	.75	.80	Nevada D.	.65	.72
Cortes	.25	.40	Ohio Cop...	.26	.28
Cornelia...	9½	10	Oneco	1¾	1⅞
Con. Ariz..	.75	.87	S. Lake...	6¾	7
Con. Cop...	1½	2	Stewart M.	1⅜	1⅞
Crown Res.	.75	.80	Utah Met..	2⅜	2¾
Davis-Daly	1	1⅛	U. V. Ext..	4⅛	4⅞
Eagle & B.	1	1⅛	Yukon G..	2⅜	2¾

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
13	Am. Radiat. pf.	138	138	138	138
10	Chi. Ry.. Ser. 1	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
23	Montward pf...	111	111	111	111
65	Quaker Oats pf.	105½	105½	105¼	105½
30	Sears-Roebuck.	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼
535	Stewart-Warner	63¾	63¾	63	63¼
74	Swift	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
10	U. S. Steel....	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
125	Union Carbide.	154½	154½	154½	154½

BONDS.

$7,000	Com. Edis. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100	100
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s....	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
3,000	Swift 5s.....	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alliance Ins...	16	16	16	16
200	Amal. Copper	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
1	Am. Gas N. J.	100	100	100	100
175	Baldwin Loco.	45	47	45	47
58	Buff. & Susq.	11	11	11	11
171	Cambria Steel.	48½	48½	47	48
2	Cent. Ohio....	39	39	39	39
1	Con. Trac. N. J.	74	74	74	74
270	Chi., R.I. & P.	21¾	21¾	19¾	19⅞
53	Elec. Storage.	50¾	51	50¾	51
14	Ins. Co. N. A.	21½	21½	21½	21½
230	Lake Superior.	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼
4	Norrist'n. cash.	138½	138½	138½	138½
2	*Norristown ..	136½	136½	136½	136½
112	Penna. R. R....	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
28	Penna. Salt...	90	90	90	90
40	Penna. Steel pf	50	50	50	50
284	Phila. Electric.	24¼	24¼	24	24¼
10	Phila. Co. cum. pf.....	39	39	39	39
44	Phila. Traction	74	74	74	74
22	Reading	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
10	Southern Ry.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
200	Tenn. Copper..	33	33	33	33
582	Tom. Belmont.	4½	4½	4¾	4¾
104	Tono. Mining..	7	7	7	7
66	Unit. Gas Imp.	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¾
2,055	U. S. Steel....	52⅞	53⅛	52⅝	52⅞
30	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	106¾	105¾	105¾
100	Union Trac....	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼
10	Westm'ld Coal	61½	61½	61½	61½

BONDS.

$2,190	Cam. Stl. scrip, 1917	97	97	97	97
38	Cam. Stl. scrip, Feb. 1917..	97	97	97	97
7	Cam. Stl. scrip, 1916	98	98	98	98
26	Cam. Stl. scrip, 1918	93	93	93	93
500	City 4s, '43, reg.	101½	101½	101½	101½
500	Interst. Rys. 4s	58½	58½	58½	58½
7,000	L.V.Tr. rct. 5s	86	86	86	86
1,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
2,000	Phila. El. gold 5s.....	101½	101½	101

Ordnance Stocks

Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives
Canadian Explosives
Colt's Arms
Canadian Car & Fdy.
Du Pont Powder
E. W. Bliss
Hercules Powder
Hopkins-Allen Arms
Savage Arms

Special Circulars on Request.

Gilbert Elliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

To
Amal. Copper Co.
Stockholders
We will buy or sell
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AT THE MARKET
Immediate payment made for all "Rights" we purchase.
GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

WANTED
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Common
50 U. S. Finishing Common
50 United Gas & Electric 1st Pfd.
100 Southington Hardware Co.
100 Peck Stow Wilcox Co.

FOR SALE
40 International Textbook Co.
25 Grand Rapids Indian. Ry. Co.
50 Pratt & Whitney Pfd.
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Common
10 Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

WANTED
Du Pont Powder Co. Com. Stock
Hercules Powder Co. Com. Stock
Atlas Powder Co. Stock & Rights
FOR SALE
Internat'l Nickel Com. & Pref.
Amer. Graphophone Com. & Pref.
Atlas Powder Co. 6% Pref. Stock
Wheatley, Matchett & Co
Phone 9710 Rector. 120 Broadway

We Buy, Sell and Quote
Amalgamated Copper
"Rights"
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St.—Phone 6951-6 Broad—N. Y.

Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
Atlas Powder Com. Stock
Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
Hercules Powder Com. Stock
Bought and Sold
J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Aquacate Mines Co.
Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley
Kingston Cons. R. R. Com. & Pfd.
Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
General Baking Stks. & Bonds
Roman Baths Stock
Rapid Transit 5s, 1951
Winona & Int. (Goshen Div.) 5s
DIDRICHSEN & CO.
Tel. 3174-5-6-7 John. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Bought—Sold & Quoted
AETNA EXPLOSIVES
COMMON & PREFERRED
Circular on Application
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Cuban-Amer. Sugar
6s, 1918.
SLATTERY & CO.
Investment Securities
40 Exchange Place New York
Telephone 4361-5 Broad.

Morgan & Finlay
Chalmers Motor Stocks
Phila. & Western Ry. Stocks
Savage Arms Co.
Duluth-Superior Trac. Com.
Syra., Lake Shore & Nor. 5s
115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

Central States Electric Com. & Pfd.
Northern States Pr. Com. & Pfd.
Republic R'way & Light Com. & Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elect. Com. & Pfd.
Scranton Electric Preferred
Western States Gas & Elec. Pfd.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
30 Broad Street, New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

West Virginia Tract. & Elec. 5% Notes
Salmon River Power 5s
Los Angeles Pac. Ry. 4s
Butte Elec. & Power 5s
Jamaica Water Supply 5s
Geo. Reith & Co.
50 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3665 Broad.

We Have Orders In
Western Power
Com. & Pfd.
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman.
60 Wall St. Phone 3926 Hanover, N. Y.

Perpall, Shaskan & Droge
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
50 Broad St., N. Y. TELEPHONE 1630 BROAD.
Our books are audited by Messrs. Loomis, Suffern & Fernald, certified public accountants, for the protection and information of our clients.
Send for Our Weekly Market Letter 43 on Stocks, Free for Asking.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Activity and Strength in American Zinc Makes That Stock the Market Feature.

Transactions on the outside security market yesterday amounted to 188,476 shares of stock and $463,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 22,445; railroads, 1,850; oils, 2,756, and mining, 161,425; rights, $4,700. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,050	Amer. Zinc....	45	47¾	45	46⅝
200	Br.-Am.T.,ord.	16	16	15¾	15¾
10	Electric Boat..	72	72	72	72
745	Emer. Phonog.	11½	12¾	11⅝	12
20	Kelly Sp. Tire..	125	125	125	125
10	Kelly Sp. Tire, new, 1st pf..	82	82	82	82
160	N. Y. Transp.	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼
50	Corp. R. & H.	7	7	7	7
550	Sterling Guns..	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
3,200	U. Cig. St.,new	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
110	†U.Cig. St.Am.	96	96	95	96
1,800	Un. Prof. Shar.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
500	†World Film..	4	4	4	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	Anglo-Am. Oil.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
7	†Atlantic Ref.	559	555	559	— 1
170	Buckeye P. L.	101	100	100	—.
26	Indiana Pr. L.	95	92	92	— 3
1,900	Inter. Petrol.	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	9
1	Ohio Oil	135	135	135	+ 2
105	Pierce Oil.....	12	12	12	— ⅛
10	Pr. Oil & Gas.	307	308	307	—.
70	Prairie P. L..	128	128	126	— 3
1	South Penn.	271	271	271	+ 1
105	Stand. Oil, Cal.	284	282	283	—.
10	Stand. Oil, Ind.	412	410	410	—.
15	St. Oil, N. J..	400	400	400	+ 2
30	St. Oil, N. Y.	183	182	182	+ 2

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,600	Amal. Copper.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
200	Texas Oil	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

RAILROADS.

300	Inter. Con., w. i.	24	24	23½	23½
1,200	Wabash, w. i..	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝
350	Wabash pf. (a)	45	44¾	44⅝	43⅝

MINING STOCKS.

1,300	†Alas. Juneau, w. i.	13½	14	13¾	14
3,400	†Alta-Con.Min. Co.	1⅛	1⅛	98	1
12,500	††Atlanta	38	39	38	38
2,500	††Big Cot'wood	9	9	9	9
32,500	†Booth	48	53	48	49
300	Braden Copper	7¼	7¾	7	7
1,400	Buffalo Mines.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	†Cashboy	8	8½	8	8½
1,400	†Chile Copper..	18¾	19	18¾	19
700	Con. Ariz. Sm.	¾	¾	¾	¾
3,200	††Emma Copper	32	32	31	31
50	First Nat.	2	2	2	2
100	†Florence	50	50	50	50
600	Genesses Val. Co.	42	42	42	42
200	Goldfield Con..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13,500	††Goldf. Merg.	27½	30	26	26
100	Gr.-Cananea ..	28	28	28	28
1,000	†Great Band...	11	11	11	11
1,000	†Gun Blossom..	68	70	68	69
23,500	Jumbo Ext....	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
6,500	††Kewanas	14	16	14	16
500	†McKin.-Dar..	26	26	26	26
500	New Utah E..	1½	1½	1½	1½
700	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	††North Star..	16½	16½	16½	16½
6,000	††Oro	8½	9¼	8½	9
2,500	††Sand. Kend.	8	9	8	8
1,400	††Sells	28	28	26	28
3,900	††Silver Pick..	7½	8½	7½	8½
750	Stand. Sil. Ld.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅝
1,000	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,800	†Super. M. Co.	23	23½	23	23½
1,200	Ton. Belmont.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,500	†Ton. Cash Bor.	8	8	8	8
300	†Ton. Jim B..	84	84	84	84
250	Ton. Exten....	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
1,000	†Ton. Merger.	40	40	39	39
14,825	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,700	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Tuolumne Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,400	††Wasatch	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	†W. E. Con....	75	77	75	75
4,500	†W. E. Ext....	4	4	4	5

BONDS.

$52,000	†Chile Cop...	122¼	114¼	112¼	113½
416,000	Pa. 4½s, w. i.	97⅝	97¼	96⅞	97
1,000	Swift & Co. 1st 5s....	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 20. Bid.	Asked.	May 19. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary Bearer	16	17	16	17
Electric Boat	72	73½	72	73½
Electric Boat pf....	98	102	98	102
Fisk Tire	80	85	80	85
Inter. Mer. Marine..	⅝	1	⅝	1
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Inter. Motors	12⅝	13½	12½	13⅝
Inter. Motors pf....	30	32	30	32
Inter. Steam Pump..	1	3	1	3
Inter. St'm Pump pf.	15	20	..	20
Inter. Rubber	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf.....	115	130	115	130
Lehigh V. Coal Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit ..	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Marconi of America.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
McCrory Stores Corp., w. i.	51	53	51	53
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
Riker & H., new....	5	5½	5	5½
Tobacco Prod., com..	51	58	51	53

RAILROAD.

Inter. Con. pf., w. i.	74	76	74	76

MINING STOCKS.

Butte & New York..	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
C. O. D. Cons.....	5	6	5	6
Cons. Nev.-Utah	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Diam. Black Butte, acct. paid.....	3	4	3	4
Ely Consolidated ..	8	10	8	10
Florence	50	52	49	51
Genesee Copper	40	42	40	42
Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
La Rose Cons.....	½	⅝	½	⅝
Lone Star	6	8	6	8
McKinley-Darragh ..	25	28	26	27
Nevada Hills	22	25	22	24
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7⅛	7	7⅛
White Knob Cop. pf.	1	1½	1	1½
Yukon Gold Mines..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	190	200	190	200

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Influencing the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange at the start of the day were reports from Washington stating that the expectation there had become less hopeful of a conciliatory reply by Berlin to the Wilson note. Offsetting this influence, however, was a belief in the immediate participation of Italy in the war on the side of the Allies, and this had an effect in bringing about a sharp rally, following an opening decline. For a time there was a good deal of activity, but gradually this lessened, and by the afternoon the market had again drifted into a waiting state. Generally, however, prices held quite well.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
140	Alaska Gold ..	33¾	34⅞	33¾	34⅞
2,140	Amal. Copper.	65⅞	66⅛	65	65⅝
70	Amal. Cop. rts	1	1	1	1
140	Am. Beet Sug.	45	45	44	44½
150	Am. Can	32⅜	33⅝	32¾	33½
50	Am. C. & F....	52	52	51½	51½
50	Am. Ice Sec..	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
450	Am. Loco	44½	45¼	44¼	44⅝
50	Am. Smelt	65¾	65¾	65⅝	65½
20	Am. Sugar	106⅜	106⅜	105⅝	106½
270	Anaconda Cop.	31⅝	32	31⅝	31⅝
30	Brook. R. T..	87	87	87	87
20	Can. Pacific ..	157¼	158½	157¼	158½
20	Central Leath.	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36½
520	Ches. & Ohio.	40¼	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞
210	C., M. & St. P.	89½	89½	89¼	89½
780	C., R. I. & P.	21¾	21¾	19¾	20
20	Chino Copper..	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
30	Col. F. & I....	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	26¼
10	Corn Prod	13	13	13	13
80	Cruc. Steel	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
50	Dist. Securities	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
270	Erie	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝
10	Goodrich Rub.	42½	42½	42½	42½
200	Guggen. Exp.	57⅛	57¼	57⅛	57¼
70	Insp. Cop	28⅝	29⅜	28⅝	28⅞
210	Inter.-Met....	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
40	Kan. City So.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
20	Lehigh Valley.	141½	141½	141⅜	141½
70	Maxwell Mot..	39	39⅜	39	39⅛
1,270	Mex. Petrol..	67⅛	68⅜	67⅛	67⅜
10	Mo., K. & T..	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
2,010	Mo. Pacific..	10⅜	13½	10⅜	18
20	N. Y. Central.	84⅞	85	84⅞	85
200	Northern Pac.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
20	Pennsylvania..	107	107	107	107
10	Pitts. Coal Co.	21	21	21	21
70	Pr. Steel Car.	44	45¼	44	44⅜
20	Ray Copper....	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛
5,020	Reading	142	143¾	141⅞	143
20	Rep. I. & S...	25½	25½	25½	25½
110	Southern Pac..	87⅞	87⅞	87⅛	87⅜
30	Southern Ry...	16½	16¾	16¼	16¼
40	Tennessee Cop.	33	33¾	33	33
2,010	Union Pac....	123⅝	124⅞	123½	124½
60	U. S. Rubber.	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
9,710	U. S. Steel..	51⅞	53⅜	51⅞	52⅝
250	Utah Copper..	63⅝	64⅞	63½	64¼
2,540	Whouse Elec.	87⅛	90	87½	89¾
29,030					

MINING STOCKS.

3,000	Atlanta	.39	.39	.37	.37
1,000	Booth	.52	.52	.52	.52
500	Comb. Frac..	.10	.10	.10	.10
1,950	Goldf. Merg..	.29	.29	.26	.27
400	Jim Butler....	.84	.84	.84	.84
500	Great Bend....	.11	.11	.11	.11
2,150	Jumbo Ext....	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.15
500	Midway	.16	.16	.16	.16
500	North Star....	.16	.16	.16	.16
1,000	Silver Pick....	.11	.11	.11	.11
300	Tonopah Ext.	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05
400	West End....	.76	.76	.76	.76
13,300					

Succeeds W. A. Marble as Head of Merchants' Association.

William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Company, was unanimously elected President of the Merchants' Association, to succeed William A. Marble, by the Board of Directors at its meeting yesterday.

The other officers elected were: First Vice President—Albert Plaut of Lehn & Fink, succeeding Daniel P. Morse; Second Vice President—Waldo H. Marshall of the American Locomotive Company; Third Vice President—Louis E. Pierson of Austin Nichols & Co., Incorporated; Treasurer—Silas D. Webb of the China and Japan Trading Company, and Secretary—S. C. Mead.

Mr. Morgan's first official act was to reappoint William C. Breed Chairman of the Members' Council of the association. For business and personal reasons Mr. Marble, who has served two years as President of the association, asked to be relieved. The Directors accepted his decision, and adopted a minute of appreciation for his services. He has been actively identified with the organization since its inception seventeen years ago and will continue his interest.

Mr. Morgan was born on Staten Island in 1860, and for many years has taken a leading part in the work of the Merchants' Association. He was its Treasurer and Vice Chairman of its Members' Council when he was elected to the Presidency. He is a man of broad interests outside those of his business.

DREDGE OWNERS OPTIMISTIC

Delegates at Convention Say Canal Means Work for Them.

Optimism was the slogan at the annual meeting of the Dredge Owners' Protective Association, composing most of the big dredging firms of the country, held yesterday at the Imperial. Twenty delegates were present.

While for some time past business had not been good, it was gathered from talks by members that an era of great prosperity was about to dawn. The Panama Canal, it was said, would develop the need of great dredging and harbor construction works in this country, and the fact that the railroads were beginning to buy steel argued that they would begin soon to build plants on their waterside terminal; and as most of the dredgers were contractors for such structures, it was felt that business was coming their way in the near future.

Frank A. Furst of Baltimore was again chosen Chairman of the association, R. B. Ennis of Baltimore Secretary, and J. McMullen of New York Treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of Frank A. Furst, John H. Garrish of Boston, J. McMullen, P. Sanford Ross, of New York, W. J. Bradley of Philadelphia, O. F. Smith of Norfolk, Va., and W. W. Duffett of Boston.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 20.—Thirty-two companies having aggregate capital stocks of $4,849,500 were incorporated today. They include:

S. S. McClure, newspaper corporation, publishers, book and job printers, advertising, operate syndicates, news agencies; $3,000,000; F. F. Stockbridge, E. L. Orvis, F. J. Lambin, 263 Broadway.

American Locker Company, Albany, lease coin-controlled lockers, cabinets, inventions for use in railway stations, hotels, theatres; $500,000; A. A. Heard, A. J. Little, J. Y. Read, Albany.

Dante Cigar Manufacturing Company; $300,000; J. J. Canavan, G. B. Lobravico, D. Saladino, 381 Broome Street.

Special Metals Company, Elmira, castings, appliances, products; $250,000; C. and C. S. Lattin, H. H. Mills, 1,211 Grand Central Avenue, Elmira.

New York Stores, department stores, $100,000; B. F. McSheehy, A. J. Meury, J. J. Lynch, 995 Broadway.

Foreign Dispatch Transportation Corporation, ocean commerce; $100,000; M. Silman, L. Miller, A. Potruch, 546 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Arthur A. Parks Publishing Company, Poughkeepsie, to take over Evening Star; $100,000; M. F. Duhamel, R. Brown, A. A. Parks, Poughkeepsie.

Sage, Wolcott and Steele, Rochester, stock and bond brokers; $60,000; S. C. Steele, C. J. Wolcott, F. T. Sage, 289 Culver Road, Rochester.

James Mills Orchards Corporation, cultivation lands, farms, orchards, live stock; canning, preserving, packing house; $50,000; D. B. Robinson, A. G. Wildenfels, W. Q. Supple, 304 West 55th St.

James Mills Holding Co., same objects, $50,000; same directors.

Astor Film Corp'n, motion pictures, theatres, music halls, $50,000; G. Christian, J. F. Mason, G. L. Derr, 252 North Village Av., Rockville Centre.

Herson's Cloak and Suit Co., clothing, dry goods, jobbing, commissions, $25,000; W. Thomas, B. F. Foster, S. Herzog, 1,815 Seventh Av.

Batavia Switchboard Co., Batavia, panel boards, switchboards, electrical engineering, $35,000; E. G. Schlattle, C. A. Willyoung, E. Russell, Batavia.

Joseph E. Vida & Co., exporting, merchandising, mining, $20,000; J. P. Barbee, H. W. Brooks, A. F. Reid, 320 West 20th St.

Arnold Behrer's Sons Co., of Binghamton, plumbers, steam fitters' supplies, roofings, $15,000; W. Read, C. and A. Behrer, Jr., 3,805 Division Av., Richmond Hill.

Goldschmidt & Loewenick, slippers, footgear, rugs, $10,000; D. Straus, W. Abramson, M. Loewenberg, 129 Duane St.

French-American Chocolate Co., candy manufacturer, $10,000; P. S. Ealz, R. Salerno, J. Doykos, 14 West 100th St.

Billinghelmer Sales and Export Co., merchandise, exporting, importing, $5,000; V., J. and J. Billinghelmer, 38 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Syracuse Electric Fixture Co., Syracuse, contracting, electric work, $5,000; W. F. Ray, G. R. Harriman, E. E. Leyante, 309 Gertrude St., Syracuse.

Gibraltar Development Co., Buffalo, realty agent broker, $5,000; E. M. Kempner, E. G. and H. N. Kaft, Buffalo.

Main Department Store, Riverhead, dry goods clothing, $5,000; R. L. and S. D. Lenowitz, S. Luckman, 1,551 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Whalen Realty Co., Brooklyn, realty agency, brokerage, insurance, construction, $5,000; M. Wilson, W. S. Mansfield, J. Whelan, 149 Ross St.

Asbestos Realty Co., bonds, mortgages, securities, real, personal property, $5,000; N. Rosen, L. Alexander, J. Eisen, 1,908 Bergen St.

Capital increase: The Gleason Works, Rochester, $325,000 to $1,500,000.

Capital reduction: The Matawok Land Co., New York, $840,000 to $750,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Crossways Realty Co., Manhattan; Benjamin Harris Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 20.—The following corporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Tennis Realty Company, Kearney, real estate; $10,000; Fred G. Bilkley, Rupert E. Thomas, Ray L. Smith, all of Arlington.

Keystone Tea Company, Bayonne, to deal in teas, &c., $10,000; Henry S. Winn, Fanny Winn, Joseph M. Elias, Elizabeth Farrell, all of Bayonne.

Warehouse Construction Company, Jersey City, real estate, $10,000; Frank Stevens, Henry O. Ames, George F. Lahey, Jr., all of Jersey City.

Steinhardt Press, Newark, printing business, $50,000; Joseph H. Steinhardt, J. Milton Steinhardt, George A. Warren, all of Newark.

Phillipsburg Limestone and Sand Company, Phillipsburg, to deal in limestone, &c., $50,0000; Bernard E. Tighe, Edward Korp, Jr., Francis J. Korp, all of Phillipsburg.

Jacobson Floral Company, Springfield, nursery business, $5,000; Watson B. Norris, J. Neal Jacobson of Springfield and P. Carter Bell, Millburn.

Apex Electrical Specialty Company, Newark, to manufacture toys, signs, &c., $3,000; Fred W. Bartlett, Caldwell; Cyrus H. Vall, East Orange; W. Locke Rockwell, Montclair.

Fordham Realty Company, Newark, real estate, $125,000; J. Fred Cook, Thomas Mills, Edward Smith, all of Newark.

Dooley Construction Company, Jersey City, general contracting, $100,000; John W. Dooley, Plainfield; William McMillen, East Orange; Alexander B. Cichuch, Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 20.—Charters were filed here at the State Department today as follows:

McCrory Stores Corporation, New York, $6,000,000; to conduct a chain of five and ten cent stores throughout the United States and to acquire all the rights of the J. G. McCrory Company. The incorporators, local Wilmington (Del.) parties, include William J. Maloney and Norman P. Coffin.

Cust-Minerva Mining Company of Mexico, $2,000,000; to mine gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and other metals, and prepare the same for market; local Wilmington (Del.) parties, W. M. Pyle, George G. Steigler, Lawrence W. H. McCarthy.

United States Tramp Steamship Company, New York, $300,000; to manufacture, lease, own, and maintain steamships and vessels and establish a regular service, either coastwise or inland, between the United States and foreign countries; Norman Klein, John A. Elliot, James F. Mears, all of New York.

Capital increase: Consolidated Concrete Pile-Bulkhead Company of New York, $500,000 to $1,000,000.

DANGERS PAST AND ERA OF PROSPERITY

Members of the New York State Savings Bank Association Are Full of Optimism.

EXPORTS A GREAT FACTOR

Annual Convention Is Told That Deposits Grow in Spite of War and Total $2,000,000,000.

Two hundred and fifty members of the New York State Savings Bank Association attended the annual meeting at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday in an optimistic frame of mind. The attendance was the largest of any meeting in the twenty-two years that the association has been in existence.

President James H. Manning of the National Savings Bank of Albany discussed in his address the strength of the organization. Of the 140 savings banks in the State, he said, only three or four were not represented in the association. Referring to the alleged inroads made on the savings bank business by the postal savings system, Mr. Manning declared that deposits had not only displayed no decline during the year but had actually increased. Total savings deposits, he added, were now $2,000,000,000 in the State, divided among 3,000,000 depositors.

Discussing the effects of the war and the financial readjustment that has occurred in recent months, Mr. Manning said:

"Our industries in many lines are being taxed to their utmost capacity. Confidence, upon which rests the structure of modern business, is being slowly, and let us hope, surely restored. It is therefore safe to predict that an era of prosperity is at hand for the United States which will be one of the greatest yet enjoyed, no matter how long the war may last.

"At the same time a word of caution would not be out of place. While there would seem to be no doubt that we are destined to become more of an exporting nation than ever before, it should be remembered that in order to retain such advantages as we may secure during the progress of the war, particularly in South American markets, it will be necessary for us to be able to compete with the Old World nations after the war."

Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, in his address congratulated the savings bank men on their success in solving troubles that grew out of the war.

"You have kept your faith with the people," he said, "and this faith rests on something more than brains or bullion. Our banks have wealth, our bankers brains, but these are not all. The essential foundation of the people's faith —which is public confidence—has been charged, and that character has given our banks and bankers what they have today.

"However, every one realizes that many factors beside general financial disturbances have been and still are threatening to impair the usefulness of the savings bank system. You are facing competition for savings accounts from the postal savings banks, the trust companies, and banks of discount, to say nothing of the agitation for municipal savings banks and Government guaranty for national bank deposits.

Mr. Richards stated that a way must be devised to safeguard depositors in every bank that their money is as safe as a deposit in the United States Treasury. He added that he had a plan in mind to bring this desired result, which would be made public later, in so far as it applied to private banks.

Others who spoke or read papers were Isaac L. Hunt of Watertown, S. Mitchell Rainey of Hudson, John M. Satterfield of Buffalo, and John J. Pulleyn, Controller of the Emigrants' Savings Bank of this city.

The retiring officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. They are James H. Manning, President; Henry A. Schenck of the Bowery Savings Bank, First Vice President; J. M. Satterfield of the American Savings Bank, Buffalo, Second Vice President; S. H. Beach of the Rome Savings Bank, Rome, Third Vice President; Hollis H. Searles of the Prudential Savings Bank, Brooklyn, Secretary; Walter S. Rose of the Union Savings Bank, Patchogue, Treasurer.

WAR MAY AID PATERSON.

Her Manufacturers Are Urged to uPsh Their Products.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 20.—The opportunities that face Paterson in the world's industrial crisis through the paralyzation of art and manufacture in Europe by the war were expounded at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon at the United States Hotel this noon by Frank Alvah Parsons, director of the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, and Daniel S. Mercein, editor of Silk. Both saw in the textile world a place of great prominence for silky city.

Mr. Parsons declared that quality and beauty must be given greater consideration than ever before. Mr. Mercein suggested that Paterson send an exhibition of Patrson-made silk gowns to the fashion show at the Panama Exposition.

The local manufacturers already have an exhibit of silk there, and two local firms have won awards for their textile products.

TO PICK COTTON GRADERS.

Exchange Takes Action to Establish Use of U. S. Standards.

The Cotton Exchange announced yesterday that its members had voted unanimously to amend the by-laws in a way to permit the use of official standards of the Department of Agriculture for determining the grade of all cotton delivered on contract.

A committee to be known as the Committee on the Revision of Quotations of Spot Cotton will be formed, consisting of seventeen members of the exchange, which will establish and announce the differences in grades in accordance with the Cotton Futures Act passed by Congress last Fall.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was inactive, as there was a tendency to await developments in connection with the political situation abroad, particularly for definite action on the part of Italy. The technical position was believed to have been strengthened by the recent heavy selling, however, and prices worked generally higher on covering, closing with net gains of ⅝c to 1¼c. In the local cash market, No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.59½; No. 2 hard at $1.61½, cost, insurance and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.57⅞, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.61⅛, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	$1.55⅞	$1.54¼	$1.06
July	..	..	1.32⅝	1.31½	96⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.53	$1.51	$1.52⅛	$1.51¼	95¼
July	1.27¼	1.25	1.26⅝	1.25¼	88⅛
Sept.	1.21⅛	1.20¼	1.20⅝	1.19⅝	86⅝

CORN.

There was comparatively little feature to the corn market, and while prices were higher, closing at an advance of ¼@⅜c, the gain was due more to the advance in wheat than to any particular change in the situation. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	73¼	72⅝	73¼	72⅝	62⅝
July	75⅝	75	75½	75¼	67¼
September	.77	76¼	76⅝	76⅜	65¾

OATS.

Price changes in the oats market were comparatively narrow, although the tone was firm, with a fair commission house demand prompted by the firmness in wheat and corn. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 58½c; No. 2 white, 56c; No. 3 white, 57½c; No. 4 white, 57c; fancy tipped white, 59@60c; ordinary tipped white, 58@60c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	51¼	51	51¼	51	40½
July	50⅝	48⅞	50¼	50¾	38⅝
September	46½	45¼	45¾	45⅝	37⅞

COTTONSEED OIL.

Values in the cottonseed oil market, after opening about unchanged from the previous close, worked up steadily during the day, and final quotations were 5 to 8 points net higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---

POOR HOUSEKEEPERS

Abroad Even Royalty Interested in Domestic Affairs, Says Efficiency Expert.

SERVANT PROBLEM AGAIN

Declares Help Reflects Carelessness of Mistress — Women Should Study House Plumbing.

"The American woman is the only one in the world who has not considered it worth while to keep house carefully," says Mrs. T. B. Richards, who is a household efficiency expert and has studied the subject thoroughly and practiced what she has learned.

"Ten billion dollars are spent annually in America for home maintenance, food, shelter, clothing, &c.", says Mrs. Richards, "and 90 per cent. of this is in the hands of the women, who should know how to use it. The modern theory in the care of a home is that the household should be run by a budget, but this seems more applicable to very limited incomes, where every dollar must be stretched to its utmost limit. With larger incomes there can be more elasticity.

"The wife should know more of her husband's earning powers than she often does, how much of the income can be spent on the house, and then set herself to find out how to get the most out of it. The American husband is the most indulgent on earth, and he might reasonably expect his household to be run on an efficiency basis. Houses have run on in spite of ignorance and indifference, both of which are wasteful, but it is hardly fair that money carefully made at one end should be carelessly wasted at the other.

"The American woman is the only one who has not thought it worth while to know how to keep house carefully. In older countries the housekeeping is the pride of the women. Even women of the nobility and royalty have not thought it beneath them to be interested in domestic affairs. The waste in America is appalling—money, food, health and labor poured out recklessly, but now through the influence of the war there is a general cry that we must cut expenses.

No Excuse for Ignorance.

"Housekeeping is a science which women are studying more than they used to, but there is still an awful gap to be filled. Colleges are offering great advantages in the studying of every branch of household economy. Washington is sending out helpful bulletins, and there is no excuse for ignorance. A woman cannot expect her servants to do well things of which she is ignorant. I once said to a cook, who had omitted something: 'Bridget, why couldn't you think?' 'I came to cook, ma'am,' she answered, 'not to think!' I felt that the rebuke was just, and during the eight years that she remained with me I took care of the thinking and saw that she carried out my thoughts.

"The most harrowing problem of the housekeeper is that of the servants, and it grows more difficult every year. Their lack of training and knowledge is largely a reflection upon the people they serve. We give skilled wages for unskilled service, and, for fear of being left, shut our eyes to many things. We shall be controlled by this despotism until we have more knowledge and system. I feel that all household service is overpaid—$40 or $50 is the average wage for a cook in a family employing four or five servants. Add to this board, waste, and extravagance, and it is equal to $75. Thousands of clerks cannot make anything over their living expenses.

"We save $20 to $25 for a general housework girl, not including the washing, and she not well trained in any part of the work. As one of them said to me:

"'I'd rather do general housework, for then you don't have to know anything.'

Should Know About the Plumbing.

"Things which few women know and which would be of great value to them are the simplest matters in regard to the plumbing. In my own house one cold Winter night the water froze on the second floor and the pipe burst. I did not know where to turn off the water, and neither did the servants. It was Sunday, no plumber to be had, and the water ran down the front stairs, through the front hall and down the front steps. It was a humiliating lesson and expensive. I found after that that it was economy to know everything about my house. I knew where every valve was and an instructible tag was placed on each one telling its use. In a country house I study the drain pipes and learn the management of ranges, &c., a knowledge of great value when workmen are at a distance.

"Women may not think it necessary to know these things, but it is. The first impulse of a mechanic, after he has dropped his tools on some piece of polished mahogany, is to rip up or open something. I find that by tracing the difficulty this is frequently rendered unnecessary.

"If you are going to build a house, don't put it into the hands of the contractors and then go off to California to avoid trouble. Architects do not build for the convenience of housekeepers, but for effects. Wandering around the building you can have changes made before it is too late and when it will not involve expense. Radiators are invariably placed where a piece of furniture should stand; doors are hinged to open in the wrong direction, and windows, which may be symmetrical from the outside, will open on the bed. The architect will give you a closet that is too narrow for your hat box and above it it is necessary to look after the outlets for gas or electricity. Inconveniently placed they will greatly interfere with your comfort and pleasure.

"What makes housekeeping so irksome to women is their lack of knowledge, and the nervous breakdown comes from lack of system. Even the smallest one thing that the housekeeper should look after herself—may be simplified by keeping a well-cared-for ice box and seeing that it is properly filled with ice. Food will keep, and it is only necessary to go to market twice a week. The needs of each household are so different that each must be worked out by itself, but the principles are the same, whether a woman does her own work or has servants—system and business methods."

CUBA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY.

President Wilson Sends Congratulations—Dinner in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—President Wilson today cabled to President Mencal of Cuba congratulating him on the thirteenth anniversary of Cuban independence. The message said:

It gives me great pleasure to extend to your Excellency and to the Cuban people special greetings on the anniversary of the independence of Cuba.

The anniversary was celebrated here tonight by a dinner given by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the Cuban Minister, whose guests included Secretary Bryan and other members of the President's Cabinet, many of the Ambassadors and Ministers of other countries. Dr. Pablo D. Gasdos, the Cuban Secretary of State, and members of the Cuban delegation to the Pan-American Financial Congress; Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, and a number of Government officials.

Asks $25,000 for Boy's Death.

Robert P. Sloane, as administrator of the estate of Joseph Shields, an eighteen-year-old apprentice who died as the result of burns received aboard the steamship Chinese Prince, brought suit yesterday in the Federal District Court against the Prince Line, Limited, for $25,000. According to the complaint, as the second officer was filling a pan with alcohol while fumigating the ship it caught fire. The Captain, it is alleged, seized the pan and threw it across the deck. It struck Shields and set his clothes afire.

S. S. McClure Hands $3,000,000 Corporation to Take Over Paper.

Incorporation papers for the S. S. McClure Newspaper Corporation of New York City, with a capital of $3,000,000, were filed in Albany yesterday with the Secretary of State, and at the same time it was announced here that the corporation, of which Mr. McClure is President, will buy The Evening Mail next week. One of Mr. McClure's backers in the newspaper enterprise is Dr. E. A. Rumely of La Porte, Ind., former head of the M. Rumely Farm Machinery Manufacturing Company, now in receivership.

Mr. McClure said yesterday that the editorial policy in relation to national and international politics would not be changed as a result of the change of ownership. In national politics the paper has been a Progressive. Mr. McClure will be the editor in chief and Frank Parker Stockbridge, who was for two years city editor of The Globe and since 1912 managing editor of Popular Mechanics Magazine, will be the managing editor. Mr. Stockbridge is one of the incorporators.

Henry L. Stoddard, the present editor in chief and controlling stockholder of The Evening Mail, it is announced, will remain with the newspaper. He said yesterday that the sale had not been completed yet, but that all details probably would be completed at a meeting of the present stockholders Monday, when the paper would change hands and formal announcement of the change would be made by The Mail.

The McClure corporation purchasing The Mail is in no way connected with the McClure Newspaper Syndicate of 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, which purchased The Washington Herald eighteen months ago, and which Mr. McClure founded in 1884 as the first newspaper syndicate in the United States. Mr. McClure left New York with the syndicate and the magazine business several years ago. He said yesterday that he had been looking forward to acquiring control of a metropolitan daily for two years and that negotiations for the purchase of The Mail had been under way for considerable time.

Both Mr. McClure and Mr. Stoddard denied that there was any foundation to the report that the paper would be pro-German in its sympathies after Mr. McClure took charge.

"Dr. Rumely and others have helped me to get control of the paper," Mr. McClure said, "but questions raised by the war abroad have not entered into the matter in any way. Dr. Rumely's interest is purely financial, and as far as I know none of the other persons interested in the project are German or have pro-German sympathies."

SPORT OF FLYING HALTED.

Manufacturers Too Busy with War Orders to Provide Machines.

A dozen automobiles lined up along the road across Hempstead Plain last Saturday afternoon watching a single aviator move slowly upward toward a cloud mass floating across the aviation field. The threescore occupants of the cars craned their necks to watch the movements of the aviator and his biplane. A year ago this time it would have required the simultaneous flight of a half dozen aviators to have caused the occupants of a single car to stop and watch them. What had been a commonplace event then has become a novelty now.

Aviation is quiescent hereabouts for the moment. Professional aviators are busy, exhibiting in the San Francisco district or engaged in more serious business across the ocean. Most Americans who were demonstrators or instructors a year ago are in England training the aviation corps in their work. Scores of competent American aviators are in France either with the French, Canadian, or English forces as practical pilots of machines. Novice fliers are few, for the moment and public flights almost as rare just now as balloon ascensions.

The demand for the sporting machine is ignored by the manufacturers, who for years tried so hard to create that demand. They are too busy manufacturing machines and parts of machines to fill the insistent demands from the other side of the ocean, and this is a trade secret—for the fliers of the army and navy of this country. They have no time to waste now instructing novices in the art of flying. Trade quarrels and "looping the loop" exhibitions to foster the sport are both forgotten.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

THE NATIONAL WOOLEN CO., Inc., of 97 Irving Place, has made an assignment to Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by Joseph I. Porter, $1,500; Daniel W. Harrigan, $76, and N. J. Schless & Co., $110. The company was incorporated in 1914 with capital stock of $100,000. Harold L. Waters is President.

L. H. LANG CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the L. H. Lang Co., wholesale dealers in meat and provisions at 324 Westchester Av; liabilities are stated to be $40,000 and assets, $15,000.

LEWIS J. MORTON, theatrical manager and producer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $11,440, and no assets. For salaries he owes Raymond Crane, $375; Laura Jaffrey, $400; Fred S. Lawrence, $500; Steve Paul and wife, $125; Dorothy Maynard, $250; Mary Kilcoyne, $350; Charles Bowers, $150; George Lyding, $100; Billy Lynne, $150, and Alonzo Price, $100.

MORRIS BREAKSTONE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Breakstone, wholesale dealer in butter, eggs and cheese at 16 Harlem Market. It was alleged that between April 20 and May 15 he made preferential payments of $53,000, and also made an assignment on Tuesday.

OREN M. BEACH, JR., of Rye has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $9,065, and assets, $1 cash in bank. There are judgments against him for damages for personal injuries, in an automobile accident, obtained by Rufus R. Randall for $947; Bertha R. Kellar, $135, and Joseph L. Kellar, $1,128, judgment for loss of wife's services.

HERMAN FUHRMAN of 1,331 Clinton Av., the Bronx, formerly of Giles & Fuhrman, who dissolved in 1910, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $7,181, and no assets.

ISAAC HAUSS, carpenter at 313 E 4th St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $1,925, and no assets.

FERDINAND V. MORRISON, JR., a coal dealer of 2,830 Marion Av., the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $10,981, and assets, $910.

AARON KATZINOWITZ, barber at 90 Montgomery St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $1,436, and no assets.

ROGER CUTTING, a doctor of 305 W. 45th St., formerly at Campbell, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $1,299, and assets, $975, in accounts.

CHARLES EVERETT TOMPKINS, general store at Chappaqua, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $1,504, and assets, $624.

JOHN UHL.—Judge Hough has appointed George H. Rosenstein receiver for John Uhl, grocer, at 2,062 5th Av.

MAURICE RICHMOND MUSIC CO.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on April 28 against the Maurice Richmond Music Co., inc., of 143 W. 45th St., on a settlement with creditors at 15 cents on the dollar, cash.

RUSSELL C. JOHNSON.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition filed against Russell C. Johnson, wholesale flour dealer of 511 W. 20th St., on consent of creditors.

MORITZ GREENSPAN, dealer in diamonds and jewelry at 218 E. East Houston St., has filed schedules showing liabilities, $17,889, and assets, $13,132, consisting of stock, $9,000; accounts, $3,594; fixtures, $400; cash in bank, $100; deposit for rent, $40.

GOLDBERG BROS., clothing manufacturers at 143 Canal St., have filed schedules showing liabilities, $10,231, and assets, $1,100.

JOHN H. MacDONALD, carpenter at 357 W. 16th St., has filed schedules showing liabilities, $9,848, and assets, $1,284.

CONRADI MANUFACTURING CO.—Herman Conradi, trading as the Conradi Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of jewelry cases at 75 E. 10th St., has filed schedules showing liabilities, $7,193, and assets, $1,680.

JOSEPH GREENWALD.—Schedules of Joseph Greenwald, dealer in diamonds and jewelry at 277 Stanton St., show liabilities, $9,085, and assets, $8,242, consisting of stock, $800; accounts, $3,629, and notes, $3,613.

LEVIN & MINKOFF.—Israel Levin and Nathan Minkoff, composing the firm of Levin & Minkoff, jobbers in men's hats at 46 Bond St., have made an assignment to Maxwell M. Schenkel. They made an assignment on Oct. 22, 1914, and settled with creditors at 25 cents.

ELIZABETH FLAMM, dealer in women's apparel at 47 Church St., whose store is known as The Style Shop, has made an assignment to Theodore Blum.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Charles B. Williams, collector, bankrupt; debts, $14,306; assets, $12,509.

LONG BEACH, Cal.—Philip Komlodi, merchant, bankrupt; debts, $8,907; assets, $5,002.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Jacob Klein of 15 Hyer Place, who conducted a butcher business at Cranford, voluntary petition; liabilities, $3,000, and assets, $200. James Everard, a New York brewer, is Klein's largest creditor, his claim amounting to $32,500.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Altenbrand, Henry; Charles V. V. Gunther, Edw. A. Pinkney, John A. Fiske, Willim C. Tegethoff, Samuel H. Harrington, Robert H. Elder, Charles L. Smith, Charles C. Tegethoff, Lewis H. Starkey, A. Crittenden Fiske, Jefferson D. Bisner, Julius J. Van Horne, Paul Hunter, Edward Leach, Thomas H. Walker, Leouard B. Browne, Ellis R. Southwerth, William C. Dornin, James H. Grady, James H. Ripley, James D. Shearer, Charles E. Ring, C., John H. Love, jr., James S. Iffil, Charles N. Pinkney, J. Severin Charlson, Avery C. Sickles, James R. Tancher, and Gilbert Hunter, underwriters, and Charles E. Ring, attorney—L. R. Jones, $1,143.89.

Blaugas Co. of Cuba, Louis H. Holloway, Bart Dunn, Myron Sulzberger, Robert T. Nesly, Louis A. Cushman, Edw. P. Coe, Robert H. Grimes, Charles H. O'Neill, Lehman Strauss, and Albert Buchman—P. Ottman, $14,192.47.

Austrian Elementar Insurance Co.—A. Davis & Son, Ltd., $2,067.21.

Abrahams, Benjamin—Birnbaum, $4,389.28.

Adolph, Gebrge W., and Allen Cosmetic Co.—I. J. Rose; $124.05.

Bernstein, Samuel—J. C. Sullivan, $348.

Bleet, Louis, and Louis Gabbe—M. Spaziante, $754.15.

Benlaff, Benjamin—P. J. McMullen, $406.18.

Broadway Auto Supply Co., inc.—A. Doll, jr., et al., $214.67.

Rosenblatt, Rose—H. Opp, costs, $108.28.

Cummings, Alexander—Wilbert Garrison Co., $202.02.

Christian Hungarian Sick Benevolent Societies of New York—H. Meltcker, $103.41.

Same—Meltcker, $74.41.

Same—L. Meltcker, $27.41.

Curtis, Arthur P.—E. J. McDowell, $110.51.

Comfort-Realty Co.—Henry Morgenthau Co., $6,109.42.

Clark, Joseph & Isaac Appelman—J. B. Lenahan, $250.77.

Cooper, Harry B.—K. Lederer, $108.40.

Coyne, Thomas J.—Valley Stream Realty Co., costs, $119.25.

Covell, Wm. H.—W. H. Freedman, $317.21.

Cohen, Gazella, adm.—B. Mittenthal, et al., $206.65.

Drake Loud L.—C. J. O'Brien, $141.48.

Divine, Lena E. or Mrs. Wallace H. Devine—S. C. Lamport, et al., $125.09.

D'Arma, Paul, gdn.—City of N. Y., costs $108.85.

Dorchester Building Co., inc.—W. L. Fliesher & Co., inc., $286.40.

Dorchester Building Co., inc. & Vincent Bonsgur—Same, $242.91.

De Simone, Salvatore—R. Simeone, $889.41.

Dahlberg, Gustaf, L. R.—Billings King & Company, $619.87.

Ehrlich, David—S. Bergiuss, $218.61.

Same—Same, $374.03.

Flush, Julius—Triangle Waist Co., Inc., $812.55.

Fanning, William—J. R. Bingham, $118.91.

Flushing Construction Co.—American Hardware Corp. of N. Y., $295.31.

Fischer, Esther—P. Bora, 129.20.

Godhelp, Emanuel & Abe L. Utitz—S. S. Brown et al., $567.31.

Gregory, Emma—E. S. Goldberg, $148,65.

Green, Isaac—Solomon Eisenmesser—M. Schapira, $442.95.

Godhelp, Emanuel—Penn. Mutual Savings Assn., Inc., $718.47.

Same—L. Ortt, et al., $729.82.

Greenstein, Augusta, Harry Keaut & H. J. Dietz Diamond Co., Inc.—E. L. Richards, Supt., $418.65.

Gundlach, Max & Paul Eichhorst—L. Strobel, $254.41.

Hailer, Charles W.—Foster Debevoise Co., $1,811.97.

Hubstrom, Hepry—Robert A. Johnston Co., $285.75.

Joseph, Louis—H. Truehold, $116.74.

Kennedy, Joseph—T. J. Chabet, $168.18.

Kaluhos, Joseph—J. Crowley, $156.82.

Kelly Ida B.—J. T. Kelly, costs, $117.35.

Kaplan, Jacob—M. J. Alpern, $370.81.

Kiviatkowski, Bolesiaw—John C. Orr Co., $1,622.21.

Kinetophote Film Corporation—Carey Printing Co., Inc., $798.67.

Kinsella, Clinton W.—E. D. Loughman, $5,535.45.

Leo Rosenwasser & Co.—Mutual Real Estate Co., $1,342.86.

London, Samuel H.—S. Hechter, $3,151.10.

L'Aplo, Vallaire Publishing Co.—Manray Co., Inc., $100.56.

Lublinsky, Isidor and John—Hind & Harrison Plush Co., $141.32.

Lee, Wayman Co.—J. W. Chapman et al., costs, $218.74.

Munro, Henry—Long Branch Banking Co., $36,204.58.

Mualiner, Joseph J.—Robins Manufacturing Co., $218.76.

Moran, William J.—American Bonding Co. of Baltimore, $192.14.

Meade, John A.—Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Co., $283.90.

Marks, Samuel and Ruth—J. O. Polak, $158.80.

Myer, Car, W.—J. W. Remer, $517.21.

Mount Lebanon Cemetery Corporation—L. Diets, $354.35.

Murray, Andrew F.—C. J. O'Brien, $147.93.

Marsh, William, and Leon Gilson—F. Schaefer, $101.37.

Morse, Jamin S.—B. L. Buckley, $1,298.82.

Norman, Max W.—F. Hart, $2,090.41.

Nathan, George W. and Rosetta—Mandel Wiener & Co., $1,346.20.

Noack, Charles—M. Pappas, $500.

Nonpareil Realty Co.—F. Lanigan, $250.

Parker, John A.—N. Y. Sewage Disposal Co., $126.91.

Parnes, Louis—P. Voss et al., $108.62.

Russian Transport and Insurance Co. of 1844 in St. Petersburg, Russia—Floridin Co. et al., $3,539.93.

Riley, William A.; Mary E. Riley, John Cornacchia, Pasquilina Cornacchia, Lorenzo Scinto, and Lorenza Scinto—E. K. Dooling, $3,366.84.

Richmond Borough Dairy Co. and Joseph P. Tolins—L. B. London, $1,978.69.

Schoer, Hans—R. F. Stevens Co., $172.04.

Silverson, Abraham—C. A. Pope, $1,013.09.

Silverberg, Abraham, and Silverberg & Levin Co., Inc.—P. Walchman, $101.46.

Snyder, Emerson B.—Mansion Realty Co., Inc., $173.02.

Sutton, Woodruff—Twenty-eighth Street Co., $2,089.90.

Smith, Henry E.—H. J. Finck, $197.91.

Smith, Marguerite—William C. Reynolds, Inc., $363.80.

Steele, J. Nevitt, jr.—S. Meyer, $395.76.

Savarese, Giovanni—R. Carilli, $243.67.

Taft, Lionel N.—O. A. Cooper, $908.34.

Thompson, Ralph—W. Reiman, $1,076.90.

Trisch, Herman—S. Alderman, $183.73.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—M. J. Fisher, $2,040.05.

Valvoline Oil Co.—J. Frank, $2,217.62.

Same—I. M. Frank, $1,668.08.

Young, Frederick, or Fred—J. J. White Manufacturing Co., $185.19.

In Bronx County.

Adler, Morris—A. Zottel, $274.72.

Creighton, William S.—J. H. Miller, $262.48.

Cammer, Ned, and Samuel Fraber—Knickerbocker Chocolate Co., $50.09.

Clark, Joseph, and Isaac Appleman—J. P. Lenahan, $250.77.

Edwards, Vertrez E.—T. R. Thorn, $67.72.

Farago Construction Co., Inc. — Melrose Plumbing Co., $89.72.

Graham, Robert C.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $753.72.

Halpern, Jack, and Abraham Marsen—A. Rosenfeld, $307.52.

Horwich, Martha—H. Male, $44.83.

Hecht, Jacob—Metropolitan Electric Mfg. Co., $155.51.

Kennedy, Joseph—T. J. Chabot, $169.18.

Lorenz, William H.—E. Lorenz, $97.09.

Markel, Samuel, and William S. Sussman—

[illegible] Co. and Nicholas Conforti—Cerussi Construction Co., inc., $135.

Plute, Jacob—T. Brynes, $206.

Ringelstein, Charles—C. H. McBride, as Gdn., $1,458.17.

Rand, Lee—Janette Co., $144.72.

Roth, Louis—J. Markil, $84.72.

Studebaker, Laura—Janette Co., $78.72.

Wolfe, Casper—Olin J. Stephens, inc., $30.97.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Fearlman, Samuel—J. Wein, April 12, 1915, $1,123.

Bieillet, Louis—A. J. Schwartz, April 1, 1915, $398.02.

Lorn, Morris—A. Bindler, Feb. 20, 1914, $207.65.

Hammond, James B.—H. R. Steele, Oct. 7, 1905, (reversed,) $1,391.58.

Same—Same, May 10, 1910, (reversed,) $1,851.35.

Kelcham, Suzanne B.—G. D. Provest et al., May 10, 1913, $109.87.

Cohen, Julius—J. J. Cohn et al., Sept. 16, 1914, $224.05.

Famous Co.—J. H. Greenhaus, Oct. 31, 1914, $759.91.

Keller, Anna and Amedea Fumara—A. Gildes, May 17, 1915, $2,215.37.

In Bronx County.

Angel Construction Co., Carmine Cioffi, and Charles Lourdes—J. Lack Construction Co., Feb. 17, 1915, $1,277.36.

Angel Construction Co.—V. Hebner, March 19, 1915, $623.51.

Same—W. W. Shupner, April 15, 1915, $1,044.54.

Same—J. Richman Plumbing and Contracting Co., April 19, 1915, $363.28.

Same—Same April 19, 1915, $467.61.

Same—Marco Bros., Inc., Jan. 22, 1915, $1,077.09.

Angel Construction Co., Carmine Construction Co., and Carmine Cioffi—A. Blumenthal, April 20, 1915, $747.92.

Angel Construction Co. and Carmine Cioffi—H. Herrmann Lumber Co., April 8, 1915, $530.43.

Steinberg, Morris and Mary—J. Abramowitz, Nov. 11, 1914, $144.78.

Ministers Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 4:39; Sun sets, 7:14; Moon sets, 2:3[illegible]

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:46	1:00	6:44	6:50
Governors Island	12:24	12:38	7:10	7:28
Hell Gate	1:04	1:18	7:35	7:51

Arrived—Thursday, May 20.

SS Oceano, Genoa, April 22.
SS Juliana, St. Thomas, May 11.
SS St. Joseph, Marseilles, May 3.
SS Taurus, Gothenburg, May 3.
SS Zacapa, Jamaica, May 15.
SS Grekhound, Philadelphia, May 19.
SS Charlton Hall, Baltimore, May 16.
SS Uller, Manzanilla, May 13.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, May 12.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, May 14.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, May 18.
SS Hartle Luckenbach, Colon, May 12.
SS Zaandijk, Rotterdam, May 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Ryndam	Rotterdam	May 8
Cornelia	Rotterdam	May 6
Alianca	Cristobal	May 10
Julia	Porto Rico	May 15
El Oriente	Galveston	May 13
Comal	Galveston	May 15
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Adriatic	Liverpool	May 14
Minas Geraes	Bahia	May 4
Minerva	Amsterdam	May 7
Isle of Mull	Oran	May 7
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 19

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	May 15
Honduras	Progreso	May 15
Iroquois	Macoris	May 7
Mexico	Nuevitas	May 13
Monterey	Vera Cruz	May 14
Portland	Belize	May 13

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Main Cabin.	Cabin.
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lusitania, Liverpool	——	5:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Katonia, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Czaritza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Niagara, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Krooland, Colon	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patris, Piraeus	——	4:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Mecina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	2:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

St. Joseph, Lisbon	——	3:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	——	10:00 A.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 20.

SS Ryndam, Rotterdam to New York, was 193 miles E. at 9 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 1,345 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Florida, Tampico to New York, was 1155 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 116 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 145 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Golf of Oil, Port Arthur to New York, towing Shenango, was 12 miles E. of Fowey-rock at noon.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 50 miles E. of Sand Key at 6 P. M.
SS J. H. Rochelle, New Orleans to New York, was 60 miles S. of Mississippi Bar at noon.
SS Mexico, Antilla to New York, was 582 miles S. at noon.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 52 miles N. of Nassau at 7 P. M.
Tug Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 56 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 490 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 170 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Platuria, Gibraltar to New York, was 300 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Bergenstjord, at Christiania, May 12.
SS Suleipe, at Bordeaux, May 17.
SS Tanagra, at Bordeaux, May 17.
SS Virginia, at Bordeaux, May 17.
SS Arakan, at Padang, May 16.
SS Henrik, at Christiania, May 15.
SS Cressington Court, at Havre, May 17.
SS Palacine, at Havre, May 16.
SS Daltonhall, at Cherbourg, May 17.
SS Stanhope, at Naples, May 18.
SS Sydland, at Kirkwall, May 18.
SS Corning, at Savona, May 18.
SS Eastern Prince, at Bahia, May 18.
SS Gerd, at Copenhagen, May 18.
SS Farnsum, at Rotterdam, May 18.

Sailed.

SS Roma, from Barcelona, May 16.
SS Duca degli Abruzzi, from Naples, May 19.
SS Caroline, from Havre, May 18.
SS Poseidon, from Rotterdam, May 16.
SS Vasco de Gama, from Rotterdam, May 16.
SS Roseric, from Algiers, May 17.
SS Helford Hall, from Dundee, May 19.
SS Ville de Rouen, from Fayal, May 19.
SS Ribston, from Algiers, May 9.
SS Westward Ho, from Oran, May 18.
SS Citta di Messina, from Palermo, May 18.
SS Principe di Udine, from Genoa, May 14.
SS St. Quentin, from Manchester, May 19.
SS Reliance, from Fort Talbot, May 19.
SS Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, May 19.

Passed.

SS Vaoriep Constantinos, for New York from Naples, passed Gibraltar, ——.
SS Postillipo, New York for ——, passed Sagres.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... May 21
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Tokohama ..... May 22
Japan, Korea, and China (via Vancouver)—Monteagle ..... May 26
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Talthybius ..... May 27
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru..May 31
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport..... May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... June 4

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 22, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 22, SS Niagara.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. June 3, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Patris.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 31, SS Memmon.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 22, SS Stampalia.

Weather in Cotton and Grain Centres.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Showers Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate e. winds, except n. e. to e. over n. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; probably occasional showers; cooler Sat. in the interior; moderate s. winds.

La.—Showers Fri. in w. and Fri. or Fri. night in e.; cooler Fri. in n. w. Sat., fair; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

East. Tex.—Showers Fri.; cooler in n. Sat., probably fair; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Fri.; cooler in cen. Sat., fair.

Utah.—Showers Fri. Sat., fair.

Okla.—Fair Fri., except showers in extreme e. Sat., fair.

Ark.—Showers and cooler Fri. Sat., fair.

Tenn.—Showers Fri. and probably Sat., cooler Fri. in w.

Ky.—Showers Fri. and probably Sat.

Ohio—Rain Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate g. to s. e. winds.

Ind.—Rain Fri. Sat. unsettled, probably rain; moderate e. winds, becoming variable.

Ill.—Rain Fri. Sat. unsettled, probably showers; moderate variable winds, mostly n. e. over n.

Lower Mich.—Rain Fri. Sat. unsettled, probably rain; moderate e. to n. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Rain Fri. Sat. cloudy; moderate e. to n. e. winds.

Wis.—Rain Fri. Sat. cloudy; moderate n. e. to n. winds.

Minn.—Showers Fri. Sat. fair, warmer; moderate n. e. winds.

Iowa—Showers Fri. Sat. cloudy and warmer.

Mo.—Showers Fri. Sat. probably fair.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Fri., with showers and warmer in s. Sat., showers.

S. Dak., Nebr. and Kans.—Showers Fri. Sat. fair and warmer.

Aged New York Woman Injured in Crash at Point Pleasant.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., May 20.—Mrs. Fisher Howe of New York, a summer resident of Bay Head, was painfully injured today when her touring car turned on its side after striking another automobile driven by Frank P. Fairbanks, a Jersey Central conductor, at Bay and Trenton Avenues. Mrs. Howe's injuries consist chiefly of bruises, but because of her advanced age her physicians are concerned over the outcome of the nervous shock she suffered.

Fairbanks, who was driving his automobile from Bay Head to Point Pleasant, was unable to see Mrs. Howe's car coming from the right because of the high hedges which line the corner. The flowers were being driven to the station to take a train for New York when Fairbanks, in a small car, appeared directly ahead of the big auto, crossing the street. Both drivers turned to the right, the machines came together, and the little auto was shoved only a short way, while the big touring car turned on its side.

Motor Vehicle Inspector Leroy Wyckoff decided Fairbanks had had the right-of-way. Fairbanks and Harry Emmons, the Howe chauffeur, went to the office of Justice of the Peace Albert M. Allen and entered into an agreement exonerating each other.

Eastern Steamship Lines

NEXT TUESDAY
(MAY 25TH)
Opens the Ninth Season of the Metropolitan Line
All-the-Way-by-Water Route

To BOSTON
First trip from Boston Monday, May 24th

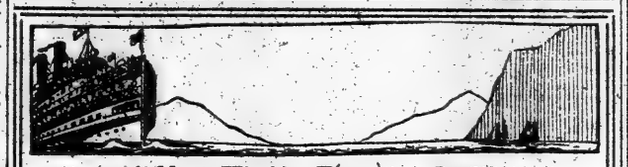
Express Twin Screw Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL will leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray Street, New York, week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Same service returning from North Side India Wharf, Boston. Running time between Cities about 15 hours.

MAIN DECK DINING ROOMS
EXCELLENT SERVICE

Tickets and information at Wharf Office, also at all Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices

FARE $4.00

Inside Rooms with Electric Fans $1.00 Outside Rooms $2.00



"New York's Favorite Sail"
SUNDAY SAIL up the HUDSON RIVER to NEWBURGH OR POUGHKEEPSIE, $1.00 ROUND TRIP.
S. S. "RENSSELAER"
Leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 A. M.; West 132d Street Pier, 9:30 A. M.
Telephone—Spring 9400. HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A.M., W. 42d St., 9 A.M., W. 129th St., 9:20 A.M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A.M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh or West Point.
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N.Y.



People's Line to Albany
S.S. "Berkshire" and "C. W. Morse" alternately leave Pier 32, N. R., (ft. Canal Street,) daily

NEWSPAPERS FOES OF FAKE CONCERNS

Weights and Measures Association Is Assured They Are Stamping Out Frauds.

ADVERTISING NOW IS HONEST

Only a Fraction of One Per Cent. Is Tainted, Says Emil M. Scholz of The Evening Post.

The second day's session of the conference of the State Weights and Measures Association at the Hotel McAlpin adjourned at noon yesterday so that the members could accept the invitation of Fire Commissioner Adamson to see a class of fire recruits give an exhibition of fire-fighting at Old Fire Hall, East Sixty-seventh Street.

Dr. Fritz Reichmann, former State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, in opening the morning session, traced the history of legislation affecting that department.

"Most manufacturers of scales were opposed to any weights and measures law," he said. "Today most of them are in favor of it because they realize the benefit they derive from it. When we had the Weights and Measures bill in the Legislature, the people who opposed it included the Bakers' Association, and the International Harvester Company."

Emil M. Scholz, business manager of the Evening Post, in discussing "False and Fraudulent Advertising," told the conference that newspapers were in favor of stamping out frauds, and not in advertising alone.

"Times were," said Mr. Scholz, "when newspapers were glad to get advertising and a certified check without stopping to investigate the character of the concern doing the advertising. Those days are happily past.

"During April, 1915, the seventeen daily newspapers in New York printed more than 9,000,000 lines of advertisements, and I venture to say that only a small fraction of 1 per cent. of the total may have been tainted with any probability of fraud. Newspapers have been a great factor in stamping out fake concerns.

Thure Hanson, Commissioner of Weights and Measures for Massachusetts, in discussing the testing and sealing of milk and cream jars, advised that too many burdens should not be put on the manufacturer, and advocated more inspection and less sealing as more protective for the public.

H. G. Haynes, Sealer for Delaware County, speaking on "False Advertising," advocated more stringent laws on the subject. He charged that the word "knowingly" in the present statute, which makes it a violation of the law for any one to "knowingly" insert or cause to be inserted a false advertisement, was the joker that made the law inadequate to cope with the situation, it being thus incumbent upon the prosecution to prove the state of mind of the defendant in such a case.

"Many other States," said Mr. Haynes, "are going ahead of New York in enforcing the laws against fake advertising through the leadership of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world and through their vigilance committees. These committees, but lately the butt of easy jokes and contempt, have suddenly taken on new life, and have become a great source of public service in its best sense.

"It is my opinion that if a good, vigorous campaign were conducted over the State by every weights and measures official throughout his territory, the other non-official bodies would be greatly encouraged, and by their co-operation in enforcing the law the false advertiser and his lying methods would soon be a thing of the past, and the honest advertiser and the honest merchant whose hearty co-operation we could depend on, as well as the general public, would soon be reaping the rewards of our labor."

Mr. Haynes, to the amusement of the members of the association, pictured the distress of the young countryman who falls a victim to the wiles of the dealer in "guaranteed to fit" suits, "marked down from $25 to $13.50," and not worth over $8 at the most.

The association had its annual dinner last night at the McAlpin. The conference will be continued today and tomorrow.

NAVY GRATEFUL TO CITY.

Daniels Thanks Acting Mayor for Courtesies Shown to Fleet.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels wrote yesterday to Acting Mayor McAneny to say how much the officers and men of the navy had appreciated the welcome given to them, and then Mr. McAneny wrote to Cornelius Vanderbilt, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, to thank him and his fellow-members for what they had done to entertain the fleet.

Here is Secretary Daniel's letter to the Acting Mayor:

The Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, May 19, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Mayor:

Allow me to express to you and, through you, to the people of New York City my sincerest appreciation of the most hospitable manner in which the Atlantic Fleet, its officers and men, were welcomed to your great city for this review. The enthusiasm with which the navy has always been received at our metropolis is ever fresh in the minds of navy folk, yet it was apparent to all that on this occasion New York fairly excelled herself in the warmth of her greeting.

In voicing my appreciation of the many courtesies extended, I know I am expressing the sentiments of every officer and man in the fleet.

With sentiments of my high esteem.

Sincerely yours,
JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Honorable George McAneny, Acting Mayor of New York, City Hall, New York City.

Acting Mayor McAneny thanked Mr. Vanderbilt in these words:

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq.,
30 Pine Street, New York.

My Dear Mr. Vanderbilt:

Through you, and on behalf of the city, may I thank the members of the Mayor's Reception Committee for their splendid service during the week of the presence of the Atlantic Fleet, and Naval Review? The arrangements made were perfect in every way, and the fact that so much of this was due to the service of a representative body of citizens, must add to the pride of the city itself. The expressions I have had from the President, Secretary of the Navy and the Admirals of the fleet have all indicated their satisfaction with the way that the fleet was received, and have been given in terms of warmest praise. I am inclosing with this copies of a letter from Secretary Daniels and a wireless telegram received from Admiral Fletcher.

With renewed assurance of my appreciation, which I am sure Mayor Mitchel will share, I am,

Yours very truly,
GEORGE McANENY,
Acting Mayor.

The wireless message from Admiral Fletcher to which Mr. McAneny refers, was sent as the fleet was steaming through the Narrows and was transmitted from the Navy Yard in Brooklyn to the City Hall.

Film Concern in Infringement Suit.

The Goodwin Film and Camera Company brought yesterday in the Federal District Court suits against the Universal Film Manufacturing Company and Patrick A. Powers concerning the use of the photographic film, of which it claims to possess the patent. According to the complaints the film was invented by the Rev. Hannibal Goodwin of Newark, and he received a patent for it in September, 1898. In 1901 he transferred his rights to the Goodwin Film and Camera Company. It asks the court to issue against the defendants in the two suits an injunction forbidding any infringement of its patents and for an accounting of the profits made by the defendants in the operation.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 438, P. O. Bldg.

Penn Steel Co<NYC Ry.
Kennedy<Unit Cork Co.
Victor Co<Straus.
Re Link Const Co.
Roberts<Anderson.
Read Mach Co<Jasburg.
Bush Term<Lighter Morgan.
Gen Lighterage Co< Ferrybt New Brunswick.
Cent Trust Co<C, R I, &c. RR.
Wagner<Kohn.
MacClenney<Gilbert Corset Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, D. J.—Court Room 407, 4th Fl., P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

De Rubes<Willis Co.
Rund<Beier Water Heater Co.
Babcock & Wilcox Co <Power Spec Co.
Power Spec Co<Babcock & Wilcox Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg.—At 10 A. M.—Admiralty.

Burrows<Tug H B Keene.
Ocean SS Co<Corn Products Mfg Co.
Dickinson<Tugs G H Keller, &c.
Weehawken D D Co< Scow J J P No 8.
Beard<Lighter S L Saville.

DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, C. J.—At 2 P. M.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg.—Motion calendar.

Smith<Sinnes.
Sonneborn<Cleide SS Co.
Martini<Eastman.
Singer<Lord Baltimore Press.
U S A R Co<Compania Mexicana.
Re Moy You.
Re Ug Jung.
Re Moy Toon.
Globe-Wernicke Co< Tower, (2.)
Kroeschel<Reid-Donald.
Wright & Cobb<Royal Dutch Mail Co.
Renping<Hamburg-Am Line.
Morris<Alstedter.
O'Donnell<Cornell.
US<SS Frankmourt.
McMillan<Irving Pitt, &c.
Spencer<Curtis.
US<Pierce.
Krements<Sampson.
Winslow<Anderson.
President Suspender Co<Simon.
Am Press Assn<US.
Wrights<Stearns.
Fox<Goelet.
Curtis<Sanitary Can.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy calendar.—At 10:30 A. M.

Settlement of decree: Re Kobre & Ginsberg.
Motion calendar at 2 P. M.:
Discharges:
John Sebald.
Natan Cohen.
Morris Strassberg.
John R S White.
Giovanni Savarese.
Meyer Zernavsky.
Edward Arlington.
Erling Stiansen.
Philip Blau.
William C Gettey.
Motions:
Fred Lundy.
Solomon Davidson.
Joseph A Ganey.
A D Matthews Sons, Inc.
Chas Henry Chester.
Hyman Sislowitz.
James Downey.
William Fox, (2.)
John H Brouner.
Rockaway Soda Water Mfg Co.
Ladislaw W Schwenck.
Edmond W Brown.
Abraham L Kass.
Sussman Bros & Co.
Aaron Levy.
A D Matthews Sons, Inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar.—At 10:30 A. M.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Marconi Wireless<Atlantic Com Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Calendar called today at 10 A. M.

Motions:
Martin<J J Brady, Justice of Supreme Court.
People<same.
Gershanoff<N Y Cons RR.
Munch Reich Co< Joyce.
Fribourg<Emigrants Ind Bank.
Fleming<Bacon.
Gould<Fleitman.
McCadden<Mexican Natl Pack Co.
Stern<Met Life Ins.
Piesen<Mitchell (2.)
Weeks<Int R T.
Clark<same.
Buckman<same.
Cooper<Norone.
L Meisel Co<Natl Jewelers Board of Trade.
Goldreyer<Shalita.
Ebling Brew Co<Peter Ingalls<Hammond Typewriter Co.
Mayor Lane & Co< Comm Casualty Co.
Fitzgerald<Kelly.
Kugel<Ostro Const Co (2.)
Gould<Gould.
Meyers<Barrett.
Brock<Poor.
Walker<Farrell.
Brock<Poor.
Sarolin<U S Fid & Guar Co.
Locomobile Co of Am< Nichols.
Breck<Stephens.
Same<Anthony & Scoville Co.
Sarafin<U S Fidelity & Guar Co.
Stein<Met Life Ins.
Orth<Kaeseke.

Nonenumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.:

German-Am Coffee Co.<O'Neill No 1.
Cary<Cary.
Re N Y & N Y C & H R RR.
Ballofet & Bassanger Die Co<Wolf.
Knoblauch<Warden of Jail, &c.
Rishell<Meany.
Gucker<Kapp.
Norkus<Pitts Coal Co.
Jacobs<Selwyn & Co.
City<McAlister Steamboat Co.
Grote<Progressive Hotel Co.
Cantor Co<Bd of Canvassers, &c.
Reich<Lane.
Niebbrugge, &c< Kaldenberg.
Cradel<Seaman et al.
Treddenick Co<Nat Bridge Works.
Guitini<Thompson.
Tenement House Dept<Nos 200 & 202 Manh Av.
Riverdale Realty Co< Fetherston.
City Bk of Bayonne< Clark.
White<Aaron.
Schieffelin<Kemfort et al.
Conk<Conte.
Leerburger<Watson.
Fox<Mulligan.
Re Griffin<Williams.
Fitch, as ex'x, &c< Shubert Theat Co.
Ohl Co<Standard Steel Sections, Inc.
Conrad<Lewis Pub.
Re Public Ser Com First Dist<Northern Un Gas Co.
Leggiardo<Warden of the House of Detention.
Libman Cont Co< Oltarsh Iron Works of N Y.
Hoffstaetter<Schinkel.
Gledhill, &c<Schiff.
McLoughlin<Lamb Publishing Co.
Standard Mail Order Co<Kaufman.
Wood<Barnard.
Riviera Realty Co< Illinois Surety Co.
Vulcan Detinning Co< Assman.
Pistchal<Durant (2.)
Wirt<Blue Ribbon Auto & G Co.
Gilsey<Lancaster.
Ryan, as admr, &c< Clark.
Met Life Ins Co< Fifty-ninth St Real Estate Co.
Miller<Robinson.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Scalici, (Underhill.)
Re Salig Bernstein Society for Hon Aid.
Re Walter Block Mandel Cloak Co.
Schafkin<Gross.
Mangione<Horatio Rity Co.
Kaliz<Gotschalek.
Monroe<Chelsea H Co.
Palmetto P Co<Lowry.
Rodriguez<Rodriguez.
Robinson<Robinson.
Peschmanns<Hayes.
James McCreery Rty Corp<Assd Mer Co.
MacDonald<Cassidy.
Diez Bldg Co, Inc< Empire City L Co.
Re New Harlem Casino Taxi Service.
Robertson<Mount & Robertson.
Ambrose<Malink.
Re Ashton.
Senders<Baxt.
Dobbs<Dobbe.
Dahlgren<Dahlgren.
Re Lockman, (Paul.)
Blumsock<Weinstock.
Nat Nassau B<Noone.
Nagelschmidt<U S Fidelity & Guar Co.
Anena<Broadway Claremont Co.
Williams<Cox.
Linnehan<Bell.
Sproessig<Sproessig.
Impervious Prod Co< Andrews Bldg Co.
Florez<Florez.
Kuttler<C I & B R R.
Gallag'r<C I & B RR.
Schlessinger<same, (2.)
Siegel<Mulhall.
Goldings<Bizick.
Reilly<J H Parker Co.
Hall<Wall & Hanover St Rty Co.
Belmessieh<Houston Res Co.
Soc of Relief of Dest Blind<Levy.
N Y Life<Birch Rty Co, (2.)
Teffer<Teffer.
Corbin<Corbin.
Munroe<Compagnie Francaise.
Sosnovitch<Machoff.
Re McCaulley, (Bigelow.)
Mable<Mable.
Greenwald<Kinstler.
Re Rubinstein, (Zimmerman.)
Bienfeld<Wishengard.
Goldberg<H H Uris Iron Co.
Feinberg<Harkheimer.
Tabino<Rhinefrank H W Co.
Greenberger<Lustig.
Gross<McClinchey.
Mandel<Weiser.
House<Host.
Crosby<Suitzberger.
Brach<Korman.
Tooker Pr Co<Brauer.
Yankauer<Marcus.
Goldstein<Goldberg.
Velasman<Krinsky.
Gulick<Investors' Est Co.
Brulatour<Comet Film Co.
Us Raincoat Co<City Rubber Co.
Young<N Y Rys.
McKeon<Mascott Amuse Co.
Bender<Kelliher.
Taylor<same.
Bergman<N Y Rys.
Korngold<Lenox Baths.
Josephson<Glasser.
Zion<N Y Rys.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Psaki<Kessel Motor Car Co.
Hart<Walsh.
Rosenbaum<Rosenbaum.
Bondy<Robinson.
Re Nereid Av.
Testa<Testa.
Granville<Granville.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Daussa<Daussa.
Richman<Richman.
Bogge<Bogge.
Clark<Mad Av R E Co.
Re Weed.
Mecannick<Tyler.
Lamson<Lamson.
Preferred causes:
Barclay<Barclay.
Gutman<Schreiber.
Fanning<Champion.
General calendar:
Guttenplan<Guttenplan.
Schnurmacher<Rubin.
McNulty Bros<Ford.
Seymour<Thomas.
Stewart Iron Wks< Ocean View Cemet.
Kaffman<Fleischman Bros.
Gilbert<McNulty.
Kelsey<Gibson.
Same<Barbey.
Robertson<Ross.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Van Lennip<Dekker, Robinson<Robinson.
Sanders<Barnaby. Clear.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Recess.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued.—Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McAllister<Munson SS Line.
Blumenfield<CNY.
McMahon<CNY.
Saukos<Degnon Const Co.
Borass<NY Cons RR.
Fontaneto<Clavame.
A Miranda<N Y Rys.
R Miranda<Same.
Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Taparowski<Greeley Sq Hotel
Amato<Hopper.
Frank<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Mahoney<NY Rys.
Callahan<McGovern.
De Leva<NY C & H R RR.
Quinn<Staten Isl R T Co (2.)
Gross<Vogel Co
Scarpinato<Cosgrove Co.
Nicholoulias<Barnhelmer & S Bt, &c, Co.
Lopatinsky<NY & Bklyn Merc Co.
Butler<Goldberg.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Grant<NY C & H R RR.
Bruecher<same.
Durant<Bliss.
O'Connor<Int R T Co.
Omanowitz<NY Rys.
M Curtis<Hooker.
G Curtis<same.
Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Merritt<Slade, Jr.
Mylonas<N Y Rys.
Scherer<Jacobs.
Van Saun<Cons Gas.
Murray<N Y Rys.
Dorland<CNY.
Lyman<Mundet.
Lookstein<Prince.
Miller<Gruenstein (2).
Kuhre<Atlas Safe, &c.
Dezell<Hellmers.
Murray<J J McGrath Plumbing Co.
Braeder<Reed.
Slavis<Battista.
Sponsiello<Bklyn Hts RR.
Lane<Smith.
E Adams<Fitzgerald.
F Adams<same.
Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on: La Croix<Horton.
No day calendar.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Geff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

O'Malley<CNY.
Kennedy<Reach.
Green<Third Av RR.
Hing<same.
Flynn<CNY.
Murphy<Shewan.
Hamilton<T Hogan & Sons, Inc.
McMurrough<2d Av RR.
Dieter<Wallace.
Slopcok<Werner.
Gershinoff<Third Av RR.
Cleary<same.
Likis<Mallory SS Co.
Lofgren<A M Hayell Inc.
Strausssman<Belt Line Ry.
Clear.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Swan & Finch Co <Garofano.
Flikins<New Era Prod
Lenkowsky<Allman.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.
Donnelly & Ricci<Barnard.
Battist<J & M Haffan Brewing Co.
Wood<Fiske.
A V Haight<Wedekind
Rafalsky<Church.
Pariante<Albert & Son (2).
Kirschbaum<Am F Co
McCloskey<Nat Surety
Trop<Max Held, Inc.
Federal Terra Cotta Co<Patterton Bros.
Guarantor Realty Co< Schiff.
Stein<Price.
Gen Acid F & L Assn<Kelly.
Kelly<Genl Acid F & L Assn Corp.
Hoguet<Southern Surety Co.
MacFarland<North Adams Acid Ins.
Shedd Elec Co<Baily.

PART XV.—Recess.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on: Windsor Con Co<Ruland.
No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Neebe<Lenene.
Blum<Waite.
Pine Lumber Co< Ambrose Rity Co.
Ament<Shubert Piano Co.
Eagle<Simplex Auto.
Scherr<Keene & Jaffe.
Am Heating & Plumbing Co<Van Wagner.
Gertz<Krewitz.
Montrose Realty Co< Greenberg.
Hertz<Wheelock.
Wolf<Kline Rity, &c, Co.
Nat Surety Co.< Spielberg.
Torello<Doscher.
Sheldon<Mitchell.
Parnall<Seeber.
Thompson-Starrett Co <US Exp Rity Co.
Judson<Hatch.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sheridan<Delaware.
Standard Pneu Action Co<Fargo.
Britt<Comm'l Cas Ins, Smith<CNY.
Lopatinsky<NY & Bklyn Merc Co.
Butler<Goldberg.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Grant<NY C & H R RR.
Bruecher<same.
Durant<Bliss.
O'Connor<Int R T Co.
Omanowitz<NY Rys.
M Curtis<Hooker.
G Curtis<same.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th Fl., Hall of Records Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Aida O Kirby.
Elizabeth S Kirby.
Laura Mason, &c.
Teresa Vruno,
Gaetano Conti.
Frances L Berich.
Anna Bachmann, &c.
Gennaro Sarnatoro.
Rose Testa.
George Hess.
John P. Schuchman:
Henry T Cutter.
Amelia G Cutter.
Louisa Varet.
Robert S Blackburn.
Gustav Hellrung.
Milton P Day.
Samuel Goulding.
Herman Pramme.
Thomas B McKenna.
Catherine Corcoran.
Thomas F Doyle.
Harold W Marshall, infant.
Johanna Heubner.
Adolph Klee.
Julius Rosenberg.
Margaret T Schley.
Selin E. Worster.
Sarah Hardy.
Wolf Rosenthal.
Isaac Price.
Simon Epstein.
Betty Spiegelberg.
Elizabeth Thompson.
Charles B Bostwick.
Joseph A Bryant.
Emma Breitmeier.
Jacob B Grifenhagen.
Louis Garaventa.
Maria Fassig.
Bridget Malloy.
Frances R Schmitz.
Frank Cattano.
John F Doyle.
Charles D Usinger.
Jennie R Barber.
Rebecca W Keeler.
Thomas F Delahunt.
Jose Aymar.
Mary F Cowley.
James H Chadbourn.
Mary S Mangan.
Julius A Ensobar.
Elizabeth U Coles.
Alfred B Hill.
Catharine Condon.
Charles Khare.
Mary Green.
Edward Donnelly.
Maria Fassig.
Maurice B Mendham.
Estates of:
Lena Rosenthal, (Issue of Fact.)
Elizabeth Gourly, (same.)
Emaline Green, (same.)
Wills for probate:
Mary Slavik.
Jeremiah J Delany.
Max Schwab.
Henry Schwarzwalder
Louis Preissayure.
Elizabeth Hills.
Emil Wolf.
Nanette E Lane.
Gabriel S Owen.
Thomas E Foster.
Adolph Weil.
Ida Metzger.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 508, 5th fl., Hall of Records Bldg.—At 2 P. M.—Contested will of Margaret Riordan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Denarde<Thos Landau & Bros.
France<Cal M P Corp.
Harvey Deschere & Co<Koch.
Monolith Rity Co< Bragg.
Same<Robertson.
Weill<Evans.
Roth<Baum.
Guth Co<Gardner.
Wagen<Segal.
Ippolito<Harlem Cont Co.
Ofner<Lamb.
Milbauer<Daniels.
Morgenstern<Horter.
Goodman<Pappas.
Simmons & Co< Nocero.
Wein<Kurwitz.
Pickersky<Sharman.
Young<Arenkay Amuse Co.
Meyers<Friedman.
Coleman<Griffith.
Hickey<Prudential R E Corp.
Englander<Futterman.
Nielson<Longacre Land Co.
Reiss<NY Cons R R.
Witt<B H R R
Ungarten<Graff.
Bingham<Werba.
Luescher, Opera Co.
Kinemacolor Co of Am<Nat Cash Reg Co.
Mittenthal & Sons< Stelzmeck.
Geller<Kaye.
Regan<State Const Co
Barker Jennings Hdw Co<Perfection & Co.
Kinemacolor Co of Am <Nat Cash Reg Co.
Bellar<Schnall.
Gimbel Bros<Public Service Exp.
Stautbach<Machiz.
Warren<Howard.
Indian Ref Co<Seymour.
CNY<Star Fixture Co.
Barnard<Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
Travers<Van Zandt.
Sporn<Ehret.
Palmetto Products Co<Lowry.
Barnard<Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
McClure Newspaper Synd<Times Printg Co of Seattle.
O'Connor<Levine.
Salant<Shebar.
Adams<Fitzgerald.
Re N Harlem Taxi S.
Munroe<Compagnie Francaise, &c.
Schneider<W S C Co.
Montgomery Cooperage Co<Wassermann.
Boyd<Wyatt.
Littler<Joffe.
Stern<Price.
Fair<Brick.
Kessler<Wilner.
Re Huner.
Livingston<Sussman.
Fitzgerald<Magnetite Mining Co.
Wilson<Shubert A Co.
Wesley<CNY.
Adams<Fitzgerald.
Gross<Bergrin.
Re Baker<Maguire.
Zehstner<Baumgarten.
Vejarano<Bfrunig.
Greenwich Sav Bank< Minaker Rty Co.
Young<Steeplechase Park Co.
Boyd<Wyatt.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Psaki<Kessel Motor Car Co.
Hart<Walsh.
Rosenbaum<Rosenbaum.
Bondy<Robinson.
Re Nereid Av.
Testa<Testa.
Granville<Granville.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Daussa<Daussa.
Richman<Richman.
Bogge<Bogge.
Clark<Mad Av R E Co.
Re Weed.
Mecannick<Tyler.
Lamson<Lamson.
Preferred causes:
Barclay<Barclay.
Gutman<Schreiber.
Fanning<Champion.
General calendar:
Guttenplan<Guttenplan.
Schnurmacher<Rubin.
McNulty Bros<Ford.
Seymour<Thomas.
Stewart Iron Wks< Ocean View Cemet.
Kaffman<Fleischman Bros.
Gilbert<McNulty.
Kelsey<Gibson.
Same<Barbey.
Robertson<Ross.
Hartman<Hartman.
Wuerst<Wuerst.
Britt<Keyrouse.
O'Donnell<same.
Harrison<Harrison.
Lee<28th St & 7th Av Rennert<Lobel Theatre
Albert<Kurshedt.
Architects & Builders Co<Hebron.
Columbia Paper Box Co.<Hack.
Markow<Masor.
La Croix<CNY.
Leslie Bros Eng Co< Stokes.
McCaddon<Central Trust Co.
Nissbaum<Nissbaum.
Hebron<118 E 54th St.
International Hdchf Mfg. Co<Morse.
Eichner<Ventmiglia.
Finn<Finn.
Undefended cases; at 2:30 P. M.:
Decker<Decker.
Loebner<Loebner.
Silverbush<Silverbush Bros.
Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Taparowski<Greeley Sq Hotel
Amato<Hopper.
Frank<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Mahoney<NY Rys.
Callahan<McGovern.
De Leva<NY C & H R RR.
Quinn<Staten Isl R T Co (2.)
Gross<Vogel Co
Scarpinato<Cosgrove Co.
Nicholoulias<Barnhelmer & S Bt, &c, Co.
Lopatinsky<NY & Bklyn Merc Co.
Butler<Goldberg.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Grant<NY C & H R RR.
Bruecher<same.
Durant<Bliss.
O'Connor<Int R T Co.
Omanowitz<NY Rys.
M Curtis<Hooker.
G Curtis<same.
Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Merritt<Slade, Jr.
Mylonas<N Y Rys.
Scherer<Jacobs.
Van Saun<Cons Gas.
Murray<N Y Rys.
Dorland<CNY.
Lyman<Mundet.
Lookstein<Prince.
Miller<Gruenstein (2).
Kuhre<Atlas Safe, &c.
Dezell<Hellmers.
Murray<J J McGrath Plumbing Co.
Braeder<Reed.
Slavis<Battista.
Sponsiello<Bklyn Hts RR.
Lane<Smith.
E Adams<Fitzgerald.
F Adams<same.
Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on: La Croix<Horton.
No day calendar.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Geff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

O'Malley<CNY.
Kennedy<Reach.
Green<Third Av RR.
Hing<same.
Flynn<CNY.
Murphy<Shewan.
Hamilton<T Hogan & Sons, Inc.
McMurrough<2d Av RR.
Dieter<Wallace.
Slopcok<Werner.
Gershinoff<Third Av RR.
Cleary<same.
Likis<Mallory SS Co.
Lofgren<A M Hayell Inc.
Strausssman<Belt Line Ry.
Clear.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Swan & Finch Co <Garofano.
Flikins<New Era Prod
Lenkowsky<Allman.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.
Donnelly & Ricci<Barnard.
Battist<J & M Haffan Brewing Co.
Wood<Fiske.
A V Haight<Wedekind
Rafalsky<Church.
Pariante<Albert & Son (2).
Kirschbaum<Am F Co
McCloskey<Nat Surety
Trop<Max Held, Inc.
Federal Terra Cotta Co<Patterton Bros.
Guarantor Realty Co< Schiff.
Stein<Price.
Gen Acid F & L Assn<Kelly.
Kelly<Genl Acid F & L Assn Corp.
Hoguet<Southern Surety Co.
MacFarland<North Adams Acid Ins.
Shedd Elec Co<Baily.

PART XV.—Recess.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on: Windsor Con Co<Ruland.
No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Neebe<Lenene.
Blum<Waite.
Pine Lumber Co< Ambrose Rity Co.
Ament<Shubert Piano Co.
Eagle<Simplex Auto.
Scherr<Keene & Jaffe.
Am Heating & Plumbing Co<Van Wagner.
Gertz<Krewitz.
Montrose Realty Co< Greenberg.
Hertz<Wheelock.
Wolf<Kline Rity, &c, Co.
Nat Surety Co.< Spielberg.
Torello<Doscher.
Sheldon<Mitchell.
Parnall<Seeber.
Thompson-Starrett Co <US Exp Rity Co.
Judson<Hatch.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sheridan<Delaware.
Standard Pneu Action Co<Fargo.
Britt<Comm'l Cas Ins, Smith<CNY.
Lopatinsky<NY & Bklyn Merc Co.
Butler<Goldberg.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Grant<NY C & H R RR.
Bruecher<same.
Durant<Bliss.
O'Connor<Int R T Co.
Omanowitz<NY Rys.
M Curtis<Hooker.
G Curtis<same.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th Fl., Hall of Records Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Aida O Kirby.
Elizabeth S Kirby.
Laura Mason, &c.
Teresa Vruno,
Gaetano Conti.
Frances L Berich.
Anna Bachmann, &c.
Gennaro Sarnatoro.
Rose Testa.
George Hess.
John P. Schuchman:
Henry T Cutter.
Amelia G Cutter.
Louisa Varet.
Robert S Blackburn.
Gustav Hellrung.
Milton P Day.
Samuel Goulding.
Herman Pramme.
Thomas B McKenna.
Catherine Corcoran.
Thomas F Doyle.
Harold W Marshall, infant.
Johanna Heubner.
Adolph Klee.
Julius Rosenberg.
Margaret T Schley.
Selin E. Worster.
Sarah Hardy.
Wolf Rosenthal.
Isaac Price.
Simon Epstein.
Betty Spiegelberg.
Elizabeth Thompson.
Charles B Bostwick.
Joseph A Bryant.
Emma Breitmeier.
Jacob B Grifenhagen.
Louis Garaventa.
Maria Fassig.
Bridget Malloy.
Frances R Schmitz.
Frank Cattano.
John F Doyle.
Charles D Usinger.
Jennie R Barber.
Rebecca W Keeler.
Thomas F Delahunt.
Jose Aymar.
Mary F Cowley.
James H Chadbourn.
Mary S Mangan.
Julius A Ensobar.
Elizabeth U Coles.
Alfred B Hill.
Catharine Condon.
Charles Khare.
Mary Green.
Edward Donnelly.
Maria Fassig.
Maurice B Mendham.
Estates of:
Lena Rosenthal, (Issue of Fact.)
Elizabeth Gourly, (same.)
Emaline Green, (same.)
Wills for probate:
Mary Slavik.
Jeremiah J Delany.
Max Schwab.
Henry Schwarzwalder
Louis Preissayure.
Elizabeth Hills.
Emil Wolf.
Nanette E Lane.
Gabriel S Owen.
Thomas E Foster.
Adolph Weil.
Ida Metzger.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 508, 5th fl., Hall of Records Bldg.—At 2 P. M.—Contested will of Margaret Riordan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Denarde<Thos Landau & Bros.
France<Cal M P Corp.
Harvey Deschere & Co<Koch.
Monolith Rity Co< Bragg.
Same<Robertson.
Weill<Evans.
Roth<Baum.
Guth Co<Gardner.
Wagen<Segal.
Ippolito<Harlem Cont Co.
Ofner<Lamb.
Milbauer<Daniels.
Morgenstern<Horter.
Goodman<Pappas.
Simmons & Co< Nocero.
Wein<Kurwitz.
Pickersky<Sharman.
Young<Arenkay Amuse Co.
Meyers<Friedman.
Coleman<Griffith.
Hickey<Prudential R E Corp.
Englander<Futterman.
Nielson<Longacre Land Co.
Reiss<NY Cons R R.
Witt<B H R R
Ungarten<Graff.
Bingham<Werba.
Luescher, Opera Co.
Kinemacolor Co of Am<Nat Cash Reg Co.
Mittenthal & Sons< Stelzmeck.
Geller<Kaye.
Regan<State Const Co
Barker Jennings Hdw Co<Perfection & Co.
Kinemacolor Co of Am <Nat Cash Reg Co.
Bellar<Schnall.
Gimbel Bros<Public Service Exp.
Stautbach<Machiz.
Warren<Howard.
Indian Ref Co<Seymour.
CNY<Star Fixture Co.
Barnard<Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
Travers<Van Zandt.
Sporn<Ehret.
Palmetto Products Co<Lowry.
Barnard<Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
McClure Newspaper Synd<Times Printg Co of Seattle.
O'Connor<Levine.
Salant<Shebar.
Adams<Fitzgerald.
Re N Harlem Taxi S.
Munroe<Compagnie Francaise, &c.
Schneider<W S C Co.
Montgomery Cooperage Co<Wassermann.
Boyd<Wyatt.
Littler<Joffe.
Stern<Price.
Fair<Brick.
Kessler<Wilner.
Re Huner.
Livingston<Sussman.
Fitzgerald<Magnetite Mining Co.
Wilson<Shubert A Co.
Wesley<CNY.
Adams<Fitzgerald.
Gross<Bergrin.
Re Baker<Maguire.
Zehstner<Baumgarten.
Vejarano<Bfrunig.
Greenwich Sav Bank< Minaker Rty Co.
Young<Steeplechase Park Co.
Boyd<Wyatt.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Psaki<Kessel Motor Car Co.
Hart<Walsh.
Rosenbaum<Rosenbaum.
Bondy<Robinson.
Re Nereid Av.
Testa<Testa.
Granville<Granville.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Daussa<Daussa.
Richman<Richman.
Bogge<Bogge.
Clark<Mad Av R E Co.
Re Weed.
Mecannick<Tyler.
Lamson<Lamson.
Preferred causes:
Barclay<Barclay.
Gutman<Schreiber.
Fanning<Champion.
General calendar:
Guttenplan<Guttenplan.
Schnurmacher<Rubin.
McNulty Bros<Ford.
Seymour<Thomas.
Stewart Iron Wks< Ocean View Cemet.
Kaffman<Fleischman Bros.
Gilbert<McNulty.
Kelsey<Gibson.
Same<Barbey.
Robertson<Ross.
Hartman<Hartman.
Wuerst<Wuerst.
Britt<Keyrouse.
O'Donnell<same.
Harrison

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

Operators Buy on Lexington Avenue—Buyer for West Side Residence—Greenwich Village Corner Sold —Vincent Astor to Build $200,000 Market— Brooklyn and Suburban Market.

The realty market was unproductive of features yesterday. A buyer was found for a west side residence, a Greenwich Village corner which has not changed hands for half a century was sold, and a small deal was closed on Lexington Avenue, just north of Fifty-ninth Street. The last-named property involved the old three-story dwelling at 837 Lexington Avenue, on a plot 20 by 70 feet, being forty feet north of the northeast corner of Sixty-third Street. It was purchased by Ennis & Sinnott from William R. Osborne, and marks the first change of ownership in nearly fifty years. The broker in the transaction was Harry E. Zittel.

West 79th Street Dwelling Sold.

The four and a half story American basement residence at 221 West Seventy-ninth Street, on plot 17.5 by 102.2, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, has been sold by Slawson & Hobbs for the Broadway Trust Company to a client for occupancy.

Old Greenwich Village Corner Sold.

The old four-story building occupying a lot 18.3 by 50.9 feet, on the southeast corner of Jane and Greenwich Streets, has been sold by L. B. Caldwell to George Faoud. This is the first transfer of the property in over fifty years. Van Vliet & Place negotiated the sale.

Plans for Fifth Avenue Apartment.

Plans are being prepared by J. E. R. Carpenter for the twelve-story apartment house to be erected on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street. The Wells Brothers Company of Chicago are reputed to be the buyers of the plot, 115 by 135 feet, which was sold Wednesday for James A. Burden and Cornelius Vanderbilt by Pease & Elliman.

Vincent Astor's $200,000 Market.

Plans were filed yesterday for the public market structure which Mr. Astor has contemplated building on the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street. It will be a one-story building, on a plot 164.6 by 125 feet, and will cost $200,000. The architects are Tracy & Swartwout.

Recent Buyers.

D. S. Crakow is the buyer of the six-story flat on the southeast corner of 124th Street and Madison Avenue.

Thomas H. Roff is the buyer of 26 and 28 Downing Street, and 373 and 375 East 137th Street.

The New York Central Railroad Company is the buyer of the dwelling 82 East Fifty-sixth Street, sold by Dr. James Bishop. John N. Golding represented the buyer. The railroad owns the adjoining Park Avenue block front between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets, and now controls frontages at that point of 201 feet on Park Avenue and 668 feet on each street.

Bronx Borough.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz have sold for the Myrena Realty Corporation the two-story two-family house 1,149 Simpson Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Brooklyn Home Buys Thirteen Lots.

The Brooklyn Hebrew Home for the Aged, located on Howard Avenue, between Dumont and Livonia Avenues, has increased its holdings by the purchase of thirteen lots on Howard Avenue, and now controls the entire block. About $15,000 was paid for the lots, which will be improved with an addition to the home.

The committee that arranged the purchase of the lots consisted of B. T. Rosky, J. H. Small, Charles Rosenthal, H. Rosenblum, Leon Luft, and Mrs. Samuel N. Berlin. The present home building, when erected about two years ago, cost $80,000. It can accommodate 200 men and women.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates have sold 150 to 158 Lawrence Street, a plot 104.3 by 100, irregular, on which there are three three-story brownstone dwellings and one store building, to John F. Nelson and John F. Edwards. Charles W. Seitz was the broker in the transaction. The Realty Associates also sold 526-8 Lafayette Avenue, between Nostrand and Bedford Avenues, a plot 50 by 100, to Max Solomon, through A. J. Waldron, as broker. The purchasers will improve the plot with a four-story steam-heated apartment.

Henry Pierson & Co. have sold the plot on Eastern Parkway, 180 feet from Plaza Street, at Prospect Park entrance, opposite the water tower, 50 by 175, for Julius Strauss to a client for investment. The property is assessed at $24,000.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 100 by 100, on Boulevard, to H. S. Ward; also a plot, 80 by 100, on Rose Place, to C. Gysling.

The Neponsit Realty Company has sold at Neponsit a house on a plot 90 by 100, on Bannock Boulevard, costing $10,350, to E. H. B. Anderson; a plot, 120 by 100, on the corner of Adirondack Boulevard and Washington Avenue, to F. R. Peixotto, and a plot, 60 by 100, on Huron Street, to Captain John F. Hopkins of Brooklyn, on which he will erect a house costing $7,000.

New Jersey.

At Garwood, N. J., the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot, 40 by 100, on Locust Avenue to R. C. Sterling, and a plot, 50 by 100, on Myrtle Avenue to H. A. Thatcher.

The Elesco Lace and Embroidery Company has purchased from Joseph Stilz four lots on the south side of Twenty-first Street, between Jackson and Polk Avenues, Long Island City. The buyers will improve the site with an addition to their present factory.

Store Lease in New Astor Building.

The first store lease in the new seven-story building to be erected by Vincent Astor on the vacant half block formerly covered by the Astor House, northwest corner of Broadway and Vesey Street, has been leased by Vincent Astor to George W. Welsh's Sons, jewelers, for a long term. The lease includes the corner store and basement, having about 100 feet of street display. The building will be ready early in 1916. There will be three other Broadway stores and several on Vesey Street. The jewelry business of George W. Welsh's Sons was founded in 1845 and has always been associated with the downtown district, the present location being at 256 Broadway. The lease was negotiated by the Charles F. Noyes Company.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a term of years for the Clark estates the five-story American basement dwelling, 25 by 100 feet, 30 West Seventy-fourth Street, to a client for occupancy.

Julia Beverley Higgens has let for Mrs. Robert Emmet Robinson her place on Bard Avenue, Livingston, S. I., to Charles D. Fuller.

John C. Scott has leased for Mrs. Katharine J. White her country house known as the Neilson house on Cedarhurst Avenue, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Charles G. Moller, Jr.

Alfred E. Schermerhorn has leased at Southampton, L. I., for the season for Mrs. Edward C. Rushmore her cottage on the east side of Main Street to Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Sr.; for Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys her cottage on the east side of Main Street to Mrs. C. Eric W. McDonald, and for Mrs. H. M. Ferriday the cottage on the south side of Gin Lane on the ocean to Stephen C. Clark.

Apartments Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased in Marquand House, at the northwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, one of the large suites of thirteen rooms and four baths to W. S. Jenney, who is Vice President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. William R. Ware was associated as broker.

A $32,000 Bronx Mortgage Loan.

M. Morgenthau Jr. Company have placed a first mortgage loan of $32,000 at 5 per cent. interest for the Valhalla Corporation (J. O. Pedersen) on the five-story apartment house, on plot 100.04 by 100, located at 2,328 Valentine Avenue, Bronx.

Laurel Hill Trolley Service.

An agitation started several years ago to give Laurel Hill, on the outskirts of Long Island City, the benefit of trolley service is about to be realized through the action of the Manhattan & Queens Traction Company, which operates the line from Second Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street across the Queensboro Bridge. The company is preparing to make application for a franchise to run a branch from the Queens Boulevard through Van Dam Street, now in the process of opening, to Review Avenue to Laurel Hill Boulevard and thence to Packard Street. It will go through a factory district where there are 5,000 employes.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for converting the dance hall in the theatre building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street into a theatre. Thomas W. Lamb is the architect and the cost is placed at $8,000. William Fox is President of the owning company.

The Music School Settlement for Colored People, in the City of New York, has taken title to the building it occupies at 144 & 6 West 131st Street, 35.8 by 99.11, from the City Real Estate Company, subject to a mortgage of $15,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lenox Av, 507-9, w s, 53 ft n of 135th St, 46.5x100x irregular; 2 five-story flats and stores; adjourned to June 3.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Fox St, 651, n s, 251.10 ft e of Avenue St. John, 40.1x125, five-story flat; Fannie Greenbaum against Gussie Friedman et al.; H. M. Greenbaum, attorney; J. T. Dooling, referee; due, $5,421.47; taxes, &c., $1,175; subject to a mortgage of $29,000; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Daniel Greenwald.

150th St, 608-610 West, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 180x99, six-story apartment house and stores; Jacob Strauss against Bermuda Realty Co. et al.; David Steckler, attorney; H. J. Goldsmith, referee; due, $21,032.77; taxes, &c., $1,832.15; subject to two mtgs aggregating $148,040.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Fox St, 645, n s, 100.7 ft e of Avenue St. John, 40.1x125, five-story flat; Philip A. Ehni against Maze Realty Co. et al.; Lind & P., attorneys; C. V. Halley, Jr., referee; due $7,091.54; taxes, &c., $1,005.80; subject to mtg $27,500.

By Henry Brady.

Webster Av, w s, —s of McLean Av, 75x117.5 x 111.4, vacant; Varoline Gareiss against William Crowley et al.; Gustave Frey, attorney; J. P. Hennessy, referee; due, $3,880.01; taxes, &c., $240.84.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

University Av, s s, 175 ft w of Ogden Av, 50x77.1x77.1 to Ogden Av x50x59.11x59.11, vacant; The Park Mtg Co. against Cohen & Galardi Co. et al.; Seybel & F., attorneys; E. S. Booth, referee; due, $6,258.29; taxes, &c., $1,472.83.

By J. H. Mayers.

St. Lawrence Av, e s, 95 ft s of 174th St, 25.3x41.9x25x45.5; L. J. Moses against Albert Mielke et al.; G. A. Moses, attorney; R. D. Paskett, referee; due, $355.64; taxes, &c., $100.

221st St, East, s s, 105 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 50x114; A. A. Wabst against A. A. Owen et al.; J. D. Tobias, referee; due, $973.38; taxes, &c., $210.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

5th Av, e s, 99 ft to 100th St., for a nine-story servants' pavilion, 67x87.8x101.9, a three-story pathological building, 60x72, and a three-story children's dispensary, 42x97; Mount Sinai Hospital owner; A. W. Brunner, 101 Park Av, architect; cost $450,000.

Broadway, s e corner 96th St, for a one-story public market, 164.6x125; Vincent Astor, 23 West 26th St, owner; Tracy & Swartwout, 244 5th Av., architects; cost $200,000.

Byron Av, w s, 211 ft n of 236th St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22x50.11; Lillian W. Haslun, 489 East 183d St, owner; Frank P. Schiavone, 4,182 Park Av, architect; cost $4,500.

Melville Av, s s, 225 ft e of Van Nest Av, for a one-story, brick structure, 15x15; Giuseppe Bonfato, on premises, owner; De Rose & Cavalieri, 2,333 First Av, architects; cost $700.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

66th St, 309 West, to a one-story stable; Cushman's Sons Co., Inc., 49 Manhattan St, owner; C. Stegmayer, 168 East 91st St., architect; cost, $6,000.

Park Av, n e corner 40th St, to a sixteen-story office building and store, to add one story; Architects' Offices, Inc., 101 Park Av., owners; C. Le Large & B. W. Morris, 101 Park Av, architects.

Broadway, s w corner 97th St, to a two-story theatre and dance hall, Broadway and 96th St. Realty Co., 116 East 14th St, owner; T. W. Lamb, 644 8th Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 816, w s, 61.5 ft s of 63d St, 19.6x80; Erna Kutnow to Moritz Kutnow, on premises, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, May 20 ..... $100

LUDLOW ST, 20, e s, 151.7 ft s of Hester St, 25.3x87; Herman Tolk to Beni Asch, on premises, (mtg $22,500,) all liens, May 6; rerecorded from May 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

MADISON AV, 2,109 and 2,111, e s, 79.11 ft n of 132d St, 40x80; Julia E., wife of Simeon Ford, to William Colgate; 5 East 82d St, May 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 78.5 s of 121st St, 15x80; Mark Miller to Edgar W. Martin, at Aborn and Sabin Sts, Providence, R. I., (mtg $8,350,) March 30, 1914 ..... $1

PINEHURST AV, 90, s w s, 109.9x112.10x114.11x117.11, (foreclosure May 14;) Percival H. Gregory, referee, to Hy. Morgenthau Co., 99 East 42d St, (mtg $150,000,) May 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $30,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 146, e s, 25 ft s of 87th St, 23x100; County Holding Co. to Alrob Building Co., Inc., W. 42d St, (mtg $58,500,) all liens, May 20; attorneys, Merrill & Rogers, 100 Broadway $1

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 200 ft e of 204th St, 50x150; Wood-Just Realty Co. to Becker Building Corp., 42 Broadway, (mtg $15,500 on this and adoining property,) May 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

14TH ST, 58 West, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x103.8, (foreclosure May 19;) Louis C. Levy, referee, to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, May 20; attorneys, Stetson, J. & R., 15 Broad St. $100,000

19TH ST, 135 East, s s, 206 ft w of 3d Av, 22x75; Joseph B. Thomas, Jr., to Clara Fargo, 135 East 19th St, (mtg $14,500,) all liens, Feb. 15 ..... $100

22D ST, n s, 96 ft e of 1st Av, 23.6x98.9; George F. W. Poggenburg to Joseph Kruppenbacher, 334 1st Av, (mtg $4,000,) all liens, May 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

38TH ST, 444 W, s s, 102.8 ft e of 10th Av, 23.8x80; Lot in rear, begins at c l blk bet 37th and 38th Sts, 98.9 ft s of 38th St and 325 ft e of 10th Av, runs n 18.9 ft, e 46.6, ft, s 18.9 ft, w 46.6 ft to beg; Lot begins at c l of 38th St, 98.9 ft s of 10th Av, and 372.2 ft e of 10th Av, runs n 18.9 ft, w 0.8 ft, s 18.9 ft, e 0.8 ft, to beg; being rear of 432 W. 38th St; St. Nicholas Av. 440, e s, 209.11 ft s of 193d St, 19.9x62.5x19.11x61.11; Mary Leonard to Michael Leonard, on the premises, all liens, May 20; attorney, Felix A. Muldoon, 502 E. Tremont Av $1

50TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 28.2x85.6, except part previously conveyed; 535 West 50th St Realty Co. to Ida Hertz, Wyoming, Penn., (mtg $25,500,) all liens, May 17; attorney, J. H. Ziesser, 61 Park Row $1

63D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Louis Schiff et al., exrs., &c., of Anny Ney and Adolph Wallach, to John G. Agar, 19 East 66th St, all liens, May 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $25,000

66TH ST, 312 West, s s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Bernerdo Giamalone to Niecasia Guagenti, 336 East 76th St, (mtg $13,000,) all liens, May 7; attorney, John J. Robinson, 925 Broadway $1

102D ST, 206 West, s s, 100 ft s of Broadway, 32.6x100; Emily Messmer to Helene Koch, 209 West 102d St, (mtg $25,500,) May 19; attorney, Emile A. Hassey, 302 Broadway

125TH ST, 57 East, n s, 206.3 ft w of Park Av, 18.8x99.11; William H. Nye to Miller-Reid Co., contractor; Grant-Thompson Co., sub contractor $75

Bronx.

PARKER ST, 1,623; Pasquale Giacobbe against Rebecca Eller, owner; Michael Lagana & Co., contractors $75

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner 72d St; Gibson Iron Works Co. of Jersey City, N. J., against M. Schinasi et al; April 2, 1915 ..... $61.80

58TH ST, 316 East; Max Levine against Jeremiah F. Cotter et al, April 13, 1915 ..... $20

141ST ST, foot of at the Hudson River; Harold M. Kellogg against Federal Motor Boat Club et al, April 26, 1915 ..... $37

Bronx.

VAN NEST AV, 963; Michael A. Buckley against Joseph Ptacek et al, July 23, 1914 ..... $241

LIS PENDENS.

Bronx.

FOREST AV, w s, 112 ft n of 161st St, 21x90; Henry Wundrack against Bertha Wundrack; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Hutter.

Lot 147, Map of Belmont Village; Lawyers Title & Trust Co. against Charles M. Swezey et al., (partition suit;) attorneys, Dean, Tracy & Barron.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BAILEY, FRANK B., (Feb. 22, 1914;) stocks and jewelry, $11,903, net $11,285; Mrs. May M. C. Bailey, widow, beneficiary.

BAKER, Mrs. MARGARET, of Brookline, Mass., (July 6, 1914;) value of entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York: Realty, $23,625, net $22,250. Estate passed to Mable L. Bennett, daughter of decedent. Decedent owned undivided fifth interest in following parcels; 356 West 36th St., $1,350; 321 West 48th St., $11,610; 311 West 48th St., $3,240; 307 West 52d St., $2,970; 402 and 404 West 47th St., $4,455.

BLASS, MARY, (Dec. 24, 1914;) net estate, $11,190; estate passed to two daughters and three sons; assets: Equity, $9,000, in 230 East 21st St., appraised at $29,000; deposits, $2,213; jewelry and personalty, $825.

ELY, Miss ELIZABETH WARD, (Sept. 17, 1914;) net estate, $45,330; $1,000 to the Church of the Heavenly Rest; residuary estate to Mrs. Christian A. Ely, mother, for life; at her death the remainder passes to Willet Abbott Ely, a nephew of decedent. Assets: Deposits, $1,571; personalty and jewelry, $833; mortgages, $23,905, and stocks and bonds, $22,223.

JOHNSON, Mrs. LAURA HOADLY, (Jan. 25, 1915;) net estate, $166,074; Genevieve Schuyler Alvord is given $10,000; rest of estate passed to Mrs. Mary Hoadly Scarborough Napier, daughter; assets, deposits $5,277, stocks and bonds $106,466; undivided interest in estate of Mrs. Mary Hoadly, deceased, $8,333. Largest bond holdings were: U. S. Steel Corporation, $15,281; Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., $9,087, and Oregon Short Line R. R., $5,625. Among the stocks were 15 shares of realty and personalty in Richmond, Va.; Vancouver, B. C., and at Watch Hill, R. I., which are not appraised, as they were not taxable in New York State.

KANTLER, CHARLES, (Dec. 4, 1914;) net estate, $5,483; Mrs. Emma Kantler, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Equity, $6,246, in 383 Third Avenue, appraised at $21,000; deposits, $111. Decedent conducted a saloon, restaurant, and employment agency at 383 Third Avenue, but the assets in stock and fixtures were covered by a chattel mortgage, which amounted to their full value.

MENKENS, JOHANN H., (Aug. 15, 1910;) additional assets which had been reported to the appraiser were found of no taxable value.

RUSSELL, HELEN, (Feb. 27, 1914;) report appraises value of trust fund created in 1906 by decedent. The beneficiaries are Mary Batchelor, Helen E. Langdon, Fanny Baldridge, Willis W. Russell, and George G. Russell, sons and daughters; assets of the trust fund were: 516 shares U. S. Playing Card Company, appraised at $90,300, and a balance in hands of the company of $101; total fund $90,401, net $89,308. Decedent was resident of New Jersey at the date of her death, and the report does not show the value of any other property. When the trust was created the assets were valued at a total of $239,300, but 945 shares, preferred, and 945 shares, common, stock of the William W. Russell Card Company are appraised as of no value in this proceeding. These stocks were valued at $144,800 when the trust was created.

TUCMAN, BURT, (June 21, 1914;) net estate, $1,892; Mrs. Bertha H. Tucman, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Lot at Brookhaven, Suffolk County, $230; deposits, $1,498; notes and personalty, $940.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FORECLOSURE SALE
LEO J. CURREN, Esq., Referee.
Tuesday, May 25th,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
3,208 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. City.
751 EAST 181st STREET
(N. W. Corner of Prospect Avenue)
A 5-Story Brick Dwelling
on a plot 100 x 29.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
Wilson & Van Wagoner, Attys.,
164 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
James J. Donovan, Auctioneer.
885 Brook Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
Phone 8461 Melrose.

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$18,000 HOUSE Terms
IN FLATBUSH.
One apartment leased for enough to pay all carrying charges.
16 large rooms, 2 tiled baths and showers; hardwood trim, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, beautiful wide street, near B. M. "L" Station and Prospect Park. For particulars apply Owner, 128 Times Downtown.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; rent-like terms. Send for booklet. OTTO SINGER, on premises, E. 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

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Housekeeping Apartments
SUBLEASE, SACRIFICE.
2 Seven-room Apartments,
2 Nine-room Apartments,
$100.00 to $125.00 Per Month
Until Oct. 1. Apply quick.
HOTEL WOODWARD
Housekeeping Annex
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The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Very desirable furnished apartment of 2 rooms and bath. Also one of 3 rooms and bath, from June 1st for Summer months.
—
LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—In the matter of the Application of THE KNAPP SEEBACH COMPANY, INC., for authority to change its name to the Seebach Company, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that The Knapp Seebach Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court, State of New York, at a Special Term Part I. thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 1st day of June, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an Order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "The Seebach Company, Inc."

Dated, New York, N. Y., April 15th, 1915.
THE KNAPP SEEBACH COMPANY, INC.,
By REINHARDT SEEBACH, President.
Office and P. O. Address, 182 Grand Street, New York City.

MARCUS SCHNITZER, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and P. O. Address, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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while the range of choice is greatest.
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BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks
care Banking Department 61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

AT PICTURESQUE NUTLEY
Charming Spanish mission house, on large corner plot, in private residence section; enclosed living porch, huge living room, with open fireplace; beautiful dining room, model "all-gas" kitchen, five good bedrooms and tiled bathroom (many special features); highest class construction; price $8,000; exceptional value. Photos, terms, &c., W. A. Lambert, Architect, 253 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 6964 Barclay.

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15 Minutes From Herald Square.
Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

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FOR SALE: VIOLET OAKLEY HOUSE, BRONXVILLE, N. Y., fifteen minutes from station, in most beautiful section of Lawrence Park. Contains 18 rooms, 4 baths, electric light, steam heat, and about one acre of choice flowers and forest trees. Price $45,000. Address, LAWRENCE PARK REALTY CO., 542 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

"BONNER HOUSE," Bronxville, N. Y., for rent or sale. Distance from station 4 minutes' walk. Contains 17 rooms and 4 baths, electric light, steam heat, beautiful views, and occupies about one acre. Rental $1500 per annum. For particulars address LAWRENCE PARK REALTY CO., 542 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.

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ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
Houses, immediate occupancy, for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service; Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Attractive Modern 10-Room House
Completely furnished, at Blue Point, south side of Long Island, 10 minutes' walk from station, near water; fine shade trees; good bathing, boating, fishing; modern plumbing, electric lights, hardwood floors, ample piazza; housekeeping unusually complete; must be brought to door daily; to let, furnished, or for sale.
FRANK H. MARSTON,
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ISLIP
Handsome, modern residence to lease; large hall, living room, music room, den, dining room, &c., five master bedrooms, three servants' rooms, three baths, nine open fireplaces and handsomely furnished throughout; hot water heat, gas, electric light, water; fine garage; handsome grounds; golf, tennis, boating; fishing, &c. For particulars apply W. B. GREENMAN, owner, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 'Phone, Main—1751.

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for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

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ALL YEAR BUNGALOWS,
5 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Near ocean, 45 minutes from centre of Manhattan; all improvements, gas, water, electricity, sidewalks, &c.; price of bathing beach, &c.; prices $2,750 and up. TITLE GUARANTEED. EASY TERMS TO QUICK PURCHASERS. Ocean, No. 243 West 34th St., New York.

LONG BEACH, L. I.
Beautiful House for Sale
at an Attractive Price.
15 rooms and 5 baths. Newly furnished throughout. Fine view of the ocean. Property 100x200, on S. E. corner of Lincoln Boulevard and Broadway (near the new Brighton Hotel.) About 500 feet from beach. Large garage on property.
Inquire on Premises.

A NORTHPORT
BUNGALOW BY SOUND.
Artistically built; 7 rooms and improvements, overlooking water, splendid views; safe bathing beach; boating, fishing. Plot, 100x150, in green lawns. bathing house, beach rights; no reasonable offer refused.
L. B. GILDERSLEEVE, Owner,
East Northport, L. I.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED
BROOKLYN
Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick; 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; on new subway; some for sale, $6,000; first cash; 20 years' time. Booklet. MANAGER, 80A LIBERTY ST., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

The Annalist, every Monday, provides for the business man and student a vivid representation of financial, commercial and industrial progress throughout the world. 10 cents by mail. On all newsstands. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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ASBURY PARK
ALLENHURST—DEAL BEACH
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and vicinity. Write for Booklet T. Will meet trains by appointment.
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Best for the money. Dairy, Grain, Fruit, Poultry and Potato. ALL SIZES. MANY BARGAINS.
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Printers, Publishers, Lithographers, or any High-class Organization cannot afford to overlook this building's advantages.
7TH AND 8TH FLOORS FOR RENT
14,680 gross feet on each floor; 300 pounds live load per square foot. East, North, and South light; walls 78% glass; 14-foot ceilings; power night and day—4c. per kilowatt; low-cost insurance rate in New York (14c. on contents.) No extras.
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430 Columbus Avenue.
Apartment hotel, furnished, consisting of restaurant on ground floor, 2-25x130, with full equipment. 24 rooms and 12 baths above. Will lease to a responsible tenant for term of years.
FRANK L. FISHER Co., 148 W. 72d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW 12-STORY
FIREPROOF BUILDING
35 MANHATTAN SQ. PARK NORTH
81st St., Bet. Central Park & Col. Ave.
Southern Exposure, Overlooking Park.
Most Exclusive and Refined Section.
8 & 9 ROOMS 3 BATHS
Every Modern Convenience
Rents Moderate
Under Owner's Management.
Apply Resident Superintendent.

Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS. 2-3 Baths. High class, fireproof house; selected tenants. RENTS REASONABLE.
Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations.
WILLIAM B. WARE, B'way & 86th.

West Side, Above 110th Street.
"Hillcrest" and "Pinecrest"
West Bronx Heights, corners 196th St. and Woodycrest Av.; modern apartments, three, four, five rooms, $24 to $32; all improvements, including electric light and telephone service; near new subway and Jerome Av. Take Ogden Av. cars at 155th or 181st St., Manhattan.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT; MODERATE RENTS. BIG VALUE.
6 Large, Light Rooms.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT
PARK & MADISON AVS.
AND CROSS STREETS
RULAND & WHITING CO.
693 MADISON AV., AT 62D ST.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OTTO SPRING, Bankrupt.—No. 21,461.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the real and personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Henry Bergman, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 21st day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Mantels, grates and upholstering goods; and all the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to the following real estate:

Parcel I. All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, in the County of Westchester, State of New York, as shown on a Map entitled "Property of the North End Land Improvement Co.," situated in Scarsdale and Eastchester, N. Y. Henry E. Murgatroyd, C. E., dated June, 1892, and filed in the Office of the Register of the County of Westchester, on February 16th, 1892, and designated thereon by the Lot Number 25 and 26 in Block 17.

Parcel II. Also those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the County of Westchester, State of New York, as shown on a Map entitled "Property of the North End Land Improvement Co." situated in Scarsdale and Eastchester, N. Y. Henry E. Murgatroyd, C. E., dated July, 1898, and filed in the Office of the Register of the County of Westchester, on April 11th, 1900, and designated thereon by the lot Number 33-34, in Block 26, and Lots No. 17-18, in Block 9 C.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 18th and 19th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, May 7th, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York City.

Office of Seaman Miller, Referee, 2 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SMITH AND HESSLER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 19,621.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of William F. Carell, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 11th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

180 Volumes of the works of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 6th and 7th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York, April 29th, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
PAINE & HARRISON, Attorneys for Trustee, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OSBORNE REA & CO., bankrupt.—No. 21,474.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Marshall S. Hagar, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 21st day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 241 West 41st Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows: Steam fitters' tools and supplies, valves, brass and copper goods, pipe and fittings, office furniture and fixtures, &c.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 18th and 19th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, May 7th, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY C. RIMBACH and CHARLES A. BUGLI, co-partners and doing business under the name of RIMBACH & BUGLI, Alleged Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, May 21, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2:30 P.M., at 220 Fulton Ave., Borough of Brooklyn, assorts

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Western disturbances have lost much of their intensity, although low pressure continues generally throughout the West and has extended eastward through the Central Valleys, with the high area to the northeastward rapidly disappearing by way of New England.

Cloudy and unsettled weather prevails over all northern and central portions of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and there were rains over practically this entire area, as well as local showers in the South Atlantic States, Arkansas, and Northeast Texas. It is considerably warmer in the Lower Ohio Valley, and moderately high temperatures prevail in the South.

Elsewhere low temperatures continue, and they are still greatly below the seasonal average in the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region.

There will be scattered rains Friday west of the Mississippi River, except in the extreme Southwest, followed by generally fair weather Saturday, except in the extreme Northwest.

East of the Mississippi there will be rains Friday and Saturday, although in the form of local thunder showers in the South.

It will be warmer Saturday in the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts Friday and Saturday will be moderate, variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Friday and probably Saturday.

New England—Local rains Friday. Saturday, rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	65	52	4 P. M.	85	60
6 A. M.	65	52	6 P. M.	85	58
9 A. M.	80	59	9 P. M.	78	56
12 M.	79	62	11 P. M.	76	56

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 57; that of the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding day for the last thirty-three years, 61.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 56. Maximum temperature, 64 degrees, at 2 P. M.; minimum, 52 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 54 per cent. at 8 A. M., 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.23 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.16 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:18—724 Amsterdam Av.; William McSherry ..... Slight
12:20—243 E. 120th; Lewis Anderson.. Slight
1:16—2,367 2d Av.; Louis Hutter.... Slight
1:50—574 E. 138th; Louis Sazerisa.. Not given
2:20—426 W. 148th; Seman Bank..... $100
6:50—2,255 3d Av.; Great A. & P. Tea Co. ..... Slight
10:30—222 W. 149th; Donald B. Currie.. Slight
10:50—501 E. 136th; Max Tersky..... Slight
11:05—44 W. 29th; Gerscheer Bros..... $1,000
P. M.
12:10—1 St. Marks Pl.; James Pneumatic.. $10
12:40—824 Trinity Av.; Sam'l Rothstein.. Slight
3:20—125th and 3d Av.; Interborough R. R. ..... Slight
4:20—584 B. 164th, Bronx; H. Weber.. Slight
4:30—124 1st Av.; Robert Heichler.... Slight
6:00—725 Columbus Av.; Frederick Bullemkamp ..... Slight
6:10—353 W. 47th; Louis Lenshone.... Slight
6:30—157 W. 98th; John Hoerter..... Slight
9:05—650 E. 8 St.; Mrs. Silvermits.. Slight
9:10—223 E. 125 St.; Charles Larson.. slight
9:15—55 Forsyth; Morris Rorthman... slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Second Lieut. F. W. Whitney, Philippine Scouts, from treatment at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, proceed to Manila about June 5 to rejoin his command.

Capt. E. F. Rothers, 9th Inf., to service in Quartermaster Corps, Aug. 8, vice Capt. F. B. Watson, Q. C., relieved from detail in that corps, Aug. 7.

Orders of April 16 relating to First Lieut. G. H. Baird, cav., amended to relieve him from duty at the Academy June 27, instead of June 16.

Orders of April 16 relating to Second Lieut. J. S. Wood, C. A. C., revoked.

First Lieut. E. L. Bull, 23d Inf., to West Point for duty.

Orders April 16 relating to Second Lieut. W. C. Harrison, C. A. C., revoked.

Second Lieut. C. A. Schimelfenig, C. A. C., to West Point Aug. 24, for duty at Academy.

Capt. S. S. Ross, Q. C., assigned to 158th Co., C. A. C., June 19.

Capt. S. W. Hall, Q. C., relieved from detail in that corps.

Leaves: Capt. C. G. Mortimer, 2d F. A., 2 months; Second Lieut. R. W. Wilson, C. A. C., one month's extension; First Lieut. F. G. Delano, C. A. C., 2 months, and Second Lieut. G. H. Franke, C. A. C., 15 days' extension.

Navy.

Commanders G. C. Day, the New York, to command the Brooklyn; H. H. Christy, the Brooklyn, to command the Reina Mercedes; E. L. Bennett, the Rhode Island, to command the Hancock; A. L. Willard, the Hancock, to Washington (D. C.) yards; G. L. Lincoln, the South Carolina, to command the Dolphin; D. F. Sellers, the Arkansas, to command the Salem, and R. Earle, the Dolphin, to the Arkansas.

Lieut. Commanders M. St. C. Ellis, Pacific Reserve Fleet, to command the Fortune; E. McCauley, to the Rhode Island, May 28; A. T. Hepburn, Bureau of Steam Engineering, May 27, to the South Carolina; L. C. Palmer, the McDougal, to the New York; A. F. Fairfield, Naval Academy, June 5, to command the McDougal.

Lieuts. H. R. Stark, the Brooklyn, to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport; L. A. Atkins, the Pittsburgh, to aid on personnel staff, Commander in Chief, Pacific Reserve Fleet.

Junior Grade Lieuts. C. W. Crosse, Naval Academy, June 3, to the Missouri; R. Gatewood, commissioned.

Ensigns (from receiving ship at New York) R. Martin, to the Texas; A. H. Guthrie, to the Nebraska; L. K. Farrell, to the South Carolina; K. R. R. Wallace, to the Vermont; J. R. Palmer, to the Aylwin; E. J. O'Keefe, to the K-4; E. W. Broadbent, to fitting out the Wadsworth and on board when commissioned; H. B. Page, to fitting out the Cushing and on board when commissioned, and L. B. Ard, the Vermont, to the Montana.

Paymaster J. W. Morse, to Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., via July transport.

Boatswain E. David, receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to the Vermont, and A. M. Anderson, receiving ship at Puget Sound to the Iroquois.

Machinist G. Kirgesner, the West Virginia, to the Iroquois.

Marine Corps.

Major B. C. Berkeley, detached First Brigade, Philia., to command Marine Barracks, Guam.

Capts.: J. F. Dyer, detached Marine Barracks, New Orleans, to duty office Judge Advocate General; H. O. Smith, detached Georgia, to treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk; H. I. Bearss, detached Marine Barracks, to join reg. Philia.; First Brigade, P. D. Bolgers, detached Wyomia to Second Co.; First Advance Base School, Philia., A. T. Marix, detached Louisiana, to instruction at Advance Base School, Philia.

First Lieuts.: C. G. Sinclair, detached Minnesota, to Georgia; W. B. Miller, detached 16th Co., to 15th Co., First Brigade, Philia.; W. C. Wise, Jr., detached Marine Barracks, New York, to command Marine Detachment Louisiana; D. S. Barry, Jr., detached Arkansas, to First Co., Annapolis; E. H. Conger, detached 14th Co., Marine Barracks, Pensacola, to Washington, D. C., for examination.

Second Lieuts.: T. G. Hunter, Jr., detached Delaware, to 23d Co., First Brigade, Philia.; T. M. Luby, detached Kansas, to 20th Co., First Brigade, Philia.; A. J. White, detached 20th Co., First Brigade, Philia., to Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.; M. H. Kingman, detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk, to Delaware; L. W. Williams, detached Marine Barracks, Guam, to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island; G. W. Van Hoose, detached 3d Brigade, Philia., to Minnesota; A. C. Dearing, detached 15th Co., to 16th Co., First Brigade, Philia.

Movements of Vessels.

Arrived—Baltimore at Norfolk; Patapsco, Patuxent, and Tecumseh at Norfolk; Solace, Cyclops, K-1, Constellation, and Uncas at Newport; Dolphin at Rockaway; Lawrence at San Diego; Olympia at Savannah; Raleigh at Tapoos Bay.

The Tallahassee has been assigned to duty with the Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Teachers' Council has disapproved the proposal of the Director of Reference and Research to omit teachers or classes of kindergarten, ungraded, or blind children, in an estimate for allowance of assistants to principal.

"Going Home" will be given this and Saturday evening in the De Witt Clinton High School, by the boys of the School Dramatic Society.

President Churchill has written to Major Sidney Grant of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, N. G. N. Y., saying that investigation of the peace propaganda in P. S. 186, Brooklyn, against which he protested, is "good and praiseworthy."

The sum of $366.81 has been appropriated for additional excavating work under the contract of the Midtown Contracting Co. for the general construction of the Evander Childs High School, the Bronx.

The services of Benjamin A. Sheldon, a temporary clerk in the Bureau of Attendance, has been terminated. He has been appointed as a clerk in the Bureau of Audit and Accounts for a period of two months.

A communication has been received from the Board of Estimate approving of the issue of $60,000 corporate stock for the construction of an addition to P. S. 90, Brooklyn.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary Assignments: Patrol, J. Schieder, 7, to C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 3, 30 days, 8 A. M. May 21; R. J. Hoerr and T. Boland, 16, duty in plain clothes, 15 days, 4 P. M. May 20; M. Rothanzel, 21, to D. S., 10 days, 8 A. M. May 20; W. Maher, 161, as station house att., 10 days, 4 P. M. May 21.

Leave of Absence (without pay): Patrol, J. J. Gilden, Traf. Div., Subd. A, 5 days, 8 A. M. June 1.

Full Pay While Sick: Patrol, J. P. Dilg, 2, 12:45 P. M. May 10, during disability; W. E. Meier, 28, 6 A. M. May 2, noon May 7; M. Knoblauch, 159, 3:45 P. M. May 1 to noon May 7; E. H. Fulch, 169, 10:20 A. M. Apr. 3 to 12 P. M. Apr. 16; T. Guider, 171, 7:30 A. M. Apr. 21 to noon Apr. 30; H. Kupfrian, Traf. Div., Subd. B, 6 P. M. May 11, during disability; T. E. Shanahan, Traf. Div., Subd. C, 1:10 P. M. May 12 to 12 P. M. May 14.

Appointed Special Patrolmen With the New York Consolidated R. R. Co., May 18; W. Heffernan, W. J. Cavanagh, P. H. Butler, H. G. Ellis. May 19: T. F. Leonard. With Calvary Cemetery, Queens, May 19: T. Chambers, F. Burke, B. McElearney, A. H. Stines, and T. J. Kelly.

Appointment as Spec. Patrol. Revoked: T. S. Prior, with Dept. of Finance, May 18.

Fire Department.

Paragraph 1, Special Order No. 82, dated May 14, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Fireman 1st gr. S. J. Winters will report at 8 A. M., May 21, in lieu of Fireman 1st gr. F. J. Morgan, Eng. 258.

Alterations to the quarters of Eng. 54 having been completed, the company will move in at 8 A. M., May 20.

Penalty imposed: Firem. 1st gr. E. J. Smith, Eng. 49, absence without leave, five leaves withheld.

Charge dismissed: Firem. 1st gr. E. J. Smith, Engine Co. 49, (intoxication.)

Special leaves without pay: Eng. of St. D. V. Warner, Eng. 223, 12 hours, 8 A. M., May 23; Firem. 1st gr. A. Jelinek, H. & L., 42, 12 hours, 8 A. M., May 22.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BAMBACK, SOPHIE M., (May 13;) personalty, upward of $15,000; all to children and grandchildren.

FAGAN, ANN, (April 12;) personalty, $11,000; $250 each to John and Matthew Gilmore of Stonington, Conn.; $200 to Mamie Cahill; residue to nephew, Christopher Cruice, and his children.

HERRICK, MARGARET, (May 17;) personalty, $200; $500 to Miss Emma Fowler, friend; rest to brother-in-law, Thomas Herrick.

LEVI, Emanuel, (May 7,) personalty, $25,000; all to widow, Elizabeth.

ROSNER, YETTA, (May 12;) personalty, under $200; all to daughters, Sophie and Emilie.

STEEL, WILLIAM J., (April 23;) personalty, $1,200; realty, $200; all to widow, Mary L.

STITT, GEORGE F., (May 10;) personalty, $2,000; all to mother, Margaret C. F. Stitt.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$35,000 will buy an apartment house, West 124th St., near Broadway, 55 apartments, 7-story brick; lot 100x100; total rents, $23,000; expenses $14,000; trust company mortgage. John J. Berry, 776 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Philia, 7 East 42d.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

HOPKINS & BOYD
Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

LYRIC THEATRE,
Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Av., taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big sacrifice, alteration to suit or lease long term; size 35x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,651 Third Av., near 169th St. Telephone, Tremont 2196. Hours 8:30 to 9:30, 4 to 6.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful all-year home, 30 minutes out; 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; large plot; apple, peach, and pear trees, shrubbery, berries, &c.; chicken house; great bargain; investigate at once; easy terms. Call till 5 P. M., B. Park, 171 Flatbush Av., Bklyn.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; on two elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T. B. Box 75 Times Downtown.

Ideal home; ½ hour out; 7-room cottage; newly decorated; modern improvements; $125 cash, balance easy. Call 1 to 3 P. M., C—Cottage, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let

Residence, attractive bargain; 15 minutes. Apply Howard Barlow, telephone Richmond Hill 722.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$100,000 free and clear gentleman's estate; take apartment or loft building, small mortgage preferred. Owners reply, 2,840 Broadway, Room 6.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet. 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let
For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ONLY ONE FLOOR LEFT.
11,100 SQUARE FEET.
HEAVIEST BUILDING ON MANHATTAN.
MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING, 216-222 WEST 18TH ST.

Large parlor floor for business purpose. Apply afternoons, 159 West 44th St.

Madison Av., 180-182, near 34; parlors, basement, parquet floors; electricity, telephone.

Private office to rent; deskroom; office conveniences. Reed, 16 East 33d St.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME TO LET FOR THE SEASON, ALL FURNISHED; NEAR PENOBSCOT BAY; A GOOD VEGETABLE GARDEN; NEAR POST OFFICE, STORE; BEAUTIFUL WALKS AND DRIVES; CHILDREN ALLOWED; $100 FOR SEASON. MRS. E. R. JUDAN, CAPE ROZIER, MAINE.

Summer cottage, 8 rooms, bath; all improvements; Berkshire Hills; owner obliged to rent; opportunity to spend delightful Summer; price $400 season. Telephone 5012 Morningside, 9 to 12 A. M.

Twin Lakes, Conn., Berkshire Hills.—For rent for season, furnished cottage; 8 rooms, sleeping porch; 100 feet on lake; bathing, auto accommodation, rowing. J. Mortimer Bell, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Stucco house, 12 rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms; rent for Summer; five blocks ocean; shade trees; garage. MeD., 603 1st Av., Asbury Park.

Large beach front cottage for rent for season; moderate rental; 10 bedrooms, 5 baths. Apply owner, 638 Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

Most beautiful house; Wendell Av., Pittsfield, Mass.; 25 rooms, furnished. Sadie T. Crane, Dalton, Mass.

Wanted.

WANTED—Cottage of 5 or 6 bedrooms, living room, dining room, and kitchen, at a high altitude and on or near a lake, preferably on Lake George or in the Berkshires; cottage to be conveniently near large hotel, from which meals can be served to the cottage when required or which would supply provisions to be cooked at the cottage when desired.

A garage is also required.

The cottage is wanted for a Cuban planter, who will furnish his own servants. L 288 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Katonah, N. Y.—Attractive home, 9 rooms; all improvements; stable; assortment fruit; near schools, churches, and lakes; 1¾ acres; $11,000. Reed & Clark Co., White Plains, N.Y.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Homes and Home Sites; Sale or Rent.
Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Scarsdale.

New house, 40 min. Grand Central; in park; near station; golf, tennis; sale, $16,500; rent, $1,400. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

White Plains.

White Plains.—Modern 8-room house for rent; newly decorated; new plumbing; on high ground with fine outlook; 10 minutes' walk to station; unequaled train service for commuters. Inquire owner, 29 Church St., White Plains, N. Y.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT R. ASHFORTH, 30 EAST 42D ST.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

FORCED TO SELL my 20 lots, 1¼ hours from city, will sacrifice to quick buyer for $12 each. Must have $25 cash, balance $3 per month. BARGAIN, box 78 Downtown.

Breezy hilltop Bungalow sites for commuters. $10 monthly. Refined surroundings; beautiful views; town water; electric light. Monthly ticket $8.75. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Outcalt, N. J.—For sale or to let, frame building containing 75 single rooms, on Lake Ruth, suitable Summer boarding house, formerly physical culture healthatorium. J. S. Lawson, 192 Broadway, New York.

Illness compels sale my beautiful 6-room modern house; commuting distance; 5 minutes to station, school; easy terms; cost $4,200, price $5,100. Mrs. Nichols, 2 Nagle Av. 6866 Audubon.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

To rent, (rent may apply on sale,) or to exchange, beautiful Maplewood, N. J., house, five bedrooms, every convenience; ¾ acre. Henry Gildersleeve, Gildersleeve, Conn.

ASBURY PK, Allenhurst, Deal, N.J., Cottages for sale at 424 St., N. Y. Jacob A. King.

JACOB A. KING, North Asbury Park, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

GREATER RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Lists houses to rent, sale, free; full information. Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Fanwood houses and lots for sale; easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Westfield—Seven new houses; also lots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

ALL ABOUT NEARBY JERSEY.
Publicity Manager. (R. 512.) 30 Church, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Small, old-fashioned house, secluded garden, to rent, perhaps buy, near New York, on Pennsylvania. K 67 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
(One with kitchenette.)
19 E. 35TH STREET.
Rentals $45 to $75, with service.
Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS a handsomely furnished cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable.
THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect, restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

132 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.
To sublet for the Summer, furnished, best studio in city, and a two-room apartment; also a beautiful house.
CLEM. L. BOHANAN.

EIGHT rooms, three baths, seventh floor, open Southern exposure, new apartment house, Sixties near Park Av.; Summer months reasonable. H. Wheeler, 34 Williams St.

Doctor's Office.—Desirable location; furnished or unfurnished; Summer rate; 2 rooms, bath. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

11A, 329 Park Av.—Sublet five room corner apartment; southwest exposure; parlor 27x17. Phone Lenox 5311.

Lexington Av., 287, (Corner 37th St.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; June until October.

West Side.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA,
226, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 1 room and bath, $25 up. 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. By month or year. Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av.
1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

541 WEST 113TH.
CHEERFUL, COOL, ELEVATOR APARTMENT; 6 ROOMS AND BATH; ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED; MAY TO OCTOBER; REASONABLE. ERNST.

A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cosily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

55th St., 321 West.—Stanwood, one block west of Broadway; artistic, comfortable bungalow on top floor; modern elevator building; large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen; all outside; newly furnished; complete; June to October. Fancher.

Completely furnished apartment, 7 large rooms and bath; piano and victrola; immediate possession; corner 97th St. and Broadway; references required. Call 230 West 97th St. Telephone 9811 Riverside.

Riverside Drive, 548.—Seven rooms, light and cool; unexcelled view Hudson River, Claremont grounds, Palisades Park; June to October; silver and linen supplied; $75. 5790 Morningside. Apartment 6C.

ANSONIA HOTEL.—Beautiful 3 rooms and bath, 7 windows facing Riverside Drive; reasonable rent, from May 22 until Oct. 1; hotel service. Apply Apt. 1,610 before 12 noon.

515 West 121st St. (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 8 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

A handsomely furnished 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, elevator apartment; northeast corner 80th St. and Broadway; overlooking Hudson; immediate possession. 3715 Schuyler. Bignell.

SUBLET FOR SUMMER.
525 West End Av. Tel. 5896 Schuyler. Handsomely, fully furnished seven-room apartment; three baths; piano; June to September.

111 WEST 43D ST.
Bachelor apartment of 2 fine rooms and bath to sublet, furnished, $75 month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Riverside Drive, for Summer months, 5 rooms, beautifully furnished, in most exclusive house on Washington Heights; nominal rental. 780 Riverside Drive. Apt. 3A.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

Handsomely furnished, unfurnished apartment, 11 rooms, 3 baths, 116 Riverside Drive, 9 windows, facing Drive. Phone Cook, 4250 Schuyler.

High-class elevator apartment; 5 rooms, elegantly, completely furnished. Coyle, 203 West 81st St. Telephone 5520 Schuyler. Concessions.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Handsomely furnished apartments, long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

112th St., 612 West.—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished; piano; reasonable. Inquire Mrs. Meeks' apartment.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th.

Artist's Studio.—Large, fully furnished kitchenette room; suite optional. X 273 Times Annex.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; bath, hot water; every convenience; $35.

To sublet, furnished apartment, two rooms and bath. Apply 11½ West 37th St.

Sublet, 2 beautiful rooms until Oct. 1. Apply Hotel Ansonia, Room 731.

Apartments/Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Two young ladies want small apartment, over the Summer; good housekeepers; references; $25 per month. W 35 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

BONNIE-ROWER.—Elevated situation; trolley passing grounds; overlooking ocean; bathing; screened veranda, 65 feet; all modern conveniences; 45 minutes from Wall St., will let to young man; references; breakfast reasonable. Telephone 248R New Dorp.

GRYMES HILL.
Best location on Staten Island; magnificent ocean view; 3 acres of shady ground; own vegetables, refined home, excellent cuisine. Corner Howard Av. and Lewis St.

Attractive home overlooking Lower New York Bay; all conveniences; rooms large and airy; own garden and poultry; table unsurpassed. Aguehonga Lodge, 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled menu, cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Boarding Department.—Noble School for girls 14 and younger; resident graduate nurse; open Summers. Phone 892 White Plains.

Long Island.

HIGH-CLASS HOUSE ON OCEAN; delightful environment; superb bathing, fishing; 80 minutes from Broadway; frequent trains; commutation, $7.50; bountiful table; exceptional service; now open; rates May, June, $10 week each person. Exclusive, K 214 Times Downtown.

Permanent home for semi-invalids; excellent table; nurse and physician; suburbs; sunny rooms; porches; terms reasonable. Telephone 2260 Bay Ridge.

PRIVATE HOUSE, exclusive, high-class; Sea Gate; concessions for June. Refined. K 271 Times Downtown.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New York State.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; 30 MINUTES ON HARLEM RAILROAD; REFERENCES REQUIRED. M. LOGAN, CRESTWOOD, N. Y.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lafayette Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

MY HOUSEKEEPER will remain in charge of my country home at Somerville this Summer and take four or five adults to board; the house is modern, with screened porch, living room, spacious grounds, high elevation, beautiful view; ideal for nature lovers; 35 miles New York; excellent table; abundant fruit, vegetables, eggs, cream; reasonable. M. C., 147 West 43th St.

East Orange. — Exceptionally well-furnished, modern home; exclusive section; 5 minutes station; town centre; accommodate couple, 2 gentlemen, appreciating quiet, refined home. Box 58.

THE HILLSIDE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Large, shady grounds, spacious piazzas, tennis court; open all year. B. R. Snyder, Prop.

Miss Shepard's Home for Invalids, 14 Bradford Place, after May 1, will be located at 76 Lakeside Av., Verona. Telephone 5369R.

Caldwell.—Room, board; newly furnished home; German-American cooking; reasonable. Low, 35 Campbell Av.

EXCEPTIONAL accommodations for two couples or 5 persons. 37 Mountain Av., Maplewood.

CEDARCREST INN, NORTH CALDWELL.
600 ft. elevation; real country; convenient.

Connecticut.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN.
The Chesterfield, open for accommodation of permanent and transient guests; reasonable; excellent cuisine; rooms single, en suite; reference required.

Beachside Inn, Greens Farms, opens May 25, under new management; combining country and shore life; special rates for families and week-end parties; all attractions; Booklets.

"The Elms" and cottages; Greenwich, Conn.; select accommodations; excellent table; convenient to trains; Tel. 83.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Two gentlemen desire board and residence with adult private family; easy access of Battery Park; bathing and tennis opportunity; state terms. W 41 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

122d St., 61 East.—Six rooms, private hall, bath; hot water; near Mount Morris Park; $23.

Parlor floor, with kitchenette, $65. 13 Park Av., near 33d subway.

West Side.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

$35. — Georgette Court. — Five-room elevator apartment; best modern improvements; service day and night; near Central and Morningside Parks, elevated, Subway cars, and bus. 315 West 113th St.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$4,000.
Apply Supt. on 'phone Col. 4020.

Physician, owning private house in the eighties, west side, would share office and waiting room with another. Waldron & Freedman, 489 5th Av.

5 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $50-$60.
City conveniences; suburban attractions.
40 Morningside Av., cor. W. 118th St.

169th, 96 West.—Two-family house, eight large, light rooms, bath, all improvements; electricity; large sun parlor; $40.

1,911 Anthony Av. and 263 East Tremont Av., (adjoining;) 4, 5, 6 rooms; all modern improvements; $26-$38.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET.
MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

127th, 79 West.—Six large rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; near Subway; $26.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Bronx.

$18.00.—Elegant 3 large room apt.; steam heat, hot water, bath, electric light, phone. 1003-1006 Tinton Avenue.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

63D, 30 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; parlor dining; reasonable.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Airy rooms; phone, hot water; home cooking; references.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; excellent table; single rooms; telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

18 HAMILTON TERRACE, (near City College.)—Pleasant room, bath, phone; board optional.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

71ST, 62 WEST. — Double rooms; private baths; electricity; single rooms; Summer prices.

72D, 269 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; refined surroundings; superior table; references.

72D, 251 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; modern conveniences; Broadway-West End; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select; suite, exquisitely furnished; private bath; double, single rooms; unsurpassed table; electricity; reasonable; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized and small rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium, 2d-floor, front, small room; Summer rate; references.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent table; references; table board.

86TH, 114 WEST.—SMALL ROOM, SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; REFERENCE.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, shower; unusually fine table; Summer rates.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

146TH ST., 413 WEST.—Furnished room, board; moderate; small American family; electricity; phone.

A.—A.—94TH, 152 WEST.—Attractive large room, $6; elegant private house; board optional. Phone 8046 River; references. Trimiri.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (Corner 87th.)—Ideal Summer location; beautiful rooms, single or en suite, in exclusive boarding house; private bath, electricity, elevator; garage; attractive Summer rates; board optional; gentlemen preferred. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.
Elegant rooms; superior board; bath, shower; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

WEST END AV., 531.—Large and small r

ROCKEFELLER SAYS HE TRIES TO BE FAIR

John D., Jr., Tells Industrial Commission He Did Not Draft Letter for Colorado Governor.

NOT INTERESTED IN LAWSON

And Denies He Sought Conviction of Labor Leader—Hears Pastor Accuse Him of Treason.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., sat for several hours today during the examination of the Rev. Samuel S. McCorkle of Sunrise, Wyo., a worker in one of the camps of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, before the Industrial Commission, and heard himself described as a man who had committed treason and should be executed. After that Mr. Rockefeller was called to the stand and subjected to a scathing examination by Chairman Walsh. Mr. Rockefeller was accompanied by W. L. MacKenzie King, former Canadian Commissioner of Labor; Starr J. Murphy, of his personal office staff; L. M. Bowers, former Chairman of the Executive Board of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company; Ivy Lee, his publicity manager, and Charles O. Heydt, his Secretary.

Mr. Rockefeller was an intent listener to the statements of Mr. McCorkle. He did not allow his attention to be interrupted by conversation with his assistants. Dr. Dumba, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, came into the room while Mr. McCorkle was being heard and took a seat at Mr. Rockefeller's right. He smilingly undertook to engage Mr. Rockefeller in conversation, but the effort was unsuccessful. Mr. Rockefeller nodded and fastened his gaze upon the young clergyman, who was testifying.

Chairman Walsh began the examination of Mr. Rockefeller a few minutes after 4 o'clock and proceeded to his task with apparent impetuosity. He had hardly obtained a dozen answers which recorded the name, occupation and residence of the witness, before Mr. Rockefeller asked to be allowed to read a statement he had prepared.

At first Chairman Walsh refused, and insisted on proceeding with his questions, but a few minutes later Mr. Rockefeller got permission to read what he had prepared. At the end of the reading he was concluded Chairman Walsh began a series of direct questions that came with swiftness and some heat. Mr. Rockefeller did not appear disturbed. He tried for a time to make answers that would meet Chairman Walsh's demands. Mr. Walsh wanted to know if the witness knew that thousands of his employes were taken to tent colonies in the Fall of 1913, and when he was writing reassuring letters to Mr. Bowers at Christmas time his former workmen were with their families suffering in the cañons of Colorado without work or food. Mr. Rockefeller replied that he could not say, but that the officials of the company could state the facts. Later Mr. Rockefeller appeared to realize that Chairman Walsh intended to handle him roughly, and his manner changed.

Mr. Rockefeller's Statement.

The statement that Mr. Rockefeller read recited the various suggestions considered to remedy the labor situation in Colorado; denied that he or any of the officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had taken any part in securing the conviction of John R. Lawson; that he had had no knowledge that the agents of the company had fixed prices or working conditions at the mines, and declared that he had at all times tried to do what he thought right and wise. Here is part of the statement:

"I had hoped to have carried out before this the purpose mentioned to the commission in January to go to Colorado and see for myself what conditions are. But through an unfortunate succession of events I have thus far been prevented from doing so. While I might, of course, have found time to go for a few days I have been postponing the trip until such time as I could be free to stay for several weeks, or as much longer as necessary. It is still my purpose to undertake this mission as soon as it can be arranged, with due regard to my other obligations.

"In the meantime, I am assured by the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company that they are co-operating with the employes to improve working and living conditions, and that these co-operative efforts are meeting with gratifying success. Following the hearings in New York in January, I was glad to avail myself of the opportunity for informal conferences with members of labor organizations, to get their point of view concerning the Colorado situation. We have also had helpful conferences with the commission of which Mr. Seth Low is Chairman, appointed by the President of the United States, and have assured that commission of our desire to co-operate with it in its work of promoting harmony and good-will."

In regard to the controversy over Mr. Rockefeller's responsibility for inspiring Governor Ammons's letter on the strike to President Wilson, Mr. Rockefeller said:

"It has been stated that correspondence filed with this commission shows that I exercised a personal influence that extended even to the State House at Denver, and presumed to dictate letters that went out to the President of the United States and to the Governors of the States, over the signature of the Governor of Colorado. The facts are as follows:

Lee Prepared Draft for Governor.

"Last May Governor Ammons sent Major E. J. Boughton, Adjutant General of Colorado, to New York. I never met Major Boughton, but he met Mr. Lee. Major Boughton said Governor Ammons had been concerned over the misunderstanding which semed to prevail in the East over certain phases of the strike. Mr. Lee suggested that the Governor write a letter to the President of the United States and another to his fellow-Governors of other States, setting forth the situation as Governor Ammons saw it. Major Boughton stated that he could not tell how the Governor would regard such a suggestion. To get the matter into shape for his further consideration, Major Boughton suggested that Mr. Lee make his ideas concrete by preparing a draft of the kind of statement or letter he had in mind. As a basis for such a draft, Major Boughton sent to Mr. Lee a memorandum of his own views of the situation.

"The memorandum written by me and referred to in one of my letters as having been sent by me to Mr. Lee, was nothing more than a rough draft of a statement concerning the Colorado situation which I had drawn up in answer to statements which had appeared in the press, but had never been used. A copy of this memorandum, which, as I wrote Mr. Lee on June 10, 1914, was incomplete and only suggestive, was given to the press some weeks ago.

"Personally, I have never seen a copy of the draft which was sent. Major Boughton has since advised Mr. Lee that he went no further with the suggestions, and that neither General Chase nor Governor Ammons ever knew that such suggestions had been made."

After reading his prepared statement Mr. Rockefeller continued to read a series of letters written to him by Mr. Bowers, Chairman of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. In one, dated Oct. 11, 1913, Mr. Bowers wrote:

When this government places in the Cabinet men like Commissioner of Labor Wilson, who was for many years Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, which has been one of the unions that permitted more disorder and bloodshed than any class of labor organizations in this country, we are not skating on thin ice, but we are on top of a volcano.

Said President Dodged Issues.

In another letter to Mr. Rockefeller, dated Nov. 28, 1913, Mr. Bowers, referring to a visit of Secretary of Labor Wilson to the Colorado strike zone, said:

I will inclose herein, or forward to you later in the day, copies of President Wilson's reply to my letter of Nov. 8 and my answer to all of the points he raised. You will notice in his letter that he dodged all the essentials, excepting himself in a way that men usually take when they have the worst of the argument, and he falls back onto arbitration law and the spirit of the times. A test case which, if successful, will warrant a mistake in attempting to force the closing of open shops throughout the country during Secretary Wilson's retention in President Wilson's Cabinet. My reference to this matter being a national issue in my letter to President Wilson was to give him a hint that any such attempt on the part of the Department of Labor supporting labor union leaders in this movement would not be tolerated by the American people.

We are satisfied, all of us, that since the receipt of our letters by President Wilson, and your reply to Secretary Wilson's telegram, the latter has been prompted to labor for any sort of a compromise, to which we shall never consent.

One passage between Mr. Walsh and the witness dealt with the advance in the price of coal in Colorado because of the strike. Mr. Rockefeller read a telegram from Mr. Welborn, dated May 15, 1915, saying no shortage had occurred in the coal supply until after Nov. 15, 1913, and it was insisted that the price of coal had not gone up. Mr. Walsh, however, secured the admission from the witness that the Southern Colorado supply was often exhausted and the Northern supply cost $1.50 more a ton.

"Did you not know that the men sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs by Jeff Farr, at Trinidad, were Baldwin-Phelps detectives and that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company supplied them with guns?" asked Chairman Walsh.

"I must refer you to Mr. Welborn," said Mr. Rockefeller.

"Would you go to Denver and take action against your officials and employes paid by you down to and through the trial of John Lawson, if you knew that their testimony was being used to secure conviction and in effect being paid for by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company?"

"I would not stand back of any authority that was not perfectly fair," replied the witness.

"Then you would go there?"

"I am not prepared to say what steps I would take," said the witness.

"Suppose you learned that a man who had an exclusive privilege with the company was taken to Trinidad and made a member of the jury that tried Lawson, what would you do?"

"I have no knowledge of the facts you state."

"You met this young man, Lawson?"

"Yes, I met Mr. Lawson."

"What steps would you take to save him from a life sentence by a jury on which this man was a member?"

"I cannot say."

"Would you say that was fair?"

"I am not at all familiar with the facts."

"Well, if you were and the facts were as I have said?"

"I would do what was necessary," replied the witness. "I should say that the State should select the jurors with care and that an improper juror should be rejected."

Won't Stand for Injustices.

Mr. Walsh told the witness that the Rev. Eugene Gaddis, formerly the Sociological Superintendent of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company had testified that he had met on a train, one W. W. Wilson, who said he had the exclusive contract to sell the goods of the United Biscuit Company to the company stores of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, and that he had been a member of the jury that convicted Lawson. Mr. Rockefeller said he had not heard the Gaddis testimony but would read it. Mr. Walsh seemed to be angered at the indifference of Mr. Rockefeller to the testimony before the commission.

"Haven't you heard any of these witnesses telling about conditions out there?" he exclaimed. "Is it a part of your plan not to learn or to even hear of these conditions?"

"I shall read the testimony," quietly replied the witness.

"Well, if it turns out as has been testified here by Mr. Gaddis, will you do anything?"

"I would not be a party to any injustice, and I reserve the right to act as I deem wise and right. The administration of justice is in the hands of the State authorities."

"Well, what will you do?" demanded Chairman Walsh, bending over toward the witness with his face drawn and tense with feeling.

"If an injustice has been done I will do all I can to see that justice is done," replied Mr. Rockefeller.

Chairman Walsh read a letter from Mr. Rockefeller to Mr. Bowers, dated Dec. 26, 1913, at a time when foreigners and negroes were being sent into the Colorado coal fields to take the places of the strikers.

"You say you tell your father of the progress of industries in which he is interested. Did you tell him that when your men were out in the cañons that Christmas your officials were shipping in these foreigners and negroes to take their places and forcing them to starvation?"

Mr. Rockefeller said he could not remember as far back as that and added that his father lived out in the country and he saw him as often as he could and probably he had seen him that Christmas.

"Well, what did he say about this situation? Or did he just laugh at it?" fiercely demanded Mr. Walsh.

"It is difficult for me to recollect," said Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Walsh brought up Jeff Barr and his employment of 328 special Deputy Sheriffs who were gunmen and thugs, he said, recruited from all parts of the country, and the shooting of a miner at Forbes as he lay in his tent.

"I can't vouch for the account of that," said Mr. Rockefeller.

"Well, did your officials ever, prior to this letter of yours at Christmas time, treat with the men? As a matter of fact, didn't they refuse even to go through a door in a thin partition to meet the representatives of the men?"

"I remember that the representatives of the company met the representatives of the miners in the presence of Secretary Wilson and proposed terms that were not agreed to by the men," replied the witness.

As the hearing was adjourned "Mother" Jones, who has for several days occupied a front seat in order to be present to hear Mr. Rockefeller's testimony, arose and tried to address Chairman Walsh.

"We cannot allow the hearing to be interrupted," exclaimed Mr. Walsh, "and we have adjourned." Mrs. Jones explained afterward that she desired to ask some questions.

URGES PAY FOR WIVES.

Mrs. Thompson Pleads for Recompense for Housework.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Mrs. Flora McDonald Thompson of this city, in a letter which she has sent to Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Commission on Industrial Relations, again calls Mr. Walsh's attention to what she describes as "a neglected factor of industrial relations—the unpaid labor of wives." Mrs. Thompson on Jan. 27 wrote a letter to Mr. Walsh on the same subject, the receipt of which she says was not acknowledged. In her letter Mrs. Thompson says:

"The wage question baffles solution until economic value shall be definitely attributed to the work of wives in the home. It is ascribed to the virtue of womanhood that wives may be worked to death in the home. That an economic error from which capital and labor both suffer. It should be possible to value and condition the work of women in the home with respect to efficiency the same as any work done in shop or factory.

"Thus and thus only can it be known when the wage-earning of women is profitable and when women in the home are fulfilling their economic obligation to the nation. It is a loss to the wealth of the nation to permit the sweating of wives in the home, and only as it is made to value and condition that loss can it become possible to eliminate another loss to the nation proceeding from the same cause—the shirking of wives.

"There are women who regard matrimony as a divinely instituted means whereby the vessel is permitted to get a living for nothing. Those women, married, shirk work and they shirk maternity. The situation of those women constitute a problem of unemployment that will be regulated only after economic value has been definitely attributed to the work of wives and efficiency demanded of women in the home the same as of men in the shop. Coincident with that demand it will appear that before the work of wives can be made efficient, capital must assure the means to educate women in domestic science and to equip the home with the same regard for efficiency that shops and factories are equipped.

"In other words, a living wage must be understood to mean a living wage for the man and his wife; it must provide not alone money enough to permit the man to do his best work but also money enough to permit the wife to do her best work, for the cause of labor demands wages sufficient to permit wives working in the home to have a fair shop."

Mrs. Thompson assails the "absurdity" of fixing a minimum wage for women without taking into consideration the value of the domestic services performed outside of their regular working hours and, summing up, urges the Industrial Relations Commission to recommend these things to Congress:

"That the United States Secretary of Labor be directed to make a report to Congress on the conditions of housework considered as an element of the cost of living.

"That a National Maternity Commission be created to report to Congress on the conditions of woman's work in the home considered as a cause of infant mortality, race suicide, divorce and prostitution."

WOMEN TESTIFY FOR HURD.

Say His Word is Good, but Express Doubt as to His Morals.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 20.—Prosecutor Thomas J. Huckin of Bergen County today called four members of the Grand Jury as witnesses in the trial of Postmaster George A. Hurd of Haworth in order to clear himself of statements made by Postmaster Hurd yesterday. Hurd had testified that he appeared before the Grand Jury to press charges of conspiracy against Miss Martha Conrad, 17 years old, who accuses Hurd; Mrs. Jessie Conrad, and William and Harry Conrad, all interested in Hurd's arrest. He complained he was ordered out of the Grand Jury room three times, and that the Prosecutor influenced the Grand Jury not to indict.

Walter L. Vick of Rutherford, former Receiver of Customs at San Domingo, who created a stir in his charges against Minister Sullivan a few months ago, was one of the jurors called in the Prosecutor's behalf. He denied Mr. Huckin had influenced the jury in any way.

The wife of the defendant was called this afternoon and was asked by Prosecutor Huckin: "Did you ever tell Mrs. C. Y. Riker that you were never married legally to Mr. Hurd?"

"No. I once said that Mr. Hurd had told me we weren't legally married, but I paid no attention to it," replied Mrs. Hurd.

Mrs. Riker, Mrs. H. F. Copeland, Mrs. D. DeL. Hendrickmon, and Mrs. B. S. Orcutt all testified as to Postmaster Hurd's veracity, which was good, they said, but all expressed doubts as to his moral standing.

Both sides will present witnesses in rebuttal tomorrow.

BAILEY REBUKED IN RIGGS BANK CASE

Ex-Senator Withdraws After Clash with Judge McCoy, but Returns to His Argument.

GOVERNMENT HEARD AGAIN

Legality of the Fine Imposed by Controller Is Defended—Hearing to Close Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—With a stormy opening, in which Judge McCoy sharply rebuked ex-Senator Bailey, chief counsel for the Riggs National Bank, the hearing of the bank's suit to enjoin certain high officers of the Treasury lasted all of today without reaching a conclusion. Though the Government rested its case yesterday, Assistant Attorney General Warren resumed the floor this morning in an effort to convince the Court of the propriety of the fine of $5,000 imposed by Controller of the Currency Williams. This delayed Mr. Bailey's remarks, and it was indicated this afternoon that when he concludes tomorrow, the Government may make reply on certain points of law.

The rebuke to Mr. Bailey, which was the high point of a clash between Judge and counsel, almost without precedent in the local courts, arose over a discussion as to a supplementary affidavit submitted by the bank. Judge McCoy ruled that he would take it for what it was worth, but intimated that he would disregard its closing statements. Mr. Bailey then began to discuss the affidavit, and the Judge interrupted to say that further debate was useless as a ruling had already been made. Mr. Bailey was plainly angered by the interruption.

"I only intended to take a few minutes," said Mr. Bailey warmly. "The Court has already taken more time in correcting me than I should have taken in argument."

"The reporter will read out that last remark," said the Judge sharply. After hearing the remark, the Judge characterized it as highly improper. Referring to his own patience throughout the long discussion which had already won commendation of counsel, Judge McCoy said that the repetition of a remark like that of Mr. Bailey's would cause him to direct that the bank's argument be made by other counsel. Mr. Bailey first said that he would withdraw from the case if that were the Court's position, then said flatly that he did withdraw "under that statement of the Court."

Judge McCoy replied that Mr. Bailey could do as he pleased, according to his regard for his duty to his client. Meanwhile other representatives of the bank were busy trying to soothe Mr. Bailey's feelings, and when the Judge finished his remarks, Mr. Bailey was apparently calm.

"I owe a higher duty to my clients than to myself," he said, "and under the circumstances I shall make my argument."

Fine Still An Open Question.

When Mr. Warren explained that he wished to discuss the fine of $5,000 imposed by the Controller in the light of certain questions asked by the Judge yesterday and reports that the court had disposed of that point adversely to the Government, Judge McCoy explained with emphasis that he had not ruled on the point. The stenographer's notes show that the Judge merely asked questions of Mr. Untermyer, representing the Government, indicating a grave doubt of the applicability of the fine to a default in the kind of special report required.

Questions from the court today seemed to indicate a belief that the Controller of the Currency had authority to seek detailed information of national banks, regardless of his power to impose a penalty for defaults. But one question seemed to suggest that even in the permitted directions the Controller might have failed to make his demand for information in the proper form. The point seems to be that where attestations are required by the law, the oath or affirmation of the President or cashier of the bank alone is necessary, while Mr. Williams demanded the oaths of additional officials.

"Mr. Untermyer," said Mr. Bailey as his argument proceeded, "has misstated every case to which he has referred. But I do not mean to imply and I do not think he misstated facts intentionally. He is a lawyer of too high a reputation for that. But I do think he lacked the information that would have enabled him to avoid these misstatements. If what Mr. Untermyer said was true steps should be taken to revoke the bank's charter."

"This discussion has taken a wide range, it has gone into what might be called the political aspects of the case, and I do not wish to follow into those ramifications. Thus the National City Bank, which is not a party plaintiff to this case and which does not own a cent of stock in the Riggs Bank, has been mentioned. I hear it said that the Secretary of the Treasury disconnected the pipe line leading to the National City Bank in New York and into the Riggs Bank here. But at the same time I hear it said that a new pipe line has been established with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in New York and with the Commercial National Bank in Washington."

Mr. Bailey then went into various transactions of the bank that Mr. Untermyer had condemned, discussing them from the viewpoint of the bank.

Bailey Complimenta Untermyer.

"I have almost come to like Mr. Untermyer since this case began," said Mr. Bailey, smiling over at Mr. Untermyer, who smiled back up at him in turn. "I never knew anything in particular against him, but I understood he was a sort of a reformer, and a man who thinks the whole world so bad as to need reforming generally needs to be reformed still more himself. But I have got past that now."

Referring to Mr. Untermyer's criticisms of the bank's business methods, Mr. Bailey announced that in the lifetime of the bank, in which it had done a business of hundreds of millions, only $108,000 had been charged off to loss, and that from securities these charged off accounts $30,000 had already been realized. This, said Mr. Bailey, meant that the bank had only charged off one-fifth of 1 per cent. of its business and had gained back 30 per cent. of that, with more still to come.

At this point Mr. Untermyer, who earlier had a good-natured colloquy with Mr. Bailey on the subject of interruptions, interjected a remark.

"I thought, Mr. Untermyer," said Mr. Hogan of the bank's counsel, in a little aside, "that you promised not to interrupt again. Did I misunderstand you?"

"Oh, Mr. Hogan," exclaimed Mr. Untermyer in an intentionally audible whisper, "there's too much Irish in you."

"Well, Mr. Untermyer," Senator Bailey said, while everybody laughed, "there's no Irish in you. But you come of a great race, the greatest in the world, except the Irish."

"As to these accounts," went on Mr. Bailey, "Mr. Untermyer said yesterday that Mr. Flather said the Controller could go to hell. I don't know whether he said that or not, but I do know he felt it several times. If the Flather account was such as Mr. Untermyer describes it, it was a crime, and no one, not even a Judge in his robes can compel an American citizen under oath or otherwise to incriminate himself."

When the hour for adjournment approached Judge McCoy said the trial would have to end some time, and he thought counsel should agree among themselves as to the time to be consumed. After some discussion Mr. Bailey said he thought he would not require more than an hour tomorrow, while Mr. Warren said that his remarks on points of law would be even briefer than that.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK—Two men who gave the names of Joseph Viola, 103 Third Avenue, and John Hennano, 126 Bronx Parkway, were arrested here yesterday on charges preferred by Manfredi Mancusi-Ungaro, brother of Police Magistrate Mancusi-Ungaro, who says they swindled him out of $100. Detectives Daly and Brex said that the men offered a bribe for their freedom.

MONTCLAIR—The Rev. Thomas Thoburn of Erie, Penn., yesterday succeeded the Rev. Herbert F. Randolph as pastor of the First Methodist Church here.

SOMERVILLE.—Dr. C. A. Guffin of Orange was found lying by the roadside near here in a semi-conscious condition yesterday. He had fallen from his motor cycle. One of his ankles was fractured.

BELVEDERE.—At midnight last night a jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Frank and Antonio Laturbo, who were charged with killing James Russe. They were sentenced to State Prison for from fifteen to thirty years.

ATLANTIC CITY.—S. A. Heymsfeld of New York was sentenced to from one to three years in the State prison yesterday after pleading guilty to an indictment charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses by cashing worthless checks at hotels here.



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YAQUIS GOOD INDIANS IF TREATED FAIRLY

Former Mexican Mining Man Sympathizes with Them in Struggle with Mexicans.

LANDS TAKEN FROM THEM

Americans Now Hold Some and Hence Attacks of Them—Excel as Fighters and Mine Workers.

"I see that the Yaqui Indians are in the papers again," said a former Mexican mining man yesterday, "and that Uncle Sam is sending two cruisers down to Guaymas to protect Americans from them. The Washington dispatches also said that they had been killing and wounding our people, and that the warships were to be sent to relieve the appalling conditions.

"Well, that's right in line with my experience with the Yaquis. I was mining down in the Magdalena district of Sonora, where they have their headquarters, and for a time I was in the Altar district, which is another of their stamping grounds. I always found that Americans got along all right with the Yaquis, provided that the Americans were square—which all were not.

"The Yaquis are good people—a fine, upstanding sort of Indian. They are all close to six feet or over, and are by far the best miners and workers that you can hire in Mexico. We had a number of them working at our mines in Magdalena, and they were as good as twice the number of Mexicans, and, what was more, they were dependable. They didn't have fiestas every week, and when they were on the job they did their work and did it right up to the handle.

"All the Yaqui trouble started with the Yaqui war of about seven years ago. This was the result of cupidity and aggression on the part of the Governor of the State. He decided to grab the farm and ranch of old Tetebiate, the chief of the Yaquis. The old Indian chief took to the hills and called his young men to him and then the row started. All the white men were for the Indians. We knew that they had been wrongly treated and knew also that they were up against great odds.

"They had a few stand up and knock down fights and the Yaquis had much the better of it. The Mexicans captured a number of the Indian women and children and shipped them to Yucatan and that made the warriors madder than ever and things were serious for almost a year. The end of the whole thing was that the Mexicans couldn't whip the Indians and they made a peace and agreed to bring the women and children back and see that the Indians had allotments of land and were left alone. That suited all of us because we wanted the Indians to work in the mines, and they wanted to get back to their former existence. But the Yaquis made a reputation as fighters and that is probably what got them into their subsequent troubles. The various revolutionaries remembered what they could do as soldiers and each side has courted them and tried to get them to fight.

"The Yaquis want to be left alone and own their own land. They want to live and work and mind their own business. They are at present in the position of the old paid mercenaries of Europe. They will fight for the party that makes them the best offer and don't all there is to it. There is one thing sure, and that is that the party which wins will have to make good on their promises or there will be another Yaqui war.

"One of the things that the Indians hope to accomplish is to get back their old holdings in the Yaqui River Valley, which they lost during the Diaz régime. Some of these lands have since been occupied by Americans, and this is one reason that it is likely that some Americans have been killed. There is one thing that the Mexican leaders have found out to their cost, and that is that a uniform cannot make a Yaqui anything but a Yaqui. Some of the leaders have found themselves in the position of having Yaquis pitted against Yaquis, and the result has always been disastrous for the leaders, for the Yaquis have been known to suddenly band together and turn on the Mexicans, making it a racial and not a political fight.

"Taking the situation all in all, the Yaquis have been badly treated by all sides, and they are entitled to their land and to be left alone."

THREATEN FRESH STRIKE.

Summit Silk Weavers Declare Now Men, Not They, Get Jobs.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 20.—Saba Bailah, President of the Silk Weavers' Union, this afternoon notified the officials of the Summit Silk Mills that another strike would be declared next Monday unless the silk company put more of the union men at work. Bailah declared that the former strikebreakers were being employed every day, while the ex-strikers who, it had been announced, would have the preference, were not being put to work.

The mills opened ten days ago, after the weavers had been out for eight weeks. The committee which represented the weavers during the strike, has submitted its grievances in writing to the Citizens' Arbitration Committee appointed by Mayor Francis Bergen of Summit, which brought about a peaceful settlement of the original labor trouble.

FIRST WOMAN PREACHER 90.

Rev. Antoinette B. Blackwell Celebrates by Finishing a Book.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 20.—The Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, D. D., pioneer woman suffrage advocate, pastor emeritus of All Souls Church of this city, and the first minister of her sex to be ordained in the United States, celebrated her ninetieth birthday anniversary today by finishing a new book. Although a believer in votes for women, the Rev. Blackwell is not optimistic about the results of the special election on ct. 19, which will decide the question of woman franchise in New Jersey.

Mrs. Blackwell is a graduate of the Oberlin Theological Seminary, and was one of the speakers at a woman's rights convention at Worcester, Mass., in 1849. She has also been prominent as a lecturer on the abolition of slavery, and temperance and social reforms.

At All Souls Church tonight a reception was tendered to Mrs. Blackwell by the congregation and its friends.

DR. GOODNOW TAKES OFFICE

Johns Hopkins Awards Honors at Inauguration Exercises.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—More than fifty colleges and universities were represented here this afternoon at the formal inauguration of Dr. Frank Johnson Goodnow as the third President of Johns Hopkins University. The ceremonies took place at Homewood, the old Carroll estate, which will be the future home of the university. A chilling rain somewhat marred the ceremonies, preventing open-air exercises.

Dr. Goodnow received congratulations from all parts of the country. President Wilson intended to be present but was detained by official business.

"May the mantle of Elijah be yours," cabled Sir William Osler of Oxford, a former Johns Hopkins professor. President Edmunds of the Canton Christian College, China, also sent a message of congratulation.

The exercises were held in the new academic building. Dr. Ira Remsen, President emeritus, presided. Bishop Murray of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland delivered the invocation. A notable incident was the demonstration in honor of General Goethals, when he received the degree of LL. D. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the following persons in addition to General Goethals:

Henry White, of Baltimore, former Ambassador to France.

Professor Michael Idvorsky Pupin, of Columbia University, Serbian Consul in New York.

Robert Simpson Woodward, President of Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C.

George Lyman Kittredge, of the Department of English, Harvard University.

John Mason Clarke, State geologist of New York.

Paul Shorey, professor of Greek, University of Chicago.

Thomas Hunt Morgan, professor of biology, Columbia University.

Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute.

John Dewey, professor of philosophy, Columbia University.

Henry Carter Adams, of the Department of Economics, University of Michigan.

Abbott Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University.

In his inaugural address, in discussing "Modern Educational Ideals," President Goodnow said:

"Education at the present time is rather less than more practical than it used to be, if we are to judge it by the purposes of those being educated. A larger percentage of students than formerly are now seeking an education which is not intended to fit them for a well-defined career or profession.

"It is better to recognize what is undoubtedly the case; that there are other things in education than the teaching of ways in which to conquer material nature. In our pursuit of knowledge and in our desire to improve our material conditions we should not permit ourselves to neglect our past nor overlook the artistic side of our nature. We must, in our educational institutions, as has been well said, learn how to live as well as how to make a living."

Got Boy to Write Insults to Police.

A man, who said he was George Southerton, 62 years old, of 232 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, was arrested in Jamaica yesterday after the police had seen him loiter about King's Park and talk to a small boy. They found a postal card which the boy said Southerton dictated to him. In the Police Commissioner was ridiculed for failure to catch the ripper murderer, and advised to "get up another false plot of your own as in the Carboni and Arbano (anarchist) cases, thus displaying acuteness worthy of a Sherlock Holmes."

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

To-night Is the Night
OPENING OF
Brooklyn Pageant
By Acting Mayor McAneny
Also To-morrow Afternoon at 2, and To-morrow Night.
23d REGIMENT ARMORY
PRICES—Evgs., 25c, 50c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Matinee, 25c, 50c, $1.00.
Seats on Sale at the Armory and Elsewhere.
EVERY SEAT A GOOD ONE.

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ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED UNTIL SATURDAY, JUNE 5.
CHARLES FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE
THEATRE CLOSED TUESDAY, MAY 25.
OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED de BELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS
EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, MAY 31.

GAIETY Broadway and 46th Street. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. (Pop.) at 2:30.
NED WAYBURN'S "SHE'S IN AGAIN"
"6 CYLINDER LAUGH PRODUCER."

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
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THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d ST. TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25-50-$1
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GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
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PARK THEATRE, 58th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 8590 Columbus. LAST WEEK.
ARNOLD DALY in SHAW'S COMEDIES.
Pop. Mat. Today. Seats $1.50
AND TONIGHT, "CANDIDA"
Sat. Mat. & Night, "You Never Can Tell"
Last 2 Times.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20
Twin Beds

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
LAST 3 TIMES ILLINGTON IN THE LIE

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 89 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mat. Tomorrow 25-50 & 75c.
Van Den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents "The Mikado"
Next Week—"THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY."

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

STADIUM City College of New York. 138th-138th Sts. Amst. Ave.
LILLAH McCARTHY-GRANVILLE BARKER'S English Performances of the Greek Plays.
MON., MAY 31. } Iphigenia in Tauris
SAT., JUNE 5. }
The Trojan Women } WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2
PLAYS BEGIN 4:30 P. M.; END 6:15.
TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE PRICES.
$2 to 50c., at McBride's, Tyson's and all other leading agencies; also at Macy's, Gimbel's and Wanamaker's. Mail Orders Only Granville Barker, 1448 Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

PALESTINE PAGEANT.
Synod Hall, Cathedral Grounds, Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street.
MAY 21ST TO 29TH.
Bishop Greer opens the pageant tonight at 8 o'clock. Living scenes of Bible life. Tableaux of the Gospel story. Public invited. Admission free. Come and have your Bible made living.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. | Montgomery & Moore, "Woman Proposes." Florence Tempest-Donald McDonald & Co., Perkin Mysteries, Ben Welch, etc.

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VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 and 8:30. "Days of Famine"; "The Goddess." Beg. Sun., "A Prize for Polly."

Strand B'way & 47 St. Boom to 11:30. F. M. 10-25c. Sym. Wk. Blanche Sweet in "Stolen Hours."
Brother Officers
Strand Orch. & Soloists.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE Mat. Daily.

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SO many men ask us "Why Fifty Five"—that here's the story: "Fifty Five" was a "Style number" in the Hart Schaffner & Marx line. It was no more important than fifty four or fifty six—But—

It was a "young men's" style. And,—it was about the most attractive style Hart Schaffner & Marx has ever cut—

So,—in ordering *other* styles—we said

"Put into it the 'Snap' of the Fifty Five—make it a *young man's* style—no matter what its size."

So Fifty Five grew from a simple *style* into a general classification. The spirit of the Varsity Fifty Five runs through a long line of styles in all sorts of fabrics—at all prices from $18 to $50.

That we ask special attention to those at $25 is because at this price we can show you *more* styles, and perhaps even better values for the money than at any other one figure—

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The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Browning, King & Company

A deceptive advertisement is a boomerang. It takes a clever dodger to avoid its return. If we weren't perfectly sure of our aim we couldn't afford to offer our $20 & $25 Values to the man who wants to pay $15 or $20 for a Suit of Clothes.

Put us to the test. We'll do the rest.

B&K 6

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Fulton St. at De Kalb Av. Brooklyn.

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Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 and 11:30—No Admission Charged.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
Your own selection from our a la Carte Menu
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WHIRLWIND CABARET—THE RIGHT QUINTETTE Singing Minstrels.
In Main Dining Room Every Evening Five to Ten & Sundays Noon to Ten

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HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West at

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, warmer today; Sunday fair; moderate to fresh southeast to south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,937. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES, ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

JURY STILL OUT; 11 FOR ROOSEVELT

Twelfth Man, Burns, a Republican, for Colonel, Too, but Wanted Costs ($65) Divided.

ILLEGAL VERDICT REJECTED

Then, When Jury Is Polled, Burns Declares for Barnes—Jurors Again Locked Up for Night.

A VICTORY, SAYS COLONEL

Had Not Expected So Favorable an Outcome—Barnes and Ivins Had Left Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 21.—Eleven members of the jury in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit returned a verdict in favor of Theodore Roosevelt today, while one member gave his verdict in favor of William Barnes, Jr., the plaintiff. As no agreement had been reached at 5 o'clock, Justice William S. Andrews adjourned court until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. If the jurors reach an agreement in the meantime the verdict will not be announced until court reconvenes.

The jurors had not reached an agreement at 11 o'clock and were locked up in the jail dormitory for the night.

For a few minutes today, the verdict of all twelve men was in favor of the Colonel. Foreman Warren W. Somers, speaking for the entire jury, told the court that an agreement had been reached and that the jury had found for the defendant. Coupled with the verdict, however, was a suggestion that the court costs of the trial be divided equally between the two litigants. Justice Andrews immediately ruled that this was no verdict at all, and Foreman Somers then asked that the jury be polled.

As the Court Clerk called the names of the first ten jurors, each man promptly, even eagerly, responded that his verdict was in favor of the defendant. Then the name of the eleventh man, Edward Burns, a Syracuse motorman, was called. Burns hesitated a few seconds and then electrified the courtroom by almost shouting: "For the plaintiff."

Colonel Roosevelt's face went pale. An excited murmur ran through the court room, so that few persons heard the twelfth juror say that his verdict was for the Colonel. Justice Andrews explained to the jurors that they must not couple any suggestion with their verdict, but must find simply for the plaintiff or the defendant, and if for the plaintiff assess the amount of damages. He then sent them back to deliberate. He waited until adjournment time without hearing anything further from the jury room.

Attorneys for both sides and old court officials united in saying that it was one of the most extraordinary verdicts ever attempted by a jury. John M. Bowers, Mr. Roosevelt's senior counsel, who has had many years of experience in civil and particularly in libel cases, said he had heard of a similar verdict, but could not remember when. The fact that the jury did in open court what usually is done in secrecy of the jury room—find out just how they stood—filled the lawyers with amazement.

Colonel Roosevelt Delighted.

Although complete victory suddenly had been snatched from him, Mr. Roosevelt was greatly delighted. He told his lawyers and friends over and over that, no matter what the final result, he considered it a tremendous triumph. The fact that all of the twelve men had first declared they were for him took the sting out of the discord that came later.

The announcement came as a complete surprise to Colonel Roosevelt. He had become convinced that the best he could hope for was a disagreement. His lawyers had told him that if only four of the jurors should disagree in his favor he could consider himself lucky.

When the jurors sent word to Justice Andrews that they had reached an agreement and then filed into the jury box, the Colonel steeled himself for a possible blow. He gripped the arms of his chair; snapped his teeth, and scanned the faces of the jurors carefully. He did not forget that seven of the jurors were Republicans and that two were of German descent. When the abortive decision was announced, he seemed bewildered; then his famous smile appeared; he couldn't restrain his enthusiasm.

Neither Mr. Barnes nor his senior counsel, William M. Ivins, was present. Mr. Barnes had gone to Albany the night before; he received the news over the telephone. Mr. Ivins, ill, had left on the 10:40 A. M. train for New York. A telegram overtook him at Utica.

The Colonel and his counsel were overwhelmed with congratulations, but none of them would make a statement. Mr. Roosevelt will remain here until the final result is known.

The juror Burns is a Republican. He works on the local street car system here. The fact that he has kept the jury deliberating since 3:45 P. M. yesterday has not made him popular with his fellow-jurors. When the twelve men left their quarters to go to dinner at a nearby hotel tonight he walked alone; eight of the jurors walked two by two and three more were together. Mr. Burns trailed in the rear; his eleven companions took no notice of him.

Taxable Costs Only $65.

Also Mr. Burns is not popular throughout the city; the sentiment on the streets seems to be overwhelmingly for the Colonel. The Roosevelt lawyers figure that Mr. Burns, in insisting that the Colonel pay his share of the court costs of the trial, is of the opinion that these costs are enormous and include witness fees, mileage, &c.; actually the taxable costs of the case are only $65.

Resentful Toward Burns.

It was a weary and disgusted-looking lot of men that, at 1 o'clock tonight, came out of the jury room and walked to their night quarters across the street

Continued on Page 6.

DAUGHTER IS BORN TO MRS. W. G. McADOO

President's Second Grandchild Will be Christened Ellen for the Late Mrs. Wilson.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A baby girl, the second grandchild of President Wilson, was born tonight to Secretary and Mrs. William G. McAdoo. She will be christened Ellen Wilson, for the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

The President was at the McAdoo home when his granddaughter was born.

Mr. McAdoo was married to Miss Eleanor Wilson, the President's youngest daughter, in the Blue Room in the White House in May, 1914, Miss Wilson being the fourteenth White House bride. Their engagement was announced about two months before their marriage.

President Wilson's first grandchild was born on Jan. 17 last to Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, who was Miss Jessie Wilson, his second daughter, and was the first boy born in the White House since Tyler was President.

EXPECT ZEPPELINS TO DROP GAS BOMBS

London Police Advise the Public to Take Measures to Counteract Effects.

LONDON, May 21.—An intimation that Zeppelins will probably use bombs charged with poisonous gases if they make raids on London is contained in a notice issued by Scotland Yard tonight.

To the caution previously given that the public should take refuge in houses in order to be out of the way of the fragments of shells which might be fired at enemy aircraft the following injunction is added:

"It would be well for persons thus taking refuge to keep all windows and doors on lower floors closed, so as to prevent the admission of deleterious gases."

DERNBURG WILL STAY, BUT REMAIN SILENT

He Feels That Americans Have Greatly Misunderstood Him, a Friend Says.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the former German Minister of the Colonies, who has been the unofficial spokesman of the German Government in this country, will make no more speeches, grant no more interviews, nor discuss, even in an informal way, except with his most trusted friends, questions growing out of the present war, or the attitude of the United States Government toward those situations.

This was the statement made yesterday by a man close to Dr. Dernburg. This man said that Dr. Dernburg felt that he had been greatly misunderstood by the people of the United States, especially those sympathizing with the Allies.

"In everything that Dr. Dernburg has said since coming to the United States," said Dr. Dernburg's friend yesterday, "he has tried never in any way to interfere with the policies of the United States Government. It has been his aim from the first to support rather than run counter to the policies of President Wilson. His whole aim has been to do what he could as a private German citizen to weld closer together the United States and Germany, and to do everything in his power to maintain the friendly relations that have always existed between the Berlin and Washington Governments.

"For instance, Dr. Dernburg has refrained from the first discussing the Japanese situation in this country, solely because he considered that to do so might be a matter of embarrassment to the Government in Washington. He came here to state facts and not to argue, and he has striven in every way to live up to that determination. Even what he said about the Lusitania incident was misunderstood. However, he has not mentioned the Lusitania since that matter became a question of diplomatic exchange, and so I won't refer further to any opinion he may or may not have regarding that regrettable incident."

Dr. Dernburg, it may be said with emphasis, has no intention of leaving the United States in the very near future. He may remain here the entire Summer, and perhaps longer. He will probably go to some quiet resort with his wife, there to remain until he finds it possible to get back to Germany without incurring the danger of falling into British or French hands.

It was remarked yesterday that Dr. Dernburg had been much disturbed because a large delegation of photographers was generally to be found near his hotel, the Ritz-Carlton, waiting to snapshot him should he venture out. So far as known, none of them has yet been able to get a picture of the former Colonial Minister, for when Dr. Dernburg goes out now he generally goes out after dark.

It is probable that Dr. Dernburg will leave New York City at an early date. He has his choice of several Summer homes, some of them belonging to German-Americans and some to Americans without the hyphen. Whether he would accept any of his many invitations was not disclosed by his friend yesterday.

GERMAN BOY ATTACKS ENVOY

Knocks Off Italian Diplomat's Hat and Is Thrashed by Passers-By.

BERLIN, (via London,) Saturday, May 22.—Riccardo Bollati, Italian Ambassador to Germany, was leaving the embassy last evening to go to a dinner at the Spanish Embassy when he was assaulted by a half-grown youngster, who knocked the Ambassador's hat off. The boy was seized by passers-by and was thrashed before he was turned over to the police.

The Government immediately sent apologies to the Ambassador for the incident. The deepest regret is expressed in Berlin at the occurrence.

Precautions had been taken earlier to prevent any annoyance, but as the day had passed without any evidence of trouble or popular feeling, the detectives were withdrawn from the vicinity of the Italian Embassy. Only a few women and youths were in the neighborhood when the incident happened.

SABONY PORTRAITS 3 FOR $5.00 at 364 Fifth Ave. (34th St.) only address. —Advt.

FINDS RIGGS BANK VIOLATED THE LAW

Court Says Infractions Began Long Ago and "Continue to the Present Day."

CALLS STOCK DEALS PROVED

Credits McAdoo and Williams with Acting in Good Faith and with Justification.

ADMINISTRATION IS UPHELD

Senator Bailey Again Rebuffed—Justice McCoy Tires of Hearing About Jefferson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—With criticism of the Riggs National Bank's "persistent violations of the law," and its banking practices, Justice McCoy in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia today disposed of many of the pleas for relief brought by the bank against three high officials of the Treasury Department.

Justice McCoy said that so far as the record showed, "the good faith of Mr. McAdoo (the Secretary of the Treasury) and the Controller (John Skelton Williams), was absolute and complete "and that "on the record, the Government would have been remiss if it had allowed the bank to act (as reserve depository) on new applications."

In beginning his rulings on the various prayers, Justice McCoy said he had granted the temporary injunction as to the fine because otherwise the bank might be forced to seek redress through the slow process of a legislative appropriation. He added that he might continue the injunction on the same grounds.

"There is nothing to show that the two defendants were the aggressors," said the Court. "The good faith of Mr. McAdoo and the Controller is absolute and complete. The bank persistently violated the law long before Mr. Williams was the Controller, and these violations continue to the present day. The policy (of the Treasury officials) of taking (Government) deposits from a stock-brokerage bank and putting them into commercial banks is a good policy."

The bank's bill of complaint concluded with sixteen specific prayers for relief, and one general prayer. The first prayer, relating to a hearing, had already been granted. The next group of five prayers, all relating to the fine of $5,000, were taken under advisement.

The Court specifically denied the petition for an injunction pending the trial of the case against Mr. Williams restraining him from calling for further special reports, for an injunction restraining the officials from "interfering or meddling" with the bank for an injunction restraining Mr. McAdoo from aiding or abetting Mr. Williams in matters complained of, and for an injunction restraining Mr. Williams from revoking the bank's designation as a depository for the reserves of other banks. Other prayers relating to details of these subjects were disposed of in the same way.

Great Political Victory.

The Court's ruling was delivered orally immediately following the conclusion of argument this afternoon. The bank's prayers for relief centring about the fine of $5,000 imposed by Mr. Williams for the bank's failure to make a particular special report, taken under advisement by the Court, may not be decided before July 1. Though Justice McCoy indicated plainly that he regarded some of the bank's objections to the Controller's authority to demand special reports, "purely academic," he has intimated doubt both of the propriety of the form of Mr. Williams's demand for the special report and the applicability of the penalizing fines for default in such reports.

No matter how the Court finally rules on the question of the fine, its rulings today are taken as a great political victory for the Government.

President Wilson has let it be known that he regarded the case as purely departmental and without political significance, as no political principle was at stake, but the general opinion has been strong that a decision adverse to the Government on the allegations of malice would react against the Administration. This view has been fostered somewhat by statements by officers of the bank that the President could check the "oppressive" acts of his appointees, both the Controller and the Secretary of the Treasury.

There have been rumors of a Congressional investigation, and it seemed almost certain that if the allegations of malice were sustained, they would give impetus to a movement on foot in certain quarters to legislate the Controller out of office.

While the Court's references to the methods of the bank and the complete exoneration received by Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Williams are undoubtedly a heavy blow to the bank, the legal fight, in the opinion of counsel, hinges on the fine. It was said today that if the Court decided the fine against the bank he would probably dismiss the entire complaint and the bank would appeal.

The trial of the case on its merits, said counsel today, would open a far wider field than the record as so far made up. Witnesses would be put upon the stand, including Treasury officials, and cross-examined.

When Justice McCoy today said that he found in the record no trace of malice on the part of Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Williams, but rather malice on the part of bank officials toward them, Mr. Hogan, for the bank, pointed out that evidence of malice was naturally to be found in the 300 pages of correspondence between the bank and the Treasury, and Justice McCoy added that this might be true. Should the trial proceed to the merits, this correspondence, which is no part

Continued on Page 5.

Italy's Effect On Other Nations

If she goes to war, what will Greece and the Balkan States do, and how will Switzerland be affected? A Veteran Diplomat discusses this in

TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

BRYAN DENIES NOTE IS GOING TO ENGLAND

Asserts That Reports of a Protest Over Ship Detentions Are Incorrect.

TAKE UP COTTON AGREEMENT

State Department and British Embassy Correct a Point in Foreign Office Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Secretary Bryan today gave verification to previous official reports that no note protesting to the British Government against the detention of American merchant ships and cargoes had been drafted or was about to go forward to London. What Mr. Bryan said in response to questions was in line with what Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, told THE TIMES in New York last Monday night during President Wilson's visit there. Mr. Tumulty said:

"I have no knowledge of such a note. If such a note were contemplated or in process of preparation I would know of it."

Mr. Bryan's remarks were made in connection with a formal statement that he gave to the press concerning the announcement of the London Foreign Office last night, in regard to the agreement of the British Government to pay for cotton shipments consigned to neutral ports and detained by Great Britain. This formal statement was made in behalf of the foreign trade advisers of the State Department, who have conducted the negotiations with the British Embassy here with a view to adjusting the complaints of American cotton shippers and ship owners over the detention of cargoes and vessels.

Raises an Issue.

Mr. Bryan's statement appeared to raise an issue with the British Government over one of the assertions made in the British statement of last night. However, the British Embassy, in this evening furnished a formal explanation that served to clear away the misunderstanding.

The assertion to which the State Department and its trade advisors took exception was that, in accepting the scheme by which Great Britain agreed to pay for cotton shipments consigned to neutral ports, the principal representative of the cotton interests in Washington had described the scheme as all that the American interests could properly ask, and that the British Government was given to understand that the provisions of the arrangement were acceptable to the United States Government. It was to this last phrase—that the arrangement was acceptable to the Government—that the State Department and its trade advisors objected mainly, although they referred to it only in passing. In their statement they pointed out that on every occasion where there had been conferences between the British Ambassador and Robert F. Rose, the chief foreign trade adviser of the State Department, Mr. Rose had stated that he was acting in an entirely informal and unofficial capacity in behalf of the private cotton interests and in no way represented the United States Government.

In their statement the State Department and the foreign trade advisors mentioned, but said they would not discuss at this time, the assertion of the British Foreign Office that "it was never suggested that vessels or cargoes with an enemy destination should be allowed to proceed."

It was apparent, however, that this assertion gave the officials here great concern and that they meant to give the impression that the United States Government could not be understood to have assented to the principle that cargoes from the United States destined for the ports of England's enemies might properly be prevented from proceeding to those ports.

The explanatory statement issued by the British Embassy tonight was as follows:

"The terms of the arrangement quoted in the British statement as telegraphed were arrived at in London between a private representative of the American cotton interests in London and British officials in London. The reference to the British Ambassador in Paragraph 4 is, therefore, an error.

"The arrangement in question formed the subject of conversation between the Ambassador and representatives of the cotton interests in this country. There never was any question of a formal and official understanding between the United States Government and the British Embassy."

Bryan's Denial.

When he gave out the statement in behalf of the foreign trade advisors, Secretary Bryan was asked if he would now care to say anything concerning the repeated assertions thta representations had been, or were about to be made to the British Government in the way of protest over the detention of merican ships and cargoes.

"It is incorrect that we have made any representations," was Mr. Bryan's answer. To another question he said: "It is positively incorrect thta any draft of a note has been made."

Mr. Bryan confirmed the statements that have appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other newspapers that the subject of the detention of cotton shipments by the British Government had been under consideration by the State Department for more than a month.

The understanding here is that "the principal representative of the cotton interests," who was mentioned in the British Foregn Office statement as describing the scheme of payment for detained cotton cargoes to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice "as conceding all that the American interests could properly ask," was Senator Hoke Smith of Geirgia.

Did Not Bind the Government.

The formal statement issued today through the office of Secretary Bryan makes it plain that this arrangement was not one with which the United States Government was a party and that a declaration to this effect was made to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, during each of the conferences he had with Mr. Rose, the chief foreign trade adviser of the State Department, who conducted the discussion with the British Ambassador on behalf of the American cotton ex-

Continued on Page 4.

A VALUABLE SUMMER TONIC—Horsford's Acid Phosphate restores vitality, relieves exhaustion and quiets the nerves—non-alcoholic.—Advt.

TURKS LOSE 7,000 NEAR SARI BAIR

Australians at the Dardanelles Avenge the Death of Their General.

ANOTHER TURKISH ATTACK

Allies Driven from Their Advanced Positions, Turkish War Office Reports.

MELBOURNE, (via London.) May 21.—General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander in Chief of the British land forces at the Dardanelles, in a cablegram today to the Governor, expressing regret for the death of Brigadier General W. T. Bridges of the Australian forces at the Dardanelles, who died as the result of a wound, says:

"The irreparable loss was brilliantly avenged yesterday by his own troops, who inflicted a loss of 7,000 on the enemy, our loss being under 500."

In a dispatch summing up the Dardanelles operations up to May 15, published in yesterday's issue, the Australians were said to be operating on the heights of Sari Bair, on the western coast of the peninsula, about sixteen miles from its southern tip.

LONDON, May. 21.—"There was a lively bombardment yesterday of the Dardanelles, directed principally against numerous Turkish camps at Komu Burun, on the Asiatic side," says Reuter's Athens correspondent. "It is stated that Chanak Kalessi has been completely destroyed, and that the town of Gallipoli, on the European side of the waterway, has been badly damaged."

Cabling from Athens, the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says fierce fighting is in progress near the neck of the Gallipoli Peninsula. The big guns of the British battleship Queen Elizabeth are being fired from the Gulf of Saros, thus assisting in the Allies' attack. The Turks are being supported by the guns of the Sultan Selim, formerly the German cruiser Goeben,) which are being fired from the Sea of Marmora.

Turkish troops from Aivali, in Asia Minor, are said to have been transferred to the Dardanelles.

Newspapers of Athens, according to the correspondent, say the British authorities have increased to $10,000 the reward offered by them for information leading to the destruction of the German submarine, the presence of which has been reported in the Mediterranean.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21, (via London, Saturday, May 22.)—The Turkish War Office today issued the following communication:

"On May 19 the fortified positions of the enemy near Kara Burun were attacked, and as the result of the great bravery of our troops on the right and left wings the enemy was driven from his advanced positions. In the centre we penefrated as far as the enemy's fortifications, and captured two machine guns.

"In the afternoon the enemy attempted a counter-attack against our right wing under cover of his naval guns, but he was repulsed with heavy losses.

"Our airmen rendered good service during the attack.

"In the south an enemy counter-attack against Sedd-El-Bahr was easily repulsed during the night of May 18.

"Enemy ships at the entrance to the Dardanelles have exchanged shots with our batteries

"The enemy's artillery in his camp in the neighborhood of Sedd-El-Bahr was successfully shelled."

TURKS HOLD GREEK SHIPS.

Three Detained Near Smyrna "for Strategical Reasons."

PARIS, May 21.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says the authorities at Vourla, in the Smyrna Roadstead, have prohibited the departure of the Greek steamers Macedoni, Sparta, and Nicolaos, and also all communication between the ships and their officers, who are ashore.

The Greek Consul at Smyrna protested to the Governor against this action of Turkish authorities, but the Governor replied that it had been taken as a result of orders from Constantinople, issued for strategical reasons. He added that he expected the vessels would be released tomorrow.

Djavid Bey en Route to Berlin.

SOFIA, (via London.) May 21.—Djavid Bey, the Turkish Minister of Finuance, passed through Bulgaria today on his way to Vienna and Berlin.

TROOPER PRAISES PRINCE.

British Private Says Wales Is "a Soldier and a Man."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22.—The Daily News quotes a letter of Priate A. Butler, of the Second Coldstream Guards, who says:

"I must tell you about the Prince of Wales, who is here with us. I can assure you and all Welsh people that he is as brae as a hero. Only last night he passed me when the German shells were coming over. You can take it from me that he is not only the Prince of Wales, but a soldier and a man, and we are all proud of him. He is not very big, but he has got a bigger heart than a lot who are hanging back in Great Britain. I hope, please God, he will come back safe and sound, without a scratch."

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Brut—Sec—Red—All Dealers, Restaurants. —Advt.

ITALY VIRTUALLY IN STATE OF WAR; GERMANY SENDS TROOPS TO AID AUSTRIA; BRIDGES AND RAILWAYS ARE BLOWN UP

Germany Hurries Troops to Aid Austria; Teutonic Envoys Believed to Have Left Rome

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, May 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Germany is sending via Munich and Innsbruck a large number of troops and heavy guns to the Italian frontier, where the Austro-German Generals have arrived.

Prince von Bülow, the German Envoy to Rome, telegraphed to Chiasso yesterday that he was leaving Rome today.

Baron von Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador, is reported to have left this morning.

A state of siege has been declared at Trieste, Fiume, and Pola.

Southern Switzerland is full of Germans, Austrians, and Turks from Italy.

KITCHENER CENTRE OF CABINET STORM

Attacks on War Secretary by the Northcliffe Papers Are Bitterly Resented.

MINISTRY STILL IN DOUBT

Now Said Balfour Will Take Admiralty Post—Labor Leader Named.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22.—It is expected that the new Cabinet will be definitely constituted very soon. The progress of cabinet-making under circumstances like the present, however, is a sort of pigs-in-clover puzzle and some further manipulation of the box may be necessary. Public interest centres mainly on filling the posts of War Minister and First Lord of the Admiralty.

For the moment, however, attacks on Lord Kitchener's handling of the War Office, led by Lord Northcliffe's papers, have overshadowed other issues. These attacks have been followed by an answering volley against Northcliffe.

Burn Northcliffe Papers.

"Rarely in its history," says The Daily Chronicle, "has the Stock Exchange been so moved as it was yesterday over the venomous and unpatriotic attack by a contemporary on Lord Kitchener, who has always been a particular favorite since he paid his well-remembered visit to the House seventeen years ago and spoke on behalf of his educational projects in Egypt. He asked for £100,000, it will be remembered, and the bulk of that sum was promptly subscribed by members of the Stock Exchange. Yesterday the members were thinking as much of their country as of the personality attacked, and indignation was intense. Noticies extremely uncomplimentary to the authors of the attack appeared on the notice boards, and a meeting was hastily summoned for 2:30 o'clock to pass a resolution of protest.

"Charlie Clarke, who has led many demonstrations in the House, appeared with a copy of the paper containing the article. His speech was brief, but forcible, and his words were punctuated with roars of cheers from the mass in front of him. Clarke concluded by proposing a resolution expressing entire confidence in Lord Kitchener and strong condemnation of the venomous attacks made on him by a certain section of the English press. This was carried with acclamation, the resolution being drafted for publication, and telegrams sent to the Prime Minister and Lord Kitchener.

"The offending newspaper was then publicly burned on the floor of the House, and three resounding cheers for Lord Kitchener closed the memorable demonstration. Other reports state that all obtainable copies of The Daily Mail and The Times were thrown into the bonfire."

The Chronicle says that upon the notice Boards of the Stock Exchange appeared inscriptions such as "Which would you rather put your money on, Kitchener or Northcliffe!" and "The Germans' new ally, The Daily Mail." These were typical of others.

As the Baltic exchange was closing a meeting of members was held, at which a resolution of confidence in the War Secretary was adopted amid cheers. Mr. Gerard, Vice Chairman of Committee, said they deprecated an attack upon Lord Kitchener at this moment of crisis and they as business men were met to express their unbounded faith in him. The members later procured copies of The Daily Mail and reduced them to ashes.

Blames War Office Tradition.

One important and responsible Liberal paper, The Manchester Guardian, said yesterday it was impossible for Lord Kitchener to escape chief responsibility for the failure to supply Sir John French with an adequate amount of high explosive shells, and intimates that early in the war pressure was put upon him to adopt some means for increasing the supply which quite recently has been adopted, and that he resisted.

"The whole tradition of the War Office," says The Guardian, "is opposed to civilian interference and control, and the tradition has prevailed too long."

The Guardian pays a tribute to the work which Lord Kitchener has done in getting together a great army for the country.

The Northcliffe papers which began

Continued on Page 2.

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Manhattan—splendid tonic, delicious flavor.—Advt.

RUSSIANS RALLY EAST OF THE SAN

Austrians Report Strong Counter Attacks at Jaroslau and Elsewhere in Galicia.

CLAIM 194,000 PRISONERS

Berlin Says Some of These Were Armed with Iron Clubs Instead of Rifles.

LONDON, May 21.—Although the Germans have crossed the San north of Przemysl, and the Austrians have advanced to the southeast of that town, they appear at last to have been brought to a halt, as today's report from Berlin does not claim any further progress.

Just to the north, in Poland, the Russians are carrying on a strong offensive, and, driving the Germans back, have at least partly exhausted the German flank in Galicia. However, after the way they have been driven back and the heavy artillery bombardment they have had to undergo, the Russians must take some time to regain the initiative.

Russians Renew Attacks.

VIENNA, (via London,) May 21.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

The battles along the front in middle Galicia continue. On that part of the San running downward from Sieniawa the Russian detachments still holding the west bank were thrown back. East of Jaroslau the Teuton allies victoriously repulsed isolated attacks of strong enemy forces. The number of prisoners taken by us is continually increasing.

In stubborn night battles our troops stormed the Russian position east of Drohobycz and captured Neudorf, taking 1,800 prisoners.

The Russian counter-attack across the Dniester in East Galicia has come to a standstill on the Pruth line. Hostile efforts to break through our line near Kolomea failed. All attacks against this bridge head were repulsed with most severe enemy losses.

In the fighting in the hilly country of Kielce, which still continues at some points, we have captured 4,000 prisoners since May 16.

The total number of prisoners in our hands now amounts to 194,000.

Russians Armed with Iron Clubs.

BERLIN, May 21, (via London.)—The official statement of the General Staff says today of the campaign in Galicia:

The situation is unchanged. Prisoners were taken yesterday east of Jaroslau who were not equipped with rifles but with iron clubs.

Since May 1, 104,000 prisoners, 72 cannon, and 253 machine guns have been captured—by the army under General Mackensen and the other German troops fighting in the Austro-Hungarian Army. These figures are included in the total figures already published.

Of the situation on the rest of the Eastern front the statement says:

In the region of Shavli there were only minor engagements. On the Dubysa our attack east of Kodubh reached Besiagola, and gave us another 1,500 prisoners. East of Milosazjole and Zemigola the Russians were driven back across the river.

Further south the battle has come to a standstill. The remainder of the Russian forces which were defeated south of the Niemen are continuing their flight in the direction of Kovno.

HEAVY COST OF ADVANCE.

Austro-German Loss Put at 10,000 a Day—Millions of Shells Used.

PETROGRAD, May 21, (via London.)—An official statement referring to the recent fighting in the Carpathian Mountains was issued here today and reads as follows:

"In the fighting of the past three weeks, since the beginning of the operations of the enemy in the Carpathians, their losses on May 10, May 11, May 12, and May 13, during which the fighting lost some of its intensity, averaged 10,000 a day. On the other seventeen days they were much heavier, especially during the period between May 16 and May 19, when they amounted to several tens of thousands daily.

"Certain regiments of the enemy have

Continued on Page 4.

NO FORMAL DECLARATION

Italian Senators, Like Deputies, Vote Cabinet Full Power.

ARMIES ON FRONTIER EAGER

Whole Country Afire with Enthusiasm for the Clash with Austria.

ADRIATIC TRAFFIC STOPPED

Huge Italian Force Gathered on Coast, Possibly for an Invasion Through Albania.

SERVIA RESUMES FIGHTING

And Rumania, Greece, and Bulgaria, According to London, Will Speedily Join the Allies.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22.—A state of war now virtually exists between Italy and her former allies, Austria and Germany, although no formal declaration has yet been made, according to advices that had reached here up to late this morning.

The final legislative step before the conflict was taken by the Italian Government yesterday, when the Senate indorsed the action of the Chamber in granting the Government extraordinary powers in the event of war, for which the whole country appears to be enthusiastic. The Salandra Ministry was expected to meet at once and draft a declaration of war.

Meanwhile, on the Austro-Italian frontier, according to fragmentary dispatches, the situation is tense. Already some bridges at border points have been destroyed by the Austrians, who are said to have cut telegraph wires and destroyed railroad tracks.

Huge forces are massed at strategic points on both sides of the frontier, and the Swiss hear that Germany is sending large bodies of men south to aid her ally. All navigation has been stopped on the Adriatic.

Serbia to Attack, Then Rumania.

Simultaneously with the expected advent of Italy into the war, Serbia's reconstituted army, having recovered from the campaign which resulted in the Austrians being driven from Serbia, and been newly armed and equipped, has begun a march toward the Austrian border, bent on another invasion of Austrian territory.

Austria will thus be attacked from all sides, and she has still another enemy, Rumania, in prospect, for it has been an open secret for a long time that Italy and Rumania have an agreement to act in concert.

Rumania, however, is awaiting the conclusion of an agreement with Greece and Bulgaria, which are also expected to join the Allies, before she takes up arms.

The demands for compensation, territorial and otherwise, of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece, are now in process of arrangement, according to persons in London who are well informed. Just at present the excessive claims, first put forward by these States, are being cut down.

Reports are coming from Greece of more cordial relations between the Court and former Premier Venizelos, which can only point in one direction. "Gallipoli armies" are in process of formation in some of the Balkan States, and the title sufficiently indicates the proposed scene of their activities.

May Lessen Pressure on Russia.

Nothing has leaked out here as to where the first Italian blow will be struck. Judging grom previous experience, when the occasions for censorship were far less momentous, Italy will probably now put into effect a system of supervision over information that will be a striking object lesson in many ways to the comparative amateurs in this field, Great Britain, and France.

Military observers here think the Italian advance will ease the tremendous Germanic pressure bearing on the Russian forces on the Galician front. The immense efforts which have been made by the Teutonic allies in that region are in fact due, according to opinion here, to the expectation that these new foes would speedily arise to the south and southwest.

SENATE BY 262 TO 2 VOTES WAR POWER

Cabinet Meets for Decisive Action —Huge Crowd Acclaims the Royal Family.

ROME, (via Paris,) May 21.—By a vote of 262 to 2 the Senate today passed the bill of Premier Sanandra granting plenary powers to the Gov-

ernment in dealing with the situation that has arisen through Italy and Austria being unable to reach an agreement concerning the demands Italy has made upon Austria.

When the vote, which virtually assures Italy's entry into the war, was announced there was a great demonstration of enthusiasm in the Senate Chamber.

Shouts of "Long live Italy!" intermingled with the cheering and handclapping of the Senators, the Ministers, army and navy officers, and the people in the galleries.

King Victor Emmanuel and members of the royal household witnessed the demonstration.

Prince Colonna, the Mayor of Rome, had been chosen to present the bill to the Senate, and he delivered a speech that was frequently interrupted by applause. The Mayor said he was proud to address the Senate on an occasion so momentous for the country and for civilization. He said that in the name of the people he asked the King and the Parliament of the country to make a just war in order to deliver their oppressed brothers.

The bill was referred to a committee by a resolution which read:

The Senate, after having heard the declarations of the Government affirming so plainly the will of the nation, proceeds to the voting of the bill.

The Senate took a recess of an hour and when it again convened the committee reported the bill favorably, and it was passed. Great applause marked the reading and adoption of the bill.

Tonight several hundred thousand persons, led by the Mayor of Rome, gathered before the Quirinal.

The members of the royal family made their appearance on a balcony amid almost indescribable scenes of enthusiasm. King Victor Emmanuel was greeted with cries of "Long live the King," and with cheering for war.

PARIS, May 21.—A Rome dispatch to the Havas Agency, says:

"The Messaggero declares that the Council of Ministers will meet after the session of the Senate, and that the Ministers probably will draft a form of declaration of war against Austria-Hungary."

Salandra's Snub of Von Bulow.

CHIASSO, May 21.—Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador to Rome, is expected to reach here from the Italian capital soon after the Senate votes on the House bill, empowering the Cabinet to act for Parliament in matters pertaining to a declaration of war.

The German Consul at Leghorn arrived here by automobile last night, and many other Germans are coming in all the time from points in Italy by train and by automobile.

Among the stories related here by arrivals from Rome is one that Prince von Bülow requested an interview early yesterday of Premier Salandra. The Premier penciled a laconic refusal, concluding with the words:

"I thought you had left Italy."

BORDER BRIDGES DESTROYED.

Austrians Also Cut Wires and Railroads—Have Massed Huge Forces.

PARIS, May 21.—The Austrians evidently consider that a state of war between the dual monarchy and Italy already exists, says a dispatch from Brescia. The Austrians have withdrawn their troops and customs guards from the frontier at Ponte Caffaro and Lodrone, after destroying the bridges, the telegraph and telephone lines, and the electric light apparatus. Other bridges on the frontier have been mined.

On the neighboring mountains Austrian artillery can be seen, the dispatch adds. From Ponte Caffaro and Lodrone two roads pass over the frontier and serve for communication between Italy and Austria.

Other dispatches from points in Northern Italy and from Switzerland bring further evidence of the tensity of the situation.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Udine says that the Austrian military authorities today, after returning Italian mail sacks to Italy from the Austrian frontier, cut the telegraph communications and also removed rails from the railroa dline.

From Chiasso, Switzerland, comes word that there are large accumulations of Austrian troops in the upper valley of the Adige River and the Schulden Valley, coming from Innsbruck ,and also at Glurns. They are accompanied by many German officers.

Geneva also reports that correspondents on the eastern frontier of Switzerland states that Austrian and German forces, with heavy artillery, have been concentrated at Trent, Bozen, and Meran. Movements of considerable bodies of troops are reported from Munich.

The theory is advanced in Geneva that Germany and Austria expect to break through the Italian frontier defenses and carry the fighting into Italian territory. Italian troops are massed in great numbers, however, along the same front.

Advices from the Italian frontier, via Chiasso, commend on the secrecy with which the Italian military authorities are guarding the movement of troops.

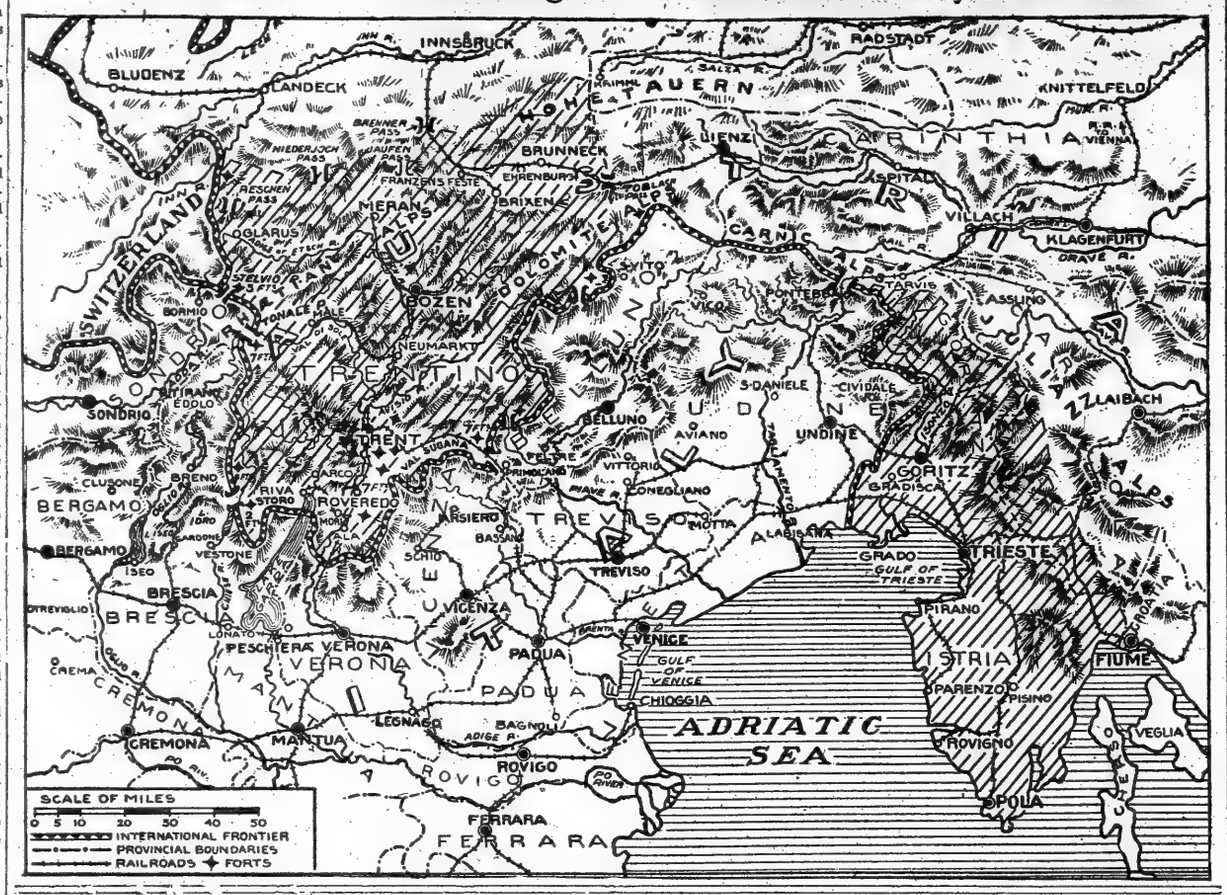
It is known, nevertheless, the dispatch goes on, that some 350,000 soldiers have been concentrated on the coast of Italy, across the Adriatic from Albania. These troops are at Brindisi, Bari, and Foggia.

The Temps has a dispatch from Rome stating that a flotilla of Austrian aeroplanes from Goritz, Austria, is patrolling the frontier above Isonzo. It is said two of the air scouts have flown over Italian territory.

Adriatic Navigation Suspended.

LONDON, May 21.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Bari says that all navigation services in the Adriatic Sea have been suspended.

Where Armies Are Concentrating for the Clash Between Italy and Austria



ITALY'S EAGER TROOPS HOLD EASTERN PASSES

From the Mountains to the Sea the Whole Region Is One Vast Camp.

UDINE, Italy, (via Chiasso to Paris,) May 21.—From the Alps, which are still covered with snow between the fir forests, down to the sea, where the grapevines form miles of festoons, the whole vast region has been transformed into a huge military encampment. Everywhere are tents, gun carriages and flags, and at all points in this section there is the intense activity which marks a military camp.

In the extended plains of Friuli, stretching along the sea, Italian sentinels near the frontier can see the ruins of Aquileia, a second Rome founded by the Romans in 181 B. C. This city, which was twenty miles in circumference and had 600,000 inhabitants, formed a bulwark against the Celts and Istrians. The Italian Army officers have great difficulty in restraining the soldiers from crossing the frontier here, the men being anxious to reconquer Friuli, from which came Berengarius, the first King of Italy.

The troops most anxious to fight are the Alpine soldiers, who are of the same type as the French Alpine Chasseurs. These men number 60,000, and they have been chosen from among the strongest and bravest of the mountaineers. They are commanded by a selected set of officers, who know all the secrets of the snow-capped boundaries. The Alpine troops occupy all the passes, their motto being "No admittance through here."

Four of the best known Italian Generals commanding army corps are here working the whole of each day and part of the night, with the assistance of their staffs. These are Generals Frugoneo, who distinguished himself in Libya; L. Zuccari, who is much admired by the troops; Nava, well known for his energy, and Brusati, a brother of General Ugo Brusati, Aide de Camp to the King. Among the others in command are Generals Besozzi and Bertotti, who have seen service in Tripoli; Reisoli, who is anxious for a forward movement, and Spaccamela, noted for his movable fortifications.

The general opinion is that it would be almost impossible for a decisive action through the well fortified Alpine regions of the Province of Trent, where an attack would have as its only object the keeping there of a large contingent of hostile troops.

For the same reason a landing of Italian troops might take place on the Dalmatian coast, it is said, or some contingent might go to help Montenegro and Serbia resume their offensive.

If Italy and Austria go to war the conflict may find its solution in the Valley of the Isonzo River, in Eastern Friuli, according to military critics. The Italians, it is said, may advance with three main bodies from San Giorgio, Palmanova, and Cormons, proceeding toward Goritz, Gradisca, and Monfalcone, having as their ultimate object Trieste.

Alpine troops with mounted artillery have been intrusted to check any Austrian flank attack from Mt. Coglio in the Carso range.

It is said that the Austrians have threatened to flood Eastern Friuli with the Isonzo River, many canals having been constructed in that section for irrigation, but experts do not think this would be practicable.

ASSAILS ITALY'S COURSE.

Berlin Newspaper Says She Will Be Guilty of Breach of Trust.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) May 21.—It became increasingly clear after the death of Marquis San Giuliano, says the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin, in giving a history of the negotiations with Italy, that strong forces were at work in Rome to wring special advantages from Austria-Hungary in exchange for the maintenance of neutrality by Italy. Germany made every effort to bring about a friendly agreement between the two countries, but from the beginning negotiations were made difficult because Italy insisted territorial concessions should take effect immediately.

Italy first made known her demands on April 11. They included absolute renunciation by Austria of Trent, including the German town of Bozen; a readjustment of the frontier along the Isonzo River; the inclusion of Trieste in a new independent State, and the cession of the Curzolari archipelago, together with recognition of her supreme interests in Albania.

In return Italy is said to have offerd $40,000,000 for debt redemption and engaged to remain neutral as long as the war lasted.

Germany did its utmost to induce Italy to moderate its claims, as it believed that the unconditional acceptance of them would have affronted seriously the interests and dignity of Austria. While negotiations were still pending, however, the Italian Ambassador at Vienna presented on May 4 an unexpected declaration that Italy regarded the Triple Alliance as having been broken by Austria's proceedings against Serbia in August. The Ambassador stated that he had been instructed to withdraw all offers made by his Government. With regard to Germany, the Italian Government confined itself to bringing to the knowledge of Berlin the declaration presented at Vienna on May 4.

"The last attempt to prevent our former ally," says the newspaper, "from joining our enemies was made on May 10 by considerably extended promises on the part of Austria-Hungary, which the Imperial Chancellor read in the Reichstag on the 18th.

"After the presentation of these negotiations no Green Book can alter the fact that if Italy takes up arms against her previous allies she will be guilty of a breach of faith and trust and will be acting in order to gain increased power, which was offered the Italian people with all possible guarantees, voluntarily, without bloodshed."

AUSTRIANS WELCOME WAR.

Cheering Crowds Parade in Vienna and Budapest.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 21.—The **Lokal Anzeiger says it learns from Vienna that a great patriotic demonstration has taken place before the War Ministry there. The crowds sang patriotic songs, and greeted the officials with outbursts of cheering.**

All Vienna is in high spirits. The people, the newspaper asserts, feel that war is inevitable, and their confidence in victory is higher than at the outbreak of the war with Serbia.

BUDAPEST, May 21.—On receipt of the warlike news from Italy great crowds paraded the streets in a patriotic demonstration.

They cheered Germany and Turkey, singing the national anthems of those countries in front of their Consulates. Crowds attempted to reach the Italian Consulate, but were held back by the police.

Swiss to Represent Italy.

BASLE, May 21.—Italy has asked Switzerland to take charge of Italian interests in Germany. The Federal Council has accepted the charge.

ITALY ALL ABLAZE WITH ENTHUSIASM

Decision for War Fuses All Parties in Patriotic Devotion to the Nation's Cause.

HISTORIC DAYS FOR ROME

Stirring Scenes In and Out of Parliament as the Legislators Take the Final Step.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Today Italy stands forth a free nation. The unnatural conjunction with her traditional enemy is ended after thirty-two years within the orbit of a Teutonic culture, utterly alien to her own. She is now about to realize her natural affinities with her sister democracies of the West.

The last twenty-four hours have been historic for Italy, the most historic, perhaps, since the famous 20th of September, when Italian troops entered Rome and united Italy came into being.

Today the city is rose-bedecked and myriad hued with flags. The excitement and emotion are intense from the Alps to Sicily. The whole nation heaves a sigh of relief that the nine months of pregnant suspense are over and the hour of national assertion has arrived.

Even Turin, that stronghold of Giolittianism and the neutral spirit, has accepted the supreme decision with splendid loyalty, and its great newspaper, La Stampa, which has been all through the foremost champion of neutrality, falls into line with the nation in face of the irrevocable resolution of a responsible Government. It declares that its duty henceforth is to give its warmest support to the national cause.

"May the events that are now maturing," it says frankly, "destroy one by one our reasonings. May they demonstrate that all our forebodings were fallacious, that our vision erred, that our fears were wholly baseless, and that all our campaign was but the miscalculation of a tired brain and a fearful heart, and may the marvelous ties of our unity, cultivated for centuries with so much tenacity and such burning love, still push forth fresh shoots and flowers."

This afternoon the Senate ratified yesterday's vote in the Chamber. At present the Special Council of Ministers is sitting to determine their course of procedure. Great reticence is being preserved, but it may be taken for granted that there will be no needless delay, and that events will be precipitated.

Prince von Bülow and the Austrian Ambassador are still holding on, perhaps in the hope that a rupture may yet be postponed.

A Significant Anniversary.

It is a dramatic coincidence that yesterday was the anniversary of Italy's entrance into the Triple Alliance—no doubt one of those arranged coincidences so dear to the Italian temperament.

The scene in the art-adorned chambers where the Italian Parliament meets was without parallel.

Rome had decided to celebrate the 20th of May as an epoch-making day. As I drove through the streets on my way to the Chamber where the Italian Premier was to deliver his eagerly awaited speech I found the shops closed and all the Romans in holiday attire.

In the Via Nazionale the flags of Italy and her allies-to-be fluttered everywhere. On the shuttered windows of business establishments I read this inscription: "Chiuso per Gloia Nazionale." (closed for national rejoicing.") The Chamber was to meet at 1 o'clock. Hours before that time thousands of people, carying flags and banners, had assembled in the vicinity of the Parliament House. The streets were packed with crowds and lined with soldiers and police.

Scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm were witnessed as deputies, favorable to Salandra, arrived. They were greeted and cheered with cries of "Long live Italy." The veteran Premier arrived unaccompanied, but he was recognized by the crowd and received a magnificient reception. The Chamber was packed, few deputies being absent. It did not escape notice that the seat usually occupied by Giolitti, the ex-Premier, who so recently had acquitted himself with a sympathetic German policy, was vacant. Indeed, the outstanding feature of this memorable sitting of the Chamber was the collapse of the Giolittian majority.

The tribunes, reserved for the diplomatic corps and distinguished visitors, were filled. The Ambassadors of England, France, and Russia were in their places, but Prince von Bülow and the Austrian Ambassador, Baron von Macchio, were absent. Members of some of the most notable Roman families were present in the ladies' galleries.

A hush fell over the assemblage as Signor Marcora, President of the Chamber, entered. He was followed by Premier Salandra and other members of the Ministry. The Premier was dressed in black and carried a portfolio under his arm. He has large eyes and a prominent forehead. His hair and mustache are snow white. He gives one the impression of alertness and force of character and of possessing the sympathetic temperament of Latin races.

As if conscious of the heavy burden of responsibility which sat on his shoulders, the Premier, with slightly bowed head, made his way to the Ministerial benches.

An Outbreak of Cheers.

Then came a dramatic interruption of the deathlike silence which heralded the entry of the Premier. By one of those unaccountable impulses which sway on great occasions the most phlegmatic and impassive Parliamentary assemblies the whole house was on its feet in an instant cheering wildly and madly. The contagion of enthusiasm quickly spread. From the tribunes the ladies waved their fans. Men in the galleries, too, were on their feet waving silk hats and crying with all the fervor of their hearts, "Long live Italy!" "Long live Salandra!"

The Premier was on his feet, too. Bareheaded he bowed and his lips moved as if in speech, but his words were drowned in the torrent of applause.

The President of the Chamber appealed for silence, but once again the Deputies acclaimed the statesman, who because of his energetic national policy today lives enshrined in the hearts of his fellow countrymen.

The Premier's speech was brief, but very much to the point. It was a plain and business-like statement, devoid alike of rhetoric and ambiguity.

Loud applause greeted the Premier's statement that Italy was recovering her liberty of action. When Salandra could make himself heard afresh, it was to make a demand for unqualified confidence in the Government and for the appointment of a parliamentary committee to act jointly with the Cabinet in conducting its foreign affairs.

The House rose en masse and cheered wildly as the Premier concluded. The Chamber did not hesitate long in marking its approval of the Government's policy. Even the Socialists, who are pronounced opponents of war at any price, were galvanized into enthusiasm by the speech of Salandra.

The Prime Minister went from the Chamber to the Senate, where he repeated his statement of Government policy. Flags and handkerchiefs were waved as he drove through the crowded streets.

The allied Ambassadors on leaving for the Senate were greeted with applause.

Forced Senator to Stand Up.

In the Senate all members rose at the entry of the Premier with the single exception of Prince Camporeale, brother-in-law of Prince von Bülow. At this moment was sounded the only disagreeable note of the day.

The Senate clearly was not in a mood to brook such a breach of courtesy. The Chamber was filled with cries of "stand up," addressed to the recalcitrant Senator. Several Senators rushed in his direction, and in an instant the Prince was surrounded and literally pulled to his feet.

Premier Salandra took no notice of the incident, but simply bowed to the storm of applause with which his opening words were received.

NORTHERN ITALY AFLAME.

Milan, Turin, and Venice Given Over to Patriotic Demonstrations.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, (via Chiasso, Switzerland, to Paris,) May 21.—The wave of patriotic feeling and enthusiasm which had been manifest the last few days throughout the kingdom has now become a surging tide that is carrying the entire nation with it.

Nowhere is the situation more imposing by reason of the patriotic manifestations than in the great northern towns of the kingdom. At Milan today the greater part of the male population appeared to be in the streets of the central quarters. The great Victor Emmanuel Gallery, connecting Cathedral Square with the square of the celebrated La Scala Theatre, which has been called "the pulse of Milan," was crowded all day, as thought some demonstration was taking place. The very air seemed to vibrate with excitement, but no soldiers or police were needed to keep order or restrain the crowds which was engrossed with only one thought—love of Italy and sympathy with the Government in the great decision it was about to make.

In some places small groups of men discussed the situation, while at others old men, who recalled the great days of the battles for Italian independence, spoke to gatherings of their fellow citizens and adjured the youth of Italy to show the same courage, devotion, and fortitude in their suffering as their fathers had shown. These speeches frequently were punctuated with cries of "Long live Italy," expressions of faith in the army and declarations of determination to support the nation in its patriotic undertaking.

At Turin, the former capital of Piedmont, the same intensity of patriotism was observed. There also, large crowds were in the streets, all engrossed with the situation and expressing belief in the inevitableness of war and proclaiming loyalty to the House of Savoy. Many houses were decorated with flags.

A large crowd gathered and gave a hearty send-off to a contingent of the popular Italian sharpshooters, the Bersaglieri, who were leaving for the front. At Venice the whole population was in the historic square of St. Mark, solemnly awaiting news of the final decision of the Senate on the Government's bill asking for plenary powers. When it was announced that full powers had been granted to the Government, the tri-color was hoisted on the historic flagstaff and the crowd burst into applause. Men clasped hands and embraced one another, handkerchiefs were waved, and hats were thrown into the air. Many natives of Trieste who were present were the object of sympathetic demonstrations.

Sad accounts of the misery and desperation in Trieste are reaching the frontier. Nearly all the shops there are said to be closed and the cafés and public resorts are all but empty, because of the fear of spies, who are said to be everywhere. The populace is said to be alarmed, too, because of the presence of German officers.

One bright spot in the situation in Trieste is the spirit of friendship that has arisen between the Italians and the Slavs. The population beyond the Isonzo River, near the frontier, are declared to have been compelled to evacuate their homes. Men in the Trentino district up to fifty years of age are said to have been placed under arms and the reports are that all up to sixty years will soon be called. All these men, it is asserted, are to be sent to different parts of the empire in the fear that their sympathy will be with the Italians.

POSTPONES VICTORY, IS GERMAN COMMENT

Major Moraht Attempts to Forecast First Italian Stroke.

BERLIN, May 21.—"Certainly the addition of Italy to the hostile side means for the Central Powers and Turkey postponement of their final victory, but not in the same degree at the present moment as would have been the case months ago," writes Major Moraht, the military critic, in the Tageblatt.

Major Moraht considers that Italy has now reached the highest point in her preparations.

"So long as no defeats occur and the spirit which plays an important rôle in the Italian character does not suffer," he continues, "we must count upon energetic conduct of the war."

Major Moraht believes an advance against Bozen, an Austrian town in the Tyrol, and against Villach, in Carinthia, is projected by Italy preliminary to a movement on Trieste.

The morning papers publish long reports of the meeting yesterday of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. Few make editorial comment, but those which discuss the situation take a resolute but unexcited attitude.

The most prominent feeling expressed is revulsion at what is regarded as Italy's treachery in turning on a former ally.

PRINCES WOULD AID ITALY.

Two Grandnephews of Napoleon Offer Their Services.

PARIS, May 21.—A dispatch from Rome says that Prince Victor, head of the House of Bonaparte; Prince Louis Napoleon, his brother, and Prince Alfonso of Portugal, brother of the late King Carlos, have applied to the Italian War Ministry for permission to join the army.

Prince Victor and Prince Louis Napoleon are grandnephews of Napoleon I. Their mother was Marie-Clotilde, a Princess of Savoy, the reigning house of Italy.

ITALIANS HERE AWAIT CALL.

More Than 400,000 Reservists Said to be in This Country.

It was stated yesterday that since the beginning of the European war more than 150,000 Italian reservists in this country have returned to Italy. There are still more than 400,000 in the United States, but whether or not these men, a great majority of whom are laborers, will be called to the colors is not known. It was said at the Italian Consulate General that as yet no orders have been issued that would require these men to return to Italy and take their places in the army.

Within the last few days it is said that more than 3,000 Italian discharged soldiers have registered at the Consulate General and signified their readiness to return to Italy when needed. Owing to the control of the sea by Great Britain and her allies it is not believed that a great problem will be created if the reservists in America are ordered to report for duty. With the aid of British and French merchant ships thousands could be transported to Italy in a short time.

The number of Italian men of all ages in this country is estimated to be as high as 2,000,000, and it is believed that fully 35 per cent. of them are of an age that would make it possible for them to go to the battle front. Most of the Italians, who hold commissions in the regular or reserve armies of Italy, are said to have already returned to their country.

Among the Italians yesterday war was the only topic of conversation and all the talk was optimistic. From the illiterate laborer to men of high social standing the opinion seemed unanimous that Italy was bound to give a fine account of herself once she put her armies and navy into action.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 21.—In the event of a call for Italian reservists it is estimated that 7,000 to 9,000 residents of New Haven would respond.

BOSTON, May 21.—Many Italian reservists engaged passage today on the steamer Cymric, which leaves for Naples on June 4. The Italian Consulate has received many inquiries regarding arrangements for transportation. It is estimated that there are 2,000 reservists in this city who have received two years of military training.

PITTSBURGH, May 21.—Eight thousand Italians in Pittsburgh and vicinity are prepared to return to their homes to join the colors in the event of a declaration of war between Italy and Austria, according to estimates made today by Italian leaders here.

ITALIANS ABROAD ARE READY.

Rome Gets Word from Reservists in Many Foreign Cities.

ROME, May 21.—Reports received from Italians in London, Barcelona, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Buenos Aires, and Egypt say that thousands of Italians there are ready to answer a call for mobilization, and that thousands of others will volunteer their services for war.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—That Italians in the United States will probably not be called back to the colors unless the European war continues for another year is the belief of Italian officials here. They believe Italy has sufficient men in her home army to maintain a vigorous offensive against Austria. The possibility that Italy's entrance into the war may compel peace in another six months is suggested as a reason for withholding any call for reservists residing in foreign countries until the necessity for them shall become apparent through the development of military operations.

KITCHENER CENTRE OF CABINET STORM

Continued from Page 1.

the attacks on Lord Kitchener pursue them. The Evening News printing an editorial article finding fault with Kitchener's latest appeal for 300,000 recruits with the age limit up to 40.

"We held all along," says The Evening News, "that the people of England know the temper of the country far better than Lord Kitchener, however great his Egyptian military attainments may be."

Daily Mail's Bitter Attack.

The Daily Mail said yesterday morning:

"The public greatly disliked some advertising methods employed by Lord Kitchener, but it pardoned him in the urgent need of the moment, and the soldiers are there. How many, nobody knows. The German estimates place them at 200,000, though they say these men are largely unprovided with arms. Whether the Germans are right or wrong we do not know. What we do know is that Lord Kitchener has starved the army in France of high explosive shells.

"A Liberal newspaper, which is in very close touch with the government, spoke yesterday of the quarrel between Lord Kitchener and Sir John French. There should be no such quarrel. It never has been pretended that Lord Kitchener is a soldier in the sense that Sir John French is a soldier. Lord Kitchener is a gatherer of men and a very fine gatherer, too, but his record in the South African war as a fighting general, apart from his excellent organizing work, was not brilliant. The opinion which Lord Roberts expressed as to his handling of the troops at Paardeberg is well known and we have never met a soldier who held any other opinion.

"Nothing in Lord Kitchener's experience suggests that he has the qualifications required for conducting a European campaign in the field, and we can only hope that no such misfortune will befall this nation, as that he should be permitted to interfere with the actual strategy of this gigantic war. The admitted fact is that Lord Kitchener ordered the wrong kind of shell, the kind of shell which he used largely against the Boers in 1900. He persisted in sending shrapnel, a useless weapon in trench warfare. He was warned repeatedly that the kind of shell required was a violently explosive bomb which would dynamite its way through German trenches and entanglements and enable our brave men to advance in safety. The kind of shells our poor soldiers have had has caused the death of thousands of them.

"If by any mischance Lord Kitchener went to France to conduct the campaign we should probably have constantly an object lesson in the difference between African and European warfare. It is to be hoped that Lord Kitchener, with the proper and necessary assistance, will remain at the War Office, though when compulsory service comes his sphere of usefulness will, of course, be greatly diminished. That compulsion is coming, and coming soon, the extremities to which Lord Kitchener is reduced by the advertisement he published yesterday, urging the enlistment of men of 40 and married men, which we greatly regret having printed and which The Daily Mail will decline to print again, is proof of it. Men of 40 should not be used until recruiting powers of the country are exhausted. The expenditure that is coming upon this nation in the near future in the matter of dependents of married men who have been advertised into the army is one that nobody thinks of. In this moment of extravagance expense, however, is a small part of it. There are also to be considered the break-up of homes, the break-up of businesses which follow the enlistment of married men, and the sorrow and grief of wives and children. It is no testimony to the organizing ability that this gross unfairness should continue. Rather is it an indication that his life in India and Egypt has made him unacquainted with British conditions."

Northcliffe Rebuked.

These attacks on Lord Kitchener have been answered most vigorously. For the moment it would seem as if London had forgotten graver matters in order to discuss Lord Northcliffe and his journalistic methods. With the solitary exception of The Evening News every London evening paper yesterday made a feature of the popular indignation against the owner of The Daily Mail and The Times.

The Daily Chronicle says editorially this morning:

"In this country were Russia, Germany, or Austria the scurrilous and mendacious attack on Lord Kitchener made in The Time and The Daily Mail would have a swift sequel. Lord Northcliff would have been taken out into a courtyard and shot within forty-eight hours. That is not a conjecture, but a statement of fact. If it were France or Italy he would probably have been lynched within a shorter interval and his premises at Carmelite Street and printing House Square would certainly been gutted.

"These are not examples for our examples for our countrymen to follow, but they are illustrations to ponder. We are rightly proud in England of our greater freedom, and especially of the greater freedom which we allow to criticism, but nothing has become clearer than that the chronic abuse of it by the Northcliffe press, of which yesterday's articles were only a crowning instance, is a grave source of weakness and danger to the nation in war time.

"What is to be done in the face of such a danger as these anti-patriotic journals present? If the new coalition Government ignores it, as it has been officially ignored hitherto, it will go the way of its predecessor. Yesterday's Daily Mail article contained, among other things, direct discouragements of voluntary enlistment. This is an offense under the Defense of the Realm act. Up and down the country small men have received stiff fines for exhibiting an anti-recruiting appeal in a shop window or pulling down a recruiting poster. Why strain at these gnats and swallow The Daily Mail?

"For obvious reasons the Ministers have been lothe to take any legal steps, but on grounds of public policy they ought to do so. What is wanted, of course, is not recourse to procedure under the ordinary libel law which would be a remedy worse than the disease, but a short and sharp criminal procedure in war time only, under which poisonous personal attacks, like yesterday's, on the men intrusted with the nation's fate should be promptly and severely punished."

"There is every reason to believe The Daily Mail has made the mistake of its life in its venomous attack on Lord Kitchener," says The Star in a pungent paraphrase of The Mail editorial article. "For once it has failed to gauge the real feeling of the man in the street, its usual criterion of a policy which should be profitable and which should therefore be adopted, and the placard with which it defaced the walls of London this morning, 'Lord Kitchener's tragic blunder' has proved to be a tragic journalistic blunder of the first water."

"The astounding newspaper attacks upon Lord Kitchener," says The Pall Mall Gazette, whose editor, J. L. Garvin, was once described by Lord Northcliffe as the greatest journalist in England, (rumor says they don't now speak as they pass by,) "have created an overwhelming sentiment of public indignation and made the Secretary of War, who seemed weaker on Wednesday, more powerful than ever today."

The Evening Standard and Evening Globe, which have been treading the same path as the Northcliffe papers, also joined in the chorus of condemnation.

As far as one can judge at this stage, Lord Northcliffe's attacks upon Lord Kitchener have simply had the effect of sending the War Secretary's stock up to a higher point than ever before. His retention in the new National Cabinet is considered a certainty.

The Northcliffe papers claimed the credit for forcing the appointment of Lord Kitchener to the War Office. As THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has shown, Lord Kitchener's appointment to the War Office was directly due to Lord Haldane. In some Liberal quarters the political cataclysm which has just developed is ascribed to Lord Northcliffe. This, according to other information is an extreme and exaggerated view, the part which the newspapers played in bringing about the crisis having been purely accidental.

LONDON, May 21.—The London Times, in an attack on Lord Kitchener's administration of the War Office, says this morning:

"Our armies in the field require reinforcements and shells of the right kind. Neither has been provided in adequate quantities for the simple reason that Lord Kitchener's orders were given too late. Plain warnings were disregarded and the nation was lulled into a false security by misleading official reports, with the result that thousands of British lives were sacrificed in an unequal contest.

"The nation will not allow that situation to recur. It must be set right and be set right quickly, or the consequences will be swift and startling. The whole trouble arose because Lord Kitchener assumed a burden to which no man could have proved equal."

The Times then forcibly urges that the business of supplying army shells and other necessaries of war be given into other hands.

While some newspapers are almost calling for Kitchener's retirement, other organs like The Morning Post and The Daily News protest that a "dead set" has been made against him. The Morning Post says:

"The new Government will not likely be so foolish as to throw over the man whose presence has held the confidence of the nation and of our fighting forces since the beginning of the war, but will rather seek to support and co-operate with Lord Kitchener and take from his overburdened shoulders the secondary work of reorganizing the country's industrial resources, so as to supply the army with adequate supplies and munitions."

The Daily News protests in the strongest language against what it terms a press campaign against Lord Kitchener, "organized by some of the newspapers which, at the beginning of the war, forced him upon the country."

BALFOUR OPPOSED FOR NAVY.

Said to Have Been Too Friendly with Churchill to Suit Fisher.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22.—The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent says:

"It is now practically settled that Mr. Balfour will be the First Lord of the Admiralty. This is a bad appointment. Mr. Balfour is a man of strong personality and great intellectual gifts, but does not shine in administration, and what is wanted at the Admiralty just now above all things is a capable administrator.

"But there is a far stronger objection than this to Mr. Balfour's appointment, for it may involve Lord Fisher's retirement from the Board of the Admiralty. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Balfour has been acting as a kind of unofficial colleague of Mr. Churchill's at the Admiralty for some months past. It cannot be said that he shares the responsibility for the first operations against the Dardanelles—as to the unwisdom of which Lord Fisher holds such a strong opinion—for Mr. Balfour was not a colleague of Churchill, but simply a friendly helper and adviser, for whom problems of naval strategy have always had a strong attraction. None the less the connection of Mr. Balfour with Mr. Churchill at the Admiralty was far too intimate to make it easy for Lord Fisher to serve under or with Mr. Balfour."

CABINET PLACE TO LABOR.

Arthur Henderson Named for Local Government Board.

LONDON, May 21.—The first authoritative announcement as to an appointment in the British national Cabinet, outside of Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, is that of Arthur Henderson, a Labor leader, who succeeds Herbert Louis Samuel as President of the Local Government Board. The trade unionists are highly pleased at the appointment.

Arthur Henderson, who is a native of Glasgow, has been identified with labor interests since his entrance into public life. He was Chairman of the Labor Party in the House of Commons in 1906-10, and was so appointed a second time in 1914. He has held a number of official positions in connection with trade unions, and in 1903 was Mayor of Newcastle.

He was made a member of the National War Munitions Committee in April of this year. He was born in 1863.

GERMAN VIEW OF CRISIS.

Responsible Papers Warn People Cabinet is a Domestic Question.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—While the Deutsche Tägeszeitung calls upon the German press not to inform England of its real views on the English Cabinet crisis, and some journals see in it the beginning of the end of England, responsible newspapers clearly indicate that the Cabinet crisis is merely a domestic question and cannot adversely affect British conduct of the war.

Count Reventlow remarks it would be a great mistake if the crisis caused the reappearance of longings in certain quarters for an understanding with England.

The Kölnische Zeitung says:

"It only has importance for the domestic party life of England, and the German people will do well not to see anything in it at the present moment. It may be that questions of territories where the war is being carried on or similar questions will be raised, but in no case is there any question of the war itself. Never in the course of its history has the English people denied its Government in the middle of a war or left them in default, and it would be a great mistake to explain this crisis in that spirit."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

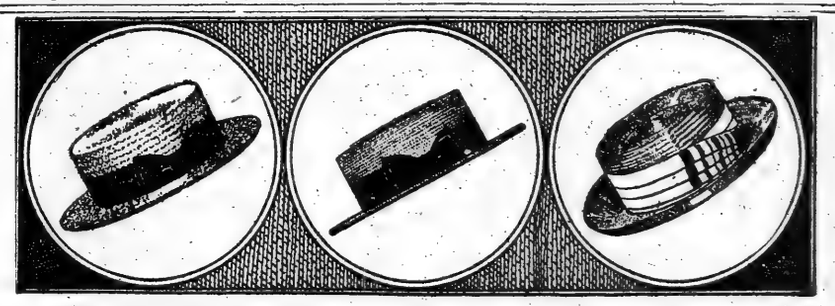
"In the beginning of the war the formation of a Unionist-Liberal Cabinet would have been looked upon by us as a sign of strength and determination. At the present moment it appears more like raising a flag of distress on a drifting ship in a stormy sea."

A DAILY DELIGHT

POSLAM SOAP

Its use for Toilet and Bath is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.

At All Dr[illegible]



In "the best circles"—that is, in the circles where *best dress only* is considered, the name Young is "the last word" in Straw Hat style. Are *you* in "the circle?" Admission $2, $3 or $4.

The Young fortified edge for stiff straws prevents broken brims.

Leghorns, $4 and $6. Panamas, $5 up.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

FRENCH MASTERS OF LORETTE HILLS

Germans Yield the Last of Strong Positions Held for Six Months.

LEFT 500 DEAD NEAR YPRES

British Report Slight Gains Near La Bassee—Allied Attacks Repulsed, Berlin Asserts.

LONDON, May 21.—The Germans were today driven from the last of their positions on the heights of Lorette, which they have held against the French attacks for more than six months. Besides gaining entire command of these important ridges to the west of Lens, the French in the fighting north of Ypres Thursday night took 150 prisoners from the Germans, who left 500 dead on the field, according to tonight's official report from Paris, when they withdrew from an unsuccessful assault on the French trenches.

North of La Bassée, in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle, Field Marshal Sir John French reports the capture of several points of vantage.

German claims are limited to the announcement of repulses of various allied attacks.

500 German Dead Near Ypres.

Following is the text of the French War Office report:

Supplementing the previous reports of the importance of the defeat suffered by the Germans in their attack to the north of Ypres during the night of May 20-21: We captured 150 prisoners and took several mine-throwers. The ground was strewn with more than 500 German dead.

The weather having improved, our troops on the slope of Nôtre Dame de Lorette made an attack which succeeded brilliantly. We have taken the German fortified works called "The White Way," (La Blanche Voie,) which is situated on the only one of the five southern ridges of the Lorette Hill, which was still partly in the hands of the enemy. From this point the Germans, with their mitrailleuses, were considerably hampering our action, as also was the case on the plateau and to the west of Souchez.

French Take "The White Way."

The entire Lorette Hill and the lesser ridges, which the enemy had defended fiercely for more than six months, are, therefore, in our power. In addition we have captured that section of Ablain-St. Nazaire which linked "The White Way" works to the northern end of the village still occupied by the enemy.

In this fighting we captured more than 250 prisoners, several of whom are officers. We also took a cannon of the enemy.

The enemy replied to our success here with a very violent bombardment. He has not counter-attacked, however.

The day was uneventful on the rest of the front.

The French afternoon official report was as follows:

To the north of Ypres and to the east of the Yser Canal, the enemy at an early hour last night started an attack against our trenches. He was successful in the beginning in gaining a footing, but an immediate counter-attack resulted in his complete expulsion. At the same time we won ground beyond our original positions. In this fighting we took 120 prisoners.

Further to the south British troops made some progress at a point north of La Bassée.

At Nôtre Dame de Lorette and on the front between Souchez and Neuville-St. Vaast there were artillery exchanges during all of last night.

Nothing has been reported from the reminder of the front.

British Gains Near La Bassee.

The British progress north of La Bassée, referred to in the French official report, is recorded in more detail in the following communication from Field Marshal Sir John French:

Since my last communication of the 17th the operations have been hampered by the weather. But in spite of this our troops have made appreciable progress east and south of La Quinque Road, (near Neuve Chapelle.) The main characteristics of these operations have been numerous local fights for strong points behind the enemy's original line. In capturing several of these points our infantry has again displayed great gallantry.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report except minor artillery engagements.

Last night we brought down a German aeroplane in the neighborhood of Ypres.

The Berlin official statement, which is usually issued several hours in advance of the French night communique, refers to the battle north of Ypres as still going on. The report follows:

North of Ypres colored French troops attacked our positions east of the canal during the night. The battle continues.

An attack by the British in the late evening south of Neuve Chapelle, in the region of La Quinque Road, broke down under our fire. Northeast of Arras we shot down an enemy flying machine at Fresnoy.

A further attack, begun yesterday by the French in the forest of Ailly, failed, with considerable losses to the enemy, who left a few prisoners.

FRENCH HORSE SHOW NEAR THE FIRING LINE

Regular Program Carried Out Under Shell Fire From the Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 21.—A horse show, under shell fire, is the latest exemplification of the spirit of the French troops. Like the most important French race meetings, the show was held on Sunday in an open space immediately behind the trenches, barely fifteen hundred yards from the enemy. I am not allowed to give the exact locality. Organized by officers of a crack cavalry regiment, the show comprised the usual events—obstacle jumping, trick riding, and wrestling on horseback. The events were open to officers and men of the organizing and neighboring regiments of cavalry and horse artillery.

An immense "Jack Johnson" shell-hole in the centre of the field provided an admirable water jump, while the German shell fire, which continued throughout the show, added to the excitement.

The spectators say the quality of the performances fully equalled those of the best peace-time shows.

GERMAN CHECK IN ARGONNE.

French Say Attackers at Ville-sur-Tourbe Lost 1,400 Men.

PARIS, May 21.—The French official eyewitness at the front, in a dispatch published today, gives details of a check which he says was administered to the Germans at Ville-sur-Tourbe, in the Argonne. He denies the statement made in a German official communication on May 16 that the Germans occupied the village.

"When we checked the German attack," says the observer, "more than 1,000 German bodies were counted as dead, and we made prisoners of the remainder of the assaulting troops, comprising nine officers and 400 men, only fifty of whom were wounded. We also took fifty quick-firers. Our total losses, counting killed, wounded, and missing, were only 500, half of which number were merely temporarily incapacitated. There was no loss of material."

The eyewitness says great preparations were made by the Germans previous to the attack, and he states that a high value was placed on this position.

THE BRITISH 'KING OF YPRES'

Private Ruled the Civilians Until French's Forces Came Back.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, May 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Here is a story which is well vouched for. When Ypres was first bombarded, early in November, we withdrew our troops from the town, but did not remove the civil population. There was one British private who did not leave with the rest, for he was asleep in a cellar.

Next morning he awoke to find Ypres without any authority, and, misliking that, he set about governing it himself. He kept the eleven citizens under iron discipline, gave orders that looters should be shot at sight, and, though himself inclined to the bottle, prevented drunkenness in others. They called him "le Roi d'Ypres," but his kingship lasted only a week. A callous court-martial tried him, found his efforts in the cause of order had been good, and forgave him his other delinquencies.

FRENCH THREATEN CERNAY.

German Base in Upper Alsace May Have to be Evacuated.

BASLE, (via Paris,) May 21.—French artillery has destroyed a bridge across the River Thur, in the vicinity of Cernay, (Sennheim.) It is believed that Cernay, which has been the supply and hospital base of the German forces in the Hartmannsweilerkopf and Hirzenstein regions of Upper Alsace, must be evacuated.

The roads around Cernay, as well as the town itself, are damaged badly. The French artillery throws fire balls at night, illuminating a wide stretch of country. The gunners are thus able to observe the movements of troops at night, and fire on them.

CABLES ADVICE TO WILSON.

New Yorker in Paris Interprets Sentiment of Americans Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 21.—Thomas L. Waters of 15 Broad Street, New York, has sent the following message to President Wilson:

"In Europe since January, following the war situation closely. Have met thousands of fellow countrymen. We all await emphatic immediate action by our government and look to you as head of the nation to allow no delay in seeking vindication of the high principles and deep sense of honor for which our country stands. The United States must play the man and fight.

TEA IN FRENCH TRENCHES.

Included, with Wine, in the Soldiers' Regular Rations.

PARIS, May 21.—General Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, has approved the issuance by the Commissary Department of a tenth part of an ounce of tea daily to each soldier during warm weather. Experience has determined that tea is a healthy drink and easily prepared for and distributed among the men in the trenches.

The supply depots also have been authorized to issue four-fifths of a pint of wine daily to each man.

POPE AIDS FRENCH REFUGEES

Sends $8,000 for Inhabitants of the Invaded Provinces.

ROME, May 20, via Paris, May 21.—A letter from Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, to Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, in which was enclosed a draft for 40,000 francs ($8,000) as a gift from Pope Benedict to war sufferers, is published by the Osservatore Romano.

The subscription is intended to open a fund which will be raised under the patronage of Cardinal Amette for the relief of the civil population in the French provinces occupied by Germany.

Mme. Poincare Visits Our Hospital.

PARIS, May 21.—Mme. Poincaré, wife of the President, visited the American Ambulance Hospital today. She was received by Mrs. William G. Sharp, wife of the American Ambassador.

SAY GERMANS KILLED PRISONERS AT LOUVAIN

Dutch Travelers Report Ten British Shot for Attempting to Escape.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—People arriving in Holland from Louvain bring the story of another outrage in that town, this time against British prisoners.

Trains full of wounded are constantly passing through the town on their way to Germany. On Saturday there were among the passengers ten captive British soldiers. These were seen at the station, but while the backs of the guards were turned all the men in khaki escaped. Six were soon retaken and, (my informant says,) promptly shot on the station platform.

WAR CRIPPLES IN GERMANY.

Government Opens Trade Schools to Make Maimed Self-Supporting.

Passengers arriving yesterday from Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Ryndam confirmed previous reports of the ill feeling in Germany toward America on account of the ammunition supplied to the Allies by manufacturers in this country. Miss A. M. Klingenhagen of Iowa City, Iowa, said:

"The masses in Germany are intensely bitter against the United States over the export of arms and ammunition to the Allies. They believe that Government plants are making the ammunition sold to the Allies and cannot understand that it is made by private concerns. They think the relation is like that of the Krupp works to Germany. The people complain that American shells and bullets are being used to kill their fathers and brothers."

Miss Klingenhangen said there was no shortage of food in Berlin and that the opera and theatres were open as usual.

"In the streets I saw a number of crippled soldiers," she continued, "and also blind soldiers walking about together. Industrial schools have been opened in all parts of Germany to teach trades to crippled men so that they will be able to earn their living after the war is over."

PEACE WOMEN TO SEE KINGS

Will Visit Russia, but May Not Have Audience with Czar.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) May 21.—A delegation of members of the Women's International Congress left here today for Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia.

The delegation comprised Mrs. Rozika Schwimmer of Hungary, Mrs. Ramondt of Holland, Miss Chrystal Macmillan of Scotland, Miss Emily Balch of Wellesley College, and Miss Julia Grace Wales of Wisconsin.

The delegates will be received by the premiers and probably by the kings of the Scandinavian countries, but whether they will go to see the Emperor of Russia is uncertain.

BOYCOTT GERMANY, EDISON ADVISES

Cutting Off Trade He Deems a More Effective Way of Retaliation Than War.

NOT PREPARED TO FIGHT

"We Are an Unorganized Mob," and, Anyway, It Would Be Impossible to Assault the Foe.

Thomas A. Edison does not think we should, nor does he believe we will, go to war. At his laboratory in Orange yesterday he said:

"Going into the war is the very last thing we should think of at present, as the President has said. We have agreed not to in twenty-seven treaties of arbitration signed and renewed during Mr. Wilson's term of office. The United States is the only bright spot on the earth's surface today, and we should keep it bright.

"There is in my heart a feeling of the deepest horror over the destruction of the Lusitania. But if Germany agrees not to attack American ships with her submarines, I think we should be satisfied for the present, believing, as I do, of course, that she promptly will make such financial reparation for the destruction of American life as is possible. This must not be construed as meaning that I think money can condone such a crime, however.

"Why should not our Government, accepting the terrible situation as it is, warn our people not to take passage for foreign countries in any but American ships? That is about what we did in the Mexican situation. We warned Americans to get out of Mexico because it was a dangerous place for them to be in. We may very properly warn Americans to keep off foreign ships because they, too, are dangerous places for them.

"Then, if Germany does not keep her word and in the future show some regard for American rights we can find some way in which to retaliate; first of all, of course, withdrawing all our representatives and agents and refusing to conduct any further transactions with her. For us to think of actually entering into armed conflict with her would be in the first place an absurdity, for we are not prepared to fight, and in the second place it would be to consider an impossibility, for there is no route by means of which we could gain access to her for the striking of a blow.

"I cannot take very seriously the stories that the German population is in imminent danger of starvation, and, therefore, I am not as deeply impressed as I might be by Germany's protests that the blockade maintained by the Allies is destroying many innocent lives of noncombatants through denying them food. And even were this true starvation is a more humane method of warfare than asphyxiating bombs.

Want Other Things Than Food.

"If Germany could have been defeated by a food blockade a million people now would be alive who now are dead. The Germans themselves repeatedly have declared that they have plenty of food, and, if they prove to be as efficient in foo production as they have been in everything else, they will continue to have plenty. To decrease the diet of the average German would do him more good than harm, as a similar process would do more god than harm to the average American.

"But I do not believe that it is food they want, but iron, copper, rubber, and other things essential to their conduct of the war.

"I have said that it is impossible for me to forgive the Lusitania horror. I hope something in the nature of palliation for it may lie in the discovery of the fact that it really was the work of an irresponsible naval officer. It also is possible that the man who ordered the torpedo fired was a murderous fool and did not really represent the wishes of his Government. A Government must have some fool agents. But I am afraid these mitigating circumstances do not exist, and that the man who did the dreadful work got his orders, although I hate to let myself believe that this could have been the case.

"I have been trying to figure out the kind of mind which could conceive and issue such an order, the kind of reasoning which could argue that an order of the sort could possibly help Germany. I find myself unable to do so.

"But even admitting that the destruction of the Lusitania was by governmental order, there lies in the dreadful circumstances, so far as I can see, no good excuse for making us go to war. I cannot imagine anything which Germany could do which would make that an advisable or admirable course. I scarcely can believe that the Allies would especially welcome us, for they surely know that there are ways in which we could resent destruction of the Lusitania more effectively than by putting our untrained troops into the field upon their side."

Proposes a Boycott.

"We ought to go very slow; we ought to wait and see what Germany has to say. She has very deeply injured us, but that does not mean that we ought to go to war with her. When a man insults me I do not fight him; I do not trade with him. If this course works well with an individual I am sure that it will work well with a nation. If our quarrel with Germany is as serious as even the most bitter of us believe it to be, we can harm her more by boycotting her and helping her enemies than we can by fighting her.

"We must not forget that Germany actually published warnings to American citizens not to sail upon the Lusitania. That is one point in her favor, although I do not know that it very much affects the humanity in the question. President Wilson brought the Americans out of Mexico because he thought they were in danger, and it might have been a good thing to warn our people not to sail on this doomed ship—but that is hindsight and must not be accepted as implying any criticism of this Government. I believe we have done well in a dreadful situation.

"In this matter this Government has not erred, while the German Government distinctly has. Any effort to justify the vessel's sinking, let alone to justify the destruction of American lives, pains me. But it would pain me still more were we to go to war over the matter."

Mr. Edison was asked if the United States ought not to demand guarantees of Germany for the safety of Americans in American ships.

"The trouble," said he, "is that it is the opinion of most Americans that during this war a German guarantee would not be worthy of dependence. But Germany scarcely will disturb American vessels in the future until she has gone quite mad.

"How could we help by going into the war? We haven't any troops, we haven't any ammunition, we are an unorganized mob. I cannot believe that Germany even seriously fears our entrance.

"We don't want to fight and we won't have to fight, unless we go out and look for a fight. The fact remains that I believe we ought to be ready for it. It is not so much that I think we ought to train and keep in service a great army, but I do believe that we ought to have on hand equipment for an army. Training doesn't amount to much in these days. The English volunteers are showing themselves to be as good fighters as the old line troops. The aeroplane has brought this about by doing away with the old curtain of moving troops in large masses behind screens of forest or land contour. The aeroplane has given the observers a chance to see which they did not have in the old days.

"Incidentally the new methods offer an opportunity to democracy such as it never had before. They have eliminated the fortress and the secret movements of large armies and have made trench fighting the mosteffective method. In that one addition to military tactics it is fair to assume that the aeroplane has given to the United States what amounts to an addition of two or three million soldiers."

AMERICAN PACKERS DENY HOLD-UP CHARGE

Other Shipping Interests Express Satisfaction With England's Explanation.

LONDON, May 21.—Representative American shipping interests generally agree that the British Government has a strong case in the Foreign Office memorandum defending British treatment of detained cargoes. Lively exception is taken, however, to the paragraph devoted to a defense of the Government's action in regard to meat shipments.

The Foreign Office announced that negotiations for settlement of these cases had come to a standstill, "owing to the exorbitant terms insisted upon by the representatives of the American packers."

One of the leading representatives on the American side in these negotiations said in this paragraph the British Government had been wholly evasive and absolutely unfair. The American contention is substantially as follows: The meat was purchased under contract in Chicago for shipment to Scandinavian countries. When these cargoes were detained the packers told the British Government that, while believing their detention was wholly illegal under international law, they were willing to come to a friendly settlement. Nevertheless, as business men, and to avoid a great loss on the part of their clients, they must insist that the Government give them the contract price which they would receive in Scandinavia, as the meat was prepared for northern climes and was not suitable for the local market. Not only would it bring a low price here on that account, but if they agreed to the Government's plan to sell it at auction, the dumping of these huge consignments on the local market would bring about a reduction in prices. Hence their refusal to agree to the Government's proposal to auction the cargoes.

They admit, however, that had they known the negotiations would extend over such a long period of time, they would have insisted on the cargoes being taken immediately into the prize court. Even now, they assert, the best they can get from the Government is the promise that the case will be set for June 7, and they are unable to obtain a definite promise that the actual trial will begin on that date.

The packers are also greatly irritated at the conditions under which they are compelled to unload their cargoes. They say that in some instances the meat is allowed to spoil in the sun.

In response to these assertions British officials contend that the argument of the packers in regard to prices is both weak, admitting that the meat is unsuitable for the domestic market, they say that payment of the Scandinavian rate would mean a loss of several millions to the British Government. They maintain they are justified in describing the demands of the packers as extortionate. In view of this fact the negotiations came to a deadlock, because the Americans refused to continue them unless the Government would concede the Scandinavian contract price.

During these negotiations the Government has attempted, unsuccessfully, to reach a general agreement with the packers under which the amount of meat shipped to Scandinavia would be limited to the actual figures of local consumption there. The Government contends it is not seeking to delay prize court proceedings, and makes the definite promise that the cases will be tried as soon after the holiday next Monday as possible.

SWITZERLAND TO SEND STRONG NOTE TO BERLIN

Only Awaits Germany's Reply to the United States on the Sinking of the Lusitania.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 21.—The Swiss Federal authorities have decided to make representations to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania, as a result of which three Swiss citizens lost their lives. The Government is awaiting knowledge of the German reply to the Washington note on this subject so as to be able to choose a wise course of procedure.

The Swiss think well of President Wilson's note, but to most newspapers it appears to be hardly strong enough. It is argued here that the Swiss representations will have great weight because behind them there will be the Swiss Army, 500,000 strong.

Records made public soon after the loss of the Lusitania showed that John Fenwick, a Swiss citizen, was among those who lost their lives. He was a first cabin passenger. The list of nationalities on board the Lusitania showed that in the second cabin there were two persons whose nationality was not known. It is also possible that there were Swiss citizens among the crew of the liner.

HOLD GERMAN HOSPITAL SHIP.

British Authorities Say the Ophelia Was Really a Scout.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 21.—The German vessel Ophelia, which was claimed by her crew to be a hospital ship, was condemned as a lawful prize by Sir Samuel Evans in the Prize Court today, on the ground that she was not used as a hospital ship, but as a scout or spy for the enemy. The case for the Crown was that the Ophelia, which was fitted up with wireless apparatus, received messages by secret code from the German military station at Nordeich. It was also said that she was not adapted for use as a hospital ship.

On Oct. 8 the Ophelia had acted suspiciously in running away while being watched by the British submarine D-4. Her wireless code, log books and other documents which might have tended to show her character innocent or otherwise, were missing. On the day that the Ophelia was stopped by a British squadron off Haak Lightship, wireless messages in code to the vessel from the Nordeich Station had been picked up by a British warship. Before she was boarded Dr. Pfeiffer, her commander, threw overboard several documents.

His lordship also commented upon the excessive number of signal lights, 600 green lights, and 450 red ones, which the vessel carried and said that the evidence, as to the reason for which they were used, was wholly unsatisfactory.

SPY ABOARD THE FALABA?

Witness Tells of a Man Being Caught Signaling from the Ship.

LONDON, May 21.—The hearing before Lord Mersey, President of the Board of Marine Arbitration, of the Falaba case was continued today. The Falaba is the British steamship which was sunk by a German submarine off the British coast on March 28.

A passenger named Thomas testified that he had been informed by a steward of the steamer that a man had been detected signalling with an electric torch through a bathroom porthole shortly before daylight on the day of the disaster.

HONORS SUBMARINE'S CREW

Great Britain Recognizes Bravery in Dardanelles Engagements.

LONDON, May 21.—The following statement was issued today by the Admiralty:

"The following decorations have been awarded to officers and men of the submarine E-14 which, operating in the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora, sank Turkish gunboats and a transport:

"Victoria Cross, to Lieut. Commander Edward Boyle.

"Distinguished Service Cross to Lieutenant Edward Stanley and Acting Lieutenant Reginald Lawrence.

"Distinguished Service Medal to every member of the crew."

CALL FOR MARCONI BY KING OF ITALY

Inventor of the Wireless Telegraph Going to Aid His Country on the Eve of War.

IS IN ENGINEERING CORPS

Court Adjourns Trial of Suit Against Telefunken Concern for Alleged Infringement of Patent.

William Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, who is also an officer in the Engineering Corps of the Italian Army, has been ordered to report for duty at the earliest possible moment, and will sail for England on the American liner St. Paul at noon today. Mr. Marconi will stay in England only long enough to transfer across the Channel into France, and will then proceed to Italy to join the colors. The order to Mr. Marconi, it is understood, came direct from King Victor Emmanuel in a message to the Italian Ambassador in Washington, who in turn notified Mr. Marconi in New York.

That Mr. Marconi had been called to Italy for military duty became known yesterday, the announcement being made by Mr. Marconi himself. The inventor made the announcement to Judge Veeder in the United States District Court, in Brooklyn, where the trial of the suit brought by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America against the Atlantic Communication Company for alleged infringement of Marconi patent rights had been going on for three weeks. The Atlantic Communication Company operates the wireless station at Sayville, L. I., which is equipped with the Telefunken system, a German apparatus.

In civil life Mr. Marconi is a member of the Italian Senate. He has also had much to do with the modernizing of the communication arm of the Italian naval service, that navy being the only one in existence that uses the Marconi wireless telephone system. Mr. Marconi is a close friend of the Duke of the Abruzzi, Commander in Chief of the Italian fleet in the Adriatic.

Shakes Hands with Opponents.

Mr. Marconi has been the principal witness in the suit of his company against the company using the Telefunken system, and his sudden departure from this country will halt the trial of the suit. He appeared in court yesterday shortly before noon, and in a brief address to Judge Veeder said:

"Your Honor, after consultation with the Italian authorities here, I have been advised to return to Italy at once. While war between Italy and Austria has not yet been declared, it seems to be a matter of only a few hours. I shall leave for Italy tomorrow and I am therefore compelled to cease my attendance here."

Mr. Marconi then bade good-bye to Judge Veeder, who came down from the bench and shook hands with the inventor. After shaking hands with his counsel, Mr. Marconi also shook hands with the counsel of the Atlantic Communication Company.

Johann Senneck, a German expert, who had been called from Belgium to testify, remarked to Mr. Marconi that they may still part as friends, as "the Triple Alliance which binds us has not yet been dissolved."

"I suppose it will not be improper for me, too, to shake hands, seeing that the Triple Alliance still holds good," said Frederick Fenwick, one of the counsel for the defendants, in bidding farewell to the inventor.

"I shall know more about that when I arrive in Italy," Mr. Marconi replied with a broad smile.

There will be hearings in the lawsuit during next week, when the examination of some of the witnesses will be finished, but the absence of Mr. Marconi and his testimony are regarded so important in the action that further hearings after next week will depend on the Italian Government's part in the European struggle.

Praises Italian Navy.

Judge Veeder said yesterday that after the hearings next week the trial would be adjourned for two months. If Mr. Marconi is unable to attend the trial at that time a further adjournment will be ordered by the court.

Mr. Marconi believes that the Italian Navy will do fine work in the event it is called into action against a hostile fleet.

"The Italian navy," he said, "is fit and its officers and men are splendidly trained. Since the war in Europe started several new ships have been commissioned, and among these are a number of the dreadnought type. I have recently met many of the officers and have seen a number of the ships, myself, and I can say that everything that could be done has been done to bring the fleet up to a high state of efficiency. The commanding officer of the fleet is the Duke of the Abruzzi, and Americans know what a fine and capable type of seaman he is. Under his direction the fleet has been undergoing a constant training in marksmanship and maneuvering exercises, and never before has the fleet been so ready as now."

Mr. Marconi also said that the economical situation in Italy was excellent and that the Italian people were ready to make great sacrifices and give all the financial support in their power to the Government.

Mr. Marconi believes that, had Germany and Austria-Hungary consulted Italy during the crisis that preceded the outbreak of the war, the conflict might have been averted. The Italian Government did not approve of the war, and as a member of the Triple Alliance Italy felt she should have been consulted. Germany's treatment of Belgium is another matter, Mr. Marconi said, that the Italian people could not condone. From the beginning, he said, German sentiment in Italy had been negligible.

BETHLEHEM WAR ORDER REACHES $100,000,000

Now Turning Out 85,000 Shells a Day for Allies—Lyddite Tested on American Cows.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 21.—Ammunition and ordnance contracts given to the Bethlehem Steel Works by the British Government have just been increased by orders for a great quantity of lyddite shells, which makes the total of contracts received since the war began more than $100,000,000. The output of the works has been raised to about 85,000 shells a day.

The Bethlehem Steel Company is now supplying to the Allies about 35,000 shrapnel shells and 50,000 one-pounders a day, but the demand has been so urgent that it has been found desirable to exhibit a part of this work. All the one-pounders are being made here besides about 12,000 shrapnel shells a day, but the remainder of the shrapnel order which has recently been increased from 35,000 to 50,000 a day, is now being turned out by sub-contractors, the largest of which is the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia.

Several successful tests of a new style lyddite shell have been made here by Captain Scott of the British army, detailed for that work. Seven cows were herded a mile and a half from a testing cannon and were killed by the explosion of a single shell.

So powerful is the new explosive that the steel shell does not burst into fragments, but breaks into bits which carry death 100 yards from the bursting point.

Contracts for turning the shells have been given to nearly every large machine shop in the East, including the Carpenter Steel Plant, at Reading; the Ingersoll, at Easton; the Carnegie, at Pittsburgh, and a number of plants in New England. After being machined they are shipped to Redington, where on its proving grounds, the Bethlehem company has established a fuse factory. There the shells are loaded. About 1,000 girls, men, and boys are employed at the loading plant. The force will soon be increased to 2,000.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Galveston Ships Two Large Cotton Cargoes to Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 21.—The following ships sailed from here today for the war zone:

The Ascuncion De Larrinaga, British, for Manchester, with a cargo of 10,000 bales of cotton, 12,000 bushels of wheat, 200 barrels of soap stock, 7 barrels of copper wire, 70 barrels of brass, and 14 motor trucks, total valued at $523,453.

The Glanrazan, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 16,500 bales of cotton, valued at $795,795.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, May 21.—The British steamer Snowdonian, laden with cotton and miscellaneous stuffs, sailed from here today for Liverpool.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 21.—The British steamship Ocean Monarch left here today for Glasgow with one of the biggest cargoes taken to Scotland this year. Her shipments include 150 automobiles, 35,000 bushels of wheat, 20,000 bushels of barley, 800 tons of deals, 500 tons of steel, 350 radiators, and a large amount of flour, asbestos, binder twine, &c.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Only one ship left this port today for the war zone. It was the Narvik, Swedish, for Copenhagen, with a cargo of grain.

BELGIAN BUDGET $35,031,906

German Governor Anticipates a Deficit of $4,600,000.

LONDON, May 21.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"General von Bissing, the German Governor General in Belgium, has published the Belgian budget for 1915. It gives the revenue for the year as $35,031,906 and the expenditure at $39,631,906. The statement says that means for providing for the deficit of $4,600,000 will have to be found later."

GERMANS WANT AN EMBARGO.

Wehrverein Would Cut Off Dyestuff Exports to America.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 21.—A meeting to protest against American shipments of war materials was held last night by the Deutscher Wehrverein. A resolution was adopted calling for the discontinuance of export from Germany of goods particularly needed in America, such as dyestuffs, and the limitation of imports from America as far as possible until the trade which is declared objectionable is stopped.

176 FROM ONE BANK DEAD IN GERMAN ARMY

Report of Deutsche Bank, to Jan. 1, Tells of War Financing and Denounces Enemies.

In many respects the annual statement for 1914 of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, advance copies of which were distributed in this city yesterday, is a war document. Four pages, each inclosed in a heavy black border and surmounted with an Iron Cross, contain the names of bank employes who were killed at the front. There are 176 names, with the rank of each man and his position in the bank.

The widows and orphans of soldier-workers will receive 150 per cent. of the ordinary old age pensions which the men might have received in course of time. The provision that employes must work for ten years before being entitled to pensions was waived.

"For more than a decade," says the report, "the storm had been brewing that broke over our peace loving country in the midsummer of 1914. Envy, covetousness and passion for revenge of our several enemies have kindled the torch of this dastardly war that is afflicting all nations and countries of the earth, the non-belligerent included, and curtailing the prosperity of mankind. However, our armies have succeeded in carrying the war into the enemies' territory all around, and Germany and her allies may look forward with confidence into the future.

"The Deutsche Bank in particular, like Germany's economic structure in general, has proved up to the test. The success of two war loans, aggregating $3,000,000,000, issued in the midst of the war, raised the German people's economic achievement to the level of her military successes. Merely on account of false statements spread by the press of the enemy, we emphasize the fact that, war and war loans notwithstanding, German savings banks deposits have increased by about $220,000,000 during the year under review.

"We have operated in the organization of twelve 'War Credit Banks,' our respective participations aggregating $945,000 face value, the installments paid in respect of these participations having been charged to syndicate account. The credit facilities provided by these banks have not been availed of but to a small extent, the necessity of resorting to them having developed in exceptional cases only; generally speaking, the existing credit organizations and loan institutions having proved amply sufficient to provide for the extraordinary cash requirements of the war."

The report says that for the first time deposits exceeded $500,000,000, about half of the increase of $110,000,000 being brought about by merger of the Deutsche Bank with the Bergisch-Markische Bank. The Deutsche Bank's turnover of business in 1914—funds taken in and paid out—amounted to $6,997,210,021, compared with $7,690,518,855 in the preceding year. A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared and a balance of $2,884,733 was added to surplus after this payment was made.

SENDS PREACHERS TO WAR.

London Diocese Stops Ordinations of Vigorous Candidates.

LONDON, May 21.—No candidates for admission to the clergy of the Church of England in the Diocese of London, who are of military age and physically fit for duty, will be ordained during the war. The ordination council of the diocese adopted the following resolution today:

"That no application on behalf of any candidate be considered unless the candidate proves to the satisfaction of the council that he is unable to serve for the war."

LIPTON LAUDS AMERICANS.

Pays Warm Tribute to Dr. Donnelly and Nurses in Serbia.

The American Red Cross received a letter yesterday from Sir Thomas Lipton, in the course of which Sir Thomas paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Dr. James F. Donnelly, the American Red Cross surgeon who died of typhus in Serbia, and to the other members of the American units, whose bravery, he adds, is not surpassed by the men who stand and die in the trenches. Sir Thomas's letter was written on board the yacht Erin, on which he conveyed a large party of English doctors and nurses to Serbia. Sir Thomas tells this touching story of the last moments of Dr. Donnelly:

When I visited his hospital he told me that he was afraid the —— might attack the village, and he asked me if I could give him a large American flag so that he could put it up on the building, as the one they had was a small one. Of course I told him that he could have whatever he wanted in that direction. He sent down the next day and got a large American flag and also a Red Cross flag. The day before he died he expressed the wish that if he did not live he would like these two flags wrapped around his body. His wishes in this respect were, of course, carried out. He also wrote a letter to his wife and nine postcards to different people. Most of the people to whom the postcards were sent were personal friends of mine. He instructed Dr. Hodge, who attended him during his illness, that if he did not pull through he was to give me the letters and cards to post. I posted them all and wrote a little note with each.

Sir Thomas tells how Dr. Donnelly and two American nurses had bidden him a cheerful farewell at Gheyghell, but on his return a few days later the doctor was dead and the nurses were down with typhus.

LUSITANIA FUND GROWS.

Yesterday's Contributions of $585 Make Total $14,352.50.

F. A. Vanderlip, as Treasurer of the Mayor's Committee on the Relief of Lusitania sufferers, acknowledged yesterday the receipt of contributions of $585. Those of $10 and upward were William M. Nichols and G. G. Frelinghuysen, $100; Louis M. Josephthal, M. H. Young, Robins Dry Dock and Repair Company, Miss S. Blake, P. B. Watson, $50; William Childs, J. Alfred E. Marling, Cone Export and Commission Company, Jeannette T. Aldrich, $25; E. V. Gambier, William Green, Charles W. Coit, $10.

These contributions, with the $13,767.50 already reported, make the fund at present $14,352.50.

KUEPFERLE A U. S. CITIZEN.

Record of Naturalization in 1912 Found in Brooklyn.

It was established in Brooklyn yesterday that Anton Kuepferle, who committed suicide on Thursday in London, while on trial as a German spy, was a citizen of the United States. The record of Kuepferle's naturalization was found in his office by County Clerk Charles S. Devoy. He became a citizen before Supreme Court Justice Luke D. Stapleton, in Brooklyn, on May 17, 1912. He said he was born in Solingen, Germany, on June 11, 1884. He gave his address as 204 Powers Street, Brooklyn, and it appeared from his papers that he was not married.

In the note left in his cell Kuepferle said he was born in Rastatt, Baden, on June 11, 1883.

WAR OATH FOR NEW CITIZENS

Required to Swear to Support America in Event of Hostilities.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 21.—To the customary oath administered to aliens taking out naturalization papers, in which allegiance to monarchs and rulers is renounced, County Clerk James C. Calvert has added a new clause. To all applicants he says:

"And you swear that in the event of a war between this country and the one you are leaving that you will support this one."

Three Germans and a Russian took out papers today and accepted the added pledge without hesitation.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Specialists in Men's, Women's and Children's Apparel

Saks Men's Suits at

$17.50, $20.00 and $23.00

are the incarnation of style correctness, the very concreteness of integrity as to materials and workmanship

Every Suit is a Saks Suit from start to finish. We sponsor it through every move from fabric to final fitting on the customer. We *specialize* to a degree in these lines of Suits that we believe no other House has ever undertaken; certainly not with the success we have attained.

We have put a great deal of pride and a vast amount of ambition and endeavor into our Suits at these prices. The way the sales have increased is our just and duly appreciated reward.

The number of patterns and colorings, the fine tailoring, the splendid cut after the patterns of the master designers, the trimmings and finishing all proclaim these truly remarkable Suits at the three low prices named.

If you have thought of the Saks Shop for Men as high-priced because high-class, look at these Suits at $17.50, $20.00 and $23.00.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

To-Day—At Special Prices

Men's Hand Tailored Suits

Full or Half Lined; Unlined; Sleeves Silk Lined

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

One, two, three or four button models of the newest hair line overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cashmere or worsted, navy blue Oxford or Cambridge gray flannel. Also navy serge and English tweed; soft roll front, natural shoulders.

22.50 *Regular Price $30.00*

Men's Sack Suits

Full or Half Lined; Unlined; Sleeves Silk Lined

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

Two, three or four button soft roll front models of checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, overplaids, tartan plaids, Oxford vicuna, English tweed and navy serge, full or half lined with mohair; unlined, sleeves silk lined.

17.50 *Regular Price $21.50*

Men's White Flannel Trousers

Of white English tennis flannel, also striped white English serge, with belt straps and cuffs; 27 to 42 waist, all lengths.

3.75 *Regular Price $5.75*

Men's Golf Suits

With Knickerbockers or Long Trousers

Norfolk coat and trousers of wool crash or homespun, in olive, tan or brown; half belted back, with inverted pleat, giving freedom at shoulders; plain front; patch pockets. Sizes 34 to 46 chest.

20.00 *Regular Price $25.00*

GERMANY CALLS MEN UP TO 45

Untrained Landsturm, Hitherto Rejected as Unfit, Preparing to Go to the Front.

LAST GREAT EFFORT COMING

The Empire's Military Organization Now Working to the Limit of Its Efficiency.

DECISIVE RESULT EXPECTED

Trained Landsturm Released for Active Service—Recruits of 1914 Class Soon to Take the Field.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, April 27.—If you keep your ear to the ground, and it happens to be a trained, professional ear, you will hear the tramp of fresh armies marching out to war—a continuous performance, a familiar sound for many months past; but what makes it worth recording now is the ever-increasing tempo. For the huge military organism (often metaphorically but quite erroneously called a "machine") is functioning now at seemingly the limit of even German military efficiency. Germany is slowly, but surely, getting together all her resources in fighting men, as some think, for the last great battle in the east,—and in the west. There seems to be enough raw material in sight to fill the barracks for six months at least.

By checking up information from several well informed sources, a fairly authoritative approximation to the real state of things military can be obtained; and while my friend the censor does not encourage the study of higher military mathematics, as a rule, there are some things that can be told. [Excision by the censor.]

The "German in the street" is inclined to make humorous remarks about the existence of Kitchener's "Three Million Army;" but there is not a scrap of doubt about the Kaiser's millions being forthcoming when called for, because they have already been called—the last call of the untrained Landsturm. This means that every German up to the age of forty-five, who has never served in the army, is asked (under penalty of the military law) to report himself for re-examination and enrollment. This includes all those who for physical or any other reasons have been excused from service on earlier calls of the untrained Landsturm. For the older men, the time for being mustered in will probably not come for several months yet. [Excision by the censor.]

A little scouting around the barracks of Berlin will give you an inkling of what is going on all over Germany—what I have seen at several other cities in the past few weeks, and what private correspondents report from still other centres. The barracks are crowded to capacity, but never long with the same crowd. You see fresh batteries, fresh regiments of infantry, hardly ever any cavalry. If they have flowers fastened to the spikes of their helmets, they are bound for the railroad station to entrain for the front; if they haven't flowers they are bound for the suburbs for practice march. Women and girls—wives and sweethearts—marching with the men in the ranks, sometimes carrying the rifles, are conclusive circumstantial evidence that reinforcements will soon arrive at the front; bright peace-time uniforms, that they are still training in town. Brass bands now almost invariably head the procession even if its only a false alarm, a practice march.

The untrained Landstrum are getting the most intensive kind of training—long forced marches, nocturnal practice with service all the next day; not infrequently continuous duty for two days and nights so as to inure the men to every conceivable hardship in the field and weed out the hopeless weaklings. [Excision by the censor.]

I have had the luck to see some of these mock actions at the penultimate front—marching, drilling, skirmishing, practicing bayonet fighting at close quarters, charging, cheering, sharpshooting at tarkets, digging trenches, and building barbed-wire entanglements. [Excision by censor.] A fair-sized strip of France and Belgium is one long exercising field and parade ground for these new troops. [Excision by censor.] The wisdom of giving them their final training close to the front is indicated by the way they absorb fighting spirit out there. They are semi-veterans before they have fired a shot at the enemy. The French forts and cities in German hands are filled with these troops in the last stages of military training. The Germans are emptying and filling the former French and Belgian barracks with astounding speed. [Excision by the censor.]

You have heard the call before; you can be pretty sure that it will sound at periodic intervals in the future; for the mustering out of the untrained Landsturm is essentially a sifting out process, and a resifting of the siftings which will be repeated until there is no one left. These men were, of course, previously untrained, having escaped doing duty in the army, mostly because they were below the peace-time physical standard. Nevertheless, they are not to be underrated as potential soldiers—particularly the cream of this untrained Landsturm, which is being skimmed off into new active formations and socalled 'Ersatz' battalions; that is, reservoirs at home, from which men are drawn to fill up the gaps in the regiments at the fighting front as needed, and to keep them up to full strength. The second, and even the third, siftings look good enough for active service. The less and least fit, after getting as much training as they can absorb, will probably be used to secure the lines of communication and garison German Belgium, France, and Poland, thereby releasing an equal number of the old trained Landsturm—the formidable bearded ones about whom I have had occasion to write admiringly before this.

The Formidable Trained Landsturm.

This army of bearded ones, for which no statistics ara available, [excision by the censor,] is a potential force to be reckoned with when released for service in the firing line by the employment of the less fit at the rear. They are hardened veterans of six and seven months' standing, even though they have not done any actual fighting, except in rare instances, in the west. Many with whom I have had occasion to talk on trips to the front, indicated that they were tired of leading the simple life of securing communications and were looking forward to the time when their turn would come to do some real fighting. This is particularly true of the ord Bavarian landsturm men, who are in the pink of condition, thanks to large and continuous shipments of Munich beer from home. The creditable performance which, as I have indicated from time to time, old mobile Landsturm formations have put up against the Russians, where they have been only a shade behind the German first and second line troops in usefulness, guarantees that their bearded brethren in the west will make good when their turn comes to be sent to the firing line. Such a partial inventory of Germany's military assets will perhaps explain to Times readers why such a thought as the possibility of being beaten never enters any head of any German—at least none with whom I have talked in the last six months.

There is an intense fascination about watching Germany and England play for world empire when you are permitted metaphorically to look over Germany's shoulder and see what cards she holds—even though you cannot tell all you see and know. Probably her highest trump, with which she expects to take the winning trick, is her new "Kern Truppen"—her new "young army"—composed exclusively of the 1914 class recruits. These are all selected, hand-picked youngsters, up to the peace-time physical standard. They have been trained with the same elaborate thoroughness as if there were no world war and no need for haste. They should be graduated about now—a new, elite army, trained to the minute—almost up to the standing army of peace time in numbers; in every other respect up to the standard of that irresistible first line that swept through Belgium into France in the early weeks of the war.

New Surprises in Aerial Warfare.

As confidential information from well-informed sources filters through to you, you acquire an increasing respect for the astute official close-mouthedness of the Germans. You will make no mistake by inferring that, like the Heathen Chinese, Germany has something up her sleeve—in fact, several things. Thus, some interesting Spring novelties may be looked for in the air. [Excision by the Censor.] All my information tends to indicate that the real war in the air has not even begun yet; that it will pay you to focus your attention on the skies in the latter Spring and Summer.

BRYAN DENIES NOTE IS GOING TO ENGLAND

Continued from Page 1.

porters. This was distinctly understood at the time, it was asserted, and if the British Government assumes that the American Government was a party to the arrangement by which these cotton shipments to neutral ports were to be handled, that Government misunderstood the situation.

Even if the representatives of cotton interests who participated in the conference between the British Ambassador and Mr. Rose may have felt that the British Government was conceding all that American interests could properly ask, the State Department sought to make it plain through its chief foreign trade adviser that the part that that adviser was taking in the conference was unofficial and informal, that it was not to be considered in any way as binding on the United States Government. As a matter of fact, the United States Government in its note of March 30 to Great Britain, dealing with the British Order in Council, which established a so-called blockade against German commerce, took the position that innocent ships, that is, non-contraband shipments from this country to neutral countries like Holland, Norway, and Sweden, had a right to proceed and that no right existed under generally recognized principles of international law to establish any blockade of a neutral nation's ports like those of Holland.

The agreement to which the British statement referred was a result of the informal conferences held here beginning on March 2 last between Mr. Rose, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, and representatives of American cotton shippers. The purpose of the conference, as understood at the time, was to arrange for some protection of American cotton cargoes which had been contracted for to be sold prior to March 1. That was the date of the speech by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons in which he announced the intention of the British Government to cut all trade to and from Germany on account of the German submarine warfare on merchant shipping. Under the arrangement then entered into it was agreed by the British Government that it would pay for any cotton cargoes contracted for before March 1 if shipped not later than March 31.

Bryan's Rejoinder.

The text of Secretary Bryan's rejoinder follows:

The foreign trade advisers' attention has been called to the statement of the Foreign Office of Great Britain, published in this morning's papers, an extract from which follows:

"Fourth.—In accepting this scheme, which, it may be noted, applies to shipments of cotton for a neutral destination only, the principal representative of the American interests described it to his Majesty's Ambassador at Washington as conceding all that the American interests could properly ask. It was never suggested that vessels or cargoes with an enemy destination should be allowed to proceed. His Majesty's Government were, moreover, given to understand that the provisions of the arrangements were acceptable to the United States Government."

The plan referred to is the one which was entered into between the cotton shippers of this country and the British Embassy, a portion of which is quoted in the statement of the British Foreign Office.

Without discussing at this time the statement that "it was never suggested that vessels or cargoes with an enemy destination should be allowed to proceed," the foreign trade advisers, who informally and unofficially represented the cotton shippers in the negotiations which led to the so-called cotton arrangement, state that it was distinctly understood between Sir Arthur Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Robert F. Rose, the foreign trade adviser conducting this discussion on behalf of the American cotton exporters, that nothing done by the foreign trade advisers should be regarded as official, and that everything done was to be considered as informal and unofficial, and in no way binding the United States Government to any arrangement reached, or be construed as a recognition of the Order in Council to be issued or the Declaration of March 1, which has been issued. This statement was made to the British Ambassador on March 3, when the first conference in the matter was held, was repeated at each subsequent conference, and each time the absolute assurance from the British Ambassador was received that, in acting for the cotton shippers in any way, the foreign trade advisers were to be regarded as not representing the United States Government in any manner.

In connection with the handling of American cotton shipments at British ports Secretary Bryan also made this statement:

A dispatch from the embassy at London says that the embassy has on record since the war began the names of thirty-three ships carrying cargoes of American cotton which have been detained by the British Government. Of these ships the cargoes of eight are before the prize court, ten have been released with their cargoes, three of which were permitted to go forward before the publication of the Order in Council.

The British Government has agreed to purchase all or a part of the cargoes of thirteen of these ships. In several cases part of the cargo was put into prize court, and part the British Government states it will purchase.

WILSON GETS NO HINT OF GERMANY'S REPLY

Note Discussed at the Cabinet Meeting, but Nothing Definite Comes from Gerard.

WATCHING ITALY'S COURSE

Washington Officials Believe It Will Have Some Bearing on Kaiser's Answer to Us.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—While President Wilson and his Cabinet at their regular meeting today discussed the situation produced by the President's note to the German Government calling for an abandonment of Germany's submarine warfare on unarmed merchant vessels, no important fact bearing on the situation was developed. The discussion of the matter was brief and without definite result or conclusion.

It was made clearer than ever today that the President and his advistors felt that no further step was possible in connection with the German situation until the response of the German Government to the American note had been received in Washington. No information has come to the State Department from Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin or from any other source, that affords any definite clue as to what position Germany will assume in her answer to the representations of this Government. Officials of the United States are just as much in the dark as to the ultimate course of Germany as the American public is.

None of the dispatches coming from Mr. Gerard give anything purporting to be based on inside knowledge of the disposition of the German authorities in their consideration of the response to the President's note.

Italy's Course a Factor.

The fact that the German press, which was at first inclined to be cautious in discussing the terms of the American note, has now adopted a tone distinctly hostile to the United States has not been overlooked by officials of this Government in their discussion of the course that Germany is likely to adopt. There is a strong feeling, however, that the entrance of Italy in the European war will have great weight in overcoming any disposition on the part of Emperor William's most and most influential advisors to reject the proposals made by this Government and insist on a continuance of the submarine warfare to the fullest degree possible. According to reports here, which may be based on official or semi-official advices, the more radical militarists group in the German Government is insisting that no concessions shall be made to the United States.

The impression was gathered from what was said today, however, that a definite decision might not be reached as to the terms of the response to be made to this Government until after Emperor William had returned to Berlin and had discussed the situation with his counsellors. No doubt seems to be felt in well-informed circles here that the Italian situation will have a bearing on the ultimate decision of the German authorities, and it is also believed that a check to the Austro-German offensive in the Russian lines would develop a strong feeling in Germany against a clash with the United States.

Can't Get Ammunition.

The situation on the eastern battle front in Europe is being watched with considerable interest here. Advices have been received here that the main trouble of the Russian military forces at this time is lack of ammunition. According to reports that have come to Washington, Russia has purchased all the war supplies that she would need for the present, but she is unable to transport from this country to Vladivostok, Siberia, the eastern terminus of the trans-Siberian railroad, on account of lack of shipping facilities.

It was said today that no less than twenty-seven ship loads of military supplies, purchased by the Russian Government in this country, were lying at the Pacific coast ports of the United States awaiting vessels to carry them to Validvostok.

No recent reports have been received of conditions at Validvostok, but it was the understanding some time ago that great quantities of Russian military supplies had been landed there, but could not be shipped across Siberia into Russia on account of inadequate facilities on the trans-Siberian line.

GERMAN CLASH OVER NOTE.

Factions Differ as to Reply to America—War Lords for Rebuke.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I hear on the best authority that a great conflict is proceeding in Berlin as to how the American note regarding the Lusitania is to be answered.

The majority of the war lords favor a sharp and decisive reply, and the Tägliche Rundschau speaks not for itself alone when it says: "German, which at present is resisting six powers, is not afraid of dealing with a seventh."

REICHSTAG LEADER BITTER.

Dr. Schiffer Says Navy Was Right in Sinking the Lusitania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 21.—Dr. Schiffer, one of the prominent leaders of the National Liberals in the Reichstag, speaking at Cologne yesterday, said that had German Government acted otherwise than it did in the case of the Lusitania, it would have betrayed the interests of the country. The navy did its duty, he said, and he hopec it would continue to do its duty, and send every British ship to the bottom of the sea.

His remarks were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

TYPHUS RAGES IN URUMIAH.

Many Missionaries Stricken; One Dead—Fighting Goes On.

TIFLIS, Transcaucasia, Monday, May 17, (via Petrograd and London, May 21.)—The town of Urumiah, in Azerbaijan Province, Persia, and the country surrounding it are suffering from an epidemic of typhus fever. The town itself is filled with the sick. The members of the American Presbyterian Mission, located in Urumiah, are doing everything they can to combat the disease. The mission quarters today house several hundred native victims. Nearly the entire missionary staff, including Dr. Harry P. Packard of Denver, are ill. One medical missionary and one of the women workers have succumbed.

With the idea of influencing the Persians, a large force of Turkish infantry is at the present time advancing upon Souchbulag and menacing Tabriz, the capital of the Province of Azerbaijan and thirty miles east of Urumiah, through Meandagmaraga, and the eastern shores of Lake Urumiah.

The Armenians, who some time ago went into a fortified position in the outskirts of the City of Van, continue to hold out against the Kurds, and at several points in the country south of Lake Van, which is in Turkish Armenia, the Armenians have won victories over the Turkish regulars, even capturing a few pieces of field artillery.

On the other hand, a body of Kurds massacred 400 Armenians at a village named Abagya. The Armenians had fortified themselves in a monastery, and they fought until their ammunition was exhausted.

RUSSIANS RALLY EAST OF THE SAN

Continued from Page 1.

been reduced to a single company. Their total losses during this period, including 40,000 prisoners captured by us, have undoubtedly reached to one-fourth or perhaps one-third of their total strength.

"The score of guns lost by the enemy in this fighting is as nothing compared with their total number, but it must be borne in mind that owing to the lack of horses and the scarcity of projectiles—between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 shells having been expended by the enemy during this period—the enemy left behind on old positions several hundred guns. This circumstance has helped to equalize the odds, which were in favor of the enemy."

The firing of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 Austrian and German shells on the comparatively short front north of Przemysl, in Galicia, gives some idea of the extreme violence of the operations along the San River front, by means of which the Germans hope to establish themselves firmly on the right bank of the river. Into this small area the Germans are said to have crowded 4,000 field guns in the closest formation ever seen in battle—being three times the normal number of guns for such an extent of territory.

Four days of this terrific artillery fire enabled the Germans to occupy on the right bank of the San 20 miles of the 100-mile course of the river between Przemysl and Sandomir. The compactness and consequent immobility of the heavy German formation, while successful in forcing the San between Jaroslau and Lezochov, is said by Russian army officers to have prevented the Germans from executing manoeuvres which might threaten the Russian flank. Although the Germans occupy a portion of the right bank of the river, the main defenses of the San appear to be still secure.

The Austro-German force which made its way across the river is attempting a movement southward to encircle Przemysl, but as yet this manoeuvre has not been developed sufficiently to threaten the fortress from the east. Bombardment of Przemysl from the west continues, apparently without inflicting serious damage. The fortress has been restored to a condition of efficiency by the Russians since it was surrendered by the Austrians, and is believed here to be capable of withstanding a long siege.

ROCKEFELLER AGENTS FIND POLES STARVING

Terrible Conditions Within Austro-German Lines—Effective Relief Work Elsewhere.

The Rockefeller Foundation received yesterday from its War Relief Commissioners, Ernest P. Bicknell and Eliot Wadsworth, a cable stating that they had made a careful review of the situation in Poland east of the fighting line, including Galicia, and that they had personally inspected the Warsaw district. The number of refugees there is very large and their need great, but is being met by the Central Citizens' Committee, which has been well organized for work and is in close touch through various local committees with Galicia. Expenditures for relief are amounting to about 1,000,000 rubles, or approximately $500,000, a month. Commissioners Bicknell and Wadsworth state that, while it is impossible to reach this territory with supplies from the outside, money is much needed to carry the work along. They consequently recommend that Polish Relief Committees in America forward their funds to the Central Committee of Warsaw as the best method of helping that part of Poland.

For the care of Jewish refugees in the same region, the chief burden is being borne by a committee of representative Jews of Warsaw. This committee, of which Stanislaw Nathanson is Chairman, has official recognition, and is taking care of 80,000 refugees at the present time. These are chiefly refugees from communities which have fled to Warsaw. The committee is handling the problems of shelter, food, and employment with efficiency, drawing its funds from the Central Jewish Committee in Petrograd, which acts as the source of supply for the local relief committees of other centres. The Chairman of the Jewish Committee in Petrograd is Baron Alexandre de Ginsburg. The Rockefeller Commission recommends that all in America wishing to relieve destitution among the Jews send their money to Baron de Ginsburg's committee.

From the information received yesterday the Rockefeller Foundation infers that the relief of destitution on the Russian side of the firing line is being efficiently handled, and that the most urgent need for outside aid is for the relief of the Jewish population.

The latest information in regard to the need in that part of Russian Poland within the German and Austrian lines comes from Carleton Gibson of the Commission for Relief in Poland. He reports that the conditions there are much worse than the worst in Belgium and Northern France, and that the population is now actually starving. Bread is the most urgent need. Thus far the efforts of the Commission for Relief in Poland to secure grain from neutral countries in Europe have been unsuccessful. The only source of supply would seem to be the United States and Argentina, but grain from either of these countries destined for Poland would have to be transmitted through Germany, either by way of Rotterdam or the Baltic, and this would require the same toleration from the British and French Governments that they have shown in the case of shipments to Belgium, which would come equally within German control, but are safeguarded by the guarantees under which the Commission for Relief in Belgium is operating. The German Government has made similar guarantees for grain to be imported into Poland, but no arrangements have yet been effected for bringing this about.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL DEAD.

Von Essen, Commanding in the Baltic, Succumbs to Pneumonia.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) May 21.—Admiral von Essen, commander of the Russian Baltic Fleet, has succumbed to pneumonia at the Marine Hospital at Reval.

Admiral von Essen took part in the Russo-Japanese war. He was in command of the Russian battleship Sebastopol when she was sunk by the Japanese in December, 1904, off Port Arthur. Two months later he crossed the United States on his way from the Far East to St. Petersburg.

Press dispatches of last Fall related a success achieved over the Germans by the Russian Baltic Fleet under command of Admiral von Essen. It was the habit of German warships to approach the Russian line in the Baltic. Being away of this, Admiral von Essen painted several of his cruisers and destroyers with the German colors, and so contrived to join the German fleet. At a given moment the Russian vessels opened fire, sinking one German cruiser and badly damaging another. They then made their escape.

KILLED WITH CANADIANS.

American's Name in Ottawa Death List—Another Wounded.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 21.—Two names of men with addresses in the United States appear in the casualty list of the Canadian contingent at the battle front in Europe given out here tonight. William John Stevens of Lynn, Mass., was killed in action, and Alexander B. Clarke of Puget, Wash., is reported among the wounded and missing.

The name of one officer, Captain George Horace Bennett of Calgary, appears among the seriously ill. The list contains the names of sixty-six men killed in action, of whom seventeen were non-commissioned officers. Four men died of wounds, fifteen are reported wounded, and eight wounded and missing.

MYSTERY IN WIRES TO WILSON ON NOTE

New Brunswick Persons Receive Tumulty's Acknowledgment of Puzzling Telegrams.

ALLOWED USING OF NAMES

Report That Appeal to "Exert Every Effort to Avoid Hostilities" Was a Blanket Form.

Persons in New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday received from the White House letters expressing appreciation of messages approving the President's stand for neutrality. The letters were signed by "J. P. Tumulty, secretary to the President," and were in response to telegrams, the real origin of which is the subject of wide speculation in New Brunswick.

It was said by one of those who received a letter from the White House that several days ago he was called on the telephone by a person, who said he was the local manager of the Western Union, and who asked if he could obtain the other's name as a signature to a telegram, thanking the President for his attitude and asking him to do everything possible to avert hostilities. The person at the other end of the telephone was told the signature could be had. Whereupon, it is said, a blanket telegram was sent, the message costing the senders 61 cents each.

It was understood by this person and others who sent the telegram that W. A. Sawyer, commercial Superintendent for the Western Union, had instructed operators to solicit the messages.

Denial by Mr. Sawyer.

Mr. Sawyer last night denied all knowledge of the telegrams.

"Certainly no such telegrams were sent at my orders," he said. "This is absolutely the first word I have had of it. And then I couldn't issue orders to telegraph offices all over the country, has has been intimated, because I have no authority outside of my district."

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, also denied knowledge of the messages to the President.

"It is absolutely untrue that any orders have been issued for Western Union managers to solicit telegrams to President Wilson about the war situation. If any such orders were issued I want to know who sent them."

At least one of the persons who sent the messages said he did not know the exact contents and when he received the letter from Washington, went to the telegraph office at New Brunswick and found this was what was forwarded:

To His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Commending your policies of neutrality, I urge you to exert every effort to avert hostilities.

(Signature.)

The reply received to the telegrams read:

My Dear Mr. ——: The President has asked me to thank you for your kind message, and to assure you of his deep appreciation of your generous words. Sincerely yours,

J. P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President.

Operator Recalls Messages.

At the Western Union office in New Brunswick last night it was said by the operator on duty that he sent several days ago seven or eight telegrams to the President referring to the war situation. He did not know who prompted the sending, but referred inquiries to Mr. Fowler.

The operator did not believe the messages had been sent in blanket form, because he thought he had corrected several of them. He said he never had before sent so many messages from New Brunswick on one day to the President. He could not recollect having sent any messages on this subject previous to this week.

Belvidere Brooks, Vice President of the Western Union, said that the idea the telegraph company had gone into the peace-making business by having telegrams sent to the President urging peace was absurd.

"It is a rule of theWestern Union," he explained, "that no blanket telegrams be sent—that is, the sender must write this message. That in itself should condemn such a report.

"Positively no such order as rumored was ever issued to any Manager of any Western Union Office, and any telegrams sent to President Wilson or any one else over Western Union wires were sent at the iniative of some one outside of our offices and written by the men who sent them. The whole rumor is too far-fetched to be taken seriously."

MICHIGAN WANTS DIXIE ROAD

Would Have Highway Extended Beyond Chicago to Mackinaw.

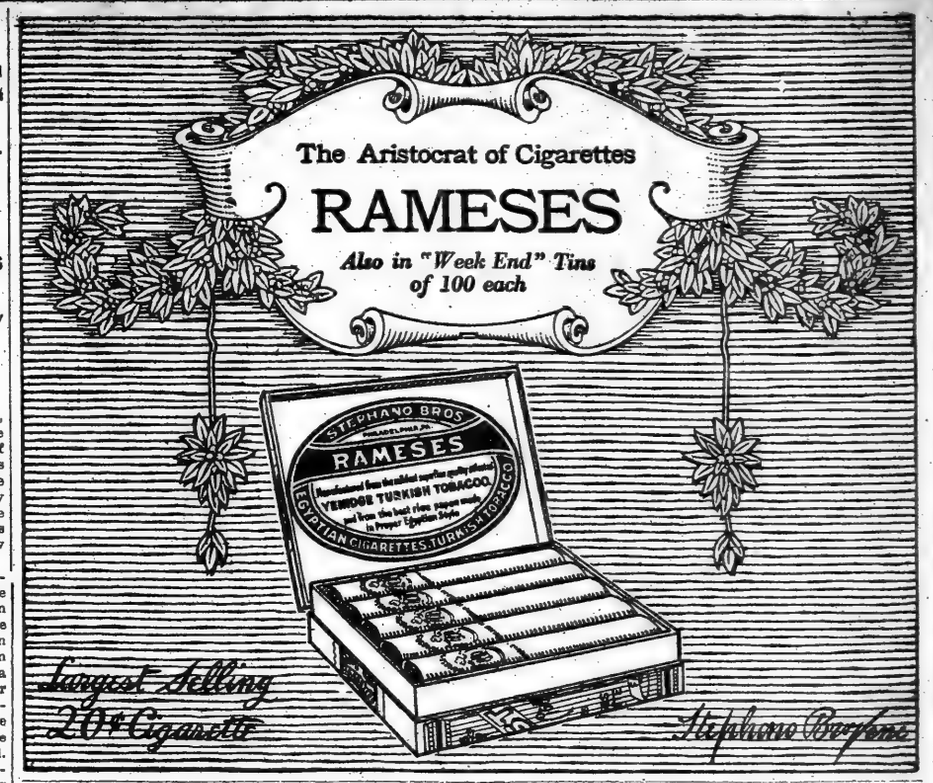
CHATTANOOGA, May 21.—Arguments before the Dixie Highway Commissioners for places or the thoroughfare from Chicago to Miami, were completed tonight by contesting delegations from six States. Representatives from Illinois will be heard early tomorrow, then the commission will determine the the route.

Claims of sections competing for the route in Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana were presented today, chief interest being held by the rivalry between Louisville and Cincinnati.

Argument for Ohio was led by ex-Governor James Cox, ex-Congressman Ralph D. Cole, and Harry R. Probasco of Cincinnati. Mr. Cox declared that "the Dixie highway will live only if it proves a real factor of travel from the North to the South." He advocated the extension of the road from Cincinnati to Toledo, there to connect with the Lincoln memorial highway.

P. F. Cosgroves, as the representative of Michigan, asked that the highway be extended north from Chicago through the resort region to Mackinaw.

Peter Lee Atherton spoke for the Louisville-Nashville route. Among points of interest along the line he mentioned the Lincoln Farm and Mammouth Cave.



WOMEN FAVOR PLEA FOR STRONG ARMY

Call for Military Preparedness Is Cheered by Fort Washington Chapter, D. A. R.

MRS. STORY TELLS OF GAINS

Philadelphia Man Asks Women to Influence Legislation to Mark Movements of Continental Army.

Hearty applause from the members of the Fort Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, gathered at the Isham Mansion, Isham Park, Broadway and 212th Street, yesterday, followed a quotation by Mrs. Thomas Hugh Boorman, Regent, that it was "unwisdom to a high degree not to give to the army and navy of this country the greatest scientific advantages required by their respective professions."

"As patriotic women," continued Mrs. Boorman, "we must be as loyal and show the same patriotic spirit shown by our ancestors in the Revolution. What a magnificent thing it would be if the entire 87,000 women of our organization would do this."

The manner in which these statements were received left no doubt regarding the Daughters' ideas on the necessity of national preparedness in a military sense.

Among those present was Vice Regent Mrs. Napoleon F. Bodwin, just returned from Paris, where on Feb. 22 last, with all the excitement of the big war around her, she, with tender thoughts of home and country and the Fort Washington Chapter, adorned the statue of Washington erected by the women of America in 1900 in the Place d'Iena, with a wreath.

At yesterday's meeting Fort Washington Chapter received a new banner from its Treasurer, Mrs. J. P. Marshall, and a Revolutionary twelve-pound shrapnel shell from Reginald Pelham Bolton, who dug it up recently at old Fort Independence, Kingsbridge.

Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the national body, came all the way from the lower part of Long Island to the end of Manhattan Island in honor of the chapter, and with her were Mrs. Simon Baruch, Regent of the Knickerbocker Chapter, and Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, Regent Manhattan Chapter.

The speaker of the day, Oliver Randolph Parry, came from Philadelphia to tell the women about the Corylees Ferry of Revolutionary days. The Rev. Edmund Banks Smith, Chaplain at Governors Island, made the opening prayer.

Mrs. Story told of the work that the D. A. R. had done during her administration. Beginning eight years ago with an indebtedness of $125,000 for the Continental Memorial Building, Washington, this amount had been reduced to $50,000; $16,000 had been devoted to Red Cross work, and $2,000 toward paying for more land at the rear of the Memorial Building and this, "without undue economy, without discharging a clerk or reducing a salary."

"There is a prospect of entire harmony in the organization," concluded Mrs. Story.

Mrs. Simon Baruch told of the work she was doing with the "Children of the Republic," teaching patriotism to children in institutions and public schools, forming them into chapters of the organization and how little foreigners who could hardly speak English had learned to say: "I am an American."

Mr. Parry told the members of the chapter and their guests that the course of the whole movement of the Continental troops during the great struggle for freedom should be marked by parks, monuments, archways, and mile stones. He asked the women to require a pledge from candidates for offices to use their influence to pass any or all bills proposing suitable to mark "the hallowed ground upon which trod the Continental Army of '76."

Among those present yesterday were Mrs. Enoch Henry Currier, Mrs. George Wilson Smith, Mrs. George Franklin Warr, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Stegman, Mrs. James P. Davenport, Mrs. Hohn, Chamberlain, Miss Anne Sayre Thompson, Mrs. G. A. Pollett, Mrs. Aaron P. Blanck, and T. Hugh Boorman.

WOMEN HOME FROM HAGUE.

Peace Delegates Believe Their Efforts Will Help End War.

Fourteen delegates to the International Congress of Women at the Hague on April 28 and 29, returned yesterday from Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Kyndam satisfied that the Peace Conference, as it was popularly known, had adopted suggestions that would ultimately contribute toward bringing the war to an end. They said that there was not sufficient room in the Peace Palace for the thousand delegates so the conference was held in the large hall of the Zoological gardens.

Miss Florence Holbrook, principal of the Forestville School of Chicago, said that the United States, with its sixty delegates had the largest representation with the exception of Holland. The belligerent countries, with the exception of France and Russia, sent delegates.

"The most impressive feature of the entire meeting," Miss Holbrook said, "was when the 1,000 women delegates rose to their feet and offered five minutes silent prayer for the dead on the battle fields of Europe. Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, Mme. Genoni of Italy, and Dr. Aletto Jacobs of Amsterdam were appointed a committee to negotiate with the Governments of the belligerent nations toward peace. They are now on their mission. No ill feeling was shown by the delegates from countries now at war. German delegates mingled freely with those sent by England."

Fifty mmbers of the New York branch of the Woman Peace Party will welcome the return tomorrow of three of the delegates, Mrs. Frank Cothren and Miss Mary Chamberlain of the New York branch, and Mrs. W. I. Thomas of Chicago, who will arrive on the American Line steamer New York.

Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Chairman of the New York branch; Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss Alice Carpenter, and Miss Ida Proper will head the delegation that will meet them at the pier.

THEATRE CROWD SEES FIGHT

Actor and Newsboy Arrested in Front of Hotel Claridge.

Joseph Ross of 1,394 Second Avenue, who sells newspapers at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street, was fined $10 by Magistrate Marsh in the Men's Court last night, and Charles Thiverage, a moving picture actor of 267 West Forty-fifth Street, was discharged when they were arraigned on complaint of Policeman Hutterman of the West Forty-seventh Street Station for fighting in front of the Hotel Claridge.

Hutterman told the Magistrate that the two men were "having it out" before a crowd of theatregoers early in the evening and when he interrupted the fight, Thiverage had a badly bruised face, according to Ross, he struck Thiverage in an argument over a girl. Who, or what relation she bore to the men was not disclosed, but Thiverage denied the quarrel was over a girl.

"He simply called me over to his stand when I was passing and although I never saw him before, he struck me," declared the actor.

As he paid his fine, Ross remarked: "Money don't come easy, but it's worth it."

ALSATIAN MEN HONORED.

More Than 2,000 of Them Have Received the Iron Cross.

German newspapers call attention to the fact that up to date more than 2,000 men of Alsace and Lorraine who are fighting in the German Army have received the Iron Cross.

These figures are significant in view of the fact that the number of Alsatian and Lorraine officers in the army is relatively small and that the decorations for bravery were bestowed, therefore, for the most part, upon common soldiers or subaltern officers.

BUYS FOOD FOR MEXICO CITY

International Committee Tries to Relieve Serious Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21. — Secretary Bryan announced today that advices from Mexico City indicated that the food situation was serious, and that this was specially true with reference to the supply of corn. The telegram stated that this condition was due in a large measure to the lack of communication, and that several demonstrations had taken place among the populace on account of the food shortage. Secretary Bryan's advices are to the effect that the convention and the local Government in Mexico City are understood to be giving consideration to methods for relieving the situation.

The International Relief Committee in Mexico City has bought in the northern part of Mexico about 2,500 tons of cereals for distribution among the needy in Mexico City, if satisfactory arrangements can be made regarding transportation and guarantees from the various officials in control of the different sections through which the supplies would have to be shipped.

The State Department received word from Vera Cruz today that four legation mail pouches, six sacks of letters, and thirty sacks of miscellaneous mail would be sent from Vera Cruz to the Postmaster at Puebla on May 22 for Mexico City.

DE LA BARRA ADDS DENIAL.

Repudiates Letter Given Out by Carranza Agency.

PARIS, May 21.—Francisco de la Barra, at one time Provisional President of Mexico, denied today that he had ever received a certain letter alleged to have been addressed to him on May 30, 1914, by José Limantour, former Minister of Finance of Mexico.

This letter was given out in New York by the Mexican Bureau of Information, a Carranza agency, on April 29, of this year, and it was published the day after. It appeared together with another letter said to have been written by General Porfirio Diaz to General Felipe Angeles.

Señor de la Barra says the letter to him is an absolute invention. No such communication ever was received, and Señor Limantour informs him no such letter ever was written.

ATTACK ON MONTEREY.

Carranza Also Reports an Advance on Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, May 20, (via Galveston, May 21.)—It is officially announced that General Caballero has taken Linares, between Tampico and Monterey, and that the Constitutionalists are attacking Monterey.

General Gonzales has taken command of the advance on Mexico City.

Traffic has been resumed between Vera Cruz and Queretaro.

MARGINAL ROAD OPPOSED.

Estimate Board Asked to Give Rehearing and Grant Delay.

Edward P. Doyle of the Real Estate Board of New York spoke before the Board of Estimate yesterday for a rehearing on its action in reserving $6,985,535 for the marginal railroad in Brooklyn. Herbert R. Limberg represented to the board that his clients considered that as the Governor was about to sign the Direct Tax bill the construction of the marginal railroad should lie over to a more favorable time.

Acting Mayor McAneny failed to see the connection between the action of the Governor and the marginal railroad bill. As neither the Mayor nor President Pounds of Brooklyn was present, he felt that yesterday was not a fitting time to hear the opposition.

Controller Prendergast expressed the opinion that the question was raised before the board in an attempt to influence the Governor's action on the bill.

The hearing will be granted later, when the Mayor and President Pounds have returned.

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Greater satisfaction, better materials, more thorough workmanship no clothes could embody. It is because they are in our clothes in the greatest quantity that we constantly dwell upon this quality distinction in our daily talks.

Spring Suits $18 to $45
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364-366 and 368 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Feature, for Today;

A Sale of Tailleur Suits
at $28—$35—$45 Heretofore $45 to $75

Street, travel and outing styles, for women and misses.

Handsome Calling and Demi-costume Suits —formerly $75, $85, $95—at $58 and $65

Smart Coats—at $25 and $35
Formerly $35, $45 to $55

Of tweed, serge, gabardine, tartan-plaid velours, chamois cloth, fashionable stripes and checks—small groups of remaining garments from various lines.

Georgette-crepe and Crepe-de-Chine Blouses—at $9
Attractive styles in light and dark shades (especially priced).

Fashionable Hats—$10—$15—$20
Formerly $18, $25, $35, $45

PEACE MEN PRAISE PRESIDENT'S COURSE

Mohonk Conference, in Platform, Lauds His Steadfast Maintenance of Neutrality.

EVADES DEFENSE PLANS

Pays No Heed to the Urgings of Garrison and Wood and Chester.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., May 21.—President Wilson's stand in the international crisis was approved by the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration tonight at the conclusion of its twenty-first annual meeting. The conference platform made this declaration:

"We express our gratitude to the President of the United States for steadfastly maintaining the neutrality of our Government and for asserting, with firmness, clarity, and restraint, the rights of our people as citizens of a neutral nation."

The platform, as prepared by the platform committee, did not mention the matter of greater preparation for national defense which was urged upon the conference by Secretary of War Garrison, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, retired. The members of this committee were Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University; Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chancellor of New York University; Professor John B. Clark of Columbia University, Senator Henri La Fontaine of Belgium, Andrew B. Humphrey of New York, Executive Director of the American Peace and Arbitration League; Ex-Governor Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, and Lucius M. Cuthbert, a Denver business man.

After long deliberation the committee drafted a platform which, in addition to the paragraph approving the action of President Wilson, contained the following:

"The Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, although meeting this year in circumstances that tend to discourage the hopes entertained by many as to the maintenance of general peace, particularly among the larger and more powerful nations of the world, reaffirms its faith in the beneficence of the measures for the advancement of which the conference was founded. The present war daily furnishes convincing proof of the superiority of those methods over the resort to violence.

"We invite the thoughtful attention of all peoples and nations seeking a substitute for war to a consideration of the three following proposals as a basis for joint action by any two or more powers, to be binding on the signatories:

"1.—All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment, both upon the merits of the case and upon any question of jurisdiction.

"2.—All non-justiciable questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiations shall be submitted to a council of inquiry and conciliation for hearing, consideration, and recommendation.

"3.—Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of International law, which shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the judicial tribunal mentioned in the first proposal;"

The conference adopted the platform without a dissenting vote. The Special Committee on the Rights of Aliens recommended, and the conference adopted, a resolution urging Congress to extend the jurisdiction of the Federal courts as to criminal prosecutions for violations of the treaty rights of aliens.

Business Men's Proposals.

Many reports and papers were read at the sessions of the afternoon and evening. The report of the Business Men's Committee, read this afternoon by the Chairman, L. M. Cuthbert of Denver, asserted that disputes between nations "ought to be justly settled through the proceedings of international tribunals instead of war." Nevertheless the committee asserted its belief "that it is the part of wisdom at present for the United States to be fully prepared to defend itself from possible injustice and aggression," and advocated "the strengthening of our military and naval forces so as to effectively protect our coast."

The report recommended the code of international law, the establishment of a permanent international court of justice, and of an international police force to execute the decrees of the court.

Edward A. Filene of Boston, national councilor of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, another speaker this afternoon, said that the United States should be willing to make sacrifices to prove its right to a place in the councils which eventually will settle the war. Such a settlement, he said, "will be made almost inevitably by those diplomats who have been unable or have failed to prevent the war. This will mean that Europe, and in fact the world, will remain an armed camp with the seeds of future wars sown, and our nation involved in the cost of maintaining armaments heavier than has ever been necessary before.

"When this happens," he continued, "to this country will come a period of the most serious competition we have ever experienced; for the manufacturers of England, France, and Germany, and the other nations involved in the war will be trying to get into this market on the basis of what they can get. No tariff which it is possible to imagine we can apply will protect us from such competition as that."

William A. Weir, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province of Quebec, praised the "calm wisdom" of the United States Government in its diplomatic relations with the European belligerents.

Ex-Governor Baldwin made an address on "avoiding occasions of war," in which he approved the use of "courtly phraseology" in diplomatic negotiations. "A Government that would avoid occasions for war," he said, "when communicating with foreign powers should measure its words, for they are the words of all its people."

Chester Stirs Conference.

Admiral Chester, another of the afternoon speakers, aroused intense enthusiasm. Called upon to speak for the navy, Admiral Chester pleaded for greater military preparation. He said:

"Theories never will not apply. We are coming to a question of practice. I fought in three wars. I had preparatory orders for two other wars which were averted only by the fact that the nevy was mobilized when trouble was threatened with Spain in 1870 and with Chile in 1892. Nothing else in the world but the mobilization of the navy would have prevented those wars.

"I can assure you that you must be prepared for the inevitable that is certain some time to some. One of the dangers to this country is women's propaganda against militarism. Don't try to bring your boys up to dread the inevitable. Don't bring them up to be mollycoddles. Only the great Prince of Peace himself will ever bring about cessation of war. Disarm this nation? Yes, when crim, shall cease and young men shall cease to go about the street and commit murder for $6 a head. When good will and good fellowship shall prevail throughout the earth, then, and not till then, will this nation disarm."

At its final session tonight, the prize given by Chester Dewitt Pugsley of New York for the best essay on the subject of international arbitration written by an American college student was presented to Robert Brown, a junior in the University of Arkansas.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Frederick Lynch of New York, Secretary of the Church Peace Union founded by Andrew Carnegie; Miss Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College, and Dr. S. O. Mitchell, President of Delaware College. In referring to the European war Dr. Mitchell said: "The moral judgment of America may prove to have more weight than armies and navies in deciding the colossal issues at stake."

Miss Woolley in her address said: "It is a great and inspiring task that is presented to the educational forces of the world, the task of leading in the understanding of other nations and races, replacing fear and suspicion and hatred by sympathy and co-operation and the spirit of kindliness; expanding the theory of personal ethics into the theory of national and international ethics, nay, more, showing that any system of ethics which does not include the larger view is only half ethical, that 'righteousness and good-will apply to nations as well as to individuals'; aiding in the development not only of an 'international mind,' but also of an international conscience, an international heart, and an international soul."

NORMAN ANGELL'S PLAN.

Author Suggests Way to Bring Germany to Terms.

Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion," who came here to attend the Mohonk Peace Conference, in a formal statement yesterday, discussed the sinking of the Lusitania and America's future course. Mr. Angell said that he spoke as an America. In the preface to one of his recent books Mr. Angell explained that despite the fact that he had reverted to his original British citizenship because of prolonged absences abroad he maintained his right to discuss American problems as an American.

Mr. Angell stated emphatically that he expressed no opinion as to the adequacy or otherwise of American armaments, nor even as to whether America should go to war. In certain circumstances he certainly thought she ought. But as to possible alternatives to war and as to the facts of the present situation, he said:

"The sinking of the Lusitania is an abominable murder, an offense which words simply fail to describe. All normal men feel and rightly feel in favor of any punishment which would be effective that is to say which would reach the real culprits and help to make a recurrence of such a crime, or anything like it, impossible in the future."

Mr. Angell discussed at some length what a war would mean and then took up the other side, saying:

"I will indicate the kind of action which might constitute a possible alternative. Assume that America has decided that the general polic yfor which she shall stand will be the prohibition of the destruction of merchant ships by either combatant, the prohibition of the use of unanchored mines, the freedom from molestation of neutral trade, &c. Coupled with this in the case of Germany would be the demand for ample compensation for damage done, &c. America could make it plain that she acted in this matter not merely for herself, but on behalf of all neutral interests in this and in future wars.

"She should then make it plain to, say, Germany in the first instance, that until satisfaction were given in these matters the United States would retain even after the conclusion of the present war all German ships now in American ports, would cancel the royalties on German patents, would indefinitely prohibit the importation of German goods, cease all direct communication by mail or cable, would in fact institute a carefully organized system of non-intercourse

"It would not be for Germany to make the reply she felt fit. For the moment her military or naval action would not be of a very terrifying kind; her military and naval forces are otherwise employed. Indeed, it would be perhaps a very long time before Germany would make up her mind to aggression against the United States, and this compulsory delay would give her an opportunity of weighing the pros and cons of acceding to the American demands. In such a situation sober reflection would have a greater chance as against patriotic passion than would be possible after a formal declaration of war."

Service for Spanish War Dead.

The camps of New York County of the Spanish War Veterans will hold a military memorial service at St. Patrick's Cathedral tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in honor of the soldier and sailor dead. The camps will assemble at the armory, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway, at 3 o'clock, and proceed down Broadway to Fifty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to the Cathedral. A halt will be made at the Maine monument to place a wreath in memory of those who perished on the warship.

PERKINS WINS OPPONENTS.

They Drop Fight Against Automobile Road in Palisades Park.

George W. Perkins in his capacity as Chairman of the Interstate Palisades Park Commission gave such pratical reasons last night for the proposed automobile road along the west shore of the Hudson River that an organized opposition, which was to have been presented against the plan at a meeting in the St. Agnes Library Building at 444 Amsterdam Avenue, was withdrawn, and Mr. Perkins was simply requested to defer the building of the road as long as possible. Among the opponents of the driveway at the foot of the cliffs of the Palisades were representatives of the Appalachian Mountain Club, Explorers' Club, Patria, and the Fresh Air Clubs, and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

"We have put off building this road as long as we could," said Mr. Perkins. "If this road is not built now, we fear that politics may come into the matter later, resulting in great damage to the park. The road we propose will be no more than 16 feet in width. There will be no automobile speeding. We are building a restaurant 200 by 80 feet at the Bear Mountain section of the park, and there we shall compel autoists to pay all that they can be made to pay for the accommodations accorded them. In the main department of the restaurant the less wealthy will find a waiterless and tipless restaurant where they may wait upon themselves and get good food as near as possible to cost."

Mr. Perkins told of the building of fourteen docks for boating parties between Fort Lee and Nyack, of the free beach camping colonies and the acquisition of 30,000 acres of additional land recently, including the gift of 10,000 acres from Mrs. Harriman. Permission has been obtained to operate a ferry to the park from Dyckman Street in Manhattan, connecting with the new road built by the commission from the Palisades waterfront to Englewood, N. J.

SENDS SPEEDER TO JAIL.

Magistrate Leach Loses Patience with Fourth Offender.

Arrested yesterday for speeding his automobile on Hillside Avenue, Jamaica, Max Johnson, who said he lived at 1,994 Madison Avenue, was confronted with this "speeding automobile record" when he was arraigned before Magistrate Leach at Jamaica:

"Fine, $25 in October, $100 in November, and $25 in February."

"Ten days in the City Prison," announced the Magistrate, after referring to Johnson's previous offenses.

"How much does that mean in money?" asked Johnson, as he started to remove a note from a large roll of bills.

"It means ten days in prison, no fine, replied the court. Johnson, stunned by the sentence, went to a cell and his car was sent to a garage.

SAY HE ANNOYED CHILD.

Bronx Man Locked Up on Charge Made by Several Women.

Theodore Ave, who says he is a bartender, out of work since October, was locked up in the Alexander Avenue station yesterday for arraignment today in the Morrisania Court. In the meantime detectives are investigating his story that he was in a vacant lot back of 302 East 139th Street, the Bronx, on Thursday afternoon only to pick herbs. Women in the house caused his arrest, saying he was annoying seven-year-old Helen Hogan, who was on the fire escape.

Ave had some candy in his pocket and he admited he carried it to give to children of whom he was fond. He said he was married and lived at 347 Mott Avenue and Magistrate Deuel held him in $500 bail.

FINDS RIGGS BANK VIOLATED THE LAW

Continued from Page 1.

of the record as yet, would be submitted by the bank.

Stock Brokerage Transactions.

The hearing began to go against the bank this morning with the presentation by the Government of an affidavit setting forth details of an alleged account of the bankrupt stock brokerage firm of Lewis Johnston & Co., purporting to set forth 6,000 transactions for the Riggs National Bank. This was in response to an affidavit presented by the bank yesterday, saying that such entries, if they existed, were false.

Justice McCoy, after the discussion had lasted some time, said the record showed clearly that the Riggs bank was dealing in the stocks on its own account, regardless of who was behind the transactions, and if losses were incurred, they would be losses of the bank, which might or might not be recovered from the parties principal.

Former Senator Bailey, the bank's chief counsel, who was rebuked yesterday by the court for a "grossly improper" statement, today encountered a mild rebuff as to the length of his argument. Mr. Bailey yesterday went into a long narrative of Thomas Jefferson's family tree by the coincidence that John Skelton Williams's middle name was that of a connection of the founder of the Democratic Party. Today he referred to Jefferson's public service abroad at the time of the Constitutional Convention. Later, after quoting the Supreme Court as to the extent of executive "discretion," he turned to Lord Eldon's observation on the point.

"Senator Bailey," said the Justice, "you have just quoted the Supreme Court to the effect that this is a fundamental principle of law, and I agree with that so fully that I suggest that you go on with your argument."

Mr. Bailey angrily said he had only intended to read a few sentences from the great authority, but if the court did not want to hear them he would refrain. He supposed, however, the court would hear a still greater authority, and he then read from Lord Coke.

May Demand and Be Refused.

Mr. Bailey laid stress on a distinction that while the banking act authorized the Controller to call for special reports, the bank was not "required" to make them.

"Your logic," said Justice McCoy, "seems to mean that while the Controller is authorized to call for these reports the bank is not required to make them."

The Court had already indicated its doubt as to fines to be imposed for defaulted reports after periods mentioned in a section of the law applying to the special reports for which no time limit was set. Yesterday he suggested further that he doubted whether Mr. Williams had not invalidated his call for a special report by demanding the oaths of more officers than the law demanded.

Today Justice McCoy indicated that regardless of the propriety of the fine he doubted the jurisdiction of a court in equity, as he could not see that irreparable injury would result to the bank if it sought the normal remedy in a court of law.

This point was strongly contested by Mr. Hogan, who cited the extraordinary demands of Mr. Williams and argued that compliance with those demands would entail enormous expenses for the bank. But aside from the amount of loss, he insisted that an injury was irreparable when it could not be recovered, even though the injury was not ruinous or even heavy.

Justice McCoy listened closely to Mr. Hogan and said he had not read the case of ex parte Young, which was cited by both sides on this point, and that he would read it again.

"And when your Honor does read it," said Mr. Hogan, "I hope your Honor will not read into that case that irreparability is measured by the amount of money at issue."

The Court promised to consider the point.

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

Extra! These Men's Summer Suits at $15

Are 'Way Above Average!

Add 50% or even more, to arrive at the price at which their makers intended them to sell, based on their cost of manufacture.

When we, picking carefully, took these Suits remaining when the makers' season was practically over, we recognized them as Suits which would worthily sell at their full prices of $22 or more.

So men get a fine rebate on their Summer clothes, just when they want it most—at the beginning of the wearing season.

These are the details about the Suits:



Materials

The season's favorites in appropriate weights.

Flannels
Cheviots
Serges
Homespun
Scotch-finish
Cassimeres
Unfinished
Worsteds

Patterns

These and the colorings in comprehensive choice.

Glengarry Plaids
Mixtures
Shepherd Checks
Stripe Effects
Tartan Checks
Fancy Browns

Models

Much hand-work; soft, rolling fronts; shoulders and chests without padding or stiffening. Conservative lapels for men who like them. Half lined, to no linings at all. Some half or quarter silk lined — extraordinary at the price. Patch or plain pockets; all sizes. 32 to 48.

$5 and $6 Tennis Trousers, $3.50

A large order placed well in advance makes this low price a fact. Plain white flannel, or fancy striped serge—cut in new models.

Fourth Floor

Men's Leghorn and Milan Straws Hats, at $2

Usually $3 and More

Look around town and see the price for which these hats are sold. We made an extraordinary purchase, which accounts for this good news.

The straw was bleached in the "everlasting sunlight of Italy," and the hats came from that country. The collection includes styles and shapes for every man.

Also Sample Straw Hats At $2

Rough and plain weaves—Sennits, Split Straw, Porto Rican, Javas, Mackinaws and others.

Fourth Floor

Men's $5 Shoes, $3.95 Pair

High and Low Models

New, smart English lasts with low heels and broad shanks, that are so comfortable. All the fashionable leathers, including Russia calf, gun-metal and patent colt. The variety of styles offers wide choice to every man.

$6 Cloth-Topped Shoes, $4.75 Pair

Mahogany Russia calf with fawn cloth top, and gun-metal with gray cloth top.

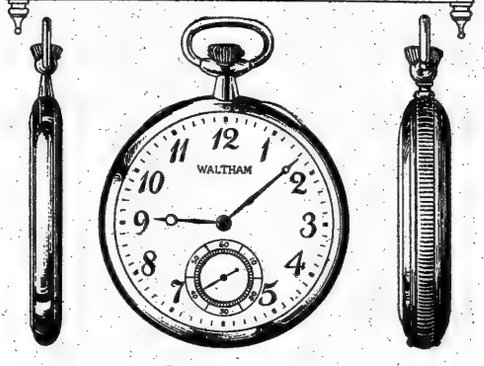
Second Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

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Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

WALTHAM COLONIAL A



At Macy's First— An American Achievement

The new Waltham *Colonial A* is a triumph of American watchmaking and American industrial initiative.

It is the first very thin timepiece especially designed for full-dress wear made outside of Switzerland. In it American resourcefulness has surpassed the traditional skill of artisans, whose forebears for centuries had been master craftsmen of the horologer's guild.

The New "Thin" Waltham

(exactly depicted above) is a timepiece of the *Riverside* grade with all the beauty, refinement and precision of the costliest American and European watches. It has a full-sized nineteen-jewel movement of admirable accuracy, yet is of the exact thinness of the side view at the left. It is a marvel compared to what was formerly the thinnest American full-sized movement watch, pictured at the right. The hands are of gold and the dial is finished in dull gold.

First placed on the market now, and first on sale at Macy's, exemplifying both Waltham initiative and Macy leadership in merchandising.

Our Price $77.50

We invite you to verify prices elsewhere.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

Arnold Constable & Co.

No C. O. D.'s
No Approvals

May 22nd Specials in our REMOVAL SALE SERIES

Mail Orders will receive careful and prompt attention.

1,500 Women's Waists and Blouses

ALLOVER EMBROIDERED VOILE—with organdie collar.
CROSS BAR DIMITY—In Tailleur model.
VOILE—With embroidered collar and vestee.
OTHER ATTRACTIVE LINGERIE MODELS—In various styles.
RADIUM SILK—In "Quaker Girl" model; pale pink and white.
CREPE DE CHINE—In box plaited model; hemstitched.
STRIPED TUB SILK—With short sleeves.
DOTTED SWISS—With plain organdie trimming.

Regularly $1.50 **95c**

Regularly $3.00 **1.95**

CREPE DE CHINE—With smocking and hemstitching.
PUSSY WILLOW—In Tailleur model; pale pink and white.
CREPE DE CHINE—Embroidered in eyelet pattern.
HANDKERCHIEF LINEN BLOUSES—Discontinued models.
RADIUM SILK—Tailleur model; in white and pale pink.
GEORGETTE CREPE—Hemstitched; trimmed with filet lace; white and pale pink.
GEORGETTE CREPE—With frill; lace trimmed; white and pale pink.
LINGERIE MODELS—In various styles; lace trimmed.

Regularly $3.95 **2.95**

Regularly $6.75 **5.50**

2,000 Yards Plain Colored Imported Ratines

A thoroughly desirable quality in the most fashionable plain shades—Cadet, Navy, Copenhagen, Sky, Pink, Green, Delft, Grey, Chamois, Helio, Tan and White; 35 inch.

Regularly 75c yard.

19 Cents

NOTE.—*We believe this the lowest price ever quoted at retail for Ratine of this grade.*

All Removal Specials Afford SAVINGS *of* 33⅓% *to* 50%

2,000 Pairs Women's Pure Silk Gloves

Double finger tipped, high grade, perfect fitting, 2 clasp Gloves in a full range of sizes, and in the following shades—Battleship Grey, Pongee, Black and White.

At the Extraordinary Price

45 Cents

Value 75 cents.

3 prs. at 44c pr.; 6 prs. at 43c pr.

AVERAGE 50% SAVINGS in our GREAT HOSIERY EVENT

3 Reasons

1. Discontinuance of wholesale department.
2. Discontinuance of certain lines.
3. Opportune purchase at ½ price.

All sizes various colors

Every item of equal importance

Women's and Misses'

PURE SILK

PURE THREAD BLACK SILK—Light weight; cotton soles and tops. 3 prs., 1.70; 6 prs., 3.30 — *Regularly 90c pr.* **58c**

PURE SILK—Medium weight; extra fine cotton soles and tops; black or white. 3 prs., 2.30; 6 prs., 4.50 — *Regularly $1.00 pr.* **78c**

PURE THREAD BLACK SILK—Extra fine; embroidered or openwork insteps; not every style in every size. 3 prs., 2.75; 6 prs., 5.40 — *Regularly $2.50 pr.* **95c**

COTTON and LISLE

IMPORTED BLACK GAUZE COTTON and IMPORTED BLACK GAUZE LISLE—With silk clocks. 3 prs., 70c.; 6 prs., 1.35 — *Regularly 50c pr.* **25c**

IMPORTED COTTON—Medium weight; black or white. 3 prs., 95c.; 6 prs., 1.95 — *Regularly 50c pr.* **35c**

IMPORTED BLACK GAUZE LISLE and SILK LISLE—Extra fine; lustrous; Summer weight; black, white or tan. 3 prs., 95c.; 6 prs., 1.95 — *Regularly 50c pr.* **35c**

NOTE—**By applying to the Department Manager a special price will be given to customers for 1 dozen pairs and over, affording a saving not to be overlooked.**

285 Women's Summer Dresses

Complete Sizes. 36 to 44.

Reduced 33⅓%

Latest Models. Full Assortment.

DRESSES—Of printed voile, dimity, white dotted Swiss and woven tissue, in the very latest designs and colorings, including the smart black and white colored striped effects. **3.65**

DRESSES—Of figured mercerized voile, with organdie collar and velvet belt; also white voile with dainty colored border and smart white leather belt. **7.25**

DRESSES—Of the fashionable new voiles, comprising flowered patterns, onyx stripes, checkerboard effects, cluster stripes and dots, with effective trimmings and satin girdles. **5.60**

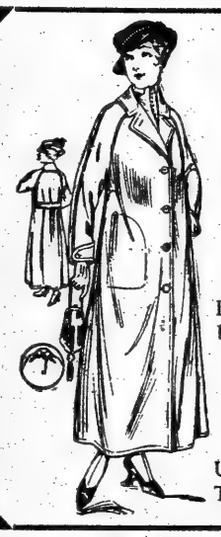
DRESSES—Of sheer white voile, hemstitched and hand embroidered; also with tucked skirt and lace trimmed waist. **8.65**

All Removal Specials Afford Savings of 33⅓% to 50%.

Saturday Special

Women's and Misses' "Roseberry" Raincoats

Priestley Cravenette



In Tan, Navy and Black; all sizes from 14 years to 44 bust.

Regularly **8.75** *$12.50*

The smartest light weight, rainproof Utility Coat of the season. Ideal for Tourist wear, motor and dust protection.

All Removal Specials Given Our Prompt Delivery. Also Special Discounts and our Quality Guarantee.

Broadway & 19th Street

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Young Men's Golf and Country Club Clothes



Closely following the standard English models, usually difficult to find in this country.

Norfolk and Knickerbocker suits for golf and general country use, in the newest tweeds and mixtures.

English caps and the latest fancy waistcoats for sporting and ordinary wear.

Riding suits—correct English coats and breeches, of seasonable materials.

Specialists in apparel for outdoor sports, for college men and the younger members of country clubs.

Tennis and Outing Flannels



As much judgment may be used in properly designing these very useful garments as in making an evening dress suit.

Negligee does not mean that the cut of the garment is a negligible quantity.

The lines of De Pinna flannel trousers and outing coats and waistcoats are positively correct.

White or striped flannel trousers, $6.

Outing flannel coats and waistcoats at various prices.

Sport Norfolks of knit cloth or of appropriate cheviots, including black-and-white checks, sizes 32 to 40, at $15.

Young Men's Summer Negligee Suits

Skeletonized coats and waistcoats, with long trousers—blue or green striped flannels and plain Oxford grey—sizes 32 to 40.

Regularly sold at $22 to $25.

Specially priced at $17.50.

The coats of these suits may be appropriately worn with white trousers.

Summer Haberdashery

A young men's store, kept in close touch with leading London haberdashers.

Special tennis and outing shirt, with convertible collar, $2.50.

Imported English foulard ties and special De Pinna make soft collars. Special De Pinna design four-ply linen collars.

"Anniped" Shoes for Young Men

Latest English model outing shoes—new models in white buck with tan leather trimmings.

Black or mahogany brown shoes with contrasting uppers.

Black or brown Oxfords.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

ROCKEFELLER AGAIN HECKLED BY WALSH

Chairman Resents Associates' Attempts to Soften Attacks—Will Run Hearing His Way.

WITNESS DISPLAYS SPIRIT

Resents Imputations as to Motives and Disclaims Responsibility for Colorado Strike Horrors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Throughout a hot day in a stifling air, made the more intolerable by the presence of a large crowd stretching out into the corridors, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., remained on the witness stand at the hearing before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. The examination was conducted by Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the commission, with the same relentless and at times savage plainness of language and intensity of manner that characterized the opening of Mr. Rockefeller's testimony yesterday. Because of what was regarded as an authorized statement that the commission at a meeting last night discussed Mr. Walsh's methods and decided that they must be modified, there was expectation that the tone of the questions put to Mr. Rockefeller would be very much softened. But the expectation was not realized, and the witness was pursued all day with questions of the most direct character.

Mr. Rockefeller demanded that there be accorded to him the same rights given to other witnesses, and firmly insisted that Chairman Walsh was seeking to inject into his questions implications against the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and its officers. Some questions he declined to answer, as improper, and others he characterized as useless.

Chairman Walsh was the sole examiner today, other members taking no part in the questioning. Mr. Rockefeller will be on the stand again tomorrow.

Before the session began the commission held an executive session at the instance of Commissioners Weinstock and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who frankly informed Chairman Walsh that they believed the attitude he assumed yesterday toward Mr. Rockefeler had the appearance of hostility.

Mr. Walsh said he had no intention of displaying hostility, but that he could not restrain a tendency to conduct the examination vigorously. He informed his colleagues, moreover, that he was determined to conduct the examination as he saw fit. Later in the open hearing the Chairman emphatically told Mr. Rockefeller he was running the examination, and did not propose to be dictated to by the witness.

Would Resort to Force.

A circumstance considered to be of significance today was the statement by Mr. Rockefeller that he agreed with witnesses who said recently before the commission that after all legal means had been employed for the protection of their lives and property, they would resort to force. This was the position taken by a considerable number of witnesses representing organized labor.

The whole purpose of the day's examination was to connect the action and policy of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company before, during, and since the strike in 1913 with the Rockefellers, father and son. Mr. Rockefeller admitted that he had power to make and unmake Directors and officers of the company, that he approved of the methods employed by his representatives in Colorado in "whipping into line" Governor Ammons to use the State militia to escort strikebreakers to the mines, and that the company equipped and armed Troop A of the State militia, which was organized from superintendents, clerks, physicians, and mine bosses of the company, this being the organization that killed miners and their wives and children at Ludlow. Mr. Rockefeller himself spoke of the affair as the Ludlow massacre," and said in extenuation of the deaths that the evidence seemed to show that many lost their lives from being smothered, rather than shot.

Circulated a Hillis Sermon.

Much time was spent on the strike publicity work done through Ivy L. Lee, and an extended passage was devoted to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn, entitled "The Real Issue of the Strike in Colorado," that was printed and distributed by Mr. Lee apparently through an agency in Detroit. The facts in regard to this sermon came out because it was sent to all the students at Cornell.

Dean James H. Brewster of the Law Department of the State University of Colorado, testified that he wrote a letter to Dr. Hillis protesting against his alleged misstatements of fact about the strike. Dr. Hillis did not answer the letter or take any steps, he said, to correct the misrepresentations in his sermon.

Dean Brewster charged that gifts of $100,000 in each case had been given to two colleges in Colorado as a reward for a statement signed by the Presidents of those colleges declaring that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company should be supported by good citizens as against the strikers. Mr. Rockefeller declared with emphasis that he resented the imputation.

Chairman Walsh read from a letter from Mr. Rockefeller to Mr. Lee to show that the Hillis sermon was to be used in the campaign of publicity for the company.

When Mr. Rockefeller took the stand in the morning he read a statement making more clear his position in regard to the case of John R. Lawson of the miners' organization, who is under sentence of life imprisonment for a murder growing out of his participation in the strike. Mr. Rockefeller said yesterday he would do all in his power to see that there should be no injustice done in Lawson's case. In his statement today, he said:

"Since giving my testimony yesterday, I have read with care the stenographer's transcript of the questions asked by the Chairman of this commission in reference to the Lawson trial and my view of certain hypothetical cases and the course I would take should the facts subsequently prove to be as presented. As these questions all relate to a criminal appeal at present pending before the courts of this country, I feel that my position cannot be too precisely stated.

"I have no more right than has any other citizen in this country to attempt to interfere with or influence the course of justice, and questions which are so framed as to seek to put me in the position of appearing to concede that there has been wilful tampering with the courts or of stating what I am prepared to do to influence the future course of justice, either as respects Mr. Lawson or any other person, I cannot regard as other than improper questions, and a direct reflection upon those who are charged with the administration of justice. To sinister reflections of this kind I must decline to be a party, even by inference.

"Were I, either directly or indirectly, to attempt to influence the judiciary of Colorado as respects the present appeal in Mr. Lawson's trial, I should be guilty of the very procedure against which witnesses before this commission have so strongly protested."

Ludlow Massacre Taken Up.

The hearing had not proceeded far before Mr. Walsh directed the witness' attention to the "massacre at Ludlow," and asked him if he had read the testimony taken before the Coroner's jury. Mr. Rockefeller said that he had not—that he had trusted the officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in their statements in regard to what took place.

"You close your eyes to the crime at Ludlow and the evidence at the inquest?" asked Mr. Walsh. "You sit back in your offices in New York and say 'I uphold the executives'?"

Mr. Walsh produced a postal card from the mother of a little boy, Frank Snyder, killed at Ludlow while, so Chairman Walsh said, caressing his sister.

"Here is this boy's picture," said the Chairman, sending a photograph over to Mr. Rockefeller. "Do you wish to see it?"

"No; you have described it," said Mr. Rockefeller, putting his hand up in protest as the sergeant-at-arms held the photograph out to him.

"On April 18," said Mr. Walsh, "five days before the Ludlow horror, you got a letter from Mr. Bowers personally addressed to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in which he said: 'Another favorable feature of the strike situation is the organization of a military company of 100 volunteers at Trinidad next week; they are to be armed by the State and drilled by the military officers. Another squad has been organized at Walsenburg; they are independent of the militiamen and will be subject to orders of the Sheriff of the county. These volunteers will draw no pay from the State.' Didn't you get from this letter the knowledge that that was a volunteer company that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was to pay?"

"If that is what the letter states I must have understood it so," answered Mr. Rockefeller.

"I will ask you if, immediately after the Ludlow massacre, on the next day, you did not receive this telegram from Mr. Bowers: 'Following troops ordered troops by order of Governor, an unprovoked attack upon small force of militia yesterday by 200 strikers forced fight, resulting in probable loss of ten or fifteen strikers. Only one militiaman killed. Ludlow tent colony of strikers totally destroyed by burning, 200 tents, caused by explosion, showing ammunition and dynamite stored in them. Expect further fighting today. Militia to be reinforced. Suggest you give this information to friendly papers. L. M. Bowers'? What friendly papers?"

Knows of No Friendly Papers.

"If I had undertaken to carry out his suggestion, I would not have known where to turn," Mr. Rockefeller replied.

"Mr. Bowers just imagined you had friendly papers to give this to?"

"I suppose he thought there were some. I don't know any more than you do, but I would not know where to turn in New York to find a friendly paper."

"Please indicate what friendly papers he meant."

"I do not know a friendly paper."

"Did you give it out to the papers?"

"I do not know."

"Did you give it to your publicity agent to give out to the papers?"

"I do not recall."

"You have learned," said Mr. Walsh, reading from a letter or other memorandum, "that Troop A was made up of superintendents, foremen, the clerical force, physicians, store keepers, and mine guards?"

"Does that say 'of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company'?"

"It says it was a troop of men enlisted among the Superintendents and foremen, the clerical force, physicians, storekeepers, mine guards, and other residents of the coal camps. Do you claim they were not your mine guards?"

"I do not claim one way or the other."

"I will say that the other testimony showed that they were your mine guards, storekeepers, and others," said Mr. Walsh. "Now, these men were actually paid with the money of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for whatever they did that day?"

"I do not suppose they were off the payrolls of the company because they went into the military company."

"Do you have militia raised in other cases in that way?"

"There is another question, Mr. Chairman, I do not think is fair," said Mr. Rockefeller. "I never heard of a case of a man serving in the militia and while doing so his pay being stopped by his employer."

"I will ask you the direct question: Were these men, mine guards, physicians, storekeepers, and others, that went into Troop A, paid by you for what they did that day? Were they kept on the payroll?"

"I do not know," said Mr. Rockefeller.

"Do you know that afterward Troop A wantonly fired on this camp where there were women and children, that they looted the dead, stole their property and set fire with torches and oil to the tents in which they were dwelling?"

"That is one of the reports that have been circulated."

Credits Burning and Looting.

Mr. Walsh read from the report of the Military Commission presided over by Major Boughton as follows: "Beyond a doubt, it was seen to intentionally that the fire should destroy the whole of the colony. This, too, was accompanied by the usual loot. So deliberately was this burning and looting that we find that cans of oil found in the tents were poured upon them and the tents lit with matches."

"That is the report," said Mr. Walsh, "of the Military Commission, signed by Major Boughton. Do you believe it now?"

"Of course I believe the statement made by those gentlemen."

"If you had known that that company, composed in large part of mine guards, was going to be put into the field, what action would you have taken as a Director of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company?"

"I would have taken no action," replied the witness. "I would have deplored the necessity which compelled the officers of the company to resort to such measures to supplement the State force to maintain law and order."

"Have you made any effort of your own, as a director of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, to bring to justice those men in your own employ, who are in Troop A, who may have poured oil on the tents of those people and lit them with matches?"

"No."

Chairman Walsh referred to the case of Linderfelt, accused of complicity in the killing of a striker named Tikas and tried and acquitted by a military court.

"As your company was interested in the upholding of the law," continued Mr. Walsh, "has it taken any action to have Linderfelt brought to justice in the criminal courts of Colorado?"

"As I understand it," replied Mr. Rockefeller, "Linderfelt was a member of the State militia, under the orders of the Adjutant General of the State, and I should regard it as interfering with the military authorities of the State and the civil authorities and the authorities that are upholding justice if I were to take any such step as you suggest."

Resents an Imputation.

Mr. Walsh handed the witness a copy of Leslie's Weekly with an advertisement of the Standard Oil Company on the back, and asked if that had any connection with the fact that "Mr. Bowers thought that this was a splendid publication, a good one to send out industrial matter to."

"I resent the imputation," replied Mr. Rockefeller. "I have no connection with any of the Standard Oil Companies."

Mr. Walsh read an article by Professor John J. Stevenson of Columbia University in The Popular Science Monthly, which Mr. Rockefeller in a letter to Mr. Lee had pronounced the best article he had ever seen on the labor question. The article declared that "one E. H. Harriman was of more lasting service to a nation than a million unskilled laborers"; that "unskilled labor is merely animated machinery," and that "owners of industrial concerns assumed all risks." Members of trade unions were referred to as "goons," and it was said that the principles of the unions were "no better than those of the India thugs, who practiced robbery and murder."

Mr. Walsh wanted to know if Mr. Rockefeller thought these statements were true. The witness declined to give his opinion of the statements separately, but said that the article as a whole was sound and of great value.

Letters from Mr. Bowers were read, in which he said that he had finally "got our little cowboy Governor whipped into line" to call the militia to take strikebreakers to the mines. Former testimony was read to show how Attorney General Farrell had persuaded the Governor at the alleged urging of a number of banks to use the troops for the mine operators. Mr. Rockefeller said he had no direct knowledge on the subject, and that the officers of the company could be relied on to do what was best and right.

Seamen's Institute Gets $122,202.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South Street, yesterday afternoon Edmund L. Baylies announced that the contributions toward paying off the $150,000 debt on the building amounted to $122,202. Among the contributors since Tuesday were Edward J. Berwind, $1,000; William Cooper Proctor, $250, and E. Francis Hyde, $100.

FLEE FOR SAFETY FROM LASSEN PEAK

California Volcano, in New Eruption, Buries Lands for Miles with Layer of Thick 'Mud.'

FEAR CHANGE FOR WORSE

Experts Think Explosions Are Getting Down Into Real Hot Mass—Activity More Volcanic.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Dispatches from Redding confirm early reports that Mount Lassen, the California volcano, has emitted such a flood of lava-mud that many persons have had narrow escapes from death, and that many farmers have virtually been ruined because their lands, formerly fertile, have been covered with from four to six feet of "mud." The district in danger is some sixty miles from Redding, and the full extent of the damage will not be ascertained until forest rangers, dispatched from Redding, return to that city.

Forest Supervisor W. J. Rushing arrived early this morning from the Hat Creek district and reported that the ereek is out of its banks and is depositing over the flooded country a peculiar substance that, for lack of better characterization, he termed "mud." He has sent two foresters to make an investigation. In part the Redding message says:

"Persistent reports are arriving of a red glow being visible on Lassen at night. W. C. Hall's house and barns were swept away. The farms of Wilbur Wilcox and Charles Hawkins have been submerged in mud. Their families escaped. The volcano is sending forth volumes of smoke and strong sulphuric fumes. No lava and no ashes are being thrown up, just unending mud."

Hat Creek rises on the northern slope of Mount Lassen and flows in a northerly direction for forty miles, emptying into the Pit River. Farms line the whole length of the stream up to Hall's place, which is nearest the mountain.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The latest reported outbreak of Lassen Peak marks a distinct point in the progressive change in the character of the eruption, according to geological survey experts who place Lassen in the category of more or less dangerous volcanoes. Heretofore, they say, the eruptions have carried only boulders and ashes and black smoke without illumination. The latest eruption, however, is reported as involving genuine lava, whose cloud-reflected glow resembles Stromboli, the active volcanic lighthouse of the Mediterranean.

J. S. Diller of the survey has just received a telegram from J. R. Milford, superintendent of the Northern California Power Company at Redding, dated May 20, saying:

"Lassen Peak in violent eruption 9:30 to 11:30 last night. Fire observed coming from crater. Incandescent ejecta roll down the mountain side. I observed spectacle from Volta (ten miles from Lassen Peak). Many in Sacramento valley saw same. At Manzanita Lake (three miles from the crater) today storm clouds prevented complete observation. Activity immensely increased."

The latest eruption means, according to Mr. Diller, that the explosions are getting down into real hot mass and that the activity is more completely volcanic. Heretofore the ejected fragments blown out by the steam explosions were rarely red hot.

BILL FOR SUNDAY $150,655.

Philadelphia Counts Up Cost of 45,000 Trail Hitters.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The Billy Sunday campaign cost this city exactly $150,655.65, according to the certified financial statement published today by the Campaign Committee.

The $150,655.65 includes, according to the statement, $81,184.14 for the tabernacle and actual expenses; $16,224.71 distributed among local charities, and the thank offering of $53,246.80 given to Billy Sunday.

The balance in the hands of the committee is $5,115.57, which will be used in financing "follow-up" evangelistic meetings. There still remains $3,365.53 of the charity collections to be distributed.

The number of registered trail hitters in the report is 45,000. It is declared that more than this number joined churches in the city and nearby towns. The committee estimates that more than 2,000,000 attended the meetings.

GEN. GOETHALS'S ADVICE.

Hint for Young Engineers in Johns Hopkins Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—The new Engineering Building and the Academic Building of Johns Hopkins University were dedicated this afternoon. General Goethals made a speech at the dedication of the Engineering Building.

Dr. Henry Carter Adams, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Michigan and the first man to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Johns Hopkins University, dedicated the second structure.

General Goethals was again the centre of attraction. Contrary to expectations, he had nothing further to say about coast defenses. His address was solely upon engineering. While admitting that the technical school was not absolutely necessary to make an engineer, he asserted that "the already extensive field open to the engineer and the possibilities of still greater expansion make it essential that his education should be of the broadest."

FLAG DAY IN NEW JERSEY.

Acting Governor Edge Designates June 14 for the Date.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 21. — Acting Governor Edge today issued a proclamation setting Monday, June 14, for the State's observance of flag day.

"The crisis of affairs of the world at this time," said the Governor, "and the corresponding placidity of our own country make it particularly fitting that we express our most sincere devotion to the flag of our country and what it stands for. Patriotism and love of country in these times should be prominently manifested. The responsibilities which will be cast upon our country as a result of the struggle abroad and as the agent of humanity will bring into greater prominence than ever before the flag of the land of the free. It will radiate more beautifully for friendly eyes and will arouse new terror for the foes of liberty and of lawful, peaceable Government."

FRANK INNOCENT, SAYS JUDGE POWELL

Ex-Member of Georgia Court of Appeals Urges Gov. Slaton to Extend Clemency.

OBSERVED TRIAL CLOSELY

Helped Judge Roan Prepare Instructions to Jury, and Quotes Him in Prisoner's Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 21.—Judge Arthur G. Powell, a former member of the State Court of Appeals, has written to Governor Slaton and the Prison Commission, declaring his conviction that Leo M. Frank did not murder Mary Phagan. As an intimate friend of the late Judge Roan, who presided at Frank's trial, Judge Powell also asserts that Judge Roan did not believe Frank was guilty.

Judge Powell's letter to Governor Slaton and the Prison Commission in part is as follows:

Gentlemen: I feel it proper to make this statement:

I was an intimate friend of Judge Roan. If he were living I would not attempt to speak for him. Since his mouth is closed by death, I feel that it is due to him and to Frank that I should give you the benefit of what I know of how he felt as to the defendant's guilt.

Frequently during the trial he advised with me, sending for me often to come to the courthouse. I cannot, with brevity, detail the conversations I had with him. The substance of what he told me is, that he did not believe the defendant to be guilty. He expressed this opinion, in substance, to me at various times during the trial.

Also, at his request, I prepared portions of his charge to the jury. I mention this fact merely to show that I had opportunity of intimate knowledge of the state of his mind. Why, with these views, he did not grant the new trial, which from his conversation with me I fully expected him to grant, I do not know and cannot explain. I had known Judge Roan for a number of years, and I say that he was himself during the trial and afterward.

I was present in court a number of times during the trial, and kept up with the evidence. I had no interest in it. If I was theoretically interested it was on the side of the State, as my partner, Mr. Hooper, was engaged in the prosecution. What I saw of the trial convinced me that the defendant was innocent. To any critical mind there must be grave doubt of his guilt. As a citizen of the State, permit me to say that I hope he will be pardoned or that his sentence will be commuted.

I have recently been in various parts of South Georgia, and have been surprised to find how strong and practically unanimous the sentiment there is against his being hanged, though there was considerable feeling against him in that section at the time of the trial.

A. G. POWELL.

Supplementing his letter, Judge Powell said he understood other prominent lawyers would write letters asserting their belief that Frank was not guilty, or at least that his guilt had not been sufficiently established.

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JURY STILL OUT; 11 FOR ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

from the Court House. Apparently the eleven men who had stood strongly by Colonel Roosevelt since the beginning had used all their persuasive force upon the recalcitrant Barnes man, Edward Burns, without the slightest effect.

The eleven Roosevelt men walked in a group by themselves. The one Barnes man was ostracised and kept to himself. He was, however, the only happy-looking one of the group. He laughed as he passed the waiting newspaper men, but did not say anything. A Deputy Sheriff had him under special protection. Seemingly he thoroughly enjoyed the peculiar situation. The eleven others showed plainly their resentment at having to spend another night in the cramped jail quarters. They scowled at Burns and acted as if only the presence of the guard of Deputy Sheriffs kept them from trying a fistic argument in the street.

There is not the slightest indication that the twelve men will be able to agree. Burns's evident attitude was that he had made up his mind to stick out for his hero to the last. The men will be allowed to fight it out in their sleeping room, but if an agreement is reached it will have to be in the form of a sealed verdict, to be opened by Justice Andrews in the morning.

The court room was not at all crowded when Justice Andrews ascended the bench at 10 o'clock this morning, and not more than a dozen women were present. As soon as court was called to order there was handed to Justice Andrews a sealed envelope which had come from the jury room. Everyone thought that the jurors had written out their verdict. Instead, the foreman had sent a note stating that a peculiar situation had arisen and asking that the Justice come to the jury room for a conference. The Justice ordered that the jurors come into court instead. A minute later they appeared.

"There is very little that I can say in addition to what I have already said," said Justice Andrews to the jurors. "Any questions must necessarily be asked here in court, and only here can I give any instructions. If there is no further construction of the law that you wish me to make I will be glad to do so. If there is any dispute regarding any portion of the evidence, I will be glad to have it read to you, if you will state what it is. That's about as far as I can go."

The jurors looked at one another and then all arose and filed out of the room. Nothing more was heard from them until eleven o'clock, when word was sent to the Justice that they had agreed upon a verdict. Then the Justice solemnly warned the spectators that demonstration would not be tolerated. He said he had instructed the Sheriff and his deputies to see that his orders were carried out. Immediately afterward the jurors came in and took their seats.

Court Clerk Charles J. Clarke asked them if they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman, Warren J. Somers, a middle-aged gray-haired man, who is in the wholesale grocery business here, replied that a verdict had been reached.

"How do you find?" asked the Clerk. Several of the jurors talked among themselves for a few moments. One of them, Leonard K. Hungerford, leaned over and whispered to Mr. Burns. Then Foreman Somers stood up and said:

"We find for the defendant, with the suggestion that the costs be evenly divided between the two parties."

Justice Andrews looked puzzled. There was a look of wonderment on Colonel Roosevelt's face.

"The court is prohibited by law from accepting a verdict in that form," the Justice finally said. "The verdict is hardly proper. Gentlemen, you must retire and find a verdict, either for the plaintiff or the defendant. A suggestion as to who is to pay the costs must not be put in."

The Jury Is Polled.

Foreman Somers arose and with a smile asked the court if he would allow a standing vote to be taken. Clerk Clarke immediately began to poll the jury. He began with No. 1, Henry Hoag, a Republican.

"I find for the defendant," Juror No. 1 responded. After nine other jurors had made the same reply, Mr. Burns was reached.

"For the plaintiff," he said in a tone of decision. Mr. Burns has a heavy, impassive countenance, and he did not move a muscle when he announced his verdict. When the last juror had responded, Justice Andrews said simply: "Gentlemen, you will return to your room until you can agree upon a verdict."

Stewart F. Hancock, local counsel for Mr. Roosevelt, asked the court to instruct the jury that the court could not accept a verdict for the defendant with the suggestion that the costs be divided, but that the attorneys would discuss the proposition and make their own agreement. William D. Barnum, for Mr. Barnes, made strenuous objection. The court said he could give the jury no such instruction.

The jurors then went back to their room, and they were not heard from again during the day. The Justice sat on the bench until 12:30 o'clock, when he announced an adjournment until 2. Soon after court reconvened, as no word had come from the jurors indicating an agreement, Justice Andrews announced an adjournment until 5 o'clock. The deadlock was still on at that hour, and, then it was announced that an adjournment would be taken until 10 o'clock in the morning. It was also announced that if an agreement had not been reached by o'clock tonight the jurors would be locked up for the night. It is possible that if an agreement has not been reached when court opens tomorrow morning Justice Andrews will discharge the jury.

Soon after court reopened in the afternoon the jury sent a message to the court. Justice Andrews called one attorney for the plaintiff and one for the defendant. The two lawyers left the courtroom and went to the jury room. They escorted the foreman to a telephone booth in the Judge's chambers. The foreman used the telephone for about five minutes and then returned to the jury room. The attorneys who went to the telephone with the foreman said he simply called his own home.

She Wanted to Hug the Colonel.

When the jurors had retired after giving their near-verdict the spectators crowded about Colonel Roosevelt and shook his hand. A pretty young woman who sat near him told the Colonel that she wanted to hug him. The Colonel beamed and grasped her hands.

"Thank you so much," he replied. When the Colonel went to the Onondaga Hotel a huge bouquet of flowers was presented to him. During the afternoon he wore one of the flowers as a boutonniere. The Colonel took huge delight in displaying a present he had received from an admirer in Troy. In a small box were several blue and white buttons marked "T. R." With them was a card that bore this inscription: "An antidote for crooked politics for Mr. Barnes; to be taken before each meal."

When the Colonel was asked to make a statement, he said:

"It would be manifestly improper for me to say anything until a verdict has been rendered. Even then, I intend to let my counsel, Mr. Bowers, do all the talking for me."

Some of the Roosevelt lawyers have compiled statistics regarding the famous trial. They found that in all 104 witnesses testified. The defense called thirty-two witnesses, besides the Colonel, and the plaintiff seventy-one. including Mr. Barnes, and fifty-eight former Senators and Assemblymen who took part in the contest over the election of a United States Senator in 1911. There are in the record 3,788 pages of testimony, containing in all 934,500 words, exclusive of the many letters that figured in the case. There were 256 exhibits, several of which included many letters and newspaper clippings.

Up till 11 o'clock tonight the jury had been out thirty-one hours and fifteen minutes.

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SOCIALISTS DESIRE GERMANY'S DEFEAT

The Root of Military Power Must Be Annihilated, Writes Anatole France.

WELLS AND HEWLETT AGREE

"Just Now We Had Better Be Getting on with the Fighting," Concludes Jerome K. Jerome.

The Clarion, a British Socialist weekly, edited by Robert Blachford and Alexander M. Thompson, has received a number of letters from well-known Socialists and anti-militarists concerning the terms of peace the Entente Powers shall impose or accept. Anatole France, the famous French man-of-letters, writes as follows:

Dear Colleague: I have said it very emphatically from the beginning of the war, and I can only repeat it: the Allies owe it to the whole of Europe, and they owe it to themselves, to prosecute this war of deliverance to the complete strangling of the Pan-German aspirations which have disturbed Europe for forty years. At the price of the most cruel sacrifices, they must destroy the military power of Germany and of German Austria to its very roots. The disarmament of the Germanies concerns the peace of the world, which is so dear to our hearts. We must bequeath to our children in Europe delivered from the Teuton menace. No peace, no truce, until the enemy of the human race is overthrown!

I shake hands cordially and as a good ally. ANATOLE FRANCE.

The French Socialist Deputy Edouard Vaillant declares, after reviewing the work done by the Socialists of the Allied nations since the war began, that no peace is possible at present, as, while it would save Germany from defeat it "would only be a truce enabling her the better to arm her next aggression," and he continues:

"The war we wage is a war of liberation; it therefore excludes the idea of conquest or annexation; it will restore to their own countries peoples and territories torn from them by conquering foreign violence, such as the invaded regions of France and Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine; it will establish the unity of countries dismembered by conquest. And to secure the peace thus won, the enemy must be stripped in the first place of the means of offense which would enable him again to upset it.

"The peace that we seek is a durable and sure peace of which our victory, the victory of the Allies, must create the necessary conditions, which are: the liberty of the peoples; the independence and autonomy of united nations, without any kind of hegemony or servitude, in the free, pacific, and democratic federation of the United States of Europe."

Opinion of H. G. Wells.

H. G. Wells writes:

"Socialism has no 'Foreign Policy'; it knows nothing of 'Nationalism.' It is human just as science is human, and can have no lesser boundaries. In Socialism as in Science, the World State is implicit. But this war is no fight of nation against nation; it is a fight of the most diversified allies against the ambition of Prussia-led Germany to Germanize the world by force.

"This war, if it destroys Austria and does not destroy the mental and moral dominance of Prussia, will mean not defeat, but victory for all that is evil in Germany and the world. There is no chance for Germany, for the noble, gentle, and splendid qualities that Prussia has obscured, while Prussia grips schools and universities and all the organs of spiritual life. Not Germany nor Germans would we destroy, but that double-headed crow, Kaiserism-cum-Kruppism, which is the blackest omen mankind has ever seen."

This from Jerome K. Jerome:

"The very best time to state your 'conditions of peace' is before you declare war. The next best time is when the war is over and you have defeated your enemy. Just now I think we had better be getting on with the fighting."

Upton Sinclair writes that first Germany must be soundly beaten, and then Germany must be humiliated in such a way—politically, socially, and financially—that she cannot repeat the wrong she has committed, and he adds:

"If England gets the sympathy of the neutral world against Germany, it is because in past wars England has been able to understand just that subtle point in psychology, and because Germany has been unable to understand it."

Mr. Sinclair hopes for a revolution in Germany "which will take the nation forever out of the power of the militarists."

Professor Sir Oliver J. Lodge writes:

"The nation as a whole cannot enter into details, but it may strengthen the hands of its responsible Ministers and assist future negotiations if it makes up its mind to a few essentials. Among these are:

"Settlement of boundaries on national and racial lines, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants if strongly expressed.

"Punishment of highly placed criminals who ordered atrocities, among which the use of noncombatants as a screen for a firing line is among the most infernal, because it is a newly invented outrage on humanity and beneath the standard of even savage warfare."

Cecil Chesterton says in part:

"It is fitting that the Clarion which was practically the first organ to warn us of the peril of war, should be among the first to recognize the quite equal peril of an insufficient peace.

"By an insufficient peace I mean such a peace as, while perhaps for the moment checking the long-nourished design of the Prussian monarchy to impose vassalage on the free nations of Europe, would leave that monarchy at liberty to resume such designs in the future.

"In my opinion no peace will be worthy of the sacrifices which this war has entailed unless it includes the complete suppression and disarmament of Prussia, the separation from her of the great industrial provinces, notably Silesia and Westphalia, which she has at different times stolen from her neighbors and on which her powerful armaments have been built, and her exclusion from any new confederation or confederations into which it may be found convenient to group the various German States."

Not a Simple Matter, Says Hewlett.

Maurice Hewlett says:

"I cannot believe the settlement will be so simple as most of your correspondents seem to think. To begin with, all the Allies have ends of their own in view as well as the general end, and it is not possible to discuss the position of Germany without saying something about the position which each of the Allies proposes to occupy in relation to Germany. Even the general end is involved in this consideration.

"My own hopes are (1) that the Germanic power may be so distributed that Europe may have a permanent peace; (2) that the principle of nationality—that is, racial independence—be strictly observed; (3) that, so far as may be, there be a general lowering of the standard of armament with, perhaps, the establishment of an international gendarmerie on land and sea, to prevent piracy. The second of these conditions would largely secure the first.

KNOTTY QUESTION IN A WILL.

Did H. B. Baldwin or His Wife, Both on Lusitania, Die First?

The wills of two New Yorkers who were lost on the Lusitania were filed for probate yesterday, and letters of administration upon the estate of a third, who left no will that can be found, were applied for.

Interest centres in the will of Henry B. Baldwin, who was a member of Austin Baldwin & Co., freight contractors, at 115 Broad Street. His wife also perished on the liner. Mr. Baldwin's will leaves all his estate of more than $25,000 in personalty to his wife. They were childless, and the question of determining whose relatives the estate will be distributed among will depend on whether he or his wife died first. If she died first, the relatives of Mr. Baldwin will receive the estate.

Max M. Schwarz of 137 Riverside Drive, according to the petition accompanying his will, left more than $20,000 in realty and personalty, all of which goes equally to his three daughters—Dorothy, Irene, and Minna.

The administration letters upon the estate of Herman A. Myers were applied for by his widow, Mrs. Cherrie A. Myers of 605 West 113th Street, who recites that the estate consists of personalty valued at more than $15,000.

In no instance was the body of the victim recovered, according to the papers filed. Proof of death consists of affidavits of the interested parties that they had communicated with the Cunard Line officials and made inquiries through diplomatic channels, and received answers that the testators' names are not in the list of survivors, although they were among the passengers listed.

McLAUGHLIN HEIRS IN COURT

Administrator Seeks to Settle Estate of Brooklyn Politician.

As a step toward settling the estate of Hugh McLaughlin, for many years Democratic leader of Kings County, William C. Courtney, the surviving administrator, yesterday obtained from Surrogate Ketcham an order permitting him to withdraw $800,000 in cash and securities deposited with the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn. Mr. McLaughlin died intestate in 1904, and his widow, Sarah E. McLaughlin, and Mr. Courtney, a son-in-law, were appointed administrators.

Mrs. McLaughlin, who was made a Papal Marchioness by Pope Pius X., died last month. She also left no will, and her estate, as well as that of her husband, will go to the two children, Mrs. Courtney and Mrs. J. Benedict Roache. Besides the personal property, Mr. McLaughlin left much valuable realty.

A claim of $600,000 against the Hugh McLaughlin estate made by the estate of Senator Michael J. Coffey has not been settled, and because of this Mr. Courtney, to withdraw the assets on deposit with the trust company and render his final accounting, must file a bond of $200,000.

FEDERAL AGENTS GET ELLIS.

Samri Bill Held in $10,000 Bail in Drug Case.

Special to The New York Times.

Samri Bill Ellis, known also as Dr. James Kling, Yogi Ellis or Charles Baldwin, was arraigned yesterday in the West Side Court before Magistrate Ten Eyck and charged with having narcotics worth $50,000. He was discharged and at once arrested on a Federal warrant and taken to the Federal Building by Inspector Collins.

There Commissioner Houghton, on a complaint preferred by Assistant District Attorney Content, held Ellis in $10,000 bail, and the prisoner was sent to the Tombs in default of sureties. The Federal authorities are conducting an investigation to see if he has been using the mails in connection with illegal actions.

GERMAN BOOK TRADE UNAFFECTED BY WAR

President of the German Association of Publishers Writes to Friend Here.

DEFENDS "HATE" ARTICLES

And Has Sharp Words for the United States for Supplying Munitions to the Allies.

Although reports coming from France indicate that literature in that country, outside of the daily newspapers and periodicals featuring war pictures, has been almost entirely suspended since the outbreak of hostilities, and though English authors are seeking America in constantly increasing numbers, both as a market for their wares and as a place of more pleasant personal sojourn, newspapers, periodicals, and the book trade in Germany are still unaffected by the national crisis. At least that is the declaration of Hans von Weber of Munich, President of the German Association of Publishers, in a letter to Guido Bruno, the Washington Square publisher, which is published in a recent issue of Bruno's Magazine, Greenwich Village.

"You lament in your recent letter," says Herr von Weber, "the fact that all German articles about the present situation of literature and the condition of the book market in Germany, which have been submitted to you, are saturated with hatred against our enemies, with glorifications of the Kaiser, and with 'delectable submissiveness and servility' of men who are but subjects of their ruler; and that such articles are of no interest whatever for Americans. You cite Remy de Gourmont and his article about the present state of literary matters in France which appeared in a previous number of your journal as an example of cool and neutral spirit. I admire greatly the cold-bloodedness of Remy de Gourmont, who can write such nice and quiet résumés at such times, and I shall do my best to find a German who could do equally.

"But I am sorry to say that I shall have to state for myself, and I dare say for most of us, that we don't care very much what you across the water think of us, considering all the measures America, (the official America,) concluded to take against Germany. We are rather slow in thinking, but if our thinking machine once starts to operate, it works exactly and intensively; and we came to the conclusion that we cannot find understanding for all our peculiarities, those that make German character. We simply have to wait till you in the country of eternal business realize again how convenient we are to work with and that you need us.

Not Inclined to Court Us.

"That we are not disposed to court a country that not only does its best to supply our enemies—enemies that do their best to starve us out—with necessities of life in abundance, but also furnishes them with guns, cannon, and ammunition. (Three hundred of the finest American cannon of excellent make were taken by our troops recently in East Prussia.) We leave it with pleasure to Japanese activities to change your opinion about us, as you know the Japanese are our pupils and their knowledge is based upon German schooling.

"I don't blame you for accusing us of 'the glorification of imperialism' and 'that certain servile spirit that goes with it.' It is not only the Atlantic Ocean that lies between our two countries; it is necessary to have been here among us during these last months, these months of wonderful, glorious happiness, (nowithstanding the tragic seriousness of all that happened,) to be able to grasp the links that chain us Germans to our Kaiser.

"During times of peace we had all kinds of scraps with him, but now we are one people of brothers, all of us, really without any exception. Classes and stations in life have lost their importance. They really do not exist any longer. We all know only one motto—'All for one and one for all.'

"'Servility of subjects!' Just mention that to any German, and he will laugh at you. Do you not understand in America and elsewhere how we and the Emperor, as the first of us, did everything in our power to sustain peace, heroically ignoring the offensiveness of our enemies? We would have been crazy not to see the preparations of King Edward and not to take preventive measures; and the Kaiser was always the one who did everything to sustain the peace.

"If our adversaries had been acquainted before the declaration of war with our military, naval, and economic preparedness, as they are now of this 'militarism,' of ours would still today be the surest method of preserving peace. That's why 'militarism' was created, and that's what 'militarism' did during the last thirty years.

"'Servility?' In what country is the cradle of social democracy? Where had social democracy more enemies, especially in Governmental circles, and where did democracy win the greatest victory over any Government, no matter if Imperial or Republican? Somebody or something is always adored in any country, and there is big man or a group of big men, or women as a sex, or his Majesty, the people; or it is the friendship to our Kaiser which you choose to call adoration. But don't you think that the average state of education among our people alone (which has hardly one illiterate) gives us the right to call ourselves the most democratically ruled people of the world?"

State of the Book Trade.

After telling of the effect of the war on newspapers and periodicals, he goes on:

"And now to the production and the disposal of books. Of course, in the first months there was no business at all. Maps were manufactured and disposed of as quickly as they came from the presses. Later on the production of war literature started, but now we really do not know that there is war at all. Business is carried on just like in times of peace, and, what is most wonderful, my own specialty, the production of the book beautiful, and the selling of books de luxe is flourishing. * * *

"According to the statistics of the exchange of German book dealers, we published during the last five months of 1914 14,000 volumes of books, (there were only 300 publishers in France.) * * *

"I am mailing you under separate cover a few of the periodicals published by me. I am afraid you will find in them that spirit that you call hatred and against which you protest as not in harmony with literature and art, but pray do not forget that we are surrounded by hatred, that was carefully nursed and grown against us for tens of years, meant to undermine the fruits of our hard labor. Our writers have no fish blood in their veins, and what you call hatred is in reality a cry of indignation."

Detroit Boy Disappears Here.

Detectives McGee and Boyle of the Fourth Branch Bureau searched Harlem last night for Leonard Hart, 14 years old, who has been missing from the home of his aunt, Mrs. J. H. McDonald, 318 West 111th Street, since Thursday afternoon. The boy is the son of A. L. Hart of Detroit, Mich., and came to New York alone Wednesday for a visit. He had $3 and a small gold watch set with a diamond when he left the house to see a ball game. He wore a light checked suit, a checked cap, a red tie, black stockings, and white canvas low shoes.

PROTESTS RUSSIAN RULE IN GALICIA

Made by Representative of the Ruthenians in the Austrian Parliament.

THEIR LANGUAGE FORBIDDEN

Orthodox Religion Forced Upon Them—Though Slavs, He Says, They Are Not Russians, but Ukrainians.

A protest against Russian possession of the newly seized territory of Galicia by the armies of the Czar is made by Dr. K. Lewyckyj, President of the Ukraine Parliamentary delegation in Austria, in a communication to the Journal de Genève.

"Eastern Galicia," he says, "the northwest of Bukowina and the northeast of Hungary, are inhabited by 4,200,000 Ukrainians, [generally known in this country as Ruthenians.] More than 30,000,000 Ukrainians live in the Russian Governments of Cholff, Volhynia, Podolia, Cherson, Kieff, Tchernigoff, Poltava, Charkoff, Ekaterinoslav, Tauria, Kuban, and a part of the Governments of Bessarabia, Grodno, Minsk, Kourak, &c.

"These are not 'Little Russians.' That name was imposed upon them by the Russian Government in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the Ukrainians inhabiting Austria did not begin to be called Ruthenians until the eighteenth century. The names of Ukraine and Ukrainians are the only ones in actual use among the 'intellectuals' of the nation over a territory of about 850,000 square kilometers, [about 328,185 square miles.]

"The Ukrainians are not a branch of the Russian people. They are a nation as independent and as different from the Russians as the Poles or the Bulgars. Their great popular art and poetry are entirely original. The Ruthenian language is more different from Russian than Bohemian is from Polish. Because of the Ruthenians' ignorance of Russian, which is the language exclusively used in the schools, there is a fearfully high proportion of illiterates in the Ukrainian provinces of Russia.

"Russia's claims upon the Ukraine are justified only in so far as are those of France upon Germany, and vice versa. These latter States were once part of the empire of Charlemagne, as Russia and the Ukraine were of that of Vladimir the Great of Kieff. But Russia claims all of the old inheritance, and since the sixteenth century has been making a collection of Russian countries. The Ukrainians in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries formed a warlike organization of the Cossacks of Saporoff, and in 1648 wrested their independence from the Poles. Menaced on every side, the young Ukrainian State in 1654 had to join itself to Russia as a tributary but autonomous State. But Russia betrayed the unsuspecting Ukrainians. She divided the Ukraine with Poland, restricted the freedom which had been accorded to the country, Russified the Ukrainian Church, which had before been independent, and began a war of extermination against the language, customs, literature, and culture of the Ukraine. In 1876 the Czar issued a decree forbidding the printing of any work in the Ruthenian language—a measure unexampled in history, which enslaved the second Slav nation for thirty years.

"Now the collectors of Russian countries have arrived in Eastern Galicia as its deliverers. For the Ukrainians of Galicia the Russian occupation is no doubt a liberation, but one from their national and political life. They are condemned by the Russians to national death. The Austrian Government has, as a matter of law, accorded to Ukrainians in Galicia the same guarantees as other Austrian nationalities. But in fact they have been oppressed by the more powerful Poles and have been hampered in their development. Notwithstanding all this, the Ukrainians in Galicia have been able to maintain their language in official usage, in the church, the schools, and in the university.

"The Russian invasion of Galicia destroyed at a blow all this work of many years. The Ruthenian language has been forbidden as an official medium of communication and in the services of the church and in the schools. All the Ruthenian newspapers in Galicia have been suppressed, the libraries destroyed, the Ruthenian books belonging to individuals confiscated, and the collections of the museums sent to Russia. All Ukrainian associations have been dissolved. Hundreds of Galician notables of Ukrainian nationality have been sent to Siberia.

"The United Greek Church, to which for more than two centuries all the Ruthenians of Eastern Galicia have belonged—all has become a national church—is now persecuted in every way. Its head, the Metropolitan Archbishop, Count Andreas Szeptyckyj, has been taken into the interior of Russia; many priests have been exiled, the people terrorized, and in their half-famished state converted by the aid of threats and promises by the Orthodox popes imported from Russia. In the United Greek and Catholic churches Orthodox masses are celebrated in accordance with the precept and example of Eulogius, Bishop of Volhynia, the celebrated proselytizer. Now they are beginning to transform by force the Catholic-Greek churches into Orthodox, because, they say, they were Orthodox two or three hundred years ago and ought to become so again.

"The introduction of Russian Orthodoxy, with its Russian sermons which are impossible of comprehension by the people, with the interdict of the mother tongue even in converse with God—is this really synonymous with 'the return to the religion of our fathers?'"

'KING OF LITTLE ITALY' DIES.

Giouse Gallucci Is Second Victim of Feud in Harlem.

Giouse Gallucci, 50 years old, of 318 East 109th Street, known as "The King of Little Italy," died in Bellevue Hospital last night of a bullet wound in the abdomen received in Harlem on the night of May 17.

The shooting is believed to have been the outgrowth of an Italian feud in Harlem. When the unidentified assailants fired at Gallucci, his son Luicio, 18 years old, tried to shield the father and received a bullet in his abdomen from which he died in Bellevue Hospital last Tuesday morning.

CITY BREVITIES.

Professor George F. Richards of the Lancaster, Penn., Theological Seminary will speak at the morning and evening services tomorrow in the Fort Washington Reform Church, 181st Street and Fort Washington Avenue, on "The Training of the Theological Student."

CHILD TRAPS HER PURSUER.

Little Girl Walks Along, Followed by Brother and Policeman.

Anna Sullivan, 12 years old, of 1,919 Second Avenue noticed a man following her last evening as she went to a moving-picture show near her home, so, to make sure, she continued to the home of her sister at 104th Street and Third Avenue. There she met her brother Edwin, 17, and he told her to watch for the man again, as he would follow her.

When she left the house the man was awaiting her and he followed her to her home, where she stayed a few minutes, planning with her brother to walk through 108th Street, near Lexington Avenue, where there is a big fence beside the subway excavation work, and where it is dark.

As before, she found the man waiting outside the house and she hurried along while Edwin stopped Policeman Blake of the East 104th Street Station, who joined the boy after he had heard the story. They saw the man hurry to overtake the little girl as she started past the fence and presently they saw him grab her and heard her scream. They rushed for the fellow, but before they reached him Anna had fought so hard that she had torn his shirt into ribbons and had scratched his face.

In Night Court the man, who said he was Joseph Macabia of East 105th Street—he didn't know the number—denied he had followed the child or had attacked her, but Magistrate Marsh found him guilty and held him until Monday for sentence, promising to have a probation officer investigate his story that he worked hard and regularly and was respectable.

SEEKING A MISSING GIRL.

Chicago Relatives Ask The Times to Find Minnie Tremmel, Actress.

Miss Christina Tremmel of 663 West Twenty-fourth Place, Chicago, appealed to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night to help her find her sister, Minnie, whom neither she nor her mother has seen for nearly two years. The girl wrote that her mother's health was poor from worrying over her lost daughter and that she was fearful of the outcome if news of the missing girl was not received soon.

Minnie Tremmel, according to her sister, went on the stage under the name of Vivlor Miller and last lived at 300 West Forty-ninth Street, in this city. She always helped her mother and went home to see her whenever she reached Chicago, so that mother and daughter at home are fearful the missing girl is dead. Minnie is twenty-six years old.

Brazilian Delegate Arrives.

Among the passengers arriving on the steamship Minas Geraes yesterday was Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti, delegate from Brazil to the Pan-American Financial Conference, to be held at Washington. Dr. Cavalcanti has just retired from the Supreme Court bench. He was formerly Inspector General of Public Education, Federal Senator, and Minister of Justice and Interior, and has been a delegate to numerous international conferences.

Tuscania Sails Without Arms.

The Cunard liner Tuscania sailed last night for Liverpool and Glasgow with sixty-five cabin and sixty-five third-class passengers, and 9,000 tons of cargo. The agents said that there were no arms or ammunition in her hold.



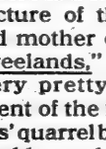
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Resinol Soap leaves no stickiness or unpleasant odor in the hair. Sold wherever toilet goods are carried. For sample free, write to Dept. TT, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.



There is a charming picture of the dear old mother of "The Freelands," and a very pretty settlement of the first lovers' quarrel between Nedda and Derek, in the JUNE instalment of John Galsworthy's serial in

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All knitted wool in pleated Norfolk models with patch pockets. Mighty handy on the links, or on a cool night under a topcoat; in gray, green and blue-and-brown heather mixtures. Special $10.00

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Men's boots and oxfords formerly at $6.00 and $7.00, sizes incomplete, have been priced $3.95 and $4.85

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The Men's Store, just inside the door on Fifth Avenue; or 38th Street, 'round the corner from "The Avenue" and near the motor entrance, boasts such novelties and exceptional values for this event as can scarcely be done justice to in words; but we list a few here:

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Remarkable quality heavy silk shirts, with stripes of satin and soft cuffs. Usually $4.50 . . . . . $3.45

Negligee Shirts of imported and domestic madras and some mercerized cloth, all new patterns and designs. Usually $2.00 $1.35

Pajamas

The kind that have a comfortable fit and feeling to them. In plain and fancy mercerized cloth. Usually $2.00 . . . $1.35

Silk mixture pajamas with neat stripe and jacquard figure effects. Silk frogs. Usually $4.50 . . . . . $2.85

Silk Ties

Crepe silk with embroidered figures and imported fancy silk four-in-hands, which "tie up" well. Usually $1.50 to $2.00; now 85c

Hosiery Event

Cool summer lisle half hose and some of silk in plain and fancy colors.

Usually 50c and 75c; now 35c or 3 for $1.00

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1.95

3 for 5.75; 6 for 11.00.

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95c

3 for 2.75; 6 for 5.25.

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300	MEN'S PURE SILK MULL PAJAMAS	*Value $3.50.* Sale Price, 1.95
10,000	MEN'S SILK MIXED HALF HOSE	*Reduced from 38c to 25c Pair* 6 pairs, 1.45; 1 dozen, 2.85.
2,050	MEN'S NEWEST STRIPED SILK TIES	*Regularly $1.00.* Sale Price, 50c
1,200	MEN'S PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS	*Value $3.00 doz.* Sale Price, 2.10
200	MEN'S BLACK TWILL SILK UMBRELLAS	*Value $2.95.* Sale Price, 2.25

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The New York Times
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

URGE STRONG LAWS TO GUARD THE VOTE

Constitutional Convention Receives Proposal Indorsed by Advocates of Honest Ballot.

CUTS OUT "PLACE OF STAY"

And Establishes Stringent Requirements as to Residence—Proposal to Clip Wings of the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 21.—On behalf of the Honest Ballot Association, Herbert Parsons presented to the Constitutional Convention today a proposal to amend the Constitution so as to make impossible any legislation which would provide for so-called "voting residences," eliminating the "place of stay" amendment to the election law passed by the Democratic Legislature of 1912. The Parsons proposal also provides for registration five months before election and eliminates the requirement for bipartisan registration boards. Under it no person who has not been a citizen of the State for six months, instead of ninety days, prior to election would be entitled to vote. The amendment also requires residence of 175 days in the county and election district, instead of the present requirement of four months' residence in the county and thirty days in the election district.

Ferris J. Meigs, a Republican, from Franklin County, proposed another amendment, requiring citizenship of five years instead of ninety days before naturalized citizens will be qualified to vote at a general election.

Ray B. Smith, Republican, of Onondaga, proposed an amendment which would give the Legislature the right to convene of its own accord in extraordinary session to consider an act upon any subject within its jurisdiction other than a proposed amendment to the Constitution. The Assembly, also, under the amendment receives power to meet on its own motion for the purpose of finding an impeachment against a public official.

Mr. Smith also proposed an amendment which would give to counties the same measure of home rule which it is proposed by some that the cities of the State should have. This amendment would empower the Legislature to delegate to Boards of Supervisors powers of local legislation and broad powers of administration.

John Lord O'Brian, Republican delegate at large from Erie, as Chairman of the Committee on Counties, Towns, and Villages, announced today that his committee would give its first public hearing in the Senate Chamber on June 2 on proposed amendments now before it.

Summed up, these proposals suggest the following questions: Should the Constitution be changed in order to provide a uniform system of county government different in character from that now in existence? Should the Constitution be changed in order to provide that residents of each county shall have the power to choose such form of government as they see fit? Should the Constitution be changed to authorize the Legislature to formulate certain definite optional forms of county government to be adopted by referendum in each county?

John C. Leggett, Republican, of Allegany County, proposed an amendment that would take from the Senate its present function of confirming certain appointees of the Governor. Under this amendment Gubernatorial appointments would be valid without the Senate's confirmation. Under another provision of the amendment such appointees would hold office only at the pleasure of the Governor.

KILLS POST ROAD TROLLEY.

Whitman Vetoes Bill Threatening Famous Albany Highway.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 21.—Following the precedent set by many predecessors, Governor Whitman today vetoed the Slater-Law bill which would have permitted the laying of trolley tracks on the Albany Post Road in the towns of Ossining, Mount Pleasant, and Greenburgh. The agitation in favor of permitting the trolley to encroach on the historic old highway has been going on for years, always opposed by the owners of the fine estates along the proposed trolley route.

"It does not seem to me that the restriction which now exists in regard to the entire territory should be removed," said the Governor in a statement explaining his action. "While there are certain portions of this road on which it might be safe and proper to construct a trolley track, there are other portions on which it would be manifestly improper to allow the construction of a trolley road, even with the consent of the Highway Commissioner, the Public Service Commission, and the local authorities.

"It seems to me that the bill is too broad and that the purpose of those in favor of this bill can be obtained by other legislation which would limit the portion of this road on which a trolley line might be built, thus serving the inhabitants of this territory."

The Governor in vetoing the bill was guided largely by the advice of Highway Commissioner Duffey, who denounced the project as highly undesirable.

GUARDS MERIT SYSTEM.

Governor Vetoes Bill Affecting Vocational Class Teachers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 21.—Governor Whitman today vetoed the Ellenbogen bill exempting from competitive examination the principals and teachers of vocational and industrial classes in the public schools of New York City.

"I am informed that the Board of Education desires to appoint as teachers of vocational subjects persons who have had practical experience in the trades and machine shops," said the Governor. "I am entirely in sympathy with this purpose, but I am satisfied that the provisions of the bill are in violation of the principles of the merit system which are entirely adequate to secure persons of practical capabilities as teachers of vocational classes."

HEAVY FINES FOR QUACKS.

Sixteen Plead Guilty and Promise to Quit Objectionable Practices.

Twenty-three of the fifty-three persons arrested several weeks ago in a campaign started by the District Attorney, the police and the County Medical Society against alleged fake medical museums were arraigned in Special Sessions yesterday on charges of maintaining nuisances. Sixteen of them pleaded guilty and seven had their cases adjourned.

Six of the defendants were fined amounts ranging from $500 to $150. The others, who were merely employes in the museums, were released on suspended sentences.

"Our object in this crusade," Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith told the court, "has been to put an end to objectionable practices. Inasmuch as these defendants have agreed to do that, we feel that we have accomplished our purpose. Since these museums have been in existence for thirty or forty years without prosecution, we feel that a jail sentence in these cases would be too severe. They have agreed to vacate the premises, not to advertise, not to employ 'steerers,' to destroy all the exhibits in the museums and not to permit unlicensed men to represent themselves as physicians."

The five men who were fined were Adolph Slaughter, a negro, who had a museum at 146 East Fourteenth Street, and James Flippen of 208 West Forty-second Street, who were fined $500 each; Otto C. Burbeck and Thomas L. Ward, who had a museum at 417 Sixth Avenue, $250 each, and Minoias Metaxas of 122 East 128th Street and George Idromenos of 78 West Ninety-second Street, who were fined $150 each.

SULLY MAY LOSE LIBERTY.

Court Restores Body Attachment Against Cotton Man.

Daniel J. Sully, once a sensational figure in the cotton market, must go to jail or pay up the judgment of $17,380 obtained against him in March, 1909, by Grace W. Savage, according to the ruling of the Appellate Division yesterday in reversing the order of the lower court.

After Mrs. Savage obtained her judgment in a transaction growing out of investments in cotton, she caused an attachment to be issued for Sully. Mr. Sully and Mrs. Sully then appeared at the Sheriff's office and agreed to pay $500 on account and the remainder of the judgment at the rate of $200 monthly. Under this arrangement Sully paid $1,800, but defaulted in further payments. Then the cotton man left the jurisdiction of the New York courts.

Recently, he returned and got a Supreme Court order restraining Mrs. Savage from carrying into effect the body attachment for him. In reversing the lower court's order—thereby making Mr. Sully liable to arrest on sight—the Appellate Division said in part:

"Sully has enjoyed this agreement. He was released from his imprisonment and given an extension of time within which to pay his debt. He neglected to pay as he had agreed to do and now asks to be relieved from his agreement. His request is an unjust one, and should not be granted unless the law compels it. In the opinion of the court the law makes no such requirement. The order of the lower court is therefore reversed."

STORES RUSSIAN CARGO.

Ship Loaded for Archangel Returns to Dock—Hint of a German Trick.

After loading 7,000 tons of cargo, chiefly canned provisions, oil cake, cotton, and resin, and anchoring off off the Statue of Liberty for several days, the American freighter Atlantic has returned to South Brooklyn and discharged her cargo.

She loaded at Pier 12, Bush Stores, and unloaded at Pier 7 yesterday. It was said the cargo would be put in storage. The Atlantic had been billed to sail for Archangel, it was said, but no application was made at the Customs House for clearance papers.

J. B. Dicks, President of the Fisk Trading Company, 95 William Street, which chartered the Atlantic, said yesterday that the reason for unloading was personal, and would give no details. When attention was called to a printed notice that no vessel would be allowed to enter Archangel except with cargo consigned to the Government, Mr. Dicks replied that the goods on the Atlantic were intended for Russia, but not for the Government.

Asked if it was true as reported in shipping circles that the Atlantic was loaded by St. Louis German sympathizers and manifested for Archangel with the intention of having her captured by Germans and the cargo confiscated, Mr. Dicks said he did not know of any German warships in position to turn such a trick.

The crew were all on the ship yesterday, but did not seem to know where the Atlantic would go after her cargo had been discharged.

The Atlantic was built in Quincy, Mass., in 1914, for the Emery Steamship Company of Boston. She is a single screw steamship of 7,500 gross tonnage.

SHONTS DECLINES OFFER.

Goldwater Disappointed Because He Can't Run Car Line.

Theodore P. Shonts, president of the New York Railways Company, has hod no sympathy with the offer of Health Commissioner Goldwater to run the Sixth Avenue line for him. In a letter to the Commissioner written on May 14 Mr. Shonts said:

The object of the transportation company is not to see the greatest number of cars that it is possible to roll over a track in fifteen minutes, but what is the best number of cars to roll over the track in fifteen minutes in order to render the most efficient and satisfactory service to the public.

I note in the last paragraph of your letter you suggest what to me is a remarkable innovation whereby you ask us to consent to your department taking charge of the dispatching of cars on the Sixth Avenue line. It is difficult for me to imagine that any railroad will turn over, even temporarily, the management of its property to the Health Department or to any other person, who would not and could not assume the responsibilities that go with railroad operation.

"The letter was a great disappointment to me," the Commissioner said yesterday. "We were ready to cease interfering with the company, if it could be shown that the Sixth Avenue service could not be improved materially. Mr. Shonts has missed an opportunity he will never have again, either to learn how to improve the operation of his line or to prove that the Health Department is not qualified to run a street car line. However the experiment turned out, Mr. Shonts stood to win. Now he seems to lack the courage or the humor totry theexperiment."

PENNILESS DEBTOR UNABLE TO GET BAIL

$169 Judgment Costs Samuel Sonnenschein Both His Job and His Liberty.

HIS SAVINGS OF YEARS GONE

Nearly All His Bills Paid When an Accident Claim Presents Another Reverse.

Samuel Sonnenschein, who was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail on Thursday because he could not pay a judgment for $169, was still a prisoner last night, although efforts were made by the United Hebrew Charities to get a surety bond for him so that he might go home to his family. His meagre story following his arrest was to the effect that while he was the lessee of a house the child of a tenant fell in the hallway and was injured. Sonnenschein was sued and the judgment, that he could not pay, was filed against him.

Sonnenschein told the rest of his story yesterday to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He is a native of Hungary, where he worked on the Baron de Hirsch estate as an odd job man, although his trade was the making of picture frames. Five years ago he came to this country, and at the end of three years he had saved enough to bring over his wife and four of his five children. He was then janitor of a tenement in East 118th Street at $14 a month. His wife looked after this work and he got a job as a night watchman at $18 a week. Then they began to save.

There was steady work for man and wife, and a little more was laid away in the savings bank every month. A man named Fogle, who had marked the sober, industrious habits of Sonnenschein, told him that he might make more money by leasing a tenement and letting out the rooms. He would make money on the rents, and he would have his own rent free.

Leased a Tenement House.

A man named Kimmelman had such a tenement. Sonnenschein could lease it for three years, and when the ten apartments were rented he would be making a big profit. Sonnenschein and his wife leased the building and, drawing out of the savings bank $400 that had been saved by the utmost thrift, paid a deposit, to secure the bargain, and spent the remainder, and $400 more, in fixing the roof and painting and papering the rooms. Pretty soon the tenement was rented, and the first month it yielded $160, but the rent was $108 and the rest had to go toward paying the debts.

Another fortnight and Sonnenschein was told that Mandelbaum, the owner of the property, had sold it to one Morgenstern, and that he would have to vacate. Sonnenschein doesn't speak fluent English. He sat huddled in a chair, his dark eyes glowing in his thin, sallow face, and his long brown mustache drooping dejectedly. His expression was that of utter despair when he told about what happened to him then. He appeared to have entered into no contract and had no agreement that he thought would withstand any legal test.

"They told me I must get out, and so I got out," he said. "I went to see Mandelbaum, but he did not know me. I have nothing against him or against Morgenstern, or against anybody, but there was one man who I think did me much wrong."

Sonnenschein took over the house in October, 1913, and after he was ousted he and his wife began saving money to pay off the debts he still owed. There was still hope for him. He was still a watchman and after a bit he got to be janitor of the house at 63 East 103d Street, where he had five rooms at $18 a month. His wife looked after the building and this reduced the rent to $9. Three of the rooms were rented to lodgers and the prospect grew a bit brighter.

His debts, by the most rigid economy, were nearly paid off, when the suit for damages was begun against him. He hired one lawyer, and when the judgment went against him he got another lawyer. He paid them a total of $100. This not only drained him of his last penny, but plunged him again into debt. He worked along and was pretty nearly out of debt again when the order of arrest was issued against him and he was sent to jail.

Costs Him a Job.

"The worst of it all is," he said, "that a lawyer for the people, who got the judgment bothered me so at my work and so bothered the people I worked for that they discharged me. I, therefore, lost the $18 a week I was earning."

Sonnenschein told how poor he became and said that sometimes there was nothing in the house to eat and that his wife and children did not have decent clothes to wear. He looked out of the window and, seeing that the rain was falling, said:

"My wife was to come to see me today, but she did not come, because her shoes are all broken and she would have got her feet wet. So I am glad she is not coming."

For many months Sonnenschein tried to get work. At last he got a job setting up desks in some of the Brooklyn schools at $1.50 a day. His fare cost 20 cents a day. He wants to keep this job, but if he gets out on a surety bond he will not be allowed to leave this county and he will have to give it up. So in jail or out his earning power is at an end. William Hirsch, of the Charity Organization, said that he would try to find something for Sonnenschein to do in this county.

When the reporter rose to leave, Sonnenschein said to him:

"Do what you can for me, please. I am a very hard working man. I do not drink and I love my wife and the children. I was almost ready to bring my oldest girl here from the old country when this trouble came upon me, and now we must still be separated. It is a great hardship."

The singular things about Sonnenschein is that he does not appear to harbor the least resentment against anybody. Once he showed his hands that were scarred and blackened by hard work, and said of them:

"They are honest hands. They never hurt anybody and they never will. I only want to keep on using them for my wife and the little ones, so that they need not suffer."

DEPORTATION OF 60 HALTED

Protests to President Saves Russians from Submarine Peril.

More than sixty Russian immigrants, who were to have been deported today on the Russian-American liner Czaritza, learned with joy yesterday that the orders for their deportation had been canceled through President Wilson. Most of them were women and children, some under the protection of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, some detained at Ellis Island, and others already on board ship.

The aid society telegraphed President Wilson as follows:

New York City, May 20, 1915.

To the President of the United States:

I was just informed that the Department of Labor ordered the deportation of many Russian subjects on the steamer, Czaritza, to Archangel. Deportation on a steamer loaded with ammunition is not safe, but extremely dangerous because of possible attack by submarines or spies on board, as is alleged in the case of the steamer La Touraine. Respectfully ask that you do not permit such unfortunate aliens to be deported at this time on unneutral vessel. Jeopardizing the lives of innocent persons would neither be human nor to the interest of the service, especially where the Government in some cases is not properly protected by bond guaranteeing return to native country when deportation with safety is possible. We are interested in all Russian subjects, whether Jews or not Jews. LEON SANDERS,
President.

Notice of the cancellation of the deportation orders was received in this telegram:

Washington, May 21, 1915.

Judge Leon Sanders, President of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society:

The Secretary of Labor has directed cancellation of deportation scheduled for tomorrow's sailing of the Russian American line, pending further consideration and investigation as to safety of travel.

HAMPTON,
Department of Labor.

Recently the Department of Labor issued a notice that immigrants would be deported to belligerent nations only on American vessels. Ordinarily they are carried back by the same line that brings them. The Russian-American line steamships were not included in the list in order because these vessels did not enter the German war zone established around the British Isles.

CLASSES FOR STORE GIRLS.

Miss Anne Morgan's Association Will Award Certificates.

An organized effort to improve the status of the thousands of girl employes in the department stores of New York is being made by the Department Store Education Association, presided over by Miss Anne Morgan. The object of the association is twofold: the Health Department, under the direction of Dr. Kristine Mann, provides lectures on hygiene and corrective gymnastics, and physiology and the Educational Department, of which Miss Beulah E. Kennard, M. A., is head, has formulated an entirely new system of vocational and technical training based on intensive study of the products handled by the various departments.

The first departmental classes held under the auspices of the association are inco-operation with Stern Brothers. The girls attend during store time and are now engaged in the term-end examination. Next Wednesday those girls who have satisfactorily passed the tests will be awarded certificates of merit. The students will be the guests of the association at a dinner at Maillard's. The members of the board, among whom are Dr. Felix Adler, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Miss Virginia Potter, Mgr. McMahon, and Mrs. August Belmont, have been invited by Miss Morgan.

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DEMOCRATS SEIZE ISSUE IN SPRING BILL

Alfred E. Smith Says Governor Has No Alternative but to Sign It.

ENDS LABOR DEPARTMENT

Appropriation of $1,500,000 Already Made for an Industrial Commission.

When Alfred E. Smith, Tammany leader in the Assembly, returned from the Constitutional Convention at Albany last night he called attention to the Spring bill which abolishes the State Labor Department, the Workmen's Compensation Commission, and the Industrial Board, giving their powers and duties to an Industrial Commission.

Mr. Smith said that the Republican leaders in drawing up the 1915 appropriation bill made no provision for the State Labor Department or the Compensation Commission, but appropriated $1,500,000 for an Industrial Commission which did not exist at that time. Mr. Smith said that as the Governor has declared that he will not call an extra session of the Legislature he must sign the Spring bill or the entire industrial branch of the State Government will be without a penny.

Democrats will use the story of the Spring bill for campaign material this Fall when they will fight the re-election of Republican Assemblymen.

"It does seem unfortunate," said Mr. Smith last night, "that the Governor is not free to act on the merits of the bill alone. He has shown his aversion to an extra session; in fact, he has made all his preparations to go to San Francisco the last days of this month. He established the circumstance that his mind was open on the Spring 'ripper' bill by giving hearings on it after its passage. He can't turn it down now without either calling an extra session, or leaving the State Labor Department or the Workmen's Compensation Commission without a penny to work with."

The Spring bill gives to the Republican Administration the distribution of patronage worth considerably more than $1,000,000 a year in salaries. James M. Lynch, Democrat of Syracuse, Commissioner of Labor, would be put out of office along with his deputies and assistants in every county of the State. Commissioners Dowling, Darlington, Mosher, and Mitchel of the Workmen's Compensation Commission would lose their official heads. These positions would become at once available for distribution, inasmuch as the Spring bill takes effect the moment the Governor signs it.

Monday is the Governor's last day for the consideration of bills. Measures not signed by him by midnight of that day are dead.



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ROFRANO'S PHONE BARRED TO TWO MEN

Wouldn't Talk to "Moore" and "Campbell," City Operators Testify.

AID TO MURDER DEFENSE

"Moore" Said to be Rocks Cornell, Who Owned Gun Which Killed Giamari in Second District.

Among the witnesses produced by the defense yesterday in the trial of Gaetano Montimagno for the murder of Michael Giamari were a number of alleged eyewitnesses to the shooting, who swore that Montimagno was not the murderer.

Robert H. Elder, former Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, took the stand to contradict the testimony of Joseph La Salle, who said earlier in the trial that Mr. Elder had made him tell "a bunch of lies" when his brother, Anthony La Salle, was on trial for another shooting growing out of the Foley-Rofrano feud in the Second Assembly District.

Michael A. Rofrano, Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, from whom, according to Joseph La Salle, pay for the murder of Giamari was expected by Montimagno, Rocks Cornell, and Frank Fennimore, did not take the stand yesterday, but evidence was introduced to show that Rofrano had not had the telephonic communication with Cornell which La Salle described.

Thomas Porcaro, an Italian importer, of 11 Broadway, said that on the morning of March 8 last he saw Giamari shot down in Madison Street, and that he saw the assassin running away. He said the murderer was not Montimagno.

Pasquale Amendelari of 1,331 Second Avenue, a tintype photographer, said he also was a witness of the shooting of Giamari and that Montimagno was not the murderer.

Deputy Warden Bremel of the West Side Prison told of an incident in the prison after Montimagno's arrest, when Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy took Mike Politto, a seventeen-year-old boy, to the prison to see if the boy could pick Montimagno from a "line-up" of prisoners. The boy was an eyewitness to the shooting, but he failed to identify Montimagno as the man he had seen shoot Giamari.

Mary Munn and Frank J. Boland, telephone operators in the offices of the Department of Street Cleaning, testified that Rofrano had given "stop orders" for men named Moore and Campbell. They explained that these stop orders were instructions to decline to connect Rofrano's personal phone with any man who telephoned the Street Cleaning Department giving either of the names mentioned. According to the testimony of Joseph La Salle, Rocks Cornell used the name of Moore when he telephoned Rofrano. Both witnesses were very hazy regarding the time when Rofrano gave the stop orders and the days on which they refused to connect Moore. Assistant District Attorney Brothers made a point of this, bringing out that the stop orders received for Moore and Campbell were the only ones ever given by Rofrano.

Robert H. Elder swore that at no time did he tell Joseph La Salle to make any misstatements at the trial of Anthony La Salle's case. Mr. Brothers asked Mr. Elder how it was that Mr. Barra had been enabled to cross examine Joseph La Salle on conversation held between Mr. Elder and La Salle as client and lawyer. Mr. Elder denied that he had divulged anything La Salle had said to him to Mr. Barra. His only possible explanation of how Mr. Barra obtained his information was that he, Elder, had mentioned parts of the conversation to Lloyd Stryker, who, he said, was counsel for Cornell and Fennimore, Mr. Stryker was in the court room at the time, but did not comment on this testimony. It was said that he would testify later in the case.

Arthur L. Lemar, a salesman for Thomas Pocaro, testified that he had seen the shooting of Giamari and that Montimagno was not the murderer.

Joseph Bruno, of 5 Henry Street, financial secretary of the Home Rule Club, Rofrano's political organization, testified that Joseph La Salle, Anthony La Salle and James Seraphino were not members of the club, as they had testified. Bruno admitted that he had seen Frank Fennimore and Rocks Cornell in the club house.

Giacomo Flapana, Montimagno's brother-in-law, was the last witness called yesterday. He testified that for three years the defendant had lived with him at 193 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. He said that in October, 1913, Montimagno went to Schenectady and did not return until the day before Christmas. Other witnesses had testified that during this period Montimagno was seen with Rofrano and others at the Home Rule Club and on the streets of the city.

Court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock Monday morning. It is expected that the case will go to the jury on Monday afternoon.

DANCERS, 85 AND 65, SUED.

Miss Mattie Sheridan Demands Commission from Team.

Miss Mattie Sheridan, a beneficiary under the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie for $5,000, wants Mme. Arina Delaware, 65 years old, and Colonel Marc Diamond, 85 years old, to pay her commissions amounting to $4,000 for introducing them in a dancing specialty at the Jardin de Danse about two years ago.

Miss Sheridan is President of the Hungry Club, a social organization, and at one of its dinners she saw the two aged defendants dance. The idea struck her that it would be a good scheme for them to dance in public places in order to prove that age was no bar to the enjoyment of the modern dances.

So she communicated with Edward Pidgeon, manager of the Jardin de Danse. He saw the defendants perform and immediately gave them a contract for four weeks at $100 a week. This money was divided equally among the plaintiff and defendants. Then the defendants went on the road for twenty-eight weeks, Miss Sheridan said, and earned $500 a week, but they gave her no part of the money. She has computed her share at $4,000.

Colonel Diamond has severed business relationship with his original partner and has chosen one much younger. Trial of the suit will begin on Monday before Justice Ford of the Supreme Court.

A few weeks ago Miss Sheridan applied to the Surrogates' Court for the legacy left her by Mrs. Leslie on the ground that she was without means. She got $2,000 on account.

HEIGHT OF SIGNS CURBED.

Court Limits Them to 75 Feet Above Roofs of Buildings.

No signs may be erected in excess of seventy-five feet above the roof of the building upon which it rests, according to the ruling of the Appellate Division yesterday in sustaining the ordinance of the Board of Aldermen passed on May 29, 1914.

The Mecca Realty Company, lessee of a building at Broadway and Forty-eighth Street, maintained a sign there which was eighty feet in height above the roof. On Feb. 17, 1914, Superintendent of Buildings Ludwig issued a permit to the company to reconstruct the sign so that it would reach a height of 135 feet above the roof. Before the company started work on the sign the new ordinance went into effect.

In December, 1914, the Mecca Company leased its right to maintain the sign. A motion was then made by the Publicity Leasing Company and the Southern Leasing Company, interested in adjoining properties, to restrain the Superintendent of Buildings and any others interested from increasing the height of the sign. The lower court denied the injunction.

The Appellate Court yesterday, in reversing the lower court, held that the permit granted by Ludwig was revoked when the ordinance came into effect and that power resided in the court to restrain the Superintendent from issuing such a permit.

TO TRY POLICE EXPERIMENT

White Storm Coats and Caps Suggested for Traffic Squad.

Following a suggestion made by A. A. Anderson, Chairman of the Mayor's Central Committee of Traffic and Street Safety, that members of the Traffic Squad be equipped with white rubber coats, helmets, and boots in stormy weather, Commissioner Woods yesterday assigned three members of the squad at Broadway and Forty-second Street, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and Spring and Lafayette Streets to wear them. In his suggestion Mr. Anderson stated that a patrolman so equipped can be seen more readily than if he was wearing black rubber.

Another suggestion offered by a Police Sergeant will be tried out on Monday in the Fifth Inspection District. To each of the outgoing platoons in the East Fifty-first Street, East Sixty-seventh Street, East Eighty-eighth Street, and East 104th Street Stations, the Sergeants will give a three-minute talk on some police subject, law, or city ordinance in which the men are derelict. If the suggestion meets with the approval of the men it will be carried out in all the police stations.

Addicks in New Entanglement.

J. Edward Addicks, who is in Ludlow Street Jail for contempt because he refused to be examined in supplementary proceedings in a suit following his failure to pay a judgment of about $15,000 obtained by Hiram M. Burton, will be taken before Justice Donnelly in the Supreme Court today on a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was issued yesterday at the instance of Charles H. Stanton, who holds an unsatisfied judgment against him for a small amount. If Mr. Addicks refuses to submit to an examination in this case an additional charge of contempt may be made against him.

FACED DEATH TO GET BIGGEST DEVIL-FISH

R. J. Coles Tells of Fight to Land Specimen for Museum of Natural History.

MEASURES 18 FEET ACROSS

In Its Struggles to Escape, Monster Nearly Wrecked Two-Ton Launch.

The king of devil-fishermen arrived at the Imperial yesterday. He is Russell J. Coles of Danville, Va. Down home they always call him "Doctor," and the title has clung to him, although he says he has no right to it, because, while he studied medicine in his youth, he decided to let his possible victims live, and declined to take his degree. In private life Mr. Coles is a leaf tobacco dealer. But for three or four months every year he gets away from business, goes to Florida or the coast of North Carolina, runs up to Newfoundland, elsewhere, and pursues big fish; he slays them, if they won't bite; he measures them, weighs them, studies them, indexes a lot of scientific data out of them, and sends the specimens to various scientific museums. That is Dr. Coles's main enjoyment in life.

Dr. Coles was brought to New York this time by a devil-fish. Speaking literally, he sent the fish on to the Museum of Natural History, and the authorities of the museum were so grateful, not only for getting the devil-fish, the first of its kind they have possessed, and the biggest known to have been taken, but for some of its most valuable piscatorial treasures, that they made him a life member of the institution, a rare honor. Dr. Coles came on to see about it, and to supply data necessary for mounting the huge creature, which will be on view within four months.

Unless you knew Dr. Coles, you would be apt to take him for ex-President Taft, except that he is younger. He has been fishing ever since he was a boy, and he has presented specimens to the British Museum, the Musée d'Histoire Nationale in Paris, the National Museum in Washington, and many other similar institutions, American and foreign.

Hardest Fish to Kill

The devil-fish is not an octopus. Fishermen or fish-hunters consider them the hardest creatures in the world to kill. Though not plentiful, they exist in tropical waters, and although they will never attack if unmolested, they become dangerous if attacked, as one blow of one of their enormous fins will swamp a good-sized boat. The Museum of Natural History coveted a devil-fish, and Dr. Coles promised to get one for it. Having studied the habits of the creature, he went down to the Gulf last June and killed three, but as they were not as big as he thought they ought to be, he asked the museum people to give him a little more time, and he would send them one really worth while.

"I used a small two-ton launch, and where I landed the big fish was over 100 miles south of Tampa, Fla., in the Gulf of Mexico," he said. "You can see devil-fish as they swim along, for their big fins extend above the surface. On the 6th of April I got two, after bad fights, but one measured only thirteen and the other fourteen feet across, and they were not as big as I wanted. But one of them furnished a little excitement, for when struck with the harpoon he swung deep under water and then rose, fairly lifting the boat in the air, and breaking off the harpoon. As his head came up, I struck him back of the brain with a big spade lance, and he was dead in fifty seconds from the time I first struck him.

Monster Rushed for Boat.

"It was not until April 11 that I found the school of devil-fish that netted me the big specimen. I had as Captain of the boat Captain Charlie Wilies, whom I had brought from Moorehead City, N. C., and the handling of the craft was in charge of Captain Jack McCann of Punta Gorda, Fla., one of the best-known fisherman on the west coast. The devil-fish had no fear of the boat. There were six of them in the school. I had constructed special apparatus for the expedition, one thing being a drogue, mistakenly called 'drag,' about three times as big as is used in catching whales.

"The only thing to do was to steer the boat after the fish and try to get upon it. As we neared it I launched a spade lance. The big fish rushed under the boat, breaking off the handle of the lance. I had no other weapon of the kind, so I was forced to use an ordinary whale lance.

"One blow from one of those gigantic fins—the fish measured 18 feet across—would have wrecked our craft. There was nothing to do but to keep running the boat up on the back of the fish. More than a dozen times, as it came to the surface, it would lift the boat on its broad back out of the water. Each time I got a chance I used the lance, and I drove it into the region of the brain and heart twenty-three times before I finally killed it. Naturally we shipped much water, and part of the crew was kept bailing all the time. We fought for twenty-two minutes. That is equal to the combined time it had taken me previously to kill four. The length of the fight was due to the fact that I had failed to sever the spinal cord with the spade lance on the first rush of the fish. There is no creature that has so much vitality.

"You can get some idea of the size of the creature from the fact that it took two launches ten and one-half hours to tow it twelve miles to my camp near Captiva Inlet. There the next day I made a complete plaster of Paris mold of the fish, which I shipped, together with the desired parts, direct to the Museum of Natural History."

NEW SUBWAY LINK IN BRONX.

Public Service Commission to Connect Old and New Lines.

The Public Service Commission adopted yesterday a new route for a rapid transit railway in the Bronx, to connect the Bronx Park branch of the existing subway at Simpson Street with the proposed Pelham Bay Park branch of the Lexington Avenue subway. Near Whitlock Avenue the existing subway is only four blocks from the new branch, both lines at this point being run on elevated structures.

The commission purposes to start the connection from the existing line at Kelly Street, three blocks south of Simpson Street, and at a point just north of Simpson Street, which will bring the downtown tracks under the existing lines into Westchester Avenue. Then the two tracks will run in a straight line through Westchester Avenue until they make a junction with the new line at Bryant Avenue.

In sending word to the Board of Estimate that it was prepared to construct this new connection, the Public Service Commission said that it desired "to make it plain that the necessary money for the construction of the said connection should not be deducted from the existing funds appropriated to carry out the construction provisions" of the dual subway contract.

FIVE LINERS LEAVE TODAY.

Many Italians Are Going Home to Fight for Their Country.

Five liners will sail today for Europe with many passengers who are chiefly going over on business errands or to enlist under their country's flag. The St. Paul of the American Line, which leaves at noon with the mails for Liverpool, has more than 100 United States citizens on her list of 750 passengers. Among the aliens is William Marconi, on his way back to Italy to rejoin the navy.

The new Russian-American liner Czaritza has 550 passengers and 6,000 tons of cargor for Archangel, and the French Line steamship Niagara has about 250 passengers, mailes and cargo for Bordeaux.

The departure of the Italian liner Stampalia at noon from the foot of West Thirty-fourth street, with 800 passengers is expected to draw a large and enthusiastic crowd of Italian, as the greater number of the passengers are reservists going back to fight for the country. The Norwegian-American liner Kristianiafjord has about 275 passengers for Bergen, who are mostly Scandinavians going home to spend the Summer with their relatives.

MUTUAL INSURANCE PLANNED BY POLICE

Proposed Association to Protect Members Against Death, Dismissal, and Retirement.

WILL BE REGULAR COMPANY

Committee's Work Soon to be Submitted to the Men and the City and State Authorities.

Plans for a mutual insurance association, solely for policemen, are to be submitted soon to the members of the department, the Commissioner, and City and State authorities by a committee of policemen, which has worked on the plan nearly a year. The association is to be operated on the same basis as the incorporated insurance companies of New York, and will be under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Insurance.

The Police Committee on Insurance, assisted by members of the City's Pension Commission, is drafting a charter which will be in conformity with the insurance laws and protect the holders of the insurance policies and the assets of the organization. Standard forms of applications for insurance, standard insurance policies and forms of insurance records, to be kept so that the company's actuary can make valuations of the assets and liabilities, are being completed, and when the insurance association starts its business its books and records will be open to public inspection.

The Police Commitee on Insurance includes Inspector George Wakefield, Second District; Captain Mathew McKeon, Seventy-fourth Precinct; Lieutenant Charles H. Washburn, 173d Precinct; Sergeant H. L. Lobdell, Mayor's Office, and Theodore U. Wall. Their report says:

"We first made inquiries among the policemen and assured ourselves that, as the policemen had difficulty in securing insurance from leading insurance companies because of the generally accepted hazards associated with police duty, the general sentiment of the police force was in favor of a single insurance association which would be entirely separated from all social features and other matters which did not pertain purely to insurance benefits."

A tentative plan to merge all the police associations was submitted to Commissioner Woods and City Chamberlain Bruere, who referred it to the actuary of the Pension Commission. The actuary reported that an insurance association within the Police Department was practicable, and when the City authorities gave their consent, he was directed to prepare a plan for the consolidation of the different police associations. Subsequently he pointed out the impracticability of consolidating the existing police organizations as a unit, because some of the associations appeared to have more funds than others, while in reality they might not be as strong. The actuary suggested that the members of the old associations should come into the new organization as individuals, or a whole association could elect to come in as a body. In the latter case the members would be considered individually.

"It is suggested that the new association offer benefits on dismissal, on retirement and on death, while in active service or after leaving," says the report of the committee. "There would be premiums for each benefit so that a member of the Police Department might apply for insurance against retirement on pension, and for insurance against death, getting larger benefits thereby than if he divided his money in such a way as to get insurance against dismissal. Another member of the department might desire life insurance only and he might subscribe for this without taking or paying for the other benefits. Another policeman might desire limited payment life insurance. All rates are based on the mortality service tables as prepared for the New York City Police Force, with the exception of the life rates for those who leave the service by resignation or dismissal and wish to retain their insurance. In this case the rates are based on the American Experience Table of Mortality, the standard table of mortality in this State."

Before the members of the department are asked to indorse the plan the methods to be employed by the association and the rates to be charged will be submitted for approval to three or more actuaries of recognized standing.

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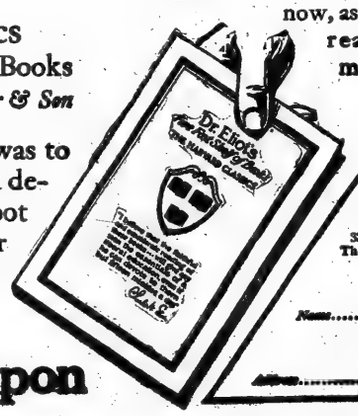
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915.

IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.

It may be conceded at once that there is much force and plausibility in the argument for an amendment to the Constitution providing for the appointment, defining the powers and fixing the terms of office and the salaries of Public Service Commissioners. Holding their office under the Constitution itself, the Commissioners would be removed from the strifes and perils of politics, and it is contended that this would enable the Governor always to secure the acceptance of appointments by men of first-rate capacity. Beyond question the regulation by commission of public service corporations is to be permanent. The system has been adopted in the nation and in most States. It has worked sometimes ill, sometimes well, but it will never be abandoned. Doubtless it is the chief bulwark against the crazy movement for Government ownership and operation. It is incontestable, therefore, that the Commissioners should be men of a high quality, they must be men of ability, just, broadminded, and experienced in affairs. A representative of the people or of a corporation going before the Public Service Commission should feel the same confidence, the same security of a just decision, that would be felt by counsel appearing before the Judges of the Appellate Division or of the Court of Appeals. Here is practically the whole force of the argument—that Public Service Commissioners should be men of as good standing as Judges of the courts. There can be no dispute about it—they ought to be men of as high quality as Judges on the bench.

The objection to the amendment is that it would add still further to the bulk and scope of the State Constitution, already lumbered up with provisions that might with great propriety be struck out. There are already too many Constitutional offices. The Federal Constitution provides for three: the Executive, the legislative, and the judiciary, corresponding to the three departments of the Government. The Constitution of the State of New York provides for the filling by appointment or election of no less than sixteen public offices. The Convention would be well advised should it make the list much shorter. The Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and the State Engineer and Surveyor might better be appointed by the Governor. That would go far toward giving the people the short ballot. Why should the Constitution provide for the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works or for a Superintendent of State Prisons? If the Public Service Commissions are to go into the Constitution, certainly there could be no good reason for keeping the Civil Service Commission out. The evils and abuses so largely cured by the adoption of the merit system were no less flagrant, we are sure they were more harmful to the people, than the admitted abuses put upon them by public service corporations before the days of regulation. The protection of the Constitution would soon be asked for other commissions and other State officers if we now adopt the fashion of further inclusion in the organic law of functions that may better be left to the statutes.

The Convention should attentively examine the argument based on comparison with the courts. The term is too short, the compensation insufficient, that we may admit if first-class men are to be appointed. We had a warning example of what insecurity of tenure could bring us to when Governor SULZER took office, and the farce of an investigation of the Commission in the First Department last Winter supplied another instance. But is it not true that the men found willing to serve as Public Service Commissioners thus far have on the whole been equal in character, attainments, and ability to the average of the bench? That is the standard set by the proponents of the Constitutional change. It would be well for the Convention to make the comparison and to determine for itself whether the desired amendment would really raise the character of the Commissions. To provide for removal from office in the same manner as Judges are removed would be a safeguard against the attack of spoilsmen, but not a sure one. The character of the Commissioners, like the character of Judges, must depend ultimately upon the appointing power, upon the Governor. Whether the office be Constitutional or statutory, we should have to trust the Governor. The office grows in importance, the public sense of its usefulness and its high character is also growing. It is for the Convention to consider whether we have not just as much to hope from the Executive conscience and feeling of responsibility as from any change in the status of the Commissioners.

The great evil of Constitution making of recent years has been the tendency to include statutory matters. The Federal Constitution is the model to be kept constantly in view. It is a covenant, it is a body of foundation principles, it is in its scope and structure "applicable to every stage of the national existence," and it is adequate. There is a widespread belief that the Constitution of the State of New York is to be improved by abridgment rather than by expansion.

PEACE WITH WISDOM.

The sum of the deliberations of the Conference on International Arbitration at Lake Mohonk this week has been encouraging to all who hold that the United States Government should lose no time in strengthening its defenses on land and water. It is needless to say that the principal object of the conference is one in which this nation is deeply interested. International arbitration of all disputes is worth talking for, working for, and hoping for, and the dream of an International League of Peace may some day be realized. One of the speakers in the conference was Mr. NORMAN ANGELL, who has written books in the endeavor to prove that war has been made impossible by modern economic conditions. His arguments were cordially received when they were published, but events have shown their fallacy. Ten nations, more or less closely bound a short time ago by economic ties, are now involved in war. The fact of war cannot be ignored. Secretary GARRISON, General WOOD, and President HIBBEN of Princeton argued in favor of strong defenses.

The people of this country have no mind to go to war, they will avoid war as long as it can be avoided. They will endeavor to live up to Mr. GARRISON'S ideal of a nation worthy of preservation by being "sane, just, righteous, self-respecting, and courageous." But they are now all of one mind, with a few deplorable exceptions, to be prepared for war if war is forced upon them. They will no longer dwell in a fools' paradise. If war comes it will be none of their making, but events have taught them that to be peacefully disposed is not to insure safety. To maintain peaceful and honorable relations with all the world, while prepared in case of emergency to protect ourselves, will hereafter be this nation's policy until a new day comes the dawning of which is not in sight. The will of the people is expressed in President WILSON'S remarks commending the navy: "The country try has every reason not only to be proud of it but every reason to wish to go forward in its policy of adding to its strength and equipment."

CITY HOME RULE.

There is always a presumption in favor of any proposal to remedy defects in old institutions. Undeniably there are crudenesses and imperfections in American city governments, including those of this State. New York is far from the first to seek to improve city laws, and may well take notice that in all the dozen States which have made the attempt now urged upon New York difficulties have developed at the threshold. The chief stumbling block is the relation between city and State. It is lightheartedly promised that this is to be remedied in New York. Certainly no one would object. Yet in many States the attempts to do the same thing have gone to the courts for amplification and interpretation, due to imperfect performance of the work of reform.

Everybody is in favor of the principle, the difficulty is in the application. New York will not be exempt from that impediment to reform forthwith. It is as difficult to pick out the right sort of home rule as to pick out the right officials to administer it. If the officials are well chosen it might be that even the present system would work less badly. In the last analysis the problem recurs to the people who elect the Mayors, and who select the system of reform. If the choice is good there is no trouble with either Mayor or system, but a well chosen Mayor is a better remedy for a poor system than a good system is a remedy for a poor administration.

Whatever else home rule may do, it will not provide a substitute for the proper performance of the duty of the electorate. On the other hand, too free a hand for the electorate has at least a capacity for harm if the electorate performs its duties no better than now. Home rule will not work itself, and would seem to need a Governor as well as the elaborate system of charters, the very last word in reform no longer ago than last year, among which the cities of the State were allowed to exercise a free choice. Now it is proposed that they shall make their own charters to suit. How often? Must a charter made by a city exactly according to this year's style be endured an entire year? Or can it be changed between elections?

This privilege is not to be confined to cities of any class. It was last year's idea that cities of somewhat similar size fell into a category for which a common charter would be suitable. The classification now is thought too restrictive, and ripe to be abolished. A city charter in New York hereafter will mean nothing, if the go-as-you-please plan is adopted. It will be interesting to see the sort of charter some cities will adopt. No doubt cities which have the sort of charter they want will have the sort they deserve, and will be entitled to the sort of government they give themselves. But who can foresee all the chances of misgovernment against which State limitations have to some degree protected cities heretofore?

The present intention is to protect cities against the unsought intervention of the State in local affairs. But how often is the State's intervention thrust upon cities unsought, or over a city's protest? Is it not usually the case that the action of the State is sought, and oftentimes sought unwisely? Can it not be recalled that in the recent history of this city the action of the State was promoted by the city's own officials and is among the causes of the city's present financial embarrassment? Is there not at the present moment pending before the Governor a matter of contentious sort against which the supporters of home rule are protesting?

Caution is suggested, nothing more. There is nothing in the present charter of any city which prevents it from having good government. There are some existing limitations upon bad government. The removal of the limitations is not the same thing as guaranteeing good government. It rather increases the duties of citizens, who have not shown themselves preeminently wise or virtuous in the discharge of their present obligations. The failure of City Government is rather the failure of the citizenry than the failure of the institution. If the electorate were wiser there would be better Government of both State and city under existing institutions. It is awkward to be compelled to go to the State for authority to perform a perfectly well intentioned and doubtless admirable act, but it is better than to have freedom to commit foolishnesses or worse, and the latter class of cases is the larger.

SO MUCH NEWS.

Never was there so much news in the world. It is an increasing problem. It is a problem first for the newspaper, to get all of the essential news in, and a problem then for the reader, which of it to slight in order that he may have some time remaining in which to perform his share of the day's work. If there were nothing else to do one could spend all of one's conscious time just reading the news. The quantity of it that can be put into one issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES is about 100,000 words. That is equal to a full-grown book. For variety of interest, for color, for all of the qualities that go into the creation of human interest, no book could begin to match it.

In one issue this week the number of things that one felt obliged to read in an attentive manner, just to keep up with the world, was enough to amaze even newspaper makers. It included a dramatic reorganization of the British Ministry in the midst of war, a call by Lord KITCHENER for 300,000 more volunteers, a great victory by the Teutonic allies over the Russians in Galicia, a discussion in Berlin of the American note to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania, Germany's acceptance of war with Italy as at last inevitable, a revolution in Portugal, a question as to whether the Transylvania was chased by a German submarine, a review of the fleet in New York Harbor by President WILSON, a prediction by ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL that in the future men at great distances would think together by means of wire coils around their heads, theatrical developments in the trial of a conspiracy charge brought by the Riggs National Bank of Washington against the Secretary of the Treasury and others, and Mr. ROOSEVELT in his very best manner denouncing Mr. BARNES in the celebrated libel case. Any one of these topics in ordinary times would be interesting enough to "lead the paper" with. When so much happens all at one time one thing competes with another for position, and what might once have been a front page feature is lucky to get its display on the last page.

If you draw a parallel between the mind and the daily newspaper you will see. The capacity of the mind to receive impressions may be increased by attention, but it is nevertheless limited, and when the number of impressions presenting themselves greatly exceeds that limit, the mind must pick and choose. It unconsciously adopts a new scale of values. Everything is relative. Impressions that would have been very interesting and welcome at one time are excluded from attention because others more interesting and important take their place. So the newspaper, by adding two or four pages on a "big news night" and by "cutting everything down," can increase its capacity for presenting news, but when it has increased it to the utmost and there is still more news than it can print, it begins to choose and to eliminate, and a new scale of values is created by necessity.

The war will end. The pressure of living and thinking will abate. What then? That is an interesting question. Perhaps then for a long time people will have a sense of proportion that was lacking before, and will see casual events in a new perspective.

AEROPLANE SERVICE.

In this period of the world's history the aeroplane is almost as essential to the defense of the nation as the submarine, the fast cruiser, and the coast battery. The United States Navy has only three aeroplanes in commission, and the army is not much better supplied. Yet in modern warfare the strongest navy would be placed at great disadvantage without the assistance of aerial scouts, coast defenses would be less effective, and an army in the field would be practically at the mercy of a force inferior in numbers but supplied with modern equipment. The National Guard, which, as General WOOD said the other day, belongs to the first line of our land defense, has no aeroplanes. The Naval Militia has none. There are no aeronautical centres for the army and navy. The Aero Club of America, which has headquarters in this city, in view of the gravity of the situation, makes a direct appeal to the American people "to start a "public aeronautical subscription similar to the French and German sub- "scriptions of 1912-13, to raise funds "with which to develop aviators, ac- "quire a squadron of aeroplanes for "the National Guard and the Naval "Militia of each State, and to get 100 "aeroplanes for the mail-carrying "service to inaccessible places—the "aero mail carriers to form a reserve "of trained aviators for military serv- "ice in case of need."

The French and German subscriptions were very successful, and resulted in an appreciable increase in the efficiency of the military aeroplane service of both countries. The Governments of both those countries, however, have been alive to the usefulness of the aeroplane since the heavier-than-air flying machine was invented. The popular subscriptions supplemented the work they were doing. The best efforts of the Aero Club can do nothing more than that in this country; the Government must go to work practically on its own account to secure an air scout service. The appropriation of $1,300,000 to this end by the last Congress is but a small beginning. The club, however, announces that it is now working in co-operation with all the departments of the Federal Government interested in aeroplane service, as well as the State Governments and various influential public bodies and institutions. Its plan is worthy of serious consideration and should be helpful in the work of strengthening our national defense.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Results of a German Education.

Professor YANDELL HENDERSON teaches sound physiology at Yale, according to the experts in that interesting and important science, and his "papers" on subjects within the domain of his specialty are read by them with respect. He was born, however, some years after General SHERMAN made his famous march, has no personal knowledge of that expedition, and while completing in German universities the education which he seemingly thought he could only begin here, he evidently failed—from lack of opportunity, no doubt—to familiarize himself with what the Union Army did in Georgia.

He has, indeed, heard that the State was "desolated" with some thoroughness, and so it was, but there are desolations and desolations, and the bitterest of contemporaneous Southern comment does not justify Professor HENDERSON, or even excuse him, for writing, as he did in the truly remarkable letter we printed yesterday, that "as for atrocities, Belgium, Serbia, East Prussia, and Poland have probably been no more thoroughly desolated than Georgia after SHERMAN'S march to the sea." What's the use of talking about probabilities when certainties are readily available? SHERMAN'S measures were severe, and he destroyed much property, including not a little of the sort called private, but the civilian population was subjected to none of the hideous outrages that have been inflicted on those of the other countries mentioned, and there has never been a hint of the perpetration by SHERMAN'S soldiers of such crimes as have been committed by the Germans in Belgium.

Equally without basis of fact is Professor HENDERSON'S charge that "there was a crop of 'war babies' over on Long Island after our soldiers left Montauk Point in 1898." If he knew anything about the conditions there he would not have said so—that is, one hopes he wouldn't—but advocacy of the German cause led so many to the making of queer statements that one cannot be sure. It led Professor HENDERSON, for instance, to picture the war as a case of "one man bravely defending himself against three," and to ignore the causes that brought the situation about. He forgets who the aggressor was, and coolly condemns as "Anglomaniacs" all but a negligible minority of his own countrymen!

Struck by a Familiar Phenomenon.

Hard things have been said about the New York police so often that when people from regions more or less remote come here and find the force composed of men who are, so far as they can see, notable alike for efficiency and courtesy in the performance of difficult duties, the praise of these visitors is apt to be tinged with surprise. There is a trace of this not unnatural feeling in the grateful and appreciative message sent to our policemen yesterday by President WILSON.

"The appearance and management and whole spirit of the police guard in New York the other day," he said, "struck me as admirable," and he added, "I think the city has every reason to be proud of its force and of its present discipline and efficiency."

As a matter of fact, the city always has been proud of its policemen—not of them all, of course, or of all they did—but proud of their abilities as a little peace army, proud of their strength, of their courage, and of their almost invariable kindness and helpfulness in case of need. Some of us have lived here for many years without having once had occasion or excuse for making against even one policeman a complaint for any reason coming within personal experience—without having seen a single policeman unready to do intelligently, or unwilling to do politely, anything within his power to lessen the dangers and smooth out the difficulties of metropolitan life.

The people who have trouble with the New York police usually invite and deserve it. To the peaceable and orderly citizen, whether resident or stranger, they are able guardians and helpful friends. It was a matter of course that the President would find the big fellows "admirable." There have been some very black sheep among them, but considering the size and number of the temptations to which they are all constantly exposed, as a body they deserve such commendation as the President gave them much oftener than they get it.

Patriots, Here's a Chance!

Much and careful attention is deserved by the letter—the very excellent letter—from Lieutenant S. T. STEWART of the First Artillery Guard that appeared on this page yesterday. In it he pointed out exactly what can be done first and best by all those who, without hearing a present call to enlist in the regular army, yet feel that the times demand and the country needs a far greater number of men with some training for service under arms.

Whoever views the situation as a serious one, whoever wants a legitimate, reasonable, and beneficial outlet for any feeling of pugnacity that has been aroused in him by recent events, could not do better than to take the Lieutenant's advice, or rather to accept his invitation. That is to join the organization to which he himself belongs.

He gave explicit directions as to place and methods of enrollment, and told the only qualifications demanded—the candidate must be "a good clean man, over 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches or taller, who is an American citizen or expects to be one, and who desires to know how to fight if he has to do so."

One notes with particular satisfaction the absence from this appeal of any hint of taking into account other than military qualities in accepting recruits. Lieutenant STEWART, it is evident, does not make the sad mistake of viewing his company as a social club, but he is not unduly stern in outlining the future of his artillerymen, for he tells them that there are joys as well as toils in store for them.

Broadened to cover the whole National Guard, the Lieutenant's letter would be even better than it is now, but it is very good as it stands, and men who are talking loudly about what ought to be done by and for the country in volubly described contingencies would prove their sincerity if they promptly offered themselves for such instruction as this officer promises and others are quite ready to give.

ART NOTES.

At the Ehrich Galleries a very interesting collection of Byzantine paintings, carvings, embroideries, &c., collected by Halvor Bagge during many years spent in Greece assisting in archaeological excavations of Knossos, Delhi, and Sparta is now on exhibition. Mr. Bagge made a special study of icons, or pictures used in churches, monasteries, and private homes with religious purpose, but he makes no definite claims for his own examples in matter of date. He maintains that those pieces are oldest in which Greek influence appears, and the later ones naturally show traces of Italian and Renaissance feeling. The value of the collection rests upon its aesthetic quality, having been brought together with special reference to beauty of color and dignity of design. In many instances both qualities are conspicuous. A "Lamentation Over the Body of Christ" shows traces of wild passion united to a design of architectonic character, a combination that El Greco would have understood. All through the collection one gets hints of the sharply interrupted rhythms and peaked structures found in the work of the Spanish Greek.

In a number of the Madonnas the type is, however, bland, stolid, and solemn. An interesting panel has for its subject "Christ Enthroned," with the Assembly of the Christian Church ranged about in concentric circles. The color is rich and the execution minute. Mr. Bagge's collection was exhibited in Christiania and Copenhagen and was to have gone to Petrograd, where the interest in Byzantine art naturally is keen. The war diverted this plan and brought the collection here instead.

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At the Braus Galleries is an ingratiating little group of monotypes by the late W. C. Fitler. No attempt is made to disguise the character of the method and the color is used with reserve. Treated in this way, the unpretentious monotype, in reality a painting transferred from a metal plate and getting its name from the fact that only one impression is possible, has a charm of its own not to be gained through any other process. Downstairs is an exhibition of paintings by K. Freeman Clark showing the various aspects of the country surrounding Poughkeepsie. These have the interest of portraiture, the characteristic features of the region having been scrupulously observed.

ANOTHER VIEW.

"When the torch is near the powder"—
when a boat, f'r instance, sinks,
And the "hyphens" raise a loud hurrah
and blow themselves to drinks;
When 'bout a hundred neutral lives are
snuffed out like a torch,
An' "hyphens" read the news an'
smoke, a-settin' on the porch—
Well, it's then the native's kind o' apt
to see a little red,
An' it's hardly fair to criticise the burning things he sed.
For since the eagle's not a bird that
thrives within a cage,
One kind o' hears with sympathy his
screams of baffled rage.
There's something sort o' horrible, that
catches at the breath,
To visualize some two score babes most
foully done to death;
To see their fright, their struggles—to
watch their lips turn blue—
There ain't no use denyin', it will raise
the deuce with you.
O yes, God bless the President—he's an
awful row to hoe,
An' God grant, too, that peace with
honor hand in hand may go,
But let's not call men "rotters," 'cause,
while we are standing pat.....
They lose their calm serenity, an' can't
see things like that!

BEATRICE BARRY.

AN HISTORIAN MYSTIFIED.

Mr. Trevelyan Wonders at Prof. Henderson's Apology for Atrocities.

New York, May 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the letter by Professor Yandell Henderson, in THE TIMES of today's date, he says:

As for atrocities, Belgium, Serbia, East Prussia, and Poland have probably been no more thoroughly desolated than Georgia after Sherman's march to the sea. Away from ordinary social restraints men always do such things. It is rare for a militia company here to have a field day, or a college class to hold a reunion, without a certain percentage making beasts of themselves.

As a stranger in this land I am not in a position to contradict Professor Henderson about your present-day militia companies and college students, though from what I have seen of your people, particularly at the universities where I have principally been, I read his statement with some surprise. But as regards Sherman's march to the sea, I am prepared, as a historian, to deny that Sherman's troops either burned women and children alive or gouged peoples eyes out or murdered civilians wholesale, as the Austro-Hungarian troops did in Serbia in the middle days of August last. If college student and militiamen do these things today, or such things as are reported by the Bryce Commission on Belgium, I can only say that they are very studiously kept out of your papers. But Sherman's troops at least did not do them. They "desolated" the land, no doubt, though whether they desolated it as completely as the part of Serbia through which I rode last January 1 am not sure. But they did not commit "atrocities" on persons. The two things are in a different category and Professor Henderson confuses the issue by putting them into the same sentence as if they were one and the same thing. Here are a few specimens of what the Austro-Hungarian troops did:

1915, Aug. 18.—Prnivoor Village, (near Losnitza:) Simana Mijatovitch, age 25; her daughter Doniza, age 3, and her son Milan, age 1, shut up in house and burned alive.

Zivana Samowrovitch, age 27; Yveta Samowrovitch, age 3 years, and boy, not yet baptized, age 3 days, shut up in house and burned alive.

Nedeljiza Village: Aniza Jesditch, age 35, eyes gouged out and killed; Micosava Vasilijevitch, age 21, violated, cut open, and murdered.

Multiply these things by several hundred and you get two August days' work of the Austro-Hungarian Army last year. These facts do not remind me, any more than the facts related in the Bryce report remind me, either of Sherman's soldiers or of your college students and militiamen. I am sorry I cannot at this time stay to make a more profound study of American institutions and social customs, but I am compelled to return tomorrow to England, with much gratitude for the kindness I have received over here, which has perhaps blinded me to the dark spots in your national character perceived by Professor Henderson. As I am departing, I inclose to you the report on the atrocities in Serbia, based on the first-hand evidence of Dr. Arius Van Tienhoven of The Hague, Holland, and Jules Schmidt, Swiss engineer. And I further refer you to the article by Dr. Reiss of Lausonne University, in the Revue de Paris, April 1, 1915. The evidence is particularly full, because the Austrians were driven out of the scenes of these atrocities a day or two after they had committed them and the dead bodies and charred remains of the women and children were photographed. I have seen scores of these photographs, and read and heard masses of first-hand evidence on the subject, when I visited the scene of these atrocities in January.

G. M. TREVELYAN.

The article referred to by Mr. Trevelyan was printed on this page yesterday. The writer was Professor Yandell Henderson, physiologist and author, now in the Department of Physiology, School of Medicine, Yale University. He was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1873, and took his degrees at Yale, B. A. in 1895, and Ph. D. in 1898. Then he studied at Marburg and Munich Universities. He was an Ensign, U. S. N., during the Spanish-American war, and once acted as Naval Aide to General Miles. He was Vice Chairman of the Connecticut delegation to the first Progressive National Convention in 1912. Later he was Progressive candidate for Congress from the Third Connecticut District. He is the author of "Shock, or the Pathological Physiology of Some Modes of Death."

Bryce or Cobb-McCutcheon?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judging from recent editorial comment, the newspapers have unanimously concluded to accept the Bryce report, finding the Germans guilty, thereby rejecting by clear implication the Cobb-McCutcheon report, exonerating the Germans. The inference to be drawn from this unanimous conclusion is that in controversies between nations we reject the tests of credibility commonly adopted in courts of law with respect to controversies to which individuals are parties and reason along the following lines:

1. A belligerent can have no human motive to fasten a crime upon the enemy, whereas a neutral is motivated by a desire to exonerate the accused nation.

2. An investigation made months after the alleged crime is more valuable than one made at the time.

3. A report based on the testimony of witnesses who are themselves the injured parties is entitled to more weight than one based mainly on personal inspection.

4. A hearing in which the defense is not present is a safer basis for a report than a hearing in which the defense is represented by advocates and witnesses.

CHARLES A. BRODEK.

New York, May 19, 1915.

Admiral von Tirpitz and Der Tag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One paragraph in Mr. Wann's instructive letter in THE TIMES of May 19 deserves a special comment. It runs: "Grand Admiral von Tirpitz has stated that he never heard of 'The Day' or of its being toasted, or a hope for its dawn expressed by German officers." That is very curious. He ought to have consulted Professor Delbrueck, Treitschke's bellicose successor in the University of Berlin and editor of the Preussische Jahrbuecher, who in the January number of his journal quotes the words spoken "by the trainer of our present general staff, Generaloberst Count von Schlieseen, while acting as godfather at the launching of the cruiser Gneisenau: 'Some day the dawn will break upon the waters, some time finally the day will come, the day of wrath; and when it does, I wish that thou, noble ship, mayest be the first in the attack upon the mighty one, and only after night has fallen on the black sea, mayest thou, even though shot-riddled, even though bleeding from many wounds, be the last to cease infuriate from the pursuit.'" It is not unfair to suppose that the Grand Admiral was absent when the ill-starred Gneisenau was launched, but it is human to suspect that he has not been telling the truth.

W. S. FERGUSON.

Cambridge, Mass., May 19, 1915.

Two to be Neutral, Too.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Love thy neighbor as thyself," admonished the aunt. "Yes, I'm willing to," protested the young man, "but she won't let me." The pacifists always preach that it takes two to make a quarrel. Now they are learning that to stay neutral two are needed also.

JULIUS HYMAN.

New York, May 20, 1915.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS IN THE MUNITIONS TRADE.

All Industrial Countries, Including Germany, Have Freely Supplied the Wants of Belligerents in Recent Wars.

By HENRY R. TOWNE,
Formerly President of the Merchants' Association of New York.

At the commencement of the present war in Europe, the United States declared its neutrality as to all belligerents, and since then the President repeatedly has urged that this spirit of neutrality should be respected by all our citizens. To do this implies that those who have dealings with the belligerents should avoid discrimination between them.

Since the war began some of the belligerents have placed large orders in the United States for munitions of war and supplies of many kinds. It is now urged by some that such transactions constitute a breach of neutrality, in spirit, if not in law. They point to the fact that because for the present Germany is unable to receive shipments from abroad, therefore, American manufacturers should decline to furnish war materials to her opponents, the allied powers. If American manufacturers had decided at the beginning of the war not to sell such material to any of the belligerents, their attitude would have been impartial and strictly neutral. Not having done so then, however, to do so now, because one side in the European contest has been able to secure control of ocean traffic to the exclusion of the other, would reverse the attitude of neutrality, would be distinctly unneutral, and in effect would be to espouse the cause of that side which, by the chances of war, has been excluded from traffic by sea. The question thus presented is one which concerns American manufacturers individually, not their Government, and it includes another issue which also has its moral side. American manufacturers and their millions of employes, while in no way responsible for the war, are great sufferers by reason of it. It has greatly curtailed the productivity of thousands of industrial establishments, and proportionately decreased their earnings and their returns to their stockholders, and this in turn has placed millions of their employes on shortened hours and wages, or has deprived them of all employment. And so, when the opportunity came partly to redress these untoward conditions by accepting contracts from the belligerents, most of the employers concerned gladly availed of it, all who have done so being advised and believing that such action was justified and right, both legally and morally, and many believing that to reject the opportunity would be morally wrong, because thereby denying to their employes the much-needed employment thus offered.

The public discussion of these questions thus far has concerned itself chiefly with present facts and conditions, and has largely been influenced by individual sentiment and sympathy. But the questions involved are not new, and it will be pertinent, and, perhaps, helpful, to review the record of what has happened in previous cases under like conditions.

During the Boer war, which began in October, 1899, the United States announced its strict neutrality. On Feb. 28, 1901 the House of Representatives adopted a resolution calling on President McKinley to furnish information "whether our ports or waters had been used for the exportation of horses, mules, and other supplies for use in South Africa, and if so, to what extent, and what steps had been taken to prevent such a use being made of neutral territory in time of war." In due course reply was made (Hon. John Hay being Secretary of State at the time) to the effect that our ports had so been used, that up to Jan. 31, 1901, the value of such shipments had been over $26,000,000, that the number of horses and mules had been 76,632, and that no steps had been taken to prevent the "lawful exportation" to South Africa of the things specified. The response also stated that the supplies in question probably went to both belligerents. During the Boer war England purchased military supplies also from Spain, Italy, the Argentine Republic, and elsewhere, but chiefly from the United States. Peace terms were accepted by the Boers May 31, 1902.

The foregoing facts may be found in Volume XXVI., 1908, of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, in a paper by R. G. Campbell, entitled "Neutral Rights and Obligations in the Anglo-Boer War."

The Russo-Japanese war began Feb. 6, 1904, and ended in July, 1905, and the official publications of the German Government furnish the following information concerning the exports from Germany to Russia before and during that period, viz.:

Exports of artillery, ammunition, cartridges, and caps—Pounds.

1903	64,680
1904	131,340
1905	1,635,940
1906	1,632,860
1907	None

Exports of bar and sheet copper—

1903	46,420
1904	101,640
1905	285,120
1906	None

The following items bearing on these matters are culled from issues of The London Times, during 1904-5, all of them being news dispatches:

Berlin, July 26, 1904.—The Berliner Tageblatt learns from Essen that large orders for war material have been received by the Krupp works from the Russian Government. The workmen are consequently working overtime.

Brussels, Aug. 21, 1904.—That Russia is drawing on foreign sources for war material is shown by the fact that the steamer Flandria left Antwerp on Saturday for Libau with a full cargo of heavy guns and ammunition destined for use in the Far East.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8, 1904.—Japan has ordered from the Carnegie Steel Company 7,500 tons of the finest nickel steel plates for battleships.

Ottawa, Sept. 14, 1904.—It is understood that the Japanese Government is negotiating for the purchase of ponies in Montana and the Canadian territories for use in the Winter campaign in Manchuria.

Brussels, Oct. 2, 1904.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Brussels Soir says that 200,000 tons of coal have been purchased in England by German houses for the Russian fleet. There are almost daily departures from Cardiff, and altogether eighty vessels have been requisitioned to transport this coal. The Germans even purchase vessels, and the firm of Diedrichsen of Hamburg recently acquired the steamer Lylda for purposes of transport. The war has proved a real gold mine to Germany.

Vienna, Oct. 12, 1904.—The semi-official Hungarian agency, the Budapester Correspondenz, states that Japan has sent to Fiume three experts to watch over the construction of the torpedoes to be delivered to the Japanese Government during the next three years.

Fiume, Oct. 9, 1904.—In addition to the large number of torpedoes ordered of the Whitehead torpedo factory here some time ago for the Russian Baltic fleet and since delivered, Russia has now ordered another hundred of the latest model for delivery as soon as possible for the Black Sea fleet.

New York, Oct. 13, 1904.—The Russian order for thirty submarines of the Protector type, which are now being built, has been immediately followed by an order from Japan for fifty submarines of the Holland type. Neither country has drawn the attention of the State Department to the building of these boats, and neither is expected to do so, as both are practically in the same position, while it is believed in Washington that the United States does not violate the laws of neutrality by carrying out these orders.

Peking, Dec. 23, 1904.—Today the Chinese seized at Feng-tai railway station, near Peking, 3,000,000 rounds of Russian rifle ammunition consigned to a Russian firm at Tien-tsin, and evidently destined for Port Arthur. The ammunition was concealed among bails of wool brought on the backs of camels from Kalgan under the charge of a German agent of a German firm, the same firm which bought and loaded contraband in the steamer Fuping, a valuable prize recently captured by the Japanese.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 14, 1905.—The Japanese steamer Kanagawa Maru, which is sailing shortly from Puget Sound for Japan, will have a number of submarines on board. Both Russian and Japanese agents are closely watching all shipments at Pacific ports.

Tokio, Feb. 12, 1905.—A German steamer, with warlike stores for Vladivostok, was seized on Feb. 10 in the northern seas.

Paris, March 8, 1905.—Yesterday an order was given by the Russian Government to a French military contractor for 80,000 three-inch shrapnel shells, subject to the condition that they should be provided by a French firm. The 80,000 cases for the shrapnel will be made in Birmingham, but will be filled in France. The Birmingham firm would not furnish the loading. These shells form part of an order for 500,000. They will be forwarded from France across Germany without being examined by the German customs officials.

These quotations present a clear picture of the events of 1904-1905 to which they relate, and show that the large industrial neutral countries, including Germany, were all more or less active in seeking and accepting orders for furnishing munitions of war to the two belligerents of that time, namely, Russia and Japan. The situation existing then and the one existing to-day thus appear to be parallel, except that in the previous case neither combatant succeeded in closing the ports of the other to neutral commerce in contraband of war, whereas in the present case one of the combatants, by reason of superior naval strength, has succeeded effectively in depriving the other combatant of this source of supply. Except for this fact Germany would undoubtedly seek in the American market some or many of the military supplies she now needs, and unquestionably many American manufacturers, if not all, who are willing to furnish such supplies in time of war would accept orders of this kind from Germany, as well as from her opponents. The fact that Germany is unable to avail of this source of supply is not one for which American manufacturers are responsible.

HENRY R. TOWNE.

A FAVORED COMMUNICATION.

One of the Few Unopened, Uncensored Letters from Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take the liberty in informing you that I have been in Berlin on a visit since before the outbreak of the war. I have lived in New York some twenty-three years and have been United States citizen about eighteen years. I might also mention the fact that I have been a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES ever since I came to New York, and that breakfast was never complete unless accompanied by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Last week I wrote to the "Auswaertiges Amt," (Department of Foreign Affairs,) here and asked them to grant me an interview. I was much pleased to receive the following letter:

"Das Auswaertige Amt bittet Herrn Siegfried Bier um die Ehre seines Besuchs an einem der naechsten Tage zwischen 12-1 oder 6-7 Uhr Nachmittags in Auswaertigen Amt, Wilhelm Strasse 76.

"Berlin, den 22. April, 1915.

"Herr Siegfried Bier.

"Berlin-Charlottenburg."

When I called at the Auswaertiges Amt I was received by one of the officials in charge. I might state that whereas in America we are accustomed to read in the papers that there is so much red tape to go through here I was immediately received after having handed my card to the party in charge of the reception room. During the interview I had occasion to speak about the poor Russian Jewish refugees to whom it was made impossible to remain in Russia, one of the many reasons being the fact that the counties in Russian Poland they inhabitated were made unhabitable owing to the war. Large numbers of them emigrated to Palestine and Turkey. I was told, and that with much agitation, that for months the German Ambassador in Turkey, Baron von Wangenheim, has been in touch with the Ottoman Government and that much—yes, very much—has been done to make the lot of these poor Russian Jewish refugees in Palestine and Turkey wherever possible an easier one.

I might state that most of them naturally arrive without

MRS. BROWN TO BE BRIDE OF BROKER

Widow of Francis Gordon Brown, Jr., Is Engaged to Townsend Lawrence.

HER FIANCE A WIDOWER

A Member of Stock Exchange and Union Club—Bride to be a Niece by Marriage of Late J. P. Morgan.

The engagement of Mrs. Caroline L. Brown, widow of Francis Gordon Brown, Jr., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Bogert, of 72 Lawrence Street, Flushing, L. I., to Townsend Lawrence, son of the late Walter B. Lawrence of Flushing, has been announced.

Mrs. Brown's first husband, who died several years ago, was a nephew of the late J. Pierpont Morgan. His mother, Mrs. Francis Gordon Brown, was Miss Julia N. Tracy before her marriage, a sister of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, who was formerly Miss Frances L. Tracy. Mr. Brown was connected with the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., but only left a personal estate at his death of $8,000. He was captain of the Yale football team in 1901, and also rowed that year in the Yale 'Varsity crew. He had a remarkable athletic record during his college days.

Mr. Lawrence is a widower. His first wife was Miss Herminia Barnes, daughter of the late William Barnes of Hertford, England, who died in May, 1913, about eight months after her marriage. Mr. Lawrence's first marriage came as a surprise to society, as it had been planned to keep it a secret, the wedding following the day after his engagement became known.

His bride had been a close friend of the family, and had made her home with Mr. Lawrence's sister, Miss Anita Lawrence, for about four years. They were married in the Church of the Transfiguration, and shortly afterward left for Mr. Lawrence's lodge in the Canadian woods.

Mr. Lawrence is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and his home at Flushing, Willow Bank, is one of the finest in that part of Long Island. He is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Turf and Field, and Squadron A Clubs, and the St. Nicholas Society.

No date has been set for the wedding.

MILDRED POOR'S WEDDING.

Plans for Her Marriage to Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett in East Hampton June 12

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Mildred Poor and Dr. Alexander Yelverton Peyton Garnett of Washington, D. C. The ceremony and reception will be on June 12 at As You Like It, the Country place of the Poors at East Hampton, L. I.

Miss Poor will have her sister, Mrs. Philip P. Gardiner, and Mrs. J. Breckinridge Bayne (Miss Olga Roosevelt) of Washington as her attendants. Dr. Garnett will have his brother, Henry Wise Garnett, as his best man, and the ushers selected are William P. Meredith, E. S. Theal, Randall H. Hagner, Clarke Waggaman, Dr. J. Breckinridge Bayne, Dr. J. Blair Spencer, Dr. John Burt, and Dr. Louis C. Lehr, all of Washington, D. C.; Dr. A. R. Moffit of Poughkeepsie, David B. Tennant of Virginia, and Philip P. Gardiner of New York.

A special train will take the guests to East Hampton and back to New York, and the ceremony is to take place at 12:30 o'clock.

Bacon-Norman Wedding Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 21.—The marriage of Miss Hope Norman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman of Newport and Boston, and Elliot C. Bacon of New York, has been set for noon on June 5 in St. Peter's Church, Beverly, Mass., which is the Summer home of the bride's parents. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. J. P. Franks. Miss Norman has selected as her bridesmaids the Misses J. Rantoul, Olivia Ames, Phyllis Sears, Ruth Gaston, Elaine Demfre, and Margaret Perin. Mr. Bacon has chosen his brother, R. L. Bacon, for his best man, and the ushers are to be T. S. Blumer, P. G. Bacon, Gilbert Mather, W. F. Morgan, George Peabody Gardner, Jr., J. E. Thayer, Jr., John Chapin, F. Foster, Roger Amory, and S. Sargent.

Irene Gerken to Wed J. L. Egan.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gerken of 52 West Seventy-fifth Street, have announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Irene Gerken, to Joseph L. Egan, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. F. Egan, of 46 West 120th Street. The engagement was announced at a dinner and theatre party given last night by Mrs. Gerken.

Mr. Egan is one of the attorneys for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and is a graduate of Columbia University, class of '07. He is a member of the New York Athletic, West Side Tennis, and Columbia University Clubs.

No date has been set for the wedding.

HINDS—FLADWAD.

Thomas N. Hinds of this city was married at noon yesterday to Miss Othilie Emilie Fladwad at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Charles Cottrell at Newport, R. I., by the Rev. Dr. Hughes of Trinity Church. After July 1 Mr. and Mrs. Hinds will live at Demarest, N. J. Mr. Hinds is a nephew of George B. Cortelyou and was graduated from Princeton in 1911.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. John M. Toucey will give a dance for young married people on Friday evening, May 28, at her country home in Port Washington, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Jr., have rented a house in Bernardsville, N. J., where they will pass the Summer.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Taylor, daughter of Howard Taylor, to Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, Jr., will be solemnized in Christ Church, Middle Haddam, Conn., on Thursday, June 17, at 1 o'clock. A reception will follow at St. Clement's, Mr. Taylor's country home. A special train, leaving the Grand Central Station at 9:45 o'clock, will convey the guests from this city.

The managers of Robin's Nest, a home for crippled children, at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, are to give a musical reception on the afternoon of May 27 at the home of Mrs. John D. Archbold. Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. J. Henry Whitehouse, Mrs. Frederick T. Hill, and Mrs. Howard Carroll, are among the managers.

Miss Elizabeth H. Kirkpatrick, daughter of the late Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick of Newark, N. J., and William P. Hardenbergh, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hardenbergh of 10 East Sixty-fourth Street, this city, are to be married on June 5 in Christ Church, Short Hills, N. J.

The marriage of Mrs. Corinne Violet Hatch and Phoenix Ingraham, the son of Justice George al. Ingraham, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Charles Scribner, Jr., will entertain his best man and ushers this eening at Delmonico's. His marriage to Miss Vera Bloodgood will take place on May 24. James Butler, Jr., who is to marry Miss Dorothy Conron on June 2, is also giving his bachelor dinner tonight at Delmonico's.

The marriage of Miss Hilda C. E. Morris and Matthew W. Carswell will take place today in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth Street. The reception will be held at 142 West Eighty-sixth Street, the home of the bride's stepfather, Dr. George A. Lawrence, and her mother, Mrs. Lawrence Smith.

CALLED TO WAR, HE WEDS.

Capt. H. C. Eustis of Canadian Rifles Marries Miss Bessie Langdon.

Having received word Thursday that his regiment would be sent to Europe on June 1, Captain Harold Claypoole Eustis of the Fifth Mounted Rifles, stationed at Sherbrooke, Can., and his fiancée, Miss Bessie Mitchell Langdon, daughter of Mrs. Perin Langdon of Cincinnati, Ohio, decided to get married. The ceremony was performed at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. George E. Halsey, in North Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. John Douglas Adam, of Hartford, Conn., formerly pastor of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange.

The bride, whose mother gave her in marriage, was attended only by her little cousin, Winona Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford P. Ross of Newark, as flower girl. Frank Rhodes of Cincinnati was best man. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony, which was attended by about thirty relatives and friends. The young couple later left for Canada.

The bride wore a traveling costume of dark blue silk poplin and voile, with hat to match, and a corsage cluster of lilies of the valley. The bridegroom wore his regimental uniform.

SOCIAL LIFE IN BERKSHIRES.

A Reception to be Given for Bishop Davies at Ascension Farm May 29.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, May 21.—A reception for Bishop Thomas F. Davies of the Episcopal Diocese of Western Massachusetts will be given at Ascension Farm, May 29. Bishop Davies will open his Lenox cottage on the 27th.

F. Augustus Schemerhorn is a guest of his sister, Mrs. Ellen Auchmuty at the Dormers.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. C. Church, who are entertaining a house party at Bonny Bank, Great Barrington, will give a dance tomorrow night for their younger daughter, Miss Mary L. Church.

Arthur G. Sedgwick has leased the Nunnery of Miss Virginia Butler and will go to Stockbridge June 1 for the season. Mr. Sedgwick's health is much improved.

Mrs. George Stone Benedict, Miss Clare Benedict, and Mrs. Frank C. Grugan have returned to New York from the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Miss Rosamond Gilder, daughter of Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, has gone to California to visit the Fair.

Mrs. George Grenville Merrill has returned to Stockbridge from a visit in Newport.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis has her sister, Mrs. John J. Staples, as her guest at Clipston Grange.

Mrs. Thorndyke Nourse and Miss Nourse of Boston are at Grey House.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Shaw registered at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax and Mrs. William H. Bradford, who delayed sailing from England after the sinking of the Lusitania, on which they had booked passage for the return trip from Liverpool, will sail June 20 on a ship of the American Line.

DOCTORS IN RIDING PARTY.

Convention Members Also Climb Mountains at White Sulphur.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 21.—Although most of the 100 doctors who had been at White Sulphur Springs for the last three days attending a convention left last night after the transaction of business was over several stayed a day longer to enjoy themselves. They formed a riding party this afternoon and spent the latter part of the day climbing the mountains.

The physicians to ride were Drs. H. C. Morton, J. B. Clarke, J. Bentley Squier, E. L. Keyes, Hugh Cabot, Thomas J. Watkins and A. J. Townsend. They rode over Dutch Run to Fetterer's Farm, to the summit of Greenbrier Mountain, and descended on the further side by the Greenbrier River and Elmhurst Farm, where they had dinner before returning to the hotel.

Today many Southern railroad men arrived at the Greenbrier and met Garret B. Wall of Richmond, Va., the assistant to the President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Mr. Wall arrived in his car, accompanied by Mrs. Wall and Garret B. Wall, Jr. Among the men at the meeting were D. D. Maher of Roanoke, Va., the General Manager of the Norfolk & Western Railway, and M. C. Kennedy of Chambersburg, Pa., the President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Both came in their private cars.

Mr. and Mrs. Wall were accompanied by Mrs. D. D. Fitzgerald of Richmond, and opened the Wall cottage, in Tansus Row, that they will occupy during the Summer.

Among the other registrations at the Greenbrier today were G. K. Kavanaugh and B. N. Clarke of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robinson of Purchase, N. C.; E. W. Kinges, L. S. Alexander, Clyde B. Johnson, A. N. Lyon of Charlestown, W. Va.; J. N. Stevens and John H. Hess of Huntington, W. Va.; A. C. Needles of Roanoke, Va., and E. H. Seneff and S. B. Scott of Pittsburg, Penn.

GAYETIES AT HOT SPRINGS.

Dr. and Mrs. Sanger Brown and Harold Hoyt Among the Hosts.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 21.—Guests at The Homestead have almost deserted outdoor sports during the last few days to take advantage of a bargain sale which was held by an establishment in the hotel. With satisfaction at bargains and prospect of ideal weather the sports are being resumed.

Dr. and Mrs. Sanger Brown entertained at Boone Cabin yesterday. Harold Hoyt of New York entertained in the Japanese Room last night.

Riders today were Kurt Wittgenstein of Vienna, Dr. Lawrence A. Bragg, and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth of New York.

N. D. Maher of the Norfolk & Western Railway and N. S. Meldrum of New York are among the railroad men who have arrived here to attend the convention of the Southeastern Freight Association, which begins on Monday.

Miss Isabelle May, Miss Marguerite Shonts, the Duchess de Chaulnes, the Duchess of Manchester, M. Erdmann of New York, and Eben Jordan of Boston were among the golfers today.

Arrivals at the Homestead: Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Meldrum of New York, Mrs. D. Atkinson and Mrs. R. T. Briggs of Brooklyn, Mrs. C. H. Kavanaugh and Miss Kavanaugh of Waterford, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Airey of Savannah, and George Smith of Washington.

AMBASSADOR NAON IS HOST.

Gives a Dinner to Secretary and Mrs. Bryan—Mrs. Harlow Entertains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1. — Argentina Ambassador and Mme. Naon entertained at dinner this evening in compliment to the Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan. Ambassador and Mme. Naon will give a large reception on Tuesday afternoon for the members of the Pan American Financial Congress.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harlow entertained a large dinner company this evening in compliment to Miss Helen Hunt and Barnaby Conrad, whose marriage will take place tomorrow.

Mrs. W. C. Gorgas, wife of the Surgeon General of the army, entertained a large company at bridge at the Chevy Chase Club this afternoon. Mrs. Junius W. McMurray poured tea following the play.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Beaver Browne of Philadelphia are making a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Foster. Mrs. Browne was formely Miss Marcey Curtin of Philadelphia and a bride of last Autumn.

BROOKLYN HISTORY SHOWN IN PAGEANT

Stirring Events Are Reproduced with Old Costumes and Many Spectacular Effects.

GIVEN BY 1,000 PERFORMERS

Prominent Citizens, Leaders in Society, and Students Depict Scenes of the Past.

Historical life of Brooklyn for more than 300 years was depicted last night in a pageant in which 1,000 men, women and children took part at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. Fully 4,000 persons crowded the armory building.

Acting Mayor McAneny, Borough President Pounds, Controller Prendergast, and other officials of the city and borough administrations were present. Mr. McAneny opened the spectacle with a few remarks on the history and growth of Brooklyn. He expressed the opinion that it was only a question of time when the population of Brooklyn would exceed that of Manhattan.

The pageant exhibition began with a prologue entitled "The Spirit of Nature Reigns," given by the young women of the Packer Institute Alumnae, Brooklyn Heights Seminary, and Frobel Academy. The Spirit of Nature was impersonated by Marion Thompson. Sprites of the water, winds, and woods, fairies, nymphs, and forest animals also were depicted.

The scene passed to the haunts and life of the Canarsie Indians, the aborigines of Brooklyn. The Indians were represented by the boys and girls of Manual Training High School. The second episode was entitled "Henry Hudson Lands on the Coney Island Shore in 1609." Hudson was impersonated by David Porter, a real estate operator. "The Life of Brueklen Town in 1646" was given under the direction of Colonel Charles I. Debevoise and Miss Ada Moseley, and the members of Squadron C and the Kings County Historical Society depicted the early Dutch settlers.

In the fourth episode General George Washington, impersonated by Dr. William I. Felter, Principal of the Girls' High School in Brooklyn, was the leading character. Dr. Felter was assisted by students of the Erasmus Hall High School. Other characters represented members of General Washington's staff, men, women, and girls in Revolutionary days, and British infantry.

A realistic war scene was produced in the fifth episode, in which members of the Twenty-third Regiment fought one of the battles of Long Island. American and British troops fired at each other in the trenches. General Israel Putnam was acted by Lieut. Col. Frederick Adams Wells of the Twenty-third Regiment.

Veterans of the Fourteenth Regiment received an ovation when the next evnt in th pageant, entitled "the civil war," was enacted. Many of the veterans were members of the Fourteenth Regiment and Grand Army of th Republic. The episode was produced under the direction of Colonel John H. Foote. The Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar represented Henry Ward Beecher.

Then followed Interlude II., the title of which was "The Spirit of Liberty Triumphs." The leading character, The Spirit of Liberty, was rendered by Miss Mae L. Townsend. Students of the high schools in Brooklyn, Adolphi Academy, Public Schools 3 and 79, and sailors from the U. S. S. Arkansas took part.

The greatest number of characters in the pageant took part in an episode entitled "The Calico Ball and the Return of the Broklyn Phalanx." Former State Senator Stephen M. Griswold assumed the character of Alfred M. Wood, Mayor of Brooklyn in 1865. At that time the ball was conducted to raise funds for the wounded soldiers of the Union Army.

Prominent society members, including Mrs. Joseph Duke Harrison, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer and William K. Lane, impersonated characters in an episode entitled, "Greater New York." Mr. Lane impersonated Father Knickerbocker and Mrs. Milholland-Boissevain represented Manhatan. The postlude, entitled "The Future," concluded the pageant.

Singing and dancing, conforming with the spirit of the historic times of the episodes depicted, were part of the pageant. The music was furnished by Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band. There will be performances this afternoon and evening, concluding the pageant.

BRONX LIKES GARY PLAN.

Parents and Children Favor Vocational Work, Says School Head.

The advisibility of applying the Gary plan of education in all of the schools of New York was discussed last night at a meeting in the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 130 East Twenty-second Street, under the auspices of the Public Education Association of the City of New York. The hall was crowded with teachers and principals and most of them seemed to favor the new system, as explained by Professor William Wirt, who was brought her from Gary, Ind., by Mayor Mitchel and President Churchill of the Board of Education.

John Martin, of the Board of Education, presided, and the speakers were Miss Harriet M. Johnson of the Association; Pricipal Angelo Patri of public school 45 in the Bronx, Principal William E. Gary of public school 64, Manhattan, and Mr. Wirt.

The Gary system, which includes vocational training in all classes, is being tried out in the Bronx school, and Mr. Patri gave his enthusiastic indorsement. He said that not only was it possible to provide space for all of the children, but the children were happier and got more enjoyment out of life, as well as a training which would be useful to them. The parents also indorsed the system, he said. An explanation of how the system operated Mr. Patri said the use of playgrounds, shops, gymnasiums, and auditoriums made it possible to accommodate many more pupils in a school plant than at present, by alternating groups of children throughout the day, so that some might always be using the school's work, study, and play facilities.

Mr. Wirt said that all of the facilities provided by private schools would be obtained by adopting the Gary system. It was pointed out that the Board of Education was asking $3,000,000 to provide for 11,000 pupils now without accommodations in congested parts of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn, and that by reorganizing the schools in these sections along the new lines and spending only $1,500,000 accommodations could be provided not only for 11,000 children, but for the entire 36,000 now not provided for, and for a future growth of 27,000 as well.

Professor John Dewey of Columbia University sent a letter urging the adaptation of the Gary plan to New York's schools.

Strong-Ballou Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. James Remsen Strong of New York and Short Hills, N. J., announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Helen Woodhull Strong, to Edward Richardson Ballou, formerly of Providence, R. I., but now of New York. Miss Strong is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Woodhull Strong of this city, and is a sister of Mrs. Howard H. Henry of New York, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing of Newport, and Miss Marion R. Strong. The wedding will take place in the coming Autumn.

A. McG. Frame's Bachelor Dinner.

Alastair MacGregor Frame, whose marriage to Miss Rosina Marcone is to take place on May 27 at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, gave a bachelor dinner to his best man and ushers last evening at the Clinton Athletic Club in Brooklyn. The guests were Malcolm J. Edgerton, Paul and Joseph Marcone, Charles Ritner, Gaston Le Cerg, Harry Hull, Richard Saalfield, and Foster Ware.

PLAN NEW YACHT STATION.

New York Club to Sign Soon a Lease of Two Newport Estates.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 1.—The lease of the Gerry and Goelet estates for fifteen years will soon be signed by the New York Yacht Club for its Newport station, with an option of its purchase. Plans are being drawn for extensive improvements, including a new club house, parking spaces for horses, automobiles and carriages, additional accommodations for yachtsmen's launches, market launches, and other details. The extension of the wharfage property toward the harbor line is included. The work begins next Fall and is to be completed by next Summer, Commodore Arthur Curtiss James is in charge of the Newport station.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, accompanied by Mrs. James Purdon Wright of New York, arrived by automobile today to spend a few days at the Thaw residence.

Mr. and Fletcher Ryer of San Francisco arrives at the Thaw residence June 1.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse of Mount Kisco, N. Y., will occupy Eastbourne Lodge for the Summer.

George Peabody Eustis of Washington has arrived for the Summer at his new residence. Mrs. Eustis follows Sunday.

Miss Fechteler, daughter of Captain and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler, entertained a bridge party today.

Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, with their guest, Alfred Whitney, arrived from New York today on the yacht Aloha. Commodore and Mrs. James are at Beacon Hill House for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Wilson of Washington have arrived at their Summer home on Price's Neck.

Arnold Watson, Essex and New York, has arrived at Castlewood, formerly the Bruguiere estate.

Mrs. William Jay of New York has rented the cottage of Mrs. A. Manton Chase for the Summer.

The cup yachts Vanite and Resolute will begin racing July 1 for six weeks about Long Island Sound and Newport waters.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir de Rahm and family arrived tonight for the Summer.

CONEY ISLAND OPENS TODAY

Luna and Steeplechase Parks Are Ready for Visitors.

The Coney Island Summer refuses to be bluffed any longer by chill and rainy days, and today the resort will be formally opened for the season. Of course, the only way Coney is ever opened or closed is by the crowds, which begin visiting the play-place with the first touch of warm weather, and refuse to go there when the cool days of Fall arrive. Automatically the crowds open and close the amusement parks, so when it is stated that Coney is to be opened formally today it means that Luna and Steeplechase Parks will begin business.

At both resorts yesterday large bands of workmen were busy getting things ready for the first onslaught of pleasure seekers. It will take a week or more before the parks are in smooth running order, but there will be enough attractions ready today to keep the crowds busy. Last night at Luna the amusements that were ready were tried out on an invited audience. Luna will be open at 6:30 o'clock and Steeplechase will resume operations early in the afternoon.

Movies in Madison Garden May 29.

The opening of Madison Square Garden as a motion picture theatre, which had been scheduled for today, has been postponed to next Saturday to give more time for making the necessary changes in the interior. The size of the auditorium is so great that many unexpected problems in conection with the projection of pictures were encountered.

Capt. J. D. Edwards, Old Whaler.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., May 21.—Captain Joshua B. Edwards, a veteran whaleman, menhaden fisherman, and life-saver, is dead here. He was 85 years old. Captain Edwards had been at the head of the Amagansett whaling crews for half a century. From 1850 to 1870 he made whaling voyages in every sea of the world. He first shipped in the Ontario II., a Sag Harbor vessel, in 1850. In 1864 Captain Edwards went to the South Atlantic with Captain Babcock in the Greenport bark Oregon. He cruised for whales on various other ships until 1864, when he made his last voyage on the New Bedford whaler Mary Perry. He engaged in the menhaden fishery after returning to Amagansett.

Ronald E. Bonar.

Ronald E. Bonar, President of Bonar, Phelps & Co., manufacturers of straw hats, of 43-47 East Tenth Street, died yesterday at his home, 9 East Tenth Street, in his sixty-third year. He was born in this city, and was a son of the late Thomas Bonar and a nephew of Horatius Bonar, the famous Scottish hymn writer. Mr. Bonar was a member of the Manhattan and New York Athletic Clubs and a Mason. He left a widow.

Danish Minister at The Hague Dies.

THE HAGUE, May 21.—The death of J. G. de Grevenkop-Castenskjold, Danish Minister resident, occurred here today. He had been suffering from uremic poisoning for some time. He had been at The Hague since May 25, 1906, and was a member of the Administrative Council and the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Four Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. Florence M. Alden, Francis N. Alden, H. F. Armen, Miss J. P. Anderson, Miss Ethel Baird, George Barlow, C. L. Bayer, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bevan, Mrs. A. Blair, C. Borton, the Hon. D. Boyle, M. P.; Mrs. Boyle, Miss M. and Miss Jeanie Boyle, L. Buswell, Miss G. Camp, Captain A. W. Carey, W. C. Chesters, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Christie, G. C. Copley, Major G. C. Crawford, R. W. Davis, G. Denby, Wilford Draycott, Emil Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Errol, Dr. M. J. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Finch, General Russell Frost, A. Gibson, Mrs. J. A. Grant, E. B. Guthrie, J. H. Hall, Miss Hand, C. H. Hanson, A. C. Hayward, Sidney Herbert, Miss M. L. Holden, E. H. James, Miss Dorothy James, the Rev. J. P. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. King, Mrs. L. Lyon, Miss S. E. Mills, Robert Muir, Miss Jane C. Nelson, Henry Peck, H. W. Southworth, Mrs. J. Forbes Sutherland, Captain Donald Todd, G. M. Trevelyan, Dr. K. B. Turner, Miss Marie Van Voast, L. Wallace, Anthony Ward, F. H. Watson, J. A. Wilson, and A. Wright.

NIAGARA, (Bordeaux.)—Dr. Edwin Bennet, Mrs. Marie Harrier, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Eyne, Miss Helen Clark, Frederick Dawson, Mrs. M. Humbolt, H. V. Lewis, Peter Montane, Miss Jeanne Odier, Mrs. M. Praget, J. J. Reilly, Burnett Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bates Wyman, Mrs. Wyman, Mrs. R. C. Watkins, J. H. Wolfe, and M. J. Lloyd.

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen.)—Mrs. H. Barth, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Bunner, Captain F. Hansen, Captain and Mrs. F. W. Hvosler, Miss G. Knudsen, Mrs. C. Lund, K. P. Malm, W. Martins, Mrs. Meiler, Miss H. Nlabet, C. Spencer, and Julius Thorm.

STAMPALIA, (Naples.)—G. Duys, Ernest Durber, Albert S. Henrich, Charles Jackman, Henry Russell, Giorgio Polacco, musical director of the Metropolitan Opera House; S. D. Strauss, and William Schultze.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Ryndam from Rotterdam were:

Miss M. Block, E. Herrmann, Dr. and Mrs. E. Hoffmann, Miss M. Hoffmann, Miss Florence Holbrook, Miss Laura Hughes, W. S. Livingston, W. B. Lloyd, Mrs. E. M. Loeb, J. Marner, Miss A. E. Malloy, Miss Leonora O'Reilly, Mrs. R. Percy, Mrs. A. T. Post, Miss Flora Raymond, Mrs. F. W. Smith, Mrs. H. P. Thomas, and M. Westerdyk.

All Books
All Languages
All Subjects
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HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

POISON KILLS M. APPLETON.

Relatives Say Invalid Took It in Mistake for Wine.

Montauk Appleton died in Washington Heights Hospital last night from poison, which he had taken in his apartment at 551 West 178th Street. His family told the police that Appleton had taken the poison in mistake for a glass of Tokay.

He was 86 years old, but in such poor health that he had retired from business. He had tuberculosis and recently had had a slight stroke of paralysis. Appleton was married and had four children.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. HENRY C. MAYER, prominent as a missionary and educational worker in Mexico and Cuba, died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday. He was 72 years old, and had charges at Pass Christian, Miss., and other points in the South during his earlier years in the Protestant Episcopal ministry. He was a son-in-law of the late Bishop Stevens of the Philadelphia diocese.

FRANKLIN C. NORTON, a member of an old Long Island family, died on Wednesday at his home on Mott Avenue, in Far Rockaway, in his seventy-eighth year. He was a grandson of Governor Clinton and a son of Samuel R. B. Norton, one of the early settlers of Far Rockaway, who bought several hundred acres of property there, which later became very valuable. After his death his property went to his children, and Mr. Norton was active in its development.

GEORGE ADAMS BRUSH, formerly a commission merchant in this city, died yesterday at his home, 27 William Street, Rahway, N. J., in his eighty-fifth year. He was a former member of the Rahway Board of Education and was Senior Elder of the Second Presbyterian Church and Superintendent of the Milton Chapel Sunday School for thirty years.

Mrs. MARY E. MOULTON, widow of Henry Swem Moulton, died yesterday at her home, 3,606 Broadway. She was born in Troy, N. Y., and married her husband, who was a Lieutenant in a Pennsylvania regiment during the civil war in Washington after the army disbanded. Mrs. Moulton then came to this city and had lived here ever since. She is survived by a daughter.

Dr. HENRY W. MULLER, prominent in the upper east side, died yesterday at his home, 427 East Eighty-fifth Street, in his forty-fifth year. He was born in this city and was a graduate of the New York University Medical College. Dr. Muller was a member of the Masons and Mystic Shrine. His widow and two sons survive him.

The Rev. NATHAN K. BISHOP, for thirty-eight years rector of Emanuel Episcopal Church at Somerville, Mass., died on Thursday at his home in that city. He was born at Greenport, L. I., and was 68 years old. Dr. Bishop was graduated from the Berkeley Divinity School in 1876 and ordained to the ministry in Middletown, Conn.

JOHN D. LEWIS of Providence, R. I., died on Thursday at his home in that city. He was a member of the Squantum, Agawam, and Hope Clubs. His son, John D. Lewis, is of the Board of Governors of the Point Judith Country Club, and a daughter survive him.

MARTIN MURRAY, a contractor, died at his home in Troy, N. Y., on Thursday, in his sixty-ninth year. He carried out a number of large contracts for New York State and the United States Government during the last twenty-five years.

MARTIN BLAUVELT, a former General Manager of the Newark stores of Acker, Merrall & Condit, died on Thursday at his home in that city. He was born in Paterson, N. J., in 1847, and at an early age became associated with Acker, Edgar & Co., which later became Acker, Merrall. Mr. Blauvelt was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church for many years, and is survived by his widow and a son.

Mrs. DORETTA HAAG, 70 years old, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ludwig Eckel, at 224 North High Street, Mount Vernon. She had lived in that city since 1867.

CHARLES EICHHOLD, President of the Gold Bond Hat Manufacturing Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 308 West Ninety-third Street, in his sixty-fifth year. He was a thirty-second-degree Mason, and is survived by his widow, two daughters, and a son.

Captain ARTHUR L. CUMMINGS, one of the oldest navigators of the Atlantic Coast in point of service, died on Wednesday at Tampa, Fla., in his sixty-fifth year. He was Captain of the Theodine, a four-masted schooner, hailing from Boston. Captain Cummings first went to sea forty years ago for the McQueston Lumber Company of Boston and Tampa.

Sister JOSEPHINE of the Sisters of Charity, a daughter of Judge Joseph D. Fallon, formerly a Judge of the South Boston Municipal Court, died this week in Paris, France, according to news received here yesterday. Overwork in taking care of wounded soldiers caused her death.

NATHAN H. FLATAU, senior member of the firm of Flatau, Feinberg & Kohn, dealers in nettings and chiffons at 104 East Twenty-fifth Street and a prominent resident of the Mount Hope section of the Bronx, died on Thursday at the home of Medical Examiner Levine, 19 West 101st Street, in his forty-third year. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., and had lived in this city for many years. Mr. Flatau was a member of Tremont Temple, the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 866, F. and A. M., and the Mount Hope Social Whist Club. His home was at 802 West 181st Street, and he is survived by his widow and three daughters.

Mrs. JULIA MORRIS WOODBERRY, widow of J. Thorndike Woodberry, and daughter of the late Judge Edmund James Porter, died Thursday night at her home, 10 Neptune Place, New Rochelle, aged 70 years. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. L. Woodberry Stevens of New Rochelle, and her father was one time Corporation Counsel of New York City.

Mrs. LUCINDA F. CHAPMAN, widow of William E. Chapman, who was a member of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company, died on Thursday at her home, 289 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. Mrs. Chapman was 73 years of age, and a prominent member of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church. Her husband died in Lake Waramock, Conn., twenty years ago, where he was fatally injured by a falling tree. Mrs. Chapman is survived by two sons, Isaac E. and William L., and a daughter, Mrs. Francis E. Buchanan.

Mrs. MARY ADELAIDE MEHL, wife of John W. Mehl, a well-known Brooklyn contractor, died yesterday at her residence, East Ninety-eighth Street and Hunterfly Road, Brooklyn, in her 59th year.

Mrs. CAROLINE GRAHAM, widow of John Graham, died yesterday at her home, 300 Park Avenue, Brooklyn. Her husband, who died July 27 last, was for forty-two years an attendant in the County Court, and a prominent member of the Second Assembly District Democratic Club.

Mrs. JEANNETTE TENNANT, wife of Andrew Tennant, a retired Lieutenant of the New York Fire Department, died of pneumonia yesterday at her residence, 10 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, where she had lived for the last thirty years. Mrs. Tennant was 68 years of age.

Miss REBECCA FRANCES STEWART, a daughter of Andrew Stewart, a retired builder, is dead at her home, 1,500 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 46 years.

Mrs. CORNELIA PAAR, 91 years old, widow of John Parr, died on Wednesday at her residence, 75 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.

Miss HARRIET STRONG, a daughter of Mortimer Strong, who was for years connected with the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Manhattan, died yesterday at her residence, 123 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 83 years. Miss Strong was born in Rochester, N. Y., but had lived in Brooklyn for more than forty years.

Mrs. MARY B. COUCH, widow of Joseph J. Couch, who was a Special Deputy Collector of Customs of the Port of New York, died on Thursday at her residence, 263 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 87 years. Up to the time of her husband's death, in 1909, he had been in the customs service since 1861 and was a Past Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York and a life member of Joppa Lodge, F. and A. M.

CHARLES EVERETT NOYES, 75 years old, a civil war veteran and retired business man, died on Wednesday at the home of his son, Major Joseph De Noyes, at Port Hamilton, S. I. Mr. Noyes was born in Massachusetts and served throughout the war with the First Massachusetts Cavalry.

FRANCIS M. FRYE, who died at Peekskill, N. Y., on Thursday, was 72 years of age and a well-known hotel keeper in this State, having run hotels in New York City, Lake Mohegan, Carmel, and at Peekskill for the last forty-five years. Mr. Frye is survived by his widow and daughter.

SAMUEL HUNTER MILLIKEN, President of the Pioneer Iron Works, in Pioneer Street, Brooklyn, for the last fifteen years and connected with the firm for forty-five years, died on Thursday at his home, 117 Prospect Park West, in his 73d year. Mr. Milliken was a veteran of the civil war and a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 585, F. and A. M., and the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and a son.

THOMAS U. SEAMAN, 72 years old, a well-known resident of Glen Cove, L. I., and formerly Overseer of the Poor for the town of Oyster Bay, died on Thursday at his home in Glen Cove.

POISON KILLS M. APPLETON.

Relatives Say Invalid Took It in Mistake for Wine.

Montauk Appleton died in Washington Heights Hospital last night from poison, which he had taken in his apartment at 551 West 178th Street. His family told the police that Appleton had taken the poison in mistake for a glass of Tokay.

He was 86 years old, but in such poor health that he had retired from business. He had tuberculosis and recently had had a slight stroke of paralysis. Appleton was married and had four children.

**Obituary Notes.

YANKEES BLOW UP IN NINTH AND LOSE—WHITE SOX WIN IN SEVENTEENTH—RACING

BROWNS OVERTAKE YANKEES IN NINTH

With Game Apparently Lost, St. Louis Poles in Three Runs, Aided by Umpire.

Special to The New York Times.

ST LOUIS, Mo., May 21.—When you have a perfectly good ball game apparently won 4 to 2 and one out in the last half of the ninth inning and when, in addition to that, your pitcher shoots over what looks like a third strike on the batter in the same ninth and an umpire by the name of Chill calls a ball, and then you finally lose 5 to 4, it's tough to say the least.

That is exactly what happened to the Yanks here this afternoon.

Up to the ninth session Fisher had pitched gilt-edged ball and his team mates had acquired enough runs to give him a 4-to-2 victory. Then the trouble came. Lavan, the first man to face Fisher in the tragic inning, drove a hard grounder at Roger Peckinpaugh. Peck mussed it. The official scorer declared it an error. Howard batted for Perryman and forced Lavan. Shotton walked and then James Austin approached the plate. James had two strikes on him and Fisher shot a fast one over the corner. Everybody in the park except the Browns and Umpire Chill had decided it was a strike. But Chill decided otherwise, and despite the able argument put up by Donovan, Peckinpaugh, Sweeney and Fisher, it remained a ball. Austin hit the next one to Boone, forcing Shotton, and it seemed to be all over except the shouting.

Pratt, the next man up, had done nothing to Fisher all afternoon. What he did to him this time, however, was enough and too much. Pratt caught one on the nose, and limed it to the right-field wall for three sacks. Howard and Austin counted, and the score was a tie.

"Tilly" Walker, of whom Warhop made a "monkey" yesterday, already had obtained a double off Fisher in the sixth. Fisher, through an error of judgment, offered Walker a fast one. Some day they will curve-ball this fellow out of the league, but it's foolish to attempt to "throw one straight past him." Walker singled to left, and Pratt scored. 'Twas enough. In fact, 'twas too much.

The Yanks opened the scoring in the fourth, when High walked to third on Pipp's single, and scored on Lavan's fumble of Cook's grounder. Hartzell sacrificed Pipp to third, and he scored on Boone's long sacrifice fly to right.

The Yanks made it 2 to 0 in the seventh. Sweeney walked. Fisher's intended sacrifice went to Leary, who threw poorly to Lavan, and both runners were safe. After Maisel had fouled out to Leary, Sweeney and Fisher advanced on a wild pitch. Then Peckinpaugh doubled to left centre, and both Yanks scored.

The Browns obtained their first two runs in the eighth. Hartzell and Fisher were directly responsible. After Austin had walked, Pratt popped to Hartzell, who threw the ball away trying to double Austin at first. Austin went to third. Fisher then hit "Tilly" Walker. Williams doubled to right, scoring Austin. Walker going to third. Walker scored on Leary's infield out, Boone to Pipp. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Austin, 3b	4	2	2	1	2
Pratt, 2b	5	1	1	2	2
O'Rourke, cf	4	1	2	0	0
Williams, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Walker, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Leary, r.f	4	0	1	1	0
Agnew, c	4	0	1	9	0
Lavan, ss	4	0	3	0	3
Lamline, p	2	0	0	1	4
Howard, x	1	0	0	0	0
Shotten, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
Totals	35	5	12	27	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
Pipp, 1b	5	1	1	9	0
Cook, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Boone, 2b	3	0	1	2	6
Sweney, c	2	1	0	4	0
Fisher, p	4	1	0	0	2
Totals	34	4	7	*24	10

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Lowdermilk in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Perryman in ninth inning.
Errors—Hartzell, Sweeney, Pratt, Leary, Agnew, Lavan. (2.)

New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	—5

Two-base hits—C. Walker, Peckinpaugh, Williams. Three-base hit—Pratt. Stolen bases—Maisel, Shotten, Boone, High. Earned runs—Off Lowdermilk, 1; off Fisher, 3. Sacrifice hits—Hartzell, Boone. Double plays—Pratt, (unassisted;) Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Lowdermilk, 3; off Perryman, 1; off Fisher, 4. Hits—Off Lowdermilk, 5 in seven innings; off Perryman, 2 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Fisher, (C. Walker.) Struck out—By Lowdermilk, 6; by Perryman, 1; by Fisher, 3. Wild pitch—Lowdermilk. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes.

Detroit Pitchers Have an Off Day.

DETROIT, Mich., May 21.—Philadelphia won a slugging match from Detroit today, 11 to 8. In the eighth inning, with the score tied, Dauss passed Murphy and Oldring, Covel replaced Dauss and pitched four balls to Strunk. Schang's sacrifice fly and Lajoie's single scored the winning runs. Dauss, who replaced Boland, with none out, in the seventh, passed six of the nine men who faced him before he was succeeded by Cavet. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E. M'y, rf	5	3	2	2	1
Oldring, lf	5	2	1	1	0
Strunk, 1b	3	3	1	13	0
Schang, c	3	1	2	4	3
Lajoie, 2b	5	1	2	2	4
Walsh, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Barry, ss	3	1	1	2	3
Kopf, 3b	5	1	3	1	2
Bailey, p	1	0	0	0	0
Davies, p	1	0	0	0	0
Mayer	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	11	17	27	18

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	3	1	0	3	4
Vitt, 3b	2	1	1	0	3
Cobb, cf	3	2	2	1	0
C'ford, rf	5	2	4	1	1
Veach, lf	5	0	1	3	0
Kav'h, 1b	3	0	2	12	2
Young, 2b	3	0	1	1	4
Stage, c	3	0	0	2	3
Baker, c	1	0	0	0	0
M'v'le, ss	3	0	0	3	1
Gowdy, c	1	0	0	2	1
Wh'lg, c	1	0	0	1	0
W'gner, c	0	0	0	0	0
Rud'ph, c	4	0	1	1	5
*Gilbert	1	0	0	0	0
†Cather	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	7	27	12

*Batted for Shawkey in fourth inning.
†Batted for Stanage in seventh inning.
Errors—E. Murphy, Oldring, Kopf.

Philadelphia	3	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	1	—11
Detroit	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	—8

Two-base hits—Walsh, Barry, Davies, Veach. Three-base hit—Oldring. Stolen bases—Strunk, Vitt, Crawford. Earned runs—Off Boland, 5; off Dauss, 2; off Shawkey, 4; off Davies, 1. Sacrifice hit—Young. Sacrifice flies—Schang, Kavanagh. Double plays—Bush, Young, and Kavanagh; Cave and Kavanagh; Barry, Lajoie, and Strunk; Barry and Strunk. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Detroit, 8. First base on error—Detroit. First base on balls—Off Boland, 1; off Dauss, 6; off Cave, 1; off Shawkey, 2; off Davies, 6. Hits—Off Boland, 14 in 6 innings, (none out in seventh;) off Dauss, none in 1 inning, (none out in eighth;) off Cavet, 8 in 2 innings; off Shawkey, 7 in 7 innings; off Davies, 4 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Davies, (Bush.) Struck out—By Boland, 1; by Shawkey, 2; by Davies, 1. Wild pitches—Boland, (2,) Shawkey. Umpire—Mr. Evans. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-seven minutes.

Soldiers Glad to Get Baseballs.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 21.—Minister of Militia Hughes, commenting today on the offer of baseball paraphernalia for the use of Canadian soldiers in France, made through President Ban Johnson of the American League, said:

"Of course, we will accept the generous offer. I have wired my thanks and acceptance to President Johnson. Canadians are greatly pleased with the offer and the spirit in which it is made."

Giants Must Pay for Bluejacket.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 21.—The National Commission in a ruling announced here today has ordered the New York Nationals to pay Bloomington $600 for the release of Pitcher James Bluejacket, who jumped to the Brooklyn Federals after the deal was closed. New York repudiated the contract.

"Doc" White to Manage Venice Club

LOS ANGELES, May 21.—"Doc" White, former star pitcher of the Chicago Americans, will be made manager of the Venice Coast League team, according to announcement today.

International League.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0

Batteries—Andrews and Kritchell; Miller and Hawley.
Other games postponed on account of rain.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburg at New York.—Rain.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.—Rain.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.—Rain.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 5; New York, 4.
Washington at Cleveland. (Rain.)
Philadelphia, 11; Detroit, 8.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 2. (Seventeen Innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 2.
Pittsburgh, 3; Baltimore, 2.
Kansas City, 8; Buffalo, 3.
Newark, 4; St. Louis, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond, 3; Montreal, 1.
(Other games postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	17	11	.607
Chicago	18	12	.600
Boston	14	14	.500
Pittsburgh	15	15	.500
Brooklyn	14	16	.483
St. Louis	15	17	.469
Cincinnati	12	16	.429
New York	11	16	.407

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	17	10	.630
Chicago	20	12	.625
Detroit	19	12	.613
Boston	13	11	.542
Washington	12	14	.462
Cleveland	12	16	.429
St. Louis	11	20	.355
Philadelphia	10	19	.345

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	20	12	.625
Newark	19	12	.613
Chicago	18	13	.581
Kansas City	16	13	.552
Brooklyn	15	14	.517
St. Louis	12	16	.429
Baltimore	12	19	.387
Buffalo	9	22	.291

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Richmond	13	6	.685
Providence	11	7	.611
Buffalo	7	8	.538
Montreal	10	9	.526
Rochester	8	9	.471
Newark	6	7	.462
Jersey City	7	9	.438
Toronto	4	13	.235

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Newark at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
(Each club plays two games.)
Newark at Rochester.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Providence at Toronto.
Richmond at Montreal.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cubs Get Two Runs on Connolly's Muff and Braves Lose, 3 to 2.

BOSTON, May 21.—Chicago won the second game of the series from Boston today, 3 to 2. It was a pitchers' battle between Rudolph and Lavender. A muff by Connolly permitted Chicago to score two runs with two out in the fourth inning. Boston's scores were made with two out in the eighth, a base on balls, Connolly's two-base hit and a single, accounting for the runs. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
*Flan, 3b	4	1	2	1	1
Fisher, ss	4	0	0	3	2
Sch'te, lf	3	1	0	0	0
Z'man, 2b	3	0	0	3	5
Saier, 1b	4	0	0	13	0
W'ms, cf	3	1	1	1	0
Archer, c	4	0	1	6	2
K'sley, rf	4	0	2	0	0
Lav'der, p	4	0	1	0	5
Totals	33	3	7	27	16

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Egan, 2b	4	0	0	1	3
Con'ly, lf	4	1	1	5	0
Magee, cf	4	0	3	1	0
S'nt, 1b	3	0	0	11	1
Smith, 3b	3	1	1	0	1
M'v'le, ss	3	0	0	3	1
Gowdy, c	1	0	0	2	1
Wh'lg, c	1	0	0	1	0
W'gner, c	0	0	0	0	0
Rud'ph, c	4	0	1	1	5
†Gilbert	1	0	0	0	0
Dauss, p	1	0	0	1	0
Cavet, p	0	0	0	0	2
‡Jacobson	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	7	27	12

*Batted for Whaling in seventh inning.
†Batted for Tragesser in ninth inning.
Errors—Zimmerman, Connolly.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Phelan, Connolly. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Zimmerman. Double play—Zimmerman and Saier. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 2; off Lavender, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Lavender, (Schmidt.) Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; by Lavender, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

HONUS WAGNER LOSES A JOB

But It Was a Fish Commissionership, with No Salary to It.

PITTSBURGH, May 21.—"Honus" Wagner, the veteran shortstop of the Pittsburgh Pirates, has lost his job as a member of the State Fisheries Commission. On April 23, 1914, Governor John K. Tener appointed Wagner a member of the commission. Shortly before Governor Tener's term expired, the shortstop's name was again sent to the State Senate for confirmation, but upon orders of Governor Brumbaugh, the nomination was held up and yesterday it was withdrawn. The office paid no salary.

Cornell's Star Pitcher Suspended.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 21.—On the eve of the Cornell-Yale baseball game, Head Coach Al. Sharpe announced today that he had dropped Steve Regan, Cornell's star twirler, for violation of training rules. The announcement caused gloom among Red and White followers who pinned great faith on Regan to win tomorrow's contest. It is understood that Regan has signed with the Detroit Americans. He graduates from Cornell in June.

Northwestern Blanks Iowa.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, May 21.—Northwestern University defeated the University of Iowa here this afternoon by a score of 4 to 0 in a Western Conference game. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Northwestern	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—4	7	2	
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	4	

Batteries—Jual and Lockeringham; C. Foster and Sieverding.

Wesleyan Beats Dartmouth.

HANOVER, N. H., May 21.—Wesleyan won a loosely played game today, 7 to 4. Kent, who started to pitch for Dartmouth, had one bad inning, but Holmes finished the game in good order. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Wesleyan	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	0—7	11	4	
Dartmouth	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—4	7	3	

Batteries—Stanley, Chapin, and Widdoes; Kent, Holmes, Wanamaker, and Murphy.

Scores of Other Games.

At Northfield—Massachusetts Agricultural College, 5; Norwich University, 4.
At Lexington, Ky.—State University of Kentucky, 3; Delaware, 2.

SEVENTEEN-INNING GAME IN CHICAGO

Tommy Daly, Pinch Hitting for the White Sox, Defeats the Bostons, 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Tommy Daly, pinch hitting in the seventeenth inning this afternoon, delivered a smashing single to left field and sent Weaver homeward with the run that defeated Boston, 3 to 2.

Superb pitching by Carrigan's mound experts, Ernie Shore and Carl Mays, had humbled the South Siders for fourteen consecutive rounds when the finish was set a-going, by Weaver. Mays, the baby of the Back Bay curving corps, had wheeled his underhand delivery into the combat as relief to Shore in the eighth—the same inning that witnessed the retirement of "Reb" Russell in favor of Faber and two hits were all the White Hose could gather during the first nine sessions worked by the newcomer.

Prospects were rosy for a protracted deadlock, when Weaver trudged to bat in the seventeenth, but the picture was changed when Buck doubled down the right field line. Quinlan stopped a wild shoot with his right arm and Schalk, up to sacrifice, laid down a perfect bunt. Cady, who had played brilliantly throughout the struggle, fielded the ball, but his peg to Janvrin for an attempted force out was tardy, and Buck was safe on third, with Quinlan perched on second.

Faber, club in hand, started for the plate, but Rowland, scenting victory, wig-wagged the Redtop back to the bench and signalled Daly. And Tommy came through, spanking a single past Janvrin, Weaver counting. Three hours and twenty-five minutes of valuable time was consumed during the proceedings.

Though crushed in defeat, Mays was a hero, too, as the scrappy Bostonian retired to the shower bath. A different story might have been told had Speaker, the hard hitter of the Hubtown crew, remained in the line-up, but the slugging Texan had clashed with Silk O'Loughlin in the sixth round, and the customary banishing order followed, depriving the Red Sox of their great hitter.

Seven solid swats had been combed from Russell's portside delivery when Rowland rushed a pinch hitter over to bat for "Rebel." Four of these drives, scattered through the first six rounds, had netted one marker, while the South Siders had poled five safeties off the elongated Shore, a cluster of three in the second inning having produced two runs.

Troubles beset Russell in the sixth, when, with two gone, Hoblitzel drew a pass, and tallied on Scott's double to deep centre. Continuing the assault with two out in the seventh, the Red Sox routed the "Rebel." Hooper singled past Brief, Wagner clubbed to left, and Janvrin's hot one to Scott put both, putting Hooper across with the tying marker. A fumble by Eddie Collins saved Lewis and filled the bases, but Felsch stopped the rally by spearing Henriksen's fly in deep centre. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf	6	0	2	6	0
Roth, 3b	6	0	1	1	1
E.C'na, 2b	7	0	0	5	3
F'n'r, lf	1b	7	0	1	9
J.C'ns, rf	7	1	1	3	0
W'ver, ss	7	1	3	1	5
Brief, 1b	3	1	1	10	1
Q'lan, lf	2	0	0	0	0
Schalk, c	5	0	2	15	2
Russell, p	2	0	0	1	1
†Demmitt	1	0	0	0	0
Faber, p	3	0	0	0	2
‡Daly	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	57	3	12	51	18

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	8	1	2	2	0
Wagn'r, 2b	7	0	2	5	7
Sp'ker, cf	3	0	1	0	0
J'rvin, 3b	5	0	1	1	3
Lewis, lf	7	0	0	2	0
H'ch'y, 1b	2	1	1	9	1
H'ksen, cf	5	0	1	3	0
Scott, ss	8	0	2	5	9
M'N'ly, 3b	2	0	0	1	0
Gain'r, 1b	5	0	1	13	2
Cady, c	3	1	1	3	4
Shore, p	3	0	0	0	2
*Ruth	1	0	0	0	0
Mays, p	3	0	0	2	3
Totals	66	2	13	*48	30

*Batted for Shore in eighth inning.
†None out when winning run was scored.
‡Batted for Russell in seventh inning.
§Batted for Faber in seventeenth inning.
Errors—Henriksen, Gainer, E. Collins, Weaver, J. Collins.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Scott, Brief, Weaver. Three-base hit—Cady. Stolen bases—Brief, Felsch. Earned runs—Off Russell, 2; off Shore, 2; off Mays, 1. Double play—Scott and Hoblitzel; Wagner, Gainer, and Scott. Left on bases—Chicago, 12; Boston, 16. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Chicago, 2. First base on balls—Off Russell, 2; off Shore, 2; off Faber, 1; off Mays, 1. Hits—Off Russell, 7 in 7 innings; off Faber, 6 in 10 innings; off Shore, 6 in 7 innings; off Mays, 6 in 9 innings, (none out in seventeenth.) Hit by pitcher—By Mays, (Quinlan.) Struck out—By Russell, 2; by Mays, 1; by Faber, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Three hours and fifteen minutes.

CLEVELAND MANAGER OUT.

Joe Birmingham Deposed Because of Poor Showing of Team.

CLEVELAND, May 21.—Joe Birmingham resigned as manager of the Cleveland American League baseball team today. According to the announcement made by President Charles W. Somers, Birmingham's resignation was requested. Birmingham succeeded Harry Davis as manager in 1912. He had played in a Cleveland uniform as an outfielder since 1906. The poor showing of the team last year and so far this season led to his retirement.

President Somers announced that Lee Fohl, coach of the team and former manager of the Waterbury (Conn.) team, would have charge of the team temporarily.

Trinity Vs. Columbia Today.

The Columbia nine will line up against the strong Trinity team from Hartford, Conn., today at 4 P. M. on South Field. The Columbia men have been taking their final examinations, and as a result have had somewhat of a rest for the past week, only practicing late in the afternoon. George Smith, the big twirler, is anxious to get into action again, and it looks now as if "Andy" Coakley will use him today. Trinity comes to New York with a creditable string of successive victories and a reputation that ranks them highly among the minor college teams.

"Bob" Watt, the star Columbia second sacker, has thrown over an opportunity to sign with the Federal League, feeling that it would be unfair to his college to enter the professional ranks when he still has another year of college ball before him.

Rhode Island to Play Fordham.

The Fordham nine will play the team of Rhode Island State College at Fordham Field this afternoon.

Purdue, 5; Ohio State, 1.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 21.—Shrode held Ohio State to six scattered hits, and Purdue won the Western Conference game her today 5 to 1. Purdue bunched hits off Hussey in the third inning. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Purdue	5	9	4
Ohio State	1	6	2

Batteries—Smith and Jones; Shrode and Walter.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Columbus, 8; Kansas City, 6.

New England League.

At Lewiston—Manchester, 7; Lewiston, 2.
At Portland—Portland, 9; Lowell, 1.
At Lynn—Fitchburg, 3; Lynn, 2.

Colonial League.

At Brockton—Brockton, 4; Fall River, 3.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 5; Nashville, 2.
At Mobile—Memphis, 5; Mobile, 2.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 4; Chattanooga, 1.
At Birmingham—Little Rock, 9; Birmingham, 3.

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FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chifed Pitcher Hendrix Leads Attack Against Brookfeds, Who Lose.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Hendrix blanked Brooklyn in all except the first inning today and led, with a triple and a home run, an attack on Seaton that resulted in a 9 to 2 victory for Chicago. Long hits were made by both sides, Wilson getting a homer, Seaton a triple, and Evans a double and a triple. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'k'f'd, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Zwil'g, cf	5	1	2	1	0
Flack, lf	4	1	3	2	0
Wilson, c	3	1	1	7	1
Fritz, 3b	4	1	2	0	1
Smith, ss	4	1	1	6	3
Far'll, 2b	1	1	0	1	3
Beck, lb	3	1	0	8	1
H'driz, p	4	2	2	1	2
Total	32	9	13	27	11

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'son, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Magee, 2b	4	1	1	4	3
M'phy, 2b	0	0	0	0	1
Kauff, cf	3	1	1	3	0
Evans, rf	3	0	2	1	1
Coop'r, 1b	2	0	0	8	1
W'zll, 3b	4	0	0	1	1
Holt, ss	2	0	0	0	5
How'd, ss	2	0	1	2	0
Simon, c	2	0	0	3	1
Pratt, c	2	0	0	1	1
Seaton, p	2	0	1	0	1
Fin'r'n, p	1	0	0	1	1
*Griggs	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	6	24	16

*Batted for Finneran in ninth inning.
Errors—Magee, Holt, Seaton.

Chicago	0	0	3	2	4	0	0	0	—9	
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	

Two-base hits—Fritz, Evans. Three-base hits—Evans, Hendrix, Seaton. Home runs—Hendrix, Wilson. Earned runs—Off Hendrix, 2; off Seaton, 6. Sacrifice hits—Farrell, (2,) Beck. Double plays—Holt, Magee and Cooper, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 3; off Seaton, 3. Hits—Off Seaton, 9 in five innings; off Finneran, 4 in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hendrix, (Cooper.) Struck out—By Hendrix, 7; by Seaton, 2; by Finneran, 1. Wild pitch—Hendrix. Passed ball—Simon. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes.

Kreuger Scores Runs That Win.

KANSAS CITY, May 21.—Kreuger's four runs, scored on three singles and a double out of four times at bat and opportune hitting on the part of his teammates, helped Kansas City to a victory over Buffalo, 8 to 5, here today. Schulz was touched for ten hits in five innings, and gave way to Ehmke in the sixth. The score:

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'b'n, cf	4	0	2	2	1
F'l'gs, ss	5	0	1	2	3
Sto'l, 1b	4	0	1	15	0
Per'g, 3b	5	1	1	1	4
Kruger, lf	4	4	4	2	1
K'w'y, 2b	3	1	2	2	3
Glim'e, rf	4	2	2	1	0
Brown, c	2	0	1	8	2
Cullop, p	3	0	0	0	4
Main, p	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	8	14	27	15

BUFFALO	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'ney, 2b	4	1	1	0	1
O'Neil, cf	5	1	3	3	0
L'den, 3b	5	1	1	0	0
McD'd, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Chase, 1b	4	0	1	13	1
Engle, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Smith, ss	4	0	1	2	2
Allen, c	0	0	0	0	0
Blair, c	3	0	1	4	3
Schulz, p	2	0	0	1	0
*Ford	1	0	1	0	0
Kraap	0	0	0	0	0
Ehmke, p	0	0	0	0	1
‡Watson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	9	24	14

*Batted for Schulz in the seventh inning.
†Ran for Ford in the seventh inning.
‡Batted for Ehmke in the ninth inning.
Errors—Kenworthy, Brown.

Kansas City	0	2	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	—8
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Left on bases—Buffalo, 9; Kansas City, 9. Stolen bases—Chadbourn, Gilmore. Sacrifice hits—Gilmore, Kenworthy. Sacrifice flies—Brown, 2. Two-base hits—Kruger, Kenworthy. Three-base hit—McDonald. Double plays—Kenworthy and Stovall; Perring and Stovall; Blair and Smith; Chadbourn and Rawlings. Hits—Off Schulz, 10 in five innings; off Ehmke, 4 in four innings; off Cullop, in five innings, none out in 1-3; off Main, 1 in four innings. Struck out—By Cullop, 2; by Schulz, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 5; off Schulz, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Stovall, by Ehmke. Passed balls—Blair, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Fyfe. Time of game—Two hours.

Newark Scores Over St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Newark won a 4 to 3 victory over St. Louis today, aided by four errors by the locals. Both Falkenberg and Plank pitched tight ball, but neither received gilt-edged support. The score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'bell, rf	4	1	1	0	0
McK'e, 3b	4	0	2	2	2
Roush, cf	5	0	3	2	0
Str'g, 2b	3	2	1	4	4
Huhn, lb	4	0	3	12	0
Esm'd, ss	3	0	0	1	6
Scheer, lf	4	0	1	0	0
R'den, c	3	1	0	7	0
F'k'b'g, p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	34	4	8	27	15

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf	5	1	2	2	0
V'ghn, 2b	4	0	1	1	5
Drake, cf	3	0	0	1	1
B'ton, lb	4	0	1	11	0
W. M'r, lf	4	1

GOLFERS PLAY IN RAIN—ATHLETICS—WRESTLING—TENNIS

GOLF FAVORITES IN THE SEMI-FINALS

Travis, Herreshoff, White, and Marston Survivors for Garden City Title.

Walter J. Travis and Frederick Herreshoff, both of the home club; Gardiner W. White of Flushing, and Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol were survivors of the first and second match rounds of the invitation tournament at the Garden City Golf Club yesterday, and they will meet in the order named in the semi-final matches today.

In the course of the weeding-out process many incidents that bordered on the sensational occurred. There was a 24-hole match between Max H. Behr and Marston, in which the latter came out the winner. Contests of such length are rare, and particularly so under weather conditions in vogue yesterday. The rain fell in torrents.

Marston was 3 down to Travis at one stage, and it was not until the thirteenth hole that the Baltusrol man drew level. Behr also took the lead toward the end of the round, and Marston had to get a three at the home hole to draw level again. Behr lost on the sixth extra hole because he encountered a bunker on his second shot.

One of the other incidents was the elimination of Roy D. Webb, the medal winner, by Walter Travis, and later, in the feature eight division, Webb was trounced by Percy R. Pyne, 2d, of Princeton, former intercollegiate champion. Travis was a trifle too deadly on the greens for Webb, although the Englewood player won the first two holes. Travis promptly settled down and quickly drew level, the veteran ultimately winning by 2 and 1.

Later Travis took Dwight Partridge of Bedford into camp. Driving a long ball and approaching well going out, Partridge more than held his own to the turn, where he stood 1 up. In fact, standing on the twelfth tee Travis still found himself 1 down, but he then began reeling off hole after hole in good figures, winning five in a row and the match by 4 up and 2 to play. He went out in 41 and home in 39, for an 80.

The best card of the day went to White in his afternoon match against Dr. C. H. Gardner. White reached the turn in 41, got badly bunkered at the tenth, taking 6, but then played excellently, coming home in 36, good enough to win by a 3 and 2 margin.

Philip Carter the metropolitan junior champion, could not get going in the afternoon against Herreshoff. Earlier in the day, Carter had received a default from Hamilton Kerr. There never was any doubt as to the outcome of the Herreshoff-Carter match, for the Garden City man loomed up in something like old-time form, driving a long ball and approaching with confidence. He turned for home 4 up and defeated Carter 6 up and 5 to play. The summary follows:

First Sixteen.—First Round—Dwight Partridge, Bedford, beat Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton, 1 up. (19 holes); Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat Roy D. Webb, Englewood, 2 and 1; Frederick Herreshoff, Garden City, beat Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, 4 and 3; Philip Carter, Bridgehampton, beat Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, by default; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, beat Lee Maxwell, Scarsdale, 3 and 2; Dr. C. H. Gardner, Agawam, beat C. R. Leake, Garden City, 6 and 1; Max E. Marston, Baltusrol, beat Max Behr, Baltusrol, 1 up. (24 holes); Robert C. Watson, Garden City, beat Ralph Carroll, Knollwood, 2 up.

Second Round—Travis beat Partridge, 4 and 2; Herreshoff beat Carter, 6 and 5; White beat Gardiner, 3 and 2; Marston beat Watson, 4 up.

First Sixteen.—Beaten Eight, First Round—Pyne beat Webb, 4 and 2; Van Vleck beat Hamilton Kerr by default; Maxwell beat Leake, 3 and 1; Behr beat Carroll by default.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—F. M. Kerr, Maidstone, beat Charles H. Brown, St. Andrews, 2 and 1; Frank C. Jennings, Nassau, beat B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 4 and 3; E. P. Rogers, Tuxedo, beat T. M. Robertson, Garden City, 1 up, (22 holes); C. E. Gardiner, Garden City, beat W. H. Whigham, Cedarhurst, 5 and 4; J. T. McMahon, Garden City, beat F. A. Soldwedel, Canoe Brook, 9 and 7; A. H. Johnson, Sleepy Hollow, beat J. W. McMenamy, Fox Hills, 2 and 1; Wm. Simonds, Westbrook, beat M. L. Fearey, Fox Hills, 6 and 5; W. B. Rhett, Garden City, beat W. W. Hoffman, National Links, 2 and 1.

Second Round—M. Kerr beat Jennings, 6 and 5; Gardiner beat Rogers, 1 up, (19 holes); Johnson beat McMahon, 3 and 2; Simons beat Rhett, 2 and 1.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—M. Tarleton, Great Neck, beat B. Schley, Garden City, 2 and 1; W. E. Ladd, Garden City, beat D. M. Parker, Garden City, 4 and 3; James A. Stillman, National Links, beat Frederick Snare, Englewood, by default; J. F. Byers, Allegheny, beat R. H. Robertson, Garden City, 6 and 5; Frank Barton, St. Augustine, beat G. B. Adams, Nashville Links, by default; C. E. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, beat W. G. Truesdell, Fox Hills, by default; W. P. Thompson, Garden City, beat E. H. Fitler, Merion, 3 and 2; W. D. Johnson, Garden City, beat R. A. Balfe, South Shore, 2 and 1.

Second Round—Ladd beat Tarleton, 4 and 3; Byers beat Stillman, 4 and 2; Barton beat Comstock, 2 and 1; Johnson beat Thompson, 4 and 2.

Fourth Sixteen.—First Round—S. C. Mahon, Ardsley, beat C. E. F. McCann, Nassau, by default; C. L. Turner, New York Golf, beat J. J. Manning, Garden City, by default; C. M. Hall, Garden City, beat James D. Foot, Apawamis, 1 up, (19 holes); J. J. Blair, Garden City, beat William Watson, Baltusrol, 6 and 5; E. A. Wiley, Garden City, beat C. L. Tiffany, Nassau, 2 and 1; F. C. Havemeyer, Newport, beat E. A. Thomson, Garden City, by default; R. W. Hubbell, Garden City, beat T. W. Potter, Westchester, 2 up; James Tyng, Baltusrol, beat A. P. Palmer, Fox Hills, by default.

Second Round—Mabon beat Turner, 8 and 6; Hall beat Blair, 1 up, (22 holes); Wiley beat Havemeyer, 1 up; Hubbell beat Tyng, 1 up.

Fifth Sixteen.—First Round—Grant Campbell, Great Neck, beat Dr. A. S. Morrison, Baltusrol, by default; C. Stetson, Jr., Piping Rock, beat Dr. M. Carpenter, Oakland, by default; E. G. B. Riley, Fox Hills, beat V. C. Longley, Lakewood, 2 and 1; J. Bertram, St. Andrew's, beat G. P. Hayward, Glen Ridge, 3 and 2; A. C. Cowperthwaite, Midland, beat Samuel Allison, Midland, 5 and 3; L. Gouriax, Bedford, beat C. R. Gillett, Wykagyl, by default; D. W. Paige, Meadowbrook, beat S. C. Clark, Cooperstown, by default; J. Couper Lord, Garden City, beat H. L. Pratt, Nassau, by default.

Second Round—Steele beat Campbell, 1 up; Bertram beat Riley, 5 and 7; Cowperthwaite beat Gouriax, 3 and 2; Lord beat Paige, 3 and 6.

Sixth Sixteen.—First Round—H. S. Jennings, Twaalfskill, beat Aymar Embury, 2d, Englewood, by default; H. C. Berner, Nassau, beat L. M. Green, Garden City, 7 and 6; David Waggstaff, Tuxedo, beat C. L. Tappan, Westbrook, by default; W. F. I. Hart, Garden City, beat Alexander Holmes, Wee Burn, by default; C. A. Spofford, Garden City, beat E. A. Lynch, Cedarhurst, by default; Dr. C. D. Cleghorn, Midland, beat I. T. Burden, Garden City, by default; William Thaw, Garden City, beat C. P. Dixon, Jr., by default; S. Smith, Garden City, beat Dr. T. T. Rushmore, Garden City, 2 and 1.

Second Round—Berner beat Jennings, 4 and 2; Waggstaff beat Hart, 2 up; Spofford beat Cleghorn, 4 and 2; Smith beat Thaw, 2 up.

Stake Dates at Jamaica Track.

Dates for the running of the various closed events to be decided at the Summer meeting of the Metropolitan Jockey Club at Jamaica, were made public yesterday, when the stake book of the club was distributed to horse owners. The meeting which opens on Thursday, June 10, will continue until Friday, June 25. Closed events, with the number of entries, and dates of their running, are Excelsior handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, 37 entries, June 10; Paumonok handicap, six furlongs, 43 entries, June 12; Greenfield, for two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs, 48 entries, June 14; Southampton handicap, one mile and a sixteenth, 40 entries, June 15; Garden City, for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a sixteenth, 44 entries, June 16; Youthful, for two-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs, 54 entries, June 17; Long Beach handicap, one mile and a furlong, 40 entries, June 19; Newton, for three-year-olds and upward, at six furlongs, 44 entries, June 21; Rosedale, for two-year-old fillies, at five furlongs, 34 entries, June 23; Nassau County handicap, a mile and an eighth, 37 entries, June 23; Suffolk, for two-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs, 39 entries, June 24.

STARTS POLO MOUNT FARM.

Philadelphian to Raise Horses Solely for Use in Polo.

Emlen Wood of Philadelphia, an enthusiastic polo player, needed some polo ponies. Like other devotees of the sport he found it exceedingly hard to get them. Having capital, enterprise, and a theory about the breeding of polo ponies, which he had acquired after visiting some of the pony farms in England, he decided to breed his own supply, even though Harry Payne Whitney's venture in the same direction had not proven the success he anticipated.

Mr. Wood's experiment was begun this Spring at a farm of some eighty-five acres he has established in Chester County, where there are a number of successful breeding farms already in operation. At the head of his stud is the imported horse Daylight, an 8-year-old son of the thoroughbred sire Verditer, a winner of races on the flat and over the hurdles in England, and also winner of blue ribbons at several English shows as a sire of ponies. He is to be bred to polo mares which have shown quality in the field in this country, regardless of whether they are regularly bred or "cow ponies" from Texas with no pedigree. Such crosses Mr. Emlen believes will develop a strain of ponies which will take naturally to the game.

Eight pony mares were also imported by Mr. Emlen, which arrived in this country late last January, most of them in foal to English sires. These mares will be mated with the American-bred horse The Rascal, a son of imported Sempronius from a daughter of the great racer Hanover. Daylight is a 15-hand pony and The Rascal a 16-hand horse, and Mr. Emlen has about twenty-five native brood-mares in addition to the lot from England as the foundation stock of his farm. The home-bred mares include a number that are seven-eighths and three-quarter bred animals, as well as others of unknown origin but snappy performers in the field. Speed inheritance will come from the sires and adaptability to the game from the dams.

The attempt to get smart polo ponies from this stock will be followed with interest by polo players, who are at their wits' ends to find the right sort of animals for the game. With the new rule as to the height of mounts in the field the injection of thoroughbred blood into the ponies is expected to produce animals which will come well within the rules. As a business venture the scheme looks good to polo players hereabouts, who think the experiment will give them a chance to get mounts in an open market and at a fair price.

Still Hope for Polo Challenge.

The Polo Association has made formal announcement that the association has taken over the grounds of the Point Judith Polo Club, Narragansett Pier, R. I. and will hold tournaments there in July and August of each year for the purpose of encouraging polo and raising the standard of play among members of the association. The committee also wishes to point out that there will probably be a challenge for the International Cup as soon as conditions warrant such action, and that these tournaments will give an opportunity to judge the play of possible candidates for such an international challenge team.

WOOLEN GOLFERS UNLUCKY.

Their Second Tournament Held in Rain—G. S. Martin Wins.

Despite the downfall of rain, fifty members of the Woolen Golf Association teed up yesterday for the second annual tournament of this association at the Essex County Country Club. George B. Martin of the Country Club of Glen Ridge took the chief honors with a gross score of 79.

Three net prizes were awarded, one for each of as many classes. Charles C. Webster took the net in the first division with 85, 8—77. In the second F. A. Sawyer's card of 96, 22—74 topped the list, while in the third W. Earl Battey was returned the winner for his 112, 40 —72.

When the first tournament was held at Wykagyl last year, the members encountered the same sort of weather that prevailed yesterday. It is likely that another tournament will be held next October. The summary:

W. Earl Battey, 112, 40—72; George B. Martin, 79, 6—73; F. A. Sawyer, 96, 22—74; Charles C. Webster, 85, 8—77; S. H. Crawford, 91, 14—77; E. H. Heidelberg, 111, 34—77; William J. Falth, 91, 11—80; F. S. Howard, 97, 17—80; Herbert Howard, 101, 21—80; H. J. Scatchard, 102, 20—82; G. H. Mallalieu, 94, 12—82; Henry C. Cone, 105, 23—82; Charles J. Wilson, 98, 15—83; B. Greeff, 101, 17—84; Robert K. Taylor, 104, 20—84; G. F. Leavitt, 97, 12—85; William V. Conover, 92, 6—86; Manton S. Metcalf, 98, 11—87; George H. Williams, 95, 8—87; Meredith Underhill, 112, 25—87; J. Clough, 108, 20—88; H. C. Ommerli, 116, 27—89; H. Reeve Stockton, 99, —99; George C. Leavitt, 122, 32—90; L. J. Swords, 100, 9—91; Robert Bryan, 121, 30—91; Herbert M. Walker, 113, 22—91; B. Starkey, 116, 28—94; Fred Broom, 127, 32—95; R. S. Cook, 104, 9—95; T. D. Smith, 111, 14—97; R. G. Proctor, 123, 25—98; Henry J. Hornung, 121, 22—99; H. J. Caesar, 126, 20—100; H. McCulloch, 126, 25—101; F. A. Tracy, 126, 25—101; J. W. Newkirk, 121, 20—101; H. J. Beeman, 124, 22—102; E. M. Stout, 119, 16—102; Eugene Valentine, 111, 8—103; W. L. Elmore, 129, 26—103; Harry D. S. Cruickshank, 125, 20—105; E. S. Frenean, 133, 27—106; F. T. Troull, 148, 35—113; Percy N. Powers, 156 40—116.

SEARS SISTERS IN TENNIS.

Miss Evelyn Defeats Miss Eleanora in Brooklyn Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 21.—Miss Evelyn Sears won the singles lawn tennis tournament from Miss Eleanora Sears at the Country Club, Brookline, this morning, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

The Misses Sears were finalists last year, Miss Eleanora taking the title after losing the opening set. Today Miss Evelyn played the steadier game, repeatedly outplaying her opponent, who was not at her best. The victor had Miss Eleanora out of position time and again, and drove home telling points. Miss Eleanora played cleverly at the net, her only games having been counted on her plendid returns. In this department alone was Miss Evelyn outplayed.

Miss Marion Fenno and N. W. Niles won the final round of the mixed doubles competition over Miss Edith Rotch and A. S. Dabney, 6—4, 6—3.

The doubles were won by Miss Evelyn Sears and Miss Margaret Curtis, defeating Miss Eleanora Sears and Miss Marion Fenno, 6—3, 6—3.

Students to Climb Mt. Washington.

Having successfully carried out a snowshoe outing in midwinter, the members of the Tufts College Outing Club have decided to try another innovation for the Memorial Day holiday. Leaving Medford on the afternoon of May 28, the members of the club, which includes the "T" men in all five sports in which the students participate, will go by train to Crawford Notch in the White Mountains, and spend a few days' tramp over the trails leading to Randolph, at the peak of Mount Washington. Conditions of the trail will decide whether they will make the trip by the Crawford or Davis trail, but by which route they go the boys will carry their equipment for camping, sleeping blankets, and food in packs on their backs, and make a regular "roughing it" trip of their club. They will return to the college on Monday. Members of the club are making arrangements to spend their Summer vacation in a tramp through the river region of Northern Maine.

Young Trotters at Poughkeepsie.

Among the most interesting trotting prospects now being trained at the Poughkeepsie track are three yearling fillies belonging to Leo Ottinger of this city. They are all by Guy Axworthy, 2:08¾, and one of them is out of Alma Gibson, who traces back in the maternal line to Nancy Hanks, 2:04. A second is the granddaughter of Eoline, a daughter of Axtell, who is the sire of upward of thirty speed producing daughters. The third is out of a daughter of Baron Wilkes, whose daughters have produced more than 230 standard trotters. The youngsters are all Kentucky-bred, and are now being trained for their Futurity engagements under the supervision of W. W. Shultt, Superintendent of the Hudson River Stock Farm of Jacob Ruppert of this city.

HILLMAN'S ATHLETES LEAD IN THE TRIALS

Dartmouth Formidable in New England Intercollegiate Qualifying Events.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 21.—In the trials of the New England intercollegiate track and field championships at the new Technology field this afternoon, Harry Hillman's Dartmouth team qualified twenty-four men, twice as many as its nearest competitor, Bowdoin. The big Green team got a man in each of the twelve events run off today, qualifying four men in the shot-put and 440-yard dash, three in the furlong and the broad jump, two in the pole vault and 100-yard dash, and one man in each of the other six events on the card, which included all except the one and two mile runs, which will be run off with the other finals tomorrow.

Bowdoin, with twelve points, did a little better than University of Maine, which appears to have the best chance against Dartmouth because of its strength in the distance runs. Massachusetts Institute of Technology scored ten places today, Maine getting nine, as did Colby, Williams having eight, Holy Cross seven, Amherst five, Wesleyan and Brown four each, Trinity two and Tufts, Middlebury and Massachusetts State one each.

A high wind which blew up the track marred the trial performances in the dashes in hurdles, but the quarter-mile men and the half-milers had the wind at their backs for the long stretch, and were protected coming into the finish. Loomis of Technology looked particularly strong in the sprints, with Howe of Colby, while Royal of Colby and Braun of Dartmouth showed the most form of the hurdlers. Both Lee of Holy Cross and Riley of Dartmouth were strong in the quarter, and, while the half-mile heats were slow, the winners, Granger of Dartmouth and Higgins of Holy Cross, simply cantered home. The race between these two tomorrow should be close and interesting.

In the field events, in which Dartmouth qualified twelve men in a possible thirty-six, the best performance was that of H. T. Worthington of the Hanover team, who cleared 23 feet 3 inches. Whitney of Dartmouth led the shot-putters with 43 feet, while H. P. Bailey of Maine topped the hammer and discus throwers, leading with 145 feet 7½ inches in the hammer and with 125 feet 8 inches in the discus.

On its showing today, even with its lack of sterling men for the mile and two mile runs, Dartmouth's chances for winning the meeting look better than ever. Maine and Bowdoin, however, both have strong teams. If Dartmouth wins the championship tomorrow it will become permanent possessor of the intercollegiate cup by virtue of having won it four times in succession. It has been intimated by Dartmouth that if that college takes this year's championship it will resign from the New England Association, of which it has stood constantly at the head, beating with 1906 with the exception of 1911, when Williams won by a narrow margin.

T. B. Webster of Massachusetts Institute of Technology was elected President of the New England Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association at its annual meeting on Monday. A. P. Peck of Amherst was chosen Vice President; H. P. Emery of Williams, Treasurer, and R. G. Storer of Brown, Secretary. It was voted to hold the annual cross-country championship at Franklin Park next fall.

SCHOOLBOYS IN ATHLETICS.

P. S. 64 Nearly Makes a Clean Sweep with 42 Points.

One of the reasons the Public Schools Athletic League is the greatest organization of its kind in the world was amply demonstrated at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon, when the second of a series of interschool class contests were promoted by the General George W. Wingate District Athletic League. In the two sprints there was a total of sixty-three trial heats, exclusive of the semi-final heats; there were three trials in the one lap relay, four in the shuttle race; thirteen in the potato race, and a broad jump in which almost one hundred boys participated, yet all were completed inside of an hour and a half.

Public School 64 made practically a clean sweep of the honors, rolling up the high total of forty-two points for six events. The remaining points were divided between P. S. 20, P. S. 79, P. S. 188, and P. S. 25, which finished in the order named.

One of the main objects of these meets is to encourage interclass rather than interschool competitions.

The shuttle race was the most interesting of the events contested, and was won by a combination of twelve boys from the Fifth year of P. S. 64. The summary:

Standing Broad Jump, (90-pound class, sixth year.)—Won by R. J. Nelson, P. S. 64, with jump of 7 feet 10½ inches; P. G. Gerwitz, P. S. 64, second, with jump of 7 feet 3 inches; F. J. Bloom, P. S. 64, third, with jump of 7 feet 1 inch; J. Cohen, P. S. 64, fourth, with jump of 6 feet 10 inches.

Potato Race, (85-pound class, sixth year.)—Won by B. Cohen, P. S. 64; M. Ornstein, P. S. 20, second; S. Friedenberg, P. S. 64, third; no fourth. Time not taken.

50-Yard Dash, (80-pound class, sixth year.)—Won by B. Lang, P. S. 64; S. Kaufman, P. S. 64, second; I. Fuhr, P. S. 25, third, S. Grundland, P. S. 20, fourth. Time—0:07 1-5.

40-Yard Dash, (fifth year.)—Won by T. Mahler, P. S. 64; C. Weiss, P. S. 64, second; F. Wittels, P. S. 79, third; T. Zainbito, P. S. 20, fourth. Time—0:06 1-5.

One-Lap Relay Race, (100-pound class, sixth year.)—Won by P. S. 79, (Contillo, Brod, Schneidermann, and Schechtman;) P. S. 64, (Diferi, Pinsky, Levy, and Majlowich,) second; P. S. 20, first team, (Fuchs, Altschuler, Kugler, and Shulman,) third; P. S. 20, second team, (Greenberg, Gelo, Ankin, and Horowitz,) fourth. Time—0:24 3-5.

Shuttle Relay, (fifth year.)—Won by P. S. 64; (Goldstein, Suffer, Steinberg, Sinoler, Roder, Criger, Fuefeld, Schorr, Smith, Laevsky, Cohen, and Mahler;) P. S. 188, second; P. S. 20, third. Time—1:18 1-5.

DREW OUT OF ATHLETICS.

Champion Sprinter Intends to Go to Work in West or East.

LOS ANGELES, May 21.—Howard Drew, world champion sprinter and chief point winner for the University of Southern California, announced today he had decided to drop out of college and athletics for a year at least, and go to work, either in San Francisco or Springfield, Mass., his former home. He also declared he probably would not compete in the Amateur Athletic Union championship field meet in San Francisco this Summer.

Post Office Clerks' Games Tomorrow

The annual field day of the New York Post Office Clerks' Association, which will be held at Celtic Park tomorrow afternoon, promises to be one of the biggest athletic events held in the metropolitan district this Summer. When the entries were closed on Thursday night it was found that more than 450 athletes had entered the lists. Some of the stars who will appear are Haines Kolehmainen, Mike Devanney, Myles McHugh, Homer Baker, Jim Duncan, "Nick" Giannakopulos, George Messler, Ed Coyle, Pat Flynn, Arthur Fogel, Tim Ahearne, T. Fahey, D. Politzer, and many others.

Lehigh Re-elects Track Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, May 21.—James M. Burke of Wakefield, Mass., was today re-elected Captain of the track team at Lehigh University. This is Burke's third year at Lehigh, and in that time he has lowered several former local marks. This year he reduced the 880-yard run time to 1:59.

CALIFORNIA NOT COMING.

University Athletes to Compete in Panama Fair Events.

The University of California will not be represented in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championships at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, next Saturday, it became known yesterday. Perhaps the chief reason the Westerners will not come East to compete against Cornell, Pennsylvania, Yale, Harvard, and others is the great number of competitions scheduled for the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. The financial problem is another. Last year a large part of the expenses of the nine-man California team was paid by the Intercollegiate Association, but no money could be advanced the Westerners this year because no dividend was declared by the collegiate organization. There would have been about $3,000 to be divided this year by the association had it not been for the fact that new trophies had to be purchased for the track and field championships and the cross-country title event. Both of these trophies were won outright in the last competitions and both went to Cornell.

It was reported that friction existed between the California institution and the I. C. A. A. A. A. over the Nichols incident of last year, but this was emphatically denied yesterday by a member of the Advisory Committee. Nichols tied with Wesley Oler, Jr., of Yale for the high jump honors, but was disqualified when it was later found that he was ineligible. The disqualification was accepted by California with good grace, and explanations were made that Nichols would not have been brought East but for a misinterpretation of the rules.

LAST OF TOY DOG SHOWS.

Clayton's Cossette, a Pomeranian, Wins First Award at McAlpin.

Members of the Toy Dog Club of New York held their final show of the season yesterday in the ballroom of the McAlpin Hotel. In spite of the inclement weather there was a large attendance, the classes were all well filled, and the competition was keen and close.

There was a particularly good showing of Pomeranians and Pekingese, both these breeds being well represented. Mrs. Madge Thorpe's Clayton's Cossette, a handsome female Pom. was adjudged the best dog in the show, with Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Tarza receiving the reserve.

This series of meetings of the fanciers of all breeds of toy dogs was originated by Harry A. Baxter, a prominent Pekingese fancier, who was joined by J. N. Goodman and superintended by John B. Hopkins. The shows have been largely attended fortnightly on Fridays during the Winter by prominent fanciers and many society folk. The meetings will be resumed the first Friday in September.

Among those present yesterday were Mrs. C. N. Platt, Mrs. G. N. Heywood, Mrs. L. H. Hall, Mrs. M. Benson, Mrs. Stanley Merrick, Mrs. Madge Thorpe, Mrs. J. O. Macon, Miss Florence J. Wheeler, Mrs. J. D. Kennedy, Mrs. Charles Ludlow, Mrs. Edward Jones and H. B. Benton. Mrs. L. H. Hall judged the Pekingese and J. N. Goodman all other breeds.

The awards follow:

PEKINGESE.

Puppy, Male, Under 6 Months.—Won by Mrs. E. Sanford's Bob Len Ling; Mrs. E. Sanford's Tarza Ike Chen Yen, second; Mrs. D. De Haven's De Lee Ling, third.

Over 6 Months.—Won by Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Tarza; Mrs. May Benton's Prince Cohan, second; Mr. Takets's Iyo Kiro, third.

Novice Class.—Won by Mrs. Stanley Merrick's Chung Ching, of Elting; no second.

Limit Class.—Won by Mrs. Ludlow's Toto; Mrs. C. N. Platt's Tye of Glenwood, second; Mrs. Stanley Merrick's Chung Chung of Elting, third.

Winners Class.—Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Tarza.

POMERANIANS.

Puppies.—Won by Mrs. Lena Schilling's Sable Prince; second, Mrs. Nelson's Tipperary.

Novice.—Won by Mrs. M. Masko's Eastney Brown Dunce.

American Bred.—Won by Mrs. E. White's Betty.

Limit.—Won by Mrs. Madge Thorpe's Clayton's Cassette.

Winners.—Won by Mrs. Thorpe's Cossette.

Maltese Terriers.—Won by Mrs. Dearborne's Lily Snow.

King Charles Spaniels.—Won by Mrs. F. Jones's Swig.

Best Dog in Show.—Won by Mrs. Madge Thorp's Clayton's Cossette; reserve, Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Tarza.

1,000 Entries for Dog Show.

One thousand entries, representing about 600 dogs, have been received for the Long Island Kennel Club show, which will be held at Gravesend race track on Memorial Day, May 31. All the leading breeds are represented. Among them the English bulldogs have 43 nominations, Pekingese 45, Pomeranians 31, French bulldogs 32, Boston terriers 28, Airedales 40, bull terriers 14, English toy spaniels 21, Japanese spaniels 16, English setters 22, cocker spaniels 28, Anton A. Rost, the judge, has made a record in the English toy spaniel and Japanese spaniel classes, for the past these breeds have not brought out large entries. But Mr. Rost seems to have gained the confidence of different breeders and they have responded generously by making a large entry.

One of the interesting features of the show will be the whippet races. Over ten of the breeders of these racing dogs have made entries. There will be money prizes in the different heats and a handsome trophy for the winner.

The Brooklyn elevated will run special trains from Brooklyn Bridge for the accommodation of exhibitors and spectators on the morning of the show.

CROWDS FLOCK TO WRESTLING BOUTS

Grapplers of Five Warring Nations Drawn Against Each Other in Tournament.

That wrestling can be made a popular sport among New Yorkers when conducted along proper lines is being evidenced at th einternational tournament for the Graeco-Roman championship of the world at the Manhattan Opera House. A crowd that almost taxed the seating capacity of the big theatre attended the bouts last night, the third series of the tournament, and exhibitions that could hardly have been surpassed were presented by the contestants. Owing to a freak of the draw, representatives of five of the warring European nations were pitted against each other, and the result was that much ill-feeling was evidenced.

On neither of the two preceding nights was such a high-class brand of wrestling seen. Two of the contests went the limit of twenty minutes, and each was marked by a display of great strength, as well as considerable science, by the rivals. Carl Pospisil of Bohemia, one of the favorites of the tournament, made a desperate effort to dispose of his giant opponent, Sulo Hevonpaa, champion of Finnland, but the bout went to a draw. Hevonpaa is a very strong wrestler and had a good many pounds advantage over the Bohemian, but the latter's cleverness offset this handicap. First one and then the other held the upper hand, but if a decision had been given on points it probably would have gone to the Finnlander. Three times he had the Bohemian on the verge of going to the mat, but Pospisil held him off with a bridge that was remarkable as well as effective.

In the cleverest exhibition of the tournament, Wilhelm Berner, the German title holder, and Harrie De Nys of Belgium also went twenty minutes to a draw. This was the first appearance of the Belgium grappler, and he displayed enough inside knowledge of wrestling to warrant the belief that he will be a hard man to beat. He will meet a strong rival tonight, however, in the young Polish giant, Waldek Zbyszko.

Alexander Aberg of Esthonia, who is recognized as the Graeco-Roman champion of the world, easily polished off Karl Vogel of Bavaria, pinning both his shoulders to the mat in 4 minutes and 15 seconds with a body hold.

Hanns Fuerst of Austria defeated Carl Nelson of Denmark in the opening engagement in 3 minutes and 30 seconds with a head lock.

Gustav Kolterman, another Austrian, spoiled Ireland's chances of coming out on top when he defeated Sandy Thompson in 5 minutes and 15 seconds with a further nelson. Thompson proved very clever up to the time the Austrian secured the winning hold.

Gustav Lurich, Prince Laurich of Saxonia, a human mountain, withstood Georg Lurich of Russia for 9 minutes 35 seconds before he finally yielded to a head-in-chancery over the shoulder. Kolterman is the heaviest man in the tournament and is a real giant, standing over 6 feet 6 inches. Lurich is the champion of the Czar's country and is advertised as the conqueror of George Hackenschmidt and Stanislaus Zybszko.

There was nothing exciting to the jiu jitsu contest between the Japanese, George Maida and Ichemon Takeuchi in which the latter won in 5 minutes and 10 seconds.

Leo Pardel of Italy scored his second victory of the tournament over Stefan Lagler of Austria in 8 minutes 15 seconds with a hammer and head hold.

There will be a matinee as well as evening session in the tournament today

Fly Casters Compete in Rain.

Rain did not prevent the angling competitions conducted on the big lake in Central Park yesterday by the Anglers Club of New York, but like true fishermen the contestants defied the elements and went through with their programme, which was curtailed through lack of entries. There was a continual downpour all through the tests. Only three events were contested, the feature being a tie between George Roe and Charles T. Champion in the dry fly accuracy test. The men were rematched and the new winner. Champion evened matters in the wet fly accuracy event, in which a tie resulted for second place between C. H. Higby and J. F. Pettit. The latter won the place on the cast-off. With an average of 105 feet 5-10 inches, Dr. D. Frazer took first honors in the heavy rod distance fly casting event. Champion was second, with an average of 105 feet 3-10 inches. The tournament will be completed today. Competition will begin at 10 o'clock.

Pickerel and Perch Plentiful.

NEWTON, N. J., May 21.—Pickerel and perch are running big this season, according to Fish and Game Warden John D. Roe, who says that the largest pickerel ever taken from Lake Lackawanna in years was caught this afternoon by Louis Stoner of 227 Graham Avenue, Newark. This fish measured 24 inches and weighed 4½ pounds. Frederick Horlocker of Allentown also was successful. He caught ten pickerel and eight perch in three hours' fishing. He was one of a party that went to the lake today and all of the fishermen reported good catches.

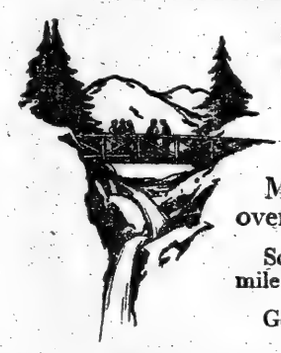
Gibbons Coming for Houck Bout.

Mike Gibbons left St. Paul for New York last night to be here in time to finish up training for his bout with Leo Houck next Wednesday night at the St. Nicholas A. C. Gibbons wired Matchmaker Johnston last night to reserve quarters at Grupp's Gymnasium, where he will workout for the coming engagement.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Improve Further—Basis for Talk of Big British Credit.

Trading on the Stock Exchange expanded further yesterday, but three-quarters of the increase was accounted for by the dealings in two "war" stocks—Westinghouse Electric and Crucible Steel. These two were the most active issues in the list. Trading in each of them exceeded by 50 per cent. or more the transactions in United States Steel. Both of these stocks rose sharply, and in this they were typical of the movement of the market as a whole, although the major issues moved forward much more sedately. So far as general considerations controlled the market, the disposition was still to adhere to a position of reserve, tempered, however, with confidence in the outlook. The inclination was to look for a more satisfactory response from Germany than had been expected earlier in the week, and this found reflection in the course of the stock market as a whole.

In some respects the trading was of a kind hardly calculated to strengthen the technical position of the market, this being particularly true of the rapid upbidding of a few of the industrial issues, but it was evident that the list as a whole continued to feel the favorable effect of the recent quite thorough liquidation. The uncertainty created by the state of our relations with Germany cannot be lifted until Germany's response has been received, but meanwhile suggestions that that response will be satisfactory naturally exert favorable influence on prices. There is no doubt that the feeling is growing in the financial district that Germany's response will be in terms which will lead to a peaceful settlement of the questions dealt with in President Wilson's note to the German Government.

Trade reports indicate that very little influence was exerted upon business at large by the international uncertainties which recently checked the stock market so abruptly and led to extensive liquidation of accounts. The factors making for increased industrial activity were in the main unaffected by the crisis which developed in our relations with Germany, for while that no doubt induced reserve in business circles, as it did in financial quarters, it put little if any actual check on production. One of the factors which have contributed importantly to expanding activity here is the foreign orders, which have come to this market in very great volume. Deliveries made against those orders are at the bottom of our own very strong position in foreign trade, and are also responsible in the main for the present position of exchange rates. New low levels were established yesterday in both sterling and French exchange, the decline in the former particularly causing renewed emphasis to be laid on the likelihood of the establishment here of a large British credit. The bankers who would handle that transaction said that no credit for the British Government had been arranged. It was learned, however, that bank credits have already been established here for the benefit of the London market.

Inasmuch as nothing which is now foreseen is likely to check the present tendency in exchange rates, particularly, in view of the likelihood of enlarged deliveries against the orders already placed in this country by the European belligerents, it is felt in the financial district that England will before long have to resort to a credit here if it would avoid a decline in sterling exchange comparable to that which has already occurred in the exchanges between the United States and some of the other countries of Europe. It is plain that gold cannot be employed for the settlement of more than a fraction of the payments which have to be made here for goods purchased by Europe, and there is no indication of a disposition on the part of European holders of our securities to part with them in any great volume. The alternative would seem to be the establishment of another credit in this market, and the financial community now counts more confidently than ever upon such an arrangement being entered into.

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Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
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TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.75½	$4.74⅝	$4.75⅝	$4.74½

Clearing House Figures.
New York Clearing House exchanges, $286,261,571; balance, $14,523,185; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $665,382.
The local banks have gained $40,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 6.25 premium.

Bar Silver.
London, 23 9-16d, unchanged; New York, 49¾c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	389,698
Same day last year	93,782
Year to date	48,898,823
Same period last year	33,394,349
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.67 + .75
Same day last year	68.78 + .06

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30 Jan. 31	65.24 Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
85	95	18	Adams Express	84½	84½	84½	84½	...
35⅝	35¾	9,700	Alaska Gold Mines	34⅞	36¼	34¾	35½	+ ½
15¾	16	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	15	16	15	16	+ ½
47	47½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	47	47	47	47	...
65⅜	66	7,700	Amalgamated Cop.	65⅞	66¼	65⅛	66	+ ⅜
50¾	52	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	51	51	51	51	...
44⅞	45	4,100	Am. Beet Sugar	44½	45⅛	44½	44⅝	+ ¼
100	102⅜	900	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	101	101	101	101	+1
149	150	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf. tr.	150	150	150	150	+ ¼
34⅛	34¼	6,500	Am. Can	33½	34⅛	33⅝	34¼	+1
51⅜	52	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	51½	52¾	51¼	52	+ ½
93	95	25	Am. Coal Products	93	93	93	93	...
46⅛	47½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	46½	47	46½	47	+2
30	30½	800	Am. Ice Securities	30	31	30	30½	+ ½
40½	40¾	5,800	Am. Locomotive	40⅜	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅛
66	66¼	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	65½	66¾	65½	65⅞	+ ⅜
106	108	500	Am. Sugar Refining	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¼
118½	119	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	118⅝	119	118⅝	118	+ ⅛
83½	84½	310	Am. Woolen pf.	84	84	83½	83¼	- ¾
31½	31⅝	5,150	Anaconda Cop. Co.	31¼	31⅝	31⅛	31½	...
99	99⅜	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	99	99½	99	99¼	+ ⅛
104	106	300	Atlantic Coast Line	105	105	104½	104½	- ½
45¾	49	5,300	Baldwin Loco.	46½	49	46½	49	+2½
72½	73¾	700	Baltimore & Ohio	72⅞	74	72⅜	74	+ ⅞
69	70½	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
142	142¼	5,000	Bethlehem Steel	139⅝	143⅜	139⅛	142	+3½
111	111¾	200	Bethlehem Steel pf.	111½	111¾	111	111	- ¼
86⅜	87¼	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	86⅜	86⅞	86⅜	86⅜	- ⅛
86⅜	87¼	30	do., odd lot	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	...
25	30	100	Brown shoe	25	25	25	25	+-
68⅜	70	6,200	Butte & Superior	69¼	71	69¼	70⅜	+1¼
36	38	100	California Pet. pf.	37	37	37	37	...
150½	150½	600	Canadian Pacific	159½	160	158⅜	159	+ ⅞
36¼	36⅝	1,400	Central Leather	36½	36⅝	36⅛	36¼	+ ¼
36¼	36⅝	30	do., odd lot	36	36	26	36	...
101¾	102½	100	Central Leather pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	- ½
40	40½	3,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	40⅛	41¼	39¼	40	- ⅛
111¼	111½	100	Chi. Great Western	111¼	113¼	111¼	111¾	+ ⅛
29¼	29¾	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	29⅛	29⅝	29	29	...
89¼	90	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	89½	90	89¼	90	+1
125	130	200	Chi. & Northwest	126⅛	126⅞	125⅛	125⅛	+ ⅛
19	19⅛	21,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19¾	20	18¾	19⅛	-1
43⅜	43½	3,000	Chino Copper	42⅞	43⅝	42⅞	43¾	+ ⅛
25	25	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	30	30	30	30	-1
...	58	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58	58	58	58	...
26	27¼	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	26⅞	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+1
28	30	50	Colorado Southern	30	30	30	30	...
122¾	123¼	900	Consolidated Gas	123¼	123¼	123	123¼	+ ⅛
94	97	100	Continental Can pf.	96	96	96	96	+ ⅜
13¼	13½	300	Corn Products Ref.	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
28¾	29	72,800	Crucible Steel	24¾	28⅞	24⅜	28⅞	+1¼
88	90	100	Crucible Steel pf.	88	88	88	88	+ ⅛
63	63½	1,100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	63⅜	64½	63	64½	+1½
14⅞	15	4,300	Distillers' Secur.	14¼	15⅜	14¼	14⅝	+1
4	5	50	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6	6	6	6	...
25⅝	25⅞	4,000	Erie	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅜	800	Erie 1st pf.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40½	+ ⅛
33	34	200	Erie 2d pf.	33⅞	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
135⅞	135	1,500	General Electric	151	153½	151	153½	+2½
135	137	300	General Motors	135	136	135	136	+ 1
96	98	700	General Motors pf.	97½	98½	97	98½	+ ⅝
43	43¼	1,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	43¼	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
101½	102¼	300	Goodrich pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
117	117½	500	Great Northern pf.	117½	117½	117⅛	117⅛	- ⅛
32½	32⅝	1,600	G. N. certs. ore prop	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
38¾	38⅝	1,500	Guggenheim Explor.	37¾	38⅝	37¾	38½	+1⅛
20¼	20¼	2,000	Inspiration Copper	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	21	4,400	Inter.-Met. v. t. ctfs.	20⅜	21⅜	20⅜	20⅞	+ ½
70	70⅝	500	Inter.-Met. pf.	70¼	70¼	70	70	+1
92	94	200	Int. Harvester, N. J.	93	93	93	93	+1⅝
8½	9	100	Int. Paper	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
35	36	100	Int. Paper pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	- ⅛
26	26½	100	Kansas City South.	26	26	26	26	- ⅜
42	44	600	Lackawanna Steel	43	43	42¼	42½	+1
101	101	100	Lacede Gas	101	101	101	101	+ ½
141¼	142	800	Lehigh Valley	142	142	142	141½	+ ½
116	116½	100	Louis. & Nash.	116	116	116	116	+ ½
78⅞	81½	100	Mackay Cos.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+3½
127	129	24	Manhattan Elev.	127	127	127	127	...
40	40⅝	1,100	Maxwell Motors	39½	40½	39½	40½	+1½
83	83½	1,600	Max. Motors 1st pf.	82	83⅝	82	83½	+2⅜
34½	35½	2,400	Max. Motors 2d pf.	35½	35	33½	35	+2
41⅜	42	300	May Dept. Stores	42	42	42	42	+1
68⅞	69⅜	7,600	Mexican Petroleum	68¼	69⅝	67⅜	69	+1
24⅜	24½	400	Miami Copper	24⅜	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
118	122	10	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	119½	119½	119½	119½	...
12⅜	12½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	12¾	5,300	Missouri Pacific	13½	13⅝	12	12⅝	- ⅜
117	122	100	Nat. Biscuit	120	120	120	120	+2
68	72	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	71½	72	71½	72	- ½
14¾	15¼	300	Nat. En. & St. Co.	15½	15⅜	15	15	+ ¼
59½	60	1,400	Nat. Lead Co.	58¼	60	58¼	59½	+1⅝
14¼	14½	900	Nevada Con. Cop.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
87½	88½	700	N. Y. Air Brake	85½	89	85½	87	-1¼
85	86	300	N. Y. Central	85	85	85	85	...
62	63	900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62½	63	62½	62½	+ ⅜
27¼	28	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
85	89	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	...
74	74½	200	North American	74	74½	74	74½	+ ½
104½	104½	1,700	Northern Pacific	105	105	104	104¼	- ¾
20½	22	100	Pacific Mail	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	- ⅜
106⅝	107	876	Penn. R. R.	106⅞	107	106⅝	106⅞	- ⅛
87	87	50	Peo., G. L. & C. 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	...
65	68	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	68	68	68	68	+3
21⅝	22	2,000	Pittsburgh Coal	21¾	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅞
88	90	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	90	90	90	90	+ ½
45⅜	45¼	5,215	Pressed Steel Car	45	45⅝	44	45¼	+ ⅛
95	100	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	95½	95½	93½	95½	...
153¾	155	100	Pullman Co.	153¼	153¾	153¼	153¾	+ ¼
29¼	30	200	Railway Steel Sp.	30	30	30	30	+1
23	23¼	1,150	Ray Con. Copper	23	23¼	23	23	- ⅜
142¾	143¼	13,900	Reading	143⅜	144½	143⅛	143⅜	+ ⅜
27⅝	28	2,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	26¼	28⅛	26¼	27¾	+1¼
84¾	85	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	84⅝	85	84⅜	85	+1
⅞	½	200	Rock Island Co.	½	½	½	½	...
⅞	½	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	½	½	½	½	+ ⅛
5	5¼	300	Rumely (M.) Co.	5¼	5¼	4½	5	+ ⅜
4½	4¾	400	St. Louis & San F.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	- ⅜
5¾	5⅞	1,600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5⅞	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
34	35	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	34	34	34	34	+ ¼
135½	136½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	135½	136½	135½	135½	+1½
30	33	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	31½	31½	31½	31½	+2½
87⅞	88¼	3,800	Southern Pacific	87⅞	88¼	87⅞	88¼	+ ⅜
16⅛	16⅜	100	Southern Railway	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
50⅞	53½	100	So. Railway pf.	50¼	50⅝	50⅛	50¼	-3¾
66	66½	2,200	Studebaker Co.	64½	66½	64½	66½	+2½
96½	100	200	Studebaker Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	+ ⅝
34½	34¾	4,300	Tennessee Copper	34¼	34⅞	34¼	34¾	+1
121½	123	100	Texas Co.	123½	123½	123¼	123¾	- ½
14½	16	100	Texas & Pacific	15	15	15	15	- ½
49	49¼	700	Third Avenue	50¼	50¼	49¼	49½	- ½
125	125¼	12,400	Union Pacific	124⅞	125⅞	124⅜	125⅛	+ ⅝
17	17½	200	United Rys. Inv.	17	17½	17	17½	...
33½	34	500	United Rys. Inv. pf.	34	34½	34	34¼	+ ¼
63	68	100	U. S. Express	64	64	64	64	...
38⅜	42	510	U. S. Indus. Alco.	38	38	38	38	...
61⅜	61⅞	1,900	U. S. Rubber	61⅜	62½	61½	61⅝	+ ½
52⅝	53⅜	40,430	U. S. Steel	52⅝	53⅞	52⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
106	106	200	U. S. Steel pf.	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
64⅜	64⅝	4,400	Utah Copper	64⅜	64¾	64½	64½	+ ¼
31	31⅛	900	Va.-Car. Chemical	29¾	31	29⅝	31	+1
96½	98	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	97	97	97	97	+1⅜
⅜	½	800	Wabash	⅜	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
⅜	½	1,800	Wabash pf.	⅜	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
23	23	100	Western Maryland	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜	+1⅛
66½	67	1,200	Western Union Tel.	66¼	67⅛	66¼	66¾	...
94¾	94⅞	60,560	Westingh. E. & M.	89½	95	89½	94⅞	+5⅜
1⅞	2	100	Wheeling & L. E.	⅞	2	2	2	...
2½	3	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	- ⅛
111	113	200	Willys-Overland	111	112	111	112	+ ⅛
31½	34	100	Wisconsin Central	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Attendance on the Exchange Light —Discount Rates Easy.

LONDON, May 21.—Money was in quiet demand and discount rates were easy today.

The attendance was light and business was of a holiday character on the Stock Exchange. The markings were confined to the recent new issues, short-term securities, and the rubber shares. The latter opened steady, hardened a fraction on a few buying orders, and closed steady.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 21.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 72f. 47c. for cash. Exchange on London, 25f. 97½c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.00	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.90	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.85	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.50	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.70
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.10	4.80
C., R. I. & P.	1914-'23	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.20	4.88
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.50	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	4.90	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	@5	4.95	4.85
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.62	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'22	5	6.25	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.38
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.00	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.75
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	4.95	4.65
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.50
Virginian Railway	1914-'19	5	5.12	4.75

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 20.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$463,353	$11,349,065	$185,840,602
Int. rev. (ord.)	1,025,024	18,800,328	289,512,125
Corp. and income tax	135,332	1,694,118	15,011,010
Miscel.	249,154	3,622,317	61,179,185
Tot. rects.	2,076,965	35,465,830	551,342,924
Expenditures	2,035,092	40,138,412	538,232,058
Surplus	41,872		
Deficit		4,672,582	100,789,134

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.04	70.49	70.69	+ .15
Industrials	64.06	63.64	64.66	+1.35

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 14	68.41	64.21	64.62	−2.13
May 15	66.10	65.10	65.77	+1.15
May 17	67.38	66.53	66.97	+1.20
May 18	66.74	66.07	66.25	- .72
May 19	66.80	66.26	66.53	+ .28
May 20	67.31	66.45	66.92	+ .39
May 21	68.00	67.06	67.67	+ .75

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
May to date	72.94	May 1	64.14	May 10	67.67
May, 1914	68.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 28	69.45	May 1	70.30
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	67.67
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.11	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Ask.
Anglo-American	16¾	17¼	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	553	560	555	560
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	705	720	705	720
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	221	227	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	39	41	39	41
Cumberland P. L.	44	47	44	47
Eureka Pipe Line	218	223	218	223
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	133	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil	154	156	154	156
Illinois P. L.	128	130	127	129
Indiana P. L.	92	95	92	95
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
Mat. Transit	22	30	31	31
N. Y. Transit	205	210	204	207
Northern P. L.	94	96	93	96
Ohio Oil	136	138	134	136
Penn Mex. Fuel Co.	57	62	57	62
Pierce Oil	12½	12⅝	12	12½
Pierce Oil, cv. 6s, '24	77	79	77	79
Prairie O. & G.	308	312	303	307
Prairie P. L.	128	130	127	129
Solar Refining	230	235	223	230
Southern P. L.	208	208	204	207
South Penn Oil	270	274	268	271
So. W. Penn	104	107	103	106
Standard Oil of Cal.	281	283	281	283
Standard Oil of Ind.	413	416	413	417
Standard Oil of Kan.	335	345	340	345
Standard Oil of Ky.	244	248	248	247
Standard Oil of Neb.	310	315	305	315
Standard Oil of N. J.	394	396	399	401
Standard Oil of N. Y.	183	185	181	183
Standard

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Advance in the Majority of the Curb Stocks—Bonds Dull.

Transactions on the outside security market yesterday amounted to 156,578 shares of stock and $85,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 28,870; railroads, 1,400; oils, 3,168, and mining, 123,140; rights, $5,975. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,750	All. Film, w. i.	¾	¾	¾	¾
5,500	Am. Zinc.....	46⅞	47⅝	46⅝	47
100	B.-Am. T., now	16½	16½	16½	16½
100	†Car., Lt. & P..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
118	†Cramp Ship'g.	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼
570	†Elec. Boat.....	75	75	75	75
1	†Elec. Boat pf.	97	97	97	97
200	Emerson Phon.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	J.G.McC. & Co.	51	51	51	51
100	†Int. M. M..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,300	†Int. M. M. pf.	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾
20	†Int. Mot. pf..	32	32	32	32
1,500	†Int. Petrol....	9¼	9¼	9	9
700	†Int. St. Pump.	2½	2½	2	2¼
60	Kelly Spgfd. T. new 1st pf.	82	82	81½	81½
1,100	N. Y. Transp..	13	14	13	13⅝
100	†Pyr. Mfg. Co.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
250	Cor. of R. & H.	6¾	7	6¾	7
6,700	U. C. S., new..	9¾	9¾	9¼	9⅜
200	†U.C.S.C. of A.	95	95¼	95	95¼
3,600	Un. Pr. Shar..	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
2,800	†World Film...	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,400	Anglo-Am. Oil..	17	16¾	17	+ ⅝
40	Illinois P. L...	129	127	129	+ 1
1,500	Inter. Petrol..	9¼	9	9	...
1	Northern P. L.	95	95	95	...
20	Ohio Oil.....	138	135½	138	+ 3
35	Prairie O. & G.	312	306	310	+ 7
122	Prairie P. L...	129	128	129	+ 3
8	Solar Refining.	234	234	234	+ 9
28	South Penn O..	275	271	275	+ 4
24	Stand. O., Cal.	284	284	284	+ 1
25	Stand. O., Ind.	418	412	412	+ 2
1	Stand. O., Kan.	337	337	337	+ 1
2	Stand. O., Ohio.	426	426	426	+ 8
35	Union T. L....	81	79	81	+ 2
20	Vacuum Oil....	200	200	200	+ 1

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,975	Amal. Cop. rts.	1	1⅛	1	1
1,000	Texas Oil rts...	3⅜	3¾	3⅛	3⅛

RAILROADS.

300	Interb. con., w. i.	24	24½	24	24
200	Int. con. pf., w. i.	76	76	75½	75½
250	Wabash, w. i..	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
150	Wabash pf. (a).	43½	43½	43½	43½
500	Wabash pf. (b).	22	22	22	22

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	†Alas. Jun., w. i.	14	14¼	14	14
1,200	†Alta Con. Min.	99	99	95	96
10,300	*†Atlanta	36	38	35	36
2,400	*†Big Cottonw'd	9	9	9	9
28,200	*†Booth	51	53½	51	52¼
450	Braden Copper..	7⅛	7¼	7	7⅛
100	*Caledonia Min.	70	70	70	70
250	*Cashboy	9	9	8½	9
350	†Chile Copper..	19	19⅛	18¾	18¾
500	†Comb. Frac....	11	11	11	11
700	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Con. Nev.-Utah.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
550	Dome Mines	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13
2,800	*†Emma Copper	31	31	31	31
800	*Florence	53	53	52	53
1,100	†Genesee Cop.	42	42	42	42
1,150	Goldfield Con..	1½	1½	1½	1½
9,300	*†Gold'd Merg.	28	28½	25	25
140	Greene-Cananea	28	28¾	25	28¾
17,000	Jumbo Ext.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	*†Kewanaa	15	15½	15	15½
200	*McKinley-D...	25	27	25	27
400	New Utah B...	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	*North B. Dev.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,600	*†Oro	3	3½	3	3
1,000	*Sand. Kendal.	9	9	9	9
1,600	*†Sells	25	28	25	28
1,000	*†Silver Pick..	7½	8½	7½	8½
500	Stewart	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,500	*Super. M. Co..	22½	25	22½	25
200	*Tono. Jim B..	83	83	83	83
250	Tonopah Ext....	3	3	3	3¼
1,200	*Tono. Merger.	40	40	40	40
500	*Tono. Midway	15	15	15	15
200	*Tono. Mixpah.	26	26	26	26
5,000	Tri-Bullion ...	½	⅝	½	⅝
1,100	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,800	Tuolumne	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,900	United Verde..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,300	*†Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	*West E. Con..	75	75	73	73
3,500	*West E. Ext..	4	4	4	4
200	Yukon Gold M..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

$28,000	Penn. 4½s, w. i.	97⅛	97⅛	97	97
7,000	West. Pac. 5s.	33	33	32½	32½

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 21. Bid.	Asked.	May 20. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper..	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	15½	16	15½	16
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer....	16	17	16	17
Fisk	60	65	60	65
Inter. Motors	12½	13½	12½	13½
Inter. Motors pf....	30	32	30	32
Inter. St'm Pump pf. ..	...	20	...	20
Inter. Rubber	7	7½	7	7½
Kelly Springfield Tire..	124	126	124	126
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf.....	115	130	115	130
Lehigh V. C. S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit ..	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Marconi of America..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
McCrory Stores Corp.	51	53	51	53
Riker & Heg., new..	5½	6½	7	8½
Sterling Gum	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Tobacco Products.....	51	53	51	53

MINING STOCKS.

C. O. D. Cons.....	5	6	5	6
Cons. Nev.-Utah	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Diam. Black Butte, asst. paid	3	4	3	4
Ely Consolidated	8	10	8	10
Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
La Rose Con.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Lone Star	7	8	6	8
Nevada Hills	20	25	22	25
Nip. Mines Co.....	5¾	6	5¾	6
Sandstorm Kendall ..	8	9	8	9
Standard Silver-Lead..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Tonopah Merger	39	40	38	40
Tonopah Mining	6¾	7	6¾	7
Tuolumne Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
White Knob Cop. pf..	1	1¼	1	1¼

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	190	200	190	200
Chile Copper 7s.....	113½	114	113½	114

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Firmness, with trading quite active at times, was displayed by the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The "war order stocks" were again brought to the front and made a feature in the dealings. Westinghouse Electric was the leader of this group, with its sales totaling 8,010 shares. Crucible Steel and American Locomotive were also advanced. So far as the general list was concerned, the expectation that Italy was about to enter the war on the side of the Allies continued the main bullish influence. Sentiment regarding the German reply to the Wilson note also reflected an improvement.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alaska Gold...	35¾	36⅝	35	35¾
2,120	Amal. Copper.	66	66⅝	65¼	65⅞
170	Am. Cop. rts..	1	1	1	1
1,431	Am. B. Sugar..	45	45¾	45	45
540	Am. Can....	34	34⅝	33¾	34¼
20	Am. Car & F..	52	52	52	52
110	Am. Ice Secur.	30¼	31	30¼	31
280	Am. Locom....	46	47	45	46⅜
1,340	Am. Smelt....	65¾	66¼	65¼	65¾
140	Anaconda Cop.	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
60	B'klyn R. T....	86⅞	87	86⅝	87
140	Calif. Petrol...	28½	28¾	28⅜	28⅝
150	Cent. Leather..	38⅜	39	38⅛	38½
250	Ches. & Ohio..	40¼	40¼	39¾	40
1,060	C., R. I. & P.	20	20¼	18⅜	19
50	Chino Copper..	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43¼
20	Col. Fuel & I.	27	27	26¾	27
130	Consol. Products..	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
1,150	Crucible Steel.	26⅝	28⅞	26⅝	28⅛
40	Dist. Securities	14¼	15¼	14¼	14¾
520	Erie	25¼	25¾	25½	25¾
40	Erie, 1st pf...	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
50	Inspir. Copper..	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
24	Edison rcts....	131	131	131	131
7	Gen. Elec.....	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾
20	McElwain pf...	103	103	102	103
10	N. E. Tel.....	129½	129½	129½	129½
15	Pullman	153	153	153	153
28	Swift & Co....	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
187	United Fruit...	133	134	133	134
810	United Shoe M.	60¾	60¾	58¾	59½
157	Un. S. M. pf..	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
670	U. S. Steel....	53⅜	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜
9	U. S. Steel pf.	106	106	106	106
8	West. Union...	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼

BONDS.

$2,200	Am. T. & T. 4½s.	99½	100	99½	100

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.65	.85	1st Nat C.	2	2½
Bay S Gas.	.11	.12	Houghton..	3¼	3⅜
Begole	1	1¼	Iron Blos..	.63	.72
Bingham...	5½	6¼	La Rose...	.51	.57
Bohemia ..	2½	2⅝	Majestic C.	.37	.40
Boston Ely	.26	.30	McK-Dar...	.25	.28
Butte & L.	.22	.23	Mex Met...	.15	.17
Calaveras..	1⅞	2	Mines of A	2	2½
Champ Cop	.10	.11	New Baltic	3	3½
Chief Con..	.75	.80	Nev-Doug..	.60	.70
Cortez	.25	.40	Ohio Cop..	.27	.28
Cornelia ..	9½	10	Oneco	1⅝	1¾
Con Aria...	.75	.85	So Lake...	6¼	7
Con Cop...	1⅝	2	Stewart M.	1½	1¾
Crown Res	.75	.80	Utah Met..	2⅜	2½
Davis-Daly	1	1¼	U Verde E	4¾	4⅞
Eagle & B.	1	1⅛	Yuk Gold..	2½	2⅝

1,700

COUNTRY BANKS CAUTIOUS.

Governor Strong Urges Them to Join in Check-Clearing Plan.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has not set a date for the inauguration of its intra-district check clearing plan, but expects to be able shortly to publish an initial list of the participating banks. Acceptance of the plan is optional with each member bank, and it is understood that the out-of-town institutions have been slow in responding.

To meet objections raised by some of the country banks the New York Reserve Bank has sent a supplementary explanation to all members. In this Governor Strong says:

In discussing the intra-district collection system with member banks, it is evident that some of them are under the impression that their acceptance of the plan will require them to keep large excess balances on deposit with this bank. Such is not the case, however. It will only be necessary for a member bank to forward each day's items drawn on other member banks which have joined the collection system to an amount sufficient to offset the checks presented against such member bank by other banks which have joined the system. Consequently, no considerable excess balances, figuring from the books of this bank, need be maintained.

To provide against the possible depletion of reserve balances by charges in excess of the items remitted, it is suggested that member banks joining the system may arrange with their reserve agents to make such regular transfers of funds as experience indicates are necessary to maintain their reserve balances.

On the other hand, upon request, or by standing order filed with this bank, such excess balances as may be built up by a surplus of credits over debits may be transferred to your New York City reserve agent, thereby preventing unnecessary loss of interest on excess reserves.

Depositors of member banks joining the collection system have the privilege of stamping their checks "Collectible at par through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York," and may thus enable their customers to avoid the inconvenience or disadvantage of collection charges, as we are advised that checks drawn upon such member banks will be added to the "discretionary list" of the New York Clearing House Association.

Mr. Strong says he believes the proposed plan for collecting checks, developed along proper lines and with the co-operation of the member banks, will ultimately afford facilities having many advantages.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

The uncertainty regarding the European situation, and the broadening scope of the war, have occasioned some hesitation in general business and reduced the volume of trading in the stock and other speculative markets. The effect of this, however, while adding to the underlying conservatism, has not materially changed the recent trend toward normal conditions in the principal industries and trades. The improvement has held its own, and as the special advices received this week from ninety leading cities clearly show, there is a slow but steady expansion in business. Activity is most pronounced in the trades that benefit from the big war orders, but progress also appears in domestic consumption, especially in the agricultural sections, which have profited by the high prices for farm products and are now sustained by the prospects for large crops this year. Clearings through the banks at the leading cities in the United States this week aggregate $2,875,201,127, an increase of 1.7 per cent., as compared with the $2,827,187,947 of the same week last year and of 3.4 per cent. as contrasted with the $2,781,025,906 reported for the corresponding week in 1913.

Bradstreet's says:

While trade and industrial conditions continue to move along generally favorable lines, the week's developments disclose some irregularity. On the one hand, wet or cool weather has checked distributive trade, and especially retail business, and at the same time unsettled international political matters tend to cause wholesale buyers in some lines to go slow, while the same factor holds up certain speculative projects. But, on the other hand, industry is more active, employment is increasing, and war orders continue to cause extraordinary speed at a number of centres.

DRY GOODS TRADE BETTER.

Sales Show Increase Over Those a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, says:

"Current shipments of dry goods total about the same as during the corresponding week a year ago.

"Sales by our traveling organization show an increase over those of the same week last year. The volume of business that is being booked for Fall delivery continues to show a gain.

"Collections are very satisfactory."

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	383	385	382	385
11,103	Alaska	35	36¼	34¾	35⅝
210	Algomah	3	3	3	3
60	Alloues	53	53¼	53	53
305	Amalgamated..	65⅞	66⅛	64¼	65½
8,841	Amal. Rights..	1	1⅛	1	1
11,170	Am. Zinc.....	47	47⅝	46⅝	47
155	Ariz. Com.....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
14,305	Butte & Sup..	69	70⅜	69	70
497	Cal. & Ariz...	63½	64¼	63½	63⅝
11	Cal. & Hecla..	580	590	583	583
45	Centennial..	18	18	18	18
10	Chino	43½	43½	43½	43½
705	Cop. Range..	51	51½	50½	50½
30	East Butte....	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
50	Franklin	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
70	Granby	80	80½	80	80
1,504	Granby rights.	5c.	10c.	5c.	10c.
50	Greene Can....	28	28	28	28
400	Hancock	20	20¼	20	20¼
200	Helvetia	75c.	75c.	70c.	70c.
230	Isle Royale....	26½	26½	26	26¼
10	Keweenaw	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
396	Lake	2¼	2¼	2	2⅛
545	Mass. Con....	13¾	14	13½	13⅞
60	Mayflower	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
65	Miami	24¼	24¼	24	24¼
10	Nevada Con....	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
35	New Arcadian..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Nipissing	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
650	North Butte..	30⅜	31⅝	30⅜	30⅜
150	North Lake...	2½	2½	2½	2½
20	Old Dominion..	53	53	52	52
50	Osceola	73	77	73	73
250	Pond Creek....	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Quincy	84	85¼	84	85¼
50	Ray Con.....	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
35	Santa Fe.....	2½	2½	2½	2½
50	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
130	Shattuck	26½	27	26½	26½
150	St. Mary's L..	55⅝	56¼	55⅝	56⅛
780	Sup. & Bost...	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜
230	Sup. Copper...	29	29	28¼	28¼
100	Tamarack	35	35	35	35
105	Trinity	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
815	U. S. Smelt....	38¾	38⅞	38¼	38¼
125	U. S. Smelt. pf	45	45	44½	44⅝
390	Utah Apex.....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
190	Utah Con.....	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
200	Utah Copper...	64⅜	64⅞	64¼	64½
15	Victoria	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
250	Wolverine	56	58	56	56

RAILROADS.

31	Boston El.....	78	78	78	78
5	Bost. & Me....	33	33	33	33
28	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	106	106	106	106
10	Kan. & S. South.	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼
121	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62¾	62¾	62	62¼
30	Old Colony....	151	151	150	150
5	Rutland pf....	20	20	20	20
5	W. E. St. Ry..	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞

MISCELLANEOUS.

105	Am. Pneu. Ser.	2½	2½	2½	2½
6	Am. P. Svc. pf.	17	17	17	17
175	Am. Sugar.....	108	107½	108	107⅝
173	Am. T. & T....	118	118	118	118
52	Am. Wool. pf..	84	84	83½	83⅝
125	A. G. & W. I.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
440	A. G. & W. I. pf	19	19	18½	18½
30	East Bost. L...	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
60	Edison	232	233	232	233
24	Edison rcts....	131	131	131	131
7	Gen. Elec.....	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾
20	McElwain pf...	103	103	102	103
10	N. E. Tel.....	129½	129½	129½	129½
15	Pullman	153	153	153	153
28	Swift & Co....	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
187	United Fruit...	133	134	133	134
810	United Shoe M.	60¾	60¾	58¾	59½
157	Un. S. M. pf..	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
670	U. S. Steel....	53⅜	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜
9	U. S. Steel pf.	106	106	106	106
8	West. Union...	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼

BONDS.

$2,200	Am. T. & T. 4½s.	99½	100	99½	100

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Cosden	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	6¾
22	Fair. Gas pf.	45	45	45	45
7	Fidel. & Dep.	136	136	136	136
400	Un. R. & El.	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½

BONDS.

$20,000	City Balt. 4s. 1951	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
600	City Balt. 4s. 1951	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
100	City Balt. 4s. 1955	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
200	City Balt. 4s. 1962	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
5,000	C. Coal ref. 5s.	88	88¼	88	88¼
13,000	Con. Coal 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	C. Fow. 4½s..	87½	87½	87½	87½
2,800	C. Fow. notes.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s.....	59¼	59½	59¼	59¼
400	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s.....	81½	81½	81½	81½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Radiator.	357½	357½	357½	357½
25	Ch. Pneu. Tool	54	54	54	54
10	Chi. T. & T..	208	208	208	208
35	Pub. Service ..	80	80	80	80
10	Peo. Gas	113½	113½	113½	113½
800	Sears-Roebuck.	135	136½	135	136
130	Stewart War..	63½	64½	63½	64
220	Swift	107¾	107¾	107½	107¾
28	Union Carbide.	155	155	155	155

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s..	100½	100½	100½	100½
6,000	Com. Edison 5s.	100	100¼	100	100⅛
2,000	Pub. Service 5s	89½	90	89½	90

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
450	Baldwin Loco..	48	49	48	49
7	Cambria Iron..	42	42	42	42
10	Dist. Secur....	15	15	15	15
125	Elec. Storage..	50⅞	50⅞	50⅛	50⅜
375	Gen. Asphalt...	25	25½	25	25½
25	G. Asp. pf., cash	85½	85½	85½	85½
25	*Gen. Asph. pf.	64	64½	64	64½
35	Lake Superior..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
47	Lehigh Nav....	73	73	72¾	72¾
4	Lehigh Valley..	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
200	Mo. Pacific ..	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2	Nor. Central..	83½	83½	83½	83½
187	Penn. R. R....	53⅛	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜
2	Penn. Steel pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½
138	Phila. Electric..	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
327	Phila. Co.....	32½	34	32½	33½
200	Phila. R. T.cfs.	8	8	8	8
1	Phila. Traction.	74	74	74	74
30	Tonopah Bel....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Tonn. Copper..	34½	34½	34½	34½
178	United Gas Imp.	82½	82⅝	82½	82½
8,065	U. S. Steel....	53½	53⅝	53½	53⅝
2	W. Jer. & Sea..	50	50	50	50
1,040	W. M. Cramp t..	30	31½	30	31½

BONDS.

$2,790	Cam. St. scrip, May, 1917.	97	97	97	97
75	Cam. St. scrip, 1916	98	98	98	98
71	Cam. St. scrip, Feb., 1917.	97	97	97	97
400	Phila. Elec. 4s	80¾	80¾	80½	80½
1,000	P. El. gold 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
10,000	Penn. R.R.g.m. 4½s, w.i.c.	97	97	97	97
2,000	Penn. R.R.con. 4½s, cfs.	103½	103½	103½	103½
1,000	P. W. & Balt. 1st 4s, 1948..	98	98	98	98
5,000	Reading gen. 4s	94	94	93½	93⅞

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Am. Sewer P.	19	19	19	19
238	Am. W. G. M.	18	18	18	18
10	A. W. G. M. pf.	85	85	85	85
300	Con. Gas & El.	103⅝	103⅝	103¼	103¼
5,730	Crucible Steel.	24⅞	28½	24⅝	25⅜
375	Crucible S. pf.	87½	88¼	87	88¼
20	Elk Co. N. G.	110¼	111	110¾	111
150	Ind. Brewing.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
120	Ind. Brew. pf.	16	16	16	16
30	Mfrs. L. & H.	46½	46½	46½	46½
700	Ohio Fuel Sup.	43	43	43	43
15	Okla. Nat. G.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
110	Pitts. Brewing	2	2	2	2
655	Pitts. Coal	21¾	22	21¾	22
19	U. S. Steel....	53	53	53	53
110	Westing. A. B.	128½	129	128½	129
425	Westing. Elec.	45	46⅝	45	46½

BONDS.

$5,000	Wheel. El. cv. 5s.	102	102	102	102

COTTON LOSES GAIN SCORED IN COVERING

After 10-Point Advance Market Closes Steady, with Prices Unchanged.

DUE TO LATE SELLING

Bulls Believed to be in Strong Position Because of Drastic Liquidation After Lusitania Tragedy.

Further covering developed in cotton yesterday and prices at one time showed an advance of 8 to 10 points from Thursday's closing. A local selling movement in the last hour, however, reduced this gain and prices closed about unchanged on the day's transactions.

Liverpool again reflected the absence of hedge-selling and showed additional steadiness as the result of short covering. This development was the result of precautionary evening up, as Liverpool will be closed today and Monday. Private cables still report small demand from spinners, with little or no change in the market for cloth or yarns.

There was no feature of importance to the weather. Scattered showers fell over Texas, but the precipitation was not heavy. The detailed weather report on Oklahoma, however, showed rains ranging from one-tenth of an inch to about 1½ inches. The tendency, however, was toward clearing conditions.

The steadiness of the market yesterday, as for several days past, might be justly ascribed to the strength of the technical position. The bears failed to give consideration to the fact that the long interest was not of great proportions when the advance culminated during the latter part of April. Liquidation was drastic on the decline following the news of the loss of the Lusitania. A further decline came on the Monday following, as a result of the rumors of President Wilson's assassination, and it is the opinion of many close judges of "pit" conditions on the Exchange that at present a break of half a cent or more would shake out comparatively little long cotton.

Opinion is divided as to the effect of Italy's entrance into the war. The bears seem to have the better of the argument here, as they are backed by the tangible evidence of large stocks of cotton in Italy intended for re-exportation to Germany. It is also believed that comparatively few hedges have been sold against this cotton.

One of the local news agencies had the following to say regarding the cotton in the New York stock:

DRESS WORRY SAVED BY PAINTED GOWNS

Two Women Artists Evolve a Plan for Making One Frock Serve All Purposes.

THEY FIT THE INDIVIDUAL

By Turning Down Collars and Sleeves Costumes Will Do for Day or Evening Wear.

Women who feel themselves hampered by the complexities of their dress should look up with renewed hope. Before long women's clothes will be painted. That doesn't mean that hereafter women will appear on Fifth Avenue attired in a coat of white lead or pink enamel. But it means that instead of wearing fluffinesses and things adorned with ribbons and ruffles and flounces, women will wear simple clothing, on which the decorative effect will be obtained by oil paintings on the fabric itself. At least, this is what is going to happen if two new aspirants to sartorial fame succeed in their undertaking.

These enterprising modistes have opened a shop in one of those occasional holes in the wall in lower Sixth Avenue of which our city is full, though the people who live just around the corner usually don't know it. Above his head the observant persons who keeps looking upward will see two signboards—one a rural landscape and house in bright colors, the other a buff pagoda on a black background. The first is the ensign of a toy shop and the buff pagoda marks the shop of the dress painters.

The alley which contains the shop is a triangular affair with a paved courtyard, a wall lantern that looks like Paris before the Revolution—a little greenery here and there. One wall is a solid bulk of brick houses; the second, the rear elevation of a fruit store, is armored on the inside with rusty tin sheeting; the third presents an ascending succession of extension roofs and fire escapes, with a black cat, the sacred bird of Greenwich Village, sprawled out meditatively on the most prominent escarpment. You cross the courtyard, dodging the bottles or tin cans that are apt to be strewn in the way; you enter a low, dark hallway; you knock, and rap with a knocker that simulates a pear painted in colors such as were never seen in the orchard. The door opens, and you are in the shop.

It is the ground floor only—two low-ceiled rooms where the sun looks in of an early morning, and then, satisfied that all is well, goes away and devotes his efforts for the rest of the day to illuminating other parts of New York. The walls are papered in a criss-cross pattern of what is officially described as mud color; the furniture is white and solid and comfortable, with little sprays of flowers painted on the arms of the chairs, with a little wickerwork here and there. One sees a few bookshelves, for the dress painters read Stevenson and Hopkinson Smith.

Figured curtains of a gorgeous purple filter what light there is, and give a certain air of distinction to the dimness of the front room. The back room is where the artists dye their fabrics and in general conduct the more or less messy details of the business.

The firm doesn't go in for the making of gowns. Children's dresses, tea gowns, children's clothing, tennis smocks and blouses—these are the limits of its activity.

"To make gowns," says one, "we should need a big shop, an elaborate organization. We prefer the personal element in our work. Our object is to aid that individual who is in some ways the most fortunate and in some ways the least fortunate in the world—the woman of personality and character and education, who is compelled to work for a living, who hasn't the time nor the money to fuss with her clothes. We save her time and her money both.

"Suppose a girl decides to play tennis this Summer. She buys a lot of white waists—pretty, fluffy things that are worn once or twice and then sent to the laundry. I don't need to tell you what they look like when they come back. It costs money and they never look the same again. We will make this girl a loose blouse that she can belt in and wear for tennis and tea and a dozen other purposes—a blouse with some basic color that harmonizes with her style, with a few—not many figures painted on it here and there to furnish the relief and ornament. And she can wear that longer than the other and then tub it herself when it gets dirty. Oh, yes, our colors are fast; they never run under any circumstances. When a woman gets tired of one of our wraps she can dye it—the figures painted in won't be affected."

It all looks easy as the artist tells you about it, and the creations are undoubtedly good. The artist herself wears a loose gown of black and purple silk with light blue forget-me-nots painted thereon, and a black sash that runs up over one shoulder and is tied in a big knot behind the knees, and a light blue scarf, and a necklace of pearls. And she talks of a time when women will think less of dress and spend less on dress and still wear clothes—painted clothes that mean something and fit the wearer's personality. There are hats, too, in the shop—painted hats for outdoor wear which do away with all the bundles of feathers and fruit and faked foliage that make the female look a thing of awe to the masculine mind.

One of the partners tells you of her dreams of a model village in Greenwich Village—a real village where the children could play in real yards and the workers come home at night to find the country brought to town. "It would be easy," she sighs, "if we only had the money." And as she talks somebody is playing things from "Tristan und Isolde" in the tenement upstairs, and Paul tells you how irritating it is to have the artists who live on the top floor and spend the warm nights on the fire escape drop banana peelings all over the courtyard.

"But we love it," she said. "I don't believe any artist can work satisfactorily above Twenty-third Street. There is something in the air as you go further uptown. People are always out on the streets, looking at things. But down here they stay at home and create."

The dress painters are going into the polymuriel contests, of course—the contest that seeks to evolve a single dress that will be practical for every purpose that a woman needs all day long. Business, shopping, and sport all have to be served by the same frock, and it has to be a perfectly good dinner gown in the evening. But one of the artists has a plan that ought to win the prize. There is to be a dress—hand painted of course—that with a little rearrangement of buttons and turning up or down of collars will suit any daylight purpose. By nightfall, after Dorothy or Genevieve has worn it to the office from 9 to 5 and to the tennis court from 5:15 to 7, it is apt to show wear; which is the point at which the Napoleonic idea comes to the front. You turn it wrong side out, turn it down all around the throat at the shoulders, and fasten the flaps with hooks that will be provided—and there you have a perfectly good evening gown—as good as you will want.

And if this perverse generation wishes a sign, a pretty girl in one of these costumes ought to be enough to convert the most hardened conservative in the world.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF SALE.
FIRST REFUNDING AND EXTENSIONS MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri on the 30th day of January, 1914, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, entitled "The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, complainant, against The Wabash Railroad Company and James B. Forgan, defendants," and certain decrees ancillary thereto entered in causes likewise entitled in the District Courts of the United States for the following districts and on the following dates, viz.:

February 3, 1914—Western Division of the Western District of Missouri.
February 3, 1914—Eastern Division of the Southern District of Iowa.
February 3, 1914—District of Nebraska.
February 3, 1914—District of Indiana.
February 4, 1914—Eastern District of Illinois.
February 2, 1914—Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.
February 6, 1914—Southern District of Illinois, Southern Division.
February 2, 1914—Southern District of New York.
February 3, 1914—Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division.
February 2, 1914—Northern District of Ohio, Western Division;

which said decrees were corrected as to certain clerical errors by order entered in the said first-mentioned Court on the 13th day of April, 1914, and subsequently in said ancillary courts.

Also pursuant to a certain order made and entered in the above-mentioned cause by said District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri on the 22d day of April, 1915, and certain orders ancillary thereto entered in each of the other District Courts of the United States above referred to, CHESTER H. KRUM, as Special Master, will sell, at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, at the freight station of The Wabash Railroad Company in Franklin Avenue and Second Street in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Wednesday, the 23d day of June, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, all the railroads, property, rights, franchises, privileges, immunities and appurtenances to the same belonging, rolling stock, bonds, stocks, or interest in stocks, debentures, contracts, choses in action, property, premises and rights of every kind and description owned by and embraced in the First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage of The Wabash Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1908, and the Indenture Supplemental thereto, dated July 7, 1910, to Bowling Green Trust Company, A. C. Van Blarcom and James B. Forgan, as Trustees, under which said mortgage The Equitable Trust Company of New York and James B. Forgan are now trustees, as the same are described and defined in the above-mentioned foreclosure decree.

A brief description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:

The main and singular the following lines of railroad now owned by The Wabash Railroad Company extending:

(2) From the City of Toledo, in a westerly direction into or through the Counties of Lucas, Fulton, Henry, Defiance and Paulding, in the State of Ohio, and the Counties of Allen, Huntington, Wabash, Miami, Cass, Carroll, Tippecanoe, Fountain, and Warren, in the State of Indiana, and the Counties of Vermilion, Champaign, Piatt, Macon, Sangamon, Morgan, and Scott, in the State of Illinois, to Bluffs, in said State, and from Bluffs through Naples, in said County of Scott, to East Hannibal on the east bank of the Mississippi River in the County of Pike, State of Illinois, including all the property of the Railroad Company situate in the City of Hannibal, County of Marion, and State of Missouri; from Bluffs into or through the Counties of Scott, Morgan, Pike, Brown, and Adams, in the State of Illinois to Camp Point in said County of Adams; from Clayton into or through the Counties of Adams and Hancock, in the State of Illinois, to Elvaston, and from Hamilton to a point on the east bank of the Mississippi River opposite Keokuk, Iowa, also from Hamilton to Warsaw and from Hamilton; from Decatur into or through the Counties of Macon, Christian, Montgomery, Macoupin, Madison, and St. Clair, in the State of Illinois, to East St. Louis in said State; also from Effingham into or through the Counties of Effingham, Shelby, Moultrie, Piatt, McLean, Champaign, and Ford, to Forrest in Livingston County, in the State of Illinois, and through the Counties of Livingston and La Salle from Fairbury to Streator, in said State; from Altamont, in the County of Effingham, State of Illinois, to Vincennes, in Knox County; from Forrest through the Counties of Livingston Kankakee, Will, and Cook, in the State of Illinois, to or near the City of Chicago in said State; from Edwardsville, Madison County, Illinois, to Edwardsville Crossing in said County; from Detroit, in the State of Michigan, in a westerly direction, into or through the Counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, Monroe, and Lenawee, in the State of Michigan, and from Detroit into or through the Counties of Fulton and Williams, in the State of Ohio, and into or through the County of Dekalb to Butler in the State of Indiana; from the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, by the way of North Market Street and Hellefontaine to Ferguson in the County of St. Louis; from the Union Depot in the said City of St. Louis by the way of Forest Park to Ferguson, and from thence in a northwesterly direction into and through the Counties of St. Louis, St. Charles, Warren, Montgomery, Audrain, Boone, and Randolph, in the State of Missouri, to Moberly in said State, including the bridge over the Missouri River at St. Charles,) and from thence in a westerly direction into or through the Counties of Randolph, Chariton, Carroll, Clay, and Jackson, in the State of Missouri, to Kansas City in said State; from Salisbury, in the County of Chariton, State of Missouri, to Glasgow in Howard County; from Moberly in a northerly direction through the Counties of Randolph, Macon, Adair, and Schuyler, in the State of Missouri and from thence into or through the Counties of Appanoose, Davis, and Wapello, in the State of Iowa, to Ottumwa, in said State, and from Centralia, in the County of Boone, State of Missouri, to Columbia, in said County and State.

(2) From Montpelier in the County of Williams, State of Ohio, in a southeasterly direction, into or through the Counties of Williams, Fulton and Lucas in said State of Ohio to a point of connection with the railroad of the Toledo Railroad Company at or near Maumee in said County of Lucas; from New Haven in the County of Allen, State of Indiana, into or through said County and the County of Wells in said State to a point of connection with the railroad of said Railroad Company at or near Butler in said County of Dekalb; from and after connection with the railroad of the Railroad Company in the town of Montpelier in the County of Williams, State of Ohio, and extending in a westerly direction through said County and into or through the Counties of Steuben, La Grange, Noble, Elkhart, St. Joseph, and Lake in the State of Indiana, to a point of connection with the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Chicago Terminal Railroad Company at or near Clarke Junction, in the State of Indiana.

(3) From the grounds of the Union Pacific Transfer in the City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and from the freight depot of the Railroad Company in the City of Council Bluffs, to a connection with the line from the Union Pacific Transfer, through the Counties of Pottawattamie, Mills, Fremont and Page in said State of Iowa, and the Counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Gentry and Daviess in the State of Missouri to or near Pattonsburg, in said County of Daviess and State of Missouri.

(4) From a point of connection in or near the City of Des Moines with the tracks of the Des Moines Union Railway Company and extending from thence in a southeasterly direction through the Counties of Polk, Marion and Monroe to the town of Albia in said County of Monroe, thence in a southerly direction through the Counties of Monroe and Appanoose to a point in or near the town of Moulton in said County of Appanoose.

Also all the right, title and interest of The Wabash Railroad Company in and to all or any of the railroads, property, franchises, rolling stock, equipment and appurtenances of the following named companies, all of whose railroads, property and equipment is leased to The Wabash Railroad Company, namely:

The Brunswick and Chillicothe Railroad Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Missouri, owning a line of railroad extending from a point on the line of railroad of The Wabash Railroad Company at Brunswick, in the State of Missouri, through the Counties of Chariton, Linn and Livingston, in said State, to Chillicothe.

The St. Louis, Council Bluffs and Omaha Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Missouri, owning a line of railroad extending from the City of Chillicothe, County of Livingston, State of Missouri, to a point at or near the town of Pattonsburg, in the County of Daviess, State of Missouri.

Also all the right, title and interest of The Wabash Railroad Company in and to a line of railroad formerly belonging to the Champaign and Southeastern Railroad Company, extending from Champaign to Sidney, in the County of Champaign, State of Illinois, and a line of railroad formerly belonging to the Attica, Covington and Southern Railway Company, extending from Attica to Covington, in the County of Fountain, State of Indiana, which said two lines of railroad were sold at foreclosure sales and were purchased by Edward B. Pryor, acting for The Wabash Railroad Company, and were conveyed to said Railroad Company by special masters making said foreclosure sales.

Also all the right, title and interest of The Wabash Railroad Company in and to certain parcels of real property, either owned by it or in which it has the sole financial interest, and which have been acquired from time to time, and which said parcels of real property are described in Exhibit 61 to the testimony accompanying the report of the Special Master referred to in said foreclosure decrees.

Also all terminals, terminal property and interest in terminals, union depots or stations, and all road beds, superstructures, rights-of-way, rails, tracks, side-tracks, sidings, switches, turnouts, bridges, trestles, viaducts, culverts, embankments, lands, yards, buildings, offices, depots, depot grounds, stations, warehouses, car houses, engine houses, freight houses, round houses, wood houses, machine shops and other shops, turntables, water stations, water tanks, fences, telegraphs, elevators, structures, erections and fixtures, and all wharves, piers, docks, ferries, and all water transports, tugs and transfer and ferry boats; also any and all locomotives, engines, cars and other rolling stock, equipment, machinery, instruments, tools, implements, materials, fixtures and other chattels of The Wabash Railroad Company, wheresoever situated; also all other property of every kind and description owned by said Railroad Company at the time of the execution and delivery of the above mentioned First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage and appurtenant to or used in connection with its lines of railroad, as well as any other property then or now appurtenant to the lines leased to other companies, being the property found by the above mentioned foreclosure decrees to be covered by and embraced in said mortgage.

Also any and all corporate and other rights, powers, privileges and franchises, easements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances, reversions and remainders which said Railroad Company had at the time of the execution and delivery of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage or which it has subsequently acquired and now possesses or exercises, for or appurtenant to the construction, maintenance, use or operation of the lines of railroad, existing rights of the judgment any part thereof, covered by said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, and any and all rents, issues, profits, tolls and other income of said lines of railroad, branches and branches, or any part thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, at law as well as in equity, of said Railroad Company in, to and for the same, and the railroads, terminals and other property, and any and every part thereof, with all the appurtenances; also all the right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand and other income of said Railroad Company under any and all leases, leaseholds, rights under leases or contracts, traffic agreements, trackage agreements and operating agreements, for the use of railroads, in addition to those of the railroads, terminals, union stations, bridges and other property, wheresoever situated, belonging to any other company or companies, as fully and completely as the said Railroad Company is entitled to handle or to have its business and traffic handled by or over such lines of railroad, terminals, union stations or bridges, including the leases, contracts, traffic agreements and operating agreements mentioned in Exhibit 62 to the testimony accompanying the above mentioned report of the Special Master; also all extensions, betterments, equipments and other property of every nature acquired by said Railroad Company through the use of the bonds secured by said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage or the proceeds thereof.

Also any and all property which has been acquired by or conveyed to The Wabash Railroad Company in exchange for property released from the lien and operation of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, said property so released being more fully described in Exhibit 85 to the testimony accompanying the above mentioned report of the Special Master.

The above mentioned lines of railroad and property, rights, privileges and franchises are subject and subordinate to the respective mortgages, trust agreements, equipment agreements and liens or titles mentioned in said foreclosure decrees to the extent and so far as said mortgages, trust agreements, equipment agreements, liens or titles respectively affect certain parts thereof.

Also all the following described bonds, shares of stock and other securities; subject, however, to the prior liens thereon below mentioned:

(1) 10,000 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company; subject to the lien of the First Mortgage of The Wabash Railroad Company to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated May 1, 1889.

(2) 100 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Moulton, Albia & Des Moines Railroad Company, and 500 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Des Moines Union Railroad Company, and

20,000 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Des Moines & St. Louis Railroad Company.

Subject as to the foregoing securities enumerated in Sub-division (2), to the lien of the Des Moines Division First Mortgage of The Wabash Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1899, to the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York (now The New York Trust Company) as Trustee.

Also the following described shares of stock and bonds, which said stocks and bonds are deposited and pledged with and are held by The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, and are also held by said Trust Company subject to the terms and provisions of a certain order heretofore entered in the above-mentioned cause by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri on January 31, 1913, and are all of the securities so held by it, namely:

$3,500,000, face value, of Debenture Mortgage Bonds, Series A, of The Wabash Railroad Company.

$25,244,000, face value, of Debenture Mortgage Bonds, Series B, of The Wabash Railroad Company.

200 shares, of the par value of $100 each (15% paid) of the capital stock of the Keokuk Union Depot Company.

1,000 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Kansas City, Excelsior Springs and Northern Railway Company.

4,000 shares, of the par value of $50 each, of the capital stock of the Lake Erie Transportation Company.

7,297 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the St. Louis, Council Bluffs and Omaha Railroad Company.

78 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Hannibal Union Depot Company.

199,930 shares, of the par value of $50 each, of the capital stock of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company.

Also the following described rolling stock and equipment, the title to which has been acquired by The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, or any property transaction and purchase money in the hands of said Trustee; and generally all property of every kind and description, and of whatsoever nature and wheresoever located, interests, rights, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, rights of action and causes of action covered by or included in said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, whether originally or as after acquired property thereunder.

For a more detailed description of the property to be sold, intending purchasers are referred to the above mentioned foreclosure decrees, the report therein mentioned of Thomas T. Fauntleroy, Esq., Special Master, filed in said cause, and the Exhibits thereto of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri on December 12, 1913, and to the record and testimony filed therewith.

As provided by the above mentioned foreclosure decrees and orders:

The above mentioned railroads, property, rights, franchises, privileges, immunities and appurtenances of the same belonging, rolling stock, bonds, stocks or interest in stocks, debentures, contracts, choses in action, property, premises and rights, of every kind and description, will be sold in one parcel and as an entirety.

The Special Master has the power and right to adjourn said sale from time to time by announcement at the time and place appointed for said sale as aforesaid, or for such adjourned sale or sales, and may without further notice proceed with the sale on any day to which the same may be so adjourned.

The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid at said sale, unless such person shall before so bidding have deposited with the Special Master prior to the day of the sale fixed by this notice, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $1,700 000 in cash, or interest-bearing coupon any bank or Trust Company acceptable to the Special Master, or bonds secured by said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, or a Certificate of Deposit representing the same, in the principal amount of $3,500,000.

The sale will be made without appraisement.

The Special Master will accept for the property offered for sale the highest bid therefor, provided that such bid shall not be less than the amount sufficient to pay the costs, expenses and compensations mentioned in paragraph (a) of Article XVII. of said foreclosure decrees, and to pay the principal and interest of all Receiver's Certificates then outstanding, and that the purchaser at said sale shall, as part of the consideration and purchase price of the property sold, assume the payment of and take the property purchased on the express condition that it shall be charged with the satisfaction of the costs, expenses, fees, compensations, liabilities and advances mentioned in paragraph (a) of Article XVII. of said foreclosure decrees; and provided, further, that the manner and conditions upon which such sale is conducted, and the amount of the highest bid or bids therefor, shall be subject to the Court for its consideration and action in connection with any application for the confirmation of such sale, and that such sale shall only become final when confirmed by the Court.

By the terms of the above mentioned order, entered on April 22, 1915, in said cause by the District Court of United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri, and certain orders ancillary thereto entered in each of the other District Courts of the United States above named, the Receivers are directed to file with the Clerk of said District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri at least five days before the day fixed for said sale, an approximate statement, as nearly correct as they are able to make the same, of the amount of all Receiver's Certificates outstanding and of the costs, expenses and compensation mentioned in paragraph (a) of Article XVII. of said foreclosure decrees; and the Special Master will read said statement at the time of offering the property for sale.

By said foreclosure decrees the Receivers are directed to file with the Clerk of said District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri at least five days before the day fixed for said sale, an approximate statement, as nearly correct as they are able to make the same, of the amount of moneys in their hands, the moneys owing to them, and all their liabilities (fixed and contingent) resulting from the operation of the mortgaged property, and the Special Master will read the same, or a brief summary of said statement, at the time of offering the property for sale.

Upon the acceptance of any bid and the confirmation of such sale, the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns shall, after the application thereto of any amounts theretofore deposited in cash, make payment in cash to the Special Master of such an amount as shall be necessary to pay and satisfy the costs of the above mentioned cause and all proper expenses of said sale, including the compensation of the Special Master appointed to make the sale. The purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall also make payment in cash to the Special Master at or before the maturity of all of the certificates of indebtedness issued by the Receivers in said cause and which may be outstanding and unpaid at the time of said sale, of such sum as shall be necessary to pay, satisfy and discharge the amount of all of said certificates. The balance of the purchase price not required to be paid in cash as aforesaid may be paid either in cash or by delivery and surrender to the Special Master of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage bonds and coupons paid due coupons appertaining thereto found by said foreclosure decrees to be entitled to share in the distribution of the proceeds of said sale; any purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price with such sums as would be payable in cash on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash. Payment of the purchase price, as in said foreclosure decrees and in this notice provided, must be made within sixty days after the confirmation of said sale, unless the Court shall otherwise direct; and if any sale in respect of which a deposit has been made or a portion of the purchase price paid shall not be confirmed by the Court, such deposit or portion of the purchase price paid shall be returned to the bidder; and the deposit of any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when a bid other than that made by him shall be accepted. In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master, by making the additional payments as hereinbefore and in said foreclosure decrees specified, then the sums paid or deposited by said bidder will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied towards payment of the expenses of a resale and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon such resale, and said and other and further purposes which the Court may direct. Any party to said cause, or The Equitable Trust Company of New York as trustee of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, or any holder or holders of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds, may bid and purchase at such sale. Any deposit with or payments to the Special Master, in cash or by said foreclosure decrees required to be made in cash, may be made by delivery of a certified check or checks or a certificate or certificates of deposit upon or issued by The Equitable Trust Company of New York or upon or issued by any national bank or trust company in favor of or to the order of the Special Master and satisfactory to him. The Special Master is permitted, in his discretion, to accept temporarily, instead of bonds and coupons, the certificate or certificates of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, or any other trust company approved by the Special Master, that it holds First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds or coupons subject to the order of the Special Master, and will deliver the same to him for collection, or other disposition, according to the terms of said foreclosure decrees. The Special Master is also permitted to receive, in lieu of cash, bonds and coupons and certificates of deposit therefor, upon the express condition that said property shall be charged with the payment, satisfaction, and discharge of the obligations, liabilities and charges in said foreclosure decrees and said order of April 22, 1915, specified as follows:

The costs, expenses, fees, compensations, liabilities and advances mentioned in paragraph (b) of Article XVII. of said foreclosure decrees.

Any taxes which may be a lien upon or chargeable against the property and franchises sold, and all unpaid current liabilities, indebtedness and obligations, if any such there be, of the Receivers in the above mentioned cause, legally contracted or incurred by them in the operation of the railroads and property covered by and embraced in said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage at any time before said property is delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns (not including, however, the indebtedness and obligations of said Receivers represented by their certificates of indebtedness); also any just and legal indebtedness of The Wabash Railroad Company, wheresoever and wheresoever, as may be found by the order of Court appointing the Receivers in said cause, and which became due and payable prior to the appointment of said Receivers and which shall not at the time of the delivery of possession of the property sold at said sale have been paid or satisfied by the Receivers, upon the same being adjudged in the manner provided by said foreclosure decrees to be prior and superior in equity to said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage and directed to be paid out of any further amounts, if any, claimed by petitions now filed in the above mentioned cause, or which may hereafter be filed therein prior to the sale, or for which the Receivers may be adjudged to be liable or which may be so adjudged to be prior and superior in equity to the lien of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage and chargeable against said property.

In the event said purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall refuse on demand to pay any indebtedness or liability specified in said foreclosure decrees and order and the decree, the person or persons holding the claim therefor, when established by a court of competent jurisdiction, may, upon ten days' notice to said purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, file a petition in the said cause praying that the said claim enforced against the said property, and such party shall have the right to appeal from any judgment, decree or order made thereon or with respect thereto, and the Court reserves the right to retake and resell said property in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any order of the Court in respect to the payment of such indebtedness or liability within thirty days after service of a certified copy of the judgment, decree or order requiring such payment, subject, however, to all rights of appeal and stay of proceedings provided by law or in said foreclosure decrees as set forth.

Upon payment of the purchase price by the purchaser or purchasers of said property or his or their successors or assigns, or upon the making of such provision for the payment thereof as the Court may approve, the Special Master will execute a good and sufficient deed or deeds or instrument or instruments of transfer, conveying and transferring the property purchased to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, and upon the execution and delivery of said deed or deeds or instrument or instruments of transfer, the grantee or grantees therein named shall be let into possession of the premises thereby conveyed and transferred, and the receivers or any party to said cause who shall be in possession of any of said property or premises will deliver the same over to such grantee or grantees. All revenues and compensation for services rendered to any party or parties by the receivers in the operation of the mortgaged premises subsequent to the date of said sale, as well as any and all material, supplies and other property acquired by said receivers and used in said period in the operation of the mortgaged premises, shall belong to and be enjoyed by said grantee or grantees. Such possession shall, nevertheless, be subject to the condition that the Court may retake and resell the property so conveyed or transferred, upon such notice as the Court may direct, in case the purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successors or assigns shall fail to pay any balance of the purchase price remaining unpaid or to comply with any other provisions contained in said foreclosure decrees or the above mentioned order of April 22, 1915.

The purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successors or assigns, shall have the right to, and are required by the terms of the foreclosure decree, at or before the time of the delivery to him or them of the property sold, to enter or cause their appearance in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri in the above mentioned cause, and he or they shall have the right to contest any claim, demand or allowance which would be chargeable against the property purchased in addition to the amount paid by such purchaser or purchasers at such sale and may appeal from any decision relating to any such claim, demand or allowance and shall have and enjoy all rights to stay or supersedeas as fully as if a party to said cause.

Said sale and said conveyance and transfer of all property to the purchaser thereat shall be said purchaser shall become and remain, subject to the jurisdiction of the Court so far as necessary to protect the rights and equities of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, or otherwise, in case, in obedience to said foreclosure decrees or other order of said Court, said Trust Company shall make default in any securities or other property, and shall at any time be directed or required by any Court to take, and shall take, any other or different action with respect to said securities or any property to make any payment of money or do any other thing in respect of said securities or property by reason of the delivery thereof in obedience to said foreclosure decrees or other order of said Court; and said Trust Company has the right, before making delivery of any securities in fulfillment of said sale, to apply to the Court, on notice to such purchaser, for further instructions as to the Court shall seem just; and as a further protection to said The Equitable Trust Company of New York the purchaser or purchasers at said sale shall, as a further condition of the acceptance of his or their bids by said Court, duly fulfill all the terms of said foreclosure decrees and of all orders or decrees hereafter made, and to save said Trust Company harmless in respect thereof.

For further particulars, including those relating to the mortgage debt, priorities of liens, defaults, descriptions of property to be sold, the deeds to the purchaser, and the nature and conditions of the purchaser's possession, reference is hereby made to said foreclosure decrees, to said order of April 22, 1914, and said orders ancillary thereto, to said order of April 22, 1915, and said orders ancillary thereto, to the report of the Special Master filed in said cause, and to the record and testimony filed therewith.

CHESTER H. KRUM,
Special Master.

Dated May 21st, 1915.
MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND,
PIERCE & GREER,
37 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
SCHNURMACHER & RASSIEUR,
Bank of Commerce Building, St. Louis, Mo.,
Solicitors for The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Complainant.

McANENY'S PLEA FAILS.

Governor Refuses to Veto Appropriations for Hospitals.

ALBANY, May 21. — The request of Acting Mayor McAneny of New York that Governor Whitman should veto items in the appropriation bills amounting to $1,248,684 was refused by the Executive today. In a statement issued tonight, the Governor said that all of the items objected to by Mr. McAneny would stand. Mr. McAneny asked that the appropriations of $300,000 for the Mohansic State Hospital, $266,687 for hospital maintenance, and $682,000 for hospital construction work be eliminated.

In refusing to veto the items, the Governor made public a letter he had received from Dr. William Mabon, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, in which it was asserted that all of the money was needed.

STATE SUES PACKERS.

Starts Criminal Actions to Test "Container" Law.

ALBANY, May 21.—Criminal action against Armour & Co. and Swift & Co., packers, has been instituted by Attorney General Woodbury to test the constitutionality of the State container law, it was announced today. It is charged that the two packing companies failed to mark the weight upon hams and bacon that were wrapped.

It also is charged that those meats were sold with the wrappers and that the purchaser paid for the wrapper the same price he paid for the meat. Since the passage of the container law the companies have contended that they were not required to stamp the weight upon wrapped meats. The alleged violations of the law occurred at Yonkers.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Prices averaging 72½ cents on the dollar were obtained yesterday at an auction sale of staple and fancy cotton fabrics and serges which was held in the rooms of Hartmann, 15 and 17 Mercer Street. About 35,000 yards of cotton goods were offered, the collection being made up of imported waistings, novelty striped goods, rice cloths and ginghams. The attendance was good at the sale, which was featured by the active demand for the fancy striped fabrics.

H. Luftig, manufacturer of women's hats, 3 and 5 Washington Place, has admitted into the firm his son, Moe S. Luftig. The firm will hereafter be known as H. Luftig & Son.

Goodman & Corbin, manufacturers of infants' dresses, 625 Broadway, have taken display space in the showrooms of the World's Market Corporation, 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street.

According to figures compiled by the Silk Association of America, imports of dutiable silk at the customs districts of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Connecticut, Chicago, Ohio, and San Francisco, including silks entered for immediate consumption and withdrawn from warehouse, amounted to $46,996,901 in the three months ended March 31, compared with $10,569,981 in the similar period in 1914. The duties collected on these goods were, respectively, $8,172,004.90 and $4,845,597.50.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

MAX SHENKOW, manufacturer of trousers, at 54 Lispenard Street, has made an assignment to Charles Tolleris. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Maxwell C. Bloch, $257; Morrill Brothers, $251, and Harris Levy, $227.

A. BERNSTEIN SON & CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Matis Harris, jobber in dry goods, at 89 Eldridge Street, by Milton Heymann, $256; Karl Heishon, $151, and Sam Abramowitz, $100.

CLAUS HENRY SCHLOBOHM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Claus Henry Schlobohm, dealer in meat and provideries, at 1,000 Sixth Avenue, by Central Market Company, $1,080; Theo. Riehl's Sons, $145, and Herbert T. Darling, $10. Liabilities are $5,500 and assets $2,000.

WILLIAM N. MARTIN, clerk and buyer of Kingsland, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,498 and no assets.

JAMES M. CARPLES, auto salesman, at 1,790 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,594 and assets of $240.

ABRAHAM KEILSON.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on April 15 against Abraham Keilson, clothing dealer, at 2,125 Second Avenue, on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar.

SCHWARTZ & YEAKER.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition, filed on Jan. 19, against Warren Yeaker, fur manufacturers at 45 University Place.

SHAKIN & FEINBERG, trading as the Broadway Pants Company at 603 Broadway, have filed schedules, showing liabilities $16,113 and assets $2,604.

JACOB SHENFIELD, women's apparel at 332 Fifth Avenue and 17 West Forty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Abraham Brill.

SADIE SMITH, women's apparel at 4 Lenox Avenue, has made an assignment to Jacob Gordon.

NORBERT STERNBERG, cloaks and suits at 77 Columbus Avenue, has made an assignment to Herbert B. Gruber.

NIEDLE & LEMPEL.—Louis Niedle and Abraham Lempel, jobbers in silks, satins, and brocades at 173 and 175 Rivington Street, have made an assignment to Herbert B. Gruber.

MEYER JARMULOWSKY.—Judge Mayer yesterday in signing an order for the composition of Meyer Jarmulowsky, trading as M. & L. Jarmulowsky, private banker at 165 East Broadway, at 100 cents on the dollar, ordered that Eugene Lamb Richards, the receiver, pay his attorneys $20,000, which had been agreed upon. The receiver is to turn over to Mr. Jarmulowsky, solely for the benefit of depositors, any moneys collected by him, which resulted from any legal proceedings to recover on the bond given by the American Bonding Company to the State Controller. Eugene Lamb Richards refused to receive any fees or compensation of any kind.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 377 business failures in the United States during the week against 346 for the previous week. The Middle States had 105, New England, 28; Southern, 107; Western, 69; Northwestern, 21, and Far Western, 47. Canada had 33, against 48 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass.—Joseph Labelle, carpenter, Indian Orchard, Springfield, petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $35,599, of which $32,241 are secured.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Lambert Q. Seng, liquors; voluntary petition; liabilities, $13,358; assets, $6,296.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Ackerson, Rae H.—J. L. Behlert, $174.60.
Automatic Concrete Mixer Co.—T. H. Dessez, $1,660.01.
American Vapor Starter Co.—E. B. Van Wagner Mfg. Co., $388.69.
Barashnick, Abraham H.—Grimmell, Willis & Co., $2,343.93.
Byrd, Maxwell H.—J. Lorentaz, $403.54.
Bolielli, Lucia—David Mayer Brewing Co., $239.91.
Bolielli, Lucia and John—Same, $228.41.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.—Clover Farms,

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated office students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE,
West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—" Life Through Death."
3 P. M.—The Bible in Motion Pictures.
8 P. M.—" Why God Permits Evil."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
12-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Creation Pictures. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
128 West 57th Street.

Rev. HENRY M. SANDERS, D. D.,
Will preach 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. 11—" Beset by God." 8—Fourth in popular course on " Forgotten Commandments."—" Thou Shalt Not Borrow."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 83d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th St.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M. 7 P. M.—Young People's Society Meeting. Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—" HOW IT IS POSSIBLE TO KNOW AND BE CONSCIOUS OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST TODAY."
8 P. M.—" NO DIFFERENCE; OR, THE STANDARD BEFORE WHICH THE BEST MAN IN THE WORLD IS NO BETTER OFF THAN THE WICKEDEST. WILL THE GOOD MAN IN HELL SUFFER EVEN MORE THAN THE BAD?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.
Rev. Alfred Alton, Acting Pastor, 11, 8.

MADISON C. PETERS,
NORTH CHURCH,
232 West 11th, 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor,
will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C.F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., near 127th St.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—" The Love That Casteth Out Fear."
8 P. M.—" Ideals." Series, " Life's Finer Forces."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D.
11 A. M.—" Won by Waiting." Baptism.
8 P. M.—" The Face of Jesus Christ."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, 103d St. and Lexington Av. 176th St. Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Ave.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Service, 11—Children's Baptism and presentation of Bibles and Prayer Books to children of 7 and 14. Sermon by the pastor. Subject: " The Power of Primary Principles and Emotions."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
The Pastor, Dr. JEFFERSON, preaches 11 A. M. 8 P. M., Address by Wm. H. Anderson, State Supt. Anti-Saloon League of New York.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH,
Corner Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn.
DR. BOYNTON CHAPLAIN will preach the annual sermon to the TWENTY-SEVENTH REGT. at 10:30 A. M. At 7:45 P. M., evening worship and sermon. Subject: " Beauty."

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D.
11—Morning Service.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. JAMES M. PHILPUTT. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:30.
CONFIRMATION EXERCISES.
SERMON BY DR. WISE.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Today: 10:30 A. M., Dr. SILVERMAN, on " A World Court."
Daily Noon Service, 12:50.
All are welcome.

Lutheran.

Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. —Rev. C. J. SMITH preaches at 11 and 8. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder; Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV.,
MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST.
Preaching 11 A. M., 8 P. M., by the Pastor, REV. WORTH M. TIPPY.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—Rev. C. C. Marshall, 11, " The Social Task." Rev. Sam. Graffiin, violin; S, Hearon Sisters Inst. Quar. " Kingdom First."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 and 8.

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th St., west of Broadway.
11 A. M., Rev. Charles Reynolds. 8 P. M., Rev. Edgar Rue.

New Thought.

AEOLIAN HALL, 32 to 38 West 43d St.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays, 11 A. M. F. W. SEARS, Speaker.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Laurel Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11.—Pastor, Rev. Dr. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: " The Influence of Mind."

MARY ETHERIDGE CHAPIN,
CONSTRUCTIVE THINKING.
Sunday, 11:15, Hotel Biltmore. Subject: " The World We Will."

Miss VILLA FAULKNER PAGE,
HOTEL MAJESTIC, 72d. Central Park West.
Saturday, 11—" Love—and Lovers." Soloist, Miss Nell Huff, violinist, Aldo Ricci. Seats free. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Church of the New Civilization.
JULIA SETON, A.M., Founder and Speaker.
Subject: " The Vision and Silence."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Ave. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D.
Minister preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
MADISON AV. AND 57TH ST.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Rev. CHARLES WOOD, D. D., of Washington, D. C., preaches, 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

" COME AND SEE."
SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT STUART MacARTHUR, D. D.,
preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at the morning service and in the afternoon the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M., will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
47 West 13th St. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches, 11 and 8.
Musical Service, 8—Organ, Choir, Harp.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor;
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D.,
Assistant Minister.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M. Dr. Montgomery at the choral service, 8 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 WEST 115TH ST.
REV. A. H. LIMOUZE, B. A., M., 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d Street.
Rev. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D.,
of Philadelphia,
preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 141ST ST.
11 AND 8, REV. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., MINISTER.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL
{ FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
Dr. MERRILL preaches at 11 and at 4 o'clock.
Midweek Service, Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M.
NOON SERVICES EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Cor. 10th Street.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A.M.; Rev. O. CLYDE WEIST at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam, cor. 105th.
Preacher, 11 and 8, Dr. CHAS. P. FAGNANI. May 27, Concert 8 P. M.; N. Y. Lyric Soc., with Mrs. Caroline Hudson-Alexander and Mr. Tucker.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 23d St., near 7th Av.—Rev. C. A. EVANS, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. Seats free. All welcome.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. ATTERBURY at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor. (" Lusitania." Memorial Service.)
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. George R. Van DeWater. (Service for Letter Carriers' Association.)
Daily Services 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M., (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AVE and 81st St. the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning prayer and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.—Services, 8, 10:15, 11 A. M. Organ recital, 7:30; Evensong, 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. EDWIN J. van ETTEN, Rector. Services, 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers and Procession at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 46th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon, (rector.) 8—Evening Prayer, sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
6th Av. at 20th St.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:15 P. M.—French Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11.—Morning Prayer, sermon, rector. Holy Communion, 4.—Evening Prayer, address by Rev. E. M. H. Knapp.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT,
45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 at 3. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector). 4 (Mr. Washburn); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

PALESTINE PAGEANT, Synod Hall, Cathedral Grounds, Amsterdam Av. and 110th St., May 21 to 29. Every evening 8 o'clock; also May 22, 25, 27, and 29, from 3 to 5 P. M. Living scenes of Bible life. Tableaux of the Gospel story. Public invited. Admission free. Come and have your Bible made living.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The Rector will preach at both services. Anthem, 4 P. M., Excerpts from " Elijah," Mendelssohn.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., east of 3d Av.
All seats free. All welcome.
KARL REILAND, Rector.
Services, 8, 11, (Rector,) and 8.
Special music every Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Holy Communion, 8; Children's Service, 9:45. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11. Evening Prayer and Sermon (MR. BACHMAN,) 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector,)
4—Evensong. Mendelssohn's " St. Paul."
8—Mr. Gardner L. Harding, " Must We Fight Japan?"

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29TH.
COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON by the RECTOR and EYRE'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSIONAL. Night Service at 8 o'clock, with SERMON by the Rev. W. W. DAVIS.

91ST ANNIVERSARY, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Henry St., (Duane St. car to Scammel.) Thursday, 27th, 8 P. M., Dr. Dunnell will preach. Sunday, 23d, 11 and 8, Rev. Dr. Kenneth Guthrie, Vicar. Monday, 24th, 8 P. M., Lecture by Vicar, " Dutch Origin in American Civilization."

Reformed.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. & W. 149th St., (nr. Amsterdam Av.)
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Min. 11 A. M.—Rev. Robert Kerr Wick will preach. 8 P. M.—" A Sad Story!"

Professor GEORGE F. RICHARDS of Lancaster Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Penn., speaks Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at the Fort Washington Reformed Church, West 181st St. and Fort Washington Av.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR B. TILTON, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: " Divine Counsel in the Sanctuary."
Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., at 8 P. M. Subject: " Doing Things Now."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: " The Magnificence of Man."
Church School, 9:45 A. M.
Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., Baccalaureate Sermon to the graduating class of the Collegiate School.

Reformed Episcopal.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 55th St.
11 A. M., Bishop Chas. E. Cheney, D. D., S. T. D., will preach; 8 P. M., Rev. Samuel M. Gibson, D. D., will preach.

Society of Friends.

220th Session of the yearly meeting of the RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS will be held in the meeting house, 15th St. and Rutherford Place, commencing Monday, the 24th, at 10:30 A. M. Visiting ministers from other yearly meetings will be in attendance. Meetings for worship Sunday, 11 A. M., 4 P. M. Wednesday at 10:30 A. M.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship, 11 o'clock, 20 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn. 220th annual session, Glens Falls, New York, Fourth day (Wednesday) morning, Fifth month, (May,) 26th, 10 o'clock.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC., Tuxedo Bldg., cor. 59th and Madison Av., Sunday, 3-8; Monday, Thursday, Saturday, 8; Wednesday, 3 P. M. Demonstrations by Christensen. Research Seance, materialization, trumpet, &c. Mr. Lake every Tuesday, 3-8; Friday, 8 P. M. Limited number admitted. Admission by tickets.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125th.—Helen Temple Brigham speaks morning, evening. Evening theme, " Death a Beautiful Adventure."

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., " The American Indians," with musical interpretation, Geoffrey O'Hara.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Subject: " Hellenbach Concluded," by Eduard Herrmann.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,)
4th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. Dr. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate
Rev. E. F. SANDERSON of Brooklyn, (who succeeded Dr. R. S Storrs there,) will preach. Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av., at 34th.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES preaches at 11 A. M. Subject: " THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE—WHAT ARE THEY?" 8:15 P. M. " STRICKEN SERBIA."—A lecture by Miss HELEN LOSANITCH, " under auspices of Serbian Relief Committee. All invited.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH.
Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven.
" TWO UNITARIAN SAINTS."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. FRANK OLIVER HILL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., " HOLYDAY OR HOLIDAY?"

Y. M. C. A.

S. PARKES CADMAN.
" Home Influence and Man's Character."
West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av. 4 P. M.

Other Services.

BIBLE HOUR, Nat'l Bible Inst., 214 W. 55th St., Sun., May 23, 3:45 P. M. DON O. SHELTON, President of the Institute, will speak on " WHAT A MAN SAW AND FELT IN HELL."

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —Preaching Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. Dr. Blanchard, President of Wheaton College.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th St.—Swami Bodhananda, " Being and Doing," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Hillis will preach at both services. Evening subject, the 650th Anniversary of the Birth of Dante.

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St., Brooklyn. Dr. ALBERT J. LYMAN preaches at both services.
10:30—" The Final Anchorage of Faith."
7:45—Cantata, " The Conversion of Paul."

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,)
Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 5 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station.
Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

INSTRUCTION.

A Thought for You

Preserving for boys the invaluable influence of good homes, and at the same time affording the desirable elements of boarding school life, this school, located in the open country, quickly accessible to your home, should be a subject for your investigation.

Riverdale Country School
West 253rd St., Opposite Van Cortlandt Park.
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Phone 123 Kingsbridge.

SWIMMING SUCCESSFULLY TAUGHT. Only correct method for Men, Women & Children. Day or Evening. Dr. Savage Swimming School. 308 W. 59.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern Dist. of N. Y.—In the matter of JOSEPH SAMSON, HENRY SAMSON, and THEODOR F. LURMAN, individually, and as copartners trading as SAMSON BROS., Alleged Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed alleged bankrupts have filed their petition, verified the 20th day of May, 1915, setting forth among other things that they have offered terms of composition, which terms have been accepted in writing by a majority in number of all creditors whose claims have been allowed, and which represents a majority in amount of such claims; that the consideration to be paid by the alleged bankrupts to their creditors has been deposited with the undersigned, and that the money necessary to pay all debts which have priority and the costs of the proceedings have been duly deposited in a duly designated depository, and asking that said composition may be confirmed by the court.
Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing before the Honorable Judge of the United States District Court, on June 2nd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and the examination of the bankrupts and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City.
Dated, New York, May 21st, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,493.—In Bankruptcy. —ISAAC KLEIN and HAROLD KLEIN, individually and as copartners, trading as ISAAC KLEIN & SON, Bankrupts.
Creditors of said Isaac Klein and Harold Klein, individually and as copartners, trading as Isaac Klein & Son, are hereby given notice that on April 22d, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, June 3d, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, May 21, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of New York.—No. 21,704.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH FORDON, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Joseph Fordon are hereby given notice that on May 17th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, June 3d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, May 21, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21703. In Bankruptcy.—IRVING FORDON, sometimes known as ISAAC or IKE FORDON, Bankrupt.
Irving Fordon, sometimes known as Isaac or Ike Fordon, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 17, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on June 3, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, BRONX COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of ROSIE STENGEL, Assignor, to Henry Hemmerdinger, Assignee.
Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, all the assets of the above-named Assignor, consisting of Bedding, Bed Springs, Fixtures, &c., on Wednesday, June 2nd, 1915, at 2 P. M., at No. 3783 Third Avenue, Borough of Bronx, City of New York.
SAUL LEVINE, Attorney for Assignee, 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.
HENRY HEMMERDINGER, Assignee.

PAY $1,446 FOR AUTOGRAPHS

Rare Letters of Historical Value Sold at Anderson Galleries.

In a sale of letters, literary and historical, at the Anderson Galleries yesterday George D. Smith paid $130 for an autograph letter signed by Samuel Pepys, " gentleman, gossip, and diarist." It is dated Navy Office, April 18, 1663. It relates to supplies for the King's fleet off the coast of Portugal.

Mr. Smith also gave $127.50 for an autograph letter signed by John Evelyn, dated " Whitehall, 30 Jan., after supper," (1679,) and addressed to Samuel Pepys. It refers to the general history of the navy and navigation, which he urges Pepys to write. He also paid $25 for a letter of Elizabeth Barrett Browning in regard to her translation of " Ariadne," from the Greek of Nonnus.

A letter signed Charles II. of England to his Attorney General, Aug. 16, 1672, brought $23, and a document signed by Charles Edward Stuart, " the Young Pretender," went for $20. L. M. Thompson paid $50 for a document signed by Sir Edward Coke, the great jurist, who prosecuted Raleigh.

A letter signed by members of Queen Elizabeth's Privy Council, Oct. 18, 1601, went to Walter R. Benjamin for $27. A long and important letter of Robert Fulton, New York, Oct. 13, 1814, was bought by Mr. Smith for $47.

James F. Drake paid $51 for a letter of General U. S. Grant to General Sheridan on the terms for the surrender of General Kirby Smith. For another letter of Grant, showing him too busy and too much in earnest for jealousy in the army, Mr. Smith gave $51. Mr. Smith also paid $77.50 for a letter of Grant, Sept. 5, 1864, to his father, referring to a criticism of General Sherman and himself.

An autograph manuscript music score of twenty-seven bars, entitled " Anfang einer Fuge," by Mozart, went to Mr. Benjamin for $52.50. A fine war letter of Commodore O. H. Perry was knocked down to Mr. Smith for $21. He also paid $35 for a letter of General Philip Schuyler, written during the trying time intervening between his being superseded by General Gates and his vindication by Congress. Thomas F. Madigan gave $31 for a letter of Gilbert Stuart, Nov. 2, 1794, mentioning his painting of George Washington.
The total was $1,446.35.

B. R. T. Its Own Advertiser.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday organized the company which will handle the advertising and newsstands on its system. It will be known as the Broadway Subway and Home Boroughs Car Advertising Company, Incorporated, and its officers will be Nicholas E. Brady, President; Joseph P. Day, Vice President, and Lewis C. Sanford, Secretary. The offices will be at 31 Nassau Street. The company will appoint to the care of its newsstands widows, cripples, and other deserving persons.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT—DECISIONS.
Re M. J. Garvin.—Order modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, with costs to the respondent. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.
A. B. Fletcher et al., as exrs., &c., appits., v. J. MacGinness, respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to defendant to serve amended answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.
N. M. Guinsburg, respt., v. L. Littauer, impld., &c., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.
J. H. Dougherty, appit., v. CNY, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.
Re J. Fentold; dec.—Orders affirmed, with costs on opinion of Fowler, S. Orders filed.
People, &c., respts., v. M. Iser, appit.—Judgment reversed and defendant discharged. Opinions by Scott, Jr., and Ingraham, P. J., (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.
I. Fishman, appit., v. W. Baumstein, respt. —Determination affirmed, with costs, and judgment to be entered under the stipulation dismissing complaint, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.
A. Miesto, appit., v. Commercial Union Assur. Co., Ld., of London, Eng., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.
E. Brinley, respt., v. T. A. Nevins, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Ingraham, P. J., dissenting on dissenting opinion upon former appeal. Order filed.
C. Samm, appit., v. Wennemer Bros., Inc., and Patent Scaffolding Co., respts.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Clarke and Scott, JJ., dissenting as to Wennemer Bros., Inc., and voting for affirmance. Settle order on notice.
The L. N. Gross Co., respt., v. Albany Insurance Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.
Same, respt., v. Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.
I. Goldstein, an inf., &c., respt., v. Federal Mail and General Express Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event unless respondent stipulates to reduce verdict to the sum of $2,500, in which event the judgment as so reduced and the order appealed from are affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.
W. R. Rog, on behalf of himself, &c., appit., v. W. Pulitzer et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.
Same v. same.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.
N. Meisle, as admx., &c., respt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam, (Laughlin, J., dissenting and voting for affirmance.)
People, &c., appit., v. H. A. Zayas, F. W. McGee, H. H. Pommery, and W. C. Hughes, respts.—Judgments and orders affirmed on the authority of People v. Arnstein, 211 N. Y., 585, (Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.
L. A. Burton, respt., v. W. Burton & Co. et al., appits.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion per curiam, (Laughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting and voting for affirmance.) Order filed.
E. F. Ingraham Advertising Co., respt. v. Nat. 5, 10, and 25c. Magazine, Inc., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.
E. F. Pierce, respt., v. Sun Insurance Office, appit.—Determination reversed and judgment of Municipal Court affirmed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Term to the defendant. No opinion. Settle order on notice.
Re P. Houser, decd.—Order reversed, with costs to appellant; the first question propounded by petitioner answered in the negative, the second in the affirmative. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.
J. H. Dougherty, appit., v. CNY, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.
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E. Brinley, respt., v. T. A. Nevins, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Ingraham, P. J., dissenting on dissenting opinion upon former appeal. Order filed.
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Same, respt., v. Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.
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E. F. Pierce, respt., v. Sun Insurance Office, appit.—Determination reversed and judgment of Municipal Court affirmed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Term to the defendant. No opinion. Settle order on notice.
Re P. Houser, decd.—Order reversed, with costs to appellant; the first question propounded by petitioner answered in the negative, the second

SAVED HIS TWO BOYS FROM BEING SNOBS

Rich Lawyer Apprenticed Them to a Welsh Carpenter in Vacation.

THEIR HANDS CALLOUSED

Experiment Succeeded, and the Father Was Able to Send Two Manly Youths to College.

There is a lawyer in this town who began life as the son of a small merchant. He has been very successful and is now rated as worth more than a million dollars. He has two sons, and these promised as they grew up to be a bigger problem than the management of his riches. They were sent to fashionable schools in this city, and the father, who had not lost the simplicity of his early life, was awakened by a remark from one of them to the fact that he had in his home a promising pair of snobs. He had read "Captains Courageous," and he didn't care to have any precocious pests in his family. Here is his account of how he solved the problem:

"I spent two or three days in earnest thought after Herbert had shown me that his head was full of a lot of false standards of life, and in the course of my meditation I said to my wife, 'This comes of you not letting me send the boys to a public school.' The time for that had gone by though, and my job was to find something to take the place of the schooner 'We're Here,' on which Kipling's boy snob was broken. At last I had an inspiration.

Apprenticed to a Carpenter.

"Not far from our house was the yard and shop of a carpenter and builder, who had done considerable work for me. He was a rugged type of Welshman, honest as the day, and with a firm mouth that showed he could not be trifled with. To his shop I went and to him I bared my troubles. I asked him if he would not take my boys as apprentices and treat them exactly as he would any other boys in that place. I told him he would find them hard to manage at first, and with no idea of what discipline really meant. I offered him ample pay for his trouble, but the distinct understanding that the boys were not to be told about it, and that he was to pay them the regular wages due to their jobs. It was about the 1st of June when we made our arrangements, and the school which my sons attended was to close in ten days or so.

"When I got home that night I found the family full of plans for the summer. Archie this was going to Bar Harbor, and Percy that was to have a crowd of his schoolmates for a houseboat party on the Sound. All very sophisticated and unwholesome. When they had all talked themselves out I said:

The Boys Disillusioned.

"Do you boys want to know what you are really going to do this Summer?"

"'Yes, yes,' they cried eagerly.

"'Well, you are going to stay right here in town with me and work,' I replied.

"There was a moment's silence of incredulity and then a storm of protests that would have overwhelmed any one but a lawyer accustomed to carrying his point against opposition. I stood my ground both then and when my wife got me alone, and neither blandishments nor tears nor bitter reproaches turned me one inch from what I had determined upon. The day after school closed my two sons went with me to the Welshman's.

"For the first week or so life was unpleasant for me at home. My wife objected to the fact that the boys' hands were getting calloused and that their nails were of necessity stubby and somewhat grimy notwithstanding the careful ministrations of the French maid. Then strange oaths began to make themselves heard and some modern instances that were not for polite ears. But still I had faith in my Welshman. Then the weather grew warm and my wife was compelled to depart with my little daughter to the seashore. This left my sons to me alone, and I prepared for the second part of my experiment.

"Fishing" on the Roof.

"'Boys,' I said, 'did it ever occur to you that you don't have to go to the seashore to fish? Do you realize that there are any number of boys in this town who can't afford to go to a trout stream or a bass pitch? Come with me and I'll show you what they do.'

"We went to the roof, and I carried with me a good, stout rod. There we made casts until the boys had become quite expert. After that we used to go to the street and hold casting competitions at a mark on the opposite sidewalk, much to the amusement of our neighbors. But the boys enjoyed it immensely, and so did I.

"I have never told a case that made me so proud as my son Herbert's announcement that he had been detailed to help a regular carpenter on a scaffold job. A cornice was to be repaired, and I was fully informed of all the technical details of the work. The boys by this time were eating like horses and sleeping like hibernating bears. They had begun to see the value of work, and the change in their bearing and attitude toward life was most marked. They scarcely ever referred to their old companions. Their new ones were so much more interesting. When they joined a local ball nine because one of the other apprentices was Captain.

Made Men of Them.

"They had two fights that Summer with other street boys, and I imagine from what they said they got well licked. When their mother got home in the Fall she was startled at first by the change in her sons. Their voices were strong and their carriage had something of a swagger, but she was not long in seeing the great improvement that lay underneath. The boys have put in two Summers with that Welshman now, and, thanks to him, when they go to college next Fall they will go with the wholesome knowledge of the world that belongs to an American boy, and not with the mordaunt, blasé point of view that is imparted by so many of our so-called training schools."

SHIP HAS UNDERWATER SIGN

Belgian Relief Vessel Carries Device to Warn Submarines.

When the British steamer African Monarch, under charter to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, sailed for Rotterdam yesterday with a cargo of 6,600 tons of wheat for the Belgian sufferers, she was fitted with all the latest devices and appliances, to protect her from submarine attacks in the war zone.

The newest of these devices are special insignia agreed upon within the last few days, and used for the first time on the African Monarch. These insignia are especially distinguishable from the air and under the water.

In addition the African Monarch carries horizontal banners stretched above the decks. There are two of these banners, each 50 feet in length by 12 feet wide, with the letters "B. R." in letters 10 feet long by 8 feet wide. The horizintal banners were lately indicated to the commission for the protection of its ships from possibility of air raids.

Captain Frank Ramsey is in command of the African Monarch, which is making her first voyage under charter to the commission, and it is also Captain Ramsey's first voyage as master. The Captain hails from Hamilton, a village twelve miles west of Glasgow, and is very proud of his ship, which is a stanch vessel of the Monarch Line.

EXAMINE NAVIGABLE WATERS

Public Health Service Makes Sanitary Survey of Three Types.

The sanitary investigation of navigable waters, authorized by Congress in August, 1912, has been undertaken by the Public Health Service. Three types of waters were selected, represented by the Ohio River, by the Potomac River, and by the coastal waters along the Atlantic and Gulf shores. The watersheds of these present fundamental problems the solution of which will be of great economic as well as sanitary value, it is believed.

The Ohio River is a source of water supply as well as a means of sewage disposal. The Potomac is a tidal river and is the home of great shellfish industries. The salt waters of the ocean shores furnish no water supply, but are the receivers of sewage and the location of shellfish beds. The results of the investigations of these fundamental types are expected to serve as a standard in subsequent investigations.

The Ohio River was chosen for the study of sewage disposal and the self-purification of streams. Its length and the fact that it has numerous cities along its course make it peculiarly appropriate for such investigation. Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Portsmouth, Louisville, and Paducah were selected as the centres from which to pursue the study. The work embraces the study of the extent, character, and population of the watershed of the Ohio, the amount and character of sewage discharged, the effect of the sewage on the river, and of the river on sewage, and a complete survey of the stream and its various branches. Samples of water are collected daily and submitted to bacteriologic, biologic, and chemical examination.

In the same way an exhaustive study of the Potomac River has been planned. In addition to the problems presented by the Ohio there is the relation of shall-fish beds to other conditions of the river. A similar question is involved in a study of the coastal waters of Chesapeake Bay and its estuaries, the gulf and its estuaries, and the Mississippi Sound.

"All the questions involved in the sanitary survey of navigable waters," says the Journal of the American Medical Association, "are of immense interest to the public health, not only to the communities most directly affected, but also to the whole nation."

SETTLEMENT TO BUILD.

Lenox Hill Campaign Gives $54,000 for New Home.

As a result of the energetic campaign recently conducted by the Lenox Hill Settlement Association to raise $50,000 for a new building, plans were filed yesterday by the architect, Frederic P. Kelly, for a five-story structure estimated to cost $50,000. At the close of the campaign in March it was announced that the sum of $48,259 had been raised. Dr. Seth M. Milliken, Treasurer of the association, said last night that the amount had been increased since that time by small contributions, making it about $54,000.

"We feel very much pleased at the generosity of our friends," added Dr. Milliken, "and our new building will now be pushed rapidly toward completion. Work will begin by July 1, and we are assured that it will be ready for use during the Winter, probably before Jan. 1."

The building will cover a plot fronting 41 feet on the north side of Sixty-ninth Street, a short distance east of Avenue A. The plot was purchased last Summer. For several years the Settlement has occupied a small house at 146 East Seventy-second Street. It is the only organization of its kind doing extensive settlement work in the Yorkville district, and in the recent money-raising campaign Henry C. Frick gave $5,000.

SULTAN IS NOW 'GHAZI,' TOO.

Issues a Fetwa, Adding "The Victorious" to Title Under Sherifat Law

The additional title of "Ghazi" (the Victorious) has been adopted by the Sultan of Turkey, Mehmed Khan, according to a Fetwa, or religious decree, the words of which are given in a Constantinople dispatch in the Frankfurter Zeitung of April 29, just received here. The Fetwa reads:

"By reason of the fact that the Moslem troops, whose victories were fought and won in battle by the help of God, the Lord of the World, and who, having been sent out and equipped by our exalted ruler, the Caliph Sultan Mehmed Khan V., in the present victorious and joyous campaign undertaken by His Majesty on the strength of the Holy Law, have fought with honor and glory and waged the war against the foes of the faith and of the nation,—it was established according to the law of the Sherifat, that, as is said in a holy statement, he who sends forth the army to victory on the way of the Lord, is the Victorious.

"Is it fitting under these circumstances of the law that the name of his Imperial Majesty, in all decrees, in all gatherings from the altar of the mosques down, and particularly in the Friday prayers, shall be followed by the title 'Ghazi'?

"Answer: Yea!"

"Recorded by the servant of God, Jairi."

The Grand Vizier addressed to all provincial authorities a telegram informing them that henceforth the name of the Sultan would be followed by his title.

CHERRIE BRINGS 400 BIRDS.

Rare Specimens from Brazil for Museum of Natural History.

George K. Cherrie, naturalist of the American Museum of Natural History, returned yesterday on the steamer Minas Geraes from Brazil with a collection of 400 rare specimens of birds obtained by the Day-Collins expedition, of which he was a member. The expedition started from New York last December, and the main party of explorers, with more than 1,000 fine specimens, returned on April 26.

Mr. Cherrie stayed in Santarem when the other members of the party returned, because of the large number of specimens that had to be collected and prepared for shipment. The specimens have been sent to the Museum of Natural History.

Times Have Changed.

Fashion note from the Milan Standard: "When us old timers got married we had to take a chance, but in these days any young man can see what he is getting."—Kansas City Times.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—Forecast: N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. to e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Sat. Sun.; fair; gentle to moderate e. winds, except s. over n. w.

Ala.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Miss.—Unsettled Sat.; probably thunder showers. Sun., fair; moderate s. winds.

La.—Unsettled Sat.; probably thunder showers. Sun., cloudy; moderate s. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair in s., thunder showers in n. Sat. and probably Sun.; moderate s. e. winds on the coast.

West. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Utah—Fair Sat.; warmer in n. Sun., fair.

Okla. and Ark.—Fair Sat. and Sun., without decided temperature change.

Ark.—Cloudy and cooler Sat.; probably thunder showers in cen. and e. Sun. fair.

Tenn.—Unsettled Sat., probably thunder showers and cooler. Sunday fair.

Ohio—Fair and cooler Sat. Sun. fair; moderate winds.

Ky.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. fair.

Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate w. winds becoming variable.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate w. to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Unsettled Sat. Sun. fair, warmer in w.; moderate winds.

Wis.—Cloudy Sat.; warmer in w.; Sun. fair, warmer; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Minn.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Sun. fair, warmer; moderate winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. fair, warmer in e.

N. Dak.—Unsettled and warmer Sat.; showers at night or Sun.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. fair.

Kan.—Fair Sat., warmer in w. Sun. fair.

WANT SOCIOLOGISTS IN THE BIG STORES

Percy S. Straus Says They Are as Necessary as the Scientific Managers.

WELFARE WORK DEVELOPED

Supervision of Detail, He Maintains, Requires Training as Thorough as a Professional Education.

A thorough education is not only an aid but an actual necessity in running a department store, according to Percy S. Straus, head of R. H. Macy & Co. and President of the New York Dry Goods Association. The largest of retail mercantile institutions he compares to a community, and its successful operation requires sociological as well as merchandise experts and scientific managers.

"Those of us who are active in the management of department stores," says Mr. Straus, "are at the throttle of one of the most delicate machines that has been developed by modern commerce. By virtue of the number of differing daily transactions, each one of which involves the independent activity of many employes, the proper supervision of its detail requires as much study and training as the professions whose followers are expected to hold university degrees. And, as each of the transactions involves a number of points of contact with the store's patrons, each presents many possible points of friction, to avoid which is a scientific study.

"In fact, the conduct of a department store has developed from old-time storekeeping to a point at which a thorough education is not only an aid but an actual necessity. Today we must be, among other things, merchandise experts, scientific managers, and sociologists."

The Welfare Work.

Scientific knowledge of social conditions is required in dealing with the community of employes of a department store no less than in serving the public. Mr. Straus points out that welfare work, now organized in most department stores, is not a discovery but a development of good management, just as are the parcel conveyors which collect purchased articles by departments, and automobiles used in delivery. He says:

"I dislike the term 'welfare work' on account of its patronizing ring. I have tried to devise a substitute, but so far unsuccessfully. It is the result of the same ethical awakening that has brought with it the new sense of responsibility of Boards of Directors. It is an expression of a realizing sense on the part of employers that good business requires a more personal relationship between themselves and their employes than can be expressed in dollars and cents on the payroll. In its first development it showed itself in pleasant lunchrooms and sanitary locker rooms. Since then it has grown to include many of the activities of a well-equipped Y. M. C. A., improved with the personal touch of sympathetic workers.

"Personally I am a firm believer in its beneficent effect not only on the employe but on the employer as well. It leads to a realization that both have much to learn, and that each can learn a good deal from the other. In the case in nearly all new movements it has been allowed to exceed the limits of wisdom in some directions, and in none more than when it has been used as a means of advertisement. I think that the only setback that the development of welfare work has received has been from those institutions that have on the surface appeared to be its best friends. Flowery pamphlets, profusely illustrated, calling attention to such work, are apt to be resented by those employes who do not like to patronized. And representatives of labor have been quick to object when it has been called philanthropy instead of what it is—good business.

"The New York Dry Goods Association has formed a Trade Welfare Committee. That committee has enlisted the trained workers in the stores in a board for the purpose of co-ordinating that work in the different stores. The purpose is to enable those that have not kept pace with the movement to learn from the experience of those who have been more progressive. We hope for good results from this new attempt at co-operation.

Attacks Unjustified.

"Just as the village store is the centre in which the dwellers in small communities foregather in largest numbers, so is the department store the place which, in the course of a day, week, month, and year, attracts the biggest crowds of any institution in the larger cities. The department store stands for big business, and is subject to the attacks of both the well-meaning enthusiast and the muckraker. Most of such attacks are unjustified. Some are based on conditions that crop up in any rapidly developing industry. Criticism is the penalty of prominence, and being prominent, we must anticipate this criticism by study, and an active desire to correct where we find it necessary. If we discover a fault we must not fear to admit it. To emulate the ostrich is to be dishonest to ourselves, and honesty is without doubt the best policy."

Mr. Straus describes coupon distributing agencies as "the opening guns of a campaign to spread a new gospel of giving something for nothing." Then he adds:

"They also signalize an attempt to induce manufacturers to try another method of stepping in between the retail distributor and his patrons. Why should a retailer sell merchandise that contains as an inducement to the consumer a slip of paper that is claimed to represent an actual discount of 4 per cent. on the purchase price, or an 8 per cent. discount in merchandise? If there be a real margin of profit to justify such a gift from the manufacturer to the consumer, would it not be better from any square dealing point of view to reduce the price to the retailer correspondingly and enable him to pass the advantage to the consumer?

"It is merely another attempt to befog the direct appeal for patronage on the basis of quality and value. As retail distributors, we department store men must combat this objectionable attempt to put us in the class of mere manufacturers' agents, who are to hand out branded merchandise to a clientele created by unbusinesslike methods that are sure to be short-lived in their appeal. As soon as the public realize that they have been betrayed, the innocent merchant will be made to suffer with the guilty manufacturer."

THAW FACES MONTH'S DELAY

Case to be Argued in Court of Appeals Next Week.

Harry K. Thaw's sanity cannot be determined by a jury trial before Justice Hendrick, in the Supreme Court, for at least one month, the time that is necessary to have the Court of Appeals pass upon the legality of the ruling of the Appellate Division which sustained Justice Hendrick in refusing a writ of prohibition to the Attorney General's office which asked that no jury trial take place.

Deputy Attorney General Leonard J. Obermeier went to the Appellate Division yesterday and filed a stipulation signed by John B. Stanchfield, Thaw's lawyer, consenting that all litigation be stayed until the Attorney General's assistants take the case to the Court of Appeals on the question of the prohibition writ. Both sides will argue the question before the highest court next week.

Thaw is now confined in Ludlow Street Jail, in custody of Sheriff Grifenhagen. The prisoner, it is said, is not pleased with his new surroundings.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Orthopaedic Dispensary Takes Title to East Fifty-eighth Street Plot—Plaintiff Buys Bermuda Apartment —Deals in the Bronx—East Hampton Acreage Sale—Business Leases.

Little of importance was furnished in the realty market yesterday. A recent purchase by the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary was revealed in the recorded transfers showing that the dispensary has taken title to the three-story building at 421 East Fifty-eighth Street, covering a plot 18.4 by 100.4, from the City Real Estate Company. The property is between Avenue A and First Avenue, and directly in the rear of the plot on the south side of Fifty-ninth Street, on which the dispensary is erecting a new building. Its present home is at 126 East Fifty-ninth Street. Eugene Delano is President of the organization and Frederic A. Juillard Treasuer.

Plaintiff Buys Bermuda Apartment.

The Bermuda apartment house at 608 and 610 West 150th Street, was sold at auction yesterday by Daniel Greenwald in foreclosure proceedings, and was bought in by the plaintiff, Jacob Strauss, for $150,270. The action was brought against the Bermuda Realty Company on a mortgage judgment of about $2,000. Prior mortgages amounted to $148,460. The house is a six-story building, on plot 130 by 100 feet, being 125 feet west of Broadway.

Bronx Sales.

The Union Railway Company has purchased from Frank Van Kleeck the three-story building, 26 by 41.4 feet by irregular, on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and the Southern Boulevard, for a stated consideration of $5,000. The buyer owns the adjoining property.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz have sold for Ida Brantman the lot 25 by 75 feet on the north side of Dorsey Street, 105 feet east of Zerega Avenue.

D. S. Crakow has sold to M. Peck 1,076 Simpson Street, a six-story flat, on a plot 40 by 100 feet.

$250,000 Bronx Apartment.

Plans are being prepared by J. C. Cocker for an eight-story apartment house to be erected on the northwest corner of Fordham Road and Morris Avenue, by H. U. Singhi, estimated to cost about $250,000.

The structure will contain forty families and have a frontage of 200 feet on Fordham Road and 60 feet on Morris Avenue. It will be completed by the Fall.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the one-family detached house on a plot, 60 by 100, 1,217 Eighty-third Street, Dyker Heights, for C. R. Bower to a buyer for occupancy.

Enlarges East Hampton Acreage.

Harris & Vaughan sold for Samuel D. Skidmore a tract of five acres at the corner of Georgica Road and Hunting Road, East Hampton, L. I. Dr. O. M. Edwards is the purchaser, and with his adjoining property now owns nine acres, running from Lee Avenue to Georgica Road, including the old Schuyler Quackenbush residence.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for the National Nassau Bank of New York three residential lots on Mountain Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J., consisting of 300 ft. front by 205 ft. in depth. Captain John G. Greenlaw is the purchaser.

The Elesco Lace and Embroidery Company purchased from Joseph Stilz four lots in the south side of Twenty-first H. Glidden. The house is on Park Avenues, West New York, to erect an addition to their present factory.

One of the largest houses in the hill section of Leonia has been sold to Earl H. Glidden. The house is on Park Avenue, and is being built by the Land Company, to be ready for occupancy on June 1.

Mrs. William Jay Leases Apartment.

Mrs. William Jay, widow of Col. William Jay, has given up her residence at 22 East Seventy-second Street and has leased a large apartment at 850 Park Avenue through Pease & Elliman and Davis & Robinson. Her suite was the last of forty-nine in the building, which was opened for occupancy in the Fall of 1914, and is now completely rented.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $50,000 the store, 22 by 100 feet, at 13 East Forty-ninth Street, midway between Fifth and Madison Avenues. The lessee is the hairdressing firm of Lehnert & Hutli, who are moving from the soon to be demolished property at 309 Madison Avenue.

Wm. A. White & Sons have leased the store at Nos. 10 and 12 Old Slip to Edward Thompson.

Huberth & Huberth have leased a store on the Central Park West side of the Circle Building, nearing completion, on the plot bounded by Broadway, Central Park West, Columbus Circle and Sixty-first Street, to the German Journal.

Chris. Schierloh rented the three-story and basement house at 559 West Fifty-seventh Street for Rutger Beecker Miller to Alexander Marshal for a term of years, who will alter the building.

United States Realty Co. Report.

The United States Realty and Improvement Company reports for the year ending April 30 gross earnings of $2,904,503, as compared with $3,419,608 in 1914. Net earnings amounted to $1,309,386, against $1,919,037. A surplus of $444,473 remained after dividends had been paid, and the company's total surplus at the end of the year was $1,016,776 after reservation of more than $1,000,000 for depreciation.

The report says that unfinished business on the books when the year ended amounted to $11,198,011, a decline of $6,487,353 from a year before. On this reduced amount a greater percentage of profit is looked for, the statement says, than in other years. The subway contracts are expected to add substantially to the company's income in the current year.

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Plans have been filed for a one-story and basement temporary structure for St. Vincent Ferrer's Church at 136 to 146 East Sixty-seventh Street, to be used until the new edifice is finished at the southeast corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. The church will have a frontage of 144 feet by 70 feet deep and has been leased for one year from the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm of Jamaica. Bertram G. Goodhue is the architect and the cost has been placed at $7,000.

Realty Notes.

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L. W. Griswold has obtained for the Trojan Building Corporation a first mortgage loan of $50,000 for five years on the new five-story apartment at the southeast corner of Honeywell Avenue and 181st Street, on plot 65 by 83.6.

G. Seide & Son have leased for the estate of Adolph Brussel the house at 1,535 Madison Avenue for a term of years to Dr. Louis Hubert.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Daniel Greenwald.

150th St, 608-610 West, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 130x99, six-story apartment house and stores; Jacob Strauss against Bermuda Realty Co. et al.; David Steckler, attorney; H. J. Schmidt, referee; due, $21,082.77; taxes, &c., $1,832.15; subject to two mtgs aggregating $148,400; to the plaintiff for $150,270.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Fox St, 643, n s, 150.7 ft e of Avenue St. John, 40.7x125, five-story flat; Philip A. Rhinelander Mase Realty Co. et al.; Lind & P., attorneys; C. V. Halley, Jr., referee; due $7,021.54; taxes, &c., $1,005.80; subject to mtg $27,500; to the plaintiff for $32,000.

By Henry Brady.

Webster Av, w s, s e cor of McLean Av, 75x 117.5x—x111.4, vacant; Varoline Gareiss against William Crowley et al.; Gustave Frey, attorney, J. P. Hennessy, referee; due, $2,590.01; taxes, &c., $240.81; to the plaintiff for $3,800.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

University Av, s s, 175 ft w of Ogden Av, 50x77.1x77.1 to Ogden Av x50x59.11x59.11, vacant; Park Mtg Co. against Guidone & Galardi Co. et al.; Seybel & F., attorneys; E. S. Booth, referee; due, $6,258.29; taxes, &c., $1,472.88; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

St. Lawrence Av, e s, 95 ft s of 174th St, 25.3x41.9x28x45.5; L. J. Moses against Albert Mielke et al.; G. A. Moses, attorney; R. D. Paskett, referee; due, $355.64; taxes, &c., $100; to the plaintiff for $200.

221st St, East, s s, 105 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 50x114; A. A. Wabst against A. A. Owen et al.; J. D. Tobias, referee; due, $973.38; taxes, &c., $210; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

67th St, 136 to 146 East, for a one-story-and-basement church, 144x70; Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm, Jamaica, L. I., owner; B. G. Goodhue, 2 West 47th St., architect; cost, $7,000.

69th St, n s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, for a five-story settlement house, 41x100.4; Lenox Hill Settlement Association, 446 East 72d St, owner; P. J. Kelley, 437 5th Av., architect; cost, $50,000.

Fordham Road, n w corner of Cambreling Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 47.74x96.4; Terrace Construction Co., (Herman E. Champoli, 116 West 190th St., President,) owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $45,000.

Faile St, n s, 205 ft e of Aldus St, for five five-story brick tenements, 47.9x88; B. & W. Building Co., Inc., (Joseph M. Brady, 1,680 Park Av, President,) owner; Young & Wagner, Inc., 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $250,000.

Decatur Av, n e corner of 195th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x90; Mittner Brothers, Inc., (Frank Mittner, 63 Henry St, Corona, L. I., President,) owners; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

49th St, 35 West, to a four-story-and-basement dwelling; G. M. Hecksher, 576 5th Av, owner; R. B. Smith, 220 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

28th St, 103 West, to a four-story store and office building; G. Cotsonas, 127 West 28th St, owner; C. S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, w s, 60 ft s of 8th St, 37.6x100; Ray L. M. Jacobson to Lena Michelson, 64 West 114th St, all liens, May 11; attorney, Hy. Greenberg, 99 Nassau St.$100

BROADWAY, 1848, s s, 145.3 ft s of Bond St, 30.3x150x40.1x150; Julius E. Nachod to Samuel P. Tull, at Allenhurst, N. J., or 309 Broadway, New York, ½ part, (mtg $300,000,) May 20.$1

JACKSON ST, 61, w s, 23.4 ft s of Water St, 23.4x114; John F. Schmohl to William H. Schmohl, 1,457 Lexington Av, (mtg $20,000,) May 14; attorneys, Wilson, B. & W.$1

48 Wall St.$1

MADISON AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 127th St, 16.4x60; Joseph H. Prisk to Ernest Tapper, 960 Kent Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $8,000,) May 11; attorney, Herbert Reeves, 55 Liberty St.$1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x45; Jonas Well et al. to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av, b. & s., all liens, May 20; attorneys, Well & M., 5 Beekman St.$100

MADISON AV, e s, 83.7 ft n of 127th St, 16.5x60; Joseph H. Prisk to Ernest Tapper, 960 Kent Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $8,000,) May 11; attorney, Herbert Reeves, 55 Liberty St.$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner 188th St, 94.10x100; Hy. Goldwater to Joseph Zelenko, 150 West 119th St, and Harry Kitzinger, 339 Van Courtland Park Av, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $30,000,) 1-3 part, all taxes, May 17; attorney, Edw. B. Moore, 289 Broadway.$1

1ST AV, 1,038, e s, 56.9 ft s of 57th St, 18x71.4; Albert and Sophie Miller to Sophie Miller, 52 East 89th St, (mtg $8,500,) May 20; attorney, Hy Herz, 41 Park Row.$1

11TH AV, w s, 299.9 ft s of 33d St, 99.9x—; Peter McBreen to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, (mtg $42,850,) May 21; attorney, Edw. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.$1

54TH ST, 222-229 East, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 125x100.5, irregular, (mtg 17;) Arthur S. Friend, referee, to Viola M. Flannery, 37 West 51st St, (mtg $60,000,) May 20; attorney, Benjamin Trapnell, 170 Broadway, (over and above mtg, $32,000).$17,500

55TH ST, 503 and 505 East, n s, 80 ft e of Avenue A, 50x100.5; Albert Miller to Max Miller, 440 East 56th St, (mtg $22,000,) May 20; attorney, Henry Herz, 41 Park Row.$1

58TH ST, 421 East, n s, 358.1 ft w of Avenue A, 18.4x100.4; City Real Estate Co. to New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, 126 East 59th St, B. & S., May 20; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co.$100

65TH ST, 17 East, n s, 80 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Louis J. Pooler to Edmund L. Dow, at Livingston, N. J., (mtg $50,000,) May 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$1

69TH ST, 20 West, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5, (foreclosure April 24;) George H. Engelhard, referee, to Hermann Hand Benv. D. Cammann, Merrick, L. I., executors, &c., James A. Bailey, May 7; attorney, Hy. L. Morris, 32 Liberty St.$80,000

73D ST, 246 West, n s, 349.9 ft e of West End Av, 24.8x102.2; Richard H. Smith and ano., at Saratoga, N. Y., to Courtney Whyte, at Robert D. Jeffreys, Greenwich, Conn., (mtg $45,600,) all liens, May 20; address, 30 Cortlandt St.$1

79TH ST, 135 to 139 West, n s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 62x102.2; Akron Building to Esthold Realty Co., Inc., 119 West 40th St, all liens, May 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$100

85TH ST, 157 to 161 West, s s, 312.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 13x100.8; Maud L. Liet, 50 Northern Av, executrix of Louise Polhemus, to Gibraltar Mortgage Co., 32 William St, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, May 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$11,050

111TH ST, 64 East, s s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 24.10x100.10; Mary Fred et al., executors, &c., of Mary Fred, to Ellen Hoetzer, 2,579 8th Av, (mtg $19,000,) May 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$22,150

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Fred to same, quitclaim, May 12; attorney, same.$1

117TH ST, 75 ft n of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Mark Shwartz to Anna L. Shwartz, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., quitclaim, Jan. 5, 1907; attorney, Mrs. G. G. Salberg, 120 South Hamilton St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.$1

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AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Daniel Greenwald.

150th St, 608-610 West, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 130x99, six-story apartment house and stores; Jacob Strauss against Bermuda Realty Co. et al.; David Steckler, attorney; H. J. Schmidt, referee; due, $21,082.77; taxes, &c., $1,832.15; subject to two mtgs aggregating $148,400; to the plaintiff for $150,270.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Fox St, 643, n s, 150.7 ft e of Avenue St. John, 40.7x125, five-story flat; Philip A. Rhinelander Mase Realty Co. et al.; Lind & P., attorneys; C. V. Halley, Jr., referee; due $7,021.54; taxes, &c., $1,005.80; subject to mtg $27,500; to the plaintiff for $32,000.

By Henry Brady.

Webster Av, w s, s e cor of McLean Av, 75x 117.5x—x111.4, vacant; Varoline Gareiss against William Crowley et al.; Gustave Frey, attorney, J. P. Hennessy, referee; due, $2,590.01; taxes, &c., $240.81; to the plaintiff for $3,800.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

University Av, s s, 175 ft w of Ogden Av, 50x77.1x77.1 to Ogden Av x50x59.11x59.11, vacant; Park Mtg Co. against Guidone & Galardi Co. et al.; Seybel & F., attorneys; E. S. Booth, referee; due, $6,258.29; taxes, &c., $1,472.88; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

St. Lawrence Av, e s, 95 ft s of 174th St, 25.3x41.9x28x45.5; L. J. Moses against Albert Mielke et al.; G. A. Moses, attorney; R. D. Paskett, referee; due, $355.64; taxes, &c., $100; to the plaintiff for $200.

221st St, East, s s, 105 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 50x114; A. A. Wabst against A. A. Owen et al.; J. D. Tobias, referee; due, $973.38; taxes, &c., $210; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

67th St, 136 to 146 East, for a one-story-and-basement church, 144x70; Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm, Jamaica, L. I., owner; B. G. Goodhue, 2 West 47th St., architect; cost, $7,000.

69th St, n s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, for a five-story settlement house, 41x100.4; Lenox Hill Settlement Association, 446 East 72d St, owner; P. J. Kelley, 437 5th Av., architect; cost, $50,000.

Fordham Road, n w corner of Cambreling Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 47.74x96.4; Terrace Construction Co., (Herman E. Champoli, 116 West 190th St., President,) owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $45,000.

Faile St, n s, 205 ft e of Aldus St, for five five-story brick tenements, 47.9x88; B. & W. Building Co., Inc., (Joseph M. Brady, 1,680 Park Av, President,) owner; Young & Wagner, Inc., 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $250,000.

Decatur Av, n e corner of 195th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x90; Mittner Brothers, Inc., (Frank Mittner, 63 Henry St, Corona, L. I., President,) owners; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

49th St, 35 West, to a four-story-and-basement dwelling; G. M. Hecksher, 576 5th Av, owner; R. B. Smith, 220 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

28th St, 103 West, to a four-story store and office building; G. Cotsonas, 127 West 28th St, owner; C. S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, w s, 60 ft s of 8th St, 37.6x100; Ray L. M. Jacobson to Lena Michelson, 64 West 114th St, all liens, May 11; attorney, Hy. Greenberg, 99 Nassau St.$100

BROADWAY, 1848, s s, 145.3 ft s of Bond St, 30.3x150x40.1x150; Julius E. Nachod to Samuel P. Tull, at Allenhurst, N. J., or 309 Broadway, New York, ½ part, (mtg $300,000,) May 20.$1

JACKSON ST, 61, w s, 23.4 ft s of Water St, 23.4x114; John F. Schmohl to William H. Schmohl, 1,457 Lexington

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Southwest disturbance of Thursday night has moved rapidly to Lake Superior, but pressure continues moderately low throughout the West, while the high area in the Northeast has nearly disappeared. During the last twenty-four hours there were rains quite generally from the Missouri Valley eastward, and local showers in the South Atlantic and West Gulf States, the Northwest, and the extreme West.

In the East Gulf States, Virginia, and Kentucky, and the extreme Southwest the weather was fair. It is decidedly warmer in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, the South Atlantic and Plains States, and the Central Rocky Mountain region, and moderately high temperatures continue in the Gulf States. Elsewhere temperatures continue somewhat low for the season.

There will be showers Saturday in New York and New England, followed by generally fair weather Sunday. Elsewhere generally fair weather will prevail Saturday and Sunday, except in the extreme Northwest, where scattered showers are probable Saturday.

It will be somewhat cooler Saturday in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic and Plains States. It will be warmer Sunday in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate to fresh south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Showers, warmer Saturday. Sunday, fair.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Saturday, probably showers northeast portion, warmer. Sunday, fair.

Western New York—Showers Saturday, followed by fair. Sunday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy, warmer Saturday. Sunday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	68	57	4 P. M.	68	54
6 A. M.	70	49	6 P. M.	66	54
9 A. M.	71	49	9 P. M.	63	53
12 M.	77	50	11 P. M.	64	53

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 61.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature, 57 degrees at 1:20 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees at 6:40 A. M. Humidity, 94 per cent. at 8 A. M., 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.22 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
1:30—Brooklyn Bridge, (Scaffold, Manhattan end.).....Slight
8:35—2,175 Bathgate Av.; James Sheehan .....Slight
11:30—58 Goerck St., William Malafetha, ...Slight

P. M.
2:55—7 E. 110th; Hyman Seeitzger...Slight
3:05—1,473 Lexington Av.; D. Siegel..Slight
5:50—6 W. 115th; Hinch Motor.....Slight
6:00—2,233 1st Av.; A. Labriola.....Slight
6:20—127 E. B'way; Weinstein & Sons.Slight
6:50—127 Prince St.; Steiggelman & Michaelson $2,000
7:40—1,476 Wilkins Av.; I. Elsman..Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., May 21: Sergt. Chas. O'Neill, 69 to 62; Mtd. Sergt. Jas. Frawley, 62 to 69; Mtd. Patrol. B. A. Sattig, 68 to 274; from 62 to 69, C. A. Anderson, P. P. Danford, R. J. Gessner, W. L. Mott, P. F. Connolly, G. Feulner, J. F. Monohan, E. A. Smith; Patrol. F. A. Funk, 38 to 42, J. H. Hembdt, H. J. T. Donnellan, and St. L. Fichtel, 62 to 68; P. J. Bickelhaipt, 69 to 62, bicycle duty, assignment to mtd. duty discontinued; J. A. Dougherty, 69, mounted duty; Joseph Heilman, 274 to 69, bicycle duty, assignment to mtd. duty discontinued.

From precincts indicated to 62, bicycle duty: E. Thompson, 38; C. W. Sturges, 42; J. C. Hickey, 42; C. J. Cahill, 68; W. C. Ritchie, 68; F. J. Brarmann, 68; E. J. O'Connor, 68.

From 69 to precincts indicated: W. H. Leary, 38; T. Quinn, 38; S. P. Breen, 42; T. E. McIver, 68; L. Pettigrew, 68; C. G. Worrell, P. A. Flanagan, 68.

Mutual, 4 P. M., May 22: Patrol. C. Pope, 32 to 167; J. McAuliffe, 167 to 32.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. W. A. Stevens, 154, to Bridge Prect., 10 days, 9 A. M., May 26; R. Clifford, Bridge Prect., to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M., May 26; Patrol. W. J. Rohrbach, 4 as Spa. House Attdt., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 23; B. Mallon and S. Hinda, 15, duty in plain clothes, 10 days, 4 P. M., May 20; M. A. Miraglia, 28, and F. May, 31, to 2d D., 10 days, 8 A. M., May 24; F. Lawless, 146, to C. O., as chauffeur, 10 days, 8 A. M., May 21; F. Fasullo, 154, to D. B., 30 days, noon, May 20.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. to Tr. S. from commands indicated, 8 A. M., May 23: G. D. Hopkins, 21; J. Flynn, 36; G. Bloss, Jr., 36; W. J. McGowan, 43; J. S. Travers, 68; A. E. Stanley, 69; F. Palmer, 81; J. Kaminsky, 165; M. W. Corr, 167; J. Dillemuth, 173; G. A. Heineck, 292; A. Rossner, Traf. A; F. W. Voelbel, Traf. A; W. Rohrs, Traf. A; B. Gulsaer, Traf. C; E. E. Burns, Traf. C; D. McCarthy, Traf. D; H. J. Young, D. B.; J. F. Maddock, D. B.; W. W. V. Keeling, 2d Dist.

Leaves of absence: Without pay—Patrol. C. Burkhardt, 29, 1 day, 6 P. M., May 30; A. P. Schuber, 32, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 23; M. Moloney, 161, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 23; E. Rosenfeld, 168, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 24.

Sick leaves: Ninety days, 8 A. M., May 26—Sergt. L. E. Rodman, 35; Patrol. T. P. Sullivan, 144.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. B. King, 26, 7:10 A. M., Apr. 28, to noon, May 6.

Restored to duty: Patrol J. J. Gillen, 152, 5:17 P.M., May 20.

Dismissed from Dept., noon, May 21: Patrol. M. A. Corcoran, 156, neglect of duty, violation of the rules.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Capt. C. W. Rankin, at the Seventy-first Reg. Armory, 24th St. and Park Av. (33d St. entrance,) at 10 A. M., May 24, 25, 27, and 28 for calisthenic drill: Lieut. D. Rogers, H. & L. 6; Firem. J. A. Hamilton, Eng. 8; A. S. Rosenberg, Eng. 15; D. J. Shea, Eng. 22; W. J. Oliver, Eng. 28; W. A. Runge, Eng. 31; E. V. Jaycoxe, Eng. 37; M. Strauss, Eng. 44; E. F. Broderick, Eng. 49; F. G. Pierce, Eng. 60; J. E. Shields, Eng. 72; E. E. Teller, Eng. 75; P. A. Coulter, Eng. 82; W. Kienast, Eng. 91; W. A. Zimmerman, Eng. 156; W. B. Werner, H. & L. 1; C. Kohlenberger, H. & L. 11; O. J. Stern, H. & L. 24; P. B. Malley, H. & L. 31; A. Worrell, H. & L. 38; A. J. Bunner, H. & L. 39; A. Youngsworth, Eng. 2; T. J. Boetzler, Eng. 15; E. Cahill, H. & L. 4; H. M. Dallas, H. & L. 80; J. A. Coffee, Eng. 33; J. S. Christman, Eng. 76; Rob't Van Steenburgh, H. & L. 14; F. R. Cordes, Eng. 75; P. A. Sullivan, H. & L. 25; H. W. Wandell, Eng. 82; H. Hershowitz, 81-72; J. P. E. Wenk, Eng. 25; C. R. Wiedner, Eng. 32; M. D. Adams, Eng. 39; C. A. Rinscher, No. 2, Eng. 47; R. Wolken, Eng. 58; F. A. Lennon, Eng. 73; C. J. Joyce, Eng. 79; J. J. McCandless, Eng. 84; J. A. Johnson, No. 2, Eng. 94; J. A. Maine, Eng. 157; W. C. Widmaier, H. & L. 2; W. L. Lamb, H. & L. 26; J. W. Egan, H. & L. 33; J. W. Dwyer, H. & L. 46; T. T. McKee, Eng. 3; A. E. Rowan, Eng. 4; J. Devine, H. & L. 5; J. A. Johnson, No. 2, H. & L. 9; J. J. Gillen, H. & L. 6; William P. Regan, H. & L. 5; Thomas F. Cassidy, H. & L. 7; W. A. O'Leary, Rescue Co. 1; T. Gray, Eng. 202; P. E. McNally, Eng. 210; W. G. Adams, Eng. 229; G. J. Harris, Eng. 242; B. Heaney, Eng. 219; C. Nash, Eng. 238; G. W. Ericke, Eng. 241; J. H. Shaughnessy, Eng. 225; C. Schrieber, Eng. 243; J. F. Britt, Eng. 247; J. E. Oseeau, Eng. 280; T. A. Campbell, No. 2, H. & L. 15.

The members of the Department Band will report to Firem A. J. Muir at the Seventh Regt. Armory, 67th St. and Park Av., at 10 A. M., Monday.

All regular leaves of absence, Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, will be discontinued from 8 A. M., Monday, May 24, until the return of officers and men from parade drill.

Penalty imposed: Fire'n 1st Gr. J. Sharkey, Eng. 60, disrespect to superior officer, (two specifications,) reprimanded.

Dismissed: Fire'n 3d Gr. R. O. Wells, H. & L. 29, 8 A. M., May 22, (conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.)

Special leave without pay: Fire'n 3d Gr. P. A. Johnston, Eng. 16, 24 hours, 8 A. M., May 23.

Reinstated: J. Burke, as Fire'n 1st gr., at $1,400 a year, 8 A. M., May 22, time between dismissal and reinstatement to be allowed on service record, assigned to Eng. 243.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has decided to continue the work of Social Centre 62, Hester and Essex Streets, during the Summer, on Friday evenings only, for open-air dancing, roller skating, moving pictures, and club meetings. A fee of 10 cents for a man and 5 cents for a woman will be charged for admission to the dancing and roller skating. A small fee will be charged for the moving pictures. Jacob Salzman is the Director.

The dinner of the high school group of delegates to the Teachers' Council will be held at Scheffel Hall, Third Avenue and Seventeenth Street, at 5:30 P. M. today.

The legality of allowances to those teachers granted a year's leave of absence on half pay has been decided favorably, and forty of them will soon receive their checks.

Miss Josephine E. Rogers, Principal of P. S. 61, Manhattan, has been re-elected a member of the Board of Retirement. She received 25 votes to 21 cast for Miss Harriet E. Porritt of P. S. 130, Manhattan, the only other candidate.

Miss Margaret Laing has been elected President of the Brooklyn Women Principals' Association.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Col. J. W. Ruckman and Lieut. Col. J. P. Hains, C. A. C., relieved from Army War College in this city, June 30, and will then proceed to Newport, R. I., and report to President of the Naval War College to take course during the coming session.

First Lieut. S. Dosk, 5th Cav., from duty at Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kan., June 30, then to his regiment.

2d Lieut. G. S. Patton, Jr., 15th Cav., from duty at Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kan., June 30, then to his regiment.

1st Lieut. I. P. Swift, 2d Cav., from duty as Secretary of Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, June 30, and will report on July 1 to commanding officer, Fort Riley, for duty as an instructor at the school.

2d Lieut. H. M. Rayner, 3d Cav., from duty as a student at Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, June 30, to duty as instructor in swordsmanship at that school July 1.

1st Lieut. J. C. Montgomery, 7th Cav., is detailed as an instructor at Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kan., upon his relief from duty in the Philippine Department.

1st Lieut. C. Lininger, 18th Cav., will report July 1 to commanding officer, Fort Riley, to take second-year course at Mounted Service School.

Chaplain T. L. Kelley, Porto Rico Regiment of Inf., from duty at Fort Myer, Va., July 1, then to his regiment.

1st Lieut. L. Felker, cav., from duty at Fort Logan, Col., and from further duty on recruiting service, June 16.

Orders of March relating to Maj. S. F. Dutton and Capt. G. F. Connolly, Q. M. C., revoked.

Maj. S. F. Dutton, Q. M. C., on or before expiration of his present leave of absence, will report to commanding General, Western Dept. for duty as assistant to Quartermaster of that department until time for him to proceed to the Philippines, sailing from San Francisco about July 5 for duty. He is relieved from station at Alcatraz, Cal.

Orders of April 16, relating to 1st Lieut. E. W. Wildrick, C. A. C., amended to relieve him from duty at the Academy, July 10, instead of July 1.

1st Lieut. L. M. Murray, C. A. C., to West Point, July 11, for duty at Academy.

Maj. R. W. Rose, 12th Inf., is retired on account of disability.

Capt. E. J. Williams, 13th Inf., is selected and detailed as Major, Philippine Scouts, June 26, vice Capt. A. Smith, Jr., inf., relieved.

Capt. W. L. Pyles, Medical Corps, is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, March 1, for mental and physical examination of candidates for the Academy, vice Capt. R. S. Porter, Medical Corps, relieved.

1st Lieut. G. B. Worthington, M. R. C., is detailed as a member of the board appointed April 12 to examine officers of the line in certain qualifications for rating as junior military aviators, during absence of 1st Lieut. H. L. Schurmeier, M. R. C.

Following aviation students will report to Capt. P. W. Bunker, Medical Corps, President of the board appointed April 12 to examine officers for qualification as military junior aviators in Signal Corps: 2d Lieuts. A. R. Christie, inf., and L. Macdill, C. A. C.

1st Lieut. A. W. Holderness, 9th Cav., is detailed as parole officer for the disciplinary barracks, Fort Leavenworth.

1st Lieut. H. L. Jordan, 20th Inf., is detailed as parole officer for the Atlantic branch disciplinary barracks, Fort Jay, N. Y.

Chaplain J. Ossewaarde, 21st Inf., is detailed as parole officer for the Pacific branch disciplinary barracks, California.

Col. J. S. Parke, inf., is retired, after forty years' service.

Leaves: Col. J. S. Parke, inf., from May 21 to Sept. 20; Capt. J. J. Ryan, Q. M. C., 2 months; Maj. J. M. Williams, C. A. C., from July 1 to 15; Maj. W. K. Jones, 8th Inf., four months; Capt. S. Frankenberger, 1st Field Artillery, 2 months, and Capt. R. C. Williams, recruiting officer, seven days.

Navy.

Commanders: W. H. Standley, the New Jersey, to command the Yorktown; R. D. Hasbrouck from command of the Yorktown to War College, Newport, R. I., and R. Z. Johnston, the New Hampshire, to General Board, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Comdrs.: G. P. Chase, Hydrographic Office, New York, June 1, to the New Hampshire as executive officer; E. J. Marquart, the Arkansas, to Washington (D. C.) Yard; W. K. Riddle, the Rhode Island, to Boston Yard, and H. P. Perrill, Boston Yard, June 1, to the New Jersey as executive officer.

Ensign G. W. Wolf, Great Lakes (Ill.) Training Station, to the Montana.

Cable from Cavite, P. I.—Ensigns: S. H. Geer, the Mohican, to command the A-6; S. Pickling, from command of the A-6 to command the B-2; T. Baxter from command of the B-2 to the Saratoga, and M. P. Refo to command 1st Submarine Division, Asiatic fleet.

Asst. Surgeon H. V. Cornett, Canacao Hospital, to the Saratoga.

Chief Gunners: M. Monssen, Olongapo station, to the Monadnock, and W. Cronan, the Monadnock, to Olongapo station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Orion at Newport; Colorado at San Diego; Mayflower at Washington; Hanley at New York Yard; Chattanooga at target grounds, and the Ranger at Boston.

Sailed—Jason, Manzanillo for Balboa; Saturn, Manzanillo for Mazatlan; Raleigh, Tapoca Bay for Guaymas; Cincinnati, Magasaki for Shanghai; Nero, San Diego for Guaymas; Caesar, Philadelphia for Melville, R. I., and the Nereus, Boston for Norfolk.

The B-1, A-3, and A-5 have been assigned to the 1st Submarine Division, Asiatic fleet.

Lieut. H. M. Jacoby, retired, died at Philadelphia, Penn., May 18.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BURKE, ALICE, (Nov. 22, 1913;) supplemental report appraises additional assets omitted from the original report, filed July 30, 1914, increasing net estate to $17,138. Under redistribution Edward Burke, husband, is given $379, and John W. Devoe, son, $16,579.

COE, Mrs. EMMA, of Rumson, N. J., widow of Elmore F. Coe, (Nov. 1, 1912;) entire estate not disclosed; testate; New York: Household furniture, silverware, paintings, and other personalty, $6,273; no deductions enumerated; decedent owned stocks and bonds worth, according to the estimates of the executors, $245,760. There was other property which is not enumerated. Under terms of will, Elmore Coe Kerr, grandson, is given $25,000. The residuary estate passed to Selina A. Kerr, Mary L. Coe, and Elmore Holloway Coe, two daughters and son of decedent, each receiving one-third.

EARLE, WILLIAM H., of Norwalk, Conn., (Aug. 22, 1914;) value of estate outside New York, $548,277; realty in New York State, net value after deductions for dower, New York debts, and other expenses, $107,885. New York assets pass to Mrs. Mary Handford Earle, widow, under will. Trust fund of $100,000 was set aside for benefit of Alice L. Earle, stepdaughter, and trust fund of $100,000 for benefit of Harry W. Earle, a grandson. New York realty consisted of fifth interest in 26 West 23d St., $25,200; premises 139 West 122d St. $13,500; premises 235-237 Lexington Av., $97,000. Value of dower is placed at $21,085.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible lists for examiner, law department, are announced. They are as follows:

With Knowledge of Italian—Joseph Puglisi, 88.45. With Knowledge of Yiddish—J. S. Kleinman, 86.54; D. B. Tolinis, 84.45; S. Kremler, 83; H. Hershowitz, 81.72; J. Polstein, 81.63; I. A. Rabinow, 80; Max Geller, 78.63; M. Reich, 77.90; C. Neuer, 76.18.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 18-19 a competitive examination for teachers, men and women, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Philippine service. Women will not be admitted unless they are the wives, immediate relatives, or fiancees of men examined for teacher or assistant, or appointed to or already employed in the Philippine service, except that those who have had special experience in the teaching of domestic science and home economy, or have had training in these subjects and are applicants for positions as special teachers of domestic science and home economy, may be admitted. The entrance salary of male appointees will be $1,200 a year. Appointments from the female teachers register will be at entrance salaries of from $1,000 to $1,200. The age limits are 20 to 40 years. The subjects will be: Thesis, penmanship, arithmetic, geography, physiology, and hygiene, English, history, and civil government of the United States, nature study and drawing, history and sciences of teaching, experience, training, and fitness. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BALDWIN, HARRY B., (details elsewhere.)

BALLARD, ANNA M., (May 2,) personalty over $10,000; realty over $10,000; William M. Ballard, son, gets personal effects, also ½ estate after death of his sister, Amy Hope Ballard; other children and relatives get rest of estate.

BENHAM, ELIZABETH A., (Jan. 4,) personalty upward of $10,000; all to daughter, Marion L. Dielman.

CUTHELL, ANNIE, (April 30,) personalty $450; all to sister, Sarah Seesel.

HATFIELD, HARRIET A. S., (no petition,) all to nieces, nephews, and other relatives.

MYERS, CHERRIE A., (details elsewhere.)

SCHWARCZ, MAX M., (details elsewhere.)

SHIRK, MICHAEL, (May 10,) personalty $287; all to Harriet and Sarah Shirk.

SMITH, RUTH A., (May 10;) personalty over $10,000; James Clark Boyd, nephew, gets $5,000 and ¼ residue; Constant M. Bird, $5,000; income from ½ residue equally to Alexander and Robert Gilderslevе till 21 years old, then principal; Ruth Rice, niece, $1,000 and ¼ residue; $3,000 to Lillie M. Bender.

WESTPHAL, AUGUSTA, (April 13,) personalty $600; residue to sister, Mathilda Jacobson; several oil paintings, articles of furniture, &c., to friends.

WILKINS, THOMAS H., (April 14,) personalty about $4,600; sisters, Mary McConnell and Catherine Wilkins, $2,300 each.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Central Park West, apartment house, fifteen-family; rent, $5,100; no vacancy for a year; owing to illness low price for immediate sale. For particulars write owner, Bolte, 278 Johnson Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brick, 1-Family, $4,700; 2-Family, $6,200. Easy terms; write or call. Fleer Bros., 354 Enfield St., (Elderts Lane,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

LYRIC THEATRE,
Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Av., taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big sacrifice, alteration to suit or lease long term; size 38x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,651 Third Av., near 169th St. Telephone, Tremont 2196. Hours 8:30 to 9:30, 4 to 6.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let

Residence, attractive bargain; 15 minutes. Apply Howard Barlow, telephone Richmond Hill 722.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Attractive seven-room furnished cottage, with bath, to let at Santa Cruz Park, Haines Falls, N. Y.; moderate rental for the season; possession immediately; three minutes' walk from Santa Cruz Inn. Abram J. Rose, 115 Broadway, New York City, or Joseph J. Burkle, Haines Falls, N. Y.

Deal Beach, N. J.—Furnished house with two-car garage, having two rooms and bath; Monmouth Drive, fourth house from Casino; $1,750; fifth house, new, $2,000.

Twin Lakes, Conn., Berkshire Hills.—For rent for season, furnished cottage; 8 rooms, sleeping porch; 100 feet on lake; bathing, auto accommodation, rowing. J. Mortimer Bell, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Furnished bungalows on Delaware, opposite Cochecton, N. Y.; two to six rooms; day, week, month, season; convenient stop-over for canoe parties. A. G. Gregg, Cochecton, N. Y.

BLUE POINT, L. I.—Exceptionally attractive modern Cottage, 10 rooms, furnished complete; fine grounds, shore front, &c. HUGH R. MONRO, 209 West 38th st., New York.

For Rent.—Five-room, furnished house, thirty miles from N. Y., fifteen minutes walk from depot; garden, grounds, barn. Waldron & Freedman, 489 Fifth Av.

Stucco house, 12 rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms; rent for Summer; five blocks ocean; shade trees; garage. McD., 603 1st Av., Asbury Park.

Large beach front cottage for rent for season; moderate rental; 10 bedrooms, 5 baths. Apply owner, 638 Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

BUNGALOW ON LAKE PLACID.
Eight rooms, completely furnished. Ideal location. Address G. J., 1,364 Broadway.

To let for season, cottage and garage, City Island, furnished or unfurnished. 168 Rochelle St., City Island.

Most beautiful house; Wendell Av., Pittsfield, Mass.; 23 rooms, furnished. Sadie T. Crane, Dalton, Mass.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Rent eleven rooms; excellent location; near trains and trolleys; rent low, desirable tenant. H. A. Conway, 16th, Flushing.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A home and garden together with tax and income payer for sale; 100-foot lot in heart of city; dwelling on 50 feet; new four-family house, all rented, on balance of plot; in whole or part; good terms.
F. P. DEWITT,
247 South Fifth Avenue,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Homes and Home Sites; Sale or Rent.
Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Villa plots as low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

White Plains.

White Plains.—Modern 8-room house for rent; newly decorated; new plumbing; on high ground with fine outlook; 10 minutes' walk to station; unequaled train service for commuters. Inquire owner, 29 Church St., White Plains, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

At Cedarhurst, L. I., for the Summer, exceptionally attractive modern house, well located; 6 bedrooms and 2 baths. For information, phone Far Rockaway 2416, or address P. O. Box 173, Cedarhurst, L. I.

For Sale.—Forest Hills; Sage Foundation Homes Co. improvement, two plots; best location; near station and tennis grounds; on contract; monthly payments; prices very low. Rufus E. Smith, 173 Duane St.

For Sale.—Kew Gardens, L. I., a desirable corner plot, ready for improvement; built-up neighborhood; terms very reasonable; three minutes' walk to station.
Rufus E. Smith, 173 Duane St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Good health; mountain, valley, stream, wood, orchard; 7-room cottage, barn, good water; $2,500 for half my hundred acres; ideal for Summer cottages, with acre plots; station, 8 miles. Leslie Farm, Liberty, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—20 minutes from N. Y. Short walk of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM.
New house, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements and heat; ½ acre, barn and shed, NORTH FREEPORT, 3 blocks to trolleys and stores, 10 minutes to water; $3,800, $200 cash, $25 monthly. C. BEHR, Roosevelt, L. I.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Brown stucco house just completed; 6 rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping room. Hardwood trim; all improvements, best neighborhood; easy terms; price $5,400. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

Outcalt, N. J.—For sale or to let, frame building containing 75 single rooms, on Lake Ruth, suitable Summer boarding house, formerly physical culture healthatorium. J. S. Lawson, 192 Broadway, New York.

TO let at Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J., 16 room house, electric lights, up-to-date plumbing, garage, 2 acres, near station; furnished or unfurnished. Apply C. B. Paul, 120 Broadway, phone 10,000 Rector.

Illness compels sale my beautiful 6-room modern house; commuting distance; 5 minutes to station, school; easy terms; cost $4,200, price $3,100. Mrs. Nichols, 2 Nagle Av. 6958 Audubon.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

To rent, (rent may apply on sale,) or to exchange, beautiful Maplewood, N. J., house, five bedrooms, every convenience; ¾ acre. Henry Gildersleeve, Gildersleeve, Conn.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

GREATER RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Lists houses to rent, sale, free; full information. Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Fanwood houses and lots for sale; easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Westfield—Seven new houses; also lots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Moderate Summer rentals; bungalows and cottages, furnished and unfurnished, on or near the water; building plots, large and small, for sale. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

THE ONLY ONE LEFT.
Small fruit, vegetable, and chicken farm. It is planted, has good 8-room house, barn; convenient to town; reasonable terms. Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect, restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

132 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.
To sublet for the Summer, furnished, best studio in city, and a two-room apartment; also a beautiful house.
CLEM. L. BOHANAN.

EIGHT rooms, three baths, seventh floor, open Southern exposure, new apartment house, Sixties near Park Av.; Summer months reasonable. H. Wheeler, 34 Williams St.

130 East 67th St.—Handsomely furnished, cool corner apartment, five rooms and bath, to sublet at Summer rates. Superintendent, Plaza 3867.

Doctor's Office.—Desirable location; furnished or unfurnished; Summer rate; 2 rooms, bath. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

11A, 829 Park Av.—Sublet five room corner apartment; southwest exposure; parlor 27x17. Phone Lenox 5311.

40th, 38 East.—Comfortable, moderately priced room for gentleman; private residence; references.

Lexington Av., 287, (Corner 37th St.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; June until October.

42 East 66th St.—Sublet six-room, furnished apartment for Summer months.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av.
1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

THE CAPITOL, 107 WEST 109TH ST.
Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30 monthly up; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone 9481 Riverside. Open evenings.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cosily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

Two months, seventh floor, four rooms, all overlooking Hudson; Daveno in parlor; $500 Knabe piano; books; box springs; $60 Singer machine; express Subway; all modern conveniences and any maid, graduate cooking school. 3,495 Broadway, Apartment 73.

55th St., 321 West.—Stanwood, one block west of Broadway; artistic, comfortable bungalow on top floor; modern elevator building; large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen; all outside; newly furnished; complete; June to October. Fancher.

An exceptionally nice housekeeping apartment of four rooms, completely furnished, to sublet in West 72d St.; the rental includes the services of a capable maid, who is a good cook. Apply to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

Central Park West, 410.—Sublet modern seven-room apartment; southern exposure; every room mahogany, Oriental rugs, silver, linen, china; all improvements; quiet; October or longer; $75. Superintendent. 2431 Riverside.

Completely furnished apartment, 7 large rooms and bath; piano and victrola; immediate possession; corner 97th St. and Broadway; references required. Call 230 West 97th St. Telephone 9811 Riverside.

Riverside Drive, 548.—Seven rooms, light and cool; unexcelled view Hudson River, Claremont grounds, Palisades Park; June to October; silver and linen supplied; $75. 5790 Morningside. Apartment 6C.

ANSONIA HOTEL.—Beautiful 3 rooms and bath, 7 windows facing Riverside Drive; reasonable rent, from May 22 until Oct. 1; hotel service. Apply I. E. Neyberger, 19 West 21st St. Telephone Gramercy 5086.

515 West 121st St., (The Hancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

A handsomely furnished 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, elevator apartment; northeast corner 80th St. and Broadway; overlooking Park; immediate possession. 3715 Schuyler, Bignell.

83d, 221 West.—Will sublet to reliable party for Summer elegantly furnished apartment, 6 rooms, bath, linen, silverware, player-piano, &c.; light, airy; near Subway; $38. Halsey.

Sublet to October, charming studio, living room, bedroom, bath; cool, quiet; ideal Summer; service included; sacrifice $60 month. Superintendent, 29 West 46th St.

86th St., 204 West, (near Broadway.)—Eight large, airy rooms; comfortably furnished; rent, $80. Phone Honigman, Schuyler 5200.

246 West 106th.—Nicely furnished apartment, 6 rooms; piano, sewing machine; excellent location, Broadway; till Oct. 1, $40. Delaney.

Furnished—Four rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette; Washington Square district; south windows overlooking old-fashioned garden. 18 W. 8th.

Handsomely furnished apartments, long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Sublet apartment, one room, kitchenette, bath, furnished, two or three months, $45. Cambria, 351 West 55th. Apply 3-K.

Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment; southern exposure; all outside windows; rental, $75. 609 West 114th, Apt. 7I.

425 West 114th.—June, October; six rooms; all outside; west and south exposure; overlooking Columbia Field; $40. Reed.

112th St., 612 West.—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished; piano; reasonable. Inquire Mrs. Meeks' apartment.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th St.

136th, 607 West.—Five rooms, Riverside, Subway, $45; completely furnished. Mrs. Nichols.

Artist's Studio.—Large, fully furnished kitchenette room; suite optional. X 273 Times Annex.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

25 St. Nicholas Terrace.—Three-room apartment, new; elevator; piano; $35. Apt. 2g.

To sublet, furnished apartment, two rooms and bath. Apply 11¼ West 37th St. W.

Sublet, 2 beautiful rooms until Oct. 1. Apply Hotel Ansonia, Room 731.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
(Or with kitchenette.)
19 EAST 32D STREET.
Rentals $45 to $75, with service.
Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

122d St., 61 East.—Six rooms, private hall, bath; hot water; near Mount Morris Park; $23.

Parlor floor, with kitchenette, $65. 13 Park Av., near 33d subway.

West Side.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

$35.—Georgette Court.—Five-room elevator apartment; best modern improvements; service day and night; near Central and Morningside Parks, elevated, Subway cars, and bus. 315 West 113th St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$5,000.
Apply Supt., or 'phone Col. 4020

GREENHUT BLAMES BANKS FOR FAILURE

Merchant Says He Was Surprised When They Refused to Renew Notes.

TESTIFIES IN BANKRUPTCY

Tells How Henry Siegel Wept When He Sold His Sixth Avenue Store in 1904 for $500,000.

Captain J. B. Greenhut, President of the J. B. Greenhut Company, was examined yesterday before P. B. Olne, the official referee, in bankruptcy proceedings, and told how he had been taken by surprise on April 5, when the Guarantee Trust Company refused to renew a note of the company for 200,000. That he said was the first intimation he had that there was going to be trouble with the banks. He also described how Henry Siegel wept as he sold to him in 1904 his share in the Siegel-Cooper Building for $500,000, and he defended the salaries paid to his sons, B. J. Greenhut and Nelson Greenhut.

The examination took place in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building. Questioned by Mr. Olne, Captain Greenhut said there were many causes for the failure of the J. B. Greenhut Company, but the immediate one was the destruction of its bank credits three days before it failed. He was quite unable to explain how that had come about.

Speaking of the condition of the firm on Jan. 1, 1914, the witness said it was fair, and that in 1914 the net sales had been $13,000,000, although they had been greater in 1913. Th ewar, he said, had reduced the mail order business by about 50 per cent., and as their imports fell off, their sales also fell off. Their overhead charges, however, continued with a $750,000 rent and $360,000 interest on their bonds to meet.

No Balance Sheet on Jan. 1.

Asked whether any balance sheet to show the condition of the firm on Jan. 1, 1915, had been made up, the Captain stated after some hesitation that there had been some difference of opinion as to how the real estate should be valued, and so it had never been completed.

Then James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the trustees, took up the questioning and brought out from Captain Greenhut the story of the sudden closing down of his bank credits.

He had never doubted, he said, until April 5 that he could not renew his notes as often as he wished. On that day a note for $200,000 to the Guaranty Trust Company fell due. So Captain Greenhut drew a renewal, sent it downtown by messenger and thought the transaction closed. Next day, however, Vice President Potter of the trust company called him up about it, and B. J. Greenhut in consequence went to see him.

Mr. Potter wanted more collateral behind the note, and suggested that they put up the securities which were behind the $600,000 loan, which the J. B. Greenhut Company, that is the store, had made to J. B. Greenhut & Co., the private bank. Mr. Greenhut suggested that Mr. Potter draw up an agreement to that effect, but when it was submitted to the witness, he objected because he was opposed to mixing up the affairs of the store and the bank. Moreover, he doubted the legality of the arrangement.

He proposed that to secure the renewal the indorsement of the Monmouth Securities Company, which had a large account at the Guaranty Trust Company, should be added to that of himself. To this, however, Mr. Potter would not agree, and in the afternoon of April 7 he called up and asked for an immediate payment of the note, refusing all explanations. Captain Greenhut said he thought this was queer and that some one must be trying to undermine his credit.

On April 8 the company had seven other notes with different banks, amounting to $350,000, coming due, and as Captain Greenhut knew of the free masonry among banks, he recognized the situation was critical. On April 8 the Guaranty Trust Company wrote to him inclosing his renewal note and demanding immediate payment, and of the other seven banks, only the National City consented to a renewal of its notes.

Six Banks Would Not Renew.

The six which refused to grant the firm further accommodation were the Chase, the Chemical, the Park, the Mechanics and Metals', the Garfield, and the American Exchange, and Captain Greenhut explained that while he owed the eight banks $550,000 he had large deposits with them, as well as with the Equitable and the Central Trust Companies.

"Why did you keep such large bank deposits?" asked Mr. Rosenberg.

"Because if you have deposits," was the answer, "you have a much better chance of getting loans."

Mr. Rosenberg then wanted to know about the payments to the merchandise creditors, and Capt. Greenhut admitted that they had been a little slow in February and March. Most of them fell due on April 10, and if he had been able to get the accommodation he expected from the banks, they would have been met in full.

On April 1 he reckoned $600,000 was due to the merchandise creditors, but as in last August he had obtained from the banks that very sum on his own personal indorsement, he had been quite certain he would be able to get it again.

This led Mr. Rosenberg to speak about Captain Greenhut's personal indebtedness to the banks, and he wanted to know if it had not been reduced by about $900,000 between January and the time of the failure.

This Captain Greenhut admitted was about right, the sums being $400,000 in January, $100,000 in February, $300,000 in March, and $100,000 in April.

"How much was paid to the merchandise creditors during that period?" Captain Greenhut was asked.

He could not reply, but said he would look up the books. He admitted heavy losses in the business in 1914, but explained them by the war and said that in December things began to pick up.

Paid Altman $1,500,000.

Turning to the value of the two stores owned by the Greenhut concern and the amount paid for them, Mr. Rosenberg brought out that Captain Greenhut and Henry Morgenthau paid Benjamin Altman $1,500,000 for the building on the west side of Sixth Avenue. Then they spent $500,000 on it in improvements and mortgaged it for $1,200,000. So they got it for $800,000, but the witness was emphatic in saying that Mr. Altman had been paid his $1,500,000 in real money, as he needed it for his uptown store.

Speaking about the Siegel-Cooper property on the east side of the avenue Captain Greenhut described at length how he obtained Henry Siegel's share in it in 1904. He had bought out his share in the stock in 1901.

"Henry Siegel," he said, "needed money for his Fourteenth Street store. He could not buy his interest in the building to outsiders under our agreement, and he asked me to buy it. He was getting $60,000 a year from it and, on a 5 per cent. basis, he reckoned his share to be worth $1,200,000. He kept urging me to buy the share all through January, February and March, but I did not want it.

"Then he came down to a 6 per cent. basis and offered me the share for $750,000, but still I did not want to buy. Then he asked me to make an offer. I offered $500,000. 'That's an insult,' said Henry Siegel. I agreed with him, but said I didn't want the property. He said he must get the money and a few days later asked me to split the difference between $750,000 and $500,000.

When Henry Siegel Wept.

"I told him my offer was good for only another three days. On the second day he came and accepted. He told me it was the greatest sacrifice he had ever made in his life, and, in fact, he cried as he signed the papers. But I didn't want to buy at all, and this just shows how hard it is to tell the value of the same property to different persons."

It was then brought out that when the lease of the Siegel Cooper store expired in 1909 the rent was raised by $50,000, and since bonds had been issued to take the place of the shares in that building on the consolidation of the Greenhut and Siegel-Cooper companies, Captain Greenhut has been getting about $75,000 from the Henry Siegel share.

Asked if he considered the property in the neighborhood of the stores depreciating, Captain Greenhut point to the $1,500,000 which Stern Brothers had invested in their property in Twenty-third Street within a year of the consolidation of his two stores, and said that did not look as if that concern had any fear of depreciation.

E. J. Greenhut, the son of Captain Greenhut, was paid a salary of $50,000 a year and Mr. Rosenberg wanted to know what he did for it.

It was explained that he lokked after the details of the business with Mr. Hillman, the general manager of the store.

"So Mr. Hillman with a salary of $75,000 had an assistant with a salary of $50,000. What did B. J. Greenhut do for it?"

"There are many details in a business with $19,000,000 sales. The number of managerial functions to be performed is tremendous."

Son Started at $6 a Week.

Nelson Greenhut, the Captain's second son, received $12,000, and the witness explained that his son had started at $6 a week.

"He had charge of the Annex building, and if I say it myself I think he earned the money. My other son earned his, too. He was the Treasurer, and when I was away looked after the finances and did my work."

"What was your work?"

"I have no need to apologize. I put in more than I got out. I made great sacrifices. I went over the daily reports of all departments, looked after the finances, and had the pleasure of raising money on my personal indohsement. I put $400,000 into the business."

This Captain Greenhut explained by saying that he advanced $200,000 to the Monmouth Securities Company, $157,000 to make good a loss and $105,000 for the capital of the bank. He said he had 60 per cent. of the bonds of the Greenhut concern and had shown his faith in the enterprise by buying 4,000 shares of the stock from Henry Morgenthau at par for "real money, not stage money." Now he had about $4,000,000 of the company's stock.

The examination will continue on Tuesday in the rooms of the Merchants' Association.

BERNHEIMER BRIDE REJOINS HUSBAND

Heiress Who Married Elevator Man Says Father Tried to Destroy Romance.

DAY'S ABSENCE TOO MUCH

She Cast Aside Parental Influence and Flew Back to Her Mate.

The romance of Mrs. Isabella Bernheimer Murray did not end on Wednesday when she left the little flat on the fifth floor of 339 East Fifty-seventh Street, taking everything with her except two trunks and a ten-dollar bill belonging to her husband, James J. Murray, an elevator operator, with whom she eloped eight weeks ago, when he was the doorman at her former home, The Brentmore, 88 Central Park West.

The 19-year-old bride returned to her husband yesterday and told a story of having been lured away by her father, Charles Daly Bernheimer, whom, she said, told her that he was giving her the very last chance to return to her home. This is the story Murray told last evening in a boarding house in West Sixty-seventh Street, where he and his wife are now living.

Murray slept in the empty flat on Thursday night, and early yesterday he started to his task of running an elevator, leaving word with a friend to telephone him if any word came from his missing wife. He had been at work only a few minutes when a telephone message came stating that his wife wanted to see him immediately. So he left post haste for the East Fifty-seventh street house, where she was waiting for him.

"Oh, Jimmie," she said, "I wanted to come back to you and I told them they must let me come or I would sue them."

Welcomed by Neighbors.

The homecoming of young Mrs. Murray was the one subject of conversation in the row of apartment houses, where they lived until Wednesday. Every one seemed glad that Jimmie and his wife were reunited.

Murray told the story last night at the boarding house of his wife's disappearance. She was not present, but he explained that she was very tired after her adventure and had retired. Although she married contrary to the wishes of her father, Mrs. Murray still retained her affection for him, Murray explained. Early Wednesday morning, just after he had departed to his task of operating an elevator, Murray said, Mr. Bernheimer called his daughter up. From what the husband could learn his father-in-law painted a picture of him that was not complimentary.

"My wife came to me," said Murray, "and her father told her that she must give me up or else give him up forever. This so worked upon her mind that she determined to obey her father and leave me. She went to the store where we had purchased the furniture, and gave orders for them to come and take away their goods. Then, as she was instructed, she took away her belongings and left my trunks and the $10 I had given to her.

Left Against Her Will.

"I can't tell you just what arguments were used to cause her to leave me, but I do know that she did so against her will. She went from our house to her father's office, and there she met A. H. Matthews, who is associated with Mr. Bernheimer in business."

According to Murray, Mr. Bernheimer and Mr. Matthews took Mrs. Murray to the latter's home in Flatbush and there she remained yearning for her husband until she reached a state where she threatened to sue if she was kept from rejoining him.

"My wife cried nearly all the time she was away," Murray continued. "They were very kind to her and tried in every way to cheer her up. On Wednesday night, the first night she was separated from me, she became so blue that they took her to a moving picture show to distract her.

Finding that she was determined to return to her husband, Murray said, it was repeated to her that this was her last chance and that if she wanted real happiness she had better grasp the opportunity her father offered, but early yesterday morning Mrs. Murray told the Matthews family she was determined to return to Jimmie on the first chance, and that settled it. So she went back to the empty flat and cried some more when she saw Jimmie's trunk standing all alone. Then she went to a friend in a near-by house, and that is how Murray came to receive the message that his bride was waiting for him.

Mrs. Murray's relatives were not inclined to discuss the affairs of the young couple yesterday. At the Brentmore Apartments it was said that Mr. Bernheimer was not at home. At the Hotel Majestic it was said that Mrs. Otto H. Fuerth, the girl's mother, was out.

Jacob Rothschild, who has an office at 100 Fifth Avenue, will probably lose his bet to Murray. At the time of the elopement Mr. Rothschild bet him $100 to $1 that the couple would not live together four months. Murray believes the money will come in handy on their second honeymoon.

OILWORKERS HEAR WOMEN.

Standard Closes Bayonne Plant for Suffrage Meeting.

The works of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne, N. J., were closed half an hour before schedule time yesterday noon to allow the workers to listen to suffrage arguments. Arrangement to this end had been made by members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association with the managers of the works, and when the men came out they found ten automobiles gayly decorated with suffrage colors and filled with suffragists awaiting them. The speakers were under the direction of Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. Winston Churchill, and Miss Virginia Watrous, co-operating with Bayonne women. In spite of the rain the men listened attentively to the speakers, and the suffrage workers believe they reached from 4,000 to 5,000 voters.

Bayonne formally opened its suffrage campaign yesterday. Women of the city, representatives of the Woman's Political Study Club, and the Woman Suffrage Party met Mrs. Funk, Mrs. Churchill, and Miss Watrous at the city line between Bayonne and Jersey City in automobiles, and escorted them through Bayonne. Many houses in the city were decorated with suffrage colors.

One of the chief workers in Bayonne is a suffrage pioneer, Mrs. Alexander Christie, 80 years old. She was on the Reception Committee, and worked throughout the day. Mrs. Robert Huse was one of the leading women on the Reception Committee, and Mrs. Amelia Du Bois and Miss Eva Reichhelm, President of the Women's Political Club, were others.

Another big manufactory visited was that of Babcock & Wilcox, boiler makers, who employ some 1,700 men.

The day closed with a mass meeting attended by several hundred people at the Bayonne Republican Club headquarters.

HURD CASE GOES TO JURY.

Son Assumes Responsibility for Paying $120 for Miss Conrad.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 21.—The trial of Postmaster George A. Hurd, of Haworth ended at 5 o'clock this afternoon, with the charge of Judge William M. Seufert to the jury. The jury was locked up for the night at 10 o'clock.

Athwald Hurd, a son of the Postmaster, was on the witness stand most of the morning, and assumed responsibility for paying to Mrs. Jessie Conrad-Vaughn $120 of the stipulated $150 for the benefit of Miss Martha Conrad, the seventeen-year-old girl, who accused the Postmaster. The young man said that what he did was unknown to his father, but the Postmaster learned the facts one afternoon when Mrs. Conrad-Vaughn called to see Athwald and admitted to the elder Hurd that Athwald was paying her money.

"I was compelled to admit to father I was paying the money to save him from disgrace," said the witness, "but he ordered me to pay no more money, for the charge was a lie and a frame-up."

By letters written to a woman friend he indicated that it was he and not his father who attended Hammerstein's Theatre on Jan. 31, 1914, as charged by Martha Conrad.

TRAIN KILLS AT CROSSING.

No Gates and Flagman Said to Have Been Away When Moll Was Struck.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 21.—Henry Moll, 70 years old, a retired liveryman of Spring Valley, was struck by a New Jersey & New York passenger train at River Edge, near here, at 6:49 o'clock tonight while driving toward his home. The horse was carried on the cowcatcher of the locomotive for 200 feet. Mr. Moll was picked up unconscious.

He was taken to the Hackensack Hospital, but died in the ambulance on the way there. There are no gates at this crossing, and it was said that the aged flagman was not on duty when the accident happened.

Coalboat Captain Killed in Yard.

Calvin Countryman, 37 years old, Captain of the coalboat Catherine Hammond of the Central Railroad of New Jersey tied up at the foot of the Liberty coal docks in Jersey City, was found dead last night at the foot of a coal trestle in the Jersey Central yards. His head had been cut off. Captain Countryman had gone ashore to get water, and it is thought he was struck by a coal car running down the chute.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—After having tried to escape from the Juvenile Court yesterday, Morris Maid, 15 years old, attempted to hang himself in the detention room in the Court House. When discovered Maid was partly unconscious, but was revived. He had suspended himself from a bar on a window, using his necktie as a noose.

TRENTON.—Having deserted from the United States Army, Franklin P. Lehman of Washington, 23 years old, swallowed a bichloride of mercury tablet yesterday at Police Headquarters and is in a critical condition.

TRENTON.—The collection of civil war colors at the State House was enriched yesterday by two battle flags carried by the Twenty-third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. They were brought here by J. R. Kirkbride of Camden, W. H. Alcott of Mount Holly, and Joel Wainwright of New Egypt.

TRENTON.—The State Board of Health yesterday released from the foot and mouth disease quarantine all territory previously restricted in Camden, Essex, Passaic, and Union Counties, and all of Bergen County except those portions within a radius of five miles of Tammany Hall, Secaucus.

TRENTON.—The New Jersey commission for the San Francisco Exposition has abolished the office of assistant to the President. The place paid $5,000 a year and was held by Colonel Mahlon R. Margerum of this city.

ASSAILS PREACHERS HERE.

Denver Confrere Denounces "Princely" Salaries and Expensive Living.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., May 21. — The Rev. David H. Fouse, pastor of the First Reformed Church and one of the leading clergymen of this city, upon his return here today from a trip to the East, made some comments regarding religious conditions as he found them.

"I feel sure," he said, "that if Jesus should come to New York City, see the churches of the wealthy, and hear of the large salaries paid to the ministers, He would forsake the religious temples of the millionaire and stay among the lowly of the east side.

"Christ certainly would never understand modern conditions. If He came and heard one pastor was getting $15,000 a year salary, another $25,000, and the amounts some of them expend for living expenses, I feel sure His meek spirit would be astounded. Only on the basis of modern conditions, demanding that preachers live in style equal to their parishioners, can I reconcile the princely salaries paid Fifth Avenue ministers to preach the doctrines of Christianity.

"Although there is much glitter and show in New York, the great metropolis is morally as good as any large city in the country. The people as a whole are no better nor worse than the rest of humanity in the bulk, judging from what I saw. The cabaret shows and midnight operas evidently are staged principally as attractions for out-of-town visitors."

PRESBYTERIANS PLAN WORK

Tentative Budget of Nearly $5,000,000 in General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, May 21.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church today received the report of the Executive Committee containing a tentative budget of $4,683,000 for the coming year's work. Reports of the Committees on Christian Life and Work and on Church Co-operation and Union were read to the Assembly. Dr. Francis L. Patton, former President of Princeton University, and former head of Princeton Theological Seminary, also delivered an address.

Dr. Patton spoke on theology, with special reference to secular Christianity. He held that the sphere of Christianity was the present world and that the idea of a world to come was fast fading from the consciousness of mankind. Dr. Patton said he had no use for Christianity the results of which did not transcend the grave.

In the report of the Committee on Church Co-operation and Union it was noted that no church in Europe had withdrawn from the world conference on faith and order because of the war. Dr. John Willis Baer of Los Angeles, Cal., was today elected Vice Moderator of the Assembly.

MORGAN GRACE RECOVERING

Ex-Mayor's Son Not Seriously Hurt at Polo Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT NECK, L. I., May 21.—Morgan Grace, son of the late ex-Mayor Grace of New York City, who was injured just before dark yesterday afternoon on the polo field of the Meadow Brook Club, is said to be out of danger today, although at first it was believed that he might have suffered a fracture of the skull or concussion of the brain.

Mr. Grace was practicing on the polo field when his pony threw him. Several of his comrades and attendants carried him into the Meadow Brook Club house, and a physician was summoned. It required three hours' hard work to revive the young man, and then he was removed to his home here. It was said today that he would be able to leave his bed within a week.

MUTILATED BODY IN ALLEY.

Unidentified Man Found in Paterson Several Hours After Death.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 21.—In an old alleyway between two houses at 751 River Street the police today discovered the mutilated body of a man. The skull was crushed, apparently with a bludgeon, the neck was broken, and the left leg was fractured. The man had been dead several hours, according to physicians.

It was thought at first that the body was that of Gustave Stern, a costume manufacturer, of 31 East Thirty-second Street, New York, who disappeared from his home last Monday. His brother, Joseph Stern, at the morgue today, said that the body was not that of the missing man.

MOHAWK

THE NEW SUMMER COLLAR MADE WITH TIE SLIDE SPACE

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

HIRES TRAIN TO GIVE OUTING

Cincinnati Club Here as Guests of Ex-Mayor Fleischmann.

Former Mayor Julius Fleischmann of Cincinnati is host to thirty-one members of the Commercial Club of that city whom he brought here yesterday in a special train over the New York Central Railroad. The club, which is part of the noted Queen City Club, arranges an outing each year, and on this trip the members accepted Mr. Fleischmann's invitation to go as his guests.

The party left Cincinnati at 3 o'clock Thursday and stopped off for three hours at Peekskill yesterday to visit Mr. Fleischmann's yeast plant. Mr. Fleischmann took an entire floor at the Biltmore for his guests. Last night the party went to Pappan's Hotel, at Sheepshead Bay, for a sea-food dinner.

"You see, theclub does something of this sort every year," Mr. Fleischmann explained. "This is my patary, and to make it the best possible I brought them to New York. Yes, the boys have all been here before, but never together. They say they are coming the same way next year."

After the dinner at Sheepshead Bay the party came back to Manhattan and went to the "Midnight Follies" on the Amsterdam Roof. Today the members of the Queen City delegation will be the guests of William Cooper Procter on a visit to Ivory Port, Staten Island, where the Procter & Gamble Company makes soap.

The members of Mr. Fleischmann's party are:

William Harvey Anderson, George A. Armstrong, Thomas Allen, L. A. Ault, J. J. Burchenall, B. W. Campbell, Jesse R. Clarke, Joseph Durrell, R. W. Edwards, J. A. Green, E. C. Gibbs, D. B. Gamble, Fred A. Geier, Edwin C. Goshorn, Robert Hockstetter, I. C. Hobart, C. L. Harrison, Dr. C. R. Holmes, Harry Laws, Frank A. Meader, Lawrence Maxwell, John Omwake, George W. Puchta, William Cooper Procter, Stephen Sutphin, Nelson Strowbridge, A. Clifford Shinkle, Peter G. Thompson, Clifford B. Wright, Jr., and Frank A. Lee.

DISAVOW WILSON ANNOYERS.

Suffragists Disapprove Attempt to Harass President.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League, and a member of the Woman Suffrage Party and the Equal Franchise Society, has sent a letter to President Wilson expressing her regret at the action of the women who attempted to reach him at the Hotel Biltmore last Monday. Mrs. Nathan wrote in part:

My dear Mr. Wilson:

As an officer of the Woman Suffrage Party and also of the Equal Franchise Society, I desire to express to you my sincere regret that you should have been annoyed, while you were in our city on Monday, by two suffragists belonging to another organization. The methods employed by these young women in order to attract your attention and to force from you an expression of opinion in regard to our cause are not the methods approved of by a majority of our workers.

Will you permit me to take this opportunity of expressing to you my deep appreciation of your masterly and statesmanlike letter sent to the German Government after the Lusitania calamity and my gratitude for all that you have done for the cause of humanity and for the cause of peace?

Yours sincerely,

MAUD NATHAN.

The Twelfth Assembly District organization of the Woman Suffrage Party, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, leader, has expressed its disfavor in a resolution, which says:

"Resolved, That we greatly regret the recent action of certain suffragists in attempting to interview the President of the United States at a time when matters of the most serious international importance pressed upon his attention. As suffragists we deplore such methods."

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15 & May 31. ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED UNTIL SATURDAY, JUNE 5. THEATRE CLOSED TUESDAY, MAY 25. CHARLES FROHMAN presents DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, MAY 31. OTIS SKINNER, NAT C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED de RELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS

GAIETY Broadway and 46th Street. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. (Pop.) at 2:30. NED WAYBURN'S "SHE'S IN AGAIN" "8 CYLINDER LAUGH PRODUCER."

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d ST. THE TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25-50-$1 D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" All Laughs Extra Matinee Monday, May 31.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 9590 Columbus. TODAY & TONIGHT—LAST TWO TIMES. ARNOLD DALY in "YOU NEVER CAN TELL." Beginning Monday, By Press & Public Demand "CANDIDA" FOR 1 WEEK ONLY.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. Twin Beds

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. LAST TIME TONIGHT ILLINGTON IN THE LIE. Last Matinee TODAY 2:15.

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30. Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee TODAY 25-50 & 75c. Van Den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents "The Mikado" Next Week—"THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY."

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

LUNA CONEY IS. Open Today

NEW Div Mat. 25c BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. IRENE FRANKLIN, with Burton Green; Allan Dinehart & Co., Primrose Four, Clark & Verdi, Arnaut Bros., Others.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opposite West 130th St., Ferry. NOW OPEN. One Continuous Round of Pleasure.

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'way, 47th St. MAY IRWIN, "Woman Proposes," Florence Tempest, Donald McDonald & Co., Pat Kirkin Mysteries, Ben Welch, etc. Daily Mat. 25-75c.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX Admis'n To All 25c Every Day MUSEE

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

To-day and To-night LAST TIMES OF BROOKLYN'S BIGGEST SUCCESS Brooklyn Pageant 23d REGIMENT ARMORY PRICES—Evgs., 25c, 50c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Matinee, 25c, 50c, $1.00. Seats on Sale at the Armory and Elsewhere.

STRIKE DECISION DELAYED.

Garment Workers, 60,000 Strong, May Wait Until Busy Season.

A general strike in the garment industry, which would affect probably 60,000 workers, was predicted yesterday by representatives of the unions, following the abrogation of the protocol of five years' duration between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union on the one hand and the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association on the other.

Abraham Rosenberg, formerly President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, one of the leaders of the organization, said opinion was divided as to whether a strike should be called now, during the dull season, or in July, during the busy season. A decision doubtless will not be reached until it is seen whether the manufacturers send representatives to tomorrow's meeting of the Joint Board of Arbitration, at which the unions have announced they will be represented.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said it was significant that the termination of the protocol followed closely on the confessions of "Dopey Benny" Fein. The abrogation of the protocol and the confessions he characterized as "a double assault" on the garment workers' unions.

"The termination of the protocol has abolished every office established by its provisions," said Charles Heineman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, "but our members are in accord that every consideration shall be given to the workers, and the powers of the association stand ready to enforce upon its members absolutely just and fair treatment of their employes. Our members are also unanimous in their opinion that the union is incapable of enforcing the provisions of the protocol or any other arrangements."

On the other hand J. E. Williams, Chairman of the Committee on Immediate Action of the garment workers' unions, said he believed that after the present rupture, a still more adaptable working arrangement between the garment workers and their employes would be made.

PRESIDENT PRAISES POLICE.

Says New York Ought to be Proud of the Force's Efficiency.

WASHINGTON, May 21. — President Wilson was so pleased with the way he was guarded by the New York police during the review of the Atlantic fleet that he has authorized the publication in The New York Police Bulletin of this statement:

"The appearance and management and whole spirit of the police guard in New York the other day struck me as admirable. I think that the city has every reason to be proud of its force, and of its present discipline and efficiency."

Fear Missing Youth Is a Suicide.

Arthur Kopper, 21 years old, of 139 West 128th Street was reported missing at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau yesterday by Charles Kopper, his father. Mrs. Kopper said that when she went to her son's room after his departure from the house she found a note on his bureau expressing discouragement because of his inability to get work. She fears he has committed suicide.

BROADWAY GRATINGS FIGHT.

P. S. Commissioners Delay Action on Subway Ventilation.

The complaint of the property owners of Broadway from Times Square to Twenty-third Street against the proposed system of ventilating the new subways by gratings let into the sidewalks came again before the Public Service Commission yesterday, and it developed that there is a decided difference of opinion in the commission upon it.

The matter came up through a report by Alfred Craven, chief engineer, recommending that the commission should not accept the terms which J. G. White & Co., consulting engineers, had asked for looking into the ventilation problem. "I do not see," said Chairman McCall, "the use of retaining outside engineers when we have an engineer in whom we all have confidence. Our engineers would know if there was any better system of ventilation than that proposed, and they have never refused to study any proposition brought to their attention."

"I am sorry to disagree with the Chairman," said Commissioner Cram, "but I don't think the system proposed is legal. It is insanitary, and the property owners object to it. I don't propose to take advice on legal matters from the chief engineer."

Commissioner Hayward said he had not yet looked into the matter thoroughly, but it did not seem to him that it should be impossible to devise a better system of ventilation than that used in the old Subway, and after further discussion in which the possibility of injunction proceedings came up the question was adjourned until Tuesday.

William R. Wilcox is counsel for the committee of property owners who are asking that some better method of ventilating the new subway be devised.

OLD PALESTINE LIFE SHOWN

Oriental Pageant in Costume Opens in Synod Hall.

Ancient Jerusalem lives again in the Palestine Pageant and Oriental Exposition, which began last night in the Synod Hall on the grounds of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and will continue every evening, except Sunday, till May 29, with matinées on May 22, 25, 27, and 29. The large basement of the hall has been transformed into a replica of portions of Jerusalem and other parts of Palestine. It has been stocked with many implements of Eastern daily life and with antique properties, some of the latter of great value.

In the hall upstairs half a hundred members of various churches of the diocese take part in a costume lecture and tableaux, which illustrate various phases of Eastern life and Bible scene. The exhibition has been arranged by the Rev. Dr. Allen Moore, F. R. G. S., who spent many years in Palestine as a missionary. All the costumes and properties have the merit of being genuinely Oriental, and were brought here by Dr. Moore. The lectures are delivered by him.

Bishop Greer, regretting humorously that there was no button to push, opened the exposition last night with a short address, after the Rev. G. Ashton Oldham had explained its purpose. It is being given by the Board of Religious Education of the Diocese of New York.

The program last night included a bridal procession, a costume lecture on the Eastern shepherd, an Oriental wedding ceremony and a tableau, "The Ten Virgins." The program is different for each day. Admission is free to the general public, a collection being taken.

LONGACRE THEA., W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee TODAY 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York A Full House by Fred Jackson

ASTOR B'y, 45 St. 2:30&8:30. Box Seats $1. Entire Balc. 25c Entire Orch. 50c. The Superb Photo-Spectacle, The Eternal City with PAULINE FREDERICK

CANDLER 325TH PERFORMANCE. TONIGHT West 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. MATINEE TODAY 2:30. ON TRIAL

Steeplechase CONEY'S ONLY FUNNY PLACE. DANCING—ROLLER SKATING. EVERYTHING FOR ONE PRICE.

VITAGRAPH 46th and Broadway 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. "Days of Famine"; "The Goddess." Beg. Sun., "A Price for Folly."

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 15-50c. "Brother Officers" Strand Orch. & Soloists Nxt. W'k. Blanche Sweet in "Stolen Goods"

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE Mat. LEW KELLY & THE BEHMAN SHOW. Today

SHANLEY'S Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

It is universally conceded that the quality of the food at Shanley's is always the best.

CABARET EXTRAORDINAIRE TWENTY ACTS EVERY EVENING — SEVEN TO ONE

SUPERIOR SEVEN-COURSE LUNCHEON—75c. (MUSIC)

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NEW FACES NEW SONGS "TOO MUCH MUSTARD" A MUSICAL REVUE

WITH EDNA WHISTLER, MARIE LAVARRE, SAM ASH AND A HOST OF BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 and 11:30—No Admission Charged.

An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00

Your own selection from our a la Carte Menu

Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions.

WHIRLWIND CABARET—THE RIGHT QUINTETTE Singing Minstrels. In Main Dining Room Every Evening Five to Ten & Sundays Noon to Ten

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WALLICK'S BROADWAY AT FORTY THIRD ST.

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The A ALBERT SAATO Academies of Dancing B'way, 86th to 87th St. Phone 6425 Schuyler. THE DANCES OF TODAY Taught Privately or in Class. Regular Term Opens Sept. 13th.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 4 East 46th St. Mansfield Studios, 33 W. 44th. Bryant 4074. All dances taught. Summer prices. Each pupil has private room. No one to laugh at.

Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.



Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

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Real Sensational Values!

We shall expect you to-day for your new straw hat.

Our straws are really wonderful—everybody is talking about them.

Other stores may have good qualities, but they charge MUCH for them; or they may have clever styles, but they lack in QUALITY; or their price may be CHEAP but so is the hat.

Ours, however, make such a fine combination of clever style, excellent quality and moderation in price, that it has proven to be the IDEAL STRAW FOR EVERY MAN.

Visit one of our stores today—you will find us ready and capable to suit you properly.

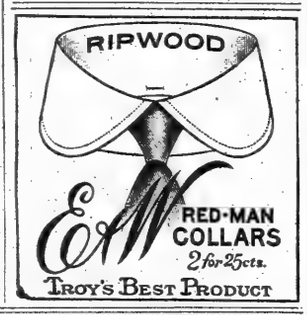
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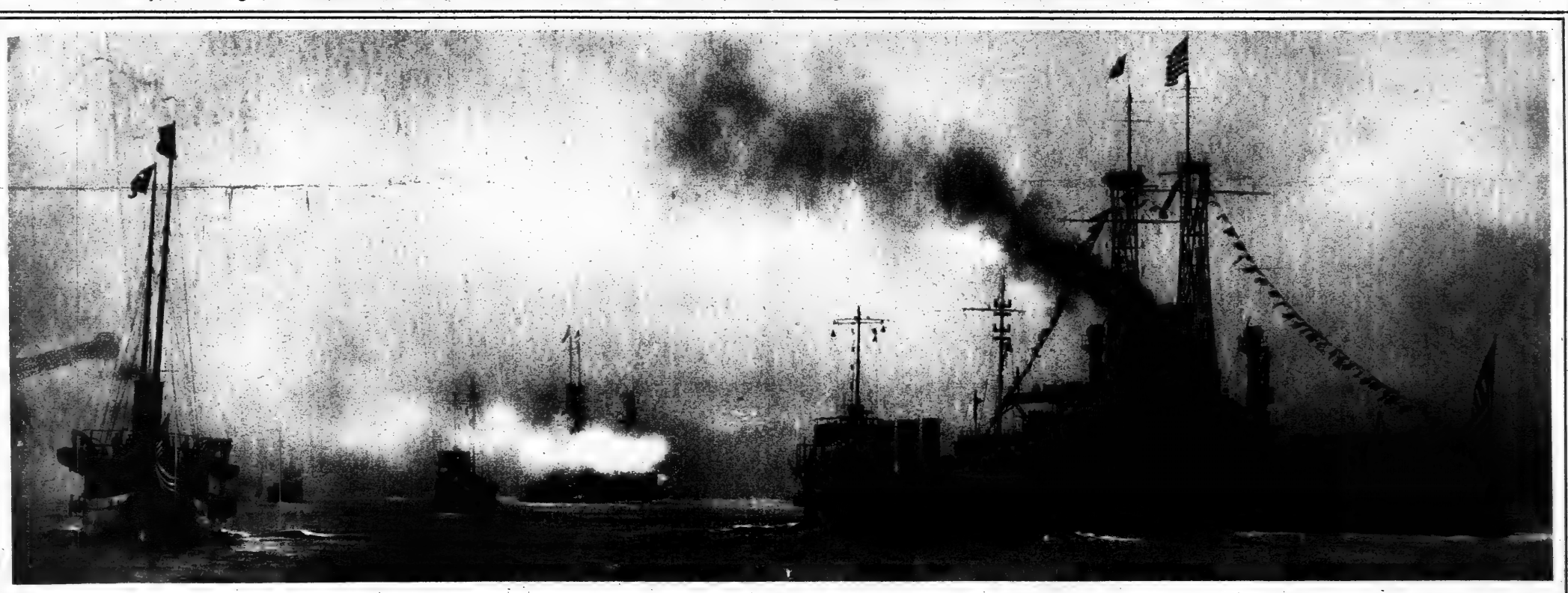
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

The New York Times



PRESIDENT WILSON AND OFFICIALS ON THE REVIEWING STAND IN FRONT OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY SALUTING THE FLAG FROM THE U. S. S. FLORIDA, WHICH FLEW AT VERA CRUZ

In the Group, Left to Right, are Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary Tumulty, Acting Mayor George McAneny, President Wilson, Secretary Daniels, and Admiral Fletcher



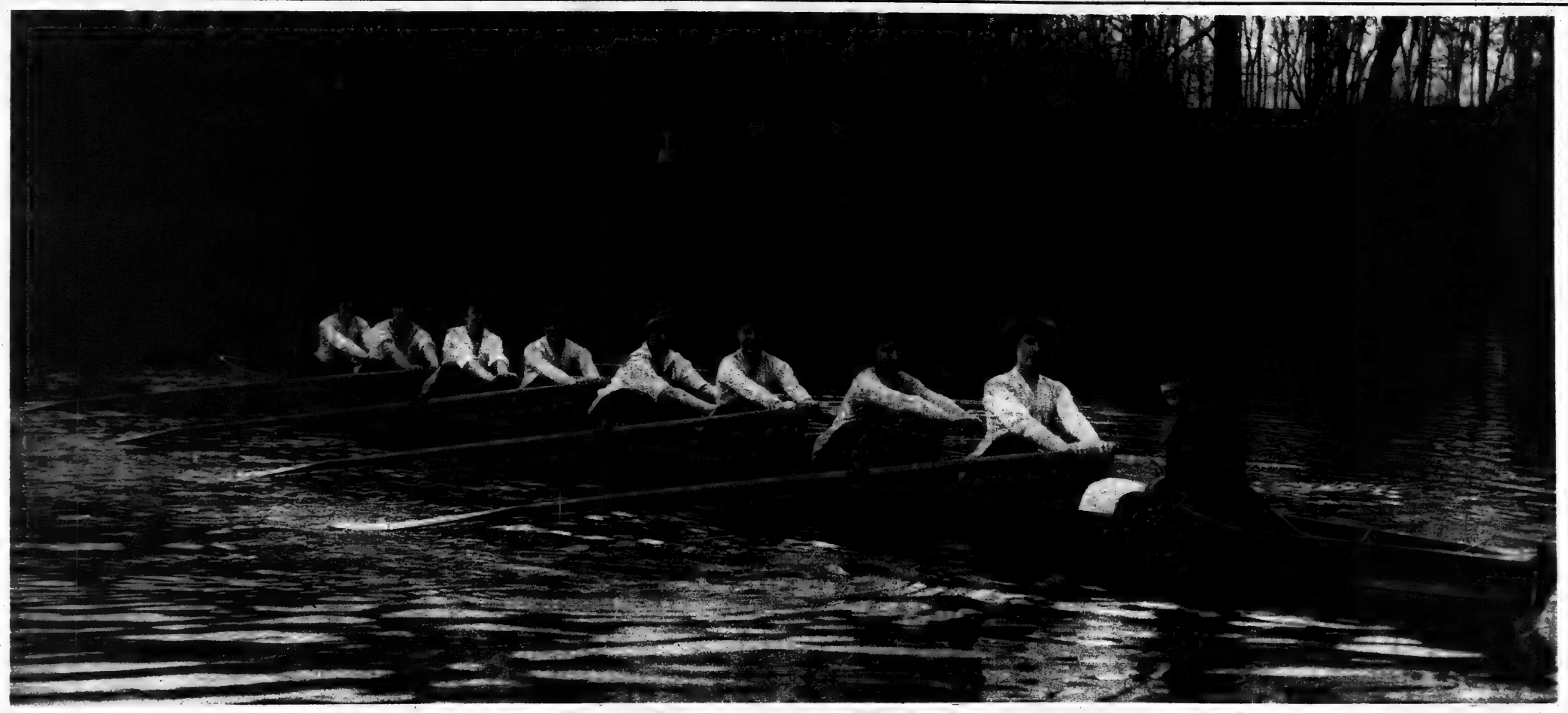
THE PRESIDENT'S YACHT, THE MAYFLOWER, ON THE LEFT, FOLLOWED BY THE DOLPHIN, BEARING THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, SALUTED BY THE DREADNOUGHTS ON THE HUDSON

(Photo © by International News Service.)

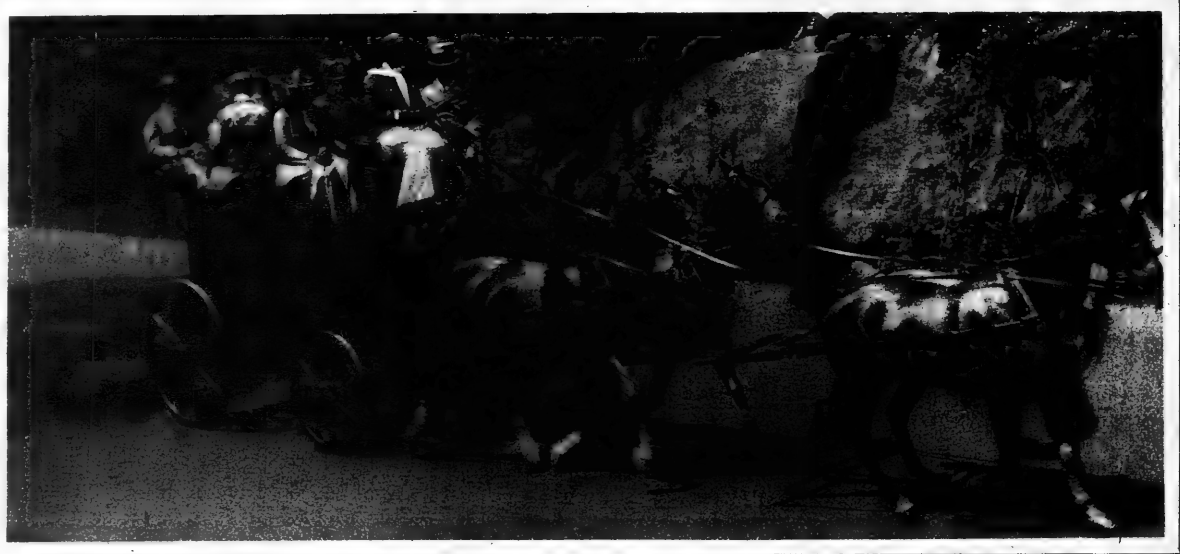


SAILORS AND MARINES OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET PASSING UP FIFTH AVENUE AFTER THE REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT

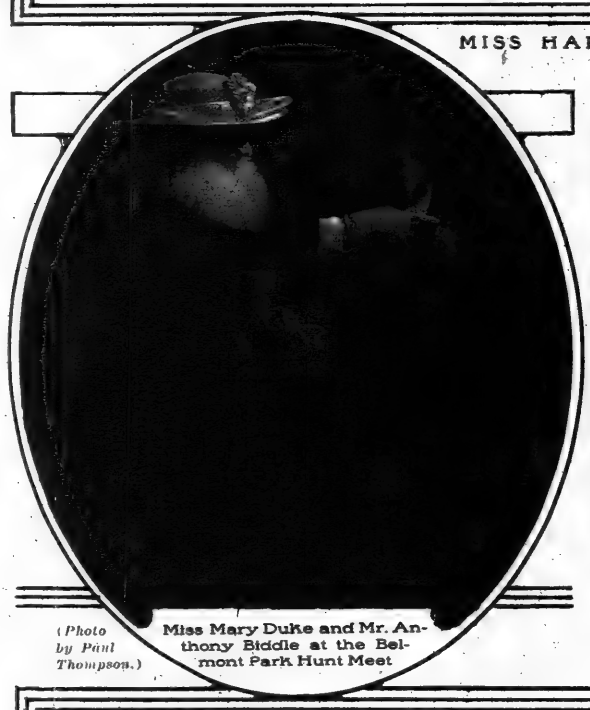
(Photos © by American Press Assn.)



WELLESLEY COLLEGE SENIOR ROWING CREW, 1915.
From Left to Right Are: Misses Eunice Wood, Margaret Morehouse, Frances Manson, Margaret Dawson, Dorothy Roberts, Helen Fields, Katherine Bourne, Mildred Hunter; Coxswain, Miss Elma Jeffrion
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



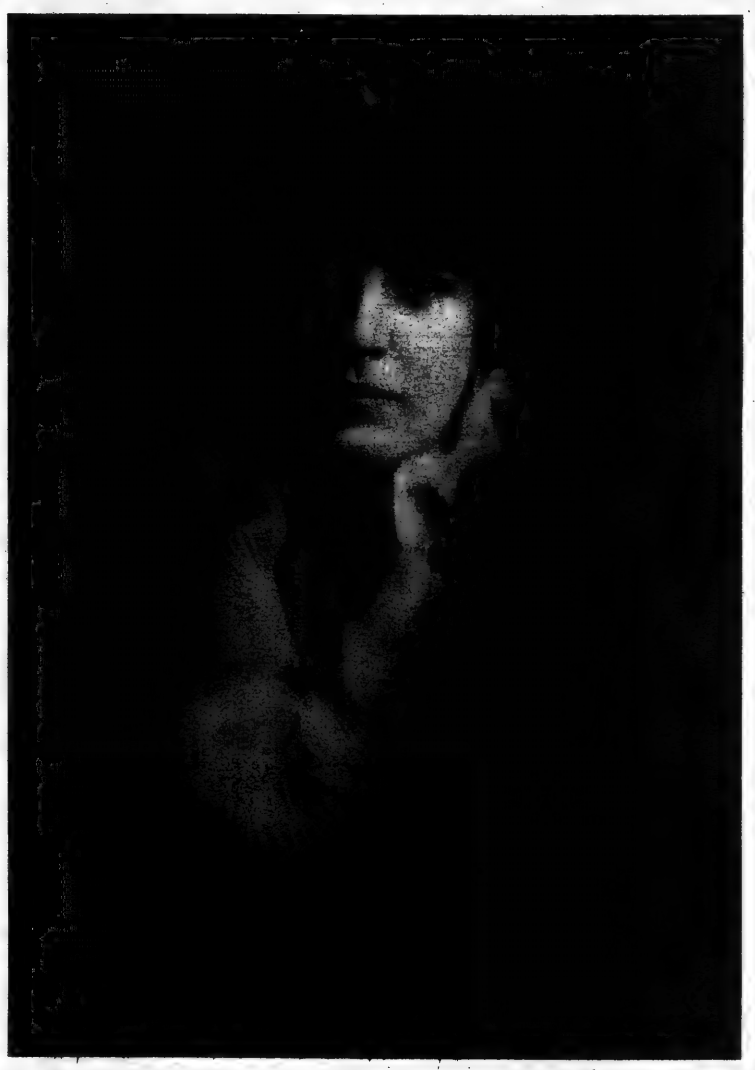
MISS HARRIET ALEXANDER HANDLING THE RIBBONS NEAR GEDNEY FARMS
(Photo from Bain News Service.)



(Photo by Paul Thompson.)
Miss Mary Duke and Mr. Anthony Biddle at the Belmont Park Hunt Meet



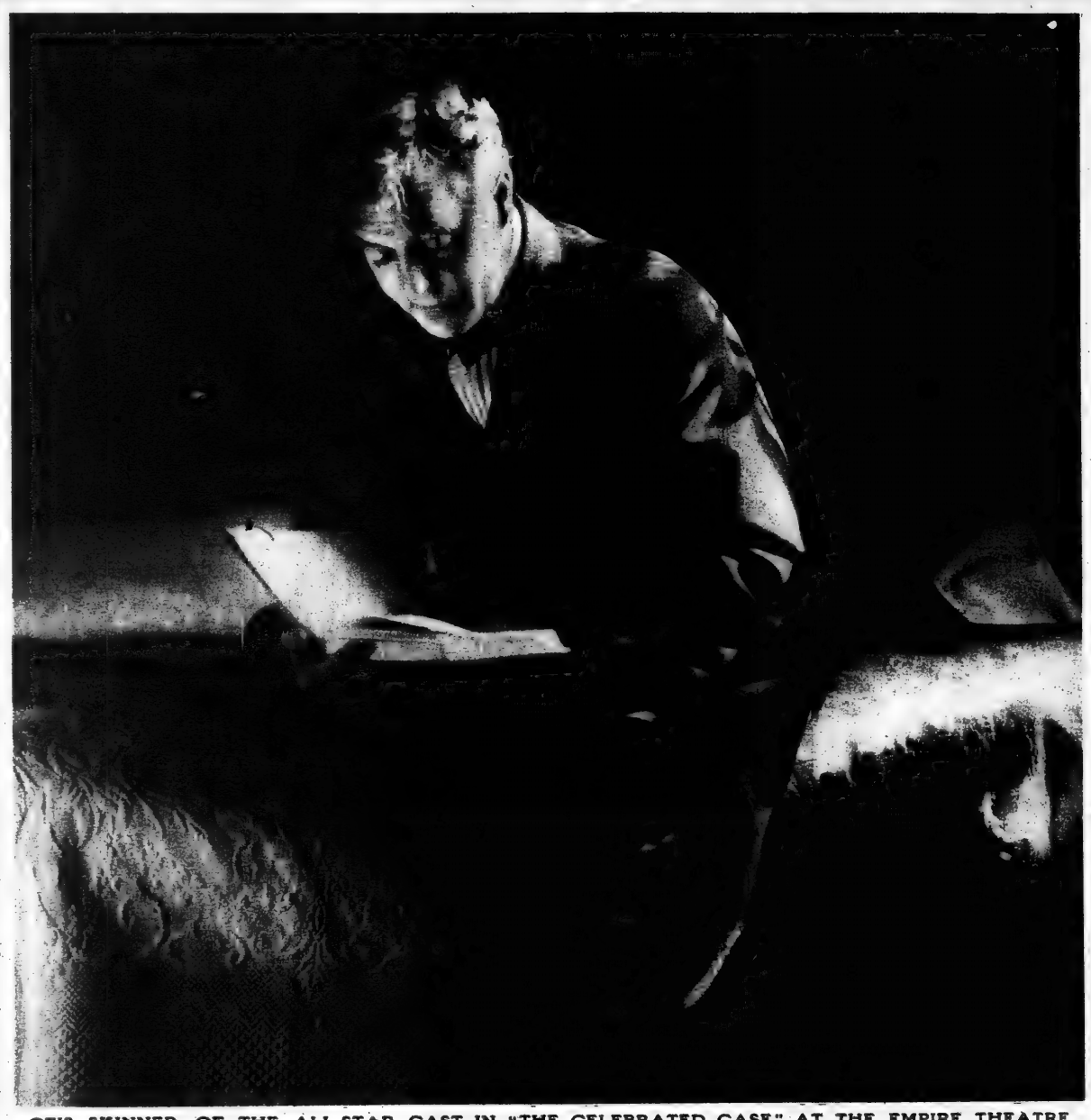
TAKING THE HURDLES IN THE TURF AND FIELD HURDLE PLATE AT BELMONT PARK
(Photo by Edwin Levick.)



MISS VERA BLOODGOOD, DAUGHTER OF MR. HILDRETH K. BLOODGOOD Who Will Be Married To Charles Scribner, Jr., On May 26th
(Photo by Marceau.)

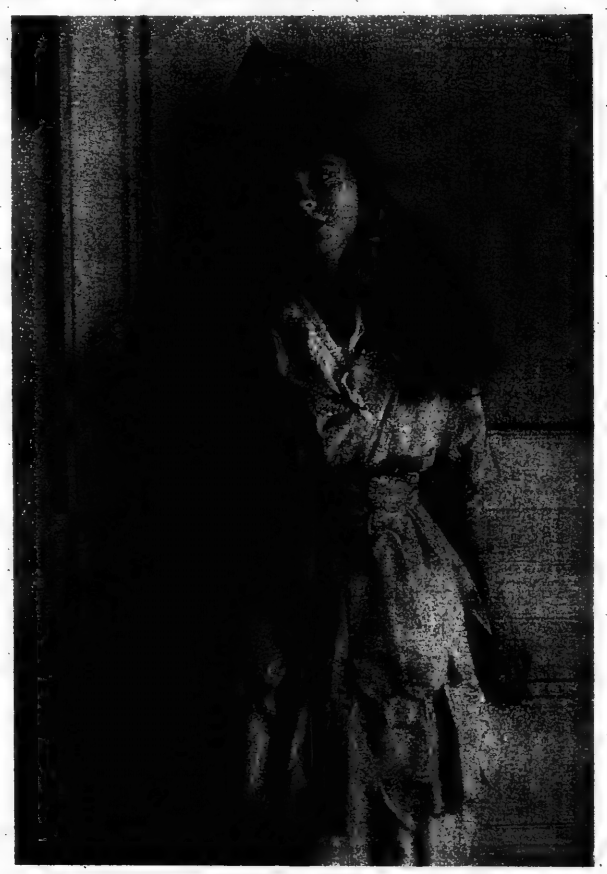


A SCENE FROM "IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS" AS PRESENTED IN THE GREEK THEATRE AT THE YALE BOWL
(Photo © by International News Service.)



OTIS SKINNER, OF THE ALL-STAR CAST IN "THE CELEBRATED CASE" AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE, IN HIS ROOM AT THE PLAYERS' CLUB.
The Room Was Once Lawrence Barrett's, and the Bed, Barrett's Bed



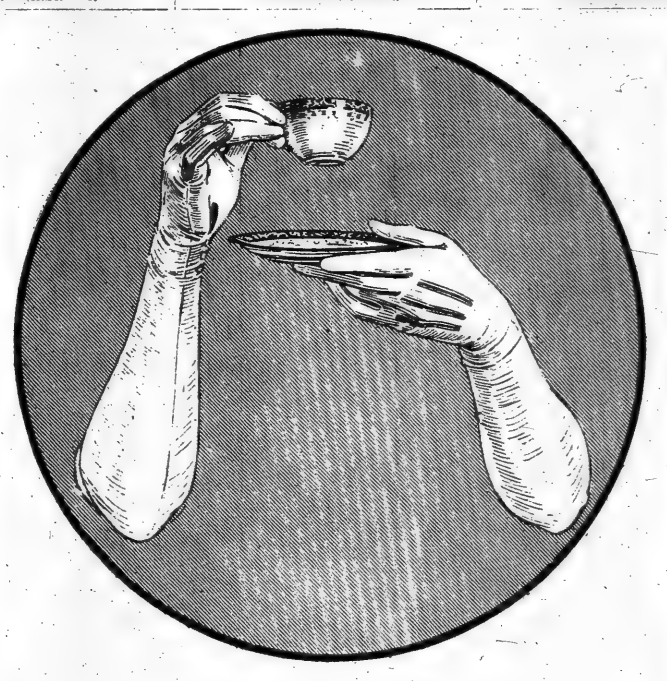


MISS MARIE TERESA PEARSON, AND HER SISTER, MISS ISABELLA PEARSON, WHO ARE HERE WITH THEIR FATHER, SAMUEL HALE PEARSON,
A Leading Business Man of the Argentine Republic, and a Delegate to the Pan-American Conference, Which Opens In Washington Tomorrow (Photo by Bachrach.)



FOUNTAIN AND SHAFT IN BATTERY PARK UNVEILED AND DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF THE WIRELESS HEROES WHO HAVE DIED THAT OTHERS MIGHT LIVE.
The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton Is Shown Speaking
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

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Before you buy a cut price glove

Think of more than merely the *appearance* of the glove—consider what *service* you can expect it to give. How will it wash? Will the fabric pull and turn yellow and the glove lose its shape and become baggy? How will the tips wear?

In Kayser Silk Gloves every one of these features is *guaranteed* to give satisfactory service. That is why twelve thousand dealers and millions of American women prefer them—why more of them are sold than of all other silk gloves combined.

Be sure you get *complete* glove value. Ask for Kayser's.

Kayser Silk Gloves cost no more than the ordinary kind; two clasp are always 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and up; twelve and sixteen button lengths are always 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and up. The name "Kayser" is in the hem and with each pair is a guarantee ticket that the tips will outwear the gloves.

Kayser Silk Gloves

More sold than all other silk gloves combined.

© Julius Kayser & Co.

DR. WALTER'S FAMOUS RUBBER GARMENTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Wear my famous Rubber Garments a few hours a day, and your superfluous flesh will positively disappear. By inducing perspiration, these garments cause the safe and speedy reduction of all unnecessary flesh. They cover the entire body or any part. They are endorsed by leading physicians



LONG JACKET

This garment is very effective where reduction is desired in the bust, hips, back and abdomen. Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, etc., for the purpose of reducing the flesh anywhere desired. Invaluable to those suffering from rheumatism.

ETON JACKET

Specially for reducing the bust and upper part of the body above the waist line.

BUST REDUCER, $5

Made of Dr. Walter's famous flesh-reducing rubber with coutil back. The reducing qualities of this garment are remarkable; at the same time it gives added support and style.

CORSAGE

This garment can be worn comfortably under the corset—reduces the bust, hips, and thigh. Neck and chin reducers, $3.00, as shown above, restore wrinkled and saggy muscles to a firm, healthy condition. Chin only, $2.00.

Write at once for further particulars

DR. JEANNE WALTER Inventor and Patentee, Dept. T. S., 45 West 34th Street, New York.



IV.

In tropic isles and sun-kissed fields
Nature her bounteous measure yields
And all for what? I beg to state
Bettina's appetite to sate!
Tom Masson

BETTINA appreciates that to produce the simple dainty luncheons and dinners served at

Repetti NEW YORK

Fifth Ave. at 42d Street and 30 West 34th Street

not only "the tropic isles and sun-kissed fields" give their best, but there is an infinite care and skill in the preparation. Remember too, that "there is nothing just like Repetti Caramels."

A generous trial package of Repetti Caramels will be sent prepaid for twenty five cents in stamps or coin.

MAURICE'S ART OF DANCING



Purple and Gold. Cloth Bound, $1.35 net

The life history of a world-famous dancer as told by himself with wealth of incident and adventure. How he became a dancer—as interesting as any modern novel.

The introduction into America of "Modern dances," the origin of the Apache dance, and the Hesitation.

How to dance correctly. Detailed descriptions of popular dances. Many photographic illustrations, posed by Maurice and Florence Walton.

G. SCHIRMER
3 East 43d St., New York



"Perfectly Beautiful"

That's what you say when you see and feel the new one-dollar

GOTHAM 100

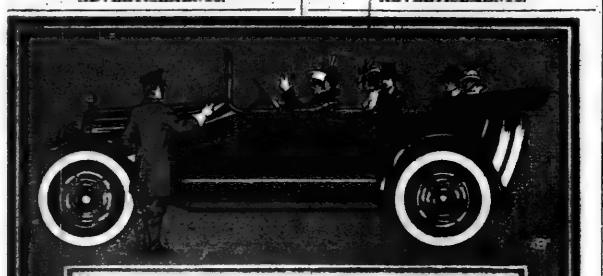
Silk Stockings

Twice the usual amount of purest silk—extra close weave and always the Patented Gold Stripe, which stops ruinous garter runs. They wear longer. A pair of GOTHAM 100 Silk Stockings is—waiting for you at our shop—half way between 5th Ave. and Broadway.

Gotham Hosiery Shop
27 West 34th Street

Your dealer now has Gotham Stockings or can get them for you.

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Driving through Traffic

is where a Moon illustrates another of its strong features—flexibility—you can forget your gears. Another feature—though comfort is conserved by its long wheelbase, the

MOON SIX-40

has an extremely short turning radius—it will turn in the narrowest streets—no backing against traffic.

¶ Moon beauty is more than skin deep—it is based on character built into the car in every detail.

See the Car

Fully equipped, including Delco Electric Lighting, Starting and Ignition **$1575**

MOON MOTOR CAR CO. of N. Y.
237 W. 58th St., New York

Built by
Moon Motor Car Company
St. Louis, U. S. A.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET



Introduce
The "Puritan" Blouse
of Blazer striped Georgette crepe
7.50

A smart Summer blouse of white Georgette crepe striped in black, navy or Copenhagen. Deep collar of white Georgette crepe with plaited edge, cuffs to correspond. Closes at front with black taffeta tie.

The same model in white or flesh pink crepe de chine with white Georgette crepe collar and cuffs.

Mail Orders Filled
'Phone 7300
Murray Hill

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York



Women's Summer Dresses

Three Exceptionally Attractive Models

No. 571. Chiffon Net Afternoon Dress, double skirt edged with embroidered Oriental lace in point effects. Moire ribbon sash. Special **19.75**

No. 572. Chiffon Net Afternoon Dress, a full shirred skirt with double ruffle trimmed with Swiss embroidery; full bodice with yoke of embroidered net. Special **29.75**

No. 573. Taffeta Silk Dress, in Navy and Black, elaborately trimmed with hand sewn iridescent beads on skirt and a deep shepherdess collar of chiffon. Special **35.00**



An Example of Bedroom Suites at *Wright's*—

THIS store is now recognized as the most advantageous place in New York to purchase high-grade Bedroom and Dining Room Suites at very moderate prices.

The Beautiful Circassian Walnut Suite illustrated—four pieces—is a rare value at **$127.50.**

Dresser,	**$36.75**	Chiffonier,	**$31.00**
Toilet Table,	**$26.75**	Bed,	**$33.00**

An inspection of my permanent display of beautiful, well-made furniture at extremely low prices will delight you.

P. Dwight

Showrooms,
224 WEST 42D STREET,
Next Amsterdam Theatre.





Wright Furniture at the Right Price

THE WORLD'S MUSICAL MASTERPIECE!

PATHÉ

Pathephone

WITH ITS UNWEARABLE
SAPPHIRE BALL
may be heard at the following addresses:

Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave., New York.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St., New York.
Fred. Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St., New York.
Henry B. Pye & Co., 2918 Third Ave., New York.
Mirkin & Susser, 1529 Madison Ave., New York.
James Mather Music House, 4181 Broadway, New York.
Geo. Pennell & Co., 2209 Third Ave., New York.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1518 Third Ave., New York.
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Ryder Sound Regulator Co., 71-73 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn.
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Frank Steadman, 41-43 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
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THIS PATHEPHONE $200.

Pathephones range from $15 to $200.
Pathé Discs—75c. to $2.50.

For best results on the PATHEPHONE use PATHÉ DISC RECORDS and the PATHÉ SAPPHIRE BALL. This combination is unquestionably the most satisfactory in the entire realm of music reproduction. The effects are *better* and *more artistic* than possible with any other machine.

"PATHEPHONE means REAL MUSIC."

PATHÉ FRÈRES PHONOGRAPH CO.
29-33 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York City

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

At Special Prices

Bathing Dresses and Accessories

Women's Sizes, 32 to 44.
Misses' 14 to 20 years.

155. **Bathing Dress** of French satin or taffeta silk, in navy or black, white silk piping or piped to match..... **12.75**

155A. **Rubberized Silk Hat,** black crown faced white or white crown faced black..... **2.75**

155B. **Satin Shoes,** navy or black, white kid foxing..... **3.75**

155C. Of sateen, in black, white or navy..... **2.75**

155D. **Black Silk Hose** with white stripes..... **.95**

157. **Bathing Dress** of satin or taffeta silk, in navy or black, with white taffeta collar, and colonial skirt..... **9.75**

157A. **"Tipperary" Cap** of rubberized silk, in navy, green or black, trimmed with plaid or plain silk..... **1.65**

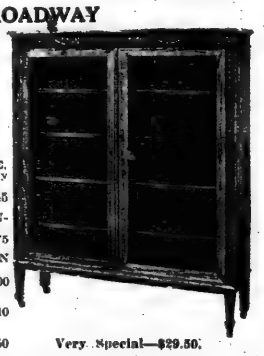
157B. **Satin Shoes,** navy, white or black, silk laces..... **1.95**

157C. **Silk Lisle Hose,** white with black, black with white..... **.95**



OPENING SALE OF OUR NEW STORE
AT 2236 BROADWAY

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
For June Brides



This Solid Mahogany ADAM BOOKCASE, Antique Mahogany or Regular Mahogany dull finish, Adam Period, very special, $29.50, reduced from $45

Solid Mahogany 10 pc. SHERATON DINING ROOM SUITES, $200.00, reduced from $375

William and Mary 10 pc. JACOBEAN DINING ROOM SUITE, $250.00, reduced from $400

OTHER PERIOD SUITES, $190.00, reduced from $340

MAHOGANY ADAM (Solid), $275, reduced from $450 Very Special—$29.50.

BEDROOM SUITES in Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, American Walnut, Ivory and French Gray at 1-3 less than regular prices.

ENGLISH DAVENPORT, Tufted Seat, Back and Arms, upholstered in our own Special Tapestry.....$75.00, reduced from $120

ARM CHAIR to match.....$45.00, reduced from $70

CHESTERFIELD DAVENPORT, Loose Cushion Seats, covered in our own Special Tapestry.....$75.00, reduced from $120

ARM CHAIR to match.....$39.00, reduced from $56

A large assortment of ODD PERIOD ARM CHAIRS for Living Room and Foyer, ENGLISH READING COUCHES, FRENCH CHAISE LOUNGES, etc., at correspondingly low prices.

Your special attention is invited to our exclusive upholstery department. All Upholstered Furniture made in our own shop.

NATHAN GREENBERG, INC.,
2236 Broadway & 502 Columbus Ave.

The HARDMAN *Five-Foot Grand*

Occupies no more space than an upright.

Caruso says, "Its tone is wonderful."

$650

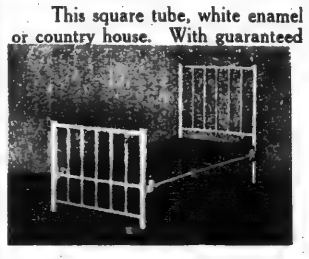
Easy Terms if desired



HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY—*Founded 1842*
Hardman House: 433 Fifth Avenue (between 38th and 39th Sts.)
Brooklyn Store: 524 Fulton Street (near Hanover Place)

A Bed for Shore or Country

This square tube, white enamel steel bed is ideal for seashore or country house. With guaranteed sagless springs.



$19

New designs in brass and enamel cribs and beds now on our floors.

The Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Co.
34th & Madison Avenue
Factory, Shelton, Conn.
Philadelphia 1710 Chestnut St. Boston 90 Washington St.

Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE Direct from Factory.

The Manges COUCH HAMMOCK

In Khaki, Green or White
Special at $6.50
REGULARLY $10.50.



Size 72" long by 28" wide
8-inch Box Stlye, very soft cotton Mattress. High Wind Shield. Round Wood Bar at top to prevent sagging; all-steel frame and National Steel Fabric, with Helical Springs at each end; two 4-foot Galvanized ceiling Chains included.
Angle Iron Stands $2.25

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS at 50% of Regular Prices

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., **Dining Room Suites,** 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., **Bedroom Suites,** Mahogany and Walnut, $75 up; regularly $150 up.

ODD PERIOD PIECES $4 up.
in wide variety
CHAIRS, DESKS, TABLES, &c.

COTTAGE FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.
Set of Photographic Reproductions MAILED FREE.

Manufacturers, **MANGES BROS.** *Established 1852.*
Main Entrance 115 & 117 W. 23D ST. and 108 & 110 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.

L. M. HIRSCH Sample Shoe Co.

Genuine White Buckskin, lace, welt sole, leather Spanish heel..
$5.00



Same in Button with stitch-tip toe.

Silk Hosiery to Match.....95c

An inspection of our large variety of new Spring Models will show wonderful values at remarkably Low Prices.

404 Sixth Ave., N. Y., Bet. 24th & 25th Sts

Do You Know How to Swim?

If not, NOW is the time to learn by taking a Course of Instruction in the Finest Pool in New York City.

For Men or Women

$5 For a Complete COURSE

Kleinert's **Baths**
6th Ave. at 42nd St.

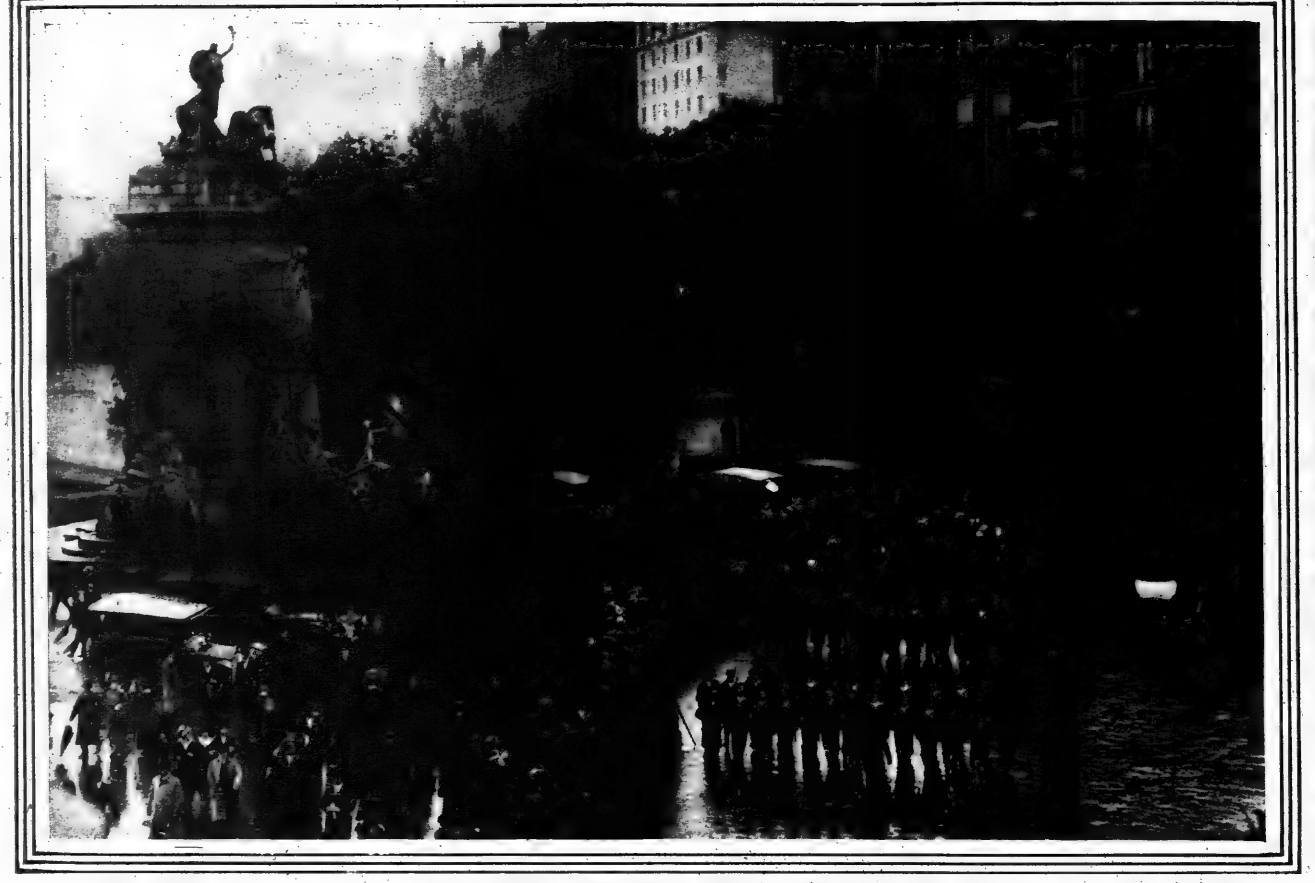


The New York Times



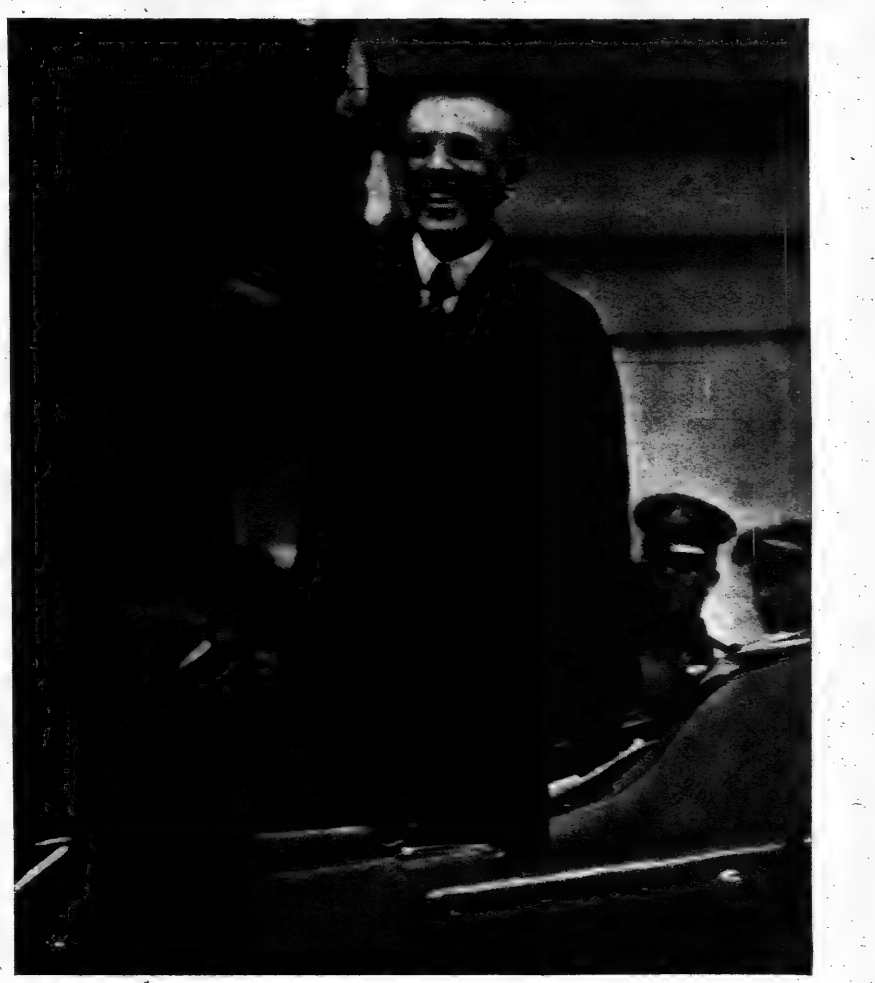
PRESIDENT WILSON AT THE LUNCHEON GIVEN AT THE BILTMORE BY THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS. At the Guest Table Are: Past Assistant Surgeon Cary T. Grayson, Major Gen. George Marnett, U. S. M. C.; Admiral Fletcher, W. Butler Duncan, President Wilson, Acting Mayor George McAneny, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Senator James A. O'Gorman, Major Gen. Leonard A. Wood, Rear Admiral N. J. Usher, Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, and Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President

(Photo © by Drucker & Company.)



SAILORS OF THE FLEET PASSING THE MEMORIAL IN CENTRAL PARK ERECTED IN HONOR OF THE DEAD OF THE BATTLESHIP MAINE

(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



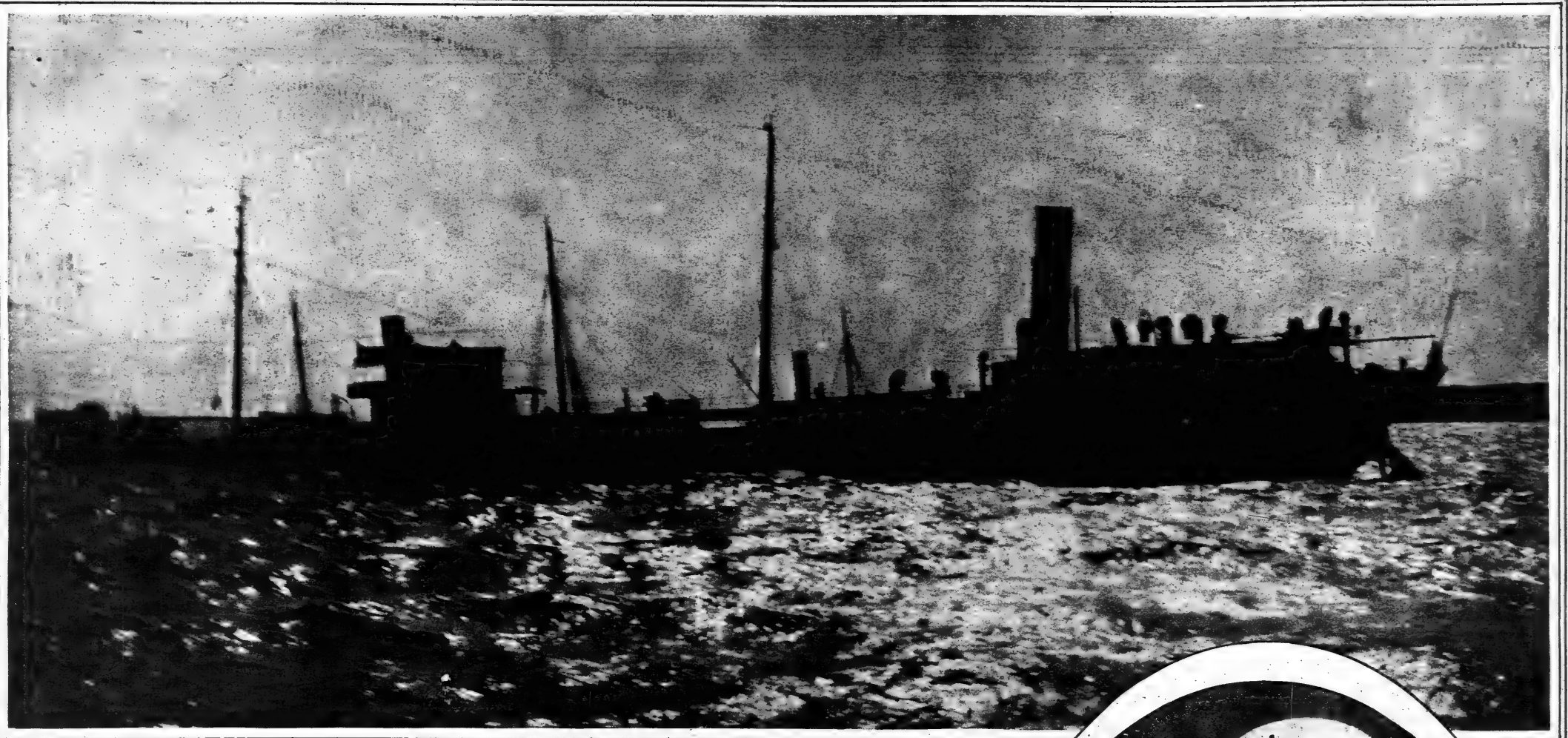
THE PRESIDENT STANDING UP IN HIS AUTOMOBILE IN RESPONSE TO THE PROLONGED CHEERING

(Photo © by International News Service.)



THE ATLANTIC FLEET SALUTING THE PRESIDENT AS IT PASSED OUT TO SEA ON LAST TUESDAY MID-DAY WITH THE SKYLINE OF NEW YORK IN THE BACKGROUND

(Photo © by International News Service.)



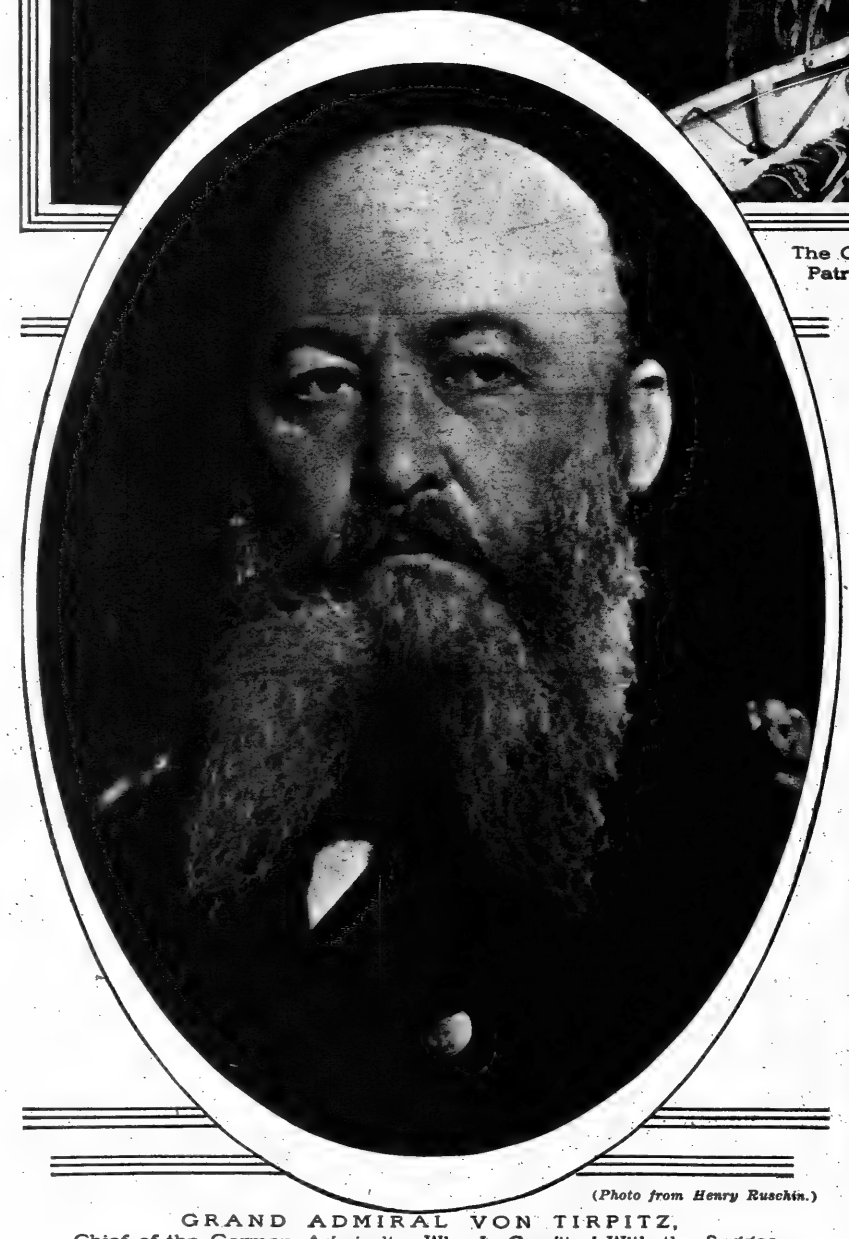
THE GULFLIGHT SETTLING FORWARD AFTER SHE HAD BEEN TORPEDOED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF THE SCILLY ISLANDS.
(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



The Crew of the Gulflight on Board the British Patrol Boat Iago Entering Crow Sound, Scilly Islands, After Their Rescue.



Captain Weddigen of the German Submarine U-29 and His Wife.
He Perished with His Crew in the North Sea.
(Photo by Press Illustrating Co.)

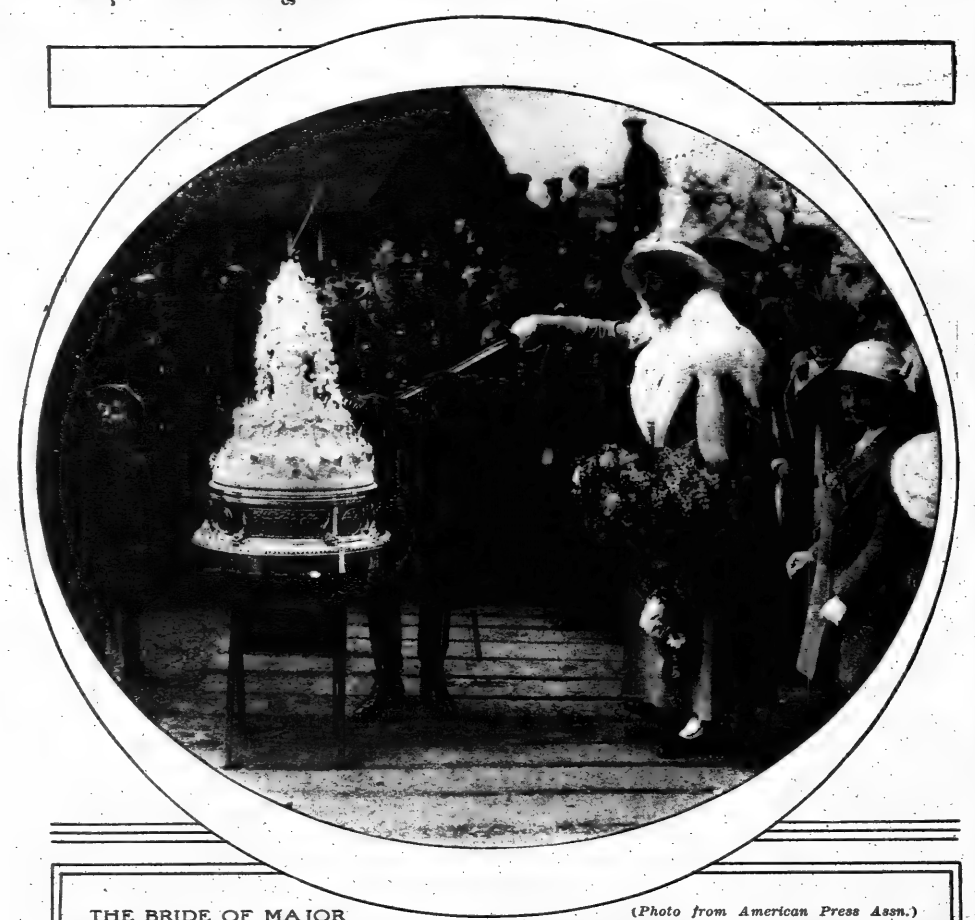


(Photo from Henry Ruschin.)

GRAND ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ,
Chief of the German Admiralty, Who Is Credited With the Suggestion of the German Submarine Warfare



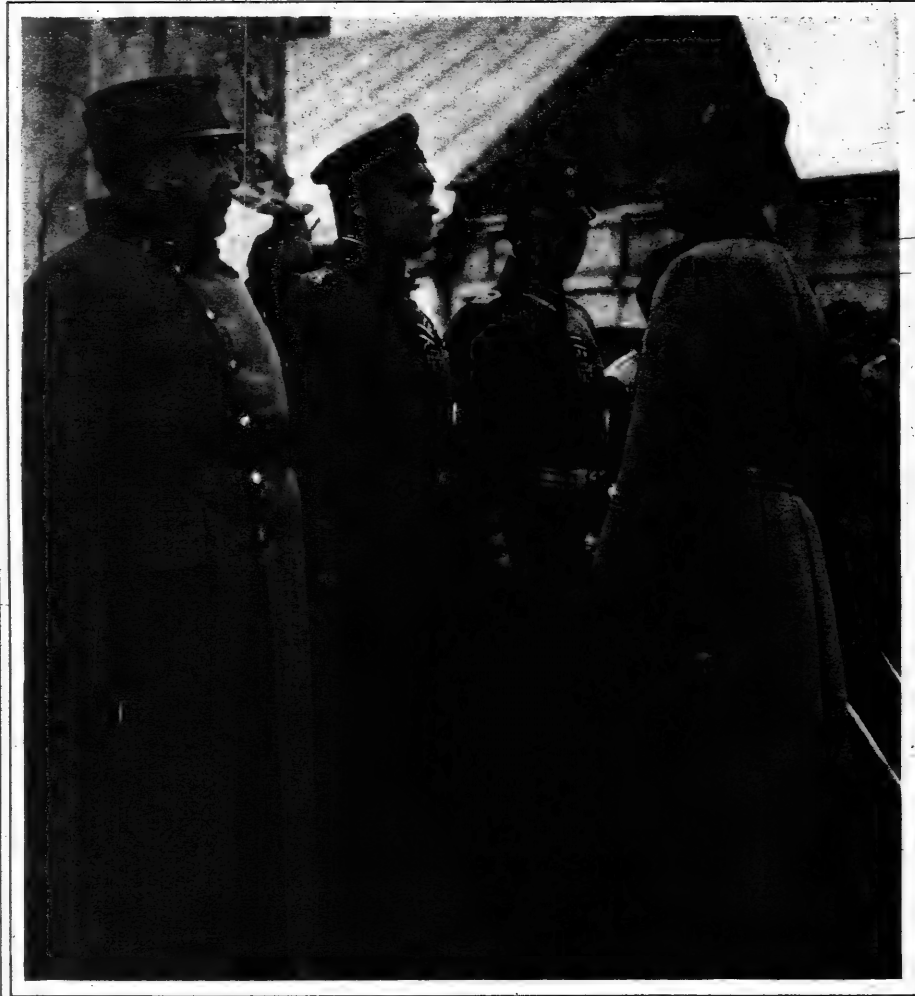
THE KAISER, THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCE OSCAR (Extreme Right) NEAR THE CROWN PRINCE'S HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE.



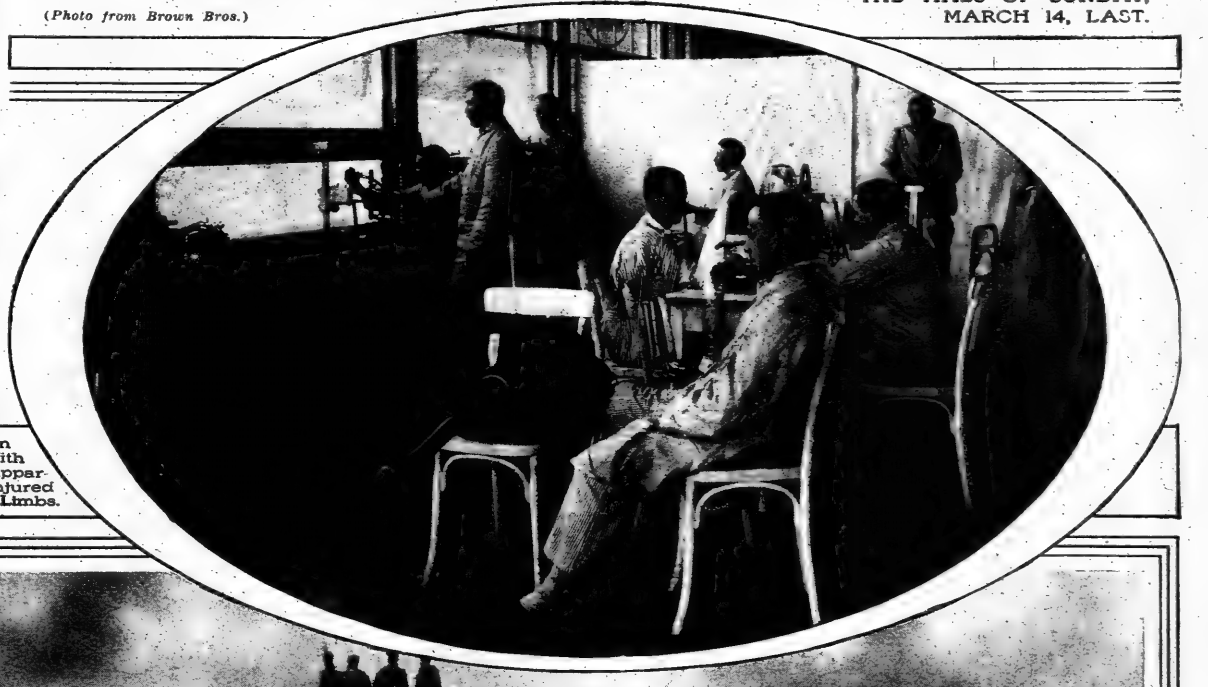
THE BRIDE OF MAJOR WALKER-LEIGH OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FUSILIERS, FORMERLY MISS MIRIAM CLEMENTS, CUTTING THE WEDDING CAKE WITH THE BRIDEGROOM'S SWORD.
(Photo from American Press Assn.)



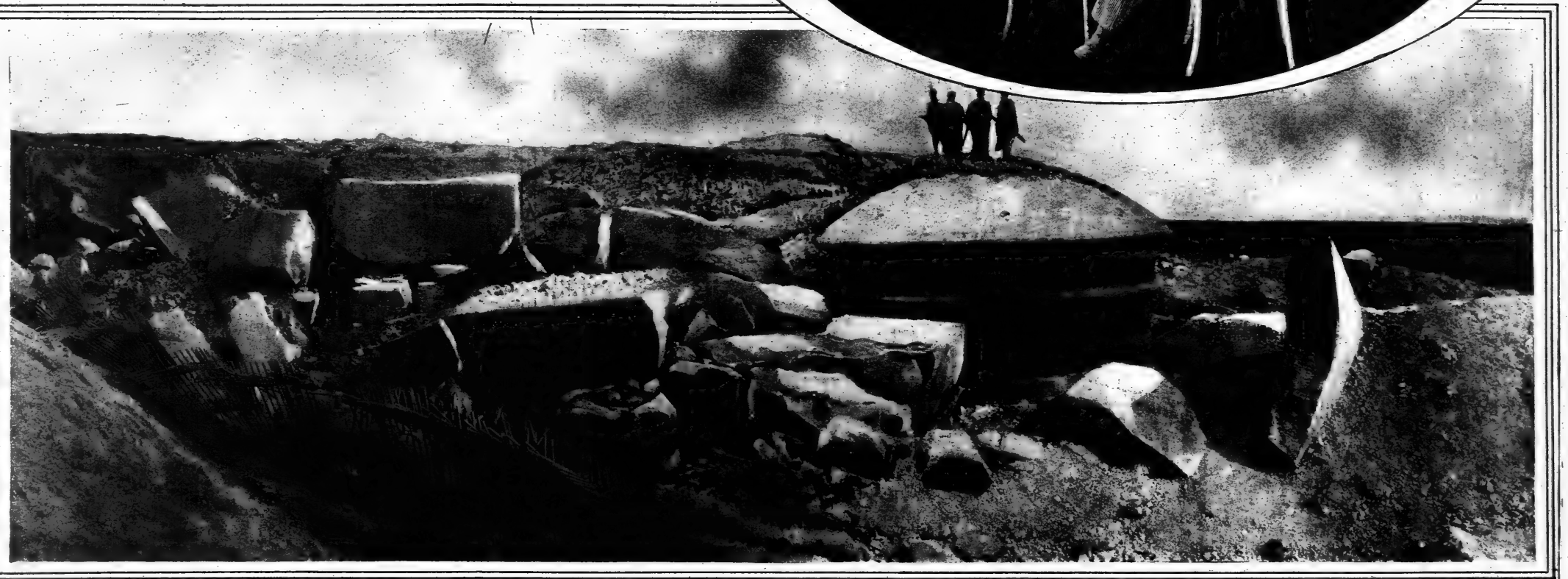
A FRENCH NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER AND HIS BRITISH ALLY, AT THE FRONT IN NORTHERN FRANCE, READING A COPY OF THE PICTURE SECTION OF THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, MARCH 14, LAST.
(Photo from Brown Bros.)



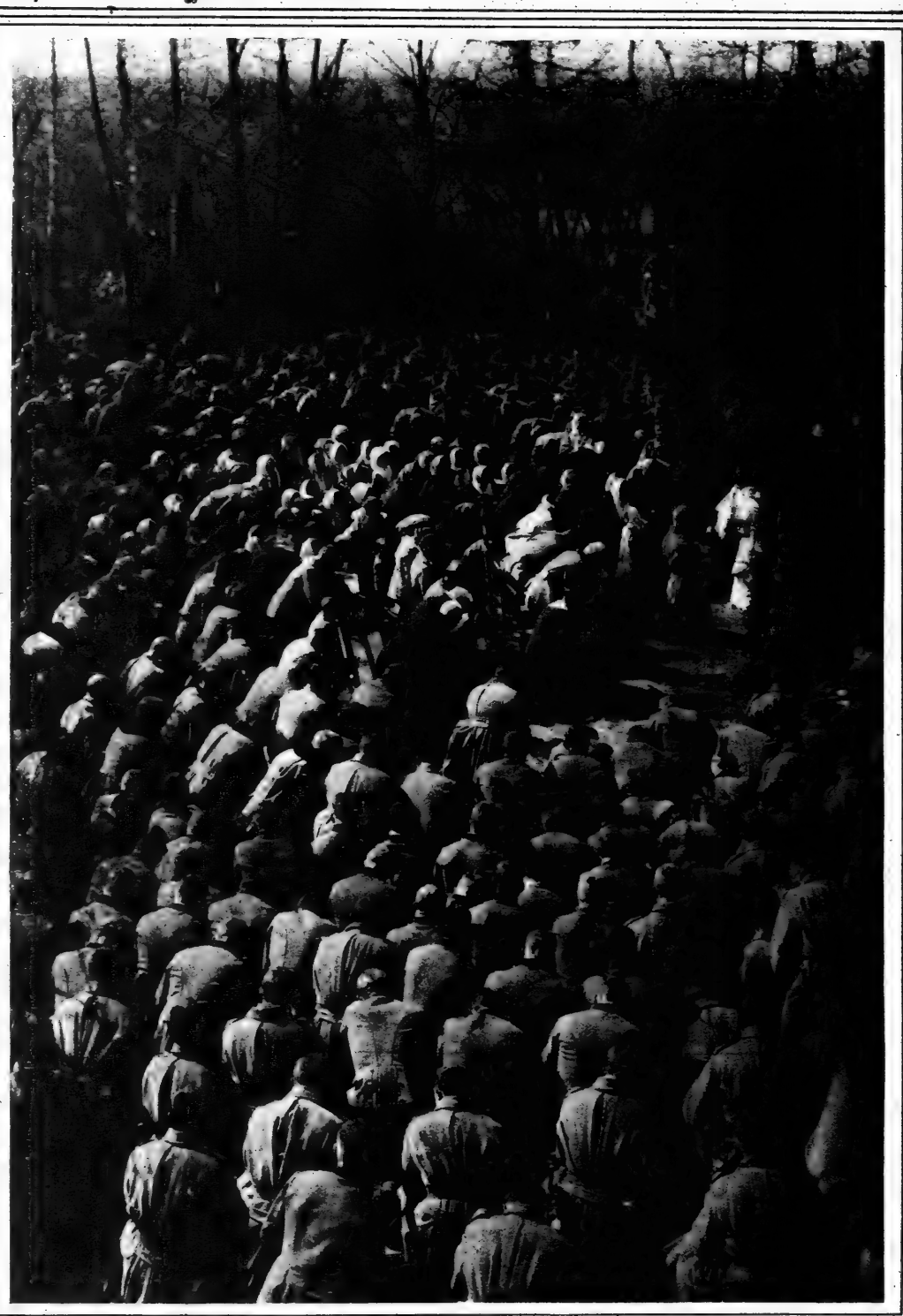
ARCHDUKE KARL FRANZ JOSEF, HEIR TO THE AUSTRIAN THRONE, IN CONVERSATION WITH TWO GERMAN OFFICERS OF AN AVIATION DIVISION WHO HAVE JUST BEEN DECORATED.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



Room In One of the Berlin War Hospitals Equipped With Every Known Mechanical Apparatus for Restoring Life to Injured Fingers, Hands, Feet and Limbs.



THE MASONRY OF THE FORT AT MANONVILLIER, FRANCE, CRUMPLED BY GERMAN SHELLS.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



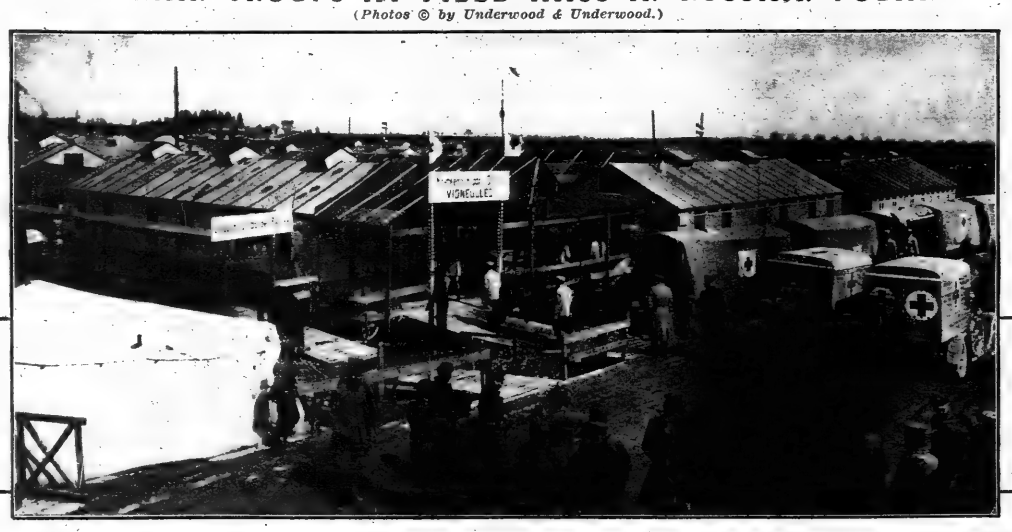
AUSTRIAN TROOPS AT FIELD MASS IN RUSSIAN POLAND
(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



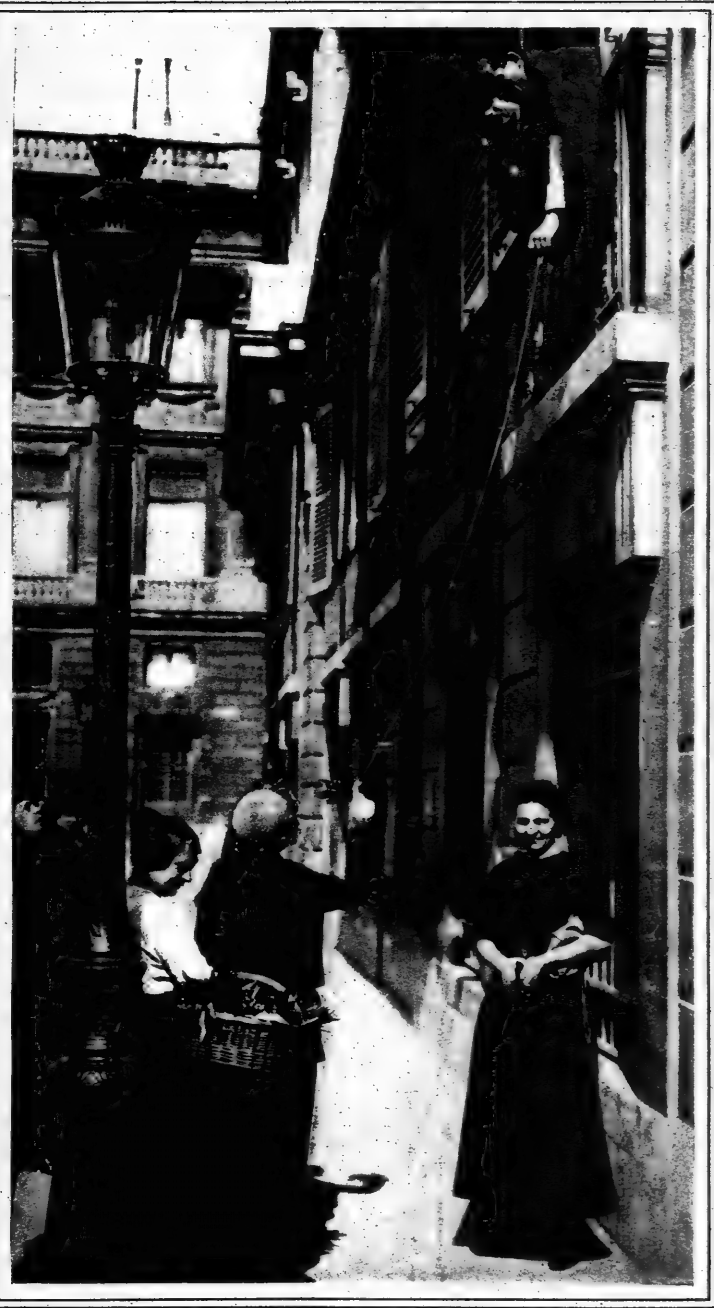
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)
FRENCH SOLDIERS, FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THEIR COMRADES, ACTING THE DECAPITATION SCENE FROM ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.



Russian and German Wounded. Too Ill to Be Moved, Lying Together in a Field Hospital in Russian Poland.



German Hospital Barracks Just Behind the Fighting Lines at Vigneulles, France, to Which the Wounded Are Brought From the Battlefield for First Aid
←



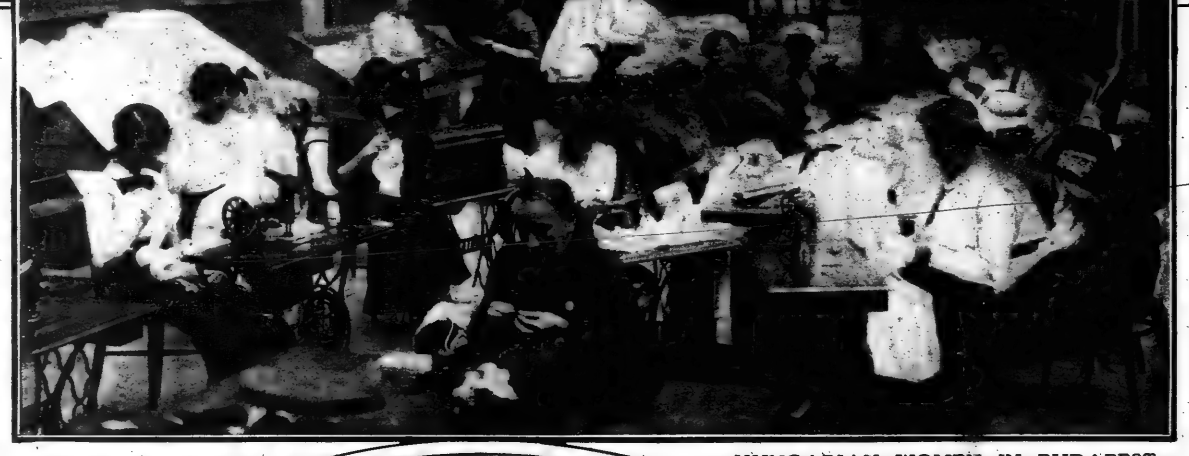
PARIS MIDINETTES ON MAY DAY OFFERING FLOWERS TO CONVALESCENT ALLIED SOLDIERS WHO LET DOWN A STRING TO RECEIVE THEM.
(Photos by Press Illustrating Co.)



LONDON SCOTTISH, OF KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY, PASS FROM BILLETS TO THE MORE HARDENING TENT LIFE IN RICHMOND PARK
(Photo © by Topical Press Agency.)



THE FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT MOORHOUSE, A BRITISH AVIATOR WHO WAS SHOT DURING AN AERIAL RECONNOISSANCE IN FRANCE



HUNGARIAN WOMEN IN BUDAPEST WORKING FOR THE ARMY SUPPLY

(Photo by Berliner Illustrations Co.)



Major Borislaw Lehman, the Last Man to Escape from Przemysl in an Aeroplane, at a Dinner Given by General Hoen in His Honor.

(Photo by Press Illustrating Co.)

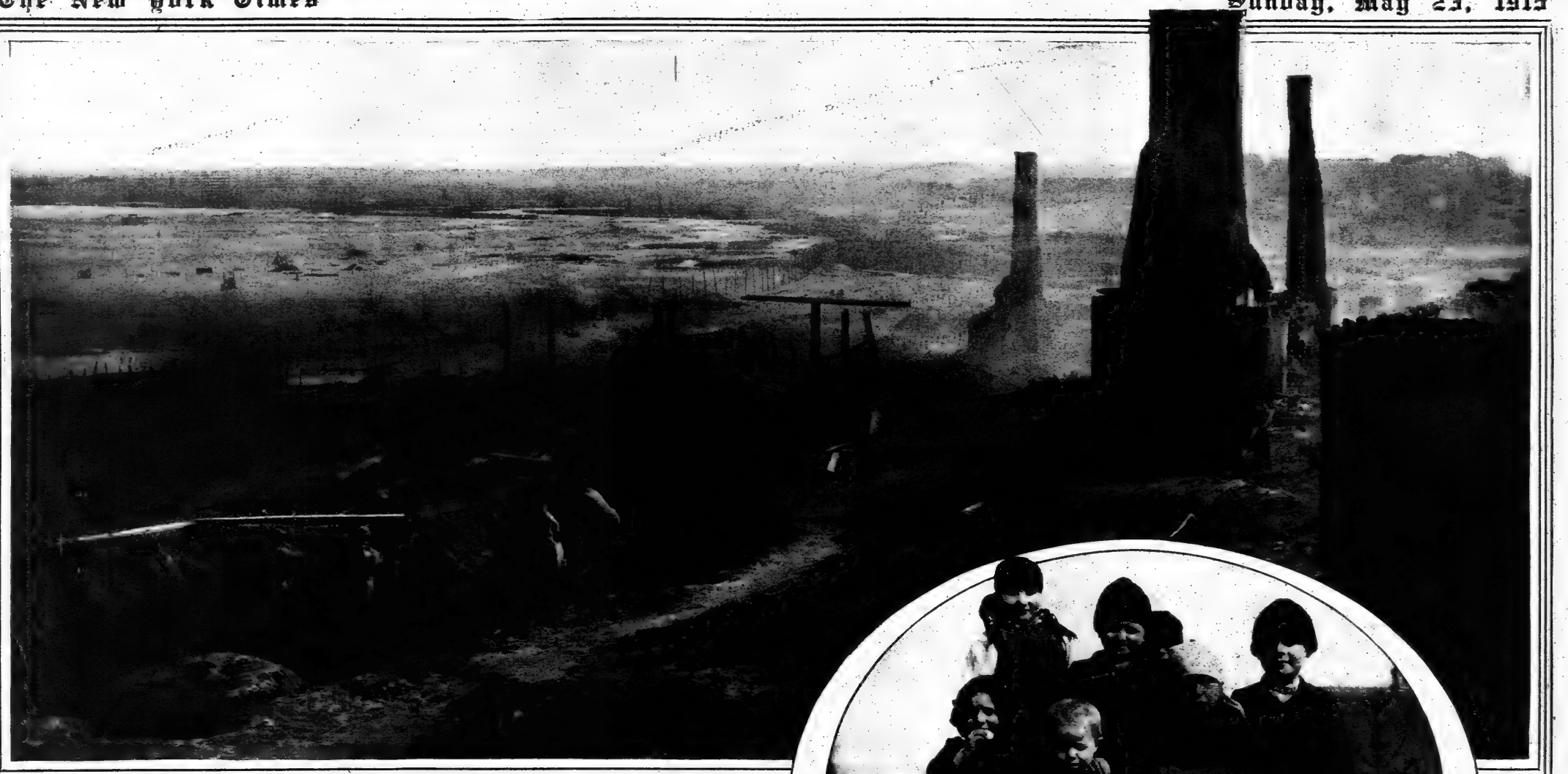


An English Nurse Bargaining for Dainties for Her Canadian Charges Near a Hospital Base in France



PRIVATE BUCKINGHAM OF THE SECOND LEICESTERS IS WELCOMED AT THE ORPHAN ASYLUM WHERE HE FIRST DREAMED OF LEADING THE SOLDIER'S LIFE

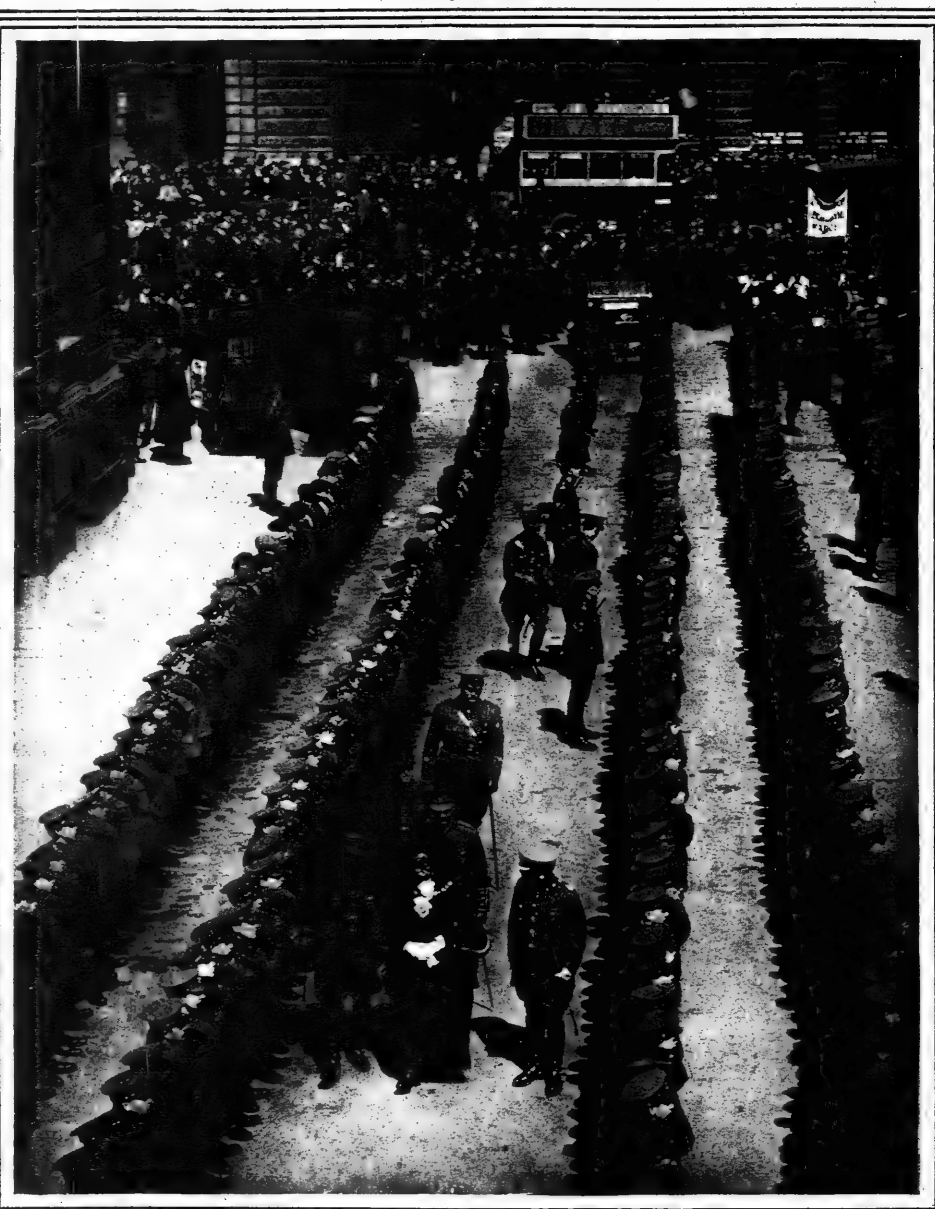
(Photos © by International News Service.)



AUSTRIAN POSITION ALONG A RIVER IN EAST GALICIA
(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)



Little Polish Refugees in One of the Towns Along the Russian Border
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



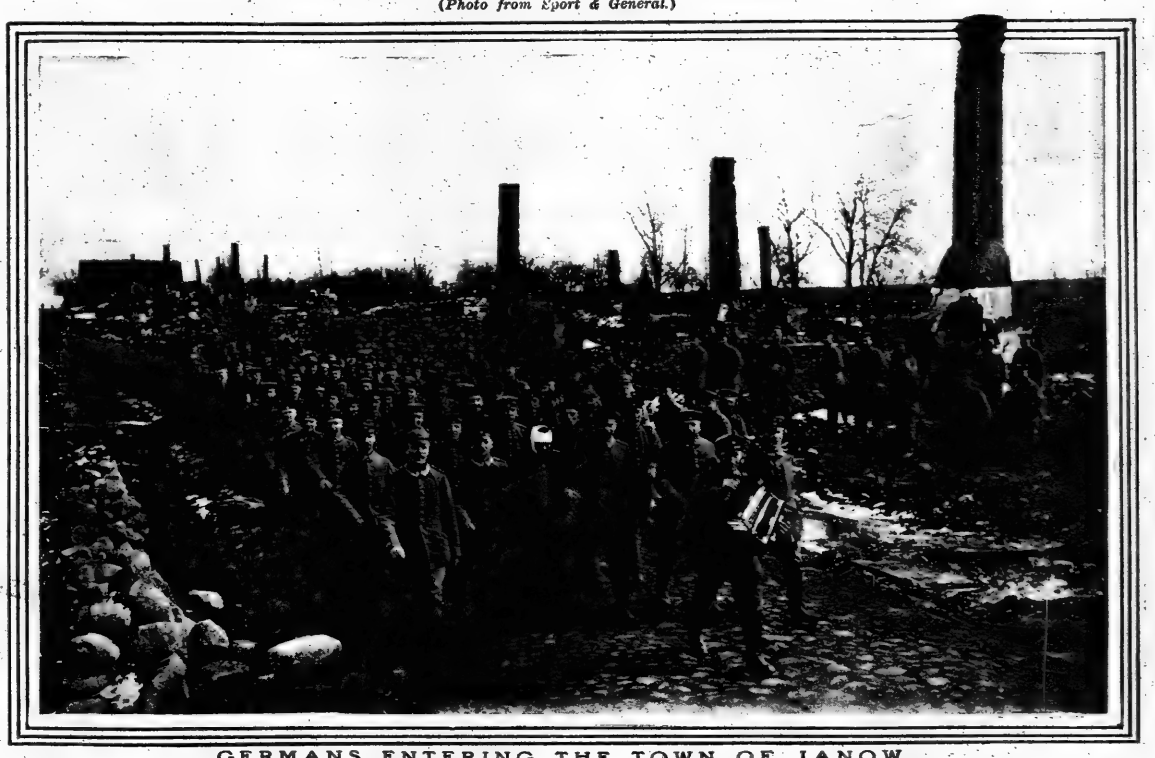
THE LORD MAYOR INSPECTING A RECENTLY RECRUITED BATTALION OF THE LONDON REGIMENT



A PARADE OF THE CHURCH NURSING AND AMBULANCE BRIGADE OF LONDON IN REGENT STREET
(Photo from Sport & General.)



Lonely Officer of the German Hussars Looking Over His Letters and Photographs From Home by the Light of His Camp Fire
(Photo by Photothek.)



GERMANS ENTERING THE TOWN OF JANOW, EVACUATED BY RUSSIANS
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

S. JOEL'S POMMERN WINNING THE PURSE OF 2,000 GUINEAS ON THE NEWMARKET COURSE, ENGLAND, WITH TOURNAMENT SECOND, AND LORD CARNARVON'S THE VIZIER THIRD.

(Photo from American Press Association.)

MRS. ANGIER B. DUKE, Formerly Miss Cordelia Biddle, at Coronado Beach, Cal.

(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)



TEN THOUSAND NEW YORK SCHOOL CHILDREN Participating in the Annual May Day Celebration in Central Park.

DR. FRANK JOHNSON GOODNOW, Formerly of New York, Who Was Installed Last Week President of Johns Hopkins University.

THE FIRST GLEE CLUB OF JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, ORGANIZED BY PRESIDENT WILSON WHEN A POST-GRADUATE STUDENT THERE IN 1884.

In the group are, top row, left to right: Louis T. Stevens, Deceased; Woodrow Wilson at the age of Twenty-eight, Albert Shaw, Editor of The Review of Reviews; Richard H. Bayard, Baltimore; James Page, Brownsville, N. Y.; Benjamin T. Roberts, Morgan Park, Ill. Second row—F. M. Warren, Professor of Modern Languages, Yale; E. R. L. Gould, New York; Charles H. Levermore, Secretary World's Peace Foundation; David T. Day, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. Third row—Edward Ingle, Managing Editor, Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore; Burr J. Ramage, Arthur Yager, Governor of Porto Rico, Appointed Under President Wilson.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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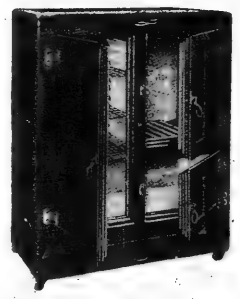
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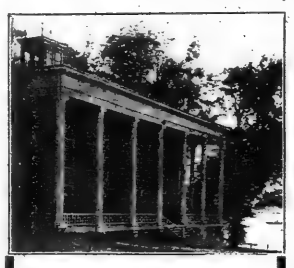
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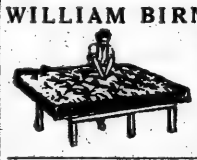


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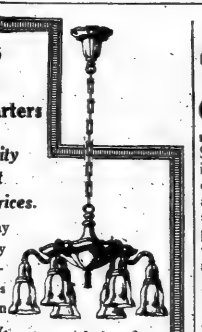
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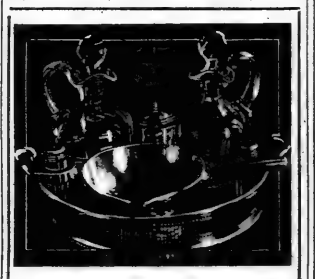
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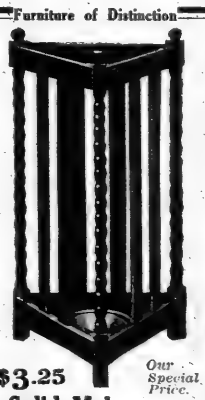
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After one month by strengthening chin muscles effect will be exhilarating. Prevents **SNORING. Promotes Natural, Healthful Breathing.** Free explanation, or send $1.50 for **Cotton Appliance, $2.50 Linen.** Light, durable, washable. **CORA M. DAVIS,** Dept. A., 17 E. 24th St., N. Y. City.



"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Sunday; Monday fair; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,988. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1915—20 PAGES. In Eight Parts. Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ROOSEVELT WINS; BURNS SWITCHED

"You Eleven Men Are Right, I'm Wrong," Barnes Juror Admitted After 42½ Hours.

COLONEL DEEPLY AFFECTED

Assembles Jurors After Verdict, Addresses Them, and Invites Them to Sagamore Hill.

BARNES TO TAKE APPEAL

Not a Corrupt Boss, Despite Verdict, He Declares—Ivins Attacks Court's Rulings.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 22.—Theodore Roosevelt won today the $50,000 suit for libel brought against him by William Barnes, Jr. After being out forty-two and a half hours the jury returned a verdict in favor of the Colonel at 10:15 o'clock this morning.

At no time since the jury retired at 3:45 o'clock Thursday afternoon was more than one man in favor of Mr. Barnes, although on the first ballot two more perfunctorily voted for him in order to lengthen the discussion. Both were strongly at heart for the Colonel, and switched to him on the second ballot five minutes later. Edward Burns, the Barnes man, who held up the deliberations so long, voluntarily went over to the Roosevelt camp at 6 o'clock this morning, making the vote unanimous for the defendant.

The scenes in the Supreme Court which followed the recording of the verdict are probably without parallel in American court history. More than anything else it resembled the headquarters of a successful candidate on election night. The Colonel, happier, he said, than he had ever been before in his life, completely dominated the situation. He gathered the jurors in an adjoining room and gave a typical Rooseveltian reception, making a speech in a voice that he seemed to be able to control only with difficulty. Even Burns, the Syracuse motorman, fell under the spell. He was almost as chummy with the Colonel as were the others.

Colonel Roosevelt told the jurymen that his appreciation of what they had done was so great that he would be under obligations to them all the rest of his life, and that he would always try to act in public and private affairs so that they would have no cause to regret their verdict. He told them that the latchstring at Sagamore Hill would always be out for them. He promised to have the record of the case printed and to send a bound and autographed copy to each member of the jury.

The Colonel considers the record a political document of vast importance to the American people. It sounds, he says, the death-knell of political bossism in the nation. Already Republicans and Progressives here are forming plans to get the Colonel back into the Republican Party. With the defeat of Barnes they feel that the amalgamation of the two parties is inevitable.

Verdict Popular in Syracuse.

The verdict was popular with the citizens here, judging from the reception the Colonel received when he appeared on the streets. His journey from the Court House to his hotel was a triumphal parade. Friends and strangers—old men, women, and even children—pressed about him and eagerly shook his hand.

With the exception of Attorneys William D. Barnum and Henry J. Wolff, none of the Barnes followers was in sight. Mr. Barnes was in Albany or New York City and received the news of his defeat by telephone.

The jurors admitted that the most important issue in the case to them was the question of veracity between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Barnes. They made up their minds that one was not telling the truth, and they concluded that that one was not the Colonel. They said that the printing evidence, which Justice Andrews ruled out as not showing justification, had not influenced them except as to the question of credibility. They likewise said that political considerations had not swayed their judgment.

"We decided the case," said Foreman Warren W. Sommers, "on the evidence and the Judge's charge regarding the matters we were to take under consideration. The main issue in the case was the question of veracity between the two men."

Mr. Sommers was reminded that the jury consisted of seven Republicans, three Progressives, and two Democrats, and he was asked if politics had entered into the finding of the verdict.

"Not in the slightest degree," he replied. "It had nothing whatever to do with our decision."

"How about the printing evidence?"

"That was totally disregarded, with the exception as to how it affected the credibility of the plaintiff. I hope the public will understand that we obeyed the Justice's instructions and did not consider the printing evidence as bearing upon the matter of justification."

The news that the jury had reached an agreement in favor of Mr. Roosevelt was whispered about the court corridors early in the morning. When Justice William S. Andrews mounted the bench promptly at 10 o'clock, he repeated his warning of yesterday that he would allow no demonstration in the courtroom. Then he sent for the jury.

Last Act in the Drama.

Each man wore a look of relief as he took his seat in the jury box. Attorney Wolff, addressing the Court, entered an objection to a verdict being received or recorded on the ground that the jury had been polled in open court and that the secrets of the jury room thus had been violated. Under such circumstances, he said, the Court had no

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DISGUISED AEROPLANE DROPS BOMBS ON PARIS

Germans Get Across Frontier in Machine Masquerading as a French Craft.

PARIS, May 22.—German aviators flew over Paris at dusk this evening in an aeroplane which was disguised as a French machine. Because of the disguise the French air scouts allowed it to pass the frontier, believing that it was one of their own aeroplanes.

Flying high over the city, the German aviators dropped three bombs. One of the bombs fell in the Seine close to the Eiffel Tower, another on outbuildings of the Bon Marche store, and the third in the Rue St. Charles. All three bombs were ineffective. The German aeroplane was driven off by a French machine.

Two persons walking along the Quai d'Orsay were slightly injured by one of the bombs.

ALLIES GAIN GROUND IN THE DARDANELLES

Occupy a New Position in the Southern Part of Gallipoli Peninsula.

LONDON, May 22.—Official announcement was made here today that the French and British forces operating against the Turks on the Gallipoli Peninsula had gained further ground at the southern end of the peninsula. The statement reads:

"The following has been received from the Mediterranean force:

"On May 19, in the southern area of Gallipoli Peninsula, the French forces, in conjunction with the British, made a considerable advance, and have consolidated the new position.

"Our aeroplanes dropped bombs among Turkish reinforcements landing at Akbashi Liman [across the strait from Nagara] and caused considerable losses.

"On the night of the 18th and 19th the Turkish forces made determined attacks against the Australian and New Zealand corps, which were all repulsed with heavy loss, their casualties being over 7,000, of which 2,000 were killed. Our losses did not exceed 500."

BULGARS' HANDS OFF IF RUMANIA FIGHTS

Official Announcement is Made to This Effect by the Bulgar Premier.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) May 22.—The Journal de Geneve states that Vaseil Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, has announced officially that Bulgaria will not attack Rumania if the latter enters the war.

ROME, May 22.—Admiral Bettelo, President of the Italo-Rumanian League, has telegraphed to M. Filipesca, President of the Rumano-Italian League at Bucharest, saying that on the day Italy declared war on Austria her thoughts would turn to Rumania, counting upon her assistance at a supreme crisis.

GERMANS GIVE WARNING BEFORE ATTACKING SHIP

Submarine Signals Crew of the Glenholm to Abandon Her and All Are Saved.

BEREHAVEN, Ireland, May 22.—The British sailing ship Glenholm was sunk yesterday evening by a German submarine at a point fifteen miles off this port. The members of her crew have been landed here.

The Glenholm was on her way from Chile to Liverpool with a cargo of nitrate.

The submarine intercepted the sailing ship and signaled the crew to abandon her. The ship was then sunk, the submarine firing thirty-nine rounds from her gun before the Glenholm went down.

Berehaven, or Castleton Bearhaven, is on the southern coast of Ireland, on the north shore of Bantry Bay. The point where the Glenholm was sunk is roughly not more than sixty miles from Old Head of Kinsale, where the Lusitania went down. German submarines consequently are still active in this vicinity.

TAFT BIDS MOOSE RETURN.

Would Welcome Progressives Without Isms—Sees Victory in 1916.

KANSAS CITY, May 22.—The time has come when the Republicans should receive the Progressives back into the party, but, "they must leave behind their fads, nostrums and isms," according to ex-President Taft, who addressed a Republican meeting here today. "The Progressive Party is done, and has disappeared," he said.

Mr. Taft predicted Republican victory in 1916, saying that the people had learned again the lesson that the Democrats are not the proper agents of government.

He also spoke emphatically on the necessity for unity behind President Wilson at this time. "He is not a Democratic President," he said. "He is our President. He is first an American, the same as we are. We must all be Americans first."

Mr. Taft is here for the convention of Western Yale Clubs.

FOSS TO RUN ON DRY TICKET

Seeks Republican Nomination as Nationwide Prohibitionist.

BOSTON, May 22.—Eugene N. Foss, three times elected Governor by the Democrats of the State, will seek the Republican Gubernatorial nomination at the September primaries on the single issue of nation-wide prohibition.

His decision was announced today in a letter to Charles Sumner Bird, Progressive candidate for Governor in 1912 and 1913, who had declined to accept Mr. Foss's suggestion to seek the Republican nomination on a prohibition platform.

"Your decision not to become a candidate for the Republican nomination," Mr. Foss wrote, "presents to me a situation in which I appear to be the only man who is ready, willing, and able to win the Republican nomination for Governor and election as Governor as the Republican candidate upon the single issue of nation-wide prohibition."

The Flamingo to Florida and Cuba
via Seaboard Air Line Ry. new steel train on quick schedule to Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West, Havana. Lvs. N. Y. 9:15 A. M. com. May 30. Ing. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

73 BRITISH TROOPS DIE IN A WRECK

Many Burned Alive When Three Trains Are Splintered in Two Collisions.

INJURED MAY REACH 400

Surgeon, in Searing Flame, Amputates Crushed Legs by Which Two Men Are Held.

BULLETS IMPERIL RESCUERS

Cartridges in Belts of Burning Men Explode—Ammunition Cars Barely Escape Fire.

CARLISLE, England, May 22.—One of the most disastrous wrecks in the history of British railroading took place at 6 o'clock this morning on the Caledonian Railway at Gretna, near this city, where three trains came into collision.

At least seventy-three persons were killed, and the final list may be considerably greater, for it is believed that many persons sustained fatal injuries. The total of casualties will reach 400.

One of the three trains was a troop train; another was a local, and the third was the express from London to Glasgow.

Fire in the wreckage added to the horror, although assistance arrived quickly. The fire forces were called promptly, and after getting the flames under control the firemen joined in taking out the dead and wounded.

Fields near the wreck soon had the appearance of an immense mortuary, with the dead, the dying, and the injured laid out in gruesome ranks.

Express in Second Crash.

The dead are mostly soldiers. The troop train collided first with a local from Carlisle, and before the occupants were able to get clear of the wreckage of this accident the express from London to Glasgow crashed into them. Locomotives and cars, shattered and splintered, were hurled about in confusion.

The fire spread with great rapidity through the wreckage, and was soon burning so fiercely that the rescuers were driven back. There was nothing to do but wait for the fire brigades. The firemen were brought up at all possible speed, and once on the scene they labored with frantic energy to control the flames. They succeeded in comparatively good time, but before the fire was out many of the travelers pinned under the wreckage were burned alive before the eyes of hipless onlookers.

Five hundred men of one regiment were on the troop train. When the roll was called after the wreck only fifty-two officers and men responded. Many of the others, however, were caring for their wounded comrades.

Some of the victims were so mangled that their rescue from the wreckage was impossible. Several others who were extricated died soon after.

Cut Off Legs to Free Victims.

Doctors performed heroic services, braving the flames, in their efforts to help those pinned in the tangled masses of wood and iron.

One physician, Dr. Edwards, responded to the appeals of two soldiers who were held by the legs. Facing the scorching flames he amputated both legs of one soldier and one leg of the other, that method offering their only hope of escape. One of the soldiers died from the shock.

By 5 o'clock this afternoon seventy-three bodies had been recovered from the wreckage.

An added hazard for the rescuers was the explosion of cartridges in the belts of soldiers imprisoned in the burning wreckage, which caused bullets to fly about. Ammunition wagons on the rear of the train were disengaged barely in time to prevent their being blown up.

THE K-6 RUNS AGROUND.

Submarine Meets with Accident in Fleet's War Game.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 22.—Another mishap to the submarine flotilla guarding the Atlantic coast during the war game of the Atlantic Fleet, was reported tonight when word reached this city that the submarine K-6 was aground on the East side of No Man's Land. The tender Fulton was standing by.

The K-6 Struck during a dense fog in a heavy southwest wind and rough sea.

So far as can be learned here no call for help has been sent out and this is taken to indicate that the submarine is not in a critical position.

Since the Atlantic Fleet began its war game at midnight of May 19, two submarines, besides the one off No Man's Land have been in difficulties. The E-2 arrived yesterday with a broken crankshaft, while the K-1 is in port with engine trouble.

The K-6 is in command of Lieut. J. O. Fisher.

LASSEN ERUPTING AGAIN.

California Volcano Surpasses All Its Previous Disturbances.

REDDING, Cal., May 22.—Lassen Peak burst into an eruption late today that is reported to have surpassed all its previous eruptions. A tremendous funnel of smoke shot from the south of the peak and rolled seaward at an altitude of several thousand feet.

Part of the crater of the peak has fallen in. This is the main or oldest crater, and it was learned that yesterday's eruption came therefrom. The craters formed last Summer are standing.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—"Hot lava from the crater of Lassen Peak melted the snow on the slopes and caused the flood of mud which descended on the Hat Creek Valley yesterday," Supervisor Rush reported to the Forest Service here today.

Heretofore it was believed that the mud came from within the volcano.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RY.
Splendid steel trains to Atlanta, Birmingham, Savannah, Florida, Cuba. Inq. 1,184 B'way.—Advt.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 98 pages, as follows:

I. Rotogravure and Picture Section.
II. General News.
III. and IV. Editorial and Sports Sections.
V. Magazine Section.

LORD FISHER, WHO UPSET A CABINET.....*By A Veteran Diplomat*
ITALY'S EFFECT ON OTHER NATIONS.....*By A Veteran Diplomat*
WARNING GIVEN TO UNITED STATES.....*By Maximilian Harden*
EUROPE'S "WAR BABY" PROBLEM.
NAVAL POWER IS PARAMOUNT POWER, *Says Rear Admiral Chadwick*
SECRETARY DANIELS HOPES FOR DISARMAMENT *By Edward Marshall*
A PROPHECY OF SLAV DOMINATION.....*By Herbert Adolphus Miller*
BANKER-DOCTOR GOES TO FRONT.....*Dr. Berkeley Sherwood-Dunn*
SOUTH AMERICA NEEDS THE UNITED STATES *Say Prominent Delegates from the South*
TO TAKE STATE CENSUS NEXT WEEK.
CHIVALRY IS KEYNOTE OF OUR ART, SAYS CHARLES DANA GIBSON .....*By Joyce Kilmer*
CO-ORDINATED WORK FOR CHILDREN.
"HOW MY PUBLIC MANAGES ME".....*By Geraldine Farrar*
HOW TO GET TROUT NOT FAR OFF.
SARAH BERNHARDT RAGES AGAINST WAR.....*By Walter S. Hiatt*
EXHIBITIONS OF ART SCHOOLS.
WOMEN NEED MORE DRESS REFORM *Says Miss Franciska Berg of Norway*
A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT.
THE RISING TIDE—CARTOON.

VI. Review of Books (Folded in Magazine Section.)
VII. Roosevelt's Future, Society, Drama, Music, Automobiles.
VIII. Real Estate, Business, Financial.

Germany May Remind Wilson of Mexico; President Resists Efforts to Cloud Issue

Likely to Call Attention to Warnings to Americans in Huerta Regime.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 21, (via London, May 22.)—Work is progressing slowly on Germany's answer to the American note, which is proving a bigger job than was first thought. Half a dozen drafts already have been made and the work is still in the hands of the legal division of the Foreign Office, whose experts are going over it again and again, checking up the citations of international law that is involved. The "legally finished" draft is expected to reach the political division tomorrow for the finishing touches. It is taking the combined work of about twelve experts this time to answer President Wilson.

I spent an hour today with some of the men who were actually engaged in formulating the answer, and they looked as if they were earning their salaries. I gathered the impression that the coming answer would be one of the longest notes of the world war, covering the ground of international law involved with typical German thoroughness.

Quote Wilson on Mexico.

Among other authorities it may quote "Wilson on Mexico," and among the new features the answer will probably contain an interesting suggestion on the following lines:

If America is unwilling to accept Germany's declaration of a war zone, America at least will agree that it is a danger zone, in which case it could advise American citizens to avoid the danger zone, as was done in the Mexican troubles. Another probable proposition, which was intimated in yesterday's dispatch, is that America certify that passenger ships are not carrying ammunition, thus obtaining immunity from submarine attack. This is believed by the Germans to be eminently practicable and particularly feasible, as they point out that the American law of 1909 prohibits the shipping of explosives on ships carrying passengers.

I learn authoritatively that the German answer is not being held up to see what the new note it is reported President Wilson will send to England may read like. The Foreign Office officials expressed regret at their inability to get the answer off this week as they had hoped to do.

American Colony Cool.

Americans here are now trying to convince one another that they were not panicky, and many of them are gumshoeing for the practical joker who started the report that Ambassador Gerard had packed up everything, including his household silver, had discharged the German personnel at the Embassy, and was advising Americans to leave Germany at once.

Under the headline, "Much Ado About Nothing," a Berlin afternoon newspaper prints a soothing interview with Mr. Gerard by Aubrey Stanhope, who describes the Ambassador as looking like a man who hadn't a care in the world. He quotes Mr. Gerard as denying that he is calling upon Americans to leave Germany at once, or has dismissed even one German employe. The American colony, it appears, has got its nerve back again, and there is no exodus.

Defend Lusitania Sinking?

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 22.—It would now be no surprise if the German reply to the American note, in addition to a defense of the German position regarding submarine warfare, and particularly its case for the sinking of the Lusitania, with the alleged shipment of ammunition, should contain certain proposals which might serve as a basis for further negotiations between Germany and the United States. America's compromise proposal, made in a previous communication, for a cessation of submarine and mine warfare in return for an abandonment by Great Britain of her starving-out policy, will almost certainly be referred to. It will be pointed out that Germany's acceptance in principle of the suggestion is still in force.

It is not at all improbable that Germany also will advance an alternative suggestion that the United States permit its nationals to travel on ships belonging to belligerents only if these ve-

Continued on Page 6.

Light on the Movement to Bring About a Sharp Protest to England.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Although official denials and investigation in the best informed quarters have shown that the reports that a diplomatic note had been drafted calling Great Britain sharply to account for her detention of American ships and cargoes were based on misinformation, it is evident that the effort to create this impression still persists. And it is now coming to be understood that the movement is in part the outgrowth of a desire to counteract the significance of President Wilson's representations to Germany in regard to the Lusitania disaster and the German submarine warfare on unarmed merchant ships.

Certainly in some quarters here the view prevails that the effort to persuade President Wilson to send a sharp note to the British Government at this time, and which formed the foundation for much of the gossip to the effect that the note had already been drafted, had its origin among those who were willing to let the Lusitania incident pass without any vigorous action by this Government, beyond the President's note of May 13. The effort is regarded by certain public men, who are heartily in support of the President's emphatic position as being intended to muddy the waters, that is to complicate the issue presented by the sinking of the Lusitania, and through the means prevent the accomplishment of the President's purpose to obtain prompt reparation, disavowal of responsibility, and a complete abandonment of such acts as that which sent the big Cunarder to the bottom with the loss of more than a thousand lives.

Close Advisers Involved.

There are hints that some of those close to the President are deeply interested in this movement. Their hope is, according to one construction placed on their activity, that with Great Britain made to understand that she is in disfavor with the United tSates, Germany will be mollified and will not adopt a hostile attitude toward this Government in the expectation that British-American relations will be strained. This view is given for what it is worth. It seems to be well-understood that certain members of the Administration would have liked the President to have been less vigorous in his communication to Germany and that making should be done by this Government that would lead to a hostile clash between the two Governments, but it seems to be understood equally well that the members of the Cabinet are standing by the President with absolute trust in his judgment and confidence that he will handle the situation in a proper, dignified and couargeous way.

As for the President, it may be said that while no statement of his attitude is forthcoming from the White House, he has no sympathy with any proposal to take action at this time which may serve to complicate or interfere with the situation created by his note of May 13. The issues emphasized by the President over Germany's submarine warfare stand alone and apart from the complaints of American cotton shippers over the detention of their goods by the British authorities. It cannot be stated too strongly that the President's position is that no serious international issue with any other country shall be raised by this Government until there has been an adjustment of the matters that formed the subject of his complaints to Germany.

Hoke Smith's Position.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia is one of those whose activity in behalf of the cotton shippers is based on motives entirely apart from considerations that have to do with differences between the United States and Germany. Senator Smith is working with an eye singled to obtaining relief for those who are deeply interested pecuniarily in the export of cotton to the European Continent. He has taken a vigorous stand in presenting the cause of the cotton people, but has not sought to complicate it with the German war zone issue.

In the statement given out by the British Foreign Office on Thursday night, telling of the arrangement for the purchase or release by Great Britain of American cotton cargoes destined for Germany through neutral countries, it was said that the "principal representative of the American interests described to his Majesty's Ambassador at Washington as conceding all that the American interests could properly ask."

The supposition that the "principal representative of the American interests" who had discussed the matter with the British Ambassador in Washington was Senator Smith, was erroneous. As a matter of fact Senator Smith has taken quite the contrary view and has contended for a fuller recognition of the rights of American cotton shippers. That Senator Smith was not meant was proved by a formal correction made by the British Embassy in the Foreign Office statement. The embassy explains that the conferences referred to took place in London and not in Washington, and the principal representative of the American cotton interests in the British capital was meant.

Senator Smith made a statement tonight reviewing the cotton detention

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NORTHERN ITALY UNDER MARTIAL LAW; DECLARATION OF WAR ALL PREPARED; ARMY AND FLEET TO MOBILIZE TODAY

Text of the Proclamation of Martial Law In Northeastern Italy and On the Adriatic

LONDON, Sunday, May 23.—A Stefani dispatch from Rome quotes the following as the formal declaration of martial law in northeastern Italy, including all the provinces bordering on Austria and along the Adriatic coast:

From May 23 a state of war is declared in the Provinces of Sondrio, Brescia, Verona, Vicenza, Belluno, Udine, Venezia, Treviso, Padua, Mantua, and Ferrara, and the Islands and Communes on the Adriatic coast, as well as in all the fortresses, which may be declared in a state of resistance.

This proclamation is made by order of the Ministers of War and Marine.

POLITICS HINDER CABINET MAKING

British Public Shows Anxiety Over Delay—Thought Crisis Might Have Been Averted.

CHANGE EXPECTED TUESDAY

Premier Asquith Reports Progress to the King—Churchill Leaves the Admiralty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, May 23.—Keen disappointment has been caused by the delay in the formation of the new national Ministry, and the public, which had been led to hope that the object of the coalition was a combination of all parties for more efficient prosecution of the war, is getting uneasy. Politics is causing the delay in the settlement of the crisis, just as politics brought it about.

Bonar Law stands out as a conspicuous embodiment of a sense of duty to his country. Attacks recently made upon him through the columns of The Daily Mail are said to have had as their origin the fact that the leader of the Opposition refused to lend any countenance to the machinations which were being conducted by members of his party.

Reports are in circulation to the effect that financial considerations have been at the back of certain recent developments in England's current history. These reports are of a highly unsavory character, but all that can be said further is they are not believed in the best informed quarters.

As the secret history of the crisis becomes better known, and its developments understood, there is a growing belief that Mr. Asquith might successfully have resisted what The Daily Chronicle openly calls "the blackmailing plot of the Conservatives." The Liberal Government had more things to its credit than to its discredit. It would have been difficult to answer the criticisms upon both the Admiralty and the War Office, which the Opposition was preparing to make, but not impossible, and some measures of reorganization within the Cabinet would probably have met the needs of the hour.

Kitchener Made Stronger.

Whether this hindsight is a correcter view of the situation than the decision taken by Mr. Asquith when the bombshell of Lord Fisher's resignation, combined with the charges of War Office mistakes and attacks of the Northcliffe press burst upon him, is a matter of opinion. The unanimous public outcry against Lord Kitchener has shown that the possible effects of such a campaign were probably overestimated. Kitchener's position has been strengthened, and similarly the Government's position would have been strengthened.

Kitchener's work is admirably summarized by today's Westminster Gazette. "By scrupulously following," it says, "the rule of secrecy, which the allied nations have laid down for the conduct of the war Lord Kitchener has cut himself off from publicity and advertisement which otherwise would have attended his effort, while he has left himself exposed without the possibility of reply to any critic who attacks one portion of his administration. If in these circumstances the Government was not capable of doing him justice and protecting him from his assailants it would be to declare itself unworthy of being served by highminded and patriotic men.

"In these nine months, since the outbreak of the war, Lord Kitchener has done what the most jealous of his critics would have declared wholly impossible one year ago. He grasped the dimensions of this struggle on the first day and thought in millions where others were to think in thousands and hundreds of thousands. Since then he has organized and is now putting into the field an army on a scale undreamt of in any previous war and at every stage his influence and personality have been felt through the entire country. He and those who worked with him have had mountains of difficulty to contend with, and some of them have yet to be overcome. In particular, the amounts and qualities of ammunition required by trench warfare could only be ascertained by experience which was new and special to this war. There was room here for criticism or warning at the proper moment, but there is no room for clamor or recrimination when the utmost efforts are being made to correct any miscalculations which had been made at any earlier stage and to organize our industries for an unlimited increase of output. There are a thousand good reasons why the debate on that subject should be considered closed, but before it is closed we are glad to be able to put on record that the confidence of the public in the Secretary of War is unshaken."

Churchill Goes Tomorrow.

Winston Churchill is expected to quit the Admiralty next Monday. At the time of writing there is no definite announcement regarding his successor. Whether Churchill will remain in the Cabinet is a matter of keen discussion. The Unionists appear to be more anx-

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIANS GAIN AS FOES WEAKEN

Great Drive in Galicia Shows a Falling Off, with Saving of Ammunition.

SEVERAL TOWNS RETAKEN

Czar's Troops Assume the Offensive on Both Banks of the San River.

LONDON, May 22.—The Austrians and Germans claim no further progress in their offensive in Middle Galicia, and the British military critics draw the conclusion that the big battering ram which drove the Russians eastward, and, at some points, across the San River, has been brought to a standstill against the bulwark of the Russian reinforcements. Stubborn fighting, however, is still in progress and it may be many days before either side can claim a definite result.

Mention in the German official report of a cavalry engagement east of Windau indicated that the Germans have landed another raiding force on the coast of Courland to take the place of the one the Russians drove back just when it was reaching the environs of Mitau. All through this northern region and as far south as the East Prussian frontier confused fighting continues between widely separated forces, which ebb and flow as one side or the other brings reinforcements into the field.

Austro-Germans Weakening.

PETROGRAD (via London), May 22.—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

During the day of May 20 and the morning of May 21 the enemy's thrust on the Galician front showed some signs of weakening. In several sections the enemy adopted a defensive attitude.

The enemy's artillery was also less prodigal in the expenditure of ammunition.

On the left bank of the lower San our troops took the offensive and carried by assault the villages of Krawce, Biercza, Pryzyszow and Kamerale. Hhey repulsed the enemy's counter-attacks in the direction of Nisko.

In the salient of the enemy's front on the right bank of the San wecarried the village of Ignace on the River Luboczowka.

In the region of Przemysl there has been no change. East of Sussakow fierce attacks by the enemy continue, and the enemy succeeded in carrying part of the trenches held by one of our regiments. In our counter-attacks at this point we made a thousand prisoners.

On the rest of the Galician front the attacks of the enemy, who have suffered enormous losses, are becoming more isolated in character.

The principal efforts of the enemy on May 20 were concentrated in the district between the rivers Tysmienica and Stry. In the region of Sionskow, we captured several hundred prisoners. Two companies of the enemy surrendered near the village of Zovadow.

On the other sections along the front there has been no important engagement.

In the region of Shavli (Courland) we continue to press the Germans on the left bank of the Windau River and Wenta.

On the Narew front (Poland), the enemy has delivered partial counter-attacks, the object of which apparently was to accustom the trops to the use of poisonous gas.

On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy is entirely passive. The enemy forces defeated at Opatow are strengthening their positions and receiving reinforcements, which are being sent from beyond the Vistula and Calicia.

BERLIN, May 22, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The following report was issued today by the German General Staff on the operations in the eastern theatre of war.

To the east of Windau, in Courland, Russia, there have been cavalry engagements.

At Shavli, in Kovno Province, on the Dubysa River, Russian night attacks were repulsed. Two hundred Russians were taken prisoner.

In the southeastern theatre of the war there has been no changes of importance.

VIENNA, May 22.—(via London.)—The Austro-German allies are gaining

Continued on Page 3.

FIRST STEP TOWARD CONFLICT

Ten Provinces and Coast Region and Ports Put in "State of War."

FOLLOWS CABINET SESSION

Ministers Withhold Formal Document Announcing Hostilities Against Austria.

BUT MOBILIZATION IS ON

And the King Will Issue a Proclamation Urging His People to Do Their Duty.

BULGARS EXPECT TO FIGHT

Will Move Against Turks, but Meanwhile Won't Attack Rumania if She Joins War.

LONDON, Sunday, May 23.—Only the formal declaration of war is now necessary to complete the breach between Italy and her former allies of the Triple Alliance, and this is expected at any moment.

King Victor Emmanuel promptly signed the bill yesterday which gave the Salandra Ministry full power in the present emergency and for "the duration of the war," and the Cabinet, according to advices, was in session all the morning, formulating the document which was to go to Vienna.

As a preliminary step toward hostilities, a large part of northern Italy, including the provinces bordering on Austria, and the islands and communes on the Adriatic Coast, were formally declared in "a state of war" last night.

The general mobilization of the Italian Army and Navy has been ordered by royal decree and will begin today.

All vehicles and draught animals will be requisitioned. Ordinary passenger and freight services on the railways will not be disturbed.

Minor clashes have taken place at several points of the Austro-Italian frontier, according to dispatches, but these collisions have not yet become serious.

The Ambassadors are still at their posts, but the Italian Consul at Munich, it is stated, has been ordered to return to Rome at once, and througout the three countries the respective nationals are packing up their belongings in expectation of a final and official rupture.

Bulgars Show Their Hand.

Should a rupture come it is not expected here that it would have any immediate effect on the battles now in progress on other fronts, but it would be likely to influence the action of the Balkan States, which have been awaiting Italy's decision.

Rumania, it was reported late last night, had received assurances from Bulgaria that if Rumania decided to join the Allies and go to the assistance of Russia by an invasion of Transylvania, Bulgaria would not attack her. It was added that, in fact, Bulgaria herself was considering the possibility of taking similar action, although her attack would be directed against Turkey.

Greece also is interested in the new development, and her efforts, if she should decide to join the Allies, would be directed to the Dardanelles and Asia Minor.

ROME IMPATIENT FOR FINAL DECISION

Ministers in Long Conference—King to Issue Proclamation to His People.

ROME, May 22, 4:30 P. M.—All day the city has been awaiting definite word that war has been declared against Austria.

The Council of Ministers was in conference this morning, and up to 1 P. M., formulating the declaration and perfecting measures of mobilization to be adopted.

In so much as the King had sanctioned the bill conferring upon the Government extraordinary powers in case Italy went to war, it was generally expected here today that the Duke of Avarna, the Italian Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, would leave Vienna tonight. The afternoon newspapers said that Baron von Macchio, the Aus-

...evening.
...lio was received by ...onnino in the after... ...osed that he asked ...o return home.
...manuel will issue a ...he people, counter... ...Ministers. This will ...has been driven to ...l will appeal to all ...duty in such a way ...e assured. Another ...will be addressed ...he fleet.

...Demonstration.

...till aglow with en... ...great popular dem... ...night. Almost the ...of Rome, except the ...gathered on Capi... ...Prince Colonna, the ...ed a solemn sitting ...Council to conse...

...Palaces had been ...oric tapestries com... ...s of great national ...Mayor made a pa... ...ich provoked great ...throngs gathered in ...l, the square below, ...ding streets as far ...m on one side and ...ce, now the home of ...ssy, on the other. ...ss, Prince Colonna, ...ermen and the Mu... ...d preceded by the ...e, started for the ...oute to the King, as ...of Italy. ...ity poured through ...to the palace of the ...Quirinal Square was ...a his Majesty and ...is family appeared ...overlooking it they ...timated at several

...a balcony of the ...ere opened, and a ...ring was thrown ...This was a sign ...s about to appear, ...e of the crowd in... ...ere cries of "Long ...nd "Long live the ...and the Queen and ...came out upon the ...jesty was in the ...neral. The Crown ...a sailor boy, waved ...titude. ...of the people arose ...um, and from the ...ading beyond the ...nd like the roaring

...id an unprecedent... ...ve orders that the ...sed to the balcony. ...undering cheers of ...Majesty advanced ...ndard, and, folding ...braced it. ...then retired with... ...er the King called ...dermen inside and ...his gratitude for ...triotism of the Ro...

...an Embassy.

...stration before the ...rowd, headed by a ...American flag, went ...Palace, the residence ...States Ambassador, ...Page. There were ...erica and demands ...e Lusitania victims. ...was caused here ...report that Signor ...bassador at Berlin, ...d while driving in ...learned later, how... ...cident was not so ...ought and that the ...rigid investigation. ...were sent to Signor ...lor von Bethmann... ...eign Minister von

...disavowals by high ...he newspapers here ...as a reflection upon ...The Idea Nazionale ...ses of the German ...oreign Minister are ...at the insult must

...nks a fitting reply ...people of Rome to ...erman Ambassador ...day he leaves the ...n Latin civility for ...arbarism."

...Socialist Party met ...amber and resolved ...port of the Govern... ...sto will be issued, ...its of the party to ...nal cause.

...ADY FOR ENVOYS

...eutonic Diplomats ...ve Last Night.

...; 5:05 P. M.—The ...t Italy has declared ...a-Hungary is await... ...t up to this time no ...this end had been

...net is still reported ...e praseology of the ...

...here that the pass... ...n Macchio, the Aus... ...bassador to Italy, ...delivery to him. ...pondent of the Petit ...Prince von Bülow, ...ssador at Rome, will ...n capital until com... ...He further states ...Bülow has installed ...-law, Donna Laura ...Villa Malta, in the ...erty will not be con... ...s it is occupied by ...He is said to have ...se of the villa from ...Rome until his re-

...story is told by the ...nt of a report, cur... ...when popular agi... ...mer Premier Giolitti ...a plot was formu... ...Prince von Bülow ...e, the Villa Malta, ...n was abandoned ...Rome. ...the Italian frontier ...Bülow is expected ...at Lugano, Switzer-

who is a resident of the town.

It is reported from Rome by way of the Italian frontier that on May 11 a package was sent from the German Embassy by ordinary post, bearing the signature of Prince von Bülow, German Ambassador to Italy, an containing an extensive list of the principal merchants and manufacturers in the Provinces of Lombardy, Emilia, and Venetia. The commercial and financial position of these men and other particulars concerning them were contained in the list, it is stated.

A Gaudois dispatch from Turin suggests that Austria's action in destroying the bridges and cutting telegraph and telephone lines at Ponta Caffaro and Lodronz can be held to constitute a casus belli, making Italy free to open hostilities without further diplomatic formalities.

Ponte Caffaro is a short distance north of Riva, a southern point in Austria on Lake Garda. Austrian troops were withdrawn after the civil population had been forced to evacuate Riva and other parts of Venezia under Austrian rule.

When the Milan express reached a point near Ponte Caffaro, where the line had been cut, the train was seized by the Austrians and the crew was arrested. It is supposed the same fate has befallen another train, from which no news has been received since it crossed the Austrian frontier.

INCIDENTS ON FRONTIER.

Italian Alpine Troops Chase Austrians Who Had Crossed the Border.

BRESCIA, Italy, May 22.—Frontier incidents were reported today from several points where the Italian Alpine troops pursued Austrian soldiers who had crossed the frontier.

VERONA, May 22.—The Austrian barracks at Rovereto, a town in the Tyrol with about 12,000 Italian inhabitants, was blown up today.

The police immediately placed under arrest many Italian citizens, although there was no evidence to show that the Italians were responsible for the explosion.

AUSTRIA "SURPRISED" AT ITALY'S ABRUPTNESS

Foreign Minister Says Vienna Declines Responsibility for "All the Consequences."

VIENNA, May 22.—Baron Stephen Burian von Rajecz, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, today handed to the Italian Ambassador a note expressing "painful surprise" at the decision of Italy to "put an end in such an abrupt manner to the treaty which was based on the community of our most important political interests, which has guaranteed security and peace to our States for so many years, and which has rendered Italy noteworthy services."

The note says that the astonishment of Austria-Hungary is more than justified since the Italian Government repeatedly stated its desire to maintain and even strengthen the bonds of alliance between the two countris.

Baron Burian von Rajecz repeated that the object of the ultimatum to Serbia was purely and simply to protect the Austro-Hungarian monarchy against the revolutionary machinations of Serbia and that this aim could in no way affect the interests of Italy.

When the conflict assumed a European character, Italy proclaimed her neutrality without "throwing out the slightest suggestion that this war, which was provoked by Russia and prepared for long beforehand, could be of a nature to deprive the Triple Alliance of its raison d'etre," and sent no communication which could justify the belief that it regarded the course of Austria-Hungary as "a flagrant violation, both in letter and in spirit, of the alliance and treaty."

The Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, though deploring Italy's resolution to remain neutral, a resoluiton which in "our view was hardly compatible with the spirit of the treaty, nevertheless loyally admitted the view of the Italian Government, and an exchange of views, which then took place, established unaltered the maintenance of the Triple Alliance."

Under Article VII. of the treaty Italy presented claims which aimed at securing certain compensations in the event of Austria-Hungary obtaining advantages from the war, territorial or otherwise, in the Balkan Peninsula.

Austria-Hungary accepted this standpoint and declared herself ready to submit the question to examination, at the same time pointing out that so long as the eventual advantages accruing to Austria-Hungary remained unknown, it would be difficult to fix compensations.

Baron Burian von Rajecz contended that Italy shared this view, as was shown in the statement made by the late Marquis Antonio di San Giuliano, dated Aug. 25, last year, in which the then Italian Foreign Minister said that "it would be premature to speak of compensations."

Nevertheless, Baron Burian continues, Austria-Hungary always had been ready to begin conversations on the subject, and when Italy made her demands Austria-Hungary accepted even this as a basis for negotiation, although in its opinion Article VII. of the treaty never referred to the territory of the treaty-bound parties, but related purely and simply to the Balkan Peninsula.

While it was impossible to accede to all the Italian demands, Austria-Hungary, with a sincere desire to reach an understanding, made sacrifices which were only justified by "a desire to uphold the alliance existing for so many years to the common advantage of both countries."

Replying to the Italian objection that the concessions offered by Austria-Hungary were only to be realized at an indefinite time, namely, at the end of the war, Baron Burian says that Austria-Hungary was ready to offer all necessary guarantees for the purpose of preparing for this transfer and insure its "even being carried out at no distant date."

In conclusion the note says:

"The Royal Italian Government, in an arbitrary manner, has disburdened itself of all its obligations and the Austro-Hungarian Government declines responsibility for all the consequences that may arise from this procedure."

INTERN MANY ITALIANS.

Residents of Austrian Seaports Hurried Inland on Freight Trains.

UDINE, Italy, May 22.—The expulsions of Italians from Trieste, Pola, Coritz and Gradisca continue by the thousand. None of these, however, are permitted to enter Italy; they are all being loaded into freight trains and sent to the interior of Austria or Hungary.

These forced removals are resulting in much distress. A local newspaper publishes the names of several hundred who have arrived at Milan today, having managed to escape the vigilance of the guards during the night. These miners reported that thousands of Italians, who were returning home, have been detained on the Swiss-German frontier beyond Basel, the German authorities refusing to allow them to leave the country.

CARPET CLEANING
J. & J. W. WILLIAMS
ESTABLISHED 1875.
353 W. 54th St.
'PHONE 566 COLUMBUS.

SEE VATICAN CLASH NEAR WITH QUIRINAL

State's Suspension of Immunity to Vatican Diplomats May Cause Trouble.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 22.—Reports are current that the entrance of Italy into the war may precipitate a Vatican crisis such as the Catholic world has not known since Pius IX. went to Gaeta.

The Italian Government has suspended that article of the law of guarantees which assured to the Vatican direct connection with Governments outside of Italy by means of diplomatic representatives at the Papal headquarters.

Rome dispatches have hitherto indicated that the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary and the Minister of Bavaria at the Vatican would leave Rome along with the representatives of Austria and Germany attached to the Quirinal. It is obvious that with Italy in a state of war with Austria and Germany the presence of the Austrian Ambassador and the Bavarian Minister to the Vatican would be anomalous and would certainly give rise to suspicion that they might use their diplomatic privileges to the advantage of Italy's enemies. In view of the tendencies shown by some members of the Papal entourage the Italian uneasiness on this score is said to be very marked.

If the report from Turin today that the representatives of Austria and Bavaria at the Vatican had received orders from their respective Governments to remain at their posts until they are forcibly expelled, is correct, it is thought here possible that the Vatican may mark its resentment at the partial suspension of the law of guarantees by leaving Rome.

As against this belief there is to be counted the tenacity with which the last three Popes have maintained their determination to remain in the Eternal City, despite the attractive invitations which they are reported to have received from representatives of Catholic populations of other countries, particularly the United States.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 22.—Dispatches from Rome say that in case the Ministers of Prussia and Bavaria to the Vatican are compelled to leave Rome, they have decided to establish themselves at Lugano, the nearest town in Switzerland to the Italian border.

For ages, until Pius IX.'s reign, the Pontiffs bore temperal sway over an area of 16,000 square miles in Central Italy. Of this domain Romagna, Umbria, and the Marches were incorporated into the Italian Kingdom in 1860. There remained the Eternal City and its outlying districts. These were ruled over by Pius IX. until the French garrison was withdrawn on account of its being needed in the Franco-Prussian war in the Summer of 1870; the Italian troops entered the city on Sept. 20. Soon afterward the capital of the kingdom was transferred from Turin to Rome.

Some arrangement with the Vatican became necessary, as the Vatican still regarded itself as the temporal power which had been despoiled of its lands, but not conquered, by another temporal power—Italy. This arrangement, which was never recognized by the Vatican, was the law of guarantees passed by the Italian Parliament on May 13, 1871. By this Pope Pius IX. and his successors forever were to enjoy the Vatican and its dependencies rent free, while the Italian Government pledged to the Pope an annual indemnity of $645,000, which has never been claimed or paid to this day and now amounts to $29,025,000.

At the time of the election of Pope Leo XIII. in 1878 the Cardinals of the conclave, on account of the threatening attitude of the Romans, were for adjourning to Civita Vecchia to hold the election there. They were informed, however, that if they once left the Vatican it would be regarded as an act of abdication and the Government would then take possession.

Thus the head of the Church has continued to exercise its functions as a temporal sovereign. As a temporal sovereign he has continued to exchange Ministers with certain States, the Italian Government granting to the foreign representatives to the Papal Court the same right of immunity which is granted to diplomats at the Quirinal.

According to some Catholics the fact that Italy is at war should make no difference with the Vatican's diplomatic status, but the virtual impossibility of having in Rome representatives of States with which the kingdom is at war is obvious.

So Italy, still holding that the Pope occupies the Vatican as a tenant and not as a sovereign owner, has canceled the immunity granted to Dr. von Mühlberg, Prussian Minister to the Vatican, and Prince von Schönburg-Hartenstein, the Austro-Hungarian.

Pope Benedict a few days ago recalled the Vatican's representative to Prussia, Dr. A. Frühwirth, the Apostolic Nuncio to Bavaria, and Mgr. Count Scapinelli di Leguigno, the Vatican's representative at the Court of Francis Joseph, not on the ground, however, that he renounced any rights as a temporal sovereign, but because as these representatives were Italian they might find it difficult to maintain their posts in case Italy went to war with the nations to which they were accredited.

POPE WILL BE NEUTRAL.

But He Will Not Try to Restrain Italians from Going to War.

ROME, May 21, (via Paris, May 22.)—Deep regret is felt by Pope Benedict that Italy has decided for a war which he, as head of the Church, hoped might be averted. Although Italy is involved in the conflict, the Holy See will maintain a strict neutrality, although no effort will be made to restrain Italian Catholics from following the dictates of their consciences. A papla document, outlining this position, is expected soon.

It is announced that because of the gravity of the situation the Consistory, which was to have been held this month to fill vacancies in the College of Cardinals, has been postponed indefinitely.

The Pope, wishing to avoid a complication, gave instructions today that all German and Austrian ecclesiastics whose presence in Italy was not indispensable, had better return home.

In one of the Italian Bishoprics, that of Sutri and Nepi, near Viterbo, which was intrusted to a German Franciscan, Father Bernard Doebbing, a crowd of people attacked the priest's residence after he had already left for Rome by automobile.

The Osservatore Romano, the Vatican union of all Italians and a truce to political passions. It expresses the hope that Italy may be spared the horrors of a long war, and that peace will soon be established.

DUKE'S PALACE FOR HOSPITAL.

Italian Women Headed by Queen, Organize for Relief Work.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 22.—The Duke of Aosta, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel and elder brother of the Duke of the Abruzzi, and the Duchess of Aosta, who was formerly Princess Helene of Orleans, have put at the service of the Red Cross Society their Cisterna Palace at Turin as a hospital for injured soldiers. The Duchess of Aosta herself is an experienced nurse.

A committee composed of all the Italian royal ladies, including the Princess Yolanda, eldest daughter of the King, and headed by Queen Helena and Queen Dowager Margarita, is organizing for relief work, in which all Italian ladies will be affiliated.

The organization, which has as its centre the Pitti Palace in Florence, will provide extra clothing and all other comforts for the troops when the soldiers take the field.

CONDEMN ATTACK ON ENVOY.

Berlin Newspapers Unite in Warning Against Harming Italians.

BERLIN, May 22.—All the morning newspapers condemn in strong terms the attack by a youth on the Italian Ambassador last evening and warn against molestation of Italians who remain in the city. The tone of the press is strikingly calm and moderate.

In spite of the fact that Italy's course is generally thought treacherous, the articles directed against her contain little in the nature of abuse.

AUSTRIA ASKS OUR HELP.

Wants America to Protect Her Subjects in Italy.

PARIS, May 22.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency says that the Messaggero's representative in Vienna sends the following dispatch:

"Austria has asked the United States to take over the protection of Austrian subjects in Italy.

"The American Government has transmitted instructions to its Ambassadors in Austria and Italy."

CALLS AUSTRIANS UP TO 50.

They Will Be Examined—Question of Using Them Not Settled.

BUDAPEST, May 22.—The Official Gazette publishes a decree calling up the Landsturm, from 18 to 50 years of age, for military examination.

It will be decided later whether these classes are wanted for military service.

AFFECTS OUR CABLE ROUTES.

Messages to Berlin and Vienna May Go Via Hague or Copenhagen.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The severance of relations between Italy and Austria, involving the cutting of telegraph and railroad lines, will make it necessary for the State Department to find another route for communications with Berlin and Vienna. Heretofore mails and cablegrams have been sent to these capitals by the French cable and land lines to Rome, whence they were relayed to Austria and Germany.

The State Department has made almost no use thus far of wireless communication, and it is now considering the routing of cablegrams via the Hague or Copenhagen. Mails will probably go via Sweden or Denmark.

Two cablegrams reached the State Department tonight from Vienna, coming by way of Rome, showing that so far communication had not been entirely cut between the two capitals.

Communication with Turkey is still maintained by way of Greece, but it is very uncertain, and cable messages frequently require several days to or from Constantinople.

Officials and diplomats here thought tonight that the opening of hostilities between Italy and Austria would not long be postponed, and that such delay as had occurred was due to the fact that Italy's military preparations had not been completed.

The possibility of the entrance into the war of Rumania, Burgaria and Greece was a constant subject of speculation in diplomatic quarters. Among diplomatists of the Germanic cause it was suggested that the results of operations in the Dardanelles in the next two or three weeks would probably have an important bearing on the attitude of the Balkan States. They believed that if the Allies fail to penetrate the Dardanelles the three States would remain neutral, but that a victory by the Allies might change the course of events.

On the other hand, it is stated in all informed quarters that Rumania has a definite agreement with Italy, and will follow the Rome Government in every step taken.

FRANKFORT PRAISES SPEYER

The Zeitung Says His Renunciation of English Honors Ennobles Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 22.—The Daily Mail says that Frankfort-on-the-Main, Sir Edgar Speyer's native city, is apparently well satisfied with his action in emulating the Kaiser's example in divesting himself of all his British honors. In a paragraph headed "Edgar Speyer," the Frankfurter Zeitung of May 19 says:

"His voluntary return to untitled citizenship ennobles Herr Speyer more, under the circumstances, than the retention of his title. His conduct is in agreeable contrast to the attitude of a few recently mentioned German-English financial people of a not always untarnished past—people who in part made their money and acquired prestige in the city primarily by the exportation of inferior London securities."

Cheer the Name of Marconi.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 22.—In the Senate yesterday when Signor Marconi's name was called on the roll and he did not answer some asked where he was. Some said in America, others said he was with the Duke of the Abruzzi at Taranto, whereupon he was cheered.

French Watch Austrian Ships.

GENOA, May 22.—The French cruiser Ernest Renan is patrolling the waters outside Genoa. Its purpose is said to be to prevent the departure of Austrian steamers lying here.

Tells Italian Consul to Leave.

MUNICH, May 22.—The Italian Consul General here was instructed today by the Italian Embassy at Berlin to close the consulate and leave with his staff tonight.

D'Annunzio Would Go on Battleship.

ROME, May 22.—Vice Admiral Viale, Minister of Marine, today received Gabriele d'Annunzio, who asked to be permitted to observe Italy's naval operations from one of the Italian battleships.

WILL SACRIFICE
$5,000 46th Street Lease for $3,500

We are going out of business. Our lease runs until May 1st, 1917. Our store is just east of Fifth Avenue, on the same side as the Ritz-Carlton Hotel—the most attractive spot for any retail establishment on Forty-sixth Street. The regular rent is $5,000 per annum. We are prepared to sacrifice for $3,500.00.

THE SPEYER CO., INC. 1A East 46th Street
Telephone Murray Hill 4141.

NEW YORK ITALIANS ALL KEEN FOR WAR

Consulate Busy Registering Reserves Who Stand Ready to Go to the Front.

200,000 FIGHTING MEN HERE

Cafes and Coffee Houses Thronged with Patriots Toasting Army and Navy.

There was only one topic and one toast in the Italian sections of the city last night, and that was Italy and the war. There were no parades, or street demonstrations, or wild out-door cheering, but the enthusiasm was intense. Every cafe, coffee house, restaurant and Italian shop held its quota of excited men and women. They talked of the Italian Army, of the Italian Navy, the King, Salandra, Abruzzi, Cadorna and the other big men of Italy.

In the shop windows, in the windows of saloons, and here and there in the windows of flats flaming posters greeted the eye. They were of many kinds, printed in dozens of colors, in which flaming red and the Italian national green predominated. Oneposter, as popular as any depicted the sinking of the Lusitania as imagined by a local Italian artist. It adorned scores of windows, "The Greatest Crime of the Age." Below that was this inscription:

"Defenseless Lusitania sunk by the and the big type line under it read modern cultured pirates; 1,256 innocent victims murdered."

Another popular poster showed a maiden "Italia" standing on one bank of a stream. On the other side were two other maids, representing the Italian provinces in Austria. "Italia" held aloft the Royal ensign of Italy and promised early liberation to the Italians now under Austrian rule. Another poster showed Italy bidding farewell to the Kaiser and Franz Josef, while in the distance was a row boat manned by three oarsmen. On the cap of one was "England," on another "France," and on the third "Russia."

Every Italian cafe was thronged, every body talking at once. It was everybody's treat and every time the glasses clinked the toast was the success of Italian arms, a success that all seemed convinced was sure.

In the coffee houses every table was the centre of an earest group, women scattered among the men. One man was generally reading the war news to his companions, with intermissions in which the meaning of this or that move was debated. Some said Italy would advance in three armies, others that the advance would be made by two great armies, while still others thought Italy's first blow would be in the Adriatic and that they would deliver it. On such points as these there were divisions, but there was no division as to the ultimate utcome.

It was the same everywhere in Mulberry Street, in Elizabeth Street, in Grand Street, west of the Bowery, and all the other streets in the lower as well as the uptown Italian quarters. Women and girls sat on the stoops—when it was not raining—and talked about the war and what Italy was going to do to Austria and Germany and "the poor old Turk." In the streets little children played war and talked war.

Up to the closing hour yesterday afternoon one of the busiest places in New York was the Italian Consulate General at Spring and Lafayette Streets. All day long there were steady streams of Italians coming and going. Most of the men were young, practically all of them members of the Italian Army or Navy reserve. They went to the Consulate General and registered their names and addresses and assured the officials they were ready to return to Italy and fight when needed. There are more than 400,000 Italian reserves in the country, it was said, and of this army perhaps 200,000 are in New York.

WILSON THANKS GERMANS.

Never Doubted Loyalty of Citizens of That Descent, He Says.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Paul J. Prodoehl, President of the German Catholic Union of Baltimore, has made public a letter received from President Wilson, thanking the union for its pledge of support. President Wilson said:

"For myself, I have never for a moment doubted the loyalty and fidelity to our nation and our flag of the Americans of German derivation and ancestry, but it is very gratifying, indeed, to get so patriotic a resolution, conceived in such a high spirit."

The resolutions were sent to the President Monday. They stated that the members, "while proud of our German ancestry, know only one flag, the flag of our country."

STOP WAR CONTRACT FRAUD

French Chamber Considers Commission to Pass on Army Buying.

PARIS, May 22.—The arrest of certain persons charged with fraud in connection with French Army contracts has brought out considerable discussion of this evil.

Deputy Henri Connevot introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies today providing for a commission to supervise all contracts with the State.

M. Connevot is urging the Chairman of the Army Committee of the Chamber to bring this measure up for immediate discussion.

FOR A SWISS IMPORT TRUST.

Move to Get Supplies Since Country Has No Neutral Inlet.

BASEL, Switzerland (via Paris), May 22.—The Swiss Federal authorities contemplate an import trust to operate on the lines of the Netherlands organization. It is proposed to appoint a board to control imports of raw material and to give guarantees that this material shall not go to any belligerent power.

The Government has begun negotiations with the powers with the object of getting food and material for her manufactures.

Switzerland is now completely hemmed in by belligerents, Germany on the north, Austria on the east, Italy on the south and France on the west.

Four Brigades Attacked Germans Near Ypres, Taking Machine Guns.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 22.—The Canadians figured in another important engagement near Ypres on Thursday night and Friday morning, according to a private cable dispatch received by the Minister of Militia today. The Second and Third Brigades, supported by the First and Fourth, attacked the Germans in an orchard and captured a number of machine guns.

The extent of the losses is not announced by the Minister, but they are understood to be considerable.

eRlatives of Major Gordon Wright of Ottawa, Canadian Engineers, were notified today that he had been killed in action.

$2,000,000 AN HOUR FOR WAR

French Economist Estimates Cost at $17,400,000,000 for First Year.

PARIS, May 22.—Captain Edmond Thery, widely known as an economist, estimates that the total of military expenditures for the first year of the war will be $10,000,000,000 for the seven allies and $7,400,000 for Germany, Austria and Turkey.

This makes an average of $1,440,000,000 a month, $48,400,000 a day, or $2,000,000 an hour.

He believes the economic resources of Great Britain, France and Russia can support the strain much more easily than their opponents.

LESS GERMAN UNEMPLOYED.

Labor Gazette Reports an Increase in Employment.

BERLIN, May 22, (via Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"The German Labor Gazette reports an increase in employment and a decrease in then umber of persons out of work.

"A typewriter has been invented for the use of one-armed persons, who will use their feet in place of the lost arm."

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Three Large Grain Cargoes Shipped from Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—The following ships sailed from here today for the war zone:

The Maryland, British, for London, with a general cargo and grain.

The Waaldyk, Dutch, for Rotterdam, with a general cargo and grain.

The Hartfield, British, for Avonmouth, with a cargo of grain.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 22.—The ...yland Line steamer Etonian left ...today for Liverpool, taking out ...es for the British Government, 3,400 bushels of grain, and 1,000 tons of provisions.

GERMAN ARMY POST OFFICE.

About 8,000,000 Letters and Parcels Sent Daily to the Front.

More than 600 motor cars are used to carry the mail to the fighting fronts in the German armies. The Germans have perfected their field post until, according to the German Information Service, it works with the regularity and reliability of a well organized city Post Office in times of peace.

All letters from Germany addressed to soldiers in the field are sent by the local Post Offices to special collecting offices, at present twenty-three in number. At these day by day about 8,000,000 outgoing letters and other consignments are collected, classified, and put into post bags. About 14,000 groups have been formed, so the classifying is a very considerable task.

As soon as post bags for the units are ready they are sent to various main offices near the frontier. Each army has such a main office, and all together these offices receive about 30,000 bags daily.

From the main office mail is sent to the chief office on the military road and then to the different field Post Offices. The field Post Offices distribute the mail.

In order to facilitate communication among the soldiers themselves a direct exchange between the different armies has been inaugurated without the formality of sending the letters to Germany.

There is yet another way in which the troops remember their families at home. Every month about 50,000,000 marks of their wages goes back to Germany, mostly in small sums.

SHORTAGE OF AEROPLANES.

But Allies Have Built More Than Their Adversaries, Says Flight.

Should the war continue for another year, even if aeroplane construction were trebled, the number of machines made available for service would be far short of the needs of Great Britain and her allies. This statement is made in the May 7 issue of Flight, the official organ of the Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom. As for efficient engines, Flight intimates that the time is not far off when the present deficiency will be made good. There is a steady flow of pupils at all of the British aviation schools.

"We believe," says Flight, "that we have been more than able to keep pace numerically with the central European powers, in building machines and in training officers to handle them. This advantage is much more likely to be increased, as the weeks go by, than the reverse."

In the first four months of this year the number of air pilots licensed in England was three times that of the corresponding period in 1914.

FORBID BICYCLE RIDING.

German Military Authorities Take This Measure in Belgium.

Bicycle riding has been prohibited by the German military authorities in the whole Belgium, according to a Brussels dispatch in the Nieuwen Rotterdamsche Courant, which reads:

"Through placards it was announced today (April 22) that by virtue of the authorization granted on March 1, a prohibition is now laid upon all bicycle riding in Belgium. Persons who, for special reasons, are obliged to use this means of transit, may file application with the standing authorities. This measure has been taken as a result of certain abuses."

Lackawanna Railroad

CHANGE OF TIME
Effective May 23, 1915

THE BUFFALO LIMITED

Will Leave	NEW YORK,	8:30 P. M.
" "	HOBOKEN,	8:55 P. M.
" "	NEWARK,	9:09 P. M.
" "	BRICK CHURCH,	9:16 P. M.
	AND	
Arrive	BUFFALO,	7:30 A. M.

The Best and Most Used Train Operated Between These Two Terminals

The New Schedule Makes All Important Canadian and Western Connections

The Road of Anthracite

SALUTE OUR FLAG AT TRENCH DINNER

French Reservist from New York Tells How Officers Honored It When He Entered Room.

PREPARED MEAL HIMSELF

He Writes to The Times of the Pleasure Given His Comrades by Receipt of Copies.

Jean Morere, chef and French reservist, who went off to the war last August, and wrote his wife, an employe at the Hotel Wolcott, an interesting description of life in the French trenches, which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES in March, has written to THE TIMES direct. At least, in his latest letter to his wife he enclosed a letter to THE TIMES.

"My letter, as you said," writes Private Morere, under date of April 23, "was really a diary. I never thought it would go to the press. Now, as I can write a little English, and to please my comrades, I am dropping my gun and sword this day and taking up the pencil to write you a few lines, in the first place, to thank you. The receipt of the clipping from my wife, along with another bundle of copies of THE SUNDAY TIMES, was a great surprise.

"It did not take long for the clipping to go through the company. I was not in the firing line. The Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, who is a Baron and speaks real American, sent for the paper immediately he heard it had arrived.

"That was a great day. It was April 12. My company had to attack an important position of the enemy twice that day. In the morning attack we lost quite a number of men, but in the evening we seemed to be able to fight better. That was after the men had read the clipping that showed that far away in America people knew the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry, and were interested in what it was doing.

"We felt that all the neutral countries were wishing us victory. Anyhow, that evening we made a second attack upon the enemy's trench, and though we fought only 200 men to a battalion (which is 900 men) we won, and with very small loss. And we hold the position this very day.

"I want to tell you that I am the cook for the officers of the company; I am a cook by profession, and I am sending you the bill of fare of the dinner we had on Easter Sunday before going back to the firing line after two weeks of well-earned rest."

The menu card, elaborately done in colored crayon, shows a French field-piece at the top, with roses at the side. It bears the motto, "Honneur, Gloire et Patrie," while another legend shows that the dinner was given in honor of the officers of the Sixth and Seventh Companies. Apparently the feast started with a cocktail, concocted by Morere himself. The rest of the "side line" carried by the card included champagne, Barsac, Benedictine, cognac, and cigarettes. Here is the menu proper:

Huitres d'Arcachon, sauce revigote.
Canapes assortis, Grand Duc Nicolas.
Oeufs farcis, Rimailho, beurre frais.
Tortue claire, Georges V.
Sardines grilles, Provencal.
Baron de Boeuf, saute, National.
Pommes Joffrette—Haricots verts au beurre.
Oie de Strasbourg Rotie, Deliverance.
Marrons, Pommes, "75."
Salade de saison.
Baignets d'Orange glaces au rhum.
Crepes a la Francaise.
Marmalade aux pommes.
Gateaux assortis.
Safe champetre-vieux Marc.

"That little banquet of fourteen covers," continue Morere, "was served amid the roar of field guns, but everybody was as happy as any New Yorker on New Year's Eve. All kinds of songs, from patriotic to funny, were sung. When I had to sing they said I should sing in English. I said, 'Very well,' and went to my bag and got the little American flag I had when I left New York on Aug. 15, which I have carefully kept.

"When I entered the room with the American flag pinned to my coat all the officers took a look at it and without a word they one and all stood and saluted the Stars and Stripes. Then they sang 'The Star-Spangled Banner' with me in chorus.

"We had to relieve the other battalion at 1:30, but I had to sing again, and gave them 'Silver Threads Among the Gold.' Then the officers departed for the firing line, all happy and in good humor, and I was left to clean up and think of the happy day when I could see the Statue of Liberty again.

"The officers as well as the men of the company all thank you for your admirable news of this campaign. We all wish you good luck and prosperity."

KEEP TAB ON MERCY FLEET.

Map in Belgian Commission Office Shows Where Every Ship Is.

In a large room on the twentieth floor of the Empire Building, 71 Broadway, there hangs a huge map of the world, which shows at a glance the working of the Marine Department of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

The system employed is very simple. Tiny flags, each bearing the name of a ship, are attached to long pins, which are stuck into the map to show the exact location of every ship at any given time. Ships going toward Europe from American ports have their flags flying in the opposite direction, and of course are turned the other way to indicate the return voyage. Ships in American ports are indicated by flags on pins that have blue heads, while ships in port have pins with red heads.

Observation of the map a few days ago showed some interesting statistics. In the port of Rotterdam were shown nine vessels, that were either being unloaded or awaiting their turns to be unloaded. Five ships were shown on voyages from American ports to Rotterdam and four were making voyages back to American ports. The nine ships in the Rotterdam port carry cargoes aggregating about 60,000 tons of wheat, and the delivery of food cargoes is now made at the rate of about one ship every forty-eight hours. The value her cargo averaging something like $450,000. The nine cargoes in Rotterdam port have a valuation of about $4,000,000, and the value of the cargoes on the ocean amounts to considerably more than $2,000,000.

That the commission has been able to deliver more than seventy cargoes of food into Rotterdam without any mishap whatever appears to be proof that the flag of the Commission for Relief in Belgium is ample protection for the commission's ships.

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POLITICS HINDER CABINET MAKING

Continued from Page 1.

lous to retain him than the Liberals, who, to tell the truth, are profoundly sorry that, as The Economist puts it, "unfortunately, the Prime Minister clung to his First Lord, and the Liberal press, obsequiously subordinating the country to party, and principles to names, fiercely resented any criticism directed against Churchill or any other member of the Government." The Economist adds the misfortues in the Dardanelles, the failure to protect the Lusitania, and the doubling of the casualty lists combined with these causes to produce popular discontent, which found reflection in the House of Commons:

On the point of how the coalition Government when formed will worg together there exists some uneasiness. The question of conscription is the rock upon which it is feared the coalition Cabinet may split. Despite warnings by Lord Haldane that conscription may prove necessary, the solid bulk of Liberal opinion remains opposed to it. H. W. Massingham suggeats that Mr. Asquith's statement of last Wednesday wherein he indicated that "nothing in the nature of surrender or compromise on the part of any person or body of persons of their several political purposes and ideals" covered the definite unedrstanding that conscription had been ruled out of the policy of the coalition. If not, Liberal and Labor members can hardly join in or remain in it, and it will harden into a definitely or predominantly Unionist Ministry.

"We have to conquer Germany," adds Mr. Massingham in the Nation, "but if we emerge from this war with a conscript army Germany will have conquered us, and thousands of gallant boys and men will have died for another England than the one they knew."

Anxieties lest partisan politics of this or any kind shall interfere with Great Britain's devotion of her every energy and resource to the task of war, as I have indicated, are running high.

Two highly representative men may be quoted. "The national Government," says J. St. Loe Strachey, editor of the Spectior, "is being formed, which is a dictatorship in a commission. Let its appointment be the opportunity for a new start and for criticism that is cooperative, not merely destructive, which does not seek to make a scapegoat, but helps us make shells."

Then George E. Buckle, who was editor of The Times before it passed into Lord Northcliffe's hands, writes: "There is now only one question, there is only one subject of policy which matters or can matter till Germany is vanquished. On the vigorous prosecution of the war and on the nature of the terms on which alone peace can be made public men who are patriotically coming together in the new Government do entertain the same views and are animated by the same convictions and the same sympathies. They have also the inestimable advantage of united nation and empire at their back."

Coalition Long Foreseen.

J. L. Garvin, writing in The Observer, says:

"To suppose that Lord Fisher's coup alone could cause the transformation is futile. This constructive revolution is the cumulative result of very different factors, some of recent date, some far older. Ever since the Constitutional Conference of 1910 it has been sunclear to some thinkers on both sides who never quite lost touch with each other, except at two moments when domestic strife became envenomed and desperate, that in certain emergencies of the future a coalition would be the only constitutional safeguard left to this county. When there was peril of a European war in 1911 and 1912 it was apparent to men of thought and foresight that the great tempest, if it ever burst, would bend and break party government.

"In this respect Mr. Lloyd George more than any other man in politics had the discernment of genius and glimpses of second sight. He looked at the matter from the point of view of democracy, foreknowing the conditions under which democracies have so often perished since Athens went down under the iron stroke of Sparta. Mr. Churchill was led to the same perceptions from a different point of view. In some ways he surpassed his colleagues in his clear prevision of the administrative realities of war. Mr. Balfour, after his resignation of the party leadership, was lifted above party altogether and saw the future plain. He was able in apparent retirement to master the Anglo-German problem as a whole more thoroughly than any man. He perhaps alone of British statesmen read clearly the ominous indications of the new German strategical railways reaching out to the West, realized what the Belgian question might mean. Giving his whole mind to the matter and remaining a member of Committee of Imperial Defense Mr. Balfour by insensible degrees and almost unconsciously to himself and others became a greater power in State than he had been since he was Prime Minister.

"All this created even before the war in a quiet, gradual, very British manner, a certain atmosphere of precaution which the Germans as a people could not be expected to understand. When the war broke out the question of whether a national Ministry should be formed was raised by circumstances that cannot yet be related. If certain Ministerial resignations had then occurred a coalition Cabinet would have been formed in the first week of last August."

Mr. Garvin, referring to the attack on Lord Kitchener, says:

"There is no Minister whose ruin might not be accomplished if there is to be immunity for such methods as have been used against Mr. Churchill with temporary success and have been then attempted against Lord Kitchener, only to meet with the overwhelming ignominy of failure. We must stamp on this thing, even if a dictatorship has to be set up to do it: we must crush the organization of the anarchy vendetta. It is quite certain that at need the method of dictatorship would be employed. The country expects the coalition to be stronger and more decisive than the Administration which has so suddenly disappeared.

"Above all things the country demands that the new Government shall govern. Under present conditions the Ministry of the day possesses unlimited power. Everything will be forgiven except the weak use of these powers. The problem is therefore simple. The members of the coalition can solve it if they have courage enough. They must either defend each other or be overthrown one by one. If they have not courage enough the coalition will perish in derision and other means will then be adopted to win.

"The end of the war we shall soon see. Our enemies in the last ten days have been foolishly encouraged; but our allies and neutrals happily know already that Great Britain is only finding herself. In a week from now she will prove to the world that she is only rising to full height of her power of determination."

HOT SHOT FOR NORTHCLIFFE.

Rival London Newspapers Assail Him in Kitchener's Defense.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 22.—The London Standard says editorially: "Lord Kitchenèr must remain in the War Office. He possesses the nation's confidence and the attacks made on him are bitterly resented by the great majority of his countrymen. The allegations that he is responsible for a shortage of explosive shells are entirely unjustified and reprehensible.

"Lord Kitchener, it is true, has his limitations, and it would be idle to ignore them. No man can combine all the qualities desirable in a War Minister. At a time of national emergency we may well be thankful that there was available last Autumn a soldier of enormous capacity for the work; a man with an extraordinary gift for organization and with a single minded devotion to duty, blessed too with cold, masculine intellect equally proof against self-deception and influence from without.

"Lord Kitchener has succeeded in his main objects despite difficulties that can hardly be conceived much less appreciated by the layman. He is simply irreplacable, and the Prime Minister should hasten to remove all anxiety on this score by announcing officially that in the new cabinet Kitchener will continue to be Secretary for War."

Not a Ha'penny War.

The Morning Post says: "Lord Northcliffe has never really recovered from the shock of discovering that this war is not merely devised for the sale of half-penny newspapers. At the beginning of the campaign his need of sensation had to be satisfied with nothing less than the destruction of the British Army. This was achieved by his correspondents who got at least as near to the fighting line as Boulogne. With his appetite whetted by this great achievement, Lord Northcliffe tried to push his correspondents into prohibited areas, but General Joffre is somewhat stricter than our Home Office, and his methods were surprising and disagreeable to the myrmidons of Carmelite House.

"Lord Northcliffe, in the course of his activities, came athwart the bows of Kitchener, and he thereupon resolved that the Minister of War must go.

"No man, however great, can form a national army with all its weapons complete in a year, and it is still something off ten months since the war began. If Lord Kitchener had been called to the War Office ten years ago and told to prepare against the possibility of this war, there would be ground for complaint if he had not succeeded in every respect. As it is we owe him a great debt of gratitude. He has done more in shorter time than any other man in his position could have done, and in the circumstances it is less than reasonable to make trouble between him and the other soldiers and between him and the nation."

CABINET CHANGES TUESDAY.

Churchill Says Good-bye at Admiralty—May Refuse New Place.

LONDON, Sunday, May 23.—The formation of the Coalition Cabinet has taken definite shape, but no announcement will be made until after the Whitsum Holidays. Premier Asquith, several of his late colleagues and the Unionists who are to assume office have left for the country after a series of conferences.

Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, whose quarrel with Baron Fisher, First Sea Lord, was largely responsible for the crisis, bade farewell today to the head of the various departments at the Admiralty, and, although he had been mentioned for various offices in the new administration, it is said there is a possibility that he will not accept a place, and that for the duration of the war he will content himself with a seat among the private members of the House of Commons.

Other surprises are expected and many surmises of the last few days will probably be found to have been incorrect. It is almost certain, however, that David Lloyd George will remain Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that Reginald D. McKenna, the Marquis of Crewe, A. J. Balfour, Andrew Bonar Law, J. Austen Chamberlain, and the Marquis of Lansdowne will be included in the new Ministry.

All those mentioned had a conference with the Prime Minister today before Mr. Asquith went to the palace to report progress to the King, who has cancelled his intended visit to the country. It is expected that a Privy Council will be held on Tuesday, when the outgoing Ministers will hand over the seals of office to their successors.

The new Ministers will then have to resign and submit themselves for reelection. As no contests are contemplated, this will take only a few days, and when Parliament reassembles on June 3 the Prime Minister will ask th eHouse to vote confidence in the new Government.

King Albert Decorates Kitchener.

LONDON, May 22.—The King of the Belgians, according to an official announcement made today, has conferred upon Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, the British Secretary of State for War, the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold.

GERMAN METHODS IN GETTING TRADE

American Expert Tells How Teutons Gained a Foothold in British Commercial Market.

MERCHANTS AIDED BY BANKS

And Through This Means Are Very Liberal in the Matter of Extending Credit.

Dudley Bartlett, chief of the Foreign Bureau of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, who went abroad soon after the start of the war to study the effect of the conflict on American trade conditions, has submitted a report to his organization on the success of the German manufacturers in the Berlin commercial market previous to the war. Mr. Bartlett in his recent communications had laid great stress on the failure of American manufacturers to take advantage of the opportunities afforded them and had attempted, after careful observations, to give reasons for the partly unsuccessful efforts made by Americans to establish a foothold in the English market.

In his latest letter to the Philadelphia Museum, Mr. Bartlett says that a great deal had been heard of the liberality of German manufacturers, previous to the war, in the extension of credit. He believes that this, to some extent, aided with their willingness and ability and the aid received by them from German banks, enabling them to offer extraordinary long credits, has, no doubt, brought about their commercial success in many countries.

Mr. Bartlett says that the eventual results of efforts made by American manufacturers to enter the English markets will depend in no slight degree upon the methods which they adopt in marketing their products. After stating that he had made a careful study of the methods which were adopted by the German manufacturers in their successful campaign for English trade, Mr. Bartlett says:

"The bulk of the trade in the English market in a large majority of manufactured products is handled in England by wholesale distributing houses or jobbers, a very large proportion of whom are old, thoroughly well established and financially strong firms. These houses do not ask or expect extensively long credit. On the contrary a large proportion of them habitually discount their bills.

"A German manufacturer, however, when he approached a new firm, made a practice of ascertaining the financial standing and credit reputation of such firm, and if the information secured was satisfactory, he put aside as unessential and unimportant any questions as to terms of payment, and although he might know that personally he would be unable to finance any business based on payment several months after delivery, he was so sure of his banker's backing that his agents were authorized to announce to prospective buyers, in good financial standing, his readiness to offer any terms to which the buyer had been accustomed. In fact, the question of terms was treated as a matter of minor importance, and although the merchant on his part might expect to take advantage of the usual cash discounts, he was naturally gratified and flattered by such action on the part of the maunfacturer.

"On the other hand, the manufacturer knew without consulting his bank that he would be able to realize all or nearly all of the amount of his sales upon presentation of a draft accepted by the merchant. But even this formality was frequently waived, and his bank stood ready to advance a major portion of the amount of his invoice simply upon the presentation of evidence of the shipment to the merchant and his acceptance of the goods, while often the banks were still more liberal, advancing money sufficient to manufacture the goods for which the manufacturer had received orders from well accredited firms in England. Moreover, the German manufacturer was frequently aided in carrying a stock of merchandise in London for immediate deliveries.

"The average English wholesale house expects, and in fact, demands, that prices quoted shall include delivery in London, and generally at the merchant's own warehouse. There are reasons why it is necessary to quote prices on this basis if our manufacturers expect to secure orders from English merchants. Moreover, it is possible to sell goods at a much better profit if quotations are made on this basis than if they are sold free on board tidewater in this country.

"In many lines of business, especially in the dry goods trade, the various departments are run, to all intents and purposes, as separate organizations. The manager of the hosiery department, for instance, not only buys, but also, to a large extent, superintends the sale of the goods in his department and is expected to show a reasonable profit at the end of each year. Gauged from our standard of payment for such services, his salary is a small one, and he is not infrequently a man of very moderate ability, although usually thoroughly familiar with his own line. He is unwilling, and in many cases, totally unable to figure out the delivered cost of an article quoted on a free on board basis. On the other hand, it is a comparatively easy matter for manufacturers in most lines to quote a price delivered at the warehouse in London.

"There are a number of forwarding agents who will gladly assist a manufacturer in figuring out delivered prices under normal conditions. Of course, at present, with freights excessively high and constantly fluctuating, this is a difficult matter.

"I have found that those who are quoting cost, insurance, and freight, or delivered prices, add to the price a sum sufficient to cover any probable fluctuations in freight or extra charges which may be incurred, and that such prices will have consideration where lower prices will have none whatever, even if they figure out an actual delivery price somewhat highter than the free on board quotations.

"Although I have been a strong defender of the American manufacturers, as a whole, against the charges made to the effect that their methods of packing leaves much to be desired, I regret to be obliged to admit having seen many evidences of careless packing which resulted in loss, controversies and general dissatisfaction. This is especially the case at present when shipments are held at the wharves for several weeks before delivery, where any weakness in the case which results in breakage makes pilfering easy.

RUSSIANS NOW HOLD ENEMIES IN GALICIA

Continued from Page 1.

ground slowly in the great battle now in progress in Central Galicia. Announcement to this effect was made at the War Office today as follows:

Fighting is proceeding in Middle Galicia. The allied troops have maintained the territory gained against all Russian counter-attacks. In slowly progressing attacks we are gaining further ground daily.

Along the line of the River Pruth it is generally quiet. At Bojana, east of Czernowitz (Bukowina,) hostile attempts to reach the south bank of the river failed, with heavy Russian losses.

In the hill country of Kielce (Southern Russian Poland,) the enemy is again retreating in a northeasterly direction after obstinate fighting.

RUSSIANS GAIN IN BUKOWINA.

Austrians Said to be Falling Back Toward Carpathians.

PARIS, May 22.—The right wing of the Austrian Army in Bukowina is retreating toward the Carpathians, according to a Havas dispatch from Bucharest filed Thursday.

The Austrian rear guard is reported to be making desperate efforts to cover the retreat and check the Russian offensive.

WAR TOUCH LIGHT ON CHINA.

Some Industries in Fact Have Been Greatly Benefited.

PEKING, April 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Julean H. Arnold, the newly appointed American Commercial Attaché, has returned to Peking after a tour of the principal business centres of China. Contrary to his expectations, he found the war had not seriously affected Chinese commerce; in fact, many lines of business have been greatly benefited as a result of the war.

The price of antimony, of which China produces a fair quantity, has risen four-fold, and cow hides are now selling for over twice as much as they brought prior to the war. Most of the purchases are being made by the Japanese, who are now manufacturing arms, ammunition, leather, and general equipment for the Russian Army.

Trade in the British colony of Hong Kong has suffered severely owing to the fact that 70 to 80 per cent. of all business done at the port was through German firms. Canton, being the nearest Chinese port, has consequently suffered also. Nevertheless, there is great confidence among business men there.

In Hankow and Shanghai there has been a very good business showing.

CANADIANS "SHOCKED"

Chaplain Says He Has Good Authority for Accusing Germans.

Testimony as the character of the ordeal which the Candian troops had to face in the recent fighting near Ypres, is contained in a letter just received in this city from the Rev. G. A. Wells, chaplain of the First Canadian Expeditionary Force, at 2 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne. Writing to his sister-in-law, he says:

"Let me tell you that all you have heard that is splendid regarding the Canadians in action is indeed true. They have done well.

"The losses have been great. Many, many have fallen; too many by unfair means. Chlorine gas made havoc among them before a shot was fired. Special German hatred made death most horrid for the wounded. We have treated a thousand the past week, but only those who could get away themselves. The badly wounded never came in. They were finished by the Germans.

"It is reported on good authority that they tried to strike terror into the Canadians, but they used the wrong means. Hundreds will volunteer to avenge the death of tans."

Mr. Wells then speaks of his own work and says that he is trying to keep in touch with as many Canadians as he can. There are ten hospitals in the district, some of them twenty miles away, and he wants to visit all to find his boys.

"I have two hospitals," the chaplain goes on, "under my care—the Canadian and the Liverpool Merchants' Hospital, two miles apart—and I am doing the very best I can. If you should meet any kind-hearted American who would like to do something for a chaplain tell him or her to send a small, strong, fast motor car. Just t two-seated one will do, and I shall bless them and send one of my 'stars.'"

Miss Dorothy Crawford to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Frances Lindsay Crawford of Four Winds, Summit, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Crawford, to Harry T. Hamilton of Nacozari, Sonora, Mexico. Mr. Hamilton was graduated from Yale in the Class of 1906, and Miss Crawford is a Vassar graduate, Class of 1911. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Yale President Thinks We Are Dangerously Unprepared.

KANSAS CITY, May 22.—The United States is inviting war by its unpreparedness, according to President Arthur T. Hauley of Yale, who is here for the convention of the Western Association of Yale Alumni Clubs.

"The nation's unpreparedness is a standing invitation to the stronger powers of the world to come and help themselves to whatever plunder of ours they may desire," he said. "I indorse every word uttered by President Hibben of Princeton at the Lake Mohonk Peace Conference with regard to our unreadiness.

"There are two ways for a nation to become involved in an international controversy. One is to be too much prepared for war; the other is to be too little prepared. I believe we are in the latter boat."

Speaking of the situation between the United States and Germany, he said:

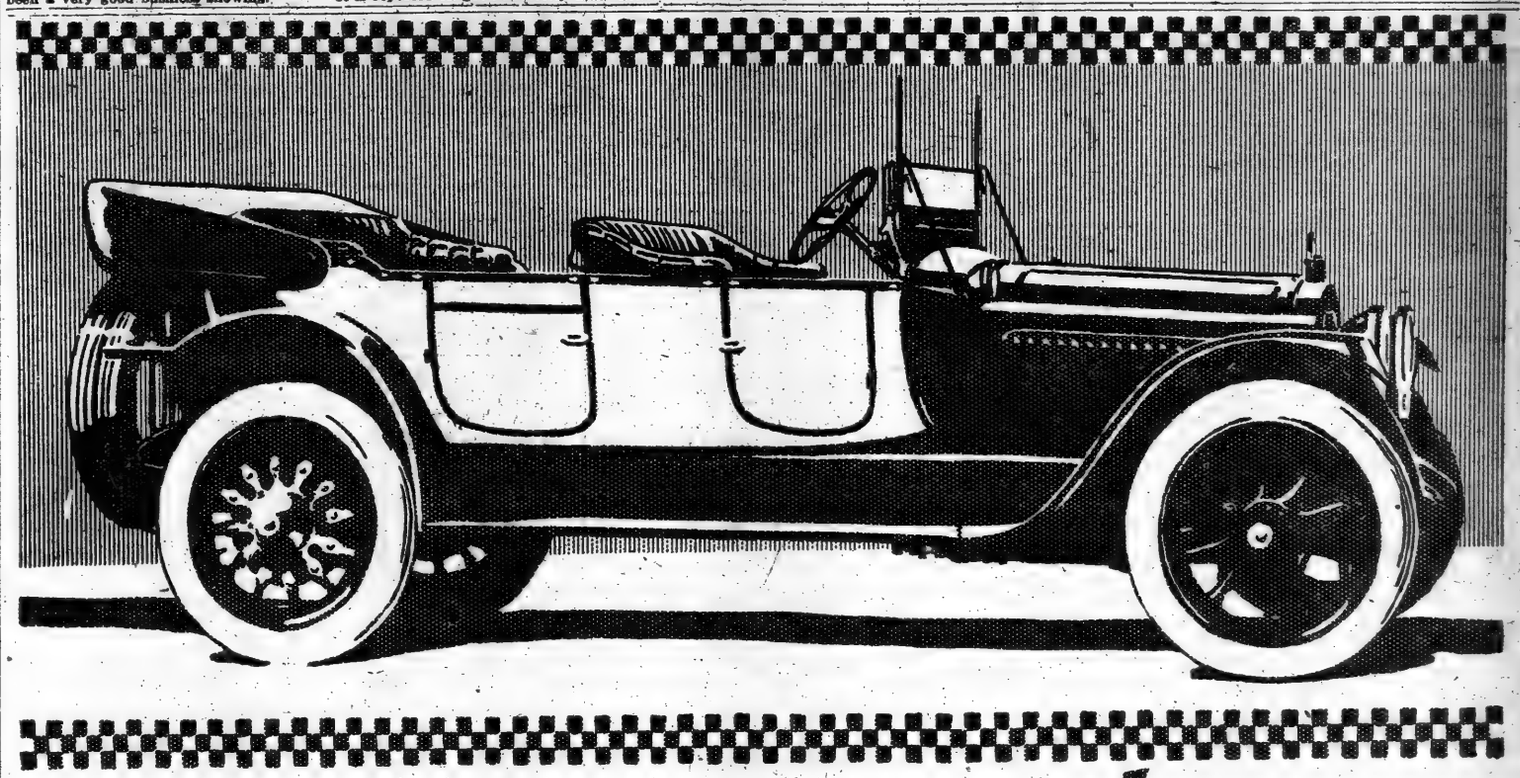
"The best thing for us to do is to saw wood and say nothing."

America Able to Supply Europe and Herself if We Get Into War.

A man in position to be an authority on ammunition supply was asked yesterday about the theory that Germany would like the United States to get into the war so that we would need all our arms and ammunition and thus stop export to the Allies.

"That is absurd," he said, "and it is to be assumed that Germany knows it. The development of ammunition manufacture in this country since the war began has been so great that not only could we take care of any possible home demand, but we could still furnish Europe with all it could ask for."

According to this authority, the United States Navy is amply supplied with ammunition, notwithstanding recent charges to the contrary. This supply, while not sufficient for a long war, would be more than sufficient for immediate needs. How large a supply the army has this informant was not sure. "But," he added, "the requirements of all branches of our service would be small in comparison to the quantity that can now be turned out."



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BULGARIA IS NOW TAKING REVENGE

Rome Student of Balkan Affairs Finds Law of Retribution at Work.

NATION ONCE BETRAYED

Holds Key to Present Situation and Is Making Greece Pay Dearly.

SECRET HISTORY REVEALED

World War Traced to the Wrecking of the Balkan Confederation That Left Serbia Open to Attack.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 2.—Remarkable revelations as to late Balkan history have been made during the negotiations conducted by the Italian Government. So deep and far-stretching are the great interest involved in these negotiations to assure the future status and action of Italy, so numerous have been the diplomatic participants in the game, from many States, and so frenziedly have they played it here as the decisive, culminating days approached, that it was inevitable that various secrets, as to past events and as to future plans and desires, should have reached the ears of a few near enough placed to hear and to understand.

From what those few pass on to their intimates, we learn enough to be able at last to construct a true, connected, understandable account of the late Balkan conflicts, and the present situation in that peninsula and the Aegean; light is thrown for us, where it was lacking, upon the inner springs and diplomatic wheels which moved the variegated Balkan drama and reveals the real attitudes, demands and intentions of the contending forces today.

The drama is disclosed as now fully engaged, with its whole caste, in demonstrating the working of the inexorable law that a wrong deliberately committed upon one's neighbors sooner or later will recoil upon its perpetrators. Bulgaria being the person upon whom the wrong was committed, Greece acting as the chief villain, and Serbia as the second villain, backed and instigated by the heavy plotter in the background, Russia. The great wrong consisted of the appropriation of Bulgarian Macedonia, together with Saloniki, Kavala, and their hinterlands, in contravention of the solemn treaties and agreements by which they had induced Bulgaria to expend her manhood and her wealth in defeating the Turk for them.

The Role Played by Bulgaria.

Of course, it is true that King Ferdinand began the second Balkan war, in the sense that his troops initiated the open hostilities, and on that account he and his people have received all the blame for it, and scant sympathy in their troubles. The whole truth that is coming to light puts another aspect on the matter. Bulgaria went into the war against Turkey for the express purpose of freeing her oppressed people in Macedonia, and assuring their future prosperity by securing for them outlets to the sea in the ports of Saloniki and Kavala, the natural, historic harbors of Macedonia, and likewise chiefly Bulgar, outside of their Jewish population.

Bulgaria by that act assumed the grave onus of confronting and defeating the whole martial power of Turkey, aside from the three Turkish armies in Macedonia, which were small enough to be handled by Serbia and Greece without risk or much loss, and she did this upon a signed treaty with Serbia, guaranteeing her a main part of Macedonia and agreeing to leave the rest of it to the award of the Czar, also upon an understanding with Greece based on agreements and undertakings partly verbal and partly evidenced by writings.

These last, it seems, were not reduced to a single compiled treaty, because Greece before the war never raised any claim to Saloniki, or Kavala, or to any part of their hinterlands or of Bulgarian Macedonia; and the Bulgar statemen conceived it to be thoroughly understood and agreed that Greece was to find ample satisfaction in her extension over Greek Macedonia, Epirus, and Greek Albania, besides Crete and all the islands of the Aegean.

Venezelos first showed the cloven hoof when his Generals tricked the Bulgars out of the prior occupation of Saloniki; both of the allied armies lay before the city, the Turkish forces for its defense having been defeated, and their Generals had made an agreement that neither should move for twenty-four hours; nevertheless the Greek moved secretly in the night, and took possession of the great port, whence he could never be dislodged. The Bulgars, however, went on to perform rightly their part of the main pact—the crushing of the Turkish power; and while they were engaged in sacrificing themselves to this end, Venezelos took advantage of it, as now appears, to broach to the Serbs his secret design of dividing between them the Turkish spoils—of robbing Bulgaria of her Macedonia and its ports, alleging that they had to do it because the powers would not give them Albania.

Russia's share of the guilt came in when the Czar—as he unwisely let it be known to his intimates—determined to approve of Serbia's holding on to the territories she had occupied, to recompense her for losing northern Albania.

When this reached King Ferdinand's ears—as it was bound to—he saw that the only chance left for him of getting Bulgaria's due was to fight for it, and to strike before Russia openly espoused Serbia's side, and so felt obliged to assist her. If he could recover by force, and at once, Macedonia and its parts from his treacherous allies, he felt sure that Russia and Europe would let the matter lie there.

But Bulgaria had been too weakened by the terrible struggle against the Turks, and the others were too ready and prepared for her, uncrippled by former losses. The Bulgars were driven back; and then it was that the victorious Greek army on the south, advancing over the fertile fields of Bulgarian Macedonia which they had coveted, deliberately, upon set orders, day after day over a wide territory—as is proved by many letters from the Greek soldiers themselves—exterminated the Bulgar population out of the land by slaying men, women and children alike, unarmed and defenseless, and razed all their villages to the ground by fire. At the same time King Constantine was appealing to all nations to make the Bulgars cease from committing the very outrages that his own soldiers were doing. Meanwhile, Rumania seized the Dobrudja, and Turkey recovered Thrace.

More Territory Seized by Greece.

After the peace of Bucharest thus forced upon beaten and stripped Bulgaria, the Greeks went on to seize and hold the three islands adjudged by the powers to Turkey—Imbros, Lemnos and Tenedos—and to instigate continued rebellions by the Greek populace of Southern Albania, which finally ended in a taking possession thereof by the Greek royal troops, in the face of all Europe. Italy, however, seeing Vallona and its bay likewise threatened, put a stop to further progress in that direction by occupying them herself.

But now we are seeing the workings of retribution: The wrong committed upon Bulgaria has recoiled upon its perpetrators; its terrible reaction has convulsed the world with war, and changed the history of the nations. Because of that wrong, as the first result, the Balkan confederation was dissolved, and Serbia left alone before the scheming might of Austria, long itching to devour her; the excuse was soon found, in the Archduke's assassination, and Serbia's punishment began. Her capital has been demolished, her land twice overrun by devastating armies, her remaining population.

Rumania, who had taken advantage of Bulgaria's plight to seize the whole of her richest provinde, the Dobrudja—in spite of having already submitted her claims thereto to arbitration, and received the award—then wished to take advantage also of Austria's plight, and realise her age-long dreams of possessing Transylvania. But the injured Bulgaria, wrathful, watching, stood ready to repeat upon her the trick she herself had played; and Rumania's punishment began. For six long months now she has writhed helpless in her own toils, watching the days of her great opportunity flit by; in vain she has tried to placate her former victim, offering repeatedly to give the Dobrudja back—but the stern Bulgara responded "Not enough!" You must make your accomplice, Serbia, give back also what she stole."

Russia interfered here, from the beginning, anxious to free the splendid Rumanian Army to take the field on her side, and found that she must take her part of the retribution. Too late she realized what a wrong she had committed in betraying and sacrificing one foster-child for another. She realized it still more when Turkey entered the conflict: the one power then so situated as to be able to drive the Turks from Thrace and free the Dardanelles for Russia was Bulgaria the victim; and Bulgaria would no more lift a finger to do this than she would let the Rumanian Army free to aid Russia against Austria.

England and France joined their prayers to the Czar's—the same powers that had stood by to watch Bulgaria victimized and refused her despairing appeal for a revision of the Treaty of Bucharest—and found now that they must take their share of the retribution. In vain they and Russia have labored at Sofia, month after month, excusing, pleading, cajoling, threatening, trying to get the Bulgars on their side, endeavoring to reconstruct the Balkan League on any basis whatsoever. Bulgaria's terms remained always the same—"immediate possession of our stolen lands, the Dobrudja and Macedonia." The alternative enticement of a repossession of Adrianople and its territory did not move her at all.

Italy as a Stumbling Block.

The powers turned upon Albania to make use of for their purpose. They offered secretly to suffer its division between Serbia and Greece if the latter two would relinquish Macedonia to Bulgaria. This was known to the initiated months ago, and surmised by many others. Nearly all wondered why it did not succeed, for it met the desires of the whole three States. We have the answer only lately—Italy stood in the way, insisting that Albania be kept intact as the powers had made her, in order to have another weapon for her hand in the day she saw approaching, when a freed and greater Serbia, backed by Russia, would demand its fortified ports on the Adriatic.

The Triple Entente, foiled in all these machinations, and finding it necessary at any rate to free the Dardanelles for Russia, on account of the latter's threats that she would be unable to keep up the struggle much longer unless she could export and realize upon her vast stocks of grain, then endeavored to make a separate agreement with Greece for the use of her army in reducing the strait. The Greeks, swollen more than ever with boundless imperialistic desires, listened eagerly to the enticements held out, of obtaining Smyrna, and the whole of Western Asia Minor; but here, once more, Bulgaria, the victim, blocked the way. The chief villain now found, as had the lesser ones, that he must begin to take his share of the retribution. Conscience, too, exaggerated his fears of an immediate attack by Bulgaria, if he moved away his army in force sufficient to assault the strait. Venezelos was frantic over losing such a wonderful opportunity of empire, and wrote to King Constantine advising the proffered cession of Kavala and its hinterland to Bulgaria, to induce the latter to keep quiet.

The King signified verbally his approval of this course, as the Allies' warships were already heavily bombarding the Dardanelles, whose forcing appeared near at hand. Yet two strong impulses were pulling Constantine in the opposite direction; first, because he was personally deeply Germanophile, with a great admiration and attachment for his brother-in-law, the Kaiser; second, because he was jealous of his co-worker for Greece's grandeur, Venezelos, who he conceived had obtained altogether too large a share of the glory. Therefore, when two or three days later the Allies lost three of their battleships in the strait and withdrew worsted from the attempt, the King promptly veered around, dissuaded his Council from adopting the project of Venezelos, and accepted the latter's resignation. He further denied Venezelos's assertion as to his former approval of the project, which drove the ex-Premier in high wrath from the kingdom.

They had quarreled, and parted; the two great men to whose collaboration Greece owes all she has gained, the two appropriators of the lands of Bulgaria, had fallen out between themselves, and it was the time for the latter country to begin to obtain her rights. It marked the end of Greece's upward soaring, and the commencement of her expiration. King Constantine alone can accomplish nothing of importance; and he has lost greatly in popularity and prestige. So high, indeed, rose the popular indignation that Dunaris, the new Premier, who had come in with views of absolute neutrality in the war, soon found it advisable to try to follow the path that Venezelos was blazing when he left.

But it was too late; the days that had been lost were fatal to Greece's future. When Dunaris approached the Triple Entente, announcing that Greece was now disposed to aid them, provided they assured her the quietness of Bulgaria, and the possession of Smyrna, with western Asia Minor and the islands held by Italy, he was met with the retort that they no longer had need of Greece's help, that the islands were to remain Italian, and that western Asia Minor was to be divided hereafter between Italy and Russia.

What Had Happened.

What had happened was this: During those few last days Russia had learned, through the vaporings of the Greek press and the indiscretions of her publicists, that Greece's ambitions for empire went beyond even the whole of western Asia Minor, and aimed really at the possession of the strait and Constantinople; Russia therefore informed her allies that she would have none of Greece as their partner, on any terms; secondly, the negotiations with Italy were already well under way when Greece made her first refusal, and Italy took immediate advantage of this to demand as her slice of Turkey not only the territory of Adalia, (southwestern Asia Minor,) but a northward extension therefrom to include Smyrna and its hinterland; claiming that Smyrna's bay and its railroad system would be necessary to the proper development and protection of Adalia-land. Russia supported Premier Salandra, saying that she would not have Greece settled there as a dangerous neighbor to the future Russian territory lining the Dardanelles; and the bargain was made.

This is why we see today the three powers of the Entente proceeding by their own might, without any outside aid, to furnish the land forces necessary to the capture of the strait.

Meanwhile the full repairing of the wrong done Bulgaria has become imperative to them, aside from the Turkish question, in order to permit Rumania's joining Italy in the assault upon Austria; and they will need the Bulgar aid still more very soon, when they find that their task in the strait is so much more formidable than expected, and so full of perils to their forces engaged.

The material reparation to Bulgaria (she has certainly had the moral) will probably therefore take this form:

1. Immediate repossession of the Dobrudja, (or most of it,) and of Thrace to the line of Enos-Midia as soon as possible.

2. Immediate cession by Serbia of a part of her holdings in Macedonia, and guarantees by all the powers for the cession of the rest at the war's end.

3. An agreement by all parties, as to Greece's holdings and the seaports, that Bulgaria shall be allowed to settle with her alone—to recover what is due, and administer the final punishment.

E. W.

TRAM MEN FREED FOR WAR.

London Lines, as Strike Measure, Will Employ Only Ineligibles.

LONDON, May 22.—The London County Council took a drastic step today to deal with the strike on the municipal tramway system when it ordered all employes of military age, who are eligible for service in the army or navy, to surrender forthwith tramway uniforms and badges.

Only men above military age will be employed so long as the war continues.

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL AT LA BASSEE

British Inflict Heavy Losses Upon Their Assailants and Gain Some Ground.

BIG GUN DUEL NEAR ARRAS

French Take a Few Houses—Germans Report the Use of Poison Gas Mines by the Allies.

LONDON, May 22.—Both British and French report success in the fighting north of Arras, but the Germans say that all attacks have been repulsed or that the fighting is still in progress. Apparently the Allies are engaged in straightening out their fronts to conform with the positions which they won in recent engagements—a task to which the Germans are offering stubborn resistantce with their numerou and cleverly placed machine guns.

The German official report asserts that the Allies are using mines charged with poisonous gases.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

The British troops have repulsed a strong attack to the north of La Bassée and have inflicted on the enemy heavy losses.

In the sector to the north of Arras the enemy bombarded our positions violently, but our artillery replied successfully. In spite of this bombardment, we took several additional houses in the northern part of Ablain and made some prisoners.

We have, on the other hand, brought up short short by our fire an attempt of the enemy to attack to the north of Neuville.

On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

Our troops completed yesterday evening the cleaning up of the trenches known as "The White Way," situated to the south of the Lorette Heights. A large number of Germans were killed in the branch lines of these trenches. Others surrendered. The exact numbers are not yet known.

During the night the enemy made several counter attacks. He was repulsed, and he suffered heavy losses. All the spur of "The White Way" is in our hands.

We have made further progress to the southeast of the chapel of Lorette. We are at the present time within 100 wards of the northeast corner of Albain.

Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British forces in France, today reported to the British War Department as follows:

There was a violent artillery engagement yesterday evening to the northeast of Festubert, and some infantry fighting. We made further progress south of Quinque Rue. On the remainder of our front there is nothing to report.

Friday's fighting is thus summarized by the Berlin report:

British and French attacks were repulsed yesterday to the southwest of Neuve Chapelle, where colored English troops were taken prisoner, and on the heights of Lorette. In some places the fighting is still going on.

Southwest of Lille and in the Argonne the enemy made use of mines charged with poisonous gases.

HERMAN RIDDER EXPLAINS.

Denies Any Connection with Making of War Supplies.

Herman Ridder issued this statement last night:

"I am required, by persistent newspaper stories to the effect that I have been making war material for the Allies, to deny, most emphatically and positively, that I have been or am engaged, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture either of war material or of the tools and machinery employed in such manufacture.

"These stories originate in the assumption that the International Typesetting Machine Company, the control of which I held previous to its passing into the hands of a receiver in December of last year, is engaged in the manufacture of such articles.

"I wish to disclaim any and all responsibility for the acts of the International Typesetting Machine Company subsequent to the appointment of the receiver, on Dec. 15, 1914. The foreclosure proceedings on the mortgage which covers this property have already begun, and with the consummation of this step any hypothetical interest which I may still have in the company will disappear.

"I have, consequently, no control over the policy of the International Typesetting Machine Company, and if it engaged in the manufacture of war material I should be impotent to prevent it. The company has not, however, I am informed, made any munitions of war up to this time.

"I have consistently denounced the manufacture in, and exportation from, this country of munitions of war for the benefit of the belligerent powers of Europe. I would under no circumstances allow myself to be connected in any way with a concern which was engaged in turning out arms or ammunition, or the things that make them, to be used against Germany or her allies."

FOR COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Ellis Griffith Says Appeals for Recruiting Have Not Sufficed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 22.—Ellis Griffith, formerly Liberal Under-Secretary for the Home Department, writes to The Weekly Dispatch advocating compulsory service. He says:

"I have no patience with those who think things will come right in the end. Faith without works is futile optimism which cannot be too much condemned, and if those responsible for the conduct of the campaign now tell us that they require more men, I believe that the right way of obtaining them is not to make a general appeal for 300,000 men, but to obtain full information of the men available.

"First of all there should be a national register of all men within age limits. Nine months ago the Prime Minister said of the recruiting meetings, which were then about to be held, that the duty of every man to do his part should be enforced. The enforcement then contemplated was by an appeal of exhortation.

"The time has now come to enforce this lesson, not by persuasion, but by compulsion, and I trust that the reconstructed Government will see its way to divide the responsibility of military service, like every other duty, equally between the inhabitants of this country."

STAMPALIA'S WAR LIST

Inculdes 565 Cavalry Horses and Many Italian Reservists.

The Italian liner Stampalia, which should have sailed at noon for Genoa, was delayed so long by a shipment of 565 cavalry horses for the Italian Government that the fog rolled up the harbor and prevented her leaving until the evening.

Every precation was taken to see that no one but passengers boarded the ship, and all packages, except regulation trunks and valises, were opened on the pier before they were sent on board the ship. She had twenty-five first-cabin passengers, among whom were Henry Russell, the operatic impressairo, and Georgio Polacco, one of the conductors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and his wife.

The Stampalia carried 65 second and 400 third class passengers, who were nearly all men of the fighting age for the Italian Army.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Monday at Special Prices

Separate Washable Skirts

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Washable Gabardine Skirts
Of white cotton gabardine; button front, with pockets; detachable belt. *Special* 4.50

Ramie Linen Skirts
Of superior quality Ramie linen; cluster button front model, with new tab pockets; tailored belt. *Special* 5.00

Striped Gabardine Skirts
Of white cotton gabardine, with white self-corded stripe; button front, with pockets; detachable belt. *Special* 6.75

White Corduroy Skirts
Of superior quality English corduroy velvet; button front, with pockets, wide detachable belt, washable bone buttons. *Special* 6.95

SPECIAL SALES—MONDAY

Women's Hand Sewed Pumps

Of imported patent or dull black leather with gray or fawn kid or buckskin back. Also tan Russia calf with fawn buckskin back or all bronze, champagne or putty kid. High arch lasts with hand turned or light welted soles.

5.50 Heretofore $6.50 to $7.50

"Parfait" Silk Hose—*Paris Clox*

Also Plain Silk Hose.

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose, with openwork Paris clox, lisle heel, sole and garter top; also plain Silk Hose in black, white, fawn, champagne and all colors. Also extra size Silk Hose.

Special .85 3 pair for $2.50

Women's 16 Button Silk Gloves

Superior "Parfait" Milanese Silk.

In black or white; double finger tipped; Paris Point embroidered black.

.95 Regular price $1.50

Genuine Panama Hats

For Women and Misses.

Mannish collapsible Panama Hats, novelty striped or black grosgrain bands.

Special 4.75

Palm Beach Travel Coats

For Women and Misses.

Full or three-quarter length, mannish raglan models of genuine Tan Palm Beach Cloth, convertible collar, can be buttoned to neck or worn open, deep slit, mannish pockets, pearl buttons.

Special 9.75

Pure Thread Silk Sweaters

For Women and Misses.

Of pure thread silk, in Copen, lavender, green, rose, pink, light blue, black or white.

Special 14.50

A New Glove Silk Vest

Of Grenadine Stripe—For Women and Misses.

Underwear Vest, in white or pink, of grenadine striped Glove silk, picot edge.

Special 1.45

A New Glove Silk Bloomer

Of Grenadine Stripe—For Women and Misses.

In white or pink grenadine striped Glove silk, reinforced.

Special 2.45

Crepe de Chine Boudoir Gowns

For Women and Misses.

In pink, light blue, lavender, Copenhagen or rose, embroidered in dainty design, lace around neck and sleeves, elastic at waist.

Special 6.95

Sale Women's Hand Bags

Much Below Regular Prices.

Pin Seal or Moire Silk Bags
Oval or pouch model, with purse or mirror or inside compartment; plain or jewel clasp. Regular price $2.95 — 1.95

White Kid Hand Bags
Melon model, of white kid, with black patent leather handle, gusset and frame; inside compartment and mirror; striped silk lining. Regular price $4.50 — 2.75

Moire Silk Hand Bags
Pouch model, of black moire silk; kid covered frame; pompadour silk lining; cut stone jewel clasp; inside compartment and mirror. Regular price $3.95 — 2.95

Dull Pin Seal Bags
Oval model, in black, navy, gray, sand or putty; striped or plain silk lined; inside compartment, purse and mirror. Regular price $6.50 — 3.95

Semi-Annual Clearing Sale Women's Tailored Suits

TUESDAY, MAY 25TH, BEST VALUES EVER OFFERED

For prices and particulars see Monday evening's papers

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Women's Summer Gowns—*New Models*

OFFERED MONDAY at Special Prices

Crepe de Chine or Taffeta Silk Gowns
Afternoon Gowns of crepe de Chine or taffeta silk, in white, navy, black, Belgian blue; in a large variety of models. *Special* 18.50

Georgette Crepe Gowns
"Lucienne" Model of Georgette crepe, in navy, black, Copen, tan, gray or white; combined with taffeta silk. *Special* 29.50

Embroidered Net Gowns
"Beer" Model of white net, embroidered with Copenhagen, rose or black dots, piped with silk to match. *Special* 24.50

Shadow Lace Evening Gowns
Semi-decollete Evening Gown of cream shadow lace combined with ruffles of pink or blue taffeta silk. *Special* 34.50

Women's Corduroy Suits
Tailored Suits in white, rose, putty or Copen. Corduroy; silk lined.
Special 24.50

Women's Silk Suits
Tailored Suits of navy or black taffeta or silk poplin; also pongee silk.
Special 29.50

French Hand-Made Waists

For Women and Misses—MONDAY at Special Prices

Filet Lace Trimmed French Lingerie Waists
Hand made Paris Waists of white French batiste, trimmed with filet lace insertions. *Special* 7.50

Hand Embroidered French Lingerie Waists
Hand made Paris Waists of white French linen or batiste, richly hand embroidered, lace trimmed. *Special* 9.75

Novelty Striped Colored Voile French Waists
Hand made Paris Waists of rose, blue or gold voile combined with white voile in alternating stripes. *Special* 13.75

Real Lace Trimmed French Lingerie Waists
Hand made Paris Waists of white voile or batiste, richly hand embroidered and trimmed with real crochet filet laces. *Special* 16.50

Women's "Shadow Proof" Petticoats

Suitable for Wear with Sheer Gowns

White Cambric Petticoats
Flare model, emb'd scalloped circular flounce, scalloped underlay, panelled front. *Special* .95

"Parfait" Pique Petticoats
Flare model, circular ruffle, scalloped edge, emb'd dot. *Special* 1.75

Habutai Silk Petticoats
Panelled front and back, circular flounce, scalloped ruffles. *Special* 2.95

Habutai Silk Petticoats
Of white Habutai silk, circular ruffle, with embroidered scallop; panelled front. *Special* 3.75

Pongee Silk Petticoats
Of natural pongee silk; flare model, three sectional flounces. *Special* 3.95

"Skinner" Satin Petticoats
Of white satin (wear guaranteed); deep tailored flounce. *Special* 5.95

Women's Travel and Motor Coats

Corduroy Motor Coats—*Jenny Model*
New blouse belted model of English corduroy, in putty, white or Belgian blue; convertible Shaker collar, hand made ornaments. *Special* 16.50

Wool Check and Eponge Coats—*Georgette Model*
Of black and white domino checked homespun or navy, mouse, black or Copen eponge, silk lined. *Special* 18.50

Taffeta Silk Travel Coats—*Bernard Model*
Full length Travel or Motor Coat of black or navy blue taffeta silk, new convertible button collar. *Special* 25.00

English Whipcord Travel Coats—*Jenny Model*
Tight belted flare model of tan English whipcord, also navy, black or pin checked serge; silk lined throughout. *Special* 29.50

Misses' Suits and Gowns—*New Models*

Misses' Navy Serge Suits
Of navy, black or white serge, belted, mannish or bolero coats, braid bound or trimmed. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 19.75

Misses' Taffeta Silk Suits
Two new models in navy or black; white satin Quaker collar and vest, or trimmed with velvet bands. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' "Palm Beach" Suits
Pleated coat suits, with Quaker collars; Norfolk or Braid Bound Suits of "genuine" Palm Beach cloth, pleated or circular skirts. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 16.50

Taffeta Afternoon Gowns
Six new models of taffeta silk, in navy, black, delft, gray or white. Copies of the latest Paris models. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 18.50

Taffeta Evening Gowns
Ten new models of taffeta or pompadour silk, trimmed with lace, maline and flowers. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' White Net Dresses
Of silk net, over accordion plaited silk chiffon; bodice and skirt trimmed with shirred silk ribbon; wide ribbon sash and rosebuds. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 19.75

Silk Bathing Dresses—*For Women and Misses*

Satin or Taffeta Silk Bathing Dresses
In black or navy blue, in a large variety of models, with contrasting silk or white organdie collar. *Special* 5.00

Taffeta Silk Bathing Dresses
Loose fitting coat model of black or navy taffeta silk, white taffeta silk collar and sash or sash to match. *Special* 7.50

Braid Bound Silk Bathing Dresses
In black or blue taffeta silk or satin, bound with black or white braid. *Special* 9.75

Striped Taffeta Silk Bathing Dresses
New yoke model of black and white striped taffeta silk, black satin girdle, jet buttons. *Special* 12.75

U. S. AGENTS IN HITCH OVER GERMAN GOODS

Bryan Stops Informal Conferences Between Trade Advisers and British Representative.

RAISES DIPLOMATIC POINT

Fears Acceptance of Time Extension Might Bind Us to Recognize Blockade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Robert F. Rose and William B. Fleming, the foreign trade advisors of the State Department, today broke off their informal and unofficial negotiations with Sir Richard Crawford, the commercial attaché of the British Embassy, with whom they had been conferring in an effort to aid American importers in obtaining goods bought in Germany before March 1, when the British Government embarked on its policy ow endeavoring to shut off German trade.

The break was officially announced by the State Department as being the result of differences which had arisen in informal conferences, but the department did not indicate the nature of these differences. However, it was learned that the acute cause of the stoppage of the negotiations was a communication delivered to the foreign trade advisors on May 19 by Sir Richard Crawford, in which he gave notice that the British Government had "extended" to June 15 the time within which German goods might be shipped to the United States, through neutral ports, like Rotterdam, provided these goods were purchased before March 1. This communication was framed in language which foreign the foreign trade advisors to decide that they could not continue their conferences with the British Commercial Attaché until a different and better understanding of the scope and character of the negotiations could be reached.

It is understood that the Crawford communication was of such a character that if it had been accepted by the American trade advisers it would have served to bind the State Department, and through it the Government of the United States, to a recognition of the British Order in Council of March 11, under which Great Britain is attempting to cut off all trade to and from Germany.

As Messrs. Rose and Feiming entered upon these conferences with representatives of the British Embassy in the distince understanding that they were acting wholly and entirely in a personal, capacity, informally and unofficially, and that they were neither representing the State Department nor authorized to bind the Government of the United States, the notification presented by Sir Richard Crawford on May 19, which was regarded as being so phrased as being susceptible of the construction that it would bind the State Department, brought the negotiations to an abrupt halt.

The construction placed by Sir Richard Crawford on his notice was that the time within which shipments of German gaads, paid for on or before March 1, and now held at neutral ports, might be shipped to the United States, had been extended from June 1 to June 15 only in cases submitted to the British Embassy by the State Department. Under this proposed arrangement no shipment would be permitted to go forward unless it could be proved that the goods were paid for prior to March 1. Any German shipments attempting to come forward after these limitations of time would be taken into British prize courts, even though shipped from neutral ports.

Contests Order in Council.

The acceptance of this proposal, it was believed, would have served to bind the United States in a recognition of the arrangement and in such a way as to involve a recognition of the British order in council. In the American note of March 30 it was made plain to the British Government that the United States had not accepted the validity of its order in council. In this not the United States challenged the right of any belligerent to stop innocent shipments to and from belligerent countries, through neutral countries. The United States has planted itself upon the proposition that goods, which are not contraband and not destined for the use of the enemy, have a right to proceed through Holland and other neutral countries to and from Germany.

In the note fo March 30 Secretary Bryan said:

"It is confidently assumed that his Majesty's government will not deny that it is a rule sanctioned by general practice, that even though a blockade should exist and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory be rigidly enforced, innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or breach of blockade, much less to detention, requision or confiscation. Moreover the rules of the Declaration of Paris, of 1856 among them that free ships make free goods—will hardly, at this day, be disputed by the signatories to that solemn agreement."

Great Britain has never replied to this note, but there has been no change in the attitude of the United States Government. It was learned today that the Government is stoutly adhering to its contention that while the Allies may establish a rigidly enforced blockade against shipments from German ports, the rule of international law does not permit a belligerent to throw a blockade around neutral ports, or to place a blockading cordon of ships between neutral countries, or interfere with innocent shipments to and from Germany, and the United States, when these shipments move through neutral countries like Holland, even if they are destined for Germany, or come from Germany.

After the delivery of Sir Richard Crawford's notice, the foreign trade advisors took the matter up with the State Department with the result that after a call by he British Ambassador today, the following announcement was made:

"In view of differences which have arisen in the informal and unofficial conferences between Sir Richard Crawford, the commercial attache of the British Embassy, and Robert F. Rose and W. B. Fleming, the trade advisers of the Department of State, who have been, in a personal capacity, representing the importers of the United States, Mr. Rose and Mr. Fleming have decided that they cannot continue these conferences until certain of the difficulties have ben removed and they have, therefore, made a full report of what has taken place to the Department of State and will await its action."

Sir Richard Crawford and the British Embassy were notified of this action. Letters were also sent to the importers who were represented in the conferences by Messrs. Rose and Fleming informing them of the break in the conferences. As the case now stands there will be no further negotiations between the foreig ntrade advisers and Sir Richard Crawford, but the State Department will take the matter up with the British Embassy in an effort to arrive at a better understanding of the scope and character of the conferences.

Rights of Shippers.

The United States Government holds that shippers have a right under rules of international law to bring these shipments from Germany regardless of whether they were bought before or after March 1. But while the United States Government was challenging the right of the British Government, under the Order in Council, to interfere with these German shipments through neutral ports, Americans who had bought German goods before March 1, and who greatly needed the articles, were suffering. Regardless of the controversy over the right of England to interfere with these it was unofficially represented as unfair for the British Government to so enforce the Order in Council as to make it applicable to existing contracts for purchases of goods made before March 1 as to prevent these goods coming to the United States from Germany when shipped through Holland.

The British Government recognizes the justice of this claim, and on April 3, four days after the American note of March 30 was sent to Sir Edward Grey, the following not was received from the British Embassy at Washington by the foreign trade advisors relative to the movement of American-owned goods then in Germany, to this country:

"The British Embassy are authorized to state that in cases where a merchant vessel sails from a port other than a German port, carrying goods of enemy origin for which American importers claim to have made payment prior to March 1, 1915, proofs that such goods were paid for before March 1 may be submitted for examination to the embassy. If such proofs are presented at a sufficiently early stage to enable the report thereon to be communicated in time to the British authorities, the results of the investigation will be taken into account and due weight attached to them in deciding whether the goods concerned should be discharged under the provisions of Article XXIV. of the Order in Council of March 11."

Nothing in this note was construed as binding the United States, nor was there any statement of the time within which the goods must be shipped. It was also the understanding of the foreign trade advisors that any steps they might take in these conferences to aid American importers should not prejudice the attitude of the United States Government as expressed in the note of March 30. They made this plain in a cercular letter sent out to American importers in April.

As nearly as could be ascertained here tonight about $10,000,000 worth of German goods, which American importers claim to have bought before March 1, are awaiting shipment from neutral ports to the United States and that the goods held by German manufacturers and bought prior to March 1 amount to more than 250,000 cases.

COURSE OF WAR OPERATIONS, EAST AND WEST, FOR THE WEEK

Italy's Well Equipped Armies Hold the Balance of Power.

She May Suffer in Initial Conflicts with Austria, but May Also Prevail Eventually.

RUSSIA'S REVERSES SERIOUS

Nevertheless, Her Bukowina Successes Are Nearly as Great as Her Defeats in Galicia.

ALLIED GAINS IN THE WEST

Germans' Impaired Offensive May Be Due to Shortage of Ammunition and Men.



The Battle Line in Galicia and Bukowina.

Italy's declaration of war, when it comes, will leave little doubt of Austria's future, and Rumania's decision will be easy to reach.

The geographical location of Bulgaria, however, makes this nation much more important to the allied cause, and beyond doubt a battle of diplomacy is being constantly waged in Sofia to bring about her intervention. The importance of Bulgaria is found in the problem of ammunition supply, and the great assistance Bulgaria could render in the movement against Constantinople by an advance into European Turkey from the north. The military strength of Bulgaria is about the same as that of Rumania, and if thrown against Turkey with such support as the Western Allies could give would probably eliminate Turkey from serious consideration as a military factor.

Operations in Galicia.

The operations of the last week have cleared away the haze that concealed, or at least blurred, the true situation of Russia as a result of the Austro-German drive that started from the Dunajec line some weeks ago. While the loss in prisoners and guns is a matter on which we have only German and Austrian reports, the loss of territory and the new Russian line can with fair accuracy be traced from the reports of all parties. The Russians' retreat has carried them across the San River to their old defensive positions in its rear.

In general, therefore, the present line follows the river from Usok Pass to its confluence with the Vistula. Along this line the Austro-German advance has met a decided check. Jaroslau has fallen, indicating that the Germanic allies have reached this section of the lower San in considerable force, as the town is a fortress of considerable strength. They have not succeeded, however, in forcing the passage of the San with any considerable body of men. A terrific battle is in progress, greater in intensity than any previously fought in the Central Galician section, the object of which is the control of the east bank of this stream; but the latest reports give no indications of the outcome.

That the Russian position is one of great defensive strength is amply proved by the battles that were fought for the same objective and along the same front in an earlier phase of the war. Attack after attack was launched against the Russian positions, and one bridge after another was thrown across in the face of terrific fire to effect a passage in force. But they were all failures, and finally the effort was abandoned. Small forces did, it is true, succeed in getting across, but they were either captured or annihilated.

There are certain elements, however, in the present battle which were not present in the former operation, which would seem to give the Germanic allies a greater chance of success. In the first place, it must be recognized that the German soldier is a much more efficient fighting unit than either the Austrian or the Russian. The army now facing Russia across the San contains a much larger proportion of German troops than that which fought the former battle. These troops are undoubtedly in part Germany's latest levy and are in part drawn from the north in the vicinity of Lodz or from in front of Warsaw. Again, the morale of the attacking army must be high. It has just achieved one of the greatest successes yet recorded in the Eastern theatre, and since it began its forward movement from the Dunajec line has not yet suffered a serious check. The Russian Army, on the contrary, has been roughly handled and is badly battered. Its units must be broken up and scattered and its organization seriously impaired.

The question of morale, however, which with western troops under similar circumstances, would be a matter of serious consideration, is one which probably need not give a great deal of concern. The Russian soldier, as is the case with most individuals in strongly centralized monarchical governments where personal liberties are not generally recognized, is inclined to accept almost anything that happens as a matter of course. He is extremely stolid and phlegmatic, is neither greatly exactel by victory nor depressed by defeat.

Russia's Lack of Ammunition.

The most serious factor entering into the situation is the probable shortage of ammunition and of guns. The Russians have never been too plentifully supplied with either, and the demands that have been made on this reserve, collected before war broke out, have been almost beyond belief. In addition their retreat from the Dunajec has cost them heavily in artillery, so that they are facing an active and fairly well supplied enemy, with their own supply of war material at a low ebb. It is, indeed, rumored from various sources that not only did their retreat prove enormously costly in these particulars, but the retreat itself was solely because of such shotage. It is known that the Russian domestic supply is entirely inadequate to fill the demands put upon it. Archangel has been for some months frozen up. The only other external source of supply is Japan, via the Siberian Railroad. With Japan on the brink of war with China—a war which if it is declared will demand her every resource—it is not reasonable to suppose that she would permit exports of war material to assume very large proportions.

In the face of these disadvantages, therefore, the Russians will accomplish almost the impossible if they can permanently check the Austro-German advance at the San. Italy's action will undoubtedly prove of great assistance, provided the Russians can hold the San line long enough. The Austrian forces along the Italian frontier are not sufficient to hold back the fresh Italian Army. Reinforcements must be sent, and they can come only from Central Galicia. It is a question of time.

In spite of the utter defeat of the Russian Carpathian movement, it does not appear that the German plan has been entirely successful, or that the Russian arms have met anything like disaster. The German plan seems to have involved three attacks, which, had they all been successful, would have hemmed in the huge Russian Army on all sides, just as the French were hemmed in at Sedan in 1871. The result would have been similar to that of Sedan—capture, almost annihilation. The Austrian Army along the Dniester was to have driven the Russians opposing it toward the Stryj. The Austrians on the Stryj-Munkacs line were to operate toward the San. These, with the movement from Cracow, were the three distinct attacks which were to merge after the individual Russian armies had been defeated in detail.

The Russians on the Stryj line, however, have at least held their own, while along the Dneister the Austrians have been completely defeated and driven across the Pruth. In fact, the Russians have been hammering at the gates of Czernowitz itself. Because of the dramatic character of the Austro-German advance from the west and the great stress laid on their successes by the Berlin and Vienna reports, results of the movement between the Dneister and the Pruth have received but scant attention. The magnitude of the Russian victory, however, is second only to that of the Russian defeat in the West. The defeat of the Austrians was absolute, their retreat almost a rout. Large bodies of Russian cavalry manoeuvred around their flank on the Dneister, threatened their lines of communication, and pressure from the front drove them rapidly back. It is even reported that the Austrian right has been pushed back to the Carpathians in Southern Bukowina, which, if true, will be the farthest point south yet reached by Russian troops.

The week's operations in the Eastern theatre, therefore, have resulted favorably to the Germanic allies, although nothing decisive has in reality been accomplished. Russian sympathizers will watch with anxiety during the coming week the operations on the San, as a Russian defeat here may mean the disaster which so far has been averted.

The week's operations in the west have been marked by a number of attacks by the Allies from Steenstraete to Arras and by a battle of great severity around Ypres. In almost every instance the Allies have ben successful. In sporting parlance, the Germans have "lost their punch." After their gas attack on the British Ypres line, which resulted in the creation in front of Ypres of a sharp and vulnerable salient in the British line, the Germans, headed, it is said, by von Hindenburg, have made unceasing efforts to follow up this success by crushing in the salient and forcing a passage across the Ypres Canal. Not only have these efforts met complete failure, but the British have seized the moment of their failure as opportune for a counter-offensive and have retaken practically all of Steenstraete and part of Het Sase. In the battle in front of Ypres the German attacks seem to have been made in the close formation so favored by von Hindenburg, and have resulted in enormous losses with no compensating gain in ground.

If the policy of the Allies is, as is often claimed, one of attrition in the effort to wear the Germans down by depletion of their ranks, it is certainly meeting with success, for the losses admitted by Berlin are not warranted by any success the Germans have attained. Even is they have been able to inflict similar losses upon the Allies, Germany is the loser, for, being outnumbered, she cannot afford to swap men. The German attack against Ypres has been answered by the British in brilliant fashion west of La Bassée. The German line at this point, between the towns of Richebourg and Givenchy, is a small salient, the apex of which is at Festubert. Along this front of two miles the German line was definitely broken and all the German trenches occupied. Much of the salient has been driven in and the line straightened. This has involved pushing the Germans back about a mile on the two-mile front. The gain is, of course, purely local in character, but has the effect of now threatening La Bassée, which is but a mile and a quarter distant from the new British line.

French Win the Lorette Hills.

The French, not to be outdone by this alies on the north, have continued their advance of last week, and have made notable advances on the heights of Natre Dame de Lorette, Sanchez, and Neuville. In the Lorette Hills they have bean battling for commanding positions since November and only now, in spite of German resistance, have won every position held by the German forces in that district. The important railroad and commercial town of Lens is but five miles from these heights and three miles from Loos, part of which is in French hands. Neuville is now entirely within the French lines, and Souchey partly so.

These successes, too, are only local and do not bear directly on the general situation. They are, however, full of significance. If one may judge from the past week's operations, Germany is incapable of maintaining a sustained offensive against the Allies' line. Her first attack, as at Ypres, may be brilliant and up to a certain point successful. But when the Allies' reserve is brought into action, the advance stops short, and not even the terrific attacks that have marked the subsequent Ypres operations, can send it on. On the other hand, the Allies have demonstrated an unlooked for ability to break the German line and forge ahead whenever they consider the advantage to be gained justifies the inevitable loss.

Cause of Germany's Weak Offense.

This state of affairs may result from a number of causes.

1. Germany may be, and probably is, short of ammunition—not sufficiently short, necessarily, to endanger her; but still has not enough to match the artillery fire of the Allies.

2. Germany has either drawn heavily on the men in the west to fight her battles in the east, or her losses have been such that she can no longer maintain a successful defensive at all points in her line. In any event, the answer is the same—Germany must have more men or she must shorten her line, which means partial retirement from France and Belgium.

3. The Allies may be superior in the air, which enables them to conceal their own concentrations, while at the same time getting full knowledge of similar movements of the enemy.

All these causes probably exist to a greater or less extent, and, combined with the complication injected by Italy's action, will make the path Germany must tread somewhat difficult. The final German call to the colors of the untrained Land sturm, which has been unofficially reported, cannot materially better the situation until the period of training is over. Before that time comes the material shortening of the German line may become an absolute necessity.

AMERICA WARNED JAPAN AND CHINA

Notes Sent in Early Spring Asked to be Advised of Any New Agreement.

DEBATE IN TOKIO DIET

Government Defends Concessions Made to China in the Interest of Friendship with Us.

PEKING, May 22.—It has been ascertained that some time after the United States made representations to Peking and Tokio, early in the Spring, in an effort to prevent any infringement of its treaty rights in China, the American Legation presented a note to the Chinese Government requesting it to inform the United States of any undertaking into which it entered with Japan. This note has been discussed in the Chino-Japanese conferences now under way; but, although the United States is believed to have sent a similar communication to Tokio, these memoranda had not been publicly referred to by the representatives of either nation.

The drafting of the new treaty between Japan and China continues without regard to the American communications, it being asserted that China is unable to oppose the wishes of Japan in this regard. The Chinese Government is inclined to consider the American note as a matter of record to be revived if the United States finds in future that the Chino-Japanese treaty conflicts with its rights.

It is understood that another power has intimated to China that, on account of the disturbed conditions brought about by the European war, it would be wise not to irritate or alarm Japan by broaching the subject of America's memorandum before the conclusion of the treaty negotiations.

The delay in drafting the treaty is said to have been due to the fact that the Japanese representatives wished to depart from the terms of the Japanese ultimatum, which China accepted. The Japanese, however, are now showing willingness to revert to the precise requirements of the ultimatum, and the Chinese expect that the treaty will be signed next Tuesday. There will probably be secret articles, but the statement is made on good authority that these articles will not be of importance.

Opposition Heckles Kato.

TOKIO, May 22.—Japan's reason for trying to keep secret the fifth group of the demands she presented to China last January, soon after the occupation of Kiao-Chau by the Japanese, was explained in the Diet today by Baron Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The benches of the Chamber were crowded, and the galleries were packed with interested spectators. Questions as to why this fifth group of demands was not made public were asked of the Ministers. There has been previous indications that the minority would centre its opposition on the Chinese question, voicing the idea that the Government should have insisted upon greater concessions.

Baron Kato called attention to the fact that Japan was not in duty bound to communicate these demands to the powers. Japan believed she was justified, he said, in demanding the concessions contained in the first four groups. The fifth group did not represent demands, but rather hopes. "We had to see what China would say about this fifth group," the Foreign Minister explained, "and there was, therefore, no necessity of communicating it. Later, because of the appearance of erroneous accounts of this group, Japan decided to make the matter public."

To an interpellation as to why Japan was restoring Kiao-Chau to China, the Foreign Minister said he was glad of the opportunity to set forth the policy of the Government, which was based entirely upon the principles of the destruction of German influence in the Far East, and the maintenance of the integrity of China. The restoration of Kiao-Chau was not an incident of the negotiations, but had been decided upon long before these were undertaken. So long as no other country than China held Kiao-Chau, Japan was satisfied. The Government, the Foreign Minister said, hoped that the question of the fifth group of demands would be settled later. In the meantime Baron Kato said that he and the other Ministers responsible for the outcome of the negotiations did not relish the insinuations that they were trying to evade responsibility.

Replying to another query Lieut. Gen. Oka, Minister of War, denied that Japan has menaced China. He explained that the date of the changing of the garrisons in Manchuria had merely been advanced.

The discussion in the House of Peers was practically a duplication of that in the House of Representatives. The tenor of the questions showed that the interpellators were reflecting the sentiment of the various anti-Government meetings held lately, which had accused the Ministry of harming the prestige of the empire, of provoking the hostility of the Chinese, and of creating misunderstandings with the powers.

No Disgrace to Conciliate China.

Baron Kato was applauded when he said that most Japanese did not consider it a disgrace that the nation had made concessions for the friendship of China and in the interest of the friendship of the powers, including Great Britain and the United States.

Discussing the Government's needs for supplemental credits, Count Okuma, the Premier, said the failure of the Diet which was dissolved to adopt the budget of 1915-16, had compelled the Government to follow the budget of the previous year, which was insufficient for the nation's needs today.

$26,000,000 Added to the Budget.

Finance Minister Wakatsuki announced that the supplemental budget wpuld call for 52,000,000 yen, ($26,000,000,) which would be used for the creation of two new army divisions, naval construction, educational, industrial, and harbor works. The allotment for the navy is $12,000,000 yen, ($6,000,000,) but no details were given as to the purposes for which it would be used. A request was made for 13,000,000 yen ($6,500,000) to conduct the war for the next five months, and 5,000,000 yen ($2,500,000) for war incidentals. The Finance Minister told the Diet the war expenditures up to the present time had been, approximately, 100,000,000 yen ($50,000,000.)

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

ANNOUNCE, BEGINNING MONDAY, THEIR

Annual May Sale of

Women's Summer Dresses and Blouses

The sale of these dresses is the result of an unusual purchase. They have been expressly made for Bonwit Teller & Co. and reveal all the exclusive touches and refinements of style which characterize the models presented by this shop.

7.50 9.50 12.50 14.50

These Are Values That Cannot Be Excelled

Smartest Fabrics

Rodier Crepes
Handwoven Crepes
Novelty Flowered Crepes
French Linen
Linen-and-Voile
Dice Checks
Flowered Batistes
French Crepes
Flowered Voiles
Flowered Dimities
Pekin Stripes
Blazer Stripes



Twenty New Models

Double Tunic
Triple Tunic
Long Plaited Tunics
Flare Effects
Shirt Waist Types
Ripple Skirts
Flounce Skirts
Organdie Vests and Collars
Embroidered Organdie Trimming
Tucked Batiste Vests
Overbodice Effects
Ceinture Girdle Styles

Positively none of these dresses can be exchanged or credited

White Silk Dresses — 19.50

Some of the season's smartest models developed in heavy quality crepe de chine and glace taffeta.

White Silk Dresses — 29.50

Several very smart models in taffeta and crepe de chine, plain or embroidered Georgette crepe tops.

Sale of Three Thousand Blouses—At Greatly Reduced Prices

2.00 Ten styles in lingerie and voile; white, stripes and colors. Many with new jabots and frills.

3.90 Pencil striped crepe de chine, embroidered crepe de chine and striped handkerchief linen.

5.00 The fashionable blazer stripes in various shadings in glace taffeta and crepe de chine.

Women's Summer Suits

"Palm Beach Cloth" Suits — Smart mannish types designed on sport lines, with patch pockets and belt. 15.00

Tailored Linen Suits — In white, green and blue, short mannish coat with plaits and belt; new model skirt. 18.50

White Gabardine Suits — Tailleur model, with patch pockets and belt. Detachable pique collar. Skirt to correspond. 29.50

Silk Pongee Suits — Tailleur model designed on the newest sport suit lines, with patch pockets and belt. 35.00

Misses' Summer Dresses

Misses' Taffeta Dresses — Godet and fichu bodices, tier and skirts; some with Georgette tops. Sizes 14 to 18. 18.50 to 35.00

Misses Pussy Willow Dresses — In white, dots and colors; unusual types, combined with Georgette crepe. Sizes 14 to 18. 18.50 to 39.50

Misses' White Silk Dresses — Simple tailored, demi-dress, quaint 'kerchief, fichu and plaited models. Sizes 14 to 18. 15.00 to 25.00

Misses' Hand-Smocked Frocks — One piece frocks of fancy patterned scrim voile and pussy willow with Georgette crepe guimpes. Sizes 14 to 18. 10.00 to 37.50

Misses' Graduation Frocks — Unusual combinations of organdie, net, Georgette crepe, taffeta, pussy willow and tulle. Sizes 14 to 18. 18.50 to 59.50

Misses' Summer Suits — Specially styled Suits, "Palm Beach Cloth," linen, serge, tweed, homespun and taffeta. Sizes 14 to 18 10.00 to 25.00

Women's Silk Costume Suits

TO CLOSE OUT REGARDLESS OF FORMER PRICES.

About Fifty Silk Suits — One or two of a kind taken from the regular stock, in faille silk. 29.50

About Forty Silk Suits — One or two of a kind taken from the regular stock, in taffeta and faille silk. 34.00

Women's Sport Coats and Evening Wraps

Guernsey Silk Coats — Sport model with girdle and belt and patch pockets. In orchid, gold, rose, blue. 16.50

Fur Trim'd Guernsey Silk Coats — Extra heavy quality, Jersey silk, in green, eminence and other favored shadings. 29.50

Marabou Tr'd Crepe de Chine Coats — Smart sport coats that serve for evening wear over light danse frocks. 29.50

Marabou Trim'd Charmeuse Coats — Evening model, ⅞ length, deep shawl collar and cuffs of marabou, silk lined. 45.00

Odds and Ends in Lingerie

TO CLOSE OUT—GREATLY REDUCED

French Handmade Lingerie — *Formerly 2.50 to 8.75*

1.95 2.95 3.95

Nightgowns, Combinations, Chemise, Princess Slips, Skirts, Corset Covers.

"Bontell" Lingerie — *Formerly 1.95 to 3.95*

.75 1.10 1.85

Nightgowns, Chemises, Drawers, Combinations, Princess Slips, Corset Covers, Skirts.

French "Bontell" Corsets, 4.95 — *Formerly 10.00 to 16.50*

"Bontell" Brassieres ..... .75

Extraordinary Special Sale

Women's Finest Hand Made Low Shoes

BLACK-AND-WHITE COMBINATIONS

BLACK

Formerly 8.00 & 9.00

6.50

A collection of the season's smartest ties and pumps in black patent leather or black calf with combination quarters and the favored black and white types.

White Fox Fur Scarfs

THE VOGUE FOR SUMMER

22.50 29.50 35.00

Full, solid skin animal scarf with head, paws and large brush. Also blue dyed (white) fox and cross fox.

Pure Thread Silk Hose

THREE PAIRS FOR 2.15

.75 *each*

In black, white and champagne, extra reinforced garter tops and soles.

To Close Out About Three Hundred

Odd Crepe de Chine Negligees

At Greatly Reduced Prices

4.95 8.95 12.75 16.50

Made of extra heavy quality crepe de chine, accordion plaited skirts lace trimmed, and lace and chiffon coat effects. Also plain satin coat models with lingerie collar and cuffs.

M'CUNE GIVES BAIL, NOT IN INCAS' GOLD

Promoter of Alleged Peruvian Mining Fraud Released in Bonds of $20,000.

ROMANCE IN A PROSPECTUS

Fabulous Treasure of Pizarro Days, Now in Cannibal Land, as a Lure to Investors.

Raymond McCune, who was arrested on Friday evening at his apartment at 135 West Seventy-ninth Street, on a charge of using the mails to defraud in connection with a Peruvian mining company, was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton after spending the night at Police Headquarters. He was held until June 12 for examination in $20,000 bail, and after a bond had been put up by the American Surety Company he went home.

McCune, who did not seem much fezzed by his experience, and wore a brown suit, a pink and purple tie, suede top shoes and a wrist watch, was not indisposed to discuss his case. He came to the notice of the authorities first a fortnight ago when he complained that his apartment had been robbed of $30,000 worth of jewels. The complaint concerning which he is now held for removal to Wilmington, Del., was sent here from that city. He is the son of J. B. McCune, a Western mining man who is reputed to be extremely wealthy, and he was an associate of the late J. B. Haggin, and is said to have been acquainted with a number of the leading men of the financial world.

The complaint against McCune, which is sworn to by Post Office Inspector Mordecai S. Plummer, tells how he appeared in Wilmington in 1912 and formed there on Oct. 15 under the laws of the State of New York the Peruvian Exploration Company. He told how his father owned in Peru some gold mines and claims of astonishing richness, it is alleged, and asserted that they were undoubtedly the source of the fabulous supply of the old Incas. Indeed, it is stated that he hinted that while in Peru he had encountered an Indian of great age, who might be described as the last of the Incas, and who had revealed where the really rich deposits lay.

Guarded by Cannibals.

The result was that on Nov. 6, 1912 McCune signed a contract to act as General Manager of the Peruvian Exploration Company for one year from Dec. 1, and with Charles W. McHenry and Achille J. Menard, both of California, he set out for that country. The presence of cannibals was one reason why the gold had not been got out in all the years since Pizarro conquered the Incas, McCune said, according to Post Office Inspector Barber. These savages had frightened prospectors away.

McCune made his trip to Peru and sent back splendid reports. According to the complaint, he stated that he had discovered a wonderfully rich gold field on the Maranon River and had examined it carefully. He had sunk 3412 pits to the average depth of ten feet, and 187 other pits to between sixteen and eighteen feet. From these he had taken samples of gravel, which on the test revealed such high values at 80.9 cents a cubic yard, and in one especially rich spot he had got $3.35 a cubic yard. In addition he had obtained coarse nuggets.

As a result, it is charged, on Feb. 10, 1914, McCune devised a scheme to obtain fraudulently $200,000 from the Peruvian Exploration Company and its subsidiary, the Maranon River Placers, Limited, and these individuals: Alexis du Pont, John Bancroft, Henry H. Bowman, Frank L. Connable, William Coyne, Joshua A. Ellegood, Henry Reidgely Harrington, Otto R. Hartmann, Charles B. Holliday, James H. Kane, David T. Marvel, Frank M. Dole, William M. Dole, John A. Montgomery, John J. Raskob, William F. Raskob and Henry Whiteley, with other persons unknown to the Government.

His plan, the Government agents said in their complaint, was to found a new corporation, which should be known as the Peru Gold Placers, Limited, the organizers of which under the laws of Delaware were John J. Raskob, David T. Marvel, and Otto R. Hartmann. This corporation was to operate and finance the operation of the wonderfully rich gold field that McCune professed to have discovered. It is alleged that he induced the men mentioned to buy shares in this corporation to the amount of $200,000, and also caused the Peruvian Exploration Company to give the new concern 4,900 shares of the value of $49,000 and $20,000 in cash, and the Maranon River Placers, Incorporated, the sum of $20,000.

Company Prospectus Shown.

Annexed to the complaint is a prospectus of the Peru Gold Placers, Limited, which had its offices in the Whitehall Building, in this city. It was capitalized for $20,000,000 in 4,000,000 shares, and it offered to the public 150,000 of its 1,200,000 shares of treasury stock at $2. Its officers were Charles S. Miller of New York, President; Henry H. Bowman of Springfield, Mass., Vice President; George P. P. Bonnell, Treasurer and Secretary, and Raymond McCune, E. M., General Manager. Its Directors, in addition to Mr. Miller and Mr. Bowman, were William R. Basset of New York, Alexis I. du Pont of Wilmington, Del.; Otto R. Hartmann of New York, David T. Marvel of Wilmington, and John J. Raskob of Wilmington.

According to the prospectus, this concern owned all the stock of the Maranon River Placers, incorporated, and all the wonderful gold fields described by McCune, and its earnings ought to amount to $600,000 a year.

"The Directors," said the prospectus, "are of the opinion theirs are the most valuable gold-bearing placers yet discovered in the world's history."

The prospectus rehearsed some of the history of Pizzaro and the Incas, and asserted the belief that the Incas' ransom came from the Maranon River, for it explained:

"The purpose of the numerous guard towers, the ruins of which are located on precipitous and well-nigh impregnable cliffs overhanging the Maranon River, was that the defenders of the gold washings standing on the tops of the cliffs might shower rocks on an attacking force without danger of their enemies being able to scale the cliffs."

The prospectus stated that the character of the district seemed to bear out this tradition, and that McCune believed the upper gravel benches were the principal source of the gold of the Inca nation, which was estimated at from $200,000,000 to $500,000,000.

The overt act on which the complaint against McCune was founded consisted in the mailing to J. H. Ellegood at the Equitable Building, Wilmington, of a circular issued by the Peru Gold Placers, Incorporated, to its stockholders, in which McCune spoke very familiarly about the average Peruvian revolution. This was dated Feb. 10, 1914, and explained that there was nothing to fear in the recent deposition of President Billinghurst. It was all likely to turn out for the best interests of the company.

MEXICO CITY FEARS FIERCE FOOD RIOTS

Distress Reaches the Middle Classes, Who Are Penniless and Can Find No Work.

THOSE WHO CAN DEPART

Americans Travel by Wagon and on Foot—Washington Officials Try to Obtain Relief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, May 21, (via Galveston, May 22.)—Americans are leaving Mexico City in autos and carts and on foot. They fear to remain, for they expect terrible corn riots soon. The poor are crowding the streets, begging for corn. Hundreds are leaving for Toluca, where food is more plentiful. Middle class clerks and mechanics are suffering most. They have no work, and their pride will not permit them to beg. Many suicides belong to this class. Well educated Mexicans are walking the streets offering to work for enough food for their families.

American business men who arrived this morning picture conditions in Mexico City as terrible and predict within the next ten days corn riots, such as never known before. They say the Zapatistas are bringing corn from Toluca to sell at cost, but owing to crooked officials it is sold to friends who re-sell at large profits.

The convention has passed a law forbidding foreigners to buy or own real estate. The Americans say there is no authority left and demand that a train be sent to take foreigners away.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The attention of the Vera Cruz authorities will be called to the food situation in Mexico City in the hope that some arrangements may be effected in Mexico by which supplies can be taken in over the lines to Vera Cruz.

State Department dispatches today said that when an attempt was made yesterday to distribute corn to 8,000 people there was not a sufficient supply and about 250 people fainted during the crush. Several demonstrations have taken place, the official dispatches say, and in one such yesterday a crowd invaded the Chamber of Deputies, where a convention was in session, and cried: "We are hungry."

Carranza troops under General Gonzales, marching on Mexico City, are reported near Otumba.

BERLIN TO REMIND WILSON OF MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

sels are certified by the United States as having no munitions of war aboard, and that such certified ships would not be subject to torpedoing without notice.

Reports circulated in the United States recently that Germany had proposed arbitration are authoritatively denied here.

Regarding the case of the American steamer Gulflight, which is included in President Wilson's representations on the submarine warfare, the Admiralty has reason to believe, it is stated, that this ship was not damaged by a submarine but from some other cause. None of the submarine commanders has reported the damaging of the Gulflight, and it is said that all underwater boats which might have torpedoed the vessel have now returned to their bases.

NOT WARNING AMERICANS.

Gerard Denies That He Has Advised an Exodus from Berlin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—It was announced at the office of Secretary Bryan today that the State Department knew nothing officially of the action of the American Consul General in Berlin in taking a post-card census of the American citizens in the consular district. The purpose of the census was not known to the Department, it was said.

The Department today received a cable message from James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, which was summarized in the following official statement:

"The Department of State has been informed by the American Ambassador at Berlin that reports to the effect that members of the Embassy staff are advising all Americans to depart from Germany at once are without foundation."

Such other advices as have been received from Mr. Gerard within the last few days have given no intimation as to the character of the German reply to the American note beyond the forecast that it will be friendly in tone. The German answer is now expected to reach Washington late next week.

On one point in particular it is known that the Washington Government will insist—complete disavowal of any intention to destroy American lives and full reparation for injuries sustained. If the German reply should cover this point satisfactorily, it is felt that arrangements for the future safeguarding of American citizens may then be approached through further diplomatic correspondence, for it is expected that the German reply will suggest arrangements whereby passenger and contraband traffic on belligerent merchantmen may be separated.

In Austro-German circles here it was said today that the reply to the American note might be delayed for several days and that this should not be construed as meaning that the importance of the issue was not realized, but that the Italian situation was so pressing that the completion of the reply might be unavoidably delayed.

LIGHT ON REPORT OF NOTE TO ENGLAND

Continued from Page 1.

situation and making clear the position of those who believe that the British attitude toward American cotton shipments is unfair.

Senator Smith's review is directed particularly to the Thursday night statement of the Foreign Office, which he says "surprised all familiar with the facts and astonished students of international law." He expressed gratification over the State Department's denial of responsibility for any waiver of rights of American citizens. "It is the duty of our Government," he declares, "to protect our citizens in their legal conditional contraband trade."

Can't Blockade Neutrals.

No principle of international law, he says, is more fully established than that a blockade cannot be made by a belligerent of a neutral port. Senator Smith points out that Great Britain has never answered the American note of March 30, in which it was declared that "innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory without being subject to contraband traffic or British blockade, much less to detention or confiscation." Great Britain's answer, he asserts, "has been to continue to seize vessels carrying non-contraband goods belonging to American citizens and destined to neutral ports."

The Georgia Senator takes issue with the implied assertion in the Foreign Office statement of Thursday, that a representative of American cotton interests was authorized to make any such agreement as that outlined in the statement. He thinks it strange, in view of the expressed position of the United States Government, that Great Britain should have reached the conclusion that this arrangement was acceptable to the United States. Relying on a communication of Oct. 23 from the British Ambassador to the State Department, that cotton would not be seized, cotton merchants in the United States contracted in January and February for the sale of cotton in Europe. For Great Britain to seize this cotton in these circumstances, Senator Smith says, "becomes an act especially severe, and will subject Great Britain to heavy damages."

No one had the authority, he declares, to waive the rights of American citizens to ship non-contraband goods free from British seizure to neutral ports.

Losses Mount Into Millions.

Senator Smith gives figures to show the losses to American cotton growers caused by the British policy. The losses may mount high in the millions, he says.

Speaking of the cotton shippers, Senator Smith says:

"No one has been named in this country to hear their claims. No intelligent procedure has been presented by which their claims may be adjusted. No definite provision has been made for settlements. It is a matter which passes beyond the power of the individual to protect himself. It is a case in which our Government must act to right the wrongs of her citizens.

"Back of it all is the fact that the whole procedure by Great Britain is illegal. Trade and commerce in cotton, tobacco, and all non-contraband is injured. We are also denied the privilege of using German products.

"I earnestly hope Great Britain will realize that this country cannot permit the notice of March 1, or the order of March 12, to remain as a burden upon our citizens. Pro-English sentiment in this country must yield before the manifest injustice of Great Britain to our citizens.

"At the last session of Congress there was a strong sentiment in favor of stopping the exportation of munitions of war to the Allies. Unless this order is modified when Congress meets, the exportation of munitions of war will be stopped, and the action of Congress may go much further.

"Again let me hope that the British Government, in accordance with the cordial good will which has existed between the people of the two countries for more than a hundred years, will cease disregarding international law to the injury of our people."

CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES—
AND BILLS WILL NOT BE RENDERED UNTIL JULY 1ST.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

begin tomorrow—Monday,

A Clearance Sale
of Spring Styles—

An UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to procure exclusive, high character apparel of the Gidding standard—

AT ONE-FOURTH, ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF LESS THAN FORMER PRICES

Tailleur and Demi-Tailleur Suits — Coats
Gowns — Dresses — Wraps — Blouses

Also

A Clearance of Spring Millinery

Formerly $18, $25, $35, $45
at $5 — $10 — $15

For street, travel, semi-dress and dress wear.
Model Hats—formerly $45 to $65—$20 and $25

NO EXCHANGES, CREDITS, RESERVATIONS OR APPROVALS.

Hartmann
IMPORTER
Under Management of HENRI
308 Fifth Avenue, Between 31st and 32d Streets

Will sell costly and exclusive Apparel for Women and Misses in a unique and heretofore unheard-of way.

For instance, the following are a few special items, selected at random, from our big stock.

The VALUES are real values and compare favorably with the SELLING PRICES usually charged for these articles.

THE QUOTED PRICES REPRESENT THE MOST REMARKABLE BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THE HISTORY OF 5TH AVENUE RETAIL BUSINESS.

Don't ask us how we do it.

Simply call and take advantage of the extraordinary opportunities this Beautiful Wonder-Shop offers you.

We guarantee the value of everything to be exactly as represented.

YOUR MONEY BACK AT ANY TIME IF YOU FIND WE HAVE EXAGGERATED.

We hope this will appeal to the incredulous.

Genuine Silk Sweaters — 7.50
NOT Fibre Silk
Actual Values $15.00 or More

50 Afternoon Gowns — 17.50
Actual Values up to $55.00

Trimmed Hats — 3.00
Replicas of French Models
Actual Value $10.00

Robes De Nuit — 3.00
Of Crepe de Chine or Pussy Willow Silk,
Actual Values up to $10.00

Silk Negligees — 5.00
Actual Values up to $15.00

Crepe de Chine Tea Gowns — 7.50
Also Hand Embroidered Silk Japanese Kimonos
Actual Values up to $27.50

Tailored and Fancy Suits — 9.50 & 17.50
Of Genuine Palm Beach Cloth, Serge or Gabardine
Actual Values to $55.00

"The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns"

Hagedorn's

Closing Out Sale
Week Commencing Monday, May 24

Tailleur Suits — Former Price $39.50 — 18.50
Tailleur Suits — Former Price $47.50 — 24.50
Coats — Former Prices $19.75 to $45.00 — 12.50
Afternoon Dresses — Former Price $29.75 — 15.00
Street & Afternoon Dresses — Former Prices up to $65.00 — 29.75

No C. O. D.'S. No Approvals. No Exchanges.

Broadway, Corner 81st St.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Clearance Sale,---Oriental Rugs

(Guaranteed Qualities.)

At Reductions of 33⅓% to 50%

150 Large Room-Size Rugs and 400 Small and Medium Size Rugs

An extensive assortment of sizes and weaves selected from our regular stock and radically reduced for immediate disposal.

Shirvan and Beluchistan Rugs..... 9.75 regularly 14.50
Fine Mosul and Kurdistan Rugs..... 19.50 and 25.00 regularly 30.00 to 45.00
Persian Mosul Rugs..... 15.00 regularly 30.00
Persian Serapi Rugs..... 127.00, 157.00 and 195.00 regularly 225.00 to 350.00

Large Room-Size Persian Mahal Rugs regularly 125.00 to 275.00 78.00, 95.00 to 157.00

Rugs Purchased Will Be Held for Future Delivery if Desired.

DOMESTIC RUGS,—*Remarkable Values*

Royal Wilton Rugs,—excellent quality; choice patterns.

9x12 ft.....regularly 37.50, 30.00
8.3x10.6 ft.....regularly 34.00, 27.50
6x9 ft.....regularly 27.50, 17.50
36x63 in.....regularly 7.50, 5.00

9x12 ft. Colonial Rag Rugs,—washable; very attractive for summer cottages..Special 7.50

HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

Remarkable Price Concessions

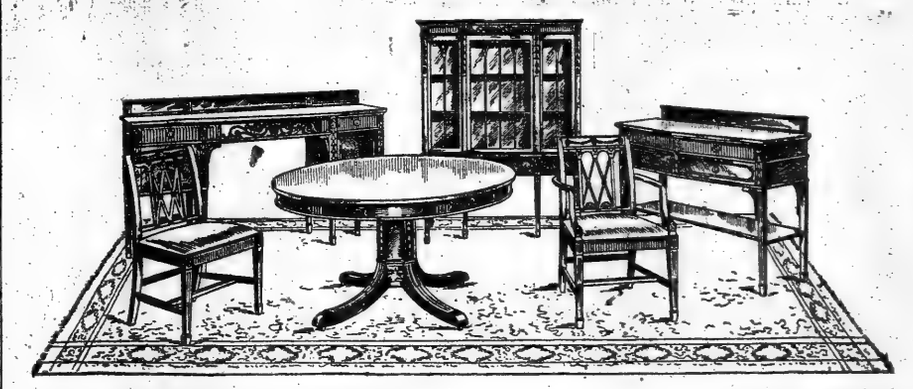
Irish Satin Damask Tablecloths.....regularly 3.25, 4.00 and 4.75, each 2.25, 2.85, 3.35
Irish Satin Damask Napkins.....regularly 3.75, 4.25 and 4.75, doz. 2.75, 3.25, 3.75
Bleached Irish Satin Damask Table Linen,—floral and conventional designs; 70 inches wide regularly 1.00, yd. 75c
Hemmed Huckaback Towels.....regularly 2.75, 3.50 and 5.00, doz. 2.25, 2.75, 3.75
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels.....regularly 3.75, 5.50 and 8.00, doz. 3.00, 4.50, 6.00
Hemstitched Huckaback Guest Towels regularly 60c, 1.00 and 2.75, each 45c, 75c, 1.75
Hemmed Turkish Bath Towels.....regularly 2.50, 3.50 and 4.50, doz. 2.00, 3.00, 3.50
Lace Trimmed Bureau and Buffet Scarfs.....each 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 regularly 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00

350 Odd Centerpieces, slightly soiled; comprising lace trimmed and hand-embroidered pieces, at about ⅓ to ½ less than former prices.

Hemmed Muslin Sheets.....each 42c, 55c, 65c, 70c to 95c
Hemmed Muslin Pillow Cases.....each 13c, 15c, 17c to 23c

Unprecedented Prices

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE



Adam Model Suite, as illustrated..... regularly 1,000.00, 600.00

Ten-piece Suite, as illustrated, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., hand-carved. Buffet is 72 inches long; Extension Table, 54 inches in diameter; chair seats covered in haircloth, leather or tapestry.

DINING ROOM SUITES

Ten-piece Adam Model.....435.00 regularly 600.00
Ten-piece Sheraton Model.....495.00 regularly 750.00
Ten-piece William and Mary Model.382.00 regularly 475.00
Ten-piece Adam Model.....295.00 regularly 375.00
Ten-piece Sheraton Model.....325.00 regularly 400.00
Ten-piece William and Mary Model in Quartered Sawed Oak. 195.00 regularly 300.00

CHAMBER SUITES

Four-piece Adam Model Suites finished in Ivory Enamel; including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed. 100.00 regularly 125.00
Four-piece Adam Model Suites made in Circassian Walnut or Mahogany. 125.00 regularly 160.00
Four-piece Solid Mahogany Suites...149.00 regularly 210.00
Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites made in Circassian Walnut, Mahogany, or finished in Antique Ivory Enamel. 250.00 regularly 375.00

Mahogany Tip Tables,—handsomely inlaid with satinwood; top 24 inches in diameter. 4.50 regularly 9.00

Famous "Martha Washington" Work Tables; exact copy of the original now at Mt. Vernon. 10.75 regularly 20.00

Special Sale—MATTRESSES & SPRINGS

Has been arranged for Monday and Tuesday

"McCreery Special" Long Curled Hair Mattresses with French roll edge. Imperial tufting. regularly 35.00, 25.00
"McCreery Luxury" Mattresses made with best hair ticking. regularly 45.00, 35.00
"McCreery Luxury" Box Springs.....25.00 regularly 35.00

Pure Layer Felt Mattresses, guaranteed not to get hard or lumpy; made in your choice of best hair ticking. regularly 18.50, 15.00
Upholstered Box Springs with best tempered steel springs; covered in your choice of ticking. regularly 16.00, 12.00
Extra Heavy Woven Wire Springs.....5.00 regularly 6.50

Fur Storage—Dry Cold Air—Moderate Charges—Greeley 6380

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY THE 24TH *5th Avenue*

Annual Sale of Women's Summer Apparel

Offering Extraordinary Values



WOMEN'S COATS

1. Wrap of Charmeuse, very full skirt caught at waistline with self cord; marabout trimming. Belgian Blue, Rose, White and Black. **19.50**

2. Smart Top Coat of Serge, straight line to waist, full flare skirt; new sleeves running to neck; revers of satin; collar, cuffs and lining of stripe silk. **19.50**

3. Smart Coat of Shepherd Check Fabrics; straight line back, full front, with cord belt of self material; collar and cuffs of white broadcloth; silk lined throughout. **18.75**



WOMEN'S COATS

4. Nobby Motor Coat of Soft Mixtures made with full swing pockets, and belt; collar can be worn close to neck or turned down; half lined. **19.50**

5. Smart, youthful model in Corduroy for mountain or seashore wear; made with patch pockets and belt; full lined. A variety of colors. **3.85**

6. Sport or Beach Coat of Stripe Silk,—very smart model; hand-tailored; lined with soft silk. Black with Copenhagen Blue or Purple; White with Brown, Copenhagen Blue, Black or Green. **18.50**



WOMEN'S DRESSES

7. Practical Dress of Good Quality Striped Cotton Voile, trimmed with embroidered organdie collar and cuffs; silk girdle, crochet buttons. Navy Blue, Black or Lavender stripes. **5.00**

8. Sport or Outing Dress of Pure Linen, prettily trimmed with fancy lawn collar and cuffs; buttons down front of skirt; scalloped flounce. White, Rose and Blue. **9.75**

9. Chiffon Taffeta Dress in new Basque effect, plain Taffeta, combined with beautiful plaid or striped Silks; finished with organdie collar and vestee; large pearl buckle in back. **23.75**



WOMEN'S DRESSES

10. Dress of Embroidered Net in an attractive model. Flounces finished with contrasting colored net and lace medallions; handsome silk girdle. **18.75**

11. Dainty White Crepe Dress trimmed with pointed medallions and buttons; lace vestee, collar and cuffs; silk girdle in contrasting color. **15.00**

12. Novelty Crepe Dress in White only; finished with suede leather belt in contrasting colors; crochet buttons. **8.75**

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

Complete assortments of the prevailing Weaves and Colors in Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins; Exquisite Novelties in Gold and Silver Metal Brocades for evening wear; Newest tones in subdued colors for afternoon wear; White Bridal Satins and Black Silks of standard qualities for general utility wear, at reasonable prices.

15,000 Yards of New Dress Silks

yd. 1.35 formerly 2.00

In White, Navy Blue or Black; the following variety of the season's fashionable weaves:

Chiffon Dress Taffeta	*Crepe de Chine*
Pekin Stripe Taffeta	*Crepe Meteor*
Faille Francaise	*Crepe Chiffon*
Gros de Londre	*Chiffon Voile*
Poplin Faille	*Satin Imperial*

Natural Ecru Shantung Pongee

54 inches wide.....yd. **1.95**.....former price 3.00
42 inches wide.....yd. **1.15**.....former price 2.00
36 inches wide.....yd. **95c**.....former price 1.50
33 inches wide.....yd. **85c**.....former price 1.25
26 inches wide.....yd. **58c**.....former price 85c

WASH DRESS FABRICS

5,000 Yards of Silk and Cotton Printed Striped Voiles with new Pompadour designs; wide range of color tints. 38 inches wide. formerly 60c, yd. **29c**

Imported Ramie Linen Suiting in the newest Spring shades, also White or Black. formerly 75c, yd. **50c**

White Cotton Voile,—superior quality.....yd. **25c**
formerly 40c

White Cotton Pique in the newest corduroy wale....yd. **35c**
formerly 55c

Imported White French Dress Linen.....yd. **55c**
formerly 75c

50,000 PAIRS WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Specially Priced

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black or White. regularly 1.50, pair **1.10**

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black, White and novel effects. regularly 1.00 and 1.25, pair **85c**

French Gauze Weight Silk Hosiery,—self clox on Black or White. regularly 2.00, pair **1.50**

Thread Silk Hosiery,—lisle tops and soles. Black or White. regularly 75c, pair **60c**

French Lisle Hosiery,—fine gauge. Black, White or Tan. regularly 85c, pair **50c**

Lisle Hosiery,—reinforced. Black, White or Tan. regularly 50c, pair **35c**; 3 pairs **1.00**

HOUSE GOWNS & NEGLIGEES

An assortment of House Gowns, Negligees, House Dresses and Kimonos, at special prices.

87 Negligees,—slip-on models; dainty colorings..**7.25** and **9.50**

115 House Gowns in beautiful models; loose or belted; trimmed with lace and embroidery. **6.50**

2,200 Morning Dresses in Washable Materials,—pretty models; various colors. **1.25, 1.45, 1.75,** to **2.50**

1,700 Porch or Lawn Dresses in all the latest sheer fabrics. **3.95, 4.95** and **5.50**

To Close Out

150 MISSES' SUITS

At Remarkable Reductions

Various styles and fabrics; taken from regular stock and reduced for immediate clearance. Size 14 to 18 years.

14.75 19.75 26.50
formerly 24.75 to 39.50



WOMEN'S BLOUSES

13. Smart Riding Shirt in Heavy China Silk, with detachable collar; turn-back cuffs; two pleats down back. **3.95**

14. Exquisite Blouse in White or Pale Pink Georgette Crepe, with insertion of Valenciennes lace throughout waist. **7.50**

15. Dressy Blouse in White Cotton Voile, front trimmed with dainty eyelet embroidery; lace and veining trimming; new shape cuffs. **6.25**

16. White Voile Blouse, with fancy collar of eyelet voile. **5.95**



MAIDS' DRESSES, APRONS AND House Dresses

17. Dress of Blue Gingham,—high neck and long sleeves. Sizes 34 to 42. **95c**

Maid's large Apron with scalloped edge.....**80c**

18. Dress of Gray Soisette,—low neck and long sleeves; White collar and cuffs. Sizes 34 to 42. **1.95**

Round Apron of Dotted Swiss with bib and straps; embroidery trimmed. **65c**

19. Dress of Striped Gingham,—Blue and White or Gray and White; low neck and short sleeves. Sizes 34 to 42. **1.25**

Absolute Clearance

WOMEN'S HIGH GRADE SUITS AND COATS

To Effect an Immediate Disposal of the Remaining Stocks of Spring Suits and Coats, the Following Extremely Low Prices Are Quoted on a Limited Number of Garments

Incomplete range of sizes and colors.

SUITS		COATS	
15.00	regularly 25.00 to 39.50	**12.50**	regularly 19.50 to 22.50
24.50	regularly 40.00 to 58.50	**14.50**	regularly 22.50 to 25.00
35.00	regularly 55.00 to 90.00	**19.50**	regularly 32.00 to 45.00



WOMEN'S "SOROSIS" LOW SHOES

Smart Creations

These extremely attractive Pumps are very light in weight, dainty in design and unequalled in durability. All the desirable Leathers and Combinations.

Models Illustrated

5.00



Clearance Sale WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS

(Millinery Showroom)

The entire remaining stock including the season's smartest and exclusive models.

To close out

5.00 10.00 15.00
regularly 15.00 to 38.00

SILK PARASOLS

At Unprecedented Prices

765 Parasols regularly 4.50 to 6.00..... **2.95**

The most remarkable collection of Novelty Parasols, including all the season's new and desirable colors and popular shapes, such as the Jap (Fujiyama), Sunrae, Shirred, La Belle, Swan's Neck Canopies, and many others covered with plain or fancy novelty Silks. A number with detachable handles, to be conveniently carried in suit cases.

Beautiful Black and White effects in all models; attractive and desirable handles.

1.95
regularly 3.00 and 4.00
A large assortment of Taffeta Silk Parasols, with ribbon insertions; ribbon or Dresden borders; also Plain colored or Black and White Taffetas.

4.95
regularly 6.50 and 8.50
An attractive line of Dresden Silk Parasols; also with deep ribbon insertions; plain top with shirred ribbon border; excellent variety.

HAIR GOODS SALON

Unusual offerings in first quality

Grey Hair Goods

Switches..... **5.00**....regularly up to **8.95**
Pompadours..... **5.00**....regularly up to **8.95**
Transformations..... **10.00**....regularly up to **14.95**

TRUNKS AND BAGS

Unusual Values

Regulation 45-inch Wardrobe Trunks in various models. Made on veneer frames, covered inside and outside with best vulcanized fibre; all edges reinforced with hand-riveted trimmings; fitted with the most modern garment and chiffonier sections. regularly 28.00 to 75.00, **18.50** to **60.00**

Hard Fibre Dress and Steamer Trunks,—light and durable; hand-riveted bronzed steel trimmings; fitted with sectional and dress trays. Sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches.

Dress Trunks.....regularly 12.75 to 14.50, **9.50**
Steamer Trunks.....regularly 10.00 to 11.00 **8.00**

Cowhide Suit Cases,—double steel frames; reinforced corners; fitted with top pockets. Sizes 24 and 26 inches. regularly 5.00 and 5.75, **3.75**

Black Enameled Week-End Cases,—double steel frames; reinforced edges and corners; cretonne lined; fitted with top pockets. Sizes 24, 26 and 28 inches. regularly 5.00, **3.75**

Saddler Sewn Russet Brown or Black Sole Leather Bags,—reinforced corners; leather lined; inside pockets. Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches. regularly 6.50 to 7.00, **4.75**

Light Weight Rattan Suit Cases with double steel frames; reinforced corners, straps and catches; fancy lining; fitted with top pockets. Sizes 24 and 26 inches. **2.75**
regularly 3.75 and 4.25

CAUGHT AS SLAVERS WITH WOMAN'S AID

Three Men Accused of Selling Girls to "Miss Anna Smith" for $10 Apiece.

MARKED MONEY BAITS TRAP

Couple Pose as Mr. and Mrs. Manuel and Engage an Apartment to Avert Suspicion.

Frank Lord, Second Deputy Police Commissioner, and his squad of "white slave" pursuers to whom Commissioner Woods delegated the work of ridding the city of this class of criminals, trapped and arrested three men yesterday. It was alleged the prisoners had sold five young women at $10 each to Detective William J. Enright, who, posing as "Manuel, the Spaniard," gave them marked money. The transaction was closed in an apartment in 145th Street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive, which Enright and a young woman, formerly connected with the United States Department of Justice, and now employed by the Police Department, had obtained temporarily for the purpose.

The young woman, whose identity is covered by the name of Miss Anna Smith for police purposes, had been working with the detectives for nearly two months to run down the leaders of a gang in "Little Italy," in the upper part of the city on the East and Harlem Rivers. According to the police the men have been engaged in the traffic for three years or more. With Enright Miss Smith visited cafées, restaurants, and other night places in the district bounded by East 100th Street, East 129th Street, Third Avenue, and the East River, and thus she became acquainted with the persons sought.

Miss Smith and Enright were known as "Mr. and Mrs. Manuel." Joseph Pata, 25 years old, of 345 East 120th Street, one of the frequenters of these places, sought their acquaintance one night. He spoke of the various girls he knew, and, it is alleged, suggested if "Mr. and Mrs. Manuel" wanted any girls he would supply them.

Bargained with Detectives.

"I'll let you know," replied Enright.

The detective obtained the use of the 145th Street apartment from a friend, and went back a day or two later to bargain with Pata, who introduced two of his companians, Ralph Guarano, 27 years old, of 420 East 123d Street, and George J. Spica, 22, of 327 East 120th Street. On Thursday Miss Smith and Enright met the three men and five girls the men had taken with them to a café.

The men seemed suspicious, and insisted on knowing where the girls were to be taken after satisfactory terms had been agreed upon. So Enright and Miss Smith took the men to the apartment. Enright alleges the men wanted to know where the girls were to go so that they could call weekly and collect a share of the money paid to the girls, as the amount paid down for the finding of the women was not sufficient remuneration.

Yesterday noon was the time agreed upon for taking the women to the apartment. On both sides of the house, from Broadway to Riverside Drive, detectives took up their positions to wait for the appearance of the three men and five women. The men entered the apartment accompanied by the young women, who were carrying suit cases. Spica said, according to Enright:

"I couldn't bring my wife, so I got another girl for you."

There Enright handed the trio five $10 bills. Pata is said to have remarked to the detective:

"Any time I can do anything more for you, let me know. And, say if you ever want a little gun trick pulled off I'll do that for you, too."

Spica and Pata left the apartment first. They were seized when they reached the street by Detectives Foley and Shea, who rushed them to a store in Broadway and searched them for the marked money. The proprietor of the store was alarmed for a moment when he saw the detectives, with drawn revolvers, force their two prisoners in the doorway and begin to search them.

Detectives Fitzpatrick and Kane caught Guarano as he left the house. All of the marked money, which had been used in four other similar cases, was found on the prisoners, except $10, their captors assert. The police could not discover how the missing note had been disposed of. Left behind with the five girls, all of whom seen the money paid, Enright told them to accompany him to another house.

Five Girls Detained.

With Miss Smith leading, the five young women, with their suit cases, preceded Enright, who saw that several more detectives were following them. The party walked to Eighth Avenue and down that thoroughfare to the 135th Street Station, where the detectives herded the girls into the station. One girl fainted when she got inside.

The women, all of whom were held on the charge of vagrancy and later were sent to the House of Detention as witnesses, described themselves as working girls. They said they were Nellie Bell of 420 East 123d Street, shirtwaist maker; Katherine Manna, laundry worker, 119 East 130th Street; Jennie Belt, cigar maker, 204 East 123d Street; Susan Helms, houseworker, who said she lived at 120 West 128th Street, and Flora Harris, maid, of 147 West 117th Street.

Enright said Spica, Pata, and Guarno had told him they were friends of Giosue Gallucci, who, with his son, was shot in his restaurant in "Little Italy" a few days ago. They told Enright they had been the bodyguard of Gallucci, but had been away the night he was shot. The men were locked up at Police Headquarters to be arraigned today for alleged violation of Section 2460 of the Penal Law.

Deputy Commissioner Lord made public yesterday the arrest of Louis Rosenberg of 114 Second Street, who is said to be a cousin of "Lefty Louie," one of the slayers of Rosenthal. He was caught on Thursday, and the alleged sal oof an Austrian girl, Sarah Elemer, 20 years old, to Miss Smith and Enright, who then used an apartment in East Ninety-sixth Street. Enright made the acquaintance of Rosenberg at an east side dance hall, and alleges he gave the young man $25 for the girl.

BROOKLYN PAGEANT OVER.

Expected Surplus for Public Institutions Fails to Materialize.

The Brooklyn Historical Pageant held yesterday and the day before at the Twenty-third Regiment Army at Atlantic and Bedford Avenues, was not a financial success. After the night performance, John W. Schmidt, business manager of the pageant, said that the expenses of staging the spectacle had been $12,000, and the receipts had not exceeded that amount.

Of the net proceeds, 75 per cent were to have been distributed among four orphan asylums and the remainder was to have gone toward buildings for a Zoo in Prospect Park. As it turns out, none of these institutions will receive anything from the pageant.

About 4,500 persons turned out yesterday at the afternoon and evening productions of the pageant, which represented 300 years of Brooklyn history. The major expenses were in costuming and training the 1,200 persons who had parts in the pageant and the chorus of 1,000.

BOY, 10, SHOT DEAD IN HOME

Struck in Forehead by Bullet from Brother's Revolver.

Sixteen-year-old Joseph Szaletray called his brothers, Frank, 15 years old; David, 13, and Arthur, 10, into the dining room of their home 1,220 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning as Mrs. Szaletray was busy in the kitchen getting breakfast and exhibited to them a revolver which he had got the night before. He slipped a cartridge into the weapon, cautioning his brothers to be careful lest it go off. The revolver was discharged, and the bullet struck in the forehead.

As the boy fell Joseph ran from the room, shouting to his mother to get a doctor. He dropped his weapon in a stove in the parlor and rushed from the house. The police are looking for him.

Mrs. Szaletray got two doctors, but Arthur had been killed instantly. The distracted mother told Detectives Duffy and Quinn of the Parkville Station, they say, that Joseph had given her a deal of trouble lately, having taken up with what his mother termed a crowd "of bad boys." She said she had no idea how he came by the revolver.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street, New York

Women's Porch Dresses

For House, Porch and Garden Wear

Wash Dresses of Novelty Tissue Voile, Chambray, Batiste, Striped and Checked Gingham and other materials in Summer colors.

2.95 3.95 5.90

Special Sale—Washable Crepe Dress in striped effects, white grounds with Blue, Black, Pink and Helio stripes; Swiss embroidered collar, cuffs and vest. Exceptional Value

2.00

Women's Corduroy Skirts



Sport Skirt 2.95

Washable Velvet Corduroy

Sport Skirt of White Corduroy, pearl button front model with patch pockets and belt.

Extraordinary Value

2.95

Women's Summer Skirts

Skirts of Linen.....2.95
Skirts of Gabardine.....3.95
Skirts of Sport Checks.....5.90
Skirts of Striped Worsted..7.90

Women's Novelty Silk Hose

Of Clox, Novelty Embroidery and Stripes, in street and evening shades, also various color combinations..... **95c**

Women's Glove Silk Vests

Standard make, superior Glove Silk Embroidered Vests in Pink and White; reinforced, sizes 36 to 44.

2.00 Value **1.25**

2,500 Pairs Silk Gloves

16-button length of superior Milanese Silk, in White, Black and Champagne, Paris point back; double finger tips.

1.00 Value **50c**

Fibre Silk Sweaters

White or Self-Color Trimmings and Sash

Colors are Pink, Azure, and Belgian Blue, Canary, Wistaria, Rose and White, also Black and White two tone effects.

Very Special

7.90

Pure Silk Sweaters—Special 15.00

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Cleveland Buffalo Newark

Announce Beginning Monday, May 24th,

A Most Remarkable Suit Sale

The Entire Stock of

High Class Tailored Suits

Suitable for Women and Misses

To Be Closed Out Regardless of Cost

Formerly sold to 75.00

350 Tailored Suits.....Reduced to **15.00**
275 Tailored Suits.....Reduced to **20.00**
325 Tailored Suits.....Reduced to **25.00**
165 Tailored Suits.....Reduced to **35.00**

No C. O. D.'s or Approvals. No Exchanges or Credits.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Will Close Out Monday

225 Women's and Misses' Coats

Sport and Street Coats of Covert, Mixtures, Serge, Gabardine, Chinchilla, Silk Faille, Moire and Taffeta. Many silk lined throughout.

Regular 20.00 and 25.00 values **15.00**

Women's New Model Coats

For Sport, Street, Afternoon, Travel and Motor Wear.

Smart Travel and Motor Coats.....15.00 19.75 25.00
Street Coats of Serge, Gabardine and Covert....15.00 25.00 29.75
Sport Coats of Jersey Silk, Golfine and Waterfall 15.00 20.00 25.00
Silk Faille, Charmeuse and Taffeta Coats.....22.50 29.75 35.00

315 Women's Taffeta Silk Dresses

Taken from the Regular Stock

Models suitable for afternoon and street wear in plain and combination effects of novelty stripe, plaid, flowered, figured; also plain color Taffeta. Reduced to **12.75**

Women's and Misses' Summer Suits

Striking models of Linen, Plain and Striped Ratine, Palm Beach Cloth, Alpine Cloth, White Serge and Gabardine; also Pongee

15.00 19.75 25.00 35.00

Women's Summer Dresses

Tailored Linen Dresses in Grey, Leather, Old Blue, Navy and White; very attractive model elaborately embroidered. Special **9.75**

Embroidered Voile Dresses in a variety of striking models, smartly trimmed with lace and ribbons; also hand embroidered. Special **15.00**

Summer Silk Dresses for afternoon or street wear of Foulard, China Silk, Crepe de Chine, Habutai and Taffeta in stripes and dots. Special **20.00**

Filet Net Dresses with heavy embroidered tunic and coatee effect blouse; underskirt of chiffon. Special **25.00**

Higher cost Summer Dresses in a remarkably attractive assortment presenting the latest styles, suitable for all manner of formal and informal occasions.

29.75 35.00 45.00

EST. QUARTER OF A CENTURY H&S BUY CHINA AND GLASS RIGHT

LIQUIDATION SALE

At Wholesale Cost and Less

OF THE $285,000 STOCK OF

HIGGINS & SEITER

Largest Retail China and Glass Store in the World

9 & 11 EAST 37th ST. NEW YORK

(Just off Fifth Avenue - Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

BANKRUPT

Offering the Greatest Opportunity New Yorkers have *ever* known to purchase the best Imported China, Glass and related wares, such as—

DINNERWARE	GLASSWARE
ROCK CRYSTAL	GLASS NOVELTIES
CUT GLASS	SHEFFIELD WARE
CHINA NOVELTIES	LAMPS
MARBLES	TEAKWOOD STANDS
BRONZES	ART NOVELTIES
IVORIES	CHINESE VASES

SILVER-MOUNTED CRYSTAL

The United States District Court has ordered that the assets of HIGGINS & SEITER be ***liquidated at once.***

The Management has decided to RETAIL this magnificent stock AT WHOLESALE PRICES OR LESS rather than to sell it outright to some individual firm—thus giving the preference to the thousands of old HIGGINS & SEITER customers, who will be eager to avail themselves of this absolutely unprecedented opportunity to buy

Artistic Furnishings for the City Home, the Country House and Summer Cottage

and

Wedding Gifts of the Most Appropriate Character

At a Mere Fraction of Actual Value

For this great event, commencing tomorrow morning, Monday, May 24th, every article in the Store has been re-priced—***decidedly lower than Receivers' Sale prices***—to effect an immediate sale. You will do well to anticipate now your future Gift-requirements.

Customers having charge accounts may avail themselves of the charge privilege. No discounts to Purchasing Agents. No goods sent C. O. D. No purchases reserved.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 51-57 John St., New York City.

WM. BLAU, Trustee.

WM. S. ANTHES, Manager for the Trustee.

Maison Bernard

330 Fifth Avenue—Near the Waldorf

Move to Their New Quarters at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street on June 1st

Continuation of

REMOVAL SALE

With Additional Items from our Dressmaking Department and Late Importations, **not shown heretofore,** as follows:

75 French Summer Frocks
(Afternon and Evening.) Hand-made, hand-embroidered, of Silk Net, Laces, Chiffon-Taffetas, etc. White, black and new summer shades.

45 Summer Wraps & Coats
For Afternoon, Evening, Sport and Travel.

All at **$25**

Were it not for our impending removal, and our determination not to carry uptown any of our present stock, none of the above garments would sell for less than $50, and some even as high as $95.

A number of ODD SPORT and TRAVEL COATS, **Regular Prices $30 up.** **$15**

75 French Summer Blouses
Of Batiste, Net, Chiffon, etc., hand-made, hand-embroidered.
Regular Prices, $7.50 to $25. **$2.50 to $10**

Further and Most Drastic Reductions on Higher Priced EVENING GOWNS and WRAPS, including Imported Models.

No comparative values can adequately illustrate the extraordinary opportunities presented during this sale. Only a personal review can possibly convince you of the merit of these unusual offerings.

A Deposit Required on all C. O. D. Purchases. Extra Saleswomen in Attendance.

330 Fifth Avenue, 32nd & 33rd Streets

THE INDUSTRIAL BILL SIGNED BY WHITMAN

Places with $1,000,000 a Year in Salaries to be Filled by Administration.

JITNEY BUS BILL NOW LAW

Measure Advancing Excise Tax Also Approved—Pension Proposal Vetoed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 22.—Governor Whitman today signed Senator Spring's bill to create the State Industrial Commission, to replace and take over the duties of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, the office of Labor Commissioner, and the Industrial Board.

The new law provides for a body of five members, to be named by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The term of office is six years, and the salary $8,000.

The signing of the measure puts out of office Labor Commissioner James M. Lynch, Democrat, of Syracuse, and all the employes of the department, including two Deputy Commissioners with salaries of $5,000 and $4,000. The Labor Commissioner's salary was $8,000. The members of the Compensation Commission whose official heads fall are Chairman Robert F. Dowling of New York City, $10,000; John Mitchell of Mount Vernon, $7,000; Dr. Thomas Darlington of New York City, $7,000, and Howard T. Mosher of Rochester, $7,000. All are Democrats appointed by Governor Glynn and have served about one year. All the employes of the department, mostly Democrats, lose their places, and the corresponding work under the Industrial Commission will be done by appointees of the present Republican State administration. The signing of the Spring bill also legislates out of office the Industrial Board, which served without pay. The members were John G. Walsh, Pauline Goldmark, and Richard J. Cullen of New York City, and Charles J. Flaesch of Unadilla.

Places for Mitchell and Lynch.

It is believed that Governor Whitman will name John Mitchell and James M. Lynch, Democrats, for the Industrial Commission in an effort to appease the resentment of organized labor.

Others who are talked of for places are J. Mayhew Wainwright, former Compensation Commissioner; John Williams, former Labor Commissioner, and Cyrus W. Phillips, a Deputy Compensation Commissioner.

Although it was said by Administration leaders in the Legislature that the Spring bill was in the interests of labor, organized labor fought the measure, Labor Commissioner Lynch leading the attack. The members of the Industrial Board will probably be named within a few days, inasmuch as the Spring bill takes effect immediately, and the business of the three abolished departments requires daily attention.

The Spring bill was fought by Democrats in the Legislature on the allegation that it was a sop to big business interests because the machinery of the proposed department would be too cumbersome to permit of strict enforcement of labor laws enacted in the most part when the Democrats were in power at Albany.

Ready for the Transfer.

The most striking change made by the Spring bill is the abolition of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, entirely Democratic, which has been in office one year. At the office of the commission in the Metropolitan Tower it was said yesterday that the calendar is up to date and that the commission would step out with its work up to the minute.

The Spring bill puts the administration of workmen's compensation under a deputy of the Industrial Board. Thus all the work which has been done by the commission will now be done by a subordinate official.

Whatever else the bill does, it gives to the Republican administration the distribution of jobs worth more than $1,000,000 a year in salaries. If Governor Whitman were attempting to build up a State machine this would be a great aid, inasmuch as he can make recess appointments to the positions without the approval of the Senate. While these appointees are subject to confirmation next January, the Senate would not be expected to refuse confirmation to any official who had not proved sadly lacking in efficiency.

Fifteen other bills received executive approval and one was vetoed today. The one disapproved was Assemblman Law's bill providing for pensioning employes in State prisons and reformatories. The Governor says the system would eventually break down and the State would have to make up the deficiencies.

"The question of a State pension system" says the Governor, "is serious and a plan should be adopted after careful consideration and scientific study. If there should be several pension laws in regard to certain employes it would render this very difficult task of creating a general pension system more difficult."

The Governor signed the Thompson bill to put the jitney bus under the public service law, and gave out a long memorandum containing his reasons.

"The opposition to this bill is based on the supposition that it will prevent the operation of certain motor vehicles known as jitney buses," said the Governor. "It must be noted, however, that this bill does not prohibit the operation of jitney buses, but merely provides for their regulation.

"Nothing has been submitted to me as a justification for permitting the unrestricted operation of automobiles in the streets of cities for hire in direct competition with the carriers which are operating under the supervision and regulation of the State."

No comment was made by the Governor on his approval of the other measures, which included:

The bill for the advance of 25 per cent. on the State excise tax by which it is hoped to raise $2,000,000 revenue.

This bill was decided upon in the closing days of the session when the Republican majority cast about for sources of additional revenue. It was said at the hearing before Governor Whitman that about seventy per cent. of the excise money came from New York City, and that this law would drive 1,000 small saloonkeepers out of business. While Excise Commissioner Farley admits that it will close some places he believes the total will not be great.

The election law amendments, which among other things provide for a single Superintendent of Elections, for which Frederick Marshall of New York is said to be slated, and reducing the number of deputies.

New Athletic Commission.

Assemblyman Malone's bill legislating out of office the three non-salaried athletic commissioners and providing for the appointment by the Governor of three $3,000 commissioners to serve for three years. The act also increases the tax of boxing exhibitions from 5 to 7½ per cent. of the gross receipts from the sale of tickets.

For places on the Boxing Commission Mike Donovan, Colonel Roosevelt's former sparring partner, and ex-County Clerk John Freney of Albany, are active candidates.

Senator Brown's bill, prohibiting the purchase of automobiles by heads of State Departments, without a specific appropriation.

Senator Mills's bill to exempt vessels engaged in ocean traffic from stating in their certificate of incorporation the ports between which the vessels are to be navigated.

Senator Brown's bill, providing that not more than one-fourth of the total value of property not exceeding $50,000, left to a religious, educational, charitable or benevolent corporation in trust for purpose specified or comprehended in its charter, may be set apart for the accumulation of rents and profits, etc.

POSTMASTER HURD GUILTY.

Convicted on a Charge of Attacking Miss Martha Conrad.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 22.—Postmaster George A. Hurd of Haworth, who is Secretary of the National Postmasters' Association, was convicted today on charges preferred by his former assistant, Miss Martha Conrad, 16 years old, whose present home is at 121 West 177th Street, Manhattan. Two dozen of Haworth's best known women heard the evidence from first to last.

Martha Conrad, well developed for one of her age, said Postmaster Hurd first attacked her on the night of Jan. 31, 1913, while on the way home after attending a performance at Hammerstein's Theatre in New York. She mentioned New York hotels that figured in visits to that city, and said that in September, 1913, she accompanied the Postmaster to Atlantic City during the convention of the New Jersey Postmasters' Association.

Mr. Hurd's daughter, Myra, said it was she who was with her father at the Hotel Rudolph in Atlantic City, and not Miss Conrad. The manager of the hotel, Arnold S. Ruckeyser, also testified that it was Miss Hurd who was with her father on that occasion.

A feature of the trial was the fact that Postmaster Hurd's sister, Mrs. Jessie Conrad-Vaughn, appeared as a witness against him. She signed the complaint against Hurd, giving the name Jessie Conrad, but after her arrest in Mount Vernon on complaint of a former husband, she dropped the Conrad.

The case was given to the jury last evening at 5 o'clock. The jury was locked up all night and returned its verdict at 11 o'clock this morning.

Judge William M. Seufert continued the bail of Postmaster Hurd at $2,000 and fixed May 29 for sentence. Ex-Prosecutor Wendell J. Wright and E. C. Irion, counsel for Hurd, said they would apply for a new trial.

Hurd has been Postmaster at Haworth about nine years. He was one of the two Republicans reappointed by President Wilson last year. Hurd is 51, and has a wife and two grown children.

FURS STORED

and Fully Insured
at Moderate Prices

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

Orders are now being accepted for Alterations and Repairs at Special Summer Prices.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Furriers exclusively for ninety-four years

391 Fifth Avenue, New York

Telephone 5860 Murray Hill.

Simcox INC. SALE

Owing to the fact that extensive alterations are to be made in this building we find it necessary to reduce our entire stock.

IMPORTED GARMENTS.

TAILOR SUITS..... $65.00 up
AFTERNOON GOWNS..... 50.00 up
EVENING GOWNS..... 75.00 up

READY TO WEAR

TAILOR SUITS..... $35.00 up
AFTERNOON GOWNS..... 25.00 up
EVENING GOWNS..... 45.00 up
LINGERIE GOWNS..... 25.00 up

HATS $5.00 UP

GOWNS WRAPS FURS MILLINERY

535 Fifth Avenue (Between 44th and 45th Streets) New York



.....The plaintive flutes sighing their "woody" purities —so singularly "flutey" that I caught my breath.

"Out from the Record pulsed a very Living Poetry of Sound"

"I turned from the street into the great salesroom, rare in its beauty and rich with many instruments of cadenced tone. I brought a record of *my own*—"La Paloma"—to be played. I waited . . . . .

"Out from the record pulsed a very living poetry of sound! I heard vibrate with life the mirrored souls of instruments I *clearly recognized*. I heard the voices of the streaming violins, not as metallic productions, but purest ecstasies of pure *string* and *wood* tone. I heard the plaintive flutes sigh out at me—their "woody" purities so delicately differentiated—so singularly "flutey" that I caught my breath. I heard, even from among the wealth of orchestrated tone, the faint, faint plucking of some distant strings!

"It was inconceivable, but I *heard* it—that Aeolian-Vocalion—so rich, so sonorous, so wonderful to reveal the *buried beauties* that lie in every record!"

The Aeolian-Vocalion

"THE INSTRUMENT THAT CALLS FORTH HIDDEN BEAUTIES FROM YOUR RECORDS"

Have *you* heard the Aeolian-Vocalion—"that tonal phonograph whose voice is *art?*" Have you brought to Aeolian Hall a record of *yours* to be played—as we invite you to do—and heard the Vocalion summon from it beauties *you never knew it had?*

Have you, yourself, *played* the Aeolian-Vocalion—and so experienced the joys of *varying, on a single record*, the subtle, changing shades of your passing mood?

Take the Graduola in your hand—it is part of the Aeolian-Vocalion instrument. Simply press it. Hear the music melt at your touch, then grow to strength again, graduated delicately by every changing pressure of your hand. The wonderful flexible "throat" is controlling the sound at its *source*—just as the human throat does—without muffling it or marring in any way its quality.

And you? You are discovering through the "Vocalion" the hidden beauties in your own records. You are varying infinitely, their color and shading just as you feel, just as you press—just as you remember the artists themselves to have varied their performances each time they have sung or played for you!

The "Vocalion" comes in many styles, all eloquent of the fact that a phonograph *at last* may truly help to beautify a room—all possessing too a single quality of tone. You can buy one for as low as $90—and on as easy terms as $5 a month. Or we will make you a generous allowance on your present phonograph. It is a good way of *learning to save*, setting aside the small monthly amounts for a "Vocalion."

The Sound Box helps to bring out the hidden beauties

The new Sound Box of the Aeolian-Vocalion makes possible an equal brilliancy of high tones and round, sonorous low ones—for the first time in a phonograph.

The Symphonetic Horn helps to bring out the hidden beauties

The new Symphonetic Horn of the Aeolian-Vocalion preserves not alone beauty, but *character* in every tone produced. The "woody" tones of flutes, clarinets, violins, etc., are unmistakable—also for the first time—on the "Vocalion."

The Graduola Device helps to bring out the hidden beauties

The Graduola device—a part of every "Vocalion"—qualifies tone by *controlling it at its source*—unmuffled. A simple hand pressure enables you to *color* any part of a record the first time you try—melting tone away at your will. A "Vocalion," of course, "plays itself," if you prefer. However, the use of the Graduola means "no monotony in records."

The new Vocalion Automatic Stop enables you with two movements—simultaneously performed—to start a record and stop it—at any place desired.

An Invitation We are anxious that all music lovers shall know by personal experience what the Vocalion can do. We cannot translate into words its tonal qualities. We therefore invite you and your friends to visit Aeolian Hall between nine A. M. and five P. M. Hear, in a private room, any records you desire—to be played for you. If convenient, we suggest that you bring with you one or two of *your own familiar records.*

Perhaps play the Aeolian-Vocalion yourself. Hear how sweetly it brings out the *buried beauties* that records were not known to possess. You need not feel the slightest obligation for this really amazing experience. Consider it rather a favor granted us—in spreading the knowledge of the Aeolian-Vocalion among music lovers.

Drop in to Aeolian Hall whenever you may happen to be near. You will be welcome any day.

When you call at Aeolian Hall to hear how the remarkable Aeolian-Vocalion develops hitherto unknown beauties from records, please ask for Mr. Barg, Mr. Smith, or Mr. Gerecke. One of these gentlemen will gladly play for you on the Aeolian-Vocalion any records you wish to hear.

You will be welcome any day. Informal demonstrations daily at 11 and at 3 in the Vocalion Salon. Admission Free.

Illustrated Booklet Sent Upon Request

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 29 West 42nd Street, bet. Fifth and Sixth Avenues

The Vocalion is made only by the Aeolian Company, makers also of the Steinway, Steck, Wheelock, Stuyvesant, Stroud and famous Weber Pianolas—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world.

STORIES OF THUGS TOLD TO WHITMAN

As District Attorney He Had Confessions of Many Hired to Beat Up "Scabs."

TAKEN UP BY SUCCESSOR

Perkins Expects to Get 200 Indictments, Mostly Against Union Labor Leaders.

SOME EMPLOYERS INVOLVED

William Rieger, Gangster, Tells of Assaults and Says Police Were Paid for Protection.

Some time before he was elected Governor Charles S. Whitman had before him confessions from twenty or more important gangsters which duplicated practically the revelations brought to the surface through the confession of Benjamin Fein, known among the gangsters as "Dopey Benny."

The confessions submitted to Mr. Whitman when he was District Attorney were being assembled and studied under his direction when the murder of Herman Rosenthal occurred. Mr. Whitman then changed the whole base of his investigation, centring it upon the Rosenthal case instead of the use of gangsters in labor wars.

Much of the material Mr. Whitman gleaned from the confessions was used in forcing confessions from the gangsters involved in the Rosenthal murder, and the rest of the material is now to be used in developing corroborative evidence of the charges brought against twenty-three labor leaders and eleven gangsters involved by Fein in his confession.

The confessions previously obtained were resubmitted to District Attorney Perkins this week, and it was learned that from their contents the District Attorney expects to swell to over 200 the total number of indictments obtained before the Grand Jury is permitted to discontinue its inquiry into gangster operations in labor wars during the past five years.

The evidence gleaned from the confessions submitted before Fein was brought into the police dragnet extended far beyond the needle trades with which Fein dealt mostly in acting as a strong arm man and boss of gangsters during labor troubles. The confessions involve the police in a manner as directly as the testimony in the Rosenthal murder involved the police.

According to many of the gangsters who confessed, a policeman who left the force for that special purpose handled the money as go-between for the gangsters. They were told, when sent out to beat up people, that they must always look to see that the ex-policeman was around and that if he was to be seen it meant that the coast was clear and that no policeman would respond to the victim's cries for help, no matter how brutally the thugs might handle him.

One after another the gangsters told of beating men into insensibility in crowded streets while bystanders cried in vain for the police to come. District Attorney Perkins said yesterday he knew the name of the former policeman who acted as a go-between to prevent police interference and that his case was being investigated. The policeman was one of two brothers, the other of whom is still on the force. Both were assigned to an east side station in the zone where strikes were frequent in the needle and garment trades.

While the list of indictments growing out of the gangster confessions may exceed 200, Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge, who has special charge of the matter, repeated yesterday his assertion that he did not expect more than a very few employers to be involved in the indictments. Nearly all of them, he said, would involve labor.

In the strike in the furrier trade in 1912 a group of eight gangsters worked together under the control of a special Picket Committee of the strikers. Five of them afterward made full confessions, which are now being examined by the District Attorney. THE TIMES yesterday obtained copies of these confessions.

"I was a manager of prizefights when they picked me up," said William Rieger, one of the gangsters who confessed, "and Abe Salkin hired me to do gangster work in the furrier strike. Kid Ranch, a prizefighter who had already hired out for the job, introduced me to Salkin. Salkin came to my room in Stuyvesant Place, slept there a night or two, and then whispered things to Kid Ranch about me—that I would do. All Kid Ranch and Salkin, who was a genuine furrier and Chairman of the Picket Committee, told me was to go do—what the rest were doing—the rest of the Picket Committee.

"I went to 64 Fourth Street, where I saw Salkin, and he took me into a pickets' room, a secret room in Astoria Hall that had a guard on the door, so nobody could come in but the pickets. That was the room the pickets got their instructions in at that time. My instructions were to go around to the Cassell-Cohen shop in Wooster Street, and I went there and hung around. Some of the Picket Committee came around and looked us over. We saw some guards hired by the shop bosses, and our orders were not to let the guards interfere with the regular pickets as they walked up and down.

"Margulies, another boss of the union, told us we could with safety beat up anybody when policemen were around, because the police were taken care of. I understood they had been tipped off so we could go ahead and do our work and they would not bother us. There was an ex-policeman around, and I understood he was there to see that everything was all right. Anyhow, I was never arrested in all my strong-arm work. By the union picket bosses we were called 'the strong-arm squad,' although to others we were instructed to say we were regular union men.

"The names I knew the others in the strong-arm squad by were Tenny, which was the nick-name for Alfred Tannenbaum; Big Sam, Goldie, Big Louis, Little Louis, Ike the Iceman, Biggie Brown, Battling Fink, Monte Schneider, and Morris Schulman.

In outlining the method by which he worked Rieger told of an elaborate system of signals by which union officials passed the word along that some person who was on his way out of the union headquarters would pass by the gangsters and must be beaten up in passing.

"The usual way," he said, "was for one of our number to stand in front of the union headquarters. Then we would get a wave of the arm upstairs, which we could see through a window. That would mean a man we were to beat was coming down stairs.

"We did not ask any questions after the signal was once passed. We got the man, knocked him down, kicked him in the face if we could, and left him where he fell. I beat up six men myself in front of union headquarters. The first man was a little fellow. I hit him and knocked him down a cellar door, and then a storekeeper came and took care of him till he could go away. I hit that fellow in front of union headquarters. I did it on a signal from Salkin, the boss of the pickets, who was upstairs.

"A Greek came down, and a union official, who walked with him, raised his hand. That was a signal to us, and some of us gave it to him first, and I laid on the finishing touches till they had to carry him away. He couldn't fall, there were so many people around him. They held him up, throwing him from side to side.

"The man who walked with the Greek and raised his hand for us to start slugging was the man who goes to court and pays the fine every time a union man is found guilty of anything and sentenced to pay a fine.

"Before I started to beat up the Greek I saw a union official walk over to a policeman, and I saw the policeman walk to the corner. He stayed around the corner till after the work was done, and then he came back and helped the fellow I beat up to go home.

"Next day a big German fellow came down from the union headquarters. I was upstairs and I was told to go down and hit him. The Secretary of the union picket boss told me that. Then he told me to let him alone and walk him to the corner and see that the others didn't beat him up. Another strong-arm man came running after me and told me I was to beat the German because he was a scab, and all scabs were to be beaten up. We walked him half-way down Fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues and then the other strong-arm man hit him on the ear, and I hit him on the jaw, and he dropped to the ground. He laid there and started in yelling. Then a policeman came up, and he got off the ground and ran away. I went right up to union headquarters and went to the picket room and sat there, as I shouldn't get into trouble in case a man made complaint we were told the policeman would have to arrest us.

"The boss's secretary, Weisberger, said: 'All right, Billie, that was good work.' I asked if it was the man's orders. He said he had promised the man he would not be beaten up, but that afterward the others in the picket room had argued that all scabs must be beaten, so he changed his orders. We left the man bleeding at the ear and the mouth."

Rieger described one job that he said was the meanest he ever had to do. It was to hit a man who had just asked him to come and have a drink, supposing his advances to be with friendly intent. Rieger's story ranked with that of "Dopey Benny" when he told of throwing a woman down the cellar steps of a saloon because "he thought of his sister in that fix" and couldn't make up his mind to throw her down an elevator shaft, as ordered to.

"In the case of a scab named Krantz," said Rieger, "I was sent to a shop to bring him to union headquarters. He at first refused to come, saying he had an appointment next day with a union official. We promised him it would be all right and he would not be hit so he came along. We took him inside the secret picket room and Margulies lectured him. While the conversation was going on Margulies winked to us, and that meant to go downstairs and give him a beating as soon as he got down. As we went down we heard a union official say, 'Don't be afraid, Krantz, they won't hurt you. I won't let them. I will give you protection.' So Krantz thought there would be no hitting done.

"I was downstairs when Krantz came down, and Louis Weisberger, secretary of the picket boss, was raising his hand and winking his eye as a signal to beat the man up. This Krantz said to me, as it was on my promise he would not be beaten he came to the union headquarters. 'Come on and have a drink.' I said, 'Never mind the drink, I will stay here. I don't want to beat him, as I was afraid he knew who I was and would swear out a warrant. But this secretary to the picket boss, he came out and said if I did not beat him it was my last job. I walked in front of Krantz and smashed him on the jaw, knocking out a couple of teeth. I gave him a black eye with another punch, and he ran away. Weisberger, the Secretary, was there and ran after him with other strikers. I was not supposed to run after him, as I had hit him, and I might get into trouble.

"So I ran up to the secret room, and I heard Margulies, the boss of the pickets, arguing with the other strong-arm men, asking them what they meant by loafing upstairs when there was a job to do downstairs. But he said: Billie (meaning me) gave it to him, but I want you fellows to give him more, so that he will not be able to work. I was paid off right after that and went home. I was always paid off in the secret picket room."

Sometimes the so-called scabs struck back, and gangsters were put out of commission for a while. Rieger confessed that a negro stunned him with a blow near a shop where he was assigned to do strong-arm work in Twenty-eighth Street. At another time Rieger heard somebody call out, "Leave him alone!" as he was slugging a workman who had antagonized the unions. He stopped fighting only to find that the cry had been raised by guards hired by the employers, and not by union men. He then decided to beat up the non-union man anyhow, and followed him into a south-bound Sixth Avenue car.

"The scab was scared when he saw us on the running board," Rieger said, "and at Thirteenth Street he tried to get off before the car stopped. An elevated pillar hit his hat and threw it off, and he turned around the wrong way trying to get off of it. The next elevated pillar hit him in the back and threw him to the ground. Moe Schneider, who was with me, jumped off the car and hit the man in the face, and with that he became unconscious. The guards that had come with the scab carried him to a doorway, and we went back and sat on the car. The guards blew police whistles, but we did not see what happened, as the car went on. We went to the union looking for the boss of the pickets, to report to him, but he was not there, so we went home. The next morning I said to Margulies, 'Well, did you hear about the job last night?' and he smiled and said, 'All right, go ahead.'

"Two days later I asked how the man was—if he was back at work, and the picket boss answered, 'How do you expect him to get back to work after what you have done to him?'"

The affidavit of Rieger, in which he told of his life as a guerrilla for the unions, was similar in the field covered to affidavits made by nearly all of those he said were his companions in the strong-arm work. Investigation of the stories developed the fact that the victims of the assaults were easy to locate, as well as witnesses who had been present when the assaults were made. The fact that there was so much corroborative testimony from disinterested sources was what led District Attorney Perkins to conclude that his case against the gangsters would not be affected by any cry that he was depending on the "squeal" of disreputable persons and was "persecuting" those mentioned in the indictments.

FAVOR AVIATION RESERVES.

States Commend Project of Aero Club of America.

Country-wide interest has been aroused by the plan of the Aero Club of America to create an aeronautical reserve in this country, which shall be available in time of war. The idea, which was made public a short time ago, is that every State in the Union shall contribute a certain number of aeroplanes and aviators, who shall be ready when called on, to act with the Army or Navy.

Contributions to further the plan have been received in the last few days, and last night the Aero Club had a total of $7,300 sent in by seventeen contributors. Among those who have sent their checks are Edwin Gould, $500; Mortimer L. Schiff, $250; Alan R. Hawley, $250; Cortlandt F. Bishop, $500, and $1,000 from an anonymous donor who is said to be a well known woman of New York. Several out-of-town contributions have been acknowledged, among them being $25 from Miss Katherine Huntington of Richmond, Mass., who wrote that she believed "fast transportation and intercommunication will make future wars impossible."

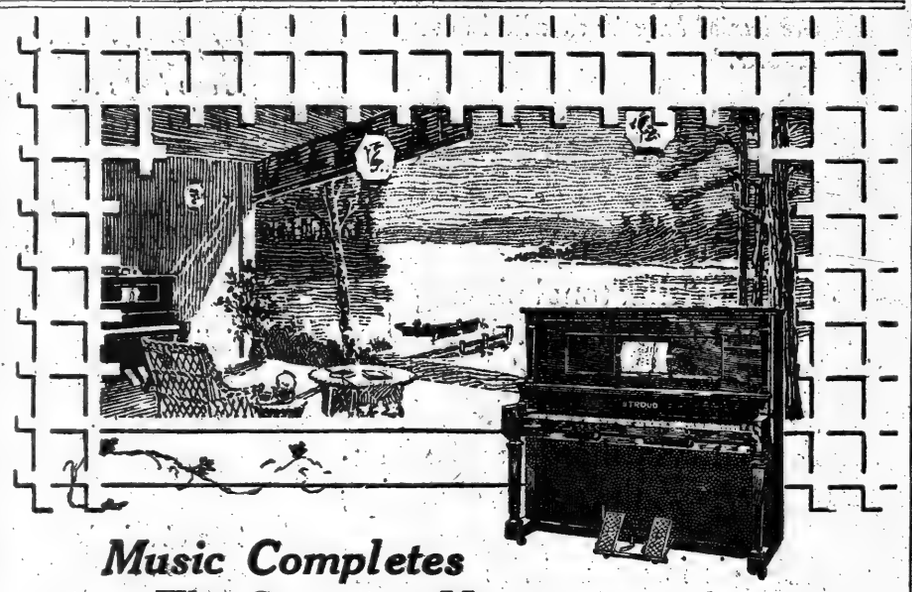
Letters have been received by the Aero Club from prominent men interested in its campaign. Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, who became interested in aviation when stationed at Governors Island, writes from Laredo, Texas:

"I will say that it is my intention to go to San Antonio as soon as practicable, to organize an Aero Club for Texas. I think that there is a good deal of interest in Texas, and Antonio, as it will be an aero station for eight planes, to be established here on July 1 and maintained for scouting duty on the border."

Ben W. Hough, Adjutant General of Ohio, writes that he is trying to get an appropriation of $25,000 for the Aviation Corps of the National Guard of Ohio, and other letters have been received from Harry I. Herring, Adjutant General of New Mexico, and Emanuel L. Philipp, Governor of Wisconsin, who says that the movement is "worthy of encouragement."

"It attracts my attention primarily in connection with the militia of Wisconsin," Governor Philipp added. "However, I find upon inquiry from the Adjutant General that there is probably not an aviator in Wisconsin—certainly not a military aviator."

The plan of the Aero Club is based upon projects followed out successfully in France and Germany. In France, when the popular subscription was called for, the people subscribed 6,114,940 francs, which were used to buy 208 aeroplanes. Starting in March, 1912, the French Government organized the aeronautical branch of the army, so that by April, 1914, there were 1,200 aeroplanes and 28 dirigibles available for war service.



Music Completes The Summer Home

Now that you are making the summer home spic and span for another season, you are reminded that *music* adds as much to the atmosphere of pleasure and comfort as fresh draperies and harmonious furnishings. Music, in fact, is the completing touch—music for the informal party, for the impromptu dance—music that breaks like sunshine into the monotony of the stormy days, that accentuates good spirits and fellowship upon every occasion.

Such music The Pianola will supply you. The Pianola has the range and adaptability of the piano—it is the supreme home piano—and the musicianly skill of a concert pianist. It meets every musical requirement, yet its cost is most moderate—

The Stroud Pianola

"One of the six Models of the World Famous Pianola"

is delivered to your home for a down payment of **$15**

The Stroud Pianola is an ideal instrument for the summer home. It is a piano of exquisite quality—meets every requirement of practice and hand-playing—and it has also all of the wonderful player perfection which has made The Pianola the world's leading player instrument.

Come to Aeolian Hall and see and try this wonderful player-piano. Assure yourself of its delightful musical quality. Then let us explain to you our convenient plan of purchase.

The Pianola is made only by The Aeolian Company, and in these models exclusively—The Steinway, The Steck, The Stuyvesant, The Wheelock, The Stroud and the magnificent Weber Pianolas. Prices from $550. On sale only at Aeolian Hall.

The AEOLIAN Co. AEOLIAN HALL 29-33 W. 42nd St.

"The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"

Copyright 1915, The Aeolian Co.

E. CHARLES

62 West 47th Street,
Between 5th and 6th Aves.

Miss Marguerite's
Ready-to-Wear Dept.

Our Special Series of
The Society Woman's
Summer Frocks
At Prices Ranging from
$5.50 to $16.75

—INCLUDE—
All the Dainty Dresses and Suits needed for Dressy Summer Occasions and Out-of-Door Wear—in endless variety of styles.

The Following Specials
Will Surely Interest You

No. 730—Charming Dress of fine dotted Voile, most effective, in all sizes and colors. $5.50
No. 372—Exclusive Afternoon Gown, at $6.75
No. 1305—Dainty French Linen, embroidered $6.50
No. 1531—Very Chic Summer Dress, which will advantageously take place of a regular $35 gown. $5.75
No. 1625—Dainty Dress, in new suit effect, in Palm Beach cloth, at $5.75
No. 396—Palm Beach Suit, in latest Norfolk style. Value $12.50, at $6.75
No. 538—Smart English Sporting Suit. The best suit for automobile and country wear. A real $24.50 value at $13.75
No. 930—Irresistible Summer Gown for Dressy Occasions, in chiffon taffetas, good quality, all colors; also in white and in black. Would be cheap at $33.50 $14.75
No. 705—Summer Crepe de Chine Gowns. (Washable.) Latest effect in two tones, stripes. Sold elsewhere $29.50 to $34.50, $15.90 to $16.75

WELL-DRESSED WOMEN who cannot afford to wear ordinary styles should always call on us first.
PRIVATE FITTING ROOMS.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

Advantageous Sales of New, Seasonable Merchandise for Monday

5,000 Pairs of Silk Gloves

Mousquetaire, Sixteen-button Length, in white or black, at the exceptionally low price of

75c. per pair

Also 3,000 Pairs of Silk Gloves, Mousquetaire, Sixteen-button Length, in white, black or tan, specially priced at

90c. per pair

(All of these Gloves are of Milanese Silk.)

An Extraordinary Sale of Fine Tailor-made Suits

(Sizes 34 to 42)

will comprise Suits in the latest Spring models, in black and navy blue gabardines, tweeds, checks and silk pongee,

at $17.50

Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

Semi-made Skirts

in several smart models, featuring the popular homespuns, serges, voiles, shepherds' checks and plaids, will offer very unusual values at

$4.50 each

These Skirts will be sold in the Dress Goods Department, First Floor.

A Large Quantity of Women's Summer Blouses

made of batiste, organdie, linen and voile, in very attractive styles, will be marked at the unusually low prices of

$2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.75 & $4.50

A number of Crepe de Chine, French Silk Crepe and Silk Chiffon Blouses, embracing a variety of dainty styles, have been taken from the regular stock because of incomplete sizes and will be specially reduced, for this Sale, to

$4.50, $6.00, $7.00 & $9.00

A Sale of Silk Petticoats

will offer a special selection of new and very attractive flare models at considerably less than they are really worth.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats, in plain colors; ruffle-trimmed . . . . at $4.75

Novelty-stripe Taffeta Silk Petticoats, in striking color effects . . . at $5.85

Crepe de Chine Petticoats, with flounces of finely-plaited chiffon . . . at $7.75

The Season's First Sale of Couch Hammocks

specially planned for to-morrow and Tuesday, will afford an opportunity not often encountered to obtain an excellent-service Hammock at the signally low price of

$7.50

These Hammocks are made of durable duck, in khaki, green and white, the mattress being cotton-filled throughout. The adjustable back rest, windshield, tubular steel frame and galvanized wire springs are all contributing factors to their general excellence.

In the regular stock, at moderate prices, are

HAMMOCK CANOPIES
of painted-stripe awning cloth, in green-and-white and brown-and-white
HAMMOCK STANDS
with extra heavy tubular frame; and
DENIM-COVERED PILLOWS

Japanese Four-panel Screens

in attractive designs and colorings, will be on sale at the extraordinarily low prices of

$4.00, $6.00 & $6.85

(Upholstery Department, Fourth Floor)

Imported and American-made Summer Dress Fabrics

to be offered, commencing to-morrow (Monday) in Dress Lengths only, will comprise a very large and diversified assortment of Summer textiles, marked, for this occasion, at prices ranging from

$1.50 to $12.50 per Length

Also a quantity of Blouse and Skirt Lengths, at very decided price reductions.

On TUESDAY, May 25th

Another Remarkable Offering of Women's Cotton and Linen Frocks and Separate Skirts

will take place in the Department on the Third Floor (Madison Avenue section). All of the following will present really excellent values:

Linen Frocks, in white and colors, at $5.50

Cotton Voile Dresses, in plain colors, striped or checked effects, or plain white; all daintily trimmed, at $5.50, 7.75, 11.50 & 14.50

Separate Skirts, in a variety of utility and sports styles, for town or country wear, at

$2.25, $3.00, $4.50, $5.00 & $5.75

A Special Clearance Sale of Women's Low Shoes

will be commenced to-morrow in a special section reserved on the Fourth Floor (Madison Avenue side). It will include all styles about to be eliminated from stock, among them being many attractive color combinations particularly adapted for wearing at the fashionable Summer resorts.

All of these Shoes will be offered at decided concessions from the original prices.

THE SUMMER SCHEDULE OF BUSINESS HOURS WILL BECOME OPERATIVE JUNE 15th

3 RACE HORSES SLAIN BY LIGHTNING BOLT

Others Hurt and Two Boys Felled in James Butler's Stable Near Belmont Park.

BROKEN GAS MAIN ABLAZE

Firemen Fight Flames for Hours in Subway Cut—Nine Overcome by Burst Meter.

THE heavy downpour of rain, coupled with an electric storm, did damage estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars in this city and its vicinity at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

More than a score of persons were injured when a gas main was broken and set ablaze in the subway excavation at Seventh Avenue and Thirtieth Street, three thoroughbred race horses belonging to James Butler were killed when lightning struck their stable at the Belmont Park track; a bolt of lightning struck the steeple of the Memorial Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, and patients in St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer Suffers were thrown into a panic when that building was struck.

There were many other accidents where the domage was less serious. Traffic on the street car lines and on the rivers was greatly hampered by the storm.

Race Horses Killed and Stunned.

While 12,000 persons shivered in the storm that swept across Belmont Park at the time the second race should have been run, three claps of thunder accompanied by dazzling shafts of lightning yesterday afternoon, added terror to their discomfort. A messenger who rode post haste from one of the stables to the east of the stand down through the blinding sheets of rain to the saddling paddocks, brought word that the stable in which a score of the thoroughbred racers owned by James Butler were housed, had been hit and the horses stunned or killed. Mr. Butler and his trainer, Mr. Benson, who were in the paddock, summoned their veterinary surgeon, Dr. R. W. McCully, and sent him to the stable.

There the doctor found two stable attendants lying stunned on the floor. Close by one of them lay the body of the two-year-old colt Apple, a son of Hippodrome and Forbidden Fruit, which had won the last race Friday. Two stalls away lay the body of King's Gift, a son of the fleet James and Award. Between these two stood a third two-year-old trembling with fear, but otherwise uninjured, as the death-dealing bolt had skipped him. A little further on lay the body of the three-year-old Jingling, a son of Ben Brush, which had as yet made no name for himself in racing. Beside him lay Dalton, with a broken halter, and so badly stunned by the shock that it was doubtful last evening if this daughter of Hippodrome and Degree would recover.

In another stall Militant, a daughter of Ballot and Pope Joan was prostrated, and in the next stall Gipsy, another three-year-old, lay unconscious. In all eleven horses felt the effects of the bolt which struck the barn. Five of these may recover, but three were killed and the other three will be of no further use for racing, even if they survive the shocks.

Last night Mr. Butler put the value were the least valuable of his string, as his three-year-olds, valued at $60,000, were in another stable.

Washout Breaks Gas Main.

When a flume carrying sewage across Thirtieth Street, where the city is lowering the sewer to go under the Seventh Avenue subway burst yesterday afternoon because of its heavy load of rain water, the bank supporting a big boiler was undermined and it fell into the excavation carrying with it gas and water mains. A four-inch gas main burst and a few minutes later a sixinch gas main. The twenty-inch main held. The escaping gas was ignited and flamed shot to a height of twenty feet for a distance of more than 100 feet.

The reserves were called out from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and firemen followed them. For more than an hour streams were played on the flames with no result until the gas was shut off from Seventh and Eighth Avenues. In the meanwhile a six-inch water main burst and flooded out the men who had gone into the excavation to repair the pipes. The water was cut off from Seventh Avenue. But it had so undermined the street that for many feet on each side of the excavation heavy machinery rested only on the surface shell of the street paving. The sidewalks began to crack and the curoing to go. Cement was hurriedly mixed and dykes formed about the big hole, while more than 100 men from the Gas, Electricity, and Water Departments under the direction of Public Service Commissioner Ridgeway, worked at top speed to keep a heavy derrick at one end of the excavation from tumbling into the hole.

Nine persons employed in the restaurant of John J. Dowd, 323 Broadway, were overcome when a gas meter burst in the storm yesterday afternoon. They were revived by pulmotors from the Fire Department, and an hour later all were able to go to their homes. Those overcome were: Julio Sonocitz, 169 Avenue B; Sophy Lockraki, 318 East Tenth Street; Annie Kuzdockor, 712 Avenue D; Anna Spevosmon, 65 East Fourth Street; Audwich Bosswka, 610 East Fourteenth Street; Sophy Sycrewma, 340 East Eleventh Street; Frank Jura, 189 East Third Street; Thomas Coadl, 424 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, and John Jackson, 9 Eldridge Street.

Efforts of the nurses in St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, at 71 Jackson Street, the Bronx, prevented a panic among the eighty-five patients yesterday afternoon when lightning struck the building. Sister Rose and the assistant nurses quieted the inmates, all of whom are confined to their beds. The bolt did slight damage to the roof of the building. No one was injured.

SCOFIELD ESTATE SUIT UP.

Lieutenant Wants His Grandfather's Young Widow Restrained.

Justice Benedict in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday reserved decision on an application by Lieutenant Seth W. Scofield, U. S. A., for a writ of prohibition restraining Surrogate Ketcham from appointing Mrs. Jean Scofield as final administratrix of the estate of her husband, Charles W. Scofield, grandfather of Lieutenant Scofield. Mrs. Scofield was Miss Jean Fitzsimmons prior to her marriage to Mr. Scofield, which took place at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, on Feb. 2, 1914, three hours before his death. She had nursed him during a long illness. Mr. Scofield was 70 years old and the bride 42 years his junior.

A suit attacking the validity of the marriage was decided in favor of Mrs. Scofield, and she was appointed as qualified administratrix of the estate, which is said to be worth $80,000. Lieutenant Scofield appealed from the decision appointing Mrs. Scofield, and in his petition for a writ of prohibition he says there is no need of the appointment of a final administratrix until his appeal has been decided.

FOUNDED 1826 — MURRAY HILL 9000

Furs, Wearing Apparel, Rugs and Draperies
Stored in Dry Cold Air
Insured against loss by fire, moth and theft.
Plant on the premises.
Third Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street. FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

For the Convenience of Shoppers
Cuisine Incomparable
Dainty Dishes a la Carte, 11 to 5 P. M.
Club Luncheon, 50c — Special Luncheon, 75c
Afternoon Tea, 3 to 5 — Veronese Orchestra
Tenth Floor

150 WOMEN CAN SHARE THESE TAILORED SUITS,

We've taken just 150 women's suits, in dressy or simply tailored styles, and marked them way below their first prices. The styles and materials are excellent, some were made exclusively for us.

Now $19.50, $25, $29.50, $35, and $39.50 — Were $29.50 to $65



The new summer suits that have just arrived should be counted specials, too, the prices seem so small for the distinctiveness of the garments. These come in Palm Beach cloth or linen, very cool, very fashionable and priced

$12.50, $15 and $16.50

Separate Wash Skirts—$1.95 up to $8.50

In repp, cotton gabardine, linen, the washable corduroy, pique, eponge cordeline or the new Palm Beach cloth, are priced according to materials.

Women's Silk Coats That Are Entirely Charming

Two charming styles in women's coats kept exclusively for us. Made of soft satin charmeuse, in taupe, pink, pale blue and white, as well as apple green, Copenhagen, and black. Flare bands of imported marabou trimming. The price.....$19.50

Third Floor

Tomorrow the Season's Clearance of ALL HATS IN SPRING MODELS *in the French Millinery Salon*

Must go now. Once a season we prepare for this event and include all the Spring hats in the French Section. Large hats, small hats, dress hats and chapeaux for the tailored suit.

Hats with wings, ribbon bows, feathers and fancies, and the materials smack of Paris.

250 Different Hats

In the entire collection, no two alike. Never mind the former prices. Now priced.....$10.00, $15.00, $19.50

AND IN DOMESTIC MILLINERY

Untrimmed Straw Hats

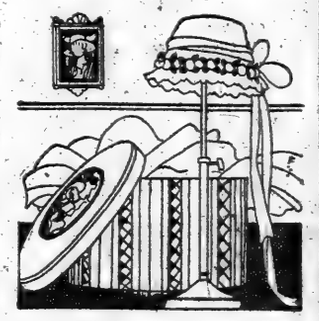
All the newest shapes.....50c, $1.00, $2.00

Trimmed Straw Hats

Beautiful models with splendid trimmings, included in this assemblage.....$5.00 and $10.00

New Sport Hats

An alluring assortment of just the smartest hats for shore, mountain, yachting and country wear, priced attractively small.....$1.95 to $12.00



Fourth Floor

WOMEN'S DRESS EVENT FOR MONDAY, $29.50

If you wanted to duplicate any one of the number of models we have assembled for this occasion at anything near this price we are afraid it would be diffisult.

The materials are taffeta, charmeuse, voile and novelty silks.

A new model arrived in the dress salon yesterday. Developed in splendid quality striped summer silk. Full flaring skirt with yoke. This has a Georgette crepe collar, sleeves and vestee, white crushed silk girdle completes this very pretty dress, priced..... $25.00

Another new dress has a lace and ratine waist in the bolero effect with silk girdle. The pleated skirt is of white striped voile. Specially priced $17.50

Third Floor

Always New Blouses in the Waist Section

They introduce several charming new differences in materials and designs, and surely never such a glorious collection has been assembled before.

Every pretty model to be worn with the new suits is here.

One of Georgette crepe combined with self color crepe-de-chine, with high standing collar copied from an imported model. White or flesh color..... $5.00

Radium silk blouse in two toned black or blue stripe with convertible collar and long sleeves; effective for town or country wear $5.00

Blouse of Georgette Crepe or crepe-de-chine; broad cross tucks down the front and a flaring collar of organdy. White or flesh color $5.95

Blouses so exactly like their imported model that to distinguish the difference is not easy. Made of crepe-de-chine, hemstitched front and back, deep pointed collar with black taffeta tie, complete, charming $5.95

One or more of these cool looking pongee sport shirts with a convertible collar and long sleeves should be included in each Summer wardrobe..... $3.95

Blouses of lace, combined with self colored satin; new military collar and long sleeves. In tan or cream color..... $6.95

Third Floor

Ground Floor Specials

an assemblage of very attractive Blouses of crepe-de-chine, Georgette crepe, pongee, tub silks and lace, priced

$2.95, $3.95 and $5.00

According to materials.

LOVELY PARASOLS

A half dozen styles from an imaginative designer, not the passively pretty creations of a year ago—but vivid works of art. Yet for all their "life", dainty as the most feminine soul could desire.

Fancy a parasol of emerald green combined with black and white striped satin, the two held together by a cording between each rib. This boasts a black and white rose and is priced..... $6.95

Another floral effect is enhanced by the way the edges of this parasol curl far back around its brim. .., $7.95

Again a striped silk that opens out flat as a Chinese table top and is fringe trimmed. This has the cord handle on its ebony stem and is priced..... $9.50

Other styles—and other prices.

Ground Floor

SUMMER SILKS—LOW PRICED

This week presents an unusual opportunity to secure fine black and colored silks at very special prices.

Shantung pongee in the natural color; regularly $1.00; now, yard 65c

Wash silks in pretty striped effects. They tub beautifully. Just the silk for blouses and shirts, 32 inches wide, yard..... $1.00

Imported Black lustrous chiffon taffeta silk, 40 inches wide, regularly $2.00, now..... $1.38

Only 250 yards of this black crepe-de-chine, usually $2.50; Monday, yard..... $1.68

Ground Floor

PRACTICAL DRESSES FOR MORNING WEAR

'Round about the house, a woman must look attractive, yet be dressed for action and work. It's not often that a house dress combines style and common sense, but these on sale tomorrow have a good share of both.

Smart models in linen, lawn, crepe, voile, percale or gingham are priced at $1.10, $1.50, $1.95, $2.95 to $7.95.

Maids' Dresses

May be had as low as 95c to $1.50 in percale. $1.50 to $2.25 in chambray or seersucker. Black dresses of cotton alpaca, percale or mohair, are priced from $2.25 to $8.50.

Specials

Linene dresses in white, Copenhagen blue or pink, with white collar and cuffs, at $3.75.

Striped cotton crepe, with a yoke effect skirt, and collar, cuffs or vestee of some contrasting color, at $1.95.

Second Floor

Good Values In Corsets

The Lord and Taylor Special is a model adapted to nearly any type of figure—of fine batiste, with medium low bust, and elastic inserts, both top and bottom. Its price—$1.95.

$7.50 Redfern Corsets at $3.95

Of handsome brocade, medium bust, medium length, well boned, with freedom about the hips—an unusually comfortable model.

Mme. Irene Corsets

Desirable models. Usually $5 to $16.50, but priced n tomorrow's sale at $3, $4.50, $6 and $8.25.

This because the sizes are broken—but all sizes are in the lot.

Second Floor

Women's $5 Low Shoes at $3.95

In many of the novelty styles of the season, smart and right up to the minute. Such as patent vamps inset with fawn kid or suede

Or fawn vamps with patent leather inserts.

Or black Russia leather with gray kid bands.

Or more conservative styles in patent leather and Russia calf.

Quite a bargain, at $3.95 a pair.

Second Floor

WHITE COTTON DRESS FABRICS

Special Prices

More than 50 distinct designs in the 40 to 45-inch wide white novelties made in France, usually $1.25 to $1.50; special at, yard 95c

Muriko Japanese Lingerie Nainsook, 42 inches wide; 10 yards to the piece; neatly boxed. Special, piece $2.25

Crepes, voiles and dotted Swisses, 27 inches wide, are among the beautiful fancy white goods, specially priced, yd. 22c

Second Floor

Lord & Taylor's —The Complete Store

Depend upon this store for the thing that *you want*, rather than the thing that somebody wants to sell.

Our buying policy differs from that of many stores, for no merchandise is alluring to us merely because it is offered at a reduced price. That almost always warns us of its undesirability.

It is our policy to have always abundant variety of fashionable and wanted goods, in the most desirable grades, and in complete color and size assortments.

That is the chief service of this store.

We depend upon an organization of superior efficiency to secure the best for our customers, at the usual price of the commonplace.

MAY SALE OF LINENS

Starts a new week of remarkable value giving tomorrow. Like most good things it improves as it goes—there are many attractions added to those it started with. Among them—

Irish Damask Table Cloths

2x2 yds. at $1.88, reg. $2.50 — 2x2½ yds. at $2.35, reg. $3.15
2x3 yds. at $2.80, reg. $3.75

Napkins to Match .....at 2.50 a dozen, reg. $3.25

100 dozen napkins 22-inch widths, discontinued patterns, at $2.95 a dozen, reduced from $5.50

Scalloped Damask Table Cloths and Napkins

At ⅓ Less Than Regularly

Round Table Cloths 2 x2 yds. at $5.15, reg. $8.50
2½x2½ yds. at $5.65, reg. $8.75
2½x2½ yds. at $7.25, reg. $11.50

Square Table Cloths 2 x2 yds. at $4.70, reg. $7.50
2 x2½ yds. at $5.65, reg. $8.75
2 x3 yds. at $6.45, reg. $10.00

Napkins 22x22 in., at $6.95 per doz., reg. $10.50
23x23 in., at $7.85 per doz., reg. $12.00
26x26 in., at $8.85 and $10.50, reg. $13.50 and $18

Scalloped Damask Tea Cloths

Round or Square

At 88c, $1.05, $1.25 and $1.38, which is fully a third less than usual.

Scalloped Damask Tray Cloths and Scarfs at ⅓ less.

Scarfs, 18x36 at 62c — 18x54 at 88c
Tray Cloths, 18x27.....at 50c

Extra Quality Hemstitched Towels

At $4.95 regularly $6.75 to $7.50

H.S. Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets, $5 and $7.50 from $6.50 to $9.50
Pillow Cases . . at $1.25, regularly $1.65

Second Floor

Continuing the May Sale of

BLANKETS, BED SPREADS, COMFORTABLES, MUSLINS, SHEETS, and PILLOW CASES

Offering great savings in prices.

IMPORTED SUMMER RUGS

Special Showing at Special Prices

China, Japan, Belgium, Holland and India supplied this remarkable assortment of rugs. Truly the novel designs and unusual colorings are wonderful. Then, too, the prices are little more than you pay for ordinary rugs of inferior materials and commonplace designs.

Japanese Rag Rugs Reduced

	Usually	Price		Usually	Price
30 x 60 . .	$2.00	$1.45	6.0 x 9.0 .	$ 8.25	$ 6.75
36 x 72 . .	2.75	1.95	8.0 x 10.0 .	12.25	9.75
4.6 x 7.6 . .	5.25	4.25	9.0 x 12.0 .	16.50	12.75

Japanese Grass Rugs

30 x 60 . . . $ .85 Usually 1.10
36 x 72 . . . 1.25 Usually 1.65
4.6 x 7.6 . . 2.50 Usually 3.25

Bangalore Rugs

Quaint Artistic Rugs woven on hand looms in beautiful colorings, and qualities that will wear like iron.

	Usually	Price
3 x 6 feet . . .	$ 6.00	$ 3.75
10 x 13 feet . . .	47.50	27.50
10 x 14 feet . . .	57.50	30.00
12 x 15 feet . . .	70.00	37.50
12 x 18 feet . . .	85.00	42.50
13 x 18 feet . . .	92.50	47.50

Fifth Floor

Storettes

Crystal jars of smelling salts for the Boudoir, range in size from a small desk jar to one of large proportions. When the stopper is lifted, for a time a refreshing aroma permeates the room. Pink, canary, lavender and delicate rose are the colors of the salts, and the prices are 50c to $3.50.

Finger bowl decorations of sterling silver are unique novelties. These artistic conceits are hung to the side of the bowl and when lily-of-the-valley or violet blossoms are placed in the scroll work the effect is delightfully original. Two, four or six flower stems 35c to 50c.

Always something startlingly new in the Neckwear Section. Now it is the Dolly Varden collar and cuff sets, vestees and separate collar of cretonne. The cretonne is in vivid colors, combined with white pique or organdy, 50c to $1.50.

Rather unexpected this shipment of Houbigant French perfumery which arrived from the custom house yesterday. The case just unpacked includes extracts, sachet, toilet waters, powder and quite an assortment of soaps.

Pomander Perfume burners are very rare. The few we have are distinctly Egyptian in design; a petite vase with a floral motive in which perfume steams and the tiniest flame urn with a laurel leaf handle, $15.00.

Ground Floor

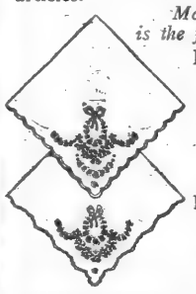
MAX FERTIG
LACES

Madeira Embroidered Linens

Women who missed the opportunity of sharing in our previous sale have urged us, both by mail and 'phone, to continue this sale for a few days.

We are now complying and offer the following articles:

Monday, May 24th, is the first day of the sale.



LUNCHEON NAPKINS, (*as illustrated,*) 14 inches. Hand embroidered in Madeira on very fine No. 1600 Irish Linen and Hand Scalloped. *Reg. $6.25 to $7.50 Doz.* $4.40

REAL MADEIRA LUNCHEON SETS. Elaborately embroidered. 13 pieces. *Reg. $5.50* $3.50

REAL MADEIRA BABY CARRIAGE COVERS. *Reg. $4.25 and $7.50 each.* $2.95 & $4.50

MADEIRA EMBROIDERED PILLOW CASES. Baby or Boudoir Sizes. *Reg. $2.25 and $2.75 each.* $1.45 & $1.75

Included Also in This Sale Are Madeira Embroidered Table Cloths, Guest and Show Towels, Pillow Cases and Centre Pieces.

30 East 34th Street (Opposite B. Altman)

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

Louise & Co.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,

554 Fifth Av.—45th and 46th Sts.

CLEARANCE SALE

Week Commencing MONDAY, MAY 24

MILLINERY

Including Latest Importations

10.00 to 15.00

Balance of Imported Model Dresses From 50.00

Linen and Cotton Gabardine Suits Formerly $65.00 35.00

Lingerie, Net and Batiste Dresses 25.00, 45.00, 65.00

Sport Coats 18.00 and 25.00

Crepe de Chine and Lingerie Blouses 5.00

CALLS FRANK CASE 'A GEORGIA MATTER'

If He Decides It, Governor-Elect Harris Will Ignore All Outside Pleas for Clemency.

FRANK'S CHAMPION CHOSEN

Ex-Congressman Howard to Move Final Argument—Atlanta Journal's Stirring Appeal for Commutation.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., May 22.—Governor-elect Nat H. Harris announced this afternoon that if it should fall to his lot to render the final decision in the case of Leo M. Frank, he would deal with the matter from a purely Georgian standpoint. The Governor-elect made this statement after going through hundreds of letters written to him by persons outside of Georgia asking either pardon or commutation for Frank. His statement follows:

"You can just say for Nat Harris that if the matter of dealing executive clemency to the condemned man is to be considered by him, the entire outside world will not be taken into consideration one bit. It is entirely a Georgia matter, and if I am to consider the case I shall consider it altogether from a Georgia basis, with the interests of Georgia and the interests of Georgia persons at heart."

It is expected, however, that the final decision will rest with Governor Slaton.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 22.—The final effort to save the life of Leo M. Frank is in the hands of William W. Howard of Augusta, an ex-Congressman, who has been selected by friends of Frank to present the case to the State Prison Commission. Mr. Howard also will argue the case before Governor Slaton, when the final hearing comes on, asking for commutation of sentence to life imprisonment.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 22.—In an editorial demanding clemency for Leo M. Frank The Atlanta Journal tomorrow will say:

"To whatever extremes of passion the popular mind may be swept, reason eventually regains its sway; after the wind and the earthquake and the fire there always speaks a still small voice. It is in this spirit the people of Georgia have come to consider the case of Leo M. Frank. They realize that the essential evidence and the broad merits of his cause have been presented to only one jury and that a jury which sat under the glare and heat of mob consciousness. Pondering these things, fair-minded people ask, 'Can our State afford, in honor and justice, to hang a man who really has not been convicted and whose blood, if he be innocent, will rest upon our heads in tragic and everlasting shame?'

"Frank was presumed guilty at the outset of his trial. Every doubt in his favor was rejected, while the lightest trifles against him were welcomed and magnified. The chief and, indeed, the only considerable witness of the prosecution was a negro of criminal record, who implicated himself in the crime that he charged to Frank. On this negro's unsupported testimony, Frank was convicted.

"Furthermore, the atmosphere within and without the courtrom was such as to make a fair trial impossible. Only superhuman strength could have resisted the prejudice and passion that surcharged the Frank trial from beginning to end.

"The case has been appealed twice to the Supreme Court of Georgia and twice to the Supreme Court of the United States, but in every instance the questions considered and decided were wholly questions of law and of legal procedure. ow that every recourse to obtain a new and a fair trial has failed, the Pardon Board and the Governor are the only and the final hope of justice. The makers of our law and Constitution wisely foresaw that occasions might arise in which all ordinary legal processes would fail to establish the innocence of a person accused. Therefore, they authorized the Pardon Board to recommend and the Governor to grant a commutation of sentence in such circumstances.

"Never was there a plainer demand for the righteous exercise of this power than in the pending case of Leo M. Frank. If he is guilty, he has not fairly been proven so; if he is innocent his execution will amount morally to murder. It is not asked of the board and the Governor that they declare him innocent, but only that they recognize, as did the trial judge, the serious doubt of his guilt, and, by commuting the death sentence to life imprisonment, leave a chance for the future establishment of justice and truth. This ought to be done, because it is reasonable and because it is right.

"We know that the rank and file of the Atlanta bar are convinced that Frank's trial was unfair, and we believe that the rank and file of the entire Georgia bar are of the same opinion. With the utmost conservatism we can go further and say that a great majority of the people of Georgia feel that Frank's guilt has not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, and that a great many of them consider him innocent.

"It is not a question of Frank's acquittal and freedom, but simply a question of commuting his sentence to life imprisonment in order that truth and fairness may yet be brought forth. The Pardon Board ought to recommend this commutation, and the Governor ought to grant it. They should do so for the honor of the State, for the cause of human justice, and for that higher law whose seat is the bosom of God."

ANOTHER FRANK APPEAL.

Chicago Women Will Voice Today the Protest Against His Execution.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Chicago women will gather in the big banquet hall of the Auditorium Hotel tomorrow afternoon to protest against the execution of Leo M. Frank, under sentence of death at Atlanta for the murder of Mary Phagan.

The circumstances of the case have convinced Chicago women that Frank was unjustly convicted. They believe that he was convicted because of public excitement caused by the shocking manner of the girl's death.

Lawyers, sociologists, disinterested persons of all kinds and many jurists experienced in assisting juries to have examined the court records in the case, and all agree that Frank was convicted against the weight of evidence. The women of this city contributed much toward the success of the big protest mass meeting at Powers Theatre last Sunday. They want to voice a separate protest tomorrow.

The speakers invited are Mrs. D. Harry Hammer, Mrs. Harriette Taylor Treadwell, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Mrs. William Hale Thompson, Mrs. Robert M. Sweitzer, Mrs. Harlan Ward Cooley, Dr. Cornelia De Bey, Mrs. May G. Wilson, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Mrs. Leonora Meder, and Dr. Julia Holmes Smith.

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, Political Equality League, Women's Clubs, and other women's organizations of all kinds have signified intention to participate.

Judge John M. O'Connor will announce the names of the three Chicagoans who will be sent to carry the Frank petitions and resolutions to Gov. Slaton. A clergyman, a professional man, a woman, and Attorney Lester L. Bauer, permanent secretary of the Frank Committee, will bear the petitions, which will have 500,000 names.

Secretary Bauer today received from Consul Antonio Navarro of the Panama Consulate notice that at a special meeting of the Consulate Association, called by President B. Singer, Consul for Costa Rica, every member had affixed his signature to a Frank petition. This was forwarded by the association to the committee to be presented with others.

TOUR CITY TO AID FRANK.

Women Expect to Have 1,000,000 Names to Petition by Friday.

The petition for the life of Leo M. Frank, to which a million names are to be signed before it is sent to the Governor of Georgia and the Pardoning Commission of that State, is nearing completion, according to an announcement made last night by members of the Woman's Peace Society, who are procuring the signatures at Booth 3 in the Cosmopolitan Garden, in Twenty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

To make sure that 1,000,000 signatures are procured by next Friday the Woman's Peace Society will tour the city tomorrow in automobiles and distribute blank petitions. The campaign for the Frank petitions have been placed in the hands of an Anti-Death Penalty Committee, composed of Miss Elberta K. Shipley, a grandniece of Abraham Lincoln, Chairman; Miss Emma Miller, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. D. J. Adams, Secretary, and Miss Louisa G. de Quesada, Treasurer.

Interest in the campaign for petitioners has extended as far as Connecticut. Yesterday the Woman's Peace Society received a request for a blank from Elizabeth J. Baedecker, Madison, Conn., who sent a large box of lilacs, which were forwarded to the condemned man at Atlanta.

Mrs. Adams estimates the number of persons who are getting petitions signed at 50,000. Some of the petitions which were filled out and taken to the headquarters of the Frank Petition Committee yesterday were 90 feet long and contained thousands of names.

$1,437,500 HAMMOND SUIT.

Mining Engineer Accused of Obtaining Stock Illegally.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 22.—John Hays Hammond, the mining engineer, is named defendent in two suits for an aggregate of $1,437,500 damages filed in the Superior Court today by Addison G. Dubois and Willard D. Doremus of Washington.

It is alleged that Mr. Hammond obtained possession in an irregular manner of certificates of stock of the General Cotton Securities Company, a Delaware corporation, valued at the amount of the suit, and refused to return the stock to its owners.

GUSTAV STERN FOUND IN A PATERSON HOTEL

Whereabouts of Wealthy Costumer Discovered Through Description of His Cuff Links.

DENIED IDENTITY AT FIRST

Relatives Say Loss of $150,000 in Speculation Upset Him and Led to His Disappearance.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 22.—Robert Simmons, a newspaperman here, noticed this morning that the gold cuff-links worn by a man who was standing in the lobby of the United States Hotel resembled those which had been noted in a description of Gustav Stern of 600 West 113th Street, New York, which was sent out by the New York police after Stern's disappearance last Monday.

It was reported last Tuesday that Stern, who is a wealthy costumer in business with the firm of Stern & Frances at 31 East Thirty-second Street, had been seen in Paterson. Yesterday relatives of the missing man came to Paterson when the body of an unidentified man, evidently murdered, was found in River Street. It was established that the dead man was not Stern.

Simmons reported to Police Captain John Tracey that he thought he had seen Stern at the United States Hotel. Police Sergeant Howard Gall and others were sent to search the room. They learned from the hotel clerk that the man they sought had registered as Howard Ellis of Trenton, N. J. Sergeant Gall asked Ellis his business.

"I am a manufacturer," was the reply. "I have a factory in the outskirts of Trenton."

"What is your telephone number?" Gall asked.

"I haven't any telephone," he replied.

"What street is your factory on?"

"It is just in the outskirts of Trenton," replied Ellis. "I can't tell you any more about it than that."

Gall then asked the man if his name really was not Gustav Stern, but he denied it. Captain Tracey then assigned two men to keep "Ellis" under watch and telephoned to Stern's residence in New York.

At 1 o'clock a taxicab arrived from New York with S. Stern, a brother of the missing man, and Gabriel Cohen, his partner. They went with Captain Tracey up to the room where the man calling himself Ellis was waiting inside, while two detectives were stationed outside. As soon as the door was opened in response to raps, S. Stern, the brother, ran in exclaiming "Gustav," threw his arms around the man's neck and kissed him.

"It's him," Cohen said to Captain Tracey. "Ellis," however, shook his head in denial. He insisted for a while that he was the factory owner from Trenton. Cohen and S. Stern then sat down in the room and talked to him for about an hour, finally succeeding in convincing him that he was Gustav Stern and induced him to consent to return to New York with them.

S. Stern told Captain Tracey that within the two weeks before his disappearance Gustav had lost $70,000 in one speculation and $50,000 in another. These disasters were not enough, he said, to cut deeply into his brother's fortune, but they probably upset him and led to his disappearance. The case is entered on the police records here as one of "amnesia." At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Gustav returned to New York in the taxicab with his brother and partner.

At the residence of Mr. Stern at 500 West 113th Street last night it was said that he was in bed and under a physician's care. His condition is not considered serious.

Having workrooms on premises, we give you style and individuality that "ordinary" ready-to-wear garments lack—at manufacturers' prices.

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th St.

Reduction Sale

Dresses, Suits, Coats, Negligees

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

SUMMER DRESSES of sheer dainty striped voiles combined with linen; foulard voiles, plain and ratine voiles, marquisettes, nets, silk pongees, French, ramie and pongee linens. Values to $35.00.

5.95 9.85 12.75 18.50

SILK DRESSES of chiffon taffeta, plain, Cheruit stripes or checks; crepe meteor; crepe de chine; charmeuse. Values to $47.50.

9.95 14.45 19.85 24.85

SERGE DRESSES of shepherd check worsteds. Some hand embroidered and others combined with satin. Values to $44.00.

8.50 11.85 16.50

CLOTH AND SILK SUITS of mixtures, gabardines, serges, black-and-white checks, silk poplin, golfine and Palm Beach cloth. (Prices according to material.) Values up to $45.00.

12.50 16.85 19.85

WAISTS and BLOUSES of voile, linen, plain and striped crepe de Chine, tub silk, chiffon, chiffon and lace; all of the latest designs, at the following special prices:—

1.35 2.65 3.65 5.75

SEPARATE SKIRTS for street or sport wear, of linen, golfine Palm Beach, pique, mohair and serge, at special prices:—

2.45 4.95 6.75 7.50

STREET and SPORT COATS of taffeta, silk faille, covert cloth, serge, Palm Beach cloth, corduroy, shepherd plaids. (Prices according to material.) Values up to $35.00.

7.85 12.75 16.75 24.85

NEGLIGEES and HOUSE GOWNS

are our original specialty. We know your needs for home, boudoir or travel wear and have at all times the largest assortment.

1.95 to 54.75

For Stout Figures

Lane Bryant is the only house carrying a complete assortment of

Dresses	5.95 up	Suits	19.85 up
Waists	2.95 up	Coats	14.75 up
Corsets	5.85 up	Bathing Suits	3.95 up

especially designed to give stout figures (up to 56 bust measure) slender lines, individuality and poise that proclaim the well-dressed woman.

For Maternity Wear

Modish apparel scientifically constructed to expand as required.

Dresses	5.95 up	Suits	14.65 up
Waists	.95 up	Coats	7.85 up
Skirts	3.75 up	Corsets	3.85 up

Sold direct at manufacturers' prices. Differ in no outward way from prevailing styles; adjust automatically and fit when figure is again normal.

Kurzman

Importer

Fifth Avenue & 35th St.

Semi-Annual

Clearance Sale

Imported Models

TRIMMED HATS

GOWNS, TAILORED SUITS, DRESSES, WRAPS, COATS, BLOUSES AND SWEATERS,

Handbags . Parasols Neckwear

Veils Boas

WEEK BEGINNING

MONDAY, MAY 24TH

It is our policy not to carry over stock from one season to another, therefore to effect a speedy clearance we offer same at PRICES REGARDLESS OF COST.

Floretta

Millinery MAIN OFFICE *Importer*

537 Fifth Avenue

Between 44th and 45th Streets,

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 24

SPECIAL SALE

Trimmed Hats—Newest Effects

FEATURING NEW CREATIONS IN SPORT, CRETONNE AND FLOWERED HATS; ALSO THE LATEST SHEER DRESSY HAT

5.00 10.00 15.00

Were Formerly $18.00 to $35.00

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Beginning Monday, on the Third Floor, an Absolute Clearance Sale of

Women's Cloth and Silk Tailored Suits

At Reductions of 25 to 50% from Original Prices

The assortments include the entire remaining stock of fashionable Walking Suits of the most wanted materials, including Serges, Gabardines, Checks, Tweeds and mixtures, Silk Failles, Poplins, Taffetas, etc., in smart sport, street and dress models, for immediate or Summer wear in six groups, as follows:

Suits that were formerly from $19.75 to 39.50	Suits that were formerly from $29.50 to 55.00	Suits that were formerly from $42.50 to 72.50
now $14.50 and 18.50	now $22.50 and 27.50	now $32.50 and 39.75

The New Vogue in Blouses

Is shown in exquisite assortments of models on the Second Floor, reflecting the newest style tendencies for dressy, sport or general Summer wear that will appeal to every taste, from the simplest Washable Cotton Blouse to elaborate Imported Lace and Net effects.

Particularly noteworthy features for Monday are:

Women's Smart Striped Silk Sport Shirts, at **$3.00**

Made of superior quality silk, excellently finished, in desirable color combinations with convertible collars; regularly sold up to $5.50

Georgette Lace and Crepe de Chine Blouses at **$4.85**

The assortment includes this season's newest models in white and flesh, suitable for dress and semi-dress wear; regularly $7.95 to 9.50

Summer Novelties in Negligees

Exclusive styles, delightfully cool and dainty models, made of silks, effectively trimmed with laces and embroidery and

Marked Most Attractively for Monday

Slip-on Negligees, of Crepe de Chine, trimmed with embroidery, in all desirable shades, at **$4.75**

"Song of Songs" Negligee, of Washable China Silk in dainty colorings, at **7.95**

Coatee Effect Negligees, of embroidered Crepe de Chine, plaited skirt; special value at **9.75**

Japanese Kimonos, new model, of two-toned silk crepe, embroidered with roses or buds, at **15.00**

Crepe de Chine Negligees, lace trimmed skirt and bodice, with coat of flowered chiffon, at **17.50**

Specials for :: Monday

Silk Parasols in a splendid choice of desirable models, *Very Special* at **$1.95**

Women's Hosiery of pure silk, in black and colors, with embroidered fronts of silk and Paris open-work clocks, *Very Special* at **83c pair**

Foulard Petticoats With very full flare and three plaited ruffles, *Very Special* at **$2.25**

Women's Rolling Collars Of Organdie Voile, hand embroidered; white and colors, *Very Special* at **50c**

Children's Rompers of plain or striped chambray; sizes 2 to 5 years, *Very Special* at **45c**

An Extraordinary Offering, To-morrow, of

560 dozen pairs of Women's Silk Gloves

of superior quality materials, combined with workmanship and finish of the highest excellence,

Comprising the following desirable styles:

16-Button Length Silk Mousquetaire, in white and black,
Women's Two-Clasp Silk Gloves, Paris point backs, in white, black or pongee;
Also Two-Clasp Chamois Lisle Gloves, in white only,

all at **45c** a pair

A most advantageous sale of

Black and White Dress Silks

will provide the following remarkable values:

Imported White Habutai, 36 inches wide, Value 75c a yard, Special at **58c**

Imported Black Japanese Silk, 36 inches wide, Value 85c a yard, Special at **65c**

Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide, in white and black, Value $1.75 a yard, Special at **$1.15**

Crepe Meteor, 40 inches wide, in white and black, Value $2.25 a yard, Special at **1.35**

Black Imported Chiffon Taffetas, 39 ins. wide, Value $2.50 a yard, Special at **1.38**

Inspection is invited of a smart and distinctive novelty:

The Garden Gate Dress

For Misses and Girls

Made of cretonne and exclusive printed fabrics, which will be popular, this season at the resorts, for utility and sport wear.

Also Attractive Garden Skirts and Smocks

Specials for :: Monday

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns in pink or white, *Very Special* at **$2.95**

Women's Silk Vests of very superior quality glove silk, in pink or white, *Very Special* at **$1.15**

French Dansant Bags, Ribbon appliqued and lace trimmed; mirror bottom; popular evening shades, *Very Special* at **$1.95**

House and Beach Dresses Of chambrays, percales, check, stripes, lawns and dimities, *Very Special* at **$1.35**

Bungalow Pillows Covered with cretonnes and filled with silk floss, *Very Special* at **90c**

Cotton and Linen Dress Fabrics

To-morrow, at unprecedented reductions, as follows:

Printed Voiles 38 inches wide, in novelty designs on white and colored grounds, at **18c a yard**

Imported Dress Linens 45 inches wide, pure flax, in all the leading colors; also white, at **45c a yard**

Novelty Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine, in this season's desirable colors, including white, yard **23c**

Semi-Made Skirts, of Linens, Ratines, Etamines, Crepes and Golf Cords, at **$2.50 to 3.50**

A very noteworthy and timely offering of

Swinging Couch Hammocks, at $8.75

Extra Heavy Khaki, Green and White Duck, complete with steel hanging chains; Regular value $12.50

Serviceable Summer Rugs

Every kind of floor covering for both porch and indoor use is conveniently displayed on the Fifth Floor, from the smallest mats to the largest room size rugs in all grades and weaves at the lowest prices, of which the following are typical:

Dainty Homespun Rugs, With plain centres and simple borders,

4 x 7 ft., at $2.10 Regularly $2.75
7½ ft. x 10½ ft., at $5.85 Regularly $7.75
9 x 12 ft., at $7.50 Regularly $11.50

The Popular Shaikl Rugs, in all desirable colors, with exclusive Dresden borders,

6 x 9 ft., at $12.75 Regularly $14.25
7½ ft. x 10½ ft., at $17.50 Regularly $20.50
9 x 12 ft., at $25.75 Regularly $29.25

Scotch and American Weave Wool Art Rugs, artistic and durable; sizes from 6 x 9 ft. to 12 x 15 ft., at $7.65, 11.75, 18.25, 29.50 to 60.00

Porch Rugs, of Rush Grass and Belgian Fibre, sizes 3 x 6 ft. to 12 by 18 ft., at $1.25 to 40.00

The May Sale of Household and Decorative Linens

Offers price advantages that are exceptional

This occasion includes practically every household need, from the serviceable inexpensive grades to the finest products of the foremost linen producing countries and should attract the attention of those furnishing country homes.

Satin Damask Table Cloths, at $1.75, 2.25, 2.75 to 5.90 Regularly $2.50 to 7.25 each

Napkins, doz. $1.95, 2.95 to 5.75 Regularly $2.95, 4.25 to 7.75

Satin Damask Tea and Luncheon Cloths, at 95c, 1.50, 1.95 Regularly $1.25 to 2.50 each

Damask Dinner Sets, hemstitched, Cloth and 12 Napkins, $7.00, 7.75, 9.75

Real Madeira Hand Emb'd Luncheon Sets, 13 pcs. 2.95, 3.95, 4.75
Tea Napkins, doz. $4.50, 5.50, 6.50
Huck Towels, Hemmed, doz. $1.45, 1.75, 2.25; Hemstitched, " $2.95, 3.75, 4.20; Scalloped, " $2.50, 2.95, 4.20

Also high cost Imported Real Lace and Hand Embroidered Linens
At 33⅓ to 50% off former prices

Linen Sheets, Hemstitched, pair $3.85, 5.00, 6.50 Regularly $5.00 to 8.00

Linen Pillow Cases, Hemstitched, pair 95c, 1.25, 1.50 Regularly $1.25 to 2.00

Bed Spreads, Dimity, Summer weight, 85c, 1.25, 1.50; Crochet, at 1.10, 1.20, 1.45; Satin Finish, " 1.95, 2.50, 2.95

COLONIAL HISTORIES TO BE AUCTIONED

Offerings at the Anderson Sale Include the Noted Letter Book of Wm. Mitchell.

TELLS OF THE PRIVATEERS

Another Rare Volume Is "Missale Novum Romanum," Which Was Published in 1686.

The extremely rare "Missale Novum Romanum," folio, Campoduni (Kempten, Bavaria), Michael Frans, 1686, is in a sale of rare books and autographs at the Anderson Galleries on May 26, 27 and 28. It has ten full-page copper engravings, and ten pages are surrounded by graceful borders engraved on copper. Probably this missal was privately printed in a limited number of copies for the use of the Benedictine Monastery at Kempten and at its expense.

A fine letter of Robert Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence, "In Committee of Safety," Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1775, reads in part:

As you have accepted the employment of attending the two tons of powder now dispatched by this Committee to Gen'l Washington, Camp Cambridge, you are hereby directed to take such route as will most probably bring you to the Camp free of any molestation or hindrance from the Ministerial Army or Navy, and herewith is given you a general letter to all Committees, which, when needful, you may produce, and we doubt not you will receive much advice, directions for the road, assistance, or protection as will bring you safe to your journey's end.

"Account and Letter Book made by William Mitchell, sales agent in New York for the venture of the ship Aggie during the years 1778 and 1779," gives many interesting accounts of the difficulties of trade during the British occupancy of New York. It tells of the fitting out of expeditions for the conquest of South Carolina, of the escape of Count D'Estaing from Admiral Byron, the capture of the Revenge by the British, capture of a merchantman by the Americans, and the cost and selling price of provisions.

"The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies," by Bryan Edwards, contains the autograph of Judge Bushrod Washington, nephew of George Washington. "Memoires de la Vie Privee de Benjamin Franklin," Paris, 1791, is the first edition of Franklin's Autobiography in any language. The translation has been attributed to Dr. Jacques Gibelin, and the portion written by Franklin is only to the year 1731.

Included in the pile is a collection of scarce books on the Jewish race and religion, consigned from the estates of Seth Rich and Georgiana Moses. Among them is the "Biblia Sacra Hebraea Correcta et Collata," thick, small octavo, Amstelodami, 1659-61.

There will be a sale on June 2 and 3 and June 9 and 10 at Sotheby's in London of books and manuscripts. "La Chronique du tres Chrestien et Victorieux Roy Loys Unziesme du Nom," original edition, Paris, 1558, is rare. It contains the arms of the Duke of Sutherland on the front side. Another scarce book is Thomas Whincop's "Scanderbeg, or Love and Liberty," first edition, 1747. It contains eighteen copper-plate medallion portraits of Addison, Beaumont, Congreve, Dryden, Fletcher, Garrick, Ben Jonson, Milton, Shakespeare, and others.

"Psalterium," fifteenth century, an Anglo-Norman manuscript on 225 vellum leaves,—contains a large initial B finely painted and illuminated in gold and colors, and nine other illuminated capitals "Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis" is a Dutch manuscript on 238 leaves of the fifteenth century. "Heures a l'usage de Constance" is an illuminated manuscript in Latin on eighty-seven leaves, of the sixteenth century.

"Selectae Declamationes," by Philip Melanchton, Argentorati, 1550-60, is in contemporary oak boards, covered pigskin, blind stamped, with centre panels of fleur-de-lys, frames with small medallion heads and borders of Biblical figures. Schloss's "English Bijou Almanac for 1840," poetically illustrated by S. Lover, measures only three-quarters of an inch by five-eighths, and is one of the smallest books ever printed.

"Antiphonarium" of the XV. Century is a manuscript on thirty-eight vellum leaves. "Tabella Cibaria, the Bill of Fare, a Latin poem implicitly translated and fully explained in copious and interesting notes relating to the pleasures of gastronomy and the mysterious art of cookery," is the scarce first edition of this work by Abbe Ange-Denis Macquin.

There are first editions of the "Pickwick Club," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Dombey & Son," "David Copperfield," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Bleak House," and "Little Dorrit," a theatrical autograph album compiled by a son of W. Webster, manager of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, contains letters or signatures of many well-known actors and actresses of the period. Included among them is a document signed by Marshal Ney.

"Fables d'Esope ecrites par Victor Devaux, Elève de Monsieur Bettand" is a manuscript containing eighteen carefully drawn vignette illustrations in Sepia, with inscriptions in a copper plate hand, calligraphic ornaments and decoration on title and on each page. "The Works of Chaucer," edited by T. Speght, black letter, 1598, has the title written on ornamental woodcut border. There is a full-page portrait of Chaucer in a compartment surrounded by a genealogical tree with coat of arms.

"An Exact and Impartial Account of the Indictment, Arraignment, Trial, and Judgment of Twenty-nine Regicides, the Murtherers of his late Sacred Majesty," is the first edition printed in 1660. "The Kickleburys on the Rhine" is a first edition of W. M. Thackeray's story. It is in red levant morocco extra, tooled and gilt corner ornaments, with inlays of green calf, gilt back, with similar inlays, inside borders of gilt dentilles, linings, and end leaves of claret silk.

TOY PISTOL USED IN HOLD-UP

Intruder Frightened Bartender with Weapon Made of Glass.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 22.—John C. Nelson, of Pimbrock, Canada, was held in the police court here today and committed to the county jail to await action on a charge of highwar robbery. Nelson had walked into the barroom of the Bergen Grill, at 107 Market Street, and pointing at the bartender what appeared to be a revolver, demanded the money in the cash register. The bartender turned and withdrew two dollars in change from the till.

"Oh, well, if that is all you got, why keep it," said Nelson and he turned and walked out. The bartender ran after him and called Patrolman Herman, who placed the man under arrest. It then developed that the "revolver" was made of glass, and had originally contained candy.

Stevens Alumni to Celebrate.

The alumni of Stevens Institute of Technology will hold a day celebration on Saturday, June 5, at Castle Point, Hoboken. There will be a parade of alumni, a baseball game between Stevens and Rutgers, a lawn fête, and a band concert. Commencement will take place the following Tuesday.

THE SCOTT COMFORTABLE HIP-CONFINERS



Will prove the coolest, most practical and comfortable garment ever worn by women in place of a corset, especially for slender figures and girls. For Home negligee, Golf, Tennis, Basketball, Horseback Riding, Boating, School Gymnastics, Dancing and Bathing.

They suppress the abdomen, support the hose and in a minor way confine the hips.

Are sold and worn by the uncorseted waist measure from 20 to 40 inches. Prices 50c to $3.00. At your dealer's. Ask to see them. Should you fail to secure our garments, send direct to us for pamphlet on our Hip-Confiners and your dealer's name.

CHAS. C. SCOTT & CO., INC.
202-204 CENTRE ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children



Blouse Flore, $1.45



Blouse Gilet, $1.45



Blouse Dacie, $2.65



Blouse Delicat, $2.65



Blouse Cecile, $3.95



Striped Voile 79c.



Voile and Net 79c.

A Most Remarkable Sale of Blouses

will begin tomorrow;

in fact, the most remarkable it has ever been our privilege to hold; a sale in which neither styles nor qualities, variety nor values will be approached in this city;

A RARE ECONOMY EVENT

Four groups of beautiful Blouses at prices which are really wonderful

Group I. Blouses, special at 79c.

Lingerie Blouses in the newest models. Fine cross bar voile blouses; collar and cuffs of sheer organdie, edged with Venise lace. Blouses of all-over embroidery, or of flesh color.

Voile with trimmings of pale blue voile and net. Also smart stripes in a wide range of colorings, with large hemstitched Princess collar.

Group II. Blouses, special at $1.45

Blouses of excellent quality *crepe de chine* in particularly attractive models, some with hand-embroidered fronts, others with dainty insertions of fine filet lace; see the illustrated *Blouse de Gilet*. *Blouse Flore*, also illustrated, is of hand-embroidered *crepe de chine*, with cluster tucks; white or flesh color.

Group III. Blouses, special at $2.65

Daintily pretty conceits in the filmiest of laces, including silk filet and shadow laces. Some have foundations of chiffon and pink or white ribbon. Others of filet net over flesh chiffon.

Blouse Dacie, as illustrated, is included. It is of filet lace, prettily combined with chiffon; yoke hemstitched in back; extremely dainty.

Group IV. Blouses, special at $3.95

Blouse Cecile, as illustrated, of rich, all-silk Oriental lace, over heavy chiffon; hemstitching on front and sleeves; high double collar. Also Blouses of all-silk shadow lace, with panels of Georgette crepe, over foundation of chiffon; double collar and revers of shadow lace; full frill at sleeves. Blouses of all-silk filet lace over flesh colored chiffon, in waistcoat effect, three-quarter sleeves.

Specially offered, tomorrow, five models of

Women's Taffeta Dresses

***remarkably priced at* $19.50**

Adaptations from the creations of Jenny, Worth, Paquin and Lelorg. For street or afternoon wear. Navy, black, steel gray or white. Sizes 34 to 44.

Three-ruffled, scalloped or straight skirts, with circular flounces, scalloped and edged with cable cord. Or, three-tier, pleated or circular skirt, scalloped, with pockets. Coatee, bolero or Eton.

Net Afternoon Dresses for Women special at $15.00

Very full skirt, pointed, over tunic; ribbon-trimmed; sizes 34 to 40.

Women's Tub Dresses, special at $7.50

In voile, linen, crepe and combinations. Sizes 34 to 46.

Tomorrow, a Special Offering of

the newest summer styles in

TUB SILK PETTICOATS

Excellent quality of washable silk Petticoats, either in the tailored flounce; trimmed with lace and insertion. } **$1.98**

Splendid washable silk Petticoats, some with double panel front and back, with tailored flounce or double ruffles. } **$2.98**

Undermuslins—Very Special

DRAWERS of nainsook or cambric, circular or straight models; lace-trimmed with tucking, others with lace insertion, or with fine embroidery edging. Some are extra size. Exceptional value at } **50c**

WOMEN'S PAJAMAS, in the new "middy" style; solid color, pink or blue; very special at } **$1.50**

NIGHTGOWNS, a very special assortment in crepe; white, solid colors (pink or blue) or floral effects. Plain or lace- or embroidery-trimmed. } **$1.00**

A very special disposal, tomorrow, of

144 Genuine Pin Seal Bags

(our regular stock price is $7.95)

at the remarkable price of $4.95

A new, very smart model, with 1-inch full-shirred ruching extending over top; a 4½-inch metal frame; inside compartments; flower silk lining. Mirror and purse on chain. Sand, putty, Newport tan, brown, green, navy or black.

A very special offering, tomorrow, of

Women's Newest Summer Suits

for sport or travel wear

very specially priced at $29.50

Japanese Tussahs of the best tints and shades, imported shantungs, black and navy taffeta, white serges, white or colored golfine, colored golf cloths or gray tweeds. Smart Norfolk or belted models, straight line or belted skirt, some with patch pockets, others with flap pockets, in the newest shapes.

Continuing, tomorrow, the semi-annual

Clearance without Reserve of

Women's High-Grade Tailored Suits

Suits of wool fabrics that were $20.00 to $25.00—reduced to **$12.50**
Suits of wool fabrics that were $25.00 to $35.00—reduced to **$15.00**
Suits of wool fabrics that were $29.50 to $39.50—reduced to **$17.00**
Suits of wool fabrics that were $35.00 to $45.00—reduced to **$24.00**
Suits of silk or wool that were $39.50 to $59.00—reduced to **$28.00**
Suits of silk or wool that were $49.50 to $75.00—reduced to **$38.00**

None C. O. D. None on Approval No Credits.

Very Special

White Iceland Fox

Fur Scarfs $5.00

Made up in conformity with the latest style; a fine, unclouded white Thibet lamb, very soft, full furred and fluffy.

Redfern Corsets

$3.00 to $5.00

Lines conforming perfectly to the latest commands of fashion. Models assuring complete comfort, adequate support and the desired style for all types of figures. Plain or fancy broche, batiste, or coutil; pink or white.

Warner Rust-proof

Corsets

$1.00 to $3.00

For misses', medium or stout figures. Pink or white fabrics. Newest models.

The "Maid-in-America".

Pumps for Women, $4.85

a special price for a remarkable shoe

The newest pump, exceedingly smart. Made in combinations of colored kidskin, including white calf vamp with patent leather quarter and ball strap; also white-and-pearl, sand kidskin-and-tan-Russia calf, and white-and-tan-Russia calf. Leather Louis heel or Cuban heel to match. Light welted soles.

An important event, tomorrow

Women's Spring Coats

at radical reductions

There are Coats for every occasion; sport Coats, touring and dress models. The best of the prevailing styles in

Faille, Silk Poplin, Moire Taffeta, Voiles, Wool Checks, Imported Mixtures, Covert Cloths, Gabardine, Army Cloth, Men's Wear Serges, Corduroy, etc.

COATS that were $16.50 to $19.50—now **$10.00**
COATS that were $22.50 to $25.00—now **$15.00**
COATS that were $29.50 to $35.00—now **$19.50**
COATS that were $37.50 to $42.50—now **$25.00**

Clearance of Women's Skirts

both cloth and silk
many styles, greatly reduced

SKIRTS that were $5.95 to $6.95—reduced to **$2.95**
SKIRTS that were $7.50 to $10.00—reduced to **$5.00**
SKIRTS that were $10.50 to $13.50—reduced to **$7.50**
SKIRTS that were $15.00 to $19.50—reduced to **$9.75**

A Special Offering of

2,000 Pairs of Women's Silk Stockings at 59c

Black, white and shades to match the newest shoes and gowns. Full-fashioned; double sole, heel and toe. Fully guaranteed.

For tomorrow we have prepared

A notable reduction sale of

125 Misses' Suits at $15.00

both fancy and plain tailored

regular stock Suits that were $25 to $35

97 Misses' Coats at $12.50

both sport and street models

regular stock Coats that were $18.50 to $25.00

Misses' Dresses at $7.50

a very special price for tomorrow

Coatee models in combinations of voile and linen; ruffled styles, dotted, flowered, candy stripes; narrow, medium or very wide striped voiles; tailored French linen, Eton model, with detachable dotted voile blouse and smart tailored skirt, with slashed pockets. In all the wanted colorings and white. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Washable Skirts, $2.95

Corduroy, gabardine, khaki cloth, French or Ramie linen, or Palm Beach cloth. Tailored, button-front models, detachable belt, patch pockets. **Second floor.**

Specially offered, tomorrow

Dainty Summer Negligees, $1.95

exceptional value; special at this price

Fancy crepes, tissues and voiles. Beautiful color effects. Elastic at waist; lingerie collar and cuffs; lace trimmed.

Women's "Athena Knit" Underwear

possesses features which insure permanently retentive fitting

Three-cornered gusset, which relieves strain in garment at thigh, thereby insuring greater comfort and longer wear.

Patented seat, which is so ingeniously designed as to cling close to the figure in any position.

Perfected shoulder stay, which prevents the garment from stretching across shoulders and holds sleeves in place.

Fitted shoulders and sleeves, which give natural form to bust and proper tapering to back.

Extra elastic cuffs, which hold sleeves in place and keep them from slipping up on the arm.

Vests, *regular sizes*, 50c; *extra sizes*, 60c | Union Suits, *regular and extra sizes*, $1.00 to $2.00

Marshall Field & Company, Makers
Saks & Company, Sole N. Y. Agents

Kayser BUT-I-NOL Silk Stockings, $1.00 & $1.50

Black	*White*	*Pink*	*Sky*	*Sand*
Copenhagen	*Ponger*	*Faun*	*Gold*	*Gray*
Putty	*Bronze*	*Tan*	*Navy*	*Castor*

The garter clasp slips easily into the buttonhole. Once adjusted it stays in place, always with the same tension. Never "too loose," never "too tight." Prevents the stocking from running. Cannot work loose.

Cold Storage for Furs at 2%

'Phone or write for our motor to call. Repairs and alterations *now*, at lowest rates of the year. Styles for 1915-16 on view.

Very Special, Tomorrow

Children's

fancy imported

Silk Lisle Socks

3 pairs 69c

Fancy tops, checks and stripes in newest shades. Also plain white. Sizes 5 to 9.

A clearance, tomorrow, of

Hair Switches

of exceptionally fine quality

Switches 18 and 20 inch, at.. **$4.75**
Switches 26 and 28 inch, at.. **$12.95**

A great variety of shades will insure perfect matching.

Monday and Tuesday only

An Important Sale of

most-in-demand

Toilet Requisites

Cuticura Soap, cake	14c
Pear's Unscented Soap	8c
Lyon's Tooth Powder	12c
Odorono (50c size)	30c
Bathasweet	14c
Pebeco Tooth Paste	29c
Listerine ($1.00 size)	52c
Milk of Magnesia	33c
Glyco Thymoline ($1 size)	65c
Westphal's Auxiliator ($1 size)	45c
Canthrox, for shampoo (50c size)	33c
Packer's Tar Soap	12c
Woodbury's Soap	16c
Babeskin Soap (3 cakes)	10c
Johnson's Foot Soap, cake	16c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Toilet Soap, guest size, doz.	35c
Miona Bath Soap	4½c
Invincible Bath Soap	5c
La Espanola Castile Soap	5c
Cutex Cuticle Remover	19c
Creme de Meridor (50c size)	34c
Creme de Meridor (25c size)	17c
Leichner's Face Powder	26c
Jap Rice Powder	17c
Gum Camphor, 16 1 oz. cakes	52c
Samauri Talcum Powder	14c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Talcum Powder (15c size)	9c
Japanese Crepe Toilet Paper	10c
Absorbent Cotton, 1-lb. carton	25c
Peroxide of Hydrogen (20c size)	12c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 15% alcohol, 15c size, 10c; 25c size, 18c; 39c size	29c
Du Vallen Violet Sincera Ammonia, 15c size, 12c; 25c	18c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Rouge Vanity Box	29c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Toilet Waters— 8 oz. bottle, reg. $1.40	95c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Extract— ½ oz. bottle, regularly 35c	29c
1 oz. bottle, regularly 65c	55c
Hy G Nic Fountain Syringes, rapid flow, regularly $1.25	85c
Hy G Nic Rubber Hot Water Bag (95c)	65c
Aluminum Hot Water Bottles, shaped to fit any part of body, reg. $1.50, at	95c
Shower Spray, with 5 ft. of rubber tubing, regularly 75c	49c
Sanitary Napkins, pkg. of 3	8c
Sanitary Napkins, pkg. of 6	15c
Sanitary Napkins, pkg. of 12	30c
Hair Brushes, reg. 50c	39c
Howard's Military Brushes, junior size, reg. $1.50	$1.00
Cloth Brushes, 50c kind	39c
French Tooth Brushes (25c)	15c
Nail Brushes, values to 75c	25c
Celluloid Handled Mirrors	25c
Lambs' Wool Puffs, usually 15c to 20c	12c
Velvo Face Cloths, 6 for	25c
Rubber Gloves, 50c kind	39c
Rubber Bathing Caps, vast assortment, very special	25c
75c Ivortus Dressing Combs	50c
$1.50 Ivortus Mirrors	95c
$3.00 Ivortus Hair Brushes	$2.25
95c Ivortus Bonnet Brushes	69c
74c Ivortus Cream Jars	50c
50c Ivortus Puff Boxes	39c
50c Ivortus Nail Polishers	35c
$1.95 Cloth Brushes	$1.50

No Mail or Telephone Orders filled. We reserve the right to limit quantities.

ROOSEVELT WINS; BURNS SWITCHED

Continued from Page 1.

power to receive a verdict. Justice Andrews overruled the objection.

Court Clerk Charles J. Clarke then called the jury roll.

"Have you agreed upon a verdict, and, if so, how do you find?" he asked.

Foreman John Sommers arose and replied: "For the defendant."

"So say you all?" asked the clerk.

"We do," replied each man.

Colonel Roosevelt's face broke into a broad smile. The Colonel reached over and grasped the hand of his leading counsel, John M. Bowers.

Mr. Wolff asked that the jury be polled. The Justice nodded to the clerk, who then asked Henry Hoag, Juror No. 1: "What say you for your verdict; how do you find?"

"I find for the defendant," replied Juror Hoag, rising and sitting down again. The next nine men each responded: "For the defendant."

Interest then centred upon Edward Burns, who gave a verdict for the Colonel on Friday, but immediately switched to Mr. Barnes when the Court would not receive the suggestion that the court costs be divided equally between the two litigants. Mr. Burns made the same reply as the others. So did the last man. As if to make doubly sure Clerk Clarke again addressed the jurors:

"Gentlemen, you say for your verdict that you find for the defendant. So say you all?"

"We do," they again replied in unison.

The Colonel was bobbing about in his seat, smiling and nodding at jurors and spectators.

Attorney Wolff moved that the verdict be set aside on the ground that it was not in accordance with the evidence. Justice Andrews denied the motion. Mr. Wolff then asked for a stay of judgment of sixty days and a further stay of 120 days in which to ask for an appeal. The court granted both requests, and then turned to the jury.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I thank you for the attention you have given this case. It has been a long and difficult one. You have all listened with care, and I thank you."

Roosevelt Thanks Jurors.

Before the court could be adjourned the Colonel was out of his seat and receiving congratulations. He pushed through the crowd to Foreman Sommers and shook his hand violently. Then he asked that all the jurors meet him in an adjoining room, as he had something to say to them. They eagerly accepted his invitation. When the room was reached the Colonel went from man to man, grasping each extended hand between both of his and shaking it like a pump handle, meanwhile chuckling with joy. To each man he had something particular to say, but he seemed especially fond of Walter J. Zuill, one of the three Progressives.

When he reached Mr. Burns, who seemed more or less ill at ease, the Colonel moderated his praise and said simply: "I thank you."

"I did my best," replied the juror. The Colonel bestowed an expansive smile on him. Then the Colonel, still bubbling with delight, must have a photograph taken.

"Sommers," he shouted, slapping the foreman on the back, "if you can stand it, I want us all to have our picture taken. Hey, you people crowding in over there, this is the jury's day, and I'm going to be photographed alone with them."

All but the jurors and the Colonel good-naturedly got out of the room. When the posing was concluded Colonel Roosevelt promised each juror a copy of the photograph with his signature to it.

"And more that," the Colonel went on, "I am going to have the proceedings of this trial printed, as I consider it a very important one. I shall send each of you a copy suitably autographed. And there is one thing more: If ever you come down my way just remember that the latchstring is out."

Everybody was happy. Suddenly the Colonel became serious. He announced that he wanted to make a statement to the twelve men as a body. They stood about him solemnly, and the Colonel began:

"Mr. Foreman and gentlemen of the jury: I have been more moved and touched than I can express by what you have done, and I want to say to you that I appreciate to the full the obligation that you men, representing every sphere of political belief, have put me under. There is only one return that I can make, and that, I assure you, I will try to make to the best of my ability. I will try all my life to act in public and private affairs so that no one of you will have cause to regret the verdict you have given this morning.

"I thank you from my heart. You have put on me a solemn duty to behave as a decent American citizen should, and I shall try to my utmost to fulfill that duty."

Colonel Shows Deep Feeling.

The Colonel plainly was affected. His eyes appeared moist and his voice trembled. But the old smile and the handshake soon came back, and the congratulations went on. Suddenly Mr. Bowers elbowed his way into the room.

"May a Democrat have something to say to the jury?" he asked, smiling. The first juror he met was Mr. Burns. Taking his hand, Mr. Roosevelt's senior counsel said: "Mr. Burns, we have been together in the fight for good government, and I want to say that I appreciate the difficulty of your position."

The juror's reply was lost in the noise. Mr. Bowers then said he had a little statement to make, and gave out the following:

The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. In my opinion it is the most important case that has been decided since the civil war. The issue that I put to the jury was whether machine government or government by the people should prevail, and the latter has prevailed.

The article in suit was held by the court to be libellous in two aspects:

First, because it charged a corrupt political alliance between Barnes, the Republican leader of the State, and Charles F. Murphy, the Democratic leader of the State, in relation to the State Government. This the Judge held was the meaning and purport of the article, taken as a whole.

Second, because the article charged that the plaintiff had worked through a corrupt alliance between crooked business and crooked politics.

The jury were further instructed that they must render a verdict in favor of the plaintiff unless they found that the defendant established to their satisfaction, by a fair preponderance of evidence, that both charges were true. This burden was successfully borne by Mr. Roosevelt.

It is impossible to determine at this time the far-reaching extent of this verdict for good government. The verdict certainly assures us that the Anglo-Saxon system of determining questions between litigants is rightly lodged in the hands of a jury of twelve men. Moreover, it determines that jurors holding political views opposed to those held by a party will not be swayed thereby in determining the questions submitted to them.

Personally, of course, I am gratified with the result. My associates and I have fully appreciated the responsibility we assumed in advising the course to be taken in defending the action, and it is a source of great satisfaction that the result achieved has justified our advice.

Ballot Nearly Every Hour.

Forty ballots in all were taken by the jury. The first, taken twenty minutes after they had retired, showed nine for the Colonel and, nominally, three for Mr. Barnes. The three were Mr. Burns, Ray Tanner, the farm hand of Marcellus, and Peter E. Beneke, a coal dealer, of Liverpool. Tanner and Beneke are Democrats. They admitted that they were strongly for the Colonel at all times, but decided to vote tentatively for the plaintiff in order that, should all the others vote for the defendant, there should be a discussion of the evidence.

The second ballot was taken five minutes later, and Tanner and Beneke went over to the Colonel's side. Burns stuck for Mr. Barnes. About every hour thereafter a ballot was taken. Friday morning Mr. Burns agreed to vote for the Colonel if the court costs could be divided between the two men. He had the impression that the entire expense of the trial would be assessed against the loser. When he found that Justice Andrews would not allow this suggestion to be coupled with a verdict he went back to Mr. Barnes.

After that the eleven Roosevelt men used all their powers of argument. Burns remained stubborn. Finally, when they saw that his mind apparently was made up to the exclusion of all else, they left him alone. At 3 o'clock this morning, when some of the jurors were still asleep, Mr. Burns sought out Foreman Sommers and told him he had come to the conclusion that the eleven men were right and that he was wrong. The last ballot was then taken; it was unanimous for Mr. Roosevelt.

The Colonel left here at 12:45 P. M. for New York.

Family Party Greets Colonel.

Colonel Roosevelt, accompanied by his secretary, John McGrath, arrived at the Grand Central Terminal at 7:20 P. M. As he strode through the concourse he was greeted by his daughter, Mrs. Richard Derby, and her husband, and by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. He waved a greeting to the reporters as he passed them, and called: "Not a thing to say. All the brethren have been up there."

The Colonel stood with his son and daughter near the carriage entrance for ten minutes, laughing and talking. Apparently he was describing some of the incidents of the trial, and he was bubbling with good spirits. In the midst of one of his anecdotes he suddenly kissed Mrs. Derby on the cheek, then went on talking rapidly. As the little party broke up, he turned to a newspaper man and said:

"I have no need to say anything. I have said it all under oath. This is just a little family party. You may remember the advice a New Bedford whaling Captain gave to his mate, advice that I am very fond of. They had been having a quarrel, and the Captain said: 'All I want of you is silence, and darned little of that.'"

Then the Colonel started for Oyster Bay.

REJOICE AT BARNES DEFEAT.

Constitutional Convention Republicans Secretly Pleased Over Verdict.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 22.—It is doubtful whether any of the prominent Republicans who are here for the Constitutional Convention had expected a verdict for William Barnes, Jr., to result from the trial of his libel suit against Colonel Roosevelt. It was clear from the gossip about the convention precincts that a majority expected the jury to disagree. Few were looking for the clean-cut victory for Colonel Roosevelt that the verdict involves.

With Barnes one of the most conspicuous figures in the councils of the Republican Party in the country, one might have had reason to expect an undivided sentiment of regret at his discomfiture. But the feeling with which the outcome of the trial was greeted with secret satisfaction by many of the influential Republicans who have seats in the Constitutional Convention. Any one who has been here and listened to the confidential talks of men of this type since the Barnes-Roosevelt suit has been on trial could not fail to be convinced of the fact.

Many of these men, of course, represent an element in the Republican organization of this State which has been opposed to Mr. Barnes on the ground that his leadership involved a serious drawback, militating against party success. The disclosures made at the trial and the verdict they regard as having borne out their contentions. They believe that the outcome of the trial will lead inevitably to the elimination of Mr. Barnes as an important factor in the Republican party councils, and they are glad of it. The only misgiving they have is that it may tend to rehabilitate Colonel Roosevelt and enable him to assert himself again in the Republican National Convention next year.

Ends a Senatorship Dream.

Mr. Barnes does not now hold any public office, but it is no secret to his friends that he is fired with ambition to become the successor of James A. O'Gorman as United States Senator next year and that he has been busy for months grooming himself for the race. It is the general opinion at the Capitol that the verdict at Syracuse has made it impossible for Mr. Barnes to enter this fight with any hope of success and that the next Senator, if a Republican, will be anti-Barnes.

STILL RIGHT, SAYS BARNES.

Found "Guilty of What I Did Not Do"—Ivins Announces Appeal.

William Barnes, Jr., was in this city yesterday when the jury at Syracuse returned its verdict in favor of Colonel Roosevelt. He refused to be interviewed, but handed out this statement for publication:

There is nothing that I can say regarding the verdict of the jury in this matter, except that when I brought the action I knew that the accusation made by Mr. Roosevelt of collusion, combination, or even dicker, between me and Tammany Hall, or Mr. Murphy, or any other Democratic agency, not only for any corrupt purpose but for any purpose, was absolutely false.

When I accepted the Chairmanship of the State Committee, in January, 1911, it was at the request of the membership of the committee, at a time when the Republican Party was out of power in the State. As Chairman of that committee, I never attempted to build up any "machine," nor to dictate nominations, nor to act in accordance with the ideas which formerly had prevailed with regard to the functions of this office.

The jury declared that I had no cause of action against Mr. Roosevelt, who charged me with acts which I did not commit, and therefore, temporarily, the public may believe that I was guilty of what I did not do.

However, the knowledge of the complete rectitude of my conduct must content me—which, after all, is the only important thing in life.

William M. Ivins, chief counsel for Mr. Barnes, announced that he would appeal from the verdict. He issued this formal statement:

The verdict is entirely unexpected, but it is not for counsel to comment upon the verdict, but to pursue the usual methods for the protection of the rights of his client, which is not by the way of newspaper talk, but by way of appeals provided by law.

We were satisfied from the beginning of the trial that the attitude of the court toward the libel was not in conformity with precedent, and quoted the early similar cases of Governor Morgan Lewis and of Lieut. Gov. Root, Speaker Littlejohn, and the late cases of Hoey against THE TIMES, the Cohalan case, and the case of Triggs against The Sun, Hamilton against Eno, as well as numerous decisions of Mr. Justice Gaynor, who was a master in the law of libel.

From the outset there was a difference of opinion between court and counsel for the plaintiff as to the application of these precedents to the case at bar. The result of this was that at the trial of the case numerous objections were taken to the admission and the rejection of evidence, and the entire charge to the jury was excepted to with the exception of the court's disquisition on the law of libel.

The books are full of cases in which the lower courts and juries have been reversed, and we are satisfied that the matter set out in the answer in justification of the charge was badly pleaded and inadmissible, and that it was the duty of the court to direct a verdict for the plaintiff, as requested. The court declined such request, treating the libel not in its entirety and leaving two specific questions to the jury, in opposition to what we believe to be the proper law of the case. The result of the court's ruling at diverse times was to produce a very considerable confusion in the minds of counsel on both sides, and both sides reserved all of their rights by the necessary procedure in the form of exceptions. This is all that can be said about the matter.

The usual procedure in such cases will be taken in due course, which will come up for hearing in the first instance in the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department. At that hearing the questions of fact may be considered by the Supreme Court, and on final appeal by either party only questions of law can be determined, and the law of libel has become so unsettled through the course of the lower courts in recent years that we regard it as a duty to make the endeavor in this case to finally settle precisely what the law of libel and the rights of the respective parties are by an ultimate decision of the Court of Appeals.

In the meantime, I may add that it remains absolutely true that, as a matter of law, the charge complained of was without justification and was confined in its application to the time covered by the Democratic administration and that there was no evidence of any kind in the case of any collusion between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy, but the most direct evidence of the attempt on the part of Mr. Barnes to defeat Mr. Murphy at every point.

The situation would probably never have arisen if it had not been for President Roosevelt's attempt to dominate the politics of the State in 1910, and under such conditions as to secure the election of the Democratic administration, which brought Mr. Barnes devoted four years of his life, to the exclusion of his business and all other considerations, for the purpose of restoring the Republican Party to power, in which he succeeded.

The influences which worked on the minds of the jury are subject to speculation but under no circumstances a subject for discussion by counsel or parties if they are to respect the rules of decorum.

In the meantime, this part of the procession has moved by, but the issue still remains undetermined.

The appeal will be heard at Rochester, the members of the court being Presiding Justice Frederick W. Kruse of Olean, and Associate Justices James A. Robson of Canandaigua, Nathaniel Foote of Rochester, John S. Lambert of Fredonia, and Edgar S. K. Merrill of Lowville, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22.—Under the editorial caption, "Does not Alter the Truth," The Evening Journal, of which William Barnes, Jr., is the editor, says:

"The verdict in the Barnes-Roosevelt trial is purely Rooseveltian, and is another proof of the power which Mr. Roosevelt has exercised in the Loose thinking, inference, antecedent probability, the treatment of human beings as algebraic quantities, relating one to another as if they were all alike, lack of discrimination and differentiation, all characterize the mental processes which follow listening to Mr. Roosevelt's staccato utterances.

"The introduction of certain evidence into the case, extending through a period of two weeks, which the Court finally said was not corruption on the part of the plaintiff, was essentially damaging. Probably it created such a prejudice against the plaintiff in the minds of the jury that, although the evidence was ruled out by the Court and the jury was distinctly commanded to dismiss it from their minds, nevertheless the plaintiff, not the evidence, was practically ruled out by the jury.

"He was denied the compensation to which he believed he was entitled and which he sought at its hands, because of the charge against his political actions during the period of three years and a half when he was Chairman of the Republican State Committee and about which period in particular Mr. Roosevelt made his accusation against him, of combination and coalition corruptly with his political opponents. Mr. Barnes is utterly guiltless of that charge. The subject may or may not be important to the people of this State only real issue involved in the action for libel was apparently lost sight of by the jury. If there are men who so believe, then Mr. Barnes can only have the satisfaction in his own mind—and in the end, of course, must be sufficient—that the charge is not true.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Officials of the Wilson Administration were not inclined to comment on the Barnes-Roosevelt verdict. Most of them showed that the outcome was not displeasing. Secretary Bryan, asked to comment on the decision in favor of Colonel Roosevelt, said:

"Well, it saves him from the payment of damages, but this is one of those cases in which a victory either way gives some advantage. If Mr. Barnes had won it would have purged him of the charge of being a boss, and this would have relieved the ex-President of having associated with him for so many years."

To a question whether he sympathized with Colonel Roosevelt because he had obtained a verdict, Mr. Bryan answered smilingly: "I have so accustomed myself to the position of neutrality that I do not like to make an exception in this case."

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Latest models and materials.
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Latest models of serge, gabardine or checks.
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For all occasions.
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Combinations	2.95	3.95	5.00	"	9.50
Gowns	3.95	5.00	6.50	"	9.50

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Formal announcement is herewith made that, commencing Monday, May 17th, All Discounts to Purchasing Agents were withdrawn.

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Which has been specially arranged for Monday and Tuesday only at much below the prevailing prices, will comprise:

Boys' Soft Blouses of mercerized cotton pongee in a variety of new stripes; separate collar, French cuffs; sizes 7 to 14 years at 59c

Youths' Soft Shirts of striped mercerized cotton pongee; separate soft pointed collars; sizes 12 to 14½ neck at 68c

Children's Beach Rompers of pink or blue checked chambray, Dutch necks, short sleeves; 2 to 6 years at 29c

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Women's Suits 35.00 45.00 55.00 Formerly 45.00 to 69.50 *2nd Floor*	**Women's Outing Hats** 1.00 to 4.50 Formerly 2.50 to 7.50 *2nd Floor*	**Girls' and Misses' Coats** 3.50 5.00 7.75 9.75 Formerly to 17.50 *4th Floor*
Women's Coats 9.75 14.50 16.50 Formerly 15.00 to 22.50 *2nd Floor*	**Women's Corsets** 2.00 3.00 3.50 Formerly 3.50 to 7.50 *3rd Floor*	**Girls' Tub Dresses** 95c 1.95 to 4.75 Formerly 1.50 to 8.75 *4th Floor*
Women's Blouses 5.85 Formerly up to 8.95 *2nd Floor*	**Women's Corsets** 5.00 7.50 Formerly 7.50 to 15.00 *3rd Floor*	**Girls' and Misses' Hats** 4.75 to 25.00 Formerly 6.75 to 37.50 *4th Floor*

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WITH ROCKEFELLER

Industrial Commission Chairman Continues His Hammer-and-Tongs Method of Inquiry.

PROTEST BY WEINSTOCK

Commissioner Objects to Walsh's Methods and Says Nothing Has Been Gained by Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., today underwent four hours more of questioning by Chairman Walsh, of the Industrial Commission. Late in the afternoon he was excused in order that he might return to New York. The general line of questions today, as yesterday, was intended to establish responsibility of the Rockefellers, father and son, for the labor conditions in the Colorado coal field. The attitude of Mr. Walsh and of the witnesses were unchanged. Mr. Walsh, in spite of the objections that had been raised by some of his commission associates to his methods, went at Mr. Rockefeller in hammer-and-tongs fashion.

When Mr. Walsh had concluded, Commissioner Weinstock read into the record numerous statements from Colorado newspapers giving opinions in regard to the causes and the character of the Colorado strike. Mr. Weinstock protested against what he thought to be a discrimination against Mr. Rockefeller in that he had not been supplied, as other witnesses had, with an outline of questions to assist him in his testimony.

Chairman Walsh explained that the commission had appointed a Committee on Procedure in hearings, of which committee Mr. Weinstock was not a member, and when this committee took up consideration of the method of conducting hearings, the character of witnesses, and the line of examination to be observed, all members of the commission had been urgently asked to be present to express their views, and Mr. Weinstock had not been present. Questionaires, Mr. Walsh explained for the committee, had not been furnished except in certain cases where economical views and experience made the witnesses particularly qualified to inform and assist the commission.

Mackenzie King, of the Rockefeller personal staff, was called when Mr. Rockefeller left the stand, but he had gone with his chief to the railroad station. Ivy L. Lee, the publicity manager of the Rockefeller staff, and a Director of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was then called to the stand. He proved a willing witness and told how he had drafted a letter for Governor Ammons to send to President Wilson, explaining the strike situation. Mr. Lee said that the idea of having Governor Ammons send the letter to President Wilson was abandoned, and it was sent instead "to the American people" and the Governors of other States.

The Right to Use Force.

The earlier questions put to Mr. Rockefeller today dealt with what he would a highwayman attempts to hold up a citizen with a revolver and says, 'Give me your money or I will kill you,' and the citizen recognizes the highwayman as a police official, should the citizen give his money or take death rather than resist him?'

"I cannot make my position clearer," said Mr. Rockefeller, "than by repeating that the imminence of death can be so great that the individual is willing to take the chances of justifying his act of opposition to the law before a court of justice, else he is not justified in resorting to violence."

"So you think if an attack were made on you by a highwayman, and you discovered that the highwayman was a detective, you should attempt impartially at that moment to determine what the result of the case would be in court afterward?"

"I have stated my views on the subject."

"Very good; I will state another case."

Mr. Walsh then asked Mr. Rockefeller what he would do if a Sheriff, known to be an anarchist, came to Mr. Rockefeller's place at Seal Harbor, Me., with three other men who could not speak English, and tried to take Mr. Rockefeller away. Mr. Walsh's statement of his question was very long.

"I stated the principle that I think should govern a man in any such instance," replied Mr. Rockefeller when Mr. Walsh got through.

To further questions of the same character, Mr. Rockefeller said: "I stated the principle upon which I think alone a man would be justified, under the extreme circumstances which I have mentioned, in opposing an officer of the law; only when death is imminent and only when he should feel that before a court of justice, were he subsequently brought to defend his action, he could be defended and would be acquitted. I am not prepared beyond that statement, which covers fully the circumstances, to express an opinion in such cases."

"Do you wish to leave the implication that you would tamely go with them without arousing your neighbors, and allow them to take you to Walsenburg, Col., or to Girard, Kan., if one of them happened to be a Sheriff, although you knew he was an anarchist and a criminal?"

"I have not anything further to add, Mr. Chairman," responded the witness.

"On Sept. 20, 1913," continued Mr. Walsh, "I find Mr. Bowers wrote you as follows: 'Old Mother Jones has been on the ground for two weeks, but Saturday, we understand, the Governor ordered her to be taken to the State line, and ordered her not to return.' You got that letter from Mr. Bowers, your chief executive officer, in Colorado, on Sept. 29, 1913, did you not?"

"I don't recall. I do not question the letter was written. It was in the batch of letters that have been supplied."

Are you aware that the deportation of persons is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, guaranteeing due process of law?"

"I do not recall at the moment."

Laws Must be Enforced.

After reading a letter from Mr. Bowers to Mr. Rockefeller from Colorado Mr. Walsh said:

"The question based upon that is, whether or not you condone the act of your executive agent in urging the Governor to drive these people out of the State."

"I think it was the duty of that company or of any company, to take whatever legitimate means they might see fit to see that the law was enforced, and that proper protection to the people and to the interests of the State was given."

"Did you not know it was a violation of the law to deprive these people of their liberty without due process of law?"

"I am not a lawyer, Mr. Chairman, but I have been informed that the violation of the Constitution of the United States?"

"You have so stated."

"Will you immediately take up the question as to whether or not that offense against the law was committed, so that you may act after you have full information in regard to the facts?"

"Mr. Chairman," said the witness, "there have been many commissions and committees sitting for several years, undertaking to get the facts in connection with the disturbances in Colorado. The testimony, in so far as I have heard any of it or read any of it, is very conflicting; and it is a difficult thing to know what the facts are.

"I am taking, and propose to take, in the discharge of my duties as a stockholder and a Director in this company, such steps as I believe are proper for me to take to see that what is right and proper is done; and I intend to continue to do that. If any injustice or wrong has been done and is proved to have been done, no one would be quicker than I to take whatever means might be proper and I should regard as proper to rectify a wrong done. But I am not prepared to state in advance what steps I would take in any instance."

"Do you deem it perfectly proper for the officers of a corporation, having a large amount of property in their possession, to buy arms and keep arms for the purpose of protecting that property, outside of the officers of the law, or in cases where in emergency the officers of the law are not in a position to act?"

"I think the officers of the law should maintain law and order."

"Do you believe it is proper," asked Mr. Walsh, "if there is nothing in the law to forbid it, for a corporation to have firearms, to be used in emergency purposes?"

"I have never been the Superintendent or executive officer of any corporation, and I have not had experience in dealing with such problems and I have no opinion to express in regard to it."

Investigated Colorado Complaints.

"Have you not received communication after communication from persons claiming to have been injured in Colorado, in your mines, pointing out injustices that have been done them?"

"With reference to the matter the commission brought my atention to in New York, I caused at once careful investigation to be made. With reference to the other matter, I referred it at once to the President of the company and received from him a report in regard to it."

"But you have not answered my question. You did not answer the letters that these people wrote you?"

"I cannot recall whether I answered or not the people who wrote, but I took immediate steps to investigate the claims, and in both instances found that they were not justified."

To whether he knew anything of the extent or numbers of accidents in the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Mr. Rockefeller answered:

"I know that the officers of the company are making every effort to reduce the risk of accident to the lowest possible point."

He added, he thought he could do a greater service by seeing that competent officers were placed in charge of the mines than by interfering personally.

To repeated questions Mr. Rockefeller replied that under all circumstances he sought to take steps "which were right and wise."

"What I am trying to find out is whether you, with all the power you say you have over your interests, have you a system by which you do not assume personal responsibility for any disagreeable things, but refer them to others," said Chairman Walsh.

"I have not any such system and act on every case which comes before me as I think wise under the circumstances."

PLAN WEIGHT PROSECUTIONS

State Association Wants ex-Assemblyman Brooks to Handle Cases.

The Weights and Measures Association of this State closed its annual conference at the McAlpin yesterday morning. It is believed by many of the delegates that the revelations made at the conference as to the difficulty of getting violators of the net weight law punished, and the publication of these facts by the newspapers, have awakened the public to the necessity of providing means for dealing with such offenders.

At the election of officers, Dr. Fritz Reichman, who has been holding the title of Honorary President, was elected to that office for life, as a recognition of his work for the organization and in the interests of its aims. These officers were chosen, most of them being reelected: President—John J. Farrell, Albany, State Superintendent of Weights and Measures; First Vice President—Charles Quinn, City Sealer of Buffalo; Second Vice President—Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures, New York City; Third Vice President—John H. Stephenson, City Sealer of Rochester; Fourth Vice President—W. A. Payne, South Greece, N. Y., Sealer for Monroe County; Fifth Vice President—F. E. Martell, City Sealer of Watertown; Sixth Vice President—Frank A. Wood, Roosevelt, Sealer for Nassau County; Seventh Vice President—Michael Hayden, Albany, City Sealer; Secretary—Howard J. Moore, Canandaigua, Ontario County Sealer; Treasurer—Harold W. Flansburg, Genesee, Sealer for Livingston County; Sergeant at Arms—E. M. Coyle, Lockport, Niagara County Sealer.

Elmira was chosen for the next or ninth annual conference, which will be held early in June of next year.

Ex-Assemblyman Franklin Brooks, who drew attention on the opening day of the association, notwithstanding a protest on his part, voted to send his name to the Attorney General with a request that he be appointed a Deputy Attorney General to prosecute fraudulent weighing and sealing cases.

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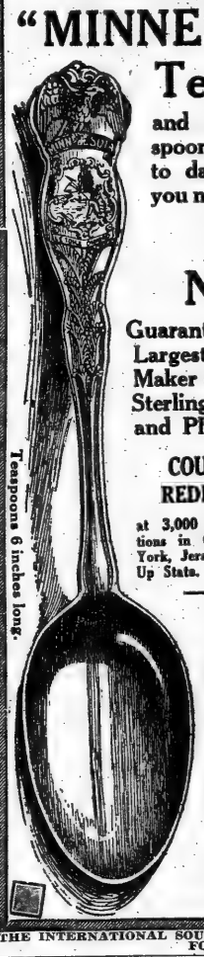
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Arnold, Constable & Co.

FOR MONDAY

4,000 Yards

Celebrated Bigelow Carpets

Formerly $1.65 to $2.25 Yard

The lot consists of best Brussels and Axminster weaves in an unusual assortment of desirable colorings and attractive patterns.

Sale Price 1.10 to 1.50

Waists and Blouses

Our Own Regular Stock Reduced — Reductions of 33⅓% to 50% — No Job Lots Purchased

FANCY VOILE with organdie yoke, collar and cuffs.
EMBROIDERED VOILE, lace trimming.
VOILE with fancy vestee; pale pink and white.
Reduced from $3.00 — 1.50

CREPE DE CHINE, convertible collar.
EMBROIDERED VOILE, lace trimming.
VOILE, tucked and hemstitched; fancy collar.
HANDKERCHIEF LINEN, plain model.
STRIPED TUB SILK, tailleur model.
Reduced from $3.50 — 2.00

VOILE, tucked model.
CREPE DE CHINE, hemstitched; colored embroidered collars.
CREPE DE CHINE, embroidered model.
STRIPED SILK in Sport Shirt model.
LACE over satin—also over net.
Reduced from $5.00 — 2.95

Embroidered Voile Fancy Voile — 95 cents Value $1.50 — Embroidered Organdie Tucked Model

5,000 Yards

Imported Ratines

35 inches. Formerly 75c.

In the grade and quality best adapted for smart Summer Suits, Skirts and Dresses. In the most wanted plain shades, including Cadet, Copenhagen, Sky, Pink, Green, Delft, Gray, Chamois, Helio, Tan and White.

19c Yard

NOTE—*We have sold 20,000 yards of this Grade in a few days, proving conclusively the merit of the merchandise offered.*

2,000 Yards Dress Satins
26 inches wide. Value $1.00 yard.
Soft, lustrous satin, in fashionable plain shades, including Belgian, Navy, Sky, Wistaria, Gold, Brown, Myrtle, Apple Green, Pink, Gray and Cerise.
For This 65c Sale Only

Removal Sale Prices Effect a Saving 33⅓% to 50%

1,000 Yards Black Taffeta
39 to 40 inches. Value $2.25 yard.
Of superb quality, special soft finish and unusual lustre. Black Taffeta of this grade is most in demand for handsome suits.
For This 1.38 Sale Only

20,000 Pairs

Men's Half Hose

33⅓% Reduction

Pure Silk mixed with fibre silk. Very lustrous and of usual wearing quality. All sizes and plain colors.
25c Pair Formerly 38c
3 pairs for 70c—6 pairs for 1.35

Strong thread silk with a lisle foot; strongly reinforced.
39c Pair Formerly 50c
Our own A. C. Co. brand—better than usual 50c qualities.
3 pairs for 1.15—6 pairs for 2.25

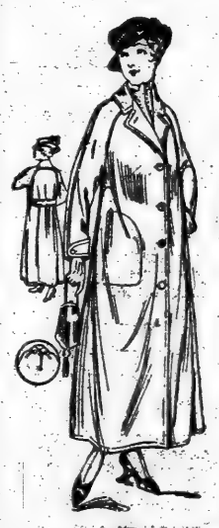
Pure Thread Silk throughout and double silk sole; plain black only.
1.00 Pair Formerly $1.50
Full fashioned, perfect fitting and serviceable; our own A. C. Co. brand.
3 pairs for 2.85—6 pairs for 5.50

Another Unusual Offering of

Women's and Misses' "Roseberry"

Raincoats

Priestley "Gravenette"



In Tan, Navy and Black; all sizes from 14 years to 44 bust.

Regularly 8.75 *$12.50*

The smartest light weight, rainproof Utility Coat of the season. Ideal for Tourist wear, motor and dust protection.

Broadway & 19th Street

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Fifth Avenue, at 46th Street

Great Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Beginning (To-morrow) Monday, May 24th

Wool Coats, 15.00 — Were $35.00 to $45.00

Tailored Suits, 25.00 — Were $45.00 to $55.00

Girls' Linen Dresses, 6 to 14 years, 7.50 to 15.00 — Were $15.00 to $30.00

Misses' Suits, From 15.00 — Were $45.00 to $75.00

Jersey Petticoats, 5.00

Negligees, 12.00 — Were $25.00

Women's Neckwear 75c up. — Was $2.00 up

Silk and Leather Bags, 5.00 — Were $9.50 up

Women's Dresses—Third Floor

Some returned from our branch stores

Faille Silk, emb'd, were $125.00 and $135.00 — $45 & $55

For Evening, were $45.00 to $75.00 — $15, $20 & $25

Taffeta, navy, black & colors, were $75.00 to $135.00 — $25, $35 & $45

Gabardine & Chk. Serge, were $65.00 to $125.00 — $25, $35 & $45

White Pique, one piece . . . were $45.00 — $15.00

Cotton Crepe, white, tan and figured . . . were $25.00 — $8.00

IMPORTED MODEL SUITS AND COPIES

Navy, black, tan and Oxford grey mixtures.

Were $100 to $175, now $25, $35 & $45

Separate Waists 10.00 — Were $15.00 to $18.00

Wool Sweaters 5.00 — Were $12.00

Gloves Odd Lots 75c — Regular price $1.50

Face Veiling .25 and .50 yd. — Was $1.50 and more.

Misses' Party Frocks Taffeta, chiffon, net, From 15.00 upward

Imported Tea Gowns 75.00 — Were $150.00 and up.

Breakfast Jackets 15.00 and 25.00 — Were up to $65.00

Combinations and Envelope Chemise 5.00 to 12.00 — Were $8.00 to $25.00

Women's Hats 10.00 — Were $25.00 to $35.00

Girls' Hats 6 to 14 years, 5.00

Little Children's Coats (late Spring models), 12.75 to 25.00 — Were $18.00 to $40.00

Children's Dresses Odd Lot, Ages 6 to 14, 10.00 to 18.00

Infants' First Clothes (hand made)

Lingerie Coats, (long) . . . . now $10.00

Long Dresses, ... were $12.00 — 7.50

Lingerie Dresses, 1 to 6 Yrs. were up to $35. *From* 7.50

Sacques, . . were up to $15.00 — 5.00

Short Skirts, . . . were up to $7.50 — 3.00

Drawers, . . were up to $3.50 — 1.50

Sale Goods cannot be sent on approval, nor can they be exchanged

The Fifth Avenue Shop

349-353 Fifth Avenue, at 34th St.

Opposite the Waldorf—34th St. Entrance opposite Altman's.

Announce Their Annual

Clearance Sale

The Most Interesting and Important Event for the Woman in Quest of Smart Millinery

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
May 24 May 25 May 26

When They Offer Their Entire Stock of

1,000 Trimmed Hats

Featuring the Smartest Modes of the Season

THE MID-SUMMER HAT
THE SHEER BRIM HAT
THE GARDEN HAT
THE WHITE HAT
THE WALKING HAT
BLACK AND WHITE HAT

Hats for Every Occasion and All Ages

The White Hat with black velvet and hatter's plush crown, trimmed with beads, fancies and flowers.

The Sheer Brim Hat the fashionable model, beaded and flower trimmings.

Black and White Hat navy and white, tan and blue—the hat and color of the hour.

Sale Prices $5. $7. $10.

The Hats in this Sale were formerly $10.00 & $20.00

Every hat is from our own workrooms, located on the premises. Our capacity is from 300 to 350 hats daily, to supply our wholesale and store trade, so that our stock is always up to the minute in style.

The thousands of women who have bought at our previous sales know that our values are unparalleled and our styles distinctly different.

DOORS OPEN 8:30 A. M.
EXTRA SALESPEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Several records have occurred from Southern New England to Maryland and the District of Columbia, and scattered showers have been reported in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, Arkansas, and the North Plateau region. Elsewhere the weather has been fair with seasonable temperatures.

Fair weather is indicated for Sunday and Monday in practically all districts, except locally in the South Atlantic States, where thunder storms, with lower temperatures, are probable.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate west winds with occasional thunder squalls Sunday; South Atlantic Coast, gentle south shifting to west with occasional thunder squalls.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Sunday; local showers Monday, fair.

New England and Western New York—Generally fair Sunday and Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	63	55	4 P. M.	80	67
6 A. M.	57	56	6 P. M.	82	67
9 A. M.	68	62	9 P. M.	74	64
12 M.	81	69	11 P. M.	72	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year, it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 61.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 59, at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 76 degrees at 2:15 P. M.; minimum, 53 degrees at 12:05 A. M. Humidity, 100 per cent. at 3 A. M.; 95 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 3 A. M. yesterday registered 29.98 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

M.	Loss.
12:00—987 5th Av.; Walter Lewisohn...	None
P. M.	
12:03—18 E. 13th; Alfred Post & Co.	Not given
1:10—2,303 12th Av.; William Sheehan.	Slight
2:50—234 W. 30th; Dept. of W. S., G. & E.	None
6:50—66 W. 37th; Alexander Kain	None
7:15—2,041 1st Av.; John Marino	Slight
7:50—36 Marble Hill Av., Richard Tobin.	Slight
8:05—127 W. 22 St.; Stagg Button Co.	$500
8:15—61 E. 3 St., Henry Cohen	$500
8:35—47 E. 112 St., Sam Cohen	Slight
9:35—Broadway and Canal St., (subway.)	Slight
10:15—6-8 E. 27 St., Singer Bros.	Slight

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 700 miles S. at 8 P. M. 21st.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 237 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 144 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 218 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 47 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.

SS J. D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 132 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 368 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Guantanamo, Vera Cruz to New York, was 23 miles S. W. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Brilliant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 147 miles S. E. of Mississippi at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 224 miles S. E. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 533 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 30 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Sarnia, Port Antonio to New York, was 20 miles S. of Watlings Island at noon.

SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 90 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 100 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Florida, Tampico to New York, was 102 miles S. at 5 P. M.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT P. FOWLER, a member of the law firm of Fowler, Vann & Pains of Syracuse, N. Y., died on Thursday, at the Post Graduate Hospital here, in his forty-eighth year. He was Vice President of the First National Bank of Syracuse. His father-in-law was Judge Irving C. Vann, formerly of the Court of Appeals.

Mrs. MARY E. HOLCOME, wife of Joseph Gales Holcome, a civil engineer with the Interborough Railroad, died on Thursday at St. Vincent's Hospital on Staten Island. She was 44 years old and was born in Amherst, N. Va. Mrs. Holcome's home was at 600 Bay Street, Rosebank, S. I., and besides her husband she is survived by three sons and a daughter.

Miss ANNIE J. BRAINERD, a member of the Church of the Pilgrims, Henry and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn, for the last forty years, died yesterday at her home, 209 St. John's Place, that borough, in his eighty-eighth year.

Mrs. JANE E. BURTIS, 72 years old, long active in church and charitable circles in this city and in New Jersey, died on Friday at her home, 131 North Euclid Avenue, Westfield, N. J. During the last thirty-five years Mrs. Burtis had been President of the Presbyterian Missionary Society in Westfield, Secretary of the Plainfield Presbyterian Society of Elizabeth, and one of the most active workers of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Manhattan. Mrs. Burtis was born in New Rochelle, N. Y., and came of one of the old Huguenot families that settled in New Rochelle in Revolutionary times.

Mrs. CATHERINE YENZER, wife of George Yenzer and a daughter of the late Nicholas Bourguignon, a prominent distiller in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Friday at her home, 359 Jamaica Avenue, aged 65 years.

Mrs. ANN DWYER, wife of John Dwyer, a member of the Brooklyn Fire Department for the last twenty years, died in her home, 323 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, on Friday.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE FORBES, widow of George D. Forbes, died on Friday at her residence, 464 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-second year. She is survived by two daughters, Ida Rochelle, assistant Principal of Public School 32, and Ella Josephine Forbes.

Mrs. HELEN STEVENSON, 57 years old,

UNDERTAKERS.

Court of Appeals Decision
Stephen Merritt and
Original Rev. Stephen Merritt
May Use Their Own Names
IN THE UNDERTAKING BUSINESS
Positively not connected, interested in, or associated with any other Company or concern using the name of Merritt.
Only Addresses
Main Est'b. 223 8th Av., nr. 21st St.
1200 Chelsea. S. L. Buckingham, Mgr.
Uptown Est'b. 304 W. 126th St.
No entrance on 8th Ave.
Tel. 5700 Morn. H. S. Wynkoop, Mgr.
Private Rooms—Chapels at Both Est'bs.

NO CONNECTION WITH SMALL HOUSES USING THIS NAME.
ORIGINAL AND OLD ESTABLISHED
STEPHEN MERRITT
Burial & Cremation Co.
ONLY TWO STORES, **8th Ave. & 19th St.**
2343 8TH AV., NEAR 125TH ST.
PRIVATE ROOMS AND CHAPELS FREE.
Largest and Most Reasonable in the Country.
TELEPHONE UR. 125 CHELSEA.
P. W. RADCLIFFE, Pres.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-3 W 23 ST.
LOUIS ROTH || Inc. Est. 1866. 393 7th Ave. Mad. Sq. 172.

CEMETERIES.

KENSICO CEMETERY
Send for Book of Views and learn the reasons for the location of this burial park in the beautiful Westchester Hills. City Office, 103 Park Avenue. Tel. Murray Hill 1842.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
Bd St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley Office, 20 East 22d St., New York.

Crocker MOURNING HOUSE
HATS, GOWNS, WAISTS, VEILS, NECKWEAR, FURS.
375 5th Av. at 35th St.
Boston—Copley Square.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

220th Session of the yearly meeting of the RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS will be held in the meeting house, 15th St. and Rutherford Place, commencing Monday, the 24th, at 10:30 A. M. Visiting ministers from other yearly meetings will be in attendance. Meetings for worship Sunday, 11 A. M., 4 P. M. Wednesday at 10:30 A. M.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

COHEN.—May 16, 887 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Cohen, nee Dorothy H. Ursemer), a son.

COHEN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cohen, (nee Leah Rosengarten), a son, May 20, 1915.

GANS.—To Mr. and Mrs. Jonas M. Gans, (Flossie Klein,) 41 West 83d St., a daughter, on May 12.

POWERS.—May 19, 1915, 340 West 86th St., to Mr. and Mrs. William C. Powers, a son.

Confirmed.

KOPLIK.—Jerome S. Koplik will be confirmed Sunday, May 23, 10:30 A. M., Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall. Reception 8:30 P. M., Manhattan Square Hotel, 50 West 77th St.

MAISNER.—Emanel Bernard Maisner, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Maisner, 518 West 111th St., at Temple Agudas Achim, 169 West 140th St., Saturday, May 22, at 9:30 A. M. Reception Sunday, May 30, 8 P. M., at Carlton Hall, 108 West 127th.

Engaged

APFELBERG.—KURZROK.—Mr. and Mrs. Raphael Kurzrok announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Dr. Samuel M. Apfelberg, on Sunday, May 23, 1915, 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

LITTENBERG—BERLIN.—Mrs. Rose Berlin announces the engagement of her daughter, Mildred, to Dr. Samuel J. Littenberg. Reception, Sunday, May 30, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at 850 Longwood Av., corner of Prospect Av. No cards.

KOHN—GOODFRIEND.—Mrs. Clara Goodfriend announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Cora R. Goodfriend, to Mr. Leon Abbett Kohn of Newark, N. J. A reception will be held at 274 West 113th St., on Sunday afternoon, May 30, 1915, from 3 to 6. No cards.

WEIL—WOLFF.—Mrs. Rose Wolff of 673 High St., Newark, announces the engagement of her daughter, Jessie Irma Wolff, to Mr. Jesse Weil of New York City. Reception to be held at "The Washington," in Newark, from 3 P. M. to 6 P. M., June 6. No cards.

APFELBERG—KURZROK.—Lillian Kurzrok to Dr. Samuel M. Apfelberg.

KOHN—GOODFRIEND.—Cora Goodfriend to Leon A. Kohn.

LEFKOWITZ—WEISS.—Sadie L. Weiss to Louis Lefkowitz.

LITTENBERG—BERLIN.—Mildred Berlin to Dr. Samuel J. Littenberg.

RIKER—DOWNS.—Mabel E. Downs to William B. Riker.

Married

CHESTER—SOPHRIN.—Mr. Jacob N. Chester to Miss Dorothy Sophrin on May 22, 1915.

FOERA—ROCKAWAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Rockaway announce the marriage of their daughter, Ella Clarice, to Mr. Nicholas D. Foera Dec. 17, 1914. At home, 124 Euclid Av., South Westfield, N. J.

SAWITZKY—IRWIN.—On May 22, 1915, in New York, Anna Fraser Irwin of Wyoming, N. J., to William Sawitzky of New York.

LAX—SCHULTZ.—May 18, Mary Schultz to Theodore Lax.

Brooklyn.

SHOPE—KELLOGG.—May 22, Margaret Kellogg to Rushmore Shope.

Died

BIRCH.—Frances L., on May 18, 1915. Services at All Angels' Church Tuesday, May 25, 10 A. M. Interment private.

BORGER.—On May 21, at his residence, 3,129 Broadway, Richard, beloved husband of Henrietta Borger and brother of Mrs. Jacques Krakauer. Funeral private.

BRAINERD.—On May 22, Annie J. Brainerd, in her 88th year. Services at her late residence, 209 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Haddam Neck, Conn.

BYNNER.—Suddenly, at Lakewood, N. J., May 22, 1915, Walter Rush Bynner. Funeral services from his late residence, Lakewood, on Tuesday the 25th, at 9 A. M. Interment at Easton, Penn.

CHAPMAN.—On May 20, Lucinda F. Chapman, widow of William E. Chapman. Funeral services at her late residence, 289 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Sunday, May 23, 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DEACON.—May 22, 1915, Victoria Deacon, youngest child of William and Eliza Talbot Deacon. Funeral private.

DOYLE.—On May 20, 1915, at her residence, 253 East 68th St., Elizabeth Doyle, daughter of the late Margaret Doyle, in her 69th year. Solemn requiem mass Monday, May 24, 10 A. M., at St. Vincent Ferre.'s Church.

DUDER.—Mabel Kent Duder. Services, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 244 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Monday, 12 noon.

ECKSTEIN—On Saturday, May 22, at his home, 4 West 93d St., after a short illness, Simon, son of the late Mayer and Henrietta Eckstein. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

EGBERT.—On May 20, 1915, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Arrowsmith, 56 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J., Harriet Elizabeth, widow of the late W. V. Egbert, in her 80th year. Funeral services will be held at her home, the residence of her son-in-law, H. W. Jackson, 46 South Maple Av., East Orange, N. J., on Monday, May 24, at 10 A. M.

FLATAU.—On Thursday, May 20, Nathan H. Flatau, beloved husband of Blanche, (nee Neuberger,) in his 43d year. Relatives, friends, and members of Tremont Temple, Tremont Sisterhood, and Bronx Lodge, No. 860, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 802 West 181st St., on Sunday, May 23, at 10 A. M.

FLATAU.—Officers and members of Bronx Lodge, No. 860, F. and A. M., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Nathan H. Flatau, from his late residence, 802 West 181st St., on Sunday, May 23, 10 A. M. By order of ELLIS V. LEVY, Master.
HENRY COHN, Secretary.

HAUGAN.—Died Friday, May 21, 1915, Mrs. Magnild Haugan, mother of the late Olaf Richard Haugan and Mrs. W. B. Field of Bayside, L. I. Funeral service Monday, May 24, at 8 P. M., at her late residence, Lawrence Boulevard and West St., Bayside, L. I. Interment Tuesday at 10:30 A. M., Flushing Cemetery. Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

IRELAND.—Annie V. Ireland, beloved wife of John H. Ireland, on Saturday, May 22, 1915. Funeral services at her late residence, 44 West Forty-seventh Street, on Monday, May 24, at 2 P. M.

JACKSON.—On Saturday, May 22, Robert Nesmith Jackson, in the 71st year of his age, at Middletown, Conn. Funeral at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, Tuesday, May 25, at 2:30 o'clock.

KELLER.—At Ridgefield Park, N. J., on May 21, 1915, Eliza B. Keller, beloved mother of Adalade Munson and Mrs. Robert MacMuth, aged 54 years. Funeral service at her late residence, 74 Euclid Av., Ridgefield Park, N. J., on Sunday, May 23, at 4 o'clock. Interment Little Falls, N. Y.

KING.—Thomas B., on Friday afternoon, May 7, 1915, at sea. Funeral services will be held at Christ's Church, Rye, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 25, on the arrival of the 10:05 A. M. train from Grand Central Terminal.

KIRSH—Nathan, aged 49, beloved husband of Celia, nee Sollow, and father of Mrs. Nathan Schweitzer, Lewis, Alexander, and Benjamin. Funeral from his late residence, 128 West 118th, Sunday morning, 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Boston papers please copy.

LANGSDORF.—On Saturday, May 22, Fannie Langsdorf, (nee Lederer,) beloved wife of Sigmund Langsdorf. Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

McKERNAN.—Catharine Joseph, aged 19 years, youngest daughter of Margaret and the late James McKernan, on Friday, May 21, at her home, 39 South 11th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Funeral Monday, May 24, at 10 A. M., Church of Sacred Heart. Interment St. Raymonds.

MORRIS.—At Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn., Thursday, May 20, Margaret Craigmill Morris, graduate St. Luke's Hospital Training School for Nurses. Interment at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

MULLER.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 21, 1915, Dr. Henry W. Muller, dearly beloved husband of Carrie Muller, (nee Weidler,) in his 45th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 427 East 55th St., Monday, May 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Architect Lodge, 510, F. and A. M.; Amity Chapter, 100, R. A. M.; Constantine Commandery 48, K. T.; Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and Ourselves Club are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

NORTON.—Franklin C., of Far Rockaway, N. Y., on Thursday, May 20, 1915, aged 77. Funeral services at St. John's P. E. Church, Far Rockaway, May 24, 1915, at 3:30 P. M.

PATTERSON.—On Saturday, May 22, 1915, Alice Carter Patterson, wife of George Lewis Patterson. Services at Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., New York, at 6 P. M., Sunday, May 23. Funeral and interment Portland, Me.

PHILLIPS.—On May 23, after a short illness, Martha J. Phillips of Philadelphia. Interment at Forest Lawns, Buffalo, Monday. Philadelphia and Buffalo papers please copy.

POWELL.—On Saturday, May 22, 1915, at his residence, 490 West End Av., Wilson M. Powell, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services will be held Tuesday.

SCHWAB.—Emanuel, on Thursday, May 20, after a long, painful illness, beloved husband of the late Birdie Schwab, and beloved father of Mrs. Jacob, Mrs. Lehman and Mrs. Simon Duriacher, in his fifty-eighth year. Funeral from his late residence, 209 West 107th St., Sunday, May 23, at 9:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

SCHWARCZ.—On Friday, May 7, in Lusitania disaster, Max M. Schwarcz, husband of the late Emma Indig Schwarcz and father of Irene, Dorothea, and Minna Schwarcz, in his 41st year.

SMITH.—At Newark, N. J., suddenly, on May 20, at his home, 291 Lake St., Newark, Samuel Asher, husband of Ada M. Heinsch Smith, aged 62 years. Funeral services at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, corner of Heller Parkway and Ridge St., Newark, on Sunday, May 23, at 2 P. M.

SUMNER.—May 22, Charles Frederick, aged 55. Funeral services Chapel Stephen Merritt. Burial and Cremation Company, 8th Av., 19th St., Monday night, 8 o'clock.

THOMPSON—At New York, suddenly, May 22, William Thompson, in his 91st year. Funeral private.

VANDERBILT.—On Friday, May 7, 1915, at sea, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, son of Alice Gwynne and the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. Notice of service hereafter.

WARD.—On May 21, John Ward, formerly of 219 East 40th St., late employed at Shanley's Restaurant. Funeral from C. J. Colie Funeral Parlors, 245 East 90th, on Sunday evening, 10 P. M. Interment at Otsego County, New York.

WATSON.—On May 21, 1915, Thomas Watson, aged 69 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 462 Convent Av., on Sunday, May 23, 1915, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

WEBSTER.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 21, 1915, John D. Webster. Funeral service Sunday, 1 P. M., at 10 East 22d St. Interment Chicago, Ill., Monday.

WENDELL.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 21, 1915, Harry Mosher, son of Nathan D. Wendell. Funeral services at his late residence, 866 Hunts Point Av., (East 163d St. cross-town car,) on Sunday, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Albany.

WHITE.—On Friday, May 21, Joseph H. White of Plainfield, N. J. Services and interment, Monday, at Mountain Grove, Bridgeport, Conn., on arrival 10:50 train from New York.

In Memoriam.

CASTLE.—Sylvester; mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 7:30 A. M.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Bronxville, N. Y.—Furnished for three months, 10 rooms, 3 baths; with linen, $125 monthly; without linen, $110. Communicate G. Townsend. Telephone 372 Bronxville.

New houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FOR LONG ISLAND CITY PROPERTIES OF ANY CHARACTER APPLY TO BURTON THOMPSON & COMPANY, INC., 7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell my Newburgh residence, costing $33,000 for $15,000. Mrs. H. A. Bartlett, 335 Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y.

Private office in nicely furnished suite, 534 Singer Bldg. References furnished.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, 80 acres; good land; one large house, large barns, trout stream and fruit trees; healthful section; good boating and fishing; suitable for clubhouse, boarding house or country estate; located near railroad station, in Suffolk County; no mosquitoes. Address Wolff Bros., Paterson, N. J.

Waterpower and 25 acres of land, pond with good stone dam; 75-horse power, suitable for manufacturing, near railroad station. Address Wolff Bros., Paterson, N. J.

Large, handsome house, Caldwell; ten bedrooms; high elevation; beautifully situated; fifty minutes from New York; near station. Owner, X 321 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Small farm, 18½ acres; building new; improved; fruit; excellent location; terms reasonable. Box 63, Park Ridge, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

On Lake Champlain, near Burlington.—Five-room, Summer cottage; barn, boat, ice; good fishing; $15 per week. L. E. Bixby, 242 College St., Burlington, Vt.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Apartment building, fireproof construction, in suites of 2 and 4 rooms, or can be arranged in suites of 1, 2, 3, and 4 rooms; splendid essential section; light sunny rooms; owner retiring from active business; will accept reasonable offer from responsible party furnishing cash security. Address B 357 Times.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

BEAUTIFUL LAKE SHAWANGUNK MTS.

Furnished cottages on lake to rent; boating, bathing, fishing; large, shady grounds, with tennis court, swings, &c.; driving, autoing, mountain air, beautiful scenery; celebrated mountain spring water piped to all cottages; store, Post Office, three minutes' walk; supplies delivered at door; cottages, four to fourteen rooms, $100 up. Representative Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, Hotel Collingwood, 45 West 35th St., or write B. F. Todd, Burlingham, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Beautifully furnished residence, on south shore of L. I., 35 minutes from N. Y.; 20 minutes from Long Beach; all improvements; four masters' bedrooms, two maid's rooms; two tiled baths, 3 toilets; garage to accommodate two cars; garden planted; beautiful lawn and shade; rent from June 1 for four months or longer; best references required.

Pelham Heights.—Half hour out, New Haven Road; well-furnished home, fifteen rooms, four baths, sleeping porch, gas electricity; large, shady lawn; garage; desirable for family with children; summer rental; reasonable. Mulliken, 108 Park Av., city.

Far Rockaway cottage furnished; June, July, August, September; 12 rooms, 2 baths; seen any time; Dutcher cottage, 50 Mott Av., West; price $600; will entertain offer; communicate estate of Therese Rosenstein, 906 Broadway, N. Y.

Bungalows on mountain lake; 1½ hours on Lackawanna; 3, 4, and 5 furnished rooms for rent, week, month, or season. D. B. Miller, Bass Lake, Blairstown, N. J.

Large furnished house and grounds, (13 rooms, 3 acres,) in thriving village, 20 miles from Brooklyn. All kinds of fruit and vegetables. Garage, tennis court; 5 minutes' walk to station. Address Box 96, Station W, Brooklyn.

Furnished cottage in the real country to let; eight rooms; open fireplace; high, healthful location; fine shade; planted vegetable garden; stable; $100 for season. Address W. W. Durgin, West Barrington, N. H.

Furnished bungalow, seven rooms, sleeping porch; water; fine bathing; 3 minutes from Sandy Hook boat; reduced rental, June to July. K. Speed, 9256 Schuyler.

For Rent.—Furnished or unfurnished, season or year, nine-room house, all improvements; grounds, garage. 44 Melbourne Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Phone 491.

To rent, furnished, July, August, on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, large house and grounds. Apply 309 West 102d St.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Family of three wants small furnished house for Summer, within forty-five minutes of New York; will pay $175 to Oct. 1. B 85 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Cozy apartment, four exceptional rooms, bath, elevator; reasonable. Chapman, 545 West 158th.

546 West 147th.—Six rooms; facing Broadway; elevator; June-September; $60. Reed.

Riverside Drive, 552, 6G.—Beautifully furnished 7-room apt.; two baths; sacrifice.

Six bright rooms and bath, completely furnished. 605 West 112th St. Apt. 33.

Three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator. 590 West 172d, Apt. 2A.

823 West 180th.—Attractively furnished 3 outside rooms, bath. Apt. 62.

118th, 414 West.—Six large rooms, housekeeping, very reasonable. Brewer.

72d St., 306 West.—Well-furnished 5 rooms, 2 baths. Apartment 32.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

To sublet from June to October, ten rooms and three baths, fully furnished, at five dollars a day. Rose, 667 Madison Av.

Elegant cool apartment; rent cheap; east side; southern exposure; 6 rooms. Larue, 27 East 62d. Telephone Plaza 6746.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms; private baths; board.

West Side.

184th St.—Four outside, cool, airy rooms; sublet June-October, fully furnished, $45; kitchen, elevator, telephone, shower bath; 3 minutes to Subway or crosstown to 181st. Phone Audubon 4373. Apt. 503, 220 Wadsworth Av.

116th Street, 430 West, (near Columbia University.)—Delightfully cool, attractively furnished apartment; two large rooms, bath, large closets; high-class elevator apartment house; telephone. Millar.

A beautifully furnished apartment opposite the Claremont on Riverside Drive; six rooms and two baths; very reasonable. Wuppermann, 527 Riverside Drive. Telephone 1654 Morningside.

121st St., 509 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful 2 and 3 room apartment; bath, kitchenette; 4 rooms suite apartment; complete housekeeping; restaurant; roof garden. See Yetman.

244 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 97TH. Eight rooms, two baths; view from every room; to sublet furnished or unfurnished, to Oct. 1st. Apt. 5B. Telephone Riverside 5310.

Riverside Drive for Summer months; 5 rooms; beautifully furnished; in most exclusive house on Washington Heights; nominal rental. 730 Riverside Drive. Apt. 3A.

To sublet for Summer, attractively furnished apartment of 8 outside rooms and 2 baths; convenient to bus and surface cars. Apply SE, 307 West 79th. Phone 9600 Schuyler.

Central Park West, 41 West 101st St.)—Sublet, six rooms, tastefully furnished; all light and airy; June 15-Sept. 15; rental moderate. Abelson. Phone Riverside 4945.

To Rent.—Light, airy furnished apartment on 5th Av., near 27th St.; 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; moderate rent; occupancy June 1 to Oct. 1. M 92 Times.

To sublet from June 1 to Oct. 1, longer if desired, an all-light, eight-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; can be seen any time. Graff, 407 Central Park West.

Sublet, Summer rates; four rooms and bath, completely furnished; housekeeping apartment; electricity, elevator; south, north, and west exposure. M 89 Times.

118th, 401 West.—Fine room, bath adjoining; private family; elevator apartment. ROONEY.

118th, 418 West, (Columbia University.)—Till October, 3-4 room suite; private; exceptionally furnished; elevator; reasonable; references. Carter.

Six rooms, attractively furnished; cool, southern exposure; every room light, airy; big concessions; references. Carpenter, 612 West 112th St.

Airy eighth floor elevator apartment, 57th St. near Carnegie Hall; commodious; seven rooms; view Park; reasonable. Address A 11 Times Annex.

Elegant four side large, light rooms; latest improvements; $25 up; inducements, 3,061 Bailey Av., (231st St.) Broadway subway near house.

142d, 601 West.—Very desirable outside five rooms, bath, overlooking Hudson; June to September. Call afternoons, evenings, Washburn.

Attractive four rooms and bath; cheerful, light, and airy; convenient location; reasonable terms. Lewis, 115 West 71st St.

Beautiful home, 7 rooms, 2 baths, piano; cool, convenient location Summer; immediate possession; $75. Bressler, 523 West 112th.

143d, 504 West.—Four light rooms; attractively furnished; bath, elevator; convenient Subway, "L," surface cars; low rent. Kitchell.

Apartment.—Sublet to October; 6 rooms; well furnished; all conveniences; excellent neighborhood; $50 monthly. Waterman, 76 West 85th.

56TH, 66 WEST.—Seven large rooms, attractively furnished; low rent to desirable tenant. Telephone 206 Plaza.

169th, 709 West.—Furnished or unfurnished, desirable 4-room apartment, front; full river view; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 32.

Artist's apartment, 5 rooms and bath; close to Riverside and 96th St. Subway. Telephone Riverside 7380. Fangle.

Riverside, 600.—Elegant three-room suite overlooking Hudson; maid service included. Mrs. A. T. Heck, Apt. 54.

Sublet at Concession.—Desirable six-room apartment, Stern, 287 Edgecombe Av., near 145th St.

Sublet.—Desirable five-room apartment; beautiful location; reasonable rent. Prenzrau, 287 Edgecombe Av., near 145th "L," Subway.

Riverside, 145th, (Deerfield.)—Four exquisite rooms, bath, kitchen; river view; sacrifice. Clark, mornings.

Sublet June 1, completely furnished 7 rooms, facing Riverside Drive; $125 per month. E. O., 125 Times.

113th, 536 WEST.—Seven outside rooms; light and airy; well furnished; to rent for Summer. Apt. 62.

Riverside Drive, 112.—Furnished apartment; 8 rooms; river view; reasonable. 4320 Schuyler.

Attractive apartment, consisting room and bath; very reasonable; West Fifties. W 135 Times.

Brooklyn.

SUBLET FURNISHED.

Beautiful, cool, Summer apartment; four large rooms and bath; sixth floor of elevator house; all latest improvements; awnings, screens; exclusive neighborhood; Brighton Beach elevated, Subway, all surface cars. Can be seen Sunday and afternoons. $50. M. Sterens, 476 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

West 109th St. (Adjoining Riverside Drive.)—7 large rooms, bath, sublet at bargain price. M. Emanuel, 312 West 109th St.

103th St., 54 West.—Seven large, light rooms, bath; modern, single flat; rent $48; excellent transit facilities.

St. Nicholas Place, 48, (153d.)—Sublet three rooms, furnished, unfurnished, moderate. Superintendent.

Four, five, six room apartments, sublet, elevator. 530 West 136th St. Phillips, 3,787 Broadway.

504 West 111th.—Sublet four outside, attractive rooms; elevator; near Riverside, Subway.

130th, 720 West.—Sublet 5-room apartment, ground floor, front; liberal concession.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," fourheast cor. Broadway & 60th St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath, electricity, $6; another, $5. Telephone.

91ST ST., 75 EAST.—Large or small room; refined; conveniences; telephone; reference.

West Side

97TH, 31 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; also single room.

137TH, 136 WEST.—Large and small rooms; quiet, select home; telephone.

21ST ST., 234 WEST, The Huntington.—Large front rooms, suitable two gentlemen or couple; board optional. O'Donnell.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large, small, furnished rooms for gentlemen; cars convenient; Summer rates.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Choice rooms, beautifully furnished; all outside; modern corner apartment. Martin.

57TH, 152 WEST.—Attractive small room; electric lights; also large room; telephone.

66TH, 108 WEST.—Large room; private bathroom; first floor; telephone; meals optional.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large room; bath adjoining; reasonable; phone; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $4; electricity, shower bath, running water; no rooming house; single or couple.

72D, 121 WEST.—Handsome room; private bath; others adjoining bath; very reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Handsome parlor suite; electricity; other rooms; private bath.

73D, 173 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; Summer rates; references.

75TH, corner Broadway.—Two-room suite, private family. 7248 Columbus. Unquestionable.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Medium and small room; bath adjoining; electric lights; telephone.

78TH, (near Subway.)—Two nicely furnished front rooms, northern and southern exposure; bath, use kitchen; telephone. Frank. Schuyler 8132.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Light furnished room, very desirable location, private family.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private bath; electricity; subway; transient.

80TH, 310.—Rooms very reasonable; large, beautiful apartment; view of river; privileges. 9340 Schuyler. Apt. 5-W.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; breakfast; reasonable; reference.

81ST, 169 WEST; (Ingleside.)—Neatest, prettiest rooms on west side; $2 up; home table optional; telephone. Fuller.

81ST, 251 WEST.—UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny front room; high-class elevator apartment. Inquire elevator man.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive large single room; private house; bath; $3.50 weekly.

84TH, 268 WEST.—Elevator apartment, outside room, lavatory; Summer rates. Sixth floor.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large front room, superior meals, exclusive home; Summer rates.

88TH, 300 WEST.—Desirable, large and small rooms; transportation facilities; gentlemen; references.

93D, 47 WEST.—Front room, suitable two; $4; all conveniences; southern exposure.

93D, 69 WEST.—Two sunny rooms, elevator; telephone. board optional. Apt. 30.

92D, 43 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished front rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; exceptionally clean, quiet house; gentlemen.

96TH, 231 (corner Broadway.)—Delightfully cool, large front room, kitchen privileges, small room, strictly first-class, elevator. Marshall.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished sunny room, with lavatory, large closet. Linz.

96TH, 35 WEST.—Desirable room; electric; all conveniences; homelike; park; subway; independence.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Single, double outside rooms; use of kitchen; elevator apartment. 7E.

97TH, 23 WEST.—Outside rooms, twin beds. Summer rates; board. Apt. 6a.

97TH, 168 WEST.—Large rooms, furnished, unfurnished; running water; bath adjoining.

106TH, 201 WEST.—Bright, airy room; elevator apartment; private family. Apt. 6C.

109TH, 225 WEST.—Sunny outside rooms, newly furnished, between Broadway, Amsterdam; telephone, electricity; suitable one, two; reasonable. Manley.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Double room; electric light; telephone; $6 per week. Walton.

114TH, 102 WEST.—Furnished room, two gentlemen; all conveniences; private Jewish family; board optional; near Subway; reasonable. Morris.

114TH, 520 WEST.—In exclusive up-to-date apartment; attractive ouside, light, airy room; private family; conveniences; overlooking Broadway and Columbia. Apt. 82.

121ST, 223 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; model elevator apartment; Summer rates; references. Appleton.

122D, 523 WEST.—Elegant room, suitable two; single room; $3 up; elevator; telephone; bath; near Columbia. Mapes, Morning. 5550.

129TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, $1.50 up; telephone.

151ST, Corner Broadway. — Exceptionally choice outside room, with bath; ideal for Summer; tray breakfast optional; private family. Hope, the Northold. Apt. 2

TRAVIS DEFAULTS AGAINST MARSTON

Baltusrol Crack Wins Chief Cup in Garden City Golf Club Tournament.

After a series of hard-fought matches Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol won the chief cup in the invitation tournament at the Garden City Golf Club yesterday, defeating the old champion, Walter J. Travis, in the final. The usual sweets of victory were missing, however, because Travis defaulted after playing twelve holes.

At that time Marston stood 2 up and looked like a winner. The reason for the default on Travis's part was the violent storm that at times was blinding. Marston stood 1 down at the turn, and before starting the homeward journey the contestants waited nearly an hour for the conditions to improve. Travis proposed to his opponent that they call it off and settle it today under normal conditions. This Marston could not do, as he had an engagement to play at Baltusrol.

When the match was resumed during a temporary lull Marston began to win. He got the tenth in a fine 4. Travis had an odd experience there. His second shot brought up in the road which just then more resembled a brook, and when Travis reached the spot where his ball had struck it was not there. It had been washed down the road fully fifty yards. When Travis did catch up with his ball he had a much longer approach shot to make.

He missed short putts on the eleventh and twelfth greens, and after driving from the next tee declared that he had had enough. The card up to that point had as follows:

Marston, out	5	3	4	6	4	3	5	5	5	—40
Travis, out	4	3	4	4	5	4	6	4	4	—38
Marston, in	4	6	3							
Travis, in	5	6	4							

Earlier in the day, when conditions were normal, Travis was at his best against Fred Herreshoff. The last named got himself in trouble off nearly every tee, his wild drives rarely staying on the course. Travis never made a mistake going out, taking only thirty-seven strokes and turning for home 4 up. He won by 6 up and 5 to play.

Marston, on the other hand, had another close match. This time Gardiner White was his opponent. They were all square at the turn, both going out in 42. Marston assumed the lead again, with a 3 at the twelfth and another 3 at the fourteenth made him 2 up. White won the seventeenth hole in 4, but overplayed the home green into a trap and losing there, finished 2 down. Marston had the round in 82 to 83 for the Flushing golfer.

In addition to match play in various divisions there was also a medal play handicap. Roy Webb of Englewood led for both gross and net awards with a 79, 4—75, but he contented himself with the gross, leaving the net prize for E. P. Rogers, who returned an 83—5—78.

The summary and scores follow:

First Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat Frederick Herresboff, Garden City, 6 up and 5 to play; Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 2 up.

Final Round.—Marston beat Travis by default.

Beaten Eight, Semi-Final Round, First Sixteen.—C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, beat Percy R. Pyne, Second Princeton, by default; Max Behr, Baltusrol, beat Lee Maxwell, Scarsdale, 3 up and 2 to play.

Final Round.—Behr beat Van Vleck, 6 up and 4 to play.

Second Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—F. M. Kerr, Maidstone, beat C. E. Gardiner, Garden City, by default; W. R. Simons beat A. H. Johnson, Sleepy Hollow, 4 up and 2 to play.

Final Round.—Simons beat Kerr, 1 up, (nineteen holes.)

Third Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—J. F. Byers, National Links, beat W. E. Ladd, Garden City, 2 up and 1 to play; Frank Barton, St. Augustine, beat W. D. Johnson, Garden City, 1 up.

Final Round.—Byers beat Barton, 3 up and 2 to play.

Fourth Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—S. C. Mabon, Ardsley, beat C. M. Hall, Garden City, by default; E. A. Wiley, Garden City, beat R. W. Hubbell, Garden City, 4 up and 2 to play.

Final Round.—Mabon beat Wiley, 6 up and 5 to play.

Fifth Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—J. Bertram, St. Andrew's, beat J. N. Steele, Jr., Piping Rock, 5 up and 4 to play; A. N. Cowperthwaite, Midland, beat J. Couper Lord, Garden City, 6 up and 3 to play.

Final Round.—Cowperthwaite beat Bertram, 2 up.

Sixth Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—David Wagstaff, Tuxedo, beat H. C. Berner, Nassau, by default; C. A. Spofford, Garden City, beat S. R. Smith, Garden City, 4 up and 2 to play.

Final Round.—Spofford beat Wagstaff, 4 up and 2 to play.

HANDICAPS.

	Gross.	Hdc.	Net.
Roy Webb, Englewood	79	4	75
E. P. Rogers, Garden City	83	5	78
C. L. Tiffany, Piping Rock	89	10	79
C. H. Brown, St. Andrews	86	6	80
J. T. McMahon, Garden City	90	10	80
C. D. Menely, Garden City	107	20	87
James A. Tyng, Baltusrol	92	8	84
J. L. Livingston, Garden City	103	20	83
E. Girard, Garden City	105	18	87
A. R. Fish, National	96	8	88
P. S. Mallett, Garden City	112	20	92
Charles Cooper, Oakland	107	14	93

ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

The second round of match play for the Baltusrol Cup was run off at the Baltusrol Golf Club yesterday, along with a medal-play handicap, the winner of which was to qualify for the Irving K. Taylor Cup. In the latter competition there was a tie between Howard H. Hasbrouck and E. B. Byron, with respective scores of 86, 9—77 and 80, 12—77. This will be played off at a later date. The summary:

Second Round—A. P. Huntington beat C. J. S. Fraser by default; Dr. John R. Shannon beat A. R. Alle, 3 up and 2 to play; W. J. McKnight and Dr. R. D. Freeman, even; W. L. Gary beat Marshall Geer, 5 up and 3 to play.

At the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday sweepstakes in two classes as well as an eighteen-hole medal play handicap was run off. In Class A of the sweepstakes, W. C. McMillan, with 86, 14—72, led, while Dr. H. C. Tracy, with 96, 17—79, captured Class B. McMillan's score in the sweepstakes also won him the prize offered in the handicap. The following returned cards:

Class A, Sweepstakes—W. C. McMillan, 98, 14—72; F. W. De John, 89, 13—76; J. L. Hubbey, 92, 15—77; F. J. Reynolds, 86, 9—77.

Class B—Dr. E. C. Tracy, 96, 17—79; O. H. Chaney, 101, 21—80; Dr. A. B. Norton, 98, 18—80; Daniel Nevins, 102, 20—82.

Members of the Nassau Country Club competed for points in the season competition for the Accumulation Cup yesterday. L. M. Hine, with 92, 18—74, and Herbert L. Pratt, with 82, 8—74, each won 2½ credits, while H. M. Adams, with 86, 9—77, took 1. The following cards were returned: L. M. Hine, 92, 18—74; F. B. Pratt, 87, 10—77; B. H. Tobey, 87, 12—75; H. M. Adams, 86, 9—77; H. L. Pratt, 82, 8—74; C. E. F. McCann, 87, 8—79.

Members of the Forest Hill Field Club took part in an eighteen-hole medal play handicap in two classes yesterday. C. L. Cameron, with 88, 15—73, led in the Class A division, while in the second division there was a tie between Louis L. Kaiser and A. S. Porter, with respective scores of 86, 16—70 and 97, 27—70. The following returned cards:

Class A.—C. L. Cameron, 88, 15—73; A. E. Allsopp, 83, 8—75; H. Schwinn, 90, 14—76; A. H. Gussman, 89, 10—79.

Class B.—A. S. Porter, 97, 27—70; Louis L. Kaiser, 86, 16—70; E. Swords, 98, 21—77; R. R. Piper, 94, 15—79; W. W. Lyons, 97, 17—80; E. A. Hendler, 108, 25—83; W. Vance, 100, 18—82.

Handicap versus par in two classes was the competition on the cards at the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday, and Harry L. Snyder won the event, finishing 2 down in Class A. Among the B men Samuel Gibson, also finishing 2 down, showed the way. The results:

Class A.—Harry L. Snyder, 2 down; J. Lancaster, 5 down; G. B. Martin, 5 down; F. Connell, 5 down; W. G. Thomas, 9 down; H. D. Smith, 9 down.

Class B.—Samuel Gibson, 2 down; E. W. Mead, 3 down; C. G. Bartlett, 4 down; C. W. Yates, 5 down; George Linn, 6 down; W. J. Wooster, 7 down; William F. Fairchild, 8 down; E. A. White, 10 down.

Final matches for the May cups were decided at the North Jersey Country Club yesterday. T. V. Scott defeated C. F. Smith, 4 up and 3 to play in Class A, while in the second division T. V. Smith beat G. Leal by a 5 and 3 margin. T. V. Smith won the sweepstakes with 84, 13—71. The following cards were returned: T. V. Smith, 84, 13—71; R. B. Taft, 84, 9—75; T. V. Scott, 93, 18—75; S. W. Mason, 87, 12—75.

Semi-final rounds for the May Cup in three classes was the attraction at the Cranford Golf Club yesterday. As a result W. Delatty and Dr. S. M. Hinman will meet in the finals in Class A. The summary:

Class A.—W. Delatty beat G. H. Bates, 2 up and 1 to play; Dr. S. M. Hinman beat F. B. Ryan, 4 up and 3 to play.

Class B.—A. Bryant beat A. C. Woodward, 4 up and 3 to play; A. W. Bowie beat C. L. Edmonds, 3 up and 2 to play.

Class C.—P. W. Miller beat I. C. Jones, 2 up and 1 to play.

Union Takes Second Place in New York State "Intercollegiates."

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., May 22.—Colgate's well-balanced aggregation of track men easily swept away to first place at the New York State Intercollegiate meet this afternoon, scoring a safe margin over the nearest opponent, Union College. Hamilton failed to show any strength, though previously counted a stiff contender. The final score was: Colgate, 63½; Union, 45 1-6; Hamilton, 19; Rochester, 8 1-3; St. Lawrence, 7. No old records were broken, owing to the rain and the consequently wet track, but the 100 and 440 yard events were remarkably fast. Colgate was everywhere to the fore, carrying away six firsts, tying twice for first, and capturing three seconds, four thirds, and five fourth places.

Union uncovered the greatest surprise of the meet by finishing second. She displayed unusual power in the hurdles and dashes, aided by Mallen and Butler, whose work rivaled that of Markwick and Welsh of Colgate for features of the meet. Hamilton's sudden reversal of form came entirely unsuspected and was contrary to advance predictions. Four of her stars, Potter, Shields, Woolnough, and Higbie, rated in practice the equal of any one at Colgate, were out of form and took minor places. Rochester entered only seven men and was outclassed completely, her best man, Barry, being forced into last place in the low hurdles. St. Lawrenee had a single star in Short, pole vaulter, who tied Batts of Colgate for first place.

Heavy rains of the night before and muggy air made conditions unfavorable for speed on the track when the meet started. As the afternoon wore on, however, the sun came out and the wind strengthened and the events went faster.

Anderson accounted for the "100" for Colgate, while Potter, the Hamilton crack, who had been picked for first, dropped to fourth. Morrison of Union came in several feet behind Anderson, neck and neck with Wall of Rochester. Anderson's time, 10 1-5 seconds, was remarkable, in view of the heavy track.

The best event was the 440-yard run, in which Welsh of Colgate led all the way, cutting across the line five yards ahead of Shields of Hamilton in 51 3-5 seconds. This was the best comparative time made at the meet. Markwick of Colgate put over two fine performances in the mile run and 880-yard run, capturing first in both.

Morrison aided in pulling Union into second place by defeating Potter of Hamilton in the 220 and 100 yard dashes.

Golf at Montclair.

The second round of match play in three classes for the May tournament was completed yesterday at the Montclair Golf Club. There also was a sweepstakes for the good, poor, and indifferent players. In the first division J. L. Simon's card of 85—6—79 topped the list, while in Class B Janson Noyes was returned the winner, with 87—15—72. M. P. Flanagan, with 91—20—71, was alone in his glory in the third flight, and as a result took a cup home for his trouble. The summary and scores follow:

Class A.—R. B. Neff beat H. A. Halligan, 6 up and 4 to play; R. H. Gregory beat R. C. Kerr, 2 up and 1 to play; H. A. Pratt beat A. K. Allen, 4 up and 3 to play; E. J. Ridgeway beat Eads Johnson, 1 up.

Class B.—E. W. T. Gray beat A. B. Brower, 1 up; C. B. Alling beat C. T. Wilcox, 2 up; Ralph Starrett beat Andrew Morrison, 7 up and 5 to play; Janson Noyes beat J. Allen, 2 up and 1 to play.

Class C.—L. W. Batton beat T. Stearns, 1 up; B. L. Kahn beat B. J. Richardson, 4 up and 3 to play; Percy Allen beat R. C. Blancke, 6 up and 5 to play; C. E. Christy, Jr., beat W. W. Hubbard, 3 up and 2 to play.

SWEEPSTAKES, CLASS A.

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
I. J. Simmons	85	6	79
W. E. Marcus, Jr.	86	4	82
F. M. Carr	94	12	82
J. Hodson	90	6	84
C. J. Turner	91	6	85

CLASS B.

Janson Noyes	87	15	72
A. R. Copper	97	18	79
W. H. Clough	97	16	81
J. M. Allen	97	18	79
W. E. Hampton	100	18	82
Ralph Starrett	99	16	83

Qualify for MacKay Cup.

Among the competitors in the qualifying round for the Donald MacKay Cup at the Englewood Country Club yesterday was Oswald Kirkby, the metropolitan amateur champion. Alfred D. Childs led the field with 78, 9—69, handicap conditions prevailing. Kirkby had a gross of 76, which was the best of the day. Match play on the handicap basis will be run off later. The following qualified:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Alfred D. Childs	78	9	69
P. L. Fisher	97	22	75
Dr. George D. Hamlen	93	17	76
Frank M. Chapman	92	15	77
Louis L. Clarke	91	14	77
Clinton R. Black	95	18	77
James W. Escher	86	9	77
Victor G. Bentell	93	16	77
Oswald Kirkby	80	2	78
Norman W. Peters	90	12	78
David P. Earle	91	12	79
Dr. F. B. Turner	101	22	79
W. A. Barber	98	18	80
Chester Christie	97	16	81
Walter V. Bennett	95	14	81
Joseph Andrews	97	14	83

Yale's Golf Defeats Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Yale defeated Pennsylvania at golf here today five matches to four.

Rutgers Loses Dual Meet.

EASTON, Penn., May 22.—Rutgers lost the first dual meet of the season to Lafayette on March Field this afternoon, by the score of 57 to 52. The meet was run off on a very heavy track, on account of the rain, which fell until the meet began and at times while it was in progress. The results kept the teams very even all the way, and it was not until the last event that the winner was assured. In that event Evans of Lafayette jumped 22 feet 2½ inches in the broad jump, and this addition of five points gave the meet to Lafayette.

HARVARD WINS RACE BY A HALF LENGTH

Outrows Cornell on Cayuga Lake for First Time—Crimson Freshmen Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, May 22.—Harvard's 'Varsity eight won from the Cornell crew on Cayuga Lake this afternoon by a little more than half a length. The race was the closest ever seen on the local course. Today, the first time since 1908, a Crimson crew has taken rowing honors from Cornell, and it was the first Harvard victory over Courtney's men on Cayuga Lake.

Harvard deserved her victory. Rowing with a more powerful stroke and displaying a greater stamina at the end of the race, the Cambridge crew outshone the Ithacans. Wray's eight took the lead on the gun and maintained it throughout. Cornell rowed no faster at the finish than she did at the start, due to the fact that Courtney, because of the poor showing made a week ago on Carnegie Lake, had ordered his men not to attempt a spurt. Both crews appeared worn at the finish. Harvard, however, seemed to have more reserve and was rowing steadily at the end.

Weather conditions were perfect for the regatta. Scarcely a ripple marred the glass-like surface of Cayuga, and though rain clouds hovered in the sky, no water fell. The course was smoother than it has been during any regatta for the past ten years.

The Cornell freshman eight made up, in a measure, for the defeat of the 'Varsity by finishing a length and a half ahead of the Harvard youngsters.

Referee Ingram started the 'Varsity crews off at 5:15. Harvard leaped into the lead with a thirty-four stroke. Cornell was hard behind the Wray shell, however, and the two crews raced down the course on practically even terms.

The Cornell crew also started at 34, but both crews slowed down a bit at the half-mile mark.

Thousands of Cornell supporters in the observation train and on the shores expected a spurt from the red eight, but they were disappointed. Cornell lacked form, although her oarsmen had good driving power. Nos. 2 and 5 were out of form frequently and in discord with their crew mates, which accounted in part for Cornell's inability to overcome Harvard's early lead.

At the mile the race was practically decided. Wray's men were rowing strong, and Cornell seemed to lose power. Harvard had a great drive, an excellent stroke, and a good coxswain. In the last half mile superior form told, and the Cambridge crew lengthened its lead to over half a length.

The Cornell freshmen were worried at first, but regained their composure after the half-mile mark had been passed, and cut down the Harvard lead of more than a length. At the mile-and-a-half post they were on even terms. A great spurt then sent the Ithaca lads well into the lead, and they won by a boat and a half.

The Cascadilla School crew of Ithaca defeated the Stone School eight of Boston by two lengths, and the Mechanical Engineering oarsmen won the Cornell College race.

Fly-Casting Tournament Ends.

With the rain falling in torrents, the Central Park fly casting tournament was brought to a close yesterday afternoon. The fishermen, undaunted by the soaking they received, cast their flies over the waters of the lake, but there was no gallery to watch them.

All the events in the tourney were completed, with the exception of the open handicap five-ounce fly casting, which had to be postponed on account of darkness. Dr. J. G. Fulton took first in the 85-foot class of this five-ounce fly casting, and the 97% class of the one-half-ounce accuracy casting was won by F. G. Henry. Summary:

SALMON CASTING.

100-Foot Class.—Won by J. S. Pettit; O. T. Mackay, second.

115-Foot Class.—Won by F. C. Raynor; A. J. Moss, second.

Open Handicap.—Won by A. R. Hannern; C. H. Higbey, second.

ONE-HALF-OUNCE BAIT CASTING.

150-Foot Class.—Won by A. F. Pettit; F. A. Grutver, second.

175-Foot Class.—Won by J. S. Schwinn; O. T. Mackay, second.

Open Handicap.—Won by J. S. Schwinn; J. A. Pettit, second.

ONE-HALF-OUNCE ACOURACY CASTING.

97% Class.—Won by F. G. Henry; J. F. Pettit, second.

Open Handicap.—Won by A. J. Neu; C. T. Champion, second.

FIVE-OUNCE-FLY CASTING.

75-Foot Class.—Won by W. A. Chandler; C. T. Mills, second.

85-Foot Class.—Won by Dr. J. G. Fulton; J. S. Schwinn, second.

Open Handicap.—Postponed because of darkness.

Oakwall Flirty Westall Best Dog.

Oakwall Flirty Westall, a white bitch, was judged the best dog in the Bulldog Show at Anderson's Restaurant, 29 East Twentieth Street, last night. The contest for the best dog narrowed down to Flirty Westall and Lord Verax. Lord Verax, a massive bulldog owned by J. E. Horrax, won the class for open dogs, but when placed in competition with Flirty for the best dog in the show, Flirty showed her superiority. There were about twenty dogs entered.

There were three classes for puppies and Magnet Brandford took the blue ribbon for the class of those under three months. Lady Elizabeth was judged best of those between the ages of three and six months, and Deordora Fox was the winner in the class between six and twelve months. Lord Verax took first for American bred dogs and for open dogs, and Betsy Beaming took the blue for American bred bitches. In the class for open bitches, Oakwall Flirty Westall was the winner.

Weather Mars Interscholastic Meet —Mercersburg Leads Rivals.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 22.—Mercersburg Academy upset all calculations in the Princeton interscholastic meet this afternoon and won from Hill School 51 points to 36½, after Hill had been looked upon as a likely winner. A heavy downpour of rain prevented good performances, the track being so heavy that the runners had hard going.

Brewer, the sensational sprinter of the St. Albans School, made the best record of the afternoon as far as time was concerned, winning the 100 in 10 1-5, and the 220 in 22 3-5. He was credited with 9 4-5 seconds for the century last week in a meet at Philadelphia, and his performance today gave every indication that he is capable of doing that on a fast track. Shields, Mercersburg's star distance runner, had a good deal to do with the victory of his team. He turned in 13 points, scoring first in the mile and two-mile, and third in the half-mile. His time in the mile, 4:39 3-5, was good, in view of the condition of the track. Smith, a Mercersburg entry in the quarter mile, covered the distance in 51 2-5 seconds.

The hurdles developed the closest competition of the day, Smalley of Central High School, Philadelphia, and Erdman of Lawrenceville School, fighting for first place in both the high and low events. Smalley won both races by the narrowest of margins. He was compelled to cover the high hurdles in 16 3-5 seconds in order to win. Central High School of Newark had little trouble taking the interscholastic relay championship, defeating the University School of Cleveland by a wide margin.

Sinclair of Stuyvesant High School, New York, won the shotput with a put of 45 feet 7 5-8 inches. White of Stuyvesant High was second to Brewer in the 100-yard dash. Tretter of Mount Vernon High School was narrowly beaten out in the broad jump by Marsh of Peddie, who leaped 20 feet 6¼ inches. Central High School took third place with 23¼ points, Lawrenceville was fourth with 22. Peddie made 14 and St. Albans 13 points.

Tie for First at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 22.—Wyoming Seminary of Wyoming, Penn., and Manlius Military Academy tied for first place, with 18 points each, in the Syracuse University meet here today. Casenovia Seminary was third, with 15 points, and Rochester East High fourth, with 14 points. Fifteen schools were entered in the events.

YALE NOW PRIMING FOR HARVARD RACE

Nickalls Reorganizes Rowing Forces for Regatta on the Thames.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22.—After nearly a week's vacation, the Yale 'Varsity crew squad was yesterday reorganized by Coach Guy Nickalls. The oarsmen had not rowed until then since last Saturday, when the first eight defeated Cornell and Princeton on Lake Carnegie.

This reorganization of the squad is the final of the season and has directly in view the Yale-Harvard regatta of next month. All the remaining training will be directed toward the four-mile race with the Crimson for the first 'varsity and the two-mile race for the second.

No changes were made in the first eight, which was boated this afternoon exactly as it rowed against Pennsylvania April 8 and at Princeton last Saturday. It is far from certain, however, that there will be no more changes before the Harvard race. Several of the members of the first eight may prove too slender for four mile rowing. Tony Morse, stroke, and Carl Coe, bow, are especially slender and may be displaced by sturdier oarsmen during the stress of the long practice rows the next three weeks.

Captain Sturtevant is out of form and has been troubled by a weak back. His rowing lacks power at present, but he is expected to gain strength and form before the Harvard regatta. Morse has proved almost an ideal stroke for a two-mile race, and it is believed that he will win the stroke-oar seat, despite his light weight. Nickalls said today that Bennitt, at No. 2, looks awkward, but has tremendous power in his shoulders and neck muscles. Nickalls regards Seth Low, No. 3, the most reliable worker in the boat, and he said that Sheldon, No. 4, works like a beaver, but toward the end of a race steadies down and does remarkably well.

Wiman, No. 7, lacks the dash of McMickalls complimented his steadiness and reliability. Cord Meyer, No. 6, is regarded by Nickalls as rather immature, but capable of excellent work.

The positions which Nickalls will watch most closely the next two weeks are stroke, No. 5, and bow, although it is unlikely that the Yale Captain this year, as last, will be relegated to the second eight.

Nickalls today made an innovation by forming three 'varsity crews. For years Yale has kept only two 'varsity crews at work during the final preparation for the Yale-Harvard regatta. The third eight was composed largely of the sophomore class crew, the Spring regatta champions, who rowed the Harvard class crew champion at Boston last week. Henry Coe, who was regarded as the best candidate for stroke oar during the Fall and early Winter rowing, joined the third crew and is still a possibility for selection as 'Varsity stroke in June. Hume, who stroked the Sophomore crew at Gulfillan, stroke of the second 'Varsity last year, and Billy Adams, stroke of the second crew all the Spring, are other stroke oars who are on the second and third 'Varsity crews. All will be watched as possibilities for the seat now filled by Tony Morse. The make-up of the second and third eights will be shifted considerably the coming week and two or three experiments will also be made in the first eight which, however, will probably row until next week as follows:

Stroke, Morse; No. 7, Wiman; No. 6, Meyer; No. 5, Captain Sturtevant; No. 4, Sheldon; No. 3, Low; No. 2, Bennitt; bow, Coe; coxswain, McLane.

Notes for Billiard Players.

Koji Yamada, who has challenged Willie Hoppe for the 14.1 balk line billiard championship, at a conference with Hoppe agreed to defer the match until September or October. By a strict application of the championship conditions, Hoppe would have been obliged to meet Yamada's challenge in thirty days from April 26. A supplementary suggestion that, instead of playing 600 points in one night, they play 1,500 points in three nights, was the basis of another agreement. Where the match will be played has not been decided. The championship emblem would have reverted to Hoppe had Yamada not challenged.

George W. Moore, champion of three-cushion carroms, who successfully defended his title against an effort to obtain it by Alfredo de Oro, is in a quandary about what to do professionally between now and the middle of September. William B. Huey of Chicago challenged the winner of the match, decided Wednesday night. That challenge became effective May 15, because the Moore-de Oro contest, which should have been scheduled for May 12, 13, and 14, was deferred for five days, in order to have it take place in the Concert Hall of the New York Theatre. Huey can be called upon to play on any date between June 14 and June 24, or the champion, who cannot be compelled to defend the title in June, July, or August, may postpone meeting him until Sept. 24.

NEW RESTRICTIONS FOR AUTO RACERS

A. A. A. Hands Down Rulings—Fisher Opposed to Drivers Sharing Speedway Profits.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 22.—Rulings of vital importance to the automobile racing game have been handed down by the American Automobile Association with reference to cars entered for the next Indianapolis 500-mile race. The first of these is that wherever elimination trials for a race are held the driver or relief driver of a car must qualify his own machine, no man being allowed to qualify more than one car. Previously, as in the case of Burman at Indianapolis last year, one man could qualify as many machines as he wished.

The second rule does away for all time with entering a car under any name other than its own for the purpose of squeezing in a fourth car when three of the same make are already entered. Under this ruling the Harroun special entered in the Indianapolis race must compete as a Maxwell, and the Burman-Peugeot as a Peugeot. This automatically eliminates one Maxwell and one Peugeot from the running.

Other important rulings, perhaps the most vital, because if carried through they will establish the right of the American Automobile Association to change the entry blanks of promoters at will, are amendments to the speedway's rule requiring front axles of all cars to be new two days before the race and the rule that eliminations are to close on Saturday, May 22. The former rule has been modified to refer only to steering arms, spindles, and connecting rods, and the latter to permit entrants to qualify as late as Monday, May 24, permitting some of the late comers to get under the wire.

The speedway has not as yet stated an opinion about the matter, Carl G. Fisher, President of the Institution, being out of town and no one else being empowered to make a statement in his absence. It is thought, however, that serious friction may result.

Just at present Mr. Fisher is concerned with another matter, however. He has invited members of the new Auto Drivers' Protective Association, an organ-

Oldfield's Car Breaks Down.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 22.—A broken connecting rod practically demolished the engine in Barney Oldfield's foreign racing car today, and experts said it could not be repaired in time for the 500-mile automobile race here May 29. Oldfield qualified his car yesterday in the speed trials. He will probably drive one of the forty other cars entered.

Twelve more cars made the required average of eighty miles an hour in the elimination trials today. The drivers who qualified are Earl Cooper, Bob Burman, Gil Anderson, Wilcol, Mais, Grant, Klein, Babcock, J. Cooper, Donaldson, Ruckstall, and John De Palma.

Joe Mooney Outpoints Powers.

Joe Mooney outpointed Jimmy Powers of the west side at Brown's Gymnasium last night in a fast ten-round bout. Mooney used his left jab cleverly and scored repeatedly with this blow. The bout was fast all the way. In the other ten-round bout Andy Cortes fought a draw with Eddie Kelly.

Maher Badly Beaten by Martin.

Charley Martin scored an easy victory over Sailor Maher at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn last night, the referee stopping the bout in the fifth round. Maher showed that he is the real India rubber type of boxer. He was sent to the mat in each one of the first four rounds, twice the bell proving his salvation, and in the fifth Martin knocked the sailor down three times. Even then he was not put to sleep, the referee stepping in and putting an end to the fray. Martin far outweighed his opponent.

Lord Signs with Buffeds.

KANSAS CITY, May 22.—Harry Lord, former third baseman of the Chicago Americans, today signed a contract with the Buffalo Federals in Buffalo and will join the team in Chicago Monday, according to announcement here tonight by Larry Schlafly, the Buffalo manager.

RESORTS.

Cape Cod

Here you'll find the summer life that you've longed for—a rare combination of

Vacation Joys

Every shore and country sport—perfect bathing, fresh and salt water fishing, cruising about the bays—golf, motoring and tennis.

Every Breeze an Ocean Breeze

Health for Children

For Illustrated Booklets

"Quaint Cape Cod" or "Buzzards Bay"

Call City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, or write Advertising Department, Room 504, New Haven, Conn.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

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Free

Today Is Sweetheart Day—

YOUR opportunity to test at *our* expense the *best* toilet soap made. Don't let it pass—this is an *unusual* offer on an *unusual* soap. Below you'll find *your* coupon. It's good for a full size cake of

SWEETHEART TOILET SOAP

the *perfect* toilet soap. Absolute purity—dainty perfume—generous size—handy shape. Sweetheart Soap is a *quality* soap at an *ordinary* price. Money *cannot* buy better.

Don't fail to try it. It costs you nothing. We pay the dealer for the free cake. Clip the coupon *now* and present it to *your* grocer. Coupons are good wherever this paper circulates.

Manhattan Soap Co. New York SWEETHEART

Clip This Coupon NOW!

SWEETHEART COUPON — SWEETHEART COUPON

Present this Coupon to your grocer before June 7 and receive one full-size cake of SWEETHEART Toilet Soap *absolutely free.*

This offer is limited to one coupon to a family and the correct name and address of the party receiving this soap must be signed in full to the following:

I hereby certify that I have received one cake of SWEETHEART SOAP Free of all cost.

Name _____

Address _____

Dealer's Endorsement: My signature below certifies that I gave one cake of SWEETHEART SOAP in exchange for this coupon.

Grocer's Name _____

Address _____



To the Dealer: Tear off the top end of the carton (the part with the "S" in the diamond.) This coupon (with box top attached) is redeemable through us direct at full retail price, providing all of above conditions have been fully complied with. Any violation of the above conditions render this coupon VOID.

SWEETHEART MANHATTAN SOAP CO. NEW YORK

SWEETHEART COUPON — SWEETHEART COUPON

MANHATTAN SOAP COMPANY NEW YORK CITY

CONEY ISLAND OPENS ITS SUMMER SEASON

Luna Park and Steeplechase, in New Guise, Receive First Crowds of Year.

NOVELTIES BY THE SCORE

Film Shows Supplant the Dancing Girl, but One-Step and Fox Trot Still Reign.

Summer is here, for yesterday Coney sent Manhattan-ward her annual cry of "Welcome to our island, and all of it you will carry away." Or, to paraphrase, Luna and her satellite, Steeplechase, threw open their doors and began their annual task of amusing the multitudes. It was evening when Luna's band in new uniforms whooped things up in front of the grand entrance and the barkers and hot-dogs inside the big inclosure began barking. Steeplechase got under way earlier in the day.

Strolling down Surf Avenue, the long lane that has no turning, from where New York takes its Summer bath at the upper beaches to where it returns to the element from which it derives its name, the things that impress the habitual Coneyite, after having first made up his mind that the old place looks about the same, are that this is to be a dancey, movie, neutral Summer on the Island.

Dancing is not dead—vive la danse! Both Luna and Steeplechase will feature the one-step more than ever, and up and down the avenue are numerous other floors on which one may dance in cafés and halls. Steeplechase has added a new pavilion whose floor will accommodate many hundreds of couples, while Luna will try something that has not been attempted before. Above the big pavilion used last year a second floor will be opened. Admission to this will be so restricted by the admission price and other means that one whose name is not in the Social Register or telephone directory need not aspire to fox-trot there. If the management is really desirous of making this resort exclusive, (and this is merely a friendly tip), the menu prices used so successfully during the Winter by Pierre and Louis at Castles in the Air are respectfully suggested for their consideration.

Movies Replace Dancing Girls.

And the movies. More than anything else this popular form of amusement has wrought a change on the Island. No longer do the beery ballyhoos who sit in front of the refreshment emporiums that line the avenue and its tributary alleys cry, "See the dancing girls inside, direct from the Sultan's hareem." Instead they entice the thirsty to sit at their tables with the promise of a new Charlie Chaplin "fillum." For the movie has relegated the berouged damsels to the land of memories, and when one steps inside one of the sawdust palaces to split a frankfurter and a bottle of beer with a friend it is to laugh at the feet of Chaplin and not to blush at the songs or dances of the girls.

As for neutrality, from the number of grills that shimmered in their own heat yesterday and the yards of frankfurters and Vienna sausages consumed there is to be no diminution in consumption because of the nationality of the delicacies. Meticulous souls will probably ease their consciences by calling for French or English mustard on their rolls and let it go at that. For Coney without the aroma of sizzling sausages would be a sad island.

The general impression Luna gives at a glance is red and white. There are other colors on second look but the exterior decorators have been partial to these. Luna looks more substantial and prosperous this season than in other recent years. There is more shine to her, as it were. Gradually the park is reaching out in all directions till the area covered by kiosked buildings, paved walks and blooming flower beds is more extensive than ever.

The arrangement of attractions is much the same as in other years, though there are some new features that should prove interesting. One of these is called "A Trip to Niagara." It is the big building to the left as you pay as you enter the park, unless you are fortunate enough to be on Col. Tody Hamilton's press list. The entrance to the building is a rather realistic reproduction in miniature of the approach to the suspension bridge at the Falls. Inside one is whisked on a little train above the falls and then back to a park, a representation of Clifton Park, sitting mid the verdure of which one watches the play of lights on a huge waterfall, the water pumped from the famous Atlantic.

In the Oriental Village.

Down at the far end of the inclosure is an Oriental village. Here there are native workers plying their trades in metals; booths and bazaars in which Turkish, Egyptian, Arabian and Hoboken souvenirs may be bought for a song or a couple of songs. Whirling dervishes, dancing girls, acrobats and magicians perform, and camels and Turkish coffee contribute to the atmosphere.

At the opposite end of the park is another segregated feature. This is a village of midgets designed primarily for the amusement of the children. Everything here is in miniature, from the inhabitants to the houses and shops. There are about fifty tiny men and women in the village. There are chefs who cook little things for little people, farmers, merchants and players all busily engaged at their various occupations. Then there is a tiny theatre with a stage in proportion on which performances will be given by tabloid players. Even the animals in the streets and stables are from Lilliput.

The circus will be the principal free attraction this year as formerly. It will be given in a ring with equestrian, acrobatic and animal acts.

The bioplasticon, a new movie device; the San Francisco Fair and the Edge of the World are among the other new features. The Witching Waves, Dragon's Gorge, chutes, gyroplane, circle swing, scenic railways and other devices are in their usual places. All are bright in new paint, and there are enough tin mountains and painted forests scattered about the place to make a George Barr McCutcheon kingdom.

A novel variation of the ring-throwing booth is near the gates. Instead of the old-time canes over which one must throw a ring to draw a prize, there are little dancing figures that whirl along an elliptical path.

It is worthy of comment that the martial note has been neglected altogether by the men who plan the amusements. There is an absence of war shows—a bit surprising in these days of war. No doubt this peaceful scheme was intentional on the part of the planners.

Steeplechase Attractions.

Steeplechase boasts sixty-one amusement devices, twenty-two of which are new. The commutation ticket is again in use at this resort. The park has the only large bathing pool on the island and an increase in the bathhouse facilities gives accommodations for 5,000 bathers. One of the new features is a roller rink which will accommodate several hundred skaters.

Along the ocean side of Surf Avenue the great hole that was left when Dreamland was destroyed by fire several years ago has gradually been filled in with shops and shows till now it presents almost an unbroken front. There are giant coasters, shooting galleries, side shows of every kind, many of which have taken to themselves the name of Dreamland.

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

The Coat of the Season! White Polo Cloth

Just like a soft fleecy blanket—light in weight, yet sufficiently warm for a brisk motor run, or to put on after golf or tennis. Polo cloth has quite displaced all other materials for women's sport coats.



Our fine selection includes

The Polo Coat, at $16.50
Illustrated
Belted model; large patch pockets; binding of silk braid.

Polo Coats at $17.50
In a very smart model, with belt, set-in sleeves, and the new side openings.

Taffeta Coats at $13.50
In a model with high collar; a decided flare at sides; quaint cording and shirring around coat.
Other Taffeta Jackets, at $15, $16.50 to $37.50.

Motoring Coats of Linen, $2.95 to $10

Pongee Dusters and Dress Coats, $12.50 to $27.50

Third Floor

May Sale's Fine Savings on White Dress Cottons

We have left nothing undone to present for tomorrow the best values that our huge stocks are capable of offering. So many pretty and fashionable weaves have never been dealt with so unmercifully before as concerns price-reductions.

$1.25 to $1.50 French Crepes, 75c Yd.
Including the new silk-and-cotton Georgette weave; 40 in. wide.

38c to 45c Cotton Novelties, 28c Yd.
Voiles, Crepes, Rice Cloths; 38 in. wide.

50c Domestic Cottons, 38c Yd.
Copies of French and English fabrics: embroidered voiles, crepes, rice cloth and others; 38 in. wide.

$1.35 to $1.75 French Novelties, 95c Yd.
A large assortment, including embroidered crepes, voiles, organdies, rice cloth and shadow voiles; 40 in. wide.

55c to 75c Imported Swisses, 38c Yd.
Dots, figures, crossbars and stripes, in white only; 32 in. wide.

38c Mercerized Voiles, 25c Yd.
Sheer quality; 39 in. wide.

38c White Corded Piques, 25c Yd.
Six sizes of cords to choose from; 27 in. wide.

50c Skirting Ratine, 38c Yd.
Correct weight; 38 in. wide.

65c Cotton Gabardine, 48c Yd.
Copy of all-wool gabardine; 36 in. wide.

Second Floor

Annual Summer Sale of Women's Silk and Washable Dresses
150 New Styles

Every detail has been planned to make this the real Dress *Occasion* of the season.

We chose the styles in which the Dresses were to be made—developed them in many cases from the Paris originals which we brought over for this Summer.

We picked the materials—Fashion centres on Taffeta; and Taffeta Dresses are here by the hundred—the silk taken in many instances from the soft, delightful qualities in our own stock.

Each of the many styles in each size, in each color, including Navy blue and black, at each price—at least, when the Sale starts!

And prices!—while we shall not quote comparative values in this advertisement, women will be quick to discover how marvelously low they are for such exquisite Summer frocks.

Dresses At $15
Flowered Cotton
Flowered Cotton Crepe
Embroidered Net
Plain Net
White Crepe de Chine
White Cotton Voile
White Lawn

Dresses At $18.75
Chiffon Taffeta. Six Styles adapted from our Imported models. Street shades.

Dresses At $19.75
Chiffon Taffeta. Street shades; four of the most distinguished models of the season.



Dresses At $25
Flowered Taffeta, with chiffon bands and little taffeta coatees. Light colors, for garden party wear.

Dresses At $29.50
Fine Taffeta, Distinctive adaptations from charming Paris Models.

Cotton Dresses At $5.75, $6.50, $7.95, $10.50, $12.75 to $15
Over 100 new Styles in Lawns, Voiles, Nets, and Tissues, including styles suitable for graduation.

Third Floor

Last Week of White Sale—LINENS Exceptionally Low

The Special Value in our Linen stock during this week has especial significance for thrifty housekeepers. City and country homes, boarding houses and hotels, will do well to provide for their future wants now.

$4 Round Table Cloths, $2.75
Fine Irish damask; scalloped; 6 new circular designs; 70-in. diameter.

$4.25 Damask Napkins, $3 Dozen
Superior quality Irish damask; firm quality; 24x24 in.

Damask Pattern Table Cloths and Napkins to Match
From Belfast; fully bleached; new round designs:

Cloths:	70x 70-in.	Reg. $2.50	at $1.95
	70x 88-in.	Reg. $3	at $2.45
	70x106-in.	Reg. $3.50	at $2.95
Napkins:	22x 22-in.	Reg. $3.50	at $2.95 doz.

$1.15 Bureau Scarfs, 75c each
Lace-trimmed, with one row of insertion; fine Irish linen centres; 20x54-in.

55c Dress Linen, 38c Yard
Oyster white French Ramie Linen—popular weave; 46-in. wide.

$1 White Dress Linen, 65c Yard
Beautiful, soft finish; 90-in. wide.

Second Floor

Two Very Profitable Occasions in RUGS

(1) American—

Whittall's "Teprac" Wilton 9 x 12 ft. Rugs, $30

This is an extraordinarily low price for a fine selection of these famous Wilton Rugs in room size.

9 x 12 ft. Seamless Velvet Rugs At $14.50, Regularly $20

8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Seamless Velvet Rugs at $11.50, Regularly $15

(2) Oriental—

Six special lots of small Oriental Rugs, whose values Are At Least ⅓ Higher Than Their Prices:

$5 $7.50 $10.00
$15 $18.50 $22.50

Sixth Floor

Annual Pre-Decoration Day Sale of Women's Washable Skirts, $1 to $5.75



3,500 New Skirts in the 15 Latest Models

Semi-circular describes the skirts in a general way. However, each model is distinctive—its pockets, its belt and its buttons are unique. These are the smart skirts which Fashion has especially created for the new sport and lingerie blouses—with the latter blouses the Cotton Gabardine Skirts are especially good looking.

$1
White Rep
White Cordoline

$1.50
White Cordoline
Tan Khaki

$2
White Rep

$2.25
Ramie Linen
White Cordoline
Cotton Gabardine

$2.95
Cotton Gabardine
Ramie Linen

$3.95
White Cordoline
Cotton Gabardine

$5
Natural Color
Palm Beach Cloth

$5.75
Cotton Gabardine in a pleated model

A Complete Range of These Sizes in Each Model: Waistbands, 23 to 36 ins. Lengths, 38 to 42 ins.

500 Fine Washable Corduroy Skirts, $3.95
White, Sand, Cadet Blue, Putty Color, Rose, Taupe. Third Floor

4,000 Pairs of Women's Very Smart $5 & $6 Summer Pumps, $3.95 Pair



Nine styles, six of which are illustrated, and including the most fashionable models of a season in which style in Women's Shoes is of greatest importance.

Newly made for GIMBELS by two factories specializing in Women's finest Shoes; and offered now at this low price, because we placed our large order when their busy season was over, and they wanted work for their people. The nine styles, and usual prices:

Black-and-white Saddle Pumps, usually $6
White-and-black Saddle Pumps, usually $6
Patent Coltskin Backs, White Calfskin Vamps, usually $6
Genuine White Buckskin, Colonial Pumps, usually $5
White Nu-Buck Lilian Pumps, usually $5
White Sea Island Duck Pumps, black trimmings, usually $5
Plain White Duck Pumps, usually $5
Patent Coltskin Colonial Pumps, usually $5
Gun-metal Colonial Pumps, usually $5

All at $3.95 Pair

All sizes, from 2½ to 7½; AA to D widths.

Second Floor

We Will Gladly Help You to Plan
Your Panama Exposition Tour
The GIMBEL Information and Travel Bureau is at Your service with full information about all steamer routes and railroads reaching the Pacific Coast, rates of fare, etc.
Tours planned from 16 days to 3 months.
Third Floor, Rear

Store Your Furs NOW
in the
GIMBEL Cold Dry-Air Storage Vault
In Our Own Fireproof Building
The New Low Fur Storage Rate 2%
Applies to all except a few minimum valuations.
Fur Alterations and Repairs
Are best attended to early in the season. Low rates; expert workmanship.
Rugs, Draperies, Upholsteries
Cleaned and Stored at Moderate Charges.
Fur Storage Desk, Third Floor

Sale of "Sunfast" Curtain Materials
These Summer Curtain fabrics owe their great popularity as much to their charming designs and colorings as to the fact that they live up to their name, and hold their color in spite of the sunlight.
For Monday, we offer from our own stocks:

At 75c Yard
Usually 95c
"Sunfast" Madras, 45-in., in verdure and detached effects and Anatolian stripes in green, rose, and brown.

At 50c Yard
Usually 65c
"Sunfast" Madras, 31 and 36-in., in blue, red, green, rose, gold, and brown; attractive new patterns.
Sixth Floor

$3,300 Worth of Fine Table Cutlery For $2,200
From Landers, Frary & Clark.
Because these styles are to be discontinued; this price-concession was allowed us by the manufacturers.

3-Piece Stag-Handle Carving Sets At $3, $4.25, $5.25 and $5.75
Sterling silver ferrules.
Stag-Handle Game Sets, 2-piece, $1.50 to $8.75.
Stag-Handle Bird Carvers, 2-piece, $1 and $2.75.
Celluloid Handle Medium Knives, $3 dozen.
Celluloid Handle Knives and Forks, 6 of each, $3 doz.
Celluloid Handle Medium Knives, with quadruple-plated blades, $5 and $6 dozen.
Triple-plated Medium Knives, all-steel hollow handles, $3.75 doz.
Main Floor

Sale of Framed Pictures & Mirrors Very Interesting in Its Savings

It is of particular importance to Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Summer Home Furnishers in general. The Sale has been well-planned, so that the co-operation of several manufacturers makes it doubly welcome at this time.

All Sorts of Pictures and Mirrors—Large and Small
In Eleven Very Moderate Price-Groups.

Pictures, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1 to $7.50
Usually 40c to $16.50
Every conceivable subject and style of frame included.

Mirrors, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 to $10
Usually $1.25 to $18.50
Every kind of mirror for every kind of room; plain or fancy.
Main and Sixth Floors

This Special Lot on Main Floor Only
Oval Frames, 15c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c
(Including the Glass.)
Usually 35c to $1.50 and More
1,000 of them, from cabinet size to 16x20 in., including many panel shapes. High-grade ornamented frames, full burnished antique finish; some of them are slightly damaged, but hardly enough to be noticeable.

Summer Sale of Table Glassware 16,875 Dozens---Think of It!

To prepare for this event, we bought a whole carload of one kind of Water Tumblers—225 barrels. We placed an order with a glass factory who wanted our business at a price so low that they will not ship us a single dozen glasses at the same price after the order is filled.

For Summer home furnishers, hotels, boarding houses, etc., the Sale is particularly timely.



3500 Dozen Needle-etched Glasses Less Than Usual Wholesale Cost

Water Goblets, and Champagne, Sherbet, Cocktail, Claret, Wine, Lemonade, and Iced Tea Glasses, 12c each.
Highball and Cordial Glasses, 10c each.
Water Tumblers, Whiskey Glasses, and Apollinaris Glasses, 5c each.

5000 Dozen Plain Thin-Blown Water Tumblers, 25c Dozen
1375 Dozen Needle-etched Water Tumblers, 3 Designs, 5c Each
2700 Dozen Fine Crystal Water Tumblers, 50c Dozen
4300 Dozen Iced Tea or Lemonade Glasses, 5c and 7c Each. Main and Fifth Floors

Greatest China Opportunities Ever Offered, in the Bawo & Dotter Sale

SPODE COPELAND'S CHINA ENGLAND

This Sale's Advantages Cannot Be Equaled Now, Or Probably Ever Matched Again.

BAWO & DOTTER ELITE WORKS LIMOGES FRANCE

Of the thousands of pieces of China from famous potteries with which the Sale began, hundreds remain, with their prices made still lower for immediate clearance. For instance:

$225 Copeland Spode China Dinner Sets, $75
112 pieces; fine white China with gold hairline decoration.

Copeland Open Stock Dinner Ware, Greatly Reduced
Ivory and gold border—a beautiful decoration.
Meat Dishes, $1.50 to $5, regularly $3 to $10.
Covered Dishes, $3.75, regularly $11.50.
Soup Plates, $1 each, regularly $3. And other pieces at similar reductions.

$58.75 Copeland Spode Cottage Sets, $40
100 pieces, in a pretty floral chintz effect.

Odd Pieces of Crown Derby and Copeland China
Meat Dishes, Cake Plates, Sugars and Creams, etc., at much less than the original low prices of the Sale.

"Elite" Limoges China—Open Stock
From Bawo & Dotter's Own Factory; Plates, Cups and Saucers, Ramikins, Sandwich Trays, etc., 50c to $5; former sale price, 75c to $8.50 each.

Main and Fifth Floors

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1915.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Panama-Pacific Exposition

We announce the appointment of R. H. Macy & Co. as official representatives in New York City for the San Francisco Exposition. When you are ready to go consult our Bureau of Public Service and learn what a great measure of service we can render you in this connection. Without cost and without price.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Macy's Popular Restaurant

Macy's—because it reflects the great cash buying influence of this Store with resources that make possible high-class service at "lunch counter" cost. Popular—because service always wins and this Big Eighth-Floor Dining Hall is famous for service. The proof is in the eating. Dine here tomorrow.

Macy's—Eighth Floor.

THE STORE of the "THRIFT" SPIRIT

The Store of the "Thrift Spirit"

Yesterday your average American was a spendthrift. Wanton wastefulness was the national weakness.

Today a spirit of thrift is sweeping over the nation, and men and women are beginning to take care of the pennies.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity." A scarcity of money is often a great moulder of human character, and man becomes more efficient because he must in order to survive.

Thrift never means parsimony or "stinginess." It means efficiency in buying. Not necessarily to spend less, but to get more for what you do spend.

It is significant that this spirit of thrift and economy is literally increasing the Macy business by leaps and bounds.

Now, as never before, this great Store is coming into its own. It seems all New York is waking to the fact that Macy's offers more in style, quality and genuine value, price considered, than any other store in the Metropolis.

For Summer—

Taffeta Suits Crisp and Cool $28.75



Quite the most successful Suits launched this season are of chiffon taffeta; fine in texture, lustrous in finish.

In navy and in black, the model, *illustrated,* one of the cleverest adaptations of the Blouse, introduces several novel touches. Note the smart lines of the coat, and the broad bindings of satin which emphasize its flare.

Clusters of deep pleats give the fashionable width to the skirt.

Black Taffeta Silk Skirts, $8.39

A very effective model with full shirred ruffles, velvet trimmed and a novel girdle of the silk.

"Palm Beach" Cloth Skirts, $3.74

Two models—both flaring and strictly tailored; wide patch or slashed pockets. Regular and extra sizes.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

New Porch Dresses $1.44

Specially Priced

Ginghams, percales and crepes in neat models, with collars and cuffs of pique or organdie; others smartly piped. In pink, blue and lavender. Sizes 34 to 46.

At $1.89—Porch Dresses of flowered crepe with embroidery collar and vest; skirt, with yoke, is very flaring.

At $2.69—Porch Dresses of white poplin with pique collar and cuffs, black velvet trimmed; skirt with fitted yoke.

Eponge Porch Dresses, $3.49

A very attractive model, quite smart enough for street wear, with patent leather belt and strappings of black and white striped linen, pearl button trimmed. In Pink, Light Blue, Lavender and Tan.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

Picturesque Phases Of the Mode in Bathing Suits

HIGH time to think about selecting your Bathing Suit, whether it is to be a smartly practical model for a daily dip in "Old Ocean" or a strikingly effective Beach Dress in which to promenade upon the shore.

Bathing Suits follow Fashion in every clever line, with skirts flaring, ruffled and flounced, bodices full and graceful in line, with sashes, girdles, laced sleeves and other novel notes of style.

Here are graceful Princess models, quaint Empire models, jaunty Middy Blouse effects in lustrous satins and taffetas, or the new awning striped failles in gay color combinations.

You'll surely be "in the swim" if you select your Bathing Suit from the Macy assortment. Prices range from those advertised to $24.74 for a bewildering creation in striped "Gros de Londres" silk.

SPECIALLY PRICED

Silk Poplin Bathing Dresses, $3.79

Military in style with pleated waist, tiny patch pockets and contrasting satin collar that may be worn in high or low neck effect. Black or navy.

Wool Jersey Swimming Suits, $4.49

Heavy quality Jersey mixtures, with collar, sleeves and belt of two-toned stripes. Russian blouse overdress and sleeveless combination.

Black Taffeta Bathing Suits, $4.74

Fine "salt water" taffeta, in pretty model with corded circular skirt very flaring; pleated bodice with satin-faced collar. Jersey combination included.

Salt-water Satin Bathing Dresses, $7.94

In black or navy—lustrous satin Suits with very full box-pleated skirt; broad fitted girdle. Raglan shoulder bodice with flaring collar.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

Pretty Parasols



Have you seen the picturesque "Yum-Yum" Parasol, the fad of the hour? In every line, from its stubbed end to the tips of its 16 gores, as Oriental as was ever carried in the "Flowery Kingdom." Flat as the cyclamen's wide, many-veined leaves and as quaint as quaint can be.

The "Yum-Yum," in broad black and white stripes, *as illustrated,* in gay flowered silks, in plain colors; one of the smartest of the season's many novelties, specially priced at $2.89

Also at $2.89—the new shirred Parasols with corded edges, in navy, green, red, tan, and white, in black with flowered ribbon bands, in black and white stripes; Pongee Parasols, lined with green and scores of other appealing novelties to lend the final note of style to the Summer costume.

The "Little Corporal" Parasol, in dainty pompadour patterned silks, with tiny pleatings emphasizing the lovely lines of its deeply curved edges, a strikingly effective canopy-top model, at. $4.89

Panels of gay flowered taffeta joined by pointed gores of black and white stripes are unusually attractive in a Parasol at $4.89, and at the same price are canopy-top Parasols with shirred edges; very curving in line and both pretty and practical as sunshades.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

Mohair Whipcords

54 inch (yd.) 79c

Macy's Usual Price, $1.29.

These Mohairs are of unusual quality—and this whipcord weave particularly desirable for Suits and Skirts. Also used extensively for Motor apparel as it is the best dust-shedding fabric made. Light, medium and dark grey, Navy Blue, Midnight Blue, Tan, Black and Cream.

Changeable Mohairs (yard) 69c

These are Diagonal weave, 54 inches wide in the following color combinations:
Black and Garnet
Blue and Gold
Black and Purple
Grey and Black

Shadow Stripe Mohair 54 inches wide (yard) 69c

Navy and Cream color; excellent for bathing suits and outing wear.

Polka Dot Mohair 42 inches wide (yard) 49c

Macy's Usual Price, 89c. Black only.

New Shipment of *27 inch White Washable Corduroy*

Special (yd.) 59c

Just the material you want for Sport Coats and Skirts.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St.

Embroidered White Voile Unmade Robes $9.69

Charming Summer Gowns may be effectively fashioned from these lovely Robes. Fine White Voile embroidered in colors—Copenhagen Blue, Old Rose, Sky, Pink, Gold, Black—or all White. For the skirt is allowed 3¼ yards of smart embroidered flouncing 45 inches wide—and for the waist 2¼ yards embroidered banding to match with 2 yards of plain material.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Handkerchiefs

Dainty and Low Priced

Women's Hand Embroidered Irish Linen Handkerchiefs (each) 24c

Macy's Usual Price 34c

Several designs; finest needle art executed by hand.

Hand Embroidered Initial Glove Handkerchiefs (each) 19c

Macy's Usual Price 29c

Imported, sheer linen; colored initial to match colored turned hem.

Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs 12c

Our own importation; ⅛ and ¼ inch hand thread-drawn hems.

Initial Handkerchiefs 49c

With rolled hem. Colored elongated initial to match borders. *(Box of 6)*

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs— $1.49

Corded border and hand-embroidered initial. *(Box of 6)*

Macy's Usual Price $1.74

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

The Macy Order Booths

Mainly for the convenience of commuters, Macy's has Booths in the Grand Central and Hudson Terminals. In the latter—customers who live in New Jersey; and in the former—customers whose homes are on the New York Central, Harlem or New York, New Haven and Hartford lines, may have the assurance that all orders left by 10 A. M. will be filled and the packages received at the Terminals after 4 P. M. the same day.

Satin

For Bathing Suits (yard) $1.12

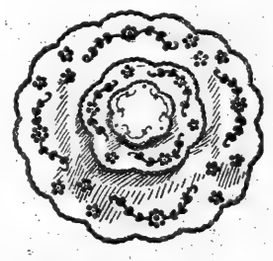
Medium weight, lustrous Satin made with strong cotton back assuring excellent wear. Unaffected by salt water, this yard-wide Satin will make smart Bathing Suits, and give long service.

Navy Blue and Black.

Macy's—Lining Dept., Second Floor.

Madeira Luncheon Sets, $3.49

(Set of 13 pieces.)



Hand Embroidered on fine round thread Irish Linen and hand-scalloped. Set consists of 6 Doylies 6 inch, 6 Doylies 10 inch, and one 24-inch Centrepiece. Upon comparison with similar Sets elsewhere, we find these cannot be duplicated under $5.50.

All Linen Damask Table Napkins (Doz.) $2.69

Our own importation; Scotch or Irish Linen in floral or spot designs. Size 24x24.

Costume Linen

Pure white in the desirable weights and weaves for Summer apparel.

90 inches wide (yd.) 79c
45 inches wide (yd.) 44c

Macy's—Linen Dept., Second Floor.

New Untrimmed Hats

Combining Style and Economy

Our ever-comprehensive stock finds some new attraction added to it each day—here you may have your choice of the newest novelties or every-day staple shapes at Lowest Prices.

Another Shipment of Those Fine Panamas at $1.98

Verified Price Elsewhere, $2.50.

Just the Hat you are waiting for—lightweight, fine Panama, in soft or pressed shapes, large and medium effects. A scarf or simple band will convert one of these shapes into an ideal Outing Hat, and Decoration Day is but a week off.



Pure White Milan-Hemp Hats, 99c

Verified Price Elsewhere, $1.50.

Fine quality; twenty shapes—Sailors, Turbans, etc. White, Black and Navy.

New Hats in Lace Effects, $1.98

Quite in favor are these dainty Hair Hats, with plain straw edge or transparent brims. Black or White.

Trimmed Outing and Sport Hats

A charming variety of Straw and Fabric Hats, simply and mannishly trimmed. White, New Blue, Green, Yellow and other wanted shades. Styles to suit the young miss or the grown-up. Made of Straw, Corduroy, Leather and other materials. Specially priced, $2.97 and $3.96.

Macy's—Millinery Dept., Second Floor.

160 Misses' and Juniors' Suits Reduced to $14.74

Prices were $22.74 to $28.75

Serges Poplins and Gabardines

in navy, black, tan, Belgian blue and black; sizes 13 to 18 inclusive but not each size in every model or material.

Jaunty models with the new short and medium length coats, flaring and pleated skirts—are included in this very representative collection of Spring Suits; reduced for quick clearance.

Coat Dresses of Serge and Silk, $11.74

In Smart Combination Effects

Pleated coatee and pleated skirt are of the serge in navy blue or shepherd check; blouse bodice of crepe meteor or de chine in tan or white. A narrow belt of patent leather adds a clever finishing touch of style.

Tweed Top Coats—Mannish Model, $10.74

In light Spring mixtures—tan and grey in tone, three-quarter length Coats—cut on loose, swinging lines, with wide set-in sleeves, deep patch pockets and convertible collar; yoke and sleeves are satin lined.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street.

Women's Low Shoes

Three distinctive models at a price usually asked for ordinary footwear.

Special for Monday, $3.49

Macy's Usual Price, $4.96.



Of the finest grade Imported Kid, in the much-sought for shade of sand; gracefully arched, form-fitting; each detail with a finish found only in Shoes of the highest character.

As illustrated, you may choose from a side-button Oxford or an Oxford Pump with dainty lacings. The other model is particularly trim, with an insert of cloth to match the Kid, and dainty ornament as a finish. Leather covered Spanish Louis Heels.

Remember—this opportunity is yours Monday only.

Macy's—Shoe Dept., Second Floor, 35th St.

Shop on a "Blue Transfer." Save Time, Save Steps. Ask Any Sales Person.

Everything for the Outdoor Life at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices

HOW about selecting your "camp-rig" now? We are ready if you are—ready with suggestions (if you want us to give 'em)—ready with the right things if you know what you want—most of all, ready with cash economies to spice your "good time" with the zest of savings.

Camping Outfits

Tents

Made of stout 10-ounce Duck and reinforced for better wear. Prices cover ropes, stakes, and poles. Flies at half the price of tents.

7x7 ft.	$6.59	9½x12 ft.	$10.49
7x9 ft.	7.78	12 x14 ft.	13.76
9x9 ft.	8.89	12 x18 ft.	17.49
14x20 ft		$23.74	

Lawn Tents of blue-and-white striped duck; single center pole; size 7x7 ft. Price, complete, $3.96.

Camp Furniture

Folding Table of hardwood, top 27x36 inches; folds to 5x7x36 inches. $2.24.

Telescope Cot Bed; frame selected hardwood; side-braces rustproof steel; top heavy white or khaki army duck; folds compactly, $2.49.

Army Cots at $2.39, $2.49 and $2.74.

Camp Stools at 19c and 39c.

Camp Chairs, canvas and carpet seats from 24c up to $2.39 each.

Canvas Reclining Chairs, 98c and $1.24. With foot rest, $1.24, $1.74 and $1.98.

Swinging Reclining Chairs, iron frame, canvas seat and back, $3.39.

"FISHERMAN'S LUCK"

is mostly a matter of dependable tackle and proper bait—which means simply canny judgment combined with Macy's fishing gear.

Split Bamboo Fly Rods, German silver mounted Bamboo Tip Case, canvas cover, $6.94.

"Three-in-One" Fly and Bait Rod, $4.49.

Hedden Fly Rods, 9 feet long, with canvas bag and fibre case, $9.24.

Leonard Fly Rods, $27.25. Other fly rods from 98c to $8.49.

Casting Rods of split bamboo, German silver mounted, with bag, $4.49.

Hedden Bait Casting Rods at $1.39 to $9.24; rods for still fishing and trolling, at $1.19 to $8.49.

Single-Action Reels for fly rods, metal and rubber, at 39c to $5.24.

Multiple Casting and Trolling Reels, metal and rubber, at $1.14 to $14.24.

Lines—Hydrostatic, Frazer, and Kingfisher lines for fly fishing, casting, and trolling, from 39c up.

Hooks, Flies (imported and domestic makes); leaders, baskets, landing nets, tackle boxes, bait pails—in fact, everything for the disciple of old Izaak Walton.

Outing Apparel

Khaki Clothing

Serviceable Trousers at 96c to $1.49.

Riding Breeches with reinforced seats; well made and finished, $1.98.

Norfolk Coats with belt, $1.98.

Khaki Shirts, two pockets, $1.49.

Outing Shirts in all accepted styles; lightweight flannels in grey and olive at $1.44; others up to $3.49.

Waterproofs

Rubber Blankets, $1.24.

Rubber Poncho Blankets, $1.79.

Oilskin Suits in shades of yellow and olive, $3.48.

Oilskin Long-coats for men and women, $3.48.

Hats of oilskin, 98c.

Imported Oiled Silk Coats, $12.74.

Hats to match, $1.98.

Rubber Boots, made for hard service. Prices $5.39 and $5.94.



Macy's—Fifth Floor.

UNION NOT TO PAY $252,000 TO LOEWE

But Hatters Vote to Help Danbury Members Hit by Anti-Boycott Judgment.

DENY LIABILITY IN CASE

Convention Orders Assessment of 1 Per Cent. a Week for Relief Fund —A. F. of L. Asked to Aid.

The United Hatters of North America, in convention in Arlington Hall, voted yesterday not to raise a fund to satisfy the $252,000 judgment by D. E. Loewe, of D. E. Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers, of Danbury, Conn., against the members of the Danbury local hatters' union. The national union, however, did vote to raise a fund for the relief of the individual union members whose homes and bank accounts had been attached to satisfy the judgment. This action came at the close of the annual meeting of the hatters and was in reply to a letter by D. E. Loewe & Co., made public through the press a month ago.

Mr. Loewe, after twelve years of litigation, by final decision of the United States Supreme Court in January, obtained final affirmation of the judgment of the lower courts for $252,000 against 186 members of the Danbury local of the United Hatters for damages due to the union's boycott. He took no steps, however, to collect the judgment, preferring to give the United Hatters at their annual convention the chance to make good its agreement to stand by the local in the matter of the judgment.

In his letter Mr. Loewe stated that he had delayed foreclosure action against the property of the defendants in order to allow the national organization time to take action. The letter added that, unless that organization at its convention should make provision to fulfill its written obligation, foreclosure would follow.

Correspondence purporting to have passed between the attorneys for the Loewe Company and President John W. Scully, of the hatters' organization, formed part of the report of the organization and its resolution. In preambles to the resolution adopted yesterday the hatters assert that it was not known until the decision of the United States Supreme Court in this case, whether the Sherman Law was intended to apply to labor organizations and that the defendants, "though held legally wrong, in the opinion of this organization were guilty of no moral wrong." It was also stated that it was reasonable and proper that the hatters' organization "should relieve, in as far as possible, the distress of the members affected by the judgment and make comfortable their declining years."

This is the resolution:

The United Hatters of North America deny the statements of D. E. Loewe & Co. and the attorneys for the Anti-Boycott Society that this organization has agreed with any one to pay the judgment in this case, and hereby declares it to be our purpose not to apply any of the funds of the organization or any funds we may receive for the relief of our members to the payment or satisfaction of this judgment.

But this organization pledges its assistance to the members affected by said judgment and resolves further that an assessment of 1 per centum on the dollar of the weekly earnings of the members of this organization on and after July 1 be, and the same is hereby, assessed and levied, to be collected as other assessments are collected, and the money realized therefrom shall constitute a fund to be used and employed by the officers of this organization in such manner as they may deem best for the relief and benefit of said members affected by said judgment; and be it

Resolved, further, That the officers and Directors of this organization be, and are hereby, authorized and directed to appeal to the American Federation of Labor and to labor and other organizations for assistance and contributions to the said fund for the purposes aforesaid.

Walter Gordon Merritt, attorney for D. E. Loewe & Co., when told of the action of the United Hatters, said that, while papers in the matter were not as yet complete, foreclosure proceedings against the defendants would be filed, possibly within a month. This done, he added, the case would be concluded, as it was the intention of Mr. Loewe to collect every cent of the judgment he had obtained after his long legal fight.

APPEAL BY BISHOP GREER.

Asks Episcopalians to Give Liberally Today for Missions.

By the authorization of Bishop Greer today is "Missionary Sunday" in the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, and all of the clergymen who preach this morning will make special appeals for contributions to the Emergency Fund that the Board of Missions is raising. In a pastoral letter setting today apart for missions, Bishop Greer presented the fund as "the critical need of the hour."

"For the past two or three years," he wrote, "this diocese has failed to meet its missionary apportionment. Let us wipe off this blot on our otherwise fair 'scutcheon. Let every man, woman, and child make it a personal matter and resolve to try to do it. Then it will be done. One day's wage or income, at such a time as the present, is little enough to contribute. Some of us can do more."

The fund is now $140,000, and the Missionary Society has felt so encouraged that it has voted to retrench in its financial policy. A budget for next year of $1,481,000, the same amount as that of this year, was adopted at a meeting of the board last week. The officers of the society say that never before have Episcopalians responded so generously.

Gifts have not been limited to money. One member has sent the old family silver to the society, and another, who is bed-ridden, has used her needle to make articles to be sold for the benefit of the fund. Contributions have come from every State in the union except Nevada, and from Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Haiti, Japan, and Mexico.

BIDS FOR HOSPITAL ASKED.

New Diphtheria Institution for Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn.

All that modern medical science can accomplish in its treatment of diphtheria will be demonstrated within a few months in the new Diphtheria Hospital in Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn. Bids for the construction of this new institution were advertised yesterday.

The new hospital will be under the direction of the Health Department and will be one of a group of buildings in Kingston Avenue devoted to the treatment of contagious and infectious diseases. It will be three stories in height, and the central part, 50 by 44 feet, will be flanked by a wing on either side, 58 feet by 28 feet 8 inches. At the ends of the wings will be enclosed porches 16 feet 8 inches. There will be accommodation for eighty patients, but provision will be made for a large additional capacity, if occasion demands it.

Diet kitchens on the first and second floors will furnish cooking facilities for these floors. On the third floor there will be a spacious play room, two large solaria, or open-air wards, for convalescents and rooms for storage.

The building, which has been designed by William E. Austin, architect, of 46 West Twenty-fourth Street, is to cost $200,000. It probably will be in use before 1916.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1915.

A HALCYON AND VOCIFEROUS PROCEEDING.

The Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit has subtracted nothing from the existing stock of public information. Nor has it added thereto. Although the verdict of the jury is in favor of the defendant, Mr. BARNES and Mr. ROOSEVELT stand just where they did. Neither of them has been exalted or lowered in the public esteem by the revelations in testimony, for the stories told by witnesses were pretty stale news, so tiresomely familiar that they could have got into the newspapers only in the form of court reports. If the public expected to be apprised of anything hitherto undisclosed in the career of these two distinguished gentlemen it has been disappointed.

The evidence in the case showed that THEODORE ROOSEVELT got on famously with the big Republican bosses until he and the Republican Party had a falling out in 1910. Then, as the bosses were no longer working for him, he withdrew from them the right hand of fellowship. But all the world knew this, it knew that he had been on friendly and intimate terms with PLATT, with BARNES, with QUAY. It was not until he made his thunderous exit from the party that his better nature asserted itself, it was only then that there surged up within him a tide of moral scruples against the wickedness and depravity of organization leaders and organization methods. The trial of the libel action has served to recall these matters to the public mind and to fix them in memory—that is all.

The people of New York knew that Mr. BARNES was a boss, that he was a very capable and efficient manager for his party. They knew long ago that he had some concern with contracts for State printing at Albany. These undisputed things were brought forth with due solemnity in the evidence by which the defendant sought to justify his published statement. The public did not know and had never believed that Mr. BARNES had a corrupt understanding with Mr. MURPHY which affected the acts or policies of the Republican organization so far as those acts or policies were influenced by Mr. BARNES, and when all the testimony had been taken that serious charge remained unproved. It may seem strange that the jury should have overlooked this defect of proof as to one half of the libel. It was not the fault of the Judge. Judge ANDREWS distinctly charged the jury that the libel consisted of two accusations, that it charged a political alliance between Mr. BARNES and Mr. MURPHY in the Government of the State, and that Mr. BARNES "worked through a corrupt "alliance between crooked politics "and crooked business." He told the jury that these charges were in themselves libelous, that both must be proved, true if the defendant was to escape damages. "If one of the charges is true and the other not," said Judge ANDREWS, "then the "plaintiff is still entitled to some "verdict." The truth of the charge that Mr. BARNES was in alliance with Mr. MURPHY for the government of the State was not established, and there was much disproof of such weight and authority that it is not easy to see how the jury, if it followed the clear and definite instruction of the court, was able to ignore it.

But that brings into view the large general aspect of the proceeding. We are unable to see how Mr. BARNES could have expected a jury to give him an award of damages against a man who has been Governor of the State and President of the United States, and who, moreover, is such an extraordinary man as THEODORE ROOSEVELT. It would be pretty difficult to find twelve men who would agree on such an award. Moreover, considering the strong personal qualities and the stirring political activities through a long period of time of the defendant and the complainant, there was an antecedent probability that the jury would take the view that this was just a case of canine cannibalism, and that the twelve men would ask themselves, Why should we thrust the musty machinery of the law between these two noble combatants? It is a fine fight as it stands, go it Colonel, go it boss. That would be the natural human feeling of any twelve men with the average American sympathy with the sports of the people. It was a feeling that almost inevitably would preclude a strict weighing of the evidence or faithful attention to the instructions of the court.

Said ROSCOE CONKLING upon a certain occasion: "This is the bright "beginning and bitter ending of a "halcyon and vociferous proceeding." The proceeding at Syracuse was halcyon and vociferous, necessarily so, for the Colonel was much in the chair. It had a bright beginning, for the populace expected fun. They have had it. But the ending is not bitter, not even for Mr. BARNES. We doubt whether he really expected to see his adversary cast in damages. We doubt whether he feels that he has suffered much damage. Those who withstood his assault raise the exulting cry that this is the end of BARNES in politics. Mr. BARNES may retire from politics, but not because of the verdict of the Syracuse jury, or of any of the testimony heard there. The charge of the Murphy alliance fell to the ground, that cannot affect his political future. The testimony as to the printing contract at Albany was excluded from the consideration of the jury by the court itself, and it added only details to what was before generally known. As to the Colonel, nothing can quench his fires. He will exult, and to exult is one of the chief joys of his life. Some of the testimony made him uncomfortable as it recalled old but not forgotten things. It cannot hurt him now, for he was elected to the Presidency long after the matters testified to were known to the millions who gave him their votes.

There will be a heavy bill of costs for both parties to the suit and no compensating gains. The loss will be in pocket, not in reputation. Possibly, when the Colonel in future feels moved to the act of literary composition he will choose other subjects than the political doings of WILLIAM BARNES. And some day, we are confident, the vicissitudes of politics will bring Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. BARNES together. There will be a moment of constraint, then mutual smiles, they will shake hands, and the hatchet so viciously brandished in court will be buried out of the sight of men.

JUDICIAL GRAFT.

A nonpartisan committee has been formed to support the contention that, other things being equal, Republican candidates ought not to be elected to the two Supreme Court Justiceships which have just been created in the Ninth Judicial District. The argument is that the additional Justiceships are not necessary, and that to elect Republicans is to condone the creation of patronage for partisan purposes. The history of the bill lends merit to the protest against creation of unnecessary expenses at a time when taxes are burdensome. Justice TOMPKINS of that district made personal protest to the Governor privately. He offered testimony that the Justices were not overworked and that the business of the court was so well taken care of that arrears are diminishing. There were no applications from litigants for an increase of judicial service. There was no public demand at all. The bill was promoted by underground methods and was passed behind the backs of its opponents. A public hearing was refused, and when a delegation, nevertheless, presented itself in protest it was too late. The Governor had signed the bill.

The amount involved is not great. What is a mere 1 per cent. of the budget that it should create such an outcry? The Governor has vetoed four times as much money lavishly voted by the Legislature, and why should he not be allowed quietly to turn this moderate sum toward the treasury of the party which he so much desires to strengthen? The reason is both the principle of the thing and the fact that the case is exemplary. The Constitutional Convention was told on the day the bill was signed that there were twenty-six "ripper" bills in the last Legislature, that is, bills designed to create patronage. It would be retributive justice if all these unnecessary jobs could be given to Democrats in the manner of the desired Ninth Judicial District precedent. It would lend humor and zest to politics to beat the taxgrabbers with the cudgel they prepared for the taxpayers. This is particularly true because the patronage created for partisan purposes pertains to the courts. They at least ought to be kept clear from any suspicion of selfish or partisan uses. The voters repeatedly attest this by voting without regard to party for approved judicial candidates. The invitation to do so in this case has much to support it, and it ought not to be lost sight of on Election Day.

That is particularly true of this year. Taxes are felt as seldom before, and the effort should be to get money's worth instead of creating new jobs in assistance of those who neither ask nor need it. A few weeks ago several Judges of this city were shamed into increasing the services they rendered for their ample salaries. At the present time there is a similar discussion regarding underwork and overpay across the river. Judges are imported at extra cost in order that other Judges may have vacations for various periods above two months. That is not a grudging holiday for Judges. No doubt their duties are serious, and in the criminal courts unpleasant. The people do not grudge an ample holiday. But an excess over two months is not earned by duties less than those necessary to earn equal income in private occupations. An official who does not earn his salary is much the same in quality if not in degree as an official who occupies an office created in order that the cash may be disbursed. Those who have hard work to pay their taxes are more than usually observant this year.

AN APPEAL FOR FRANK.

The letter written by Judge ARTHUR G. POWELL, formerly of the Georgia Court of Appeals, to Governor SLATON and the Georgia Prison Commission, which was published in THE TIMES yesterday, is a remarkable document which bears on its face evidence of its sincerity. Judge POWELL was an intimate friend of the late Judge ROAN, who presided at the trial for murder of LEO M. FRANK and in his charge to the jury expressed his doubt as to the guilt of FRANK. Judge POWELL says that Judge ROAN often sent for him to go to the Court House while the trial was in progress and consulted with him about the case. He declares that Judge ROAN believed that FRANK was innocent, and Judge POWELL himself says that what he saw of the trial convinced him that the prisoner was innocent. That he has delayed a whole year, until every means of securing a new and fair trial for FRANK has been exhausted, and he has been a second time sentenced to death, before making this statement, which has so important a bearing on the case, is fresh evidence of the state of mind which has affected the people of Georgia.

As a matter of fact, FRANK was convicted in the public mind, with little or no evidence, within twenty-four hours after the murder of MARY PHAGAN was discovered. The press, the police, and the prosecutors were all arrayed against him. His trial was an empty formality, and nobody doubts now that he was sentenced to death upon wholly defective evidence. There is a growing belief that his guilt was never sufficiently established to justify conviction. The new and encouraging development in the case is the avowal of belief in his innocence by prominent persons in Georgia as well as in other parts of the country. Judge POWELL has found in Southern Georgia "a strong and "practically unanimous sentiment "against his being hanged." The many thousands of persons who are now appealing to the Governor of Georgia for FRANK'S pardon or the commutation of his sentence are clearly convinced of his innocence. It is incredible that so much sympathy could be aroused for a man who conceivably could be guilty of so foul a crime.

As a matter of fact, for some time past the murder of MARY PHAGAN has almost ceased to be an issue in the Frank case. It has seemed impossible to move the Georgia public to acknowledgment of a deplorable error of judgment, which had the support of the State, the bar, the police, and society. For our own part, like many others, we have been convinced, after a patient study of every detail of the case and a careful examination of all the evidence, that FRANK is innocent. But even in the remote possibility of his guilt he has never had a fair trial. A change of sentiment is now evident in Georgia, and there seems to be assurance that the Governor and the Prison Commission will give the case a fair hearing, and that public opinion in Georgia will abide by the result.

THE THREATENED STRIKE.

Failure of the cloakmakers' trade agreement would be lamentable. It was notable for the production of a formula which was thought to be the solvent of labor troubles generally. The trade was to be run neither open shop nor closed shop, but preferential shop. Unionists were to have precedence, but employers were to have liberty of choice of workers. Differences were to be arbitrated. The strikers received all that they asked except a monopoly of work, and the triumph of collective bargaining was celebrated.

The triumph was short-lived. It has broken down where it was thought strongest. Collective bargaining implies a contract, but the contract turned out to be one-sided. Only the employers were bound, and they denounce the agreement because they "lost faith in the efficacy of your "[the strikers'] organization to join "in any rational enforcement of an "agreement." The source of the trouble is the inability of unionists to understand that anybody has any right to work except themselves, or that anybody has any right to be consulted about the terms of their employment except themselves. They have been found driving others out of employment by inhuman, not to say illegal, methods, and they have broken their own conditions of employment. The conditions of employment were such as they had agreed to, but they disregarded their own obligations, and refused to allow others to share their privileges. Who shall protect the workers against themselves? Who shall persuade them that they are their own worst enemies, and that nobody exploits them so savagely as they persecute their own kind?

It is time for labor to understand that there is no future for any trade or any country in which only unionists can live. The country cannot survive in which a minority has exclusive right to work, and has sole right to dictate the terms of employment, including even the right to forbid others to work. It is a thousand times a pity to have another demonstration that "collective bargaining" is taken to mean the "closed shop," and the right to break bargains. The garment workers received all they asked, and that turned out to be only the basis for asking more, and for repudiating their own obligations. This is a bad year for "scrap of paper" incidents, and the garment workers will not find this time the sentiment which sustained them before.

THE ACTORS' FUND.

There are few benevolent institutions worthier of the support of a community of theatregoers than our Actors' Fund. From its foundation its affairs have been administered with good judgment and it has relieved the necessities of large numbers of deserving actors whom illness and misfortune, and the inevitable uncertainties of a calling which, under the best conditions, must be unstable, have placed temporarily in want of succor. Its services have been continuous and well directed. The Actors' House which it maintains is a comfortable home for superannuated players. Broad as its benevolence is, and in spite of the heavy demands upon it, the Actors' Fund makes few appeals for public assistance. It cannot be said that it is actually appealing, for assistance now, for the money paid out for tickets to the performances to be given by members of the Lambs Club in its behalf will all be returned in full value.

When the Lambs gambol, eagerness to be present has become a public habit, if not a public failing, as the hundreds who are generally unable to get even a "look in" have declared. Next week, Friday and Saturday, June 4 and 5, at the Century Theatre, the Lambs purpose to gambol with even more than their usual vivacity. The program for the three performances will be long, new and varied, the performers will be actors and singers of distinction, and various plays and sketches written for the occasion will be given.

It must be borne in mind that depressed financial conditions, in all parts of this country, have affected the actors greatly of late, and that, in the season now closing, the theatrical situation has been rendered more uncertain by the effects of the European war. The demands on the Actors' Fund have increased, its receipts from regular sources have inevitably diminished. Every dollar taken in at these performances will be paid into the treasury of the Fund. There is no question of attendance. Every seat in the spacious theatre will assuredly be occupied at each performance. The question is what is to be paid for seats. They will be sold at auction in the Hudson Theatre next Thursday afternoon. The demand will be large and the sale itself will form an enjoyable entertainment.

ART NOTES.

Private Exhibition of Clarke Bowen's Collection at Woodhaven.

At Woodhaven is a collection. Clarke Bowen, who lives there, has journeyed in various parts of the world, and in the course of his journeyings has collected a large number of interesting objects, including paintings, the latter acquired for the most part in Malta. These he is showing in private exhibition to his friends. Of real charm is an eighteenth century French painting, apparently a portrait of Mme. de Pompadour, in which the artist has revealed a vein of quaint humor by his repetition of the most characteristic features of the lady's physiognomy in the face of a pet monkey seated by her side. The color scheme, even under its film of time-spun dinginess, has an exquisite quality. Its dull rose and gold should emerge from judicious cleansing with the gay radiance of the true eighteenth century palette. Of historical interest are twenty-eight portraits of the Grand Masters of the Order of Malta and Jerusalem. With the paintings is a group of fine old furniture, the lines of which give as much pleasure as any of the pictures.

The Federation of Arts.

The American Federation of Arts made an encouraging report at its sixth annual convention in Washington this month. It has sent out during the last year twenty-six traveling exhibitions, which have been shown in one hundred and twenty-four places, besides circulating illustrated lectures, publishing its excellent little magazine, Art and Progress, and an invaluable yearly directory of art, the American Art Annual, and fulfilling its function as a general clearing house for all art organizations. Contrary to expectation, the past year has been the most successful in the history of the organization, the records showing an increase in membership, more demands for exhibitions, and more sales from the exhibitions.

Exhibition of Miniatures.

The annual exhibition of the American School of Miniature Painting will be held on the afternoons of May 27, 28, and 29 at 96 Fifth Avenue. The exhibition will consist of the work done in the classes during the year, also of miniatures by the instructors, Lucia Fairchild Fuller, Elsie Dodge Pattee, and Mabel R. Welch.

Notice to Indignant Parent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in THE TIMES of today's date a letter signed by "Indignant Parent." This division will be glad to make an investigation concerning the "demands for money" in one of the New York public schools, if your correspondent will communicate with the Director.

ALBERT SHIELS,
Director of Reference and Research.
New York, May 19, 1915.

A PUBLIC PROPERTY SENSE.

If People Owned City Bonds Children Would Not Break Street Lamps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The address of Mr. Adolph Lewisohn on "Municipal Savings Institutions" delivered before the East Side Forum and outlined in detail in a recent issue of your paper, has been read with great interest. The plan proposed has many advantages and would seem to be an excellent method of encouraging economy and thrift among people of moderate means.

There is little doubt that among many people, especially foreigners, there is great distrust of savings banks. Some of the poor people of the east side and in portions of Brooklyn have had unfortunate experiences with private institutions, and, in a number of cases, the habit of saving has received a great shock as hundreds of people have realized that owing to the lax or dishonest management of some of these so-called "banks" their hard-earned savings have been swept away. The result is either that many people no longer save their money, but spend it in unnecessary pleasures or foolish extravagancies, or else that they make their own "safe-deposits" by hoarding their money on their persons, or hiding it in their homes. The frequent accounts in the newspapers, showing how the occupants of tenements have been robbed of their savings, prove how foolish it is for the poor people to bank their money at home.

Mr. Lewisohn's plan of having a sale of city bonds in small amounts as successfully carried out in Baltimore, Chicago, and other cities, would certainly serve to encourage our citizens to buy these bonds and thus become in a sense city partners. We are encouraging self-Government and civic pride on the part of school children, and similarly, if their parents were persuaded to invest their savings in the bonds of the city, so that they had a proprietary interest in it, the results would be most beneficial. I believe that if more citizens displayed a proper personal sense of responsibility there would result some reduction in the city budget. Parents would insist upon their children taking better care of their textbooks. The desks and equipment of our school buildings would also be more carefully safeguarded. If boys knew that their fathers had a pecuniary interest, no matter how small, in the property of the city, there would be fewer broken lampposts, and in our parks better care would be taken of the grass, flowers, and trees.

A real start toward the success of Mr. Lewisohn's plan may be found in the School Savings Banks which are now successfully conducted in twenty-three schools. On June 30 there were 13,379 juvenile depositors. In the last annual report of City Supt. Maxwell (Appendix 1, Pages 394-397, prepared by Associate City Supt. Shallow) it is shown that the total receipts during the last school term reported was $24,127.16. The statistics prove that the number of depositors represents over twenty-six per cent. of the pupils in the schools having banks. It is the desire of the Board of Education that when the deposits of the children reach an amount for which the State savings banks will open an interest-bearing account, the savings are transferred from the school bank which pays no interest to the State institution in which the depositors gain interest. Last term the sum of $15,279.79 was withdrawn from the school banks to be placed in savings institutions.

The school savings banks not only encourage thrift and foresight on the part of the children, but, as a natural result, the parents are likewise taught to save. It is confidently believed that the parents would be glad to put their funds in one of the ten places of deposit which Mr. Lewisohn proposes should be opened from early in the morning untill late at night for their convenience. They would soon aspire to the purchase of some of the proposed issue of small bonds. The depositors would feel that the interest accruing on their money would be a great stimulus to further saving, and, as Mr. Lewisohn so well explains, they would take more interest in the City Government and have a real incentive toward better citizenship.

EDWARD R. STITT,
District Superintendent of Schools.
New York, May 20, 1915.

Our Rusty Arms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American of American stock nearly three hundred years old, a Harvard graduate, and an unbiased patriot, I feel it imperative to protest against such incitements to war as you have lately published. I am no pacifist; I believe that war is not seldom preferable to its alternative, and I agree entirely with you that Germany is a danger to the rest of the world, and if victorious will become an immediate menace to this nation; but if we should now declare war on her, as a result of bellicose hysteria and vengeful rage, we should be as morally bankrupt as England showed herself last August and Italy is showing herself now.

Worse than that, we are at present all but bankrupt in military preparedness and power. We could hardly do greater injury to Germany than to confiscate her ships now in our harbors, and we should gravely imperil many Americans now living in Germany. To the rest of the world, who do not understand the sentiment which Anglo-Saxons attach to their conceptions of right and wrong and their devotion to abstract justice, we could not but appear as the aggressors. Let us first be maliciously and with purpose attacked before we take up our rusty arms. For the present Germany sincerely desires peace with us. Until that desire gives way to its opposite it is our duty to reciprocate it.

SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR.
New York, May 18, 1915.

What We Seem to Want.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the letters published in THE TIMES since the sinking of the Lusitania. There is one peculiar condition of mind revealed in most of these letters, namely, that, although we should make strong representations to Germany, still our participation in the war should not be brought about. This means that, should negotiations result in war, the wishes of these writers, and I think they are representative, will not have been respected. In other words, we want the President to do something, but to do nothing which will interfere with our present peaceful contentment. We want to go on making arms and ammunition, selling them, and enjoying the prosperity derived from the business; but we emphatically decline to use them ourselves. It follows naturally that we want no one else to employ war material against us.

It strikes me that our President has "some job" on hand. It is comparable with reducing the high cost of living and still keeping every one employed at former wages.

J. PATRICK.
Hartford, Conn., May 18, 1915.

O'Brien Butler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an Irishman, may I say that no international law ever codified can pay to Ireland or the Irish race the price of such a man as O'Brien Butler, who went down to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean with the Lusitania? He was the father of Irish opera music, weaving the songs of today into melodies more than century old. His "Murgheis," as presented in part lately in Carnegie Hall, New York, is one of the things in melody that will live forever.

ANTHONY O'DONNELL.
New York, May 18, 1915.

HOHENZOLLERN DEMOCRACY

How the Kaiser Fraternizes with Industry and Gets Results.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Thomas L. Wann in your issue of May 19 is written with unaffected fairness as far as his somewhat incomplete familiarity with conditions in Germany goes. Permit me, however, to point to an anomaly it contains which may be of interest.

I dare say that there is no other ruler in the world, and no President of any republic, who is in such close touch and on such friendly terms with the industries of the country as the German Emperor. He is actually friends with almost every head of an important industrial institution, with factory owner, and business manager throughout the country. Not that he would see them once in a passing interview for mere social or political reasons. He confers with them continuously. He calls for them as advisers for the welfare of the industries and to be well informed of progress made, as well as new openings for progress and, as Mr. Wann will probably admit, the German Government is very successful in the furtherance of industries. Mr. Wann may say that all this is done for militaristic purposes. I know that the Kaiser's ideals go higher. But even if it should be for no other purpose, would the result not be another warrant for the benefits of militarism?

In the present issue the result of this practical industrial democracy of the Kaiser is technical superiority and economic efficiency. The German Government during the war has never had the least trouble in obtaining from the various industries what is needed. Compare this to the experiences of the English so-called democratic Government. Have you taken notice that the city of Berlin is now erecting a new electric plant to substitute all gas and other fuel for light and power purposes? The city will pay when the war is over. The Government would probably not obtain such support if it was not for the close friendship between the Kaiser and von Rathenau, the head of the Allgemeine Electrische Gesellschaft. There are other "vons," as von Ballin, and von Bohlen of the Krupp will confirm, who have, perhaps, never been in a military coat and who rank highest among industrials.

To speak of the selfish aim of the Hohenzollern as such is absolutely incorrect. The "Haus of Hohenzollern" is a mere incident in the ambitions of the Kaiser, the German Government, and the German people, who are one strong unit. It is a personal affair which remains unnoticed by Germans and does surely not play the least figure in the present struggle. But what the Kaiser has proven during his reign of peace, and now in times of war, is that a hereditary monarchy, if conceived and executed in the right spirit, has its justifications just as well as an elective presidency, but has, perhaps, the advantages of eliminating a great part of politics, thus saving time, saving human intellect and energy for better than mere political activity, and avoiding business deprecations due to the periodically recurring uncertainty of the market in connection with presidential elections. There is, I venture to say, no German who will with the least thought consider the present struggle as an issue for the existence of the "Haus of Hohenzollern."

As far as Dr. Dernburg is concerned I would say to Mr. Wann not to be too sure in his assumption that nobody knows better that he is wrong than educated German-Americans. I claim education and I am sorry that the voice of Dr. Dernburg was drowned by noisy, unjust excitement.

RICHARD VON FOREGGER.
New York, May 20, 1915.

The Definition of "If."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent objects to your caption of the President's recent letter as "A document without flaw," because of the use of the word "if" in the following sentence: "It is impossible for them to make a prize of her, and if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her they cannot sink her without * * * peril to all on board." Here the meaning of "if," by virtue of the clause before it, should be defined as *granting* or *allowing that;* and no doubt was the meaning taken by the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES and most people who read it.

Logically, definitions are of two classes—essential and accidental—the one dealing with the essence or constituent parts, the other with the properties or circumstances belonging to it. No doubt the above use is not accepted in most Teuton languages, but it is in the English language, the language in which it was written.

Glanville uses the word "since" in the following:

Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason can persuade,—
Then let example be obeyed.

New York, May 21, 1915. F. J. C.

WHERE DO WE STAND?

Where do we stand? Perhaps the answer leads
Us back to days of old, to stubborn years
When kinship over soil and men through deeds
Of pluck was won by gallant pioneers.
They met their doubts and perils face to face.
The savage skulked within his wilds, but soon
The builders, sowers, reapers took his place.
May we fall short of Standish, Smith, and Boone?

Where do we stand? Injustice oversea
Constrained our kin to rally and to arm;
We gathered hosts to fight for liberty
From forge and shop, from forest, field, and farm.
We had our rustic leaders, Putnams, Waynes,
A troop of daring volunteers, and one
Who led them all through many grim campaigns.
Has time erased the name of Washington?

Where do we stand? In civil strife we fought
For what we each regarded true and right;
And when, at last, the boon of peace was bought,
We each repaired the breaches made in fight.
A sorry struggle, but it left the land
In stronger union, blood-cemented, game,
The curse of slavery forever banned,
A monument to Lincoln's hallowed name.

Where do we stand? Look back upon them all,
What stirring feelings can these names inspire!
They key our hearts to throb at danger's call,
They fill our veins with patriotic fire.
How can we help but stand for dangers met,
For rights defended—liberty, forsooth,
For all the virtues troubled times beget?
Our heroes teach us courage, freedom, truth!

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

RUSSIA'S BIG, SLOW-BEATING HEART.

It Does Not Reveal Itself Easily and Is Misunderstood if Approached in Ignorance or Prejudice—What Pan-Slavism Means.

By SERGIUS SYROMIATNIKOFF.

New York, May 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My American friends ask me: "Is it true that the Russian Government is as cruel and oppressive as it is represented to be by certain American papers? Is it true that the victory of Russia in this war would mean the growth of aggressive Pan-Slavism and a menace to Western civilization? It is true that the Russian soldiers indulge themselves in hanging Jews by the hundreds and in violating their wives and daughters? Is it true that the Russian people are but a host of barbarians?" There are some others who add that the new waves of Jewish immigration from Russia would be dangerous for the well-being of the people of the United States and that the Russian Government in driving its Jews out of Russia commits an act of hostility toward the United States.

These questions prove to me how much American public opinion is interested in all things Russian and how scarce are the sources from which Americans can get trustworthy information about real Russia. Allow me, therefore, through your columns to give some very brief answers to these burning questions.

The Russian Government was cruel when all European Governments were cruel, but the first Government to abolish capital punishment for murder was the Russian under Empress Elizabeth in 1744. Capital punishment was retained in Russia only in courts martial and for political crimes, but everybody knows what crimes were perpetrated in Russia with so-called "political" purposes. The attempt in 1825 to exterminate the imperial family, the murder of Emperor Alexander II., emancipator of serfs, for the repose of whose soul even now millions of Russian peasants pray at every church service, were from the Russian point of view not only crimes against the man, not only attempts to revolutionize Russia, but profanations of the very symbol of the Russian people, destruction of its supreme defensors, of its "tribuni plebis," which the Czars are for the greater part of the Russians.

Of course the Russian Government of Peter Durnovo and Peter Stolypin pitilessly crushed the revolutionary movement of 1904-1906, but this movement, in part prepared abroad and for foreign profits, resulted in many places in an open civil war, during which more than 40,000 policemen and soldiers, faithful to their oaths, were killed by the revolutionaries. Within a few months about 5,000 estates, centres of agricultural and spiritual culture, a half of which were in the Baltic provinces, were burned and pillaged. One of the most eminent revolutionaries of Russia, Savenkov, organizer of the murder of Grand Duke Sergius, Governor General of Moscow, has given us, under the pseudonym of Ropshin, in two remarkable and well written novels, "The Pale Horse" and "That Which Did Not Exist," a heart-breaking picture of the meanness and weakness of the Russian revolution. These novels ought to be translated into English, as they are so trustworthy and frank that the revolutionary censors did all in their power to hinder their publication.

As to the backwardness of the Russian Government, I have to quote only one fact: Half of all the schools existing now in Russia have been opened during the actual reign of the Emperor Nicholas II.

It is far from being a paradox that Pan-Slavism is "made in Germany." The countries occupied by Slavs used at one time to extend over all Northern Germany, as far west as the Elbe. The original name of the Elbe River, Laba, is Slavonic, as well as German Pommern, which means in Slavonic "Pomorye," sea-region. But a greater part of the Western Slavs were extinguished or absorbed by Germans. Therefore, Pan-Slavism is nothing but a legal self-defense of disunited Slavs against aggressive Germans, and it has nothing aggressive in its substance. Its watchword is "To live and let live," and in that lies its difference from the German "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles," Germany above all in the world. Being the only strong Slavonic State, Russia has never forgotten her duty toward her weaker brothers in Slavdom and in the Greek Orthodox religion. Having crushed the tremendous strength of the Ottoman Empire in a long series of wars, she liberated Rumania, Greece, and Serbia, she created Bulgaria, she helped the gallant little people of Montenegro to maintain their freedom. Now she is busy liberating the Poles, Bohemians, Slovaks, and Western Serbians, not our brothers by religion, but our brothers by blood. When, after the ultimatum presented by Austria-Hungary to Serbia, some cold-brained St. Petersburg statesmen advised the betrayal of Serbia rather than war with Germany, the people's indignation was raised so strongly that we were on the verge of a revolution, this time a serious one, because all the classes would have united themselves against a Government which could dare to part with the deepest feelings and aspirations of the Russian people.

I know that the horrible stories of the would-be atrocities of the Russian soldiers and officers against Jews in Poland come here from Berlin, but to believe in them I would like to have some verified material from the other side, too, so as to judge each separate case. I was on the Polish front during the months of September and October and I visited a lot of towns and villages between the old Austrian frontier and Warsaw. The Polish peasants used to tell me stories of Jews who spied for Germans and served them as guides. But the only reason which they could give me for their accusations was that they had seen and heard the Jews talking German with the German soldiers and officers. That is true, inasmuch as every Jew, speaking Yiddish, a corrupted German of the seventeenth century, can be understood by a German and can understand a German speaking modern German. I do not know how many Jews were court-martialed by the Russian military authorities, but I know that very many of them were shot and cruelly treated by Germans. I know that one Russian Hebrew was shot on the island of Rügen only because he amused himself during his internment there by throwing a string into the water along the beach. He was accused of taking soundings of the sea in order to "give information to the Russian Government!"

The hideous story of the German atrocities perpetrated on Russian Jews as well as on Russian Christians is told in the book of A. S. Resanov, "The German Atrocities," based upon the testimony of eyewitnesses and sufferers themselves. This heartrending book, full of horrible stories of murder and lust, the second edition of which appeared in Petrograd in January last, is to be translated into English. Having many relatives and friends in the Russian Army, I know that it is a well-disciplined body, with noble traditions and lofty ideals. Even in the military regulations of Peter the Great, published in 1716, we find the prescription that those defending have no right to recur to weapons if those attacking are unarmed, and if both of them are equally strong; that it is forbidden to kill an enemy in flight. The idea of the terrorization of peaceful populations is quite unknown to the Russian Army, which is proud of its official title of "Christ-loving host." That explains why our first retreat from Eastern Prussia cost us so many lives: the peaceful population put the machine guns in the windows of their unmolested and unsearched houses and fired on our soldiers.

I cannot judge as to whether we are barbarians or not, because I am a Russian of pure Russian stock. But I can recommend to my American friends a pamphlet, written by an Englishman, T. W. Mackail, "Russia's Gift to the World," published not long ago by Hodder & Stoughton in London and sold here by the George H. Doran Company. Even this short pamphlet, giving a very incomplete review of Russian literature, art and science, is able to prove how great are the services rendered so far to civilization by the Russian genius.

I realize that the position of Jews in Russia appeals in many ways to the noble hearts of the American people. But I am obliged to say quite frankly that the agitation made in this country in favor of the Russian Jews was so tactless that it has done more harm to them than good. The same effects would be produced by an agitation in Russia against the lynching of negroes in the United States. Emperor Alexander I., some fifty years before the emancipation of negroes, published a manifesto in which he proclaimed every negro slave setting foot on Russian soil a free man. But he did not advise the United States to emancipate its negroes, because that would be an attempt on his part to trespass on the sovereignty of the United States, which is the only judge and master of its internal affairs.

In this decisive war between the peaceful Slavonic and the military and oppressive German civilization all the aliens in Russia have united themselves in a common effort, not excepting the Jews, who came under Russian rule only at the end of the eighteenth century, and who are gallantly fighting now in numbers attaining 400,000 for their country, which, as yet, has had no time and no means to extend their freedom and to widen the field of their labor.

This war is a great trial for the Russian Jews, and I hope they will surmount it with success. During 900 years of Russian history there were well-nigh no Jews in Russia, and everybody knows that Russian history is for the most part a history of Russian wars, that its pages are written with Russian blood, that only the innumerable sacrifices of our ancestors insured us our freedom and the possibility of peaceful development in the future. We built up our huge empire without the help of our Jewish citizens; they took part only in three of our numerous wars: in the Turkish, Japanese, and this one. The obligatory military service in Russia is one of the most important causes of the emigration of Jews from Russia. Other causes are purely economical, and I hope can be removed by and by.

During the last fifty years we were busy emancipating the millions of Russian serfs, the sons of whom are now members of the Imperial Parliament; establishing local self-government, modern and accessible justice, railroads, schools, small holdings; we emancipated Bulgaria from the Turkish yoke as we are now emancipating the Serbians, Bohemians, Slovaks and Russians from the Austrian and the Poles from the German yoke.

Russia has no such loyal protectors as the United States in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. Russia's frontier walls are built out of the bones and blood of Russian peasants, armed and disciplined. Russian expansion is not the expansion of a greedy, conquering people; it is the normal development of a healthy organism, building a great and peaceful civilization on the confines of Europe and Asia, as you can see from the book of an English historian, Scrine, "The Expansion of Russia." In the Duma, our House of Representatives, you can see a lot of Mussulmans, Poles, Lithuanians, Baltic Germans, Jews, co-operating loyally in the improvement, cleaning and sanitation of their common imperial home. You can see Mussulman Generals commanding Russian troops, Mussulman Judges judging Russian Christians. The great Russian democracy, with the Czar as defender of the poor, ignorant and weak against the rich, powerful and strong, is a peaceful and righteous democracy, and the dreams of our hot-headed radicals have always been realized by the next generation, if they were compatible with Russian history and with the latent forces of our national character.

Russia is neither blind nor dumb, but she dislikes noise and advertising, as do all strong beings, conscious of their strength and uprightness. The noble American people see her through foreign or partial eyes, the eyes of men who have had no chance to know Russian history, who do not understand the slow beating of the big Russian heart, who do not believe in the thirst for truth, for which every Russian soul is craving.

Russia could not be checked or changed by innumerable Mongolian hosts, by the gallant Polish riders, by the iron regiments of Charles XII. of Sweden, by the superhuman genius of Napoleon. She goes slowly along her own road. She is not selfish and she gives more than she takes. She does not want any help. But to help her in her mission, in the realization of the noble and lofty ideals of her best men, one must know her ways, love her great deeds, and not only hate her dark sides, which every people and every State on earth have. No one can dismay her. But she appreciates and never for

$7,000,000 A MONTH SPENT FOR BELGIANS

Commission for Relief Urges Additional Gifts of Food and Money at Once.

2,000,000 ARE DESTITUTE

New Yorkers to Send Second Cargo of Food—Red Cross Fund Issues New Appeal.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium announced yesterday that arrangements have practically been made for a second New York State Belgian relief steamer, the entire cargo of which will be given by citizens of New York. The steamer is the Elfland, now unloading a cargo of more than 6,000 tons of wheat at Rotterdam, which is due to sail for New York next week.

In aid of the movement to load the Elfland with a New York State cargo, Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, who is also the Chairman of the New York State Committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, has issued an appeal suggesting that each citizen give one pound of food for the Elfland's cargo. A pound of food from each man, woman, and child in New York would more than fill the Elfland.

In a report issued by the London office of the commission it is stated that the latest calculations show that the monthly food requirements of the people of Belgium involves an expenditure by the Commission for Relief in Belgium of between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000.

The present monthly requirements of the Belgian war sufferers, aside from potatoes, is given by the commission as follows:

	Tons.
Wheat (or equivalent in flour)	60,000
Rice	10,000
Peas and beans	5,000
Bacon and lard	1,200
Preserved meats	1,200
Preserved fish	1,200
Condensed milk	300

"The economic forces," the commission states, "invoked by the occupation have necessarily rendered a large portion of the population destitute through unemployment. The number constantly increases and is difficult to estimate accurately at any one time, but at present it appears to embrace about 1,500,000 persons, and is likely to increase to 2,000,000 by harvest time."

The American Red Cross fund is greatly in need of more money to maintain hospitals in all of the warring countries. The fund has expended to date $1,400,000 of the $1,600,000 contributed.

The fund in New York now totals $494,442.78. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or, 52 William Street. New donations of $10 or more received during the past week included the following:

Charles A. Kent..$100	Coast Art. Corp..$44
Through N. Y. Herald 60	Miss A. Oakley.... 20
Miss R. Draper..... 60	Spec. Relief Soc... 14
Mrs. J. L. Harriman 60	W. H. Silbold..... 10
	J. A. Noak..... 10

Belgian Relief Fund.

The fund of the Belgian Relief Committee, the offices of which are at 8-10 Bridge Street, now totals $1,039,428.89. Subscriptions should be sent to the Committee at the Bridge Street address, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. New subscriptions of $10 or more received the past week included the following:

Providence J'rnal..$212	Belg.-Am. Rel. & Father Larsimont's sermon 170
James Byrne..... 100	Belg. Relief, Woonsocket, R. I.... 200
Rusch & Co..... 100	F. W. Emerson.... 100
Club, Waverly, Ill.. 25	J. M. Walsh..... 100
Hillsboro (Ill.) Women's Club..... 10	William Emerson.. 25
Crooked (Ga.) Women's Club..... 10	Cornelia D. Nevins 10
Nelson A. Jackson. 10	Mrs. C. S. Johnson. 10
Miss A. L. Brown. 25	Belgian Committee. 30
Brooklyn Bureau of Charities 25	Bush C. Hawkins..100
C. W. Ogden..... 20	John Masters..... 50
Miss E. Dutcher.... 10	W. M. Tillinghast. 10
J. Peters..... 10	Agnes Crichton.... 10
Mrs. L. McAlpin.... 25	Westminster Ch.... 15
R. Forman..... 10	G. B. Vanderpool.. 25

For Polish Relief.

The National Polish Relief Fund, of which Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is the Treasurer, has reached $21,277.25. Donations of $10 or more are as follows:

Miss Mary Archer..$25	Mrs. E. R. Ward..$25
Friends, Marblehead, Mass..... 40	Joseph R. Noel..... 10
Mrs. E. McC. Green 10	C. E. Eaton..... 10
John W. Green..... 15	E. V. Gambier..... 10
First Nat Bank, Wytheville, Va... 18	William B. Trask.. 25
Mrs. E. T. Echols.. 25	Rev. L. B. Chamberlain 10
Mary E. Simons..100	Mrs. F. G. Goodale. 10
J. H. Davison..... 50	Martha P. Conant.. 20
Poca Valley Bank, Walton, Va..... 10	Alfred Mason..... 10
E. F. Wells..... 25	T. M. Coan, M. D. 10
Calcasieu Nat. Bk., St. Charles, La.. 50	B. B. Adams..... 10
Calcasieu Tr. & S. Bk., St. Charles.. 50	E. P. Trowbridge.. 20
B. B. Spilman..... 25	W. F. Snider..... 25
Man and Tr Nat Bk., Buffalo..... 100	Georgia Nat Bk., Athens 10
Security St. Bk., Havre, Mon..... 50	Carl A. Hansmann.. 50
Clinton Fraser..... 10	J. H. Campbell..... 10
Mrs. G. S. Harwood 25	Louis V. Bright.... 25
D. B. Loveman..... 25	Arthur L. Cahn.... 25
Carolina Nat. Bk., Columbia, S. C.. 50	Dominick Bros & Co..... 20
Winnsboro (S. C.) State Bk..... 10	W. C. Simons..... 25
M. Olaf Hausken.. 15	Atwood Collins.... 25
Citizens' Bk., Flagstaff, Ariz..... 25	C. C. Haring..... 10
State Bk., El Paso, Texas 100	W. S. Sanford..... 25
T. G. White..... 25	Miss E. O. Cannann 10
First Nat. Bk., Goodrich, N. D.. 10	Parkinson & Burr..500
Edward M. Cope...100	F. S. Stranahan.... 10
Chas. Van Gorder. 25	William A. Paine..100
Citizens' Bk., Hillsboro, Texas.. 10	Thomas F. Beal.... 50
New Cambria (Mo.) State Bk..... 12	Herman Rosenbaum 25
Bk. of Fisher, Minn. 10	James H. Harris.... 10
Security Bk., Clark, S. D..... 10	Eugene Levering....100
Alfred Borden..... 10	Wilton Snowden.... 10
Madrid (N. Y.) Bk. 50	Margaret Ellwanger 10
Nat. Bk., Salina, Kan..... 10	Cash 10
Citizens' Bk., Crete, Neb 10	W. M. Kern..... 20
Taladega (Ala.) Bk. 10	W. K. Risenburger. 10
Waxahachie (Tex.) Bk..... 10	A. C. Gwynne..... 10
People's Bk, Russellville, Ark..... 10	J. M. Brundage..... 25
Monticello (Ark.) Bk. and Tr. Co.. 15	Anonymous 250
Security Nat. Bk., Sioux City, Iowa..100	A Friend..... 20
Lancaster (Penn.) Trust Co..... 50	Phillip W. Uram....100
Second Nat Bk., Toledo 25	R. G. Kimball..... 10
State Bk., E. Jordan, Mich..... 10	Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Sprague 15
Citizens' Bk., Elwood, Ind..... 10	C. Cone..... 20
Old Nat. Bk., Ft. Wayne, Ind..... 10	P. H. Mayo..... 10
St. John's (Mich.) Nat. Bk..... 25	H. L. Wehrle..... 25
Braford (Pa.) Bk.. 15	R. A. Block..... 10
People's Bk., Humboldt, Iowa..... 10	S. C. Miller..... 50
Mercer Bk., Harrodsburg, Ky..... 10	J. R. Dougherty.. 10
First Nat Bk., Richmond, Va..... 61	A. M. Dumay..... 10
First Nat. Bk., Lawrenceburg, Tenn.. 10	Amy W. Loomis.... 10
First Nat. Bk., Pittsfield, Ill..... 15	Schmelz Brothers, bankers 25
Nat Bk., Ocala, Fla. 25	Emslie Nicholson... 25
Grange Bk., Mansfield, Penn..... 10	A. Bidwell, Pres. 1st Nat Bk, Freeport, Ill..... 50
Farmers' Bk., Ansley, Neb..... 10	Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt 100
Seymour, Conn.... 10	A Friend..... 25
Mrs. C. D. Harris.. 10	Dick S. Ramsay.... 25
T. H. Steele..... 10	Caldwell & Smith.. 10
C. A. Kent..... 10	H. C. Sharp..... 10
A. J. Hazeltine.... 10	W. H. Taylor..... 10
Howard Dunlap..... 10	H. T. Campbell.... 10
E. L. Cole..... 15	Thomas Dixon..... 10
David Jameson.....100	T. A. Whelan..... 10
Exchange Bk., Cass City, Mich..... 10	Forst & Hubbard.. 10
White, Grubbs & Co..... 10	M. C. Bouvier & Co..... 25
M. J. Grant..... 10	Alice E. Swift..... 25
	Alonzo Potter..... 25
	A Friend..... 25
	F. M. Harden..... 25
	T. H. Read..... 100
	Cash 25
	S. C. Houghton.... 25
	Rusch & Co..... 50
	W. J. Wollman..... 25
	Hugo Mock..... 10
	J. H. Kelly..... 10
	R. S. Davis..... 10
	Burnett Hughes..... 10
	First Nat. Bk., Fremont, Neb..... 12
	First Nat. Bk., Hastings, Neb... 50

American Polish Fund.

In close affiliation with the above fund is the American Polish Relief Committee, 8 East Forty-seventh Street, at the head of which is Mme. Marcella Sembrich. The fund of this committee now totals more than $58,000. New subscriptions of the past week included the following:

Mrs. E. C. H. Phillips $10	James A. Rath..$1,000
S. Y. Jackson..... 10	Mrs. W. W. Tompkins 250
Mrs. L. Parker..... 200	St. Joseph's Union. 10
Mrs. H. H. Curtis. 15	F. L. Stetson..... 300
Mrs. Comstock, Miss Hibbard 10	Dr. F. I. Drobinski 421
Mrs. G. F. Bingham 20	A. C. Bradley..... 25
	Frederic Condit.... 10

Committee of Mercy Fund.

The fastest-growing fund in the city is the Committee of Mercy Fund, 200 Fifth Avenue, of which August Belmont is the Treasurer. This fund now totals $180,142.53. New subscriptions of the past week for amounts of $10 or more were:

R. R. Robinson...$10	H. R. Heyard....$25
George P. Hart.... 25	C. Goodwin..... 10
Mrs. G. A. Hearst. 100	John Evans..... 10
J. R. Coolidge.... 200	Mrs. B. Beal..... 25
F. J. Cobbs..... 25	J. D. Williams.... 25
Mrs. E. S. Carpenter 50	C. W. Russell..... 10
G. C. Munns..... 10	Cornelia Horaford. 25
C. McK. Lynch..... 25	S. N. Bond..... 10
Dr. C. Dunham.... 25	C. F. Searle..... 100
Charlotte D. Irish. 50	N. R. Bowman..... 15
L. I. Prouty..... 10	E. Frances..... 20
Samuel Austin..... 10	William Truly..... 50
Stella L. Cummings 25	W. Gammell..... 500
James Inglis..... 50	Misses Williams... 25
Charles H. Hood.. 10	C. F. W. Kumler.. 10
Mrs. H. L. Corbett 25	A. Mennel..... 20
Mary R. Prescott..100	Clifford Robinson.. 20
George R. Wright. 12	Mrs. L. C. Bruce. 20
Daniel C. Smith.. 12	Mrs. G. D. Pullman 100
F. Reid, Esq..... 12	F. S. O'Donnell... 10
Mrs. H. S. Neilson 15	T. B. Atkin..... 10
W. B. Weir..... 25	Oscar Brooks..... 10
Mrs. G. Scull..... 25	Carl Fehmer..... 50
A. J. Abbott..... 10	F. E. Stout..... 25
Miss A. H. Jones.500	F. W. Harris..... 10
E. C. Schweitzer.. 15	M. H. Line..... 10
Mrs. M. L. Jones..500	J. W. Bannon..... 10
Harvey Chase..... 10	F. D. Eilkinson.... 10
Miss A. H. Jones.. 250	G. H. Haag..... 10
Mrs. O. Shepard... 10	A. E. Troutman.... 10
C. T. Bonner..... 50	C. S. Shick..... 10
Miss E. B. Shepard 25	Frank H. Connor.. 50
A. Friend..... 15	Mrs. J. Roosevelt.. 50
W. H. Barrett.... 50	H. Stiheman..... 20
A. Friend..... 15	G. C. Potter..... 10
Mrs. S. F. Wheeler 25	A. B. Phelps..... 10
E. J. Phelps..... 25	E. Spalter..... 20
Charles Ayer..... 25	D. F. Kimball.....100
Mrs. E. Harriman. 25	Anonymous 50
R. V. Lewis..... 10	Mrs. C. D. Dickey. 50
William Brewster.. 10	E. N. Fenno, Jr... 25
Miss C. P. Stone... 10	Mrs. J. H. Beal... 50
Daniel Saunders... 10	E. M. Folsom..... 20
G. W. Todd..... 10	Mrs. W. S. Fitz.. 25
Mary B. Prouty... 20	Charles P. Ware.. 10
Miss M. S. Ames.. 200	P. S. Simon..... 10
A Friend..... 10	C. A. Lingham..... 10
Rep. Club, Central Falls, R. I..... 25	H. Banard..... 20
A. M. Dederick... 25	W. T. Mayer..... 10
Warren Delano.... 25	Mrs. C. B. Knox.. 50
W. P. Wharton.... 50	G. C. Whitlock.... 10
Sarah E. Seabury. 50	J. C. Wallace..... 25
Amory Eliot..... 10	Charles Heller..... 10
Mrs. W. S. Bullard 25	E. B. Adams..... 25
Mrs. F. A. Sortwell 100	E. H. Ritchin..... 15
E. V. French..... 50	Arthur Foote..... 10
Alex Cochrane..... 50	E. W. Emerson..... 10
J. B. Milliken..... 10	A. S. Warner..... 10
Students Colgate University 24	L. M. Tomes..... 20
Rusch & Co..... 50	A. F. Seabrook.... 25
Robert Jackson.... 50	Arthur Winslow.... 50
F. D. Wanning..... 15	C. B. Smith..... 10
G. Laub & Son.....100	J. M. Laskell.....100
Thomas Hume..... 10	A. W. Eaton..... 10
W. Baldwin..... 10	E. M. Brewster.... 10
James Stewart..... 60	H. W. Cutler..... 10
A. & M. Levy..... 50	B. W. Appleton.... 10
G. M. Shibler.....100	H. G. Barr..... 10
W. L. Roberts..... 10	I. E. Whittan..... 10
Jobe Hudson..... 15	Arthur Whitehouse.. 10
The Misses Emery. 50	Louise Kennedy.... 10
Paul Butler..... 25	Sarah C. Hall..... 25
Henry Bartlett.... 10	W. P. Blake..... 25
Mrs. W. S. Davis.. 25	G. S. Wood..... 10
A. H. Comstock... 10	Morton Prince..... 25
Pennock & Brothers 10	C. R. Goodman.... 10
Mrs. W. H. McElwain 50	A. P. Tapley..... 50
James Albertson... 10	Conrad Hobbes..... 10
Mrs. W. Bamberger 50	F. W. Mann..... 10
Miss M. Tappan.... 15	A Friend..... 10
Miss E. D. White.. 10	R. D. Douglas..... 100
Mrs. W. H. Page.. 50	Mrs. H. Priest and Agnes Fawcett.. 20
C. S. Cook..... 25	C. L. Hustin..... 100
M. C. Mister..... 20	Horace A. Ware.... 10
Mrs. C. P. Putnam 10	Mrs. J. B. Ames... 25
F. A. Schlmer..... 25	Willard Welch..... 25
W. L. Underwood..110	
M. L. Hanley..... 10	
Mrs. J. Storrow... 100	
Horace A. Ware.... 10	
Mrs. J. B. Ames... 25	
Willard Welch..... 25	

For Women of France.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $76,616.70. New subscriptions of $10 or more are:

H. Buhl, Jr.....$50	L. Phoenix $100
B. G. Goodhue..... 10	Mrs. C. J. St. Edman 100
Mrs. D. Beckwith.. 60	Miss Mary Taber.. 10
E. W. Brown..... 25	Desire Paure 10
W. Du Pont..... 100	Dr. E. Clark..... 20
Mrs. B. Cutting... 100	Miss E. Scoville...200
Mrs. L. B. Goff.... 50	Mrs. M. Taylor-Monthly 10
Mrs. E. M. Townsend 25	Mrs. J. Howland.. 30
J. R. Tinkham..... 10	Mrs. L. Gopdwin... 20
A. M. Upjohn..... 10	Mrs. N. Thayer.... 60
Miss F. Scoville...300	Miss F. P. Mason..100
Mrs. C. C. Smith.. 25	J. H. Michelin..... 75
Maurice Ketten 25	James Douglas 250
Miss Goodrich..... 30	Miss A. Fleury and pupils of Sullin's College, Bristol, Va..... 14
A. N. Milken..... 25	
D. W. Ross..... 25	
Jacques Hohl 10	
St. Stephen's Guild, Ch. of Holy Cr., Troy 10	Miss Sarah Ford.. 50
Swift Adams 10	Mrs. C. Stewart... 50

American Ambulance Fund.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, is now $392,363.24. Among the contributions of the past week was one of $1,500 from Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Y. Spear to be used in the purchased of a motor ambulance, and another of $1,800 from the students of Darthmouth College, for two ambulances. Ather gifts of $10 or more were:

W. K. Furse.....$150	N'west Whist Club.$24
Charles A. Kent...100	Pleasant Valley M. E. Church..... 10
Mrs. F. P. Chase.. 25	

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, is the Treasurer, has a fund that totals $674,805.22. Recent gifts of $10 or more were:

U. S. Grand Lodge, I. O. A. M. L..$2,500	Nathan Straus..$25,000
E. W. K. Verein, Newark..... 25	Mrs. L. L. Simon...25
Mrs. H. W. Poor... 25	Tarrytown, N. Y., Cong..... 33
House of Israel, Hot Springs, Ark..... 16	Princeton, N. J.... 10
El Paso Jewish Community 333	Indianapolis Assn..507
Zionist Club, Richmond, Va..... 167	Jewish Women, Augusta, Ga..... 40
M. G. Ittelson..... 10	Micah Lodge 707, I. O. B. B., Alnew, Ga..... 10
Stephen S. Wise.... 25	New Eng. Branch A. R. C.....1,500
M. Kapian..... 15	Jersey City Heights Comm..... 14
Joseph Silverman.. 10	Isidore Blauner.... 25
Seder Colin, Temple Israel S. S.... 15	Vicksburg, Miss....102
Herman Rosenbaum 25	Atlanta, Comm..... 72
W. Rosenbaum..... 50	S. Swarenski..... 10
H. J. Goldsmith... 10	Jacob K. Levy..... 15
U. S. Grand Lodge, O. B. A.....1,000	Omaha Committee..200
St. Louis Com....1,500	Ladies' Heb. Ben Assn., Norfolk... 15
Western Penn. A. J. R. C.....7,000	Isidor Straus Lodge 519, I. O. B. B., Fort Worth.....300
New Haven Un. Hebrew 600	Through Col. Isaac U Ullman, New Haven, Conn.....1,200
Com'l Prot. League 200	Comm. of Stockton, Cal..... 67
A. A. Rosenbaum.. 50	Fred M. Butzel..2,000
Cyrus L. Sulzberger 50	Ben Frankenberg.. 25
Birmingham (Ala.) Committee 100	Cong. Adas Israel, Henderson, Ky.. 61
Indianapolis, Ind.. 14	Linas Hazedick of Hudson County.. 75
Charles Kline, Allentown, Penn.... 50	Jacob Wertheim..1,000
Dallas, Texas.....500	Cong. Orach Chaim:408
Mrs. B. F. Moses, Sumter, S. C.... 10	A. H. Jackles, Buffalo 10
Henry S. Kline, Atlantic City..... 10	Louis Marshall...3,000
Selmar Hess..... 25	Indianapolis Assn..508
Bikor Cholim Assn, Bradford, Penn..100	Cong. Tipheres Israel 28
Wichita, Kans.... 28	Anonymous 28
M. Sommer, Wieser, Idaho 213	Israelite Pub. Co., Winnipeg 500
Alma Gluck, Zimbalist 50	Galveston Comm... 800
Louisville Comm...500	
H. S. Rosenbaum.. 25	
W. S. Rosenbaum.. 50	

Serbian Agricultural.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, whose total receipts have reached $65,761.97, acknowledges the following new subscriptions:

California Tent F.$768	Cornell Ath. Assn.$111
Mad. Av. Pres. Ch.100	Mrs. Wm. Birnie.. 20
Charles A. Kent...100	Rebecca Birnie..... 10
F. A. Quail..... 50	Newton D. Baker.. 10
Charles P. Hine... 25	Miscellaneous 38
Wm. Emerson..... 25	Antoinette Fleury.. 10
John C. Barkley... 10	Mrs. C. M. Cist... 50
Miscellaneous 13	Julia E. Hoffman.. 10
St. Paul Committee.490	Alice R. Pierce..... 10
New Haven Com..328	

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in the United States, of which R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, is Treasurer, now amounts to about $145,000. New gifts of the past week of $10 or more wede:

W. A. Cruwys....$10	R. M. S. Wortley.. 10
Walter Jack 27	R. Newboult 10
W. W. Lyons 10	H. Hooper..... 10
Charles Sayles 30	James Barber..... 100
N. G. Higham..... 10	Office emp. Barber & Co..... 11
C. N. Edge 20	Dock employes Barber & Co..... 13
Pawtucket (R. I.) Times 75	Norrie Sellar 59
Friends of Clark Mills, N. Y..... 16	C. H. Tennant..... 10
F. G. Whitefield.$10	R. R. Young..... 30

Persian Relief.

The Persian War Relief Fund, the Treasurer of which is Edwin M. Bulkley, 25 Broad Street, now totals $31,241.22. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

First Presby. Ch., Binghamton $25	Mrs. J. N. Unyht..$10
Mary L. Elder..... 10	Miss Theodora Van Wagenen 10
Mrs. H. A. Worcester 10	Mrs. E. A. Huntington 100
Mrs. L. Chafee..... 10	Mrs. C. V. Brown.. 10
Marietta, Ohio..... 16	

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee's Fund, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, has collected to date $98,813.20. New gifts of the past week included:

Mrs. G. T. Donnell $100	G. G. Griswold...$80
Princeton Club.....210	Olivia Cutting.....100
Maude L. Borland. 10	Spec. Rel. Society. 37
Muriel Kinney 20	Emerg. Rel'f Com.205
Mrs. F. Allen 142	H. Bosworth 100
Mrs. H. S. Green.. 10	Cent. Committee...435
Woman's Conf'ce..220	Mrs. G. R. Dyer... 58
Esther M. Langin..527	Mrs. W. F. Hamilton 10
Secours Nationale..100	Emerg. Rel'f Com.114
Margaret D. Sibley.100	

For Canadian Wounded.

The Bank of Montreal, and Messrs. Beverley Bogert & Co., of 25 Broad Street, acknowledge the folowing additional subscriptions for the Hospital Fund for Canadian Wounded:

Mrs. H. W. Sibley.. 50	W. A. Bog $100
Mrs. W. B. Rogers 10	W. B. Rogers..... 10
Robert E. Mills... 25	W. K. Brice..... 10
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee 25	H. P. Case..... 10
	H. W. De Forest.. 50
	M. Hamilton 100

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund acknowledge the following:

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard $200	W. R. Farquhar...$40
Lady Elliott 50	J. P. Morgan.....250
J. A. Mitchell..... 50	James Byrne 100
	Mrs. John Magee.. 75

Special Relief Society.

The Special Relief Society, 597 Fifth Avenue, which sends supplies to the various nations at war, received the following additional subscriptions during the past week:

Mrs. W. Alexander.$32	Mrs. F. K. Curtis.. $5
Mrs. P. J. Van Rensselaer 10	Mrs. C. Chapman.. 10
W. E. Benjamin.... 50	Mrs. H.L. Satterlee.100
	Mrs. Sheehan..... 50

Miss Gladys Hillingsworth of the American Girls' Aid, which is collecting clothing for victims of the war in France, has received contributions totaling $817.75, to be supplied to the Belgian Relief Fund. The offices of the society are on the French Line Pier, 57, North River.

TWO BACHELOR DINNERS.

Charles Scribner, Jr., and James Butler, Jr., Are Hosts.

Charles Scribner, Jr., who is to marry Miss Vera Bloodgood on Wednesday, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's. His guests included his best man, Clarence Van S. Mitchell, and ushers, J. Macy Willets, R. Tailer Townsend, Nicholas Tilney, G. Dawson Coleman, Edward Law, Rudolph Rauch, Archibald Russell, Jr., and Philip Boyer.

James Butler, Jr., whose marriage to Miss Dorothy Conron, is to be celebrated on June 2, also gave his bachelor dinner last evening at Delmonico's, at which there was music by colored minstrels. His guests were Pierce Butler, his brother, who is to be his best man, and his ushers, William Butler, another brother; Dr. D. Philip MacGuire, his brother-in-law; Daniel Meenan, Jr.; Cecil Arthur, Justin O'Brien and Robinson Griswold of Baltimore, Md.

The other guests were Thomas Gerry Jr.; Stacey Sullivan, Thomas White, John A. Maher, William McGlinn, Walter Hallahan and John Meenan.

NARRAGANSETT VILLAS OPEN.

Mrs. Alfred E. Norris and Daughters Among the Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., May 22.—The season is advancing at Narragansett. Several of the cottagers have opened their villas during the last week, and other cottages on Ocean Road and along Narragansett Bay will be opened before Memorial Day. Preparations are well under way for the reception of visitors at the Pier.

Mr. and Mrs. Caryl Roberts of Philadelphia have arrived at Shadow Farm, Wakefield, for the Summer. Mrs. Roberts was formerly Miss Welsh, and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Welsh of Philadelphia, who are well-known members of the Summer colony at the Pier and Wakefield.

Mrs. Alfred E. Norris and her daughter, Miss Dorothy L. Norris, of Philadelphia, are among recent arrivals here. They will spend the Summer at The Lodge, their country home on Ocean Road.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Towle of Marmaroneck, N. Y., have arrived at their Summer place, on Tower Hill, westward from the Pier.

E. L. Stewardson of Rosemont, Penn., has leased Eden Hall, on the Boston Neck Road.

Little Rest cottage, on the Boston Neck Road, has been rented to Mrs. Travers Browne of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Norris of Philadelphia will return to the Pier for the Summer and will occupy the cottage By-the-Sea.

Mrs. William B. Weeden of Providence has returned to her Summer home at Matunuck, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Cooke of Philadelphia were recent visitors at Narragansett Cottage.

Mrs. J. P. Almy of Philadelphia has rented one of the South Seafield cottages for the season.

Sansea Cottle has been rented to Charles G. Curtis of New York.

Mr and Mrs. Walter J. Comstock of Providence have arrived at their cottage for the season.

The Rev. Philip M. Prescott of Washington, D. C., has returned to the Pier.

Their 50th Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Weiss of 1,472 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, will celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary tonight at Lenox Hall, 227 Lenox Avenue. They were married in Hungary in May, 1865, and have six children, three of whom—Miss Esther Weiss and Louis Weiss and Mrs. Selma Alexander—reside in this city. Morris Weiss of Chicago and Herman Weiss of Oklahoma are here to attend the celebration. Another daughter, Mrs. Sarah Turk, resides in Oklahoma City, Okla. They have twenty-two grandchildren. Mr. Weiss is 80 years old, and his wife is 67.

A Benefit for the Polish Fund.

A special performance for the benefit of the Polish Fund will be given at "Castles in the Air" on Wednesday evening. The entertainment is under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pulitzer. The artists to appear include Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, Herman Wasserman, the Polish pianist; Hazel Paradorska, soprano, and the Schaeffers. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland of 829 Park Avenue.

Obituary and Death Notices, Page 18, First News Section.

Need for Help Still Very Great

We spent last month $29,382.50 for the necessities of life given to 5,533 families. We have in our care today 5,153 families. These can't help themselves just now because of unemployment, sickness, or some other misfortune.

The needy are not now suffering from the cold. There, however, is just as great a demand for food and other necessities as during January.

Won't you help?

Send contributions to George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d St.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.

AMERICAN GIRL ASKS FOR FIELD HOSPITAL

Mrs. Borden-Turner, Nursing in Dunkirk, Seeks Cash for It in America.

SCOTCH HUSBAND IN ARMY

Her Letters Tell of Raids by Taubes and Sufferings of Wounded—$2,037 Already Subscribed.

An appeal for funds with which to maintain a portable field hospital has been sent to this country from France by Mrs. Mary Borden-Turner, daughter of the late William Borden of Chicago, who has been nursing in the hospitals of Dunkirk since January.

Accompanying the appeal she has sent several letters describing the conditions which she found. Her husband, a Scotchman, has been fighting with the British in France, and they have turned over their London home for use as a relief centre.

The fund, which has been started in this country, now amounts to $2,037, contributed as follows:

A Friend	$800
A Friend	700
O. G. Jennings.....	300
Mrs. Robb	100
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Worcester, Cincinnati	100
The Misses Condit, Orange, N. J.	15
Mrs. Avery, White Plains.....	10
Mr. and Mrs. William M. Campbell....	10
Miss Eleanor Townsend.....	2

Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley of this city and Henry W. Frost of Summit, N. J., have taken charge of the New York finance committee and checks should be made out to the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, which is acting under the direction of the committee, and marked "for Mrs. Borden-Turner's Fund." A general committee has been formed, which includes Mrs. William Borden, Mrs. R. W. Bolling, Duchesse de Chaulnes, Mrs. F. W. Whiting, and John Milholland of this city, H. A. Worcester, Cincinnati, General Manager of the Big Four Railroad, and Mrs. Sidney F. Andrews and Mrs. E. S. Robert of St. Louis.

Mrs. Borden-Turner hopes to have her hospital organized by June 1. She has sent a description of her plans, reading in part, as follows:

"The field hospital will move with the army, so that the most serious cases may be treated at the earliest possible moment. It is, therefore, being arranged to be as mobile as possible, both as regards buildings and fittings. The hospital consists of wooden huts, made in pieces to put together and take apart at short notice. This is an essential feature, as no suitable buildings can be relied upon behind the firing line. The total cost of the buildings will be about $7,500. About 120 beds will be needed altogether. In addition it will be necessary to procure a sterilizing apparatus, X-ray apparatus, operating table, and surgical instruments. Portable cooking apparatus will also be necessary. Apart from the doctors, who are being supplied by the French Service de Santé, the wards will be served on the French system—a nurse or sister to each hut and the work done by orderlies."

In a letter to a friend here Mrs. Borden-Turner said of the cost involved: "The installation of the hospital is costing $20,000. I have $10,000 in hand toward this sum. The French Service de Santé is responsible for such current expenses as light, heating, food and transport; I have a running contribution guaranteed of $1,000 per month. At least $10,000 more will be required to meet this demand."

Several of Mrs. Borden-Turner's letters tell of her experiences as a war nurse, and one, dated April 29, gives a description of some of the scenes connected with the bombardment of Dunkirk. This letter was sent to a member of her family and reads in part:

Dear Joyce: I was awakened in a hurry this morning. Taubes were coming over, and the anti-aircraft guns were making an awful racket. Just now I saw another very plainly from my window. It sailed along over the sea; the guns began popping, and after each pop one saw a little cloud of white smoke in the sky behind or in front or above the taube. Now as I write there is a tremendous whirring of wires, and the French biplanes, glistening like gold, rise straight overhead and give chase.

Some of those wretched men who were asphyxiated by the Germans' latest effort came in here. It's too awful.

Later.—The bombardment began about 11 this morning, while I was writing. A number of people have been killed in Dunkirk and some in Malo.

Friday.—No bombardment yet today, but the news from the front is awful. I wish my huts were ready, there are such floods of wounded. I can't write any more, but I am counting on you people in America to help. Several men died here from exhaustion last night, though they weren't badly wounded. This war is going to last for years. It's simply terrible the way our men are being killed. I saw a shell land in the fortifications about 300 yards away yesterday. Another demolished three houses down the street and killed seven women and children.

In another letter Mrs. Borden-Turner wrote:

There had been twenty-eight deaths in this ward of thirty beds, where I am now, during the two months of January and February. Some of the men have not even beds to lie on. When you realize that there are some 40,000 sick and wounded men in and about Dunkirk you can understand that to provide sufficient beds is a problem. One man in a hospital I visited was in a box on a little straw on the floor, with both legs amputated.

Mrs. Borden-Turner was graduated from Vassar in 1907 and is 30 years old. Her mother, Mrs. William Borden, lives at 13 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Miss Clare M. Howlett Engaged.

ASK SUFFRAGETTES TO DROP NEW YORK

Women Working to Win Vote in This State Fear Result of Militants' Acts.

MRS. CATT CALLS A HALT

Attempted Raid on President Wilson Made in Defiance of Suffragists' Warning to "Union."

There is a distinct parting of the ways between the majority of the women suffragists of New York State, who are working to get the vote through the votes of the male citizens of the State next November, and the Congressional Union, members of which made the attempt to see President Wilson last Monday and who are reported as threatening to use "militant" methods, it was learned yesterday.

This act of the union and its recent calls upon Congressmen in the State in regard to the Federal amendment of the Constitution followed an urgent request made by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, representing her Committee, to Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union, asking her, as a courtesy, to discontinue the Federal work in New York State until after Nov. 2.

The request, written within the last two weeks, was in the form of a long letter taking up the subject in detail, but was not made public, as the suffragists did not wish to emphasize disagreements among any of the women working for suffrage.

Miss Paul in her response to Mrs. Catt said that while the Congressional Union had headquarters in New York City at 13 East Forty-first Street, it was only used as a central place to direct the work over the whole country.

"While we are organizing in every State," wrote Miss Paul, "we have planned not to begin organization in the campaign States, pending the close of their campaigns, so that we may not interfere with them. Mrs. Belmont has given us the use of her house in New York in November for a convention of the New York members of the union when we will start our organization."

Will Work, But Not Organize.

In addition to the attempted call upon the President which Mrs. Catt and other leading suffragists of the city and State have condemned news comes from different parts of the State of visits to Congressmen and public meetings enjoined by members of the union; J. W. Husted of Peekskill being one of the newly elected representatives recently visited. Asked yesterday if her promise to Mrs. Catt not to organize the union in New York State meant that the union would not work in the State, Miss Paul reiterated the statement regarding organization, but otherwise was indefinite. She said:

"We have got to see 500 Congressmen before the opening of the next Congress. I can't tell what all the members of the union will do. They have got to see the men wherever they live." In answering the question as to whether the Congressional Union women will go on with their work in New York State regardless of the request of Mrs. Catt, she said: "The women will work. Of course they will work. I hope they will. I told Mrs. Catt that we would not organize in this State until November."

Mrs. Catt, who has publicly stated her objection to the action of the union in calling upon the President at such a time, was in Buffalo yesterday and Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, in Rochester, both engaged in campaign work.

Copies of Mrs. Catt's letter to Miss Paul are being sent to suffragists all over the country, with the following comment by the National American Woman Suffrage Association:

"War has been declared upon the National by a new militant organization which enjoys autocratic leadership and a philosophic irresponsibility to the suffrage movement in the various States."

Says State Workers are Bothered.

Mrs. Catt's letter to Miss Paul was temperate. She said in it that her immediate reason for writing was that her campaign district Chairmen were complaining that the work of the union was injuring their work and that the agents of the union were trying to call off the State workers by telling them that New York State had no chance of victory and that the Federal method was the only one. She went on to say that history was full of instances of sudden surrender of opposition. She said that the women were working to put through the most efficient campaign possible, and told how they were doing it.

"To this end many women have given the last penny they can squeeze out of their pocketbooks," she said, "and have worked like galley slaves every day of every week since the campaign began.

"Men who know New York politics say we are sure to win, but an unexpected breach in our defenses, or an evidence of hopelessness, may easily turn the tide against us. Ours is a delicate situation but not at all hopeless. Most of us are thrilled by the belief that the woman's hour is indeed about to strike."

Mrs. Catt said she did not believe the union would aid its own work by opposing the women of the State, and in closing remarked:

"Give us the chance to think of you as allies and not as competitors."

National Association Co-Operating.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, which is also working for a Federal amendment to the Constitution and has its own Congressional Committee, works in every instance with the State organizations. Everything that, as a national body, it proposes to do in any of the States, is done through and with the co-operation of the State organization.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Vice President of the National Association, said yesterday:

"There has been entire harmony between the National Association and the workers in the State, but we have all had to suffer from the amazing selfishness of a small group which is determined to figure in the day's news no matter who pays the bills.

"We have been flooded with telegrams from suffragists throughout the country deploring the effect of the Congressional Union's attack upon the President in two campaign States—last week in Pennsylvania and this week in New York. The only thing to do is to bend every effort to convince the public—and especially the men—that, as Mrs. Catt has said, ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent. of the suffragists have no sympathy with such undignified and preposterous methods. It is the work of a small band which enjoys autocratic leadership and a fine attempt for the slow, solid methods which American women have preferred and still prefer."

ANSWERS MRS. BELMONT.

President Says He Regretted Not Having Been Able to See Deputation

In response to the request made by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont to President Wilson asking him to receive a delegation of women last Monday, the day he reviewed the fleet here, the following letter has been received here:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 21, 1915.

My Dear Mrs. Belmont: The President asks me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th of May, and to express his regret that the circumstances rendered it impossible for him to see the deputation of which you speak. Sincerely yours,

J. P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, New York City.

The women attempted to deliver their letter personally to the President at the Hotel Biltmore.

TO HONOR DR. BJERREGAARD

Friends to Celebrate Birthday of Author and Librarian.

Dr. Carl Henry Bjerregaard, Chief of the Regents' Division of the New York City Library and authority on mysticism, will be 70 years old tomorrow. His associates at the library and other friends are planning a reception for him, when he will be congratulated on having completed thirty-six years of service in the city libraries of New York.

Dr. Bjerregaard was born in Fredricia, Denmark, in 1845. He graduated from Copenhagen University in 1868 and as an officer from the Military Academy of Denmark in 1866. He came to America for political reasons in 1873. He entered the old Astor Library in 1879, and with the establishment of the present library was made head of the important Regents' Division.

Among his many books are "Mysticism and Nature Worship," "Being, and the Philosophical History of the Subject," "Sufi Interpretation of Omar Khayyam and Fitzgerald," "History and Doctrine of Mysticism" in 16 volumes, still in preparation; "Jesus, A Poet, A Prophet, A Mystic and A Man of Freedom," "The Inner Life and the Tao-Teh-King," and "The Great Motive." He is also an authority on Orientalia.

HOLDS STATE BOARD NEGLECTS CHILDREN

Kingsbury's Committee Reports Child-Caring Institutions Are Not Inspected.

MEDICAL CARE IS LACKING

Blames State Charities Commission for System Which Often Makes Drudges of the Inmates.

The Advisory Committee appointed by John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, to ascertain the character of services of institutions that care for children, has just made a report to the Commissioner, giving what, in his opinion, keeps those institutions from reaching a high level in accomplishing results worth while.

Thus far the committee, which is headed by Deputy Commissioner W. J. Doherty, has inspected twenty institutions under private control. The inspection covered medical and dental service, hygienic regulations, food, social and recreational work, education, including vocational training and child labor. Commissioner Doherty said yesterday that the State Board of Charities had failed utterly to measure up to its responsibilities in the matter of making inspections of such places and compelling those in charge to put into effective operation proper and adequate standards for the care and training of dependent children.

Mr. Doherty said that there were many criticisms the committee had to make as a result of its investigation. It found, for instance, that children were not receiving adequate medical, surgical and dental service. Periodical examinations of the children were not made. A number of such institutions, he said, failed to provide a sufficient amount of nourishing food to develop bone and muscle of the inmates. In most cases it was found that the play and recreation facilities were inadequate.

"If all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," Mr. Doherty said, voicing the committee, "then we are certinly turning out dull Jacks and Jills."

In some institutions, he finds, the authorities, actuated solely from motives of cheap economy, compel children, especially girls, to remain long in the orphanage employed at institution industries of no value whatever in helping to equip them for useful lives in the future.

Education Neglected.

Mr. Doherty found the education given children in most institutional schools was poor and much below the standard which obtained in the public schools. The whole question has just been discussed by him at the Charities Convention in Baltimore, where he did not spare the State Board of Charities. He said, in part:

"Unfortunately, the wonderful possibilities offered the States Board of Charities to set a standard of institutional child-care which would become the admiration of the country either were not perceived or else were allowed to go by default. Either the Inspectors charged with examining the methods of child-caring institutions or their directing officers are not thoroughly posted and alive to the changes constantly being made in progressive child-caring institutions or else they have failed to grasp any proper conception of the modern acceptation of the term adequate institutional care of dependent children.

"The plan of inspection certainly must be effective, which, while it lays so much stress upon each child having a two-foot space around his bed, fails to insist that he be given at least elbow room in the playground. The plan is defective which insists upon adequate fire protection being provided, but does not insist, with equal force, upon adequate medical and physical protection being accorded the inmates."

Mr. Doherty said there were a number of institutions where the methods in operation were of such low standard as to render them practically incapable of producing results worth while. The authorities of such places, the committee found, were content to work along the lines of least resistance. Sometimes the fault was in clinging fondly to traditions and adhering to methods long since discarded in progressive institutions. Before attempting to introduce newer ideals into such institutions Mr. Doherty believed a thorough housecleaning would have to be undertaken.

"Prior to 1914," he said, "when Commissioner Kingsbury came into office, the authorities of the Department of Charities responsible for the commitment of more than 20,000 dependent children never had made it their business to learn anything of the results being accomplished by the institutions. Apparently because these institutions were supposedly inspected by the State Board of Charities, it had not been though to constitute any part of the duty of the Commissioner of Charities to consider any distinctive feature of institutional equipment or methods, save that of capacity and the fact that the institution had received the customary certificate from the State Board of Charities."

Referring to what he had learned as head of the Advisory Committee Mr. Doherty said that in certain institutions for the care of girls, what was called vocational training practically amounted to overworking children.

Made Drudges of Girls.

"Try to conceive," he continued, "a girl being compelled to go to work at a wash tub at 5 o'clock in the morning, there to remain at work until the dinner bell sounded at noon, and to have such brutal procedure styled 'vocational training.' Yet such was actually the condition found existing in one institution, the managers of which roundly scored me as drastic and over-oppressive because I dared to brand their so-called 'home' as worse than a penal institution. In another institution I found the deplorable practice of extracting cheap labor from a group of defenseless girls, 14 years and over, by requiring them to work for eight to nine hours a day without compensation. In still another institution the girls receive scholastic training to the extent of two hours a day. The balance of the day was spent in assisting with the industries of the institution.

"With some notable exceptions," the Commissioner continued, "very little attempt as yet has been made to organize discharged boys and girls into alumnae organizations as the children wanted to forget institutions entirely and did not want new made friends to know they had even been in them. No doubt the children in this particular institution had every reason to try to forget this experience of their childhood days."

The Advisory Committee gave these causes as operating to keep children's institutions from reaching a high level:

First, it has been made apparent that the institutions themselves are at fault, because those responsible for their conduct, failing to keep abreast of the time, have been contented to work along the lines of least resistance, making very feeble attempts, if any at all, to modernize their methods.

In the second place, the committing authorities of the City of New York have served as a contributing cause in that, apparently, they never have thought the problem of any sufficient moment to make it any part of their business to formulate and promulgate any competent standard to govern the service maintaining in children's institutions.

The third, and practically the prime and most responsible contributing cause, is the State Board of Charities. For years, by virtue of the powers vested by law in it, the State Board of Charities has been charged with the sole authority of making inspection of child-caring institutions. Armed with ample authority, it had it in its power to compel children's institutions to put into effective operation proper and adequate standards for the care and training of dependent children.

Of the institutions whose managers will not be directed along paths of improvement and of modern method Commissioner Doherty said:

"From the standpoint of education and public utility such institutions apparently are conducted on a watertight compartment system in which correlation and unification of all the separate sections of the life and work of the place are sadly lacking. In dealing with such institutions it is absolutely futile to attempt, by way of command, to infuse higher standards and ideals because the very primary and essential elements of proper child-care are totally lacking."

CAUSES OF STREET MISHAPS

Police Find 80 Per Cent. Are Due to Carelessness of Those Hurt.

Police Commissioner Woods received yesterday from the Bureau of Statistics of the Police Department a report on street accidents in April and their causes.

According to the report, 1,804 persons were injured and in 80 per cent. of these cases the mishaps were due to the carelessness of those injured, many of the accidents having been suffered in crossing the streets. There were sixty deaths due to street accidents, of which 8 were caused by horse-drawn vehicles, 23 by automobiles, 6 by street cars, 6 by collisions, by a speeding automobile, 4 by skidding automobiles and twelve were due to miscellaneous causes.

DRUG RING EXPOSED IN THE PENITENTIARY

Martin Curry, Keeper on Blackwell's Island, Arrested—Two Men Resign.

RATES QUOTED PRISONERS

Yearly, Half-Yearly, and Quarterly Tariff Established—$55 an Ounce for Morphine.

A traffic in drugs under which three-month, six-month, and yearly rates for smuggled narcotics were quoted to prisoners, was uncovered yesterday in the arrest of Martin Curry, a keeper in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and the resignation of John B. Byrne, a keeper in the Tombs. Curry's receipts are said to have been from $400 to $300 a month for his services; his earnings for the last year are placed at more than $5,000.

Deputy Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis said Curry's system was one of the best regulated schemes of graft ever discovered in a city institution. According to twenty or more affidavits by inmates of the penitentiary the system was as follows:

Byrne, who three months ago was transferred from Blackwell's to the Tombs at his own request and given a job classifying the drug-users, would make a list of the narcotic addicts and forward the names to Curry as the prisoners were convicted and sent to Blackwell's. Curry in turn gave the lists to William Josephs, a trusted prisoner, who, on the recommendation of Byrne, had been made the Captain of all the tier men, thus giving him the run of the whole institution. He had access to the cells of 1,200 men.

"When on the Island Byrne worked under Curry. Josephs would then visit the drug-users and take orders for heroin, morphine, whisky, tobacco, and other contraband articles. The orders, with the money for the desired articles, would be turned over to Curry. Curry on his frequent trips to Manhattan would visit depots, leave the orders addressed to relatives and friends of the prisoners, and later, it is alleged, would call again, receiving two packages, one containing the contraband articles and another money. These in turn would be distributed on the Island by Josephs."

A statement issued by Mr. Lewis explained a complicated system Curry was alleged to have used. A single trip of the keeper to Manhattan for drugs cost a prisoner $25, it was said. A continuous service covering a period of six months cost $17 a trip. The statement alleged that if a prisoner wished to undertake a contract for a year the trips cost $15 each.

The rates charged by Curry, Mr. Lewis said, did not cover the cost of the drugs, but only the messenger service. He stated that in the investigation it had been ascertained that the usual friends of the Blackwell's inmates had paid as high as $50 an ounce for morphine. The retail value of morphine is $6.50 an ounce. The drugs came for the most part from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

It was stated that the investigation which led to the arrest of Curry would entail the arrest of other persons, and that an employe of the penitentiary was about to resign under pressure.

Curry is said to have traded with depots, one on the east side, one on the lower west side, two in the Bronx, and one in Harlem. At these places he was known as "Bill," according to his account, and when he called for his freight he used as a formula the question: "Is there anything for Bill today?"

Curry was arraigned in the Yorkville Court on a charge of carrying contraband articles into the penitentiary. He entered a plea of not guilty and was held in $2,500 bail for further examination Tuesday.

Tired, worn out office women need Hoff's invigorating Malt Extract. It will make red blood, strong nerves and create a hearty appetite.

Johann Hoff

Send for Booklet.
Elmer Wendelken Co.
90 West St., New York

San Francisco
Geary at Taylor
Bellevue Hotel
10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.
H. W. WILLS, Manager.
Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.



Ten Times as Many Tires Bought at Ten Times as Many Points

could not have more fairly represented the *strictly stock* average quality than the ten casings bought at random in different towns by The Automobile Club of America for their official endurance test of Pennsylvania Oilproof

VACUUM CUP TIRES

These tires recorded an *average of 6,760 miles — on the road.*

This certified official performance stands as the only definite mileage assurance based on official authority.

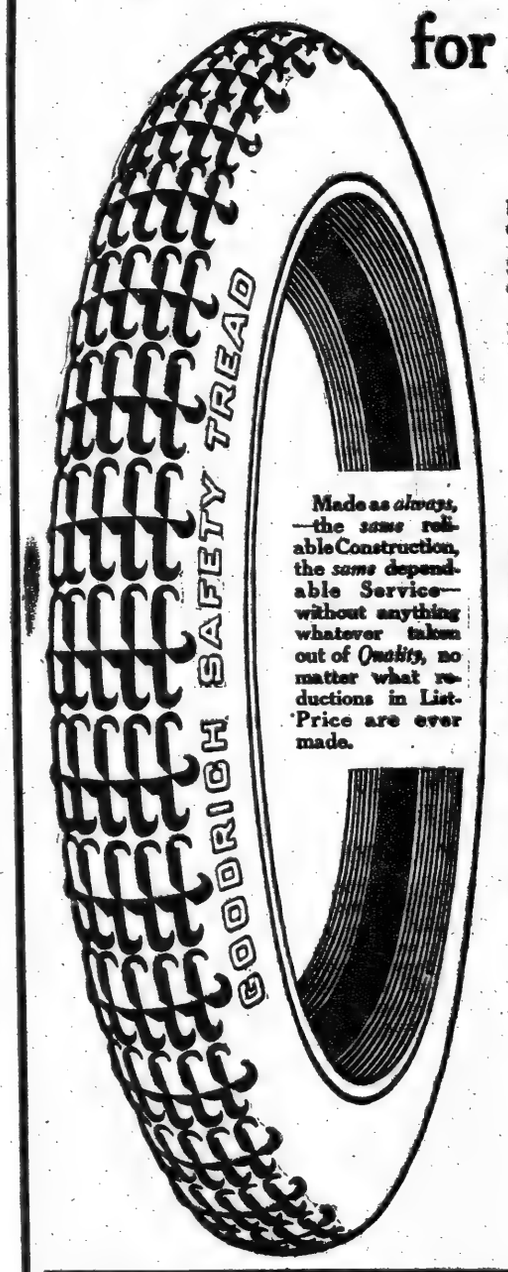
And since that test, 50% additional wear has been embodied in 1915 Vacuum Cup Tires by a new toughening process.

Notwithstanding this unapproachable quality and the *guaranteed non-skid* and *oilproof* features, Vacuum Cup Tires are the lowest priced tires on the market of those having any sort of nonskid feature *added to* the regular thickness of tread.

Interesting new prices just issued for Pennsylvania Gray and Puregum Red Inner Tubes—each bearing an unqualified guarantee

Pennsylvania Rubber Co. of New York
1889 Broadway, at 63rd Street
Factory, Jeannette, Pa.

Only 5% PLUS — for the Best "Non-Skid"



Made as *always*, —the *same* reliable Construction, the *same* dependable Service—without anything whatever taken out of *Quality*, no matter what reductions in List-Price are ever made.

THERE are 57, or more, Varieties of Non-Skid Tires. Some of these actually *prevent* Skidding, even in *Wet* Weather and on slippery pavements.

Many of them wear out the Cotton Fabric of the Tire long before its time, through the excessive heat which thick Treads develop in the Rubber, between layers, by friction.

And practically *all* of them, that make serious claims to Non-Skid efficiency, cost you 10% to 30% *more* than Plain Tread Tires of same brand and material.

The Makers of Non-Skids say it *Costs* them this 10% to 30% more to take the Skids off their *Plain* Tires (or the same thing said the other way about). WE do it for 5%.

Here's how, and why!

* * *

FORTY-FIVE years of Rubber *working* (in what is now the World's *largest* Rubber Factory) has taught *us* a few Kinks and Short-cuts that are not common to the Trade.

One of these now comes to the help of your Pocket-book.

Through the simple process of Thinking Hard (and being Candid with ourselves) we have found a Short-Cut to make the *best* Safety Tread ever put on a Tire cost us only about 5% more than it costs us to make the Plain-Tread of similar quality.

By testing out these Goodrich Safety-Tread Tires on a large number of Taxicabs (where they could be competitively observed and carefully checked up at the end of each day's use) and by comparing their *actual performance* with that of our own, and other Plain-Treads, of much higher price, we have had this fact forced upon us—

—Viz:

—That there is SURPRISINGLY *more Mileage*, in Goodrich *Safety-Tread* Tires, than in our own, or any *other*, make of *Plain*-Tread Tires.

So MUCH more *Mileage*, for only 5% more *Cost*, looked so *good* to us, that we decided to give Car Owners the benefit.

Here's what we now offer *you!*

The *best* Non-Skid Safety Tread ever put on the market, at ONLY 5% HIGHER PRICE than our own best *Plain* Tread.

Note following comparative prices. "A," "B," "C" and "D" represent four Widely-Sold Non-Skid Tires:

Size	Goodrich Safety Tread	OTHER MAKES "A"	"B"	"C"	"D"
30x3	$9.45	$10.55	$10.95	$16.35	$16.10
30x3½	12.20	13.35	14.20	21.70	23.60
32x3½	14.00	15.40	16.30	22.85	25.30
34x4	20.35	22.30	23.80	31.15	33.55
36x4½	28.70	32.15	33.60	41.85	41.40
37x5	33.90	39.80	41.80	49.85	52.05

NO Vibration, no "Tread Separation," due to isolated Projections,—no clumsy, Resilience-killing stiffness.

But,—instead, a practical *hinge* between each series of Grips, which breaks up the "Traction-Wave" in the Tire, and thereby adds *enormously* to Mileage, at only *5% more Cost.*

We could well *justify* an increased charge for this Feature, equal to the increased Mileage which results from it.

But we *don't* take advantage of that.

Just as we have never taken anything out of the well-established *quality* of Goodrich Tires, when lowering their Fair-List Price to *you.*

Will you appreciate the *Good-Faith* behind this Policy?

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, O.

"Traction-Wave" Breaker

Observe the Fozy-Fingers of the Goodrich *Safety* Tread.

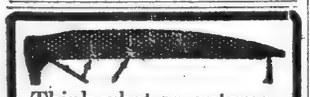
Made *in series*, so the transverse space between each two sets will act as a working *Hinge*, in Tire Travel.

These "Hinges" then break up the "Traction-Wave" area into its most harmless form, HEAVILY increasing MILEAGE for only 5% increase in Rubber and Cost to you.

GOODRICH

FAIR-LISTED TIRES

New York Branch, 1780 Broadway



Think what an automobile top must withstand:

Sun, wind, rain, snow, folding, misuse

The top material probably gets harder service and less attention than any other part of the car.

A Genuine

Pantasote

top is *built* to withstand these things—to retain its *newness* and preserve the beauty of the *car*—and to provide perfect, leakproof *shelter*.

Genuine Pantasote needs no explanation to the man who has had experience with it and other top materials.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

LOZIER Back Stronger THAN EVER

"The Choice of Men Who Know"

YOU CANNOT KEEP A GOOD THING DOWN

The Lozier Motor Company has been thoroughly reorganized and factory is working "FULL BLAST." Every department is in operation and will be kept in that condition.

THE SHOWROOM is now open in the heart of the automobile district with a sales force in full operation.

WE WISH TO ANNOUNCE that the sales and service departments will be operated under the same head. This means that a purchaser of a Lozier Car will receive the same attention after he has made his purchase, and will deal with the same department, and in that way there will be no misunderstanding as to what you are entitled to in regard to your guarantee.

The above statement will be adhered to, as we believe it means much to the purchaser of the high-class proposition.

NEW POLICY FOR NEW YORK CITY

We have opened our headquarters and are going to sell direct to the public. Call and see at our salesroom.

LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY

Salesroom 1850 Broadway, Cor. 61st Street.
Service Station, 47th St. & 11th Ave., New York. Tel. 2947 Bryant.

DELEGATES ARRIVE FOR MONEY CONGRESS

McAdoo Greets South American Financiers Who Will Attend Big Business Conference.

PLACE HIGH HOPES IN IT

Meeting of Leading Bankers of the Western Hemisphere Comes at a Timely Moment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22. — Latin-American delegates to the Pan-American Financial Conference, which will open formally on Monday, were received informally today by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury in his private office. The American Government hopes for great things in the way of closer relations and widening commercial interests from the gathering, and Mr. McAdoo, after expressing his pleasure in meeting the leading financial men of the Western Hemisphere, mapped out in a general way the work before them, inviting suggestions from the visiting delegations.

Mr. McAdoo's reception to the delegates this morning marked his first return to his department since he underwent an operation many weeks ago.

Officials of the Administration hope that the coming conference will have effects more far-reaching even than the important result of increasing banking and trade relations with the Latin-American countries. A fortunate feature of the meeting is the fact that it comes at the psychological moment when the need of concerted action for the protection of neutral commerce is particularly apparent. It is not suggested that the conference will take formal action in this regard. But it is pointed out that as the leading financiers of all the countries would be closely interested in the preservation of neutral commerce at sea, the impressions they would carry home with them might easily lead to some sort of arrangement on the part of neutrals for their mutual protection.

While Mr. McAdoo described his reception as informal, it was anything but unofficial in its character. In attendance were uniformed officers of the army and navy, and Mr. McAdoo's remarks, brief as they were, were understood to sound the keynote, from a practical point of view, of the conference's deliberations. He made it plain, however, that any program that might have been arranged by the Treasury Department was tentative, and he stressed the importance that would be attached to any suggestions that might come from the delegations, each of which would have the full co-operation of a committee of American delegates. The American delegates are expected to arrive tomorrow.

Take Up Merchant Marine.

In connection with closer trade relations between the United States and Latin-America it is expected that extended discussion will be devoted to the subject of a merchant marine and perhaps also to quicker cable and postal facilities.

Several delegates today expressed their hope that closer banking relations would be established with the United States. Ramon F. Acevedo of Panama said that Latin-America naturally looked to the United States to supply its wants, and that South America would prefer doing business with the United States to dealing with Europe if the facilities could be supplied.

Samuel H. Swaron of Argentina said he expected his country to profit from the commercial upheaval incident to the war, and that he should advocate easier banking and better trade understandings.

Martin Travieso of Porto Rico said the conference came just at the time when need of some substitute for the disturbed facilities of Europe was apparent. Latin America, he said, was now buying in North America instead of in Europe.

To Discuss Many Topics.

Although no attempt has been made in advance to lay down a definite program for the committee meetings, these are among the topics suggested:

The present financial needs in national, State, and local Governments; nature and character of public loans; how secured; rates of interest thereon; where such loans have heretofore been placed and the price at which they have been sold; possibility of placing such loans in the United States; effect of the European war on public revenues and expenditures; relation of decline of public revenues to guarantees of payment of interest and principal.

The normal and financial needs of public service companies; present needs of such companies; character and nature of the bonds or obligations they have to offer, how secured, &c.; possible conditions of financing in the United States; effect of the European war on such companies; their financial condition and needs.

Normal financial needs of commerce, such, for instance, as credit facilities; effect or dollar exchange; possibility of adapting commercial credits in the United States to the needs of the countries of Central and South America; effect of European war on the financing of foreign commerce.

Transportation between the United States and the country or countries concerned; improved postal service involved in money orders, and parcel post.

AUCTION SALES.

ON EXHIBITION TOMORROW

Clarke's Art Rooms

5 West 44th St., Adjoining Fifth Av. Bank.

The Otto J. Schultz's Son Collection

of fine antique Furniture and decorative effects.

Estate of the Late George I. Landon.

The valuable personal property removed from the private suite in the "Navarre," to be sold by order of

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. and James A. Lynch, Esq., Executors.

Also to close the Estate of the Late

LAURA V. RHINELANDER

and other private consignments.

Aubusson Tapestries, valuable art objects and other articles in variety.

ORDER OF SALES:—May 25th and 26th, Otto J. Schultz's Son Collection.

May 27th and 28th, The George I. Landon and other estates.

Afternoons at 2:30 o'clock.

The sales will be conducted by MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

On Exhibition To-morrow.

The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET.

To Be Sold at Public Auction WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS

Wednesday Next at 2:30 p.m.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX

The Very Notable Collection of

JEWELRY, CURIOS

and Ancient Spanish

PAINTINGS

Formed by the great connoisseur

Ramon Belisario Brizeno O'Ryan (Deceased)

Late Governor of Chili.

The Sale Will Be Conducted By

Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

Catalog Mailed on Application.

CROMWELL ESTATE SETTLED

$1,944,000 Left by Mutual Life Official Goes to Children.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 22.—The account of the executors of the estate of Frederick Cromwell, late of Mendham, who was Treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was allowed today in the Orphan's Court, and an order made for the distribution of the cash, stocks, and bonds among the heirs. The inventory showed an estate of $1,944,000, of which $100,000 was in real estate.

The heirs are Seymour L. Cromwell and the Misses Gladys and Mary R. and Dorthea K. Cromwell, who will share equally.

'BELGIUM THAT WAS' VIEWS.

Geo. W. Edwards's Sketches Almost Follow the Path of Germans.

"The Belgium That Was," will be the theme of an exhibition that is to open next Wednesday at the galleries of Arthur H. Hahlo & Co., 569 Fifth Avenue, this being a collection of pictures in pencil and crayon made by George Wharton Edwards several years ago in the parts of Belgium that now lie in ruins. The sketches almost follow the path of the Germans from the frontier to near Furnes, their furthest limit, and show, for the most part, historic buildings that are now masses of ruins.

"It is hardly possible to be assured that any of these buildings still stands," said Mr. Edwards yesterday. "We are told that the great Town Hall at Louvain is still standing, and that it is uninjured. If so, that seems to be about the only thing I drew in my trip through southern and western Belgium in the Fall of 1910 that is still intact.

"Here is the Great Cloth Hall at Ypres, and there is the Cathedral. You will notice that the view I made of them corresponds exactly to the view printed in THE TIMES of the structures on fire. I made this from the market place, on market day, and you see the wagons drawn up in line.

"Then here are scenes from Dixmude, into which the Germans have been firing shells. Here is the Cathedral, towering above the little cafés, whose receipts supported it. All are gone. Of scenes at Oudenarde, here is the Town Hall, designed by the same architect who created the Town Hall at Louvain. I have not been able to learn whether it has been destroyed or not. All the probabilities are that way. A friend who has been in Louvain lately, by the way, tells me that from the railway station to the Great Place, the street has been dug up, and is a trench filled with lines of men and horses.

"This is the Great Tower of St. Rombaud, at Malines. I know this has been destroyed. This was the highest spire in Europe. The playing of its sweet chimes was a feature of life in Malines on a Friday afternoon. Photographs show that the whole of the cathedral down to the nave, was shot away. These Roman towers of The Broel, one on each bank of the river at Malines, have both been destroyed.

"Here is the Old Gateway at Ypres. That is true. Here is the tower of the Town Hall at Furnes, where the King of the Belgians is now said to have his official headquarters. I suppose that is still standing. Here is the Belfry, at Courtrai, and here is the Crusaders' Tower, at Nieuport, the old Tower of St. Jacques, and so on.

"I had no idea, of course, that when I made the pictures of these historic old buildings that they were so soon to perish from the earth. The newest of them was a couple of centuries old, and then others had succeeded in defying Time from the date of the Crusaders. It is hard to realize that they are gone. So I have a sort of melancholy pleasure that I got these ancient buildings as they were. I spent a good deal of time in Belgium, having studied there. It is a source of grief that the Belgium I knew seems to have been utterly destroyed."

EX-PUGILIST AT THE FRONT.

All But 100 of Original "Pats" Killed, Jack Munroe Writes Friend.

Jack Munroe, the ex-heavyweight pugilist, who was, until a few months ago, a successful Northern mining prospector, is now at the front with Princess Patricia's Regiment of the Canadian contingent.

In an interesting letter to a friend in Ontario Munroe gives an account of the fighting at Ypres, where the "Pats" received their baptism of fire. The Canadian troops, according to the former pugilist, have been in the thick of the fighting ever since they have been in France.

"We were placed at the extreme left of the British line, relieving the French," he writes. "We left England Dec. 19 and arrived at our billet a few days afterward. Our line was almost the shape of a horseshoe, where enfilading was going on all the time. I was near St. Eloi, and was where we lost our old Colonel. Since then the regiment has been almost wiped out. There are not more than 100 men and two officers left of the original draft. So far I have been wonderfully fortunate. With men being killed each side of me I have got off with only a few minor scratches.

"We had a wonderful lot of athletes in the "Pats," almost every branch of sport being represented. There were boxers, oarsmen, cricketers, football and baseball players, and between thirty and forty of the most prominent hockey players in Canada." Munroe's letter was written on April 13 and mailed on April 21, the day before the Langemarck fight.

ST. PAUL SHIPS VIA CANAL.

Flour for San Francisco Sent Cheaper by Way of New York.

The Panama-Pacific liner Kroonland sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for San Francisco, via the Panama Canal, with 300 first and 110 second cabin passengers and 14,000 tons of freight. The greater part of the cargo was flour from St. Paul and Minneapolis, sent to New York for water shipment to the Pacific Coast, as it was cheaper than the railroad rates over the Rocky Mountains.

Among the American tourists who left to see the Panama-Pacific Exposition were George Grayward, general manager of the Commercial Cable Company, and his wife, and Mrs. James A. Patten, wife of the Chicago wheat operator.

PRESBYTERIANS TO MERGE.

Harlem and New York Churches Authorized to Unite.

Supreme Court Justice Donnelly yesterday signed an order permitting two of the oldest churches in the city to consolidate. They are the Harlem Presbyterian, at 122d Street and Mt. Morris Park West, and the New York Presbyterian, at 138th Street and Seventh Avenue.

The application was made by the Harlem church after the consent of the Presbytery had been obtained. On the property of the Harlem church there is a mortgage of $102,000 and on the property of the New York there is a mortgage of $116,775.

Y. M. H. A. Work Among Sailors.

The Army and Navy Young Men's Hebrew Association, which is the army and navy branch of the National Council of the Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations, established field headquarters and an information bureau at the Ninety-eighth Street landing while the fleet was in the North River, and had a representative present from May 12 to May 15. Many of the battleships were visited and 410 Bibles were distributed. The feast of Pentecost was celebrated on May 19 in the Assembly Hall of the Y. M. C. A. Building at Fort Slocum, at which fifty Jewish sailors attended.

WILL SCATTER CASH IN SUFFRAGE FLIERS

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, in Auto Trip, to Throw Out Leaflets Weighted with Coins.

TO DASH THROUGH JERSEY

Summer Boarding House Directory for Workers, Who Will Campaign During Their Vacations.

Suffrage literature with a prize in every package is one of the latest devices for making converts. Mrs. Frederick Nathan is to leave New York at 9 A. M. next Friday for a tour through New Jersey with a quantity of suffrage literature as ballast and a number of small coins. The literature is to be delivered along the route, and the small coins are to be used to weight the suffrage fliers.

Mrs. Nathan has just returned from an automobile trip through the Hudson Valley, where she found that in throwing the flyers from the moving car the wind carried them a long distance from the people for whom they were intended. Miss Edith Kendall and Mr. Nathan will be in the party. The trip will extend through many New Jersey towns to Port Jervis.

An interesting documesnt which is being featured in the suffrage propaganda work is a Summer Boarding House Directory. Many good suffragists will use it, for none is expected to leave the State for her vacation this yeer, and the Directory tells them where togo. It is made out with the help of the up-State workers. These send in from their various districts their particular needs for suffrage work in the way of speakers, canvassers, or organizers. They also send in lists of Summer place in their districts where purses of all types can be suited.

The suffragist finds from the directory the particular place which requires the particular kind of talent she possesses, and thither she goes, staying at a hotel or boarding house, as may be, and settles down to a Summer of work. There is not a farmer in New York State who will be so far off the State road that his will not be reached by some suffragist this Summer, and the city man who wishes to get away from the Wall Street suffragists will be met with the same suffrage arguments wherever he may go.

Motor parades will be arranged with the suffrage banners floating above, and picnickers will be given paper napkins in which will be wrapped suffrage literature. The village post offices will have placards showing the States where the women vote and giving suffrage arguments. Statistics and sentiments will also hang on the walls, and there will be plenty of literaut for those who come for the mail to take home to the family.

Tags to Aid the Cause.

Suffrage tags represent the latest idea of the suffragists. These are the size of an express tag, but are of a nice yellow. The card is a smooth one, bearing the words "Vote Yes (X) for the Suffrage Amendment November 2." The tags are given free in any quantity desired to any organisation wishing them or which can be persuaded to take them. The New York Letter Carriers' Band had them at its annual outing last Sunday. The name of the organization and the date was on them, and they were used for lunch tickets, so every man wore a tag and advertised the Cause.

One of the women who will work through the Summer vacation is Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw. Mrs. Laidlaw goes to Hillsdale, N. Y., in the Adirondacks, where she lives in a tent so near to nature that she does her own cooking. Several times a week she descends the mountain and makes a suffrage attack on the town. The suffragists say there is so much zest to their work so much incident connected with it, that they are never tired and do not need as much rest as other people.

The Women's Political Union's suffrage van "Winner," is continuing another week at its old stand, Broadway and Exchange Place, where it is doing such good work that it is thought best not to make a change.

Prominent speakers will be heard at the first meeting of the new Twenty-third Assembly District Branch of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, at 151st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, next Saturday evening.

The Press and Publicity Council of the Empire State Campaign Committee will hold its last meeting of the season at a luncheon at the Park Avenue Hotel at 1 o'clock tomorrow.

A school for watchers at the polls will be held under the joint auspices of the Twelfth and Twenty-fifth Assembly District branches of the Woman Suffrage Party in Room 601, Washington Irving High School, Seventeenth Street and Irving Place, tuesday.

The Bohemian Suffrage Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District Branch of the Woman Suffrage Party will have a float in the Bohemian parade of Saturday. The float will voice woman's protest against war. The parade will start at 10 A. M. from Second Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, march to Fifty-ninth Street and cross the bridge to Schuetzen Park, Astoria. A suffrage meeting will be held in the park at 8 P. M.

Anti-Suffragists are Active.

The State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage says that its work is becoming heavier day by day. A work for the coming week in this vicinity will be as follows:

Sunday—Miss Charlotte Rowe will address the Carlisle Culture Club, 318 Hart Street, Brooklyn, at 8:30.

Monday—Miss Marjorie Dorman will address the Men's Club of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Patchen and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn; Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, will address the members of the Schenectady Auxiliary.

Tuesday—Miss Charlotte E. Rowe will speak at the John K. Neal Republican Club, 23 Hanson Street, Brooklyn; Miss Margaret Uhl will speak at the Church of the Ascension, 340 East 106th Street, Manhattan; Miss Marjorie Dorman will address the Men's Club of the Summerfield M. E. Church, Washington and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.

Wednesday—Mrs. E. S. Shumway will address the Mothers' Club of Public School 127, Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.; Miss Marjorie Dorman will address the Young Men's Hebrew Association at Boston Road and 165th Street at 8:15.

Thursday—Miss Lucy Price will speak at Dr. Welch's Church, Eighty-eighth Street and Park Avenue.

Friday—Miss Margaret Uhl will address the Seventh Assembly District Republican Club at 4, 612 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

Saturday—Mrs. John Martin will hold an anti-suffrage garden party at her home at Grymes Hill, Staten Island.

The Guidon Club Opposed to Woman Suffrage, of which Mrs. John Jerome Rooney is President, has sent a letter to Frank Walsh, Chairman of the Industrial Commission, Washington, D. C. The letter enters an objection to the address by Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict before the commission last week, speaking for the Congressional Union in favor of the Federal suffrage amendment. The Guidon Club says that the question of woman suffrage is one for the individual States to decide, that the matter should be decided by a discussion of its merits, and this can only be done by the States.

"We should citizens of the States have woman suffrage forced upon them by Congress if a majority of them are opposed?" asks Mrs. Rooney.

To Discuss Social Needs.

The sixth New York City Conference of Charities and Correction will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next at the Long Island Historical Society Hall, 180 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn; at the United Charities Building, 100 East Twenty-second Street, and at the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Pleasantville, New York. The subjects to be discussed include social service, municipal needs, public health, delinquency, families, and children.

COLUMBIA ALUMNI CALLED.

Elaborate Plans for Commencement Day on June 2.

Columbia's commencement day exercises will be held this year on Wednesday, June 2. Alumni from all over the country have been notified of the reunion.

The academic procession and the awarding of degrees will occupy most of the morning. At 9:30 o'clock the trustees, faculty, recipients of honorary degrees, members of the class of 1865 and 1890, and members of the graduating class will form in line for the procession from the library steps to the gymnasium. President Nicholas Murray Butler will preside at the formal exercises in the university gymnasium and will confer the degrees.

The class of 1865 will celebrate on this day its fiftieth anniversary, while the class of 1890 will celebrate its twenty-fifth. The latter class will present a pylon to stand on the southeast corner of Broadway and 116th Street. When the plans are completed, pylons will stand on each end of 116th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

The alumni luncheon will be held in the gymnasium. Dean J. Harold Van Amringe, of the class of 1865, will preside and recipients of the degrees will make brief addresses.

The alumni will break loose from the academic formalities in the afternoon with their costume parade on South Field. Classes for twenty-five years will participate. The annual baseball game between the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia will be held on the field.

The festivities will continue in the evening with the alumni beefsteak dinner in the gymnasium, with [illegible] A. Meikelham of the class of '65 presiding. The alumni singing and vaudeville on the steps of the library will be held in the evening.

The Commencement Day Committee is composed of Frederick Coykendall, '95, Chairman; George B. Compton, '09; J. Arthur Booth, '75; S. Charles Knapp, '87; Edgar J. Barrat, '84; Edmund S. Jay, '88; Chalmers Wood, Jr., '05; Harry A. Fisher, '04; Henry L. Norris, M. E., and Levering Tyson, '11, Secretary.

WAR BABY CHARGE DENIED.

Eastern Long Island Residents Take Issue with Yale Professor.

Residents of Easthampton and other parts of Eastern Long Island yesterday denied the statement made by Professor Yandell Henderson of Yale University that a "crop of war babies" resulted from the encampment at Montauk Point at the time of the Spanish-American war. The part of Professor Henderson's remarks to which exception was taken included this assertion:

"Away from ordinary social restraint men always do such things. It is rare for a militia company here to have a field day, or a college class to hold a reunion without a certain percentage making beasts of themselves. There was a crop of war babies over on Long Island after our soldiers left Montauk Point in 1898."

Mrs. Theodore Conklin, proprietor of the Montauk Inn, had this to say: "I have lived for more than forty years at Montauk and kept the hotel during the time the soldiers were encamped here. I found the soldiers very well behaved, and this is the first I have heard of any such thing during the whole time I have lived here."

"I never heard of such a thing," said Captain Parsons of the Parsons House. "I was a constant visitor at the camp while the soldiers were here, and I never heard then or since that the soldiers misbehaved. It is a terrible libel on our soldiers."

Another old resident pointed out that the town was settled with Puritan stock about 1640, and for nearly 275 years had proudly held up its head as a place of as nearly correct deportment as modern times permit. To accuse the women in that town, he said, was enough to make people say strong words about the author of such a statement.

GUILTY OF MARINO MURDER.

Jury Convicts Leggio on the Testimony of Flack.

On the testimony of William Flack, who was brought here from the death house in Sing Sing under a special act of the Legislature to testify, Angelo Leggio was convicted early yesterday morning of the murder of Giuseppe Marino, on April 8, 1914, at 634 East Thirteenth Street. He will be sentenced on Friday.

Flack testified that he was hired to kill Marino for $200. Leggio wanted Marino put out of the way, he said, because he was jealous of him on account of Louisa Macaluso, a seventeen-year-old girl. Flack was arrested at the time of the murder and confessed. Several weeks later the Macaluso girl went to the District Attorney's office and said she and not Flack was responsible for the killing, and that she did it because Marino caused her to lead an immoral life. After conferences with Assistant District Attorney Allen G. Wellman, the girl admitted that Leggio was responsible for the murder.

When he heard of Leggio's conviction yesterday in the Tombs, Flack said:

"If Leggio's cell is near mine in the death house there may be trouble, although I am not worried because I testified against him. I'm glad I cleared my conscience before I die. I would never have done the killing if Leggio had not tempted me. I was down and out at the time, and the $200 which he offered looked big to me."

AIMS TO BUILD CHARACTER.

Value of Playground Association's Work Emphasized at Convention.

Character building, rather than play in the sense of mere amusement, was emphasized as the purpose of the organization of the Playground and Recreation Association of America in its annual meeting held here yesterday. Speeches were delivered by Luther H. Gulick, Miss Helen Tucker Lord, and Miss Abbie Condit, on various features of the work the association is doing. It was announced that in spite of the financial stringency due to the war the association had completed the year without a deficit.

Charles F. Weller of Chicago in an address said: "An American weakness is provincialism. Our interests are too largely limited to our own cities. In the 942 cities which are active in the playground movement we are learning to think and act in terms of all America."

Officers elected for the year were: Theodore Roosevelt, Honorary President; Joseph Lee, Boston, President; Henry P. Davidson, New York, First Vice President; William Kent, Kentfield, Cal., Second Vice President; Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Md., Third Vice President, and Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, Treasurer.

Barnard '15 to Give Class Dinner.

Girls of 1915, Barnard College, have a class lion which is to decorate the centre of the table at a luncheon which they are to have next Friday at the Hotel Majestic. More than a hundred little lions, one at each plate, will be a feature of the decorations. The class colors, gold and brown, will be shown in individual baskets of nuts and little hand boxes in the same colors will contain ices instead of Spring bonnets.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

LANDSBERG, GOTTFRIED, (April 20;) personalty, over $5,000; all to widow, Melina.

PROCTOR, WILLIAM F., (April 6;) all to widow, Anna M.

SCOTT, EMILY M., (April 8;) personalty, $5,000; Mary B. Spafford gets $5,000; many small bequests.

MISS KELLY IN COURT ON MOTHER'S CHARGE

Banker's Widow Says Evil Companions Have Designs on Girl's Wealth.

HEIRESS KEEPS LATE HOURS

And Smokes and Drinks, Her Parent Asserts in Seeking Her Commitment.

Miss Eugenia Kelly, 19 years old, sat in the Yorkville Court yesterday while her mother, Mrs. Helen M. Kelly of 116 East Sixty-third Street, told why she thought it was necessary to put the girl in some institution to protect her from adventurers who are alleged to have designs on the wealth which she will control when she is two years older.

Miss Kelly is the daughter of the late Edward J. Kelly, the banker, and a sister of Mrs. Ralph Thomas, formerly the wife of Frank J. Gould. By her father's will, Miss Kelly will receive, when she is 21 years old, the income from $600,000.

On Friday night Miss Kelly was arrested at the Pennsylvania Station by Valentine O'Farrell, a private detective, and Police Detective James O'Donovan, on a warrant procured by her mother, charging that through her associations the girl was likely to become depraved. She was released on bail furnished by her sister, Mrs. Ralph Thomas.

Mrs. Kelly testified yesterday that, in addition to frequenting cabarets nightly with evil companions, her daughter had recently squandered large sums of money, and that she feared the girl had been induced to sign many checks and promissory notes which the holders intended to collect when Miss Kelly attained her majority. Mrs. Kelly was represented in court by John F. McIntyre.

According to Mrs. Kelly, out of the $10,000 a year which she received from her husband's estate for the maintenance of Miss Eugenia, she gave the girl $75 a week for spending money. Notwithstanding the fact that she had this allowance, her daughter, the mother said, had borrowed more than $5,000 from loan institutions. Jewelry worth more than $5,000 which Miss Eugenia owned had disappeared, and she was unable to account for it.

The mother wept as she said that for a long time her daughter had been returning home at 5 o'clock or 6 o'clock in the morning. Once, when she scolded her daughter for her late hours, Miss Eugenia replied, she testified:

"Why, if I didn't go to at least six cabarets a night I would lose my social standing."

Mrs. Kelly said that Miss Eugenia had learned to smoke cigarettes and drink wine. She confessed once, Mrs. Kelly said, that she drank absinthe, brandy, and other liquors.

Mrs. Kelly testified that her daughter was continually in the company of a married man, "Al" Davis, who, she said, was a gambler. She said that her daughter had spent large sums on Davis, and had made him a present last Christmas of a small dog that cost $250. Another friend of the girl, the mother said, was "Jimmie" Greenberg. Once she had him to dinner at the Kelly home, according to Mrs. Kelly, and Greenberg on that occasion asked for brandy, and practically emptied a new bottle that was brought for him.

Mrs. Kelly said that her daughter had begun to behave badly two years ago, and that recently matters had grown so much worse that she had to take some drastic step or to give up all hope of saving her. A short time ago, she said, Miss Eugenia left her home at 116 East Sixty-third Street and went to live with her sister.

Some weeks ago, the mother asserted, she had made an unsuccessful effort to compel her daughter to get home early by locking the door of her home at midnight. But a few hours after the door had been locked, she said, her daughter came home, smashed the glass out of the transom, and opened the lock.

On cross-examination Frank J. Crocker of 5 Nassau Street, lawyer for Miss Kelly, asked the mother if she had not herself taken drinks of brandy in some of the cabarets and restaurants which her daughter frequented. Mrs. Kelly said that she had been with parties to some of the places that she named and had taken drinks there.

"Did you ever strike your daughter?" he asked.

"Yes, I did," replied Mrs. Kelly. "I slapped her for a very improper remark that she made to me at the Hotel Gotham."

In the course of the hearing Crocker drew a sharp rebuke from the Magistrate, when he said that Mrs. Kelly's actions had been unmotherly and that she was trying to "railroad" her daughter to an institution.

"That will do," said Magistrate House, "do not dare to suggest that any one can be railroaded in this court."

Mrs. Kelly was asked if she would consent to have her daughter put in the custody of her sister, Mrs. Thomas. She said she would consent only to have the girl under her own roof or in an institution.

"A man like you," she said later to Crocker, "ought to be helping me to get my daughter back, instead of helping those who are trying to get her away from me."

Mr. Crocker asked for a dismissal of the complaint and asserted that Magistrate House had exceeded his authority in issuing it originally. Magistrate House denied the motion, saying that he had had a perfect right to issue the warrant. He adjourned the case until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22.—Thirty corporations are chartered today, with aggregate capital stocks of $672,900. They include:

B. S. Moss Motion Picture Corpn., theatrical, vaudeville agency, brokerage, motion pictures, $250,000; B. S. and L. N. Moss, M. Levy, 149 West 111th St.

Improvement Co. of New York, $10,000; Dickman Building Co., realty, $100,000; Croton-on-Hudson, realty, bonds, stocks; F. K. Hopple, M. F. Martin, L. R. Palmer, 68 William St., Manhattan.

Electro-Wound Clock Co., watches, clocks, $50,000; J. S. and N. Friedman, C. Ehrlich, 597 Trinity Av.

G. H. Lowell Co., groceries, drugs, flavors, extracts, supplies, $40,000; J. Weiner, M. Gutenking, G. H. Lowell; 853 West 118th St.

State Mercantile Co., realty, bonds, mortgages, merchandise, $25,000; I. Solomon, C. Somberg, W. Jacobs, 393 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn.

Syracuse Regent, Syracuse, realty, theatrical proprietors, managers, $30,000; B. A. Gibbons, S. Kingsbury, J. C. Hatch, Syracuse.

Pyramid Pictures, realty, theatrical, motion pictures, $25,000; B. C. Elliott, G. E. Starr, T. F. MacMahon, 1,400 Broadway.

Richfield Springs Milling Co., Richfield Springs, $30,000; L. S. Raymond, T. A. and L. M. Wilson, 702 Press Building, Binghamton.

Braun Wagon Lock Co., vehicle locks, manufacturing, $10,000; A. Dubber, O. Braun, H. Mansen, 921 Columbus Av.

Red Mill Operating Co., Brooklyn, public shows, exhibitions, amusements, $10,000; R. W. Seaton, W. J. Hepp, Oscar C. Jurney, Cypress Av., Sea Gate.

Lewis & Hill, commission, selling agents to and from foreign countries, $10,000; P. C. Whipp, G. C. Hill, H. P. Leads, 78 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

J. Mendlowitch & Comansky, fur, wools, hides, leathers, skins, $10,000; H. Hershbrun, L. Osmansky, J. Mendlowitch, 73 East 31st St.

Phoenix Cold Storage Co., warehouses, merchandise, preserve, pack fish, fruit, vegetables, $10,000; T. J. Doran, F. Bunsel-Meyer, Sr., G. E. Winter, 123 East 29th St.

Ashley Rim Co., auto supplies, appliances, mechanical engineering, $10,000; Russell H. and E. G. Kittel, R. W. Ashley, 505 Fifth Av.

John Eilmer Co., advertising, printing, publishing, merchandise, $10,000; E. Cook, C. D. Isaacson, J. Eilmer, 1,223 Wheeler Av., Bronx.

Samuel Jacobs, Inc., clothing, haberdashery, $5,000; C. Kaufman, J. D. Hauser, S. Liebgold, 1,381 Brook Av.

Whites Eating Place, restaurants, cafes, saloons, $5,000; K. M. Devitt, T. J. Leonard, G. Gatsos, 146 Columbus Av.

Gisunberger & Kost, cloaks, suits, dresses, gowns, furs, $5,000; M. Kost, I. and A. Grunberger, 103 First Av.

I. Rosenschein mentioned as an incorporator of the Weinrib & Meyrowitz Co., is not I. Rosenschein, formerly in the cloak and suit business under his own name.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Capt. J. L. Bond, 30th Inf., to organized militia of Vermont July 1 as Inspector-Instructor.

Capt. F. H. Pope, Q. M. C., report to General Supt., Army Transport Service, San Francisco, for duty as his assistant.

1st Lieut. S. L. Chappell, Medical Corps, as soon after July 1 as he can be spared, will report to Canal Zone and join Ambulance Co. 8.

Col. G. S. Young, 21st Inf., to Letterman Hospital for treatment.

Orders of May 15 relating to Maj. H. P. Howard, 14th Cav., revoked.

2d Lieut. R. Brush, 20th Inf., after July 1 to Fort Leavenworth Disciplinary Barracks for duty.

1st Lieut. R. W. Wilcox, M. R. C., to active duty for five days, May 30; then stand relieved from active duty M. R. C.

Maj. M. H. Barnum, 9th Cav., report by letter to commanding officer, Central Dept., for temporary duty in command of the joint camp of instruction for cavalry at Golden, Col., July 12 to 21.

Capt. J. A. Burket, Medical Corps, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 3 for duty with 12th Cav. on march to Golden, Col.; then to his station.

Following officers of C. A. C. transferred as indicated, about Aug. 5: Capts. R. F. Anderson, 36th to 21st Co., and M. A. Cross, 101st to 16th Co.

Capt. Q. Gray, C. A. C., from dist. placed on unassigned, about Aug. 15, then report to commanding officer, coast defenses of Panama, for duty on his staff.

Following officers of C. A. C. relieved from assignment to company indicated and placed on unassigned list, about Aug. 15, when they will report to commanding officer, coast defenses of Panama, for duty on his staff: Capts. W. H. Carpenter, 21st, and J. M. Fulton, 18th Co.

2nd Lieut. H. C. Allen, C. A. C., from staff duty in coast defenses of Panama, about Aug. 15, then to command officer, coast defenses of Panama, for assignment to a company in that command.

2nd Lieut. W. A. Borden, C. A. C., from 51st to unassigned, about Aug. 15, then assigned to duty as material officer on staff of commander, Fort Sherman, Canal Zone.

1st Lieut. G. A. Mix, C. A. C., from staff duty, coast defenses of Panama, about Aug. 15, then to duty as personnel officer on staff of fort commander, Fort Sherman, Canal Zone.

Following officers of C. A. C. from staff duty, coast defenses of Panama, about Aug. 15, then to duty as indicated on staff of fort commander, Fort Grant, Canal Zone: 2d Lieuts. J. E. Sloan, personnel officer, and J. A. Hoag, material officer.

Leaves: Capt. A. E. Schlanser, Medical Corps, 4 months; 2d Lieut. T. L. Crystal, 2d Inf., one month. He will sail for his station July 5 instead of June 5, and Maj. S. C. Vestal, C. A. C., 2 months.

Navy.

Junior Gr. Lieut. P. H. Hammond, University of Michigan, to the Texas.

P. A. Surgeons: J. M. Minter, Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., to the Des Moines; H. L. Smith, the Des Moines, home, wait orders.

P. A. Paymasters: F. J. Daly, to the Prairie, and T. Williamson, the Prairie, to New York Naval Hospital for treatment.

Marine Corps.

Capts. H. O. Smith, from Norfolk Hospital to Boston Hospital for treatment, and R. M. Cutts, Pearl Harbor Barracks, to Mare Island, recruiting depot.

1st Lieuts.: J. C. Miller, American Legation, Peking, to the Galveston, and H. M. Smith, the Galveston, to the United States.

2d Lieuts.: W. H. Rupertus, Norfolk Barracks, to 7th Co., 1st Brigade, Phila.; G. W. Hamilton, Norfolk Barracks, to 20th Co., 1st Brigade, Phila.; R. De Carre, Norfolk Barracks, to the North Dakota, and J. L. Doxey, the Saratoga, to the U. S.

Maj. P. S. Brown, M. C., died at New York, on May 15.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Raleigh, at Guaymas; Chauncey, at Sandakan; Perry and Preble, at San Diego; Wasp, at New York City; Tallahassee and the E-1, at Newport; Mars, at Hampton Roads; Nicholson, at Delaware Breakwater; Vulcan, at Dedeagatch, Bulgaria, and the Wilmington, at Amoy.

Sailed—Colorado, San Diego for target practice; Chattanooga, San Diego for San Francisco; Truxton, Whipple, and Stewart, Mare Island for San Pedro, and the Galveston, Kiukiang for Hankow.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for male attendance officer is announced. It contains 83 names. Those who received more than 75 per cent. are as follows:

Joseph P. Conalty, 88.80; Joseph F. Simpson, 87.80; Paul A. Cavo, 87.10; J. P. Cox, 82.80; T. J. Hall, 82.70; Jacob Heil, 82.60; Morgenstein, 80.70; E. F. Gaiser, 80; A. W. Beeny, 78.50; William J. Malloy, 78; F. B. Drescher, 78; Max D. Pfeffer, 77.80; H. H. Moscowitz, 77.50; William E. Mahoney, 77.50; D. J. Devlin, 77.10; H. J. Smith, 77; E. C. Connelly, 76.90; J. E. Capiess, 76.80; J. A. Monaghan, 76.50; D. Caplin, 76.10; E. W. Rayner, 76; George A. Elze, 75.90; R. S. Fannell, 75.90; Joseph H. Thompson, 75.40; J. P. Shea, 75.40, and J. V. Mulholland, 75.40.

United States.

The commission announces the postponement to June 23 and 24 of the competitive examination for marine engine draftsman for submarines, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the office of Inspector of Machinery, Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn., at a salary of $5.04 a day. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, materials, details, and specifications, drawing and design, training, education, and experience. Applicants must have had an education of at least two years in engineering in a reputable technical school, and at least two years' drafting experience, or four years' suitable practical experience, of which at least one year must have been employed in office drafting. Experience in the design or construction of submarine machinery is necessary for eligibility. Age, 22 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., May 23: Patrol. W. M. Neumuller, 96 to 68, bicycle duty; S. J. McGlone, 96 to 178, bicycle duty; W. F. Gallagher, 68 to 96, bicycle duty discont'd; J. A. Neary, 153 to Bur. of Tel.

Temporary assignments: L. F. Tagliani, 1, and S. Hummel, 25, to 1, D., 15 days, 4 P. M., May 24; W. H. Cowley, 13 to 1 D., 10 days, 8 A. M., May 22; J. J. Cronin, Jr., 25, to C. O., as chauffeur, 10 days, 8 A. M., May 22; G. Trezza, 151 to D. B., 10 days, 8 A. M., May 21; R. M. Drum, 156 to D. B. Squad, duty on Warrant Squad, 90 days, 8 A. M., May 24; J. Noll, 165 to D. B., 20 days, 4 P. M., May 24; J. Lavelle, B. S.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A superb twelve-room house, two baths, every convenience, at beautiful Beechmont Park, New Rochelle; double garage; magnificent corner; two acres; quantities of fruit, shade trees, flowers; for rent, beautifully furnished, season or longer, or bargain sale. Particulars, D. Harrison, Beechmont, New Rochelle. Inspection any time. Telephone 783 New Rochelle.

HINTS FOR HOME BUILDERS.
"How to Buy Land," "Building a Home," "The Financing of a Home," a pamphlet containing information and suggestions of great value to those contemplating buying or building; sent on receipt of 2c for postage. FIRST MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 30 East 42d St.

Cottage, 9 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, highest part of White Plains, plot 50x100; 10 minutes station; your own terms, price right. Owner, Box 63, White Plains, N. Y.

MOUNT KISCO HEIGHTS.
An ideal residence park, 5 minutes' walk from station; exquisite views; plots quarter acre upwards; prices low. Geo. Cranston, Mount Kisco.

For sale at a bargain; 12-room house, all improvements; 3 minutes station; river view; lot 50x118; must sell; best offer gets it. Call J. L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Homes and Home Sites; Sale or Rent, Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

White Plains plots as low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Bronxville.

For Sale or Rent, in Bronxville, on the Harlem Railroad; ten-room house, hot water heat, gas, electricity; 10 minutes from Bronxville or Tuckahoe stations; 30 minutes from Grand Central; lot 100x200 ft., corners, high ground, shade, two living porches, one sleeping porch, two blocks from Yonkers & New Rochelle Trolley; golf and tennis. Phone, Bronxville 872, (address,) W 38 Times.

Larchmont.

LARCHMONT GARDENS.—For sale, price $12,500, or to let, furnished, $125 a month, or to let, unfurnished, $1,000 a year, a new ten-room stone, stucco, and shingle house; large rooms; two baths; electricity; broad piazzas; sleeping porch; large plot of ground, with shrubbery; completely furnished. Apply to Mrs. D. S. Howe, Fernwood Road, near Weaver St., Larchmont Gardens.

Waterfront, Larchmont; near bathing beach; handsomely furnished; 12 rooms, baths; open fireplaces; large bedrooms; garage; in breezy location, with large trees. Tel. 535. P. O. Box 5.

Mount Vernon.

A home and garden together with tax and income payer for sale; 100-foot lot in heart of city; dwelling on 50 feet; new four-family house, all rented, on balance of plot; in whole or part; good terms.
F. P. DEWITT,
247 South Fifth Avenue,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE 15 FAIRVIEW PLACE.—FINE HOUSE AND GARAGE; HIGH PLOT, 108X150; FINE LOCATION, NEIGHBORHOOD; FIVE MINUTES SCHOOLS, STATION, SOUND; $8,000 EQUITY. TELEPHONE 1577 NEW ROCHELLE OR 2848 SOUTH BROOKLYN. BOX L 373 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

New Rochelle.—See this house, submit offer, will sacrifice fine 10-room, modern, brick dwelling, overlooking Sound; corner plot, 125x100; worth $15,000; will accept much less, or might rent. J. Howell Price, 41 Lawton St.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE.—Beautiful plots; choicest section of town; 8 minutes' walk Harlem station; water; sewers, electricity, sidewalks; low prices; send for map. David eWelch, owner, Scarsdale.

New house, 40 mins. Grand Central; in park; near station; golf, tennis; sale, $16,500; rent, $1,400. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

White Plains.

White Plains.—Modern 8-room house for rent; newly decorated; new plumbing; on high ground within the borough; 10 minutes' walk to station; unequaled train service for commuters. Inquire owner, 29 Church St., White Plains, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

DOES THIS INTEREST YOU?
I want to dispose of my small bungalow, within easy commuting distance of New York City. Also, small water front plot. Good bathing, boating, and fishing. I am not anxious for a large cash payment, but want a good party to get into. No brokers. Address G. P., Box 84, New York Times.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.
New stucco house; 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths; sun parlor; hardwood trim; parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.
H. G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av.,
New York City.

BAYSHORE water front cottage, 10 rooms, two baths, newly decorated and furnished; children's playhouse; large garage, with chauffeur's quarters; good shade and dock; fine location on both automobile and boat; rent $800. John A. Wilbur, 32 East 125th St., New York.

A hill with wonderful landscapes and seascapes, a large frontage on Peconic Bay, two houses, excellent farm buildings and good farm land; 31 to 62 acres; for sale, cheap, and on easy terms. Owner, Box L 324 Times Downtown.

Foreclosure Sacrifice.—Builders' price, $7,500; NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED; Covert Park, Stewart Manor; 60x100; stucco; 7 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, electric light, open fireplace. Owner, Jackson, 166 9th Av., Brooklyn.

At Cedarhurst, L. I., for the Summer; exceptionally attractive modern house, well located; 6 bedrooms and 2 baths. For information, phone Far Rockaway 2416, or address P. O. Box 173, Cedarhurst, L. I.

Long Beach.—Exceptional opportunity to purchase fine residence; twelve rooms and three baths; most desirable location, corner Penn St. and Laurelton Boulevard; will rent furnished for season, with option of purchase. Schloss. Phone 117 Long Beach.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM.
New house, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements and heat, ¾ acre, barn and shed, North Freeport, 3 blocks to trolley and stores, 10 minutes to water. $3,600, $200 cash, $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

FREEPORT BY THE SEA.
Beautiful, all-year homes on large plots; restricted section; cool Summer and warm in Winter; all comers remain. Alvin Sealy, Freeport, or 165 Broadway, N.Y., Room 2,904.

For Sale.—Forest Hills; Sage Foundation Homes Co. improvement, two plots; best location; near station and tennis grounds; on contract; monthly payments; prices very low. Rufus E. Smith, 173 Duane St.

Send for circular of choice homes and lots in the new 5c zone, L. I. R. R., Subway, and Elevated combined. F. P. Staff, 24 East 31st St., Manhattan.

For Sale.—Kew Gardens, L. I., a desirable corner plot, ready for improvement; built-up neighborhood; terms very reasonable; three minutes' walk to station.
Rufus E. Smith, 173 Duane St.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, (Sage Foundation.)—Choice lots, highest point, 60x100; will sell contract for amount paid in. These lots 25 to 50 per cent. under present prices. M 68 Times.

SEA GATE SACRIFICE, $6,500.
Cheapest house on coast; offered; eight rooms, bath; good condition; fine neighborhood; near ocean. William P. Rae Company, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Sound Shore plot, 50x350, hour out, ideal Summer location; price, $1,900; rare chance.
Wheeler & Buchanan, 347 Fifth Ave.

Sage Foundation, Forest Hills.—Owner will sacrifice desirable plot, $800 below prices asked for adjoining plots; must sell immediately. Address Box 344, Darien, Conn.

FOREST HILLS GARDEN, L. I.—Must sacrifice 2 lots on Ascan Av., near new church. Write or call H. B. LINTON, 801 to 806 Longacre Building, N. Y.

FOR LONG ISLAND CITY PROPERTIES OF ANY CHARACTER, APPLY TO BURTON THOMPSON & COMPANY, INC., 7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Flushing, L. I.; delightfully situated, cool, and comfortable; for rent for the Summer, 10 rooms and bath; near station. Owner, 408 Sanford Av., Flushing, L. I.

Fifteen hundred feet on Southold Bay and sixty acres of land for sale at a bargain price; easy terms. Owner, Box L 325 Times Downtown.

Elmhurst.—Two-family, detached, two baths, all improvements; room for garage; will sell very low. Owner, 268 Marlboro Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

For immediate sale, 70 acres fine land, including hilltop; some cleared; $80 acre; cost double. Urgent. Box 128 Times.

Belle Harbor, Bayside Drive, corner 124th; beautiful house; exceptionally cool; great bargain.

Douglaston.—Delightful house, furnished, unfurnished; bathing. 32 East 76th. Phone 6613 Lenox.

Other wants advertisements on Page 18, Fifth News Section.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Along the shore of Long Island Sound, 800 feet, with a lofty hill and 80 acres of good land close to good harbor; beautiful landscapes and extensive views of Peconic Bay; low price, easy terms. Owner, Box L 326 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For sale on easy terms: One hundred acres, seventeen miles from Long Island City; land high, nearly level. Bordering on north side of Jerico Turnpike, about equal distance between Floral Park and New Hyde Park Stations, on the Long Island Railroad; price very low. Inquire of Uncas Real Estate Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.

LUZERNE, ADIRONDACK MTS.
For sale or to let, 22 miles from Saratoga, on bank of upper Hudson, fine house, furnished, 14 rooms, bath, and laundry; hot, cold water on two floors; open fireplace in living room; short walk to station and lake; suitable for sanitarium, boarding house, or private family. Write M. E. Carson, 2,637 Creston Av., Bronx.

Suffern, N. Y.—Beautifully located farm, adjoining Thomas F. Ryan's estate; 18 acres; cultivated land; stone house of nine rooms; barns; private lane; running brook through property; price $12,000; terms. C. H. Lane, 219 Greenwich St., New York.

Good health; mountain, valley, stream, wood, orchard; 7-room cottage, barn, good water; $2,500 for half my hundred acres; ideal for Summer cottages, with acre plots; station, 3 miles. Leslie Farm, Liberty, N. Y.

Write to Lake Mahopac Bungalow Colony for particulars of cottages or plots for sale and to rent, among the hills, by the lake. New York office, 40 West 32d St. Madison Square 9860.

Taken for debt! Orange Co. farm 185 acres, 10-room Colonial house, bath, heat; rare views; near station. Write for details and pictures. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

ORANGE COUNTY FARMS.
Goshen-Middletown section, throughout famous county. State what seeking. A. V. Boak, Middletown, N. Y.

Choice farms of all descriptions, or any kind of country realty, at reasonable terms and prices. Apply for list. Charles O. Vogt, Kingston, N. Y.

Several acres, southern limits Middletown, N. Y.; residential sites; development. H. B. Conkling, 126 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

140-acre farm, with all implements: $5,500, only $1,500 down; also fine fruit farm. Address L. M. Hallenbeck, Greendale, N. Y.

Freeport Bargain.—Large, attractive nine-room residence, all improvements; garage; $5,000, $2,000 cash. Owner, P. O. Drawer D, Freeport, N. Y.

Rockland County.

West Nyack.—Commodious 11-room house; improvements, including electricity; barn; fruit, shade trees; 1¼ acres; convenient to station; sell or rent, furnished or unfurnished; reasonable; excellent train service. S. H. Brown, 305 West 45th. Telephone 7730 Bryant.

A $6,500 residence for $4,500 in Monsey, Rockland County, N. Y.; nine rooms, furnished; improvements; barn; fruit and ornamental; new artesian well stream line shape; 30 miles; Summer rent, $350. Ernest Williams, owner, Asbury Park, N. J.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain at Mont Clair, N. J.—House of 9 rooms and bath, electric light and all modern improvements; in excellent condition and order; lot 50x165; within half block of trolley and short walk to D., L. & W. R. R. depot; owner will sell at sacrifice on account ill health; $6,350; half cash. A. C. Banks, 6 Cedar Av.

Modern home; 11 rooms and bath; 50x100; exclusive restricted section; parklike surroundings; view of Hudson River and metropolis; ideal home; immediate occupancy; rent $960 per year; sale price $13,500. Apply 1 Columbia Terrace, Clifton Park, Weehawken. Telephone 2365 Union.

FARM—Country home for rent; 16 acres, all planted; 9-room house, steam heat, all improvements; stable, garage; conveniently located; implements; cow; $60 per month. Immediate possession. Great opportunity.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 535.

If interested price will assure sale, modern residence, all improvements, beautiful grounds, choice surroundings; every way desirable, 30 minutes o:t; near station. Photograph, with particulars, liberal terms. Personal, 332 Times Downtown.

Road and boarding house; 17 rooms, corner, large plot of land; ornamental trees; suitable for Summer boarding and road house; within 18 miles of city; near trolley and station; exceptional bargain; easy terms. Kline, 922 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

Large house, 18 rooms, including 3 bathrooms; electricity, gas, hardwood floors; large barn or garage with three living rooms; plot of land 870x240 feet; in East Orange, ⅞ mile to Brick Church Depot. Address A. H. Mathews, 181 Broadway, New York City.

ROSEVILLE.—Sacrifice, residential neighborhood, blocks from station, 35 minutes; 8 St., house, 8 rooms, extension, bath, laundry, 10 large closets, screened porch, awnings, storm windows. Apply X 281 Times Annex.

A beautiful home in country, six rooms, bath, gas, electric; six minutes from New York; $4,000; easy terms; also two-family house, $5,500. Hajek, Edgewater, or Thornton, 128 Manhattan St.

Outcalt, N. J.—For sale or to let, frame building containing 75 single rooms, on Lake Ruth, suitable Summer boarding house, formerly physical culture healthatorium. J. S. Lawson, 192 Broadway, New York.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Acreage, $500 upward; easy terms; "hills Northern New Jersey"; 42 minutes Manhattan; wooded or cleared land; electricity and telephone; residential section; convenient to station. Isabel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

30,000 SQUARE FEET of tillable land, fruit trees, and chicken coop, and 9-room house; all improvements; 35 minutes out; near trolley and station; title guaranteed; easy terms. Owner, Room 117, 25 Dey St., City.

Attractive semi-bungalow homes, cozy, well built, with all improvements; large plot, beautiful surroundings; 4 to 6 rooms, bath; $2,750 upward, exceptionally reasonable terms. Rowland-Johnson Co., Passaic, N. J.

Breezy hilltop bungalow sites for commuters; $10 monthly; refined surroundings; beautiful views; town water; electric light; monthly ticket $3.65. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Gentleman's place, 3 miles north of Morristown; 22 acres; modern house, barn, garage; 300 fruit; tennis; brook; electric light; trolley; 1½ miles station; rent $780 year; sell $12,500. Liberal terms. L 328 Times Downtown.

Pleasant improved country residence with garage, 7 acres desirable land, frontage main highway, one hour from city; bargain for prompt purchaser. L 354 Times Downtown.

Bargains in Farms and Estates in Bergen County, within commuting zone. Catalogue on request. Dudley P. Power, 30 Church St., Manhattan.

South Orange.—Modern dwelling, 9 rooms and bath; every improvement; large garage; lot 50x150; price $7,500. Eugene Hughes, Opposite Depot, South Orange.

To rent, (rent may apply on sale,) or to exchange, beautiful Maplewood, N. J., house, five bedrooms, every convenience, ¾ acre. Henry Gildersleeve, Gildersleeve, Conn.

PRINCETON (N. J.) FARMS.
Dairy, Grain, Fruit, and Poultry.
MANY BARGAINS.
W. D. STARR, 62 Nassau St., Princeton.

$100,000 free and clear gentleman's estate; take apartment or loft building, small mortgage preferred. Owners reply, 2,840 Broadway, Room 6.

Best in Ridgewood; beautiful house, ten rooms, bath, improvements, excellent neighborhood; plot 88x200; sell or rent; bargain. 160 Prospect St., Ridgewood, N. J.

ON THE SHREWSBURY.
A six-room bungalow, water, gas, electric light; large lot; fine ground, location; price $3,200; terms. Owner, 162 Times Downtown.

Five-room bungalow, near station and river; sacrifice $800; commutation 13c. Call Saturday, Sunday, Schwartz, Mountain View, N. J.

ASBURY PK, Ahlenhurst, Deal, N.J., Cottages 30 East 42d St., N. Y., & ASBURY PK, Ahlenhurst, Deal, N.J., Cottages 30 East 42d St., N. Y., & JACOB A. KING, North Asbury Park, N. J.

Bungalow plots, 50x300, on fishing, boating, bathing river; hour out; near station; $10 monthly. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Good bargains in farms in all parts of Hunterdon County. Jutland Farm Agency, Box 75, Jutland, N. J.

Mountainside bungalow, overlooking river, rustic porches, fireplace; $675. Schwartz, Mountain View, N. J.

Farm located near Princeton; stone house, built 1780; fifty acres cleared; sixty woodland. Price $5,500. W 45 Times.

GREATER RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Lists houses to rent, sale, free; full information; Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

Poultry farm, hour out, North Jersey; 3 acres, modern 8-room house, fruit, chicken runs. W. Smith, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Farms, from 50 to 300 acres. Richland Farms Co., Highistown, N. J.

ALL ABOUT RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Address PUBLICITY, Box 87, Rutherford, N.J.

Fanwood new houses; building plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Westfield—7 New choice houses; also plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman's Suburban Home and Farm, City Conveniences—Ideal Location.
Only quarter mile from city limits; 15 minutes' walk to business centre, nearly new stone and stucco dwelling; 7 rooms, bath, toilet, washstands, stationary wash tubs, gas throughout, electric lights, steam heat, hot and cold running water, new barn, box stall, feed house, cement floors, 1 large poultry house 80 ft. long, another 20x30, capacity for 1,000 hens, garage 12x20, colony houses, 2½ acres rich garden land, all fenced, fruited with 300 peach trees, berries, rhubarb, nice lawn, shrubbery, cement walks and coping; large stone and cement porches 8x26; an ideal country home, with splendid poultry equipment, with sufficient land for garden, fruit and the poultry business; price $5,500, only $1,000 cash needed. Reyer & Alexander, 507 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Penn., or Vineland, N. J. Write or call for details, also our handsomely illustrated farm catalogue.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located on Grant-wood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Ballasad, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' affairs. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Frank Reed, D. Hall, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

The Home Beautiful, most complete new ten-room residence; hardwood throughout; two baths, extra lavatory, cosy sun parlor, large screened porch, large clothes closets, also preserve closets, prominent corner in delightful Jersey suburb; high elevation New York visible; thirty minutes from Hudson Terminal. All churches and schools, public and private. The last word in craftsmanship and comfort. Owner, L 307 Times Downtown.

CALDWELL, N. J.
For sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, substantially built new house, in perfect condition; seven large rooms, sleeping porch, open fireplace; in best and most convenient residential section in Caldwell. For particulars write, call, or phone H. C. Baker, 104 Hatfield St., Caldwell, New Jersey. Phone 82 W.

16-ROOM HOUSE.
Lot 100x108; very cheap; do for small boarding house; near trolley to Fort Lee Ferry or Weehawken Ferry; also 200 lots on the Palisades, $300 and up, on the installment plan.
J. F. Burdett, Fort Lee, N. J.

FOR SALE—Eleven-room house; all improvements; lot 100x125; the best location in Fort Lee, price right, terms easy; also 200 lots on the Palisades, $300 and up, on the installment plan.
J. F. BURDETT, Fort Lee, N. J.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Brown stucco house just completed; 8 rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping room. Hardwood trim; all improvements; best neighborhood; easy terms; price $5,400. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

At Stamford, Conn., in the very best neighborhood, a gentleman's country estate of about six acres; large 18-room house, with four baths, gardener's cottage, fine garage, outhouses, &c., beautifully kept grounds, with many large shade trees and about 100 fruit trees; all modern improvements and everything in absolutely perfect condition; price $60,000, which is only a fraction of its value and much less than surrounding properties recently have been sold at; very little cash required. B. Berl, 387 4th Av., New York City.

FOR SALE.
Summer home, Falls Village, Conn.; high; ten-room house, bath, two fireplaces; shade; fine trout brook; good barn; other buildings; thirteen acres, part woodland; ice, fruit; adjoins hunting and fishing clubs; $4,000. Address E. S. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

Belle Island, South Norwalk, Conn.—On 12-room and one 9-room cottage, all furnished; all modern conveniences; electric light; private garage; bathing, boating, and club; rent reduced; photo and full particulars
H. L. SHEPARD, Bethel, Conn.

For Rent or for Sale—Bungalow, furnished, 14 rooms; romantically located; one mile from railroad station; hot and cold water; 8 acres of land; rent very low. Address P. O. Drawer E, New Milford, Conn.

SHORE COTTAGES FOR RENT
by month or season in a selected colony; running water; electricity; tennis court; clubhouse; safe, sandy beach. List on request. Jas. Jay Smith Co., Inc., New London, Conn.

For Sale.—Five beautiful estates on Connecticut coast; two near New Haven, three near New London; prices $14,000 to $70,000. Address for full particulars, E. Nordfeldt, Groton, Connnecticut.

Moderate Summer rentals; bungalows and cottages, furnished and unfurnished, on or near the water; building plots, large and small, for sale. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

THE ONLY ONE LEFT.
Small fruit, vegetable, and chicken farm. It is planted, has good 8-room house, barn; convenient to town; reasonable terms. Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

Colonial House, 9 rooms, 3 fireplaces; shade trees; 1,100 feet elevation; 20 acres; fruit; $1,800; easy payments. Scribner, Bethlehem.

Farms sold, exchanged, and bought; building sites for sale; full view L. I. Sound. L. Travers, North Miamus, Conn.

Farms, Country Homes, 75 miles from New York. Booklet. A. W. Reynolds, Newtown, Conn.

Maine—For Sale or To Let.

F. Lewis Clark Summer Home, Hancock Point, Me.—Facing Frenchman's Bay, opposite Bar Harbor; comfortable, well-furnished house, 12 rooms and 3 baths; screened from highway by evergreens; 240 feet water front, with private wharf; beautiful water and mountain view from 60-foot porch; sale price $12,000; rental for season 1915 $800. Apply to Mr. Savage New England or New York property. E. A. Sheehan, P. O. Box 807, New Haven, Conn.

Vermont—For Sale or To Let.

Malletts Bay, Lake Champlain, Vt.—New, artistically furnished, nonhousekeeping bungalow for sale or rent; large living room, three bedrooms, bath, hot and cold water, kitchenette, sleeping porch, stone fireplace, wide piazzas, awnings; small family adults; table board at clubhouse; references. Address Box L 362 Times Downtown.

Delaware—For Sale or To Let.

Stock, Grain, Fruit, Truck and Poultry farms, all sizes and prices; reasonable terms; mild climate, fertile soil, no stone. Tell me your wants; I will find it. Free list. W. Chas Boyer, Dover, Del.

Virginia—For Sale or To Let.

2,000-acre Va. farm, profitable, beautiful; 2 residences; $45,000. Grant Parish, Wash., D. C.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Beautiful modern country residence on main road between Amityville and Farmingdale, L. I., eight acres land, outbuildings, garage; cost $35,000; no mortgage; client will take city income property in exchange. Schindler & Liebler, 1,393 3d Av., near 79th St. Telephone Lenox 3436.

WE HAVE AN 18-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON PLOT 80x250 IN YONKERS WHICH WE WISH TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL HOUSE IN NEW ROCHELLE OR PELHAM. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Country or seashore home wanted in exchange for five-story tenement with stores; Manhattan; fine condition; recently remodelled; rents $2,400, equity $11,000; pays over 12 per cent. Fred Menke, 922 Madison Av.

Gentleman will exchange elegant apartment on Broadway, near 110th St., with owner of cottage near seashore, within 45 minutes of New York. Address Immediate, Box 501 Times.

I desire an unencumbered country estate in exchange for high-class N. Y. City income property, equity from $30,000 to $75,000. Retired, Room 4, 600 W. 181st St.

Want modern house, ten rooms, nice plot, in Westchester County, for fine west side residence; mortgage $20,000; equity $15,000. M. B., 90 Times.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Have about 600 lots in Eastern Brooklyn to exchange; mortgage $75,000; what is offered? E. B., 59 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted for July and August, small furnished cottage within thirty-five miles of city; good neighborhood; family of two. Address E. S., Room 902, 103 Park Av., New York City.

Wanted,—Owners of commercial waterfronts, factories, and factory sites desiring to sell or lease. Communicate full particulars to Floyd S. Corbin, Specialist, 10 Wall St., N. Y.

Suburban property on Long Island, residences or building lots, within 18 miles of Pennsylvania Station, bought for cash; give full particulars. W 48 Times.

Small family want cottage near the seashore, within 45 minutes of New York. Address Immediate, Box 501 Times.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Scotland—For Sale or to Let.

SCOTLAND.
Grouse Moors, Deer Forests, and Salmon Angling to let on the Duke of Sutherland's Estates in Sutherland. Prospects of sport good. Rents from £8,000 downwards. Particulars from JOHN MORRISON, Factor, Golspie, Sutherland.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

LOFTS TO LET.
On account of moving to our new factory at Long Island City, we offer 90,000 square feet light, airy, steam-heated lofts at 304-322 Hudson St., New York City; immediate possession; will divide. Your own broker or American Ever Ready Works, Long Island City, N. Y.

Factory.—Two-story modern brick building, 50x100, with adjoining yard; a splendid building for a successful building; lighted on four sides; corner Broadway and Hopkins Av., Long Island City. Particulars, Messrs. CROSS & BROWN, 20 East 41st St., N. Y.

EXCEPTIONAL PARLOR STORE.
Near Madison Av.
19 EAST 32D ST.
Apply on premises or to
WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

WANTED, TWO-STORY BUILDING or floor and basement, with boiler, central location, for exhibition purposes. Answer by letter only and give full details and price, Hugh McAtamney Co., Woolworth Building.

ONLY ONE FLOOR LEFT.
11,100 SQUARE FEET.
HEAVIEST BUILDING ON MANHATTAN.
MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING, 216-222 WEST 18TH ST.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

To Sublet.—One of our private offices, completely furnished and very attractive. Mining and Scientific Press, Woolworth Building, New York.

327-329 East 34th St.—Extraordinary light lofts, suitable any business; steam heat, elevator, cheap insurance; modern building. Lennig.

For Rent.—Business stable; 50 stalls; large storage space; electric elevator. Apply Estate of N. Low, 208 Bleecker, or through own broker.

Business office, small, furnished, to rent, June to October; reception and private sections; cool; near park. M 64 Times.

EXCELLENT LOFT, 727 7th Av., block above Times Sq. Low rent; elevator; steam heat.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 48 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Part furnished office for rent, with stenographer service. 1,482 Broadway, Room 602.

Private office to let, deskroom, office conveniences. Reed, 16 East 33d St.

Business building brokers, Frederick Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 783 Broadway.

At Broadway, 23d, (Fifth Av. Bldg.)—Desk room, $8; stenographer. Room 552.

Business Building Brokers.—Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 783 B'way, N.Y.C.

Large parlor floor for business purpose. Apply afternoons, 159 West 44th St.

Long Island.

Elmhurst, L. I.; dentist; attractive location; excellent opportunity; ground-floor suite; high-class private house; independent entrance. 104-106 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For rent for Summer months, fully furnished, modern house; screened porch; gardens; best neighborhood; 10 minutes' walk Lackawanna. Owner, 159 Lincoln St., Montclair, N. J.

Ballston Spa, N. Y.—For rent, nicely furnished 12-room house, modern improvement, for season; 10 minutes from Saratoga. Mrs. T. W. Brown, 98 Malta Avenue.

A. Northport, shore fronts, farms for sale; furnished cottages for rent with and without shore fronts; describe your requirements. Harry T. Mott, Northport, L. I.

Beautifully built and furnished 12-room cottage, garage, and ground to rent for Summer, or unfurnished for year. Rieser, Cedarhurst Park.

$75 rent for season for fully furnished four-room bungalow in The Catskill Mountains. Address, ADVERTISER, 29 HIGHLAND AV., RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Great Neck.—Eight rooms, two baths; five minutes' walk from station; hardwood flooring; electricity, gas, porch; glass inclosed; screens throughout. W 75 Times.

NEW CANAAN AND STAMFORD.
Furnished Summer Cottages for Rent.
FARMS FOR SALE.
Child's Suburban Agency, 501 5th Av.

Large beach front cottage for rent for season; moderate rental; 10 bedrooms, 5 baths. Apply owner, 638 Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

Montclair.—For rent during Summer, furnished house, 6 rooms, bath; pleasant location; near D., L. & W. and Erie R. R. A. D. M., Montclair, N. J.

Adirondack cottages; Lake Pleasant; 6, 9 rooms; sleeping balcony; private; farm produce. Dr. Love, 179 Park Place, Brooklyn. Telephone.

Cottages, half hour out, will rent furnished to quiet, middle aged couple; owner board with party; references exchanged; reasonable. Box 184, Palisade, N. J.

Williamstown, Mass.—An attractive furnished house, 10 rooms, bath, electric lights; lawn, garden; splendid location; $300 season. T 88 Times.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath; completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing; rent $650. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Beautifully furnished, water front cottages, five, six, ten rooms, baths, modern conveniences, bathing, boating, fishing, shooting; reasonable rental. W 130 Times.

Lake Hopatcong.—Attractive cottages and bungalows to let, furnished; running water; very low rentals; booklet. Mrs. E. S. Smith, Landing, N. J.

Greenwich, Conn.—Refined, tastefully furnished home, sleeping porch, garage, fruit, gardens, lawns, hedges; worthy of investigation. Richardson, 11 Broadway.

Cape Cod, Mass.—Cozy ocean front bungalows, bathroom; $150 season; camps, $85. S. W. Ball, 198 B'way, N. Y.

Studio, unfurnished, 30x50, with 1 extra room; open fireplace; at Woodstock, Ulster County; $26 a month. Y. K. Bracher, 2,010 B'way.

Jersey City Heights.—Beautifully furnished home, 9 rooms, bath; New York, twenty minutes; $50 month. 3 Emory St., Jersey City.

5-room cottage, furnished; special price, if taken before June 15. M. T. Jones, Harriman, N. Y.

Small, modern cottage with improvements, within commuting distance, for July and August. M 83 Times.

Cottage in Connecticut, about two hours from New York, on lake; boating, fishing. M. Kemble, 158 Underhill Av., Brooklyn.

Furnished bungalow, Newfoundland, N. J., to rent for season; elevation, good water. Address 319 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cottages Everywhere. — Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain, New England, Howe, 35 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Lake George, Bolton.—Fourteen rooms, three baths, electricity; beautiful grounds; garage. 256 Decatur St., Brooklyn. Tel. Bedford 1315.

Richmond Hill, L. I.—For rent, from June 19, to Aug. 2, 9-room house, next Forrest Park. Apply 9 W. Richmond Hill.

BUNGALOW ON LAKE PLACID.
Eight rooms, completely furnished. Ideal location. Address C. G., 1,304 Broadway.

Point o'Woods, "out to sea;" cottage, 10 rooms, all windows; all improvements; June 1 to Aug. 1. L 361 Times Downtown.

Bungalow, furnished; five rooms; water, electric light; plastered. Hannon, Caranado Beach, Far Rockaway.

For Rent.—Twin Lakes, Conn., two furnished cottages; lake shore; moderate prices. Apply W. A. Miles, Twin Lakes, Conn.

Attractive Cottage.—Ten rooms; barn and boathouse. Lake Side, N. J. Gordon, 101 West 93d, New York.

A complete list furnished cottages mailed; Bluepoint, Patchogue, Bellport, Huttenlocher, Patchogue, L. I.

Riverside, Conn. — Nine rooms, fine bath; barn or garage; garden, shade, fruit; piazzas; $550 entire season. W. S. Bucklin.

For Rent. — Small furnished cottage; boat landing; garage; studio; grounds; $50. E. C., 134 East 24th Av., Norwalk, Conn.

Short Hills, N. J.—New residence, garage and stable, 2 acres; for Summer, furnished or permanently. E. P. Burdick, Short Hills.

Will rent 8-room home, furnished, Rutherford; finely located; trees, &c. Owner, 707, 30 Church St., New York.

Most beautiful house; Wendell Av., Pittsfield, Mass.; 23 rooms, furnished. Sadie T. Crane, Dalton, Mass.

Ocean Beach, Fire Island.—Furnished cottage, 7 rooms, $400 for season; adults preferred. Address 237 West 120th St.

FOR RENT—Attractive furnished cottages and bungalows. E. E. Merwin, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

To rent furnished, cottage in best part of Bay Ridge, 222 75th St.

Hackettstown, N. J.—Cottage, 5 rooms, bath, $180, 4 months. K 844 Times Downtown.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

THE VERY COTTAGE.
Eight rooms and bath; brand new; artistically, comfortably, completely furnished; all modern conveniences; hot water plumbing; telephone; on beautiful bathing beach of Greenwood Lake; rugged mountains; eight miles Tuxedo Station; best fishing, motor boating, canoeing in New York State; good roads; train direct, lake to city, one hour and a half; rent for Summer; moderate. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St., New York City.

For Rent.—The summer home of a Washington physician, located in the lake region among the New Hampshire Hills, so far removed from the coast as to be safe from German invasion; pure water and perfect sewerage system; all modern conveniences; good roads and beautiful scenery; contiguous to an attractive summer colony of Washington and New York people as well as the Lake Sunapee colony; good fishing and unequalled fall bird shooting; golf, tennis, and yachting within easy distance; competent physicians near by. Address, Dr. Wm. Gerry Morgan, 1,624 Eye Street, Washington, D. C.

FOR RENT.
June 15 to Sept. 15, house with 19 rooms, 3 baths; electric lights, steam heat; fully furnished, except linen and silver; recently renovated inside and out; situated at Lakeville, Conn., 100 miles from New York; rent includes ice, wood, water, vegetables, garage, and caretaker; house stands in centre 9-acre plot, overlooking beautiful lake, with right of way to same; pickerel, bass fishing; golf course across lake. For further particulars apply to W. D. Rudd, Asheville, Conn., or C. E. Rudd, Asheville, N. C.

Profitable fruit farm near Princeton, 120 acres, 2,250 fruit trees, beautifully located on mac

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA.

225, 227, 229 West 60th St., near Broadway. 1 room and bath, $25 up. | By month
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. | or year.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. |
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.

Near Subway, "L" and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Young woman, at business all day, lessee of attractively furnished three-room kitchenette apartment, on tenth floor of modern house, would like to meet another to share same from June 1; advertiser is ambitious, energetic, sane, and would appreciate meeting woman of like characteristics; credentials given and asked. Box M 30 Times.

Ansonia Hotel, Broadway and 73d St. for Summer housekeeping apartment, 8 largest outside rooms, southern exposure, elegantly furnished; hotel service if wanted. G. L. 45 Times.

Cultured young women, with best of reference, possessing furniture, will take apartment in any locality, suitable to dentist or physician, or will consider care of office at their present location for free rent. M. De M., M 91 Times.

A young American singer will sublet his artistic little apartment of three rooms and bath, fully equipped for housekeeping, at a reasonable rate. For appointment, telephone Audubon 8076, apartment 54, or address 616 W. 142d St.

EXTRAORDINARY SUMMER BARGAIN. Overlooking Central Park, richly furnished eight rooms, two baths, piano; desirable tenant, small percentage of unfurnished rent. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 358.

Riverside Drive, 548.—Seven rooms, light and cool; unexcelled view Hudson River, Claremont grounds, Palisades Park; June to October; silver and linen supplied; $75. 3790 Morningside. Apartment 6C.

Completely furnished four-room apartment; 2 rooms overlooking Columbia campus; cool on hottest days; 2 elevators; immediate possession. 435 West 119th St., Apartment 5C. Phone Morningside 8290.

A handsomely furnished 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, elevator apartment; northeast corner 80th St. and Broadway; overlooking Hudson; immediate possession. 3715 Schuyler. Bignell.

TO SUB-LET.—Nine-room corner apartment, Fort Washington Av., 140th St.; view over Hudson River; until September. Apply A. Maisin, 435 Fort Washington Av.

Real Bargain—Expensive apartment, sublet $50; six large rooms, facing Morningside Park; piano, silver, shower; all night elevator. Apt. 4, 416 West 122d St.

83d, 221 West.—Will sublet to reliable party for Summer elegantly furnished apartment, 6 rooms, bath, linen, silverware, player-piano, &c.; light, airy; near Subway; $38. Halsey.

To let for Summer months, apartment in Chatsworth, 350 West 72d St.; ninth floor; southern exposure; modern furnishings and decorations. W 68 Times.

Sublet to October, charming studio, living room, bedroom, bath; cool, quiet; ideal Summer; service included; sacrifice $60 month. Superintendent, 29 West 46th St.

79th—Sublease for Summer beautifully furnished apartment two large rooms, kitchen and bath. For particulars, write L 360 Times Downtown.

A.—Sublet to Oct. 1, 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartments; all outside; Broadway corner; furnished or unfurnished. Lunders, 225 West 80th St.

Will sublet attractively furnished six-room apartment, fine air and view, reasonable. Inquire Superintendent, 41 St. Nicholas Terrace.

To sublet beautifully furnished 7-room apartment for three or four months; reasonable rental. Apply Apartment 6E, or office on premises, Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

Staten Island.

For rent, furnished, 5-room apartment, July and August; overlooking New York Bay; tennis; St. George, S. I. T 112 Times.

Yonkers.

In Yonkers.—Furnished apartment for rent for Summer, seven rooms; high, unobstructed view of Hudson and Palisades; Aqueduct car property in rear; large yard; near Glenwood Station, 32 minutes on train to Grand Central. No. 33 Lincoln Terrace. Telephone 5393 Yonkers.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS. (One with kitchenette.) 19 EAST 32D STREET. Rents $45 to $75, with service. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

122d St., 61 East.—Six rooms, private hall, bath; hot water; near Mount Morris Park; $23.

Madison Av., 180-182, near 34; parlors, basement, parquet floors; electricity, telephone.

West Side

Bainbridge Av. and 200th St.—4, 5, 6 rooms, $26, $34, $42; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Apply premises. Phone 3030 Fordham.

703-705 WEST 180TH ST. Modern apartment for rent; five and seven all light rooms and bath. Apply Supt., on premises.

27th, West, 361-363.—Elevator apartments; a select house; cannot be duplicated for service, rooms, or rent; five delightfully quiet outside rooms; $40-$45.

Physician, owning private house in the eighties, west side, would share office and waiting room with another. Waldron & Freedman, 489 5th Av.

6th Av., 40, near 4th St., 2d floor.—Four rooms and bath, large and light; two-family house; $25. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 Fifth Av.

90th, 141-143 West.—6 large rooms and bath, opposite St. Gregory's church and school; $30 to $38. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 Fifth Av.

20th, 422 West.—Unobstructed view, college grounds opposite; delightful in Summer; convenient in Winter; 5 rooms, bath; $36-$39; no children. Owner in charge.

Sublet, unfurnished, cozy, four large room apartment; southern exposure; all modern improvements; $30 monthly. Kohn, 615 West 162d Street. Apt. 34.

169th, 96 West.—Two-family house, eight large, light rooms, bath, all improvements; electricity; large sun parlor; $40.

48d St., 333 and 335 West.—4 extra large and light rooms, $16 to $18; opposite Holy Cross Academy. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 Fifth Av.

Three-room and bath, unfurnished apartment; 80th Street, up near Broadway; $20; give full particulars. W 64 Times.

Choice 10-room apartment, 3 baths, landing point of the fleet. 67 Riverside Drive, 79th, two blocks from subway.

Elegant 6 and 7 room corner apartments; every improvement; $55 to $65. 41 Pinehurst Av., corner 179th.

92d St., West, 251.—7 to 9 Rooms, 2 baths; $1,650 up. Lewis B. Preston, 165 Broadway.

Convenient, healthy Broadway neighborhood; five-room elevator apartment; $40. 509 West 112th.

5 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $50-$60. City conveniences; suburban attractions. 40 Morningside Av., cor. W. 118th St.

Seven sunny rooms, 2 baths, foyer; regular rent $100; concessions to Oct. 1, 1916. Polak, 521 West 112th.

644 Riverside Drive, at 142d St., Apartment 4D.—Sublet four rooms and bath; light and airy; attractive price.

609 West 127th.—Sublet to Oct. 1, privilege of renewal, 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; $35. Apt. 5-D.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms, bath; improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

209 W. 99th St.—3 rooms, kitchenette, unfurnished. Inquire Superintendent on premises.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET. MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; bath, hot water; every convenience; $35.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th st. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z, Box T 25 Times.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Desirable west side apartments, four to ten rooms. Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Other wants advertisements on Page 18, First News Section.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

157th St., 544 West.—Apartment to sublet at a sacrifice to Oct. 1; rental may be renewed then; seven rooms, three of them overlooking street, with fine view of Broadway and Hudson River; tiled bathroom; all conveniences; first-class elevator house; refined neighborhood; regular rent, $75; will let for $50 if taken immediately. Ask Superintendent for Apartment 42, or telephone between 9 and 5 to Hanover 0931.

TO SUBLET AT ATTRACTIVE RENTALS IN THE TROSSACHS. 106 Northern Ave., just north of 181st St. Attractive Apartments of 3-4-5-6 ROOMS AND BATH. New, modern building; ideal location. KEMPE & CO., Agents, S. W. Corner Broadway and 37th St.

West Side, Southwest Corner 119th St., St. Valier Apartments, 50 Morningside Drive.—Seven large, light, airy rooms and two baths; elevator; all outside rooms; overlooking Morningside Park; southern exposure; Apartment 6E; for rent, unfurnished, from June 1. Apply on the premises.

To sublet at substantial concession to Oct. 1, very desirable five-room $55 apartment; large, light; high-class modern house; elevator; all improvements. Apply Apartment 51, 460 West 147th St., or to Superintendent.

1,962-1,978 University Av., near New York University, residential section; 6, 7 large rooms; floors running through 30 feet from curb in front; permanent open rear; two baths, shower, electric light, telephone; excellent transit facilities; just completed; rent $38 to $50.

159 WEST 45TH ST.

Near Broadway; elegant apartments; 7 light rooms and bath; beautifully decorated; steam heat, electric light, hot-water supply, elevator, hall boys. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

LARGE ROOMS, REASONABLE RENTS, 102-4 West 85th St.; 7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; one ground floor with electric light, suitable for doctor or dentist; owner on premises.

$35.—Georgette Court.—Five-room elevator apartment; best modern improvements; service day and night; near Central and Morningside Parks; elevated, Subway cars, and bus. 315 West 115th St.

West 55th St.—Five rooms and 2 baths apartment; housekeeping or hotel service; handsomely furnished; rent June 1 to Oct. 1, Summer rate. Apply Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av.

Sublet 5-room apartment from June 1 to Oct. 31, 159th St., between St. Nicholas Av. and Edgecombe Road; all improvements; telephone; $30. Address K 341 Times Downtown.

160-4 SHERMAN AV.

2, 3, 4 rooms.....$16 to $28

Central Park West, 327.—Sublet, 4 months, corner apartment, 9 rooms, 2 baths; yearly rental $4,500; no reasonable offer refused. Bernard Vorhaus, Apartment 7N.

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$6,000. Apply Supt., or 'phone Col. 4020.

A.—Sublet, seven rooms, bath, elevator; exceptionally light and airy; immediate possession; ideal location; sacrifice. 604 West 162d St.

207-9 W. 87th St.—Modern apartments; 7 rooms and bath; will decorate to suit; one block from subway station; rents, $40 and $45. Superintendent on premises.

THE WEST POINT, 336 West 95th St., near Drive. 6 Sunny Rooms, $57; elevator; subway express, 96th St.; handsome entrance.

Brooklyn.

Eight-room house, steam heat, electric light, parquet floor, two baths; located near the water, Bensonhurst; 25 minutes from New York. Telephone Bath Beach 109.

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV. AND 200TH ST. 4-5-6 Rooms, $26-$34-$42. Class of tenants absolutely restricted. Apply premises. 'Phone 3030 Fordham.

$18.00.—Elegant 3 large room apt.; steam heat, hot water, bath, electric light, phone. 1003-1005 Tinton Avenue.

Staten Island.

Main floor cottage, porch, four rooms, bath; 40 minutes Broadway. L 370 Times Downtown.

Long Island.

Floor, 6 large rooms, bath, heat; large porch; in 2-family house; 238, Dixon 12th St., Woodside, L. I. Telephone 780-J Newtown.

New Jersey.

Newark, N. J., Suburbs.—Beautiful two-family house; six rooms and bath, all light; large attic; steam heat, electric light; large grounds; rent, $21 per month; good trolley or illney connection with the tubs. Apply F. Ohaus, 81 Fairmount Av., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 7895 J.

Furnished or unfurnished studio apartment, four rooms, bath, and kitchenette; twenty-mile view of Hudson; convenient all lines of travel. Box 252 Edgewater, N. J.

Five rooms, bath, outside; southwest exposure; 2 minutes Brick Church. Tomkinson, 34 Halsted St. Phone Orange 2287-J.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

Gentlemen who wish to live in a private family for the Summer will find superior accommodation in the essentials of good food and proper service in a home beautifully situated adjacent to Scarsdale Golf Club; 10 actual minutes from Hartsdale, 30 minutes by express from Grand Central; references asked and given. W 44 Times.

"KINMOUNT," 182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 906 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

Lady having beautiful home at Scarsdale can accommodate two adults; high elevation; spacious lawn; Summer house; vegetables, fruit, poultry; parties willing to pay for refined surroundings; references exchanged. Owner, W 113 Times.

PRIVATE FAMILY, CHESTER HILL SECTION, Mount Vernon.—With excellent board; rent two front rooms; large windows; southern exposure; gentleman preferred; three minutes New Haven station, 51 Elm Av. Phone 1308 W.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

THE YONKERS, NEW YORK. Beautiful country place, overlooking Hudson; spacious, wooded grounds; large, airy rooms; exceptional board. Miss Rolfe, 211 North Broadway.

A FEW SELECT guests can have excellent accommodation, large, airy rooms; good home table; beautiful surroundings; 8 minutes' walk from station. Address M. Tompkins, Sagamore Road, Bronxville, N. Y.

THE FRANKLIN, 130 Franklin Av., New Rochelle. Under new management. 10 minutes from water or depot; conveniently located; exceptional table; also tennis.

YOUNG married couple living in Larchmont have accommodations for one or more gentlemen; meals; lovely surroundings; good transportation; modern home; references. W 183 Times.

GRYMES HILL. Best location on Staten Island; magnificent ocean view; 3 acres of shady ground; own vegetables, refined home, excellent cuisine. Corner Howard Av. and Lewis St.

Attractive home overlooking Lower New York Bay; all conveniences; rooms large and airy; own garden and poultry; table unsurpassed. Aguehonga Lodge, 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

PRIVATE FAMILY accommodations; few adults; near Greystone station, N. Y. Central; fine country home and surroundings; excellent table; easy commuting. Depew, 34 Hawley Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.—A private family will take two or three to board; house large, beautifully situated on high ground. N. C., 12 Sherwood Av.

Splendid accommodations offered gentleman seeking refined surroundings; private family; convenient station and water. 34 Jackson St., New Rochelle.

PELHAM HEIGHTS, thirty minutes New Haven Railroad; private family offers unusual accommodations; no children; near golf. D 286 Times.

LADY would like care of refined child, 12 or 13 years old; school within one block. Phone 3192W Yonkers.

YONKERS, 90 Locust Hill Av.—Excellent cuisine; refined boarding house; convenient to trolley or station; moderate. Tel. 2636.

PLEASANT ROOMS, excellent table; private family. P., 12 Longview Av., White Plains, N. Y.

Boarding Department.—Noble School for girls 14 and younger; resident graduate nurse; open Summers. Phone 892 White Plains.

Excellent accommodations; modern house; superior table. 126 Ocean Av., St. James.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York State.

I am a DOCTOR and PHYSICAL TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c., will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. E. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y., and 36 Franklin St., City.

CHELSEA PARK, Catskill Mts.—In beautiful Summer home; three large rooms; all modern improvements; would like six adults for Summer season or from June 1. For details and reference exchange, address Mrs. S. Loechainer, Pine Hill, N. Y.

230 Ocean Parkway, Flatbush.—Health, rest, and recreation; open all year; best accommodations and service; bath, electricity and steam; noted for bracing air, scenery and drives; convenient New York; also cottages in Ulster County; own produce. Flatbush 2950.

Shady Nook Farm, on State Road; automobiling; elevation, 1,500 feet; garden produce; healthy, restful; good table; $8-$9. Particulars, Mrs. E. Seymour, Box 36, Ardonia, Ulster County, N. Y.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J. A QUIET, RESTFUL FAMILY HOTEL IN MOST EXCLUSIVE SECTION; RATES MODERATE.

A good home and motherly care can be secured for a child in Dutchess County; references exchanged. For particulars phone 6759 Riverside.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetables, dairy; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lafever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

The Whispering Pines, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations, wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet, own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

Send for booklet of boarding houses in Catskill Mountain resorts. Address Saugerties Evening Line, Saugerties, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.—McAveigh House, Loon Lake, Chestertown, N. Y.; open June 10; worth investigating.

Two hours out; spacious grounds; large rooms; bath; home cooking; rates $10. Box 104, Dover Plains, N. Y.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Absolutely private country could accommodate one gentleman as paying guest; cottage beautifully situated on seashore; boating, bathing, foot of grounds; tennis; all comforts of refined and congenial home; hour from Battery. M 213 Times Downtown.

THE BELMONT, 228 Tomkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.—40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious ground; private automobile entrance; tennis court; electric lights; shower baths; beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. 2046 Tompkinsville.

BONNIE-BOWER.—Elevated situation; trolley passing grounds; overlooking ocean; bathing; screened veranda, 65 feet; all modern conveniences; 45 minutes from Wall St.; will let to young man; references; breakfast reasonable. Telephone 243S. New Dorp.

NEW BRIGHTON.—VILLA ALICE. NICE COMFORTABLE ROOM; SUNG, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 365 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

Belle Harbor, L. I.—Small private family offers spare room, three windows, running water, two beds; half hour out, two blocks from ocean, one from bay; references required. Phone 210-W. Hammels.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I. LARGE ROOMS, AMPLE CLOSETS. SUPERIOR TABLE APPOINTMENTS; OVERLOOKING BAY; FIVE MINUTES FERRY. 298 TOMPKINS AVENUE.

Tompkins Av., 362, Tompkinsville.—Five minutes' walk from ferry; two beautiful connecting rooms, two or three gentlemen (preferred); single rooms; unexcelled cuisine; electricity, gas.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive and all-year-round home; combining country and seashore; adjoining Clifton Tennis Club; very accessible; spacious grounds and large verandas.

Superior accommodations; rooms with baths, excellent home table; one block ferry. The Stuyvesant, St. George. Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 61 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Large furnished room, one or two, facing two streets; finest house in Livingston, Staten Island; large porch and garage; references required; private. 362 Bement Av.

First-class accommodation in private family for gentleman; excellent table; 35 minutes from South Ferry; near train, trolley, beaches. 169 Fingerboard Rd., Ft. Wadsworth.

Large room, vegetables, shaded grounds, tennis, near beach. Jenkins, The Beechwood, Rosebank.

Long Island.

FAR ROCKAWAY, one block from ocean; suites, with private baths; also single rooms, with running water; high-class apartments; special rates May, June. Levy's Cottages, Fulton Av.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.—Small private family offers spare room, three windows, running water, twin beds; half hour out; two blocks from ocean, one from bay; references required. Phone 210-W Hammel.

MARIE VILLA, ocean front, with or without board; running water in every room; two minutes to station opened May 8. 61 South Holland Av., Rockaway Beach, N. Y. Mrs. E. Zimmer.

VILLA ROSA. Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard rooms and dancing parlor; all conveniences; convenient to beach. 21st Av., Bath Beach.

Bay View Villa, Foot of Bay 16th St., Bath Beach.—Finest summering place near New York. Apply for booklet and terms to management or Mr. Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway.

Party having home, all modern conveniences, located on water, would take few boarders, with first-class references, for Summer. Address Box 302, Centre Moriches, L. I.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; 30 MINUTES' ON HARLEM RAILROAD; REFERENCES REQUIRED. M. LOGAN, CRESTWOOD, N. Y.

W. MacLEVY PHYSICAL CULTURE FARM, Babylon, L. I.—Nature's methods; interviews, Gymnasium, 332 4th Av., New York. Tel. 8686 Madison Square.

ATTRACTIVE residence, Bensonhurst, 150 Bay 29th St.; beautiful furnished rooms; $2 up; gentlemen; breakfast optional. Phone 1421 Bath Beach.

VERNON VILLA; PORT WASHINGTON. Double, single rooms; excellent table; 37 minutes to New York; week ends accommodated.

Howell House, Quogue, L. I.; ocean and Shinnecock Bay; two hours' city; desirable rooms; fresh vegetables; tennis; golf; canoeing; sailing; fishing.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway. Telephone Far Rockaway 401-402. Special rates over Decoration Day.

Graduate nurses, owning large, modern house, board and nursing, care of invalid or elderly person; reasonable. Brightlands, Hempstead, L. I.

Comfortable rooms; excellent table; reasonable; near station, beach; private house. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS; excellent table; reasonable rates; near station, beach; private house. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.

GRADUATE NURSE, having comfortable home, can give best of care and board to chronic invalids. 141 86th St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PERMANENT HOME for semi-invalids; excellent table; nurse and physician; suburbs; sunny rooms; porches; terms reasonable. Telephone 2260 Bay Ridge.

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Private family could accommodate people desiring quiet, homelike place. For particulars address Z 325 Times Annex.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 Beach 113th St.—Comfortable front room, balcony, facing ocean; $150 until October; excellent board; reasonable.

Bayside, Vista Lawn, Davey, Prop.—Private; commuting; all comforts; poultry, fruit, and vegetable garden; season, $50 month up; gentlemen.

Choice rooms, with or without board; 30 minutes Pennsylvania Station. Holmes, 6 83d St., Beechhurst, L. I. Flushing 1170-W.

PRIVATE HOUSE, exclusive, high-class; Sea Gate; concessions for June. Refined, K 271 Times Downtown.

LEE COTTAGE, South St., near beach; early reservations suggested. 91 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

THE RICHARDSON, SEA CLIFF, L. I. Hungarian Casino. Send for booklet, photo. Open for season. A. JACOBS, Prop.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island.

Refined, homelike family have excellent room and board in modern cottage, with porch and garden, for two people in a very healthy and select neighborhood; near station and water; $10 each. Wood, 5 Jackson Place, Port Washington, L. I.

Private family having large house and grounds, with all improvements, situated on the banks of Ronkonkoma, L. I., wants one or two couples as boarders; only refined people wanted. X 311 Times Annex.

Rockaway Beach, Holland station; rooms for season, furnished; 8 minutes from station; 1 minute from surf; telephone, electricity; large porch. 40 Academy Av. Telephone Hammels 508 and Chelsea, 4386.

A few Summer boarders; no children; large and airy; elegant table; on water's edge; 2 hours' car from Pennsylvania Station; $8 per week. E. Hubert, 18th St., North Boulevard, College Point, L. I.

WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE; just like you own home; good cooking; tennis, golf, boating, fishing; on Great South Bay, adjoining water reference. MAPLE COTTAGE, Phone 635 Bayshore, L. I.

SEA GATE, New York Harbor.—Could accommodate one large or two families adults; house handsomely furnished; beautiful grounds; exclusive; private boat. Bryan, Phone 456 Coney.

AT BEACHHURST, half hour from city; unusual private home on the Sound; bathing, fishing, boating, tennis; private club; would like few guests for season. Phone 358 Flushing.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, East Orange, N. J. Corner Arlington Av. and William St. 30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its unsurpassed lawns, shrubbery, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Roseland, hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2420; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

LADY having charming old farmhouse would like to share it with family of two or three adults, who would pay the ordinary household expenses and board the owner and her chauffeur; modern improvements; private bath; garage room; thirty-two miles from New York, one mile from station; references; unusual opportunity for the right people. Thomas Van Syckel, Bound Brook, N. J.

MY HOUSEKEEPER will remain in charge of my country home near Somerville this Summer and will board four or five adults June 1 to Sept. 1, the house is modern, 200 feet high elevation, beautiful view; ideal for nature lovers; 35 miles New York; excellent table; abundant fruit, vegetables, eggs, cream; reasonable. M. C., 147 West 48th St.

GOVERNESS experienced, highly recommended, will take child to board in refined Princeton home; every care given physical and mental training; French conversation; very young or backward child considered. Miss A. V. Williams, Princeton, N. J.

Responsible young woman, well qualified, offers pleasant home and most careful attention to elderly lady or gentleman of difficult disposition; not desired in homes of relatives; charges high; references exchanged. Address X 294 Times Annex.

THE RAMBLEWOOD, Montclair.—Beautiful country home; all city conveniences; high elevation; large lawn; 2 min. trolley, 45 min. to N. Y. City. D. L. & W.; suitable for commuters; moderate; references exchanged. Adults only. H. F. von Ohlen, 2 Sunset Av.

Hotel Bon Air, Lake Hopatcong; central and agreeable location; attractive buildings and grounds; mountain air and scenery; one hour by Lackawanna; very moderate rates, $10 to $17.50; special rates for June; booklet. Hotel Bon Air Company, Landing, N. J.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Beautiful, modern house; all improvements, including screened sleeping and dining piazzas; excellent, spacious, well shaded grounds; small, refined family will take a few boarders; bus from station; moderate rates. X 297 Times Annex.

LYNWOOD LODGE, Englewood, N. J.—Private sanitarium; nervous conditions; aged people requiring special care and invalids; modern house; attentive nurses, physician in charge; cooking; invalid chairs; automobile rides; large verandas; shady grounds.

MONTCLAIR, MIDLAND AV., 29.—Private family desires two gentlemen or couple for double room on second floor; also single room on third floor, with board; all improvements; pleasant location; convenient to trains and trolley.

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY. Six minutes from Highland Station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate. 211 Lincoln Avenue.

PRIVATE FAMILY has choice accommodations, week-enders or permanent; fine, large place; every modern convenience; tennis, horses, garage. Caldwell, M 221 Times Downtown.

EAST ORANGE.—Private family has well-furnished, large, front room, accommodate one or two persons; five minutes to Grove Street Station. Tel. 3480R, or M 226 Times Downtown.

A private family of two, occupying handsome cottage in Elberon, New Jersey, would accommodate five or six couples for the Summer; convenient for commuter; references exchanged. X 293 Times Annex.

A private family of two, occupying handsome cottage in Elberon, N. J., would accommodate five or six couples for the Summer; convenient for commutation; references exchanged. X 293 Times Annex.

Miss Shepard begs to announce that she has moved her home for invalids and convalescing patients to 78 Lakeside Av., Verona, N. J.

DEAL BEACH, N. J. Select cottage accommodations, families, rooms communicating; Sydney Av., opposite Hathaway Inn. Address P. O. Box 65, Deal, N. J.

HOTEL FRANCIS, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

Widow owning modern home, nicely furnished, restricting neighborhood, convenient station, would take man and wife or two gentlemen. Address Box 58 East Orange.

East Orange, N. J., 11 North Walnut St.—Large, airy house; refined surroundings; home table; located 5 minutes from Lackawanna Station. Phone 3471 Orange.

Montclair.—28 Union St.; exceptional accommodations; fine location; Spring and Summer; extensive grounds; best service; convenient Lackawanna Station.

BRICK CHURCH.—Will share the comforts of refined home, (mansion); large beautiful dining room; unusual opportunity. 57 Washington St., East Orange.

THE ELLSWORTH Can accommodate 35; verandas, lawns, tennis; near lake, station; $8-$9. Mrs. G. S. Smith, Dunellen. Telephone 1255.

Gentleman can have room and board; refined family; fine location; near Grove St., D., L. & W. Station. K 216 Times Downtown.

TRUELL COURT—PLAINFIELD, N. J. Well furnished rooms with or without bath; excellent table; moderate price. Central Av. and 4th St.

GENTLEMAN will find fine accommodations in cozy suburban home; beautiful natural surroundings; 45 minutes to Wall St. Address Box 715, Tenafly, N. J.

South Orange.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board; unsurpassed location, near station; excellent table. 151 Scotland Road. Telephone 817.

East Orange.—41 South Walnut St., rooms $4 and $5; nicely furnished; convenient Lackawana and trolley; very select neighborhood.

LARGE, airy, front room, with board, on fine residential street; six minutes' walk from depot. Westfield 22. Mrs. K. Coleman, 402 Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—117 Scotland Rd.; refined family; beautiful location, near Lackawanna; fine rooms and table; also private bath; references.

THE HILLSIDE, MONTCLAIR, N. J. Large, shady grounds, spacious piazzas, tennis court; open all year. B. R. Snyder, Prop.

EAST ORANGE, N. J. Large, single room; board; spacious grounds; tennis court. 36 N. Arlington Av.

Commuting distance; refinement; excellent table; $8. Kirby, 163 Anderson Av., Palisades, N. J.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

EXCEPTIONAL accommodations for two couples or 5 persons. 37 Mountain Av., Maplewood.

CEDARCREST INN, NORTH CALDWELL. 600 ft. elevation; real country; convenient.

Upper Montclair, 387 Park Street; private home, excellent table, large, shady grounds; near station and golf. Tel. 418 W.

The comforts of country life; Knollbrook Farm, Westwood, New Jersey; $7 weekly.

Nurses' home in the hills of New Jersey; quiet and homelike. S. Straley, Newton.

New England.

CHILDREN TO BOARD during Summer; expert care; vegetables from own garden; plenty fresh milk, butter, and eggs; sleeping porches; references exchanged. Write N 6 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

High-class house on ocean; capacity, 100 guests; 30 minutes from Broadway, 25 from Brooklyn; delightful environment; superb bathing, fishing; charming young society; music, dancing, tennis, golf, moving pictures, motorius; bountiful table; superior service; no mosquitos; frequent trains; commutation $7.50. Now open; minimum rates, room and board, June, Sept., $10; July, August, $14; couples, $25-$25. Owner, M 225 Times Downtown.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices $15 to $15 per week. Address X 320 Times Annex.

New York City

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

227th St., (Spuyten Duyvil.)—24 minutes Grand Central; 221st St. Subway; references. Lesley.

Connecticut.

THE LOOMARWICK, LAKE WARAMAUG, NEW PRESTON, CONN.

Delightfully situated in the woods and foothills of the BERKSHIRES, directly on beautiful LAKE WARAMAUG; ideal conditions for recreation, rest, comfort and health; good bass fishing, golf, tennis, boating, bathing, canoeing; our own farm products; elevation 1,200 feet and only 90 miles from New York; moderate rates. Write for descriptive booklet.

WYKEHAM INN, Washington, Conn., will open for season June 20th; finest location in the Berkshire foothills; pure air; sparkling water; broad verandas; golf, tennis; booklet. GEO. T. SANGER, MGR.

THE GUNNERY INN, Washington, Conn., open June 28. An ideal place for your Summer vacation. Fresh fruit, milk, and vegetables. Near country club, golf, and tennis. Same management as Wykeham Inn. Booklet. Geo. T. Sanger, MGR.

Lady with attractive Summer home will accommodate few select couples who wish quiet, refined surroundings for Summer; own garden, vegetables; golf, tennis, and salt water bathing; commuting distance. M 60 Times.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN. The Chesterfield, open for accommodation of permanent and transient guests; reasonable; excellent cuisine; rooms single, en suite; references required.

MILFORD ON THE SOUND. Refined country surroundings; latest conveniences; excellent table; large rooms; $8-$12; convenient transportation. X 298 Times Annex.

Beachside Inn, Greens Farms, opens May 25, under new management; combining country and ashore life; special rates for families and week-end parties; all attractions. Booklets.

NOROTON, Conn. — American, high-class family boarding house; home cooking; baths, electric grounds; near beach; hour trolley; $9, $10. Box 5, Darien.

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 252.

"The Elms" and cottages; Greenwich, Conn.; select accommodations; excellent table; convenient to trains; Tel. 88.

NEW LONDON, CONN. The Packard, Pequot Av.; select location; $2 per day up. Address Mrs. Rippin.

Massachusetts.

A gentleman and his wife of educational experience will receive a family or group of children for entire or part of Summer, in their country home, near Boston. X 312 Times Annex.

GRADUATE NURSE and masseuse will accommodate three or four people desiring rest, quietness, or care, with wholesome food, in the country; reasonable. Telephone 2935 Riverside. Mrs. W. B. Goodrich, 135 West 104th St.

BLAWANSTEAD.—A quiet mountain farm home in the Berkshire Hills; altitude 1,800 feet; rates $8 and $10 per week. Mrs. W. D. Watson, Box 425, Lee, Mass.

Monroe Cottage, Stockbridge, Mass.—Ideal location, all modern improvements; beautiful mountain view; excellent table; near R. R. station and trolley.

Northampton.—Rooms and board for the Summer; beautiful surroundings; tennis; day trips to the nearby mountains; $10 per week. Mrs. F. B. Adams, Northampton, Mass.

TERRACE TOP, Shelburne Falls, Mass.—Eastern slope Berkshire Hills, near Mohawk Trail; good board; rooms; large grounds; soft spring water.

Maine.

BOARD in beautiful country home near Kennebec River; modern house; farm products. Write for booklet, Winfield S. Wright, Woolwich, Maine.

New Hampshire.

Wonolancet House.—No. Sutton, N. H., on Keyser Lake; large airy rooms; best country food; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; open June 1.

Vermont.

A GENTLEWOMAN would share her charming house on lovely wooded bluff, directly on

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

AMUSEMENT PALACE.

Oldest spot in Canarsie, adjoining entrance to Golden City; ideal for roller skating rink, dance hall, &c.; spacious building, covering plot 100x100, including moving picture auditorium and gallery, seating 1,000 persons, theatre stage, band stand, dance floor, novelty and refreshment booths, complete bar, 26 guest rooms, chairs, tables and all furnishings complete, to be had separately at a bargain price on easy terms; building for sale at $30,000; easy terms; rental price $3,000 per year; inspection invited. ESTERBROOK, Agent, 1,408 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Phone 332 Bedford.

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE WANT SOMETHING TO MAKE ON CONTRACT.

What part of your product—finished cabinet work—could be made to advantage by this factory, located in Northern Indiana? Equipped to handle large contracts for medium or high-grade cabinet work of most any kind. Arrangement desired to lighten overhead. Should appeal to firms assembling product large enough to stock. Correspondence invited. Send full particulars.

X 301 Times Annex.

For Sale—The Hudson Theatre, Peekskill, N. Y.; a $14,000 proposition for $3,500; it is a new, up-to-date theatre; during the two years it has been open it has returned a nice weekly profit; Peekskill has a manufacturing population of 22,000; my reason for selling at so great a sacrifice is sickness. Address Harry Martell, Parkville, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR BUSINESS?

We buy entire stocks of retailers or manufacturers and pay cash for same. Leases considered. All matters confidential. Write full particulars ELLIS DEPARTMENT STORE, White Plains, N. Y.

Sales manager or sales company wanted as partner by manufacturer of new office device of extraordinary merits; must be experienced in organizing, handling of a selling force; capital not less than $5,000; big business. W 120 Times.

A very active and experienced business man would like to meet some one, who has in hand a legitimate proposition which could be helped to success, by the injection of brains and push, rather than by money expenditure. Brownug. W 48 Times.

For Sale For Cash.—Owing to the dissolution of partnership, established loan office of 20 years; loans averaging $250,000 per annum; will sell at inventory price; subject to inspection; parties interested can communicate with P. O. Box 736 Baltimore, Md.

A co-partnership manufacturing concern, with a good rating and A1 references, established 10 years, desires $20,000 capital to increase the business; investor as silent partner or to incorporate; no brokers solicited. K 66 Times Annex.

An old-established business pertaining staple necessity, sound condition, plenty room for expansion, offers opportunity reliable party; investment required $5,500, services; good returns, ample security; references. M 227 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.—A large dressmaking establishment in a downtown district, in a city of about a million in the West; fixtures and stock, or separately, at a bargain; good opportunity for a first-class dressmaker. X 318 Times Annex.

Attractive opportunity gentleman to supply small capital for building unique Summer cottages South Shore Long Island; absolutely secured; experienced brothers desire thorough investigation their proposition by conservative investor. M 205 Times Downtown.

A well-paying, established shoe store, on a thriving business street in Jersey City, must be sold at once; clean and up-to-date stock, invoices about $4,000; complete modern fixtures. Inquire A. Serli, 467 Broadway, Room 402.

Partner. — Well-going manufacturing concern requires a good, honest, and active partner with capital of $15,000 to $20,000; plenty of orders and valuable contracts on hand; extra capital required to fill demands; staple article. X 315 Times Annex.

Partner wanted to good going manufacturing business of flowers and feathers. Capital required, $4,000 to $5,000. Doing business up to $100,000 annually. Address Box L. 352 Times Downtown.

To Let—Lodging house, 50 rooms, furnished, in business section of Worcester, Mass.; $1,000 down, balance easy terms, buys furnishings. Inquire F. W. Taylor, 438 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

Partner wanted with $1,800; reliable man capable of organizing staff district managers and salesmen throughout United States; two excellent articles; established business. L 341 Times Downtown.

Capital.—Services. energetic young man, will associate himself with established concern; must be of rigid investigation; full particulars or letter ignored; no agents. W. 57 Times.

Will sell half interest in well-paying and established auto accessory business; other connections demand my constant time; want good live man able to handle business. M 78 Times.

Automobile.—We offer attractive agency for high-powered, high-class, and well-known automobile to gentleman with good connection in any town within fifty miles radius from New York.—W 90 Times.

Rare opportunity; exceptional high paying investment; high-class corner apartment house. Present rental income $5,000 per year; $35,000 mortgage $23,000; fully rented. Exceptional. W 53 Times.

Wanted — Foundry and machine shop with capital to manufacture staple article with great demand; new idea in design which is exclusive; communications confidential. X 319 Times Annex.

Printers'—I have a well-equipped loft, light on 4 sides, one floor skylight, in one of my buildings that I will rent at a moderate rental and will take printing in lieu of rent. Moderate. 104 Times.

Dress manufacturer wanted with plant or small capital to make arrangement with experienced designer; well known to the trade. N 67 Times.

Wanted.—Gentleman of means can join me introducing remarkably profitable, important device; investigate promptly. Geldert, 41 Park Row.

Manufacturing business of uniforms, old established, excellent prospects, desires business man as active partner; investment required. X 309 Times Annex.

Partner in a long-established plumbing and tinsmith supply business wanted to invest from $3,000 to $5,000; references exchanged. M 82 Times.

For sale on account of sickness, retail dress and waist shop in heart of business section on Broadway; very cheap; rent, $1,000 required. W 129 Times.

Motion-picture theatre, 869 seats; excellent neighborhood, Brooklyn; conservative proposition; others elsewhere. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway. (42d.)

Old established business, having extensive facilities, needs young man as partner, with $750; permanent interest given. Industrious, W 121 Times.

General agents wanted for a newly invented, machine for office use; needing no polite in the market; article of extraordinary merits. W 119 Times.

Electric battery manufacturing business, old established, successful, for sale; known everywhere for thirty years; bargain; exceptional. X 303 Times Annex.

Manufacturing business desires honest, industrious partner; long established; have A1 mercantile standing; investment required; alone; unusual. X 302 Times Annex.

I WILL INVEST $10,000 if I find the right partner, in new plan to manufacture clothing. Big success. M 62 Times.

Wanted, to connect with reputable promoter or broker able to handle high-class chain of stores proposition on commission basis. Address P. O. Box 328, Richmond, Va.

Wanted.—Active young man with some capital as partner; well established manufacturing business, (west side.) Address A 10 Times Annex.

Manufacturing facilities offered; plant, electric power, sewing machines, space 20x90; will rent, sell, or sublet part; near B'way & Grand. M 245 Times Downtown.

Americanized Hebrew will invest $3,000 to $35,000 in established wholesale business; full particulars, first letter. W 122 Times.

Hairdressing parlor for sale in fashionable suburb half hour from New York. Address X 316 Times Annex.

New automatic drip coffee pot; want manufacturer, royalty, or partner. Collins, Marbridge Building.

A partner wanted for established manufacturer of dresses, with big capital; good investment. M 85 Times.

Would invest $3,000, established paying business. State particulars; stenographer, accountant. M 206 Times Downtown.

Accountant—A1 executive desires to invest $5,000; general retail preferred. W 81 Times.

Party with $15,000; worsted yarn mill; money maker; principals only. D 287 Times Downtown.

Successful patent, automobile wheel, very practicable, is for sale. X 288 Times Annex.

Experienced salesman wishes to invest $1,000 and services in legitimate business. No brokers. L 350 Times Downtown.

Stock salesman would like good proposition to offer his clients. T 78 Times.

Seeking business or partner; have capital; no patents; legitimate only. W 54 Times.

Reliable agents for a good selling proposition. 150 Nassau St., Room 1528.

Stock, bond salesman, high-grade producer, desires reputable proposition. R 16 Times.

SALESMEN agents wanted for [illegible] X 340 Times.

PARTNER wants investigation; [illegible] Times.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

INDUSTRIES WANTED BY NEW ENGLAND CITY.

A small New England city has a very good business proposition to offer reliable manufacturing concerns that are seeking locations. Entire absence from labor troubles, on account of diversified industries; many skilled mechanics; splendid shipping point. Write for particulars at once, as our proposition will hold good for a short time only. X 296 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURERS.

If you have any patented device that may be successfully sold by mail, we will assist you. No financing, but if your article has merit we will carry the necessary advertising for a reasonable time. Advertising Agents, Box W 37 Times.

GOOD LOCATION FOR FACTORY.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., has cheap electric power, good water, paved streets, three railroads, and the Barge Canal. We offer free sites and special inducements to those seeking factory sites. One good factory building for sale or rent, 40,000 square feet floor space. Address Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

An opportunity for a man of strong character, ability, and record; publishing and advertising; after trial, partnership open. W 73 Times.

A DRESS AND WAIST MANUFACTURING CONCERN WITH HIGH FIRST RATING, ESTABLISHED 10 YEARS, DESIRES $30,000 CAPITAL TO INCREASE BUSINESS; INVESTOR AS SILENT OR ACTIVE PARTNER; NO BROKERS, SOLICITORS. X 317 TIMES ANNEX.

AGENCY WANTED.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.—Two young hustlers, commanding best department store trade in entire country, want interest in or agency for factory making high-grade plain celluloid combs. N 70 Times.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

The manufacturers of a marvelous new specialty needed everywhere, desires to get in touch with large firm or individual financially responsible and capable to take over exclusive selling rights throughout the world. L 339 Times.

DESIRE PARTNERSHIP contracting or sound real estate business; invest $10,000. T 176 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$10,000 POLICY COSTS $140.40. PENN MUTUAL LIFE.

Age 35; dividends reduce cost after first year; organized 1847; assets 150 millions. Write for booklet. Eckenrode, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Main 4446.

SHORT STORY WRITER will write your advertisements in a new, interesting, and forcible style. Address X 290 Times Annex.

Fire Escapes. Fireproof Windows. Approved Fire-Alarm Systems. J. Gescheidt, 212 E. 52.

Business Loans.

Accomodations to rated concerns secured in banks without delay; cash advanced manufacturers, wholesalers' outstandings, incomes, rents; confidential. Wolf, 45 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 1029.

Money loaned manufacturers, wholesalers; outstanding accounts financed; notes purchased. X Times Annex.

Manufacturers and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Physical Culture.

PROF. ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN, leading athletic instructors and exponents of Naturopathic Culture for both sexes, all ages. Strength doubled in one course. Undue obesity reduced without dietetic restrictions. 42 West 38th St. Greeley 6236.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 200, $1.50; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way, Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, Etc., $12.
$1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT
READY MADE—MADE TO ORDER.
HAMILTON-MARTIN & CO., Tailors.
Special—Full Dress Suits—Weekly Payments.
171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

For sale, cheap, light delivery wagon, capacity 1,500 lbs.; good condition. Apply to R. Lieneck, Room 200, 32 Broadway. Telephone Broad 6900.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 Months for $5 and Upward.
4 Months for $5 and Upward.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
That are actually rebuilt and guaranteed for one year from date of purchase. All makes. Come in and let us show you.
SPECIAL WHILE THEY LAST!
No. 4 Underwood, $43.75.
No. 5 Oliver, without B. S., $30.00.
No. 5 Oliver, with B. S., $35.00.
No. 2 L. C. Smith, $37.50.
No. 6 Remington, $22.50.
If you can't call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St., 950 Broadway, at 23d St., 319 Broadway, cor. Thomas St., 50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. Tel. 5408 Franklin.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Dogs, Birds, and Poultry

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HOUNDS.—Trained on fox, deer, wolf, bear; bloodhounds; absolute guarantees; 50-page catalogue; 5c stamp. Rookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, typist, Christian, highly educated, 6 years' manufacturing experience, capable assuming responsibility; books opened, closed, balanced; $15; highest credentials. L 330 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, CASHIER.—Expert double entry; 8 years' practical experience; balance sheets; books opened; financial statements prepared; not afraid of work; correspondent; references. W 76 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER, (Christian,) knowledge of stenography, seeks position; 8 years with last employer; best references. D 292 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; reference; $10-$12. Miss Carter, L 357 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Typist; one year's experience; neat, quick, accurate; $7. L 316 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Three years' manufacturing experience; $10. L 369 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.—Several years' experience; desires position; good references; moderate salary. F. B. G., 130 East 22d St.; Gramercy 4818.

CHAMBERMAID.—Highly recommended. Can be seen at present employer's, 51 East 37th.

COMPANION.—Gentleman, educated, will exchange duties of helpful companion refined household for privileges of home. B. P., Times Harlem.

COMPANION.—A capable woman, 38 years, pleasing personality, wants position as companion to a lone woman of old people; highest reference. W 118 Times.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5339 Riverside.

COOK.—Excellent woman as cook; good bread, rolls, muffins, entrees, desserts; willing to help with other work; not afraid of work; references. Reid, rear House, 508 West 52d.

COOK.—First-class; Swedish; references. Johnson, 245 West 116th. Telephone 887 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER. — Alters artistically; well made in latest styles; $1 daily. 1206 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER — Street, evening, tailor gowns, waists; home, out. Ryan, 76 West 50th.

DRESSMAKER.—Quick, experienced; out by day; city or country; references. W 129 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — Excellent cutter, fitter; good remodeler; $2 day; home, out. 214 West 31st.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

GOVERNESS, experienced French nursery governess, wishes charge of young children; excellent position in good American family; good references. Write Governess, Box 324 Great Neck Station, Long Island.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GOVERNESS, experienced German, fluent French, English, thorough physical care of children, good sewer, desires position; city references. G. L., 235 East 60th St.

GOVERNESS.—Frenchwoman wants position to young children. Address K., 74 West 99th St.

GOVERNESS.—German, kindergarten, desires position; city references. H. L., Mountain Lakes, N. J. Box 141.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced teacher, English branches, German, French, music, physical care. W 72 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A refined young widow with a 5-year-old daughter desires a permanent respectable position as housekeeper; the best of references given upon request. Address Housekeeper, Z Box 706, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Refined North German, trustworthy, amiable disposition, hospital training, good sewer, capable of managing household, desires position; excellent city references. Conscientious, 235 East 60th St.

HOUSEMAIDS. Lady wishes to place mother and daughter, light colored Jamaicans, as housemaids for the Summer. Telephone Plaza 8582, Tuesday, between 12 and 1.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Experienced, competent woman as housekeeper or nurse and companion to invalid. Katherine Mahoney, 309 West 114th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—French woman, speaks English and Scotch; desires position as housekeeper in good home of one or two adults; references. W 61 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Reliable, seeks position, hotel or private house; in care of linens; best references. W 49 Times.

LADY wishes to place two maids for Summer, country; cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress. Telephone 4015 Schuyler.

LADY'S MAID wishes position; experienced in hairdressing, manicuring, and plain sewing. L 24 Times Harlem.

MAID.—English, to young ladies or care of growing children; experienced; understand physical care; good seamstress; best city reference. Phone Plaza 6064, or write E. Norgrove, 777 Madison Av.

NURSE.—Refined; English, (30;) thoroughly experienced with infants; best references. Nurse, 491 Lexington Av. Tel. 2957 Murray Hill.

NURSE. — Experienced Protestant nurse would care for chronic case epileptic or mildly insane; terms reasonable; best references. Nurse, 102 East 127th.

NURSE.—Lady, (35,) mind scientist, wishes to take care of invalid, cripple, or sick during Summer. W 104 Times.

NURSE, attendant, to young or elderly lady; capable woman; city reference. W 111 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; conscientious, willing worker; knowledge of typewriting; clerical and filing expert; rapid and accurate at figures; good penman; excellent references. F. B. Y. 130 East 22d St.; Gramercy 4818.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, Confidential Assistant, age 25 years, practical experience; good education; strictly businesslike; absolutely reliable; competent; $15. L 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, contracting, machinery, experience 5 years; academic education; age 24; Christian; capable managing office during employer's absence; $12; good references. Emma Anderson, L 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—(21;) 4 years' experience; rapid and accurate typist; efficient; conscientious; thoroughly reliable; excellent references. F. B. J., 130 East 22d St.; Gramercy 4818.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY, seven years' experience; thoroughly familiar office routine, use dictaphone, follow-up system; capable, reliable; Christian; best references; salary $18. M 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card system and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 96 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—American young woman, expert English-Spanish stenographer, capable filling position requiring executive ability, desires responsible position. W 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper. 6 years' experience, capable handling mail independently; high school graduate, (25;) Christian; exceptionally neat; $12; prefer uptown position. L 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian; considerable experience; competent; good speller; punctuate, paragraph letters; intelligent; good education; references: $6. A 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, nine years' experience; good knowledge bookkeeping; high school graduate; best references. Schnitzer, 440 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER; good correspondent; five years' technical experience; capable holding responsible position; Christian; $10; references. M 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 2½ years' experience; office assistant; neat, accurate. Miss Reis, 2,424 7th Av. Audubon 1060.

STENOGRAPHER, (21;) conscientious, reliable; four years' construction, machinery; high school education; good penman; original thinker; $10. L 364 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (Beginner.)—Takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Mary Kearns, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; reliable; 2 years' experience; $8. M 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; competent; bright; quick; accurate typist; $7. L 365 Time. Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Six years with one firm; best references; $15. L 377 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; commercial, advertising; efficient, rapid; salary, $15. W 71 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; neat American girl; beginner; $6; no agency; intelligent. M 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, neat appearance; salary $6. A 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 7 years' experiences; $15; references. W 85 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, bright beginner; willing, intelligent; good grammarian; familiar with office work; $7. 628 East 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER. — American; five years' experience; salary $10. Helen Hohly, 3,456 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—3½ years' experience; familiar with office details; $10. L 366 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Secretary, (30,) thoroughly experienced; first-class references. R 22 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, reliable, refined Christian; high school graduate. R. M., 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, English, French; some experience; refined lady; moderate salary. L 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Brainy; charge correspondence, office; good grammarian, speller; $10-$12. W 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; neat, accurate; good grammarian, speller; $8-$10. W 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, thoroughly competent, $8. Florence Mediar, 45 Menahan St., Brooklyn.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, used to busy board; 5 years' experience. L 385 Times Downtown.

TEACHER or COMPANION.—Young lady, teaching in the public schools, desires position as teacher or companion for small children during July and August; reference required and excellent reference given. A. H. C., 207 Times Downtown.

TUTOR. — Young Southern woman wishes to tutor young children for Summer; no objection to traveling; can arrange for personal interview. Manhattan or vicinity. A 5 Times Annex.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, American, for adult family; highest country references for place of trust. M 86 Times.

YOUNG LADY, Bohemian, speaks German, as lady's maid or take care of children; best references. Butcher store, 1,080 1st Av.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th St.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Collins Agency, 101 West 138th. Audubon 7259.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 290 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A WOMAN over thirty, good education, to travel and interview selected people in our interest; good chance for advancement; salary and commission. Mrs. Gardner, Room 710, 110 West 34th St.

A REFINED woman to assist with care of 2 children and light housework; wages, $30. Box 324 Great Neck Station, Long Island.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and typewriter for manufacturing dress house; state age and salary expected; good position for right party. D 296 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS. Experienced young lady, capable of teaching piano, German, and sewing, desires position; excellent references furnished. Address Hill, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

COMPANION.—A refined, neat, educated, trustworthy American woman as companion; understands practical nursing; first-class reference. L 338 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Private school teacher wishes position during June or longer, as teacher-companion to child, with family going to Exposition; salary not essential. W 47 Times.

COMPETENT WOMAN, over 25, well educated and of good appearance for position in which efficiency assures advancement. Foundation Library Society, 226 5th Av.

COOK.—Experienced cook for family of five, seashore, New York in Winter; five in kitchen; no kitchen maid; wages $40; best personal references required.; call Monday or Tuesday. 164 East 70th Street.

COOK wanted; capable, neat, responsible, with good references; good place; wages $30; seashore during Summer. Address A. S., 801 Forest Av., Lakewood, N. J.

COOK.—(White,) for small club; live home; best references; wages moderate; give full particulars. X 284 Times Annex.

COUPLE.—One white couple wanted; woman good cook and laundress; man, generally useful, chauffeur preferred; write, giving personal references. V. J. Petry, Bayside, L. I.; Phone, Bayside 2988.

DESIGNER.—Experienced designer on crepe de chine underwear; references required. N 71 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — Thoroughly competent visiting dressmaker, exceptionally stylish; remodeling. Telephone 7396 Audubon. Broadway, 181st.

DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted. Mme. Paon, 461 5th Av.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Competent white girl; good cook, good laundress, in American family; good wages; good home. Whiteside, Springfield, L. I. Phone 1945 Springfield.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR WHITE GOODS SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIRL to learn to be assistant in dental office on Fifth Ave.; must be refined and willing; $5 per week to start with. Address in own handwriting. W 92 Times.

GOVERNESS, English, young, (girl, boy, 5, 6;) references. Home Bureau, 52 W. 39th.

HOUSEWORKER.—White, under 30, three-family Summer cottage, seashore; $22. R 18 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires to secure a situation for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call Monday and Tuesday from 9 until 1, 15 East 86th St.

LAUNDRESS, white for country; call; 3 days. 220 West 98th St., Apt. 2F.

NURSE.—Pleasant, intelligent, young woman, speaking good French and German; English unnecessary; as nurse, two children; $25; light chamberwork, sewing. Mrs. Meltzer, 476 Central Park West.

REFINED young woman about 35 years of age to handle telephone switchboard exclusively, in business office; $30 M. to 5:30 P. M.; permanent position; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. M 231 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY TO ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN MUST BE YOUNG, WELL EDUCATED, EXCEPTIONALLY SMART AND INTELLIGENT, AND MUST HAVE HER MIND ON HER WORK DURING BUSINESS HOURS. D 295 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter who will also operate telephone exchange and do filing; wanted at once; applications falling to state age, race, education and experience will not be considered. M 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter; six dollars to start; first-class operator, neat appearance; splendid chance lady-like girl in financier's office; state age, experience, if any. Reply Box L F 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, English, Spanish, must know shorthand in both languages and be good translator, single, to reside in Santo Domingo; salary $80 monthly; passage paid. Apply L 322 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; young lady, must be capable and experienced and a fast Oliver typist; good handwriting essential. M 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young woman; 8 years' experience; salary, $18. L 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' experience; references furnished; $11. L 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; six years' experience; (Christian;) very best references; $12. L 345 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS.—Lady desires situation for her waitress. Present employer can be seen at 140 West 72d St., Monday, 11 to 1 o'clock.

YOUNG LADY to assist in selecting and buying of trimmings and laces for undergarments or millinery; originality and good taste required; experience not necessary; exceptional position for refined and educated young woman. Address Laces, W 112 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A. A. Hofmayer (Agency), 10 East 43d St., 3d Floor.—Reliable servants. Telephones 8947 and 8948 Murray Hill.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 55th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; Spring and Summer session; begin any time; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 724 St.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TUTT AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 9022 Morningside.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, (Agency,) 30 Church Street.
Ledger clerk, capable of taking off trial balances; salary $10.
Stenographer for uptown position; must be well educated, neat-appearing girl with experience; salary $15.
Dictaphone operator; must be rapid and accurate; salary $12.
Typist; must be familiar with getting up statistical reports for engineers; salary $70 month.
Stenographer for secretarial position; want high-grade girl; salary $18.

THE E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE, SINGER BUILDING.
STENOGRAPHERS.—(1) Bank, $15; (1) hotel, $10 and meals.
White, Southern colored, couples; institution nurses, attendants; male and female; city or country. Noel Agency, 77 W. 11th St. 7656 Chelsea.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Summer School opens June 1st. Special Rates.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

FILING.—The only office vocation for women where the supply does not exceed the demand. Day, evening, and correspondence courses. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A. A. A GENERAL MANAGER—SALES—ADVERTISING executive—with notable record in two countries in marketing nationally consumed product, is open for a connection with large firm or manufactory whose problems require just such "big business" experience for their successful handling; especially expert where difficulties of educating public opinion or correcting popular prejudice are involved, and in the handling and training of men. W 94 Times.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2545 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT who knows modern accounting, employed by manufacturing firm, in charge of office, cost accounting, college graduate, desires change for advancement; references. W 69 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2551.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED, will give all matters in the line of an accountant prompt attention. Long experience. Theodore Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 8070.

ACCOUNTANT (24) desires position; will make moderate investment if desired; main object is future, not salary. M 219 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING
service of exceptional value to a manufacturer is offered by a young man, with seven years' sales and advertising experience; on salary or commission basis. W 133 Times.

ATHLETIC young man, (21,) ambitious, knowledge of mathematics, desires opportunity in office, preferably railway or engineering; location immaterial. W 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent; thorough knowledge of accounting in all its branches; twelve years' experience; personal and business references from reliable firm; hard, capable, systematic worker; married, age 32. Address R. H., 131 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate, and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. Z., 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian, (30;) thoroughly competent accountant; experienced pay rolls, financial statements, corporation accounting, signing checks; present charge auditing department; quick, accurate. Phone Breen, Spring 293.

BOOKKEEPER and cost accountant wants permanent position; thorough knowledge of piece, time, bonus, and premium work methods; 10 departmental and unit costs. W 46 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (33.) — Analytical, original, systematic; 18 years' clean record; familiar wholesale grocery prices, conditions; unemployed. M 220 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, highly trained in modern accounting, stenography, and typewriting, wants immediate engagement; small salary accepted. A 9 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent; 6; eight years' experience; capable of taking charge; references; bond; salary $20. A. Fischer, 21 West 118th St., care of Harris.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly competent, seeking opportunity where brains and ability will be appreciated; married man. L 348 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c. — A competent bookkeeper-accountant desires immediate employment, day or evening. W 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, quick and accurate worker, experienced; trial balance, controlling accounts. L 363 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter, 31, desires position; thirteen years with last firm; $18. R. F., 696 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, or other clerical work; good penman; accurate; moderate salary. Ed. Werner, 634 8th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—Position wanted by a young Japanese; references and experience. Jeso, 330 East 57th.

BUTLER-VALET. — Reliable, competent, prompt service. Baker, 235 E. 66th St.

CARETAKER, or other position of trust with light duties by thoroughly respectable elderly man; references; town or country; does not smoke nor drink. A. E. Smythe, 257 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARETAKER.—Japanese wishes take entire charge bachelor's apartment; capable; excellent reference. Write Saki, 1,335 3d Av.

CHAUFFEURS.—TWO CHAUFFEURS, WITH BEST OF REFERENCES, WILL ACCEPT POSITIONS, FOR EXPENSES ONLY, WITH PARTY OR PARTIES GOING TO CALIFORNIA. ADDRESS X., CARE OF W. H. ROGERS, SUMMIT, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.
Going away for the Summer would like to secure a position of any sort; chauffeur; for particulars, write or phone Mrs. J. B. Randol, 17 West 73d St., City.

CHAUFFEUR (21) wishes position with private family; can make himself generally useful around city or country residence; furnish reference from former employer. L 376 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Honest, capable, sober, competent, good mechanic, desires position; with last employer eight years; best references. R. F., care of Jones Burton Co., 691 Madison Av., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, (28,) Swedish, desires position private family; drive and repair any car; at present employed; references. Lofgreen, 144 East 58th St. Plaza 7752.

CHAUFFEUR.—Careful, reliable driver; good mechanic; 8 years' experience; teetotaler; thoroughly familiar New York and vicinity. Winters, 306 West 14th St., Apt. 4F.

CHAUFFEUR.—Position as chauffeur; 12 years' experience; best of references; absolutely temperate; an Englishman; married. Apply J. L., W 108 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young married man wishes steady position; do own repairs; 12 years' experience; best of reference in regard to habits and ability. L 329 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR. — Young man, 26, Swede, wishes position with private party; careful driver, good mechanic, does own repairing; best references. Wall, 238 East 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR, highest personal references; steady position; city or country; any car. Chauffeur, 941 6th Av.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic, (31,) careful driver; 11 years' experience. Robert, 312 East 63d.

CHAUFFEUR. — Colored, married, quiet, respectable, wants steady position. Gibbs, 239 West 63d.

CHAUFFEUR, single; 5 years' experience; drive any make car; city or country; moderate salary. W 117 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, expert driver, capable mechanic, neat appearing; best of references. John Tucker, 232 West 122d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; 7 years' experience; own repairs; best reference; still employed. L. Kohen, 447 East 174th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, electrician; 10 years' experience foreign and domestic cars; do all repairs; best references. W 52 Times.

COACHMAN. — Middle age, experienced, good driver; country, flowers, lawns, roads, generally useful; superior references. Thomas, 237 East 35th St.

COOK—MAID.—Neat young couple; man, first-class cook or butler; wife, lady's maid; or entire charge small apartment; both Japanese; good references. 177 West 97th St.

CONCRETE Artificial Stone Worker, competent, reliable; mouldings, plain, ornamental, modeling, &c.; go anywhere. Marks, 892 Fox St., Bronx.

CORRESPONDENT, Spanish expert, translator, traveling and credit experience, desires position; full or half time; excellent references. W 124 Times.

COUNTRY ESTATE MANAGER.—Experienced in care of estates; landscape work of all kinds; road building, lawns, grading, concrete work; care of fruit and shade trees; practical and scientific knowledge of farming, improving of soils, care of stock, orchards, &c.; personal reference if desired. L 356 Times Downtown.

CREDITMAN.—Connected at present with manufacturing concern in the dry goods line; university degree; thorough accountant. W 88 Times.

DENTIST.—Graduate; long experience; capable taking charge laboratory; good crown and bridge worker. W 87 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; first-class; technical gra

Section 4 | SPORTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS | Section 4

SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1915.

CHICAGO CLUBS NOW LEAD IN MAJOR LEAGUES—HARVARD CREW DEFEATS CORNELL—PENN WINS

M'HALE HAMMERED BY PINCH HITTERS

St. Louis Reserves Fall Upon Songbird and Yankees Are Defeated, 6 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—Marty McHale, song bird and pitcher, today ran headlong into one of those eighth (or sometimes ninth) inning rallies which the St. Louis Browns are staging nowadays. Marty, like his coworker, Ray Fisher, who collided with one of these rallies yesterday afternoon, emerged with a 6-to-2 defeat instead of a 2-to-1 victory, to his credit. The defeated sent the Yankees back to second place.

Up to the unexpected eighth, it was one of those nearly airtight games known as a pitcher's battle. McHale was having all the best of it. Bill James got in trouble in the fourth, when High smashed a single off Walker's shins. Walker robbed Pipp of a seeming triple by a great catch, and High went to second when Pratt dropped Severied's throw. Cook walked and High stole third, Cook going to second when Austin dropped the peg to get High. Then Roy Hartzell, who has been hitting at opportune times during the series, singled to left, scoring High. Boone drove a hard one at James's shins. It carromed to Austin, who got Boone at first, but Cook crossed the plate with the second run. Hartzell made a poor attempt to steal second and was caught.

Learys' double, an infield out and Severied's single gave the Browns their first run. Going into the eighth, the Browns did not appear at all dangerous. McHale was going strong, and his teammates had been giving him gilt-edged support, while the Browns had been unsteady on defense at several critical stages.

Severied opened the last of the eighth by grounding to Peck and then Rickey introduced E. Walker as a pinch-hitter. Had Ray Fisher, with his memories of yesterday, been in a position to send the danger sign to McHale, all the things that had happened might not have happened. Ray, for instance, might have warned the vaudevilian to beware of Brown pinch-hitters toward the closing innings. He might have recalled what the Howards and Walkers and such like had done to him the day before. Fisher, however, failed to do this and McHale went to his doom all unprepared and unsuspecting.

Here's all that happened, and it tells the whole bloomin' ball game. Pinch-hitter E. Walker, pinch-hitting for Bill James, walloped a double between High and Hartzell. Bert Shotton drove a hard one to Roger Peckinpaugh, which was too hot for Roger, and went for a single, Walker scoring. Shotton went to second on Peck's attempt to get Walker at the plate. Pipp and McHale retired Austin, but Shotton reached third.

Del Pratt doubled down the right field foul line, same as yesterday, and Shotton scored. C. Walker drove a single through McHale, which the Yankee made a game effort to reach, and Pratt scored from second on the hit.

Williams sent C. Walker to third with another hit, and then McHale went temporarily to sleep. He allowed Gus to steal second, while he stood on the mound idly caressing the ball. Leary drove a single to centre and C. Walker and Williams scored. Boone threw out Lavan and ended the affair.

The rally was so unexpected that Donovan did not have a chance to warm up any pitcher. Tomorrow, from the seventh inning on, the entire Yank pitching staff will be instructed to toss the ball about and be ready for emergencies.

Wellman gave Birdie Cree a walk in the ninth and he reached second. That was the nearest the Yanks came to offsetting the effects of the terrible eighth. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten,lf	4	1	3	1	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	0	3	1
Pratt, 2b	4	1	1	1	4
C. Wlk'r,rf	4	1	1	1	0
W'ms, rf	4	1	1	0	0
Leary, 1b	4	1	2	10	2
Lavan, ss	4	0	0	2	2
Severeid,c	3	0	0	3	0
Agnew, c	0	0	0	0	0
James, p	2	0	1	0	3
Wallm'n,p	0	0	0	0	0
‡E. W'ker	1	1	1	0	0
Total	34	6	11	27	15

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b	3	0	1	1	2
Peck, ss	3	0	0	1	6
High, cf	4	1	0	1	1
Pipp, 1b	4	0	1	12	1
Coow, rf	1	0	0	2	0
Hart'll, lf	3	0	1	0	1
Boone, 2b	3	0	0	1	5
Sweeney,c	2	0	0	4	0
Schale, p	2	0	0	0	0
*Cree	1	0	0	0	0
†Bauman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	2	3	24	15

*Batted for Cook in ninth inning.
†Batted for Sweeney in ninth inning.
Errors—Maisel, Boone, Austin, Leary.
‡Batted for James in ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	.	—6

Two-base hits—Leary, E. Walker, Pratt. Stolen bases—Cook, High, (2,) Williams. Earned runs—Off McHale, 6; off James, 1. Sacrifice hits—Maisel, Peckinpaugh. Double play—Lavan, Pratt, and Leary. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off James, 5; off Wellman, 1. Hits—Off James, 3 in eight innings. Hit by pitcher—By James, (Boone.) Struck out—By McHale, 3; by James, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes.

Cleveland Victor in Twelfth.

CLEVELAND, May 22.—Cleveland defeated Washington 7 to 6 in twelve innings today, the winning run being scored on Morgan's fumble, Chapman's bunt, and Graney's single. Cleveland acquired an early lead by knocking Boehling from the box, but Washington turned the tables by driving Steen out in the sixth. Mitchell, who finished for Cleveland, pitched gilt-edged ball, except in the twelfth, when Washington filled the bases, with none out. Cleveland's third double play, however, prevented any scoring. Chapman's triple, the relay of which was fumbled by McBride, allowed Cleveland to tie the score in the seventh and escape defeat. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf	6	1	2	5	0
T'ner, 2b	6	2	2	1	2
Chap'n, ss	5	1	3	3	8
Jack'n, lf	5	0	1	11	1
G'ney, 1b	5	0	1	13	1
Smith, rf	5	0	0	1	0
Barb'e, 3b	5	1	2	3	4
O'Neill, c	3	1	1	8	2
Steen, p	2	1	1	1	1
Mitch'l, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	44	7	13	36	16

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf	6	0	2	3	0
Foster, 3b	6	0	1	0	3
Con'ly, lf	3	1	1	1	0
Shanks, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Milan, cf	3	1	1	2	0
G'dil, 1b	5	1	2	9	2
M'gan, 2b	5	2	2	3	4
Ains'h, c	4	1	2	9	1
McH'e, ss	4	0	2	6	2
Boeh'g, p	1	0	0	0	2
Shaw, p	3	0	1	0	3
*Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	47	6	14	34	17

*Batted for Boehling in fifth inning.
†One out when winning run was scored.
Error—Foster.

Cleveland	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	1—7
Washington	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 6. Two-base hit—Turner. Three-base hits—Chapman, 2; Connolly, Gandil. Sacrifice hits—Mitchell, Chapman. Stolen bases—Leibold. Double plays—Barbare to Jackson; O'Neill to Chapman; Foster, Morgan and Gandil; Mitchell, O'Neill, and Jackson. Hits—Off Boehling, 7 in 4 innings; off Shaw, 6 in 7 1-3; off Steen, 8 in 2 2-3; off Mitchell, 6 in 4 1-3. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; off Boehling, 2; off Shaw, 1. Hit by pitchers—By Steen (Ainsmith,) by Shaw (O'Neill.) Struck out—By Steen, 1; by Mitchell, 6; by Boehling, 2; by Shaw, 4. First on errors—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Washington, 7. Umpire—Mr. Dineen. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-eight minutes.

Crawford Fans Three Times.

DETROIT, May 22.—Detroit took advantage of the erratic work of the Philadelphia pitchers today and won the second game of the series, 5 to 2. Wyckoff struck out Crawford three times during the five innings he pitched. Bush, like Wyckoff, was wild, and in the eighth inning with the bases full he passed Vitt, forcing in Stanage. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Walsh, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Str'k, 1b	3	0	0	8	0
Lapp, 1b	1	0	0	1	0
Schang, c	5	0	0	5	0
Lajoie, 2b	4	0	0	3	4
Oldr'g, lf	4	1	0	1	0
Barry, ss	4	0	2	1	3
Kopf, 3b	3	1	2	2	1
W'koff, p	0	0	0	0	2
J. Bush,p	1	0	0	0	1
*Davies	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	7	24	16

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O.Bush,ss	5	0	0	1	4
Vitt, 3b	2	1	2	1	4
Cobb, cf	4	0	1	0	0
C'ford, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Veach, lf	3	1	1	0	1
Kav'h, 1b	2	1	2	13	1
Young, 2b	2	0	0	5	2
St'ge, c	4	2	2	3	1
Duguc, p	2	0	1	2	2
Total	28	5	8	27	14

Errors—Schang, J. Bush, Vitt.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Detroit	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	.	—5

Three-base hits—Strange, Vitt. Stolen bases—Murphy, Vitt. Earned runs—Off Dubuc, 1; off Wyckoff, 3; off Bush, 2. Sacrifice hits—Young, Davies. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 11; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 6; off Wyckoff, 7; off Bush, 3. Hits—Off Wyckoff, 6 in five innings; off Bush, 2 in three innings. Struck out—By ansDubuc, 1; by Wyckoff, 5. Passedd ball—Schang. Umpire—Mr. Evans. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes.

White Sox Lead American Race.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Chicago went into first place in the American League pennant race today by defeating Boston in a slugging match, 11 to 3, while New York lost to St. Louis. Two southpaws, Ruth and Ray Collins, were easy for the locals, who hit each to all corners of the field. Benz was good in tight places. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf	3	2	2	3	0
Roth, 3b	5	3	3	1	2
E. C'ns, 2b	3	1	2	3	4
F'nch'n, lf	4	1	1	1	0
J. C'ns, rf	5	1	2	2	0
W'ver, ss	5	1	2	2	3
Brief, 1b	5	0	1	10	0
Schalk, c	1	0	0	4	0
Benz, p	3	1	1	0	3
Total	34	11	15	27	12

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'lt'l, lf	2	0	0	1	1
Gainer, 3b	3	1	0	1	1
Wag'r, 2b	3	1	1	2	2
McN'y, 2b	2	1	1	1	0
Sp'ker, cf	3	0	2	1	0
Lewis, lf	5	0	1	3	0
H'per, rf	5	0	2	1	0
Scott, ss	5	0	0	2	3
J'rvis, 3b	5	0	1	3	2
Thomas, c	3	0	0	2	3
G'gan, c	1	0	0	0	0
Ruth, p	1	0	0	1	1
R. C'ns, p	1	0	1	0	1
Total	41	3	11	24	15

Errors—Ruth, Roth, E. Collins, Weaver.

Chicago	4	1	0	5	0	0	1	0	.	—11
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3

Two-base hits—Speaker, Felsch, J. Collins, R. Collins, Hooper. Three-base hits—J. Collins, Roth, McNally. Stolen base—E. Collins. Earned runs—Off Ruth, 5; off R. Collins, 6; off Benz, 2. Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, (2,) Benz. Left on bases—Boston, 13; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Benz, 2; off Ruth, 3; off R. Collins, 3. Hits—Off Ruth, 5 in 7 innings and none out in second; off R. Collins, 10 in 7 innings. Struck out—By Benz, 4. Wild pitch—Ruth. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	2	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	—7	8	0
Montreal	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1—5	11	2

Batteries—Morrisette and Kritchell; Richter and Hawley.

AT TORONTO—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	1
Toronto	2	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	.	—7	8	0

Batteries—Schulz, Bentley and Haley; Herbert and Kocher.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2	4	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	.	—3	5	2

Batteries—Cooper and Haley; McTigue, Kelly and Kocher.

AT BUFFALO—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	8	1
Buffalo	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	.	—6	8	1

Batteries—Ring and Reynolds; Bader and Casey.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1—10	9	4
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	—4	8	1

Batteries—Wiltse and Yelle; Beebe, Tyson, and Lalonge.

AT ROCHESTER—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	1	—9	10	0
Rochester	0	0	1	5	0	2	5	1	.	—14	19	5

Batteries—Schacht, Schmuts and Neckinger; Palmero and Erwin.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	6	2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3	4	1

Batteries—Brown, Whitehouse and Hechinger; Erickson and Williams.

Society and Baseball Don't Mix Well

BOSTON, May 22.—Members of the world's champion Boston National Baseball Club have been forbidden by President Gaffney to appear at social events hereafter without special permission. In a letter to the Rev. George P. O'Connor of Malden, made public today, Mr. Gaffney said that he had issued orders to that effect, with a penalty of indefinite suspension for violation. After their success in the last world series the Braves became popular after-dinner speakers. The ban on social activities follows a slump of several days in their playing.

CONTESTANTS IN INTERNATIONAL WRESTLING TOURNAMENT AT MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE



Top row from left—Karl Vogel, (Bavaria;) Michael Tigan, (Hungary;) Thommy Draak, (Holland;) Hans Fuerst, (Austria;) Pierre le Calloose, (France;) John W. Bowers, (America.)
Second row—Fritz Mohl, (Switzerland;) Gustav Koltermann, (Saxonia;) Karl Posposil, (Bohemia;) Wilhelm Ernst, (Prussia;) W. Beldermann, (Prussia;) Wilhelm Berner, (Germany;) Herman Schroeder, (Wuerttemberg;) Sandy Thompson, (Ireland;) Harry De Nys, (Belgium;) Alexander Aberg, (Esthland;) Renato Gardini, (Italy;) Sulo Hevenpaa, (Finland;) Ali Maakut, (Turkey;) Engelbart Standejski, (Moravia;) Hanns Lehner, (Bavaria.)
Third row—Joe Humphries, (East Side;) Szafan Lagler, (Austria;) Georgios Sandele, (Greece;) Albert Mueller, (Saxonia;) Henrico Silva, (Portugal;) Bernhoff Hansen, (Noorvege;) Georg Lurich, (Russia;) S. Rachman, Lorenz Christensen, (Denmark;) Eduard Delivuk, (Austria;) Giovanni Perelli, (Italy;) Leo Pardello, (Italy;) Gus Kervaras, (Greece;) Giovanni Quarno, (Italy;) George Bothner, (Referee.)
Bottom row—George Maida, (Japan;) Kiemon Takenchi, (Japan;) M. Akemitchi, (Japan;) Jack Niflot, (America;) Herman Kuethe, (America;) Nicolo Montagano, (Italy;) Herman Girig, (Switzerland;) Jan Otten, (Holland;) Charles Nelson, (Denmark;) August Bomheier, (Prussia;) Waldemer Kassfeldt, (Finland;) Otto Niemand, (Silesia.)
Others in the Tournament—Robert Dohn, (Austria;) N. Turnods, (Japan;) Wladek Zbysko, (Poland;) Charles Ohlsen, (Sweden.)

CUBS CROWD PHILS OUT OF FIRST PLACE

Chicago Defeats Boston in the Third Game of Series—Zimmerman's Long Homer.

BOSTON, May 22.—Chicago went into first place in the National League pennant race with a third victory over the Braves today, 5 to 4. Four runs behind, Boston had tied the score in the seventh inning on three hits with as many errors by Chicago. Among the latter were two throws muffed at the plate by Bresnahan. Chicago's winning run came in the ninth on a hit by Bresnahan, a wild throw by Maranville, an out, and Phelan's sacrifice fly.

A home run drive by Zimmerman, over the left field fence was a feature. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P'lan, 3b	3	0	0	1	0
Fisher, ss	4	0	0	1	3
Sch'te, lf	3	0	0	0	0
Z'man, 2b	3	2	2	4	2
Saier, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
W'ms, cf	3	1	0	4	1
B'han, c	4	1	1	8	2
K'sely, rf	2	1	1	1	0
V'ghn, p	2	0	1	0	3
*McLarry	0	0	0	0	0
St'd'ge, p	0	0	0	0	0
H'phr's, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	29	5	5	27	12

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
F'pat'k, rf	4	0	0	3	0
**Moran	1	0	0	0	0
Egan, 2b	3	0	1	1	1
†Connolly	1	0	0	0	0
††Gowdy	1	0	1	5	0
§Rudolph	0	1	0	0	0
James, p	0	0	0	0	1
§§Gilbert	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	7	27	10

*Batted for Vaughn in ninth inning.
**Batted for Fitzpatrick in ninth inning.
†Batted for Egan in ninth inning.
††Batted for Whaling in seventh inning.
‡‡Batted for Tyler in seventh inning.
§Ran for Gowdy in seventh inning.
§§Batted for James in ninth inning.
Errors—Fisher, 3; Bresnahan, 2; Maranville, 2.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Smith. Home run—Zimmerman. Sacrifice hits—Phelan, Egan, Zimmerman. Sacrifice flies—Phelan, Cather. Double plays—Zimmerman to Saier. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Chicago, 8. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 4 in seven innings; of James, 1 in two innings; off Vaughn, 7 in eight innings; off Standridge 0 in one-third inning; off Humphries, 0 in two-thirds inning. Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn, (Cather.) Struck out—By Tyler, 3; by Vaughn, 7; by Standridge, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

McCredie May Manage Indians.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 22.—Walter McCredie, manager of the Portland team of the Pacific Coast League, said today he had received "indirectly" a proposition to manage the Cleveland American League team.

"I am undecided," he added when asked if he would accept.

Pays $9,000 for a Broodmare.

John Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y., a member of the State Racing Commission, proprietor of the Hurricane Stock Farm, and owner of an extensive string of thoroughbreds which are interned in France, yesterday perfected the purchase of the 12-year-old brood mare Consuelo II., dam of George Smith, the unbeaten 2-year-old which won four straight races over the Havre de Grace track this Spring, and has now been taken to Canada to fulfill stake engagements there. The price paid was $9,000, and the seller, E. R. Bradley of Kentucky, owner of an extensive string of racers. Mr. Bradley bought Consuelo II. at the dispersal sale of the Chinn & Forsythe stock farm last Fall for $1,300.

Consuelo II. was a good selling plater in her racing days, and was owned by George B. Smith, better known on the turf as "Pittsburgh Phil." It was with her, while she was trained by his brother, that "Pittsburgh Phil" pulled off some of his wonderful coups in the betting ring. Veteran layers of the odds yesterday recalled the fact that the famous plunger won over $50,000 on her the first time she started in a race, none of the "bookies" having any idea of her merits as a racer. Later she passed into the possession of Frank Calhoun, now the manager of the racing stable of Frank J. Gould in France, from which country he is now vainly trying to get the Gould horses back to America.

No Leather for Footballs.

There is little or no football being played in Germany these days, partly because many of the best players are at the front and partly because of the scarcity of leather with which to make footballs. This latter fact is brought out in a report of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin last month. Football is the most popular sport in Germany. All leather available is being used for military purposes by the Germans, and consequently almost all sporting goods are hard to get there. Several makers of footballs have agreed, however, to furnish balls for the next few months at prices about 50 per cent. above normal figures. This increase is not in proportion to the actual cost, but it is the desire to keep up the healthful sport among the soldiers in training and those already at the front. Fourteen firms are making this sacrifice for their countrymen. No American manufactures of sporting goods have appeared on the German market as yet.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.—Rain.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.—Rain.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.—Rain.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 6; New York, 2.
Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 11; Boston, 3.
Cleveland, 7; Washington, 6. (Thirteen innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh,—Rain.
Buffalo, 3; Kansas City, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Newark, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond, 7; Montreal, 5.
Toronto, 7; Providence, 1.
Toronto, 3; Providence, 2.
Buffalo, 6; Jersey City, 2.
Jersey City, 10; Buffalo, 4.
Rochester, 14; Newark, 9.
Rochester, 3; Newark, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	19	12	.613
Philadelphia	17	11	.607
Pittsburgh	15	15	.500
Boston	14	15	.483
Brooklyn	14	15	.483
St. Louis	15	17	.469
Cincinnati	12	16	.429
New York	11	16	.407

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	21	12	.636
Detroit	20	12	.625
New York	17	11	.607
Boston	13	12	.520
Cleveland	13	15	.448
Washington	15	19	.444
St. Louis	12	20	.375
Philadelphia	10	20	.333

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	20	13	.625
Newark	19	13	.593
Chicago	19	13	.593
Kansas City	16	14	.533
Brooklyn	15	15	.500
St. Louis	13	16	.448
Baltimore	12	19	.387
Buffalo	10	22	.313

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Richmond	14	6	.700
Providence	11	9	.550
Buffalo	8	7	.533
Rochester	10	9	.526
Montreal	10	10	.500
Jersey City	8	10	.444
Newark	6	9	.400
Toronto	4	13	.316

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
(No games scheduled.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Chicago.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond at Montreal.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 8; Cleveland, 0.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 7; Louisville, 2.
At Kansas City—Columbus, 9; Kansas City, 7.
At Minneapolis—Indianapolis, 5; Indianapolis, 1.

New York State League.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 10; Utica, 2.
At Troy—Troy, 2; Albany, 1.
At Elmira—Elmira, 10; Syracuse, 3.
Scranton at Wilkes-Barre, postponed.

New England League.

At Worcester—Worcester, 3; Lawrence, 1; Lawrence, 2; Worcester, 0.
At Lewiston—Manchester, 5; Lewiston, 2; Manchester, 6; Lewiston, 5.
At Lynn—Lynn, 18; Fitchburg, 4.
At Portland—Portland, 6; Lowell, 1.

Colonial League.

At Brockton—Taunton, 2; Brockton, 1.
At New Bedford—New Bedford, 2; Fall River, 1.
At New Haven—Pawtucket, 3; New Haven, 0.
Springfield at Hartford, postponed; rain.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 9; Nashville, 2.
At Mobile—Memphis, 4; Mobile, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 6; Chattanooga, 2.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 3; Little Rock, 1.

WORLD'S GREATEST WRESTLERS HERE

All the Nations at War Represented in Manhattan Opera House Contests.

Probably never before in the history of wrestling has such an array of talent been brought together in competition as that now contesting for the Graeco-Roman championship and a $10,000 purse in the International Tournament in progress at the Manhattan Opera house. Representatives of Germany, Russia, France, Belgium, Japan, and, in fact, every nation now at war, as well as many other nations, are taking part in the remarkable tournament, which is not even second to the great series of contests staged annually in Paris and other cities of the continent.

There are big men, giants in fact, and there are little men taking part, for no one was barred when the tournament was arranged. It was the idea of the management to unearth a real champion of the world, and to avoid disputes it was deemed unwise to raise the bars against any individual, regardless of size.

Before the doors of the Manhattan Opera House were thrown open on the inaugural night, last Wednesday, more than $12,000 had been expended on preliminary arrangements. The outlay has been justified, however, in the remarkable attendance of the past four days.

Wrestling had become practically a dead sport in America until this tournament came along, but it is believed that lasting enthusiasm has now been aroused. There can be no "faking" in this meet. George Bothner, a wrestler of many years' experience, is the referee, and if any one can detect when a contestant is not trying his best, Bothner is the man. His reputation is behind the honesty of the competition for the big purse.

There were forty-seven men in the tournament when it opened on Wednesday. Many of these have been eliminated already, and the real fight for the championship, and its splendid remuneration, will begin this week. The present carnival is expected to last about four weeks, and the man coming out on top can well lay claim to the world's title.

There was an innovation in the form of matinee wrestling at the opera house yesterday, but the elements went against the promoters and there were less than 1,000 persons in attendance. The crowd was considerably larger in the evening, when the fifth of the series of contests was conducted.

Both in the afternoon and evening the calibre of the competition was high class, and was an improvement over the previous nights. There were no surprises recorded with the exception of the failure of Karl Pospisil, the Bohemian strong man, to dispose of Giovanni Perelli of Italy, in a catch-as-catch-can match. This bout went the limit of twenty minutes, and was called a draw by Referee George Bothner. At one stage of the contest Bothner had to pry the men apart to warn Perelli he was in a wrestling and not a boxing match. This exhibition was the hardest fought of the entire series, and the rivals were so evenly matched that there was nothing to choose between them at the finish.

The management has taken under consideration a proposal of Bothner's to permit the contestants for the title and big purse to wrestle catch-as-catch-can instead of Graeco-Roman if they desire. This, Bothner believes, will make the bouts even more interesting than they have been on the past nights. The last wrestling tournament held in Paris was for the catch-as-catch can championship, and a majority of the men in the New York tourney are better acquainted with the rules of this class of wrestling than they are with the Graeco-Roman style.

Jack Niflet, a representative of America, and the smallest man in the tournament, gave a clever exhibition against Otto Niemand of Silesia in the afternoon; but was unable to throw him, and the contest went the limit of twenty minutes. This match was one of the best of the series.

Alex Aberg, the titanic champion, was again successful against Bernhoff Hansen of Norway, putting him down with a reverse body lock in 4 minutes and 55 seconds. It took the title holder a little time to get into his stride, but when he got going he made quick disposition of his opponent.

Herman Kuethe, another representative of this country, won from Hermann Schroeder of Württemberg in 8 minutes and 2 seconds with a half-Nelson. The American was the aggressor throughout the entire exhibition.

Jan Otten of Holland made a courageous effort to score over August Bombeier of Prussia, but he was outclassed and downed in 7 minutes and 4 seconds with an arm and body hold. In the same manner Leo Pardello of Italy recorded a victory over W. Beldermann of Germany in 6 minutes and 22 seconds. This is the Italian's third win of the tournament. John W. Bowers was the second American to triumph, throwing Karl Vogel of Bavaria in 5 minutes and 27 seconds. The winning fall was secured with a hiplock.

Results of last night's bouts:

Hans Fuerst, Austria, defeated Sandy Thompson, Ireland, with a head and arm lock, in 11:55.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Old Mordecai Brown Stumbling Block for the Brookfeds.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Mordecai Brown's pitching and batting aided Chicago in beating Brooklyn, 4 to 2, today, and the victory, with Newark's defeat, put the locals into a tie for second place.

Marion pitched a good game for the visitors, but his error in the third was at a critical time. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wick'd, rf	2	0	0	1	0
Zwill'g, cf	2	1	1	1	0
Flack, lf	4	0	1	4	0
Wilson, c	3	0	0	6	2
Fritz, 3b	3	0	0	2	1
Smith, ss	3	0	0	2	2
Farrell,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Beck, 1b	3	1	1	10	0
Brown, p	3	2	2	0	3
Total	26	4	5	27	10

| BROO

DARTMOUTH ATHLETES WIN NEW ENGLAND TITLE AND CUP—CORNELL BEATS YALE NINE

'INTERCOLLEGIATES' ARE ON THIS WEEK

Big Annual College Meet Will Take Place at Philadelphia Friday and Saturday.

The intercollegiate track and field championships, the fortieth annual games of the Intercollegiate A. A. A., scheduled for Franklin Field on Friday and Saturday, promise to be the greatest meet the world has seen since the Olympic Games at Stockholm in 1912. The competitors will comprise about 400 of the picked athletes of the Eastern college world, among them being world and Olympic champions. So keen is the competition for team and individual honors that records are sure to go. The greatest interest, of course, centres in the fight for team honors. This year marks the beginning of a new series. Cornell won permanent possession of the Intercollegiate Cup last year, and for this year's meet a new cup is put up for competition. Most of the experts seem to think that the fight will be between Cornell and Pennsylvania, with Harvard, Yale, or Dartmouth likely to spring a surprise.

Cornell is strong because the Ithacans have a nucleus and a lot of men able to pick up seconds, thirds, fourths, and fifths. In fact, Cornell threatens to score in as many events as a year ago, when the Ithacans tallied in eleven of the thirteen events. Pennsylvania, on the other hand, concentrates her strength in a few events, the sprints and hurdles and middle-distance runs. If the Quakers come through here they will have a chance to win, otherwise not. The chances of Harvard and Yale depend to a great extent upon what their representatives can do to Pennsylvania in the sprints and hurdles and to Cornell in the distance runs.

This meet will see a good many Olympic stars in competition. Among these are Captain D. F. Lippincott of Pennsylvania, holder of the world's 100-meter record and joint holder of the world's 220-yard record; J. E. Meredith, also of Pennsylvania, holder of the world's half mile record; A. W. Richards of Cornell, holder of the Olympic high jump title; Oler of Yale, and a member of the Olympic team, and Worthington of Dartmouth.

Taking up the different events, first place in the 100-yard seems to lie between Ingersoll of Cornell, who has done the best work here this year; Lippincott and Patterson of Pennsylvania, and Teschner of Harvard. Smith of Michigan is also a favorite with some. The same men figure in the 220-yard dash with the addition of Lockwood of Pennsylvania.

At this writing the feature event promises to be the quarter-mile, and here a new world and intercollegiate record is looked for. The fight promises to be a three-cornered affair between J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania; Willcox of Harvard, and Wilkie of Yale. Meredith is the present intercollegiate champion, with a record of 0:48 2-5. Wilkie of Yale did 0:48 1-5 in the class games several weeks ago, while Whicox did 0:48 flat on Saturday in the Harvard-Yale meet. Meredith has to run the half-mile as well as the quarter, and this is expected to give Willcox and Wilkie a slight advantage over him.

In the half-mile Meredith must tackle a new bunch of rivals. Here he will meet Bingham of Harvard, who has transferred from the quarter to the half; Capper of Harvard, always a sure point winner here; Hayes of Princeton, fifth last year, and Speiden and Windnagle of Cornell, who will run the half after the mile. Meredith is undoubtedly the best of the lot, but in trying to win both races he is attempting something never done by a college man. And should he be obliged to run in record time for the quarter he is sure to have more or less trouble in the half.

In the mile Cornell has two good men in Speiden and Windnagle. Speiden won last year, while Windnagle is a new man. Cornell men seem to think more of Windnagle's chances. Princeton men are counting a lot on MacKenzie, while Yale men think Poucher has a chance for first place. The best distance fight is sure to be in the two-mile run. Here at least four star performers will compete. Cornell has Hoffmire and Potter, who finished first and third last year; Yale has Overton, and Colby has Wenz. The ability of Hoffmire and Potter is well known. Overton started out as a mile runner, but since his 4:23 mile at the Penn relays the Eli star has been changed to the two miles, in which event he has not yet been beaten. He has lots of endurance and a great sprint. He is the hope of the colleges which think they can beat Cornell.

Rice of Harvard has done the best high hurdling of the year. Once he did 15 4-5, and last week won from Yale in 15 3-5. Ferguson of Pennsylvania has done 15 4-5 this year and has beaten both Braun and Trenholm of Dartmouth, who recently were picked for first and second. Cornell has two fair men in Lukens and Starr. In the low hurdles the Pennsylvania men hope for first and second with Ferguson and Kaufman. Ferguson won the event last year and is running faster than ever now. Kaufman is only a yard slower.

In the high jump there is no one in the same class with Richards of Cornell, the Olympic champion. Richards did 6 feet 5 inches in the Penn relays, and previously had done 6 feet 4 inches twice. Since the intercollegiate record is only 6 feet 3¼ inches he ought to break it easily provided the weather is fit. Cornell men expect Richards to score at least ten points by getting something in the broad jump and the shot put. The best broad jumping to date has been done by Oler of Yale, who cleared 23 feet 11 inches, against Harvard. Richards, Worthington, and Nordell, the last two from Dartmouth, are picked as the other point winners.

The pole vault is a toss up as usual. If Foss of Cornell were in shape the chances are that he would win, but he was hurt in the Penn relays and has not competed since. The Ithacans have a good man in Milton, who has done 12 feet 3 inches this year. Harvard has a veteran in Camp, and Yale two good men in Johnstone and Carter.

In the hammer throw first place is conceded to Bailey of Maine, who has done better than 170 feet this year. This will be Maine's first year in these games. Beatty of Columbia ought to win the shot put if he is in shape, for he holds the intercollegiate record of 48 feet 10⅝ inches.

The following table of best performances gives "intercollegiate" and best college marks:

100-Yard Dash.—Intercollegiate record, 0:09 4-5, made by B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, at New York, May 31, 1890; R. C. Craig, Michigan, at Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1911, and J. C. Patterson, Pennsylvania, at Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. Collegiate record, 0:09 4-5, made by B. J. Wefers, Georgetown; W. A. Schick, Jr., Harvard; R. C. Craig, Michigan, and J. C. Patterson, Pennsylvania.

220-Yard Dash.—Intercollegiate record, 0:21 1-5, made by B. J. Wefers, Georgetown, at New York City, May 30, 1896; R. C. Craig, Michigan, at Philadelphia, May 28, 1910; D. F. Lippincott, Pennsylvania, at Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. Collegiate record, the same.

440-Yard Dash—Intercollegiate record, 0:48, made by C. D. Reidpath, Syracuse, at Philadelphia, June 1, 1912, on track with one turn. Collegiate record, 0:47¾, made by Wendell Baker, Harvard, on straightaway track.

880-Yard Run.—Intercollegiate record, 1:53 2-5, made by D. S. Caldwell, Cornell, at Cambridge, Mass., May 30, 1914. Collegiate record, the same, held by D. S. Caldwell, Cornell, and C. B. Lilpatrick, Union College.

One-Mile Run.—Intercollegiate record, 4:14 2-5, made by J. P. Jones, Cornell, at Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. Collegiate record, the same.

Two-mile Run.—Intercollegiate record, 9:23 4-5, made by J. S. Hoffmire, Cornell, at Cambridge, Mass., May 30, 1913. Collegiate record, 9:17 4-5, made by T. S. Berna, Cornell, 1912.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Intercollegiate record, 0:15 1-5, made by A. B. Shaw, Dartmouth, at Philadelphia, May 29, 1908. Collegiate record, the same.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Intercollegiate record, 0:23 3-5, made by A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, at New York City, May 28, 1898, and by J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan, at Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. Collegiate record, the same.

Running Broad Jump—Intercollegiate record, 24 feet 4½ inches, made by A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, at New York City, May 27, 1899. Collegiate record, the same.

Running High Jump—Intercollegiate record, 6 feet 3¼ inches, made by T. Moffit, Pennsylvania, at Cambridge, Mass., June 1, 1907. Collegiate record, 6 feet 4 inches, made by W. B. Page, Pennsylvania, 1886.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Intercollegiate record, 184 feet 10 inches, made by J. R. De Witt, Princeton, at New York City, May 31, 1902. Collegiate record, 173 feet 6 inches, made by L. Talbot, Pennsylvania State College, 1910.

16-Pound Shot-Put—Intercollegiate record, 48 feet 10⅝ inches, made by R. L. Beatty, Columbia, at Philadelphia, June 1, 1912. Collegiate record, the same.

Pole Vault—Intercollegiate record, 13 feet 1 inch, made by R. A. Gardner, Yale, at Philadelphia, June 1, 1912. Collegiate record, the same.

PREPS MEET AT EASTON.

Bethlehem Takes First Place—Rain Stops Ball Game.

EASTON, Penn., May 22.—The big three-ring circus planned for Lafayette was to some extent spoiled by a downpour which put a stop the Lafayette-Lehigh baseball game in the fourth inning. Nothing interfered with the interscholastic track meet, however, or with the dual meet between Lafayette and Rutgers.

The interscholastic meet, which was the first affair of its kind ever held at Lafayette, was won by the Bethlehem Prep. School, whose team rolled up a total of 62½ points. The Polytechnic School of Brooklyn came in second with 42½ points. Levinson, the champion school boy sprinter of Greater New York, was the main asset to the Polytechnic Prep. team. He won the 100 and 220 yard dashes, doing the century in 10 3-5 and the furlong in 23 1-5. Bronder also won a first place for the Brooklyn school in the javelin throw, and Van Sicklen took the place of honor in the high jump. The schools ended in the following order:

Bethlehem Prep. 62½; Polytechnic Prep., 42½; Northeast High, Philadelphia, 41; Trenton High, 24; Easton High, 14; Passaic High 13; Blair Hall, 5; Haverford, 3; Phillipsburg, 3; Newton High, 2; Bethlehem High, 2; Wilkes-Barre, 1. Summary:

Pole Vault.—Won by Jones, Bethlehem Prep; second, Brother Hood, Polytechnic Prep; third, File, Northeast High. Height —10 feet 3 inches.

Shot-Put.—Won by Krushank, Bethlehem Prep; second, Bronder, Polytechnic Prep; third, Thomas, Northeast High; fourth, Jacoby, Haverford. Distance—48 feet 8½ inches.

Hammer Throw.—Won by Krushank, Bethlehem Prep; second, Bronder, Polytechnic Prep; third, Armheim, Bethlehem Prep; fourth, Koplin, Bethlehem Prep. Distance—145 feet 3 inches.

Discus.—Won by Walker, Passaic High; second, Bronder, Polytechnic Prep; third, Krushank, Bethlehem Prep; fourth, Schimpf, Polytechnic Prep. Distance—115 feet.

Javelin Throw.—Won by Bronder, Polytechnic Prep; third, Rutter, Haverford; fourth, tie between Butze, Bethlehem Prep, and Schimpf, Polytechnic Prep. Distance—166 feet.

One-Mile Relay.—Won by Northeast High, (Schoppe, McCormac, Bock, Rogers;) second, Trenton High, (Bellergeau, Mealy, Mackey, Hackett;) third, Polytechnic Prep, (Clark, Bukander, Wickwire, Levinson) fourth, Phillipsburg High, (Moule, Dyer, Seagreaves, Korp.) Time—3:43.

Two-Mile Relay.—Won by Easton High, (Mill, Cole, Markley, Frankenfield;) second, Trenton High, (Barrack, Woodruff, Wargo, Bellerqueau;) third, Northeast, (Lynch, Howell, Stroh.) Time—8:58 3-5.

Four-Mile Relay.—Won by Trenton High, (Updike, Barry, Woodruff, Wargo;) second, Bethlehem Prep, (Levan, Mellick, Hoffman, Dennison;) third, Northeast High, (Lynch, McCormac, Buchholz, Black.) Time—20:09.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Levinson, Polytechnic Prep, Brooklyn; second, Jones, Bethlehem Prep; third, Klander, Northwest High; fourth, Rutherford, Blair Hall. Time—0:10 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Levinson, Polytechnic Prep; second, Benton, Blair Hall; third, Voorhees, Newton High; fourth, Drew, Blair Hall. Time—0:23 1-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by Rogers, Northwest High; second, Grady, Bethlehem Prep; third, Bower, Wilkesbarre High; fourth, Frankenfield, Easton High. Time—0:53.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Mellick, Bethlehem Prep; second, Steinmiller, Bethlehem Prep; Lake, Phillipsburg High. Time—2:19 4-5.

Mile Run.—Won by Kinzer, Bethlehem Prep; second, Levan, Bethlehem Prep; third, Barry, Trenton High; fourth, Hess, Bethlehem High. Time—4:52 1-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by Pitts, Northeast High; second, McWilliams, Easton High; third, Hess, Bethlehem High. Time—11:25 4-5.

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by Granger, Bethlehem Prep; second, McDonald, Polytechnic Prep; third, File, Northeast High; fourth, Clous, Bethlehem Prep. Time—17 3-5 seconds.

220 Low Hurdles.—Won by Lynch, Northeast High; second, McDonald, Polytechnic Prep; third, Walters, Bethlehem Prep. Time—29 seconds.

High Jump.—Won by Van Sicklen, Polytechnic Prep; second, McLean, Passaic High; third, Granger, Bethlehem Prep. Height—5 feet 6 inches.

Road Jump.—Won by Rundle, Passaic High; second, Granger, Bethlehem Prep; third, Levinson, Polytechnic Prep; fourth, Lynch, Northeast High. Distance—21 feet, 1½ inches.

Records Broken at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 22.—Worcester Academy track team beat the Dartmouth freshmen today, 56 to 52 in a dual meet during which six academy records were broken and one equalled. The new records are:

880-Yard run, 2minutes 5 3-5 seconds, made by Chamberlaine of Worcester; 440-yard dash, 52 2-5 seconds, by Fitte of Worcester; 220-yard hurdles, 26 4-5 seconds by Shea of Dartmouth; hammer throw, 145 feet 9 inches, by Murphy of Worcester; shot-put, 47 feet 8 inches, by Dusdosit of Dartmouth; pole vault, 11 feet 4 inches, by Johnson of Dartmouth. Warfield of Worcester, equalled the record of 16 2-5 seconds in the 120-yard hurdles.

Great Neck Polo In June.

Entries will close on May 26 for the Great Neck polo tournament, which will be played on Grace Farm from May 31 to June 5, inclusive. The trophy to be played for is the third Great Neck Challenge Cup, which is open to teams of four under the handicap existing when entries close. The trophy will become the property of the club winning it three times. But a winning club will forfeit all claims to the cup unless it competes for it each year until the final. Individual prizes are also added.

Navy Athletes Triumph Easily.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 22.—The Naval Academy defeated Georgetown in a dual field and track meet here today, 74 to 16 points.

DARTMOUTH GETS NEW ENGLAND CUP

Harry Hillman's Athletes Only 6 1-3 Points Ahead of Maine in Intercollegiates.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 22.—Dartmouth College took permanent possession of the New England Intercollegiate Association's track championship trophy when it won today's games with a total of 36 1-3 points, beating University of Maine by a margin of 6 1-3 points. The Hanover athletes who have taken nine of the last ten meetings, have won four in a row for the new seven-year cup.

Harry Hillman's boys, while they won only three first places, came through well for thirds and fourths, and more than half their total was gained because of the pluggers back in the field. Following Maine, which was second with 31 points, came Bowdoin with 20 5-6, Massachusetts Technolgy with 17⅙, Holy Cross, 14; Colby, 13; Brown, 7⅙; Williams, 7, and Massachusetts State, Amherst, Tufts, and Trinity each getting a point.

The meeting was one in which the first place winners came through without a great deal of trouble, the excitement coming in the decision of the other points. There were some good performances, however, and two records went by the board, another being equalled. In the broad jump H. L. Worthington of Dartmouth cleared 23 feet 10½ inches, breaking a mark which has stood for three years, and in the shot-put Larry Whitney, also of Dartmouth, broke the record he set in 1913. His new mark is 47 feet 10½ inches, and is better by 1 foot 7⅝ inches than his old one. Irving Howe of Colby won the 100-yard dash in even time, and in the two-mile run Cook of Tech came within a fifth of a second of equalling his own record of 9 minutes 45 3-5 seconds. Howe took both the dashes, Savage of Bowdoin, the hurdle races and Bailey of Brown the hammer and the discus. Riley of Dartmouth ran a brilliant race in the quarter, Higgins of Holy Cross coming through for a whirlwind finish in the half and in the mile. Brown of M. I. T. passed Bell of Maine fifty yards from the finish and won by 10 yards. The summary:

Discus Throw.—Won by H. P. Bailey, Maine, distance 129 feet 8½ inches; T. Joyce, Colby, second, distance 124 feet 7 inches; L. A. Whitney, Dartmouth, third, distance 123 feet 9 inches; G. W. Leadbetter, Bowdoin, fourth, distance 120 feet 4½ inches.

880-Yard Run.—Won by J. H. Higgins, Holy Cross; E. J. Dempsey, Maine, second; W. R. R. Granger, Jr., Dartmouth, third; F. W. Potter, Wesleyan, fourth. Time—2:00 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by I. C. White, Brown, height 6 feet 3½ inches; G. H. White, Bowdoin, and W. A. Sullivan, M. I. T., tied for second place at 5 feet 7⅝ inches; V. G. Rector, Dartmouth; W. A. Chaplin, Brown, and H. G. Wood, Bowdoin, tied for fifth place at 5 feet 5 inches.

Hemmer Throw.—Won by H. P. Bailey, Maine, distance 149 feet 2 inches; G. W. Leadbetter, Bowdoin, second, distance 142 feet 1 inch; J. L. Guiliver, Maine, third, distance 141 feet 11 inches; C. Theodall, Williams, fourth, distance 139 feet 9 inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by H. T. Worthington, Dartmouth, distance 23 feet 10¼ inches; F. A. French, Maine, second, distance 22 feet 9½; Bell, Maine, third; Schneckat, Dartmouth, third, distance, 22 feet 8¼ inches; W. Bjorn, Trinity, fourth, distance 22 feet 7 inches.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by W. A. Savage, Bowdoin; F. A. French, Maine, second; G. A. Braun, Dartmouth, third; E. M. Hay, Williams, fourth. Time—0:16 1-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by P. L. Cook, M. I. T.; A. Shriver, Williams, second; A. D. Coop, Brown, third; E. S. Richards, Massachusetts Agricultural, fourth. Time—9:35 ⅘.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by I. Howe, Colby; A. B. Kelley, Holy Cross, second; C. W. Loomis, M. I. T., third; G. Hayes, Williams, fourth. Time—0:10.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by W. A. Savage, Bowdoin; G. A. Braun, Dartmouth, second; V. E. Wenyan, third; T. H. Nelligan, Amherst, fourth. Time—0:25 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by I. Howe, Colby; A. B. Kelley, Holy Cross, second; C. W. Loomis, M. I. T., third; G. Hayes, Williams, fourth. Time—0:22 2-5.

Pole Vault.—H. D. Williams, Maine, and F. P. McKenney, Bowdoin, tied for first place at 11 feet 4 inches; V. G. Rector, Dartmouth; L. Lawrason, M. I. T., and R. G. Hutton, Maine, tied for third place at 11 feet.

Mile Run.—Won by R. G. Brown, M. I. T.; R. W. Bell, Maine, second; K. D. Tucker, Dartmouth, third; R. A. Barron, Tufts, fourth. Time—4:24 4-5.

Shot Put.—Won by L. A. Whitney, Dartmouth, distance 47 feet 10½ inches; C. W. Spears, Dartmouth, second, distance 44 feet 8¼ inches; W. L. Allen, Maine, third, distance 44 feet 3½ inches; P. D. Smith, Dartmouth, fourth, distance 41 feet 4 inches.

440-Yard Run.—Won by E. C. Riley, Dartmouth; B. F. Lee, Holy Cross, second; F. L. Legar, Dartmouth, third; M. M. Gilmore, Dartmouth, fourth. Time—0:50.

WISCONSIN WINS ON TRACK.

Minnesota Makes Poor Showing, with Only 23 Points.

MADISON, Wis., May 22.—Wisconsin's track team, a strong bidder for Western Conference honors, easily outpointed Minnesota today, winning on a slow field by a score of 103 to 23.

Arlie Mucks of Wisconsin made a new Conference record in the discus throw with a mark of 140 feet 8 inches, breaking the record made by Garreis of Michigan in 1905 by 7 inches.

Athlets Have Long Trip in View.

It is expected that final arrangements will be made this week for the Eastern try-outs for the national track and field championships to be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on Aug. 6 and 7. It has not been officially announced yet, but the trials are scheduled for the Harvard Stadium at Cambridge on June 26. All the leading clubs in the East are awaiting the details of the tryouts, but various reasons the Amateur Athletic Union officials have not been able to date to announce them. Almost every athlete of repute in the metropolitan district has gone into training now in the hope that he will earn a trip to the Exposition at the expense of the fair authorities and the A. A. U., and these men are also anxiously awaiting an announcement of how much of their expenses will be paid if they win in the try-outs.

Burt Won't Jump to Annapolis.

In a letter received by Lieut. Col. M. C. Burt, Vice President of Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, "Big Bill" Hollenback, All-American halfback, denies that there is any truth in the report that he will jump his contract with the P. M. C. and coach the Naval Academy team at Annapolis. "I have been working on the Pennsylvania Military Academy squad for four weeks," writes Hollenback, "and, by the way, have found some very promising material to work on, which speaks for a great team this Fall. I was invited to assist in the Spring training and practice at Annapolis and will jump down there from time to time when possible to help all I can, but cannot see how anybody could misconstrue this into a statement that I contemplated jumping my contract with the military & gymnastic event which I hope never to be entered for."

Schedectady H. S. Leads Rivals.

TROY, N. Y., May 22.—The first track meet of the Northeastern New York Interscholastic Athletic League was won today by Schenectady High School, with 57⅓ points. Hoosick Falls was second, with 28 points; Greenwich was third, with 11¼ points, and Glens Falls fourth, with 11 points. Schenectady took the special trophy cup in the senior relay. The junior relay cup was won by Hoosick Falls. The various events were contested by over 120 men, and twelve high schools were entered. Trophy cups were also awarded to Schenectady and Hoosick Falls for first and second place, and gold, silver, and bronze medals were awarded in each event.

Chicago Athletes Victorious.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Tying two Conference records, University of Chicago athletes won their annual track meet from the University of Illinois at Stagg Field this afternoon, 74 1-3 to 51 2-3.

EXETER'S FIRST DEFEAT.

Worcester Academy, with Haas Pitching, Wins Prep School Game, 4 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 22.—Worcester Academy shut out Exeter Academy, 4 to 0, on Gaskill Field today in one of the best schoolboy games played here this season. The defeat was the first sustained by Exeter this season. Haas, the Worcester pitcher, was in great form, and held the visitors to three singles, each coming in different innings.

He also sent eleven batters back to the bench via the strikeout route and passed only one batsman. The Worcester Academy team by its victory today will claim the preparatory school boy championship of Massachusetts, as it lost its first game in thirty-nine straight to the Harvard freshmen, who met defeat by Exeter.

Cleveland, the son of former President Cleveland, was a prominent factor in the Exeter line-up, and slammed out a fine double, which looked as though it might spoil Haas's chances for a shut-out. Worcester, however, pulled together and held Cleveland on third. Haas, besides hurling masterly ball, also came through with a single in the eighth which resulted in the Red and Black's last run. The score:

WORCESTER.	AB	R	H	PO	A	EXETER.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cody, 3b.	4	1	2	2	1	M'tin, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Cogs'l, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	Athy, 3b.	5	0	2	4	1
M'phy, 2b.	4	1	1	2	1	Lynch, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Haas, p.	4	1	2	1	4	Peters, c.	4	0	0	7	1
H.R'son, c.	4	0	1	12	0	McN'a, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Malone, ss.	3	0	0	0	0	Cl'l'd, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1
J.R'son, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0	F'g'b's, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Weeks, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	Cole, ss.	4	0	0	0	2
King, cf.	3	1	0	1	0	O'Ford, p.	4	0	0	0	3
Total.	33	4	6	27	8	Total.	37	0	3	24	8

Error—Cleveland.

Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	..	..	4
Exeter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0

Two-base hit—Cleveland. Sacrifice hits—Lynch; Peters, H. Robertson, Cogswell. Stolen bases—Peters, Malone, Comerford. First base on balls—Off Haas, 1; off Comerford, 4. First base on error—Worcester Academy, 1. Left on bases—Worcester Academy, 4; Exeter, 5. Struck out—By Haas, 11; by Comerford, 5. Double play—Haas, Murphy, and Robertson. Passed ball—Robertson. Wild pitch—Haas. Hit by pitched ball—By Haas, (Lynch.) Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Cummings and Dowd.

Middies Hammer Finnegan.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 22.—A fusillade of hits made by the Midshipmen off Finnegan, the Georgetown pitcher, in the second inning this afternoon drove him from the slab and piled up five runs, enabling the Navy to win by a final score of 6 to 2. During the inning Blodgett hit for the circuit, Hicks for a triple, and clean singles went to the credit of Adams, Rodgers, and H. Fisher. Kelly then went to the slab and kept the hits scattered to the end of the game.

There were some notable plays in the field. T. Fisher, the Navy's third baseman, got a foul in the third after a desperate run toward right field. In the eighth Spiallane, Georgetown's first sacker, dived for Moran's drive and held the ball. Giacomo and Calhoun, second baseman of Georgetown and Navy, respectively, had especially good days. The score:

NAVY.	AB	R	H	PO	A	GEORGETOWN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
T. F'r, 3b.	4	1	1	3	2	S. S'g'e, ss.	5	0	0	7	2
Smith, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	Joyce, 3b.	5	0	1	1	4
H. F'r, cf.	4	0	2	1	0	Erwin, c.	5	0	1	0	2
Adams, ss.	5	1	3	1	1	T'mey, lf.	3	1	0	2	0
Moran, rf.	5	0	0	0	0	B'ron, rf.	3	0	1	1	1
Hicks, c.	3	1	1	10	0	G'como, 2b.	3	0	2	3	5
Blod'tt, 2b.	4	2	2	2	3	Hedrick, 1b.	3	0	0	7	1
Calh'n, 2b.	3	1	0	0	6	Sp'lane, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
B'gett, p.	3	1	1	0	3	F'gan, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Kelly, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Total.	35	6	11	27	12	Total.	36	2	9	24	13

Errors—Gormey, Cusach, Spillane, T. Fisher 2, Moran.

Georgetown	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Navy	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	..	—6

Home run—Blodgett. Three-base hits—Hicks, Giacomo. Two-base hits—Smith, Bases on balls—Off Blodgett, 3; off Finnegan, 2; off Kelly, 1. Hit by pitcher, Calhoun. Struck out—By Blodgett, 7. Stolen base—Smith. Left on bases—Georgetwn, 1; Navy, 9. Umpires—Messrs. Betts and Hughes. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Bates Couldn't Unload Bases.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 22.—In a raggedly played game Williams College defeated Bates 8 to 4 here today. The home batters took to Davidson and drove him off the mound in the fourth inning. Although the visitors batted Smith for eleveen hits they could not connect when hits meant runs and thirteen of the visitors were left stranded on the bases. Parsons, the Williams second baseman, had a perfect day in the field, accepting eleven chances, three of which were extremely difficult. His brilliant catches and stops were the only offset to miserable fielding. The score:

WILLIAMS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BATES.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Statler, lf.	4	2	2	2	0	Duncan, 2b.	5	1	3	2	4
Toolan, cf.	5	1	3	1	0	McD'd, ss.	4	2	2	1	1
Clark, ss.	2	0	0	1	2	Lord, c.	3	1	0	5	2
Swain, 3b.	3	0	0	3	2	Talbot, 1b.	4	0	2	11	1
P'sons, 2b.	2	1	0	5	6	Butler, cf.	5	0	0	2	1
Mich'r, rf.	4	0	2	0	0	Fuller, 3b.	5	0	1	0	1
*Laplante.	0	1	0	0	0	Davis, lf.	5	0	2	2	0
Powell, c.	4	2	2	5	1	M'ston, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Barb'h, 1b.	3	0	0	12	0	Dav'son, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Smith, p.	4	1	1	1	6	Moore, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Total.	31	8	10	27	17	Total.	39	4	11	24	15

Errors—Talbot, Butler, Fuller, Davis, Moore, Toolan, Clark, 2; Swain, 2; Smith. *Laplante ran for Michler in eighth inning.

Williams	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	..	—8
Bates	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Williams, 7. Two-base hit—Powell. Three-base hits—Toolan, McDonald. Stolen bases—Clarke, Lord, Fuller. Sacrifice hits—McDonald, Marston. Sacrifice flies—Statler, Parsons, Brumbaugh. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 3; off Davidson, 2; off Moore, 1. Struck out—By Smith, 2; by Moore, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Davidson, (Parsons.) Wild pitches—Davidson, 1; Smith, 1. Passed ball—Powell. Left on bases—Williams, 6; Bates, 13. Double play—Smith to Parsons to Brumbaugh. Hits—Off Davidson, 6 in 3⅔ innings; off Moore, 3 in 4 2-3 innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Ennis of Pittsfield.

Indiana in Winning Column.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 22.—Indiana won her first Conference baseball game of the season here today, when Ohio State University was defeated 3 to 0. It was a pitchers' battle, with Ridley having the better of it. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Indiana	0	0	3
Ohio State	0	0	0

Batteries—Smith and Jones; Ridley and Schmidt.

Rutgers Wins at Union.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 22.—Union College baseball team went down to defeat here today before the Rutgers nine by the score of 5 to 2. This is the first game that Union has lost on the Alexander Field, which was opened last year. Jennings of Rutgers and Jenkins of Union pitched very fast ball, with thirteen and fourteen strike-outs, respectively, to their credit. In the ending of the eighth, Union had two runs, with the bases full. J. Beaver hit a fly over first base, which Browing of Rutgers caught with one hand. This was the feature play of the game. Score by innings:

Rutgers	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	—5
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2

Schedectady H. S. Leads Rivals.

TROY, N. Y., May 22.—The first track meet of the Northeastern New York Interscholastic Athletic League was won today by Schenectady High School, with 57⅓ points. Hoosick Falls was second, with 28 points; Greenwich was third, with 11¼ points, and Glens Falls fourth, with 11 points. Schenectady took the special trophy cup in the senior relay. The junior relay cup was won by Hoosick Falls. The various events were contested by over 120 men, and twelve high schools were entered. Trophy cups were also awarded to Schenectady and Hoosick Falls for first and second place, and gold, silver, and bronze medals were awarded in each event.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL SCORES.

At West Point—Springfield Training School, 7; Army, 6.

At Annapolis—Naval Aacademy, 8; Georgetown, 2.

At Williamstown—Williams College, 8; Bates, 4.

At Providence—Tufts, 3; Brown, 2.

At Amherst—Amherst, 5; Wesleyan, 4.

At Burlington, Vt.—University of Vermont, 4; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 3, (ten innings.)

At Brunswick—Bowdoin, 4; New Hampshire College, 1.

At Waterville, Me.—Colby College, 5; University of Maine, 3.

At Worcester, Mass.—Boston College, 8; Worcester Tech, 3.

Holy Cross, 3; Manhattan, 2.

At Worcester Academy, 4; Exeter, 0.

At New Haven—Yale Freshmen, 4; Princeton Freshmen, 0.

At Simsbury, Conn.—Westminster School, 3; Salisbury, 6.

BASES ON BALLS BEAT YALE'S NINE

Pitcher Pumpelly's Wildness in Tenth Forces in Cornell's Only Run.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 22.—Pumpelly, Yale's big pitcher, handed Cornell a 1 to 0 victory in the tenth inning of a great baseball game here this afternoon. After pitching excellent ball for nine innings, the big fellow lost all control of the ball in the tenth and walked three, at the same time allowing another to reach first safe by heaving wildly. Mellen walked to open his half of the inning. Bills bunted down the first base line, and Pumpelly, after fielding the ball threw wide to Bush, Bills being safe. Mellen took second on the play. Clary walked, filling the bases with none out. Whitney walked after fouling seven times, and Mellen trotted home with the winning tally.

Yale protested the allowance of the run on the ground that Whitney did not touch first base, and that therefore the tally should not be allowed. Umpires Flynn and Sternberg ruled that inasmuch as there was no one out when the play was made, the run was legitimate. All the Cornell baseball attendance records were broken at the game today, estimates placing the number present at from 5,000 to 7,000.

For nine innings the game was the most exciting seen on Percy Field this year. Yale came near scoring in her half of the tenth, but a strike out and a neat double play nipped her rally in the bud.

Hanes opened the inning with a single to right. Legore was safe when Clary pegged wide to Ludwig after the Yale shortstop had bunted down the third base line. Reilly fanned and Legore started for second palpably to draw a throw and advance Hanes to third. Clary shot the ball to Ludwig, who diagnosed Legore's intention and chased him almost to second base, throwing then to Mellen, who relayed to Bills. Caught between bases, Hanes was tagged out. Bryant then fanned Rhett.

Tommy Bryant received most of the credit for the victory. He fanned thirteen Yale men and allowed only two hits. Yale reached second base only twice, and in the whole game got only four men on the bases. Gordon robbed Pumpelly of a double in the ninth, when he ran almost to the clubhouse and caught a fast line drive.

TURF—MARSTON DEFEATS TRAVIS AT GOLF—WOMEN'S GOLF DRAWINGS—SOCCER—TENNIS

JUVENILE STAKE FOR LENA MISHA

Beverwyck Stable's Colt Makes a Record on Belmont Park's Heavy Track.

Tempted by the promise of good racing weather at train time, something like 12,000 persons made the journey to Belmont Park yesterday afternoon in anticipation of a real day's sport. It was a typical half-holiday crowd and, rather to the surprise of the management, numerically rather larger than that which assembled to see the running of the Metropolitan on the opening day last year. Fortunately the thong was under cover before the storm broke which so interfered with the running of the races, the police opening the upper grandstand to the 2,000 or more that had thronged to the free field to see the sport. The magnet which drew this unusually large crowd was probably the running of the Juvenile Stake, one of the classics of the Eastern turf, and one which generally uncovers one or more of the racing stars of the season. It was no exception to the rule this year in spite of a track running with water, but furnishing firm footing under the flood. Lena Misha, from the Beverwyck Stable of Frank Nolan of Troy, put the race to his credit with a new record of 59 seconds flat, the fastest time in which the race has ever been run by two-fifths of a second.

Before the horses went to the post for the opening dash the rain began to fall and layers and players were driven from the lawns to the dark places under the grandstand. Practically every seat in the vast grandstands, with their seating capacity of 12,000, also had an occupant, the only vacant shelters being the boxes, whose occupants had sought the roomy restaurants in the clubhouse and its wide verandas to escape the impending wetting. But as the storm came from the west the rain was not blown into the stands and the drenching did not materialize.

Just as the bugle blew, calling the horses to the post for the second race, the rain turned to a flood of water through which it was impossible to see across the backstretch, so that the race had to be postponed until there was sufficient letup for the horses to get about with something like safety.

Fernrock and Flying Fairy had won their races for August Belmont and Captain Cassatt immediately before and after the storm. Then came the parade for the chief event of the day, the running of the Juvenile at five furlongs, in which ten of the best youngsters at the track took part. By this time every one had become normal after the fright over the storm, and there was resumed the chase for "a winner," which was the principal business of the crowd. The tip had gone out that R. T. Wilson's Ormesdale had done the best work of any of the lot which were to participate in this race. Every one seemed to have it, and Mr. Wilson, his trainer, and the friends of the owner made no secret of their belief that Ormesdale would win. Paddy Whack, from James Butler's stable, and High Horse, from August Belmont's, had a host of friends, but the fact that Frank Nolan had sent down a pair from his Beverwyck Stable with the open declaration "I will win the Juvenile," made that pair second choice in the speculation. The stable pinned its hopes to Lena Misha, which has worked faster at Saratoga last Fall than any youngster ever before worked over the course, and so had led the owner to christen it as he had done, with the two words which mean "Follow me" when turned into English.

It was impossible to tell exactly which of the horses were away in front, for the rain was still falling heavily when the horses were sent on their journey. But it was evident that one pair on the inside rail were leading and that the nearest competitor was one on the extreme outside of the track. These developed, as the horses raced down the long, straight, watery stretch, into Lena Misha and Ormesdale on the inner rail and Hands Off on the outer, with Kilmer close to the latter, but in the middle of the course, and the Belmont candidate bringing up the rear of the widely scattered procession.

When the great mouth to the main track had been passed and the horses could be plainly distinguished, it was manifest that the leader, Lena Misha, could not be beaten unless he met with an accident, for Buxton was sitting easily in the saddle, with his mount "in his lap," and running as freely as if out for an exercise canter. A couple of lengths behind, McCahey was using all his expert horsemanship to force Ormesdale to beat off Hands Off and Kilmer, both being driven as hard as their jockeys knew how to do it. Lena Misha plainly had speed and stamina in reserve, and came on with a peculiar spaceeating stride that always marks the great race horse. So effortless was his work that no one save the few horsemen who were timing the race knew that he was threatening the record for the distance and promising to make the thirty-ninth running of the Juvenile its most famous. Lena Misha literally loped along to get past the judges four lengths in front of Ormesdale, which was ridden out to the last ounce to beat Kilmer home by two open lengths, the lattter a length in front of Hands Off, and the rest of the field strung out and generally eased up, as at the end of a hopeless chase.

When the time was hung up—59 seconds—the full wonder of the performance over such a sloppy and slippery track, and won with such ease, could hardly be appreciated. Trainers who are expert timers caught the same time as did the official "clocker," and agreed that unless this was a "flash in the pan" another of the truly great horses like Tremont, Domino, Sysonby, or Colin had won the Juvenile, made a new record for it, and dashed their hopes of winning two-year-old stakes with any of their charges in which this apparently marvellous colt was entered.

Shannon River put the Hempstead Steeplechase to the credit of Colonel Ral Parr, after a very pretty race over the sticks and through the fields. The Elephant had made the running for the first mile, to be successfully challenged only at the end of a mile and a half, when Shannon River caught and passed him as they leaped a hurdle, and shook off the favorite, Swish, which was fencing cleanly, but finding the pace a bit too fast. Once straightened for home, Shannon River simply romped away from The Elephant, which had just enough left to beat Swish home for the place money. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse, $400; four and a half furlongs, straight. Time—0:54.

Fernrock, August Belmont's ch. c., by Rock Sand-Fermeet; 105 pounds; 3 to 1 and even (Buxton).....1¹
Broomvale, L. S. Thompson's b. g.; 107; 11 to 10 and 2 to 5 (McCahey).....2²
Sun God, Captain E. B. Cassatt's ch. c.; 106; 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 (Ryan).....3³
Blue Rock, Lady Atkin, Rabbit, and Keltie also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Queens Handicap, for three-year-olds and up; purse, $500; seven furlongs. Time—1:22 2-5.

Flying Fairy, Captain E. B. Cassatt's b. m., five years, by Aeronaut-Millie A.; 120 pounds; 1 to 5 and out (Davis).....1½
Razzano, H. L. Pratt's br. c., three years; 98; 6 to 1 and 7 to 5 (McCahey)²e
Gloaming, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c.; three years; 97; 15 to 1 and 2 to 1 (Watson).....3

THIRD RACE.—Thirty-ninth running of the Juvenile Stakes, for two-year-olds; value to the winner, $2,325. Five furlongs, straight. Time—0:59.

Lena Misha, Beverwyck Stable's ch. c., by King James-Gatien Belle, 108 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, (coupled with Henry, Jr.,) (Buxton).....1⁴
Ormesdale, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., 108, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5, (McCahey).....2²
Kilmer, W. A. Prime's ch. c., 108, 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Byrne).....3¹
Plaintiff, Hands Off, Indian Chant, High Horse, Paddy Whack, Tackey, and Henry, Jr., also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Hollis Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; purse, $1,000. Six furlongs. Time—1:13 4-5.

Montressor, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. g., 5 years, by Monfort-Madchen, 111 pounds, 1 to 5 and out, (Ural).....1¹
Virile, Greentree Stable's ch. g., 5, 116, 8 to 1 and 1 to 2, (Buxton).....2¹⁰
Tinkle Bell, James Butler's ch. g., 3, 107, 10 to 1 and even, (Borel).....3

FIFTH RACE.—Hempstead Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and up; purse, $600; about two miles. Time—4:45.

Shannon River, Ral Parr's blk. g., aged, by Black Dick-Tentore, 149 pounds, 13 to 10 and 1 to 3, (Allen).....1¹
The Elephant, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey's b. g., a. 135, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Chandler)....2⁴
Swish, Thomas Hitchcock's b. g., a., 146, 9 to 5 and 2 to 5, (Jolly).....3
Cherry Malotte refused two jumps from the finish and did not go the course.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; selling; purse, $500; one mile. Time—1:43 2-5.

Al Bloch, Samuel Lewis's br. h., 5 years, by Voorhees-Georgia VI., 116 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Byrne).....1¹
Robinetta, James McManus's b. f., 4, 106, 3 to 2 and 1 to 2, (McCahey).....2²
Stonehenge, Captain C. K. Rockwell's b. g., 4, 113, 9 to 2 and even, (Buxton).....3³
Sir Denrah, Dervish, and Otto Floto also ran.

KING'S PLATE FOR TORONTO.

Every Feature of Canada's Big Horse Race Goes to City Across Border.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., May 22.—The King's Plate of 1915, which will go down into Canadian turf history as one of the best contested events in many years, was a thorough Toronto victory. The owner, Charles Miller, the trainer, John Nixon, and Jockey Watts are Toronto citizens. Tartaren, the winner in 2:09 1-5, was bred in Cobourg, but raised in Toronto as was Fair Montague, his stable mate, which ran second. The net value of the purse to the winner was $4,262. Mr. Miller also took down second money, $700.

The favorite, Lady Curzon, ran a good, game race in close pursuit of the winner, but tired in the stretch drive, and was beaten out of third money by Pepper Sauce. Hampton Dame (the German filly) had a rough passage. She was jammed into the fence in the first sixteenth, and was running last on the back stretch. When she tried to come through she met with repeated interference. Fair Montague had the foot of his field for almost the entire journey and looked a sure winner ten yards from home, but could not stall off the irresistible challenger of Tartaren, which captured the honors in the fintl stride. The field was well bunched all the way and the start was an excellent one, with Lady Curzon and Splutter showing momentarily in front in the dash for the rail.

Wagering on the plate was unusually heavy, the heaviest, in fact, for years if the crush and turmoil around the machines was any indication. The crowd besieged the machines before the steeplechase was over. When the machines were opened every selling booth had a line-up out upon the lawn. The speculators who were at the tail-end of the lines started to pull and tussle in an effort to force their way into the machines. Finally it was decided to hold the race back a few moments to give the public a chance to get its tickets on the classic event.

BOSTON EASY FOR CRESCENT

Bay Ridge Team Wins at Lacrosse by 9 to 0 Score.

In the driving rain of yesterday afternoiin, the lacrosse players of the Crescent Athletic Club defeated the twelve of the Boston Lacrosse Club by 9 goals to 0. At the end of the first period the score was 4—0 in favor of the New Mooners. Then something out of the ordinary happened. Instead of the usual rest, the players simply changed goals and continued playing. This was done on account of the rain, that fell steadily throughout. It made the contest in reality one long period of fifty minutes. Notwithstanding the fact that there was no rest, the players showed as much speed at the end as they did at the start of the game.

The rain made the Bay Ridge turf exceptionally slippery, and the players found considerable difficulty in keeping their feet. This interfered with the team work of both aggregations. However, the few hundred spectators who braved the storm saw a good, although a decidedly one-sided, exhibition of the old Indian pastime. The Boston team was made up of former Harvard players, and at times they managed to make it interesting for the hardy New Mooners. Gustasson, in particular, played a very pretty game. Line-up:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	Boston L. C.
Bass	Goal	Lincoln
Wall	Point	Churchill
Dobby	Cover point	Marsters
Cyplot	First defense	Hale
Liffiton	Second defense	Osgood
Andrews	Third defense	Meeker
R. Taylor	Centre	Fairstall
O'Rourke	Third attack	Beatley
Hallock	Second attack	Nichols
Kerr	First attack	Gustasson
Walbridge	Outside home	Shaw
S. Kennedy	Inside home	Hodgdon

Referee—W. Bass, Crescent A. C. Umpires—Messrs. Doyle and Feron. Goals—S. Kennedy, 5; Kerr, 2; Walbridge, 2. Substitutes—Etler for Wall, H. Taylor for Dobby, Klep for Andrews, and Hardgeon for Hallock, on Crescent A. C.; White for Shaw and Knight for Hodgdon, on Boston. Time of game—Fifty minutes straightaway.

Continental Soccer Team Qualifies.

The Continental soccer team qualified for the final round of the cup tie competition of the Southern New York Football Association yesterday against the eleven of the Our Boys Football Club in the semi-final round at Lenox Oval. The final score was 4 goals to 2 in favor of the Continentals, who will now play the team of the Yonkers Football Club in the deciding game for the cup. At half time the winners led by 2 goals to , and in the second half the score was repeated. The line-up:

Continentals.	Position.	Our Boys.
Porter	Goal	Gavin
M. Vandeweghe	Right back	Ferguson
A. Vandeweghe	Left back	Farrell
Hagar	Right half	Herald
Engelcke	Centre half	G. Gallagher
McLean	Left half	Dawson
Bleich	Outside right	W. Gallagher
Hunzlker	Inside right	McKenna
Hayes	Centre	Fleming
Glaser	Inside left	Connolly
Bell	Ouside left	Reid

Goals—Hayes (3,) Bleich, Continentals; G. Gallagher, Connolly, Our Boys. Time—Halves of forty-five minutes.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 19, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

PAIRS FOR WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN GOLF

Seventy-seven Fair Contestants in Championship Tourney at Sleepy Hollow.

Containing a total of seventy-seven names, the entry list and starting times for the annual championship tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association was announced last night by Miss Marion Hollins, the Secretary. The total number of entries is considerably smaller than last season.

The tournament will begin on Monday at 9:30 o'clock on the links of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club at Scarborough, N. Y., about thirty miles up the Hudson, and after the first pair has driven off pairs will be started at intervals of five minutes. Only one round a day will be attempted.

Miss Lillian B. Hyde of Westbrook, holder of the title, is carded to get away at 10:50 with Mrs. Philip Bayer of Piping Rock as a partner, Miss Hollins, holder of the title in 1913, will start at 9:50 and will play the qualifying round with Mrs. William J. Faith of Wykagyl.

A notable absentee is Miss Georgianna M. Bishop of Brooklawn, former holder of both the national and metropolitan titles, and the runner up to Miss Hollins at Nassau and Miss Hyde last year at Essex County. Miss Bishop has not been playing much this season, and therefore is out of practice.

However, there are many others entered who might make a good showing, such as Mrs. A. S. Rossin of Century, Mrs. William Chilvers of Dunwoodie, Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield, a greatly improved golfer over two years ago, and Miss Louise F. Krug of Englewood. The entries follows:

9:30—Mrs. Arthur G. Cahn, Century, and Mrs. A. J. Morgan, Apawamis.
9:35—Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, and Mrs. J. B. A. Fosburgh, Ardsley.
9:40—Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Knollwood, and Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century.
9:45—Miss Harriett Alexander, Tuxedo, and Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock.
9:50—Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, and Mrs. William J. Faith, Wykagyl.
9:55—Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford, and Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex County.
10:00—Mrs. J. A. Moore, Scarsdale, and Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie.
10:05—Mis Page Schwarzwaelder, Mahopac, and Mrs. A. S. Holden, Essex County.
10:10—Miss Janetta Alexander, Tuxedo, and Mrs. H. A. Manvel, Westfield.
10:15—Mrs. E. S. Benjamin, Century, and Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley.
10:20—Miss Louise F. Krug, Englewood, and Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Nassau.
10:25—Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, Plainfield, and Mrs. Myra D. Paterson, Knollwood.
10:30—Mrs. L. Schearer, Cranford, and Mrs. G. A. Mager, Essex County.
10:35—Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, and Mrs. Isaac Harter, Richmond County.
10:40—Mrs. Francis E. Donohoe, Montclair, and Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood.
10:45—Mrs. Irving Brown, Haworth, and Mrs. G. Morris, Sleepy Hollow.
10:50—Mrs. Philip Bayer, Piping Rock, and Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore.
10:55—Mrs. B. T. Fairchild, Knollwood, and Miss Ethel Spears, Morris County.
11:00—Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, and Mrs. J. S. Bach, Century.
11:05—Mrs. Wilson S. Kinnear, Sleepy Hollow, and Mrs. Frederick A. Potts, Lakewood.
11:10—Miss C. Robinson, Knollwood, and Mrs. William D. Moffat, Arcola.
11:15—Miss J. Edey, Westbrook, and Mrs. M. R. Howe, Sleepy Hollow.
11:20—Mrs. F. B. Duryea, Englewood, and Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills.
11:25—Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, and Mrs. D. Simonds, Dunwoodie.
11:30—Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, and Miss E. Carhart, Sleepy Hollow.
11:35—Miss G. F. Wood, Englewood, and Mrs. C. Lawrence, Sleepy Hollow.
11:40—Miss T. Lindenmeyr, Englewood, and Mrs. Sidney Weil, Fairview.
11:45—Mrs. Leo F. F. Wanner, Essex County, and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, Oakland.
11:50—Mrs. C. R. Jung, Englewood, and Mrs. T. Neilson, Hackensack.
12:00—Mrs. J. R. Shoaf, Englewood, and Mrs. C. Meeks, Sleepy Hollow.
12:05—Mrs. Lloyd Wimpfheimer, Hollywood, and Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack.
12:10—Mrs. Henry Baumenthal, Fairview, and Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Richmond County.
12:15—Mrs. Donald G. Geddes, Nassau, and Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack.
12:20—Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair, and Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau.
12:25—Mrs. R. H. Smalley, Apawamis, and Mrs. Charles L. Greenhall, Hollywood.
12:30—Mrs. S. N. Wager, Haworth, and Mrs. E. C. Bayer, Century.
12:35—Mrs. W. H. Cane, Hackensack, and Mrs. M. Gardner, Westfield.
12:40—Mrs. P. M. Shaw, Sleepy Hollow.

Following is the history of the championship in table form:

Year, Place, and Winner.
1900—Morris Co., Miss Genevieve Hecker.
1901—Nassau, Miss Genevieve Hecker.
1902—Essex Co., Mrs. E. A. Manice.
1903—Richmond Co., Mrs. E. A. Manice.
1904—Apawamis, Mrs. E. A. Manice.
1905—Baltusrol, Mrs. Charles T. Stout.
1906—Englewood, Mrs. Charles T. Stout.
1907—Knollwood, Miss Georgianna Bishop.
1908—Essex Co., Miss Georgiana Bishop.
1909—Nassau, Miss Julia R. Mix.
1910—Montclair, Miss Lillian B. Hyde.
1911—Scarsdale, Miss Lillian B. Hyde.
1912—Englewood, Mrs. Elizabeth Earle.
1913—Nassau, Miss Marion Hollins.
1914—Essex Co., Miss Lillian B. Hyde.

Foursome Victory for Wee Burn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 22.—The Wee Burn Golf Club defeated the Greenwich Country Club by a score of 20 to 11 at Wee Burn this afternoon in a foursome team match. The scores:

Weeburn.—C. H. Seeley and A. Holmes, 0; C. H. Seleck a nd R. J. Buchanan, 0; W. B. MacDonald and J. S. Gillespie, 0; A. S. Pitt and Dr. Wallace, 3; N. C. Cole and W. L. Baldwin, 0; Dr. J. H. Staub and Dr. J. J. Cloonan, 3; Dr. F. Schaver and E. L. Scofield, 3; W. P. Sears and C. Bell, 2; M. R. Pitt and A. W. Stark, 1; H. W. Banks and W. B. Strong, 2; Arthur and W. A. Beiden, 0; S. C. Kelley and H. S. Miller, 3; W. N. Travis and C. D. Lockwood, 0; H. Holbrook and J. D. Crimmins, Jr., 3. Total—20.

Greenwich Country—Truesdale and M. B. Foster, 0; Soutter and R. Crocker, 3; Chapman and Gerhart, 2; Gilliam and Pierson, 0; E. B. Curtis and Dr. Martin, 0; Hodges and McDougal, 0; Johnson and Tuttle, 0; Gaines and Carrow, 0; Stoats and Hackett, 0; Converse and Rieff, 0; Sharson and Gustax, 3; Ritch and Webb, 0; O. S. Zittell and E. Zittell, 3; Dr. Honan and Fretus, 0. Total—11.

Dunwoodie Country Club Golf.

In addition to the semi-final rounds in two classes for the May tournament at the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday, Classes A and B in the Red Card competition were also run off. In the Class A division, Charles N. Flint, with 80—9—71, led, while A. N. Morris, with 88—17—71, was first in the Class B set. The summary:

Semi-Final Round, Class A.—E. H. Hart beat T. H. Thomas, 5 up and 4 to play; H. B. Marshall beat Robert Collier, 5 up and 4 to play.

Semi-Final Round, Class B.—A. M. de Malley beat T. L. McHessy, 1 up, (19 holes;) F. A. McKinley beat I. H. Hubbell, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Indian Y. C. Opening.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Conn., will go into commission at noon next Saturday. During the afternoon Commodore William H. Childs will give a reception on his yacht Joyance. A race for the R Class will be a feature of the opening. It was this Indian Harbor one-design class which furnished some of the most spirited racing of last year, and another series of stirring events is looked forward to. In the opening race Commodore Childs's Joyetta and Vice Commodore Mallory's Margaret will be among the contestants. It is also probable that the new R boat Bud, recently purchased by A. G. Hull of New Rochelle, will be among the entrants. The races of the R Class for the championship will be held off Captains Island, in Long Island Sound, on July 13, and succeeding days if necessary. A trophy is awarded the winner, and a replica to the club she represents. The club has arranged a series of ten races for the one-design class, and the trophy will be awarded to the boat making the greatest number of points during the season. In addition to the R class, on the opening day there may be some of the New York Yacht Club thirties in a race, and there will also be a race for a mixed class on a handicap basis.

Canadians Beaten at Lacrosse.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 22.—Johns Hopkins lacrosse team defeated Toronto here today, 6 to 4. At the end of the first half the score was 3 to 2 in Toronto's favor, but Hopkins ran away from the Canadians in the second half, which was played in a heavy rain.

A NEW TENNIS CHAMPION



Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, who bids fair to take all of the American tennis titles for women worth having.

DREW'S SPEED GONE.

Chief Reason Why Negro Sprinter Will Give Up Athletics.

The announcement from California that Howard Drew, the 100 yards world's record holder, had retired from athletics, did not surprise many local followers of athletics, for the colored boy had told a number of friends here that he felt himself slipping back gradually, though he has been competing for only a few years. When he came East recently to compete in the Pennsylvania relay carnival it was generally expected that the "Springfield Flyer," as Drew is known, would make an attempt to solidfy his 9 3-5 performance on the Coast. He did try, but he failed in all his efforts, never getting under even time.

It was said at the time that he was a victim of a strained tendon. Several times in the past two years the colored runner had complained of this ailment, yet last year he went to California and equalled Dan Kelly's record, which was believed safe from all attacks. Still, on his last visit Drew informed many of his college friends that he could not get himself into the condition he should be to repeat his 9 3-5 performance, and his subsequent announcement of retirement bore out this statement. According to the California report, Drew is going to lay off for only a year, but it would not be very surprising if his retirement was for all time. The fact that the Olympic Games are doomed for next year is one reason why the colored man has given up athletics for the time being. But another and better reason probably is his belief that it would be impossible for him to again run the 100 yards in 9 3-5 seconds. There is no doubting that the Springfield lad is the greatest sprinter of recent years. All coaches agree on this point, as do athletic sharps in general.

EASY FOR HARVARD VETS.

Yale's Green Lacrosse Team an Easy Prey—Attendance Small.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22.—Yale and Harvard came together today in their first lacrosse game in thirty-five years, Harvard winning 8 to 4 with a well-trained team of veterans. Yale had allowed the game to lapse for three decades until "Bull" Roberts the football halfback, organized a team last month, and today's was its first game.

Yale made a credible showing, holding Hardvard well for ten minutes in the first and the same period in the second half. Captain Nightingale starred for the winners, and Roberts and Sayre starred for Yale. The game was played in the Yale Bowl, rain holding down the attendance to 100. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Harvard.
Levy	Goal	Cochran
Conroy	Point	O'Neill
Sayre	Cover point	Storey
Osgood	First defense	Seal
English	Second defense	Elliott
Bennett	Third defense	Nash
Lambert	Centre	Merriam
Hatch	Third attack	Lucas
Perkins	Second attack	Nightingale
Roberts	First attack	Franzen
Oliver	Outside home	Fleming
Volk	Inside home	Persons

Referee—Joseph R. Bennett, Stevens. Goal umpires—Messrs. Graham and Burnham, Yale. Timers—Mr. Anderson, Harvard; Mr. Herts, Yale. Time of halves—Twenty-five minutes.

HORSE SHOW AT TUXEDO.

Wide Variey of Events Scheduled for Annual Competition June 4 and 5

The annual show of the Tuxedo Horse Show Association will be held at Tuxedo Park on Friday and Saturday, June 4 and 5. The show will open at 10 A. M. Friday, and, according to the prize list, the program will offer wide variety. There will be many events in the military classes, which are open to horses owned and used in the army and militia for at least six months prior to the show. The conditions call for them to be ridden by officers of any branch of the army or militia in dress uniform. Hunters will also have a big place in the events of the show. The trotting races will be held Saturday morning. A special horse and carriage train will be run from Jersey City to Tuxedo and return for the benefit of exhibitors. The entries will close on May 26.

The judges will be: John E. Cowdin of New York, hunters, jumpers, and polo mounts; R. Lawrence Smith of New York, saddle horses, ponies under saddle, and officers' chargers; William Pollock of New York, trotters and roadsters.

The officers of the association are: President—Theodore Frelinghuysen; Vice President—George Griswold; Secretary—Pierre Lorillard, Jr.; Treasurer—W. M. V. Hoffman. The Executive Committee includes the officers and A. D. Juilliard, Richard Mortimer, Robert Goelet, Ambrose Monell, W. B. Dinsmore, G. G. Mason, C. B. Alexander, L. S. Chandler, W. Averell Harriman, H. M. Tilford, O. J. Brand, Richard Delafield, N. L. R. Edgar, and J. Insley Blair.

WILLARD'S BIG GUARANTEE.

Brighton Beach Promoters Offer Champion $25,000 for Coffey Bout.

Jess Willard notified the local promoters yesterday that he would agree to a match with Jim Coffey at the Brighton Beach race track Labor Day for a $25,000 garantee, providing Jim Coffey knocks out Jim Flynn at the opening show of the Brighton Beach open air arena on the night of the 31st.

Inasmuch as the club has offered Willard $25,000 for his end, win, lose or draw, and that, on past performances, there is every indication that Coffey will knock Flynn out on Decoration Day, the big match—Willard vs. Coffey—loks to be about as god as settled for Labor Day. However, Flynn does not think that Coffey can do this.

Flynn arrived here Friday from Excelsior Springs, Mo., where he had been initiated itno the Elks on Tuesday night. He had been training ever since he received the wire two weeks ago that he could have a return battle with Coffey Decoration Day. All this week Flynn will work at Billy Grupp's aHrlem gymnasium, and will do roadwork in the Bronx.

Golf at Gedney Farm Club.

The American Telegraph and Telephone Company will play its big match game at the Gedney Farm Golf and Country Club today, weather permitting. The officials and heads of departments of this organization play among themselves. About forty will participate. The links are in fine condition, fourteen holes of the eighteen-hole course having been completed.

WHY SOCCER GAME IS NOT POPULAR

Many College Athletic Directors Say It Is Too Tame Compared with American Football.

In an effort to increase the popularity of soccer football, the National Collegiate Athletic Association some time ago collected data from various colleges all over the country, which furnished interesting facts about why the game has never reached the popularity of the American Rugby game. The canvass among the colleges however, showed, that the game is growing in interest, not so much as an intercollegiate sport, but as a game in which numerous students may take part among themselves. In this regard, the game is highly regarded among college athletic directors as a valuable adjunct to physical education.

Harvard, where the game is extensively played, furnished the information that the reason that soccer does not stand high as an intercollegiate sport is because it is not a game which appeals to American spectators. The Harvard report states: "It is a great game for thousands of boys and men who cannot for various reasons afford to play the American game. Soccer is well worth cultivating. Eight years ago soccer at Harvard depended upon a few English students who had played the game before. Today we develop each year a score or more new men and have numerous teams.

The physical director at Northwestern University, in explaining why the game has not been popular out there, says:

"We do not believe in its success in the ordinary college community. It takes a leaven of good Scotch, English and Scandinavian players to make the game a success. It looks tame to boys after American football and baseball."

The verdict of the Columbia authorities strongly favored the game. The Columbia report stated: "There is no better all around game for college men. The interest seems to grow steadily in clubs and schools here."

At West Point, soccer was never more than a side issue. It is played about one day a week during the regular football season between the football players to keep them in good physical condition. At several colleges in the West it was stated that the interest in the American game was so strong that the soccer game was crowded out.

A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago, reported on soccer as follows: "I feel that better games are available during good weather. Soccer may be played under moderately bad weather conditions. Another Western college reported: "The game of soccer is a good game and should be played in addition to football, but not to supplant the latter game."

At Nebraska the athletic authorities reported: "There is no interest among the student body in the game as a spectacle. Also at the University of Kansas the authorities stated: "We think it is a good game, but can see no chance for it to supplant the American game."

The Wesleyan authorities reported on the game as follows: "Its only desirable feature with us is that it can be played out of doors after the tennis courts and ball fields can no longer be used because of the weather. It is not a game that appeals to those of our students who are engaged in other forms of athletics. It is not scientific enough. Others do not care to take it up because it requires too much running."

The game, on the other hand, is very popular in many colleges. At Pennsylvania, those who take part in the game are given credit for gymnasium work while practicing the game. Weekly attendance is required at the games to get credit. The report of the Pennsylvania athletic authorities stated: "It fills a place that no other game will ever take in college life and it is invaluable training."

Jamaica Bay Power oBat Race.

Several important changes have been made by the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay in the conditions of its power boat race around Long Island. Originally it was intended to have the race only for boats enrolled in the organization. To help the sport, however, the Jamaica Bay Corinthians have decided to accept entries from yachts enrolled in any recognized yacht club in the country. Making the race an open one means that it will be one of the most important of the Summer season.

The starting and finishing line also has been changed. Originally it was planned to hold the race from off the Rockaway Point Yacht Club. The club is inaccessible and not at all convenient for visitors. Therefore the Belle Harbor Yacht Club will be the start and the finish of the contest. The boats will be sent away on July 3 at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

FOR WOMEN'S TENNIS.

Crescent A. C. Plans Big Tournament at Bay Ridge.

The Crescent A. C. is to turn its attention to developing the big meetings for women tennis players. At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association held during the past week, the date of June 14 was awarded the Crescent A. C. for the holding of a tournament for women on the turf at Bay Ridge, made famous by the Doherty brothers in the Davis Cup matches and by Maurice E. McLoughlin, William M. Johnston, and R. Lindley Murray, the Californians.

Cyril G. Ballin, Chairman of the Crescent committee, said yesterday that as the tournament followed the close of the women's national championship at Philadelphia, it was expected that all of the great California players—Miss Mary Browne, the title holder; Miss Florence Sutton, Miss Anita Myers, and others—would compete on the courts at Bay Ridge. All the influence of the officials of the National Association is being exerted to make the week of singles and doubles on the Crescent courts one of the biggest features in women's tennis ever seen in this city.

The clashing of tournaments and the congestion caused by late applications for tournament dates have caused the Executive Committee to pass a resolution declaring against supporting invitation tournaments in future. R. D. Wrenn, President of the association, said yesterday that he had fathered the movemet to do away with invitation meetings.

"It is unfair to the smaller clubs," he said. "There are too many of the invitation affairs on the metropolitan schedule now, and the development of the game is suffering, because it is practically impossible to get ranking men to enter the smaller tournaments. Therefore the Executive Committee has officially recommended that clubs now giving invitation tournaments shall turn them into open events in 1916."

RAIN SAVES CHAMPION.

R. N. Williams on His Way to Defeat by Church When Storm Breaks

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 22.—R. Norris Williams, of Howard, the national tennis champion, was saved from what looked like a sure defeat this afternoon when rain stopped the play between Williams and George M. Church, of Princeton in the annual Princeton-Harvard match. Church, who won the intercollegiate championship from Williams last Fall, had taken the first set at 6-3 and apparently had Williams on the run in the second, when the down pour made further play impossible. The score was 6[illegible].

Williams was always on the defensive in the first set, finding it impossible to pass Church at the net. The champion resolutely remained in the back of the court and tried to force Church to play a driving game. Church went to the net at every opportunity, however, and sliced Williams' shots off at a sharp angle. Williams led in the second set 4-1, when Church started a rally that carried the score to 5-all. Each player then lost his own service and the footing became so uncertain from the steady rain that it was impossible to continue.

Only one match was finished before the matches were abandoned. Curtis of Harvard won, defeating Cooper of Princeton 6-3, 6-3.

Lawn Tennis Doubles at Tuxedo.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., May 22.—Four matches were decided in the invitation round robin lawn tennis doubles on the courts of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club today and the fashionable spectators were treated with a fine display of tennis.

Nathaniel W. Niles and Alfred S. Dabney of the Longwood Tennis Club of Boston won the opening match from Frederick C. Inman and Edward P. Larned of New York, 2—6, 6—3, 8—, after a very exciting match. Theodore R. Pell and B. S. Prentice of New York defeated William A. Larned and W. J. Clothier, the Philadelphia pair, rather easily after the New Yorkers had taken the first set. The score was)—6, 6—3, 6—3.

The weather was clear during the morning matches, but was cloudy during the afternoon play, and before the finish there was a downpour, but the players stuck it out, and the spectators lined the courts with umbrellas and raincoats. The summary:

Invitation Doubles.—N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney defeated F. C. Inman and E. P. Larned, 2—6, 6—3, 8—6; Theodore R. Pell and B. S. Prentice defeated W. A. Larned and W. J. Clothier, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2; Pell and Prentice defeated E. P. Larned and F. C. Inman, 6—4, 6—3; Niles and Dabney defeated W. A. Larned and Clothier, 6—4, 6—4.

Incentive for Tennis Players.

As a goal towards which to work, New York University students have recommended to their athletic association that the members of the tennis team receive their letters this year just as if the sport were a major one, provided that they can go through the remainder of the season without a defeat. The New York University team, with Captain E. J. Fixman, R. C. Peardon and M. E. Pike, all veterans, and with C. Brown, a newcomer this year, has not had a point scored against it in the last three matches, in which the Violet vanquished Syracuse, C. C. N. Y., and Stevens, and has not been defeated by any team this season.

NEW TENNIS STAR FROM THE COAST

Willis E. Davis of California, Student of Penn, Gives Promise of Becoming a Champion.

Willis E. Davis of San Francisco, at present a student at the University of Pennsylvania, is the latest important addition to national tennis circles. Because of his previous obscurity, both East and in his native State, regarding tennis ability he is the subject of much discussion, especially since his recent triumph over Wallace F. Johnson, whom he defeated in a three-set match.

Every California player who has left a marked impression on tennis circles during his sojourn through the East held previous to his arrival a reputation for ability on the Pacific Coast. Their prowess can be traced from scholastic to collegiate triumphs.

With nearly all Californians is associated the cannon-ball service, with lightning-like volleys and ground strokes. The minute that Davis begins to play one is impressed with the similarity of his style as compared with the prominent players from the Sunset State. There is a general Pacific Coast atmosphere pervading his very attitude on the court. When he throws the ball into the air on his service and makes the sharp contact over the upper portion of the face of the racquet in order to give the sphere the revolving motion necessary to promote the famous "break ball" one can readily imagine a McLoughlin or a Murray in action.

The wide break of the ball in his opponent's territory is immediately followed by the close Californian cover of the net in order to cut down the return at a sharp angle. The high lob is not considered in the cool, deliberate manner of the Eastern player, but is met in the same way as the service ball—with a clean, sharp follow-through, to emphasize the design of the player.

The service and net play of Davis stamps him as a Californian accustomed to the high rise of the ball from asphalt. Both departments are developed to a high standard of excellence due to the added stimulus of meeting asphalt playing conditions. But, like the other Californian experts, the use and disuse theory is illustrated in watching the back court game. Not needing particular skill in that department of the game while playing on asphalt, he never saw fit to develop it. His forehand drive is performed in a manner after the style of Murray. On the receiving of an opponent's service he tries for a clean ace or a miss, believing firmly that he can win his own service and so keep the game balance until his opportunity to break through for the advant

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:38|Sun sets..7:16|Moon sets..1:12

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:58	2:48	8:31	9:03
Governors Island	1:56	3:00	9:01	9:41
Hell Gate	3:46	4:50	10:41	11:21

Arrived—Saturday, May 22.

SS Aurania, Huelva, May 1.
SS Portuguese Prince, Genoa, May 8.
SS Lesaps, Jacksonville, May 19.
SS Comal, Tampa, May 18.
SS Yuma, Norfolk, May 20.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, May 20.
SS Ruth, Norfolk, April 27.
SS Mexico, Nuevitas, May 13.
SS Hansea, Cuba, May 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	May 14
New York	Liverpool	May 15
Iroquois	Macoris	May 16
Monterey	Vera Cruz	May 14
Portland	Balboa	May 13

DUE TOMORROW.

Trinidad	Liverpool	May 12
Copenhagen	Colon	May 17
Calamares	Colon	May 17
Beringues	Mayaguez	May 16
Coamo	Mayaguez	May 16
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 22
Tallac	Panama	May 15
Momus	New Orleans	May 19
El Valle	Galveston	May 18
Highland Watch	Barbadoes	May 17
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 21

DUE TUESDAY.

United States	Copenhagen	May 13
Chicago	Bordeaux	May 16
Ioannina	Patras	May 7
Maracaibo	Hull	May 14
Ancon	Cristobal	May 18
Colorado	Galveston	May 19
Lampasas	Mobile	May 18
Asiatic Prince	New Orleans	May 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Taormina	Palermo	May 14
Val Salice	Gibraltar	May 14
Gorredyk	Rotterdam	May 18
Alfred Nobel	Liverpool	May 12
Trinidad	Liverpool	May 12
Havana	Havana	May 23
Guantanamo	P'to Mexico	May 18
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 23
El Mundo	Galveston	May 20

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphian	London	May 14
Monadnock	Liverpool	May 13
New York City	Bristol	May 13
Jungshovel	Shields	May 10
Carrillo	Santa Marta	May 18
Colon	Balboa	May 19
Philadelphia	San Juan	May 22
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 24
Antilles	New Orleans	May 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 24
John D. Archbold	New Orleans	May 20

DUE FRIDAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	May 19
Nordland	Las Palmas	May 14
Cliffontan	Palermo	May 11
Harpagus	Maseilles	May 13
Noani	Liverpool	May 13
Principe di Undine	Genoa	May 14
Stephen	Para	May 16
Matura	Grenada	May 21
Commewijne	Curacao	May 17
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 22

DUE SATURDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	May 22
Czar	Swansea	May 18
Ville de Rouen	Fayal	May 19
Oriflamme	Liverpool	May 15
Roma	Barcelona	May 16
Westminster	Immingham	May 14
St. George	Gibraltar	May 16
Apache	Jacksonville	May 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 26

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Joseph, Lisbon		3:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London		10:00 A.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

El Cid, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Horatius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Theresa, Havana		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudien, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Horatius, Argentina	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santurce, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Bayamo, Havana		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Taurus, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Prins Willem V., Haiti	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jungshovel, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	8:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan		12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London		12:00 M.
Mondus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 22.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool to New York, was 198 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 23d, forenoon. White Star Line.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

SS St. Louis, New York for Liverpool, was signaled; time and distance not given; due Liverpool 23d, forenoon. American Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Potsdam, at Falmouth, May 21.
SS Neches, at Avonmouth, May 21.
SS Canopic, at Genoa, May 20.
SS Antonio Lopez, at Cadiz, May 21.
SS Celia, at Antofagasta, May 20.
SS Hungarian Prince, at Santos, May 19.
SS Teesbridge, at Naples, May 16.
SS Herm, at Bilboa, May 15.
SS Alton, at Gibraltar, May 21.
SS Cristobal, at Colon, May 22.

Sailed.

SS Lapland, from Liverpool, May 22.
SS Philadelphia, from Liverpool, May 22.
SS Largo Law, from London, May 21.
SS Benegne, from Bordeaux, May 22.
SS Oscar II., from Christiansand, May 22.
SS Samland, from London, May 22.
SS Helena, from Rotterdam, May 21.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, May 22.
SS Wieldrecht, from Seville, May 17.
SS Riverdale, from Calcutta, May 19.
SS Comeric, from Rotterdam, May 20.
SS City of Naples, from Colombo, May 20.
SS Daleby, from Marseilles, May 20.
SS Bantu, from Marseilles, May 21.
SS Denis, from Barbados, May 21.
SS Port Hilarius, from Barbados, May 21.
SS Willaston, from Liverpool, May 21.

Passed.

SS Excelsior, for New York from Algiers, passed Savona.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 29, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 29, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. June 3, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. May 29, SS Patris.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 31, SS Memmon.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 25, SS Ryndam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 25, SS Ryndam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 3, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 29, SS Taormina.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru.....May 23
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....May 28
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru.May 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru..May 31
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....June 4

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	Ophir	.07
Best & Belcher	.03	Overman	.06
Caledonia	.26	Savage	.01
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Seg. Belcher	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Sierra Nevada	.09
Hale & Norcross	.03	Union Con.	.16
Mexican	.30	Utah Con.	.02
Occidental Con.	.79	Yellow Jacket	.30

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.30	Comb. Fraction	.11
Jim Butler	.83	D'field Daisy	.04
McNamara	.03	D'field B. B.	.03
Midway	.16	Florence	.56
Montana	.82	G'field C. M.	1.40
North Star	.16	G'field Morgar	.26
Rescue Eula	.12	Jumbo Exten	1.47½
Tonopah Exten	3.00	Lone Star	.07
Tonopah Merger	.38	Silver Pick	.08
West End	.70	Vernal	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.34	Round Mountain	.41
Booth	.06	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.06	Manhattan Con.	.01
		Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10¾	11	Isabella	18	18¼
Elkton	42	43½	Jackpot	6½	...
El Paso	105	150	McKinney	39½	40
Findlay	3¼	4½	Portland	134½	136
Golden C.	170	177½	Vindicator	170	171
Gold Sov.	4¼	5½	Rav. B. H.	3	4
Gold Dol.	3	4½			



The Way That Saves A Business Day

S. S. "RENSSELAER" and "TROJAN" leave Pier 32, N. R., N. Y., week days 8 P. M., Sundays, 10 P. M.,; West 132d Street, week days, 9 P. M., Sundays, 7:30 P. M., for Albany direct. Fare $1.50 one way, $2.50 round trip. Returning leaves Albany 11 P. M. daily.

PEOPLE'S LINE:
S. S. "BERKSHIRE" and "C. W. MORSE" leave Pier 32, N. R., N. Y., daily 6:00 P. M., West 132d Street, 6:30 P. M., for Albany direct; returning leave Albany 8 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip. "The Luxurious Way"

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S. S "FRANK JONES" and "GREENPORT" leave Pier 32, N. R., 5:00 P. M., for Albany and Troy. Fare $1.00. Send for booklet "Historic Hudson." Telephone Spring 9400.

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FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:10 P. M. Music.
New London Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70 E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 2:45 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., 11 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:30 A. M.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. SUNDAYS, Franklin St., 8:30; Battery, 8:55 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE,
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BOSTON	20.00
CATSKILLS	9.50
LAKE GEORGE	11.00
OLD POINT AND WASHINGTON	25.50

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Opens the Ninth Season of the Metropolitan Line
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To BOSTON
First trip from Boston Monday, May 24th
Express Twin Screw Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL will leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray Street, New York, week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Same service returning from North Side India Wharf, Boston. Running time between Cities about 15 hours.
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Special Decoration Day Trips to Kingston Point and return on Steamers "Hendrick Hudson" and "Washington Irving."
DAY LINE STEAMERS, daily except Sunday, leave Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh or West Point.
"Mary Powell" service between Kingston and New York begins June 1st.
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Tickets Good Going May 28 and 29—Returning May 31 and June 1.
$1.50 ROUND TRIP. To Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and intermediate landings.
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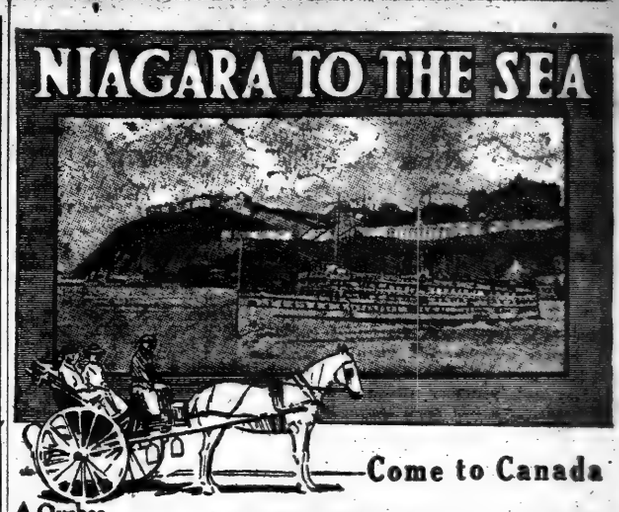
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The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION

SECTION FIVE NEW YORK, MAY 23, 1915 TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

LORD FISHER, WHO UPSET A CABINET

What Kitchener Is to the Army, the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty Is to the Navy--His Fight with Churchill Was Inevitable.

By a Veteran Diplomat.

WHEN, in November last, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher of Kilverstone was summoned from his well-earned retirement, at the age of 74, to resume his former place at the Admiralty, as First Sea Lord, it was predicted in these columns that his return to Whitehall would inevitably bring about the withdrawal of Winston Spencer Churchill from the post of Minister of the Navy. Any one possessed of a personal acquaintance with the two men must have realized at the time that the idea of their working together in double harness was preposterous.

Just a month ago, in these letters, I related how the troubles between Fisher and Churchill had reached an acute stage, and that Churchill, who is half American, and a grandson of old Leonard Jerome of New York, was slated to go owing to his dissensions with the First Sea Lord. But I confess, in all humility, that I did not foresee that the entire Administration would be upset and a Cabinet crisis brought about by the Yellow Peril.

For that is the nickname which has been given to Fisher by his many adversaries in consequence of his particularly Oriental appearance. And it is to them, too, that must be ascribed the so widely circulated story to the effect that his mother was a Cingalese woman, who had contracted a left-handed alliance with the late Captain William Fisher of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders while stationed in Ceylon.

It is perfectly true that Lord Fisher was born in Ceylon. But his mother was a Miss Sophie Lambe, and she was born in London, within the sound of Bow Bells. Her granduncle was Sir John Boydell, Lord Mayor of London in 1790. His niece and heiress, Anne Philpott, married Arthur Lambe of New Bond Street, by whom she had a daughter, Sophie. The fact that this Sophie Lambe became the wife of Captain Fisher at the time when he was A. D. C. to Sir Robert Horton, the Governor of Ceylon, is probably accountable for the slander as to the nationality of Lord Fisher's mother, which has been diligently spread in all directions by his enemies, with the object of creating against him that pronounced prejudice which is felt throughout the British Empire against Eurasians; that is to say, against people of mixed Asiatic and European parentage.

What Kitchener is to the British Army Fisher has been to the British Navy, and if at the outset of the present war England found herself in the possession of a fleet so thoroughly up-to-date in armament and efficiency that it has not only been able to sweep the Kaiser's flag from the face of the sea, and to blockade his coasts, but also reduce to impotency that great navy of battleships and armored cruisers upon which Emperor William and his people had lavished such immense sums of money and based so many hopes—but which has as yet made no showing, and has remained bottled up in port—it is entirely due to Lord Fisher.

There is no English naval man of whom the Kaiser, his Government, and especially the officers of his fleet, headed by Admiral von Tirpitz, entertain so wholesome a respect as of Lord Fisher. As far back as in January, 1908, Lord Esher published a remarkable letter in The London Times denouncing the intrigues of a political, social, and even, I am sorry to say, of a naval character, which were then in progress, for the purpose of forcing Fisher to retire from his post of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty.



Sir John Fisher, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Esher asserted in his communication that nowhere would the defeat of Fisher's policy at the Admiralty, and his downfall, excite a greater degree of jubilation than at Berlin. It was this communication that called forth the Emperor's amazing letter to Lord Tweedmouth, which created so great a sensation—a sensation which culminated in Lord Tweedmouth's loss of his office of Minister of the Navy and in the shipwreck of his political career, of his health, and of his reason.

Fisher was comparatively unknown outside naval circles until 1903, when it fell to his rôle as Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty to respond for the navy at the annual Royal Academy banquet. Lord Midleton, then Secretary of State for War, had, in responding for the army, conveyed in his customary somewhat bumptious manner an intimation that the army was of greater importance to the British Empire than the navy. This stirred Fisher to eloquence, and on rising immediately afterward to answer the toast to the navy he liberated his soul as follows:

> The great fact which I come to is that we are all realizing—the navy and Admiralty are realizing—that on the British Navy rests the British Empire. Nothing else is of any use without it, not even the army. We are different from Continental nations. No soldier of ours can go anywhere unless a sailor carries him there on his back.

So great was Fisher's enthusiasm when he got thus far that, with a sweep of his arm, he involuntarily capsized a decanter of wine, which was hurled in the direction of Lord Midleton as though a bomb shell. Lord Midleton was forced by the laughter and enthusiastic applause which followed this double sally to take the incident with an appearance of good temper rather foreign to his nature, and the speech was declared to be the most telling one ever delivered within the walls of the Royal Academy. Within twenty-four hours afterward the portion of it which I have quoted was a subject of discussion throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire, among the highest as well as the humblest in the land, and from that time forth the name of "Jackie Fisher," as he is affectionately known in the navy, became a household word among his countrymen.

As long ago as in 1905, that is to say, at the time of the war in Manchuria, Fisher foresaw that when the challenge to the British Navy for the supremacy of sea power came from Germany it would come in the North Sea.

That is why, in the face of no end of protests of the older generation of Admirals, but backed by the support of King Edward, who accorded him his fullest confidence, he changed the drill ground of the British Navy from the Mediterranean to the North Sea and to the Baltic. He was blamed for weakening the maritime forces of the empire in the Mediterranean and accused of virtually inviting the enmity of a perfectly friendly nation by concentrating some 70 per cent. of the maritime forces of Great Britain in the North Sea, and by spending enormous sums of money in the construction of an immense naval arsenal, naval stronghold, and naval base at Rosyth—that is to say, within striking distance of the German coast. The result, however, of Fisher's move has been that the pick of the personnel of the English Navy know almost every foot of the area of the North Sea and of the Baltic, of their coast lines, of their currents, tides, and winds, and can find their way into any German port without the assistance of a pilot.

Admiral Sir David Beatty, who has an American wife in the daughter of the late Marshall Field of Chicago, gave a curious illustration of this knowledge less than a month before the outbreak of the war last Summer.

He had been invited by the Kaiser to bring his squadron into Kiel for the purpose of taking part in the annual regatta of the Imperial German Yacht Club. When day broke on the morning set for Sir David's arrival Kiel was enveloped as if with a pall by one of those terribly dense Baltic sea fogs, which had lasted through the previous night, so that the pilots intrusted with the duty of bringing the English squadron through the extremely intricate approaches and entrance into the harbor of Kiel had been unable to go out and meet the British ships.

Yet when toward noon the fog suddenly lifted and gave place to bright sunshine, the Kaiser and his naval officers, to their dismay, and the people of Kiel, to their amazement, found the entire English squadron lying quietly at anchor in port, in perfect alignment, Beatty and his officers having brought their warships safely into the harbor, in the dark of the night, and in the densest of Baltic fogs, without the aid of any German pilot.

It was a feat well worthy of that of Fisher himself a number of years ago, at one of those moments of intense irritation between Great Britain and Germany, at the time, indeed, of the dispatch of Emperor William's memorable telegram to President Kruger on the subject of the Transvaal raid. Fisher had a small squadron under his command lying off Lisbon, when one morning a German fleet of twice the strength of the English force entered the Tagus, with the object of impressing the Portuguese, and then drew up in a double line off the city a little lower down on the river. Fisher did not remain. He exchanged salutes, and then, giving the signal for departure, led his squadron out of port at full speed, steering a course not to the south of the German fleet where the river is miles broad, but between the

ITALY'S EFFECT ON OTHER NATIONS

Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Perhaps Switzerland May Be Dragged Into the War in Spite of Efforts to Remain Neutral.

By a Veteran Diplomat.

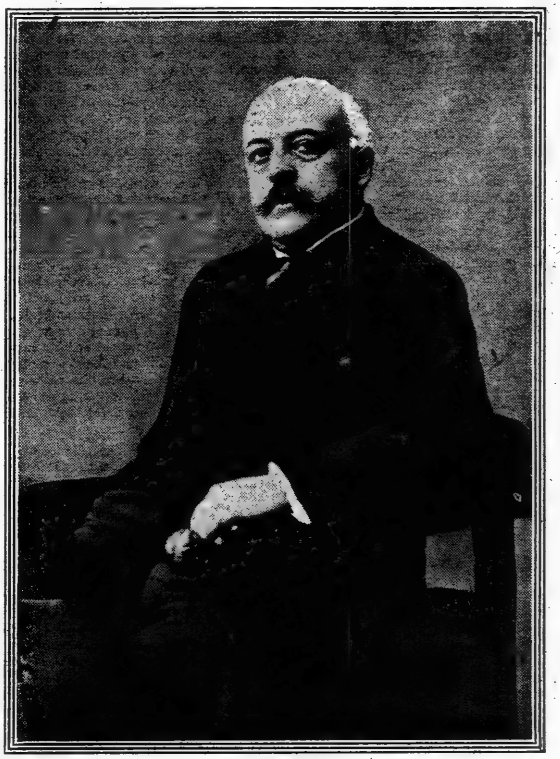
ITALY'S decision to cast in her lot with the Allies against Germany and Austria will be of far-reaching significance. For since Rumania is pledged by an agreement with King Victor Emmanuel's Government to at once follow suit, and both Bulgaria and Greece have proclaimed that under such circumstances they will not be able to remain aloof, it means that all these hitherto neutral powers have arrived at the conclusion that the cause of the two Kaisers and of the Turkish Sultan is doomed.

That neutral nations have not in the past shared the entire confidence of Great Britain, France, and Russia in the ultimate defeat of Emperor William and his allies at Vienna and Stamboul was strikingly shown in January last, in the official memorandum addressed to King Constantine of Greece by his then Prime Minister, M. Venezelos. The latter is by universal consent the most remarkable and far-sighted statesman produced by the southeast of Europe in the last half century, a statesman who during his four years' term of office managed to double the area and population of his native land. His sympathies with the Triple Entente have been pronounced since the commencement of the war in last August. But they are entirely outweighed by his considerations as to what is best for the interests of his beloved Greece, and in the January memorandum to his sovereign anent her attitude with regard to the international conflagration now raging he calls attention as to what the fate of his country would be if the Kaiser were defeated, and also in what manner Hellenic destinies would be affected by the Kaiser's victory. That he considered the latter as within the bounds of possibility as recently as in January last is publicly admitted and placed on record in his memorandum to his sovereign.

In spite of this, he urged that Greece should give her support to the Triple Entente, to stand or fall with its success or defeat, arguing that even if she remained neutral and aloof from the conflict she would be left without a friend at the close of the war and entirely at the mercy of her arch-enemy Turkey if the Kaiser and his allies were victorious. It was because of his failure to secure from King Constantine the adoption of the policy which he so strongly recommended that he resigned, appealing to the country. The opposition to his views was largely due to the influence of Queen Sophia, who is the favorite sister of the Kaiser, but still more to the cleverness of Emperor William's agents and manoeuvres in inducing all those Greek officers who had received their training in the German Army and all those politicians who had received their education in German universities to believe that Germany was victorious all along the line, that she was in possession of Belgium, of part of France, and of part of Russia, and that her ultimate success was assured.

It was by methods of the same nature that Emperor William was able to secure the adhesion of Turkey to his cause, the Turks being led to believe, by his wonderfully clever press agents at Constantinople, that he was already master of Paris, pictures and "movies" being shown on the shores of the Bosporus, representing him as riding through the Arc de Triomphe and down the Champs Elysées at the head of his victorious troops. Had not the Turks been convinced that he was successful all along the line they would never have courted their expulsion from Europe and the dismemberment of their empire by drawing their sword against Great Britain, which for nearly a hundred years had been the principal champion of Ottoman territorial integrity and independence.

Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece have shown themselves more cautious than Turkey. Germany brought the same arguments to bear upon them that had been so successful at Constantinople, and undoubtedly managed to win over many influential personages to her cause at Rome, at Bucharest, and Sofia, as also at Athens, in the manner that I have described above. To this must be ascribed in a large measure the extraordinary delay of these hitherto neutral powers about pronouncing themselves one way or another. Having at heart above everything else their national interests, they remained, figuratively speaking, until the present, on the fence, waiting to see who was likely to win, before deciding on which side to jump.



Premier Salandra of Italy.

What the effect of this move on the part of Italy and, in due course, of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece, would have on the other neutral powers is already a subject of much discussion and speculation abroad. Popular sympathies in the Netherlands, in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, whatever they may have been at the outbreak of the war, have been entirely alienated by Germany through her treatment of Belgium and of the invaded provinces of France, by her methods of warfare on land and on sea, and in particular by her destruction of neutral shipping, of hospital and relief vessels, and of passenger steamers, without giving a chance to those on board to escape with their lives. Until August last the Swedes strongly inclined toward the Germans, and looked to them for eventual support against Russian invasion, which they had been taught by the Kaiser's secret agents to believe was inevitable. But the effect of the last nine months has been to convince the Swedes that they had far more to fear from Germany, if victorious, than from Russia. Their suspicions against the latter have given way to confidence and friendship, an eloquent indication of the change in this respect being seen in the work that has now been inaugurated by the Swedish Government, to build as quickly as possible the twenty miles of railroad needed to link the railroad system of Sweden and of Russian Finland, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia. Until now this link has always remained unbridged by Sweden, owing to her fear of an invasion of her territory by Russian troops.

While it is not probable that any of these three Scandinavian kingdoms, nor yet Holland, will be led by the move of Italy to throw in their lot with the Triple Entente, without further provocation, yet it may safely be taken for granted that they will be far more strict than heretofore in their observance of the requirements of neutrality in the matter of supplying contraband of war, and even foodstuffs, to Germany. In one word, their neutrality toward Germany, instead of being any longer of a friendly character, will in all probability become of an unfriendly nature, which may exasperate the Kaiser to such an extent and reduce the Germans to such desperation as to add these powers to their long and continually growing list of open enemies.

Another neutral country which would be affected in the gravest manner by Italy's recourse to war against Austria and her allies is Switzerland. She now finds herself landlocked on every side by belligerents, and her population of five millions suddenly cut off from all foreign supplies and compelled to depend upon her own resources. It means the arrest of most of her manufacturing industries, since she can no longer obtain the raw material which she needs from abroad, and inasmuch as her people are essentially a manufacturing population and have hitherto been accustomed to draw most of their foodstuffs from foreign countries, she is confronted by the horrors of starvation.

Nor is this all. It is regarded as certain that an invasion by Germany and Austria of Swiss territory is certain to follow the action of Italy in joining in the war. This has been discussed lately not as a probability, but as a certainty in official and military circles in Rome, in Paris, in London, and even at Berlin and Vienna; while during the past two weeks the Parisian papers, especially those organs of the press which are known to receive their inspiration from the French Government, have accorded a large amount of consideration to the question. They have united in declaring that Italy's intervention in the war on the side of the Triple Entente would be followed by a notification on the part of the Kaiser to Switzerland that he no longer felt himself under any obligation to respect her neutrality, which, according to him, had already been violated by British and French aerial flights over Helvetian territory, and that, moreover, Germany feels herself bound to protect her interests in the St. Gothard Railroad, which, built mainly with German capital, has always been to a great extent under German and Italian control.

The Swiss Government has been aware for fully a year past of the existence in the archives of the German Great General Staff at Berlin of a carefully elaborated and up-to-date plan for a German and Austrian invasion of Switzerland. The Kaiser knew very well prior to the beginning of the present war how difficult it would be to pierce through France's fortified barriers extending from Verdun to Toul and from Epinal to Belfort. To turn the French defenses it was necessary that the Germans and Austrians should hack their way through Belgium in the north and through Switzerland in the south. The violation of Belgian neutrality proved a much more costly operation than Emperor William had been led to expect. Moreover, he was disagreeably surprised by the profound indignation which his invasion of Belgium excited here in the United States, in Italy, and in Scandinavia. Until a couple of months ago he still hoped to be able to conciliate the sympathy and good-will of these countries, and therefore forbore arousing still further resentment against Germany by the unprovoked violation of the neutrality of Switzerland. Now, however, he feels that he has nothing more to lose in this connection.

While Switzerland in that event will be compelled to fight for her very existence, in the same way as Belgium, France, and Great Britain, it cannot be denied that the action of Italy and of the Balkan powers in joining in the fray would be prompted by considerations of territorial gain rather than of defense. Indeed, Italy and Rumania have been dickering for some time past with the Kaiser and his allies for the surrender to them of certain provinces of the Hapsburg monarchy, that is to say, of Rumanian-speaking Transylvania to Rumania, and of the Trentino, of Istria, and other Italian-speaking districts of Austria to Italy. It is because Emperor Francis Joseph, while disposed to make some territorial sacrifices, declined to surrender all of the provinces exacted by Italy and Rumania that these countries are going to war. It is only fair to admit, however, that Austria has always been regarded as the arch-enemy by both Italians and Rumanians, as the oppressor of their countrymen subject to Austrian sway, and that popular sentiment in Italy, as in Rumania, is so pronounced against Austria that the Governments at Rome and at Bucharest have been confronted by the peril of internal revolution if they adhered any longer to their policy of neutrality.

Popular sentiment in Greece is also now overwhelmingly in favor of joining without any further delay the Triple Entente on the ground that otherwise she can expect no share of the spoils at the time of the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, nor the transfer to her sovereignty of those millions of Greeks who are today still subject to Turkish rule. Venezelos has been summoned back to Athens by his adherents—that is to say, by the bulk of the nation. The overthrow of the Gunaris pro-German administration at Athens is regarded as imminent, and the immediate return of Venezelos to office as inevitable.

The question that will naturally occur to many of the readers of THE TIMES is as to whether the action of Italy in joining the Triple Entente would prolong or shorten the duration of the present war. There is every reason to believe, I am sorry to say, that it is of a nature to prolong it. For Italy by drawing her sword in favor of the Triple Entente puts an end to those hopes which had been entertained by Great Britain of weaning Hungary, and, through Hungary, Austria, from their so fateful and disastrous alliance with Germany.

All these plans have now been shattered. There can be no further prospect of Austro-Hungarian or South German secession from Prussia.

two German lines, with only about twenty yards clear on either side.

It was a manoeuvre that might have wrecked a dozen ships, and only a man of iron nerve could have carried it out successfully. But Fisher had trained his squadron well. Not a vessel swerved a yard from the wake of his flagship, and, amazed at the daring of his squadron which took place under the eyes of a large portion of the population of Lisbon, assembled on shore to witness the spectacle, even the officers and men on board the German warships were excited by professional admiration to cheer enthusiastically as the British squadron passed out.

Fisher has rightly been described as the father of the dreadnought type of battleship. Few are aware, however, that in insisting upon the addition of these huge maritime monsters of destruction to the British Navy he was prompted by something else besides the mere question of size and weight of armament. He realized that the building of these dreadnoughts and superdreadnoughts would compel Germany to follow suit in her rivalry for the supremacy of maritime power. He appreciated, too, the fact that, not having the same facilities of construction or experience, she would necessarily build much slower than England, and that once committed to a dreadnought and superdreadnought policy in naval matters she would be compelled virtually to reconstruct the Kiel Canal, since, as originally built, it possessed neither the depth nor the width requisite for the passage of dreadnoughts.

He foresaw that not until the reconstruction of the Kiel Canal was completed would Germany dream of venturing upon a trial of strength with Great Britain, and, therefore, calculated—this was as far back as in 1905—that it was not until nine years later, namely, in 1914, the earliest date by which the canal could be rebuilt, that Germany could afford to embark upon a war with England—in one word, that Great Britain would have plenty of time to prepare for the fray.

The reconstruction work of the canal was completed in accordance with the calculations of Lord Fisher, in the last days of June last, namely, in 1914, and four weeks later, as he had predicted, Germany proclaimed that "der Tag"—the day so long awaited by her army, and especially by her navy—had arrived, and, hurling defiance at Great Britain and her allies, inaugurated the present sanguinary and appallingly destructive war of nations.

It was the late Marquis of Ripon who, while First Lord of the Admiralty, first brought Fisher to Whitehall, near a quarter of a century ago, to help in the administration of the department. His advent there was not welcome to the older officials, to what Fisher so aptly described as "the Mandarins" of the office. For he had already acquired a reputation in the service as a reformer, for audacity of mind, disregard of precedent, and frankness of speech—so much so that he has been invested with the sobriquet of "Radical Jack."

Once he had got his foot in the door of the department, he was not the sort of man to go away because the people inside did not want him, and he remained there for the following six years, as Comptroller and Third Sea Lord, until appointed to the command of the North Atlantic squadron and of the West Indies station, which he held throughout the United States war with Spain. After that he commanded in chief the British naval forces in the Mediterranean, with Lord Charles Beresford as his second in command, and it was then that the great feud between these two men commenced, which culminated in Beresford's being denied promotion to the highest rank in the navy, and in his being prematurely shelved.

In 1902 Fisher returned to the Admiralty, and, save for eighteen months spent as Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, within easy reach of London, he remained at Whitehall until his retirement, at the age of 70, in 1911.

It was during these eight years at the Admiralty that he may be said to have, as Second and as First Sea Lord, revolutionized the navy. Not alone did he entirely change the old-established and anachronic strategic disposition of the fleet, but he "scrapped" no less than 150 warships of every description, from immense ironclads to light cruisers, as obsolete and out of date, thereby effecting a clear saving of $15,000,000 a year. Friends and foes were compelled to acknowledge that by so doing, far from impairing the strength of the navy, he had on the contrary increased it.

Naval and military experts are in fact of the opinion that this wholesale "scrapping" of 150 warships, releasing their men for effective service, and, by his changes in the disposition of the naval forces of the empire, he had enormously augmented not only the naval but also the military power of the nation, since it was rendered possible to withdraw troops from the West Indies and other British colonies, and to rely for their safety upon the fleet.

There is no branch of the naval service which escaped Fisher's reforming zeal. He did away with the infamous waste in the warehousing and in the methods of naval construction, developed the gunnery to its present high pitch, secured the adoption of central fire control, improved the conditions of both the junior officers and the men, and, gathering about him men of brains, drove out of the service and into retirement the dullards and the mediocrities, who owed their advancement to birth and to social influence. Naturally he did not accomplish this without making many enemies, especially among those who contended that he had flagrantly disregarded their claims to advancement on the score of seniority.

How little patience Fisher has with this line of argument is shown by the book kept on board the Vernon, the torpedo school ship at Portsmouth, in which distinguished visitors are invited to sign their names, together with a brief expression of opinion. That above the name of Fisher is as follows: "Favoritism is the secret of efficiency."

There are few words in the English language that grate on the ear more unpleasantly than favoritism, which is held to imply injustice, since, as explained by the Century Dictionary, it consists, in "the disposition to favor one person or family, or one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims." Yet at the time when Fisher wrote this expression of opinion in the visitors' book of the Vernon he was the most trusted naval adviser of his King and of his Government, and, as First Sea Lord at the Admiralty, was called upon to determine upon the fitness of men for certain duties and commissions, realizing that upon that choice might depend the welfare of the service, nay, the very safety of the nation.

Fisher, however, took the ground that seniority, while it generally entails experience of years, does not necessarily imply efficiency, and that very often an officer low in the list may be immeasurably superior to his seniors in energy, in tact, in judgment, and in the knowledge of the newest developments of the science of war.

Fisher holds that the interests of the service and of the nation demand that promotion should go not by seniority, but by the possession in the highest degree of the qualities required for the command. Naturally the executive upon whom the responsibility rests is inclined to nominate the man with whose character he is most intimately acquainted and of whose suitability for the post he is most assured, sometimes through personal friendship, sometimes through close official association. This has exposed Fisher frequently to the charge of favoritism, and it was by way of explaining his position in the matter that he undoubtedly wrote in the visitors' book of the Vernon his opinion that favoritism, such as he had exercised, was the secret of efficiency.

Like Kitchener, with whom he has so many points of resemblance, Fisher is the most taciturn and secretive of men, the very personification of discretion, and, while fully alive to the advantages of publicity, where the advancement of his policy or the attainment of his aims is concerned, avoids the limelight. While maintaining a certain independence of character, yet he is endowed with an amount of diplomacy and tact that recall his birth in the Orient, and, always remaining a sailor in the best sense of the word, has excelled as a courtier. In fact, he has managed to win the favor of the present King and Queen, and especially of the late Edward VII., to a degree enjoyed by no other officer of the army or navy.

The late sovereign supported him through thick and thin, entertained the most complete confidence in his views, and kept him as much as possible in his immediate entourage, while Queen Alexandra, when Fisher was at the Admiralty, paid him on more than one occasion the altogether unusual compliment of a personal visit there, accompanied by her sister, the widowed Empress of Russia.

Queen Victoria, too, was very fond of Fisher, and on the occasion of a visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth, in the closing years of her reign, especially designated him to do the honors to Admiral Gervais, who was in command of the French squadron. The old Queen summoned Fisher to Osborne, and after dinner remarked to him, "Sir John," (he had not then been raised to the peerage,) "we have sent for you especially to ask you to be very nice to Admiral Gervais, as he was so kind and attentive to us when we were at Cimiez last Spring."

"Ma'am," replied Fisher, gallantly, and with a low bow, "I will even kiss him, if your Majesty wishes."

Lord Fisher was last in this country in 1910, to attend the wedding of his only son and heir to Miss Jane Morgan, daughter of Randall Morgan, at Philadelphia, Penn. Some forty-six years of age, the Hon. Cecil Vavasseur Fisher is a very rich man indeed—not through his father, who has nothing but his pay and pension, nor yet because he married an American heiress, but through the will of the late Josiah Vavasseur, who was one of the Directors of the great ordnance and shipbuilding firm of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. When Vavasseur died, in 1907, it was found that he had bequeathed the greater part of his large fortune, namely, some two million dollars in cash, the Kilverstone Hall estate, as well as the manors of Thetford and Croxton, to the son of his old friend Lord Fisher, on the condition that Cecil Fisher should adopt the name and arms of Vavasseur, in addition to his own.

It is very doubtful whether Lord Fisher would have been given a seat in the House of Lords had it not been for this bequest to his son by old Josiah Vavasseur. For the Crown is very reluctant to bestow peerages upon those who cannot furnish a guarantee that not only they, but also their successors in the honors, will be able to maintain them in a fitting manner.

True, peerages are sometimes granted to statesmen and public servants on their retirement, even when they have no large independent fortune of their own. But this is only when they have no son to inherit the title, and there is an assurance that it will become extinct on their death. In all other instances something very much akin to an endowment of the honor, in the shape of entailed landed property, is a sine qua non.

How far-sighted is Lord Fisher may be gathered from the fact that several years ago, namely, in 1909, when Sir John Jellicoe was merely a Junior Rear Admiral, low down in the list, and was filling the office of Comptroller at the Admiralty, he already then designated him for the office of Commander in Chief of the British naval forces in the North Sea, and in the Baltic, in the event of war with Germany. This nomination of Jellicoe over the heads of half a hundred senior officers or more was part and parcel of the scheme of naval mobilization, devised by Fisher in 1910, before his retirement, and which was put into operation last Summer, immediately on the outbreak of the war.

Not even Kitchener, who is his friend, enjoys to-day the same degree of affection and confidence on the part of Britons of every rank and class as Fisher. It is no exaggeration to describe him as a popular idol, and as personifying the efficiency of that great navy upon which not merely England, but the entire British Empire, depends to protect its shores from foreign invasion.

That is why this picturesque old veteran was called by public clamor in last November from his retirement to resume his place as First Sea Lord at the Admiralty, very much to the disgust of Winston Churchill, who had good reason to dread his return, and that is the reason, also, why, since he finds he cannot work with Churchill, the latter has been forced to go, a Cabinet crisis and a reconstruction of the entire administration resulting therefrom. In one word, the entire Government has been reorganized in order to preserve the services at the Admiralty of old Jackie Fisher—the Yellow Peril—whose presence is regarded there as absolutely indispensable by his fellow-countrymen.

INTERESTING FACTS FROM MANY LANDS

OWNERS of Newfoundland sealing vessels are considering the use of aeroplanes as an aid to the industry in which they are engaged. It is proposed that just before the opening of the season next year two experienced aviators be engaged to visit the east coast and the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the purpose of locating the herds of seals. The information thus obtained would enable the fleet to sail directly for the scene of the hunt, instead of wasting much time in searching for the animals. The present season, which ended on March 1, was a failure, the total catch being less than 50,000 pelts.

The light of the Heligoland lighthouse is the most powerful in Germany, and one of the most powerful in the world. The light is an electric one, and consists of a cluster of three revolving lights, having the illuminating power of 40,000,000 candles. The lights are on the searchlight principle.

In the absence of adequate funds, and availing itself of the clan spirit of the Chinese people, the Ministry of Education of China proposes to encourage clan education. During the old-fashioned literary examination period, every tribe or clan in the interior had its own clan school for the children of the whole clan. With the advent of the modern school system, clan schools have declined in number. The Minister's idea is to encourage wealthy members of the clans to open modern primary schools to take the place of official schools, which are mostly impoverished.

The railway line, sixty miles long, which is to connect Greece with the rest of Europe is rapidly nearing completion, and reports from Athens state that it is expected to be opened to traffic in August. When this short link is opened it will be possible for a traveler to go from Piraeus to Paris in something less than sixty hours. For the Indian mail service the new line will be not less important, effecting a saving of about thirty hours each way.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce estimates that labor is 20 per cent. more efficient in and about that city than is the case in Eastern cities, where it is held that extreme temperatures affect a man's working capacity. The Chamber of Commerce in a recent bulletin declared that, "figuring on a basis of 20 per cent. added labor efficiency, Los Angeles' climate would increase the actual labor assets of Pittsburgh more than $500,000,000 per year. This is because of the almost entire absence of humidity, oppressive heat, and extreme cold."

The value of the property protected by the Fire Department of the City of New York is $10,264,050,715. The loss from fire in 1914 was $8,217,811.

Nine-tenths of the gold mining of Russia is done on land belonging to the Crown. There are 84,000 workmen employed in the industry.

According to the last census of the Indian Office there are living in the Florida Everglades 562 Seminole Indians, who own 23,542 acres of swamp jungle.

The Government of Brazil maintains at Sao Paulo a snake farm, where the reptiles live in concrete houses. The farm serves the double purpose of providing a supply of material for the production of serum antidote for snake bites and of educating the public to the difference between poisonous and non-poisonous snakes.

LUSITANIA

By Reginald McIntosh Cleveland.

DAUNTLESS and splendid triumph of man's brain,
You are become a twisted, shapeless shell;
Prey to a human snare contrived in Hell
And tomb of ideals, as of mortals, slain.
When shall the wide Atlantic wash the stain
From your undoers' hands? With your death-knell
The structure of man's evolution fell
To grim primordial slayer back again.

One stealthy stroke—then starts the dance of death;
On heeling decks the old cry of the sea,
"Women and children first!" for help is far;
The futile, awful striving to draw breath
As helpless hundreds meet eternity—
And who shall answer at the Judgment Bar?

EUROPE'S "WAR BABY" PROBLEM

France, Belgium, and England Taking Steps to Meet Situation Created in Localities Occupied by Large Bodies of Troops.

OF all the grave problems confronting Europe just now, none is arousing more comment and controversy than that of the "war babies," the offspring of soldiers and unmarried women in districts occupied by the enemy or where large numbers of soldiers of the various belligerent nations have been quartered.

It is most serious in Belgium and Northern France, where large numbers of Belgian and French women have already or are about to become mothers of babies whose fathers are German soldiers. Many of these women have been the unwilling victims of the soldiery, and such is the feeling aroused that, in Belgium, priests have openly advised women to commit infanticide rather than rear the children of the invaders. Germany has also taken action; many of the expected babies are to be taken into Germany and brought up there as Germans. Already associations of German women have been formed and representatives sent to Belgium to carry out this plan. Austria, too, has a like problem. A representative of an Austrian association has just arrived here to collect funds for the maintenance of Austrian war babies.

In addition to the war babies born of French mothers and French soldiers quartered in the districts where war is raging, France, too, has a problem like that of Belgium on her hands in those districts of the north which have been or are still occupied by the invaders. The French Government, throwing aside hypocrisy and delay, has instituted legislation to provide for "les intrus," (the interlopers,) as the war babies of France are known. It is planned to legitimatize all of them and have them brought up at the expense of the State, if the mothers so desire. In addition to this the mothers may, if they wish, give birth to their babies in maternity hospitals thrown open to them by the Government, unbeknown to their relatives and friends, and may then leave the babies in the hands of the Government, thus sparing themselves and the little ones the shame which would come to them if they stayed at home.

Senator Louis Martin has been advocating a plan similar to that suggested by some Belgian priests. He is not only in favor of having mothers of children by German soldiers commit infanticide, but wishes such a course legalized. This finds favor also in the districts which have suffered German occupation, where a number of those expecting to become grandfathers and grandmothers of "interlopers" have urged President Poincaré of France during his recent visit to those portions of Northern France won back by the French armies from the invaders to consider the legalization of infanticide. Before taking any action, the President told them, he would consult the Home Secretary and Director of State Relief.

It is said that the women of Belgium and Northern France forced to do the will of the invaders are of all classes of the population, even including nuns in convents and schoolgirls. M. Maurice Barrès, the well-known writer, who is a Deputy to the French Legislature from Lorraine, has written a bitter indictment of the Kaiser's men.

England also is confronted with a war baby problem, though the foot of the invader has not touched her soil. Hers has to do with the illegitimate births expected in localities where large bodies of British troops have been quartered since the outbreak of the war last August. Unlike their neighbors, the French, the English have not faced this problem squarely and adopted measures to meet it, and, as a result, the newspapers of Great Britain are filled with alarming figures as to the extent of the evil, reassurances and ridicule of such surmises from optimists, and the most varied suggestions as to how the emergency is to be met.

According to some, the number of unmarried women about to become mothers in districts where troops have been stationed is such that the rate of illegitimate births will rise beyond anything ever known before in the British Isles. There is talk of comparatively small towns where thousands of war babies are soon to be born, of 200 expected among the patients of one doctor alone, of fifty on the list of one district nurse. According to others, among them the Archbishop of Canterbury and Arnold Bennett, the well-known novelist, such estimates are exaggerated and the problem is arousing far more alarm than is necessary.

Despite such reassurances, the question of what is to be done with the abnormal number of illegitimate babies expected to be born, and with their mothers, has been thought worthy of the attention of the House of Commons, which will soon consider a resolution introduced by Dundas White to have all babies born after the beginning of the war legitimatized. Besides this, the Church of England has taken up the matter officially, as have also several associations of women and others, in whose eyes the problem is one of such gravity as to merit immediate and energetic action.

One of the women most interested is Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the well-known advocate of woman suffrage, who is making plans for the adoption by suffragist organizations of "war babies" and considering further measures to meet the emergency. Mrs. Pankhurst has announced that she will give full details of her plan on June 3, and that she proposes to visit the United States next Winter and enlist American aid for the "war babies" of England.

In the midst of the excited controversy over their own war baby problem the English have tended to neglect that of their neighbor and ally, France, which, as has been pointed out, is even more serious because, in many cases, the babies for whom provision is to be made are the result of relations, for the most part unwilling on the part of the prospective mothers, with the German invaders of France. The grave state of affairs which has arisen as a consequence and the measures adopted by the French Government to meet the emergency are well summarized in the following letter from a correspondent in France, published in a recent issue of The Manchester Guardian:

> There is one ugly consequence of warfare from which the narrow seas (not forgetting the men who hold them) have hitherto kept us immune—one miserable problem which we of Britain have not so far been called upon to solve, but which it is as well that we should not on that account ignore. The problem, I mean, of the child born of an enemy father and the woman he has forced to his will.
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> Here in France, where the heel of the invader still presses, where a few months ago it pressed more heavily yet, the miserable problem has had to be faced and considered; from sheer necessity the trouble is being grappled with, not by individuals and charitable agencies alone, but through the agency of the State itself. And it is from this fact—that Ministerial intervention and the organization of special measures of assistance have been considered absolutely necessary—that one judges of the extent of the evil and realizes that the horrified tales of the countryside have their stratum of truth and are not mere mouth-to-mouth rumors. All that they tell you of the German-held quarries round Soissons and Noyon and the women penned there by their captors, may not be Gospel truth—though I have seen a man lay his finger on the map and point to the place where two girls of his own blood (of gentle birth and one of them still a child) are kept to their ruin by the Germans. The horror on the common tongue has doubtless lost nothing in the telling; but the measures sanctioned by the Minister of the Interior prove at least that the horror exists and that its victims may be counted by the thousand. The State would not move so energetically for the sake of mere dozens or scores.
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> It is characteristic of French common sense and clear thinking that the trouble is dealt with not shamefacedly—by secret instructions and smothered orders, as it probably would be with us—but openly as well as promptly; that a recent article in a Paris newspaper urged the press in general to disseminate as widely and swiftly as possible the knowledge of the new regulations.
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> The object of these emergency measures is not only to avert unnecessary suffering from the victims of brutality and license, but to save the lives of the children about to be born by removing the temptation to infanticide. To this end the customary formalities and inquiries so dear to the official mind—so particularly dear to the French official mind—are for the time being relaxed and practically waived; in place of the usual precautions and deterrents every effort is to be made to induce the woman who has been a victim of war at its foulest to claim the protection of the State for herself and her unborn child.
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> Hence it has been enacted that in any commune which has been occupied by German troops the simple certificate of a doctor—sent straight to the local prefect and not handled by subordinate officials—will give the woman to whose condition the doctor has testified a claim on public assistance and entitle her to a gratuitous treatment and the payment of necessary expenses. Further, should any woman prefer to conceal her misfortune not only from her neighbors but from the local doctor and the local prefect, a maternity hospital in Paris will be open to her without any other credential or formality than the proof of her residence in a part of the country which has been occupied by the German Army.

The mother, of course, is only half the problem: when you have made provision for her in her hour of need, provision for the actual birth of her child, there still remains the question of the fate of the child so born. Here, again, the State has flung its caution and precaution to the winds and assumed the full responsibility, and by so doing has recognized the right of the woman to be relieved of a burden forced upon her. Unless it is otherwise desired by the mother, the child from the day of its birth will be treated as an orphan and a foundling; whatever its birthplace, it will be sent to Paris and duly registered, not in the archives of the commune in which it was born, but from the Paris institution in which it will be tended and reared. By this means its identity will be concealed, all trace of its origin lost, and the knowledge of its parentage hidden from itself as well as from the outside world; it will grow up among other fatherless and motherless children, unconscious of the sin that gave it life and of the alien blood which would be an added stain on its birth.

Obviously it would be impossible to hope for this concealment and unconsciousness for a being not lost in a crowd; hence the passing over in the scheme of public assistance of the local institution and the local charitable agency. In a small town or a country district it might—in all probability it would—be impossible or all but impossible to conceal the origin of such a child; whatever precautions were taken, shrewd guesses would certainly be made, and the boy or girl would be marked from his birth, perhaps openly despised from its birth.

The world and human nature being what they are, these emergency measures would seem, take them all in all, to be wise as well as well intentioned. A juster society than our own, no doubt, would realize, without effort or reminder, that a woman need feel no moral shame for an act of violence committed by another and committed against her will, would understand instinctively that actually and logically the position of such a woman is on a par with that of the man laid low by an enemy's bullet or wasted by fever in the trenches. In such a wiser and juster world there would be no need for the secrecy insured by the French regulations, since a saner and more merciful public opinion would make it far easier than it is at present for a woman to forget the manner of her child's fatherhood in the natural longing to cleave to the flesh of her flesh. If she desired to atone to it for its lack of a father, to keep it and rear it as her own, she could do so without fear of social consequences: there would be no need to hide it away from her little world as a living reminder of disgrace.

Meanwhile France is doing, perhaps, the best that can be done with the evil the invader has wrought her; is binding up as mercifully as may be the wounds inflicted on her womanhood.

For some time past the Church of England has been concerning itself seriously with the great problem in England. On April 26 the following announcement was issued at Lambeth Palace, residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Church:

> The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Dr. Scott Lidgett, Adeline Duchess of Bedford, Dr. Mary Scharlieb, Lady Londonderry, Lady Edmund Talbot, and others have been giving careful consideration to the alleged probability that there will be during the war an increase in the number of illegitimate births, and they have requested a small committee of ladies, convened by Mrs. Creighton in consultation with the National Union of Women Workers, to investigate the nature and extent of the danger.
>
> They propose to invite a larger body to consider the report made by the investigators, and the special steps which, in conjunction with official bodies, should be taken, if it is shown that the problem is of serious dimensions. The Archbishop of York will be Chairman of that larger body.

The question came up again a few days later when both Houses of the Convocation of Canterbury assembled at the Church House, Westminster. Those present included the Archbishop of Canterbury and many more of England's most prominent prelates. The Archbishop and others spoke on the subject, implying by their remarks that its gravity had been greatly exaggerated, but not denying that something ought to be done about it. A few days later the Archbishop of Canterbury declared before the Select Committee on Naval and Military Pensions, that the question had become a real and practical danger. He said further:

> What is the age of the women we are mainly dealing with? They are commonly spoken of by one side as being young girls who have been in high spirits and behaved recklessly, and that is a denunciation of the girl, while the other side speak of them as poor innocent girls who had been led into mischief. Out of 50 cases brought to my notice 29 are women over thirty, that is 60 per cent., and only 15 of them are women under twenty-five. The number who were married shows (at least I so interpret it) that what we are dealing with is not people

THE BELGIAN WAR MOTHERS



By Charlotte Porter

I.

The Dominant Voice, shrieking:
Rancor unspeakable, white-hot wrath
Spring in your furrow, rise in your path!
Harvest you vengeance from Belgian dust,
Ye who have turned love unto lust!

Subdominant Voices, murmuring:
Month of Mary, may ye breed
Vengers out of the August seed!
Nourish'd hate of father-foe—
Grow, ye War-babes, grow, grow!

II.

The Dominant Voice:
Anger implacable, brand with fire,
Sear out the soul of the bestial sire!
Impotent render the insolent boor—
Dead to the love and the life to endure!

Subdominant Voices:
Month of Mary, ye shall breed
Vengers out of the August seed,
Cradled hate of father-foe—
Grow, ye War-babes, grow, grow!

III.

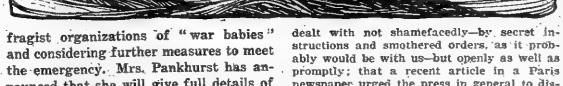
The Dominant Voice:
Miracle-May-month, fathered in death,
Bred in corruption to breathe new breath
Into foul body-dregs, breathe thy life
Into the hate-sired babes of strife!

Subdominant Voices:
Month of Mary, ye shall feed
Saviours from the Judas-deed—
Gods of life to quell that woe.
Grow, ye War-babes, grow, grow!

IV.

The Dominant Voice:
Ruin the arrogant hate of love!
Ruin the haters, God above!
Bless Thou their harvest to quell their sin—
Honor the sinned-against, God within!

All Voices:
Warring nations, bleed, bleed,
But to let the leaders lead!
Springs to come from Falls to go,
Love's lords, Life's lords, show, show!



HARDEN GIVES WARNING TO U. S.

"Do Not Howl If German Submarines Damage American Ships," Says Editor Called "Bernard Shaw of Germany."

Maximilian Harden, author of the article of which portions are translated below, is the widely known German journalist and publicist who has been termed "the German George Bernard Shaw." The article was published in a recent issue of his paper, Die Zukunft.

By Maximilian Harden.

JAPAN and the United States are being wooed. Ever since the Western powers' hope of speedy decisive blows on the part of Russia have shriveled up, they would like to lure the Japanese Army, two to four hundred thousand men, to the Continent. What was scoffed at as a whim of Pinchon and Clemenceau now is unveiled as a yearning of those at the head of the Governments.

The sentimental wish to see Germany's collapse completed by the activities of the allied European powers now ventures only shyly into the light of day. The ultimate wearing down of the German Army assures us of victory; but a speedy termination of the war under which the whole hemisphere suffers would be preferable. The Trans-Siberian Railway could bring the Japanese to Poland and East Prussia. The greatness of the expenditures therefor cannot frighten him who knows what tremendous sums each week of the war costs the Allies. Where it is a question of our life, of the existence of all free lands, every consideration must vanish. Public opinion desires an agreement with the Government of the Mikado.

These sentences I found in the Temps. England will not apply the brakes. Mr. Winston Churchill, to be sure, lauds the care-free fortune of his fatherland, which even after Trafalgar, he says, did not command the seas as freely as today; but in his inmost heart even this "savior of Calais" does not cheat himself concerning the fact that it is a matter of life and death. In order not to succumb in such a conflict, England will sacrifice its prosperous comfort and the lordly pride of the white man just as willingly as it would, if necessary, Gibraltar and Egypt, (which might be within the reach of German armies in the Spring.)

Will Japan follow the luring cry? Any price will be paid for it. What is Indo-China to the Frenchmen, whose immense colonial empire is exploited by strangers, if thereby they can purchase the bliss of no longer being "the victims of 1870"? And the yellow race that co-operated on Europe's soil in the most momentous decision of all history would live in splendor such as had never before been seen, and could keep China, the confused, reeling republic, for at least a generation in its guardianship.

The land of the Stars and Stripes is only being asked to give its neutrality the color of good-will. It is, for the time being, unlikely that the United States would stand beside our opponents with army and navy, as has been urgently counseled by Mr. Roosevelt, (who received the honorary doctor's title in Berlin and as a private citizen reviewed a brigade drill at the Kaiser's side.) Nevertheless, experience warns us to be prepared for every change of weather, from the distant West, as well as the distant East, (and to guard ourselves alike against abuse and against flattery.)

The sentiment of the Americans is unfriendly to us. In spite of Princes' travels, Fritz monuments, exchanges of professors, Kiel Week, and cable compliments? Yes, in spite of all that. We can't change it. And should avoid impetuous wooing.

The missionaries of the Foreign Office brought along with them in trunks and bundles across the sea the prettiest eagerness; but in many cases they selected useless and in some cases even injurious methods. Lectures, pamphlets, defensive writings—the number of the defenders and the abundance of their implements and talk only nursed suspicion. Whatever could be done for the explanation of the German conduct was done by Germania's active children, who know the country and the people.

The American business man never likes to climb mountains of paper. He has grown up in a different emotional zone, accustomed to a different standard of values than the Middle European. To feel his way into foreign points of view, finally to become, in ordinary daily relations, a psychologist, that will be one of the chief duties of the German of tomorrow. He may no longer demand that the stranger shall be like him; no longer denounce essential differences of temperament as a sin. The North American, among whose ancestors are Britons and Spaniards, Celts and Dutchmen, South Frenchmen and Low Germans, does not easily understand the Englishman, despite the common language; calls him surly, stiff, cold; charges him with selfishness and presumption, and has never, as a glance backward will show, shirked battle with him for great issues. For the most part, to be sure, it remains the scolding of relatives, who wish to tug at and tousel each other, not to murder each other

Only before the comrade of Japan did the brow of Jonathan wrinkle more deeply. But every Briton swore that his kinsman would bar the yellow man's way to Hawaii, California, and the Philippines, and put him in the fields of Asia only as a terror to the Russians or a scarecrow to the Germans. A doubt remained, nevertheless; and we missed the chance of a strong insurance against Japanese encroachment. Stroked caressingly yesterday and boxed ears today:

Over there the dollar alone rules, and all diplomacy is a pestilential swamp; decency is an infrequent guest, with scorn grinning ever over its shoulder; the entrepreneur is a rogue, the official a purchasable puppet, the lady a cold-cream-covered lady-peacock.

The stubborn idealism, the cheerful ability of the American, his joy in giving, his achievements in and for art, science, culture—all that was scarcely noticed. Such a caricature could not be erased by compliments.

Before Mr. Roosevelt bared his set of stallion's teeth (Hengstgebiss) to the Berliners, he had spoken cheerfully to Admirals Dewey and Beresford concerning the possibilities of a war of the Star-Spangled Banner against Germany. And gentler fellow-countrymen of the billboard man said:

You're amazing. Yourselves devilishly greedy for profits, yet you scoff at us because we go chasing after business. You fetch heaps of money across the sea, and then turn up your sublimely snuffing noses as if it stinks.

Is it not possible that the American is analyzing the origin of the war in his own way? That he looks upon Belgium's fate with other eyes than the German? That he groans over "the army as an end in itself" and over "militarism"? That he does not understand us any quicker than the German Michel understands him? And that he puffs furiously when, after a long period of drought, the war, a European one, now spoils his trade?

We do not feel hurt, (haven't spare time for it;) indeed, we are glad that you gave ten millions each month for Belgium, that you intend to help care for Poland, that you are opening the savings banks of your children. But, seriously, we beg you not to howl if American ships are damaged by the attack of German submarines. England wishes to shut off our imports of foodstuffs and raw materials, and we wish to shut off England's. You do not attempt to land on our coast; keep away also from that of Britain. You were warned early. What is now to take place is commanded by merciless necessity; must be.

And let no woeful cries, no threats, crowd into Germany's ears.

TRENCH NEWSPAPER ISSUED BY SOLDIERS

"L'Indiscret" Has All Sorts of Intimate Items of Every-Day Life Among French Troops.

Stirring Verses, Football Reports, and Criticisms of Camp Cookery Find Place in Its Columns.

WHEN the soldiers in the European war are not fighting they try their hands at journalism. Not long ago a picture appeared of a printing office and by German troops in Northern France, where a daily newspaper is issued for those fighting in the German trenches. And now a copy has come to America of a paper issued by French soldiers in the French trenches for the delectation of their comrades during "off" hours.

This one, though, is not printed. The modest resources of its publishers do not allow of anything better than mimeographing. It is called L'Indiscret and makes a brave showing with its bold purple ink "news," written in long-hand, and a number of pen and ink sketches.

The cover of L'Indiscret informs us that it is the "only daily weekly" of the Ninth Battery of Artillery, below which announcement is a picture of a very business-like looking cannon, presumably of the brand used by the battalion.

The copy which has found its way to America also has quite a spirited ballade, celebrating the prowess of the "poilus" of the Ninth Battery. This states, among other things, that the Crown Prince of Germany is in the habit of trembling at the approach of the said Ninth. Another item runs thus:

Evil-minded persons have circulated the report that L'Indiscret had gone into bankruptcy. This is a base calumny. The delay in publishing has been due solely to the lack of paper. Shame to the slanderers!

We note with sorrow," says another item, "the little interest shown by civilians of R—— in attending the funerals of our poor comrades killed in defense of their country."



Page from Newspaper Published in the Trenches.

Somewhat more cheerful is this:

INHERITANCE—Our friend R—— having just come into some money, and having been promoted, offers a supper to all his friends on L'Indiscret. Evening clothes. Bring your own platter and drinking cup.

A cartoon shows Germany and Austria seated at a table and inviting Italy to share their repast, only to be told, to the accompaniment of disrespectful gestures, "No! I won't eat!" The influence of England is seen in another item, headed "Football," telling of a victory of a team from the Ninth Battery over one from the Thirteenth Artillery Regiment.

"This match," we learn, "was umpired with much impartiality by Cousin, editor of The Aero."

On the last page of L'Indiscret is a highly uncomplimentary tirade against the food served in the particular trench or trenches occupied by the gallant Ninth Battery. It purports to be an advertisement of the "Great Provision Firm" supplying the soldiers with eatables and sings the praises of "green and frozen meats, old rancid lard, remnants of old candles for frying, Japanese tea received by an indirect route," &c., &c. The advertisement includes a drawing showing some of these tempting delicacies.

We are told that a concert was held somewhere near the front, at which a "violinist of great talent" was warmly applauded for his rendition of the "Meditation" from "Thais." The issue concludes with this little item:

We learn of the founding of a Don't Worry Club. An evening spent with its members enabled us to state that the club is well named.

NAVAL POWER IS PARAMOUNT POWER

So Holds Rear Admiral Chadwick, Declaring That the U. S. Needs a Great Navy to "Command Safety and Peace."

THE paramount part which navies of the world, including that of the United States, have played in times of international crises—in many instances holding the scale between glorious national triumph and desperate national defeat—is pointed out in emphatic language by Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick in his book, "The American Navy," just published by Doubleday, Page & Co. of New York and Garden City. (Price 60 cents.)

Drawing the lesson of the past and present, from the Grecp-Persian and Roman-Carthaginian wars to the Spanish-American war and to the Anglo-German conflict of today, for application to the future, Admiral Chadwick declares that the United States can only remain a world power through a navy of sufficient size and efficiency to "command safety and peace." Great military power, he holds, is insignificant compared to great naval power.

It was the American Navy which killed the Southern Confederacy, says the Admiral; the French Navy which won American independence; the British Navy which smashed Napoleon's power. Of such lessons Admiral Chadwick writes:

The navy in all countries has ever been, and, as far as we can now judge, ever will be, a pre-eminent instrument of Government. It was through her navy that Greece destroyed the power of Persia; Rome that of Carthage; the allies at Lepanto that of the Turks; England that of Holland and later that of France in America; the navy of France, in turn, caused the relinquishment of Great Britain's sovereignty over the thirteen Colonies which formed the United States, and a generation later it was the British Navy which made the efforts of the great Napoleon the "baseless fabric of a vision."

Coming to days within the ken of many still living, the navy was the power which made possible the preservation of the Union in our great civil war by the cutting off of the Southern Confederacy from its means of support by sea and reducing its forces thereby to practical inanition. For had the Confederacy had free access to the sea and control of the Mississippi River, no armies of the North could have conquered well-supplied armies of the South.

So, too, the control of the sea decided the outcome of the Spanish war. When Sampson's fleet destroyed Spain's only battle squadron off Santiago de Cuba, Spain could no longer reinforce her army in Cuba, and surrender was a necessity.

Even as this is written, Germany's every sea outlet is closed by the British fleet, so superior in number to the German, and German commerce on the sea is for the time entirely swept away, leaving Great Britain for the moment navally and commercially supreme upon the ocean.

As one attempts to look into the future the vastness of the possible changes startles the imagination, but in it all is ever present the power that goes with the ubiquitous warship, from whose threat no port of the world is free. Military power fades to insignificance through its narrow limits of mobility, when compared with the meaning of a great fleet.

Turning specifically to the lesson for the United States to be drawn for the future, Admiral Chadwick writes:

We speak much of our development into a world power through the war of 1898. We were such a power potentially as soon as we had a navy of a strength to enable us to say to another power, "I forbid." And we can only remain a world power through a navy which can command safety and peace.

Linked to such power there must be political good-sense and just dealing. Long habit in obedience and in command, a lifelong study of international relations, a knowledge of the races of men such as no other great profession can offer, an ideal which puts duty as its first law; these enable the navy to furnish its just quota of both the high qualifications mentioned. To it the country can securely trust its honor and safety. It will ever do its duty.

The building of the Panama Canal also adds to the necessity for a powerful American fleet, in the Admiral's view. He points out that there may be differences as to the extent to which we are to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, but there should be no difference of opinion among Americans as to the need for maintaining control of the canal and for preventing foreign powers obtaining foothold in the areas near the canal, where naval bases might endanger our control. He writes:

The situation left us by the Spanish war is one which can be maintained only by a powerful fleet, though our acquisitions in themselves scarcely add to the necessity of such a fleet, for meanwhile we have built the Panama Canal.

And while the canal has lightened our strategic difficulties in that our battle fleet can now reach San Francisco from the Caribbean in a fourth of the time it took the Oregon to make her celebrated passage from San Francisco to Key West, there is upon us the heavy burden of the defense of the Isthmus, its position being in effect insular.

It can only remain in our hands by our controlling the sea. Fortifications assist in its defense for the time being, but should we go to war it must finally go into the hands of the power with a superior navy. And being thus isolated and having this insular character, the canal and its fortifications should be in naval control in order that there should be complete unanimity of effort in its defense.

It is safe to say that, however anti-imperialist one may be, there is no American who would see the canal go into foreign control with equanimity. The most pronounced would halt at such a danger.

Thus, whatever one's attitude may be toward the Monroe Doctrine, there are few who would not uphold the contention that we shall not permit any further extension of foreign influence in the Caribbean or in any part of the neighboring Pacific littoral, or in neighboring islands such as the Galapagos. This is not a question of extension of influence, but of safety.



Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick

Admiral Chadwick, in describing and discussing our naval history in the War of 1812 and in the years just preceding—the book deals in direct, readable style with the activities of the American Navy in our various wars, with comments by the Admiral—points out that peace is not the result of a single nation's wishing it, and that "one must be in a position to command peace." Failure to recognize this fact, he holds, was the great mistake made by Jefferson in his guidance of "a nation which he was not so very far from wrecking by an insensate policy of peace at any price."

The following is Admiral Chadwick's picture of what a powerful navy would have saved the United States:

Whether with or without a war, a navy would have saved us the six years of humiliation which were to intervene between 1806 and 1812; it would have saved the embargo which was to tie to the wharves in rotting idleness more than a million tons of shipping which had been engaged in foreign trade; to bring grass-grown streets to our greatest ports, and strain the sentiment of the several sections of the Union to the point of separation.

It would have saved the War of 1812, the capture and burning of Washington, and the shameful ineptitude, with one brilliant exception, of our army commanders in that contest. * * * There would have been a cessation of British impressment and there would have been no such Orders in Council as those directed to the destruction of American commerce; or had these come before America was ready with her navy there would have been quick renunciation. * * *

Said Gouverneur Morris in the Senate (and it was the expression of one of the ablest minds of the country): "When we have twenty ships-of-the-line at sea, and there is no good reason why we should not have them, we shall be respected by all Europe. * * * The expense compared with the benefit is moderate, nay, trifling. Whatever sums are necessary to secure the national independence must be paid. * * * If we will not pay to be defended, we must pay for being conquered."

Admiral Chadwick further points out that this lack of a navy, this policy of peace at any price, resulted not only in material damage, but had a disastrous effect upon the national spirit. Yet the old spirit of the United States was ready to flame, despite the years of humiliation and toleration of insult. The victory of the Constitution over the Guerrière, he declares, made the American Nation "another people." He writes:

The capture of the Guerrière by the Constitution is a great landmark in our history—a second "shot heard round the world." It was not simply the taking of a British frigate; it was a second declaration of American independence.

We had so long been called spaniels and curs in the British press; we had so long submitted basely (the word is none too strong to describe our administration of the Jeffersonian period); there had become so strongly intrenched in the British and French mind that we would submit to any insult so long as our ships might sail, even at the cost of the immense toll they took of them, that our going to war was considered impossible. New England, the chief sufferer, was in a dangerous spirit which threatened secession.

All this changed instantly when the news spread from town to town, from farm to farm. The Americans became another people. It revived the dormant spirit of nationality and gave a deathblow to the disunionist spirit of the period. How it permeated the soul of the country was shown in a remarkable way at the death of a lady of the Adams family in 1903.

Born in 1808, she was but four years old at the time of the battle, but so vividly had the exultation of her elders been impressed upon the child's mind that on the day of her death, more than ninety years after, her mind reverted to but one thought, the most deeply impressed of her childhood. In tremulous tones, though otherwise apparently unconscious, she kept repeating through this last day of her life the expression of her elders in 1812: "Thank God for Hull's victory." Nothing could show more strongly the imminesity of exultation and relief.

Of the value of the navy to the Government of the United States in diplomatic work, Admiral Chadwick says:

A word must be said as to the navy's diplomatic work. International law is mostly both made and administered by navies. The navy is thus a great and constant school of diplomacy, the right hand of the Department of State. We have had a notable instance, almost as I write, in the events in Mexico, and from none have naval officers received higher praise for their work than from the late lamented Secretary of State, John Hay. It is duty such as this which gives the naval profession its breadth and importance in peace, as great in its way as in war.

And the diplomacy of naval officers is always in the direction of peace, though it may sometimes be peace with a strong hand, as in Admiral Benham's most admirable handling of the situation in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro during the revolt of 1893. He brought instantaneous peace between the revolutionary forces and the Government; he upheld international law, stood by the rights of our merchant Captains, and rendered a service beyond price to Brazil.

Such international uses of the navy accentuate the value of the Marine Corps, now a naval army of 10,267 men and officers. * * * It differs from the army proper in its mobility and ever-readiness for foreign service. Its mobility is that of the navy itself; its transport is ever ready; its supply train is the fleet.

It is an international understanding that seamen or marines may be landed in any part of the world for the protection of life and property, and that such action may even extend to the use of force without being regarded as an act of war. There is no need to expand the value of such a convention which gives the navy such an extension of its field of forceful, and at the same time peaceable, action.

Admiral Chadwick takes occasion to differ from the argument that to either Paul Jones or John Barry properly belongs the title "father of the navy," which has so often been given to one or the other "as race sentiment or particular inclination may rule." The Admiral declares that "neither has a claim of the sort," but that Edward Preble is the man on whom that title should be conferred. The author writes:

Jones never served in the newly established service or had anything to do with its organization. The ephemeral navy of the Revolution had entirely passed away; the navy of 1794 was not a reconstitution; it was a new birth, and with this Barry's connection was without special distinction. Jones was a Scot by birth; Barry was an Irishman. Both are in the first rank as naval officers, but neither did anything to form the new navy.

This was the work of Edward Preble, American by long descent, tradition, and training. Born in Portland, Me., Aug. 15, 1761, he ran away when 17 to go to sea in a privateer; he was shortly made a midshipman in the Protector, the largest ship of the Massachusetts State Navy; was in several actions, and when the Protector was captured became a prisoner in the prison ship Jersey, at New York. When released he was immediately again at sea, this time in the State privateer Winthrop, and was of the party which cut out an armed British brig from under the British fort in Penobscot Bay.

When the United States Navy came to life again, he was commissioned one of the first five Lieutenants. In 1799 he was promoted to Captain, and in command of the Essex convoyed fourteen valuable merchantmen to China. His high temper and strict discipline were, in the early part of his Mediterranean service, to make him somewhat unpopular, but his great qualities soon brought an admiration and regard which have come down as a cherished tradition of the service, as warm today as a hundred years since.

It is to him should be given the credit of establishing the character of the little navy which fought the War of 1812, covering itself with honor and bringing a new respect to our country which owes his memory every honor, and continues to owe it in much greater measure than ever paid.

Admiral Chadwick, in his account of the part the navy played in the Revolutionary War, points out that it was to Washington himself that was due the first organized American force upon the sea. The author states that throughout the career of Washington he recognized the importance of control of the sea, "and immediately on his arrival at Cambridge to take the command of the American Army, then collected before Boston, he began to look into the question of a naval force, with a view to capturing the enemy's supplies."

starting amiss at this moment in the midst of an excitable time, but that things have been amiss for some time.

I look forward with grave apprehension to what will come to light in a month or two as regards the result of billeting tens of thousands of soldiers in villages and small towns. If that danger, all present vague and inchoate, lie lying ahead, I venture to urge extreme caution now as to the wording of rules which might be twisted to cover all sorts of cases without being so intended.

Regarding the allowing of pensions to unmarried mothers of "war babies," the Archbishop said:

I can quite imagine cases in which an unmarried mother might be honestly entitled to receive a pension, but the doing of it wholesale would seem to me absolute madness—I use the strongest word I can.

The Archbishop of York took up the problem in the Upper House of the convocation. Referring to the probable increase in the illegitimate birth rate, he said that, first of all, the facts in the matter must be ascertained, since, so far, there were only vague surmises and what he suspected would prove wild exaggerations. He did not deny that the situation was one calling for thoughtful consideration and wise treatment, though he deprecated the "moral excitement" aroused by the question and advocated waiting for the results of the investigations being conducted before delivering judgment.

There had been a tendency, he continued, to mitigate the offense of the unmarried women about to become the mothers of babies whose fathers were soldiers; nothing could be worse for public morals than to let it be supposed that there was any special condonation for sin committed with a soldier.

The same prelate, speaking at a meeting of the Rescue and Preventive Association at York about the presence of large bodies of troops in the towns of the United Kingdom, said:

I suppose it is possible that one of the results of the great temptations which existed may be a considerable increase during the present year in the number of illegitimate births. I would not have spoken here on a subject so painful were it not for the fact that it has already been treated with more freedom than wisdom in the press and elsewhere.

The subject has already been surrounded with a great deal of exaggeration and sentiment. I have been giving the matter very careful and constant thought for many weeks, and during the whole of last week I was in consultation with those most familiar with it, and I have no hesitation in saying that the balance of evidence given by those entitled to give it by their expert knowledge was clear in proving that many of the statements made were wildly exaggerated. Where there have been, as I know, instances where it was possible to put the figures to the test they have almost invariably broken down. If there has been a good deal of exaggeration, there has been even more sentimentality.

We all hope with all our hearts that we are not going through the terrible ordeal of war without as a nation being strengthened, purified, and deepened. What could prove a more certain paralyzing of our hopes than that there should be created by the war a kind of spirit which should make more for the moral deterioration rather than the moral strengthening of the people? What we see in certain quarters is a rising wave—I would say a wash—of sentimentality which obliterates the fundamental obligations of the relations of sex and the principles of public morality on which the nation depends.

The difficulty of obtaining reliable data as to the number of "war babies" to be expected in England is dealt with in the following interesting article from The Manchester Guardian:

Dr. Barbara Tchaikovsky, who has for weeks been trying to secure definite information as to the approximate number of illegitimate births likely to occur owing to the establishment of military camps all over the country, told a representative of The Manchester Guardian that it was practically impossible to form any estimate. She hears that in one country town the authorities have taken a house to establish a maternity home, that in two or three others the guardians are building additional wings to the workhouse expressly for these mothers, and that a woman patrol in a south coast town quotes 400 as the number of prospective mothers.

The reply from Birmingham is that there is no information. Her informant in Glasgow writes: "'Big figures are quoted, though there is no definite information, but no one can doubt that soldiers' children are to be numerous."

Mr. W. Astor, M. P. for Plymouth, which has been quoted as a centre of the trouble, wrote that "while one hears of many cases, it is impossible to obtain figures."

"I am told," wrote a Scotchwoman, "that in a Scottish town with a population of 9,000 there are 200 cases, but this can hardly be believed."

It is said that the number of illegitimate births per annum is 36,000. "One must remember," said Dr. Tchaikovsky, "that a very large proportion of the 36,000 fathers who were civilians at the beginning of 1914 are now soldiers, and that consequently, even if there were not the great increase in illegitimacy which is talked of, a very large proportion of the illegitimate children must be the children of soldiers."

Discussing the problem of the war babies, Mrs. Arnold Glover, Secretary of the National Union of Girls' Clubs, said she thought the extent of the evil had probably been very much exaggerated, but she had no doubt that there would be a great increase of illegitimacy and that a large proportion of the mothers would be very young girls.

Few of them would be club girls, for it was, generally speaking, the unattached girl with few interests in her life who succumbed to temptation. The girls' clubs had probably been a tremendous safeguard, as even the emergency clubs near the camps were proving. They gave their members a great deal to think about and encouraged a spirit of *esprit de corps*, while the club leaders kept so closely in touch with each girl that they must be aware of any tragedy.

Mrs. Glover said she deprecated the idea that the trouble was a purely working-class one. The temptation was one to which undoubtedly women of all classes had been subjected. The working-class woman came into prominence simply through the problem of affording her financial support.

The general feeling among women who were anxious to help, as evidenced at the conference on Thursday, was that it would be quite impossible to discriminate between the children of soldiers and of civilians. The whole question of illegitimacy must be reviewed, and she hoped the result would be that suitable provision would be made for the mother, not only in special lying-in hospitals, to which only first cases would be admitted, but in providing suitable paid employment before and after the child's birth.

Many of the girls were now going through a time of intense unhappiness and financial stress. They would not return to their old employment, but hid themselves away and suffered as much from the dreariness as the profitlessness of their leisure. She would like to see open-air employment provided—light farm work or poultry rearing—giving the girls an open-air life, healthy, natural surroundings, and an opportunity to care for their babies. In these circumstances they could learn to love their babies, whereas otherwise the obvious danger was that they would regard them with horror.

There is nothing vague about the plans of Mrs. Pankhurst and her associates for coping with the problem. Already the Women's Suffrage and Political Union is arranging to adopt a number of girl war babies, it being their opinion that boy babies will be the favorites of those desirous of adopting children, and that, therefore, provision should be made first of all for the girl babies. At the same time that Mrs. Pankhurst spoke of announcing on June 3 next a complete plan for caring for war babies and of her intention to visit America soon for the purpose of interesting Americans in the question she said:

"We will set up a real standard," said the suffrage leader. "It will prove a model for the future. We have secured a large country place in Surrey and have also a place in the vicinity of the London Flower Gardens.

"The babies are to be brought up along eugenic lines. They will be cared for by trained nurses. The Mme. Montessori system of education will be adopted. The latest ideas for healthy development, for food, and for clothing will be utilized. We will probably call the institution the Woman's Suffrage and Political Union Home.

"We are going to depend upon the public for its support. We will even ask wealthy families to act as sponsors for one war baby each, who, when education is completed, can legally be adopted. We are also considering a plan of insurance for others who are unsponsored, whereby we can furnish a fund for them to start life when they reach the age of 17 or 18. We plan to act while other organizations are trying to find out how to deal with the subject.

"We intend to demonstrate that our solution will develop these children into superwomen. They will be developed according to their demonstrated adaptability, no branch of genius being permitted to go unaided through life.

"The war babies to be adopted will be those whose mothers are unable to support them. These will include many young girls who have been wronged by those not caring to assume responsibility. The situation is probably not exaggerated, but whether it is or not it is painfully known all over the world, that such a situation really exists and that it must be dealt with. This we intend to do."

Another organization of women which is actively concerning itself with the "war babies" is the Women's Imperial Health Association. At a meeting held at its headquarters a few days ago it unanimously adopted a resolution presented by Dowager Lady Helmsley calling for the appointment of a committee to consider the best means of dealing with the problem of the war babies and their mothers.

Another prominent Englishwoman, Lady Gwendolen Cecil, has shown active interest in the question, though she believes that there has been exaggeration of its seriousness. She has made what she calls a "plea for common sense," in which she says:

What call is there for any special action with regard to the illegitimate children of soldiers? A large proportion of them will probably be maintained—as children similarly born are maintained frequently—by the mothers' parents. The ferociously moral father is far more common in melodrama than in working class homes.

Others, no doubt, will be born in the workhouse. And why not? Because the children are innocent and should not be allowed to suffer? But so are other workhouse children. There is no particular sanctity attached to illegitimate birth, even when the father is a soldier.

I am afraid that in many cases the appeal (in the interest of the children) is merely a veil for a less creditable sympathy with the mothers. A girl's loss of purity is surely a subject for infinite sorrow, but not for sentimental condonation. Among a large proportion of these mothers an even sterner attitude is probably called for.

Do not let us be frightened by the accusation of Puritanism. A touch of it is invaluable in the national character.

If official Great Britain finally decides upon some definite way of meeting the emergency it will have no dearth of projects from which to make a choice. English newspapers just now are being deluged with suggested solutions of the great problem. Scarcely a day goes by without a new one cropping up in the letter of some correspondent interested in the matter.

Some suggest that prospective mothers of such babies be taken to the workhouses and that their children be cared for at such institutions, but this scheme has aroused vehement protest. One of those opposing it is Dr. Barbara Tchaikovsky, already mentioned as having made a careful investigation of the question, who writes to The Manchester Guardian:

It is being suggested in some quarters that the workhouse is the proper place for "war babies" and their mothers. Would you be kind enough to let me lay some facts before your readers bearing on this subject, most of which I have collected from the minority report of the Poor Law Commission, Part 1, on the "Workhouse as Maternity Hospital. From available statistics the Commissioners gather

that the number of births in poor law institutions of the United Kingdom exceeds 15,000, and out of 11,000 children born in 450 out of 645 unions (England and Wales) 20 per cent. are legitimate and 70 per cent. illegitimate, amounting to 18 per cent. of all illegitimate births. The infants who are particularly likely to die are the illegitimate, and it is difficult to trace them after leaving. The result is that many of the illegitimate babies are dead within a few weeks.

They continue:

Dr. Fuller, Medical Inspector to the Local Government Board for poor law purposes, came to the conclusion that out of 3,719 infants under two years of age in 546 workhouses the average death-rate during five years is 1,315—i. e., more than one-third of the average infant (workhouse) population.

They give the following figures (1906):

Age at death.	Workhouse.	General population.	
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	
One week...	40	45	25 } Per 1,000
One year...	268	392	132 } babies born.

I. e., the mortality of infants in poor law institutions where all danger of inadequate medical attendance and nursing, lack of sufficient food and warmth, parental neglect, are missing, result is between two and three times as great a mortality.

Shall we let the "war babies," or, indeed, other babies, see the light of day under conditions that can hardly be said to save every saveable baby, just when the nation is losing so heavily the flower of its youth on the battlefields of Europe?

Another opponent of the workhouse solution is Mary Longman, General Secretary of the Women's Labor League, who wrote in a letter to The London Daily News regarding mothers of war babies:

It will be generally admitted that at all events the poor law must not be the recourse for these mothers. The record of the workhouses is a particularly bad one in regard both to their demoralizing effects upon such unfortunate young women and to their high death rate among the infants.

Luckily it is possible without any fresh legislation for the public health machinery to be developed to meet the need. The initiation and development of schemes for the better care of maternity and infancy has lately been urged upon public health authorities by the Local Government Board itself, which is prepared to make grants up to 50 per cent. of their approved expenditure upon these objects.

One development of administrative machinery will be needed, namely, the establishment of advisory committees, both central and local, in connection with the public health authorities. These committees should contain a strong representation of organizations of industrial women, for without their knowledge of the home life and conditions of the girls concerned it will be impossible to deal humanely and wisely with the problem.

Some of the mothers will doubtless have resources of their own, or be cared for by friends, but wherever this is not the case the public health authorities must be prepared to provide whatever is necessary without the mothers being forced to have recourse to the poor law. Maternity homes will be needed for the confinement itself, and sometimes for a preliminary period, and it will be best if these are arranged in small hostels under the care of wise and kindly matrons.

The girl's self-respect must be fostered in every way, and her sense of responsibility for her child developed. The influence must, therefore, be made as homely as possible, and the girls must not be gathered together in large numbers. Further, it should be possible for the girls to live in the hostels afterward, when they go out to work, so that mother and baby may be kept together. The mothers should also be given every opportunity to get into communication with the fathers of their babies, in order that they may have the chance of making a home together. A useful change might well be made in the English law by which the child would be legitimized if marriage took place, as is the case under the Scottish law.

The public health authorities should also set up an adequate number of mother and baby clinics, similar to the clinic founded by this league in North Kensington. There pregnant and nursing mothers, as well as infants and children under 5, may obtain medical advice and treatment.

Yet another important step would be the adoption of the Notification of Births act, 1907. Under this act all births must be notified within thirty-six hours, and thus the local authorities are enabled to get into immediate touch with each mother through their health visitors.

Ronald McNeill, a well-known member of Parliament, wants the various Churches in the British Isles to declare that the mothers of soldiers' illegitimate children, as well as the children themselves, are to be treated with no scorn or dishonor. He writes:

Are they, the offspring of the heroes of the Marne, of Ypres, of Neuve Chapelle, to carry through life the stigma of shame for "irregular" birth? Are they, who, on eugenic principles, should be the most virile of our race, to be handicapped from the start by impoverishment both of physical constitution and of moral character, through the ignorance, pejudice, and injustice of their earliest environment?

A certain amount of charitable amateur effort is being made to meet the needs of the case by ladies who have become aware of the facts. These ladies propose to start "schools for mothers," where the girls may learn how to care for their own health and that of their babies, and may also be helped to preserve their self-respect. This is the right spirit and a move in the right direction.

But it must fall far short of the requirements. What is wanted is for the religious leaders of the nation, in the first place, to come forward with an honest and courageous pronouncement that under existing circumstances the mothers of our soldiers' children are to be treated with no scorn or dishonor and that the infants themselves should receive unashamed welcome.

The duty of the Church to cope helpfully with the war-baby problem is emphasized by one Englishman, who says:

The Churches of all denominations are keenly alive to the necessity of rendering such help, if it is needed, and also many other societies which have for years been studying the best way to assist mothers and children are most anxious to do their part in providing education and assistance.

These are the right people to take the matter in hand, and a representative committee of such workers can be called together in each district to make a thorough investigation into the conditions which exist locally. If this is done, we shall very soon find that the problem is not an insuperable one, and that adequate provision for the mother in her time of need and for befriending her afterward will gladly by supplied by those who are willing and anxious to help.

It is impossible to deal with every case alike, and there must inevitably be a great deal of sifting. Some girls will be looked after by their own people, in other cases the home will be the last place they should be in. Others will probably prove to be friendless, and so on; but it all points to the necessity for local interest, and the provision of kind, motherly women on the spot to befriend and stand by the girl if she is to come through on the right side.

Secondly, we must develop schemes which shall make it possible for the mother to keep her child with her. We have no right to deprive these children of the one parent it is possible for them to have, and no foster mother can do what a mother can.

Help in this direction has been arranged by the Women's Auxiliary of the Free Church Council in a maternity home capable of receiving twenty-five inmates. This will be worked in connection with a local co-operative society for developing chicken farming and bee keeping. Remunerative occupation of a healthy and interesting character will thus be provided for the mothers, and they will have the delight of watching over and caring for thir own little ones at the same time. Similar work on these lines can easily be developed in rural districts under wise and careful management, and at the same time secure to English workers the large sums of money hitherto paid to foreign countries.

We are facing no new problem, but one as old as the hills, and if we are really to deal with the conditions which exist we must stand for a truer and a higher ideal of parenthood—not a lower one.

Another interesting suggestion is that soldiers who are unmarried should "nominate" women to be married to them by proxy, as is now being done in the French Army. In such cases the soldier chooses a woman to bear his name, and she is married to him by proxy, so that he does not have to leave the front for the ceremony. Some wish to apply this method so that unmarried women about to become mothers may become wives. Their plan is to urge every unmarried soldier to give his name to some woman about to become the mother of a war baby. Were this done, soldiers killed in battle would leave widows, and those surviving the war would, if honorable, stick to their marriage agreement. This scheme would allow the mother of a war baby to marry to save herself from disgrace, and entitle her, as the wife of a soldier, to a small Government allowance toward the support of herself and her child.

that individual disarmament is to be enforced, and if warlike weapons are undesirable and troublemakers in the hands of individuals they are exactly the same thing in the hands of nations.

"To my mind, however, we must admit that general arbitration of international disputes cannot be brought about in this world of great commercial rivalries unless all the great navy nations get together and agree to it. All must agree or none can agree with safety.

"In the movement leading toward such a general agreement the United States of America, by the grace of God free and independent, must be the leaders. Therefore, it seems to me, the course for us to follow is to build a powerful navy, saying, meanwhile to the other powers which will be watching every rivet as we drive it:

"'We are ready to join you in an agreement to cease this expensive and endless competition. But we can't cease if you don't cease. Cessation will save us and will save you. But we are richer than you are and if you keep on we'll beat you at it. What do you think about it?'

"Only readiness to defend ourselves against any attack will put us in such a position that we will be listened to with respect. If we maintain our readiness the day may come when argument and reason from us may produce desirable results.

"It seems probable that conditions following the European war will be especially favorable to such a move upon our part. Already the fighting nations have spent nearly all they have; soon they will be mortgaging the future.

"When they definitely reach and encroach upon this melancholy period sentiment will become strong for arbitration and reduction of armament. Indeed, it seems inevitable that it will be too strong to withstand, and I believe it will be the privilege of the United States to take the lead in this progression, so essential to the advancement of the world's civilization.

"The naval appropriations in our own country have doubled in a dozen years and they have increased even more rapidly in other nations. It is a mad rivalry, certain to produce a burden too heavy for any nation to bear. I do not consider that the present war renders impossible an international agreement tending to relieve humanity of this burden; indeed, I believe that it will forward it, rather than retard it.

"This time would be inopportune for a movement upon our part toward the organization of a conference of the powers for the discussion of ways and means for the decrease of armament, but it is my belief that after peace comes America will find its coveted opportunity of initiating a movement for the reduction in the world's fighting machinery, without endangering the rights of any people.

"At the launching of the naval vessel Pennsylvania the message which I delivered as spokesman for the President of the United States was one of peace. It found many echoes in the hearts of our sea fighters. I have learned that the officers in the navy who are keenest to keep the navy up to the highest standard do not wish for war.

"With others I had hugged to my bosom the delusion that if we were continually ready with a great navy and a worthy army we thereby would be safeguarding against war. I considered 'preparedness' insurance.

"I was not alone in this delusion. When Dr. Gatling, a native of North Carolina, reached his 70th birthday, I asked him if he did not feel regret that he had invented a firearm which had been responsible for so many human deaths. He answered that, upon the contrary, he felt elation, because he had so added to the terrors of war that he had made for peace.

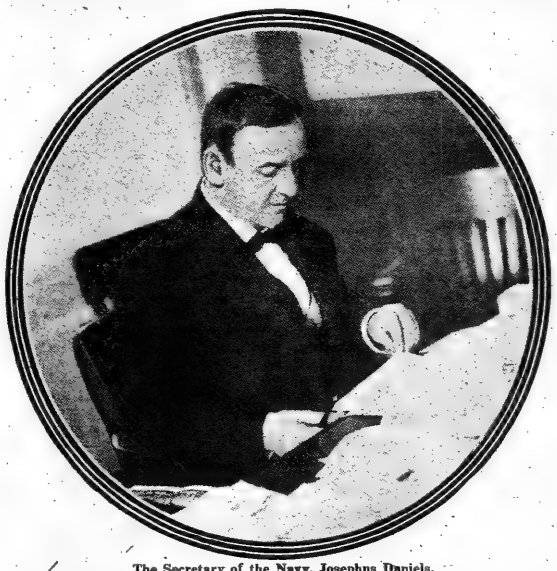
"I and many others now see the fallacy of that. We now see that preparation is not prevention.

"War can come and will come, in spite of everything, unless all agree to stop it and give hostages to make doubly sure the execution of this admirable agreement.

"The nations most ready were the nations first to go to war. Guns in the hip-pockets make men swagger. Guns in the fortifications and the naval vessels did not prevent this holocaust in Europe.

"An effective measure toward peace would be the readiness of the Naval and Military Departments of the Government to enter upon the manufacture of munitions of war. That policy would prevent effective agitation or organization for big preparedness for war upon the part of those who profit through the manufacture of war supplies.

"It has been suspected in some countries that makers of arms and powder, guns and fighting craft, have promoted, for their personal enrichment, steadily increasing armament and therefore provocation for war. The link between personal enrichment and preparedness should not be permitted to exist in the United States. It could be prevented by Government manufacture of all material for war.



The Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels.

"I take the position that the Government should be in a position to manufacture every war implement and war munition, for two reasons, first, control of and economy in its preparedness, and, second, the elimination of the incentive of dollar-making individuals to urge the nation on toward war.

"Happily we have had no such scandals in this country as have occurred abroad, where great concerns actually have jockeyed for preparation, in order that they might make money out of it, but we must forever guard against the possibility.

"No one glories in this war. Every ruler involved hastens to explain that he was not responsible for its outbreak, accompanying his statement with proofs in the form of 'Blue Books,' 'White Books, 'Red Books,' and 'Yellow Books.' Every Chancellery in Europe has made frenzied efforts to shift responsibility. Each declares that the nation which issued it is fighting to save itself from annihilation.

"That conviction certainly is honest among the men who actually are fighting. We must regard the blood they shed as that of patriots. The man who won't fight for his home is not of the sort which make the best homes. Most of the men now in the field undoubtedly believe that they are battling for their firesides and their household gods.

"So wonderful a thing is love of country that men will quickly sacrifice their all when they feel that it is likely to be trampled on by foemen. War is horrible, but there are things much worse, as, for example, that supineness that would give up home, relinquish freedom, and submit to tyranny rather than march into battle.

"This war has shown that faith in fortifications is not well grounded. We had been told that those of Belgium and France were indestructible. Millions had been spent for single forts.

"But the impregnable fortification has fallen before the irresistible projectile.

"It seems, therefore, that the only practicable way in which cities like New York, Boston, and San Francisco may be defended will prove to be by means of submarines and movable forts. That must tend toward thoughts of world disarmament.

"What would that mean? Nearly one-half cut from the taxation of all civilized peoples.

"If we could turn all the money which we spend on war preparedness into the development of the undeveloped sections of our country, every desert might thereby be changed into a blooming garden spot. Every man could have his home. Good roads could be constructed in front of every door. Every water power could be developed.

"The most wonderful achievements dreamed of by the prophets of human social progress would come with almost startling speed if we could spend, not to destroy, but to build up, the money which we now waste on military preparation.

"This very day a man said to me that I, as Secretary of the United States Navy, ought not to talk that way.

"He was wrong. The greatest of our soldiers—Washington, Grant, Lee—hated war. The thought that soldiers love war is a misconception. The thought that a Secretary of the Navy ought to love war is a misconception. He should not be bloodthirsty but thoughtful.

"It is his mission to see that our machine is ready as the readiness of the machinery of other nations may necessitate. We are trying here now to accomplish just that; but we all hate war."

WEEK-END CONFESSIONS OF A COMMUTER

IT was 2 o'clock on a Saturday afternoon. My new-found friend unearthed a disheveled cigar while the bartender's aid shielded the lighted match from the blast of the fan above our heads. The cigar fully lighted, he drained his highball glass, laboriously fished out the lump of ice and placed it carefully in the centre of the table.

"As I was saying," he continued, waving an impressive forefinger at the ice and in stentorian tone bidding it to lie down, "as I was saying, this life-in-the country business is a sad, sad error." He paused and furtively wiped a tear from his cheek. "Sad, ver' sad. Say—d'ye know what a commuter is? Well, I'll tell you.

"Now listen. A commuter is a living organism, similar to a human being in appearance, whose firmament is a time-table and whose watch is his God. He has three children, two mortgages and one automobile. Ain't it sad? Say, waiter, 'nother little thimble of tonic for my old friend here. Same for me. Ain't it sad? Say, lemme tell you somethin'. What do you do on Saturday and Sunday? Just answer me that."

"Why, it depends on circumstances. This evening I'm going up the Sound, and tomorrow I'm going out for a little golf."

"You ain't married, are you?" asked my friend.

"No," I answered truthfully.

"Well, some folk have it all. As the Book says: 'From him that hath shall be taken even that which he hath even to the third and fourth generations.' Now, lemme tell you what a commuter has to do Saturday and Sunday. You see, he has some friends in town. Last Winter he and his wife went in and stayed over night with 'em, which consisted of goin' to a show, and then eatin' a lot of lobster and other truck, and then listenin' to the elevated trains go by the rest of the night.

"Now glorious Summer comes, and what happens? Gotta ask 'em to come out for a week-end. Put it off and put it off. Then commuter and wife say they'll make it this Saturday. He starts out in the morning and she says he ain't to forget the celery, and get a tender chicken, and try to find some decent lettuce, and for Heaven's sake remember the fruit, and the cigars are nearly all gone.

"So he comes into town and tells the man to have it ready for him when he comes down to the ferry. Then his friend Jimpson calls up and says they will meet Mrs. Jimpson on the train and where will he meet Jimpson? So it's all arranged, and he goes out and buys three quarts of cocktail materials, and at 1:15 he meets old Jimpson and they shake hands and figure they can just get one and then pick up the bundles and bustle for the train and Mrs. Jimpson.

"So they come back and have a little dash o' bitters and pile up all the bundles on the bar, and then commuter remembers about that fruit. He's got the roast beef, and the beans, and the spinach, and the onions, and now he'll just about get that fruit and show the wife that he's the man that invented the self-starting recollection. He leaves Jimp and goes and acquires a watermelon. The man puts it in a little fishnet thing and hooks a handle to it, and he comes back and they lift the melon up over the rail and have another little one.

"'N' then they start out, lookin' like two Italians that are goin' to open a grocery in Passaic an' are carryin' all the stock out in one trip. When they get to where you buy the Subway tickets Jimp tries to buy, and commuter puts the watermelon down and hustles over to the window ahead of him and the watermelon rolls away off down the aisle and nestles up behind an old lady, who sits down on it. Jimp goes over and tries to explain, an' the old lady talks about drunken brutes, altho' anybody can see that the watermelon ain't drunk; it's only frightened at bein' left alone.

"And then they get on the train, and Jimp gets in a muss with the man behind him because his newspaper knocked Jimp's hat off, and the conductor says he'll put 'em both off if that window ain't paid for. And along about 9 o'clock they get to the house, and there's wife and Mrs. Jimp settin' on the front porch waitin' to spring."

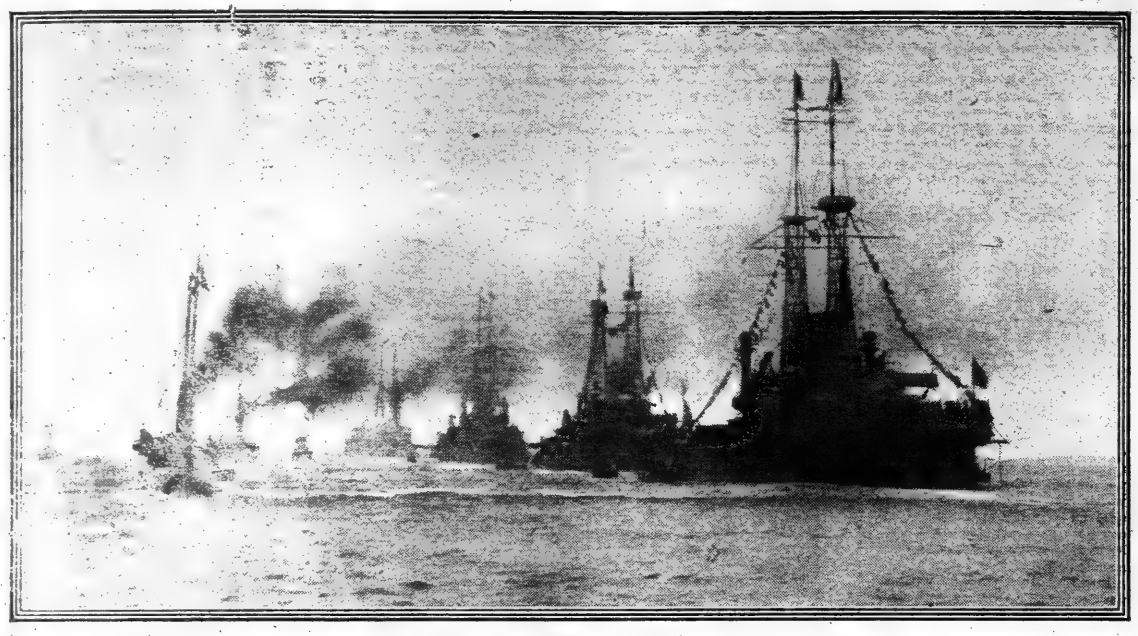
My friend folded his arms on the table and, bowing his head upon them, broke into tears. For a few moments he was shaken with sobs, but suddenly gathered himself together and, after gesticulating significantly to the waiter, resumed:

"And Sunday—well, that's just same thing, only worse. Jimp has a grouch, and wife only speaks to him when somebody else is around. Take little ride in auto, and tire busts right on a long sunny stretch of road. When she's fixed and ready to start have to draw Jimp in and prop him in the seat. Not used to pumpin' up tires in hot sun, anyhow.

"And 'bout 7 o'clock Jimps and the missus say they've had great time and 'll take 7:16 train in. Have to see 'em to the train, and Jimps tries to keep leanin' back so his coat tails 'll cover where he sat on the greasy monkey-wrench, and Mrs. Jimps keeps rubbing camphor on the poison ivy that's slowly crawlin' up her arms, and poor old commuter goes home and winds the clock and washes up the dishes, and drinks what's left of Jimps' last bronx and goes to bed wonderin'—" He paused abruptly, rising from his chair—"Well, well, you'll have to excuse me, old man."

And dashing uncertainly toward the swinging doors, he grasps by the hand a perspiring individual who is struggling to divest himself of several packages.

"Put 'em right on this table. We got time for just one more. Mr. Barkeep, please give me my bundles and that watermelon you put on the ice for me and shake hands with my old friend, Jimpson. We'll just about get the 3:30, won't we, Jimpsey, old boy?"



The Fleet Leaving New York Last Tuesday. Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

DANIELS HOPES FOR DISARMAMENT

He Thinks the U. S. the Only Available Leader in the Movement, but for the Present We Must Hold Our Armed Place.

By Edward Marshall.

"WOULD international disarmament be desirable?" I asked.

"Undoubtedly," was the reply. "The world must come to it."

I was not talking with a clergyman, but with the Secretary of the United States Navy, who, a few moments earlier, had expressed elation because he had succeeded in inducing Congress to make large appropriations for new submarines.

"War must end," said he. "Every humane instinct certainly demands it, but the demand of common sense is louder than that of humane instincts. It always is.

"Personally I hate war. I hate its destruction of fatherhood, orphan making, widow making. I should be glad to see the time arrive when neither armed sailors nor soldiers would be required anywhere in the world. I hope that when this present war shall end so great will be the deep impression left upon humanity that war never will come again.

"While I am Secretary of the United States Navy I shall try to stick tight to my job, to understand it, and to perform its duties. But I hope for a great conference of the experts of the world, called for the purpose of devising ways and means for making this war final—ways for the achievement of disarmament.

"These men, experts at making war, should also be expert at keeping peace. When the armies and the navies of the world become the world's police and not the world's oppressors, then humanity will have accomplished perhaps the greatest step toward the fulfillment of its destiny.

"Suppose the nations now at war had expended the vast sums which they have spent on surplus armament and which they now are spending upon war on almost any peaceful project of general improvement.

"This war and the preparedness which went before it and led up to it will cost far more than would have been the cost of making every road, indeed every bypath, in Europe a paved and perfect way. It will cost enough to harness every water power so that ten thousand mills might turn and so that every resident of Europe, no matter of what station, might have electric light in every room of his abode.

"War has been the greedy beast which has robbed humanity of more than any other inefficiency has taken from it. We call ourselves a peaceful nation, here in the United States, yet nearly one-half of the total revenues of the nation are devoted to the payment for past wars or military and naval expenditures, which properly may be classed as preparation for the wars to come.

"And our expenditures are small compared to those of England. The latest figures compiled in the Navy Department show the total war budgets of the world, that is, army and navy expenditures, for 1913-14 to be $2,159,500,000, as follows:

1913-14	Great Britain	$448,000,000
1914	Russia	410,000,000
1914	France	311,000,000
1913	Germany	294,000,000
1913-14	United States	235,000,000
1914	Italy	154,000,000
1913	Austria-Hungary	124,000,000
1913-14	Japan	95,500,000
1914	Turkey	40,000,000
1914	Spain	38,000,000
	Total	$2,159,500,000

"Does that surprise you? It is true; and also it is true that unless some intelligent agreement to reduce, or, at least, to limit armament is reached by the nations of the world, and if the United States finds it continually necessary to keep armed in a way at all comparable to the armament of its possible if improbable adversaries in conflict, we shall find that we scarcely have begun upon expenditure.

"Happily we do not pretend to keep prepared for war as one of the great powers. We have a powerful navy, and the last Congress made larger appropriations for its increase than those made by any previous Congress in the history of the nation. It made appropriations toward the construction of five new dreadnoughts, twelve new destroyers, and twenty-six new submarines.

"This seems like progress. It stirs the blood.

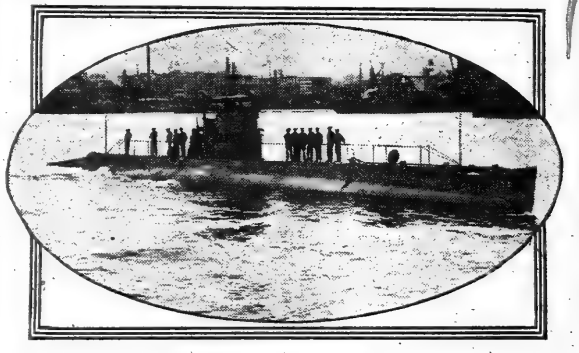
"But when we stop to think that a dreadnought costs $15,000,000 and that this Congress has authorized the construction of five such vessels, such an appropriation implying the expenditure of many more millions for personnel, upkeep, and operation, and when we stop to think that every dollar of these millions—surely far more than a hundred in the end—must come out of the pockets of our taxpayers, we find the blood chilled, instead.

"What might not these hundred millions do for good roads, for the development of our own water powers and lighting and manufacturing? What might they not do for the cause of education?

"Our Naval Appropriation bill provides for more than $147,000,000 for this year. If it is costing us this sum now, when our navy is kept upon what the world has come to consider a modest basis, imagine what our expenditure would aggregate in dollars and would represent in human and ethical waste if we should attempt to take a place as one of the really great military powers! Suppose we entered into competition with, for instance, England and Germany!

"And it must be remembered that the cost goes far beyond the bills incurred for the mere building of the ships. The ships must be equipped with armament and manifold accessories, of which the layman scarcely knows the names and does not guess the cost.

"For example, as the Secretary of the United States Navy, I made a contract the other day for a single torpedo net to cost $75,000.



One of Our Submarines.

"When that and other torpedo nets have been provided and supplied to our great naval ships, it probably will develop that some means of circumventing them has been devised by the torpedo makers, rendering them obsolete, and we shall need to spend new thousands in order to meet that and offset it.

"Such is the endless nature of the process of military preparedness.

"The submarine is the great problem of naval construction today. Many years after the vivid imagination of Jules Verne pictured for the novel reader what he thought to be the possibilities of such uncanny craft they have actually come into existence as the most terrifying of destructive agents.

"So far as we know now, the United States will in some sense be in the lead, in submarine navigation, when the authorizations of this Congress have been fulfilled. It appropriated money for the construction of three sea-going submarines. To the best of my knowledge, no other nation yet has undertaken the construction of underwater vessels of this type.

"These amazing little ships will have a speed of from twenty or twenty-three knots, when traveling upon the surface, and thus they will be able to keep up with the surface fleet when cruising. Constructors and engineers now are trying to determine what will be the best type of engines for them, and already they have been named 'dreadnought submarines.'

"The war has shown the vast importance of the underwater craft, and because of this I recommended to Congress that, after other appropriations had been made, as many as possible of these vessels should be added.

"The result was the appropriation of money for twenty-six, including the three greatest ever built, which I have mentioned, against a total of ten provided for by the previous Congress.

"There is no last word in warfare, although the 'last word' often is proclaimed. And that is why there cannot be, without international disarmament, an end to its taxation or a limit to the burdens it may place upon the people's shoulders. There become apparent the most discouraging feature of the great war game and the most striking illustration of its fatuousness."

I asked Secretary Daniels to express himself definitely upon the matter of general disarmament.

"There can be no two opinions, among reasonable men, upon that subject," he replied. "All law-abiding citizens agree

the suffrage was restricted to the nobles, but they were a very large class, comprising every man owning and equipping a horse in time of war.

Of all the Slavs the Bohemians have come most under the influence of Western civilization, at one time seeming to be pretty thoroughly assimilated by the Germans. In spite of this, Slavic traditions have persisted both in Bohemia and among the Bohemians in America. In the United States they have reappeared in various new forms such as benevolent societies and building and loan associations.

Of the latter the Bohemians in Chicago have 104 incorporated under the laws of Illinois. Each has only one paid officer, a secretary, who receives from $5 to $10 a week. One association has assets of $600,000; all of them together have about $14,000,000 in assets, with 20,000 members. Many of the people prefer to put their money in the associations rather than in the savings banks.

The numerous Bohemian benevolent societies take the form of fraternal lodges, and have an aggregate membership of over 100,000 in the United States. These lodges all manage extensive insurance and mutual benefit associations by completely democratic methods. In this management women are usually on an exact equality with men, although there are also four national societies exclusively for women. Many of the organizations publish a newspaper, which not only has general educational value, but also keeps each member accurately informed as to the affairs of the organization.

The same democracy appears in the Sokol, or gymnastic, society, which is a Bohemian development of the German turners, and has become in fifty years firmly established in every Slavic nation. The central idea of brotherhood is symbolized and practiced in many ways. No distinction of sex is made in membership and privilege, and each local group is autonomous. At the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Sokol, which was celebrated in Prague in 1912, there were more than 18,000 participating gymnasts, representing at least eight languages. The independent groups were brought together into one international organization so complete that this celebration was, perhaps, the greatest athletic exhibition of history.

Universal suffrage must be included in the ultimate democracy. Enough has already been said of the equality accorded to women by the Slavs to show that equal suffrage will not be an innovation among them. In the numerous deliberative assemblies of Bohemians attended by the writer, women have shown themselves quite the equal of men in debate, and there has never been any sign of resentment on the part of the men.

The first gymnasium for women in Austria was founded by Bohemians. In 1912 they elected the first woman member of any Diet in Austria. In America the Bohemians consistently advocated equal suffrage long before it reached its present popularity. A slight weakening in this position just at present is due to the complication with the prohibition question. In what we sometimes call Barbarous Bulgaria, a country which has been out from under Turkish rule scarcely a generation, the women have long had the ballot in municipal affairs. They also hold positions in State banks, practice medicine, and in other ways exert a strong influence.

In Russia the best evidence of the recognition of women is found in their prominence as revolutionists. There they have been quite as prominent as men and have clearly been recognized as equals. The assured superiority felt by the men in England, as witnessed by the suffrage difficulties, will not be found in Russia. The average American has certainly heard the names of at least twice as many Russian as German women.

At present the larger part of the Slavic world is permeated with ignorance and dominated by bureaucracy, but education is only a generation deep, and political reorganization is the most remarkable fact of our era. In regard to these peoples of the future we have reason for both hope and gratitude, rather than fear, since there have been preserved and nurtured in what we call barbarism traits of peculiar value for the solution of the complex impending social, political, and economic problems.

Those problems of class and national conflicts, of co-operation and exploitation, of militarism and peace, of authority and self-direction need just what the Slavic people can bring to their solution. Unquestionably society will have some temporary difficulties with the disintegrating and almost anarchistic tendencies of the Slavs, but these cannot be as great as those arising from militarism. We may find in the social structure which is to be built in the coming century the fulfillment of the prophecy "the stone which the builder rejected is become the head of the corner."

BANKER-DOCTOR GOES TO FRONT

Dr. Berkeley Sherwood-Dunn Sails to Head a French Field Hospital--Was Once Decorated by the French Government.

IN "Who's Who in America" there is a biographical sketch which starts off as follows:

SHERWOOD-DUNN, Berkeley, banker.

"Banker." This is official, for no sketch goes into "Who's Who" without being submitted to the sketchee. How comes it, then, that Berkeley Sherwood-Dunn, banker, sailed a week ago yesterday on the Espagne for France to become the head of a new hospital unit on the firing line? And that he has under him a staff of doctors and nurses?

Because he is not only a banker, but a physician. The sketch in "Who's Who" reveals the fact that he has been an editor, a politician, and a college professor as well. A decidedly versatile career has been that of Dr. Berkeley Sherwood-Dunn, banker, who now goes to risk his life in the land where he was educated, where he first practiced medicine, and where he became a leader in many public movements—France, to wit.

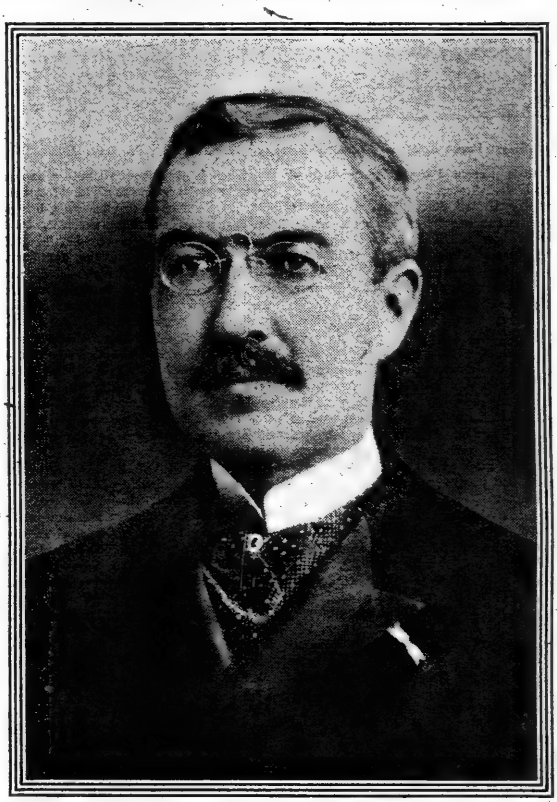
He practiced medicine at Paris for many years, after being graduated from the University of France, and it is his familiarity with the French language and the French people that has led to his selection for his new post. For, this being a field hospital on the firing line, it is highly desirable that in the movements from place to place there should be at the head a man who knows the country and the customs and the language and the people.

He is well known in France, and has been decorated for medical services by the French Government. For five years he was assistant to Professor Pozzi in Broca Hospital, Paris, for fifteen years he had a large private practice among the American colony in the French capital, and he is widely known and influential among the leading French physicians and surgeons.

Dr. Sherwood-Dunn is a New Yorker by birth (having been born in Rushford, this State,) and lives in this city. He studied at the New York University and then went to France. At the University of France he took the degree of Bachelier en Lettres in 1887 and Bachelier en Sciences in 1888; and he was married in France, but to an American girl—a New Yorker, too, from Rochester.

In 1892 he was appointed a member of the committee to revise the laws governing the admission of foreign students to the University of France. That is what "Who's Who" says, but it does not disclose the circumstances. The fact is that Dr. Sherwood-Dunn prevented the Government from excluding American and other foreign students from the university.

There was a general complaint that great numbers of foreign students were obtaining French degrees, practicing in France afterward, and eating up the profits that should go to native talent. It was proposed to exclude them. Dr. Sherwood-Dunn was well acquainted with the Minister of Public Instruction, and he, with his colleague, Dr. Pozzi, went to that official and argued that the proposed action would be suicidal for the university.



Dr. Berkeley Sherwood-Dunn.

He finally obtained the appointment of a committee, of which he was a member, and drew up a plan whereby degrees continued to be given to foreigners, who should not be allowed to practice without the consent of the Government. A law enacting this plan was passed, and this was among the services for which Dr. Sherwood-Dunn was decorated by France.

He was one of the founders and a Director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Paris. There had been much complaint in the American colony of cruelty to the fiacre horses, but nobody did anything about it until Dr. Sherwood-Dunn proposed at a meeting of Americans to start a society like the one in New York. He and others succeeded in interesting the authorities, and the society was finally incorporated.

Some time after he returned to this country a group of bankers invited him to join with them in organizing the Century Trust Company, at 7 Wall Street, and he became its Secretary. As a result he became generally interested in the banking business, and in 1907-8 he was the President of the European-American Bank. He sold his interest in it in 1908 and removed to South Carolina, where he became largely interested in the banking business and was President of several banks in that State. He is a Director in several other banks and business corporations.

He was the American delegate to the International Medical Congress at Amsterdam in 1897. For some time he was editor and part owner of the Annals of Gynecology and Pediatry at Boston, and he was Assistant Professor of Gynecology at Tufts College Medical School. He is an Officer of the Académie Française, and on his return to this country was made foreign corresponding member of the Société Obstétrique et Gynecologie of Paris. He is a member of numerous medical societies in this country, and his clubs are the Lawyers', the New York Athletic, and the Automobile Club of America.

In America he has been not less active in public movements than in France. He is a member of the American Civic Alliance, and during his residence in South Carolina he was the State Chairman of the Progressive Party there. A versatile man, a decidedly interesting man, with a highly varied career, he is now to vary it still more among the shrapnel and the poison gases on the French frontier, where many doctors have fallen. It is not surprising that he has gone there; any place where there is something to be done has an irresistible attraction for him. That is his character, and is told in the story of his career.

REINDEER IN ALASKA

IN the last twenty years the reindeer industry has attained considerable proportions in Alaska. The recently completed tabulation of the returns contained in the reports of the Superintendent of the herds shows that there are approximately 48,000 reindeer in Alaska. About 5,000 animals are killed annually for food and skins.

The Government now owns but a small proportion of the deer—about 4,000—and is planning to go out of the industry as fast as it can train natives for individual ownership, the policy being to encourage independence and initiative among the native population. Distribution is in charge of the United States school teachers, and it is expected that by 1918 the Government will have disposed of all its reindeer.

About 5,000 reindeer are owned by missions, 8,000 by Lapps, and the remainder by Eskimos and Indians. One deer is valued at $25.

The industry has made the natives inhabiting the coastal regions from Point Barrow to the Alaska Peninsula a civilized, thrifty people, having in their herds assured support and an opportunity to acquire some wealth by the sale of meat and skins.

Alaskan officials believe the industry is capable of much further expansion, and this expansion would readily come if a larger market could be found for the meat. It is stated that the meat is delicious and could be sold at prices considerably lower than those now brought in the States by beef and other fresh meat.

A PROPHECY OF SLAV DOMINATION

This Is Declared Assured Because of the Rate of Increase of the Slavs and the Resources of Russia.

By Herbert Adolphus Miller.

WHETHER the Allies or the Germans win in the present war, it will be only a brief time before the Slavic people, led by Russia, will exert the dominating economic, social, and political influence in Europe, and perhaps in the whole world. However sincerely the Germans may feel that they are defending civilization against barbarism, their victory can only delay and possibly may hasten the ultimate triumph of the superior forces inhering in the Slavic people.

There are in Europe approximately 130,000,000 Slavs to 70,000,000 Germans. The rate of increase of population in Russia, where most of the Slavs are found, is 2.01 per cent. per annum as against 1.40 per cent. in Germany. This advantage in population and rate of increase in favor of Russia is in itself an insuperable force.

Furthermore, the natural resources of Russia exceed those of all of the rest of Europe put together, and are almost wholly undeveloped. These physical factors, coupled with the even more significant rapid development of Slavic consciousness and the spread of modern ideas in Russia, make the advent of a dominant Slavic influence absolutely assured.

In the light of this prospect it is a matter of grave concern to the world what characteristics and habits are to be brought to civilization by this hitherto somewhat disparaged people. It is becoming more and more generally accepted that democracy is the goal toward which society is tending; therefore the fundamental question concerning this new power must be that of its relation to democracy. Democracy involves freedom for each individual to reach his fullest possible development without external coercion.

The world has long felt that Russia is an immovable obstacle to a general realization of such freedom, and the fear of Russia has become almost universal. Even the Socialists, in all their protestations against war, have conceded the justification of armed resistance to any aggression on her part.

Aristocracy Not Expressive of Russia.

This fear is the outgrowth of ignorance and misunderstanding. What we really fear is the Russian autocracy, which, to the minds of most people, is identical with Russia, but is actually in no respect an expression of her national character. It is the object of this discussion to show that the Slavs have the possibilities of contributing much to the accomplishment of the democratic aims of society, perhaps even more than any other people; and that all that is best in socialism may find its fruition in them as nowhere else.

A learned Bohemian, in reply to a personal letter in which the political hopes of America were touched upon, replied:

> It could but fill the heart of a Bohemian with a feeling of sad resignation.

But he adds:

> I am not pessimistic enough to give up all hope that Providence may have yet some good things in store for the Slavs. What keeps me up is a certain hazy impression that human development may some time be in want of a new formula, and then our time may come. I conceive ourselves under the sway of the German watchword which spells "Force," and, as watchwords come and go like everything else human, perhaps the Slav may some time be called on to introduce another, which I should like to see spelled "Charity."

When you arrive in Russia, says Stephen Graham, you have come to the land of Charity. The literary products of Russia certainly emphasize this view. There is a remarkable uniformity of moral antimilitary idealism in such writers as Tolstoy, Tourgeniev, and Gorky.

Yet, in spite of their world vogue, these writers are Russian rather than cosmopolitan. The genius of Tolstoy and his message to humanity can hardly be imagined except as interpreting Russian conditions and aspirations. Tolstoy, in addition to being a leading literary force of the century, is also one of the greatest single personal moral forces, conspicuous as an exponent of individual liberty and responsibility. The great enthusiasm for him among his own people shows that he is not so much an innovator as an interpreter of Russian life.

In some respects the civilization of most of the Slavic peoples lags behind the rest of Europe, but in other respects it is simply different. It is well to recognize that we have no assurance that any particular civilization values are the ultimately correct ones. We Americans have had criticism enough to convince us that every one does not agree with us, and to suggest that other people may also have some good to contribute to the world. Graham says:

> Russia is evolving as the greatest artistic, philosophical, and mystical nation of the world, and Moscow may be said to be the literary capital of Europe.

In addition to the atmosphere of peculiar culture there are cases of eminent scientific attainment, and genuine cosmopolitan culture throughout the empire, and the universities are not only large, but teeming with radical political spirit.

Democracy Needs Russian Traditions.

It is among the masses, however, that we are to find the real contribution that Russia is making. It was formerly thought that ideals and practices were derived by imitation from a superior culture, but now we are discovering that traditions and customs are transmitted horizontally between people of the same class rather than vertically between classes. The despotism of Russia is no more the expression of the real Russian people than Tammany Hall is an expression of American democracy, and the influence of both institutions on national character has been insignificant. Despotisms come and go, but the habits of a people endure.

The Russians, in a unique manner, have preserved to a time that needs them much forms of social organization and traditions of simple living together that have been almost lost elsewhere in the development of modern life. Just these factors of simple relationships of men must be reintroduced into society to make democracy successful. There is every reason to expect that the Slav will be swept along by the floodtide of modern development before he has had time to lose his characteristic habits and attitudes.

History has shown that sooner or later despotic Governments yield to the pressure of public demands. For years Russian despotism has endured only by the prodigious efforts of the bureaucracy; but while it has retained its form it has adapted itself to modern ideas much more than is generally supposed, and must eventually give way to the universal desires of the people. Immediately before the outbreak of hostilities last August there were indications that the country was on the verge of a general revolution. While the war has temporarily checked the revolutionary activities, it cannot fail to promote the internal emancipation of Russia just as the three preceding wars have done, and on a much larger scale.

When the autocracy is overthrown there will undoubtedly be a period of comparative chaos, for it is not likely that the Russian characteristics will easily adapt themselves to the demands of efficiency in the administration of government. But the question may well be asked whether efficiency is in itself a desideratum. The present emphasis placed upon it is very misleading, for it implies that the main object of life is to get certain external things accomplished, whereas the real object of life is living and incidentally accomplishing.

Russia Freer than Teuton Lands.

Harmonious human relationships arise from qualities which seem to have no relation to efficiency. It has been a shock to the Germans to discover that in spite of their superlative efficiency so few people love them. Efficiency depends on complex organization with authority and subordination, while democracy consists in self-direction, and its success demands the acquiescence of individuals to the will of others after all have had an opportunity of expressing themselves freely. Eventually such a democratic organization will become efficient, but this is a secondary rather than a primary aim. What the Russian common citizen will bring to the new era of civilization are a familiarity with democratic practice and a habit of mutual aid and co-operation which were almost universal among the various peoples of Europe a few centuries ago, and which have disappeared almost everywhere.

The American traveler, steeped in the traditions of Siberian and Russian despotism, once across the dreaded border, is surprised to discover his fear gradually giving way to a feeling of freedom and ease such as he had not known in Germany or Austria. There the stern regulations of the military system were always apparent and oppressive. Here one gradually realizes that he is left to do much as he pleases as soon as he has conformed to the requirements of passport registration.

There may be a check to his self-esteem as he finds that his official title of Herr Professor or Herr Journalist which is never omitted by the Germans is now dropped. In the language of the country he has become simply "Mr." Men in high places, such as the heads of universities, are addressed by their colleagues by their first names. In familiar Russian and Polish novels we find noblemen and military leaders regularly given the title of "Pan," (Mr.,) which is a term of respect but not of distinction. The relation of nobleman to peasant is not mainly that of superiority and servility, but of the older and younger brother. The name Little Father which is applied to the Czar expresses the attitude of familiarity rather than of awe.

Compare this with the worship of the uniform in Germany, where a policeman will not answer your question unless you salute him, and an omitted title is an insult. In Petrograd during student riots it is not an uncommon thing for students to kick the shins of the police with impunity; and in Russia officers and soldiers are more nearly comrades than in any other country in the world.

The Communal Village System.

These characteristics seem at first thought unimportant, but are really significant of a national habit of mind that has grown out of Slavic institutions, the most fundamental of which is without doubt the communal village, or Mir, in which the most of the population has lived for several centuries. A historical parallel is found in Switzerland, whose democracy is traced directly to the common management of the village land, which persisted through the autocratic and feudal systems which prevailed in Western Europe. As in Switzerland the isolation of a mountainous country prevented the imposition of any system not indigenous, so in Russia the isolation of a backward civilization and vastness of area have accomplished the same result.

In the Russian Mir land is owned in common and is regularly reallotted by the villagers themselves among the householders according to their working capacities and needs. The Mir elects its own executive, and may undertake all kinds of work of public utility. When the man representing the household is away, the woman represents its interests in the village discussion, and occasionally a woman is elected as executive.

In Russia, as in Switzerland, the villages are united into larger administrative units; in Russia these are called Zemstvos. For some centuries these units have carried on a degree of self-government such as has been unobtainable in the most enlightened countries. These features, which an extremely despotic Government has not been able to suppress, have recently been incorporated into its political organization.

We have, then, a very curious condition of unusual oppression and unusual freedom existing side by side. Instead of declining under modern economic conditions we find that the system has grown stronger. The effort to introduce individualistic economic methods has been unavailing. Communal ownership has come spontaneously into existence in the marvelously rich regions of Southern Russia, which were colonized within a century under individual ownership. The same thing has repeatedly happened among the recent immigrants to Siberia.

The training in community management is not confined to agriculture, but extends to all sorts of new conditions such as modern industry brings. It appears particularly in the Artel, which is a co-operative productive organization applied to almost all kinds of enterprises throughout Russia, and is a form of co-operation efficient to a degree only dreamed of elsewhere. According to Kropotkin:

> At the present time we find the Artel everywhere—among each group of ten to fifty peasants who come from the same village to work at a factory, in all the building trades, among fishermen and hunters, among convicts on their way to and in Siberia, among railway porters, Exchange messengers, Custom House laborers, everywhere in the village industries, which give occupation to 7,000,000 men—from top to bottom of the working world, permanent and temporary, for production and consumption, and under all possible aspects.

Modern Labor Movement Began in Russia.

Tiffany's finest enamel silverware is made mostly by peasant Artels in Moscow. In one small factory, from which many of the men were away getting in the village harvests, the rest were making beautifully inlaid objects worth a hundred dollars apiece. Yet these working proprietors were so untouched by the civilization for which they were producing that they ate their dinner from a common dish with wooden spoons.

This experience in self-government throws light on many social phenomena not easily explained otherwise. The modern labor movement developed in Western Europe. In Russia the labor propaganda so familiar in other countries is not allowed, and meetings may not be held for organization and discussion, but in some simple way we find labor actually organized and strikes both common and well conducted. It is estimated that at the outbreak of the war there were 120,000 men on strike in Petrograd alone.

With this power of spontaneous organization labor cannot be indefinitely exploited. The workingmen are mostly illiterate. When they learn to read and are allowed the tremendous auxiliary of free communication we shall have a social force almost unique in its power.

The church also has developed in the same democratic way despite efforts to ally it with the autocracy. The Orthodox Church is magnificent in equipment and ritual, yet it offers a marked contrast to the aristocratic system of the Roman Catholic Church. The Russian most devoutly takes off his hat when passing a church or holy picture, but keeps it on when passing a priest. In the church priest and people mingle freely, and the high and low worship standing and kneeling side by side. This democracy was not part of the original ecclesiastical purpose, but is an adaptation to the customs of the people.

From these various popular expressions it seems less strange that one of the best works on American democracy was written by Ostrogorsky, a member of the first Russian Duma; that The Hague Conference was a Russian idea, and that the Russian Army has not risen to the highest efficiency, the ways of war not being the ways of the Russian people.

Non-Russian Elements Also Democratic.

There are approximately as many non-Russian Slavs in Europe as there are Germans—Poles, Bohemians, Slovaks, Croatians, Bulgarians, Serbians, and others. Among them also we find widespread prevalence of democratic practice. In Serbia the Mir is found in almost exactly the same form as in Russia. In Poland and elsewhere the Zadruga is a community of from ten to fifty people, who live in one house and settle all important matters by vote. The head of the Zadruga is generally the oldest man, but not infrequently a woman. When Poland was an independent kingdom the King was always elected. To be sure

"The time is opportune for strengthening democratic ideas in the Americas and for us to bring our countries together in a stronger bond. In my view, there should be an international conference of all the American nations to work for a more united front."

In the opinion of Mr. Pearson, who is an Argentine by birth and an American by descent, the chances are remote for the taking by the United States of the financial position occupied by England in antebellum days, but there is an opportunity for American banks.

"As far as finance is concerned," he said, in reply to a question by the TIMES man, "the question is this: Is the United States in a position, is it ready to furnish large amounts of capital for investment in South American lands or other foreign fields? Has the United States yet reached the position, which England long ago reached, of having developed to the fullest possible extent the resources of its own country which require money, banking facilities, for their development?

"If the United States has reached that position—a position in which American capitalists and financiers are looking for foreign investments, for foreign fields of exploitation—then South America surely offers a field to American dollars. But I am inclined to the view that the United States has not on hand, nor is your nation likely to have in the near future, any very large masses of capital available for foreign purposes. If this be true, I do not consider it likely that that the United States is to take the place of England as banker for South America.

"Nevertheless, there is a field in South America in which American dollars can move to our mutual benefit. South America does need North American banks to aid in the establishment, conducting, and furtherance of the increased trade which is being done, and will be done to an even greater extent in the future, between the United States and South America.

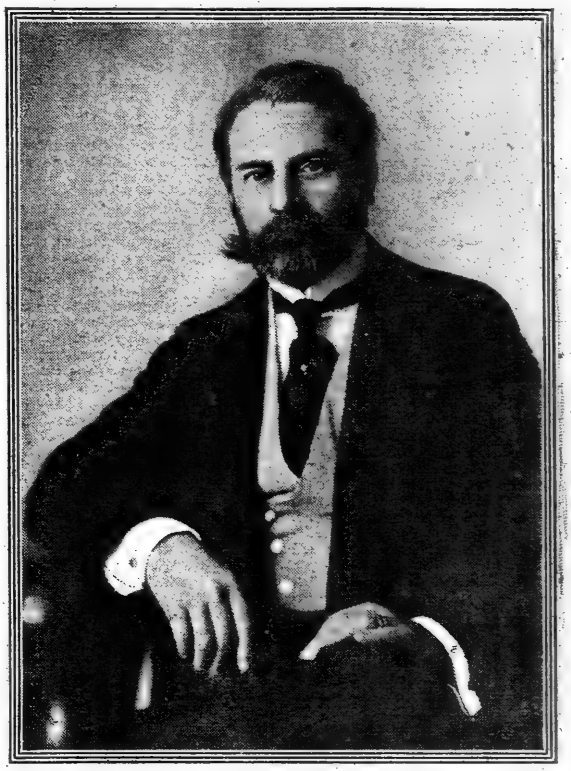
"The establishment of a branch of the City National Bank of New York in Buenos Aires, which has been done since the European war began, is an instance of the kind of thing to which I refer. I do not know, nor does any financier who is not on what you might term the 'inside' of this particular enterprise know, exactly how well the branch of this bank has done. But that it does fill a want is obvious. American business men trading in South America need such facilities as American branch banks can give. The banker should act as intermediary between the North American business man with something to sell and the South Americans who wish to buy.

"In this connection it may be pointed out by me—as it has been pointed out by North Americans many times, both in your Federal reports of various kinds, and unofficially elsewhere—that American merchants and manufacturers who are seeking to build up a South American trade should study their market more carefully than have some North American merchants and manufacturers in the past. The question of longer-term credits, and of dealing through men who talk the Spanish language, I believe I may, without presumption, recommend to the attention of those of your countrymen who seek our markets.

"In regard to long-term credits, the position is this: North American business men are accustomed to do business on a cash basis or on a basis of very short credits. In South America our methods are different. Our system is established, and has for many years been conducting its affairs on a long-term credit basis. The credits to which our people are accustomed range from three to six months. That is our custom, and nothing less than a financial revolution—which is not by any means in sight—can change those methods. The European merchants and manufacturers—English, French, German, Italian—who have sought and to so great an extent obtained our business have observed our customs in this regard. They have come to us, seeking our markets, and have offered to us the long-term credits to which we are accustomed.

"But North American business men have not so done. They have sought to persuade, or force, us to do business on the cash or short-term credit basis on which trade is carried on north of Mexico. Thus it is that our business interests have, naturally enough, done most business with those who have extended to us the credits to which we have been accustomed.

"It is, in my view—and the history of South American trade will bear me out—a mistake, indeed a fatal mistake, for interests seeking a foreign market not to meet the demands of that market as to credits. If North American business men are to obtain the business and hold the business which is now obtainable in South America it will be necessary for them to lengthen the credits which they offer.



Samuel Hale Pearson, Director of the National Bank of Argentina.
(Photo by Champlain.)

"Then there is the other point which I mentioned—the desirability of sending United States salesmen and agents to South American countries who talk Spanish. There have been and are many North American houses which send men to the South, to represent them and to push their trade, who cannot talk the language of the country. I believe that merely to state this fact is sufficient to establish its importance."

Mr. Pearson was asked by THE TIMES man to discuss the question of trade opportunities between South America and the United States because of the war.

"The trade chances between the Northern and Southern halves of the hemisphere are very, very great," he said. "How can it be otherwise? European countries with which we have done a huge business in the past are unable to ship us now many of the goods which we have formerly bought from them. We must have certain of these goods, and I now discuss only the necessities.

"There are certain commodities which it is absolutely necessary for us to have in order to carry on our life. Thus far—because the war is not as yet a lengthy one, no matter how long it may seem since last August—we have, as far as many commodities are concerned, managed to get along without buying our normal quantities. But now the pinch of necessity is beginning to be felt—will be felt in increasing measure as time goes on—and we have to satisfy our needs somewhere. If Europe is not able to give us necessities, the North American market will be called upon, perforce, to supply the deficiency.

"For instance, take coal. Coal we must have. The coal which has hitherto been supplied by Europe will hereafter in large measure—certainly as long as the war lasts—have to be supplied by North America. There will be an increasing demand for coal from South America, and this is one field in which the United States can extend its trade. So, too, of oils, and fuel in general.

"Again, steel and iron will be on the same basis. These commodities—steel and iron in all forms—are a necessity for South America. The United States can, indeed must, supply them. For where else are we to get them?

"Yet again, take cement. The supplies of cement for Argentina are now being bought here because of the war, and this is a trade which must be supplied by the United States. Timber, cotton, agricultural implements—these are necessities which must be furnished to South America. The import trade in agricultural implements done by South America with the United States has always been large; it must of necessity become larger.

"The cotton trade, too, has been big, although a great deal of our cotton has come from sources other than the United States. But now the cotton demands of the South American countries must practically all be met by the United States. And so of timber.

"In all these lines of business there are admirable—I might even say amazing—chances for development of trade on the part of the United States with South America.

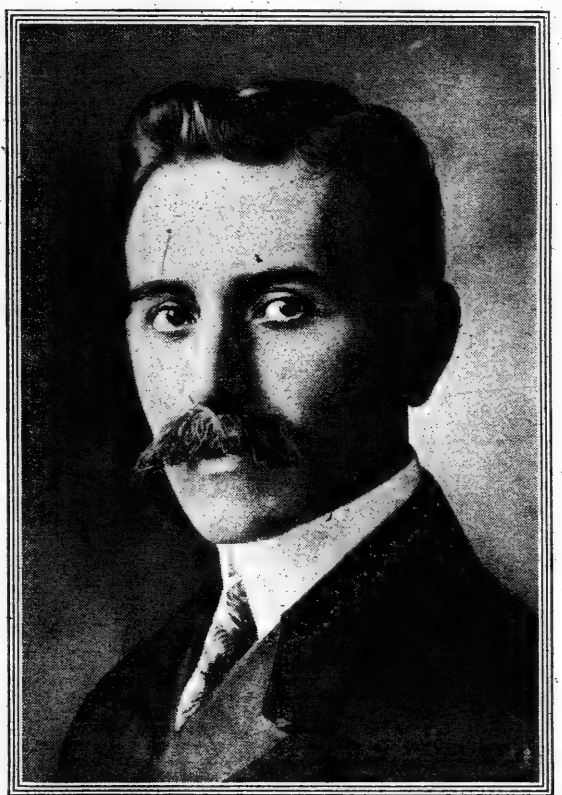
"Nor should it be forgotten, in considering the opportunities presented to North American trade, that trade obtained by the United States during the war is likely to last, because the European countries, for a very long period after peace is established, will be engaged in reconstructing themselves. Europe must of necessity have a reconstruction period, during which it will be almost as impossible for her to supply the South American market as it is during the war.

"One point is worth mentioning, in any discussion of North and South American relations. This is, that it is of importance that a fleet of first-class steamers be established between some port or ports in the United States and some port or ports in South America. At present all the first-class ships from our ports are in the European trade. This fact has the effect of causing the best class of South Americans, speaking in general terms, to turn to Europe rather than to the United States for pleasure, for extensive shopping excursions, &c. The establishment of a first-class line to South America would have an important effect on relations between the two portions of this hemisphere. The United Fruit Company is now running a line of good ships to Colon; it would be excellent if it would extend its line further south."

Mr. Pearson was asked by THE TIMES man whether South America has any suspicion of the Monroe Doctrine or of the political intentions of the United States.

"Not the slightest," he said. "And I may add that North Americans are popular with us, while the diplomats of the United States are particularly so."

Mr. Suay agreed with the other delegates in holding that a remarkable trade opportunity is now presented to the United States. He named specific commodities for which there is at present a demand in his country, Salvador, and declared that there is also a favor-



José E. Suay, Sub-Secretary of Finance of Salvador.
(Photo by Champlain Studios.)

SOUTH AMERICA NEEDS THE U. S.

War Causes Widespread Demand for Our Goods and Banking Facilities, Say Prominent Delegates from the South.

IN the opinion of prominent delegates from South and Central America to the Pan-American Financial Conference, which is scheduled to open tomorrow in Washington, the war has brought to the United States a golden opportunity to extend her export trade with the Southern countries and to take a more important part than she has hitherto done in the banking and financial fields of the other half of this hemisphere. The views of the delegates referred to were obtained from them by a TIMES man during their stay in New York last week.

The delegates interviewed stated that the South and Central American nations now need many commodities which they formerly bought from Europe. These, or many of them, the United States can supply if she will go after the business, and this business, once obtained, she may hold, even after the war frees European competition, provided she proceeds to establish her trade in the right way. Various modes of action, or inaction, which have been followed by North American merchants and manufacturers in the past, to the detriment or even the complete stifling of their trade, were pointed out by the authorities interviewed, and specific suggestions of value were made as to courses which it would be advantageous for North American traders to follow.

As to finance, the delegates interviewed were of the opinion that it is improbable that the United States has such accumulations of capital seeking permanent foreign investment in such directions as public works and railroad building as to make it possible for this country to take the position in South American finance held for so long by European countries, particularly England, but the delegates did express the view that there is an extensive chance for the United States in the establishment of banks, arrangement of credits, and in temporary investments, as opposed to permanent, in such directions as the supplying of money for the working of mines and rubber plantations, and extending to South American traders those credit facilities which the disarrangement of European credits has upset.

The delegates interviewed were:

Santiago Perez Triana of Colombia, a prominent banker, former Minister to Great Britain and son of a former Colombian President.

Samuel Hale Pearson of Argentina, Director of the National Bank of Argentina.

José E. Suay of Salvador, sub-Secretary of Finance of that country.

"Up to forty years ago," said Mr. Perez Triana to THE TIMES man, "the British were the great traders in South America. Since the Franco-Prussian war the Germans have invaded South America and have taken a large share of the trade.

"The German who goes to South America learns the language, adopts many of the customs, drinks the local tipple, as well as his own beer; takes an active part in the community life as a member of the community, and generally does everything possible to make himself solid and popular. The Englishman, after twenty years in South America, is more an Englishman than before.

"The sons of the Germans who have established business houses in South America are sent to South America to learn the language and study the business from the ground up. By reason of all this personal work, allied to cheaper though not as good commodities as sold by the English, the German has cut into British trade in an astounding way.

"The French and the Italians and the Spaniards have also obtained considerable South American business, some of the representatives of these nations working to establish themselves with great enthusiasm and efficiency. But the United States has not put its best foot foremost thus far to get the South American trade, although North Americans have obtained considerable business.

"With the coming of the war everything has been changed. South and Central America cannot get the goods from their accustomed European markets.



Santiago Perez Triana. Formerly Minister to Great Britain from Colombia.

Thus is presented the golden chance of the United States.

"For United States business men to get the full benefit of the trade opportunity now afforded, and to establish their trade, when obtained, on a footing of such strength that it can meet the European competition after the war, very thorough work should be done.

"In my view, the United States Government should send a letter to each Government of the South and Central American countries asking that samples be sent to this country of the goods heretofore bought from Europe, with the prices at which they have been sold in South America. I have no doubt that the South and Central Governments would be most glad to meet such a request, and I can speak for my own Government in declaring that it would welcome the request.

"With the samples and prices in hand, the American manufacturers would be in a position to figure intelligently. Then men should be sent to the various countries with samples of the United States goods of the various kinds required.

"If the United States is to hold the trade which she will obtain she must build well. There is no sentiment in buying and selling. No matter what the bitterness or sympathies aroused by the war, when peace comes it will be found that trade will be much as it always has been, and that sentiments do not count. If sentiments did count trade would be philanthropy, not business.

"Thus, the United States, to hold the South American market, provided she once obtains it, must sell goods as cheaply, and as good goods, as her competitors will do after the war, and she should make a propaganda in the general interests of her trade.

"The United States must be prepared to give long credits, something which North American traders have been averse to doing in the past. The credits given by Europeans are from three to eighteen months, with the probable majority at six months.

"Again, United States business men must seek to sell the goods South Americans want, not the goods United States business men want to sell them because it is more convenient. When a business man from New England goes to the Amazon he may find that the demand is for canoes. He has no canoes, but has plenty of skates. So he tells the retailer of the Amazon region that the latter is mistaken in thinking he wants a canoe; what he really wants is a pair of skates.

"The German trader, however, brings the canoe to the Amazon resident. And the German gets the trade. This kind of thing has happened in the past, and North American business men should see that they do not seek to trade in this way in the future if they wish to get the greatest possible market.

"United States traders should study carefully the various South and Central American countries. South America is very varied; one nation, because of its geographical situation and customs, wants one thing; another nation, with a different geographical situation, wants another.

"Argentina and Uruguay, for instance, are in a temperate zone; Brazil and Peru and Bolivia are tropical. The needs of one are not the needs of all. And even in individual countries themselves the trade needs are different; for instance, there will be differences often between the market in the high country and that in the low country of the coast. Thus it is that United States merchants and manufacturers should carefully analyze their market."

Mr. Perez Triana was questioned by THE TIMES man as to finance.

"While the United States is a debtor country," he replied, "inasmuch as such large amounts of her securities are held abroad, particularly in Great Britain, and while the United States has probably not such masses of capital seeking investment as to permit her to take up what may be termed permanent investments in South America, as distinguished from temporary investments, nevertheless the United States has something else besides capital accumulations which can be used to great advantage in South America—that something is credit. The United States, with her vast resources and her stable form of government, has a credit impossible to South American lands, which, while perhaps the reputation is scarcely just, have been declared to produce nothing but revolutions, yellow fever, and mosquitos.

"Now let us consider the two classes of investment in South America and see what relation credit has to them. Investments of the first class—permanent investments—include railroads, public works, loans to Governments. In such South American investments Europe, and particularly England, has played the dominant part; the United States has had practically no hand at all in these fields. Europeans have taken $4,000,000,000 or $4,500,000,000 of South American securities in the shape of such permanent investments, of which England has taken about $3,500,000,000.

"Investments of the second class—temporary investments—include the supplying of what may be called every-day capital. This includes money for the collection of the crops, the working of mines and rubber properties, the extending of facilities by which the ordinary business of the country may be conducted. In this field of investment the United States has played a considerable, though not the chief, part.

"Now, in this field of temporary investment the war has brought another golden opportunity to the United States. European credits are utterly demoralized; South American business men find themselves at sixes and sevens as a result: European credits were withdrawn a few days after the war started. Banking facilities are consequently most precarious. Insurance and freight charges are making it impossible for large quantities of commodities to move.

"And here is where United States credit can be used to the advantage of all the Americas. You have not the gold to give us; but you have the credit. Here is the opportunity for the United States to give to South and Central America the financial facilities to carry on the every-day business of the various countries which are so sorely needed.

"Autonomous banks, in my view, should be established in each South and Central American country under the guarantee of the respective countries. These should be individual banks, having no conaction with one another. All the banks should be under the auspices of a general United States banking association, composed of banks and bankers of the various parts of your country, or else each individual new bank should be under the auspices of an individual bank or group of bankers of the United States.

"The Federal Government of the United States should, under this plan, give its approval to the supervising activities of the American association or individual bank groups.

"With banks of this nature established through South and Central America—each bank under the guarantee of its own national Government, under direction of American bankers, the latter having the approval of the United States Government—the facilities necessary to carry on the business of the South and Central American countries would be provided, to the benefit of those countries and of the United States.

"I have worked out a specific plan for the establishment of such a bank for my own country, Colombia, and intend during my present visit to lay before Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo the outlines of this plan. If this plan meets his approval, and approval of bankers here, and becomes an actuality, it might be used as a model for the foundation of other banks in other countries, the details of formation and operation being changed so as to conform to the needs of the various individual countries."

Mr. Perez Triana then turned to a brief discussion of the political conditions.

"America, North and South," he said, "is today the refuge of civilization and of law. The rest of the world is under the hegemony of barbarism. There prevails the law of the soldier—no law.

"The time is most propitious for strengthening the harmony between North and South America. We must strengthen the solidity and solidarity of this hemisphere, because the onslaught of Europe is likely to be upon us Americans in the not far distant future.

"The real cause of the present war is that the predatory nations of Europe have come to the end of their possible spoils outside this hemisphere, practically all available territory having now been grabbed. A predatory policy has been in vogue for many years by the great European powers. They have reached the end possible to that policy, outside our western world, and thus have begun to rend each other. But later it is likely that they will turn to the west.

CHIVALRY KEYNOTE OF OUR ART

C. D. Gibson Says Anglo-Saxon and European Artists Differ Chiefly in Their Attitude Toward Woman.

By Joyce Kilmer.

ONCE upon a time there was a boy out in Flushing, L. I., who wanted to be an artist. So he got on a train and went to New York City and told the Art Students' League about his ambition. Now he is a regular artist with a regular studio up in Carnegie Hall. His name is Charles Dana Gibson.

I asked the leading black-and-white illustrator of his generation about all sorts of things the other day. At first Mr. Gibson was reluctant to say anything for publication.

"I fight ink all day," he said, "and that is trouble enough without trying to express my opinions in words. I am not a critic, I am not a writer; my work is just to make pictures."

But when I asked Mr. Gibson what he thought of the idea that the war, restricting as it does the output of European arists, would tend to make American painters more independent, he had something to say. He stroked his square chin reflectively, as he leaned back in his big chair beside a stand covered with more pencils than I ever before saw at one time, and said:

"Well, I suppose that all art ought to be international. Art must be essentially the same in whatever country it may exist. Yet there is a difference between the arts of any two different countries—even without the words you can tell the difference between a German song and a French song."

"Just what is it," I asked, "that constitutes the difference between American painting and European painting?"

Mr. Gibson looked at the huge tapestry which covered one wall of his studio. Then he looked at the deserted model-throne. Then he looked at me.

"It is a matter," he said, "of the artist's environment and of the people around him. A French artist is different from a German artist, as a Frenchman is different from a German—that is all there is to it. Artists, you see, are people—they differ from the citizens of other nations just as their fellow-citizens differ, and the difference finds expression in their work.

"For instance, one striking difference between the Anglo-Saxon painter and the French painter is in the difference of their respective attitude toward women. Gainsborough and the other painters of his time were respectful, deferential toward women; when they painted the portraits of women they did it elaborately, with a sort of personal chivalry, very different from the feeling of the French masters of their time. And this attitude of difference is even more marked in this country than in England.

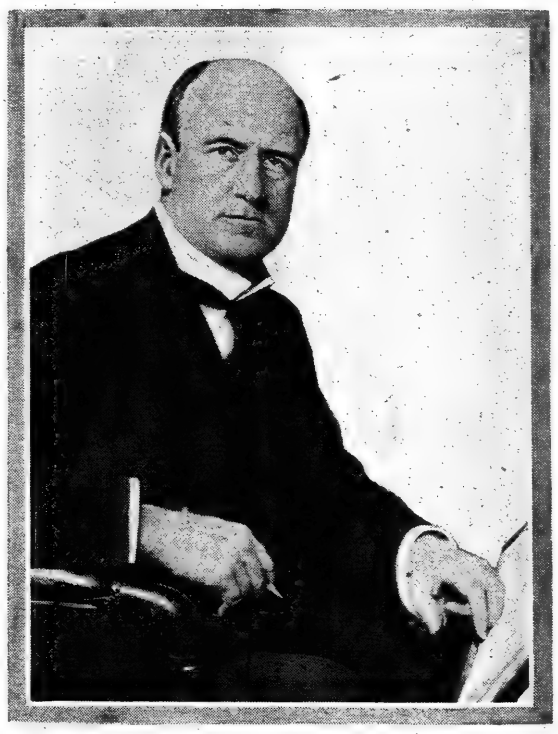
"You see, the picturemakers simply treat women the best they know how—that is all there is to it. It is a matter of breed, it's all in the nature of the beast. And in a young pioneer country the painters, like everybody else, must treat women right, because they can recognize the importance of women."

"Then do you think that chivalry is exclusively the possession of a young country?" I asked.

"Well," said this famous celebrator of the American woman, "I think that the attitude toward woman that I mentioned is more noticeable in young countries than in countries that have an old civilization. But it is a matter of race and custom—the Anglo-Saxon attitude toward woman is very different from that of the French, and it shows in the work of the artists.

"Consider, for example, the drawings of Du Maurier in England and—well, say Forain or Steinlen in France. Du Maurier drew the women that we know, that we see every day. You could marry any of the women whom Du Maurier drew, couldn't you? You could take any one of his drawings of women and pick out a wife from it. Now, you couldn't do that with a drawing by one of the French artists of his time. You wouldn't want to marry one of Steinlen's drawings, would you?"

"Don't think that I am criticising Steinlen or Forain," said Mr. Gibson. "I am simply trying to show the difference between them and the Anglo-Saxon artists. I do not say that either attitude is better than the other; I simply say that the attitudes are not the same."



Charles Dana Gibson.

(Photo by Campbell Studios.)

Mr. Gibson does not think that Cubism and Futurism and the other fantastic methods of painting are worthy of very serious consideration. He does not think that they will have any permanent effect on art.

"It's all a matter of reaction," he said. "One person has had too much oatmeal, so he wants some caviar. Another person has had too much caviar, so he wants some oatmeal. Of course, the oatmeal puts strength in you, and the caviar makes pimples come out on you. But you don't want a diet of either oatmeal or caviar exclusively.

"It's the same old thing, it's happened a hundred times in religion and economics and everything else. It's merely action and reaction. The pendulum swings from oatmeal to caviar—from peace to war, if you prefer. We have war, we get sick of war, we want peace; we have peace, we get sick of peace, and we want war. The human animal is a funny critter."

"But what is the effect of all this?" I asked. "Are not these disturbances of the regular course of art harmful?"

"No," said Mr. Gibson, with a genial smile, "I think that the result is always good. I think that the result even of this war will be good. Out of this mess will come a good crop of all kinds of things. The war is like a series of boils on the back of a man's neck—it's painful, but in the end its beneficial, for it gets somethig poisonous out of his system."

"Now, I really shouldn't be talking to you about these things," said Mr. Gibson, "for I think as little about them as I can. The less you think about these things, the happier you are, and the more work you do. When you spend your time thinking things out and polishing them—well, you don't get much work done."

"You think that an artist should spend more time in work than in thinking about his work, then?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied, "I do. You must work—first you must prepare yourself and get yourself fit for the work, and then you must work. When it comes to the actual operation, you must do it with speed.

"It's like a surgeon cutting out your appendix. You want him to spend plenty of time practicing on cats and dogs before he comes to you. But when he is cutting out your appendix, you want him to do it expeditiously. You don't pay him more in proportion for the length of time it takes!"

"Then do you think," I asked, "that a painter or an illustrator can do good work under pressure?"

"I do," said Mr. Gibson. "I think that there is much truth in the theory that the best work is done under pressure. You know, a man can easily get into the habit of not working at all if he spends too much of his time in thinking about his work.

"I remember that when I read the account of the Johnson-Willard fight I was reminded of the artist's experience. The men fought for ten rounds—then they got their second wind. That is true of art, too; the artist can get his second wind."

The idea evidently amused Mr. Gibson, and he developed it further and still more picturesquely.

"It's something like a Washington pie," he said. "There's a layer of dough, and a layer of jam, and another layer of cake. The artist works from the bottom up—and down on the plate under the Washington pie there's nothing but a bit of greasy paper. The artist works up—when he breaks through a layer of dough, there is a layer of jam. When he breaks through a layer of jam, there is a layer of cake. The artist gets a higher speed when he reaches a higher level; it's like changing the gear on a car. And there is only one way to get from one level to another—just to work. I know that I have mixed these metaphors all up, but you know what I mean."

Cubism and Futurism and the other isms came into the conversation again, and Mr. Gibson said: "You see, there is the desperation of the fellow who is trying to express something; he doesn't quite know what it is or how to express it. But he's frothing at the mouth to get it expressed.

"It is just the case of the man who has not the natural outlet for his feelings, but has to express these feelings anyway. You see the same thing in all phases of life. There's Edison, for example, he doesn't need drink or stimulants of any sort—he has his extraordinary creative energies which supply him with all the outlets he needs. The wild revolutionist in art is like a man with a clot of blood in his brain; he has a desire, he must break lose in some way."

"Then don't you think that there is anything of value in these new movements in art?" I asked.

"Yes, there certainly is something in them," said Mr. Gibson. "There is something in the dream of an opium fiend, often something wonderful and lovely, full bright colors and strange, exciting forms. The question is whether it's worth while becoming an opium fiend to see these things.

"Now, interested as I am in natural history and fond as I am of animals, I never yet have seen the green giraffes and purple elephants which people see when they have delirium tremens. I believe that they are very interesting sights indeed, but I don't think that it is worth while to have delirium tremens to see them."

Mr. Gibson rose from his chair and towered above me. He is as tall as a Gibson Man—but not as slender.

"Did you ever," he asked, impressively, "see a rotten fish in the moonlight?"

I admitted that I lacked that experience.

"Well," he said, "it is a very beautiful sight. In the moonlight a rotten fish has a lovely blue lustre. It really is charming. But you don't want your fish rotten, even in the moonlight. You want your fish fresh and sound—the world wants its fish fresh and sound. And the world wants art that is fresh and sound—it does not want the lustre of decadence.

"Many of the artistic anarchists have a desire to express something, and a sense of color, and many other good qualities. But they haven't what I might call the bricks and mortar. And this Futurism and Cubism and the rest have had a bad effect on the art student. Nearly everybody is born with a sense of color. And now some of the art students want to express, right away; they have an intense desire to express and the revolutionists tell them that they need not learn how to express. So they try to put their feeling on canvas with really nothing to hang it on."

Mr. Gibson has devoted many years to the depiction of the American woman in her various moods and occupations. I asked him if he agreed with those psychologists who say that particularly in this city the American woman has changed noticeably during the past twenty years.

"No," he answered, "I do not think that she has had time to change. You cannot say that the American woman of today is different from the American woman of civil war days. Our mothers were living at the time of the civil war—we see women every day who saw the civil war.

"There is a lion up in the zoo dying of old age. And that lion is 17 years old. Think of a boy of 17—he's just beginning life. That lion is dying of old age—and I am thirty years older than that lion. Think how long it takes to change the breed of humanity! How is it possible for the American woman to have changed in twenty years?

I asked Mr. Gibson if he believed in the venerable theory that it is necessary for an American who desires to study art to go abroad.

"By all means let the art student go abroad," he said, "if he wants to go abroad. But let him go abroad just as any one else would go abroad, just as he would go to California, to see people and things that he hasn't seen before. If he wants to study art he can study it just as well here. But the whole idea of going abroad to study art and settling down over there, as Benjamin West did, is wrong. The art student will do better to stay here and study and paint.

able field for the investment of North American capital.

"The exports from the United States to Salvador," he said, "have increased since the war as regards necessaries which were imported before from Europe. The principal articles among these are cotton goods, preserves, paper for newspapers, paper in general, cement, iron, and wines. The principal reasons why other articles formerly imported from Europe are not imported from the United States are: (1) The lack of sufficiently long credits to merchants and agriculturists of Salvador from manufacturers, bankers, and commission merchants in the United States. This limits the orders of many of the Salvadorans. (2) The high price of most American products. (3) The fact that many American articles are not suited to the taste of the consumer in Salvador.

"As there is difficulty in doing business owing to the rise in exchange and the limited credits it is natural that people consume less and abstain from superfluous things. For this reason imports to Salvador might be increased in cotton goods; white or color; news paper, coffee sacks, hardware, tools, cement, iron for construction purposes, cornmeal, beans, potatoes, preserved fruits and vegetables, wines, shoemaking tools, and raw material for the manufacture of soap and candles.

"The total value of imports into Salvador during the last fourteen years was $59,603,477, of which the United States got $20,279,230, or 34.2 per cent. As the imports in 1912 reached a value of $6,744,859, of which $2,627,700 went to the United States—that is, 38.78 per cent.—it will easily be seen what a chance to gain in trade is provided here.

"The total of exports from Salvador during the last fourteen years has been $243,408,170 silver, an average of $17,386,297 silver per annum, of which $65,710,765, or 26.99 per cent., went to the United States.

"As I have intimated, the manufacturers and merchants of the United States must give serious study to methods for extending better credit to Latin America, and thus increasing their trade on a solid and permanent basis. They should allow from three to nine months, according to circumstances and class of merchandise. Of course, there are some people in Latin America who can pay in thirty days, and even in cash, but we are dealing now with methods for increasing trade with the United States and making it take the place of trade with Europe. Important firms should employ men capable of conducting correspondence in Spanish and speaking that language.

"When Americans seek to increase their trade with Latin America under normal conditions they must do it on commercially equitable terms, since it is evident that when the war is over the European nations will begin waging a commercial war to win back the lost ground. So it behooves the United States now to adopt manufacturing and economic measures for securing an advantage on which they can depend in the coming struggle. Economic principles rule in commerce rigorously, without sentimental or any other sort of considerations.

"There can be no doubt that when the nations of Latin America have cause to believe in the sincerity of the United States and in the disinterestedness of the latter toward them in a political sense they will cease to feel a certain distrust which probably exists today. As nations on the same continent, it is incumbent on all of us to believe in the same republican ideals which differentiate us from the old European monarchies. The future policy of the United States toward the rest of America is destined to shape the future attitude of the Latin countries toward their northern neighbor."

Mr. Suay was asked by THE TIMES man as to his general views on the opportunity offered by the war for inter-American trade.

"The meeting of the Washington conference proves," he replied, "that everything depends on the United States—a fact that Americans should thoroughly impress on their minds. All hinges on the American Government, on American banks, merchants, and business men. The Latin-American countries can do nothing unaided in this direction, but their doors have certainly been thrown wide open, from within and without, to every one who will give the best price for their products and offer them the best and cheapest merchandise.

"I repeat, the results to be achieved will be either temporary or definitive, according to changes made in local and world conditions, but I feel sure that the people of the United States, which is enterprising par excellence, will not give up the ground gained."

Turning to finance, Mr. Suay was asked what he thought of the chances afforded by the war for investment of United States capital in the South.

"Every new country," he said, "needs a great deal of capital for the development of its elements of wealth and progress. It is to be presumed that on account of the war the European money markets will be closed for a long time to all foreign investment, and that, after peace is signed, all the resources of the great European nations will scarcely suffice for rebuilding what has been destroyed, paying the big war indemnities, reorganizing all the vast undertakings that have been suspended, paying pensions and other expenses due to the war, and financing the budgets.

"For this reason it may be that, for many years, the post of banker to the American nations will be vacant, and that the United States may occupy it, provided it have enough excess capital for foreign investment. The answer to the question whether it has or not must be given by American financiers."

Asked about the field for the opening of United States branch banks in South and Central America, Mr. Suay said:

"As to my country, I can say that its commercial, agricultural, and social development, in which the United States should feel interest as an indispensable element in increasing American trade, requires the establishment of a branch of an American bank in Salvador. I feel that I am conservative in saying that a sum of $10,000,000 could be easily and advantageously invested there."

Mr. Suay was asked what effect the opening of the Panama Canal is to have on inter-American relations.

"The opening of the canal," he said, "in so far as it relates to the establishment of closer relations between our countries and the United States, requires the establishment of lines of rapid and comfortable steamers, running on fixed schedule. Unless that is done the canal will not yield the results which all America has a right to expect from so great a work. The Government of my country is willing to give its support to any line of steamships of a class superior to the very bad ones which we now have.

"The Salvador Government recently signed with W. R. Grace & Co., owners of the Atlantic & Pacific Company, a contract for direct communications between the ports of Salvador and San Francisco, New York, and Panama, which contract allowed exemption from all port dues and a subvention of $10,000 yearly, but I have heard that the company cannot fulfill its obligations, for reasons which I do not know, and that the only voyage made by any of its ships up to the present between Acajutla and this port was that of the Santa Clara, which brought us, the members of the Salvadoran delegation, to New York in eleven days. It would be desirable that the American Government smooth over the obstacles which the company finds in its path."

TO TAKE STATE CENSUS NEXT WEEK

On the First Day of June Thousands of Enumerators Will Begin Task of Counting New York's Inhabitants.

ON the first day of June, under a provision of the Constitution and Chapter 155 of the laws of 1915, nearly 6,000 enumerators will begin the big decennial task of counting the inhabitants of the Empire State. Their work will take them through the cities, villages, and farms, into the mining and lumber camps, and along the railways and the rivers of New York, from tidewater to the mountain country.

It will be the Eighteenth Census in this State. The first census was taken in 1782, the year after the close of the Revolutionary War, six years after the formation of Government in New York State under the first Constitution. The coming census will show, therefore, the changes of 133 years, or more than a century and a quarter of the life of the State, and its results should be of deep interest.

The work will be conducted this year with a number of innovations, including an advance campaign of publicity in which New Yorkers will be urged to cooperate with the officials in order to bring out as full a measure of information as possible. Under the law the taking of the census is in the hands of the Secretary of State. The present incumbent of that office, Francis M. Hugo, outlined his plans for the undertaking to a representative of THE TIMES the other day.

"When it became the duty of the present Secretary of State," he said, "to direct the counting of the inhabitants of this State, it was deemed imperative that the inauguration of this tremendous task be preceded by a series of official bulletins addressed to the most influential citizens, dwelling in all parts of the State, urging them to disseminate important information as to the scope and purpose of the approaching count. It is needless to explain that the purpose of conducting such an extensive plan of publicity will be to remove any misapprehension and to prepare the people of all classes to meet the enumerator's half way. By means of this method and that involved in the distribution of advance schedules, much information will be obtained which otherwise probably would have been lost.

"There is no precedent for such an undertaking in this State, although a similar method was used in the last Federal Census of 1910, when favorable results were obtained. The next great canvass will be commenced with some announcements which may impress on the minds of the inhabitants the expediency of distinguishing this function as clearly as possible from the ordinary routine work of State Government, and of publicly invoking for it the good will and active co-operation of all of the inhabitants of the State.



Francis M. Hugo.

"In cities the field work will generally be completed within less than two weeks thereafter. In some districts, however, the canvass, owing to accidents and unforeseen obstacles, may drag on for a day or so longer, and in a very few distant and difficult districts, the completion may be still further delayed. But during the last days of the month it is expected that the last returns will be received and that shortly after the results may be made public.

"The first count taken in 1782 by the local constables, working under the direction of the Sheriffs in the several counties, showed 238,897 inhabitants; so that in the past 133 years the population has increased nearly fifty times its original number. Besides the growth in the number of inhabitants there has been also the spread of population westward through a territory which in 1782 was a wilderness roamed only by savage beasts and savage men.

"During the latter part of the eighteenth century the majority of the inhabitants were found almost wholly within the narrow tract along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers and the Atlantic shores of Long Island. There were, however, a number of adventurous colonists who had taken up lands in the forests along the valleys of the Genesee and other parts of Western New York, where the territory belonged to the State of Massachusetts. The total inhabitated area of those days may be roughly given as 15,000 square miles. Today nearly 50,000 square miles are more or less densely covered with population. Then, the average density of settlement was 20 to the square mile. Today, it is nearly 220 to the square mile over a much greater area.

"Unfortunately, the natural pride with which the record of 133 years as a State should be made up has been impaired by criticisms and complaints which have been directed at previous counts.

"A census may be criticised in one or all of three different ways: First, by direct proof of its inaccuracy adduced from the outside, as where names of actual residents are shown to have been omitted in large numbers; secondly, the census may be critcised by internal evidence, as when the schedules themselves show upon expert examination that they have been fraudulently or loosely made up; thirdly, the criticism may be by comparison with preceding and succeeding censuses, as when an enumeration fails in a degree not to be accounted for by any temporary causes which can be adduced, to take its due place in the series.

"There are rural communities in which it would be inexcusable for a census taker to omit a single person among 500 or 1,000 inhabitants. There are other communities where it would be impossible for a census taker to secure the names of every resident. Since, then, a census is never all good or all bad, it cannot be judged as a whole on the number and kind of tests which the heedless, impatient character of our people will be likely to cause to be made. Especially, when such tests are tried at the instances of aggrieved municipalities, or are carried on in a partisan spirit, are they unlikely to do more than render the public mind uneasy and dissatisfied, without affording any measure of the degree of error, or even proving that the census as a whole is defective.

"The most important instances of an attempt to secure external evidence against the census occurred in the Federal account of New York City in 1890. At that time the national enumerator credited the city with nearly 200,000 less than a later census conducted by the city police. Such a contradiction in turn cannot fail permanently to impair the satisfaction felt in the decennial canvass of the State or country. The difference, however, in this special case may have been largely due to the season of the year. The police census occurred at a much later time, when a large number of foreign tourists remaining in the city for a short period after arrival may have been counted.

"As between the two enumerations the presumption is, on general principles, in favor of that conducted by the General Government. The police and school censuses have often been shown to be untrustworthy, so that few statisticians are willing to stake much upon such a count. On the other hand, it is to be said that a census of New York City at the best constitutes a most difficult problem, requiring the highest order of intelligence, energy, and foresight on the part of those who organize and supervise it.

"HOW MY PUBLIC MANAGES ME"

Geraldine Farrar Tells of the Letters She Gets Full of Gratuitous Advice on How to Run Her Business Affairs.

GERALDINE FARRAR of the Metropolitan Opera House believes that if she ever wanted to follow the example of Mark Twain and incorporate herself she would not be able to do it. The thing that would prevent would be the number of persons claiming the title of director in the corporation, so vast that no hall could be found large enough to house a directors' meeting.

"In writing about prima donnas," says Miss Farrar, "no one has ever done justice to the members of the public who undertake to be their advisers. Their number is legion and there is scarcely a conceivable topic on which they do not give her their views and attempt to point out the way she should go.

"From the standpoint of the interest it displays and the activity it manifests in connection with my affairs I get to look at the public as my manager sometimes and invariably as my friend. As a matter of fact, it fulfills the advisory function more thoroughly—though, perhaps, not more expertly—than my actual manager does, for what is one man against a thousand, especially if they are not only men, but women and children?"

Miss Farrar has been the subject of even more discussion in the newspapers and magazines this Winter than usual because of the knowledge that she and the management of the Metropolitan Opera House were engaged in a controversy that might have resulted in her temporarily not appearing on its stage again. For a long time the public had no means of knowing whether she would be back or not, and during that time, as might have been expected, her honorary and oftentimes anonymous advisers were very busy.

This affair was no sooner happily settled to the satisfaction of all concerned than Miss Farrar precipitated another spasm of acute public interest by agreeing to act certain of her operatic rôles before the moving-picture camera.

Thus within a few months she gave her self-constituted board of directors the time of their lives. And they took full advantage of it. She told what they said a few days ago to a TIMES interviewer in her studio and workroom on one of the upper floors of her residence near Central Park West.

"Goodness, yes!" she replied in answer to the inquiry, "bushels of letters! And I want to say they were a real help to me in those troublous times. They were kind and friendly, and they showed that a great many people took a wholesome interest in what I was doing, which is very gratifying.

"I get a great many letters from the public telling me what they think I ought to do on an infinite variety of subjects. Of course a singer is open to receiving all sorts of letters, just as any one in any branch of public life is. Among them come occasionally a few utterly irresponsible ones. Those of this type that come to me, I simply put aside without allowing them to have any exasperating or discouraging effect.

"Of the kind that are to be taken seriously, I am glad to say that I get almost none that are downright unfriendly or mean. These, too, can be ignored under the remembrance that they are simply the expression of an individual opinion that is self-confessedly not worth having respect for.

"I do not mean that I object to these letters on the ground that they contain criticisms of my sins of commission or omission. Many of the friendly ones do that. But it is in the overwhelming balance of communications based on the friendliness and confidence that should exist between artist and public that I get suggestions amounting to something.

"After the newspapers began to comment upon my possible return or non-return to the Metropolitan next season, I received a flood of letters which offered me advice on what I should do.

"I must say their opinion was divided. Some said, 'Do not sever your connection with the Metropolitan at any cost'; others pointed out the possible advantage of withdrawing.

"The arguments of the first set seemed to be along these lines: You have been identified with the Metropolitan for many years, and it is practically our only operatic institution. You are at your best on the operatic stage—which I realize perfectly myself—and why sacrifice your best medium for another?

"The other people took just the opposite view. 'Why should you tie yourself down to one spot?' they asked. 'If you give up the opera, you can go into all parts of the country and meet a constantly enlarging public that you will never come into contact with as an opera singer.'

"There were all the subdivisions of these lines of thought, expressed in varying degrees of force and from different viewpoints, but I could summarize them in that way and get the sentiment of my board of public advisers. And no one could ask for better advice, for, you see, it meant that whichever course I took I should be right in the eyes of half of them at least—and it is doing something nowadays to please half the people who are interested in you.

"Seriously, though, the kindliness and interest in these letters did me a lot of good. It was no easy task to think of leaving the Metropolitan Opera House, and the situation that arose was a difficult one for me to make a decision on. In weighing material aspects I did not consider I was lowering my artistic standard.

"I do not shrink from putting it this way, either, because I have never been able to hypnotize myself into the attitude of any of those artists who 'would scorn to think about money in connection with their art.' I am a professional singer. I earn my living that way, and it is an honorable way. Therefore, since it has become a profession and not exclusively an artistic vocation, I feel justified in considering the business interests.

"Naturally, since I am a lady, I should prefer to have my man of business arrange matters for me. I prefer not to haggle, but I can conduct such a proceeding if the occasion arises. As a matter of fact, I could have settled my wants in the question within two hours, but so much had to be considered it really took two months. But now all is amiability and both divisions of my literary advisers should be satisfied, for I am going to remain at the Metropolitan and travel as well over the country as a concert singer.

"As for the matter of the 'movies,' my advisers seemed to be all on my side. I got only letters expressing satisfaction and enthusiasm with my decision. Most of those who wrote took the view that, since they had only been able to make my acquaintance through phonograph records, pictures, and articles, they would be glad to see me on the screen to get an idea what my characters were in action.

"Most of these letters came from small towns, many of them that I had never even heard of. One, for instance, was from a blacksmith in a little Virginia town who said he was over sixty years old. He said he had a little phonograph on which he played some of my records, and he was glad I was going to act for the 'movies' because he could never hope to see 'Cio-Cio-San' any other way. The other letters were in the same tenor.

"There is no detail of my personal appearance, for instance, which the letter writers do not concern themselves with. One will write that I wear my hair too long, and another will say it is too short, and tell me why. I have on occasion been remonstrated with for allowing myself to get too fat, and remedies have been suggested out of the store of the writer's knowledge on the subject.

"Then there are many suggestions about my singing. They range all the way from unskilled suggestions of innocent bystanders to highly technical dissertations by experts or those who think themselves qualified as such.

"My acting does not wholly escape criticism either, nor do my costumes. In these latter directions I usually get more benefit from the letters than in some of the former, perhaps because the general public finds itself on safer ground here.

"I had a letter from a Japanese objecting to my stage business of kissing the dagger before using it in 'Madame Butterfly.' He said the kara-kiri dagger was too sacredly regarded for such an action. His criticism was especially valuable, because in working up the part I had been coached by a Japanese in the manners of her country, and I had followed the direction in the score which calls for kissing the blade at a certain point.

"I followed his suggestion about the dagger, and do not kiss the blade any more. But he made some other suggestions which I could not follow. He made the point that the Japanese were an undemonstrative people, and objected to some of my stage business in the love scenes and with the child.

"There he was overstepping the bounds that the stage must set against strict realism. The opera is meant for Occidental audiences, not Oriental, and its means and methods must be ours if it is to have any effect. If I did not establish the motive of Cio-Cio-San's love for Pinkerton, and later of her love for her child, the audience would not find any emotional appeal in the work.

"This season I have had considerable fault found by my correspondents with the dresses I wear in 'Carmen,' and with other things I do in that opera. My correspondents have been so thorough that anything I have not heard mentioned must be all right.

"In answer to their queries as to why I wear a long dress in the second act, I tell them first of all that the dress is correct, as it was copied carefully from a painting by Zuloaga; then, among the practical reasons for wearing it are that it sets me off from the dancer without making it necessary to act unduly like a prima donna, and that it gives me the inestimable advantage of seeming tall when I am not.

"When some one objected to my similar long dress in the last act on the ground that when I ran from Don José it made me look awkward, I saw the point immediately, and now I wear a shorter dress.

"And so it goes. The letters cover everything, and you can get a good deal of value out of them if you study them carefully."



Geraldine Farrar.

CO-ORDINATED WORK FOR CHILDREN

The Children's Charter Is a Plan to Keep Various Child-Welfare Agencies from Wasted Effort and to Introduce Efficiency.



Dr. Edward N. Clopper.

THE haphazard chaos in which one child has every chance and another no chance at all will give place to a genuine safeguarding of all children, rich and poor, infant and adolescent, if the plan just formulated by a small group of leaders in the field of social work is carried to a successful conclusion. Because their plan will be revolutionary in its result they are calling it the Children's Charter.

Dr. Edward N. Clopper, who is doing the active work on the charter, and who will start soon for California, where he will discuss the plan at the National Child Labor Conference, was asked to tell about it and how he happened to take it up.

"It is primarily an effort to co-ordinate and use to their fullest extent the various manifestations of good-will toward children that already exist in American society," explained Dr. Clopper. "One reason why we expect to accomplish so much by the Children's Charter is that we are not attempting to increase the drain on the community's resources. We are not seeking to multiply the already numerous child-welfare agencies. We only want to apply to the work that is already under way certain commonplace principles of efficiency. I could give numberless examples from my own experience of failure by social workers to see their own special problems as part of a larger whole, and I regret to say that I believe this is more conspicuously true of child-welfare workers than of those in other fields.

"When I was Superintendent of the Cincinnati House of Refuge there was a boy called Bill, one of the inmates, who was to be released on parole. For various reasons it seemed best that Bill should go to work. He was over 14, and the parole officer found him a job where he would be able to work under supervision and without violation of the child labor law.

"But Bill did not like that job and left it in a few days. As it happened a truant officer ran across Bill before the parole officer had seen him, but did not notify us, although he knew perfectly well that Bill was a House of Refuge boy. The truant officer, thinking only of the school attendance law, ordered him to return to school or get another job. Returning to school in this case would have meant returning to the institution, which bill naturally did not want to do, so he took the first job that came his way, and worked every night until 11 P. M. violating the child labor law on two counts. But the truant officer was satisfied, because he did not care about the child labor law so long as the school attendance law for which he was responsible was being obeyed.

"This truant officer who happened to find Bill is a good specimen of the failure to co-operate, which is the greatest defect of much of our social work today; he failed to co-operate with the parole officer, and he failed to co-operate with the factory Inspector. In the end Bill was properly placed again because our parole officer found him and obtained a new position for him. But a great deal of trouble for each of the social agencies concerned and a great deal of friction that was distinctly injurious for Bill might have been avoided if that truant officer had remembered that he was merely one of several agencies which existed entirely for the benefit of Bill, and that co-operation between them must be the keynote of Bill's salvation.

"It is just possible that a little co-operation among social agencies earlier in his career would have kept Bill from ever coming into the House of Refuge.

"One little incident that I met early in my work for the National Child Labor Committee is rather illuminating. When I learned that the Governor had appointed a woman inspector and stationed her in a certain city, I made it a point to look her up and introduce her to the officers of the Juvenile Court. Her work ought to have brought her into close contact with them because many wards of the court would be at work under the child labor law, and every day she would find in the course of her inspections children whose circumstances needed looking after; bright children who ought to have more education, poor children who ought to be provided for, children at work in a questionable environment, children with some tendency toward delinquency from which they might be saved.

"Some months later I found that this factory inspector had not followed up her connection with the Juvenile Court, so I took her there again when I knew a case was coming up that involved a violation of the child labor law concerning bootblacks. A group of Greek boys had been summoned by the probation officer. The inspector sat during the trial and said nothing. She left the court and never came near it again. In her case I believe it was not lack of willingness to do her duty, but just sheer inability to grasp the point.

"Such failures do not come from stupidity. The problem is exceedingly complex, and we do not expect to draft the charter and effect a revolution all in a minute, for a wholesome childhood really touches every phase of social life. If the child is to be well born, there must be insistence upon physical fitness for the marriage license. Prenatal influences must be sound and healthful, and the mother must be protected from improper work conditions before and after confinement. Then the development of strong physique in the growing child requires pure milk, good food, fresh air, and sunshine—a doing away with all the dangers that now threaten the period when infant mortality is at its height. After infancy we come to the problem of recreation in cities, an educational experience begins at an early age, with the vexed questions of child psychology, and the right relation of cultural subjects and elementary industrial training. The tremendous problem of dependency touches, on one hand, the whole question of industrial justice, and, on the other, the difficulties of insuring to each individual child, whatever his economic status, a normal childhood, with home and school training.

"Is it any wonder that with a field so immense the social worker settles down to specialize on his own particular job? Perhaps, sometimes, he is so fully alive to the immense problems that confront him that it is even harder for him than for the outside observer to see the practical points of contact between his special job and others.

"We call our plan a Charter, but it is really more than that. A charter is a statement of rights, and the first thing we are trying to do is to get clearly in mind just what are the rights of childhood. But we want to advance from that at once to the logical arrangement of laws securing these rights, which may serve as a standard to guide the individual States in their legislation. We are thinking also of the much more difficult problem of administration. It is, as we have seen, the failure of co-operation in administration that has brought the problem home to us, but we realize more and more that that obvious failure cannot be entirely remedied until the principles have been understood and the laws have been harmonized.

"How did I happen to become interested in a Children's Charter? Partly, I think, because I have a constitutional horror of the working at cross purposes which is so common among social workers. And my experience has happened to touch on several different sides of the child-welfare problem. I taught school for several years, and while I was a teacher, high school Principal, and General Superintendent of Schools in Porto Rico, I was compelled to face the problem of providing, for a people most of whom were illiterate and untrained, the kind of education that would fit them to better their economic situation.

"My experience there taught me that one of the fundamental rights of childhood which must be included in our Charter is a thorough education. Schooling ought to be required of every child up to at least 16, but even now in some of our States children of 14 or less may go to work without any educational qualification whatever, and four States in the Union do not require school attendance of any child at any time. Moreover, in Porto Rico, as well as in the States, I was appalled by the lack of preparation on the part of children leaving school to go to work. I felt that the schools and the Government were not doing their part in allowing children to sever their connection with the schools while their equipment for life was still so meagre and inadequate.

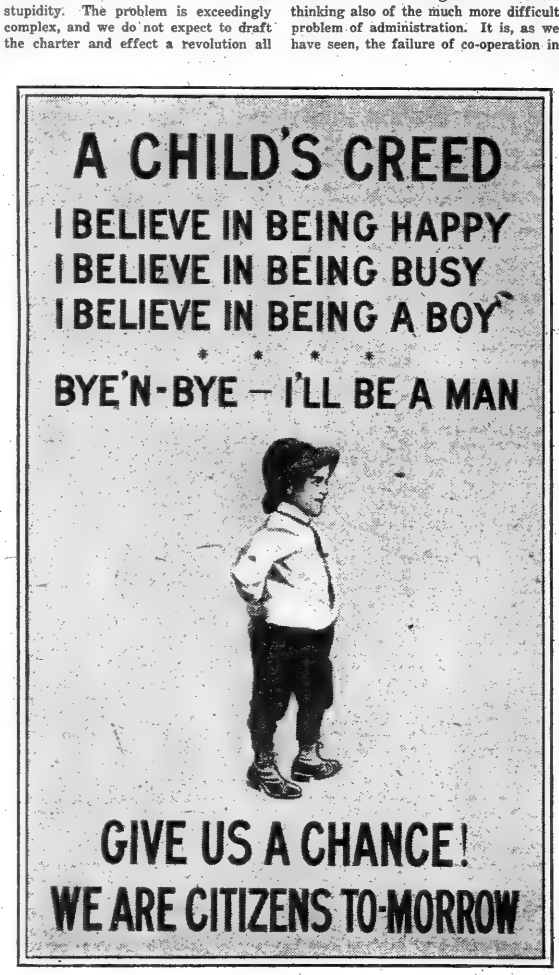
"My interest in such matters had led me to follow the work of the recently organized National Child Labor Committee, and when this committee tendered me the secretaryship of its work in the Middle West, I eagerly accepted the position, and have spent years in studying the conditions under which children in industry are employed. Later, as the outcome of a strenuous reform campaign in Cincinnati, I became Superintendent of the House of Refuge, where again I was dealing with the concrete problem of the individual child classified and committed as delinquent, dependent and neglected.

"But it has been only recently, since I have returned to the work of the National Child Labor Committee, that I have had opportunity seriously to study the question of a Children's Charter. There are others quite as much interested as I am. Roger N. Baldwin of St. Louis, C. C. Carstens of Boston, and Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia University are deeply concerned, and a sympathetic interest in our plan has been shown by the heads of the two Federal bureaus, from whom we shall have valuable assistance, Miss Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau, and Dr. Claxton, the Commissioner of Education.

"The work that Mrs. Helen T. Woolley is doing at the Vocational Guidance Bureau in Cincinnati—testing and retesting physically and mentally through a period of years a group of children who went to work at 14 years and a corresponding group who remained in school—will afford us a definite basis for such conclusions about the effect of industrial work upon adolescents as we shall need for the charter.

Dr. Clopper presented the question of a charter to the National Conference of Charities at Baltimore the other day, and as a result a meeting of all interested was called at which a national committee of five was created, with C. C. Carstens of Boston at its head, to carry on the work of preparing the charter and arranging for public conferences. This committee is to have the power of adding to its number representatives of all the various lines of child welfare work, distributed so far as feasible among the different sections of the country.

"My own idea is to develop the material for the charter under the three general divisions: Preservation of Life and Health, Protection from Want, Abuse, and Crime, and Education and Recreation."



BERNHARDT RAGES AGAINST WAR

Instead of Bemoaning the Loss of Her Leg, the Greatest of Actresses Vigorously Denounces the Enemies of Her Country.

By Walter S. Hiatt.

IN all embattled France there is not a more malignant, determined, desperate warrior than Sarah Bernhardt. Hating war, she hates more bitterly the person she considers its author; and as soon as she is well enough she is going to start a war for peace.

I went to visit the world's greatest tragedienne. With half the male population of Europe shot to pieces, the mere loss of a woman's leg arrested for a moment the thoughts of the civilized world, when she was so sorely stricken this February. I thought to make a pilgrimage to a bedside where the flower of genius lay withering.

I found a woman raging against war and the man she considers responsible for it. She was raging, not with the feeble, impotent voice of the delicate, sickly cripple, not in the resigned peace of La Samarataine, but in the strong, firm tones of the discerning, valiant Hamlet.

"The Germans were beaten yesterday again—thank God!" she exclaimed, as she rapidly scanned an afternoon paper I had brought with me to the secluded village of Andernos, in the south of France. Then she pounded the table until it shook, as Bismarck must have done in his time.

On this table were not medicine and smelling salts, but illustrated magazines, heaps of newspapers, books on military strategy. The very walls were papered with maps. Her room might well have been the headquarters of a General Staff, say that of Joffre.

The night before it had not seemed possible to me that she would or could receive visitors. Consider: her right leg was amputated some inches above the knee on Feb. 23 last, and on March 13 she was removed from the hospital at Bordeaux, some thirty miles, to Andernos, a village bordering the Gulf of Biscay.

The slow omnibus train, known locally as the Economique, put me down at the station marked Andernos. A white-haired passenger in black, likewise getting off there, told me the villa of Madame Bernhardt was just up the road beyond the blacksmith shop. "Its name is Eureka," he explained.

At the porch I knocked gently. The door swung back at once and a ruddy Bourdelaise maid said to me in the singing cadence of the province: "Come in, please; Madame is expecting you."

In a room to the left, before a large table, sat this wonderful woman, smiling and radiant in health; not a line changed in the strong, intelligent face I had last looked upon many years ago; not a strand of gray in her carelessly knotted auburn hair. And not a curtain in the room had been drawn to exclude the white light of day.

She did not rise to greet me; but as she shook hands with me her grip was firm, almost hard.

"As well as ever, thank you," she responded to my query about her health. "I was about to walk out for some air when I received your message a while ago."

"To walk?" I exclaimed.

"Oh, rubber does pretty well for a leg," she laughed. "Indeed a great deal better than I expected. Still, I wouldn't advise anybody to substitute it for a natural limb just for the sake of novelty."

"You take the loss lightly," I remarked.

"Who am I to complain at such a time at this?" she demanded, her eyes beginning to flash. "My leg bothered me, and I willed that it come off. There are hundreds of thousands who are losing arms, legs, their lives in this atrocious war and not with their consent. I can begin my life over again; I have begun it over again. But what of those who can't? What of their poverty that can't be prevented now? What of their ruined homes? Truly, life can never be as it was before."

Here Bernhardt plunged into a rapid conversation that lasted for an hour. "You speak French?" she asked. I nodded, and she waved aside a slip of an English-speaking mademoiselle armed with a dictionary.



Sarah Bernhardt.

"Tell me, what do you in America think of the war?" she questioned in crisp French. "Are you on the side of civilization? Do you think we will win? Do you know that Germany has reached her top notch and that our turn has come? Do you know over there that there can be no more Charleroi, no more marches on Paris?"

"People in America are trying hard to be neutral," I replied to this torrent.

"Here in France we are afraid that you are influenced by your German citizens too much. Why, I, myself, have been threatened by your German-Americans because I intend to appear there in September. Since I have been ill letters have come to me from all parts of the world, some of condolence and consolation. They come in every mail, twenty and thirty at a time from the United States. Would you believe it?—some of these letters are from Germans demanding that I give up my intention of making addresses in America."

Bernhardt punctuated her sentences with such taps on the heavy table as to bring an alarmed look into the face of the translating Mademoiselle.

"Marie, bring me some milk," called Bernhardt the militant to the maid in the outer room. "My voice gets hoarse when I'm excited," she interrupted in a swift aside. "Really I get too violent sometimes."

While the maid was bringing the milk I glanced about the room. Its walls were literally covered with military maps for a space of four feet on every side. Each map had little flags stuck in it to show the latest movements of the troops.

Mme. Bernhardt followed my glance. "My own room upstairs is fuller yet. Yes, I do little else but follow the war. Indeed, we women of France get up talking about it, we go to bed thinking about it, and we dream about it. What else is there for us to think or talk about? The fabled end of the world could be no worse than the trenches, and therein are our loved ones."

"There's the future," I suggested.

"Oh, yes, when this vile war is ended, when the German claws are cut, when they are locked up in a madhouse, when the Turks are driven out of Europe.

"The immense task of whipping the Germans yet remains to our men; then it will be the part of the women of Europe to bear the burdens of peace, and they will meet it bravely. I tell you, there is a new spirit abroad in France, at least among women. The French have discovered a new side to their nature, different from the gesticulating, comical one so often presented on the stage, and I daily see it among our women.

"As women, we have always been partly misunderstood, and now the world on the outside will have to learn us over again. That lightness, buoyancy, which has always constituted our strength, though others thought it our weakness, has been molded anew, has become enduring steel; so today we face the dreadful results of war with a courage that I, a French woman, could not have conceived.

"It is a sacrificial spirit with its sterner, sober side akin to that of your old Puritans. We do not send our soldiers to war with tears; we rather wreathe them in flowers and then work our fingers off to keep them supplied with food, clothing, and arms.

"One thing, though, is certain: the day of the bas bleue, the precieuse, the loafing woman is done for. There is no longer room for her in Europe, the woman's workshop."

"But the war has already taken all of your young men and the best of them, the talented ones. Will not the genius of France in art and letters die with them?" I asked.

"Never! That indefinable, subtle genius of the French, so often distinguished by other nations, will not perish. The men that are gone have left their little buds to flourish after them. Indeed, after the war, we may see a stronger, saner genius expressing itself in art and letters, in the crafts, and its old quality will be there. We women will see to that. This genius will express itself perhaps more widely than heretofore in the industrial arts, in commerce. Sacrifices we must make, of course—every family is making them now. Long will she live, the new France that the Germans thought to steal, first with their invading commercial organizations, and now with their arms.

"Yet our ruins and our beloved hero dead will not be forgotten. We will raise a fair monument to them, as high and as beautiful as the shattered towers of the Rheims Cathedral; and we will take the broken columns of our church steeples, the fragments of our desecrated homes, the destroyed German cannon, and raise another monument on the German frontier that will remain forever a symbol of their infamy."



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Grand Prize International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

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HOW TO GET TROUT NOT FAR OFF

The Time Is Now, and Ideal Streams for Dry-Fly Casting Are Within a Day's Journey---Hints for Brook Anglers.

THIS is the time to go trout fishing. Though the season lasts until Aug. 31 in New York, the month of May and the first half of June see the streams at their best. The mountain scenery, which trout fishermen know constitutes at least half of the sport's charm, is most attractive now. The light rains, which are essential to ideal conditions for fly casting, are likely to be followed later in Summer by long dry spells; the moderate temperatures are sure to be replaced by weather too hot for best results on the brook.

Where to go, what tackle and equipment are needed, and how to catch the trout—these are the early season's questions that absorb both the veteran and the tyro of brook fishing. It is not intended here to settle them all. That would be impossible, since there are about as many answers as there are anglers. But experience suggests the following advice:

As to the places where brook trout thrive, don't let anybody deceive you into thinking they are very near New York City. Every now and then some dreamer rushes into print with a list of fine streams only an hour's journey distant. Gullible readers follow directions, wade all day in barren waters, and come home with empty baskets. It is a safe assertion that Long Island, for instance, has no really first-class stream fishing except in a few carefully stocked waters owned by private clubs. In New Jersey the only fair fishing is far away near the Pennsylvania line, and even there the fishing would not be called worth while by anglers accustomed to results. Consistent restocking may make the Jersey brooks worth following some day, but the time has not come.

On a few streams in Dutchess and Putnam Counties, north of the city, trout are to be got in April and early May, and perhaps a few will be caught later if the season happens to be rainy enough to keep the brooks from drying up. Then there are spots in Connecticut where a day's journey may not be unfruitful. All these goals of the angler, however, are attractive only because he cannot get anything better in the limited time at his disposal. The plain truth is that one must travel from five to seven hours from New York on the express trains to find trout waters really worthy of the name.

Perhaps the streams most easily reached are the Beaverkill and Willowemoc Rivers in Sullivan County, by way of the Ontario & Western Railroad; the Esopus and Navesink Rivers in the Catskill country by the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, and the waters of those Pennsylvania counties bordering on southeastern New York State. Further off, of course, there is plenty of fishing in the Adirondacks, and still further, in Canada, where fly fishing lasts until late Summer.

In these observations reference is not made to lake fishing. The old fisherman knows, but the novice may not, that angling for trout in lakes is a very different game from stream fishing. On a lake, while you may use similar artificial flies and the same rod and reel, you fish from a boat, getting little physical exercise. On a mountain stream you wade in a strong current, keep on the move continually, find the trout much more active on account of their turbulent habitat, and keep your muscles hardened with exercise that is probably as strenuous as in any outdoor sport. The writer confesses a prejudice against the indolent art of lake fishing. So these words are written for the pursuer of brook trout—the man or woman to whom fishing means matching wits with the hardy denizen of mountain waters, to whom the joy of the sport is not so much in the size of the catch as in the methods and surroundings of the game.

The question of tackle and equipment is debated in countless catalogues that are born each Spring. English shops vie with those at home in appealing to the American angler, and there are tons of alluring tackle booklets sent to us across the Atlantic every year. An enthusiast would not need much imagination to spend $1,000 in preparing for a single trouting trip. Rods are made on scores of patterns, from the reasonably priced greenheart to the split bamboo wand costing $40 or $50 (without counting the steel rods used by the heathen who don't want the trout to have any chance of a fight!) Reels, lines, baskets, bait and fly boxes, nets, and all sorts of stream-wading garments are numerous beyond calculation. And artificial flies—well, nobody has yet listed all of them; any fisherman is likely to invent a new pattern any day, just as fishermen have been doing since Izaak Walton's day.

Not many of us, of course, can get everything we want in the pursuit of our hobbies. But every stream fisherman must have a certain fixed equipment. The average well-equipped angler begins with waders durable enough to last a season or two, either rubber boots or rubberized wading stockings. If boots are used, they should be leather-soled and hobnailed; if waders are preferred, they are worn covered by woolen socks and heavy hob-nailed shoes. Either equipment is bulky when one is walking on land, but in the stream the weight seems to vanish; the water helps lift your feet, and you are too interested in the game to think of anything else.

Unless the angler is wearing a rain-proof coat, he should carry a light rubber cape, which can be strapped on his back or wrapped small enough to go in a pocket. His flannel shirt and a close-clinging hat complete the list of necessary apparel. All the clothing, by the way, should be of sombre color; the trout gets a warning flash from anything that reflects light.

Except for the fastidious fly caster of years' experience, a rod costing perhaps $9 or $10 ought to serve well. There will come a time in the chronic angler's experience when he differentiates between the rod used with wet flies and the one suitably for dry-fly fishing, but many a successful angler has never used a high-priced rod with either kind of lure. The novice, however, should be sure to get a rod that does not weigh more than six ounces, and preferably not more than five and a half. Then he should select a reel (not automatic) weighing enough for the rod with reel attached to balance on a fulcrum about one foot from the butt. The proper balance, as will be discovered even by an unobservant fisherman, is important both on account of accuracy in casting, and because of its effect in offsetting weariness in the muscles of hand and wrist.

With the costume and rod questions thus disposed of, the fisherman puts into his pocket a waterproof silk line, an aluminium or tin leader box filled with six-foot and nine-foot gut leaders, and—most important of all—a boxful of flies.

If there is material for a dictionary full of discussion about the remainder of his equipment, there's enough for an encyclopaedia when it comes to flies. Rules are words wasted. No two anglers have ever agreed precisely about flies. When a fisherman is about to try a new stream the best thing he can do is to get a consensus of opinion about the most effective lures used by a number of anglers on that stream; then let him take a few specimens of all the patterns, and see for himself which he likes best.

Considerable experience on the streams of the Catskills and Sullivan County in May, June, and July has led to the following opinion on flies for those waters:

Patterns of both dry and wet flies popular among a large percentage of New York "regulars" are the Beaverkill, Cahill, Coachman, Cowdung, Ginger Quill, Grizzly King, Professor, Queen of Water, Royal Coachman, and Whirling Dun.

Patterns not so generally used, but having their ardent advocates, are the Apple Green, Blue Dun, Blue Quill, Cinnamon, Female Beaverkill, Ginger Hackle, Greenwell's Glory, Hare's Ear, Hare's Ear Quill, March Brown, Mole, Pale Evening Dun, Pink Lady, Seth Green, and Wickham's Fancy.

Patterns used occasionally, which have been known to take trout, are the Alder, Black Gnat, Brown Hackle, Brown May, Cricket, Flight's Fancy, Grannom, Gray Drake, Golden Monkey, Governor, Gordon Special, Gray Hackle, Green Drake, Imbrie, Iron Blue, Katydid, Montreal, Moth, Olive Dun, Pink Wickham, Purple May, Red Quill, Red Spinner, Rube Wood, Silver Doctor, Silver Sedge, Stone, Swift-water, White Miller, Yellow Dun, and Yellow Sally.

It is all a matter of the day, the weather, the place. There is hardly a rule that applies generally, but one safe theory is that gay-colored flies are rarely effective in the region under discussion, although they are the most popular lures in Canada and in the Adirondacks. The famous Parmachenee Belle, for example, is taboo in the Catskills and on Sullivan County streams. Any fisherman thereabout will tell you that no such gaudy lure attracts the brown trout that dominate those waters.

With all the needed tackle in stock, and with every accoutrement essential to the climate, the angler for brook trout may still fish in vain. It is rarely that the novice gets a brown trout for days after he starts to learn how. The native speckled trout is easier to catch, but that species has been vanishing so fast in recent years in the streams near New York City that it should not be taken as the standard. The brown trout—sometimes called German brown, known scientifically as *Salmo fario*—has come to be the lord of the mountain brook so far as most of the city's fly casters are concerned.

Though many fishermen, especially the old-timers who resent innovations, insist that wet flies are still the best, the records of late years in brown trout fishing seem to indicate that the dry fly is far more effective. Browns are sometimes taken on wet flies—that is, flies which become partly or completely submerged, if only a fraction of an inch below the surface; but the brown trout, as a rule, is watching for an insect that floats on the very top of the water, with wings outstretched. The dry fly, when manipulated correctly, imitates just such an insect.

Having settled upon the dry lure, then, how are you to go about persuading the trout to jump for it?

First, you must learn the stream. That means you must know where are the deepest channels, where the rock-protected holes; at what points the current runs most swiftly close to the bank, or in the stream's centre; where the water is coolest by reason of Spring brooks emptying into the main brook, and where are the warmer spots likely to be sought by the trout when the temperature falls. These things and a few more you need to know, in order not to waste time casting your flies over every uninhabited inch of water space.

Having found out where to fish, you must know how to put your fly at the right spot, and drop it there so lightly that its descent will cause no upheaval of the water. If you can do this, standing well downstream from the selected spot—provided, of course, you have the proper fly—the trout is your prey. But if you let him see you, or extend your rod so far that he catches its glint in the sunlight, or drop the fly so awkwardly that it drags instead of floating daintily downstream—if you do any one of these things, your cast will be in vain. You are battling against a creature that has either intelligence or instinct enough to take advantage of your every error of muscle or judgment.

As you look up stream, casting your dry fly twenty, thirty, or forty feet ahead, the fly settles lightly on the water and floats down looking for all the world like a miniature sailboat. You have learned to manipulate line and leader so that there is no drag, at least for a few yards, and before the drag causes you to recover the line for another cast a hungry trout should get into action. If he is very hungry he darts upward and seizes the fly so greedily that he hooks himself with no aid from you. If he hits the fly gingerly, a slight motion of your wrist will fasten the hook. In either case, unless he is uncommonly shy, you should see him when he strikes; sometimes you see his whole body projected a foot or more into the air, so great has been the momentum of his leap.

Once hooked, the fish is sure to fight for all there is in him. That is what makes trout fishing what it is. He will dash up and down and across the stream, jump into the air, wriggle into every conceivable contortion, and at last, when wearied half to death, will still have left enough strength to attempt jumping out of your hand net after you think he is safely caught. In brief, you will make a big mistake if you relax your care until he has been dispatched and put into the basket. That care consists chiefly of keeping your line taut so long as the trout is under water, and slackening it quickly each time he jumps above the surface. Even with perfect handling you may lose him if the hook has taken such a meagre hold that his mere pulling will pry it loose.

The variety of dry-fly fishing is one of its chief charms. After you have been on the stream a while, you decide that no two trout act exactly alike. One makes long dashes for liberty; another relies on short jerks; another dives to the bottom and tries to hide under stones. Nor is the condition of any strike like the one preceding it. You may hook the first trout in a quiet pool, the next one in a swift rapid, the third in a shallow eddy. Sometimes the fish are feeding in bright sunshine, sometimes in dark shadows. Gradually you learn where to expect success with regard to the weather conditions, the clouds, or sunshine, high or low water, presence or absence of insect life on the water.

When the question of insect life has become your study, you have developed into a truly scientific trout fisherman. To match artificial flies with the real ones is the acme of angling proficiency—at least so the experts say. Theoretically, a trout is hungry only for the species of insect which is flitting along the stream, and he won't take any other kind. In practice it sometimes happens that he strikes for silken flies which seem not at all to resemble any living creature, but the stream biologist would insist that there exists some similarity discernible to trout eyes and not to human sight. Any way, it is well to select from your fly box the lure which most nearly duplicates a live insect thereabout. In the long run success follows the successful matching of the artificial with the real.

It is only when there are no living insects in the neighborhood that you are left entirely dependent on guessing. At such times the only course to take is to try out each fly until you find one which is appetizing to the trout. It often happens that, with no insect life on the stream, you try dozens of patterns without result, but finally happen upon one which is seized greedily on almost every cast. The man doesn't exist who can explain this, but it's true.

The relative attraction of fishing within half a day's journey of New York City or in wilder regions many hundreds of miles distant is a subject of frequent discussion. While there is no doubt that the angler can get more fish in far-off Canada, or in the Rocky Mountains, the admirers of brown trout as a sporting game fish argue for their favorite without end. Illustrative of the hold this trout has upon his pursuers is the story of a New York sportsman who fishes in Sullivan County every Spring and Summer. Years ago the angler went regularly to Nova Scotia, where he caught brook trout and salmon in quantities, some of the trout weighing as much as eight or nine pounds. Five seasons ago, as he had little time for a long trip, he tried fishing for brown trout in the Beaverkill River. To quote him:

"I soon found that I could not catch as many, nor as large ones, but the game was infinitely more variegated, as the brown trout were so much more cautious. In other words, the difficulty of finding a fly they would take, coupled with their incredible ability to avoid any but the most skillfully handled lure, makes them far superior foes. I never go to Nova Scotia nowadays.

skilled trades, or, indeed, for any of the professions.

Dr. Haney found that drawing in the elementary schools of Germany is taught chiefly "that the pupil may learn to see." While the smaller children in the lower grades are encouraged to draw from the imagination as soon as drawing from the model is begun, the utmost care and accuracy in observation and statement are expected. Reference rarely is made by the teacher to any aesthetic quality in the drawing; class criticism is infrequently given, the teacher passing from one pupil to another correcting individual errors. The pupils are taught also outside the schools in classes, visiting the architectural monuments of the cities and the museums of applied art containing the work of famous German craftsmen.

Dr. Haney calls attention to one fact not generally understood in this country, the absence, that is, of constructive or manual work in the German elementary schools. The German boy who wishes to become an artisan must learn the use of tools in the trade to which he is apprenticed immediately on leaving the elementary school. This is one of the instances of American enterprise outdistancing that of Germany and the new training schools in Berlin, Hagen, and Leipsic, established to train teachers for the Folk schools, have adopted many of the principles underlying the American practice. Dr. Haney found, however, that these principles had been developed with so much originality that our own manual teachers might profit by study of the objects produced.

The teachers of drawing in the secondary schools are "practically all graduates of four years of highly specialized art schools in which they are trained to place great emphasis upon the technical side of their work." As in the elementary schools, they look upon their task as "instruction given that the pupil may learn to see." The suggestions gained by Dr. Haney from his observation of these schools appear in the emphasis placed upon drawing in all scientific courses, in the liberal time given to the subject, the use of double periods, the general employment of color, the highly specialized equipment, the generous provision for models, the relatively small classes, the ample accommodations, and the determined attitude of the teachers that each pupil work independently and learn to be his own critic.

The most interesting part of the report is given to the industrial school system. The continuation schools have elements in common with our schools. Both aim at aiding the artisan, but the German system, as Dr. Haney defines it, is "obligatory and primarily vocational, while the American system is optional and looks to the scholastic advance of the pupil along lines which particularly appeal to him. The German system aims to make a good artisan by law, the American to make a citizen educated through voluntary effort."

The industrial art schools train art workers along both general and special lines for those trades that call in any way for knowledge of color and design. In towns with a local industry specialization is along that line. Dr. Haney notes especially the admirable equipment and takes as an example the recently erected Pforzheim School, a five-story building with a façade nearly two hundred feet in length and deep wings inclosing an open court. The latter, he says, is arranged as a garden, which is planted with flowers and other nature materials used in the classrooms. In the court are a number of cages for birds and animals used as live models, and a pool for ducks and other water fowl. Small greenhouses are located on the several floors for keeping plants during the Winter months, while a good-sized aquarium furnishes living fish, newts, frogs, and water plants for study. Besides the usual offices, there is an auditorium, two large exhibition rooms, where the work of the school is on view in glass cases, a library, a dozen drawing rooms, as many more workshops, several private studios for the professors, and a large hall filled with plaster casts of all descriptions. Other rooms afford storage facilities for the "lehr-mittel," or materials for teaching, one of the more striking collections being in an entire basement chamber filled with racks on which were stored dried grasses, seed-pods, and other natural forms useful to the jewelry designer. The building is lighted with electricity, the indirect system being used in most of the classrooms which are used at night.



Portrait Sketch by a High School Pupil in Germany.
(Reproduced in Dr. Haney's Report.)

In the classrooms, with their modern and convenient furnishings, there is an air of light and spaciousness. Each student has abundance of room in which to work and the quiet essential to the delicate operations of his trade. Not the least striking element of this ample equipment is the permanent collection of jewelry shown in glass cases upon the walls of the several classrooms. This collection numbers many hundred forms and is illustrative of the work in German, French, Austrian, and English shops. Its value mounts into large figures, and it is constantly being added to through a special fund set aside for this purpose. It is placed before the students for their continued study and represents examples of many of the most famous jewelry designers.

The Faculty of the Pforzheim School numbers sixteen besides the director and office staff, and the total number of students, day and evening, was about three hundred. The question of numbers is not important in the German schools. Such an elaborate and costly equipment as that described is provided as readily for three hundred as for a thousand. One of the directors questioned as to the number essential to maintaining an advanced course in architecture is quoted as saying: "We do not look for a number of students in this course. Those with ability to undertake this work are few, and even if but one talented student were to qualify for it we should maintain the course."

These are only a few indications of the interesting material embodied in Dr. Haney's report. He does not, however, make the mistake of thinking that even the best characteristics of the German schools can be imported without modification. In his concluding paragraph he says:

"To Germany, therefore, we may turn for helpful suggestions, but not for a model on which to design our own educational structure. Our system knows an elasticity, a freedom for experiment, an opportunity for advancement outside of the beaten path which does not appear in the German school. It is a mere commonplace to say that 'America is not Germany,' that 'it is different'—but upon this commonplace rests any intelligent appreciation of the fact that whatever appears most successful in the German scheme cannot be incorporated with a guarantee of success into our own. There remains always the personal equation, which is but another way of saying that to employ the hints of German practice they must be severally adapted and made our own in our own way. The mechanism of the German school, its rules and procedures, its State rewards and State governments, are not for us. But for suggestions and enlightenment we may advisedly study the work of a people so strongly wedded to an educational ideal. In matters of organization, of administration, of technical training, and of classroom practice, the German schools stand as an illustration of how a great State, seeking thoroughness in the schooling of a lad with a pencil and of an artisan with a tool, has gone about this business with such determination that the eyes of the world are now turned toward her to discover the secrets of her manifest success."

The Fawcett School of Industrial Arts.

The Fawcett School of Industrial Arts, the students in which have this month held their annual exhibition, has perhaps the most interesting history of any of the art schools of this country. Its story is told in the first number of The Alumnus. It opened as an "Evening Drawing School" in Newark thirty-three years ago. The instruction was given "in a dingy room in the rear of the old Commerce Street Public School, with no illumination save that given by several tallow candles, with old barrels used as drawing tables."

In this form it was the outcome of a Sunday morning class held in the old German Turn Halle, where tuition was free. Carl F. Rehman, the instructor, and William N. Barringer, at that time City Superintendent of Schools, used their influence effectively to bring the little institution within the educational system of the City of Newark, and the new school probably marked the first effort, at least in New Jersey, toward vocational education. Almost exclusively an evening school, the Fawcett School has been able to secure experienced teachers engaged in various trades and professions, and has adopted a wise policy of giving long courses in comparatively few subjects. The students are not drawn from the day schools, but for the most part young men and women already at work who wish to attain greater proficiency and fit themselves for higher positions. The average age is twenty-two years, and no one is admitted as a pupil who is under fifteen. High school pupils over that age may attend the evening classes if their Principals permit. At present there are 1,150 pupils enrolled.

One of the interesting features of the school is the teaching in ceramics under Maud M. Mason. In the new building presently to be erected there will be a kiln for firing the work on the premises. A thoroughly practical class is that in die sinking, another is that in copper engraving, and another is the jewelry class. All three industries are extensively carried on in Newark, and the school thus follows the German example in feeding the local trades with workmen of improved efficiency. One of the instructors writes in The Alumnus in a tone of critical encouragement:

"Some time ago a jewelry manufacturer stated that he experienced a great deal of trouble in obtaining good workmen. This is undoubtedly true, and it is also true that our industrial art trades are commercialized to such an extent that there is but very little individuality in the finished product. The reason for this is that a boy cannot learn a trade thoroughly in the shop. He learns only a part of it, and becomes a specialist. The school, therefore, comes to his assistance, and employers should encourage their apprentices to attend. It is difficult to understand why so many boys appear satisfied to work at a machine when there is an opportunity to advance themselves. The excuse is frequently offered that it is too exhausting to attend evening classes after a day's work in the shop. This may be true in many cases, but given a fair trial it may not prove so at all. Remember the old proverb, 'There are no gains without pains,' and that all great men who have achieved success have never been afraid of hard work."

Probably the most important course in the Fawcett School from the point of view of the pupil anxious to advance in his chosen field is given in the mechanical department. A few years ago the course consisted of simple mechanical drawing with arithmetic and plane geometry. It now embraces algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mechanics, strength of materials, projections, mechanical drawing, and a complete practical course in structural steel. All the instructors are men of practical and technical experience as engineers, and the graduates of these classes have in nearly all cases procured positions in well-known structural steel concerns. The drawings exhibited show the results of adequate drill in precise draughtsmanship.

Other Art Schools.

In all the exhibitions of the month showing the year's work in the art schools of the city are shown an awakening of interest in the direction of industrial art and an increasingly high standard of technical efficiency. The New York School of Applied Design for Women is particularly strong in its Spring exhibition, the work in the book cover and interior decoration departments having a greater distinction of character, a more effective mingling of force and refinement than in any exhibition of previous years since the present writer has followed the course of the school.

The Art Students' League has kept to its original aim—instruction in the so-called "fine arts" without reference to industrial design. The past two or three years, however, the course has included an afternoon and an evening class in etching conducted by an especially efficient instructor, under whose teaching the pupils produce work of high technical quality. The exhibition recently held in the Fine Arts Building contained examples that would favorably compare, so far as the execution is concerned, with the work of experienced artists. This very proficiency on the technical side in many instances reveals weakness in the preliminary training in design. The students handle their tools with certainty, but their pictorial ideas are not fully within their control. Their training as etchers, save in a very few instances, seems to be considerably in advance of their training as draughtsmen and designers.

The etching which we illustrate is one of the honor exhibits, winning a scholarship for the artist. It is in aquatint and shows a more than usually clear understanding of the problem of division of space as well as thorough training on the technical side.

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Wedding Gifts of Distinction

EXHIBITIONS OF ART SCHOOLS

Art at Home and Abroad

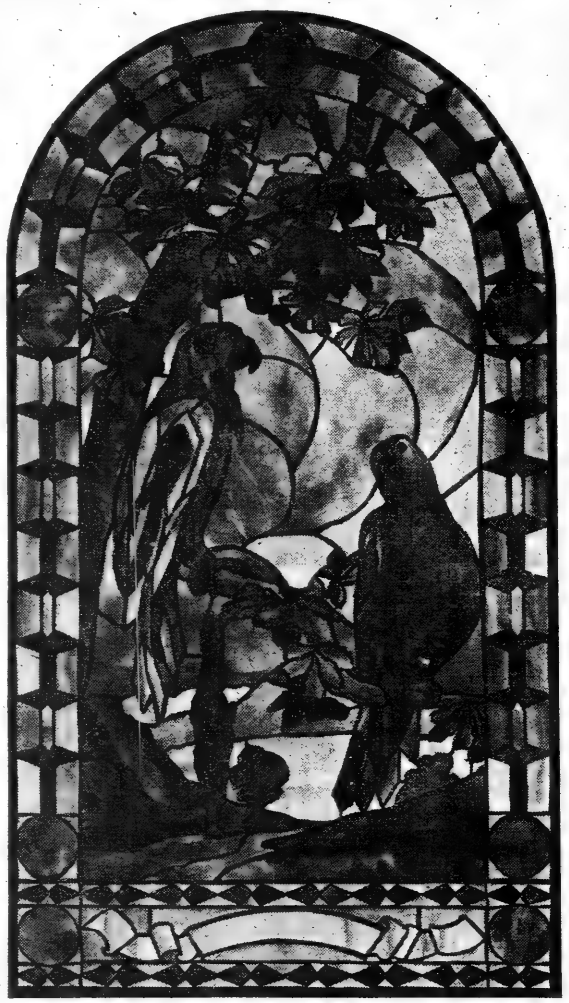
Need of Public Day School of Industrial Art in New York City---Good Work in Evening School.

THE exhibition at the Municipal Art Gallery of the work of the New York Evening School of Industrial Art speaks eloquently of the importance of having a public day school of industrial art in this city. Scholarships admitting pupils to private art schools are helpful, of course, and the School Art League, together with other benefactors, merits recognition for establishing these, but the city ought to have a school of its own to which pupils specializing in art for industrial purposes may go with the least possible waste of time and energy. Such a school should dovetail with art courses in the regular schools and complete a systematic preparation for art work. In this way only can a sure foundation be laid for a national art that will grow in vigor and breadth with the growth of the nation. The work of the last years in school should be intimately related with all the work that has gone before, so that education may be organic and not mechanical, the development of vital force from a simple to a complex expression without unnecessary loss. This is the point of view in both France and Germany in matters of education, and is the point of view that surely should prevail in any country which brings art into the affairs of daily life.

The New York Evening School of Industrial Art is intended for pupils of two separate types—the industrial worker already employed and seeking to improve his work and the art student desiring to specialize in a given branch of his subject. The advantages to the industrial worker are obvious, but the advantages for the general art student are quite as definite. One young woman came to the school, for example, after several years of academic teaching and with a very considerable knowledge of how to manage the tools of oil painting, but she was unable to make a livelihood by means of her art because she produced only pictures of a kind in which the supply exceeded the demand. She was placed in the book illustrating class, and in two months' time was selling her work. This is a typical instance of the practical uses of the school. Perhaps it is in this form that the practical element is most valuable. There are extraordinary numbers of general art students in the city whose already trained talent needs intelligent direction if they are to render any service to the public with it, to say nothing of making a living. The untrained talent has no place in the Industrial Art School, and is indeed rejected by the Principal, who sends applicants of this character to the day high schools or elsewhere for instruction. The work now on the walls of the gallery is creditable and shows that the instruction is undertaken in a serious spirit. There is a class in mural decoration, and the studies for the figures in this and in the costume class are made as they should be from the undraped figure, with research into anatomical and decorative problems. One or two of the designs displayed would bear comparison with much of the decoration in modern buildings, but the ambitious character of the subjects is rather to be deprecated

Purely abstract decoration, such as appears in some of the smaller studies, gives a more satisfactory result unless a level of achievement in figure drawing is reached higher than one reasonably may hope for in school work, and abstract decoration has been so neglected by the mural painters of modern times that the revival of its delightful possibilities would be in itself a stimulating enterprise and would lay the foundation for later employment of the figure in a strictly decorative fashion.

Throughout the classes the wholesome practice of constant reference to nature obtains. Even in the costume class the color schemes are studied from the actual markings of birds, flowers, and insects.



Design for Stained Glass Window Made of Stained Water Color Paper. By C. E. Flint.
(In Exhibition of the New York Evening School of Industrial Art.)

The school has secured the co-operation of the Natural History Museum, which lends pecimens for study from any of its departments.

The posters are an effective feature f the exhibition and show strongly the influence of German example. There is also a certain proportion of designs made with cut paper, essentially a German technique. The question of technique is an all-important question in a school of this kind, in which the instruction is based on previous training. The fact that the chief defects to be observed in the exhibits are defects due to preliminary training is fraught with significance. It confirms the impression that to make a permanent success of teaching art in the public schools, the teaching should be thorough in each grade, and should lead logically toward the ramified courses of a day school of industrial art. For an effective organization and systematization of the subject the authorities properly may look to European countries where experiments have been made on a large scale, and during a period sufficiently long to establish their value. The fact that many of the Continental schools are now closed by the war lends increased importance to the investigations already made.

Dr. Haney's Report.

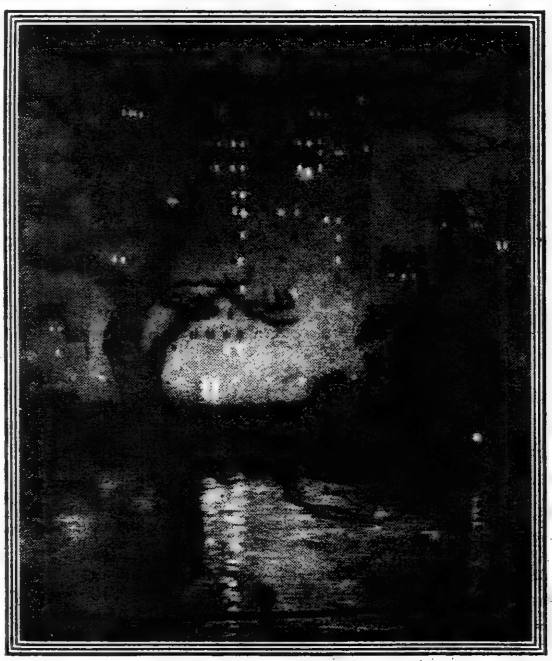
When Dr. Haney, Director of Art in the High Schools of New York, made his voyage of discovery through Germany and Austria two years ago for the purpose of gathering suggestions that might be of use in raising our standard of teaching the industrial arts, he could not, of course, foresee the great incentive toward the development of American industries provided by the war and the crippling of foreign production. It was sheer luck that sent him over at precisely the right moment to reap the utmost benefit from his investigations.

Dr. Haney's Report on German Schools Republished---Exhibition of Fawcett School in Newark.

But it was something quite different from luck that enabled him to evolve from his experience a working philosophy and to present his abundant material constructively, eliminating what had no bearing upon our problems and emphasizing the facts pertinent to our conditions and needs.

He went systematically into the methods of the elementary and high schools, the continuation and art schools, analyzing the machinery by which artist-artisans of the highest technical power are developed in Germany, and trying to find the causes underlying the important rôle played by them in Germany's effort toward commercial supremacy. His experience undoubtedly will bear fruit in a more orderly and practical method of teaching art in our own schools, with a consequently larger number of well-trained American workers for those industries into which art enters and which in many instances depend upon the quality of their designs for their commercial success. Already his report giving the results of his investigations, made immediately upon his return from Europe, has proved so useful in the development of vocational training, that its publication in separate form has become necessary, and a little pamphlet embodying it has just been issued by the Board of Education.

A letter by Dr. Maxwell to the Board of Education is printed as an introduction to the report, and brings forward two generalizations drawn from the facts and theories cited by Dr. Haney. "In Germany," he says, "a system of general education, thorough as far as it goes, must be successfully completed before special training is commenced. Special training is not permitted to interfere with required general education. Second, before a man is premitted to enter fully upon the practice of any trade or profession he is required to devote a certain time exclusively to mastering the technique of his profession." It is to these two principles of education, Dr. Maxwell thinks, that the marvelous German efficiency is due, and they might well be made, he says, the foundation of our own practice in developing training for the



Aquatint Etching, by Karl Godwin.
(In Etching Class at Art Students' League.)

A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT

Lines from a Jester's Notebook

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

(IN DEFENSE OF PAN.)

POOR PAN! I wonder where he's at.
With here Pan-This, and there Pan-That,
And everywhere on foot or wing
Folks spouting on Pan-Everything,
Till he, alas, poor timid elf,
Can hardly recognize himself.

He's hitched to "isms" large and small.
He's hyphenated past recall.
He drags along the Pan-Chinese,
Pan-Eskimos, and Pan-Fejees;
He's written up by Pan-Poettes
In Pantaloons and Pantalettes.

They "Pan" him till he fairly Pants,
And everybody looks askance,
They fill him up with Panic fear
For which there seems no Panacea.
Until a Panned world seems to be
Doomed to a state of Panarchy.

Poor Pan—who only asks to pipe
His little lilts of lyric type;
Who taught Apollo how to sing,
And set the song-birds carolling,
What cruel fate at last to come
To smash in Pandemonium!

The Height of Atrocity.

"I see the Germans are using gas instead of shot and shell," said Harkaway. "Could anything be more atrocious?"

"Oh, yes," said Dingleberry. "It would be more atrocious if after using the gas they should fire a volley of gas bills at their victims labeled 'Please remit.'"

Just Like Her.

"Well, Jane, dear," said Smithers, "I see that that little milliner up on Main Street has joined the antis since you suffragettes adopted the 48-cent hat."

"Oh, well, what if she has?" retorted Mrs. Smithers. "Nobody's surprised at that. She always was a trimmer."

From the Maxims of Marcus O'Tutt.

A habit of lolling in the Lap of Luxury does not help a man much when he finds himself lying face downward on the Knees of Chance.

A Correct Diagnosis.

There was a sudden loud report, and Wiggles brought his car to a standstill.

"Mercy!" cried Mrs. Wiggles. "What was that? It sounded like a revolver."

"It was," said Wiggles, wearily. "It was our off hind-wheel. It has stopped revolving."

His Bent.

"What is your son going to be when he grows up, Mr. Jigthorpe?" asked the visitor, patting little Willie on the head.

"Well, really, I don't know yet," replied the proud parent, "but from the size of his appetite I think he has a decided bent toward the beef-packing industry."

A Solar Plexus.

"Your apartment, Sir," said the cynical flathunter to the stupid janitor with a cold in his head, "is not at all what you advertise it to be, but, as for yourself, I cheerfully admit that you live up to the specifications, for you are the finest specimen of a large, rheumy flat I have ever encountered."

Whereupon he sped out into the cold world, leaving the janitor a prey to morose reflections.

Answer to a Correspondent.

No, Mr. Bosbyshell, you must not confound bellona with bologna. The one belongs to the age of myths, and the other to the sausage. The bellona is made chiefly of hot dogs of war, whereas the bologna—well, never mind what the bologna is made of. Shut your eyes and eat it, and be content with the thought that, whatever their origin, it is constructed of little pieces of something, while the other is not.



"Say, Mister, can't you fix it so we won't be able to wash fer a few days?"

FROM MANY SOURCES

Tribute to a Sportsman.

"Are there any fish in this stream?"

"There was yesterday," replied the country boy. "But since you've been walkin' up an' down with that fancy fishin' outfit I shouldn't be surprised if they had all jumped fur the river an' hid."—Washington Star.

The Symptoms.

"How do you know that Blinks has had a raise in salary?"

"He argues that the world is getting better; that the danger from monopolies has been greatly magnified, and that human nature isn't so bad, after all."—Philadelphia Ledger.

His Little Scheme.

Mrs. Owens—Mercy, John, there isn't a thing in the house fit to eat.

Owens—I know it, Kate; that's why I brought him home to dinner. I want him to see how frugally we live. He's my principal creditor.—Boston Transcript.

Precaution.

She—I saw the doctor today about my loss of memory.

He—What did he do?

She—Made me pay in advance.—London Mail.

Ambiguous.

Artist (showing latest picture)—My object was to try to express all the horrors of war.

Friend—I have never seen anything more horrible.—Boston Transcript.

Wrong Place.

While little Dorothy was visiting, her hostess's dog came running up and stopped before her panting. Seeing his tongue out, Dorothy said:

"I'se not a doctor, doggie."—Boston Transcript.

The Bad Debt.

Departing Pupil—Ah, professor! How can I ever thank you? I owe everything I know to you.

Professor—Madam! Please do not mention such a trifle.—Sydney Bulletin.

The Counter Stroke.

Mr. Mainline—Did you tell the cook that I'm going to town on the 7:20?

Mrs. Mainline—Yes, and she says she is, too.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Oft in the Stilly Night.

"That cat's name must be Random."

"How do you know?"

"Look at all the things that are fired at it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Self-righteous.

"Some people," said Uncle Eben, "talks about heaven like it was deir own property dat dey was preparin' to tack a 'No admittance' sign onto."—Washington Star.

Old Campaigner.

"Of course," said Mrs. Twickembury, "her life is the very Antietam of everything that I've been used to."—Christian Register.

Led Astray

BACK in my youth I knew a boy of morals
good and true;
He'd never swear, nor play at cards, nor
would he smoke or chew.
He always said a little prayer before he went
to sleep,
And asked the angels 'round his bed their
guardian watch to keep.
At Indian war and cowboys he was never
known to play,
But wished that Sunday School would have
three sessions every day.
He meant to be a missionary to some savage
horde,
And now for all his goodness he is reaping
his reward:

YES—he's acting for the Movies now!
He is into every villain sort of row;
As a Western dead-shot killer he's the champion graveyard filler,
For he's acting for the Movies now.

And in those happy, youthful days I had a
sweetheart fair,
With big blue eyes, and rosy cheeks, and
curly golden hair;
I used to walk with her from school, the
pretty little miss,
And in our childish innocence we thought no
wrong to kiss.
But when she grew into her teens so dignified
was she
That on our past "frivolities" she'd sternly
censure me;
She said she was ashamed of them, and now
her life's one aim
Was rescuing the millions from their course
of moral shame:

AND—she's posing for the Movies now!
Every kind of mushy fooling she'll allow;
Both in comedy and thrilly-uns she's a favor-rite of the millions,
For she's posing for the Movies now.

FREDERICK MOXON.

The Villain from Vaudeville.

AT the back door of a rural household a disreputable looking hobo appeared who said that he was a vaudeville performer in hard luck.

The woman of the house agreed to give the tramp food if he would perform the proverbial task of sawing some wood. He retired to the barn. Soon there came the sounds of a man hard at work on the wood. Meanwhile the woman prepared a repast for him. In due time the meal was eaten and the tramp expressed his thanks and departed.

Shortly after the woman went out to the barn and was amazed to find every stick of wood intact. Upon inquiry she discovered that she had been entertaining unaware a stranded ventriloquist. The man had simply gone into the shed and given his imitation of sawing wood.

Considerate Esther.

A SOUTHERN family employed a very skillful cook, called Esther. She had been with them about ten days, when she announced that she would have to leave, as she was about to be married.

The mistress received the news with consternation.

"You've been with me only a few days, Esther," she said, "and you remember you told me you would stay."

"I knows it, ma'am, an' I'se awful sorry," said Esther, mournfully, "but I don't see how I kin help it. The gentleman wants de weddin' to be on Tuesday, ma'am."

"Don't you think you could get him to put it off, Esther," asked the mistress, "just a little longer—until I can get another cook?"

"'Deed, ma'am, I'd like to oblige you," said Esther, earnestly, "but, to tell you de truf, I ain't well enuff acquainted with de gentleman to ax him to do dat, ma'am."

Very Unfashionable.

Marion—How hopelessly out of style that woman is.

Vivian—What makes you say that?

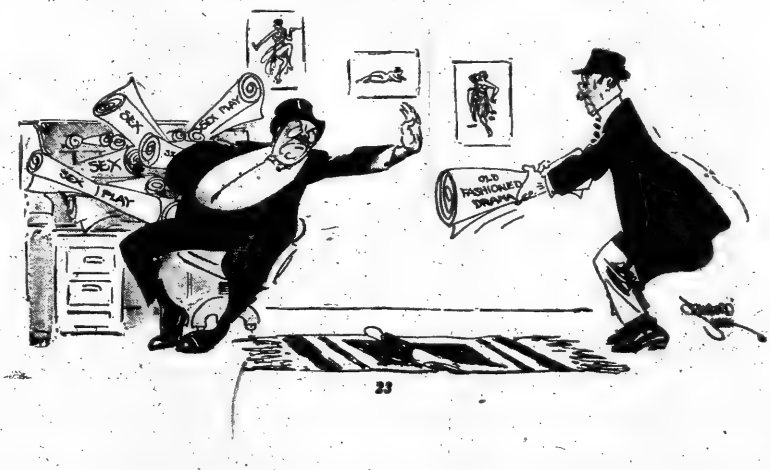
Marion—Why, I found her knitting socks for her husband instead of for the soldiers abroad.

Uncomplimentary.

Stella—What does her husband look like?

Bella—Like she had shopped for him by phone.

The Decline of the Drama.



When a man assures his wife that he would never marry a second time, she is apt to wonder if it is devotion or cowardice.

Experience is a good asset, unless you have exchanged a bank account for it.

The seeker after Truth has a life job.

In the matter of hats it doesn't take a straw to show which way the wind blows.

We are never too old to learn. A man never realizes how little he knows till his small son gets big enough to ask questions.

Some people leave footprints in the sands of time, and others cover their tracks.

Some men never foot the bill without putting up an awful kick.

Too many of us ride a hobby without an emergency brake.

WOMEN NEED MORE DRESS FREEDOM

Miss Franciska Berg *of* Norway Has Radical Ideas on the Subject and Says Americans Should Lead in Reform.

WHY is the Statue of Liberty shaped like a woman?" It is Miss Franciska Berg who asks, Miss Franciska Berg, one of the greatest living practitioners of the amazing science of surgical massage. And Miss Berg is entitled to ask questions about liberty, for during the few months that she has spent in the United States she has freed many little limbs from the terrible bonds of infantile paralysis.

Miss Berg is an elusive person, for although she has a New York office, she spends most of her days visiting the communities where that dreaded scourge, infantile paralysis, has left its trail of maimed victims. However, on her return from an errand of mercy among the New Jersey hills the other day, she talked to a TIMES reporter on the subject which, next to her chosen work, is nearest to her heart—the position of women in modern society. And what she said was not at all flattering to our national conceit.

"Why," she asked, "is your Statue of Liberty shaped like a woman? When I first came into New York Harbor I saw that statue and thought—as I may surely be pardoned for thinking—that it symbolized the feminine freedom which should characterize a great republic. But soon I found that the American women, in spite of their energy, courage, and generosity, were neither physically, intellectually nor socially so free as the women of Norway."

"What do you mean by physically free?" asked the reporter.

"I mean free as to their dress," said Miss Berg. "For dress has an important effect on women, intellectually as well as physically. The women of Norway are ten times as healthy as the women of America because they dress and live more sensibly.

"Why don't the American women wear trousers? In Norway the women wear trousers when they are engaged in athletic sports, skiing and climbing the mountains, &c. As a result they are strong and healthy and as good at athletic sports as the men. And they don't catch cold as soon as the American women do.

"I was amazed, soon after my arrival in this country, to see boys and men playing football, golf, and other games properly dressed, and women mostly looking on. All that the women could do was to look on—they were dressed in such foolish clothes that they could not run or lift their arms.

"And the American women actually wear elaborate costumes when they go bathing in the ocean—there are, I find, fashions even in bathing dresses. Last Summer I went to a camp in the mountains with some American women and in the morning we all went out together to bathe in a secluded part of the lake. We were absolutely shut in from observation—there was no one in the party, of course, but women—and yet my friends told me that I must wear clothes! What ails the American woman? Does she wear a bathing dress in her bathtub? Or does she merely drape herself with towels?

"If she must wear a bathing costume, let it be sensible, like that of the men. Surely it is absolute nonsense for the fashions in bathing dresses to vary from year to year. In Norway the women wear a sensible bath dress, and often they swim around naked and lie naked on the rocks by the shore in the sunshine.

"A Norwegian child has skis fastened on its feet when it is two or three years old, and it is taken out in the snow. Boys and girls and men and women all go skiing together, and then almost all the women wear trousers. It seems nearly as ridiculous in Norway for a woman to go skiing in a skirt as it would in America for a man to play baseball in a skirt.

"Now, the reform of woman's dress ought to come from America. It was from America that there came, about one hundred years ago, the practical working dress of trousers and jacket which man wears, with insignificant alterations, to this day. This sensible dress gives man an enormous advantage over woman. Women are grievously handicapped because they have made themselves slaves of silly modes that hinder the free movement of their bodies. It is time that



Miss Franciska Berg.

woman, like man, adopted a practical working dress.

"Last year fashion dictated for the American woman a costume practically unknown in Norway—the hobble skirt. The women wrapped their legs in tight cases which made it almost impossible for them to walk. Imagine a man wearing merely a trouser-leg, instead of a pair of trousers—putting both his legs into one narrow case! It is just as ridiculous for a woman to do this."

"What is the basis of the costume which you advocate for woman?" asked the reporter.

"Well," said Miss Berg, with a smile, "I may say that the hobble skirt is the basis of it. An ideal costume for any woman consists of two hobble skirts—one on each leg! That would be the beginning of a sensible dress reform. Why cannot America take the lead in reforming woman's dress as it took the lead in reforming man's dress?

"In Norway the women can vote and hold office, and I think that their good sense in dress has something to do with this. How is it that the American woman, who has so strong an individuality, who is so active in all good works (as the wounded nations of Europe well know in these troublous times) are willing to follow slavishly whatever fashions the dressmakers and merchants give them? I believe that they are not thinking. Of course they are beginning to wake up. They are beginning to do things for themselves and not to waste all their energies in dancing, dress, and frivolity. In Norway the women climb mountains in the Summer and go on skiing in the Winter. When the American women—who at present will not even walk two or three blocks—become healthy through dressing sensibly and exercising heartily in the open air, then they will readily obtain the social, political, and economic privileges which they now lack."

Miss Berg has been, as she admits, something of a vagabond, traveling through the world pretty much at her own whim. In Skane, Sweden, she was known as an expert in pictorial photography; in Christiania she was for three years a sub-editor of the famous Norsk Familie Journal; she has invented many useful appliances, including a reading-stand for invalids used in Norway and Denmark, and she has studied physiology, art, and literature during her stays in Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. One phase of her training to which she looks back with particular pleasure is her course of study at the University of Lund, at a time when that institution numbered among the members of its Faculty some of the most illustrious scholars of Sweden, Denmark, and Finland. In response to a question concerning her experiences in this country, Miss Berg replied:

"When I first came to the United States it seemed to me a good omen that New York bid me welcome with a sunshiny smile. In spite of the criticisms of American women which I have made, I like them; I like the American people, and I like America. I had been here only a short time when I felt that here I must stay. I have never felt more thoroughly at home nor happier at my work than here.

"Soon after my arrival I was given my own section for surgical massage at the Polyclinic Hospital. I worked with Dr. William Sharpe. I dealt chiefly with children who had been delivered by means of instruments.

"Soon after my arrival in America I was presented to Dr. Axel Hellrung, who is the greatest living master of the science of surgical massage.

"I cannot speak of my own work without mentioning Dr. Hellrung. I was very fortunate in meeting him so soon after my arrival in this country, and in acting as his assistant in some severe cases. Dr. Hellrung's anatomical and physiological knowledge and his great experience were of enormous benefit to me. His system of exercises, for instance, is so ingenious and effective that I have substituted them for the usual exercises belonging to massage. By practicing these exercises for fifteen minutes every day one can keep his whole system in health. Of course you know about Dr. Hellrung's almost miraculous achievements, and the extraordinary tokens of gratitude which he has received from individuals and from nations. He has been decorated by European Governments, and one of his patients presented him with a beautiful estate at Flushing—a park and a handsomely furnished residence. One of the streets of Flushing has been given his name.

"Well, after I had been in the Polyclinic Hospital for a while, Dr. Hellrung asked me to pack my trunk and go to Cornwall to treat a case so severe that I might not have another such a chance, he said, for ten years."

Miss Berg told the name of the family—one famous across the continent. Then she continued:

"It was the case of a boy of five and a half who had suffered from malnutrition and other ailments to such an extent that his legs were atrophied. He could not walk, his circulation was impeded, and he could say only ten or twelve words. I followed Dr. Hellrung's instructions as to treating this case. After four months' work the boy could talk normally like a boy of his age, and could walk, climb a ladder, and get in and out of bed by himself.

"Then I went to attend the children whose muscles had been made useless by infantile paralysis. There was one child, a girl of 2 years, who had been left by infantile paralysis in such a condition that she could not sit up or use her arms and legs. Her shoulders were drawn up, she wore a brace for her entire body, and the specialists had given her parents no hope of her ever being able to use any of the affected muscles. Now she can sit up and use her arms almost normally, and the contraction of her shoulder is scarcely noticeable.

"Then there was a little boy who had been afflicted with infantile paralysis five years before I saw him, and so crippled that he could move about the room only by swinging from crutches, his legs being useless. His back was very much deformed. After five months' treatment he had improved so much that his grandmother, who had not seen him since I began to work with him, could hardly recognize him. There was a 6-year-old girl in Suffern who had been so affected by infantile paralysis that the doctors had said she never could walk. She walks now, without crutches or even a cane."

But Miss Berg, like most healers of mankind, prefers not to talk of her own work. What she especially enjoys talking about nowadays is America.

"I feel at home in the United States," she said. "I have a feeling that I have come at last to my own people. Everywhere in the United States I find open doors and open arms. In this great centre of the world's business, which has as its motto, 'Time is money,' I find the people more generous of their time than anywhere else. Every one is so ready to help—to help individuals as well as groups, even to help entire nations, as this terrible time of war has shown."

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THE RISING TIDE



The New York Times Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX | NEW YORK, MAY 23, 1915 | EIGHT PAGES

AMERICA TO JAPAN

Important Problems in Future Relations of Both Countries Discussed by Representative Citizens of the United States

AMERICA TO JAPAN: A Symposium of Papers by Representative Citizens of the United States on the Relations Between Japan and America and on the Common Interests of the Two Countries. Edited by Lindsay Russell, President of the Japan Society, New York. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THIS important and interesting volume is a response to the expressions of opinion by eminent Japanese on Japanese-American relations which were contained in the book, "Japan to America," published in March, 1914, in Tokio, and republished in the United States a few months ago under the auspices of the Japan Society, at which time the book was reviewed at length in THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS. The two books constitutes as Mr. Russell points out in a brief introduction, an interchange of thought unique in international intercourse.

The present volume contains fifty-two expressions of view, including those of two women—Mabel Boardman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross, and Fannie Caldwell Macaulay, author, who used to be Principal of Kindergartens in the Girls' School at Hiroshima, Japan. Among the fifty other contributors to the volume are Nicholas Murray Butler, Elbert H. Gary, Charles W. Eliot, W. Morgan Shuster, A. Barton Hepburn, Theodore Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryan, George W. Wickersham, David Starr Jordan, James B. Angell, Elihu Root, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Thomas J. O'Brien and Larz Anderson, former Ambassadors to Japan; Francis Butler Loomis, former Assistant Secretary of State, and Dean C. Worcester, for twelve years Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines.

Declarations of friendship on the part of the United States for Japan, expressions of admiration for various qualities of the Japanese, assurances that the United States does not desire war with Japan, indeed, that war is "unthinkable"—these are repeated often. A Japanese, on reading the volume, can certainly have no doubt that there is widespread cordiality and respect for Japan in this country.

Nevertheless, it is plainly pointed out by several of the writers that there is a serious problem ahead of us and of the Japanese. The problem, a particularly difficult one because of its nature, is, of course, that of admission to the United States of the Japanese and the treatment of the Japanese now here. The Japanese, with their just pride in their achievements and their civilization, hold that if the United States admits other peoples to this land with minor restrictions we should so admit the Japanese. But a considerable number of Americans feel that the racial, economic, and social differences between us and the Japanese are sufficient to force upon us a different method of treatment from that accorded peoples in greater degree like ourselves.

It is the menace contained in this problem which is seen by those writers who deal with menaces at all, rather than any danger contained in the alleged imperialistic ambitions of Japan, which that nation is sometimes accused of cherishing; or rather than any danger that Japan has designs on the Philippines, or that she is likely to try to win Pacific trade against us through arms. The problem is that of admission to the United States and the rights to be conferred after admission. The Japanese think they should be able to enter the United States freely and live here in accordance with the laws as do other foreigners; many Americans think that is impossible—what is to be done?

In discussing this riddle several writers take occasion to point out that the Japanese, if conditions were reversed and large numbers of Americans were seeking to enter Japan to occupy a place in the nation similar to that of the native-born, would probably raise objections akin to those now raised on the Pacific Coast. For instance, Mr. Worcester, who ranks as an expert because of his long official residence in the Far East and his thirteen visits to Japan, says, addressing himself directly to the Japanese:

> When you are inclined to grow indignant over the treatment accorded your laborers and your school children in California—and I confess to the belief that you have sometimes had ground for indignation—ask yourselves whether you have extended, or could extend, to Americans in Japan all the privileges which you have sought for your citizens in the western part of our country. Would not colonies of Americans, owning land, living apart from your people, and retaining their own language and customs, create some problems for you in Japan?

James M. Taylor, former President of Vassar, raises the same point when he says:

> Even as regards California Japan should exercise great patience, as she indeed already has. But let Japanese citizens imagine their own feelings if from the Philippines, from Siberia, from New Guinea, from India, from the least advanced islands of the Pacific, millions of immigrants should flock to Japan. • • •
>
> California, facing the Orient's prolific nations, has great fear that its own spirit and culture may be crushed under the weight, not of the cultivated and educated and refined Japanese, but of the vast number who have neither culture nor American aspirations. It is a problem for all America, all this vast immigration, because it is a threat against a form of government that cannot exist if it rest on ignorance and unfamiliarity with the principles of self-government.
>
> But it is a great mistake for the Japanese to fancy that the great body of American public opinion is adverse to the Japanese, or that our old friendship has been diminished or been forgotten. We appreciate and insist on Japan's own contention for equal treatment before the law and under existing treaties. Even in California itself there is a very widely extended desire to find a way consistent with justice to Japan, to limit an immigration they fear—and, as many Easterners think, possibly fear too much.

Surprise has on occasions been expressed by the Japanese that the United States, as a practical nation, should repel, rather than warmly welcome, the inexpensive and efficient labor which Japan offers to this country. Mr. Worcester declares the fact that Japanese labor is good and cheap is the very reason why it is not welcomed by "certain of our people," although these are "careful to assign other reasons for their hostile attitude."

Mr. Loomis, too, glances at the enemies of the Japanese and has this to say about some of the most active opponents of the Japs in the West:

> On the Pacific Coast there has been an active propaganda of hate carried on against the Japanese. It has certain professional labor leaders, the barnacles and bane of organized labor, together with certain opportunist politicians, behind it. It is easy to play on the strings of national feeling and prejudice. • • •
>
> Let us ask our Western friends to • • • try to understand and value their (the Japanese) good qualities instead of forever complaining about their bad ones, which are not, by the way, exclusively Japanese at all. In the matter of immorality, commercial dishonesty, and general bad conduct, our own countrymen should not be the first to cast a stone. The assailants of the Japanese in this country talk as if these people from the Orient were the sole possessors of all the unworthy tendencies, instincts, and habits in the United States. As a matter of fact, they are no better or worse than people of the same class in most other countries, and it may be said of them truthfully that they are not given to the gentle art of dynamiting, as are some of the persons who attack them most fiercely in the West. • • •
>
> The peril of the situation on the Pacific Coast lies not in the fact that there are some thousands of well disposed Japanese trying to live there lawfully and in peace, but in the disposition of selfishly interested persons of other races to incite racial and economic prejudice against the Japanese.

President Wheeler of the University of California, on the other hand, defends the western opponents of Japanese immigration. After remarking that the contrast between the Japanese and the American is not primarily a matter of racial contrast, but a contrast of social and economic standards, he says:

> As regards California and the other Pacific States, I beg one item of tolerance. These States are not made up of perverse, ride people, slaves of labor unions who have arbitrarily conceived a malicious pleasure in misrepresenting and opposing people from the other side of the sea. They are rather to be thought of as being the Americans who have had practical experience with the problems involved in the contact of East and West, and have arrived at the most sensible view regarding these problems; and it will be safe and reasonable to estimate that other Americans, as fast as they come to a full understanding of the situation, will take the same view.

Mr. Loomis advances a remedy for the conditions on the Pacific Coast. He says that the Japanese in California only ask to be let alone, and declares that they have done more than their share in the attempt to live pleasantly with the people of California, and continues:

> If the Japanese were let alone, or were given the ballot and citizenship, the whole question would disappear. If the Japanese had the right to vote in California there would no longer be a Japanese question, as it is now understood. The politicians would not only cease to harry them, but would indeed strive to curry favor with them. • • • •
>
> After a careful personal survey of the situation I think one is justified in contending that decency and fair dealing and regard for justice and international good faith require that we should give the Japanese in this country the same treatment we give to other immigrants, and the same treatment we expect the Japanese Government to accord our citizens who may wish to settle in Japan. Irritating and humiliating discriminations against the Japanese should cease.
>
> Let us deal honestly with the question. The Japanese are not going to overturn California, nor are they going to acquire a considerable portion of the land, nor are they going to get an undue share of business. To the fruits of their industry, patience, self-denial, and frugality they are entitled. • • •
>
> The Japanese question on the Pacific Coast has settled itself if the immigration remains strictly limited as it now is, and if our own people will give no further attention to it unless they have some urgent and important reason for so doing. The Japanese are few in number. They attend to their own affairs and want only to be let alone. If they are let alone for a

(Continued on Page 195)

FICTION AND SATIRE

Mr. Galsworthy's Sketches and Patrick MacGill's Folk Novel—Books by Jack London, E. Phillips Oppenheim, and Others

THE RAT-PIT. By Patrick MacGill. George H. Doran Company. $1.35.

IT is not the pitiful life of Norah Ryan that is told in this novel by Patrick MacGill. The book is a summing-up, a condensation and intensification of the bitter life of poverty, told with a wild and touching beauty that has almost a folk quality. Picture follows picture and fate moves on resistlessly, unquestioned, unexplained.

It is Donegal that makes the background of the earlier portion, and Norah, a child of 12, starving herself for her sick mother's sake, goes with the women to get yarn for the knitting. The biting wind, the snow, the freezing water through which the women, some so old as to have lost count of the years, must wade to make the town, how unforgetably they are set blowing and shivering on the page, so that the very spirit shivers, too, as you read! A penny farthing is the price paid for a pair of socks, and the knitting needles rarely rest when the yarn can be got. But if the old fellow who gives it out is in a bad temper, why, the women can come again the following day, or the one after that. Too late to wade back through the rising waters, soaked to the skin, weary and without food, they sleep on the rocks all night; Norah with a fear on her, of what she knows not—it might well be of life.

A gentle thing and beautiful she is, with a natural love of beauty in her. She is happy "when out in the open, listening to the birds singing, and the wind running on the heather," and her heart warms to all about her. She is as simple as some child in a fairy story, but her own story is destined to be a grim and cold one, walking between want and death, and the only kindness she meets with comes from helpless others in a case as bad as her own—there is no escape from the Rat-Pit.

"Isn't it hard to think that a thing like that could be?" cries the old mother, over the dead body of Norah's father, drowned at his fishing. It is a thought that moves with one in the reading, first in Donegal itself, later in Scotland, at the view of the toilers in the potato fields, housed worse than pigs and cattle, following the furrows on bleeding knees in rain or sun, day after day. And the thought grows more insistent in the ghastly Glasgow lodgings, beside the dead boy, beside the dying Norah.

Perhaps the most amazing thing about this book is that there is not a trace of sordidness in it. It is clear, fine, and noble. The suffering and wrong and sorrow are all there, rags and dirt and desperate shifts. Yet what is most marked is this fine beauty, this purity that is not destroyed under the whole horror of the physical conditions. Not only in Norah, but in all the suffering multitude, so inarticulate, so little given to thought or protest, so filled with weakness and helpless from ignorance, in all there is the same suggestion of fineness. It is like looking out on some prospect, bleak, mean, barren, with blighted trees and straggling, broken, smoke-grimed houses, but lighted for a moment by a transfiguring gleam of light that softens and hides the ugliness and reveals the unsuspected bits of tender loveliness; he who has so seen it knows more of the place than another can ever guess. And it is the power to see the gleam of a glory in such lives as those of Norah and Fergus and Ellen and Sheila that Patrick MacGill possesses, and which, possessing, he has the power to make us realize too.

Very real are all these people, coming and going in Norah's life. Extraordinary are the talks between them. For they are like those who battle with the elements on sea or land, who struggle with immense forces for the breath of life, and their talk is of essential matters, the talk of poets. Says Sheila:

> People face a terrible lot in body or soul before they face death. That's the way God made us, child. We do be like grains of corn under a millstone, and everything but the breath of our bodies squeezed out of us. Sometimes I do be thinkin' that the word "hope" is blotted from me soul; but then after a wee bit while I do be happy in my own way again.

The writer of this book was once a navvy, once a day laborer in Ireland, and is now at the front, fighting for England. He tells us, in his short preface to this, his second book—for he wrote that other remarkable study, "Children of the Dead End"—that it is "a transcript from life and that most of the characters are real people, and the scenes are only too poignantly true." The time is but a few years earlier than today; the facts are

ARGENTINA, CHILE

Growth and Future of Two South American Republics

THE ARGENTINE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By Albert B. Martinez, Under Secretary of State, and Maurice Lewandowski. With a Preface by M. Emile Levasseur, Membre de l'Institut, and an Introduction by the late Ch. Pellegrini, ex-President of the Argentine Republic. Translated by Bernard Miall from the French of the Third Edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

ARGENTINA. By George J. Mills. With Introduction by W. H. Koebel. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

CHILE. By George J. Mills. With Introduction by W. H. Koebel. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

NORTHERN PATAGONIA. Character and Resources. Issued by the Ministry of Public Works, Bureau of Railways, Argentine Republic. Text and Maps by the Comision de Estudios Hidrelogicos, Bailey Willis, Director. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5 with map; $6 net.

THE book by Messrs. Martinez and Lewandowski, which now makes its appearance in English, is essentially statistical in character. It takes up the wonderful development of the Argentine from many points of view and translates that development into imposing arrays of figures. Everything is included—the geography of the republic, its great railway system, the vital questions of immigration and colonization, agriculture, stock raising, wheat, mines, foreign trade, &c.

It is not a book for the general reader, but rather for the student of economic conditions or the business man desirous of realising the extraordinary opportunities offered by the most progressive of Latin American lands.

***

The book has this interesting summing up of the present-day situation in the Argentine:

> The Argentine nationality appears to a foreigner under two distinct aspects. There is its political side, characterized by instability and lack of organization, and the economic side, in which an intense national life and progress are manifested. Will this truly abnormal edifice, containing both very good and very bad elements, perhaps, terminate favorably, making of the Argentine people not only a rich but also a great nation? Will the Argentine Nation eliminate, under the pressure of material progress, the leaven of anarchy left behind by a century of civil dissension? This is the secret of the future; this is the great achievement which remains to be accomplished in order to consolidate the present prosperity of the country.

The book shows throughout evidences of careful research. It should be of great value to all who wish to make a serious study of the land of Argentinos, a people, who, to quote one who was their President, "all bear in their hearts the sense of their future greatness."

***

The books by Mr. Mills on Argentina and Chile belong to the South American Hand Books series. They also are largely statistical in nature, but less exhaustive in the treatment of their subjects and more adapted to the needs of the casual visitor, be he on pleasure or business bent, or to stay-at-home readers who want to get somewhat more of an idea of those lands than is given in ordinary books of travel. They contain, in addition to purely descriptive and statistical portions, historical sketches of the Argentine Republic and Chile, and useful appendices dealing with postal and telegraph facilities, money, weights and measures, steamship service, &c., together with lists of the resident diplomatic and consular representatives.

***

To those desirous of learning something about a practically unknown region the report on Northern Patagonia is of much interest. It is a handsome work, rich in pictures and maps, undertaken in connection with the work on the railway from San Antonio on the Argentine coast to the Lake Nahuel Huapi, from which an extension across the Andes to Valdivia in Chile is projected.

The region traversed is full of beauty and, owing to its character, a splendid future is prophesied for it by those who penetrated into it in the interests of the railway.

In the region of the Nahuel Huapi Lake a national park is projected on a most ambitious scale. The lake is described as one of the most beautiful in the whole world, and there are photographs in the book tending to bear out this enthusiastic claim. The region in which the national park is planned is about one-half as large as the Yellowstone Park. There is a further project on foot to have it adjoin on the west a Chilean national park comprising the Andean ridges separating Southern Chile from Patagonia.

One section of the book discusses the site of a future city near the Nahuel Huapi Lake, in accordance with the instructions of Dr. Ramos Mexia, Argentine Minister of Public Works. This city, it is believed, will become the principal centre of population and manufacturing in the Andean region south of Mendoza. Of it the book says:

> In it, by the railroad from San Antonio from the east and its branches from the south, west, and north, there will be concentrated all the products of the Pampean and of the Cordillera. In this city any raw material imported from Chile may first be converted into articles for Argentine use. The commerce in products of wood, wool, meat, and hides, the transformation of the raw materials into manufactured articles, and the accessory industries will develop, about the terminus of the railroad. There capital will be invested and a prosperous community will develop on the chosen site. The plan should be so executed as to provide not only for the necessities but also for the attractions of the City of Nahuel Huapi, in order that by its wealth and beauty it may rank among the first cities of the Argentine Republic.

As an appendix to the book there are thirteen maps, within a separate cover, taking up the survey work of the expedition in the Nahuel Huapi region.

AMERICA TO JAPAN

(Continued from Page 193)

few years it will be forgotten that they were ever considered a problem.

If they are so frightened and made the victims of political parties and have to face continually the fear of unfair and humiliating legislation, then difficulties may arise which will not be merely local in character. A state of feeling may be engendered in Japan which the Government of that country cannot cope with and which may develop into a situation of grave menace for this whole nation.

If Mr. Loomis has a constructive suggestion in advocating the ballot for the Japanese, President Wheeler has a specific suggestion for lessening the dangers of the immigration problem. He states that Dr. Gulick, in "The American-Japanese Problem," proposes that there be admitted from any land, European or Asiatic, a certain fixed percentage of those from the same land who are already naturalized American citizens. This proposal is cited with approval by Mr. Wheeler, who remarks that the suggestion has "the double merit of avoiding a sudden change in the proportions of immigrants from different countries and of treating all on a common basis." The head of the University of California expresses surprise that so little attention has been given to this idea, and prophesies that more will be heard of it in the days to come.

President Butler of Columbia likewise makes a specific suggestion for action which would, he believes, be an important aid to smooth sailing in the international dealings of the United States. Legislation, he holds, is required so that the United States can maintain its treaty obligations as these affect aliens within our boundaries.

Mr. Roosevelt goes on record with a general expression of good-will, and remarks that "I speak for every thoughtful American when I express my earnest desire for the future well-being of Japan." A number of the contributions are of the same general nature as that of Mr. Roosevelt.

Self-Culture

A series of essays by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Black, which were published in 1901 in a volume entitled "The Practice of Self-Culture," have just had their second reprinting. There are nine essays in the series, and in them a number of practical ways are suggested for equipping one's self for service. (Macmillan Company. 50 cents.)

REVOLUTIONS

The Momentous Period in Europe from 1763 to 1815

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD IN EUROPE, 1763-1815. By Henry Eldridge Bourne. Century Company. $2.50.

HISTORIES without number have dealt with the momentous years between the close of the Seven Years' War and the fall of Napoleon, but most of them have dealt merely with the three great episodes which fall within that period. The War of Independence, the French Revolution, and the Napoleonic struggle stand out so strikingly that it is natural to forget that they were after all merely symptoms of the great movement toward democracy which has since gathered still greater momentum.

Yet Europe in 1815 was a very different place from Europe in 1763, and there was a change in its thought, in its social institutions, and its ideas of government, which is as much worth studying as the Reign of Terror or the campaigns of Napoleon. Professor Henry Eldridge Bourne of Western Reserve University has undertaken to trace this for the Century Historical Series, and in a single volume has brought together many threads of history generally to be found only scattered through many books and too often neglected altogether for the more spectacular incidents of this fascinating period.

So as he tells the story of the French Revolution it is from the point of view of the social historian. He is not concerned so much with the trials of Marie Antoinette as with the sufferings of the people, and the brutalities of the Revolutionary Tribunal are not permitted to prevent the proper importance being given to the economic miseries its rule inflicted on the people at large. Napoleon himself cannot fill the entire picture as drawn by Professor Bourne. Even the colossal tragedy of his career needs illumination by the contemporary social and philosophical movements, for its denouement was not the result of merely military conditions. Too many historians have thought of the uprising of Europe against his tyranny as simply a question of war, and especially at this time may we be grateful for a work which reminds us of the other elements at work.

For the rise of Prussia, which has resulted in the tremendous struggle of today, began with its regeneration after the crushing blow of Jena. Napoleon fell, of course, at the precise moment that he did as the result of his madness of 1812, but if he had never advanced upon Moscow, if he had attempted after the treaty of Tilsit to do nothing but consolidate his régime, he would still have had to reckon with the revival of national spirit in Prussia under Stein and Hardenberg. In more ways than one the Germanic power, as we know it now, dates from the years which followed the crushing defeat of 1806.

Professor Bourne in a chapter full of interest has sketched the methods adopted by the great Ministers of Frederick William. He has perhaps not given sufficient emphasis to the remarkable invention of Scharphorst, the Krümper system of recruiting the army. In order to comply with the orders of Napoleon and limit the Prussian Army for ten years to 42,000, and yet to build up a force which might be of real value in the approaching liberation, he devised the plan of summoning levies to the colors for only a month's hard training and then sending them home.

In that way he developed a national army, the value of the training of which was proved on the bloody field of Leipsic, and at the same time he brought into existence the idea of a nation in arms, which has since been such a curse to Europe. Perhaps of all the consequences of the militarism of Napoleon the world has the strongest reason to rue that.

Professor Bourne, on the other hand, brings out very clearly another feature of the regeneration of Prussia of peculiar importance at this moment. He tells how in the very Winter after the disaster of Jena, when the whole country lay prostrate, the University of Berlin was founded. There in the following year the philosopher Fichte delivered his "Addresses to the German Nation," which under their guise of academic teachings conveyed to the nation the call to arms. Then began the extraordinary influence of philosophers and professors upon the course of German national life, the effects of which have been so much discussed during the present war.

So Professor Bourne has set around the usual military history, with which the average reader alone concerns himself in this period, an account of the social, economic, and intellectual phenomena which really form the most important events of the times. He has provided the background to the great historic figures with which all are familiar, and has given a view of the conditions under which they worked and lived not always easy to obtain. He has, moreover, brought out the continuity of the main stream of European development, which is too easily forgotten in considering its episodes, and has in so doing added a fresh interest to the study of the period.

Science and Method

A volume entitled "Science and Method" contains a translation by Francis Maitland of "Science et l'Hypothèse," a work by the late Henri Poincaré, the distinguished French scientist and philosopher, who was regarded by many as the most eminent scientific man of his period. The translation seems to be an extraordinarily good one. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

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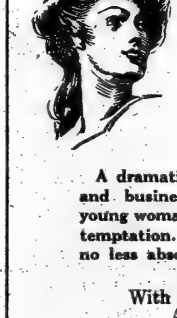


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ALL BOOKSELLERS

New York G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS London

probably much the same now as in Norah's lifetime, which ceased maybe five or six years gone. War can hold little worse than the ordinary way of things among these people of the Rat-Pit.

There is no preaching, no panacea or patent process of regeneration in the story. It is simply a presentation, a relation of facts intimately known and closely observed, by an artist of high ability. Mr. MacGill has been likened to Jack London, but he is never guilty of the type of affectation that vitiates much of London's work. London is more interested in himself as an observer than in what he observes; MacGill does not think of himself at all. He is the pure artist, all of whose experiences naturally tend toward expression, whose sole concern is to make that expression as close to the reality of the medium in which he works allows.

To read this book is to add to your experience of life and your understanding of human beings, yourself among the rest. Those who want happy endings must, of course, pass it by. Some one, Thompson-Seton, I think, writing of wild animals, said that their lives usually ended in tragedy; a happy, peaceful old age was rare in the life of forest and field and stream. Rare likewise is it in the country of the Rat-Pit, "where human beings, pinched and poverty-stricken and ground down with a weight of oppression, are hemmed up like the plague-stricken in a pest-house." But though there is no happy ending, the book is not depressing as are the novels of George Gissing, historian of the London poor. Forlorn as the life may be, it is yet warmed with that Irish glow that never quite loses courage. Even though there seems no way out of the Rat-Pit today, you feel that, given a little more opportunity, a trifle more justice, these people will win to things worth while, to the laughter they are ready for, to some comfort and security. After all, the icy waters through which Norah and her neighbors struggled that wintry morning have now been bridged. It is a sign, at least. Once the war now in progress is over, a greater war may start, a war for the joy of life for all, fought with the weapons of knowledge and intelligence and honest kindness.

For it is as Sheila says, the word "hope" will not be crushed out of the heart.

HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

MR. GALSWORTHY'S SATIRES

THE LITTLE MAN AND OTHER SATIRES. By John Galsworthy. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

It is about a third through Mr. Galsworthy's book that the real joy begins; though there are distinct moments in the earlier pages that should not be missed. But these moments belong rather to the American than to the Englishman, having to do with the author's conception of American speech as he puts it into the mouth of our countryman in the initial paper of the volume, "The Little Man."

Many who have read "Ruggles of Red Gap" with delight, and who now read Mr. Galsworthy's notion of the American idiom, will wonder uneasily whether Mr. Wilson has made the same series of amazing mistakes with the speech of Ruggles. If so, the English reader will laugh as consumedly over the story as the American; but for a different reason!

To the native American this creation of Mr. Galsworthy's is unintelligible; the drift is perceptible, but the words and their construction into sentences are full of ambiguities. For instance, he says: "Now, if I don't get that flash of beer quicker'n you get yours, I shall admire." Later, when a policeman appears, he remarks: "Now, we don't have much of that in Amurica. Guess we feel more to trust in human nature. * * * I opine there's not one of us settin' around here that's not a hero—." He always says "vurry," "pears," and states that "We're out for high sacrificial business."

But enough. The paper itself, with the others in the group, is somewhat vague and inconclusive without being sufficiently whimsical to warrant its existence. It simply shows up a lot of talkers of a more or less cowardly and self-seeking type, in contradistinction to the Little Man, who says nothing but acts the hero in a quiet, embarrassed and rather muddled way. The second article, or whimsey, is another study in cowardice, this time in relation to marriage, and the rest leave you slightly bewildered and completely uninterested.

But then you come to a set of "Studies in Extravagance" that are deliciously clever and keen, exquisitely done, and full of that sardonic humor, cold but not cruel, which satire demands.

In these the author has delighted to reveal many of those pretenses, defenses, habits, with which persons protect themselves from being too human. He displays their pet vanities, their self-sufficiencies, their intolerance, as one might spread a fan to study the pattern. The writer, troubled with the feeling that one might get to think too much of one's self. * * * "Every now and then he would stop and say to himself: 'I really must see more of life, I really must take in more fuel,' and he would passionately fix his eyes on a cloud, or a flower, or a man walking, and there would instantly come into his mind the thought: 'I have written twenty books, ten more will make thirty—that cloud is gray;' or 'That fellow N— is jealous of me! This flower is blue'—" and so on, through all the incidents of daily living, revolving on his own ego as a squirrel revolves in its wheel.

Then there is "The Plain Man," between whom and all those of whom he strongly disapproved there was just this difference: "That whereas they wanted to see things as they were, he wanted to keep things as they were." Naturally the Plain Man is the darling of the world as it is, and his praises are constantly cried by press and pulpit and those other bulwarks of the State. "He often wondered what the country would do without him; into what abysmal trouble she would get in her politics, her art, her law, her religion."

There is also "The Housewife," to whom "Nature was a 'huzzy,' to be tied to the wheels of that chariot she was going to keep as soon as motor cars were just a little cheaper." And there is another type of woman, the creature mad after "The Latest Thing," whose life is so crowded with new things that "the moment it stood still and was simply old 'life,' it seemed to be no life at all."

There follow other studies of personalities, of people shirking life, cheating themselves and others in strange, pitiful ways that are none the less absurd, simply because so futile, so obviously makeshifts.

Mr. Galsworthy's workmanship is pretty close to perfection. Sure, calm, with an unerring gesture he points you to the particular view in which he is interested. His sentences awaken the mind, have a real life of the word. He is witty without effort or weariness, and his wit leaves you refreshed. Though he appears cold, he is not unkind, unless truth be unkind, told without malice and with amusement. He warms to the generous and the simple, but avoids them except by presenting their antitheses, leaving you to do the judging. The extraordinary fact that we seem generally to prefer such things as do not really make for happiness or use or worth, that we take a vast amount of trouble to pretend we are not what we are, this seems to him notably worth studying.

It is this phase of Mr. Galsworthy that appeals to many of his readers as immensely the more important. In such sketches, such impressions, he gets far closer to an individual expression than in such a conventional affair, for instance, as "The Dark Flower." One ends the volume with reluctance and lingers over it with pleasure and a sense of stimulation. His mind is keen and flashing, reaching far in quick thrusts that astonish and touch the imagination. No one will nod over this collection of papers, many of which will claim more than one reading.

THE SCARLET PLAGUE

THE SCARLET PLAGUE. By Jack London. Illustrated by Gordon Grant. The Macmillan Company. $1.

The strongest impression this story makes is that of the amazing courage possessed by any writer who will actually produce another book set in the future. The second is that of the shallowness of this particular conception of what the world is coming to, and how various forces now stirring will work out.

We begin the business by watching an ancient man stumbling along a decayed railway track accompanied by a boy, both dressed in the skins of animals, without shoes to their feet or hats on their heads.

Sixty years before the story opens the scarlet plague had descended upon the world and wiped out the entire population of the globe, with the exception of a bare handful who proved immune to the contagion. This occurred a hundred years from the present day, "when Morgan Fifth was appointed President of the United States by the Board of Magnates." The old man was a youth in the late twenties when the calamity occurred, and it is through his lips, speaking to a group of half-savage boys watching a flock of goats, that the story is told.

In those past days the man was Professor of English in the University of California, and therefore tells his tale in scholarly wise, though the sixty years of desolation have swept all but the coarsest speech from the tongue of the new race rising to repopulate the world. He wastes a lot of time, from the reader's point of view, in trying to make the boys understand what a million is, and the theory of the germ in disease. At first the boys try to make him talk in the language they know, but once fairly started the old gentleman becomes as erudite and masterly of speech as London's skill allows, which is saying a good deal, for Mr. London can write our language with force and charm.

The descriptions of the plague, the downfall of the great cities, the flight of the few who survived the first onslaughts, and who kept dying in their tracks, till barely forty men and women were left alive in America, or at least the western portion of the country, these are full of vivid color. After the thing is over, the few men left parcel the women out among them as wives. Since there are more men than women, several are obliged to wait for marriage till the girl children of the luckier ones grow to maturity. Each head of a family starts a tribe. We are treated to some scenes of brutality, where the chauffeur husband of one of the high caste women of the Morgan era teaches the lady her place, for instance, by knocking her down and beating her up when she hesitates in immediate obedience.

It is a pity there was not, among the survivors, some Robinson Crusoe with an instinct for using the long result of civilization even under the most adverse circumstances. But not one shown any evidence of caring to remain a little higher than the brutes. And at the end of the tale we watch the old man and the boys wander away, the wild horses rush down the beach to escape the mountain lions, the wolves worrying the goats, while the sea lions bellow "their old primeval chant." And there you are.

ONE MAN

ONE MAN. By Robert Steele. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.00 net.

If this new book is in truth the fiction it purports to be, we must congratulate the author on the effect of verisimilitude which he has obtained. From the opening chapters, with their picture of the unhappy, sensitive boy who turned so easily to crime, through the long years of degradation until at last the man struggles up from darkness into light, the book is real. It is a reality, until very near the end, of almost unmitigated ugliness. The hero is a thief, a liar, a traitor, and a debauchee. His companions are those such a man would naturally have. Now and then he encounters a man, more rarely a woman, who is ordinarily decent, but the majority are corrupt.

Bob—the last name is never given—tells his own story, beginning with his earliest recollections; the father of whom he was afraid, the mother who seldom if ever petted him. "I wonder sometimes," he writes, "what I would have turned out to be had my dad made me a pal of his and had my mother been gentle and sweet-tempered with me."

A childhood in which beatings were many and caresses few, an early boyish belief that he was unloved and unwanted, stimulated what seems to have been an inborn tendency to crime. Petty thefts, first from his mother, then from the neighbors, association with a "gang" of young crooks, and later stealing from his employers and forgery, lead to the inevitable discovery and jail sentence. There are moments of fear and almost hysterical remorse, but they pass quickly and Bob not only falls a willing victim to each new temptation, but actually goes out of his way in search of opportunities for wrong-doing. He is a drinker and a cigarette fiend, "inhaling the smoke," while ever since his school days mistress has followed mistress in a rapid succession, few details of which are spared the reader. Released from prison, where he has spent sixteen terrible, vividly described months, he determines never again to do anything that could put him behind bars, and the business ability which enables him to earn a good income helps after a time to make and keep him honest. But his dissipations continue, and then there is a marriage, hideously wrecked, though through no fault of his. At last Dot enters his life, not "a good girl," although, as he has the decency to admit, very far from his equal in degradation, and together they work out their salvation, explating their sins and doing their

(Continued on Page 198)

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GENERAL JOFFRE

A Much-Needed Biography—Fact and Philosophy of the War

LIFE OF GENERAL JOFFRE. By Alexander Kahn, B. A. With frontispiece. Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

TWELVE months ago hardly any one outside of France had heard of General Joffre; today his name has become a household word. A year ago those who knew him could have said little of him but that he was an able soldier, remarkable for his silence, his hard work and his thoroughness; and today, although all men can speak of his great achievements in the present war, little more intimate information can be given concerning him. He has been recognized as one of the world's great men; he has been acknowledged as possessed of the iron resolution, the clear insight and the coolness in peril that are the requisites of a commander of the first rank, but as to his personality or even of his history very little else is known.

To remedy this defect in our information, Alexander Kahn has written his "Life of General Joffre." It is only 114 pages long and is printed in large type on small pages, but so hard was it for him to gather the facts he needed that to write even this he has been forced to insist with considerable reiteration on the same traits of character. Again and again he has spoken of Joffre's silence and reserve; again and again he has dwelt on his life of hard work and love of system and that is almost all he has to tell about him.

Yet Joffre before he suddenly sprang into the limelight had had a full career. In spite of the long years he spent apparently forgotten in the routine duties of an army engineer, he was in Formosa and Annam. He was the conqueror of Timbuktu, the fabled centre of desolation, and he saw service in Madagascar. He has been married twice and he left enough of an impression in Annam for the native mothers still to speak of the "Man with the Eye-brows."

But not only has he now given direct orders that no one under his command should indulge in any reminiscences about him, but he has temperamentally ever been averse to mundane society. A French officer has described him as a man "who wants what he wants when he wants it and who always knows what he wants and why he wants it." Mr. Kahn has pictured him as able to make his men obey and respect him but not to love him, and the General has himself revealed perhaps the mainspring of his character, the singleness of his aim, by his definition of what preparation for war means for a country in these modern days. He believes that all the resources of a nation, all the intelligence of its children, all their moral energy must be mustered with the one idea of victory; and so he has centred himself absolutely and entirely on achieving efficiency as a commander.

So Mr. Kahn leaves him, the son of a cooper, glad to spend all his holidays in a pretty country town, but ready at any moment for the most difficult of military tasks. With his old father he will play a simple game of cards, with his wife he will become almost boisterous as he sings familiar songs, but to the world at large he is the embodiment of the perfectly collected, absolutely competent fighting man. Honors came to him late in life; responsibility was conferred on him simply because he merited it, and he faces the power of Germany with the same calmness that he wrestled with the engineering problems of his younger days. He is in fact the embodiment of the supremely efficient soldier with just sufficent revelations of his private home life to make it plain that he is a man and not a machine.

***

THE INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY. By Lionel Cecil Jane. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.

Mr. Jane has a theory about history. He argues that States are ever alternating between the desire to bring about the federation of the world and the desire to retain complete freedom of action. He considers that these ideals are so sharply contrasted that every now and then they make the outbreak of war inevitable. He wrote his "Interpretation of History" some months before the beginning of the present struggle, but has added to it a chapter endeavoring to fit his theory to the prevailing acts.

To deny that there are at work two such tendencies as Mr. Jane discusses is of course impossible; but to accept them as really dominating the history of any particular dozen years or so is equally impossible. Probably at this time there is, as Mr. Jane suggests, a tendency to universalism, but then it is confronted with the steady rise of the German power. This might be called an example of individualism in so far as it is the growth in strength of one people, but, as the Germans seem to wish to spread their "kultur" over the other nations, it can also be interpreted as another and interesting manifestation of universalism.

Everything, in fact, lies in the way in which each set of events is interpreted, and every deduction is endangered by the temptation to lay too great stress upon isolated phenomena. Mr. Jane, for example, has detected in England some restiveness at the spread of the colonial idea, and he has quoted it as a serious symptom of a reaction from universalism. He has noted the modern impatience of authority as manifested in suffrage militancy and the Ulster controversy, and again he scores one to the credit of individualism. Yet it seems a little rash to assume that such phenomena are anything more than passing manifestations of a permanent principle, and to note them at all in a work which seeks to cover all history is a little absurd.

***

WAR DIARY OF AN AMERICAN WOMAN. By Jessett Jeffries. Illustrated. The Fatherland Corporation.

Miss Jeffries was caught by the outbreak of the war in Tyrol and went directly to Berlin. There she spent some weeks during the mobilization period and was afterward a short time in Holland. She has written her impressions in her "War Diary of an American Woman," and this has now been published by The Fatherland Corporation.

The chief interest in the book lies in showing what was the popular view of the events of the day in Germany. The author, it is clear, had no means of acquiring special information and has not seen fit to verify her facts since she decided to publish her diary. She was evidently deeply influenced by the men and women among whom she happened to be, and was in the habit of putting down the impressions she received from day to day. Consequently her rather naïve comments on the news of the moment may be taken as the faithful record of the thoughts of an average traveler.

Not many of her readers will be likely to accept her version of the fate that overcame Belgium or believe, as she does, that it was brought on that unfortunate country by her own breaches of neutrality and the barbarism of her inhabitants, but Miss Jeffries evidently was convinced of this and so it must have been the popular account of the great tragedy in Berlin. If one could be a little more confident in the author's sources of information or powers of criticism, the statement of the number of volunteers received from Alsace and Lorraine by the German army would be interesting, but unfortunately that is impossible. The book is evidently intended to arouse sympathy for Germany, but some revision of its facts would have made it a great deal more serviceable.

***

THE WAR AND THE BALKANS. By Noel Buxton, M. P., and Charles Roden Buxton. George Allen & Unwin, Limited.

The Balkans provided the immediate cause for the outbreak of the war; the Balkans at the present moment contain a force that could be thrown with tremendous effect into the struggle, and the Balkans must be settled finally when the day of peace dawns, if Europe is to enjoy the permanent rest for which she yearns. Yet of the Balkans hardly anything is known to the average reader of the news.

It is to meet this need that Noel Buxton, M. P., and his brother, Charles Roden Buxton, who have spent four months in the Balkans since the war began, have published a little hand-book "The War and the Balkans." In this they have described each of the four States on which so much depends—Serbia, Rumania, Greece, and Bulgaria—as well as Macedonia, on the division of which the relations of these people hang. Moreover, they have suggested a definite policy by which the Triple Entente could get the united support of these kingdoms.

From the Balkans at least 1,300,000 soldiers could be thrown into the great fight, they say, and the value of these would be greatly increased by their power of withstanding hardships and by the strategic importance of the lands from which they are sprung. The authors do not suggest for one moment that it would be an easy task to unite them against the Teutonic allies, and they set forth very clearly the differences in race, temperament and national ambitions that have made any co-operation between them seem impracticable. Especially might it be argued, they admit, that with Serbia in possession of districts of Macedonia, which Bulgaria has long with much reason desired, an alliance between these two could never again be brought about.

But they do not despair. They suggest that while Serbia and Bulgaria could not come to a direct agreement with each other, they might both assent to an alliance with the Triple Entente. If England, France and Russia would decide now what they have to decide when the war is over and proclaim definitely the disposition they intend to sanction of the Balkans, the authors believe that it might be possible to get all the four nations to assent. Of course it would require Serbia to surrender to Bulgaria some of her present territory in Macedonia, a demand that might seem strange; but they argue that Serbia herself would not object to making concessions to her neighbor, if she could get compensation elsewhere, and that a Serbian kingdom far more satisfactory to Serbia herself could be carved out.

Whatever may be thought of such a proposal as this and the suggestion that Greece must look for her expansion on the eastern side of the Aegean, there can be no doubt that the Buxtons' little book is well worth reading. It gives in a very few pages a clear idea of what these Balkan peoples are, and shows the reasons that exist why they should be considered as separate entities, each of which has well-founded claims for the recognition of its own national ambitions and national life.

***

SEEING IT THROUGH: How Britain Answered the Call. By A. St. John Adcock. George H. Doran Company.

As the war grows old and the news from England loses its freshness, it is good to be reminded how she is "Seeing It Through." We read now in the main of Cabinet crises, of difficulties concerning munitions, of debates of policy, and we lose sight of the spirit which has enabled England to raise such vast forces and is still sending a steady stream of men to the front. That was the first thing about the war that struck observers, and while it is still there, it is obscured by other considerations that have since been forced into notice.

So Mr. St. John Adcock's little paper-covered book comes with refreshing force to those who are weary of the great struggle and wonder at times how it can ever come out right. "Seeing It Through" he calls it, in the characteristically deprecatory way of the Englishman, and then he goes on to tell in simple straightforward language tales of quiet heroism that should stir the blood of every Britisher. Sometimes he quotes letters straight from the trenches; sometimes he touches on what the war means to some woman in her quiet country village; again he pictures the difficulty of the man, who needs a real sense of duty to keep himself from enlisting. But in all he finds the real united national spirit that is determined that, come what may, England will "see it through."

Perhaps the spirit of the book may be summed up best by the letter which Capt. Norman Leslie wrote to a friend a few days before he fell in action:

> Try and not worry too much about the war units. Individuals cannot count. Remember we are writing a new page in history. Future generations cannot be allowed to read of the decline of the British Empire and attribute it to us. . . . Some will live and many will die, but count not the loss. It is far better to go out with honor than survive with shame.

So one soldier could write, and it is that spirit Mr. Adcock has found displayed in all sides of British life and has recorded in his book.

***

WAR AND WORLD GOVERNMENT. By Frank Crane, D. D. John Lane Company. $1.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Crane, who is well known as a writer of syndicated editorials, has collected a number of the latter which bear on the war, and published them as "War and World Government." In them he presses on his readers five measures which he is convinced would make an end for all time of war. They are the federation of the nations, the establishment of a central court for the settlement of international disputes, the maintenance of one army and one navy, under the command of that court; the disarmament of the individual nations, and the cessation of the manufacture of the implements of war.

The importance of these measures Dr. Crane emphasizes sometimes with capitals, more often with the short, jerky sentences that are known as "snappy." He does not show how any of them are to be brought about.

Child Study

William A. McKeever, Professor of Child Welfare in the University of Kansas, has prepared a text-book for the use of parent-teacher associations, mothers' clubs and kindred organizations; it appears in a volume entitled "Outlines of Child Study." The book includes directions for the organization and management of child-study societies, and suggests a number of programs for the conduct of meetings in which matters pertaining to child study may be discussed. The author has given a great deal of thought to the subject to which his book relates. (The Macmillan Company. $1.)

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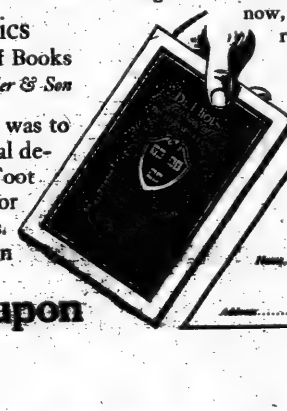
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Literary Section of The New York Times

NEW YORK, MAY, 23, 1915

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"THIS IS WAR"

THERE is an undercurrent of interest in Mrs. WHARTON'S second paper on the war, appearing in the June number of Scribner's Magazine, that is partly literary, partly personal, and wholly unexpressed. Mrs. WHARTON, in the course of her relief work in Paris, here describes a visit that she made, toward the end of February, to "a few ambulances and evacuation hospitals behind the lines," during which she experienced her "first sight of war." The reader, conversant with Mrs. WHARTON'S facile powers of description, scarcely needs the assurance that this chapter relating her personal experiences while on this mission in Argonne—when there came to her, "with the descent of the first hill beyond Montmirail," the sudden knowledge, "this is war!"—is not lacking in vividness and dramatic intensity. The desolation of ruined villages, the jovial hurry and bustle of the camps, the wailing chant in the church-turned-hospital, the noise and smoke and rush of actual battle in this "chartless wilderness within sixty or seventy miles of Paris"—all is admirably portrayed, and the reader is bound to carry away a more definite impression than he had before of the pictorial features and complexities of war. But beneath this is the inarticulate wonder, "What will the knowledge, gained through experience, that 'this is war,' mean, so far as his or her art is concerned, to the creative worker in literature?" It would be a crude surmise indeed that the author of "The House of Mirth" and "The Custom of the Country," because of what she has seen in Argonne, will strew the pages of her future essays in fiction with the noise of battlefields, the tragi-comedy of military camps. It is not to such literal ends that SIDNEY'S muse counsels, "look in thy heart and write." But one feels that, these soul-stirring experiences once realized, neither poet nor novelist will again write as he did before actual vision wrung from him the amazed exclamation, "this is war!" What that hard-won knowledge of human misery, cruelty, tenderness and courage known as war will effect in the work of such a consummate artist as Mrs. WHARTON is the secret of the literature of the future.

THE recent discovery in England, among some musty legal documents, of an unknown manuscript by the poet GRAY is not without its bearing on the one poem of the eighteenth century that has retained its popularity despite the changes in literary taste taking place since the wane of that "Augustan Age." GRAY'S "Elegy" is still a model, in school and study, of effective phrasing, pleasing imagery, and sentiment that, although undoubtedly lacking in spontaneity, is sincere enough to be natural. The legend that its author labored eight years over its composition does not detract from its simple beauty. It emphasizes, on the contrary, the painstaking care that GRAY lavished upon his work—a habit, by the way, that sustains no small part in the conquests of genius. This faculty for taking pains is particularly in evidence in the newly discovered manuscript by this poet. The treasure-trove, unfortunately, is not in verse. Instead, it is a diary, filled with natural history notes, carefully recording the changes of weather and the daily progress of vegetation. Even in its caligraphy the reader is reminded of the extreme conscientiousness with which the author of the "Elegy" viewed the minutest details of his art.

ANOTHER re-discovery from the same literary epoch is made by Mr. HAVELOCK ELLIS in an essay on "The Spiritual Quixote" appearing in The Nineteenth Century. It would be difficult indeed to procure a copy of "The Spiritual Quixote" today. The work of the Rev. RICHARD GRAVES, it is a novel of English life, first published in 1773 and running through numerous editions until it appeared, for the last time, in Mrs. BARBAULD'S "British Reprints" in 1812. The book is ostensibly a satire on some of the religious tendencies of the day and borrows for its purpose the mechanism of "Don Quixote." Mr. ELLIS considers it, in spite of the oblivion into which it has fallen, "a comic masterpiece, in its own way among the best of English novels * * * a many-sided picture of old English life which can scarcely be equalled," and which makes the book "more modern than 'Joseph Andrews' or 'Humphrey Clinker.'" Mr. W. H. HUTTON, author of the "Burford Papers," describes this forgotten favorite in fiction in much the same fashion:

> It is the picture of English country life which makes the book so delightful —the long walks, the scenes and sounds agricultural, the squires and farmers and milkmaids; the Cotswold Games on Dover's hills, the Shakespeare Jubilee, and the town sights, too; Bath, like Jerusalem, set about with hills; Gloucester and the "Bell," which no one will forget to visit for Mr. Whitefield's sake—and he was at Pembroke with Graves—Bristol, Tewkesbury, Stratford-on-Avon, and—in country again—the Leasowes, where Mr. Shenstone is found at work on his gardens, his statues, and his urns, and combats Mr. Wildgoose's enthusiastic notions, not without the aid of an amicable supper and a cool tankard.

Here, one fancies, is a fine opportunity for that excellent institution, Everyman's Library, to bring within reach of the present generation some of the forgotten gold of the past.

THERE are plenty of theatregoers of this generation to whom the amusement peculiar to the so-called Negro Minstrel Show is refreshingly familiar. That this form of theatrical entertainment, however, once so popular here, has practically reached extinction is not so easily realized. It is this comparatively sudden climax, after a progress marked by a series of enviable triumphs, here and abroad, that furnishes Professor BRANDER MATTHEWS with the theme for a paper of delightful reminiscence in the June number of Scribner's Magazine. "Born some seventy years ago there was a time when negro minstrelsy, "the only special form of theatrical art indigenous to our soil," had possession of three or four theatres in New York City alone. Today it has left the metropolis altogether and is restricted to two or three companies that travel from theatre to theatre in remote country districts. With the exception of leaving as a few songs, three of which will assuredly never be forgotten—"Old Folks at Home," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Dixie"—negro minstrelsy appears to have "failed to accomplish its true purpose," as Professor MATTHEWS points out. But in its day it impressed more than the native audience for which it was intended, as this tribute from Thackeray reminds us:

> I heard a humorous balladist not long ago, a minstrel with wool on his head and an ultra-Ethiopian complexion, who performed a negro ballad that I confess moistened these spectacles in a most unexpected manner. I have gazed at thousands of tragedy-queens dying on the stage and expiring in appropriate blank verse, and I never wanted to wipe them. They have looked up, be it said, at many scores of clergymen without being dimmed, and behold! a vagabond with a corked face and a banjo sings a little song, strikes a wild note, which sets the heart thrilling with happy pity.

Just what ballad it was that thus affected THACKERAY is not recorded.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended May 19, Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN IOWA. By Clarence Ray Aurner. 8vo. Iowa City, Iowa: State Historical Society. Five volumes.

Two of these volumes are devoted to the history of education in Iowa. The other three volumes are on "Poor Relief Legislation in Iowa," "Social Legislation in Iowa," and the second volume of "Applied History" in the Iowa Applied History series.

SPENCER FULLERTON BAIRD. By William H. Dall. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.50.

Biography of the American naturalist who was the head of the Smithsonian Institution and organizer of the Fish Commission. Professor Baird was a friend of Agassiz and Audubon.

ULYSSES S. GRANT. By Franklin Spencer Edmonds. 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25. (American Crisis Biographies.)

Besides drawing on the usual sources, some of the material for this biography is prepared through the assistance of Grant's surviving comrades.

THE HOPI INDIANS. By Walter Hough. 12mo. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press.

An account of the "Mesa Folk" of Arizona. The volume is the fourth in the series of Little Histories of North American Indians.

LIFE OF GENERAL JOFFRE. By Alexander Kohn. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. 50 cents.

Biography of the "cooper's son who became Commander in Chief."

BANKRUPTING A GREAT CITY. By Henry H. Klein. 12mo. New York: Published by the author, Tribune Building, New York.

An investigation into municipal expenditures in New York during the last eighteen years.

AMERICA TO JAPAN. Edited by Lindsay Russell. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

A symposium of papers by prominent Americans on the relations between the United States and Japan.

JOHN HUSS. By David S. Schaff. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

A biography and estimate of the teachings of Huss by the Professor of Church History, Western Theological Seminary.

TWENTY YEARS OF MY LIFE. By Douglas Sladen. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

Reminiscences, chiefly of literary people, by the author of the first English "Who's Who."

THE DIPLOMACY OF THE WAR OF 1812. By Frank A. Updyke. 8vo. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. $2.50.

New volume in the annual course of lectures on diplomatic history given at the Johns Hopkins University.

Poetry and Drama

THE SCALES OF JUSTICE. By Ted Robbins. 12mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

A volume of verse, much of it in portrayal of different phases of city life.

Essays and Criticism

VENTURES IN THOUGHT. By Frances Coutts. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.

Prose essays on miscellaneous subjects such as "Journalism," "Cats," "Sports," "Religion," "Philosophy," "Critics," &c.

A MESSAGE TO THE MIDDLE CLASS. By Seymour Deming. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

An essay, portion of which was originally published in The Atlantic Monthly, gathered from the author's experience with life rather than with books.

TEN YEARS AT YALE. By George Frederick Gundelfinger. 12mo. New York: The Shakespeare Press.

A series of papers by a Yale graduate on "certain defects in the university world of today."

European War Books

THE WORLD-WIDE WAR. By Captain A. Hilliard Atteridge. 12mo. London: George Philip & Son.

A record of events reviewing the "situation after six months of war."

THE WAR AND THE BALKANS. By Noel and Charles Roden Buxton. 12mo. London: George Allen & Unwin.

Aims to answer such questions as "What is the attitude of Bulgaria, Greece, and Rumania regarding the war?" The authors spent four months in the Balkan States since the outbreak of the war.

ENGLAND OR GERMANY? By Frank Harris. 12mo. New York: The Wilmarth Press, 835 Broadway. $1.

The author writes with a strong bias for Germany, finding that the latter country "has done more for civilization in the last twenty years than any State he has ever done before."

CHRISTIANITY AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE. By Charles Edward Jefferson. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Company. $1.25.

Six lectures in support of the Peace Movement given at Grinnell, Iowa, by the pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York.

THE WORLD STORM AND BEYOND. By Erwin Davies Schoonmaker. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $2.50.

Gives special consideration to the aftermath of the war in possible social revolutions, new political alliances, changes in government, &c.

FRANCE IN DANGER. By Paul Vergnet. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Deals with the organization and program of the Pan-German League and its subsidiary societies, describing their anti-French propaganda.

Fiction

IN HOC + VINCE. By Florence L. Barclay. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The story of a Red Cross flag, first printed as a contribution to King Albert's Book.

"A SISTER TO ASSIST 'ER." By John le Breton. 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. 50 cents.

A story of lower London life as told by Mrs. May, the principal character.

MOUNTAIN BLOOD. By Joseph Hergesheimer. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.35.

A realistic novel of life in the Virginia mountains.

TIME O' DAY. By Doris Fyerton Jones. 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25.

A story of Australia.

ARTHUR NORRIS; OR, A MODERN KNIGHT. By Leigh North. 12mo. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Company. $1.

A short novel of American life.

MRS. BARNET ROBES. By Mrs. C. S. Peel. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.

A story of English life by the author of "The Hat Shop."

CRANBERRY COVE STORIES. By Mrs. Chetwood Smith. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.

A village on the coast of Maine furnishes the scene for these stories.

DIANTHA. By Lelia Wilbur Tompkins. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

The story of a modern Cinderella, in which the part of the good fairy is played by "a very solid surgeon."

THE BROCKLEBANK RIDDLE. By Hubert Wales. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.30.

A mystery story involving the strange reappearance in life of a London broker who died in Switzerland and whose body was cremated.

Science, Sports, Politics, and Sociology

SLEEP AND SLEEPLESSNESS. By H. Addington Bruce. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. (Mind and Health Series.) $1.

A book of practical information and advice, with a discussion of contrasting theories of sleep.

THE MEANING OF DREAMS. By Isador H. Coriat. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1. (Mind and Health Series.)

Dreams are studied with particular reference to their value in the treatment of nervous disorders.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE STATE. By Henry Jones Ford. 12mo. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $1.

An introduction to political science.

THE PROPAGATION OF WILD BIRDS. By Herbert K. Job. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

A book of practical advice for those who would encourage bird life on country estates. The author is head of the Department of Applied Ornithology of the National Association of Audubon Societies.

CARE AND FEEDING OF THE INFANT. By George D. Lyman. 12mo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $1.

A book of practical advice with an introduction by Dr. R. L. Wilbur, Dean of the College of Medicine, Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

LOSS OF HAIR. By Richard W. Mueller. 12mo. New York: Wilhelm R. Jenkins Company. $1.50.

Translation of a German work advocating the treatment of baldness by the new Quartz Light Rays.

HUMAN MOTIVES. By James Jackson Putnam. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1. (Mind and Health Series.)

A study of human conduct based largely on the author's use of Freud's method of mental diagnosis.

AMERICA'S GREATEST PROBLEM: THE NEGRO. By R. W. Shufeldt. 8vo. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company. $2.50.

An ethnological and biological study. The author is a Major in the Medical Corps, U. S. A.

MODERN TENNIS. By P. A. Vaile. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.

A book for amateur players, dedicated to the West Side Tennis Club, New York. Originally published in London, 1904.

THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO PRIOR TO 1861. By Carter Godwin Woodson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Brings together numerous facts showing "the persistent strivings of ante bellum negroes anxious to be enlightened."

Travel and Nature Books

THE GARDENETTE. By Benjamin F. Arbaugh. 12mo. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Co. $1.25.

A book of practical suggestions for growing vegetables and flowers in city back yards.

TREES AND SHRUBS HARDY IN THE BRITISH ISLES. By W. J. Bean. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Two volumes. $15.

Brings together brief descriptions of all the species and the more important varieties of the hardy woody plants established in cultivation. Profusely illustrated.

OUR MOUNTAIN GARDEN. By Mrs. Theodore Thomas. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Describes the author's experiences in turning into a garden "a wild, uncultivated tract of about twenty-five acres upon the mountainside."

Educational

THE JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY READER. Selected by Charity Dye. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Selections from Mr. Riley's works, with suggestions for the observance of Riley Day.

THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING. By J. Berg Esenwein and Dale Carnagey. 12mo. Springfield, Mass.: The Home Correspondence School. $1.75.

A working handbook of instruction published in the Writer's Library.

ENGLISH YIDDISH ENCYCLOPEDIC DICTIONARY. Prepared under the editorship of Paul Abelson. Miles. New York: The Jewish Press Publishing Company.

A complete lexicon and work of reference in all departments of knowledge.

PRACTICAL PROGRESS FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS. By Alice Haven Cass. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 75 cents.

A compilation of study subjects, of special value to clubs in rural districts.

A PRACTICAL ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY. By B. W. McFarland. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Textbook based on system that has been in use in the New Haven High School for about ten years.

RATIONAL ATHLETICS FOR BOYS. By Frederick J. Reilly. 12mo. New York: D. C. Heath & Co.

An illustrated textbook by the Principal of Public School 33, the Bronx, New York City.

THE PRINCIPLES OF UNDERSTANDING. By Henry Sturt. New York: The Macmillan Company.

An introduction to logic from the standpoint of personal idealism.

ADVERTISING. By Harry Tipper and others. 8vo. New York: The Ronald Press.

A textbook of the principles and practice of advertising. The four authors have had two years' experience in developing the work of the advertising division of New York University.

THE USE OF MONEY. By E. A. Kirkpatrick. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. $125, paper. $1.

A volume of practical advice for parents. Published in the Childhood and Youth Series.

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH. By Paul Klapper. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

A pedagogical textbook in the art and the science of language.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers; initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

L. M. T.—Will you kindly give me some information about Hugh Walpole, the author of "Fortitude"?

Hugh Seymour Walpole was born in Auckland, New Zealand, in 1884. He is a son of the Right Rev. George Henry Somerset Walpole, who has been Bishop of Edinburgh since 1910. Young Walpole was educated at King's School, Canterbury, and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He taught in a boys' school for some time, after which he did newspaper work in London. After this experience he began writing novels which have attracted a great deal of favorable attention and have been successful. He lived in this city for some time while his father held a professorship at the General Theological Seminary. He lives most of the year in Cornwall. His principal publications are: "Fortitude," "The Gods and Mr. Perrin," "The Prelude to Adventure," "Maradick at Forty," "The Duchess of Wrexe," and "The Wooden Horse."

L. S.—I would like to get the complete poem of Charlotte Perkins Gilman containing the following lines:

"I do not want to fly," he said,
"I only want to squirm.
I hate to be a butterfly,
I want to be a worm."

I left my fool in red and black;
The last I saw was this:
The creature madly climbing back
Into his chrysalis.

The poem about which our correspondent inquires is entitled "A Conservative." It is too long for our space, but it is printed in full in Stedman's "American Anthology," and also in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse."

CHAS. A. GIBSON.—I would like to know the name of the author of a poem entitled "Tacking Ship Off Fire Island Light," and what collection it was published in. It commences something like this: "Open one point on the weather bow is the lighthouse tall on Fire Island Head."

The poem for which our correspondent inquires was written by Walter F. Mitchell, and it is printed under the title "Tacking Ship Off Shore," in Stedman's "American Anthology," in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," and in other collections of verse. The line quoted above is the beginning of the second stanza.

H. C. U.—Please tell me if memoirs or an autobiography of an Italian named Goxzi ever appeared. Also who was Restif de la Bretonne, and did he publish a volume of memoirs? I find allusion made to those two men in Havelock Ellis's "Affirmations," but none of the encyclopaedias to which I have access gives any information about them.

Count Carlo Goxzi, an Italian dramatist and satirist, was born at Venice, Dec. 13, 1720, died April 6, 1806. His "Memoirs," translated by J. A. Symonds, was published in 1890. Retif, or Restif, de la Bretonne was Nicholas Edme Restif, a French romancer and littérateur, who was born at Sacy, Yonne, France, Nov. 22, 1734, died at Paris, Feb. 3, 1806. Some fifty separate works of his exist. A volume of memoirs may be among them.

C. E. McL.—Can you print the value of a book whose title-page reads as follows: "Critical Observations on Shakespeare," by John Upton, Prebendary of Rochester. London. Printed for G. Hawkins, in Fleet-street, 1746?"

It is a first edition and is worth about $3.

A. S.—Can you tell me the words and author of a poem, "Columbus," each verse ending with the words "Sail on. Sail on and on"?

The poem is by Joaquin Miller, and it is printed in Stedman's "American Anthology," and in other collections of American verse.

J. BATES.—Can you tell me where the saying "A sop to Cerberus" originated, and the correct wording?

The quotation is taken from William Congreve's play, "Love for Love," Act I, Scene 1, and the proper wording is: "If I can find that Cerberus a sop, I shall be at rest for one day."

ANSWERS FROM READERS

D. S. C.—In reply to D. M. Edgerton, who in THE BOOK REVIEW for April 25 asked for the poem "Tomorrow," would say that the lines run about as follows:

Tomorrow, didst thou say?
Methought I heard Horatio say "Tomorrow."
Go to! I will not hear of it.
Tomorrow is a perjurer who seeks thy penury
against thy ready cash;
Who pays thee naught but wishes, hopes,
and promises—the currency of idiots.
I'll none of it! Injurious bankrupt gulls the
easy creditor.

The entire poem is printed on page 284 of The National Preceptor, and the name of the author is given as Cotton.

Wilbur W. Coombs writes that the poem was also printed in The National Third Reader, which was commonly used in the New England schools forty years ago. Information about the poem was also received from John H. Cooke, Brooklyn, Edward M. Roberts, New York, and H. B. Culver, Brooklyn.

PAUL SIMON.—The quotation which R. F. Johns cites in your issue of May 2 is from Ralph Waldo Emerson's essay, "Self-Reliance." It is in the sixth paragraph. I give in addition to the quotation the lines immediately following it:

"Society everywhere is in conspiracy against the manhood of every one of its members. Society is a joint stock company, in which the members agree, for the better securing of his bread to each shareholder, to surrender the liberty and culture of the eater. The virtue in most request is conformity. Self-reliance is its aversion. It loves not realities and creators, but names and customs."

Answers to this appeal were also received from Mrs. Adelaide M. Prime, Middletown, N. Y.; William A. Harft, Jr., New York; Charles Elkin, Jr., New York; "Lawrence," Kingston, N. Y., and Miss M. E., Bruse, Greenwich, Conn.

SADIE NOEBURY GILLINGHAM.—In answer to the appeal of "F. R." in your issue of May 2, I send the following poem. It is by Mary Carolyn Davies, and appeared in The American Magazine for July, 1914:

THREE.

Three men, together riding,
Can win new worlds at their will;
Resolute, ne'er dividing,
Lead, and be victors still.
Three can laugh and douse a king,
Three can make the planets sing.

Three, when the whim shall take them,
Can gleefully fight and win;
Touch Heaven's doors, and shake them,
Loose them and look within.
Three can laugh Hell from the code,
As they jest along the road.

Three, with a joyful daring,
Can steal new fire from the dawn,
Ere, in their happy faring,
They've loitered, and galloped on.
Three can level gods to men;
Three can build new gods again.

HARRY HALL.—Can it be that your correspondent, "F. L.," in your issue of May 2 has in mind the ode "The Music Makers," the second verse of which ends:

One hand with a dream, at pleasure,
Shall go forth and conquer a crown;
And three with a new song's measure
Can trample a kingdom down.

It is by Arthur William Edgar O'Shaughnessy, (1844-1881,) and is the first poem in the second series of Palgrave's "Golden Treasury."

CHAS. ELKIN, Jr.—The words of the old English song, "Simon the Cellarer," asked for by F. B. F. in your issue of May 2 are by W. A. Bellamy, and the music by John Liphot Hatton. The song was published in 1840. The words and music can be found in Vol. III. of "The World's Best Music," (vocal,) published by The University Society.

Information about this song and copies of the verses have also been received from Mrs. M. E. Lucas, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Elizabeth A. Gridley, Brooklyn; W. C. Dörlen, Jr., N. Y.; Dorothy McClellan, New Haven, Conn.; C. L. Jones, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. A. J. Hale, Bridgeport, Conn.; Ernest H. Sheppard, Somerville, N. J.; Gertrude J. Rich, Verona, N. J.; Miss C. W. Smith, Corona, L. I.; W. R. Bunker, N. Y.; Albert H. Spencer, North Adams, Mass.; Charles A. Gibson, Washington, D. C.; Frank L. Norton, Kingston, N. Y., and "L. B.," Kingston, N. Y.

CAROLYN L. FLETCHER.—In answer to the appeal of "H. E. H." in THE BOOK REVIEW of May 9, asking for the poem beginning:

It is nearly a hundred years ago.
Since the day the Count de Rochambeau.

I would say that the title of the poem is "The Romance of a Rose," by Nora Perry. It contains twenty verses. I have it in a collection of verse, in which it says this poem was published by permission of the Houghton Mifflin Company, the authorized publishers of the works of the author.

APPEALS TO READERS

W. F. EARLE HAINSWORTH.—I would like to find the author of the poem in which prose and poetry are set forth in antithesis to each other. It is written in four eight-line stanzas, and one concluding four-line stanza. It commences in this way:

When the roads are heavy with mire and rut,
In November's fog, in December's snows,
When the North Wind howls and the door is shut,
There is place and enough for the pains of prose.

H. D. T.—Can some reader tell me from what poem the following lines are taken, and give the rest of it:

Ye say Abdallah's dead
Weeping round the feet and head,
I am not the thing you kiss,
It was mine, but 'tis not I.

H. D. T.—Can any of your readers tell me where to find the poem in full, beginning:

Truth is in being, not seeming,
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good,
Not in the dreaming of great things to do
by and by,
For whatever men say in their blindness
And spite of the fancies of youth,
There is nothing so kingly as kindness,
And nothing so royal as truth.

CHAS. GOOD.—At an entertainment some time ago I heard a poem which I believe is entitled "Education." It is a recital of the various arts and sciences learned by a man at college, and the last lines are to this effect:

But the one thing he never will know—is a woman.

Could some reader kindly advise me the correct title and author of the same?

L. J. D.—Can some reader give me any information about a poem published several years ago, in which is told and pictured the return of a victorious army after a battle in which only one of their number was killed. The gay spirit of welcome to the victors is pictured and also in contrast one poor, lone woman who watches the celebration from her window—but is sad the only one killed was her son.

M. T. G.—Will some reader kindly tell me when and where "The Ballad of the Beloved est Man" was printed?

A TIMELY BOOK

The New York Times Review of Books:

THE inspiring assembly of the Atlantic Fleet awaiting Presidential review in the waters of New York and the approaching launching of the battleship Arizona from the New York Navy Yard on June 19, doubly emphasize to the public mind—now aroused to a realization of the importance of an enlarged navy—the need for intelligent interest and specific knowledge of American ships, past and present, and the story of their evolution.

Therefore, I would call to the attention of your readers a veritable storehouse of marine information, the beautiful volume published by the Society of Sponsors of the United States Navy, jointly compiled by the President, Mrs. Reynold T. Hall, wife of Admiral Hall, U. S. N., and the Secretary, Miss Edith Benham, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Benham, U. S. N.

In artistic form and genuine worth the book takes high rank as a contribution to naval literature. With infinite patience, the compilers—whose familiarity with naval affairs pre-eminently qualified them for the difficult task—gathered from widely scattered and often inaccessible sources every obtainable fact about American fighting ships from 1798 to the present day. They include a record of three hundred launchings, the names of the ships with reasons for so naming, and biographical notes of the officers and statesmen whose lives qualified them for recognition by the United States Naval Department; together with a list of sponsors, with emphasis upon the honor of their service through a recountal of the patriotic importance of the ceremonials of ship launchings.

Nor is this all that the important book contains. There is a review of the customs of many nations in the baptism of ancient and modern outgoing vessels, a recital of past and present laws governing the names of ships and the gradual development of the present custom of the American Navy to nominate candidates for the office of sponsor.

The volume, in limited edition, is superbly printed with fifty half-tone illustrations. It has received favorable comment from the Army and Navy Journal, the Army and Navy Register, the Congressional Library, and many reviewers. Copies may be had, at $5 each, from the Society of Sponsors of the United States Navy, by application with remittance to Miss Edith Benham, 918 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C., or to Mrs. Reynold T. Hall, the Drexel, Overbrook, Philadelphia, Penn. The work of the writers was "a labor of love" and all proceeds, above the cost of printing, are devoted to the philanthropic fund of the society to provide education for orphan children of naval parentage.

As a memento of the visit of the fleet, a souvenir of the launching of the Arizona, or best of all, an enlightenment on the growth of our navy, "Ships of the United States Navy and Their Sponsors" provides unparalleled interest. It is a guide-book of naval information and a library treasure soon to be "out of print."

ALICE CRARY SUTCLIFFE,
Chairman of the Northeastern Chapter,
Society of Sponsors, U. S. N.
Merrick, Long Island, May 14.

MISS SANGSTER'S SKETCHES

FRIENDS O' MINE. By Margaret E. Sangster, Jr. New York: The Christian Herald.

Miss Sangster, who here offers her modest first book to the public, is niece and namesake of her who, as editor and author, held for so many years an honored place in the literary life of the country. The little volume of sketches, short stories, articles, and poems shows that she has in marked degree, as did her aunt, the faculty of apprehending and appreciating the emotions of everyday life and the instinct for literary expression. Three of the poems, "The Mother of a Hero," "The Long, Lonely Way," and "Good Friday," have appeared in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and some of the other articles and poems have been published in The Christian Herald, of whose staff she is a member. The short stories may lack something of the intimate knowledge of life and people—a fault always likely to occur in the fictional work of young writers—but they show feeling for construction and considerable inventive faculty. Of the several kinds of work contained in the volume the poems are the best in workmanship and show the strongest bent for expressional form. They deal simply and quietly with the events, emotions, and experiences of human life.

POEMS OF PASSION

A neatly bound little volume bearing the title, "The Kate Prince Poems of Passion," contains a hundred or more short lyrics upon a variety of topics. The first section is devoted to love poems, in another the verses are addressed or dedicated to various people connected with the stage, actors, actresses, and managers, while others deal with general topics. The author is Mrs. Estar Banks, a well-known actress who writes under the pen name of "Kate Prince." She has played important parts in "What Happened at 22," "The Man Who Would Live," "The Bird of Paradise," and other plays. (Helen Norwood Halsey, 1 Liberty Street, New York. $1.50.)

Book Exchange

Thirty cents an agate line.

SCHULTE'S BARGAINS — ENCYCLOPAEDIA Britannica, "Genuine Edition," 28 vols., $12.50; Oscar Wilde, "Illustrated Edition," 15 vols., $12.50; Montaigne's Works, 10 vols., $10; Balzac's Works, "unexpurgated," 26 vols., $20; Burton's Arabian Nights, "unexpurgated," 17 vols., $27.50; Walpole's Letters, "Edinburgh Edition," 9 vols., $15; Grote's History Greece, 12 vols., $6; Mark Twain's Works, 25 vols., $14.50; O. Henry, 12 vols., $9; Stevenson 10 vols., $6; Kipling, 10 vols., $5. Schulte's Bookstore, 132 East 23d St.

FOR SALE—CENTURY DICTIONARY, ENCYclopedia and Atlas, 12 vols., complete and latest edition, cost $90, for $25. Larned History of Ready Reference, 5 vols., for $12.50; Funk & Wagnalls' New Standard Dictionary, $10; Rand & McNally's New Library Atlas, 2 vols., United States and Foreign Countries, cost $25, for $12.50; "Harvard Classics," 26 vols., new, $37.50; New Century Reference Library, 8 vols., like new, $8. F. O. Box 434, Newark, N. J.

PLATO'S WORKS, 3 VOLS., HALF MOROCCO, $2.50; Laurence Sterne, 6 vols., half morocco, $4.50; Smollett, 12 vols., $6; Motley, complete, 9 vols., $7.50; Balzac, 18 vols., half morocco, $11; Cooper, 32 vols., $5.50; Lane's Arabian Nights, 4 vols., $3.50; Charles Reade, 12 vols., half morocco, $7.50. Catalogue ready. Davis' Bookstore, 47 Vesey St.

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FICTION AND SATIRE

(Continued from Page 194)

best to atone for the past in a very effective and practical way.

Bob, as he reveals himself in this confession, is a living and interesting person, although it must be admitted that there are times when he acts in a manner so thoroughly contemptible that it costs him the sympathy of any save the most charitably disposed of readers. His slowly growing disgust with himself and the life he has been leading is cleverly developed, and his ultimate reformation will appear entirely probable to all who believe that normal human nature is innately good. The women of the book too are real, and considering the fact that with the exception of one or two they are all immoral, quite well diversified. The illusion of the autobiography of a rather crude, partly educated, commercial business man trying hard to tell the unvarnished truth, is admirably sustained. Bob indulges in no literary frills of any kind; he does not attempt to analyze either himself or those with whom he comes in contact, until at the very end, when he is forced to stand face to face with his own soul and make the great decision. The effect of the whole resembles that of a brutally accurate photograph, unsoftened by any touching up of any kind, but likewise unaltered. It is an ugly picture, often a revolting one. But if the surroundings are those of prison and "house of call," drinking place and disreputable hotel and flat, the theme is the slow growth of a human soul, which finally becomes strong enough to rise above the filth and slime in which it had apparently been engulfed, and its ultimate triumph. It has been said that ever, man would be but tell the truth as he knows it through his own experience, has it in him to write one good book. Whether this novel is Mr. Steel's one book, or whether a new writer has appeared upon the literary horizon, time will show.

THE GIRL AT CENTRAL

THE GIRL AT CENTRAL. By Geraldine Bonner. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

ONE rarely meets a story of murder and mystery conspicuous for so many excellencies as "The Girl at Central." In the first place, the omniscient, and, sooth to say, somewhat wearisome detective, is conspicuous by his absence; the plot is original, and the secret is so well guarded that only those readers who never forget "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" will even dimly suspect it until the author reveals the mystery; and these not until the denouement is almost upon them. The tale is one of unusual intricacy, but every loophole is protected; and no enigma presented fails of its reasonable explanation. As to the interest excited, it is safe to say that none once launched upon the story will willingly close the book until the end is reached, or will fail of having murder in his own heart at every interruption. Apart from the sustained excitement of the plot, the "Girl at Central," who tells the story, tells it remarkably well, and reveals her own character in a naive and appealing fashion. In her the author shows herself to be not only a born raconteuse, but an admirable "character-monger." She has caught perfectly the accent of mind as of speech which just such a girl would have; and she appreciates the fine qualities of her type, independent, self-respecting, shrewd in her judgment, full of energy and enterprise. One must commend, too, the healthful moral atmosphere which pervades the tale; it contains situations affording room for evil, but Miss Bonner's men are clean-minded gentlemen, to whom opportunity does not spell temptation.

"The Girl at Central" is to be warmly commended as one of the very best stories of its kind. It will be breathlessly read, and not soon forgotten.

THE DOUBLE TRAITOR

THE DOUBLE TRAITOR. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. With frontispiece. Little, Brown & Co. $1.35 net.

THE widespread ramifications of the German spy system offer a tempting subject to the romantic novelist, and one that might have been made to order to suit E. Phillips Oppenheim. His hero, Francis Norgate, is a young Englishman who when the story opens, some months before the outbreak of the present war, is attached to the British Embassy at Berlin. His very natural resentment of the inexcusably boorish conduct of the German Prince Karl results in his detachment from his post and his return to London, for, as the English Ambassador tells him, young Prince Karl in behaving "like a bounder * * * conforms entirely to the standard accepted by the military aristocracy of Berlin." On his journey home Norgate meets a middle-aged and extremely friendly German, one Selingman, who calls himself a manufacturer of crockery, but is really the head of the German spies. Chance reveals his true character to Norgate, who presently becomes a "Double Traitor" when his tale of German spies and German readiness for war is met with polite incredulity both at the Foreign Office and Scotland Yard. How he misleads the German Government, proves the loyalty of the Irish Nationalists, and does an immense service to England, the story tells.

Of course there is a love interest, with a beautiful Austrian Baroness, true daughter of an English mother, and also "the trusted agent of two Emperors" for its heroine. Selingman is as cold-blooded and thoroughly obnoxious a villain as could possibly be desired, and several very important personages in the political world appear under exceedingly thin disguises. There is plenty of intrigue, and abundant action, culminating in some rather exciting moments. Had it been written a year ago, the tale would have seemed wildly improbable; today we can accept it as a tolerably correct picture of actual conditions.

HEPSEY BURKE

HEPSEY BURKE. By Frank N. Westcott. Illustrated by Frederick R. Gruger. New York: The H. K. Fly Company. $1.35.

THIS story of a country village and its most strongly flavored character is by a brother of the man who wrote "David Harum," and on the paper jacket of the book Hepsey herself is introduced as the sister of that horse-trading hero. Keeping in mind the poet's contention of "as moonlight unto sunlight, as water unto wine," the relationship may be conceded. In the telling of the story itself there is better craft than was shown in "David Harum," more of a story in the first place, its plot woven together much more smoothly and its developments handled with more skill. The central character has quaintness, individuality, shrewd common sense, and a taking way of gathering up into a pungent phrase or sentence a lot of wisdom about things, people, or character. But compared with the rich and nutty flavor of these characteristics in her adopted brother it cannot be said that she comes up to the standard that was set by him. Nevertheless, she has a strong, wholesome, and likable nature, and she is usually entertaining enough to be missed when she is not a part of the scene. As a sample of her knack for expressing herself picturesquely, she says of a stingy woman: "The bark on a tree hangs in double box-plaits as compared with Mary Sam." And when she wants to describe a peculiar expression: "I wouldn't have believed so much could be done with so few features."

The story is about a young clergyman who goes to a country village which has the reputation of not being able to keep its pastors. The Senior Warden is a close-fisted, cranky old curmudgeon, and the vestry allows the business affairs of the church to run themselves. But the young minister has fight in his soul and pluck in his heart, and so he and his wife move into a tent when the church fails to pay the rent for the rectory and he is dispossessed. Next he works in a stone quarry part of the week for the money to pay for their food. How the Senior Warden is humanized and the Junior Warden gets a new wife—Hepsey herself—and how Hepsey furnishes the motive power for setting things straight and herself bosses the proceeding are all told with a good many complications that finally are set in order with the help of numerous and varied characters belonging to the country town and the farming region around it.

BREATH OF THE JUNGLE

BREATH OF THE JUNGLE. By James Francis Dwyer. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

TWELVE short stories fill this book with scenes of the Orient tropics marked by notable vigor of imagination and ability to portray arrestingly the uncanny phases of life in the regions with which they deal. The Malay Peninsula, the Indian Jungle, the Arabian Desert gave the settings for most of the stories, and Americans, Germans, natives, mongrel breeds of unguessable genealogies are the actors. One notes curiously the number of Americans for in fiction of the Orient, except of the China Coast and Japan, our fellow-countryman does not usually play an important part. Is Mr. Dwyer in these stories reflecting a change that is really taking place in that part of the world, or is he merely endeavoring to give his fiction a more "homy" feeling for American readers?

If Mr. Dwyer would refine his style and blue-pencil some of the colloquial banalities and repetitions in which he allows himself to indulge, he would have a strikingly individual medium, vivid and picturesque. It may be a bit overemphasized and firecrackery, but he makes glowing pictures with it and he coins phrases and expressions that are compact of imagination and significance. "You could feel the silence with your hands." "The darkness rolled down upon us from the north." And of the air of a desert that was full of the feeling of the East, "if any one could have canned that atmosphere of Golan Ra he could have sold it to dope fiends."

Some of the characters are carried from story to story. A German naturalist who has lived years near the jungle collecting specimens for his firm at home tells several yarns whose weird circumstances had come within his observation. An element of the supernatural appears in nearly all of the tales, sometimes explained or doubted away, sometimes left in all its uncanniness for the reader to accept as part of the mystery of the Orient.

BOSS OF THE LAZY Y

THE BOSS OF THE LAZY Y. By Charles Alden Seltzer. Illustrated by J. Allen St. John. $1.30.

AN exceedingly disagreeable man is Calumet Marston when you make his acquaintance, and a rather intimate acquaintance it is too, in the opening chapters of Mr. Seltzer's story. He is riding across the Southwestern desert going back to his father's ranch, from which he had run away thirteen years before. He is strong and agile; he has nerves of steel; he is past master of all the cowboy arts of handling guns and cattle and horses; he has a self-control that is almost uncanny, but when he loosens his hold upon it he sets free the passions and the malevolence of a fiend and enjoys the havoc he can work with them. It is a good and striking portrayal of a strong character perverted by association that the author makes of his chief character in these first chapters. To the fastidious reader unacquainted with the conditions that foster such ill growths, he may seem exaggerated and repellent. But those more knowing will recognize his possibility.

He reaches his boyhood's home to find his father lately dead and a young woman in charge of the ranch. The father had so arranged that unless the son should mend his morals and his manners the young woman should inherit all his property. A battle of wills and purposes at once sets in between the two. The girl conducts her side of the warfare with spirit and courage and an honesty, sincerity, and self-control that disconcert the man, who is free and frank with sneers and insults and rudeness. Soon the development of events makes it necessary for him either to flee or to join her in a struggle against his father's enemies. And by the time the end of the book is reached the reclamation of his character has made good progress.

The story has plenty of typical Southwestern incident, dipping back once into the past to recall a tale of adventure down in Yucatan which had results of high consequence for both the father and his son. A diamond-starred idol, brought back from that expedition, plays an important part in the action. But the centre of interest throughout the story is the strong, determined, perverted character of Calumet Marston and the question of whether or not he will continue to be the offspring of Satan he appears at the start or will allow the better side of him to triumph.

THE GRAVES AT KILMORNA

THE GRAVES AT KILMORNA. By Canon P. A. Sheehan, D. D. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.35 net.

Tender, beautiful, tragic is Canon Sheehan's "Story of '67," penetrated through and through with that impassioned yet despairing devotion to the motherland which burns in the Irish heart. The tale is of two Fenians, "one pierced by an English bullet on the field of battle; the other, after spending the best ten years of his life in English dungeons, done to death by his own countrymen." The novel, if such it may be called, is a searchlight cast upon conditions in Ireland, past and present, and the Irish character as affected by them. It is not, for this reason, less full of interest. The interlocutors are not merely the author's mouthpieces; each character is distinct and vital, from the martyred protagonist to the shameless girl of the mob; while the light shed upon the Irish of differing times and types cannot but prove at once illuminating and wisely suggestive. More countries than Ireland may well take to heart the words of the thoughtful priest, Father James:

> It is not by the pike and the gun, but with the voice and the pen, that Ireland's salvation can be worked out. * * * No one in Ireland reads or thinks. * * * The brains of the nation are gone. Up to a few years ago education, like field work, was a slow, laborious, methodical process. There were few subjects to digest, just as there were only bread, and potatoes, and milk to eat, but those subjects produced brainy men. * * * Now, the brains of those boys would snap asunder if they were forced to think. So with the nation. Its mind is fed on newspapers and novelettes. These cost no thinking. But as the stomach of the nation would reject potatoes and home-made bread today, so the mind of the nation could not assimilate or digest such a writer as our own Edmund Burke. And here comes in the joke of the whole affair. The one subject that demands the widest reading, the deepest and most concentrated thought, is the one subject around which these ill-informed minds are always hovering. * * * Everybody in the country, from the tramp to the parish priest, will talk politics, and with an air of assured infallibility.

Much more might be quoted, no less true of our own people than of the countrymen of Canon Sheehan and of Father James. Especially noteworthy is the conversation between Myles Cogan and the Cistercian monk, too long for repetition here.

"The Graves at Kilmorna" is not always easy reading, but it is reading well worth while, pre-eminently to the Irishman; almost equally to the lover of good literature and to the thoughtful observer of our own national trend and tendencies.

ELBOW LANE

ELBOW LANE. By the Author of "Altogether Jane." New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.35.

A simple little story, this brief tale is also pretty, dainty, and imaginatively wrought. Its chief concern is with a little girl who possesses a gift of such impelling power that from her infancy she has made figures out of mud or paper or dough or anything which her strong little fingers could shape into form. She lives in the angle of "Elbow Lane," a long, straggling, crooked street whose dominating personality is "the prophet," her grandfather, and her childhood has had few pleasures save those she could create with her own fingers. But a messenger, to her an angel, from the outside world comes to live in Elbow Lane and under his guidance and understanding she develops happily into young maidenhood. And years afterward she goes forth into the outside world and proves her worth, but comes back at least to love and wed another sculptor to whom fate has dealt the bitter destiny of maiming him beyond the possibility of further work. Altogether it is a pleasing and poetic idyll, with a lovable heroine, who, notwithstanding the sketchy manner in which the tale is told, is made to assume a fairly real appearance.

AUGUST FIRST

AUGUST FIRST. By Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews and Roy Irving Murray. Illustrated by A. I. Keller. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

A beautiful girl, burdened with a great trouble and a great perplexity, to whom immediate suicide seems the only way out of either, seeks a wise old clergyman for counsel, but finds instead a young curate, his senior having gone on his Summer vacation. She hesitates to open her heart to the too youthful priest, but finally does so. He is unable to turn her wholly aside from her purpose of taking her life, the utmost concession she will make being to await a letter from him, wherein he shall be able more clearly to set forth his arguments. Her name she will not tell; he must address his letter "August First," the date of their meeting, in the care of a certain person. Thereupon ensues a correspondence, of which the story is chiefly made up. The clergyman is a sort of theological Scheherazade; his efforts availing to postpone the suicide from letter to letter. One easily guesses how that sort of thing must end, the amor theologicus being quite as prevalent and potent as the odium theologicum. Besides the romance, there is a case of mysterious identity, but everything is cleared up in the end with the marvelous ease and celerity so common within the covers of a novel, so uncommon everywhere else. In spite of their sincerely religious tone, the letters are rather dreary productions. If the young lady had been in earnest they would hardly have availed to turn her from her purpose. The little story is excellent in sentiment and is pleasantly written. With some judicious skipping, it will prove a companionable and a helpful book.

DR. SYN

DR. SYN. By Russell Thorndyke. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35 net.

Mr. Thorndyke's subtitle is "A Smuggler Tale of the Romney Marsh," but, more truly, his story is of a desperate ex-pirate, his companions, and his vengeful pursuers. It is a good, old-fashioned "blood-and-thunder" tale, set to the tune of

> Here's to the feet wot have walked the plank,
> Yo ho! for the dead man's throttle.

It is told with all the fire and spirit suitable to its subject; it reeks with gore and redounds in cruelties. We may not hint at the plot without revealing the mystery, which, however, is sufficiently obvious from the beginning. It will prove a fascinating book to readers young enough to revel in horrors—though why the young should revel in horrors is a mystery far less penetrable than the personality of the jolly Vicar of Dymchurch-under-the-wall.



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POLYGAMY

Mr. Gallichan's View of Eastern Marriage Systems

WOMEN UNDER POLYGAMY. By Walter M. Gallichan. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

IN this extensive study, Mr. Gallichan seeks to clear up some of the delusions about polygamy which have been fixed in the Western mind by the tourist and the missionary. The first of these is the fancy that Eastern women lead miserable lives, bound about by the restrictions of a degrading and a repugnant system. Mr. Gallichan has made a study of practically all the lands where polygamy is the rule for those who can afford it, and in no instance does he find evidence that the women drag out an existence so pitiable as to argue the need of rescuing them from it. The Turkish or the Hindu woman thanks fate that she does not live in a country where the laws restrict a man to a single wife. The girls who, because they are not pretty, are not "looked upon" by the owners of large harems, and are doomed to marry the poor men who can afford only one wife, are exceedingly melancholy at the prospect. As far as the legal personal and proprietary rights are concerned, it would seem that the secluded member of the harem is at better advantage than her freer Western sisters. Turkish mothers have the sole guardianship of their children during their early years. The cruel Turk cannot turn his grandmother out on the street. Contrary to received opinion, the Turkish wife can obtain a divorce from her husband on several grounds—cruelty, desertion, even neglect to maintain her in the station in which she was born, and if divorce is obtained, the wife is entitled by law to a return of the dowry paid upon marriage.

Far from suffering a lessening of their power under polygamy, it would seem that women gain in influence. Quoting a native writer on the subject of the status of the Hindu woman, Mr. Gallichan says that "the power of women over men is far greater in India than in any industrial State in the West." In Burmah, which calls forth some enthusiastic description, polygamy has not interfered with an interesting survival of mother-right. Women not only dominate the family, but they are intrusted with the most important business negotiations, being much better traders than the men, who often excel in such gentle arts as embroidery.

Inevitably, Mr. Gallichan must recognize the trend throughout the East toward the system of monogamy which has become established in the West. That this argues a thoroughgoing improvement the writer will not go to the extent of admitting; he points out also that the root of the growing dissatisfaction with plural marriage is in the repressed and monotonous life behind the walls of the harem rather than in ethical objections to polygamy. In so far as monogamy releases the woman to wider fields of mental activity, the change which seems fairly sure to come about is to be welcomed. In so far as it brings in the evils of furtive polygyny it will make some phases of the problem worse instead of better.

The book bears evidence of a widely extended research, but, unfortunately, practically all of the information is second-hand and not notably well selected. Mr. Gallichan has evidently made little study of his subject in the actual countries where polygamy is practiced, and has drawn his inferences from a conglomerate of authorities, some of them trained observers, some of them mere casual critics. Nowhere does his work bear evidence of the scholarship apparent in the earlier volume by Mrs. Gallichan, "The Truth About Woman," and nowhere does it inspire confidence for statement of fact and respect for well-considered conclusions.

NEWS OF BOOKS

GENERAL JOFFRE, besides his position as a military leader in the present war, is an author, though he has written only one book. This is called "My March to Timbuctoo" and is an account of the expedition which the author led across Africa. Duffield & Co. will publish the volume within a few days. It is illustrated with a map, and contains an interesting introductory sketch of General Joffre by Ernest Dimnet, well known for his books on France.

The J. B. Lippincott Company announces the forthcoming publication of a history of the Red Cross by Mabel T. Boardman. Miss Boardman, besides describing the present activities of the Red Cross in Europe, will carry her narrative back to the earliest attempt to organize relief and protection for sufferers from every form of widespread disaster.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot's contribution to the problem of international peace, "The Road Toward Peace," has just been put to press for a third edition by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

Confidential communications between General Robert E. Lee, the Confederate War Department and Jefferson Davis, which have been kept for a generation in the private library of a Southerner, will soon be incorporated in a new volume entitled "Lee's Dispatches," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The dispatches have been edited by Douglas Southall Freeman.

The return of the paper-covered novel is predicted by the head of a New York publishing house. The popular magazine, he says, killed the one-time popular yellow-back and the movies are ousting the low-priced magazine. Now comes a desire for the novelized moving picture film. The fictionizing of moving-picture reels seems to be a natural reversion to the dramatising for the movies of great novels. The same elements are required for success in either, viz: a good story and coherent plot. A good many movie patrons feel that they would like to make the impression of a good picture as permanent as possible, and they are turning to the novelized stories of the plays which are appearing already in the films. One of the most widely advertised films of the past year, "The Perils of Pauline," will be brought out as a paper-covered novel this Spring by the Hearst International Library.

The third edition of Alice Brown's "Children of Earth"—a novel based on her $10,000 prize play—has just gone to press. With this the Macmillans are preparing a new edition of Arthur Stringer's "The Hand of Peril."

Replying to the suggestion that Therese Tyler's novel, "The Dusty Road," attempts to give a general portrait of Philadelphia society, the author writes:

> The society of Philadelphia is as many-sided as life itself and cannot be truly depicted from any single point of view. My purpose in writing "The Dusty Road" was to show the power of the strong soul to rise above circumstances of crushing sordidness in which is lacking the stimulus of any heroic sorrow. Of course, most of the characters in such a story had to be unpleasant, or there would have been no story. * * * I shall probably lay the scene for every other book I write in Philadelphia, and in each treat Philadelphia from a different point of view.

Word comes from Carolyn Wells of a new novel now being planned in which Fleming Stone—the detective of "The White Alley"—will be the hero.

The Macmillan Company, in announcing a new edition of "The Business Adventures of Billy Thomas," reports an interesting letter from the author, C. F. Abbott, who is Assistant General Manager of the Art Metal Construction Company of Jamestown, New York:

> I read the first chapter in "The Business Adventures of Billy Thomas" to my class in salesmanship consisting of 140 employes. It held attention and made a distinct impression upon every man present. Few men really know themselves and "Billy Thomas" was no exception to the rule. If young men would first study their own possibilities, I am sure there would be greater success in the business world.

Mitchell Kennerley announces translations by Edwin Björkman of three plays by Schnitzler as an addition to the Modern Drama Series.

A comparative study of the industrial and commercial schools of the United States and Germany made by Frederick W. Roman, Professor of Economics in Syracuse University, has just been published by Putnam's. The book analyzes the industrial and commercial strength of the two nations.

Harper & Brothers announce that they are putting to press a new edition of "Harper's Encyclopaedia of United States History." This work is in ten volumes, embracing every phase of American history, political, educational, scientific, industrial, religious and financial.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

EDWIN MARKHAM, who has been in California for some weeks, is having something in the nature of a triumphal tour of his former home State. In all the cities where he has lectured or read from his works, the church or theatre in which he appeared has been crowded and many turned away.

"Others" is the name of a new verse monthly whose initial number will appear on June 1. Alfred Kreymborg and Walter Conrad Arensberg are the editors. Among the special announcements are a European number, a children's number, and a folk-song number. Its temporary address is Ridgefield, N. J.

Harper & Brothers are preparing for early publication a limp-leather edition of President Wilson's "When a Man Comes to Himself," for which they have had many demands in a durable form.

Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes appears to lead a sort of Jekyll phase of fictional existence in Spain, where he appears as the hero of scores of blood and thunder tales, written by literary hacks, printed in Barcelona, and sold, it is said, by hundreds of thousands in Spain and Spanish America.

Ernest Poole, author of "The Harbor," was born in Chicago, was graduated from Princeton in 1902, and then lived for several years at the University Settlement in New York. He went to Russia in 1905, and after spending some time there returned and took up his residence in New York, did general literary work, and became interested in Socialist activities. His first novel is the result of several years of work.

E. F. Benson, who will always be thought of as the creator of "Dodo," notwithstanding his recent "Arundel" and its many predecessors, is a champion skater and is interested in golf, tennis, skiing, archaeology, and is also a devotee of music, spending much time at the piano.

Alfred Noyes was not accepted for enlistment in the army when he offered his services at the outbreak of the war because the British Government did not want men who need eyeglasses in their first line troops. But he was later placed on the reserve list.

Dr. Maria Montessori will spend the Summer on the Pacific Coast, where she will conduct a training class for teachers.

Burton E. Stevenson, whose "Little Comrade" is winning many readers, is Librarian of Chillicothe, Ohio, and is known for his standard anthology, "Home Book of Verse."

George A. Chamberlain, who first won attention with the anonymous novel "Home," and whose second story, "Through Stained Glass," is a Spring publication, is still United States Consul at Lourenco Marquez, Portuguese East Africa.

William Dean Howells, who recently returned from a trip through the South, will write for Harper's Magazine his impressions of Charleston and St. Augustine, his first account of travel in this country since "Their Silver Wedding Journey."

William J. Locke is entertaining at his home in England a happy familiy of six wounded privates, three English and three Belgian.

Marie Sukloff's "The Life Story of a Russian Exile" has aroused so much interest in England that the Century Company has lately had to send to London an edition of a thousand copies.

Roland G. Usher's "Pan-Americanism" has been adopted as required reading by Swarthmore College and Iowa State Agricultural College.

Seymour Dunbar, author of "A History of Travel in America," in four volumes, spent almost a quarter of a century in collecting the four hundred and more illustrations which it contains. His collection is said to be the only one of its kind in existence.

Henry S. Harrison.

Henry Sydnor Harrison, author of "Queed," "Angela's Business," &c., writes from Dunkirk, France, where he is driving a motor ambulance:

> We have ten ambulances and this section probably does more work than any of the four or five others we have out. For a few days we are situated right in the midst of what will undoubtedly prove to be a big historic movement of troops—French soldiers going south as the English (K.'s Army) come in to take up the left of the line. I have heard the guns rumbling, too. We make our working headquarters in the railroad station and have a shed as big as a hall bedroom to sit in when not working. I am sitting there now on a hard bench with no back at a table of dirty bare boards. I forgot to say that I wear a khaki uniform and would be mistaken (at a long distance) for a soldier.

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SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1915.

ROOSEVELT IS NOT A CANDIDATE AND IS NOT TAKING ACTIVE PART IN REUNION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Desirous of Coalition of Forces Opposed to Democracy, but Handicapped by Cumulative Effect of Animosities Raised by His Political Course—Attitude of the Progressives in West, Many of Whom Will Vote for Wilson If Republicans Offer No Concessions.

By Charles Willis Thompson.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT regards himself as out of politics; not by his own choice, but by necessity. He has been, he thinks, gradually crowded to the wall and fenced in. And he sees no prospect of altering that situation.

He would like to take an active part in the formation of the lines on which the Presidential campaign of 1916 is to be conducted, but as he looks at it he is hamstrung. If the people who are staying up nights worrying about what particular brand of deviltry he is incubating knew what really was in his mind they would feel calmer.

Some months ago a private letter from him to a supporter in another State found its way into print, or a part of it did; a part in which the Colonel said that the people were "tired of him." It was a forcible way of putting what he was thinking of, and did not state all that was in his mind; so it was misunderstood. It was attributed to momentary dejection over the defeat of 1914; but it represented a settled conviction that is stronger now than then.

He Clearly Perceives the Facts

This is not the result of depression, the gloom of a downcast statesman who has met a defeat. It is not gloom at all. It is the clear-eyed perception of a fact, or what he thinks is a fact. He is by all odds the ablest political observer in the country, with a nearly perfect genius for sizing up political situations; and he never lets the wish be father to the thought. He faces unpleasant facts; in truth, if there is a defect in his mental apparatus it is that he goes too far in facing them; he meets them rather more than half way.

He has always acted on the doctrine of Emerson that it is more to your interest than to that of any one else to find out your weak points. He is always the first to find out a weakness in his armor, a breach in his defenses. He has more and better sources of political information than any other man in the country, and his information and his talent for sizing up situations on that information have convinced him that he is in a backwater.

The outlines of the campaign of 1916 are vague and wavy as yet, much more so than is usually the case a year before the holding of the national conventions. The political convulsion of 1912, with its party disruption, make that inevitable. But the campaign is growing more into shape every day; and the first great question to be settled is whether and how the Progressives and Republicans can get together, whether the Democrats are to be faced by a united or a divided opposition.

Cumulative Anti-Roosevelt Feeling Since 1912

The disappearance of the Progressive Party, if it disappears, will not answer this question, whatever hasty commentators may think. If it disappears as a party the men who composed it will still remain, and many of them are as radical as ever. The question will then be whether these men will vote for a conservative Republican or for Wilson.

If concessions are made by both wings of the opposition, there will be union against the Democracy. There are forces now at work to bring about such concessions and such a union. In this movement it is to be assumed that Colonel Roosevelt, as the Progressive leader, would in normal circumstances play a large part. But what if he would not be allowed to play it?

The political situation that presents itself to this supreme analyst of political situations, in whom political clairvoyance has been developed into a sixth sense, is this: That he has made so many enemies that not only is he unavailable as a candidate for office, but he is also made unavailable as an active factor in party affairs. These enemies have been made by his political course in the last five years. For a long time the enemies he made were ineffective against his popularity. It might have been seen even then that a time might come when the increase in their numbers would become effective against that great asset.

I am not giving this as my own opinion. I am giving it as the situation which is presented in the councils of Colonel Roosevelt's friends. It may be right or wrong. That the Colonel believes it is right there is no question.

The political effect of cumulation should be taken into account by those to whom, at first sight, it seems incredible that any number of enemies could diminish the Colonel's political effectiveness. The antagonism to him since 1912 has been cumulative. Again I am not giving this as my own opinion, but as the situation presented in the councils of the Colonel's friends.

This antagonism results not only from the Colonel's political course in the past but in the present, and will result from the course he will pursue in the near future. Despite the sneer thrown at the Colonel by his enemies, that he advocates policies for the votes that are in them, he never hesitates to take a position that will offend masses of voters if he believes in it. He made his recent declarations on the European war with full knowledge that it would add the German-Americans to his list of enemies; and he did not need to make them to get the native American vote. The action of a Progressive club of New York Germans in removing his picture from the club rooms was matched by the receipt of a heavy mail of denunciation and renunciation by German voters. His course in the future will not be different from his course in the past, and will be pursued without regard to its effect in alienating voters.

What Will Be Terms of Reconciliation?

All over the country there are increasing signs of a reunion between the two wings of the opposition. Such loyal Progressives as Senator Poindexter of Washington return to the Republican Party, doubtless with Colonel Roosevelt's foreknowledge, certainly without protest from him. It remains to be seen whether there are to be concessions to the Progressives which will make it possible for them to return or whether the Republican Party will be Bourbon in its attitude in the new restoration.

Hitherto, especially in the East, there has been a tendency to assume that the Progressives are merely to come back and vote the Republican ticket, whatever that ticket may be. There are, however, thousands of Progressives, especially in the West, who have no more liking for the Old Guard rule than they had before 1912, and 1912 has made party fealty sit lightly on them. They may not vote for a third party candidate, but that does not make it certain that they will vote for a Republican.

California ranked in 1912 as the leading Progressive State of the Union; but party ties have disappeared entirely in California. There is no longer in that State a Republican party, a Democratic party, or a Progressive party. A Johnson delegation will be sent to the Republican Convention of 1916; but if the convention refuses the concessions demanded, they will go home and vote for Wilson, and Wilson's vote will not be a vote of California Democrats, but of California Democrats, Republicans and Progressives.

Skillful Work Needed Next Year

Washington is now the only State in which the Progressive Party still retains its strength as a party. Presumably the Washington Progressives will support a third party candidate if the convention refuses concessions. There are no signs there of any diminution in the party integrity.

In the Middle West the situation is different. There, if the Republican Party refuses concessions and nominates an Old Guard candidate, the Progressives will either vote for Wilson or cast a conscience vote for a third party candidate. Probably most of them will take the first named course.

The Republican leaders, except those of Progressive tendencies like Senator Borah, are not disposed to make concessions if they can be avoided. Some time ago there was a belief in Old Guard circles that President Wilson was growing unpopular, and that if this unpopularity increased the Republicans could win with anybody. Perhaps they have altered their view lately; but if they were to go to the convention with such a belief no concessions would be made and an Old Guard ticket and platform would be nominated. In such a case the action here forecast in Washington, California and the Middle West would be taken.

If Wilson's present popularity continues to grow and it becomes evident that he will have a walkover, some of the more far-seeing Republican leaders will doubtless be disposed to favor a reunion on almost any terms and the nomination of a man whom they want to see beaten, with a view of getting him out of the way for 1920. If there seems a chance for an even break, it will be possible to get a rational basis of union.

This must all be thrashed out between now and June of next year, the month in which the Republicans are accustomed to hold their national conventions. It is a delicate situation, calling for adept handling. Senator Borah and other progressive Republicans have already sounded warnings that the Old Guard must not think it can do wholly as it likes in re-establishing the party, and these men speak for a sentiment whose voice seldom reaches very far east, but is potent in conventions. More than once has the East rested in fatuous ignorance of what was going on in the West until it reached the door of the convention, and has been put in a ridiculous and humiliating position by events.

Now, while this confused and gelatinous situation is being gradually stiffened and cleared, it would seem as if the ablest minds in both the opposition parties should be at work upon it. And to leave out Colonel Roosevelt would seem impossible. He is the leader of the Progressives, the chief figure in the opposition to the Democracy, and one of the two foremost men in the public mind.

That he would like to be an effective factor goes without saying. His temperament alone would make sure of that, if there were no other consideration. But he is confronted with the fact that if he mixes in the situation it is likely to result in discord instead of harmony, a further split instead of reunion, anger and antagonism instead of concession.

Attitude of Roosevelt's Enemies

The enemies he has made would doubtless like to defeat the Democracy; but to many of them the permanent suppression of Roosevelt is a matter of much more importance. In 1912 they knew that the course they pursued would result in the election of a Democrat, but that was a minor matter with them. They had no doubt—the primaries and every other indication proved it—that the Republican voters wanted Roosevelt, and could not have doubted that the failure to nominate him would result in these voters staying away from the polls or voting for a Democrat if their demand was disregarded, even without the nomination of a third party ticket.

They are still of the same mind, and their number has been increased since 1912. They are much less concerned today over the prospect of Wilson's re-election than over the prospect of Roosevelt again assuming a high place in Republican councils. They know that if he comes back into the Republican Party he will become its foremost figure; it is the nature of the man; and the concessions which would precede his return would place him in a strong position at the start. This must be averted at all hazards, including the hazard of a Democratic victory.

In addition, there are personal interests which would be ruined by his return; different interests in each case; there are personal ambitions which would be endangered or wrecked. To take a single instance, in New York Mr. Barnes wishes to be a United States Senator. It is not likely that a New York Republican Party which numbered Roosevelt among its active leaders would give that nomination to Mr. Barnes in 1916—at least without a fight.

The situation which presents itself to the Colonel's cabinet, then, is that the moment he injects himself into the situation there will be a fight. No matter how swimmingly everything may have been going up to that time, his advent would be the signal for an onset by these enemies of his; the purpose of the movement would be lost sight of immediately in a panicky struggle to keep him down, or rather to throw him out.

If the old bosses of the Republican Party, the men against whom he made his fight in 1912, could be relegated to the rear he would find himself in no such position. In this State, his own, the State in which he would have to do his work, Barnes blocks his way. If anything happens between now and 1916 to send Barnes to the background the situation will change. But at present nothing gives any indication that the Colonel has any way of getting into the thick of things without bringing on a fight which would imperil everything he wants to accomplish against the Democratic Party. He has been manoeuvred into a pocket.

Those about him may deplore that a statesman who has been in the front of national affairs for so many years should be unable to give the benefit of his political knowledge and experience to a matter of so much importance. But, as I have said, the Colonel sees himself backed to the wall and fenced in.

Colonel Is Always Willing to Fight

However frankly he faces the disagreeable situation, he never lets it prevent him from fighting, even when he knows he is going to lose. In this case, however, he could not fight without defeating the very end he has in view—a united opposition to policies which he wants to see overthrown.

In the libel suit brought against him by Mr. Barnes he had no intention of reopening the old sores in the party by the raking up of buried political animosities. The letters in which politicians expressed frank opinions of each other were brought out by Barnes, not by him. With the object of harmony before his eyes, the Colonel meant to let sleeping dogs lie.

But Barnes, whose object was solely the utter extinction of Roosevelt, woke up the sleeping dogs. For himself the Colonel had nothing to fear, for he has no intention of running for any office. He was, however, plainly disturbed by the merciless reawakening of old hatreds, because they could only have the effect of making more difficult that harmony in the anti-Democratic opposition which is closest to his heart. Once, when a letter was read containing some sharp reflections on a Republican office holder of the past, he made a protest, and Mr. Ivins replied: "War is hell." "But you shouldn't make war on noncombatants," retorted the Colonel; no mere epigram, but an utterance emerging from his deep desire for union.

Nothing but Speeches for the Present

Barnes was unrestrained by any such considerations, for he is one of those to whom the suppression of Roosevelt is more important than any other consideration, including that of Republican victory. So he shot his bolts, not caring where they fell or whom they hit.

Of course, it is impossible for a man of Roosevelt's temperament to remain wholly idle while anything is going on, and no pocketing, no backing him to the wall, could make a hermit of him. So far, however, his intentions extend only to the making of some speeches on national questions, the first one in October.

A speech by him becomes a subject of national discussion, and there is no man in either the Republican or the Progressive Party a speech by whom would go so far toward shaping issues. Since President Wilson's policy began to unfold itself, every position taken by the Republican Party as well as the Progressive Party has followed the lines laid down in some speech made by Colonel Roosevelt. Whether they like it or not, he has shaped their policies for them. Therefore this contribution by him to the formation of the issues of 1916 will be an important one.

But in the active work of reorganization and agreement he is taking no part because of the fight that would instantly be made upon him and the consequent jeopardizing of the whole anti-Democratic campaign. Perhaps he could get into the centre of things if he went willing to imperil the chances of the policies he believes in by incurring the danger of a further split. But his attitude toward these things differs from that of those Republican politicians who were and are willing to imperil anything if only they can keep his dreaded figure in the background.

THE SUFFRAGE MENACE

Times Reader Questions Whether It Will Improve the Institution of Marriage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I LISTENED on Mondty to the addresses of two well-known suffrage speakers before a body of ministers. Those addresses were fine specimens of special pleading, in which the real question was begged. For instance, one of the speakers said practically this: "If you believe in progress, if you believe in co-operation, if you believe in democracy, if you believe in civic and social righteousness, then you must logically believe in woman suffrage." Both these speakers spent much time in giving the audience their ideas concerning the beliefs of the anti-suffragists, and they said this: "We suffragists hold that such a body as this has no right to invite and listen to anti-suffrage speakers. They want no change but to have things left just as they are. It is we who desire change and therefore demand the opportunity to tell you about our requests."

Now, it happens because anti-suffragists deny absolutely that woman suffrage is progressive, that it is co-operative, that it is democratic, or that it makes for civic and social righteousness, that they rightfully demand a full and fair hearing; and it is unpatriotic in any body of American men to deny, or to fail to seek knowledge of their principles and the facts upon which those principles are based.

Progress is movement forward, and civilized progress rests upon a belief in religion, in the home founded upon love expressed in the sacredness of the marriage tie, and in the State built upon such individual homes and defended by the only force that the Creator has made capable of such defense—the men reared in such homes.

The time was when this was the condition in these United States; and it made America the joy of the earth; but that time is over, and anti-suffragists are compelled to appeal, not for things in their present condition, but for such radical change as shall make it possible for this country to resume its glorious career of steady and safe progress under the inspiration and activity of its women and the ready and joyful safeguarding of its men.

The change which we deplore has been brought about by the woman-suffrage principles and movement. It is nearly one hundred years since a woman, called in "The History of Woman Suffrage," prepared by Mrs. Stanton and her helpers, "The Pioneer Woman in the Cause of Woman Suffrage"—Frances Wright—lectured in this country, advocating woman suffrage. Her home was in New York, and here she established and edited a newspaper, The Free Inquirer, whose inquiries were very free indeed, for, among other things, she advocated absolute free love. Her principles, as set forth, were: Religion is the greatest bar to progress; marriage is the next, and an organized republic is the third and last. The halls in all the great cities, as well as those of New York, were closed to her, because of the official recognition of the injurious character of her teaching, and men formed "The Christian Party," to work and vote against its influence. But communism had begun to find a foothold among us, and irreligion, or non-religion was openly advocated as the social commonwealth idea began to take root and grew, finally, into settlement form, among others. Every one of the principles set forth by Frances Wright is to be found in the writings of the pioneer suffragists, and Mrs. Stanton's first appeal to the Legislature was for freer divorce. She held that marriage should be no more permanent than the contract with one's minister, doctor or grocer. As to the official suffrage conception of religion, let the community study the "Woman's Bible" issued by many of their leaders, with three bearing the title "Rev."

As to the home, Mrs. Stanton said: "The isolated home is responsible for a large share of woman's ignorance and degradation." Mrs. Blatch said: "I rejoice in every workingman's co-operative dwelling as a blow aimed at the individual home." State motherhood advocacy is but one of Anna Shaw's evidences of sympathy with feminism, which is the fruitage of suffrage.

The undemocratic character of the woman-suffrage movement is easily demonstrable. It was everywhere introduced by the forces that gave to countries and States radical Socialistic measures—the initiative, the referendum, and the recall, and which found in Mormonism its friend and first advocate in this country. The reason that it cannot exist in a sound republic (aside from the underlying social one) is that the vote is government's method of making good the things that law decrees. Otherwise it is waste paper whenever power chooses to make it so. Here are three illustrations: The women politicians of Colorado applied to the general government to see to it that they receive the portion of Federal patronage due to them in return for their votes, which is now withheld from them by the men. Having said, "Give us the vote and we will give ourselves all else," they now say: "Please give us the expected results of our self-government." In what a humiliating position the whole thing places women! A second demonstration is seen in the fact that an English clergyman is not eligible to a seat in the House of Commons. Not because he is deemed inferior to men who sit there, nor because he is classed with criminals and idiots; but England is working toward a true democratic form of government, and clergymen are not counted in with the defensive force. Thirdly, if this great war has demonstrated anything it is the fact that the power to rule must lie with those who can enforce it. None of the nations wanted war, but they did want either the aggression or the repression that they counted vital, and to secure which there was no way but by fighting. If the Socialist-suffragists who are foolishly clamoring for a peace that all are powerless to give would repudiate their sentiments that have encouraged the evil spirit in man nature, and rebuild the home and the State, and cherish a love of God, then peace would come without the asking. As it is, suffrage is bringing this land to the verge of civil war.

That movement can be shown to be the opposite of everything that makes for civic and social righteousness. Hear some of the utterances of its leaders. Inez Milholland Boissevain said: "Wedding rings is a relic of barbarism. It will certainly not be long before the steady influx to the voting ranks of these millions of younger women whose impressions are being formed in the more alert, stirring air of today will bring the real issues more sharply before us, and it is to be assumed that the institutions most likely to be changed are the institutions in which the sex, as a sex, is most peculiarly and vitally interested, namely, the home and marriage itself." Winifred Cooley says: "The younger women consider the vote the merest tool, a means to an end, that end being a complete social evolution." Miss Fola La Follette says: "Whether a woman is married or single, has children or not, is her business and nobody else's." Jane Olcott, former Secretary of the New York State Suffrage Association, said in an interview: "A man or a woman should be free to give love whenever it is natural." Mrs. Florence Wise, Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, said: "I believe only in voluntary motherhood. Many unmarried women want children, and there ought to be an opportunity for the expression of their innate mother love." At a meeting which I addressed Dr. Mary Halton said, in comment: "Thank God if woman sufrage frees us from marriage. You all know what 'kept women' are." The suffrage name for the woman in the normal home supported by the husband is "parasite."

Let the ministerial conferences that are heedlessly passing resolutions favoring woman suffrage recall their actions until they know correctly the inward character of the movement. Many good women also are deeply deceived. There are endless phases to that movement, but the one that really leads and will triumph is the one that expresses the mind in which it had its birth.

HELEN KENDRICK JOHNSON.
New York, May 18, 1915.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS—1856

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE following may be of interest to your readers at this time, as the question will soon be put up before the people of your State.

In Assembly, March 14th, 1856, New York.

Mr. Foot, from the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the petitions of sundry citizens praying for woman's rights, reports that a very large number of petitions for "woman's rights" have been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, several of which have been read, and a sufficient number to ascertain that they are all alike. The petitioners ask that there be established by law an equality of rights between the sexes. The Judiciary Committee is composed of married and single gentlemen. The bachelors on the committee, with becoming diffidence, have left the subject pretty much to the married gentlemen. They have considered it with the aid of the light they have before them, and the experience married life has given them. Thus aided they are enabled to state that ladies always have the best piece and choicest titbit at table. They have the best seat in the cars, carriages, and sleighs; the warmest place in Winter and coolest place in Summer. They have their choice on which side of the bed they will lie, front or back. A lady's dress costs three times as much as that of a gentleman; and at the present time, with the prevailing fashion, one lady occupies three times as much space in the world as a gentleman. It has thus appeared to the married gentlemen of your committee, being in a majority (the bachelors being silent for the reason mentioned, and also probably for the further reason that they are still suitors for the favors of the gentler sex,) that if there is any inequality or oppression in the case, the gentlemen are the sufferers. They, however, have presented no petitions for redress, having doubtless made up their minds to yield to 'an inevitable destiny.

On the whole, the committee have concluded to recommend no measure, except that, as they have observed several instances in which husband and wife have both signed the same petition, in such case they would recommend the parties to apply for a law authorizing them to change dresses, so that the husband may wear the petticoats, and the wife the breeches, and thus indicate to their neighbors and the public the true relation in which they stand to each other.

(From the Autobiography of Samuel A. Foot, Vol. 2, page 370.)

MRS. J. ALEX MAHON.
Washington, D. C., May 15, 1915.

CAUSES OF BOSS RULE

How It Might Easily Be Eliminated by Changes in Constitution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

MR. G. A. P. BURNS in his letter to THE TIMES regarding political bosses says that it is thought instead of wild talk that needs to be applied to this element of our political life. Most true. Our present constitutions and laws make machine control of politics and the boss, who is merely the ripe and perfect fruit of machine politics, inevitable. But constitutions and laws can be changed. Under better arrangements, which the people have it in their power to make, political machines of the kind that we now have and bosses would not be inevitable—nor possible. Remove the causes and the effects disappear. The causes that produce the machine and the boss are in plain sight and easily understandable.

However, the "general stupidity" of our people and their "lack of attention to public affairs," which Mr. Burns speaks of, are not among other causes. Our people generally are not stupid. On the contrary, we have as intelligent a people as any in the world. People no more intelligent than ourselves, e. g., in England, Switzerland, and, I think, France, manage to run popular Governments, better ones than our Government, without machines or bosses—or at least without ones so bad as those we have. The apparent lack of interest in public affairs of our people is an effect of machine and boss rule, not its cause. Under that rule it is usually impossible for a citizen to take an effective part in politics without greater efforts than are possible to busy men, or without submitting to conditions which self-respecting men find it hard to submit to.

The chief causes of machine and boss rule are two. First, the great expense and labor necessary to make nominations for elective officers. This is easily remediable. Nominations by petition, with only a very few signatures required, would do it. If many signatures are required, the expense and labor are too great for citizens generally, while the machine can easily get as many signatures as it wants. But such a plan of nomination would be useless and, indeed, harmful if our present manner of voting is to continue. At present there is generally no use in voting for any one but a regular party candidate, even if other candidates are nominated. A vote for an independent candidate is usually a vote thrown away. Voters do not dare to vote for independent candidates, even when they prefer them, for fear of throwing away their votes or helping the opposite party. Also, under our present system it is absolutely necessary that the number of candidates be very small. If there were eight or ten candidates for Governor or Congressman in the field, the result of the election would be very unsatisfactory; a minority, often a small minority, would elect. Therefore, free and easy nomination by petition involves necessarily a different way of voting. For the election of single officers some plan of preferential voting would meet the difficulty, and for the election of members of representatives bodies, such as the Legislature or City Councils, some plan of proportional representation. Those plans are perfectly workable with a larger number of candidates; each voter can vote freely, according to his real preference, without fear of throwing away his vote; and the result is a much more accurate expression of the real will of the voters than we now usually get. If the number of candidates were excessive, a preliminary election to select a smaller number from among them would be quite feasible. That could take the place of the primary elections now provided by law, which would then be unnecessary, and would not cost any more. It would, in fact, be a form of primary election.

Second—The spoils system. We must have the short ballot. Government by the people requires that those officers who govern should be elected by the people, but not those who merely manage the details of public business, who are subject to the control of the Legislature and the courts, and have no powers that are dangerous to rights or liberties. But merely making those business offices appointive instead of elective would do no good if they could be refilled after every election. Permanence of tenure—with proper provisions for removal for cause—is necessary. The power of the machine rests on its ability to distribute spoils. The men who do its work, who give the time and labor which the mass of the citizens cannot, are the office holders who work to keep their jobs and the office seekers who work to get them. The absolutely essential thing is (1) that the office holders shall feel secure in their places so long as they do well, and (2) that the offices shall become vacant only one at a time, seldom, and at unforeseeable times. With security of tenure and without abundant and frequent spoils the machine would die of inanition, the boss would have no one to obey him, and the people would resume control.

It is possible therefore to get rid of the machines and the bosses by perfectly practicable changes in the Constitution and laws, by measures which are not new or theoretical, but are in actual and successful operation—all of them—in various places. Any one who chooses can easily find out about them. But not by any single and simple measure; not by the short ballot, preferential voting, proportional representation, civil service reform, the referendum, or the recall by itself. There must be a comprehensive and systematic plan of reform based on an analysis of the whole situation and covering all points.

HENRY T. TERRY.
New York, May 20, 1915.

Stein & Blaine
Ladies Tailors
ANNOUNCE THEIR
Extraordinary
Clearance Sale

Monday May 24 | Tuesday May 25 | Wednesday May 26

All Our
Cloth Tailored Suits
Embodying All the Smart Ideas of the Season
$25.00
Silk Suits and Coats
For All Occasions.
Reduced Proportionately
No Alterations | None Sent on Approval
8-10 West 36th St., Near Fifth Ave.

JUNE TO BE A MONTH OF BRIDES AND ROSES

Unusual Number of Town and Country Nuptials Set for June—Parade of Fashion at Outdoor Events Marked by Simplicity in Dress—Society Going in for Gardening—The Passing of the Long-Established Saturday Evening Dances.

WITH the opening of the outdoor social season society has been seen to advantage of late in its best bib and tucker. The two days' meet of the United Hunts Racing Association and the formal opening of the Spring racing at Belmont Park, on Thursday, were of social significance, the latter rather more than usual, because of the fact that a part of the proceeds was turned over to several war relief organizations supported by men and women prominent in society.

The simplicity and absence of color in the costuming at all of the outdoor affairs so far this season has been marked. It looks as if society was toning down its finery out of respect to the war sufferers. Still, at the resorts in Europe, at Nice, and Monte Carlo, there has been little or no departure from the display of modern dress, although in London and Paris the effect of the war has been keenly felt by fashion.

There seems to be a larger number of families in mourning than ever before, some in half mourning, and others just emerging. The smart tailored suit of blue and black seems to be most in vogue, and the colors vary from deep purple to lavender, to bottle green and varying shades of gray and tan. Blue and white stripped taffetas and black and white check relieve the drabness, and the only note of color is to be found in the sport coats and sweaters, which are mostly worn by the younger generation. The hats, as a rule, are small tight-fitting affairs to match the simple frocks, adorned with pink morning glories, as worn by Mrs. August Belmont at the races on Thursday, or yellow buttercups, the only bit of color which relieved the smart tailored suit of blue cloth worn by Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, or field flowers.

Yet with the short and full width skirts and the small hats nobody yet seems to have succeeded quite in copying the styles of the mid-Victorian period, except the manikins who exploit the latest word in fashions now at the race courses. The Parisian idea of exploiting fashions in this manner is steadily gaining ground here, and it adds largely to the color and animation of the occasion.

It may be that society is dressing on plain and simple lines in the effort to avoid attracting attention at what might be termed public functions. An exception in dress is always a target for the battery of cameras. Still social photography is not near so much in evidence here as in England, where women of title think nothing of posing for their pictures at the race meets and various outdoor events. Here the subjects are generally most unwilling, and the activities of the camera squad in many instances would be vastly amusing if they were not so strenuous.

The annual garden party of the New York Zoological Society was one of the social outdoor events of the Spring, which was largely pictured. But during the last two years the party has been given very quietly, and the camera squad barred. A week ago Thursday several hundred persons attended the party. It is said that the bars against publicity were let down, owing to the fact that the majority of the members objected to being "snapped."

The cold weather has been interfering somewhat with the outdoor events. The weather is usually more settled toward the end of May. On Wednesday the annual garden party will be held on Governors Island, an event always looked forward to by society and those interested in the work of the Army Relief Society. On June 2 and 3 the Spring race meeting will be held at Piping Rock, where a performance of "Iphigenia in Tauris" for the benefit of the Country Home for Convalescent Babies at Sea Cliff, L. I., is to be given tomorrow by Granville Barker, Miss Lillah McCarthy and their company.

Several indoor events are scheduled for the week. Under the patronage of Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. August Belmont, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, members of the Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, the Garrick Players will present three one-act plays tomorrow afternoon at 222 West Forty-fifth Street. The proceeds are to be devoted to the payment of nurses at the hospital.

On Tuesday and Wednesday there is to be a fashion tea at the Plaza for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children and the Flower Hospital. The latest creations in fashion are to be shown, including some new ideas for brides. Among the bridal suggestions will be a bridal veil which will have slits for the arms, and a large fan adorned with jewels and flowers, to be carried by the maid of honor above the bride's head, a novelty copied after the weddings of Egyptian Princesses in olden days. The Egyptian and Grecian effects are creeping into the bridal outfits, especially for the headdress.

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THE closing days of May will be marked by some interesting weddings. Miss Alice Dickson Jaynes, daughter of Charles A. Jaynes, former Executive Secretary of the Consumers' League of New Jersey, and Leonard Sanford Tyler of New Haven, Conn., are to be married tomorrow.

On Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Miss Vera Bloodgood, daughter of Hildreth K. Bloodgood, and Charles Scribner, Jr., are to be married. The subsequent reception will be held at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. Macy Willets, 30 West Fifty-second Street.

Mrs. Willets is to act as her sister's matron of honor, and the other attendants will be Mrs. George Saltonstall West, Mrs. Theodore P. Dixon, Mrs. Arthur A. Fowler, and Miss Mary Rand of Minneapolis.

Mr. Scribner, who gave his bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's, will have Clarence Van S. Mitchell as his best man. His ushers will include J. Macy Willets, R. Tailer Townsend, Nicholas Tilney, Edward Law, Rudolph Rauch, Archibald D. Russell, Jr., Philip Boyer, and G. Dawson Coleman of Philadelphia.

In Shanghai, China, on Thursday, Miss Ida Miller Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Miller Taylor of New Rochelle, and the Rev. Francis James Meadows Cotter, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis Cotter of this city, are to be married in the pro-Cathedral. Miss Taylor left early in the month for China. The couple will spend their honeymoon on a trip up the Yang-tse River to Kuling. In the Autumn Mr. Cotter is to take charge of St. Michael's Episcopal Church at Wuchang.

A wedding in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Thursday, will be that of Miss Rosina Marcone, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Giovanna Marcone of this city, and Alastair Macgregor Frame of London, England.

On Saturday, Miss Ione A. Ralli, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony P. Ralli, and Henry Butler Allen of Greenfield, Mass., are to be married in All Souls' Church. The ceremony will be performed at 4 o'clock, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 351 West End Avenue.

Miss Ralli will have her elder sister, Miss Julia A. Ralli, as her maid of honor, and her bridesmaids will include Miss Lois A. Ralli, another sister, and the Misses Margaret Allen, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miriam Walker. Thomas Lamb Allen is to serve as best man for his cousin.

Other weddings on Saturday will include that of Miss Margaret Arnold, daughter of Mrs. George A. Arnold of Cambridge, Mass., to Hunley Abbot of this city, to be celebrated in the Church of the Messiah; also that of Miss Virginia Ward Larkin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Larkin, and Dr. Laurence D. Redway, at the home of the bride's parents in Ossining, N. Y.

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PLANS for the Summer point to early occupancy of the country estates.

The Tuxedo villa colony is growing rapidly, and every cottage will be occupied by the first of next week. Golf and lawn tennis are receiving an impetus by interclub matches and contests. Last night the first of the Tuxedo Club dinner dances was held at the clubhouse. The annual horse show will be held at Tuxedo on June 4 and 5.

Polo is being played at Meadow Brook, with E. D. Morgan, Jr., John S. Phipps, C. S. Rumsey, Harry P. Whitney, Malcolm Stevenson, H. C. Phipps, J. Watson Webb, G. R. Beadleston, G. M. Hecksdher, and Devereux Milburn among the participants. The increasing interest of society in racing is shown by the revival of interest in the Turf and Field Club at Belmont Park, the old Manice mansion, so picturesquely situated and so near New York. Some of the new members of the club recently elected include Moncure Robinson, L. Stuart Wing, James Park, Henry F. Godfrey, Samuel Adams Clark, and Francis Roche.

Society women are going in largely for gardening this season. Fruits and vegetables are to be cultivated as well as flowers, which is possible on the large estates. The Newport Garden Club is giving stimulus to the movement at Newport, some of the members including Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown.

Now that the German Embassy is to be located at Cedarhurst, L. I., during the Summer, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary has taken a lease of the Bang country place, Monatuck Farm a little north of Stockbridge, Mass., on the Lenox Road. The staffs of both the German and Austro-Hungarian Embassies are expected to occupy their Summer residences early in June.

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AN interesting engagement of the week was that of Miss Hermine de Rouville, daughter of Mme. Hertel de Rouville of Montreal, Canada, to State Senator George Cromwell. Miss de Rouville, who comes from one of the old and aristocratic French families in Canada, has spent much of her time in New York since her formal coming out, and is now the guest of Miss Ruth Milliken in East Seventieth Street. The wedding will probably take place in this city the later part of next month.

The wedding of Miss Helen Woodhull Strong to Edward Richardson Ballou, whose engagement was announced yesterday, will take place next October. Miss Strong is a sister of Mr. and Mrs. James Remsen Strong, and Mr. Ballou lives in New York. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Strong of this city, and a sister of Mrs. Howard H. Henry, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing of Newport, and Miss Marion R. Strong.

Harvey L. Simmons has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Charlotte Hepburn Simmons, to Dr. John Kelse Ormond, son of Professor Ormond of Princeton University. Miss Simmons is a graduate of Smith College, class of '12, and has spent much of her time with her father at his country place at Great Barrington, Mass. The wedding will probably take place shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gerken of 52 West Seventy-fifth Street, have announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Irene Gerken, to Joseph L. Egan of this city. Mr. Egan is a graduate of Columbia University, class of '07, and is a member of the New York Athletic, West Side Tennis, and Columbia University Clubs.

The engagement of Miss Florence Rue, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Rue of Garden City, L. I., to James Vanderbeer Van Siclen, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. James Van Siclen of Jamaica, L. I., has been announced. Miss Rue is a granddaughter of Charles E. Teale, former Public Administrator of Kings County. Mr. Van Siclen is a member of the American Chemical Society, the Chemist Club, and the Sigma Nu Fraternity, Stevens Chapter.

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THE social activities are gradually drifting to the country. On Friday evening Mrs. John M. Toucey will give a dance for young married people at her country home in Port Washington, L. I.

The managers of the Robin's Nest, a home for crippled children at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, have issued invitations for the annual reception and formal opening on Thursday afternoon, from 3:30 to 6 o'clock. The home is supported wholly by voluntary subscriptions. Among the managers are Mrs. John D. Archbold, Mrs. Henry K. Browning, Mrs. John B. Calvert, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Henry Graves, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Trevor Hill, Mrs. Reginald H. Jaffray, Mrs. H. L. Gutterson, Mrs. C. H. Matthiessen, Mrs. William Usher Parsons, Mrs. John F. Plummer, Mrs. Frederick C. Sayles, Mrs. Otto Gay Smith, and Mrs. J. Henry Whitehouse.

Mrs. Alfred J. Chatillon of Westbury, L. I., entertained yesterday at the Plaza with a luncheon for Miss Louise E. Johnson, whose marriage to Franklin W. Palmer, Jr., is to take place on June 2. Miss Helen Lockwood of Montclair, N. J., is to give a luncheon for Miss Johnson and her bridal attendants, on Tuesday, at her home.

Mrs. George T. Marye, wife of the United States Ambassador to Russia, has arrived here from Petrograd, and was Mrs. C. B. Alexander's guest at luncheon at Sherry's last week. Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Scott will pass the Summer with their daughter, the Countess Pierre de Viel Castel, in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Beach are at Hewlett, L. I., for the Summer. They will occupy an apartment at 178 East Seventieth Street next season. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Grand d'Hauteville and family, who have been at the St. Regis since January, have gone to Newport for the Summer.

On Wednesday afternoon an interesting loan collection of Revolutionary and Colonial relics will be on private view at Washington's Headquarters, 160th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. The annual meeting and reunion of the Hewlett family was held yesterday afternoon at the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, L. I. Tonight the Catholic Club will give a concert at the clubhouse, 120 Central Park South.

One of the pathetic incidents in social life is the passing of time-honored institutions. It seems to accentuate the relentless hand of time, which spares neither people nor their institutions. Of course the real tragedy is the realization that every one is growing old, and that before long the real live ones of today will be ghosts of social lights tomorrow. Of course the Saturday evening dancing class, while the oldest of the fashionable classes, has not been so much to the front of late as in bygone days, but the news that it will not be continued next Winter will come as a disappointment. The class was started more than twenty-five years ago under the management of Mrs. Philip J. Sands.

Mrs. Amelie Heine, who died recently at her château near Paris, was the grandmother of Duc de Richelieu, who married Miss Elinor D. Wise of Baltimore about two years ago. She was the mother of the Duchess de Richelieu and of Georges Heine, the French financier.

Mrs. E. M. Horne of Pittsburgh, and her two daughters, one a débutante of last Winter, will occupy the Manice cottage at Southampton, L. I., this Summer. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, and Miss Marjorie Curtis, have been staying at Santa Barbara, Cal., during their visit to the Pacific Coast.

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JUNE is to be essentially a month of nuptials in town and country. Plans are now completed for several of the weddings. Miss Beatrice Burrill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston-Burrill, and W. Whitewright Watson, are to be married on Thursday afternoon, June 3, at 3:30 o'clock, in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. Owing to the fact that Mr. Watson is in mourning for his mother, the wedding will be very quiet, and the subsequent reception, at the Burrill house in West Forty-eighth Street, will be small. Mrs. Francis Ormond French is to be the bride's only attendant.

The wedding of Miss Loise R. Bisbee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Bisbee of 60 East Seventy-eighth Street, and Oliver Carley Harriman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, will take place on Monday afternoon, June 7, in St. Bartholomew's Church. A reception will follow at the Bisbee house. The bride will me unattended. Alan Harriman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Harriman, will serve as his cousin's best man, and the ushers will be E. Roland N. Harriman, Edward Dodge, Henry H. Landon, Jr., Willard Simpkins, and Samuel Sloan Walker.

Miss Marion Eckford de Kay, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles de Kay, and Dr. Peyton Rous, are to be married quietly on June 15 at the home of the bride's parents in West Twenty-third Street. A sister of Miss de Kay, Miss Phyllis de Kay, was married recently in London to Edward Bury, son of John B. Bury, Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge University. Mr. Bury is a Lieutenant in the Suffolk Territorials.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Marckwald have sent out invitations for the marriage of their sister, Miss Elizabeth Howell Kirkpatrick, daughter of the late Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick of Newark, N. J., and William P. Hardenbergh, Jr., of this city, which is to take place on Saturday afternoon, June 5, at 3:30 o'clock, in Christ Church, Short Hills, N. J., with a reception afterward at the Marckwald home.

The marriage of Miss Anne H. Gleaves, daughter of Captain Albert Gleaves, now in command of the United States steamship Utah, and Mrs. Gleaves, to Lieutenant Thomas Earle Van Metre, U. S. N., will be solemnized Saturday, June 19, at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., and will be followed by a reception at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Magruder, in Jefferson Place, which Captain and Mrs. Gleaves have leased for a few weeks. Miss Evalina Gleaves will be her sister's only attendant.

Mrs. Gleaves and the Misses Gleaves have been in New York shopping, and returned yesterday to take possession of their house.

Many New Yorkers will attend the wedding of Miss Louise Converse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Converse of Boston, to Junius S. Morgan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan. The marriage will be solemnized at St. Paul's Church, Dedham, Mass., Tuesday, June 15, at noon. A breakfast will follow at the bride's country seat.

An interesting announcement is that of the marriage of Miss Ellen Constance Palmer, formerly of Washington, to Count Francesco Dandini de Sylva, a Roman patrician, which took place recently at Rome, Italy.

The ceremony took place very quietly at the Church of San Martino di Monte, with only members of the family and the most intimate friends present. This was due to the sudden recall to military service of Count Dandini de Sylva.

Among those who attended the ceremony were the Duchess of Monte Vecchio and Countess Senni, who acted as witnesses for the bride, and Count Domenico Silvestro and Count Pietro Dandini de Sylva, for the bridegroom. Others present were Baroness Lazzaroni, Mgr. Alfredo Ferraro, and Mr. and Mrs. Iddings.

Immediately after the ceremony Count and Countess Dandini de Sylva left for the Isola di Maddalena, where he is stationed, and where they are at present making their home. Countes Dandini de Sylva made her debut in Washington while her father, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., was a Representative in Congress. She has lived abroad a number of years. Count and Countess Dandini de Sylva will return to America as soon as the war will permit.

Miss Mildred Poor, whose marriage to Dr Alexander Y. Payton Garnett is to take place on June 12 at the Poor country home at Easthampton, L. I., will have her sister, Mrs. Philip P. Gardiner and Mrs. J. Breckinridge Bayne of Washington as her only attendants. Dr. Garnett's best man is to be his brother, Henry Wise Garnett. The ushers are to be Dr. J. Blair Spencer, Dr. J. Breckinridge Bayne, Dr. Louis C. Lehr, John Burt, William P. Meredith, E. S. Theall, Clarke Waggaman, and Randall H. Hagner, all of Washington, D. C.; Dr. A. R. Moffit of Poughkeepsie, Philip P. Gardiner of New York, and David B. Tennant of Virginia. The ceremony will take place at 12:30, and a special train will convey the guests from and to New York. Both the reception and the wedding are to be small.

The marriage of Eleanor Taylor, daughter of Howard Taylor of this city, to Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, Jr., will be solemnized at Christ Church, Middle Haddam, Conn., on Thursday, June 17, at 1 o'clock. A reception will be held after the ceremony at St. Clemens, Mr. Taylor's country home. A special train on the New Haven Railroad will leave Grand Central Station at 3:45 A. M., arriving at Middle Haddam Station at 12:15. The train will leave at 5:45 P. M., arriving in New York in the evening at 8:30.



Mr. and Mrs. John Flavel Fisk, 3d. Photo by Marceau.

MR. EDISON'S RECENT FIRE

A Reply to His Reflections on the Resistance of Brick.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a communication to the press Thomas A. Edison claims that a pamphlet entitled the "Edison Fire," being a reprint from the Clay-Worker, is false and misleading, a statement not justified by facts. The pamphlet is an account of just exactly what the writer of the story saw when he visited the Edison plant soon after the fire. The writer was denied admission to the property and so had to confine his photographs and description of the fire wreck to what could be seen from the street. Admission to the grounds was refused, guards being stationed at every approach to prevent anybody but employes entering.

Mr. Edison is a noted authority on all matters relating to electricity, but the destruction of his plant proves conclusively that he is not an authority on fire-proofing. It is a matter of common knowledge that his plant was not equipped with any of the modern safeguards against the spread of fire. There was no sprinkling system, no water curtain, no wire glass, no anything to prevent the spread of fire, which of itself proves that Mr. Edison is not a safe builder. Had the fire occurred during working hours in all probability there would have been a deplorable loss of life, due to this lack of intelligent methods of construction which should characterize every modern plant, especially one filled with inflammable materials, as was the Edison plant.

Now as to concrete being fireproof, I think I am safe in saying that even a casual investigation will show that it is not. Concrete is an artificial stone, and even natural stone is not a good fireproof material, for it spalls and goes to pieces under extreme heat. For this reason it is not as good a fire-proof material as brick or other clay products. Common building brick is subject to a temperature of about 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit in burning and hence is a much better fire resistant than stone.

It was a brick wall that saved what was left of Salem. It was the brick buildings in the path of the fire that saved Baltimore. Such instances can be multiplied indefinitely, but these are sufficient to prove what nearly every one knows and concedes to be a fact, namely, that brick and tile are the safe fireproof building materials.

Mr. Edison further says that the brick buildings within his property were utterly destroyed. Has any mortal man ever seen a brick destroyed by fire? You cannot burn up a brick in a conflagration. Not so with concrete. The writer saw with his own eyes at Baltimore the remains of concrete buildings of which little or nothing was left but the bent and twisted bands and rods of iron, convincing evidence that concrete is not a good fire-proof material, and that is what the pamphlet referred to proves.

THEODORE A. RANDALL,
Editor the Clay-Worker.
Indianapolis, Ind., May 10, 1915.

THE CURSE OF WORK.

Unemployment Is a Blessing, Says This Philosopher.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been a matter of laughter to me for a good time past, and I think will serve to make me merry in the time to come, to see how unemployment of many has been held a sore evil rather than a great blessing. We have prayed for snow that the poor idlers might warm themselves with toil. We have sent them out to build at the public cost sundry places where they might house themselves, and in this manner, as it were, to provide shelter for idleness and folly! Oh, shall we go beyond these and fire the cities that we may be busy in raising and edifying them again? No! No! This is not well. If they must be always sweating with toil, let it not be unprofitably and without advantage. Let the nation pay men to better themselves, that they may be soldiers, or scholars, or craftsmen, or artists, or what you will, and in their excellence, which must be manifested in valor or letters or cunning or in beauty which illumines the world, it shall receive a competent usance for its lending. In few, let us not hold up the hard hand of labor as a sign of honor. Let us not raise up the blasted visage of toil and poverty to beget idolatry in the hearts of those who might worship the stars, to make a peasantry whose we might nurture gentleness, and to mar with this foul pattern the hopes and the glories of youth. Let us think labor a necessary evil, not the end of life. For my part, I taste the sorrow of Adam when he, with this heavy curse of Heaven upon him, turned weeping from the pleasant gates of Eden.

J. J. FAIRFAX.

New York, May 18, 1915.

Ivan Not So Terrible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your contemporaries has been publishing letters from a special correspondent with the German Army in Poland, and his strictures on the Russian soldiery have brought forth much adverse comment and criticism from subscribers.

But this correspondent is not by any means alone in his imaginative conception of the Russian peasant, i. e., the Russian soldier. Every one seems to confuse the ruling powers and the people. The ruling powers in Russia are generally credited—very often unjustly—with methods both tyrannical and barbarous, and therefore correspondents and others with no personal knowledge of Russia and Russians class the soldiery as barbarous. How very far from the mark this is only those who know Ivan well can possibly understand. There is probably no more genial, easy-going, good-natured peasant and soldier than the Russian; he is ignorant, clumsy, uncouth, if you will—but barbarous and brutal never. Fifteen years in close touch with Ivan as farmer, workman, servant or soldier leave no impression of brutality—and, of course, no impression of "kultur" and what now appears to be the concomitant of "kultur."

Isolated cases of arson, pillage, and rape can doubtless be proven against individuals. The passions of war must often scrape off the veneer of Dr. Jekyll and leave Mr. Hyde. Every army, every large body of human beings must contain its percentage of those in whom the brute instinct is paramount. What would the percentage be in a chance 500,000 taken from the streets of New York? Just how many would commit the crimes mentioned if they were sure that there would be little chance of detection and less chance of punishment? Perhaps Billy Sunday could tell us. The condemnation of Russians as a nation is not justified by proven deeds. Throughout the Russo-Japanese war no charge of barbarism or brutality was made by Russ against Jap or Jap against Russ.

J. F. DICK.

New York, May 18, 1915.

The Way of Rules.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the 10 o'clock closing gong sounded Tuesday night in the Public Library the men and women who were scattered throughout the building heeded the warning promptly, and, following the usual custom at the closing of the building, made their way to the small, unprotected exit on the north side. Reaching the door, the people were astonished to find rain falling in torrents. But there was the rule that the Public Library is to close at 10 P. M. Attendants were there to see that the rule was observed—they could not think of having a charge of dereliction against them—and they began driving the people into the storm. Driving is really the word to use, as the men directed and urged the throng in unmistakable tones, and followed by getting leverage back of the massive bronze doors—dedicated to the people—and forcing the remnant into the street without further ceremony.

FREDERIC FELIX.

New York, May 20, 1915.

Park Monopolies

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why are the lakes in Prospect and Central Parks not used for the exclusive benefit of the taxpayers rather than for the enrichment of private companies? It is outrageous that half a dollar should be charged for an hour's use of a boat when a sum like five or ten cents would more than cover the city's expense for rendering this service. And to add a word about refreshments: Why does not the Park Commissioner arrange to have wholesome foods and beverages sold in the parks at reasonable prices?

JOHN LANG.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 21, 1915.

Eugene Builder of HATS



30 West 39th St.
SPECIAL SALE FOR 1 WEEK ONLY ALL HATS IN STOCK $3 to $5

The Little French Salon—French Dressmaker and Milliner makes the new Princess Dancing Frocks, Afternoon Gowns. We make your figure stout or slender, most graceful new lines. Hats, Gowns Artistically Remodeled. 1,059 Lexington Avenue, near 75th Street.

B. Schulich Inc.
LADIES' TAILOR.
Final Clearance Sale
COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 24
The distinctive productions of our own workrooms are offered at lowest prices ever known for apparel of equal quality.
65 Tailored Suits, 25.00 and 35.00
Formerly $75.00 to $125.00
30 Coats, Formerly $65.00 20.00 to 35.00
Dresses, Formerly $50.00 from 25.00
Waists, from 4.50
NO C. O. D.'S NO EXCHANGES.
630 FIFTH AVE., Between 50th and 51st Streets
Formerly 23 West 35th St.

REDFERN
WILL CLEAR REMAINING MODELS OF
GOWNS, SUITS, WRAPS
Many at $10, highest price $40
ALSO
Cloth & Silk Pieces, Trimmings
AT HALF COST AND LESS
3 East Forty-eighth St.

ADVERTISEMENT.
Why Face Creams Often Cause Wrinkles
Secret of a beautiful, youthful-looking complexion.
Answers to Beauty Questions By JEANNETTE THON.

If you will apply a good cream and face powder on the left side of your face for one month and put nothing on the right side—then at the end of the month examine both sides with a powerful magnifying glass, you will see that the left side, which has been protected, looks much more beautiful and youthful than the other side, thus proving on yourself that you must protect your skin against the ravages of the wind, sun and weather if you would ward off marks of age and keep your complexion fresh, clear and beautiful.

Then, why do face creams frequently cause wrinkles? Simply because many of them are made of cheap, inferior ingredients which contain free Alkali like cheap laundry soap.

To tell a good Vanishing Cream, make this test—place a small quantity inside your lower lip. If it smarts, do not put it on your face.

Creme Tokalon—a master creation of Virgil of Paris—will not smart the most tender skin—will not grow hair.

If you are already beautiful, Creme Tokalon will protect your skin and ward off marks of age. If you have wrinkles and an aged-looking skin, it will help bring back the bloom of youth to your cheeks and make the years roll off your face. It's one cream in the world that's different from all others. It cost over $10,000.00 in experimenting to make the first jar of the present cream. It almost immediately imparts a marvelously beautiful, white, smooth look to the skin. Two kinds—Creme Tokalon Vanishing Cream, Non-Greasy, and Creme Tokalon Cleansing Cream, slightly greasy. Price 50 cents per large jar at all dealers or sent direct.

Two liberal trial packages of Creme Tokalon (greasy and non-greasy) will be sent for three two-cent stamps.

After using Creme Tokalon, apply Poudre Fascination or Poudre Petallas. The first is a very light, invisible powder, the second a very heavy, adhesive powder. Each 50 cents, dealers or direct. Many women have used the wrong color of powder for years before discovering why they always have a shiny nose or a "flour-y" made-up look. Six packets containing six different colors of powder, including Mauve, the marvelous new French shade for evening use, will be sent for 6 cents. Powder and Cream both for 12 cents. Address TOKALON, Dept. 323C, 20 West 22nd St., New York City.

Special Note: The following stores wish to call special attention to the fact that they carry in stock the articles mentioned above, as well as all other beauty-making creations of the Tokalon of Paris:

All Riker-Hegeman Stores, James' Drug Store, R. H. Macy & Co., Bloomingdale Bros., Liggett Drug Store, (125th St.) Kalish Pharmacy, Candow & Co., R. M. Matteson Co., A. K. E. Co., Bowes Drugs, A. J. Bauer, Helper's Drug Store, Reid, Sayer Drug Co., Chas. Greenberg, Tufts Pharmacy, Manhattan Sq. Pharmacy, Steinhilber Drug Co., G. M. Rosenbaum, A. Braunstein, Wallach's Pharmacy, Robert's Drug Store, G. Gorodoss, A. E. Davis, Pennsylvania Station Drug Co., Kramer's Pharmacy, Boyd Pharmacy, Inc., Richard Jorgensen, M. J. Kane, Inc., M. A. Levittan, Ph. C.; Max Ferber, S. Rosenzweig, H. Nevelson's Pharmacy, H. Beinfield, Bayside Pharmacy, Schaaf Bros., Dorn's Prescription Pharmacy, Mme. Lanie Hair Parlor, M. Popkin, Ph. C.; Blanson & Co., Harry Spiro's, Kostka's Pharmacy, Geo. Minrath's Pharmacy, Inc., H. C. F. Koch & Co., Morris Manheimer, McAvoy Pharmacy, B. Gahan's Dry Goods Store, etc.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO "THE HOME OF TRUTH"
Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th Street. Lex. to 3d Av. Phone Plaza 5900
Condensed List of Store News and
Bargain Specials
Suggestions only are given here of the vast number of attractively priced items we have prepared for Monday's and Tuesday's selling. Hundreds more in the store.

The Couch Hammocks, $6.98
Rustless spring and duck-covered felt-top mattress. Adjustable wind shield. Five-inch valance. Khaki, green, or white.

Flag Outfit, Special, at $2.25
A 6x9 sewed-stripe clamp-dyed Flag. Ten-foot hardwood pole, ball, truck, and halyards. A 1½-inch bracket holder. Other outfits, 75c, $1.25 and $1.75.

Now!—Our Great Annual
May Hosiery Sale
Bargains in hundreds—the biggest Hosiery event of the year. Many months of careful preparation go to the making of this great Sale. The values are *extraordinary*. The variety *enormous*. Suggestions follow:

Men: Very exceptional values at 5c, 11c, 16c, 23c, 29c, and to $1.50.
Children: Big bargains at 7c, 8c, 14c, 19c, and up to 50c.
Women: Wonderful savings all the way from 5c, 14c, 16c, etc., to $3.98

Bathing Suits for Women, at $4.98
Of satin, with flare skirt and yoke. Attractively trimmed. Sizes 34 to 46. Others at $1.98, $2.98 and to $7.49.

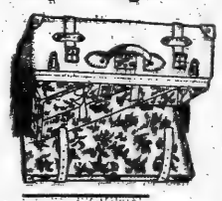
Bedroom Suites, at $69.00
Four pieces. "Adam" design. Choice of walnut and mahogany. Regular size wood bed, with handsome veneer panels.

Silk Parasols, at $1.94
An exceptionally fine assortment as to style and quality. Fine ribbon borders and insertions. Gilt and white frames. All colors and combinations of colors in the various shapes.

Sale of Silk Remnants, Yd. 50c
Included are our best qualities from regular stock. Lengths from 1 to 8 yards. Crepes, taffetas, pongees, messalines, ratines, etc.

Dress Goods Remnants, Yd. 28c
Ten thousand yards, in 36 to 54 inch width. Regardless of former prices. Lengths, 1 to 5 yards. Serges, plaids, broadcloths, mixtures, novelties, etc.

Here Are Our Very Smart "Lady Lexington"
Suit Cases Special at $2.95
Of the black-enameled duck now so popular. Cretonne lined. Sizes 22 and 24 inches. Also with inner tray as illustrated, in 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch sizes, at $4.50, $5.50 and $6.50.



Traveling Kimonos, $4.98
Light as a feather, but full of protection against dust and grit. Fitted with hood and one pocket, and finished with hemstitching.

Axminster Rugs, at $14.75
Also Seamless Wilton Velvets. Size 9x12. For parlor, library or dining room. Good, hard-wearing quality. Attractive designs.

SILK LEADING FABRIC THIS SEASON

Crisper Fabrics Are Now in Lead, with the Patterned Varieties Trying Hard to Supersede the Plain—Revival of Grenadine and Voile Brought About by Change in Styles.

THE immense vogue of silk this season is said to be due to the fact that war has closed the woolen mills of Northern France, while the more southerly silk factories are still turning out materials, and the production of the Italian mills is uninterrupted.

Whatever the reason, the fact is undisputed and indisputable—silk is triumphant. Though for a time it seemed as if the French supply were threatened, the makers have rallied their forces, and huge shipments are being exported to the American markets. Domestic silks are so much improved of late years that our choice is a wide one.

To start, in pedagogic fashion, from the general and proceed to the particular, it may be said that the crisper silken fabrics are in the lead and that the patterned is trying hard to supersede the plain. All the designs and colorings are discreet. The Poiret colors and Martini patterns are now only found in the occasional lining of a neutral-colored topcoat. Black and white combinations are simply legion, and stripes have imposed themselves upon everything. In these two particulars, indeed, it behooves the woman who likes to be a bit exclusive in her dress to be rather careful.

Revival of Grenadine.

Along with the crispy fabrics there is a very noticeable revival of grenadine, and, above all, of voile. Fabrics, of course, are the foundation of dress. The question of which comes first—the fabric or the fashion—reminds one of that other hoary-headed interrogation—which came first, the hen or the egg? This season it seems as if the fabrics have it, and as there lives not the woman who does not fancy herself in silk, let us rejoice in our blessings and buy a silk gown.

Taffeta undoubtedly leads, so far, among the weaves, whether patterned or plain. Very charming are the new taffetas with small self-colored figures, a stripe, a spot, or a small flower. When the small flower in several pastel colors appears upon a plain ground, like an old brocade, it seems made for a flowing skirted, tight-bodiced, elbow-sleeved gown, like the ones in which the redoubtable Charlotte continued cutting bread and butter. For street wear, the hair-line stripe of white on a dark blue or black ground is very satisfactory. For evenings the new pale shades are ravishing even to read about—primrose pink, buttercup yellow, orchid lavender—even the names are irresistible.

Newer than taffeta for evening gowns is the gros de Londres, with its slightly ribbed surface, and its suggestion of old-fashioned richness of material. It is flexible and gathers well, but there is a firmness about it which recalls the silk that would "stand alone."

The new pussy willow taffetas are so soft and supple that one can really hardly tell them from silk-finished foulards. This admirable fabric comes in an endless variety of design. Harlequin diamonds are pretty and newer than the checkerboard effects, which have grown so big and aggressive as to be better used nowadays for linings. There are Dresden flowers for the youthful, and revival of polka dots of all sizes.

Newest of all are the small all-over conventional designs, like the diaper patterns seen in ancient Persian miniatures and apparently always a joy to the Oriental artist.

Another serviceable weave, now grown more beautiful, is surah, while foulard is shown in dark, rich, flowery patterns, like ancient brocade, as different as possible from the niggling designs that were formerly used for this material. Both of these silks are cool, light, and not easily crushed, qualities which recommend them for daily wear in Summer.

The newest thing in one-piece frocks is the coat-backed gown, which is ideal for "commuting," for the necessary shopping expeditions, or for a journey. Nothing seems nicer for these trim-looking frocks than silk serge, though a similar material called silk khaki by the makers is perhaps even better. In the "silent colors" of Rodier, these materials are simply incomparable for hard wear. A silk khaki is now under consideration for the new uniforms of the British Army. It costs more, but it wears better, and that quality is attractive to the War Office just now.

Satin Is Out of It.

It is quite established that the so-called "silks" have triumphed over the "satins." Satin is decidedly out of it, and is seen only as an under-dress for the ruffled skirts of tulle and net which are woven with dainty taffeta bodices for afternoon gowns this season. Charmeuse, on the contrary, is still to be found occasionally, and there is even a new figured example, something like a kochee, which is very rich, but rather too mature for any one but a grandmother.

For the silk suit which finds a place today in the wardrobe of every smart woman, there are the lovely faille d'amour, in both light and heavy weights, and the silk poplin, each of these weaves to be found in a whole range of satisfactory colors.

But the best suits of the season are made of the Tussore, Shantung, pongee, and rajah weaves, which are to be had this year in even greater variety than ever. Our increasing directness of communication with the Far Eastern markets is perhaps responsible for the influx of bolt upon bolt of real Chinese and Japanese Shantungs, which range in price all the way from a modest 60 cents to $5 the yard. A new name is Punjab, which seems to be a particularly flexible pongee.

Of recent origin, if not quite new, are the natural colored backgrounds with a hairline of brown, blue, black, red, or white, spaced at different intervals, ranging from close parallel lines to single ones two inches apart.

Glass toweling checks are also seen in these materials, suggestive of sporting skirts to be worn with a mannish white silk, patch-pocketed blouse. A very Oriental touch is the application these materials of a small geometrical figure in two colors, purple and green, blue and yellow, black and red.

The plain varieties, in unbleached colors, of these silks, make the most satisfactory costumes for Summer. A touch of black makes them more becoming to most complexions, and it is here that the revival of silk tailor braid for binding edges is most applicable. Brass buttons lend a touch of brightness, and a white collar is almost an essential.

If you are too sallow for these neutrals, be they touched ever so cleverly with black, you need not on that account give up all idea of a Shantung or pongee suit. There are many shades to be had. The gray-blues are lovely, if somewhat delicate. Oyster white is immensely distinguished, and a certain showroom is displaying a pink pongee suit which is desired by all beholders. Soutache braiding adorns the handsomer garments, for these materials take it beautifully and there is a tremendous vogue for it.

White Serge Drops Out.

The silk suits seem to have almost driven out the nearly universal white serge, although it is really too soon to tell whether American women will go back on their first love or not.

A few costumes in white silk serge are shown, as a compromise perhaps; and I have seen an imported model of a one-piece gown in white serge, combined with white butcher's linen. The skirt was of the woolen, and there was a bolero effect, very small in front, quite important in the back, laced across the bust with a cord and big eyelet holes, and worn over a severe corsage of the linen.

If woolen materials are used they are sure to be either serge, gabardine, covert, or grosgrain cloth. Conditions in Europe point naturally to a stay-at-home Summer for the American woman, and she knows that she will not have much use for wool between now and September.

In their silken materials crêpe celeste is rather new. This is a crinkly weave, with a white thread going one way and a colored one the other. Grenadine is to the fore again. It is sometimes striped in self-color and sometimes spotted, and sometimes figured in satin. An exquisite novelty is black grenadine in Chantilly lace patterns, which rivals the lace itself in beauty. Their use over colored taffeta for Summer evening coats is suggested, and the effect is sumptuous.

But the thin silk material par excellence is voile. The Paris openings in February showed gowns and suits of it, but we were not very much interested. In Paris itself it was adopted with enthusiasm, and many of the best houses, notably Cheruit, are using it lavishly. Now that Paris has taken the lead, as usual, we are beginning to see its value. A one-piece gown of voile is full of possibilities. It is light, it is cool, it is chic. It is practically non-crushable, and quantities of material may be employed without bulkiness, the strongest recommendation, apparently, this season.

Suits of voile combined perhaps with taffeta are wonderfully practical, while they look fragile and utterly extravagant, and that is a consummation always desired by the illogical feminine mind.

Midsummer brings the really flimsy gown, as ephemeral as possible. For such a frock nothing is lovelier than the embroidered Swiss flouncing with which the white counters are heaped high. It is not very expensive; it is quite durable, and very appropriate to the tiers of ruffles which we call skirts this season.

Some very attractive gowns of old-fashioned mull in white and biscuit were shown recently in a collection from Paris; while literally millions of yards of tulle have been employed by the designers for afternoon and evening frocks. Net is an admirable substitute for tulle if you want a gown to give you longer service, while the organdies are delightful. There is a new kind in fine white with a flower in a butterfly embroidery upon it at intervals, in two colors.

Old-fashioned flowered lawns and muslins have reappeared, together with Irish dimity. Girlish frocks are evolved from pale-colored organdie, pink, lavender, yellow, and trimmed with many tucks, or narrow pleatings. Cotton voile and cotton crêpe are fabrics of many possibilities which have been wonderfully developed by domestic manufacturers. Stripes of all known kinds are found here, and dainty challie patterns, with checks, diamonds, dots, and the new wall-paper designs of stripes and flowers combined. In all-white crêpes there is a damask stripe or figure which is very good, and more expensive varieties are hand-printed to look like hand painting.

Many frocks are constructed of handkerchief linen, both white and colored. Often two colors are combined in one gown. New are the all-over flower patterns and the patterned stripes—a white one and a colored one—the colored powdered with tiny dots, for example. Bordered linens, as well as cotton crêpes and voiles, are shown in great assortment, but gowns of bordered material require great ingenuity in the making, or they will appear too obvious. For strictly morning wear in the country there are heavy crêpes in glass toweling checks, and cotton percales, well adapted to the flaring skirts of the season.

For cool shopping suits there are ratines and eponges for those who like them, and cotton gabardine, which is proving very meritorious. Separate skirts are built of corduroy, or of its more aristocratic cousin, golfine, and of cotton garbardine, besides, of course, of linen. Pique in various widths of the cord has been revived, and all of these materials crush less than linen, and are therefore perhaps preferable to it. Sand and biscuit shades are seen as often as white. They are better with a striped or colored linen blouse than white, which demands a white blouse as well to look its best. Sportswomen will welcome the improved tub silks and habutais, which are made to withstand the frequent ravages of the washtub.



LACED BODICE, STRIPED TUNIC.

Striking frock of blue silk with a pointed, flaring tunic of blue and green stripes.



WHITE NET AND BLUE SATIN.

Afternoon frock of white net with blue satin bodice.

NOVELTIES SEEN IN THE SHOPS

PRETTY cretonne laundry bags are sold for 25 cents apiece. They are made with wide mouths fastened on big wooden hoops, so that their contents are always easily accessible. And so wide is the range of colors and patterns that a bag can be bought to harmonize with the furnishings of a room in any color. For the Summer cottage these bags are especially useful, and at small expense each bedroom could be furnished with one.

Cover for the Ironing Board.

Fifty cents is the price of an ironing board cover, padding and all, that is most easily adjusted. It is fitted along its two back edges with little metal hooks, like those at the top of a boy's laced boots, and by these it is laced snugly into position. This cover is so easily adjusted and cleaned that it is a real boon.

A Brush for Everything.

An enameled metal tray to hang against the wall, containing brushes on hooks under written legends stating the uses of the brushes, costs $2. There are six or seven brushes and they are for silver, for cups, for drains, for sieves, for oven pans, and for one or two other distinct uses

Clean Clothesline.

Twenty-five cents is the price of a little reel of clothesline, in a metal case. This line, because of the case, is always clean, yet it is very easily unwound and wound when needed, and can always be kept fastened up in a convenient place against a clothes post or the wall of the house or an inside piece of woodwork.

Jogging the Memory.

"What We Need" is the inscription written across the top of a metal reminder to hang in the kitchen or beside the telephone. On this metal sheet are written, in blue letters, the usual kitchen cupboard supplies, and beside these names are little blue pegs that move back and forth in slots. At the bottom of the sheet there are a pad of paper and a pencil so that anything not listed can be written down there.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide.

The Government's foot powder order is regarded as the last word in the scientific outfitting of the defenders of the flag."

The English, French and Allied Troops constantly make use of Allen's Foot-Ease. This foot powder, shaken into the shoes of soldiers, has long been in use in the German army, and Uncle Sam's adoption of this form of treating and easing the feet, is in line with the expressions heard daily for more than twenty-five years, in all parts of the world, from millions of people who are shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet, into their shoes, and using it in the foot bath, as the only practical and lasting treatment for easing and absolutely preventing sore feet. It can be obtained from dealers everywhere for 25c. or a trial package will be sent by mail free if you write to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., U. S. A.

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Moderate Rates *Absolute Protection*
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Remodeling and Repairing at Lowest Prices of the Year.

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LADIES' TAILORS

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UNPRECEDENTED OFFER

IMPORTED MODELS

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$25 to $50

Orders for Suits Now Executed At Greatly Reduced Prices

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

BY SUBWAY—25 Minutes from 96th St., 22 Minutes from 72d St., 17 Minutes from Grand Central, 9 Minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to A. & S. Subway Entrance, HOYT STREET. Every entrance to the Subway is an entrance to Abraham & Straus.

Women's and Misses' Panama Hats
At $1.95 and $2.95 Each.
Duplicates Have Sold Here at $3 to $5.

ONE OF THE BEST HATS WE KNOW OF for the Holiday season. Only because we were able to take over the entire stock did we obtain this great concession from the importer.

First quality Adamba Panamas, shaped in the smartest sailor and outing hat styles; rakish effects or more subdued stiff brims.

All pure white and exceptionally fine finish.

Never before has there been such a demand for Panama Hats and never before have we been able to offer such a fine lot for such little money.

Anticipate your Summer needs and buy three or four.

$1.95 for Fine White Milan Hemp Shapes.

With black Lyons velvet underfacings; medium and large Sailors.

Black Untrimmed Hats at an Unmatched Price, 79c.

1,200 fine black Milan or plain hemp untrimmed Hats which the makers intended to retail at $2.00, here at 79c. each. The product of one of the best makers, all fine goods and in good staple shapes; lustrous black; some have lisere and others plain edges.

200 Cartons of Fine French Flowers.

Crushed Roses, Rosebuds, full blown Roses, Montures of Roses and Foliage, Daisies, Cherries, Grapes, Camellias, white and pink; all high-grade goods, at.....29c a bunch

$1.12 for Genuine Panama Hats.

Seconds, it is true, but seconds with such slight imperfections that it is almost impossible to detect them. There are only about 500, and they will be sold very quickly. All very supple and shaped into smart outing Hat shapes. In good head sizes.

White or All Black Trimmed Hats, $2.79.

A sensational sale. An enormous purchase of shapes and materials enabled us to quote this price. About four hundred Hats in the lot. Fine hemp shapes in medium style Sailors; veiled effects with flowers; stiff, trimmed with wings, or bows, etc. Would be sold by exclusive milliners at $5.00. COME EARLY.

Street and Mezzanine floor, East Building.

36-Inch Princess Poplin, 59c. a Yard.

YOU SAVE 30 cents on every yard on Monday. Usually 89 cents. Highly lustrous. Big supply of navy blue and black. Silk and cotton.

Imported Shantung, 39c., 49c., 59c.

Shantung has become the great outdoor Summer material.

35-Inch All Silk Chiffon Taffeta, $1 to $1.49.

For both street and evening wear.

40-Inch Imported Chiffon Taffeta, $1.98.

Heretofore $2.49, and one of the best Taffetas made. White and pink as well as street colors.

36-In. Imported White Habutai, 59c, 69c, 89c.

An Anniversary Day special, all silk and washable. Priced heretofore at 69c., 89c. and $1.00.

White and Colored Corduroy, 69c.

Cool and stylish for Summer skirts and coats. 27 inches wide.

Black Silk Department Specials.

35-Inch Black All Silk Taffeta, 69c.

On Sale Front Table, Central Bldg., Fulton St.

40-Inch Black All Silk Messaline, 85c.

Extra width and splendid wearing quality.

35-Inch Imported Black Satin, $1.49.

Heretofore $1.98. Rich, lustrous and durable.

For Bathing Suits.

Black Satin and Taffeta, salt water proof. Made to stand hardest kind of surf and sand wear. Many qualities.

Street floor, West Building.

Women's Tailored and Fancy Suits
At $10.00, $18.75 and $29.75.
Third to Half Less Than Original Prices.

SUITS FOR EVERY OCCASION—and you never paid such small prices for styles like these.

All the most fashionable materials and wanted colors.

The best types for Spring and Summer wear. Sizes range from 32 to 44, inclusive.

Materials are fine gabardines, serges, wool failles, tweeds, taffetas, silk poplins, striped and checked worsteds, etc. A great many models in navy and black, also all the leading shades.

Suits that were $14.75 to $24.75, now $10.00
Suits that were $27.50 to $37.50, now $18.75
Suits that were $39.75 to $59.75, now $29.75

Women's Palm Beach Suits at $5.50.
The Lowest Price Ever Quoted.

Very latest and smartest models for Summer wear. Palm Beach cloth, natural color. Jacket is straight tailored front, the back having half belt and three box pleats from waistline down. Two large patch pockets. Skirt has new straight line, semi-flare style. Sizes 32 to 44, inclusive.

Also 15 other styles in natural and jasper color Palm Beach cloth at..$6.50 to $22.50 each

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Beautiful Silk Dresses, $18.75 Each.

THESE DRESSES ARE so good and fashionable that the low price for them is astonishing at this period of the season, with the demand so strong for this class of merchandise.

One model is a copy of a much higher priced Dress, made with full blouse, long tunic skirt finished with cordings and pleated ruffle; fine figured organdie collar and deep cuffs of taffeta. Navy and black and Belgian blue.

Women's Street Dresses, $13.50.

About two hundred taffeta and crepe de chine Dresses that are perfect in detail, correct in every way. The very latest designs. One model of crepe de chine with box pleated double skirt; another of taffeta with trim skirt, and another with tissue skirt. In navy, black, white and other street shades.

Women's Serge Street Dresses, $2.98.

Taken from our own stock and radically reduced. Dresses that have been more than double this price. Just the thing for outings and cool days. Broken sizes, but in all dark colors.

Women's Porch Dresses, 98c.

About 200 in all, in ginghams, percales and flowered lawns; sizes 36 to 46.

Second floor, Central Building.

We Bought These Lamps at Half the Prices Makers Usually Asked.

BUT WHAT WE BOUGHT THEM FOR, while it is the basis for this advertisement, is not half so important to you as the prices we are going to sell them for—

Now, please carry in mind that the same ratio that was conceded to us will come to you—THAT IS JUST HALF—when we offer them at $5.25, $5.75, $7.50, $9.75 and $11.98. Double these prices and you will see what you would pay ordinarily.

They are adjustable electric Floor Lamps—five different styles—some metal shades, others decorated with dainty floral and other pretty designs; complete with ten feet of silk cord, bulb and attachment plug.

SEND ONE AS A WEDDING GIFT TO THE JUNE BRIDE

American Crystal Regulators a Third Under Regular Prices.

WE HAVE REDUCED THESE CLOCKS right from our regular stock. Variety of styles. Finished in rich gold, brass, bronze, verde green and porcelain, 8-day and 15-day guaranteed movements, hour and half hour strike on cathedral gong. Beveled glass front, sides and back and porcelain dials. Some hand painted, others plain, with visible escapement.

$14.00 Clocks Will Be $9.34. | $14.98 Clocks Will Be $9.99. | $16.98 Clocks Will Be $11.32.
$14.75 Clocks Will Be $9.84. | $15.75 Clocks Will Be $10.50. | $28.75 Clocks Will Be $19.17.

Subway floor, Central Building

Mrs. Stoner Tells Critics Just What Her Daughter Does Know.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank your correspondent, Mr. H. K. Porter, for giving me an opportunity to correct the misquoted Tasmania jingle and the statement that I claim Winifred has mastered twelve tongues. Winifred can express her thoughts in eight tongues and read and write in six. She can also use Latin in a colloquial way, but not to express all modern thought, since words are lacking in the olden-time Roman vocabulary. No one has heard me say that Winifred spoke Chinese, although I am sure she would not starve if she were thrown among natives of the Flowery Kingdom. She owes her power to talk Japanese to a highly cultured Japanese gentleman who lived with us for several years, but she can neither read nor write in this tongue. While in New York several Japanese natives spoke to my little girl in the presence of visitors, and they can testify that she had no trouble in understanding what was said.

There are many people all over the world who can testify that Winifred could read, write, and speak Esperanto when she was five years of age. At that age she was tested by Professor George Macloskie, the noted entomologist of Princeton, and she proved to doubters that she could read anything in the international medium of communication and had no difficulty in speaking and writing in this language. At the first Esperanto Congress, held at Chautauqua, N. Y., this child taught several noted professors their first lessons in the peace tongue. Among this number was Professor John McFadyen of Knox College, Toronto. Both Professor Macloskie and Mr. Henry Fisher of the Standard Underground Cable Company, Perth Amboy, N. J., will bear witness to this statement. For further information I would suggest that skeptics write to Professor Raymond Gros, Director School of Languages, Pittsburgh, Penn. He can testify to her ability to use the French language. She talked in Spanish, Italian, Polish, and Russian to people who came behind the scenes at the Cort Theatre.

The ability to express her thoughts in different languages I consider the very least of Winifred's accomplishments. Her powers to reason and argue delight me much more, and the ten books which she has written (some of them not of booklet size) show her knowledge of prosody, travel, study of human character, and conditions in various countries.

In our natural educational schools each child has an individual globe. The teacher shows him a certain place on the globe and tells him a story about it. She then sings with him some simple jingle to a well-known air, and in this jingle all of the principal facts about the shown place are brought out. In the Tasmania jingle children learn that Tasmania is a warm country and there is not much snow there. (I have been misquoted in saying that snow was not found there.) They learn that the emu, cousin to the ostrich, and the funny penguin and kangaroo live there. They never forget that wheat grows very high in this country, that there is much gold, that the famous eucalyptus tree is a native of Tasmanian soil, and that people in that part of the country raise sheep. How many children who study geography in the ordinary way could tell this much about Tasmania in one month from the day in which they had their Tasmania lesson? I have had little four-year-old tots tell me these facts three months after I taught them this jingle, and I am sure they will never forget the simple rhymes I have taught them even when they become grandparents.

The Tasmania jingle is sung to the air of "Here we go round the mulberry bush," and you will see that this country is not deprived of snow. The jingle usually taught to our children first is about the north pole, where snow is a strong feature, hence Tasmania is a contrast.

Let me repeat Winifred's Tasmania jingle as she wrote it:

TO TASMANIA WE WILL GO.

To Tasmania we will go, we will go, we will go,
And there we will not see much snow, see much snow, see much snow.

To Tasmania we will sail, we will sail, we will sail,
And catch a kangaroo's big tail, his big tail, his big tail.

To Tasmania we will fly, we will fly, we will fly,
And see the wheat which grows this high, grows this high, grows this high.

In Tasmania we have heard, we have heard, we have heard,
Lives the funny penguin bird, penguin bird, penguin bird.

In Tasmania, we are told, we are told, we are told,
There are heaps and heaps of gold, heaps of gold, heaps of gold.

In Tasmania we will see, we will see, we will see
Many a eucalyptus tree, 'lyptus tree, 'lyptus tree, 'lyptus tree.

In Tasmania we will spy, we will spy, we will spy
An emu bird which cannot fly, cannot fly, cannot fly.

In Tasmania we will keep, we will keep, we will keep,
A wondrous flock of lovely sheep, lovely sheep, lovely sheep.

WINIFRED SACKVILLE STONER.
New York, May 14, 1915.

THE MEXICAN PATRIOT.

Is the Revolutionist Anti-Yankee or Merely Anti-Work?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in a daily paper (El Presente, March 18, 1915,) published in San Antonio, Texas, an article by one Mr. Davis, who says that the Mexicans living in the United States have kept the Indian idea of revenge; that they have never abandoned their purpose of reconquering the Mexican territory lost in the war of 1847; and he deduces from this that in the Indian race the love of country ranks highest and counts for more than anything else, and look upon him as their overseer or executioner."

I have been a lawyer with a large practice in Mexico, and well acquainted with all classes of society. My experience is longer and probably more profound than that of Mr. Davis, and I assure you that the Indians completely lack that love of country which produces patriotism.

In the first place, the Indians have no love of the land itself. They do not improve it. They sell all the land that they can acquire. Many ranches are formed by the purchase of the small Indian properties of the neighborhoods, and all ranches increase in this way. The Indians often sell the same property more than once to different buyers. Ninety per cent. of the owners made by Juarez's laws have sold their lands, and you may be sure that if Wilson succeeds in creating new proprietors, these will not keep their lands even for five years. The Mexican Government once offered to distribute land among the Indians, subject to the condition that they were not to sell, but the Indians refused to submit to such a condition.

Mr. Davis may insist, "I have seen the Mexican hate for the Yankee, and especially the hate of those Mexicans that live in the United States." The answer is: It is true that the hate exists, but it is not the effect of love of country. It is the result of the Indian's animadversion to all that obliges him to work. The Indian race never reached the stage of individual property possession; they lived almost exclusively by fighting and hunting. The most probable derivation of the word Mexican is from "Mexitli," the god of war. Mexico was not called Mexico, but Tenochtitlan, a name derived from Tenuch, the warrior.

The Indians, and in general all the lower class of Mexicans, are fighting just now with great pleasure. They were better off before. Their lives were more comfortable, their needs better and more easily satisfied; nevertheless, they have been fighting for the last four years under every flag. Every idea found soldiers, as did the party without flag or ideas, to such an extent that sometimes the same men are revolutionaries that have before been federals, or will be after. Why? Because they are sons of Mexitli, the god of war. This same hate against the Yankees that Mr. Davis observes these Indians feel against the Spaniards, against their own countrymen, against the Creoles, and even against their Indian overseers. Why? Because there is among all these hated men a common factor, i. e., they all oblige the Indians to work.

I have made an inquiry regarding the Mexicans living in the United States. I was in El Paso for some time, and I discussed the matter with many Mexicans of all ranks of society living there. Not one of them desires Chamizal to be returned to Mexico. They look upon the possibility of this with great horror. To ascertain this it is necessary to speak indirectly of the case; if not they either conceal their feelings or they feign a false patriotism. A MEXICAN LAWYER.
San Antonio, Texas, May 5, 1915.

VANISHING RAH-RAHISM.

In Other Words, the College Student Is a Tamer Animal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the students in an American college referred to in your editorial of Saturday, May 15, entitled "Are College Boys Now Different?" I beg permission to reply. Several changes have taken place in the college during the last fifty years, and are largely responsible for the idea upon which the criticism in this editorial was based. Above everything else rah-rahism is frowned upon and discouraged in the college student of the present day. Whenever the college student's pugnacity has brought him into contact with the American public, such actions have been vigorously condemned as unbecoming, and have led to the prevalence of many false opinions regarding the true value of a college education. Most college men appreciate the injustice of this anti-college sentiment, and realize that their conduct is the criterion by which the average layman judges the American college. Then, too, intercollegiate athletics have undergone a remarkable growth, and are in a measure responsible for a marked change. Competition in all branches of athletics between the colleges of this country has presented a means for the natural expression of physical antagonism by no means less prevalent among college students, but at the same time has effected a gradual decline in the interest formerly devoted to intramural affairs.

In other words the physical energies of the college student have been subjected to the same training and education that his mental faculties undergo. T. E. S., Jr.
New York University, May 16, 1915.

Two Needy Families.

Two needy families are recommended to the generosity of readers by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. The bureau says:

"Mrs. L., who is 38 years old, has been deserted by her husband, who left her to provide a home, food and clothing for herself and three children. The eldest girl, 12, has heart trouble, and the youngest child is only 3 years old. The wife's mother takes care of the children, thus giving Mrs. L. an opportunity to seek work, which she has not yet found. The bureau is trying to raise a fund of $102, in order to pay the family's rent and give a weekly pension to help the wife out. Any size contribution will be welcome. Please mark gifts for 0203.

"Mrs. F. is a widow who is trying to keep her family together by taking in washing. She has four children, and the eldest girl is able to help a little in the support of the family. The bureau is trying to build up the health of Mrs. F., and has already secured better work for her. A fund of $132 is being raised to give the family a weekly pension for six months, when it is hoped that financial aid will no longer be needed. Please mark contributions for 0204."

The bureau acknowledges the following contributions received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: For 0201 and 0202, from a sympathizer, $2, $1 for each family; 0202, M. B. M., Hartford, Conn., $1. Appeal issued May 2, 1915, from a school teacher for No. 5, $1.

Our College Youth Does Not Receive His Share.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every now and then there appear in the newspapers and periodicals letters and articles complaining of the deficiencies of the young college graduates. Business men agree, for the most part, concerning the benefits of a college education for a man who pursues a business career; but they also appear to agree on the fact that the young graduate suffers from many defects that must be corrected before he can be of real value in the business world. He lacks initiative and push, he is too dependent on his superiors, and he is lacking in responsibility. The cry is so general that there must be some reason for it. Granted that the defects exist, where must we look for the causes? There can be but two places—the college and the home; and it is to these two sources that we must eventually trace the trouble.

The trouble cannot arise from the purely educational side of the college. Knowledge never made a man inefficient; culture and business are not incompatible. Wherein, then, is the college lacking? The principal fault appears to lie in the fact that the colleges do not treat the students as responsible beings. A boy leaves school and goes to work, and he finds that he must be sufficient unto himself; he must be responsible or else lose his position. But let that same boy go to college and he finds that he has somebody continually at his elbow to whom he can turn for help and advice; if he is given a piece of work to do, the first thing he does is to go to his instructor for advice as to the manner of accomplishing the task that has been assigned to him, yet if this same youth were given an assignment on a newspaper, he would scarcely think of going to the editor for advice as to how to proceed about it.

When a boy goes to college, one of the first things he finds out is that he is permitted to take a certain number of absences, but how many is he permited to take in business? The college instructor is overwhelmed by requests from the students to be "excused" from this or from that. If a student has been absent from a recitation, he wants to be "excused" from his work; if there is some athletic contest, he wants to be "excused" from one or more recitations, &c., ad infinitum. And in all these things the student is supported by the Faculty of his college on the plea that he is still a boy, and is not yet sufficiently responsible in these colleges do very little toward making this boy a little more responsible, and when he leaves college with his degree in his pocket and his knowledge in his head, he is still as much of a "boy" as when he entered; he has not yet learned to stand on his own two legs, and the business man, quite naturally, cannot afford to teach this boy how to walk.

Now what portion of the blame is to be laid on the home? It is not a small one. It is in the home that the boy gets his idea of what is expected of him in college, and unfortunately there seem to be but comparatively few homes where there exists any great educational ideal. The same parents who expect their son, when he goes into business, to give all his attention, time, and energy to his life's work are perfectly willing that he should shirk his duties in preparation for this work. As long as he is in college, their son is still a boy, and a boy must have his good time. If there is a wedding, or a dinner, or a dance, or any other activity going on and it happens to conflict with the boy's classes or with his preparation for his classes, they regard it as perfectly right and natural that the extra-curricular activity should pass before the work. The boy misses the work, and gets the college authorities to "excuse" him. Would those same parents be as willing for their son to shirk his responsibilities if he were employed in some business concern? Now is this the least of the defects that can be traced to the home. We pride ourselves on being a strong and healthy nation, yet there is no nation where the youth of the country is so fearful of overwork. Parents are continually writing to the schools and colleges that their son is not physically able to keep up with the required amount of work, and not a term goes by that some students, (many of them lucky members of various athletic teams,) do not obtain leave of absence in order to recuperate from overstrain or overstudy. The boy is encouraged by his parents to think that he must guard against overwork—and he does. A member of one of the leading Eastern institutions once said: "A college education is the one thing where a man wants to buy a gold brick. He goes to college in order to get an education, and he is never happier than when, for some reason or other, he can be absent from the recitations for which he is paying."

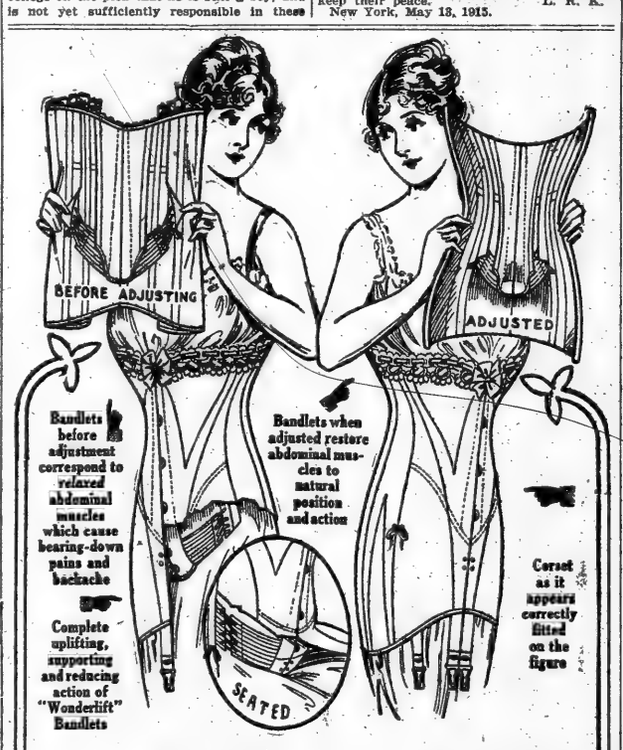
To sum up, let the colleges and parents cooperate to give the boy a greater feeling of responsibility, to make them feel that their education is a business matter; and then we shall have men graduating from college instead of boys.

ALBERT M. C. McMASTER.
Sweet Briar, Va., May 12, 1915.

Will the Jingoist Fight?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to those jingoists whose letters are to be found every day on the editorial page of THE TIMES, let me ask how many of them would volunteer in case the war for which they are clamoring should really come to pass? How many of them have sons, brothers, or husbands (for some of them are women) whom they would willingly send to the front? Are they willing to make enormous sacrifices themselves or are they only willing to sit back while others do their work for them? Let the decision rest with the man who is ready to act, and let the others keep their peace. L. R. K.
New York, May 18, 1915.



Nemo WONDERLIFT KOP SERVICE

Introductory Price is $5.00

Its HEALTH Value is BEYOND PRICE

A BLESSING TO ALL WOMANKIND!

It LIFTS and SUPPORTS the most important vital organs.

★ ★

It PREVENTS, RELIEVES and often CURES the ills peculiar to women.

★ ★

It REDUCES the size and LESSENS the weight of the body.

It CREATES up-to-date style and MAINTAINS a symmetrical and fashionable figure.

★ ★

It gives RELIEF from aches and pains, and greater COMFORT than any other corset.

★ ★

It stands ALONE—there's nothing like it.

AN OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!

Nemo "WONDERLIFT" is a genuine WONDER CORSET. Nothing to compare with it. Already it has earned the warm endorsement of physicians and dressmakers everywhere. Corsetieres delight in it; its wearers rave over it. It is a *revelation* and a *revolution* in corset-making.

Ask your dealer—and KEEP ON ASKING until you see it.

The Nemo Hygienic-Fashion Institute, N. Y.

NEMO 554 NEMO 555

(C-294)

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.

FINAL REDUCTIONS

Tailored Suits
Gowns

$35 up

Sale goods cannot be returned, exchanged, or sent on approval

MICHAEL
Tailleur pour Dames
734 5th AVENUE

Is now busy on his new Modes and every Model of last season must be absolutely cleared, the expansion of his business and inadequacy of space rendering it imperative.

$20, 25 & 30

This Is An Advertisement

which you should read. It will make you very proud of one of Newark's great retail institutions. I am proud of it myself because I was born in New Jersey and have a warm spot in my heart for everything that adds to the fame of my native State. The institution mentioned in this advertisement contributes a great deal to the good name of New Jersey. The support given it by New Jersey people, and by hundreds of New Yorkers who formerly lived in New Jersey, is proof of the Jerseyites' loyalty to a home industry. New Jersey folks are true blue. WILLIAM C. FREEMAN.

The institution I am going to write about is of legal age—it is now in its twenty-third year. It passed through the growing stages without any set-backs. It has had perfect health always—it has never had the measles, mumps, croup, scarlet fever, chills, malaria—or even a slight pain. Consequently it is vigorous, ambitious, full of life.

It never acquired bad habits. It graduated from the grammar school with honor. It went through the high school with high average, and through college with great credit. It has sought in every way to improve itself. It is improving itself in some direction every day—there is desire always to be of service. It wants to have the good will and respect and confidence of everybody.

It is not grasping—it shares its prosperity with its people. It never takes advantage of anybody. It feels that there is yet a great deal to learn—therefore, it keeps on studying.

It does not close its ears to the suggestions of its workers. In fact, it encourages them to offer suggestions. It has a training school to develop its people—it encourages them to study, to master the business. It teaches them how to wait on customers—it requires them to know what they are selling. They are trained to answer questions intelligently, courteously and instantly. Efficiency is rewarded, consequently the service rendered is always up to a high standard.

I went through the whole institution recently. I did not see a gum chewer in the place. I heard no boisterous talk. I saw no slovenliness anywhere. Everybody is neatly attired. Everybody looks happy and prosperous. Everybody is alertly attentive.

I rode up and down in big elevators that carry comfortably 4,000 people an hour. I went in workrooms where workers labored under a Northern light—the best light under which to work. You always find architects working under Northern light. See the point? Even a detail like this did not escape this institution in its schooling.

I noticed the lighting of the store. Every electric light was burning. That's a detail, too, that counts. Let your light shine if you have it.

I took notice of the wide aisles—everything was spick and span—not a string or piece of waste paper anywhere. The counters and shelves were in order. There was great activity everywhere, but no disorder, no slip-shod methods.

There seemed to me to be a great number of workers in the institution. I inquired about the number. There are 2,000 of them. They wait on 20,000 people, on an average, per day. One day they waited on 118,000 people—about one-sixth of the entire population of Newark and nearby towns—some day, wasn't it?

About one-sixth of the entire population visits this institution every week. This shows its hold on its home people. They would not keep on supporting it if they were not getting a square deal, would they?

In my wanderings through this impressive institution, I noticed a room filled with desks like those in a schoolroom. I asked what this room was for. "Oh, this is for salesmen who come here to sell us merchandise. Every Monday we receive the representatives of manufacturers—it is a rule with us to see everybody whether we buy or not. In this way we never miss a good thing for our customers."

An institution big enough and broad-minded enough to see everybody who has something to sell to it has a pretty good notion also of courtesy to people to whom it wants to make sales.

Showing goods to people in a pleasant, thorough way, even if a sale is not made immediately, leaves a mighty fine impression and makes friends—courtesy counts an awful lot on both sides of a business—buying and selling.

The several floors occupied by this institution (there are eight of them besides the basement) looked to me very congested. Every inch of space seemed to be fully utilized. Yet broad aisles were a feature of every floor to better serve the comfort and convenience of customers, so they would have plenty of elbow room.

I commented on the congestion everywhere and a man said to me: "We are really crowded for room. We thought we had enough space in this new building to last for many years, but we have not. I do not know what we are going to do. Why, the other day our advertising manager engaged an artist. He had not room in his own office for him—so compactly squeezed in is he and his associates. So this artist had to take a small corner a block away from the advertising man's office—although in the same building.

"There is increasing demand by customers to serve them with everything they want, consequently we are compelled to utilize every inch of space for them. We have taken back all of the space in the old building we once occupied that we could get. In addition, we have a big warehouse."

People are not interested in the acreage of a store, or the number of square feet occupied, or how many stories high it is—but they are mightily interested in the spirit of an institution—its service—the good manners and intelligence of its workers—the completeness of the assortment of merchandise—the fair prices at which it is sold—the promptness of delivery of purchases—the accuracy in filling orders—the comforts provided for customers, etc.

And when customers keep coming, in increasing numbers each year, to an institution—as they do to this institution I am writing about, it means that they are fully satisfied in every respect.

There is a fine dining-room, where good food is served—an auditorium where several hundred people can rest and hear good music at the same time—there are waiting-rooms—there is a hospital and rolling chair ambulances—there is fine provision made for children and their mothers—there are smiles for you wherever you go. It is a wonderfully cheery place.

I talked with some of the workers, who did not know me other than as a customer of the store. They showed enthusiasm and pride in the institution. They talked about their bosses as though they were the best friends they had in the world. I bought some shirts and hose simply because it would have been a crime to go out of this institution without showing my appreciation of it.

It seemed to me as though everybody was buying something because the salespeople were so pleasant and inviting in their attitude. The force of suggestion is very great. The merchandise display is so complete and the workers look so pleasant and interested in their work that you say to yourself, "Well, here is something I need. I may as well buy it now as at some other time."

This institution has created an atmosphere around itself that is very compelling. It has been brought about by all of the workers—from the youngest cash girl to the managers themselves—being on the job all of the time, studying the needs of the people, serving them well and making them feel friendly and satisfied.

I couldn't begin to tell you everything in this one advertisement that appealed to me, but I have told you enough, I think, to make you understand the reason why L. Bamberger & Co., of Newark, is so close to the hearts of everyone and why it deserves the trade of New York and New Jersey.

WILLIAM C. FREEMAN.

PLAYS THAT STAY TILL THE END OF MAY



EDITH WYNNE-MATTHISON and RICHARD ROSS in "Trojan Women" Municipal Stadium, May 29. (PHOTO BY MISHKIN STUDIO)



LILLIAN SHAW New Brighton.



CARRIE REYNOLDS in "The Chimes of Normandy" Standard.



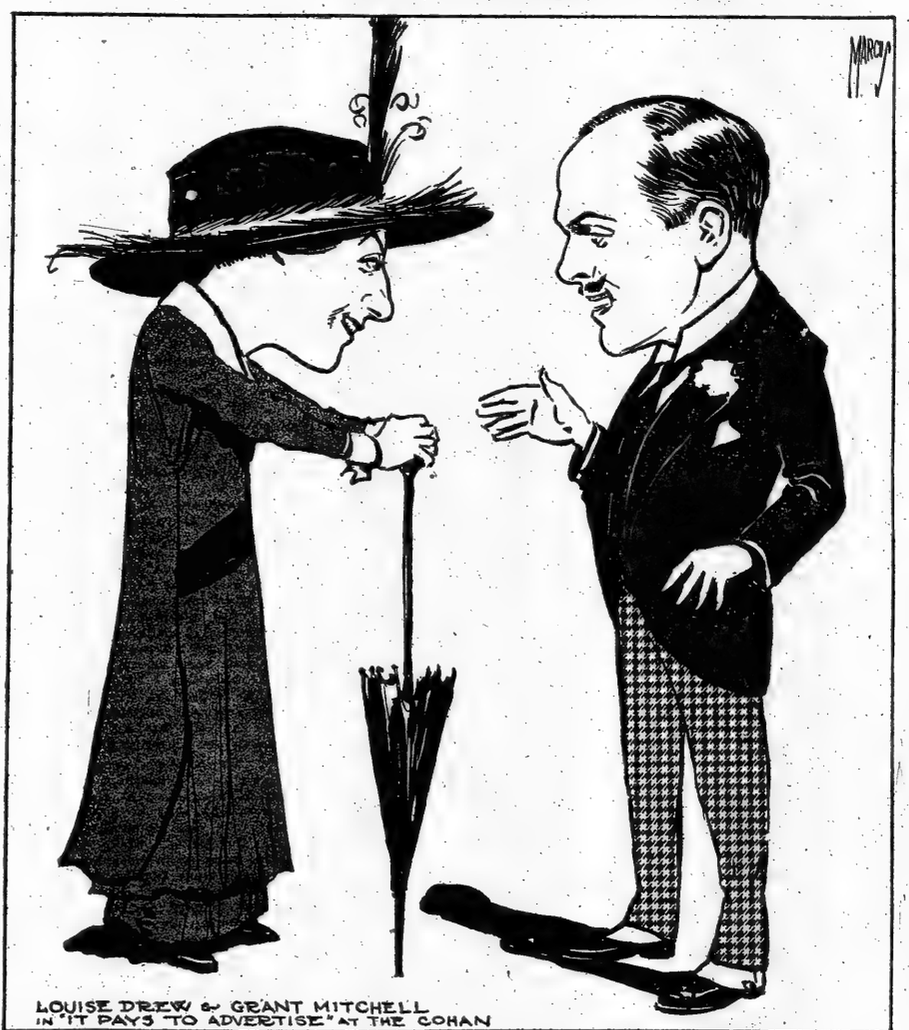
FRANCES FERNE ~ Leading Woman. Lexington Players.



ADA LEWIS in "She's in Again." Gaiety.



MAY VOKES in "A Full House." Longacre.



LOUISE DREW & GRANT MITCHELL IN "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" AT THE COHAN

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

The Story of an Ancient War Play.

SINCE the war began many a war play has been set before the audiences of New York. They have been prepared for the amusement and excitement of the patrons of the costlier theatres, and they have been added to the varied fare of vaudeville. There have been long plays that followed the perilous trail of the German spy and short plays, studies in scarlet, that pictured something of the wreckage which, from the beginnings of time, has strewn the paths of glory. And the greatest of all the war plays is this one that was produced by Granville Barker last Wednesday in the Harvard Stadium and which, if the skies be friendly, is to be played again next Saturday afternoon when, for the first time, the gates of the new Stadium at the College of the City of New York are thrown wide to the public. It was written not last month nor the month before but centuries upon centuries ago when the world was young. It is "The Trojan Women" of Euripides.

The "Troades" is a war play, written about war and under the inspiration of war as surely as any of these minor manuscripts which have been dashed off since the first momentous days of last August. The old poet, the saddened Tolstoy of fifth century Athens, sang of Troy, but his thoughts were of Melos. His thoughts were of that unimportant little island which Athens, drunk with the wine of Empire, had just made desolate. Filled with compassion for the Melians and with shame for the city that had all his love, he turned, in the convention of Greek tragedy, to the pageantry of the Homeric epic. He sang the victory the Iliad sang, but it was no song of praise, and in his music there was no exultation. For in the scenes he set upon the trampled and desecrated shore of Troy he stripped war of its glamour, that victory of its glory.

His play was received with bitterness in Athens, with such bitterness, perhaps, as might be in the greeting accorded now in Germany to a play that, in the compelling voice of genius, treated with bitter satire the part the Germans played in the Franco-Prussian war. The "Troades," says Gilbert Murray, set a flame of discord between Euripides and his people. We can only guess how great a part it played in the exile which marked the last days of the most tragic of poets. Certainly the Athenians who saw the play produced thought of the sacking of Melos, and quite as certainly, Professor Murray, the great Greek teacher of Oxford, who made the matchless translation, would have those of us who go to the Stadium next Saturday think of Belgium as we listen to that interlude of lamentation which is called "The Trojan Women."

That much is clear from the new preface to the play which the translator wrote when he learned that it was to be given here in America at this time. In that preface—it was published for the first time a week ago Thursday in the columns of this newspaper—he linked the wars across the centuries. "We could scarcely have believed," he wrote, "that, if war could come, the first step would be the deliberate massacre of a small and unconcerned nation, as innocent as Melos and as far removed from the quarrels of its great neighbors." And it is not of hungry Athens alone Professor Murray is thinking when, at the end, he voices as a world-resolve "that those who are swift to make war for the sake of gain shall find in their wars not profit but bitter loss."

For a full understanding of the prophetic play to be given here this week you must turn, then, not merely to the Euripidean text but to the story of Melos as it was written in an immortal chapter of Thucydides.

The time was 416 B. C.—the seventeenth year of the Peloponnesian war. The Island of Melos was then an absurd patch of land on the blue surface of the Aegean, where, in a rock-girt little city, there had dwelt for centuries an unpretentious Dorian people that seldom sailed abroad, and lived contentedly enough on the fruits of their own fields. So far as the Melians had any dealings at all with the warring folk around them, they asked only to be allowed to preserve their neutrality.

"So," they said, as if half incredulous, "you would not consent to our being neutral, friends instead of enemies, but allies of neither side?"

But that was later, during the famous parley. The Melians had never asked Athens for protection and had never paid tribute to the Athenians. Nine years before, Cleon had written their name upon the revised tribute list, but the Melians ignored the levy, and it was not until 416 that, for momentary lack, perhaps, of any one else to fight, an armed force was sent to the island to make stern collection of the arrears. In the dialogue that followed, Thucydides, if he has not recorded the actual words between the Athenian envoys and the Melian commissioners, has at least given dramatic voice to the insolent war spirit and subtly expressed the disavowal that must have filled the soul of Euripides when he set to work on "The Trojan Women." That dialogue a modern reader will find more suggestive than he could have found it a year ago. Some fragments of it are given here:

The Athenians—For ourselves, we shall not trouble you with specious pretenses—either of how we have a right to our Empire because we overthrew the Mede, or are now attacking you because of wrong that you have done us. You know as well as we do that right, as the world goes, is only in question between equals in power, while the strong do what they can, and the weak suffer what they must.

The Melians ventured to suggest that in the fullness of time it might prove inexpedient for the Athenians to have destroyed that common protection, "the privilege of being allowed in danger to invoke what is fair and right." The Athenians intimated that the Empire was willing to take the risk, begged to be allowed to keep the parley on the plane of interest, and admitted that they would prefer to spread their Empire over Melos without trouble. They spoke not of "sophia" or "Kultur," or "civilization," but preached simply the cynical gospel of force.

The Melians—It were surely great baseness and cowardice in us, who are still free, not to try everything that can be tried, before submitting to your yoke.

The Athenians—Not if you are well advised, the contest not being an equal one, with honor as the prize and shame as the penalty, but a question of self-preservation and of not resisting those who are far stronger than you are.

The Melians—You may be sure that we are as well aware as you of the difficulties of contding against your power and fortune, unless the terms be equal. But we trust that the gods may grant us fortune as good as yours, since we are just men fighting against unjust.

The Athenians—When you speak of the favor of the gods, we may as fairly hope for that as yourselves; neither our pretensions nor our conduct being in any way contrary to what men believe of the gods or practice among themselves. Of the gods we believe, and of men we know, that by a necessary law of their nature they rule wherever they can. And it is not as if we were the first to make this law, or to act upon it when made; we found it existing before us, and shall leave it to exist after us; all we do is to make use of it, knowing that you and everybody else, having the same power as we have, would do the same as we do.

And when the Melians spoke of the Lacedaemonians as bound, if only for very shame, to come to their aid, the envoys, in words that sound strangely familiar to modern ears, derided them.

The Athenians—We bless your simplicity but do not envy your folly. The Lacedaemonians, when their own interests or their country's laws are in question, are the worthiest men alive; of their conduct toward others much might be said, but no clearer idea of it could be given than by shortly saying that of all the men we know they are most conspicuous in considering what is agreeable honorable, and what is expedient just.

Thus the Athenians, and finally this was the Melian answer:

"We will not in a moment deprive of freedom a city that has been inhabited these seven hundred years."

"The Athenians," says Thucydides, "put to death all the grown men whom they took and sold the women and children for slaves, and subsequently sent out five hundred colonists and inhabited the place themselves."

"So Melos never paid Athens tribute." Thus Professor Zimmern in his wonderful "Greek Commonwealth." "But there was once more corn in her little valleys and men sat in her city marketplace drinking the sweet wine from her hillsides."

That was in 416. The next year the Athenian Armada set sail on that fatal voyage to Sicily, and in Athens there was produced "The Trojan Women" of Euripides.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"THE TROJAN WOMEN"—Euripides's classical Greek drama performed by Granville Barker's company to dedicate the new C. C. N. Y. Stadium, Saturday afternoon.

"A BEAR"—A playlet by Anton Tchekhov, acted by the Washington Square Players, tomorrow night in the Bandbox Theatre.

"THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY"—Planquette's operetta revived by the Van den Berg-Conger Opera Company, tomorrow night in the Standard Theatre.

THE first of the series of performances of Greek plays to be given in New York under the direction of Granville Barker will be the event of chief interest in dramatic circles this week. As side shows to this big show, the Washington Square Players will present another playlet, while by way of giving the week a touch of melody the opera company in the Standard Theatre will make another revival.

The performance of Euripides's "The Trojan Women," by Mr. Barker's company next Saturday afternoon will dedicate the new Stadium of the College of the City of New York, occupying the ground bounded by Convent and Amsterdam Avenues and 136th and 138th Streets. The Stadium was the gift to the college of Adolf Lewisohn. It was designed by Arnold W. Brunner.

Both "The Trojan Women" and "Iphigenia in Tauris," which will be given at two performances on May 31 and June 5, were first performed between 412 and 415 B. C. The translations to be used are by Gilbert Murray of Oxford University.

The cast will include Lilian McCarthy, Edith Wynne Matthison, Chrystal Herne, Gladys Hanson, Ina Maclaren, and Lionel Braham. Norman Wilkinson, who designed the rather startling costumes for Mr. Barker's production of "Iphigenia," also designed the costumes for the other play.

The first performance will be an invitation one.

The Washington Square Players will bring their interesting season in the Bandbox Theatre to a close with the presentation of a special bill, the feature of which will be a playlet by Anton Tchekhov, entitled "A Bear." This playlet will be given in conjunction with items from other programs, including Maeterlinck's "Interior," Edward Goodman's "Eugenically Speaking," and the pantomime, "The Shepherd in the Distance." This special bill will be performed tomorrow and Tuesday nights of this week and will close the season with two performances a week from tomorrow.

The Van den Berg-Conger Opera Company will revive Planquette's operetta, "The Chimes of Normandy," in the Standard Theatre tomorrow night. Carrie Reynolds will be the Serpolette and William Blaisdell will sing the rôle of Gaspard.

The répertoire of the Zuro Grand Opera Company, which is appearing in the Cecil Spooner Theatre this week, will be: Monday night, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci"; Tuesday, "Rigoletto"; Wednesday, "Carmen"; Thursday, "Il Trovatore"; Friday, "Faust"; Saturday matinée, "Traviata"; Saturday night, "Aida."

A FEW PERLMUTTERINGS ON THE LAMBS' GAMBOL.

By MONTAGUE GLASS.

DID you hear it that Max Tuchman has got a son by the name of Ralph Tuchman which is now working as an actor?" Louis Gurin, the real estater, asked as he sat opposite B. Rashkind in the Regal Vienna Restaurant and Café.

"Sure I hear it," Rashkind answered, "and I ain't got no sympathy with Max neither, Gurin, because if a feller calls his son by such a name as Ralph, y'understand, the best he could expect is that a feller should turn out to be an actor or something."

"Seemingly you don't think very high of actors," Gurin commented.

"I think just so high from actors as anybody does, Gurin," Rashkind declared, "which I don't know nothing about 'em, Gurin, because I ain't got no actors in my family, Gott sei dank."

"Why Gott sei dank?" Gurin asked.

"So far as I found out up to date, Rashkind, you ain't got no rabonim in your family neither, which if you could claim for a relation such an actor like Dovid Warfield oder a concern like Montgomery & Stone, y'understand, you wouldn't got no kick coming, believe me."

"I seen 'em all," Rashkind retorted; "and what is it? Dovid Warfield acts very natural, like a poor feller in tzuris, y'understand, aber, there's lots of greenhorns which I could cried a whole lot worser as I cried from Warfield, except that with such poor schnorrers nebich, if you show them suckers the least little encouragement, y'understand, they would never rest till they get from you a couple of dollars, Gurin. As for this here firm of Who's-this & Stone, I admit I got to laugh at them, Gurin; but if you would be proud to have in your family a couple of fellers which everybody laughs at, Gurin, you got funny idees about what is bekovet in a family, Gurin, I must say."

"Montgomery & Stone oser worry if people laugh at 'em," Gurin said. "They're a couple of very good actors, Rashkind. I bet yer if they got a cent invested in first-class A number one loft buildings, they got half a million dollars."

"You don't tell me!" Rashkind exclaimed.

"Dovid Warfield is another good actor, only in a different way," Gurin continued. "Warfield owns tenement property, otherwise he is just as good as Montgomery & Stone, y'understand, and some says even better by a couple of hundred thousand dollars."

"Is that so?" Rashkind cried.

"Furthermore, George M. Kohn is also good for half a million dollars at the very least," Gurin went on, "and still another very good actor is a feller by the name Corse Payton, which he owns property in Brooklyn, although, of course, Rashkind, none of these here actors is as good as they used to be, Rashkind, on account of the way real estate is so dead nowadays, especially in Brooklyn."

Rashkind wagged his head from side to side and made incoherent sounds through his nose, indicating surprise too profound for words.

"Yes, Rashkind," Gurin said, "many people is got the same idee like you, that actors ain't good, Rashkind; but I went past the Lamb Club the other night, Rashkind, and I could assure you there stands a line of oitermobiles outside the door like it would be the Metropolitan Club, where even the waiters is got a rating K to M credit fair."

"What has the Lamb Club got to do mit actors?" Rashkind asked.

"Do you mean to say you didn't know it that the Lamb Club is an actors' club?" Gurin demanded.

Rashkind shrugged his shoulders.

"I ain't exactly a mind-reader, Gurin," he said. "I know that fellers in the hardware business belongs to the Hardware Club, and fellers in the woolen business belongs to the Wool Club, and lawyers belongs to the Lawyers' Club, Gurin, so naturally, I supposed that fellers like Schwarzschild & Sulzberger oder Swift & Armour belongs to the Lamb Club."

"An idee!" Gurin exclaimed. "The Lamb Club is not only an actors' club, but once in a while they are running off a public gambol. You ought to go to it, Rashkind."

Rashkind raised his hand in the manner of a traffic policeman.

"I ain't touched a card in five years," he said.

"What are you talking nonsense?" Gurin cried. "This here gambol is an affair for charity where a number of them good actors I was telling you about are going to act, Rashkind, and others just as good and even better, Rashkind, which for the same price that you pay to see one of them good actors separately, y'understand, at this here gambol you could see the whole lot of them together, Rashkind."

Rashkind shrugged again.

"Why should I pay my hard-earned money to see them fellers, Gurin?" he asked.

"Why not?" Gurin retorted.

"Because, Gurin," Rashkind concluded, "if them fellers is all as good as you say they are, Gurin, I could read about 'em in Dun and Bradstreet for nothing."

LO, THE POOR DRAMATIST!

In a recent article written for THE TIMES *Arthur Hopkins, the producer, who had the good sense and good fortune to pick the season's most emphatic dramatic success, "On Trial," discussed the system by which he determines the production value of plays in the manuscript. In the following article Mr. Hopkins champions the cause of the author against the vagaries of the ultra-modern stage director.*

By ARTHUR HOPKINS.

FOR the past few years there has been something of a war going on in the theatre, a war to determine who has the prior right on the stage—the carpenter, the scene painter, the property maker, the costume designer, the composer, or the actor. Strangely enough, the one person who seems to have been lost sight of by most of the revolutionists is none less than the author. More strange even than this is that the new movement was initially agitated on behalf of the author.

Gordon Craig, undoubtedly the greatest figure and the one great originator of the theatre of modern times, was moved to protest against the old realistic methods through his desire to create an atmosphere which was in entire sympathy with the author's mood and which stripped the stage of every excess obstacle and effect which tended to distract the auditor's attention. He aimed to put the setting back of the play and not in front of it. He detested the photographic and revolted at exact reproductions. Everything that older producers, like Tree and Belasco, advocated, Craig dismissed as being unconvincing, inharmonious, inartistic. To him the wealth of detail on which these producers prided themselves was nothing more than a clutter of obstacles which, instead of putting the auditor in close touch with the play, diverted his attention from it.

Craig, being English and revolutionary, naturally could get no hearing in England, and it remained for Germany and Russia to demonstrate his theories. The result is well known. An entire new school of producers has sprung up in Europe. They have swallowed Craig and taken credit for most that was good in his ideas without stopping to apologize to him for their repeated misapplications of his theories. In departing from the realistic they have gone mad with the impressionistic and imaginative. They have struck upon weird and riotous color combinations that shriek in a thousand voices over the author's one. They strive for the surprising, the strange, the novel, the fakey.

Leon Bakst's designs leave nothing of a play but the covers. Bakst originally designed for the ballets and pantomimes, and since in these instances it made little difference how much riot or confusion he raised, his work was highly interesting, but when he swooped down on poor D'Annunzio, who really had written something he wanted Paris at least to hear, and began squirting paint regardless from every tube, in circles and angles, parabolas, spirals, whirlpools, pin wheels and bursting shells, when he chased on one weird costume after another, each designed to frighten children and make strong men tremble, there was scarcely a soul in the theatre who knew that a play was being presented. It was a Welsh rabbit banquet with the author falling off the cliff—and needless to say the play fell with him. But Bakst had been on his paint jag and from his standpoint it was a complete success. And to think that Craig really started all this by appealing to the imagination! But it was not Craig's idea that a producer should arouse his own imagination to uncontrollable violence, but rather that he should arouse the imagination of the audience to a point that placed it easily within the author's reach.

But there is at least one level head in Europe, and it sits on the shoulders of one Max Reinhardt of the Deutsches Theater, Berlin. He has swallowed Craig, but he has digested him. He knows just how far to go with him. He knows where to end with realism and begin with Craig, and where to dismiss Craig and revert to realism. To my mind Reinhardt does more to assist and less to impede the author than any living producer. If he wants a great scenic effect he is careful to place it in such a way that it is not going to kill the lines. He makes his effects belong. They are not dragged in. They are not glaringly apparent. A little of Craig goes a long way, and Reinhardt knows how to use him.

Once an effect is so apparent that it arouses interest beyond the play, that effect is bad for the author.

In a recent production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" the gilded fairies grouped themselves about Shakespeare and concealed him completely. Whatever of Shakespeare they may have left exposed was finally obliterated by plump, perspiring Ethiopians, who, at various intervals during the debauch, placed themselves smack up against the stage boxes occupied by ladies and gentlemen who doubtless had other preferences. What chance had Shakespeare with them?

Any actor knows that his lines can be completely lost through the movement of another actor at the wrong time. If so little a thing as this will destroy the effect of a line on an audience how careful must a producer be to eliminate every obvious element of distraction. The theatre primarily is not for the designer or the actor—it is for the author. His rights precede all others, for the projection of what the author has to say is the chief reason for the occasion. Let others concerned in the production acquit themselves as well as they may, but their greatest achievement lies in their assistance to the author and not their competition with him.

It is good that we are escaping the old ultra-realistic. Let us not be mashed from one sand pit into another. Let us escape the ultra-modern. Reinhardt has shown us the way—the Craig way.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Astor—"The Eternal City." (Film.)
Bandbox—Playlets and pantomime.
Candler—"On Trial."
Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Columbia—Summer burlesque.
Cort—"Under Cover."
Eltinge—"Song of Songs."
Empire—"A Celebrated Case."
Fulton—"Twin Beds."
Gaiety—"She's in Again."
Globe—Montgomery and Stone.
Liberty—"Birth of a Nation." (Film.)
Longacre—"A Full House."
Park—"Candida."
Republic—"The Natural Law."

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

BUSHWICK THEATRE.—Trixie Friganza in a program of song and dance travesties; the Misses Campbell in a drawing-room specialty, entitled "The Southern Beauties"; Jane Connelly and company in a modern comedy playlet, entitled "A Strong Cup of Tea."

PROSPECT THEATRE.—Willard, "the man who grows"; Bernard Granville in a program of songs, dances and recitations; Irene and Bobby Smith in a singing and dancing specialty.

IN OTHER THEATRES.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LEXINGTON AVENUE.—The Lexington Players in Willard Mack's "So Much for So Much," with Frances Ferne and William Corbett in the principal parts.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—Twenty-third Street, John P. Wade and company in a character comedy sketch, entitled "Marse Shelly's Chicken Dinner"; Fifty-eighth Street, the Harvey De Vora Trio in a dance revue; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Dean Fay and the Sorority Girls in a miniature musical comedy.

EDEN MUSEE. — New groups in the World of Wax collection in the crypt; new subjects in kinemacolor motion pictures.

Mr. Hamilton Speaks.

The last of the series of lectures under the auspices of the Washington Square Players will be given this afternoon in the Bandbox Theatre. Clayton Hamilton of the dramatic department of Columbia University will be the speaker, and his subject will be "The Little Theatre—How Can It Grow Up?" The lecture will be for subscribers only.

PLAYERS IN THE THEATRES OF NEW YORK

PLAYGOERS HAVE THEIR SAY ON THE SEASON'S OFFERINGS

The Members of the Drama Society Held in Highest Favor the "Androcles and the Lion" Produced by Granville Barker.

TO sound the opinion of its membership, the Directors of the Drama Society recently sent forth a questionnaire on the merits of the list of twelve good plays to which the more than a thousand members had been sent during the season now drawing to its close. The members were asked what were the three best plays listed, what plays were listed that should not have been, and what plays were not listed that should have been.

Of the host of answers received, John Corbin, the Secretary of this organization of playgoers, has made this analysis:

By JOHN CORBIN.

THE most striking feature of the answers is the wide variety of judgments represented. Of the plays on the society's list every one, with a single exception, was chosen by one or more members for first place. The exception is "Alice in Wonderland," which, obviously, cannot deserve the distinction. It was, however, freely chosen for second and third place, and as freely stigmatized as unworthy of being listed at all.

Yet, in spite of the variety of opinion, the consensus was distinct. "Androcles and the Lion" received almost as many votes for first place as the next two plays together. But in the competition for second place the divergence of opinion again became manifest. Two such different plays as "Pygmalion" and "Daddy Long-Legs" ran an almost dead heat, "Pygmalion" winning out by only three votes. Both "Androcles" and "Pygmalion," it will be noted, had comparatively little favor with the general public, whereas "Daddy Long-Legs" was far and away the most popular comedy of the season, being distanced only by two melodramas, "On Trial" and "Under Cover," and two farces, "Twin Beds" and "It Pays to Advertise." "The Phantom Rival" and "Marie-Odile" were close competitors for second place, falling behind "Pygmalion" by only eight and nine votes, respectively. "Outcast" was sixth, "Polygamy" seventh, and "Inside the Lines" eighth. Other plays received at most three votes.

For second place the leading choice was "Outcast"; "Androcles" came next, "Pygmalion" third, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" fourth, "Pygmalion" fifth, "Marie-Odile" sixth, "The Phantom Rival" seventh, and "Daddy Long-Legs" eighth.

For third place "Marie-Odile" was an easy first; "Androcles" was again second, and "Polygamy" again third. Then followed "The Phantom Rival," "Outcast," "Daddy Long-Legs," "Inside the Lines," "Pygmalion," and "Alice in Wonderland."

Many members made the obviously just comment that among plays of such widely different characters it was virtually impossible to make a satisfactory grading. More important perhaps than the number of times a play was named as "The" best, is the number of times each play was named for one of three places. Following are the two lists:

Ranked as to number of times chosen as "The" best:

1. "Androcles and the Lion."
2. "Pygmalion."
3. "Daddy Long-Legs."
4. "The Phantom Rival."
5. "Marie-Odile."
6. "Outcast."
7. "Polygamy."
8. "Inside the Lines."
9. "A Midsummer Night's Dream."
10. "Twelfth Night."
11. "Children of Earth."
12. "He Comes Up Smiling."

Ranked as to number of times chosen for first, second, or third place:

1. "Androcles and the Lion."
2. "Outcast."
3. "Marie-Odile."
4. "Pygmalion."
5. "Polygamy."
6. "The Phantom Rival."
7. "Daddy Long-Legs."
8. "A Midsummer Night's Dream."
9. "Inside the Lines."
10. "Mary Goes First."
11. "Alice in Wonderland."
12. "He Comes Up Smiling."

In the second list "Androcles" again leads distinctly, though with a markedly diminished margin. "Outcast," which was sixth choice for first place, rises to an easy second on the score of the number of times it was chosen for one of three places, and "Marie-Odile" rises similarly from fifth to third place. "The Phantom Rival" falls from fourth to sixth place, "Polygamy" rises from seventh to fifth, "Daddy Long-Legs" drops from third to seventh place.

The criticisms which the members leveled at the choice of the committee were free and varied. Here again "Androcles and the Lion" comes off best, having only four votes against it. This is especially noteworthy in view of the fact that there was among the general public widespread objection to it on pietistic grounds—an objection which in England made it virtually a failure. The play most generally condemned was "He Comes Up Smiling," which in spite of a very feeble last act was almost universally praised in the press and unanimously chosen by our committee. It has the combined distinction of polling fewest votes for high place and most votes for no place on the list.

Voted off the list:

1. "He Comes Up Smiling."
2. "The Phantom Rival."
3. "Marie-Odile."
4. "Alice in Wonderland."
5. "Outcast."
6. "At the Barn."
7. "Daddy Long-Legs."
8. "Polygamy."
9. "Pygmalion."
10. "Mary Goes First."
11. "Inside the Lines."
12. "Androcles."

The vote as to plays which were not on our list, and which should have been there, is less significant in view of the fact that many members have seen few or none of them. "A Pair of Silk Stockings" leads with almost twice as many votes as the next in order. Then follow "The Hawk," "On Trial," "My Lady's Dress," "The Show Shop," "Under Cover," "Sinners," "The Lie," "The White Feather," "The Shadow," "It Pays to Advertise," and "The Doctor's Dilemma."

There will probably be a general agreement that, popular as many of these plays were, and entertaining to the most sophisticated, few or none of them deserve a high place on a list chosen with a view to literary and dramatic distinction. The chief exception is "The Doctor's Dilemma," which was produced after our list for the season had been completed, and which was seen by very few members.

It is significant of the difference between the Drama Society judgment and the popular judgment that "Twin Beds," which was perhaps the most popular play of the season, was not mentioned by any member.



Douglas Stevenson, in "Chin-Chin," at the Globe.



Violet Heming in "Under Cover."—Cort.

NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

VITAGRAPH—"A Price for Folly."

STRAND—"Stolen Goods."

BROADWAY—"Bootle's Baby."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET — "Four Feathers."

BRIGHTON BEACH MUSIC HALL—"Hypocrites."

THE stars of the legitimate stage continue to enlist under the banner of the movies. Last week the names of Billie Burke and Cyril Maude were added to the ever lengthening list of famous players who are dabbling in motion pictures as a side line.

Miss Burke is playing in the West in "Jerry," and when she has finished her tour she will go to Santa Monica, Cal., to act a scenario being written especially for her, if the present plans carry. For a number of years the actress has been one of the most popular stars under the management of Charles Frohman, and the fact that she did not accept one of the many previous offers made her for motion-picture work may have been due to the late manager's feeling against his stars acting for the screen. It is said the New York Motion Picture Corporation will pay Miss Burke $3,000 a week for her services if the contemplated contract is concluded.

Mr. Maude has been duplicating his great success of last season in "Grumpy" in the larger cities of the country this season, so his name is familiar to a large public. The Morosco-Bosworth Company has engaged him, and at the conclusion of his tour in "Grumpy" he will go to the California studios of the company and act one of his most successful rôles before the camera.

"A Price for Folly" is the title of the feature of the new Vitagraph program. The scenario was written by George P. Dillenback for a one-part story, but continued elaboration by George D. Baker expanded it into a five-part film. In it Edith Storey is seen in the rôle of a popular dancer. The third installment of the serial, "The Goddess," will be shown and also one of Roy L. McCardell's Jarr Family series.

Blanche Sweet acted the leading rôle for "Stolen Goods," the feature of this week's program in the Strand, before the Lasky camera. The story is one of mistaken identities in which a young woman, through a remarkable chain of circumstances, finds herself in the place of a rival. Some new pictures of foreign travel, educational pictures, and a new comedy are included on the bill.

The program in the Broadway Theatre this week will include two feature films instead of one. "Bootle's Baby" is a four-reel picture based on a scenario by John Strange Winter. Mimi Yvonne acted the principal rôle for it. "The Man on the Case" is by Grace Livingston Furniss. In addition to these pictures South American travel scenes, new comedies and topical pictures will be shown.

Pathé has acquired the motion picture rights to Oscar Wilde's "The Picture of Dorian Gray," George Barr McCutcheon's "Nedra," and "Comrade John," by Samuel Merwin and Henry Kitchell Webster.

Madison Square Garden did not open as the world's largest movie theatre yesterday as scheduled. When the work of transforming the great auditorium got under way it was found the alterations would take more time than had been allowed, and accordingly the opening was postponed till next Saturday night.

In the Eighty-first Street Theatre the first half of the week a picturization of A. E. W. Mason's novel, "Four Feathers," will be shown with Howard Estabrook in the principal rôle. The second half of the week "The Boss" will be shown. For this picture Holbrook Blinn and Alice Brady appeared before the camera.

Brighton Beach Music Hall will be devoted to movies instead of vaudeville this Summer. The beach playhouse will be reopened Saturday, "Hypocrites" having been chosen for the first feature. This film was originally projected in the Longacre Theatre last Spring.

Frank Daniels has evolved a novel scheme for making up for scenes to be photographed away from the studio. It has been the custom for years for actors to make up and then go to the place where the scene is to be taken. Mr. Daniels has reversed the usual process. He drives to the scene of the picture in his limousine and then makes up in his own car, which is equipped with a table, mirror, and all of the accessories. When the scene is finished Mr. Daniels takes off his make-up and is ready for anything.

Viola Allen is at the Essanay studios in Chicago where she is engaged in the production of the five-reel photoplay, "The White Sister," taken from the novel of F. Marion Crawford, in which Miss Allen appeared with success on the stage.

This is Miss Allen's first experience in photoplay work and she is quite enthusiastic over it.

"I am much pleased with my surroundings and with the way the work is progressing on the picture," saye Miss Allen. "I am more than anxious to see it a great success both because of Essanay and because of Mr. Crawford's family, who are greatly interested in the filming of the book, which they consider Mr. Crawford's greatest work. It was partly for this reason that I consented to appear in the picture."

Harry Kelly and his dog Lizzie, of "Watch Your Step" fame, have joined the movies, and are appearing in a series of "Ask Your Uncle Dudley" comedies on the United program. With Harry Kelly and Lizzie is appearing Dan Mason, an old-time comedian remembered from the variety days, who was the originator of "Peck's Bad Boy," which he staged in the 80s. It is a coincidence that in Mr. Kelly's first screen engagement he should play with Mason, since it was with him in "Peck's Bay Boy" that he had his first chance as an actor.

The Dance Is Done.

The Strand Roof Garden closed for the Summer months last night with a special series of dancing contests. The roof will reopen Oct. 4, when some novelties will be introduced.

At the Jardin de Danse.

Among the numbers danced by the young women of Ida Fuller's company at the Jardin de Danse above the New York Theatre are "Love's Awakening," "The Dancer's Sacrifice," and "The Pastimes of Youth." "The Promenade" is the title of an original dance given by Hervey Hume and Helen Woolford.

Still More Opera.

The Avitable-Martelli English Grand Opera Company will begin a season in the Palisades Park Theatre Saturday afternoon with a presentation of "Il Trovatore." This opera will remain the bill the following week. The company's list of principals includes Agnes Robinson, Kyra Zastri, Anita Bondio, Arline Morris, Giovanni Tagno, J. Allen Turner, and Gilbert Wilson.

DECORATING IPHIGENIA

WHATEVER may be said of Norman Wilkinson's costume contributions to the Barker production of the "Iphigenia in Tauris" in terms of beauty, the English decorator is prepared to defend stoutly their authenticity. In discussing their reception the other day, he had this to say:

"When Mr. and Mrs. Granville Barker first gave Gilbert Murray's translations of the Greek classics in London several years ago I designed the costumes for the productions. At that time I made a rather exhaustive study of the subject, collecting a great many illustration plates of Greek vases and statues.

"In the present production of 'Iphigenia in Tauris' I followed my original scheme of design rather closely, making some few alterations that suggested themselves. I visited your Metropolitan Museum and I found that its collection of Greek vases is far superior to any other collection I know. I have seen similar collections in London, Paris, Berlin, Munich, Florence, and Rome, but none I am familiar with is as complete as the Metropolitan's.

"I imagine the reasons the costumes caused some amusement was that the general idea of Greek costumes is the conventional one of a white flowing robe with perhaps no color beyond an edging of black. Maybe the Yale students expected to see some such Greek costumes made familiar to them by the Venus de Milo or the statue of the Winged Victory, and were a bit disappointed when they didn't appear.

"The flowing white robe seems to be the accepted idea of what the Greeks wore, due, I have no doubt, to the fact that most people are more familiar with Greek statuary than with any other form of their art. As a matter of fact, the Greeks delighted in high colors, not only in their pictures, but in their statuary as well, often painting the faces as well as the garments of these figures in vivid colors. In the Metropolitan there is a copy of a figure of a Greek maiden on which the colors are still plainly visible.

"The word 'classical' immediately suggests something dull and stupid, so while endeavoring to retain the classical flavor in the costumes it was my idea to make them as virile and colorful as possible without violating the classical verities.

"I will grant you that they show overemphasis rather than underemphasis, but my authority for that is that the action of the drama passes in Tauris, a barbaric country, and in the bizarre note of some of the costumes I have tried to suggest this barbaric atmosphere. Thoas has a red beard because some of the barbaric peoples the Greek knew dyed their beards. I placed in his hands a sceptre, the branches of which I covered with birds. As nearly as I have been able to trace, a sceptre was originally a staff or a branch of a tree, and I made this particular one look as much like a tree as possible so there would be no mistaking it. Miss McCarthy's first costume is semi-barbaric, and later, when she has been longer under the influence of the Taurians, her dress is almost wholly barbaric.

"As I have said, I took most of my designs from vases, for they show more completely the dress of the ancient Greeks than do the statues, which are often only draped. I wonder what an audience would do if the feminine characters of a classical drama should come trooping forth in gowns very like those Lucille is making today? And yet the women of Crete of a very early period wore just that kind of garb."

By GILBERT MURRAY.

THE "Iphigenia in Tauris" of Euripides is one of the most beautiful of the plays, not really a tragedy in our sense nor yet merely a romance. It begins in gloom and rises to a sense of peril, to swift and dangerous adventure, to joyful escape. So far it is like romance. But it is tragic in the sincerity of the character drawing. Iphigenia, especially, with her mixed longings for revenge and for affection, her hatred for the Greece that wronged her and her love for the Greece that is her only home, her possibilities of stony cruelty, and her realities of swift self-sacrifice, is a true child of her great accursed house.

The plot is as follows: Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon, who was supposed to have been sacrificed by her father at Aulis, that good fortune might attend the Greek Army before Troy, was really saved by Artemis and is now priestess to the goddess in the land of the Taurians at the extremity of the Friendless Sea. The Taurians are savages who kill all strangers, and if ever a Greek shall land in this wild place it will be her task to prepare him for sacrifice. She lives with this terror hanging over her, and the first Greek that comes is her unknown brother Orestes, who, hunted by the Furies since he avenged his father's death by slaying the murderer, his own mother, has been commanded by Apollo in expiating his sin to find and bring to Greece the famous image of Artemis that the Taurians hold. The recognition of the brother and sister is, perhaps, the finest recognition scene in all Tragedy, and with its secret of stratagem and escape forms a thrilling play.



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NEW BRIGHTON THEATRE—Douglas Fairbanks in a comedy playlet entitled "A Regular Business Man," with Patricia Collinge as his leading woman; Lillian Shaw in a program of dialect songs; Chic Sale in his protean act, "A Country School Entertainment."

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—Sam Chip and Mary Marble in a musical playlet, "The Land of Dykes"; Doc O'Neil in a monologue; Dan Burke and company in a dance fantasy.

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SUFFRAGISTS FEAR CONVENTION ACTION

Constitutional Delegates May Jeopardize Amendment at Coming Election.

POINTS OUT THE PITFALLS

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse Says Lawyers' Conflicting Views Cause Uneasiness.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the Press and Publicity Council of the Empire State Campaign Committee for Woman's Suffrage, said yesterday:

"In view of the fact that the woman suffrage amendment has gone twice through the Legislature and has been submitted by it to the voters at the next general election, Nov. 2, all should be plain sailing; but it is not.

"The education of voters is not alone absorbing the attention of the suffragists. The Constitutional Convention now at Albany has complicated the situation and is keeping them on the alert. The complication is partly because the Constitution now in force provides that if two amendments on the same subject, one proposed by a Constitutional Convention, one by the Legislature, are submitted to the voters at the same election, and if both amendments are approved, the amendment submitted by the Constitutional Convention shall supersede the other. This is true if the amendments do not conflict.

"For instance, other amendments have been proposed in the convention affecting the qualifications of a voter, such as the requirement that he be able to read and write. There is nothing in such a requirement that conflicts with the question of women voting, but in the event of it being adopted by the voters the woman suffrage amendment, if also carried, would be void, not because of any confusion as to the will of the people, but only because woman suffrage wouldn't be an amendment submitted by the convention. As things are now it can only become effective when carried, if it is alone in the field. The casual observer might see no reason in such an arrangement, but there it is in our Constitution, and the question is how to get around it.

"One way out of the difficulty that has been suggested is that the convention should submit a woman suffrage amendment in exactly the same words as the one submitted by the Legislature. To this the suffragists object strongly. Why? Because then the electors would be called upon to vote upon the same amendment twice, and undoubtedly the vote would be split.

Fears Trouble Ahead.

"Whatever action the Constitutional Convention takes, or even if it takes none at all, there would seem to be trouble ahead. If it takes no action on woman suffrage, and if the present description of a voter as 'every male citizen of the age of 21 years,' &c., be retained, and voters must be described, the electors voting 'yes' on the new Constitution and 'yes' on the woman suffrage amendment will be voting for two different things at the same time. In that case, too, the woman suffrage amendment, even if carried, would be void.

"To set at rest all fears and anxieties Mr. Herbert Parsons introduced a resolution that the convention take no action on woman suffrage and that the section and article of the Constitution describing the qualifications of a voter should be held, by resolution or order of the convention, to be incomplete until the will of the people as to woman suffrage be expressed. His resolution was based upon action taken in a somewhat similar situation by the convention of 1894. At once comes the objection, however, that conditions are different now.

"And it is argued that the course of action which Mr. Parsons suggests would be ineffective in the present situation. Another objection also offered is that in the case of woman suffrage being rejected the Constitution would then provide for no voters at all.

"Next comes Mr. Louis Marshall, declaring himself an anti-suffragist, but to the rescue anyway with an amendment proposing that the woman suffrage amendment should be an exception to the rule and if approved should not be held to be superseded by any other amendment submitted by the convention relating to the qualifications of voters.

Advice of the Delegates.

"Mr. Marshall's amendment would seem to cover the case unless certain complicated situations should arise. Prominent members of the convention, suffragists and anti-suffragists alike, assure the suffragists that some action not yet determined will be taken to insure a clean-cut decision binding on the new Constitution. Senator Root advises them to go home and devote their attention exclusively to the voters and trust the convention to take care of their interests. Why, then, is it necessary for suffragists to be on the alert? Why sleep with one eye on the convention? The members of the convention are undoubtedly sincere in their assurances. They are men of high standing and character and above suspicion.

"The suffragists accept the assurances and go home. Next morning come offered requiring that an amendment to enfranchise a class even after being accepted by the voters shall not take effect until it is submitted to and approved by the class to be enfranchised. That woman suffrage should be submitted to the votes of women may seem an easy way to gain it, but to require a second campaign among women after having carried to a successful conclusion a campaign among men is a burden against which all campaign leaders rightly protest.

"Mr. Marshall introduces the above amendment in regard to woman suffrage, which, with a few minor corrections, would seem acceptable and perhaps meet all the difficulties of the situation. At the same time he introduces an amendment requiring that amendments proposed by the Legislature must be adopted by at least three-fifths of the electors voting for Assemblymen at a general election.

"This, too, would be an unforeseen burden for the suffragists to campaign against. Mr. Marshall protests that it will not apply to this coming election at which woman suffrage will be voted upon. Other great lawyers in the convention hesitate to subscribe to this assertion, and where lawyers disagree suffragists grow uneasy. Who knows what new amendment directly or indirectly affecting suffrage will be introduced from one day to another?

"The friends of suffrage in the convention will do what they can, no doubt, but their attention is given to many things. The attention of the suffragists is concentrated. Just as a devoted but inexperienced mother feels she can care better for her own child than any professional nurse, no matter how experienced, so the suffragists feel that they as well as friendly statesmen and fair-minded foes can watch with more effect the action of the Constitutional Convention."

FOIBLES OF FARCE

YOU can no more get the public to accept a poor farce than you can twist sea sand into a solid rope," declares Herbert Corthell. "There's no middle ground for this sort of entertainment. It's either an orange or an onion."

Mr. Corthell, the creator of a new kind of funny burglar in "A Full House" at the Longacre, has the reputation for an uncanny faculty for predicting the success or failure of farce comedies.

"I have been selling laughs long enough to know them when I see 'em," says Mr. Corthell, "though I don't pose as an astronomer of risibilities or anything like that. A lot of folks, including authors and some playwrights, think a funny line in print will be a funny line when spoken, and they don't find out their mistake until the critics slip 'em a little medicine after death when the show opens.

"At the beginning of last season some other deluded actors and myself took a nice trip down to Long Branch to try out a sure-fire farce, with musical trimmings. It was so good they didn't even want to take it out of town for the opening. After rehearsing three days I begged the stage director, a personal friend, to let me go.

"'What's the matter with you, Herb?" he demanded.

"'Nothing,' I told him, 'only I want to get another job.'

"'What's the matter with this farce?' he asked.

"'Nothing, if you put it that way,' I explained, 'it's just an onion. Give me my two weeks' salary and get some one else.'

"'All right, you can quit today. But, remember, we are going to open in New York Thursday and stay in one theatre until after the Christmas holidays.

"'And for your information, Herb, we are going to spend $2,000 in advertising before the piece opens.'

"I returned to New York that night. They spent the money all right. They opened on Thursday, too, but they closed on Saturday.

"No, Sir, you can't sell laughs unless they're there."

Everybody's Going to the Columbia Theatre to see Lew Kelly and the Behman Show
"Half the Show is worth twice the price of Admission" Evening Mail
Matinee Every Day

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BIG CONCERTS TODAY
5TH AVE. B'way & 28th St. — TOMORROW: Chip & Marble, Doc O'Neil, Dan Burke & Co., Walter Murray, Rayles, Diaz's Monkeys, others.
23RD ST. NEAR 6TH AVE. — John P. Wade & Co., Hoyt's 4, Pierlet-Ferber Co., Johnny Jones, othrs., "Sweet Kitty Bellairs."
58TH ST. NEAR 3D AVE. — Hardeen, Harvey-DeVora 3, "A Star by Mistake"; Edna Luby, McDougal & Shannon, Bonair & Ward.
125TH ST. LEX. AVE. — Dean Fay & Sorority Girls, Mystic Hanson 3, Loretta, W. J. Kelly in A Woman's Resurrection.

55 W. 23rd St. European War Heroes. Kinemacolor Hourly. Admis'n 25c Every Day
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NEW GROUP, "BOX AT THE OPERA."

HAMMERSTEIN'S LEXINGTON — Lex. Av., 51st. Eve. 8.15 Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Prices 10, 20, 30 & 50c.
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THE LEXINGTON PLAYERS in
WILLARD MACK'S SUCCESS, SO MUCH FOR SO MUCH
Country Store Every Monday & Thurs. Nights.

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No Performance Tuesday Evening.
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CHARLES FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL★CAST in the drama-A CELEBRATED CASE
OTIS SKINNER, NAT C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED. de BELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA GALE HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, BEVERLY SITGREAVES and OTHERS
Extra Matinee Monday, May 31st. Sat., June 5th, Last Mat. & Night.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43 St. Evgs. 8:20 MATINEES WED. (POP.) & SAT. 2:20
303RD TO 310TH TIMES
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
MAKES LAUGHING A PLEASURE
EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, MAY 31

PARK THEATRE, 59th St., Columbus Circle. Phone 9590 Columbus. Evgs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BY PRESS AND PUBLIC COMMAND
Arnold DALY
WILL APPEAR FOR ONE WEEK ONLY in BERNARD SHAW'S
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With the Following Cast:
HILDA SPONG GEO. GIDDENS
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CHARLES LAITE
Pop. Mat. Wed. Best Seats $1.50
NOTE POSITIVELY MR. DALY'S LAST APPEARANCE in a SHAW PART.

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Attendance 1210
Every performance
Chin-Chin-Globe.

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ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
THERE'S MAGIC IN THE WORDS.

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EVES. 8-15 SHARP. MATS. WED. (POP.) & SAT. 2-15
23RD WEEK
A. H. WOODS PRESENTS
THE SONG OF SONGS
AN AMERICAN PLAY IN 3 ACTS BY EDWARD SHELDON. BASED ON THE NOVEL BY HERRMANN SUDERMANN
THE PLAY THAT MADE ALL NEW YORK GASP.

FULTON W. 46TH ST. EVES. 8.15 WED. & SAT. MATINEES
TWIN BEDS WITH ITS GREAT CAST
Note:—Last Week at This Theatre! "TWIN BEDS" Will Move to the HARRIS THEATRE, Beginning MON., MAY 31 (Decoration Day), Matinee, for a Summer Run.

REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. EVES. 8.20 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2.20
WED. MAT. POPULAR 50¢ TO $1.50
THE NATURAL LAW
THE STORY OF A WONDERFUL LOVE
SEATS SELLING FOUR WEEKS AHEAD

Gaiety THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. PHONE 210 BRYANT. EVES. 8:30. MATINEES WED. (POPULAR PRICES) & SAT. AT 2:30.
RINGING TRUTHS about NED WAYBURN'S
"SHE'S IN AGAIN"
"As a matter of faithful reporting it is hereby recorded that a large majority of those who filled the Gaiety Theatre ROARED WITH LAUGHTER FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST ACT TO THE END OF THE THIRD."—
MR. A. H. WOOLLCOTT, N. Y. TIMES.
"A 6-CYLINDER LAUGH PRODUCER."—Eve. Journal.

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Evs. and Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Other Matinees.....25c, 50c & $1.00.
TWICE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) MATINEE 2:15 TO-NIGHT 8:15
4th GREAT MONTH
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
250,167
PEOPLE HAVE WITNESSED THIS WONDERFUL PRODUCTION IN THE COURSE OF THE LAST TWELVE WEEKS.
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THE DISTINGUISHED STAR
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JACK WILSON
Assisted by FRANKLYN BATIE in AN IMPROMPTU REVUE.

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THE LAMBS ANNUAL STAR GAMBOL
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA
THE STARS:
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"The Clock Shop," by John L. Golden. "The Temple of Fame," by Glen MacDonough. Frank Tinney, by Himself. "River of Souls," by John L. Golden. "Wiz" an Allegory, by Geo. V. Hobart. "The Evolution of Dancing," a Quadruple Quartette: Winsor McCay Pictures, the Six Most Famous Cartoonists, 12 of America's Best Composers, and Grand Finale, introducing 250 Lambs.
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THE AUCTIONEERS:
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10c 15c 25c 50c
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Edith Storey, Antonio Moreno, others.
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STRAND B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10, 15, 25, 50c. Superb Program de Luxe. Strand Concert Orchestra and Soloists.
Today and All This Week Blanche Sweet in 'STOLEN GOODS' Nxt. Wk., Marguerite Clark, 'The Pretty Sister of Jose.'

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WEBER & FIELDS' NEW COMEDY.
CHILDREN'S Special Films Ev. Sat. 10 o'cl. Adm. 15. Ch. 10

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WEEK OF MAY 31ST BIG REVIVAL OF "ERMINIE"
Tonight—SPECIAL CONCERT—13 Artists

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EXTRA DECORATION DAY MAT. MONDAY, MAY 31.

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EVES. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:30.
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"A RIP-ROARING FARCE." —LIFE
A FULL HOUSE
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CANDLER WEST 42 St. Evs. 8:20 MATINEES WED. (POP.) & SAT. 2:20
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ASTOR Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Tel. 210 Bry.
TODAY (SUNDAY) and Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30. Entire Balc. 25c. Entire Orch. 50c.
BOX SEATS, $1.00.
LAST WEEK LAST TIME SUN. NIGHT, MAY 30.
DANIEL FROHMAN PRESENTS THE SCREEN'S FOREMOST DRAMATIC ACHIEVEMENT,
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By HALL CAINE
With PAULINE FREDERICK
BEGINNING MON. EVE., MAY 31
GEORGE BEBAN (HIMSELF) IN "THE ALIEN"
ADAPTED FROM "THE SIGN OF THE ROSE."
A UNIQUE COMBINATION OF THE SILENT AND SPOKEN DRAMA.

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GRANVILLE BARKER
Will produce in English the Greek plays
IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS
{Monday, May 31 (Decoration Day). {Saturday, June 5. Both at 4:30 P. M.
THE TROJAN WOMEN
{Wednesday, June 2, at 4:30 P. M.
TICKETS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE PRICES, $2, $1.50, $1 & 50c; AT McBRIDE'S, TYSON'S, AND ALL ALL OTHER LEADING AGENCIES; ALSO AT MACY'S, GIMBEL'S AND WANAMAKER'S. MAIL ORDERS TO GRANVILLE BARKER, 1448 AEOLIAN HALL, 33 W. 42D.

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CONCERTS 2:30 & 8:15. TODAY — Miss Irene Franklin, with Mr. Burton Green; Allan Dinehart & Co., Primrose Four, Clark & Verdi, Others.
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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
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CHIC SALE | BURNS & FULTON.
FLANAGAN & EDWARDS
Claude Golden. Lightner & Jordan.
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Special Sunday Table d'Hote Dinner (Noon to 10 P. M.) $1.00
Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 and 11:30 "TOO MUCH MUSTARD" No Admission Charged.
A musical revue with B'way Principals and a host of Beautiful Girls.

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Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret
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Dancing in new Cafe Moderne, 10 to 1 nightly. New entertainment features each week. No admission charge. Sunday dinner with wine, $1.50.
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3½ Hours Dancing, 25c
Instructors dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 5:30 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.

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Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
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Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
Single Room with Bath (per year) from $340
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CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

HOW MARKET FOR OUR CARS CAN BE ENLARGED IN SPAIN

Conditions and Local Requirements Told in Detail by United States Consul at Seville—Fine Chance for Expanding Sales.

Seville is not, perhaps, one of the largest automobile markets in Spain, largely owing to the fact that the roads in the surrounding country are not kept in good condition and use of the machines is confined almost entirely to the city, but for town use they are becoming continually more popular. The City of Seville contains 170,000 persons, and there are a large number of wealthy, retired business men resident who are well able to afford motor cars and who are gradually taking to their use.

Driving is one of the most popular amusements of the city, according to United States Consul Wilbur T. Gracey, stationed at Seville, and a continual stream of carriages, motor cars, and people on foot can be seen daily in the park and along the Paseo de las Delicias, the principal drive of the city, during the afternoon hour, which during the feasts and on Sundays and holidays is one of the great sights of the city.

"It is only during the past few years," Mr. Gracey reports, "that automobiles have come into use, and during 1914 approximately 100 new machines were brought in, increasing the total number from slightly under 300 to a total of 386 which now belong to this city. The most popular type of car appears to be the open torpedo body, four or six cylinder, with seating capacity for five or seven persons. Its popularity is due largely to the fact that the younger men are anxious to drive their own cars during the 'paseo' hour, which is not possible or desirable with the closed-car type.

"Almost every car owner here has a chauffeur, who receives approximately $30 per month and provides his own food and lodging, (though the latter is sometimes given to him in the garage,) and is expected to keep the car clean and in repair. Closed cars of the limousine or landaulet type are more popular among the older people and seem to be particularly well suited to this city, as the top offers a much-needed shade in the hot months of Summer and the closed windows keep out the damp Winter atmosphere, which is particularly cold and penetrating.

"The Sedan type with removable top is not yet known here, but should prove popular, as it covers both Summer and Winter needs and makes it possible for the younger owners to drive their own cars, even when closed. A better idea of the class of cars required can perhaps be obtained through information regarding the cars now in use here.

"Of the 366 cars in this city 150 are of French make. The French car has been most largely sold here owing to the fact that it is better known, can be secured in a shorter time and on better terms, and when supply parts are required they may be secured without undue delay. There are forty-eight Spanish cars in the city. The most popular car is constructed to meet the needs of the people, uses a smaller quantity of gasoline and oil than the Amerncan cars, repair parts can be had immediately, and the company has its own representative here. It is a low-hung car. The company which makes it has an advantage in not being obliged to pay the excessive import duties which are charged on imported cars, and I understand the machine work compares favorably with the same priced or higher valued cars from abroad. One feature of this car which I have not seen in American cars is the folding top, which when closed is entirely covered by a metal casing added to the car body therefor. American manufacturers desiring to capture Spanish trade would do well to study this car, as it is undoubtedly the type most popular here.

"After the French, the American manufacturers have the largest number of cars here, there being fifty-one in the city. These are all of the cheaper or medium-priced class, and as these are compared continually with the higher-priced foreign makes, there has grown up a feeling here that all American cars are inferior in quality. The American trade has also been largely affected by the fact that the first cars which came here were cheaply and badly constructed, with much metal work, which when the bolts worked loose rattled considerably, and has left the impression that American cars are of tin and unable to stand up under the strain of the poor roads of this district. There are 44 German cars, 41 Italian, 39 British, and 13 Belgian.

"Open cars seen here are of many colors, but the most popular are the grays, lemon yellows, creams, and other light shades. In closed cars, black, dark green, and maroon are those desired. The horse power ranges from 18 to 40, but the heavy-powered cars are not necessary for local work, as there are no hills in this city, the surrounding country is almost level, and even where there are hills the grade seldom exceeds 15 per cent. The cars most largely purchased here are those which cost approximately $2,895 retail, delivered to the purchaser.

"The weight of cars is of particular importance here, as import duties are all based on weight; but, on the other hand, strength of the car, its ability to hold the road, and other points will have to be considered. The fact that gasoline sells for approximately 60 cents a gallon is a great deterrent against the general use of cars. All gasoline is imported, and owing to the high import duties and heavy freights it cannot be laid down here at lower prices, which thus restricts the use of the cars to the more wealthy classes.

"Cars which are intended for this market should be quoted in francs, the currency in which all foreign quotations are made. While American firms cannot, perhaps, make such quotations cost, insurance, and freight Seville, they should at least make their quotations in francs and free on board shipping point in the United States. A local automobile dealer states that quoting prices in American dollars, as is almost invariably done by American manufacturers, results in the importer here glancing at the pictures in catalogues and throwing the catalogues aside. He feels that if the manufacturer is not sufficiently interested to quote to him in the currency with which he is familiar he will not take sufficient interest to do his work for him.

"Foreign firms here also gain considerably by giving excellent terms to the dealer on high-priced cars, extending to one year, and while the local purchaser here seldom takes advantage of this, he feels confidence in the manufacturer. American firms almost invariably quote cash against documents, and while American prices are lower, the local market is restrained by the lack of credit terms of any description. As a general rule, foreign firms quote discounts of from 15 to 35 per cent. on catalogue prices.

"The insistence on cash in advance by American firms places the local purchaser in the position of having his money tied up for a lengthy period while the car is in transit, and as shipping communications are also uncertain, this seriously affects the business. A case in point has been recently brought to my attention by a local purchaser, who sent orders to the United States for a car in the month of October, specifying that the car should be shipped only by steamers of a certain line which calls regularly at Cadiz. The exporter in the United States, believing that he knew better than the local importer, shipped by another line on a ship which was supposed to sail direct to Seville.

"This ship, having first touched at Portuguese and other Spanish ports before calling at Seville, was finally sent to Italy, and is now on its way from there to this city on its return trip to the United States. In the interim the machine has been over three months in transit and the importer's money has been tied up for that period, while he might have turned it over several times had he purchased from European sources.

"Automobiles are usually sold here for cash. The importer seldom gives credit to his customers unless they are very well known and he has had former dealings with them. Most of the foreign firms have branches in Barcelona or Madrid, where they carry a stock of cars and sell through commission agents here, sending them one car as a sample from which to make sales and making no charges against them until the car is sold.

"The present war has affected this market only in so far as the exportation of cars from the belligerent countries has been restricted, and they are not now being received. This should make an excellent opportunity for American manufacturers to enter the market.



BROKE RECORD FROM COAST TO COAST.

E. G. Baker is here shown at the wheel of the Stutz "Bearcat" in which he arrived in New York last week, having driven, without relief, from San Diego, Cal., in 11 days, 7 hours, and 15 minutes. Beside him is W. F. Sturm of Indianapolis, who made the trip with him as observer. The Goodyear tires came through the 3,778-mile grind without a change; and other stock equipment included Bosch magneto, Houk wire wheels, and a Motometer.

To Tell of Electric Charging.

The next meeting of the New York Section of the Electric Vehicle Association will be held on May 25 in the auditorium of the Consolidated Gas Company Building, 130 East Fifteenth Street. Each of the manufacturers of electric vehicle charging apparatus will be given an opportunity to explain the features of construction and operation of their product.

FINE CHANCE TO SEE NATIONAL PARKS

Secretary Lane Has Prepared Schedule for Yellowstone—Other Interest Points.

With Yellowstone Park open Aug. 1 to self-propelled vehicles, it is expected that road travel will greatly increase to the Northwest country. Transcontinentalists will be able to cover the Yellowstone circuit; then, continuing to the northwest, take in Glacier Park and reach Seattle through the new Snoqualmie Pass Road. Southerly to Portland will come the opportunity to see the wonderful Columbia River highway. San Francisco is, of course, the mecca for the large majority this Summer.

In his recently issued order, Secretary of the Interior Lane has accentuated the policy of making it possible for Americans to "See America First." While it is true that State and local automobile clubs and commercial bodies promptly followed the suggestion of President John A. Wilson of the American Automobile Association, that they make clear to the Department of the Interior the general desire for the admission of motor vehicles into Yellowstone Park, it must not be forgotten that pervious Secretaries of the Interior had been similarly petitioned with very intangible results.

Secretary Lane took a real interest in the matter and referred it to his competent assistant, Stephen T. Mather, for thorough investigation and decision. Familiar with the Western country, Mr. Mather promptly proceeded to the subject and decided upon the plans necessary to admit of the introduction of the modern form of roads transportation. In the official bulletin from Secretary Lane reference is made to the necessity of new telephone lines, checking stations, and imposing regulations which will insure a safe use of park roads by motor cars as well as by horse-drawn vehicles. This extract from the official communication concisely sizes up the situation:

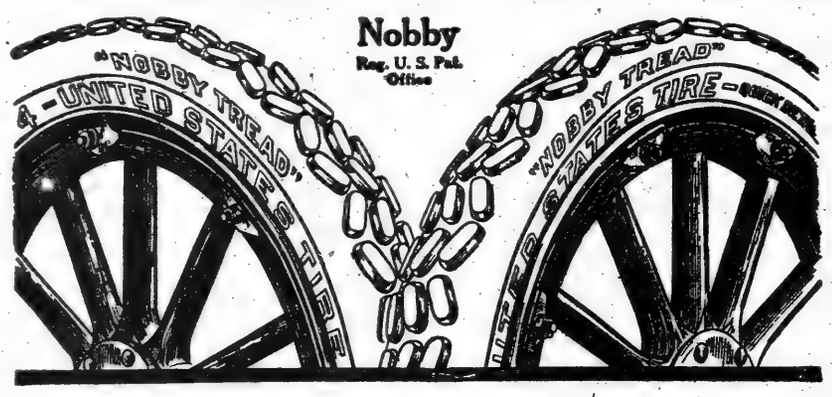
"Plans carefully worked out by officials of the Interior Department, with the co-operation of the army officers at the park, call for a schedule which will keep the automobile traffic entirely independent of the stage traffic. All the regular traffic will move in one general direction in making the circuit of the park, the automobiles leaving half an hour before the stages, both morning and evening, from the different entrances or from the intermediate stations at which they are checked in.

"It is expected that the road through the park will be a link in the highway to the Northwest, and will give the motorist who is contemplating a Western trip an opportunity of seeing several of the other national parks. Mount Rainier and Crater Lake National Parks would be reachable, and the motorist, continuing his tour through California, could visit the expositions at San Francisco and San Diego. Crossing the Sierra Nevadas on his return journey, he could pass through the Yosemite National Park, over the scenic Tioga Road, which Secretary Lane has just accepted on behalf of the Government.

"The Tioga Road was built in 1881 by Eastern capitalists to reach a mine which soon after failed. In the years since it has fallen into complete disuse. Several efforts to secure its purchase by the United States or California have failed. Arrangements for its private purchase were successfully started by Mr. Mather on a recent trip to the Coast, and public-spirited citizens and organizations in California are now completing these subscriptions."

How to Clean Car Upholstery.

With the era of bright sunshine at hand motorists who wish to freshen up the cloth upholstery of their cars cannot do better than follow the hint given by coach builders. Cloth fabric is effectually cleaned with bran. The bran must be warmed until just moist, and then rubbed into the cloth upholstery with the hands. When brushed out all dirt comes away easily. If leather covers are treated with an equal mixture of linseed oil and turpentine the face and color are greatly revived. While brightening, however, with this compound on a soft cloth does not affect the dye, water usually makes the colors run, and therefore should not be used.



8,000 Miles
10,000 Miles
12,000 Miles

Thousands upon thousands of "Nobby Tread" users are averaging 8,000, 10,000, and 12,000 miles.

This wonderful anti-skid tire properly inflated is constantly giving these enormous excess mileages over and above its extraordinary adjustment basis of 5,000 Miles.

We would be glad to consult with any "Nobby Tread" users who are not securing these excess mileages.

"Nobby Tread" Tires

Today through sheer merit alone, "Nobby Tread" Tires are the largest selling high-grade anti-skid tires in the world.

United States Tire Company
Broadway at 58th St., New York City

"Nobby Tread" Tires are sold by Leading Reliable Dealers. Do not accept substitutes

US United States Tires
Made by the Largest Rubber Company in the World
(Employing 55,484 Men)

Our Studebaker Four has been entirely satisfactory. We have covered about 500 miles without a hitch. I have started a new plan for us; that is, I lay the car up every Thursday morning and have chauffeur go over everything; oil, grease, tires and water in batteries. By this system we hope to keep car in good running order.

Mr. (——) bought a Studebaker Six last April and that is doing splendid. We cannot say enough for the attention we have received from your Brooklyn branch. They certainly are wide awake and know how to treat a customer.

We feel now as if we would always say a good word for the "4" or "6" or any other size that we may get in the future.

We have run the Four recently purchased of you something over 1,000 miles, and each mile finds us more and more delighted with the performance of same. We will be pleased to have you at any time refer to us as a satisfied user of the Studebaker line.

In this connection we would like to say a few words about the care and attention your Mr. Wright showed in making this sale. I certainly feel very grateful to him for his attention and persistence, for I now feel that I am going to be better satisfied than I would have been with a (——). You can count on me as a rooter for the Studebaker line all the time and to brother Wright belongs the credit.

I have had several different cars during the seven years that I've been driving machines, three of them were Packards, the last Packard being a "six," and I have not found them in the same class as your "six" in regard to economy of gasoline and tire expense and general all-around durability. I have driven the car three thousand miles without removing a spark plug. In that time I've had two punctures and these were not accidents. They were caused by several mischievous boys, who forced nails into the tires. The car hasn't missed an explosion since it left your salesrooms. The starter is a charm.

I have driven a Studebaker car since June, 1910, and each year as the new models would come out I was on the job to get one, and I think they are the greatest car ever on the market, for anywhere near its price.

They are durable, easy to handle, very little of any kind of trouble. My son and self drove on to Duluth, Minn., and back last summer. We drove over some very bad roads, but the car stood up first rate and we had no troubles.

Among our stops was a few days at Detroit, and we called at one of the Studebaker plants and were very courteously shown the different plants from A to Z and also many interesting points in and around the city.

I am in receipt of yours of January 22nd, inquiring as to the satisfaction I have received from the four cylinder Studebaker which I purchased recently from your Brooklyn agency. Up to date I have driven the car about 2700 miles and it has behaved excellently. I have had one or two minor troubles which have been promptly fixed by your service department. My tires show hardly any wear and to date I have not had so much as a puncture in them.

The thing which has impressed me the most since I have owned the car has been the courteous treatment I have received at your Brooklyn agency. I have owned automobiles for the past seven years, but have never received from any other manufacturer service which could compare with that which I am now receiving.

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you on the excellent organization which you have in this city.

—and this is what New York says of Studebaker

Here are extracts from men living in New York and Brooklyn who own and drive Studebaker Cars. You may know the people who wrote them. Or you may not. But in any case, you will find what they have to say extremely helpful in your choice of a car. For the simple reason that they give the views, the personal experiences of people who KNOW what Studebaker Cars can do on the roads.

The experience of a man who has driven a car himself, you know, counts for more than anything a salesman or a manufacturer can tell you. For the owner knows how the car acts on the roads and on the hills. He knows its speed—its safety—its flexibility—and most important, he knows what it costs to run. And so we'd like you to read those letters, and then come in and see the car itself and judge why those New Yorkers wrote them.

You find this Studebaker SIX, for example, one of the most delightful cars to drive that you ever sat in. Ideal for any man living in and around New York. So powerful that it takes any grades without a minute's hesitancy. And smooth-running and silent in operation. And EASY to drive and even EASIER-riding, because the Studebaker engineers have balanced it so perfectly.

But the important thing is that this SIX at $1385 offers you every convenience and every service-giving quality that any Six can give at any price. And it has back of it experience that none of the Light Sixes on the market can ever rival. For the simple reason that this was the FIRST Light Six ever on the roads—the FIRST Six ever built at a price below $2,000—the FIRST Six to prove that QUALITY *can* be given in a Six at a reasonable price if the manufacturer has the resources and doesn't want too big a profit.

See this SIX—be SURE to. It won't take long to convince yourself that it's needless to pay a dollar more than $1385 for a SIX and unwise to pay less.

Studebaker SIX $1385

Studebaker Features
Electric Lighting and Starting—Full Floating Rear Axle—Timken Bearings—Safety Tread Rear Tires—One-man Type Top.

Studebaker ROADSTER. . $985
Studebaker FOUR, ... 985
Studebaker SIX, 5-passenger, 1385
Studebaker SIX, 7-passenger, 1450



New York Showrooms, Broadway at 56th Street
Brooklyn Retail Headquarters, 1495 Bedford Avenue

THINGS THAT ARE OF CONCERN TO THE MOTORIST

JITNEY BUSINESS BOOMS IN WINNIPEG STREETS

More Than 500 Cars in Operation There, Says United States Consul General—Special Types, Some for Women Only.

As the word "omnibus" came into practical use at the time this vehicle made its appearance, (which was designed to carry all the passengers who could crowd into it,) so the term "jitney" has come into present general use as applying to motor vehicles capable of carrying a smaller number of people at a nominal price. That the word "jitney" evidently applies to any conveyance, from a motorcycle to an elaborately equipped limousine, is evident from the variety in use on the streets of Winnipeg, according to Frederick M. Ryder, United States Consul General, stationed at that city. Although a number of cars have seen service for some time, more than half are new and high-priced motors. Practically everything in the shape of a motor car is being pressed into the service, the latest novelty being an ordinary two-cylinder motor cycle with a two-wheel car in front containing upholstered seats for six passengers, which attachment is easily removed, leaving a platform for use as a delivery car.

"The jitney autobus appears to be one of the popular vehicles," Mr. Ryder reports. "This is of local construction, the body being 13 feet inside by 5 feet 6 inches in width, with head room of 8 feet. It is semi-opened at the sides, the upper portion being protected with curtains for use in inclement weather, and may be removed in fair weather, giving the appearance of an open touring car. Pneumatic tires are used on the forward wheels and solid tires on the rear, thus reducing the jolting from frequent stops to a minimum. These cars accommodate eighteen passengers and have spring seats upholstered in leather, making very comfortable riding. The driver's seat is at the right, and behind him is the entrance, with guard rails separating the incoming from the outgoing passengers. The car is lighted by two electric domes in the ceiling, and push-button signals are connected with a buzzer near the driver's seat. The word "jitney" is picked out in electric lights at the top of the bus, a green light indicating empty seats and a red light when the car is filled.

"A modern five horse power seven-passenger machine made its appearance on one of the runs for the use of 'women and children only.' If the car is unoccupied or has one woman passenger only, and six men should hail the driver, they would not be permitted to use this conveyance. Some of the most skilled operators are women, whose cars are more generously patronized than many of those of the men. This may be on account of their careful handling, or it may be gallantry.

"The pioneer of the jitney business in this city was the manager of a taxi and livery garage, and although he was optimistic as to the future popularity of the service, the rapid growth has exceeded his expectations. From a small beginning about the 1st of March the city officials estimate that there are now 572 jitneys operating on the city streets, and all of these seem to be well patronized—to such an extent, in fact, that it has been necessary to issue a city ordinance preventing the overcrowding of these conveyances.

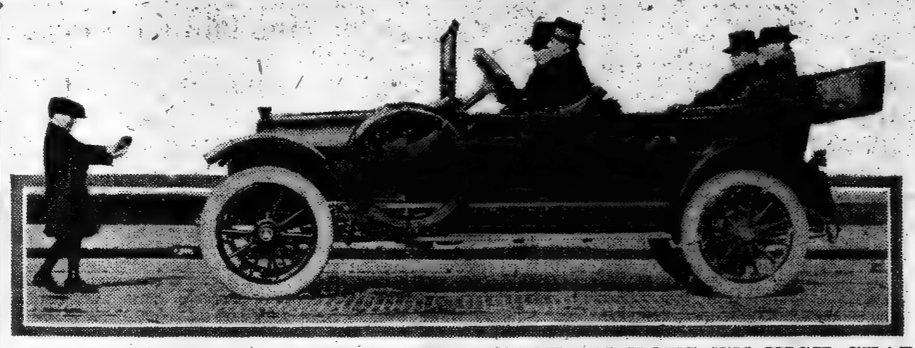
"The extensive use of the jitney will not interfere to any great extent with the traffic, for the reason that many of the streets are 132 feet in width, with double car track in the centre, leaving 50 feet on either side for the traffic in either direction. At the intersection of the principal streets one, or in some cases two, officers direct the movement of cars and vehicles, and there is comparatively little delay or danger to pedestrians. Parties hailing jitneys do so by raising the hand, and the car draws to the curb. Passengers leaving the jitney do so upon the curb.

"The jitney owners have organized a local association, enacted by-laws, and are discussing the various problems involved, especially with reference to public safety, overcrowding, inefficient operators, &c. The association intends adopting an insurance plan by which every car of the association will be insured for $5,000 to $10,000 against third-person liability. This means that every person riding in an association car, as well as any one who may be hurt in an accident in which an association car is involved, is insured to the extent of $5,000. Premiums on these policies are graded from $7 to $4, according to the membership of the association.

"Some of the jitney operators assert that their fares have amounted to $20, and even more, each day, but these are probably exceptions. Figuring the income conservatively at $7 a day, and the number of jitneys at 400, the aggregate earnings would reach about $2,800 a day, making an aggregate of $1,022,000 for the year, which represents the loss of income to the street railway company. It is a question, in view of this decrease in earnings, whether the management will be able to maintain dividends so long as this condition lasts. The company has been paying 12 per cent., and although last quarter this was reduced to a 10 per cent. basis, the reduction was not due to the inauguration of the jitney service, for this had been in operation only a couple of weeks during the quarter. That the traffic is steadily decreasing, however, is evident from the fact that the railway management has suggested new measures, involving the reorganization of the routes, reduction in the number of cars, and the staff of employes.

"To this suggestion, however, the Corporation Council has taken exceptions, claiming that the company has no right to reduce its services. Inasmuch, however, as this is in the hands of the Public Utilities Commission, it is a question whether the Commissioner will permit of such a plan, as a diminution of revenue is not alone the standard of service. Notwithstanding the fact that the street railway company has given what appears to be an efficient service, there has been, and always will be, for that matter, considerable fault found with the management of this, as of all other public utilities; but from an impartial standpoint, the average citizen must admit that Winnipeg should be proud of its trolley facilities.

"It is reported that the street railway company has considered the advisability of taking legal action against the jitney association, based upon the alleged exclusive franchise of the company to carry passengers on the streets of Winnipeg."



DRIVING A "SIX" AT A MILE AND A HALF AN HOUR ON HIGH GEAR.

The Hudson seven-passenger "six" shown above was traveling at the rate of a mile and a half an hour, although the gear lever was in high. The boy walking backward had no difficulty in keeping out of the car's way, demonstrating the flexibility of the modern motor.

TO EMPLOY THE CONVICTS.

California Has a New Road Law Relating to Prisoners.

California has adopted a Convict Road bill similar to although not so comprehensive as some in effect in other States, notably in Colorado. The new law was sponsored by State Highway Commissioner C. F. Stern. Under its provisions approximately one-fourth of the inmates of California's two penal institutions will be available for road work within a year, and ultimately about 50 per cent. may be used.

The menace to free labor charged by opponents of the bill was overcome by the provision that the prisoners will be worked only in the sparsely settled districts of the State where at present it is an economic impossibility to construct highways in any other manner. It is expected that under the new law hundreds of miles of new roads will be opened in the desert and mountainous portions of the State.

THE OPPORTUNITY FOR OUR CARS IN ENGLAND IS NOW

British Makers Occupied with War Work, and There Is a Broad Field for United States Product, Say Experts Abroad.

That there is an opportunity for American manufacturers of automobiles in the English market is undoubtedly true, according to Robert P. Skinner, United States Consul General, stationed at London. Dealers everywhere state that there is a scarcity of English cars, with a demand which must be supplied in some way, he reports. They believe that if this opportunity is taken advantage of American cars will secure a foothold which will prove invaluable and that the English public, having become familiar with the excellence of American cars, will continue to buy them.

"The time is, therefore, opportune," Mr. Skinner writes, "for the introduction and sale not only of low-priced American cars, but also particularly of medium-grade cars selling for from $1,460 to $1,946, which have hitherto had to meet keen competition from English makers."

A recent article on this subject in The London Times is as follows:

"Now that the motor industry is working mostly for the Government, vehicles for private purchase are scarce, and the American manufacturer sees his opportunity. We are already accustomed to the cheap American car, and owing to the restriction on home manufacture we may soon be equally familiar with the American car of medium price, although hitherto to the English market has held its own in all but the cheapest.

"As is well known, the American prefers to build a short-lived vehicle, believing that a car's usefulness ends with the introduction of improvements that make it old fashioned. On the other hand, the English maker produces cars to last as long as possible. American makers believe this attitude to be a mistake, and propose to educate English users to the cheap, short-lived machine. The moment is propitious for a comparison of the two types.

"It is hard to prove to the non-technical owner that the car made almost entirely with the automatic machine is not so good as that made with similar tools, but with an additional hand finish. Broadly speaking, this is the difference between the types, for the design is much the same. The American car is standardized to the last and smallest nut, accurate machining being supposed to render hand labor unnecessary. Strip an approved engine, measure each part to fine limits, use similar materials throughout, machine to standard gauges, and when assembled an engine as good as the first results. This method, repeated on a big scale, illustrates the American practice."

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

T. C. P. Forbes, better known as "Tommy" Forbes, is back in the automobile field after an absence of several years. Forbes was a lieutenant of Ray Owen in marketing the Reo and afterward assisted John N. Willys in putting the Overland on the map. The magnet that has brought him back is the new Monarch eight cilnder, built by the Monarch Motor Car Company of Detroit, Mich. R. C. Hupp is President of the company. It is planned to produce 5,000 "eights" for the season of 1916, which with the company starts in June, and Forbes says the first 125 cars will be ready for delivery next month. The new "eight" has a Herschell-Spillman motor. The car is to be marketed as a seven-passenger one of 125-inch wheel base and will retail at $1,500. Mr. Forbes is Vice President and director of sales of the company, and will have control of the distribution of the product throughout the United States. For the present he will be located at 1,789 Broadway.

Automobile Row was interested to learn yesterday that the Lewis VI. had made the Auto-Magnetic gear shift, built by the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, an optional extra, to cost $150. The Stewart Automobile Company, distributor for this car here, is showing this gear shift mounted on an exposed transmission to demonstrate its simplicity.

A great many rumors have been afloat regarding what the Pierce Arrow Motor Car Company is making or going to make. These rumors have brought from the company a reiteration of its previously announced policy for the calendar year of 1915, and an additional statement, which should have the effect of stilling all rumors predicting radical changes.

A Philadelphia business man has given an Autocar bus to the Children's Country Week Association of Philadelphia to take mothers and children from the crowded city districts to the fourteen different farms within a radius of thirty miles from the city. It is planned to make a trip to and from the city every day, and each trip the bus will be filled with forty or fifty little ones.

The plant of the Lozier Motor Company at Plattsburg, N. Y., will be sold at auction at that city by Charles Shongood of 539 Broadway, beginning May 25. Since the reorganization of the company its manufacturing interests have been concentrated at the new plant in Detroit. The Plattsburg property is valued at about $1,000,000. It consists of a tract of 327 acres, on which are fifteen brick buildings equipped with electric motors and other appliances for automobile manufacture, in all about 350 different machines and $100,000 worth of small standard tools. The marine department will be sold as one lot.

A step toward the construction of a noiseless motor truck has been made by the F. B. Stearns Company, Cleveland, Ohio, in the adoption of the sleeve valve motor in a five-ton motor truck. The company introduces a number of new features. Chief among these is the subframe, or frame within a frame, on which rests the entire driving mechanism. Resting just within the main frame and suspended therefrom by powerful semi-elliptic springs, the subframe eliminates vibrations and road shocks.

One unacquainted with the magnitude of the industry would never imagine that in supplying photographs of its automobiles and views of its factories Studebaker makes over 68,000 prints annually. It uses 5,397,326 square inches of photographic paper, and for plates and lantern slides 198,610 square inches of glass.

SOME CONVINCING FIGURES
Concerning
THE LIGHT BAKER ELECTRIC COUPE

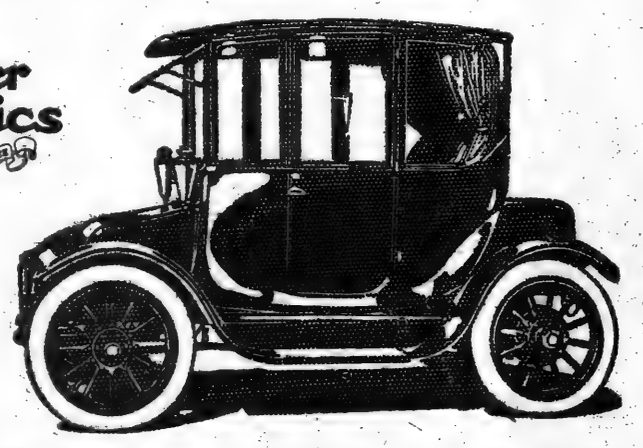
New Price —$2475
High Speed —23 miles per hour
Long Mileage —50 to 85 miles per charge
Light Weight —1000 lbs. less than heavy Electrics
Low Upkeep —¼ lower than for heavy Electrics

Where can you duplicate a combination like this but in a car of Baker quality? This is identically the same beautifully designed, expensively equipped Coupe which until now has sold for $2800.

The Baker Double Drive Brougham $3000
The Baker Roadster $2000

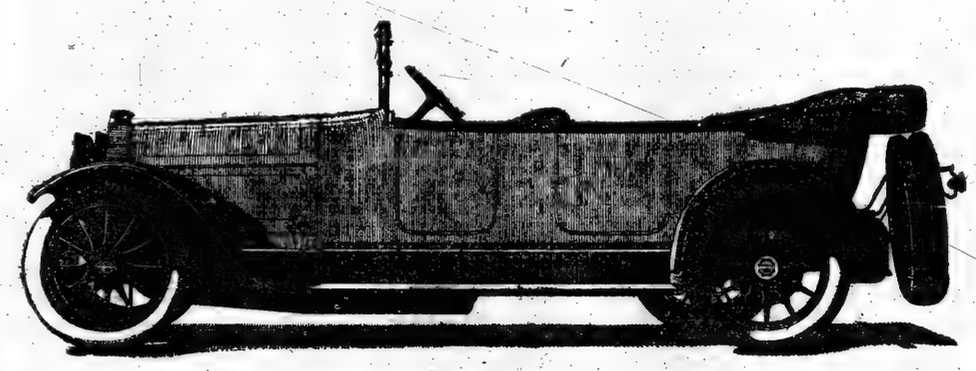
The Electric Garage
is splendidly located at 62d Street and Central Park West. Full garage service is provided for Electrics, at $40 monthly. This includes electric current. Arrangements may be made to have the car delivered and called for daily, at $1.50 per week—a convenience equal to having one's own chauffeur.

Baker Electrics
QUALITY SERVICE



Baker Vehicle Co 19 Central Park West
Telephone 2830 Columbus

ANNOUNCEMENT of the NEW LOCOMOBILE



THE New "1916" Locomobile is now on exhibition, thus opening the 1916 season. You are invited to inspect the new model at the Locomobile Building. You will find it the most wonderful car in Style and Comfort that you have ever seen. It has all of the superiorities for which you have been looking.

When you have tried this remarkable model you will proclaim it superior in riding qualities to any car you ever owned or rode in. The Locomobile has Low Lines and is very smart in appearance. It has a Low Step and Very Wide Doors. It is Quieter. It is Lighter. The New Locomobile is the "Best Built Car In America" in its most advanced state of refinement.

Greatest Number Attractive Features

The only high grade car that combines Low Sweeping Lines with all the marks of the thoroughbred motor car.

The New Locomobile has Four Speeds; Multiple Dry Disc Clutch. Left Drive with Center Control, Left Drive being the "accepted" drive, and used on 95% of all cars today; Closed Motor Bonnet; Clear Running Boards; Spare Tires at the Rear; One Piece Fenders; Full Floating Rear Axle; Distance Rods; Rear Springs shackled at both ends; Brakes that stop the car instead of simply slowing it down.

It is the only car that is Mechanically and Electrically Locked. Your Locomobile cannot be stolen.

Over One Hundred Refinements

New Multiple Dry Disc Clutch, the most satisfactory clutch ever produced. Enclosed Motor Valves. Increased Wheel Base and Decreased Weight. The most complete and most costly Electric Equipment of any car in the world. Drop Forged Distance Rods.

The Body is lower. Running Boards are lower. The low step and wide doors facilitate entrance and exit. New Cowl. Increased slope of Motor Bonnet. Windshield with curved base and curved movable lower glass. New Cushion Upholstery Springs, yielding greater comfort.

The finest combination of luxury, style, ease of maintenance, safety, reliability and accessibility ever offered to the connoisseur of motoring here or abroad.

Our Custom Body Department provides Special Bodies for individual needs, built to order. Mr. J. F. de Causse, for ten years manager of Kellners in Paris, brings to this department exceptional authority.

There is no change in the Locomobile policy of limited production and utmost carefulness. Not more than four cars a day are manufactured.

The LOCOMOBILE COMPANY of AMERICA
MAKERS OF FINE MOTOR CARS

Locomobile Building, 61st Street, Next to Broadway

BROOKLYN
I. S. Remson, Mfg. Co.
1410 Bedford Ave.

NEWARK
Greene Motor Car Co.
38-50 Washington St.

The Easiest Riding Car In The World

MARMON 41

What Do You Ask of Your Car?

Speed?

Marmon "41" by official records has made 62.89 miles in one hour with top and windshield raised, carrying five passengers.

Durability?

Marmon "41" officially observed, covered 1030 miles at an average of 55.55 miles per hour.

Hill Climbing?

Marmon "41" has made records in high gear on the hardest hills around practically every city. It has climbed the White Mountains in New England and Mt. Hamilton in California on high gear.

Ease of Handling?

Marmon "41" has established records, sealed in high gear, through the congested loop district of Chicago and up and down Broadway in New York.

Flexibility—Acceleration?

Marmon "41" will pick up from 5 to 60 miles, in high gear, faster and easier than any car you choose for comparison.

Make up Your Own Tests

Marmon "41" stands ready to prove its value to you.

We offer to out-demonstrate, out-perform, out-do, any make of car at any price.

Make us prove it.

The Marmon-New York Co., Inc.
A FACTORY BRANCH
1855 Broadway at 61st Street
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Northern New Jersey Distributors
AUTO SHOP COMPANY
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O. Fenstermacher Co.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
A Few of
The Thousand Bargains
$25 Windshields.....$6.98
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Biggest Bargain Ever....$3.95
Hardware and Tools.
Consumers and Dealers,
Do Not Miss This Sale.
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A Big Money Saver.
Auto Surplus Stock Syndicate,
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30x3½—30x3—34x3½—35x5.
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If You're Lucky Save 60%
ANY OFFER ON OVERLOADED STOCK.
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Best lot we ever had—Great opportunities
Tubes—$1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50
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$5, $6, $7, $8, $10, &c.
One-third of Real Value on All.
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Jandorf Automobile Co.,
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1764 Broadway, corner 57th St.

AUTOMOBILISTS GAIN
through our method of instruction a complete technical and practical knowledge of automobiles; several hundreds will testify to our superior facilities for teaching; complete course, $50; day and evening classes; also private instruction at hours to suit convenience; write for booklet.
CLASSES FOR LADIES.
Stewart Auto School 225 W. 57th St., (At Broadway.)

REPAIRS.
We make a specialty of repairing automobiles; in addition to our facilities for doing fine coach work we have a well equipped machine shop to overhaul motors; established 1894.
J. M. QUINBY & CO.,
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HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

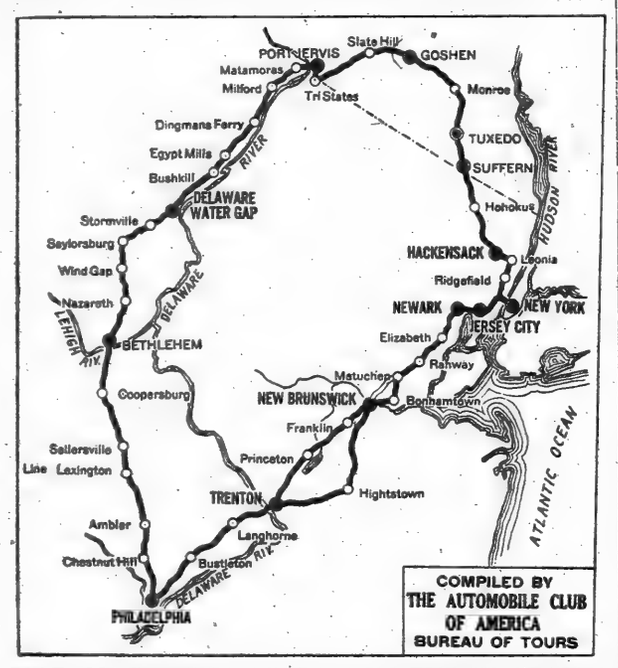
THREE-DAY RUN THROUGH THREE STATES ALLURING NOW

Attractive Trip to Water Gap Outlined by A. C. A. Has Timely Interest Because of Track Games and Women's Tennis Tournament.

As the last Friday and Saturday in May are the dates of the Intercollegiate Track and Field Meet at Philadelphia, and Memorial Day this year falls on the Monday following, running directions to the Quaker City are given below to enable visitors to take advantage of the circumstances. The tour is extended north through Pennsylvania to the Water Gap and back to New York by way of Port Jervis, to give motorists an opportunity of viewing some attractive country, whose hills and valleys are in the full flush of their Spring beauty about Decoration Day. The Women's Tennis championship, scheduled to take place at Chestnut Hill on June 7, will prove another magnet for motorists in this region.

The route outlined by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America starts from the clubhouse on Fifty-fourth Street, and runs south along Eighth Avenue to Forty-second Street, which is followed to the ferry across the Hudson at Weehawken. After ascending the hill on the New Jersey side, a left turn is made, followed at once by a right turn into Third Street. Bergenline Avenue is crossed, and a left turn at the church is made into Hudson County Boulevard. The Boulevard is then followed for five and a half miles to a point where the route turns right into a small park, and, winding around a monument, follows the Newark Plank Road, the surface of which is good, into Market Street, Newark.

Between Newark and Elizabeth the route via Elizabeth Avenue presents good surface, and from Elizabeth to Rahway, by way of Rahway and St. George's Avenues, the macadam is also in fine condition. An inferior bit of road, which is undergoing repairs, occurs after Rahway by way of Iselin, and is poor as far as Metuchen, while south of Metuchen the direct road, along Middlesex Avenue toward New Brunswick, is closed for repairs. But the detour following the trolley through Bonhamtown is a satisfactory one, of fairly good macadam, and rejoins the main road at Highland Park just before the Raritan River is crossed to New Brunswick.



MAP OF THREE-DAY RUN IN THREE STATES.

Unfortunately the road between New Brunswick and Princeton, through Franklin Park and Kingston, has been allowed to deteriorate and needs attention in certain spots. The Dayton, Hightstown and Windsor road to Trenton, that avoids Princeton altogether, has a better surface. Beyond Princeton, however, conditions improve as far as Trenton, and, crossing the Delaware into Pennsylvania, good macadam or asphalt will be found through Fallsington, Oxford Valley, Langhorne, Trappe, to Bustleton. The right fork is taken there and the route follows Castor Road and the new Boulevard to Philadelphia. The total distance from New York by this route is 99 miles.

The run from Philadelphia to the Water Gap traverses typical Eastern Pennsylvania scenery, and, while large towns are avoided for the most part, it passes through a succession of most attractive villages, very fair surface being found practically all the way. From Philadelphia the route leads north along Broad Street and Old York Road to Spencer Street in Branchtown. Here a left turn is made and the right fork taken into Limekiln Turnpike. Cheltin Avenue is crossed and a left turn along Sixty-fifth Avenue taken to Stanton Avenue, which is followed straight on through Chestnut Hill to the Bethlehem Pike.

Once clear of Philadelphia's pretty suburbs, the road soon becomes good and open and the route continues through Flourtown, Fort Washington, Ambler, Springhouse, and Line Lexington to Sellersville. After passing Sellersville the trolley is followed to Old Quakertown and through Coopersburg to Centre Valley. Here a sharp right turn is made over Bethlehem Mountain to South Bethlehem, where the Lehigh River is crossed to the town of Bethlehem. The road henceforward as it approaches the Blue Mountain range runs through Nazareth and Wind Gap to Saylorsburg, where a right turn is made through Bossardville to Stormville in the Cherry Valley. At this point the good road up the steep hill to the left should be carefully avoided, as the inferior right-hand road is the one leading to Delaware Water Gap, 86 miles from Philadelphia and 185 from New York.

A particularly delightful part of the run, from the point of view of natural scenery, is now entered upon, the road winding along the beautiful valley of the Delaware River, and though the surface varies somewhat in condition it consists principally of good dirt and shale as far as Matamoras.

Leaving Delaware Water Gap by the main road, the route runs through Little Shawnee and, by way of Bushkill, Egypt Mills, and Dingman's Ferry to charming old Milford. Still following the main road, the Delaware is crossed from Matamoras, Penn., to Port Jervis, N. Y., and the final lap of the tour is begun through Tri-States, at the junction of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and thence over the Slate Hill Road, which gives unsurpassed views over two beautiful valleys, to Goshen by a fairly good surface most of the way. Turning right at the park in Goshen, a right turn is again made at the watering trough in Chester. Just beyond, a left turn is made at a cemetery, and a good macadam road followed through Monroe, Harriman, and Southfield to Tuxedo.

The route continues through Sloatsburg and Ramapo, between which points road work is in progress, and after crossing both the bridge and railroad in the last-named place leads on to Suffern, where the surface is being made, but the road is quite usable. Good macadam is the rule through Hohokus, Ridgewood, Arcola, and Hackensack to Leonia. At Leonia a right turn is made for Palisades Park, Morsemere, and Ridgefield, where, after passing the tollgate, the road turns left and ascends the hill to Hudson County Boulevard, and, winding along the main road, follows the trolley down hill to the ferry in Weehawken, completing the run of 128 miles from Delaware Water Gap, 214 from Philadelphia, and 313 for the round trip.



ONE OF THE ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY'S 500-MILE RACE.

This is the Mercer which Eddie Pullen is to drive in the annual 500-mile sweepstakes to be run at the Indianapolis Speedway on Saturday.

PASSENGER HELD LIABLE.

Odd Case in Nebraska Court Settles a Delicate Point.

In a recent case before Judge Wallen, in the Supreme Court of Nebraska, it was held that whether a person riding in the automobile of another is engaged in a common enterprise with the latter is a question for the jury, where it is an issuable fact in the case.

It was decided that while two traveling salesmen are engaged in the joint enterprise of transporting themselves by automobile over the territory canvassed by both for different merchants, one of the salesmen owning and operating the automobile and the other paying sums about equal to the cost of gasoline and oil consumed, the latter, if possessing joint control over the automobile, may become liable for the negligence of the other in operating it, both being occupants at the time. The court said, in part:

"Negligence in the conduct of another will not be imputed to a party if he neither authorized such conduct nor participated therein nor had the right or power to control it. If, however, two or more persons unite in the joint prosecution of a common purpose under such circumstances that each has authority, express or implied, to act for all in respect to the conduct or the means or agencies employed to execute such common purpose, the negligence of any one of them in the management thereof will be imputed to all of the others."

Ran 55 Miles on a Gallon.

The other day at New Haven two Yale professors went out and ran a six-cylinder five-passenger automobile fifty-five miles on one gallon of gasoline. It was an official test, for the purpose of checking up the efficiency of the air-cooled engine.

WAR HAS CHANGED FRENCH AUTO TRADE

Both Imports and Exports Down in Pleasure Cars—Trucks Show Increase.

During the first semester of 1914 the French automobile trade began to show a reaction from the prosperous conditions prevailing during 1913. There was a falling off both in the home consumption and in the shipments to foreign countries. The situation was influenced to some extent by the invasion of the American motor car, which has created a competition in the French market and which is being more and more felt each year, according to G. M. Thackara, United States Consul General, stationed at Paris.

"At the outbreak of the war the trade was at first paralyzed," he reports, "but it soon revived, as the Government placed large orders, both for new cars and for repair work, which have kept a majority of the home factories running on full time. In August last many of the French automobile dealers found themselves with important quantities of unsold products on hand with a new season approaching, but the large requirements for military purposes enabled them to liquidate the stocks to a great advantage.

"The value of the exports of pleasure motor cars in 1914 was $24,301,000, as compared with $41,994,000 in 1913, a decrease of $17,693,000; the exports of industrial cars were valued at $866,000, against $1,915,000 for 1913. The value of the imports of pleasure cars in 1914 was $2,974,000, against $3,395,000 in 1913, and of motor trucks $525,000, as compared with $7,000. All of the commercial cars received in 1914 were imported during the last six months, and were mostly of American manufacture.

"According to American figures, the value of automobiles, trucks, and accessories exported from the United States to France in 1914 was $5,099,452, the shipments during December being valued at $2,588,622."

Little Chance for Jitney Profit.

A special Transportation Committee in Oakland, Cal., has reported to the commercial bodies that the average jitney in that city travels 137 miles per day, with a car-mile income of 5½ cents. Figuring depreciation, operating cost, and $3 per day to the driver, the committee says that even the smallest jitney car cannot run for less than 7 cents a mile.

REO SIX

"A Great Big Beautiful Car"

DON'T YOU THINK that of all the new (1915) models you see on the streets the Reos are by far the most beautiful—most artistic in design; most distinctive just as they are the sweetest running, most silent and luxurious in riding qualities?

OF COURSE YOU KNOW A REO at sight. It is a part of motoring education to be able to recognize cars of the more famous makes as they speed by.

REO IS THE MOST DISTINCTIVE of all automobiles—the radiator with the curved visor: the lines of which blend softly into the gracefully sloping bonnet and that in turn into the stream-line body—all are unmistakably Reo.

AND APPEARANCE DOES COUNT—it is not sufficient that a car perform perfectly; the connoisseur insists also that it look the part. And Reo does.

NEXT REO YOU SEE, just note its many points of beauty. Then ride in it and you'll be delighted to find that what it promises in appearance, it performs in operation—for it rides as beautifully as it looks.

THEN DON'T DELAY—demand is tremendous so only those who order early can hope for early deliveries!

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY of New York, Inc.

1,380 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 19-21 W. 62d St., New York 37-9 William St., Newark, N. J.

REO "SIX" The Sex of Sixty Superiorities



$1385

f. o. b. Lansing, Mich.

SAXON $395



Women Like to Drive Saxon Cars

There was a time not so very long ago when the men of the household were opposed to their wives and daughters attempting to drive an automobile. All this has been changed with the coming of the Saxon. It is the solution of the feminine motoring problem. The Saxon is safer than a horse—because it is always absolutely under control of the driver.

Ease of handling, simplicity of operation—that's what makes the Saxon so safe to drive.

Women in all parts of the country know the charm of driving the Saxon. Mrs. Emma Walsh, of Moline, Ill., made a trip from Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., to Moline, Ill.,—the longest trip on record by a woman owner in a Saxon car. Read what she says about the Saxon's performance: "I am sure the Saxon came through in much better shape than a larger car would have done. Trip was full of pleasure. Saxon fulfilled every claim made for it."

The Saxon is stylish, distinctive, different. It is a car of wonderful economy. And it endures the hardest kind of service without flinching.

When will you have your ride in the new Saxon? Wood or wire wheels optional. Electric starter and lights, $70.

There is an opportunity for live, aggressive dealers to handle Saxon Cars in territory now open. Write or call for further details.

Saxon Motor Co., of New York,
251 W. 57th St., New York.
Tel. 7811 Columbus.

THE STANDARDIZED COLE 8

Be Your Own Judge at the Top of the Hill

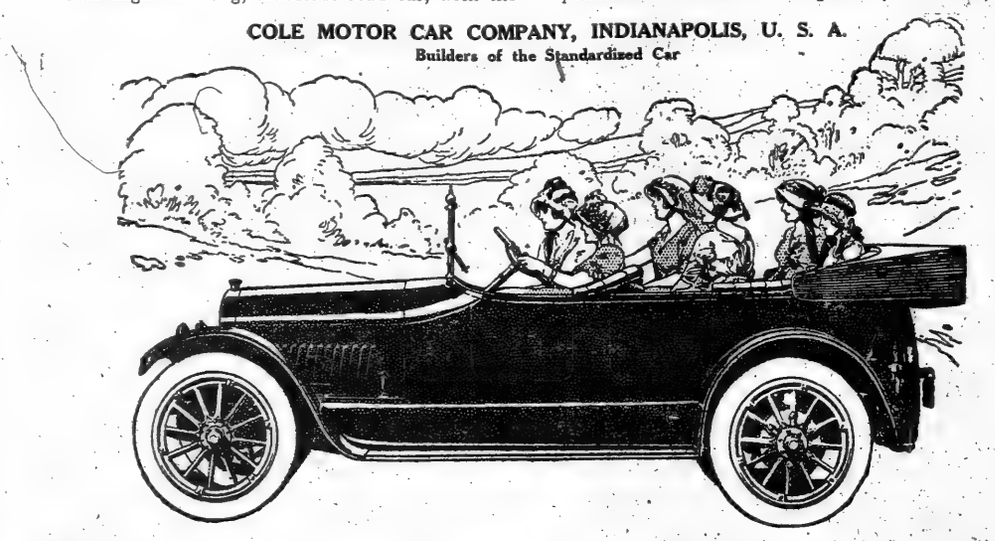
Cole Eight is its own salesman. A seventy-horsepower motor and a road weight of only 3,500 pounds are its arguments. The hardest hills are its BOOSTERS.

Let us take you to any hill you name—fill the car with your friends—when we get to the top, on "high" all the way up, then it's time for us to talk. You know what you have done in other cars—we know what you can do in Cole Eight. Let's withhold all judgment until we have the pleasure of showing you.

Cole Eight is a big, luxurious road car, with the longest wheel base in the eight-cylinder field—126 inches. For $1,785, the price of Cole Eight, you get real seven-passenger comfort, made possible by the extra long body, the out-of-the-way auxiliary seats, and the unusual depth of the genuine leather upholstering. Self-lubricating springs and the smooth power flow of the eight-cylinder motor make the car a delight from the standpoint of easy riding.

Why not settle the question of "Eight" superiority—NOW. 'Phone today for a demonstration appointment—and have Cole Eight tell you its own story.

COLE MOTOR CAR COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.
Builders of the Standardized Car



Cole 4 $1485 f. o. b. factory

COLT-STRATTON CO.
Broadway at 57th St.
'Phone Circle 1600

Cole 8 $1785 f. o. b. factory

REGAL
THE $650 "FOUR"

A full-sized automobile with a powerful four-cylinder motor.

A larger, more powerful and luxuriously finished "Four" at $1085.

Or, if you want the utmost in motor car perfection, then select the new "Eight" at $1250.

Choose the one most suited to your requirements—and income—but be sure it's a Regal.

All have beautiful, streamline, roomy bodies, electric starting and lighting, one-man top, demountable rims, speedometer, etc.

(All Prices F. O. B. Detroit.)

Monthly payments arranged if desired without additional charge.

WEBSTER-MacGOWAN, INC.
1700 Broadway, at 54th St., NEW YORK
Telephone 1166—Circle.

Willard STORAGE BATTERY
Starting Lighting



WHO KILLED THE CRANK?

Guess it was the Willard Battery, for it's used by 85% of all makers of electrically equipped cars to supply current for starting and lighting.

And you'll never have to go back to the crank if you'll rely on us for Expert Battery Service.

NEW YORK CITY—Willard Storage Battery Co., 228-30 W. 58th St.
NEW YORK CITY—I. C. Scudder, Apthorpe Garage, 214 W. 80th St.
NEW YORK CITY—Bronx Storage Battery and Engineering Co., 2632 Third Ave. at 142nd.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—L. & M. Auto Specialty Co., 1104 Lexington Ave.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Martin-Evans Co., 1186 Bedford Ave.
GLEN COVE, L. I.—Magneto & Storage Battery Repair Co., School St.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—LeRoy C. Stewart.
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—H. A. Brown.
KINGSTON, N. Y.—Eagle Garage.
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Hempstead Battery Co., 306 Fulton Ave.
MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Mt. Vernon Charging Station, 51 N. Third Ave.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Sloan & Clapper, Inc., 10-12 Lander St.
OSSINING, N. Y.—Ossining Garage.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Peekskill Garage and Supply House, 224 Washing St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—E. R. Pease, 290 Main St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—A. A. Seeley, Jr., 614 Smith St.
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—F. L. Rader, 1214 Richmond Rd., Dongan Hills.
TROY, N. Y.—Hinsdill Electric Co., 550 Fulton St.
YONKERS, N. Y.—Wm. Shrive, Inc., 64 Warburton Ave.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Proctor Jones Elec. Co., 632 Mattison Ave.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Wm. P. Varley, 80 W. Palisade Ave.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—Elizabeth Stor. Bat. Co., 239 Union St.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—H. G. Kotten Co., West Side Ave. and Penna. R. R.
NEWARK, N. J.—Electric Garage Co., 123 Washington St.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Depot Garage, 30 French St.
PATERSON, N. J.—Edmund E. Mayer, 9-11 Bank St.
WEST END, N. J.—R. V. Dorbeck, Brighton Ave.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Kilpatrick & Hotz, 65 Cannon St.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Fuller Storage Battery Co., 62 Ann St.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Kirk's Garage, 218-19 Crown St.
NEW LONDON, CONN.—The J. Warren Gay Elec. Co., 19 Union St.
NORWICH, CONN.—Walter P. Moran, 109 Franklin St.
WATERBURY, CONN.—Standard Engineering Co., Inc., 26 Center St.
STAMFORD, CONN.—Fairbanks Elec. Co., 428 Atlantic St.
PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Chas. Burns, Pearl Street, P. O. Square.



Ask Us For Advice

Says Little Ampere: "Getting what you need when you need it, even though you don't know that you need it," that's Willard Service.

Whether you're having storage battery trouble right now or not, come around. We'll tell you some things worth knowing about your starting and lighting system.

Willard Storage Battery Company
228-230 West 58th Street

TBA Willard STORAGE BATTERY TBA

AGAIN IT TRIUMPHS!

Breaking California-to-New York Record.

STUTZ

Last Tuesday a STUTZ "Bearcat" stock car, with E. G. Baker driving, reached New York, finishing its record-breaking dash from San Diego, Cal. The trip of 3728 miles was made in 11 days, 7 hrs., 15 min., the car being driven every foot of the way by Mr. Baker. This was also a transcontinental record for a single driver.

The start was made on Thursday, May 6th, and the route included desert sand, mountain trails, snow, mudholes, deep streams and canyons, quicksand, prairie grass and boulevard. When the STUTZ car reached New York, covering as much as 592 miles in a single day, it was as fit as when it started—not a part broken nor worn unduly. A single set of tires carried it through.

The car is an exact duplicate of STUTZ "Bearcats" on our salesroom floor. If your interest centers in a moderate priced, moderate weight car, easy on tires, and with beautiful lines, and yet one that has the stamina—the toughness to stand the strain of transcontinental racing, please honor us with a personal visit or telephone communication.

STUTZ MOTOR CAR CO.
Tel. 6181 Col. 1804 Broadway (at Columbus Circle)
William Parkinson, Pres.

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, cant problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

King Albert of the Belgians.

M. J.—Will you be kind enough to print the history and career of King Albert of Belgium? Has he ever been an active and practical journalist, or was he connected with journalism before succeeding his uncle, King Leopold?

When Prince Albert ascended the throne in December, 1909, as King of the Belgians, he was said to be the least-known monarch in Europe. During his boyhood it was not thought that he would succeed to the kingship, as his uncle was a young man, and Albert had an older brother, Baldwin. The latter's death made Prince Albert heir-presumptive at the age of 15. His training was chiefly military; he joined the Grenadiers, and worked his way up through the grades of his profession, seeking especially to master the details of army management and routine, and lecturing from time to time on subjects of regimental or military interest. When he ascended the throne it is said that the military defense of his country was the subject uppermost in his mind. He did not, however, neglect the concerns of peace, and in his years as heir-presumptive he studied the industrial life of his country, made a tour of the Congo, and came to the United States, where he spent some time in careful investigation of educational and industrial conditions here. A report that the Belgian Prince had "been employed" in this country owed its rise to the thoroughness of his study of factories, as well as schools here. He became, automatically, a member of the Senate at the age of 21, but he did not become a public speaker, and in reference to all matters of State he maintained a complete reserve. After his trip to the Congo in the Spring and early Summer of 1900, when he traveled all over the Congo State, and is said to have walked 1,500 miles in three months, he refused absolutely to make any criticism of his uncle's régime in Africa, or of affairs in the much-discussed Congo State; it is interesting to note, however, not only that as a Prince in Leopold's Court he refused to be in any way associated with the King's group of financiers and politicians, but that since ascending the throne he has never for his own use touched a penny of the King's annuity from the Congo exploitation and activity; he has taken a leading part in Congo reforms and shown that he had the affairs of that troublesome State deeply at heart; one year's annuity he devoted to medical research, with especial provision for the study of tropical diseases; another he laid aside as a pension fund for the Congolese service; the money is always assigned to some philanthropic work in connection with Albert's African colonies.

King Albert was born on April 8, 1875, the second son of Philippe, Count of Flanders, and grandson of the Leopold I., first King of the Belgians, who was called the "Nestor of Europe." His father, who was a quiet and scholarly man, was deaf, and on that account resigned his own right of succession first to his elder, and, on Baldwin's death, to his younger son. Albert was married on Oct. 2, 1900, to the Duchess Elisabeth, daughter of the famous Charles Theodor, Duke of Bavaria, whom he had met in 1899 when, having taken a nurse's training, she was assisting her father in his clinic in Munich. The present Crown Prince, Leopold, Duke of Brabant, was born in November, 1901, and it is said that Albert's marriage and the birth of his son finally reconciled the old King to the failure of his own direct succession. The other children of the King and Queen of the Belgians are Charles, Count of Flanders, born in November, 1903, and Marie Jose, named for the Queen's mother, born in 1906.

The King has always lived a quiet, domestic life with his children, in whose education he is said to take a more intimate personal interest than is expected of monarchs. He has spent some part of nearly every year, however, in the high Alps, and he is an expert mountain climber. His oath as King, taken in the Parliamentary Chambers at Brussels on Dec. 23, 1909, was, it is interesting to note now, to observe the Constitution and "to defend the integrity of the national territory."

Indian Reservations.

READER.—Please tell me all you can about Indian reservations.

It is impossible in the small space of the Query Column to give you much detailed information about the Indian reservations in the United States. Full information may, however, be obtained from Washington, where the Government Printing Office, under the auspices of the Department of the Interior, publishes a complete report, which may be had for the asking. The reservations are in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. The total of Indian lands is 69,899,570 acres. The total Indian population on June 30, 1914, was 331,250, of whom 137,607 were in Oklahoma, 41,916 in Arizona, 21,985 in New Mexico, 20,813 in South Dakota, and 15,226 in California. The government, education, and industries of the reservation are taken up in detail in the Commissioner's report.

Pronunciation of "Humble."

P. J. BARRY.—Will you please tell me the correct pronunciation of the word "humble"? Is the "h" sounded? Did "David Copperfield" influence the pronunciation?

The word "humble" is pronounced with the "h" aspirate. The mannerisms of Uriah Heep have indisputably kept the word in our minds.

Syndicalism.

CONSTANT READER.—Will you kindly favor me with a brief account of the doctrine of syndicalism, so-called, its origin, where it has been in operation, and with what result? I believe it has been tried in France.

Syndicalism may be briefly stated as the theory of the industrial state. While Socialists seek to establish a Government in which the workers as integral parts of the Governmental organization shall own and operate the instruments of industry, Syndicalists aim at the reorganization of Government solely on an industrial basis, as "One Big Union." Syndicalism as a theory of social revolution has been confounded with socialism and anarchism, from each of which it markedly differs. It is notably distinguished from socialism not only in the wholly industrial basis of its aim, but in its advocacy of sabotage and various kinds of "direct action" to obtain that aim. Where the Socialist seeks to work through political progress, the Syndicalist urges sabotage, the general strike, and outbreaks of more or less "violent" action. The methods urged by the Syndicalists are allied to those urged by the Anarchists, but their aim is entirely opposed; the Anarchist believes in no Government at all; the Syndicalist's ideal state is so strong an industrial Government that its critics have found in it the germ of an industrial bureaucracy. Syndicalism is European in its origin, the word being derived from the French word for labor union—"syndicat." Its principles find different expression among the workers of different countries, and it is, as a movement, especially well known in France, Italy, England, and the United States. In this country it is represented by the Industrial Workers of the World. Syndicalism has never been in operation as a working theory of government, and no anydicalist State has ever existed.

Henrietta Rouner.

E. B. T.—Please inform me what has become of the Henrietta Rouner who is a painter of cats.

Henrietta Rouner's name is not in "Who's Who," and we have no record of her whereabouts.

Legal Holidays.

U. A. H.—Is there a legal holiday in the United States that is observed in all the States of the Union?

There is no national holiday in the United States. The Fourth of July, New Year's Day, Labor Day and Thanksgiving Day are observed in all the States.

Dwight L. Moody.

ALFRED WESTON.—Please tell me whether the late Dwight L. Moody, the great preacher, was an educated man, and if so where he was educated.

Dwight L. Moody was not a college graduate. He began missionary work at the age of 19; a church was erected for him in Chicago, but he was not ordained as a minister. He later founded schools for boys and girls at Northfield, Mass.

German Government.

A. B. C.—Is there manhood suffrage for all elective offices in the German Empire? Who has the power to declare war for the German Empire?

There is universal manhood suffrage for election to the Reichstag, the Imperial Parliament of Germany. In the management of State affairs, however, the different States have different systems. The Emperor has the power to declare defensive warfare without the consent of his Parliament, but offensive warfare must be voted upon by that body. As the Emperor has the power to decide, however, which is "defensive" warfare, the right of making war rests very largely with him.

State Debts to England.

FREDERICK S. GREENE.—I see in a Winnipeg paper the claim that nine States in this country owe to England over $75,000,000, which they cannot or will not pay. Will you please tell me if this is true, and if true, whether there is any good reason why these States should not pay their debts? The list is as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and West Virginia.

It is undoubtedly true that these States owe large sums of money, much of it to English capitalists, for debts incurred shortly after the civil war. The States claim that the money was transferred through the "carpet-bagger" operations of the "reconstruction period" and that the States received, as a matter of fact, little or none of the money paid over. The English creditors have formed themselves into an association, which issues a report each year. The Query Column cannot enter into a discussion of the different claims in the matter.

Benefactions.

WILLIAM JACKSON HENDRICK.—Assuming that you have the data easily accessible, I will ask you kindly to tell me through your columns how much the people of the United States contributed last year to beneficence and beneficence, including a statement of the endowment and income of the Rockefeller and Carnegie and other known foundations?

The benefactions during 1914 amounted to about $310,000,000, but that list includes certain gifts in foreign countries and by foreigners, and also such things as legacies of pictures, &c. It is impossible to give you an entire list of the American benefactions of the year. Those over $10,000 fill seven pages of small type in one of the popular "Almanacs" for 1915. Among the most striking were: Mrs. Morris K. Jesup willed $8,500,000 to charitable institutions; F. H. Goff, originator of Cleveland Foundation, to that body, $20,000,000, announced by him as gifts; John D. Rockefeller, University of Chicago, $1,619,666; Rockefeller Institute, $3,500,000—miscellaneous gifts amounting to more than a million more; Andrew Carnegie, large gifts amounting to $6,000,000, and smaller benefactions of about $1,000,000 more; Francis Ogden of Texas, entire estate of several millions to the education of country children; Colonel O. H. Payne, $4,350,000 to Cornell University; George H. Hermann of Houston, Texas, nearly $3,000,000 to charitable purposes; Jane K. Sather of San Francisco left $1,450,000 to the University of California; Miss Elizabeth Shippen of Philadelphia willed $1,046,000 for charities; Edwin Ginn of Boston, founder of the World Peace Foundation, willed $1,000,000 to that establishment; Mrs. A. G. Cutter left $1,000,000 for persons in need; The National Carbon Company announced that $500,000 in stock would be set aside for its employes. The sum of $3,000,000 was contributed in money for sufferers from the war. The Rockefeller donations to the foundation were not announced when the State granted the charter, and the amount is added to from time to time. The Carnegie Foundation was established with a fund of $16,250,000; the Carnegie Institution with a fund of $22,000,000; the Carnegie Corporation, fund, $125,000,000; Carnegie Hero Fund, $5,000,000; Carnegie Endowment for Peace, fund, $10,000,000. Most of these draw interest at 5 per cent.

From the Calendar.

LOUIS J. LEVY.—Will you please answer the following questions: What date of the month was the first Wednesday in February, 1860? Upon what days did the following dates fall: Feb. 13, 1848; July 4, 1854; Jan. 6, 1887?

Feb. 1, 1860, was Wednesday; Feb. 13, 1848, was Sunday; July 4, 1854, was Tuesday; Jan. 6, 1887, was Thursday.

The Cost of the War.

T. G. W.—Please tell me the cost of the European war in money, men, and prisoners, up to Jan. 1, 1915. How many people will it directly affect?

Up to Jan. 1, 1915, the grand total of costs and losses in the European war was approximately $23,799,000,000. The number of men lost was estimated to be 7,500,000. It is not possible to get any accurate figures as to the number of persons "affected" by the war, as the question is not sufficiently definite. The number of men engaged was approximately 18,750,000 during the first five months of the war.

National Expenses in 1913.

READER.—What did the United States spend for pensions in the year 1913? What was the cost of the army during the year 1913? What was the cost of the navy in that year? How many men in the army in 1913? The navy? What was the cost of the army of Germany in 1913? The navy? How many men in each?

The United States paid out $172,417,548.26 for pensions in the fiscal years ending June 3, 1914. The cost of the army in 1913 was $94,266,145, of the navy $140,800,648. The enrollment in the army was 84,859, in the navy 64,780. Germany spent $133,090,000 on its army, $117,800,000 on its navy in 1913. The naval strength was 96,783, the peace strength of the army 870,000.

Lord Kitchener.

W. MANSELL.—Will you please tell me whether Lord Kitchener is English, Irish, or Scotch? Where was he born, and who were his parents?

Lord Kitchener was born in Ballylongford, County Kerry, Ireland. His father was Lieut. Col. H. H. Kitchener of Leicestershire, England; his mother Miss Chevallier of Ashall Hall, Suffolk, England.

Army and Navy Football.

ARMAND SCHEER.—What games between the Army and Navy football teams have been played away from Franklin Field, Philadelphia, since 1900, and where?

The 1905 game between West Point and Annapolis was played at Princeton, and the 1908 game at the Polo Grounds in New York. There was no game in 1906. The others have been played in Philadelphia.

Dr. Dernburg's Position.

A CANADIAN.—Will you kindly tell me just what position Dr. Dernburg holds in America, and whether he writes in English?

Dr. Dernburg is known as the representative in the United States of the German Red Cross. He writes in English.

Weston's Walking Tour.

E. H. E.—Will you please give me some advice relative to a proposed "coast to coast" walking trip? I shall be pleased to have the famous Mr. Weston's route.

Weston's tour was as follows: New York - Utica, Utica - Chafee, Chafee-Youngstown, Ohio; Youngstown-Toledo, Ohio; Toledo-Chicago, Chicago-Lincoln, Lincoln-St. Louis, St. Louis-Mexico, Mo.; Mexico-Topeka, Kan.; Topeka-Wakeeney, Wakeeney-Hugo, Col.; Hugo-Munn, Munn-Hanna, Wyo.; Hanna-Granger, Granger-Ogden, Utah; Ogden-Garlin, Nev.; Carlin-Lovelock, Lovelock-Roseville, Roseville-San Francisco. Total number of miles, 3,895.

The Dickens Fellowship.

A. B. MARTIN.—Will you be so kind as to tell me if there is a society in New York composed of people who are admirers of Charles Dickens? If so, what is the name of the society?

The Dickens Fellowship, a world-wide league of English-speaking men and women who are admirers of Charles Dickens, and who have banded together to cultivate and diffuse the spirit which pervades his writings, as well as to exemplify his teachings, has branches throughout the United States. The Fellowship was founded in London in October, 1902, and its national headquarters are at Whitehall House, 30 Charing Cross, London. It is open to all who wish to become members, without restriction as to nationality, class, or creed; there are branches in Canada, Australia, India, and New Zealand, as well as throughout Great Britain and the United States, and there are in all about 24,500 members. The object and aims of the Fellowship are: "To knit together, in a common bond of friendship, lovers of that great master of humor and pathos, Charles Dickens. To spread the love of humanity, which is the keynote of all his work. To take such measures as may be expedient to remedy or ameliorate those existing social evils which would have appealed so strongly to the heart of Charles Dickens, and to help in every possible direction the cause of the poor and the oppressed. To assist in the preservation and purchase of buildings and objects associated with his name and mentioned in his works. To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them." The spirit which, as pervasive of Dickens's writings, the Fellowship aims to cultivate and scatter is summed up as "the spirit of innocent festivity and mirth, of religion without bigotry, of charity without coldness, of universal philanthropy and human kinship."

Marconi.

JOSEPH O'CONNOR.—Being a constant reader of your most valued paper I shall be glad if you will kindly advise me as to the exact place of birth of Guglielmo Marconi of wireless telegraphy fame? I am informed he was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, his father being Italian and his mother Irish. Is this correct?

The mother of Guglielmo Marconi was Irish, but he was not born in Dublin, but in Bologna, Italy, April 25, 1874. In 1905 he married an Irishwoman, Hon. Beatrice O'Brien, daughter of the Fourteenth Baron Inchiquin.

New Jersey a "Foreign" State.

As a suggestion in answer to the inquiry of E. F. Kendall as to why New Jersey is jokingly referred to as a "foreign State," F. R. Sparks sends the following:

I do not think that the original form of the witticism was that "New Jersey is a foreign State," but that it was that "New Jersey is not in the United States," or "New Jersey is not in the Union," and this is the way I think the joke came about. Before the civil war there were a number of agents or attorneys in New York City on whose business signs and in their advertisements appeared the words, "Commissioners of Deeds for all the States." When followed a list giving the name of every State in the Union excepting New Jersey. Perhaps New Jersey, being so near New York City, did not authorize any persons to act as Commissioners for it, hence the omission. But you can readily see how a joker might account for the absence of the name of one State on signs where the names of all the States were supposed to be given. Or it might have been a joke among the Commissioners of Deeds themselves to account for their inability to execute deeds for New Jersey.

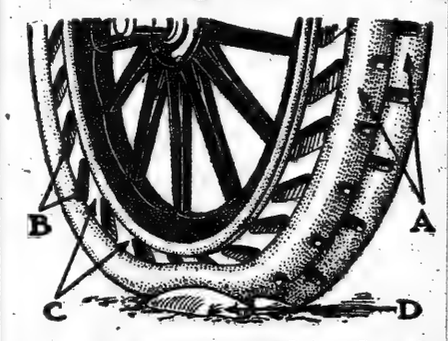
Colonial Descendants.

E. KNIGHT.—Can you give me approximate figures as to the number of descendants of the first settlers of the United States, the colonists of Plymouth and Jamestown?

We have no accurate figures as to the number of descendants of the Massachusetts and Virginia colonists. Some figures as to the membership in the Mayflower Society may be obtained from the Historian General of that organization, Dr. George Beckwith Stevens of Boston, and other statistics from the Society of Colonial Dames. But these would naturally be only partial listings.

HARRY H. GALBRAITH.—You reside in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District. The Congressman is Joseph A. Goulden, the State Senator James A. Hamilton, the Assemblyman Joseph M. Callahan.

A *Cushion* Tire
For Light or High-Speed Trucks



The call for a Cushion Motor Truck Tire, essentially practical, has been answered—answered so completely that countless commercial car owners have ceased to concern themselves further as to tire equipment. Here are solved the problems of economy of operation, increased mileage, utmost car-protection and car-durability. Whether for light Commercial Delivery Car or light Truck, you'll find Motz Cushion Tires ideal.

MOTZ Cushion Tires

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Men asked, "How can such a tire be built? How can a tire, without compressed air, give the car ample protection?"

A *combination* of the following structural features has accomplished it:

First—The Motz Cushion Tire is chemically different from the ordinary tire. Only the famous "417" rubber is used. These tires contain no hard rubber or metal. They are lively rubber throughout.

Second—The Motz Cushion Tire contains *more* rubber than other tires of corresponding carrying capacity—almost *FIFTY PER CENT* more. This extra volume of rubber adds further resilience.

Third—But the biggest feature is the form and outline—the *physical* construction. Note the double treads, the undercut sides, the slantwise bridges; patented features that others can't use.

The dual treads give great tractive area. The undercut sides permit the tire to give and yield quickly, thus absorbing sudden shocks; the slantwise bridges, when the tread is depressed, are *stretched*. They pull the tire back to normal shape quick as a flash.

These features, combined, produce a degree of resilience hitherto unknown, save in pneumatics.

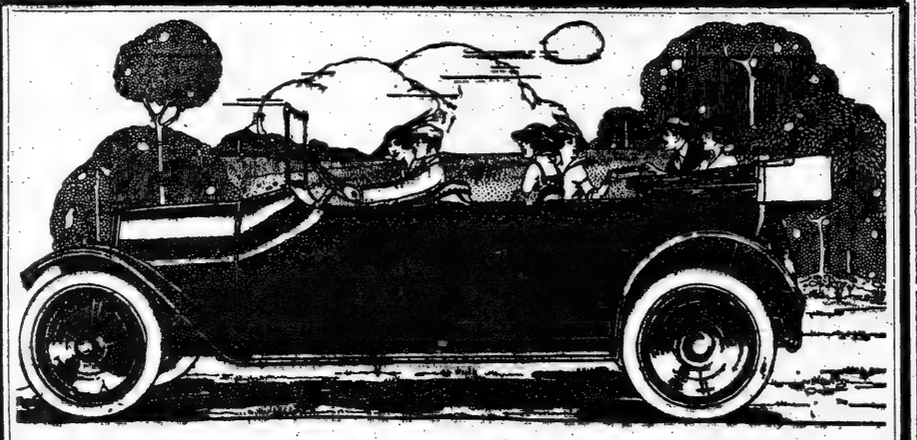
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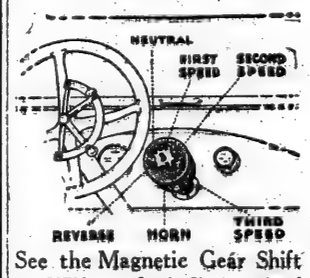
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New Series — *Monarch of the Sixes* — *Now Ready*



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WHEN your Lewis Six is equipped with the Magnetic Gear Shift, you can drive it as easily as an electric coupe; no stripping or clashing of gears. This Magnetic Gear Shift is thoroughly practical and priceless in its convenience. It is manufactured by the Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Company of Milwaukee, who are one of the largest manufacturers of electrical controlling devices in the world. Optional equipment at $150 extra.

It is here! The Right Weight Six

Reproducing Europe's Finest. A six with 1,200 fewer parts. The simple design and sturdy construction insure greater economy and efficiency. 135-inch wheel base and 56-inch underslung rear springs guarantee comfort.

It carries the warranty of one of the oldest automobile builders in America. Don't fail to see this car and arrange for demonstration.

The Lewis "VI." Has More "Leg Room" Than Any Other Light Six

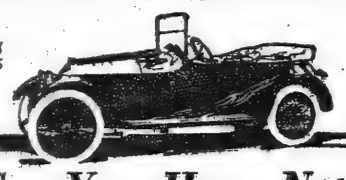
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A Car You Have Noticed

WHEN you turn to watch a low, lithe, graceful roadster with rounded silver radiator, black body of lustrous finish, and red Houk wire wheels, with a spare wheel at just the right tilt on the rear compartment, it is a

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Complete detail and trials by appointment will be gladly given at our salesroom

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$5,450 Per Day Spent To Fortify Goodyear Tires

The other day we cited our experts to certain well-known tires. And we asked, What could Goodyear save by building tires like these?

$1,635,000 a Year

The answer was, "Based on current production, our saving would be $1,635,000 per year." That means $5,450 per day.

But that saving would probably cost our users a million dollars monthly. And the cost to Goodyear soon would be the rulership of Tiredom.

One Must Choose

Here's the choice that confronts us day after day: Shall we skimp Goodyear tires in ways that can't be seen, and increase our profit $1,635,000 a year? Or shall we pay that price to give our users a better tire than others?

Our answer is this:

Goodyear Fortified tires, for many years, have embodied five costly, exclusive features. These are five great protections found in no other tire.

We spend on experts $100,000 yearly to find new betterments to add.

In the past year alone we have added improvements which cost us exceeding $500,000 a year.

Those are the facts; believe them. We never exaggerate, never misrepresent.

Price Reductions

Now note another side.

Despite this ceaseless improvement, Goodyear prices are constantly coming down. Our last big reduction—on February 1st—made three in two years, totaling 45 per cent.

Yet not a feature is missing, not an item is skimped. And this year we are spending a half-million dollars on newly-adopted betterments.

That's one result of our mammoth output, our new equipment and our modern methods.

When we spend such sums to build tires better than rivals, don't you think it worth while to get Goodyears?

Most men do. Goodyear tires are selling now much faster than we can build them. Any dealer will supply you.



GOODYEAR AKRON, OHIO

Fortified Tires

Fortified Against: Rim-Cuts—by our No-Rim-Cut feature. Blowouts—by our "On-Air" cure. Loose Treads—by many rubber rivets. Insecurity—by 126 braided piano wires. Punctures and Skidding—by our double-thick All-Weather tread.

Goodyear Service Stations—Tires in Stock

American Tire Repair Co., 132 W. 52nd St.
Anglo American Auto Tire Co., 334 Amsterdam Ave.
The Anglo Tire Co., 237 W. 49th St.
Automobile Tire Co., 1625 Broadway.
Auto Owners Supply Depot, 1773 Broadway.
Banahan & Ackerman, 250 W. 47th St.
Geneva Bauman, 136 Lenox Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3rd Ave.
Belnord Auto and Storage Supply Co., 252 W. 87th St.
Brickner's Auto Supply Co., 216th St. and Broadway.
Leroy Brewster, 1790 Broadway.
Broadway Tire & Repair Co., 1691 Broadway.
Brownell & Kraft, 463 Sixth Ave.
Bronx Rubber & Auto Co., 385 E. 149th St.
Bryant Sales Co., 1997 Broadway.
Louis Burghardt, 136 W. 105th St.
John Campbell, 172 W. 73nd St.
Cedarhurst Motor Livery Co., 147 W. 83rd St.
Century Garage, 9 W. 100th St.
Circle Rubber Tire Co., 978 8th Ave.
S. W. Childs & Co., Inc., 3552 Broadway.
J. B. Cohan & Co., 253 W. 58th St.
Colonial Rubber Specialty Co., 35 Murray St.
Consolidated Auto Supply Co., 2071 Seventh Ave.
Crane & Stendicke, 1912 Broadway.
Crescent Tire Company, 1777 Broadway.
I. Davega, Jr., Inc., 125 W. 125th St.
J. F. Driscoll, 148 W. 68th St.
E. J. Edmond & Co., 1783 Broadway.
James J. Fero, 796 Seventh Ave.
Field-Baran Company, 1733 Broadway.
The Ford Sales Co., 55th and Broadway.
Lewis Gensler, 1790 Broadway.
O. Goldberger, 376 Amsterdam Ave.
Grand Concourse Garage Co., 190th St. and Grand Concourse.
J. S. Griffin, Inc., 242 W. 41st St.
Hartford Tire Co., 1783 Broadway.
Haynes Auto Co. of New York, 1745 Broadway.
Henschel Tire & Rubber Co., 1675 Broadway.
The Hoffman Garage and Taxi Co., 121 E. 23rd St.
Hollywood Garage Co., 238-44 E. 64th St.
Hubbell's Imp. Garage, 52 W. 67th St.
Hudson Rubber Company, 1902 Broadway.
Hulse Garage, 515 W. 146th St.
Imperial Auto Supply Co., 95 Chambers St.
A. D. L. Jewett, 1966 Broadway.
King Tire Company, 1985 Broadway.
Lenox Auto Tire Works, 113 West 116th St.
George Leveene Company, 125 W. 68th St.
Lenox Garage, 112 E. 75th St.
Lowe Motor Supply Co., 1727 Broadway.
Metcalf & James, 245 West 57th St.
Mineola Garage, 503 Park Ave.
The Monmouth Garage, Inc., 126 E. 54th St.
P. J. Muleahy, 2286 Broadway.
Mt. Morris Garage, Inc., 27 W. 124th St.
N. Y. & Brooklyn Auto Supply Co., 1717 Broadway.
New York Steam Auto Tire Works, 312 West 52d St.
Niagara Livery & Motor Car Co., 69 E. 89th St.
Normal Auto Station, 208 W. 124th St.
Peerless Blvd. Garage, 1133 S. Blvd.
C. L. Peets, 250 W. 54th St.
H. Phillips Rubber Works, 1913 Broadway.
Pioneer Tire Co., 161 Columbus Ave.
Ream Auto Supply Co., 1974 Broadway.
Regal Rubber Tire Works, 158 W. 52nd St.
Reliable Tire & Supply Company, 225 W. 48th St.
Republic Rubber Tire & Shoe Co., 956 Eighth Ave.
Richards Auto Supply Co., 1785 Broadway.
Rona Auto Tire Repair Co., 4050 Broadway.
Rose Auto Supply Depot, 1776 Broadway.
Royal Auto Tire & Supply Co., 102 Chambers St.
Schmidt & Dale, 201 W. 83d St.
St. Nicholas Garage & Taxi Co., 646 St. Nicholas Ave.
E. Schoonmaker & Co., 835 Seventh Ave.
W. A. Shanahan Co., 135 W. 68th St.
Standard Auto Supply Co., 97 Chambers St.
Star Rubber Co., 1777 Broadway.
Superior Motor Garage Co., 208 W. 76th St.
Thedford's Garage, 137 W. 89th St.
The Tire Specialty Co., 156 West 50th St.
Turin Garage and Supply Co., 55 W. 93rd St.
United Auto Supply Co., 88 Chambers St.
United Tire & Rubber Works, 160 E. 57th St.
H. Veghtke, 155 West 31st St.
Washington Heights Auto Tire Wks., 650 W. 165th St.
Washington Square Garage, 73 Washington Square.
Yorkville Auto Supply Co., 1235 Lexington Ave.

SUBURBAN

W. T. Abbott, Tottenville.
Blum's Garage, Concord.
Brighton Heights Garage, Inc., 476 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton.
Castleton Motor Car Co., West New Brighton.
Granite Motor Car Company, Graniteville.
Killian's Garage, Tompkinsville.
Nauman's Garage, 30 Roff St., Stapleton.
Richmond Auto Tire Repair Co., 167 Richmond Ave., Port Richmond.
Richmond Garage, Port Richmond.
Tottenville Garage, Tottenville.

FUTURE IMMIGRANTS

A Plan to Divert the Prospective Overwhelming Influx from Cities to Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The people of this country may anticipate with a reasonable degree of certainty an overwhelming influx of emigrants from the war-torn districts of Europe, and that at no very distant date. It therefore behooves the enterprising American people to provide for these prospective emigrants in a manner that will prevent them from being a charge upon the charity of the communities on which they will be dependent. This can be arranged to the mutual benefit of the people of this country and that of the incoming emigrants.

As this country possesses a vast extent of rich and fertile unused land, it is feasible to utilize it for the incoming emigrants who will be able to pay their way in services by raising produce that is now totally lost. The rapidly increasing population causes a constant decrease in the ratio between consumption and production of food supplies, due in a large degree to the scarcity of farm laborers. This class of labor can be recruited from the emigrant class, if provision is made to that effect. Coming here stripped of all their wealth and willing to work wherever they are placed, they will be more than worthy of the aid that is extended to them.

With the millions of acres of cheap lands now idle and capable of great production, the value of the country's produce can be greatly increased. A cooperative plan for supplying work for the emigrants can be easily evolved by the Bureau of Commerce and Labor. Tentatively, it might be suggested that the Government sub-divide several thousand acres into fair-sized farms for allotment under a fixed system, the whole system to be under the direction of a General Superintendent with district foremen to assist them.

The general plan would provide for the transportation and classification of emigrants and their allotment of homesteads. Of course the plan would also provide for their support while building suitable homes and tilling the soil. Seeds and machinery would be supplied by the Government, but the machinery would be utilized co-operatively under a fixed system. In this way the Government would soon make a profit on the labor of the emigrants and increase the products to a degree commensurate with the consumption and an increase in export supplies. Emigrants would be credited with the production of their farm and charged with the expenses. Profits would go to pay for the land that eventually would be theirs, and they would become self-sustaining.

In no other way would the gift of free lands be of use to these people who will need aid to bring them to a state of self-support. It should be distinctly enacted that no alien may hereafter enter this country to become a citizen unless he serve as an agricultural laborer for such a time as may be deemed necessary, for in this manner the cities may be kept free of idle, worthless men, unused to trades, who become a burden on the municipalities in which they are loaded. A perfected system for the employment of emigrants in agricultural pursuits would result in a relief of crowded trades in cities and increase the products and land values of the country. With increased production of the staple produce, moderate prices can be maintained.

SYDNEY G. SHERWOOD.
Buffalo, N. Y., May 18, 1915.

YOUNG HEADS THAT THINK.

A Reason for the Modern Attitude of College Students.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an interesting editorial note in your issue of May 15 you ask the question, half-sarcastically and half-humorously, "Are college boys now different?" The question is called out by the noticeable fact that in so many of our universities large numbers of students are taking their stand against the militaristic jingoism of the time, and have sent many letters and petitions to President Wilson urging the Government at Washington not to allow the country to be dragged into war.

Will you kindly permit one who has been a college boy of the old time, and who for some years has been in close touch with college boys of the new time, respectfully to express the opinion that what has happened is not at all the putting of "old" heads upon young shoulders, but the putting upon young shoulders splendid young heads, with brains and discipline—young heads that have learned to think; young heads with sufficient knowledge, breadth of view, independence, and sanity to understand that peace means the world's progress, while war means the opposite. Why should not such college young men (and their number is increasing fast) "love peace and hate war" with all the splendid strength and enthusiasm of youth? Let no one misunderstand the situation. These young men who are lifting up their voices against war are not weaklings or "mollycoddles," as some would have us believe. They are fellows with red blood, with bodies developed on athletic fields; they are in earnest; they are ready to fight; but the thing for which they are determined to fight is civilization, and not its destruction; and the methods by which they propose to fight are civilized methods—methods of intelligence and reason, and not those of ignorance, brute force, and barbarism.

Nothing is more clear than the fact that both the university training which they are receiving and the ghastly spectacle which we are all witnessing in Europe are causing college students who have brains and character, in ever increasing numbers, not only to "love peace and hate war," but to dare to speak out and let the world know why. It is anything but strange that such young men, in these times of excitement, when cool heads are so much needed, should write letters to Washington deprecating the alarmist and military spirit which is so much in evidence, and urging the Government not to allow the country to be pushed into war. The nation has no more valuable asset than these young men. The militarists and the warmakers will hear more from them in the future.

J. T. SUNDERLAND.

New York, May 17, 1915.

Three Little Children.

A shadow fell at Christmas time on the happiness of the R. family. The father, a cigarmaker, who, with his wife's help, had always made a comfortable home for their three little children, became insane and had to be taken to a sanitarium. He is much improved, and it is hoped that within a few months he may return home. In the meantime his wife has been working as janitress and taking in laundry work, but this has not brought in enough income, and her small savings are exhausted.

The home influences for these children are good, and the Charity Organization Society, to whom the mother has turned for aid, is anxious to keep them all together. To make this possible the society asks gifts toward a fund of $100. Gifts, payable to the society, may be sent to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks a gift of $5 from "A Friend," sent in response to a previous appeal in THE TIMES for another family.

Schotz & Co. Inc.

SALE OF MODELS

Tailored Suits
Summer Frocks
Afternoon Gowns
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$20 up

Street and Sport Coats $15 up
Millinery, $5 up.

No C. O. D's.—Alterations at Cost.

Splendid styles for present and Summer wear. Street and country suits and taffeta, cotton, linen and chiffon frocks. Former prices, $85 to $125.

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Mary Anderson Warner
665 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.
(at 53d St.)

Final Reduction
Beginning Tomorrow

Gowns from $8.00 up
Suits " 10.00 "
Blouses " 2.00 "

These are the most remarkable values we have ever offered the public at final clearance.

Trustees' Sales at GREENHUT'S

(By Order of United States District Court)

Greatest Sale of Summer Goods on Record

Bargains galore,—bargains everywhere,—bargains such as have never been known in the history of retailing,—bargains in just those necessities and luxuries which everybody wants right NOW.

Impress this fact upon your mind,—that it is our wish to convert every item of good, worthy, seasonable merchandise to be found in our two immense buildings into ready cash at the very earliest possible moment.

We have gone through our entire stocks, and have mercilessly cut into their prices,—disregarding former selling figures and cost entirely.

For the sake of your pocketbook, to show yourself prudent and forehanded,

SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS FOR THE PRESENT AND MONTHS TO COME—NOW—AT ONCE!

Because of the crowds in attendance we cannot guarantee to fill Mail or Telephone Orders on these items.

Men's $3.50, $4 & $5
Low Shoes
***Sale Price* $1.98**

5,000 pairs of perfect shoes in this sale, which begins tomorrow—INCLUDING SEVERAL HUNDRED PAIRS OF THE CELEBRATED "FLORSHEIM" MAKE.

Gun Metal Calf
Patent Leather
Tan Russia Calf

All sizes and widths when this sale begins tomorrow morning. First choice is best choice.

FOR MONDAY ONLY
$3 to $4.50, 16 & 20 Button Length
Kid Gloves
***Sale Price* $1.50**
2,000 pairs will be distributed in this sale tomorrow. Every pair perfect, fine and fashionable. Opera shades and evening colors—pink, light blue, light green. All sizes; glace or suede.

Women's, Misses' and Girls' Dresses
79c Tub Dresses for Girls—dainty styles; attractive materials; sizes 6 to 14 years; sale price 45c
$2.50 Linene Dresses for Stout Women—sizes 37 to 57; white and desirable colors; sale price $1.79
$9.75 Poplin Dresses for Women and Misses—smart styles and pretty colors; sale price $5.95

Refrigerator Prices Lowered
"1915" Models—Every Refrigerator Guaranteed

Lift Cover Refrigerators
$11.50 "Leader"—ice capacity 55 lbs.; sale price $9.45
The above style with White Enamel Lined Provision Chamber, reduced from $12.75 to sale price $9.75
$11.50 "Leader"—ice capacity 45 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale price $9.50
$14 "Jewel"—one-piece porcelain lined; ice capacity 50 lbs.; sale price $8.50

Apartment House Refrigerators
$11.50 "Leader"—ice capacity 65 lbs.; sale price $9.25
Same as above with White Enamel Lined Provision Chamber—usually $12.75; sale price $9.75

Side Icer Refrigerators
$18.95 "Universal"—ice capacity 75 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale price $14.75
$24 "Universal"—ice capacity 70 lbs.; same as above; sale price $18.75
$26.75 "Universal"—ice capacity 85 lbs.; same as above; sale price $19.75
$28.75 "Universal"—ice capacity 100 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale price $21.50

FOR MONDAY ONLY
Women's & Misses' $14.75 to $16.50
Tailored Suits $7.95
Sale Price
You mustn't judge these suits by the price—see them!
All were selected from our regular stocks, and the assortments include many of this season's smartest models.
All of these suits are splendidly made of Shepherd Check Worsted; also limited number of suits of Serge in Belgian blue and black.
All are richly lined with peau de cygne. Not all sizes.

Rugs, Carpets
$5.75 Wool and Fibre Rugs—size 9x12; sale price $3.95
$24.50 Wilton Rugs—size 6x9; sale price $15.75
$35 Cabistan and Shirvan Rugs—aver. size 3.6x5.6; sale price $19.50
$195 Oriental Carpets—Sparta and India carpets; sale price $98

Silverware
$1.50 Quadruple Silver-plated Bread Trays—sale price $1.15
$1.75 Fern Dishes, Pierced Silver—sale price $1.25
$7.50 Chest of Rogers' Silver—6 knives, 6 forks, 6 table spoons, 6 tea spoons, 1 sugar shell and 1 butter knife, in drawer chest; sale price $4.95

Men's and Women's Gloves
50c Chamoisliste Gloves for Men—gray and natural; sale price 38c
50c Milanese Silk Gloves for Women—two-clasp; paris point; black, white, tan and gray; sale price 39c
68c (16-button length) Mousquetaire Silk Gloves—black and white; sale price 54c

Black and Colored Silks
$1 Black Dress Taffeta—35 inches; excellent grade; sale price, yard 78c
$1.25 Crepe de Chine—40 inches; all the most wanted shades, also white and black; sale price, yard 95c
$1.50 Black Taffeta—very fine, heavy quality; 40 inches; sale price, yard 98c
$1.50 Black Faille Silk—desirable for coats and suits; 40 inches wide; sale price, yard $1.15

Dress Goods
29c "Imperial" Serge—36 inches wide; cream with woven black hair-line stripe; sale price, yard 19c
59c Black and White Shepherd Check—assorted size checks; 42 inches wide; sale price, yard 38c
59c Shadow Stripe Mohair—black and colors; 42 in. wide; sale price, yard 39c
$1 All-Wool "Imperial" Serge—50 inches wide; black; sale price, yard 69c

Veilings
25c and 39c Silk Mesh Veilings—plain, dotted or bordered styles; black, white and colors; sale price, yard 15c
30c "Dynamo" Maline—27 inches wide; black, white and colors; sale price, yard 19c
98c Lace or Novelty Veils—black, white and colors; sale price, each 59c

Knit Underwear and Hosiery
Women's 50c Full Fashioned Boot Silk Stockings—white, black or tan; menders; sale price 29c
Men's 65c Nainsook Athletic Union Suits—menders; light weight; sale price 39c
Seconds of $1 and $1.25 "Olus" Union Suits for Men—in plaids and fine pincheck effects; sale price 79c

FOR MONDAY ONLY
$1.25 Scrim Curtains
Sale Price, Pair 65c
Only 1,000 pairs at this price. These Curtains are trimmed with imitation lace insertion.

Men's and Young Men's Clothing
$3.50 to $5 Blue Serge and Fancy Worsted Trousers—all sizes; sale price $2.65
$4.50 and $5 Auto Dusters—gray and tan; sale price $2.95
$18 to $30 Spring and Summer Suits—for men and young men; attractive choice of patterns in fancy worsteds and cassimeres; stripes, checks and neat mixtures; sale price $14.65

"Nemo" Corsets
$5 "Nemo" Corsets—choice of two models; long over hips and back; sale price $1.49

Men's Furnishings
$1 to $1.50 Negligee Shirts—soft or laundered cuffs; sale price 59c
$1.25 to $1.50 Khaki Flannel Shirts—sale price 69c
$1.50 to $2.50 Negligee Shirts—silk bosom and satin stripe woven madras; soft French cuffs; all sizes; sale price 98c

Trunks and Suit Cases
$2.50 Japanese Matting Suit Cases—neatly lined; dust-proof; sewed leather corners; sale price $1.95
$7.85 "Knockabout" Trunks—hard fibre bound; linen lined; two straps; two trays; sizes 32, 34, 36 in.; sale price $5.95

United States Flags
Made of "Sterling" All-Wool Bunting; 48 stars.
75c Flags—2x3 ft.; sale price 59c
$1.29 Flags—3x5 ft.; sale price $1.10
$1.80 Flags—4x6 ft.; sale price $1.49
$2.75 Flags—5x8 ft.; sale price $2.39
$3.55 Flags—6x9 ft.; sale price $2.95
$5.85 Flags—8x12 ft.; sale price $4.95
$8.25 Flags—10x15 ft.; sale price $7.65
$12 Flags—12x18 ft.; sale price $10.50

Engraving Specials
89c—50 Visiting Cards and New Plate—engraved in English script; name only; sale price 55c
$2.79—50 Visiting Cards and New Plate—engraved in shaded Old English; name only; sale price $1.25
$7.50 to $9.50—100 Wedding Invitations or Announcements—engraved in English script (limit 10 lines); extra quality wedding stock, with 100 inside and 100 outside envelopes to match; sale price $6.50

Laces and Embroideries
75c Voile, Crepe and Swiss Embroidery Flouncings—36 to 42 inches; sale price, yard 49c
75c to $1 Organdie Flouncings—24 inches; sale price, yard, 49c, 55c and 69c
$1 to $1.25 Net Flouncings—24 and 27 inches; white and Paris shades; sale price, yard 79c
$1.25 to $1.50 Net Flouncings—34 to 42 inches; white and Paris shades; sale price, yard 98c

Untrimmed Millinery
75c Chip Braid Dress Shapes—all the best shapes and colors; sale price 39c
$1.19 Hemp Braid Dress Shapes—large assortment of styles; black, white, black and white, white and black; sale price 69c
$2.75 Leghorn Dress Shapes—up-to-date styles and trimmings; sale price $1.98
$3.45 Hemp Dress Shapes, also Taffeta Silk and Maline—smart styles in shapes and trimmings; sale price $2.25

FOR MONDAY ONLY
$1.25 "O-So-Easy" Triangular Shaped
Oil Mops
Sale Price, 85c.
Self-feeding Mops. Each in a round metal box, complete with handle.

Petticoats
$1 to $1.50 "Klosfit" Petticoats—made of excellent quality sateen; black and colors; sale price 75c
$5 Fitted-Top Petticoats—Spring's newest models; made of excellent quality Messaline or Taffeta; full flare flounces; solid and changeable effects; sale price $3.45

Hair Goods
$5, $6 and $7.50 First Quality Transformations—22 inches long; mounted on net and ribbon; sale price $3.95

Blouses and Middy Blouses
$1 White Lingerie Blouses—handsomely trimmed with embroidery or laces; sale price 59c
$1 and $1.25 Middy Blouses—all white or trimmed with blue; pretty models; sizes 6 to 20 years; sale price 69c
$1.25 Embroidered White Linene Blouses—sale price 79c
$2.98 and $3.98 Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe Blouses—white and flesh color; sale price $1.98

Smartest Trimmed Millinery
Sport Hats—in Cretonnes and Leghorns; regularly $5 to $10; sale price $3.45
Stunning Trimmed Millinery—formerly $5 to $12; sale price $5
$15 and $18 Trimmed Hats—sale price $7.95

Tea Sets and Dinner Sets
$9.75 Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; choice of two neat spray decorations; set includes soup tureen, etc.; sale price $7.95
$17.75 Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; dainty border design; sale price $12.50
$39.50 Theodore Haviland French China Dinner Sets—beautiful delicate border design in two decorations, on a fine white body; all handles of purest coin gold; sale price $25
$41 Dinner Sets—100 pieces; same as above; all plates with coin gold border and handles of purest solid coin gold; sale price $26

From Our Furniture Dept.
$7.50 Heavy Woven Wire Springs—high risers; sale price 3.95
$7 Bungalow Beds—3 ft. only; two-inch post; bright or satin finish; Damarda lacquer; sale price $4.95
$15 Wood Beds—full size only; ivory finish. American walnut and mahogany finish; sale price $9.75
$18 Triple Mirror Toilet Tables—mahogany finish or American walnut; sale price $10.95

Oil Paintings
$6.95 Genuine Oil Paintings—landscapes and cattle subjects; sale price $4.75
$10 Oil Paintings—size 20x30; neatly framed; large variety to choose from; sale price $7.50

From Our Upholstery Dept.
$2.75 Tapestry Couch Covers; sale price 1.69
$3.25 Irish Point Lace Curtains; sale price $2.50
$3.75 Scrim Curtains—mounted on a fine grade of scrim; sale price $2.50
$6.50 Matting Boxes—covered with fine quality Japanese matting; sale price $3.95
$7.50 Lace Bed Sets—sale price $4.95

Jewelry
25c and 50c Gold-filled Brooches, Links, Chains, Scarfpins, Etc.—sale price 18c
75c Imported Thin Model Cigarette Cases—sale price 29c
$17 Diamond Solitaire Rings—14 kt.; prong mounting; an exceptionally brilliant diamond of good size; sale price $11.50

Blankets
39c Colored Fleeced Crib Blankets—in blue and pink; sale price, each 24c
69c Fleeced White Cotton Blankets—for cots and single size beds; sale price, pr. 49c
$2.50 Blanket Robes—fancy colored; wool finished, wool-nap; 66x80; light and dark colorings; sale price, each $1.49

Notions
7c Rust-proof Pin Sheets—containing 500 assorted pins; sale price 3c
15c Metal Slipper Trees—adjust to any size slipper; sale price 7c
"Hatol" Straw Hat Coloring—sunproof and waterproof; black and colors; sale price, bottle 12c
29c Rubberized Bathing Caps—assorted patterns; sale price 19c

Fans and Bags
25c Leather Pocket Books—with double inside compartment; sale price 15c
50c Gauze Fans for Graduation—decorated carved bone sticks; white only; sale price 29c
$1.50 Beaver Calf Hand Bags for Women—newest colors; silk lined; fittings and jewel knobs; sale price $1.19

French Lawn, Fancy White Goods
29c White French Batiste Lawns—also White French Nainsook; 45 inches wide; sale price, yard 12½c
19c to 25c White Novelty Fabrics—50 patterns to choose from; sale price, yard 12½c
50c White Wash Crepe and Voiles—in fancy checks and stripes; only a limited quantity; sale price, yard 24c
39c and 49c Scarfs, Shams and Centrepieces—lace and embroidered styles; sale price, each 24c
43c Mercerized Table Damask—63 inches; many pretty patterns; sale price, yard 29c
59c White Irish Linen Waistings—all pure linen; medium weight; 36 inches wide; sale price, yard 39c
75c to $1 Renaissance Centrepieces—30 inches round; sale price, each 45c
79c Full Size Bed Sheets—made of fine heavy quality muslin; sale price each 49c
$4 Dozen Irish Damask Napkins—fine, bleached; all linen; 24 inches; sale price, dozen $2.95

FOR MONDAY ONLY
Women's $1.25 to $2.50
Undermuslins
Sale Price $1
4,000 dainty pieces in this sale. Fine Nainsook or Cambric; exquisitely trimmed with laces and ribbons. Gowns, Petticoats and Combinations.
The choicest collection of undermuslins offered under price in several seasons.

FOR MONDAY ONLY
$7 White Cotton Roll Edge Mattresses
Sale Price, $3.95
Full size mattresses, each weighing 50 lbs.; covered in good quality striped ticking. Sizes 4-0, 4-6 and 3-0 at this price.

MAIN BUILDING

Monday's Mammoth Grocery Sales

FREE WAGON DELIVERIES to more than 730 towns, including MOST OF THE SEASHORE RESORTS. Quick city and suburban deliveries.
Freight charges prepaid. Charged or paid orders amounting to $5 and upwards delivered FREE OF FREIGHT CHARGES at your nearest railroad station within the States adjacent to New York. Mail and Telephone Orders Filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000. ASK FOR OUR NEW GROCERY CATALOGUE. IT'S FREE.

Coffee
Come and see our coffee roaster in daily operation.
FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—5½ lbs., $1; lb. 19c
GUARDARALI BLEND COFFEE—30 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c
HERALD BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.05; 3½ lbs., $1; lb. 31c
REFINED TABLE SALT—Fountain quality, free-running salt; 6 boxes, 45c; reg. 10c box 8c

Tea Specials
SAMPLE TEAS—green or black, mixed to order; 10 lbs., $2.25; lb. 23c
75c TEAS—blended special to order; 5 lbs., $3.10; lb. 63c

Grape Juice
Cajwa brand; absolutely pure white grape juice; case, 3 doz., $1.50; 6 reg. 10c ½-pint bottles 25c
HAZEL GLOSS STARCH—6-lb. box, 47c; 3-lb. carton 24c

Advertised Cereals
MOTHER'S FARINA, Wheat Hearts; 6 packages, 57c; reg. 15c package 10c
QUAKER PINHEAD OATMEAL—doz., $1.15; reg. 15c package 10c
SAXON WHEAT FOOD—reg. 14c pkg., 10c; 3 packages 29c

OLIVES—Leggett's Premier brand; reg. 75c ½-gallon glass jar 49c
HOLLAND HERRING—all Melcheners; keg $1.08
SUGAR BEETS—Lazarre brand; doz., $1.40; reg. 15c large can 12c
MILFORD STRINGLESS BEANS—doz., $1.45; 2 reg. 15c cans 25c

Canvased Hams
For delivery to your city or country home
SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAMS—lb. 19½c
ARMOUR'S STAR HAMS—"The Ham What Am;" lb. 19½c

Macaroni
OR SPAGHETTI; 10-lb. box 49c
SMYRNA LAYER FIGS—2 lbs. 32c

Easy-Jell
Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Orange, Cherry; 6 packages, 29c; reg. 10c package 5c

Sugar

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
POWDERED SUGAR	79c	40c
CUBE LOAF SUGAR	82c	42c
CONFECTIONERS' XXXX SUGAR	82c	42c
CUT LOAF SUGAR	86c	44c

Rice

	10 lbs	5 lbs.
SMALL GRAIN RICE	57c	29c
FANCIEST HEAD RICE	95c	48c
NATURAL BROWN RICE—Comet brand; 6 packages, 55c; 1-lb. package	10c	

Poultry Food

	100 lbs.	50 lbs.
Scratching Food	$2.75	$1.40
Poultry Grit	85c	45c
Little Chick Food	$2.75	$1.40
Crushed Oyster Shells	75c	40c
Pigeon Food	$2.95	$1.50
Cracked Corn	2.10	1.10
Whole Corn	2.10	1.10

Fresh Pineapples
New shipment direct from Havana; for preserving or dessert use; case 36 pines, $3.15; doz., $1.10; 3 pines 28c

SOUSED MACKEREL—Maconochie's Royal Scotch brand; doz., $1; 3 reg 15c oval cans 25c

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
BEST NEW FARINA	58c	30c
FANCY LIMA BEANS	95c	48c
FRESHLY ROLLED OATMEAL	45c	24c
PINHEAD OATMEAL	58c	30c
FRESH CORN MEAL	35c	18c
GRANULATED HOMINY	35c	18c

BRIGHT, JUICY LEMONS—doz. 12c
EVAPORATED PEACHES—5 lbs., 48c; reg. 15c grade; lb. 10c

Smoked Meats
SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb. 16½c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb 14½c
ARMOUR'S MILD-CURED BACON—lb. 22c
SMOKED OX TONGUE—lb 19½c
HAZEL WESTPHALIA STYLE BACON—lb. 26c
PREMIUM OR STAR BACON—lb. 28c

Sugar
Best refined granulated; 10 or 25-lb. cotton bags; lb. 6¼c
Sold at this special price only with Grocery Orders.

Imported Jam
DUERR'S Black Currant Jam, Stoneless Greengage Jam, Stoneless Damson Jam and Apricot Jam; doz., $2.25; reg. 28c 1-lb. jar, special at 19c

IVORY SOAP—10 reg. 5c size bars 39c
NEW GREEN PEAS—4 quarts 28c
SOUP—Richardson & Robbins' Tomato Soup or Chicken Broth; reg. 10c can 7c

Potatoes
FANCY NEW POTATOES—peck, 68c; ½ peck 35c
BEST OLD POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $1.65; bush., 60 lbs., 85c; peck 23c
JERSEY WHOLE TOMATOES—Fountain quality; doz., $1.75; reg. 15c large can 15c
PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—3½ lbs., $1; lb. 29c

You Can Enjoy the Convenience of a CHARGE ACCOUNT by Applying to Our Department of Accounts

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock---Single S. H. Stamps Thereafter

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Small Plot in Midtown Loft Section Sold to an Investor.

BUYS SITE AT GREAT NECK

Chapin Home Leases Its Property as a Site for Temporary Church Edifice.

Another deal in the midtown loft district was reported yesterday by J. Arthur Fischer who sold for the estate of Louis Voelker 160 and 162 West Thirty-fifth Street, two four-story buildings, on plot 36 by 61.8 by irregular, located 114 feet east of Seventh Avenue. The property is directly opposite the New York State Arsenal and situated a few doors west of the Macy store. The buyer is an investor.

A recent deal on the same block was the sale of the new thirteen-story store and loft building at 131 to 137, by the McMorrow Engineering and Construction Company to a client of Paul Korn.

Church Leases Temporary Site.

The Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm has leased through Pease & Elliman its property, 150 by 100 feet, on the south side of Sixty-seventh Street, 170 feet east of Lexington Avenue, comprising six lots.

On this plot, St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, which is now located at the southeast corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, will erect a temporary building which it will occupy for church purposes during the time of construction of its own new church, which is to be built on its present site. Bertram G. Goodhue is the architect for the new church and also for the temporary structure.

Dispensary Buys Adjoining Building.

The New York Orthopedic Dispensary has increased its holdings on East Fifty-eighth Street by acquiring title to the three-story building, 18.4 by 100.4, at 421, from the City Real Estate Company. It now owns from 421 to 435, a frontage of 144.7 feet. The dispensary is erecting a building at 420 to 426 East Fifty-ninth Street, abutting.

Bronx Borough.

A vacant plot on the east side of Cambreling Avenue, running through to Beaumont Avenue, 50 feet on each street by 150 deep, being 100 feet south of 189th Street, has been purchased by the D. H. Jackson Company from the estate of Henry Wendt. John P. Finnerin was the broker.

Buys Great Neck Building Site.

Frank Crowell, Vice President of the Crowell Realty Company, has sold a plot fronting 330 feet on Myrtle and Ash Drives, at the estates of Great Neck, to F. Fitz Gibbon, who will improve it with a brick colonial residence.

Actress Buys Farm.

Dorothy Donnelly, the actress, has purchased the Colin Campbell farm at Croton Lake, Westchester County, as a permanent home. The property consists of about six acres of cultivated fields, a spacious modern farmhouse, surrounded by eight other buildings. The Arthur Meyer Farm Agency negotiated the sale.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold a cottage, on plot 100 by 100, at Battle Hill Park, White Plains, to Henry W. Rothstein, and at Irvington-on-Hudson the three-acre estate of Mrs. E. L. Emory to Mrs. Lee B. Goddard.

Commercial Leases.

E. A. Turner has leased for the estate of Alice J. Brantingham the dwelling at 117 East Twenty-sixth Street to Mrs. Anna Deutsch, and for Miss Fairbairns of Chicago the dwelling at 128 East Twenty-fifth Street to Bernard Kaff, dealer in trimmings.

William A. White & Sons have rented the store at 71 John Street to Wilson G. Cornell.

M. & L. Hess have leased the store and basement at 139 and 141 West Twenty-ninth Street to Herzig & Hart, Inc.

Long Island Homes Rented.

Worthington Whitehouse has leased George A. Thayer's country place at Port Washington, L. I., consisting of ten acres of land, with frontage on Manhasset Bay, to Wallace Eddinger.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Mrs. August Montant her place at Oyster Bay to H. L. Judson.

Realty Notes.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned to Isabella R. Schloss $18,000 on the dwelling at 156 West Seventy-fifth Street, and $10,000 on a house at 204 East Seventy-ninth Street.

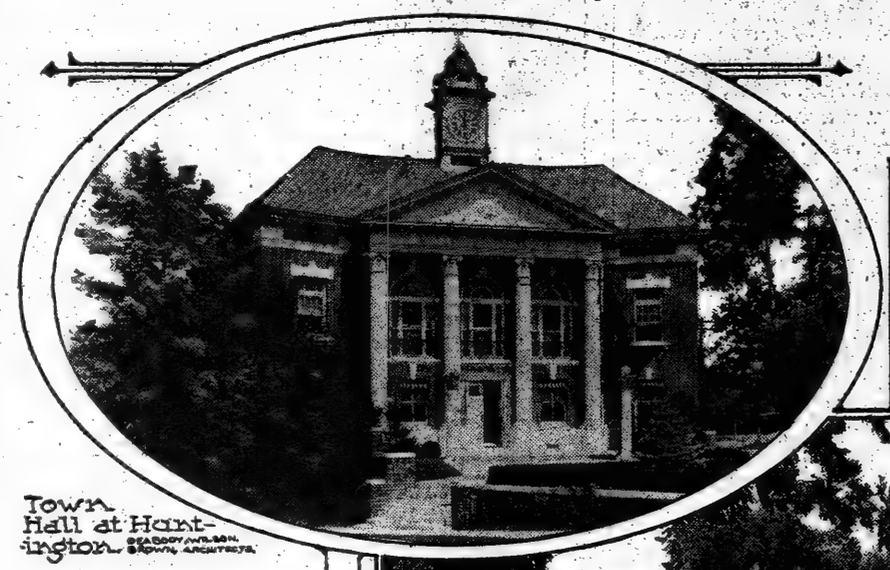
An Adverse Recommendation.

Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, has made a report against the proposed connection of the West Farms branch of the existing Subway with the proposed elevated extension of the Lexington Avenue subway running through Westchester Avenue, in the Bronx. He holds that such a connection would disarrange the traffic scheme for the Bronx and reduce the ability of the West Farms branch to serve its own territory.

NEW CLUB ORGANIZED FOR HUNTINGTON RESIDENTS

A CHOICE CENTRE IN NORTH SHORE HOME DISTRICT

Golf and Marine Club on Shores of Huntington Bay Will Be Opened on Decoration Day—Fine Homes in Vicinity—Picturesque Suburbs from Great Neck Eastward, Showing Rapid Growth—Influence of Good Roads.



Town Hall at Huntington. BRADDOCK & BROWN, ARCHITECTS.

HUNTINGTON, the Long Island village of that name, has had many celebrations. Its atmosphere is permeated with the memories of Nathan Hale, and one comes under the patriotic spell of the youthful martyr spy as soon as he enters the place. A memorial fountain is in the centre of the village, and out at Huntington Bay, four or five miles distant, where a new golf club celebration is planned for Decoration Day, is a massive boulder, at the edge of the water, to commemorate the spot where tradition says the British captured Nathan Hale.

Huntington has always been an interesting place. In the neatness of its homes, the cleanliness of its streets, and other evidences of local pride it suggests the fine old New England towns. Modern progress, with its oft-times rush and hurly-burly, which unfortunately, in some cases, has destroyed the old charm of many home communities, has done nothing harmful to Huntington. On the contrary, the same spirit of local pride which actuated the early residents has been imparted to the newcomers.

Good roads and the automobile, which have made Huntington and its environs readily accessible from New York—the distance being about thirty-five miles—have played an important part in building up this attractive section of the Long Island north shore. As a genuine developer of country places, golf is a close rival to the motor car.

"I must have a place where I can play golf," is the ultimatum which the prospective suburban tenant gives to his broker nine times out of ten. It is a demand that has been well supplied, for doubtless no part of the United States is so well equipped with country clubs of every description as the Long Island territory within fifty miles of New York.

Huntington has had for several years a country club with an excellent eighteen-hole links, but the growth of the community around Huntington Bay has led to a demand for a new course. This has been laid out, an eighteen-hole course, and will be formally opened next Saturday. Only nine holes will be ready for play at that time, but by July 4 the full course is promised. The eighteen holes have a playing distance of about 6,000 yards and many of the greens, on high rolling land back of the bay, command an admirable view of the Sound.

The old hotel, which was in conjunction with the Château des Beaux Arts when that restaurant was opened to the patronage of fashion and liberal spenders a few years ago, will be the clubhouse of this new organization, the Huntington Golf and Marine Club. When the Frenchmen who built and managed the restaurant for two or three years failed and were forced to give up their holdings on and back of Huntington Bay, amounting to several hundred acres, the property was taken over by the L'Ecluse Washburn Company, and from them the new club has taken a lease of over one hundred acres used for the golf course.

The clubhouse, which accomodates about 100, will be used exclusively for the members, most of whom are all the year or Summer residents there, and the Casino will be maintained as a restaurant in connection with the club. The club was incorporated a short time ago with the following officers: President, George G. Bangs; Vice President, George E. Lovett; Treasurer, James R. Keiser; Secretary, George Taylor, while among the Governors are Milton L'Ecluse, Dr. George V. Foster, H. Stanley Todd, A. P. W. Kinnan, and Dr. F. L. Burgess.

On the Halesite property, the first big development overlooking Huntington Bay and on which are some of the finest homes on the North Shore, Mr. Kinnan, who is President of the Union Dime Savings Bank, is erecting a fine residence which will be ready for occupancy next season.

With its admirable roads, leading through the choicest and most picturesque section of Long Island's north shore, the motor trip to Huntington is one of the most satisfactory within the suburban metropolitan territory. One passes through scores of select home centres which have grown up within the past ten years, and, indeed, many are the product of wise development methods of a much shorter period.

Crossing Queensboro Bridge, one sees the evidences of the long-awaited transit facilities for Queens in the big elevated structure at the Queens end of the plaza for the trains which are to run across the bridge, and just beyond the elevated structures running to Elmhurst and Corona are nearly completed. However necessary the mammoth elevated work may be at the plaza for the benefit of Queens residents, one's first impression is that it has effectually destroyed the former beauty of the plaza. There is nothing really beautiful now about the Queens approach to the bridge.

This entire section of Queens, in its new industrial plants, tells a potent story of its future growth, and the rapidity with which apartment houses are going up toward the Astoria section reveals the demand for homes. The Mathews Company has just bought a large plot for apartment house improvement, and the recent purchase by the American Real Estate Company of a big tract in the Astoria region will soon inaugurate another big building movement of great value to Queens.

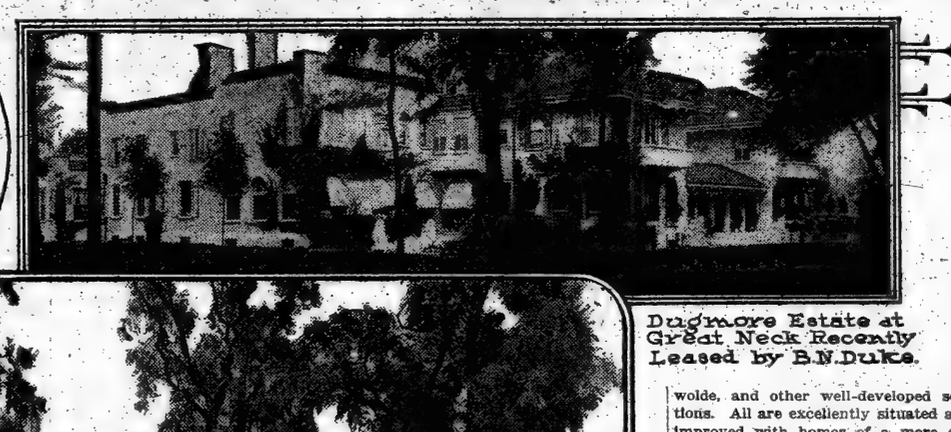
After leaving Flushing, a populous and delightful home town, one gets out into more open country, interspersed with neat towns and villages. Just beyond is Bayside, which has made marked progress in recent years, noted for its excellent golf course at the Oakland Club and a pleasant yacht club on the bay.

Great Neck, a few miles beyond, covers a large area, with its various home centres, including Kensington, the Estates of Great Neck, Greenwolde, and other well-developed sections. All are excellently situated and improved with homes of a more expensive character. Some of the finest estates on the north shore are in this locality, one of the largest being Mrs. Cyril Dugmore's magnificent home, recently leased for the season to Benjamin N. Duke. This and the lease of the Colgate Hoyt place at Centre Island, near Oyster Bay, to Cornelius Vanderbilt have been among the noteworthy rentals of fine country homes of the season.

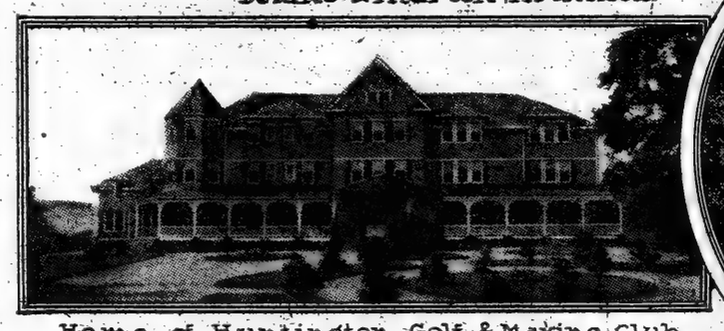
Plandome and Manhasset Park, overlooking Manhasset Bay, are attractive home centres, embodying all the charm of picturesque suburban communities. Within eight years about seventy-five houses, varying in price from $10,000 to $30,000, and some more costly, have been erected and sold at Plandome. The Manhasset development has been in operation about three years, and there the homes vary from $6,000 to $10,000.

The Piping Rock section, just beyond, has jumped into marked prominence within recent years, and is one of the most fashionable, as well as most expensive, sections, in respect to land values, on Long Island. The Piping Rock Club, which opened its new house a few years ago, has added materially to the growth and popularity of the region. Another contributing factor, in which really lies the foundation of the club's success, was the presence of so many prominent residents with attractive homes in the immediate vicinity, including the Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, Wheatley Hills, Woodbury, and East Norwich communities. Among the new houses being erected is one at Woodbury for Victor Morawetz, from plans by Delano & Aldrich, in the Southern Colonial type, to cost over $150,000. Near by George Brewster is erecting what will be one of the finest houses in the locality. He is reclaiming a large tract of flat woodland. His group of farm buildings is completed, and several acres have been put under cultivation this season.

In the Syosset region, near Huntington, several fine houses have lately been erected, the most recent being for Bronson Winthrop, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., and Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr. The finishing touches are being put to Mr. Ledyard's home.

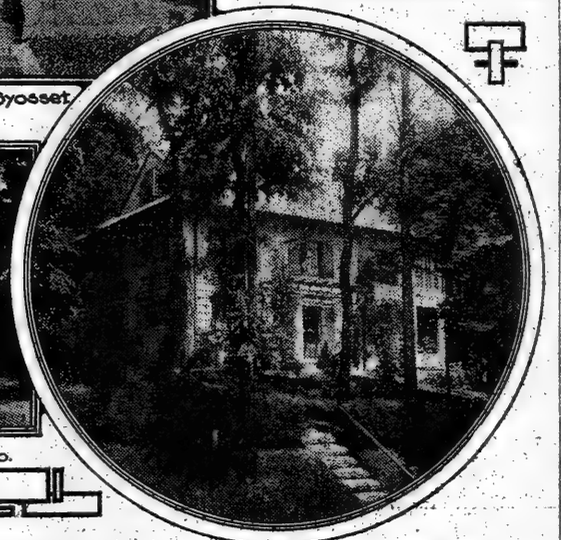


Dugmore Estate at Great Neck Recently Leased by B.N.Duke.



Egerton L.Winthrop Jr's new home at Syosset Delano & Aldrich Architects

Home of Huntington Golf & Marine Club.



Residence of Mrs. Lillian Barton Wilson at Kensington, Great Neck.

VINCENT ASTOR'S WEST SIDE MODEL MARKET

Plans were filed last week for the model market which Vincent Astor is to build on the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street, taking in the greater part of the block front, except the immediate Ninety-fourth Street plot. The Broadway frontage will be 164.6 feet, by 125 feet on the street.

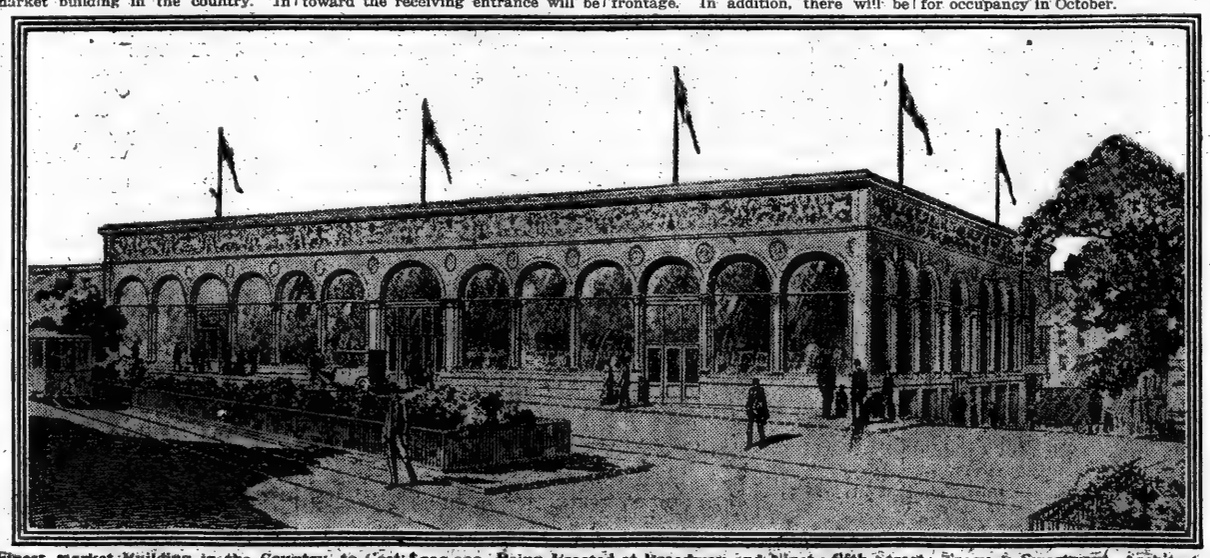
The architects, Tracy & Swartwout, have designed a structure which, in its exterior features as well as interior equipment, will be the most perfect, as well as most attractive, market building in the country. In architectural style it suggests the best open-air markets of Northern Italy. Its most distinguishing decorative feature will be a large frieze, four feet in height, running around the entire façade, about 290 feet. This is being designed by the mural painter William Mackay, in conjunction with suggestions of the architects.

It will be typical of food products, showing cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens, ducks, and fish in a novel decorative scheme, held in composition by garlands of vegetables and fruit, while toward the receiving entrance will be depicted a procession of market transports, beginning with the earliest market boats and working up through the evolution of vehicles and ending with a mammoth motor truck. The frieze will be done in sgraffito, a permanent picture in colored cements, and it will be one of the most interesting examples of exterior decoration in the city.

On the lower or basement floor will be the fish market, on the Ninety-fifth Street side, as well lighted as the main floor, as the grade level is much lower there than on the main Broadway frontage. In addition, there will be large cold-storage rooms and two forty-ton refrigerating machines. For shipping uses, there will be a wide motor entrance on the Ninety-fifth Street side.

On the main floor will be accommodations for about 100 stalls. It will be fitted up entirely of white enameled brick and tile, with the best facilities for absolute cleanliness. Mr. Astor is also providing for the tenants enormous ice boxes and heavy glass counters for the enameled stalls.

The building is estimated to cost $200,000, and it is expected to be ready for occupancy in October.



Finest Market Building in the Country, to Cost $200,000, Being Erected at Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street. Tracy & Swartwout, Architects.

$600,000 for Street Paving.

The expenditure of $600,000 this year for repairing the streets of Manhattan was authorized Friday by the Board of Estimate. The appropriation is $400,000 less than that of last year for the same purpose, and $2,400,000 less than that made in 1913. Commissioner Frothingham said no provision was made for repaving Columbus Avenue, which, he said, is in "an abominable condition." Queens received $100,000 for repaving.

Tree Planting.

The attention of the Presidents of each of the boroughs in the city and of the Board of Education, has been called by the Merchants' Association to the offer made by the State Conservation Commission, at a nominal cost, to furnish trees for planting upon or adjacent to school property.

Replies received from the Borough Presidents indicate their interest in the matter and promise to take advantage wherever possible of the offer made by the State Commission.

NEW HOMES IN OLD GREENWICH VILLAGE

Corporation Formed to Rebuild Old Dwellings in an Attractive Manner.

APARTMENTS IN DEMAND

Money Recently Invested in This Class of Work Has Doubled Rental Income.

A new corporation for old Greenwich Village is about to be organized, for the purpose of improving some of the old houses in the neighborhood, and thereby making living conditions more attractive. The idea has been worked out by Wallace Benedict, Secretary of the Chelsea-Greenwich Activities of the People's Institute. He has interested in the plan several members of the Washington Square Association and others in the neighborhood, and they have decided to form the Greenwich Village Rebuilding Corporation.

The plan is to purchase an equity in and remodel houses, preferably near the outskirts of the best residential sections of the district, giving an impetus to further improvement in blocks partially run down.

The demand for comfortable homes in the Greenwich Village section by artists and writers is greater than the supply, says Mr. Benedict. Practically every good apartment house is filled, and there has been no difficulty in renting houses in good localities which have been properly remodeled and equipped with some of the necessities of modern living comforts.

"In every instance I know of in Greenwich Village," adds Mr. Benedict, "the financial success of such an undertaking has been immediate. The latest example that has come to my notice is an old house in East Ninth Street, on which $7,000 spent in repairs raised the income from $1,600 per annum to about $4,000."

For the first year this new corporation will probably remodel but two houses, but as the surplus accumulates it is hoped to do more.

"No one imagines he will get rich out of the project," says Mr. Benedict. "No salaries will be paid. Our stockholders are merely residents of the district, conscious of its dignity and charm and anxious to preserve them."

LAND FOR TENNIS COURTS.

North Asbury Park Improvement Costing About $10,000.

Charles G. Riehl, a Manhattan publisher, has increased his extensive holdings on Deal Lake, North Asbury Park, N. J., by leasing, with an option to buy, a plot 225 by 225 feet, located between Third Avenue and the lake front.

Mr. Riehl now controls about four acres of land, which are being improved with sixteen regulation tennis courts. The work is being done by experts, and it is believed that the courts will be among the finest in South Jersey, owing to the peculiar condition of the ground on which they are built.

In addition to the courts, a spacious two-story clubhouse, surrounded by a twenty-foot porch, is being erected at a point where it will command a clear view of all the courts. On the lake front a dock and yacht landing is to be built, and several motor boats will carry patrons to and from the boardwalk on the ocean front.

Several of the courts, which will be known as the Deal Lake Tennis Courts, have already been leased by the Summer residents whose cottages occupy the lake front. The improvement represents an investment close to $10,000.

BARNARD TO BUILD.

Broadway Athletic Field to be Improved with Student Building.

The athletic field of Barnard College on 119th Street, between Broadway and Claremont Avenue, is shortly to be claimed for a big students' building. The institution owns all the property lying between Broadway and Claremont Avenue, from 116th to 120th Street, the southerly three blocks having been presented to the college as a gift by Mrs. Elizabeth M. Anderson in 1903. Mrs. Anderson paid the Society of the New York Hospital $1,000,000 for the property a short time before.

The new students' building will measure 200 by 200, and will face the main college structure. It is to be five stories high, and will conform in architecture to the other building.

Charles A. Rich and F. Matheaus, Jr., are preparing the plans.

At the extreme southerly end of the three-block plot facing on 116th Street is the dormitory of the college. It is planned to eventually improve the entire property with a group of college buildings along the lines followed by Columbia University opposite.

Canarsie Lots at Auction.

On Decoration Day, Monday, May 31, the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company will sell at auction, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, twenty-eight lots in Canarsie, Thirty-second Ward, Brooklyn. They are but a short distance from the Rockaway Parkway station of the elevated railroad and the Rockaway Avenue trolley.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

CITY USE OF L. I. RAILROAD TRACKS

Realty Council Advises Care and Says Lease Should Be on Sound Financial Basis.

THE ONLY RELIEF IN SIGHT

An Agreement Would Give Rapid Transit to Queens Borough in Six Months.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has issued a statement calling attention to the necessity of exercising care in determining the provisions of the agreement between the Long Island Railroad Company and the Public Service Commission for the use of the tracks of the latter company by rapid transit trains from Corona to Whitestone and Little Neck. The enabling act establishes a precedent for the use of tracks of a private transit corporation by the city, and it is of vital importance that the terms of the agreement be equitable to all parties, as residents of other sections may petition the Legislature to use the lines of private transit corporations for bringing the subway to their localities.

After reciting the conditions under which the Long Island Railroad has offered the use of its tracks the statement says:

"The strongest argument in behalf of accepting the proposal is that the connection between the tracks of the city transit line and the Long Island Railroad Company's tracks can be completed within six months, thereby giving rapid transit to all of the Third Ward as soon as the first trains are run across the Queensboro Bridge or through the Steinway Tunnel. Since the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has announced that it is not its intention for some years to extend the rapid transit facilities to Whitestone or to Bayside, it would seem to be very desirable, both for the City of New York and for the benefit of the localities which will be relieved by such rapid transit facilities, provided temporary transit facilities can be obtained over the tracks of the Long Island Railroad Company upon satisfactory terms. In the opinion of the Advisory Council, the taxpayers' associations throughout Queens, as well as throughout the rest of the city, should insist that the provisions of this lease be such as to warrant the city's undertaking this arrangement upon a sound financial basis."

Country House Leases.

Julia Beverley Higgens has sublet for E. Halsey Malone the Ashbel Green house at Mount Kisco to Charles N. Edge, and for Pierre Jay his cottage at Mount Kisco to Miss Susan Ellis.

Mrs. J. West Roosevelt has leased Waldeck, her country place at Oyster Bay, to G. A. Helm. S. Osgood Pell & Co. were the brokers.

Burke Stone, Incorporated, has rented for B. E. Smythe his residence at Bronxville Terrace to C. A. Crane.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., in conjunction with S. Osgood Pell & Co., have leased for Mrs. Emil Baumgarten her country place at Great Neck to Edmund A. Guggenheim.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased for Kenneth M. Murchison his new house, Gedney Farm, White Plains, to J. Barfield, and for Edith C. Montanye her residence at Scarsdale to Frances Coster White.

Alfred E. Schermerhorn has leased at Southampton, L. I., for Mrs. W. Rosseter Betts her Wyllys House, corner of First Neck Lane and Dune Road, to George T. Maxwell; for B. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. Robert Waller's Vyne Croft, on the east side of First Neck Lane on the lake, to Mrs. Herbert A. Scheftel, and for Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll Windymere, on the east side of First Neck Lane on the lake, to Henry Phipps.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased the Messenger place at Sands Point, L. I., to A. Hawthorne Howard.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley President, announce the rental of the furnished residence of Samuel T. Dutton at Greenacres to Phil C. Krauthoff of New York City.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for Mrs. Maude F. Battershall her country place in the Quaker Ridge section of Larchmont, N. Y., to Alexander I. Sinsheimer.

Apartment Rentals.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased an apartment at 410 Park Avenue, corner of Fifty-fifth Street, for the estate of Ogden Goelet, Moore & Wyckoff, agents, to Thomas M. McCarter, also an apartment, comprising an entire floor at 635 Park Avenue, for William A. Slayback to Clarence F. Westin.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the E. A. L. Park Avenue Company, in the new house under construction at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-first Street, a suite of twelve rooms and four baths, to S. W. Childs, also a corner apartment at 875 Park Avenue to Mrs. Henry Liebmann, and to J. F. Gibson an apartment in the Marquand, northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased a large apartment of eleven rooms and four baths in the new building at 45 East Sixty-second Street for the Sixty-second Street Company, E. C. Potter President, to Mrs. Robert Waller; also, in conjunction with Messrs. David & Robinson, a large apartment of fifteen rooms and four baths in the new building at 400 Park Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street, to J. F. D. Lanier of Winslow, Lanier & Co., bankers.

Addition to Willard Parker Hospital

The contract for constructing the new Medical Staff House and Nurses' Home, in connection with the plant of the Willard Parker Hospital, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, is now under way, and ground has been broken for the erection of the new and modern structure. The building will be on the south side of East Sixteenth Street, on the west side of Avenue B. It will be of concrete fireproof construction and will be seven stories and a basement in height. The place will provide quarters for thirty-five doctors and 115 nurses, each group having separate entrances, halls, stairways, dining rooms, &c.

In the basement will be the machine room, a swimming pool, 15 by 37.6 feet in dimensions, lined with glazed tiling; nine individual dressing rooms, shower and douche baths, &c. The swimming pool will be used on alternate days by the doctors and the nurses. Rooms for kitchen stores and the storage of trunks and other commodities are also provided for in the basement.

FIFTH AVE. CORNER BUYER

Chicago Builder Will Improve Seventy-second Street Corner.

The feature of last week's realty market was the sale of the south corner of Seventy-second Street and Fifth Avenue to the Wells Brothers Company of Chicago as a site for a twelve-story apartment house.

With this exception there were few transactions of importance. Several big deals are reported pending, however, and it is expected that a sale in the upper Park Avenue section involving close to a half million dollars will be announced shortly.

The Seventy-second Street and Fifth Avenue purchase marks a radical invasion of one of the finest private home centres in the city. It is the second of its kind above Sixtieth Street, the other being the Lee & Fleischmann operation at the north corner of Eighty-first Street and Fifth Avenue.

On the immediate corner of the plot purchased by Wells Brothers is the old but still attractive five-story residence of the late James A. Burden. Adjoining it is a vacant plot which Cornelius Vanderbilt bought from the Seth Barton French estate in 1912, intending to build a residence for himself. This plot has a frontage of 80 feet and the same depth as the Burden house, so that the entire parcel to be used for the apartment has a frontage of 115 feet on the avenue by 125 on Seventy-second Street. The Vanderbilt land was assessed last year for taxation at $600,000, and the Burden plot, with the house, was assessed at $500,000, a total of $1,100,000. The holding price of the two parcels has been about $1,500,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, May 24.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

44th St, 15 and 17 West, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.5, 12-story loft and store building; V. M. Flannery against 15 West 44th St. Co., Inc., et al.; Benjamin Trapnell, attorney; A. R. McMahon, referee; due, $130,171.88; taxes, &c., $1,965.92; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $275,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

229th St, East, s s, 180.8 ft e of White Plains Av, 100.4x114.6; James Wilson against City of N. Y. et al.; J. L. Zontal, attorney; S. Hayes, referee; due, $2,602.74; taxes, &c., $397.38.

Tuesday, May 25.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Moore St, 30, w s, 104.10 ft s of Front St, 24.6x73.5x24x72.4, 5-story loft and store building; S. E. Townsend against R. F. Parkinson et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; William Goldsticker, referee; due, $24,092.69; taxes, &c., $876.55.

Moore St, 32, w s, 129.4 ft s of Front St, 25x74.6x23x73.5, 5-story loft and store building; C. M. Child et al., trustees, against R. F. Parkinson et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; Louis Lande, referee; due, $21,250.14; taxes, &c., $814.50.

By Joseph P. Day.

120th St, 143 to 147 East, n e corner of Lexington Av, (1,943 to 1,947,) 49.11x100.11, three three-and-one-half-story tenements and stores; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Keelers Vans, Inc., et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $45,389.02; taxes, &c., $2,685.50.

By Samuel Marx.

163d St, 465 West, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6, five-story flat; J. F. Seymour against Matilda Lusoh et al.; J. H. Seymour, attorney; W. C. Rosenberg, referee; due, $21,080.18; taxes, &c., $1,609.44.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

161st St, 373 East, n s, 206.7 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x71.11x25x72.4, three-story tenement and store; Frederick Dillemuth, Jr., against H. M. Corbett et al.; W. J. Hoffman, attorney; E. R. Eckley, referee; due, $4,513.29; taxes, &c., $828.95.

By James J. Donovan.

181st St, 751 East, n w corner of Prospect Av, 100x29, five-story flat; Gertrude Schiffer et al. against Wirth Realty and Construction Co. et al.; Wilson & V., attorneys; L. J. Curran, referee; due, $31,597.67; taxes, &c., $888.40.

By Henry Brady.

3d Av, 3,780, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 25x100, one-story loft building; City Real Estate Co. against Fannie Zwilling et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. D. Truax, referee; due, $7,082.20; taxes, &c., $455.

By J. H. Mayers.

Ogden Av, w s, 167.7 ft n of 167th St, 50x89.1x--x88.11, vacant; E. O. Wheeler against J. A. Hennessy et al.; Murray, F. & H., attorneys; E. B. Cohen, referee; due, $3,587.52; taxes, &c., $157.

Wednesday, May 26.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Block front on Harlem River, between 122d and 123d Sts, 237.7x204.10x87.8x201.10, vacant; executor's sale, estate of Thomas Patten, deceased.

Bleecker St, 91-93, n w corner of Mercer St, 50x132x irregular; two five-story loft buildings; voluntary sale.

80th St, 320-32 West, s s, 260 ft e of Riverside Drive, two four-story dwellings; each 20x102.2; voluntary sale.

Bainbridge Av, e s, 148.7 ft n of Bedford Park Boulevard, 100x118, vacant; executor's sale, estate of John H. Londergan, deceased.

2d Av, 314, e s, 37 ft n of 18th St, 17x60; four-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Tract of 639 lots with two dwellings at East White Plains; voluntary sale.

By Henry Brady.

98th St, 65 West, n s, 120.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 20.6x100.11, four-story and basement dwelling; trustee's sale; estate of William Farrell, deceased.

Madison St, 5, n s, 80.9 ft e of Pearl St, 24.6x59, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Broadway, 464, e s, 55.4 ft s of Grand, 25.2x100, five-story loft and store building; Henry Bruers, Chamberlain, &c. against Agnes Parry et al.; F. L. Polk, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $17,726.37; taxes, &c., $642.20.

By Joseph P. Day.

Albany St, 22, n s, 65.11 ft e of West, 18.8x58, three-story loft building; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Westside Improvement Co. et al.; Cudwalader, W. & T., attorneys; Norbert Hienheimer, referee; due, $29,693.70; taxes, &c., $1,840.91.

116th St, 8 East, s s, 135 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; H. M. Sinclair against Eva Fine et al.; F. F. de Rahm, attorney; Samuel Strasbourger, referee; due, $25,822.62; taxes, &c., $1,162.90.

By Samuel Marx.

21st St, 218 and 220 West, s s, 235 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x105.5, seven-story flat; Joseph Schanz against Brookmire Realty Co. et al.; Herman Goldman, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $18,562.88; taxes, &c., $1,335.50.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

145th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 175x99.11, vacant; May Monahan against William Slattery Construction Co. et al.; Lind & P., attorneys; Charles Putzel, referee; due, $9,063.68; taxes, &c., $1,370.60; subject to four mortgages aggregating $69,000.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also,

66th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c.; L. D. Livingston against B. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, referee.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

176th St, East, n s, 73.2 ft w of Boston Road, 75x167, vacant; N. G. Richards

To Bankers and Financial Houses proposing to establish themselves in London, England:

MESSRS. ELLIS & SON, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, of 45 Fenchurch Street, London, being Agents for various Owners of Real Estate in Lombard Street and the Financial World, would be glad to afford any information respecting suitable Sites and Buildings in that neighborhood.

A UNIQUE BUILDING OPERATION

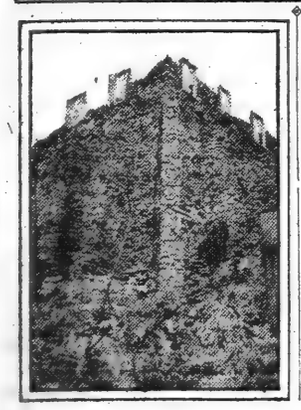
An unusual feature in apartment house construction has recently presented itself in the operation for the five-story and cellar apartment house now in course of construction by the Filrose Construction Company, Philip Krulewitch President, on the westerly side of Haven Avenue, 136 feet north of West 171st Street, one block east of the Lafayette Boulevard, which at this point is a continuation of Riverside Drive.

With its high elevation above the river and the splendid view of the Hudson and the Palisades obtained from the rear of the building, together with the excellent transportation facilities afforded the neighborhood by the Subway and surface car lines, an ideal location for apartment house improvement exists.

To offset these favorable conditions, nature seemed to have placed an obstacle in the path of prospective apartment house builders, in that the ground, which at the building line is about up to curb level, recedes sharply down a steep incline toward the rear of the lot, which at this point is about sixty-five feet below grade.

Here was the problem which confronted the architects, Gronenberg & Leuchtag, as the question of combination foundation and retaining walls around the yard and side courts from the rear ground level up to new





New Apartment House Overlooking the Hudson River Supported by Huge Retaining Walls.

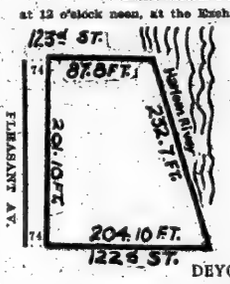
yard and court levels would have been almost prohibitive, as the thickness of these walls at the base would, on account of their height, have to be fourteen feet.

It was therefore decided to reinforce the foundation walls at the rear and sides with twelve 2 by 12 feet stone buttresses securely bonded into foundation walls and to carry on cantilevered steel beams and columns the entire yards and courts at a height of about thirty feet above the ground level.

As these rear walls are built of rough stone they look very much like a fortress, especially when viewed from the river.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Real Estate Auctioneer.
(Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc.) will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26TH, 1915,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.



Executors' Sale
Estate of Thos. Patten, Dec'd,
by order of T. G. & W. R. Patten, Executors.
Entire Water Front Block,
122d to 123d Sts.
and Harlem River,
size 232.7 ft. on Harlem River x 204.10 ft. on 122d St. and 87.8 on 123d St. x 201.10. Splendid location for railroad freight terminal, coal or builders' material business or factory.

DEYO & BAUERDORF, Attorneys, 111 Broadway.
SAME DAY.

91-93 Bleecker St.,
N. W. Corner Mercer St.
Two 5-story store and loft buildings on plot 50x146.10x irreg.; only two blocks from Subway and one block from Broadway.

314 Second Ave.,
Near 18th St.
4-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 16 rooms and bath; size 17x60.
METCALF B. HATCH, Esq., Atty.,
5 BEEKMAN STREET.

Executors' Sale,
Estate of James H. Londergan, dec'd,
E. S. Bainbridge Ave.
148 feet north of Bedford Park Boulevard; vacant; size of plot 100x118.
CHAS. F. KELLEY, Esq., Attorney,
203 Broadway.

Friday, May 28th,
Dyckman St. Corner Plot
Size of plot, 108.37 ft. on Dyckman Street x 100 ft. x 188.76 ft. x irregular, situated near the new State Barge terminal on Hudson River, and only a short distance from Dyckman Street Subway Station and at new ferry to New Jersey. Sale by order of Supreme Court.
McLOUGHLIN & MARTIN, Attorneys,
309 BROADWAY.

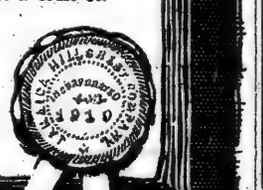
HIGH CLASS APARTMENT PLOT.
330-332 West 86th St.
Size 40x102.2. Two 4-story dwellings, 100-foot street, close to Subway Station and Riverside Drive.
HARRISON, ELLIOTT & BYRD,
Attorneys, 59 Wall St.

53 Acres
WHITE PLAINS
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
About 639 Lots
and 9 dwellings, outbuildings, etc.
Property has large frontage on Harrison Ave., the main road from White Plains to Harrison.
Near N. Y., West. & Boston Terminal
on Westchester Avenue in White Plains. High land, with large road frontage, also valuable water rights. Splendid chance for large developer or investor. To be sold in one plot.
50% on mortgage at 5% with release clauses.
DOUGLAS, ARMITAGE & McCANN,
Attorneys, Woolworth Building.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1915,
ABSOLUTE EXECUTORS' SALE
The Estate of Hugo Gorsch, Dec'd,
by order of Messrs. John W. Bohlmann and Louis H. Zocher, Executors,
324 & 326 East 86th St.
Two 3-story and basement brown stone dwellings; size, 12.6x102.2 each.
211 East 87th St.
3-story and basement brown stone dwelling; size 19.8x100.8½.
Attention of Builders
126, 128, 130, 132 & 134 West 128th St.
Five 3-story and basement brown stone dwellings; size of plot, 75x99.
HENRY S. J. FLYNN, Esq., Attorney, 271 Broadway.
Maps, &c., from L. H. ZOCHER, Esq., Executor, 1247 Lexington Ave., or at Auctioneer's Offices, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Most Important Auction of the Year
Property Reached by 3 Different Branches of THE DUAL SUBWAY SYSTEM.
Positive Liquidation Sale
Imperative because of the necessity of closing out existing interests
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15th
at 7:30 P. M., in the
Brooklyn Academy of Music
Lafayette Ave., Bet. Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave.
281 VALUABLE LOTS
Located on the following Avenues & Streets:
New Utrecht, 14th, 15th, 16th & 17th Avs.
41st St. to 61st St., inclusive
Being all the lots now unsold on the
ORIGINAL
BOROUGH PARK
Property, on which approximately 2,000 houses have been built and on which, allowing for only 5 persons to a house, there is a population of 10,000—a city within a city.
Included in the sale are
Two Desirable One Family Houses on 44th St., near 12th Ave.
The lots are adapted, depending upon the location, for
ONE FAMILY HOUSES (Attached or Detached)
TWO FAMILY AND APARTMENT HOUSES
AND STORES
Lots may be paid for in
MONTHLY INSTALMENTS
Graded to terminate in 3 years, or
66⅔% may remain on mortgage,
or a discount of 3% will be allowed for all cash.
TITLES ARE INSURED WITHOUT CHARGE to purchasers by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
BOROUGH PARK is now reached by taking, or transferring to, a Fifth Ave. "L" train marked "West End—Coney Island," and getting off at any of the following stations: 44th St., 49th St., 54th St., 58th St., or 62d St.—all on the property; or by taking, or transferring to, the 16th Ave. trolley, which passes through the property.
Borough Park will be a
VERITABLE SUBWAY CENTRE
for it will be reached by 3 branches of the Dual Subway System, the New Utrecht Ave. "L" extension now built past the property; the Sea Beach Subway, on the eve of being opened to the public; and the Culver Line "L" extension, bids for which have been just opened.
Send for illustrated map, which tells all about it.
Jere Johnson, Jr., Co.
187 Broadway, New York.
193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

CITY OF NEW YORK
BOROUGH OF QUEENS:-
THE TRUSTEES IN LIQUIDATION
Have ordered the absolute sale at
PUBLIC AUCTION
of All Improved LOTS at
Jamaica Hillcrest, Jamaica, New York City,
without reserve or protection, no matter what they bring.
18 Minutes from Manhattan and Brooklyn.
Located in heart of most desirable residence section of Jamaica, 4th Ward, Borough of Queens. Land is high and commands a splendid view for many miles in every direction. Fronts on Hillside Avenue (the main boulevard of Queens.)
Property is fully developed—City Improvements, &c.
Sale will be held on premises, rain or shine, 2 P. M., on **Saturday, May 29th,** and continued on **Monday, May 31st** (Decoration Day), until every lot is sold.
Terms: 60% on mortgage or monthly installments.
Free Title Policy from Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
Send for Maps, Views and Free R. R. Tickets for Special Train on Day of Sale.
Wm. P. Rae Co., Auctioneers,
180 Montague St., Brooklyn.
Woolworth Building, Manhattan.
John H. Judge, Attorney for Trustees
261 Broadway, Manhattan.
JAMAICA OFFICE—
Hillside Ave., Cor. Grand Ave.



Henry Brady
AUCTIONEER
TRUSTEES' SALE
Estate of William Farrell, Deceased.
No. 65 West 96th St.
20.6 x 100.11
4-story and basement private dwelling, 17 rooms and 2 baths, hardwood floors, &c. Sold subject to a mortgage of $12,000 at 5 per cent.
WED., MAY 26th, 1915
12 o'clock noon.
Real Estate Exchange, 14-16 Vesey St.
Further particulars from Auctioneer or Thomas F. Farrell, Trustee, Barrow Street & North River.

AUCTION SALE
By order of Mary J. McShane,
No. 5 Madison St.
25 x 84
3-story and basement dwelling, 16 rooms and 3 baths, steam heat, electric lights, &c. Sold subject to a mortgage of $12,000 at 5 per cent.
WED., MAY 26th, 1915
12 o'clock noon.
Real Estate Exchange, 14-16 Vesey St.
Further particulars from Auctioneer or McQuaid & McShane, Attorneys, 165 Broadway.
AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE,
200 WEST 123D ST., COR. 7TH AVENUE.
Telephone Chelsea 7390.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
2d and 3d
mortgage money; very low rate of interest.
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY,
141 East 17th Street. (Write.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
The Annalist, every Monday, is read for its authoritative expression on financial and commercial topics. 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York. —Adv.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.
NANTUCKET, MASS.
For rent, eleven-room cottage, with modern improvements, electric lights, fully furnished, and situated on water front. For particulars, address Anthony W. Ayers Company, Nantucket, Mass.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
Full Lot, Near 5th Ave.
BUSINESS BUILDING.
Mortgage $29,000. Equity $11,000. Take private house, Brooklyn or New York.
GOODALE, JEFFREY & DWIGHT,
1,123 B'way. Telephone Farragut 5191.

Supreme Court of N.Y.
Authorizes
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
Saturday, June 5
At 2 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine,
"Roslyn Estates"
ROSLYN, L. I.
23 PLOTS
To be sold Separately.
Plots comprise from 4 lots to 4 acres and will be sold ABSOLUTELY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER for
WHATEVER THEY BRING!
"ROSLYN ESTATES" is built up with the finest type of residences; one-half mile from depot; all improvements. 21 miles from N. Y. City.
EDWARD LYONS, Esq., Receiver, 531 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ARNON L. SQUIERS, Esq., Atty. for Receiver, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Write for booklet.
Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

FORECLOSURE SALE
LEO J. CURREN, Esq., Referee.
Tuesday, May 25th,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
3,208 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. City,
751 EAST 181st STREET
(N. W. Corner of Prospect Avenue)
A 5-Story Brick Dwelling
on a plot 100 x 29.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
Wilson & Van Wagoner, Attys.,
164 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
James J. Donovan, Auctioneer.
395 Brook Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
Phone 8461 Melrose.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Auction sale of real estate at Elmsford, N. Y.; on trolley line between White Plains and Tarrytown. J. R. Sweeny of White Plains, Auctioneer. On Saturday, June 5, at 2 P. M., on the premises. By order of John C. Genenbach, Executor. Jos. A. Speer, of 44 Wall St., N. Y. City, Attorney. This property, which is free and clear, consists of two large apartment houses with stores, and several vacant lots.

Will also sell other house and vacant lots at same sale.

Upland Realty Company.
Executive Offices
Grand Central Terminal
Room 1718
New York City

May 19th, 1915.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Esq.,
Real Estate Auctioneer,
156 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Sir:—

The mortgage covering our holdings in the West Bronx, adjacent to the Belmont Street Station of the Jerome Avenue Subway, comprising 172 lots located on West 172d Street, Shakespeare Avenue, Jesup Avenue, Macombs Road and Featherbed Lane, has been due and payable for the past year and a half, and has been called by the mortgagee, and, owing to our promise to sell upon the near completion of the Jerome Avenue Subway, we are now compelled to sacrifice our holdings at auction for whatever price they will bring. Consequently, we hereby authorize you to sell our 172 lots not later than June 16th, 1915, at absolute auction sale, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Please confer with us at your earliest convenience as to the details of the sale.

Very truly yours,
UPLAND REALTY COMPANY.
By
Secretary and Treasurer.

Executive Offices
31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

Telephone
744—Cortlandt.

Joseph P. Day
AUCTIONEER

Special Sales Day

Next Thursday, May 27

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

Executors' Sales

ESTATE of HUGH McCREERY, Dec'd.

1226 Simpson Street
(Bet. Freeman & Home Sts.) Lot 25x100.
BRONX BOROUGH

A 3-story frame building, containing one apartment of 6 rooms and bath on ground floor, two apartments of 7 rooms and bath on each of the upper floors and an apartment of 3 rooms and bath in basement.

1247 Simpson Street
(Bet. Freeman & Home Sts.) Lot 17.5x57.71.

A 3-story frame tenement with store, containing one apartment of 4 rooms and bath and one apartment of 5 rooms and bath. Steam heat, electric light and gas.

1489 Vyse Avenue
(Bet. Jennings & East 172d Sts.) Lot 25x100,
BRONX BOROUGH

A 3-story brick and brownstone two-family house, containing one apartment of 18 rooms and 2 baths and one apartment of 7 rooms and bath. Steam heat.

1491 Vyse Avenue
(Bet. Jennings & East 172d Sts.) Lot 25x100,
BRONX BOROUGH

A 4-story and basement brick tenement, containing two apartments of 5 rooms on each floor, and an apartment of 4 rooms and bath in basement. Steam heat and hot water.

S. E. Cor. Freeman St. & Intervale Ave.
(Known as 1,300 Intervale Av.) Lot 18.61x65x irreg.
BRONX BOROUGH

A 3-story frame tenement with store, with an apartment of 3 rooms and bath in rear of store and two apartments of 7 rooms on each of the upper floors.
H. B. BRADBURY, Esq., Atty., 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ESTATE of FRANCIS HIGGINS, Dec'd.

80 Duane Street
"Cobweb Hall"
(Bet. Broadway & Elm Street.) Lot 25.7x79.2x25x77.3.

A 3-story and cellar brick loft building in the front, with a 4-story extension in the rear, with saloon on the ground floor.

S. E. Cor. West 153d St. & Riverside Drive

A vacant plot with a frontage of 130.5 ft. on 153d St., a frontage of 164.5¾ ft. on Riverside Drive and a depth of 98.3.

NOTE:—This plot lies below the level of Riverside Drive and is particularly adapted for the erection of elevator apartment houses, having permanent light and air on the West, North, and East.
O'BRIEN, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attys., Equitable Bldg., N. Y. City

ESTATE of ALBERT RICH, Dec'd.

141 West 126th Street
(Bet. Lenox & Seventh Avs.) Lot 20x99.11.

A 3-story and basement brownstone front private dwelling with a 2-story brick extension, containing 10 rooms, butler's pantry, and bath.

109 West 130th Street
(Bet. Lenox & Seventh Avs.) Lot 20x99.11.

A 3-story and basement brownstone front private dwelling, containing 10 rooms and bath.

66⅔% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5%
M. CARL LEVINE, Esq., Atty., 119 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

ESTATE of DAVID LEWI, Dec'd.

192 & 194 Chambers Street
(Bet. Washington & West Sts.) Plot 44.6x88.3.

A 5-story brick loft building. Elevator; electric light and steam heat and water-tight cellar.

Executor's Sale
ESTATE OF JOHN A. CASEY, Dec'd.

146 Lawrence Street
(Bet. Fulton & Willoughby Sts.)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A 3-story and basement brownstone front private dwelling, containing 12 rooms and bath. Size of lot, 21.1x100¾.

Trustee's Sale
ESTATE OF ELIZABETH P. CASEY, Dec'd.

148 Lawrence Street
(Bet. Fulton & Willoughby Sts.)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A 3-story and basement brownstone front private dwelling, containing 12 rooms and bath. Furnace heat. Size of lot 21.1x100.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION MAY BE HAD.
To be sold separately and then as one parcel.
65% may remain on mortgage for three years at 5%
GANNON, SEIBERT & RIGGS, Attys., 2 Rector St., N. Y. City.

Trustee's Sales
HENRY BISCHOFF & CO., Bankrupt.

151 East 91st Street
(Bet. Lexington & Third Avs.) Lot 20x100.8½.

A 3-story and basement brownstone front tenement, containing an apartment of 8 rooms and bath on the first floor and basement, and two apartments of 6 rooms and bath on each of the upper floors.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
N. E. Cor. Broadway & New Broadway and a plot
E. S. of Private Driveway, 150 ft. North of New Broadway.
(To be sold as one parcel.)

N. E. Cor. Broadway and New Broadway is a vacant plot with a frontage of 213 feet on New Broadway and a frontage of 150 feet on Broadway x irreg.
East Side of Private Driveway, 150 feet north of New Broadway, is a vacant plot 47x98.7ix irreg.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attys., 170 B'way, N.Y.

ESTATE of BENJAMIN G. W. LICHTENBERG, Dec'd.

158 East 62d Street
(Bet. Third & Lexington Avs.) Lot 20x100.5.

A 3-story and basement brownstone front private dwelling, containing 12 rooms and 2 baths. Furnace heat and gas. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION MAY BE HAD.
STERN, BARR & TYLER, Attys., 299 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Partition Sale

362 East 121st St.
(Bet. First and Second Avs.)

A 3-story and basement brick and brownstone single flat. Size of lot, 16.7x104.

345 West 28th St.
(Bet. Eighth and Ninth Avs.)

A 4-story and basement brick single flat. Rent, $1,800. Size of lot, 18x88.9.

MYERS, KUTNER & SCHUHMANN, Attys., 135 Broadway, N.Y.City
L. & A. U. ZINKE, Attys., 290 Broadway, New York City.

Supreme Court Partition Sale
WARREN LESLIE, Esq., Referee,

South Side 215th Street
(225 ft. East of Ninth Av.) (800 ft. East of Tenth Av.)

A vacant plot, 50x99.11.
TITLE POLICY ISSUED FREE TO PURCHASER BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY.
HENRY L. FRANKLIN, Esq., Atty. for Plff., 220 Broadway, N.Y. City

Supreme Court Partition Sale
CHARLES O'SULLIVAN, Esq., Referee.

Thursday, June 3

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

507-509 Lenox Avenue
(Bet. West 135th & 136th Sts.) To be sold as one parcel.

No. 507 is a 5-story and cellar brick tenement with 2 stores, containing an apartment of 5 rooms and bath in rear of one store and 2 apartments of 5 rooms and bath and 1 apartment of 4 rooms and bath on each floor. Steam heat and hot water.
No. 509 is a 5-story and cellar brick tenement with store, containing 2 apartments of 5 rooms and bath on each floor.
Size of entire plot 46.5x100x irreg.
PETER COOK, Esq., Atty. for Plff., 258 Broadway, N. Y.

Send for Booklet. JOSEPH P. DAY 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

MANHATTAN BEACH

RESIDENCE AND BUNGALOW PLOTS FOR SALE

Low Prices Easy Terms

Special Inducements to Quick Purchasers

All city conveniences. Every lot fully improved, thoroughly restricted, ready for immediate building.

No Assessments for Improvements

Only 30 minutes from business centre of the city. No waiting for trains. No time tables needed.

Houses for sale and rent, furnished or unfurnished, for season or year.

MANHATTAN BEACH is the finest and most accessible all-year-'round ocean front home community in the City of New York, and offers an unequaled opportunity for a safe, sound and conservative real estate investment, with a large and steady appreciation in values absolutely assured.

For illustrated booklet, prices, etc., write

Manhattan Beach Realty Corporation

192 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt 2315
Or Offices on property Telephone Coney Island 920-921-1172

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Unusual Plot for Builder.
On 86th St. East of 6th Ave. 62½ feet frontage. Will finance for responsible party.
M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO., 111 Broadway.

A CHANCE OF LIFETIME.

Fine Broadway taxpayer; will net large income, plus increase in value; big future; also avenue corner, 100-foot elevator apartment house, rents $20,000, price $165,000; another elevator apartment house, rents $32,000, price $250,000; another rents $44,000, price $360,000; also a number of others, all sizes and prices. I can give you bargains that you will appreciate; some will net about 30% on small investment; investigate. H. T. WOOD, 60 Liberty St.

Net Leased Corner

Broadway, 21 years' secured lease, to exchange for well-located plot ripe for improvement.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.
Tel. Bryant 5610. 15-17 W. 44th St., N. Y.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

GREAT BARGAIN
Right in New York City
A $7,000 Home. $4,600
VERY EASY TERMS.
Compare this house with any offered at $3,000 more and be convinced.



BEAUTIFUL ALL-YEAR HOME
Stucco on Solid Brick Construction.
With Plot 50 by 100 Feet.

High and healthy, in select neighborhood of Staten Island; most alluring; real country in the city; cool in Summer; swept by ocean breezes; 45 minutes to Bowling Green, N. Y. Unsurpassed commutation.

House has library hall; large living room, with open fireplace; dining room, pantry, and kitchen on first floor.

Four large master bed chambers and tiled bath on second floor.

Spacious verandas, electric lights, steam heat, hardwood floors, beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated throughout; every convenience; absolutely pure water.

Near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing, and fishing; country club; markets, schools, churches conveniently near.

Write or phone me for particulars and Photographs. Tel. 5582—Hanover.
ROBERT C. TURNBULL, 52 William St., N. Y.

OWN A BUNGALOW

Among refined surroundings near the sea; 45 minutes' journey from New York. You can do it with little effort, acquiring the property on easy payments.
Illustrated map on request.
J. A. Matthews, 18 B'way, N. Y.

3 AUCTION SALES

5-room cottage, 45 Cottage Pl., Port Richmond, Saturday, May 29, 4 P. M., on premises.
12 LOTS—6 on Catherine St., 6 on Heberton Av., Port Richmond, Monday, May 31, 4 P. M.
SEASHORE RESORT—Terra-Marine Inn Hotel, houses, bungalows, blocks, plots and lots, separately, Wednesday, June 2, 11 A. M., at hotel.
H. J. SHARRETT, Auctioneer, 70 Richmond Av., Port Richmond, S. I.

BUNGALOW FURNISHED

CEDAR GROVE BEACH CLUB, NEW DORP, S. I.
On the water front; electricity; fine beach. Phone Weir, 228 John.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick; 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; on new subway; some for sale, $6,000; little cash; 20 years' time. Booklet.
OWNER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y.
Phone Cort. 2552.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; rent-like terms. Send for booklet. OTTO SINGER, on premises, E. 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Wykagyl Park
On Beautiful Quaker Ridge,
Garden Spot of Westchester

All advantages of city, with permanent benefits of a private country estate. Ideal place for children. All year round sports. Good schools. Refined surroundings. No interruption to New York business or social engagements.

Eighteen hole golf course adjoining property. Tennis club in the park.

Representatives always on the property. Write us for literature or visit property today and see for yourself.

New Rochelle Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and Wykagyl or New Rochelle Station N. Y., W. & B. R. R. Trolley passes property.

20 BROAD ST. 'Phone 4333—Rector.

SCARSDALE.

"ANOTHER RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY." Adjoining "Old Colony," and immediately at Scarsdale Station; on splendid, wide macadam roadway; all improvements, sewer, water, electric lighting, &c.

Only a limited number of plots available for strictly residential development; plots, (100x200 feet,) ½ acre or more.

Three plots already sold for immediate improvement; plans, &c., will be submitted for completed properties if desired.

These tracts are offered at most attractive price and terms.
JOSEPH ELSENER, Tele. 267. Scarsdale, N. Y.

AT SCARSDALE.

Attractive new stucco dwelling, 11 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; large grounds; station 5 minutes; high elevation; sale easy terms, or for rent.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 23 EAST 42ND ST.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



A 12-room house, 3 baths, in West Lawrence Park, Bronxville, New York. Price $25,000.

It's the Neighbors that count

Lawrence Park and Lawrence Park West appeal to certain people because there has been nothing hurried or bizarre in their development. They were laid out to attract discriminating people. You will find a house to suit if you belong here. For instance, *a 9-room house with 2 baths in Lawrence Park—6 minutes from station—28 minutes from 42d Street. Price $15,000—terms to suit.*

Spend the week-end at Hotel Gramatan and look at the property comfortably.
HARRY E. HAYES, Sales Manager.

THE RESIDENCE COMPANY OF LAWRENCE PARK
542 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
and Bronxville

A COLONY of handsome homes amid picturesque hills and woodlands in New York City; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park

Fieldston
IN THE CITY
242D ST. & BROADWAY

A wide selection of plots with individuality

Send for Folder T

DELAFIELD ESTATE
Tel. 277 John 27 Cedar Street

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOME

Modern house (new), situated on high ground, 14 rooms and 4 baths, electric lights, hot water heat; perfect water system; two cottages, carriage house and stable, garage, other buildings, tennis court; private drives, large shade trees, fruit of all kinds, vegetable and flower gardens, shrubbery; location healthful; in good neighborhood; commuting distance. Harlem Railroad, ½ mile from station; 12 acres of land; will sell at a sacrifice to quick buyer on easy terms.

LOUNSBERY & THARP,
7 East 42d St., N. Y.
'Phone, Murray Hill—6924.



Above is a cut of handsome residence, just completed, at PELHAMWOOD. It is constructed of the very best materials only and contains nine rooms, three baths, butler's pantry, hot water heat, modern plumbing, gas, electricity; plot 75x140; restricted; ample shrubbery; Pelhamwood is 30 minutes from Grand Central; 20 minutes from 125th St.; house is five minutes from station. F. FLEISCHMAN, 500 5th Av.

In the Heart of Westchester,

Cedar Knolls

28 Minutes from 42d St.

Cedar Knolls is the choicest and most picturesque part of the Gramatan Hills, just a few minutes' walk from the centre of a beautiful old Westchester village, through a well lighted, well paved and sidewalked village street.

Broad, winding roads, sloping, shaded lawns, wooded hillsides, and all improvements. Plots, $2,000 to $10,000. Houses, $8,000 to $17,500.

Fast and Frequent Train Service.
Golf, Tennis & All Outdoor Sports

Write Now for Views & Description

OFFICE: 30 EAST 42ND STREET.
Tel. 4267 Murray Hill

NEW ROCHELLE
OPPORTUNITIES TO PURCHASE

7 rooms, bath, every improvement.. $5000
New house, 7 rooms, bath, beam ceilings, hot water heat, gas & elec.. $6500
Stucco on hollow tile, 10 rooms, 2-bath, beautiful section.. $8500
House, 11 rooms, 3-bath, restricted, garage. A sacrifice.. $9500
Brand new "Dutch Colonial" house, 10 rooms, 3-bath, good sized grounds; high restricted section.. $13500

Matthew Drummond
202 Huguenot Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. 3242. Open Sundays.

RYE—ON SOUND
SALE OR RENT
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill—6037.

PARK HILL
On the Hudson

For 25 years known as "The Suburb Beautiful."

Makes its appeal to those who want the best.

By far the most accessible, charming and most thoroughly established suburban park in the environs of New York City.

We offer beautiful homes ready for occupancy ranging in price from $10,000 to $50,000. If you prefer, our splendidly equipped Construction Department will build a house for you and have it ready for you to move into this fall. In either case we will finance your purchase on terms equivalent to your rent, if desired.

TO REACH PARK HILL take Broadway Subway Express to Van Cortlandt Park, then Broadway trolley direct to Park Hill; or, take Sixth or Ninth Ave. Elevated to 155th Street, then Putnam Division train to Park Hill Station.

Send for Illustrated Booklet.

American Real Estate Company
Room 532, 527 Fifth Ave., New York
Sales office at Park Hill open every day

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Bungalows at WHITE PLAINS.
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WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. C., and White Plains, N. Y.

BUNGALOW COLONY
The Only One Actually in the Village of Larchmont.

It is located between the water and the station and is recognized as being the most picturesque in the vicinity; its fine forest trees and rugged, rolling character give it the rustic effect so essential to a proper setting for a bungalow or semi-bungalow.

Come and see the homes of our members who have already built and those which are now under construction.

For $5,000 you can get an artistic Home of six or seven rooms and bath on a large plot; small payment down, balance like rent; our booklet will inform you of particulars.

Larchmont Colony
Room 1201, 40 West 32d St.
'Phone, 9860—Madison, N. Y. C.

Westchester County Property
FOR SALE OR FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

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A five-story brick tenement. Size of lot, 25x100.5. VERY LIBERAL TERMS.
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ON PLOT 100 FT. x 280 FT., with FINE OLD TREES.
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36-38 West 93rd St.,
Near Central Park West

At any reasonable figure up to September 30th, 1915. The regular rentals are $50 and $45. Only to a desirable tenant. The apartments contain every up-to-date improvement, including electric light, etc., and the house is kept in perfect condition.

Apply on premises or
KEMPE & CO.,
250 W. 87th St., cor. Broadway.

471-472-473-474-475-476
CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
Four 8-room apartments with prices ranging from
$800 to $960
All improvements—best services
Agent on premises
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
11 West 39th St. Phone 7175 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

DORILTON



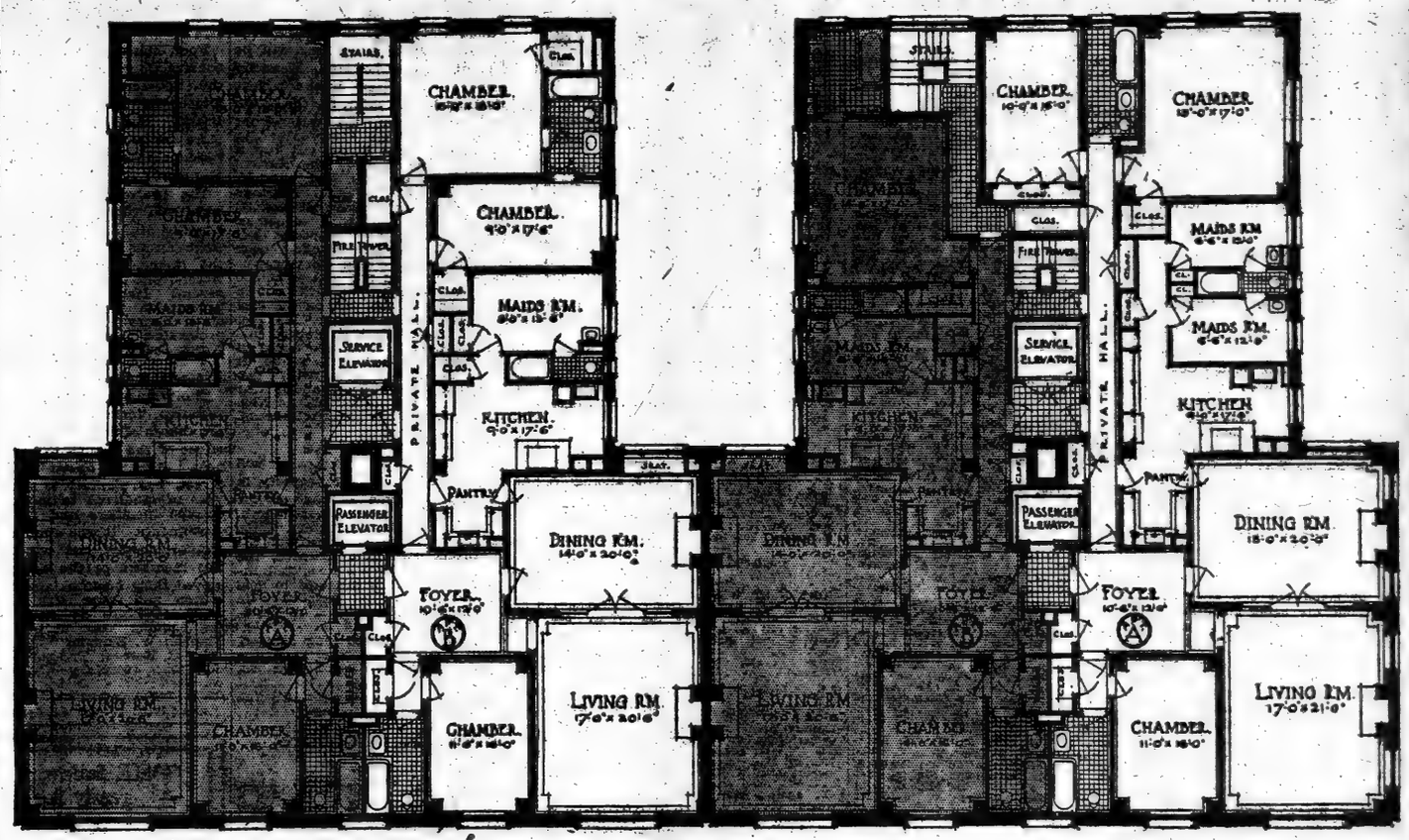
MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. One each of 7 and 9 room vacancies at $2,000 and $3,500. See resident superintendent.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

WHITE COURT,
107th Street, 208 West,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
6 Rooms and bath, large and light; select elevator apartment; efficient service; Superintendent on premises.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Telephone 7632 Bryant.

Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS. | Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations.
2-3 Baths. | High class, fireproof house; selected tenants.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WILLIAM B. WARE, B'way & 86th.

254-256-258 WEST 25TH ST.
4, 5, 6 large, light rooms, newly decorated, in high-class elevator apartment house; electric light, telephone, all improvements; exceptionally low rent. Superintendent on premises.



310 and 320 West 86th Street

(Just west of West End Avenue)

WE state here the simple fact that in these apartments will be found well-lighted rooms of unusual size, intelligently arranged and equipped with every well-considered convenience.

The apartments have six, seven and eight rooms with three baths. They are priced from $1,850 to $3,200 per annum. They are worth it.

The buildings are open for inspection, and leases are now being made. Representatives from our office will be found on the premises every day, including Sundays.

If you are contemplating a change this fall, may we suggest the advisability of an early selection so that decorating and finishing may be done without haste and in exact accordance with your wishes?

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
AGENT *and* MANAGER — 171 MADISON AVENUE



BRENTMORE

88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.

5-8-9 ROOMS $1,800 TO $4,250
2-3 BATHS

For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises,
or BING & BING, 119 W. 40TH ST.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1100. $1500.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

STUDIO APARTMENT
39 WEST 27TH STREET.
Duplex Studio and living apartment with bath; large north light; open fireplace; suitable for artist, architect, or any business requiring large space with exceptional light.

THE LORING
202 WEST 74TH ST.
SIX ROOMS AND BATH, $50.
Immediate Occupancy.
Apply on premises, or to
J. E. Whitaker, 2108 B'way, 74th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WELLESLEY
N. E. Cor. 81st and West End Av.
Fine, large seven and eight room apartments. Electric lights, refrigeration, and laundry fuel included in rent.
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES.

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120 West 86th St.
New Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment Building.
Six, seven, and eight rooms, all with three baths; rents $1,800 to $3,400.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 131 West 42d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
The Hudson, No. 227, Cor. 95th Street.
Modern fireproof elevator apartment, 6 & 7 rooms. Rents $900 to $1,100; very attractive. Harry B. Hayes, 30 East 42d St., or Supt.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH CLASS HOMES ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

Brockton
661 W. 180th St.
N. E. Cor. B'way.
ELEVATOR.
Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors throughout.
4 Rooms, $40
5 Rooms, $50

Swampscott
660 W. 180th St.
ELEVATOR.
S. E. Cor. B'way.
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
6 Rooms $52.50 to $58
6 & bath.

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway, at 181st St.
3759 Broadway, at 156th St.

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590 West 172ND St.

Corner St. Nicholas Ave.

ALTA VISTA
High Class Elevator Apts.
Extraordinarily Large, Airy and Sunny Rooms.
Foyer Hall in each Apt.
Supt. on Premises.

3 ROOMS $35
4 ROOMS 40
5 ROOMS 50
6 ROOMS 60

The Fortress
N.W.Cor. 169 St.& Ft.Wash'tonAv
A distinctive elevator Apartment House, with moderate rentals; large, sunny rooms, plenty of closets; offering 5 and 6 rooms and bath. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel., Hanover—6989.

Finley Manor 574 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., Near 150th St.
Delightfully situated, high-class new elevator apartment; block from 6th and 8th "L" Station.
3 Magnificent Rooms, $40

AN APARTMENT—MOST ATTRACTIVE
At a rental materially under actual value.
14 ROOMS AND 5 BATH ROOMS
ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS MOST UNUSUAL, PERMITTING OF ALL THE LIVING ROOMS BEING THROWN TOGETHER INTO ONE BIG ROOM FOR ENTERTAINING, IF DESIRED.
Appointments of the most exclusive and up-to-date design.
An unusually well-arranged Doctor's Apartment to be sublet.
INSPECTION INVITED.

ALWYN COURT
182 WEST 58TH ST.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Bellaire Apt's,
584 Academy St.
JUST COMPLETED
ONLY A FEW
Choice Apartments Left in These
Twelve Houses
4 Rooms and Bath.....$26-$30
5 Rooms and Bath.....$33-$36
Extraordinarily large rooms and most modern and sanitary finish; spacious closets, private telephone, &c.
Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman St. Station and walk one block west and one block north.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR Tel. 3000 Audubon.

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547 West 157th St.

FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms & 1 Bath.
Asking $600; Concessions.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. Murray Hill—1481.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE RIVERCLIFF
628 West 151st Street
TO SUBLET
4-Room Apartment.
Very moderate rental. House just completed; adjoining Riverside Drive.
Apply on premises, or
Kempe & Co.
87th St. & B'way. Tel. Schuyler 5410.

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530 WEST 113TH STREET
8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $1,600
Elevator Apartments. Splendidly Arranged. **$1,600**

IN WASHINGTON HEIGHTS' MOST BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL SECTION.
Stony Point, 751 West 180th St.
4 and 5 Rooms, $35 to $40.
Delightful, spacious apts., with every improvt.

Most Modern Apartments Built.
New houses, 5 and 6 rooms, $40 up; high class; every known improvement; refined neighborhood; Subway express; wonderful values; owner's management. Corner West 180th St. and Northern Av.

WOULD IMPROVE LOT OF ALASKAN INDIANS

U. S. Official Calls Government's Annual Allowance of $200,000 Far Too Small.

$2,000 NEED EDUCATION

Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries Jones Reports Condition of Natives as Deplorable.

The $200,000 which the Government spends annually for the training and betterment of the Indians and Aleuts of Alaska is far from sufficient, according to E. Lester Jones, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, who, in his report on his recent Alaskan investigations, describes the conditions among the natives as deplorable. Mr. Jones estimates that there are 32,000 Indians and Aleuts in Alaska, so that the Government allowance for the education of each native amounts to only $6.25 a year.

"Nothing in Alaska interested me more, or appealed to me more," says Mr. Jones, "than the Indians and Aleuts, from the fact that their lives, surrounded by conditions new and distasteful to them, are being made more unfortunate each day. The white man has come into their territory, in many cases infringing on their prior and just rights. The home of the Thlinket Indians is in southeastern Alaska, from Yakutat to Ketchikan, and, while their ancestors were no doubt like the Aleuts, today in looks, language, and habit they are vastly different. The Aleuts live on the islands in southwestern Alaska, along the coast of the Alaska peninsula, and as far north as the Pribilof Islands and Bristol Bay.

"Owing to the fact that for generations they have made an easy living with no one to molest them, they are today, as a class, independent, lazy, and unreliable. Their condition can be accounted for partly by their past environment. The white man has done little to encourage their uplift and is largely to blame for the demoralized condition of mind and body of the native today. Naturally these people were physically and mentally strong, but the influences that have surrounded them for the past fifty years have lowered their standard, until in many cases and in many localities they are on a very low plane.

Saloon Accompanies the White Man.

"The saloon prevails wherever the white man settles, and has had more to do with the undoing and ruination of the Indian and the Aleut than all other causes put together; and where saloons are not to be found liquor reaches them in the guise of pay and bribes.

"The white man's lack of care and regard for the sanctity of the native's home is the crime of Alaska. In many sections the wife and daughters are dishonored, and any resistance from the husband and father or brother is overcome by threats and bribes and liquor, until even the men have all their best impulses and sense deadened and seem to be unmanned.

"With all this unfortunate condition true, there are localities where a good influence has been felt. On one island in Central Alaska a cannery is operated entirely by these natives, (with the exception of the bookkeeper and the Superintendent,) and it was a pleasure to note the condition of the place and the generally gratifying appearance of the natives. This example showed me conclusively that with the right influences the Indian and the Aleut can be brought to a higher standard of efficiency, reliability, and honor. There are other canneries that encourage this native labor and are earnestly trying to help these unfortunate people. In southeastern Alaska the canneries have been of much benefit to the Indians. Their income has largely been derived from their work in connection with the fishing industry, and today some of them own their own fishing boats and gear.

"At another cannery quite a different condition was noticeable. A large portion of the help were Indians and they made more or less trouble all the time. The true reason for this was hard to tell. No doubt they were not entirely to blame. About the time I visited this establishment there were many thousands of salmon laying on the floor, and concentrated effort was needed to take care of them at once. With this state of affairs evident, the Superintendent was notified one morning of the absence of eleven of the Indian women who cleaned the fish, and found that they were going off in a party for four or five days' vacation. It took the greatest persuasion and even some bribing to keep these women in their places and prevent the loss of the fish.

Agitators Stir Up Trouble.

"In some localities I noticed that the Indian was willing and anxious to earn the $5 to $8 a day often paid him during the fishing season; but his mind was filled with discontent by agitators who not only demanded his money for the support of their unwise doctrines, but used their bad influences in suggesting to the men, who at heart wanted to work, that they were being treated unjustly by the white men, and pleaded with them not to work for the cannery men.

"This season there were about 4,000 Indians and Aleuts employed in the canning and fishing industry in Alaska. This is about one-third of the total number of natives living on the coast of Alaska, or about one-eighth of the entire number in the whole Territory."

Deputy Commissioner Jones highly commends the work being done by the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department in counteracting evil influences through education.

"It seems to me, however, that it is to matters of health and sanitation that attention should be directed primarily, at least at present, rather than to more academic phases," he concludes. "The lack of money for this purpose is unfortunate, and the Government could well afford to appropriate more each year than the $200,000 at present appropriated, which is insufficient."

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE, sermon by Chaplain Knox, St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M. Wagner program.

CHRISTIANITY THE UNIVERSAL RELIGION, by Dr. Henry R. Rose, 3 P. M.; "The New Covenant," by Mark A. May, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Ave.

STRICKEN SERBIA, by Miss Helen Losanitch, under the auspices of the Serbian Relief Committee, Church House, Park Av. and 34th St., 8:15 P. M. The story of Serbia and the war will be told.

Tuesday.

NOTES ON A FEW COSTA RICAN BIRDS, by Charles H. Rogers; "Emotion in Birds as a Means to Photography," by Howard H. Cleaves, Linnaean Society of New York, American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M. Lantern slide illustrations.

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT ON WOMAN, by Professor William J. Durant, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av., 8 P. M.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall College of the City of New York, 4 P. M. Dvorak's "Humoreske" among the numbers. This is the last recital for the season.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW BOTANICAL GARDEN, by Dr. N. L. Britton, Director of the Garden. Meeting of the Torrey Botanical Club, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, 3:30 P. M.

Saturday.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS, by Dr. F. J. Seaver, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, 4 P. M. Illustrated.

This will be the last of the weekly calendars for the season.

TRANSFERS AND MORTGAGES

SATURDAY, MAY 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, n e corner 74th St, 22.2x98; Charles P. Doelger to Peter Doelger Brewing Co., 407 East 55th St, May 17; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St. ..$100

COLUMBUS AV, 944, w s, 51 ft n of 106th St, 25.1x100; Edward J. Michael to Tena Michael, N. Y. C., all title, all liens, June 30, 1903; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

SAME PROPERTY; James and Tena Michael et al. to Louis F. and William F. Sommer, 259 West 93d St., executors and trustees of Caroline W. Sommer, May 21, 1915, (mtg $14,000;) attorney, same ..$100

LENOX AV, n w corner of 127th St, 20x100; Emma W. Cone et al. to M. & G. W. Corporation, 28 West 27th St, May 8; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St. ..$100

MADISON ST, 3, n s, 25x56.4; Catherine Divver to Jane Farley et al., 593 Pierrepont St, Brooklyn, May 13; attorney, T. M. Farley, 293 Adams St, Brooklyn ..$1

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 47 ft s of 120th St, 26.11x94.11; Rosa Kahl to Frederick W. Kahl, 458 Manhattan Av, May 20, (mtg $22,000;); attorney, August F. Wagner, 60 East 129th St. ..$1

MULBERRY ST, 248, w s, 25x100; Palm Bracco to Dacunto Realty Co., 1,354 70th St, Brooklyn, ½ part, b. and s., all liens, May 21; attorney, Benedict S. Wise, 206 Broadway ..$1

1ST AV, w s, 75 ft s of 78th St, 25.6x100, Emma W. Cone et al. to M. & G. W. Corporation, 28 West 27th St, May 8; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St. ..$100

9TH AV, e s, 60 ft n of 42d St, 40.4x86; Emma W. Cone et al. to M. & G. W. Corporation, 28 West 27th St, May 8; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St. ..$100

117TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 50x92; Oltrogge Corporation to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, May 22, (mtg $210,000;) attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway ..$1

127TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 66.8x109; Emma W. Cone et al. to M. & G. W. Corporation, 28 West 27th St, May 8; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St. ..$100

36TH ST, 58 East, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 25x98.9; William B. Lloyd, individually, executor, and trustee under will of Anna Moore, to William C. Osborn, Garrison, N. Y., May 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$83,000

74TH ST, s s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Emma W. Cone et al. to M. & G. W. Corporation, 28 West 27th St, May 8; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St. ..$100

106TH ST, 58 East, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 25x98.9; William B. Lloyd, individually, executor, and trustee under will of Anna Moore, to William C. Osborn, Garrison, N. Y., May 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$83,000

74TH ST, s s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Emma W. Cone et al. to M. & G. W. Corporation, 28 West 27th St, May 8; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St. ..$100

106TH ST, 58 East, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 25x98.9; William B. Lloyd, individually, executor, and trustee under will of Anna Moore, to William C. Osborn, Garrison, N. Y., May 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$83,000

116TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Baruch Lewittes to Adolph Shapiro, 245 West 130th St, May 20, (mtg $12,500) ..$1

103D ST, n s, 110 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, May 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ..$5,400

109TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Manhattan Av, runs n 100.11 x w 25 x s 100.11 x e 25, being 97.6; Emma W. Cone et al. to M. & G. W. Corporation, 28 West 27th St, May 8; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St. ..$100

125TH ST, s s, 308 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.11; William Jones to Jacob David, 317 West 112th St, May 18, quitclaim, (mtg $18,954.90;) attorney, Benno Loewy, 206 Broadway ..$25

123RD ST, s s, 362 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.11; same to same, quitclaim, (mtg $22,029.90,) May 18; attorney, same ..$25

133D ST, 35½ West, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Emma A. Mayhew to E. M. C. A. Holding Co., Inc., 165 Broadway, (mtg $5,000,) all liens, May 15 ..$1

139TH ST, n s, 99.1 ft w of 7th Av, 19.2x99.11; Marion C. Moffett, Lebanon, N. J., to William E. Farwell, Plainfield, N. J., all liens, May 20; address 39 Cortlandt St. ..$1

201ST ST, n w corner 9th Av, 100x99.11; Marcel Levy, referee, to Joseph H. Friedlander and another, executors, 344 West 72d St, May 20, (mtg $11,000;) attorneys, Einstein, T. & G., 32 Liberty St. ..$15,000

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 125 ft s of Brandt Place, 56.3x irregular; Chelsea Realty Co. to 1,040 University Avenue, Inc., 1,029 East 163d St, May 12, (mtg $21,675;) attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway ..$100

BROOK AV, No. 1,524, e s, 25x100; Vandeveer Estates, Inc., to Foard Holding Co., Inc., 424 Essex Building Co., Newark, N. J., April 30, (mtg $13,500;) attorney, Foard Holding Co., Inc., 424 Essex Building, Newark, N. J. ..$1

SAME property; Foard Holding Co., Inc., to D. Sylvan Crakow, 530 West 157th St., May 12, (mtg $13,500; attorney same ..$1

BOSTON ROAD, 1,444, s s, 25x90; Samuel Stern to Nathan Lowenstein, 2,094 7th Av, April 20, attorney, Finance Mortgage Co., 140 Nassau St. ..$100

CONCOURSE, s e corner of Echo Place, being lots 1 to 8, Map; Jas. G. Powers, Daniel Wolkowsky to Ross Mann, 260 Riverside Drive, May 1, (mtg $17,000;) attorney, William Josie, 20 Vesey St. ..$1

FAIRMOUNT AV or 175th St, corner of Waterloo Place, 28.6x82.6x28x76.11; James E. Dougherty and another to Marquette Construction Co., Inc., May 21; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St ..$100

HIGHBRIDGE ST, s w s, Lot 102, map of Claremont, 70.5x133x102.6x122; Nellie Wood to Ephraim Adler, 140 West 82d St, May 21, (mtg $6,250;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$100

KINGSTON AV, n e corner of Oak St, 100x500; Maurice S. Cohen, referee, to Della A. Holston, 51 West 50th St, May 20; attorney, Lemuel Skidmore, 69 Wall St. ..$1,000

LOT 34, map of lots of W. F. Duncan, at Williamsbridge; Francesco Romano to Nicola Romano, 3,535 Holland Av, May 19, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, V. D. Calenda, 367 East 116th St ..$1

LOT 3, map of 168 lots, Coster Estate; Demetrio Pensante to Filomena Pensante, 2,956 Payne Av, May 20; attorney, Filomena Pensante, 2,956 Payne Av. ..$100

LOT 351, amended map of Section B, Vyse Estate; Charles M. Levy to Wesmin Terrace, 1,443 Boone Av, May 19, (mtge $1,300;) attorney, Menken Bros. 87 Nassau St. ..$100

LOTS 40 and 41, Block 28, Map of Morris Park; Abraham Zweinitzky to Royal Electric Motor Co., Inc., ½ part, 514 West Broadway, May 7, (mtg $1,470;) attorneys, Zwykowitz & S., 299 Broadway ..$1

SAME property; Isaac Joffe to same, ½ part, May 21, (mtg $1,470;) attorney same ..$1

April 30, (mtg $13,500;) attorney, Foard Holding Co., 424 Essex Building, Newark, N. J. ..$1

McLEAN AV, n w corner of 240th St, 36x irregular; J. Cotter Connell, referee, to Maria L. Farrell, 254 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, May 21; attorney, Charles J. McDermott, 2 Rector St. ..$1,000

PLOT begins at n line of Lot 27, map of Century Investing Co., 109 ft e of Aqueduct Av, 56.5x irregular; Chelsea Realty Co. to 1,040 University Av., Inc., 1,029 East 163d St, May 12; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway ..$100

SIMPSON ST, e s, 247.11 ft w of Home St, 25x100; Margemma H. McCreery to James McComb, North Bergen, N. J., Feb. 4; attorney, H. B. Bradbury, 141 B'way. ..$2,000

SIMPSON ST, 1,076, e s, 40x100; D. Sylvan Crakow to Joseph B. Peck, Mount Hope, N. Y., April 28, (mtg $39,500;) attorneys, Gross & W., 256 Broadway ..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph B. Peck to Foard Holding Co., Inc., 37 William St, May 15, (mtg $41,000;) attorneys, same ..$1

VYSE AV, w s, 175 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Sarah E. Martin to James McComb, North Bergen, N. J., executor, Feb. 4; attorney, H. D. Bradbury, 141 Broadway ..$2,000

177TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 95x100; Maria W. Andreas, individual and executrix, to Frederic Andreas, Teaneck, N. J., April 28; attorney, Frederic Andreas, 1 Broadway ..$1

177TH ST, n s, 103.8 ft e of Anthony Av, 65.6x91.1x36.8x126.3; 176th Street and Anthony Avenue Improvement Co. to Fannie Korones, 411 North River St, Hackensack, N. J., May 21, (mtg $14,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, w s, 275 ft n of Broadway, 50x153.3; Hudson Investing Co. Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, due as per bond, May 21; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$46,000

ACADEMY ST, w s, 225 ft n of Broadway, 50x143.5; same to same, May 21, due as per bond; same attorney ..$46,000

BAYARD ST, s s, 125.2 ft w of Bowery, 25x84.11; Max Weinsky to Jacob Rosen, 276 Madison St., May 18, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph Rubin, 309 Broadway ..$4,000

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 51 ft n of 106th St, 25.1x100; Louis F. and another, as executors and trustees, to James Michael, 210 West 56th St, May 21, due Nov. 8, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ..$5,000

WEST END AV, e s, 85 ft s of 99th St, 17.11x80; Agnes Lefler to Arthur W. Corse, 178 West 94th St, May 21, 3 years, 6 p. c.; address, 20 Vesey St. ..$2,000

WEST ST, 394-395, —x— leasehold; Anna Lohmann to John Schierloh, Peetzburg, N. J., May 13, (prior mtg $5,000,) demand 6 p. c.; attorney, Louis Cohen, 37 Wall St. ..$1,600

1ST AV, w s, 74 ft s of 47th St, 25.6x—; Frederick Grube to Andrew Icken, 103, 6th Av Building; due as per bond, May 22; attorney, C. T. Cornes, 95 Park Place ..$1,000

3D AV, nw s, 69 ft ne of 19th St, 23x100; Rhoda Rieser et al. to Willy Rieser, 1,841 Madison Av, May 22, due as per bond; attorneys, Epstein, W. & E., 51 Chambers St. ..$1,000

19TH ST, s w s, 197 ft s of 7th Av, 44x93.3; Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co. to Max Weinstein, 1,884 7th Av, May 15, (prior mtg $32,500,) demand 6 p. c. ..$2,500

21ST ST, s s, 150 ft sw of 8th Av, 34.8x—; 54th St, s s, 80 ft w of 9th Av, 20x50.2; Margaret E. Weill to Solomon Riley, 156 West 35th St, March 10, due July 10, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Riley, 156 West 35th St. ..$1,220

44TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Kathryn L. Manion to James A. Trowbridge, Noroton, Conn., May 3, equal liens, (mtg $5,000;) 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$2,000

83D ST, n s, 258.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x102.2; 98th St, s s, 360 ft w of Central Park West, 40x100.11; John F. Schreyer to Hamilton F. Dean, 214 East 31st St, May 21, (prior mtg $68,000,) due as per bond; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St. ..$1,000

125TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x100.11; Irene N. Collord et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, May 21, due as per bond ..$16,000

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, s, 125 ft s of Brandt Place, 4 lots together, in size 226.3x112.7x225.2x100, (4 building loan mtgs, each $50,000;) 1,640 University Avenue, Inc., to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, Ma, 12, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway ..$200,000

FORDHAM ROAD, n e corner of Bathgate Av, 50x83; Joseph J. McCluskey to William J. Sieling, 504 East 175th St, (prior mtg $3,500,) May 21, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$1,500

SEDGWICK AV, n s, 229 ft w of 177th St, 28.9x85.0; Morris Heights Realty Co. to Nicholas Kessler, 176 East 7th St, Feb. 28, due as per bond; attorney, William R. Hill, 141 Broadway ..$1,000

SIMPSON ST, 1,076, e s, 40x100; Joseph B. Peck to D. Sylvan Crakow, 530 West 157th St, May 15, due as per bond; attorney, D. S. Crakow, 149 Broadway ..$1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,474, baker shop, &c.; Felice Rescigno to Giovanni Pagano, 2,474 Arthur Av, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, G. Baldo, 2,472 Arthur Av. ..$480

KELLY ST, 370 to 372, all; Clarence Bliss to Paul A. McGolrick, 73 West 104th St, 1 year from May 15, 1915; attorney, Paul A. McGolrick, 261 Broadway ..$4,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MORTON ST, 9 & 11; G. Goldberg & Sons, Incorporated, against Estate of Miriam L. Trigg, owner; Robert La Valle, contractor ..$60

NEW ST, 41, and Broadway, 44; Bernard Greenwood Co. against Standard Oil Co., owner; John W. Cooney Co., contractor ..$1,985

1ST AV, 2,382; Berger Manufacturing Co. against Jacob Brucker and Amalia L. Brucker, owners; J. Brucker, contractor ..$35

3D ST, 6 East; Bernard Greenwood Co. against Young Men's Christian Association, owner; John W. Cooney Co., contractor ..$40

5TH AV, 411; Bernard Greenwood Co. against Murray Hill Investing Co., Incorporated, owner; John W. Cooney Co., contractor ..$46

59TH ST, 220 West; C. H. Electric Installation Co. against Sol Bloom, owner and contractor ..$3,705

72D ST, 42 West; Bernard Greenwood Co. against Edward W. Browning, owner; John W. Cooney Co., contractor ..$31

72D ST, 118 West; Bernard Greenwood Co. against Edward W. Browning, owner; John W. Cooney Co., contractor ..$34

73D ST, 126 West; Bernard Greenwood Co. against Edward W. Browning, owner; John W. Cooney Co., contractor ..$34

57TH ST, 101 West; Philip Goldwasser against Carlos L. Henriquez, owner and contractor ..$40

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, w s, whole block front between 168th and 167th Sts, 100x100; Giuseppe Baldi against Angel Construction Co., Incorporated, owners and contractors ..$501

218TH ST, n s, 280.3 ft e of Bronxwood Av, 25x114.3; Vincenzo Palmieri against Louis Satriale, owner and contractor ..$4,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

16TH ST, n s, 234.4 ft e of 10th Av, 26x92, and 16th St, 447 West; Emilie Hoffman against James S. Hannon et al., (action to set aside conveyance;) attorneys, Stern, Barr & Tyler.

123D ST, 338 East; Barbara Wackerhagen against Marie Weinberg et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. B. Pollak.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WADSWORTH AV, 130; Louis Cantor et al. against Bristol Realty Co. et al., Nov. 8, 1914 ..$445

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, w s, whole block front between 166th and 167th Sts, 100x200; Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., against Angel Construction Co., Inc., Jan. 14, 1915 ..$300

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Bryant Av, w s, 100 ft s of Home St, for two five-story brick tenements, 49.11x99x49.11x—; 282.2; Vyse Building Co., Peter Sinnott, 967 East 165th St., President, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $104,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Bedford Park Boulevard, s s, 149.11 ft e of Webster Av, to a one-story brick garage, 50x94.86; S. M. De Pasquale, 2,975 Marion Av, owner; John C. M. Ruhl, 3,132 Decatur Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Longwood Av, 868, to a one-story brick nicolette, 70x88; Lachman & Goldsmith, 35 Nassau St, owners; Jacob M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, w s, 225 ft n of Broadway, 50x137.5; Manhattan Mortgage Co. against Hudson Investing Co., Inc., to erect a 5-story apartment ..$46,000

ACADEMY ST, w s, 275 ft n of Broadway, 50x145.4; same loans same, to erect a 5-story apartment ..$46,000

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 181.2 ft s of Brandt Place, 56.4x101.3; Montrose Realty Co. loans 1,640 University Av., Inc., to erect 1-story apartment ..$50,000

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 294.4 ft s of Brandt Place, 56.8x108.3; Montrose Realty Co. loans 1,640 University Av., Inc., to erect 1-story apartment ..$50,000

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 257.7 ft s of Brandt Place, 56.7x104.8; Montrose Realty Co. loans 1,640 University Av., Inc., to erect 1-story apartment ..$50,000

LAW PROTECTS TRADE NAME

Counsel for Le Boutilliers Points to New Measure.

George H. Bartholomew, counsel for Philip and John A. Le Boutillier in their suit to restrain Aaron M. Kosofsky and L. Salomon from using the trade name of "Boutelier & Co.," said yesterday that the law just signed by the Governor would prevent in future the use by other persons of any name without the consent of the person whose name it actually is.

"The bill makes the use of any name without the permission of the person owning it a misdemeanor," he said, "and it also prohibits the use of any name so similar as to appear to be the same as that of another whose standing in business is so good that his name has a real mercantile value. Many merchants bear names that are as familiar to the buying public as household words. They carry with them a guarantee of fair dealing and if others were permitted to use the same names or names so similar as to appear to be the same it would be small use for a merchant trying to establish for himself a reputation that would serve him in building up his business."

The amendment to the law reads:

No person or persons, not already using, shall hereafter use or file a certificate for the use of any family name or names, or simulated spelling thereof, to carry on or conduct or transact business in this State unless the name, or one of the names, so used or intended to be used is the true or real name of the person or one of the persons conducting or intending to conduct said business, or said person or persons are successors in interest to the person heretofore using such name or names to carry on or conduct or transact business, in which case the certificate filed shall so state. This act shall take effect Sept. 1, 1915.

The defendant in the pending action begun by the Le Boutilliers were temporarily enjoined from using the name "Boutellier" by Justice Lehman on Dec. 3 last. The trial of the case began on Friday before Justice Newburger, and after a brief hearing went over until next Wednesday. Kosofsky insisted upon acting as his own counsel and so handled his case that he was rebuked by the court.

To Sell Riverside Drive Corner.

Among the properties to be sold by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street Salesroom next Thursday, May 27, will be a large vacant plot, 130 by 164 by 98, on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 153d Street, and a three-story loft building at 80 Duane Street, for the estate of Francis Higgins. Other offerings on the same day include the dwelling at 158 East Sixty-third Street, a five-story loft at 192 and 194 Chambers Street, a Harlem residence at 109 West 130th Street, a three-story tenement at 151 East Ninety-first Street, and in the Bronx properties at 1,226 and 1,247 Simpson Street, 1,489 and 1,491 Vyse Avenue, and a tenement on the southwest corner of Freeman Street and Intervale Avenue. In the Dyckman section a plot will be sold on the south side of 215th Street, 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue.

Good Properties at Auction.

A varied list of properties will be sold at auction by Bryan L. Kennelly during the next few weeks. Next Wednesday he will offer, for the estate of Thomas Patten, the water-front block on the Harlem River extending from 122d to 123d Street. It has a frontage of 232 feet on the Harlem River, 204 feet on 122d Street, and 87 feet on 123d Street. Other offerings on the same day include 91 and 93 Bleecker Street, northwest corner of Mercer Street, two five-story loft buildings; 314 Second Avenue, near Eighteenth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, and two houses at 330 and 332 West Eighty-sixth Street. In addition are a Bronx plot on the east side of Bainbridge Avenue, 148 feet north of Bedford Park Boulevard, 100 by 118 feet, and fifty-three acres in White Plains, on Harrison Avenue. It contains about 639 lots, with two dwellings and outbuildings, and is near the White Plains station of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad.

Sale of Bronx Lots.

The Upland Realty Company will hold a sale of its vacant property in the Jerome Avenue section of the Bronx about the middle of next month, in an effort to save its equity. Some years ago, when rapid transit for the West Bronx was first agitated, the company bought three blocks, containing 172 lots, which it intended to hold until subways to that part were in operation, and then sell off to builders at good profits.

The subways were so long delayed, however, that the mortgage on the land fell due, and now has been called, and the company must either forfeit its equity in forced sale or sell the lots for what they will bring.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THE TRI-DAILY SPORTING BULLETIN, INC., 213 West Fortieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,206 and assets $2,854.

JACOB SHENFIELD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Shenfield, trading as J. Fields, women's apparel, at 326 Fifth Avenue and 17 West Forty-fifth Street, by N. Levine & Co., $500; Murray Kanner, $3; and Edward Golden, $3. He made an assignment on Friday. Liabilities, $35,000.

FREDERICK FRICKER, sign maker and metal worker at 470 West Thirty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,749 and assets $1,727.

HENRY BISCHOFF & CO.—Judge Mayer has ordered the American Surety Co. to pay to Maurice Deiches, Edwin C. Dusenbury, and Louis Hoffman, as trustees of Henry Bischoff & Co., formerly bankers at 287 Broadway, $100,000 as provided by the bond of the Surety Company to the State Controller. The money is to be for the benefit of the depositors and persons who delivered money for transmission abroad prior to Sept. 8, 1910, and down to March 28, 1913.

MORRIS HEIDENREICH.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on April 27 against Morris Heidenreich, manufacturer of waists at 164 West Twenty-fifth Street, on a settlement with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and the balance in notes.

ABRAHAM BERMAN, women's and children's apparel at 1,441 St. Nicholas Avenue, has made an assignment to Maurice P. Davidson.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER.—Three attachments have been placed on the Barnaby Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of the famous Barnaby gingghams. The attachments aggregate $15,000. It is understood that these attachments are to recover on notes of the concern which are overdue. One of the attachments is on behalf of Dr. D. E. Cone for $7,000; another for $2,000, is in the name of Alexander Burroughs, and the third is for $3,000 in behalf of Robert McGregor of McGregor & Sons, reed manufacturers. West, Baker & Co., of New York, are selling agents of the Barnaby.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Andersen, Charles G. L. and Fanny—Bogert Flour Co., $272.25.
Benford Manufacturing Co.—E. V. Harman, $125.99.
Arensen, Mary—Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co., $175.43.
Brown, Henry W.—M. Utter et al., $158.78.
Blancard, George—F. Quinn, $519.31.
City of New York—O'Brien Bros., Inc., $800.
Bigelow, Edwin H.—W. B. Jenkins et al., $128.31.
Coe, Mary C.—W. Webber et al., $263.73.
Dessau, Harold—W. Hirsch, $261.92.
Davis, Louis—J. Kanefsky, $179.63.
Edelman, Samuel—M. Rosenfeld, $221.43.
Enders, Hugo—A. T. W. Pilgrim et al., $112.03.
Engelhardt, Barbera—McConihe Realty Co., costs, $109.31.
Same—D. Mandel, costs, $108.32.
Fox, William H.—E. Este, $135.27.
Fidelity Deposit Co. of Maryland—M. Maas, $480.88.
Emmet, William T., Superintendent—Northern Bank of New York, $66,760.49.
Greenblatt, Sarah R., executrix—H. F. Schwarz, $6,513.40.
Goodman, David C.—G. S. Wright, $331.35.
Grant & Ruhling Co.—D. S. Schneider, $320.41.
Gotthoffer, Joseph—People, &c., $313.40.
Hogan, Anna A.—P. S. Gill, $367.46.
Harrison, Leo B.—Georgia Supply Co., $330.84.
Hirsch, Carrie—B. Rothstadt et al., $106.57.
Hughes, Ethel A.—Black, Starr & Frost, $633.13.
Horton, William H.—Dent, Allcroft & Co., $141.07.
Interborough Sas hand Door Co., Inc.—Interstate Lumber Co., $259.47.
Kasprowicz, Brainslau—M. Florek, $5,075.38.
Lesser, Donald—International Trust Co., $3,217.59.
Mohlman, Geo. A.—Stern Bros., $355.91.
Mortezky, Sigmund—M. L. Brandt, $215.44.
Murphy, John A.—St. John's Park Realty Co., $178.41.
McMulkin, Albert E.—A. Silz, Inc., $137.09.
McPherson, Samuel W.—M. S. Brown, $441.98.
North Eastern Construction Co. and National Surety Co.—W. J. Dempsey, $3,137.99.
Frax, Frederick—A. J. Brice, $390.35.
Fresspich, Henri—H. W. McCandless, $3,892.70.
Pursch, Emil, and N. Y. Leather Dressing Co.—B. Knopp, $519.72.
Pocorella, Angelo—L. Greenberg, $135.45.
Pell, H. Archie—H. A. C. Church et al., $155.45.
Pach, Alexaider L.—J. S. Bach, $5,664.54.
Rubin, Sigmund—A. Frankenstein, $509.31.
Russian Transport and Ins. Co.—M. J. Dorsey, attorney, $1,691.29.
Riley, John C.—A. Thain, $2,662.64.
Rivoli Realty Co.—N. Conte, $15,099.32
Schur, August—Steinhardt Bros. Co., $102.80
Stearns, Arthur H.—Rogers Peet Co., $165.91.
Suydam, Hendrick—Brooks Bros., $121.56.
Suydam, Hendrick—J. W. Bell et al., $104.81.
Shore, Sam, Manuel Chodorskoff, and Solomon Chodorskoff—M. H. Westim et al., $203.
Towns, Mirabeau L.—H. J. Oldring, $246.18.
Tyler, James G.—E. Kuhlmann et al., $207.30.
Turco, Michael—De Ambri & Scozzari, $122.40.
Whitney, Chas, M., Jr.—K. E. Bunnell, $1,787.39.
Weinberg, Barnett, and Samuel Smith—R. S. Smith, $286.35.
Walsh, Robert E., and Ethel V. Sullivan, or Mrs. J. L. Sullivan—N. Maloney, $184.67.
Winter, Frank and Karl—M. Kraus, $669.92.

In Bronx County.

Alders, William—A. Ehlers, $198.49.
Benioff, Benjamin—P. J. McMullen, $406.18.
Becker, Bertha—A. J. Forman Coal Co., Inc., $74.26.
Dorchester Building Co., Inc.—W. L. Fleisher & Co., Inc., $268.40.
Dorchester Building Co., Inc., and Vincent Bonagur—same, $242.92.
Diamond, Annie and Meyer—E. Fleischl et al., $43.12.
Doyle, James T.—W. H. Beach et al., $23,454.05.
Dobson, Patrick J.—D. Levenstein et al., $19.54.
Goodman, Isaac—Leon Hirsch, Inc., $39.98.
Hertzberg, Jennie—D. Harris, 64.85.
Inman, Frances—E. Sullivan Co., Inc., $144.
McCarthy, Joseph—E. M. Raynor, $33.72.
Meyer, Irving J.—D. Levenstein et al., $126.81.
Moskowitz, Joseph—Water Supervision Co., $81.93.
Neuberger, Louis—Warren Chemical and Mfg. Co., $40.44.
New York Leather Dressing Co. and Emil Pursch—B. Knopp, $519.72.
Trustees of Presbytery of New York—Westminster Presbyterian Church, $21,236.15.
Weinstein, Philip and Samuel—Codae Realty Co. et al., $68.58.
Weinstein, Sara—same, $68.58.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

McEvoy, James P., and John Schreyer—Hannis Distilling Co. et al., Aug. 19, 1914; $232.41.
Schreyer, John F.—M. B. Gruzenski, Nov. 4, 1914; $439.02.
Swosey, W. Albert—G. P. Sherwood & Co., May 18, 1915; $553.36.
Thompson, John F., and National Surety Co.—People, &c., Aug. 14, 1914; $500.

Builders Busy at Malba.

Four houses are now in course of construction at Malba, on the Sound, the 200-acre water-front property located on the north shore of Long Island. Besides these houses, eight more are being planned, making twelve residences to be erected during the Summer.

The twelve new houses when finished will represent another $100,000 invested in this suburban centre. Negotiations are also underway for the further improvement of Malba water-front plots by the operations of several Manhattan builders. One transaction was closed last week, when Henry P. Gant bought for improvement a plot 50 by 127 on the North Drive, overlook the Sound.

Protecting Old Dry Goods District.

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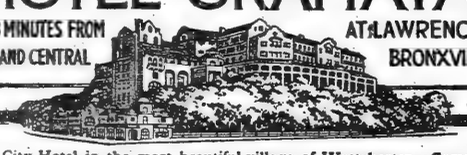
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Rooms $2.00 Per Day Up—A la Carte Service
Room Without Meals, $10.00 Per Week Up
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Unexcelled Facilities for Conventions, Banquets, Weddings, etc.
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BAND CONCERTS—DANCING.
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6½ Hours by Rail from New York City.
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ATTRACTIVE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES
MANY TROUT STREAMS
POPULAR WALKS AND DRIVES
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OF WILDWOOD CHARMS

The Ulster & Delaware R. R.

in connection with West Shore R. R., operates through trains, including Pullman service. The **RIP VAN WINKLE EXPRESS** will make first trip from New York Monday, May 24, leaving Cortlandt Street, 12:40 noon, West 42d Street 1 o'clock P. M. daily except Sunday.

Steamers of the Hudson River Day Line make direct connection at Kingston Point with afternoon trains for all points in the mountains.

Ticket Agents of West Shore R. R. will sell excursion tickets from New York to all points on Ulster and Delaware R. R. at one fare for round trip, account of Decoration Day, giving an opportunity to select your summer home. Tickets good for going trip May 28, 29 and 30, and good for return trip until June 1st, inclusive.

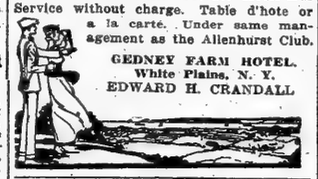
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Situated in a park of 25 acres. Magnificent Mountain views. Fine cuisine and service. Private bath suites. Outdoor sports, boating and fishing. Garage. Booklet. Capacity 800. **May and June, $10. 3 Hours from City.**

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American and European Plan

200 rooms; private baths; running hot and cold water in each room; every convenience and comfort; Sun Parlor Overlooking Ocean; Orchestra.

Exceptionally Low Terms for May, June and Week-Ends

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ALTITUDE 2,250 FEET. ELECTRIC LIGHTS. OPENS JUNE 30TH. FOREST PRESERVE 2,780 ACRES. TWO BEAUTIFUL LAKES.

Extensive pleasure grounds. Golf Links Free to Guests. Tennis, Canoeing, new Bowling Alleys, Billiards and Pool. Scenic Automobile Rides. Dancing every week-day evening. Ballroom 65x40 feet. Magnificent Oak Floor. Morning Concerts. 4:30 to 5:30, "THE DANSANT."

All the plumbing modern. Rooms en suite, with private bath. Public Baths on each floor. Many rooms have lavatories with hot and cold running water.

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The Largest Mountain Resort in America.
Accommodations for 1,200 Guests.

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The celebrated **WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT**, last season being the largest in its history, has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged to supply the increased demand; now open. Sulphur, Pine Needle, Douches, Steam Massage, Inhalation, Nauheim Baths for treatment of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SKIN AND NERVOUS DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS, MALARIA AND HEART DISEASE. Folders on application.

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The Berkeley-Waiontha Hotel

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diseases of the nervous system, heart and kidneys. The waters of the Springs are indorsed by foremost physicians as being unsurpassed for their medicinal qualities, which other waters fail to show in their medical analysis. Now booking engagements for the coming season. Apply to

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FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
OFF NEW LONDON, CONN.

Opens in May. Exclusive Patronage. Seashore and Country.

Sound and Ocean BOATING, BATHING.

Fine roads. Golf, tennis, all outdoor sports. Orchestra. Very accessible. Suites with baths. A most desirable place to spend the Summer. Excellent water. We raise our own milk and vegetables. Diet kitchen for young children. Certified milk.

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New Ownership. New Management.
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Special Rates Over Decoration Day.

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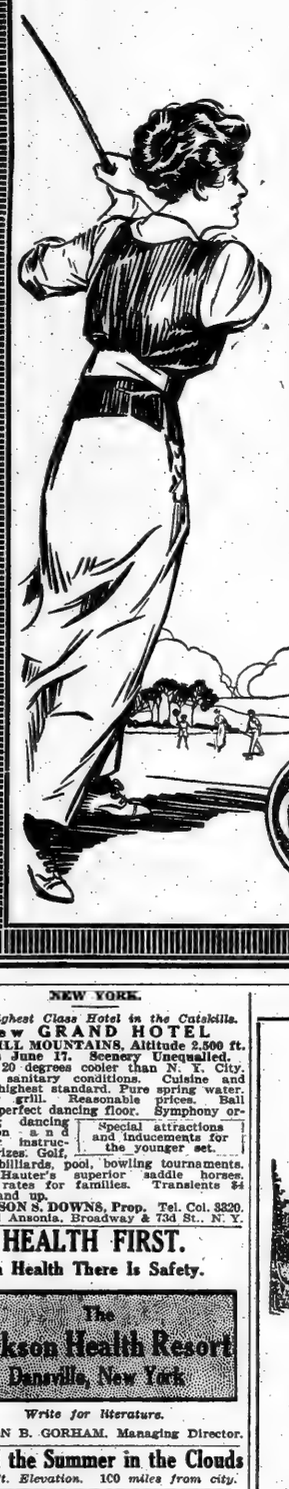
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15 to 20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Cuisine and service highest standard. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Reasonable prices. Ball Room; perfect dancing floor. Symphony orchestra; dancing afternoon and evening; instructors; prizes. Golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling tournaments. Oscar Hauter's superior saddle horses. Special rates for families. Transients $4 a day and up.

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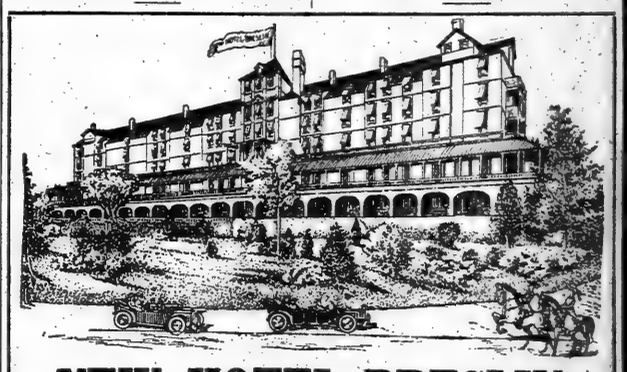
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Within commuting distance of New York. Canoeing, Swimming Pool, Saddle Horses. Tennis. A paradise of real country. Moderate rates. Send for booklet.

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The most attractive season of the year can be enjoyed to the fullest only in the dry, invigorating air of the highest elevation, within 45 minutes of Manhattan. 40 trains daily each way; monthly commutation, $7.65; Hudson Tubes and Lackawanna Railroad.

This Hotel has an established reputation for homelike atmosphere and excellent service at moderate cost; spacious lawns with ample shade; golf, tennis, music and dancing, &c. Reservations now being made for the summer.

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American plan; high-class service and appointments; rooms single, en suite, with baths; dry air, fine walks, drives, golf, tennis, etc.; send for booklet.

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overlooking ocean; suites with bath; refined patronage; booklet. HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

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Daily Concerts and Dances.

Palm [illegible] Room Overlooking the Ocean.

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ELBERON

And fireproof annex, Tennessee Av., near Beach; central, new throughout; capacity 400; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; running water in rooms; private baths; excellent table; fresh vegetables from our own farm; windows screened; white service; booklet; special rates; $4.50 to $3.50 daily; $18 to $21 weekly.

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West End, New Jersey.

Summer season 1915.

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$9, $10, $12.50, $15 Weekly
$2 Up Daily

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NEW YORK AVE., 50 YARDS FROM BOARDWALK
IN THE HEART OF FINEST BATHING SECTION
Overlooking lawn and ocean.
CENTER OF ALL ATTRACTIONS
Capacity, 400; newly renovated. Elevator, private baths, running water, rooms single or en suite.
Unusually large porches, exchange parlors and reception rooms, handsomely furnished for comfort of our guests.
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High class; ideal location; elevator; moderate rates. Open all year. B. JUSTER.

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The most delightful Summer resort on the Atlantic Coast.
Fully furnished, electric lights, gas, modern plumbing, purest artesian water; everything to be desired for comfort, convenience and enjoyment.
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Write for particulars.
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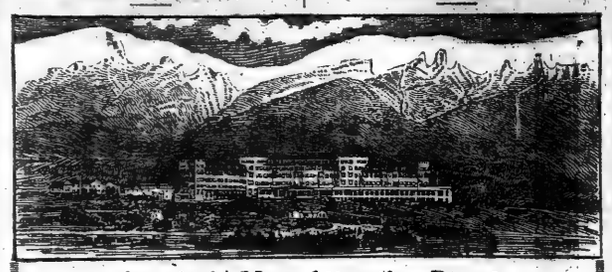
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300 ROOMS 150 BATH ROOMS
Fireproof construction. Conducted on the American Plan, white service throughout. GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING, FISHING, GARAGE. Saddle Horses with instructors
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In the woods and hills; elevation, 675; 12 acres of pine, oak and hemlock; 500 acres free for roving; there is a glen, a waterfall, a river and a virgin forest adjoining; tennis, saddle horses, bathing, canoeing and mountain climbing; extensive view over water and woodland; French chef; pure food and water; 10 minutes' walk from station; one hour out; booklet. G. N. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

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A seashore resort of refinement.
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Directly on the ocean. All bathrooms equipped with hot and cold sea water. Tennis courts. Excellent Golf Course. Grill. Noted Orchestra. Social diversions.
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Refined environment; excellent cuisine; open all year. CHAS. B. LONG.

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In the Lake Region.
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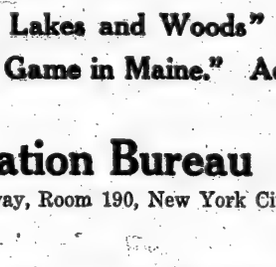
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BANKS AS AGENTS IN SOUTH AMERICA

O. H. Fuerth Advises Financiers Here Also to Get Local Capital in Branches.

FAVORS MERCHANT MARINE

Trade Opportunities Described by Man Who Will Advise the Pan-American Delegates.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has requested everal bankers and business men with particular experience in South American and Central American methods to attend the Pan-American Financial Conference at Washington in an advisory capacity to the delegates from the Southern nations. Among them is Otto H. Fuerth, Chairman of the Ethelburga Syndicate, which has been engaged for many years in aiding the financial operations of South American countries. Mr. Fuerth is acquainted with a number of the delegates, and has written Mr. McAdoo that he will be present at the sessions to assist them in all ways possible.

In discussing the problems which probably would be considered at the conference, Mr. Fuerth said yesterday that, as far as banking facilities were concerned, a line must be drawn between the Southern and most developed States of South America and the Northern countries.

"In the Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil, and to a lesser extent in Chile, Peru, and Northern Bolivia," said he, "European banks or bankers are largely represented, whereas, with the exception of a small English banking institution, foreign capital and foreign banks have not been created in the other republics of South and Central America. There is, of course, an enormous field for American bankers still open in the first-named countries; but once the war is over they will have to compete very keenly with the old-established European concerns.

Feel Effect of War.

"The effects of the European war have, of course, been felt very much even by countries where European bankers are directly represented, but nowhere was it felt more and less justly than in the northern part of South America and Central America. The crisis in the Argentine and in Brazil, and partly also in Chile, has been brought about partly by extravagant borrowing and the starting of new enterprises. It was already in existence from the very moment that the Balkan troubles in Europe commenced and the influx of new capital from Europe stopped.

"Nothing of the kind has happened in the other parts of South America, where the countries went their even and slow way of development. The balance of trade in all of those countries has been and is even now in their favor, but when the war broke there was a sudden interruption of shipping facilities and withdrawal of credits by European bankers and an inability on the part of the local national banks to help, partly increased by their desire to make profits out of the difficulties in which their country has been placed by the cataclysm.

"It was impossible for merchants who had payments to make abroad to buy drafts, to draw against the produce for export, or to sell drafts on Europe against their produce in order to obtain currency to pay the expenses of bringing the produce to port; and so it was that in a certain place in Colombia it was impossible even against gold bars to be shipped to England to draw on England and to procure the necessary means to pay the expenses of the mines and the freight costs.

"The local banks existing in those countries, some of which have the right to issue bank notes, are to a great extent nothing else than money lenders, and not the most lenient ones. Here there is a large field for American bankers to exploit and at the same time to help increase the trade between the United States and those countries and to develop them.

Banks as Agents.

"It is, in my opinion, the most advisable to form separate banking institutions under the laws of each different country, in which American capital would have the majority interest, but in which local capital would also have an interest. These banking institutions should be in close connection with American banks, and act not only as bankers, but also in a certain way as commercial agents and as reporting centres on credits and financial and other conditions. It could easily be arranged for such banks to issue letters to guarantee exporters in the United States payment of their invoices against a commission, of course, with the understanding that the exporter would limit his credit to the amount which the bank would stipulate.

"As for the dollar exchange, the only certain way to establish it is by extending facilities for selling dollar drafts by an agreement of the merchant community or the exchange committee in the different places to have the dollar exchange daily quoted, and, if possible, by an arrangement with the different countries by which some decree would be issued to the effect that it would be lawful to pay such custom house duties as are payable in gold with either drafts on New York or bank notes of the United States, or United States gold, at a fixed rate of exchange."

Mr. Fuerth was of the opinion that commercial intercourse between this country and South America can be especially stimulated by the training of young men in business ways and customs of the South, and through the establishment of a faster steamship service between our ports and those of Argentina and Brazil. He held that a subsidy of some sort would be influential in putting steamship lines quickly on a paying basis.

"There is no doubt that an improvement in the commercial relationship with South America is a great extent dependent upon the improvement of shipping facilities under the United States flag," said he. "The great transient trade in staple articles exported from the different South American countries now handled by England and Germany could, to a great extent, be captured by the United States, and it might be mentioned that the creation of free ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts would be of great importance to ultimately and definitely succeed in capturing the trade, or in securing a large part of it.

Merchant Marine Needs.

"The merchant marine to be created will, in times to come, when the competition again becomes fierce, have to be able to underbid freight rates demanded by ships of other nations. To build up the trade a powerful merchant marine is required, but up to the time that it would have conquered definitely its field of competition, there is very little doubt that from the standpoint of an investment by itself it would not be a tempting one.

"Through the increase of trade with South America, the whole country would benefit, and it would be reasonable therefore that by some means of subsidizing the steamship companies to be created the whole country should be taxed. The formation of such new steamship lines can be compared to the early undertaking for the installation of railway communication in this country, which was only made possible by the aid of the Government. The subsidies could be in the shape of mail subsidies, in the shape of rebates under an agreement by which the different steamship companies would agree to mail the boats under certain specifications so that in case of need such boats could be used as auxiliary armaders and transports.

"There is no doubt that some agreements could be made with the countries of South America by which they would agree to give subsidies in the shape of mail contracts. That whatever means can be found to help to create a merchant marine, it is undoubtedly true that to definitely conquer the trade of South America a merchant marine consisting not only of freight boats, but also of modern and fast passenger boats, is required."

REPORT ON TRADE INQUIRY.

Experts Find South Americans Eager to Trade with United States.

After a special investigation made by the New York Central Railroad Company and the American Express Company into trade opportunities in South America, A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central lines, says that South America is as eagerly awaiting business expansion at the hands of United States capitalists as our capitalists are eager to enter the South American fields. The findings of the special investigation, it is understood, will be made public in the trade conference with the Central and South American delegates in Washington.

A. B. Howard and James Thane were sent by the two companies to study trade conditions. The American Express Company already has acted on the favorable report by opening an office in Buenos Aires.

"The business men in South America," said Mr. Smith yesterday, "are not unlike the business men up here. They are imbued with the same idea of business honor and take as great a pride in their business traditions as we do in ours. The important point for us to grasp in our efforts to establish more reciprocal business relations is that we must acquaint ourselves with their point of view and meet them half way.

"Prior to the departure of the investigators, over 800 business firms wrote us, asking us to investigate opportunities for them. The reception given our men in South America was everywhere cordial, and a strong spirit of co-operation was manifest on all sides; so much so that the American Express Company, I understand, is establishing an initial office in Buenos Aires not only for exportation and importation, but as a general clearing house for information in regard to trade demands, financial data, credits and the like for United States manufacturers who plan to enter the South American market."

Mr. Smith said that Americans sought a market for our products in the old European cities, whereas the Europeans turned their attention to Latin-America. The result was that South America received United States products by reshipment from Europe.

"That such practices could ever be possible is striking testimony of our lack of knowledge of South America," said Mr. Smith.

"I am informed that it would be advisable for all American shippers hereafter to draw on South America in United States dollars instead of in English pounds sterling, because since the outbreak of the war New York has become the clearing house for a large percentage of South American exchange transactions."

May Abolish Sanitary Board.

With the termination of the protocol in the coat and suit trade it is feared that the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, maintained through contributions from the manufacturers' association and the union, may be disbanded. The board has made remarkable progress since its establishment five years ago in the improvement of sanitary and working conditons in the trade. There is some possibility that an agreement may be reached by the employers and the union whereby the board may be continued. Since the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association is also represented on the board, its activities may be confined to this branch of the women's wear industry.

FULL TIME DISADVANTAGE.

What It Costs a Retailer Not to Get Cash Discounts.

In order to show retailers the high price they pay for the privilege of taking full time on their invoices, H. H. Cary of the Theodore Poehler Mercantile Company, Emporia, Kansas, has drawn up a table of interest equivalents of a few cash discounts. It is presented in the May bulletin of the National Association of Credit Men.

According to Mr. Cary's table, 1 per cent. in ten days in a thirty-day bill means 18 per cent. per annum. He gives this example: Invoice, $1,000, thirty days net, 1 per cent. for cash in ten days. If the merchant pays in ten days he receives $10 cash discount which, in effect, is the interest the wholesale house pays him for the use of $1,000 for the twenty days unexpired time. This is at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, for the interest on $1,000 for twenty days at 18 per cent. is $10. Other examples are given as follows:

Invoice $1,000, terms sixty days net, 2 per cent. for cash in ten days; discount $20, unexpired time 50 days, interest equivalent, 14 4-10 per cent. per annum.

Invoice $1,000, terms six months net, 5 per cent. for cash in thirty days; discount $50, unexpired time five months, interest equivalent, 14 4-10 per cent. per annum.

Invoice $1,000, terms four months net, 4 per cent. for cash in thirty days; discount $40, unexpired time three months, interest equivalent, 16 per cent. per annum.

Invoice $1,000, terms six months net, 6 per cent. for cash in sixty days; discount $60; unexpired time four months net, 6 per cent. for cash in sixty days; discount $60, unexpired time four months, interest equivalent, 18 per cent. per annum.

Commenting on the table the bulletin says: "The above few examples will show what a heavy disadvantage the retailer works against when he takes full time on his bills. He could borrow money to discount his purchases and make 6 per cent. to 10 per cent. on the transaction, besides keeping his business in hand better than he possibly can when he owes a large number of wholesale houses."

Applications for Drawbacks.

Applications by manufacturers to the Government, for drawbacks on finished products exported and made in part of imported materials on which duty was paid, are more numerous so far this month than in any similar period since the outbreak of the European war, and the attending purchase of supplies in this country by the Allies and neutrals. Many drawbacks continue to be claimed on goods not heretofore exported. During the past week, allowances were made on the following lines: polished rice, bottle caps, gas burners, shoe cloth, cocaine hydrochloride, Panama hats, shoe laces, automobiles, motor trucks, medicinal preparations, condensed milk, solid extract of opium, burlaps, tea, perfumes, and frames for pictures. The refunds paid have reached manufacturers in all sections of the country.

Rubber Import Conditions.

Under date of yesterday, H. S. Vorhis, Secretary of the Rubber Club of America, Incorporated, sent letters to the various dealers in automobiles, automobile supplies, and rubber goods throughtout the country setting forth the conditions under which the plantation, or Far Eastern, grades of crude rubber are now being imported into this country from Singapore. In these letters the guarantee made by the importers is given in full, and Secretary Vorhis points out that, in view of the serious results of the failure to honor the guarantee, which might result in the restoration of the embargo, the manufacturers ask the co-operation of the dealers in the observance of its terms.

Cigarette Output Declines.

Internal revenue figures for March show a decline in the production of cigarettes, as compared with the same month last year, of 189,902,584, the month's total being 1,181,622,184. The production of both snuff and cigars also fell off, the decreases being, respectively, 86,581,407 and 27,419,920, and the totals being 558,682,026 and 80,321,600. The only gains for the month were shown in the output of manufactured tobacco and snuff, the increase on the former being 863,658 pounds and on the latter 129,106 pounds. All of these products show lower totals from Jan. 1 to April 1 than in the corresponding period in 1914.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 22.—Cotton mill stocks.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	53	57½	53¾
Arkwright Mills	60	65	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	55	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	105	..	107½
Chace Mills	101½	..	..
Charlton Mills	96	99	..
Conanicut Mills	..	95	..
Davol Mills	90	..	..
Flint Mills	99	100	..
Granite Mills	..	85	..
Hargraves Mills	40	..	..
King Philip Mills	107	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	100	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	70	75	..
Luther Mfg. Co.	125	..	..
Merchants Mfg. Co.	79	82½	..
Mechanics Mills	75	..	..
Narragansett Mills	90	..	..
Osborn Mills	..	97	96
Parker Mills	42½	..	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	90	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	130	..	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	175	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	55	..
Shove Mills	72½	75	..
Stafford Mills	67½	72	70
Stevens Mfg. Co.	123	..	..
Tecumseh Mills	106	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	170	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	72½	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	80	..

COMMODITIES PRICES.

A "Draggy" Week Resulted in Fewer Changes Than Usual.

The drag to business generally in the week just closed was reflected in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices by the comparatively low number of changes shown and the excess of declines. Only fifty-five commodities in a list embracing 321 quotations fluctuated during the week and thirty-two of these were downward.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to May 21, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lb.	$7.20	$7.85	$5.30
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.08¾
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.09½	.10	..
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.06¼	.06¼	.06
Printcloths, 38½ in., 64x 60	.04	.04	.04¼
Butter, creamery extra, lb.	.27½	.27½	.25½
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec., lb.	.17½	.17	.18¾
Eggs, Western ists, doz.	.19	.20	.20½
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.10
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.10	.10	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.04¼	.04¼	.06
Raisins, lb	.07½	.07¼	.07¾
Flour, Spring patent, bbl.	7.40	7.75	4.65
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	7.15	7.15	4.20
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.61¼	1.63½	1.00½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.81¾	.84½	.80¾
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.58	.50¾	.46
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	.096	.098	.138
Hay, prime tim., 100 lb.	1.25	1.25	1.15
Hides, Chi. pack., No. 1, lb.	.23	.22	.18½
Hides, Chi. cows, native, lb.	.22	.22	.18½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.31	.31	.30
Leather, union backs, lb.	.44	.44	.44
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	14.25	14.25	14.75
Steel billets, F.dst., ton.	20.00	20.00	20.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.21	.21	.14¾
Copper, electro., N. Y., lb.	.18¾	.186	.14
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.042	.042	.038
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.38½	39½	.529
Petrol., refd., gal., in bbls.	.11	.11	.13
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lb.	6.90	6.80	7.40
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lb.	7.45	7.55	8.45
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lb.	7.75	7.75	5.25
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lb.	10.12½	10.05	10.05
Short ribs, loose, 100 lb.	9.75	10.25	11.30
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	18.00	18.00	19.95
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05½	.05½	.06¼
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.99	.61	.71
Sugar, std. gran., 100 lb.	6.00	6.00	4.10
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.16½	.16½	.14½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.19	.19	.12½
Potatoes, State, bbl.	1.25	1.25	2.25
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb.	.315	.315	.238

One of the features of the list for the week was the small number of changes in the foodstuffs markets and the large percentage of declines in the fluctuations that were shown. Of the nineteen changes only four were upward, and only one of these was on a major commodity, live beef. Four foodstuffs advances for a week's trading come very close to being a low record, if not one.

In the flour and provisions market there were a decline in Spring patent flour and a further drop in Winter patent. Both Spring and Winter clear showed no change. At Chicago the advance in live beef was offset by declines in live hogs and pork products, while bacon was lower in this city. Mess pork and live sheep were unchanged. The dairy products were unusually steady on the face of the list, only first-grade Western eggs showing weakness. There were no advances.

Half of the week's foodstuffs advances were contributed by the apple market, where the good demand and the practical ending of the season resulted in advances on both the common and fancy varieties. Vegetables, on the other hand, showed no price strength, and some weakness. Coffee declined on both the staple Rio and Santos grades, but there was no change in the tea market. The principal raw sugars also went down, but standard granulated held firm at recent price levels.

In the point of number, the combined changes in the drug, chemical and dye-stuffs markets followed foodstuffs, showing ten advances and eight declines. For the first time in a long while there were no changes in the oils listed. Rye showed the only upturn in the grain market, while declines were indicated in wheat, corn, and oats. Leather continued unchanged, but active trading in hides resulted in further advances on the No. 1 native packer, Colorado, and branded cow varieties. There were no declines.

Metals were firmly held at previous prices, so far as the crude and finished forms of iron and steel were concerned. In the minor metals spelter and electrolytic copper moved upward, while tin fell off. Spot burlaps continued to advance as a result of a good demand and light supplies, but spot jute closed the week easier than it opened. An advance in common Hudson River brick and declines in domestic Portland cement, turpentine and Brazilian crude rubber completed the week's changes.

WHEAT.

Throughout the first hour on Saturday the wheat market was firm and active, with prices at one time about 1¾c higher than the previous night. Whether conditions in the Spring wheat States were generally considered favorable, and the late forecast of clear and warm weather for Winter wheat districts had an influence in the late reaction of the market which sent values off under the previous night's close, final prices showing 1¼c to 1½c net decline. Cash wheat showed irregularity here with No. 2 red quoted at 1.61¼ and No. 2 hard Winter at 1.63, cost, insurance and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.59¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.60¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.57½	1.58¾	1.06
July	..	..	1.34½	1.34½	.96¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.57	1.53½	1.54¼	1.56¾	.97⅛
July	1.30⅜	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	1.28¾	.87⅝
September	1.23⅝	1.21¼	1.21¼	1.23⅝	.90¾

OATS.

Outside of a little early strength when prices sold up about ⅝c over the previous night, oats were generally depressed and closed ⅜c net lower on new crop months. Cash oats were steady in New York, as follows: Standard, 59c; No. 2 white, 59½c; No. 3 white, 58c; No. 4 white, 57½c; fancy clipped white, 60¼ to 61½c; ordinary clipped white, 58½ to 60½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.52⅝	.52⅛	.52⅝	.52¼	.41
July	.51⅛	.50⅝	.50⅝	.50⅝	.39¼
September	.46	.45¼	.45¼	.45⅝	.38¼

PROVISIONS.

The trend was downward in the provision market owing to lower hogs, and toward the close in sympathy with grain. Packers and shorts were moderate buyers, but there was very little outside support, and prices closed around the lowest. Arrivals at Chicago were 11,000 hogs, with 35,000 expected on Monday, and 125,000 next week. Kansas City received 1,500 hogs and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	9.77	9.72	9.75	9.82	10.05
September	10.02	9.97	10.00	10.07	10.20
Ribs—					
July	10.57	10.52	10.53	10.60	11.25
September	10.82	10.80	10.80	10.85	11.35
Pork—					
July	18.15	18.02	18.02	18.15	20.10
September	18.45	18.30	18.32	18.40	19.90

COTTONSEED OIL.

Covering by July shorts and light offerings steadied the cottonseed oil market on Saturday, and final prices were one to four points net higher. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.40@6.50	6.33
May	..	..	6.38@6.40	6.33
June	..	..	6.40@6.50	6.42
July	6.63	6.62	6.62@6.63	6.61
August	..	..	6.78@6.79	6.77
September	6.89	6.88	6.88@6.89	6.88
October	6.87	6.86	6.87@6.90	6.86
November	..	..	6.72@6.80	6.70
December	..	..	6.73@6.75	6.72

COFFEE.

Very small buying orders caused a sharp advance in the coffee market during Saturday's session, with the close firm at a net gain of from 10 to 14 points. Sales were only 2,250 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 7¼c for Rio 7's and 9⅝c for Santos 4's.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	5.55@5.60	5.45
June	..	..	5.55@5.60	5.45
July	6.61	6.61	6.60@6.62	6.51
August	..	..	6.64@6.66	6.55
September	6.68	6.66	6.69@6.70	6.59
October	..	..	6.72@6.73	6.62
November	..	..	6.75@6.76	6.65
December	6.79	6.70	6.78@6.80	6.69
January	..	..	6.84@6.85	6.74
February	..	..	6.90@6.91	6.79
March	6.97	6.97	6.95@6.97	6.83
April	..	..	7.03@7.04	6.89

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,289 packages. Market steady to firm, with a fair demand for the choice and fancy grades and quite active trading on the cheaper sorts. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28c; higher scoring, 28½@29c; firsts, 27@27½c; seconds, 25½@26¼c; thirds, 23@24½c; creamery, old, common to prime, 23@26c; State dairy, finest, 27½@28c; good to prime, 26@27c; common to fair, 23@25c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20¼c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 18,912 cases. The low prices recently ruling have stimulated a little freer trading, and the market is closing with a slightly steadier tone, although offerings are still large, and there is no improvement in the range of values. Near-by white eggs steady in the highest qualities, but there is a liberal offering of good and ordinary grades, for which easy prices are accepted. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 21½@22c; storage packed, extra firsts, 20@21c; storage packed, firsts, 19@20c; regular packed, extra firsts, 19½@20c; regular packed, firsts, 18@19c; seconds, 16½@17½c; thirds and poorer, 14@16c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 13@15c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15@15½c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 22½@23c; ordinary to good, 21@22c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 20@22c; Western, gathered whites, 20@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, hennery browns, 22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 19@21c; duck eggs, State and near-by, Indian Runner, 22@25c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 17@20c; Tennessee and other Southern, 16@19c.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.

M. E. SOULE, Cashier.

DETER AMERICAN EXPORTS.

French Tariff Rates an Obstacle to Trade Extension.

One of the chief impediments to the extension of American trade in France, writes Consul General A. M. Thackara from Paris, is that so many of American products are subject to the general or maximum tariff rates, whereas the goods of its competitors from Germany, Great Britain and elsewhere benefit by the minimum rate.

In some instances a duty, higher by 238 per cent. than that paid by exporters in other countries, has to be paid by the manufacturers here who ship goods to France. Among the articles that are the most affected are hydraulic engines, pumps, and ventilators which, when imported from the United States, in some instances have to pay 150 per cent. higher duty than when imported from Germany. Another striking example is refrigerating machinery, in which the American products excel. But that from the United States must pay duty ranging from $2.63 to $4.86 per 100 pounds compared with $1.05 to $2.19 on the German product. The result is shown by the fact that in 1912 only 10 tons were sent to France from the United States while Germany shipped 568 tons. Of cotton knit goods the United States must pay 50 per cent. more duty. The same is true of woolen knit goods, and of silk knit goods the duty ranges from 10 to 50 per cent. higher. Figures for 1913 show no cement sent from this country to France, the difference in tariffs against the American manufacturer being 50 per cent. Germany ships 44,000 tons of the 115,185 tons taken by France. American sewing machines must pay 40 per cent. more duty than those of any other country. Rails, special steels, blooms, billets, bars, moldings, glass and crystal ware, boilers, general machinery, milling, hoisting, &c., printing machinery, electric dynamos, all must pay 50 per cent. higher duty.

Better Keep Mum.

The inquisitive subscriber of Wharton wants to know if it is the best policy for a man to tell his wife the truth always. The man who tells his wife a lie is a scoundrel, but we prefer to withhold our opinion of the garrulous bobbehead who always tells her the truth.—Houston Post.

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River View House	150
Karamac Inn	90
Forest House	85
River Side House	75
The Oaks	35
Pokona	35
Bridge View House	30
The Howard	25
Valley View	25
Willow Dell (P. O. No. Water Gap)	50
Maple Dell (P. O. Stateford, Pa.)	60
The Stratford	25
The Kittatinny	500
Castle Inn Hotel	300
The Bellevue	150
The Casino Hotel	75
Cataract House	60
Delaware House	50
River Farm House	35
Courtenay Lodge	25
Laurel Ridge	25
The Edgewood	25
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Shawnee House (P. O. Shawnee-on-Delaware)	40
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Figures following indicate capacity of house.

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MOUNTAINHOME, PA.	
Monomonock Inn	80
Pleasant Ridge House	60
The Henry Prices	50
Old Orchard	40
The Woodlawn	25
TOBYHANNA, PA.	
The Sterling (P. O. So. Sterling, Pa.)	40
Mountain View House (P. O. So. Sterling, Pa.)	25
Beechnut Cottage (P. O. Laanna, Pa.)	25
Fairview (P. O. Laanna, Pa.)	20
CANADENSIS, PA.	
New Spruce Cabin Inn	100
The Pines	60
The Pinehurst	54
F. A. Buckman (Bungalows)	40
Laurel Grove House	40
Mountain Lake House	40
Pine Knob Inn	40
Spruce Mountain House	50
Glencairn Villa	25
Mountain View Farm	25
Levis Falls House	25
Villa Brentini	25
The Overlook	25
Wildwood Cottage	25
The Poplars	25
HENRYVILLE, PA.	
Lake View Cottage	40
Henryville House	50
Panther Hill Farm House	25
ANALOMINK, PA.	
Hallstead Farm Cottage	25

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Casa Loma Cottage	18
Pocono Mountain House	150
The Swiftwater	100
The Elvin	—
Pennhurst	30
The Wiscasset Bungalows and Central Dining Hall	—
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Hotel Fulmer	150
Penilyn	80
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Washington House	75
Hill Crest	25
Zenape Terrace Farm	25
Maple-in-the-Pines	40
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.	
Oak Grove House	125
Vineyard Cottage	—
Prospect House	80
Marshall's Falls House	40
Old Homestead Cottage	40
Sunset House	50
Hillside House	50
Resica Falls	25
POCONO PINES, PA.	
Naomi Pines House	34
Pocono Lake House	50
POCONO LAKE, PA.	
Laurel Inn	75
Lake View House	80
Mountain Summit House	40
POCONO MANOR, PA.	
Pocono Manor Inn	200
BUSHKILL, PA.	
Bushkill Inn	50
Riverside	50
TANNERSVILLE, PA.	
Hemlock Cottage	30
SCIOTA, PA.	
Hemlock Grove House	35

Figures following indicate capacity of house.

Lackawanna Railroad

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No. 6

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Brisk Advance in a Good Many Stocks—Loans Reduced; Surplus Up.

The tendency which had been manifesting itself in the Stock Exchange trading for several days was emphasized in yesterday's dealings, and the week closed with a considerable show of strength. The largest advances were again recorded in special issues, including one or two of the so-called war stocks, but some of the major issues showed larger net gains than they had on the earlier days of the advance, which was still under way yesterday. The traders whose operations were chiefly responsible for this further improvement were evidently disposed to view with much confidence the developments of the coming week, which almost certainly will include the transmission of Germany's reply to President Wilson's note on the sinking of the Lusitania.

Only on the theory that those whose operations dominate the movement of prices are confident that Germany's reply will be satisfactory can the forward movement in prices be satisfactorily explained. It is true that no impairment has been shown in the gratifying course of general business conditions in this country, but it must also be evident that the market is under the influence not only of that factor but also of the outcome of the stand which we have taken with Germany in respect to the violation of our rights at sea. That matter being still unsettled it is very easy to explain the reserve which most of those interested in securities have lately been showing, but is nevertheless to be recorded that there are enough who do not share this reserve to control the course of prices on the Stock Exchange. They are apparently in a minority, and the fact that their operations have sufficed to bring about an advance of fair proportions in a number of stocks indicates pretty clearly that the feeling of conservatism with which the majority await the outcome of our relations with Germany has not in recent days been prompting further liquidation but merely refraining from fresh commitments. This has left a fairly free field to those who lay more emphasis upon the favorable effect of existing trade conditions and of expected business improvement than upon the restraining influence of international uncertainties.

A gain in the cash holdings of the Clearing House institutions, accompanied by a decrease in deposits and loans, resulted in a further gain of more than $7,000,000 in surplus reserve, which now stands above $180,000,000. The loan reduction suggests that a further contraction occurred early in the week in the amount of Stock Exchange loans, although this may have been partly offset by the later dealings, which did not, of course, find reflection in yesterday's bank return. The bond position also probably contributed to the decrease in loans, for dealers in that department are believed to have been following a very conservative course and to have reduced rather than to have been adding to their stock of bonds.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew.	Rate.
On call	2	1	2		2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@3	5 and 6 mos.	3¼@3½
90 days	2¼@3	8 and 9 mos.	3¾@4
4 mos.	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3@3½
60 to 90 days	3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months	4
6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.78¾	$4.78¾	$4.78½
Cables	4.79	4.78¾	4.79

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.78½	$4.79
Paris	5.41½	5.41
Berlin	82⅝	.83
Austria	15.45	15.50
Russia	39.00	39.00
Switzerland	5.29½	5.28¾
Scandinavia	26.10	26.15
China—		
Hongkong	44.45	44.30
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	....
Greece	5.27	5.26
Holland	39⅛	39½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	....
Calcutta	33.00	....
Italy	5.87	5.86½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.10
Rio	24.70	25.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days
$4.76	$4.75⅞	$4.75¾	$4.74½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $266,088,488; balance, $17,596,485; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $462,042.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par@10c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 80c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 6.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 9-16d, unchanged; New York, 49¾c, unchanged.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Change of Firm—Moore, Leonard & Lewis, Bernard W. Lewis, retired.

New Address—Lazard Freres, 19 Nassau Street.

Branch Offices—Moyse & Holmes, Corsicana, Texas, discontinued; Moyse & Holmes, Durham, N. C., discontinued; Moyse & Holmes, Greensboro, N. C., discontinued; Moyse & Holmes, Huntsville, Ala., discontinued; Finley Barrell & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, discontinued; Shearson, Hammill & Co., (new,) Oconomowoc, Wis., A. W. Dunk, manager; F. B. Keech & Co., (new,) Bar Harbor, Me., John R. Ogden, manager.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 22.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 72f 47½c for cash. Exchange on London, 25f 98½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	362,368
Same day last year	103,125
Year to date	49,261,185
Same period last year	33,497,474
Average price and change 50 stocks	68.29 + .62
Same day last year	69.17 + .39

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
36	36½	2,800	Alaska Gold Mines	36	36¼	36	36	+ ½
16¼	16⅝	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	16	16½	16	16⅛	+ ½
47⅜	48½	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	47½	48	47½	48	+1
66¾	67	8,500	Amalgamated Cop	66⅛	67⅜	66½	66⅝	+ ⅞
51⅛	53¼	600	Am. Agricul. Chem	51⅝	52	51⅝	52	+1
45⅜	46	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	45¾	46	45½	45⅝	+1
35⅜	36	16,350	Am. Can	34¼	36⅝	34¼	35⅞	+1⅝
96	96½	100	Am. Can pf	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅜	...
52⅜	53⅛	2,200	Am. Car & Fdry	52⅛	53⅜	52¼	53	+1
47¼	48	100	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47	47	47	...
5½	6	10	Am. Hide & Leath	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
30⅜	31	400	Am. Ice Securities	30½	31	30¼	31	+ ¼
47¾	48⅛	6,500	Am. Locomotive	47	48¼	47	48	+1⅜
67½	67⅝	1,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	66½	67⅜	66⅜	67⅝	+ ⅜
102½	102⅝	500	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	102¼	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	— ⅛
34	35	200	Am. Steel F'dries	34	34	34	34	+3
107	109	300	Am. Sugar Ref	107⅜	108	107	108	+ ⅛
118⅜	119	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119	119	119	119	...
107½	109	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	108	108	108	+ ⅜
32⅜	33¼	3,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	31⅝	32⅜	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅝
99⅞	99¾	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	99¾	100	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
99½	100⅛	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
104	106	100	Atlantic Coast Line	105	105	105	105	+ ½
49¼	49½	4,500	Baldwin Loco	50	50⅞	49¼	49½	+ ½
73	73¼	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	73	73¾	73	73½	+1¼
142	142⅜	3,400	Bethlehem Steel	145	146	142½	142½	— ¾
111	111¾	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	111	111	111	111	...
87½	88	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87¼	88	87½	87½	+ ⅜
23	30	100	Brown Shoe	24	24	24	24	—1
73	..	100	Brown Shoe pf	74	74	74	74	+4
6	6½	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	6½	6¼	6½	6⅜	— ¼
70½	71	5,500	Butte & Superior	70½	72¾	70½	71¾	+1⅝
15⅞	16	1,000	California Petrol	15½	16	15⅝	16	+1⅜
38½	39	100	California Pet. pf	38	38	38	38	—1
57	59	53	Canada Southern	57	57	57	57	...
159⅜	160½	1,100	Canadian Pacific	159¾	160⅝	159¼	160½	+1½
36⅜	36⅞	2,900	Central Leather	36½	37¼	36½	37	+ ⅝
102	106	100	Central Leather pf	102⅝	102½	102½	102½	...
40⅝	40¾	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	40	41	40	41	+1
11¼	12	100	Chi. Great Western	11½	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
20	20⅞	50	Chi. Gt. West. pf	20	29	29	29	...
89½	90⅞	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	90	90½	90	90⅝	+ ⅜
19	19½	2,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	18¾	20	18¾	19¾	+ ⅞
44⅝	44¾	6,400	Chino Copper	43⅞	44⅝	43⅞	44⅜	+1⅞
56	58	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ⅛
27¼	27⅞	700	Col. Fuel & Iron	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
123½	124½	300	Consolidated Gas	123½	124	123½	124	+ ⅛
13½	13⅝	600	Corn Products Ref	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
31½	32	65,700	Crucible Steel	30	33¼	29⅝	32	+3⅛
90	93	300	Crucible Steel pf	90	91	90	91	+3
6⅜	6⅝	3,550	Cuban-Am. Sugar	6½	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	+1⅜
16⅜	18½	6,025	Distillers' Secur	15¼	16⅝	15¼	15⅜	+1⅝
25¾	25⅞	5,300	Erie	26⅛	26½	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
40½	41⅜	600	Erie 1st pf	41	41	40½	40⅝	...
33	34	100	Erie 2d pf	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜
153½	154	100	General Electric	153¾	153¾	153½	153½	...
138	140	500	General Motors	138	139¾	138	139	—3
44	44¾	1,700	Goodrich (B. F. Co	44	45	43½	44½	+1⅞
117¼	118	200	Great Northern pf	117¼	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
32⅝	33	1,450	G. N. certs.ore prop	33	33⅛	32⅞	33	+ ½
60⅜	60⅝	4,400	Guggenheim Explor	59	60¾	58⅞	60½	+2
116⅝	118	25	Homestake Mining	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	...
29½	30¼	5,200	Inspiration Copper	29⅝	30⅛	29⅜	30	+ ⅜
20⅞	21	4,300	Inter.-Met. v. t. rc.fs.	20¾	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛
70	70⅝	400	Inter.-Met. pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
94	95½	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+1½
9	9½	300	Int. Paper	9	9	9	9	...
26	26½	1,100	Kansas City South	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
121½	122¼	75	Kings Co. El. L. & P	122	122	122	122	...
44	45	600	Lackawanna Steel	45	45	45	45	+2½
102	103	300	Laclede	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½	+1½
102	103	25	do. odd lot	102	102	102	102	...
142	142¼	600	Lehigh Valley	142	142¼	142	142	+ ½
217	220	100	Liggett & Myers	220	220	220	220	...
116½	118	100	Louis. & Nash	117	117	117	117	+1
40¾	41⅛	1,800	Maxwell Motors	40¾	41½	40¾	41¼	+ ⅝
84	84¼	1,700	Max. Mot. 1st pf	83½	84½	83½	84	+ ⅛
34½	35¼	700	Max. Mot. 2d pf	35½	35⅞	35	35	...
70	70¼	5,510	Mexican Petroleum	69¼	70½	69	70	+1
24⅜	25	1,300	Miami Copper	25	25	24⅝	24⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	12½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
12½	12⅝	1,800	Mo. Pacific	11⅝	12⅝	11⅝	12½	...
15	15½	700	Nat. En. & St. Co	15	15½	15	15½	+ ½
60¾	61½	2,000	Nat. Lead Co	59⅜	61⅝	59⅜	61½	+1⅝
14⅞	14⅞	900	Nev. Con. Copper	14⅝	15	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
87½	89	900	N. Y. Air Brake	89	89⅜	89	89	+2
62¾	63	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	63	63	63	63	+ ⅜
27½	28½	2,100	N. Y., O. & West	28	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅝
74⅝	75	100	North American	75	75	75	75	+ ⅝
104⅝	105	1,600	Nor. Pacific	104⅝	105	104½	105	+ ½
22	22⅞	1,400	Pacific Mail	22	23	22	22¼	+1
106⅞	107	700	Pennsylvania R. R	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
113¾	115	1,330	People's Gas, Chi	115⅞	115⅞	113	113	—2¼
22⅜	22½	700	Pittsburgh Coal	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ½
80	80⅜	100	Pitts. Steel pf	78	78	78	78	—4
45⅛	46	4,500	Pressed Steel Car	46½	47	45⅝	45½	+ ¼
93½	98	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	93⅞	95⅛	93⅞	95½	...
31⅝	31⅞	1,000	Railway Steel Spg	31½	32	31	31⅞	+1⅞
23¼	23½	3,000	Ray Cons. Copper	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ½
144¾	144¾	8,500	Reading	144	144⅞	144	144⅝	+1
28	28½	2,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	28¼	28⅝	28	28	+ ¼
85¾	86½	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	86	86¾	86	86¼	+1½
8	¼	400	Rock Island Co. pf	½	½	½	½	+ ⅛
4⅝	4⅞	900	St. L. & San Fran	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5½	6	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
13¾	14	500	Seaboard Air Line	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
34¼	34⅜	300	Seaboard A. L. pf	34½	34¾	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
137	137⅞	100	Sears, Roe. & Co	136½	136½	136½	136½	+1
30¼	33	300	Sl. Shef. S. & I. Co	31½	31½	31	31	— ½
30¼	33		Do. odd lot	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	...
88¼	88⅝	3,000	So. Pacific	88½	88½	88	88⅞	+ ⅜
16⅞	17	200	So. Railway	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
51½	53½	200	So. Railway pf	51	51	51	51	+ ⅞
50½	53	800	St. Milling	50	51	50	51	+1⅝
67	68¾	2,100	Studebaker Co	67	67	66½	66½	...
34½	34⅞	2,200	Tennessee Copper	34½	35	34⅝	34⅝	...
123	125	200	Texas Co	124	124	124	124	+ ½
15	16	200	Texas & Pacific	15	16	15	16	+1
50½	51	300	Third Avenue	50½	50⅝	50½	50½	+1
97½	102½	100	Underwood Type. pf	98¼	98½	98½	98½	—1½
125½	125⅝	9,750	Union Pacific	126	126⅜	125½	125⅝	+ ½
16½	17	100	Un. Rys. Invest	17	17	17	17	+ ½
17½	17⅞	6,805	U. S. C. I. P. & F	15¼	18	15¼	17⅝	+5½
45¾	46	1,920	U.S.C.I.P. & F. pf	44	45⅞	44	45⅞	+5½
39½	40	200	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+1⅝
39½	40	50	Do. odd lot	39⅝	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	...
63	63¼	1,700	U. S. Rubber	62½	63¼	62¼	63⅛	+1⅝
105	106½	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106	106	106	106	...
55	55¼	47,100	U. S. Steel	54¼	55⅝	54½	55	+1¼
65½	65½	11,400	Utah Copper	64⅞	66¼	64⅝	65¼	+ ⅝
30⅞	31	700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	31⅜	32	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	1	900	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
⅞	1	1,600	Wabash pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
23½	25¼	900	Western Maryland	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
66	67½	600	Western Union Tel	66½	67	66½	66⅞	+ ⅜
96	96½	37,900	Westing. E. & M	95½	97½	95½	96	+1½
102	102½	200	Woolw'h (F.W.) Co	102¼	102¼	102	102	+ ½

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	101½	102½
American Light & Traction	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	55	59
*American Gas & Electric	90	92
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American Power & Light	65½	67½
American Power & Light pf	81	83
American Public Utilities	27	31
American Public Utilities pf	62	65
American W. & W. Electric	6¾	7⅞
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	19	22
American W. W. & El. 1st pf	61	65
Cities Service	51	54
Cities Service pf	57	59
Colorado Power	18	20
Colorado Power pf	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L	50	54
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	79	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	32	37
Dayton Power & Light pf	84	89
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	61	68
Electric Bond & Share	96½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	70	75
Empire District Electric pf	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	58	62
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf	50	53
Northern States Power	28	30
Northern States Power pf	84	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	46	47
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	83	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co	18	21
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	65	69
Southern California Edison	74	76
Southern California Edison pf	91	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	6¼	7⅛
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	26	28
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	7	9
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	29	32
United Light & Rys	44	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	70	73
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	68	72
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	14	15
Western Power pf	57	59

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	99½	100¼	4.55
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.45
Am. Cop.	5	May, 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.93
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '15	101¼	101⅜	3.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '16	99⅜	100¼	5.80
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '17	99½	99⅝	6.08
Argen. Gov't.	6	May 15, '20	98½	99	6.20
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	98⅝	98⅞	5.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	97⅝	97⅞	5.25
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅜	99⅝	5.10
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102½	103¼	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99¾	99⅞	7.90
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1916	100	100¼	4.10
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1916	95	96½	7.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Con. Power.	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Con. Gas, B.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100¼	4.98
C., P. R. & L.	6	Mar., 1916	98	100	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	98¾	99¼	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98½	99	6.05
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	100	100¼	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	99¾	5.30
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	96	97	6.10
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	95	96	6.00
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	98¼	99¼	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	June, 1916	100¾	101¼	3.40
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	98¾	99¼	5.15
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.60
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.60
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.50
Lou. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.35
Minn. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	96	100	6.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1915	85½	87	...
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	98¾	99¼	6.40
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94½	94⅝	6.70
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.00
N.Y., N.E. & H.	5	May, 1918	98¾	100	5.00
North. Pac.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	3.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.70
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1919	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98¾	6.70
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98½	99¼	6.70
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	99½	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	95½	97	6.10
Union Tyrew.	5	Jan. 15, '18	95¼	97½	8.10
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100¾	101⅛	4.20
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97¾	98⅛	5.45
Western Pac.	5	Apr., 1917	98	99¼	6.30
W. St. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.00
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	107	112	107	111
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry	70	80	70	80
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf	100	111	100½	111
MacAndrews & F.	193	203	195	203
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	100½	99	101
Porto Rico-Am.

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

COTTON CLOSES LOW AFTER EARLY RISE

During Last Half Hour Prices Break 14 Points from High Level of Morning.

SMALL SPINNERS' TAKINGS

Bearish Showing of Visible Supply Statement—Weekly Crop Advices Favorable.

After displaying considerable steadiness in the early trading cotton broke rather sharply in the last half hour and closed at a net loss of about 6 points. This represented a break of about 14 points from the high level of the morning. The decline was due to scattered realizing around 10.02 for October. Some selling also was prompted by the small spinners' takings for the week and the bearish showing of the visible supply statement.

The figures for the amount of cotton on shipboard not yet cleared were less bullish than they have been. The Chronicle placed the amount at 189,000 bales against 113,000 last year. Of this total 40,000 of these were for coast-wise shipment compared with 20,000 last year.

Spinners' takings for the week were only 205,264 bales against 213,475 last year. The total for the season is 11,389,000 against 12,850,000 last year. On this showing, therefore, there is possibility that the spinners' takings for the entire season may fall 1,500,000 bales below last year.

The figures on the visible supply statement were as follows: All kinds 4,463,000 bales, against 4,366,000 last year; visible supply of American 4,741,000, against 2,907,000 last year; decrease in visible supply of American cotton 38,866, against a decrease of 138,764 last year.

The weather was generally cloudy over the belt, although the rainfall of 1.84 inches at Forth Smith, and 1.14 at Memphis constituted the only precipitation worth noting.

Arthur R. Marsh in The Market World and Chronicle takes the view that larger quantities of cotton have been going to Germany and Austria than the trade have thought likely. Although the direct importations of Egyptian cotton into these countries amounted to practically nothing, there was an increase of 99,000 bales in the imports of Egyptian cotton into Italy and Switzerland. It is believed that this excess of Italian and Swiss imports reached Germany and Austria.

Crop advices for the week were generally favorable. Reports from Charleston, Montgomery, Dallas, and Atlanta stated that the crop was making splendid headway.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance, 9.80 for middling uplland. The range of contract prices (which closed easy) was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.65	9.50	9.51@ 9.52	9.56@ 9.57
October	10.02	9.86	9.88@ 9.89	9.94@ 9.95
Dec.	10.24	10.10	10.10@10.11	10.16@10.17
Jan.	10.30	10.15	10.15@10.16	10.21@10.22
March	10.55	10.43	10.43@10.44	10.48@10.49

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,190	4,943	2,573
New Orleans	3,459	2,674	2,680
Mobile	.....	200	554
Savannah	1,495	573	2,561
Charleston	543	70	61
Wilmington	534	53	49
Norfolk	206	444	513

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	140	479	227
Memphis	171	472	1,306
St. Louis	447	3,808	1,931
Houston	1,079	1,940	877

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last year.
Galveston	4,000 to 4,500	5,844	1,906
New Orleans	2,800 to 3,300	2,993	2,939

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
770	New Orleans	9.90	283,105	147,287
...	Mobile	9.75	.....	7,826
447	Savannah	9¼	96,990	61,157
1,100	Galveston	9.10	291,723	182,123
...	Wilmington	..	50,025	14,907
17	Norfolk	9.13	63,201	35,002
167	Augusta	9.13	105,370	28,974
260	Memphis	9.12	119,786	49,106
...	St. Louis	9½	29,404	26,447
147	Houston	9.15	90,044	75,600

The Liverpool market was closed yesterday.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the past week:

RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Books Close.
Ala. Gt. South.	2½	—	June 25	*June 1
Do pf.	3	—	Aug. 27	*July 24
Atl. C. L.	2½	S	July 10	June 21
Bos. & Albany	2½	Q	June 30	*May 29
Bos. & Lowell	4	—	July 2	May 29
Del. & Hudson	2½	Q	June 21	*May 29
Erie & Pitts.	1¾	Q	June 10	*May 29
Pitts., Y. & A. com. & pf.	1¾	Q	June 1	*May 20

STREET RAILWAYS.

Baton R. El. pf.	2	—	June 1	*May 24
El Paso Elec.	2¼	—	June 15	*June 5
Norf. Ry. & L.	3	—	June 10	May 31
Nor. O. T. & L.	1¼	Q	June 15	*May 25
Roch. R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	June 1	May 24

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Am. Gas	1¾	Q	June 1	*May 19
Am. Power & L.	1	Q	June 1	*May 22
Am. Win. Glass pf. (special)	10	—	May 25	May 20
Am. Win. Glass pf. (special)	10	—	June 25	June 19
B'k'n Un. Gas	1½	Q	July 1	June 16
B'k'n Un. Gas	1	Ex.	July 1	June 16
Cheseb. Mfg.	6	Q	June 21	June 4
Cheseb. Mfg.	4	Ex.	June 21	June 4
Cleve. & Sand. Brew. pf.	1	Q	June 15	*May 31
G.-Am. Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	*June 15
Do pf. (spec.)	1¾	—	July 1	*June 15
Fed. M. & S. pf.	1	Q	June 15	*May 24
Gal. Sig. Oil	2	Q	June 30	*May 29
Do pf.	2	Q	June 30	*May 29
Gen. Chem. pf.	1½	Q	July 1	*June 17
Hackensack Water com. & pf.	3	—	June 1	May 15
Laclede Gas	1¾	Q	June 15	.....
Do pf.	2¼	S	June 15	.....
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	June 30	*June 5
M. Flow 1st pf.	1½	Q	June 1	*May 18
Nat. Lead	1¾	Q	June 30	June 11
Nat. Transit	.50c	Q	June 15	May 28
N. Y. Air Br.	1½	Q	June 25	*June 3
N.Y. & Q. E.L. & P. pf.	1	Q	June 1	*May 21
Ohio Oil	$1.25	Q	June 21	May 27
Ohio Oil	.75c	Ex.	June 21	May 27
P. R.-Am. Tob.	4	Q	June 30	May 15
So. Penn Oil	3	Q	June 30	June 14
S.W. P. & L. pf.	1½	—	June 1	May 21
St. Oil. pf. A	1¾	Q	July 1	June 15
St. Oil. pf. B	1¾	Q	July 1	June 15
St. Oil of N. J.	5	Q	June 15	*May 21
St. Oil of Ohio	3	Q	July 1	June 4
St. Oil of Ohio.	3	Ex.	July 1	June 4

*Holders of record; books do not close.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Receipts and expenditures for May 21:

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$874,762	$12,223,827	$186,515,864
Int. rev., ord.	1,175,107	19,973,435	290,687,232
Cor. & in. tax.	210,414	1,904,532	15,221,424
Miscellaneous.	217,318	3,889,631	61,896,499
Total rcpts.	2,477,597	37,948,427	553,820,521
Expenditures.	2,422,389	42,560,752	660,654,397
Surplus	55,208	.....	.....
Deficit	.....	4,617,324	106,833,876

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, May 22, 1915.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$68,295,000	$1,795,000	$711,000	$535,000	$7,000	$1,922,000	$25,260,000	$1,174,000	$500,000
Merchants' National	24,976,000	1,475,000	755,000	1,011,000	20,000	1,784,000	24,015,000	.....	1,467,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	91,629,000	7,185,000	4,185,000	7,988,000	105,000	6,817,000	93,425,000	4,834,000	5,000,000
National City	236,134,000	58,253,000	20,487,000	5,402,000	280,000	27,354,000	309,018,000	1,194,000	3,563,000
Chemical National	22,114,000	793,000	2,551,000	96,000	2,320,000	29,896,000	175,000	.....	449,000
Merchants' Exch. Nat.	10,643,000	589,000	135,000	320,000	13,000	810,000	9,642,000	61,000	496,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,961,000	55,000	43,000	171,000	10,000	153,000	1,878,000	106,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	67,592,000	2,749,000	1,679,000	2,169,000	140,000	6,418,000	65,339,000	1,672,000	4,178,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	103,561,000	13,568,000	2,918,000	2,989,000	175,000	11,390,000	133,474,000	152,000	5,997,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	17,180,000	1,510,000	352,000	1,020,000	93,000	2,155,000	27,031,000	495,000	1,199,000
Hanover National	58,906,000	15,646,000	3,306,000	4,024,000	14,000	5,162,000	101,699,000	.....	365,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	24,057,000	1,131,000	235,000	1,330,000	81,000	1,333,000	20,806,000	1,380,000	1,647,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	9,775,000	941,000	725,000	770,000	136,000	956,000	9,040,000	.....	118,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	29,792,000	1,955,000	974,000	853,000	41,000	1,923,000	25,721,000	.....	30,000
National Park	107,014,000	7,781,000	2,677,000	2,784,000	234,000	8,542,000	105,758,000	229,000	1,590,000
East River National	1,852,000	104,000	42,000	122,000	6,000	179,000	2,121,000	.....	50,000
Second National	15,636,000	1,046,000	290,000	493,000	76,000	1,605,000	12,874,000	.....	655,000
First National	123,872,000	24,296,000	754,000	1,340,000	67,000	9,617,000	134,586,000	125,000	5,077,300
Irving National	43,634,000	6,445,000	1,012,000	2,196,000	220,000	4,142,000	54,904,000	80,000	740,000
N. Y. County Nat.	9,782,000	375,000	119,000	458,000	160,000	661,000	9,400,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	130,385,000	11,707,000	4,133,000	3,710,000	215,000	10,977,000	145,443,000	778,000	496,000
Lincoln National	13,129,000	850,000	682,000	420,000	193,000	1,089,000	14,763,000	30,000	300,000
Garfield National	5,579,000	583,000	222,000	699,000	55,000	718,000	8,382,000	.....	350,000
Fifth National	4,436,000	140,000	97,000	195,000	14,000	335,000	4,717,000	41,000	250,000
Seaboard National	26,511,000	2,842,000	1,151,000	2,636,000	33,000	2,907,000	32,455,000	.....	405,000
Liberty National	30,674,000	2,494,000	555,000	1,731,000	28,000	2,531,000	31,819,000	1,667,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,122,000	835,000	97,000	243,000	82,000	520,000	7,309,000	.....	400,000
Union Exch. National	10,520,000	328,000	202,000	618,000	19,000	710,000	9,961,000	.....	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,581,000	367,000	102,000	354,000	76,000	527,000	7,460,000	15,000	287,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	$4,576,000	$ 880,000	2,779,000	3,017,000	179,000	.....	42,550,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	30,688,000	3,068,000	1,625,000	1,038,000	44,000	.....	28,756,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,024,000	1,012,000	184,000	533,000	313,000	601,000	10,383,000	82,000	.....
Pacific	5,019,000	288,000	704,000	86,000	173,000	.....	4,750,000	.....	.....
People's	1,928,000	152,000	39,000	122,000	19,000	142,000	2,361,000	15,000	.....
Metropolitan	12,071,000	872,000	539,000	627,000	59,000	.....	10,182,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	69,585,000	9,346,000	2,558,000	4,353,000	1,332,000	4,000,000	81,576,000	.....	.....
Bowery	5,504,000	329,000	24,000	59,000	57,000	189,000	3,152,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,393,000	896,000	148,000	64,000	15,000	200,000	4,667,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	14,044,000	1,809,000	651,000	1,006,000	62,000	.....	14,888,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,642,000	492,000	108,000	188,000	72,000	218,000	3,627,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,744,000	555,000	67,000	134,000	96,000	314,000	5,694,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	12,527,000	1,753,000	457,000	1,126,000	282,000	.....	12,724,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,317,000	800,000	201,000	130,000	28,000	180,000	4,305,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	10,619,000	2,033,000	800,000	683,000	142,000	.....	12,400,000	.....	.....
State	18,504,000	1,058,000	628,000	527,000	527,000	1,200,000	20,112,000	14,000	.....
Security	10,638,000	627,000	96,000	324,000	155,000	579,000	9,857,000	3,197,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	27,830,000	1,378,000	392,000	438,000	155,000	1,045,000	20,905,000	5,161,000	.....
Bankers Trust	136,997,000	12,908,000	13,000	94,000	15,000	6,479,000	129,570,000	28,416,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	43,561,000	2,769,000	38,000	125,000	150,000	1,492,000	29,832,000	12,105,000	.....
Astor Trust	22,328,000	1,374,000	9,000	144,000	114,000	800,000	17,203,000	5,078,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	36,732,000	1,968,000	124,000	216,000	170,000	1,106,000	22,104,000	705,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	249,819,000	18,164,000	1,468,000	1,945,000	906,000	6,319,000	187,360,000	27,961,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,480,000	469,000	125,000	107,000	28,000	354,000	7,096,000	108,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,390,000	1,117,000	164,000	85,000	36,000	687,000	13,743,000	527,000	.....
Columbia Trust	63,176,000	3,498,000	907,000	408,000	302,000	2,084,000	41,671,000	18,506,000	.....
People's Trust	18,073,000	1,289,000	88,000	275,000	235,000	966,000	17,352,000	987,000	.....
New York Trust	47,307,000	3,800,000	176,000	101,000	10,000	1,635,000	32,580,000	5,355,000	.....
Franklin Trust	16,997,000	766,000	296,000	147,000	111,000	896,000	11,920,000	4,835,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,665,000	617,000	84,000	283,000	45,000	475,000	9,503,000	1,058,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	39,520,000	2,617,000	565,000	568,000	227,000	1,610,000	32,204,000	5,066,000	.....
Broadway Trust	13,409,000	1,068,000	74,000	534,000	808,000	798,000	13,637,000	44,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,391,067,000	$201,996,000	$49,432,000	$50,988,000	†$2,403,000	$118,917,000	$1,470,084,000	$14,281,000	$37,943,000
State banks	251,828,000	52,633,000	11,713,000	13,969,000	3,552,000	7,623,000	272,294,000	3,312,000	.....
Trust companies	778,104,000	52,908,000	3,485,000	5,171,000	2,892,000	26,400,000	588,680,000	115,187,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,421,029,000	$287,537,000	$64,630,000	$70,128,000	$8,847,000	$152,940,000	$2,331,058,000	$132,780,000	$37,943,000
Change	—19,436,000	+7,426,000	—1,314,000	—1,022,000	+35,000	+2,326,000	—16,607,000	—794,000	+90,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,389,129,000	$201,962,000	$50,948,000	$50,423,000	†$2,425,000	$118,691,000	$1,468,258,000	$14,970,000	$37,971,000
State banks	250,720,000	32,644,000	12,017,000	14,937,000	3,563,000	7,631,000	272,490,000	3,315,000	.....
Trust companies	778,175,000	52,779,000	3,114,000	5,420,000	2,376,000	26,264,000	589,142,000	113,498,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,418,024,000	$287,385,000	$66,079,000	$70,780,000	$8,364,000	$152,586,000	$2,329,890,000	$131,778,000	$37,971,000
Change	—10,611,000	+3,281,000	+612,000	—877,000	—12,000	+2,960,000	—9,050,000	—1,813,000	+33,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Change.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$302,416,000	$118,917,000	Net demand deposits	$264,615,120	$156,008,830	+$4,670,830
State banks	61,867,000	7,923,000	Net time deposits	714,050	20,477,080	+ 4,094,860
Trust companies	63,956,000	26,400,000	Net demand and time dep.	$265,329,170		+ 869,850
			Net demand deposits	49,012,920		
			Net demand deposits	88,302,000	2,054,080	
Total	$428,239,000	$152,940,000	Total net deposits	$402,644,090	$178,534,910	+$9,635,540

Actual Figures.

			Net demand deposits	$264,286,440		
			Net time deposits	748,500		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$303,333,000	$118,691,000	Net demand and time dep.	$265,034,940	$156,989,060	+$4,311,030
State banks	63,161,000	7,631,000	Net demand deposits	49,048,200	21,749,800	+ 5,150,800
Trust companies	63,639,000	26,264,000	Net demand deposits	88,371,300	1,581,700	— 380,400
Total	$430,133,000	$152,586,000	Total net deposits	$402,454,440	$180,314,560	+$7,078,380

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, May 22, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	$2,300,200	$182,100	$73,000	$575,000	$288,600	$3,360,600
Century	8,328,700	424,800	458,900	1,484,900	813,200	10,984,100
Celestial	7,654,000	400,200	942,400	656,400	224,500	8,737,200
Columbia	68,578,600	717,000	137,000	965,000	16,000	7,822,000
Fidelity	1,138,600	98,700	46,500	269,200	.....	1,500,800
Mutual	4,516,000	799,000	103,000	1,469,000	25,000	6,986,000
New Neth.	3,282,000	305,000	101,000	314,000	443,000	4,182,000
Sherman	1,812,500	420,000	47,000	.....	281,300	2,383,200
23d Ward	1,901,900	170,500	61,600	270,900	25,500	2,397,800
Wash. Hgts.	1,604,000	127,000	68,000	287,000	.....	1,672,000
Yorkville	5,291,238	562,537	172,897	170,666	481,116	6,354,525
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,462,000	224,500	41,500	681,000	282,000	4,634,000
Mechanics'	14,931,600	1,342,900	540,600	1,004,800	2,467,500	21,495,800
North Side	2,928,738	228,786	157,311	443,081	95,805	3,581,979
Nat. City	5,051,000	267,000	54,000	408,000	450,000	5,777,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,670,000	231,000	388,000	2,131,000	1,366,000	8,227,000
Hudson Co.	3,333,900	127,062	11,125	1,208,684	119,912	4,047,160
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,147,400	165,500	46,700	742,700	426,400	5,589,500
Second Nat.	3,621,892	140,785	44,034	549,217	82,383	4,446,177

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,876,000	$566,000	$1,664,000	$497,000	$7,680,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,659,024	236,506	830,098	2,074,305	2,407,903

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,725,300	$180,100	$60,100	$105,000	$28,500	$2,112,400
Bronx Boro.	1,773,384	80,901	89,734	61,451	48,908	1,976,368
Bryant Park	1,354,500	103,700	108,000	284,300	.....	1,425,500
Chel. Exch.	2,414,000	140,000	194,000	177,000	264,000	3,856,000
Gotham Nat	2,196,800	377,000	81,400	.....	796,100	3,439,200
Harriman N.	12,709,200	1,362,800	147,400	.....	1,307,200	17,682,500
Inter. Bank.	1,960,600	146,300	47,200	442,700	146,200	2,134,500
Public	7,968,000	856,500	923,000	976,200	527,300	9,423,100
W'chester Av	862,000	40,800	28,000	62,500	75,700	939,100
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	477,700	20,000	29,600	40,000	.....	429,100
Bk. Fl'bush.	850,000	45,000	44,500	104,800	.....	977,300
Homestead	656,200	41,900	36,500	94,300	.....	655,200
Montauk	616,300	47,000	26,900	59,000	.....	670,200

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$18,672,900	$1,488,500	$8,273,300	$2,085,800	$26,986,900
Central	90,288,441	10,413,164	27,779,628	16,012,672	110,100,083
Equitable	70,855,000	7,806,500	22,774,000	11,358,000	95,068,000
Farm. Loan.	96,788,100	8,404,000	33,983,700	35,714,900	136,549,400
Fulton	7,372,400	822,000	1,231,000	923,600	8,304,900
Hudson	3,176,800	321,400	1,626,600	247,400	4,134,800
N. Y. L. Ins.	34,839,800	3,102,600	1,877,000	2,471,900	34,283,500
Transatlantic	2,852,100	62,200	371,100	1,638,800	3,558,800
Union	58,991,280	6,280,490	13,178,084	4,821,741	70,893,666
United States	65,595,000	4,800,000	9,586,800	13,392,600	68,779,600
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	17,006,483	1,559,039	3,282,068	1,529,402	18,974,528
Mfrs. C'zens.	9,472,100	812,700	1,196,900	586,400	11,257,000
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,209,000	144,400	153,000	187,000	2,100,900

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$24,768,120	Lincoln	$11,884,300
Bankers	174,214,000	Metropolitan	39,331,100
Broadway	10,265,000	New York	4,135,000
Brooklyn	28,007,000	Peoples	13,734,000
Columbia	66,829,594	Title Guarantee	29,778,500
Fidelity	9,370,000	United States Mortgage	56,458,000
Franklin	13,758,000		
Guaranty	266,853,000	Total	$825,701,923
Lawyers Title Insurance	15,847,200	Change	—14,126,261

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at the Close of Business May 21, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates	$96,642,982.56
Legal tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin	25,487,280.45
Bills discounted and loans	4,188,897.19
Investments	9,666,126.32
Due from other Federal Reserve banks (net)	868,691.70
All other resources	70,099.56
Total	$188,923,927.72

LIABILITIES.

Reserve deposits	$128,962,277.72
Capital paid in	9,961,650.00
Total	$138,923,927.72
Federal reserve notes outstanding	$29,440,000.00
Against which there is deposited with the Federal Reserve Agent:	
Commercial paper	180,000.00
Gold and lawful money	29,260,000.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,421,029,000	—$19,436,000
*Reserve in own vaults (a)	428,239,000	+ 4,912,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	118,917,000	+ 1,817,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	34,023,000	+ 1,009,000
Net demands dep's	2,331,058,000	— 16,607,000
Net time deposits	132,780,000	— 794,000
Circulation	37,943,000	+ 90,000

(a) Of which $357,685,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $581,179,000: excess reserve, $178,334,910; increase, $9,635,540.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,418,024,000	—$10,611,000
*Reserve in own vaults (b)	430,183,000	+ 2,761,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	118,691,000	+ 757,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	33,895,000	+ 2,233,000
Net demand dep's	2,329,880,000	— 9,050,000
Net time deposits	181,778,000	+ 1,813,000
Circulation	37,971,000	+ 88,000

(b) Of which $358,165,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $582,769,000; excess reserve, $180,314,560; increase, $7,073,380.

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$574,129,500	—$2,050,900
Specie	48,300,700	+ 2,088,200
Legal tenders	9,177,200	— 229,400
Total deposits	706,668,800	— 2,002,700

Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in New York City ..... 591,807,500 + 2,461,500

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$10,910,200	11.22
Deposits in banks and trust companies	15,947,700	16.00
Total	$26,457,900	27.22

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$46,576,700	9.80
Deposits in banks and trust companies	105,243,200	22,15
Total	$151,819,900	31,95

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $178,277,800; decrease, $2,776,600; per cent. of legal reserve, 31.20.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and inv'm'ts.	$332,285,100	—$5,678,700
Gold	46,148,000	+ 2,098,500
Cur. and banknotes	28,806,900	+ 1,379,600
Deposits	433,809,100	—17,219,700
Reserve on deposits	107,723,900	+ 3,893,600
Percentage of reserve, 30.2.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and inv'm'ts.	$1,243,974,500	—$15,488,400
Gold	96,244,700	+ 215,000
Cur. and bank bills	14,347,300	— 375,200
Deposits	1,437,781,700	— 14,212,300
Reserve on dep'ts	310,045,400	— 372,100
Percentage of reserve, 27.8.		

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1915.	1915.
May 22	$1,806,539,534	$3,236,372,259
May 18	2,085,560,074	3,495,929,521
May 8	2,635,666,916	4,187,655,454
May 1	2,022,210,416	3,391,978,510
	1914.	1914.
May 23	$1,711,566,497	$3,099,662,818
May 16	1,739,595,360	3,181,754,833
May 9	1,736,452,134	3,158,737,187
May 2	1,848,430,576	3,408,793,260

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915	2¼	1	2	1909	2	1¾	1¾
1914	2	1¼	1¾	1908	1¾	1	1¼
1913	3	2¼	2½

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

So far as general business conditions are concerned the past week was in the main a duplicate of the preceding one. In nearly every line of trade there remained the feeling of doubt and uncertainty due to the possibility of disturbed relations between this country and some of the European ones, Germany particularly. While most of the uneasiness was in evidence in the States on or near the Atlantic seaboard, a quite perceptible manifestation was to be found in the interior and even beyond. Most of the slackening of trade, however, was shown in the Eastern centres. The Italian embroglio which came toward the close of the week helped to accentuate the existing conditions. Still, despite these drawbacks, there was no disposition to reduce prices in any lines or to regard the prevailing circumstances as other than temporary. The spirit of optimism, founded on the soundness of basic conditions and the great promised yields of the soil and the mines, have received no setback.

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Italy as a Conduit.

Italy's position as a belligerent is likely to bring about some changes in the commercial alignment. It is pretty well established that that country has been for months a sluiceway through which supplies for Germany have gone. Only a few days ago did this kind of traffic come to an end. An intimation of it came first when an order was issued by the Italian Government preventing the shipping of cotton out of the country. Some recent figures of the trade between this country and Italy throw light on this phase of the situation. The latest detailed reports are for the nine months ended with March of this year. These show that, while the imports from Italy were just a little below normal, the exports to that country were exceedingly swollen. During similar nine-month periods in 1913 and 1914 the exports were less than $60,000,000. In the nine months ended with March, 1915, they were nearly $139,000,000. The vastness of the increase is further shown in the fact that the exports under the normal conditions for the entire fiscal years of 1912, 1913, and 1914 were only, respectively, $65,261,268, $76,285,278, and $74,235,012. In other words, the exports during the nine months up to March, 1915, were about equal to those of two ordinary years. Very significant, also, are the items of the increases. Wheat leads the list. While the exports of this article to Italy in the nine months ended with March of last year were only $1,421,777 bushels, valued at $1,373,468, this year in the corresponding period they were 41,374,008 bushels, worth $57,228,483, or about thirty times as much. The exports of copper showed a jump from 34,917,321 pounds to 73,565,895 pounds, and those of cotton from 420,771 bales to 928,244 bales. Gasoline exports increased from 1,888,267 gallons to 7,245,007 gallons, and paraffin and its wax from 11,842,669 pounds to 46,048,592 pounds. These articles were of especial value to Germany, which could afford to pay well for them. The loss of Italy as a conduit for them will be felt. Incidentally, owing to circumstances caused by the war, Italy became a customer for American bituminous coal, of which 706,960 tons were sent up to March of this year. Large demands are now made for a further and continuing supply.

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In the Textiles Field.

The strength shown in the market price of cotton has been reflected in that of cotton fabrics. In the main, business is very good in the mills, particularly for printcloths, bleached goods, and duck. In the finer fabrics the demand is much larger than it was last year. At New Bedford, where last year only about 40,000 looms were operating at this time, now nearly 50,000 are at work. Most of the mills at that place are running to full capacity and with a larger amount of forward business on their books than they have had for years. In colored cottons the lack of certain dyes is somewhat troublesome, but the demand continues good, and all kinds of devices are resorted to in order to supply it. Knit goods have been more than holding their own. In wool the situation is somewhat clearer than it has been. The big auction sales of the article in London, which ended on Thursday, showed a continuance of the world's insistent demand for it, and the prices were well maintained, although Americans were very little in evidence as bidders. On the other hand, the domestic woolen manufacturers have been buying quite freely of Western wool, despite the high prevailing prices. In connection with this it is amusing to note that the organ of the National Wool Growers' Association is upbraiding the State Department for having urged the British Government to remove the embargo on the shipments of wool from England or its possessions. If this had not been done, it is urged, even higher prices could have been exacted by the domestic growers. In woolen fabrics an encouraging feature has been a demand from abroad for dress goods and other weaves, and, of course, the foreign orders for cloth for war purposes are gratifying. Orders from the cutters-up have not been up to the mark, but they are expected to improve later. Slow business is reported from the clothing salesmen on the road up to date, but hopes are entertained that more activity will be shown as the season advances. Linens are much in demand, but are scarce, and burlap stocks are in the same position. A drop in the price of Japanese raw silk has brought it to the point where the syndicate upholding its price has fixed a minimum. Italian silk is apt to shew a decided upward trend under the new conditions.

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Bad Goods for French Troops.

More details came to light during the week as to rejections of goods made here for foreign army use. It is rather a singular circumstance that the French are the only ones who seem to have been badly dealt with all along, although at the outset of the war the British had cause for complaint on the same score. It was also reported at one time that the French had occasion even to reject a lot of blankets made in Great Britain. The main trouble seems to have been because of the roundabout way in which orders for army material reached those who had the making of them. Specifications for cloth, or shoes, or other articles would be properly prepared by the French War Administration. Some one, very likely a person with a "pull," would take them and see how much commission he could get for disposing of them. Next would enter a speculator, who would peddle the thing among agents until he found the one who would pay him most for the chance. Meanwhile the specifications would undergo a change, and by the time the order reached the mills they would not be of a kind to pass muster. When the material was ready it had to pass inspection at Bordeaux, and there the "pull" was not always potent. So it has come about that there have been a number of rejections, the most recent being one for a large yardage of cloth. An inquiry is now on foot in France to fix the responsibility for attempting to palm off on the country material unfit for the needs of the troops, and there is a likelihood of American goods in general being discredited because of the conduct of some speculators. In one direction, however, there has been no complaint about American-made goods. This is as regards ammunition. Both the Germans and the Allies agree on this. Still, excellence in this respect will hardly help export trade when peace comes.

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What is Doing in Dyes.

Official information on the dyestuffs situation in this country was furnished during the week by the Department of Commerce, which has taken great interest in the subject. As far as ascertained, certain interests have enough of the coal-tar colors to tide them over until next Winter, while others have a supply for only a month or so. Increasing use is made of vegetable dyes, the application of which has been much perfected in recent years. Meanwhile, a number of factories are either now turning out the intermediates of the coal-tar series or preparing to do so. The basic materials, benzol and toluol, are also being produced in large quantities. Within a few weeks the daily output of benzol from American coke works will exceed fifty tons. Ample provision is being made for the production of aniline on a large scale. Thirteen of the more important intermediates heretofore imported from Germany are now being manufactured regularly in this country. No efforts are yet made to produce synthetic indigo, synthetic alizarin, or the various anthracene and carbazol colors, but these comprise only about 20 per cent. of the usual imports. The work on hand is being directed toward supplying the other 80 per cent., and it is being done in a manner that will insure success. No fear is expressed as to the ability of the domestic plants to hold their own provided they are protected against the unfair kind of competition known as "dumping." No change in the tariff is required if that be done. It is becoming increasingly evident that in this, as well as in other countries, Germany will cease, after the war, to have the dominance it has hitherto held as to coal-tar dyes. And, with its subordination regarding them, will also come a fall in its supremacy as regards the many other chemical compounds that have coal tar as a basis.

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Vagaries of the Customs.

It begins to look as though reform were needed in the matter of determining the duties on imports. During the past week the Court of Customs Appeals in Washington handed down decisions in twenty-one cases which came up on appeal from decisions of the Board of General Appraisers. In ten of the cases the board was reversed and in two it was modified. In only nine of the cases was the board's action affirmed. Most of the cases seemed to turn on quibbles. It provokes a smile to think of the mental agility and industry involved in determining whether such delicacies as pate de foie gras and ducks' feet and gizzards are to be taxed as "poultry prepared" or "prepared meat," and whether or not tuna fish should be classed as mackerel. On the other hand, it is puzzling for the average outsider to understand why it should be decided that a powder used on finger nails is not a toilet article, but a "polishing powder," or that glass disks, bent or curved, are unfinished goggles only when they are colored. Yet it is of such that most of the customs appeals are made. Before the grave matters mentioned can be authoritatively settled months, and often years, elapse, and trade stays in a tangle. Tariff laws are sometimes worded weirdly, and it is doubtless difficult to provide language sufficiently comprehensive and specific to cover every article in the world. But it ought not to be impracticable to provide for a speedy and positive settlement of disputed points and not have cases pending for years after the tariff under which they came has been repealed.

FOR TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA

Encouraging Reports Showing the Work Now in Progress for Extending This.

Interests actively identified with the movement to enlarge trade, both import and export, between the United States and Central and South America, declared yesterday that the progress made within the past few weeks is of a most encouraging character. Reports to be submitted to this week's Pan-American Conference to be held in Washington are expected to demonstrate, in a convincing fashion the tangible results thus far obtained from the vigorous foundation work growing out of the countrywide agitation for increased markets for American products in the Southern republics.

Prominent factors in the trade campaign who are in close touch with the matter pointed out yesterday that their advices are to the effect that a very significant increase in movements both ways has become noticeable the past few weeks. Complete Government reports for March, while reflecting the trend now so evident, leave a gap of seven weeks. During this latter period, the developments have been such as to warrant confidence that the preliminary steps so far taken have been in the right direction. William S. Kies, in charge of the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank, yesterday, in discussing the present situation with a reporter for THE TIMES, voiced the general sentiment when he said:

"On the whole, the results are distinctly encouraging. Our reports show that at the present time this country is sending many articles to Central and South America not heretofore included in the list of exports. Coincidently, shipments from the Latin-American countries are showing increases. This result demonstrates that sustained effort counts. We are now getting a hold, and by intelligent and persistent campaigning should not only retain that we have thus gained steadily to the sum total. The interest aroused in the trade campaign for larger markets on the southern continent is attested by the enrollment on our inquiry lists of the names of 8,500 domestic manufacturers, who are seeking outlets for their products.

"All available information is being supplied these people, and many have started an aggressive campaign in South America. In some instances, groups have been formed consisting of several manufacturers or exporters, for the purpose of clubbing interests and sending representatives into the fields with a minimum of expense. Others are acting through and by export houses. Thus far, the National City Bank's foreign branch in Buenos Aires has conducted investigations for over 2,000 merchants in this country.

"It is encouraging to record that, of some fifty representative manufacturers and business men recently returning from personal investigations into the prospects for markets in South America for their respective products, few instances of disappointment have been called to my attention. These men went down to investigate the situation at first hand. In a few cases merchants found that their particular lines were not selling profitably in the Southern fields, but, even so, they declared themselves as satisfied with the outlay imposed by the trip, since the investigation proved conclusively that no markets existed. The majority, however, report that they laid solid foundations for either immediate or future business, while others were successful beyond their most sanguine expectations."

Mr. Kies stated that high-class business men from Argentina are coming to this country in increasing numbers with a view to supplanting German and English products, formerly carried exclusively, with American merchandise. Steamship accommodations are so restricted at the present time as to be a great handicap on the quick handling of imports and exports, while mail communication has been much interfered with by the withdrawal of ships on account of the war. Mails to the Argentine and Brazil have in the last five months averaged one a month to and from this port. The Lamport & Holt liner Byron, the last ship to leave here with mail, sailed May 8, while the next scheduled mail sailing is by the steamer Rosario on June 12. At the present juncture this lack of frequent mails is regarded as a serious matter.

That things look most promising from the South American end is evidenced by a letter just received by the National City Bank from John M. Allen, manager of the Buenos Aires branch. Mr. Allen, who has been in the Argentine capital since the branch was founded last November, writes:

"The attitude of the people of Argentina toward North America and the products of the North American mills and factories is all that could be expected. The merchants have not only taken kindly to Americans and their merchandise, but have welcomed the idea of the Dollar Credit, especially as from their experience of the past few months, they have found that it is not only convenient but results in a saving to them. In this dollar exchange in connection with foreign markets, is realized the dream of the American banker, transforming that which was for a long time but a vision into an accomplished and, we hope, an established fact."

Mr. Allen says there is nothing whatever to warrant the frequently repeated statement that the Argentine people prefer to purchase from a European. According to the bank's manager, all the average Argentine buyer considers are price, quality, and materials. Mr. Allen emphasizes the importance of this country assisting the South American countries in their national and industrial financing, which will go a long way toward making for stability in matters of trade. The manager coincides with the statement that the Argentine market is already absorbing American manufactures in encouraging degree, and points out that this market is susceptible of a far greater development for the consumption of American goods.

Persons conversant with the currents of trade between this country and Central America first noted an increased trade both ways in March. This month for the first time showed increases in both imports and exports over the same month a year ago. While total merchandise transactions for the nine months of this fiscal year reported by the Government still show lower balances for the present year as compared with 1914, the belief is firm that the gains in the last quarter will be taken in connection with next month's record, will put trade balances for the full year at far better figures than seemed possible shortly after the outbreak of the European war.

Fortunately for the future, the factors now engaged in expanding the trade of the United States southward have no illusions regarding the difficulties to be encountered. As met, these difficulties are being carefully studied and the obstacles removed or overcome after mature deliberation. Central and South American delegates to the Washington Conference, passing through this city, have been unanimous in commending the steps already taken to promote trade and, in informal conversations with manufacturers and exporters, have made valuable suggestions.

Dyestuffs May Affect Hosiery.

The scarcity of suitable dyes for hosiery may lead the manufacturers of these goods to institute advances on their product sold for Spring, 1916. Hosiery salesmen will start on their Spring trips early next month, and it will be known definitely then how the mills are affected by reason of the dyestuffs situation. Fast colors have been at a premium for some time, and the hosiery manufacturers are more vitally interested than perhaps any other users of dyestuffs in getting colors that they can guarantee.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fixing the Duties on a Variety of Imported Articles.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that ground oyster shells used as chicken food and as fertilizer are properly dutiable under the tariff at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for unenumerated manufactured articles. Free entry was claimed as ground shell, but the board disagreed. The protestants included Balfour, Guthrie & Co., George S. Bush & Co., and the United States Commerce Company of Portland, Ore.

In overruling protests by George Borgfeldt & Co. the board held that children's water colors packed in cardboard boxes are to be regarded as "teya" within the meaning of the tariff law and accordingly dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem. They were claimed taxable at only 20 per cent ad valorem under the provision for artists' colors or paints. It was brought out at the hearing that the colors in controversy are not of a durable character, and in any event are not of the kind ordinarily used by professional painters. The Collector was affirmed.

In sustaining protests by Morimura Brothers, the board held that the provision for smokers' articles in the tariff is not specific for such goods than the paragraph specifying china and porcelain wares. The merchandise before the board consisted of decorated earthenware in the shape of humidores, cigar trays, ash receivers, and the like. They were returned as decorated china ware with duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem. It was decided that the provision for smokers' articles applies, the goods being admitted at 25 per cent. ad valorem.

The board affirmed the Collector's assessment of 30 per cent. ad valorem imposed on coal-tar colors imported under the present tariff by William A. Foster & Co. Free entry was claimed as dyes obtained from alizarin, or indigo. If dutiable at all, the importers claimed 20 per cent. as color lakes. The importers failed to substantiate their contentions. Merck & Co. failed in the claim for free entry on merchandise claimed to be sheep dip. The appraiser returned the product as creolin-person. It was classified as a coal tar preparation at 20 per cent. Fuerst Brothers & Co. lost in a claim for lower duty on merchandise classified by the appraising officals as a chemical salt. The firm asked for a tax of 10 per cent. as nickel oxide or alloy. The Collector's rate of 15 per cent. stands.

Davies, Turner & Co. imported oxide of magnesia used in the manufacture of tires and other articles. It was classified as calcined magnesia with duty under the tariff at 3½ cents per pound. The board overruled the claim that the product is a chemical salt dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem.

G. W. Shelton & Co., Chicago, protested the Collector's assesment of 35 per cent. ad valorem on earthenware and metal coasters as manufactures in chief value of earthenware. The claim for entry at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal was overruled.

Several importers claimed that no rate of duty accrued on importations of wool made between Oct. 3, 1913, the date of enactment of the present tariff law, and Dec. 1 of the same year. The board, as in other cases of this kind, held that the rates provided in the old tariff applied, the protests being overruled. The importers included Dorman Brothers, J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., the Erben Harding Company, and the Tattersfield Company, Philadelphia.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Not Very Much Business Was Done During the Past Week.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, May 22.—There was little business in the cotton goods markets this week. In fact, in the opinion of manufacturers and brokers, this week has been one of the quietest in a great number of weeks. Because of the ability of converters and printers to secure goods of second hands in New York and other cloth centres, cotton mills have been little considered. The volume of business done by mills was very small.

Some of the second hand factors are in a position to give more advantageous prices than could be secured by converters and printers were they to deal direct with the mills. When it comes to a question of quantity and immediate shipment, the second hand factor becomes of little importance. Manufacturers have done their utmost to maintain prices and styles have been tolerably successful but there are styles upon which mills have been forced by circumstances to shade somewhat in order to get the business.

The narrow end of the market is relatively quiet, more than a majority of the sales being for wide and medium wide cloths. While the strained relations between this country and Germany form a part of the cause of the present depression, the real cause underlying the present quiet is due to lack of confidence buyers have of future conditions.

The fine goods situation is much better and reports are to the effect that mills making high count goods are doing a fairly good business and they have their machinery engaged for some months to come at profitable prices. The sales are estimated at 60,000 pieces of which practically half are sports.

INQUIRY FOR PRINTCLOTHS.

Better Prices Are Asked for Goods for Future Delivery.

There was little reason to complain of a "Saturday market" here yesterday, so far as printcloths were concerned. Quite a large inquiry was in evidence for 38½-inch 80-48s, some of which is believed to have resulted in sales, and there was some inquiry for 64-56s in the same width. On 38½-inch 64-60s' sales were made for nearby delivery as 4 cents.

There was quite a little inquiry for 39-inch 72-76s, these goods being wanted for delivery as far as September at 5⅝ cents. While some mills seemed willing to take this price for shipment in the next sixty days or so, they wanted more money for deliveries beyond that point. Inquiries were also reported for 39-inch 80 squares, for delivery up to September, at 6 cents. The same condition prevailed on these goods, it was said, as on 72-76s.

There was little doing on sheetings or osnaburgs suitable for the bag trades which caused some wonder in view of the steady advance in the price of burlaps. Specialties were quite active, and there was a fair demand for fine and fancy goods. Spot prices on staple printcloths follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	6c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	3c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅞c

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Italian Product Has Gone Up While Others Are Lower.

The Yokohama raw silk market is rather inactive just now, and prices on the lower grades have now reached the minimum level set by the syndicate. The visible stock there is estimated at 10,000 bales.

In the Canton market it is almost impossible to obtain firm offers from reelers. It is said that the second crop is a failure, and this naturally makes the reelers more inclined to withhold offers. The price tendency is upward. The Shanghai market is unchanged for tastlees and tussahs, while steam filatures are quoted somewhat lower.

According to reports received by A. F. Villa & Brothers, from Milan, Italian raw silks have gone up there 2½ to 5 cents a pound. Reelers are not anxious to sell at figures other than their own. In the local market business is none too active at the moment, but the undertone is good.

AN EDUCATION IN FITTING CORSETS

Means Devised for Helping Retail Stores to Retain This Lucrative Trade.

Quite a little comment is heard in the corset trade these days about the way the corset business of the retail stores of the country, especially in the smaller cities and towns, is being cut into by the house-to-house canvassers, who handle goods not sold in the shops, and by the mail order concerns.

The success of both these competitors of the stores is largely due to the fact that the average woman, while she would scarcely think of buying a pair of shoes without first trying them on, seems to think nothing at all of buying her corsets over the counter without the formality of a fitting. If, at some later time, she develops physical troubles of any sort she will, as like as not, blame it on the corsets themselves, on the store in which she bought them, or both. Despite the fact that she may be fully justified in her complaint, in all probability both the manufacturer of the corsets and the store have lost a customer. For at that time the woman in question is apt to be especially prone to accept the arguments of the canvasser that she should have her corsets made to measure.

Whether the corsets are really made specially for her or not depends on the honesty of the canvasser and the firm she represents, but it does not alter the fact that a customer has been lost to the store. The mail order houses also profit from carelessness in buying these goods, for if a woman does not try her corsets on it is easy to see how she can be tempted to buy them by mail and save some money, or think she is saving some. This is particularly true of the woman who lives in the small town.

Everywhere it is admitted that the corset business of the average retail store is too profitable to lose to anybody. One of the prominent manufacturing concerns recently issued a table showing how a merchant in a small city had done a substantial business in his corset department on a small initial investment, turning the goods rapidly and making a net profit for himself of 129 per cent. These figures, in themselves, are the best possible sort of proof that the retailer cannot afford to lose this business.

The question then arises as to how the competition of the canvassers and mail-order houses can be met by the merchant who wants to conserve or increase his corset profits by holding his present business or by doing more. The answer appears to be that he should first guard against the mail-order concerns' opposition by coming as close to meeting their prices as he can and, which is more important, by pointing out to the women who are his possible customers the dangers of buying corsets merely by size, as they might buy shirtwaists.

Following this line, he can effectually guard against both his competitors by having his salespeople taught the privs and wherefores of proper corset fitting and by letting his prospective customers know that he is prepared to give at least as good service and merchandise as the canvassers, probably for less money, and better merchandise than the mail-order house, at the same money, or near it. This has already been found to have worked successfully in at least one instance—a case in which a home service was established by the store and customers were fitted in their own homes by trained saleswomen. This enabled the store to compete with the canvassers on their own grounds and had the added advantage of putting a known quantity back of the goods to inspire confidence in the customer.

It is not necessary, however, to go into the homes of the customers to fit them properly, nor is the whole thing as difficult a proposition as it may sound. For one thing, it would be essential for a store entering a campaign such as is here outlined to prepare the necessary facilities for carrying on the business, such as individual fitting rooms, &c., which would make for privacy and satisfaction without the lost time of going to the homes of the customers.

There would, of course, be an increase in selling costs of the department that would have to be reckoned with, but this could be offset by discreet advancing of prices and placing emphasis on the fact that while the cost of the merchandise may be increased to a certain degree for the customer, she is in effect getting a custom-made corset at a price lower than she could get the same article and satisfaction from a canvasser. Then, again, this added expense of selling might very reasonably be offset by the increased business done.

It is contended that it would not be necessary to have many corsets made to order under this manner of building trade, as it is figured that in a well and carefully stocked department would be found the proper corsets for at least 95 per cent. of the customers, whose needs are prescribed for.

The most difficult part of the whole thing, of course, would be getting the salesforce of the department trained to the proper degree of efficiency. There are demonstrators who go about largely for this purpose, but their greatest weakness lies in the fact that they can only demonstrate the merchandise that is made by their employers. Naturally it is their business to boost their own brands, but it leaves the fitting abilities of the department's staff in a sort of lop-sided condition.

There are, however, certain corset manufacturing concerns which have established schools for the training of women who want to become efficient in the fitting of corsets. One of these schools is located in this city, here the course is given twice a year, in February and August. For those who cannot come here for this instruction the same concern furnishes a complete correspondence course, issuing a diploma when the prescribed examinations are successfully met. This service is furnished gratis by the concern in question, and it is said that there are now upward of 5,000 saleswomen taking the course. While the concern naturally profits from the school, through the increased familiarity of the students with the corsets it makes and the constantly increasing business that results from this added information, it is in no small degree working for the general good of the American women and the corset trade as a whole, for it does not necessarily require a store to buy its product before giving the course to the women who sell the store's corsets.

The course that is given is comprehensive and shows beyond question the need of a general corset education on the part of the saleswoman who would become an expert in that line. It is said to give the saleswomen of the store a much better general knowledge of fitting, construction, &c., than is got by the canvasser, who is, as a general rule, far from ignorant of these subjects. Aside from the instruction in anatomy, hygiene, and physical culture, which is given by the school in question, there are lessons which apply to the designing of corsets, their alteration, the materials that go into them, selection, fitting and adjustment, surgical fitting, &c. With several, if not all, of the saleswomen in a corset department equipped with this knowledge the chances seem very much against business being lost to the store rivals that are mentioned above.

Higher Prices for Underwear.

There are indications given that, when the prices for next Spring are made on underwear, they will be higher than a year ago. Several manufacturers placed advances on goods toward the end of this season, and this is regarded as a move to prepare the way for better prices for the next season. A stiffer market, however, can be built only on future possibilities such as the restricted acreage of cotton and a consequent increase in the price of that staple.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 14th Street.

MORE PATRIOTISM IN BUYING GOODS

What May Be Done If People Will Use Domestic Instead of Foreign Weaves.

It is not the superiority of domestic over foreign fabrics that will win for them such recognition as to exclude goods made abroad from these shores, but a patriotism similar in degree to that which makes the English and French man and woman prefer their home product. This was the statement of the representative of a group of mills making the finest kind of cloth. Frequently this organization has been able to put out fabrics that could not be equaled in quality by the best in Europe. There is a certain class of Americans, this man said, whose desire for exclusiveness cannot be served by anything that bears the "taint of production in this country." To satisfy their desires with domestic manufactures, he pointed out, is impossible except through destroying the prejudice they hold in regard to American goods and by instilling in them a patriotism which will overcome their preference for things foreign. Our American products, if such a wave of feeling is created, should improve to a remarkable extent.

"One failing of American manufacturers," he said, "is that they are too prone to make price and not quality the standard. If domestic goods could be assured of the support they deserve I could readily see a change in this attitude. In many lines where a total stoppage of imports has occurred since the war began, there has been remarkable progress made by manufacturers here. Not only has the quality of the domestic article been improved, but there has been a broadening of the manufacturing scope to such a degree that it is extremely doubtful if the importers vitally interested in such lines will be able to regain what the war has lost them.

"As far as the manufacturing of piece goods goes I can see one certain result. The cost of production abroad has been, and will continue to be, very much increased by reason of the war. The scarcity of labor, due to the number of men killed off or crippled as a result of the conflict, will advance the price of this commodity. Besides this there will be great numbers of mechanics drawn from different lines of manufacturing to the work of reconstruction and the repair of damages resulting from the war.

"We are given signs already of what the situation will be. Our mills, for instance, have been called upon to supply fabrics to Europe. We have filled orders recently for England which comes close to carrying coals to Newcastle.

"It is hard to explain the feeling which exists in certain quarters regarding the comparative value of domestic and imported goods. There is one buyer I have in mind. He was in charge of the piece goods department of one of our most favorably known stores. I called on him regularly in the hope of placing some of our numbers with him, but to no avail. He was most courteous, but always met my advances with the statement: 'You know we never carry domestic goods.' I was very much surprised then one day when he asked me to call with a sample of a particular cloth we were making. He placed a liberal order. The next season, however, he refused to take anything. Toward the middle of the season an order was sent in by him. I called to find out the true circumstances. It seems that he took a sample of our cloth on the regular buying trip that he made abroad, and showed it to every manufacturer he came in contact with on the other side. His search for something as good or better was fruitless. The foreign manufacturers praised the fabric, but could not guarantee to produce anything like it. So he was practically forced to give us the order.

"This is no exceptional example. I have taken samples of our own make abroad and been complimented on them. In fact, some of the dealers in England and other countries have expressed a desire to handle our product. When I tried to make arrangements with them, however, I was informed that while the cloth was much superior to the home product, it would not 'go' with the public, as they were very much prejudiced in favor of goods manufactured in their own country. It would be well if a similar spirit could be instilled into our countrymen.

"A jobbing house that handles the goods used by the best tailors in this city was a customer of ours for a time. They have been obliged to discontinue their purchases from us for the reason, they state, that the reputation of their merchandise rests entirely on the sale of only imported goods. The story of American goods sold under foreign labels is an old one. We are forced to permit this misrepresentation to go on since we have no say in the merchandise once it passes out of our hands. I quote a recent instance when I say that our goods were offered to the public as imported merchandise in the advertisement of a prominent retailer in this city. A general statement was not used, such as 'imported,' but the goods were designated as 'imported (giving the name) cloth.' On the face of it, this was the baldest kind of misrepresentation, and even the women who subscribe to fashion publications would have known that the advertisement was misleading.

"The main trouble is, however, that to bear the stamp of approval our wearing apparel and the goods used in them must bear a foreign label. We could not successfully market a fabric that we brought out one season until I had gone to the other side and the dressmakers there had used the cloth in the model garments which they sent to this country. Of course, the American manufacturer has himself to blame in large measure. He wants only the business that pays, or the sales on which he can reap big profits. Consequently he disdains the small specialty business that is built up on quality. A notable example is given in the case of supplying the South American countries. If we practiced confining our lines to one purchaser, or bent our efforts in the direction of constantly improving our products, there might be little in this market for the foreigner to covet or be in a position to supply. Going back to my original declaration that what is needed is patriotism, I would suggest that various women's clubs and organizations get behind a movement to encourage the use of domestic goods. Once the women are won over to the idea of showing a preference, not for European products but for those of their own country, the men will soon follow. Men are not so particular, and all they need is the suggestion of the women."

IT WORKS TWO WAYS.

Tale of One Who Was Long on Religion but Short on Cash.

Some time ago there was told on this page the story of a man who was converted by Billy Sunday and who finally, under the proper sort of urging, paid a small but long standing account to one of his creditors. A Virginia member of the National Association of Credit Men gives a different illustration of how religion works in business, which follows:

The merchant in question, in receiving an order from a dealer in general merchandise in a nearby town was forced to reply after investigation that he did not care to enter into business relations except on the basis of cash in advance. By doing so he brought these blessings down on his head: "In anser to yours, Just received. We beg to say, Praise the lord. We sertenly do thank you for your desition, Concerning our correspondence of a Few days ago. Which we think, you know al About.

"We Agree thank you for your stand in the matter. For we don't want, to do any business with Aset of sinners, That we don't think are willing to do wright. But we trust that your spertial eyes will be opened, so you can see your real condition, Before it becomes to late, and you be cast in the lake which burns with fire and brimstone, wheare there are weeping and wailling and nathing of teeth, We even pray for our enemyes. Yours truly."

Chance to Clear Out Stocks.

Conditions cannot be described as flourishing in either the dress goods or the men's wear branch of the piece goods market. The time is an opportune one, however, to move out stock goods, since buyers are waking up to the fact that the dyestuff scarcity is something besides mere selling talk. The idea that the sellers are trying to drive home is that, if some relief from the dyestuff scarcity is not forthcoming soon a guarantee of fast color will be the exception rather than the rule. This would naturally give preference to stock goods that have fast colors over new merchandise that carries no guarantee. Some farsighted buyers have been operating quietly in the market, taking stock goods where they can get such merchandise.

STRAWBERRIES IN PLENTY.

One Day Last Week 155 Carloads Came Into the City.

Those New Yorkers who have been paying the local restaurateurs fancy prices for strawberries and cream and strawberry shortcake in the week just closed have done themselves considerable injustice. The Fruit Trade Journal tells why they should not have, as follows:

"The market was overstocked with strawberries this week, and the weather being too cold and unfavorable for an active movement, prices ruled low and irregular. Receipts on Monday established a new record, aggregating 195 carloads. Of these 47 cars came from North Carolina and 37 from Virginia. The receipts at all the docks sold at prices ranging from 3 to 10 cents, (4 quart,) the latter figure being extreme. Maryland, Delaware, and Eastern Shore also were represented among the offerings. The large supplies and the low prices at which the berries were sold threw enormous quantities into the hands of hucksters and wagon boys, who peddled them around the streets."

Big War Supplies for Russia.

The Russian American steamship Czaritza, sailing from this port yesterday for Archangel, carried the heaviest cargo of war supplies yet shipped to Russia by the direct route since the European war began. The principal items shipped were automobiles, motor trucks, cartridges, shrapnel, lead, cotton, hardware, and medicinal supplies. The total value of the ship's cargo was said to run well over $1,500,000. Big cargoes are expected for the steamer Czar leaving here June 5, and the Dwinsk sailing two weeks later. During the Winter, while the port of Archangel was frozen up, supplies were sent via Vladivostok. The manifest of the steamship Rangoon, sailing from here for Far Eastern ports April 30, made public at the Custom House yesterday, shows that this vessel, among other things, took out 317 automobiles and motor trucks valued at $885,375, lead worth $160,110, paraffin wax appraised at $4,539, and $12,911 worth of mining machinery. All of these goods were consigned to the Russian Government at Vladivostok.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Kramer & Feldman; A. Kramer, dry goods; Albert.
BALTIMORE—E. Hurst Co.; J. H. Wells, Fall suits, 12th floor, 148 W. 25th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 254 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss A. Gilman, children's dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; T. M. Gibson, representing; 2 Walker.
ELMIRA—Gately Furniture Co.; M. A. Powell, furniture, men's clothing, furn. goods, women's ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.; H. R. Kurtz, wash goods; 256 Church.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE

50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY

GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE

Everything for the Bargain Basement

10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N.Y.

ACCOUNTS
Collected in every State. Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 83 Park Row. Tel. Barclay 8455

ADDRESSING.
Printing, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 4334. BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 22d St.

ADVERTISING.
CIRCULAR LETTERS That "Turn the Trick." Write Bailey-Scott Co., Inc., 303 5th Ave.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY. 10c to $25. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

APRONS
DEAN'S APRONS
Lockstitched 45 East 17th Street.
1,000 Styles, 25c. up.
Send for Catalogue.

BELTS.
Ladies' Belts and Gate Bags at Popular Price BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS.
CARD INDEX We make a specialty of the Card Index business and its accessories. U. S. CARD INDEX CO., 112 Liberty St. Phone 5870 Rector.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING.
ARTISTIC PRINTING AT MODERATE PRICES. STAR PRINTING CO., 301 W. 37th St. Greeley 681.

CURTAINS (Novelty.)
Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 5 West 18th St.

DRESSES.
WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYEING OF FANCY TEXTILE FABRICS
JACOB FEIBEL.
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS.
Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. L. Davidsohn, 201 W. 146th St.

GIRDLES
Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y." 49 East 21st St.

LEGHORN HATS
White Hats. Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,806, 25-40 West 32d St.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 206 Broadway, N. Y.

SWEATER COATS, KNIT GOODS.
ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc. The Keetch Line, 140 Fifth Av. Chelsea 1353.

WAISTS.
BLOOM & MILLMAN WALDORF BLDG. 9-16 WEST 33d ST. $9.00 Waists & Middies

Wormobe Chinchilla Sport Coats for Women, $8.
B. ANDREWS, 172 5th Av.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 19-19 West 20th St.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4399.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1283.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 589 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Spg. 1666.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

A. R. Gross Co., Inc., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fact'r's.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fr'k 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Factory plants and merchandise of all descriptions bought for cash. Liberal advances on consignments of merchandise. Progressive Merchandise

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

Partly cloudy today; thunder showers at night or Tuesday; moderate shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,989. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

EDISON INVENTS PHONE RECORDER

Has a New Device to Fix Words of Both Speakers for Future Reference.

RESULT OF 37 YEARS' WORK

Sees Great Possibilities in Use for Making Quick Business Contracts.

SAVE MILLIONS OF LETTERS

Will Also Take Down Message for an Absent Person and Hold It Till He Returns.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., May 23.—Thomas A. Edison today announced the perfection of the telescribe, a combination of the telephone and phonograph; a long distance dictating machine that doubles back.

It will give to both parties to a telephone conversation, although a thousand miles apart, each a phonographic record of what both have said.

Mr. Edison regards its commercial possibilities almost unlimited, for he believes it will do away with millions of letters a year in the making of business agreements. The phonograph makes voices easily recognizable, and Mr. Edison is confident that telescribe records will be as eloquent arguments for good faith on the part of business men as signed letters.

Mr. Edison has experimented with the Telescribe between his Orange plant and his offices in various parts of America and so confident is he of its success that a large number of the machines are now being built. It was in the June, 1878, issue of the North American Review that Mr. Edison predicted a machine that would record telephone conversations. He has been working on it ever since.

The mechanics of the Telescribe are not complicated. It is used with the ordinary telephone, but with two receivers. One is fitted to the arm of dictating phonograph; the others is used in the ordinary manner. A record of what both persons say is made at each end of the line. A stenographer writes out what the record says and copies are interchanged for confirmation. That concludes a business arrangement which might in ordinary practice take a dozen letters and weeks of time.

Will Take Message for You.

"The telephone is used a million times an hour," said Mr. Edison today, "showing that science has provided the telephone for the most rapid transmission of intelligence. But with the Telescribe we will now be able to put our exact spoken words into writing." He also pointed out that in cases of messages of great importance where the person wanted was not at the moment available, any one could press a button and take the message on the phonograph, to be read at leisure by the person for whom it was intended.

The Telescribe may also be used as a long-distance dictograph, and a machine on its principle could be used for taking court proceedings, though that would call for great development as the ordinary phonographic record can take only 1,500 words.

William H. Meadowcroft, one of Mr. Edison's Lieutenants, said tonight that there was no danger of the Telescribe putting many stenographers out of work. "You see," he explained, "someone has to write out the record, but of course the Telescribe means fewer letters in the future."

An Earlier Device.

Mr. Edison's Telescribe is not the first invention for its purpose. In 1900 Valdemar Poulsen, a Danish inventor, contrived the telegraphone for the reproduction of conversations at a distance. Its principle was the retention of magnetic impressions by a copper wire. The length of wire for an ordinary conversation was about three and a half miles. Each impression on a fraction of the wire represented a sound, and when the machine was reversed the talk was reproduced. William J. Burns, the detective, gave its prominence in 1912, when he reproduced a conversation by the President of the Common Council of Detroit in which the official was alleged to have offered to sell his vote. It was used to record the debates of the Medical Congress in Boston in 1912. Speeches by President Roosevelt were several times reproduced by the telegraphone.

'FOR PRESIDENT, W. A. SMITH'

The Michigan Senator Announces His Candidacy for 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 23.—United States Senator William Alden Smith of this city will be a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1916. His candidacy will be formally announced tomorrow through a double-page article in his paper, The Grand Rapids Herald.

Arhtur H. Vandenburg, editor of The Herald and writer of the article, had this to say in making the announcement:

"I make this statement advisedly. Michigan will undoubtedly ask the National Convention to nominate United States Senator William Alden Smith for President. A Michigan organization has been formed to promote this end. Many a home critic would be surprised to peep at the voluntary offers of support which have already come to this organization from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The movement is one of the most formidable in contemporary American politics. Time will demonstrate the truth of this declaration. Whatever the final outcome—and I am not assuming here to write as a prophet—Michigan influence and Michigan power in the convention of 1916 will probably be greater than it has ever been before, and certainly greater than at any ytime, with the possible exception of the convention of 1876."

FISHER OUT FOR GOOD, A SUCCESSOR SOUGHT

Sir Henry Jackson May Become First Sea Lord—Lansdowne to Aid Grey.

LONDON, Monday, May 24.—The new British Cabinet, according to The Times, will have as members both Lord Curzon of Kedleston, former Viceroy of India, and Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader. The newspaper also states that the acceptance of office by Lord Lansdowne was due to the urgent necessity of giving relief to Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office.

Lord Lansdowne was Foreign Secretary in the last Unionist Administration, and as Sir Edward Grey is troubled with an affection of the eyes which compels him to take an occasional holiday in the country, it was necessary to find a qualified substitute to act during respites from the superhuman strain that has been placed on Sir Edward's shoulders since the outbreak of the war.

It is believed thata the distribution of the portfolios in the fighting departments is still undecided and that they are giving Premier Asquith much trouble. It seems to be certain that Admiral Lord Fisher, who has gone into teh country, will not return to the Admiralty, and it is rumored that he will be succeeded as First Sea Lord by Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, former Chief of the war staff, but who is best known in connection with the introduction and development of wireless telegraphy in the navy.

There seems still to be a likelihood that David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will go to the War Office as a sort of Ministtr for Munitions. The Dail Mail, backed by The Times, stilll demands that some kind of a national service be organized, and urges that a supply of the proper ammunition is the most urgent need of the day.

GREEK KING WORSE AFTER AN OPERATION

Pleurisy Attack Arouses Apprehension and Berlin Specialist Is Summoned in Haste.

ATHENS, May 23.—King Constantine of Greece, who is ill with pleurisy, became more feverish after undergoing an operation yesterday, his temperature increasing to 103.2.

PARIS, May 23.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Athens says that after a conference of the Greek Cabinet Ministers with the doctor treating King Constantine, it was decided to telegraph to Berlin for a specialist. The King's fever increased yesterday, and an urgent operation was considered necessary. Premier Gounaris has given up his contemplated voyage to Saloniki.

A dispatch from Athens to the Intransigeant says that Professor Friedrich Kraus of Berlin, who is familiar with the King's condition, having treated him in Berlin, has been requested to come immediately to the Greek capital.

Bulletins indicating that the temperature of the King had risen, caused grave anxiety in Athens. Crown Prince George is at his father's bedside. Dispatches from Athens comment on the fact that the Prince, who is 23 years old, is very close to ex-Premier Venizelos, who resigned the Premiership last March because King Constantine did not approve of his warlike policy, and is very friendly to the Triple Entente.

LONDON, May 23.—A message from Athens to Reuter's Telegram Company says that Professor Kraus of Berlin, who has been summoned to the Greek capital for a consultation regarding the illness of King Constantine, will travel through Vienna, Bucharest, and Dedeaghatch, where the Greek destroyer Panther will await him. The Greek Government has requested the authorities of the countries through which the professor will pass to extend every facility in order to accelerate his journey.

This morning's bulletin of the King's condition was posted on the street corners and on the newspaper bulletin boards in Athens, and attracted crowds. The King's illness engrosses the attention of all circles in Athens, where it has aroused sympathy and apprehension.

SUBMARINE ATTACKS BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP

Torpedo Fired at the Comeric Passed Thirty Yards from the Vessel.

LONDON, Monday, May 24.—The steamer Comeric, one of the Belgian Relief Commission vessels bound for Rotterdam, narrowly escaped a torpedo near North Hinder lightship last Thursday.

The second mate of the steamer says he saw a German torpedo fired at the Comeric and that it passed thirty yards from the ship. The submarine which ifred the torpedo, according to the mate, disappeared and the Comeric was not attacked again.

THREAT TO BLOW UP A BAYONNE FACTORY

Electric Launch Company Said to Be Making Fifty Fast Patrol Boats for England.

Detectives from the Bayonne Police Headquarters were sent yesterday afternoon to guard the big plant of the Electric Launch Company on Newark Bay, according to statements made at headquarters, in consequence of an anonymous threatening letter received by the company. While the police refuse to give out the contents of this letter, it is understood that its purport was a threat to blow up the plant unless the company should cease giving aid to the Allies. A request for protection was sent immediately afterward, it is said, to Detective Captain Griffin, who ordered two men to watch the plant until the company should supply its own guards.

While the company officials refuse to discuss the matter, persistent rumors are current that the Electric Launch Company has a contract to build for the British Government fifty 70-foot high-speed motor launches to be used on patrol duty and especially to look out for submarines.

E. B. Conrad, General Superintendent of the plant, could not be found yesterday. It was said he was out of town. Other officials of the company in Bayonne refused to discuss the matter, but admitted the company had a contract to build thirty life-saving boats for the United States Government.

SAYS PRUSSIANS KILLED SAXONS

British Eyewitness Describes Slaughter of a Battalion That Tried to Surrender.

WHITE FLAG WAS SHOWN

Then German Cannon Are Said to Have Annihilated the Unarmed Detachment.

ENGLISH THREE-MILE GAIN

Captured Positions Extend from Richebourg l'Avoue to Festubert, North of La Bassee.

LONDON, May 23.—The British eyewitness at the Army Headquarters in France explains in a descriptive account dated May 21 that the British action during the first part of the week consisted almost entirely in consolidating and expanding the ground gained in the attack of last Sunday to the north of La Bassée. This was successfully accomplished.

In the attack on May 17, he says, the Germans, who had retained their hold on the ground between the salients won by the British to the south of Richebourg l'Avoué and north of Festubert, pressed on three sides and subjected to cross-fire and continuous bombardment, reached the limit of their endurance, and more than 300 surrendered. The British, having thus joined hands, pressed the Germans still further to the eastward, forcing them out of one post after the other. Entire groups gave themselves up.

The British official describes the scene mentioned in the official report at the time of German artillery fire being directed on their own men who were offering to surrender near Cour de la Boue farm.

"Desperate fighting," says the narrative, "was going on in front of this farm when the remains of a battalion of Saxons which, it appears, had been hastily brought down from further north, was thrown into the fight. Having decided to surrender en bloc, they advanced toward our line. Not knowing what the movement of the mass of men implied, our infantry poured a hail of bullets into them, whereupon the survivors, some hundreds strong, halted, threw down their rifles and held up their hands. One of their number waved a white rag tied to a stick.

[Prussians Butchered Their Own Men.]

"Our guns continued to fire from the rear, and whether our infantry, who by this time had had some experience in the treachery of the enemy, would have paid any attention to these signals is uncertain, but the matter was taken out of their hands, for as soon as the Prussian infantry on the north of this point realized what their Saxon comrades were trying to do, they opened a rapid fire from the flank, enfilading the mass.

"It appears also that the news of what was happening must have been telephoned to the German artillery further east, which also probably was Prussian, since its guns suddenly opened on the Saxon infantry, and under this combined fire most of the latter were very soon accounted for.

"Among the many scenes of the war there probably has been no more strange spectacle than the masses of gray-coated soldiers, standing out in the open with hands raised and amid dead and dying, being butchered by their comrades before the eyes of British infantry.

"The fact that the victims of this slaughter were Saxons was a source of regret to us, since Saxons always have proved more chivalrous and less brutal than either Prussians or Bavarians. In fact, they are cleaner fighters in every way.

"While we were pressing forward on the section between our two original points of penetration, our troops on the right in front of Festubert were making good progress southward along the German trenches. The Germans were soon cleared out of this quarter up to a short distance south of Festubert, where they made a strong resistance and checked our further lateral progress.

"The fighting here was made up of a series of isolated desperate hand-to-hand combats with the bayonet and hand grenade, and since the Germans were at many points outflanked and enfiladed, their losses were very heavy. For in the narrow trenches there often was no room to escape, and the only alternatives were death or surrender.

"In some places the trenches presented a horrible sight, being heaped with German corpses, many of whom had been blown to pieces by our bombardment. On the extreme right the Germans were pressed back along their communication trenches in such large numbers that they occasionally formed an excellent mark for the machine guns in our own line to the north of Givenchy, which were able to do great execution at certain points.

"At nightfall the situation roughly was as follows: We held a continuous line, embracing the whole German original front trenches, from south of Festubert to Richebourg L'Avoué, [a distance of about three miles,] and in many places possession of the whole series of hostile intrenchments, with the exception of a few supporting points and machine gun posts in the rear of the zone in advance of our new front line. Also we were in occupation of various points from which the enemy had been dislodged.

"Thus the second day of the action ended in the attainment of very substantial results by us. Not only had our new front been to a great extent straightened out and our two forces connected up, but the gain of ground extended laterally further to the south."

A German Trick Discovered.

The eyewitness then explains how a party of sixty Germans, "dressed in khaki, taken from the dead," advanced toward the British trenches, one of their number calling out in excellent English: "Don't shoot! We are Grenadier Guards!" When an officer walked toward them, the eyewitness says, he was fired upon, and thereupon his men opened fire and charged with bayonet. Some of the Germans stood and fought to the last, but most of them turned and tried to escape, but all of them were killed.

The narrative says further progress was made by the British Wednesday and Thursday, but that then the weather interfered with the fighting, and the men were set to work to strengthen the positions they had won.

"Our losses," the writer says," though not light, have not been so severe as previous fighting of this character entailed."

The eyewitness repeats a British officer's charge that British dead and wounded whom it had been impossible to bring in, were set on fire by incendiary bullets fired from the German trenches.

SUBMARINE OIL BASES DISCOVERED BY ALLIES

British Said to Have Laid Traps Around German Petrol Stations in War Zone.

LONDON, May 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Rumors from Copenhagen that German naval authorities admit the loss of seventeen submarines since the opening of the war are generally believed here. In fact, many English officials are inclined to believe the German submarine losses are considerably greater than seventeen. One report has placed the number at thirty-four.

Ever since the capture of the two German submarines whose crews were made prisoners by the English, it has been generally believed in England that many captures were being made which the Admiralty did not care to make public. Wire nets placed by the Admiralty in waters where German submarines may lie in wait for ships are supposed to have made possible many captures.

These nets are much like woven wire fencing, except that their meshes are much coarser. By means of wooden blocks the nets are kept submerged at about the depth submarines are likely to move. When the submarines strike the net their fins and propellers become entangled in the wire and they are forced to rise to the surface.

When a submarine hits a net an electrical connection flashes a signal to some naval base, thus making it possible for naval craft to rush to the disabled submarine before it can disentangle itself.

The British and French Navies have located many of the oil tanks planted by the Germans to supply petrol to the submarines, and nets are reported to have been placed near these supply stations. Rumors have been circulated that in some cases the English have diluted the petrol in the supply tanks and mixed it with chemicals which would ruin submarine engines if they attempted to use it.

Petrol supply tanks are reported to have been located on the coast of the Orkney Islands, along the north and west coast of Ireland, and in the Bay of Biscay.

The news that the British have not made public the total number of German submarines believed to have been lost since the war zone order went into effect, tallies in many respects with a story told by an officer of the Atlantic Fleet during the visit of the fleet to New York. He said that in a letter written by an officer of the British Navy to a friend in the Atlantic Fleet the British officer said that several German submarines had been "netted" by the British.

The identity of the American officer to whom the letter was written was not disclosed by the officer who told the story. It was said that the British officer in his letter mentioned two or three specific instances in which German submarines had been captured, news of which has been withheld by the British Admiralty.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SINKS 4 TURKISH SHIPS

Paris Hears One Transport Sent Down in Dardanelles Was Loaded With Men.

LONDON, May 23.—A more detailed account has been received by the Admiralty of the recent operations in the Dardanelles of the British submarine E-14, the crew of which was rewarded several days ago.

The report says that on her passage into the Sea of Marmora the E-14 sank a Turkish gunboat of the Berk-I-Satvet class; in the Sea of Marmora she sank a transport on April 29, a gunboat on May 3, and a large transport, full of troops, on May 10. On May 18 the E-14 compelled a small steamer to run aground. The return journey of the submarine was made on May 18.

"The Admiral of the Dardanelles," says the Admiralty statement, "says it is impossible to do full justice to this great achievement, and that the King's appreciation and reward for this service have, throughout the Allied fleet, given universal satisfaction."

Lieutenant Commander Edward Boyle of the E-14 received the Victoria Cross for the work of the submarine against the Turks. The distinguished service cross was given to Lieutenant Edward Stanley and Acting Lieutenant Reginald Lawrence, and the distinguished service medal to every member of the crew of the submarine.

ALLIES TO PUNISH TURKS WHO MURDER

Notify Porte That Government Heads Must Answer for Armenian Massacres.

LONDON, May 23.—A joint official statement by Great Britain, France, and Russia, issued tonight, says:

"For the past month Kurds and the Turkish population of Armenia have been engaged in massacring Armenians with the connivance and help of the Ottoman authorities. Such massacres took place about the middle of April at Erzerum, Dertshau, Moush, Zeitun, and in all Cilicia.

"The inhabitants of about a hundred villages near Van were all assassinated. In the town itself the Armenian quarter is besieged by Kurds. At the same time the Ottoman Government at Constantinople is raging against the inoffensive Armenian population.

"In the face of these fresh crimes committed by Turkey, the allied Governments announce publicly to the Sublime Porte that they will hold all members of the Government, as well as such of their agents as are implicated, personally responsible for such massacres."

MASSACRES BY WHOLESALE.

Turks and Kurds Have Killed Thousands Since the War Began.

One of the first sparks fanned into flame in the East by the European War was that of the old hatred between the Armenian Christians in Asiatic Turkey and Persia and the Mohammedan Turks and Kurds.

By the middle of February reports of the slaughter of Armenians began to come to America, and the days of 1895-6, when to be an Armenian Christian was to be in constant danger, were recalled.

SABONY PORTRAITS $ FOR $5.00 at 364 Fifth Ave. (34th St.) only address.—Adv.

ITALY DECLARES WAR UPON AUSTRIA; GERMANY WITHDRAWS HER ENVOY; ITALIAN CHASSEURS EXPEL INVADERS

CLASH NEAR ALPINE PASS

Patrol Force Which Entered Italy Driven Back Across the Border.

800,000 TEUTONS MASSED

German General Staff May Conduct the Operations and Attempt a Crushing Blow.

KAISER'S OFFICERS AT TRENT

Italian Army, Intrenched, Awaits with Enthusiasm Order to Attack Foe.

KING TO GO TO THE FRONT

Princes Rush to Join Army as Privates—Mayor of Rome and Three Sons with Colors.

ROME, May 23.—A clash, which is generally regarded here to be the first skirmish of the war, occurred today between Italian and Austrian troops at Forcellini di Montozzo, in the pass between Pont di Legno and Pejo. An Austrian patrol crossed the frontier, but was attacked by Italian Alpine chausseurs and driven back over the border.

When the first great blow will be struck cannot be foretold, but after many months of preparation, the army, which has been greatly strengthened, and the navy are ready for whatever task may be set them. Exceedingly strong forces are in position all along the Austro-Italian frontier, on the Austrian side of which feverish preparations have been going on the last few days to make the fortifications as strong as possible and to clear the way for effective artillery action.

800,000 Teuton Troops Ready.

About 800,000 Bavarians and Hungarians have already been concentrated along or near the border, Austria insuring commissariat service for them.

Although Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorf, Chief of Staff of the Austrian Army, had prepared for many years for this conflict, the belief is held here that the campaign will be conducted by the German General Staff, which, it is said, has planned a strong offensive movement in the hope of breaking the Italian lines and forcing their way into Italian territory. Should such an attempt fail, the Austrians and Germans would then have to resort to defensive measures against a certain invasion.

The Austrian defenses are particularly strong and have been constructed everywhere, even along the Dalmatian coast, which is already protected by fixed and floating mines and guarded by a dozen submarines, carrying German officers and sailors.

The Austrian fleet is centred at Pola, with only a few torpedo boats and destroyers at Cattaro and Spalato. Other Austrian warships are in the Dalmatian Archipelago, on the northeast coast of the Adriatic Sea. Naval men here do not consider it likely that the Austrian fleet will leave Pola unless forced by an Italian attack.

Call to Colors Causes Sensation.

Great gitation was caused throughout Rome yesterday when all the street corners were placarded with manifestos calling to arms all men born in the years 1876 to 1895.

Although the measure had been expected at any moment for the last fortnight, a crowd of persons gathered at each corner to read the manifesto. The crowds were so great that in some points in the centre of the city traffic was interrupted.

Advices from Udine say that the last men called to the colors in that vicinity were ordered to bring with them not only shoes, but food for three days.

Priests Ask Leave to Enlist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 24.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"A decree has been issued indicating Italy's intention to seize all Austro-German steamers taking refuge in Italian ports since the outbreak of war.

"The Pope has ordered the hospices of Santa Marta, an annex of the Vatican, and seven seminaries and colleges, including the German South American colleges, to be placed at the disposal of the Red Cross organisation

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Text of the Formal Declaration of War Presented by Italy to Austria-Hungary

VIENNA, May 23, (via Amsterdam and London, May 24.)—The Duke of Avarna, Italian Ambassador to Austria, presented this afternoon to Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, the following declaration of war:

Vienna, May 23, 1915.

Conformably with the orders of His Majesty the King, His august Sovereign, the undersigned Ambassador of Italy has the honor to deliver to His Excellency, the Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, the following communication:

"Declaration has been made, as from the fourth of this month, to the Imperial and Royal Government of the grave motives for which Italy, confident in her good right, proclaimed annulled and henceforth without effect her treaty of alliance with Austria-Hungary, which was violated by the Imperial and Royal Government, and resumed her liberty of action in this respect.

"The Government of the King, firmly resolved to provide by all means at its disposal for safeguarding Italian rights and interests, cannot fail in its duty to take against every existing and future menace measures which events impose upon it for the fulfillment of national aspirations.

"His Majesty the King declares that he considers himself from tomorrow in a state of war with Austria-Hungary."

The undersigned has the honor to make known at the same time to His Excellency, the Foreign Minister, that passports will be placed this very day at the disposal of the Imperial and Royal Ambassador at Rome, and he will be obliged to His Excellency if he will kindly have his passports handed to him.

AVARNA.

11 NATIONS NOW INVOLVED IN WAR

Washington Expects Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece Soon to Join the Allies.

TRADE PROBLEMS CREATED

Switzerland, Now Isolated, Must Look to Italy for Means to Get in Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Official confirmation of the declaration of war by Italy against Austro-Hungary had not reached Washington tonight, but the press dispatches on the subject and other developments today greatly interested officials and diplomats. As soon as authoritative confirmation comes from either side that the fromal declaration of war has been issued President Wilson will add another to his already long list of proclamations of neutrality. In this new proclamation the United States Government will go on record as a neutral as between Italy and the dual monarchy.

In diplomatic circles here it is predicted that Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece soon will enter the war, following the lead of Italy, and that they will all go on the side of the Allies in the order named. It has been the belief in well-informed diplomatic circles for two months that the entry of Greece into the war awaited the attitude of Italy. Now that the Italians are in the conflict and will figure in the general peace conference that will be held after the war for remaking the map of Europe, it is argued that the Greeks cannot now long remain out in view of the reckoning that will be had when hostilities cease regarding the new status to be established in the Near East.

The statement was made here tonight that the Bulgarians could not afford to remain out of the war or to enter it except on the side of the Allies with Serbia and Italy already on that side and Romania and Greece as prospective participants joined with them. It was furthermore pointed out that the situation had now so shaped itself that Bulgaria, taking advantage of the Italian declaration and the prospect of the participation of Roumania, would feel justified in joining the Allies and going against Turkey in an attempt to take Adrianople—the goal of the Bulgarians in the Balkan war.

There are now eleven nations engaged in war or involved in declarations of war since Aug. 1 last. They are Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Turkey, Serbia, Italy, and Montenegro. With Roumania, Bulgaria, and Greece entered, the total number of involved nations would be increased to fourteen.

One of the subjects on which information is awaited with much interest here is the attitude of Italy toward the naval operations of the Allies, whether Italy will subscribe to the order-in-council making impossible all commercial intercourse with Germany and Austria through the Mediterranean and whether the same rigid rules as to contraband will be enforced by the Italian fleet as by the Anglo-French fleet.

The situation of Switzerland is likely to be a cause of much concern, for should the same rules as to ultimate destination of cargoes be put into effect with respect to shipments consigned for transshipment through Italian ports, as imposed by the Allies, the little republic, isolated in the centre of Europe without a sea outlet, may suffer seriously. Already there has been much difficulty in getting supplies to Switzerland, and it is believed Switzerland will press hard for arrangements with the French and Italian Governments to obtain products, giving guarantees against re-exportation.

The cutting off of commerce to Germany and Austria through the Mediterranean, it is thought in allied quarters here, will soon be seriously felt by the central powers, and may even compel

Continued on Page 2.

4-POWER ENTENTE AS ALLIANCE DIES

Italy Joins Great Britain, France, and Russia in a New Compact.

FORMAL ACTION IS TAKEN

Terms of Italy's Participation in the War Signed and Sealed as Teuton Envoys Depart.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, this afternoon received the German Ambassador, Prince von Bülow. The latter did not stay long. His visit was practically one of formal leave taking.

What actualy took place at the final interview is not stated, but when the Kaiser's emissary came downstairs from the Foreign Office he looked pale and excited and seemed to have lost his habitual calm look of confidence. As he turned into the Via Venti Settembre he was swinging his walking stick and muttering to himself. He entered a covered automobile at a short distance from the Consulate and drove toward the German Embassy.

Baron von Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador, also paid a hurried farewell visit to Signor Sonnino. The colloquy between the Italian Foreign Minister and the Vienna envoy was even briefer than that with Prince von Bülow. The departing Austrian barely stayed five minutes. On leaving, he hurried away, absent mindedly carrying his hat in his hand until he reached the foot of the great staircase giving access to the Minister's office.

Signor Sonnino then received the British, French, and Russian Ambassadors. As a result of this official interview, I am able to state that the hitherto existing Triple Entente has from today become the Quadruple Entente. This first official meeting between the representatives of the newly born alliance was most cordial. The basis of Italy's active co-operation, economic, naval, and military, was settled, signed, and sealed. Due notice of Italy's action will be given to neutral powers. From today Italy is with her new allies whole-heartedly, with her national soul, her national sword, and her national purse.

HATE FOE "UNUTTERABLY."

Austrians Furious at What Is Called Italy's Treacherous Surprise Attack.

AMSTERDAM, May 23.—The Frankfurter Zeitung today prints a telegram received from Vienna saying:

"The exasperation and contempt which Italy's treacherous surprise attask and her hypocritical justification arouse here (Vienna) are quite indescribable.

"Neither Serbia nor Russia, despite a long and costly war, is hated. Italy, however, or rather those Italian would-be politicians and business men who offer violence to the majority of peaceful Italian people, are so unutterably hated with the most profound honesty that this war can be terrible."

BARS WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Italy to Adopt Press Bureau System of Britain and France.

TURIN, Italy, May 23.—Commander in Chief Cadorna, Premier Salandra, and Foreign Minister Sonnino have agreed, says the Stampa, that no war correspondents shall be allowed with the Italian Army.

The Italian Press Bureau is to operate in the same manner as do those in France and Great Britain.

TEUTON ENVOYS TAKE LEAVE

Von Macchio Receives Passports; Von Buelow to Go With Him.

ENVOYS TO POPE GO ALSO

Italian Ambassador to Austria Gets Word to Withdraw from Vienna.

WHOLE NATION REJOICING

Rome Ablaze with Flags and Great Crowds Parade to National Airs of the Allies.

30,000 ITALIANS PRISONERS

Detained in Germany and Austria, Although Enemy Nationals Are Allowed to Leave Italy.

ROME, May 23.—Italy is at war with Austria-Hungary. Official announcement of the declaration of hostilities was made by the Government last night at 8:15 o'clock, simultaneously with the issuance of an order for general mobilization. The state of war begins tomorrow.

Passports were handed to Baron von Macchio, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Italy, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, and he will leave tonight or tomorrow morning.

Three special trains have been held in readiness, one for Baron von Macchio, one for Prince von Bülow, and the Prussian Envoy to the Holy See, and the third for the Bavarian Envoy to the Quirinal and the Vatican.

The Italan Ambasador at Vienna, the Duke of Avarna, has been recalled.

Enthusiastic Throughout the Country.

Although drastic action has been loked for momentarily, Italians of all classes were electrified by the swiftly moving events. Reports from all towns in Italy say that the decree of mobilization was received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. Processions and demonstrations were held in all towns, the people acclaiming the King and wishing victory for the country.

In some places portraits of the King and Queen were carried triumphantly through the streets by crowds singing the national airs and war songs popular with their grandfathers and fathers who fought in 1848, 1859, 1860 and 1866, or who climbed the scaffolds to meet the Austrian executioners.

In Rome early this morning great crowds gathered around the Quirinal to await the ministers who called on the King for the purpose of discussing the situation and signing decrees. When Premier Salandra and Signor Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, left the palace the people cheered them enthusiastically. The troops changing guards at the Royal Palace were the object of a stirring manifestation amid "Vivas" for the army and for war.

General Zuppeli, Minister of War, and Vice Admiral Viale, Minister of Marine, remained with the King for a considerable time after the others left, and later they had a conference with Lieut. Gen. Cadorna, Chief of Staff, and Vice Admiral Phaon di Revel, Chief of the Naval Staff.

From Germany come reports that considerable resentment is felt in official circles there against what is alleged to be the obstinacy of the Austrian diplomacy responsible for the failure of the negotiations with Italy initiatew by Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador. The suggestion had even been made that Austria should be left alone to fight Italy, but pledges taken by the German General Staff and by the German Emperor personally with Emperor Francis Joseph resulted in the triumph of those advocating Austro-German solidarity, even in a new war against Italy.

According tot the Giornale d'Italia, the problem concerning the diplomats accredited to the Vatican has been solved satisfactorily. The Austrian and German diplomats, ignoring the situation in Italy, will depart, as though they were merelytaking their Summer vacations before the regular time. It had been urged by some that the Italian Government move energetically with respect to these diplomatic representatives, and by others that the Vatican resist any effort to force them to withdraw. But these extreme measures failed, and thus the Law of Guarantees remains untouched.

Alarming reports have been received

from the Italian border towns that Italian residents in the Austrian Tyrol are experiencing great difficulty in returning to Italy, and in many cases have been placed under arrest.

Austria Gets War Declaration.

LONDON, Monday, May 24.—The Italian Ambassador at Vienna yesterday (Sunday) afternoon presented a formal declaration of war to Baron Burian von Rajece, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

This announcement is made in a Vienna dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, sent by way of Amsterdam.

A Stefani dispatch from Rome says that the Italian Foreign Minister sent on Sunday a circular dispatch to the Italian representatives abroad, detailing the negotiations with Austria and declaring that the Royal Government, supported by the Parliament and the natiton, had decided to avoid all delay, and had therefore notified the Austrian Ambassador that he must consider a state of war as existing from tomorrow, (Monday.)

GERMANY ORDERS VON BUELOW AWAY

Takes Prompt Action Upon Hearing of Italy's Declaration Against Her Ally.

LONDON, Monday, May 24.—A Berlin official dispatch, received by Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam and dated yesterday, says:

"The Italian Government today caused to be declared through the Ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian Government, the Duke of Avarna, that Italy considers herself in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.

"The Italian Government, by this inexcusable attack against the Dual Monarchy, has also broken, without right or without ground, her alliance with Germany.

"The loyal relationship existing conformably with the treaty between Austria-ungary and the German Empire, and still form firmly welded by the comradeship of arms, has remained unimpaired by the defection of the third ally and his desertion to the enemies' camp.

"The German Ambassador, therefore, has received instructions to leave Rome conjointly with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador."

REFUSED ITALY'S DEMAND.

Austria Would Not Give Pledge to Respect Integrity of Serbia.

ROME, May 23.—The Tribuna, answering the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which published a semi-official German statement in defense of Austria of the accusations contained in the Italian Green Book, says that the Marquis di San Giuliano, the Italian Foreign Minister, before his death, asked Austria if she were ready to pledge herself to respect in an absolute way the sovereignty of Serbia.

Austria refused, which meant, says the Tribuna, that while ready to appear to respect the territorial integrity she was planning to make Serbia a vassal State, which gradually would have ended like Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ROME SHOWS ITS JOY AT WAR.

All Houses and Vehicles Decorated with Flags as Crowds Parade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 23.—Crowds that fill the streets, flags hanging from every house and decorating automobiles and all other vehicles, and jubilant demonstrations in various parts of the city would lead a stranger to think that Rome was celebrating some national holiday instead of the entrance of the nation on a war that will be terrible, costly, and perhaps long.

As I telegraph, the strains of the Garibaldi hymn and Royal march are mingling with those of "La Marseillaise" and British national anthem as a great crowd of men and women marches by the windows.

But many sober faces, as well as excited ones, are seen as some families have sent all their menfolk to the aid of the fatherland. Most of the men of fighting age who were not called to the colors have volunteered.

The royal family is exceedingly popular, as all the Princes of the House of Savoy of fighting age are engaging in the war. The Duke of Aosta and the Count of Turin are already with their regiments, and the Duke of the Abruzzi is with the navy, while the younger Princes are either in the army or the navy. The people, as a whole, are turning with confidence to the Duke of the Abruzzi, who during the war in Tripoli showed himself so competent, notwithstanding that he was hampered continuously by Italy's observance of the Triple Alliance, which allowed Austria to interfere, because of the famous Seventh Article, which Austria interpreted quite differently when she attacked Serbia and Italy objected.

Although Italians as a whole have not interfered with the liberty of action of Germans and Austrians in this country, Italians in Germany and Austria have been subjected to indignities similar to those suffered by British and French who happened to be in those countries when war was declared—such as the withholding of passports, the stoppage of refugees at the frontier, and refusal to furnish food.

WELCOMES ITALY AS AN ALLY.

London Press Comment on Her Entrance Into the Conflict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 24.—The Morning Post says: "The people of this country will welcome Italy as ally, not merely because of the new strength given to Allies arms, but because of the old amity and understanding between the British and Italian nations. We are proud to have the Italians fighting with us in the great cause of liberation, a cause the vindication of which must have such far-reaching consequences for the destiny of Italy.'

"All the great powers that stand for freedom are now ranged side by side in one camp, and it would be difficult indeed to believe that such a combina-

30,000 ITALIANS ARE HELD PRISONERS

Rome Astounded by Report of Action by German and Austrian Governments.

ITALIAN RESIDENTS HUNTED

All Austrians and Germans on Soil of Italy Protected and Their Departure Permitted.

ROME, (via Paris,) May 23.—The report reaching Rome that the German and Austrian Governments have prevented 30,000 Italians from leaving the territory of those countries has created a profound impression here. The Giornale d'Italia declines to believe the truth of this report, not only because this would be opposed to the rights of nations, but for the reason that the Italian Government not only permitted the departure of Austrians and Germans from Italian soil, but protected these nationals.

From the Austrian side of the frontier news reaches Udine that the Italian residents are actually being hunted and that the fate of 600 who left Trieste, hoping to reach Italy, is unknown, and that the greatest anxiety for their safety is felt.

At Rovigno, in Istria, sixty-two Italian citizens have been arrested. These include the Mayor, Signor d'Avanzo, and the Secretary of the municipality. All Italian citizens residing near the fortifications of Pola have been taken into custody by the police, and at Cormons, on the frontier, 1,000 Italians, for the most part women and children, have been concentrated and prevented from leaving the territory.

A Verona dispatch says that Mario Weber of Trieste, who notwithstanding his German name was an ardent Italian, enlisted in the French Army when the war began. He was made prisoner by the Germans, and when it was learned that he had resided in Trieste he was handed over to the Austrian authorities and was yesterday hanged at Linz.

The population of the town of Trent, one of Austria's strongly fortified towns, has been reduced one-fifth during the last two days. The inhabitants have been terrified by the explosion of mines, with which the military authorities were destroying houses, bridges, and everything within the fortified zone that might interfere with future artillery action. The remainder of the residents of Trent have bene notified to be in readiness to leave instantly.

Strict Rules for Foreigners.

ITALIAN FRONTIER, (via Paris,) May 23.—The strictest precautions are being taken with regard to foreigners entering Italy. Those already resident, who desire to remain, must have permission from the central Police Department in their neighborhood, and fill out a form, giving full particulars and reasons.

Seven thousand persons have already presented requests. These include many Americans and British subjects, and the stream of applicants continues without cessation. Meanwhile various suspected individuals have been arrested.

TEUTONIC WAR STAFF ARRIVES AT TRENT

Italian Troops, Intrenched and Holding Bridges, Expect an Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, May 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Austro-German General Staff arrived at Trent yesterday.

The enthusiastic Italian army is intrenched and ready, expecting an attack.

The mobilization orders have caused great enthusiasm in the frontier towns and the Italian lake district. The military are in possession of the trains and bridges, and a severe surveillance is exercised on the Swiss frontier.

From Munich and Innsbruck German troops are pouring toward the Italian frontier. The Austrians have mounted artillery on the Alpine passes, which are under deep snow. They have blown up the railway lines and bridges and cut telegraphs and telephones.

On the frontier several unimportant outpost fights have occurred.

It is confirmed that Switzerland will act for Germany in Italy and for Italy in Germany.

The Swiss Government, having received assurances that the four frontiers will be respected, views the situation calmly.

PRINCES OF ITALY JOIN AS PRIVATES

Rome's Mayor With the Colors—Montenegrin Princess a Nurse.

PARIS, May 23.—Princess Natalie of Montenegro, sister-in-law of Queen Helena of Italy, has been enrolled as a nurse in the Italian Army, says a dispatch from Rome to the Paris Temps.

Among the members of the Roman aristocracy who have volunteered to serve in the ranks, the dispatch adds, are Prince Colonna, the three sons of Duke Sforza, the son of Prince Aldobrandini, the Princes Lancellotti, the Prince Altieri, the two Princes Torlonia, the Prince Boncompagni, the two Princes Caffarelli, the four Princes Ruspoli, the three Princes Rospigliosi, the two Princes Caetani di Sermoneta, and the Princes Centoti.

ROME, May 23.—Prince Colonna, Mayor of Rome, has resumed his post in the army as a Major of cavalry and has started for the front, where his three sons have preceded him.

About half of the Aldermen of Rome, it is estimated, have re-entered the army, and two-thirds of the members of the Municipal Council have volunteered for military duty.

General Asinari, who was severely wounded in the war against Austria in 1866 while leading a brilliant charge at Custozza, and was placed on the retired list a few years ago because he alluded in a speech to his hope that the tricolor would be planted on Italian land beyond the frontier, has been recalled to the service.

ITALY DECLARES WAR CLASH NEAR BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

with the view of their conversion into military hospitals.

"Many priests, who have been exempted from military service, have asked to be allowed to enlist as volunteers."

ITALY'S KING TO LEAD THE TROOPS TO WAR

Victor Emmanuel Probably Will Follow the Example of His Grandfather.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 24.—The Daily Chronicle says "King Victor Emmanuel will probably follow the example of King Albert of Belgium and lead his troops in the field and inspire them as did his grandfather of the same name, who with the aid of Cavour and Garibaldi, united the dozen divisions of Italy under the white cross of the House of Savoy.

"It would be one of the many historical coincidences of this war if it should happen that next month found Victor Emmanuel III. not a whit less idolized by his country than was his celebrated forefather, and leading an army to the honorable reclamation of that part of the old Latin soil still held by the Austrians."

LONDON, Monday, May 24.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's Rome correspondent says that King Victor Emmanuel has signed a patriotic appeal to the people, extoling the glories of his ancestors and explaining the necessity of liberating their brethren who are "groaning under Austrian slavery." The appeal requests all classes of Italians to do their duty for the fatherland and to pray for the success of Italian arms.

"The King," continues the correspondent, "has ordered all the royal Princes holding commands to start immediately for the front. The Pope has authorized the clergy to offer public prayers for an Italian victory. Great enthusiasm prevails everywhere."

ROME, May 23.—It is asserted that the Prince of Wied, former ruler of Albania, has requested that he be transferred to the staff of the Teutonic army which will fight against Italy.

ITALY'S NEW SEA FIGHTERS.

How Their Power Has Increased in Recent Years.

The Scientific American printed last week an article on Italy's new navy, which has been actively developed since the Italo-Turkish war of 1911-12. The writer says:

"The first dreadnought of the Italian Navy was the Dante Alighieri, armed with twelve 12-inch guns, situated in four triple turrets.

"After the Dante Alighieri came the Giulio Cesare and two others of her type, the Leonardo da Vinci and the Conte di Cavour, all three of which have thirteen 12-inch guns instead of the twelve guns of the Dante Alighieri. The dreadnoughts of the Giulio Cesare type in the trial of their artillery gave most satisfactory results.

"The plans of the Leonardo da Vinci and her two sister ships were the work of Edoardo Masdea, whose early demise was a grave loss to Italian Navy engineering, he having designed more than one-half of the Italian fleet.

"The principal characteristics of the three dreadnoughts of the Giulio Cesare type are as follows: Length over all, 533 feet; beam width, 83 feet; displacement, 22,700 tons; speed, 22 knots. The principal battery consists of thirteen 12-inch guns, situated in three triple turrets and two twin turrets. The secondary battery is composed of eighteen 5-inch guns in casemates placed within armored bridge houses; twenty 3-inch guns, and three torpedo tubes. The armor protection consists of a complete armor belt about 10 inches thick, tapering at the stern and diminishing in thickness toward the upper part. The motive power is furnished by Parsons turbines, capable of developing 24,000 horse power. There is a normal fuel supply of 1,000 tons, and reserve bunkers with a capacity of another 1,500 tons.

"Two other dreadnoughts of nearly the same type as the Giulio Cesare are the Doria and the Duilio, launched over three years ago, and now practically completed. The displacement and principal battery are the same, but the secondary battery is composed of 6-inch guns instead of the 5-inch guns of the Giulio Cesare. These two sister ships are the work of the Government shipyards of Spezia and Castellamare di Stabia.

"From dreadnoughts Italy has progressed conclusively to superdreadnoughts. With these new ships—three in number—she has passed abruptly from the 12-inch gun to the 15-inch gun, without touching the intermediary calibre. Although Italy was the first to introduce triple turrets in the navy, in her new superdreadnoughts there is a return to twin turrets.

"The superdreadnoughts, one of which will bear a name of common interest to Italy and to the United States, that of Christoforo Colombo, will have a displacement of 32,000 tons and will be armed with eight 15-inch guns and eighteen 6-inch guns. The contract speed is twenty-five knots, but it is strongly hoped to increase this to twenty-eight knots.

"The great displacement of the superdreadnoughts is owing to their high speed and heavy protection, the ship's bottom also being protected against explosions under water. It is maintained that no foreign battleship of corresponding type and period will be able to compete with this new ship in armor protection, and she is expected to sustain the reputation of the Italian Navy for devoting especial attention to the problem of highest speed. This new type of ship is the work of Edgardo Ferrati, who succeeded Edoardo Masdea in the direction of the Corps of Italian Naval Engineering.

"Following on the new superdreadnought, studies will be initiated for the still greater battleship of the future, and the result will undoubtedly be a fresh achievement of Italian naval engineers, pioneers in resolving the most arduous problems of naval engineering and artillery. It should be remembered that the dreadnought type had its genesis in Italy in the Vittorio Emanuele type and its predecessors in the Duilio type of forty years ago. Between 1880 and 1890 the Italian Navy constructed the Lepanto and the Italia, of 16,000 tons displacement, armed with four 17-inch guns, and with a speed of eighteen knots; Italy armed the Re Umberto type with four 14-inch guns.

"After all, allowing naturally for thirty years' progress in engineering and naval artillery, the superdreadnought is but a return to those first conception which at the time seemed almost sheer folly, but which now justly impose themselves on the navies of the world.

"The Italian Navy, seconded by the enthusiasm of a people that never seek to evade or refuse an appeal for the national defense, has won back her place in the Mediterranean, that classic Latin sea, of which she was once conqueror and possessor. No longer ambitious for dominion or possession, Italy intends only to hold her place with dignity and firmness in that sea which bathes her coast for more than 1,200 miles, and laps the shores of Libya, her new colonial possession."

ITALIANS HERE TALK NOTHING BUT WAR

Great Crowds Are Out, Mingling American Flags with Those of Italy.

"MOVIES" STIR ENTHUSIASM

But Everywhere Sunday Passes with Good Order—Women's Faces Are Serious.

Standing where Spring Street touches Mulberry Street, yesterday afternoon, and looking south it was possible to see between 50,000 and 100,000 Italians, and all of them talking "guerra." For these thousands who stood on corners, in the middle of the street, gathered in front of and on the stoops, there was but one topic of conversation, and that was the entry of Italy into the war on the side of the Allies.

As it was in Mulberry Street, so it was in Mott Street and in Elizabeth Street, the other two downtown streets where nearly everybody is either Italian born or of Italian descent. Everybody, from the little girls in snowy white to the old men, was dressed up in his best. Here and there fluttered a tiny Italian flag, but there was always one, and generally two little American flags, to keep it company.

In the streets there were no noisy demonstrations for everybody had been expecting what has happened every day for months past. Nobody doubted the wisdom of the step that Italy has taken—at least nobody admitted any such doubts. It might not have been a safe thing to admit doubts in these crowds of intensely patriotic Latins. The talk was of the Italian King, the Duke of the Abruzzi, of General Cadorna, and of what everybody in the Italian quarter is convinced Italy and her allies are going to do to the Germans and the Austrians and the Turks.

And never were there better behaved crowds than the Italian throngs. The police of the Mulberry Street station bore witness to the truth of this. Not a single case of disorder marred the day. There was no wild parading and no demonstrations over the Italian colors. As a matter of fact there were many more Amerioan than Italian flags in evidence.

In Cleveland Place, between Centre and Lafayette Streets, there was a more interesting crowd than any of the others in the quarter. It was made up almost entirely of Italian women and girls.

Nearly every face in this crowd was solemn, and there was little of the laughter and enthusiasm of the moving crowds in Mulberry, Elizabeth and Mott Streets. Most of the women had sons, grandsons, or relatives in the army of Italy, and it was easy to see that they were thinking of what the war might mean to their far-away kindred.

Facing Cleveland Place is the building in which the Italian Consul General has his offices. Most of yesterday consular attachés were hard at work. Since it became certain that Italy was going to war the Italian Consulate General has been one of the busiest places in New York, as more than 40,000 Italian army and navy reservists, and the Consulate General keeps track of every one of these men.

In the Italian quarter on the upper east side the scenes were like those in the downtown districts, and, as was the case downtown, the people were orderly and careful to stay within the bounds of the law.

There was one place, however, where there was noise aplenty, and that was every Italian moving picture theatre in the city. Down town there were the big ones, and all of them showed war pictures and between films they threw on the screens pictures of the King and of those who are army and navy heroes in the Italian world today. Above the entrances of the theatres the signs all announced war pictures. There was not a moment from noon to closing time last night when these theatres were not packed by enthusiastic Italians.

It was noted that the Italians took their places in the bulletin board armies yesterday, and as a result of the influx of new blood the arguments became more heated, but the police were alert, and every row was nipped in the bud. The Germans in the crowds bitterly denounced their former allies for what they termed their "treachery," and the Italians promptly countered with the argument that Germany had broken her treaty respecting the neutrality of Belgium and Italy was much more justified in breaking away from the Triple Alliance. If the Belgian treaty was a "scrap of paper," so was that which had bound Italy and Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The only police record of a fight, due to the entrance of Italy into the war, came from New Jersey. Over there Christopher Steuben, 25 years old, and Theodore Yeupeman, 24 years old, both of 1328 Newkirk Street, Union Hill, went to the North Bergen Police Station last night and asked for the arrest of Eugenio Paylis, 23 years old, on a charge of battery. In corroboration of their charge against Paylis, the two men pointed to various bruises and lacerations of the face which had been inflicted by Dr. J. Clement Justin.

When they were questioned as to the cause of the fight, Steuben and Yeupeman said that Paylis was an Italian and that they had told him that when the war was over there would not be a "wop" left in Italy. Steuben added that Paylis asserted that one Italian was as good as two Germans and started to attack them, beating Steuben severely and then assailing Yeupeman. The police advised Steuben and Yeupeman to appeal to the Recorder for a warrant.

ITALY'S AIR FLEET FOURTH IN NUMBERS

New Belligerent Has Big Force of Dirigibles and Aeroplanes for Land and Sea Work.

Italy's air force ranks fourth numerically—right after England, Germany, and France. Two successful types of airships have been evolved—the Brigata specialisti (non-rigid) and the Forlanini (semi-rigid) types.

Captains Crocco and Ricaldoni, having achieved fame in aero-dynamic research work, were assigned to develop the first Italian military dirigible in 1904. Its trial in 1908 was satisfactory. The type was improved into the P class of Italian dirigibles. The P-1, in 1909, flew from Bracciano to Naples, a three-hour trip. The P-2 the next year flew from Rome to Venice, crossing the Appenines. The construction of a fleet of dirigibles was decided upon in 1911. Three types were constructed—the small type, (P class,) a medium, (M class,) and a large, (G class,) ranging from 2,500 cubic meters capacity to more than 20,000 cubic meters.

When the Italo-Turkish war began several Ps and an M were shipped to Libya. They proved of great value in the military operations in Africa.

Enrico Forlanini's Leonardo da Vinci having proved a successful example of the semi-rigid airship, the citizens of Milan bought a ship from him and presented it to the Government, calling it the Citta di Milano, in 1913. Another Forlanini type has been added to the fleet.

The most recent additions have been a 40,000 cubic meter Brigata Specialisti, called the G-1, and a speedy V-1, built by the same establishment, after plans by an aerial engineer named Verduzio. The craft can make ninety kilometers an hour. Eleven dirigible sheds are scattered over Italy.

The Italian aeroplane fleet, which was a factor in the Libya victory, consists of fifteen land and two sea squadrons, each of ten machines, seven active and three in reserve. The personnel consists of ten pilots, officers and non-commissioned officers, and fifty enlisted men, (mechanics.)

The land squadrons are made up of armed scouts with machine guns and gun spotters. Sixty fast monoplane "spotters" recently were delivered to the army. Many powerful armored "bombardiers" are under construction. The new Caproni bombardier-plane is a biplane, armored and carrying a one-inch quick-fire gun in front. It can make seventy-five miles an hour and can stay aloft twenty-five hours.

Various types of machines are used in the Italian service, although many older types are used in the aviation schools. The four are the national Caprini, the Savoia-Farman, the Sit-Blériot, and Nieuport-Macchi. The sea squadrons use Borel monoplanes and Bossi, Curtiss, and Farman-Savoia biplanes. The two sea squadrons have bases at Venice and Naples.

The larger airships of the Italian fleet are as follows:

Name.	Date.	Type.	Length.	Capacity, Cu. M.	Speed, Km.
G-1,	1914,	Brig.	.....	40,000	85
V-1,	1915,	Verduzio.	..90m.	15,000	100
Citta di Milano,	1913,	Forlanini	.....72m.	12,000	70
X,	1914,	Forlanini	.....72m.	12,000	70
M-4,	1914,	.....	.....	.....	..
M-3,	1914,	Brig.	.....82m.	12,000	70
M-2,	1912	.....	.....	.....	..
M-1,	1912	.....	.....	.....	..
Parseval-17,	1913,	Parseval	.....85m.	9,600	70
Parseval-19,	1914,	Parseval	.....85m.	10,000	75
P-4,	1913,	Brig.	.....63m.	4,700	60

The rating in airships is as follows:

Germany	396,000 cu. m.	in 18 airships
France	201,400 cu. m.	in 15 airships
Italy	155,650 cu. m.	in 12 airships
Russia	75,720 cu. m.	in 11 airships
England	65,000 cu. m.	in 9 airships
Japan	11,500 cu. m.	in 2 airships

REVOLVERS AS "FOODSTUFFS."

200 Big Packing Cases from Spain for Germany Seized in Italy.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, (via Chiasso, to Paris,) May 23.—Two hundred large packing cases from Barcelona, Spain, bound for Germany, recently were disembarked at Genoa. Labels on the boxes indicated that they contained foodstuffs. The German Consul at Genoa made great efforts to facilitate the dispatch of the cases to Germany.

Porters in moving the cases broke one of them open, and from it several heavy tin boxes fell. On examination it was found that the cases instead of food contained 2,000 revolvers.

ITALIA IRREDENTA CAUSE OF THE WAR

Austrian Sovereignty Over Italian Populations Long Resented.

HOW DIPLOMACY FAILED

Von Buelow's Vain Efforts to Thwart the Popular Will—Salandra's Policy Upheld.

The entrance of Italy into the world war which began last August brings the number of States engaged in the conflict up to eleven. Italy, allied with Germany and Austria-Hungary since 1882 in the Triple Alliance, was called upon last Summer to support the Germanic empires. She declined, and there began a series of diplomatic negotiations which soon resolved themselves into efforts on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary to induce Italy to remain neutral.

Prince von Bülow, an astute German statesman, whose wife is an Italian woman, was sent to Rome with instructions to do his utmost to save the situation. He labored indefatigably for months, but in vain. He offered Italy certain parts of Austrian territory as the price of her neutrality, but her answer was always "It is not enough." It now appears that Austria did not really believe that Italy would enter the field against her.

In the meantime there had arisen in Italy a war party led by the "irredentists," which made its voice heard in no uncertain terms. Dispatches from Rome for months past have indicated that the sentiment for active participation in the war was stronger by far than that on the side of continued neutrality.

Salandra Cabinet Resigned

The Cabinet of Premier Salandra resigned early in May. This was the signal for violent demonstrations in many of the important cities of the Kingdom, all in favor of war. A wave of patriotic fervor swept the country, and the people were loud in their demands for a beginning of hostilities. Troops had to be called out to maintain order, and everybody and everything representing continued neutrality was denounced and decried. Even relatives of King Victor Emmanuel were hooted, and there was talk of revolution in the air. The Emperor of Austria-Hungary as burned in effigy in Rome, and ex-Premier Giolitti, leader of the pacifists, was driven into seclusion.

These evidences of the popular determination had their effect. The announcement was made that the Ministry of Premier Salandra would continue in office, whereupon there was instant calm throughout the country. Having gained their point, the people quieted down as quickly as they had risen to voice their determination, and turned their faces to await the call to arms.

For months the diplomatic exchanges between Vienna and Rome had been constant, but the most persistent efforts of the diplomats to keep Italy out of the war were futile. The Triple Alliance was denounced by Italy on May 4, but even after this diplomatic endeavors were continued, Austria offering Italy further concessions as late as May 10.

For "Unredeemed Italy."

One great purpose of Italy in entering the war is to gain possession of "unredeemed Italy," a sweep of Austrian territory to the north and east near the head of the Adriatic Sea. This region, which includes Trent and Trieste, is Italian in all but nationality. To attain it has long been her cherished ambition.

The territory in dispute may be defined roughly as the sections of Austria south of a line drawn in the Rhaetian Alps, where Italy, Austria, and Switzerland meet, eastward to the Carnic Alps, and thence southward along the Italian Alps, and again eastward so as to include Fiume. The first part of this territory forms a wedge penetrating Italy between Lombardy and Venetia and cutting Lake Garda, while the second portion includes the Peninsula of Istria, and runs northward to the Julian Alps, between the Tagliamento and Save Rivers. This territory is called Italia irredenta," (unredeemed Italy,) because it once formed part of the Italian States of the Middle Ages, and because the majority of the people are of Italian stock. For the same reason the Dalmatian Islands are considered to be part of "Italia irredenta."

The district of the City of Trent, known in Italy as the Trentino, once formed part of the Roman colony of Tridentini, which in 1027, passed under the rule of a bishop and then, after various changes, came into possession of Austria, together with Lombardy and Venetia.

After the defeat of Austria in 1859 by Piedmont and France, and even after Piedmont had taken over Lombardy, and the Kingdom of Italy had been formed in 1861, Austria continued to hold Venetia, until her defeat in the Austro-German war of 1866 gave it to Italy. There was left in possession of Austria, however, the wedge of the Trent district, as a menace to Italy.

The territory to the eastward which Italy desires is principally Istria. In early days a part of the Republic of Venice, it passed to Austria, together with Dalmatia, with the abolition of the republic in 1797. In 1805 Austria was compelled by Napoleon to cede Istria to France, but in 1813 Austria seized it and has held it since that time.

Aside from the Dalmatian Islands, the territory sought by Italy includes about 8,000 square miles.

MAY MOBILIZE IN CANADA.

Transports Sought to Take 100,000 Italians Home to Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, May 23.—How to handle the large number of Italian reservists on this continent, from the Yukon to Mexico, is exercising the minds of the authorities here. In the absence of General Hughes nothing definite could be ascertained tonight as to whether any steps had been taken by the Militia Department, but the expectation of officials is that mobilization of these reservists will take place in Canada.

It is thought probable that with reservists and volunteers at least 100,000 fighting Italians will flock to the colors in the United States and Canada, and that this immense force can only be handled by transports. Transports cannot go into a United States port to take soldiers to one of the belligerent nations, and so it is expected here that they will all come to Canada.

There are 45,411 Italians in Canada, according to the 1911 census, and it is estimated that about 5,000 of these are reservists. These will all join the colors and the expectation is that there will be 4,000 in addition, so that the Canadian Italian contingent should be about 9,000 fighting men.

11 NATIONS NOW INVOLVED IN WAR

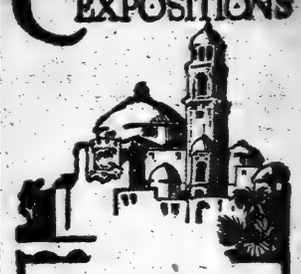
Continued from Page 1.

a conclusion of peace earlier than might otherwise have been the case. The entrance of Rumania, shutting off a wheat supply from Southeastern Europe, would be another important factor. There long had been an understanding between Italy and Rumania, according to official information here, to enter the war at approximately the same time.

To only a narrow circle of officials has it been known that a tentative agreement was made with the Allies by Italy whereby the latter country would enter the war some time during May. This agreement is understood to have been signed late in April.

Just what arrangements for territorial division were made with the Allies in the event of victory is not known, but it is said that the opportunity offered for the satisfaction of Italy's national aspirations was far more acceptable than the offers by Austro-German plenipotentiaries.

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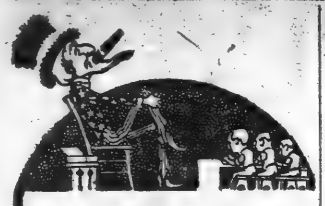
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UNITED CIGAR STORES

HINDENBURG KNOWS ITALY THOROUGHLY

As Well Acquainted with It as with Mazurian Lakes, Says Italian Newspaperman.

COMMANDER'S GREAT MIND

"A Storehouse of Tracts," Writes Correspondent After Interview with the Field Marshal.

That Field Marshal von Hindenburg knows Rome as well as he does his famous Mazurian Lakes, is the statement made recently by Cabasino Renda of the Giornale d'Italia of Rome, who accompanied the famous German commander on several of his campaigns in the eastern war zone. Not only does Hindenburg know Rome as well as any native, but he also has an intimate knowledge of practically all Italy, says Renda.

The article by Renda, in which he wrote of Hindenburg, appeared in a recent issue of the Giornale d'Italia, and it has been translated by the German Information Service, which gave out the English version a few days ago. Renda's article is, in part, as follows:

"The field marshal is thoroughly acquainted with Italy and especially with the City of Rome. We spoke of ancient and modern Rome, of its monuments and its streets. Hindenburg knows Rome as well as the region of the Mazurian Lakes. He spoke to me about the new sections of the city between the streets of Villa Malta and Porta Pia with the scientific exactness of a topographer and an accuracy in naming the streets which was positively startling. The man must have an iron memory.

"'Whoever concerns himself with strategy,' he observed with a glance at my astonished face, 'must have a a memory from which not even the smallest detail escapes, even though it is so easy to overlook a detail because of the endless amount of data and impressions which pile up in the brain. Strategy is based on details.'

"After he had apprized me of the truth concerning the fables which are circulated about him in connection with his acquirement of his minute knowledge of the Mazurian lakes, he continued:

"'To be sure, I am really at home in East Prussia, I am an East Prussian myself, and I say it with pride, because I have in a certain sense defended my own house against the enemy.'

"The soul of the German Eastern General Staff," Renda continues, "is a trinity composed of Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and Hoffmann. Those are the three principal actors in the great drama which has been played on the arena between the Warth and the Vistula Rivers. And it is marvelous how simple and unaffected these three eminent men are.

"The nervousness which is swaying and troubling the entire world today has not found its way here. It is an effect of the school in which they were trained that the officers of the General Staff retain their calmness and coldbloodedness in all situations.

"'A General Staff,' Hindenburg said to me, 'may not have any nerves, for a nervous General Staff spreads alarm and confusion throughout the entire army.'

"A nephew of the German Empress, Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who is a guest at Headquarters, also took part in the conversation. He asked me for information about the Italian volunteers who are fighting in France. Thus the conversation turned to Garibaldi, and I again had the opportunity of marveling at Hindenburg's wonderful memory.

"He spoke about the history of the Garibaldian battles with such accuracy in respect to dates, places, and figures of the fighting forces as if he were reading it all from a printed page. Among these masters of strategy who were sitting here the Garibaldian campaigns were discussed from the scientific military point of view with much warmth and interest.

"'Nowadays,' one of the Generals said, 'such methods of warfare are probably an impossibility.'

"'That is true enough,' said Hindenburg, 'but one of the coefficients of Garibaldi's successes was the enthusiasm, the sacred fire which was kindled from the consciousness that they were fighting for a holy and just cause. That is also helping us today, for we also fortunately have this consciousness.'

"The time for my departure had arrived. Hindenburg gave a glance at Ludendorff and remarked with a smile:

"'We must now retire, for we still have some work today. You have visited our front and have probably convinced yourself that preparedness means labor here.'

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PUT ITALY'S ARMY AT 3,300,000 MEN

Estimates of the Maximum Strength When All the Reservists Are Called.

HOW THE FORCE IS DIVIDED

Service Is Compulsory and 400,000 of the Country's Youths on an Average Join Yearly.

In 101 B. C., Caius Marius defeated and almost annihilated an army of Cimbri and Teutones—ancestors of the Germans of today—which was trying to invade Italy from the northwest. The battle took place at Vercelli, in Piedmont, between what is now Turin and Milan. Marius was hailed as the "savior of his country." He had performed a unique feat. Never before nor since has Italy been able to defeat an invading army in the north—from the days of Huns, Goths, and Vandals down to the time of Napoleon in 1800. The reason is quite simple. The approaches to Italy are beyond her frontier, and the Alps form thus a barrier, but not a rampart for her—a gate which opens inward, not outward.

Every Summer Italy holds her manoeuvres usually in Piedmont or Lombardy, and the invading army has always gained the victory—that is, an enemy coming from France or Switzerland would be likely to win in actual warfare. The same thing happened a few years ago when the manoeuvres were held eastward in Venetia and an imaginary army coming from the Austrian Trentino won.

But behind this obvious display of excellent tactics but useless strategy which Italy, as a faithful member of the Triple Alliance, periodically employed, there have been other manoeuvres conducted by small bodies of men, the results of which have been kept secret from foreign military attachés.

It is estimated that the total strength of the Italian Army is 3,300,202 when the reservists are utilized to their full strength, thus: Standing or permanent army, 300,000, peace footing, plus 424,401 reservists, making 734,401; mobile militia, 200,000 trained men, plus 120,170 reservists, making 320,170; territorial army of trained and untrained men, 2,275,631.

In Italy, as in most Continental countries, military service is compulsory and universal. According to the new regulations the period of liability to service is nineteen years and ends at the age of thirty-nine. Every year the young men who reach the age of twenty (they number about a round 400,000) are divided into three categories. The first and second are enrolled in the permanent army; but as this army has only 289,500 men in time of peace, the second category receives "unlimited leave." The men of the third are mustered into the territorial militia, which may be called upon only in case the country is threatened with invasion.

The term of service is two years for all arms. After that the men are transferred to the reserve, where they remain until they have completed a total of eight years' service. They then pass into the mobile militia, where they remain for four years. Then comes the transfer into the territorial militia, where they remain seven years, or until they are 39 years of age.

For the first eight years of their service the second category recruits are regarded as belonging to the permanent army, and during this period they are supposed to receive from two to six months' training, which may be spread over several years. They then pass into the mobile militia and then into the territorial militia under the same conditions and for the same periods as do those of the first category. Men of the third category who enter the territorial militia at once receive thirty days' training.

Although each regiment annually receives recruits from all parts of the country the brigades of these regiments change stations every four years, and the vacancies are filled up by reservists from the districts where they happen to be. A reservist returning to the army usually joins the unit with which he was originally associated.

Italy's field army consists in times of peace of twelve army corps and three cavalry divisions, which are now raised, respectively to fourteen and five.

The commanders of the twelve original army corps, unless there have been recent changes, are:

Turin—Lieut. Gen. Brusati Riberto.
Allesandria—Lieut. Gen. Ragni.
Milan—Lieut. Gen. di Maio.
Genoa—Lieut. Gen. Masi.
Verona—Lieut. Gen. Allprindi.
Bologna—Lieut. Gen. Nava.
Ancona—Lieut. Gen. Barattieri di S. Pietro.
Florence—Lieut. Gen. Della Noce.
Rome—Lieut. Gen. Frugoni,
Naples—Lieut. Gen. Grandi.
Bari—Lieut. Gen. Panfzzardi.
Palermo—Lieut. Gen. Marini.

The Generals in command of the twenty-five military divisions are given as follows:

Turin—Lieut. Gen. Escard,
Novara—Major Gen. Nasalli Rocca.
Allesandria—Lieut. Gen. Prelli.
Cuneo—Lieut. Gen. Reisoli.
Milan—Lieut. Gen. Porro until a month ago, when he became sub-Chief of Staff.
Brescia—Major Gen. Roffi.
Piacenza—Lieut. Gen. Nicolis di Robilant.
Genoa—Lieut. Gen. Riggi.
Verona—Lieut. Gen. Petitti di Roreto.
Padua—Major Gen. Tettoni.
Bologna—Lieut. Gen. Ruelle.
Ravenna—Lieut. Gen. Cianleo.
Chieti—Major Gen. Toscani.
Florence—Lieut. Gen. de Chaurand de Saint Druetti.
Leghorn—Lieut. Gen. Valleris.
Rome—Lieut. Gen. Zoppi.
Perugia—Lieut. Gen. Piacentini Alberto.
Cagliari—Lieut. Gen. Cappello,
Naples—Major Gen. Piacentini.
Salerno—Lieut. Gen. D'Alessandro.
Barid—Lieut. Gen. Mazzoli.
Catanzaro—Major Gen. Scrivante.
Palermo—Lieut. Gen. Airaldi.
Messina—Major Gen. Trabucchi.

The Ninth Corps, stationed in the Roman district, has three divisions; all others have two. Each division, which has a war strength of 24,156 officers and men, 1,389 horses, and thirty guns, is made up of two brigades of infantry consisting of two regiments of three battalions each, and a regiment of field artillery of five batteries. In certain districts, however, in the north and on the sea coast, this distribution does not obtain, for mountain batteries, or heavy batteries, take the place of the field artillery, and the cavalry is sometimes replaced by the separate bodies,' which will be described later. The infantry is armed with the Männlicher-Carano magazine rifle, 65 mm. calibre. The field artillery has the new model De Port, 75 mm. calibre. There is also the new 30-cm. siege howitzer.

There are four arms in the Italian Army—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers—besides separate bodies for special purposes, such as the aeroplane corps, the Bersaglieri, or mobile sharpshooters, with their picturesque costumes and hats with flowing plumes; the Cacciatori Alpini, or Alpine rangers, and finally the Carabinieri, or national police, from whose ranks many privates rise to become officers in the permanent army. The Alpine rangers are believed by many to be the most effective corps in the army. They would form the first line of defense in case of invasion. The infantry regiments are distinguished by numbers, as are also the cavalry, but the latter have as well special names taken from the places where they were originally formed or where they won fame in the wars for unification, such as the Aosta Cavalleria, the Novara Cavalleria, &c.

The engineer force is very well organized. It is arranged in six regiments, two of which are of pioneers, one regiment of pontoon troops, one regiment of telegraph troops, a regiment of sappers and miners, and a separate regiment of railway engineers.

The aeronautical service of the Italian Army has been steadily developed in the past few years. It consists of a specialist battalion of five companies, a flying battalion of two companies, which is understood to have been recently increased, and a growing number of field squadrons of seven aeroplanes each.

It is understood that there are now thirty of these field squadrons. This would give the Italian Army in the neighborhood of over 200 aeroplanes. Two years ago the Italian Army had nine dirigible airships, and this number has also been increased.

The cavalry is the aristocratic branch of the service, and its officers are usually from the old families, with plenty of money to spend for horses and entertaining. The officers are great sportsmen and take the lead in organizing games in the towns where they happen to be quartered, while in the cities the fact that a man is a cavalry officer gives him entrée into society without any further inquiry being made as to his antecedents.

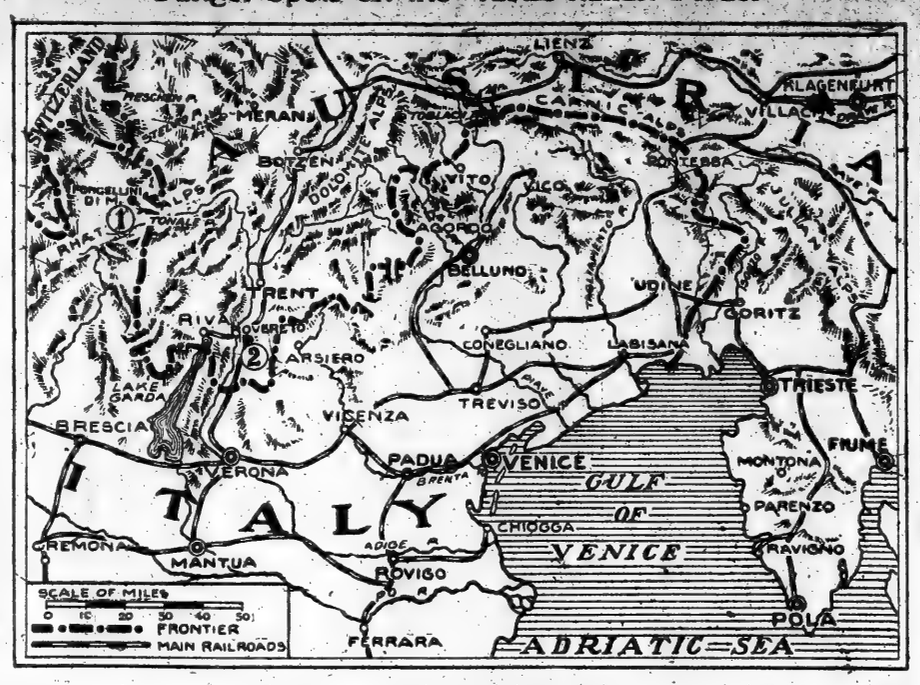
Infantry officers usually come from the middle classes, and socially have not the status of their colleagues in the cavalry. They make their way into society only through personal letters of introduction, except their general officers, who are received on the same plane with the cavalry. The infantry officers, having much time on their hands and small pay, drift about on the fringe of society, or, if ambitious, become students of the game of war. Other students, many of profound knowledge of military affairs, are to be found among artillery and engineer officers.

Until quite recently military service in Italy was not looked upon as the privilege of the citizen to defend his country or to add to her glory or her territory, but rather as an unpleasant necessity. The new army, however, has revived the traditions of the Wars of Unification, and the war with Turkey, as well as the preparations of the last few months, have done much to improve the national spirit. The army is an educator in two ways. In it illiterates are taught to write and read, and strong local or factional differences, which sometimes result in serious quarrels among the recruits, become modified under a common discipline. For a man who in civil life is proud to be a Piedmontese, a Venetian, a Tuscan, or a Neapolitan in the army is merely an Italian and a soldier.

To become an Italian officer two courses may be followed. The most popular way is through the military colleges of Turin, Modena, Pinerola, &c., where the course leading to a Second Lieutenancy takes three years. The final examinations for this rank are not very difficult, except for a commission in the artillery or engineers. The other way is to serve in the ranks, study, and then pass the necessary examinations. Many of Italy's best soldiers have risen in this way.

The army has lately become a popular institution. "Long live the army!" is the cry at all public demonstrations, even when the troops are called upon to put down riots, which is usually done with the greatest self-control on the part of the officers, who, when their work is done, are always the first to organize relief for the families of those who had been wounded or killed in the struggle. In the eyes of the people the army, particularly the carabinieri, represent the law. When a few years ago Sicily was placed under martial law the people petitioned the Government to send the carabinieri there. The work of this corps in putting down the criminal political associations of the Mafia in Sicily and the Camorra in Naples is a matter of thrilling history. And, although nearly every other department of the Government has been attacked by the press and many scandals have been unearthed, so far the army has suffered no reproach.

Danger Spots on the Austro-Italian Border



ITALY STANDS SIXTH AMONG SEA POWERS

Navy Developed as a Result of Compact with Austria for Mediterranean Rule.

PRESENT DIVISION OF FLEETS

Four Superdreadnoughts Nearing Completion—All Armed with 15-Inch Guns.

The Italian Navy, which is a product of the Triple Alliance of 1882, is sixth in rank—after those of England, Germany, the United States, France, and Japan. It was understood, although not specified in the conversations between Bismarck and various Italian statesmen in the early eighties, that Italy should so develop her fleet that with the Austrian it should be more powerful than the French and equal to the British Mediterranean squadron. There was another reason, a national one, why Italy should have a large and powerful fleet, and even expand it at the expense of the army. Her land frontier is only 1,202 miles—about as long as Germany's entire coast line—while the shores of the peninsula and adjacent islands touch the sea for a distance of 4,160 miles, to which must be added the African coasts of Libya Italians—Tripoli and Cyrenaica—to say nothing of those of the foreign dependencies, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, and Tientsin.

Aside from the fleet, the coast of the peninsula is protected by the fortresses of Vado, Genoa, Spezia, Monte Argentaro, Gaeta, Ancona, and Brindisi, works in the Strait of Messina, and at Taranto, while north of the Island of Sardinia is the Italian Gibraltar, Maddalena. Venice, too, is fortified against an attack by sea, but to what extent is not known.

The Ministries of Marine of both Germany and Austria-Hungary have a more or less correct idea of Italian naval defenses, acquired in the days when the relations between the members of the late Triple Alliance were more cordial than they have recently become.

With Italy's entrance into the war the distribution of the battle fleets of the warring nations, omitting Japan, assumes the following aspect in the four most important sea areas, reckoned in battleship and armored cruiser units, and taking into full account those units which have been lost:

	Battle-ships	Ar'red Cru'rs.
MEDITERRANEAN.		
Italy	12	14
Great Britain	10	15
France	20	10
Austria-Hungary	15	3
NORTH SEA.		
Great Britain	58	29
France	8	3
Germany (also for Baltic)	41	4
BALTIC SEA.		
Germany (also for North)	41	4
Russia	4	8
BLACK SEA.		
Russia	6	0
Turkey	6	0

It will thus be seen that in the Mediterranean Austria-Hungary, with a total of only eighteen battleships (pre-dreadnought, dreadnought, and super-dreadnought) and armored cruiser units faces the Allies with a total of eighty-one; in the North Sea, Germany, with a total of forty-five, is facing Great Britain and France with a total of 104; in the Baltic, where Germany's theoretical force is the same as it is in the North Sea owing to the Kiel Canal, she may operate her full number of units against Russia's ten; while in the Black Sea the strength of Russia and Turkey is about even. Although the latter has the advantage of the German battle cruiser Goeben, and the protected cruiser Breslau, she is otherwise handicapped by obsolete or refitted craft.

At the end of January Italy completed the trials of two new dreadnoughts, the Andrea Doria and the Caio Duilio, and was nearing the end of the building of four others. The Italian official classification makes no distinction between battleships and armored cruisers. With this reservation, Italy's battle fleet is made up as follows:

The four dreadnoughts nearing completion would be called super-dreadnoughts, for they are each of 30,000 tons displacement and carry eight 15-inch guns. They are the Colombo, Colonna, Giorosini, and the Carascciolo.

The Andrea Doria and Caio Duilio are dreadnoughts proper and have each a displacement of 22,000 tons and a main battery of thirteen 12-inch guns. So are the Conte di Cavour, Giulio Cesare and Leonardo da Vinci, with the same displacement and similar armaments.

The dreadnought Dante Aligheri is in a class by herself, with a displacement of 18,400 tons and twelve 12-inch guns.

Then come the battleships and armored cruisers, the San Giorgio and San Marco, each with 9,830 tons displacement and four 10-inch guns; the Pisa and Amalfi, with 10,148 tons and four 10-inch guns; the Vittorio Emanuele, Regina Elena, Napoli, and Roma, 12,625 tons displacement and two 12-inch and six 8-inch guns; the Benedetto Brin and Regina Margherita, 13,427 tons and four 12-inch and four 8-inch guns; the Giuseppe Garibaldi, Varese, and Francesco Ferrucchio, 7,400 tons and one 10-inch and two 8-inch guns; the Ammiraglio di St. Bon and Emanuele Filiberto, 9,800 tons and four 10-inch and eight 6-inch guns; the Carlo Alberto and Vettor Pisani, 6,500 tons and twelve 6-inch guns; and the Marco Polo, with 4,583 tons displacement and six 6-inch guns.

To these may be added at least two armored vessels of the Re Umberto type, with an average of 13,500 tons displacement, and four 13.5-inch and eight 6-inch guns; but their effectiveness is problematical against any vessel of similar displacement and armament built within the last fifteen years.

Italy has thirteen cruisers of various types and equipment, ranging from the Marsala of 3,470 tons and six 4.7-inch guns, and the Libia of 3,803 tons and two 6-inch guns, to the Calabria of 2,492 tons and four 6-inch guns, and the Piedmont of 2,650 tons and ten 4.7-inch guns. Their speed ranges from twenty-three to twenty-eight knots an hour, and their secondary batteries are unusually heavy for broadside fire at close range.

Italy also has in commission eight torpedo gunboats heavily armed with 12-pounders, and with from one to two torpedo tubes; forty-nine destroyers; eighty-five torpedo boats of a type almost obsolete in Western Europe, but well adapted for cruising along Mediterranean shores; and a flotilla of twenty-eight submarines, light and swift, but small and with comparatively short radius of action—500 miles to 800.

Italy, with her long coast line and extensive fishing and seafaring industries, has splendid material to draw from for the personnel of her navy. The Russo-Japanese war proved conclusively that the fisherman behind the gun was far better than the mechanic, and that in the displacement of wooden craft by that of steel the usefulness of the genuine sailor had not been impaired.

But the Italian Navy also has great traditions, whether these traditions originated with Venice, Genoa, or Palermo. The names of many Italian ships symbolize these traditions quite as much as they do the peninsula's literary and artistic past. Even common sailors know these traditions well, and the cry of "Lepanto!" cheered them on against the Turks in the late war. It was at Lepanto, Oct. 7, 1571, that the ships of Venice led Christian Europe in its first united fight against the Turks and forever destroyed their naval power in the Eastern Mediterranean.

In the army, it has been said, they ask you what is your family; in the navy they ask you what you know. To enter the navy one has to pass certain standards at the public schools and then the entrance examination at the Naval Academy at Leghorn. Every Italian naval officer is a real sailor, and many own yachts when they can afford it, or little sail boats when they cannot. In recent years the Italian Navy League has done much to improve the modern scientific knowledge of the service and to arouse the Italian people to a sense of its modern requirements.

The common sailors are recruited in the same manner as the army conscripts, but from the seafaring communities. Their term of service is longer, they receive better pay, and there are many reinlistments.

JUSTIFY USE OF GASES.

Germans Charge That British First Used Such Shells.

The following explanations and justifications of the Germans' use of asphyxiating gases has been circulated through the German newspapers by the official Wolff Telegraph Bureau.

"We are informed from the Great Headquarters:

"April 22: In a publication of April 21 the English Army administration complains that the Germans 'contrary to all laws of civilized warfare' used, at the re-occupation of Hill No. 60 southeast of Ypres, shells that developed asphyxiating gases upon bursting. As appears from the German official announcements, our enemies have been using this method for many months. They are, therefore, apparently of the opinion that what is permitted to them cannot be allowed to us. Such a view, which, to be sure, has not in this war the charm of novelty, we well understand, particularly in view of the fact that the development of German chemical science naturally enables us to adopt much more effective methods than the enemy; but we cannot share it.

"Besides, the citation of the laws of war does not apply. The German troops are firing no shells 'whose sole purpose is to spread asphyxiating or poisonous gases.' (Declaration at The Hague on July 29, 1899,) and the gases developed upon the bursting of the German shells, although they are felt far more disagreeably than the gases of the ordinary French, Russian, or English artillery shells, are nevertheless not as dangerous as these.

"Likewise, the smoke-developers used by us in fighting at close quarters are in no way a violation of the 'laws of war.' They produce nothing worse than an intensification of the effect that can be brought about by a lighted bundle of straw or wood. Inasmuch as the smoke produced is plainly visible also in the dark night it is left to any one who wishes to withdraw in good time from the effects thereof."

AN ODD DEATH NOTICE.

German Praises French Mayor for Burying Former's Son.

A death notice recently published in newspapers of Germany, contained the following significant passage:

"I owe deeply felt thanks to the Burgomaster of Luneville, who was a faithful helper to me in the search for my son. It was he, too, who had my dear son placed in his last resting place. The assurance that he will have the grave carefully tended is to us a wholesome solace in our sorrow. I am making public herewith the prayer of the Burgomaster that the German authorities may, in similar cases, act likewise toward French prisoners, with the certainty that the German authorities have always regarded that as their duty."



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SAYS RUMANIA IS READY.

Agent Here Buying Army Supplies Expects Her to Enter War.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, May 23. — Major M. Borecea, a representative of the Rumanian Government, who has just placed with the Endicott-Johnson Company an order for 500,000 pairs of shoes, and is here to purchase smokeless powder, rifles, and other war munitions, said today:

"If Rumania goes into the war, and she in all probability will, it will be on the side of the Allies. Rumania is preparing for any emergency, and we are ready to place in the field at once an army of 800,000 fully trained and equipped, of which 635,000 are first-line men. The war will not end inside of two years, even with Italy in the field."

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Express Steamship **Massachusetts** leaves Pier 26, North River, New York, for Boston, on her first trip of the season. This magnificent and luxurious ocean going steel steamship, together with her sister ship the **Bunker Hill**, has been thoroughly renovated and made ready for passenger service every day in the week between

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RUSSIANS OPEN NEW SAN BATTLE

With Strong Reinforcements, They Move South to Outflank the Germans.

STRIKE HARD IN BUKOWINA

Vienna and Berlin Report Repulse of Attacks in Galicia, but Claim No Gains.

NEW CAMPAIGN PLANNED

Russians Gathering Strong Forces South of Warsaw, Which Austrians Prepare to Meet.

LONDON, May 23.—Russia has begun her counter-offensive against the Austro-Germans, who drove her third and Carpathian armies back to the San and Dniester Rivers, and a new battle is now developing.

The Russians, with strong reinforcements, have crossed the San at that river's confluence with the Vistula and are advancing southward in an effort to outflank the Germans, who crossed the San in the vicinity of Jarosiau. They are also striking hard at the Austrians in Bukowina, but apparently have made no further headway there, nor with their offensive in the Opatow region. The latter offensive, however, was a movement to uncover the German flank in Galicia, which it partly succeeded in doing.

In the Baltic provinces the Germans say they have defeated the Russian northern wing in the region of Shavli, and also have repulsed the Russian attacks from the Dubyssa and Niemen Rivers.

Russians Attacking.

VIENNA, May 23.—Russian attacks to the east of Jaroslau and along the upper Dniester River, in Galicia, were repulsed yesterday with great losses to the invaders, according to the Austrian official announcement made public here today. The text of the statement follows:

There is no change in the general situation.

Russian attacks east of Jaroslau and on the upper Dniester were repulsed with great losses to the enemy.

The Russians also failed in a new attempt to cross the Pruth, near Bojana and east of Czernowitz.

During battles in the hill country in the region of Kielce 1,800 Russians were taken prisoner.

German Success in the North.

BERLIN, May 23, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German General Staff issued the following report today on the eastern theatre of war:

In the vicinity of Shavli we attacked the Russian north wing and defeated it, taking 1,600 prisoners and seven machine guns. An enemy counter-attack by night failed.

On the Dubyssa River strong Russian night attacks against the line Miviule-Zemigola were repulsed, 1,000 prisoners remaining in our hands.

South of the Niemen River an enemy night attack to the north of Pilwiskdi failed.

In the southeastern theatre there is nothing new to report.

RUSSIANS IN NEW CAMPAIGN.

Collecting Large Forces in Central and South Poland.

BERLIN, May 23.—A wireless message to the Vienna Reichspost from its correspondent at the front reports that the Russians are collecting strong forces in the districts of Warsaw, Ivangorod, and Lublin, apparently for a counter-attack.

The Teutonic allied army has been strengthened, the correspondent says, and awaits the Russians in good positions.

The message states that the operations are increasing in size and stubbornness, and adds:

"The enemy's attacking activities against our positions in Lysagora, Russian Poland, and the continuation of our attack in the central San district indicate the development of a fresh battle."

BRAVE AMERICAN PRAISED.

Kenneth Weeks of Cambridge Commended in British Army Orders.

LONDON, May 23.—Kenneth Weeks, a young American from Cambridge, Mass., has been commended in army orders for distinguished conduct at the taking of La Targette and Neuville-St. Vaast.

The corps to which Mr. Weeks belongs, the Fourth Foreign Regiment, in which several other American volunteers are serving, covered itself with glory. It went into action 4,000 strong and came back with only 1,800 men.

SAILING FOR WAR ZONE.

British Steamer Mascara Leaves Boston with Cargo of Provisions.

BOSTON, May 23.—The British steamer Mascara, under charter to the Allan Line, left this port at daylight for Glasgow with 163,389 bushels of wheat, 300 barrels of syrup, thirty-four autos, 1,200 tons of flour and 300 tons of other provisions.

She is due at Glasgow on June 2.

MINE SINKS SWEDISH SHIP.

The Hernodia Goes Down Off Home Coast—Crew Saved.

LONDON, Monday, May 24.—Reuter's Stockholm correspondent telegraphs that the Swedish steamer Hernodia struck an anchored mine east of the Soderhamn Pilot station and sank in six minutes yesterday.

Her crew of twenty-two men was saved.

158 DEAD OR MISSING IN BRITISH WRECK

All But Six Are Soldiers—Many of the Injured Cannot Recover.

LONDON, May 23.—An official announcement was made tonight that 158 persons were killed or are missing as a result of the triple collision which occurred yesterday morning on the Caledonian Railway, north of Carlisle. All except six of the killed were soldiers belonging to the Royal Scots Regiment, 500 of whom were traveling in a troop train. At least 200 persons, mostly soldiers, were injured.

These figures establish a new record for railway accidents in the British Isles, the number of dead and injured being far greater than in any previous disaster of the kind. The death roll probably will be added to, as many of the injured are not expected to recover.

Added to the horror of three trains coming into collision was a fire which started in the wreckage and rendered impossible the rescue of those held in the tangled mass. Tons of water were poured on the wreck, but before the fire was subdued many of the injured were burned to death.

OUR SMOKELESS POWDER.

How It Is Made to be Most Effective in Ship's Guns.

Visitors to the Atlantic Fleet, recently in these waters, often remarked on the length of the great guns. The popular supposition was that every foot added to the muzzle of the gun meant a longer range and, in a measure, this is true. The real reason is that the guns use smokeless powder, and this being slow-burning, perfect combustion is only obtained when the explosion is confined. With shorter guns it has been proved that much of the powder leaves the muzzle still burning, and thus part of the force of the initial impetus is lost.

The smokeless powder used by our army and navy is made by soaking nitro-guncotton in a soluition of ether and alcohol. This makes it a plastic substance that can be moulded to any shape, so that the maximum ignition may be obtained. For small arms, rifles and revolvers, it is made in long, thin strings and chopped into little pieces, after which it is packed into the cartridges. Big-gun powder is made in long rods with a hole through the centre. These are cut into small pieces, or blocks, before being made up into charges. The holes in the middle allow more rapid ignition, so that when the gun is fired the pieces burn inside and out.

It remained for the Germans to make the final improvement for the use of smokeless powder for big guns. Bags were necessary to contain the mass of explosive, and in the beginning these were made of the grade of sacking. This was often only partly consumed and a number of serious accidents resulted from the fresh charge being ignited from the burning remnants that were not blown from the gun. The Germans finally made the very sack itself out of smokeless powder, and thus it became a part of the charge. This smokeless powder cloth is made of an artificial silk and has a glossy-white color. After being treated it is as explosive as the powder it contains.

Many smokeless powders decompose after a time, and it is customary in our navy to condemn all powder over five years old. This is sent to the factories and remanufactured. Decomposition in smokeless powder betrays itself by giving off acrid fumes. It is said that the destruction of the French battleship Liberté, which occurred in 1911, was caused by the smokeless powder decomposing and becoming ignited.

HIT BY EXPLOSIVE BULLETS?

Canadian Soldier Also Asserts Germans Kill the Wounded.

A charge that the Germans are using explosive bullets is made in a letter just received by R. A. McDowell, a bookkeeper for the Raritan Copper Works, at Perth Amboy, N. J., from his brother, Private W. R. McDowell of the Canadian force, who was wounded by one of them at the recent battle of Ypres. Mr. McDonald brought the letter to THE TIMES yesterday. Private McDowell asserts that when the explosive bullets failed to produce instant death German sharpshooters picked off the wounded left on the battlefield. Here is his letter:

Bristol, Eng., May 1, 1915.

My Dearest Dick—Well, I guess you have heard the news about our great battle. I got a nasty wound in the right thigh by an explosive bullet. It has made a big hole, which is very painful, but I am very lucky, as all my company was cut up and all our officers killed. I was safe until the last. It was just breaking day, 5 o'clock, and all the wounded were creeping to any little hole they could find. I missed a comrade, a fellow named Brown. He worked at the Union Station, Toronto. His father and I went back for him. I had him in my arms and got to them. I had to lie down there for fifteen long hours until night came without even moving my head.

At 8:30 P. M. I crept a half a mile to a dressing station.

The station was blown to bits and a lot of poor lads were killed. The Germans fired all day at us wounded and picked off a lot of poor lads who rolled around in their pain. I forgot mine in pity to hear them. It was awful through the long morning to hear the Huns still their crying.

The French retreated and the enemy swept onward until they met us and we gave them a shock, but at great cost to ourselves. You would think no living thing could survive the onslaught. Bullets all day long were ploughing up the earth around me. I knew I would come out all right for mother's sake, but it is hard to see all your comrades shot at each side of you.

Excuse this scribble, and I will have to send this without a stamp. No money. Arrived here in England in tatters, mud, and blood. My clothes were practically shot away. With best love I remain,

Your loving brother,

BILL.

The letter was written by Private McDowell as he lay in the Second Southern General Hospital of the New Southmead Infirmary at Bristol. When the first Canadian contingent was organized he joined the first company of the second battalion of the First Brigade.

Rumanian Minister Cheered in Rome

PARIS, May 23.—The Havas Agency's correspondent at Rome telegraphs that last evening in answer to cries of "Viva Rumania" from a crowd assembled before his residence, the Rumanian Minister appeared on a balcony and acknowledged the acclamations of the people by shouting "Viva Italy."

Socialist Conclave Abandoned.

PARIS, May 23.—The projected conference of delegates representing Socialists of neutral states which was to have been held at Zurich, Switzerland, on May 30, has been abandoned, according to a dispatch from Berne to the Paris Temps, because so few delegates agreed to attend.

BRITISH AND FRENCH GAIN NEAR ARRAS

Battle Still Rages in Region, Following the Progress of the Allies.

LORETTE GAINS EXTENDED

French Advance Several Hundred Yards—Germans Take Prisoners and Gune Near Neuville.

LONDON, May 23.—Both British and French made headway north of Arras today, the former scoring gains east of Festubert, the latter advancing several hundred yards northeast of Nôtre Dame de Lorette, and capturing ground in and near Neuville St. Vaast.

Berlin reports indicate German gains south of Neuville, but admit the loss of some trenches north of Alban.

In the Argonne the French record the complete repulse of a German attack following the explosion of several mines.

Following are the official French communications:

(Night Report.)—In the entire region to the north of Arras, after a series of checks suffered by the Germans during the course of last night, the fighting continues at certain points with extreme violence.

The British Army has realized progress to the east of Festubert.

To the northeast of the Chapel of Nôtre Dame de Lorette we have made an advance of several hundred yards, and taken some prisoners.

To the north of Neuville St. Vaast we have carried a series of enemy trenches, and have reached the crossroad to the north of the village. We have, in addition, captured some new groups of houses in the same village.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

An enemy aviator has dropped three bombs on the open town of Chateau Thierry.

(Afternoon Report)—The enemy during last night showed activity between the sea and Arras. He made several counter attacks, but everywhere was repulsed and suffered severe losses.

The first of these attempts was made to the north of Ypres and east of the Yser Canal. It did not succeed.

Two other attacks were aimed in the direction of the plateau of Lorette, one to the northeast and the other to the southeast, but the enemy could not reach our lines.

Further attacks were directed against our positions at Neuville-St. Vaast, on the village itself, on the cemetery, and more to the south, in the region called "the labyrinth."

At only one point did the enemy obtain a footing for a moment. That was in one of our advanced trenches. He was driven back immediately, and left within our lines numerous prisoners.

In the Forest of Argonne the Germans exploded several mines close to our positions, and then tried to occupy with important forces the craters caused by the explosions. Our infantry repulsed the Germans and drove them back to the point from which they started.

We inflicted on the enemy extremely heavy losses by our shell fire and by the use of hand grenades. The repulse of the enemy has been complete.

The War Office in Berlin issued this report:

Close fighting near Givenchy continues and is favorable to us.

Further south a French attack on the road from Bethune to Lens and behind the Lorette height was repulsed.

North of Ablain the enemy, by a night advance already announced, succeeded in gaining a footing in a small portion of our forward trenches.

South of Neuville we gained some ground and took ninety French prisoners and two machine guns.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle there were severe artillery duels.

SAW DUNKIRK BOMBARDED.

J. P. Brady Says the Germans Killed and Wounded 300 Persons.

An account of the bombardment of Dunkirk by the Germans is given by John P. Brady of Chicago, who returned yesterday on the White Star liner Adriatic from Liverpool:

"The first projectile fell in the city on April 29," he said, "at 10:30 A. M., from the 19.6-inch gas gun which was mounted twenty-eight miles away. The noise made by the explosion was the most deafening sound I have ever heard. Twenty more shells fell during the day, and eight on the 30th, when the firing ceased.

"During the whole of the bombardment a German Taube flew over the city, in spite of the continuous rifle fire from the French and English forces, and apparently gave the gunners an accurate range, because all the shells were dropped within the radius of a square mile.

"The charges were so powerful that the pieces of the shells were found in the form of melted metal in irregular-shaped pieces. One exploded in a parade ground and killed twenty soldiers and beheaded a young woman who was passing. Forty wounded men in a hospital, 400 feet away from another shell, were killed by the shock. The total casualties through the bombardment were 300, but publication of the facts was forbidden outside of France and England.

"There were several torpedo boat destroyers in the harbor when the firing began, on the morning of April 28, and one shell fell into the water, exploding after it had sunk. I was standing on one of the stone jetties at the time, and it seemed as if all the waters of the harbor had been suddenly propelled skyward by the force of the explosion. The torpedo boat destroyers put to sea, and I ran, with a number of other sightseers, for shelter.

"As we were running along the streets another big shell exploded about two hundred and fifty yards away, and when I recovered sufficiently from the shock to know what was happening I felt the air drawn toward the exploding shell instead of away from it.

"It appeared to me that the German gunners were trying to destroy the arsenal. Since the bombardment the hospitals and supplies have been transferred from Dunkirk."

Mr. Brady was informed by the military authorities that the new German gun was operated by the firing of a chamber of compressed gas, but that the shells did not explode until after they had penetrated the object at which they were aimed. The shells appeared to be about two inches thick.

Mr. Brady was accompanied by John Borden, son of the late William Borden, a wealthy yachtsman of Chicago, who said that he had been visiting the field nospital maintained by his sister, Mrs. Mary Borden Turner, three miles from the front, near Arras. He said that Mr. Brady and himself had been driving ambulances for supplies between Dunkirk and Paris. An old building in Dunkirk, known as the Hotel Pyl, had been fitted up as an hospital by his sister, he added, and later the building would be replaced by ten portable wooden huts, which would follow the Eighth French Army Corps. He said that the people of Chicago had subscribed $30,000 toward the maintenance of the hospital, which the French had named the Mary Borden Hospital.

The French officers expect the war to last another two years, Mr. Borden said.

Thomas W. Lines, an English engineer sent over to buy certain supplies for the Government, was another passenger on the Adriatic. He will spend several days in New York before proceeding to Pittsburgh.

T. C. Macaulay, an American aviator who returned on the Adriatic, after having spent several weeks with the Allies in France, said that the British Aviation Corps had attained a high grade of efficiency and would achieve great results.

BEARDED SOLDIERS PROTEST

French Order Against Whiskers Resented on the Firing Line.

PARIS, May 23.—The decision of the military authorities that soldiers at the front must be clean shaven, as a hygienic measure, has brought forth a storm of protest from a large number of bearded men on the firing line.

Letters reaching Paris from the front, in which these soldiers give their reasons for objecting to the order, are interspersed with humorous comment inferring that whiskers and mustaches are a necessary part of a fighting man's equipment.

LINK REPUBLIC TO COMMUNE

Veterans of 1871 Honor Revolutionists and Soldiers Alike.

PARIS, May 23.—The Association of Veterans of the Commune made its annual pilgrimage to Père Lachaise Cemetery today and laid wreathes inscribed "To the Dead of the Commune" at the foot of the wall where the Communists were executed in 1871. No speeches were made.

The pilgrims also placed against the wall wreaths dedicated to "the dead of 1914; defenders of the right, of the Republic and of humanity."

Training 1917 French Recruits.

PARIS, May 23.—Eight hundred recruits of the contingent of 1917 left Paris this morning for Fontainebleau, thirty-seven miles southeast of Paris, where they will receive instructions in warfare in the trenches and in the construction of field fortifications.

SOLDIER DEFENDS KITCHENER.

Army Will Resent Northcliffe Attacks, Says Colonel Maude.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 23.—Colonel Maude in a letter to the press says:

"Lord Northcliffe has shot at several of our Generals and now that the British Army musters a very clear majority of all males of fighting age in these islands to say nothing of the colonies, it is probable he will very soon find out his mistake, for though the British will follow their chosen leaders through anything, they are exceedingly intolerant once their temper is up of any self-elected custodians of their liberties."

Referring to the charge against Lord Kitchener that he did not order high explosive shells, Colonel Maude says it is "utterly unfounded, for as Secretary of State for War he is powerless in the matter, one way or the other."

CAN'T PROTEST CONTRABAND

Why U. S. Has Heard Nothing of Inferior War Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Secretary Bryan said tonight that so far as he knew, the State Department had no information to corroborate reports from abroad that articles of American make, sold to France and England for war purposes, had not been up to the quality of samples submitted by the manufacturers.

Other officials of the State Department, who were asked about the matter, also said they knew of no information possessed by the Government covering such complaints or reports. It was pointed out in an official quarter that boots, socks and similar articles were on the conditional contraband lists, and that since this Government could not undertake to facilitate shipments of conditional contraband, even informally, it was not likely that such complaints would be brought to the attention of the State Department.

DROPS STUDENT CAMPS.

War Department, Lacking Funds, Abandons Summer Plans.

Because the Comptroller of the Treasury disapproved expenditures amounting to $5,000 in connection with student military camps last year, the War Department virtually has abandoned its plan for holding camps this year.

The camps have been warmly supported by Secretary Garrison and it is expected that Congress will be asked for legislation permitting the expenditure of public funds for their maintenance. There were to be three camps on military reservations this year at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. A site at Ludington, Mich., had been selected for a fourth camp.

GERMAN VICTORY OVER FOOD SHORTAGE

Going to Pull Through Till the Next Harvest, Which Promises to be a Bumper One.

FOOD WAREHOUSES BUILT

Government Will "Intern" and Distributs Her Harvest Carefully—Hog Supply Saved by Science.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, May 4.—Germany's unpressagented, but none the less dramatic, fight against the "eleventh army"—starvation—has entered a stadium where it now looks to the neutral observer as if Germany has the game nicely sewed up and had nothing more to do but sit tight until the harvest comes in. From official and semi-official inspired sources the dictum had gone out again and again that "Germany cannot be starved into submission," and there seems to be no German who believes there is any longer any danger from the spectre of famine which the wily Allies conjured up. It is significant that the German press no longer gives anything like the amount of space to the food question as some months ago. Even Austria appears to be well supplied with victuals.

It wouldn't be human nature, however, for the authorities ever to admit for a moment that Germany would probably have to take a few reefs in its belt as the war went on, and so it is always just as well to check up official news with private information from non-official sources and by personal research when possible.

There is plenty of circumstantial evidence available that Germany is going to have a bumper crop this year—the biggest harvest in her history. Watching the landscape from express train windows, you get the impression that every square inch of arable land has been put under cultivation—and in Germany that means intensive cultivation. You bring back the same impression from Belgium; that, in fact, wherever there are Germans, they are this year living up to the Biblical text and making two blades grow where only one grew before.

As an interesting indication of German farsightedness, the authorities are already attacking and discussing the problem as to how the harvest is to be got in, if all the able-bodied and most of the semi-able-bodied men are still at the front. The answer is that the German peasant women will do the lion's share of the work, as in peace times. Then there are over half a million Russian prisoners available, with several thousand more confidently awaited by Fall, and these gentlemen, if properly disciplined and disinfected, will, I understand, many of them, be given an opportunity to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow.

But German farsightedness goes even further than getting in the harvest, and while the fact has not as yet been made public, I have learned that an elaborate organization is being perfected for Government control and distribution. All Germany, Belgium, and the occupied portion of Poland have been divided up into food districts or controls, and in each district the Government is building, or will build, a state granary and storage warehouse, where none is already available, in which the entire harvest of the district—that is, breadstuffs, grain, and potatoes, as well as hay and the various feeds for live stock—will be "interned" by the Government and scientifically distributed under Government supervision. I have seen two of these new food warehouses in process of construction and learn that many others are springing up all over the country.

The immediate "daily bread" problem has apparently been solved for all time by the highly successful breadcard control, the system of keeping the German people on a maximum bread ration is functioning like clockwork now. Even those spoiled Innocents Abroad, the Americans, have acquired the "war bread" coupon habit. The experience of the past ten weeks indicates that the maximum of 200 grams daily is an ample bread allowance for all except workers; while American war corespondents at the rear are managing to save anywhere from 50 to 100 grams a day for the Kaiser.

A far more serious problem which the Germans must solve is the food supply for useful domestic animals, and more particularly for the very vital pig. In peace times more than half the feed for Germany's live stock was imported, chiefly from Russia, with America a close second. These sources being—theoretically—cut off for an indeterminate time, the emergency measure of killing off en masse till the survivors were reduced to roughly the number that could be maintained with the present stocks of feed on hand still left to be solved the problem of feeding the coming generation of pigs; this problem being just as vital for the safety of Germany, though far less picturesque, as finding up the production of ammunition.

I had the interesting experience of getting some first hand insight into the way the Germans go about solving such problems, for I was the other evening an accidental eavesdropper of the deliberations of the secret Hog Committee of the German Empire. Half a dozen men sat about a round table in the palm room of the Kaiserhof, sipping after dinner coffee. One wore the field gray uniform of a reserve Lieutenant of Uhlans. The others were soberly attired in Prince Alberts and Tuxedos. There was nothing about their appearance or demeanor to arouse your suspicion that they held in their hands the destinies of millions of pigs unborn.

They addressed one another variously as "Herr Baron," "Herr Geheimrat," and "Herr Doktor," but it was the frequent recurrence of the word "Schweine" that seemed to make it worth while to prick up one's reportorial ear. And then it developed that they were comparing notes as to the minimum average per diem ration of pigs from birth to forcible death; they were working it out pretty fine, too—so many ounces of albumen, so many ounces of protein, &c. From this they then tried to make a first rough working estimate of the total number of hogs that could be kept going on existing food stocks and how many more could be allowed to see the light of day when certain new sources of foodstuffs were developed.

From occasional phrases that the repertorial wireless picked up one gathered that a timely German professor had come along with a discovery for making synthetic albumen, an important imported integral part of the hog's diet heretofore, but the shortage now soon to be made good by German science. Thanks to the discovery of synthetic albumen, the Kaiser is going to be able to maintain almost twice as big a standing army of hogs for the balance of the war. Germany's food supply looks to have been successfully solved all along the line.

EXHIBIT OF NAVAL PRINTS.

Public Library Shows Pictures of Sea Fights by American Ships.

Several rare American engravings of naval scenes in the War of 1812, which are eagerly sought by collectors, have been placed on exhibition in the New York Public Library in a collection of views illustrating the growth and development of the United States Navy. The Revolution and the civil war are also represented.

One of the rarest of the prints is a large engraving of the engagement off the coast of Scotland between the Bon Homme Richard, commanded by John Paul Jones, and the British vessel Serapis. One of the rarest engraved portraits of Jones, printed in London in 1780, is shown, and also one depicting him in the character of a pirate. With them is a fine autograph letter of the fighting naval Captain.

Among the fine views of the war of 1812 are prints showing the capture of the British ship Guerriere by Captain Isaac Hull of the frigate Constitution, afterward known as Old Ironsides; the capture of the Macedonian by Stephen Decatur, commanding the frigate United States; a contemporary wood cut of the battle between the Shannon and the Chesapeake off Boston on June 1, 1813, in which Captain Lawrence of the Chesapeake lost his life, and the very rare view of Commodore Macdonough's victory over the British fleet on Lake Champlain, off Plattsburg, on Sept. 11, 1814. This view was printed in 1816 from an engraving by B. Tanner after a painting by H. Reinagle, a scene painter in the old Park Theatre, and also the artist of a rare New York view showing lower New York near Wall Street.

In the collection are portraits and autograph letters of Commodore Perry with views of the battle of Lake Erie, and of Admiral Hopkins, called the father of the American Navy; Commodore John Barry, Stephen Decatur, and Commodore William Bainbridge.

The civil war naval engagements are represented by a number of interesting views and an autograph letter of Admiral Farragut, written on board the flagship Hartford when off Mobile, Aug. 23, 1864.

In addition to the American naval scenes, there are several old prints of seventeenth century warships and a few large copperplate engravings of spirited encounters between English and French warships over a century ago.

TELL OF RUSSIAN RIOTS.

German Newspapers Describe Food Shortage at Petrograd.

Russian newspapers are quoted to show the prevalence of high prices for foodstuffs in Russia and consequent disorders and riots, in The Frankfurter Zeitung of April 27. The Novae Vremya of Petrograd is quoted as follows:

"On account of the increased price of foodstuffs, particularly bread and meat, grave disturbances have occurred. A row of bakers' and butchers' shops, as well as dry goods stores, has been destroyed. The assistants of the municipal chief, Colonel Model, Chief of Police Solotareff, and Inspector Woitzik were badly injured by being struck on the head with stones."

Another Petrograd dispatch told of disturbances on April 20, when several butcher shops were examined by the police in response to a popular outcry that they were concealing meats in order to boost prices.

"The police found that there was, as a matter of fact, no meats in the shops, and the municipal authorities thereupon provided meats from the cold storage warehouses for the populace. Fresh meat, however, dispatch added, was sold only at exorbitant prices, and as a result there were great disorders in the city on the following day, in the course of which a row of shops was wiped out. The Petrograd municipal authorities were also obliged to open municipal bakeshops in order to provide bread for the populace.

"It was ascertained that on April 14 there was on hand in Petrograd only 25 per cent. of the annual supply of tea, 17.5 per cent. of the annual supply of fish, and 8 per cent. of the sugar needed. Ruskoja Slowo, a Moskow paper, said that on April 26 there was in that city only enough table butter for a week, and that at Wilna the electricity plant had been shut down because of lack of coal. At Kasan, the same paper reported, a German named Schwital was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment at hard labor for insulting remarks about the ancestors of the Czar."

Bernstorff Conceals Presence Here.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, arrived in New York yesterday morning. He went to the Ritz-Carlton, and was seen entering the doorway, but immediately vanished. An inquirer was told at the desk that Count von Bernstorff was not in the hotel. The same information was given in reply to questions over the telephone.

ALL RURAL GERMANY A BIG TRUCK GARDEN

Vast Majority of Noncombatants All Over the Empire Turns Out to Till the Soil.

FORECAST OF RECORD CROP

Even Women from the Cities Join in the Work—Almost Every Available Acre Planted.

BERLIN, May 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Germany is one immense truck garden and farm this Spring. Not in the entire history of the Empire has there been such a wholesale reversion to agriculture.

Within the course of a month an Associated Press correspondent had the opportunity of crossing Germany from the most remote northeastern Prussian frontier at Nimmersatt to the Swiss boundary in the southwest at Leopoldshoehe, and of traveling through almost every section of the country except the southwest.

The story without exception was the same. In unprecedented numbers Germans have turned out, in the cities as well as the country, and have plowed and planted every available acre, almost every square yard of land, in anticipation of a crop that shall put an end to the rumors that the country can be starved out.

The casual visitor to Germany leaves invariably with the impression that there are unusual numbers of young men still in civil life who have not been called to the colors. This impression fades once one gets into the country, however, and it is the exception to see men of military age working in the fields.

In their places are large numbers of women, boys ranging from 6 to 16, and old men, all industriously plowing, planting or sowing. In place of the horses that have been requisitioned for military purposes, one sees many oxen, and even milch cows, attached to plows, harrows and wagons. So keen has the agricultural contest become that plots of ground that formerly went to waste are now being prepared for gardens. For miles and miles the plowing extends right up to the railroad tracks, and in places, especially in the central and southern parts of Germany, miniature truck gardens lie between the rails—the gardens of crossing watchmen and minor railroad officials.

The approach to every city of any size in the land is heralded by acres of tiny gardens, planted and cared for by city residents, who in every spare moment make for the suburbs and spend their time in working. To maintain at least a small plot of ground has become almost a patriotic duty.

Greater Berlin, in common with dozens of other cities, today presents an unprecedented appearance. Tennis courts by the dozen have been ripped up and transformed into gardens. A trip through the suburbs on any afternoon reveals hundreds of persons bent over their work.

With characteristic German thoroughness, the gardening impulse has been carefully fostered for months. In the Winter plans were laid for instructing women in the agricultural arts, and now that Spring has arrived the female relatives of men in the field are more than doing their share toward raising a record-breaking crop.

SHIPS AID RELIEF WORK.

Navy Vessels Help to Relieve Palestine Suffering.

A report telling of the relief work for the benefit of war sufferers in Palestine was issued yesterday by the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, of which Louis D. Brandeis is Chairman.

"Upon the breaking down of the usual means of communiction at the beginning of the war," the report says, "the committee organized in this country decided that the most practical form of relief would be one which enabled relatives in this country to send funds to settlers in Palestine independently of general relief funds." Arrangements were made for transmission of such relief through Alexandria, via London, to the American Consular agent at Jaffa for distribution.

"The money is at all times in the custody of American representatives," the report says in part. "The cruisers North Carolina and Tennessee, which have been stationed in Oriental waters since the beginning of the war, and which have been placed completely under the supervision of Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople, have been placed by him in the service of the various missionary and Zionist bodies. The ships now make frequent trips between Alexandria and Jaffa, carrying the gold of the relief fund in sealed casks. The United States collier Vulcan, which left this country on March 14 with coal for the two cruisers, took also 1,000 tons of provisions sent by American Jews to the starving populace of Palestine for distribution regardless of race, creed, or religion. The Vulcan also carried $100,000 of relief funds from Alexandria to Jaffa. So far, about $300,000 has been transmitted from American sources.

"The cruiser Tennessee also rendered valuable assistance by carrying 600 Jewish refugees from Jaffa to Alexandria after the expulsion ordered by the local Governor early in the war, and various voluntary refugees from Palestine also found refuge on the American ship. The Jewish refugees in Alexandria recently presented a memorial to Captain Decker of the Tennessee in token of their appreciation."

Louis H. Levin, Superintendent of the Federation of Jewish Charities in Baltimore, Md., went to Palestine on the Vulcan, and is now in charge of the relief work there.

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LOSES PROPELLER BLADE IN WAR GAME

The Battleship New Hampshire Drops It 300 Miles Off the Coast.

SHIP CREEPS INTO NEWPORT

Destroyer Nicholson Arrives with Top of Foremast Gone—Submarine K-6 Floated Uninjured.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 23.—The battleship New Hampshire, one of the fleet of defenders in the war game, came into port under reduced speed today, having had an accident which will keep her out of the remainder of the manœuvres. Divers ascertained that she had lost one of the blades of her port propeller. It was learned that the accident happened at 2 o'clock Friday morning, when the New Hampshire was 300 miles off the coast. The blade fell from the propeller, causing the ship to shake considerably and reducing her speed from eighteen to ten knots.

The destroyer Nicholson, from the League Island Navy Yard, under command of Lieutenant Commander Adolphus E. Watson, came in later in the day with a few feet of her foremast carried away. The Nicholson is here for torpedoes.

A flotilla of submarines and destroyers dashed out of Narragansett Bay at dawn today to engage a theoretical foe somewhere between Block Island and Gayhead. A number of officers were ashore when the orders for sailing were received and were hastily called to their vessels. When last seen the flotilla was heading southeast from Brenton's Reef Lightship. Naval experts here believe that the attacking fleet is making an effort to obtain possession of the Cape Cod Canal, and that submarines are being used to defend the Buzzard's Bay entrance.

The submarine K-6, which was reported aground yesterday on No Man's Land, off Gayhead, was floated without injury. She and the tender Fulton had disappeared at daybreak. A submarine believed to be the K-2 was seen for a few hours late last night off the entrance to Vineyard Sound, but left during the night. Three submarines—E-1, E-2, and K-1—were still in the harbor at sunset. The K-1 is undergoing engine repairs.

According to officers of the New Hampshire, the entire fleet of battleships probably will reach here to-day and later proceed to Norfolk.

BOSTON, May 23.—The battleships Louisiana, Delaware, North Dakota, engaged in the war game, arrived in the lower harbor tonight. Officers of the Dutch freight steamer Soestdyk, which came in soon after the battleships, reported a fleet of fourteen United States warships off Cape Cod. Captain Dekema of the Soestdyk said he thought the country had gone to war.

ANSWERS KING ALBERT.

Denial in Germany of Alleged Military "Conversations."

The semiofficial North German Gazette of Berlin, in its issue of April 22, contains an official denial of the statement of King Albert of the Belgians that he had notified the German military attaché at Brussels of the "conversations" between Belgian and British War Office representatives concerning concerted action in case of a violation of Belgian neutrality—which "conversations" Germany has cited as a secret preliminary violation of neutrality by Belgium itself.

The paper says:

"According to newspaper reports, The New York World asserts, on the strength of an alleged statement by the King of the Belgians, that the latter himself had information given to the German Military Attaché in Brussels about the conversations that have become known between General Ducarme and Lieut. Col. Bernardiston in the year 1906.

"In contradiction to this statement in the New York papers, we have ascertained, on the authority of an official investigation, that no such information was given to any German Military Attaché who has been active in Brussels since 1905."



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LUSITANIA TRAGEDY AS DIVINE MYSTERY

Dean Grosvenor Sees Parallel for Suffering of Innocent in Life of Christ.

PRICE OF OTHER MEN'S SINS

Sermon Deeply Affects Congregation at Memorial Service in St. John's Cathedral.

Memorial services at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday morning for those who lost their lives when the Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine were attended by more than 1,500 persons. Dean William H. Grosvenor, who conducted the services, had sent cards to 150 relatives and friends of the victims living in this city, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Many others attended who had not received the cards, and there were fully 250 in the block of seats reserved in the front of the church for the mourners.

Dean Grosvenor delivered an address which greatly affected those in the cathedral. There were no decorations except an American flag, flung high over the altar, although the services also marked Whitsunday. Dean Grosvenor was assisted by Canons George A. Nelson and Robert E. Jones. The music was by the male choir.

In opening his address, for which he chose the text, "He was like a lamb that is led to the slaughter," Dean Grosvenor commented briefly on the action taken by President Wilson.

"The President in his note to the German Government concerning the loss of the Lusitania," he said, "has interpreted the thoughts and feelings of the whole American people. Let us accept his words as our own, and think today rather of those whom God has taken from us and of the mysteries of His divine providence. Let our sympathy go out not only to those of our own nation who have suffered loss, but to the bereaved whoever they may be throughout the world.

Mystery of the World.

"How can we believe that God is love and that he allows such terrible things to occur? That the wicked should suffer for their evil deeds; that those who sow the wind of evil should reap the whirlwind of disaster; that those who sow to the flesh should of the flesh reap corruption—all that seems to be in accord with the order of the universe.

"But at the beginning of the history of man's moral life another note was struck, and that has been most perplexing and is still a mystery, and that problem is the suffering of the innocent. Cain kills Abel and must bear the mark upon his forehead and becomes a vagabond, which is his just reward. But Abel, why should Abel suffer?

"That still remains part of the mystery of the tragic life of the world. The Holy Scripture contains pictures of the spiritual experiences of all ages of the world and everywhere and under a thousand different circumstances we stand face to face with the sorrows of the saints and the undeserved sufferings of the innocent. In the long story of this tragic mystery, expressed in the history of nations and of men, scattered in literature sacred and profane, wrought in art, we find every thoughtful mind seeking for solutions. The world is as we find it. The wicked flourish, the righteous suffer; there is slaughter for little children and suffering for men and women.

"We are all caught up into a great world calamity and all men share with each other some of the disasters which they do not all deserve. No one escapes. We are not always punished for our sin, but we are called to pay the price of other men's sins. You say that you cannot understand it, but you recognize the conditions.

"The cry of the human soul for comfort and light is increasing. We are in darkening shadows, and the question is: When will we find the light? Have you ever stopped to think why it is that Christ has had such a wonderful hold upon these twenty centuries of human history? Of course there are many reasons, but the one supreme reason is that our Lord, whom no man could convict of sin, was the man of sorrows. That this greatest and best of all men, this God incarnate, was a perfectly innocent sufferer, that he was brought as a lamb to the slaughter, that is to say, that the fullest, brightest, most glorious light that shines for us today upon the mystery of our undeserved suffering is Christ's life and death.

Lesson in Christ's Life.

"If all these things so tragic came to Christ, why not to us? In spite of all Christ's sorrows, he insisted to the very end that God was the loving Father of all men. Nothing could shake his confidence in the great truth he came to reveal, that God is love. When we are discouraged and ask how the terrible things can happen, after twenty centuries of Christian teaching, it is well to recall the deluded world into which Jesus came. And if God spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up to us all, why should we escape who for our sins deserve to be punished?

"We must recall those days of darkness when God's love was overshadowed and have the splendid courage of that lonely old man, St. John the Divine. We know that we are of God, God is love, the darkness will pass. God's love in Christ will triumph some day here on earth. Into the keeping of the Father's love we send our loved ones, and in his eternal love we trust."

Dean Grosvenor said that a man who died nobly, who gave up his life that another might live gave an inspiration and lesson to the whole world, and that even though one near and dear to us were killed in cold blood we must remember that God is love, and that through faith out sorrows would be healed.

The services opened with the organ prelude, Mendelssohn's funeral march. The congregation joined in this prayer:

"Almighty God, Who causest the wrath of man to praise Thee, and alone makest wars to cease in all the world, we pray Thee in Thy mercy, quickly to bring to an end the lamentable strife now raging in Europe, and work out therefrom a lasting universal peace. Restore the wounded, comfort the dying, console the bereaved, succor the homeless, shorten the days of fear and suffering, and at last refresh the nations with peace as with a river. O Eternal God, who alone spreadest out the heavens and rulest the raging of the sea, we commend to Thy Almighty protection Thy servants for whose preservation on the great deep our prayers are offered. Guard them, we beseech Thee, from the dangers of the sea, from sickness, from violence of enemies, and from every evil to which they may be exposed. Conduct them in safety to the haven where they would be, with a grateful sense of thy mercies, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

'PEACE SOCIETIES PARALYZED.'

The Rev. J. H. Holmes Says He Is Against War with Germany.

The old-time peace societies are paralyzed, although this is the time if ever when they should be unremittingly active on behalf of peace, says the Rev. John Haynes Holmes in a letter to the American League to Limit Armaments. The letter is as follows:

"This is the time, if ever, when the League to Limit Armaments should be unremittingly active on behalf of peace. I am glad, therefore, that you are supporting the President in what seem to be his real desires to maintain peace with Germany.

"I am unutterably opposed to war with Germany. The present situation is bad enough. War on the part of our country can only complicate the situation still further. War settles nothing. It adds horror to horror; aggravates madness with madness; sanctifies the insane idea that the slaughter of a thousand men on shipboard can be met by the slaughter of unnumbered other thousands on the field of battle.

"So far as I have been able to discover, three reasons only have been urged even by our most warlike fellow-citizens for entering upon hostilities with the Imperial German Government. These reasons are—first, revenge for the Lusitania outrage; second, the maintenance of our national honor; and third, the protection of American citizens from further attack.

"The first motive, that of revenge, is unworthy in every way—it is as much of a crime in national life as in individual life. The second motive, that of honor, is a superstition. It is the honor of Germany and not of America which is involved in this crisis. Not until our country degrades itself to the level of Germany, by appealing to the decrees and methods of her monstrous militarism by a declaration of war, is our honor in any way impaired. To maintain this honor unsullied we have only to refuse to abandon our love of peace and our faith in reason and good will.

"As for seeking to protect our citizens against further outrage, I must confess that it takes the strong mind of the militarist to argue that our security is maintained by going to war. Even today it is reasonably safe for American citizens to travel on the seas, but if war intervenes that safety will be lost upon the instant.

"May I further add my belief that this is the time, as never before, to urge the limitation of armaments, or as I would say, the ideal of disarmament. If there is any one thing more than another which may drag us into war, it is the fact that we have a reasonably strong fleet. Armaments always precipitate war—never prevent war. If we had today a navy as strong as our militarist champions advocate, we would already be at war with Germany. If we had no navy at all, we should find it not at all difficult to settle this present issue by the methods of peace.

"This is no time for compromise. I understand that our old-line Peace Societies are paralyzed because a large proportion of their members are out-and-out belligerents. I trust that this League of ours will not be similarly paralyzed."

BRITISH SANK LUSITANIA

Theory of Leader of Brooklyn Germans—Also Blames Americans.

Henry Weismann, President of the United German Societies of Brooklyn, was the principal speaker yesterday at the German day celebration, held under the direction of the German-American Alliance and the United Singers of Newark at Olympic Park, Hilton, N. J. He used the Lusitania disaster as the theme for his address, and declared that it was due to a British conspiracy to break the Teutonic friendship with the United States and also to isolate the German empire from all the world.

One of the largest gatherings that ever turned out there for a German day celebration filled the park. Mr. Weismann delivered his address in the dancing pavilion, which was crowded, and there were hundreds in the park unable to get in the pavilion. The speaker was frequently interrupted by cheering and applause.

Mr. Weismann declared that the Americans who took passage on the Lusitania did so in disregard to warning, preferring to believe misrepresentations of the British officials. That they lost their lives, he said, was due to their own imprudence, because they should have sought passage to Europe by some neutral line.

Continuing Mr. Weismann said it was his belief that the British brought about the sinking of the Lusitania through their own negligence in order to cause the present situation between the United Stats and Germany. He added that the Wilson note would rob Germany of her chief weapon, submarine warfare, and that it was his opinion Germany would not give up this weapon.

LEWISOHN STADIUM READY.

Athletic Field of City College to be Dedicated Saturday.

The Lewisohn Stadium, the gift of Adolph Lewisohn to the municipality as an athletic field for the College of the City of New York, will be dedicated Saturday afternoon by educators and city and State officials. The stadium is situated between Convent and Amsterdam Avenues and 136th and 138th Streets, and incloses ground 195 feet by 460 feet. It will provide accommodations for 7,500 spectators.

The formation of the ground forms a natural amphitheatre, and these natural advantages have been utilized in the plans of the architect of the stadium, Arnold W. Brunner. The semi-amphitheatre has stands of concrete and steel, and the field is sufficiently large to provide for a baseball diamond, football field, a fifth of a mile running track, a straight track of 400 feet, and space for other sports.

In the grand stand are twenty tiers of seats, surrounded by a colonnade of sixty-four Doric columns, each sixteen feet high. The colonnade is terminated by two pavilions from which a specially good view of the field may be had. Two of the entrances are designed for the speedy exit of large crowds, one at 136th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and the other at the corner of 138th Street.

A feature of the dedication ceremony will be the first performance here of Granville Barker's Greek play, "The Trojan Women," in which Miss Lillah McCarthy, Miss Edith Wynee Matthison, Miss Chrystal Herne, and Miss Gladys Hanson will appear in the leading rôles.

Cardinal Dedicates Yonkers Church.

Cardinal Farley dedicated the new church and school of Our Lady of the Rosary, in the Glenwood section of Yonkers, yesterday. The Cardinal was met at Getty Square by members of the Knights of Columbus and escorted to the church, where a solemn high mass was celebrated by Monsignor John Edwards. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Francis Murphy of the Church of the Resurrection. The Rev. John F. Kelahan is pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary.

ARM TO KEEP PEACE, TWO PULPIT PLEAS

Dr. Stires and Dr. MacLeod Declare for Army and Navy Fit to Meet Any Attack.

WOULD DOUBLE LAND FORCE

Christ and Moses Cited Against Submission to Injustice and Imposition.

In two Fifth Avenue churches yesterday advocates of peace-at-any-price were denounced and vigorous pleas made for a stronger army and navy.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, preaching at St. Thomas's Church, said the army's strength should be doubled at least, and declared it the duty of the United States to prepare against possible attack from whichever side wins in Europe.

The Rev. Dr. Malcolm J. MacLeod, pastor of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, at Forty-eighth Street, asserted that "some things are greater than peace," and characterized much of the peace talk in this city's pulpits as "pious folderol."

"The ideals of our divine Prince of Peace have been much misunderstood and misapplied," said Dr. Stires. "I have always believed that if one had asked our Lord what the Good Samaritan should have done if he had come upon the scene before the robbers had finished their work, He would without hesitation have answered that the Good Samaritan should have driven them away and given his life, if need be, in defense of the man attacked.

"I have a clear picture of the temple of God cleansed of thieves and robbers, not by mild words nor by a scathing sermon, but by a whip in the hand of the Prince of Peace, and I find nothing strange or contradictory in that picture.

"You are saying that this sermon is a defense of war. No, it is a defense of peace, for peace must be defended, adequately defended.

Merely a Police Development.

"The police force of this city numbers more than 11,000 men. In the same ratio the police forces of the whole country would amount to more than 200,000 men. These are our guarantee of reasonable peace, of protection from those who threaten our ideals of industry, thrift, development. Does anyone believe Christ our Lord opposes these ideals and our own defense of them? Now, does the principle disappear when the ideals are national and the defenses are national? Is it right to have an adequate police force and wrong to have an adequate army and navy?

"As our President so well said recently in Philadelphia, we desire no nation's property, we impugn no nation's honor, we wish for no success save that achieved by our own industry and inspired by high ideals. Therefore we do not need to prepare for war, but we do need to prepare for peace.

"This nation of 100,000,000 souls should have, to defend its great coast line on two oceans, its many territories, its increasing commerce, a navy which in size and efficiency is adequate for complete protection. We should have an army large enough to concentrate on our eastern and western coasts at the same time forces as large as any power could quickly send against us. This would probably require the doubling of our present military strength, the better training and equipment of our State militia, and the immediate provision of munitions, commissary and transport in such extent and efficiency as will insure peace with others, and peace of mind at home.

What After the War?

"It is unnecessary to speak of militarism, never so dreaded and discredited as it is today. We hope and pray that that evil spirit may soon be conquered. But it is not yet conquered. When this incredible war is over, what then? What ideals will control, what laws, what court, what force, what spirit? What influence shall we have in that momentous decision?

"If the conqueror, whoever it be, should, for any reason, turn upon the United States, are we adequately prepared to secure our peace, to defend our ideals and principles? There is much well-meant nonsense talked by advocates of what comes perilously near to 'peace at any price.' Much of this is advocated in the name of Christianity. In my opinion there is no justification for such a claim."

Dr. Stires quoted President Washington's letter to Patrick Henry in which Washington said: "In a word, I want an American character that the powers of Europe may be convinced that we act for ourselves and not for others." And also Washington's words in his second inaugural address in which he said:

"If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

"Washington, if he were alive today, would find no reason to change his opinions," Dr. Stires said.

A Little Pious Folderol.

Dr. MacLeod, after discussing meekness as a State virtue, said:

"And now from what I have said this morning I hope no one will suppose that I am a peace man at any price. There are things greater than peace. Justice is one of them. I think there is quite a little pious folderol preached from some pulpits in this matter. Some ministers are living in a make-believe world and refuse to see things as they are. I have myself listened for hours up at Mohonk to a display of impractical idealism which ignored some of the ugly facts of human life and human nature.

"Not one of us but longs for the day when international disputes will be settled in a sensible way, but crying peace, peace, when everybody knows there's no peace, is not going to bring it about. The way that some of us feel is that as long as there is a mad dog running about somebody will have to carry a rifle. Moses, we are told, was the meekest of men, but when he saw an Egyptian strike a Hebrew he struck back at the fellow, and so severe was the blow that the bully fell dead at his feet. And, alas, the bullies are not all gone, and we have no assurance that they are going to disappear immediately after this awful war is over.

"I do not believe in militarism, but strengthening our national defenses is not militarism. Fortifying one's self against the assaults of temptation is not militarism in the Christian life; it is simply protection. Who will say that these recent dastardly deeds would have been committed against use as a nation if we commanded a more respectable defense?

The Price of Freedom.

"The nation that refuses to safeguard its homes, or to stand up for the poor and oppressed, or to champion the cause of righteousness and justice is not worthy of its freedom.

"The militarism that teaches that might makes right we all dread and despise, but the militarism that defends the insulted and the weak is something the world needs and needs sorely.

"Let us all toil and labor and pray for the golden era of arbitration and a sensible way of adjustment of our international disagreements, but let us remember, too, that disarmament will never make wars to cease. We might as well be frank and admit it. The Sermon on the Mount is beautiful, but the world is not ready for it yet. The only thing that will ever make wars to cease is brotherhood and the spirit of Christ.

"And the spirit of Christ, I take it, is not inconsistent with a good, strong naval defense."

"THE LAST WAR" AS SLOGAN.

Church Peace Union Would Make the Words an Obsession.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch wants the words "The Last War" to be used as a slogan during the present year by all who advocate international peace. Dr. Lynch, who is the Secretary of the Carnegie Church Peace Union, and who, with the late Ernst Richards and Oscar S. Straus, founded the New York Peace Society, has just written a book which is to be circulated among clergymen of all denominations throughout the country, urging the new slogan. Dr. Lynch writes:

"Every student of psychology knows the power of a word when it is on everybody's lips, in everybody's ears, and before everybody's eyes. The whole world, as never before in history, is sick of war. Its futility as well as its wickedness is coming home to all. Every one is asking: 'Is there not some other way?' Cannot this be the last war?' The way to make it the last war is to decide here and now that it shall be the last war, and one of the best ways to hasten this decision is to make it an obsession in each and every mind.

"I should like to see the words 'The Last War' printed on the front page of every magazine, periodical, journal, and daily paper in big type, every month, week and day of 1915. I should like to see the words on every billboard and in the advertising space of every street car. I should like to see every man and woman in the world wearing a button with 'The Last War' printed in striking type. I should like to see it over the door or on the walls of every school and church."

BURN-OUT TIES UP SUBWAY.

Police Reserves Called to Handle Early Morning Jam of Traffic.

Subway traffic on the Broadway line north of Ninety-sixth Street was interrupted from 1:45 till 3 o'clock yesterday morning by the burning of a fuse at 143d Street and Broadway. The trains were unusually crowded at the time and the surface cars were unable to handle the thousands from underground. Congestion on the trolley lines became so great that the police reserves were called to meet the situation.

The trouble was in a cable pit and was due to a short circuit caused by the rain.

THE ADRIATIC CONVOYED.

Destroyers Escort Liner, Now Here, in the War Zone.

Captain B. F. Hayes of the White Star liner Adriatic, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, said that his ship was escorted by torpedo destroyer a few miles outside of Holyhead, but he did not sight any submarines. The Adriatic sighted the Tuskars on the Irish coast and then steered to the south, passing about forty miles off the Head of Kinsale and the Fastnet.

Two American warships were sighted about 450 miles east of Sandy Hook on Friday afternoon, the Captain said. The liner brought 150 cabin and 124 third-class passengers.

GARDNER SEES PERIL IN A PEACE LETTER

Asks Walsh's Board to Investigate Niagara Society's Appeal for Publicity.

HINTS AT BIG PAY FOR AID

Secretary of New York Society Says Carnegie Endowment Is Not Connected with Niagara Plan.

Congressman A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts last Saturday sent a letter to Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Commission on Industrial Relations in which he said:

"You are carrying on an investigation of the effect and propriety of various foundations, such as the Rockefeller Foundations and the Carnegie Peace Fund. Herewith, I inclose you a letter which is being sent out by the Niagara Peace Society to newspaper editors throughout the country. The Niagara Peace Society is a section of the New York Peace Society, of which Andrew Carnegie is President.

"I call your attention to the following passages in this letter:

Between now and the termination of the European war an enormous sum of money will be expended for publicity work. A generous proportion will go for newspaper advertising to bring home to Congress the attitude of the American people on the question of independence of nations.

We ask that you request your advertising manager to forward immediately copy of advertising schedule, showing rates for consecutive insertions. The committee has requested me to make inquiry on three important points.

First—Is your editorial policy in favor of the American proposal for a League of Nations, which has just been indorsed by Lord Earl Grey, probably intended for Sir Edward Grey, British Minister of Foreign Affairs?

Second—Have you given publicity to the "Declaration of America" or to the joint resolution for a Niagara Conference, which is now pending in Washington, or are you favorable to giving publicity to this movement at the present time?

Third—Would it be possible for you to solicit, through your columns subscriptions to the campaign fund in the League of Nations movement?

Permit me to urge you to send me your reply promptly. Kindly forward marked copy of your paper if you have not already done so.

Suggests an Attempt to Bribe.

"You will observe that if this letter had emanated from a political or business organization, it would have been heralded from one end of the country to the other as an attempt to bribe and pollute the source of public information.

"Observe the sequence of the sentences: First, the attention of newspaper men is called to the enormous amount of money available for publicity work; second, the newspapers and periodicals are asked to submit rates for insertions; third, they are requested to show (1) whether their editorial policy favors the peace propaganda; (2) whether they have published or will publish the pacifist resolution, known as the 'Declaration of America,' and (3) whether they will solicit money for the cause. Correspondents are bidden to furnish marked copies of their publication.

"I think that the Industrial Relations Commission should consider whether it is right to permit the warping of public opinion by such reprehensible methods. In this connection, I submit an editorial from the Boston Evening Transcript, in which this whole transaction is properly condemned."

Indorsement Fund Not Connected.

William H. Short, Secretary of the New York Peace Society, said at his home in Mount Vernon last night that he had not heard of the Niagara Peace Society's letter before. He added:

"I do not understand where the Niagara Peace Society is going to obtain the 'enormous sum of money' mentioned in the letter. The Niagara branch of the American Peace Society was organized only last Fall, and it is difficult to see where a comparatively new branch of the Peace Society could obtain funds adequate for such a campaign. The New York Peace Society, which is much older, could not finance such a publicity campaign."

Mr. Short recalled that the Carnegie Endowment had recently announced its plans for a countrywide peace campaign during the Summer, when more than a thousand lectures are to be given by prominent peace advocates, including a hundred business men, authors, college professors, and scientists. He said the Endowment Fund had no connection with the plans of the Niagara Peace Society.

Peter A. Porter is President of the Niagara Peace Society, and James H. Rand, Jr., of North Tonawanda is Secretary and Treasurer. Some of its Directors are A. S. Bacon, A. C. Bigelow, Mrs. Donald S. McLean, and Edward T. Williams.

League of Nations Plan.

A league of nations is proposed in a constructive program for peace, which was drafted by the Plan and Action Committee of the New York Peace Society following the outbreak of the European war. Here is the program:

1. A union of a sufficient number of powers to guarantee permanent peace by the maintenance of military force which can be used as a police against any power which threatens hostilities.
2. A treaty which shall not only arrange the boundaries of the States and their colonies but also guarantee the territories so established against attack either from within or without the league.
3. The removal of enmities:
   a. By making peace in a generous spirit at the close of the present war and before the forces on either side shall have been completely crushed.
   b. By respecting racial affiliations in the adjustments of territory made in the treaty of peace.
4. A renewal of the conferences at The Hague, the meetings to be held so frequently as to constitute a standing committee of the nations for promoting measures of common interest and for removing in their incipient stages causes of contention.
5. A treaty agreement to refer all differences within the league for adjudication either to arbitration or to a permanent court.

Some of the Vice Presidents of the New York Peace Society, are Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. Felix Adler, Joseph H. Choate, Dr. John H. Finley, Daniel Guggenheim, George McAneny, Marcus M. Marks, Elihu Root, Jacob H. Schiff, Francis Lynde Stetson, and Oscar S. Straus.

CALL PANAMA FRAUD CASES.

Colon Merchant, Accused by Government, Goes on Trial Today.

The first of the series of trials in the Federal District Court, which are the result of the frauds alleged to have been committed by John Burke, former head of the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad, will begin today with the arraignment before Judge Poloch of Jacob L. Salas, a merchant of Colon, charged with conspiracy to defraud.

Burke was first indicted by the Federal Grand Jury last Summer in connection with commissions alleged to have been paid by Salas, and then a series of further indictments were found against Burke and several merchants and firms. It was noted yesterday that Burke is to be tried separately from all his codefendants, and may appear in the trial of Salas as a witness. Major Gen. Goethals is expected to be the first witness today.

Some of the other firms and individuals who have been indicted with John Burke are Lauria & Co. of Hamburg, De Leon & Co. of this city, Ricardo Bermudez of Colon, Pascal Canaviggio, Isaac Brandon of Brandon Brothers, Colon, and Robert Wilcox.

WOULD PENSION POSTMEN.

Dr. Van De Water, in Sermon, Condemns Government's Attitude.

Twelve hundred letter carriers who gathered in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday for their annual memorial service were told by the Rev. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's, that the United States Government ought to pay them when sick and give them old age pensions.

"I do not believe it is generally known," he said, "that letter carriers—whose schedules of delivery and collection take no account of weather conditions, a man being expected to do as much work in a raging snowstorm as on a fair day in June—are obliged when sick to forfeit pay. The Government should do better than that—do what most corporations do for their men."

The members of Branch 36 of the National Association of Letter Carriers, led by President Al. Thorp, formed into three battalions at Broadway and Eighty-third Street and marched to the Cathedral. The men were their new Summer uniforms and light gray caps.

DIPLOMAS FOR MILITIAMEN.

Graduation Exercises of the School of the Line Next Monday.

The first graduation exercises of the School of the Line of the National Guard of New York will be held at the Division House, Van Cortlandt Park, at 2:30 o'clock next Monday afternoon. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard Division of New York, will preside, and the diplomas will be presented by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., the Chief of the Bureau, of Militia Affairs in the War Department.

All of the higher ranking National Guard officers, as well as Major Gen. Leonard Wood and his staff, will be present. Major Gen. C. B. Dougherty, commanding the Pennsylvania National Guard, has notified General O'Ryan that he will attend. The graduates, together with the special school company of the Seventy-first Regiment, will be engaged in tactical exercises in Van Cortlandt Park from next Saturday until the following Monday afternoon.

Ladies of the Maccabees Convention.

The national gathering of the Supreme Review of the Woman's Benefit Association, Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, begins this morning at the Waldorf-Astoria and will continue during the week. Delegates from every State and from Canada will be present, representing 186,000 members. A feature of the convention will be the report of Miss Bina M. West, Supreme Commander, who organized the association in 1892.

46TH ST. WANTS BUS LINE.

Business Men's Association Says Crosstown Service Was Promised.

The business men of West Forty-sixth Street, who have formed the civic organization known as The Forty-sixth Street Progressive Association, to look after their interests, have appealed to the City's Franchise Committee to reconsider its decision establishing an omnibus line in Forty-eighth Street, without making provision for crosstown service in Forty-sixth Street. A line in Forty-sixth Street was promised in the preliminary report of the committee, it was said, providing for operating the buses east on one street and returning west in another street, which would give access to the stores there from north and south bound car lines.

In support of their contention for a bus line in Forty-sixth Street the officers of the Association say that within four years 200 business firms have been established in that street, which is one of the widest of the thoroughfares above Forty-second Street. When the steps and stoops are removed through the contamplated improvements of other buildings the street will have greater width.

MRS. THOMAS TO TESTIFY.

Subpoenaed in Case of Her Sister, Miss Eugenia Kelly.

John F. McIntyre, counsel for Mrs. Helen M. Kelly of 116 East Sixty-third Street, who has caused the arrest of her daughter Eugenia, 19 years old and heiress to $600,000, on the charge of incorrigibility, appeared in the Yorkville Court yesterday and obtained from Magistrate House five subpoenas for witnesses when the case is reopened this afternoon. The subpoenas were handed to Detective Val O'Farrell to serve.

One of the subpoenas was for Mrs. Ralph Thomas, formerly Mrs. Frank J. Gould, a sister of Eugenia. Detective O'Farrell, who kept track of Miss Kelly for several weeks in behalf of Mrs. Kelly, will testify today what he learned of the girl's wayward companions. Miss Kelly is represented by Frank J. Crocker of 5 Nassau Street, who said on Saturday that he would bring several witnesses today to refute the charges of Mrs. Kelly.

STREET CARS IN A CRASH.

Two Women Suffer from Shock in Collision in the Bronx.

A crowded crosstown car on 168th Street crashed into a crowded Third Avenue car early last night, crushing in the front vestibules of both and breaking every window, but without serious injury to any of the hundred occupants. A policeman who saw the impending crash sent in a hurry call for an ambulance to Lebanon Hospital. Ambulance Surgeon Klein found two women suffering from shock—Mrs. Marie Junker, 843 Freeman Street, the Bronx, and Mrs. Lena Washinsky, 953 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx. Both went home after being attended.

The two motormen, Dennis Freeman, 751 Freeman Street, the Bronx, on the 168th Street car, and William Braun, 5199 Broadway, on the Third Avenue car, escaped the flying glass without a scratch. Traffic on both lines was tied up for more than a half hour.

Mexican Teachers Here to Study.

Among the 166 cabin passengers arriving from Vera Cruz yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Monterey were thiry Mexican school teachers who have come to the United States to study the educational system in this country. They left immediately for Boston.

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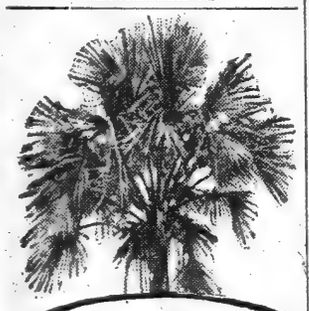
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KEHILLAH IN UPROAR FAVORS CONVENTION

Community Votes for a General Jewish Conference on the Needy in the War Zone.

CLASH OVER INSTRUCTIONS

Delegates Who Also Belong to the Jewish Committee Held Bound by Local Body's Action.

The local Kehillah, or Jewish community meeting, in the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden yesterday, indorsed the idea of holding a conference of delegates from Jewish organizations throughout the country to consider the plight of European Jews and to determine what could be done for the amelioration of their condition after the war. This action was embodied in a resolution passed at the morning session of the special convention.

Stormy discussion, with exchanges of personalities, occurred in an afternoon debate over whether the Kehillah representatives in the American Jewish Committee were to be bound by the resolution or were to have the right to vote as they pleased when the committee took up the question of calling the general conference.

One of those who thought the Kehillah representatives in the American Jewish Committee should not be bound by the convention was Louis Marshall, who besides being a member of the American Committee is one of the Executive Committee of the Kehillah. He was quoted a month ago as being opposed to a conference at this time because its effect might be detrimental to a settlement of the problems of the Jews in the belligerent lands. Mr. Marshall protested against an attempt to limit action on what was to every delegate a matter of conscience. He left the hall and later it was reported to the meeting that he had said he would resign from the Kehillah. If such was his intention, Mr. Marshall did not express it to the members, and at night he refused even to discuss the affair.

President Wilson Indorsed.

The session opened with the presentation by Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chairman, of a resolution in which the Jewish Community of New York City, as a body of American citizens, expressed its confidence in and offered its support to President Wilson and his advisers. It was adopted unanimously.

Dr. I. A. Hourwich, Chairman of the Convention Committee to consider the question of calling a conference of representative Jews, offered the resolution about which the storm raged all afternoon. The resolution was seconded by Jacob H. Schiff, and was adopted after some discussion. It reads as follows:

Whereas, This Convention of the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City favors the idea of holding a conference of delegates from Jewish societies throughout the country, chosen by their membership for the sole purpose of considering the Jewish question as its affects our brethren in belligerent lands, and in view of the fact that the American Jewish Committee has heretofore decided to hold a conference to which the heads of the leading Jewish organizations of the country are to be invited for the purpose of considering the same subject; be it

Resolved, That the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City, as a constituent part of the American Jewish Committee, recommends to the latter that it hold a special meeting of its members with all convenient dispatch to consider the advisability of calling a conference of the character favored by this convention in lieu of the conference which the American Jewish Committee has heretofore planned.

Following the disposal of this question the storm arose over this resolution offered by Dr. Magnes:

Resolved, It is not the intent of the resolution passed to force any member of the American Jewish Committee in special meeting assembled to vote against his conscience.

Dr. Magnes led the fight for the adoption of this resolution and Judge Aaron J. Levy led the forces which wished the Kehillah delegates to be bound by the action of the convention. At times feeling ran high and personalities were indulged in. In the debate vague references were made to convention delegates as having been subsidized and still vaguer remarks about wealthy Jews having a baneful influence.

"Fools" and "silly" were some of the epithets used and at times several persons were on the floor at once talking and Dr. Magnes had to rap for order. Once he reminded a vehement speaker that this was America and things were conducted in Parliamentary form here. At another time he insisted on speakers not indulging in personal remarks. Feeling ran so high between opposing factions that three times in the afternoon the Chairman ordered from the hall every person not a delegate to the convention and had the doors closed before order was restored.

Hints at Subsidizing.

In an impassioned address Judge Levy called all who were not subsidized not to nullify what had been done.

"We have taken years to get to the place where we passed the resolution, and no wyou are called upon to undo in as many seconds what it has taken years to accomplish," he said. "We must fight together in this great battle for principle, even if a thousand Kehillahs go to smash."

The speaker declared that Jewish organizations often got nowhere because the voice of the people was not the voice of God. He wanted, he said, to protest against rich delegates attempting to run the convention.

"Demagogy has been allowed to intrude into this discussion its own vanities and ambitions," A. H. Fromenson asserted, but he was only well under way when Dr. Hourwich said that the speaker had no right to inject personalities. It was ruled by tht chairman that the speaker could continue, for if Dr. Hourwich's side could indulge in personalities the opposition could do the same. As Mr. Fromenson continued, some one shouted that Mr. Marshall was a despot. The Chair rapped for order, and the speaker reminded the convention that Mr. Marshall represented the older Jews in this country, without whom there would be no congress like the one it was proposed to call, but simply a Zionist conference.

Many persons struggled for recognition and several spoke briefly, but as each sat down half a dozen others clamored for a hearing. There were charges that an attempt was being made to throttle information about the condition of Jews abroad and the progress of the war.

Mr. Magnes in a pacificatory speech referred to the epithets and charges which had been heard and to the appeal to passion in regard of those who had riches and those who had not.

"These can be forgiven," he said, "because of the heat of the moment and the deep feeling by which we are animated. The question we have to consider is not shall we or shall we not have a conference; that has already been done. The question is not whether the members of the American Jewish Committee at a special meeting are to vote in favor of a conference.

"The resolution is an appeal for a minimum program for the convention so that Jews whether they favor this or that can come together and are not bound before they come. If the American Jewish Committee does not approve of such a conference that is another bridge to cross, but let us cross that bridge when we come to it."

The resolution declaring it was not the intent of the Kehillah to influence any member of the committee to vote against his conscience was put, and on a standing vote it was adopted by 10 to 01. The opposition then called for a roll call, and on that the resolution was lost by eleven votes.

Dr. Magnes Reproachful.

"I hope you Democrats are satisfied with this sort of a victory," said Dr. Magnes. "I hope those who directed the vote know how to bear its responsibility. I feel a great deal of my usefulness is at an end. I want to work with you in the rank and file and no longer as a leader."

"Don't worry," interrupted Judge Levy.

"If I may be personal, Judge Levy," the Chairman retorted, "I do worry when men like you, who have not been in Jewish life, come to this meeting and attempt to direct Jewish actions."

Mr. Magnes denied after the meeting that he intended to give up his office in the Kehillah. In a statement he said:

"From a knowledge of the sentiment of a number of the community representatives in the American Jewish Committee it is not to be expected that they will regard themselves as bound by the convention resolution, and that they will determine the question of a conference of representative Jews in accordance with the situation at the time of the special meeting of the American Jewish Committee to be called to consider the plight of the Jews in belligerent lands.

"Dr. J. L. Magnes declared that now that the community had favored the idea of a conference, it was his opinion that the community should no longer attempt to prescribe to the American Jewish Committee its course in national and international affairs, and that the community should give greater attention to local matters."

SAYS KAISER MISLED JEWS.

Effort to Turn Jaffa School to Selfish Ends Denounced.

At the annual meeting of the American branch of the Alliance Israélite Universelle yesterday at the Educational Alliance, ex-Justice Leon Sanders was elected President, Major Kaufman Mandel, U. S. A., retired, Treasurer, and E. Behar Secretary. In his address Mr. Sanders said the Jews in the eastern theatre of the European war were the worst sufferers, and expressed the hope that when the time came for peace treaties provision would be made for the advancement of the Zionist movement for a home for Jews in Palestine.

Addressing the meeting Professor Richard Gottheil of Columbia University attacked the doings of a German Jewish society, which, he said, established a "Technicum" in Jaffa, Palestine, to compete with and undermine the schools of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, whose headquarters are in Paris, though it is not French in nature or purpose.

The German society, Dr. Gottheil said, inspired by the Imperial Government, first collected funds from Jews all over the world to establish the Technicum, with the Hebrew language as the vernacular, then, when it was built, endeavored to substitute German. "The storm of protest that this aroused not only exceeded any preceding wave of emotion sweeping our people throughout the world," he said, "but it did much to unite them."

PLEDGES CATHOLICS TO SUPPORT WILSON

Rev. Joseph A. Mulry Says the President May Count on 20,000,000 to Back Him.

SPEAKS AT A FIELD MASS

Knights of Columbus Hold an Anniversary Celebration at the Fordham University.

A field mass, possibly the first ever celebrated in the United States outside of a Government reservation, was held on the campus of Fordham University yesterday. The mass was the closing ceremony in the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the New York Council of the Knights of Columbus. The services were held in the shadow of Saint John's Hall, the oldest Catholic seminary in New York State, while the altar was placed directly behind the statue of Archbishop John Hughes, the founder of Fordham.

Nearly 5,000 people gathered before the flag-bedecked altar, while a chorus of 100 members of the Catholic Oratorio Society furnished the music. Madame Kronold, formerly connected with the Metropolitan Opera Company, was the soloist and took for her theme the recently composed "Mass" by Doctor Silon. A touch of the military was given to the ceremonies by the presence of the uniformed color guard of the Knights of Columbus, which was stationed as a guard of honor around the sanctuary.

The mass was celebrated by the Rev. John D. Roach, rector of the Church of the Holy Spirit and Chaplain in the Council.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, the new President of Fordham University, who drew his subject matter from the "Ideals of Catholic Education." After a brief history of the Knights of Columbus from their foundation a generation ago, to their present position with their 350,000 members. Father Mulry made a stirring attack on the trend of educators today to foster the principles of materialistic evolution. He maintained that the natural outcome of such a system was being displayed today on the blood-striped battlefields of Europe.

The speaker continued by stating that "the Catholic of today puts into the State, not the wavering intellectual culture of Athens, not the physical splendor of Rome, nor the deadly energies fostered by materialistic evolution, not the ungodly tendencies of modern mechanical idealists, but the undying strength fostered by the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God."

He condemned any such tendencies among his hearers as that of Catholics voting for men merely because they are Catholics, and urged his hearers not only to manifest themselves in every public question and exercise their power of suffrage, but to choose for their candidate the man not of material ideals, nor him whose virtues lie in the horizon of his own interests. Instead he argued that the American was the man who recognized in his office the authority not of force nor compact, but that vested in him by God.

Father Muiry also mentioned the fact that the 20,000,000 Catholics of today stood as one man behind President Wilson and as long as they recognized God's presence in authority there would be no firmer supporters of the American policies and the American Constitution. If the crisis were to come today, the Knights of Columbus would be the first to rally to the flag, he said.

The sermon was closed with the statement that, while he may get his religion from Rome, the Catholic soldier will lay down his life for his country and as he clasps the cross in his hands his heart blood will ebb for faith, for country and for God.

WALLSTEIN REVIEWS WORK.

Commissioner of Accounts Makes Annual Report to Mayor.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein has presented to Mayor Mitchell the report of his office for the year 1914. Speaking of it yesterday, he said that in addition to its regular functions of investigation his office had been engaged in formulating constructive administrative schemes for the City Government, and in particular under the direction of City Chamberlain Bruere had been studying the possibilities of consolidating such functions as the purchase of material and supplies. The office had also aided other departments in working out administrative problems and investigating complaints.

At the suggestion of Mr. Bruere the Commissioner of Accounts' office made the first graphic survey of the City Departments as far as they are under the jurisdiction of the Mayor, and the charts it has produced are published in its report. The office is now working with the Bureau of Municipal Research in carrying out similar work for the Constitutional Convention.

Referring to the fact that the report showed the exact cost of each piece of work undertaken by his Department, Commissioner Wallstein called attention to the fact that his investigation of the Coroner's office, which resulted in the abolition of the office at the end of the term of the present incumbents, was accomplished by the expenditure of only $12,561.88. He also asked that the citizens in general should realize that his office was available for the investigation of any complaint or inquiry with reference to the City Government.

VESPERS FOR SOLDIER DEAD

Appeal to Patriotism at Memorial Services in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The Rev. Dr. Francis P. Duffy of the Church of Our Saviour, who preached the sermon yesterday at the annual memorial vespers at St. Patrick's Cathedral for the dead of the Spanish war, said:

"It has been proved that the Republic is ever ready for war when it is necessary for the defense of the flag, and that it can end a war without hard feelings toward those with whom it was necessary to fight.

"One lesson learned from the past is that when a nation proclaims its liberty it must be prepared to defend it with an adequate navy and army. Still, our country can be more influential for peace than any other, for it has broken down the bigotry of peoples from other lands. The religious institution which built this cathedral stands firmly for the flag."

The Rev. Father William B. Martin, who greeted the veterans, said:

"As you know, such organizations as yours can do much in these perilous times to increase the patriotism of our young men. Whatever is in store for us, we can say as Christians that we are as one with our honored President."

The names of the veterans of the Spanish war who had died within the year were read by Chaplain A. Bader, U. S. A. Others who took part in the services were Mgr. James Connolly and the Rev. William H. I. Reaney.

ESCAPES LASSEN PERIL.

Hat Creek Valley Saved from Threatening Mud Flow.

REDDING, Cal., May 23.—Hat Creek Valley escaped the destruction which yesterday's eruption of Lassen Peak threatened. The flood which followed the disturbances changed its course for only a short distance, and the main mud flow was carried out into the old lava fields.

The entire valley was shaken by a heavy earthquake just before yesterday's eruption. No damage from this source is reported. Clouds hid the volcano this morning.

BRYAN WOULD HAVE ISTHMUS UNIVERSITY

Tells Ministers He Hopes American Government Will Establish It.

CENTRE FOR CHURCH WORK

Suggests Missionary Schools on Zone and History Chairs in South and Central American Cities.

The establishment of an American university on the Isthmus of Panama and the utilization of the Canal Zone by the churches as a religious and educational centre for the young men of three Americas are among the suggestions made by Secretary of State Bryan to a committee representing several Protestant bodies of this city which has returned from Washington after visiting Mr. Bryan in the interests of the proposed Panama Missionary Conference.

Secretary Bryan told the committee he had long cherished the hope that the Government would establish such a university on the Isthmus, and that the churches would lend their aid in developing the idea.

While Mr. Bryan declared that he had no definite plan to propose, he expressed sincere interest and approval of the project. It should not appear, he told the committee, that North America was attempting thorugh the university, to impose its civilization upon the other countries of Pan-America, and whatever might be done, there should be no ground for the charge of patronage. He took the position that as North America had been favored above the others in getting its start, it became this country's duty in turn to help its neighbors.

In addition to the advantage of being a training school for the youth of North, Central, and South America, Mr. Bryan pointed out that the proposed university could serve as the centre about which the religious bodies of all Americas might establish missionary training schools. The influence of such an educational centre he felt would be tremendous. He was pleased to learn that the American Bible Society would establish a Bible House on the Isthmus, and expressed the hope that other agencies would follow the example.

In addition to the university, Mr. Bryan spoke in favor of founding chairs in American history, in such cities as Rio, Monte Video, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Caracas, and La Paz. These chairs, he thought, should teach not United States history alone, but the history of all the Americas. Such a system, he felt would cement the Pan-American countries together even more firmly than financial exchanges.

The proposed Panama Missionary Conference will follw the lines of the Edinburgh Conference of some years ago. Secretary Bryan is assisting by sending to the South American envoys at Washington ful linformation of its plans and aims.

Julia Richman School Festival.

The Julia Richman High School will celebrate this week the second anniversary of its founding. Tomorrow the doors will be thrown open to visitors, and in the afternoon "Der Dritte" will be performed by students in the German department. Wednesday afternoon the students in the French department will present a play. Every department in the school will have exhibits of its work. Old English dances and songs will be given at the assemblies Wednesday and Friday at 11:45 o'clock. A Japanese operetta will be given on Friday evening in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School.

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Novelties in Rugs
For Summer Furnishing

THE unusual and very extensive display in our Domestic Rug Department offers many appropriate suggestions for the Summer Home.

New "Ako" Cotton Rugs from Japan, with designs in characteristic blues over a clear white background; extremely fine in weave and quality.
3 x 6 ft., $12.50; 4 x 7 ft., $17.50; 6 x 9 ft., $38.50

Scotch Style Wool Art Rugs—New designs in novel two- and three-color effects.
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Cotton Rag Rugs in an unlimited variety of quaint styles and dainty colors.
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Wilton Rugs in an extensive variety of artistic patterns. All sizes in stock.

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GENESEE SOCIETY ELECTION

David Rumsey Chosen President and Ambassador Gerard a Director.

The Society of the Genesee has elected the following officers for the coming year: President—David Rumsey; Vice Presidents—William E. Werner, Rochester; Warham Whitney, Rochester; Robert M. Searle, Rochester; James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Genesee; Augustus M. MacDonnell, William H. Samson, and Elon H. Hooker; Secretary—Nat S. Olds; Registrar—Irving E. Burdick; Treasurer—Harry C. Michaels; Historian—Professor Albert L. Arey; Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. C. C. Albertson.

The Directors are Ambassador James W. Gerard, Charles H. Caldwell, Abraham Benedict, Sumner Gerard, Louis Wiley, Richard T. Greene, Albert H. Harris, John R. Hall, Job E. Hedges, James M. Hunt, William J. Moran, Frank Presbrey, Seth Sprague Terry, Dr. W. W. Walker, William R. Willcox, Frank A. Hodgman, Dr. John P. Munn, Paul A. Rochester, Justice Peter A. Hendrick, M. S. Clayton, George N. Orcutt, William Mill Butler, George W. Sweeney, William T. Noonan, Julian M. Gerard, Bert L. Fenner, James A. Hamilton, and George N. Sage.

GIMBEL EMPLOYES TO DANCE

More Than 4,000 Invitations Issued for the Annual Event.

The annual Spring dance of the Gimbel Brothers employes will take place on next Wednesday evening. The first dance was held last year, and was such a huge success, more than 2,000 being present, that the firm's invitation to a similar dance this year has been enthusiastically accepted. More than 4,000 complimentary tickets have been distributed for the occasion.

Practically the whole eighth floor of Gimbel Brothers' Building, including the restaurant, tea room, café, and piano store will be cleared for the dance, for which the Gimbel orchestra of fifteen pieces, under the direction of Professor W. H. Kirk, will furnish the music. A cabaret performance has been arranged, for which a large number of prominent artists have promised their services. There will be refreshments, and if the night is clear, the spacious roof garden will be illuminated and used as a promenade.

Constipation is Caused—
by sedentary life, quick lunches, lack of sufficient exercise, and by the use of harmful laxatives and cathartics which aggravate the very condition they are supposed to cure.

Constipation is Cured—
by a return to regular habits of eating and exercise, by breaking off the laxative habit, and by the use of a pure mineral oil as an internal lubricant.

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A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL



The mineral oil treatment for constipation, first advocated by Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, the distinguished English surgeon, is now being successfully prescribed by doctors all over the world.

Nujol is equal in every respect to the best Russian mineral oil, the supply of which has been cut off by the war. It is absolutely odorless, tasteless and freed from every impurity.

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Mrs. Russell Roses, Stems 18 inches	$1.00 Per Dozen	Mrs. Russell Roses, Stems 24 to 30 inches	$1.50 Per Dozen
Killarney Roses, Stems 18 inches	$1.00 Per Dozen	Killarney Roses, Stems 24 to 30 inches	$1.50 Per Dozen
Milady Roses, Stems 18 inches	$1.00 Per Dozen	Milady Roses, Stems 24 to 30 inches	$1.50 Per Dozen
Mrs. Ward Roses, Stems 18 inches	$1.00 Per Dozen	Mrs. Ward Roses, Stems 24 to 30 inches	$1.50 Per Dozen
Sunburst Roses, Stems 18 inches	$1.00 Per Dozen	Sunburst Roses, Stems 24 to 30 inches	$1.50 Per Dozen
Bulgarie Roses, Stems 18 inches	$1.00 Per Dozen	Bulgarie Roses, Stems 24 to 30 inches	$1.50 Per Dozen
American Beauty Roses, Stems 5 feet Long, 2 Doz. for $10	$6.00 Per Dozen	Funeral Designs	$3.00 Up
Wedding Bunches	$5.00 Up	Graduation BUNCHES	$2.00 Up

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Candidates must have at least one year's experience in actuarial department of a life insurance company or similar institution. Educational qualifications should include high school mathematics, or equivalent. Knowledge of life insurance practice is also required equal to that given in an elementary text book on actuarial science. Candidates must be able to supervise construction of mortality tables, to instruct in preparation of annuity values and the present values of pension benefits, etc. Subjects and weights are: Duties, 5; Mathematics, 2; Experience, 3. Mathematics will include algebra and the use of logarithms. 70% is required on experience and 70% on all.

Applications will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from May 18 to June 2 at 4 P. M.

Four cents postage must accompany request for application blank by mail. The minimum age is 21 years.

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If you can't afford a new car read the Automobile Exchange Column this morning, next to the last page.

QUIETUS ON BARNES, REPUBLICANS SAY

Predict That Roosevelt Verdict Will Send Albanian to Rear in Party's National Councils.

SCANDALS LIGHTLY TOUCHED

Talk in Albany of a Big Campaign Contribution That Accompanied Defeat of Race Track Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 23.—The outcome of the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial continued today to be a prime subject of discussion among politicians here.

"Mr. Barnes will not be the conspicuous figure he is supposed to have reckoned on being in the Constitutional Convention when he had himself elected a delegate," said one of the influential Republicans who sit with Mr. Barnes in the convention. "Nor will Mr. Barnes cut very much of a figure in the Republican National Convention next year. He is the representative of this State on the Republican National Committee, and he may be re-elected to that place, but I have my doubts regarding even that."

Men who have enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Barnes declare that while, in bringing the suit against Colonel Roosevelt, he was actuated chiefly by a desire to get vindication and personal satisfaction, he had another object, too. Long before what Mr. Barnes regarded as a libel on his character had been uttered, he was in the habit of telling his friends that the shattering of Colonel Roosevelt's prestige was the one serious task he had set himself to perform. He expressed the view frequently that the hero worship that was lavished on the Colonel was the greatest menace to American institutions.

Among Republicans, even such as have been training with Barnes and following his leadership in the stormy Republican years since 1910, there is an obvious feeling of strong resentment against him for placing his personal pride above the future of his party, as they express it. They criticise Mr. Barnes for "putting the Colonel back on the front page" of the newspapers, and for opening the way for the dragging out of half-forgotten or unrevealed chapters of Republican Party history, which they feel will not do their party a bit of good in the national campaign next year.

That the result of the trial would materially aid Colonel Roosevelt politically or bring him back into the limelight as a possible candidate for President no one was willing to admit.

"There are just as many men in the Republican Party today who do not want to take the chance of having the Colonel 'come back' as there were before the verdict had been rendered," was the way one prominent Republican put it. "And Barnes has many staunch friends in the Republican organization who will stand by him through thick and thin."

Disclosures Deemed Damaging.

For all that, it was admitted even by Republican politicians of the Barnes type that the verdict would prove to be a blow to the political prestige of the former Republican State Chairman from which it would take him a long time to recover. The disclosures regarding the interest of Mr. Barnes in printing contracts seem to have made the most profound impression on those who from day to day have followed the evidence brought out at Syracuse. There has been for years more or less scandal about the State printing, and the existence of a "printing ring" has been known to every one who has followed affairs at the capital at all closely.

It was suggested here today by a person closely in touch with what was going on at the time of the Hughes race track legislation that the testimony brought out at Syracuse did no more than scratch the surface. The sensational testimony regarding the circumstances which led William J. Grattan, Mr. Barnes's Senator, to vote against the Agnew-Hart anti-race track gambling measure, it was stated, could have been rendered even more sensational had the examination along this line been pursued a little further.

It is common talk in Albany among friends of Senator Grattan that even though, as Mr. Barnes intimated on the stand, he was induced to prevail upon Senator Grattan to vote against the bill by Colonel Roosevelt himself, a very substantial "campaign contribution" came to the Republican organization at Albany as a result of Senator Grattan's change of front. Senator Grattan himself is authority for the statement that he was approached with a money offer, which he turned down, and that, with every intention to support the Hughes measure up to the very moment when Mr. Barnes summoned him to his house, and bluntly directed him to supply the one vote that was needed to defeat the bill, he was subjected for many days to importunities from men representing the race track gambling interests which almost drove him to distraction.

Chary of Comment.

Few of the big men in the Constitutional Convention who remained at the capital over the week end were willing to discuss the verdict or its political bearing. Elihu Root, who is President of the convention, did not make any comment. Those who were willing to talk were most guarded in their utterances.

"The verdict will help Roosevelt and hurt Barnes, just to what extent I cannot estimate," said George W. Wickersham.

"I am not surprised at the verdict, but I do not care to make any comment," said Seth Low.

"I do not think the verdict will help either Colonel Roosevelt or Mr. Barnes," said Ray B. Smith, one of the Republican leaders of Onondaga County, who is a delegate to the convention. "I think the testimony at the trial will come back to plague them both in future years."

Cornelius V. Collins, former Republican leader of Rensselaer County and one of the big men in the Republican State organization, expressed the opinion that the verdict would restore Colonel Roosevelt as a troublesome if not a dangerous factor in Republican politics.

"I warned Barnes that he was dragging Roosevelt out of his political graveyard when he brought this suit," said Mr. Collins. "He replied that his honor had been assailed and that he must defend it. I believe the prestige of Mr. Barnes has been greatly impaired if not utterly ruined."

"I cannot understand this verdict," said Deputy Attorney General Harold J. Hinman, who is a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the political bailiwick of Mr. Barnes. "It hardly seems possible that a verdict against Mr. Barnes could be rendered by any fair-minded jury. There was no evidence to bear out the allegations made in Colonel Roosevelt's article. It may be that the jury merely was actuated by a desire to prevent a former President of the United States from being smirched in the eyes of the world."

BELLE OF DIVVER'S DAY.

Mrs. Kate Reynolds Escapes the Island Narrowly.

"I changed my mind, your Honor, and would prefer to go home this time instead of to the Island," said Mrs. Kate Reynolds of 370 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, who was once a belle in the Second Assembly District when Patrick Divver was leader. She addressed Magistrate Breen before whom she was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday by the police of Old Slip Station, whom she had requested to send her to Blackwell's Island because she had been drinking.

"Why this exception, as the record seems to show that you were sent to the Island ten times in seventeen years on account of intoxication?" questioned the Court.

"I'll let the newspaper men decide if you shall go free," said Magistrate Breen.

After the vote had been unanimous in favor of the woman's request, she bowed to the Court and remarked:

"I want to surprise my friends.

"I promise, your Honor, not to take a drink hereafter except when necessary."

Edward D. Tyrell, Clerk of the Court, who recognized the woman, said she was, as she had asserted, a belle on the lower east side years ago.

TO FIGHT SALOONS HERE.

Boston Man Gives $10,000 for Campaign by Flying Squadron.

John B. Lewis of Boston, a retired shoe manufacturer and former member of the Massachusetts Legislature, has given $10,000 to be used toward fighting liquor in this city. The money will pay part of the expenses of a three days' campaign in this city by the Flying Squadron, an independent organization in favor of prohibition, which has carried on anti-saloon crusades in more than 200 cities and has been active in the prohibition campaigns in some of the States which have gone "dry."

The crusade in this city will be held on May 28, 29, and 30. J. Frank Hanly, ex-Governor of Indiana, is Chairman of the organization and one of the chief speakers.

Priest, at 42, to Observe 25th Jubilee

The parishioners of St. Peter's Catholic Church at New Brighton, which is the largest parish on Staten Island, and where Cardinal Farley first said mass, are preparing to celebrate the silver jubilee or Decoration Day of Mgr. Charles A. Cassidy, their pastor. Father Cassidy was ordained when 17 years old, and is the youngest priest in the diocese to celebrate his silver jubilee. After mass Cardinal Farley will bless the cross, which will be illuminated nightly, and will stand out as a beacon to mariners, being visible from all points of the bay. In the afternoon the Cardinal will officiate at the laying of the cornerstone of St. Peter's Manual Training School, a new $100,000 institution.

5,006 FIREMEN GIVE IDEAS ON EFFICIENCY

Deputy Chief Patrick Maher Is Winner of Medal with New Scheme of Ratings.

HONORABLE MENTION TO 23

Captain C. E. Field's Suggestion of Daily Exercises Is Adopted—Other Improvements.

As a result of the offer by Fire Commissioner Adamson last July of an "administration medal" to the member of the Fire Department who made the best suggestion for the improvement of the fire fighting efficiency of the force, no fewer than 5,000 firemen sent in their ideas. The committee to decide on the winner consisted of Commissioner Adamson, Deputy Commissioners W. Holden Weeks, Richard E. Laimbeer, Jr., Chief Kenlon, and the fifteen Deputy Fire Chiefs. They had a hard job selecting the best suggestion, but at length they decided on that submitted by Deputy Chief Patrick Maher of the Eleventh Division.

His idea was that it was unfair not to keep a definite record of the efficiency of the members of the department. If they did anything unusually heroic in the life-saving way it was noted; and if they did anything unusually bad it was noted, either by dismissal or by some punishment, but between these two extremes there was no system of records. One fireman might be the kind that his Captain always sent to the tightest corners and intrusted with the hardest tasks; another might be a pronounced shirker, who was practically disregarded in the actual fire fighting, but there were no official records to differentiate between them.

So Deputy Chief Maher recommended that a system of giving due credits to the worthy men be worked out. This has since been done by a special board of officials and officers of the Fire Department, and it has been arranged that credit and demerit ratings shall be given, not on the opinions of the fire Captains but on their statements of definite facts.

From July 1 these awards will form part of the official records of the department and will be taken into account by the Municipal Civil Service Commission in making promotions.

Exercise for Firemen.

Another suggestion that was considered of high value was that of Captain Charles E. Field of Hook and Ladder Company 107. He noted that the average fireman attends only one fire a day, and that in some companies there are not more than ten or twelve calls a month. So time hangs heavy on the hands of the firemen, and they get physically slack. He suggested that a system of calisthenics be introduced which each company should be required to go through once a day. This idea has been adopted, and a manual or simple exercises has been issued to the department.

Captain Albert Reid of Engine Company 73 also has won commendation on account of his suggestion of a method to prevent hydrants from freezing in Winter. This is often a serious trouble to the department, and it has been the practice to send men through the city during the cold weather to inspect the hydrants and in some cases to use the engines to thaw out those frozen. Captain Reid experimented in the last two months of last Winter with a chemical in his district. He found that by pouring it into the hydrants, he kept them from freezing. His experiment was carried on for too short a time to be conclusive, but the Commissioner and the other officials have hopes of its efficacy.

One of the other ideas which seemed to the judges to be of a high order of merit was that of Engineer Seneca Larke, Jr., of Engine Company 20, for the use of oil as the fuel of fire engines, and another was the suggestion of Fireman John J. McCarthy of Engine Company 88 for the inclusion of a course in fire prevention in the Fire College.

Captain John Conway of Engine Company 233 wanted to know why buildings should not be fitted with sprinklers outside under the cornice, and Captain Leland D. Potter of Engine Company 286 proposed that Lieutenants and Captains should be permitted to take a full course in the operation and care of automobile apparatus at the Fire College.

First-Grade Fireman Robert J. Evans of Engine Company 250 suggested that all buildings should have a valve outside, by the turning of which the gas supply would be cut off, and he also proposed that Inspectors should appraise the contents of all buildings which were insured above a certain value.

Win Honorable Mention.

The committee on these suggestions has announced that it considers these twenty-three members of the department deserving of honorable mention for the ideas that they have contributed:

Captain Leland D. Potter, Engine Co. 286.
Captain John Conway, Engine Co. 233.
Captain William Dugan, Engine Co. 49.
Lieutenant James J. Malia, Engine Co. 263.
Lieutenant Patrick J. Sullivan, No. 6, Hook and Ladder 3.
Lieutenant William F. Meister, Engine Co. 244.
Lieutenant Magnus Nitsch, Hook and Ladder 107.
Lieutenant Thomas O'Connor, Engine 27.
Engineer Seneca Larke, Jr., Engine Co. 20.
Engineer J. J. Lenahan, Engine Co. 6.
Engineer Lucien du Flon, Engine Co. 227.
Engineer J. J. Full, Engine Co. 69.
Engineer F. J. Kample, Engine Co. 7.
Engineer J. J. Bowen, Searchlight 3.
Fireman, first grade, R. J. Evans, Engine Co. 250.
Fireman, first grade, V. E. Shakespeare, Engine Co. 158.
Fireman, first grade, W. H. Vette, Hook and Ladder 78.
Fireman, first grade, M. C. Benisch, Engine Co. 288.
Fireman, first grade, R. O. Bernitt, Engine Co. 270.
Fireman, first grade, M. J. Weinman, Hook and Ladder 34.
Fireman, third grade, James Tubridy, Hook and Ladder 7.
Fireman, third grade, J. J. McCarthy, No. 2, Engine Co. 88.
Fireman, fourth grade, Kurt Fucher, Engine Co. 20.

Fire department officials were gratified at the large number of suggestions, as an evidence of general interest among the men in matter of efficiency.

POLICEMAN FIGHTS EIGHT.

One, Trying to Escape, Falls Four Stories from Roof to Areaway.

When Patrolman Thomas Walsh told eight men at Eighty-first Street and Avenue A at 2 o'clock yesterday morning to stop wrangling and go home they set upon him with blackjacks. He swung his nightstick, but when Patrolman Robert Fulton, who heard several shots that were fired and Walsh's rap for help, reached the scene he found Walsh unconscious and his assailants disappearing through the door of 426 East Eighty-first Street.

Fulton revived Walsh, who, despite a lacerated scalp, contusions of the mouth, and bruises about the body, led the way into 426. The two policemen found Nathaniel Robertson, who said he lived at 938 East 163d Street, but discovered that the others had escaped through a skylight. The officers were about to leave the house to take Robertson to the station when Amelia Happ, who lives on the third floor, said she had seen a man fall from the roof into the rear yard, four stories below. There they found a man who was said to be Joseph Parrish of 401 East Eighty-first Street. He was taken to the Reception Hospital, where it was found he had a broken jawbone and lacerations. He will be locked up as soon as he is able to leave his bed.

Robertson was held by Magistrate Appleton in Harlem Police Court yesterday in $3,000 bail for examination on Tuesday on a charge of felonious assault. Patrolman Walsh appeared in court, his head bandaged.

Twenty policemen of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, although off duty at 8 o'clock, joined in a search of the men who had assaulted Walsh.

Detective Ryan later arrested Max Rothenstein, proprietor of a laundry, living at 344 East Eighty-first Street, and a charge of assaulting a policeman was made against him. He will be arraigned today.

SAYS WIFE SET FIRE TO HIM.

Rogers Asserts She Used Kerosene and a Match While He Slept.

Steven Rogers, who lives at 49 Jackson Street, Newark, told the police yesterday that his wife, Barbara, had tried to roast him alive Saturday night. He said that when he came home rather late he and she had a quarrel over the pay envelope. They could reach no amicable settlement, and so Rogers went to sleep.

He was all in flames when he awoke, he told the police. Seizing a coat he smothered the fire, screaming for help. Neighbors took him to the City Hospital, where his painful but not serious wounds were dressed.

Rogers then went to the Third Precinct Police Station and accused his wife of pouring kerosene oil from a lamp over his face and clothes as he slept and of then setting fire to him. Mrs. Rogers was arrested and will be given a hearing this morning. Rogers was surprised when he was locked up as a material witness.

200,000 VISITORS SEE CONEY'S BIG OPENING

Bathing Suits on 1,000 and Some Went Into the Water —One Rescue Recorded.

SEA BEACH ROUTE USED

Fourth Avenue Subway Cars Run from Bath Beach for First Time—Many Motor from Manhattan.

The Coney Island managers had provided for about everything except the weather man's co-operation when the two principal resorts of the island opened on Saturday, and so yesterday was the real opening day as far as the public was concerned. Straw hat weather, new amusements at old Coney, and the official opening day for the rest of Coney Island, the part outside of Luna and Steeplechase Parks—the combination attracted a crowd of between 150,000 and 200,000. Everything was running full tilt. Except for the freshness of the straw hats, it would have been taken for a day in the middle of the season.

Everything that happens on the first day of the season happened in due course, and the press agents of the various resorts vouch for it. For instance, there was the annual first-day "rescue of a beautiful young woman" who didn't leave her name. She was in swimming—as a matter of fact about a thousand persons actually did don bathing suits during the day, and many of them went into the water—near the Parkway Baths, when she was drawn under by the undercurrent. A young man of athletic build saw her precarious predicament from the shore, and, though fully clothed, lost not a second in running out on the bulkheads and plunging in to rescue her.

It was also reported that hundreds of young college and university men swamped the hotels and bath houses in search of employment during the Summer months as waiters, life guards, or in whatever capacity employment could be got. The life guards who have already been accepted by the bath houses strolled about on the beach in midsummer form, except for the lack of the picturesque coat of tan that causes envious, white-skinned imitators from city offices so much pain during the later months.

A large number of those who flocked to the resort yesterday tried out the new route to the Island via the Sea Beach Road, taking the Bath Beach cars to Sixty-second Street and New Utrecht Avenue, and there changing to the big and comfortable new cars with three side doors, to be run regularly on the Fourth Avenue Subway extension. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit ran express trains. Crowds also came on the automobile passenger trucks from Manhattan, and Ocean Boulevard was crowded with private automobiles all day.

POLICE TO GUARD FUNERAL.

Disorder at Rites for "King of Little Italy" Today Possible.

Detectives and uniformed police are being sent this morning to East Harlem for the funeral of Giosue Gallucci, known as the "King of Little Italy," who died on Friday in Bellevue Hospital of wounds received last week in a coffee house near his home at 318 East 109th Street. His son Luca, who was shot at the same time, has been buried.

Gallucci's funeral cavalcade, headed by a band, will leave his home at 10:30 o'clock this morning and will proceed to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, at 115th Street and First Avenue, where a solemn requiem high mass will be sung.

Detectives from the Third Branch, under Acting Captain Jones, and the reserves from the East 104th Street and East 126th Street stations will be on hand to see that no demonstration is made against Gallucci's friends, or by them. From the church the procession will march to the foot of East Ninety-second Street, where the funeral party will take the Astoria ferry for Calvary Cemetery.

Your address should be 120 Broadway

That is the address of the new Equitable Building, and it should be your address for the simple and sufficient reason that everything which gives one building superiority over another is embraced in this wonderful Equitable structure.

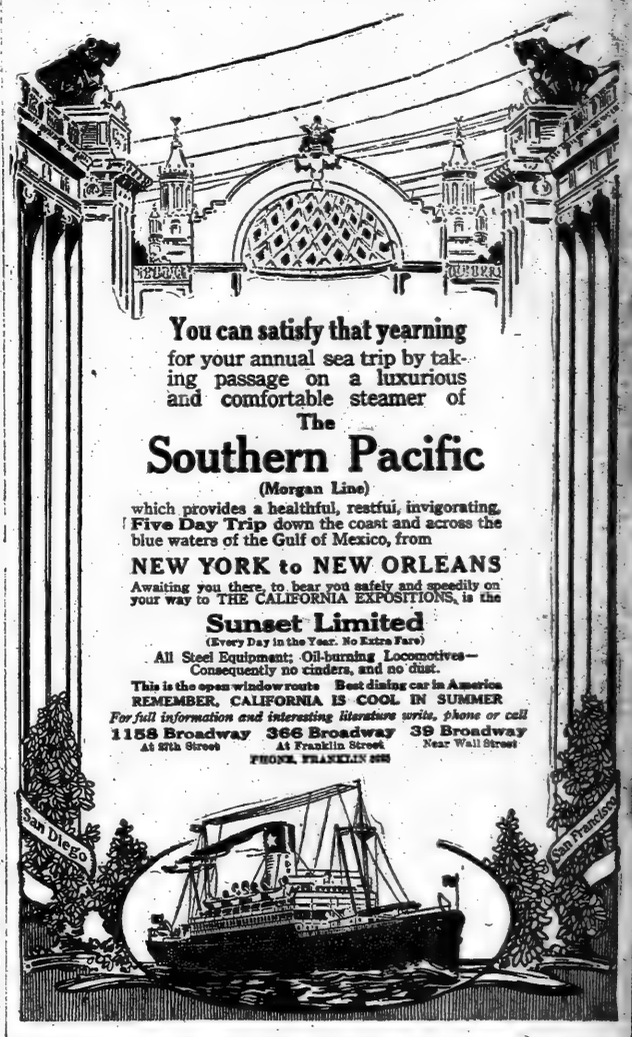
It does not matter what feature of excellence any other building contains, you will find that the Equitable Building possesses either the selfsame feature, or more probably something more up-to-date and demonstrably better.

And considered solely from the viewpoint of centrality, accessibility, and prestige, 120 Broadway is easily the choicest of all downtown locations.

Building now open for tenants

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120 Broadway



You can satisfy that yearning for your annual sea trip by taking passage on a luxurious and comfortable steamer of The

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which provides a healthful, restful, invigorating Five Day Trip down the coast and across the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico, from

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Awaiting you there, to bear you safely and speedily on your way to THE CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS, is the

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(Every Day in the Year. No Extra Fare)

All Steel Equipment; Oil-burning Locomotives—Consequently no cinders, and no dust.

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REMEMBER, CALIFORNIA IS COOL IN SUMMER

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The Importance of REFRIGERATION

IT is impossible to overestimate the importance of refrigeration in the maintenance of good health during the summer. Hot weather brings dust and dust brings germs that multiply rapidly unless very carefully guarded against. The refrigerator must keep food from becoming a breeding place for these dangerous germs. If it does *not* do this, the refrigerator becomes useless as a protection against disease.

Every refrigerator in our stock is *guaranteed* to be *efficient* and *sanitary*. Linings are of glass, metal or porcelain enamel and are easily cleaned—insulation is of heavy temperature proof materials—doors are air tight—dry, cold air is in constant circulation—drainage is perfect and ice bills are reduced to a minimum.

A stock of 65 sizes, in many styles and shapes, insures our ability to fill any requirement.

We will be glad to help you in selecting the proper refrigerator for your home.

Catalogs and prices by mail if desired.

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"The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"

KILLS TWO GIRLS AS THEY RUN FROM HIM

Then Lang Locks Himself In and Puts a Bullet Through His Own Heart.

HAD SENT THEM FLOWERS

Murderer, a Catskill Florist's Assistant, Noted for Attentions to Children—Supposedly Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., May 23.—When two schoolgirls—Ruth Hammer, 13 years old, daughter of Conrad Hammer, a barber, and Ida Beach, 14, daughter of Erastus Beach—left their homes today for a walk they were followed by Henry Lang, 36, an employe of Henry Hansen, a florist. Lang knew the girls. At Easter he had presented to Miss Hammer a bouquet of flowers, and at various times he had made photographs of her, several of which were found in his rooms. He also had sent flowers to Ida Beach.

It is assumed that the man made some offensive remark to the girls, for both started to run toward their homes. Lang, drawing a revolver, fired several shots. All took effect, a bullet striking each girl in the back, passing through the heart, and out of the body in front. The bodies were found face downward in the road.

Lang ran to his boarding house, a short distance away, rushed upstairs, locking the door of his room, and a few minutes afterward fired a bullet into his heart, killing himself instantly. Lang had been regarded as a sober, industrious worker, rather erratic, but inoffensive.

Ida Beach, it was found, had been shot three times—first from the front, the bullet entering the groin, and twice from the rear, one bullet entering the back of the head and another below the shoulder blade and passing through the heart. Only one shot was fired at Miss Hammer.

No motive for the murders is known. Both Ida Beach and Ruth Hammer were leaders among their schoolmates. Ida was a member of the athletic club of the high school. She was noted for her sunny disposition. She was in her first year in the high school. Ruth was in the grammar school.

Of Lang little is known. He came here from Albany a year and a half ago, and got a place with Hansen, the florist. He was a silent and sober sort of man. He seldom mentioned his personal affairs. Before shooting himself he wrote a note, reading: "Notify Mrs. James Simmons, 377 Dock Street, care of Brannigan, Albany."

Lang was never known to drink, he was frugal in his habits, and while here never paid attention to women, save Ida Beach and Ruth Hammer. His attention toward children had been marked.

The girls were slain in a grove north east of the city.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 23.—Henry Lang was born in Albany thirty-six years ago, the son of the late Conrad Lang. He carried on a florist business on Second Avenue up to two years ago, when he went to Catskill. Several years ago he had a difference with his mother, Mrs. Mary Lang, over a young woman he wanted to marry, and since that time they had not been friendly.

Edward C. Conway, a lawyer of this city, a year ago drew up Lang's will, in which he left his estate to the young woman he had expected to marry, and specified that h's body be cremated, the ashes taken to the Maiden Lane Bridge, which crosses the river to Rensselaer, and there scattered to the winds.

Lang was in Albany a week ago, when he called on Mrs. William Branigan, a cousin, and tried to persuade her to allow him to take to Catskill her eleven-year-old niece, whom she is rearing. She refused.

The man had been under the care of a physician and at times had acted irrational. He was a member of the Royal Order of Moose, and its physician had been studying his condition for a year. His friends and relatives here believe that his mind was unbalanced.

DUNHAM-PUTNAM WEDDING.

Deputy Police Commissioner to be Married on June 10.

Miss Margaret Wryling Putnam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Putnam, and Lawrence B. Dunham, Third Deputy Police Commissioner of New York, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Dunham of West Newton, Mass., will be married on Thursday, June 10, at the Putnam home, 70 Willow Street, Brooklyn.

Miss Putnam will have her sister, Miss Carolyn Putnam as her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Sylvia Holt, the daughter of Judge George C. Holt, Hope Hodgman of East Greenwich, R. I., Mellane Avery of Farmington, Conn., and Barbara Barnes, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Mortimer Barnes.

Killed in Auto Accident.

PENN YAN, N. Y., May 23.—Harry Fox, a paper manufacturer of this city, was killed late last night in an automobile accident on the State road near Jail. Two men with him were slightly injured. Mr. Fox was graduated from Cornell in 1903.

HORSE JUMPS PARK WALL; 3 PERSONS INJURED

Runaway Frightened by an Auto, Throws Sunday Crowd Into a Panic.

Miss Tillie Currell, 140 West 183d Street, and her escort, Charles Kennelly, 160 West Fifteenth Street, were thrown from a carriage and seriously bruised, and a colored woman, Mary Allen, of 52 West Ninety-ninth Street, was knocked down, when a horse Miss Currell and Kennell ywere driving became frightened at an automobile in 104th Street last night and ran away.

When the animal made its first dash Kennelly pulled hard on the reins, breaking the bit, and the broken pieces cut the horse's mouth, adding to its fright. It turned into Central Park West, dashing the carriage against a tree and scraping off a wheel. The occupants were thrown twenty feet, and the animal, sheering across the street, tore free from the rest of the carriage when the wagon hit a second tree. Then the horse dashed down the sidewalk, scattering the crowd right and left. Impeded only by the shafts and harness, the horse then jumped over the park wall, pursued by four policemen, and was caught when it became entangled in the shrubbery.

Miss Currell and Kennelly were unconscious when picked up. They were revived by Ambulance Surgeon Frascola of the Knickerbocker Hospital, who found their injuries consisted of painful contusions. Mary Allen was also bruised seriously.

DRAGGED BY A RUNAWAY.

Policeman Clung to Bridle as Crowd Fled in Fright.

Frightened by the back firing of an automobile, a horse attached to a buggy, owned by Joseph Isaacs of 419 East Fifty-fourth Street, dashed through 116th Street yesterday afternoon, scattering a crowd on Fifth Avenue right and left.

Policeman Louis Rafsky of the 125th Street Station, sprang at the bridle, and was dragged along forty feet. The bridle snapped under his weight and Rafsky was thrown under the wheels, which passed over his body, but he was not seriously hurt.

AUTO PLUNGES FROM BRIDGE

Driver Falls Thirty Feet to Railroad Track and Is Only Bruised.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 23.—John Fagan, employed by the Glen Ridge Pharmacy, had a narrow escape from death here today when the automobile which he was driving broke through the protecting railing of the viaduct over the Lackawanna Railroad at the point where the tracks cross under Bloomfield Avenue. Eagan was speeding along the street when a tire burst. With the driver clinging to the wheel the car dropped nearly thirty feet.

Persons who saw the accident thought that Eagan was badly hurt and sent a call to Mountainside Hospital for an ambulance. When the ambulance arrived, Eagan had disappeared, and it was learned that he had escaped with a few slight bruises. The car was totally wrecked.

GREET "A B C" MINISTERS.

Officials and Populace of Buenos Aires Acclaim Peace Envoys.

BUENOS AIRES, May 23.—Dr. Lauro Muller, Foreign Minister of Brazil; Alejandro Lira, Foreign Minister of Chile, and Dr. José L. Murature, the Argentine Foreign Minister, arrived here today from Chile, and were warmly greeted by the officials and the populace. They are touring the South American countries, with the purpose of strengthening the political ties existing between them.

Later President de la Plaza officially received Dr. Muller in the presence of the Diplomatic Corps, members of Parliament, and the heads of the army and navy.

It is announced that the three Foreign Ministers will sign a five-year treaty binding the nations they represent to submit to an international commission all differences that may arise. The agreement will provide that no country shall declare war nor begin hostilities against any other country before the commission has concluded an inquiry into the matters in dispute.

The newspapers are warmly commending the mission of the Ministers.

Lambs Rehearse Their Gambol.

Rehearsals for the Lambs' Gambol, which will be given at three performances in the Century Opera House, on Friday and Saturday, June 4 and 5, are being held on the stages of the Hudson, Belasco, Century, Harris and Fulton Theatres. Each of the many acts has its own stage director, and Thomas A. Wise will be general director of the whole performance, which will be the most elaborate the Lambs have given at one of these entertainments. An auction sale of seats will be held on Tuesday afternoon in the Hudson Theatre.

FINDS HER SON DEAD WITH WOMAN FRIEND

Mother Returns from Brief Absence to Discover Murder and Suicide.

DEVOUT GIRL THE VICTIM

Had Started with Bible and Hymn Book for Sunday School.—Was Shot Three Times.

METHUEN, Mass., May 23.—Miss Mary H. Closson, an assistant in the Nevins Public Library here and William Hubbard of Boston, were found dead of bullet wounds tonight at the home of Hubbards mother, Mrs. William White. The police said that appearances indicated that the man killed the young woman, and then took his own life, but they were unable to assign the cause of the shooting. It was supposed that Miss Closson and Hubbard were only slightly acquainted.

The bodies were found by Mrs. White when she returned home after a day's outing with her husband. A revolver with five empty shells was in Hubbard's hand. There were two bullet wounds in his body. Miss Closson had been shot three times.

The young woman lived with her widowed mother, Mrs. George A. Closson, who is an invalid. She left home about 11 o'clock this morning to go to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, where she had a class in the Sunday school. A Bible and hymn book which she carried were found near her body. Miss Closson was 24 years of age.

Hubbard came here from Boston on Saturday to visit his mother, but as she was at her Summer camp, he spent the night alone at the house. He was 30 years og age.

VANDERBILT YACHT WARNED

Shot Fired Across Bow of Vagrant at Bermuda.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, May 23.—Harold S. Vanderbilt's yacht Vagrant, which arrived here this morning with the owner, Phillips Sears, C. Oliver Iselin, Jr., and Guy Norman on board, was brought up by a shot across the bow at Bermuda last Sunday.

The signal at Fort St. David was passed unnoticed, and a shot directly across the racer's bow brought the yacht about in a jiffy to await official orders to proceed.

Several hundred dollars' worth of provisions were spoiled on the trip owing to an accident to the refrigerating plant.

NEW AGENCY FOR MUSICIANS

Tours of Noted Dancers to be Arranged Also by Booking Firm.

The Booking and Promoting Corporation is the name of a new firm organized to book musicians and dancers. The company, which has established offices in Aeolian Hall, will arrange the tours of the Philharmonic Orchestra and the Serge de Diaghilow Imperial Russian Ballet, of which Nijinsky and Karsivina are the principal dancers, which will make its first American appearance at the Metropolitan in the Fall.

Among the artists whose engagements will be booked by the new company are Olive Fremstad, Margarete Matzenauer, Felice Lyne, Ernest Schelling, Francis Macmillen, Paul Reimers, and Ferrari-Fontano.

The Music League of America, the organization formed by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Willard Straight and other society women to assist young musicians, has affiliated itself with the new company and will book its major artists through it. Thus May Petersen, David Hochstein, David Sapirstein, Louise Cox, Edmund Burke, and Paul Reimers will have their dates arranged by this agency.

Big Demand for Greek Play Seats.

The demand for seats for the series of three performances of Greek plays that will be given in the Stadium of the College of the City of New York beginning on Saturday afternoon has been so great that it is probable that at least one other performance will be arranged. Not only has there been a large sale to students in the colleges and public schools, but the general public has purchased many seats. The performance of "Iphigenia in Tauris" which was to have been given at Piping Rock on Saturday afternoon, but was postponed on account of the rain, will be given this afternoon.

CALLS FRANK VICTIM OF CRY AGAINST JEWS

Dr. Madison C. Peters Pleads for Fair Play From North Baptist Church Pulpit.

Dr. Madison C. Peters, who is supplying the pulpit of the North Baptist Church in West Eleventh Street, in remarks preceding his sermon yesterday morning said:

"Never in American history has there been such a popular interest in a murder case as that of Leo M. Frank of Georgia. Not only have letters in thousands poured into the State from all parts of our country, from all kinds of clubs, churches and societies, the Governors of States and even State Legislatures are doing the unusual thing of seeking justice for a citizen of another State. Judges of the United States Supreme Court have expressed the opinion that the man never had a fair trial and now comes the appeal to the Governor of Georgia from a Supreme Court Justice of Georgia admitting that the presiding judge, who has lately passed away, admitted to him that he did not believe in Frank's guilt, but so terrorized were judge and jury by the racial and religious prejudices that Frank became a mob victim.

"I know the people of Georgia and it is unfair to judge all by those who are clamoring for the life of a man who by common consent if not innocent, has never had a fair trial. The outcries of the mob against the defendant were not against Frank—it was a cry against the Jew.

"The American believes in a square deal, a fair trial should be given to Frank. To commute his sentence only adds to the outrage. Nothing less than a fair trial is just. This question interests Jew and Gentile alike; it lies at the very foundation of our free institutions. It is shocking that in this age and in this land a man can be condemned under such conditions. 'Public sentiment was fully aroused' at the time of the trial, we are told, but public sentiment when it becomes public prejudice is not public opinion. Public opinion is deliberate and reasoned judgement giving expression to the sober thought of a justice loving people, while public clamor is temporary and hysterical.

"Public opinion is constructive and makes for the best interests of the community, while public prejudice is not only destructive but works against the forces that make for justice. What has happened to Frank may happen equally as well to any citizen of the Republic. The only safeguard is fair play. If you believe that Frank has not gotten a fair deal, say so. Let the demand of the American be for a fair trial, presided over by an unbiased judge, and a fearless jury. A man may be justified in maintaining against a man a just hatred, but it disqualifies him to sit in judgement on that man. A jury afraid that they would be lynched if they found a verdict of 'not guilty' is certainly not the kind of a jury whose verdict should stand."

At a meeting of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, which has branches throughout the world, yesterday afternoon at the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, a resolution was adopted after being seconded by Professor Richard Gotthell, of Columbia, to prepare a protest in the name of the Jews of the United States against the execution of Leo Frank. The meeting took the stand that the Frank verdict was the result of race prejudice and that it was the duty of Jews to protest. The protest will be sent to the Governor of Georgia.

PLAN APPEALS FOR FRANK.

Chicago Women Vote to Wire Night Letters to Prison Board.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 23.—One hundred representatives of women's organizations, at a meeting in the Auditorium Hotel this afternoon passed a resolution that each of their number telegraph a night letter to the Prison Board of Georgia next Sunday evening, urging commutation of the death sentence of Leo Frank. The Board is scheduled to meet next Monday, to consider the case of Frank.

The women speakers unanimously expressed the opinion that Frank had been convicted unjustly. Patrick H. O'Donnell, an attorney, who was the first speaker introduced by the Chairman, Mrs. Leonora Z. Meder, told the women that the evidence clearly showed that Conley, the negro witness, was guilty, and not Frank. Another women's meeting to protest against the execution of Frank was announced for next Wednesday evening in the Hotel La Salle, when both men and women speakers are to appear.

Among the women who took part in today's meeting were Mrs. D. Harry Hammer, Miss Grace Reed, and Mrs. Jean Wallace Butler, representing the Political Equality League; Mrs. L. Brackett Bishop, the Swedenborgian Church; Miss Sarah Hopkins, President of the Second Ward Democratic Women's Organization; Mrs. Theodosia Bagshawe and Mrs. Helen Michelbacher of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The women rejected a resolution asking the Illinois Legislature to abolish capital punishment, fearing it would detract from the chief object of the meeting.

A letter from Frank was received today by Harry A. Lipsky of The Daily Jewish Courier.

"May I not assure you and all those others of my Chicago friends, of my deep appreciation of your interest in my cause?" he wrote. "I read with deep interest your letter and the Couriers and Chicago Heralds you sent me. I am well and putting up as good a fight as I know how."

MINISTERS AID FRANK.

Organization Formed at Atlanta to Urge Commutation.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 23.—Urging that time be allowed in which to clear the mystery of Mary Phagan's murder, Atlanta ministers have organized for an effort to obtain commutation of the sentence of Leo M. Frank from death to life imprisonment. Leaders in the movement are Dr. John E. White, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, and the Rev. C. B. Wilmer of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. Other ministers interested are the Rev. C. W. Daniel, pastor of the First Baptist Church; the Rev. C. O. Jones, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church; the Rev. Jacob L. White, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle; the Rev. Orme Flinn, pastor of the North Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. A. R. Holderby, pastor ameritus of Moore Memorial Church.

A resolution appealing for commutation is ready for presentation to Governor Slaton. It will be submitted by the body of ministers in person to the Governor, and they will also make verbal arguments in behalf of the condemned man.

The decision of the ministers to act followed a visit of Dr. Wilmer to Frank. After spending an afternoon with the prisoner, Dr. Wilmer called the ministers together and urged organized action to obtain clemency. In his sermon at the Baptist Tabernacle today the Rev. J. L. White strongly urged commutation.

The jurors who found Frank guilty will meet this week to decide whether to ask the Prison Commission to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment.

FREE SONS SEND PETITION.

Ask That Frank Have a Chance to Prove His Innocence.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 23.—The Free Sons of Israel, which opened its convention in the Hotel Rudolph today, will send a petition to the Governor of Georgia, asking him the commute the death sentence of Leo Frank that he may have the opportunity to establish his innocence.

The petition was suggested by President M. S. Stern in his annual address today. Mr. Stern said he believed half the people of the United States were convinced that there was not sufficient evidence against Frank to warrant his execution.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

R. H. Burnside, who went to London to put on "Watch Your Step" in the Empire for Alfred Butt, is on the New York, due in port today. Mr. Burnside will be in charge of Charles Dillingham's school for musical comedy actresses at the Globe this Summer. The opening date has been announced for June 15.

Lillian Seibert is the principal bareback rider in the circus which is a feature at Luna. Miss Seibert performs also with her sisters. Frank Kenebel heads the band of clowns.

A troupe of tumblers known as Slayman Ali's Arabian Hoolocs will be added to the Columbia's Summer burlesque entertainment this afternoon. The troupe has just arrived from the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Blossom Seeley has been engaged for one of the principal parts in Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics," which will be one of the Summer revues.

Kitty Gordon has offered a prize of $1,000 and $50 a week royalty for the best war sketch submitted to her for immediate production. The sketch must contain comedy as well as tragedy and must include a situation that will allow Miss Gordon to sing.

An instrument invented by Mortimer Norden, chief consulting engineer of the Keith vaudeville houses, will be installed in the Palace. The device registers the applause and laughter of the audience, and by it the management will be enabled to tell what performers are most popular.

The Famous Players' Film Company has obtained the services of Pauline Frederick for a term of years. Miss Frederick's first work as a motion picture actress was in "The Eternal City," which is now being shown in the Astor Theatre. She will go to Egypt shortly for a photo production of Robert Hichen's "Bella Donna."

The Lasky Feature Play Company has obtained the picture rights to James Forbes's comedies, "The Traveling Salesman" and "The Chorus Lady."

CARRANZA AGENTS HERE.

One Will Confer with Delegates to Financial Congress.

Major Gaston de Prida, youngest of Carranzista officers, and during the period that Obregon controlled Mexico City the censor of the Constitutionalist Government, arrived here yesterday on the Ward liner Monterey. Major de Prida, who is not yet 21, was one of the interpreters who helped make American rule in Vera Cruz the success that it was, as an intermediary between the illiterate Mexicans and the American authorities.

At the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, Major de Prida said:

"It is nearly all over in Mexico but the shouting. The Carranzistas hold every seaport except Guaymas on the Pacific side, and every border port but Juarez, and it is only a question of time until Guaymas and Juarez are taken.

"Villa, as a fighting force, is as dead as a door nail, as you put it here in the States, and nobody knows that better than Pancho Villa.

Mexico City is still in the hands of Zapata, but we can take it whenever we want it. At the present time it is of no strategic value, but when the time comes we'll take it over in quick order."

Major de Prida will remain in the United States about three weeks and will then return to Vera Cruz. After today he will be at the Columbia University Club in Gramercy Park.

Also in yesterday from Vera Cruz was Herminio Perez Abreu, the Mexican financier, who comes as a representative of the Carranzista Government to confer with the delegates to the Pan-American Financial Conference, now in session in this city, to see if it possible to do anything at the present time for financial and industrial rehabilitation of Mexico.

"It is not true," said Señor Abreu, "that Carranza and his Ministers are against big business and industry conducted by foreigners. What Señor Carranza and the people of Mexico desire is honest business, carried on according to the laws of the country. We want foreign capital to come and cultivate our natural resources, with which Mexico abounds, but we want it to be operated for the welfare of the people as well as for the benefit of the investors.

"With so much territory in our possession we feel that we can invite new industry and new capital. We can guarantee them that they will have the greatest protection, most wonderful possibilities of success and certainly good financial results for their investments. All we ask is that the Mexican people receive their just share."

Señor Abreu is to remain in the United States for several months, and is to visit various financial centres of the country. While in New York he will stop at the Marie Antoinette.

VILLA CLAIMS REPEATED.

State Department Without News of a Defeat of Obregon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The State Department was without any advices today confirming the story of the announcement, made last night by the Villa agency, that General Villa had defeated and routed the army of General Obregon at Celaya, on the Mexican main line, south of Irapuato. A dispatch received by the Villa agency this morning from Diaz Lombardo, in charge of the Villa Department of Foreign Relations at Chihuahua, reiterated the claim of a Villa victory over General Obregon. The telegram read:

Telegraph reports from the front say that an engagement was fought yesterday between the forces of General Villa and those of General Obregon at points between Silao and Leon, resulting in the complete rout of the Carranzistas. Part of our forces occupied the enemy's camp at Silao, while the remainder engaged in the pursuit of the fleeing enemy beyond Celaya, which place we also hold. The pursuit continues. A great amount of war material was captured, including rifles, ammunition, and artillery, as well as nearly all of the Carranzista trains. Many dead were left on the field by the enemy.

General Villa will shortly issue a general amnesty for the Carranzistas who desire to surrender, and likewise for all political offenders whose derelictions are not considered serious.

The Carranza agency here announced tonight the capture of Monterey from the Villistas in northeastern Mexico after a battle in which fourteen troop trains and all their equipment were captured and the Villistas "completely routed, leaving over two thousand killed, wounded and prisoners." The agency stated that Villista Generals Pereyo and Carrera Torres were captured in Paredon after Monterey's fall and executed immediately.

General Ricaut of the Carranza forces has sent 500 men from Nuevo Laredo, under command of General Ildefonso Vasquez, to reinforce the Monterey garrison, and has announced that train service with Monterey will be established within a week, and Colonel Fernando Peraldi has left Villa Acuna at the head of a Carranza cavalry force, under orders to clear the northern part of Coahuila State of Villistas. The Carranzistas also claim to have occupied Durango, the capital of the State of that name, last Tuesday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, May 23.—It is officially announced that the Villistas under General Angeles attacked General Obregon on Saturday near Trinidad station, in Guanajuato, and after sixteen hours' fighting the Villistas were defeated, with a loss of 2,000. The Constitutionalists lost 800, capturing artillery, arms, and autos. The Constitutionalists are attacking Zacatecas.

Bells are ringing here and a parade has been held.

Would Leave Mexico City by Auto.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, May 22, (via Galveston, May 23.)—Americans in Mexico City have asked Mr. Silliman to arrange with General Carranza to establish an auto line to the coast. The Zapatistas have given permission, as many Americans wish to leave the city, but are unable to pay the rate, $100, now charged for an automobile from Mexico City to Puebla.

Miss Seaver to Wed on June 9.

The marriage of Edric Brooks Smith of Cambridge, Mass., and Miss Laura ewett Seaver, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gardiner Seaver of Brooklyn, will take place at the bride's home, 473 Eighteenth Street, on une 9. Miss Seaver's sister, Mrs. Floyd W. Fiske will be the matron of honor, and Miss Grace M. Trippe of East Orange, N. J., is to be the maid of honor. The ushers will be Henry Blanchard Seaver and Roger W. Hubbard of St. Louis. Carlisle W. Burton of Boston is to be the best man.

Carlsbad Water at the "Spa" in Central Park

During the war you can take the genuine Carlsbad Waters at the "Spa" in Central Park. All other genuine mineral waters can be had there. Mineral Springs near West 72nd Street Entrance. Open from 6 A. M. until 6 P. M. daily

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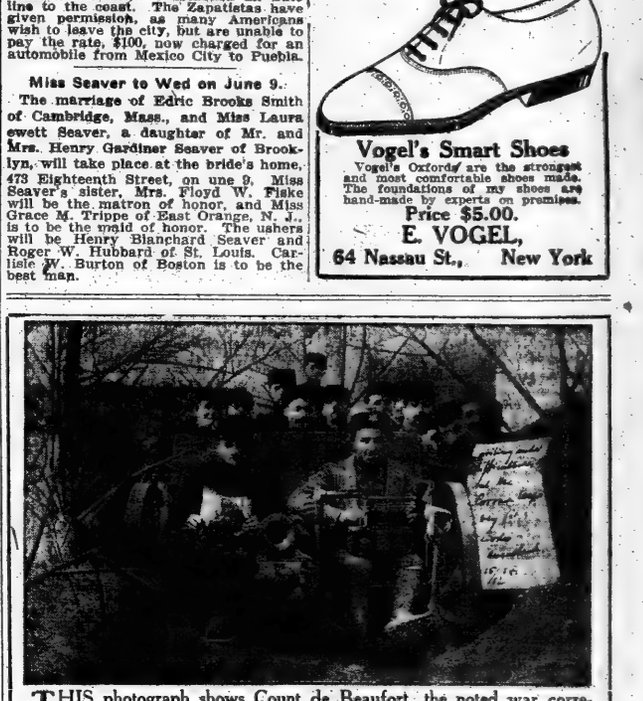
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Vogel's Oxfords are the strongest and most comfortable shoes made. The foundations of my shoes are hand-made by experts on premises.

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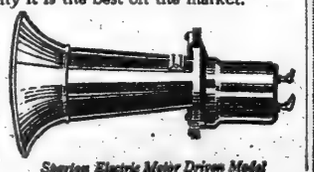
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Semi-indirect, 6 light electric. Hand etched dish. 4 outside pendant globes. Valued at $100.00. To be sold at $25.00.
Ask for Style No. E-4631.



Gold Plated Six Light Crystal Chandelier
Imported Crystals. For a drawing room. Value $200.00. To be sold at $75.00.
Ask for Style No. E-4113.



Electric Bracket—Adams Period
2 light. Silver Finish Candle Trim. Valued at $25.00. To be sold at $8.00.
Ask for Style No. E-4804.



Living Room Chandelier
Solid Brass. Simple and correct in design. Ships brass finish. Five light. Value $51.00. To be sold at $12.00.
Ask for Style No. 4513.

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ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR YANKEES—ATHLETICS—BOXING—TENNIS—ROWING—CYCLING—AUTO RACING

YANKS LOSE AGAIN BY ST. LOUIS RALLY

Ray Caldwell Weakens in Ninth and Browns Win by Score of 4 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23.—The Yankees may not have deserved to win today's game; that is a question of how you want to look at it, but they certainly do not deserve, after the courtesy they have shown the Browns in the last two days, to have the rabid Rickeyites stage a third and equally effective ninth-inning rally. However, there was a difference about today's rally and some comfort for the Yanks. Thursday and Friday the players from Manhattan entered the last of the ninth with a comfortable lead and were beaten out. This afternoon they entered the last of the ninth with the score 3 to 3, making it any one's game.

Such consolation as may be derived from this fact, Bill Donovan says, is not worth mentioning. Whatever the score in the eighth, the result at the end was the same as it has been the last few days—a Borven victory. There was a slight numerical difference. It was only 4 to 3 today.

Ray Caldwell was erected by Donovan to oppose Carl Wellman, the tallest of the Browns tall men. Caldwell was not right. He was hit at opportune moments by the St. Louisians and was continually in trouble.

It rained all morning and at game time a large majority of the citizens of St. Louis were convinced that there would be no ball game. The infield was muddy and had a bad effect on the fielders. It was due to this infield that the Yanks got the first run. After Pipp had fanned in the second, Cook walked and Hartzell hoisted to Williams. Then Cook stole second, sliding safely into the mud under H. Severied's very much elevated throw. Then Luther Boone lifted a fly to right, which Del Pratt was camping under, seemingly set for the catch. Pratt manoeuvred about and then sat down in the mud. The ball proceeded to wallow about, and became a two base blow, on which Cook scored. Nunamaker drove Cook home with a lusty single.

With the Yanks off to a two run lead, the small assemblage of fans present began to believe the series was to prove an even split. But they were to have their opinions changed twice during the afternoon. As far as a seesaw contest was concerned, it was a good ball game.

Things looked rosy for the Yanks in the Browns' half of the second, when Caldwell got under Williams's little pop and "Yeek" threw out Severied. But things had looked rosy for the Yanks several times during the last few days, and they were not unprepared for what followed. Leary singled and scored on Lavan's double. And then came the play that really beat the Yanks.

Wellman, who has no license to get a bush league single off Caldwell, proceeded to drive a wallop to left field. Hartzell said it was foul. He said it very strenuously. He even urged Umpire Chill to accompany him to that section of left field where the ball had mussed up the ground and give it the once over. Chill refused to be influenced. He insisted the hit was fair, and as it went for two bases, Lavan counted. Shotton ended matters by lifting to Birdie Cree.

It was in the third that the Yanks took the lead which looked mighty good until the fifth. Fritz Maisel engineered a pass from Wellman, but Lavan threw out "Peck" and Cree lifted one to Gus Williams. Then Pipp, who has been doing most of the hard work for the Yanks in the present St. Louis visit, got a single to right, on which Maisel scored. Pipp, however, ended the incipient rally by dying at second in an effort to stretch his blow.

Carl Weilman, after Lavan had fanned in the fifth, shocked Caldwell by getting his second hit, a single on which there was need to again call Umpire Chill as witness in the case. Caldwell tossed out Shotten, but James Austin doubled, and Wellman brought in the tieing run.

The ninth saw the end of it. Walker singled, went to second on Williams's sacrifice, and ruined whatever hopes the Yanks might have had by scoring on Severied's single. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	Maisel, 2b.	3	1	1	3	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	1	2	3	P'k'gh, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1	Cree, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
C.W'r, cf.	4	1	1	3	1	Pipp, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0
W'ms, rf.	3	0	0	3	0	Cook, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
Severd, l.	4	0	1	1	0	Hartzell, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Leary, 1b.	3	1	1	10	0	Boone, 2b.	3	1	1	1	1
Lavan, ss.	3	1	1	2	4	Nu'ker, c.	3	0	2	1	1
W'lm'n, p.	3	1	2	1	0	Caldw'l, p.	2	0	0	3	2
Total.	32	4	8	27	10	Total.	29	3	5*	25	7

*One out when winning run was scored.

Error—Nunamaker.

New York	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Boone, Lavan, Wellman, Austin, Severeid. Stolen bases—Shotton, Cook. Sacrifice hits—Pipp, Williams. Double play—Austin and Leary. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; New York, 5. Base on balls—Off Wellman, 3. Struck out—By Wellman, 5; by Caldwell, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

Collins Stars for White Sox.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The batting of John Collins and the spectacular fielding of Weaver caused the defeat of Boston by Chicago, 4 to 2, in the final game of the series today. J. Collins made a double, scored a run, sent a run across the plate on a single, and another run was scored on his sacrifice fly. Eddie Collins's baserunning also aided the locals. Weaver made one of the most remarkable plays seen on the local ground in years in the fifth inning. Gainer tripled, and Cady followed with a swift bounder toward short. Weaver, running toward first at top speed, jumped into the air, speared the ball, and threw Gainer out at the plate. He also threw Speaker out at the plate in the sixth. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsh, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	J'rvin, 3b.	5	1	1	0	0
Roth, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	W'ner, 2b.	4	0	1	3	0
E'rns, 2b.	3	1	0	3	0	Sp'ker, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Fi'ler, lf.	2	0	1	3	0	Lewis, lf.	2	0	0	6	0
J.C'ns, rf.	3	1	2	2	0	Hooper, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Weaver, ss.	4	0	0	3	4	E.Scott, ss.	3	0	0	3	3
Brief, 1b.	4	1	1	5	0	Gainer, 1b.	4	0	2	7	1
Schalk, c.	4	0	1	8	3	Cady, c.	4	0	1	5	0
J.Scott, p.	3	0	0	0	1	Wood, p.	3	0	1	1	1
						*Hen'sen	1	0	0	0	0
						McNally.	0	0	0	0	0
						†Thomas	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	4	7	27	10	Total.	34	2	10	24	8

*Batted for E. Scott in ninth inning.
†Ran for Cady in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Wood in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Wagner, Speaker, Three-base hits—Fournier, Gainer. Stolen bases—Felsh, Brief, J. Scott. Earned runs—Off J. Scott, 2; off Wood, 4. Sacrifice hits—Lewis, Fournier, J. Collins. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Chicago, 8. Bases on balls—Off J. Scott, 2; off Wood, 5. Struck out—By J. Scott, 6; by Wood, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Two Games in Y. M. H. A. League.

Two games were played yesterday in the Metropolitan Baseball League of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. The Borough Park team gained a one-sided victory over the Bronx nine on the latter's grounds, the score being 11 to 2. The Mount Vernon contingent easily defeated Bath Beach by the score of 14 to 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Borough Pk.	4	1	.800	Bronx	1	3	.225
23d Street	3	1	.800	Bath Beach	1	3	.225
Mt. Vernon	3	1	.775	Brooklyn	0	4	.000
Williamsb'rg	1	3	.225				

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 7; Binghamton, 2.
At Elmira—Syracuse, 6; Elmira, 5.
At Albany—Albany, 2; Troy, 0.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 3; Indianapolis, 1.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 9; Cleveland, 4.
At St. Paul—Louisville, 4; St. Paul, 2.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 8; Columbus, 0.

Colonial League.

At New Haven—New Haven, 6; Pawtucket, 4.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 4; New York, 3.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 3.
Detroit, 10; Philadelphia, 5.
Washington, 4; Cleveland, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 10; Newark, 3.
Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 0.
Baltimore, 2; Chicago, 1.
Kansas City, 9; Buffalo, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal, 7; Richmond, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	19	11	.613
Philadelphia	17	11	.607
Pittsburgh	15	15	.500
Boston	14	15	.483
Brooklyn	14	15	.483
St. Louis	15	17	.469
Cincinnati	12	16	.429
New York	11	16	.407

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	22	12	.647
Detroit	21	12	.636
New York	17	12	.586
Boston	13	13	.500
Washington	13	15	.464
Cleveland	12	17	.438
St. Louis	13	20	.394
Philadelphia	10	21	.328

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	20	13	.606
Newark	19	14	.576
Chicago	20	14	.588
Kansas City	17	14	.548
Brooklyn	15	15	.500
St. Louis	14	16	.467
Baltimore	13	20	.394
Buffalo	10	23	.303

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Richmond	14	7	.667
Providence	11	9	.550
Buffalo	11	9	.533
Rochester	10	9	.526
Montreal	11	10	.524
Jersey City	8	10	.444
Newark	6	9	.400
Toronto	6	13	.315

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Kansas City.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Toronto,
(Morning and Afternoon.)
Providence at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Montreal,
(Morning and Afternoon.)

MERKLE'S NOSE BROKEN.

Giants' First Baseman Injured by Thrown Ball in Exhibition Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 23.—Although the Giants won a pitchers' battle here today by a 3 to 0 score, they lost the services of Fred Merkle again. In the second inning Merkle suffered a broken nose when he was hit by a thrown ball in a run-down between second and first.

Merkle attempted to steal second, but the throw had him beat by yards. He turned back, and in the exchange of throws which followed Merkle was hit in the nose when he turned his head to watch Ruddy, who was running him down.

Cliff Randolph pitched a great game for Perth Amboy, fanning twelve of the Giants. Three successive errors by the local shortstop gave the Giants their three runs, all of which were scored without the aid of a hit in the ninth inning. The score by innings:

Giants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3
Pacers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Batteries—Ritter and McLean; Randolph and Plate.

Wild Pitching Wins for Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 23.—Mere wild pitching by Philadelphia's two twirlers helped Detroit win the last game of the series today, 10 to 5. Pennock lasted one inning, and Davis was hit hard in the second and third. Philadelphia fielded poorly, but Kopf balanced his two wild throws with three splendid catches. Clarence Eldridge of Chicago assisted Umpire Evans because of the illness of Mulvaney in Cleveland. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	2	2	1	4	M'phy, rf.	4	1	0	1	1
Vitt, 3b.	4	2	0	2	3	Walsh, cf.	4	1	2	3	0
Cobb, cf.	5	2	3	2	0	Lapp, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Cr'f'd, rf.	3	2	1	2	0	Schang, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Veach, lf.	5	1	3	1	0	M'Avy, c.	2	1	1	1	0
K'v'gh, 1b.	5	0	2	13	1	Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
Young, 2b.	4	0	0	3	5	Oldr'g, lf.	4	0	2	0	0
Stan'ge, c.	3	0	0	3	1	Barry, ss.	4	0	0	2	5
Dauss, p.	3	1	0	0	2	Kopf, 3b.	4	0	1	3	2
						Pen'k, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	36	10	11	27	16	W.Davis, p.	4	1	2	0	3
						Total.	33	5	9	24	18

Errors—Walsh, Lajoie, Kopf, (2), J. W. Davis.

Detroit	3	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	—10	
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—5

Two-base hits—Veach, McAvoy, Oldring. Three-base hit—Davis. Earned runs—Off Pennock, 3; off Davis, 2; off Dauss, 5. Sacrifice hit—Lapp. Double play—Young, Bush and Kavanagh. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 3; off Pennock, 3; off Davis, 5. Hits—Off Pennock, 3 in 1 inning; off Davis, 8 in 7 innings. Struck out—By Dauss, 2. Passed ball—Stanage. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Eldridge. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

Johnson Holds Cleveland Safe.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 23.—Washington had no trouble in defeating Cleveland 4 to 1 today, Johnson out-pitching Morton, Cleveland's star hurler, all the way, in addition to holding Cleveland to five hits and one run. Johnson hit a home run over the left field fence, the first time the feat had been performed in the history of the park. In the ninth inning he almost got a homer to centre, being thrown out at the plate. Cleveland failed to get a man as far as second until the ninth, when it bunched three of its five hits. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	Leib'd, cf.	4	0	1	1	1
Foster, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2	Turn'r, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Con'ly, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	C'pm'n, ss.	4	1	1	2	1
Milan, cf.	4	1	2	5	0	J'kson, lb.	4	0	1	11	1
G'ndil, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0	Graney, lf.	4	0	1	1	1
M'ty'n, 2b.	4	0	2	1	2	Smith, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
A'smith, c.	4	0	0	7	1	E'b'rn, 3b.	3	0	1	2	3
M'F'de, ss.	4	1	1	1	4	O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	8	5
Johns'n, p.	4	1	2	1	0	Morton, p.	2	0	0	0	2
						Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*W'bag'ss	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	4	11	27	11	Total.	33	1	5	27	18

*Batted for Morton in eighth inning.

Errors—Turner, Smith, O'Neill, Morton, Foster, McBride.

Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 2. Two-base hit—Graney. Three-base hits—Johnson, Connolly. Home run—Johnson. Sacrifice hit—Gandil. Stolen bases—Chapman, Moeller. Double play—O'Neill and Barbare. Hits—Off Morton, 10 in 8 innings; off Jones, 1 in 1 inning. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 3. Struck out—By Morton, 5; by Johnson, 6. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Washington, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dinneen.

CYCLING RECORD MADE BY KRAMER

Establishes New World's Figures for Third of a Mile at Newark Velodrome.

Frank L. Kramer, the American cycling champion, won additional laurels yesterday at the Newark Velodrome, when he established a new professional world's record for the third-of-a-mile distance, his time being 0:36 3-5. The mark which his performance displaces the figures of, 0:37 3-5, was made by Paddy O'Sullivan Hehir, the Australian sprinter, at the Newark Velodrome on Oct. 2, 1910. Kramer made the new record in one of the heats of the race, just beating out Reggie McNamar, who had a fifteen-yard handicap, at the tape. In the final of the event Kramer lost to Larry Corbett, the champion being unable to cut down the seventy-yard handicap of his opponent.

The defeat of Thorwald Ellegaard, former world's champion, by Joe Fogler, the Brooklyn cyclist, in a two-thirds of a mile match race was the surprise of the day. Ellegaard, who was brought over from Denmark to meet America's best sprinter, was considered Fogler's master, as the Brooklyn man is not at his best in match races. The foreigner won the first heat, but Fogler's cunning snatched off the next two and the race.

Another upset in cycling expectations was furnished in the Brassard challenge match, in which Marcel Dupuy, the Frenchman, beat Robert Spears of Australia, and retains the emblem for at least another week. Dupuy won the Brassard from Donald McDougall, and has successfully defended it for the last month. The summary:

Half-Mile Amateur Novice.—Won by Harry Siegfried, Newark; second, Louis Shorter, Newark. Time—1:10 1-5.

Brassard Race.—One-mile match race between Marcel Dupuy, France, holder, and Robert Spears, Australia, challenger. Won by Dupuy. Time—6:25 1-5.

Half-Mile, Handicap, Amateur.—Won by August Lang, Irvington, (165 yards); second, John Savage, Harrison, (25 yards); third, Solly Sibellino, Newark, (70 yards.) Time—0:57 3-5.

One-Third-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Larry Corbett, Australia, (70 yards); second, Joe Reeber, Newark, (50 yards); third, Jake Magin, Newark, (45 yards.) Time—0:34 3-5.

Two-Thirds-Mile Match Race, Professional.—Between Joe Fogler, Brooklyn, and Thorwald Ellegaard, Denmark. Won by Fogler two out of three heats.

One-Mile Tandem, Professional, Handicap.—Won by Alfred Grenda, Australia, and Freddy Hill, Boston, (scratch); second, Menus Bedell, Jamaica, and Willie Coburn, Newark, (60 yards); third, Ernest Jokus, Newark, and Eddie Rupprecht, Newark, (60 yards.) Time—1:44.

Two-Mile Open Amateur.—Won by Frank A. Whitney, New York A. C.; second, Edward Kanz, New York A. C.; third, Henry Werner, Newark. Time—4:11.

Five-Mile Professional, Open.—Won by A. Jackie Clark, Australia; second, Alfred Goulet, Australia; third, Frank L. Kramer, East Orange. Time—9:58.

YANKEES LOSE LEAD.

Giants Closing Gap That Separates Them from Leaders.

The baseball games of the past two days have changed the leadership in both the National and American Leagues. In the National League, Philadelphia, steadily on the back trail for some time, has been passed by Chicago, and the latter city has also laid hold of the leadership in the American League, the White Sox having usurped the place which the Yankees held for a short time.

The Yankees started auspiciously on their Western invasion. In second place when they left New York, they mounted pennantward and led the league after the conclusion of the series in Cleveland. An even break with Detroit in two games was a further indication of merit, and then the ball club rolled into St. Louis and was derailed. The Yanks, with Warhop pitching, won the first game and then started down the ladder when the Browns took three in a row. Now the Yankees are resting in third place, and the series thus far on the road has proved an even break, with five games each way. It was Ray Fisher's victory in Cleveland, his sixth straight of the season, that boosted the Yankees to the top of the division, and the victory of the Browns over Marty McHale, after they had the day previous beaten Fisher, was the cause of the downfall. And both of these defeats came in the last two innings when the Yankees were apparently sailing to a victory.

The next four days will tell the story of the Yankees' first Western trip. Beginning this afternoon they tackle the White Sox and then come over to Washington. Of the pitchers Warhop has been the most successful, having won two victories thus far, with the Browns a close one from Cleveland, each by a score of 4 to 2. The series with the Browns spoiled the records of both McHale and Fisher. Up to that time Fisher had one victory over Cleveland and McHale had pitched the defeat against Detroit. Caldwell pitched the other Yankee victory against Cleveland. When all is said, however, the Yankees are just about the same percentage figures from the top of the ladder as when they left New York.

Since the start of the Western invasion at the Polo Grounds the Giants, though they are still left in last position, have drawn up materially on the league leaders, and almost any day, if the percentages in their favorite pastimes continue, they may jump several notches up the scale. In the play against the Western clubs thus far the McGrawites have won five games and lost three, and if they can dispose of the Pittsburgh team, which threatens to put a stumbling block in their path, there is good reason to believe that the Giants will mount well up at the expense of the Cardinals.

The chief concern about the Giants seems to be in the pitching staff. Tesreau and Marquard have been rounding into good shape, the latter having won two games from the Western clubs, one against Chicago and the other from Cincinnati. Perritt does not appear yet as a definite quantity, and there is even more doubt as to the status of Matty this season. Speculation pro and con as to his ability to go through another baseball year on the mound is one of the chief baseball topics, with the fans tending to be skeptical. Taken all in all, however, there seems to be good reason to believe the Giants are ready to climb.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Three Newark Pitchers Fail to Stop St. Louis Victory.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Three of Newark's pitchers tried in vain this afternoon to stop the fusilade of hits which the St. Louis players rattled off their bats. The home team made the first part of the game lik like a continuous batting rally, and in the first two innings piled up six runs, finally winning by 10 to 3. Newark, too, was handy with the willow, but the nine hits which were garnered were kept so well scattered that they did not count their just value in scoring possibilities. Each team played without an error to mark the game. The score:

Newark	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—3 9 0
St. Louis	3	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	*	—10 12 0

Batteries—Mullin, Whitehouse, Brandon, and Warren; Textor, Crandall, and Hartley.

Easy Victory for Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, May 23.—Kruger's home run in the fourth inning with the bases full helped Kansas City to a 9-to-4 victory over Buffalo today. Ehmke, Bedient, and Schulz in turn pitched for the visitors, but seemed unable to steady at critical moments. Packard got a bad start, but recovered and pitched good ball to the finish. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4 8 4
Kansas City	1	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	*	—9 8 2

Batteries—Ehmke, Bedient, Schulz, and Blair; Allen, Packard and Brown.

NEW BOXING COMMISSIONERS

Warren Barbour Likely to be Chairman of the New Board.

With the signing by Governor Whitman of the Malone boxing bill on Saturday interest in the boxing world now centres on the composition of the New State Athletic Commission, which is at present composed of Frank C. O'Neil, Chairman; Major John J. Dixon and James S. Price. Many men have been mentioned for the position, but most prominently among them recently is Warren Barbour, the former amateur heavyweight champion, who is considered the most likely candidate for the chairmanship. Barbour's name has been mentioned freely in official circles, and because of his thorough knowledge of boxing, his candidacy is looked upon with favor. Others who have been talked about as commissioners are Mike Donovan, the old boxing instructor of the New York A. C.; Fred Wenck, a New York newspaperman; Tommy Shortell, boxing instructor of the Racquet and Tennis Club, and Edward Carpel, a New York attorney.

The signing of the Malone Bill practically legislates the present commission out of office, but the commissioners undoubtedly will continue to officiate until their successors are named.

Mike Gibbons will again perform before a New York audience Wednesday night at the St. Nicholas A. C., when he faces Leo Houck in the feature attraction. Gibbons arrived in town last Friday with his brother Tom who will assist him in training for the contest. Gibbons is bent on cleaning up the middleweight division before trying his hand with the heavyweights, Houck being the only contender in the middle class he has not fought. Gibbons has disposed of Clabby, Chip, Ahearn, McGorty and a number of lesser lights. Houck is above the average middleweight having an excellent left hand, combined with cleverness and heavy hitting power. He has beaten George Chip three times.

Jim Flynn arrived in town yesterday for his contest with Jim Coffey at the Brighton Beach Race Track on May 31. Flynn is in better physical condition than he has been in years. The Pueblo fireman has been at Excelsior Springs, Mo., for the last six weeks and ten days' training here will put him in grand fighting form.

Another big boxing club will make a bid for patronage this week, when the American Sporting Club, now occupying Sulzer's Harlem River Casino offers a popular priced show on Thursday night. The building, which has been completely renovated, has a seating capacity of 5,000 and is the best ventilated and safest club in Greater New York. Paddy Donnelly, who has controlled the Olympic Club of Harlem, will cater to his patrons in quality of talent and club arrangements. The first bout will be staged at 8:30 sharp and the final at 10 o'clock. This rule will be strictly enforced. As an opening attraction Knockout Sweeny of New York and Michael McTeague of Ireland, two clever middleweights, will perform. Frankie Mack of Boston and Harry Leonard of New York, lightweights, have been matched for the second ten rounder and Billy Fitzsimmons of Yonkers and Johnnie Drummie of Jersey City will be the principals in the curtain raiser. Dave Roche will be the third man in the ring.

The twentieth series of semi-professional try-out bouts which will be staged this afternoon at the Broadway Sporting Club, will bring together some of the best aspiring glove wielders presented at a matinee boxing show. Ten six round bouts will furnish the double semi-windup in which Maxcy Marks of the east side of New York will face Happy Ricker of Brooklyn, and Young Shaw the classy local lightweight will oppose Dick Stosh of Cleveland.

The Olympic Club of Harlem will stage two good ten round bouts tonight. In the first contest Battling Champ the hard-hitting Harlem lightweight will tackle Sammy Trott the Western lightweight. This is Trott's début in this city. In the final ten round bout Kid Ghetto of the Harlem featherweight will exchange punches with Frankie Conifrey of the New York Fire Department. The usual preliminaries will precede the main bouts.

The Vanderbilt Athletic Club announces two ten round bouts for tonight. Charles Smith and Wee Wee Burton are signed for the opener and Young Hilke and Dick Fowler for the windup.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn has arranged two elimination welterweight bouts tomorrow night. Kid Graves of Milwaukee will box Italian Joe Gans, and Frankie Notter the east side Ghetto champion, will engage Terry Mitchell.

Seven six rounds of boxing will be offered to patrons of the 135th Street A. C. tomorrow night. Four ten round bouts and six six round contests comprises the card. The principals in the ten round bouts are Al. Thomas and Charley White, Artie Walsh and Eddie Clifford, Young Leppy and Frankie Hogan, and Bob Lee and Banana Sam.

The Longacre A. A. will put on a special boxing show on Thursday night. Four ten round bouts will feature the program. The final bout brings together Packey Hommey and Mel Coogan.

CAMP'S NOVICE ROAD RACE.

Ozanam Boy Leads Club to Victory in Glencoe A. C. Run.

Eddie Camp of the Ozanam Association yesterday won the sanctioned three and a half mile road race for novices held by the Glencoe A. C. in Harlem, and piloted his club to a victory for the team trophy. Camp triumphed by a margin of almost 300 yards over John Kane of the Boys' Club, with F. Balles of the Union Settlement third. The winner's time was 20:10.

The Ozanam quintet took the team prize with a total of 47 points. Boys' Club finished second with 72, and the Union Settlement A. C. third with 80 points. The race was one of the most successful novice events of the season, having more than 125 starters. The leaders finished in the following order:

E. Camp, Ozanam Association, 20:10; J. Kane, Boys' Club, 21:28; F. Balles, Union Settlement A. C., 21:30; M. Hyman, Union Settlement A. C., 21:34; William Franz, Mohawk A. C., 21:40; M. Kintas, Greek-American A. C., 21:45; L. McGowan, Holy Cross Lyceum, 21:48; L. Major, Union Settlement A. C., 21:56; C. Velotta, Ozanam Association, 22:02; Joseph Sherman, Brooklyn Evening H. S., 22:05; Joseph Muliane, Ozanam Association, 22:10; J. P. Polienne, Holy Cross Lyceum, 22:12; J. Cunningham, Holy Cross Lyceum, 22:13; H. Wiener, unattached, 22:24; P. Lorenze, Ozanam A. A., 22:26; H. Schetzer, Brownsville Field Club, 22:28; E. Hecker, Holy Cross Lyceum, 22:35; S. Meyerson, Union Settlement A. C., 22:41; S. Baker, Pennant A. C., 22:49; T. Gilroy, Pennant A. C., 22:45; J. Battes, unattached, 22:47; J. Barnes, Boys' Club, 22:51; J. Rapper, Boys' Club, 23:57; F. W. Schuitz Long Island A. C., 23:58; F. Casse, Morningside A. C., 23:02; Joseph Casse, Union Settlement A. C., 23:05; A. Galston, Morningside A. C., 23:13; E. Muller, unattached, 23:15; A. Hoffman, Neighborhood House, 23:27; E. Rieger, Jr., Glencoe A. C., 23:31; E. Stanley, Morningside A. C., 23:33; F. Klick, Bronx Church House, 23:41; F. Zundel, Boys' Club, 23:45; C. Jordan, Boys' Club, 23:45; W. Racias, Greek-American A. C., 24:03; W. Carroll, unattached, 24:04; M. Book, Mohawk A. C., 24:16; W. Breyham, Bronxdale A. C., 24:17; J. Mauze, Boys' Club, 24:23; J. Kaveney, Ozanam A. A., 24:29; C. J. Surber, Mohawk A. C., 24:30; A. Levine, Union Settlement A. C., 24:34; William D. Smith, Bronxdale A. C., 24:47; L. J. Weiss, Neighborhood House, 24:55; H. J. Sperling, unattached, 25:01; H. White, Glencoe A. C., 25:15; F. Spratford, Knights of St. Peter, 25:20; H. Meyerowitz, unattached, 25:35; E. P. Hughes, Entre Nous Lyceum, 25:36.

Chicago and Baltimore Divide.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Chicago and Baltimore divided honors in a pair of pitchers' battles today. Prendergast outpitched Bender in the opener, which went to the Whales, 2 to 0, and in the second Duncan's triple and Swacina's single, following a pass, gave Suggs a verdict over McConnell, 2 to 1. Scores:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0 5 1
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	—2 5 0

Batteries—Bender and Owens; Prendergast and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	00	0—2 3 0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—1 6 1

Batteries—Suggs and Jacklitsch; McConnell, Wilson, and Fischer.

Southern League.

At Mobile—Mobile, 10; Memphis, 8.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 3; Chattanooga, 2.

FAST TENNIS IN PELHAM TOURNEY

Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Cassel Win Final Round in Three-Set Match.

Miss Molly Bjurstedt, the national and metropolitan champion, with Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. A. G. Miles and Miss Edna Wilday yesterday in the final round of the women's doubles at the Pelham Country Club, Pelham Manor, after a hard match, by the score of 6—2, 8—10, 6—2. The Norwegian expert apparently felt she was playing a winning hand and did not attempt to extend herself, but played somewhat carelessly, at times leaving most of the court work to her partner, who was at the top of her form and played brilliant tennis. As an excuse, however, for Miss Bjurstedt it was evident that she was feeling the effects of two hard matches which she had previously played. In the first with Miss Cassel she had defeated Mrs. W. H. Chapman and Mrs. Marshall McLean at 7—5, 6—4, while in the mixed doubles with A. Schievel she won from Mrs. Marshall McLean and H. Homans. In the closing match of the day Miss Bjurstedt and Schievel received a setback at the hands of Miss Marie Wagner, the former national

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1915.

WAR TRADE FINANCE.

Foreign exchange is now lower than ever was known when the United States was on a specie basis, but the decline is not the same for all nations. In other words, it is the other nations which have now gone off a specie basis. The variations in the several rates of exchange in foreign currencies measure their discount proportionately to the premium on dollars in the only commercial country where paper and gold are interchangeable. Moreover, the variations in the exchange signify that the balance is no longer struck in London. The currencies of the world are not now calculated in sterling, but in dollars. On account of the abnormal relations between all the nations at war commercial exchange is not available in accustomed quantities, and may almost be said to be unavailable at all except through this country.

All nations are buying here, either for themselves, like the Allies, or for Germany through neutral ports. That creates a large demand for dollars and explains their premium. There is no corresponding demand for other currencies, since the payments of current trade are to be made here and not abroad. The decline of exchange ordinarily would signify an excess of supply, for this nation has customarily been a debtor nation and has thrown upon the market a large amount of bills to bring here borrowed capital or to cover the excess of exports above imports. But that is not the present situation. Exchange is both scarce and cheap. That can only be because buyers of exchange are even scarcer than the supply of exchange. If there were any buying power on a market as bare as now, exchange would surely rise. But why is there a deficiency of demand for exchange when it is supplied, if at all, below the cost of production? Why are not prudent buyers supplying their future wants of exchange? Why does not gold come to this country in amounts far beyond the present considerable movement and in some suitable relation to our tremendous exports?

There are some observers who expect just that and who are calculating how much gold is to be expected from Ottawa. That would be fair reasoning in normal times, but we are in a new era and experience counts for little. The case calls for the application of settled principles to novel conditions. It would not be reasonable to expect large imports of gold at a time when we have more than we can use, and when it is worth more abroad than here. It would be more reasonable to seek for a market for coal at Newcastle than to try to market gold here now. We could sell gold at advantage, but there are no buyers. What is wanted is what we are selling, munitions and foodstuffs and cotton, and the question is how to keep the supplies moving without arranging payment otherwise than in gold. If these were normal times there would be an excess of supply in exchange, whereas there is a deficiency. Yet payments are being made for what is bought here right along. The Bethlehem Steel Company last week received a check for $16,150,000 along with an order for 8,900 cannon, but that check was in dollars, and that order was not paid for in a draft on London. The buyer was a Government, not a merchant, and no exchange was created. That transaction was typical of others running into hundreds of millions, and it is instructive to note how many of them are placed.

England, France, Russia, and the Dominion itself have placed in Canada orders for $425,000,000 of war supplies, according to The Montreal Journal of Commerce. But why in Canada? Canada cannot either supply or pay for such quantities. Some Canadian orders are sublet here, and it would be natural that they should be placed here. It must be thought that the war orders are something apart from commerce of the usual sort. It is a fair guess that the orders are placed in Canada because it is within the British money market, and payments could be made in British paper without the movement of gold. That would leave unexplained how payments are being made for the hundreds of millions being bought here. One bonding concern has bonded sales of $300,000,000, and that is but a portion. There can be no doubt that payment is made, even more promptly than in customary business, but there are no signs of the method. Probably not half a dozen men hold the key to the mystery, and they would not tell. The "money trust" is at work about its own business and is attending to it better than any volunteers.

There can be no doubt about one stage of the process, for it has been mentioned in Parliament. England is acting for all the Allies in their purchases and has appointed an American agent whose check is good for any buyer. The arrangement may involve a right to draw on private terms. It might be actual payment in national securities. We know on the highest public authority that there has been a discount of $800,000,000 of French Treasury bills in London expressly for the purpose of American purchases. If the French Treasury bills were lodged with American bankers, either as payment or as cover, it would be poor business to make that fact known, or to offer the securities in payment of the obligation in such a market as the present. It would be reasonable to suppose that such a debt would be carried along privately until a more propitious season, and would be offered when the buying is better than now. Theoretically that would explain the absence of buyers of exchange when the rates are the best ever known, and yet with a scarcity of both buyers and supplies when the supplies and buyers ought both to be remarkable. As a working theory it would be fair to assume that the war business is compartmented and has little relation to ordinary balances apparently existing on the face of the trade figures.

ITALY IS NOW AT WAR.

War against Austria-Hungary has now been formally proclaimed by the Italian Government. Already there has been skirmishing between the frontier patrols of the two Powers. The "Green Book" lately issued by the Italian Government indicates that the people of Italy have been strongly in favor of war, and have been reconciled to neutrality for some months only through the strenuous efforts of the authorities. The direct cause of the war is the violation by Austria-Hungary of Article VII. of the Triple Alliance, which bound Austria to refrain from occupation of Balkan territory without agreement with Italy and due compensation. In the invasion of Serbia and occupation of her cities Italy claims that Austria broke faith with her, and the negotiations between the two countries, since last September, have been concerned chiefly with the matter of compensation. In this no agreement could be reached. In spite of the efforts of the diplomats of Austria, Germany, and Italy the chance of amicable settlement daily grew less.

If there was any assurance that the entry of Italy in the great combat which is now convulsing Europe would shorten the war, her determination to abandon her neutral position might be regarded most hopefully. Italy has many well-seasoned troops, and the promise is that she will have 3,000,000 men ready for action within a short time. Predictions of the duration of the European war at this time, however, are futile. If Italy, while strongly defending her own territory from invasion, can send warships and troops to coöperate with the Allies in forcing the Dardanelles, thus hastening the fall of Constantinople, she could bring the crisis appreciably nearer. But it is probable that the Austrians will anticipate this movement by making a strong drive at the Italian frontier.

PROGRESS IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

In an address at the recent annual meeting of the American Federation of Arts in Washington, CHARLES R. ASHBEE, an architect and the director of large art industries in England, deplored the effect of the war on British industrial art. He said that just before the war he had worked out a plan by which a laborer's cottage could be designed and built for a thousand dollars, just the amount that it costs to fire a sixteen-inch gun. Now no cottages are built and millions of money are shot away on the battlefields. Mr. ASHBEE'S workshops are all closed, three of his workers are at the front, a fourth is drilling cavalry, another is learning to drop bombs from an aeroplane, and another, "the best enameler in England," is making cartridges.

Mr. ASHBEE and men in his position realize more fully than others the peculiar waste of war and its destructive effect upon the arts of peace. At the close of his speech he said that his friends in England feel that we in America, in spite of our "sympathy and generosity," do not grasp fully the moral value of the struggle in England, the fact that the English are fighting "essentially the battle of democracy," that we in our "wealth and splendid isolation" have grown "so contented and happy" as not to be able wholly to understand.

The best proof that we do understand to a degree fuller than our public expressions may indicate lies in our prompt and determined effort, inspired by the situation in Europe, toward the strengthening of our own industrial and artistic life. The exhibition of American industrial art at Washington, now open to the public, proves not so much that we already have made a definite beginning in this direction as our intention to "take account of stock" and know precisely where we stand and what our weakness is. It shows that the manufacturers and merchants are looking toward the artists for the help that should be expected of them, and are ready with a market for their talent when their talent is ready for the market.

The exhibitions of the schools of industrial art that have opened this month show also an awakening appreciation of what needs to be done on this side. The work exhibited is the best from the technical point of view that ever has been accomplished in our schools, but the most encouraging fact to be noted is the dissatisfaction of directors, principals, and teachers with what they are able to accomplish under existing conditions. Dr. HANEY'S report made two years ago, after he had spent several months in the study of European conditions, has just been republished on account of the value of its constructive suggestions.

At the meeting of the American Federation Mr. HENRY WHITE, formerly Ambassador to Italy and France, advocated the establishment throughout the country of public schools where the industrial arts should be taught, emphasizing the importance of these schools to the manufacturers of the country, who through them would be provided with artisans trained along artistic lines, and could thus more easily compete with foreign manufacturers in the excellence and attractiveness of their product. The sooner this advice is followed, the more certain will be the honorable reward we can reap from our position in the gigantic problem of the world. There is true moral strength in making use of our opportunities in a way to increase the value of the work done by us. To be slothfully peaceful would bring us shame, but a peace that arouses the energies of the nation to struggle with ignorance and incapacity justifies its association with honor.

PEACE, WITH SECURITY.

Both the Rev. Dr. ERNEST M. STIRES of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church and the Rev. Dr. MALCOLM J. MACLEOD of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas dwelt on the now well-recognized need of an immediate strengthening of our nation's defenses in their sermons yesterday morning. War was not the subject of their sermons, but peace—the peace which all the churches are ever working to secure to mankind, peace on earth and good-will established until the end of time. But both were impelled to speak their minds clearly about the protection we need if we are to make our peace secure. These clergymen have not suddenly become militarists. They were not appealing to the war spirit. They were not arguing for the maintenance in the future of a huge military establishment. They spoke with full knowledge of the situation that would confront us if peril came suddenly, and that knowledge is, or should be, common property.

We have reason to hope that the Government at Washington is now convinced of the wisdom of carrying out, without further delay, the plans of Secretary GARRISON and the practical heads of the Navy Department, and that those members of the new Congress who have hitherto neglected the good advice of the military and naval authorities will return to Washington in a changed mood. They have heard the voice of the country demanding in unmistakable terms better defenses for a nation of 100,000,000 people. Vast sums of money have been expended yearly for the improvement and maintenance of our army and navy. The people who provide this money are disposed hereafter to convince themselves that it will be used to make their homes and their business secure. They do not want war, but they are determined that peace shall be assured by adequate protection.

MEXICAN SOCIALISM.

Conferences of the Constitutionalist Party were held at Vera Cruz last December to settle upon plans for the reorganization of the Government of Mexico. As the plan then set forth by Mr. MODESTO C. ROLLAND has been printed in pamphlet form for distribution in this country, it doubtless has the approval of the leader of that party. With some preliminary remarks on socialistic experiments in New Zealand Mr. ROLLAND states the principal features of his plan succinctly. First, all land "known to be unlawfully acquired" will be confiscated. This part of the plan might be executed in a drastic manner, in accordance with revolutionary ideas of ownership. Right to a title obtained under the rule of PORFIRIO DIAZ might be very hard to establish. On the other hand, lands which the new administrators are willing to consider lawfully acquired are to be taken over at their present registered value, which is computed to be about one-fifth of their actual value. The lands, after they are reappraised at their actual value, will be apportioned among the people on leases in perpetuity. The original owner may retain what the State thinks he needs for his home and farm under the new appraisal. A tax of 6 per cent. will be levied on all lands after the first year of occupancy, and all holders of lands will be required to improve their value to the extent of 100 per cent. within ten years. The land may be taken from the holders at any time if the obligations imposed upon them are not complied with. The original owners will be paid, not with money, but with bonds to be issued by the State.

So much for the land question. For the rest, all waterworks, public utilities, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines are to be acquired by the Government. Nothing is said about paying for them, but evidently there is an idea in the back of Mr. ROLLAND'S head that some may have to be paid for, as he is at pains to argue that a "good national debt" cannot be too heavy. For a country now overrun by armed bands of outlaws and revolutionists, most of whom would be hard pressed to explain what they are fighting for, Mr. ROLLAND'S socialistic plan seems to be somewhat fanciful. The only reasonable solution of the land problem of Mexico, which is acute in two or three States, but exists in all, would be the institution of a just land tax, based on a fair appraisal of values. For a band of raw revolutionaries to attempt to establish Government ownership of public utilities on a large scale would be a sure way to disaster, while general confiscation of property would tend to increase Mexico's national debt far beyond the imagination of Mr. ROLLAND.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

One Juror's Power Too Large.

Interesting to students of State politics as was the testimony given in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit, nobody wanted to hear it all again. The narrow escape from a disagreement, due to the prolonged refusal of one man to draw from the evidence the same conclusion as eleven others, will therefore strengthen the demand coming from so many quarters for a revision of the whole jury system.

To change that system, and especially to abandon the requirement for unanimity on the part of the jurors, is a task not to be lightly proposed, for, in spite of admitted faults and weaknesses, a jury remains among the best devices—if not the very best—for securing justice that human ingenuity has produced. A bulwark of innocence against tyranny it was and is, but innocence is in no such danger nowadays as it was when the system was developed, and at present several of the old precautions have come to be less of a protection for the innocent than for the guilty.

In some of the Western States a single dissenting juror is allowed to prevent a verdict for only a certain number of hours. After a somewhat longer period a verdict by ten jurors is accepted, and with a third and last extension of time the decision of nine must be taken. This innovation has obvious merits, but it has not worked wholly well, for the tendency under this rule is for the group of agreeing jurors, whether nine, ten, or eleven, to abandon too soon the labor of converting the others or other to their views and simply to wait for the expiration of the time limits set for the different contingencies.

And it is true, also, that a minority, even if it be a minority of only one, is not necessarily wrong. History is full of examples of that—they are so numerous, indeed, that some have gone so far as to credit majorities in juries and elsewhere with little or no ability to be right, and so have found excuse for condemning democratic government altogether. That, however, is an extreme and impracticable view, and the world's experience with minority rule has been such as fully to account for the movement in the other direction that has marked the last few centuries.

He Ignored a Fine Opportunity.

Commissioner GOLDWATER had probability on his side, if not certainty, when he said that the head of the New York City Railways Company made a mistake in refusing to let the Board of Health try its hand at dispatching cars on one of the company's lines.

This would not have been, as Mr. SHONTS irritably described it, the turning over by a railroad of the management of its property to an irresponsible person, but a highly interesting experiment which could have had only one of two results. Either it would have proved what Mr. SHONTS presumably believes, that he knows more about the practical running of street cars than does any Health Board official, or else it would have demonstrated a possibility of improving the service that has hitherto been unrevealed to anybody. In the one case Mr. SHONTS would have had the always joyous privilege of saying "I told you so!" and in the other he would have received new and, of course, welcome help in attaining the end which in his letter of refusal he said he has at heart—that of giving the city as much and as good transportation as metropolitan conditions permit.

By his scornful rejection of Dr. GOLDWATER'S offer, Mr. SHONTS not only invited the mild reflection on his courage and humor which so promptly followed, but he exposed himself to the harsher criticisms of a cynical public, always only too ready to suspect corporations of making profit the real object of their activities, and the rendering of service a necessary but rather obnoxious incidental.

Mr. SHONTS might also have remembered betimes that the powers of the Health Board are almost without limit, and that when they are exercised with determination he will in the end be obliged to do about as he is told. The true philosopher never struggles against the inevitable, and he makes the best of the irremediable. Thus he saves his energies for useful employment, and while he sometimes fails to attain happiness, at least he escapes much pain and sorrow. It is not well to cherish too long the delusion that a man or a corporation can do what he or it will with his or its own. That depends. It always did depend, a good deal, but nowadays the dependency is simply enormous and is steadily growing larger every year.

Testimony Positive and Negative.

Since the publication of the Bryce report on the treatment of Belgians by German soldiers there has been amazingly little of denial from the friends of those accused, and no serious attempt at refutation. Something like what is called "stunned silence" has prevailed in that quarter—a phenomenon which, whether rightly or not, is most easily explained as the result of realization that neither the veracity nor the intelligence of the men who prepared the report could be impugned with success or safety.

Their immunity, as yet, from attack is something of which they may well be proud, for it is a fact that their inquisition had few characteristics of a trial in the ordinary legal sense of that word, and what they brought in was an indictment rather than a conviction. As the latter, however, it has been very widely accepted, and that is something usually provocative of vehement protests.

One of our readers, indeed, in a letter printed on this page, has called attention, at last, to the fact that the members of the Bryce Commission, after examining only witnesses for the prosecution, drew conclusions in exact contradiction to what he calls the "Cobb-McCutcheon report," made not by belligerents, but by neutrals. He did this, however, in the tone of sarcasm, not that of sober indignation. Was this because he felt that his "case" was less good than it seemed on the surface—because he feared the answer that investigators who saw only what German army officers let them see were not likely to be dangerous witnesses against those officers or the soldiers they commanded?

At any rate, he utterly ignored the relative weight of positive and negative testimony. The latter, confronted by the former, is worthless, whatever its quantity or its intrinsic quality as coming from honest witnesses. From the statement of him who truthfully says that he has seen nothing but one conclusion can safely be drawn—that he has seen nothing. The deduction that there was never anything to see is not permissible.

CHRISTIAN MILITARISM.

The Union Seminary Pacifists Rebuked with Chapter and Verse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of May 14 you publish a letter of Mr. Roy B. Chamberlain claiming to speak for "twenty students of Union Theological Seminary," and representing the teachings of Christianity and the Gospel to be those of extreme pacifism, "no war at all"—even under the grossest provocation. The final worth of these doctrines we need not debate, but as a member of an Evangelical church, and as a lover of peace under any but the most abnormal circumstances, I must protest against the idea that Christianity excludes all idea of using force in dealing with guilty men.

Does Union Theological Seminary never teach its students the story of how Jesus "made a scourge of small cords" and forcibly ejected the polluters of the temple, who were deaf to all moral appeals? Has the higher criticism disposed of Jesus' words of fearful warning, "Think not that I came to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword"? Are the moral precepts taught by the worthies of Israel to be cherished, but Nehemiah's injunction, when the Jews were hard beset by unprovoked enemies, "Fight for your brethren, your sons, and your daughters, your wives and your houses," to be dismissed as so much false doctrine?

These are days when good Christians often wonder why the pews of the churches are not more occupied and the average sermon does not come home more forcibly to many thoughtful men. Possibly it is because there are too many milk-and-water gentlemen behind the pulpits, who can never grasp the more robust teachings of Christianity any more seemingly than is possible for the "twenty students" whom Union Theological Seminary will soon be turning loose hopefully upon the unprotected churches of the land.

WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS,
History Department, University of Minnesota.
Minneapolis, May 18, 1915.

"PEACE AT ANY PRICE."

Senator Brown Warns the Country Against a Siren Phrase.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find a passage in a letter to The Spectator of Feb. 27 that I fear is prophetic of the condition the United States will be in in a few years—perhaps a year or two. It has bearing on the peace-at-any-price view. It is as follows:

> Germany gave us fair warning that she intended to go to war. After the Agadir incident in 1911 she demanded from us, in 1912, a promise of unconditional neutrality, and it is incredible that the English Government was not aware of the facts disclosed in the French and Belgian "Yellow Books." The Home Secretary, in his memorandum of Oct. 9, 1914, informs us that the ramifications of the German Secret Service in England, with its "enormous efforts and lavish expenditure of money," were discovered in the three years from 1911 to 1914. When war broke out no less than two hundred suspected spies were known to the authorities, (see Emergency Legislation, p. 516.) In spite of all this, the leading lights of the dominant party in the State were inseminating peace at any price. Honors were showered on gentlemen with foreign names and German proclivities, and, when any question as to Germany arose we usually began to apologize for our existence. One leading publicist suggested that it would be expedient to placate Germany "even occasionally at the sacrifice of purely strategical considerations." Lord Loreburn and the Cobden Club informed us that, in their belief, no British Government "would be so guilty toward our own country as to take up arms in a foreign quarrel," and that time would show that "the Germans have no aggressive design against us, nor we against them, and then foolish people will cease to talk of a future war between us which will never take place." Sir W. P. Byles could see no reason for a standing army; Sir John Brunner, the President of the National Liberal Federation, at the end of 1913 besought the delegates to pass resolutions in favor of reductions in our armament expenditure, and on another occasion he informed us that he would "infinitely prefer the protection of recognized international law to the protection afforded to us by our navy."

ELON R. BROWN.
Watertown, N. Y., May 20, 1915.

Milk and Water Students.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of a long line of soldiers and sailors, many of whom have given their lives in the service of their country, I wish to protest vigorously against the pitiful sentiment which is being fostered among our young men. That large bodies of students should be willing to beg the President to avoid war by any means is incredible. In all our wars youth has been foremost in its demand for the honor and privilege of bearing arms, and "the front" has ever been its chosen place. "Safety first" is a twentieth century ideal.

What has brought about this deplorable change in the spirit of our college manhood? Are our professors quite Carnegieized? Or is the laboratory method of teaching history stripping it of its lessons for the protection of national honor and ideals?

Something is wrong. Our boys have a proud heritage of bravery and devotion to country, and it should bear different fruit. Is all their manly strength to be reserved for the football field or the boat race? Is the "fox trot" the limit of their ambition?

Mayhap 'tis as well that woman be granted the ballot, if our "natural defenders" are to fail us thus. AN AMERICAN WOMAN.
Brooklyn, May 18, 1915.

WAR MERELY FUTILE.

A Disclaimer and an Explanation from Norman Angell.

New York, May 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today you say, editorially:

> Mr. Norman Angell has written books in the endeavor to prove that war has been made impossible by modern economic conditions * * * but events have shown their fallacy.

I am sure that your sense of fairness, (to say nothing of the fact that THE TIMES has in its reviews praised those self-same books in the highest terms and has, within the last two months, published very considerable contributions from their author repeating their arguments,) will secure me a few lines of your space to say that I have never written any book to prove that war has been made impossible; and that I have on the contrary, in every book I have written on the subject, urged, perhaps with wearisome emphasis, that no such conclusion could be drawn from the facts with which I dealt. Indeed, considering that violent wars were raging when the books were written; have been raging very nearly continuously ever since, such books, had they been based on the argument that "wars had become impossible," must quite obviously have been just silly rubbish, and I do not quite see, in that case, how you would justify the publication of your reviews or my contributions!

What, of course, I have tried to show is not that war is impossible, but that it is futile; not that conquest cannot in modern economic conditions take place, but that those conditions make it impossible to benefit by it; that the victory of Germany, for instance, (if that implied conquest,) would not benefit the German people morally or materially, and that all the talk about the need for Germany's fighting for her place in the sun, or her political "expansion" being necessitated by the struggle of her population for sustenance, is all part of a grave and very prevalent misconception. I have, indeed, taken the ground that since the Religious Wars most wars have been the outcome of a contest for political power based on just that false conception. Among the causes of this war the general belief in Germany that that country had to possess greater power than its neighbors or be gradually "squeezed out," both in the sense of economic expansion and national culture, certainly played a large, if not a dominant part.

Since no nation will commit suicide, even on behalf of morality and peace, the question whether these conceptions are right or wrong, whether nations are in reality struggling units obliged in a world of limited space and opportunity to eat or be eaten, is the supreme question behind all international politics. All relations of one country to another turn at last upon that ultimate interrogation.

I have tried to contribute certain quite definite data, economic, social, and moral, toward the answer of it; to show that that data proved aggression and territorial conquest, (the possibility of which creates the need for defensive armament,) to be futile in terms of human well-being. The events of this war do not show, if I may say so, "the fallacy of these arguments," or anything resembling it.

But the futility of war will never of itself stop war, and it is that fact which justifies the very ungrateful task in which I happen to be engaged. It is not enough that conquest and power should be barren; men must realize that barrenness, since, even in their rational moments, they are not guided necessarily by their interests, but what they believe to be their interests. It is not the facts which matter so much as men's opinions about the facts. And, unhappily, mankind is little apt to be guided by reason at all, and that is why it is so tragically important to nurse and cultivate the little reason that we have and to get the facts of this matter as clear as possible. Otherwise, certain luxuries of our nature—temper, pride, passion, irritation—will certainly lead us to the pit.

The American people are obviously concerned in these things. Tomorrow they may be called upon to take part in the re-making of Christendom. For what general international policy are they to stand? Such things as the nature of world power through sea power, sea law, the open door, economic pressure as a sanction for international treaties, are things that will become very practical politics. A nation whose general public has no definite ideas as to the rôle that it should play in the community of nations, but allows the daily incident of its foreign intercourse to sway its policy first one way and then another, is not likely permanently to advance either its own or the general interest. However, necessary it may be to have big armaments, it is just as necessary to know on behalf of what policy those armaments are to be used. Indeed, without such knowledge I am not sure that armaments may not be a source of danger rather than of safety.

That the American public means well is certain. To do well, to choose the right, instead of the wrong policy, it must, by some means, seize the essential truths of international life. It is not impossible for a great democracy to do that, but it won't do it without discussion of just those issues I have raised. It is my excuse for hammering away. NORMAN ANGELL.

Our Polite Police.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While riding downtown last night I noticed an incident which seems worth comment. About six policemen were seated in the rear car of the Brooklyn express when it pulled into Grand Central. There were still seats to spare after the crowd got in. When we neared Fourteenth Street, however, the policemen all got up and stood on the rear platform and allowed the men and women boarding the train to take their seats. Evidently these men felt that the people who paid fare were better entitled to comfort on their ride homeward. The policemen had evidently just come from extra duty themselves and had probably been standing in the rain all day. It has often impressed me that the New York police were a kindly, considerate body of men, and this incident is only one of many which has led me to that conclusion.

A BROOKLYNITE.
Brooklyn, May 21, 1915.

Times War History in Demand.

From The Berkeley Daily Gazette.

So great has been the demand for The New York Times Current History of the War that number one edition has been entirely exhausted and but comparatively few copies of the other five numbers remain. The first number of the second volume of this important publication is recently from the press. It is filled with important data upon the great European conflict, giving the developments of the struggle up to the latter part of March. As Current History is devoted exclusively to the present war and as it is issued by one of the greatest newspapers in America, no detail is overlooked in securing and preparing the material it contains. The world's greatest authorities are contributing the instructive and at the same time entertaining material that goes to make up this monthly publication.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Why They Are Undeveloped at the Present Time and What Might Be Done in That Direction.

By LE ROY S. FALES,
First Lieutenant, First Infantry, National Guard of New Jersey.

Newark, May 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since Congressman Gardiner and others started the agitation for better and more thorough preparedness in both branches of our service, (army and navy,) I have followed with interest the various suggestions for the bettering and strengthening of the army, as the first line of defense, and its natural auxiliary, so to speak, the National Guard.

Having been a Guardsman for fifteen years and a veteran of our recent little difficulty with Spain, the subject has been one to which I have given much thought and one that is of particular interest in view of the fact that as an officer in the Guard I am familiar with the difficulties and trials of that branch of the service.

As a non-military nation a large standing army is not a necessity; but if we do not need a large standing army we do need, and the need is imperative, a trained citizenry capable of taking their places on the firing line with the least possible delay. In the past our volunteers have, for the most part, consisted of young men taken from the shops and factories and offices, raw, untrained, undisciplined, without the slightest knowledge of military tactics, and it was the work of months of hard, arduous service to polish them off into some semblance of troops fit for active service. Under conditions as they have existed in the past we have had the time to whip these levies into military shape, but in these days of rapid mobilization, rapid transportation, modern engines of war, &c., any force thrown into the field should be prepared, on the instant, to take its place with the regular troops on the firing line. War as it is today is a science and cannot be learned in a day or a week or a month; but can only be learned after months and years of hard study and application.

There has been considerable agitation toward establishing an army reserve as a partial remedy for our present state of unpreparedness, and the idea is all right as far as it goes, but it seeks to build up a reserve only from among those who have served with the colors in the regular service. I think the plan should go even further, so as to include the National Guard and those who have seen service with the State organizations. When the time comes, which is the more valuable man in his State and country—he that enlists with the highest of motives and a patriotism unexcelled but who does not know the front sight of his rifle from the butt, or the man who likewise volunteers with the highest of motives and who knows what fire control and fire discipline means, and, above all, what sanitation means? These things are absolutely necessary for a man to know, and these things are taught to the men in the National Guard today. It is a matter of official record and is known to all who take an interest in such things that vast numbers of our soldiers died from disease and sickness in both our civil and Spanish-American wars and simply because these men had never been taught how to take proper care of themselves in the field, and a sick soldier, in time of war, is of absolutely no use to the cause, but a detriment.

In the absence of a suitable armed strength in this country enlistment in the Guard should be stimulated and encouraged by our business men and their employes should receive every encouragement in seeking out the knowledge and training that comes with an enlistment in the Guard. Resolutions to this effect have been passed from time to time by various Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and other civic bodies; but right there the matter ends and is forgotten until somebody else, a year or so after, gets enthusiastic and offers another such resolution.

Instead of encouragement what do guardsmen, as a rule, find themselves up against? Private Jones is a bookkeeper or clerk for a big company or corporation. He drills indoors all Winter, giving up hours of pleasure that he may acquaint himself with the ground work of a military education; he learns to shoot his rifle, in sub-calibre practice, on the indoor range, and when Spring comes his State issues an order that his regiment is to proceed to the State rifle range on a certain day for actual full service rifle practice. Private Jones takes his military order to his office superior and asks for that day off to attend to his military duty, and he is informed that his services are so valuable to the company that they cannot let him go, and if he obeys his State order he is, in the very near future, politely told that his services are no longer required. If the State orders him into the field for a week of work and instruction he is up against the same proposition in a slightly different way. Private Jones agrees or offers to take one of his vacation weeks, but he is told that he may only provided "the work permits."

Take labor unions, for another example. No man who belongs to a labor union can become a member of the National Guard. Why? If there is a labor strike on and rioting with a destruction of property takes place and gets beyond the control of the police or civic authority, the National Guard is ordered out to preserve order and prevent the destruction of property, and so it stands to reason that the Guard is "crushing" the laboring man. The average business man and the labor unions go hand in hand in preventing our young men from obtaining a military education.

Service in the National Guard today cannot be compared with what it was, say, five years back. At that time it was mostly a game of fun and feathers but since the War Department has assumed virtual control of the Guard it is an entirely different proposition and is one of work and study for both officers and enlisted men, and the sooner our businessmen wake up to the fact that it is a national insurance they are encouraging when they assist in the enlistment of their employes the quicker we will realize and have a trained citizenry without recourse to additional legislation.

The following suggestions, if carried out, would solve part of the problem:

1.—Congress to establish a reserve along the lines suggested by the Secretary of War.

2.—Employers to encourage and assist enlistment in the National Guard.

3.—Necessary legislation to avoid the use of the Guard to settle labor troubles.

These measures are not, by any means, a cure-all for our present lack of an efficient reserve, but would be a small beginning in the right direction.

Our Secretary of State has publicly stated "If necessary we could raise a million men over night." Very true, but what under the heavens would they be? Nothing but an organized mob bubbling over with patriotism that would necessitate months of hard work to whip into shape. A uniform and rifle do not make a soldier. It is the training that turns a poet or plowman, an accountant, or a mechanic into an efficient fighting machine, trained in the science of war and trained in the rudiments of sanitation to such a degree that half his time won't be spent in the hospital.

The question of a suitable reserve or the training of a suitable number of our citizens is, primarily, right up to our business men, and if they would publicly announce to their employes that enlistment in the Guard would be encouraged and assisted by them, and the necessary few days' leave granted them to attend to their military duty, this country and the War Department would be astonished and encouraged at the wonderful increase in activity in all our armories and places of drill.

LE ROY S. FALES.

THE HYPHEN IN GENERAL.

Not That It Lacks Loyalty, but That It Is Organized.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noted your editorial "The German-American Myth." The Germans in this country will unquestionably fight with this country in the event of a war with Germany, but it seems to me that the American problem with the German-American lies nearer home. The German readily catches on to our laws, our ways, and readily takes to them. This is the way he is in all countries. It is his way rather than for any particular love for the people. His abiding love for his own way is in the way he sticks to his German society, his German newspaper. These societies and newspapers do not seem to be on the decline as time goes on, but seem to grow.

There are over 2,000 of the societies and hundreds of their newspapers. So, while time goes on, silently and effectively the growth of these German-American agents goes on, all the time working for the German-American and his interests to the exclusion of the interests of anybody else. This powerful influence is bound to work to the detriment of the American. Now, as all the foreigners maintain their powerful societies, it is easy to see that their organizations, with no special intent, throw the American aside, and as their power and influence grow will assume more and more control. The Americans have never had such organizations, they think and work individually, and they are under a disadvantage when they have to compete individually with the millions of organized foreigners. To give an illustration. I was told in Cincinnati the other day that unless one was of German origin it was almost impossible for him to secure a position. So all foreign organizations should be decried, and in their place American societies organized composed of all the foreigners and presided over by Americans. This would teach the Americans about as much as it would the foreigners. The proceedings of the meetings would be given wide circulation in the press and would give them an understanding of the foreigners they never have had and which is necessary to the best interests of the country. S. G.
St. Louis, May 18, 1915.

Crowded Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A stand, for the sale of something or other, is being erected on the south side of the Brooklyn Bridge entrance at Park Row, just inside the storm doors. This is the one place that most people use when meeting friends at the bridge and is always protected from the weather, as the door is always lowered.

Is there no way of stopping this outrage upon those who need a meeting place away from the usual crowds at rush hours?

C. D. GWYER.
Brooklyn, May 19, 1915.

Where Was Amity Street?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article on Minetta Lane today I think Guide Bruno is in error when he states that Washington Square South was once known as Amity Street. My recollection is that Amity Street was changed to West Third Street. J. M.
New York, May 20, 1915.

The Recruit's Father Protests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a continuous reader of your daily and Sunday papers, I was amazed at the article entitled, "Army of Seven Musters In a New Recruit," which appeared in the issue of the 10th. How a paper such as I took yours to be could devote so much space and prominence to the ridicule of a few girls engaged in a perfectly innocent, healthful, instructive, patriotic and independent pastime, even if nothing further resulted therefrom, is inexplicable to me. In these days of "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier" you apparently have lost sight of the true meaning of such words as Freedom and Patriotism, which actuate these mere girls in devoting an hour or so each week to recreation that harms no one, that is sanctioned and encouraged by proper authority, and that is not without value in its teachings of discipline, poise and alertness.

As an honorably discharged non-commissioned officer in the Spanish-American War, with twelve years' service in the National Guard to my credit also, I feel that I must not permit the ridicule you heaped upon those exercises of the "Columbians," of whom I am proud to say my daughter was the recruit, on Tuesday night at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, to go without protest, particularly as your correspondent was admittedly without knowledge of military practices in any form. I therefore emphatically protest against this uncalled for and unjust criticism and the use of the personalities indulged therein.

I am in hopes that your sense of fairness will accord this communication like space and prominence in the paper that I still value. JAMES J. HAND,
Past Commander and Adjutant, Camp No. 14, U. S. W. V., and Past Chairman Memorial and Executive Committee, U. S. W. V., Borough Brooklyn.
Brooklyn, May 21, 1915.

MIDDLE AGE.

I can remember the restlessness,
The surging sweet desires,
That came in the old days with the stress
And storm of the Spring's first fires.

I can remember the first warm breeze,
The first two butterflies,
The greening grass and the budding trees,
The laughing or the skies,
The pulsing perfume that filled the air,
The thrill of moonlit nights,
The expectant presence everywhere
Of young Love's first delights.

But now the Spring slips silently
Into my quiet life,
As a little stream slips to the sea,
I, who am widowed wife,
I, who am mother of strong young sons
And daughters—I don't lack
My share of love from these tender ones—
Yet—sometimes—I look back,
To that time when a pulse beat in my he

RED CROSS FUNDS NEARLY EXHAUSTED

American Branch Asks for Additional Money to Push Work in Countries at War.

NEED MORE HOSPITAL UNITS

Italy's Entrance Into the Conflict Creates Added Burden—Problem in Stricken Serbia Serious.

"Never in all of its history has the American Red Cross Society been face to face with a greater problem than that which it faces as a result of its merciful activities in the various warring European countries," said Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, Secretary of the New York State Board of the Red Cross, yesterday.

Up to the present the American people have contributed about $1,600,000 to the American Red Cross European Fund, of which about $500,000 was given through the New York City Chapter, of which Jacob H. Schiff is the Treasurer. Of the amount collected in the nation, more than $1,400,000 has been expended, and as the expenses of maintaining the European work, which must now be increased because of Italy's entrance into the struggle, a great deal more money must be forthcoming immediately.

"I cannot better illustrate the great scope of the American Red Cross work in Europe," added Mrs. Draper, "than to cite the fact that we are maintaining hospitals in every country that is at war. These hospitals have been officially approved by the Government of every country involved in the war, and there is not one that would not welcome more American units if we had the means to send them and to support them after they got there. Only recently we shipped two complete United States Army field hospitals to Europe for service with the Belgian Army, and the nurses that went with them were the very pick of the hospital nursing staffs of this country. The same is true of our hospitals in Germany, Russia, England, France, and Serbia. Only the best-trained and most reliable medical men and nurses have been sent, and some of these splendid men and women have been there almost since the day the war started. Of the heroic band that went to disease-ridden Serbia, two of the best physicians, Dr. Donnelly of Brooklyn and Dr. Magruder of Mississippi, have died from typhus.

Problem in Serbia.

"The Serbian problem is perhaps the most serious that confronts us at the present time. Within the past ten days we have sent to Dr. Strong, the head of the Red Cross Commission in that country, nearly $40,000 worth of supplies. These supplies included more than 250,000 pounds of sulphur and large quantities of other disinfectants, hospital equipment, tents, automobile tools, and other things urgently needed in the battle being waged to rid Serbia of disease.

"Nothing could better indicate the importance of the work that the Red Cross is doing than the letters that are all the time coming to me from doctors and nurses who are members of American Red Cross units in Europe, and these letters show that our activities are not confined to the care of the wounded and ill among the soldiers, by any means. Thousands of poor and homeless refugees are also receiving the aid of the American organization. Dr. Paul Fuller, one of the largest of the American Red Cross Hospitals, and only a few days ago I received a letter from Miss Miles of the nursing staff, in which she told better than ever I could what is being accomplished at Pau for the relief of suffering. In regard to the influx of French refugees, she writes as follows:

Last night at 8:30 o'clock we all went to the railroad station to help care for French refugees. A train of 500 came to Pau from the north of France. I will never forget that sight. A very long, dark train pulled into the station, with a dim light on the only in the engine. Armed French soldiers were there to keep order. We, with a few of the French people, were allowed to go to the train. The train stopped; we opened the doors, to behold the most pitiful sight—cars packed with old men, women and children who had been on the road for five days in ordinary day coaches. Little children were weeping, several people were insane, infants were sick. These we took into the station where the French Red Cross have an infirmary. Then we began to give the people food and water, and clothing, and the children milk. They were all very dirty an dtired. After they were fed we helped them out of the train on the platform; then the French found places for as many as they could, and when they had no more places we still had more than three hundred. They put some straw in a barn, upstairs and down, and we all helped these people into this place for the night. It was quite a walk from the station, and as they were all so tired, it was some task to get them to their places and keep families together. We helped old men and women and carried babies and bundles until almost 11 P. M., but no one thought of being tired. We all had tears in our eyes and heartaches as we saw their sad faces and heard their stories. They never complained, but as we led them to their places on the straw they kissed our hands and wept, and in five minutes they were lying in the straw all together, like sheep. We had some blankets and gave them to the women and children.

Hear Guns While Operating.

Here is a letter from Serbia written by Miss Watson, one of our nurses serving in that plague-ridden land. The Dr. Ryan she refers to is the American Red Cross surgeon who did such wonderful work in Belgrade and who was publicly thanked by the members of the Serbian royal family. Her letter, in part, reads:

While working in the operating room we can hear the guns, and, looking out of the windows, see the earth fly high in the air; sometimes see falling buildings. The Austrians are trying to get the big French guns at the fort on the north and south; balloons are up observing on both sides; exciting things happen every day; we burn only candles at night. Six Austrian monitors are in the Danube River just around the point from us. People have removed their valuables to Nish.

"In all of the countries we are being aided in every way possible by the American Embassies and consular staffs, as well as by the Governments of the various countries themselves. Everything is being done in the strictest business fashion.

"The needs are increasing instead of decreasing, and if the work is to go forward unhampered the Red Cross must be supported by the American people. All the time the cry is for more, more, and we want to meet the demand. Official financial statements are issued by the headquarters in Washington every three months, and any one desiring to see at a glance the tremendous scope of this world-wide work of mercy is welcome, for the asking, to get any or all of these reports."

Subscriptions in New York to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Persons outside of New York should contribute to the Red Cross chapter in the district in which they live, or if they desire may send their checks direct to the Red Cross headquarters in Washington.

DONATES MOTOR AMBULANCE.

British Association Aids Columbia-Harvard-Johns Hopkins Corps.

Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman has presented on behalf of the British War Relief Association, of which he is President, a motor ambulance to the Columbia-Harvard-Johns Hopkins Hospital Corps.

It has been accepted by Dr. Samuel W. Lambert for the hospital corps, and Dr. Walton Martin will give directions as to the date of shipment, as the ambulance will accompany the Columbia surgeons' contingent.

The British War Relief Association is completing a fund to purchase two more motor ambulances to present to the Harvard and the Johns Hopkins contingents.

To help the association complete this Ambulance Fund donations may be made to the Treasurer of the British War Relief Association of 132 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

QUIT CAPITAL FOR NEWPORT.

Russian and Spanish Ambassadors Take Summer Homes Near Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 23.—More persons than usual are coming to this place this Summer from Washington. Among those who have arranged for homes here are the Russian Ambassador, George Bakhmetieff, and the Spanish Ambassador, Don Juan Riano, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis, who has purchased the Peabody estate on Naragansett Avenue; Mrs. Robert S. McCormick, Mrs. George Lathrop Bradley, Mrs. Robert R. Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Professor and Mrs. Charles Noble Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Gulick, Mrs. John Patterson, and Colonel and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley. Mrs. Richard Townsend is expected to lease an estate, but the name of it has not been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock will occupy their home here for the first time in several years.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Dr. and Mrs. William C. Rives and Miss Martha C. Codman will soon be in their homes and Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Wilson have moved into their new house.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. Brownson will arrive next month at the Muenchinger King for the Summer.

At Jamestown will be Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell, Commander Charles F. Jewell, Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. D. Taussig, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. Marshall, Commodore and Mrs. T. E. Craven, and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles H. Davis.

Miss Helen Parker is here for the Summer, and Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Reynolds Hitt will be the guests of Mrs. Robert K. Hitt.

Mrs. Alexander S. Clark will not open her home in Harrison Avenue.

Mrs. Richard Corbin will give a luncheon at the Pine Lodge on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Binney have issued invitations for a luncheon at the Pine Lodge on May 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor have arrived at their home for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings will arrive at their cottage near Bailey's Beach next month.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward of New York, whose home The Cloisters, on Ochre Point, is being enlarged, will arrive in June.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren and George Henry Warren, Jr., of New York, are expected at Sea Field early in June.

The Breakers is ready for Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is in New York.

Captain and Mrs. Roger Welles gave a luncheon today, at the Training Station, in honor of their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hincks of Bridgeport. Professor and Mrs. John W. Bergess, Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Binney, Miss Louise Loring Dreseid of Boston, and Captain and Mrs. Welles were present.

Mrs. William Watts Sherman gave her first dinner of the season tonight.

Commodore Arthur Curtiss James and Alfred Whitney have sailed for New York on the yacht Aloha.

Mrs. Walter N. Eldridge is staying at the Muenchinger King.

Mrs. J. Townsend Burden and Miss Evelyn Burden of New York will soon arrive at Fairlawn.

Mrs. George S. Scott has opened Belmead, and will arrive this week with Miss Louise Scott. George I. Scott and Miss Mimi Scott will arrive soon after them.

Frederick P. Garretson has registered at the Casino.

Miss McCormack is at Oakland Farm.

Flags on the Casino, Reading Room, Young Men's Christian Association, Newport Yacht Club, New York Yacht Club, and Newport Fishing Club will be put at half staff on the day of Alfred G. Vanderbilt's funeral in New York.

The yachts Barbara and Haswell have sailed.

Colonel Samuel Nicholson of Providence arrived today on a power yacht with a party of guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and family are expected to come to Newport from Long Island about July 15 to occupy the William Waldorf Astor estate, Beaulieu.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Frothingham and Miss Frothingham of Lenox, and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock of Washington and Newport are at the Muenchinger King.

IMPROVE LENOX ESTATES.

William Hall Walker to Erect Greenhouses Worth $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, May 23.—William Hall Walker of New York has let contracts for twelve large greenhouses and fruithouses at Brookside, to cost $100,000. Cortlandt F. Bishop is having a marble swimming pool built for his daughter, Miss Beatrice Bishop, at The Maples, and Anson Phelps Stokes and Mrs. Elizabeth Lynde are having wings built to their country places.

Carl Stoeckel has issued invitations to friends in the Berkshire colony for a musical festival to be held on June 1, 2, and 3, on his estate in Norfolk, Conn. The Litchfield County Choral Society will be heard, and a New York orchestra of seventy pieces has been employed for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Bowker, who have been at Glendale, their country place in Stockbridge, have gone to New York, and will leave in a few days for San Francisco, where Mr. Bowker is to speak at the Panama-Pacific Fair on June 7. James L. Cowles, President of the World Postal League, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, went to New York also.

David Wilson, President of the American News Company of New York, has leased the Gibson place in Great Barrington for the season.

Mrs. William Ellis and her son, John Ellis of New York, have arrived at their country place in Lenox.

Mrs. M. Dwight Collier and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey are expected at their cottages on Tuesday.

Mrs. Reginald R. Belknap, who has been visiting Mrs. Mary Averill in Stockbridge, has returned to Washington. Mrs. Belknap will go to Newport this week for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Peyton J. Van Rensselaer, who spent May in Stockbridge, have gone to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Benjamin are visiting Mrs. William B. Bacon.

Miss Elene Irvin Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 23.—Mrs. Huntington Monroe of Brookline, Mass., has announced the engagement of her ward, Miss Elene Irvin of Orange Road, to Dr. Singleton Carl Duge, a graduate of Harvard University and Albany Medical College.

DIXON'S selected *flake* motor graphite is the only form of graphite fit for auto lubrication. It won't ball-up or squeeze out under pressure. Try

DIXON'S Graphite Grease No. 677

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It eliminates friction and wear.

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HONOR THE MEMORY OF ELBERT HUBBARD

Speakers Say Lusitania Victim Was a Modern Plutarch and a Leader of Men.

PRAISE FOR HIS LATE WIFE

Hudson Maxim, in an Address, Urges Uncle Sam Be Armed—Service Held in East Aurora.

Several hundred friends of Elbert Hubbard and Alice Hubbard, his wife, who were among those drowned when the Lusitania was torpedoed by a German submarine on May 7, met yesterday afternoon at the Playhouse, in Forty-eighth Street east of Seventh Avenue, and listened to tributes of appreciation, suggestions for a memorial, an address on national preparedness and a speech advocating votes for women. The meeting was organized by a committee of which Philip Goodman of 1,261 Broadway, was Chairman, and was synchronous with a similar gathering at the Hubbard home in East Aurora, N. Y.

At the close of the meeting Dr. Frison Swett Marden, the Chairman, spoke of the suggestions that had been made for a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard and urged that any one who wished to make subscriptions to such a project pending the making of detailed plans should send contributions to Mr. Goodman. Elizabeth Towne, one of the speakers, had suggested that the most appropriate memorial to Mr. Hubbard would be the support and furtherance of the Roycroft idea.

The program opened with music by the Carl Tollfensen Trio. For a moment the audience seemed uncertain whether to applaud, and when there was finally a round of hand-clapping many of the crowd expressed the feeling that it was bad taste to applaud on such a solemn occasion. But the ice was broken and the applause and laughter were frequent during the rest of the program. Dr. Marden, who opened the meeting, said:

"I dare say that there is no one in this audience who is not indebted to Elbert Hubbard. Certainly I was. He was a born discoverer of men. He had a genius for arousing the ambition of young men and for energizing people. Elbert Hubbard had influenced civilization as very few men have; for I know no one, with one or two exceptions, who has discovered as many men as he. His Message to Garcia has done more good than many profound works on theology."

David Bispham Sings.

Following Dr. Marden's tribute, Wilton Lackaye read one of Hubbard's prose writings, "Invocation," and David Bispham, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Florence H. Jewell, sang Eugene Buck's version of "Crossing the Bar," which was a favorite of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard.

Hudson Maxim told the audience that Elbert Hubbard was one of the greatest of Americans and one of the best of fellows.

"He was a great philosopher," said the speaker, "a great wit and an all-around man. He was of such timber as the old-time gods. He stood far in advance of the world and pulled it toward him; and men like that are not appreciated till the world catches up. He saw men's weaknesses as well as Dante, but he saw many things besides that Dante did not see.

"He was full of wit and flung his shafts here and there; but he did one thing that the men who torpedoed the Lusitania didn't do—he gave warning when he launched a torpedo, and he torpedoed none but belligerents. The sinking of the Lusitania gave old Mars the blackest eye he ever received. Now there is a good Mars and a bad Mars—an offensive and a defensive Mars. The King of the Belgians belongs to the good Mars. The sneak thief, the burglar who breaks into your house, the robber who snatches women's handbags in the Subway, robber barons, and all the rest of them up to robber Kings and Caesars are all in the same class; and we need police or an army as defense against them all. Let us learn from the cruelties of this war that war is always cruel; for something have been done in the present conflict that would make the shade of old Nero turn green with envy and his fossilized remnants turn over in the grave.

"We trust Uncle Sam, trust in the rightness of his purposes. Then let us arm him so that he can enforce good behavior if need be, and so that no foreigners can use the Stars and Stripes as a carpet. Let us arm him till American citizens all over the world, even in Mexico, can feel that they are protected to the very limit of our resources, even if we have to burn our last pinch of gunpowder to do it."

The applause that followed the address of Mr. Maxim was interrupted by Dr. Marden, who read a telegram from Nathan Straus, which ran in part as follows:

"I cannot trust myself to attend a meeting in memory of Elbert Hubbard, as it would affect me too deeply. I admire Elbert Hubbard as the prophet of the unique."

A 20th Century Plutarch.

Elizabeth Towne, New Thought leader, said that Elbert Hubbard was the twentieth century Plutarch, but that "Elbert Hubbard as the inspirer of men was the greatest of the many great men which Elbert Hubbard was." She also paid a tribute to Mrs. Hubbard who, she said, was "the one who tied Elbert Hubbard the inspired down to life and helped to organize and methodize his inspiration."

J. Clyde Oswald paid a tribute to Hubbard as a printer and Captain Jack Crawford, his white imperial bristling and his white hair flowing far down over his shoulders, recited a poem in praise of the Hubbards.

Aldo Randegger played Chopin's Funeral March, which he had played at the Hubbard home at East Aurora just a few days before the Hubbards left for their last voyage, and Dr. Frank Crane was called on for the closing address.

"Elbert Hubbard," said Dr. Crane, "was the greatest loss of all that have been lost so far in this hell stew of war. You could lose all the college presidents in the United States and fill their jobs tomorrow night, and have a hundred thousand applicants left over. You could lose all the priests and pastors" (applause)—"No. I say nothing against them, but the sort of work they do is second rate—you could lose all the priests and pastors tomorrow night and fill their places in a day. We could even lose President Wilson and every Senator and Congressman and find good men to take their places. But who will fill the empty chair this man has left?"

BRIDE TO LIVE IN INDIA.

Miss Burroughs of Metuchen Will Marry Head of Voorhees College.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., May 23.—The engagement of Miss Elsie Mook Burroughs, daughter of ex-Postmaster and Mrs. Edward Burroughs of this place, to Francis Marmaduke Potter, son of Dr. and Mrs. Ellis F. Potter of Hillside Avenue, Metuchen, was announced yesterday.

Mr. Potter and Miss Burroughs were schoolmates in the Metuchen High School. Mr. Potter graduated from Rutgers and Columbia Colleges with high honors, and then won a Rhodes Scholarship. He has for some time been Principal of Voorhees College, in Vellore, India. A few weeks ago Mr. Potter arrived in New York. He will marry Miss Burroughs in June and will return to India with his bride by way of San Francisco and Japan.

Plans for Miss Fraser's Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Jean Fraser, daughter of Mrs. Walter Turnbull, and Dr. Morris W. Henry, a son of Dr. Charles C. Henry, will take place on Wednesday evening, June 16, at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn. Mrs. Thomas Chirney Smith will be the matron of honor, and Miss Helen Ward, a cousin of Dr. Henry, is to be the flower girl. The ushers will be Thomas Chirney Smith and Dr. Sutherland Miller. Franklyn Goldworth is to be the best man.

FREIGHT ASSOCIATION MEETS

Agents of Southeastern Roads to Gather at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 23.—The semi-annual meeting of the Southeastern Freight Traffic Association will be held here this week, beginning on Monday and continuing until Thursday. More than 200 delegates will be present. The annual golf tournament of the association will be played over the Homestead course on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Miss Marguerite Shonts who went to New York for a few days, returned this morning to join the Duchess De Chaulnes. They will stay here until early in June.

Mrs. George Marshall Allen and Miss Loraine Allen of New York arrived today for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Decatur Axtell of Richmond have taken a cottage at Hot Springs for the Summer. They arrived this morning with George W. Stevens of Richmond, who is their guest for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew W. Akers of Louisville returned this morning to Upland House after an absence of several days in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald M. CcCrea and the Misses Dunlop, Mrs. McCrea's daughters, who are spending the Spring season at their farm in Petersburg, Va., are expected at the Homestead this week for the Summer. They formerly occupied "Barton Lodge," Mrs. Seth Barton French's house at Hot Springs.

Charles R. Capps, Vice President of the Seaboard Air Line accompanied by J. C. Johnson and H. M. Boykin, arrived from Richmond in his private car this morning for a stay of several days.

Alfred and Robert Batcheller of Washington gave a luncheon today at Boone Cabin. Among their guests were Dr. and Mrs. Robert A. Black.

E. A. Morgan, Jr., returned to New York tonight. Also General T. A. Bingham.

George A. Gunton of Gunton Lodge is spending a few weeks in New York. Baroness Rosencranz is expected to pass the Summer at the Lodge with her mother, Mrs. Gunton, as soon as she can close her town house in London.

Persons arriving from New York include Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Connor, Jr., Richard Mackay, H. H. Raymond, and J. B. Dennison, Henry Sinkler, D. S. Ramsay, Mrs. J. M. Spears, who accompanies Mrs. M. R. Parker of Minneapolis, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Stubbs, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Chisholm, Mr and Mrs. J. S. Marvin, W. L. Woodrow, S. M. Stevenson, and Mrs. N. D. Maher, Miss Maher and Miss Buckner of Roanoke.

Mrs. John L. Thorndyke of Boston gave a luncheon at Fassifern Farm today for several friends.

FROM WISCONSIN BY AUTO.

Two Motorists End Long Trip at Briarcliff Lodge.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIARCLIFF, N. Y., May 23.—G. B. Birdsley and Charles Pernoud have arrived at the Lodge, having traveled from Wisconsin in an auto.

These persons lunched at the Lodge today: Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew and Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., Judge Peter S. Grosscup, Henry T. Sloane, A. C. Hupfel, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Underhill, Mrs. Adrian H. Johne, Mr. and Mrs. Montefort Mills, Mrs. W. Sparrow, Miss Jean Carter, and Colonel and Mrs. Willis S. Paine, all of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Schoonmaker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Dr. and Mrs. Raymond P. Sullivan, and Mrs. R. L. Vanderveer of Brooklyn.

Mrs. J. A. Bostwick entertained today Mr. and Mrs. Fitch Gilbert, Jr., and family of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Albright are at their cottage in Central Drive, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rogers and family will occupy their home on the Scarborough Road on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Case of Brooklyn, who have purchased Braeview from Mr. George McNeir, will take possession of the estate tomorrow.

Mrs. John P. Duncan and Miss Susan Duncan are at the Lodge for the season, and so are Mr. Peter Moller, Miss S. A. Moller, and Mr. E. C. Moller. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Van Valkenberg, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Clemens and family, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hubbard, Mrs. Charles C. Hogue and family, Mrs. Harrington Putnam, and Mrs. C. M. Floyd-Jones. Misses E. H. and M. Daland of New York, Mr. and Mrs. F. Merriam and Miss Merriam of Nahant, Mass.; Mrs. Edward Coles and Miss Coles of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Davis of Roslyn, L. I., with their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Boyer of Manhasset, L. I.

MISS RUTH HARRIS TO WED.

Invitations Issued for Her Marriage to Horace Work.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., May 23.—Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Ruth Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harris of Fairview Avenue, South Orange, to Horace Work, son of Charles A. Work of Madison, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of June 9 at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Harris and Mr. Work will be married by the Rev. Arthur Shirley of Stratford, Conn., assisted by the Rev. D. D. Burrell of South Orange. The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Edith Harris, as maid of honor, and two bridesmaids, her sister, Miss Mae Harris, and Miss Mildred Herman of New York. Stedman Humbert of New York will be best man, and there will be two ushers, John Humbert and Oscar Rogers of Madison. A reception will fololw the ceremony.

Miss Sutphin's Wedding Plans.

Alanson Trask Enos, Jr., of Englewood, N. J., and Miss Dorothy Sutphin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Sutphin of Brooklyn, will be married on Saturday afternoon, June 5, in Christ Church, Clinton Street, Brooklyn. Miss Josephine Hulbert Sutphin is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Jeannette Enos, Barbara Vandergrift of Wilmington, Del., Grace D. Frank and Eleanore Fellowes Ide of Brooklyn. Mr. Enos will have his brother, ric Marquand Enos, as his best man, and the ushers are to be Hamilton Fish, Jr., Prescott E. Wood, and George Peabody Montgomery, all of New York; Alfred S. Dabney of Boston, and Henry Hulbert Sutphin of Hartford, Conn.

Convicts See "Beating Back."

"Beating Back," a film play based on Will Irwin's story of the career of "Al" Jennings, the former Oklahoma outlaw, was shown before Warden Thomas Mott Osborne and the 1,700 convicts of Sing Sing prison last night. There were two performances, the convicts being divided into two squads so that all could see the production. The pictures showed Jennings as a bandit and later as a reformed convict. Jennings's life sentence in the Ohio State Penitentiary was commuted to five years by President McKinley and later he received a full pardon from President Roosevelt.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Adriatic were:

Walter B. Beare, George C. Biddle, John Borden, J. P. Brady, C. R. Burt, Mrs. E. Clarke, Miss L. M. Clarke, E. G. Cole, E. P. Davis, T. A. Eddy, H. F. Graham, R. S. Hudson, T. W. Lines, F. H. Loke, T. C. Macauley, James McEwan, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Moore, R. D. Preston, Captain H. G. Roberts, Mrs. M. Seaton, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Smith, M. H. Spear, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stillman, H. C. Sheaton, J. C. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilson, W. C. Wyman, G. H. Barnes, and W. Windham.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

FROHMAN FUNERAL PLANS.

Services to be Held at Brother's Home and Temple Emanu-El.

The body of Charles Frohman will be brought to New York this morning on the steamship New York of the American Line, and taken to the home of Mr. Frohman's brother, Daniel Frohman, at 145 West Seventy-ninth Street. The funeral will be held from the brother's home tomorrow morning. There will be services at the home at 10 o'clock for members of the family only, and public services at Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, at 11 o'clock.

Announcement of the funeral is made in Mr. Frohman's death notice, which is published in the newspapers this morning. With the announcement is the request that flowers be omitted. Another feature of the notice is that no reference is made to the fact that Mr. Frohman went down with the Lusitania. It is stated simply that Mr. Frohman died "on the high seas" on May 7.

JAMES R. ELY DEAD.

Assistant District Attorney Expired After a Short Illness.

James R. Ely, for many years Assistant District Attorney of New York, died yesterday after a short illness at his home, 30 East Sixtieth Street.

Mr. Ely was born in Chicago in 1859. After graduating from Yale he entered the Columbia Law School, and was for some time in the law office of Roger Foster. He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1886. He was prominent in the old days of the County Democracy, and later in the State Democracy, in which he was a district leader. He was a delegate to the Syracuse Convention of the Democratic Party, and to the National Convention at Indianapolis, at which Palmer and Buckner were nominated. In 1891 he was a member of the Committee of One Hundred, which fostered the movement for an independent judiciary. He became an Assistant District Attorney in 1895, and was reappointed in 1902.

Mr. Ely was a member of the University, Manhattan, Reform, and New York Athletic Clubs. He leaves a wife, a son, David, and a daughter, Miss Alice Ely.

William Alonzo Megrath.

William Alonzo Megrath, a patent and copyright attorney and a member of the law firm of Seymour, Megrath & Billings of 61 Broadway, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 179 Marlboro Road, Flatbush. He was 62 years old. Mr. Megrath was born in Macon, Ga., the son of Nathan A. and Roba Bryan Megrath. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1883, and after leaving the service was connected with the United States Patent Office at Washington, D. C., for twelve years. Then, with Charles H. Duell, who had just resigned as Commissioner of Patents, he formed the law firm of Duell, Megrath & Warfield, and later, with John S. and Frederick Seymour, formed the firm of Seymour, Seymour & Megrath. Mr. C. C. Billings was taken into the firm later and the name changed to Seymour, Megrath & Billings. Mr. Megrath was a Lieutenant of the First Battalion, Naval Militia, of New York, and a Past Master of Mistletoe Lodge 647, F. and A. M.

Obituary Notes.

Captain CHARLES A. BROOKS died yesterday at Camden, Me. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut and of the Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R.

CHARLES D. SEELY, for thirty-one years teacher of Latin and Greek in the Brockport, N. Y., Normal School, died on Saturday at Rochester, N. Y.

SAMUEL H. RICHMOND, a commission merchant and a member of the firm of Harry Rosenthal, auctioneers at 27 Greene Street, died in the street of heart failure yesterday afternoon in front of 210 West Eighty-first Street. He was 52 years old. Mr. Richmond lived at the Hotel Endicott. He leaves a widow.

HENRY HOSFORD, for many years a stationer in this city, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. Y. Youngman, 39 Lloyd Road, Montclair, N. J. He was a native of Albany, N. Y., and lived most of his life in Brooklyn. He was 77 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BAKER.—May 20, 1,354 Union St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. Baker, a son.
EDELMAN.—May 16, 1,530 President St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Edelman, a daughter.
GOLDSTON.—May 19, 272 West 90th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldston, a daughter.
MARX.—May 16, 720 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Marx, a son.
MENDELSOHN.—May 16, 201 West 113th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mendelsohn, a daughter.
MORRIS.—May 19, 610 West 152d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Morris, a daughter.
RAPHAER.—May 20, 1,048 Findlay Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Raphaer, a son.
RAYVID.—May 16, 4,722 12th Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Rayvid, a son.
WOLLMAN.—May 17, 320 West 124th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Wollman, a son.

Engaged

BERMAN—WAGMAN.—Sophia Wagman to Oscar P. Berman.
BLOCK—LEINKRAM.—May Leinkram to Israel D. Block.
COHEN—NEWMARK.—Helen Newmark to George E. Cohen.
COHEN—STERN.—Sadye Stern to Sol Cohen.
FINK—HIRSCH.—Elsie Hirsch to S. Edward Fink.
FRIEDMAN—ROTH.—Bertha Roth to James Friedman.
GOLDSTEIN — HARINGTON—Miriam Harington to Morris Goldstein.
GOODKIND—FRIED.—Florence Fried to Leo Goodkind.
HAYMAN—HIRSCH.—Nettie Hirsch to Sidney Hayman.
HERZOG—WALTER.—Carrie Walter to Benjamin Herpzog.
INNER-FIELD — BONDERESKY. — Bertha Bonderesky to Martin M. Inner-Field.
KLANG—JARRETT.—Minnie L. Jarrett to Alexander Klang.
KLEIN—METZGER.—Mabel Metzger to Leon Klein.
KRAMER—KURZMAN.—Millie Kurzman to Philippe C. Kramer.
KOSAK—FINE.—Anna Fine to Dr. Frederick F. Kosak.
LANDE—WEISS.—Estha Weiss to Dave S. Lande.
LANDSMAN—HIRTENSTEIN.—Rae Hirtenstein to Morris J. Landsman.
LEVBARG—GOLDSTEIN.—Miriam Goldstein to Dr. John J. Levbarg.
MARCUS—JOSEPH.—Florence Joseph to Joseph Marcus.
METZ—EHRLICH.—Bertha Ehrlich to Herbert Metz.
MEYER—ANSBACHER.—Ray F. Ansbacher to Fred I. Meyer.
REICHLER—MAISNER.—Edith N. Maisner to Rabbi Max Reichler.
SAMETZ—HOLLAND.—Nettie Holland to Milton W. Sametz.
SHANK—LEWIS.—Viola Lewis to Edwin A. Shank.
WEITZNER—FREEDMAN.—Sadye G. Freedman to Julius E. Weitzner.
WOLKOWITZ—EISEMAN.—Martha Eiseman to Dr. Harry Wolkowitz.

Married.

COHEN — ENSELMAN. — On May 23, 1915, Samuel S. Cohen to Rose Edith Enselman, by the Rev. Herbert S. Goldstein.
CARSWELL—MORRIS.—May 22, Hilda C. Morris to Matthew W. Carswell.
DORN—KLEIN.—May 17, Edna Klein to Max Dorn.
ROTHSCHILD—SCHILLER.—May 16, Lottie Schiller to Monte Rothschild.

Married.

Brooklyn.

SPIER—PEARLSTONE.—May 22, Mildred Pearlstone to Leo Spier.

Died

ANDREWS.—Brookline, Mass., May 22, Robert Engs, son of Robert Day and Elizabeth Andrews, aged 27 years.
BARNET.—At her home, 302 Convent Av., May 22, Theresa, widow of Julius and mother of Ray Schiang, Rebecca, Jenfes, Ida Levy, Joe Barnet, Lillie W. Sommer. Funeral strictly private.
BONAR.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. & A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our brother, Ronald E. Bonar, from his late residence, 173 Taylor St., Brooklyn, Monday, 2 o'clock P. M.
W. CURTIS OTTERSON, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.
BRAINERD.—On May 23, Annie J. Brainerd, in her 88th year. Services at her late residence, 209 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Haddam Neck, Conn.
BROOKS.—Died, at Camden, Maine, May 23, Captain Charles A. Brooks, member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S. A., the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, Admiral Foote Post G. A. R., New Haven, Conn. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. Baltimore and Chicago and foreign papers please copy.
BYNNER.—Suddenly, at Lakewood, N. J., May 23, 1915, Walter Rush Bynner. Funeral services from his late residence, Lakewood, on Tuesday the 25th, at 9 A. M. Interment at Easton, Penn.
CAMPBELL.—Mary C. (nee Carroll,) beloved wife of Archibald A. Campbell, at her residence, 1,223 Carroll St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 23, 1915. Funeral services on Tuesday, May 25, 1915, at 9:30 A. M., at St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church, Rogers Av. and Carroll St., Brooklyn.
COHN.—Frederick W., on May 22, in the 44th year of his age, beloved husband of Josephine Farmer Cohn. Funeral from 6 West 71st St., Monday, 2 P. M.
CURLEY.—May 23, John J. Curley, at his late residence, 58 Henry St., Rockaway Beach. News of funeral hereafter.
DEACON.—May 22, 1915, Victoria Deacon, youngest child of William and Eliza Talbot Deacon. Funeral private.
DUDER.—Mabel Kent Duder. Services, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Monday, 12 noon.
EICKSTEIN.—On Saturday, May 22, at his home, 7 West 93d St., after a short illness, Simon, son of the late Mayer and Henrietta Eckstein. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.
ELY.—On May 23, at his residence, 30 East 60th St., James R. Ely, husband of Emma S. Ely, suddenly, of pneumonia, in his 56th year. Funeral services Tuesday, May 25, at 10 A. M., at his residence. Interment private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Funeral private, at St. James

URGE ABOLITION OF WOOD ALCOHOL

Physicians Demand That Its Manufacture Cease on Account of Danger to the Eyes.

OFTEN CAUSES BLINDNESS

Bright Lights Are Also a Menace, Says Journal of theAmerican Medical Association.

Many eyes are injured or lost from disease contracted in certain occupations. In some trades absorption of poisons produce serious eye diseases. Among these poisons are tobacco, alcohol, lead, bisulfid of carbon, nitrobenzol, aniline dyes, etc. One of the most dangerous is alcohol. Not the high grade grain alcohol, but the cheap wood or methyl alcohol, sometimes masquerading under the name "Columbian spirits," "Colonial spirits," or "Manhattan spirits." This poison is sometimes drunk by ignorant persons, and not infrequently causes death and blindness. Even ten drops have produced such results in susceptible persons.

Turkish bath attendants and masseurs sometimes use wood alcohol with bad results, both to the rubber and the rubbed. The inhaling of wood alcohol in such trades as painting and hat making not infrequently produces blindness or fatal results. It is used as a solvent for shellac and if used in confined spaces is very dangerous. In a pencil factory where wood alcohol was used, a roomful of girls suffered from serious disturbances of vision, which passed away with the removal of the cause.

"Wood alcohol under this or under any other name should not be manufactured or sold," says The Journal of the American Medical Association. "It is too dangerous. What is called nenatured alcohol is just as cheap and comparatively harmless. Another vocational eye disturbance is found where eyes are unduly exposed to very bright lights, such as 'blow-outs' or 'short-circuits,' where the light is sudden and intense. Such accidents may, by the overpowering influence on the retina, produce poor sight or blindness, partial or complete, for a variable length of time. Constant and intense electric light produces retinal exhaustion, and an excessive pupillary contraction, which secondarily overworks the muscle of accommodation, and occasions great ocular fatigue.

"People who work continually on polished surfaces, such as gilders, metal polishers, and glass workers, experience the same troubles. Factories that are over brilliantly illuminated by incandescent, gas, and electric lights are apt to injure the eyes, as these lights contain much violet and ultra-violet rays, which produce an effect on the eye similar to 'snow-blindness.' These rays may also seriously affect the eye. Stokers, boiler-makers, and glass-blowers, whose eyes are continually exposed to intense heat and light, are very apt to have cataracts, and the eye nearer the fire is always the one first affected.

"Another kind of occupational eye disease can be found in people who are compelled to work for hours at a stretch, on work that requires close inspection of small things. Bookkeeping, drawing, watchmaking, sewing, and dentistry, all close work, require a strain of the muscle of accommodation, even if people have normal eyes.

"Many people have errors of refraction for which glasses should be properly fitted. Even if glasses are properly fitted, there is still an accommodation strain where the eye is unwisely taxed. This accounts for the headaches, tired and red eyes and nervous exhaustion so frequently seen in those who work long and hard at occupations requiring close visual exertion, and where at the same time perhaps the light is poor and badly arranged.

"Shortsightedness is a disease aggravated by the close use of the eyes and is found in students, typesetters, etchers and engravers, in fact, in any vocation where close and continuous use of the eyes is demanded. The proper adjustment of glasses is essential in such cases, as well as health, up-building, open-air life, proper lighting and the judicious use of the eyes, for it must be remembered that shortsightedness is a progressive disease and sometimes causes blindness. Shortsighted people should endeavor to secure some occupation which does not require the close and continuous use of the eyes."

FEWER RAILWAY CASUALTIES

Report for 1914 Shows a Decrease in Killed and Injured Over 1913.

Accident Bulletin 32 of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ended June 30, 1914, shows the total number of casualties for the year was 202,964, of which 10,802 were killed and 192,662 injured, a decrease, compared with the previous year, of 662 in the number killed and 7,646 in the number injured.

Of the number killed 285 were passengers. Of the remaining number of killed 3,259 were employes and 6,778 were classified as trespassers and non-trespassers. Doubling the number of employes killed does not quite equal the number killed of persons not connected with railroad operation or management or traveling as passengers. Among the total casualties, 202,964, the killed numbered 409 employes and the injured 113,274 from "industrial accidents," defined in the bulletin as "accidents not involved in train operation, but occurring to railway employes other than trainmen on railway premises."

The total number of employes injured was 165,212; the number of passengers, 15,121, and the number of other persons, 12,329. These figures represent a decrease from 1913 of 6,205 injuries to employes, 1,418 to passengers, and 23 to other persons, and of 456 employes, 138 passengers, and 68 other persons killed.

In the opinion of The Journal of the American Medical Association, the vast disproportion between the employes and others killed and injured who have nothing to do with operating or riding on trains undoubtedly calls for further improvement in operating methods, as well as for greater care on the part of both employes and the public to lower the casualty total.

POLICE HARBORED FUGITIVE.

Boy Who Killed Brother Given Lodging in Jersey Station and Leaves.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., May 23.—Late last night a youth came into the police station here and asked if he could have a night's lodging. He said that his name was Joseph Szaletray of 1220 Fortieth Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn. He was so registered in the police book and then given a cell. This morning he thanked the police and left.

A few hours after the boy was gone the police received from the Brooklyn Police Headquarters a request to look out for a 16-year-old boy named Joseph Szaletray, who was wanted for killing his 10-year-old brother, Arthur, by a shot from a .32-calibre revolver which Joseph probably thought was unloaded. The description of the boy left no doubt with the police here that he had been their guest overnight. A search of the town and vicinity was made this afternoon and tonight, but no further trace of him was found.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

Floyd Grant & Co., 776 Seventh Av.—Household furnishings and effects.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 13-15 University Place—Women's street and evening gowns, feathers, flowers, hats, &c.

Keller Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Furniture, bric-a-brac, carpets, books, oil paintings, &c., 2 P. M.; continues all week.

Tuesday.

Benj. S. Wise, 428 Columbus Av.—Steinway piano, Baby Grand piano, Persian rugs, oil paintings, antique and modern furniture, and other household effects; also Wednesday, 2 P. M. each day.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 88 University Place—2,000 lots of household furniture and effects; also Wednesday, 10:30 each day.

Augustus W. Clarke, 5 West 44th St.—The Otto J. Schultz's Son collection of fine antique English, Dutch, French, and Colonial furniture.

Wednesday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av.—Household effects and art objects from the Decker estate, and others, 2:30 P. M.; also Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Anderson Art Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Books and autographs, with library of scarce works on the Jewish race and religion, consigned from estates of Seth Rich, Georgiana Moses, and other owners, 2:30 P. M., also Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Ancient Spanish, Chilean, and Peruvian curios, paintings, jewelry, laces, precious stones, &c., from estate of late Ramon Belisario Brizeno O'Ryan, former Governor of Chile, 2:30 P. M.

Thursday.

Augustus W. Clarke, 5 West 44th St.—Chinese embroideries, temple hangings, panels, altar front hangings, &c., of the Ming and Kien Lung periods; sterling silver, personal jewelry, furniture, &c., from estate of George T. Landon; also Aubusson tapestries, valuable art objects, and other effects, to close estate of Laura V. Rhinelander, and other private consignments; also Friday, 2:30 P. M. each day.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Household furnishings and effects; also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture.

RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

Practical Facts About Vacations

Invaluable booklets, containing descriptive lists of over 1000 summer hotels, boarding-houses and camps in

NEW ENGLAND
The Vacation Land

They cover the White Mountains, the Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont Lakes and Woods, Berkshire Hills, Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, Casco Bay, Penobscot Bay, Mt. Desert, and the ocean coast of five states, and contain rates and other important information.

All within easy reach of New York.

SENT FREE—state region you prefer. Address

Vacation Bureau
171 Broadway, Room 131, New York City

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.
Boston & Maine R. R. Maine Central R. R.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

DECORATION DAY, SUNDAY, MAY 30th
(CELEBRATED MONDAY, MAY 31.)
A Splendid Opportunity for a Delightful Week-end at

Atlantic City

America's Famous All-Year Resort

Outdoor life at this time of the year is unusually delightful at the seashore. Atlantic City offers all the opportunities for pleasure and recreation that can be desired—seven miles of boardwalk, with its rolling chairs, novelty-shops, ocean piers, sumptuous bathing establishments, golf, yachting, fishing, good motor roads and the finest beach in the world.

The leading hotels are noted for the excellence of their service and appointments.

ATLANTIC CITY'S BIG CARNIVAL JUNE 24-25.

THE LEADING HOUSES

will furnish full information, rates, etc., on application.

Marlborough-Blenheim — Both American and European Plans. Josiah White & Sons Company.
Hotel Strand — Always open. F. B. Off and H. C. Edwards.
Seaside House — Open all year. E. P. Cook's Sons.
The Holmhurst — Open all year. Henry Darnell.
The Pennhurst — Open all year. Wm. R. Hood.
Galen Hall — Hotel and Sanatorium. F. L. Young, Mgr.
The Shelburne — European Plan. J. Weikel, Mgr.
Hotel Chelsea — In the fashionable Chelsea Section. Open all year. J. B. Thompson & Co.
Hotel Dennis — American Plan. Open entire year. Walter J. Buzby.
Hotel St. Charles — Open all year. Newlin Haines Co.

Convenient through trains in three hours from New York via Central R. R. of N. J. or Pennsylvania R. R.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"A RESORT IN ITSELF."
Near all Piers and Amusements.
CAPACITY 600.
Bookings for Summer may now be made.

Special Rates Over Decoration Day.
ISLESWORTH
American and European Plans. Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. Open all year.

HOTEL DENNIS
Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

LORAINE, St. Charles Place and beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Reduced rates. Coach at trains. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Leeds Company

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths, running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. R. BUKEYSER, Mgr.

New Hotel Merion FIRE-PROOF
Opens May 27. Vermont Av. and beach. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, etc. Superior table. $3 up daily—$17.50 up weekly.
C. B. Prettyman, Prop., M. L. Farleigh, Mgr.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

RALEIGH HOTEL
200 large, airy rooms, running water, private baths; elevator; ocean view; table and service unsurpassed. Special May and June rates. Booklet. H. J. Dynes.

Marblehead, Mass.
THE ROCK-MERE
Hotel de Luxe Opens May 29
Faces all the Yachting
BOOKLETS G. H. BRACKETT

FREE BOATS and CANOES.
Lake Sunapee, Special Offer, The Outlook, George's Mills, N. H.

NEW YORK.

Fisher's Island, N. Y.
The Munnawtawket
A new hotel, affording best accommodations; suites with bath; every modern convenience. Patronage select. Orchestral music and dancing a feature. Rates reasonable. Opens June 15.
FISHER'S ISLAND, 80 minutes by steamboat from New London, Conn., is an ideal combination of seashore and country, where cool breezes always blow. Boating, bathing and sailing in Sound or Ocean. Golf, tennis. Good roads. Four hours from New York City.
S. LUND, Prop.
Also Owner and Proprietor of the Hotel Huntington, St. Petersburg, Florida. New York City Office of The Munnawtawket, Room 210, 1123 Broadway.
J. B. Martin, Representative.

MOUNTAIN LAKE HOTEL,
COOKS FALLS, DELAWARE CO., N. Y.
Accommodates 300; ½ mile from station. Beautifully located; prettiest spot in the Catskills. Elevation 1,200 feet. First class in every way. Large, airy rooms, with hot and cold running water. Forty suites with private baths. Table and service unsurpassed. Fresh vegetables, chicken, pure milk and cream our specials. Every amusement; orchestra, casino, private lake, boating, bathing, &c. Special June rates; also excursion rates over Decoration Day. Write for booklets and full particulars. Rates $8 to $20.
VIRGIL A. FRANCISCO, Prop.

NEW JERSEY.

The New Monmouth
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
An Unexcelled Hotel on the Ocean Front With Every Attraction for the Summer Visitor.
Daily Concerts and Dances.
Palm and Tea Room Overlooking the Ocean.
Private Tennis Courts.
Golf, Motoring, Fishing, Riding.
Edwin S. Tyng, Booking Representative. Frank F. Shute, Manager.

Commute to Business from
Diamond Spring Inn, Denville, N. J.
Opens May 29th. Canoeing, swimming pool, saddle horses, tennis. A paradise of real country. Moderate rates. Booklet.

THE SHOREHAM, Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Two blocks from the ocean and bathing beach. E. E. SPANGENBURG.

RESORTS. PENNSYLVANIA.

KITTATINNY
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Now open. Superior in its appointments, cuisine and service. Special June and July terms. Write for booklet and auto map. Motorists accorded same terms as other guests.
CHARLES H. WHITE, Prop.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
MOUNT POCONO, PENN.
Trout fishing; private bath; free garage. Open all year. W. C. & H. M. Leech.

BUCKWOOD INN, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Opens May 29. N.Y. Office, 23 W. 42d St. Bryant 370.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adirondack Mountain Booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book, 6c.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Resort Tourist Bureau, 1183 Broadway, New York.
To Western North Carolina, Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 5th Av.

ARGENTINA'S BIG TRADE.

Director of Commerce Tells of Growth in Last Ten Years.

The Argentine Director General of Commerce and Industries has just published an interesting pamphlet on the foreign trade of that country for distribution at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The pamphlet deals with the returns of 1913 and shows that the commercial intercourse of Argentina with foreign nations has attained a development in the last twenty years which has attracted a great deal of attention. Some of the more striking features of this development as brought out in the pamphlet are given in a condensed form below.

"In the decade from 1904 to 1913 the foreign commerce of Argentina has shown a double increase of 108.5 per cent. The total value of exports and imports in 1913 was $597,675,690. For the same decade Uruguayan trade showed an increase of 104 per cent. Chile 94.5 per cent, and Brazil 54 per cent. The balance of trade for Argentina during the past ten years amounts to $546,852,230. This considerable balance was substantially assisted to accumulate the stock of gold which existed in the country at the end of 1913 and which amounted to $292,394,015.

"The customs revenue of the Republic, logically the advance of its commerce and the augmentation of this source of revenue, in the past ten years has been 110 per cent. The wealth and prosperity of this foreign trade may be therefore fairly appreciated without further comment.

"According to a census taken in June, 1913, there existed in the country 143 banks of different kinds, of which 118 were national and 25 foreign. The capital was $837,419,295 and that of the National Mortgage Bank $200,656,965 Cedulas. The total deposits were $803,-717,035; bills discounted and accounts current, $694,714,080; and loans on property and other securities, $1,441,160,470. The drafts bought and sold in the year were valued at $1,916,610,565. The insurance companies numbered 85, being 52 national and 33 foreign, with a capital radicated in the country amounting to $32,327,685; reserve funds, $83,-493,090; insurances effected, $1,661,814,-915.

"The industrial development of the Republic from a census taken in 1910 showed that there existed $1,988 establishments, with a capital of $317,614,425. From the new census taken this year and now in course of compilation, the following figures refer to the capital of the Republic: Commerce, number of establishments, 29,667; capital, $318,264,-600; annual sales, $974,008,025. Industry, number of establishments, 11,132; capital, $234,054,760; annual sales, $309,-677,300."

TOO MUCH LEAD POISONING.

Rate Here 22 Per 100 Employes, as Against 1.8 Per 100 in Britain.

The fourth number of its series on industrial accidents and hygiene issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics deals with lead poisoning in the smelting and refining of lead. This industry employs in twenty plants visited by an investigator about 7,500 men, all of whom are exposed to the fumes or dust of lead. The report considers the dangers inherent in the metallurgic processes, the precautions to lessen these dangers, the sanitary conditions in the plants, the extent of lead poisoning during the year 1913 among these 7,500 men, and the medical care furnished them.

Of late years there has been a notable improvement in smelting and refining plants, due largely to the concentration of operations in a few large establishments and the consequent abandonment of old, crowded buildings. There is now probably no plant in the United States in which some effort is not made to lessen the danger of lead poisoning as well as to prevent accidents.

These efforts, however, are perfunctory in some, and in none are they sufficient, according to the investigator. There is no plant in which no fumes are allowed to escape, not one which is as free from dust as it might be. The result of this neglect is found in the records of lead poisoning among the men. While Great Britain had a rate of 1.8 per hundred men employed in a single year in this industry, the rate in this country is over 22 per hundred.

The investigator takes issue with those who believe that the men are responsible for their own ill health, who maintain that it is largely a matter of cleanliness that causes lead poisoning in smelters. It is dust that is the dangerous element, and under dust is included the excessively fine suspension of lead salts that make up the fumes from heated lead and lead ores, he writes.

"To comment on the extreme importance of practical research of this character is superfluous," says the Journal of the American Medical Association. Since its establishment this bureau has often displayed its efficiency in meeting the need which created it. Further developments may be awaited with the confident hope that conditions will continue to improve."

Arbitration Meeting Delayed.

Because of the illness of Louis D. Brandeis in Washington no meeting of the Joint oBard of Arbitration in the garment-working industry was held yesterday. It will be held later in the week. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union issued a statement last night to the effect that the abrogation of the protocol by the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association would have little effect on the trade, as the association employs only 15,000 of the 60,000 garment workers in the city.

Performances by Irish Theatre.

A series of three special performances will be given under the auspices of the Irish Theatre of America, in the Bandbox Theatre, on June 1 and 2. The program will consist of a miniature pageant and three playlets, "Lonesome Like," by Harold Brighouse; "Red Turf," by Rutherford Mayne, and "The Dust of the Road," by Kenneth Sawyer Goodman. Whitford Kayne and John P. Campbell will be in charge of the productions. The organization plans an extended season next Fall.

Buyers' Wants

15 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SALESMAN.—Traveling salesman to represent resident buyer women's apparel on the road as a side line; exceptionally large income guarantee; commission basis. Siegel Service Company, 50 5th Av.

RELIABLE SHIRT MANUFACTURER wants contractor to make 300 to 600 dozen medium-priced shirts steady per week; only those accustomed making that grade work need reply; references required. W 127 Times.

JOB OF 150 all-wool challie dresses, combination with organdie waists, suspender effect, at $2.25 each. Wallach Bros., 345 7th Av., corner 24th St.

LADIES' FALL SUITS AND COATS. SAMPLES WILL BE LOOKED AT EVERY MORNING FROM 10 TO 13 M., 3 EAST 17TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.

JOB LOT 150 ladies', misses' white, colored dresses; also wash skirts; to close out at great sacrifice. D. Friedman & Co., 36 East 22d St.

BUYERS WANT LINE on ready-to-wear specials before going New York; no time there; send photos. J. M. Dickens, Wholesale Fur(illegible) Manufacturer, 32 Union Square, New York.

WE HAVE JOB of mohair and cotton bathing suits to sell out at $16.50 a dozen. Bedarick Waist Co., 159 West 25th St.

SUBCONTRACTOR WANTED to call with small Fall coats and skirts from 9 to 4, at 23 West 27th St., tenth floor.

WE HAVE SMART NAVY TAFFETTA SERGES FOR QUICK DELIVERY. DICKER & GINSBERG, 142 WEST 26TH ST.

JOBBER READY TO PLACE ORDERS for Fall coats and suits. 452 6th Av., sixth floor.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs, Men's Panama Hats and Basement Merchandise.

TO CLOSE OUT 400 ladies' raincoats, 300 men's top coats at sacrifice prices. J. & S. Roggen Co., 684 Broadway.

SUB-CONTRACTORS to call all week with snappy styles Fall suits, 9th floor, 95 West 36th St.

OPEN FOR good suits, skirts, dress lines; commission basis. Have Chicago office. Joseph Benzion, 12 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE looking at ladies' juniors', and children's coats, suits, and dresses. Federal Stores, 109 West 26th St.

WANTED—Jobs all kinds suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, any quantity; submit samples. 9 A. M., 305 5th Av., Room 812.

WE HAVE 50 PIECES OF SHANTUNG; quick buyer will get them at reasonable price. D 300 Times.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits all week from 9 to 12 A. M. Top floor, 36 West 25th St.

SPORT HATS, the very latest styles. A. F. Black, 580 Broadway.

TO CLOSE OUT 1,500 DRESSES, Summer fabric. Chas. Steger, 60 West 33d St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL COATS all week. Third floor, 18 West 27th St.

WANTED, sub-contractors with smart models in ladies' coats. 40 West 17th, 8th floor.

SUMMER graduation and net dresses; immediate delivery. I. A. Harris, 151 West 35th.

TO CLOSE 100 suits, 100 coats; very desirable. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 West 26th.

WANT BLACK, BLUE PANAMA CLOTH at price. Room 1,126, 1,133 Broadway.

WANTED.—Cloak and suit plant with lease; above 25th St. W 140 Times.

WANTED—Cottons, alpacas for office coats. "P," 475 South 13th St., Newark.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst Co.; J. H. Wells, Fall suits; 12th floor, 148 West 25th.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; B. F. Raphael, men's, boys' furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Hawley-Folsom Co.; E. D. Reed, neckwear; Imperial.
BOSTON—S. Vorenberg Co.; Mr. Falk, jobs boys' clothing; Martinique.
BUFFALO—Klein-Sauter Co.; R. J. Sauter, ready-to-wear; 129 West 29th.
BUFFALO—I. S. Given, jobs suits; 72 Madison Av.
CHICAGO—Reilly-Schubert-Grossman Co.; S. Herzog, Fall children's coats, suits, dresses, women's waists, underwear, men's furn. goods; 43 West 27th.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, cloaks; A. I. Stephens, millinery; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—The Catalogue House; H. Phillipsborn, women's, misses', juniors' suits, waists, dresses; 132 West 21st.
CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 225 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Fogue Co.; Miss M. Whitaker, muslin underwear, infants' wear, skirts; 200 5th Av.
DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Co.; T. J. Livesey, dresses; 31 Union Square.
HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; E. Ferber, ready to wear; 18 W. 27th.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; J. Lurie, ready to wear; 18 W. 27th.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; S. Hahn, cloaks, suits; Miss L. Marks, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—John Thomas & Sons; N. H. Raker, cloaks, suits, waists; Grand.
KANSAS CITY—Kline's; L. Macks, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; M. Miller, notions; 72 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE—G. M. Robinson, Norton & Co.; E. A. Cunningham, furnishing goods, manufacturing department, shirts, neckwear; 72 Leonard.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—Chas. M. Guggenheimer; E. H. Crutchfield, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; Miss K. Laubenheimer, millinery; 640 Broadway.
NEW ORLEANS—Marks Isaacs Co.; A. J. Kaufman, women's ready-to-wear; 148 West 23d.
NEW ORLEANS—Marks Ribbon Co.; J. Marks, ribbons, velvets, silks, dress goods; Martinique.
OKLAHOMA CITY—J. Maxfield Co.; J. S. Maxfield, domestics; 258 Church.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss N. Simpson, jewelry, leather goods; 470 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 631 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; Miss Sharpe, ladies' neckwear; 220 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Sibley-Lindsay-Hurr Co.; Miss C. Jamieson, laces; 432 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; W. Kaufmann, jewelry; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; R. M. Long, basement millinery; S. Sincoff, jobs waists, muslin underwear, house dresses; 37 West 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Marquette Cloak and Suit Co.; H. D. Harfield, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. B. Joel, wash goods; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Garlands; Miss E. B. Edgar, cloaks, suits; 15 E. 26th.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; O. A. Baker, cloaks, suits, waists; 23 East 26th.
TORONTO, Can.—Gresse's, Ltd.; Miss Smith, jobs wash dresses; Room 710, 1,270 Broadway.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. M. G. Holtt, ladies' neckwear; Miss B. Goldman, trimmings; J. D. MacFarquhar, toys, pictures; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; Julius M. Goldenberg, silk, wash dresses, waists; 15 W. 26th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. D. Furlong, silks, velvets; 215 4th Av.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. cloudy; showers in e.; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. probably fair; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues., except fair in n. w.; moderate s. winds.

Ala.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except thunder showers Mon. in n.; gentle s. winds.

La.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

East Tex.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; moderate s. e. winds.

West Tex.—Fair in s., thunder showers in n. Mon. Tues. fair.

Utah—Showers and cooler Mon. or Mon. night. Tues. showers.

Okla.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; probably occasional thunder showers.

Ark.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., with probably occasional thunder showers.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. cloudy.

Ky.—Thunder showers in cen. and e.; fair in w. Mon. Tues. fair; warmer.

Ohio—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. fair, warmer; gentle to moderate e. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. fair. Mon. and Tues. shifting winds.

Ill.—Thunder showers Mon., followed by fair. Tues. cloudy and warmer; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy in n., showers in s. Mon. Tues. fair, warmer; gentle shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; gentle shifting winds.

Wis.—Fair Mon., preceded by thunder showers in s. e.; warmer in w. Tues. fair, warmer; gentle shifting winds.

Minn.—Fair Mon., warmer in s. Tues. fair; gentle shifting winds.

Iowa—Fair, warmer Mon. and Tues.

Mo.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably showers.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. cloudy.

Neb.—Fair Mon., warmer in s. Tues. cloudy.

Kan.—Fair Mon., thunder showers at night or Tues. in s.; fair in n.

ACCOUNTS Collected in every State. Small charges. Fidelity Collection Co., 62 Park Row. B'klyn 3353.

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GIRDLES. Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 49 East 21st St.

LEGHORN HATS White Hats. Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,306, 38-40 West 32d St.

NOVELTIES. 10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

SWEATER COATS, KNIT GOODS. ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc., The Keetch Line, 140 Fifth Av. Chelsea 1868.

WAISTS. BLOOM & MILLMAN WALDORF B'LDG. 2-16 WEST 33d ST. $9.00 WAISTS & MIDDIES

Worombo Chinchilla Sport Coats for Women, $8. B. ANDREWS, 172 5th Av.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS. The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

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Special Resort Numbers
OF
The New York Times

May 30—New Jersey Coast
June 6—Long Island
June 13—New England
June 20—Mountains and Lakes
June 27—All American Resorts

European conditions insure for American Summer resorts an abnormally successful season.

The New York Times has a net paid circulation of more than 300,000. It reaches a greater portion of the army that travels than any other New York newspaper.

BELGIAN PLANTS KEPT OUT.

Protest Made Against Their Embargo by Great Britain.

The Merchants' Association has been asked by one of its members to protest against the embargo by England on shipments of dye plants from Belgium. Since May 1 all Belgian goods have been classed as German and of enemy origin by the British authorities, with the result that exports of such plants as asaleas, palms, bay trees, &c., to this country have been stopped.

The association is asked to protest against this action on the ground that the Belgians, and not the Germans, are raising these plants and benefitting from their sale; that this country is the only market now open to them, and that the lack of asaleas, which make up the great bulk of the Fall shipments of Belgian plants, will work to the serious harm of the several thousands of florists in this country, who make great use of them for Easter and Christmas sales.

It is further pointed out that the Fall shipments of Belgian plants to this country are valued approximately, at $450,000, and being dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem, the Treasury Department faces the loss of well over $100,000 in revenue from this source if the embargo is not raised, in addition to the loss to the florists and the railroads through lack of this freight.

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale: Liberty Metal Mfg. Co., 200 Canal St., 10:30 A. M.—Machinery, fixtures, &c.

Karp Bros., 477 Broadway—Continuation sale of embroideries and laces, 10:30 A. M.

J. Weiss, 12 East 46th St.—Laces, trimmings, silks, velvets, &c.; also fixtures of Mme. Shenfield's dressmaking establishment.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sales: Louis Koffler, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Linen, handkerchiefs, shirts, &c.; Mrs. Charles C. Forbes, 28 East 36th St., 2 P. M.—Suits, dresses, millinery, &c.; Pomer Gown Co., 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., silks, ribbons, flowers, and fixtures.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sale: M. S. Behrman & Co., 5-9-7 West 38th St., 10:30 A. M.—Dresses, piece goods, &c.

Frank E. Gore, 409 Pearl St.—Contents of printing establishment.

D. Greenwald & Co., 23 Lispenard St.—Sheriff's sale of office furniture.

Tuesday.

A. R. Gross, 8,489 Broadway—Contents of American Beauty Shop, cloaks, suits, coats, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Clothing.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's Sales.—23 Lispenard St., 10:30 A. M., stenotype machine, fur bonnets, &c., 2:30 P. M., piece goods.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, also cloaks and suits.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—For account of American Woolen Co., 750 pieces of light and medium weight men's and women's wool fabrics, woolens, mixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sale.—Isidrus Sicard, 2,125 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.; soda fountain, machinery, &c.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale.—Westminster Abbey, 61 Front St., war relics, guns, cannons, swords, &c., 10:30 A. M.

I. Singer, 1252 Broadway, Brooklyn—Men's suits, raincoats, balmacaans, boys', youths', and children's suits, pants, &c.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, dresses, petticoats, and raincoats.

B. R. S. Company, 52 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel; also Friday.

Wednesday.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sales—Sol Siegrun, 5,208 5th Av., Brooklyn, men's furnishings, fixtures, &c.; Samuel Redbord, 1,340 St. Nicholas Av., groceries, fixtures, &c.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's youths' and children's clothing.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade St.—Shoes; also Friday.

D. Greenwald & Co., Assignee Sale; 83 Worth St., 10:30 A. M.—Piece goods, fixtures, &c.

Thursday.

Samuel Marx, 900 Division St.—Brier & Schill, trading under name of B. & S. Cloak and Suit Co.: Cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, &c., 10:30 A. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's Sale, 90 Cannon St.—Cloth, &c., 10 A. M.

H. Perlemutter & Co., 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale—M. Hobal Furniture Co., Inc., 52 Avenue A, 10:30 A. M.—Furniture, fixtures, &c. Samuel N. Turner, 217 West 42d St.: Men's furnishings, fixtures, &c. Ewald Wahrig Shop,

CELTIC PARK GANG BREAKS INTO GAMES

Defy Special Policemen at Meet of Post Office Clerks—Bad Day for Star Athletes.

Celtic Park, the scene of many battles good natured and otherwise in the past, was carried by storm yesterday by the well known "Celtic Park Gang." The trouble makers, about 1,000 strong, forced their way into the games of the New York Post Office Clerks' Association without paying a cent of admission. In breaking into the grounds of the Irish American A. C., the disturbers carried away a great part of the big gate which barred their way to the main entrance, and did not give the slightest heed to a number of special policemen who were on duty in the park. As a matter of fact, there was no necessity for these well dressed gentlemen of the peace, they did not raise their hands to prevent the invasion when the "gang" rushed.

There is a certain element that frequents Celtic Park which refuses to pay fifty cents for admission. Their limit is a quarter of a dollar and there is always trouble when they are compelled to pay more. Last year they burned down part of the fence surrounding the grounds when they were denied entrance to a certain set of games, because they refused to pay a fifty-cent toll.

They had no difficulty smashing their way through the big gate yesterday for it yielded like rotten timber to their strenuous efforts. Once inside the mob was swallowed up in the big crowd which witnessed the games, and peace was not long in being restored.

Back mark men had a bad day in the handicap events. Among those unplaced were Hannes Kolehmainen, the great Finnish distance runner, in the two-mile run; Mike Devanney, Millrose A. A. two-mile national champion, and Homer Baker, New York A. C., international half-mile title holder, in the 1,000-yard handicap; Edward F. Renz, Mohawk A. C., champion walker of this country, in the 1½-mile walk, and Jim Duncan, the record holder, in the handicap discus throw.

The track was exceptionally heavy from the recent rain and none of the star men would take a chance on injuring their form so early in the season.

Devanney had a hard fight to get a place in the 1,000-yard event, but he was just outside of third place when he crossed the tape. The race went to W. P. Kelly, an unattached athlete of Newark, who had an allowance of 15 yards. Another New Jersey athlete, W. I. Adams of the Montclair A. C., was second from the 20-yard mark, and third place was annexed by O. J. Bell, unattached, from the 45-yard mark.

Kolehmainen finished far back of the big field in the two-mile handicap, the heavy allowances and the poor track counting strongly against him. R. Francisco of the Hollywood Inn A. A., with 200 yards handicap, came home in front, followed by Frank Masterson of the New York A. C. and Nick Gianakopulos, the Millrose A. A. veteran. The summary:

136-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. S Moora, Montclair A. C., (7½ yards;) Charles Mundt, St. Bartholomew A. C., (4½ yards,) second; Edward Madden, New York A. C., (4 yards,) third; H. Kaufman-American A. C., (4½ yards,) fourth. Time—0:13.

100-Yard Run, Handicap, (Closed to Post Office Clerks.)—Won by A. Blumberg, Grand Central Terminal, (4 yards;) A. Washington, Grand Central Station, (3 yards,) second; P. Hauser, General Post Office, (1¼ yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

Three-Quarter Mile Run, Handicap, (Closed to Post Office Clerks.)—Won by Sidney Jackson, Foreign Station, (scratch;) H. Brower, General Post Office, (scratch,) second; B. Lichtman, Station G, (30 yards,) third. Time—3:26 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. F. Kelly, unattached, (15 yards;) W. I. Adams, Montclair A. C., (20 yards,) second; O. J. Bell, unattached, (45 yards,) third. Time—2:20.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by F. Bennis, unattached; G. Anderson, Loughlin, Lyceum, second; M. Grath, Holy Cross Lyceum, third. Time—0:55 4-5.

One and a Half Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by William Burkhardt, Bronx Church House, (1:15;) W. J. Rolker, Irish-American A. C., (1:00,) second; O. Lundquist, Mohawk A. C., (1:10,) third. Time—11:38.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by Patrick F. O'Connor, unattached, (16 feet,) with actual throw of 125 feet 10½ inches; John J. Cahill, Millrose A. A., (0 feet,) second, with actual throw of 128 feet 4¾ inches; J. Andromedos, Irish-American A. C., (20 feet,) third, with actual throw of 115 feet 9 inches.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by R. Francisco, Hollywood Inn A. C., (200 yards;) Frank K. Masterson, New York A. C., (150 yards,) second; Nick Gianakopulos, Millrose A. A., (80 yards,) third. Time—9:38 3-5.

Three-Quarter Mile Medley Relay, (440, 220, 440, and 220 yards.)—Won by Hudson Terminal, (Titus, Livingston, Hauser, and Gray;) Grand Central Station, (Gardner, Michelson, Washington, and Hellman,) second; General Post Office, (Thompson, Pesch, Connolly, and O'Toole,) third. Time—2:45 1-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by E. Anderson, Norwegian A. C., (24 inches,) with actual jump of 20 feet 5 inches; M. J. Fahey, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) second, with 22 feet 3 inches; J. Donovan, unattached, (18 feet,) third, with actual jump of 20 feet 6¾ inches.

WANT BILLIARD DATES.

Amateurs to Ask for Early Schedule of Next Winter's Tournaments.

A number of amateur billiard players held the opinion that the Executive Committee of the National Association should at its next meeting endeavor to schedule the events for next Winter. It is pointed out that in golf and tennis and other branches of sport such a plan is followed and the benefits which accrue in those instances it is argued would apply to the billiard situation. According to the present method adopted by the Executive Committee the events are not definitely determined upon until a short time before the play is to commence. The date of a tournament is announced some time before, but the place of holding the event is not known until just a little while prior to the time of play.

A notable instance of this was in the arrangements for the National Class A billiard championship this past Winter. The determination of where the play would be held was not decided until a few weeks before the tournament. And then when a bid for the event was accepted it proved to be a Philadelphia club which was successful while all of the indications had pointed to Chicago. Many of the players maintain that they should know for some time beforehand the date and place of a tournament. Then they can determine whether they wish to play or not and consider the necessity of practice accordingly. Now a player may practice for an entire season with the hope of playing in one of the tournaments and find at the last moment that the place selected by the Executive Committee, for one reason or another, precludes the possibility of his taking part.

The billiard players say that if the date of a golf tournament can be settled for in advance there is no reason why billiards should suffer through adopting similar course. Moreover, it is held that the plan would stimulate greater interest and produce even better billiards due to the long preparatory practice.

The question will be placed before the Executive Committee at the June meeting of the body and if the players support their wish demand there is no doubt but that the Committee will give heed to the suggestion. If the idea meets with approval the clubs throughout the country will be asked at once to submit their bids for the Class A and Class B amateur championships and it is possible that the Class C tournament, which was first inaugurated two years ago, will follow the same course. There was some talk last Winter of taking this event from the billiard academies.

Wiley Wins Motor-Paced Race.

REVERE, Mass., May 22.—George Wiley won a 25-mile motor-paced bike race here last night, defeating Vinant Madono and Clarence Carman handily. Madono led up to the eighth mile, when he lost his pace and Wiley shot to the front, maintaining his lead for the remainder of the contest, although losing his place in the thirteenth mile. He finished two laps ahead of Madono.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:37|Sun sets..7:17|Moon sets..1:36

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:00	3:44	9:24	10:06
Governors Island	3:11	4:02	9:36	10:44
Hell Gate	5:01	5:52	11:36	12:24

Arrived—Sunday, May 23.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool, May 14.
SS Tokushima Maru, London, May 5.
SS Iroquois, London, May 6.
SS Antares, Vera Cruz, May 5.
SS Chr. Michelsen, Rotterdam, April 29.
SS Monterey, Havana, May 21.
SS Isle of Mull, Oran, May 7.
SS Lutetian, Dartmouth, May 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

New York	Liverpool	May 15
Iroquois	Macoris	May 16
Portland	Balboa	May 12
Trinidad	Liverpool	May 12
Copenhagen	Colon	May 17
Calamares	Colon	May 17
Beringuen	Mayagues	May 16
Cosmo	Mayagues	May 16
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 22
Tajiac	Panama	May 15
Momus	New Orleans	May 19
El Valle	Galveston	May 18
Highland Watch	Barbados	May 17
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 21

DUE TOMORROW.

United States	Copenhagen	May 13
Chicago	Bordeaux	May 16
Ioannina	Patras	May 7
Ancon	Cristobal	May 18
Colorado	Galveston	May 19
Lampasas	Mobile	May 19
Asiatic Prince	New Orleans	May 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Taormina	Palermo	May 14
Val Salice	Gibraltar	May 14
Gorredyk	Rotterdam	May 13
Alfred Nobel	Liverpool	May 12
Havana	Havana	May 23
Guantanamo	Mexico	May 18
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 23
El Mundo	Galveston	May 20

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphian	London	May 14
Monadnock	Liverpool	May 13
New York City	Bristol	May 13
Jungshovel	Shields	May 10
Carrillo	Santa Marta	May 19
Colon	Balboa	May 19
Philadelphia	San Juan	May 22
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 24
Antilles	New Orleans	May 24
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 24
John D. Archbold	New Orleans	May 20

DUE FRIDAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	May 19
Nordland	Las Palmas	May 14
Cliftonian	Palermo	May 11
Harpagus	Maseilles	May 11
Nonni	Liverpool	May 14
Principe di Undine	Genoa	May 11
Stephen	Para	May 16
Matura	Grenada	May 17
Commewijne	Curacao	May 17
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 22

DUE SATURDAY.

Czar	Swansea	May 18
Ville de Rouen	Bayal	May 19
Orifiamme	Liverpool	May 15
Roma	Barcelona	May 16
Westminster	Immingham	May 14
St. George	Gibraltar	May 16
Apache	Jacksonville	May 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 26

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Cid, Galveston		——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Ryndam, Rotterdam		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada		9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Horatius, Argentina		9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Theresa, Havana		——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston		——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zulia, San Juan		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda		9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Horatius, Argentina		11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas		11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santurce, St. Domingo		11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston		——	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas		——	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Havana		——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Taurus, Argentine		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana		9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon		11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Prins Willem V., Haiti		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana		12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Taormina, Naples		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux		12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana		8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caonao, Havana		9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica		9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jungshovel, Rio Janeiro		12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston		——	1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan		——	12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas		——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		——	1:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London		——	12:00 M.
Mondus, New Orleans		——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MAY 23.

SS Santa Catalina, Antofogasta to New York, was 250 miles N. of Colon at 8 P. M. 22d.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 15 miles W. of Porto Plata at 7 P. M. 22d.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 184 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 37 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Perfection, Sabine to New York, was 20 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Brillian, New Orleans to New York, was 83 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 158 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 64 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Vera Cruz to New York, was 20 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur to New York, was 255 miles S. at noon.
SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, passed Chatham at 7 P. M.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 82 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS John D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 194 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 22 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Sarnia, Jamaica to New York, was 240 miles N. of Watling at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 228 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 198 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, passed Fenwick at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Tronto, at London, May 22.
SS St. Louis, at Liverpool, May 23.
SS Honolulan, at Panama, May 23.
SS Mexican, at Colon, May 23.

Sailed.

SS Advance, from Colon, May 23.
SS Valdura, from London, May 22.

Passed.

SS Malang, for New York from Batavia, passed Perim.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 29, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 29, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. June 3, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. May 29, SS Patria.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 31, SS Mesmerion.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 25, SS Ryndam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 25, SS Ryndam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 3, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 29, SS Taormina.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... May 28
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru..May 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru..May 31
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport..May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara, ... June 4

Handicap Billiard Tournament.

The interest aroused in the recent three-cushion billiard championship has been the means of starting a handicap tournament at this style of play, which will commence tonight at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy. The starters are C. Madden, 25; H. Frantzen, 23; B. Snow, 20; A. Meyer, 20; Keough, 20; Avery, 18; Hartman, 19; Kenworthy, 17; Van Raalte, 16; Hayes, 11; North, 11; Joyce, 11, and Byrne, 11. The two first-named will play tonight. Albert G. Cutler will referee.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW. (*) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Motion calendar:
American Sulphite Co<St Regis Co.
Safford<US.
Chadiaid Co<Wilson Remover Co.
General calendar:
Kennedy<United Cork.
Victor Co<Straus.
Re Linck Const Co.
Roberts<Anderson.
Read Machinery Co<Jaburg.
Bush Terminal<Lighter Morgan.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, D. J.—Court Room 407, 4th Fl., P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Ruud<Beler Water Heater Co.
Babcock & Wilcox Co<Power Spec Co.
Power Spec Co<Babcock & Wilcox Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room No. 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Fl.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar:

Vacuum Cleaner Co<Am Rotary Valve Co.
Bosch Magneto Co<Baker (2).
Warren Featherbone Co<Bchloss Co.
Lavers<State Bank.
Picker<Brecher.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bankr'cy discharges:
Frank W Anderson.
David Braun.
Maurice F Savage.
Ida C Long.
Rosario Laura.
Samuel B V Smith.
Abraham Miers.
Rubenstein & Bachrach.
B W Davis.
Samuel Rosenthal.
William F Margerin.
Juskowitz & Klein.
Louis Smith.
Abraham Oberman.
Robert G Tearle.
Hillis & Hillis.
Maurice Campbell.
Harvey G Corey.
Walter F Burnes.
Eisen & Feit.
Philip Holtz.
Louis Shapiro.
Joseph H Corwin.
Henry Heitlinger.
Frederick S Hamm.
Under objections:
Florence Reilly.
Frank C Gerlen.
Samuel Weinstein.
Henry Senlovitz.
Schnaff & Mass.
S D & E Marks.
Elias Greenberg.
Adjourned cases:
Nellie Reed.
Gennaro Braucale.
Stoppani & Hotchkin.
H & H Schenck.
Levy, Schwade & Springer.
Motions:
Caeller & Co.
Augusta Greenspan.
Glassberg & Gartner.
Irving S Van Loan.
Solomon Fleischman.
Isaacs Bros.
J & L Newman.
Goldberg Bros.
Sheppard-Knapp Co.
Boesneck-Broesel Co.
Jacob D Posner.
Century Iron Works.
Empire State Wood Working Co.
Gen'l Conf Mach Co.
Aetna Cont Corp.
Celia Weiss.
J B Greenhut Co.
Gustav Stickley.
Reiser Hat Co.
Max Kobre.
Unger & Zweibel.
Alco Film Corp.
J J Mitchell & Co.
J B Greenhut & Co.
Adolph Mandel.
Sason Bros.
A Helm & Co.
Louis Sisenwein.
Max Kobre (2.)
J C Wilson Co.
Libnan Cont Co.
Abraham L Libman.
Weinstein & Hieson.
Chas I Wertheimer.
Godel Befeler.
David Ramsier.
Anchor Metal Co.
H Bischoff Co.
Drexler & Busch.
Glassberg & Gartner.
H O Watson & Co.
American Round Bale Press Co.
Cassel Rothstein.
F W Seagrist, Jr. Co.
Title Guar & Tr Co<Blaier.
Herts<Kobler.
Shenk<Mayer.
Levy<Woods.
Deal<McElroy.
Shapiro<Mangin Wet Wash Laundry.
Warsawer<Title Guar & Trust Co.
Aginsky<Aginsky.
Dammann<N England Casualty Co.
Hiller<Schusterman.
Lyons<Lyons.
Wolf<Tanenbaum.
Weil<Illimois Surety.
Chuick<CNY.
Paris<Rapsilanda.
Amgott<Amgott.
McGill<Williams.
Wiener<Pawel.
Electra Toy & Nov Co<Simon.
Land & Lian Co<Appell.
Un Women's Apparel Co<Salerlock.
Rickelhaupt<Crakow.
Carucci<Raynolds.
O'Connor<O'Connor.
Jara<Jara.
Cohen<Betchaker.
Sussman<Int R T Co.
Bastine<Mabie.
Solomon<Solomon.
Hirsh<Hirsh.
Lichtenberg<Lichtenberg.
Frank<Frank.
Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Van Lennep<Dekker.
Sanitary Paper Cup Spec Co<Lochner.
Lewis H May Co<Ramona Realty Co.
Wilson<Schubert-Anderson Co.
Voegtlin<same.
Sidney Blumenthal Co<Radow.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Recess. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendars of Parts V. and XI.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued.—Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Levin<Harris.
McMahon<CNY.
Saukos<Degnon Const Co.
Borass<NY Cons RR.
A Miranda<N Y Rys.
R Miranda<same.
Magnini<Viscava.
Roaman<Shenk.
Herrman<Hess.
Hart<Mt Hope Bldg.
Queeney<Wills (2).
Dunn<CNY.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Frank<Berden's Cond Milk Co.
Mahoney<NY Rys.
Callahan<McGovern.
Du Leva<NY C & H R RR.
Quinn<Staten Isl R T Co (2.)
Gross<Vogel Co
Scarpinato<Cosgrove Co.
Nicholoulias<Bernheimer & S Br, &c, Co.
Lopatinsky<NY & Bklyn Merc Co.
Butler<Goldberg.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Grant<NY C & H R RR.
Brescher<same.
Durant<Bliss.
O'Connor<Int R T Co.
Omanowitz<NY Rys.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Breen<Santononi Cont.
E Donohue<same (2).
M Donohue<same.
E Donohue<same.
Mylonas<NY Rys.
Scherer<Jacobs.
Van Saun<Cons Gas.
Murray<N Y Rys.
Dorland<CNY.
Lyman<Mundet.
Lookstein<Prince.
Miller<Gruenstein (2).
Kuhrs<Atlas Safe, &c.
Deseli<Hellmers.
Breider<Reed.
Slavis<Battista.
Sponsiello<Bklyn Hts RR.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Greenberg<NY Piano Del Co.
Kon<Bakers & Cons Comp Yeast Co.
Meyer<NY Rys.
McManus<Craw Cont.
Von Nostitz<N Braid Mills.
Hofberg<Douglas.
Billek<Gollick & Smith.
Meyerowitz<Schinsky.
Habel<Nachemson.
Donner<Van Smyth.
Okun<Duval Co.
Brenner<Ludorf.
W Cahill<Egan.
M Cahill<same.
Gottwald<Linch.
McCrudden<Ebret.
Farrell<Linch.
Blackgrave<Cons H & W Cleaning Co.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inquest—Goldaber<Wachsberger.
O'Malley<CNY.
Green<Third Av RR.
Murphy<Shewan.
Dieter<Wallace.
Slopock<Werner.
Gershinoff<Third Av RR.
Cleary<same.
Likis<Mallory SS Co.
Lofgren<A M Hayell Inc.
Straussman<Belt Line Ry.
Murray Lighterage, &c, Co<CNY.
Dunievey<Fuller.
Murry<Bklyn H RR.
Valich<Mugler.
Shapiro<N Y Rwys.
Crawford<Thomeshefsky.
Cohen<Smith.
Logazino<Cent Park, &c. RR.
Armstrong<I R T.
Kopcynski<N Y C & H R RR.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Filkins<New Era Prod Lenkowsky<Altman.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.
Donnelly & Ricci<Barnard.
Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co.
Wood<Finkel.
A V Haight<Wedekind.
Rafalsky<Church.
Parlante<Albert & Son (2).
Kirschbaum<Am F Co.
McCloskey<Nat Surety Trop<Max Held. Inc.
Federal Terra Cotta Co<Patterton Bros.
Guarantor Realty Co<Schiff.
Stein<Price.
Gen Accid F & L Assn<Kelly.
Kelly<Gen'l Accid F & L Assn Corp.
Hoguet<Southern Surety Co.
MacFarland<North Adams Accid Ins.
Shedd Elec Co<Bally.
Weinschenker<Ocean Acc & Guar Corp.
Safran<Rojelk.
Fischer<Schram.
Cramp & Co<Mass Bond & Ins Co.
Browning<Fox.
Pankin<Von Raits.
Parsons<Bleich.
CNY<Robinson.
Same<Mousette.
Same<John Turis Sons, Inc, (2.)
Same<Robinson, (2.)
Weber<Gr Neck Villa.
Lasky<Petrova.
Ingraham Adv Co<Nat S, 10, & 25 Cent Mag
Odell<Chadbourne.
Case on.

PART XV.—Recess.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Case on: Windsor Con Co<Ruland.
No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Recess.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Neebe<Leuene.
Elms Lumber Co<Ambrose Rlty Co.
Ament<Shubert Piano Co.
Eagle<Simplex Auto Sales Corp.
Scheer<Keene & Jaffe.
Gertz<Krewits.
Montrose Realty Co<Greenberg.
Hertz<Wheelock.
Wolf<Kline Rlty. &c, Co.
Toriello<Doscher.
Sheldon<Mitchell.
Judson<Hatch.
Lieszynsky<Lawrence.
Pfirrmann<Rooney.
Am Water Supply Co<Public Dup Vendor.
Scherfman<Brill & Kaplan Co.
Gannon<CNY.
Widener<Knodiar.
Wells<Berry.
Fried<Morana.
Eitingon<Aetna Ins.
Same<Hanover F I Co.
Same<US Fire Ins Co.
Same<German-Am Ins.
Same<N River Ins Co.
Same<Globe & Rutgers F I Co.
Same<Williamsburg City F I Co.
Same<British-Am F A Assn<Kelly.
Same<Fire Ass'n of Phila.
Same<German F Ins.
Same<Aachen & Munich F I Co.
Same<Home Ins Co.
Same<Granite State F I Co.
Same<Liverpool & L & G Ins Co.
Same<Phoenix Fire Assur Co.
Same<Ins Co of N A.
Same<Glens Falls F I.
Same<Richmond Ins.
Same<U S Fire Ins Co
Same<Citizens Fire Ins Co (2).
Same<Virginia Fire, &c, Co.
Same<Williamsburg City F I Co.
Same<Milwaukee Mech Ins Co.
Same<Camden Fire Ins Co.
Same<Williamsburg City F I Co.
Same<Nat Fire Ins Co
Same<New Hampshire F I Co.
Same<Albany Ins Co.
Same<Vulcan Ins Co.
Same<Atlas Assur Co.
Same<Concordia Fire Ins Co.
Case on.

Title Guar & Tr Co<Blaier.
Herts<Kobler.
Shenk<Mayer.
Levy<Woods.
Deal<McElroy.
Shapiro<Mangin Wet Wash Laundry.
Warsawer<Title Guar & Trust Co.
Aginsky<Aginsky.
Dammann<N England Casualty Co.
Hiller<Schusterman.
Lyons<Lyons.
Wolf<Tanenbaum.
Weil<Illimois Surety.
Chuick<CNY.
Paris<Rapsilanda.
Amgott<Amgott.
McGill<Williams.
Wiener<Pawel.
Electra Toy & Nov Co<Simon.
Land & Lian Co<Appell.
Un Women's Apparel Co<Salerlock.
Rickelhaupt<Crakow.
Carucci<Raynolds.
O'Connor<O'Connor.
Jara<Jara.
Cohen<Betchaker.
Sussman<Int R T Co.
Bastine<Mabie.
Solomon<Solomon.
Hirsh<Hirsh.
Lichtenberg<Lichtenberg.
Frank<Frank.
Case on.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

McWilliams<McWms.
Deegan<City Sales Agency, Inc.
Re Bank of US.
Beiley<Hyman.
Re Strepbone.
Commil Adv Assn<Cutler-Williams Corp.
McCann<Cutler-William Corp, (2.)
Comm Ad Assn<same
Hennessey<Hennessey.
Trav Ins Co<McVicar.
Met Sav Bk<Gelbwaks
Wolf<Rosenbloom.
Yocuna Sales Co<J C M Mfg Co.
Weinstein<Weinstein.
Whitson<Whitson.
Mann Elec Supply Co<De Mosis.
Schaefer<Sharum.
Kiernan<Kiernan.
Smith<Hirshen.
Driscoll<Hecht.
Meister Autosales Gum & Chocolate Co.
Rosenstein<Levinson.
Rosenberg<B Altman & Co.
Cons Elec Lamp Co<Elbright Co of Am.
Re Dressler.
Munford<Maun Stor.
Pease<I R T Co, (2.)
Schoeberl<Swift & Co.
Hydrox Chem Co<NY Food Prod Co.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Fazenholtz<Meinschaunen.
Wechsler<S J Bauman & Co.
Re Nat Insole Co.
Landes<Landes.
Townsend<Mulligan.
Sockloff<Burnstein.
Bklyn Sav Bk<Newstate Co.
Levy<Folsom.
Maynard<Gorey.
Ambrozwich<John Wanamaker, Inc.
Re Houliston.
Shapiro<Glendenning.
Germ Sav Bk<Wendel.
Shurman<Shurman.
Clintock<Schuman.
Siegler<Siegler.
Greenwich Sav Bk<Lewisheim.
Spellman<Rosendorf.
Kennedy<Braden.
Ettinger<Ettinger.
Grosslight<Weiss.
Austin<Purdy.
Paris<same.
MacDonald<same.
Read<same.
Stieglitz<same.
Scholle<same.
Burke<M & M Trans.
Straubach<Machiz, (2)
Wald<Jermon.
Re Spuyten Duyvil Rd
Moore & Munger Co<Ramney Co.
Kohen<Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Feis<same.
Waxkeep<A & D Rlty.
Meyer<NY Rwys.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Bernheimer<Solomon.
Cudahy<Stern.
Paige<Grove Straw Hat Mfg Co.
Brockman<Brockman.
Nessler<Nessler.
Moore & Munger Co<Motor Trades Pub.
Cosbland & Co<Barry.
Rosenberg<Alpert.
McCluney<McCluney.
Pelligreno<Pelligreno.
Lawrence<Lawrence.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Gotham Nat Bank<Hutcheson.
McCulloch<McCulloch.
Walter<Walter.
Toppin<Mackey.
Schyke<Martin.
Johns<Ellis.
Erie Lith Co<Kinetophote Corpn.
Preferred causes:
Case on—Pruming<Champion.
Barclay<Barclay.
Gutman<Schreiber.
Root<NY C & H RRR.
Podesta<Andriaccio.
Marks<Abenheimer.
Steiglitz<Atty Gen' of N Y.
Grubel<Ritchie.
Moses<Moses.
Undefended divorces:
Case on—Elberson<Elberson.
Windish<Windish.
Harrington<Harrington.
Sprovieri<Sprovieri.
General calendar:
Architects & Builders Co<Hebren.
McNulty Bros<Ford.
Stewart Iron Works<Ocean View Cem'ry.
Hoffman<Fleischmann Bros. Co.
Gilbert<McNulty.
Robertson<Rouse.
Hartman<Hartman.
Wuerst<Wuerst.
Harrison<Harrison.
Lee<28th St & 7th Av Co.
Rennert<Lobel Theatre Co.
Albers<Kuraheedt.
Casazza<Bolognesi.
Columbia Paper Box Co<Beck.
Markow<Maser.
La Croix<CNY.
Leslie Bros Co<Stokes McCaddon<Central Tr Co.
Hebron<118 E 54th St Co.
Eichner<Ventimiglia.
Finn<Finn.
Wessels<Typew Speed Key Co.
Hawkins<MacDonald.
Carvalho<Sudderly.
Tager<CNY.
Walsh<Walsh.
Leerburger<Hennessy Realty Co.
Robinson<Robinson.
Himowich<Moore.
Jonasson<Goodman.
Clacher<NY County Bank.
Smith<Canton.
Schenstrom<Johansen.
Briggs<Un Shoe Mach Co.
Ives<Smith & Hemenway Co.
Delzio<Palese.
Crandall<Du Vivice & Co.
Sisson<Seesselberg.
Johnson<Bache.
Voss<Dunmore Rlty Co.
McCormick<McCormick.
Turek<Turek.
Keeley<Pash.
Scherbner Iron Works (Russell).
Cohen<Alvord.
Akron Bldg Co<Chapin Home.
Bank of US<Goldstein
Gruenberg<Loewenberg.
Ulmsberg<Hartmann.
Frank<Migdalsky Bros.
Crenshaw<Locomotive Equipment Co.
Schoenfeld<Rhode Isl Worsted Co.
NY Rys<Met St Ry.
Keogh<Price.
Israel<Burke & Sons Co.
Goldberg<Cohen.
Kny-Scheerer Co<C NY.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Bascon<Bascon.
Schwartz<Keespadry Const Co.
Canaday<Arch Amuse Co.
Reddy Con Co<B'way & 155th St Rlty Co.
Treutle<Treutle.
Jaffer<Jaffer.
O'Beirne<Nixon.
Gimbernat<Gimbernat.
Netzler<Netzler.
Hall<Belts.
Moodligh<McElwen.
Jacobs<Rosenbaum.
Hallbardt<Lewis.
Beattie, Jr.<Hooper.
Horsley<Powers.
Traster<Traster's Pharmacy.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Van Lennep<Dekker.
Sanitary Paper Cup Spec Co<Lochner.
Lewis H May Co<Ramona Realty Co.
Wilson<Schubert-Anderson Co.
Voegtlin<same.
Sidney Blumenthal Co<Radow.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

List of Current Offerings on application

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Many Investment Opportunities

are now offered those willing to be guided by the suggestions of an experienced investment house. In times such as these investors should rely more than ever upon the practical knowledge of experts. Particularly is this true when it is remembered that the opportunities to obtain safety and liberal returns at one and the same time do not ordinarily present themselves to the same degree as at present. We shall be pleased to cooperate with you in selecting conservative investment bonds to yield a good return on your money.

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Safe bonds—bought right—are your best assurance against loss and worry.

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R. L. Day & Co. Boston

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WHEELING & LAKE ERIE CON. 4s
MASON CITY & FORT DODGE 4s
AND OTHER ISSUES DEALT IN
F. J. LISMAN & CO.,
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N. J. SECURITIES
CLARENCE HODSON & CO
ESSEX BLDG NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Last week's events brought Italy into the war, and this week promises to carry nearer to its culmination a matter in which this country directly is much more deeply concerned. Germany's reply to President Wilson's note demanding reparation for the wrong done us in the loss of American lives through the sinking of the Lusitania and guarantees against the repetition of deeds of this kind is expected to be transmitted to Washington some time this week. There was a disposition on the Stock Exchange last week to subordinate the influence of this international situation to other considerations, primarily those having to do with the excellence of our present trade position and the bright prospects for further expansion, but it is clear that the outcome of our relations with Germany will be a factor of prime importance in shaping the immediate future of events. It was not alone on the Stock Exchange, however, that increased disposition was shown to assume that Germany's reply will lead to a peaceful settlement of the question at issue. In important banking circles a similar attitude was reflected, although here the expectation of a peaceful settlement was accompanied by a greater feeling of reserve than was manifested among the traders whose operations dominated the course of prices in the latter half of the week.

The grave uncertainty of the outcome of our demands on Germany was recognized theoretically at least, but practically, so far as views on this matter were translated into market action, the uncertainty was treated almost as if it did not exist. Later events may lead to the conclusion that more reserve might reasonably have been shown, but meanwhile there is no doubt concerning one conclusion to be drawn from the feeling of confidence which pervaded the financial community last week, and which more particularly found reflection in the resumed rise in prices. That conclusion is that deep-rooted confidence exists in the great strength of the position which the United States has attained since the start of the recovery from the convulsion caused by the outbreak of the war in Europe. The visible signs of improvement are taken merely as harbingers of the further improvement which is counted on as the almost necessary result of the forces which have been set at work in American industry and American commerce. Nothing is less surprising than that the very remarkable showing which this country has made in its foreign commerce should have deeply impressed the business and financial communities and should have convinced a great majority that this country has been started afresh on the road to new and increased prosperity. The existence of this feeling is enough to account in large measure for the calmness with which the outcome of our present relations with Germany is awaited. The events which led up to the demands which Berlin is now considering shocked this country to the foundation, but the presentation of our demands caused no such doubt about the continuance of this country at peace as to check in any important measure the favorable course which business conditions were pursuing.

And while we have been awaiting Germany's reply evidence of our strong economic position has been increasing. Last week brought a further decline in foreign exchange rates, which mirrored in practical manner the extraordinarily favorable course of our foreign trade. The establishment of new low records for exchange, including sterling, was all the more noteworthy inasmuch as those low rates were reached in the face of a continued inflow of gold, which has been on a scale so large that it has come within $10,000,000 of wiping out the gold loss which we suffered during the first four months after the outbreak of the war. Since the tide turned in our favor we have made loans on a large scale to foreign countries, we have bought back a large amount of our securities from Europe, and have received close to $80,000,000 gold from abroad, but withal exchange continues to decline in token of the almost uncontrollable force of the influences which are creating our hold on the foreign markets. It is not surprising under these conditions that talk continues to be heard of the establishment of foreign credits on a scale bigger than any heretofore attempted.

Europe has been sending us back our securities, though in amount which seems very small in contrast with the possible extent of liquidation of that sort, but Europe has also been sending funds here to take them without the field of warfare. At a recent date one of our great financial institutions had received no less than $40,000,000 from foreign customers since the outbreak of the war, and recent events have tended to enlarge rather than to contract this movement. It is easy in such an atmosphere to reach a state of mind in which the danger of our own participation in the struggle seems a purely theoretical thing, or even to reach the conclusion that our own participation would not stand in the way of a continuance of the trade expansion which is now seen to be under way. Particularly is this latter conclusion easy from a stock market point of view, inasmuch as traders are wont to lay more stress on the proximate than on the remote influences of the matters which they have under consideration.

Apart from the imminence of the German reply to our note and the influence which that noet may exert upon business and financial sentiment, the events of last week were regarded as giving increased assurance of the war in Europe ending as it is felt in this country it should end. Italy's participation on the side of the Allies suggested not only that, but also that the end of the frightful struggle might be hastened. It was from that point of view that Italy's entrance into the struggle, which became a practical certainty at the middle of last week, was regarded as decidedly good news. The inferences drawn therefrom would, of course, be strengthened if present surmises that Italy's course will soon be followed by the Balkan States prove true. Despite the spectacular benefit which certain American industries are deriving from Europe's present sad necessities, there can be no doubt that the real interests of this country lie in the re-establishment of peace at as early a date as possible. What contributes to that end, as Italy's decision to join the Allies promises to do, is fairly appraised as good news. If the present uncertainty over our relations with Germany is brought to a close favorably, renewed force will be given to all the factors making for improvement. That thought, no doubt, has much to do with the confidence with which the financial community, and particularly the Stock Exchange, is looking forward even in the presence of an uncertainty of grave nature. It is felt that the chances favor a peaceful solution, and that is enough to give effect to the many favorable factors in the outlook for this country. That effect, however, is being exerted under the restraint which, consciously or unconsciously, must influence financial and business activities so long as the grave question which this country has raised remains unanswered. It is well that restraint should thus exist, for it is at least a partial safeguard against the effects of possible disappointment in a matter of most serious import.

LONDON PLANS NEW ISSUES.

Railroads to Finance Needs with Redeemable Stock.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 23.—Business in the last week was again quiet, with the chief feature the demand for recently issued Colonial Government bonds at prices above the issue figures. Forthcoming capital issues include £1,000,000 of 4½ per cent. preferred stock, redeemable after ten years, of the Northeastern Railway and smaller bond issues for other roads which have taken advantage of their power to issue redeemable stock or bonds. These are novelties in British railroad financing.

Politics have dominated the market. The Tory element in the city regretted the proposal to transfer Lloyd George from the Exchequer. Representations were made yesterday that he would remain Chancellor. Aside from this position, the City cares little what the politicians do, provided the best administration remains in control. The leading departments of the Stock Exchange on Friday publicly burned copies of The Daily Mail to express their indignation over the attacks on Kitchener.

Preoccupied with domestic affairs, only minor interest has been shown in the relations between the United States and Germany. The shrewdest opinion here. Nevertheless, exchange rates are so worded as to make retreat difficult for him if Berlin persists in her stand.

Despite the shipments of French gold to this centre, Paris check on London stands now at record high figures. London expects to release more gold for New York. A shipment of $50,000 in gold was made to the United States privately last week. London's market for Americans has been idle around prices in New York each day, except for Canadian Pacific, which has been firm at a higher level. When business is resumed Tuesday after the holiday with a new Cabinet announced, and, it is hoped, with better war news, business may increase, but admittedly the outlook now is for quiet, steady markets at this critical stage of the war.

BOURSE KEEPS FIRM TONE

But Market Is Inactive — France Losing Gold.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 23.—The Bourse has been calm and inactive, but generally firm. French funds, bank stocks, railroad shares and bonds have been holding steadily. Italian rentes were neglected despite the enthusiasm here over Italy's attitude toward Austria. Suez shares have been strong; Rios and other coppers are in active demand, but other mining issues are depressed.

The latest statement of the Bank of France, published on Friday and dated May 14, showed a decrease in gold reserves of 212,000,000 francs, fitting into the gain reported by the Bank of England on the 12th. Since then gold shipments have continued, it is understood here is that President Wilson's note was growing more adverse to France, and this notwithstanding daily sales by the Bank of France of about £200,000. Sterling exchange on Friday was 25 francs 95 centimes bid, and it closed yesterday at 25 francs 93 centimes. Dollars are 3 per cent. above par. Italy's decision to join the Allies is expected to add new Anglo-French burdens which will make foreign exchange rates still more adverse.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended May 22, 1915.

STOCKS. (Shares.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	286,282	263,914	162,922
Tuesday	210,163	152,940	214,226
Wednesday	199,714	140,178	159,682
Thursday	277,290	210,675	303,983
Friday	389,698	93,782	155,048
Saturday	362,368	108,125	223,805
Total week.	1,716,515	993,614	1,219,676
Yr. to date...	49,261,185	33,497,474	35,421,142

BONDS. (Par Value.)

Monday	$1,743,500	$1,891,500	$1,605,500
Tuesday	1,477,000	2,411,500	1,427,000
Wednesday	1,606,000	1,399,000	3,363,500
Thursday	1,448,500	1,623,000	3,016,500
Friday	2,088,500	1,463,000	1,447,500
Saturday	1,106,000	762,000	1,175,500
Total week.	$9,468,500	$9,550,000	$12,035,000
Yr to date...	328,972,200	309,590,000	231,789,500

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	May 22,'15	May 23,'14.	Change.
R. R. and mis.	1,716,515	985,614	+720,001

BONDS.

R. R. and mis.	$9,119,500	$9,133,000	—$13,500
Government	76,500	62,000	+ 14,500
State	39,000	88,000	— 49,000
City	233,500	267,000	— 33,500
Total	$9,468,000	$9,550,000	—$82,000

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Annalist, every Monday, is read for its authoritative expression on financial and commercial topics. 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York. —Advt.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended May 22, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$9,468,500	$328,972,200
Same period last year	9,550,000	309,590,000

	High.	Low.
Average price 20 bonds	83.08	82.85
Same period last year	87.50	87.29

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	72	72	72	1
Alaska G.M.cv.deb.6s	135¾	134	135	12
Am. Ag.Chem. cv. 5s	101	101	101	5
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	94	94	94	1
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	105	104½	104½	42
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	106¾	106¾	106¾	71
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88¾	87¾	87¾	24
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	64	64	64	1
Armour & Co. 4½s	99⅝	91½	92⅝	28
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	92¾	92⅜	80½	
A.,T.&S.F.gen.4s. reg.	90½	90½	90½	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	83	82¾	82¾	4
A.,T.&S.F.adj.4s, sta.	83	83	83	5
A.,T.&S.F.cv.4s, 1960.	101¼	99½	100	166
A.,T.&S.F.cv.4s, 1955.	99½	99	99⅜	11
A., T. & S. F. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	7
A.,T.&S.F.,Tr.S.L. 4s.	85	84¾	84½	2
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	27
A.C.L., L.&N. col. 4s.	86	85	85	20
Baldwin Loco 5s	103½	103	103	5
B. & O. pr. l'n 3½s	91½	91½	91½	1
B. & O. gold 4s	89¼	88	89	261
B. & O. cv. 4½s	88	85¼	86	56
B.&O., P., L.&E. W. V. 4s	81	81	81	1
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	88	87½	87½	14
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100	99⅝	100	31
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	91	91¼	111½	
B. R. T. gold 5s	102¾	102	102	15
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	56
Brooklyn Un. El. 5s	100	100	100	1
B. U. El. 5s, sta.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	2
Brooklyn Un. Gas 5s	103¾	103½	103½	3
B., R. & P. gen. 5s	106	106	106	1
B., C. R. & N. 5s	99¼	99¼	99½	3
Bush Terminal 4s	85	85	85	3
Bush Terminal 5s	85½	85½	85½	1
Busn Ter. Bldgs. 5s	85	85	85	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	94¾	93¾	93¾	19
Can. So. con.5s,Ser.A	101¾	101½	101½	1
Central Leather 5s	99	98¾	99	96
Central of Ga. con. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
Ct. R.&B.Co. Ga. 5s	92¾	93¼	92¾	11
Cen. N. J. gen. 5s	114	114	114	1
Cen. Pacific 1st 4s	87⅞	88⅜	87	196
Central Pacific 3½s	87½	87½	87½	
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	104⅜	104¼	104⅜	28
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	86¾	86¼	86¾	1
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	74½	72⅝	72⅝	51
C. & O., R. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	43	42½	42½	6
Chi., B.&Q. joint 4s	96	95½	95½	198
C.,B.&Q. joint 4s reg.	95½	95½	95½	31
C., B.&Q., Ill. Div. 4s	94	94	94	5
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91	90½	90½	7
C.,B.&Q.,Ill.Div. 3½s	83½	83	83½	19
C.,B.&Q.,Neb. ext.4s	95⅝	95½	95⅜	3
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	28½	28½	28½	8
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	69	69¼	69¼	11
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	99	99	99	2
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s	101	101	101	4
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	68¼	68¼	68¼	4
C.,M.&St.P. cv. 4½s	97	96	96⅜	86
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full pd.	103	102	102⅞	205
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Ser. A	89¾	89½	89½	25
C.,M.&St.P. ref. 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	3
C.,M.&St.P. gen. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¾	5
C., M. & St. P. C. P. & W. 5s	102	102	102	11
C., M. & St. P., Wis. & Min. Div. 5s	102	102	102	3
C., M. & St. P., D. & G. S. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
C., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s	89⅞	89½	89⅞	10
Chi.&N. W. gen. 3½s	80	80	80	4
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33, registered	101½	101½	101½	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	94½	94	94⅛	18
Chi.&N.W.gen. 4s,sta.	94½	94	94½	3
Chi. & N. W. ext. 4s	94	94	94	2
Chicago Rys. 5s	94	94	94	2
Chi., R. I. & P. 6s	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	4
C., R.I.&P. 6s, reg.	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
C., R.I.&P. gen. 4s	82¼	82	82	19
C., R.I.&P. ref. 4s	65	63¾	64	121
C. R. I. & P. deb. 5s	51	48	48	79
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	116½	116½	116½	15
C., I., St. L. & C. 6s	105¾	105¾	105¼	5
Cleve. Short L. 4½s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	80	80	80	
Col. & South. 1st 4s	89½	88⅝	88⅝	21
Col. & S. ref. 4½s	84	83⅜	83⅜	5
Con. Gas deb. 6s	116	114½	115⅛	561
Corn P. Ref. 5s, 1934	93¼	93¼	93¼	1
Cumberland Tel. 5s	96	96	96	
D. & H. deb. 4s, 1916	99¾	99¾	99⅜	30
D. & H. ref. 4s	94⅝	93⅝	94⅜	12
D. & H. Pa. Div. 7s	103½	103½	105¼	1
D. & Rio G. ref. 5s	47¼	47¼	47¼	17
D. & Rio G. con. 4s	73¾	73¼	73¼	11
Det. City Gas 5s	99½	99½	99½	1
Det. Edison 5s	102¾	102⅝	102¼	1
Det. United 4½s	74	73½	74	7
Det. & Mack. 1st 4s	82	82	82	5
Distillers Sec. 5s	56¼	51¾	56¼	87
Dul. & L. Range 5s	100	100	100	1
E. T., V.&Ga.con.5s	104	103⅞	103⅞	3
Erie 1st con. 7s	108¾	108⅝	108⅝	2
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A	63	63	63	4
Erie 1st cy. 4s, Ser. B	65¾	65¾	66¾	215
Erie gen. 4s	69¾	68	68	18
Erie-Penn. col. 4s	86	86	86	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	81	81	81	13
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	88	87¾	88	12
Ft. W. & Den. C. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	3
Gen. Elec. deb. 3½s	78¾	78¾	78¾	2
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	105	102½	102½	6
Gran. Con. cv. 5s	103	102	102¾	59
Gr. North. ref. 4½s	99	99	99	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	74½	73¾	74	27
H. & M. adj. inc. 5s	23½	26	26½	47
Ill. Cen. 4s, 1952	85¼	85¼	85¼	11
Ill. Cen. 4s, 1953	82¾	82¾	82¾	18
Ill. Cen. ref. 4s	87¾	87	87¾	87
Ill. C. W. Line 4s	98	98	98	1
Ill. Steel 4½s	84½	83½	84¼	6
Ind. Steel 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	16
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1919	124½	120	124½	71
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1922	124½	120	124½	250
Inter.-Met. 4½s	78½	75¾	76	84
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	98	97¾	98	147
I.R.T. 1st ref. 5s, reg.	98	98	98	40
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	99½	99½	99½	10
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	43	42	42	87
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	42	40½	42	5
Int. Navigation 5s	41	40¾	40¾	29
Inter. Paper 6s	101	101	101	5
Inter. Paper cv. 5s	79¾	79¾	79¾	9
Iowa Central 1st 5s	86	85	85	3
Kansas City So. 3s	68	67¾	67¾	8
Kan. City So. 5s	89	89	89	1
Kentucky Cent. 4s	86½	86½	86½	3
K. Co. E. L. & P. p. m. 6s	113	113	113	3
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	100¾	100¾	3
Lack. Steel 5s	93	92	92	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	90¼	90¼	90¼	18
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90¼	89½	89½	7
Leh. & N. Y. 1st 4s	84½	84½	84½	1
Liggett & Myers 5s	100	100	100	11
Long Island ref. 4s	55	55	55	1
Lorillard 5s	99¾	99¼	99¼	6
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94	93½	93¾	21
L. & N., N. O. & M. 2d 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s	59½	59¼	59¼	9
L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	3
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	83	83	83	2
Mich. Central 3½s	81	81	81	1
Mil. & Nor. 1st 4½s	99	99	99	1
M. & St. L. con. 5s	87	87	87	8
M. & St. L. 1st r. 4s	50	50	50	5
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	75	74	74	122
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	60	59¼	59¼	18
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	55	55	55	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	82	82	82	1
Mo., K.& T. s. f. 4½s	65	65	65	2
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	99½	99	99	22
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	89¾	89	89	11
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	90	89½	89½	2
Mo. Pacific 4s	44½	43	44	37
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	40¾	40¼	40¾	12
Mont. P. 5s, Ser. A	91	90	90¼	76
Morris & Essex 3½s	85¼	85	85¼	11
National Tube 5s	97	96¼	97	13
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	97½	97½	97½	1
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	79¾	79¾	79¾	1
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, f. pd.	101¾	101	101¾	1425½
N. Y. C. db. 6s, 1st pd.	101½	100¾	101½	8
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	86	86¼	85¾	13
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	79¾	79¾	79¾	1
N. Y. C. ref. and imp. 4½s	88	87¾	88	58
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	91½	91½	91⅞	5
N. Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	95½	95½	95½	5
N. Y. & E. 2d ext. 5s	101½	101¼	101¼	2
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	103	102¼	103	27
N. Y., G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	83	82	82	15
N.Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	107	107	107	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	109¼	109	109	121½
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	70	70	70	6
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	70½	70	70	9
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	31	30	30	124
N. Y. Telep. 4½s	97	96¾	96¾	34½
Niagara Falls P. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	3
N. Y., West & B. 4½s	76	75¾	75¾	5
Norf. & West. con. 4s	92	91	91	21
Norf. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	1
Norf. & West. div. 4s	87¾	87¼	87¾	20
Norf. & W. 10-25 yr. cv. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	12
Norf. & West. gen. 6s	118	118	118	4
Norf. & So. 1st 5s	101	101	101	5
Northern Pacific 4s	91¾	91	91	116
Northern Pac. 4s, reg.	91	90¼	90½	2
Northern Pacific 3s	84¼	83¾	84	211½
Northern Pac.Term.6s	111	111	111	1
Ont. Transmission 5s	86¼	86¼	85½	1
Oregon & Cal. 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¾	14
Oregon R. R.& Nav.4s	90	85¾	88¾	52
Oregon Short Line 6s	106	106	106	2
Oregon Short Line 6s	106	106	106	1
Ore. Short Line ref.4s	89¾	89	89	31
Pacific of Mo. 1st 4s	86	85	85	17
Pacific T. & T. 5s	96¾	95	96½	34
Penn. con. 4s, 1948	98	98	98	8
Penn. gtd. 3½s, 1916	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Penn. 3½s, 1915	100	100	100	19
Penn. gen. 4½s, w. i.	97½	97	97	28
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs. full paid	103¼	102¾	103¼	111
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	60	60	60	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Series D	93¾	93¾	93¾	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Series G	93¾	93¾	93¾	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 3½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	16
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	99¾	99¾	99¾	3
Peca. Cons. Col. 5s	87½	87¼	87¼	3
Public Service 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾	120
Ry. S. Spr., La. T. 5s	96½	96½	96½	23
Ry. S. Spr., I.-O. 5s	91½	91¼	91½	3
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	119¾	117	118¾	11
Reading gen. 4s	94¾	93	93	35
Reading gen. 4s, reg.	93	93	93	1
Reading, N. J. C. col. 4s	93	93	93	3
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	92½	92½	92⅝	10
Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s	102	102	102	1
Rio G. West. 1st 4s	73¾	73¼	73¼	2
Rome, W. & Og. 5s	103	103	103	1
St. L., I. M. & S. 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97½	1
S. L., I. M. & S. ref. 4s	54	54	54	8
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	101	99½	99⅝	2
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r. sta.	65	65	65	6
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 5s, t. r. sta.	45	43½	42½	2
St. L. Southw. 1st 4s	75¼	74½	74½	11
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	120½	120¼	120¾	3
San A. & A. Pass 4s	73¾	73	73	3
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	64¼	64¼	64¾	22
Silv. Spr., O. & G. 4s	97½	97½	97½	5
Southern Bell Tel. 5s	98½	97½	97½	8
So. Pacific col. 4s	83	82¾	82¾	17
So. Pacific cv. 4s	81¾	81	81¾	40
So. Pacific cv. 5s	105¾	88½	96	154½
So. Pacific ref. 4s	87½	86¾	86½	103½
S. P., S. F. Term. 4s	79½	78¾	79	46
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	100	99¾	99¾	34
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	64¾	64¾	64¾	5
So. Ry., Memph. 4½-5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Standard Milling 5s	90	90	90	3
Texas Co. cv. 6s	99½	99½	99½	7
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	93¾	93	93¾	13
Texas & Pac. 2d inc.	29	29	29	2
Third Av. ref. 4s	81¾	81	81¾	15
Third Av. adj. 5s	78½	75½	76	26
Third Av. 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106½	1
Tol., Peo. & West. 4s	64	64	64	1
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	50½	48	48	24
Ulster & Del. 5s	100	100	100	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	96¾	96	96¼	103
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	95½	95	95½	10
Union Pac. ref. 4s	90¾	90¼	90¾	38
Union Pac. cv. 4s	90¾	89¾	89¾	35
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	72	72	72	6
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s	47¼	45½	45½	13
U. S. Rubber 6s	102¾	102½	102¾	6
U. S. Steel 5s	101¾	100⅞	101½	234
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	101	100¾	100¾	6½
Virginia Ry. 1st 5s	96	95¾	95¾	14
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	95½	95¼	95¾	6
Va. Midland gen. 5s	103	103	103	2
Wabash 1st 5s	102½	100¾	100¾	45
Wabash 2d 5s	92¾	92½	92¾	2
W., D. & Chi. 5s	100	100	100	3
Wabash ref. 4s	24½	23	23	159
W. ref. 4s, C. tr. r.	19½	19½	19½	7
W. ref. 4s, Eq. tr. rcts. sta.	22½	19¾	20¼	558
Wab., Oma. Div. 3½s	53	53	53	1
W., P. Term. 1st 4s, Cent. t. r.	7	7	7	8
Westchester Light 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Western Electric 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	9
Western Maryland 4s	67	66	67	5
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st 5s	101¾	100¾	101¾	32
West. N. Y. & Penn. in. 5s	17½	17½	17½	1
West. N. Y. & Penn. gen. 4s	76	76	76	11
West. E. & M. cv. 5s	102¾	100¾	102¾	883
Weath. E. & M. 5 p. c. notes	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
West Shore 4s	89½	88½	89½	7
West Shore 4s, reg.	89	89	89	2
W. & B. Eastern 5s	86	86	86	2
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	3

Total sales $9,119,500

Government Bonds.

U. S. 3s, coupon	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
U. S. 4s, coupon	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
Argentine 5s	91	91	91	1
Japanese 4½s	74½	74¾	74¾	6
Jap. 4½s, 2d. series	76½	74	76½

Mop

The future of Missouri Pacific is a subject of much speculation. A re-adjustment of its obligation is unavoidable whether the notes are extended or not. The possible assessment the stockholders may face is the subject of one of the many interesting articles in the current issue.

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FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended May 22, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,716,516	49,261,185
Same period last year	995,614	33,497,474

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	68.65	66.07	73.36	58.99
Same period last year	69.75	68.62	73.30	65.24

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	84½	84½	84½	..	18
40⅞	Apr. 22	26¼	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.††	36⅛	32⅝	36	+ 4⅛	31,900
29	Apr. 19	7⅝	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	16⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ 2⅛	4,500
57	Apr. 24	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	45	45¼	46	+ 8	1,525
79½	Apr. 22	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop.	67⅝	65	66⅞	+ 1¼	56,480
59⅛	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	52	50⅞	52	+ 1½	1,100
93	Apr. 16	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	..	..	92½	..	....
50½	Apr. 29	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	46	42	45¾	+ 3¼	7,500
86⅝	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	98	..	....
103	May 3	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	101	100	101	+ 1⅛	400
153	Apr. 29	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	150	149	150	+ 1½	500
44⅜	Apr. 30	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	39⅝	32½	35⅞	+ 3⅛	49,750
100½	May 1	91⅛	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	96	95⅝	95⅝	+ ⅜	400
59¾	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry.	53⅜	49¾	53	+ 4	7,100
116	Apr. 30	112	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	..	..	112	..	....
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	..	10
102	Apr. 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products.	93	92	93	..	55
109	Apr. 8	107⅞	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	..	..	107	..	....
54½	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	47	44½	47	+ 2	1,800
98	Apr. 22	92	May 14	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	..	..	92	..	....
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	..	..	83¼	..	....
8	Apr. 19	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	5½	5½	5½	+ ½	210
42½	Apr. 19	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅞	400
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	31⅜	30	31	+ ⅞	4,100
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	10	10	10	..	300
34¼	Apr. 19	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	28½	28	28¼	+ ½	200
68	Apr. 19	49	Mar. 4	Am. Locomotive	48⅝	42½	48	+ 6½	24,200
100½	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	..	..	93	..	....
6⅜	Apr. 23	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛	110
32½	Mar. 31	23¾	May 19	Am. Malt pf.	23½	23½	23½	— 1⅛	162
76	Apr. 26	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	67⅝	64½	67⅝	+ 3½	7,400
108⅛	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	103½	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅛	750
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	82	82	82	— 1	100
163	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	..	100
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 4	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
40	Apr. 30	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	34	31	34	+ 3⅝	200
114¼	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	108	104½	106	+ 4	1,700
115	May 13	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	..	..	114	..	....
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable.	..	..	61	..	....
123⅞	Apr. 19	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	119⅝	118⅝	119	..	2,128
223½	Apr. 22	218	May 19	Am. Tobacco	223½	221½	222¼	+ 4½	135
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tobacco pf. new	108	107½	108	+ 1½	410
82¼	May 3	15⅝	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	..	..	29¼	..	....
89⅞	May 1	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	84	83¼	83¾	+ ¼	610
15	Apr. 20	7	Feb. 18	Am. Writing P. pf.	..	..	14	..	....
39	Apr. 26	24⅜	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper.	32⅛	31¼	32¼	+ 1	25,500
9	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization.	..	..	7	..	....
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	100	98¼	99⅜	+ ⅝	9,800
100⅛	May 6	96	Jan. 5	Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	99⅝	98⅞	99⅜	..	1,100
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	108	104¼	105	— 1	800
61½	May 1	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	50⅞	42	49¼	+ 7½	13,400
103½	Jan. 15	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	101½	101¼	101¼	..	10
79⅝	Apr. 19	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	73¾	71⅝	73¼	+ 1⅝	5,820
73¾	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70	69⅞	70	+ 2	370
2	Apr. 17	1½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	1	1	1	..	100
159	May 7	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	146	131	142½	+12⅝	22,125
113	Apr. 8	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	111¼	111	111	+ ¾	500
93	Apr. 21	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	87½	86	87¼	+ 1½	3,190
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	122¼	122¼	122¾	— 1⅜	100
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	25	24	24	+ 1	200
82	Apr. 29	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf.	75	70	74	+ 3	565
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.	6½	6½	6¾	+ ¼	100
*90	Apr. 1	*85	Apr. 28	Buff., R. & Pitts.	..	..	*90	..	....
32¾	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	..	30	..	....
72¼	May 22	58	May 10	Butte & Superior	72¾	61½	71¼	+11¼	33,650
21⅜	Feb. 8	12⅜	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	16	14¼	16	+ 2	1,900
54⅜	Feb. 8	37	May 10	Cal. Petroleum pf.	38	37	38	..	400
*90	May 6	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern.	57	..	58	..	100
174	Apr. 19	152⅜	May 7	Canadian Pacific.	160⅝	157	160¼	+ 2½	8,820
83¼	Apr. 16	77	Mar. 1	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78¾	— 3¼	100
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	37⅛	35	37	+ 2½	7,630
104¼	May 5	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	106	102½	102½	+ 1½	300
325	Jan. 22	300	May 8	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	300	..	....
*120	May 1	*90	Jan. 6	Cent. R. R. A.	..	..	*93	..	....
49⅜	Apr. 19	39	May 20	Chesapeake & Ohio.	43⅝	39	41	— 1½	13,700
9⅜	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton.	..	..	8¼	..	....
11⅞	Feb. 27	11⅝	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11⅞	..	....
14⅛	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	11½	11	11¼	+ ⅜	300
36⅝	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West pf.	29½	28⅞	29	+ 2¼	1,550
98¼	Apr. 19	83¾	Feb. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	90½	88½	90⅜	+ 1½	5,100
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	C., M. & St. P. pf.	123	123	123	— ½	100
132	Apr. 19	121	Mar. 3	Chi. & Northwest.	126⅛	125	125¾	+ ⅝	500
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	*170	..	....
39	Apr. 10	18¾	Mar. 1	Chi., R. I. & P.	23¼	18¾	19¼	— 3¼	50,000
*114	Apr. 8	*114	Apr. 8	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	*114	..	....
49⅝	Apr. 26	32⅜	Jan. 6	Chino Copper†††	44⅝	42	44⅜	+ 2⅞	24,400
34½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	30	30	30	— 4	100
65	Apr. 1	53⅜	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	58	57½	57½	— ½	200
*150	Apr. 15	*150	Apr. 15	Cleve., Cin., C. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	*139	..	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	..	..	*55	..	....
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	101	..	....
36½	Apr. 16	21⅜	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	27⅝	25⅜	27½	+ 1⅝	2,380
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern.	30	30	30	..	50
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf.	51	51	51	— 8	200
49½	Apr. 3	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf.	..	..	48	..	....
131⅜	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 2	Consolidated Gas.	125¼	123	124	— ½	2,550
65¾	Jan. 5	40¾	Jan. 4	Continental Can	..	..	58¾	..	....
97	Apr. 6	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	96	95¼	96	+ ¼	350
15⅞	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 5	Corn Products Ref.	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅝	2,700
81	Apr. 19	60	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	77¼	76	76	+ 1	700
49	May 7	43	May 7	Crex Carpet	..	..	48	..	....
33¾	May 22	18¾	May 10	Crucible Steel	33¼	32	32	+ 9⅛	160,960
91	May 22	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf.	91	88	91	+ 4½	1,100
70	Apr. 5	30	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	66½	57	65⅞	+10⅞	6,875
99	May 20	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	99	98¼	99	+ 3	200
90¼	Apr. 30	88	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.	..	..	90¼	..	....
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	+ ⅜	100
429⅜	Apr. 10	398⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	..	..	417	..	....
9¾	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	..	..	8	..	....
18⅞	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf.	13	12½	12	+ ⅝	200
7¾	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	7¼	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
114½	Mar. 10	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	115	114¼	115	..	15
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	..	..	58	..	....
16⅝	May 22	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	16¾	12⅞	16⅝	+ 3⅝	11,625
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Ati.	6	6	6	..	50
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	8¼	..	....
92¼	May 19	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	92½	92	92	..	400
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	26½	24⅜	25⅞	+ 1¼	27,260
46⅜	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	41	39¼	40¼	+ 1¼	4,400
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.	34⅝	33¼	34⅜	+ 3⅜	405
15	Apr. 19	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	10	..	....
34	Apr. 20	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	..	..	34	..	....
215	Apr. 28	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL.	210	206½	205¼	..	80
109	Apr. 27	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf.	..	..	108	..	....
162	May 1	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	152½	150	158⅛	+ 6	3,500
150	Apr. 10	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	139⅝	134⅜	139	+10½	3,400
105	Apr. 13	90⅜	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	99	97	98½	+ 1	900
53¾	Apr. 9	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	45	41	44½	+ 3⅜	6,500
102⅜	Apr. 8	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	..	700
75½	Apr. 19	75¼	Jan. 18	Granby Consol.	79¼	79¼	79¼	..	45
122⅜	Apr. 19	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	117¼	116⅔	117¼	+ 1⅝	3,000
41⅜	Apr. 13	25⅜	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	33¼	31¼	33	+ 2¼	5,950
64½	Apr. 26	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n†	60⅝	56⅜	60½	+ 4½	10,700
81⅝	May 12	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L.&P.	81¼	81	81¼	+ 1¼	425
97⅞	May 12	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry.,L.& P.pf	..	..	97¼	..	....
177	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
117¼	May 8	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining.	118¾	118	118¾	..	70
113	Apr. 19	102½	Mar. 11	ILLINOIS CENT.	106	106	106	+ ¾	100
35⅜	Apr. 26	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper†	30⅝	28	30	+ 2	17,300
24¼	Apr. 27	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	21⅜	20	21¼	+ 1¼	22,400
75⅝	Apr. 15	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	70⅝	69	70⅝	+ 1⅝	2,900
7⅜	Apr. 3	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural.	..	..	5¾	..	....
17	May 14	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	..	..	17	..	....
106⅜	Apr. 21	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	94½	91⅝	94½	+ 3½	400
117	Jan. 9	112	Mar. 24	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	..	5
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	..	..	60	..	....
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	9	9	9	+ ¼	400
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼	100
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
68¾	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M.pf	..	..	68¼	..	....
29⅝	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	26⅞	26	26¼	+ ⅜	4,300
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	58½	56⅝	58⅝	+ ⅝	200
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	82½	..	....
100	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	100	..	....
*66½	Feb. 15	*66½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*66½	..	....
125	Apr. 30	123	Apr. 30	Kings Co. E. L. & P	124	122	122	..	115
139	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	130¼	128	128	..	80
109½	Apr. 22	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	108½	108¼	106½	..	50
49	May 1	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	45	39	45	+ 7⅝	1,900
106	Apr. 13	92⅛	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	102½	100	102¼	+ 3½	700
9⅜	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	..	..	8	..	....
23¼	Apr. 22	13¼	May 14	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	19⅛	..	....
146½	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	142¼	140	142	+ 2	2,100
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	220	220	220	..	100
119½	Jan. 21	113⅜	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	..	..	117½	..	....
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	..	..	36⅜	..	....
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	..	..	19½	..	....
106⅛	Jan. 18	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	94½	..	....
65	Mar. 11	60⅛	Apr. 8	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	61⅝	..	....
184	Mar. 8	163⅞	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	170	170	170	..	200
118	Jan. 19	112¾	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	117½	..	....
125½	Apr. 20	110	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nashville.	117	115½	117	+ 3½	400
82⅞	May 6	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	80½	80¼	80½	+ 3½	100
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.	..	..	66½	..	....
3	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach.	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	127	Mar. 31	Manhattan El. gtd.	127	126	127	..	44
60¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	58	..	....
101⅝	Feb. 4	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	105	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¾	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors.	41½	38	41¼	+ 4¾	6,700
87⅞	Apr. 14	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	84½	79½	84	+ 4¾	6,000
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	35⅞	31⅝	35	+ 4	4,900
56	Mar. 2	40	Apr. 21	May Dept. Stores.	42	42	42	— 1	300
98¼	Mar. 15	94½	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	95	..	....
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	70½	64½	70	+ 2⅝	60,545
94	Apr. 28	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	79	75⅝	79	+ 4	300
29⅛	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 4	Miami Copper†††	26	25½	25⅞	+ 1½	5,100
*100	Feb. 2	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central.	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis.	15½	15½	15½	..	50
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	..	..	43	..	....
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S.S. M.	119½	119¼	119¼	..	10
182	Apr. 19	125	May 11	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	..	..	125	..	....
73	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St.P. & S.S.M. 1.1.	..	..	78	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	7⅞	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13½	11⅞	12¼	..	2,800
40	Feb. 5	26	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	30	28	29	..	200
18¼	Apr. 19	6⅜	Jan. 8	Missouri Pacific	14	10¼	12⅛	— ⅛	41,860
55⅜	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	48½	48	48½	+ 2	700
108	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	..	..	101¼	..	....
112⅜	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W. & Co.pf	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†	..	..	176½	..	....
126	Jan. 27	121	Apr. 7	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	125½	..	....
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 8	National Biscuit.	120	118	120	+ 2¼	200
126	Jan. 28	120¼	Feb. 19	National Biscuit pf.	..	..	121½	..	....
80¾	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	72½	71½	72	+ 1⅝	400
106⅞	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.	104½	104⅛	104½	..	100
17½	Apr. 30	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	15⅝	15	15½	+ 2	700
85	Apr. 23	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	..	..	....	..	....
70⅝	May 4	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	61⅜	56⅜	61¼	+ 5¼	6,425
110	Apr. 21	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	109	109	109	..	40
28	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	19	..	....
7	Apr. 29	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛	100
16⅞	Apr. 27	11⅝	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	15	14	14⅝	+ ⅞	2,500
100	Apr. 30	56¼	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	89⅝	82	89	+ 9¾	2,800
92⅜	Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central.	85⅝	85⅜	85	+ 1½	1,710
36⅞	Apr. 8	32	Mar. 30	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	34	..	....
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*116	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63¼	61¼	63	+ ⅞	4,000
35	Apr. 20	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West.	28¾	27	28⅝	+ 2	4,100
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern.	..	..	16½	..	....
106¾	Apr. 19	90½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	102	102	102	+ 1	100
85½	Jan. 26	85	Jan. 27	Norfolk & West. pf.	85½	85½	85½	..	200
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American.	75	75	75	+ 3½

SEE WAY TO REVIVE SHIP PURCHASE BILL

Friends of Measure Likely to Make It a Feature of the Pan-American Conference.

DOLLAR EXCHANGE WANTED

President Wilson Will Open the Meeting Today with an Address—Cabinet Members to Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—There are increasing indications that supporters of the Administration will endeavor to revive interest in the ship purchase measure through the Pan-American Financial Conference which convenes tomorrow.

This is foreshadowed in a statement from the Treasury Department tonight saying that the "utter inadequacy of transportation facilities between the ports of South America and the United States is the leading topic of conversation among the Latin-American delegates." The statement adds that "many delegates have openly expressed themselves as disappointed in the failure of Congress to pass the Ship Purchase bill, and it is likely that the memoranda and proposals which will be offered to this Government through the conference delegates will bear strongly on the present crying need for adequate trade-carrying facilities."

President Wilson's proposal for the establishment of a merchant marine by the direct purchase of ships for the Government encountered strong opposition in both houses of Congress last session. The bill passed the House, however, but after a running fight in the Senate, the revolt of seven Democrats sounded its death knell. There was talk at the time that the President would call an extra session of Congress to force the bill to passage, but the certainty that opposition in the new House would be stronger than in the old finally caused the abandonment of this plan. By a curious parliamentary device the measure got into conference without having passed the Senate, and it died in conference when the sesion closed.

Encourage Ship Lines.

Whether the Pan-American Financial Conference discusses that measure or not, it is almost certain that much attention will be devoted to improved carrying facilities. When the conference was first proposed by Secretary McAdoo, the impression was that it would devote itself largely to arriving at a better understanding of all countries with a view to private action. The prevailing opinion now is that the same course will be followed regarding the encouragement of ship lines, and that with a general tightening of ties the opportunity for a greater volume of commerce north and south, now that the European war has disrupted the trade between Europe and Latin-America, will encourage private investments to this end.

In this connection there was lively interest today in the announcement of the New York Central lines and the American Express Company that A. B. Howard and James Thane, representing them, had recently completed a six months' tour of Latin America for studying trade conditions and commercial possibilities. The American Express Company announced that it would open a branch office in Buenos Aires as an early step. It is said that other offices of a similar sort will be established in Latin America by American corporations.

A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Lines and a delegate to the conference, spoke warmly tonight in favor of closer relations with Latin America. He said he thought it important a system of "dollar exchange" be established, by which Americans should draw on Latin America in dollars gold instead of as formerly in pounds sterling. Such a plan would make for direct relations instead of the round-about communications by way of Europe that have obtained in the past.

"Our impression has been confirmed," said Mr. Smith, "that South America has been looking toward us for its business expansion just as much as we are looking toward it.

"The purpose of the American Express Company and ourselves in making such a prolonged and first-handed investigation was twofold. We first wished to find out at close range the exact commercial and financial conditions prevailing at the present time in the principal cities, and secondly, the American Express Company undertook to ascertain if it would be advisable for them to establish branches in South America. The opportuneness of our venture is indicated by that fact that prior to the departure of these men, over 800 business firms wrote to us asking us specifically to investigate opportunities for them while enroute.

Urges Dollar Exchange.

"American manufacturers, whether wisely or not, undertook first to develop a foreign market for their produce in the better understood capitals of Europe. Europe, on the other hand, turned its attention to Latin-America. The result of this has been that many of the goods manufactured in this country have been shipped to Europe, only to be reshipped in identical form as European exports to South America. That such practices could ever be possible is striking testimony to our lack of knowledge of South America. The cultivation of this trade must be a matter both of getting better acquainted and of adapting our products to the demand.

"I am informed that it would be advisable for all American shippers hereafter to draw on South America in United States dollars instead of in English pounds sterling because since the outbreak of the war, New York has become the clearing house for a large percentage of South American arbitrage transactions."

Two Cuban delegates—O. A. Zayas and Parfirio Franca—are authority for the statement that Cuba will seek a new reciprocity treaty with the United States to replace the convention invalidated by the Underwood Tariff Act with its provision for ultimate free sugar. But Dr. Desverine, the Cuban Secretary of State, who is also a delegate, would not be quoted on the subject. It is understood that other Latin countries may also ask for reciprocal preferential treatment such as some of them now receive from European countries.

President Wilson will open the conference with an address, and speeches will be made by Secretary Bryan and by a delegate from each South and Central American country. The President will receive the delegates in the East Room at the White House at noon, and later addresses will be made at another general session by Secretaries McAdoo and Redfield and Postmaster General Burleson. A reception will be given tomorrow night by Secretaries Bryan and McAdoo.

Press Association to Convene.

The New York Press Association will hold its annual convention at Syracuse on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, June 9, 10, and 11. On Thursday, June 10, Governor Whitman will speak at a dinner. John A. Sleicher, editor of Leslie's Weekly; ex-Governor Horace White, and Edwin T. Brackett will attend. Speakers at the convention will include Charles H. Betts, editor of the Lyons Republican; James K. Allen, advertising manager of the Christian Science Monitor; Edward O'Hare, editor of The Syracuse Herald; and others. Melville E. Stone, manager of The Associated Press, is expected to attend.

ODD FACTS ABOUT INJURIES.

More Industrial Accidents Occur on Monday Than on Other Days.

The enactment of laws in various States on workmen's compensation for injuries has aroused increased interest in the statistics and physical and psychic conditions of industrial accidents. The total number of these accidents is almost appalling. The lowest estimate places the fatal accidents to adult workers in the United States at 35,000 a year, with an additional 1,250,000 non-fatal accidents.

The Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board, on the other hand, placed the number of workers killed by accident yearly at 75,000, which apparently includes not only adults, but also workers of all ages, while the number of injured of the same classes was placed by this Massachusetts authority at 3,000,000 or over. An earthquake in a foreign country that kills half this number of persons and maims one-fiftieth of those injured in our United States industries is spoken of as catastrophic.

A greater proportion of accidents occur on Monday than on any other day of the week. Accidents are said to be due often to fatigue. As, after the day of rest on Sunday, workmen should be less fatigued than on other days, some other factor must be sought to explain this feature of the statistics. It has been suggested that the "blue Monday" accidents are really due to the fact that workmen take more liquor on Sunday, and thus become unnerved and more liable to accidents during the following twenty-four hours.

"There is, perhaps, something in this contention," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "though it has been disputed. In the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board Reports, in which the official figures are given, there is scarcely more than one-twentieth more accidents on Monday than on Tuesday, while Tuesday is not much above the average in the number of accidents reported for other days. Saturday, of course, shows a noteworthy reduction, because of the half holiday in some trades.

"By far the larger number of accidents occur at about 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. This fact is confirmed by the reports of two State boards, Washington and Massachusetts. The tendency to speed up employment has been incriminated as the predisposing condition for the occurrence of accidents. This desire comes over the workman when he is not yet fatigued, but has been employed for several hours. Soon after morning's work 'cold,' and as he warms to his work, the danger of mischance because of haste becomes greater. Just when the speeding up reaches a climax in the morning hours, most accidents happen. The same thing is true in the afternoon. Workmen feel sluggish after their lunch, but after an hour or more warm up again, and by about 3 o'clock they are doing their most rapid work, and are at the same time more subject to accident.

"With regard to accidents among children, however, there is no hour of maximum. Accidents occur at all times, and they are comparatively much more frequent among children than adults. The United States Bureau of Labor reported that 'there is clear evidence of great liability to accident on the part of children. Though employed in the less hazardous work, their rates steadily exceed those of the older coworkers, even when in that group are included the occupations of greatest hazard and liability.' This was said with regard to the Southern cotton mills, but the same thing is true of practically all industries in which children are employed."

ULIVI SUES FOR LIBEL.

"Ultra-Violet Ray" Man Asks Damages of Three Italian Papers.

Giulio Ulivi, the young Italian engineer whose promises to revolutionize warfare by the use of "ultra-violet rays" to set off bombs, powder magazines or any kind of explosives at a distance of several miles excited so much attention in the scientific and military worlds about a year ago, is again in the limelight in his native land, according to reports in Italian newspapers to the effect that he has sued three big papers of Milan for libel, because of their derogatory reports regarding his experiments, and intends to follow the same course toward all other journals which may have treated him in a similar manner.

Ulivi is particularly irate at the Popolo d'Italia for having compared him to Lemoine, the French "scientist" who declared he was able to manufacture diamonds.

Signor Gino Trespioli, Ulivi's attorney, says that the main foundation for the libel suits is the fact that the newspaper charged that his client had obtained successful results in his experiments in exploding bombs in the Arno at Florence only through the use of concealed wires or by means of bombs filled with sodium.

After having failed to stand the tests prescribed by the Italian Army authorities last Spring, Ulivi eloped with the daughter of Admiral Forli to Trieste. The couple returned to Milan some months later, was forgiven by the girl's parents and regularly married. About that time it was rumored that Ulivi had sold his "secret" to Austria, but no incident of the war has verified this report.

To Entertain Chinese Delegates.

On June 2 the Merchants' Association will play host to the nineteen commercial delegates from China who are now in this country at a luncheon meeting of the Members' Council of that body at the Hotel Astor. The subject of discussing will be "Trade Expansion With China." The delegates will be in this city eight days in all, and while here will be entertained by a committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel. The Merchants' Association members of this committee are William Fellowes Morgan, W. A. Marble, Silas D. Webb, and S. C. Mead.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended May 22.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
370	Alaska G. M.	33¼	36¼	33¼	36¼
20	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	15	15¼	15	15¼
13,530	Amal. Copper	66¾	67¾	65	66⅝
2,190	Am. Cop. rgts	1	1⅛	1	1
640	Am. Beet S.	43¾	45⅞	42	45¾
3,370	American Can	33¼	36½	32	35⅞
270	Am. Car & F.	50	53¾	49½	53¼
170	Am. Ice Sec.	31¼	31½	30¼	31¼
1,920	Am. Locomo.	43	45½	42⅝	45¼
1,380	Am. S. & R.	65½	67⅝	64½	67½
40	Am. Sugar R.	105¾	106⅞	105	106⅞
1,060	Ama. Cop. Co.	32	32½	31½	32¼
90	Balt. & Ohio.	72¼	72¼	71¾	72¼
10	Bethlehem St.	145	145	145	145
280	Brook. R. T.	87	87¾	86¾	87½
30	Calif. Petrol.	16	16	16	16
50	Can. Pacific.	158¾	158¾	157½	158¾
560	Cent. Leath. Co.	59½	59½	58¾	59¾
1,020	Ches. & Ohio.	43¼	43¼	38⅝	40⅝
290	C., M. & St. P.	89⅝	90¼	88⅝	90¼
2,150	C., R. I. & P.	22⅞	23¼	18⅜	19⅜
540	Chino Copper.	42¾	44⅞	42¼	44¼
330	Chi., R. I. & P.	25½	27¼	25½	27⅛
30	Corn P. R.	13	13⅜	16	13⅜
5,950	Crucible Steel.	24⅞	33⅜	24⅞	32½
340	Distillers Sec.	13	16⅝	13	16½
3,170	Erie	23¾	26⅝	24⅜	26
60	G., (B.F.) Co.	42¾	42¾	40¾	42¼
20	Great Nor. pf.	116½	116⅞	116½	116⅞
200	Gt. N. C. for Ore Prop.		31½	31½	33¼
220	Gug. Explor.	57¾	60⅝	57¾	60⅞
370	Insp. Cop.	29	29¾	29¼	29¾
4,990	I.-M. V. Tr. c.	21¼	21½	20	20⅞
130	Int.-Met. pf.	70½	70⅞	69¾	70⅝
60	Kan. C. So.	26½	26½	26¼	26½
460	Lehigh Val.	140⅝	142¼	140	142
60	Maxwell Mot.	40¼	40¾	39	40
3,940	Mex. Petrol.	69¼	70¼	64⅝	69¼
30	Miami Copper.	24½	25⅛	24½	25⅛
10	Mo., K. & T.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
4,980	Mo. Pacific.	13⅝	13¾	13¼	13¼
50	N. E. & S.Co.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
40	Nat. Lead Co.	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58⅝
30	Nev. C. Cop.	14¼	14¼	14	14
150	N. Y. Conn.	83¼	86	83⅞	86
130	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	63½	63½	61¾	63¼
90	N.Y.,O. & W.	27⅜	28½	27⅛	28½
200	North. Pac.	104¾	104⅝	104¾	104⅝
180	Pacific Mail.	20½	23	20¼	23
60	Penn. R. R.	107¾	107¾	106⅝	107¼
10	Pitts. Coal.	21	21	21	21
370	Pressed S. Car	42	47	42	46⅜
200	Ray Con. C.	22⅜	23½	22½	23½
25,860	Reading	143¼	145¾	141⅝	144¼
100	Rep. I. & S.	28½	28½	28½	28½
50	R. I. & S. pf.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
40	R., (M.,) Co.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
580	So. Pacific.	87¼	88⅜	86⅝	88⅜
130	So. Railway.	16½	16¾	16⅛	16⅜
100	Studebaker Co.	65¼	67¼	64¾	67
630	Tenn. Copper.	32	35⅛	32	35⅛
250	Third Avenue.	49½	50⅝	48⅝	50⅝
14,220	Union Pacific.	125½	126¾	123¼	125⅝
770	U. S. Rubber.	61½	63¾	59½	63
61,110	U. S. Steel.	52⅞	55⅝	51⅜	55
2,190	Utah Copper.	64½	66¼	62⅝	65¾
50	Va.-Car. Chem	29¼	31⅞	28⅞	31⅛
40	Wabash	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
20	Wabash pf.	1½	1½	1½	1½
30	W. U. Tel.	65	65	65	65
17,060	West. E. & M.	88¾	97½	86¾	96¼
179,200					

GOMPERS ISSUES WARNING.

Sees Enemy of Unions in Association for Labor Legislation.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor announced yesterday his resignation from the American Association for Labor Legislation and issued a general call to organized labor to oppose the association because of its advocacy of the Spring bill to merge the Workmen's Compensation Commission with the State Labor Department.

In a letter to Dr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, Mr. Gompers complains that the proposed merger is a direct blow at organized labor and declares that the association by advocating such a step has shown itself to be out of harmony with the wage earners of the State. He accuses the association of endeavoring to "undertake a scientific experimentation which involves the welfare of these human beings."

Times Social Club Outing.

The New York Times Social Club, 105 strong, went on an outing yesterday on the steamboat Marion, and after a trip up the Hudson landed at Bear Mountain, where there was a baseball game between teams from the circulation and advertising department. The advertisers won by a score of 10 to 5.

TO DEFEAT CONSTITUTION.

Brooklyn Labor Men Issue Manifesto of Demands.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union yesterday drew up a list of proposed labor amendments to the State Constitution, and issued a denunciation of Messrs. Root, Barnes, and Morgan J. O'Brien as reactionaries and leaders in the State Constitutional Convention. "Defeat a reactionary Constitution" is the slogan of a manifesto issued yesterday.

"It is not only important to have a program upon which we are united; it is more important to perfect a plan of campaign to educate and line up the entire organized labor forces to defeat the new Constitution, if our demands are not to be embodied in it," says the manifesto, which is signed by James P. Boyle, President, and Otto Nichdis, Secretary, of the Brooklyn organization.

The manifesto says that the new Constitution should provide that the writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended; bar military tribunals and a State constabulary; define labor's rights as in the Trades Disputes act of Great Britain; protect workers by legislation as to hours, pensions, and insurance against accidents; the initiative, referendum, and recall; proportional representation in the Legislature; make the Labor and Compensation Commissioners constitutional officers, and remove the Governor's emergency message privilege.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 17	$1.56	$1.51⅛	$1.39¾	$1.27¼
May 18	1.56	1.53½	1.39⅜	1.26½
May 19	1.54	1.51	1.27⅜	1.24½
May 20	1.53	1.51	1.27¼	1.25
May 21	1.53¾	1.52¼	1.28⅝	1.26
May 22	1.57	1.53¾	1.30¾	1.27¼
Week's range	1.54	1.51	1.30¼	1.24½

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
May 17	$1.24	$1.21	$1.55	$1.53¼
May 18	1.23½	1.20⅝	1.56½	1.54½
May 19	1.21⅝	1.19	1.53⅝	1.52¾
May 20	1.21½	1.20½	1.53	1.53
May 21	1.22	1.20½	1.53½	1.53½
May 22	1.23⅝	1.21¼	1.54	1.54
Week's range	1.24	1.19	1.56¼	1.52¼

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 17	74⅞	73¼	77¼	76¼
May 18	74¼	73¼	77¼	75¾
May 19	73⅝	72⅝	75¼	74⅞
May 20	73¼	72¼	75⅝	75
May 21	74⅜	72¾	76¼	75⅜
May 22	73⅝	73⅝	76⅝	75⅞
Week's range	74⅜	72⅝	77⅝	74⅞

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash, No. 3 White. High.	Cash, No. 3 White. Low.
May 17	76½	77⅝	76½	76¼
May 18	77¼	76⅞		
May 19	77⅛	76⅝	75¼	74½
May 20	77	76¼	74¼	74¼
May 21	77⅛	76¼	75	75
May 22	77¼	76¾	76	75
Week's range	78⅛	76⅛	76½	74¼

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 17	52¼	51⅝	51⅜	50⅞
May 18	52¼	51⅝	51⅜	50⅝
May 19	51½	50⅝	50⅝	47⅞
May 20	51¾	51¼	50⅝	49⅞
May 21	52⅛	51½	50⅝	50⅛
May 22	52¾	52¼	51⅞	50⅜
Week's range	52⅝	50⅛	51⅞	47⅞

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash, Stds. High.	Cash, Stds. Low.
May 17	48⅝	48¼	54	53½
May 18	45¾	45¼	53½	52¾
May 19	45⅞	45¼	52⅝	52⅛
May 20	45½	45¼	52⅝	52⅜
May 21	45⅝	45⅜	53⅛	53
May 22	46	45½	53½	53½
Week's range	46⅝	45¼	54	52⅜

Provisions.

LARD.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 17	$9.67	$9.57	$9.92	$9.82
May 18	9.62	9.57	9.87	9.80
May 19	9.62	9.60	9.87	9.80
May 20	9.77	9.65	10.00	9.97
May 21	9.82	9.77	10.10	10.00
May 22	9.77	9.72	10.02	9.97
Week's range	9.82	9.57	10.10	9.80

RIBS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 17	$10.55	$10.50	$10.80	$10.75
May 18	10.52	10.50	10.80	10.75
May 19	10.50	10.47	10.75	10.75
May 20	10.60	10.55	10.75	10.75
May 21	10.62	10.57	10.87	10.85
May 22	10.57	10.52	10.82	10.80
Week's range	10.62	10.47	10.87	10.75

PORK.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 17	$18.65	$17.90	$18.35	$18.20
May 18	18.05	17.92	18.30	18.17
May 19	18.00	17.90	18.25	18.20
May 20	18.22	17.97	18.55	18.30
May 21	18.27	18.15	18.57	18.45
May 22	18.15	18.02	18.45	18.30
Week's range	18.27	17.90	18.57	18.17

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
May 17	9.25	9.21	9.47	9.30	9.86	9.68
May 18	9.19	9.13	9.45	9.35	9.84	9.71
May 19	9.18	9.15	9.45	9.38	9.82	9.67
May 20	9.29	9.20	9.59	9.38	9.96	9.75
May 21	9.52	9.40	9.66	9.54	10.04	9.91
May 22			9.85	9.50	10.02	9.88
Week's re.	9.52	9.13*	9.66	9.28	10.04	9.67

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
May 17	10.05	9.91	10.12	9.97	10.30	10.13
May 18	10.05	9.94	10.11	10.00	10.34	10.22
May 19	10.03	9.90	10.06	9.97	10.29	10.20
May 20	10.18	10.02	10.21	10.06	10.36	10.26
May 21	10.35	10.14	10.28	10.19	10.54	10.47
May 22	10.24	10.10	10.30	10.15	10.55	10.48
Week's re.	10.25	9.90	10.30	9.97	10.55	10.13

*Including 2% extra. †Quarterly dividend 3% paid on First Security Co. same date. ‡Including 1% extra.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotations May 22, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	55	59
Albany So. 5s	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	90	92
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	47	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2⅛	Q	May 1, 15	320	325
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 15	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	May 1, 15	63½	65½
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	81	83
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	July 1, 14	27	31
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	62	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6¾	7¾
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	61	65
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19	22
Do 1st 5s, '34	6,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	69	71
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L. & P. 1sts f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95½
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	65	..
Au. & Syr. El. 1st 5s, '42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s.	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57.	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	94¼	95
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¾	102
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 15	97½	98
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	104½	105
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con R., G. & E. ($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99.	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	94
C.L.H.& P. 5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R. 1st 5s, '31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101½
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	19	20
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Mar 15, 15	90	92
Do 5s, '53.	4,180,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	88
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	92
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	50	54
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	79	83
Com. Power 1st 5s, '34.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G. con. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	87½	88
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15, 15	73½	73¾
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 3s, '20.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,492,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97½
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 15	114	115
East. P. & L. 1st 5s, '18.	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93½	98
El. Bd. & Sh. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	61	68
El. B. & S. pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	50	60
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	70	75
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	86½	88
Ev. G. & El. 1st 5s, '32.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	..
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s.	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.	4,750,000 2,500,000	.. 1½	.. Sep 1, '14	 58	15 62	18
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96½
G. & El. Sec. Do pf.	1,000,000 1,000,000	.. ..	.. ..	....	65 70	75 80
G.G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	82
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16.	763,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100½
Gr. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16.	3,085,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	100¼
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	81
Guan. Pwr. & E. 1st 6s, '32	1,410,000	3	S	A. & O.	70	80
Harwood El. 5s, '39.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102¼
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
D. 1st 5s. '49, rcts.	750,000 18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	100 60	.. 62
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.						
Int. El. Corp. 1st In. 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95½	98
J.C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75	76
Joplin & P. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92½
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.	9,543,080 9,407,500	.. 1¼	.. Mar 1, 11	.....	20 43½	22 44
Do 1st ref. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	80	82
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¼	101½
K.C. E. 4s.	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	75
K.C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	97	99½
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100¼	..
L.A.G. & E. 5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	99½
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Do ext. & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	95½
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90¼
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	May 15, 15	88	91
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 15	60	65
Do con. 5s, '51	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	86
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	80¼
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	15
N. St. Power Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15, 15	50	55
N. Y. Tr. 5s.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	25	30
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s, 2004	5,388,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 15	34	36
N. Y

CAN DRAW MONEY WITHOUT BANKBOOK

Court Holds Savings Institutions Cannot Refuse Payment Because It Is Lost.

TELLS DEPOSITORS' RIGHTS

Joseph Meighan, Whose Missing Wife Had His Passbook, Sued the Emigrant Bank.

A savings bank may not arbitrarily refuse to make payments to a depositor just because the latter is unable to produce his or her passbook, according to a decision just made by the Appellate Division in the case of Joseph Meighan against the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

The record of the case on appeal brought by the bank from the decision of the lower court in favor of Meighan shows that he was a depositor at the bank. In the Summer of 1912 Meighan with his wife, Bridget, went to Dublin, Ireland, where they took up a residence at 7 Malachy Road. While there, Meighan mailed his passbook to the bank, together with a draft for $50.

The bank received the book and request and returned the book and a draft by registered mail which was received by Mrs. Meighan on Aug. 8, 1912. In the latter part of July, 1912, however, Meighan was committed to an insane asylum, where he was confined for five weeks, including the date of the receipt of the draft and passbook by his wife.

On being freed Meighan went to the Malachy Road residence and found it was unoccupied. He then went to the General Post Office in Dublin, where he was informed of the delivery of the draft and passbook to his wife. Inquiries of neighbors failed to render Meighan any assistance in finding his wife.

Meighan then wrote from Ireland asking the bank for a payment on account, and in reply was told that no payments would be forthcoming without the production of the passbook. He returned to New York, made a request for the payment of his balance on deposit, and was refused. He then brought suit.

Justice Laughlin, writing the prevailing opinion of the Appellate Court, says in part:

"The defendant, the bank, does not contend that the provision of the banking law requiring the production of the passbook is an arbitrary condition that must at all hazards be complied with, but if it did the contention would not be upheld."

The Justice then refers to the fact that the bank maintains no by-law relating to payments in connection with the nonproduction of a passbook. The opinion then reads:

"On the facts the jury was justified in finding that having adopted no rule or by-law regulating the conditions under which deposits might be withdrawn without producing the book, the defendant stood out and refused to pay solely on this ground. If the defendant was dissatisfied with the sufficiency of the attempts the plaintiff had made to get possession of the book, it should have said so, and although I do not mean to suggest that it would have been the plaintiff's duty to have pursued any further search, I think that the defendant having failed to make any objection on the ground of insufficient search at the time when demand was made upon it and having apparently placed its refusal on the sole ground that the book was not produced and was in possession of plaintiff's wife, it is in no position now to claim that plaintiff's search for his wife was not as thorough as it might have been."

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick; 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; on new subway; some for sale, $6,000; little cash; 20 years' time. Booklet. OWNER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; rent-like terms. Send for booklet. OTTO SINGER, on premises, E. 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

"BONNER HOUSE," Bronxville, N. Y., for rent or sale. Distance from station 4 minutes' walk. Contains 17 rooms and 4 baths, electric light, steam heat, beautiful views, and occupies about one acre. Rental $1500 per annum. For particulars address LAWRENCE PARK REALTY CO., 542 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE: VIOLET OAKLEY HOUSE, BRONXVILLE, N. Y., fifteen minutes from station in most beautiful section of Lawrence Park. Contains 18 rooms, 4 baths, electric light, steam heat, and about one acre of choice flowers and forest trees. Price $45,000. Address, LAWRENCE PARK REALTY CO., 542 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEE **Kew Gardens FIRST**

15 Minutes From Herald Square.

Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

OWN A BUNGALOW

Among refined surroundings near the sea; 45 minutes' journey from New York. You can do it with little effort, acquiring the property on easy payments.

Illustrated map on request.

J. A. Matthews, 18 B'way, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FINE 5 STORY BUILDING
IN THE HARLEM SECTION
Light on all sides.
DOCK FACILITIES.
27,500 square feet floor space.
1,750 square feet cellar.
ADAPTED FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING.
Long lease for responsible party.
J. F. Klein, 736 11th Av., Long Island City.

BROADWAY STORES

We have a number of attractive stores between 72d and 116th. For particulars apply GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc., Tel. Riverside 975. 2,705 B'way (103d.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

FURNISHED Housekeeping Apartments SUBLEASE, SACRIFICE.

2 Seven-room Apartments,
2 Nine-room Apartments,
$100.00 to $125.00 Per Month
Until Oct. 1., Apply quick.

HOTEL WOODWARD
Housekeeping Annex
NO. 204 WEST 55TH STREET
Connected with Hotel.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 4 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

BELLEROSE.

High-class and exclusive residential section, 28 minutes out; excellent electric train service; bungalows and homes from $5,000 to $20,000; will build to suit your requirements; plots from $1,200 up; terms to suit; tennis and golf clubs; call for photos and further information.
Wheeler & Buchanan, 347 Fifth Av.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Farms Best for the money. Dairy, Grain, Fruit, Poultry and Potato. ALL SIZES. MANY BARGAINS. BUHOT FARM AGENCY, 110 W. 34th St., N. Y., or Flemington, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS, 2-3 Baths. | Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations.
High class, fireproof house; selected tenants.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WILLIAM R. WARE, B'way & 86th.

254-256-258 WEST 25TH ST.

4, 5, 6 large, light rooms, newly decorated, in high-class elevator apartment house; electric light, telephone, all improvements; exceptionally low rent. Superintendent on premises.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A moderate disturbance that was over Eastern Colorado Saturday night has moved to Central Illinois, attended by quite general thundred showers in the plains States, the southwest upper lake region, the great central valleys, and Tennessee. There were also thunder showers Saturday night in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England, and on Sunday in the South Atlantic States.

Temperatures are generally higher except in New England, the middle plateau, and the Pacific States, but they do not differ greatly from the seasonal average in any locality.

There will be showers by Tuesday in New England and along the Atlantic Coast. It will be warmer Tuesday in the central valleys, the upper lake and west lower lake region.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

East New York—Cloudy Monday; showers at night or Tuesday.
West New York—Cloudy, showers in afternoon or night Monday. Tuesday fair.
New England—Fair Monday. Tuesday showers.
New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday; showers at night or Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	67	64	4 P. M.	72	69
6 A. M.	65	58	6 P. M.	70	67
9 A. M.	68	63	9 P. M.	63	64
12 M.	71	71	12 P. M.	60	62

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 65; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 62.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 72 degrees, at 2:20 P. M.; minimum, 58 degrees, at 6 A. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 47 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.98 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.03 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:20—741 Sixth Av.; Levine & Tucker...	Not given
2:00—3,480 Third Av.; E. Leary	Slight
2:05—84 E. 4 St.; A. D. Lake	Slight
2:30—228 Henry St.; L. Copperstein	Slight
7:30—2,798 Eighth Av.; J. Curran	Slight
9:45—347 E. 4 St.; M. Roth	Slight
10:20—873 Ninth Av.; L. Bergson	Slight
P. M.	
12:45—854 Kelly St., Bronx; M. Schoenberger	Slight
8:40—775 Eighth Av.; A. Young	$10
6:15—114 & 120 W. 26 St.; J. Weisman...	Not given

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$40,000 for good first mortgages, Manhattan, 4½%; will divide. Trustee, 419 Times.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Store and basement, 796 7th Av., adjoining corner 52d St. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

HOPKINS & BOYD
Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

$25 cash $5 month, buys lots near East 152d St.; $400 up. H. Rose, 7 West 45th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—A two-family dwelling, in good neighborhood, east or west side, Manhattan; price around $10,000. Address particulars to W. P. F., 240 Times Downtown.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ONLY ONE FLOOR LEFT.
11,100 SQUARE FEET.
HEAVIEST BUILDING ON MANHATTAN.
MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING, 216-222 WEST 18TH ST.

EXCELLENT LOFT, 727 7th Av., block above Times Sq. Low rent; elevator; steam heat.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath; completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing; rent $650. Slocum, 141 B'way.

BUNGALOW ON LAKE PLACID.
Eight rooms, completely furnished. Ideal location. Address C. G., 1,364 Broadway.

FOR RENT,
June 15 to Sept. 15, house with 10 rooms, 3 baths; electric lights, steam heat; fully furnished, except linen and silver; recently renovated inside and out; situated at Lakeville, Conn. 100 miles from New York; rent includes ice, wood, water, vegetables, garage, and caretaker; house stands in centre 9-acre plot, overlooking beautiful lake, with right of way to same; pickerel, bass fishing; golf course across lake. For further particulars apply to M. D. Rudd, Lakeville, Conn., or C. E. Rudd, Asheville, N. C.

Attractive seven-room furnished cottage, with bath, to let at Santa Cruz Park, Haines Falls, N. Y.; moderate rental for the season; possession immediately; three minutes' walk from Santa Cruz Inn. Abram J. Rose, 115 Broadway, New York City, or Joseph J. Burke, Haines Falls, N. Y.

At Wanamasse, N. J., on beautiful Deal Lake, two thoroughly modern new bungalows, screen finish, 11 rooms, all improvements, and one 8 rooms; rent, $450-$800 for season. Hunt, Wanamasse, Asbury Park, N. J.

Furnished house, large living room, broad veranda, six bedrooms, two baths, large grounds; forty minutes out; modest rent to good tenant. Orange, 115 Broadway, Room 1515.

Twin Lakes, Conn., Berkshire Hills.—For rent for season, furnished cottage; 8 rooms, sleeping porch; 100 feet on lake; bathing, auto accommodation, rowing. J. Mortimer Bell, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Furnished bungalows on Delaware, opposite Cochecton, N. Y.; two to six rooms; day, week, month, season; convenient stop-over for canoe parties. A. G. Gregg, Cochecton, N. Y.

Furnished bungalow, seven rooms, sleeping porch; gas, water; fine bathing; 3 minutes from Sandy Hook boat; reduced rental, June, July. K Speed, 9256 Schuyler.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FINE 5 STORY BUILDING
IN THE HARLEM SECTION
Light on all sides.
DOCK FACILITIES.
27,500 square feet floor space.
1,750 square feet cellar.
ADAPTED FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING.
Long lease for responsible party.
J. F. Klein, 736 11th Av., Long Island City.

BROADWAY STORES

We have a number of attractive stores between 72d and 116th. For particulars apply GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc., Tel. Riverside 975. 2,705 B'way (103d.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

FURNISHED Housekeeping Apartments SUBLEASE, SACRIFICE.

2 Seven-room Apartments,
2 Nine-room Apartments,
$100.00 to $125.00 Per Month
Until Oct. 1., Apply quick.

HOTEL WOODWARD
Housekeeping Annex
NO. 204 WEST 55TH STREET
Connected with Hotel.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, singly, en suite, near Park; board optional; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small room; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; superior table and service; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; private house; phone.

71ST, 62 WEST. — Double rooms; private baths; electricity; single rooms; Summer prices.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR. Sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; Summer rates; references; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 152 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized and small rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; generous table; ideal location; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable gentleman; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

93D, 303 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast optional. Riverside 9095.

93D ST., 65 WEST, The Roxelle.—Best table, upper west side; few single and double rooms, with board, at Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

97TH, 306 WEST.—Refined (Jewish) home; excellent table; can accommodate a few people.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

148TH ST., 413 WEST.—Furnished room, board; moderate; small American family; electricity; phone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.
Exceptionally attractive room, with private bath, in exclusive boarding house; Summer rates. Stein. Tel. 9857 Schuyler.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.—Ten rooms, bath; electric light; heat; 3 acres; fruit; shade; stable; chicken house; rent $50.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Rent, $45, at White Plains, 10 rooms, near station, school, and church; fine neighborhood; a good proposition. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Homes and Home Sites; Sale or Rent.
Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Villa plots as low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Larchmont

Waterfront, Larchmont; near bathing beach; handsomely furnished; 12 rooms, 3 baths; open fireplaces; large bedrooms; garage; in breezy location, with large trees. Tel. 535. P. O. Box 5.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—See this house, submit offer, will sacrifice fine 10-room, modern, brick dwelling, overlooking Sound; corner plot, 125x100; worth $15,000; will accept much less, or might rent. J. Howell Price, 46 Lawton St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

DOES THIS INTEREST YOU?
I want to dispose of my small bungalow, within easy commuting distance of New York City. Also, small water front plot. Good bathing, boating, and fishing. I am not anxious for a large cash payment, but want a good party to get this. No brokers. Address G. P., Box 84, New York Times.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA.—8 minutes from L. I. R. R. hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb), consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Outcalt, N. J.—For sale or to let, frame building containing 75 single rooms, on Lake Ruth, suitable Summer boarding house, formerly physical culture healthatorium. J. S. Lawson, 192 Broadway, New York.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

30,000 SQUARE FEET of tillable land, fruit trees, and chicken coop, and 6-room house; all improvements; 35 minutes out; near trolley and station; title guaranteed; easy terms. Owner, Room 117, 25 Dey St., City.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Brown stucco house just completed; 6 rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping room. Hardwood trim; all improvements, best neighborhood; easy terms; price $5,400. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

Best in Ridgewood; beautiful house, ten rooms, bath, improvements, excellent neighborhood; plot 88x200; sell or rent; bargain. 160 Prospect St., Ridgewood, N. J.

Large beach front cottage for rent for season; moderate rental; 10 bedrooms, 5 baths. Apply owner, 638 Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

GREATER RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Lists houses to rent, sale, free; full information. Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Fanwood new houses; building plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Westfield—7 New choice houses; also plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell my Newburgh residence, costing $33,000 for $15,000. Mrs. H. A. Bartlett, 335 Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WE HAVE AN 18-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON PLOT 80x250 IN YONKERS WHICH WE WISH TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL HOUSE IN NEW ROCHELLE OR PELHAM. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Country or seashore home wanted in exchange for five-story tenement with stores; Manhattan; fine condition; recently remodelled; rents $2,400. Price $11,000; pays over 12 per cent. Fred Menke, 922 Madison Av.

TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS.—Free and clear piece property, Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H., worth about $50,000; will exchange for income property in New York City. U. S. Construction Co., 86 State St., Boston, Mass.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS a handsomely furnished, cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable. The Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 22d St.

130 East 67th St.—Handsomely, furnished, cool corner apartment, five rooms and bath, to sublet, at Summer rates. Superintendent, Plaza 8867.

Doctor's Office.—Desirable location; furnished or unfurnished; Summer rate; 2 rooms, bath. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Attractive two large rooms, kitchenette, bath; quiet; will also let unfurnished. Plaza 559.

Furnished houses, $250 up; fine values; list. Codling, Northport, L. I.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and 8th Av. | 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 5976.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS a handsomely furnished, cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable.
THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cosily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

Three rooms, roof garden, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished; Fifties near Fifth Avenue; four months from June first, one hundred per month to desirable party. Inquire Douglass Elliman, four twenty-one Madison Avenue.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

83d, 221 West.—Will sublet to reliable party for Summer elegantly furnished apartment, 6 rooms, bath, linen, silverware, player-piano, &c.; light, airy; near Subway; $38. Halsey.

A.—Sublet to Oct. 1, 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartments; all outside; Broadway corner; furnished or unfurnished. Lunders, 225 West 86th St.

Sublet until Oct. 1, two beautifully furnished rooms, bath, in Hotel Ansonia; service included. Apply Dr. Buerger, 40 East 41st St.

70th, 236 West.—Complete three-room kitchenette apartment, piano; new building. Apply Superintendent.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment; southern exposure; all outside windows; rental, $75. 609 West 114th, Apt. 71.

112th St., 612 West.—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished; piano; reasonable. Inquire Mrs. Meeks' apartment.

112th, (Adjoining Drive.)—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished; reasonable. Telephone River 1131.

Sublet.—Spacious 3 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

Handsomely furnished apartments, long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5393.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 518 West 34th St.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

118th, 401 West.—Fine room, bath adjoining; private family; elevator apartment. ROONEY.

To sublet, furnished apartment, two rooms and bath. Apply 11½ West 37th St.

Broadway and 51st.—Six rooms; piano; central location; reasonable; October. Dr. Burt.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Attractive two large rooms, kitchenette, bath; quiet; will also let furnished. Plaza 558.

West Side.

BIG VALUE—SMALL PRICE.
How would you like to live on Riverside Drive at 3d Av. price? Here is big seven-room apartment, with three tiled bathrooms, hot and cold water, elevator and janitor service; view of river from every room; like living in country with city's conveniences. Sublet now, your own price. Will go quickly to early applicant. Don't delay. Address or call Dr. Blackford, 12th floor, 30 Irving Place, New York. Phone Stuyvesant 2922.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

$35. — Georgette Court. — Five-room elevator apartment; best modern improvements; service day and night; near Central and Morningside Parks, elevated, Subway cars, and bus. 315 West 118th St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Supt., or 'phone Col. 4020.

A.—Sublet, seven rooms, bath, elevator; exceptionally light and airy; immediate possession; ideal location; sacrifice. 604 West 162d St.

Four, five, six room apartments, sublet, elevator. 530 West 186th St. Phillips, 3,757 Broadway.

309 W. 99th St.—3 rooms, kitchenette, unfurnished. Inquire Superintendent on premises.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET.
MANCHESTER, 106TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Bronx.

$18.00.—Elegant 3 large room apt.; steam heat, hot water, bath, electric light, phone. 1003-1005 Tinton Avenue.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Beautiful home on Chester Hill; veranda; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 165 N. Fulton Av., Mt. Vernon.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lafever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Send for booklet of boarding houses in Catskill Mountain resorts. Address Saugerties Evening Line, Saugerties, N. Y.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Large room, vegetables, shaded grounds, tennis, near beach. Jenkins, The Beechwood, Rosebank.

Long Island.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL,
Bayswater, Far Rockaway. Telephone Far Rockaway 401-402. Special rates over Decoration Day.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Large, single room; board; spacious grounds; tennis court. 36 N. Arlington Av.

New England.

CHILDREN TO BOARD during Summer; expert care; vegetables from own garden; plenty fresh milk, butter, and eggs; sleeping porches; references exchanged. Write M 49 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

97TH AV., 25.—Room suitable two; fine location; references; hot and cold water.

48TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; square room, running water; single rooms.

58D ST., 68 EAST.—Large, airy rooms; large connecting rooms; private bath; private house.

Irving Place, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute classiness.

MADISON AV., 529.—Single or suite, with private baths and phone; Summer rates.

West Side.

17TH, 56 WEST.—beautiful, spotless clean rooms; hot water always; select house.

33D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.) —Large, light rooms, with private bath, $8, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D ST., Between B'way and Fifth Av.—Rooms with private bath; $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons, in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

36TH, 35 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

43D, 118 WEST.—Large rooms, with kitchenette; first-class house; conveniences; moderate.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private, electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms, apartment, next to bath; also front parlor.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; hot and cold running water; adjoining bathroom; electricity; telephone; gentleman only; reference.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; also single room, in quiet home.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Desirable rooms, modern conveniences; near subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

57TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive small room; electric lights; also large room; telephone.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsome suites; double rooms; private baths; kitchenettes; electricity; $8, $9, $10 weekly; Southerners accommodated.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; small room; phone; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, large closets; hot and cold water; telephone; moderate.

68TH, 5 WEST.—Front, back parlor; comfortable, homelike; Subway, L; phone. Hamilton.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath, alcove; service unrivaled.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished corner room, overlooking Central Park; high-class, elevator apartment.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $4; electricity, shower bath, running water; no rooming house; single or couple.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; $4; electricity, shower baths; running water; no rooming house; single or couple.

73D, 164 WEST. (Near Broadway Subway.)—Exceptionally attractive room; private house; all conveniences.

73D, 158 WEST.—Sunny, quiet, newly furnished rooms; near subway, elevated express; references.

73D, 48 WEST.—Attractively furnished sunny rooms; refined private family; references.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.—Newly furnished double, single rooms; private residence; Summer rates.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; "L," Subway express; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; private bath; kitchenette optional; reasonable; delightful location for Summer; convenient Subway, elevated.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, private baths; $8.50, $5, $11; telephone.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; shower; electricity; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Front room; private bath; electricity; excellently kept house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive room; all conveniences; superior house; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double, single rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

78TH, 212 WEST.—One up-to-date modern-sized room; running water; reasonable.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, cool front room; all modern conveniences; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny front room; high-class elevator apartment. Inquire elevator man.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

84TH, 232 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, parquet floors, parlors for professional man.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms; running water; kitchen privilege; reasonable; phone Winters.

86TH ST. and West End Av.—3 rooms and private bath, beautifully furnished; separately. Schuyler 6620.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, with, without baths, $3, $5, $9.

93D, 148 WEST.—New house; beautiful large rooms; $6-$7; other rooms.

94TH, 35 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; electricity, phone; gentlemen; references; private.

96TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished sunny room, with lavatory, large closet. Line.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, $3, $4; suites, $7; telephone, electricity, housekeeping. McNamara.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; private family; gentlemen; references; breakfast optional. Apt. 61.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive two, three room suite; single rooms. Apt. 52.

121ST, 19 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; conveniences; refined; board optional; phone.

124TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive room; elevator apartment; private family; refined surroundings. Call piano store, 313 Lenox Av., near 125th.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; couple or two gentlemen; with or without exclusive use kitchen. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Attractive outside room; private family. Richmond.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS. — Beautiful bedroom, sitting room; view Morningside Park; ladies preferred; reasonable. 414 West 119th. Brewer.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, opposite Grant's Tomb.—Outside; single, double; conveniences. Apt. 62.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 108.—Delightful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson, park. Apt. 81.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5900 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 252, Corner 98th.—Southern couple, with large, cool apartment, will take couple into their home; all privileges. Tel. 9281 Silver. Apartment D. L.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (79th St.)—Beautiful furnished rooms.

S. E. COR. 119TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 33½.—Exceptionally attractive room; for business women; moderate. Bell 1, left.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful room; running water, electricity; private family; 91st Subway.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Bachelor's room and bath; all conveniences; unfurnished. Sattler, 232 West 46th St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALTA M. FORBES, doing business as MRS. CHARLES C. FORBES, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, May 24, 1915, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' suits, dresses, coats, capes, waists, neckwear, flowers, fixtures, &c.

MAX B. RABINOWITZ, Trustee.
BERNARD I. KAMEN, Attorney for Trustee, 45 Cedar St., New York.

Situations W

SUNDAY GETS $25,000 AND CHARITY $6,000

12,000 Crowd Tabernacle to Hear Evangelist's Farewell Sermon in Paterson.

60 WOMEN FAINT IN CRUSH

15,000 Converts Made in Seven Weeks' Campaign Out of 800,000 Who Attended His Meetings.

Results of Billy Sunday's 7 Weeks' Work in Paterson

Total Collections	$62,741.49
For Campaign Expenses	31,482.71
For Charity	6,258.71
Billy Sunday's Share	25,000.00
Number of Meetings	93
Total Attendance	800,000
Number of Converts	15.000

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 23.—Billy Sunday closed his seven-weeks' revival here tonight with a record of 15,000 converts, and he received $25,000 for his services. A certified check was handed to him late tonight by Arthur H. Dey, treasurer of the Billy Sunday committee, as the free will offering of the people of Paterson for the work that the evangelist had done here. The offering amounted to more than $24,000, and the fact that there are a number of contributions to come in from outlying districts prompted the treasurer to state tonight that the final total for Sunday would be about $25,000.

This places Paterson far ahead of Philadelphia in proportionate generosity. Paterson's population of 130,000 compared to Philadelphia's 2,000,000 would make Paterson's proportionate offering less than $5,000 as compared with Philadelphia's $53,000. The actual tin pan collection at the Tabernacle today was $7,800 against Philadelphia's last tabernacle collection of $4,800. The greater part of the amount given to Sunday was raised by subscription during the past week.

The total of $37,741.49 collected during the revival, of which amount $31,482.71 was for running expenses and $6,258.78 for local charities, added to the thank offering given the evangelist, brings the total csot of conducting the campaign in Paterson up to $62,741.49.

3,000 Trail Hitters Lost.

There were 18,000 trail hitters, but it was admitted tonight by the Rev. George T. Mooney, a member of the campaign committee, that many of them failed to sign cards signifying their preferred church and religion. He estimated that about 3,000 were lost in this manner. It is estimated that 800,000 persons attended the ninety-three services held in the Tabernacle.

Today was the anniversary of the great day of Pentacost of Bible times, when Peter, at the greatest revival held in the world's history, brought 3,000 souls to Christ, and today's meetings in Paterson were hailed by clergymen, as the greatest since the day of Pentacost. Tonight's total of 1,123 "trail hitters" surpassed any single meeting ever conducted. A total of 2,000 hit the trail at today's three meetings. The total attendance for these meetings was 33,000.

The night attendance was the greatest of the campaign, more than 12,000 being jammed inside the big gospel shed. The building was filled at 5:30 in the afternoon, and from that time on more than 5,000 were turned away. The people were seated in the sawdust aisles, on the back of Sunday's platform, and along the edge of the big grand piano, which Pianist Ackley used to pound out the hymns that have become so popular here.

Many Women Faint.

A dozen nurses were kept busy at the emergency hospital under the choir section, and during the three services sixty people were treated for fainting spells. One woman was quite seriously ill, and was taken home by her physician.

Although they were uncomfortably crowded, the people in the audience were enthusiastic, and when Sunday arrived he was greeted with cheers and a Chautauqua salute of waving handkerchiefs.

When he made his final prayer, mentioning every body of workers interested in the campaign from the ministers to the newspapermen, there were many tear-dimmed eyes in the great audience. As he passed out th choir sang "Blessed Be the Tie That Binds," and "Till We Meet Again," and gave him another Chautauqua salute.

He was cheered again by the crowd of nearly 10,000 outside the Tabernacle when he stepped into the waiting automobile to be whisked to his home on Park Avenue for the last time.

Sunday told his audience tonight that the people of Paterson had become entangled in his heart strings more than any other people he had ever spoken to, and that it was with regret that he would leave tomorrow.

"I'll never lose track of Paterson," he said. "I'll remember you always."

Sunday will go from Paterson to Newark tomorrow in the limousine of George Arnold, who is called "The man who brought Sunday to Paterson." At Newark he will take a Pennsylvania railroad train to Philadelphia at 1:30.

Sunday Going to Ball Game.

He said he would be met at Philadelphia by John Wanameker, and that he would probably attend the National League ball game there. One of the ministers suggested from the platform that the people of Paterson be in front of the City Hall at noon tomorrow and wave a parting salute to Sunday as he passes by on his way to Newark.

Sunday's night sermon was on the theme, "Do It To-morrow." He said that the reason so many people were not saved was because they put the thought of their salvation off every time it was broached to them. He said the world was composed of two classes, "the nows" and "the to-morrows," and that the former were always the winners.

The feature of the afternoon meeting for men only was the 200 men who stood up when Rhodes Shearer, the choir leader, asked how many had got on the water wagon since Sunday's arrival in Paterson.

In his afternoon sermon Sunday said to the men: "Be strong and show thyself a man." He assailed the "booze hitter" and the man who thinks he must "sow his wild oats." The time to sow wild oats is between the ages of 85 and 90 years, was his contention.

"In order to lead your boy in the way he should go, you've got to go the same way, old feller," he shouted.

He accomplished a dramatic piece of work when he told the story of David killing Goliath with a sling.

"David swung his sling around his head and bing, he soaked old Goliath right on the cocoa between the eyes, and he went down on the mat for the count," said Sunday as he fell flat on his stomach. Then young Dave took his sword and cut Goliath's head off and the gang beat it?" added Sunday amid a storm of applause.

Oldest Circus Clown Near Death.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 23.—Captain John C. Clark, 82 years old, well known as a circus clown, is dying with paralysis at his home, 114 Rockwell Avenue. Before he was stricken, two days ago, he had been in the best of health. He took an active part in the Simpson M. E. Church, of which he has been pastor for many years. Captain Clark is known as the oldest circus clown in the world. When 17 years old he joined Dan Rice's Circus.

CAPT. LYDIG IN CZAR'S ARMY

New York Broker Finds Conditions Among Russians Favorable.

A cable dispatch from Captain Philip M. Lydig, broker and member of several clubs, to a friend in this city has revealed that he is now serving in the Russian Army. In the message, which was received Saturday, Captain Lydig said that he found conditions favorable in the Czar's army.

Captain Lydig is in his fifty-eighth year. He volunteered in the Spanish war, was commissioned Captain, and served as Chief of Commissary in the artillery at Chickamauga. After the war he went to Honolulu as Chief and Purchasing Commissary, and before resigning from active service he was sent to Paris to make a report for the Government. He remained in France for several months and made a close study of the military situation in that country.

The information gained during this visit, with his knowledge of German military methods gained while he was a student at Berlin University, put him in a position in which his services would be valuable to the Allies, and at the beginning of the present war he began serving their interests by purchasing materials and horses for them in this country. He came into direct touch with the Russian authorities, it is said, through negotiating the purchases of large numbers of mounts for Cossacks.

Captain Lydig was born on the old Lydig estate in the Bronx, and was graduated from Harvard in 1889. In 1902 he married the former Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes and in 1906 he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He is a member of the Harvard, Union, New York Yacht, Knickerbocker and Racquet and Tennis Clubs of this city, and the Loyal Legion and Spanish-American War Association.

BECKER DECISION TUESDAY.

Condemned Police Lieutenant's Counsel Expects Reversal.

The Court of Appeals, sitting at Albany, will hand down a decision tomorrow in the appeal of Charles Becker, now in the death house at Sing Sing for the killing of Herman Rosenthal. No information of the nature of the decision could be obtained, but M. T. Martin, counsel for the former police lieutenant, was confident last night that the verdict of the jury, the second to find Becker guilty, would be reversed.

James A. Delehanty, Assistant District Attorney, who was active in opposing the Becker appeal, said last night that he had heard, but not officially, that a decision would be given tomorrow.

The Becker lawyers base their hopes largely on the alleged error of Justice Seabury, who presided at the trial, in admitting the testimony of Louis Rosenburg, one of the gunmen put to death for the murder, and the exclusion of the dying statement of "Dago Frank," another of the gunmen.

ARREST TWO MOVIE MEN.

Jersey City Enforces Sunday Law Despite Appeals.

The much-heralded revolt of the proprietors of moving picture houses in Jersey City against the blue laws took place yesterday. Prosecutor Hudspeth and Director of Public Safety Frank Hague, who had been petitioned in vain by the movie men for permission to run their houses on Sunday, had policemen on duty at every house, and two of the owners were arrested, Harry Mortimer of Irving Street and Summit Avenue and Louis Calitri of 131 Brunswick Street. The maximum penalty under the Vice and Immorality act is a fine of $2, but habitual violation makes a house guilty of such violation a disorderly house and the proprietor may get three years in the penitentiary.

The movie men say they petitioned for relief after they had noticed that residents of Jersey City not only went to New York every Sunday to the shows, but also to Hoboken and West Hoboken, in the same county, and hence under Prosecutor Hudspeth's jurisdiction.

JUMPS FROM THE BRIDGE.

Scow Captain Finds Dead Man on the Deck at Dawn.

Captain Edward Sally of the brick scow Bettina, moored near the foot of Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, under the Brooklyn Bridge, came upon deck from his cabin yesterday morning about 6:20 oclock and found a man lying in a heap on the forward deck. He was dead, with every bone in his body broken. He was apparently about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighed about 180 pounds. Head mixed gray hair and was poorly dressed in a blue coat, brown striped trousers, and tan shoes.

The police learned that about 4 oclock a milkman driving on the north roadway of the bridge toward Manhattan had seen a man standing near the Brooklyn tower and taking off his coat. When Policeman Burnett of the Bridge Squar was sent to investigate the man was not there. It is supposed that the man put his ceat on and jumped, landing on the scow.

COCAINE IN DEPOSIT BOX

But Mrs. Price Kept Enough by Her to Collapse in Cell.

Mrs. Sophie Price, who said she lived at 318 West Thirty-sixth Street, charged by a Federal officer with keeping a supply of cocaine in a box in a safe deposit vaule and arrested for having narcotics in her possession, became ill in her cell in the Greenwich Street station last night and was sent to Bellevue Hospital for treatment for the drug habit. It was thought she had collapsed because she had been deprived of the drug, but the police say she admitted concealing cocaine about her person when she was searched by the matron and took it in the cell.

Mrs. Price, who is 27 years old, admitted, the police say, that she was a cocaine victim and had been under treatment three times at Bellevue.

CHILD FALLS UPON WOMAN.

Tumbles from Fire Escape Into Group of Neighbors on Stoop.

Mrs. Shamie Kofury, 55 years old, was sitting with neighbors on the stood of her home at 59 Washington Street, last evening, when Lillian Furgay, 5 years old, of the same address, fell upon her. The child had been playing on the fire escape at the floor above.

Lillian was not badly hurt, but she knocked Mrs. Kofury over backwards, and her head struck the stoop, rendering her unconscious. She was revived by Dr. Sinton of the Hudson Street Hospital.

WHITE SULPHUR ARRIVALS.

Drives and Golf Links Thronged by Guests of the Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 23.—The service in St. Thomas's Church this morning was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Roller of Charleston. The drives and the golf links were thronged all day. By the middle of the afternoon every horse and carriage in the livery stables had been engaged.

Among those who arrived at the Greenbrier this morning were Mrs. George A. Evans, Edmund de George Bene, J. E. Bush, Harold C. McCally, and John Riegel of New York, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Jackson of St. Paul, Mrs. W. Y. Caleonight and son of Cincinnati, W. H. Newbold, and George B. Kane, Jr., of Philadelphia, N. Y. Farrington of Ravena, Ohio, and A. C. Hovey of Chicago.

Gets Two Rattlesnakes.

OGDENSBURG, N. J., May 23.—Bill Hendershot, who is known as the champion snake charmer in this section of New Jersey, started out today for the world's record when he caught two rattlers, one with nine rattles on it and one button. Last year Hendershot's record was seventeen rattlesnakes, which he sent to the Bronx Zoological Park in New York. He says he hopes to double the number this year.

SHEARS PARK'S RAM TO KEEP HIS RECORD

Ireland's Premier Pelt Lifter Wins City Championship Without Anaesthetics.

BUTTED FRONT AND REAR

Bill Snyder Suggests New Artillery Aid in War—Sheep's Milk for Bald Heads.

The great Central Park sheep shearing contest of 1915 is over, and Bill Snyder, head keeper and animal lover now has sixty scantily clad shivering sheep and one old Dorset ram. The weather for the last few days has not been suited to thin clothing, and Bill and T. J. Hoey, the park shepherd, were still busy yesterday feeding some of their charges hot milk and otherwise warding pneumonia from the sheepfold.

The great interest, at least for those who care for the zoological collection in the park, centred not in the number of sheep sheared or in the amount of wool each produced, but in the contest for shearing honors betwen Patrick Keenan, keeper of the monkey house and according to his own asserting, record sheep shearer of Ireland, and Bob Hurton, assistant to Bill and once a sheep farmer in New Jersey, and, as Snyder announced in the hay house before the trip to the sheepfold, "both members of this club."

The contest really began several weeks ago when Bill announced to his hay house audience one stormy afternoon that it was about time to shear the sheep. Pat Keenan, who has reached that time in life when one is "sot" in his ways, mourned the passing of real artistic sheep shearing.

Bob Hurton laughed a loud sarcastic "ha, ha" that riled old Pat, and that, with a few suggestions from Bill Snyder, was what really started the contest. After the match was arranged it became the one subject of conversation, and for a time, to quote Bill again, "the men watched each other from the trenches." After preliminaries had been settled there was much argument as to the umpires. Both sides liked Robert Copeland, the park policeman, then, as a compromise, Dan Burns, of the bird house, was accepted.

Six Gentle Animals in Reserve.

Stories of the sheep shearing on the lawn near the fold all agree that it was a big attraction for the thousands of visitors who came, many drawn by the bleatings of the flock. For the favored few the Hurton-Keenan contest was second in interest only to the Johnson-Willard fight in Cuba. This event was pulled off, to use the sporting language of the head keeper, in a more secluded part of the fold and at a time when there was no inquisitive crowd to interfere. Principals, witnesses, and umpires gathered at the close of the day. Six of the gentle animals were reserved for the trial of skill. Each contestant was provided with a pair of shears, the tools being tested and tried much as are the weapons of duelists on the field of honor. Keenan generously declined to take the advantage his age gave him and he allowed Hurton first choice. Snyder himself posted the umpires and gave the order for the contest to begin.

Shepherd Hoey brought in a pair of victims, shoved them toward the centre of the improvised ring, and Snyder gave the short command, "Now go!"

Go they did. Each man's work showed that he had had previous practice at shearing. Care had to be taken for each was allowed only two scratches. To scratch one sheep a third time meant disqualification. The first pair were disposed of with the contestants "neck and neck."

Hurton loudly claimed a foul, charging that he had been disconcerted by Bill's offer to chloroform the sheep. Keenan led by two minutes at the end of the second sheep, and the forty-five pounds of wool that lay on the ground before him testified to the thoroughness of his work.

"Third round!" shouted Bill, and Hoey appeared with another pair of animals. One had a piece of bagging wrapped about its head, and Hoey explained that that was necessary because the victim was unusually timid. Keenan got the one with the head tied up. Holding it gently, he began operations.

'Twas a Dorset Ram.

At the first snip of the shears the victim sprang up suddenly, there was a flash of wool, and the animal landed head first on Keenan's person. The bagging fell off and disclosed a fine English Dorset ram. This particular ram apparently entertained a strong personal objection to Keenan as it did to the operation of separating it from its Winter coat.

Keenan loudly claimed a foul. His supporters shouted, "It's a put-up job!" but before the objections could be passed upon the ram struck again. At this particular moment Keenan was stooping. Here it is best to do as Bill Snyder does in telling the story—"I drew the curtain of forgetfulness over the incident as well as over Pat's language."

"It was certainly a great treat," said Snyder yesterday when from his throne, a bale of hay in the hayhouse, he retold the story of the contest. "It was a joke we planned, but none of us knew how well it was going to work. Twice the ram struck before Keenan showed the mettle in him, tackled the sheep gangster, conquered, threw, and sheared him. I never knew before I saw that ram strike how to appreciate the war news. What an assistance a battalion of rams would be charging ahead of one of the European armies."

"Hurton finished at least three minutes before Keenan got well under way, but the umpires wisely decided that Pat was a good sport, and so they gave him the decision. It really was not a fair contest at that, because not only did the antics of the ram hinder Keenan, but Hurton laughed so hard that he bungled the last sheep."

Snyder believes that ewe's milk is good as a hair tonic, and sometimes in the afternoon as many as three or four baldheaded men will come to the fold, inspired by Bill's hope that hair will sprout again.

"Well, it can't do any harm," said Bill in defense of his belief in the efficacy of sheep's milk.

CITY BREVITIES.

Morris Hillquit will speak tonight on "Disarmament" at the East Side Forum in Public School 62, at Hestor and Essex Streets.

Borough President Marks will make the address tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock dedicating to public use the new municipal garage at Ninetieth Street and the East River.

The Sunday afternoon concert at Ellis Island for the detained aliens was attended yesterday by 1,000 persons, who listened to the program of vocal and instrumental music given by the Bohemian Gymnastic Society Sokol.

James McBride of 2,338 Andrews Avenue told Magistrate Deuel in Morrisania Court yesterday that Saturday night he was robbed of $50 on a Union trolley line car. James V. Mancusi, the conductor, whom he accused, was held in $500 bail for examination tomorrow.

The sixth New York City Conference of Charities and Correction will be held tomorrow, Wednesday, and Thursday in the Long Island Historical Society Hall, Brooklyn.

Ugo Stefantni of 214 East Fourteenth Street tried to kill himself in Central Park yesterday afternoon by taking bichloride of mercury, but a officeman knocked the poison from his hand.

While playing on the fourth-floor fire escape at his home at 1,516 St. Nicholas Avenue yesterday afternoon Joseph Kanerack, 5 years old, fell to the pavement. He was taken to Washington Heights Hospital suffering from a fractured skul.

William Grist of 305 East Fifty-seventh Street fell asleep while lying on a stringpiece of a dock at the foot of East Forty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon. Charles Beller, a volunteer lifesaver, rescued him.

The Summer all-water route to Boston of the Eastern Steamship Lines will be commenced tomorrow by the twin-screw steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. They will leave Pier 15, North River, foot of Muray Street, at 5 o'clock.

The rumored plan of Mayor Mitchel and Chamberlain Bruere to organize the city employes will be opposed by the Central Federated Union, according to an announcement made by Secretary Bohm of the union. He charges the plan is political.

MANY SHOTS AT BURGLARS.

Seven Caught Behind Clubhouse Where Loot Was Found.

Burglars climbed over roofs and reached the rear of the dyeing and cleaning shop of Arthur O'Keefe at 424 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning. While they were forcing an entrance with a jimmy a servant girl in a nearby dwelling awakened and watched them. Her employer telephoned the Clymer Street Police Station.

Somebody else had seen the burglars and began to shoot at them. Policemen Abbramcati and Schuettig chased the thieves into a small clubhouse at 118 South Eighth Street. They extinguished all the lights, and when the two policemen broke in the thieves jumped from rear windows. Schuetting and Abbramcati followed to the yard, where they also began to shoot. Half a dozen more policemen with two detectives arrived, and seven men were coralled. In the clubrooms was found more than $100 worth of property which O'Keefe identified as having been stolen from his place.

The prisoners said they were William Burns of 342 South First Street, James and Henry Burns of 228 Division Avenue, Thomas Donnelly of 148 South Eighth Street, Thomas Berry of 307 Berry Street, and Frank Schuls of 642 East Fourteenth Street, Manhattan. In the Manhattan Avenue Police Court each was held in $1,000 bail on a charge of burglary.

THIEF ALARM ON WINGS.

"Gabriel's Arrow" Led to Capture of Pigeons and Robbers.

One of two dozen prize pigeons stolen from George Shelby at Coytesville, N. J., near the Palisades, escaped from its captors, and flying home made known the loss of the birds and led to their recovery and the arrest of the thieves yesterday. Mrs. Shelby saw the pigeon fly into the window of her home and recognized it as "Gabriel's Arrow," which had won many prizes. She made an investigation, and found that the pigeon coops had been raided in the absence of her husband early in the morning. Suspecting that the birds would be taken across the Fort Lee Ferry, Mrs. Shelby telephoned to Police Headquarters here.

Detective Gompers and Brancato, watching passengers at the Manhattan side of the ferry, followed Frank Ralph, 14 years old, of 1,682 Park Avenue, who left the boat and met Albert Walz, 17, of 55 East 122d Street, at 125th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The police say the boys had the missing pigeons, valued at $1,000, in a burlap bag. In the Harlem Court Magistrate Appleton held Walz in $2,000 bail for examination on the charge of burglary. Ralph was sent to the Children's Society.

BOMB ROUTS 16 FAMILIES.

Causes Panic in Tenement House in East 103d Street.

When Joseph Dolpimascolo and his family were at a moving picture show last night a bomb was exploded in the doorway of their ground-floor flat at 305 East 103d Street, just back of Dolpimascolo's barber shop. The doorway and walls were blown out and the ceilings shattered, and the stairway leading down to the basement was blown to pieces. A large plate glass window in the front of the barber shop was shattered and windows on the second floor were broken, but most of the force of the bomb was downward, and for this reason the police thought dynamite had been used. The damage was estimated at about $500.

The explosion caused a panic among sixteen Italian families living in the tenement house, and they all trooped into the street, many of them in their night clothes. Police reserves quieted the crowd.

Dolpimascolo denied that he had received any threatening letters, but Detectives Kahn, Grossman, and McCafferty were told by neighbors that he had been warned to move his shop, which had been at the address for about six years and was doing a big business. Two other barbers recently moved into the neighborhood.

URGES GOOD MEN TO APPLY.

New Election Law Suggests Better Inspectors and Poll Clerks.

The Honest Ballot Association's Election bill, which passed the Legislature on the last day of its session, was signed by Governor Whitman on Saturday. Talcott Williams, President of the association, said last night the bill was undoubtedly the greatest step forward toward securing better election conditions since the enactment of the signature law in 1908. Edward R. Finch, Chairman of the Honest Ballot Association's Executive Committee, was the father of the signature law.

"The bill not only insures decent, adequate, and spacious polling places for New York City," said George W. Kessler, Secretary of the association, "but it also makes possible the selection of competent election officers. With registration in the evenings of five days and on Saturday, it will be possible for men regularly employed in banks, law offices, and business establishments to serve in these positions with the less of only a few business hours.

"Appointment for these positions must be sought through the County Chairmen of the two leading political parties, and, inasmuch as the law requires them to file their recommendations not later than July 1 of each year, those who are interested should lose no time in communicating with the Chairman of their political party for the county in which they reside."

O'RYAN REVIEWS CADETS.

Clason Point Boys Drill Before Army and Guard Officers.

The annual review of the cadets of the Clason Point Military Academy was held at Clason-on-the-Sound yesterday afternoon. A large crowd greeted the boys as they passed in review before Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N. G. N. Y. Rev. Brother Edmund, the Principal, Col. Edward Olmstead, Adjt. Gen., N. G. N. Y., Captain J. L. Gilbreth, 27th U. S. Infantry, Captain P. J. Maguire, 69th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., and Lieut. Gen. C. O. Thomas, 22th Engineers, N. G. N. Y.

Companies C, D, and E gave an exhibition in calisthenics, a nd the honors in the competition drill between Companies A, B, C, and D were awarded to Company D.

Honors in the individual competition drill were awarded to Frederick Beckman of Company D, Corporal William Mann of Company C, and Francis Fitzpatrick of Company D. The boys then participated in a sham battle.

For One Week Only---
$40 Silk-Lined Suits, $25

Midnight Blue and Gray Serges, exceptional value, guaranteed cloths, that will make ideal Summer Suits. One of each will make a pleasant change during the entire summer. Order now, and your clothes will be ready for Decoration Day. To measure only.

Coat and Trousers, $22.50

Extra White or Striped Flannel Trousers, $5.00

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EXCLUSIVELY CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHES $20 TO $50

RIFLE RANGES OPEN TO STUDENT TEAMS

National Shooting Competitions to Take in Representatives of Military Schools.

WEST POINT MEN INVITED

Col. R. M. Blatchford, U. S. A., Named Executive Officer—Range Is Near Jacksonville, Fla.

For the first time since the National Shooting Competitions were established, the rifle ranges this year are to be open to teams from universities maintaining military instruction and from miltary schools and academies. The 1915 competitions are to be held on the Florida range, the second largest in the United States in point of target facilities. The range is eight miles from Jacksonville and is in easy communication with that city by railroad and by steamboat service on the St. John River.

The matches of the National Rifle Association of America will be held from Oct. 8 to 14. The national competitions will follow. October 15 and 16 have been designated for preliminary team practice. The matches will begin on the morning of Oct. 18, with the national individual match. This will be followed by the team match and the national pistol match.

The National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice announced yesterday that the Executive officer for the matches was Colonel Richard M. Blatchford, U. S. A., Commandant of the Army School of Musketry at Fort Sill, Okla. The teams to represent the cavalry and infantry of the United States Army have not been organized, nor have captains been appointed.

A team representing the Naval Academy will be sent to the national matches this year and efforts are being made to overcome the prejudice of the officials of the Military Academy at West Point against being represented by a rifle team. The Academy has been represented at only one annual competition.

The matches, as well as those of the National Rifle Association of America, will be under the management of the regular army, and soldiers will be detailed to pitch the camp and do the marking. The scoring will be done by a special company of marines. Very few changes will be made in the conditions for the 1915 matches. A course consisting of 200 and 300 yards rapid fire, 10 shots at each range, and of 300 and 600 and 1,000 yards, slow fire, 15 shots at each range, has been adopted. Every team must have in it at fewest six new men, and all State teams must be selected by preliminary contests held on State ranges. The service rifle and ammunition as issued by the Ordnance Department will be used by all teams.

Military men and others interested in the promotion of marksmanship predict that, because of the demand for better national defense and the need of training citizens to shoot, the 1915 events will be well attended and the competitions will possess more than usual interest.

The National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice points out that there is a need of better training on the rifle ranges. The records show, it says, that not more than 50 per cent. of the National Guard have taken to the rifle ranges in 1914. Congress established the national matches solely with the view of increasing rifle training among the defense services of the country.

The prediction is made that probably there will not be a State in the Union that will not have representatives on the Florida Range. Even West Virginia, whose appropriation for the maintenance of the National Guard was omitted this year, has declared its intention of sending a team to Florida. Congress at its last session still further gave its approval and assistance to rifle teams by appropriating $50,000 to assist States which have to send teams from long distances. Because of this help such States as Washington, Maine, and Oregon will be under no financial setback this year in sending teams to the matches.

ENLARGE DU PONT PLANT.

Wisconsin Dynamite Factory to Have a Third Addition.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHLAND, Wis., May 23.—Supt. F. T. Beers of the du Pont Company's dynamite plant at Barksdale has received definite authority from headquarters to start work on the third triton plant at the Barksdale works. The addition to the plant will give employment to 200 men all Summer, and after the plants are completed steady employment to about 100 more men, all on contracts for explosives for the United States.

Work on the second plant was started last Monday, and it was not thought that the third plant would be started before the second was completed.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Hiram E. Craig of Jersey City, convicted recently of murder in the second degree for the killing of Miss Hetty Reeve, will be placed on trial today for the murder of Mrs. Mary Clark, who was shot when Mis Reeve was killed.

NEWARK.—Edward Bashman, 47 years old, of 104 Sussex Avenue, was drowned in the Morris Canal yesterday when he accidentally fell from the towpath.

NEWARK.—Edward Hospoder, 8 years old, of 117 Albert Avenue, suffered a fracture of the skull yesterday when he was struck by a motor delivery wagon.

MONTCLAIR.—A festival of fancy and folk dancing will be given on June 11 and 12 on the estate of William B. Dickson in Llewellyn Road for the benefit of Mountainside Hospital. More than 350 women and girls will take part.

MONTCLAIR.—A large clocks that cost $750 has been placed at Bellevue Avenue and Valley Road by the Mountain Society, an organization formed thirty-nine years ago to promote the welfare of the town.

ORANGE.—Adolph Reimann, 50 years old, a hopeless victim of locomotor ataxia, committed suicide yesterday in the home of Mrs. Kate Starrett, 4 Freeman Street.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Mrs. John Myers and her ten-year-old daughter narrowly escaped death yesterday when they were trapped by fire on the second story of their home. They got out by wrapping themselves in blankets and running down a stairway.

PATERSON.—When Mrs. Anna Mosley of 42 West Street came home last night after the Billy Sunday service at the Tabernacle she failed to see her boarder, Mrs. Mary Donaldson, aged 55 years, about the rooms. She investigated and found the woman dead in a foot of water in the bathtub. The police put the case down as accidental.

WHITMAN'S TRIP WEST.

Governor's Party Starts for Exposition Wednesday—Return June 18.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—Governor Whitman and his party will start for California on a special train next Wednesday afternoon, to be absent until June 18. Governor and Mrs. Whitman and their daughter Olive, with Major J. Stanley Moore, will occupy the private car New York.

On the outgoing journey stops will be made in Chicago, (one day,) and Salt Lake City, (one day.) The party will stay eleven days in San Francisco. Leaving there, a stop of one day will be made at San Diego, and a day and a half at the Grand Canyon.

The guests to accompany the Governor are Mrs. Edward Schoeneck, Syracuse; Mrs. Elon R. Brown, Watertown; General and Mrs. Louis W. Stotesbury, New York City; Senator and Mrs. George H. Whitney, Mechanicsville; John R. Yale, Brewster; Speaker and Mrs. Thaddeus C. Sweet, Phoenix; Lieut. Commander Louis M. Josephthal, New York; Mrs. Glynn, Syracuse; Majors Henry J. Cookingham, Jr., Utica, and Reginald L. Foster and John Franklin Dunseith, New York City; Captains Walter F. Gibson of Buffalo, Theron R. Strong of New York City, Henry E. Green of Amsterdam, and William R. Johnson of Syracuse, and Lieutenants John F. Dandell of New York City, John W. Goff, Jr., of Bronxville, Harold C. Woodward and Lorillard Spencer of New York City, Thomas Fairservis of Brooklyn, Maunsell S. Crosby of Rhinebeck, and Alvan W. Perry of New York City.

TOWN WILL BUILD ROAD.

Southampton's Low Bid Wins a State Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 23.—The Town of Southampton has obtained the contract for the construction of ten and one-half miles of highway on Long Island, between Qnuogue and Southampton, at a bid of $113,068. The town bid against sixteen contractors, whose proposals ran from $114,200 to $152,582. The road is to be built under the State aid plan, the State paying 65 per cent. and the county of Suffolk 35 per cent. of the cost. The town will be held by the State Highway Department to as strict an accountably as a contracting firm.

The town bid for the work on the supposition that it could save money for the tax payers. This is not the first instance of a town performing a contract, but as a rule the work done under like conditions in the past has proved to be more expensive than if performed by a contractor.

DUMBA GIVES UP LEASE.

Austrian Ambassador Drops Plans for Summer Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 23.—It was learned today that Dr. Konstantin Theodor Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, had surrendered his option for the lease of Monatuck Farm in Stockbridge, the country home of Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs of New York. The place has been rented for the season by Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Osborne of Pittsburgh.

There is much speculation in the Summer colony here regarding the Ambassador's reasons for relinquishing the lease, but it is believed that the complications caused by the entry of Italy into the war has necessitated the change in his plans. It is said that he intends to forego his usual vacation and stay in close touch with affairs at Washington.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. Sat. & May 31, at 2:15. ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED UNTIL SATURDAY, JUNE 5. NO PERFORMANCE TOMORROW NIGHT. CHARLES FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED de BELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS. EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, MAY 31.

GAIETY Broadway and 46th Street. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat. & Mon., May 31, at 2:30. WM. A. BRADY'S NEW WINTER GARDEN "SHE'S IN AGAIN" "A CYLINDER LAUGH PRODUCER."

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" ALL LAUGHS Special Mat. Mon., May 31.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Twin Beds. Last week this theatre "TWIN BEDS." Begins Decoration Day Mat. at the Harris.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St., Columbus Circle. Phone 9590 Col. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY. By Press and Public Command. Arnold DALY IN SHAW'S BEST PLAY, "CANDIDA" With HILDA SPONG. GEO. GIDDENS, DORIS MITCHELL, MONTAGU LOVE, CHARLES LAITE.

Wed. Mat., Pop., Best Seats, $1.50.

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Under Cover

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25c to 50c. Van Den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents The CHIMES of NORMANDY

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat. & Mon., May 31. Laughing Hit of New York A Full House by Fred Jackson

ASTOR B'y 45 St. 2:30 & 8:30. Box seats $1. Entire Orch., 50c. Entire Balc., 25c. LAST WEEK. The Photo-Spectacle, The Eternal City. With Pauline Frederick. Mon. Ev. May 31, GEORGE BEBAN in "THE ALIEN." Adapted from "The Sign of the Rose." The Silent and Spoken Drama Combined.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat. & Mon., May 31. Tel. 6344 Bryant. TONIGHT—326TH PERFORMANCE. ON TRIAL

LUNA Greatest Show Place on Earth. 60,000 Delighted Visitors Daily

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. KITTY GORDON, BESSIE CLAYTON, Jack Wilson, Hans Kronold, Allan Dinehart & Co., W. Horelik Ensemble.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opposite West 130th St. Ferry. NOW OPEN One Continuous Round of Pleasure.

NEW BRIGHTON BRIGHTON BEACH. Mat. Today. Douglas Fairbanks with Patricia Collinge, Lillian Shaw, Chic Sale, Flanagan & Edwards, Burns & Fulton, etc.

BAND DRUGS PRIEST AND ROBS HIS HOME

Father Maurius Legnani Bound After Fight in His Study in Dunton, Queens.

$200 CHURCH MONEY TAKEN

Attack of Five Men Attributed by Clergyman to Enemy He Had Known in Sicily.

When the Rev. Father Maurius Legnani pastor of St. Pius V. Roman Catholic Church in Dunton, Borough of Queens, was seated alone last night in his rectory at 38 Wyckoff Avenue, five young men went to the door and told him they wanted advice on how to draw up a legitimizing document for use in Chicago. The priest invited them into his study and talked to them for a few minutes, but becoming suspicious, he ordered them out.

Thereupon they attacked him, and after a hard fight in which he defended himself vigorously and was beaten, they tied his hands and left him helpless. Going through the house, they obtained $200, the receipts of the day's collections, and a watch chain, a locket, several medals, and a valuable emblem of an Italian secret society set with various jewels.

Father Legnani recovered consciousness and staggered out to the front porch, where his calls attracted James Pickett. Pickett summoned Dr. Joseph Z. Bergeleisen, who treated the priest. Father Legnani told Detectives Krummel and Werle of the Eighth Branch that he did not know

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, partly cloudy; warmer tomorrow; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,940. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON REVIVES SHIP PROJECT

Government Must Supply Vessels Unless Capital Soon Acts, He Tells Trade Delegates.

$3,000,000,000 FOR LENDING

Vanderlip Announces Enormous Bank Surplus and Pays Tribute to Federal Reserve Act.

19 REPUBLICS REPRESENTED

Pan-American Trade Problems to be Considered All Week—Addresses by Cabinet Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—At the opening today of the Pan-American Financial Conference, which will sit for the remainder of the week, keynotes were sounded by President Wilson in his speech of welcome and by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, in an informal statement later in the day. The President stressed the need of greater carrying facilities, and there was no mistaking his reference to the Ship Purchase bill when, amid general applause, he said that "if private capital cannot soon enter upon the adventure of establishing these physical means of communication, the Government must undertake to do so." The President's speech follows in full:

May Show the Path to Peace.

There can be no sort of union of interest if there is a purpose of exploitation on the part of any person connected with a great conference of this sort. We are not, therefore, trying to make use of each other, but we are trying to be of use to one another.

It is very surprising to me, it is even a source of mortification, that a conference like this should have been so long delayed, that it should never have occurred before, that it should have required a crisis of the world to show the Americans how truly they were neighbors to one another. If there is any one happy circumstance, gentlemen, arising out of the present distressing circumstances of the world, it is that it has revealed us to one another; it has shown us what it means to be neighbors. And I cannot help harboring the hope, the very high hope, that by this commerce of minds with one another, as well as commerce in goods, we may show the world in part the path to peace.

It would be a very great thing if the Americas could add to the distinction which they already wear, this of showing the way to peace, to permanent peace. The way to peace for us, at any rate, is manifest. It is the kind of rivalry which does not involve aggression. It is the knowledge that men can be of the greatest service to one another and nations of the greatest service to one another when the jealousy between them is merely a jealousy of excellence, and when the basis of their intercourse is friendship. There is only one way in which we wish to take advantage of you, and that is by making better goods, by doing the things that we seek to do for each other better, if we can, than you do them, and so spurring you on, if we might, by so handsome a jealousy as that to excel us.

I am so keenly aware that the basis of personal friendship is this competition in excellence that I am perfectly certain that this is the only basis for the friendship of nations, this handsome rivalry, this rivalry in which there is no dislike, this rivalry in which there is nothing but the hope of a common elevation in great enterprises which we can undertake in common.

Lack of Ships and Trade Routes.

There is one thing that stands in our way, among others; you are more conversant with the circumstances than I am. The thing I have chiefly in mind is that physical lack of means of communication, the lack of vehicles, the lack of ships, the lack of established routes of trade, the lack of those things which are absolutely necessary if we are to have true commercial and intimate commercial relations with one another; and I am perfectly clear in my judgment that, if private capital cannot soon enter upon the adventure of establishing these physical means of communication, the Government must undertake to do so.

We cannot indefinitely stand apart and need each other for the lack of what can easily be supplied, and, if one instrumentality cannot supply it, then another must be found which will supply it. We cannot know each other unless we see each other; we cannot deal with each other unless we communicate with each other. So soon as we communicate and are upon a familiar footing of intercourse with one another, we shall understand one another, and the bonds between the Americas will be such bonds that no influence that the world may produce in the future will ever break them.

If I am selfish for America, I at least hope that my selfishness is enlightened. The selfishness that hurts the other party is not enlightened selfishness. If I were going upon a mere ground of selfishness, I would seek to benefit the other party and so tie him to myself, so that, even if you were to suspect me of selfishness, I hope you will also suspect me of intelligence and of knowing the only safe way for the establishment of the things which we covet, as well as the establishment of the things which we desire and which we would feel honored if we could earn and win.

I have said these things because they will perhaps enable you to understand how far from formal my welcome to this body is. It is a welcome from the heart, it is a welcome from

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BRYAN DENIES BERLIN HAS MADE CONCESSIONS

No News from Gerard, He Says, in Reply to Rumors—War With Italy Causes Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Widespread reports that the German Government had made concessions to the United States with respect to the sinking of the Lusitania and the German submarine warfare on unarmed merchant vessels, and that as a result the danger confronting the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries had been obviated, were disposed of today by Secretary Brayn. Mr. Bryan departed from his usual course in declining to discuss matters of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and other Governments, and made this statement:

"There has been no correspondence with Ambassador Gerard in regard to the Lusitania note that in any way affects the terms of that note."

From this it is evident that no exchanges have taken place between Ambassador Gerard and the Berlin Foreign Office with a view to obtaining an understanding in advance of Germany's answer to the American note. Mr. Gerard is said to have sent advices as to feeling in Germany over the American protest, but Mr. Bryan's statement shows that he has not been in negotiation with the Imperial authorities with a view to arranging the differences between the two Governments.

The Swiss Legation here issued a statement tonight denying that Switzerland had made representations to Germany on account of the reported loss of Swiss lives with the Lusitania. "The Swiss Government has made no such protest in Berlin," said the statement. "Inquiries made by the Legation at the Cunrad Agency in New York immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania, have, moreover, established the fact that no Swiss citizens are claimed to have been on board that steamer."

BERLIN, May 24.—Germany's reply to the American note will not be ready for several days. Officials of the Foreign Office are so occupied with the Italian developments that they have had no time to elaborate the draft of the note.

It is pointed out here that the delay in the publication of the German reply will give an opportunity for the public to view the situation more dispassionately.

LASSEN REFUGEES FEAR TO RETURN

Menace of California Volcano Makes Living in Valley Too Dangerous, They Say.

REDDING, Cal., May 24.—Another eruption of Lassen Peak began today at 11 o'clock. All fences in the Lassen National Forest are reported to have been destroyed. Logs swept down the side of Lassen Peak have been piled in a dam, which has caused Manzanila Creek to change its course.

Refugees from Hot Creek Valley, whose farms have been buried under a thick layer of volcanic mud, which has solidified into an impervious hard pan, said today they had no intention, for the present at least, or returning to their home. The menace of the volcano, they said, made living in the valley too dangerous.

Sixteen families fled from the valley when Saturday's explosion sent a river of mud and lava down the mountainside. They found refuge in Burney, a hamlet far removed from the danger zone.

Lassen was reported to have been in eruption again last night, but owing to cloudy skies, the outbreak was not generally observed. From small towns in the shadow of the mountain word came today that great excitement prevailed. Fall Rivers, one of the villages, was subjected to a heavy fall of ashes.

ALASKA VOLCANO ACTIVE.

Iliamna Peak in Eruption Since Last Tuesday.

SEWARD, Alaska, May 24.—Iliamna volcano and an unidentified peak on the west coast of Cook inlet has been in eruption since Tuesday, according to reports brought by the steamer Alamada today. Persons who passed the volcano Thursday said dense clouds of smoke were rolling up from the crater.

Four slight earthquakes here, accompanied by a roaring noise, have been felt during the last three months, but are believed to have had no connection with the volcanoes, as no shock was felt here when the craters became active.

Iliamna Volcano, on the west coast of Cook Inlet, is a peak 12,066 feet high. It has been known as an active volcano since the earliest records of the Spanish and American explorers, but its eruptions never have been violent. The district around Iliamna is virtually uninhabited.

There has been no violent outburst since June 9, 1912, when Mount Katmai burst into a spectacular eruption, covering fertile Kodiak Island and the adjacent mainland under a deep layer of volcanic ash.

Iliamna Volcano is 150 miles west of Seward.

'INVADERS' BEATEN BY FLETCHER'S FLEET

Fail in Attempted Landing of Armed Force in War Game—The Flagship Wyoming 'Sunk.'

BOSTON, May 4.—The defeat of an attempt to land an armed force of "invaders" on the New England coast, in connection with the naval war game, was reported tonight. According to this report, the superdreadnought Wyoming, the flagship of Admiral Fletcher, head of the fleet of defense, was theoretically sunk by the scout cruiser Chester, the flagship of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, in command of the "hostiles."

The centre of the manoeuvres moved tonight from Narragansett Bay to a spot somewhere off this port. The battleships Delaware, North Dakota, Georgia, and Louisiana lay to off Boston Light for several hours, and then steamed out to sea, while destroyers and submarines were sighted to the eastward of this city.

CHECK GERMAN GALICIAN DRIVE

Russian Advances Threaten Invaders' Positions West of the San River.

MACKENSEN SHIFTS MEN

Draws In His Wings in Order to Protect His Centre from Attack.

FOUR-DAY GALICIAN BATTLE

Furious German Assaults to the South of Przemysl Continue Without Definite Result.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The German phalanx that was to have been driven like a battering ram through the whole of Galicia to Lemberg has come to a stop on the River San. Its head is on the right bank and, its base on the left, but the Russians have retaken a village at the apex of the phalanx, and, while the Germans still hold the centre on the San, the Russians to the northward and southward are on the left bank of the river and threatening the German communications.

The danger to the Germans is greatest from the north, where they are advancing in the angle between the San and the Vistula. The Russians have taken several villages west of Nisko.

General von Mackensen, to save his centre, has had to weaken his wings by detaching reinforcements intended for Southern Poland.

The Germans have been unable to keep up that ring of fire that was to have swept the Russians out of Galicia. They have also begun to economize shells. Their plan is breaking down because its hope of success lay in speed. Their aim was to win a short, decisive and tremendous battle, but the battle is dragging. Their centre is held, and the big effort is crumbling up into a number of smaller battles.

The Russian Army has not belied its reputation by its stubborn defense on the San. It has foiled the German hopes. Instead of one vast sweep, the Germans are now reduced to a sort of general reconnoissance for possible weak points along the whole front. Their chief aims for the moment are to envelop Przemysl and secure the command of the Dniester southeast of Przemysl. They are violently attacking at Hussakow and between Stryj and Drohobycz they are struggling to reach the big river that guards the approaches to the Carpathians.

The first fierce struggle is over; the Russians have not given way, and the battle will now be a long one, with a great deal of manoeuvring; but the Russians, by gaining time, have already defeated the original German plan.

The Germans are accused of brutality in their treatment of Russian prisoners. It is reported that they drowned one party of captives in the San and that five Russian prisoners were shot by a German officer. Another story is told of a Cossack who escaped to the Russian lines after having had his ears snipped and strips of flesh cut from his thighs for his refusal to give information as to the Russian position. On the Narew the Germans have for the first time in this campaign made use of asphyxiating gases.

German Communications Menaced.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) May 24.—In the view of Russian military observers, the German offensive movement has been definitely checked on the upper San River. The Russian movement upon Nisko and the occupation of Ulanoff, Rudnik, Kraftza, Bourghy, and Shushav, to the westward of the upper San, seriously threaten not only the German position east of the river, but the communications to the rear as well. Cooperating with this army, another strong Russian force to the eastward of Przemysl is pressing against the right wing of this German advanced position.

Southward of Przemysl, on the other hand, the Germans are furiously battering the Russian front, and a very hotly contested action is being fought along a line of twenty miles between the Tismenitza and the Stry Rivers. Other points of activity are to the east of the Drogobitch-Stry Railroad and between Goussakow and Krukenika, forty miles to the northwest.

These regions report that continuous fighting has been in progress for the last four days, but without marked advantage to either side.

Russian Pickets Cross the Rawka.

Following is the official communication:

In the Shavli region the enemy continues to occupy strongly organized positions. Considerable enemy forces which had crossed to the left bank of the Dubysa, near Rossijeny, again have been driven back over the river.

On the Narew front, in the valley of the Pissa, we renewed our attack on the enemy.

On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy, supported by intense artillery fire, has made fruitless attempts during the last few days to drive back our pickets, who now are on the left bank of the Rawka.

South of the Pilica, in the region of Klymentow, the enemy attempted an offensive, but by energetic counter-attacks on the night of the 22d we repulsed them, capturing more than 1,000 prisoners and four machine guns.

In Galicia the enemy genrally has assumed the defensive, his active operations mostly taking the form of counter-attacks. Between the Vistula and Przemysl we made slight progress on the left bank of the lower San and repulsed four counter-attacks in the region of Rudnik. Northeast of Seniawa we dislodged the enemy from the village of Dobra.

We successfully repulsed German counter-attacks on the night of the 22d on the front of Makowiska-Wetlin.

Between Przemysl and the great marsh of the Dniester the enemy persisted on the 21st in fruitless attempts to break our front between the village of Gousskow and Krynica. On the night of the 22d our troops opened an offensive in a region nearer the Dniester, and, pressing the enemy, took 900 prisoners and four machine guns.

On the front on the right bank of the Dniester, in the Shonsko region, there was a stubborn fight during the

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SINK NEUTRAL SHIP, FIRE ON RESCUERS

Germans Blow Up Norwegian Steamer and Aim Torpedo at Vessel With Survivors.

NEWCASTLE, England, May 24.—The Norwegian steamer Minerva was sunk by a German submarine on Saturday night. The crew of the steamer was landed here this evening by the steamer Iris.

The Captain of the Iris reports that after he had rescued the crew of the Minerva the submarine sent a torpedo at the Iris, narrowly missing her.

The Minerva was bound from South Shields for Norway.

The steamer Minerva sailed from New York on April 16 for Christiania. She arrived at Kirkwall May 4 and from there was taken to Shields, arriving in the latter port on May 8. She was a vessel of 2,413 tons and was owned by Jacobson & Sons of Christiania.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP SUNK IN BLACK SEA?

Bucharest Dispatch via Berlin Reports "Winteleimon" Lost with 1,400 Men.

BERLIN, May 24, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"According to a Bucharest dispatch the Russian armored man of war Winteleimon has been sunk, with 1,400 men, in the Black Sea."

The foregoing evidently refers to the Russian battleship Panteleimon. This warship, whose destruction is said to have caused the loss of 1,400 lives, is put down in naval reference books as having a complement of about 740 men. In time of war, however, this number might be increased considerably.

The Panteleimon was built in 1897. She was 378 feet long. Her displacement was 12,582 tons. She carried four 12-inch guns, sixteen 6-inch, four 3-inch, six 3-pounders and five torpedo tubes.

GERMANY EXPLAINS TRIAL OF FRYE CASE

Prize Court Action Merely in Observance of Her Laws—Answer Coming Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Through Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, the German Government has explained its action in sending the case of the American sailing ship William P. Frye before the German Prize Court at Hamburg for consideration.

This action was not intended by Germany as an answer to the recent American note, in which it was urged that the submission of the Frye case to a German Prize Court would be inappropriate and would involve unnecessary delay. It appears from the explanation made by the German Government that the matter of the Frye was put before the Prize Court because that was a necessary procedure under German law, and that the Prize Court proceedings will be wholly independent of the diplomatic handling of the demand for payment of damages for the loss of the Frye.

The State Department was notified last week by Consul General Henry Morgan at Hamburg that the case of the Frye had been put into the Prize Court. This news puzzled the State Department, who did not know whether it meant that Germany had decided to deal with the case only in the Prize Court or whether it was an automatic procedure that could not be avoided under German laws, but which would not interfere with the diplomatic settlement of the case. Accordingly, a dispatch was sent to Ambassador Gerard directing him to inquire whether the action was intended as a reply to the American note of April 28, which asked that the arrangements for payment of damages for the loss of the Frye be handled diplomatically.

Today Secretary Bryan received a cablegram from Ambassador Gerard dated May 22, as follows:

"Foreign Office states that it did not intend to leave unanswered the note in the William P. Frye case, or to reply by sending the ship to Prize Court. A formal reply will shortly be sent. While under the German laws the action of the Prize Court in issuing the munition is imperative, it remains totally independent of diplomatic negotiations."

GERMAN 'WHITE BOOK' BLAMES BELGIANS

Official Document Charges Civilians with Many Forms of Attack on Troops.

BERLIN, May 24, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the information given out today by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"The German Government has published a 'White Book' concerning the warfare of the civilian population of Belgium, hostilities which included the shooting of troops, the throwing of boiling water, the maiming of the wounded and the assassination of officers in their quarters at night. The time of these occurrences and the names of witnesses are given. All classes of the population, including clergymen, women and children, participated in this aggression. The signal for the beginning often was given by church bells. All the German measures at Louvain and other Belgian towns were only for the purpose of suppressing these attacks.

"The 'White Book' declares that the Belgian official report on the so-called German atrocities is untrustworthy, because the Government of Belgium was unable to examine the evidence."

ANOTHER TAUBE NEAR PARIS

Bombs Are Dropped in Suburb, but Injure Nobody.

PARIS, May 24.—Another German aeroplane of the Taube type flew over the northern suburb of Paris this morning, and droppped several bombs in its flight.

No one was injured by these projectiles.

AUSTRIA BEGINS ACTIVE WAR ON ITALY; AIRMEN AND SHIPS BOMBARD COAST; TROOPS ATTACK ON TYROL BORDER

FIRST ENCOUNTER AT RIVOLI

Austrians Shell Italian Outposts Early in the Morning.

CLASHES AT OTHER POINTS

One Skirmish of Border Forces Takes Place in the Isonzo Valley, on the Eastern Frontier.

ITALIAN ADVANCE BEGUN

General Forward Movement Was Planned for Last Night, According to Geneva.

TEUTONS MASS IN DEFENSE

Austro-German Forces May Attempt, with Their 680,000 Men, to Strike Hard at Italian Centre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, May 24.—According to advices from Bellinzona, the first act of open hostility in the war took place about 2 o'clock this morning, when Austrian artillery shelled Italian outposts on the Adige in front of Rivoli.

The firing lasted for a few minutes. The Italians did not reply.

The Austrians also blew up two small bridges across the Adige in Italian territory.

Rivoli is a village of 800 to 1,000 inhabitants thirteen miles northwest of Verona. Here on Jan. 14-15, 1797, the Austrian General Alvinczy was defeated by André Masséna, commanding the right wing of the army with which Napoleon was invading Italy.

This victory was the crowning event of Masséna's military career, and won for him the title of Duke of Rivoli and the sobriquet of "enfant chéri da la victoire" (Loved Child of Victory) from Napoleon.

ITALIAN ARMY MOVING.

Was Expected to Begin Advance Last Night, Geneva Says.

GENEVA, May 24.—The Italian troops on the frontier, it is understood, will begin their forward movement tonight.

A number of armored trains and aeroplanes arrived at Trent today from Innsbruck.

The Austrians seem to fear an attack from the Val Tellina region and they are, therefore, making all preparations for that eventuality.

Skirmishes occurred today on the banks of the Isonzo River, which flows into the Gulf of Trieste.

Big German Forces Arriving.

LONDON, May 24.—Little time has been allowed to elapse between the declaration of war and actual fighting between Italy and Austria.

In the Tyrol and on the eastern frontier Italian and Austrian advance guards are already in touch and have fired the first shots.

The Austro-German plan of campaign has not yet been disclosed, but it is generally believed here that attempts to inflict a quick and decisive defeat, or, at least, one that will discourage the Italians, will be undertaken, largely by the Germans under Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

It is said that German troops, with heavy guns, aeroplanes and Zeppelins, are already pasing through the valley of the River Adige in the direction of Verona, and that rapid and fierce blows will be delivered almost immediately at the Italian centre.

This, the Germans are thought to believe, would serve to hold off an Italian advance from the Province of Venice, where the flat nature of the country would give the Italians a greater chance of success.

So far as known here, Rumania, Greece, and Bulgaria have made no move yet to join the Allies.

The Government of Bulgaria has reiterated that it will continue to observe an attitude of neutrality, so long as Bulgarian interests are not directly affected, and it sees no reason why they should be. The opposition, however, are voicing the opinion that Bulgaria should seize the opportunity to join with the entente.

Bulgaria may be drawn in through an incident which has arisen between her and Turkey over the seizure by Turkey of several Bulgarian railway cars loaded with goods. Sofia has lodged a protest against this action.

Rumania may be affected by a

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Italy Pledged to Make No Separate Peace; Agrees With Allies to Sign Formal Document

LONDON, May 24.—Italy has given her adhesion to the agreement, already signed by the allied powers, not to conclude a separate peace. The signature of a formal document to this effect is imminent.

Announcement was made in London on Sept. 5 that Great Britain, France, and Russia had given mutual pledges on that day to stand by each other to the end of the war. The formal document contained these explicit statements:

The British, French, and Russian Governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war.

The three Governments agree that when the terms of peace come to be discussed no one of the Allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other Allies.

The suggestion was made even on the day of the announcement that this agreement would be likely to have an effect upon the final position of Italy.

KAISER DECLARES WAR ON ITALY

Unofficial Announcement Says Ambassador Has Been Recalled from Rome.

AUSTRIANS EAGER TO FIGHT

Chance to Crush Traditional Enemy Received with Enthusiasm in Dual Monarchy.

LONDON, Tuesday May 25.—A dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company says a telegram from Basel states that the Wolff Agency announces that Germany has declared war against Italy and recalled Prince von Bülow, her Ambassador at Rome.

The Reuter's Telegram Company has received a dispatch from its correspondent at Madrid, who says the German and the Austro-Hungarian representatives at the Italian court and at the Vatican are leaving Rome tonight, having intrusted the interests of their countries to the Spanish Ambassador in Rome.

A dispatch to the Stefani Agency from Rome says that Prince von Buelow, Princess von Buelow, and all the German representatives of the Quirinal and the Vatican departed from Rome by train at 9:30 o'clock last night.

Berlin Public Not Worrying.

BERLIN, via London, May 24.—No arrangements have yet been made for the departure of the Italian Ambassador from Germany.

Owing to the Whitsuntide holidays no newspapers were published today, and, therefore, there has been no press comment on Italy's declaration of war. The public received the news with remarkable calmness and seemed more bent on enjoying holiday outings in the brilliant Summer weather than worrying about the latest accession to the ranks of Austria-Hungary's enemies.

Street demonstrations took place late last night when the news of Italy's declaration of war against the dual monarchy became known, and small crowds paraded the streets at an early hour this morning singing patriotic songs and cheering for Austria-Hungary. The paraders attempted to make a demonstration before the Italian Embassy, but since the incident of Thursday night, when a youth knocked off the Ambassador's hat as he was leaving the embassy, the police have taken precautions to forestall untoward incidents, and all the approaches to the embassy were closed.

What comment is heard on the situation is not flattering to Italy. Her action in declaring war against her former ally is generally regarded by the populace as "political brigandage." The average German declines to take the Italian military menace seriously, and seems to consider that Italy's onslaught will merely put off the ultimate victory of the Teutonic allies without rendering victory doubtful.

In discussions of the official Italian explanation for the declaration of war the comment is everywhere heard that it took Italy a long time to find out that the Treaty of Alliance had been violated, it being argued that Italy's note on this subject was dated in December and that it required months longer to determine that the violation of the treaty constitutes a weapon for war.

Austrians Eager to Fight Italy.

Dispatches received here from Vienna report that big street demonstrations in favor of war with Italy have taken place. The observations of a correspondent of The Associated Press who spent the greater part of the last two months traveling in Austria-Hungary were that a war against Italy would be highly popular.

The feeling against the Russians in comparison seemingly was not particularly bitter. The victory of the Austro-Germans in Galicia was received with satisfaction, mixed with little personal hatred by the Austro-Hungarians, but it was evident from the actions of the people that a successful campaign against Italy would arouse unbounded exultation. The indications were that the average Austro-Hungarian would be almost willing to forego a victory over Russia for the pleasure of punishing their country's former ally for breaking with her.

Germany is whole heartedly on the

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RUMANIA NEXT TO ENTER WAR

Step Believed to be Near and People Show Great Enthusiasm.

NEGOTIATING WITH ALLIES

Nation's Troops in Field Service Uniforms When Reviewed by the King and Queen.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 25.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Bucharest says:

"The Rumanian Government is negotiatiog with the Allies. King Ferdinand has reviewed the army. Great enthusiasm prevails."

The Times correspondent at Bucharest says:

"The general belief that Rumania is on the brink of war for the fulfilment of her national ideas has been strengthened by Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary.

"Celebrations of the anniversary of the coronation of the late King Carlo were held Sunday and were attended with unusual fervor. King Ferdinand and Queen Marie were presented at a great military review. The troops wore their new service uniforms of gray khaki instead of the usual parade dress uniforms."

BULGARS WAIT TO BE ASKED.

Need Only Assurances from Allies to Join Them, Ex-Minister Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, May 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Corriere della Sera publishes a statement by M. Ghenadieff, former Foreign Minister of Bulgaria, declaring that that country has maintained neutrality in a loyal spirit, and has no reason to be suspected by the Triple Entente.

"Why do not the Allies reopen the negotiations which they dropped six months ago?" he said. "They have only to assure Bulgaria of the fulfillment of her national ideal to have the country with them. Only one word is necessary, but it must be spoken.

RUSSIANS WELCOME ITALY AS AN ALLY

Great Demonstration in Petrograd —British Ambassador Throws His Country's Flag to Crowd.

PETROGRAD, May 24.—Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary was celebrated here by a big demonstration, men and women marching in procession carrying the flags of the allied nations and singing the national anthems of these countries.

The marchers visited in turn the embassies of the Allies, and the Ambassadors and the staffs of the embassies came out on the balconies and bowed their acknowledgments. Sir George W. Buchanan, the British Ambassador, tossed a British flag in the midst of the demonstrators, who carried it off at the head of the procession when it moved away.

The streets were so densely packed with marchers that traffic was blocked. The demonstration continued until late in the night.

JOYOUS PARIS CROWDS CHEER ITALY'S FLAG

Newspapers See in New Alliance the Turning Point Toward Certain Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 24.—The Whitsuntide holidays, Italian intervention, and permission for the cafés to remain open till 10:30 have combined with glorious weather to impart to Paris the most cheerful appearance it has assumed since the beginning of the war.

Newspaper editorials headed "The Turning Point" express the general opinion that the worst is now over and that the Allies henceforth will advance toward difficult but certain victory.

The boulevards are crowded with holidaymakers who constantly burst into cheers as autos pass decked with French and Italian flags. D'Annunzio's phrase in his message to Gustave Herve is widely repeated: "We had two countries, but tonight it is but one, from Flanders to the Sicilian Sea."

FOR A WEAKENED NERVOUS SYSTEM, Horsford's Acid Phosphate is especially beneficial. Refreshes and invigorates.—Adv.

BOMBS DROPPED ON VENICE

Five Other Adriatic Ports Shelled From Air and Some From Sea.

ATTACKERS DRIVEN OFF

Rome Reports Damage Slight—Vienna Says It Was Serious and Fires Were Set.

KAISER TO DIRECT ARMY

Francis Joseph, in Manifesto to Troops, Says Italy's Perfidy Is Without Parallel.

KING VICTOR TO MOVE COURT

May Make Florence Temporary Capital—Austro-German Interned Ships Worth $20,000,000 Seized.

ROME, May 24.—Active war operations were begun by Austria today. Attacks were made by aeroplanes along the entire east, or Adriatic, coast of the peninsula; bombs were dropped on Venice, where the Government arsenal was the target; Porto Corsini, the seaport of Ravenna; Ancona, Gesi, Potenza Picena, the Tremiti Islands, and Barletta. The bombardment of Ancona lasted two hours. All the hostile aircraft were finally driven off.

An attack on the coast also was made by Austrian warships.

Following is the report of the combined operations issued by the War Office:

It was foreseen that on the declaration of war offensive actions would occur against our Adriatic coast, with the purpose of seeking moral effect rather than attaining a military purpose. But we were able to prepare for these, and render their duration short.

Small naval units of the enemy, especially destroyers and tropedo boats, fired their guns upon our Adriatic coast on May 24, between 4 and 6 o'clock in the morning. At the same time aeroplanes attempted to attack the arsenal at Venice.

The enemy's ships, after a very short cannonade, were forced by our torpedo boats to withdraw. The enemy's aeroplanes were fired upon by our anti-aircraft artillery, and attacked by our aeroplanes and by a dirigible flying over the Adriatic.

The aeroplanes attacked Porto Corsini, which replied immediately and obliged the enemy to retire quickly. At Ancona, where the attack was directed especially against the railway line, in the intention of interrupting communication, slight damage was inflicted, which can be repaired easily.

At Barletta an attack was made by a scout steamer and destroyers, which were put to flight by one of our ships, which was escorted by torpedo boats. Finally, at Gesi, the enemy's aeroplanes attempted to throw bombs upon the hangar, but without reaching the mark.

All other news of operations last night has no foundation.

Vienna Reports Damage and Fires.

VIENNA, May 24, via London, May 25.—The War Office has issued the following official statement regarding the operations against Italy:

Our fleet on the night following the declaration of war undertook action against the Italian east coast between Venice and Barletta and successfull bombarded at several points objects of military importance.

At the same time our aeroplanes threw bombs on a balloon shed at Thiarvalla, military buildings at Ancona, and the arsenal at Venice, causing visible damage and fires.

Small battles were begun at some places in the Tyrol, on the frontier. In the frontier area on the coast Italian cavalry appeared near the frontier town of Strassoldo.

KAISER MAY COMMAND ARMY AGAINST ITALY

Prince William of Wied on Staff —Great Force of Bavarians Marching to Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 22, via London, May 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is reported that the

Kaiser intends personally to command the army operating against the Italians. Prince William of Wied, the late ruler of Albania, has been transferred at his own request to the staff of the army to be flung against Italy.

A large force of Bavarians is moving toward the frontier by way of Innsbruck.

On one point of Italy's eastern frontier, where a small river marks the boundary with Austria, Italian soldiers and customs officials on the one side are within easy speaking distance of the Austrians on the other side. To cross the dividing stream from the Austrian side has been the aim of many unhappy Italians during the last few days, and many amusing episodes have taken place amid so much tragedy.

Two Italians from Trieste were attempting to cross a bridge spanning the river, when they were stopped by an Austrian patrol. Seeing they were about to be arrested, they declared themselves to be contrabandists going to Udine with an order to buy provisions and take them back to Austria. The Austrian Sergeant, who was suffering from a scarcity of food, rose to the bait and exclaimed: "Do me the favor of buying half a sack of flour and bring it me on your return." The Italians pocketed 20 kroner offered as the price of the flour, and, shaking hands with the Austrian Sergeant, bolted into Italian territory. The paper 20 kroner are now framed and exhibited at an inn at Udine.

Among the members of the Pontifical Court enthusiasm for the war is very great. A young Noble Guard who asked permission of his commander to join the volunteers failed to obtain the necessary authorization, and in despair appealed to the Pope, who promptly gave him permission and the pontifical blessing. Encouraged thus, other Noble Guards have now exchanged the uniform of the Vatican for that of the Italian Army.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed today at the chief recruiting bureau of the volunteer army. Within twenty-four hours 10,000 soldiers were enrolled, and crowds were waiting their turn to enlist, including English, Swedes, and Greeks.

LUGANO, Switzerland, via Paris, May 24.—Austro-German troops continue to pour toward the frontier from Innsbruck and Meran.

The Swiss railroads are greatly overcrowded with Italian refugees, and reports reach here that the Italians resident in Austria and Germany are being badly treated.

50 ITALIANS SHOT AS SPIES.

Executions Follow the Blowing Up of a Bridge in the Trentino.

GENEVA, May 24.—It is reported here that more than fifty Italians living in the Trentino were shot yesterday as spies.

This action followed the blowing up of the railroad bridge at Meran.

DREW MILLIONS FROM ITALY.

Germans Had Fully $300,000,000 Invested in Industries There.

GENEVA, May 24.—German financial interests, in an ticipation of the war with Italy, began as early as May 1 to withdraw capital from Italy. This was accomplished, even in cases which entailed considerable sacrifices, so that sequestration of German property might be avoided.

It is estimated that German investments in Italian industries amounted to fully $300,000,000. Some estimates run as high as $2,000,000,000.

A large volume of shares in Italian companies has been exchanged for American stocks and securities.

SEIZE $20,000,000 OF SHIPS.

All Austro-German Vessels in Italian Ports Now Prizes of War.

ROME, May 24.—The value of Austrian and German ships now in Italian ports, which have become prizes of war, is estimated at more than 100,000,000 francs, ($20,000,000.)

EXPECT ITALY'S FLEET TO ATTACK AUSTRIA

Her Own Coasts at Geographical Disadvantage, But She Has Naval Superiority.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 25.—The Daily Chronicle's naval correspondent writes:

"The naval situation which arises out of the declaration of war is pregnant with interest and many possibilities. Geographically, Austria has many advantages over Italy. She has very few ports and the dockyard of Pola is very advantageously placed at the point of the Italian peninsula, and ships or flotillas operating from that place, unless held by a superior force, would be within easy striking distance of the Italian shores of the northern Adriatic.

"Recently Sebenico has been created into a naval port, and further south a considerable naval establishment exists at Bocchi di Cattaro. The whole of the Dalmatian Islands and the inner channels, moreover, present ideal haunts for torpedo craft.

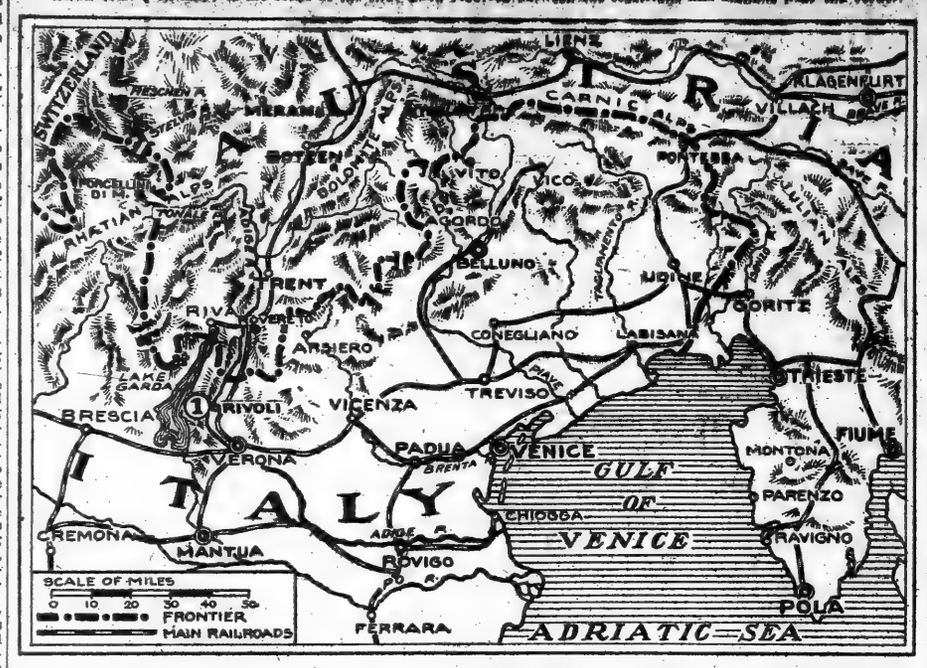
"The Italians, on the other hand, are under geographical disadvantages. The arsenal at Venice is old and of little value for modern purposes, and if Venice were attacked, which would be deplorable, it could not be long defended. On the whole of the coast southward to the heel of Italy there is no harbor of any importance, though flotillas could be based at Brindisi and might find bases elsewhere. Italians are very certain of the advantages of their long sandy coast, and Ancona and some other places are reputed to have been dismantled of fortifications. The principal bases of the Italian fleet are at Spezia and Naples, on the western coast, but Taranto, long neglected, has within recent years received many important additions to its naval resources and will probably be made the chief base of the Italian fleet.

"From this time onward the naval forces and not the bases will rule the course of events. We may imagine if Austria has troops available for adventure that diversions might be made against the Italian coast, always supposing she had command of the sea. Much more likely are Italian operations against the Austrian coast. We may expect to see some of the islands seized. It is quite possible that operations may be undertaken against Trieste and even against Pola, though the latter is well fortified.

"The Italians have considerable naval superiority and they will presumably have the help of some part of the allied fleet. Notwithstanding large shipbuilding programs the Austrians have never succeeded in overtaking the Italians.

Austro-Italian Frontier Where Fighting Has Begun.

Rivoli (No. 1 on map) is the scene of the first clash reported between the Austrians and Italians near the border.



EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA DENOUNCES ITALY

In Manifesto to His Troops Says Former Ally's Perfidy Has No Parallel in History.

LONDON, May 24.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says the Vienna Zeitung publishes the following autograph letter from Emperor Francis Joseph to Count Karl Stuergkh:

Dear Count Stuergkh: I request you to make public the attached manifesto to my troops:

"Vienna, May 23.—Francis Joseph to his troops:

"The King of Italy has declared war on me. Perfidy whose like history does not know was committed by the Kingdom of Italy against both allies. After an alliance of more than thirty years' duration, during which it was able to increase its territorial possessions and develop itself to an unthought of flourishing condition, Italy abandoned us in our hour of danger and went over with flying colors into the camp of our enemies.

"It did not menace Italy; did not curtail her authority; did not attack her honor or interests. We always responded loyally to the duties of our alliance and afforded her our protection when she took the field. We have done more. When Italy directed covetous glances across our frontier we, in order to maintain peace and our alliance relation, were resolved on great and painful sacrifices which particularly grieved our paternal heart. But the covetousness of Italy, which believed the moment should be used, was not to be appeased, so fate must be accommodated.

"My armies have victoriously withstood mighty armies in the north in ten months of this gigantic conflict in most loyal comradeship of arms with our illustrious ally. A new and treacherous enemy in the south is to you no new enemy. Great memories of Novara, Mortaro and Lissa, which constituted the pride of my youth; the spirit of Radetzky, Archduke Albrecht and Tegetthoff, which continues to live in my land and sea forces, guarantee that in the south also we shall successfully defend the frontiers of the monarchy.

"I salute my battle-tried troops, who are inured to victory. I rely on them and their leaders. I rely on my people, for whose unexampled spirit of sacrifice my most paternal thanks are due. I pray the Almighty to bless our colors and take under His gracious protection our just cause."

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) May 24.—Patriotic manifestations reached a climax in Vienna last night, according to a telegram received here from the Austrian capital, that Italy's declaration of war and the manifesto of Emperor Francis Joseph, calling upon the army, navy and all his people for patriotic devotion, had been published in special editions about 9 o'clock, crowds gathered spontaneously in all parts of the city.

Thousands of residents paraded the streets singing patriotic songs and cheering the Emperor, the monarchy and the allied army and navy. Before the War Ministry patriotic speeches were delivered. Officers and soldiers were greeted with tremendous applause. Indignation against Italy found expression in cries of "Down with traitors! Down with Italy!" No attacks upon Italians were made, however.

The Town Council of Trieste has been dissolved by the Emperor, as that city is subject only to the Imperial Government. The Governor of Trieste in turn has dissolved the Town Council of Goritz.

The Prague newspaper, Narodni Politaka, discussing editorially the entrance of Italy into the war, says: "The monarchy has no fear of the war, which it will conduct victoriously and gloriously with all the more certitude because of the loyal assistance of Germany."

The Hlas Naroda of Prague declares the people of Austria and Hungary prefer a passage at arms with Italy to an untrustworthy and untenable friendship purchased with very heavy sacrifices.



The Coast Town Bombarded by Austrian Ships

ITALIAN REFUGEES SUFFER.

Subjected to Ill-Treatment in Attempting to Cross Border.

ROME, May 24.—The Italian population of the Trentino, according to dispatches from Verona, is fleeing into the country from towns and villages. They are compelled to walk along the railway tracks, because all highways have been barricaded with planks, tree-trunks, and piles of stones.

Gendarmes are reported to be using force to compel compliance with the proclamations calling to the colors all classes of reservists between the ages of 17 and 50. Troops visit houses, chiefly at night, it is said, and carry off by force all the men within the prescribed ages. The Austrian authorities are reported to be making an effort to direct public wrath against Italy by posting manifestos affirming that the levy has been made necessary only by the treachery of Italy.

Intense indignation has been caused by reports that thousands of Italians have been detained at stations along the Austrian and German frontiers, where they have been subjected to ill treatment.

A trainload of Italians arriving at Cormons, near Goritz, are reported to have been driven into a field by Austrian gendarmes, where they were forced to remain all night in a heavy rain without shelter or food. Several children are said to have died because of this experience. The women and children were permitted to cross into Italian territory the next day, but all the men were detained.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, May 24. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Fugitives from the Trentino who have arrived at Verona state that many caravans of Italian refugees have been forcibly detained on the frontier, where the womenfolk have been seized and the men pressed into military service. Charges of espionage are being trumped up against scores of others.

Everywhere throughout the Trentino local Italian notabilities are being arrested. At Riva on Lake Garda, for instance, fourteen prominent personages were seized as hostages Sunday afternoon and sent under military escort to Innsbruck. The houses of all Italians suspected of Irredentist leanings have been destroyed with dynamite, so numerous refugees who managed to enter Italy are still terror stricken at the sights they witnessed.

The Austrians have blown up bridges across the River Lens, besides the civic hospital and church and the convent of the Holy Cross.

A legion of pretty girls for which the little frontier town of Caprino, near Verona, is noted, passed a pleasant Sunday escorting Italian soldier lads in triumph and smothering them with kisses and fragrant flowers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, May 24. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The civil population in the Val Tellina, northern Lombardy, are abandoning their homes and crops and taking refuge in the towns of Tirano and Bormio. The Saint Gothard and Simplon lines are overflowing with travelers of all nationalities, the majority being Italians. Greater congestion is expected within the next few days.

As a result of the war the Greeks in Switzerland have been recalled.

The first big engagement is expected on the banks of the Adige.

KING MAY MOVE COURT FROM ROME TO FLORENCE

Art Treasures From Northern Cities Already Taken There as a Measure of Precaution.

FLORENCE, Italy, May 24.—A report is current here that the Italian Court is to be moved from Rome and installed in the Pitti Palace, in Florence. From here the King will make frequent trips to the front, and the Queen will direct the operations of the Italian Red Cross Society, of which she is President.

Three royal villas in the neighborhood of Florence are to be used as hospitals.

All the most valuable works of art from the cities of northern Italy already have been brought down to Florence in anticipation of possible bombardments by the Austrians. The Convent of San Salvi shelters art treasures brought from Venice, Udine, Treviso, etc. Precious manuscripts have been taken to the Florentine Library.

OFFER YACHTS TO NATION.

Italian Sportsmen to Give Their Services with Vessels.

ROME, May 24.—Enthusiastic demonstrations in favor of the war continue throughout Italy. In Florence, Venice, Genoa, Milan, and the other large centres throng the streets cheering for the King and the army.

Most of the members of the Chamber of Deputies have volunteered for service in the army or navy.

Members of yacht clubs and boat clubs in all parts of the kingdom, almost to a man, offered the Government their services and the use of their craft.

The son of Lieut. Gen. Cadorna, Chief of Staff, is a Lieutenant in the same cavalry regiment which his grandfather commanded in the war of 1866 against Austria. General Cadorna's daughter, a nun in a convent at Florence, has applied for admission to the Red Cross.

Persons in all walks of life are pledging their services to the Red Cross, and gifts of all kinds have been received by that organization.

Owing to the large number of men now under arms, there is a shortage of workmen. Most of the employers have promised the workmen that their places will be restored to them on their return from military service, and that in the meantime provision will be made for their families. In some cases women are doing work formerly perforced by men. In several cities women are employed on street cars.

A royal decree has been published providing for a rigid censorship. Authority is given to censor letters, newspapers, telegrams, telephone messages, and parcel-post packages. The decree also restricts personal liberties, especially as regards public meetings. The measures resemble those already adopted in other belligerent countries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, May 24. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—News of the declaration of war was received yesterday evening with satisfaction, but complete calm, providing a curious contrast to last week's scenes when demonstration followed demonstration in favor of war.

In all the theatres the Royal march was played, and an acter who had to appear in an Austrian uniform was almost hissed off the stage till he produced an Italian tricolor handkerchief. A scene of enthusiasm was witnessed at a performance by a French company when French and Italian soldiers embraced. "The Marseillaise" was sung by the audience.

Demonstrations of sympathy for Italy reported from Paris have produced a good impression here, but there is some disappointment at the absence of similar demonstrations in London.

SCOFF AT AUSTRIAN REPLY.

Italians Amused by the Defense of Attack on Serbia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 24.—The semi-official Austrian note on Italy's position with regard to the Triple Alliance is thought here very weak. Italians say it is only necessary to read the green book to find all the contentions of Austria refuted. If Austria was not obliged by the treaty stipulations to inform Italy of her ultimatum to Serbia, the question is asked here, why did she afterward treat with Italy for compensations due the latter.

It is held that the Vienna Government has not denied hitherto that the Triple Alliance agreement covered the status quo in the Balkans and also Turkey, but now, having violated the treaty, finds it to its benefit to give its own interpretation.

As for the assertion by Austria that she could not take Italy inot her confidence as to her attitude toward Serbia because Rome had in 1913 abused such confidence to the benefit of Austria's enemies, this is regarded as mere talk, which needs proof.

The last paragraph of the Austrian note wherein she asserts that it is entirely false for Salandra to say that Austria's war on Serbia provoked the general war, and retorts that if the Allies had not openly and Italy secretly supported Serbia the war would not have taken place, is a source of much amusement here.

It is remarked that war would certainly not have taken place had no protest been made, but that the Austrians would have marched into Serbia and gained their end. So all wars could be avoided, Italians say, if one party was allowed to do what it wished without opposition.

BARON BURIAN RESIGNS.

Austrian Foreign Minister May Be Succeeded by Hungarian Premier.

PARIS, May 24.—A Havas dispatch from Rome says the Corriere della Sera announces the resignation of Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, and says that he will be succeeded by Count Tissa, the Hungarian Premier.

The statement in the communication given out by the Austrian Foreign Office that Austria was under no obligations to give Italy previous notice of its ultimatum to Serbia agreed neither with the letter nor spirit of the Triple Alliance treaty, according to a communication issued at Rome, says a Havas dispatch from that city. It is asserted in the Italian capital that while the terms of the treaty provided for an exchange of views on all political and economic questions which might arise, the Austrian Government failed to take Italy into its confidence.

ROME, May 24.—Reports which have been received here that Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, has resigned are generally accepted as true, and have caused wide comment. His reported fall is attributed to the failure of the Austro-Italian negotiations and the declaration of war by Italy.

The newspapers point out that Count von Berchtold, his predecessor, refused to accept German suggestions regarding the necessity of granting concessions to Italy. Kajetan Merey von Kapos-Mere, who retired as Austrian Ambassador to Italy soon after war began, was said to have been obliged to give up his post because he firmly maintained that Italy never would take up arms against the central empires. A similar stand was taken by Baron Burian in direct opposition to the advice of Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador.

The official statement published at Vienna charging that Italy did not adhere to the principles of the Triple Alliance treaty is declared by the Giornale d'Italia to be entirely incorrect and misleading. The Italian position, as summarized by the newspaper, follows:

"The situation of Italy became intolerable when Austrian and German aggression against Serbia caused the European conflagration without giving previous notification to Rome.

"Italy legitimately undertook to protect her own interests according to the rights granted her by the Triple Alliance treaty. Austria, despite German good offices, blindly and obstinately resisted Italy's just demands, rendering inevitable acute antagonism. Therefore Austria alone is responsible for the new war, although Germany is not entirely blameless, but Italy did everything humanly possible to prevent it.

"It is exceedingly strange that Austria now asserts Article 7 of the Triple Alliance treaty referred to Turkey and not to the Balkans, although it contains the phrase 'status quo in the Balkan region.' The meaning of this phrase has been discussed since August, 1914, between the Rome and Vienna Governments. The latter, with the complete agreement of Berlin, ended by adhering without condition to the Italian interpretation that it meant not only Turkey, but also the States in the Balkan peninsula."

RUSH TO JOIN THE COLORS.

Italian Reservists Anxious to Begin War Service.

LONDON, May 24.—Italian reservists in London are awaiting word to return home. Many already have left voluntarily. Steps were taken some time ago at the Italian Consulate to obtain names and addresses of reservists.

There is much enthusiasm in the Italian colony in the Soho district. Flags are flying, and in restaurants and clubs patriotic gatherings are being held.

PARIS, May 24.—Crowds of Italians gathered today at the Italian Embassy, seeking passports that they may return to their country and join the army. The men cheered enthusiastically for Italy and France.

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 24.—The Italian colony of Santiago is showing great enthusiasm for the stand Italy has taken in declaring war upon Austria-Hungary and thus entering the European conflict. Several hundred young Italians are preparing to leave here for Italy to enlist in the army.

Diplomats Neutral at Funeral.

THE HAGUE, May 24.—An embarrassing situation has arisen in connection with the funeral tomorrow of J. G. De Grevenkop Castenskjold, Danish Minister Resident, who died here on Friday. The Italian Minister, who is Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, cannot officially address his Austrian and German colleagues for the purpose of inviting them to attend the services. It has been decided to regard the services as unofficial.

Registering Chicago Reservists.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Orders for the immediate registration of Italian reservists between 21 and 39 were received by Count Giuli Bolognesi, the Italian Consul here, today. There are 30,000 names of Italian reservists on the lists at the Consulate, but many of those are more than 39 years of age. Count Bolognesi expects the first detachment of 1,000 men to start in a few days.

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IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS

Tomorrow (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock the State Public Service Commission (for the First District) will give a hearing at 154 Nassau Street (Tribune Building) on the question of granting the privilege of smoking on the rear seats of the convertible low level surface cars operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and a like privilege in the thirty-six open cars operated on the Third Avenue elevated line during the Summer months.

We urge the attendance at this hearing of citizens who would value such a privilege.

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.

AMERICA WILL ACT FOR ITALY AT VIENNA

Germany Asks Switzerland to Take Over Kaiser's Diplomatic Affairs at Rome.

SLAP AT UNITED STATES

This Country Had Acted for Germany Before—Austria Expected to Ignore America Also.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Secretary Bryan today received a brief cablegram from Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador at Rome, conveying to the United States Government its first official information of Italy's declaration of war against Austria. The message, dated yesterday afternoon, said that Ambassador Page had been notified by the Foreign Minister that Italy would consider herself at war with Austria after midnight.

At the same time Washington was asked by Rome to take over the representation of Italian interests in Austria. In conformity with this request, a cablegram was sent by Secretary Bryan to Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, directing him to take over the affairs of the Italian Embassy.

President Wilson's declaration of neutrality in the war between Italy and Austria will not be issued until tomorrow, after the formal notification of the Italian declaration of war is delivered to Secretary Bryan by Count Macchio di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador.

Information has been received here that the German Government has asked the Swiss Government to take over the care of the German interests in Italy. It is reported that the Italian Government has, in turn, requested Switzerland to take over the care of the Italian interests in Germany, but this was not confirmed. The action of the German Government is regarded as significant of German feeling against the United States. The interests of German subjects in Great Britain and the other countries with which Germany was at war had been intrusted in the past to the care of the United States, and the exception in the case of Italy is looked upon as an indication that the German Government does not consider this country in the same friendly light as in the early stages of the conflict.

Diplomatic Washington was wondering tonight what arrangements Austria had, or would make, for representation of her interests in Italy. The Austrian Ambassador was at the State Department today, but it is understood that he did not ask the United States to serve Austria in that capacity. He explained that he was without advices from his Government, and that the purpose of his visit to the State Department was to submit a statement in writing relative to some misunderstanding that had arisen over a phrase in a certain telegram. He said the matter was not important, and he did not disclose its character.

Switzerland or Spain.

It is believed here that Austria's interests in Italy will not be intrusted to the United States, but to Switzerland or Spain. The United States is now representing Austrian interests in Egypt and Serbia. One report tonight had it that Ambassador Page had advised the State Department that Spain had been intrusted with Austria's diplomatic interests in Rome.

It is realized here that Switzerland, with all the countries surrounding her at war, is in a precarious position with reference to her food supply. Heretofore she could depend on getting food supplies from abroad through Italian territory. If her means of supply through Italy should be cut off by the application by the Italian Government of the British policy of keeping Germany from getting foodstuffs from other countries, Switzerland would be in danger of starvation. But it is believed here that Italy will see that Switzerland obtains food, possibly under an agreement that all the food imported into the little country through Italy must be consumed there and none of it sent into Germany.

The Italian Ambassador called at the State Department this afternoon to inform Secretary Bryan of the receipt by the Italian Embassy of a long cipher cablegram from the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, but that the message would require some hours to be deciphered into Italian and then translated into English. The translation could not be completed, the Ambassador explained, in time to be delivered before tomorrow morning, when its text would be made public in this country, setting forth the reason why Italy had gone to war, and explaining that the Italian Government had joined the Entente of the Allies.

The text of this communication is supposed to be similar to the circular statement sent last night by Italy to all of her Ambassadors and Ministers in neutral countries around the world. It is understood that the document will cover the points contained in the Italian "Green Book," and in the Italian declaration of war against Austria.

Scouts Contraband Trouble.

The Italian Ambassador has not yet received information as to questions of contraband, but he told inquirers today that he was confident there would not be the slightest difficulty with the United States, because of the long-standing friendship of the two countries.

A call by the Italian Government even upon Italians in the United States who have been naturalized to enroll for military service is regarded by the officials here as warranted, because there is no naturalization treaty between Italy and the United States and consequently no mutual agreement that citizens of each country may expatriate themselves. The Italian Government has no way of compelling such naturalized citizens to return to Italy, but if they do not respond to the present call they are subject to severe penalties if later on they should fall under Italian jurisdiction.

A notice to Italians in the United States to enroll themselves likewise is not regarded as a breach of neutrality, because all such Italians are, under their law, subject to military service and regarded as reservists, and so long as the actual act of enlistment does not take place in the United States it is not probable that any notice will be taken of the matter by the legal authorities.

The American Red Cross has cabled to Ambassador Page at Rome, through the State Department, offering its services to Italy. Its action is consistent with its offer of services to all the other European belligerents.

SHUFFLED THE DIPLOMATS.

How Bryan's Chief Messenger Averted Unpleasant Encounters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Eddie Savoy, the veteran Chief Messenger of the State Department, was the busiest man in diplomatic circles this afternoon. His activity was all due to a laudable desire to avoid foreign complications and live up to the letter and spirit of President Wilson's proclamation calling on American citizens to observe strict neutrality. It was hard work, but the Chief Messenger, who began his training in diplomacy under Secretary Hamilton Fish, back in President Grant's administration, won out at the expense of considerable effort.

Savoy's troubles began when he learned that Dr. Dumba, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, who was to have been received by Secretary Bryan at 4 o'clock, would not reach the State Department until 4:30. It had been arranged that Count di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, should see Mr. Bryan at 4:30. With their countries at war the two envoys are not on speaking terms, and it would be embarrassing if they should meet at the State Department.

When the Austrian Ambassador arrived at the department Savoy ushered him into the diplomatic waiting room and instructed the assistant messenger on that floor to keep a sharp lookout for tht Italian Ambassador. It was nearly 5 o'clock when the envoy of King Victor Emmanuel came, and the envoy of the Dual Monarchy then was closeted with Secretary Bryan. Savoy, however, had a scare, for out of the elevator appeared Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, who is not on speaking terms with the Austrian Ambassador on account of the hostilities prevailing between their nations. The alacrity with which Savoy showed King George's emissary to the office of Counsellor Lansing was a lesson to sprinters.

While the Austrian Ambassador was with Secretary Bryan and the British Ambassador with Mr. Lansing the Italian Ambassador arrived. Savoy took him to the diplomatic waiting room. The problem was to get the Austrian envoy out of the diplomatic reception room and the Italian envoy in without bringing them face to face. Savoy accomplished this feat by escorting the Italian Ambassador into the private office of Secretary Bryan while the Austrian Ambassador was leaving the reception room. Meanwhile the British Ambassador had disappeared, and Savoy, with a sigh of relief, went back to the chair from which he had been absent for a considerable portion of the afternoon.

WOULD DIE SINGING OF ITALY.

But Minister of Marine Won't Let D'Annunzio Do It on Warship.

ROME, May 24.—The poet D'Annunzio's ambition to view a naval engagement from an Italian warship may go unrewarded. He has had long interviews with the Ministers of War and Marine, but it is doubtful whether even the influence of the poet is sufficient to so far relax the stern rules of naval discipline as to admit of his presence.

The poet says the happiest hour of his life would come if he could die singing the glories of his Fatherland. This, he declares, would be a thrillingly enviable fate.

KAISER DECLARES WAR ON ITALY

Continued from Page 1.

side of her ally. The Italian Military Attaché recently was summoned to German Headquarters, and on a map the position and strength of the Austro-German armies on the Italian frontier were shown to him so that his Government should have no reason to doubt that Germany would assist Austria-Hungary with every available man in case of war.

German Newspapers Bitter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—German journalists who had to curb their feelings regarding Italy as long as there was the slightest hope, have today dipped their pens in vitriol to express adequately their feelings. The Berliner Tageblatt, for instance, refers to Italians as disciples of Machiavelli and declares it has now nothing but illimitable contempt for Italy.

"We have loved Italy," it says, "according to German traditions, and done our besct to secure Italian unity. We understood best the weakness of the Italian character. It is not too much to say that the Italian people may one day turn round. Then it would look very queer not only for the Cabinet of Salandra, but it might also touch the throne, and those who today call 'Hosshanah' may tomorrow cry 'Crucify him!'"

The Vossische Zeitung calls it a subsidized war.

"On our part," it adds, "every word forced from our choking throats by moral disgust would be too much. Let us not utter words of complaint but grind our teeth and use other weapons than words to the new enemy."

ROME, May 23, (via Paris, May 24.)—Details concerning Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary were given by Foreign Minister Sonnino this afternoon at a Cabinet council which lasted three hours. He told also of communications sent to the Allies and to neutral nations. Diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the belligerents also were discussed.

Baron Sonnino referred particularly to the relations between Italy and Germany, expressing the belief that the latter would declare war as soon as official information was received regarding Italy's action against her ally.

The Council did not consider military questions ,as they have been intrusted entirely to the General Staff, which will work in harmony with the commanders of the Allies' forces. Financial measures were taken up, and it is believed a loan will be floated either at home or abroad sufficient to meet the needs of the nation even though the war lasts longer than is expected.

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FIRST ENCOUNTER OF WAR AT RIVOLI

Continued from Page 1.

change of fortune in the battles in Central Galicia.

Germans Supply Bulk of Army.

THE HAGUE, May 24.—From information reaching The Hague it is understood that the Germans and Austrians have concentrated approximately 680,000 men on the Italian frontier.

They have occupied strategic positions, to meet an attack or to attempt to strike the first heavy blow, in an endeavor to disheartn the new combatants at the beginning of the campaign.

This Austro-German force is made up of 34 divisions of approximately 20,000 men each. Only 10 of these divisions (200,000 men) are Austrians.

CALLS ALLIES OVERRATED.

Military Expert of Christiania Paints Gloomy Picture of Entente Prospects

According to the military expert of the Christiania Aftenposten the Allies' prospective strength in men, particularly in Russia, is less than imagined. Likewise, says this writer, the Allies are greatly handicapped by a lack of officers. The French think, says the Norwegian, that the tide is ebbing their way and that Germany is slowly becoming weaker because of an inability to supply the necessary fighting men and the supplies needed to keep them in the field. He admits that the Germans have been "partly blocked."

"The Frenchmen," says the military expert of the Aftenposten, "hope to increase their field army this Spring to a very material extent. Three-quarters of a million men, they say, are to be sent to the front. Last Fall the French recruits of the class of 1914 were called in and, after a very hurried drill, are now with the field army wherever it has become necessary to keep the detachments at their war strength.

"The class of 1915 was called in during the Winter and is being drilled. In addition, the class of 1916—namely, those of 18 to 19 years of age—will very shortly be called in. The two last-named classes, in conjunction with parts of the territorial army, form the new army which at present is being drilled under high pressure in the districts of the upper Loire River, and which is to reinforce the army at the front this Spring by 750,000 men.

"It is this increase in strength which, together with England's alleged new huge armies, is to turn the tide and sweep the German legions from French and Belgian territory. The future will show how far they will be successful in this. But that, with their present strength, the Allies will never be able to do this was sufficiently proved by the events of the war in the west and east that during the course of events of the great offensive in the last half of December.

"The third great power fighting on the side of the Allies, Russia, should, one would think, be able to build up the greatest and strongest new formations. Its almost inexhaustible supply of human material should enable the Czar to grind out whole armies at his pleasure. But this is not so by any means.

"Russia has military soldiers in reserve, but no officers or underofficers who could lead these legions against the enemy. And none of the belligerent countries would seem to appear so hopeless in getting substitutes for the captured or fallen officers as Russia. At least one-half of all Russia's soldiers can neither read nor write. In addition it is extremely hard for Russia to cover its wants in arms. The Russian gun factories, although working under high pressure, are not even able to replace the guns as fast as they fall into the hands of the Germans and Austrians.

"In respect to guns, rifles, and ammunition for eventual new armies Russia is therefore dependent on Japan's assistance. This fact naturally makes it difficult to increase Russia's field army. One may therefore take it for certain that Russia will not be able to add more than one or two new armies to its field army. This means that the Czar's army cannot be increased by more than half a million men."

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Dental Hygiene Week

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NEW YORK ITALIANS EXHIBIT RESTRAINT

No Parades, No Flag Waving, No Loud Talk Over Country's Entrance Into War.

GUIDED BY THEIR PRESS

Feel Crisis Deeply, of Course, but Act in Accordance with American Spirit of Neutrality.

The behavior of the masses of New York Italians in the present war crisis has caused favorable comment. It was the expectation in some quarters that when Italy took the vital step, New York Italians would abandon themselves to extremes of patriotism, that there would be parades and fireworks, arguments, and oratory, perhaps a fight or two, and much waving of the Italian colors. The police in fact expected most of these things to happen and had prepared to maintain order.

But none of these things took place. The New York Italians have conducted themselves with marked restraint. In explanation thereof, E. M. Grella, managing editor of Il Giornale Italiano, one of the leading Italian newspapers of the city, said:

"Last Thursday, when it became certain that Italy was to go into the war, the local Italian press began issuing appeals to the Italians in New York to deport themselves in a way that would do credit to themselves, and merit the approval of the American people. These appeals were continued. As a result there has not been a single Italian demonstration—no parades, nothing that possibly could give offense in this neutral land.

"In the appeals issued the people were advised to remain calm in demeanor and moderate in speech, no matter what happened. They were advised to be careful not to make an offensive exhibition of the Italian flag in New York, to remain quiet and orderly in theatres and other public places, to keep away from the bulletin boards, and to leave the 'war arguments' to the other fellows, to bear in mind what President Wilson had said about the neutrality of the United States, and to do nothing that could be construed as a violation of the spirit urged by the President.

"Likewise it was pointed out to our people that they were to be courteous to Germans and Austrians in New York and to remember that no matter what happened in Europe they had no quarrel to settle with Germans and Austrians who, like themselves, were living in New York. In making these appeals we had in mind certain noisy demonstrations, not by Italians, following the outbreak of the war last Summer. We did not want the Italians to make any such mistake.

"Of course, the Italians are all excited over the situation that faces Italy, but they are not making nuisances of themselves because of their patriotism. In the Italian quarters you will hear the people talking about the war, but no idle boasting, no street-corner denunciation of other nationalities."

Mr. Grella estimated that about 600,000 Italians lived in New York City, while in the entire metropolitan district there were about 1,000,000. The number of Italian reservists in the city, he said, would run far into the thousands.

RUSH OF ITALIAN RESERVISTS.

Exodus May Reach 100,000 in Next Few Weeks, Authorities Say.

The busiest consular office in New York yesterday was the Italian, at Spring and Lafayette Streets. Nearly 3,000 reservists besieged the office to register their eagerness to return to Italy and fight. There was no disorder and everybody was in good humor. There was time for not more than half of those applying to register; the rest, with others, are expected to be on hand again today.

Up to 5 o'clock the fact that Italy had declared war had not been officially communicated to the Consul General. The news that King Victor Emanuel has issued a proclamation granting amnestp to Italian subjects in all parts of the worud who had violated the Italian laws by emigrating to evade compulsory military service was communicated to the Consulate General.

The men now in the first line of the Italian defense are mainly those born between 1888 and 1895, inclusive. The men of the sharpshooting arm born as far back as 1876 have been called, as has a special class of expert artillerymen. It is expected that about 5,000 New York Italians will immediately return to Italy and take their places in the army; from Philadelphia about 3,000 will go, and from Boston 2,000. Many of the reservists will sail on the steamships Taormina, Duca Della Baruzzi, and Canopic within the next ten days. One authority said a total of 100,000 reservists might sail within the next few weeks. Many may go via Canada.

No more Italian macaroni is expected to reach New York for months; perhaps not until after the war. The Italian Government has prohibited the exportation of macaroni, olive oil, and wines. The local Italian newspapers printed advertisements yesterday pointing out that "the American brand of macaroni is just as good."

PROGRESS ON THE CABINET.

More Conferences with Asquith, but No Report Made.

LONDON, May 24.—Progress in the formation of the new Coalition Ministry was made at conferences held today at the residence of Premier Acquith in Downing Street.

The details of the new Ministry were not sufficiently advanced, however, for an announcement of its personnel to be made this evening.

WON LORETTE HILLS BY 13-DAY FIGHT

Story of the Incessant Attacks by French Troops Is Told by the Army "Eyewitness."

DEFENSES VERY STRONG

Assailants Leaped "from One Shell Hole to Another" as They Crept Forward.

PARIS, May 24.—"The capture by French troops of the German works at Blanche Voie (The White Way) on the evening of May 21 marked the victorious conclusion of our offensive on the 'Massif de Lorette,'" says the report of the French semi-official eyewitness of conditions at the front, as given out in Paris today.

"Lorettoberg is a word which for the last six months has appeared often in the correspondence of the German soldiers," the eyewitness continues. "The Imperial General Staff attached very great importance to the possession of these heights. To conquer, defend, and retake them, the German soldiers have received a formal order which was so expressed as to make it operative until the last man was killed.

"In spite of the unusual difficulties of the ground and the desperate resistance of the enemy we triumphed. The battle of Lorette was a great battle and ended in complete victory. In this part of the front fighting has been going on uninterruptedly since October, 1914."

Continuing, the eyewitness recalls the leading incidents since October, referring among other things to the French withdrawal on March 3, after a heroic defense. Finally on March 15 the French began to get the upper hand in their offensive movements.

"Thousands of dead testified to the desperate nature of the contest," the eyewitness goes on to say. "Facing the French was a formidable organization—lines of trenches reinforced by sacks of earth and cement, and further protected by a double and triple system of barbed-wire entanglements and other defenses, the whole protected by quick-firing guns. At various points heavy artillery, carefully concealed, had been placed.

"To overcome these obstacles we carefully prepared our attack, multiplying our trenches and placing our heavy artillery in the rear.

"The division charged with the attack on Lorette comprised three regiments of infantry and three battalions of chasseurs.

"At 10 o'clock in the morning of May 9, along the entire attacking front, detachments of the first line jumped from the trenches. Two hours later three of the enemy's lines were in our hands, but we found ourselves face to face with a small German force, and this checked our attack. Our losses were serious.

"Telegraphic communication was cut, for we were well within the German lines. Our maps could no longer guide us, for the artillery had made chaos of the branch trenches. Our progress was by leaps and bounds, from one shell hole to another. Thus we held our ground. Some detachments pushed further forward, but the main attack stopped at the fourth German line. Night set in without any decisive result.

"On May 10 and May 11 the situation was unchanged.

"On May 12 a decisive effort was made at night. The Germans resisted obstinately behind their defenses, but at daybreak we had captured the small fort. Complete success had not yet been gained, but the continuous fighting from May 13 to May 20 had resulted in our masters of the plateau of Notre Dame de Lorette.

"On May 21 we attacked the trenches of Blanche Voie from three sides simultaneously. Thirteen days of intense, uninterrupted fighting resulted at 2 o'clock in the morning of May 22 in a splendid tactical victory.

"The enemy attached the greatest importance to the holding of the Lorette Heights. On the plateau alone over 3,000 German corpses were counted. One thousand prisoners were taken, as well as a great quantity of material, including machine guns, bomb throwers, and rifles. The French losses were heavy.

"By this capture of the Massif de Lorette one of the principal objects of the operations north of Arras was attained, and a severe check was inflicted on the enemy, who believed himself impregnable in his admirably organized positions.

"During the fighting the Germans were twice relieved by fresh troops.

"This is one of the most important tactical victories," the eyewitness says in conclusion, "won by French arms in Northern France."

GIFT OF FIELD HOSPITAL.

Presented to France by Three Americans, Who Conceal Their Identity.

PARIS, May 24.—An American field hospital, an exact duplicate of those used in the American Army, is ready to leave for the front. It is the gift of three Americans, who desire that their identity be not disclosed. Each gave $10,000 to Laurence V. Benet, ex-President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, for this purpose.

The field hospital, in which are twenty tents, has been set up in the Bois de Boulogne. Six of the tents are of large size, being capable, if crowded, of taking care of 200 wounded men. A staff of American ambulance volunteers, among whom Columbia and Harvard Universities and Williams, Amherst, and Washington State Colleges are represented, has been training for tent pitching. A party of French officers witnessed with astonishment today the putting up of a hospital tent complete in fifteen minutes and its taking down in six minutes.

Captain Arthur W. Kipling of New York is in command of the staff. Robert Maclay of New York is in charge of the field section, with J. G. Hulbert second in command. R. J. Cuninghame of England, the South African lion hunter, is in charge of the tents.

The hospital will be located at a point to be selected by the rench sanitary service, just outside the range of the guns.

COUNT DE PIERREFEU SLAIN.

Husband of Boston Woman Killed While Working with Red Cross.

BOSTON, May 24.—Count Alain de Pierrefeu, whose wife is a daughter of Mrs. William Tudor of this city, has been killed while at work on a Red Cross ambulance in France, according to a cablegram, just received by Mrs. Tudor from the Countess. Countess de Pierrefeu, who has been head nurse in the Red Cross hospital at Dinard, France, will return here.

Count de Pierrefeu, who was employed in an office of the United States Steel Corporation in Chicago, went to France at the outbreak of the war and joined his regiment. While serving in the trenches last Winter he was injured, and upon his recovery joined an ambulance corps. The Countess made a brief trip to this country early in the Spring to visit her four children at her Summer home at Hancock, N. H.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Big Cotton Cargo Shipped to Malaga from Galveston.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Only one coal ship sailed from here today for the war zone. It was the Norwegian steamship Balto for Gothenburg with a cargo of coal.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 24.—The Norwegian steamer Otoyo sailed from here today for Malaga with 10,000 bales of cotton, valued at $500,468.

OPPOSE WAR WITH GERMANY

League to Limit Armaments Gives Out Expressions of Its Members.

A strong conviction that, whatever the substance of Germany's reply to the President's note, the issue with Germany must be settled otherwise than by arms, is reflected in the letters which the American League to Limit Armaments is now receiving from its members. Several methods of dealing with Germany are advocated in the letters.

"I am certainly in favor of reason in place of force in settlement of any misunderstanding or disputes," said Warden Thomas Mott Osborne in a letter received yesterday, "whether betweeen nationas or individuals, and I am also certainly hopeful that the day will come soon when the nations of the world will realize the barbarity of murdering each other in the name of patriotism."

"War—the whole abominable idea of blood wiping out insults—is medieval and does not appeal to me as reasonable," writes Eugen Boissevain.

Dr. Jacques Loeb of the Rockefeller Institute Medical Research, writes:

"It is hardly necessary to state that nobody has anything to gain in a war except the armament mongers, the war contractors, the army and navy castes, and certain political adventurers. It should not be overlooked that, in addition to the suffering which any war causes, a war with Germany would bring endless anguish to all those Americans who were born in Germany or who are descendants of Germans."

ITALY AS AN EXAMPLE FOR US.

The Temps of Paris Says She Points the Noblest Course.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 24.—Italian intervention, as an example for America, is a suggestion raised by the Temps in a diplomatic editorial. The writer says:

"The nature of the German reply to the American demand that submarine piracy cease is still unknown, but Ambassador Gerard's instructions to American residents in Germany to prepare to leave is significant of a German refusal. What will America do? Italy gives an example of the noblest course.

"Germany cannot hurt America, but the latter possesses inexhaustible reserves of men and can seize German shipping worth many millions. How important Germany considers American friendship is shown by the efforts of Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Dernburg. Whatever may be Germany's reply, one fact is certain—Germany has lost American sympathy utterly."

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LOYAL.

Approve Wilson's Course in Upholding the Nation's Dignity.

DENVER, Col., May 24.—Resolutions approving the efforts of President Wilson to "preserve peace and unhold the dignity of the United States," were adopted at the State Convention of the Knights of Columbus here today. Another resolution pledges the allegiance of the members of the order to the "constituted and lawful government of the nation."

A third resolution was adopted, condemning an alleged attempt to exclude Catholic children from the celebration which is to be held in Denver in connection with the arrival of the Liberty Bell, en route to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

KAISER GOES TO BRESLAU.

Leaves the Galician Front After the Check of the German Drive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 25.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Kaiser Saturday night left Jaroslau in Galicia and journeyed westward in the deepest dejection. The blinds were drawn before the train started. Field Marshal von Hindenburg had warned him that the plan of a terrific blow on a short front looked well on paper, but that the Russians were likely to frustrate it and entangle the German troops for several weeks.

"Hindenburg proved to be right, and Mackensen and Emmich have abandoned the hopeless task of extricating the Germans from their 200-mile front. They have nobody to spare to resist the Russian advance from the Pilica, where thousands of prisoners are taken daily.

"All the reserves from the interior of Germany are now moving through Chenstokhov into Poland; none are going into Galicia, where the Russian Army has secured the ascendancy and is mercelessly slaughtering the Germans, whose artillery is silent and without shells.

"It is reported that the Kaiser at Cracow urged the Austrians to make a heroic endeavor. They have gone southward to reinforce Boehm and Ermolis on the Italian frontier. The Kaiser proceeded to Breslau."

SERBIA REORGANIZES ARMY.

Great Britain and France Aid Her with Artillery.

LAUYSANNE, Switzerland, May 24, (via Paris.)—Professor R. A. Reiss of the University of Lausanne writes from Kragouyevatz, Serbia, that conditions in that country are much better than a few months ago. The Serbian Army has been reorganized during the long lull which followed the retreat of the Austrial Army from Serbia. Great Britain and France have supplied the Serbians abundantly with ammunition and artillery.

The most deadly foe durinfg the Winter has been typhus. The death rate among the victims of this disease has no wbeen reduced from 60 to 10 per cent., as a result of the work of physicians from abroad. Some of these are Americans and Englishmen, but the majority are French. More than 100 French physicians are now with the Serbian Army.

Crops have been planted by the Serbian women, and an abundant harvest is expected.

WANTS GOVERNMENT BOOKS

Suggestion That Public Documents Be Sold in New York.

A delver for facts in the Public Document Room of the Public Library voiced a genuine grievance which similar searchers have frequently expressed. That was the inability of students and writers to get copies of these public documents at the book stalls of the city.

Millions of dollars are expended yearly by the Government in investigations and the gathering and printing of statistics, very many of which have a real value. But unless one is prepared to go to the Public Library or the library of Columbia University and laboriously copy them they are not readily available. To get the document one wants at the usually trifling cost charged by the Government one has to get a postal money order, write to the Superintendent of Documents at Washington, and then await the somewhat slow delivery of the order. All of this takes time, and often the arrival is so late that the day of usefulness for the particular document required is past. To apply to the Congressman from one's district for the free documents distributed by some of the departments takes even longer.

So information that is authoritative and perhaps necessary for use in the preparation of a speech or for use in a written article necessitates a visit to one of the libraries and generally a wait of some time for the printed matter, as it is often the case that some one else is busy with the document.

What this delver suggested—and he found a number of readers who agreed with him—is that the Government should have at some central location in this city a place where all Government documents could be purchased and where the supply should be kept in complete condition.

NEW DRUG DEVICES FOR WAR PRACTICE

Medicines Incorporated in Collapsible Tubes Solve a Trench Problem.

AN INCH CONTAINS A DOSE

This Plan Is Applicable to Nearly All Needed Remedies, Says London Doctor Who Suggests It.

Dr. F. W. Tunnicliffe, out-patient physician to King's College Hospital and lecturer in therapeutics and practical medicine in King's College Hospital Medical School, London, describes in The Lancet a simple method of administering drugs under war and other strenuous conditions.

"A few days ago," he writes, "I was asked to design a medicine kit to be used by an officer in the trenches for the treatment of ailments among his men. It appears that, generally speaking, the services of a medical man are not available, or at any rate may not be available under the above conditions. The ailments occurring among the men during their occupation of the trenches, which I understand is now about four days, can perhaps, with one exception, be aptly included under the general term minor medicine.

"It was put to me that appropriate medicinal treatment might often prevent a man going on the sick list, or at any rate mitigate the discomfort suffered by him, if, as is invariably the case, he made up his mind to endure much rather than report himself sick. It is not my intention in this note to deal with trench maladies, although a communication upon this subject might be most interesting and helpful. The point, however, which is to be insisted upon is that it is most important to have at hand in the trenches a means of relieving urgent pain.

"The seriously wounded have often to remain a considerable time in the trenches before they can be removed to the rear, and with the hours of darkness getting shorter as the season advances this time will certainly be prolonged. During this period they suffer most distressing pain, which, both from restlessness caused by it and its general effect upon them, is likely to make them less capable of enduring the transit and treatment to which they must subsequently be submitted; it is also a source of extreme distress, if not of actual demoralization, to their comrades. For such cases an active anodyne in massive dose is urgently indicated, and the form in which it is available is not a matter of indifference.

"The conditions obtaining in the trenches render hypodermic injections or rectal injections practically impossible. The absence of water makes solution of any solid preparation and subsequent measurement difficult; in fact, I am told also practically impossible. Tabloids require a manipulation on the part of the giver and a capacity for swallowing on the part of the patient which cannot always be relied upon as obtaining.

"The best method of which I know at present is the incusion of the drug to be given in a gelatine gum stick or in a thin gelatine sheet. In the first case a certain length of the stick is cut off with a penknife and put into the patient's mouth; in the second, an area of sheet is cut off with scissors and also placed in the patient's mouth; length of stick and area of sheet corresponding to a given dose. Muddy hands and indiscriminate knives render even such simple manipulations as these neither as easy nor as clean as they sound.

"Almost the same objection applies to pellet capsules, palatinoids, wafers, &c. Further, since our soldiers at present are fighting in snowstorms in Flanders and others under a practically tropical sun in Egypt and elsewhere, the melting point of the drug base must be considered.

"The method which I have employed, and which, I think, is capable of wide application, is to prescribe the drug to be given in a semi-solid aromatic base and to incluse the mass in a collapsible tube such as is generally used to contain remedies for external application. The base must be sufficiently viscid to enable a continuous semi-solid jet of substance to be exuded from the nozzle by pressure at the bottom of the tube. By varying the composition of the base in glycerin, bismuth paste, agar-agar, &c., all climatic conditions can be allowed for. There are many kinds of collapsible tubes on the market; those are specially to be recommended in which the screw cap is permanently attached to the neck of the tube. In these the cap cannot be lost.

"With a given base the weight of a given length of jet is practically constant, and by this means an accurate dosage can be obtained. The medicinal creams which I have had made so far all have the same dose, viz., one linear inch of the exuded jet. An inch can easily be measured against the last joint of the thumb, and, indeed, can practically always be accurately guessed.

"I made several experiments with different kinds of tubes and was at first greatly tempted to make use of those tubes, of which there are many on the market, with keys at the bottom. I thought that accurate dosage could be obtained by turning the key through definite arcs. This method is, however, quite fallacious, owing to the inconstant calibre of the tubes throughout their length.

"As a constituent of the base I prescribe some aromatic substance which promotes salivation and thus reflexly stimulates swallowing. So far as I am aware any drug, crystalloid or otherwise, or any first dressing of wounds, except hydrogen peroxide, can be administered in this form and in adequate concentration. I have prepared, for instance, a chlorodyne cream containing up to thirty minims to the inch and a morphine cream containing up to two grains to the inch.

"In preparing bases for creams containing crystalloids the viscosity of the cream should be tested after the crystalloid has been added and before the mass is put in the tube, as the addition of even small quantities of a crystalloid considerably alters the viscosity of the cream. For instance, a cream which will give in a collapsible tube a perfectly easily measurable semi-solid jet, will not do so after the addition of hydrochlorate of morphine to it, in the proportion of one grain of the salt to twenty grains—i. e., one linear inch of jet.

"The application to the patient of these medical creams is so simple as to need no description. The inch of jet can be severed from the nozzle of the tube against his teeth, or if he is more or less unconscious it can be dabbed off on the back of his tongue. The cap then can be replaced on the tube."

SWISS GUARD NEUTRALITY.

Prevents Italians Organizing Within Her Borders.

BASEL, Switzerland, May 24.—The Swiss Government is sending heavy reinforcements of troops to the southern part of Switzerland, and particularly to the Canton of Ticino.

The purpose of these troop movements is to prevent the Italian irridentists in Switzerland from organizing a volunteer corps for service in the Italian Army.

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Pennsylvania R. R.

GERMANY IS CUT OFF BY BREAK IN WIRELESS

Electrical Disturbances in the North Atlantic Sever Direct Communication—Allies Censor Cables

Owing to unfavorable static conditions in the North Atlantic, which have handicapped wireless communication between this country and Germany, the German Government for some time has found it practically impossible to send messages here without having them pass first into the hands of the British censors in London. The belief was expressed yesterday that the present conditions would continue until about July 1. The activities of the aurora borealis and severe electrical storms over the wireless routes are responsible for the situation. Germany may thus remain isolated from the rest of the world for several weeks, unless the censors see fit to permit its messages to go over the cables which are controlled by the Allies.

It was learned yesterday that the wireless station at Sayville, L. I., the receiving station of the Atlantic Communication Company, the German wireless concern, has been cut off entirely from the German sending station at Nauen, Germany, on several occasions during the past twe weeks. The situation is about the same at Tuckerton, N. J., from which the wireless messages to Germany are sent.

It has been estimated that the static disturbances now occurring often increase the wireless distance between Nauen and Sayville by the equivalent of 2,000 miles, a handicap which even the powerful equipment has been unable to overcome. Four operators have worked simultaneously at Sayville receiving a single message. By picking up fragments and patching them together a few messages have been received, but as a rule the result has been not at all satisfactory.

Germany had to fall back upon her wireless plants in order to transmit news and official or diplomatic messages through a channel not controlled by her enemies when the German-owned Atlantic cable was cut at the beginning of the war. The Sayville station became the distributing centre, and the messages were thence transmitted by neutral cable or telegraph to all parts of the world. In that way Germany managed to send uncensored messages to her diplomatic representatives in neutral countries, and the German War Office statements were distributed uncensored. At present the news agencies must depend upon London for transmission of the daily German War Office statements.

FOUND CANADIANS HAPPY.

Sir Adam Beck Says They Did Four Solid Weeks of Trench Duty.

Sir Adam Beck of Toronto returned yesterday with Lady Beck, on the American liner New York, from his official visit to Europe, and said that he had visited the trenches in France and found the Canadian troops all in good spirits and eager for the fray. Those who were seriously wounded were sent to England for treatment, while others less severely injured were treated in the base hospitals. Th Canadian troops did trench duty for twenty-two to twenty-eight days continuously, and then went to the French villages at the rear of the lines for a few hours' rest.

Sir Adam stood for several hours on the roof of a monastery near Ypres, between the British artillery and the trenches, and the shells whistled over him from both sides, sometimes making a noise like a train going through a tunnel. The trenches were all more than seven feet in depth, and were divided into sections, like a small town, with alley ways leading off the main avenues. The food supplied to the Canadian troops, he said, was very good, and superior to that issued by the French Government. He saw a batch of several hundred German prisoners brought into the camp near Arras, and said that he was surprised by their neatness and smart appearance, although they had been living in the trenches like the British and Grench soldiers.

Sir Adam said that he had been booked to sail on the Lusitania from New York on May 1, but could not wait and had to go by the White Star liner Adriatic a few days earlier. Captain B. F. Hayes slowed down for two days before he reached the Irish coast, and then drove the ship past the submarine danger zone at night, speeding his engines so hard that the liner shook from stem to stern. In addition the Captain of the Adriatic had all the boats lowered on both sides to the level of the lower deck, so that they could be easily dropped into the water in case of emergency.

When asked what he had to report on his trip, Sir Adam said:

"The purpose of my visit was to report to the Canadian Government the condition of the large number of horses which had been shipped to England for the use of the Canadian troops, to ascertain the class and number of horses required from time to time, to visit the various British and Canadian remount depots in England and France, to visit the headquarters of the Canadian Division at the front and confer with General Alderson, commanding the Canadians, in reference to the horses supplied to our troops at the front, and inspect as many of them as possible.

"Agriculture is proceeding as usual in France and Belgium, all the work having been accomplished by the women, old men, and boys. Even in the district lying between the firing lines of the artillery and the advanced trenches work is carried on peacefully, and children play in the streets of the villages as if war did not exist."

GERMANS CHAINED TO GUNS?

Correspondent Reports That British Found Four Artillerymen Fastened.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, May 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Germans early this morning made three massed attacks on the British line north of La Bassée. Each attack was repulsed and under a hot screen of machine gun fire the infantry charged and drove the Germans back into their second line of trenches, which were heavily barricaded and cemented.

The British took two trench heads and captured several guns. Two of the machine guns taken were found to have two German artillerymen chained to each. The chains were fastened to their waists and doubly fastened by padlocks.

The Brand that Guarantees Perfection

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Rare Old Dutch Gin

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The Maintained Excellence of Bols liqueurs is due to their World famous recipes and over 300 years distilling experience



TYPHUS FEVER IS AS OLD AS WARFARE

Plague of Athens, Described by Thucydides, Is Identical with the Serbian Epidemic.

GONE IN TIMES OF PEACE

Present Knowledge Shows It Can be Banished by the Observance of Sanitary Rules.

Civilization is only a thin crust, covering possibilities of relapse into savagery. Long ages have been required to bring civilized man by slow and painful stages to his present condition. Only a few months are required for him to relapse into the condition of barbarism from which he emerged. In times of great disaster, when the conventions of civilized society are removed, man again becomes an individualist, striving like primitive man or like the beasts of the jungle for food and shelter and even for life itself, and ruthlessly abandoning any refinements or customs which might impede him. Under such conditions, he easily reverts to the habits of his former savage state. Even the diseases of barbarism return.

A striking illustration is the reappearance of typhus fever in the war-swept countries of Europe. From the plague of Athens, as described by Thucydides, down through the ages, typhus has always appeared at times of disaster. Always the companion of war and misery, known at different times by its old names of camp fever, siege fever, famine fever, and jail fever, it raged all over Europe during the Napoleonic wars, only to die out in later years so completely as to be almost forgotten.

"The history of typhus," says Hirsch, "is written in those dark pages of the world's history which tell of the grievous visitations of mankind by war, famine, and misery of every kind."

Murchison says that a complete history of typhus would be the history of Europe during the last three and a half centuries. Clemow, in his "Geography of Disease," says that "in the earliest ages of the world's history, typhus accompanied famine, sieges, and wars."

Yet both civilization and science had practically forgotten it. All authorities of the present generation have described it as a rare disease. Several generations of medical men grew up and died nearly any knowledge of it. So completely was it forgotten that Ricketts was obliged to go to Mexico for material to study it, while a few cases which appeared in the tenement districts of New York were not recognized and were widely discussed as a possible new disease. Yet six months of war, with its accompanying horrors, bring back mankind's old enemy, the companion of famine, rapine, and barbarism in a thousand wars.

This relapse into barbarism, hopeless though it may be, is robbed of at least a part of its horrors, so far as typhus is concerned, by the scientific advances of the last decade.

"Thanks to the work of Ricketts, Wilder, Anderson, and Goldberger, this age-long scourge has lost its terrors," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "only in those countries which are so hopelessly war-ridden as to make decent living impossible is there any excuse for the presence of this disease. When the present war is over it will again disappear only to reappear again, as it always has and always will so long as supposedly civilized nations resort to wholesale murder and destruction as a method of settling their difficulties."

KANSAS VACCINATES HOGS.

New Experiment Tried to End the Cholera Epidemics.

The problem of hog cholera epidemics which sweep the farms of Kansas is being solved, it is believed, by the vaccination of the hogs. According to Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan., the new plan, in which he has been actively interested, will mean the saving of millions of dollars to the farmers.

The new experiment was first tried in the Silver Lake district, near Topeka, where all of the farmers had their hogs vaccinated. Since then there has been but one outbreak of cholera in that region, and this was found in hogs that had been shipped in and were not treated soon enough.

The farmers are combining with the agricultural college in an effort to stamp out the disease. It is only necessary for them to report all trouble with the animals and notify the college of all increase in their herds. The college then sends a specialist to vaccinate the animals, paying salary and railroad fare. The farmers have only to pay for the serum.

RUM RATION STATISTICS.

German Soldiers Consume Three Times as Much Alcohol as Allies.

The European war, subjecting millions of men to the irregularities and exposures of life in field and camp, has naturally revived interest in and furnished new material for the discussion of many old problems. Among these problems is that connected with the use of alcohol by the soldiers. The time has passed, in the opinion of medical men, when alcoholic liquors are to be regarded as inseparable from warfare and essential for military activities. Efficiency is now the prime consideration.

Since the last great war, scientific research has greatly increased our knowledge of the effects of alcohol on the human body. While the physiologist has not as yet spoken the last word on this subject, the overwhelming preponderance of scientific evidence is in favor of the proposition that the use of alcohol, in any amounts, large or small, tends to impair muscular co-ordination, to dull the special senses, to retard muscular and nervous reactions and mental processes, and to reduce efficiency in any work requiring rapid and accurate mental or physical effort.

The question still open to discussion is whether, in times of unusual exposure, strain and exertion, the temporarily stimulating effects of alcohol are sufficiently valuable to compensate for its undesirable results. Evidently the military authorities of Europe think so, or are still influenced by custom or tradition, since in each army the regulation ration of alcohol is still provided. In the English Army 2½ ounces of rum are issued to each man twice a week. For men in the trenches this allowance is increased to 3 ounces twice a week under ordinary weather conditions and to 2½ ounces daily in very bad weather, making a minimum of 5 ounces a week and a maximum of 17½ ounces. The regular ration of 2½ ounces is estimated to contain 25.5 grams of alcohol.

The French soldier receives daily 50 grams of rum containing 20 grams of alcohol. The German soldier receives 1,793 grams of beer and 20 grams of brandy a day. The beer, which is of the ordinary lager variety, has a low alcohol content of only about 3.5 per cent., but this quantity would amount to a total of 70.7 grams of actual alcohol a day. Austrian soldiers receive each day 0.5 liter of wine, equivalent to 40 grams of alcohol.

The physiologic effects of alcohol on military efficiency would probably not be so clearly apparent in the army as in the navy. The modern battleship, cruiser, and submarine have become marvels of mechanical complexity and delicacy. The soldier in the trenches might take the maximum German ration of 70 grams of alcohol a day without impairing his ability to handle his rifle or manipulate a machine gun. Whether the members of the aviation corps, the artillerymen charged with handling the heavy guns, or the signal men, on whose quickness and accuracy of vision much might depend, could maintain the highest efficiency on a daily allowance of alcohol remains to be proved.

"The fact is," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "abundant testimony on the part of naval experts to show that alcohol diminishes the accuracy of the gun-pointer on the battleship and so reduces the number of probable hits. 'Dutch courage' has heretofore been regarded as an indispensable equipment of warfare, and alcohol has not looked on as the ally rather than the enemy of the fighting man; but the present war will reverse the opinions of the civilized world on a good many questions, and is is possible that the indispensability of alcohol in the army may be one of them."

GERMANY'S POLISH OFFENSIVE CHECKED

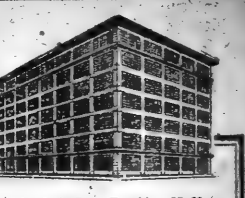
Continued from Page 1.

21st. The enemy repeatedly reached our trenches, but each time was driven back by our fire and counter-attacks. We captured here seventeen officers, 640 men, and some machine gunh.

"From Dolina to Kolomea there was violent artillery fire.

VIENNA, May 24.—An official statement issued today says:

The general situation in the northeastern theatre of war is unchanged. Battles continue in Middle Galicia. During the engagements of the last few days in the hilly country of Kielce, Russian Poland, thirty officers and 6,300 soldiers have been captured.



A. Schrader's Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Howard Chapman, Architect

"Turner for Concrete"

Turner completed this building in 6 months.

The owners are unusually "up to the minute"—in "safety-first" devices, in welfare provisions, and wanting everything just right.

TURNER Construction Co



From B. C. 34 To A. D. 1915

PHOENIX is a bird. There was only one phoenix at a time. The phoenix went down and came up with new life. B. C. 34 in Egypt repeats itself A. D. 1915 in New York.

There is only one *Phoenix Silk Hosiery*. It comes up from the tub with new life, lustre rejuvenated, yarn resoftened, dye refreshened.

A new pair or your money back for any pair that doesn't wear.

Men's 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50
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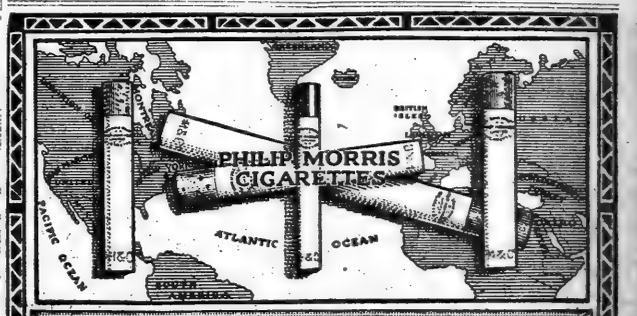
GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

RETRIEVED.

Hundreds of articles are lost daily in New York and many are recovered by a small advertisement in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.



PHILIP MORRIS
THE WORLD'S OLDEST HIGH GRADE TURKISH
CIGARETTES
PLAIN OR CORK
"THE BROWN BOX"

Unquestionably the **only** brand recognized for **sixty** years as the International Standard of Unadulterated Turkish Smoke of the Highest Quality Obtainable.

BRITISH FALL BACK UNDER GAS ATTACK

Poison in Vapor Cloud and Shells Enable Germans to Take Some Trenches East of Ypres.

BRITISH AT ONCE REATTACK

Some Ground Is Regained and a Fierce Battle Is On for Possession of the Line.

ALLIES SHELL RAVERZYDE

German Shipyards Toward Ostend Target of Heavy Guns—Fighting Near Arras Goes On.

LONDON, May 24.—By the use of poison gas to the east of Ypres the Germans have driven the British forces from some of the trenches on that portion of the western front. The conflict is still in progress, according to advices from Sir John French, who reports that part of the original line has been recaptured from the assailants.

His bulletin reads as follows:

In the fighting on May 16 and 17, to the northeast of Festubert, seven machine guns were captured, and it is possible that more may be buried in the destroyed trenches.

Today three German batteries were silenced by our guns, one battery being destroyed by direct hits and its ammunition blown up.

East of Ypres the Germans developed an infantry attack this morning under cover of a poisonous gas, hostile artillery at the same time firing asphyxiating gas shells. Our troops were forced to evacuate some of their trenches, and the enemy penetrated our line in two or three places.

Fighting is still in progress and portions of our original line have already been retaken.

Shell Coast Shipyards.

Heavy guns of the Allies, apparently located some distance inland from Nieuport, have been bombarding Raverzyde, a little village to the northwest toward Ostend. The night bulletin of the French War Office, which reports this, states that the shipyards were the object of attack. The report reads:

Between Nieuport and Ypres a spirited artillery engagement has taken place, caused by the efficacious fire of our heavy artillery on the shipyards of Raverzyde, southwest of Ostend.

To the north of La Bassée the British attacks have resulted in new progress.

To the north of Neuville St. Vaast the Germans attempted an attack with very important forces. Caught under the fire of our artillery, they were at once checked, and suffered large losses.

Supplementary reports received today emphasize the importance of the success attained by us yesterday to the northeast of the Chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette. In a sanguinary engagement with the bayonet we annihilated those forces which had opposed us and captured several machine guns.

On the rest of the front there is nothing new.

The French War Office bulletin of the afternoon reads:

At several points between Steenstraete and Ypres the enemy yesterday delivered attacks, after having made preliminary use of asphyxiating gases. These attacks were repulsed.

In the region to the north of Arras the fighting continued all night long. We took 120 prisoners at a point to the north of the village of Neuville St. Vaast. The enemy delivered several counter-attacks, but they were checked by our artillery. The artillery engagements are being continued with intensity.

Further reports received describe strikingly the extent of the check administered to the Germans in this region during the evening of May 22 and the night of May 22-23. In spite of the numerous reinforcements brought forward with all speed, and the vigor of the fresh attacks repeated two or three times, the enemy failed in every one of his efforts and suffered considerable losses.

Nothing has been reported from the remainder of the front.

Berlin Reports Allies Repulsed.

Berlin sharply contradicts the reports of allied gains. The official statement reads:

Several advances by night and day by the British, between Neuve Chapelle and Givenchy, and French attacks on the northern slope of the Lorette hills, at Ablain and north and south of Neuville, were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, who lost 150 prisoners.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle artillery battles continue. In the Forest of Le Prêtre the French suffered losses during a new and unsuccessful attack.

NOT BOYCOTTING AMERICA.

German-American Economic Union Denies Any Such Move.

The German Information Service gave out yesterday, under the caption, "No Boycott of American Merchandise in Germany," a statement issued recently by the German-American Economic Union of Frankfort. The statement reads:

According to The London Daily Telegraph, a campaign is on in Germany to boycott all American goods. The Board of Directors of the German-American Economic Union hereby repudiates that assertion of The Daily Telegraph.

The fact that they have not been able to carry on neutral commerce with the United States and the fact that America furnishes ammunition to the Allies caused first a feeling of estrangement and then one of growing bitterness in the hearts of the German people. With general approbation the German-American Economic Union has continually combated any isolated attempts to take advantage of public opinion in order to boycott certain American wares.

The German-American Economic Union does not deem it necessary to repeat its former assurances, since a campaign to boycott American goods is not in existence in Germany. If at present the German market is closed for the United States, then that must be blamed on England. Indeed, it would be a perversion of the truth to lay the responsibility for this state of affairs, which is the work of England, on some imaginary attempt of the Germans to boycott American wares.

Sandy Hook Route

Opens for Season Thursday, May 27th

On the above date Spring schedules of New Jersey Central Seashore lines, to North Jersey Coast resorts, take effect.

Steamers sail from foot of W. 42nd St. and Cedar St.

All rail lines from foot of W. 23rd St. and Liberty St.

See Time Tables. Now Ready.

KITCHENER CONCEALS ALL TROOP MOVEMENTS

Soldier, Marching Out of Any English Camp, May be Bound for Transport.

LONDON, May 13.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Spring is witnessing a movement of troops all over England, some leaving for the front and others moving from the towns where they have been billeted to encampments in the open country. But when a battalion is ordered to move, not even its officers know its destiny.

On any of the main highways of England troops may be seen on the march, generally in brigades. Kitchener's army looks well seasoned and as fit for active service as the men at the front, for most of it has now been six months in training.

To conceal the movement of troops, constant practice marches in full equipment are held, and the men do not know whether they are returning to camp until they are actually back there. Often they march to some point, entrain, and in the course of a few hours find themselves on board a transport. If their quarters are crowded, they may be sure it is only to cross the channel. But if bunks are provided and ample deck room, it means Egypt, the Dardanelles or some far point.

Every farewell a soldier takes of family and friends he expects in any case to be his last until his return from war. So secret and so complicated are the movements of the new forces in England that no authentic information could possibly be collected for the enlightenment of the enemy. But it may be assumed that the volunteer system has not disappointed Lord Kitchener.

ASQUITH UPHOLDS SPEYER'S LOYALTY

Says Privy Councillor Is a Victim of Injustice and King Will Not Relieve Him of Title.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 24.—The Prime Minister has written the following letter to Sir Edgar Speyer, in reply to the latter's request that he be relieved of his title of Knighthood and membership of the Privy Council in consequence of newspaper attacks upon himself and other Germans who have become naturalized British subjects:

Dear Sir Edgar: I can quite understand the sense of injustice and indignation which has prompted your letter to me. I have known you long and well enough to estimate at their true value these baseless and malignant imputations upon your loyalty to the British crown.

The King is not prepared to take any step such as you suggest in regard to the marks of distinction which you have received in recognition of your public service and philanthropic munificence.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. ASQUITH.

PARIS GOLD FOR LONDON.

8,000,000 Sovereigns Shipped to Start the New French Credit.

LONDON, May 11, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Although Alexander Ribot, French Minister of Finance, announced in Paris last week that he had arranged for the British Government to grant credits to France, no official announcement was made here until yesterday, when the Bank of England stated that 8,000,000 sovereigns had been received from abroad. This is the first installment of £20,000,000 $100,000,000) in gold which is coming from Paris to London to start the credit, and a further £40,000,000 ($200,000,000) in Treasury bills is expected to be issued to complete the credit.

The French Finance Minister is reported to have said that the scheme, besides arranging for the payment of war supplies in England, was intended to facilitate French purchases from the Americas, but so far the operation has had little noticeable effect on exchange.

The arrival of £8,000,000 ($40,000,000) is believed to be the largest bullion movement ever announced by the bank in one day.

The arrangement of this credit is part of the scheme agreed upon soon after the beginning of war, that the gold reserve of either the Allies should be utilized to replenish that of the other, if it were found necessary at any time to do so.

Advantage has already been taken by the scheme instituted by the Russian Government, in conjunction with the British authorities, to issue Treasury bills in London for the release of Russian commercial paper held up here by reason of the war and exchange difficulties. Several applications have been made for the release of such bills held by the Bank of England.

PRAISE LINDON BATES, JR.

Perkins and Straus Among Speakers at Progressive Memorial.

Lindon Bates, Jr., Chairman of the County Committee of the Progressive Party and member of the Executive Committee of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, was warned against taking passage in the Lusitania, but "as was characteristic of his tireless pursuit of what he believed right, Mr. Bates accepted the danger rather than lose two or three days to take another ship."

Thus George W. Perkins spoke last night of Mr. Bates at a meeting in Bryant Hall of the County Committee called to honor the memory of the late County Chairman. Jacob R. Schiff, First Vice Chairman of the committee, presided, and more than 250 members and friends attended the meeting. Among the speakers besides Mr. Perkins were Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey; George W. Ransom, Walter A. Johnson, State Chairman of the Progressive Party; Bainbridge Colby, ex-State Insurance Commissioner William H. Hotchkiss, William M. Chadwick, Michael Schaap, William A. Ferguson, Secretary of the County Committee, and Stanley M. Isaacs.

Mr. Straus, eulogizing Mr. Bates as a man beyond his years in energy, earnestness and ability, representing the highest type of American citizen, said:

"His life has received the crown of highest glory, for it was on a voyage of merc ythat he met death."

SURVIVOR HERE SAW TRAP FOR LUSITANIA

Dr. C. E. Foss First to Return with Detailed Account of the Sea Tragedy.

TWO SUBMARINES, HE SAYS

First One Sighted Half Hour Before Torpedoing—Dramatic Story of Work of Rescue.

The first survivor of the Lusitania to return to this country with a graphic detailed account of the disaster is Dr. Carl E. Foss of Harlem, Mont., who arrived here yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner New York, which also had two other survivors among her crew, William Smith, a saloon steward, and Edward Skay, an assistant cook.

Dr. Foss said that he had come back because his wife and family in Harlem were so anxious about him that he had to assure them personally of his safety. In an interview on the deck of the New York coming up the harbor, he asserted positively that he saw a submarine about a mile away on the port quarter half an hour before the ship was struck, and that there was only one explosion. He thought the submarine he sighted was not the one which torpedoed the Lusitania half an hour later, because it was a mile away on the port quarter, and the other must have been waiting for her somewhere to starboard on the seaward side of the ship.

Dr. Foss, who is 28 years old, tall and slim, said that he was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1910, and had made a special study of surgery and gunshot wounds. He went to England to offer his services to the Red Cross Association.

"I had a berth in the second cabin on E deck," the surgeon said, "and about 1:25 o'clock on Friday afternoon, May 7, I was standing on the port side of A deck aft with three or four of the passengers, looking at the Irish coast. There had been a good deal of talk about the German submarines all the way across, on account of the threats printed in the newspapers before the Lusitania sailed, but the thoughts of being torpedoed did not impress the passengers to the exclusion of other subjects.

Saw Submarine Mile Away.

"Suddenly I saw a submarine rise to the surface about a mile away, and steam parallel with the ship. The Lusitania was going slowly at that time, and was not making more than fifteen knots, because the submarine kept pace with her for five minutes, and I have always read that submarines cannot steam more than fifteen knots at their maximum speed.

"I called the attention of other passengers on deck to the submarine, got my glasses from the smoking room to look at her, and also handed them to one of the sailors to examine the war craft with. After the submarine dived below the surface I looked at my watch, and it was just 1:30. The Lusitania swerved a minute or so afterward, which gave me the impression that the Captain on the bridge also had seen the submarine and had altered his course to avoid risk of being torpedoed.

"We went down to the saloon to the second sitting for luncheon with other passengers, who were aware that we had sighted a German submarine, and were all keyed up, but did not imagine that our danger was so grave as it really was.

"When we were at table there came an explosion, heavy, dull sound, which was followed by a violent trembling of the ship fore and aft. It had an actually deadening effect on the passengers, who seemed to be stunned by the shock. There was no panic of any kind. The people all realized that something serious had happened.

"The Lusitania listed to starboard almost immediately, and I ran up the companionway to the deck from the dining saloon. I saw some of the crew taking lifebelts from boxes lashed to the deck and fitting them on themselves. There was no effort to assist the passengers, who were frantically looking for lifebelts. I started to go down to my cabin to get the one I had placed ready on a rack over the berth, but by that time the ship had listed over so heavily that it was too risky. Just then one of the huge funnels fell down into the deck with a terrific crash, which may have been mistaken by some for a second explosion.

"Finally I managed to get one of the lifebelts from a box on deck and jumped over the starboard side aft into the water about nine minutes after the explosion. There was only room in the boats for women and children. I had hardly hit the water when a lifeboat crashed down beside me, narrowly missing my head, and seemed to have the bottom stove in by the fall.

Legs Cut by Propeller.

"The five men in it were pitched out and one of them got caught in the swirl of the starboard wing propeller and had both his legs almost severed when I managed to get him clear and put a rope in his hand. The poor fellow was bleeding terribly and could not have lasted much longer.

"I saw a woman near by with a lifebelt on who had a child in her arms and was clinging to a piece of wreckage. A lifeboat came along with twenty to twenty-five persons in it, and I managed to steer the woman to it, and she was hoisted on board with her child. After that I started to swim for a wooden life raft about 200 yards away, which appeared to be waterlogged as if the seams had opened. There were several women on it screaming wildly, and the raft was rocking heavily because they would not keep still. I swam to the bow and another man went to the stern to try to keep it upright.

"We shouted to the woman to keep quiet, but they were so hysterical that they took no notice and the craft turned turtle, throwing them all into the water. Two women grasped an oar, and one could swim while the other kept up with her lifebelt. I guided the oar and, with the aid of the woman who swam, we managed to reach a raft about a quarter of a mile away, on which seven men were standing.

"By this time the other woman was nearly drowned and was lifted onto the raft in an unconscious state, but she recovered later. We drifted about for two hours and were picked up by the tug Indian Empire at 5:30. After I reached her deck I collapsed through the shock and exposure."

Dr. Foss said that he saw the Lusitania sink below the water with her stern pointing skyward and her propellers still churning wildly. After she disappeared the water was dotted with the bodies of the dead, mingled with the wreckage. The tug reached Queenstown at 9:30 o'clock that night, and the survivors were taken to hospitals.

"I cannot condemn too strongly the sacrifice of human life, mainly through the reduced speed at which the Lusitania was going at the time," Dr. Foss said. "I firmly believe that the tragedy might have been averted if the liner had been running at full speed. She would then at least have stood a chance of outdistancing the submarine."

Dr. Foss said he was leaving almost immediately for Harlem, Mont., and expected to go abroad again soon to join the English Red Cross service.

Edward Skay, an assistant cook on the New York, said that he was a second cabin steward on the Lusitania and denied that the crew helped themselves to lifebelts and disregarded the cries for help from the passengers on deck, as stated by Dr. Foss.

"There was a very little time to do anything after the explosion," Skay said. "I went on deck ten minutes after it happened and the ship was listed over so far that you might have walked on the port side. Any one could have seen that she was going down. I had a lifebelt, but I jumped overboard and swam 300 yards away to wait for the Lusitania to sink, so that I should not get drawn under. Afterward I swam to a lifeboat in which Lady Allan of Montreal was sitting with other passengers. There were about fifteen of the crew in it and only two of them had lifebelts on."

The agents of the Cunard Line, when asked about the criticism made by Dr. Foss on the economizing of fuel on the day the Lusitania sank, replied that as the ship was 202 miles away when she left Queenstown at 1 o'clock she had not conserved her speed till then. They did not know why Captain Turner had reduced the speed, but at the inquest he had stated it was in order to arrive off the bar lightship early Saturday morning. Until then he was made by the Board of Trade the agents could not make any comment. Other survivors had praised the crew of the Lusitania for their efforts to save passengers, the agents said.

ILFEBOAT'S RECOIL KILLED 40.

Oar and Belt Kept Isaac Lehmann Afloat, He Writes.

Henry Lehmann, a manufacturer's agent, of 39 West Thirty-fourth Street, received a letter yesterday from his brother Isaac, who was a first-cabin passenger on the Lusitania when she sailed from New York on May 1 for Liverpool. The letter read in part:

"I was sitting on deck after luncheon talking with Mr. Pearson, the traction magnate, and Mr. Medbury, listening to the former, who was telling us about the wonderful organ he had recently installed in his house at a cost of $40,000. Suddenly there came an explosion, and I remarked to Mr. Medbury, 'I'll bet we have been torpedoed.' I ran down below to my cabin to get the lifebelt from the rack, but it was gone. Then I gathered up my papers, and met Steward Barnes, who got another lifebelt, which I buckled on and went to the top deck, where the boats were.

"One was swung out from the davit, but it recoiled and killed about forty people. At this moment the ship lurched wildly to starboard. At the same time there was an explosion inboard, apparently from the boilers, which took me up with it into the air and then I fell into the water, going down several feet it seemed. When I came to the surface I managed to grasp an oar, and kept afloat with my lifebelt.

"While I was in the water I saw a sight that I shall never forget. There were two men clinging to an upturned water cooler, and, being upright, it managed to float. One of the poor chaps tried to get on top and managed to do so, but he upset the cooler and they were both drowned. There was no panic on board the Lusitania had only kept afloat a little longer many more lives would have been saved."

FINDS FRIEND IS SURVIVOR.

Woman Gets Letter from Mrs. W. D. Mitchell of Lusitania.

Mrs. R. M. Crozier of 177 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., received a letter yesterday morning from Mrs. Walter D. Mitchell, a survivor of the Lusitania. Mrs. Crozier had given her friend up for dead and the letter was a surprise to her.

Mrs. Mitchell formerly lived in the same house with the Croziers and was returning to Ireland with her husband and their ten-month-old baby. Mr. Mitchell and the baby were lost. After his marriage, three years ago in Ireland he had come to be assistant manager of the Marshall Mills in Kearny. He was returning to his old home, discouraged by conditions here caused by the war.

There was no mention of how Mrs. Mitchell escaped or how her husband and child were killed. Mrs. Mitchell was evidently too grief-stricken to write in detail.

ROSE AFTER SINKING LINER.

Submarine Man Observed Wreck, New York Survivor Writes.

How the crew of the German submarine that sank the Lusitania rose to the surface to look over its work they had done is told in a fifty-four-page letter written by a survivor, Michael G. Byrne, a retired merchant, living at 444 West Fiftieth Street. The letter was received yesterday by his wife.

"From the first cabin promenade deck," said Mr. Byrne, "I saw the periscope of a submarine near the ship and shortly thereafter saw the trail of a torpedo as it approached. Conditions just before and just after the explosion really led to slaughter; for an officer ran around the deck telling the passengers that there was no danger—that the ship would be beached. Several passengers who knew that the torpedo had struck near the engine room questioned the statement but were again assured that there was no danger. I waited until the water was even with the main deck and then jumped overboard. The water was full of struggling swimmers, including many women, who were begging the people in the boats to take their children."

Mr. Byrne said that the ship sank, a few minutes after he went overboard, "bow first, as though on a greased keel."

Shortly after the Lusitania disappeared," he continued, "there appeared in the direction of the coast a ripple on the surface which speedily increased to a wave, and the black form of a coming tower appeared, followed by the hull. It rested just above the surface and the head and shoulders of a man appeared. H clooked about the waters in the neighborhood and then went back, and the submarine dropped out of sight."

Mr. Byrne said that he was in the water altogether about two hours. An expert swimmer, he alternately floated and swam until he came upon a boatload of survivors, "evidently getting nowhere." He climbed aboard after floating about. Byrne spent the night after the disaster in the Queen's Hotel, Queenstown.

"All night," he wrote, "delifious survivors were moaning in their sleep and crying, 'Captain, save us.' Sleep was impossible. The next day I went into the country and have since been staying with relatives at Paulstown."

BRINGS VANDERBILT PAPERS.

Pierre Lorillard Comes as Special Messenger to Widow.

Pierre Lorillard returned from Europe yesterday on the American liner New York, distressed over the death of his friend Alfred G. Vanderbilt. He said that he was bringing over papers relating to Mr. Vanderbilt's affairs, but he could not state what their contents were. They were handed to him in London to be delivered to the widow by friends of Mr. Vanderbilt.

It was thought probable that the papers might contain sworn statements made by survivors of the Lusitania, who saw Mr. Vanderbilt actually go down with the liner, and that they were for use when the proceedings are commenced to settling his estate.

IGNORED LUSITANIA'S CALLS.

Steamer Was Warned Away by Admiralty, Says Coal Passer.

Cecil M. Jackson of Walla Walla, Wash., a stage carpenter and coal passer, and J. Rowan of England and San Francisco, who arrived here yesterday on the New York, heaved the first bricks in the anti-German riots in Liverpool, following the Lusitania disaster.

Jackson, who had shipped on the Swanmore of the Johnson Line, running between Liverpool and Baltimore, told of a wireless message received the day the Lusitania was sunk.

"We were just south of Daunt's Rock at about 1 o'clock on the Friday that the Lusitania was sunk," he said, "when we received a wireless from the British Admiralty. It told us to make all haste to port, and from then on the speed of the ship was raised from the ordinary 10 knots to 16. Double shifts of passers and stokers were put on, and we made engine test speed until we picked up the pilot and got into the Mersey.

"We were about 30 miles from the Lusitania when she was torpedoed, and we received her calls for help. Captain Cowan did not attempt to go to her aid, as he thought it was his duty to get his vessel home and we knew that there were German submarines all about the Irish coast.

"On reaching the Mersey we heard that every one on board the Lusitania was lost. The Lapland of the Red Star Line was aground on a sandbar and we passed her going in.

"When we got into Liverpool everyone was excited and the anti-German feeling ran high. I put up at 95 Byram Street, near Scotland Road, and it was in the road that the riots started. I was sitting in the parlor when I heard a crowd down the street and went out and saw that they had gathered in front of a German cutlery shop that was run by a man named Delitmer. I was feeling pretty sore against the Germans myself because I had been insulted during the day for being an American. People called out to me that 'The Americans are not better than the Italians—they are waiting to see which side wins and then they are going to throw in with the winning side,' and all that sort of thing."

Rowan took up the tale here. He was "in on this end," as he put it, and knew all about the rioting and subsequent looting.

"It was Monday night that the crowd wrecked the cutlery shop," said Rowan, who worked his way across on the New York, "and it was there that I met Jackson. We were in front of the crowd, which was composed of what would be called the substantial working class, and everyone felt very badly about the Lusitania.

"The crowd was muttering and growling and the police was dark, but there were people upstairs. So I just picked up a brick and heaved it through the window, and Jackson here heaved the second one. Then everyone took to shying them, and in a few minutes the place was a wreck.

"Then every one broke into the place and soon all the furniture, carpets, and everything else were thrown out of the windows into the street. There were several policemen at the corner, half a block away, and they only grinned. The crowd then went on down the street and wrecked four German pork shops and carried away some of the meat. I saw one young fellow going off with half a hog and an old woman was dancing in the middle of the street with strings of sausages all over her and flying in the wind, while the crowd cheered.

"On Tuesday the crowd was a different sort. It was full of roughs, and when the shops were broken into they looted everything. On that day they destroyed several Chinese stores and some Russian, and then the police began to take a hand. There were rioting and looting all that day, but on Wednesday the police stopped it.

"I went over to England on the Transylvania last January and we ran into Queenstown to avoid the U-21, which had been reported to be waiting for us. We had 2 fifteen-inch guns lashed up forward. It was said on board that German spies in New York had tipped their submarines off that this shipment had been made and that they had been instructed to stop it at all costs."

KILLED 2,000 TURKS OF CRACK CORPS

British Also Inflicted a Loss of 5,000 Wounded in Dardanelles Fight.

FRENCH IN FIERCE BATTLE

Losses in Attack Near Sedd-el-Bahr Said by Turks to Have Been 2,000 Killed.

PARIS, May 24.—News received here from the Dardanelles is to the effect that the recent Turkish attack against the British troops near Kaleh Tepe, (on the European side, opposite Nagara,) by two Turkish divisions, was carefully prepared by General Liman von Sanders, the German commander, and his staff, with the object not only of inflicting a check on the Allies, but of raising the spirits of the Turkish troops and reassuring public opinion, which is said to have been profoundly impressed by the heavy Turkish losses at the beginning of May.

General von Sanders brought up the First Army Corps, a crack organization which had been reserved for the defense of Constantinople. The landing of these troops was greatly hampered by the bombardment from the Allies' aeroplanes. Two divisions of this corps which had been put ashore the night before at Maidos, immediately marched to Kaleh Tepe and attacked the Australians and New Zealanders the night of May 18-19. They were completely beaten, however, losing 2,000 men killed and 5,000 wounded, the reports say.

In the southern end of the peninsula the French troops faced strong defensive work. At certain points they advanced to within a few yards of the Turks, and fierce bayonet and hand-grenade fighting followed. In one of these hand-to-hand struggles it is asserted that a Colonial infantryman named Laborde spontaneously took the lead as his group was entering a Turkish trench and by throwing grenades succeeded unaided in stopping a Turkish counter-attack and preventing quick-firers from being used until he fell wounded.

The fighting at Kaleh Tepe, referred to in the above dispatch, was reported in THE TIMES of Saturday, in a cablegram from General Sir Ian Hamilton to the Governor of Victoria, Australia.

CONSTANTINOPLE TELLS OF ALLIES' DEFEAT

Says They Lost 2,000 Killed in Vain Attacks Near Sedd-el-Bahr.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via Amsterdam and London,) May 24.—Official announcement was made here today that an attack by the French and British forces yesterday on the Turkish positions near Sedd-el-Bahr, on the southern end of Gallipoli Peninsula, had been repulsed. It is asserted the Allies left 2,000 dead on the field. The statement follows:

"The enemy on Sunday attacked near Sedd-el-Bahr, under the protection of his batteries and fleet; but, notwithstanding the fact that he had reinforcements, we repulsed the attack. The enemy left 2,000 dead on the field, and we captured a machine gun.

"During the fight our fire caused a hostile aeroplane to fall into the sea.

"Our batteries along the shores of the Dardanelles caused much damage to the enemy's ships and batteries near Sedd-el-Bahr. One of our batteries on the Asiatic side hit an enemy ship four times, the ship subsequently leaving the strait. A warship of the Vengeance type was also hit by two of our shells. Our men working the guns had only six wounded."

It is reported here that the number of British and French troops landed along the Dardanelles has been increased to 90,000 by additional debarkations. Of the troops on shore about 4,000 are said to be incapacitated by illness. The original landing force was estimated at 60,000.

SUNK 15 TURKISH TRANSPORTS

British Submarine E-14's Victims Also Included Two Torpedo Boats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 25.—Additional details of the exploits of the submarine E-14 are contained in a dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Mitylene, which says:

"The E-4 ran many risks not only fro mines, but had also to run the gauntlet of land batteries and submerged torpedo tubes under the rocky shores of the strait. She had eight torpedoes on board, not one of which was wasted. Two torpedo boats fell victims to her unerring aim, and a large collier also was sunk.

"Above all not fewer than five transports were torpedoed and sent to the bottom. Of the transports two were carrying a considerable number of Turkish troops.

"Oother British submarines are acting effectively in the same region, and their close watch on the enemy's doings in the strait is giving the Turks a bad attack of nerves."

TURKS LOSE A GUNBOAT.

Admit the Sinking of the Pelenk-i-deria by a Submarine.

CONSTANTINOULE, May 23, (by Wireless to Berlin and London, May 24.)—An official statement issued tonight by the Turkish General Staff said:

"The twenty-five-year-old gunboat Pelenk-i-Deria was sunk this afternoon by a hostile submarine. Two members of the crew were killed, but all the others escaped without injury."

The Pelenk-i-Deria was built at Kiel in 1890. Her displacement was 886 tons. She was used as a seagoing depot ship for the torpedo boat flotilla.

RUSSIANS SAVE ARMENIANS.

Troops Arrive at Van and Drive Off Besieging Turks.

TIFLIS, Transcaucasia, May 23, (via Petrograd, May 24.)—A detachment of Russian soldiers has occupied the town of Van, in Asiatic Turkey, thus bringing relief to the Armenians, who were being besieged there by the Turks. Upon the arrival of the Russians the Turks retreated in the direction of Bitlis.

Van, in Turkish Armenia, and Urumiah, in Persia, have been the scenes of persecution and attacks upon Armenians by Turks and Kurds for several months. The situation became so serious that the powers of Europe protested to Turkey, saying that Turkish officials would be held personally responsible for the outrages inflicted upon the Armenians.

HAYES BRINGS DISPATCHES.

Ex-President's Son Has Messages from Russia to Washington.

Scott R. Hayes, son of the late President Ruther B. Hayes, arrived late last night from Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner United States with dispatches from the United States Ambassador in Petrograd to the State Department at Washington.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Hayes and will leave for the capital today.

URGE SWEDEN TO WAR.

Propaganda for Attack Upon Russia to Free Finland.

LONDON, May 24.—A message to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen saym pamphlets are being distributed throughout Sweden to further a movement for the intervention of that country in the war against Russia.

These pamphlets urge that Sweden step in at once to secure the independence of Finland by an attack on Russia or by other means.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HOW CAN YOU RESIST A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA THIS YEAR

California and the Panama Expositions make an irresistible appeal this year to every American citizen. To the great Expositions at San Francisco and San Diego are added the many attractions of climate, scenery and amazing development.

You should see California and the Pacific Coast; the Expositions; the old missions; Colorado and the wonderful Rockies, the enchanting and historic Southwest, Salt Lake, the Pike's Peak Region—the Golden West. You see all on a Rock Island Scenic Circle Tour—very low fares for round trip from New York—stopover at any and all points en route. Long return limit. Both expositions included in one ticket at no extra cost.

Choice of famous trains, including the "Golden State Limited," "Rocky Mountain Limited," "California," "Colorado-California Express," and others. Automatic Block Signals—Finest Modern All-Steel Equipment—Superb Dining Car Service.

We maintain a Travel Bureau at 1238 Broadway, New York. Our representatives are travel experts, who will give you full information about California, the Expositions, how best to see them on a Rock Island Circle Scenic Tour, prepare itineraries, etc.

Write, phone or drop in for our literature on California and the Expositions. K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A., Rock Island Lines, 1238A Broadway, New York. Phones Madison Square 2350, 2351.

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine." Also a la Carte.



Bring the family along to our

SPECIAL GRILLED DINNER TO ORDER (WITH WINE) $1.25.

5th Avenue Restaurant

ENTRANCE 24th ST.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

"Brush Up!"



Get "First" Tooth-Brushes for the family—then you'll be sure to get them *right—first* in quality at every price quoted and *first* to be made with form, bristle and handle scientifically correct for all ages and needs.

We have other tooth-brushes, too, and other brands besides our own dental preparations—and no matter how low they are priced elsewhere, our price is always lower.

Macy's "First" Tooth-Brushes

"Infant"—with soft white bristle and white bone handles. 5 inches long, 10c.
"Young People"—white bristle, bone handle, 6 inches long, 19c.
"Adult"—fine white bristle, bone handle, length 7 inches, 24c.
Also "Numbersix" brushes at 24c. and "First Preferred" at 29c., especially made for adult use.
Macy's "Serrated"—curved brush with stiff white bristle and bone handle. Three sizes at 24c., 34c. and 44c.
Macy's "Club" Style—large "club" grip; long, heavy, stiff white bristle. Two sizes at 29c. and 39c.
Macy's "Transparent"—light and dark "amber" handles, choice of bristles. Four kinds at 19c., 24c., 29c. and 39c.
Macy's "Numberfive"—for misses; fine white bristle, dainty bone handle, at 24c.

Macy's Antiseptic Dental Preparations

"Dentifricia" Tooth Powder—regular 10c. size cans, 6c.
"Dentifricia" Liquid—2 ounce bottle with sprinkler top (regularly 15c.) Now 12c.
"Dentifricia" Cream—in tubes. Comes out flat on brush (regularly 12c.) Now 8c.
"Prophylactum" Tooth Powder—especially antiseptic. Large size cans (regularly 16c.) Now 12c.
"Prophylactum" Liquid—the ideal antiseptic tooth and mouth wash and gargle, 14 ounce bottle (regularly 39c.) Now 29c.

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

PICTORIAL HISTORY.

The New York Times Mid-week Pictural should be preserved by all who are interested in the progress of the world's greatest conflict. Graphic pictures beautifully reproduced. 10 cents a copy by mail. The New York Times Mid-week Pictorial, Times Square, New York. —Advt.

Revillon Frères Furs ESTABLISHED 1723

Make storage and remodeling arrangements now, and be care-free about your furs until you want them in the Fall. Remodeling in conservative styles can be done with entire satisfaction in Summer, and prices are less.

Specially low charges on minimum valuations.

Call 3761 Greeley

79 West 34th Street, New York

PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

Redfern Corsets



"Top jackets," tiny, some coming no further than the shoulders; others flaring from the waist—but how carefully the figure must be modelled beneath these little conceits.

The figure must show a distinct waistline, slightly rounded; the body poised, the back erect and flat, but still no rigid feeling or effect.

This is one of the features the Redfern Corset excels in—it gives the pretty contour that the fascinating fashions of the day require, so gracefully and comfortably that there is no sense of tight corsetting.

Step into the Redfern Corset Shop and let us show you the new models.

Redfern Corsets $3 to $25

At all high-class stores, or

The Redfern Corset Shop 510 Fifth Avenue Just above 42d Street

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

395 Men's New Suits Join the Splendid Group At $15

Here is a group of fine Summer Suits that under ordinary circumstances would sell for $22 or more. The materials, patterns, style and workmanship, indicate that the suits were intended to be sold for at least half more than our price—$15.

Plenty of Blue Serge and Rich, Fancy Mixtures

All hand-tailored and variously lined or unlined; rolling or regulation lapels, plain or patch pockets. All sizes, from 34 to 48.

$5 and $6 Tennis Trousers, $3.50

Plain white flannel, or striped serge, in new models.

Men's $8.50 Motor Dusters, $5

Foreign make; complete range of sizes. $8.95 Motor Dusters, all sizes, $2.50.

Men's $10 Half Norfolk Coats, $6.50

All-wool flannel; navy, plain red, red-and-green, plain white. Sizes, 33 to 42.

Fourth Floor



It Cleans the Teeth and the Tooth-brush too

KOLYNOS

The Dental Cream of Dentists



ORAL HYGIENE WEEK

This week is being devoted by the municipal authorities of New York to an educational campaign on the PROPER CARE OF THE TEETH.

Notice through the week the prominence given to TOOTH-BRUSH DRILLS by the pupils of the public schools—and to the SANITARY CARE of the brush.

KOLYNOS is the mainstay of a great majority of the oral hygienists and dental experts, because it DISINFECTS THE TOOTH-BRUSH AS WELL AS THE MOUTH.

FRIDAY will be "TOOTH BRUSH DAY" in the public schools of New York City. It will be the culmination of a WHOLE WEEK devoted to showing 800,000 school children the importance of PREVENTION OF TOOTH DECAY AND DISEASE IN THE MOUTH.

In this matter of oral hygiene education, New York is leading the country.

★ ★

Whether you are a pupil, just learning that your "second molars" are permanent teeth and should receive the most careful attention early in their career; or are in the prime of life visiting your dentist regularly and taking excellent care of your teeth; or have passed the crest of the hill and are starting down the other side,—THERE IS ONE GREAT TRUTH THIS WEEK SHOULD BRING HOME TO YOU.

It is this: THAT A REGULAR, CONSISTENT DISINFECTION OF THE TEETH AND MOUTH AND TOOTH-BRUSH—A HABIT THAT MEANS SCIENTIFIC SANITATION AND DISEASE PREVENTION—IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OF YOUR DAILY DUTIES.

Do not let this lesson escape you—and let us point out to you how Kolynos fits in with it.

★ ★

Here is a preparation that has got into the drug stores throughout this country and all through England, Australia, France, Germany, South America, South Africa and India—in fact all over the civilized world—without being advertised.

It is being put up in English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese packages, in order that its purchasers may properly read the labels.

It is today a "leading seller" in a great majority of the drug stores of America—and yet this is probably the first time you ever saw its name in a newspaper.

It is being used in every one of the great armies engaged in the European conflict, literally by the tens of thousands, and in the hospitals to which the wounded soldiers are being taken.

★ ★

Kolynos is a dental cream—THE DENTAL CREAM OF DENTISTS—and in that one phrase lies the whole secret of its wonderful success.

More than five million tubes of Kolynos are being consumed annually by the most careful and the most observant people in the world.

Even the druggists who sell it have asked innumerable times how such a large sale was developed. All they know is that people come in and ask for it, and that they almost invariably come back and ask for it again.

Once a Kolynos user always a Kolynos user.

★ ★

Every druggist carries Kolynos—because A MAJORITY of the dentists in the country recommend it to their patients, AND SHOW THEIR SINCERITY BY USING IT THEMSELVES. There never has been such professional unanimity on any one article before.

To our positive knowledge, OVER ONE-HALF OF ALL THE DENTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE RECOMMENDING KOLYNOS. They represent an army of over 21,000 of the most progressive professional men in America.

Your dentist is probably among them.

These 21,000 dentists, in the past eight years, have recommended it to hundreds of thousands of patients and these hundreds of thousands of patients have recommended it to hundreds of thousands of friends, who in turn have gone to the drug stores and asked for Kolynos.

The druggists have been supplying it by the millions of tubes, hardly realizing what a tremendous force Kolynos has come to be.

★ ★

THIS IS ALL BECAUSE KOLYNOS IS A PRINCIPLE, RATHER THAN A PRODUCT. It is the principle of mouth cleanliness, expressed in a formula which has been PUBLISHED TO THE DENTISTS and which has appealed to them as being of genuine scientific value.

No other dental preparation ever was presented with an idea of accomplishing the same things—for which reason Kolynos has not been looked upon as a competitor of any other dental cream or dental preparation. It has been regarded as a thing by itself—NOT A TOILET REQUISITE, BUT A HYGIENIC NECESSITY.

That the principle of Kolynos is applied through a dental cream is merely a matter of convenience. In this form greater concentration and efficiency are secured.

★ ★

To merely cleanse and polish the teeth is a superficial operation—momentarily satisfactory, but unquestionably incomplete. It may be done with soap alone, or with chalk and soap—with many preparations, so long as grit is kept out of them.

★ ★

To the originator of Kolynos, PREVENTION of diseases of the teeth and mouth meant a much more important work than remedying the ravages ALREADY caused by decay.

To him the ideal dental cream meant first of all one which would work the destruction of the many forms of germs which find a rich breeding place in the mouth, AND IN THE TOOTH BRUSH.

The mouth has been termed the "prize bacterial garden" of the human system. The dangerous disease germs which find a breeding place there include not only those which encompass the destruction of the enamel and tooth tissue, but the germs of many infectious diseases, such as tonsilitis, bronchitis, diphtheria, pneumonia—all those contagious diseases which enter the system through the mouth and throat.

These germs thrive and multiply in the saliva and upon the mucous membrane of the mouth and in the soft and soggy tooth-brush. By the ordinary dental preparation, the mouth and the tooth-brush—THE BREEDING PLACES OF THESE GERMS—are permitted to keep up a CONSTANT PROCESS OF MUTUAL RE-INOCULATION.

★ ★

Kolynos came into the world to deal with this situation. There is no secret about its formula, which is sent to every dentist—and to every layman who requests it. It has been published frequently.

First, it is HARMLESS. It is mild and soothing in its effect on the most delicate membrane as the mildest lotions.

Second, it cleanses and polishes the teeth WITHOUT INJURIOUS ABRASION—proved by competent authorities and repeated scientific tests.

Third, it is an agency recognized by the dental profession to PREVENT DECAY, because it neutralizes acid and CAUSES THE DESTRUCTION OF INJURIOUS MOUTH BACTERIA.

Fourth, IT CAUSES THE DESTRUCTION OF THESE SAME BACTERIA IN THE TOOTH BRUSH.

It is this DISINFECTANT property of Kolynos which has so appealed to the dentists. It leaves an appealing sense of cleanliness—a genuinely refreshing taste in the mouth; and it leaves the mouth not only in a condition of exceptional cleanliness, but produces an environment which RETARDS THE RE-GROWTH of the disease germ colonies.

The name Kolynos is from two Greek derivatives meaning "disease preventer."

★ ★

There is not a more elegant or inviting preparation in the whole field of toilet requisites—nothing that is cleaner, or that looks better, or tastes better.

There is no question but that the users of Kolynos are less likely to suffer from decay of the teeth, from pyorrhea, and from all the infectious diseases which arrive through the mouth, than the users of ordinary dentifrices.

There is no question but that the tooth brush of the Kolynos user is in a clean, sweet, germ-free condition,—that is, MORE SANITARY than the tooth brush of the user of any other dental preparation.

★ ★

In short, Kolynos SQUARES UP with what the dentist thinks a dental cream should be. This advertisement is in recognition of the loyalty of dentists to Kolynos, and of the men and women who have become habitual users and recommenders of it—to give them every assistance in spreading its use, in forwarding a KOLYNOS CRUSADE which will furnish complete knowledge to every one concerning scientific mouth cleanliness.

The price is the same as that of other dental creams—twenty-five cents a tube. Ask your dentist about it—or ask your druggist for it.

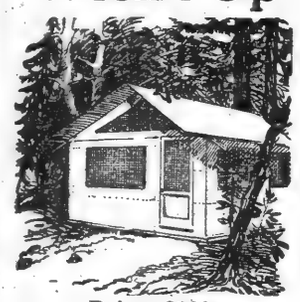
CALL AT DRUG STORES SHOWING KOLYNOS WINDOW DISPLAYS THIS WEEK FOR A FREE SAMPLE TUBE OF KOLYNOS

In all of the prominent Moving Picture Houses in New York, this week, the "Tooth-Brush Drill" of School Children is being exhibited and the importance of a Sanitary Dental Cream is clearly shown. See these exhibitions. Remember when you see them that KOLYNOS is recognized by the dental profession as THE SANITARY DENTAL CREAM

The Kolynos Company
New Haven Conn.
U.S.A.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Wake Up to the "Wick-i-Up"



Price, $120.

And a Place to Put It for $5 a Month

The new Abercrombie & Fitch "Wick-i-Up" house—the royal solution of the Summer home problem.

A khaki cottage out under the trees or at the water's edge.

Life in the open for the city man—roughing it luxuriously.

Within commuting distance of New York we extend each purchaser choice of fifty selected locations, ideally situated—at $5 a month.

A camping-out house built on a new plan—absolutely unique.

Easily erected by one man in a couple of hours—stanch as a ship—perfectly ventilated—mosquito proof and bug-proof—dry hardwood floor—ten by fifteen feet. Larger or smaller houses at proportionate prices.

An automatic, compensating take-up device, providing against shrinking and stretching.

See the "Wick-i-Up" already erected on the street floor of the Abercrombie & Fitch store.

Tents for every climate and every sporting use.

A. & F. "Wick-i-Up" Furniture



Practical camp equipment for every degree of camper—from the commuter to the forest-ranger.

Folding Cots	$2.25 to $10.00
Air Mattresses	19.00 to 35.00
Sleeping Bags	7.50 to 38.00
Air Pillows	2.75 to 4.00
Folding Chairs	.40 to 2.25
Cooking Outfits	4.00 to 26.50
Folding Bakers	3.00 to 5.00
Camp Tables	2.50 to 8.00
Dutch Ovens	.90
Army Blankets	4.00 to 7.50
Forestry, Hudson Bay, Indian, Gray, Fawn and Camel's Hair Blankets.	
Folding Wall Pockets	1.75
Camp Axes	.65 to 2.25
Folding Candle Lanterns	1.50 to 2.50
Coldstream Combination Basin and Bathtub	3.75

Duffle Bags, Food Bags, Carry Alls—all the standard packs.

Electric Camp Lights



The newest and handiest camp lights made, in great variety.

Campers' lantern, with bail handle—carries powerful battery that will give 14 hours of continuous service, or 28 hours' intermittent service; Mazda bulb; price, $5.50.

Electric Tungsten Candle, price $3.50.

Torpedo Flash Lights, $1.

Sporting Apparel for Every Form of Sport

For men, women and children, the smartest, sturdiest headgear—and the largest assortments—to be found anywhere in the world.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sport Clothes for Spring and Summer.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

BRYAN APPLAUDS NEW A B C TREATY

South American Anti-War Compact Gives Him a Chance to Answer Rumors of Alliance.

CALLS IT FRIENDLY MOVE

Absurd to Think It Is Hostile, He Says—Patterned After His "Breaking Spell" Treaties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Secretary Bryan had the opportunity today of laying the ghost of reports that have been circulated that Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, the A B C nations of South America, were planning an alliance that had for its object the resistance of any aggressive movement on the part of this Government against the Latin republics.

Mr. Bryan's opportunity came when his attention was called to the announcement from Buenos Aires that the A B C Governments had signed a five-year treaty binding them to submit any differences between to an international commission, and providing also that neither country should declare nor begin hostilities against any other country prior to a conclusion of an investigation by the commission.

The Secretary of State showed that he was pleased to answer the question, for the tripartite treaty of the South American republics was modelled on the Bryan plan for the adjustment of international disputes without resort to war. "We have known that such a treaty was under consideration," he said, "and we have been pleased to learn that the idea embodied in the treaties which we have made with thirty countries is to be embodied in this treaty between the three countries mentioned."

A more important statement was made by Mr. Bryan, however, when he was asked whether he regarded the signing of such a treaty as evidence of unfriendliness toward the United States.

"On the contrary," he said, "it is an evidence of friendliness rather than unfriendliness, because they are doing exactly what we have done not only with these nations, but with twenty-seven others, and I may add that there is not the slightest reason for any one to suggest or imagine that the signing of such a treaty by Brazil, Argentina, and Chili is intended as a combination against the United States. It is not a combination against any nation, and it is absurd to construe it as an act or unfriendliness toward the United States. Our relations with these three countries were never more cordial than they are now; they could not, in fact, be more cordial than they are."

What Mr. Bryan said was in accord with the knowledge that had prevailed here for a considerable time. Since the beginning of the European war the relations of the United States and the progressive countries of Latin-America have become closer. The cordial feeling initiated by action of this Government in accepting the tender of good offices of Brazil, Argentine, and Chili to bring about an amicable adjustment of the differences between the United States and the Huerta Government of Mexico has become even more cordial on account of danger to this hemisphere that might develop out of the great struggle on the other side of the Atlantic. It is the understanding here that the larger Governments of South America would welcome rather than oppose an understanding with the United States that would provide for the preservation of the political and territorial integrity of the American Continent.

Mr. Bryan declined to have his views quoted with regard to a published statement from Buenos Aires of a report that a plan was under way for arrangement of a scheme by which the entire territory of Central and South America would be divided up between the United States, Argentine, Brazil, and Chili. It was evident, however, that Mr. Bryan regarded the suggestion as ridiculous, and that he did not believe that it should be dignified by a denial.

He pointed to what was said by President Wilson at Mobile, in his speech concerning the relations of the American nations, as evidence that this Government had no territorial designs on Latin America, including Mexico, which, according to the Buenos Aires report, would be taken by the United States if the alleged arrangement became effective. In South American diplomatic circles and among delegates from South American nations to the Pan-American financial conference the report caused amusement. One of the statements made in the Buenos Aires dispatch was that the scheme was reported to have been formulated at the Niagara Falls conference of a year ago. There is not the slightest justification for the statement that such scheme was considered at Niagara Falls.

WILSON HAILS A B C NATIONS.

His Congratulations Read at Banquet in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, May 24.—The University of Buenos Aires today conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Science upon Dr. Lauro Muller, Foreign Minister of Brazil, who is at present traveling in South America on a mission to improve the political relations between Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, the "A B C powers."

Dr. Muller, accompanied by Foreign Minister Lira of Chile, and Foreign Minister J. L. Murature of Argentina, arrived here yesterday from Santiago.

At a diplomatic banquet last night F. J. Stimson, the American Ambassador, read a telegram from W. J. Bryan, in which the Secretary of State conveyed to the Foreign Ministers of these three States President Wilson's cordial sentiments and good wishes.

Dr. Muller received at the same time a telegram from the Vice President of Brazil congratulating him on the success of his labors for peace and concord.

PANAMA SILENCES BELGIAN.

Germans Protest and de Lannoy Is Not Allowed to Lecture.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, May 24.—Threats on the part of the German colony prevented the delivery here of an address by Jules de Lannoy, who was specially commissioned by the Belgian Government to interest Latin America in the fate of his country. The Germans sent a representative to Alcalde Julio Arjona, who told him that 100 Germans were banded together to give de Lannoy a good "hiding" in case he persisted in making the address.

Arjona immediately issued an order preventing de Lannoy from speaking at a local hotel. The Germans also told Arjona that a number of American soldier of German nationality were on leave, and it was feared that unpleasant incidents might result.

De Lannoy had planned to outline the effect of the German invasion in Belgium, illustrating his lecture with slides. The address contained many references to alleged German atrocities.

PHILIPPINE REBELS ESCAPE.

Six Sentenced for Christmas Raid File Way Out of Prison.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, May 24.—Six of the eight insurrectos recently sentenced for the Navotas raid last Christmas, including Tomas Enrile, the leader, have escaped from the Pasig Jail by filing bars. The prisoners should have been sent to Bilibid to begin their sentences of six years' imprisonment, but for some mysterious reason they were held at Pasig.

It is feared the fugitives will join the other leaders at large, causing further trouble.

12 POULTRY DEALERS JAILED

Members of Trust Sentenced to 3 Months and Fined $500 Each.

Twelve members of the Poultry Trust, whose conviction for conspiracy to control poultry prices was affirmed last week by the Court of Appeals, were committed to the penitentiary yesterday to serve sentences of three months each by Judge Wadhams in General Sessions. Each of the men paid a fine of $500.

Solomon Frankel, one of the original thirteen defendants, has died since the conviction of the men before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions in 1911. The men who were committed yesterday were Erwin B. Dwyer, Arthur G. Dwyer, Charles Westerberg, William W. Smith, Charles R. Jewell, James N. Norris, William H. Harris, Charles T. Hawk, Charles Thatcher, Clenen Bishop, Samuel Werner, and Charles Werner.

Following the successful prosecution of the dealers by Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford, they engaged several lawyers in an effort to have the conviction set aside, but the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals both decided against them. According to Mr. De Ford, it is the first instance of a prosecution under the anti-trust laws, either Federal or State, in which a jail sentence was imposed, that has not been set aside by a higher court.

Attorneys for the twelve men are said to be making an effort to obtain a pardon from Governor Whitman. The Governor was District Attorney when they were convicted.

WOMEN CUT WEIGHT TO SUIT FASHIONS

Sheath Gowns, Slit Skirts, and Soft Materials Set Them to Work.

NO ONE NEED BE FAT

Ex-Athletes in Danger, Says Dr. Savage—Reducing Is Expensive, as It Means New Clothes.

"There are several things which have made women pay more attention within the last few years to keeping down their flesh than they had been doing," says Dr. Watson L. Savage. "Dress had a good deal to do with it in the first place. There came first the sheathlike gown, which shows every superfluous ounce of flesh, and about the same time came the slit skirt, exposing the ankles.

"Then about this time there came into the public eye a number of persons whose slenderness was noticeable. There was Annette Kellermann in swimming, who was a slender slip of a girl. All those things influence persons.

"No one need have superfluous flesh. It depends upon themselves. The flesh may be due to three things, to the manner of eating, dressing, or the lack of exercise. It does not depend upon the amount eaten so much as what is eaten or going a long time without food and then eating a hearty meal. That is a great secret. We never keep a meal from a fat man, but we put flesh on a thin one, by letting him get very hungry and then feeding him. Any restriction in dress which affects the circulation may produce flesh.

"Most persons who want to reduce are beyond middle age. The athletic girl of today may be among the women who will reduce tomorrow. It is usually the case with a man athlete that when he drops athletics he puts on flesh. Go to any of the men's athletic clubs and notice the older men who are sitting around; the 'has beens' of athletics. You will usually see that they have a waist twice the diameter of what it was when they were in training. The athletic girl will be likely to do much the same thing. It is the woman who has married and settled down who begins to put on flesh."

One of the newest methods for reducing flesh is in the form of "mechanical rollers," and they come from Chicago. They are the invention of a man who made a fortune in mining devices and retired to enjoy his wealth. In this recent invention he turned his skill to a flesh reducer to aid a friend. This was a woman who had been resorting to the practice of rolling. Most stout women in the privacy of their own rooms are trying to reduce by rolling. Rolling 100 times in one direction and 100 in the other will have a good effect. The only trouble with this is that it is likely to make the patient seasick, so that she may have to give it up.

The Chicago man set to work, and the rolling machine is the result. In it smooth wooden rollers are fixed perpendicularly in a machine which works by electricity. The patient, man or woman—and both use it—stands or sits in the machine, turning around at intervals while the rollers do their good work. Standing the flesh below the waist is reduced, and on the sitting patient the flesh on the shoulders and back. The results are marvelous.

"There are any number of things that aid to cut down the flesh, such as mechanical horses, rowing boats, and a fine waist reducer which, if the work put into it was done on a farm, would nearly plough a field, and there are all sorts of games which help also.

"It used to be said that wielding a broom was one of the best flesh reducers known and that the only reason it was not used more was because it was useful and did not cost any thing. With the 999 kinds of microbes that are now known to exist in dust, and the use of the vacuum cleaner, methods which used to be considered sane and sensible are now taboo. Reducing of any kind, however, is not to be recommended to the woman of slender purse, for it means too many changes of wardrobe—to lose six inches around the waist means a new gown.

NEW PLAYLET AT BANDBOX.

"A Bear" Given by the Washington Square Players.

"A Bear," a translation of an amusing one-act farce by Anton Tchekhov, was added last evening to the rapidly growing repertoire of the Washington Square Players. It tells one chapter in the lively story of Grigori-Stepanovitch Smirnor, a dealer in oats, who either had abandoned twelve women and been left by nine or abandoned nine women and been left by twelve. At all events, he is thoroughly abandoned and excessively susceptible, and he falls noisily captive to the attractions of a conscientiously tearful widow when he tries to collect a feed bill left unpaid by her late lamented husband. The farce is entertaining, although compared with some of the things the players have done it is inconsiderable.

As the ursine Grigori, &c., Samuel A. Eliot, Jr., has a chance to roar to his heart's content and he succeeds in being amusing, although he walks as though the whole world were one great, hot stove-lid. Josephine A. Meyer, one of the most valuable of the company, plays the widow and Edward Goodman, director of the players, and author of two of their plays, himself goes on as the servant.

"A Bear" is given as part of a special program which will be repeated at the Bandbox this evening. It includes three of their happiest achievements, "eugenically speaking," and the Maeterlinck play from the first bill and the altogether delightful pantomime in black and white, which was the last number of the second bill. The third bill, which has in its the "Miracle of St. Anthony," will be repeated the remaining four nights of this week. Then next Monday afternoon and eveig last ight's special program will be given again to mark the end of this, the first season of the Washington Square players.

In this season now drawing to a close these players have been feeling their way and, what with the comfort of crowded houses, have been gaining friends and confidence. The plans for the year ahead are not quite completed and the Directors are not yet ready with their announcement, but it may be said that it now seems highly probable next Fall will see the Washington Square Players an established institution, with a repertory theatre of their own, open for business every evening of the week every week of th season.

'CHIMES OF NORMANDY' RING

A Spirited Revival of Merry Old Operetta at the Standard.

Robert Planquette's old comic opera, "The Chimes of Normandy," was presented by the Van den Berg-Conger Opera Company last night as the third revival in the series it is giving in the Standard Theatre. Several new principals made their appearance, adding their talents to those of some of the artists who had taken part in the other productions to give a spirited performance of the merry operetta of a generation ago.

Carrie Reynolds was the Serpolette, a very pretty and vivacious Serpolette, indeed. Arthur Cunningham gave a finished and authoritative performance as the Marquis of Corneville, and Fred Frear as the Bailiff realized satisfactorily the comic aspects of the rôle. Florence Wallace, Paul Hyde Davies, William Blaisdell and Charles Udell were the other principals who contributed to the successful performance. The orchestra, under the direction of Jose Van den Berg, and the chorus again acquitted themselves with credit. "Erminie" will be next week's offering.

THE F-4 BEING RAISED.

Submarine Now Within 108 Feet of the Surface.

HONOLULU, May 24.—The submarine F-4, which sank in Honolulu Harbor two months ago with a loss of twenty-one lives, has been raised to within 108 feet of the surface, divers reported today. They viewed the submarine through a glass bottom box, after raising it twenty-six feet higher yesterday. It is thought that the F-4 will be brought to the surface on Thursday.

Protests Native University Head.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, May 24.—Archbishop Harty has filed a protest against the election of a native to the university Presidency. W. T. Denison, Secretary of the Interior, voted for Jacob Gould Schurman. Supreme Court Justice Johnson and Archbishop Harty were both absent. The seven other regents voted for Villamor.

WILSON REVIVES SHIP PROJECT

Continued from Page 1.

the head, it is a welcome inspired by what I hope are the highest ambitions for those who live in these two great continents, who seek to set an example to the world in freedom of institutions, freedom of trade, and intelligence of mutual service.

It was noted that President Wilson confined his references to the need of establishing ship lines with Latin-America, suggesting the possibility that he should recommend the Ship Purchase bill again to Congress he might give the same limits to his recommendation. It is believed that a bill limited to the purchase of ships to be used between North and South American ports would have a far better chance of enactment than the general measure advocated unsuccessfully in the last Congress. At that time the strongest objections to the bill grew out of the fear of complications incident to the European war.

Banks Can Lend $3,000,000,000.

Mr. Vanderlip said that the Federal Reserve act and the great surplus of reserves resulting in the national banks gave an unusual opportunity for the United States to engage in foreign loans. It is clearly understood that many of the proposals that will come from the visiting delegations will deal with the need of cheap capital in their countries for large public and private works. It has been pointed out that if American bankers should supply these funds they would make a natural opening for the spread of American trade to the south, and the fact that the National City Bank already has established a branch in Buenos Aires gave added interest to Mr. Vanderlip's remarks.

From the political point of view there was special gratification for the Administration in Mr. Vanderlip's tribute to the Federal Reserve act. While Mr. Vanderlip indorsed its cardinal features, his name was associated with it at the time it was under consideration in the Senate as that of a critic of the provisions multiplying the number of Federal Reserve Banks and making the Federal Reserve notes obligations of the United States. When Mr. Vanderlip today indicatd his wish to make a few remarks, Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, who will preside at all the general sessions, invited him to the platform, where he was greeted with a round of handclapping.

"The Federal Reserve act," said Mr. Vanderlip, "through the permission it gives for national banks to establish foreign branches, has brought about a happy situation for increasing our foreign trade. And this opportunity is further improved by other things the act has accomplished in connection with branch banks. Something in this direction has already been undertaken.

"The present surplus of the national banks, as indicated by the last report of the Controller of the Currency, reaches tht enormous total of $736,000,000. The reserve act reduced the legal limit of reserves, and in part, explains this great surplus, which is to be compared with a normal excess reserve of something less than $100,000,000.

"This means that the national banks have a perfectly enormous capacity for expanding their loans. On the present reserves, we can, I think, expand our loans about $3,000,000,000. So, if we find ourselves in a state of unpreparedness for war, we find ourselves at least in a state of preparedness for extending our banking facilities abroad. This is a thing to be considered seriously in building up our relations with the Central and South American republics.

"The conditions in those countries are just what conditions were with us a generation ago. They need capital for their enterprises, just as until recently we used up all our capital in domestic enterprises, though now we have this large fund for use in the foreign field. So, I say, I look for great things from this conference, in closer relations and more fruitful communications."

Nineteen Republics Represented.

The assembling of the conference was impressive. Eighteen Latin-American republics were represented by members of their Cabinets, ex-members, and bankers of prominence. In addition, the Ambassadors and Ministers from those countries were present. The United States had named its representatives in the same way. All the high officials of the Government connected with banking and commerce are active members of the conference, and the private delegates include well-known men in American commercial life.

For this gathering the Pan-American Building gave a setting of dignity. The building is regarded by many as the most beautiful in Washington. Its open patio, in the Spanish style, was a tropical garden of palms and vines and flowering shrubs, with a playing fountain. High up in the palms parrots squawked amicably, while native birds came in at will to the unroofed enclosure.

Members of the conference remained throughout all the speeches of welcome and reply. The speeches of welcome were all in English. Many of the Latin-American delegates do not understand English. Some of the replies were in Spanish, which most of the Americans did not understand. President Wilson set the example. Instead of withdrawing after his own address, which is the Presidential custom, he sat in interested attention until all the speeches in reply were concluded. Then he received the delegates at the White House and was photographed with them on the White Lot. This brief reception was followed this evening by a formal reception to the delegates at the Pan-American Building by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Welcomed by Bryan, Also.

Secretary Bryan, who followed the President in welcoming the delegates, said: "The great address delivered by our Chief Executive at Mobile, when he retsated that this nation has no desire to take one foot of land from any other nation, I am sure has contributed toward the cementing of our friendship."

This reference aroused the enthusiasm of the delegates and Mr. Bryan was compelled to pause for the applause.

Response to the speeches of welcome were made by eighteen delegates, each representing sem one of the republics participating in the conference.

Continental solidarity of the nations of the western hemisphere was the theme of Secretary McAdoo in his address of welcome. Mr. McAdoo declared that the conference was called to see how best the republics may "conserve their welfare and become a more homogeneous and powerful moral force for the preservation of peace and the good of humanity."

"So long," he continued, "as we are in a large part dependent upon the nations of Europe for our internal development and economic stability, so long are we exposed to the hazards of their internal strife and eternal wars.

"Nothing," said Mr. McAdoo in conclusion, "would so stimulate trade between the southern republics and the United States and make so certain the investment of United States in those countries as laws of substantial uniformity relating to commerce and finance, particularly in such matters as trademarks, patents, consular invoices, bills of lading, regulation of commercial travelers, admission of samples, and other features of the customs laws, bills of exchange, and uniform money standard. The committee to be named to consider uniform laws might consider a high commission, consisting of representatives of each government to be created for this purpose."

Secretary McAdoo named as United States members of a committee to consider uniform laws Secretary Redfield, Governor Hamlin of the Federal Reserve Board, John Bassett Moore, ex-Counsellor of the State Department; W. L. Saunders, David R. Francis, Willard Straight and George H. Nuttman. The visiting delegations also named members.

Dr. Pearson, head of the Argentine delegation, suggested that a committee of some of the South American countries, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, be named to consider the improvement of steamship facilities either through government or private means. Such a committee probably will be appointed tomorrow by Mr. McAdoo.

Postmaster General Burleson told the delegates at the afternoon session that he believed relations between the United States and the South American republics could be advanced by the initiation of domestic postage rates to those countries and by development of international parcel post.

Lack of transportation facilities, inadequate banking arrangements, and the fact that the United States did not have conventions for the exchange of money orders with all those nations, Mr. Burleson said, explained the last of closer relations. He made a plea for the establishment of direct exchange and the development of transportation either by Government or private citizens.

Secretary Redfield, in his speech, also dwelt on the need of ships.

Y. M. C. A. Cares for German Wounded.

A private letter from Ambassador Gerard says that the American Young Men's Christian Association is doing good work among the wounded through Dr. J. R. Mott in America and A. C. Harte in Germany in the German prison camps. There is a camp at Göttingen managed by the Y. M. C. A., in which the greatest interest is taken in the prisoners. A Polish Relief Fund has been organized in Berlin by the Ambassador in connection with the Rockefeller Fund in New York.

Just how *you* are personally affected by the European war is told in "Champagne Corks and Cannon Balls" by William Maxwell in this week's

Collier's 5¢ a copy

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

LINDSEY PLEADS FOR FRANK

Denver Judge Asks for Commutation of the Death Sentense.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 24.—Over 4,000 letters asking for clemency for Leo M. Frank were received by Governor Slaton today. Some of those who wrote were United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, Governor James E. Ferguson of Texas, Judge Glendy B. Arnold of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, and Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Juvenile Court of Denver, Col. Some of the well-known Georgians who wrote were Judge Andrew J. Cobb of Athens, former Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court; Judge W. H. Felton of Macon, for many years Judge of the Bibb circuit, and Hollins Randolph of Atlanta, attorney for the Federal Reserve Bank. Judge Lindsey concluded his letter as follows:

"I was born and raised in the South, and I haven't any doubt of the sincerity and certainty of the people of Georgia, as well as your Excellency and the honorable Board of Pardons, doing anything but justice in this matter. That is why I join the appeal in behalf of the commutation of the sentence of Frank with perfect confidence that your action will be in accord with what seems to me to be the universal opinion throughout the country, that the sentence of Frank should at least be commuted to life imprisonment."

The Atlanta ministers are preparing a petition for clemency, which they will present in person. Speaking for the ministers, the Rev. C. W. Daniels of the First Baptist Church said:

"We feel that justice would adequately be served and the consequences of a mistake avoided by commuting Frank's sentence to life imprisonment. This feeling is based on the grave doubt as to his guilt."

DEATH RATE KEEPS LOW.

For First 21 Weeks of 1915 Percentage Was 14.57.

The Health Department reports 1,492 deaths in the city last week, with a rate of 13.41 per thousand, as against 1,592, with a rate of 14.88, for 1914. The number of deaths in institutions was 639, the same as last year, but there was a decrease of 82 deaths in tenement houses. The diseases that showed an increased mortality were lobar pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis.

This statement completes the record for the first twenty-one weeks of 1915, and it shows that the death rate has substantially decreased. The rate for the period was 14.57 per thousand, as against 15.33 for the same period of 1914.

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20 Button Length	For the Bride	5.00	2.50
16 Button Length	For the Maids of Honor	4.00	1.00-1.50
"West Point" (New)	For Traveling	3.00	1.75
"Fielder" (New)	For the Home Coming	2.50	1.50
White Self Emb'd	For the Bridegroom	2.00	1.00-1.50
Pearl Gray	For the Ushers	2.00	1.00

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will take place to-day in the Department on the Third Floor (Madison Avenue section). All of the following will present really excellent values:

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Separate Skirts, in a variety of utility and sports styles, for town or country wear, at $2.25, $3.00, $4.50, $5.00 & $5.75

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The Department for Imported and Special Costumes
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Copies and adaptations of Paris Suits

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MONAHAN PUT BACK AS CHIEF OF POLICE

Jersey City Commissioners Restore Him to Office by a Vote of Three to Two.

MUCH TESTIMONY REJECTED

Charges Made at the Trial That Witnesses for the Prosecution Had Been Spirited Away.

Jersey City's Police Chief, Frank Monahan, who had been under suspension since May 6, was reinstated last night by a majority vote of the five Commissioners who govern the city. Monahan was charged with intoxication, conduct unbecoming an officer, violation of the Sunday Excise law by drinking in two or more saloons on Sunday, May 2, and failure to arrest men who sold drinks on Sunday. The two Commissioners who voted against reinstatement were George F. Brensinger and Frank Hague, the Director of Public Safety, who is in charge of the Police Department, and who preferred the charges against the Police Chief.

Charles Cook, night manager of McNulty's Hotel in Jersey City, testified that Monahan was in the hotel restaurant on Sunday, May 2, eating and drinking "what looked like champagne," and that he telephone to Police Headquarters to have two friends of McNulty's, who had been arrested for speeding, paroled in the Chief's custody.

Corporation Counsel Milton, conducting the prosecution, then endeavored to introduce a witness to prove that Monahan, after leaving the hotel, boarded a Summit Avenue car and had to be awakened by the conductor after it had taken him far from his home. Mayor Fagan and Commissioners Bryne and Moore, the three who later voted to reinstate Monahan, voted to exclude the testimony about what Monahan did after leaving McNulty's on the ground that he had not been served with notice that he must face the charge of sleeping on the car.

Edward Moore, barttnder at the Imperial Hotel, Jersey City, testifiedthat at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, May 2, Chief Monahan had bought drinks there, but on the ground that it is illegal for a bartender to sell intoxicating drinks on Sunday and that a statement to the effect tha he had sold intoxicating drinks on Sunday would incriminate the witness, Moore was not recuired by the Commissioners to tell whether or not the drinks which Monahan purchased were intoxicants.

Commissioner Hague mad the open charge that witnesses for the prosecution had been spirited away and that others had been tampered with. The final vote was taken without Monahan being called on to reply to the allegations of the bartenders.

Commissioner A. Harry Moore, one of those who voted for reinstatement, is President of the Hudson County Christian Endeavor Union. He said in explanation of his vote:

"I am judging Chief Monahan as a human being. As I look at him, I think of his being in the department thirty years. Nothing has been proved which, to my mind, would warrant us in sending this man out stamped and stained and scandalized."

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Detective James Rooney was at the Pennsylvania Ferry landing at Exchange Place in Jersey City last night when he saw a man tearing up a packet of dollar bills, and arrested him. The prisoner, who said he was Morris Levinson of 224 East Ninety-eighth Street, Manhattan, gave no reason for his action, but said that the money was real.

NEWARK.—Nathan Fishman and Herman Easer, charged with stealing an automobile in Providence, R. I., were committed yesterday as fugitives from justice.

NEWARK.—Hyman Keller and Samuel Berg, who were arrested in March for burglary, denied yesterday the story of the police that they had confessed. The jury in Quarter Sessions Court acquitted them.

ELIZABETH.—Thomas A. Caldwell, colored, was indicted yesterday for killing Frederick Scott, colored, because Scott's cow trespassed on his property.

HACKENSACK.—The police have been notified to be on the lookout for Mrs. Lillian McGraw, 19 years old, of Palisade Park, near here, who has been missing since last Wednesday.

SUMMIT.—Returning from an automobile ride, Mrs. E. B. Gifford of 44 Waldron Avenue, on Sunday night, surprised a burglar who was ransacking her dresser. He jumped from a second-story window and escaped with some jewelry.

LONG BRANCH.—Edward Duffy, 72 years old, shot and killed himself this morning at his home near Florence Avenue, Pleasant Bay.

TRENTON.—National Guardsmen are wondering why Gov. Fielder designated Senator William T. Read of Camden as Acting Adjutant General in place of General Sadler, who has gone to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, thus overlooking Assistant Adjt. Gen. F. L. Gilkyson.

GARY GIVES SUNDAY $500.

Free-Will Offering to Evangelist Is Increased to $26,185.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 24.—Additional contributions turned over to Billy Sunday this morning brought the total free-will offering to the evangelist up to more than $26,000. Included in this amount was a $500 check from Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation. Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, widow of a Vice President, sent $1,000.

Sunday called at the Citizens' Trust Company Building, opposite the City HallHall, today, and was presented with a check for $685.09, representing contributions which had come in since he received his $24,000 check. This amount, added to the $1,500 which Sunday is said to have received through the mails, brings his total offering up to $26,185.

It was announced today that the tabernacle would be sold at public auction on Thursday afternoon. In addition to $1,000 worth of furniture purchased especially for the Sunday party and used in the Sunday home here, the residence of O. W. Shelly, a retired contractor, will be placed on the block. A large number of unclaimed articles found in the tabernacle will be disposed of in a like manner.

The baggage which Sunday brought to Paterson at the opening of the campaign was increased by six trunks full of presents which he received during his stay. Homer Rhodeheaver, the choir leader, benefited to the extent of two trunks full of presents, and it was said he contemplated purchasing an automobile from a local dealer.

5,000 HEAR BILLY SUNDAY.

Preaches Farewell Sermon in Philadelphia at Wanamaker's Request.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Five thousand persons, summoned by the special invitation of Jorn Wanamaker, crowded into Bethany Church here tonight and heard Billy Sunday deliver his farewell sermon before his departure for his Oregon farm and a much-needed rest during the Summer. Two hundred hit the trail.

Hundreds of persons waited outside the church long before Sunday arrived in the hope of catching a last glimpse of him. The doors were closed to all without tickets. The evangelist was much thinner than when he was here last.

His reception at the station when he arrived from Paterson was enthusiastic. There was an effort among the many coming and going travelers to see him, but he jumped into Mr. Wanamaker's automobile and was rushed off to the latter's house.

HURT BY SKIDDING AUTO.

Paterson Manufacturer Struck at Crossing May Be Mortally Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 24.—Maurice Price, 70 years old, of 454 East Thirty-first Street, a wealthy shirt manufacturer, was struck by an automobile at Park Avenue and East Twenty-third Street this afternoon, and injured so seriously that at the Paterson General Hospital it was said his recovery was doubtful. The automobile which struck the aged man was owned by Isadore Simon, an overall manufacturer, and was occupied by Simon and his chauffeur, Abe Shauger, who was driving.

Price was crossing the street and stepped from behind a trolley car directly in the path of the machine. It was raining, and when the chauffeur applied the brakes, the machine skidded against Price, inflicting bruises on his arms, scalp wounds and possible internal injuries. Simon had the injured man placed in his machine and carried him to the hospital.

Detective Sergeant William Lord reported that the case seemed purely accidental, and no arrests were made.

TO EDIT CHURCH DOCUMENTS

Rev. C. E. Corwin to Collate Collegiate Reformed Records.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITEHOUSE, N. J., May 24.—The Rev. Charles E. Corwin, pastor of the North Branch Reformed Church, has sent in his resignation to take effect on Oct. 1. He has been engaged by the Collegiate Reformed Church of New York, which was organized in 1628, to collate the minutes and documents of that church in three volumes. It will take two years to complete the work.

One of the copies of the collected matter will be presented to the city library and one kept by the church. Some one will be appointed later to condense the work into one volume. The preparation of these records was started nine years ago by Mr. Corwin's father, the Rev. E. Tanjore Corwin, known as the historian of the Reformed Church of America. His death interrupted the work.

Mr. Corwin has been pastor of the Reformed Church at North Branch for eight years. He will make his home in New Brunswick while engaged in the new work of compilation.

DR. DISBROW WED IN SECRET

Surprise for His Father, President of Newark Health Board.

Dr. William S. Disbrow, President of the Board of Health of Newark, and Mrs. Disbrow were surprised yesterday afternoon when they learned that their son, Dr. G. Ward Disbrow, had been married by the Rev. Titus E. Davis at Washington, D. C., to Miss Virginia W. Sperchor of Sykesville, Md. The couple intended to keep the marriage secret until their arrival in Newark next week, but the news got out without their knowledge.

Dr. Ward Disbrow has lived in the South for five years, having graduated from the University of Maryland. He was physician for two years at a hospital at Sykesville, and met Miss Sprechor during his stay there. Recently he returned to Newark, and it is said he will probably be appointed assistant bacteriologist at the City Laboratory.

MONTCLAIR DISCUSSES RUM.

Town Council Hears Several Protests Against Renewal of Licenses.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 24.—Several hundred persons attended a meeting of the Montclair Town Council tonight, at which a public hearing was given to those who wished to speak for or against the granting of liquor licenses. Several persons spoke in opposition to the licensees.

The Council took the protests under advisement, and will announce its decision next month.

The present licenses expire on July 1. There are no new applications this year, but eleven places want to continue in business.

Robert Christie's Will Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 24.—Bequests of $10,000 to his wife and to each of his four children are contained in the will of Robert Christie, Vice President of the China and Japan Trading Company of New York, which was offered for probate today in the office of the Surrogate of Essex County. The residue of the estate is to be placed in trust, and the widow is to get the income for life. Upon her death it will be divided among the children.

SAYS KEAN KILLED COMPANY

Stockholder n Defunct Jersey Drainage Concern Blames Ex-Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 24.—In a bill filed today with Vice Chancellor Howell at Trenton by Edward G. Grassman to establish his financial interests in the defunct corporation, the Driggs Drainage Company, in which three former Governors of New Jersey were said to be stockholders, the charge was made that former United States Senator John Kean of New Jersey had put the corporation out of business by attacks on its charter.

James R. Nugent, former city counsel of Newark, claims title to the meadow land, which is said to be valued at $50,000, by a deed from William J. Merrill of New York, the oldest son of the last surviving Director of the company, Henry W. Merrill. Grassman asks for an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. The company was capitalized at $1,000,000, and Grassman held 100 shares of the par value of $100 each. He asserts that no report of the company's affairs were ever filed according to law with the Secretary of State.

On a writ of certiorari obtained by Senator Kean, the Supreme Court decided that certain powers conferred upon the corporation were unconstitutional. The company was chartered in 1870, and was dissolved in 1883.

WOMAN DRAGGED BY HORSE.

Mrs. M. A. Hays Holds Fast for a Block to Have Driver Arrested.

Clinging for more than a block to the bridle of a plunging horse attached to a peddler's wagon yesterday afternoen Mrs. Louisa Hays, wife of Dr. Melville A. Hays of 124 Audubon Avenue and the New York Hospital, finally brought it to a stop and had the driver, Donado Caffarelli, of 2,1517 Amstedam Avenue, arrested for cruelty to animals.

She was waiting for a car at 180th Street, and Amsterdam Avenue, when Caffarelli came along. She says he was beating the horse. As the wagon came up to her Mrs. Hays called to the driver to stop whiping the animal. He only smiled, she says, and beat the animal harder. As the wagon dashed by Mrs. Hays dropped her umprella, which was open on account of the drizzle, steped into the street and caught the bridle.

Caffarelli then lashed the horse again and the animal ran down Amsterdam Avenue, draging Mrs. Hays along. Policeman elly of the West 177th Street Station, who was further up the avenue, caught a car and arrived at 179th Street just as the horse stopped.

Mrs. Hays lodged a complaint against Caffarelli and elly took him to the police station, where he was locked up.

GROUT PUT ON TRIAL.

Ex-Controller Accused of Swearing to False Bank Statement.

More than three and a half years after the first indictment was found against him former City Controller Edward M. Grout was called to trial yesterday before County Judge Harry E. Lewis in Brooklyn on charges growing out of his administration of the affairs of the Union Bank while its President.

Mr. Grout was originally charged with committing a misdemeanor in making an alleged false statement to the Banking Department concerning the financial condition of the bank. In the second indictment, found in December, 1913, he is accused of perjury in swearing to this statement. The institution was originally known as the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and as such was wrecked through the operations of its President, David A. Sullivan. Mr. Grout accepted the Presidency when it was reorganized as the Union Bank, and was at its head when it failed for the second time.

District Attorney Cropsey is directing the prosecution, and Stephen C. Baldwin appears for the defense. Yesterday was given over to the selection of a jury, and the session of the court was a tedious one. Many talesmen were examined during the morning, and when a recess was taken at 1 o'clock the jury-box had been tentatively filled. In the afternoon, however, several of the men who had been selected provisionally were challenged and rejected. When court adjourned for the day twelve men were again sitting in the jury box, and it is expected the taking of testimony will begin this morning.

It is alleged that the assets of the bank were greatly overvalued in the report to the banking department, and that certain items put down as assets should have been entered as liabilities.

WOMEN PRAISE PRESIDENT.

Peace Party Commends Him for His Philadelphia Speech.

President Wilson's attitude toward met the approval of the peace women, including delegates just returned from the women's congress at The Hague, at a meeting held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon. In a resolution passed unanimously they said:

We, members of the New York Branch of the Women's Peace Party, assembled at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City, May 24, 1915, recalling the wise leadership and high idealism expressed in President Wilson's Philadelphia address, beg to assure him of our earnest and loyal support in his vigorous efforts to save this country from the senseless horror and stupid waste of war.

Miss Alice Carpenter, who was one of the delegates, spoke of the good feeling of the women of the belligerent countries at the congress. She told of a German woman leading the Belgian delegates, who were late in arriving, to the platform and seeing that they were placed on the Resolutions Committee. She also said that in the discussion of peace, a Belgian woman said that there could be no peace until justice was done for Belgium, and a German woman had joined the others in applause.

"You get no ideal here of the real terrors of war," said Mrs. Frank Cothren, another delegate. "The papers do not give you an idea of it. To go to a recruiting office and see the lists of the lost put, 500 offers gone at one time, and God knows how many of the men. The women who stand before those lists were absolutely so overcome with grief they could not speak. There was a Frenchwoman on the steamer with me whose two brothers had departed one day, the next they were both dead. It was all like that."

A resolution read by Miss C. E. Mason of Tarrytown was passed asking for the formation of a Pan-American committee, a committee of conciliation to form a Legislative Committee ond Court of Laws to settle international differences, a representation of every American nation to be on these and a woman representing the women. This will be sent to the Pan-American Congress.

Auto Kills Little Girl.

George Gentz, chauffeur for Frank McArdle of 137 Mercer Street, Jersey City, was driving Mr. McArdle's auto to his own home at 113 Wilkinson Avenue last night with two girl passengers, when, at Ocean and Egg Avenues, he ran down Katherine Ferris, 6 years old, who lived at 17 Ege Avenue. She died two hours later. Gentz was arrested on the technical charge of manslaughter.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Will continue To-day, on the Third Floor, their Clearance Sale of

Women's Tailored Suits

At Reductions of 25 to 50% from Original Prices

The assortments include the entire remaining stock of fashionable Cloth and Silk Walking Suits of the most wanted materials, including Serges, Gabardines, Checks, Tweeds and Mixtures, Silk Failles, Poplins, Taffetas, etc., in smart sport, street and dress models, for immediate or Summer wear, in six groups, as follows:

Suits that were formerly from $19.75 to 39.50
Now $14.50 & 18.50

Suits that were formerly from $29.50 to 55.00
Now $22.50 & 27.50

Suits that were formerly from $42.50 to 72.50
Now $32.50 & 39.75

Also their Extraordinary Offering of

Women's Silk Gloves

of superior quality materials, combined with workmanship and finish of the highest excellence,

Comprising the following desirable styles:

16-Button Length Silk Mousquetaire, in white and black,
Women's Two-Clasp Silk Gloves, Paris point backs, in white, black or pongee,
Also Two-Clasp Chamois Lisle Gloves, in white only,

at 45c a pair

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE

Thirty-fourth Street — NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

have specially prepared for to-day (Tuesday) and Wednesday

A SIGNALLY IMPORTANT SALE OF MEN'S SUMMER FURNISHINGS

comprising Men's Negligee Shirts, Pajamas, Night Shirts, Bath Robes, Underwear, Hosiery, Low Shoes, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Umbrellas, all of which will be marked at extraordinarily low prices, in view of the values offered.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Silk Shirts made of heavy-weight fancy Habutai (imported by B. Altman & Co.), in plain white as well as in a number of exclusive patterns having plain or satin stripes, at $4.65

Silk Shirts, plain or plaited, made of medium-weight fancy habutai (imported by B. Altman & Co.), in plain white as well as in a number of exclusive patterns having plain or satin stripes, at $3.50

Shirts of silk-and-cotton mixtures, in a variety of attractive designs, at $1.85

Plain Shirts (with soft cuffs) of mercerized materials in fancy striped effects; and Plain or Plaited Shirts (with stiff cuffs) of madras in a diversity of desirable patterns, at $1.35

Plain Shirts (with soft cuffs) of madras or mercerized materials in a variety of patterns and color effects; and Plain or Plaited Shirts (with stiff cuffs) of fancy madras or percale, at $1.10

MEN'S PAJAMAS

Pajamas made of fine silk-and-cotton mixtures, in a variety of the wanted colors, per suit $2.85

Pajamas made of fine madras or mercerized materials, presenting a large variety of new patterns, per suit $1.35

Pajamas of white nainsook; trimmed; or of striped madras in desirable patterns and colors, per suit $1.00

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS

Night Shirts of superior-quality muslin, trimmed, at 75c.

Night Shirts of cambric, trimmed, at 55c.

MEN'S BATH ROBES of toweling, at $2.75

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Balbriggan Shirts, with half-sleeves; and Ankle-length Drawers to match, per garment . . . . . 38c.

Sleeveless Coat Shirts of white crepe; and Knee-length Drawers to match, per garment . . . . . 48c.

Athletic Union Suits (sleeveless and knee-length) of white plaid madras or colored-stripe madras . . . per suit 75c.

White Checked Silk Union Suits, sleeveless and knee-length . . per suit $3.00

MEN'S HOSIERY

Silk Half-hose, in black, white and colors; with cotton tops and soles, per pair 38c.

Ribbed Silk Half-hose; in a variety of smart two-color combinations . per pair $1.25

Lisle Thread Half-hose, in black and colors, per pair . . . . . 28c.

MEN'S BALTA LOW SHOES

in tan or black, in several desirable styles, per pair $4.75

MEN'S ONE-CLASP GRAY SILK GLOVES

per pair . . . . . 78c.

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Initialed . . per dozen $1.90 & 2.50

Plain, hemstitched, per dozen 2.85 & 3.75

Plain, hand-hemstitched, per dozen 5.50

MEN'S TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS

of superior quality, with Prince of Wales handles in malacca or cherry, or opera handles in box or furze . . . . at $2.00

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FOR TODAY

33⅓ to 50% Savings in Four Great

Dress Goods Attractions

2,000 Yards — Figured Challies

In a large assortment of most attractive patterns, including the fashionable bordered effects, 27 inches wide.

Formerly 35c

This Sale 22c Per Yard

1,000 Yards — Washable Corduroy

Of superior quality in white and cream, 32 inches wide. Most in demand for sport apparel.

Formerly 60c

This Sale 45c Per Yard

5,000 Yards — Silk & Wool Crepes

38 to 40 inch, of beautiful quality, in taupe, navy, Soldat blue, leather, Belgian and other smart shades.

Formerly $1.25 and $1.50

This Sale 58c Per Yard

3,000 Yards — Striped Cream Serge

50 inch, of superior quality, black stripes in various widths on cream grounds. Extremely smart for suits.

Formerly $1.25

This Sale 68c Per Yard

1,200 Pairs Women's Pure Silk Gloves

16 button length, double finger tipped, *Regularly $1.25 pair* — Paris point stitching, in black and white. 90 Cents. 3 prs., 85c pr.; 6 prs., 80c pr.

2 clasp; double finger tipped; all sizes, *Value 75c pair* — White, black pongee and battleship gray. 45 Cents. 3 prs., 44c pr.; 6 prs., 43c pr.

Noteworthy Sale of Fashionable

Summer Silks

8,200 Yards — *None will be sent C. O. D. or on approval* — Savings of 33⅓ to 50%

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA

The finest imported quality, with special soft finish and unusual lustre; 39 to 40 inches wide. 1.38 yard. Retailed elsewhere at $2.25.

Black Taffeta of this grade is most in demand for handsome suits.

68c yard. Retailed elsewhere at 1.00 — 35 inch; Black Taffeta; soft finish, lustrous and very serviceable.

35 inch; Black Taffeta, highly lustrous. Exceptional value. 78c yard. Retailed elsewhere at 1.25

Five Other Silk Attractions

PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS—Lyons dyed and printed; 42 inch; in the fashionable new white dot and figured effects on black or navy grounds. *Regularly $3.50 yd.* — 2.25

CREPE DE CHINE—40 inches; of superior quality, in a most desirable assortment of the best shades for street and evening wear. *Regularly $1.25 yard.* — 95c

BROCADED CREPE DE CHINE—43 inch; in a choice variety of colorings.
SATIN CREPE FACONNE—44 inch; heavy, rich, lustrous quality; various shades. *Regularly $10.00 yard.* — 5.00

FANCY CREPES—40 inch; exquisite quality in fashionable shades for day and evening wear. *Regularly $2.50 yd.* — 1.55

STRIPE SATIN MESSALINE—26 inch, in white stripes of various widths on colored grounds. *Regularly 85c yd.* — 55c

200 Semi-Made Skirts

⅓ to ½ Price

A variety of smart models for street and sport wear in plain blue or black serge; sand or white corduroy; black and stripe mohair; gray suitings and other fabrics.

4.00, 4.75, 5.25, to 8.50

Real Value $6.00 to $11.00.

Women's Hosiery

8,500 Pairs at Under Cost.

Sizes 8½ to 10. *Regular Widths.*

FIBRE SILK—Very brilliant; long cotton tops. Black, white or tan. *Regularly 35c pair.* 3 prs. for 70c; 6 prs. for 1.35 — 25c

PURE SILK AND FIBRE MIXED—Gauze weight: black or white. *Regularly 50c pair.* 3 prs. for 95c; 6 prs. for 1.85 — 35c

PURE THREAD SILK—Black and white; extra fine quality; double soles, toes and double silk garter tops. Most satisfactory weight for present season. *Regularly $1.50 pair.* 3 prs. for 2.75; 6 prs. for 5.40 — 95c

Broadway & 19th Street

5%

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

$100 and up

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

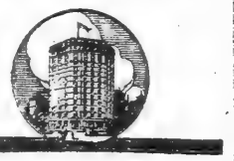
Utility

The advertising value of a publication is determined more by the magazine's helpfulness than by its entertainment. If a magazine is indispensable to a woman, it must be a good advertising medium.

You may convince yourself of this by inquiring among women of your own personal acquaintance. You will find that a Butterick publication is one of the last magazines which any of them would be willing to relinquish.

Women may have a special preference for THE DESIGNER, THE DELINEATOR or THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE, but whichever it is, you will find not only that they *like* it—they *need* it.

BUTTERICK



ADVERTISEMENT.



FACE BATHING WITH

Cuticura Soap Most Soothing to Sensitive Skins. Trial Free.

Especially when followed by little touches of Cuticura Ointment to red, rough, itching and pimply surfaces. Nothing better for the skin than these fragrant super-creamy emollients.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

Wet Cellars Made Dry

From the Inside With SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT NO. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.

HINTS EUGENIA KELLY IS VICTIM OF A PLOT

District Attorney to Ascertain How Associates Got Big Sums of Money from Her.

SHE IS DEFIANT IN COURT

Ignores Plea of Attorney to Return to Mother's Home—Court Refuses to Postpone Hearing.

The District Attorney's office has taken up the case of Eugenia Kelly, the 19-year-old daughter of Mrs. Helen M. Kelly of 116 East Sixty-third Street, whose mother has begun an action in the Yorkville Magistrate's Court to keep her from the White Light life of Broadway. Mrs. Kelly charges her daughter is incorrigible, but the investigation into her affairs may take a wider scope, for the District Attorney's office wants to know how far the million-dollar estate of the girl is involved.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Maurice Spies has been assigned to the case, and he held a long conference yesterday with John F. McIntyre, counsel for Mrs. Kelly. He also had a long talk with Val O'Farrell of 27 William Street, the private detective, who has been working up the incorrigibility case for Mrs. Kelly. The latter said he would not be surprised if some of the friends of Miss Kelly might be involved in criminal proceedings if it was found they had assisted the girl to dissipate any part of her estate.

Mr. Spies is particularly interested in finding out what has become of a pearl necklace, a diamond ring and other trinkets valued at $10,000, and presented to the daughter by her mother. Another phase of the case that is also interesting Mr. Spies is in finding out how Eugenia, a minor, could borrow money on her notes. The cashier of the Central Park Branch of the Produce Exchange Bank will testify in court today. Mr. McIntyre said the cashier's testimony was important, as he hoped to find out through it the name of the man who introduced the girl to the bank and how she came to have $4,000 on deposit there.

The proceedings in the Magistrate's Court yesterday were put over until today because of the illness of Frank L. Crocker of 5 Nassau Street, counsel for Miss Kelly. All those interested in the case were in court long before it was called. Miss Kelly was among the first to arrive. She was accompanied by William Dederick of Mr. Crocker's office. The only embarassment she exhibited was when she dodged a battery of cameras trained upon her at the court entrance. She wore a green shade Norfolk suit, a white silk shirt waist with a loose rolling collar, and a bright red necktie. Her wavy hair was covered by a tri-cornered brimless hat of black straw, decorated with yellow and a rosette. She chatted with her attorney for a time, and later varied the monotony of listening to the routine of court cases by reading a newspaper. Once she got up to greet two young women friends, but the court attendant told them to sit down.

Didn't Notice Her Mother.

Shortly after her daughter mounted the stairs to the courtroom Mrs. Kelly arrived. She took a seat on the back bench between Mr. McIntyre and Detective O'Farrell. She was dressed in black, relieved by white lace at the neck and front, and a black maline boa. She wore a black straw toque trimmed with a white wing. Mrs. Kelly looked at her daughter often during the long wait until the case was called, but the girl did not notice her mother.

Just before Magistrate House called the case Mrs. Ralph Thomas, Eugenia's sister, came in, dressed in a tailored costume of gray.

Mr. Dederick at once asked for an adjournment until today because of Mr. Crocker's illness. He said that Mr. Crocker was supposed to be ill with typhoid fever but that the doctors would not be certain of it until today. He served notice that when the case came up then he would ask for another stay of two weeks.

Mr. McIntyre objected. He said that he had subpoenaed at least a doezn witnesses, the complainant was ready, and that to postpone the case would inconvenience the witnesses. He asked that even if it go over he be permitted to put on the stand the cashier of the bank where Miss Kelly kept her account. This evidence, he said, would be largely documentary.

Magistrate House refused to allow the witness to be heard. He added: "I do not think the court would be justified in granting a long adjournment. If Mr. Crocker is unable to appear in person some one else must be assigned to represent him. You must be prepared by tomorrow afternoon to go on with the case."

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Spies joined Mr. McIntyre in opposing a long delay. He said there was no proof offered that Mr. Crocker was ill. Mr. Dederick expressed surprise at the District Attorney's interest in his client.

Refuses Adjournment.

In ruling that the case go on today at 2 P. M. Magistrate House said: "I don't think it requires much labor to become familiar with the case. The issue is plain as to whether the defendant is disobedient to the reasonable commands of her mother, who is her natural and legal guardian; whether she associates with vicious and depraved people, and whether she is liable to become morally depraved."

The bond of $1,000 given on Saturday when Mis Kelly was brought before Magistrate House was continued yesterday. Mrs. Ralph Thomas, the former wife of Frank J. Gould, signed it. As on Saturday, she gave as security her house at Sands Point, L. I.

Among the witnesses in court was George K. Wendell of the Central Park Branch of the Produce Exchange Bank, who is expected to tell of Miss Kelly's account and give the name of the man who introduced her to the bank. Detective O'Farrel said in this connection that it was known that Miss Kelly had $4,000 on deposit in the bank on April 22. She has since withdrawn all but $1,200.

The girl paid another visit to the bank before coming to court, the detectives learned. The detective accosted her in the bank.

"I see," he said, "you are drawing out more money."

O'Farrell says she replied:

"Yes. You see there is a holiday coming this week and I want a little change."

Another witness present was Mrs. Lolla Arcocha of 190 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, with whom Mis Kely testified on Saturday she spent the night she remained away from her mother's home. Other witnesses included Frank Richards, a waiter at Reisenweber's, and John Yeager, a waiter at Murray's.

Al Davis was not in court.

Intercedes with Eugenia.

At the close of the hearing principals and witnesses crowded about the table in front of the Magistrate's bench, and Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Spies held a conference with Magistrate House. Mother and daughter did not speak, but Mr. McIntyre made another appeal to the latter.

"You are too nice a girl, Eugenia," he said, "to be haled to court this way, and to have your name daily blemished by this notoriety. You are breaking your mother's heart. If you will promise me now to go home to her, to cut out this Broadway crowd, to eliminate this man Al Davis from your mind, I will drop this thing right now."

Miss Kelly was thoughtful for a minute, and tears were apparently near. Then she threw up her head.

"I will not go home to my mother," she said. "I am not going to apologize to any one for anything that I have done. I am not going to give up my acquaintance with Al Davis. My mother started the ball rolling, and I will see this thing through to the end." She brought one hand down upon the table and added: "I do not think they can send me away."

"Do you realize what this means to you?" Mr. Spies asked. "Do you know that you are in danger of being sent to some institution?"

"Well," she said, "I am the one thot will be sent away and not you, so this is my business and not yours."

Lawyer McIntyre was frank in his opinion of the case. He said that he regarded the man who introduced Miss Kelly to the bank as being to a certain extent responsible for conditions that made the present charge necessary.

"I have been a District Attorney in this county," he said, "but in all my experience I have never met with such a case as this. It is awful when you think how those Broadway parasites can fasten upon young women and girls and filch from them their estates. I have attempted without success to show this girl something of this. She will not listen."

As they were about to leave the courtroom, Mrs. Kelly and her daughter were served with papers in a tax-lien proceeding by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Pope, a lawyer of 67 William Street. The girl refused to take the papers, but Mrs. Pope threw them at her feet, the act making good legal service.

The suit, Mrs. Pope explained afterward, had to do with some property on Staten Island left by the late John Kelly and upon which Eugene Kelly held a small mortgage. The taxes were paid up to fifteen years ago, when the city put a lien upon the property. Later it was bought at a tax sale by the Tax Lien Company, which is now seeking to establish title. As heirs of Eugene Kelly, both Mrs. Kelly and her daughter were served. The papers are returnable in the Supreme Court of Richmond County within twenty days.

SECURITY LEAGUE RALLY.

Peace and Preparation Conference Called for June 14.

The National Security League, with headquarters at 31 Pine Street, announced yesterday a ball for a peace and preparation conference, to be held in this city on Flag Day, June 14, and June 15. Telegrams were sent by the league to men of national prominence of all parties. The league issued a statement, which said:

"This meeting is not for the purpose of preparing for war. It is rather to see what can be done, if anything, as a means of preparation against war, by urging, if necessary, a special session of Congress or any other necessary steps. Let it be clearly understood that the league is working in co-operation with the Administration on these plans."

CITY BREVITIES.

The meeting to protest against the attempt to abolish the floating baths will be held this evening in Public School 91, Stanton and Forsythe Streets, and not at Public School 63, as at first announced.

Acting Mayor McAneny denied yesterday that there was any delay in the work of the Bureau of Standardization, in reply to a complaint made by Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland of the Bureau of Municipal Research.

The $20,000 bond given by Raymond McCune, when he was admitted to ball on Saturday by Commissioner Houghton was supplied by the National Surety Company and not the American Security Company.

George Southerton of 212 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, was found guilty in the Jamaica Police Court yesterday of inducing a boy to write to Police Commissioner Woods advising him that if he could not find the "Ripper," he ought to get up another "fake" plot. Sentence was suspended.

GOETHALS TESTIFIES ON FRAUDS IN ZONE

First Trial Begins in Panama Railroad Commissary Scandal Cases.

JOHN BURKE NOT IN COURT

Former Manager, Indicted for Taking Commissions from Merchants, May Be Government Witness.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, was called yesterday as the first witness in the trial in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt of Jacob L. Salas, a tobacco merchant of Colon. Ex-President Taft may be asked to testify later. Salas was indicted with John Burke, former manager of the Panama Railroad's commissary department, and Ricardo Bermudez, another merchant, on the charge of conspiring to defraud the Government in the ordering of goods.

This is the first of the series of cases in which Burke is concerned, and it is said by William Rand, Jr., and Phanor J. Eder, counsel for Salas, that in this trial the Government will have to establish the status of the Panama Railroad if it is to succeed in any of its prosecutions of the ex-railroad officials. Burke was not in court yesterday, and they fear that he will be called as a witness by the Government.

The defense intends to argue that it is impossible for the Government to maintain that, if there was a fraud, it was a fraud against the Government. They will contend that the Panama Railroad was not a Government institution even if it was owned by the Government; that the taking of commissions by a railroad official is not an offense under the United States statutes, as it is not an offense in most States, and that if there was a conspiracy it was carried out in the Republic of Panama, a foreign country, and not in the United States.

Pointed Questions to Talesmen.

Consequently, in selecting the jury, Mr. Rand pointedly asked the talesmen if they were likely to be influenced by the fact that the alleged conspiracy was connected with such a great national project as the Panama Canal. He also questioned:

"You will not think that because the defendant is a foreigner he must of necessity be a barbarian, or because he is a Spaniard, a grafter?"

Mr. Carstarphen in opening the case for the Government said that Salas entered into an arrangement with Burke by which he was to supply to the commissary department of the railroad, without stating the price, cases of crosscut tobacco, and as a result of this the Government intended to show that Burke received from Salas eleven drafts amounting to $22,000. These represented the commission upon the purchase of about $200,000 worth of tobacco, and were paid here after going through a circuitous course in Indiana and Canada.

General Goethals was then sworn, and in answer to Mr. Carstarphen gave the dates of his appointments and promotions in the army and canal work. But as soon as the lawyer tried to bring out the way in which the Government acquired control of the Panama Railroad Mr. Rand objected and modified his objections only on the ground that General Goethals could not stay in the city for long and the legal controversy could be settled after he had given testimony.

Roosevelt Letter to Taft.

As Mr. Carstarphen produced a letter written on May 9, 1904, by President Roosevelt to Secretary Taft, in which the future administration of the Canal Zone was sketched out, General Goethals was asked if he had performed all the duties enumerated for him in connection with the canal.

"I think I have carried out all my instructions," was the reply.

Mr. Rand objected to the translations from the Spanish of the charter of the railroad and its contract with the Republic of New Granada, but General Goethels said that these were the versions used in the Canal Zone.

Then the witness described how he had combined the commissary department of the railroad and the subsistence department of the Canal Zone in June, 1908, and had placed them under one official, Major Eugene T. Wilson, which enabled him to keep within his Congressional appropriation.

It is on this amalgamation and its legality that the Government si relying to bring the charge against Salas home. The trial will continue this morning with General Goethels again on the stand.

TO TEACH CARE OF TEETH

800,000 School Children Will Take Course in Dental Hygiene.

The 800,000 children of the public schools of New York started in buying tooth brushes yesterday to be ready for the first celebration of Tooth Brush Day, which will be held on Friday. This is Hygienic Week, and it will be devoted to the scrubbing of teeth and giving them first aid to the injured.

At 9 o'clock this morning all the children will learn what first aid to the teeth means, and will be told the serious results of neglecting them. This will be done by trained specialists, prominent dentists of this city, 150 of whom have volunteered to aid the Board of Education. They will speak for an hour in the schools.

Friday, Tooth Brush Day, will see a drill in every school immediately after the opening of the afternoon session. The actual demonstration will be done in each class by a leader. The class leader will have in addition to his or her tooth brush a cup of water, and the drill will go on:

"One, two, three, four, brush the front teeth with a rotary motion. Dip. One, two, three, four, brush the teeth at the side with the same motion. Dip."

The leader will have real water in her cup, but the children will make believe, and with their tooth brushes go through the "one, two, three, four, dip," following each motion of the leader.

A field day of dental hygiene will bring the week to a close, with tooth brush drills in Central Park, Prospect Park and Van Cortlandt Park and the Bronx. School children who enter the contest and who will send in their names to the Deartment of Physical Training of the Board of Education, C. Ward Crampton, Director, will compete for banners.

CONSULATE MAKES SURE.

Learns from Holland House That Marconi Actually Sailed.

Although all the newspapers in New York reported on Saturday or Sunday that Marconi sailed Saturday on his way to Italy, apparently the statement failed to convince everybody.

The Holland House received a call yesterday morning.

"Is Mr. Marconi there?" came over the wire. "This is the Italian Consulate General speaking."

"Mr. Marconi sailed on Saturday," was the reply. "It was reported in the newspapers."

"Well, we had to be sure," said the voice on the telephone.

Woman Convicted of Murder.

Mary Proszikawitz, 32 years old, of 2,466 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, was found guilty of murder in the second degree yesterday by a jury before Justice Weeks in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court in the Bronx. She killed her husband, Tonko, with an axe on March 20. She was remanded until Wednesday for sentence. Her trial lasted a week, and her guilt was established chiefly on the confession she made to her uncle, who visited her in prison.

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This blending of artistic effect with up-to-date utility methods is a distinctive quality of all Dale Lighting Fixtures.

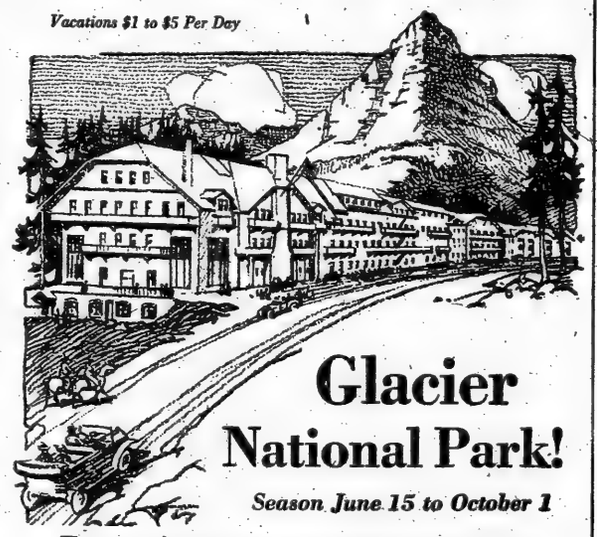
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Season June 15 to October 1

This tremendous mountainland, high in the splendid Montana Rockies, now may be enjoyed as never before.

A new mammoth mountain hotel, the "Many-Glacier," has been erected on Lake McDermott, in the Park's heart. The gateway hotel, the "Glacier Park"—at the Great Northern's trackside—and nine enlarged chalet groups complete a chain of delightful hostelries.

New tours—by auto-stage deep in among the mountains, a-saddle over wonder trails onto the Continental Divide—have been arranged.

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By overland trains across Rocky and Cascade Mountains to Pacific Northwest—enroute a tour of Glacier Park—aboard steamships Great Northern and Northern Pacific to San Francisco—going or returning, travel this "Great Northern way." *Low Round Trip Fares.*

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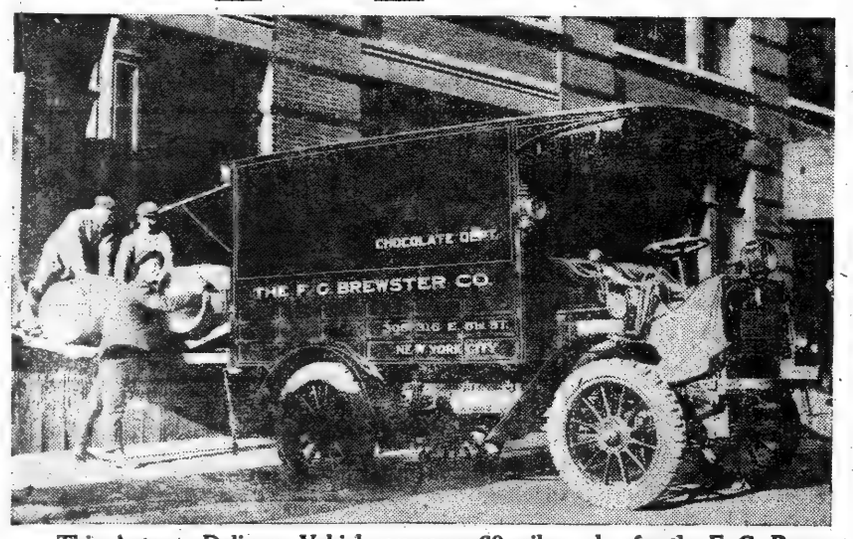
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Just the things that everybody needs now. And all are offered at prices which cannot be matched elsewhere in this city.

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Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Tuesday, May 25.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 5-25-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. 46

Women's and Misses' $19.50 to $24.50 Tailored Suits, $11.50

Regular and extra sizes for women.
Also sizes 14 to 20 years for misses.

Attractive variety of clever new styles. All man-tailored. Superbly lined with peau de cygne.

Materials are: SERGE IN BELGIAN AND NAVY BLUE AND BLACK. Also SHEPHERD CHECKS and BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED WORSTEDS. Only a limited number of extra size suits. These are of VIGOUREUX in navy, black and grey.

Women's $1 and $1.25 Pure Thread Silk Hose, Pair, 69c.

Full fashioned garter top hosiery, in black, white and colors. Spliced heels, toes, and soles.

Men's $3.50 to $5 Trousers at $2.65

Fancy worsteds, cassimeres and blue serges. Also black Thibets.

Men's Trousers—All Sizes, at $4.45

Choice of the finest trousers in the store at this price.

Men's $3.50 to $5 Low Shoes

Patent leather, gunmetal calf, tan Russia calf and kidskin; all the wanted styles; all made with Goodyear welted soles; all sizes and widths; sale price $1.98

$3.95 Summer Dresses for Stout Women $2.50
$5 to $6.50 Dresses for Women and Misses $2.95
$14.75 Dresses for Women and Misses $7.95
$1 and $1.25 Tub Dresses for Girls and Juniors 59c
$1.98 and $2.25 Tub Dresses for Juniors $1.50
$7.95 Rubberized Canton Raincoats—for women and misses $5.95
$12.75 to $19.75 Coats for Women and Misses $9.75
$3.75 and $4.95 Raincoats for Girls $2.45
Sailor Blouses and House Waists—Broken size assortments; former price to $1 29c
$1 Embroidered White Voile and Lace Voile Blouses 59c
$1.98 and $2.25 Waists of Pongee Messaline, Voile, Striped Tub Silks $1.45
$1.50 Moire Velours—yard 87c
$3.95 Extra Size Skirts for Women $2.95
59c Lawn Kimonos for Children 39c
69c Fine Nainsook Dresses for Babies 45c
Women's $1.39 House and Porch Dresses 95c
$5 Silver Plated Square Tray $3.50
$10 Silver Plated Tea Service—of quadruple silver plate; 4 pieces $7.25
75c Chip Dress Hat Shapes 39c
$1.95 Rough and Ready Jumbo Braid Straw Sailors 45c
98c Hemp Dress Shapes 69c
$1.95 Hemp and Leghorn Dress Shapes $1.25
$2.95 Smart Styles in White Hemp Dress Hats $2.25
White Flowers and White Satin Foliage—former prices to 59c 19c
29c Hair Bow Ribbon—yard 15c
39c Satin Sash Ribbon—with taffeta stripe; white, pink and light blue; 6 inches wide; sale price, yd. 24c
49c Plauen Lace Yokes and Assorted Shape Collars 25c
49c Net Chemisettes 25c
55c Silk Waterproof Fishing Line 35c
$2.25 Pearl Pocket Knives 98c
$3.50 Hammocks $2.15
$3 "American Lady" Corsets $1.50
Petticoats and Combinations—former prices to 89c 50c
5c Bolt "Rick-Rack" Braid—bolt 3c
7c Hose Supporters for Children—pair 4c
15c Silk Elastic "Sew-On" Hose Supporters—white only; pair 8c
59c Ball Cable Cord—ball 34c
Boys' 50c and 75c Knickerbocker Trousers 39c

Trimmed Millinery

Bargains for Today

Sport Hats—in Cretonnes and Leghorns; reg. $5 to $10; sale price $3.45
Stunning Trimmed Millinery—formerly to $12; sale price $5
$15 and $18 Trimmed Hats—sale price $7.95

Boys' $1 Rough Rider and Indian Suits 65c
Boys' $1 and $1.50 Sailor and Russian Blouse Wash Suits 65c
Boys' $4 and $5 Spring Reefers and Balmacaan Suits $2.75
Boys' $4.50 All-Wool Blue Serge Norfolk Suits $3.45
$1.95 Couch Hammock Iron Stand $1.45
$3.75 Rest Chairs $2.35
$5 Couch Hammock Awning $2.35
$4.95 Couch Hammocks $3.75
25c and 50c Jewelry Pins—gold-filled 10c
19c Embroidery Flouncings and Corset Coverings—yard 12½c
$1 Voile and Crepe Flouncings—yard 55c
Men's 25c Silk Neckwear 12½c
Men's $1 to $1.50 Negligee Shirts 59c
Men's 50c Silk Neckwear 29c
Men's $1.50 to $2.50 Satin-Striped Woven Madras and Silk Bosom Negligee Shirts 98c
Infants' Imported Fancy Top Socks 7c
Men's and Women's 25c and 35c Hosiery—seconds 12c
8c White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for Men—colored initial 4c
10c Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for Women—colored wreath initial 5c

$1.50 to $2.50 "Sample" Straw Hats

All the popular shapes; sale price $1

$5 to $7.50 "Sample" Panama Hats

All shapes; sale price $3.45

Gem Paper Clips—No. 1, per 1,000, 17c; box of 100 2c
9c Daily Calendar Pads—each 3c
10c Shipping Receipts 5c
Index Cards for Filing—formerly per 1,000, 89c; sale price per 1,000, 39c; per 100 5c
Business Envelopes—size 6¾, 250 in box 14c

Twine for Wrapping—3 balls 20c
75c Ink Stands—each 33c
Carbon Paper—odd lot; formerly to $1.25; sale price, box 39c
Typewriting Paper—size 8½x11; formerly 89c; 500 sheets 49c
8c Wash Cloths—large size 5c
29c Turkish Towels—each 19c
45c Turkish Towels—each 29c
59c Turkish Towels—each 38c
75c Turkish Towels—each 48c
75c Turkish Bath Mats—each 38c
$1 Bath Mats—each 78c
15c to 25c White Goods Remnants—short lengths of 1½ to 4 yards; yard 9c
$2.50 "Duplicator" Shoes for Boys $1.49
$2.50 Peggy Colonial Pumps for Women $1.75
$3.50 to $5 Low Shoes for Men $1.98
10c Fancy Dress Ginghams—yard 7c
25c Voiles—36 to 40 inches; yard 10c
59c Silk and Cotton Taffetaline—yard 25c
60c Black Moire Coat Lining—yard 30c
50c Mohair Brilliantine—yard 29c
59c Black and White Shepherd Checks 39c
65c White Habutai Silk—36 inches wide 44c
$1.35 Black Satin de Chine—yard 85c
40c Neponsit Linoleum—square yard 25c
$9.75 Rag Rugs $5.95
$1.50 Mahogany Finished Tabourettes 75c
$2.75 Brass Costumers $1.15
Porch Swings $1.65
$6 Golden Oak Table Desks $4.50
$7.50 Fumed Oak Rockers $5.25
$27.50 Golden Quartered Oak Buffets $19.75
35c China Condensed Milk Jars 19c
69c China Cracker Jars 39c
89c China Mayonnaise Sets 49c
98c China Berry Sets 49c
$1.50 China Olive Sets 75c
$1.95 China Celery Sets 89c
$1.85 China Dresser Sets—5 pieces 98c
$3.50 China Chocolate Sets $1.95
39c to 61c Sherwood All-Metal Window Screens—at 29c to 48c
$3.90 Manhattan Low-Wheel Ball-Bearing Lawn Mowers $2.90

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Choice Oriental and floral effects in excellent color combinations. Size 6x9 feet.

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8,500 yards in all. Plain, crossbar and hemstitched borders. Both inexpensive and effective for Summer curtains.

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There can be no comparison between a *naturally* beautiful complexion and one the defects of which are *covered up*. Resinol Soap helps you to have the right kind of skin.

It is a delightfully pure soap, perfectly suited to everyday use in the toilet and bath. Yet to it are added gentle *Resinol* balsams. These stimulate the pores to healthy activity, allay irritations, and prevent or overcome the complexion defects which are so often caused by neglect, improper treatment, or the use of artificial aids to beauty.

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Genuine
Pantasote

Therefore all the more credit is due to the manufacturers who *are using* Pantasote Tops *in spite of* the expense, because of the superior *service* it gives the purchasers of their cars. It is certainly good evidence of the desire to give full value.

When cars of the character of Pierce-Arrow, Locomobile, Marmon, Hudson, Chalmers, etc., are equipping with genuine Pantasote Tops, there can't be any question of its superiority—in the matter of perfect shelter, perfect appearance, greatest resistance to weather, age and wear.

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PACKARD
14-38 Limousine

A car that we can heartily recommend. The color is maroon; the upholstery gray cloth (Wiese No. 953); the body has two forward facing extra seats, and the total passenger capacity is seven including driver.

The equipment is complete throughout, including electric self cranking and lighting system. Tires are guaranteed for 1000 miles.

The mechanical condition of this car is exceptionally good. Its price new was $5200. The present price is $2500.

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Easy Way to Get Rid of Uric Acid

Uric acid, which causes so much suffering from rheumatism, gout and other kidney and bladder disorders, is reduced and the digestion improved usually in two or three days, simply by drinking all the Man-a-cea Water one can. This is not only a simple and easy treatment, but a pleasant one as well, since Man-a-cea is a natural and delicious mineral water, so free from any medicinal taste as to be a most agreeable table water. It is widely prescribed by physicians in diabetes, Bright's disease and other serious troubles.

Sold by all druggists and by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., and other high-class grocers. Served at best hotels and clubs.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
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Cigar sales now largest in its forty years of continuous growth.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
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BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY AT LEON

Obregon Routed, Villa Reports; Repulsed Angeles's Attack, Says Obregon.

MONTEREY LOST TO VILLA?

Their Junta Says So, but Villistas Say It Has Not Even Been Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Secretary Bryan and other high officials of the Administration were confronted today with such conflicting and contradictory advices concerning the two principal military campaigns now being fought in Mexico that it was impossible to form any satisfactory opinion as to the real situation. With both the Villistas and the Carranzistas claiming to have won in the Obregon-Villa campaign, and the Villistas denying the Carranzista claim of a great victory at Monterey and Paredon, and no real confirmation of the reports from independent official sources, it was impossible to know the facts. The official telegrams to the State Department were equally contradictory. This was because they came from American official representatives at Vera Cruz or Chihuahua, the headquarters of the rival factions, and were based only on what those representatives were able to obtain from Carranza or Villa officials.

For two days the Villa agency here has been asserting, on the basis of advices from Chihuahua, that Villa had completely defeated and routed Obregon's forces in the fighting around Leon, Silao, and Celaya. The State Department this afternoon announced:

"The department is advised that on May 22 the Villa officials at Chihuahua received confirmation of the reported victory of General Villa at Leon. It is stated that four cannon, many rapid-firing guns, several cars of ammunition, and all but one of the trains were captured. Silao was occupied by the Villistas on May 22."

Although this report came from Chihuahua, many miles north of the scene of the fighting, it looked like a confirmation of the Villa claims, but later the department received contradictory news from its agent at Vera Cruz, and issued this statement:

"Advices dated May 23 from Vera Cruz state that bells are being rung in celebration of a victory reported by General Obregon, who states that he was attacked for sixteen hours on his intrenched position at Trinidad by General Angeles. General Obregon reports that the opposing forces met with heavy losses, and that his own losses were slight on account of his intrenched positions."

Trinidad is south of Leon. It was pointed out that the Vera Cruz dispatch was based on a report received from Obregon on Sunday, while the Chihuahua message was based on a report made by Villa to his Government at Chihuahua on Saturday.

The Carranzista announcement of last night that important victories had been won at Monterey and Paredon, and that the Constitutionalista had captured Monterey, was denied by Señor Llorente, the Villa agent, who asserted that it was a "ludicrous attempt of the Carranzista junta to offset by falsehood the disastrous effect of General Villa's victory on the tottering Carranza movement."

Señor Llorente said the Cities of Monterey, Saltillo, and Linares had not even been attacked, and that the report of the execution of Generals Pereya and Torres was absurd, "as they are operating with their forces between Monterey and Tampico and between Monterey and Matamoras."

The State Department announced today that it was advised from Laredo that the Carranza forces, commanded by General Cantos, had captured Monterey, and that telegraphic communication had been established with Laredo; but a later dispatch to the State Department said that all communication between Matamoras, Monterey and Saltillo had been cut.

Tonight the Carranza agency made public this telegram from General Carranza at Vera Cruz:

"Monterey and Saltillo have just been occupied by our forces. General Caballero informs me also that he defeated the column of the enemy at Las Huertas, near Linares, having occupied this latter place, taking half a car of ammunition from the enemy, a large number of arms, archives and numerous prisoners. At this moment I am in receipt of a telegram from General Obregon that after sixteen hours of hard fighting Villa was routed again. The battle began yesterday morning, initiated by Angeles's artillery, followed by strong cavalry charges, all of which were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy, from whom machine guns, the automobile of General Rodriguez and large numbers of prisoners were captured. Not less than 2,000 dead and wounded are the enemy's losses."

WEST REPORTS TO WILSON.

No Change of Policy as to Mexico Likely to Result from His Visit.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—President Wilson received first-hand information concerning the Mexican situation tonight from Du Val West, his special Commissioner who recently returned from a visit to sections controlled by the different factions.

Mr. West's report was not made public, but it is understood that it will result in no change in the policy of the Administration toward Mexico. He is said to have avoided favoring any faction or leader, devoting his report to the President to information gathered about conditions generally and about the attitude of the different leaders.

It is understood that the Administration will continue its policy of "hands off" while the Mexicans are fighting for supremacy in their country, in the meantime doing everything in its power to protect foreigners and their property and bring about relief in sections where there is a shortage of food.

After his conference with the President Mr. West said he would remain in Washington for several days, but that beyond that he had no definite plans. He is not expected to return to Mexico immediately, if at all.

ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS PLEAD

Chandler Denies Charge of Attempt to Invade Mexico.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 24.—Harry Chandler, Assistant General Manager of The Los Angeles Times and son-in-law of General Harrison Gray Otis, pleaded not guilty in the United States District Court here today to the charge of having violated American neutrality by entering an alleged conspiracy to send an armed expedition into Lower California.

Walter Bowker, manager of a large ranch on the Mexican boundary belonging to Chandler and Otis, also pleaded not guilty.

VOGEL "The Style Maker FOR MEN'S SHOES"
"Vogel leads - Others follow"
The latest and smartest shoe for men

Golden Brown Kid-Color No. 21



Tops: "F. B. & C." Pearl Grey Kid, No. 31.
or
"F. B. & C." Battleship Grey, No. 25.
or
"F. B. & C." Military Grey, No. 14.

These shoes combine "Style" and "Comfort." Do Not Require the services of the bootblack. "Water and cloth does the trick."

E. VOGEL
64 Nassau St. New York

DR. BEEBE SUED FOR $700.

Sister-in-Law of Cancer Specialist Says Loan Is from Student Days.

Dr. Silas P. Beebe, the cancer research specialist, now connected with the clinic of the New York Medical College, who has gained much publicity recently on account of his difficulties with his wife, Mrs. Mary E. Beebe, yesterday appeared before Justice Scudder in the Queens County Supreme Court to defend a suit entered by Miss Mary Moran of Long Island City for $700. Miss Moran is suing as assignee of Mrs. Rose Whitney, a sister of Mrs. Beebe, who lives in South Dakota and hence has made over her claim to Miss Moran. She says that the money is the residue of $1,700 lent to Dr. Beebe in 1900 while he was a student at Yale. The other $1,000 has already been paid.

The memorandum of the loan is said to be in Dr. Beebe's handwriting, and it places the interest at 7 per cent. Dr. Beebe's attorney used this as basis for a motion to dismiss the claim, on the ground of usury, and counsel for the plaintiff asked that judgment be given on the pleadings. Justice Scudder reserved decision.

It is understood that Dr. Beebe is now paying his wife, who is separated from him, an allowance of $5,000 a year for herself and her five children. The two were first separated in 1911, when they lived at 12 Elm Place, Flushing. There was no court decree at that time, but last Fall Mrs. Beebe filed a suit for separation and alleged that her husband had been incarcerated in a private hospital for the insane. She also mentioned in her affidavit the name of Miss Eleanor Van Alstyne of New Rochelle, an instructor in experimental therapeutics in the Loomis Laboratory of the Cornell Medical School.

Dr. Beebe has been known for several years back as an expert in serum treatments for various diseases. He has developed serums for treatment of goitre and of the Graves disease, and quite recently it has been announced that the General Memorial Hospital is trying out a treatment for inoperative cancer, based on a liquid extract invented by him, which is used in the same manner as a serum.

NEW ACCIDENT ORDER OUT.

Woods Orders Police to Hold Motor Cars Found Defective.

In an effort to reduce the number of street accidents Commissioner Woods issued the following general order to the Police Department yesterday:

When an arrest is made as the result of an accident caused by a vehicle, particularly a motor vehicle, if it is apparent that the accident was caused by some defect in the mechanism of the vehicle, the officer who makes the arrest may detain such vehicle and cause an examination to be by a competent member of the force designated for that purpose. The services of a mechanic may be obtained by notifying the bureau of Telegraph.

If the car is found in good order it will be returned to the owner; otherwise it will be held by the Police Department until the case is disposed of. It is understood the Commissioner contemplates fixing further responsibility upon the operator or owner of a car who uses it when knowing it to be defective.

TWO MORE RICH DEPUTIES.

Westchester Sheriff Adds C. M. Whitman and A. Iselin to Staff.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, May 24.—Sheriff Ulrich Wiesendanger of Westchester County, who has a number of millionaire deputies, added two more wealthy men to his staff today. The new deputies are C. Morton Whitman of Bedford, a cousin of Governor Whitman, and Arthur Iselin of New Rochelle. Mr. Iselin is a clubman and yachtsman and grandson of the late Adrian Iselin.

The "gold badge" deputies are likely to be called out in case of riots or strikes or to chase pirates on the Hudson River or the Sound. The pirates with their black sloop have not yet made their annual appearance on Long Island Sound.

POT AND PAN TINKER MAY BE MILLIONAIRE

Expects One-half of $2,000,000 Left by J. D. Vermeule of Goodrich Rubber Co.

HE CLINGS TO HIS OLD JOB

Edward Vermeule of Plainfield and Mrs. Julia Austin of New Brighton the Only Heirs.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 24.—The death last week at New Brighton, Staten Island, of John D. Vermeule, former President of the Goodyear Rubber Company, will probably make a millionaire out of Edward Vermeule of North Plainfield, who is foreman of the tinning department of the Griffen Hardware Company and superintends that firm's repair work on pots and pans. Mr. Vermeule and his sister, Mrs. Julia Austin of New Brighton, are the only surviving heirs of the rubber man, and, as he was very fond of them and had no special outside interests, it is considered practically certain that with the exception of a few minor bequests they will divide an estate estimated at $2,000,000. Edward Vermeule admitted today that he would receive $10,000 at once through a written request of his uncle, and it is believed that when the will is read tomorrow at New Brighton he and his sister will be named as residuary legatees.

Mrs. Austin lived with her uncle at New Brighton and had charge of his household. Edward Vermeule is about 63 years old, and is well known and highly respected in Plainfield. He has always been of a quiet and retiring disposition and has not taken a prominent part in public affairs. He lives in a small house on Jackson Avenue and is a member of and regular attendant at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. He is married and has two daughters, Miss Stella Vermeule and Mrs. Charles Lippincott.

When asked what plans he had made for his future Mr. Vermeule had little to say, but indicated that for the time at least he would retain his present position with the Griffen Hardware Company. Later, he intimated, he might give up his place and spend some time in travel, but he had no long repressed desires to indulge, no special fads to foster, and in general expected to continue living pretty much as he had lived for years past.

MUZZLES DON'T STOP RABIES

So Jersey Health Board Will Try to Teach Public to Guard Itself.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 24.—In a statement issued today, the State Board of Health declared that muzzling of dogs in this county has not banished rabies and that a campaign of education of the public will be inaugurated for control of the disease.

Under a law passed at the last session of the New Jersey Legislature, every person knowing of a case of rabies, or of a suspected case, is required to notify the local officials. A penalty of $50 is provided for first offense and $100 for subsequent ones. The local health boards are also empowered to cause the quarantine of any animals.

Somnambulist Killed by Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., May 24.—Having fallen when walking in his sleep, Clayton J. Smith, 79 years old, of 5 South Franklin Street was found dead on the pavement in front of his home early today. He had walked out on a second-story porch and fallen to the sidewalk 20 feet. The aged man was feeble and partly blind.

WOMEN TO KEEP CITY CLEAN

Remind Men of Summit, N. J., That They, Too, Can Help.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 24.—Finding that there are no funds provided for the cleaning of the streets, the Park and Street Committee of the Women's Town and Improvement Association announced today that it would undertake the work for the Summer.

A notice was sent to every property owner in Summit today calling attention to the proposed activities of the women and asking co-operation. The notice stated that work would begin on May 26 when a wagon would make the rounds of the city's streets to collect dirt and refuse.

The women explained that the plan is only a trial and suggest that if the men are unable to assist financially they "do something physically to show that civic pride in Summit is not confined to its women."

Murdered from Ambush.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., May 24.—Riddled with two loads of buckshot, the body of Matthew Rinaldi lies in Woodbridge Morgue, and the police are working on a theory that an Austrian with whom Rinaldi had words over the troubles of Austria and Italy may have committed the murder. Rinaldi was walking along a street in Port Reading this morning when the shots were fired from an ambuscade. Three companions of the man are locked up because Chief of Police Murphy thinks they may have knowledge of his assailant.

Ex-Official Sentenced Again.

SALEM, N. J., May 24.—William B. Guest, former City Water Superintendent, was sentenced to not more than seven nor less than four years in the State Prison today by Judge Waddington for breaking into the shoe store of T. G. Dunn & Sons. Guest was paroled a year ago after serving half of a seven-year sentence for embezzling city funds. Judge Waddington told him today his case seemed hopeless.

PRIEST LOST $5,000 GEMS.

Police Arrest Man Suspected of Instgating Attack.

It became known yesterday that the five armed robbers who beat and gagged the Rev. Father Maurius Legani on Sunday night in the rectory of St. Pius V. Catholic Church, at 33 Wyckoff Avenue, in Queens, got $5,000 of the priest's gems instead of $200 worth of jewelry and other articles as first reported to the police.

The clergyman told the police that Jachimo Thibaldi of 106 Johnson Avenue, Jamica, had once tried to rob him, and Thibaldi was arrested yesterday. The priest said he was not one of the five assailants. The clergyman was suffering from shock last night and was under the care of Dr. Joseph Beigeleisen. Instead of the robbers getting a few articles worth $200, as first reported to the police, the Rev. Mr. Legnani said yesterday that the bandits took his collection of black pearls, white diamonds, amethysts, emeralds, and rubies, valued at more than $5,000. He said:

"I do not know the exact value of the jewels. They were a gift to me. I had them set and then sewed them to a belt for safe-keeping. The gems were presented to m while I was touring South America by a man whom I had befriended, and who made the gift as a mark of his personal appreciation. Money meant nothing to him."

Arrested as Fake Solicitor.

When Mrs. A. H. Samek of 252 West Eighty-fifth Street was asked yesterday afternoon to subscribe for a popular magazine at $2 a year, she was sure the solicitor was the same man who had obtained $2 from her a few weeks ago for a similar subscription and whose order had proved valueless. Consequently she called the police, and the man, who gave his name as Kurt A. Decker of 265 West Thirty-eighth Street, was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, charged with petit larceny. The publishers of the magazine said they had received 100 complaints about fake solicitors during the last few weeks.

DECORATION DAY EXCURSIONS

Niagara Falls
$11.00 via West Shore
$12.25 via N. Y. Central

Tickets on sale May 28 (for trains at 6.00 p. m. and thereafter); 29th, and morning trains of May 30th. Returning to June 1st.

Catskill Mountains

One way fare for round trip. Tickets on sale May 28th to 30th, inclusive; good returning until June 1st.

Adirondack and Green Mountains, 1000 Islands

One way fare plus $3.00 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 28th to June 12th; good returning within 30 days.

Special Fare Bulletin
giving full particulars of Holiday Excursions, may be obtained of New York Central ticket agents or address: Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

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Moderate Rates *Absolute Protection*
Superior Modern Vaults

Remodeling and Repairing at Lowest Prices of the Year.

384 FIFTH AVENUE
Telephone, Greeley—2044. Bet. 35th and 36th Sts.

Broka w Brothers
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
announce that their store will remain closed today on account of the death of their business associate
Mr. Thomas Boyce King
who lost his life in the destruction of the Lusitania

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

PROCLAMATION



This is Dental Hygiene Week in New York Public Schools.

An army of dentists, physicians, lecturers, nurses, teachers, lantern slides and "movie" films are doing a great work in making over 800,000 school children healthier and happier by teaching them how to take proper care of their teeth.

Help this splendid work along. Begin by taking care of *your own teeth.*

Of vital importance to every one is the finding that the *source* of 95% of all tooth decay is "acid mouth."

Pebeco is the scientific dentifrice originated for the distinct purpose of protecting teeth from "acid mouth"—as well as keeping them clean.

Let Pebeco protect *yours.*

Pebeco helps *save* teeth by helping to stop "acid mouth." Get a tube of Pebeco. Use Pebeco regularly and *every week* will be Dental Hygiene Week.

Sample Tube and Test Papers FREE

A ten-day trial tube and acid-test papers to test your mouth for acid—sent free. May we have your name and address?

LEHN & FINK
120 William Street New York
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Building Management

requires the services of trained specialists.

Cost of operation starts with the coal-pile. Many hundreds of dollars are often saved by a change to a different grade of coal. This is only one of many items in which a saving may be effected.

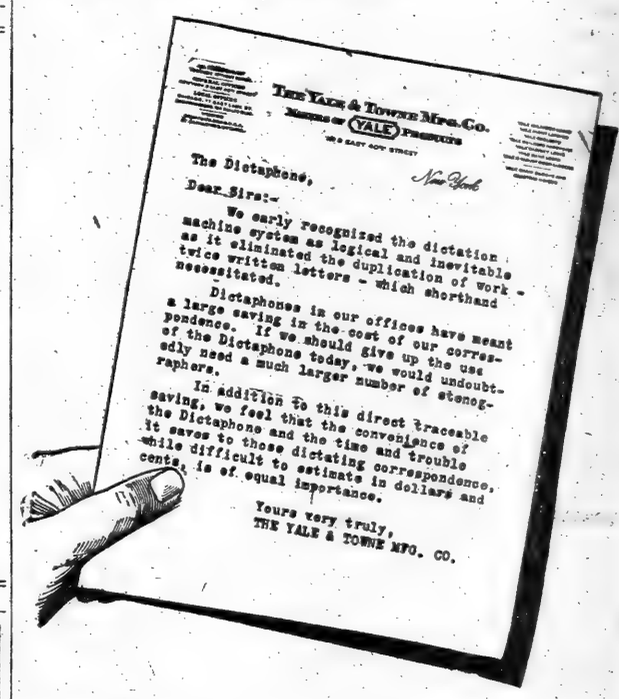
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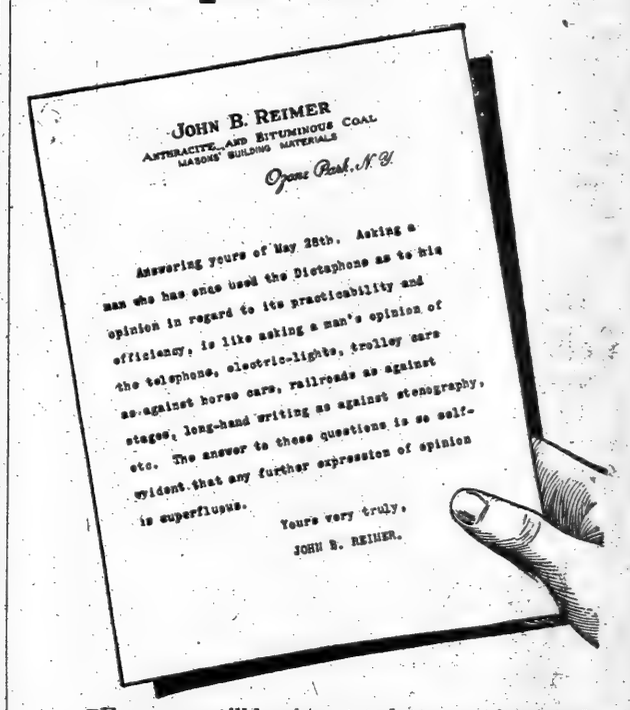
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320 Broadway



The Dictaphone is indispensable in Big Business:



and in *any* business busy enough to use a telephone:



IF you are still having your letters written twice, once in shorthand and once on the typewriter—it's about time you were able to write us a letter as convincing as the two reproduced.

No matter what kind of an office yours is—whether it's a one-man office or a 50-stenographer concern—the Dictaphone System belongs in it just as surely as your telephone.

Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work. Just reach for your telephone and call the Dictaphone. The number is Worth 3272. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it on your letterhead and mail it to us.

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This advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

ROFRANO IS CALLED MURDER DEFENDANT

Prisoner's Counsel Says Tom Foley, Not the State, Is the Prosecutor.

ACCUSES PERKINS'S OFFICE

Jury Will Get Second District Murder Case Today—Deputy Commissioner Not Called.

Thomas F. Foley, Tammany leader of the Second Assembly District, was named as the "real prosecutor" and Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Michael A. Rofrano, Foley's foremost political rival, was named as the "real defendant" yesterday in Caesar Barra's summing up for Gaetano Montimagno, on trial for the murder last March of Michael Galmari, a Foley lieutenant. Before Justice Davis and a jury, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, Mr. Barra spoke for three hours and a half. Assistant District Attorney Brothers will sum up for the State this morning.

The lawyer first considered the political aspect of the case when he came to the testimony of Joseph La Salle, the convict, who killed James Minott and who swore that he had heard Rocks Cornell and Frank Fennimore, two Rofrano men, promise Montimagno $300 of Rofrano's money for the murder of Galmari.

"I believe that Joe La Salle went to Rocks Cornell's home after he shot Minott," Mr. Barra said, "and I believe that he sought help from Michael A. Rofrano. What was more natural? He had worked on Election Day for Rocks Cornell on Rofrano's side, and after he had committed a crime he thought they should help him. If any one telephoned to Rofrano from Cornell's home, it was Joe La Salle himself, seeking aid from Rofrano. And he probably used the name of Moore or Campbell, because he was a fugitive from justice and did not want to use his own name. But Rofrano did not help him. Instead, he told the telephone operators in the Department of Street Cleaning not to connect him with Moore or Campbell."

Mr. Barra made a point of the fact that on Jan. 4 there were two telephone calls from Cornell's house to Rofrano's office and two to the Home Rule Democratic Club, Rofrano's political organization. He said that this indicated that some on in Cornell's home, probably La Salle, was trying to get into communication with Rofrano, but was unable to do so. Mr. Barra also said that the fact that none of the telephone calls to Rofrano's office consumed more than two minutes showed that Rofrano had not talked to the person calling.

"While the indictment in this case reads, 'The People of the State of New York' against this defendant," he said, "it should be changed to read 'the Thomas F. Foley Association, or the Downtown Democratic Club' against this defendant. The Foley Association is behind this prosecution."

In referring to the overcoat found in the saloon near the scene of the murder, which, according to the contention of the State, the murderer discarded in his flight, Mr. Barra said that the coat had not been found by the police until three days after the murder.

"Why could not some member of the Foley Association have placed this overcoat in the saloon?" he asked.

Mr. Barra then said that Montimagno had not been arraigned in any court for more than twenty-four hours after his arrest, and this, he said, constituted a violation of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the District Attorney's office.

"But what do they care about the Code of Criminal Procedure?" he shouted. "Thomas F. Foley is interested in this case. What do they care about the code?"

Having gone over the evidence introduced by the prosecution, Mr. Barra came to review the testimony given by witnesses for the defense.

"We have something to say," he said. "We have something to say even if the Foley Association is the real head of this prosecution."

In his peroration Mr. Barra named Deputy Commissioner Rofrano as the real defendant.

"Is this defendant, Montimagno, on trial?" he said. "Is he the real defendant in this case? No. Have you not seen, gentlemen of the jury, that the person whose life is sought in this case is Michael A. Rofrano? Hasn't that been the purpose of the prosecution, and to accomplish that, in order to convict Rofrano, they want you first to convict this defendant of murder. After that,' they say to themselves, 'we'll make overtures to this defendant; we'll get him to say anything we want him to say; we'll use him as a witness against Rocks Cornell and Frank Fennimore. In that way we will convict them, and then we'll make overtures to them and use them as witnesses against Rofrano. He is the man we want.'

"Gentlemen of the jury, Rofrano has been a thorn in the side of the politicians of the Second Assembly District, and they want him out of the way. The only way they can get him out is to have twelve men say that he is guilty of having planned and counseled the death of Michael Galmari. They want Michael Rofrano and they are willing to sacrifice this defendant on the altar of justice. Have you ever heard of such a murderous, diabolical scheme as that concocted by these politicians? If Michael Rofrano is the monster they would have you believe he is, why isn't he indicted and placed on trial, and, if he be guilty, sent to the electric chair? But he is a free man. He is attending to his duties in the Street Cleaning Department today. Have they done anything to him?"

In the morning several witnesses gave testimony to show that Montimagno was in Schenectady during the Mitchel-Mc-Call campaign and not aiding Rofrano in the Second District as has been testified to in the trial. Neither the prisoner nor Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Rofrano tok the stand. The jury will get the case today, probably.

GALLUCCI FUNERAL GUARDED

Swarm of Police to Protect Widow and Home of Feud Victim.

Roofs, fire escapes, and doorways in Harlem's Italian quarter were crowded with onlookers yesterday morning as the funeral procession of Giosue Gallucci, known as "the king of Little Italy," passed through the streets.

Gallucci died on Friday as the result of bullet wounds received on the night of May 17 in a coffee house at 336 East 110th Street, and for fear of further factional fights at his funeral extraordinary precautions were taken by the police. A large body of patrolmen under Captain Brady of the East 104th Street Station filled the block in front of Gallucci's home at 318 East 109th Street and kept the crowds moving, and a squad of detectives under Lieutenant McCarthy were on duty in the apartment all day yesterday and yesterday morning. Several thousand people filed through the apartment and viewed the remains. The hallways and doors were watched by fourteen of the adherents of the deceased who scrptinized all who entered for possible enemies. A strong police guard followed the widow when the funeral procession left the apartment and proceeded to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel at 115th Street and First Avenue.

The 150 carriages which had been expected to make up the procession were reduced to fifty-four through fear of hostile demonstrations. These were preceded by a band of twenty-three pieces. The procession passed off without disorder, however, and there was no hitch in the services. A requiem high mass, celebrated by Mgr. Massine, assisted by Fathers Mezzatista and Tofine, was followed by interment in Calvary Cemetery.

Gallucci is said to have left a large fortune. His widow, fearing trouble with the grou pwhich is believed to have been responsible for his death, will soon give up her apartment on East 109th Street and make her home in some place the exact location of which will be kept a secret.

TRY GANGSTER FOR MURDER

Woman Will Be Chief Witness Against Owen Madden.

Owen Madden, leader of a Tenth Avenue gang, was placed on trial for murder in the first degree yesterday before Judge Nott in General Sessions, charged with hte killing of Patsy Doyle, another gangster, in a saloon at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, on Nov. 28. It is alleged that Madden, because of gang rivalry, inspired Arthur Bieler and John McArdle to do the shooting. McArdle was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree and Bieler pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Both are serving long terms in Sing Sing.

The State's chief witness, Assistant District Attorney Edwards said yesterday in his opening address to the jury, will be Frieda Horner, a young woman who knew obth Doyle and Maddden. A week before the killing she left Doyle and went to Madden, whom she had known only slightly.

The prosecution will try to show a connection between the death of Doyle and his stabbing of a man known as "Tee" Romanello several months before. Doyle was indicted and placed on trial, but Romanello failed to appear against him. The tSate's theory is that he feared to do so.

Madden will be defended by former Assistant District Attorney Charles E. Collingan. Walter R. Deuel, of the District Attorney's staff is assisting in the prosecution.

The only witness yesterday was Patrolman Henry Sta rr, who found Doyle's body. He identified Doyle's clothing through which there were six bullet holes.

The trial will be resumed tomorrow.

MELLISH COMET BROKEN UP

Lowell Observers Have Not Yet Ascertained the Cause.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., May 24.—Observation and photographs made recently of the Mellish comet at the Lowell Observatory here, by Professor Lampland and E. C. Slipher, indicate that the comet has broken up.

What forces or accident of approach have occasioned the disruption it was said today, had not yet been ascertained.

ROUGH NECKS' WIN SING SING ELECTION

Lawyers and Bankers, in "Silk Stocking" Party, Submerged by Regular Criminals.

WANT COURT REFORMED

Uneducated Convicts Say They Have Been Duped Out of Prison Privileges.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., May 24.—The political division of the prisoners at Sing Sing, which calls itself the "rough-necks," won an overwhelming victory yesterday at the election of thirty-eight members to the Board of Delegates, the controlling body in the Mutual Welfare League, which governs the internal affairs of the prison.

Speaking broadly, the "rough-necks" are those who are in Sing Sing for crimes of violence, and their opponents, called the "silk-stockings," are there for crimes of cunning. Putting it in another way, the "rough-necks" are for the most part those without early advantages who drifted into crime, while the "silk stockings" are educated men who were caught trying to circumvent the law to advance themselves more rapidly.

Notwithstanding the fact that the "rough-necks" are present at Sing Sing in a great majority they have been out of power before this election. Some adroit lawyers and financiers in the prison had built a political machine there the main object of which was to make themselves more comfortable and to procure for themselves more and better food. While the Mutual Welfare League is theoretically a democracy the smart men who got control of it made it work for their own personal advantage.

Ex-Banker the "Boss."

There was one big banker who had made himself a power in the league by promising others that he would do much for them in the future when they got out of jail. When he was in the meridian of his political sway he even had some of the guards and keepers taking orders from him. There were certain lawyers and others who had played politics in the outside world who would make fictitious issues in order to divide sentiment among the "rough-necks" along artificial lines. These tactics had kept the "silk-stockings" in power heretofore, in spite of the fact that they were hopelessly outnumbered.

Controlling the Mutual Welfare League these men intrigued to get themselves appointed for merit to the semi-official posts which entitled the holders to seats at the prisonkeepers' mess, where the fare is considerably better than that of the ordinary prisoner. At one time there were more than 100 in the prisonkeepers' mess. As the food supply that goes into Sing Sing is a fixed quantity, when there is an increase in the guests at the keepers' mess the rations of each of the other prisoners is reduced proportionately.

There are fifty-six members of the Board of Delegates. In the new board there will be eighteen hold-overs, among whom the "silk-stocking" influence is strong, but the rest are almost solidly "rough-neck."

The election yesterday was a special one, and the fact that the election took place was a triumph for the "rough-necks." A short time ago the constitution was amended so that the term of the Delegates should be six months, instead of four. The "silk-stocking" delegates interpreted the change of the constitution to mean that they should serve six months, although they were only lected for four. "Rough-neck" leaders took this to the courts of the Mutual Welfare League, however, and got the ruling that the terms of Delegates sould not be lengthened while they were in office. The Delegates, who were elected yestrday will hold offic only for two months, but the "rough-necks" are sure that now that they have felt their power, the "silk-stockings" will never again be able to divide them into factions and play them against each other.

Want Court Reformed.

One of the major reforms of the new board, it was predicted yesterday, will be the liberalizing of the "bench." The prisoners' court now consists of "Justices" Willett, Wallace, Shand, Smith, and ePttoni. No breath of scandal has been raised against any one of these, but there is great dissatisfaction on the ground that the previous legal training of some of the members of the court have filled their heads with technicalities. William Sohn, Jr., who was sent to Sing Sing for bribing "Curly Joe" Cassidy ti give him the nomination to the Supreme Court bench, was shortly after his arrival there elevated to the Sing Sing bench. He and Justice Smith, who was formerly a Brooklyn lawyer, are particularly objected to by the "rough necks," whose leaders have freely argued that no one versed in the science of the law is fitted to mete out justice.

Warden Osborne refused to take any part in the election, however, although both sides appealed to him. Leaders of the "silk stockings" went to the Warden some time ago and told him that a threatening situation had developed. The chief of these was a prominent financier, mentioned before, who said to the Warden:

"Warden, I am afraid that you are letting this go too far. Some dangerous demagogues are starting here."

Warden Osborne said that he did not see the danger.

"Well," continued the "silk-stocking" leader, "further than that, they are telling lies. They are lying about you, Warden."

Warden Osborne said that there was no way to stop lying.

Prisoners Fear Bloodshed.

"But I am afraid, with these demagogues going on the way they are, that there will be bloodshed."

"What if there is?" said Warden Osborne. "There was bloodshed under the old system. We will have to risk that, if we are going to give the new system the right kind of a trial."

The triumph of the "rough necks" has probably insured the continuance of the institution of trial by fights with boxing gloves in the case of certain petty offenses. The prisoners at Auburn voted against the settlement of any "old grudges fights," but, although Warden Osborne is opposed to it, the Sing Sing men voted overwhelmingly in favor of using the boxing gloves wherever an adjustment could be effected by them. Most of the libel actions that come before the court are now disposed of in this way.

TO CERTIFY STORE PUPILS.

Noted Educators to Attend Graduation Exercises of First Classes.

The Department Store Education Association will give a dinner, preceding the certification of its first departmental classes tomorrow evening at Stern Brothers. The association, of which Miss Anne Morgan is President, is a new and pioneer organization in vocational training of a special ad more scientific nature than has hitherto been essayed. The director of the educational department is Miss Beulah E. Kennard, M. A., and of the health department Dr. Kristine Mann. Associated with Miss Morgan on the board are Dr. Felix Adler, Mrs. August Belmont, Mgr. McMahon, Miss Virginia Potter, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Dr. Clyde B. Furst, Miss Florence Marshall, and many others.

Most of the members of the board will be present at the dinner and ceremony. Among those who have accepted the special invitations to the function are Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education; Miss M. Draper, Mrs. Ira Lee Bamberger and Miss Leventritt, Mrs. M. C. Ford, Dr. John H. Haaren, and Dr. A. M. Wolfson.

Miss Morgan will preside. Addresses will be made by Dr. Finley, Dr. Lee Galloway, Miss Kennard, and Dr. Mann.

WYCKOFF GETS ONE YEAR.

Lawyer, Head of Woodhaven Bank, Sent to the Island.

William F. Wyckoff, for many years one of the foremost attorneys in Brooklyn and Queens, and also President of the Woodhaven National Bank, was sentenced to one year imprisonment on Blackwell's Island yesterday by Judge J. Harry Tiernan in the Queens County Court.

A week ago Wyckoff was convicted of grand larceny in the second degree on complaint of Miss Fannie Halsey, who alleged she entrusted him with $700 to invest for her in a mortgage. He deposited the amount to his own personal account and it was lost when Wyckoff went into bankruptcy on the closing of the Woodhaven Bank in 1912.

Judge Tiernan said he had been acquainted with Wyckoff's affairs and would take in consideration the recommendation for mercy. He also said that Wyckoff was bitterly punished by the fact that the conviction deprived him of his civil rights and disbarred him from the practice of law.

NOMINATED FOR HURD'S JOB.

W. E. Kastendike May Succeed Convicted Postmaster of Haworth.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 24.—Congressman A. C. Hart of Hackensack today sent in the name of William Edwin Kastendike of Haworth to the Washington postal authorities asking that he be appointed to succeed Postmaster George A. Hurd, who on Saturday was convicted of attacking Miss Martha L. Conrad, 16 years old. Miss Conrad was formerly Hurd's assistant.

E. C. Trion of counsel for Hurd, says he thinks the Congressman's action is a bit premature in view of the fact that Judge Seufert is to hear argument for a new trial on Thursday, and should a new trial be granted Postmaster Hurd's status will be the same as though no conviction existed.

Japanese Garden at the Ritz.

A Japanese garden stood in the lobby of the Ritz-Carlton for a time yesterday morning, but failed to throw the scenery out of joint. There was a "tree," with a rose growing at the top, on an island, from which china fishermen made vain efforts to attract the attention of a goldfish and two turtles that swam among rocks in real water. The bit of landscape, in a bowl that was less than ten inches wide attracted much attention. It was addressed to the small son of Spencer Eddy, formerly Secretary of Embassy in London, Paris, Rome, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople.

TEN STRIKE GUARDS ON TRIAL FOR LIVES

"Foreign" Jury Is Obtained in a Half Hour for Roosevelt, N. J., Deputies.

FIFTEEN OTHERS INDICTED

Present Defendants Charged with Killing of Alessandro Tessitore, a Chemical Company Striker.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 24.—Ten guards who were hired for strike duty at the plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Company in Roosevelt, N. J., last January were put on trial here today charged with the murder of Alessandro Tessitore, one of the strikers, who was killed when armed guards charged a gathering of strikers at the Roosevelt railroad station on Jan. 19.

Twenty-five of the guards, who were employed as deputies by Sheriff Edward F. Houghton, are under indictment for murder. Separate indictments were drawn for the killing of Tessitore and the killing of Kalman Batyi, another of the strikers, who was shot at Roosevelt.

Both Roosevelt and New Brunswick are in Middlesex County, byt the Supreme Court ordered that the jury for the murder trials should be drawn from Mercer County, and 100 men from Mercer who had been summoned by Sheriff Fleming of that county were in court this morning. It required only a half hour to select the jury, and during its selection Justice James J. Bergen made a ruling, which was strenuously opposed by the defendants, to the effect that the ten defendants should be permitted only five peremptory challenges.

The ten deputies placed on trial today were Robert J. Wallace, James D. Williams, Frank Rick, Fred Mullin, Michael Manning, Harry Tone, John O'Mara, James Bavier, William McLaughlin and John C. Moran.

Attorney General John W. Westcott appeared for the State, assisted by Josiah Striker of his staff, Prosecutor W. Edwin Florence of Middlesex, and John A. Coan, Assistant Prosecutor. The defendants were represented by former Attorney General Robert H. McCarter and Joseph E. Stricker. Superintendent Waring of the chemical company sat with the attorneys for the defense.

Prosecutor Florence opened the case for the prosecution, and said that, when the guard charged a crowd of about 250 strikers, they were armed with revolvers, rifles guns and night sticks, and fired deliberately into the crowd. They also fired under the train that the strikers were searching for strike breakers, he said, and fired after it had pulled out. More than twenty men were shot down, Mr. Florence said.

"Tessitore was shot in the legs, and as he ran away he was deliberately shot in the back," the Prosector said, and concluded with: "If the State shows the state of facts as I have outlined them, it becomes your duty to convict the defendants of murder in the first degree."

James S. Ryder, a trainman, who was summoned as a witness for the prosecution, testified that the guards were armed and that he heard one of them shout, "Give it to 'em!" as they charged the crowd.

Dr. Edgar Carroll, the County Physician, testified that Tessitore received four wounds, three in the legs and one in the back. It was to the last that death was due, he declared.

The jury is composed principally of small tradesmen and mechanics. That Justice Bergen does not intend to let the case drag out was indicated in the courtroom this morning, when he said that he had "only seven days to give to the trial." This was taken to mean that night sessions probably would be held.

DR. C. L. RICHARDSON LOST.

Searching Parties Scour Mount Wachusett for Missing Man.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 24. — Dr. Charles Leroy Richardson of Cleveland, who came to Princeton a week ago for a rest and in search of health, is lost on Mount Wachusett, and a hunt over 300 acres of land on the mountainsides failed to reveal any trace of him. Dr. Richardson and his father started to climb to the summit of the mountain Saturday, and when they reached the top the doctor asked for a drink. While his father was getting the water the doctor disappeared.

A searching party was organized and it has been going over the mountainsides in relays continuously since the disappearance was reported. The party was joined today by men from the prison camp at Westminster. They beat the woods at the foot of the mountain, but could find no trace of the missing man.

FIND HOMES FOR 29 BABIES.

Report to Convention Shows Charity Work of Ladies of Maccabees.

Twenty-nine babies adopted into as many babyless families in the last year is a report of the incidental work of one of the State organizations of The Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, whose eighth quadrennial convention opened at the Waldorf yesterday. The 100 delegates present represent 187,000 women, organized in every State in the Union, except Massachusetts.

The Ladies of the Maccabees is the biggest benefit and fraternal organization of women in the world. The Supreme Commander and founder, Miss Bina M. West, said since 1892, the organization has paid out $12,000,000 in benefits, and that there was a reserve fund of nearly $9,000,000. At this convention the work will be enlarged to cover additional benefits.

Finding homes for twenty-nine homeless babies was the wor kof the State Commander, Mrs. Alberta V. Droelle, of Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Droelle believes that families which have warm places in their hearts for animals ought to be able to take in a baby also, and she made amiable war against people with animal pets only, and the twenty-nine babies in twenty-nine homes was the result. Fraternal work, which does not figure in the statistics of The Ladies of the Maccabees, is one of its most important efforts. Another of its Commanders when three of the members under her charge lost their husbands, she took the children to her own home and took care of them while the mothers were able to get on their feet again.

Sectional bodies of the organization now meeting at the Waldorf form what are called Hives and there is a Supreme Hive to which the chief officers belong. The Supreme Hive now temporarily removed to the Waldorf, is in the Sun Parlor of the twenty-fourth floor, and the Maccabees will continue "swarming" there today and tomorrow. The organization has a fine business record, and they are entirely a woman's organization. They have never lost a dollar through any of their employes since they have bene in existence, and in the home setting of the Supreme Hive at Port Huron, Mich., there are eighty women workers. The only men admitted to the business are the janitor and an errand boy.

BLAME FOR CANCER SPREAD.

Surgeon Says Doctors Are More Often at Fault Than Public.

Dr. Charles L. Gibson, attending surgeon of the New York Hospital, told the members of the eCounty Medical Society and the American Society for the Control of Cancer, at their meeting in the Academy of Medicine last night, that the medical profession, and not the public, was chiefly to blame for the failure to prevent the spread of cancer. He asserted that doctors generally were not careful enough to detect the disease in the early stages.

Dr. Gibson said 110 cancer sufferers had been admitted to the New York Hospital since February, 1913, and that of these only 11 had reasonable hope of cure, while 6 were doubtful and 93 were beyond hope, even through an operation. Dr. Gibson said he had made an investigation into the previous advice and treatment of the last 28 cancer patients admitted, and had found that in 50 per cent. of the cases the doctors had diagnosed their complaint as something other than cancer.

Dr. S. Pollitzer, dermatologist, declared that cancer of the skin was increasing and that there were two cases among men to one among women. The fashion of removing facial blemishes by artificial means, he said, was one of the chief causes of skin cancer.

Dr. Frederick E. Sondern, pathologist, urged greater care in making preliminary operations, as the infection often spread through the incision thus made, and Dr. Morris Manges, speaking as a general practitioner, advocated greater thoroughness in the early diagnosis as the only way to reduce the number of cases.

Consecrate Trinity Chapel Today.

The consecration service of the new Chapel of the Intercession, at Broadway and 155th Street, will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Bishop Greer will act as consecrator. This chapel is the Washington Heights branch of Trinity Parish, and it is said to be one of the finest pieces of ecclesiastical architecture in this country. It contains a number of memorials. The main altar is of special interest, as it is composed of more than 100 stones collected by the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates, vicar of the chapel, from places of historic and religious interest.

NEARLY DROWNS TO AID DOG

Eugene Murphy Saved by Daring Work of Charities Department Tug.

Captain Harry Daniels of the Charities Department tug Thomas M. Mulry heard yells for help last evening and saw a man struggling in the water between two scows of the Street Cleaning Department which were moored loosely to the pier at Seventy-fourth Street and the East River. Daniels saw the scows were tossing about and threatening to crush the man between them, so he headed his craft for them and jammed it in between the scows, though he could hear his planking give under the strain.

He held the scows apart, however, while William Ward and Thomas Cherry of his crew hauled the man aboard. He was suffering from water he had swallowed, but begged his rescuers to look for his dog, which had been in the water with him. They looked, but could not find the animal.

The man said he was Eugene Murphy of 223 East Seventy-third Street. With his dog Mike he had been seated on the pier when the animal fell overboard. Murphy slipped into the water also as he stretched out a hand to the struggling animal. Though a good swimmer, the strong tide swept him between the scows and he could not get out.

Captain Daniels put Murphy ashore and called Dr. Ellis, who took him to Reception Hospital. About $500 damage was done to the tug.

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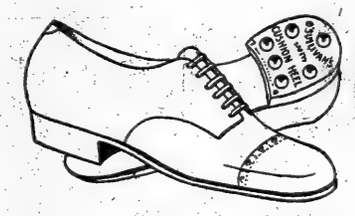
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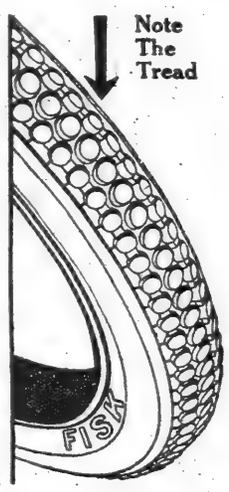
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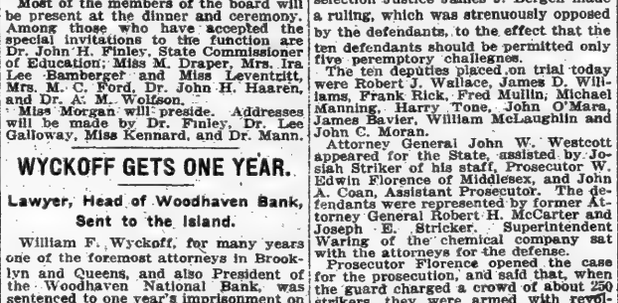
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In all efforts toward the development of the District of Columbia and of Washington as a city befitting the Capital of so great a country, the Washington Board of Trade has for many years taken an important part, and the good resulting from its deliberations and effective policies has become local and national history.

The District's unique form of government, and the fact that it has no direct representatives in Congress, have resulted in the recognition of the Board by the Commissioners and by Congress as voicing public opinion upon all the proper and essential needs of the District and its citizens from municipal and national standpoints.

In this organization has been met the long-recognized need of a properly constituted body of representative and public-spirited citizens from all parts of the District, of every business and profession, unselfishly interested in the broad development of the National Capital.

Among the things towards which the Board has bent its efforts are: Abolition of grade crossings and placing overhead wires underground; completion of the sewerage and sewage disposal systems; widening and deepening the channel of the river; reclamation of the Anacostia Flats; preparation and enactment of the Code of Law for the District; furthering the Park Commission Plans for the future development and beautification of Washington; increase and filtration of our water supply; fireproof buildings for public schools and approval of the maintenance of National Guards throughout the country.

The Board is also constantly interested in maintaining what is known as the half and half principle in District appropriations and the proper and lawful status of the District in its financial relations with the Federal Government, and in the development and beautification of Washington on a scale of grandeur becoming the National Capital.

Being the Capital City of the greatest nation in the world, Washington, with its many points of historic interest, Government buildings, and beautiful and picturesque parks and driveways, is second to none as a Convention City. The Washington Board of Trade extends to all a most cordial invitation to "Come to Washington, The City Beautiful, Your Capital."

Washington Board of Trade

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The success of the Chamber in this line has brought so many thousands of visitors in touch with it as a center of information that this side of the organization's work has developed to a point that even many Governmental bureaus refer inquiries from all parts of the country bearing on non-official points, and this service, also carried on without expense to those seeking data, has added to the usefulness of the body.

The Chamber seeks to foster and encourage light manufacturing in the Capital, and also carries on the same effort as the Board of Trade for the preservation of the half and half principle in appropriations for the District.

Committees of the Chamber are active before Congress and the Commissioners in furthering legislation for the general welfare, while its headquarters, 1202 F Street, are used by local, State, and national organizations as a meeting place and civic center.

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WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN GOLF STARTS IN RAIN—WRESTLING—ATHLETICS—TENNIS

MISS HOLLINS GOLF LEADER IN THE RAIN

Former Metropolitan Champion Qualifies with a Card of 91.

Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, former metropolitan golf champion, led the field in the qualifying round of the annual tournament for that title yesterday over the links of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club. Her score was 91, two strokes better than the present holder of the title, Miss Lillian B. Hyde, of South Shore. This is the first time in three years that Miss Hyde has not won the testing medal.

Miss Hyde's remarkable 82, which established a new course record at Nassau in 1913, won for her there, and only last year at Essex County she was the winner with 89. It was at Nassau that Miss Hollins won her only championship honor.

It rained almost continually. A few withdrew because of poor scoring, but there were 67 of the total starters to turn in cards.

In order to permit of plenty of competition, conditions provided that there should be three divisions of sixteen each, the first carrying with it the championship of the district. Match play will be continued at the rate of one round each day until Friday.

Miss Hollins went along finely enough until the turn, she going out in 41, and this pace she continued until the fifteenth hole. On the 510-yard sixteenth hole, enough to test anybody's ability, she failed to reach the green in three and then took three putts for a 7. The same lapse on the sodden greens happened at the seventeenth.

On the eighteenth she got away a good drive, but flubbed her second, and desiring to play safe kept short of the bunker guarding the green on the third. There she got into trouble after all and took two to get out. Her seventh stroke went only to the edge of the green and she was down in two more. That 9 cost her at least three strokes. Her card:

Out	6	4	4	5	3	5	5	6	3—41
In	5	6	5	3	5	5	7	5	9—50—91

Miss Hyde found lapses on the putting greens, but there was something all through her round which prevented her from getting into a better scoring mood. Her card:

Out	4	5	6	5	4	5	6	4	—45
In	5	5	6	5	4	6	7	5	—48—93

Scores ruled generally high, for Sleepy Hollow is difficult and scoring conditions were not good. It is estimated that the score of the sixteenth player was five strokes higher than in the last two years. The draw for the first match round in the championship division is as follows:

Mrs. Irving vs. Miss Hollins, Mrs. Paterson vs. Mrs. Stockton, Miss Hyde vs. Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Whitney vs. Mrs. Morgan, Miss Elsa Pickhardt vs. Miss Roberson, Mrs. Davis vs. Mrs. Sheaf, Mrs. Barclay vs. Mrs. Faith, Mrs. Rossin vs. Mrs. Donohoe. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, 91; Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore, 93; Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, 99; Mrs. William J. Faith, Wykagyl, 100; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, 103; Mrs. Francis E. Donohoe, Montclair, 103; Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, 103; Miss Constance Roberson, Knollwood, 104; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Knollwood, 105; Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock, 105; Mrs. A. Shoaf, Englewood, 106; Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, 106; Mrs. A. J. Morgan, Apawamis, 106; Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, Plainfield, 106; Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 107; Mrs. Myra D. Paterson, Knollwood, 107.

Second Sixteen.—Mrs. Leo F. F. Wanner, Essex County, 109; Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley, 109; Miss Louise F. Krug, Englewood, 109; Mrs. A. L. Cahn, Century, 110; Miss Harriet Alexander, Tuxedo, 110; Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, 111; Mrs. Gerald Morris, Piping Rock, 111; Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 111; Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Richmond County, 111; Mrs. W. S. Bird, Dunwoodie, 111; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, 112; Mrs. Lloyd Wimpfheimer, Hollywood, 112; Mrs. Philip Bayer, Piping Rock, 112; Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, 113; Mrs. Henry Blumenthal, Fairview, 114; Mrs. Marie Gardner, Hackensack, 114.

Third Sixteen.—Mrs. Sidney Weil, Fairview, 114; Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair, 114; Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau, 114; Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, 114; Mrs. G. A. Mager, Essex County, 115; Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie, 115; Mrs. E. H. Smalley, Apawamis, 116; Mrs. T. Neilson, Hackensack, 117; Mrs. A. B. Holden, Essex County, 117; Miss L. D. Scherer, Essex County, 118; Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford, 119; Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack, 119; Mrs. Frederick A. Potts, Lakewood, 120; Mrs. E. S. Benjamin, Century, 120; Miss Page Schwarzwalder, Mahopac, 121; Mrs. Irving Brown, Haworth, 123.

ENGLISH GIRL WINS AT GOLF.

Miss Vera Ramsay Medalist in Boston District Tourney.

NEWTON, Mass., May 24.—Miss Vera Ramsay, a prominent English golfer playing from the Salem (Mass.) Golf Club, was low scorer in the qualifying round of the woman's golf championship tournament of the Boston district at the Braeburn Golf Club today. Her card of 92 was three better than the cards of her nearest competitor, Miss Margaret Curtis, present State champion and a former national title holder. Miss F. C. Osgood, a former district champion, and Miss F. D. McCarthy of Woodland, who were tied for second place.

Mixed Foursomes at Van Cortland.

Members of the New York Golf Club have inaugurated a series of mixed foursomes competitions, the first of which was run off over the week end at Van Cortlandt Park. Mrs. Lamb and Mr. McConnell were the winners with a card of 97, 24—73. A competition of this kind will be held each month during the Summer. Summary:

FOURSOMES	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
McConnell and Mrs. Lamb	97	24	73
Keener and Mrs. Norris	108	33	75
Davidson and Miss Worth	104	26	78
Shibley and Mrs. Hoyt	117	39	78
Mulock and Mrs. Bolton	100	20	80
Grover and Mrs. Da Costa	100	20	80
H. S. Tilley and Mrs. Millikan	102	22	80
E. G. Dumahout and Mrs. Gifford	109	29	80
Whiteman and Mrs. Percy	118	37	81
Thompson and Mrs. Mulock	107	24	83
Hoyt and Miss Fisher	122	36	86
Ashcroft and Miss Stoutenburgh	122	35	87
Bloodwarth and Mrs. Bonnefond	125	34	91
Fitzpatrick and Miss Grew	112	22	90
Milliken and Mrs. MacFady	124	33	91
Luckett and Mrs. Fireman	124	28	96
B. R. Abbott and Mrs. Whiteman	124	28	96
Barham and Miss Willard	123	25	98

E. R. Proctor was returned the winner of the first medal-play tournament of the Haworth Country Club over the week end. His card was 94, 15—79. C. A. Kid and E. L. Engle tied for second place with respective cards of 96, 18—80 and 92, 12—80.

Newspaper Golf Club Contests.

About thirty members of the New York Newspaper Golf Club visited the links of the Siwanoy Country Club yesterday in the rain for a day at golf. A four-ball competition was the principal attraction, and there was a tie for the first prize, Harry A. Haines and Frederick K. Flaugh, with a card of 89—11—78, tied with Albert Hedley and H. B. Martin, with the same score. They will play it off later.

The club gave a golf watch fob for the first prize, while Alec Smith offered a pair of his clubs to the two men finishing second. John G. Anderson, with 43—43—86, took the gross award. H. Grantland Rice and Flaugh tied for a special individual prize, each man with a card of 92—7—85. This, too, will be settled later.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's Golf Best.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck won the medal for the low score in the qualifying round of the women's individual golf championship of Philadelphia today with a card of 89. Mrs. R. H. Barlow, the present title holder, finished second with 90. Miss M. Caverly was third, with 93, and Mrs. C. F. Fox fourth, with 95. Seventy players teed off.

Quigley and Lincoln at West Point.

Following the custom of many years, the National League will furnish the umpires for the Army-Navy baseball game, which will be played at West Point next Saturday. President Tener has designated Ernest Quigley and Fred Lincoln to officiate for the soldiers and sailors.

WRESTLERS FURNISH GOOD SPORT ON MAT

Lots of Action and Some Comedy in the International Bouts.

Better sport than that furnished by a score of contestants in the Graeco-Roman wrestling tournament for the world's championship and a $10,000 purse at the Manhattan Opera House last night would have been hard to find. Ten bouts were contested, and there was not a dull minute in any of them. If there was a time when the wrestling did not appeal to the big gathering of spectators, there was comedy furnished by the contestants to keep them on edge.

As evidence of the good faith of the management of the tournament, which has so far surprised the sporting world because of its great success, Referee George Bothner disqualified from further competition in the meet Englebert Standjeski of Moravia, because he refused to shake hands with Hans Fuerst of Austria after suffering defeat. The latter's victory was the second quickest of the tournament, being recorded in 50 seconds with a side chancery.

Wilhelm Berner, the German champion, received the greatest ovation of any wrestler to date when he disposed of George Sandell of Greece in 9 minutes and 50 seconds with a head hold and hammer lock. Sandell was guilty of many rough acts and incurred the early displeasure of the spectators. He made a hard fight against the clever German, but his skill was outclassed by that of the Kaiser's subject.

From the viewpoint of science and strength the match between Sulo Heikonpaa of Finland and Tigan of Mongolia was by far the best of the night. They grappled for 20 minutes to a draw, though at various times both men were on the verge of having their shoulders pinned to the mat. Tigan is something of a comedian and gymnast as well, and his antics provoked considerable mirth. At one time he lifted his gigantic opponent clear of the floor and threw him on a table occupied by representatives of the press. Six hats were crushed by the Finlander, but Tigan had his joke. The latter is a mere youngster in the wrestling game, but his cleverness, with his mighty strength, gives promise of establishing him as one of the best in the sport. His opponent was cumbersome, but very wily, and his craftiness pulled him out of many dangerous places.

Dr. Benjamin F. Roller, the American grappler, marked his début in the tournament by throwing Charles Olsen of Sweden in ten minutes and twenty seconds, with a headlock. The American was advertised to meet Perelli of Italy in a catch-as-catch-can match, but at the eleventh hour the management issued a notice that all catch-as-catch-can contests had been eliminated from the tournament. The contestants were also warned not to employ foul holds, and man who continued using them after being warned three times would be disqualified.

The terrific weight of Pierre Le Colosse, the French title holder, crushed the little Dane, Charles Nelson, into submission in two minutes fifty seconds. The winning fall was secured with an arm lock. Le Colosse is the biggest man in the tournament, weighing close to 400 pounds, while his opponent is one of the smallest, tipping a scale at about 150 pounds. All that was necessary for the Frenchman to win was to lay his weight on the Dane, and that's what he did.

Alexander Aberg, the world's champion, scored his fifth victory over Hans Lehner of Bavaria in 4 minutes 25 seconds with a hiplock and side chancery. The Belgian titleholder, Harry De Nys, disposed of Giovanni Quaruo of Italy in 4:20 with a further nelson.

George Lurich, the Russian favorite, threw Albert Mueller of Saxonia in 2:30 with a body hold, and Fritz Mohl of Switzerland and Karl Posisil of Bohemia went 20 minutes to a draw.

BRENNAN TAKES A BEATING.

Bushwick Boy Not Quite in Stosh's Class at Broadway Club.

Jimmy Brennan of Bushwick was substituted for Young Shaw against Dick Stosh of Cleveland at the Broadway Sporting Club yesterday afternoon, and Jimmy clearly demonstrated that he could take a whipping. The Clevelander won all the way, and had Jimmy dancing around the rink to keep away from the terrific punches that Stosh darried. Several times Stosh inflicted severe punishment on the Bushwick boxer, and Bhennan showed his gameness by coming right back in every mixup, but his blows lacked steam. The Cleveland boxer has a peculiar style of boxing and allows his opponent to lead, but he has a healthy right hand wallop that he drives to the body with wonderful accuracy.

One knockout featured the three-round semi-professional try-outs which preceded the two six-round finals, and that occurred when Peter White knocked out Joe Collins in the final round of their bout. Collins, who has appeared at nearly every matinee show held by the Broadway Club, has made a reputation for himself. He was too confident yesterday afternoon and in the third round carelessly left an opening, which White quickly took advantage of and Collins was counted out. The results:

Young Whitey and Matty Baldwin, three rounds to a draw; Battling Joe and Young Bolder, three rounds to a draw; Yankee Kid defeated Young Joe Paul, three rounds; Young Rodgers defeated Glick, three rounds; Charlie Chaplin and Swat Mulligan, three rounds to a draw; Vin Martin and Willie Burke, three rounds to a draw; Patsy Kline defeated Young Charlie Chaplin, three rounds; Peter White knocked out Joe Collins in the third round.

De Oro Has Issued Challenge.

Alfredo De Oro, who was recently defeated by George W. Moore, the three-cushion billiard champion, has issued a challenge to the winner of the Moore-Huey match, which may be played in June if the victor so wishes or it may go over until next Fall. In the latter event the match between the winner and De Oro will not take place until in October. Following his defeat by Moore, De Oro was momentarily discouraged, and there was some talk that he might give up three cushions and begin playing pocket billiards. He had not played in a pool championship in more than a year, and this, coupled with the fact that he likes the billiard game better and is once more confident in his ability, made him determine to remain in the three-cushion play.

Students to Vote on Merit System.

The last meeting of the year will be held by the Fordham University Athletic Association today. The officers for next season will be elected, while the question of the merit system in the elections of future assistant managers will be laid before the student body. This proposed change in the constitution was the centre of a stormy debate by the Executive Committee last month, and as a result the final decision was left to the votes of the students today. After hard canvassing the number of candidates for each position has been cut to two names. Nobody has been proposed to succeed Jim McCormack as manager of Fordham's crew, but, as the Maroon oarsmen intend to enter the Varsity races next year, it is probable that one of next year's senior class will be chosen before the close of the school year. Another significant fact that seems to sound the death knell of basket ball at Fordham was evident when no candidates were posted for the assistant managership of the Winter game.

FIFTY ENTRIES FOR HARLEM REGATTA

Philadelphia Sends Ten and Baltimore Five for Rowing Races on May 31.

Almost fifty entries have been received for the annual regatta of the New York Rowing Association, which will be held on the Harlem River on Memorial Day, May 31. This fact was announced last night at a meeting of the delegates of the association held at the New York Athletic Club.

The out-of-town clubs have responded generously. Philadelphia has ten entries. They will row in the association senior single sculls, which is a championship event; junior double sculls, senior double sculls, junior quadruple sculls, intermediate quadruple sculls, senior four-oar shells, and the senior four-oar barge.

Baltimore, with its five entries, will be represented in all the important events. The Ariel Rowing Club and the Arundel Boat Club will have crews in the singles and the senior and junior four-oar races. Of the local clubs the Nonparells make the best showing, with six entries. The New York Athletic Club comes second with one less.

Four school crews have entered for the high school eights. They are: Flushing, Fordham Prep, New Rochelle, and Commerce. The races will start promptly at 9:20 A. M., and will continue at twenty minute intervals until 12:30, when an hour will be taken for luncheon. The last race is called for 5 P. M.—the senior eight-oared shells, but as this event had failed to fill up until last night, and it is doubtful whether there will be any post entries, it may be declared off.

The opening race will be the junior single sculls, in which W. Hannegan, N. Y. A. C. will compete against E. E. Farnan, Metropolitan Rowing Club. Four will start in the intermediate single sculls. They are A. G. Purgold, Nonparells; F. Bagge, Metropolitan; H. Jaeneke, Union, and J. Jaros, First Bohemians. There are four entries for the championship senior singles. H. H. Livingston will represent the Nonparells, J. B. Kelly, Vesper B. C. of Philadelphia, L. Zohs, First Bohemians, and Thomas J. Rooney, Jr., Jeanswood B. C. The senior double sculls will be an inter city affair. The Vesper and Malta Club pairs of Philadelphia will be opposed by the Nonparells, Nassau and Metropolitans.

The New York Athletic Club will have one of its best fours on the water, in the Senior "Quads," with S. H. Wilde, bow; C. Cattus, F. Cattus, and C. G. Kusché, stroke. The only other crew entered is the Nonparell, with R. H. Pierce, bow; F. P. Crowley, C. L. Schwartz, and H. H. Livingston, stroke.

In the Senior four-oar shells there are crews from the Ariels of Baltimore, University Barge Club, Philadelphia; New York Athletic Club, and the Wahnetah Boat Club of Flushing. New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore will all have crews in the Senior four-oar barge race. In the Junior eights, Columbia University will row against Fordham.

Record for Club Swinging.

Tom Burrows, the champion club swinger, has recently put up a world's record for rapid swinging at Cairo, Egypt, completing 51 hours' continuous swinging with an average of 140 revolutions a minute. Burrows created a record of 107 hours' continuous club swinging at Aldershot, England, in April, 1913.

N. Y. Y. C. RACING DATES.

Vanitie and Resolute May Sail in Annual Regatta.

The New York Yacht Club has announced its schedule of racing dates for this season, and judging from the quality and variety of the events the outlook is indeed promising for some lively racing in the big classes of schooners and sloops.

The first race is a special one arranged for the "fifties," and it is to be sailed on June 12 over one of the usual triangular courses on Long Island Sound, starting off Glen Cove. It is understood that at least seven of the nine "fifties" will be at the starting line on that day.

For the annual regatta of the club Tuesday, June 22, has been selected, and it is said that in addition to two classes of schooners the "fifties" and the "thirties," there will be the first contest of the season between the Resolute and the Vanitie, last year's candidates for the defense of the America's Cup. The Vanitie has been turned over to former Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt and William Butler Duncan by her owner, Alexander Smith Cochrane, and the Resolute is to have her old crew of last season, with Robert W. Emmons, 2d, as manager, and Charles Francis Adams as skipper. This race will be sailed off Glen Cove.

A special race is provided for the Resolute and the Vanitie to be sailed off Milton Point on the Sound on Saturday, July 3. With new sails and bolt yachts tuned up this race ought to be a good one if there's a breeze and plenty of wondward work.

The race for the Glen Cove Cups will be sailed off Glen Cove on Saturday, July 10, when the "fifties," the "thirties," and perhaps the "seventies" will try issues. The rendezvous for the annual cruise will be at New London on Monday, Aug. 2. The succeeding dates have not been announced, but it is thought that the first squadron run will be to Newport the next day, and that the races for the Astor Cups will be sailed off Newport that week. It is said to be quite likely that the cruising fleet will go to Marblehead this year by way of the Cape Cod Canal.

The race for the Autumn Cups is to be sailed off Glen Cove on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Test Games for Schoolboys.

The schoolboy athletes from District No. 1 of the Columbus Athletic League held their trials at Curtis Field, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon in preparation for the league's annual Spring meet to be held on Curtis Field tomorrow afternoon. Those boys who qualified in the trials yesterday afternoon will participate in the finals against the athletes of District No. 9.

The Columbus Athletic League is composed of the schoolboys from Districts No. 1 and 9, and because of the repeated victories by District No. 9 in former years the school officials decided this year to have trials for the schoolboys of District No. 1 in an attempt to bring forth the best athletes. Nearly 400 schoolboys, headed by the Schoolboy Band from Public School 21, went to Curtis Field yesterday afternoon and took part in the trials.

Overesch Navy's Best Athlete.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 24.—It was announced at the Naval Academy today that the winner of the Navy Athletic Association sword for greatest personal excellence in athletics of a member of this year's graduating class is Harvey E. Overesch of Indiana, Captain and end of the football team. Midshipman Overesch also has been a member of the first eight-oared crew and of the basket ball team.

1,000 IN INTERCOLLEGIATES.

More Than Twenty Colleges to be Represented in Games.

More than 1,000 entries have been received for the fortieth annual championship meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, to be held at Philadelphia on Friday and Saturday of this week.

Twenty-odd colleges and universities of the East, South, and Middle West have entered teams, including Amherst, Brown, Colby, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Fordham, Georgetown, Harvard, Haverford, Massachusetts Tech., Lafayette, Michigan, New York University, Pennsylvania State, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Swarthmore, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Maine, and Bowdoin.

The entries of Georgetown University were received after the date set for the closing of the lists, and have been accepted conditionally upon the decision of the Executive Committee of the I. C. A. A. A., which will meet on Thursday to consider the case. The number of entries by events are as follows:

One hundred yards, 93; 220 yards, 101; 440 yards, 90; 880 yards, 97; one mile, 94; two miles, 99; 120 yards hurdle, 81; 220 yards hurdle, 85; running high jump, 76; running broad jump, 106; pole vault, 58 shot put, 67; hammer throw, 63.

THREE AUTOS WITHDRAWN.

American-Made Cars Not Speedy Enough for 500-Mile Race.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 24.—Three cars entered in the 500-mile automobile race, to be held here Saturday, withdrew today, and it was said other withdrawals are expected, because of inability to make the required speed of eighty miles an hour. Today was the last day for the speed trials.

The three cars that withdrew were of American make, and their drivers were to have been Pullen, Ruckstell, and Nikrent. It was explained that the three drivers have been having engine trouble and could not get their mounts in shape.

Darius Resta made a lap today at the rate of 98.5 miles an hour. Cox and Lecain also made better than the required average.

Ward Defeats Phillips at Tennis.

Vanderbilt Ward, the Bronx champion, easily defeated Benjamin M. Phillips in the semi-final round of the open tennis tournament of the Harlem Lawn Tennis Club yesterday on the club courts at 150th Street and Edgecombe Avenue in straight sets by the score of 6—2, 6—2. The courts were in poor condition owing to the rain. The veteran was at the mercy of his opponent from the start. Ward's service was entirely too speedy for Phillips. The winner will play Charles Chambers in the final round of the tournament.



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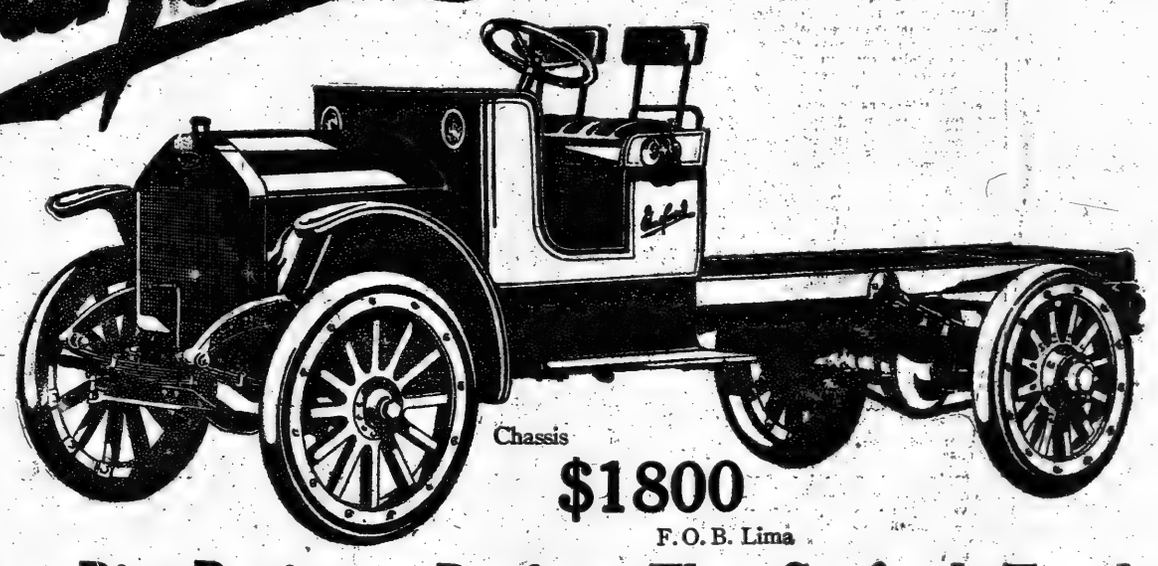
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YANKEES LOSE ANOTHER GAME—BOXING COMMISSIONERS AWAIT SUCCESSORS

LONG HITS BY WHITE SOX SPILL YANKEES

Cy Pieh and Carroll Brown Easy Picking for American League Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Extra base swats silenced the Yankees in the opening game with the White Sox today, giving the Southsiders their seventh straight victory, 5 to 4. The seven safe smacks unbuckled by the pace-makers totaled seventeen bases, but a flock of seven errors generously sprinkled through the affray almost scuttled the home guards after "Bob" Russell had pitched sensational ball for seven and two-thirds innings.

The Texan's high swift and fast breaking "hook" had repulsed the New York boys, he granting only two scattered knocks and a solitary run when errors literally filled the ozone, and with the local team's lead threatened, two gone and the bases clogged, Rowland withdraw the "Rebel," summoning forth Eddie Cicotte. A snappy play, engineered by Buck Weaver, turned the New Yorkers back and the ninth inning attack, though productive of one marker, failed to help the Donovan contingent.

Fournier, Brief, and Russell were the stickers extraordinary in this combat, the first two men making home runs of almost record proportions while Russell got a triple and a double in three times up. Two singles were injected into the proceedings, but neither assisted in the run-getting.

During the turbulent doings of the eighth round in which Carroll Brown, former hurler for the Athletics, was desperately striving to locate the plate in the rôle of relief flinger to Cy Pieh, a wildly pitched fast ball crashed against Ray Schalk's head and spilled the backstop for a long count. Doc Plank and Trainer Buckner rendered first aid and the injured catcher was taken to the clubhouse.

Fournier, hitting with two out in the opener and Roth on second base, clubbed a homer against the fence under the scoreboard. The margin thus gained was immediately threatened, however, for Russell struck Cook amidships to start the second inning, and Hartzell's sacrifice linked with Boone's single netted a run for Donovan's forces. By shifting Nunamaker and Pieh, Russell escaped further trouble and during the next five sessions easily humbled the Manhattanites.

Pieh, too, was going along in nifty style, after his rousing reception in the opener, but the South Siders, helpless during the second, third, and fourth innings, fell upon Cyrus again in the fifth and pushed over a third marker by combining Weaver's double with Russell's three-bagger.

Brief's homer into the leftfield bleachers featured the White Sox's half of the seventh, in which Russell poled a double and Roth got a scratch single off Pieh's glove.

"Wild Bill" subpoenaed reserves in the eighth, and Mullen, hitting for Pieh, singled and took third on Weaver's wide peg. Maisel and Peckinpaugh furnished easy outs. Then Cree doubled past Roth, Mullen scoring. Bauman "pinched" for Pipp and was safe on Roth's fumble, after which Cook singled and on Felsch's error took second, the drive having pushed Cree across the dock. Hartzell walked and with the route filled Cicotte displaced Russell. Boone crabbed the act, forcing Hartzell by grounding to Weaver.

Brown pitched the eighth inning against the White Sox. He hit Fournier, and with one gone Jacques stole. Weaver walked. Brief was safe on Maisel's fumble, and with the bags crowded the Yankee hurler floored Schalk with a wild heave forcing over Fournier. Cicotte and Felsch failed to deliver. Mullen singled after one out in the ninth and scored on Maisel's two-ply wallop. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	5	0	0	2	0
Roth, 3b.	3	1	2	0	2
E.C'ns, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0
Cree, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
†Bauman.	1	0	0	0	0
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Cook, c.	3	1	1	3	1
H'tzell, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
Daly, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Boone, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2
Nu'ker, c.	4	0	0	5	1
Pieh, p.	1	2	0	0	1
Mul'n, lb.	2	2	2	1	0
Total.	31	5	7	27	15

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	5	0	2	1	2
P'k'gh, ss.	5	0	0	3	3
Cree, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
*Bauman.	1	0	0	0	0
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Cook, c.	3	0	1	13	1
H'tzell, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
Boone, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2
Nu'ker, c.	4	0	0	5	1
Pieh, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Mul'n, lb.	2	2	2	1	0
Total.	35	4	7	24	9

*Batted for Pipp in the eighth inning.
Errors—Maisel, Felsch, Roth, (2,) Weaver, Brief, Schalk, Daly.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—5
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—4

Two-base hits—Weaver, Russell, Cree, Maisel. Three-base hit—Russell. Home runs—Fournier, Brief. Stolen bases—Roth, Cook, Fournier. Earned runs—Off Russell, 2; off Cicotte, 1; off Pieh, 4; off Brown, 1. Sacrifice hit—Hartzell. Left on bases—New York, 8; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 2; off Pieh, 2; off Brown, 1. Hits—Off Pieh, 7 in seven innings; off Brown, 0 in one inning; off Russell, 5 in seven and two-thirds innings; off Cicotte, 2 in one and one-third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, (Cook;) by Pieh, (E. Collins;) by Brown, (Fournier, Schalk.) Struck out—By Pieh, 3; by Russell, 8. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

Two Hits Off Loudermilk.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Loudermilk gave Boston two hits today and helped St. Louis to win 4 to 3. Janvrin was benched in the sixth inning for disputing Connolly's decision on strikes. Agnew in rounding first base in the seventh, collided with Gainer, forcing the latter to retire with a wrenched arm. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
W'gn'r, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4
Sp'ker, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Lewis, lf.	3	0	0	0	2
Gain'r, 1b.	2	0	0	5	0
H'tzel, 1b.	1	0	0	2	0
Scott, ss.	3	1	0	3	4
J'vrin, 3b.	3	1	0	2	0
M'N'ly, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas, c.	3	1	1	6	1
Foster, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Mays, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*H'drixen.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	3	2	24	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Austin, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	1	1	2
C.W'r, cf.	4	0	2	4	0
W'ms, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Leary, 1b.	3	1	2	4	1
Lavan, ss.	3	1	1	5	2
Agnew, c.	3	1	2	8	4
L'milk, p.	3	0	1	1	1
Total.	30	4	11	27	12

*Batted for McNally in ninth inning.
Errors—McNally, Lavin, (2,) Agnew.

Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Wagner. Stolen base—Williams. Earned runs—Off Foster, 3. Sacrifice hits—Foster, Hooper. Double play—Scott and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 2; off Loudermilk, 3. Hits—Off Foster, 8 in 5 innings, (none out in sixth;) off Mays, 3 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Foster, 3; by Loudermilk, 7; by Mays, 2. Wild pitch—Loudermilk. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

Athletics Win by Close Margin.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 24.—Philadelphia defeated Cleveland today 5 to 4, bunching three hits with Hagerman's two passes and Liebold's muff in the second inning for four runs. Jackson's error gave Philadelphia another in the third. Cleveland hit Shawkey hard throughout, but brilliant work by Oldring and Walsh kept the score down. Jones, who pitched the last seven and two-thirds innings for Cleveland, allowed but two hits. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Walsh, cf.	5	0	0	4	0
Lapp, 1b.	3	0	0	4	0
Schang, c.	5	1	1	4	1
Laj'e, 2b.	3	1	0	4	3
Old'g, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Barry, ss.	3	1	2	3	2
Kopf, 3b.	2	1	0	2	1
Sh'key, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total.	31	5	5	27	10

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	5	0	1	2	0
T'ner, 2b.	5	2	2	1	6
C'man, ss.	3	0	0	3	1
J'kson, lb.	4	1	2	11	0
Graney, lf.	4	1	2	4	0
Smith, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
B'bare, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	3	1
H'man, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, p.	2	0	0	0	3
*Wood	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	34	4	10	27	13

*Batted for Jones in ninth inning.
Errors—Leibold, Jackson.

Philadelphia	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Turner, Graney, (2,) Jackson. Sacrifice hit—Lajoie. Stolen bases—Barry, Murphy. Double plays—Shawkey, Lajoie, and Lapp. Hits—Off Hagerman, 3 in one and one-third innings; off Jones, 2 in seven and two-thirds innings. First base on balls—Off Hagerman, 2; off Jones, 6; off Shawkey, 4. Struck out—By Hagerman, 1; by Jones, 2; by Shawkey, 3. Wild pitch—Shawkey. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 8. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dinneen and Nallin.

Boehling Weakens Toward End.

DETROIT, Mich., May 24.—After Coveleskie and Boehling had pitched for six scoreless innings, Detroit broke through Washington's defense and won today, 4 to 0. Cobb walked in the seventh, advanced on Crawford's infield out, and scored when Boehling, attempting to catch Cobb off second base, threw to centre field. Foster's wild throw in the eighth after two were out was followed by a base on balls and two hits, giving the Tigers three runs. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	3	1	2	3	0
Vitt, 3b.	3	1	1	0	4
Cobb, cf.	3	1	1	3	0
C'ford, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Veach, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
K'v'gh, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Young, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Stanage, c.	3	0	0	9	1
C'skie, p.	3	1	1	0	5
Total.	28	4	5	27	12

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mo'ler, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Conl'y, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Milan, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Gandil, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
M'gan, 2b.	3	0	1	0	8
A'smith, c.	3	0	1	2	0
McD'de, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
B'hling, p.	1	0	0	0	4
*Williams.	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	29	0	4	24	17

*Batted for Boehling in ninth inning.
Errors—Foster, Boehling, Bush.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Bush. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Boehling. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Detroit, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Detroit, 1. Base on balls—Off Boehling, 2. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 5; by Boehling, 1. Time of game—One hour and fourteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Eldridge.

Midkiff Louisville's Manager.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24.—President O. H. Wathen of the Louisville American Association Baseball Club late today announced he had requested the resignation of John F. Hayden, manager of the team since 1912. Ezra Midkiff, third baseman of the club, will be appointed successor to Hayden, Owner Wathen said. Midkiff at present is disabled with a broken ankle. "Failure to get results with the material supplied," is the reason Mr. Wathen gives for releasing Hayden. The telegram to Hayden announcing his release was delivered to him today at Minneapolis just after Louisville had won the game, 5 to 1. Midkiff came to the Louisville club last season from the Baltimore Internationals.

Villanova to Play at Fordham.

Fordham's baseball team will get into action again today, when the Villanova nine makes its annual visit to Fordham Field. As the Pennsylvanians have a representative nine this year, the Maroon collegians expect a hard tussle. Tomorrow will also see the Fordhamites busy on the local diamond with the strong aggregation of the University of Vermont. Fordham defeated both these teams a year ago. McQuade, who was picked to pitch last Saturday, when rain prevented the Rhode Island game, will start today, while "Rubber" Martin will oppose Vermont.

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BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.—Rain.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.—Rain.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.—Rain.
Chicago, 9; Boston, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 5; New York, 4.
Detroit, 4; Washington, 0.
Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 4.
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.—Rain.
Kansas City, 2; Newark, 1.
St. Louis, 2; Baltimore, 1.
Chicago, 4; Buffalo, 3.
(Fourteen Innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 5; Richmond, 4.
Rochester, 3; Providence, 2.
Toronto, 4; Newark, 1.
Newark, 5; Toronto, 3.
Montreal, 8; Jersey City, 3.
Montreal, 3; Jersey City, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	20	12	.625
Philadelphia	17	11	.607
Pittsburgh	15	15	.500
Brooklyn	14	15	.483
St. Louis	15	17	.469
Boston	14	16	.467
Cincinnati	12	16	.429
New York	11	15	.407

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	23	13	.657
Detroit	22	12	.647
New York	17	13	.567
Boston	13	14	.481
Washington	13	16	.448
Cleveland	13	18	.419
St. Louis	14	20	.412
Philadelphia	11	31	.344

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	20	13	.606
Chicago	21	14	.600
Kansas City	18	14	.562
Newark	19	15	.559
Brooklyn	15	15	.500
St. Louis	15	16	.484
Baltimore	13	21	.382
Buffalo	10	24	.294

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Richmond	14	8	.636
Montreal	13	10	.565
Buffalo	9	7	.562
Providence	11	10	.524
Rochester	11	9	.550
Newark	7	10	.410
Jersey City	8	12	.400
Toronto	7	14	.330

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Newark at Kansas City.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Montreal.
Newark at Toronto.
Providence at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.

CHIFEDS TAKE GAME IN THE FOURTEENTH

Flack's Single Brings In Run That Defeats Buffalo Federals, 4 to 3.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Flack's single gave Chicago the verdict over Buffalo, 4 to 3, in a fourteen inning game today. After the first inning, when two hits gave the locals two runs, Krapp pitched a great game until the ninth, when he became wild and passed in the tying score. Timely hits by Dalton, Louden and McDonald drove in the Buffalo runs, but with Brown's advent to the slab in place of Rankin Johnson the visitors' scoring was stopped. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'f'rd, rf.	5	2	1	0	0
Zwil'g, cf.	3	0	1	6	0
Flack, lf.	6	2	3	4	0
Fischer, c.	4	0	0	2	0
Tinker, ss.	2	0	0	2	0
Zeid'r, 3b.	2	0	0	2	2
Fritz, 3b.	2	0	1	1	1
J.Smith, ss.	3	0	0	2	5
Wilson, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Far'll, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2
Beck, 1b.	1	0	0	3	0
J'kson, lb.	4	0	0	16	2
Johns'n, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Brown, p.	4	0	0	0	2
†Wickland.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	44	4	7	42	17

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'ney, 2b.	7	1	2	3	3
Dalton, cf.	6	1	2	2	0
L'den, ss.	4	0	1	3	4
M'D'ld, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
Chase, 1b.	6	0	1	13	3
Engle, rf.	5	0	0	1	0
F.Sm'h, 3b.	3	0	0	3	2
Blair, c.	3	1	1	11	3
Krapp, p.	5	0	1	3	5
Total.	47	3	9	*40	20

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Zeider in ninth inning.
Errors—Chase, Tinker, Farrell. (2.)

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Blair, Zwilling. Stolen bases—Dalton (2,) Fritz, Farrell. Earned runs—Off Johnson, 3; off Krapp, 4. Sacrifice hits—Krapp, Zwilling (2.) Double plays—Farrell, Smith, and Beck; Jackson and Farrell; Tinker, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Buffalo, 11; Chicago, 12. First base on error—Buffalo, 1. Base on balls—Off Johnson, 6; off Brown, 2; off Krapp, 10. Hits—Off Johnson, 6 in 6 2-3 innings; off Brown, 3 in 7 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Johnson, 2; by Krapp, 8. Passed ball—Fischer. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Shannon. Time of game—Three hours and three minutes.

Newark Federals Nosed Out.

KANSAS CITY, May 24.—The locals managed to nose out Newark today, 2 to 1. Cullop pitched a steady and careful game throughout for Kansas City, though the locals made three errors back of him. Score:

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'b'ne, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Rawl's, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
Stov'l, 1b.	3	1	2	8	0
Per'ng, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0
Shaw, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
K'w'y, 2b.	3	1	1	0	2
Gilm'e, rf.	2	0	0	2	0
Brown, c.	3	0	0	2	3
Cullop, p.	3	0	0	0	6
Total.	29	2	8	27	11

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pb'll, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
M'K'le, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1
Rousch, cf.	3	0	1	4	0
Lap'te, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Huhn, 1b.	2	0	0	10	1
Esm'd, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
Scheer, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Rarid'n, c.	4	0	1	5	0
Mosely, p.	3	0	1	1	2
Total.	30	1	6	24	9

Errors—Stovall, Shaw, Kenworthy.

Kansas City	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Left on bases—Newark, 8; Kansas City, 6. Stolen bases—Stovall, Esmond, Campbell. Chadbourne. Sacrifice hits—Laporte, Huhn. Sacrifice flies—Huhn, Gilmore. Two-base hit—Stovall. Three-base hit—Kenworthy. Double play—Huhn, unassisted. Struck out—By Mosely, 4; by Cullop, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mosely, 2; off Cullop, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Rousch, by Cullop. Earned runs—Kansas City, 1; Newark, 1. Time of game one hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Westervelt.

Crandall Drives In Winning Run.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Crandall's drive to the right-field fence with the bases full in the ninth inning brought Miller home with the winning run and St. Louis defeated Baltimore here today, 2 to 1. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf.	4	1	2	0	0
V'ghn, 2b.	2	0	0	5	4
Kirby, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
B'r'n, 1b.	4	0	2	11	0
W.M'ler, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
H'ley, c.	2	0	0	2	1
Boone, 2b.	1	0	0	2	1
E.J'son, ss.	3	0	1	2	6
Groom, p.	3	0	0	0	2
†Crandall.	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	28	2	10	27	18

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
D'nc'n, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Zinn, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
S'cina, 1b.	4	0	1	7	1
Walsh, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
D'lan, ss.	3	0	0	3	2
Knabe, 2b.	3	0	1	1	4
J'k'l'ch, c.	2	0	0	6	3
Groom, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Bailey, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Russell.	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	28	1	5	*25	13

*Batted for Smith in ninth inning.
†Batted for Johnson in ninth inning.
‡One out when winning run was scored.
Error—E. Johnson.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2				
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1			

Two-base hits—Russell, Zinn. Stolen base—Miller. Sacrifice hits—Vaughn, Deal, Smith, Mayer. Double plays—Johnson, Vaughn, and Borton; Swacina, Knabe, Doolan, and Walsh. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Baltimore, 3. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 1; off Bailey, 1; off Smith, 2. Hits—Off Smith, 8 in 8 innings; off Bailey, 2 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Groom, 3; by Smith, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Fineran and Fyfe. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At St. Paul—Indianapolis, 4; St. Paul, 2.
At Kansas City—Cleveland, 6; Kansas City, 5. (Ten innings.)
At Milwaukee—Columbus, 5; Milwaukee, 2.
At Minneapolis — Louisville, 5; Minneapolis, 1.

New York State League.

At Syracuse — Scranton, 4; Syracuse, 3. (Thirteen innings.)
At Utica—Utica, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
At Troy—Binghamton, 5; Troy, 4.
At Albany—Albany, 4; Elmira, 2.

New England League.

At Worcester—Worcester, 14; Portland, 4.
At Fitchburg—Lowell, 7; Fitchburg, 6.
At Manchester—Lynn, 6; Manchester, 0.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 5; Lewiston, 4.

Colonial League.

At Springfield—Brockton, 2; Springfield, 1. (Ten innings.)
Taunton at Hartford, postponed; rain.
At Fall River—Fall River, 3; New Bedford, 2.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Nashville, 7; Atlanta, 3.
At Memphis—Memphis, 4; New Orleans, 3.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 2; Little Rock, 1.

Tufts Shuts Out Holy Cross.

MEDFORD, Mass., May 24.—Krepps's pitching resulted in a shut-out victory for Tufts, by a score of 6 to 0, in a game with Holy Cross today. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Tufts	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	—6	8	2	
Holy Cross	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	1	

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SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, Today, 3:30 P.M. Giants vs. St. Louis.—Advt.

MORE HARD LUCK TO BRAVES

Manager Stallings Thought to be Afflicted with Mastoiditis.

BOSTON, Mass., May 24.—The world's champion Braves probably will be without the guidance of Manager George T. Stallings for some days. He was confined to his room today with a complaint believed to be due to mastoiditis. A surgeon will examine him tomorrow. Captain John R. Evers, who has been at his home in Troy, N. Y., recovering from a broken ankle bone, is expected here to take up the managerial reins tomorrow. He is able to get about on crutches.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cubs Bat James Out of the Box—Braves Get Only Two Hits.

BOSTON, May 24.—Terrific hitting by Chicago today gave that team a 9 to 1 victory over Boston. Schulte's home-run drive into the right-field bleachers scored Phelan ahead of him in the opening inning. Three singles and three doubles accounted for five more runs in the sixth and caused James's retirement. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P'lan, 3b.	4	1	2	1	4
Fisher, ss.	4	1	2	0	5
Sch'te, lf.	4	3	3	1	0
Z'm'n, 2b.	4	2	4	3	4
Saier, 1b.	5	0	3	14	0
W'ms, cf.	5	0	0	2	0
Archer, c.	5	1	1	4	1
K'sely, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Cheney, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Pierce, p.	3	1	1	0	1
Total.	40	9	17	27	16

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Egan, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
Con'ly, If.	1	1	0	0	0
Cather, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Magee, cf.	3	0	0	2	1
Sm'dt, 1b.	3	0	0	8	1
Smith, 3b.	3	0	2	3	1
M'v'le, ss.	2	0	0	1	4
Gowdy, c.	3	0	0	5	3
James, p.	2	0	0	2	3
C'cher, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Total.	27	1	2	27	17

Errors—Phelan, Egan.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	—9
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, (3,) Schulte, Saier, (2.) Home run—Schulte. Stolen base—Saier. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Zimmerman, Knisely. Double play—Fisher, Zimmerman, and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 2; off Pierce, 2; off James, 1; off Crutcher, 1. Hits—Off Cheney, 2 in three and two-thirds innings; off Pierce, none in five and one-third innings; off James, 14 in six innings; off Crutcher, 3 in three innings. Struck out—By Cheney, 1; by Pierce, 2; by James, 1; by Crutcher, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Red Sox Suspend Leonard.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Hugh Leonard, star pitcher for the Boston Americans, was suspended today on the arrival of the team here for not being in good condition.

Corcoran, Federal Umpire, Released.

C

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1915.

ITALY'S CASE.

Friendship is not an arguable thing. It naturally is or it naturally is not. Between Italy and Austria-Hungary a fiction of friendship became insupportable under conditions which were never contemplated by the Triple Alliance, conditions which threw into naked relief the incompatible nature of their national interests, and the result appears now to have been inevitable. Indeed, the wonder is not that Italy at last denounced the treaty, but that it served so long to keep the peace between two people who for ancient reasons regarded each other as natural enemies.

All the rest is in the "Green Book," a document prepared by Italy to explain and justify her present course of action. The reader, to be fair, must bear in mind that it is a one-sided statement of the case, that it gives only Italy's interpretation of the correspondence with Germany and Austria-Hungary, and that the stipulations of the treaty of Triple Alliance, paraphrased therein, are textually unknown to the world. On the face of the evidence, therefore, it is impossible to judge the intrinsic merits of Italy's long-deferred decision. Perhaps with all the evidence in hand the ethics would not be simplified. Austria-Hungary officially upbraids Italy for having forgotten the spirit of the treaty. Italy charges her former ally with having offended the letter of it. But it was the Italian Premier who said that nothing could be hoped for "if at every step we were compelled to examine the letter of the treaty." Just so. But that only puts it back beyond the point of argument. The letter of a treaty is arguable; the spirit of it is not. Italy and Austria-Hungary were not friends, and never had been where their selfish interests directly touched.

Within the limits of these qualifications Italy makes a strong showing of her case. The Triple Alliance, as she interprets it, contemplated united action in war only for purposes of mutual defense. It provided also that the status of the Balkan States could not be changed by any one of the allies without the knowledge and consent of the others. That must have been, in fact, the stipulation most insisted upon from the beginning by Italy, who for political, economic, and emotional reasons desired the Balkan States to remain as they were, whereas Austria-Hungary's desire was to submerge them. And it was explicitly provided that in the event of Austria-Hungary occupying additional territory in the Balkan States, territorial "compensations" should be made by Austria-Hungary to Italy.

Now, as it was the ultimatum served upon Serbia, (one of the Balkan States,) by Austria-Hungary in the Summer of 1914, without notice to Italy, that precipitated the war, Italy logically could hold that under the terms of the Triple Alliance she was not morally obliged to take part in the war—a war not forced upon her allies, but a war begun by one of them. So she was within her rights to remain neutral. Then a new problem arose. She might have to pay dearly for her neutrality in the event of Austria-Hungary gaining important territorial advantages in the Balkan States and leaving the question of territorial compensation to Italy open until after the war. Italy, therefore, presented her claims for such compensation as under the treaty she was entitled to receive. The Austrian statesmen retorted that Austria-Hungary's occupation of Serbian territory was "temporary." Italy replied that the treaty provided for compensation to her even in the event of "temporary" occupation of Balkan territory. The Austrian statesmen then proposed to regard the occupation as "momentary," which, of course, was to higgle over definitions, or to argue the letter of a friendship which had never existed really in spirit.

It is clear that in the beginning Austria-Hungary thought Italy was bluffing. She refused at one point to proceed with the negotiations. Germany was not so sure, and, besides putting pressure upon Austria-Hungary, sent VON BUELOW to Rome. Austria-Hungary thereupon saw a way to resume negotiations, and began to offer concessions of territory; but she offered less than Italy thought she was entitled to, and a more perplexing question arose, namely, whether Austria-Hungary could or would fulfill her promises after the war. VON BUELOW, speaking for the Kaiser, said Germany would guarantee their fulfillment, but in spite of that Italy stipulated that the factor of immediacy was paramount.

That became the insuperable obstacle. The Italian Premier believed that public opinion in Italy would reject concessions, no matter how intrinsically acceptable, if their execution was postponed to a post-bellum time. Germany's guarantee apparently was insufficient to overcome the popular distrust of the Austrian neighbor. That was where the spirit counted more than anything else. Again and again the Italian Premier refers to the state of public opinion, to its impatience, to its "anger." Public opinion in Italy controlled the situation and determined the event.

On May 3 Premier SONNINO, reviewing the negotiations, concluded a communication to the Austrian Premier as follows:

> These negotiations, however, led to no appreciable results. All efforts of the Italian Government were shattered by the resistance of the Austrian Government, which only after several months decided to recognize Italy's special interest in Valona and promised an insufficient concession in Trent—a concession which doesn't solve the question rationally, neither from ethnologic nor political-military viewpoints. Besides this, the concession will not be carried out at a given time, but in an uncertain period after the war. Under the circumstances, the Italian Government must abandon hope of reaching an accord and finds itself compelled to withdraw all proposals for an agreement. It regards it as useless to maintain an alliance in formal appearance which would only dissimulate the existence of mutual distrust and daily dissensions. For these reasons Italy, confiding in her good right, affirms and proclaims that she resumes from this moment her entire liberty of action and declares null and void her treaty of alliance with Austria.

Austrians now accuse the Italians of "unutterable treachery." It is a simple thing to say that Italy, having availed herself of the letter of the treaty of Triple Alliance to remain away from the side of her allies in war, at last, unable to gain the territorial concession she wanted from one of them, goes over to the enemy, with whom she has probably concluded an understanding. There is, indeed, an air of barter about it. But you have against that the irresistible emotion of a "national aspiration," something now awake in the Italian people, which, though it may not determine right or wrong, does dignify events with a deep sense of human inevitability.

And there is one point more, the significance of which requires to be emphasized. Before the war started, "the cause and the point of departure," as the Italian Premier relates, being Austria-Hungary's ultimatum to Serbia, a promise to preserve the territorial integrity and independence of Serbia was delivered by Austria-Hungary to Russia. That Russia refused to accept it has been held to prove that Russia wanted war. The reason Russia refused to accept it was that she didn't trust Austria-Hungary. Some have thought she might have done so, thereby avoiding war; but now it is clear that neither did Italy trust Austria-Hungary in Serbia, though they were allies. You couldn't expect Russia to trust Austria-Hungary further than she was trusted by a member of the Triple Alliance.

THE GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT.

In explanation of his approval of the direct tax of $19,000,000 Governor WHITMAN has made an explanation in much detail. "When I took office," he says, "I found the finances of the State exhausted." Yet in some way the State met all its bills for a half year longer and has just borrowed $6,000,000 to finish its financial year. According to the report of the State Controller the amount of the State's cash balance at the end of the last fiscal year, the general fund apart from all trust funds, was $18,025,721. The statements are not consistent, although no doubt the differences are explicable. The fact that the State expects to finish its year by borrowing $6,000,000 is hardly justification for a tax of $19,000,000 to meet a deficit which the Governor says was caused by the "failure of the previous administration to provide means for the payment of its obligations." The Governor is in the unfortunate position that the deficit will be more readily condoned, even if due to the cause which he alleges, than the tax which he says will restore a surplus to the State's finances, in the event that the canal referendum shall restore the $3,654,000 which the Governor's signature authorizes to be spent in a manner contrary to the people's expressed wish, that is to say, from tax money instead of from bonds. In an indirect way that is the creation of a surplus from bonds. The administration responsible for that, for whatever reason, will not be allowed to forget it. The explanation always will be regarded with disfavor, no matter how accurate, by those who both vote and pay taxes.

It may be [illegible] Government of the day [illegible] its

that there was no alternative, and there will be much sympathy with him in his position and his argument. But the broad facts remain that he is a party to overruling a decision at the polls, and to fastening upon his own city an unjust tax. It is creditable to the Governor that he has no liking for his position before his townsmen. He reminds them how much they receive from the State in return for their contributions to the State, and says that the direct tax which they pay is not a "complete loss." That is true. For example, the city annually receives from the State some two millions toward the expense of its schools. That two millions, however, is hardly a complete gain, since the city pays to the State's educational system more than twice as much as it receives from the State. That is only an illustrative item. In State curative institutions about one-half are from the city, but the city contributes three-quarters of the up-keep. So the calculation may be carried through various items, with the result rather of swelling the city's credits against the State than the debits to the State. The proceeds of taxation devoted to strictly State and general uses, that is to legislative, executive, judicial, and penal institutions, are hardly one-third of the total of which the city pays three-quarters. That is the difficulty of the Governor in justifying to the citizens of this city his signature to a tax of $19,000,000, of which they must pay some $13,000,000 or more.

In the background there is another reason, applicable to city and State alike, and worthy of consideration by those in high places in both alike. The Governor says that the appropriations which he signed are for "necessities," and for carrying on the functions of the State with "decency." It is impossible to deny it, for nobody knows. The Governor's declaration is superior to that of anybody else. And yet it collides with a deeply rooted idea that money enough is spent, or rather misspent, and that waste is the cause of the increase of taxes. If, indeed, it is true that nothing can be saved beyond the present economical administration of State and city the outlook is gloomy indeed. Yet that is what the Governor and the Mayor alike say. Unless the people who pay the taxes change their opinions the demand of the future will be for officials who will save rather than for those who can find new ways of spending other taxes.

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING AGAIN.

Addressing the Pan-American Conference President WILSON said:

> One of the main things in our way is the physical lack of means of communication, the lack of vehicles, the lack of ships and established routes of trade.
>
> I am perfectly clear in my own judgment that if private capital cannot enter soon upon the venture of establishing these means of communication, the Government must undertake to do so.

It takes courage to persist in this position, considering the rejection of it in every quarter. Also it is difficult to decide which is the best method of attacking an obsession which has resisted all attack hitherto. Perhaps the strongest line to take would be to cite facts rather than opinions. The biggest year's construction in the history of the United States was 1855, until it was surpassed in 1907. In 1907 596,708 tons were added to American registry. In the ten months to May, 1915, the additions were 680,155 tons. The additions this current year have already surpassed the record year, with two months still to go. Much of this additional tonnage was foreign built, but there were included in the above figures 877 American-built merchantmen, against 142 foreign-built of larger aggregate tonnage, being larger vessels. There are thirty steamships now under construction in Delaware yards alone. To be sure, it may be said that thirty is not many, and it might be wished that it were, say, 300. Nothing can be said against this patriotic view. The more American vessels built in American yards and sailed by American crews the better, is the unanimous opinion. Still, speaking historically and comparatively, this is the time of the largest addition to American registry ever known. The congestion of construction is so great that when the United States wanted to order the largest lighthouse tender ever built, it received only five bids, and the contract finally went to the Pacific Coast. In the words of Secretary REDFIELD, stating this fact, "Every big shipyard in the country is extremely busy." The President's idea of what ought to be expected of private enterprise is certainly large, if it is not satisfied by the facts.

The figures are gross. There is no official statement of the net additions to the American merchant marine, that is, the additions less the subtractions due to the retirement of companies previously American. The establishment of a Government shipping competition would be even worse than the subsidizing of foreign competition by compulsory additions to the working expenses of American vessels. There is not a foreigner in the shipping business anywhere who did not rejoice to hear of the La Follette Seamen's bill. The substitution of foreign shipping for American was a prompt effect.

The Government idea of competition is cheap rates at the cost of the taxpayers. It is of the essence of the Government shipping proposal that it should reduce rates, rather than make money. It has been specifically so proposed, and necessarily so. If the Government of the day [illegible] rates its

object would not be accomplished. If it made money it would be a reproach as well as a marvel.

That leads to the argument from reason against the Government proposal. It proposes a Government subsidy of a novel sort, because of the extreme cost of transportation. High rates are objectionable, but they are their own best remedy, and a better subsidy than any Government can devise. The rates fixed in open market are high where they are most needed. The cost of commodities and the cost of transportation decide what goods shall move and where. Commerce plays no favorites, and it is inevitable that the Government should do so. It would be necessary for the Government to decide where its lines should run, and its decision could not be as accurate regarding the needs as the condition of the transportation market. But the very object of a Government line is to combat the transportation market, and falsify it to that extent. If the Government line were directed to the promotion of American trade rather than to the satisfaction of the world need of transportion, it would waste resources to that extent. It could advantage American trade only by making worse the condition of the industry which it seeks to promote. That is to say, if the Government were to decide to devote $30,000,000 or $300,000,000 to Government shipping, it could not possibly produce as good results as though the same resources were guided by private initiative. The figures above show that private capital is meeting the emergency as well as could be expected. Nobody except those who hope to profit by the Government line approves it. It is the privilege of private capital to do what is forbidden to the Government. For tax money to make choices and discriminations in its application is a betrayal of those who contribute the funds which cannot possibly be applied justly and universally in the interest of the public good alone.

STUDENTS' MILITARY CAMPS.

In his last annual report Secretary GARRISON warmly favored the development of military camps for students, declaring that they were already successful. President WILSON has spoken highly of their uses, and General LEONARD WOOD in a recent War Department pamphlet points out that from these camps, consisting of a class of educated men, in time of national emergency a large proportion of the volunteer commissioned officers should be drawn.

Now it is reported that the War Department must abandon the plan of maintaining the camps this year on military reservations at Plattsburg, N. Y.; the Presidio of San Francisco, and at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Money is lacking. Controller of the Treasury GEORGE E. DOWNEY last year thought it wise to disapprove expenditures of $5,000 incurred in their maintenance.

Sentiment this year, and especially during the past few weeks, has so changed in these matters that perhaps Mr. DOWNEY will be moved to repent his act. Certainly, now, if ever, the military branch of this Government needs development.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Enemies Only in Theory.

These are days when displays of international animosities are much more frequent than those of international amenities. The manifestation of courtesy and personal good feeling that took place in the United States District Court when Mr. MARCONI announced his immediate departure for Italy and consequent inability to take further part, for the present, in the trial of his suit for infringement of patent against the wireless telegraph company using a German equipment, is therefore deserving of some notice.

Mr. MARCONI had been summoned home to active service as an officer in the Italian Army, and as soon as he gets there, of course, he will be devoting all his powers to the maintenance and perfecting of Italy's means of communication—a matter which, in modern warfare, is of vastly greater military importance than in the past. Everybody in the court knew what he was going to do, and what the consequences would be, and to whom, but he took advantage of the fact that Italy was then only on the brink of war, and not in it, by proffering cordial farewells to the representatives of the company with which he was in litigation. They did not allow themselves to be outdone by this demonstration of friendliness, as individuals to one, and there was a general interchange of handshakes and good wishes.

This would have been a little unusual as between men who were only antagonists in a patent suit, for such contests are often bitter and lead to the use of harsh language. It was made really remarkable by the peculiar relations then existing between Germany and Italy and the known imminence of the turning of their former alliance into a state of deadly conflict.

The episode suggests that in the current talk about "hate" there is more of vehemence than of reality. When men meet face to face they judge each other, and like or dislike each other, for reasons with which mere nationality has little to do. Theoretically enemies, merely because their respective States are hostile, the acquaintance may be, and in most cases must be and is, treated as an exception to the rule.

A Recording Telephone Is Promised.

Mr. EDISON, the indefatigable veteran of invention, announces—and as usual succeeds in making the announcement carry far by getting free a lot of "space" that money cannot buy—another triumph of his always fertile industry. This time it is a combination of the telephone and the phonograph in the shape of an apparatus that produces a permanent record of both sides of a long-distance conversation.

It is obvious that such a machine would have its utilities—that it would add to telephonic communications the permanence which is one of the qualities they now lack. It is, however, a quality which the telephone [illegible] and [illegible]

conquered rival, the telegraph, already offers, and it is not easy to imagine, offhand, what greater value the promised records would often have than is possessed by the messages written out under the older system. There would be the possibility of recognising known voices, but that might not outweigh, or even equal, in some circumstances, the written message with a responsible company to guarantee its accuracy.

It is not safe, however, to question prophecies made by Mr. Edison, for he has a way of bringing them to pass, sooner or later. It is a good many years, now, since cautious people laughed at anything he said he had done or could do, and as he has doubtless given vastly more thought about the potentialities of the recording telephone than have the rest of us, it is the part of wisdom to accept his assurance that it is a big thing.

He has not yet, so far as known, undertaken to make real the recent forecast by Dr. BELL of telephones so contrived that the "party" at each end of the line could see as well as hear the other, but his achievements have been so many and so great that one can believe that he hasn't performed that particular miracle, not because he can't, but because he hasn't tried.

Justifiable, but Will They Do It?

In warning the members of the Turkish Government and their agents that they will be held to personal responsibility for Armenian massacres, Great Britain, France, and Russia have taken an unusual course, but one which is justified and reasonable, however difficult the enforcement of the menace may be.

The slaughters that have recently taken place, like the many in other years, are not the work of an incorporeal and unpunishable something that rules in Turkey. They are ordered or permitted by individual men whose identity is known or can be determined, and they should incur the ordinary penalties for murder if they can be caught and convicted.

The announcement of this stern intention by the Allies is in line with several verdicts brought in by Coroners' juries in Ireland after the sinking of the Lusitania. Not only did the jurors declare that to be an act of murder, but they left no doubt as to the identity of those who in their opinion were guilty of it.

The chance, however, that anybody in the high realms of sovereignty ever will really be punished for such acts is of the slightest. The French cut off the head of one King and the English that of another, but those were rare exceptions to the general rule that what rulers and their Ministers do, as such, cannot forfeit their claim to a special consideration and special immunities. Like nations, the heads of nations have a morality of their own, and not often are they held to any other.

THE WAR'S BLIND.

How Soldiers So Afflicted Are Being Trained in Self-Support.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have had read to me an extract from a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES which tells something of the generosity of Otto Kahn in placing his spacious mansion, St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, with its magnificent grounds, at the disposal of those who are teaching British and Belgian soldiers and sailors who have lost their sight at the front. Your readers will, I dare say, be interested in some further particulars of the work which Mr. Kahn's public-spirited act is enabling us to do.

We are happily settled here at St. Dunstan's, and our fifty inmates, among whom are included two military and one naval officer, are busy at work and at play. Special and, I think I may say, ingenious arrangements have been made which enable them to find their way about both indoors and out with astonishing facility. Throughout the house are paths of matting, throughout the grounds paths of sheet lead, and warning signals consisting of boards are laid flush with the ground before steps, walls, trees, and other obstacles. Each man spends two hours a day at Braille reading and writing and at learning to manipulate the ordinary typewriter. I cannot speak too highly of the devoted work of the little army of voluntary teachers who come here each day to give instruction in these necessary accomplishments. Two hours more are spent in the learning of some useful and profitable occupation. Many men devote considerably more time each day to the acquisition of useful knowledge. A very large conservatory has been turned into a workshop, and here the classes in carpentry, boot-repairing, basket-making, and mat-making work busily under the instruction of skilled blind teachers. The quite curiously rapid progress which the men are making may be directly attributed to the influence of the blind teacher. The newly blinded man knows that he is being told to do things he can do, and, further, that he is being told the right way in which to do them.

The Country Life Section, which is under the supervision of Captain Webber, the well-known blind expert, is a most interesting feature. Instruction is given in all branches of poultry farming, in bee keeping, and in market gardening, and there are many simple and clever plans to enable the blind men to pursue these avocations with accuracy and ease. Several fellows are learning massage, the one occupation at which blind people can compete on even terms with people who can see; indeed, the skilled blind man is very apt to take the lead in this occupation. We have just started rowing on the Regent's Park lake, a branch of which runs into our grounds. Rowing is an ideal exercise for blind people, for, besides the actual physical work involved, it gives them the rare sense of helping instead of being helped.

The Blinded Soldiers and Sailors' Hostel is maintained jointly by the British Red Cross Society, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the National Institute for the Blind, and a grant from the Prince of Wales's Fund is defraying the cost of training the men and starting them in life. We invite contributions to a special fund which is spent on costly apparatus, such as typewriters, and in paying the traveling and living expenses of near relatives who are brought from distant parts of the country to stay near by a blinded husband, brother, or son. The National Institute for the Blind has placed at our disposal a home at Brighton, where the men can go for rest and change.

May I end this brief account by referring to the spirit of cheery optimism which is the keynote to the life at St. Dunstan's? The men are thoroughly bright, interested, and happy. A recent writer referred to this place as the Palace of Hope. This name truly describes it, and I trust that it will turn out to be a Palace of Brave Endeavor and Patient Achievement, carried to a point which defies the infliction of a blow as hard as any to which mortals can be asked to submit.

C. ARTHUR PEARSON,
Chairman Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee.
London, England, May 4, 1915.

The Austrian Motto.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of May 22 a scholar states that Austria's motto is "Austriae est imperare orbi universo," which may be construed as "Austria uober Alles," though a better reading would perhaps be "Austria unter Alltes."

Now I may be in error. I often am and I am glad of it, for to err is highly literary, but unless I am more illiteray than the law allows the Austrian motto—usually written A. E. I. O. U.—is "Austria erit in orbe ultima," or "Austria will prevail to the end."

EDGAR SALTUS.

PRUSSIAN CHARACTER.

Mr. Bigelow Makes No Mystery of Its Intense Peculiarities.

Malden-on-Hudson, March 23, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When God made people He gave them a tolerably equal equipment in order that they might remain at peace one with the other. He made the Englishman brave but thirsty; he made the Frenchman light-hearted and fond of glory; but the Prussian he made patient and devoid of tact, and that is why Prussia has had a Rossbach one day and Jena the next; Sedan in 1870 and a complete check in 1915. Whoever has studied Prussia carefully knows that Prussians can never be a world power because no Prussians have yet known how to govern themselves.

The world conquerors have been people whose rule has been for many reasons acceptable—Romans, Greeks, Persians, Mohammedans. Finally the English have conquered and ruled mainly through the respect, if not love, which their persons and institutions have excited. That the Prussian has many customs, but no manners, is almost as true today as when the Knights of Jerusalem founded Marienburg and devastated the pagan tribes whose descendants now prate of their ancestral kultur.

Prussians have never founded a colony, have never impressed their language or customs in any part of the world. They have flourished in the United States under the shelter of British institutions from the days of Queen Anne to those of Washington; and they have since then shared with all the world access to the Western wilderness and unrestricted opportunity to spread their own language anywhere between the Alleghanies and the Golden Gate. Historically and ethnologically there is nothing to the Prussian as a world power save his ox-like docility in the furrow and the loyalty with which he fills the ranks of the Prussian Army. And pray note that officers of the Prussian Army form an aristocratic body wholly separate in blood and tradition from the Prussian peasants whom they command.

The land of the pagan Prussians was conquered, held, and kulturized for centuries by a small band of specially licensed crusaders, whose descendants now hold most of the land and nearly all the military and administrative posts in that feudal country. The Prussian people have never tasted self-government; they know but two classes, the conquerors and the conquered. This explains why Prussia has customs—but no manners. She has mannerisms which in Prussia pass for politeness, but they are painful in a real drawing room. And this is why no such thing as a club has yet existed in Prussia. I mean a club like the Century or Union of New York; Athenaeum or Carlton of London, St. Botolph or Tavern of Boston. A club implies civilization, and civilization implies that members refrain from insulting one another in the rooms of a social organization. Civilized society also implies social equality, at least while in the same drawing room or at the same club table. All these concepts are foreign to the Prussian traditions.

In my day these was an attempt at a real club in Berlin, but as the aristocracy is almost wholly military the premises looked more like an officers' mess than the resort of wit and wisdom. The diplomatic corps was eligible, but they soon wearied of it because whenever an officer entered the room every one of less rank had to stand up and remain at "attention" until permitted to resume his conversation.

I know that I am only telling you commonplaces, but latterly the papers have been full of letters trying to apologize for Prussian kultur and to explain things which are no more mysterious than dyspepsia in the great American pie belt.

The Prussian has not yet emerged from his pristine barbarism, where the Jerusalem crusaders discovered him in the fourteenth century and where their Potsdam descendants have held him in submission from that day on.

Let not my friends of the hyphen accuse me of failing in love for the German. There is a vast gulf between the Germany of the Rhine and the Prussian of the Oder: the civilized Teuton of the Danube and his Sarmatic or Wendish cousin of the Memel or the Vistula. The South Germans are of the old Roman civilization and flourished in the great highways of commerce that made possible the glorious Renaissance; when the forests and swamps of Prussia were still fields for freebooting pirates in the garb of sturdy monks and castle-building friars.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Greek Neutrality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American citizen of Greek parentage, I beg to call your attention to the phrase "Wavering Greece will find it easier to decide," in today's editorial, "Italy's Choice." In the present universal political cataclysm Greece is following the impulses of wisdom and justice. It is unnecessary to describe the sacrifice of her children's precious blood to the holy altar of liberty and freedom for a great many centuries, as this is a historic fact. Greece always maintained her traditional ideal of promoting the welfare of humanity by her immortal literature and art, which enlightened the world. The conflagration going on now is the greatest the world ever witnessed, and it is not wise, it is not right, to add any more fuel to it. Greece has a great, a wise ruler. King Constantine is a wonderful constitutional monarch, filled with political sagacity and love of peace, and can be justly compared with our wise and great President, Woodrow Wilson. Well prepared and perfectly equipped to defend her sacred and inalienable rights and her territorial integrity, Greece is henestly exerting every effort to promote those sublime and ideal ends of peace which will alleviate the great suffering of prostrate mankind, and ultimately will insure the welfare and prosperity of the world.

DEMETRIUS N. DEMETRIADES.
New York, May 21, 1915.

THE PATRIOT'S DREAM.

This sonnet by the late Edmondo de Amicis is learned by every Italian school child. It expresses the fervor of Italian patriotism, now newly awakened.

Ever when thought of death takes fire in me
My burning eyes envision clear this dream:
A mighty plain with blossoming hills; supreme,
Encircling these, the Piedmont range I see;
Therefrom, to bring old strifes finality,
Twinking with steel, with banners bright that gleam
Along the winds, that angry mountain-stream
My country's war-host rolls, splendid and free!
There I, my brethren with me in the fray,
Am battling on to free our Italy
And drive the ancient deadly shames away;
And there I fall, as "Victory!" comes a-start,
Shrill from our tired, ensanguined soldiery—
Sunlit my brow, a bullet in my heart;
Translated by Kathleen Hoge.

THE BUGBEAR OF BRITISH NAVALISM.

It Exists Only in the Imagination of a People so Immature as to Misunderstand the Use of Power.

By JULIAN S. CORBETT,
English Naval Historian and Lecturer in History to the British Naval War College.

Since Germany with her declaration of war first proclaimed herself the champion of civilization against the menace of Pan-Slavism, German apologists have constantly shifted their ground. Seeing neutrals unconvinced, they have wandered uneasily from one alleged object to another, till at last they have settled down to one that is entirely new. The world is now invited to believe that Germany plunged it into war to save it from yet another menace—the menace of British "Navalism."

The word itself was unknown till yesterday, nor had the ideas it connotes any part in practical politics. For a full century, during which British naval supremacy had been almost undisputed, the world, as a whole, had quietly acquiesced in it. Abundant trial had proved it was a menace neither to freedom of trade nor to national independence. The smaller Powers, indeed, had learnt to esteem it as a safeguard, and so it had come to be accepted as a stable element in the international system.

So well established are all the relevant facts in recent history that we could afford to ignore this new discovery of Germany were it not a fresh revelation of the special danger to the quiet life of the nations which lies beneath all that is good in the political conception of the Prussian school of statesmanship.

It is a conspicuous mark of that school to be forever seeing menaces in natural phenomena which it is still too immature to understand. There is a continual starting at shadowy dangers, as though they were still dominated by a survival of the restless instinct of primitive man. Living as he did in a world of vague terrors, everything beyond his ken seemed to be seeking his destruction, and every stranger who did not bear his own totem sign was an enemy to be struck down. This strange survival with which Prussia has reinfected all the German peoples would matter little were it not for the political theory it breeds. It is a theory founded on the one idea of force, the belief that if a nation has power it will use it to harm its neighbors; and therefore all power that is not your own is a menace which force alone can remove. Hence the passion for preventive war.

The Limitations of Force.

The political immaturity that such a conception implies is startling in a people to whom the world has owed something at least of its progress. Its full revelation is indeed possibly the greatest surprise of this lamentable war, and yet there are Germans who recognize and deplore it. There is the Chancellor himself, who a year before the war wrote thus to Professor Lamprecht of Leipsic: "The Germans are a young people with too innocent a belief in force and too little appreciation of the finer methods, and they do not yet know that force alone has never been able to maintain what force has won."

This political immaturity—we might almost say, this aborted political sense—is then no invention of envious enemies; it is an element in Germanism which is recognized by German statesmen not wholly steeped in militarism, and its existence must be fully realized if we are to deal fairly and honestly with this sudden spectre of British "Navalism."

What then has history to say about it? In the first place it will tell us that "Navalism" as Germans picture it—that is, the use of naval predominance to deny the world the freedom of the seas and to tamper with national independence—has never existed. We can see it as a reflection cast from their own militarism, but otherwise we cannot see it. Prussia is afraid of her own shadow. For since the modern national system began "Navalism" has never been even attempted, except once by Spain in the sixteenth century. Then by naval power it was her policy to bar the oceans to all nations but herself, and it is noteworthy that it was in stubborn resistance to this "Navalism" that the modern British Navy had its birth. For it began when John Hawkins in protest against the Oceanum Clausam was sent to force a trade with Spanish colonists along the Spanish main—colonists who inspired by the free spirit of the West were already groaning under the unwisdom of the imperial policy and were glad enough to be coerced. Out of that defiant trading came the great Elizabethan war. It was fought for the freedom of the seas, and in that struggle were fixed forever the traditions of British sea power. So it was that its earliest breath, which was to be also its abiding inspiration, was fragrant with the spirit of free intercourse and political independence which is America's greatest gift to modern civilization.

Higher Uses of Power.

But that was long ago. If we would test the reality of the Prussian apprehension and appraise the vitality of that first inspiration, we must pass forward to the time, just a hundred years ago, when the conclusion of the great war left British naval supremacy unchallenged. It is by that century of unlimited power that the matter must be tried; for the question is not how Britain won the predominance, but how she has used it since it has been hers.

The climacteric year then of 1815 is the logical starting point, but to avoid suspicion of shunning the darker corners of the story, let us antedate it ten years and begin with the year of Trafalgar. Since that is the day when, as is generally believed though erroneously enough—British naval supremacy was consummated. It was not the view of the statesmen or the Admirals of that time. For them those ten years were an arduous struggle which barely prevented Napoleon from restoring what Nelson had so soundly shaken. Through all that time the great Emperor was bent on forcing the smaller powers into a naval coalition against England and the struggle went on interminably along the whole coast of Europe from Kronstadt to the Dardanelles.

The first act of the contest was our notorious seizure of the Danish fleet. As that is the darkest blot on our naval shield, so also was it the darkest hour of our effort to save Europe from Napoleon's militarism. That effort had just foundered at Tilsit; Europe and the nearer East were divided between Napoleon and the Czar. We were practically single-handed against the whole Continent. We saw the Scandinavian Powers at the mercy of the new alliance. Napoleon had an army under Bernadotte upon the Danish frontier, ready at his selected moment to force Denmark with his system, and it was vital to strike before him. We, on our part, had the means ready. It was a combined expedition which had been prepared with [illegible]

the object of assisting Russia to save Prussia from extinction after Jena. It was too late. Before it could be thrown with Pomerania, Tilsit paralysed its action. But it was not too late to forestall Napoleon at Copenhagen. The rapidity of the movement was exemplary, its success complete. In our hands we quickly held the keys of the Baltic and might have safely kept them. But wisely content with having gained the minimum that was essential for ourselves and Europe, we gave them back at once to Denmark. If Germany today could say the same of Belgium how differently would she stand in neutral regard! Still comparatively mild as was our work, it is so repugnant to our memory, so out of tone with our naval tradition, that we have nearly forgotten all the good that came of it. Yet its results were that our fleet still sailed the Baltic; the trade continued to flow. Sweden retained her independence, and the Czar found it prudent to give his half acquired Finland peace and a constitution. Further than that the stroke enabled us to retain predominance at sea to save Spain, Portugal, and Sicily from the militarist yoke. That then is how Britain used her power where the shadow lies darkest on its story.

What Napoleon Would Have Done.

And how would Napoleon with his militarist theories of which Prussia is the heir, how would he have used such power, had it been his? We know from his own lips. At St. Helena, as he looked back on the ruins of his force-founded Empire, he derided our softness in claiming so little of the spoil. Had he been the British Government in 1815, he said, he would have closed all the Eastern seas and have suffered no trade upon them but British trade. It was not so we used the power. To the last he was unable to fathom the secret of the force that had beaten him. For him, as for the purblind reflectors of his policy, the wisdom of restraint was folly. The secret he could not grasp was the secret of that tradition in which our naval power was founded, and in which it continues to rest. We at least knew and still know that in the collective existence of nations there are certain fundamentals on which no man can lay his hand and live. In the statecraft of a maritime people the most sacred of these fundamentals is the freedom of the seas.

In the political uses to which this undisputed power was put, the record is clean. In the reorganization of the world which followed the Napoleonic upheaval the weight of that power, as all men know, was thrown into the scales against the extreme courses of the Holy Alliance. Quick to realize that that brotherhood of reactionary monarchies intended to stifle independent national life and free institutions, we refused to allow our naval power to be used as its tool. All through the great war we had fought for nationalism, and we were true to the faith that had given us the strength to win.

The first indication of what was in the wind was the British refusal to undertake the reduction of the revolted colonies of Spain. Russia endeavored the task, but her naval power proved unequal to it. The reactionary Governments found the British attitude difficult to understand, but there was one Power that had no such difficulty and that was the United States. In development of a suggestion thrown out by Canning, the British Foreign Minister, just after the Congress of Verona had marked the final breach between English policy and that of Continental monarchies, America next year proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine. On both sides of the Atlantic it was received with enthusiasm, and for the first time mother and daughters sat hand in hand in the great council chamber.

At that time, before America had found herself as a great Power, there was little force to support the new doctrine except the naval power of England. But that power was behind it heart and soul, till it was strong enough to stand alone. So, under the inspiration of America and the shield of British naval supremacy, the great group of Southern republics came into being.

American Confidence.

In that hour so fateful for the world, America trusted implicitly British "Navalism" at its height. And what has happened since to shake that confidence? There is no answer. And what is there to show that the old understanding is still firmly rooted in the same political sense of the Anglo-Saxon? Let the men who know the inner history of 1898 give the reply. It is they who can judge between militarism and navalism in that last crisis. It is they who can say which stood for national independence and which would have struck it down.

In Europe the same policy bore similar fruit. As against the military powers the policy of Great Britain was one of non-intervention, of allowing the weaker powers to work out their own destiny. Almost everywhere that policy rendered impotent the reactionary efforts to the larger States. Greece and Italy found themselves, and in many another State liberal institutions attained at last freedom to grow according to their lights.

Further afield the policy of this navalism was the policy of the open door. The essence of that policy was to throw open the trade of the Far East to all alike, so far was the British Government from using its power to restrict any man's trade. Only in one direction was this done, and that was the slave trade, for the suppression of that traffic was the third plank of the policy that marked the zenith of our sea power.

Where then is the justification for this menace to freedom of trade by which Germany is seeking to turn attention away from the menace of her militarism? The vast trade which with admirable resource and energy she had built up in the last generation is

INJUNCTION ENTERED AGAINST SHUBERTS

Justice Hendrick Gives Effect to Decision in Favor of Times Dramatic Critic.

THIRTY DAYS FOR APPEAL

If Defendants Fail to File Notice Within a Month Injunction Becomes Permanent.

Justice Hendrick of the Supreme Court signed the order yesterday giving effect to his decision of May 18 in favor of Alexander Woollcott, dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, against the Messrs. Shubert, who refused him admittance to their theatres after the publication of an unfavorable review of the play "Taking Chances." Mr. Woollcott obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Messrs. Shubert from excluding him. Argument on the injunction was heard by Justice Hendrick, who suspended the operation of the injunction pending his decision, which was in favor of Mr. Woollcott, who was represented by Alfred A. Cook, of Levintritt, Cook & Nathan.

The order just signed by the Justice provides that the defendants must file notice of an appeal from the decision within thirty days, and that argument on the appeal must be heard in the next month. Otherwise the injunction, restraining the defendants from interfering with Mr. Woollcott in his work as a dramatic critic, shall become operative.

Max D. Steuer, counsel for the defendants, said that notice of appeal would be filed this week and that the case would be argued in June. The order signed by Justice Hendrick follows:

At a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1915.

Present
HON. PETER A. HENDRICK, Justice.

ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT, Plaintiff, against
LEE SHUBERT, JACOB J. SHUBERT, SHUBERT THEATRICAL COMPANY, and SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC., Defendants.

A motion having regularly come on to be heard upon an order to show cause dated April 3, 1915, granted by Mr. Justice Bijur, why an order should not be made continuing the preliminary injunction granted in said order to show cause during the pendency of this action, whereby the defendants and each of them and their officers, agents, attorneys, servants, employes, and representatives, and all persons claiming under them or either of them or by virtue of their authority, were enjoined and restrained until the further order of the Court from directly or indirectly refusing, withholding from, or denying to the plaintiff the full and equal accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any theatre, music hall, or other place of public amusement upon the same terms as the general public, and from refusing to permit the plaintiff to enter any theatre, music hall, or other place of public amusement upon the same terms as the public generally, and from otherwise discriminating in any manner against the plaintiff with respect to the accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any such theatre, music hall, or other place of public amusement; and it is

FURTHER ORDERED, that the operation of the injunction hereby granted be suspended for a period of thirty days from the service upon the defendants' attorney of a copy of this order, with a written notice of the entry thereof, and if the defendants within such period of thirty days appeal from this order to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, and bring said appeal on for argument at the June Term, 1915, of said Appellate Division, then the operation of the injunction hereby granted shall be further suspended until the determination of such appeal by said Appellate Division.

Enter,
P. A. H.
J. S. C.

Miss Vetter to Wed Lieut. McKee.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Vetter of 236 West Seventy-first Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Adeline Consuelo Vetter, to Lieutenant E. W. McKee, U. S. N. Miss Vetter made her début three years ago. Lieutenant McKee was graduated from Annapolis, class of '08, and is stationed on the Texas. No date has been set for the wedding.

L'HEUREUX—MABON.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 24.—The engagement was announced today of Miss Katherine B. Mabon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Mabon, of Essex Street, Hackensack, to Alfred J. L'Heureux, of Norwich, Conn. Mr. L'Heureux is a graduate of Trinity College, and is an instructor of languages at Newman School, Hackensack. The father of the bride-to-be is a well-known lawyer in Hoboken.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, May 22nd, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.18 cents per pound.—Advt.

RECEPTION TO DELEGATES.

Cabinet Officers Greet South Americans and Their Families.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The social program of the Pan-American Financial Conference had its inauguration this evening with a reception to the delegates and visitors, with Secretary of State Bryan and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo as hosts. Like the business session of the conference the reception, which ended in a dance, was held in the Pan-American Building, which lends itself even more fully to social than official affairs.

The two Cabinet officers, with Mrs. Bryan, received at the head of the grand stairway overlooking the patio. From here the company passed to the hall of the Americas, where flags of the Latin-American Republics and the United States hung from the high ceiling and about the walls. A section of the marine band played in the gallery, opening from the large hall. Tropical plants, Spring foliage, and rambler roses were used about the gallery in the patio, and in the large supper room on the ground floor.

John Barrett and Francisco Ganes assisted in welcoming the large company, which included, in addition to the delegates and their families, the Latin-American diplomats and their families, members of the Cabinet, the judiciary, and many army and navy representatives. The Ambassador from the Argentine and Mme. Naon were accompanied by a party from Buenos Aires, including Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hale Pearson and Miss Pearson, who will be extensively entertained throughout their Washington visit.

Other prominent guests were Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison, Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson, the Attorney General, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, the Ambassador from Brazil, Ambassador from Chile and Mme. de Suarez, Minister from Bolivia and Mme. Calderon, Miss Elena Calderon, Dr. and Mrs. Pedro R. Rincones and Miss Rincones of Venezuela, Counselor of the State Department and Mrs. Robert Lansing, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. John E. Osborne, Dr. and Mrs. William Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, E. A. de Lima of New York and Miss de Lima, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A. Delano, the Misses Delano, W. P. G. Harding and Miss Elizabeth Harding, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davies.

Tomorrow Argentine Ambassador and Mme. Naon will give a large afternoon reception to celebrate the anniversary of the independence of their country, and entertain the visiting South Americans.

Secretary of State Bryan will entertain a group of delegates at luncheon tomorrow and again on Wednesday.

An excursion to Mount Vernon aboard the Mayflower, a garden party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, and a luncheon by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo are other entertainments in honor of the Pan-American visitors.

The garden party at Calumet Place on Wednesday will be in compliment to the Honorary Commercial Commission of China. Chinese Minister and Mme. Shah will receive the guests with Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan.

NEWPORT TO WELCOME SHIP

Public Exercises Today on Return of the Historic Constellation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 24.—Through the assistance given by Captain Roger Welles, commanding officer of the Naval Training Station, a public welcome will be held tomorrow noon on the return to the station of the historic corvette Constellation from Norfolk. Mayor Robert S. Burlingame will preside, and Captain Welles will read a history of the ship. Henry W. Clarke will speak on the part Fort Green, where the exercises will take place, played in the Revolution. School children will sing patriotic hymns, and the benediction will be offered by the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes. Members of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will take part, and the Newport Artillery Company will fire a national salute. The band from the training station will play.

As a result of visits by army officers from Forts Adams and Greble to select sites for use as searchlight and observation stations to be used in manoeuvres with the State troops of Coast Artillery this Summer, a spot on Price's Neck called Graves Point was selected for a searchlight station and the base for the range finder at Fort Adams.

It has been learned that a year or so before Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan died he offered to sell the site about his fishing club for $1 to the War Department, but the offer was not accepted for some reason unknown. It was at this place that Mr. Morgan came to rest and fish with friends.

Conservators for the estate of Theodore M. Davis, have turned over to the executor, Thomas L. Manson of New York, $486,646.38, according to the first and final account of the conservators allowed in the Surrogate's Court here today.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Cutting, Jr., were granted today to Francis Smyth of New York. The personal estate does not exceed $30,000, and is bequeathed to Marion Cutting, his mother, now deceased.

Grenville Merrill of Stockbridge has sub-rented the Gilliatt cottage to Mrs. J. Townsend of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, who arrived from New York Sunday on the steam yacht Wanderer, are settled at their cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. George S. Scott and family arrive next Monday. Miss Mimi Scott will visit friends in Long Island before coming to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse of New York arrive next Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham, who have been visiting Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, are occupying their cottage for the Summer.

OPEN BERKSHIRES VILLAS.

Mrs. R. H. Lynde and Mr. and Mrs. B. Clarkson Among Early Colonists.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 24.—Mrs. William Douglas Sloane will remain in town until after the wedding of her son, Malcolm D. Sloane and Miss Elinor Lee. She will then go to Elm Court estate for the entire season. Mrs. Sloane will have the members of her family with her during parts of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Walker will arrive tomorrow at the Warrin country place in Stockbridge, which they leased for the season.

Mrs. Rollin H. Lynde and her son, Charles Lynde, arrived today at their place in Stockbridge. Mrs. Lynde has been detained in New York because of the illness of her son-in-law, Clyde Livingston Duval. Mr. and Mrs. Duval are going to Stockbridge later.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke and the Misses Alma and Beatrice Clarke arrived today at Pernbrooke.

Dr. Henry P. Jaques has accepted plans for a villa which he will have built on the Stokes lot on Yokun Avenue, a property he lately acquired.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ingersoll Riker and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Gilford, touring in the Berkshires, arrived at Curtis Hotel. Also at the hotel are Mrs. Frank L. Norton of Cazenovia and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Ames of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick are coming up to Lenox this week for a short visit.

William T. Wells, Miss Wells and M. T. Wrightingham of Brooklyn arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Foster, who were at the Inn, returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield received their Stockbridge friends at Konkapot Cottage Sunday night, the members of the colony motoring to the Crowninshield place for tea. Frank Crowninshield returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Banyer Clarkson came up today and opened their Tyringham country seat.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease have arrived at the Orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. Loyall A. Osborne, who leased the Bangs place, have returned to Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field have gone to Lake Mohegan, N. Y., for a stay before opening their Lenox villa.

MR. FROHMAN'S BODY AND OTHERS ARRIVE

Funeral Services for Manager Will Be Observed Today in Five Cities.

NINE COFFINS ON NEW YORK

Grieving Relatives Receive Dead of Lusitania—Ships' Flags Fly at Half Mast.

The American liner New York arrived here early yesterday morning from Liverpool with the bodies of nine of the dead of the Lusitania. Captain W. J. Roberts had the ensign lowered to half mast and the flags on the White Star liner Adriatic and other vessels along the eNorth River front were lowered as the New York steamed slowly by.

The coffins were all packed in big wooden cases and were kept during the voyage in the after smoking room on the pomenade deck, which had been converted into a Chapelle Ardente. The names of the dead were:

CHARLES FROHMAN of New York.
WILLIAM H. ELLIS of New York.
Miss MARY WRIGHT of New York.
THOMAS B. KING of Rye, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES A. PLAMONDON of Chicago.
Professor CARLTON T. BRODRICK of Newton Centre, Mass.
ISAAC F. TRUMBULL of Bridgeport, Conn.
ARTHUR R. FOLEY of Trenton, N. J.

The case containing the body of Mr. Frohman was covered with wreaths that had been ordered by cable by friends of the theatrical manager to be put on board at Liverpool and kept in the cooling chamber until the liner entered New York Harbor. A large wreath of lilies and roses had a card attached to it, which bore the name of C. Haddon Chambers, the English playwright, and was inscribtd:

To Dear Charles:
To whom all winds come,
Quiet as the sun,
All the waters as the shore.

Floral pieces and wreaths were placed also upon the cases containing the bodies of the other victims of the tragedy of May 7.

When the New York arrived at her pier at West Twenty-first Street at 8 o'clock Daniel Frohman, with Al Hayman, was waiting to receive his brother's body from the hearse. Al Tumalde, manager of the Globe Theatre in New York, who had escorted it from Queenstown.

Frohman Funeral Today.

Mr. Frohman appeared deeply distressed as he stood bareheaded on the lower deck beside Captain Roberts of the New York while the case containing the body was being taken ashore. He was so much agitated that he waited a few minutes before descending the gang plank to the pier, followed by Mr. Hayman. The coffin was taken from the pier to Daniel Frohman's home at 149 West Seventy-ninth Street, where the funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock this morning for the family. These rites will be followed by a public service at 11 o'clock at Temple Emanu-El at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth and Forty-fourth Streets.

At an hour corresponding with the time for the funeral services over the body of Mr. Frohman Miss Billie Burke has arranged to have services held in his memory at a synagogue in Tacoma, Wash.; Miss Billie Burke and Miss Ethel Barrymore in Los Angeles; John Drew in a synagogue in San Francisco; the members of the Julia Sanderson-Donald Brian-Joseph Cawthorn company in a synagogue in Providence, and, as arranged by Donald Brian.

The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Plamondon had been placed in coffins enclosed in one big case, which was received at the pier by Charles A. Plamondon, their son, who was accompanied from Chicago by Dr. John B. Murphy, the famous surgeon, an old and intimate friend of the Plamondons. The son was otherwise overcome when the stevedores took the case to the pier and he had to leave the arrangements for shiping the bodies of his parents to Chicago in the hands of Dr. Murphy.

The body of Thomas B. King was met at the pier by a representative of the firm of Brokaw Brothers with whom he had been connected for many years. Wreaths from the dead man's family at Rye and his business friends in New York were placed upon the case as it was taken from the ship.

Body Removed to Trenton.

Relatives received the body of A. R. Foley, who had gone to Europe to represent the Home Rubber Company. It was shipped to Trenton, N. J., where the funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at Christ Episcopal Church of which Mr. Foley was a member. The Rev. W. Trenkath, the rector, will officiate and the Masonic organizations and Sons of St. eGorge are to attend. Mr. Foley is survived by his widow, a son Bertram, who is now a student at the Canadian Agricultural College, and two daughters.

The other bodies were taken away by relatives. A. W. Brince, the purser of the New York, had the consular papers all ready for the Custom officials when the ship was made fast so that there was no delay.

The officers of the liner said that the weather during the voyage might be described by superstitious seamen as weird and uncanny for May. There was not a real fine day. The ship encountered rain, wind, thunder, hail, and fog at intervals.

Rain Again Postpones Greek Play.

Special to The New York Times.

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., May 24.—For the second time it was necessary to postpone the performance of Granville Barker's Greek production, "Iphigenia in Tauris," because of the rain. The play will be given tomorrow afternoon in the sylvan theatre at the Piping Rock Club, and the receipts will go to the Country Home for Convalescent Babies, of which Mrs. Robert Bacon is President.

Son Born to Representative Flood.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Representative Henry D. Flood of Virginia, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Mrs. Flood are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son in this city yesterday. Mrs. Flood was formerly Miss Anna Portner of Virginia. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Flood took place in April, 1914.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the New York—Departures.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the New York from London, were:

Dr. E. G. and Mrs. Acheson, Miss Jean Acheson, Howard Acheson, E. Allen, J. F. Anderson, the Rev. and Mrs. A. N. Anderson, W. H. Andrews, W. Bale, Mrs. M. C. Ball, J. G. Bartlett, A. F. Beach, Sir Adam and Lady Beck, Norman Beckett, O. E. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Bennett, Mrs. S. Birrell, F. P. Blair, R. H. Burnside, R. D. Carins, Mr and Mrs. R. G. Carrington, Samuel Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Colley, C. P. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Cutler, E. C. Darling, Miss M. C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Donald, Walter Doyl, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Dyer, Miss E. Evans, E. T. Early, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. England, A. M. Ferguson, Miss Leona Fern, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Foote, H. M. Fox, G. M. Frome, A. O. Gillick, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Grahame, F. C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harcourt-Palmer, Harold Halton, James Henderson, Miss L. K. Henderson, Mrs. D. H. Holcomb, Miss Mary Hyland, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kennedy, Fred Landis, Mrs. Shore Leslie, Miss Anne Leslie, Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. E. H. Lynton, James Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Stanley Morgan, Miss I. Nellson, H. S. Perris, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Price, T. B. Reeves, Miss Lily Roberts, W. R. C. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. Slater, W. H. Taitt, Charles Tennent, Miss D. Todd, and Mrs. D. Williams.

Some of those booked to sail for Rotterdam today on the Ryndam are:

Mr. and Mrs. A. Boden, Miss Nelly Boden, Miss Grete Egerer, J. C. Heyer, H. L. Van Fraag, Hendrick Salm, Adam Yount, and Mrs. M. Stenger.

"MEANEST MAN IN WORLD."

Amusing Playlet Given by Allan Dinehart at the Palace.

Quite the best if not the most pretentious number in the long program at the Palace this week is a one-act play called, "The Meanest Man in the World," written by Everett S. Ruskay and well played on a diminished stage by Allan Dinehart and Mary Louise Dyer. It was not composed backward or upside-down, it is innocent of melodrama, it is not about war, and there is not so much as a single shot fired during its brief course, but despite these obvious eccentricities it belongs close to the top of the list of several dozen short plays that have been acted with varying success at this same theatre this season. "The Meanest Man in the World" is a comedy, just such an amusing piece as Frank Craven might write for himself if he contemplated a sally into vaudeville.

Johnny Dooley is an entertaining cross between George N. Cohan and Bert Fitzgibbon, and for dancing there are the expert Cansinos, held over from the week before, and Bessie Clayton, back again after a short absence. Kitty Gordon, who has the place in the program that was to have been enlivened by Eva Tanguay, appears resplendent in a new vehicle constructed by Jack Lait and distinguished by the presence of the most offensive reporter in the history of stage journalism. You see Miss Gordon in pink silk and in bed and even after the "act de luxe" is over, she comes on in support of Jack Wilson, a blackface comedian, who is suffered to be exceedingly coarse, and who rattles on about all the other numbers on the bill, but particularly about the "act de luxe."

DELEGATES PRACTICE GOLF.

Tournament of Southeastern Traffic Men Begins at Hot Springs Today.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 24.—Golf was the paramount attraction at Hot Springs today, and in anticipation of the annual Summer tournament of the Southeastern Traffic Association, which begins tomorrow, many delegates to the convention were out for practice following their first meeting this morning. W. A. Carpenter, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., will be in charge of the tournament, in which there are more than 100 entries.

The Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess de Chaulnes, Miss Marguerite Shonts, and Miss Isabella May were out playing a foursome this afternoon. Others playing were Daniel N. Bates of Boston, P. S. Davant, who arrived this morning in his private car from Roanoke; A. Snarvakoski, Miss Maher, Miss Buckner, Miss Frost, Alfred and Robert Batcheller, and Dr. Robert A. Black.

J. P. Tirrill and A. L. Tirrill rode around Switzerland this morning and with Mrs. Tirrill entertained at tea at the Casino this afternoon.

Henry Albert returned to the Homestead today, following several days' absence in New York.

A. Hilton of St. Louis drove a party of friends around Dunn's Gap this morning. Mrs. Joseph Bremer and Miss Rachael Bremer of Milton; Mrs. F. K. Pendleton of Columbus, Ohio; D. C. Hurd L. D. Holsmeister, and P. F. Lawrence of New York also drove, and Mrs. and Mrs. Thornyke and Mrs. Nathaniel S. Thomas, Jr., of Boston enjoyed the scenic drives. Miss Maher and Miss Buckner of Roanoke were out in the saddle following a plunge in the swimming pool.

Among those entertaining at tea at the Casino today were Mrs. Matthew L. Akers and Miss Jane Akers, Mrs. John Thornydke, Mrs. Robert A. Black, and Mrs. Kelly Evans.

Among New York arrivals at the Homestead today were Dr. E. C. Titus, who will remain through June; Lewis Walker, W. N. Agnew, E. R. Richardson, F. W. Moore, W. A. Becker, Alexander Orr, T. Lewis, J. W. Campion, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Martin, R. Donald Haughton, and P. J. Crowley; also Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Duke of West Orange, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Mann of Buffalo, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Croft of Washington.

TOUR TO WHITE SULPHUR.

Many Vacationists Arrive at the Springs in Their Motor Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 24.—The influx of Summer vacationists at White Sulphur has begun and many Southerners are here to spend the entire Summer. Many bring their motor cars, and the majority tour to the Springs, for the roads through the mountains are in excellent shape for long rides.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. McVitty of Salem, Va., and Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Burnett of Roanoke, Va., arrived at the Greenbrier today after touring from Salem. Among the other automobilists who have arrived at White Sulphur during the last few days are Mr. and Mrs. Kendrick E. Morgan, Mrs. F. E. Foster, Mrs. P. B. Williams, Miss Mary E. Alden, J. O. Needles, C. D Emmons, Mrs N. D. Maher, the Misses Maher, Miss Buckner of Roanoke, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jordan, H. N. Slater, and Robert Batcheller.

The golf links and the veranda of the golf club are the most popular places with the members of the colony here in the afternoons, and today nearly 100 players were out, while that number sat on the veranda and watched the play. Among the players were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Willett, Mrs. Frank Tilford, the Misses Tilford, Charles I. Cragin, Mrs. J. A. Hartford, Reynolds D. Albertini, E. Kendall Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. A. Heeren, J. O. H. Pitney, Mrs. Thomas Carter, J. W. Bell, and C. F. Shallcross.

Count Wittengenstein of Vienna, Austria, arrived at the Greenbrier late this afternoon after a forty-seven-mile horseback ride over the steep mountain roads from the Virginia Hot Springs. He started early this morning, and this is the second time within a month that the rider has made the trip, and after a few days' stay he will return to the Virginia resort.

The other arrivals at the Greenbrier today included A. G. Fiske, E. W. Holladay, and Alexander Williams of New York, Frank Williams of Pittsburgh, and John M. Jefferson of Wheeling, W. Va.

Bernard Roudin.

Bernard Roudin, a pharmacist of 335 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home at that address, in his forty-eighth year. He was born in Russia, and after being graduated from a university there, came here thirty years ago. Here he was graduated from the College of Pharmacy of New York University and was a member of its Alumni Association. Mr. Roudin was interested in charitable work, and was a member of the Brooklyn Home for the Aged and the Federation of Hebrew Charities. He is survived by a son and a daughter, Miss Helen F. Roudin, who was the first woman to receive the gold medal for laboratory work from the College of Pharmacy of New York University.

J. J. Curley, Rockaway Beach Pioneer.

John J. Curley, proprietor of the Atlas Hotel for forty years, and one of the pioneers at Rockaway Beach, died on Sunday at his home, 58 Henry Street, in that city, in his seventy-ninth year. He was a veteran of the civil war and was the last survivor of Company B of the Fifth United States Cavalry, in which 1,500 men served during the war. Mr. Curley was born in Ireland and enlisted in the army in 1858, being stationed along the Texas border until the outbreak of the war, when he was sent with his regiment to the front. He took part in the battles of Bull Run, Gettysburg, Fairfax Court House, Antietam, and Chancellorsville, and was invalided for three years after the war, while recovering from wounds. His hotel, owing to his army record, was a rallying place for veterans of the civil war. Two daughters and a son survive him.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

WEDDED AT THE SAN REMO.

Leonard S. Tyler of New Haven Marries Miss Alice D. Jaynes.

The wedding of Leonard Sanford Tyler of New Haven, Conn., and Miss Alice Dickson Jaynes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander Jaynes of the San Remo, was held yesterday in the San Remo drawing room, which was decorated with Spring flowers. The Rev. Mr. John Moment of Newark, N. J., performed the ceremony.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a trailing white satin gown draped with tulle, a tulle veil held with orange blossoms, and carried lilies of the valley and white orchids. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Frederick M. Wilcox of Madison, N. J., as her matron of honor. Mrs. Wilcox was gowned in orchid-colored taffeta trimmed with lace and her orchid-colored hat was trimmed with orchids. Her flowers were clusters of mauve and purple orchids.

Mr. Tyler had Seth Mosely of New York as his best man. There were no ushers, as the wedding was a quiet one confined to the relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler will make their home in New Haven. Mrs. Tyler was until recently Executive Secretary of the Consumers' League of New Jersey.

MISS IRENE WARNER A BRIDE.

Married to Benjamin K. Ayers at Her Parents' Home in Brooklyn.

The marriage of Benjamin K. Ayers of Ansonia, Conn., and Miss Irene Warner, a daughter of Dr. Alton G. Warner and Mrs. Warner, was celebrated yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, 19 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a white satin and lace gown, a tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Genevieve Warner, who wore a pink frock and carried pink flowers. Mr. Ayers's best man was John Pearson of Concord, N. H.

The house was decorated throughout in Spring flowers, and none except relatives and a few intimate friends were asked to the wedding. A small reception followed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Ayers will live in Ansonia on their return from their honeymoon trip.

Joseph B. Vandergrift.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 24.—Joseph B. Vandergrift, aged 46, died today at the West Penn Hospital from heart disease. He was born in Oil City, but when a boy his father, the late Captain Jacob Vandergrift, moved to Pittsburgh, where he became interested in oil, steel, and banking enterprises. Mr. Vandergrift was educated at Rutgers College. For years he was identified with a number of important business concerns. He managed the Duquesne football team, and was also financially interested in the Pittsburgh Baseball Club of the National League several years ago. Of late years he had spent much of his time in New York. His widow, two sons, John M. of New York and J. Vandergrift of Philadelphia; a brother, S. H. Vandergrift of Washington, D. C., and two sisters, Mrs. K. V. Johnston, wife of General John A. Johnston of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Margaret Murphy, wife of Colonel Thomas E. Murphy of Philadelphia, survive him.

Adam Partridge Dies at 98.

Adam Partridge, a resident of the Eighth and Ninth Wards for seventy-two years, died on Sunday at his home, 2 Van Nest Place, in his ninety-ninth year. He was born in Gardner, Mass., and was a son of Jabez Partridge and Mrs. Mary Jackson Partridge, descendants of the earliest settlers of Massachusetts. Mr. Partridge became a chairmaker, and came to this city in 1843. His wife, who was Miss Melissa Underwood, and whom he married in 1847, died in 1896. Five daughters, Mrs. Stevenson Taylor of this city and Mrs. George B. Underwood, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

MAX COHEN, a clerk with the interborough for many years, died yesterday at his home, 672 Union Avenue, Bronx, in his forty-fifth year. He was born in this country and was a son of Marcus and Mrs. Hannah Cohen, who survive him, with three sisters.

WILLIAM B. ANDREWS, 47 years old, Principal of the West Brook High School until recently and former President of the Maine Teachers Association, died in Portland yesterday.

JOSEPH LANG, one of the last old-time minstrels, died at his home in Chicago yesterday after an illness lasting more than three years. "Joe" Lang, as he was known to theatregoers throughout the country, had been identified with the management of theatres in Chicago since 1884.

REUBEN P. YEOMAN, 85 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died Sunday night from paralysis at his home, 330 Valley Road, West Orange, N. J. He was born in Greene County, N. Y., and at the outbreak of the civil war enlisted in Company B, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery.

JOHN W. SMITH, a prominent horseman and a lifelong resident of Paterson, N. J., died at his home there yesterday. He was 51 years old. Mr. Smith was a keeper in the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton, and later owned a grocery business. He was a member of the Passaic County Driving Association, the North Jersey Country Club, and the Knickerbocker Club.

Dr. LOUIS S. BISCHOF died on Sunday at his home, 120 East Thirty-fourth Street, in his fifty-third year. He was born in this city, and was a graduate of both the New York University Medical School and the New York College of Pharmacy. His widow survives him.

Colonel JOHN G. MACKINTOSH, a banker, and interested in the Holyoke Paper Company and other enterprises, died on Sunday at his home in Holyoke, Mass., in his 74th year.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE LA WALL STUCKY REIMER, wife of Henry C. F. Reimer, formerly associated with Thomas A. Edison, died on Sunday at her home, 105 Munn Avenue North, East Orange, N. J. She was 63 years old, and, besides her husband, is survived by a son.

JOHN G. MORONY, President of the Daly Bank Trust Company of Butte, Mont., died at his home in that city on Sunday, in his 46th year. He was born in Montana, and was a former Managing Director of the Amalgamated Copper Company. Mr. Morony was also interested in the First National Bank of Great Falls, Mont., the Great Falls Townsite Company, the Great Falls Power Company, the Daly Bank and Trust Company of Anaconda, the First National Bank of Dillon and the Western Montana National Bank of Missoula.

PIERRE MARTIN, inventor of a process for making steel, which, in 1913, was used in making two-thirds of the world's steel, died on Sunday at his home in Paris, France. The Bessemer Gold Medal of the Steel Institute of England, was awarded to him this month. Martin Brothers of Sireul, France, of which he was a member, adopted the Siemers regenerative gas furnace in 1860, and began making steel after what is known as the Siemers-Martin process.

Countess GEORGES MNISZECK, daughter of the Countess Hanska, whose second husband was the novelist Balzac, died in Paris on Sunday, in her 86th year.

Dr. ROBERT HAMPTON WINN, a dentist, died on Sunday at his home, 501 West 113th Street, in his 53d year. He was a native of Toronto, and was a member of the Mystic Shrine. Dr. Winn had lived here for fifteen years. He was a son of Dr. Theodore B. Winn of Toronto.

Dr. HEWLETT WHITTY OAKLEY, formerly with the S. R. Smith infirmary on Staten Island, died on Sunday at his home in Portersville, Cal., in his 36th year. He was the son of Mrs. A. J. Newbury by her first marriage, her first husband being Captain A. J. Newbury, Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I. Dr. Oakley was a graduate of New York University and the Bellevue Medical School, and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Zeta Psi fraternities. His widow and two daughters survive him.

CHARLES O'HARA, 77 years old, an agent for several line steamships, died on Sunday at his home, 29 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn. He had been a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn for the last fifty years, and left six sons.

THOMAS RALEIGH, head bookkeeper for a leading Brooklyn firm, died at his home, 1,601 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

FREDERICK KROPP, a member of Herder Lodge, No. 608, F. and A. M.; Altair Chapter, No. 237, R. A. M.; St. Elmo Commandery No. 57, K. T.; the German Hospital Association of Brooklyn, the German Printers' Association, and the Deutscher Liederkranz, died yesterday at his residence, 123 Franklin Street, Brooklyn, in his 82d year.

Mrs. ANNA MARTIN, well known in Brooklyn as a musician and for several years organist of St. John's Chapel and in other churches, died at her residence, 933 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mrs. Martin was a native of Ireland, and as a young girl studied music in the Conservatory of France, and later traveled all over the world. She lived in Brooklyn twenty years before coming to the United States. She is survived by three daughters and a son, Paul, who is organist of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, and of the music department of the Eastern District High School.

Captain CHARLES S. DOWNS, 72 years old, a retired tugboat captain, died on Sunday at his home, 464 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. He was captain of the tugboat Thistle, which sank off the New Jersey flats eight years ago.

JOHN REUBEN USHER HAYES, for thirty-five years employed by the Trow Printing Company, and an old member of Typographical Union No. 6, is dead at his home, 131 East Thirty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, aged 60 years.

BRYANT L. YOUNG, Postmaster and Justice of the Peace of Orient, L. I., died on Sunday from injuries received by falling from a tree late Saturday afternoon. Mr. Young climbed the tree to cut off an overhanging limb, and slipped from the wet branches and fractured his skull. He was 38 years old, and long prominent in the civic and church affairs of the town. Mr. Young also represented the Town of Southold as Justice of the Peace. He is survived by his widow and three children.

JOHN JOSEPH CURLEY, 79 years old, a pioneer settler and hotel man of Rockaway Beach, died at his home in Henry Street on Sunday. Mr. Curley served throughout the civil war with the Fifth United States Cavalry, and shortly after the war went to Rockaway Beach.

Miss MARY ELLEN MUNDY, a daughter of the late George Mundy, a well-known journalist and magazine publisher of this city, died in the Skene Sanitarium, and her funeral will be held today from the home of her brother, George W. Mundy, 21 St. Charles Place, Brooklyn.

JAMES A. CAW, for twenty-nine years in the customs service and a member of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club and of the Custom House Weighers' Association, died on Sunday at his home, 383 First Street, Brooklyn, in his 56th year.

Mrs. EMMA L. MATTHEWS, wife of David Edwin Matthews, a well-known piano dealer in Brooklyn, died of pneumonia following an operation on Sunday, and the funeral services will be held this evening at her late residence, 372 Monroe Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Matthews was born in West Nyack, N. Y., 60 years ago.

Mrs. KATE WANNENMACHER, widow of Charles Wannenmacher, a paint manufacturer of Jersey City, is dead at her home, 447 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn. She was born in this city 66 years ago and is survived by a daughter.

MARTIN ESSELGROTH, 86 years old, a retired master baker, long in business in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 295 Hewes Street. He was a native of Germany, and one of the oldest members of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church.

Mrs. MARIA JONES, the oldest woman in Centre Moriches, L. I., and widow of Alvah Jones, who was prominent in Democratic politics in that place, died on Sunday at the age of 92 years.

Sergeant NICHOLAS GENTNER, for many years with the engineering corps stationed at Fort Totten, Willets Point, died on Sunday at his home in Whitestone, L. I. He was 77 years of age.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Woman's Benefit Association
OF THE
Ladies of the Maccabees of the World
The Largest and Most Progressive Fraternal Benefit Society for Women in the World.

STRONG FINANCIALLY.
EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN.

Total membership May 1, 1915	186,043
Net gain first four months 1915	6,334
Net gain in benefit members last six years to May 1	41,534
Balance reserve fund	$8,216,241.44
Total death claims paid	$12,100,652.80
Interest earnings for 1914	$328,678.88

NEW BENEFITS FOR NEW YORK MEMBERS.
Sick Benefits—Last Illness and Burial Benefits.
Ask the Record Keeper of any Hive for rates, or inquire of Mrs. Eva L. McNett, Great Commander, 22 Hakes Ave., Hornell, N. Y., concerning these new features.
Not connected in any way with the Ladies of the Modern Maccabees.
MISS BINA M. WEST, Supreme Commander. MISS FRANCES D. PARTRIDGE, Supreme Record Keeper.
World's Maccabee Temple, Port Huron, Mich.

ADVERTISEMENT.

$11
Niagara

SOUTHMAYD LEAVES MILLIONS TO SISTER

Net Estate of Old Law Partner of William M. Evarts Is Valued at $3,000,000.

WILL WAS DRAWN UP IN 1899

Oxbow Farm, Once Owned by Longfellow, Is Bequeathed to Daughters of C. E. Butler.

Charles F. Southmayd, who for more than thirty years had been associated in the practice of law with William M. Evarts, left a net estate of $3,004,460 when he died on July 11, 1911, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. Miss Emily F. Southmayd, a sister of the testator, receives the residuary estate of $2,674,-123 outright and the income for life from securities aggregating $220,357.

Oxbow Farm, which is situated at Stockbridge, Mass., and was purchased by the decedent from Henry W. Longfellow, is bequeathed to Helen C. and Virginia Butler and Lillian L. Swan, the daughters of Charles E. Butler, who was a friend and partner of the testator. Among the articles of personalty bequeathed to Miss Southmayd was a set of four volumes of "Audubon's Birds," appraised at $1,000.

The will, drawn in 1899, goes into great detail in explanation of each bequest. Among the bequests is a second farm at Stockbridge, which is given to Henry D. Sedgwick, from whom the testator bought the place. Great care is taken in explaining the reason for placing Mr. Southmayd's sister, Miss Julia C., in a private sanitarium. This sister died before the testator.

The Children's Aid Society receives $10,000 the Association of the Bar of New York $5,000 and the New York Law Institute $2,000.

There were further bequests, mostly to children of law partners of the decedent. They include $10,000 each to Alice Ganse-voort Johnson and Laura Wolcott Lowndes, $5,000 each to George Knowles, Kate B. Mallory, Jeannette Cuyler Miller, Ernest Hurlbut, Abigail Seymour, Alexander P. Johnson, Mary Evarts, Louisa W. Scudder, Edwin M. Daniel, and Arthur Warton Swann. Two nieces, Alice Gordon and Gertrude Kearney, will receive $5,000 each.

The assets included $1,068,054 of United States Government bonds, New York State bonds aggregating $204,077, bank deposits and accrued income from annuities totaling $261,040, and 13 West Forty-seventh Street, appraised at $90,000.

W. P. BROWN LEFT $172,000.

One-third to Banker's Widow and $1,000 Each to Servants.

Waldron Post Brown, retired member of the banking house of Brown Brothers, at the time of his death, on May 15, bequeathed $10,000 each to St. Luke's Hospital and the Church of the Incarnation on Madison Avenue, and $1,000 each to James McCue and Frances Hillard, who for more than twenty years had been servants in the banker's home. The will, filed yesterday, shows an estate of more than $172,000 in personalty and a lot in Greenwood Cemetery, the value of which is not given.

The widow, Mrs. Isabella M. Brown of 32 East Thirty-fifth Street, receives one-third of the residuary estate, valued at more than $50,000. Bequests of two-fifteenths of the residue are left to each of the children, James M. and John W. Brown, and to Mrs. Julia P. Fincke and Mrs. Nannie W. Talbot.

WALTER BROWNE LEFT $17,572

But "Everywoman" Earned $90,884 for Author's Estate.

Walter Brown, who was the author of "Everywoman," which was produced several days after his death on Feb. 9, 1914, left a net estate of $17,572, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The only asset, the report recites, is the play, valued at $20,000, which is bequeathed to the widow, Mrs. Clarissa M. Browne.

The report shows, too, that the earnings that accrued to the estate from the play from the date of its production up to April 17 of this year, amounted to $90,884.

FINE 9 FOR EMBRACERY.

Six Hoboken Men Freed of Grand Jury Contempt Charge.

Fifteen of the men of Hudson County, New Jrsey, who were charged with having approached members of the Grand Jury and attempting to influence them not to return indictments against Hoboken election officials charged with frauds, were arraigned yesterday morning on the charge of contempt of court before Justice Francis J. Swayze, sitting with County Judges Mark A. Sullivan and George Tennant. Prosecutor Robert Hudspeth examined them, and brought out from several admissions of conversations of one sort or another with various Grand Jurors.

Nine of the defendants were found guilty, and fines of $100 were imposed on Dr. William J. Arlitz, General William C. Heppenheimer, President of the Trust Company of New Jersey; George Limouse, member of the Election Board; David Hamilton, a reporter; ex-Freeholder William Nodel, and Samuel Silverman.

The Rev. Father M. J. Toohey of St. John's Church, Jersey City; Morton Mortenstern, and Michael J. Coyle were fined $25.

Those acquitted were Mayor Patrick Griffin of Hoboken, Frederick Cordt, Coroner Anthony J. Volk, Samuel Britton, Edward Russell, and Joseph Perlmutter.

In each case the fine carries costs. If those fined fail to pay by this morning they will have to go to jail. It is understood that Prosecutor Hudspeth has information leading him to suspect others of the same offense and that further action may be taken.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

OSCAR BERLER, a shoe dealer, with three stores at 154 Nassau Street, 92 Lenox Avenue, New York, and 517 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, has assigned to Marcus Helfand. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him. Liabilities are reported to be about $40,000.

SAMUEL KAPLAN & BROTHERS, a corporation, doing a wholesale and retail clothing business at 149 Canal Street, New York, and 335 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, has assigned to Reuben Greenbaum. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the company. Liabilities are estimated at $20,000.

MAPLEVILLE WOOLEN COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Mapleville Woolen Company, wholesale dealer in boys' clothing at 725 and 727 Broadway.

SARAH BOWMAN, proprietor of a five and ten cent store at 254 Ninth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,049 and assets of $734.

JOSEF SATMARY of 18 and 20 First Avenue, formerly meat dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,383 and no assets.

MAKS (sometimes known as Max) STEIN, bartender, of 619 Bergen Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,081 and assets of $1,175 in accounts.

ELIAS GREENBERG.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Elias Greenberg, dealer in cotton goods, &c., at 102 Hester Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 15 cents in three notes at 6, 9, and 12 months. Liabilities were $13,042.

LOUIS H. KATZ.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on April 19 against Louis H. Katz, shoe dealer at 2,073 Third Avenue, on a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar, payable 20 cents cash and 30 cents in five notes.

JACHMAN & GEWEHR, dealers in men's furnishing goods at 10 East Forty-second Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $20,800 and assets of $6,394, which have been sold by the assignee for $5,000.

The SAVOY LUNCH, INC., of 800 Sixth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,018, nominal assets of $2,075, and actual assets of $1,100.

J. R. CUMMINGS, INC., plumbing contractor at 2,067 Seventh Avenue, has assigned to Thomas J. Meehan.

MAURICE CAMPBELL, theatrical manager of 628 West Fifty-first Street, received a discharge from bankruptcy yesterday from Judge Hough. He filed a petition on Jan. 18 with liabilities of $125,831 and assets of $133.

ROBERTA G. TEARLE of 176 West Seventy-second Street was discharged from bankruptcy yesterday by Judge Hough. She filed a petition on April 25, 1914, with liabilities of $11,669 and no assets.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

WALTER F. BURNS, 207th Street and Boston Road, formerly President of a realty company, liabilities $157,357.

SAMUEL B. VONDERSMITH, Forty-eighth Street and Broadway, note broker, liabilities $108,549.

DAVID BRAUN, 200 West 111th Street, formerly painter, liabilities $2,190.

HARVEY C. COREY, 160 Nassau Street, liabilities $280.

SOLOMON FLEISCHMAN, woolens, 97 Clinton Street, liabilities $10,568.

FRED S. HAMM, 16 Jay Street, liabilities $2,067.

JUSKOWITZ & KLEIN, cafe, 104 Cannon Street, liabilities $3,040.

ROSARIO LAURA, roofer at Rye, liabilities $3,177.

IDALENE C. LONG, actress, 138 West Forty-ninth Street, liabilities, $1,314.

WILLIAM F. MARGERIN, painter, 358 West Forty-second Street, liabilities $17,098.

NELLIE J. READ, 163 West Forty-eighth Street, liabilities $3,386.

SAMUEL ROSENTAHL, clerk, 106 Second Avenue, liabilities $13,400.

H. H. KAFCHIK, furs, 8 East Twelfth Street, liabilities $14,223.

SASON BROTHERS, kimonos, 91 Allen Street, liabilities $3,604.

LOUIS SHAPIRO, manager of a lunch room, 501 East 171st Street, liabilities $1,239.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Adler, Max—L. Martins, $114.50.
Alexander, Rubin—Borden's Condensed Milk Co., costs, $203.40.
Allen, John R.—H. M Berger, $82.85.
American Armature Co., Inc.—J. M. Coshina, $291.40.
American Heating & Plumbing Co.—T. J. Van Wagner, costs, $149.19.
Blair, Ezra C.—H. R. Tobey, $558.65.
Benkert, Anton—D. Hass et al., $261.48.
Berger, Joseph—Peter H. Reilly & Brother Co., $104.47.
Braunstein, Lizzie, and Herman Juskowitz—G. Isler, $333.81.
B. Hyman & Shevell Co.—M. Tallanoff et al., $738.88.
Brady Trucking Co. and Chas. A. Brady—L. Bronner, $720.28.
Barbanell, Isaac—S. Atlas, $250.65.
Brady Trucking Co.—J. Talcott, $1,551.79.
Brownold, Julia—N. Y. Life Ins. Co., $5,622.85.
Bowery Savings Bank—M. G. Fleming, $1,664.12.
Bartolicius, Star Iron Works, Inc.—American Lurfer Prism Co., $195.66.
Bruce, Frank, and John McCauley—People, &c., $300.
Same—Same, $300.
Casey, Mary—E. B. Belloni, $4,667.24.
Cameron, Alexander, Jr.—S. Echelman, $825.53.
Collett, Chas. B.—W. H. H. Hull & Co., Inc., $519.41.
Ebling Brewing Co.—J. Weisel, $122.28.
Farber Cont. Co.—Joseph Tino & Co., $887.88.
Fisher, Gabriel—V. Radetsky, $216.01.
Filashnick, Meyer—S. Gottfried et al., $103.53.
Fass, Jacob—J. Bogart, $332.60.
Gruber, Herman—L. P. Ernst, $112.78.
Guzzetti, Joseph or Giuseppe or G.—A. Mertoni, $145.78.
George R. Read & Co.—J. Clark, costs, $108.31.
Greimel, Frank, Frank, Jr., and Theresa—J. Horan, $382.82.
Goodman, Louis and Adler—A. Golub, $180.
Gleason, James C.—Swift & Co., Inc., $167.03.
Goldstein, Annie, or Annie Rosenbaum, and Charles Goldstein—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., $1,201.60.
Same—Same, $1,222.06.
Gray, James A.—S. Dreyfuss, $114.53.
Honeyman, Samuel, Morris Honeyman, Michael Mills and Leo Broches—C. B. Wilson et al., $419.68.
Same—Same, $221.93.
Hills, George F.—People's National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., $654.18.
House, Jean A.—G. B. Warner, $136.86.
Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery and Sam Marmorck—P. Friedman et al., $257.41.
Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery and Jacob Victor—M. Benkranz, $207.95.
Independent Western Star Order—C. Corn, $531.69.
Irving Savings Institution—M. S. Grifenhagen, Sheriff, $2,302.04.
Jad Const. Co., Inc., and Joseph A. Damsey —F. M. Du Bois & Co., $166.06.
Jackson, Frank C.—A. E. Hoemann, $194.56.
Klien, Moritz—W. Klein, $201.77.
Kinnier, Harrison—M. Lobaltz, $130.
Kemmels, Fred'k—M. S. Miller et al., $455.57.
Katzen, Mollie E.—Rothblatt-Siegel Co., Inc., $329.
Klinkhart, Louis W. H.—E. V. Harman, $190.34.
Knickrihn, Charles and Anna—J. J. Egan, $232.85.
Kahaly, John G and John G., Jr.—H. A. Koelsch, $282.29.
Klein, Simon, and Moses A. Horowitz—M. Wolferman, $425.16.
Kaplan, Max H.—S. Gallup, $427.75.
Klein, Joseph S.—Nichols & Gray Co., $120.91.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.—Empire Pickling Co., $234.43.
Lees, S. Edward—Franklin Knitting Mills, $366.67.
Levy, Samuel—J. Zysman, $102.50.
Mulligan, Agnes—J. H. Eisner, $125.42.
McGicin, Felix—G. McGarry, $220.56.
Same—Same, $515.66.
Morrison, David—Market and Fulton National Bank of N. Y., $313.49.
Same—Same, $1,618.93.
MacNevin, Lawrence A.—E. V. Harman, $267.82.
Macy, Silvanus—S. Rauch, $171.06.
Mooney, Thomas J. and Mary—West Side Bank, $1,463.28.
Measuley, Charles R.—W. E. Carter, $500.49.
McGee, Eugene F.—J. R. Clarke, $181.21.
Made In America Co., Inc.—M. Jacobs, $102.86.
McGlynn, Benjamin H.—J. Morgan, $258.32.
McCormack, James J.—Century Building Co., $225.97.
Macgregor, Alexander—R. Cohane, $893.03.
Meltzer, Abraham—P. Bogachick, $537.51.
Miller, Charles S.—Wardwell & Adams, $850.58.
Otis, Harrison G.—Goulds Manufacturing Co., $376.18.
Petrie, Charles—Nichols & Gray Co., Inc., $160.35.
O'Brien, William O.—Powells, $872.18.
Perlman, George and Alexander—D. L. Cohen, $106.37.
Regent Photo Play Corporation—G. E. Conterno, $2,072.98.
Rosenhauer, Clemens—New York Faucet Co., $146.74.
Rosenberg, Jerome—F. M. Warburg et al., $8,096.02.
Ritelli, Giuseppe—G. Kurzman, $128.17.
Ruggles, Grace C.—M. D. Hallan, $174.15.
Steemer, Margaret—Biddle Piano Co., $139.31.
Sirotta, Herman—C. C. Pollcaster, $1,045.
Schwab, Alexander M.—L. Hirsch et al., $177.85.
Signolli, Michael—Trent Tile Co., $175.14.
Stearns, F. Gerald—I. W. Bonner, $185.46.
Sperling, Albert F. and William A.—P. Patrick, $185.16.
Steinacher, Gustave J.—L. Schneider, $122.80.
Snow's U. S. Sample Express Co., Ltd.—Heywood, Strasser & Voigt Litho Co., $2,425.06.
Scarlett, Arthur—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co., costs, $249.43.
Sabino, Joseph—City of New York, costs, $107.85.
Silver, George—D. S. Culver et al., $4,801.88.
Scordalos, Nicholas—J. Scordalos, $120.84.
St. George Realty and Construction Co.—D. Cuzo, $139.88.
Tirschwel, Gitel—B. Lander, $149.65.
Van Sand, Albert—N. D. Hallam, $1,008.26.
United American Realty Co. and Nathan Mintz—L. Cosay, $2,572.15.
Theudel, Simon H.—Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., $819.12.
Thomas, George L.—Bluepoints Co., $102.08.
Tonkin, Nathan—L. Bronzon, $203.54.
Von Wagenheim, Waldemar—New York Stock Yards Co., costs, $129.28.
Van Tasseli, Arthur—H. W. Graham, $202.01.
Wettig, Carl L.—Greeley Square Hotel Co., $217.05.
William C. Bloomingdale, Inc., and William Smith—Tottenville National Bank, $243.06.
Yodice, Frank, or Pasquale Yodice—Imperial Woolen Co., Inc., $265.79.
Waller, Lewis—Selwyn & Co., Playbrokers, a New York corporation, $3,099.13.

In Bronx County.

Bollella, Lucia and John—David Mayer Brewing Co., $228.41.
Bollella, Lucia—Same, $339.91.
Becker, Rachel—M. Lebowitz, $1,831.79.
Feingold, Abraham—Breakstone Bros., Bronx Branch, Inc., $110.38.
Higham, Harry G.—Capital Contracting Co., Inc., $48.23.
Jadrnicek, Charles—Conron Bros. Co., $49.16.
Kemna, George, and Herman Kleest—W. Brahmann et al., $185.98.
Kellin, Aron—F. J. Silverman, $80.72.
Katzen, Mollie E.—Rothblatt-Siegel Co., Inc., $529.
Margolis, Charles—J. Lichtenberg, $68.02.
Quinn, John F., and John F. O'Hara—Conron Bros. Co., $339.89.
Schilling, Elizabeth—F. A. Seaver & Co., Inc., $122.35.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Friede, Joseph A.—J. Bernhard, Dec. 31, 1913, $540.15.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—D. Dworsky, March 30, 1915, $108.88.
McCauley, Benjamin F.—A. P. Bigelow, Feb. 9, 1912 (canceled,) $1,276.21.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. —A. Scarlett, Jan. 28, 1915, (reversed,) $12,-091.02.
Smith, Robert S.—B. Webberg et al., Nov. 24, 1914, (reversed,) $1,045.42.
Angel Construction Co.—Linerusta Works, Pallas, Inc., March 30, 1915, $125.60.
Same—M. Berman, April 9, 1915, $454.91.
Same—W. W. Shupner, Feb. 19, 1915, $536.33.
Angel Construction Co. and Carmine Cioffi—John O. Devlin Construction Co., April 11, 1915, $412.18.
Same—Linerusta Works, Pallas Inc., March 30, 1915, $127.15.
McEvoy, James P., John A. Devine, and John Schreyer—Hannis Distilling Co., Feb. 19, 1914, $161.01.
Jacobs, Herbert E.—M. A. Hasbrouck, Oct. 8, 1907, $430.89.
Joslin, Frank C.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., May 1, 1915, $269.13.
Central Brewing Co.—W. Lynch, Dec. 24, 1914, $7,655.93.
Curran, Philip A.—J. T. Pirie, Feb. 16, 1912, $16,462.97.
Same—Wenalden Co. et al., April 17, 1915, $134.
Angel Construction Co., Salvatore Casolaro, and Carmine Cioffi—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., Jan. 20, 1915, $333.73.
Angel Construction Co., Caroline Cioffi, Salvatore Cassolaro, and Max Levinstein—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., Jan. 20, 1915, $114.15.
Block, Joseph, and Martin Kunz—P. Lesser et al., May 10, 1902, $146.07.
Bengiuat, Benjamin—S. Rossenau & Co., May 18, 1915, $2,428.53.
Schaefer, Louis—I. Schwartz et al., March 11, 1915, $116.91.
Ullman, Samuel and Adolph—B. Weinstock, May 10, 1915, $113.65.
Same—Same, Nov. 19, 1914, $1,236.68.

In Bronx County.

Angel Construction Co., Carmine Cioffi, Salvatore Cassaro, and Max Levinstein—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., Jan. 20, 1915, $114.15.
Angel Construction Co., Carmine Cioffi, and N. Passman & Son, Inc.—Colonial Imp. & Export Co., April 29, 1915, $471.75.
Same—H. Herrmann Lumber Co., March 30, 1915, $319.81.
Angel Construction Co., Salvatore Casolaro, and Carmine Cioffi—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., Jan. 20, 1915, $333.73.
Angel Construction Co.—and Carmine Cioffi—John O. Devlin Construction Co., April 17, 1915, $412.18.
Same—John Richman Plumbing Contracting Co., April 19, 1915, $529.99.
Same—Linerusta Works, Pallas, Inc., April 28, 1915, $127.15.
Angel Construction Co.—W. W. Shupner, March 10, 1915, $526.33.
Same—M. Berman, April 9, 1915, $454.91.
Same—Linerusta Works, Pallas, Inc., April 28, 1915, $125.60.
Same—N. Y. Telephone Co., April 20, 1915, $158.76.
Harnisch, Theodore—R. I. Knoeppel, Sept. 14, 1914, $27.92.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED—Jobs women's extra size suits, silk serge, white, and evening dresses. Apply fifth floor, 153 West 27th St.

LADIES' FALL SUITS AND COATS. SAMPLES WILL BE LOOKED AT EVERY MORNING FROM 10 TO 12 M., 3 EAST 17TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.

BUYERS WANT LINE on ready-to-wear specials before going New York; no time there; send photos. J. M. Dickson, Wholesale Photo Manufacturer, 32 Union Square, New York.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. M. J., Birnbaum, 32 Greene St. Tel. 388 Spring.

OPEN FOR good suits, skirts, dress lines; commission basis. Have Chicago office. Joseph Benson, 12 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE looking at ladies', juniors', and children's coats, suits, and dresses. Federal Stores, 109 West 36th St.

LOOKING at samples snappy styles ladies' cloth coats, $2.75 to $8. Call between 9:30 and 4 o'clock, 26 West 27th St., third floor.

For Sale.—100 oxidized clothing and cloak double racks; $6.50, worth double. A. Schapp & Sons, 394 B'way.

JOBBER looking at better grade Fall coats, all week from 9 to 5 P. M. 16 West 25th St., fourth floor.

LOOKING ON FALL SAMPLES ladies' suits and coats this week. 131 West 28th St., fourth floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT wash dresses and silk poplin dresses. R. B. Mfg. Co., 146 5th Av., 2d floor.

JOBBER READY TO PLACE ORDERS for Fall coats and suits. 462 6th Av., sixth floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits all week from 9 to 12 A. M. Top floor, 36 West 25th St.

WANTED—Jobs of Fall coatings; quantity no object. 129 West 22d St., seventh floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL COATS all week. Third floor, 18 West 27th St.

JOBBER WILL LOOK AT ladies' Fall suits and coats, 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

WANTED.—Cloak and suit plant with lease; above 25th St. W 140 Times.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4846.

M. L. SIMONS, 1,133 Broadway, wants job of 1,000 wash dresses.

OPEN FOR CORDUROY SPORT COATS. W 120 TIMES.

SUBCONTRACTOR WANTED to call with smart Fall coats and suits from 9 to 4, at 28 West 27th St., tenth floor.

SUB-CONTRACTORS to call all week with snappy styles Fall suits, 9th floor, 65 West 36th St.

WANTED, sub-contractors with smart models in ladies' coats. 40 West 17th, 8th floor.

SUB-CONTRACTOR call with snappy coats and suits 120 W. 26th, 5th floor.

WANTED—Skirt sub-contractors with full lines. 12 W. 27th, 18th floor.

WANTED—Suits, dresses, jobs, for cash. People's Outfitters, 537 8th Av.

JOB of 1,000 lingerie and waist dresses, formerly sold at $2.75 to $5, to close out at $2 net. Seventh floor, 24 E. 22d St.

TO CLOSE 100 suits, 100 coats; very desirable. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 West 29th.

WE HAVE JOB of mohair and cotton bathing suits and bloomers to sell out at $16.50 a dozen. Bederick Waist Co., 159 West 25th St.

JOB OF 50 dozen petticoats, messaline and taffetas, regular $24, will sell 50c. on the dollar. S. R. Co., 52 Greene St.

WE have taffeta, net, crepe meteor, and crepe de chine dresses on hand for immediate delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress Company, 134 West 37th St.

VERY GOOD job of misses' and ladies' coats and suits at $2 apiece; cash basis only. Schneider & Katz, 25 West 15th St., Chelsea 6133.

NEW AND SECOND HAND, fibre commercial wardrobe trunks, at sacrifice. Diamond & Co., manufacturer of fibre trunks and cases, 679 Broadway.

WE HAVE SMART NAVY TAFFETA DRESSES FOR QUICK DELIVERY. DICKER & GINSBERG, 142 WEST 19TH ST.

WE HAVE 50 PIECES OF SHANTUNG; quick buyer will get them at reasonable price. D. 300 Times.

SUMMER graduation and net dresses; immediate delivery. I. A. Harris, 131 West 35th.

WASH and beach knickerbockers for immediate delivery. Marks & Morris, 716 B'way.

60 PIECES pure, natural Irish linen for sale cheap. X 527 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3¼@4 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Prints Going Up Again.

M. C. D. Borden & Sons of this city yesterday advanced prices on plain black American and Pilgrim prints a quarter of a cent a yard, as a result of the increasing shortage of dyestuffs. The American goods are now held at 5½ cents a yard, while Pilgrim prints are priced at 4¾ cents. The same firm has practically withdrawn all of its indigo fabrics.

Back Button Shoes Dead.

Back button shoes, though only two weeks old, are dead, according to the Morse & Rogers bulletin. Back lace shoes are pushed by only one store now. Side lace shoes are selling in a few sections, especially on the east side. The Fall orders for women's fine shoes placed with the Brooklyn factories, it says, call for about 60 per cent. button and 40 per cent. lace. The button shoes are made on patterns of seven-inch height, while the lace shoes are eight inches high. Patent leather shoes, with black cloth tops, still lead in volume. There are practically no changes in the shapes of lasts for the coming season, which means that retailers can safely place orders for staple Fall goods now.

Dress Goods Demand Inactive.

There is small show of activity in the dress goods market at present, and buyers seem chiefly concerned with making over the orders they have given. Because of this timidity there is much switching of styles and fabrics, leading some factors who have been especially annoyed by this practice to state in sarcasm that "nothing will be good." Thus, for instance, poplins are canceled in favor of whipcords, and broadcloths alternately rise and fall in favor. The buyer is using much the same tactics that forced him to repurchase at advanced prices the goods he canceled last Fall. Serges are showing no more activity than they have for some time past, and the future of this fabric is most unsettled in the minds of both buyer and seller.

Will File Trademarks.

The Shirt Manufacturers' Protective Association has established a National Registration Bureau, which will have on file all labels, trademarks, and brands used by the trade in this country. During the past year the association was very often called upon by retailers and jobbers desiring to buy certain brands of shirts and collars, to supply the names of manufacturers of those brands. In a number of cases the association was able to furnish this information from its records. It is for the purpose of being able to supply such information in every case that the National Registration Bureau has been established. The bureau, it is hoped, will not only be of great assistance to the trade but should give valuable aid to merchants.

Wash Goods Novelties Sell.

This is declared by men who know to be a record season for the production and successful sale of wash goods novelties. It was a rare week this season that did not bring forth something new. As a result of the continued showing of new things, business in wash goods is keeping up unusually well. Especially active are the so-called awning stripe effects in widths ranging from three-fourths of an inch to 2¼ inches, and in combinations of white with black, blue, green, lavender, pink, &c. One of the newest fabrics in the wash goods line shows a five-coin spot effect, the spots being of irregular size and being shown in groups on a novelty white striped chiffon ground. It may be had with black or colored spots. Another fabric, which has a white vesie ground, shows a dainty double ring effect in contrasting colors. The rings are about the size of a 25-cent piece.

Classifying Beads for Duty.

The Classification Committee of this port, of which Deputy Appraiser Wolf is Chairman, has recommended to the Treasury Department a change in the manner of returning for duty all graduated beads on strings imported under the tariff. Since the present law was enacted in the Fall of 1913, the customs practice has been to pass beads shipped in this way at 35 per cent. ad valorem as "beads strung loosely on thread for facility in transportation only." The committee's recommendation is that after thirty days' notice the beads be returned at 50 per cent. ad valorem as "articles not specially provided for composed wholly or in chief value of beads." It is said the recommendation was made because of the practice of importers of having the beads graduated and then strung in a permanent fashion ready for use as completed necklaces.

Cash for Cottons Now.

As a result of the disturbing influence of the war, importers of cotton piece goods in Hongkong have determined by formal vote to abolish the credit system of selling goods in South China, pledging in the future to sell these goods on a strict cash basis. According to Consul General G. E. Anderson, who is stationed in Hongkong, formerly six months was considered a standard allowance of time in which to pay the importers for these goods, and usually this period was exceeded. While interest usually was charged on goods from date of the invoice, the possibilities of avoiding contracts, of overtrading and unsound speculation, and of shifty and unsatisfactory trading generally afforded by such credit terms led to a very unsatisfactory condition of trade. This should be good news to American traders with China, who have been handicapped in the past by doing business on the basis which the Hongkong importers have now adopted.

Printed Goods Fairly Active.

Secondary distributors of printed goods in this market report a fair and steady business on such merchandise as staple and dress ginghams, prints, and percales, though business is being made more difficult from day to day by the withdrawing of goods and advancing of prices by the producers as a result of the paucity of color stuffs. It is also hampered somewhat by the belief of many of the retailers, especially the smaller ones, that the reports of this shortage are all bluff, they being strengthened in this by the uneven stocks of merchandise in the hands of the various distributors. Goods that one jobber may be low on or out of, another can supply, and vice versa, which more or less destroys the buyer's belief in what he is told. While blacks and reds are among the most important of the scarcest colorings, it is the opinion of at least one prominent jobber that the scarcity of indigo has the most far-reaching effect of all.

White Goods Drag a Little.

Because of the lack of sunshine in this section of the country recently, the stormy weather on Mondays, and the international outlook, business in white goods in this market is a bit draggy at the moment. The cutters seem active enough, but the retailers are not doing what was generally thought they would. However, better buying from this source is looked for when the weather gets good. The cutters have been especially active on fine imported organdies, stocks of which have been practically depleted both in the case of the importers and the jobbers. This is proved, it is said, by the fact that they have been buying these goods from the jobbers in a large way in the last week or so, and have done very little quibbling over the prices asked for them. The run on cotton gabardines keeps up well, several sizable orders for these goods having been given to local jobbers by the cutting-up trade of late. This is taken to mean that they are also scarce. Wide wale piques are in favor, too.

Gray Goods Show Little Change.

Aside from a stiffening of prices on certain constructions of printcloths, there was not much change evident in the local gray goods market yesterday. Quite a little bidding for 39-inch 68-72s was told of during the day. At least one bid of 4 11-16 cents for 10,000 pieces of these goods, for delivery well into the Fall, was refused by the mills, while in another case a bid of 4¾ cents for the same quantity of these goods, and for the same delivery, was turned down. In the first case the mills wanted at least 4¾ cents for the goods, while in the second 4⅞ cents was asked. There was little doing on 39-inch 72-76s, and spot goods of this construction could still be had at 5⅜ cents, with 5½ cents asked for later shipments. But on 39-inch 80 squares it was said that only a few of these goods were still available for immediate delivery at 6 cents, with 6⅛ cents asked. A firmer tone developed on 39½-inch 60-48s as a result of the buying late last week, and 60-72s in that width were firmer in sympathy. However, buying of the former was slowed up by the increase, the latter continued quiet. Sheetings, drills, &c., showed little activity, but a good day was reported on specialty goods. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	*6⅛c	38½-inch, 64-60s	.3⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	.5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	.3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	.4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	.3⅜c
38½-inch, 64-64s	.4¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	.3c
38½-inch, 64-60s	.4c	27-inch, 56-52s	.2½c

*Asked.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the linen and wash goods buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance will be held on June 2 at 75 Spring Street, at which time jobs in these goods will be considered.

Levy & Marcus, 729 Broadway, makers of neckwear for men, have leased a loft in The World's Market Corporation Building, 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street. This building was formerly occupied by Stern Brothers. Montgomery Ward & Co. recently leased four lofts in the same building, which would indicate that Twenty-third Street is rapidly developing into a wholesale centre.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, jobs silk dresses, cloth suits; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Goldberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. Rummel, men's, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; 18 West 35th.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, Miss Louie, waists; 220 5th Av.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Brothers & Weldon Co.; B. F. Weldon, china, glassware; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; basement buyers; C. Q. Cooper, women's, misses' coats, suits; S. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; H. Levy, women's, misses' waists; A. C. Smith, children's, juniors' dresses, coats, infants' dresses, corsets, petticoats; BOSTON—Hawley-Folsom Co.; J. M. Preston, shirts; G. M. Lee, representing; Imperial.
BOSTON—Myers & Co.; A. E. Meyers, men's furnishing goods; Park Av.
BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. W. Walder, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; N. Collins, clothing, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; H. Eifert, furn. goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. D. Kent, carpets; 18 W. 35th; Grand.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; A. R. Estey, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. Wilson, furs; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum; F. H. Hochreiter, clothing, underwear, furnishings, hosiery, knit goods; 116 W. 32d; McAlpin.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; D. B. Loveman, dry goods; 148 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. G. Shedd, representing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Paris Fashion Co.; D. V. Wochsman, cloaks, suits; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—John V. Farwell Co.; R. Munser, waists, petticoats; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. Brethauer, laces; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers; F. D. Moffit, cloaks, suits, basement; 18 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Fox & Strauss; J. B. Fox, tailors' trimmings, &c.; Grand.
CINCINNATI—Perfection Cloak & Suit Co.; L. Roth, Fall suits; 1,133 B'way.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; A. J. Hoelscher, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Printz, Biederman & Co.; M. Printz, trimmings; 7 E. 20th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. L. Harwood, ladies' garments, (basement;) 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CLEVELAND—Lee & Co.; M. Hochblum, Palm Beach suits, skirts; 1,261 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—McKeehan & Carter Co.; G. G. Goldman, Fall coats; Mr. Carter, Fall suits; H. Frank, pile fabrics; 153 W. 27th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros.; F. L. Harwood, CLEVELAND—Claweon & Wilson Co.; A. E. Force, furs; 43 Leonard.
ladies' ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
DALLAS—Goldsmith Dry Goods Co.; R. Goldsmith, shirts, waists, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.
DAYTON—The Fashion; J. Thol, jobs suits, skirts; 1,133 B'way.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; R. E. Jackson, hosiery, underwear; 303 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. H. Schraenum, jewelry, leather goods; 30 Union Square.
ELMIRA—Miss M. A. Murray, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ERIE—Osborne-Norman Co.; Miss C. Osborne, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,170 Broadway; Park Avenue.
FORT WORTH—Burton D. G. Co.; Miss K. Brooder, millinery; 239 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
GRAND RAPIDS—Carr-Hutchins-Anderson Co.; J. B. Hutchins, clothing; Imperial.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; J. A. Wood, cloaks, suits, waists; J. J. Hesse, rugs; 28 E. 26th.
HARTFORD—C. Misch; M. Simon, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.
HOLYOKE—Bunyan & Dowling; Miss C. Bunyan, millinery, silks, neckwear, dres

INVESTMENTS

A man frequently considers a stock or bond to be a good purchase until he compares it with others. The chief points of comparison should be the earning power and net tangible assets. The method of comparison is not a difficult one—our Statistical Department will very gladly explain it in person or by letter to any investor who is interested. Correspondence is invited.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Irregular After Further Rise—The Lull in the Bond Market.

After a further rise, which was particularly noteworthy in some of the war stocks, the stock market yesterday receded and became very dull. Many stocks ended the day with some net gain, but many also with net losses. The irregularity of the price movement reflected the interplay of diverse influences, the chief of which centred around the war situation. The heed which the market paid to the groundless rumor that the German reply to President Wilson's note had already been delivered in Washington, and that it was unsatisfactory to this Government, showed that the market was yet sensitive to suggestions of an unfavorable turn in our relations with Germany, notwithstanding the apparent indifference to that influence which traders had been disposed to show last week. That rumor was given circulation after a substantial rise in the list as a whole, and it brought about a sudden retreat.

The later recovery, as well as the action of the market in the early part of the day, indicated, however, that the Stock Exchange is predisposed to optimism which is founded, and reasonably founded, in the trade recovery which this country has enjoyed in recent months, and on the very tangible proof of the recent great strengthening of the country's general economic position. It would seem that the lifting of the uncertainty attaching to our relations with Germany by a satisfactory settlement of the questions at issue between the two countries would suffice to give further pronounced effect to those helpful factors which have been at the bottom of the confidence with which the stock market has looked to the future. The formal declaration of war by Italy against Austria was hardly news but rather confirmation of news. It had but little financial effect, unless the further rise in some of the war stocks be regarded as due to the increase in the demand for war supplies indicated by the entrance of another important nation into the European conflict. Unfortunately war has become a commonplace in the news of the day.

The influence of the situation growing out of our note to Germany has been more clearly defined in the bond market than in the stock market. It has been reflected in a market curtailment of dealings even more than by recessions in prices. In that department as well as in the stock market, however, there appears to be a substantial latent demand for investments which probably needs but a satisfactory settlement of our relations with Germany to bring it into active play.

ORDERS SALE OF MARQUETTE

Federal Judge Rules on Petition of Underlying Bondholders.

DETROIT, Mich., May 24.—Judge Arthur J. Tuttle of the Federal District Court issued an order here today that the Pere Marquette Railway system be sold at auction Oct. 1.

Judge Tuttle ruled favorably upon a pettition for the sale of the road which was presented several weeks ago by underlying bondholders. Other creditors, known as junior bondholders, who were expected to submit a plan for re-organization of the system, did not appear in court.

June 7 was selected by Judge Tuttle as the date for announcing formal conditions of the sale. He directed the receivers of the road to file a petition on that date asking for the disposal of the Pere Marquette for the purpose of paying its debts. Claims against the system which have been recorded in court actions and at various investigations, amount to more than $88,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1⅜

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 and 6 mos.	3¼@3½
90 days	2¾@3	8 and 9 mos.	3⅝@4
4 mos.	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3@3½	6 months	3¼@4
60 to 90 days	3		@3½

Other Names.

4 months	4	6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.78¾	$4.78⅛	$4.78⅝
Cables	4.78⅞	4.78⅛	4.78⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.78⅝	$4.78⅞
Paris	5.43	5.42⅝
Berlin	.82⅞	.83
Austria	15.45	15.50
Russia	....	39.00
Switzerland	5.30	5.29
Scandinavia	26.10	26.18
China—		
Hongkong	44.45	44.30
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	....
Greece	5.27½	5.20½
Holland	.39⅛	.39⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	....
Calcutta	33.00	....
Italy	5.84	5.83½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.10
Rio	24.70	25.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.75⅜	$4.74¼	$4.75¼	$4.74⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $208,262,474; balance, $7,803,764; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $915,239.

The local banks have lost $2,272,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 10c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 85c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 6.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 9-16d, unchanged; New York, 49¾c, unchanged.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 24.—Weekly statement of national bank:

	May 22,'15.	Dec. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$9,092,000	*$1,000
Loans, dis., and inv.	282,404,000	3,567,000
Ind. dep. inc., U. S.	184,288,000	2,325,000
Due to banks	90,241,000	7,641,000
Time deposits	12,277,000	55,000
Exc. for Clearing House	11,627,000	2,761,000
Due from banks	27,028,000	1,780,000
Cash reserve	21,745,000	*978,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bk.	9,190,000	878,000
Res. with other banks	28,714,000	2,819,000
Cash excess	8,299,000	*1,178,000
Excess in New York	15,288,800	2,614,000
Excess with F. Res. Bk.	2,467,000	775,000
Total excess	26,054,000	2,211,000

*Increase.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	542,120
Same day last year	111,076
Year to date	49,803,303
Same period last year	33,608,550
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.94 — .35
Same day last year	69.11 — .06

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35	35⅛	6,100	Alaska Gold Mines	36	36⅝	34⅞	35	—1
15½	16	2,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	16⅝	16⅞	15¾	15½	—1
47	48	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	48½	48½	47½	48½	+ ½
66⅜	66¾	20,700	Amalgamated Cop.	67⅛	67⅞	66⅜	66⅝	— ¼
51½	52½	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	52½	52½	51½	52	...
43½	43¾	4,000	Am. Beet Sugar	47	47½	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
36½	36⅝	19,000	Am. Can	36¼	37⅛	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅜
96½	97	300	Am. Can pf	97	97	97	97	+ 1½
52¼	52⅝	2,800	Am. Car & Fdry	54	54	51⅞	52⅛	— ⅛
92	95	15	Am. Coal Products	93	93	93	93	...
47	48	200	Am. Cotton Oil	48¼	48¼	47¼	47¾	+ ¼
29⅝	31	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	30½	30½	30	30	+ 1½
30	31	500	Am. Ice Securities	31	31	30¼	30¼	— ¾
10	11	200	Am. Linseed	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
48½	49	10,700	Am. Locomotive	49⅞	50⅜	47½	48¾	+ ⅜
4¼	5	300	Am. Malt	4¾	5	4¾	5	+ ⅜
67⅜	67½	2,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	68	68⅝	66⅝	67½	— ⅛
102½	102¾	100	Am. S. & F. pf. odd l.	102¾	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	...
106	107⅜	500	Am. Sugar Ref.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106⅜	—1½
118¾	119	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	119	119	119	119	...
220⅜	228	300	Am. Tobacco	228	228½	228	228½	+ 6⅜
105	109	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	109¼	109¼	108¾	108¾	+ 1¼
29	30	100	Am. Woolen	29½	30¼	29½	29½	...
83¼	84½	100	Am. Woolen pf.	84¼	84¾	84½	84½	+1
31⅞	32	10,160	Anaconda Cop. Co.	32⅛	32⅜	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅝
99½	99½	1,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅜	100⅜	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
99¼	99¼	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99½	99½	98½	98¾	— ⅛
49½	49¾	7,000	Baldwin Loco.	50⅛	50⅝	48	49¾	+ ⅜
100	101¼	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
72½	73	400	Baltimore & Ohio	73⅜	73⅝	72¼	72½	— ⅝
⅞	1⅛	100	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	...
140	140½	3,700	Bethlehem Steel	144½	145	136	140	—2½
86⅜	87⅝	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	87⅝	87⅝	87½	87⅛	...
69⅜	70	9,400	Butte & Superior	71½	73	69¾	70	—1¼
15⅜	16	500	California Petrol.	16¼	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
37	38½	100	California Pet. pf.	38½	39¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
100	100⅞	2,500	Canadian Pacific	101	102	150⅜	160⅜	+ ⅛
36¼	36½	2,300	Central Leather Co.	37¾	37¾	36¼	36½	— ⅛
118½	120	25	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	118½	118½	118½	118½	...
40⅝	41	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	41¼	41¾	40⅝	40⅝	— ¼
28	29⅜	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	20	29	29	20	...
89	90	2,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	90½	90⅝	89	89¼	—1½
18¼	18⅝	6,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	18½	18¾	17⅝	18¼	— ⅛
44¼	44⅝	8,200	Chino Copper	45	45½	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
...	57½	100	C., C., O. & St. L. pf.	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
32½	32½	17,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	32⅝	33¼	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
122	124	600	Consolidated Gas	123½	123½	123½	123½	— ½
123	124	40	do., odd lot	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	...
13¾	13⅞	1,700	Corn Products Ref.	13¾	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
76½	78	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	78	78	78	78	+2
32	32¼	83,000	Crucible Steel	34⅝	36⅝	30⅝	32	...
91	92	700	Crucible Steel pf.	92⅝	93	92½	92¼	+1½
70	70½	4,900	Cuban-Am. Sugar	68	70½	68¾	70	+1½
147	148	200	Delaware & Hud.	148½	148½	146	148	— ½
16⅝	16½	6,500	Distillers' Secur.	17½	17½	15⅜	16½	+ ⅜
25⅝	25⅞	6,000	Erie	26⅞	26¼	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
40¼	41	1,400	Erie 1st pf.	40⅝	41¼	40¼	40½	...
109	110	100	General Chem. pf.	109½	109½	109½	109¾	+1½
152	152¾	600	General Electric	154	154	152½	152½	—1
152	152¾	100	do., odd lots	152½	153½	152½	153½	...
43½	45	3,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	45¾	46	44	44½	...
101¾	102¾	500	Goodrich pf.	101¾	102	101¾	102	+ ½
110¾	117½	700	Great Northern pf.	117⅞	117⅞	116¾	116⅝	— ⅜
32½	32⅞	1,800	G. N. certs. ore prop	33¾	33¾	32½	32⅝	— ⅜
59⅝	60	3,550	Guggenheim Explor.	61	61¼	59½	59¾	— ⅜
116½	118½	15	Homestake Mining	118	118	118	118	...
105	108	100	Illinois Central	105	105	105	105	—1
29¼	30	3,700	Inspiration Copper	30¼	30⅝	29⅝	29¾	— ½
20⅜	20⅝	8,000	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	21¾	21⅞	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
69¾	70	2,300	Inter.-Met. pf.	70¼	70¼	69¾	69½	— ⅜
9⅜	10	500	Int. Paper	9¾	10	9¼	10	+1
36	37	500	Int. Paper pf.	36½	37	36	36	+ ⅜
25¾	25¾	4,600	Kansas City South.	26¼	26½	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
122	122½	100	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	122¾	123¼	122¾	122¾	— ⅛
122	122½	25	do., odd lot	122	122	122	122	...
46	47	2,000	Lackawanna Steel	46	48	45	46¾	+1¾
141	142	1,400	Lehigh Valley	142¼	142¼	140½	141	—3⅝
110	117	100	Lorll., (P.) Co. pf.	118¾	118¾	118¾	113¾	...
110	117	10	do., odd lot	118	118	118	113	...
41½	42½	3,000	Maxwell Motors	41½	42	41	42	+ ⅜
82½	83½	900	Max. Motors 1st pf.	83⅜	84⅜	83	83	—1
82½	83¾	10	do., odd lot	84½	84½	84½	84½	...
34	35	400	Max. Motors 2d pf.	36	36	35	35	...
70½	71	14,000	Mexican Petroleum	70½	72¼	68	70⅝	+ ⅝
23¼	23¾	2,700	Miami Copper	25	25⅝	24⅝	25⅜	+ ⅜
14	15	100	Minn. & St. Louis	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
14	15	20	do., odd lot	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	...
118	119	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120	120	118⅜	118⅜	+1⅜
12	12¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
29	32	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	29	29	29	29	...
12	12¼	2,300	Missouri Pacific	13	13	12	12	— ½
118	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	120	120	120	120	...
71	72⅜	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72	72	72	72	...
...	...	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	103	103	103	103	—1½
80	85	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	—4½
61½	62¼	2,800	Nat. Lead Co.	62½	63	60⅜	62⅜	+1½
14⅜	14⅝	1,900	Nevada Con. Cop.	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
85	86	400	N. Y. Central	86	86	86	86	+1
63	63¼	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64	64	63¼	63¼	— ¼
28	28½	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
74	75	100	North American	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ½
104¼	104⅝	2,100	Northern Pacific	105¼	105½	104	104½	— ½
3	3¼	25	Ontario Mining	3	3	3	3	...
22	22½	2,000	Pacific Mail	23	23	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
106¼	106⅞	1,400	Penn. R. R.	107¼	107¼	106¼	106⅜	— ⅛
113	113⅜	1,100	People's Gas Chi.	113	113	111	111	—1
22	22⅜	1,500	Pittsburgh Coal	22½	23	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
45	45½	5,800	Pressed Steel Car	48	48	44¾	45	— ⅛
31	31½	600	Railway Steel Sp.	32¾	32¾	31	31	—1
23¼	23½	4,710	Ray Con. Copper	23½	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
143¾	143⅞	16,800	Reading	145	145¾	142¼	143⅝	—1
28⅝	28¾	4,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	28⅞	29	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
85¾	86¼	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	86	86	85¾	86	+ ⅛
¾	1	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
4¾	5	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	4⅞	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
13	13¾	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
4⅝	4⅞	300	St. Louis & San F.	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	...
5¼	5¾	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
13⅜	14	100	Seaboard Air Line	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
34	35	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
123¼	124	200	Sears, Roe. & Co.	137	137	136⅞	136⅞	— ⅞
15⅜	16	2,400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	32⅜	34½	32⅜	34	+3
50	51	6,025	Southern Pacific	88⅝	89¼	88	88¼	...
16⅝	16⅞	700	Southern Railway	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	...
51	52	200	So. Railway pf.	53	53	52	52	+1
66⅞	67	1,600	Studebaker Co.	68	68	66¾	67	+ ½
34	34⅜	2,800	Tennessee Copper	35½	35½	33¾	34	— ⅜
124½	125	300	Texas & Pacific	125	125	124½	124½	+ ½
16	16⅛	200	Third Avenue	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
50	51	700	Union Pacific	51	51	49½	50	— ⅛
126¾	126⅝	19,600	Union Pacific pf.	126⅜	127¼	125¾	126⅜	+ ⅛
80¼	81	100	Union Pacific pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	...
16	17	100	United Rys. Inv.	16	16	16	16	—1
32	34	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	32	32	32	32	—2¼
15½	16½	2,900	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	17⅜	18¼	17	17	— ⅝
37	44⅜	2,200	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	45¼	45¼	44	44	—1⅝
64	63⅜	5,800	U. S. Rubber	64½	64⅞	63½	63½	+ ⅜
103	106	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	105¼	105¼	105½	105½	— ⅞
54⅞	55	69,100	U. S. Steel	55⅝	56½	54¼	54⅞	— ⅛
106⅞	106⅞	300	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	106¾	106¼	106½	+ ⅛
64½	65¼	10,900	Utah Copper	66¼	68½	65	65	— ⅛
31	31½	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	31⅝	31⅝	31	31	— ⅛
⅞	1	1,000	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
⅞	1	600	Wabash pf.	1	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
24	25	100	Western Maryland	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
66½	67	300	Western Union Tel.	66¾	67	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
95¾	96¼	57,300	Westingh. E. & M.	98	98	93½	96	...
113	115	100	Willys-Overland	114	114	114	114	+2
101⅝	102	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	102	102	102	102	...
119	121	100	Woolworth pf.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ⅝

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.44	70.53	70.72	— .34
Industrials	66.54	64.58	65.17	— .36

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 17	67.38	66.53	66.97	+1.20
May 18	66.74	66.07	66.25	— .72
May 19	66.80	66.26	66.53	+ .28
May 20	67.31	66.45	66.92	+ .39
May 21	68.00	67.06	67.67	+ .75
May 22	68.65	67.90	68.29	+ .62
May 24	68.99	67.55	67.94	— .35

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May to date	72.94 May 1	64.14 May 10	67.94
May, 1914	69.75 May 18	67.48 May 7	69.17
May, 1913	71.25 May 28	69.45 May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17 May 2	80.08 May 31	80.18
Yr. to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	67.94
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.56
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.80
Year, 1911	84.11 Jan. 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.00

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	4.17½	4.22½	4.17½	4.22½
Tin	37.00	38.00	37.50	38.50
Iron, 2 X Ydy.	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Antv. orh. ba.	35.00	38.00	35.00	38.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18¾@19c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	75	5	0
Copper, futures	76	5	0
Tin, spot	162	5	0
Tin, futures	162	0	0
Lead	20	1	3
Spelter	71	0	0

London Metal Exchange was closed yesterday on account of the Whitsuntide holiday.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	107	112	107	112
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	70	80	70	80
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	100	111	100	111
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	193	203
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99¼	100¼	99	100¼
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	200	195	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	300	315	300	315
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118	120	118	120

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17	17⅜	17	17⅜
Atlantic Refining	555	560	560	565
Berne-Serymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	705	720	705	720
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	223	230	223	227
Crescent Pipe Line	39	41	39	41
Cumberland P. L.	44	47	44	47
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	218	223
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com.	154	156	155	157
Illinois Pipe Line	130	135	129	131
Indiana Pipe Line	94	96	94	96
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9	9¼	9	9¼
National Transit	30	32	30	32
New York Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	97	99	94	97
Ohio Oil	137	139	137	139
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	62	57	62
Pierce Oil	12	12¼	12	12¼
Pierce Oil C. & Pf.	74	77	79	77
Prairie Oil & Gas	310	315	314	317
Prairie Pipe Line	128	130	129	131
Solar Refining	230	235	230	235
Southern Pipe Line	206	210	205	208
South. Penn. Oil	275	278	270	274
So. W. Penn.	104	107	104	107
Stand. Oil of Cal.	283	285	282	285
Stand. Oil of Ind.	415	418	415	418
Stand. Oil of Kan.	335	340	335	340
Stand. Oil of Ky.	245	250	245	250
Stand. Oil of Neb.	310	320	310	315
Stand. Oil of N. J.	397	400	397	399
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	183	185	183	186
Stand. Oil of Ohio	420	430	415	425
Swan & Finch	105	115	105	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	302	310	292	305
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.62	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.90	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24

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COTTON IS STEADY IN A DULL MARKET

Sentiment Among the Traders Is Mostly Bearish, but the Prices Hold Strong.

CONDITIONS FAVOR RALLIES

Entrance of Italy Into War May Cut Off Imports Into Germany and Depress Trade.

There was a dull session in cotton yesterday, with light trading and business almost entirely of professional origin. There were times when the undertone appeared to reflect the vagaries of the stock market, as was evidenced by the showing of strength in the early dealings and an easier tendency in the later trading.

The dullness was accentuated by the fact that Liverpool was closed on account of the Whitsuntide holidays. Liverpool will resume business this morning, after having been closed since Friday.

There was no feature of importance to the weather. Augusta, Ga., reported precipitation of 3.00 inches, but this was followed by clearing weather. The forecast for the Western belt called for unsettled conditions.

A Texas traveler of one of the local firms wired as follows from Greenville, Texas: "Consider about 80 per cent of the Oklahoma crop planted; 50 per cent. up. Condition fair. Entirely too much rain for all crops in Oklahoma. From Dennison to Greenville I found crops good. About half chopped and all plowed."

The Commissioner of Agriculture of Alabama has issued a letter to farmers throughout the State warning them against planting cotton after they harvest the oats crop, and asking them to co-operate in keeping the cotton acreage reduced to a minimum.

The strong technical position of the market continues evident. Sentiment is bearish on the average, but the market rallies more easily than declines. Trade sentiment is fairly well summarized by the following extracts from a letter issued by a North Carolina firm, which was made public yesterday:

Whether the market for cotton has discounted the worst that could happen is doubtful, but the shock is over. While other shocks may come, the prediction may be made that when all the uncertainties have been fashioned into certainties business expansion will follow. Under all the circumstances cotton at the going prices looks very cheap. We doubt if values for cotton or good securities can be long kept upon a panic basis. We think the country is in a strong position, and we anticipate a growing improvement because conditions are fundamentally sound.

The entrance of Italy into the war has had very little effect upon cotton except in a sentimental way. It is believed that this development may have a bearish effect later in the season on account of the fact that it closes another channel by which cotton could be imported by Germany.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, five points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, ten points decline; 9.70 for middling upland. The range of contract prices closed steady, and was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.56	9.48	9.53@ 9.54	9.51@ 9.52
October	9.96	9.82	9.89@ 9.90	9.88@ 9.89
Dec	10.17	10.04	10.12@10.13	10.10@10.11
Jan	10.21	10.10	10.17@10.18	10.15@10.16
March	10.46	10.46	10.41@10.42	10.38@10.40

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,923	5,344	1,003
New Orleans	2,908	2,993	2,939
Mobile	3	14	613
Savannah	921	929	1,469
Charleston	28	44	1,174
Wilmington	540	533	11
Norfolk	814	1,371	814
Total, port receipts	10,071	bales,	against
8,083 same day last year.			

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	220	171	389
Memphis	302	1,223	1,142
St. Louis		467	286
Houston	3,602	5,104	3,347

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last year.
Galveston	4,900 to 5,600	9,641	4,343
New Orleans	700 to 1,000	4,312	2,183

Total exports yesterday, 23,288 bales; so far this season 7,689,463, against 8,569,061 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
1,450	New Orleans	9.06	260,225	150,462
50	Mobile	8.75	23,629	7,939
722	Savannah	9¼	96,314	56,723
675	Galveston	9.10	291,041	174,256
—	Wilmington		50,585	14,393
—	Norfolk	9.13	62,795	34,350
543	Augusta	9.13	105,128	26,101
250	Memphis	9.12	120,053	49,347
—	St. Louis	9¼	25,426	20,912
283	Houston	9.10	89,340	74,752

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Loco	5	July, 1916	100	100½	4.55
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	4.15
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.90
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'15	101¼	101⅜	3.44
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'16	99⅜	100⅛	5.93
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'17	99⅛	99⅜	6.50
Argen. Gov't.	6	May15,'20	98½	99	6.20
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	98⅞	99	5.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	97⅜	97⅝	5.25
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99½	99⅝	5.10
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 1, '24	107½	108	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅞	99¾	7.90
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.10
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	99	99½	7.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Con. Power.	6	May, 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
Con. Gas, B.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.98
C., P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Eric R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	98¾	99⅛	6.00
Erie, R. Imp.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98½	99	6.05
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	98	98	7.15
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	..	98¼	8.00
Gov. of Norw'y.	6	Oct., 1916	99¼	100	6.00
Gov. of Norw'y.	6	Oct., 1917	99	100	6.00
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	100	100¼	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	99⅜	5.85
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	99¾	6.45
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	99¾	6.20
Harv. Mtg.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅛	4.30
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100¾	101¼	4.40
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	98⅜	99¼	5.20
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	97⅛	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅜	2.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅝	100¾	3.00
Lou. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98⅜	6.55
Minn. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	85	86½	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99½	6.40
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94⅜	93⅛	8.87
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅜	100⅜	2.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	98	6.40
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.70
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¾	99⅞	5.35
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98¼	5.70
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98½	99¼	6.70
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	99½	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	95½	97	6.10
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	95½	96½	8.10
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100¼	101⅛	5.20
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97¾	98⅜	5.45
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	98	99¼	6.30
Western Pow.	6	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.50
W. El. & E.	5	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6s	Sept., 1916	102½	102½	102¼	102½
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅞	104¼	103⅞	104¼
4½s	March, 1963	104⅜	104⅝	103⅞	104⅛
4½s	May, 1937	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4½s	Nov., 1937	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4½s	May, 1917	100⅛	101	100½	101
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s	March, 1965	99⅜	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞
4½s	March, 1962	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	99⅜	100	99⅝	99⅞
4½s	March, 1930-60	99⅜	100	99⅜	99⅞
4s	May, 1959	95⅝	96	95⅝	96⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
4s	May, 1957	95⅞	96⅛	95⅝	96⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	94⅛	95½	94⅛	95½
4s	Nov., 1955	94⅛	96	94½	96
4s	Nov., 1936	95⅝	..	96	..
4s	1925-1939	99⅛	..	99⅛	..
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	86	87	86	87
3½s	May, 1954	86⅝	86⅞	86	86⅞

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

At the start of the day the entrance of Italy into the European conflict was the main stimulating influence. The market opened strong and active. Later on, however, there was a chill when reports were circulated that Germany's reply to the Wilson note would prove far from conciliatory. Many stocks sold off sharply compared with their early high levels. At the same time the undertone continued fairly good, with rallies from the lowest occurring in the late afternoon.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Alaska Gold	36	36	34⅝	35¼
20	Allis Chalmers	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
4,630	Amal. Copper	67½	67⅝	66⅝	66⅞
190	Amal. Cop. rts.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
80	Am. Bt. Sugar	47	47	45¾	46⅝
1,740	Am. Can	36⅜	37⅛	35⅝	36¼
340	Am. Cr. & Fdy.	54	54	52⅝	53¾
30	Am. Ice Sec.	31	31	30	30
970	Am. Loco.	49⅜	50⅜	47½	48⅛
540	Am. Smelting	68⅛	68⅛	66⅝	67½
10	Am. Sugar	106½	106½	105¼	106½
210	Anaconda Cop.	32⅝	32⅝	32	32
20	At., T. & S. F.	100	100	100	100
10	Balt. & Ohio	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
40	B. R. T.	87⅜	87⅜	87½	87⅜
80	Call. Pet.	16⅛	16⅛	16	16
30	Can. Pac.	160½	160½	159⅜	159⅜
100	Cen. Leather	37⅜	37⅜	36¼	37
20	Ches. & Ohio	40⅜	41	40⅜	41
160	C., M. & St. P.	90½	90½	89¼	89¼
150	C., R. I. P.	19	19	17⅝	18½
190	Chino Cop.	45	45⅜	44⅜	44⅜
1,330	Col. Fuel & I.	22¼	22⅝	21¾	21⅝
150	Corn Prod.	14⅜	14⅛	13½	13⅝
4,820	Crucible Steel	34⅜	34½	30⅞	32
130	Dist. Securities	17¼	17¼	16¼	16⅞
500	Erie	26⅜	26⅜	25⅜	25⅜
10	Goodrich Co.	44	44	44	44
10	Gt. North., pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
100	Guggen. Exp.	60½	60⅝	59½	59½
20	Inspira. Cop.	29⅝	30	29⅜	30
1,080	Inter. Met.	21¼	21⅝	20⅜	20½
20	Inter. Met. pf.	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
60	Lehigh Valley	142½	142½	141	141
40	Maxwell Mot.	41⅜	41⅜	41⅛	41¼
580	Mexican Pet.	70½	71⅜	69	71
20	Miami Copper	25	25	25	25
150	Missouri Pac.	12⅜	12⅜	11⅞	12
10	Nat. Lead	61½	61½	61½	61½
70	N. Y. Central	86¼	86¼	85½	85½
70	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	63⅞	64	63⅝	64
20	Pacific Mail	23	23	23	23
40	Pennsylvania	107	107	107	107
10	Pitts. Coal	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
150	Pressed Stl. Cr.	47¼	47⅜	45¼	45½
10	Ray Copper	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
7,920	Reading	145	145½	143	143¼
70	Rep. Iron & S.	29⅜	29⅜	27⅜	28⅝
70	Rock Island pf.	34	34	34	34
270	Southern Pac.	88⅝	89	87⅞	88½
10	Southern Ry.	17	17	17	17
30	Studebaker Co.	69½	69	67	67
110	Tenn. Cop.	35⅜	35½	35⅛	35⅝
10	Third Ave.	50	50	50	50
3,410	Union Pac.	126⅜	127⅛	125⅝	126¼
370	U. S. Rubber	64⅜	65	63¾	64½
15,680	U. S. Steel	53⅝	54	53	53⅜
600	Utah Copper	65⅜	66⅛	64⅞	65¼
190	West Un. Tel.	66⅜	66⅜	66¼	66¼
3,480	West. E. & M.	96⅛	96⅛	93⅜	95⅝
51,640					

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.35	.36	.36	.36
900	Booth	.54	.55	.54	.55
300	Caledonia	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
1,000	Comb. Frac.	10½	10½	10½	10½
1,300	Goldfield Flor.	.55	.57	.55	.56½
300	Goldfield Mer.	25½	25½	25½	25½
300	Iron Blossom	.72	.72	.72	.72
2,800	Jumbo Extn.	1.62	1.62	1.45	1.57½
300	Tonopah Ext.	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
900	Tonopah Min.	.39	.41½	.39	.41½
700	West End	.73	.74	.73	.74
9,800					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Thirteen roads	$4,013,978	+ $243,513
Fifteen roads	6,251,200	—1,220,097
Total (28 roads)	10,265,178	— 976,584

TWIN CITY LINES for April—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$762,240	$743,327	*$18,913
Net	221,048	230,856	9,808
Sur. aft. chgs.	141,643	149,790	8,147
Gross, 4 mos.	3,031,992	2,916,747	*115,245
Net	782,380	808,025	25,645
Sur. aft. chgs.	468,007	486,932	20,925

*Increase.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The fourth annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America has been called to meet in Denver on Sept. 20, 21, and 22. The Brown Palace Hotel has been selected as headquarters.

Lederer's banking house of Avenue B is accepting subscriptions to the Hungarian Government ten-year 6 per cent. war loan at par. Payments will be accepted at the date of $13.75 per 100 kronen, and to accommodate the small investor, bonds will be issued in denominations as low as 100 kronen or any multiple of this amount.

W. G. Langley & Co., 115 Broadway, have prepared a pamphlet analyzing the Missouri Pacific Railway system, including the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad.

$100,000,000 SUIT ANSWERED BY N. Y. C.

Railroad Says Its Stockholders Took $92,000,000 of the New Debentures.

DEFENDS ISSUE'S LEGALITY

Reply to James Pollitz Declares Attempt to Annul Securities Was Made in Bad Faith.

The answer of the New York Central Railroad Company to the suit recently brought by James Pollitz, seeking to annul the Central's $100,000,000 debenture bond issue, was served on the complainant yesterday, and will probably be filed today in the Supreme Court. A dismissal of the action, with costs, is asked for. The answer discloses that the stockholders of the New York Central, under the right to subscribe to the new bonds to the extent of 40 per cent. of their holdings, purchased more than $92,000,000 of the bonds, leaving the syndicate of bankers to dispose of the other $8,000,000. For handling the issue and for disposing of the small percentage of unsubscribed bonds the New York Central, in accordance with the terms of an agreement, paid out a little less than $4,000,000 in fiscal fees and commissions.

Mr. Pollitz's suit was directed against the New York Central, the New York State Realty and Terminal Company, a subsidiary, and fifteen Directors of these companies. The answer to the complaint, written by Alex. S. Lyman, is in behalf of all the defendants. A general denial is made of all the allegations and Mr. Pollitz is charged with acting in bad faith in bringing the action.

The defendants, in the first place, deny that the $100,000,000 bond issue was illegal. It is set forth that the issue was in accordance with the laws of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and that the bond issue was authorized by the Public Service Commission of New York, the Public Utilities Commissions of Ohio and Illinois, and by the Michigan State Railroad Commission.

It is contended, in the second place, that the big bond issue was authorized by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders of the railroad, as required. The stockholders of the Central met on April 20 and April 30. Out of 2,495,904 shares of stock outstanding, it is pointed out in the answer, 1,743,827 shares were voted in favor of the bond issue and only 135 against, the rest of the shares being not represented.

By the same vote, it is pointed out, the stockholders approved of the legal fee of 1½ per cent., or $1,500,000, paid to J. P. Morgan & Co. as fiscal agents of the Central, and the additional 2½ per cent. commission paid to a syndicate of bankers handling the issue. The 2½ per cent. was paid on all the bonds excepting only those taken by the Directors of the New York Central, and the total commissions paid to the syndicate, consequently, were something under $2,500,000.

Mr. Pollitz charged in the complaint that the fees and the commissions were excessive. He also charged that the Directors of the New York Central were indirectly benefited by these large commissions. On this point there is no direct reply in the answering brief.

Regarding Mr. Pollitz, who has brought similar actions against railroad corporations and Directors, it is alleged in the answer that he purchased 100 of his 120 shares of New York Central stock as late as March 16, 1915, only a month and a half before he started the suit to enjoin the issue of the debentures; the other 20 shares, it is stated, were purchased on Feb. 25, 1914.

"The defendants allege," says Mr. Lyman in his answer, "that the plaintiff, Pollitz, had knowledge of the fact that the defendant railroad corporation purposed and proposed to issue its bonds on or before May 1. We allege that the plaintiff did not bring this action until after the consummation of the plan to issue the bonds, and we allege that the plaintiff is guilty of laches and that this action is not brought in good faith in the interest of the plaintiff and all other stockholders of the defendant railroad corporation, but is brought for the purpose of harassing, annoying, and injuring the defendant and the stockholders of the defendant corporations; and that a court of equity should not grant to him the relief which he seeks."

According to J. Aspinwall Hodge, attorney for Pollitz, the action was begun before May 1, the day the bond issue became legalized. This is not admitted in the railroad's answer. It is contended by the railroad that the first installment of the full $100,000,000 of proceeds of the bond issue was not only received by the railroad on May 1, but that $36,000,000 of the money was actually paid out to retire maturing indebtedness.

ROCKEFELLER TO AID M. P.

Agrees to Extend $1,000,000 of Notes for a Year.

The assent of the Gould estate to the extension of the $6,000,000 three-year notes of the Missouri Pacific Railway for another year, it was said yesterday, served as a stimulus for other note holders, and new assents to the extension plan were received in numbers yesterday. The largest individual assenter was John D. Rockefeller, Sr., who agreed to extend the notes for $1,000,000 in his possession. The premium which will be paid to Mr. Rockefeller for the extension amounts to $5,000. It was commented on yesterday as significant that Mr. Rockefeller had followed the lead of George J. Gould.

A Director of the Missouri Pacific stated yesterday that in addition to the Rockefeller holdings a number of trust companies and banks had consented to another extension. A large majority of the notes, he said, have complied with the conditions laid down by the financial managers of the road. He admitted that an extension of the entire $25,00,000 of notes was not yet a certainty, but the danger of a receivership action had been greatly lessened, he said. The time for extension expires on June 1, when the notes fall due.

There are about 700 holders of the Missouri Pacific notes, and there are more small holders than was generally supposed. The 6 per cent. interest rate, it appears, attracted many small investors, who purchased one or two $1,000 notes. About 8 per cent., or $2,000,000, of the notes are held by foreign holders, but there is no way of telling what part of this holding is held by representatives in this country. German holders are credited with holding $143,000 of the notes, and it is uncertain, also, whether these holdings are here or in Germany. If British Orders in Council prevent any shipment of English-held notes for deposit in this country, it was pointed out yesterday that such an order would likewise prevent the blocking of the extension plan by any English holder.

Only a small percentage of the notes are held in Missouri, and returns from that State have been satisfactory, it was said. The great majority of the notes are held in New York. One banker holding about $1,000,000 of the notes has not yet been heard from. He is the largest of the holders who have not assented.

TO CONDEMN PALISADE LAND

Court Will Name Commissioners to Make Awards for Park.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 24.—Justice Morschauser of the Supreme Court will appoint three Commissioners tomorrow to make awards for land taken for the new Palisade Park in Rockland and Orange Counties. Considerable land was given to the Park Commission by the late E. H. Harriman. The land to be condemned is owned by a trap rock company on Bear Mountain, and it is said the company will demand $10,000,000 damages.

The owners assert that the proceedings were brought about by wealthy property owners who objected to the noise of blasting and endeavored to stop the proceedings by an injunction a few months ago, but they lost on appeal

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 24.—Twenty-five corporations, with aggregate capital stock of $1,091,500, were chartered. They included:

Seaboard Fisheries Company, fish, fish oils; $501,000; R. L. Collett, B. G. Seger, A. H. Leyland, 55 John St.

Mason McCarthy Company, explosives, chemicals, drugs, medicines, firearms, foundry, factory supplies, theatricals, motion pictures, textiles, contracting; $250,000; M. L. Wieland, A. H. Slack, H. Amerman, 489 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

Enkel Motor Company, Savannah, international combustion and explosion engines; $100,000; K. Dellgren, C. H. Williams, C. A. Thomas, Auburn.

The Safety Hinge Company, Brooklyn, operate under patents, construct buildings, maintain stores, mills, factories; $50,000; M. M. Geto, L. Rayvid, L. C. Schwenson, 351 Jay St.

Star Ridge Farms Company, realty, farming, securities, investments; $25,000; C. S. Daley, J. M. Allen, C. J. Insiee, 140 Cedar Av.

American Plush and Velvet Pressboard Company, plush and velvet, pressboards; $10,000; R., B. R. and R. Bass, 19 Herze St., Brooklyn.

Cortelyou Amusement Company, Brooklyn, motion picture theatre; $75,000; H. Stone, B. Herman, A. H. Schwartz, 239 East 25th St.

The Modern Silk Company, silks, satins, cloths, trimmings; $5,000; A. Walker, A. Jackson, Bernard Sacks, 31 Orchard St.

Francis Roberts Company, human hair goods, construction, contracting, realty, hotels, breweries, mills, shops; $10,000; M. Hauser, A. J. Rosenthal, M. Quasha, 500 West 175th St.

Joseph Canepi Contracting Co., Yonkers, quarrying, construction, building, dredging; $10,000; A. Gardoney, M. and J. Canepi, 604 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Acre Construction Co., contracting, construction, cold storage, highway, building; $10,000; E. Moesch, J. A. Graves, J. A. Fechtig, Jr., 61 Broadway.

Kaliathenic Exhibition Co., cultivate taste for athletics, athletic exhibitions, $10,000; H. C. Cohen, F. Hopkins, R. O. Archer, 7th Av. and 42d St.

Katkin & Swengle Co., ladies' garments, $5,000; J. Swengle, B. Posner, H. Weltzen, 930 Tiffany St.

Doctors and Dentists' Protective Association, mercantile, collection agency, $5,000; J. Kenyon, W. S. Dowling, W. B. Severe, 18 East 42d St.

Authorizations: National United Service Co., Augusta, Me., automobile accessories, $150,000; rep., F. Tracy, Buffalo.

Randolph Film Corp., Wilmington, Del., moving pictures, $1,000,000; rep., P. G. Chace, 115 Broadway, Manhattan.

Colony Advertising Co., Wilmington, Del., general advertising, $100,000; rep., L. Skidmore, Jr., 2 Rector St., Manhattan.

W. J. Lemp Brewing Co., St. Louis, Mo., $2,500,000; rep., L. P. Johnston, 555 West 22d St., Manhattan.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill., millinery, straw goods, notions, $75,000; rep., F. Bode, 5th Av. and 37th St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Times Building Theatre Ticket Office, New York, $2,000 to $100,000; Austrian Keyless Kap Corp., New York, $1,000 to $10,000; Batavia Garment Co., Batavia, $15,000 to $20,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Ames-Hallett, Astoria; The F. W. Jarvis Co., Manhattan; M. B. Foster Electric Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 24.—The following filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Frank F. Clayton Co., Wall Township, Monmouth County, conduct picnic and pleasure grounds, $25,000; F. F. Clayton and George Clayton, Sea Girt, and Rebecca Clayton, Bradley Beach.

Passaic Herald Co., Passaic, to print, publish, &c.; $50,000; E. A. Bristow, E.-L. Hartt, C. Slaff, all of Passaic.

Mertens Theatre Co., Jersey City, to conduct amusement enterprises, theatres, &c., $50,000; P. H. Mertens, H. G. Mertens, W. J. Mertens, all of Jersey City.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 24.—Charter filed here: General Ordnance Company, New York, to develop, promote, deal in and with all kinds of munitions of war, including torpedoes, &c., $500,000; Norman G. Johnson, Low C. Moore, New York; Joseph Barbato, Jersey City, N. J.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Canton Co.	187½	187½	187½	187½
10	Con. Power pf.	113	113	113	113
50	Cosden pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
15	Far. & M. Bk.	46	46	46	46
10	Merc. Trust	179	179	179	179
325	Un. Rys. & El.	23	23	23	23

BONDS.

$4,000	Ch'ston El. 5s.	94	94	94	94
5,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
5,000	City Balt. 4s. 1958	W. L.	95	95	95
3,000	Con. Coal 6s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	94	94	94	94
5,000	Elk. Fuel 5s.	94½	94½	94⅛	94½
5,000	N. O. Mob. & Chi. 5s.	55	55	55	55
		40	40	40	40
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s.	60	60	60	60
3,000	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s.	81½	81½	81½	81½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.65	.85	First N. C.	2¼	2⅝
B. St. Gas.	.13	.14	Houghton	3½	3¾
Begole	1⅛	1¼	Iron Bloss.	.70	.72
Bingham	5¼	6½	La Rose	.50	.56
Bohemia	2½	2¾	Majestic	.42	.45
Boston E.	.26	.32	McK.-D.	.25	.26
Butte & L.	.22	.24	Mex. Mets.	.15	.16
Calaveras	1⅞	2	Mt. of Am.	2	2¼
Champ. C.	.09	.10	N. Baltic	3	3½
Chief Con.	.80	.85	Nev. Doug.	.63	.70
Cortez	.35	.40	Ohio Cop.	.26	.28
Cornelia	8½	9	Oneco	1⅝	1¾
Con. Ariz.	.75	.87	So. Lake	6½	7
Con. Cop.	1⅜	2	Stew't M.	1⅝	1⅞
Crown Res.	.75	.90	Utah Mets.	2¼	2¾
Davis-D.	.98	1	U. V. Ext.	4½	4⅞
Eagle & B.	1	1⅛	Yukon G.	2½	2⅝

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
17	Ahmeek	382	385	382	385
3,920	Alaska	36⅜	36½

We Have Orders in

Int'l Postal Supply
Worthington (H. R.) Pfd.
Am. Dist. Teleg. of N. Y.
Holly Mfg. Co. 1st 5s
Ward Baking Co. 1st 6s
Int'l Salt Co.
Singer Mfg. Co.
Int'l Elevating Co.
Alaska Steamship
Syracuse Gas Co. 1st 5s
Pacific of Mo. R. E. 5s
Int'l Steam Pump 5% Ctfs.
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Colorado Power 5s

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
E. T. HOLT, Cashier.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Only Moderately Active, with the Trend of Prices Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 170,516 shares of stock and $15,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 34,085; railroads, 1,675; oils, 2,246, and mining, 132,510; rights, $20,800. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,550	Alliance Film, w. i.	¾	⅞	¾	¾
10,300	American Zinc.	48⅜	48⅝	45⅝	46⅞
1,800	†Car, Lt. & P.,	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
300	†Cramp Ship...	37½	37½	37½	37½
750	†Electric Boat...	79	82	79	82
200	†Elec. Boat pf.	100	101	100	101
1,200	†Emerson Pho.	12¾	12¾	11¾	11⅞
1,100	†Inter. Motors.	13½	15	13½	15
450	†Inter. M. pf...	32	34	32	33
35	Kelly Sp. Tire	129	129	129	129
90	Kelly Sp. Tire new 1st pf...	82½	83	82½	83
1,000	N. Y. Trans...	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞
1,700	Corp. of R. H.	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
200	†Tob. Prod. com.	53	53	52½	52½
2,400	Un. Cig. Stores, new	10	10	9⅝	9⅝
510	†Un. Cig. Stores of Am...	102	†102	98	98
3,500	Un. Profit Shar.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7,000	†World Film...	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge. Net
1,100	Atg.-Am. Oil...	17½	17	17½	...
8	Atlantic Ref...	536	535	536	-2
22	Buck. P. L....	102⅛	101	102½	+1⅛
36	Eureka P. L....	226	225	226	+1
87	Illinois P. L....	130	128	128	-2
700	Int. Petroleum.	9⅛	9	9	-⅛
5	Nat. Transit...	31	31	31	+1
4	N. Y. Transit..	210	210	210	+5
10	Ohio Oil ...	138	138	138	...
42	Prairie O. & G.	320	310	312	-3
65	Prairie P. L....	130	128	128	-1½
10	So. Penn Oil...	276	276	276	...
10	So. Oil of Cal.	260	262	262	-4
25	St. Oil of Ind.	418	412	412	-4
2	St. Oil of Kan.	340	338	338	+1
5	St. Oil of N. J.	399	399	399	-1
95	St. Oil of N. Y.	185	183	183	...
10	Vacuum Oil....	179½	179½	179½	-½
10	Vacuum Oil....	205	205	205	+5

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,100	Amal. Cop., r.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
700	Tex. Oil, rts..	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜

RAILROADS.

405	Inter. C., w. i.	25	25	24	24
400	In. C. pf., w. i.	75¼	75½	75	75
100	Wabash w. i..	13½	13½	13½	13½
520	Wab. pf., (a).	43⅝	43⅝	42	43⅛
250	Wab. pf., (b).	22½	22½	22	22

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	†A. J., w. i..	14¼	14½	13⅞	14
1,000	†Am. M. Co.	97	92	92	93
11,800	†Atlanta.	35	36	34	34
2,400	†Big Cotton..	9	9	8	8
12,500	†Booth	53	58	53	55
750	Braden Cop....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
1,900	Buf. Mines....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15,050	*Cashboy	9	9½	9	9
500	†Chile Copper.	18⅞	19	18⅝	19
1,000	Con. Ariz. S....	⅛	⅛	⅜	⅜
550	Con. Nev....	½	½	½	½
710	Dome Mines...	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
2,800	†Emma Cop...	31	31	31	31
900	*Florence	54	54	54	54
880	*Genesee Cop.	42	42	42	42
500	Gold. Cons....	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,000	*Gold. Mercer.	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
100	Greene-Can ..	28	28	28	28
700	†Iron Blos....	72	72	71	71
24,500	Jumbo Ext...	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1½
100	Kerr Lake....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,000	*Kewanas	16	16	16	16
1,000	*Lone Star....	8	8	8	8
200	*McK.-Dar....	28	28	28	28
200	*Nevada Hills.	21	21	21	21
1,500	N. Utah Bing.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝
7,200	**Oro....	9½	9½	9	9½
1,000	*Storm Ken.	9	9	9	9
1,800	†Sells	27	27	27	27
2,000	†Silver Pick..	8	8½	8	8
425	St. Sil.-Lead..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	Stewart	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,400	*Sup. Min....	22¾	23½	22½	23½
2,000	*Ton. Cash B.	9	9	9	9
600	Tonopah Ext..	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
100	Ton. Jim B..	82	82	82	82
4,000	†Tonopah Mer.	41	42½	41	42
50	Tonopah Min..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	†Tonop. Mon..	34	35	34	35
10,000	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Tuolumne	½	½	½	½
1,500	United Verdi..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,500	†Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,573	*W. E. Cons..	70	77	70	76
100	†W. K. Cop.pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BOND.

$15,000	†Chile Cop. Ts.	114	113	113	

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Odd lots.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in; compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 24. Bid.	Asked.	May 22. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper..	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
British-Am. Tob. Co., Ordinary....	15½	16	15¾	16
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer....	16¼	17	16¼	17
Inter. Mer. Mar....	⅞	1	⅞	1
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	5	5½	5	5½
Inter. Steam Pump..	2	3	2	3
Inter. St'm Pump pf.	..	20	..	20
Inter. Rubber	7	7½	7	7½
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf....	115	130	115	130
Lehigh C. & S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Marconi of America..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
McCrory Stores Corp.	50	55	51	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
Riker & Heg., new..	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
Sterling Gum	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞

MINING STOCKS.

C. O. D. Cons....	5	6	5	6
Diam. Black Butte, asst. paid.....	3	4	3	4
Elly Consolidated....	7	10	8	10
Ely Lake	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
La Rose Con.....	½	⅝	½	⅝
Nip. Mines Co....	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
North Butte Develop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
West End Con....	2⅞	4	2⅞	4⅛
Yukon Gold Mines..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	100	200	100	200
West. Pac. 5s, flat..	32	34	..	..

NEW PANAMA WATER WORKS

Purification Devices Never Before Used Guarantee Healthful Supply.

One of the latest sanitary improvements in the Canal Zone is the installing of one of the most modern and complete water systems in the world.

The plant, which is capable of furnishing 12,000,000 gallons of water a day, is supplied with some devices that have never been used before. The supply is obtained from the Chagres River, where the huge plant has been erected. The pumps have power to lift all the water needed by Panama, Ancon, Balboa, and villages intervening, and for canal purposes, to the purification plant on the Miraflores point. All the pumps are electrically driven.

The purification plant is operated thus: The water first emerges through spraying nozzles operated with compressed air and falls onto the floor of the aeration chamber. Thence it runs by gravity into the system of sedimentation basins, the necessary solution of chemicals being introduced en route to cause the deposit on the bottom or aggregation on top of a large part of the foreign matter held in suspension.

Every few days the basins are cleaned, one set at a time. From these basins the water is sent to filters, where it undergoes the final purification, whence it is sent to the clean water reservoir for final distribution.

A pumping plant in Ancon takes water from the main and forces it to an additional reservoir on the side of Ancon Hill, which has a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons, and this supply is held for fire service and for distribution into the higher parts of Ancon. A high pressure fire service is afforded in this way. The inauguration of the plant is of great value to the City of Panama as well as other districts, and will remove all of the former complaints relative to the poor pressure and foul odor.

The old plant which has been in use up to the present time was first put into service by the Americans in 1907, the supply at that time being taken from the Rio Grande reservoir near Culebra. This reservoir was impounded by an enlarged dam which had been constructed by the French. The amount of water stored and the size of the main constructed proved to be insufficient to meet the demands as the population in Panama and along the canal increased.

NEIGHBORHOOD EDUCATION.

Plan Started Here Commended by American Medical Association.

Public education is now recognized as an indispensable part of any health promotion program. Whether the organization be municipal, State, or national, some method is necessary whereby the salient facts may be presented and the proposed work outlined to the public, in the opinion of authorities. Many of our State Boards of Health have developed elaborate and effective methods for educating the people of the State on disease and its prevention; only a few of our larger cities have undertaken to do so.

A marked recognition of the growing demand for such work is the recent creation, by the Department of Health of this city, of a Bureau of Public Health Education, in charge of an experienced whole time man, Dr. Charles Bolduan, carefully chosen after a civil service examination. One of the recent innovations inaugurated by this bureau is the publication of a series of neighborhood bulletins for use in different quarters of the city.

It is a significant commentary on the growing complexity of our largest city that pamphlets which are of great value in one part of New York are practically useless in another. The recognition of this fact and the effort to meet it by preparation of special pamphlets for each section is an evidence of the careful study that is being given to the problem and the effort that is being made to adapt methods to needs and conditions.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was in a position of uncertainty and indecision during yesterday's session, and, while price changes for the day were confined within a range of about a cent a bushel, fluctuations were very numerous. The visible supply of domestic wheat in the United States showed a decrease of 2,681,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 20,927,000 bushels, compared with 31,663,000 bushels a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.61¼ and No. 2 hard at $1.63, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.63⅝, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.60½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.57½	1.57½	1.00
July	..	..	1.34½	1.34½	.96⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.55	1.54	1.54½	1.54½	.97⅝
July	1.27⅛	1.26	1.26⅜	1.27⅛	.87⅛
September	1.21⅝	1.20⅝	1.20⅝	1.21⅛	.80⅝

CORN.

The corn market, after moving narrowly and without much feature throughout the greater part of the day, developed firmness at the close, and final quotations were ⅛c to ⅜c net higher. The visible supply showed a decrease of 2,343,000 bushels, with the total amounting to 14,876,000, or about 10,000,000 in excess of last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74½	73¾	73¾	73⅞	70⅛
July	76	74⅞	76	75⅜	67⅞
September	76⅝	75⅞	76⅝	76⅛	66⅛

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active and prices were irregular, closing at ⅜c decline to ⅛c advance. Clearances from the seaboard were large, amounting to 1,616,000 bushels, and the visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 2,812,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 59½c; No. 2 white, 60c; No. 3 white, 58½c; No. 4 white, 59c; fancy clipped white, 60@62c; ordinary clipped white, 59@61c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	52⅝	52	52¾	52⅝	42¼
July	50¼	50	50½	50¾	39⅜
September	.45	44½	44⅝	45¼	38⅝

COFFEE.

The usual cost and freight offers of coffee from Brazil were delayed yesterday, and as there was nothing new in the situation to inspire trading, the volume of business was small in the contract market, sales consisting of 6,500 bags. Late in the day prices sagged off and closed at the lowest, with values net unchanged to 4 points below the final of last week. The local spot market was unchanged on the basis of 7¼c for Rio No. 7.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	5.50@5.57	5.55
June	..	..	5.55@5.57	5.55
July	..	..	6.50@6.61	6.60
August	..	..	6.62@6.64	6.64
September	6.70	6.66	6.66@6.67	6.69
October	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.72	6.73
November	..	..	6.73@6.74	6.73
December	6.83	6.76	6.76@6.77	6.78
January	..	..	6.81@6.82	6.84
February	..	..	6.88@6.87	6.90
March	6.97	6.96	6.93@6.93	6.95
April	..	..	7.00@7.01	7.03

COTTONSEED OIL.

Some apprehension was felt in the cottonseed oil market over the question of exports, it being feared that the demand will be restricted by the entry of Italy into the struggle abroad, and on this account there was little disposition to favor the buying side, and prices were easier, closing at a net decline of 16@16 points.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.35@6.50	6.40
May	..	..	6.35@6.50	6.38
June	6.42	6.42	6.40@6.43	6.46
July	6.63	6.61	6.61@6.62	6.62
August	6.78	6.76	6.77@6.78	6.78
September	6.89	6.88	6.87@6.88	6.88
October	6.87	6.87	6.86@6.87	6.87
November	..	..	6.70@6.80	6.72
December	..	..	6.70@6.72	6.73

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products showed a very steady undertone, notwithstanding weakness in the price of live hogs, and it was apparent that there was a better demand from some quarters. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 42,000, estimated for Tuesday, 17,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 6,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	9.85	9.75	9.85	9.75	9.87
September	10.07	9.97	10.10	10.00	10.05
Ribs—					
July	10.60	10.55	10.60	10.55	11.20
September	10.85	10.80	10.85	10.80	11.30
Pork—					
July	18.15	18.00	18.15	18.02	20.12
September	18.47	18.30	18.47	18.32	19.82

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,258 packages. The market opens steady on all grades of creamery, but trade only moderate. There is little speculative buying, and for the higher qualities, and regular jobbers are taking their usual marks. Renovated slightly firmer, and ladles and packing stock favor the seller. Creamery, extras, 28c; higher scoring, 28½@28¾c; firsts, 26@27½c; seconds, 25½@26¼c; thirds, 23@24½c; creamery, old, common to prime, 22@26c; State dairy, finest, 27½@28c; good to prime, 26@27c; common to fair, 23@25c; renovated, extras, 25½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 19@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 18@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 20,772 cases. Arrivals continue fairly liberal, but the advices indicate a large diversion of stock to other markets, and most receivers are looking for a considerable decrease in our receipts in the near future. There is a fair demand, part speculative, and the market for high grades and for good average qualities is showing a firmer tone. A slight improvement is quotable on the best lots of regular packings and on some of the prime storage packed goods. Seriously defective eggs are unimproved, and there is still a liberal accumulation pressing for sale. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 21½@22c; storage packed, extra firsts, 20½@21c; storage packed, firsts, 19½@20½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 20@20½c; regular packed, firsts, 18½@19½c; seconds, 17@18c; thirds and poorer, 14@16½c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 13@15c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15@16½c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by fancy brown whites, fine to fancy, 22½@23c; ordinary to good, 21@22c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 20@22c; Western, gathered whites, 20@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henmery browns, 21½@22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 19@21c; duck eggs, State and near-by Indian Runner, 22@25c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22c@24c; Western, 17@20c; Tennessee and other Southern, 16@19c.

DENOUNCES WALSH IN STRIKE INQUIRY

Mackenzie King of Rockefeller Foundation Protests Against His Methods.

L. M. BOWERS ON THE STAND

Former Treasurer of Colorado Fuel Company Blames Gov. Ammons for Strike Horrors.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—W. L. MacKenzie King, Director of the Industrial Relations Department of the Rockefeller Foundation, and a former Canadian Cabinet officer, interrupted his testimony before the Industrial Relations Commission today to denounce the methods of Chairman Walsh in conducting the commission's Colorado strike inquiry.

"I have seen witness after witness on the stand here treated in a manner that was anything but fair," he said. "In the name of labor, I protest against the way this hearing has been conducted."

"You do not like the way investigations are conducted in this country?" asked Chairman Walsh.

"I do not like the way this hearing has been conducted," replied the witness.

"You do not like this commission's conduct of the hearings?"

"I do not like the way you, Mr. Chairman, have conducted the examination of witnesses."

"Then you exonerate the rest of the commission?"

"Oh, yes."

"Is your objection to the examination," asked the Chairman, "is that when a public official does not do what you want him to do you spank him, and when he does what you think is right you give him a piece of candy?"

"That's right."

Bowers agreed with Chairman Walsh that Sheriff Jeff Farr of Huerfano County was "the king of the county." He said he objected to Farr's tactics, but that the coal company had been for years connected with his organization.

"The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company," he said, "was connected with this condition—was a part of it. The officers of the company did it. I don't deny it. They were working with Farr." Later Bowers said the company and Farr had a saloon connection.

Under cross-examination by Commissioner Weinstock, Bowers testified that after he joined the company he eliminated the connection with Farr. He explained that in early days of the company an officer of the concern, now dead, organized a partnership between the company and Farr for the conduct of saloons in the mining camps, which were used as employment bureaus.

"This pernicious and damnable system," said Bowers, "was in force when I became an officer of the company. I fought it. The system is as strong as Tammany Hall. They control every man that is put up for office. They did at the last election."

Bowers said he had fought for State prohibition in Colorado as a means of eliminating the saloon.

Commissioner Weinstock read into the record portions of the report of the Colorado Military Commission on the battle of Ludlow. Mr. Bowers declined to comment on it. He was deeply moved as Commissioner Weinstock read the report and at times covered his eyes with his hands.

"I have no comment to make at all," he broke forth hurriedly as the recital concluded, flinging his hands before him with a gesture of helplessness.

"It was a sickening, disgusting, disgraceful piece of work, and I wish I could forget all about it and see justice done to all who were concerned."

A moment later the witness said:

"Nothing of that kind would have happened if we had had a Governor in Colorado who would have protected everybody concerned."

TRADE TALKS MAY GO ON.

British Ambassador Explains That They Are Entirely Unofficial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called at the State Department today and left a statement which makes it possible for the foreign trade advisers to resume their personal, informal, and unofficial conferences with Sir Richard Crawford, Commercial Attaché of the British Embassy, in an effort to aid American importers to bring from Germany goods that they bought before March 1.

The statement removes the obstacle to these conferences which arose when Sir Richard Crawford sent a note to the advisers which was so worded that it might have committed the United States Government to a recognition of the British Order in Council, which sought to shut off commerce between Germany and the outside world.

There is now no doubt that the United States will not be committed by these unofficial conferences to any departure from the views they have already expressed in their recent exchange of diplomatic notes. Here is the text of the British Ambassador's statement:

"The arrangements with regard to the shipments of cotton and other articles of commerce were agreed on between representatives of the British Government and the representatives of the American interests concerned. The Government of the United States was in no sense a party to these agreements, and took no part in the conferences. The British Government quite realizes that these unofficial arrangements in no way involve the United States Government, and that they do not and cannot commit either Government to any departure from the views which they have already expressed in their official notes with regard to the declaration of March 1, and the blockade policy adopted to give effect to it."

The delivery of this note cleared up the question as to whether the continuation of these conferences would bind the United States to a recognition of the British Order in Council. But it is understood that it has not cleared up certain other difficulties, and that these remain to be adjusted in another way. It is understood that these other differences relate to the character of the informal arrangements to be made, and do not involve any question as to whether the United States Government would be bound by the conferences held between the trade advisers and the Commercial Attaché of the British Embassy.

CANADA'S IMMIGRANT NEEDS

Room for Workers Only—How a Piano Spoiled a Farmer.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, while en route from the Panama-Pacific Exposition, spoke in Winnipeg on immigration, a problem which is now confronting Canda.

Accompanied by Lady Shaughnessy and their daughter, Sir Thomas has been making an extended trip through the West, and spent some time in San Francisco at the exposition.

"It is most necessary that a huge problem like the migration of people to Canada," said Sir Thomas, "should be handled by persons experienced in this line, for the most vital problem confronting the Government of the Dominion today is the immigration question. Men who are placed in charge of this particular branch of public service should in no way be concerned with the politics of either party. The responsibility of getting the right parties to take the land is a very serious one.

"I was recently in touch with the case of a man who came to Canada with the intention of going on the land, but he wanted to enjoy all the luxuries and comforts to which he had been accustomed in the old country. He had a little money, and among his other goods was a piano which he averred he positively could not do without. Well, the outcome was that he took up a farm and spent most of his time playing the piano, while he hired men to do the work around the farm. In the end he lost his money, naturally, and had to give up the whole thing. Then he could not say a good word for the country. The country was all right; it was the man that was at fault. So the responsibility of showing that such methods are not suitable to homesteading life in this country rests with us who know the conditions.

"Mechanical labor of all kinds must not be on the schedule of immigration. We have too much of that here now. We must go in strong for agricultural immigration. I feel that if proper preparation can be made for placing the people on farms who come from the northern countries, particularly Russia, men who are devoted to agricultural labor, it would be a good thing for Canada to consider that class of immigration.

"The agricultural laborer and farmer from Great Britain will not, I feel, be available for some time. We have for some years fairly well covered that class of immigrant from the British Isles, but still there is room to do a lot of work among that class, as there is always some one who feels he would be better off if he came to Canada, and vice versa. The land all through Western Canada is very fertile and willing hands can make it very productive."

MORE INSECTS BLAMED.

Investigations Point to Roaches, Ants, and Bees as Germ Carriers.

The investigations of recent years have disclosed the relations of insects to malaria, yellow fever, bubonic plague and sleeping sickness. The striking results already demonstrated in respect to the activity of mosquitos, fleas, bedbugs and house flies, inevitably raises the question as to the possible significance of other species of insects which may be less abundant but whose contact with man may be occasional or confined to restricted localities. The group includes cockroaches, ants and bees.

"That an insect which will devour any sufficiently soft substance, from human foods to glue, grease and water colors, and which will live by preference in the cracks of the floors and walls of hotels, bakeries, restaurants, sugar refineries and tanneries, where their bodies come into contact with the filth and refuse that necessarily accumulate in such places, should carry a host of germs about, on and in their bodies and be able to infect our foods, is certainly not surprising," says The Journal of the American Medical Association. "Yet this is the habit of life of the omnivorous cockroach. Roaches probably also feed on tuberculous sputum and disseminate the bacilli as readily as the house fly.

"Ants, which are often abundant in houses and are readily disseminated by commerce, sometimes become a pest to the housewife, particularly when they get into the stores of food. They have not escaped suspicion as disseminators of pathogenic micro-organisms. Wheeler points out that it thus becomes possible for ants to spread disease in different ways.

"Finally the bees, lauded for centuries by poet and prose writer alike, have not escaped the accusation of suspicion. Wheeler has observed the stingless bees leave visible collections of garbage in the canal zone, presumably gathering foreign substances which they knead into the cerumen cells in which they store honey eagerly collected for food by the natives in many parts of tropical America. According to Wheeler there are records of intestinal disorders and death following the eating of such honey. This suggestion of possible contamination with disease germs collected by filthy insects is plain."

The Way of the Cucumber.

Our criticism of the cucumber would be that after you've eaten it it seems to like its new surroundings so well that it wants to stay there permanently.—Ohio State Journal.

Sold Her Auto.

Evelyn Featheringham, the cultured and accomplished stenographer in Dugey & Dugey's law offices, has sold her automobile.—Topeka Capital.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair Tues., cooler in cent. Wed. fair, moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Wed.

S. Car.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., with thunder showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues and Wed.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

La. and East. Tex.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except showers and cooler Tues. night or Wed. in the Pan Handle.

UTAH—Showers Tues. Wed. fair.

Okla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ark. and Tenn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ky. and Iowa—Cloudy Tues., Wed. showers.

Ohio—Fair Tues. Wed. unsettled, probably showers; gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ind. and Low. Mich.—Fair Tues. Wed. unsettled, probably showers; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues.; Wed. thunder showers; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues.; warmer in n. w.; Wed. showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Wis.—Cloudy Tues.; Wed. unsettled, probably showers; moderate winds, mostly s. e.

Minn.—Cloudy Tues.; Wed. showers; moderate s. to s. e. winds.

Mo.—Cloudy Tues.; thunder showers at night or Wed.

N. Dak.—Showers Tues. or Tues. night and probably Wed.; cooler Tues. in extreme w.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Unsettled Tues.; showers and cooler at night or Wed.

Kan.—Cloudy Tues.; thunder showers and cooler at night or Wed.

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JEKYLL AND HYDE IN COLUMBIA YOUTH

Attentive Student Charged with Systematic Robbery of Dormitories.

CAUGHT WITH $1,000 LOOT

Kept Record of Chinese Collegians, but Many Others Lost Jewelry and Books.

A case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde was revealed at Columbia in the arrest last week of Arnold Allas of 215 East 100th Street, who was a student in the university. He was charged with stealing nearly $1,000 worth of books, clothing, jewelry, and other property from residents in the men's dormitories.

Detective Griffen of the Central Office was in Sobel Brothers' pawnshop, at 522 Columbus Avenue, one day last week when Allas entered and attempted to pawn a gold watch worth about $85. The fact that he was very nervous and was willing to pawn the watch for as little as $8 made the dealer suspicious, and he signaled the detective, who placed the youth under arrest.

When the prisoner's room, in 100th Street, was broken into, a miscellaneous collection of articles of clothing, jewelry, clocks, and books was found. Among these were a number of themes signed with the prisoner's name and written in his handwriting, which led to the identification.

On Friday five men from Furnald and Livingston, who had been among the heaviest losers, went over the articles found in his room and identified the following: One suit case, one alarm clock, one cigarette case, one suit of evening clothes, two stickpins, and other articles. Allas had on when arrested an overcoat belonging to one of the students. There were in his room any number of neckties, several pairs of dress gloves, several hats, a number of pocketbooks, a camera which is worth from $40 to $50, and more than 150 books on philosophy, economics, English, and many other subjects, nearly all used in courses at Columbia.

From later evidence which the police got it appeared that Allas was living a sort of Jekyll and Hyde existence up to the time he was caught. He was in good standing with his college mates, and was connected with the Columbia Common Sense League. In his room was found a list of all the Chinese students living at the university, with their room numbers and "out" or "in" after their names. C. M. Chen of Furnald was one of the heaviest losers.

Allas is an Armenian and is well educated.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Committee on Studies and Text Books on Friday at 3 P. M. will hold a hearing at the Board of Education on the proposed plan to issue text books to be used for a definite period by each pupil individually. Van Evrie Kilpatrick, Principal of P. S. 26 and Chairman of the Committee of School Work of the New York Teachers' Association, will be among those who will speak in favor of it.

It has been decided by the Committee on Elementary Schools to recommend the reinstatement of those teachers who resigned their positions rather than submit to charges preferred against them on the motherhood question. In view of State Superintendent of Schools Finely's decision in the Peixotto case, the committee is of the opinion that the teachers in question should be restored to duty if they so wish it.

The Board of Superintendents, by a vote of five to three, has voted to recommend a change in the by-laws with regard to kindergarten classes. This change makes the school exercises in the morning begin at 9 o'clock and close at 12. The afternoon exercises begin at 1 and close at 3. Every kindergarten teacher shall have charge of two classes, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. Kindergarten classes shall consist of twenty-five children. Teachers shall visit the homes of the children and conduct mothers' meetings under the direction of the Principal and of the director of kindergartens. The committee on elementary schools will give a hearing on the question today.

Arthur H. Kerns has been elected President of the Morris Evening High School alumni.

Dental hygiene week was begun in the public schools yesterday.

INSTRUCTION.

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Free catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Ass'n, 1,012 Times Bldg. Bryant 6160.

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INSTRUCTION—Musical.

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THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Pressure is generally low except in the lake region, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the Pacific States, with six different centres or depression, the principal ones over Colorado and Southwest Utah.

This condition has resulted in the continuance of showers over middle and north districts west of the Rocky Mountains, scattered showers in the Missouri and Lower Arkansas Valley, and the South Atlantic States and quite general showers in the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

It is considerably cooler in the Middle Atlantic States and the interior districts west of the Rockies, and somewhat warmer in the Plains States and central vallays, excet the Upper Ohio. Unsettled, showery weather will continue Tuesday night and Wednesday into the central valleys and lake regions.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Tuesday and Wednesday will be moderate west and northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, except east, off South Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND TOMORROW.

Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday, partly cloudy and warmer.

Southern New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer.

Western New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday, increasing cloudiness.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday, except showers in Maine; Wednesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	58	58	4 P. M.	67	54
6 A. M.	57	58	6 P. M.	65	56
9 A. M.	61	59	9 P. M.	60	55
12 M.	68	58	12 P. M.	58	56

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature ystrday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 62.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 55. Maximum temperature, 62 degrees at 9:50 A. M.; minimum, 54 degrees at 5 P. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.99 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:03—50 Mulberry St., (rear;) John Lee..$100
12:45—8 E. 115 St.; Mary Glick.....Slight
1:00—Hotel Raymond, 46 E. 28 St.; J. H. Perison .....Slight
2:20—58 St. & Lex. Av.; Bradley Contracting Co. ....Not given
2:50—88-90 1 St.; Joseph Zand.....$500
3:35—705 3 Av.; Bielecky Bros....Not given
4:05—12 E. 114 St.; Gottfriend & Co..Slight
10:53—714 6 St.; Betsey Greenberg....Slight
11:24—1,545 Hoe Av.; Isadore Rubin....Slight
P. M.
12:40—130 Broome St.; H. Brestler....Slight
3:45—328 Madison St.; Louis Bekeloff..Slight
4:10—178 E. 118 St.; Singer Bros.....Slight
7:45—202 W. 74 St.; W. P. Connors...Slight
8:10—33 W. 28 St.; Star Button Co.....$300
8:25—95 W. End Av.; Better Auto Top Co. Slight
10:10—557 E. 169 St.; Louis Weiss.....Slight
10:15—255 W. 144 St.; W. Johnson.....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Capt. H. F. Rethers, 9th Inf., detailed in Quartermaster Corps, Aug. 8, will proceed about July 15 to West Point for duty as assistant to Constructing Quartermaster.

First Lt. L. P. Kelly, M. R. C., to active duty, June 1, and on a removal at San Antonia, report to Supt. army transport service for duty.

Following Medical Corps officers relieved from duty at post specified and will proceed to San Francisco and sail about Aug. 5 for Honolulu for duty: 1st Lts. R. E. Cummings, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; R. H. Duenner, H. P. Harris, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H. N. Kerns, Pacific Branch, disciplinary barracks, Alcatraz, Cal.

Following Medical Corps officers relieved from duty at post specified, and will proceed to San Francisco and sail about Sept. 5 for Honolulu for duty: 1st Lts. J. S. C. Fielden, Jr., Fts. Du Pont, Del., and S. H. Smith, the Presidio of Monterey.

Capt. H. A. Hegeman, 21st Inf., is detailed for service in Quartermaster Corps.

Major D. E. Aultman, 6th Field Art., is detailed to enter next class at the Army War College in this city about Aug. 5.

1st Lt. H. A. Meyer, Jr., 10th Cav., now at Fort Bliss, Texas, will proceed on July 1 to join his regiment.

Capt. H. L. Morse, C. A. C., detailed in ordnance department, June 20, is relieved from present duties May 31, then to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty.

Chaplain L. Miller, 5th Inf., from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., July 1, then to his regiment.

1st Lt. G. R. Callender, Medical Corps, from Ft. Bayard, N. M., then to San Francisco, and sail about Aug. 5 for Honolulu for duty.

2d Lt. W. H. Weggenmann, C. A. C., is dropped from the rolls of the army, having been absent without leave for three months.

Leaves: Lt. Col. H. D. Styer, inf., 3 days, June 2, and one day, June 10.

Navy.

Commanders: W. C. Cole, to Naval War College, May 27; M. M. Taylor, the Baltimore, to Naval War College; E. H. Watson, Naval War College, to the Utah as executive officer, and F. H. Clark, the Utah, to command the Baltimore.

Lt. C. B. Mayo, the Cassin, to command the Reid.

Junior Grade Lts.: P. B. Haines, the Minnesota, to the Dolphin; T. M. Knox, Naval Academy, June 5, to the Cummings; G. W. Simpson, the Cummings, to command the Sterrett; A. A. Corwin, the Dolphin, to connection fitting out the Winslow and on board when commissioned, and E. M. Woodson, to Norfolk Yard.

Ensigns: T. A. M. Craven, the Delaware, home, wait orders; P. A. Stevens, Norfolk Training Station, to the Minnesota; H. J. Ray, the Minnesota, to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, and D. M. Steece, the Rhode Island, to Great Lakes (Ill.) Training Station.

Paymaster W. C. Flie, charge Naval Pay Officers' School, Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., connection fitting out the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

P. A. Constructor H. E. Rossell, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to New York Yard.

Chief Boatswain B. H. Shepley, the Vermont, to temporary duty the Princeton.

Chief Machinists: F. J. M. Parduhn, the Prometheus, to the Oregon, and T. O'Donnell, the San Diego, to the Prometheus.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Caesar, G-1, E-2, and the Nicholson at Newport; Mars, at Norfolk; Neptune at Hampton Roads; Saratoga at Cavite; Chattanooga at San Francisco; Hector at Honolulu; Galveston at Hankow; Cincinnati at Shanghai; Whipple at San Pedro; Colorado at San Diego, and the Saturn at Guaymas.

Sailed—Fortune, Bremerton for Mare Island; Vulcan, Dedeagatch for Cadiz; Chauncey, Sandakan for Iolo; Stewart and Truxtun, San Pedro for San Diego; Eagle, Acui Bay, Haiti for Guantanamo, and the Wahneta, Annapolis for Norfolk.

The flag of the Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, has been transferred from the Mohican to the Saratoga.

The Nicholson has been assigned to duty with the torpedo flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

The Fortune has been detached from duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

The O'Brien was placed in commission at the Philadelphia Yard, May 22.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for female attendance officer is announced. It contains seventy-three names. Those who received more than 75 are as follows:

Margaret M. Greene, 83.70; Mary D. Frazier, 81.70; Mary E. Lindsley, 81.60; Eliza F. Hosking, 80.90; Nell A. Martin, 80.60; Anna C. O'Farrell, 79.50; Mary F. Martin, 79.30; Anna V. Murphy, 79; Flora Sladdecome, 79; Villa Martin, 78.50; Edna I. Hussey, 78.40; Addie A. Palmitter, 77.90; Margaret W. Ward, 77.90; Isabel C. Spencer, 77.20; Catherine T. O'Sullivan, 76.90; Katherine E. Manning, 76.80; Mary McGarry, 76.90; Mary A. Martin, 76.60; Grace E. White, 76.50; Rose Wolfsohn, 76.50; Agnes M. Bennett, 76.20; May A. Dermody, 76; Edna R. Geiger, 75.90; Cora Woelpper, 75.90; Sara G. O'Hare, 75.90; Mary B. Mansfield, 75.70.

United States.

The commission announces the postponement to June 23 of the competitive examination for chief of the Training School, for women only, to fill a vacancy at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $1,200 per annum, with maintenance at the institution. Competitors will be examined in anatomy and physiology; hygiene and requirements of the sick room, medical, surgical, surgical nursing, obstetrical nursing, and training and experience. Graduation from a training school for nurses of recognized standing, associated with an institution exclusively for the care of the insane, (which school must have at least a two years' course prior to graduation,) and at least two years' experience subsequent to graduation, is a prerequisite. Special credit will be given for experience acquired in an executive capacity.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

CHANGE POLICE RESERVES.

Central District Force Will Be Housed in One Station.

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday announced that all arrangements had been completed for the installation of a central reserve district which will do away with the reserve forces in various police stations in that district.

On next Monday the West Sixty-eighth Street Station will house the reserve force of the West Forty-seventh Street, West Sixty-eighth Street, West 100th Street, and Arsenal Stations, comprising the fourth inspection district, under Inspector John F. Dwyer. There will be forty-five patrolmen constantly on reserve in this precinct, the dormitories of which have been enlarged and renovated.

There are 406 patrolmen in this inspection district, running from Forty-second Street to 110th Street and from Fifth Avenue to the North River. In case of accidents or fires in any part of the district two automobiles will be in readiness.

If the change is a success other reserve districts will be established in Manhattan. In Brooklyn Inspectors Dillon and Daly have been delegated to look over the field and form a test reserve district in that borough.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. E. Hunger, 69, to C. O., 30 days, 8 A. M., May 26. To D. B. from prects. indicated, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., May 22: S. J. Whitney, 22; P. J. Beadle, 42; G. McDonald, 23; J. A. Whitmore, 43.

Leaves (without pay:) Patrol. T. A. Sheehy, 23, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 30; G. Weidenreich, 68, 1 day, 12 P. M., May 22; J. W. Torson, 143, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 24; J. P. Timony, 174, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 21.

Fines imposed: Patrol. R. R. Huntington, 5, (failed to prevent or discover burglary,) 2 days; B. H. Scheider, 31, (while off duty and in civilian dress struck citizen,) 4 days; C. Beatty, 36, (absent from post, failed to give shield number when requested,) 4 days; F. J. Hogan, 37, (absent from posts and precinct, struck citizen,) 10 days; S. E. McBride, 28, (improper patrol,) 2 days; T. Lorigan, 28, (absent from post,) 3 days; J. Hayden, 36, (absent from post, in rear room of liquor saloon,) 6 days; A. Nelson, 37, (absent from post, in rear room of liquor saloon,) 4 days; (improper patrol,) 4 days; H. Hauser, 37, (made false statement,) 5 days; (absent from post,) 3 days; J. J. Murphy, 43, (improper patrol,) 3 days; H. Otto, 61, (absent from post, in rear room of liquor saloon,) 5 days; (failed to signal,) 1 day; G. A. Wolf, (absent from post, coming from side door of liquor saloon,) 3 days; (absent from post,) 4 days; J. J. Leahy, 66, (failed to promptly proceed to post, dismounted and in liquor saloon,) 8 days; P. L. Lenz, 153, (absent from post, disobeyed order,) 3 days; H. C. Widder, 153, (absent from reserve,) 2 days; (absent from post,) 3 days; M. A. Corcoran, 156, (charge made while attached to 172, absent from post,) 4 days.

C. H. Nussbaum, 157, (absent from post,) 4 days; J. C. Gardiner, 164, (absent from post) 3 days; J. T. Delaney, 167, (absent from post) 3 days; F. E. Doherty, 170, (improper patrol) 2 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. F. P. Kunkel, 2, (absent from post;) H. Cohen, 10, (same;) C. Scholpp, 25, (same;) O. Holub, 26, (same;) A. T. Nelson, 28, (absent without leave, reported sick;) T. Lynam, 29, (absent from post;) J. F. Conlan, 32, (improper patrol;) G. Dapping, 37, (absent without leave;) F. W. Claus, 39, (absent from post;) C. H. Kuhlmann, 39, (absent without leave;) D. M. Connolly, 39, (same;) O. J. Westphal, 39, (same;) G. Bero, 39, (same;) F. W. Carmody, 39, (same;) W. Wilkesmann, 63, (absent from post;) H. P. Rado, 86, (conversation and smoking;) R. A. Smith, 65, (conversation;) J. W. Finegan, 70, (absent without leave;) W. P. McGann, 81, (absent from post.)

Charges dismissed: Lieuts. G. D. Siffert, 23, (failed to take proper disposition of abandoned property;) M. McCauley, 68, (failed to take proper disciplinary action against a patrolman;) Patrol. H. Schaaf, 2, (failed to keep pushcart peddlers off his post;) A. A. O'Keefe, 7, (absent from post;) S. Fein, 33, (same;) G. P. Primont, 36, (same;) C. Holzmacher, 43, (same;) E. E. Stauffer, 61, (same;) J. J. Powers, 10, (absent from school crossing;) F. H. Just, 28, (same;) J. T. Lockhardt, 13, (absent from special post;) R. K. Richardson, 16, (improper patrol;) R. A. Murphy, 16, (improper patrol, absent without leave;) R. A. O'Brien, 36, (improper patrol;) M. B. Friedlander, 38, (permitted prisoner to escape from his custody;) C. J. Cahill, 68, (failed to appear in court to arraign prisoner;) H. D. Smith, Traf. 6, (while off duty left motor cycle in repair store, where the said motor cycle was subsequently destroyed by fire.)

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BROWNE, WALTER, (details elsewhere.)

COPPELL, MARY L., (May 18, 1913;) equity, $5,388 in 344 E. 87 St., net value, $7,553; Margaret de S. Coppell and Mary eR. Tuohy, daughters, beneficiaries.

JENKENS, CHARLES CLINTON, (Jan. 29, 1915;) net estate, $8,172; nephews, beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $623; stocks, $7,697; notes and personalty, $974.

KNIGHT, CHARLES H., (April 27, 1913;) net estate, $31,241; Mrs. Lucy Mackenzie Knight, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $1,569; notes and personalty, $230; stocks and bonds, $35,442.

LENAHAN, JEREMIAH (June 19, 1914;) deposits, $4,908; net, $4,552; Mrs. Honora Lenahan, widow, beneficiary.

LORSCH, SIMON, (Jan. 9, 1914;) net estate, $168,877; Mrs. Hannah Lorsch, widow, given life interest in estate and at her death it passes to four daughters and two sons. Assets: third interest in premises at East 152 St., Tinton, and Union Avs., Bronx, $25,666; half interest in parcel at Long Beach, L. I., $4,500; deposits, $6,651; mortgages, $130,225; stocks, $13,138.

MOORE, LUELLA M., (Aug. 28, 1910;) interest in 1 West 68 St., and 522 West 32 St., $6,938; no deductions enumerated. Interest passes to three brothers, two sisters, and a nephew.

ROBERTS, NICHOLAS, (March 3, 1915;) deposits, $6,467; net, $5,536; estate passed to two brothers and a sister.

SIERCK, OTTILLIE, (Nov. 19, 1914;) net estate, $192,138; Ernestine S. Alker, daughter, gets $86,294; Edgar A., Herbert C., sons, each received $69,922. Assets: Deposits, $6,779; personalty, $5,131; stocks and bonds, $187,651; interest in estate of Catherine Schon, deceased, $9,500.

SOUTHMAYD, CHARLES F., (details elsewhere.)

WEISS, ABRAHAM, (March 12, 1915;) deposits, insurance, and personal effects, $1,044; net, $721.

WHITNEY, Mrs. ARTHUROTTA LE BROCQUE, (wife of Linwood G. Whitney, (March 13, 1913;) net estate, $54,749; share of Linwood G. Whitney, husband, in estate is $18,249; Paul L., Ralph L., and Allan B. Whitney, sons, each received $12,166. Assets: Deposits, $791; personal effects, $181; 125 shares Whitney Duplicating Check Co., appraised at $58,031.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BARNES, SUSAN B., (May 16;) personalty upward of $10,000; realty upward of $10,000; all in five equal shares to children, Charles S., James, and Charlotte Barnes of 10 East 79th St., and Mrs. Edith B. Sturgis of Groton, Mass., and Mrs. Cornelia B. Rogers of 115 East 53d St.

BROWN, WALDRON P., (details elsewhere.)

CALLAGHAN, JOHN, (May 18;) personalty upward of $20,000; all to widow, Mary.

DOLL, CHARLES F., (May 10;) personalty, $15,000; about $3,250 to each child, Henry W. Doll, Lena Jacobson, Louisa Schadt, and Minnie Koenig; $250 each to grandchildren, Charles and Aneta Doll.

EMBURY, EVELYN L., (no petition;) all to widower, Philip.

FRIEDBERG, CAROLINE, (May 12;) personalty, $600; all to daughter-in-law, Sarah Friedberg.

HERRMANN, DAVID, (no petition;) $2,000 each to Sophie Mayer and Rose Herrmann, nieces, and Ruth E. Schram, niece; no specific bequest to niece, Sophie Schram, but there is an expression of admiration and affection for her; $1,000 each to Beth Israel Hospital, United Hebrew Charities, Montefiore Home, and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum; residue in equal shares to the children of deceased brothers and sisters, Emilie Mayer, Rosa Gutmann, and Uriah and Heinrich Hermann.

JONAS, LOUIS A., was member of Jonas & Naumberg, hatters' furs, (May 18;) personalty over $20,000; realty over $10,000; Sam. James A. and George E., each gets $30,000; nieces, Lisel and Marie Schloss, $5,000 each; $2,500 to Louise Jonas and $2,400 to the City of Bad Duerkheim, Germany; widow, Mrs. Louise B., gets one-half residue outright and income from other half for life, and at her death the principal of last half to children equally; direction that widow continue certain charitable bequests for five years; other bequests.

KRUPHOLTER, THERESE, (March 4;) personalty, $1,600; all to widower, Frederick A.

RUTLEDGE, WINIFRED, (April 23;) personalty, $2,800; father, Robert, gets one-half residue; Catherine Rutledge, other half, smaller bequests.

SCHIAFELLI, MARY, (Dec. 15, 1914;) realty, $7,000; widower, Charles, $500; brother, Anthony Montegelle, $300; residue equally to five sons, Edward, Charles, Arthur, Robert, and Walter.

SIMON, PHILIP, (no petition;) all to widow, Henrietta.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21717.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN UHL, Bankrupt.

John Uhl was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 19th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on June 4th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated May 24th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:36|Sun sets..7:18|Moon sets..2:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:02	4:39	10:19	11:06
Governors Island	4:18	5:01	10:50	11:42
Hell Gate	6:08	6:51	12:30	1:22

Arrived—Monday, May 24.

SS New York, Liverpool, May 15.
SS Homer City, Havre, May 7.
SS Escalona, Manchester, May 7.
SS Sveric, Hartlepool, May 7.
SS Coamo, San Juan, May 19.
SS Bayamo, Havana, May 20.
SS Borinquen, San Juan, May 19.
SS Lennox, Gibraltar, May 8.
SS Clothilde Cuneo, Jamaica, May 16.
SS Susquehanna, Philadelphia, May 22.
SS Hawick Hall, Baltimore, May 22.
SS Calamares, Cristobal, May 17.
SS Momus, New Orleans, May 19.
SS El Valle, Galveston, May 18.
SS Crofton Hall, Montevideo, May 1.
SS Portland, Balboa, May 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

United States	Copenhagen	May 13
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 23
Iroquois	Macoris	May 16
Trinidad	Liverpool	May 12
Copenhagen	Colon	May 17
Tallac	Panama	May 17
Highland Watch	Barbados	May 17
Chicago	Bordeaux	May 16
Ancon	Cristobal	May 18
Colorado	Galveston	May 18
Lampasas	Mobile	May 18
Asiatic Prince	New Orleans	May 19

DUE TOMORROW.

Taormina	Palermo	May 14
Val Salice	Gibraltar	May 14
Gorredyk	Rotterdam	May 13
Alfred Nobel	Liverpool	May 12
Havana	Havana	May 23
Guantanamo	P'to Mexico	May 18
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 23
El Mundo	Galveston	May 20

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphian	London	May 14
Monadnock	Liverpool	May 13
New York City	Bristol	May 13
Jungshovel	Shields	May 10
Carrillo	Santa Marta	May 15
Colon	Balboa	May 19
Philadelphia	San Juan	May 22
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 24
Antilles	New Orleans	May 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 24
John D. Archbold	New Orleans	May 20

DUE FRIDAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	May 19
Nordland	Las Palmas	May 14
Cliftonian	Palermo	May 14
Harpagus	Mascilles	May 11
Nonni	Liverpool	May 13
Principe di Undine	Genoa	May 14
Stephen	Para	May 16
Matura	Grenada	May 21
Commewijne	Curacao	May 17
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 22

DUE SATURDAY.

Czar	Swansea	May 18
Ville de Rouen	Fayal	May 19
Joannina	Patras	May 7
Oriflamme	Liverpool	May 15
Roma	Barcelona	May 16
Westminster	Immingham	May 14
St. George	Gibraltar	May 16
Apache	Jacksonville	May 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 26

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maravi, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Horatius, Argentina	9.00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Horatius, Argentina	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santurce, St. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Taurus, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Prins Willem V., Haiti	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calmarre, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jungshovel, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Bortiquen, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London	———	12:00 M.
Mondus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MAY 24.

SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 988 miles S. at 8 P. M. 23d.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 418 miles from Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 240 miles from Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 58 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 82 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS J. D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 75 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Vera Cruz to New York, was 182 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 222 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 196 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 234 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 31 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Regina d'Italia, at Genoa, May 21.
SS Bur, at Stockholm, May 14.
SS Daltonhall, at Havre, May 21.
SS Texas, at Havre, May 21.
SS Loch Tay, at Rotterdam, May 22.
SS Volnay, at Bordeaux, May 20.
SS Splendor, at Savona, May 21.
SS Indra, at Aden, May 22.
SS Lompoo, at Dublin, May 22.
SS Pretorian, at Havre, May 22.
SS Araxes, at Genoa, May 22.
SS Exeter City, at Bristol, May 23.
SS Sydland, at Hartlepool, May 23.
SS Italia, at Leghorn, May 20.
SS Cymric, at Liverpool, May 24.

Sailed.

SS Vauban, from Havre, May 21.
SS Baron Lovat, from Glasgow, May 22.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, May 23.
SS Wakasa Maru, from Hull, May 23.
SS Kim, from Shields, May 23.
SS Den of Airlie, from Liverpool, May 22.
SS Lux, from Liverpool, May 22.
SS Netherlee, from Liverpool, May 23.
SS Wells City, from Bristol, May 23.
SS Espagne, from Bordeaux, May 23.

Passed.

SS Elizabeth, (Dutch.) New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.
SS St. Patrick, New York for Bombay, passed Perim.
SS Lord Cromer, for New York from Calcutta passed Perim.
SS San Guglielmo, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 29, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 29, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. June 3, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. May 29, SS Patris.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 31, SS Memmon.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 25, SS Ryndam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 25, SS Ryndam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 8, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 29, SS Taormina.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

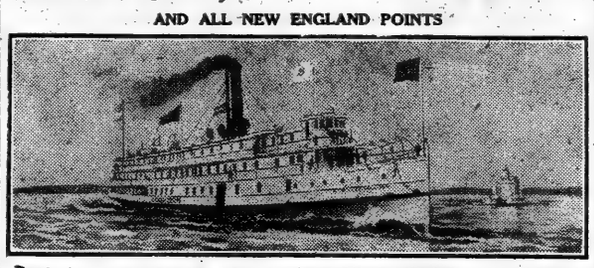
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... May 28
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru..May 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru..May 31
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...May 31
Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia; (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... June 4

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, April 23; Sydney, April 24; Auckland, April 28, and Wellington, April 30—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Maitai, were dispatched east on May 22, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, May 26.

"The Public Be Pleased"

Colonial Line
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE
AND ALL NEW ENGLAND POINTS



Boat and Rail **BOSTON, $2.80** Round Trip $5.40 | **PROVIDENCE,** Direct, **$1.75** Round Trip $3.30

First Class Service, catering to the best people; Palatial Steamers; Excellent Cuisine; Clean, Comfortable Staterooms (all outside rooms, $1.00 to $3.00); Wireless Equipment. Write for booklet.

Le

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(4) This character means "ready for speedy disposition."

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 432, P. O. Bldg.

Re Linck Const Co.
Bush Terminal<
Lighter Morgan.
General Lighterage Co<
Ferryboat New Brunswick.
Central Trust Co<C, R. I. & P. RR.
Wagner<Kohn.
MacClenney<Gilbert Corset Co.
Re Met Dairy Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court Room 407, 4th Fl., P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Picker<Brecher.
Johnson & Cooper<Lambert.
Warner<Powelson.
Nat Carbon Co<Bright Star Battery Co. (2)
Hubert<same.
Mo Pict Pat Co<Life Photo Films.
Klein<Well.
Lovell-McConnell Mfg Co<Gen Auto Supply Co.
Mo Pict Pat Co<Ramo Films.
Same<Gennert.
Reinthal & Newman<B Sobschaman & Co. (3.)

Causes from the above calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus N. Hand for trial as needed.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 417, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Layers<State Bank.
Causes will be assigned to this part from Judge Learned Hand's calendar for trial.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar, 10:30 A. M.
Marconi<Atlantic Co m Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Motion calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
Re Harry F. Vyse et al.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR:
NY, O & W Ry<Board of Tax Com'rs.
Re Hill.
Mecum<Becker.
Re Howell.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Edward Thompson Co<Fox.
Re Lyon (Myers.)
Moore<Moore.
Solomawitz<Ellenbogen. (2a)
Re CNY (E 218th St.)
Kane<Odell.
Physloc<Physioc.
Bauer<Smith.
Re Darney.
Arachne Mills Co<Amer Redemption.
Re Frances Marion, Inc.
Re Wyman.
Acme Elec Garage<N Y Edison Co.
Cohen<Stork.
Von Gehren<Borst.
N Y City Mission Socy<Williams.
Lowe<Leary.
Re McCauley<Prendergast.
Market & Fulton Natl Bank<Hathaway.
Dickstein<Landau.
New System Napkin Towel Co<Geibtuch.
Weinberg<Weinberg.
Market & Fulton Natl Bank<Hathaway.
Getzger<Paddell. (2.)
Siegfried<Silberblatt (2.)
Machelent<P J Carlin Const Co.
Kuryan<Well.
Re CNY, (E 177th St.)
Yung<Blake.
Schrager<Schoff.
Van Bell<Aetna Life.
Bendetson<Kermit Realty Co.
Oakley<Beers.
Re Schnitze (Kreppel)
Public Service Tel Co<Empire City Subway Co.
Steinson<Woolworth.
Shaw<Fleishmann.
Sanders, Jr<Barnaby.
Adamski<Seiman.
Re Carto (Bronx Boulevard Land)
Coddington<Leavitt.

Ottinger<Sturm & Nadel Co.
Municipal Liens Co<Sturgis.
Kimbark<Waldemar.
Society of St Johnland<Castelberg.
Cromwell<Bozeman.
Silberblatt<Empire City Lumber Co.
London<Feehan.
Sosnovitch<Mackoff.
Munroe<Compagnie Francaise.
McClure Newspaper Syndicate<Times Print Co of Seattle.
Kessler<Wilner.
Zehetner<Baumgarten.
Young<Steeplechase Park Co.
Re Scallci (Underhill)
Janco<Janco.
People, &c<Cesareo.
Jonas<Tripp.
Openhym<Celia.
Union Trust Co<Abelson.
Chapin<Assad.
Binns<Greater N Y Film Rental Co.
Burton<Addicks.
Stein<Price.
Hyams<Hyams.
Re Adamec.
Lichtenberg<Lichtenberg.
Ross<Stowe.
Re Bayer<Fromer.
Lippmann<Azoy.
Knickerbocker I & E Film Co<Ward Baking Co.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Esperanto Mortgage Co<Marcus.
Schober<Swift Co.
Re Conti (Conklin.)
Lederle<Lederle Laboratories.
Battle<Prince, Ltd.
Henry<Tully.
Re Bengeleisen.
Pressure Lighting Co<First Nat Bank.
Gutman<Schreiber.
Gross<Feser.
Wolfsohn<Wolfsohn.

Linde Air Prod Co<Acetylene Welding Co.
Cheyney<Carbondale Sponge Co.
Mo Pict Pat Co<Photo-Cines Co.
Gen Elec Co<Sundh Elec Co.
Leonard<Loxier Motor Co.
Safe Cabinet Co<Globe-Wernicke Co.
Schnaier<Fee & Mason.
Wright<Stetson & Ellison Co.
Hess<Gr N Y Patrol.
Paper Nov Mfg Co<Rothschild.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Moore & Munger Co<Motor Tr Pub Co.
Thompson<Thompson.
Douglas<Douglas.
Monaco<Von Tilzer M P Co. (2.)
Gideon<Eldridge.
Same<Hinds, N & E.
Baedicker<Sackett & W. Co.
Ostro<Rosenthal.
Cammann<Ballard. (2.)
Donn-Byrne<Smart Set Co.
Testa<Testa.
Getzler<Remington Typo Co.
McCausland<Mathews.
Clark<Madison Av R E Co.
Du Mahaut<Du Mahaut.
Demurer:
Kidder<Adrian Petrol.
Preferred causes:
Barclay<Barclay.
Grubel<Ritchie.
Weinberger<Desser.
Walter<Walter.
Undefended divorces:
Pickett, Kupferman, Sullivan, Kornzweig.
General calendar:
McNulty Bros<Ford.
Stewart Iron Works<Ocean View Cem'ty.
Hoffman<Fleischmann Bros. Co.
Gilbert<McNulty.
Harrison<Harrison.
Lee<28th St & 7th Av Co.
Albers<Kursheedt.
Casazza<Bolognesi.
Columbia Paper Box Co<Beck.
Markow<Maser.
La Croix<CNY.
Leslie Bros Co<Stokes.
McCaddon<Central Tr Co.
Hebron<118 E 54th St Co.
Eichner<Ventimiglia.
Wessels<Typew Speed Key Co.
Hawkins<MacDonald.
Carvalho<Sudderly.
Tager<CNY.
Walsh<Walsh.
Leerburger<Hennessy Realty Co.
Robinson<Robinson.
Hirnowich<Moore.
Jonasson<Goodman.
Clacher<NY County Bank.
Smith<Canton.
Briggs<Un Shoe Mach Co.
Ives<Smith & Hemenway Co.
Deizlo<Palesa.
Crandall<Du Vivico & Co.

Sisson<Seesselberg.
Johnson<Bache.
Voss<Dunmore Rity Co.
McCormick<McCormick.
Turek<Turek.
Keeley<Fach.
Scherbner Iron Works<Rossell.
Cohen<Alword.
AkronBldg Co<Chapin Home.
Bank of US<Goldstein
Glusberg<Hartmatz.
Frank<Migdalsky Bros.
Crenshaw<Locomotive Equipment Co.
Schoenfeld<Rhode Isl Worsted Co.
NY Rys<Met St Ry.
Keogh<Price.
Israel<Burke & Sons Co.
Goldberg<Cohen.
Kny-Scheerer Co<C NY.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Bascon<Bascon.
Schwartz<Keepsdry Const Co.
Treutle<Treutle.
O'Beirne<Nixon.
Woodligh<McEwen.
Eulbardt<Lewis.
Beattie, Jr.<Hooper.
Traster<Traster's Pharmacy.
Title Guar & Tr Co<Slater.
Herts<Kobler.
Shapiro<Mangin Wet Wash Laundry.
Aginsky<Aginsky.
Dammann<N England Casualty Co.
Hillen<Schusterman.
Wolf<Tanenbaum.
Cusick<CNY.
Amgott<Amgott.
McGill<Williams.
Wiener<Pawel.
Electra Toy & Nov Co<Simon.
Land & Lien Co<Appell.
Un Women's Apparel Co<Salomon.
Rickelhaupt<Crakow.
Carucci<Raynolds.
O'Connor<O'Connor.
Jara<Jara.
Coben<Batchker.
Sussman<Int R T Co.
Bastine<Mahle.
Solomon<Solomon.
Hirsh<Hirsh.
Lichtenberg<Lichtenberg.
Frank<Frank.
Morris<Morris.
Monroe<Von Tilzer M P Co. (2.)
Norton<Russe.
Gross<Feser.
Donald<Travelers' Ins. Co.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Van Lennep<Dekker.
Sanitary Paper Cup Spec Co<Lochner.
Wilson<Shubert-Anderson Co.
Voegtlin<same.
Heidrick<Queen.

Piva<Ronca.
Magee Carpet Co<Casler Co.
Behr<Bernard.
Finck<Ziegler.
Case on.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Recess. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendars of Parts V. and XI.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued.—Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lynch<Board of Education.
Kelly<Fed Print Co.
McMahon<CNY.
Brown<N Y Edison Co.
Schmidt<same.
Sauloss<Degnon Const Co.
Borass<NY Cons RR.
A Miranda<N Y Rys.

R Miranda<same.
Magnini<Viacava.
Hoaman<Shenk.
Hart<Mt. Hope Bldg.
Queeney<Wills (2).
Coyle<CNY. (2.)
Dunn<CNY.
Levy<Standard Utility Co.
Hapler<CNY.
Clear.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Frank<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Callghan<McGovern.
De Leva<NY C & H R RR.
Quinn<Staten Isl R T Co (2.)
Gross<Vogel Co
Scarpinato<Cosgrove Co.

Nicholoulias<Bernheimer & S Br, &c, Co.
Lopatinsky<NY & Bklyn Mere Co.
Butler<Goldberg.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Grant<NY C & H R RR.
Brueche<same.

Durant<Bliss.
O'Connor<Int-R-T Co.
Ornanowitz<NY Rys.
M Curtis<Hooker.
G Curtis<same.
Martin<CNY.
Fielscher<same.
Wall<Merkert.
Pincus<Schiechter.
O'Neill<Whelan.
Givens<Utica Hippodrome.
Givens<same.

Berkowitz<Jarmulowsky.
Ross<Trainer Cent Co.
Jacobs<N Y Cons RR.
Kessler<Nas Elec RR.
Moran<Atlantic Exp.
B Rubel<Wollner.
L Rubel<same.
Vandeweghe<N Y Rys
Byrnes<I R T.
Macarovsky<same.
Clear.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Buckley<Von Claussen.
Van Saun<Cons Gas.
Murray<N Y Rys.
Dorland<CNY.
Lyman<Mundet.
Lookstein<Prince.
Miller<Gruenstein (2).
Kubre<Atlas Safe, &c.
Desell<Hellmers.
Braeder<Reed.
Slavix<Battista.
Sponsiello<Bklyn Hts RR.
Hoffoine<Owens.
Liebowitz<L I RR.

Levin<Aronson.
Rosman<Kelty.
Pegrum<CNY.
Barbo<Hogan.
Galuppo<same.
Risoli<Hogan.
Withington<Boettger.
Clark<Mason Seaman Transp Co.
Murray<J J McGrath Plumbing Co.
Lane<Smith.
E Adams<Fitzgerald.
F Adams<same.
Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Katz<Bakers & Cons Comp Yeast Co.
Meyer<NY Rys.
McManus<Craw Cont.
Von Nostitz<N Braid Mills.
Hofberg<Douglas.
Billek<Gollick & Smith.
Meyerowitz<Schinsky.
Habel<Nachemson.
Okun<Duval Co.
Brenner<Ludorf.
P Cahill<Egan.

M Cahill<same.
Gottwald<Linch.
McCrudden<Ehret.
Farrell<Linch.
Blackgrave<Cons H & W Cleaning Co.
Smetchik<Kahn Const.
Braunstein<Sussman.
Kennedy<Coggin.
Sucars<NY Rys.
Hamilton<Fitzgerald.
Greenwold<CNY.
Contanza<Sitzer.
Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Logazino<Cent Park, &c, RR.
Kopcynski<N Y C & H R RR.
Kelelian<Mosle.
Tesar<Knick Ice Co.
Petrasek<Auto Sprinkler Co.
Burns<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Gumaer<Erie RR.
Brown<CNY.
O'Malley<CNY.
Slopcek<Werner.
Gershinoff<Third Av RR.
Cleary<same.
Strausman<Belt Line Ry.
Murphy Literage, &c, Co<CNY.

Valich<Mugler.
Shapiro<N Y Rwys.
Armstrong<I R T.
Fearon<N Y Life Ins.
Ruocco<Gallick Cont.
Maritano<Fuller Co.
Parzialo<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Kaplan<N Y Tel Co.
Lanza<Smith & Co.
Bauman<Somerville Rty Co.
Robias<same.
Stern<Lasonnide.
Greulich<Leonhard Eppig Brew Co.
Meyers<N Y, O & W RR.
Healy<CNY.
Clear.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—CNY<John Turi's Estate.
Cons, (2.)
Composite Metal Lath Co<Glaco Ice Co.
Filkins<New Era Prod
Lenkowsky<Altman.
Rosenberg<Kreager.
Battist<L & M Haffen Brewing Co.
Wood<Fiske.
A V Haight<Wedekind
Rafalsky<Church.
Parlante<Albert & Son (2).
Kirschbaum<Am F Co
McCloskey<Nat Surety
Trop<Max Heid, Inc.
Federal Terra Cotta Co<Patterton Bros.
Guarantor Realty Co<Schiff.

Gen Accid F & L Assn<Kelly.
Kelly<Genl Accid F & L Assn Corp.
Hoguet<Southern Surety Co.
MacFarland<North Adams Accid Ins.
Shedd Elec Co<Baily.
Weinschenker<Ocean Acc & Guar Corp.
CNY<Robinson.
Same<Mousette.
Same<Robinson, (2.)
Odell<Chadbourne.
Taylor<Ryan.
Stokes<Kilpatrick.
Case on.

PART XV.—Recess.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on: Windsor Con Co<Ruland.
No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Eagle<Simplex Auto.
Scheer<Keene & Jaffa.
Gertz<Krewitz.
Hertz<Wheelock.
Toriello<Doscher.
Sheldon<Mitchell.
Lieszynsky<Lawrence.
Scherfman<Brill & Kaplan Co.
Gannon<CNY.

Wolf<Kline Rty & Imp Co.
Pfirrmann<Rooney.
Am Water Sup Co of N E<Pub Cup V Co.
Fried<Moranda.
Operatic Prog & L Co<Century Opera Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sheridan<Delawkre.
Standard Pneu Action Co<Fargo.
Britt<Comm'l Cas Ins.
Smith<CNY.
O'Leary<same.
Hunt<Armstrong (2).
Kirke La Shelle Co<same.
Warner<French.
Mullen<Spuvak.
Avon Rity. &c, Co<Amend.

Hall<Williams.
Kelleher<Durgan.
Kirwan<Robinson.
Essex Glass Co<Empire Bottle & Sup.
Gramer<US Drinking Cup Co.
Natl Exch Bank of Wheeling<Farson, Jr
Dreveen<Sloane.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th Floor, Hall of Records Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

S Perrikowsky, &c, Henry Mann, Margaretha Kunkler, Henry Pasinsky, Solomon Cohen, Augusta Chernowitzer, Lillian Werner, Dora Futerman, Dimitro Porada, N Economopoulos, &c, W B Vanderpoel, George Troesman, Michael J Cuddy, (2.) Charles Wolff, Louis Adler, David Nugent, Aloysius F Dumne, Samuel Wood, Samuel Sachs, Louis Tobias, Otto Lehmann, Hiram H Lamport, Helen C Browne, Wolf Kronethal, Margaretha Kunkler, Vincent C King, Frances Steel, Helen H Noe, John Kostukevich, Louis Kuestner, Abraham Berman, James Cassidy, Frank Kass, Jane E Johnson, M F Hochstadter, Magdalena Heuser, Thomas McGorrin, &c, Robert Froelich.

Leopold Maas, Mary Regan, Eliza B Hosack, Della A Fay, Catharine C Morrell, Josephine Roth, Thomas J Lock, Charles D Kemp, Charlotte A Hamilton, Emily G Ellingwood, Eugene Krings, Elisa Olsen, Uriel A Murdock, Matthew S Borden, John T Brush, Charles Wolff, Estate of: Harris Gabrilowitz, issue of fact. At 2 P. M.: Estate of Erwin L Coolidge. Wills for probate: Emily Dashway, Julie M H H Monnier, Bridget Monaghan, Michael Faughnan, Thomas E Foster, Emma W Lockrow, William J Steel, James G Crowell, Benjamin Dohtor, Wm F Cunningham, Josef Rode, Susan B Barnes, Fanny M Dorsey, Miriam L Trigg, Lizzie Maehring.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 503, 5th Floor, Hall of Records Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Kurlan<Gutman.
Nonpariel F F Corp<Blinkhorn Photoplay Corp.
Bradley<Bradley Const Co.
Manix<Herbert Robertson & Co.
Berger Bros & Co<Parker.
Burnham & Phillips<Stucs.
Underhill<Birch.
Dutton & Co<Cushman.
Gotham Nat Bank<Farrell.
Lazarus Rty Co<Dann, (2.)
Greenwich Bank<Bernstein.
Goodman<Pappas.
Bayer<Fromer.
Kaval<Barth.
Green<Douglas & Shailer.
Levine<Horn.
Markowitz<E 30th St Const Co.
Dagostino<Foletti & Leonardo.
Dielderich<Sternheimer & Schwarts P E Co.
Armstrong<Halligan.
Gottlieb<Silverman.
Capitano<Hedges.
Willinsky<Klingenstein.
Ramano<Merrick.
Katz<Bauman.
Wilkins<Baker, Smith & Co.

Churman<Barrett.
Hershkowitz<Zagor.
Applegate<Finke Amus. Inc.
Knopp<Burke.
Koenig<Vidaver.
Whyte<King.
Leonori Hotel Co<Quintard.
Hickey<Prudential R E Corp. (2.)
Lipshitz<Jackson Brothers.
Rahde<Eisemann Magneto Co.
Buono<Walsh.
Baker<Wayfourth Const Co.
Grossman<Am Sugar Ref Co.
O'Neill<Johnson.
Bottino<Liberman.
Manana<McGovern.
Lehman<Perlstein.
Marist Bros<Di Mondo
Ungarten<Groff.
Greenstein<Bashkowitz.
E Francis Rty Co<Munro.
Milgrim & Bros<Lieb.
Loeb<Sentner.
Echelman<McElfatrick.
Bader<Newman.
Cornenheimer<Columbia Kid Fur Mfg Co
Lehrer<Sup Lodge K L H.
Novita<Walansky.
Banks<Lawrie.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Reiss<Lehman & Co.
Kennedy<Wildhart Rty Co.
Kruse<Hudson Co Con Brew Co.
Minclone<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Stefan<White Co.
Huz<Pitts Cont Co.
Tschopp<Rosenbluth.
Goldberg<H H Urin Iron Co.
Greenberger<Lustig.
Brach<Korman.
Josephson<Glasser.
Dunnery<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Duke<Schwartz.
Sicilia<Robertson.
Barbarino<N Y Rys.
Goldfarb<Trunx.
Rasse<Kennedy.
Butcher<Rich.
Gellar<Neuberger.
Rubenstein<Perfect Coat. &c, Co.
Cohn<Burditch.

Renohan<Garfield Process Coal Co.
McGuinn<Callahan.
Gross<Harlem Bottle.
Wimmer<Gianuni.
Revizon<Goldstein.
Berinson<Gordon.
Greco<N Y Rys.
Schamberg<Darnell.
Crane<Weinstein.
Anderson<Int R T Co.
Lanza<Bowne.
Neuman<Mitchell.
Newmeier<N Y Rys.
Goodman<Bloom.
Hirsch<Pepper.
Masur<Lainsky.
Goldberg<Preferred Accl, &c, Co.
Stein<N Y Rys.
Whittaker<East Side Bldg Assn.
McKavanagh<Apel.
Brauer<Rollins.
Roth<Sephir.
Bangel<Welssberg.
Mandel<Weiser.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Murray<Fox.
Rook<Reed Realty Co.
Feinberg<Fainberg.
Pickering<Callanan.

Panetta<Osterman.
Flienbaum<Schwarts.
Freedman<Pariaghy.
Case on.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Harsen, Laugham Co<Van Ness.
N Y Studios<Trinidad Amuse Co.
Hall<Hess.

McKee<Munroe.
Harris<Ostroff.
Spivak<Gorelich (2).
Stein<Superstein.
Morsell<Morsell.

Metzger<Marko.
Silberblatt<Empire City Lumber Co.
Taubenfeld<Scoff.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than a day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Spero<Goldstein.
Nassau Finance Co<Frieder.
O'Brien<Kent.
Fitzsimons<Rieker.

Rosenbaum<Westin.
Simmonds<Adams & Montant.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Donnelly, J.—Sussmann<Hertz—John J. Sullivan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Donnelly, J.—John N. Moller<John A. Pickan—Louis H. Kercher. Wm F. Johnston<Crown Oper Co.—John P. Leo, Jr.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Re Sheehy.
McGuire<Rogers.
East River Sav Inst<Bassford Realty Co (2.)
Re O'Meara.
Conservation Sav Bank<Colorado Rty.
Miller<N Y, Westchester & Boston Rway.

Crossin<Reilly.
Gottlieb<Gottlieb.
Neuburger<Michelsohn.
Greenbaum<Dorrer (2.)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Morley<Knick Marble.
Peterson<Union Rwy.
Schenerman<Bernheimer.
Kooden<Maker.
Koslovsky<Lehigh C & N Co.
Tuscano<Bradley Cont Co. (2.)
Restifo<same.
Petrilli<Bradley Cont Co.
Rogosin<Harlib.
Nolan<Goettle.
McGowan<I R T. (2.)
Weintraub<Lanzer.
Gillan<Rity Hld Co.
Burke<Empire Shipping & Fwd Co.
Hampton<Finkenberg.
Maschak<Ilius Postal & Nov Co.
Weber<Symers Co.
Giantz<Joel Realty Co. (2.)
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Kearney<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Glaser<Gold.
Schroff<Schroff.
Barnett<Holbrook.
C & R Corp.
Waldstein<Herzog.
McCarthy<Middleton Realty Co.
Creter, Jr<Plocke.
Minskoff<Minskoff.
Greenfield Amuse Co<Lee Lash Co.
Lefkowitz<Wanamaker NY, Inc.
Newman<Sheff Farms
Connolly<Kimball.
Highest number reached in regular order, 312.

Underhill<Wallin, (2.)
Meissner<Kamermeyer
Rich Assets Coll'g Co
So B'klyn Co-op Bldg & L Assn<Moffit.
Hall<Hall.
Brown<Marcus Contr Co.
Farmer<Miller.
King<Buckley.
Forster<Raod.
St. John<Brown.
Williams<Keeler Bldg Co.
Klingenbeck<Heisenbuttel.
Morrison<B U Gas Co.
Voychok<Sumner Quincy Amuse Co.
Powelson<Amer Steel Concrete Co.
Giebner<Dees.
Steinman<Cohen.
Re Penn Av School Site.
Re Raynor So First Presby Church.
McGee<Man Beach & Line
People<Wellbrock.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Smith<Parker.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Barkin<Gerken.
Katz<Union Rwy.
Twaite<Thorn.
Andrews<Union Rwy.
Marchant<Schober.
Groskof<Sachs.
Grower<Miller.
Beith & Reilly<Kearney.

Mastrangelo<Mastrangelo.
Lurie<Hohnhorst.
Biegel<Inter R T Co.
McShane<same.
Finkelkeame.
Eckles<Dinan.

Hudson Mtge Co<Ballow.
Goldstein<Landreth.
Case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Burdick<Burdick—John J Hynes.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Max Borck<Realty Options et al—John J Lahey.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.

Driscoll<Healey.
Corbin<Upham.
Marx & Rawolle<Cent R R Co of N J.
Re Lesser, ass'e, (2.)
Vitale<Vitale.
Kelly<Am Fruit Prod Co.
Walsh<Burke.
Losow<Losow.
Klein<Klein.
Horn<Wendler.
Morrison<B Un Gas Co.
Hasbrouck<Allen, (2.)
Mishik<Stevens Co.
N Y Mkt Garden Assn<CNY.
Nat Sash & Door Co<Gregory.
Tafel<Tafel.
Wagner<Williams.
Osterhout<same.
L I R R Co<Mutnick.
People<Martin.
Re Babcock, assignee.
Bell<Baird.
Grossman<N Y Rys.
Schapira<Blessing.
Carekaddan<Kroemer.
Aschenbrand<Boehme.
Orlando<Smith.

Sound and Coal Co.
Fine<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Sullivan<Nittoly et al.
Magliulo<Morris & Cummings Dredg Co
Garrott<Jansen.
Defren<NY & N J Globe Light Co.
Kremsalzuk<East NY Laundry Co.
Evjen<Boulton & Co.
Thomson<Heidelbach.
Van Alen<Harding.
Hassel<NY Rys Co.
Eberth<CNY.
Payne<NY Tel Co.
Ryan<Glackin Co.
Tahanowitz<Schultz.
Henderson<Henderson.
Fleming<CNY.
Bennett<B H RR.
Judson<Int R T.

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Highest number reached on regular call, 6997.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Verene Pratt.
Theodore N Wilson.
Wm A Scarborough.
Matilda Brew.
Cecelia Alia.
Chas Van Sandale.
Gotlob Schneider.
Administration of:
Pauline Margulies.
Estates of:
Michael Hart.

Peter Delap.
Lena Shon.
Feldman Infants.
Charles F Staples.
Wm D Preston.
Accounting of:
Catharine Sullivan.
Jeronemus Underhill.
George A Jarvis.
Steve Howa.
Guardianship:
John Boyle.

County Court.

PART IV.—Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J. Calendar called in Part IV.

Smith<Hauck.
Cohen<Margolies.
Wysocki<Polockoki
Costello<Bklyn H RR.
Hannessen<C I & B RR.
Canavan<Bklyn H RR.
Gunther<Eichhorn.
Brown<C I & B RR.
Jacobs<Rubel.

Morrissey<Blake et al.
Moran<Moran.
Fels<Ingersoll.
Golden<Oxfeld & Aaron et al.
Letlow<Hamilton.
Kusnik<Waterbury Co.
Van Wagner<Halstead et al.
Heinen<Metzger et al.
Keaner<Finnegan.
Getzovitz<Wierk.
Palmer<B H RR.
Leyendecker<Strassburger.
Larson<B H RR.
McElravey & Hauck Co<Kayfetz et al.
Rosen<Fadernacht et al.
Odelowitz<Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Title Guar & Tr Co<Goldberg.
Dorso<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Alimi<Castle Bros.
Schaefer<Jones.
Fine<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Miglitulo<Morris & Cummings Dredg Co
Garrott<Jansen.
Defren<NY & N J Globe Light Co.
Kremsalzuk<East NY Laundry Co.
Evjen<Boulton & Co.
Thomson<Heidelbach.
Van Alen<Harding.
Hassel<NY Rys Co.
Eberth<CNY.
Payne<NY Tel Co.
Ryan<Glackin Co.
Tahanowitz<Schultz.
Henderson<Henderson.
Fleming<CNY.
Bennett<B H RR.
Judson<Int R T.

Casserly<Casserly.
Mitchell<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Gruhn<Eppig.
D'Angelo<Reynolds.
Menger<Man Show Case Co.
Marcus<Remsen Bond & Mtg Co.
Schoenherr<Hartfield.
Bergstrom<Nass RR.
Marcinawskas<Can Pac Ry.
Morrissey<CNY.
Polisi<Nespole.
Martin<Gross.
Torrence<Tran Dev Co
Calandrillo<NY Bot Co
Beck<CNY et al.
Oliyastri<CNY.
Ward<Sydam.
Haskins<Levinson.
Rattner<Ruppert.
Seagren<McCartney.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1268.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PARTS I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

PART III.—Keogh, J.—The following calendar will be called today at 9:45 A. M.; all other cases go over until the June term.

Donnelly<NY Cent RR
Boyle<East Chester.
Odell<Fed Sugar Ref.

Hudson Mtge Co<Ballow.
Goldstein<Landreth.
Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—In temporary quarters, Miles Bldg., White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Sophia M Doepel.
Margaret Stack.
Appl. sub. trustee:
James D McCabe.
Accounting:
Gustav R Hamburger.
Elbert Barhite.

Executor's acctg:
Amalia Schmitts.
Admr's accounting:
Jessie B Brokaw.
Compulsory acts:
John F Craddock.
G R Hamburger.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Sullivan<Sprung.
Hushion<Straus et al.
Farthing<same.
Kane<NY & Q Co Ry.
Marshall, as exrtr<NY Rys Co.
Chinnock, an inf<B H RR Co.

Norbeck<42d St, M & St N Av Ry Co.
Bredermeyer<same.
Elkan<G F Hall Co.
Cioccia<Tran Dev Co.
Walsh<B, Q Co & S RR

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1268.

BRITISH WHISKY IMPORTS.

Are They Subject to an Extra Duty as Getting a Bounty?

Practically all of the large British whisky distillers doing an export business with this country were represented yesterday at a hearing before Judges Waite and May of the Board of General Appraisers, when arguments were heard in the protest case of G. S. Nicholas & Co., E. La Montagne's Sons, and others, who object to the levying of a countervailing duty on British spirits.

The protests are against the action of Collector Malone in imposing a countervailing duty of 3 pence per gallon on plain British spirits, and 5 pence per gallon on compound spirits, in addition to the regular rate of duty. The Collector based his action under Paragrah E of the present tariff law, which calls for an additional duty whenever a foreign country pays or bestows a bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article. Albert H. Washburn, of the law firm of Comstock & Washburn, counsel for many of the manufacturing or importing firms, told the board that the British Government imposes an excise of internal revenue tax upon potable spirits when entering into domestic consumption. This duty was described as very heavy.

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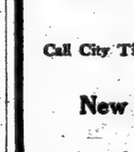
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HOTEL BERK

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Old Railway Building on Eighth Avenue Near Times Square Leased for Market—Good Price for New Loft Near Fifth Avenue—West Side Deals and Leases.

An interesting deal which will bring a modern market structure close to the Times Square section was made yesterday, whereby the lower half of the big car barn house at Eighth Avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth Street, will be remodeled for market uses. The half block front at the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, 100 feet on the avenue by 400 on the street, has been leased from the New York City Railways Company for a term of years by the People's Big Market, Inc., of which Samuel E. Jacobs is President. The building has recently been occupied by the New York Transportation Company.

Mr. Jacobs said that several thousand dollars will be spent at once in altering the old building with large glass fronts and wide entrances, and the interior will provide space for about 200 stalls. It will be ready for opening about Sept. 1. This is the second market operation undertaken by the company, the first being under construction in the Bronx, on a plot 100 by 165 feet, at the southeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue and 149th Street, close to the Third Avenue centre. A one-story building of neat design is being built. It will be finished early in the Fall, and it is the intention to open both markets at the same time.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company was the broker in the lease of the Eighth Avenue building.

$411,578 for 45th Street Loft.

An auction offering of more than average interest was the sale in the Vesey Street rooms yesterday by Herbert A. Sherman of the new twelve-story commercial building at 15 and 17 West Forty-fifth Street, adjoining the Berkeley Lyceum and opposite Sherry's. The plot is 50 by 100.5, being 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue. The sale was due to foreclosure proceedings brought by Viola M. Flannery against the 15 West Forty-fifth Street Company to recover a judgment of $130,172, with taxes. It was bought in by William Flannery for the plaintiff for $411,578, on a bid of $125,000 over prior mortgages of $275,000, with interest. The building was erected a year ago at an estimated cost of $190,000. The property before the building was erected was assessed at $245,000. The site was formerly occupied by the Brierly School.

West Side Dwellings Sold.

The four-story American basement dwelling at 66 West Eighty-ninth Street, on plot 20 by 100.8, has been sold by Jennie R. Lacy.

The four-story house at 405 West Forty-fourth Street, on plot 25 by 100.5, just west of Ninth Avenue, has been purchased by Ann Linden from Adelbert Huber.

Greenwich Village Resale.

The four-story building at 807 Greenwich Street, southeast corner of Jane Street, which was purchased a few days ago by George Faour, has been sold by him to Avvord Joseph Veidan, who will remodel the house for a hotel. The plot is 18.3 by 50.9.

Longacre Theatre Transferred.

The Longacre Theatre, at 220 to 228 West Forty-eighth Street, on a plot 99.6 by 100.5, was transferred yesterday by Ralph Bloom to the L. A. T. Corporation, subject to a mortgage of $345,000.

Take Title to 5th Av. Apartment Corner.

Title passed yesterday from Mary I. Burden and Cornelius Vanderbilt to the plot, 115 by 125, on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street to the Lawyers' Realty Company, subject to mortgages aggregating $675,000. The Wells Brothers Company of Chicago is the real owner, and a twelve-story apartment house will be erected there. The sale was closed last week through Pease & Elliman.

Riverside Drive Apartment Rumor.

The six-story Onondaga Court apartment, on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 152d Street, 104 by 140, is reported to have been sold. It was purchased last March by Frederick Brown from W. E. Wheelock.

Bronx Borough.

Kurz & Uren have sold for the 173d Street Realty Company the one-family dwelling at 2,190 University Avenue, on a plot 37.6 by 110.

The four-story flat at 359 East 133d Street, on lot 20 by 100 feet, east of Alexander Avenue, has been sold by the Henry M. Weil Company for Margaret Weil to Raffaele Paradiso.

200 Lots Sold at Long Beach.

Two hundred lots at Long Beach, on the Bay Boulevard from Laureiton Boulevard to the western extremity of the beach, have been purchased by J. Harry Myers from the Estates of Long Beach. It was a cash deal and a syndicate known as the Bay Boulevard Construction Company has been formed to take over the property and develop it by the erection of detached dwellings.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has resold for Michael J. Drummond, former Commissioner of the Department of Charities, the cottage on plot 50 by 144, at 59 Hamilton Avenue, St. George, which he recently purchased at foreclosure, to William Schmohl, Jr.

College Point Sales.

Thomas K. Smith has sold at College Point for H. W. Biffar the dwelling at 10th Street and Seventh Avenue to John Wainwright and George Jeuch, comprising the firm of George Jeuch & Co., builders. It has a frontage of 175 feet on Flushing Bay. The same broker sold the dwelling at 220 Fourteenth Street.

Sales at Montclair.

Edwin S. Prieth, editor of The New Jersey Frei Zeitung, has sold his Montclair residence at Crestmount and Nassau Roads to William S. Kahnweiler. The plot has a frontage of more than 400 feet on Crestmount Road and nearly 300 feet on Nassau Road. F. M. Crawley & Brothers negotiated the sale.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has sold to Abel I. Culver, eight acres at Montclair on the mountainside, opposite the Montclair Hotel. The property overlooks the Ramapo Valley.

George F. Simpson, Jr., has sold a plot 275 feet front by about 600 feet deep on Lakeside Avenue, Verona, to the Argyle Company of Newark, and Peter Carlson has sold a 200-foot plot to the same buyer. The Simpson-Merritt Company were the brokers.

Westchester County.

The Peter Ferris homestead at Peekskill, on Locust Avenue, has been sold by John B. Alexander for the estate of Henry S. Purdy to Henry C. Calkins. It adjoins the old Henry Ward Beecher place. The same broker also sold for L. F. Crumb the twelve-acre plot formerly the Clinton Floris place at Montrose.

School Leases Former Cyrus Clark Home.

The former Cyrus Clark home, one of the finest residences on the west side, at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninetieth Street, has been leased by William R. Ware for the Parsons Estate to the Hamilton Institute for Girls. The school is now at 601 West End Avenue.

Commercial Leases.

Heil & Stern have leased for Annie F. Leverich the building at 1,179 Broadway, 25 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, to Schwab Brothers, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $100,000. It will be extensively renovated for wholesale and retail selling of liquors and cigars. The lessee has been at 747 Broadway for fifteen years.

Louis Schrag, has leased for the estate of Ichabod T. Williams, the building at 18 West Thirty-sixth Street, to Lelia B. Wall.

William A. White & Sons have rented for the Cruikshank Company the building at 31 Front Street to the Bell Bag Company.

The John P. Peel Company, has leased for the Kennedy estate, to the Metropolitan Boarding Stables, Incorporated, the buildings at 208 to 210 West Eighteenth Street, on a plot 75 by 142 for fifteen years, at a rental of $60,000 for the term.

The A. N. Gitterman Corporation have leased the building at 174 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Eleventh Street, to the Jewish Agricultural & Industrial Aid Society and the Industrial Removal Society.

Carstein Linnekin have leased a store at 207 Lenox Avenue to Felle & Di Iorio.

The Charles F. Noyes Company and M. & L. Hess have leased to the Charles Craske Company, electrotypers, the seventeenth floor of the Hallenbeck-Hungerford Building, Lafayette, White and Franklin Streets, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $100,000.

Dwellings Leased.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the Public Bank a three-story dwelling at 62 West 113th Street to the Young Men's Democratic Club, 31st Assembly District, incorporated.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., have leased the four-story house at 120 East Sixty-fifth Street for Mrs. I. Chauncey McKeever to E. P. Mellon.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, representing the owners, the three-story dwelling, at 213 Madison Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street, to Charles H. Forbes.

The Houghton Company has leased for Harriet J. Weiss, the three-story dwelling, at 131 West Ninety-third Street to M. V. Miller.

Porter & Co. have leased for the Lawyers Mortgage Company to John F. Melladay, the dwelling at 347 West 122d Street.

$200,000 Loan for Bronx Flats.

The New York Title Insurance Company is providing a loan of $200,000 on the plot recently bought by the 1,640 University Avenue Company, on the east side of Aqueduct (University) Avenue, just north of the eastern end of Washington Bridge, for the erection of four five-story apartment houses.

Realty Notes.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association will hold its regular meeting on Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

William H. Hussey is the purchaser of 160 and 162 West Thirty-fifth Street, sold recently by J. Arthur Fischer for the estate of Louis Voelker.

Plans have been filed for a three-story sanitarium on the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Place and 150th Street for Henry W. Lloyd, having a frontage of 50 feet. The cost has been placed at $10,000 by the architect, George J. Hardway.

The M. Morgenthau Jr. Company has made arrangements to have Fitz-James E. Browne, the real estate auctioneer of Montreal, act as auctioneer at the Pine Hills Park sale at Albany next Saturday afternoon.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

44th St, 15 and 17 West, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 80x100.5, 12-story loft and store building; V. M. Flannery against 15 West 44th St. Co., Inc., et al.; Benjamin Trapnell, attorney; A. R. McMahon, referee; due, $130,171.88; taxes, &c., $1,965.92; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $275,000; to the plaintiff for $411,578.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

229th St, East, s s, 180.8 ft e of White Plains Av, 100.4x114.6; James Wilson against City of N. Y. et al.; J. L. Zoetal, attorney; S. Hayes, referee; due, $2,602.74; taxes, &c., $397.38; to H. L. Wolf for $5,700.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Moore St, 30, w s, 104.10 ft s of Front St, 24.6x73.5x24x72.4, 5-story loft and store building; S. E. Townsend against R. P. Parkinson et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; William Goldsticker, referee; due, $24,092.03; taxes, &c., $876.65.

Moore St, 32, w s, 129.4 ft s of Front St, 23x74.6x23x73.5, 5-story loft and store building; C. M. Child et al., trustees, against R. P. Parkinson et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; Louis Sands, referee; due, $21,250.14; taxes, &c., $814.50.

By Joseph P. Day.

120th St, 143 to 147 East, n e corner of Lexington Av, (1,945 to 1,947,) 49.11x100.11, three three-and-one-half-story tenements and stores; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Keelers Vans, Inc., et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $45,338.02; taxes, &c., $2,686.50.

By Samuel Marx.

163d St, 465 West, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6, five-story flat; J. F. Seymour against Matilda Lusch et al.; J. H. Seymour, attorney; W. C. Rosenberg, referee; due, $21,080.18; taxes, &c., $1,669.64.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

161st St, 373 East, n s, 203.7 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x71.11x25x72.4, three-story tenement and store; Frederick Dillemuth, Jr., against H. M. Corbett et al.; W. J. Hoffman, attorney; E. R. Eckley, referee; due, $4,513.29; taxes, &c., $826.95.

By James J. Donovan.

181st St, 751 East, n w corner of Prospect Av, 100x29, five-story flat; Gertrude Schiffer et al. against Wirth Realty and Construction Co. et al.; Wilson & V., attorneys; L. J. Curran, referee; due, $31,597.67; taxes, &c., $888.40.

By Henry Brady.

3d Av, 2,786, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 25x100, one-story loft building; City Real Estate Co. against Fannie Zwilling et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. D. Truax, referee; due, $7,382.20; taxes, &c., $455.

By J. H. Mayers.

Ogden Av, w s, 167.7 ft n of 167th St, 50x$9.1x—x68.11, vacant; E. O. Wheeler against J. A. Hennessy et al.; Murray, P. & H., attorneys; E. E. Cohen, referee; due, $3,587.52; taxes, &c., $157.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

St. Nicholas Place, s e corner of 150th St, for a three-story hospital, 50x80; H. W Lloyd, St. Nicholas Place, owner; G. J. Hardway, 347 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Washington Av, w s, 98 ft n of 169th St, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 48x111.8; Roseff Realty Corp., Samuel Roseff, 1,311 Washington Av, President, owners; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $60,000.

Bainbridge Av, s w corner of 199th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 55.1x69.4; Daniel Henlihan, 2,867 Bainbridge Av, owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

Castle Hill Av, n e corner of Ludlow Av, for a four-story brick tenement, 28x71.5; Henry W. Wisch, 1,876 Park Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,068 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

Bainbridge Av, 323, 58 ft s of 210th St, for six two-story brick dwellings, 25x45; Josephine Linck, 1,029 East 163d St, owner; Kreymborg & Schaefer Architectural Co., architects; cost, $42,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

18th St, 208 and 210 West, to a three-story stable; Kennedy Estate, premises, owner; S. Roth, 1,269 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Wall St, 114, to a four-story store and office building; Union Trust Co. of N. Y., 80 Broadway, owner; L. Lindenmeyer, 38 East 28th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

Broadway, n w corner of 96th St, to a three-story theatre and office building; Broadway and 96th Street Realty Co., 126 West 46th St, owner; T. W. Lamb, 644 8th Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, MAY 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,382, e s, 25 ft s of 74th St, 25.7x77; Lincoln Bohemian Realty Corporation to Rozena Nemec, 422 East 77th St, mtg $15,000,) May 22; attorney, Theo. Schultheis, 1,511 3d Av.....$1

GREENE ST, 213, w s, 125 ft s of 3d St, 27.6x100, (foreclosure April 20;) Maurice Deiches, referee, to Herman Strauss, 78 East 90th St, deft., May 24; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$38,750

JUMEL PLACE, e s, 188.7 ft s of Edgecombe Road, 50x90; Walter J. M. Donovan and another to Edgecombe Realty Corporation, 2,157 Amsterdam Av, May 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, 1,747, e s, 60.11 ft n of 121st St, 20x75; Warren C. Fielding to Harry Aronson, Inc., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $10,000,) April 16; attorneys, Lurie & H., 35 Nassau St.$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n s, 445.1 ft w of 158th St, 102.11x204.7x100x228.3, (foreclosure May 18;) Martin Conboy to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, May 22; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av....$57,400

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n s, 478.4 ft w of 158th St, runs n 257.6 x n w 68.2 to centre line of 160th St x w 39.10 x s 331.11 to Drive x s e 110.11 to beginning, (foreclosure May 18;) George Coggill, referee, to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, May 24; attorneys, same.....$52,500

5TH AV, s e corner of 72d St, 35x125; Mary I. Burden et al. to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, (mtg $325,000,) all liens, May 18.....$1

5TH AV, e s, 35 ft s of 72d St, 80x125; Cornelius Vanderbilt to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, (mtg $350,000,) all liens, May 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

39TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9; Ralph J. Jacobs et al. to Isidor A., Abr. A., Lillie, and Martha Asher, New York City, heirs, &c., of Joseph Jacobs, b. & s., Dec. 14, 1897, (mtg $22,000,) recorded from Feb. 17, 1898; attorney, E. Jacob, 25 Broad St.$1

39TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9; Alfred A. Asher to Abr. A., Lillie, and Martha Asher, 248 W. 98th St, a. l., b. and s., all liens, April 8th; attorney, E. Jacobs, 25 Broad St.....$100

39TH ST, n s, 78 ft w of Lexington Av, 19.7x98.9; Bellemore Holding Co. to Emily P. Post, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., May 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$250

48TH ST, 220-28 West, s s, 275.6 ft e of 8th Av, 99.6x100.5, (Longacre Theatre;) Ralph Bloom to L. A. T. Corporation, 200 West 54th St, (mtg $345,000,) all liens, March 26; attorneys, Weed, H. & M., 62 William St.$100

77TH ST, 410 East, s s, 163 ft e of 1st Av, 23x100; Lincoln Bohemian Realty Corporation to Bozena Nemec, 422 East 77th St, (mtg $23,000,) May 22; attorney, Theo. Schultheis, 1,511 3d Av.....$1

106TH ST, 312 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; William Klein, referee, to Frank G. Wild, 424 Clinton St, Brooklyn, or 277 Broadway, New York, trustee of William H. Wallace, May 10.....$31,500

108TH ST, 67 West, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.41, (foreclosure April 22;) Abr. Oberstein, referee, to Minnie Bussel, 1,063 Morris Av, April 30; attorneys, H. L. & L. Cohen, 220 Broadway.....$2,000

123D ST, 204 West, s s, 96 ft w of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Harry S. Goldstein, referee, to John F. Seekamp, 192 Montague St, Brooklyn, May 24; attorney, W. B. Safford, 32 Nassau St.....$7,500

150TH ST, n s, 231.9 ft w of 7th Av, 40.10x99.11; Morris Meyers to the M. & G. Realty Co., Inc., 1,608 Broadway, (mtg $31,000,) May 22; attorneys, Brown & Bosken, 299 Broadway.....$10,000

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 365, w s, 24.11x95; Maud B. Sander to Frieda Lehmkuhl, 315 East 133d St, (mtg $17,000,) Feb. 3; attorney, B. Jacobsen, 2,742 Gifford Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Frieda Lehmkuhl to Betsey Carlisle, 272 York Av., Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $16,925,) May 18; attorney, same.....$100

FULTON AV, s e s, Lot 107, Map Morrisania, 43.9x211; Mathilde Bosselman to Philip L. Berstein, 60 East 56 St, (mtg $8,000,) May 12; attorney, S. C. David, 140 Nassau St..$1

LIND AV, s e s, 283.7 ft s w of Union St, 25.9x162; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Helen R. De Ville, 101 24th Av, Seattle, Wash., May 16; attorney, R. R. Brown, 220 Broadway.....$5,000

LOT 23, map of Hunt's Point Realty Co.; Martin J. Dolan to Harry L. Horwitz, 91 Fort Washington Av, May 24; attorney, Francis B. Elgas, 40 Exchange Place..$1

LOT 305, Map Van Nest Park; Maria Ciambrone to Rosa Farago, 592 Morris Av, May 21; attorneys, Senftner & S., 603 Van Nest Av.....$1

PARK AV, s e corner of 161st St, 23x91; William T. Quinn, referee, to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, May 22; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$4,600

PLOT begins on s s, Lot 45, Map Mary C. Macomb, 100 ft e of Broadway, 122.9 to w s of land of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. x226.4x101.6x225.9; L. F. Co. to Marmur Holding Corporation, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn, May 8; attorney, C. J. Grace, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.....$1

PLOT begins at s s of Lot 46, Map Mary C. P. Macomb, 52 ft e of Broadway, 180.8 ft to land of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. 226.4x143.11x226.3; Reuben Stone et al. to same, May 12; attorney, same.....$1

STEBBINS AV, s w corner of 170th St, 26x100; Philip L. Bereano to Andreas C. Bosselman, 2,783 Bainbridge Av, (mtg $129,500,) May 12; attorneys, Feldman & S., 280 Broadway.....$1

TINTON AV, e s, 162.4 ft n of 163d St, 72.11x132.2; Hyman Peskin to Morris Peskin, 960 Tinton Av, March 17; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

238TH ST, n w corner of White Plains Road, 80.6x115; Isaac M. Witt to Seamon Sylvester, 220 West 99th St, May 22; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified,

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 67th St, 56.9x93; Broadway, w s, 84.9 ft s of 68th St, 28x130.2; Florence Joel to T. Dwight Chencier, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1910, due as per bond; attorneys, Elaman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$4,000

CHAMBERS ST, 125 to 131, —x— leasehold; Joseph Weintraub to Lion Brewery, 104 West 108th St, May 21, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St..$10,000

GREENE ST, w s, 125 ft s of 3d St, 27.9x100; Herman Strauss to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, May 24, due May 1, 1920; attorneys, Bowers & S, 46 Cedar St.$36,000

JUMEL PLACE, e s, 188.7 ft s of Edgecombe Road, 50x90; Edgecombe Realty Corp. to Walter J. M. Donovan, 302 West 105th St, May 24, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

VERMILYEA AV, s e s, 200 ft e of 204th St, 50x100; Becker Building Corp. to Max Marx, 419 Convent Av, prior mtg $13,500, due Nov. 20, 1916, 6 p. c., May 20; attorney, L. S. Marx, 128 Broadway.....$9,000

39TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9; Abraham A. Asher et al. to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, May 20, 1 year; attorney, Alfred Roelker, Jr., 62 William St..$40,000

42D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; William Holzderber to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due as per bond, May 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

42D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Christiana L. Ely et al. to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, May 19, 3 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St..$34,000

69TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 25.4x—; Giacomo Ghiglione to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 Park Place, May 24, due Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway.....$10,000

93D ST, s s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.8; Eliz. Wagner et al. to Peter G. Ottendorfer, New Rochelle, N. Y., due as per bond, May 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,800

120TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Lisette A. Seitz to Henry C. Needham, 80 Hancock St, Brooklyn, May 24, 1 year.....$1,000

Bronx.

BURKE AV, s e corner of Barker Av, 25x99.7; Edw. B. McGarry to Mary Brush, 366 Herkimer St, Brooklyn, May 22, due as per bond; attorney, Leo R. Lawlor, 3,205 3d Av.....$1,400

BURKE AV, s w corner of Olinville Av, 87x irregular; Mary McGarry to Jennie Y. Hallock, 2,244 Bronx Boulevard, May 24, due Aug. 24, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$800

EAGLE AV, 681, w s, 19.11x99.5; Margaretha Hauftmann to Elizabeth Orscher, 326 East 153d St, (prior mtg $4,500,) May 22, 3 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av.....$1,000

LEGGETT AV, n w corner of Beck St, 50x107.5; Rae Realty Co., Inc., to German Savings Bank, May 24, 3 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$35,000

PARK AV, s e corner of 181st St, 25x91; Montrose Realty Co. to New York Mortgage and Security Co., 135 Broadway, May 22, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$4,000

183D ST, n s, 137 ft w of Tiebout Av, 62.7 ft to e s of Valentine Av x69.7x71.2x77.6; County Estates, Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, May 24, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway.....$40,000

183D ST, n s, 75 ft w of Tiebout Av, 62x77.6x62.5x84.10; same to same, May 22, due as per bond; attorney, same.....$35,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE C, 140-2, s e corner 9th St, 700 East, all; Julius Stoloff and another to Esther Schreier, 257 East 7th St, 3 years from April 1, 1915.....$7,584

CENTRE ST, 138, store; Louis Handel to Sam Abramowitz, 359 Madison St, 5 11-12 years from June 1, 1915; address, 138 Centre St.....$1,200

LEXINGTON AV, 305, s ½, store and basement; Cath. Furcht to Charles Schwiering, 1,058 3d Av, 9 8-12 years from Sept. 1, 1915.....$1,800

VARICK ST, 22, all; Cornelia M. Palmer et al. to Emanuel Arnstein et al., 600 West End Av, 21 years from Aug. 1, 1912; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway.$1,200

8D AV, 1,646, store and basement; Henri Blum to William Baum, 1,810 3d Av, 4 8-12 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$1,224

42D ST, n w corner 7th Av, 131x100.4, all; Hammerstein Amusement Co. to Rialto Theatre Corporation, Richmond, Va., 9 years from May 20, 1915; attorneys, Cravath & H., 52 William St.....$80,000

116TH ST, 902-4 West, all; Emanuel Glauber and another to Isidor Goldberg, 900 East 106th St, 3 years from May 15, 1915; attorney, H. Koppelman, 144 Rivington St..$3,888

126D ST, 49-53 West, w double frame store; David Shaff and another to Marie J. Schneider, 204 West 141st St, 3 years from May 1, 1917; attorneys, B. & S. Brewing Co., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av....$1,500

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 862, 5 rooms on 3d floor; Community Investing Co., Inc., to Israel Mandelkern, 892 Prospect Av, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Berzis, 45 Cedar St.....$480

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 44 to 50, and New St, 41 to 47; J. D. Johnson Co. against Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.; owner; John W. Cooney Co., sub-contractor; Cauldwell-Wingate Co., contractor.....$590

RIDGE ST, 154; Arthur J. Fanoff against Joseph Burger, owner; Jacob Shapiro, contractor.....$92

3D ST, 6 and 8 East; J. D. Johnson & Co. against Young Men's Christian Association, owner; John W. Cooney Co., contractor..$518

72D ST, 42 West; 72d St, 118 West, and 73d St, 126 West; J. D. Johnson Co. against Edward W. Browning, owner; John W. Cooney Co., contractor.....$3,943

73D ST, 236 West; Flushovalve Co. against Edward W. Browning, owner; J. D. Cooney Co., contractor.....$175

72D ST, 118 West; same against same...$175

72D ST, 42 West; same against same...$175

74TH ST, 349 East; Architectural Cast Stone Works against John Huss Church, owner; George Simpson, contractor.....$260

Bronx.

BEAR SWAMP ROAD, n e corner of Pierce Av, 74.3x141.6; Isaac Saltman against V. Bonomo, owner; B. & B. Construction Co., contractors.....$150

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 200 ft e of Hawthorne St, 50x150; Max Marx loans Becker Building Corporation, to erect a five-story apartment.....$30,000

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 125 ft s of Brandt Place, 56.2x101.3; Montrose Realty Co. loans 1,640 University Avenue, Inc., to erect one-story apartment.....$50,000

VALENTINE AV, n e corner of 183d St, 62.5x77.4; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans County Estates, Inc., to erect one five-story apartment.....$40,000

183D ST, n s, 75 ft w of Tiebout Av, 62.4x63; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans County Estates, Inc., to erect one five-story apartment.....$35,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

3D AV, 1,697; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., trustee, against Wolf Somerstein et al.; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

9TH ST, 628 East; Julia F. Donley against Mary A. Franklin et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

19TH ST, 211 to 215 West; Clement March against Percival C. Ketterer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, H. F. Miller.

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11, and 117th St, 180 East; Scotia Realty Co., Inc., against Owners Standard Realty Corp., (specific performance;) attorney, H. J. Lyall.

114TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., as trustee, against David Reiser et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

131ST ST, 142 West; Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New York against Lillie F. Phillips et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Gulick.

131ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; John Molter against John A. Picken et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. A. Kroyer.

133D ST, n s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 20x99.11; Mary J. Kingsland against Emma A. Mayhew et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley.

Bronx.

FULTON AV, 1,537-1,539, also 1,531 Fulton Av; Max Borck against Realty Options Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Borck.

177TH ST, s s, 160.7 ft e of Central Av, 25x125; matter of Gantz, (action to appoint commission;) attorney, C. A. Brodek.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—**HENRY J. SCHWARTZ, plaintiff, against JAMES M. LEHMAIER and RACHEL LEHMAIER, defendants.**

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the **16th day of June, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day,** by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold.

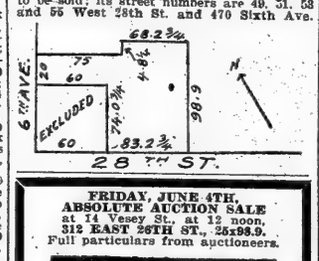
Dated New York, May 14th, 1915.

WM. KLEIN, Referee.

HIRSCH, SCHEUERMAN & LIMBURG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 160 Broadway, New York City.

OUDIN, KILBRETH & SCHACKNO, Attorneys for Defendants, 45 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 49, 51, 53 and 55 West 28th St. and 470 Sixth Ave.



FRIDAY, JUNE 4TH, ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE at 14 Vesey St. at 12 noon, 312 EAST 26TH ST., 25x98.9. Full particulars from auctioneers. MORGENTHAU JR 111 BROADWAY

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LEASE.

APARTMENT HOUSE; COLORED. ALSO 10-FAMILY HOUSE. ALDHOUS & CO., 2339 Seventh Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick; 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; on new subway; some for sale, $6,000; little cash; 20 years' time. Booklet. OWNER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; rent-like terms. Send for booklet. OTTO SINGER, on premises, E. 12th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEE Kew Gardens FIRST

15 Minutes From Herald Square. Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development." 15 Minutes from Herald Square. SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet S.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE SALE

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the assignment of A. BERNSTEIN'S SONS & CO., INC., to William C. Rosenberg, Assignee.—Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, sells at Public Auction on Tuesday, May 25th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on premises No. 7 Great Jones St., New York City, assets of above, consisting of: Latest styles in ladies' straw hats, all colors; ostrich feathers, silk, plushes, laces, ribbons, plumes, artificial flowers, millinery supplies. A large line of desirable velvets.

FIXTURES & MACHINERY

such as: Four (4) Singer electric hat machines, wire twister, time clock, Underwood typewriter, desks, millinery cases, rugs, office tables, safe, &c.

Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.

WM. C. ROSENBERG, Esq., Assignee.

CHAS. GROSSMAN, Esq., Atty. for Assignee, 120 Broadway, City.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. Barclay 6011-6012.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | **REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.**

ADVICE

TO FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS—

the Trustees in Liquidation have authorized me to sell regardless of prices or conditions all the remaining

IMPROVED LOTS AT

JAMAICA HILLCREST

located in the heart of the most desirable residence section of Jamaica, Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, New York City.

THE SALE CANNOT BE WITHDRAWN AND EVERY LOT MUST BE SOLD

Terms have been arranged on basis to meet every purchaser, all cash or 40% cash with mortgage or monthly instalments of

$5 PER MONTH per lot on lots sold under $500.
$10 PER MONTH per lot on lots sold over $500.

AUCTION SALE

WILL BE HELD ON PREMISES UNDER TENT 2:00 P. M.,

SATURDAY, May 29 Next

AND CONTINUED ON MONDAY, MAY 31 (Decoration Day)

The desirability of the property and its great future, being within 18 MINUTES by L. I. R. R. to Manhattan and Brooklyn now and with Fulton St. Elevated being extended to Grand Ave., Jamaica, should command your attention to take advantage of this sale.

William P. Rae

For maps and railroad tickets on day of sale, write or send to either of our offices.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, Auctioneers, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn. Woolworth Building, Manhattan.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished. | **COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.**

FURNISHED BUNGALOWS at ROCKAWAY POINT

$150 For Season

5-Room Detached Bungalows on Bay and on Ocean-front. Fully and Beautifully Furnished—$150 for the Season.

Ferry from Sheepshead Bay, Foot of Ocean Ave.
BOATS EVERY 15 MINUTES.
Brighton "L" & Ocean Av. Cars Direct to Ferry—5c
50 Minutes from City Hall, N. Y., to Your Bungalow.

WRITE FOR FREE EXCURSION TICKET "T"

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

We offer exceptional east side site for high-class apartment; partly financed. Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

$40,000 for good first mortgages, Manhattan, 4½%; will divide. Trustee, 419 Times.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
36 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 1348.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

HOPKINS & BOYD
Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Boston Road, near McKinley Square, plot 82x140, with theatre building and stores; absolute sacrifice for quick sale or exchange for income property value $28,000; bank mortgage reduced to $15,000. JOHN H. LOSCARN, 3,651 Third Av., near 169th St. elevated station. Telephone Tremont 2,196.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful water front home of 7 rooms, bath, and all modern improvements; near station and bathing beach; 15 minutes from 59th; float, and clubhouse; fine lawn and shade trees; makes ideal all-year home; half hour from city; terms easy; perfect title. R. A. Stephenson, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Phone 3690 Prospect.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN.—$6,000 all-year, 7-room artistic Home, $4,600; very easy terms; most select neighborhood of Staten Island; high ground; plot 50 by 100 ft.; most alluring real country; actually in N. Y. C.; cool in Summer, swept by ocean breezes; has library hall, living room with open fireplace; dining room, pantry, kitchen, four large bedrooms and tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated; every convenience; 45 min. to Bowling Green, N. Y.; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing, and fishing; country club, markets, schools, churches near by. Write or phone me for particulars and photo. R. C. Turnbull, 52 William St., N. Y. Telephone 5582 Hanover.

Real Estate Wanted.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

New Houses in Van Courtlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Villa plots as low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Homes at Scarsdale and White Plains. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE 15 FAIRVIEW PLACE.—FINE HOUSE AND GARAGE; HIGH PLOT, OVERLOOKS FINE RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD; FIVE MINUTES SCHOOLS, STATION, SOUND; $6,000 EQUITY. TELEPHONE 1277 NEW ROCHELLE OR 3844 SOUTH BROOKLYN. BOX L 378 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A very pretty cottage; front and back porch; handsome bathroom, white enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant electric dome, parlor open fireplace; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Call or write A. Paton, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

COZY BUNGALOW.

Five rooms and bath; beam ceilings; panel walls; open fireplace; large veranda; running water, electricity, heat, &c.; large plot; near station and beautiful harbor; must have $200 cash at once; balance $18 per month. B. T., 243 West 34th St.

POULTRY FARM.

Beautiful shaded corner plot, overlooking Long Island Sound; 5-room semi-bungalow, barn, and chicken house; one hour from city, 10 minutes from station; terms $200 cash; balance $18 monthly. Opportunity, 243 West 34th St.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM.

New house, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements and heat, ½ acre, barn and shed. North Freeport, 3 blocks to trolley and stores, 10 minutes to water, $3,800; $300 cash, $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Rockaway Park.—Near depot; twelve rooms, bath; furnished; rear piazza; thirty minutes from heart of New York. C. D. Murray, 126 Clarence Av., Arverne, L. I.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Foreclosure sacrifice, $5,500; modern stucco, 60x100; 7 rooms, 2 baths; particulars owner. Jackson, 168 9th Av., Brooklyn.

Rockaway Park corner, near depot; twelve rooms, two baths; garage; near ocean. Murray, 120 Clarence Av., Arverne, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For sale on easy terms: One hundred acres, seventeen miles from Long Island City; land high, nearly level. Bordering on north side of Jerico Turnpike, about equal distance between Floral Park and New Hyde Park Stations, on the Long Island Railroad; price very low. Inquire of Uncas Real Estate Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.

BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.

The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Outcalt, N. J.—For sale or to let, frame building containing 75 single rooms, on Lake Ruth, suitable Summer boarding house, formerly physical culture healthatorium. J. S. Lawson, 192 Broadway, New York.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

30,000 SQUARE FEET of tillable land, fruit trees, and chicken coop, and 6-room house; all improvements; 35 minutes out; near trolley and station; title guaranteed; easy terms. Owner, Room 117, 25 Dey St., City.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

GREATER RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Lists houses to rent, sale, free; full information. Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Mountainside bungalow, overlooking river, rustic porches, fireplace; $675. Schwartz, Mountain View, N. J.

Fanwood new houses; building plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Westfield—7 New choice houses; also plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell my Newburgh residence, costing $33,000 for $15,000. Mrs. H. A. Bartlett, 235 Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WE HAVE AN 18-ROOM BRICK
HOUSE ON PLOT 80x250 IN
YONKERS WHICH WE WISH TO
EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL HOUSE
IN NEW ROCHELLE OR HELIER &
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 334 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

112th, (Adjoining Drive.)—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished; reasonable. Telephone River 1151.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

Handsomely furnished apartments, long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 218 West 84th St.

$65. (Riverside.)—Elevator, baby grand piano; $60. Particulars, 256 West 96th, (2 way.)

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Finely furnished studio apartment cheap; high reference needed. D. G., 15 Gramercy Park.

West Side.

A A.—THE WILSONIA.
236, 227, 229 West 98th St., near Broadway. 1 room and bath, $25 up. } By month
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. } or year.
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. }
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE

with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3979.

THE ALCAZAR.
215-217 Manhattan Av., corner 109th. Elegantly furnished, 3 rooms, kitchenette bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30, upward; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone River 10200 and 9785. Open evenings.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS a handsomely furnished, cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable.
THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 6 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cozily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $86 monthly.

Three rooms, roof garden, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished; Fifties near Fifth Avenue; four months from June first, one hundred per month to desirable party. Inquire Douglass Elliman, four-twenty-one Madison Avenue.

To sublet for Summer from June 1, handsomely and completely furnished four room and bath apartment, with or without excellent maid; one block from 116th St Subway and Riverside Drive; references essential Apartment 93, 21 Claremont Av.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six and eight rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 8547.

THE CAPITOL, 107 WEST 109TH ST.
Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $80 monthly up; references essential; restaurant in building. Telephone 6481 Riverside. Open evenings.

Riverside Drive, 548—Seven rooms, light and cool; unexcelled view Hudson River, Claremont grounds, Palisades Park; June to October; silver and linen supplied; $75. 5790 Morningside; apartment 6 C.

Seven extra large rooms, two baths, fully furnished; all or part of Summer; near Riverside; unusually cool; worth $175; will rent for $100. Apartment 5B, 309 West 99th St.

Ansonia Hotel.—Beautiful 3 rooms and bath, 7 windows facing Riverside Drive; reasonable rent, from May 22 until Oct. 1; hotel service. Apply I. E. Newberger, 19 West 21st St. Telephone Gramercy 5086.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 5 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—SUBLET TILL OCTOBER, MY SIX-ROOM FURNISHED FRONT APARTMENT, VERY REASONABLE TO ADULT FAMILY. W 148 TIMES.

Bright apartment, completely furnished; June to October; $125 monthly; 8 rooms and bath, 700 West End Av., corner 94th. Levy.

A bargain; handsomely furnished 4-room apartment, could be made five; mahogany; two doors from Riverside, $40. Lewis, 311 West 95th.

Rent own home; high-class elevator apartment; 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; piano, phonograph, $40. Phone 8080 Cathedral; Armstrong.

Broadway corner, elevator apartment, seven rooms, two baths; all facing street, elegant furnishings, southern exposure; $100; worth double. Call 2-7, 251 West 87th.

A.—Sublet to Oct. 1, 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartments; all outside. Broadway corner; furnished or unfurnished. Lunders, 225 West 80th St.

$37.50; October; four exceptional rooms near Riverside, 20 minutes Grand Central; elevator; bath; housekeeping; neighborhood conveniences. W 155 Times.

Sublet until Oct. 1, two beautifully furnished rooms, bath, in Hotel Ansonia; service included. Apply Dr. Buerger, 40 East 41st St.

For Summer, desirable seven-room apartment, furnished, near Riverside; Subway, elevated; Grand piano. Apt. 63, 210 West 107th.

70th, 236 West.—Complete three-room kitchenette apartment, piano; new building. Apply Superintendent.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

To sublet, 5-room apartment; unusually large rooms; rent $62.50; good concessions. Lewis. Phone Audubon 8824.

112th St., 612 West.—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished; piano; reasonable. Inquire Mrs. Meeks' apartment.

Broadway, 3,440, corner 140th St.; five completely furnished corner rooms; shower, elevator. Cowles.

Handsome 9-room apartment for sale; located in West 79th St., $6,000; great sacrifice. W 155 Times.

169th, 709 West.—Furnished or unfurnished; desirable 4-room apartment; full river view; elevator; reasonable. Apartment 32.

Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment; southern exposure; all outside windows; rental, $75. 609 West 114th, Apt. 71.

Riverside Drive, 600.—Elegant three-room suite, overlooking Hudson; maid service included. Mrs. A. F. Heck, Apt. 54.

To sublet, furnished apartment, two rooms and bath. Apply 113½ West 87th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
(One with kitchenette.)
19 EAST 32D STREET.
Rentals $45 to $75, with service.
Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

140th St., 505 East, (near Brook Av.)—Seven large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $30-$33; concessions.

Anthony Av., 1,911, and 283 East Tremont Av., (adjoining.)—4, 5, 6 rooms, all modern improvements; $26-$38.

West Side.

BIG VALUE—SMALL PRICE.
How would you like to live on Riverside Drive at 3d Av. price? Here is big seven-room apartment, with three tiled bathrooms, hot and cold water, elevator and janitor service; view of river from every room; like living in country with city's conveniences. Sublet now, your own price. Will go quickly to early applicant. Don't delay. Address or call up Dr. Blackford, 12th floor, 30 Irving Place, New York. Phone Stuyvesant 2922.

LARGE ROOMS, REASONABLE RENTS,
102-4 West 85th St.; 7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; one ground floor with electric light, suitable for doctor or dentist; owner on premises.

2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS,
Unfurnished, $40 to $75; furnished, $50 to $90.
POINCIANA, 120TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., overlooking Columbia Campus.
Supt. on premises, or Edw. B. Bing, 119 W. 40th.

$35.—Georgette Court.—Five-room elevator apartment; best modern improvements; service day and night; near Central and Morningside Parks, elevated, Subway cars, and bus. 315 West 113th St.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Supt., or 'phone Col. 4020.

251 West 98th St.—4 rooms and bath, completely furnished; rent, $75. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

309 West 86th St.—1 room and bath; $55; maid service inc.; apt. hotel, 12th floor. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

Choice 10-room apartment, 3 baths, landing, point of the fleet. 67 Riverside Drive, 79th, two blocks from subway.

Four, five, six room apartments, sublet, elevator. 550 West 136th St. Phillips, 3,787 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET.
MANCHESTER, 106TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 88th.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z, Box T 25 Times.

91st, 201 West.—Five room, sunlit apartment; southerly view; Subway station; $48.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Desirable west side apartments, four to ten rooms. Paterno Bros., 601 West 113th St.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Beautiful home on Chester Hill; verandas; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 165 N. Fulton Av., Mt. Vernon.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Long Island.

High-class house on ocean; capacity, 100 guests; 30 minutes from Broadway, 26 from Brooklyn; delightful environment; superb bathing; fishing; charming young society; music, dancing, tennis, golf, moving pictures, motoring; bountiful table; superior service; no mosquitos; frequent trains; commutation $7.50. Now open; minimum rates, room and board, June, Sept., $10; July, August, $14; couples, $20-$25. Owner, M 235 Times Downtown.

W. MacLEVY PHYSICAL CULTURE FARM, Babylon, L. I.—Nature's methods; interviews. Gymnasium, 352 4th Av., New York. Tel. 3686 Madison Square.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL,
Bayswater, Far Rockaway. Telephone Far Rockaway 401-402. Special rates over Decoration Day.

PRIVATE HOUSE, exclusive, high-class, Sea Gate; concessions for June. Refined, K 271 Times Downtown.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

Connecticut.

WYKEHAM INN,
Washington, Conn.,
will open for season June 22d; finest location in the Berkshire foothills; pure air; sparkling water; broad verandas; golf, tennis; booklet.
GEO. T. SANGER, MGR.

THE GUNNERY INN,
Washington, Conn., open June 26. An ideal place for your Summer vacation. Fresh fruit, milk, and vegetables. Near country club, golf, and tennis. Same management as Wykeham Inn. Booklet. Geo. T. Sanger, Mgr.

New Jersey.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Bronx.

$18.00.—Elegant 3 large room apt.; steam heat, hot water, bath, electric light, phone, 1003-1005 Tinton Avenue.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms; private baths; board.

62D, 16 EAST.—Single and double rooms; parlor dining; excellent table.

West Side.

47TH, 70 WEST.—Large and single rooms, back parlor; with, without board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with table guests.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; private house; phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Double rooms, private baths; electricity; single rooms; Summer prices.

72D, 261, 263, 265 WEST.—Superior double rooms, with or without private bath; entire floor for family or for four gentlemen; $10-$15.

73d, 123-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths, good table.

72D, 258 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms; $10 to $15.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; Summer rates; references; table guests.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized and small rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; generous table; ideal location; reference.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

95TH ST., 65 WEST, The Roselle.—Best table, upper west side; few single and double rooms, with board, at Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined (Jewish) home; excellent table; can accommodate a few people.

93D, 252 WEST.—Ideal location; large, small rooms; private baths; Summer rates; telephone.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Inexpensive room; large closet; lavatory; two young men. Maslin.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort; excellent chef and service; separate tables; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Attractive rooms; private family; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway.

34TH, 48 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath, electricity. $6; another, $5. Telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; square room, running water; single rooms.

53D ST., 65 EAST.—Large, airy rooms; large connecting rooms; private bath; private house.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

56TH, 88 EAST.—Elegant sunny front rooms, bath adjoining; Summer prices; French house.

Irving Place, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D ST., Between B'way and Fifth Av.—Rooms with private bath; $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

34TH ST., 333 WEST.—Large and small rooms; newly furnished; terms moderate; all conveniences.

48D, 118 WEST.—Large rooms, with kitchenette; first-class house; convenience; moderate.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private, electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms, apartment, next to bath; also front parlor.

52D, 35 WEST.—Large room; hot and cold running water; adjoining bathroom; electricity; telephone; gentleman only; reference.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Desirable rooms, modern conveniences; near subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

57TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive small room; electric lights; also large room; telephone.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; small room; phone; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, large closets; hot and cold water; telephone; moderate.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished corner room, overlooking Central Park; high-class, elevator apartment.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; $4; electricity, shower baths; running water; no rooming house; single or couple.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Cool, comfortable room in home of private family; breakfast.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room; private bath; others, adjoining bath; very reasonable.

73D, 158 WEST.—Sunny, quiet, newly furnished rooms; near subway, elevated express; references.

73D, 164 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Exceptionally attractive room; private house; all conveniences.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; "L," Subway express; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; private bath; kitchenette optional; reasonable; delightful location for Summer; convenient Subway, elevated.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, private baths; $3.50, $5, $11; telephone.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; shower; electricity; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive room; all conveniences; superior house; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double, single rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

78TH, 212 WEST.—One up-to-date modernized room; running water; reasonable.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, cool front room; all modern conveniences; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny front room; high-class elevator apartment. Inquire elevator man.

82D, 188 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 250 WEST.—Large outside room; bath; private family; gentleman; references. Dutton.

82D, 74 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; Summer prices.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, parquet floors, parlors for professional man.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive, outside, medium room; scrupulously clean; private apartment. Ochs.

86TH, 205 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms; running water; kitchen privileges; reasonable; phone. Winters.

86TH, 33 WEST.—Large front room, superior meals, exclusive home; Summer rates.

86TH ST. and West End Av.—3 rooms and private bath, beautifully furnished; separately. Schuyler 6620.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, with, without baths, $3, $5, $9.

253 WEST 93D, (BROADWAY.)
Handsomely furnished large rooms, adjoining bath.

96TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished sunny room, with lavatory, large closet. Lins.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Outside rooms, twin beds; Summer rates; board. Apt. 6A.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, $3, $4; suites, $7; telephone, electricity, housekeeping. McNamara.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; family; gentlemen; references; breakfast optional. Apt. 61.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apt. Bridges.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive two, three room suite; single rooms. Apt. 52.

119TH ST., 420 WEST.—Light, outside room for gentleman in elevator house; no other roomers. Apt. 62.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Comfortble, cool room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity; Jewish family. Apt. 54.

129TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, $1.50 up; telephone.

137TH, 611 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, facing river; lavatory; also single; $5 up; shower; Subway block. Apt. 51.

142D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; couple or two gentlemen; with or without exclusive use kitchen. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Attractive outside room; private family. Richmond.

151ST ST., (corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally choice large outside room, with bath; private family; tray breakfast optional; references. Hope, Apt. 2B, The Northold.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St., also 138 East 38th St.
The comforts of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building, roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $6 to $4 weekly each.

Beautiful apartment; sublet suite; divide to suit. 317 West 93d St. Apt. 15.

BROADWAY, 1,672.—Large, small rooms; parlor, with piano; kitchenette; phone; electricity; suitable for bachelors; all conveniences; reasonable. Swift.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—Delightful room, bath adjoining; breakfasts optional; gentleman; $6. Potter.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Charming room, overlooking park; private lavatory; exclusive apartment building; excellent transportation. Col. 7915.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, opposite Grant's Tomb.—Outside; single, double; conveniences. Apt. 62.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson, park. Apt. 81.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (Cathedral Court.)—2 outside rooms; light housekeeping. Apt. 1.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5300 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 482.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service; gentlemen. 8-A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, Opposite Claremont.—Attractive double outside room; shower; gentleman; $5.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 30½.—Exceptionally attractive room; for business women; moderate. Bell 1, left.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful room; running water, electricity; private family; 91st Subway.

Brooklyn.

PLEASANT furnished rooms to let, Brooklyn, near Subway; references exchanged. Please communicate X 324 Times Annex.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Bachelor's room and bath, all conveniences, to let. Sattler, 222 West 46th St.

WEST END AV., 794.—Two rooms, private bath; maid service; low rent.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

SINGLE MAN, age 31, would like to engage furnished or unfurnished room and bath with family in modern apartment building, between 40th and 72d Sts. W 168 Times.

WANTED—Gentleman wishes furnished room and bath; breakfast optional; references; Riverside Drive preferred. W 156 Times.

WANTED—Business woman desires outside room, bath, breakfast on or near Riverside Drive. W 181 Times.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

1913 STEARNS-KNIGHT TOURING five-passenger, four-cylinder, with extra demountable Sedan top, making combination closed and open car; painted dark blue; fully equipped; recently overhauled by Stearns Co. Sell at very reasonable price. No dealers. Stearns, 52 Times Downtown.

MOTOR TRUCKS.
1914 two-ton Packard, operated very little, in best of condition; completely gone over, repainted, ready to run; bargain price; also other trucks of standard makes in various sizes. Hurlburt Motor Truck Co., sales office, 310 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 100.

Most beautiful 7-passenger Packard limousine, landaulet, in New York for season; this is an exceptionally pretty appointed car for high-class people and must be seen to be appreciated. W 14 Times.

Peerless, 1914, 6-38 touring; used very little, same as new; sacrifice. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th St.

Premier, 1913, light, 6-38 touring; self-starter; very classy. 1,160 Schuyler.

Autos in great variety; cheapest place in town. 1,763 Broadway, upstairs, (near 57th.)

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle, 123 West 53d St.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 3689 Col.

For Hire—1915 Packards; hour, day, week, month. Tel. 7452 Plaza. Wilmarth.

For hire, 7-passenger car, monthly; owner driving; reasonable. Krispian, Schuyler 7189.

Automobiles Wanted.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 3689.

Will trade high-class industrial bonds for late model automobile. W 178 Times.

Automobile Repairing.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems.
Detachable Wire Wheels.
Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 8920
902 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Cooks, $30-$40; laundresses, $30, (cook, waitresses together, $30-$35;) waitress-chambermaid, $25; housekeepers, nurses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (76th St.,) Schuyler 9126.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 214 West 59th. Phone 8022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9458 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 206 West 98th St.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Collins Agency, 101 West 138th. Audubon 7259.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, speaking positions. Polish-American Agency, 209 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied Any week, month. 107 West 125d. 6016 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A WOMAN, 50 years old, to pose for advertising photographs. Apply at 13 noon, 243 West 39th, seventh floor.

BOOKKEEPER, with at least 5 years' experience; intelligent; salary to commence, $10 to $12. Phone 2512 Chelsea.

COOK wanted; capable, neat, responsible, with good references; good place; wages $30; seashore during Summer. Address A. C. S., 801 Forest Av., Lakewood, N. J.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED TYPIST
WITH A KNOWLEDGE OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIRL to take care of baby and be useful. Hood, 71

GOV. WHITMAN TURNS ON HIS TAX CRITICS

Cites Vetoes of $2,565,360 and Takes Up Attacks on His Policies.

DEFENDS THE DIRECT TAX

Estimated Surplus of Only $130,000 and Hint That New Excise Tax May Disappoint.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—Governor Whitman in a statement issued tonight explained what he had done regarding financial legislation and in detail answered his critics. After an exhaustive review of the situation the Governor said that estimated revenues did not assure a surplus of more than $130,000 at the end of the next fiscal year, including a direct tax of $19,500,000, but at the same time he hinted that the revenue from the emergency excise tax would not equal expectations.

It originally was estimated that $4,000,000 would be derived from the 25 per cent. increase in the liquor tax. This amount was included in the original estimate of $63,500,000 revenue. If this tax should fall below $3,870,000 and no new revenues appear a deficit is likely to result. In his statement Governor Whitman said:

"I have vetoed items to the total amount of $2,565,360.43 in the Appropriation and Reappropriation bills submitted to me by the Legislature. In order to arrive at a conclusion as to my action on the thousands of items included in these measures, I have held many public hearings at which department heads and other officers of the State, representatives of the governments of the City of New York, and other cities of the State, and of civic bodies, were invited to attend. My action in every instance has been governed by the facts which have been laid before me as to the necessity of the appropriations sought. When I took office I found the finances of the State exhausted through failure of the previous administration to provide means for the payment of its obligations, and the State departments hampered and embarrassed by the further failure to make proper provision for their maintenance and operation.

"Either because of ignorance of the actual situation or deliberate intent to shield the previous administration from criticism, the sponsors of that administration have furnished the public press with statements which, were it not for the possible effect on the minds of the persons who read them, might properly be ignored.

"I wish here to set forth as definitely and as concisely as possible my answers to the criticisms that have been raised. In the first place, I wish to assure the people of the State that the appropriations which I have approved represent necessities that are actual, and that the total of these appropriations, no matter what the amount, gives opportunity only for carrying out the functions of the State with decency and the maintenance and protection of structures, canals, and highways against wasteful deterioration.

"In addition to the misinformation as to the appropriation needs of the Government, there has been an equally vigorous campaign of misinformation engaged with respect to the source from which these appropriations shall be paid. For instance, in order to avoid provision for the annual interest and sinking fund charges of the State, the Governor and the Legislature have been asked to violate the Constitution and the contractual relations with persons who have bought State bonds.

"In place of making proper provision for the appropriations required to continue canal construction, I have been urged to violate the Constitution and the finance law of the State by permitting the creation of a debt for this purpose dependent for its liquidation on the outcome of a referendum to be voted upon at the next election, instead of complying with the requirements of the Constitution and making this a charge against the general fund, with the attendant necessity for providing for its payment out of general fund resources. Irrespective of my own judgment on these suggestions, each one has been submitted to the Attorney General, who is my legal adviser, and each has been rejected by him as unlawful.

Rejects McAneny's Plan.

"Of all the plans for avoiding the necessity for a direct tax, the most plausible was presented to me at a public hearing by the Acting Mayor of New York City."

Governor Whitman then discussed in detail the plan proposed by Acting Mayor McAneny. His conclusions regarding Mr. McAneny's suggestions were:

That the levying of $9,000,000 sinking fund charges upon County Treasurers without legislative action would not avoid any part of the direct tax, but merely provide a change in the method of collecting it; that the $2,500,000 worth of bonds taken up on defaulted Barge Canal contracts which Mr. McAneny proposed to apply to the $3,654,000 appropriation fo. carrying out existing canal contracts did not exist. The bonds amounted to $460,716, but the surety companies which wrote the bonds either were in the hands of receivers, he said, or had repudiated their liability. A legislative act authorizing the Canal Board to settle this claim for $40,714 had been passed, he said; that Mr. McAneny's assertion that the indirect revenues of the current year would increase enough within four months to offset the $5,000,000 deficit of the last eight months, was without foundation of fact; that to veto appropriations for State institutions, as suggested by Mr. McAneny, would be an injustice to the inmates and to the communities on which many dangerous persons would be forced on parole.

Resuming his consideration of the general situation, Governor Whitman said:

"Practically all of the criticism and misinformation and suggestions for illegal budget making and false economy have come from the City of New York. The subject of the State budget is of great importance to the city because 70 per cent. of the direct tax necessary to finance the State appropriations is raised within the greater city, and becomes an item in the city's annual budget. The citizens of New York City should not forget that, whatever the expenses of the State, the largest items are for the maintenance of State institutions, canals, the Department of Education, and the highways.

"The inmates of State institutions almost to the percentage represented by the tax borne by the City of New York are from that city. The maintenance of the canal is of benefit almost exclusively to the Cities of New York and Buffalo. I think I am safe in saying that the proportion of benefit to the City of New York is fully equal to the proportion of its cost which the city pays."

His Action on Bills.

Taking up a consideration of the Supply bill, the Construction bill, and other special bills to meet the needs of the State in the present fiscal year, and the Appropriation bill to provide for the cost of government for the new fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, Governor Whitman cited each appropriation in detail as authorized by the Legislature and his action on each item. He summarized his action on re-appropriation bills as follows:

REAPPROPRIATION BILLS.

	As Submitted	As Approved	Amount
Executive	$339.84		$339.84
Administrative	42,198.62		41,398.02
Legislative	59,197.04		59,197.04
Judicial	32,555.02		32,555.02
Regulative	709,837.97		672,533.49
Education	241,957.37		203,303.82
Agricultural	576,699.35		499,658.38
Defensive	93,086.55		64,322.18
Penal	40,769.03		39,859.17
Curative	1,098,364.97		1,030,877.59
Charitable	1,105,371.53		1,051,984.91
Protective	774,838.47		731,158.16
Constructive	987,112.79		713,651.39
General	115,384.48		73,402.20
Total	$5,938,707.03		$5,202,262.01

The Governor's action on all the measures before him is shown in the following recapitulation of the detailed statements:

	As Submitted	As Approved by the Gov.	Amount of Vetoes.
Sup. bills	$3,592,975.24	$3,257,920.98	$335,054.26
Spec. bills	17,247,168.30	16,134,852.15	1,112,316.15
Gen'l appro. bill	33,269,753.58	32,888,688.58	381,045.00
Sig. fds.	9,090,020.92	9,090,020.92	.....
Total	65,199,898.04	63,370,982.63	1,828,915.41
Reapp'rn bills	5,938,707.03	5,202,262.01	736,445.02
Gr. total	71,138,605.07	68,573,244.64	2,565,360.43

The Governor, continuing his financial statement, says:

"The larger appropriations of the present year represent not only increased cost of Government, due to new activities or increased cost of existing activities, but also grow out of the failure of the preceding administration to appropriate sufficient funds to meet departmental necessities. The failure to grant these allowances relieved the preceding administration of responsibility for providing resources to meet them by the amount of the cuts made, but increased the burden of the present administration to the extent that resources must be now provided to finance the new appropriations granted to make up these deficiencies.

"Some of the larger items of appropriations for new activities and to meet deficiencies are the following:

Building construction and permanent betterments	$4,000,000
Barge Canal construction	3,654,000
Sinking fund contributions, increase due to increase in outstanding bonds	1,500,000
Grade crossing appropriations, restored for several years)	752,000
Constitutional Convention	500,000
Support of common schools, (mandatory increase)	316,000
State census	465,000
National Guard, deficiencies, and maintenance items	340,000
Inadequate appropriation for canal maintenance	726,000
Deficiency in allowance for State hospitals	341,000
Deficiency, Workmen's Compensation Commission	425,000
Legislative printing	360,000
Indemnities for diseased animals, (some claims five years old)	432,722
Yorktown condemnation	80,000

"Every appropriation placed upon the books of the State should be represented by actual or assured resources to liquidate it. Facts submitted to me by the State Controller of conditions existing as of May 15, 1915, show that there are appropriations on the books of the State Controller's office (exclusive of those made by the present Legislature) which exceeded by $753,760.24 the actual or anticipated resources of the State up to Sept. 30, 1915.

"This means that without regard to the appropriations of the present Legislature added revenues to the amount of $753,760.24 must be provided to meet these obligations or that existing appropriations, where possible, must be vetoed when presented for reappropriation.

"I have vetoed items in the Reappropriation bill to the amount of $736,445.02. Under circumstances ordinarily prevailing in State finance these vetoes would release moneys which could be applied to the liquidation of new appropriations. In this instance there is only to wipe out the amount of present deficiency between old appropriations and resources.

Calls Condition Deplorable.

"As the result of this deplorable condition of State finance, it is obvious that no provision for the liquidation of the appropriations of the present Legislature can be made from existing State surpluses, or from the resources of the State up to Oct. 1, 1915, which are mortgaged to meet old appropriations.

"To carry on the business of the State we must, therefore, look to the anticipated indirect revenues of the next fiscal year, and to the extent that these anticipated indirect revenues are insufficient they must be supplemented by direct revenues through the imposition of a direct State tax.

"While the liabilities imposed by the appropriations of the present Legislature apply in part to the present and in part to the next fiscal year, the resources to meet them must be drawn wholly from the next fiscal year. These resources, as originally estimated by the State Controller, are as follows:

From indirect taxes and miscellaneous sources	$40,000,000.00
From emergency excise tax	4,000,000.00
From direct tax	19,500,000.00
Total	$63,500,000.00

"As previously indicated, the items of the appropriations as approved by me aggregate $63,370,982.63. I am informed that the anticipated resources from the emergency excise tax may not equal the amount originally estimated.

"At any rate, the provision for the payments of the obligations of the State as represented by the estimated revenues from direct and indirect sources do not assure a surplus at the end of the next fiscal year in excess of $130,000, even though the indirect and miscellaneous resources equal the estimated amounts.

"If the canal referendum is approved at the next election, the general fund will be replenished to the amount of the present appropriation for canal construction, an amount which, under the circumstances, may not more than meet deficiencies in other revenues."

JEWS LAUD WILSON.

Sons of Israel Stand by Him in His Protest to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITL, N. J., May 24.—Resolutions lauding President Woodrow Wilson for his stand in relation to the Lusitania disaster were adopted and telegraphed to Washington today at the convention of the United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Sons of Israel. The resolution set forth that the President in his note to Germany had expressed the sentiments of every loyal member of the Jewish race in America, and that they would stand back of him to a man in any contingency that might arise.

Speakers also praised Mr. Wilson for his action in vetoing the Immigration bill because of the literacy test, which would have barred America's gates to thousands of liberty-seeking immigrants.

A dramatic scene occurred when New York delegates submitted a resolution calling upon Grand Master M. S. Stern, who had held office for thirteen years and has declined re-election, to accept another term of three years. Delegates who had been fighting on other issues a few minutes before sprang to their feet and joined his adherents in adopting the resolution without a dissenting vote.

Solon J. Liebeskind, Louis Hess, and Emil Tausig of New York City are to be candidates for Grand Master if Mr. Stern insists on relinquishing the office.

5,000 TO CLARK WEDDING

But Speaker's List Is Said Not to Contain Mr. Bryan's Name.

Special to The New York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., May 24.—More than 5,000 persons, many of them of more or less prominence, have been invited to witness the marriage of Miss Genevieve Clark, only daughter of Speaker Champ Clark, to James McIlhany Thompson of New Orleans, in Bowling Green, on June 12. Every person of high and low degree in the Congressional District, members of the Cabinet, and all members of Congress, except one, have been asked.

It is understood here that the name of William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, is not on the invitation list. This fact has revived discussion here of the bitterness displayed at the Baltimore Convention, when Mr. Clark was a candidate for the Presidential nomination and when Mr. Bryan made his winning fight for Woodrow Wilson.



WHITMAN PICKS NEW INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Fulfills Predictions by Naming Mitchell and Lynch, but Has Three Surprises.

BARS DOWN TO PATRONAGE

Army of Deputies May Be Appointed Without Competition—Wagner Assails the New Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—The Whitman administration plan for the "reorganization" of the labor department and the Workmen's Compensation Commission was consummated today when the Governor appointed the members of the Industrial Commission, which supersedes the two other departments. The Governor signed the Industrial Commission bill on Saturday.

John Mitchell, former President of the United Mine Workers and now a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, was made Chairman of the Industrial Commission. James M. Lynch, at present Labor Commissioner and prominent in labor circles, was appointed to the second place on the commission. The remaining three places went to William H. H. Rogers of Rochester, Louis Wiard of Batavia, and Edward P. Lyon of Brooklyn. All three are straight Republicans and were appointed with organization backing.

The appointment of the three newcomers was something of a surprise. Friends of Governor Whitman have kept insisting that the flood of criticism which followed the enactment of the legislation abolishing the Labor Department and Compensation Commission under an emergency message would be silenced by the prominence of the men he would appoint as members of the new board. Messrs. Rogers, Wiard, and Lyon are virtually unknown at the Capitol, and neither, as far as is known here, has had any experience to fit him conspicuously for the work awaiting him.

Mr. Rogers is President of the Rochester Brick and Tile Company and is a member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Wiard is a former Mayor of Batavia and Vice President of the Wiard Plow Company.

Mr. Lyon is a Brooklyn lawyer. He has been President of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. for fifteen years, according to a biographical sketch supplied by the Executive Chamber has been "prominently mentioned at various times as a candidate for the Supreme Court."

The Governor's approval of the Industrial Commission bill caused surprise in some circles, where it was thought that the objections of civil service reformers to the provision governing the appointment of deputies and employes of the department would have some weight. In his inauguration address his annual message to the legislature, and on various other occasions, the Governor has gone on record as unalterably opposed to any legislation which would not conform in the strictest sense with the spirit of the civil service law.

The law establishing the Industrial Commission is not regarded as meeting that requirement. It gives the members of the Industrial Commission wider latitude, it is said, than any other law now on the statute books. Much stress was laid on this feature in the final debate on the measure before the Legislature by the Democrats, who were opposed to the reorganization of the two departments. Here is the section of the new law to which objection was made:

> Officers and employes—The commission may appoint such additional Deputy Commissioners and such officers, statisticians, actuaries, accountants, physicians, experts, and other assistants and employes as may be necessary for the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties under the provisions of this chapter and of the workmen's compensation law, all of whom shall be in either the competitive or the non-competitive class, classified civil service, and the commission shall prescribe their duties and fix their salaries, which shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount annually appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose.

This provision, it was pointed out here tonight, would enable the Industrial Commissioners to dispense entirely with the competitive test in the selection of an army of deputies and employes for the new department.

The Industrial Commissioners will receive salaries of $8,000, which was the salary of the Labor Commissioner. It is $1,000 in excess of salary drawn by the Compensation Commissioners with the exception of the President, who received $10,000 a year.

The creation of the new commission will bring about the retirement of Robert E. Dowling, Dr. Thomas Darlington, and Howard T. Mosher, members of the Compensation Commission, who are Democrats.

Robert F. Wagner, Democratic leader of the Senate, charged last night that the Industrial Commission bill was altered in the last hours of the Legislature to allow non-competitive appointments and that the patronage in question would amount to $500,000 annually.

"The original bill as drafted under Governor Whitman's direction," Senator Wagner said, "provided that positions in the new department should be filled from the 'competitive' civil service lists. There was nothing wrong with that. It would have insured some measure of fairness, if any fairness could be connected with such a raw 'ripper' proposition. But the bill as it finally passed both houses read that the positions were to be filled from the 'competitive or non-competitive' classes.

"This makes all the difference in the world, for the 'non-competitive' class consists of persons whom the Civil Service Commission chooses to authorize for appointment without respect to any test of qualifications. This change, all important from the patronage standpoint, was made after the bill had gone from the Governor to the Republican organization-controlled Senate. It was in the Senate Committee on Labor and Industry, of which Senator George E. Spring of Franklin, author of the bill, is Chairman, that the alteration was made. Whether the Governor knew of it I do not know, for I recall that in his tax bill it was provided that positions should be filled from the 'classified' lists, which in effect means nothing in the way of protecting the offices.

"I know that in reply to this, Republicans will say that the duty of putting persons on the 'non-competitive' list belongs to the State Civil Service Commission. I do not mean to impugn Mr. Ordway and his associates on the Civil Service Commission, but I do know from experience that the routine is this: The law provides that the civil service lists referred to must be approved by the Governor. Ostensibly the lists are made up by the commission and sent to the Governor. In practice, the Governor makes up the lists and sends them to the commission for ratification. Therefore any political appointee the Governor might be persuaded to think was all right would be practically sure of his job.

"If it is not true that this new Industrial Commission means more jobs, why did the job-purveyors at Albany fight so hard for it?

"It is true that the act specifically provides that certain employes be retained, but the appropriation for the Industrial Commission is $1,000,000, which is $500,000 less than the Compensation Commission and the Labor Department, now out of existence, would have had. The men who got the salary part of that $500,000 must suffer. I leave it to any man who knows anything of State politics whether in the elimination process, Democrats or Republicans are going to be dropped. It is plain enough to me that the up-State 'boys' are going to bolster up their organization at the expense of the laboring people of the State, who must suffer by the reduction in power and size of their two State departments."

BURSTING BOILER KILLS FIVE

Woman, Two Children, and Two Men Meet Death on a Sand Dredge.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Five persons—a woman, two children, and two men—met death in the Delaware River opposite Bordentown, N. J., today, and two men were injured, when the boiler of a sand dredge on which they had been living exploded, throwing them into the water. The accident occurred at 8:45 o'clock this morning.

Those killed were Mrs. Minnie Stout, 22 years old, of Gloucester, wife of the cook on the dredge; Anna Stout, 4 years old, her daughter; Harry Stout, 2 years old, her son; Tony Mattock, 30 years old, of Trenton, and John J. Varley, 28 years old, of Bordentown.

Those hurt were James McIntyre, 57 years old, of Bordentown, Captain of the dredge, and James McLoughlin, 45 years old, of Bordentown.

Three bodies have been recovered—those of Mrs. Stout, the little girl, and Varley. The man's skull was fractured. It is believed all were dead before they reached the water.

The dredge was the Delaware, owned by the Delaware River Sand Dredging Company, of which Horace G. Reeder of Bordentown is President. It was wrecked by the explosion, and sank end up.

GRADERS DIG UP HUMAN BODY

Torso of a Woman Reveals Murder Mystery in Bridgeport.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 24.—Workmen operating a steam shovel today unearthed the torso of a woman with the right arm attached at the extension of Seaview Avenue, near the property of the City Coal and Ice Company. The body was about five feet under ground and was wrapped in a bed sheet and three pieces of cheese cloth. It was clothed in a corset cover and a chemise of good material, but there were no identification marks on the garments. Dr. Garlick, the Medical Examiner, said the body had been buried about a year.

The dismemberment had been done scientifically. The head was severed at the neck and evidently with a sharp instrument. The other severed portions of the torso showed evenness of cutting.

The police have no record of the disappearance of any woman within a year. The records of the Harbor Master were searched to ascertain if any woman had been missing from a barge or boat, but no clew to the identity of the body was obtained.

A waistcoat, which had the mark "B-25" in indelible ink, and an old pair of Bannister shoes, were picked up in some bushes fifty feet from the place where the torso was found.

TWO KILLED IN HOTEL FIRE.

Belgian Refugee Perishes in the Raleigh at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., May 24.—Two persons were burned to death and the Raleigh Hotel in South Street here was destroyed by fire early this morning. The man who lost his life was Charles Dionysius, a guest of the hotel. He was in the automobile supply business in Antwerp before the outbreak of the war, and was ruined by the German occupation. His wife and four children became refugees in France, and he came to America to find work. He was asleep in the hotel when the fire was discovered and it is probable that he was overcome by smoke before he could leave his bed.

The dead boy was Edward McCormack, who operated an elevator in the hotel. He was taken from an orphan asylum two years ago by Charles J. Taylor, proprietor of the hotel, and had no relatives. He, too, was caught sleeping by the fire.

Veteran Killed in Freight Car.

The crushed body of an old man, evidently killed while stealing a ride, was found yesterday under iron girders in a freight car which arrived in Jersey City over the Lehigh Valley road from Buffalo. It was identified last night as the body of Charles H. Babcock, a veteran of the civil war and recently an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Bath. The identification was made by his sister, Mrs. Mary R. Clark of 628½ Bramhall Avenue, Jersey City, whom the old man probably intended to visit.



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GOVERNOR PUTS SEAL ON BIG CITY BILLS

Approves Court House Measure and the Marginal Railway Plan.

SIGNS STATE TAX MEASURE

Kills Many Special Appropriations as 30-Day Limit Expires—Vetoes the Water Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—Governor Whitman today signed the Mills bill, framed to expedite construction on the proposed new Court House for New York City, and the Cullen bill, embodying a plan for the construction of a terminal railway on the Brooklyn water front. Both were in the final batch of legislative bills which the Governor had for consideration. The thirty-day period after the final adjournment of the Legislature during which the Governor can veto or approve bills expired at midnight.

The Governor late tonight affixed his signature to the Direct Tax bill, which provides for the raising of some $19,500,000 through direct taxation. Taxpayers in New York City will be called upon to pay about $14,000,000 of this levy. The Governor also approved the financial bills appropriating money for the support of the State Government.

In connection with the fiscal bills the Governor has aplied his power of veto more freely than any of his predecessors in recent years, with the exception of Governor Glynn last year, on the eve of his campaign for the Gubernatorial nomination.

When the full list of appropriations which had been vetoed was made public late tonight it was found that the Governor had eliminated items aggregating almost $250,000 in addition to the cuts made at the hearings he conducted last week and the week before. At those hearings the Governor cut out appropriations aggregating a little more than $2,300,000. With the cuts made since the total savings will foot up $2,565,000. The exact amount of the budget will not be known until tomorrow when Executive Auditor Glynn will go over all the items and announce the total together with other bills disapproved and listed in the omnibus veto.

The Governor swung his axe with unusual vigor on the special bills which provide for the expenditure of State money for the benefit of various localities. Some lucky Legislators, however, managed to get the Governor to approve appropriations of substantial sums for such purposes. Senate Leader Brown and Speaker Sweet, between them, got a $50,000 prize for their district in the form of an appropriation for a new bridge over the Barge Canal at Minetto in Oswego County. This appropriation was vetoed successively by Governors Dix, Sulzer, and Glynn.

The Governor's approval of the Mills Court House bill was not accompanied by any statement explaining his action.

The measure, which had the support of the city authorities, had three objects in view. In the first place, it provides that although one general contract of $10,000,000 for the construction of the Court House shall be let, the entire amount was not to count immediately against the city's debt limit. The construction will be carried out in several parts, the foundation work being distinct from the steel work, and the masonry from the interior finishing. It is now proposed to split up the job into several departments and to count against the debt limit the cost of each of these divisions only as each is undertaken. This will permit the city to regulate the rate at which the cost of the project becomes a charge on the debt limit.

In the second place, the Court House, under the new law, is made an exception to the law passed a few years ago requiring a separate contract for all plumbing and steam heating work on public buildings. This will, it is maintained, give the city the chance to take advantage of the low prices prevailing at the present time, and will enable the architect and contractor to co-ordinate the different stages of construction so as to avoid unnecessary delay.

In the third place, the law imposes a restriction on the Court House Board and forbids it from signing any contract until the Board of Estimate has appropriated the money for it. The Plumbers' Association and certain real estate interests opposed the bill, but the Court House Board contended that it would mean a saving of $2,000,000 to the city.

The Governor vetoed the Baxter bill, which provides for the regulation of water companies by the Public Service Commission, and which embodied a section prohibiting municipalities from extending their own mains in territory already supplied by private water companies. The bill did not affect New York City, but the Governor in a statement said that strong protests against the measure had reached him from Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and other large cities up State.

SIGNS MARGINAL BILL.

Governor Approves Measure to Increase Facilities of the Port.

ALBANY, May 24.—The Cullen bill, authorizing the construction of the Brooklyn Marginal Railroad by New York City and its operation by a company to be controlled by trunk line railroad companies, was signed today by Governor Whitman.

Bills with a similar end in view were vetoed by Governors Sulzer and Glynn.

In approving the measure Governor Whitman said that the New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment would be responsible for the "proper, efficient, and satisfactory construction, equipment, and operation of terminal facilities," and as the city already had invested a large amount of money in this enterprise, "it should not be prevented from securing from this expenditure that benefit which it claims will be obtained through the approval of this bill."

The measure seeks to improve freight-handling facilities in Brooklyn and Queens.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith sent a letter yesterday to Governor Whitman in which he said: "The passage of this enabling act frees the hands of the city and permits it to negotiate with the trunk line railroads for a contract which will give the city what, in its opinion, is the best possible operator for the proposed terminal.

"May I again assure your Excellency that the statements which I made before you at the public hearing upon this bill with reference to the growing commercial importance of South Brooklyn were conservative? I am sure that it will be of considerable interest to you, both personally and as Governor, to learn that the Sinking Fund Commission of the city has authorized the Dock Department to construct three new piers at Twenty-ninth Street, Thirtieth Street, and Thirty-first Street, South Brooklyn, all of which have already been leased upon a most favorable financial basis to the city. This new improvement involves the expenditure of over $1,230,000, and is undoubtedly the biggest single step which the city has taken in a generation to provide for the freight-handling needs of the port."

LABOR PROPOSES LAWS.

Decides on Amendments to Press on Constitutional Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—Representatives of the New York State Federation of Labor and twenty-five labor organizations not directly affiliated with the federation, at a meeting here today formulated a long list of demands for constitutional amendments in the interest of labor. These will be submitted to the Committee on Industrial Relations of the Constitutional Convention by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation, next Wednesday. Here is a summary of the demands:

That there be embodied in the revised Constitution a provision under which the operation of the writ of habeas corpus cannot be suspended at any time or under any circumstances and an absolute prohibition against establishing military rule until conditions shall have rendered the sitting of courts of justice impracticable.

That there be written in the revised Constitution a prohibition against the creation of a State constabulary and the employment of private officers to maintain the peace and a provision under which militia can be called only upon proclamation issued by the Governor as Commander in Chief of the National Guard.

That there be embodied in Article I., commonly known as the Bill of Rights, a section defining the rights of labor, substantially in accord with the spirit of the Clayton law enacted by Congress.

That the Constitution provide explicitly that there shall be no abridgment of the right or power of the Legislature to enact laws for the protection of the health, safety, and comfort of industrial workers.

That the Constitution shall make it incumbent on the Legislature to provide for the inauguration of an old age insurance system and insurance against unemployment.

That the State fund be made the sole agency for compensation insurance, in accord with the demand made by the labor organizations at the time the compensation law was enacted, doing away with self-insurance, insurance through mutual companies, or through casualty companies.

That the Labor Commission and the Compensation Commission shall be separate departments, and that the Commissioners shall be protected against arbitrary removal through Executive or legislative act by making them constitutional officers.

That the revised Constitution shall provide for the inauguration of the initiative, referendum, and recall.

That the new Constitution shall provide for one year terms for both Senators and Assemblymen. The meeting also went on record as opposed to the extension of the terms of any public official beyond the present limits, and against the appointment of Judges and biennial sessions of the Legislature.

That the constitutional provision shall be repealed, permitting the Governor to expedite the passage of bills by the sending of an emergency message.

That the delegates to constitutional conventions shall be chosen at separate elections held in the Spring for that purpose only.

The Executive Council repeated its former indorsement of woman suffrage.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & May 31. THEATRE CLOSED TONIGHT. ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED UNTIL SATURDAY, JUNE 5. CHARLES FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, MAY 31.

GAIETY Broadway and 46th Street. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.), Sat. & Mon., May 31, at 2:30. HED WAYBURN'S "SHE'S IN AGAIN" "8 CYLINDER LAUGH PRODUCER."

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. MATS. TODAY & SAT. at 2:15. TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays, Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" ALL LAUGHS Special Mat. Mon., May 31.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop. Prices) & Sat. 2:20. Twin Beds

☞ Last week this theatre "TWIN BEDS." Begins Decoration Day Mat. at the Harris.

PARK Thos. Fifty-fifth St., Col. Circle. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. POSITIVELY LAST 7 TIMES ARNOLD DALY in SHAW'S BEST PLAY, "CANDIDA"

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop. Prices) & Sat. 2:20. Under Cover. EXTRA MATINEE DECORATION DAY.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 25 to 50c. Van Den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents The CHIMES of NORMANDY

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.), Sat. & Nxt. Mon. Laughing Hit of New York A Full House by Fred Jackson

ASTOR B'y 45 St. 2:30&8:30. Boxseats $1. Entire Orch., 50c. Entire Balc., 25c. LAST WEEK. The Photo-Spectacle, The Eternal City. With Pauline Frederick. Mon. Ev. May 31, The Silent and Speechless Day Combined.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.), Sat. & Nxt. Mon. Tel. 6344 Bryant. ON TRIAL. TONIGHT—327TH PERFORMANCE.

STADIUM City College of New York, 136th-138th Sts., Amst. Av. LILLAH McCARTHY-GRANVILLE BARKER. English Performances of the Greek Plays, MON., MAY 31. Iphigenia in Tauris. SAT., JUNE 5. The Trojan Women WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2. PLAYS BEGIN 4:30 P. M.; END 6:15. TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE PRICES. $2 to 50c., at McBride's, Tyson's and all other leading agencies; also at Macy's, Gimbels and Wanamaker's. Mail Orders Only to Granville Barker, 1448 Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

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NEW BRIGHTON Mat. Today. BRIGHTON BEACH. Douglas Fairbanks with Patricia Collinge, Lillian Shaw, Chic Sale, Flanagan & Edwards, Burns & Fulton, others.

BROADWAY, 41st St. 10-15-25c. 11:30 to 11:15. First Presentation "BOOTLES' BABY," Weber & Fields' New Comedy: Scenics, other features.

Strand B'way & 47 St. BLANCHE SWEET in "Stolen Goods." Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10-50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Wk. "THE PRETTY SISTER OF JOSE."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 3:30 and 8:30. A PRICE FOR FOLLY. THE GODDESS, 3rd Chapter.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. KITTY GORDON, BESSIE CLAYTON, Jack Wilson, Hans Kronold, Allan Dinehart & Co., W. Horelik Ensemble.

Hurtig & Seamon's 2nd Week A HIT! GEO. STONE | SOCIAL MAIDS | ETTA PILLARD

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Century Theatre Central Park West, 62nd to 63d Street. Friday and Saturday NIGHTS & SAT. MAT. JUNE 4 and 5. LAMBS' ANNUAL STAR GAMBOL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Actors Fund of America. Greatest Entertainment Ever Offered. AUCTION SALE OF SEATS AND BOXES AT THE Hudson Theatre, May 27, 3:30 P. M. THE AUCTIONEERS. ACTING MAYOR McANENY. DUDLEY FIELD MALONE. De Wolfe Hopper, Nat Goodwin, Wilton Lackaye, William Collier, Frank Tinney, Dave Montgomery, Clifton Crawford, Douglas Fairbanks, Raymond Hitchcock, Lee Ditrichstein. REGULAR SALE AT THE CENTURY THEATRE BEGINS MAY 31, 9 A. M. PRICES $3-$2-$1.

EXCISE TAX TO MAKE 2,000 SALOONS QUIT

Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Says Brewers and Small Dealers Will Lose Heavily.

SEES NO GAIN TO STATE

Liquor Dealers' President Says $4,000,000 Increase in Revenues Will Not Materialize.

Jacob Ruppert, Jr., President of the New York State Brewers' Association, said last night that the Excise Tax bill signed last Saturday by Governor Whitman means the closing of 2,000 saloons in New York City between now and Oct. 1, when the law adding 25 per cent. to the license fee will take effect.

"The $4,000,000 the State administration hopes to raise through this excessive taxation," said Mr. Ruppert, "is only a part of what the measure will cost the liquor business. There are 12,000 saloons in the city. I would not be at all surprised if, in this time of depression, the Whitman bill closed 20 per cent. of them. I think 2,000 a conservative estimate.

"In many cases the people who will be put out of business have all their money tied up in their places of trade. Brewers who hold mortgages on saloons will lose hundreds of thousands of dollars, for many of the mortgages will be almost valueless when the license goes and the business closes. Only a man in the trade realizes how many small proprietors of saloons make a bare living—or made a bare living before the Federal Government put a war tax on the business. The added State tax is more than hundreds of them can stand.

"The fact that it is claimed that the tax is only for one year makes little difference, for once out of business most of these men will be forced to stay out."

Patrick F. Kelleher, President of the New York State Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, said that the extra levy would prove a boomerang to the Republican administration because not only would it arouse resentment, but it would also prove the poorest kind of financial economy.

"The State administration thinks it will

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled today; showers afternoon or night; Thursday partly cloudy; southeasterly winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,941. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ITALY SEIZES FOUR AUSTRIAN TOWNS; LOSES DESTROYER IN NAVAL BATTLE; ISSUES DEFENSE OF WAR ON AUSTRIA

BECKER DOOMED ON SECOND APPEAL TO DIE IN CHAIR

Highest State Court Finds He Was Fairly Convicted of Rosenthal Murder.

NEWS STILLS DEATH HOUSE

Prisoner Refuses Comment and Speaks Only of Decision's Effect on Mrs. Becker.

FOUR HOPES STILL HELD OUT

Appeal to Whitman, Offer New Facts, Ask Habeas Corpus, or Go to U. S. Supreme Court.

WIFE GETS WORD IN SCHOOL

Opinion Says Marshall's Evidence, with That of Vallon, Proves Murder Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 25.—Ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker, twice convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, lost today his second appeal from the verdict which sends him to the electric chair.

The Court of Appeals affirmed the findings of the jury before whom Becker was tried in Justice Samuel Seabury's part of the Supreme Court on May 29, 1914. Justice Seabury, now a Judge of the Court of Appeals, did not pass upon the appeal and Judge John W. Hogan alone dissented from the opinion written by Chief Judge Willard Bartlett.

Four means remain open to Becker by which he may escape paying the death penalty. They are:

A plea for Executive clemency which, since it must be made to Governor Whitman, who, as District Attorney, twice prosecuted Becker, is believed to offer small hope of success.

An application for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

An application for a writ of habeas corpus in the Federal District Court, based on an allegation of violation of Becker's Constitutional rights, which, if denied, would make possible a further application to the same court for the privilege of appealing from its decision to the United States Supreme Court. Albert Patrick resorted to this device more than once, and each time unsuccessfully.

An application directly to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error and a rehearing based on the contention that Becker's constitutional rights were violated in the State trial.

Whitman Refuses Comment.

Governor Whitman declined tonight to express any opinion on the decision. He leaves for California tomorrow to attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and for the next twenty-three days Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck will act as Governor. It is not believed that Becker's case will be brought before the Acting Governor.

Meantime the date for carrying out the death penalty, which the law prescribes must take place not less than four weeks nor more than six weeks after a decision has been given, probably will not be set until next week, because of the absence from Albany of some of the Judges.

Three of the ways by which Becker may hope to save his life had been discounted in advance by hundreds of persons who had followed the Becker case with undiminished interest from the slaying of Rosenthal to the publication of yesterday's opinion, and tonight it was generally believed that his best hope, though a slight one, lay in an appeal for clemency, even though this must be made to his prosecutor. It was argued that Becker, aside from his connection with the murder, has been and is in possession of facts concerning the so-called Police System and New York's underworld which would be invaluable to State and city officials.

By others, however, it was pointed out that, as prosecutor, Mr. Whitman might not have chosen, have bargained with Becker instead of with "Billiard Ball Jack" Rose, Bridgie Webber and the others. Since he did not see fit to do so then, they regarded it as unlikely he would do so now.

NEGRO'S EVIDENCE VITAL.

With Testimony of Rose and Vallon It Proves Murder Conference.

The decision in which Becker's conviction is affirmed is a document of thirty-eight typewritten pages, comprising some 12,000 words. Besides the name of Chief Judge Bartlett, its author, it bears the indorsement of Judges Frank H. Hiscock, Emory A. Chase, Frederick Collins, William H. Cuddeback, and Benjamin H. Cardozo, who concurred in it.

The decision deals also with a second appeal made by counsel for Becker from the denial of a motion made in the Supreme Court here on Feb. 26 last for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence; the evidence of James Marshall, the negro vaudeville performer, whom it was attempted to transform from a chief witness for the prosecution into a witness for the defense.

That Marshall was a chief witness for the prosecution, the present decision leaves in no doubt. Stripped of its legal verbiage it says in effect that, the fairness of the trial being conceded, the justice of the decision hinged chiefly on the corroboration presented by the prosecutor of the connection of Becker with the murder conspiracy, of his presence at the so-called Harlem murder conference, and it was Marshall's testimony which placed Becker undeniably at this meeting at 124th Street and Seventh Avenue on the night of June 27, 1912.

Marshall's Words Conclusive.

The decision affirms the denial of a new trial, and says:

> The application was really an attempt to discredit the testimony the colored vaudeville actor, Marshall, to the effect that he saw a man whom he subsequently identified as Rose, at the Harlem raid. Being intoxicated at Philadelphia, Marshall, un-

Continued on Page 7.

'INVADERS' WIN IN OUR WAR GAME

Defeat Fletcher's Fleet and Establish a Base in Chesapeake Bay—Small Fire on Solace.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Victory for Rear Admiral Beatty's attacking "red" fleet, which outmanoeuvred the Atlantic fleet under Admiral Fletcher and won a position to establish a base in Chesapeake Bay late today, closed the great war game which has been in progress off the coast since last Tuesday.

Much speculation was indulged in by naval officers here as to how the successful plan of attack had been worked out. Such meagre reports as were available indicated that the defenders—known as the "Blues"—were operating off the New England coast. Consequently the suggestion most frequently heard tonight was that the attacking ships had eluded Admiral Fletcher and passed into Chesapeake Bay, while the defenders cruised fruitlessly about waiting for a dash against Boston or New York.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 25.—The flagship Brooklyn, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., who umpired the war game of the Atlantic fleet, returned to Narragansett Bay this afternoon. Admiral Knight called off the war game at 3 o'clock this afternoon by wireless messages to Admirals Fletcher and Beatty, whose ships were spread all over the Atlantic. Admiral Knight declined to speak of the war game as to who won or who lost. It is understood there will be another war game later.

The hospital ship Solace, commanded by Medical Inspector Robert M. Kennedy, suffered a small fire on board at midnight Monday. The medical store room, on the lower deck, was found to be partially filled with smoke due to a short circuited electric wire. The night fire signal was sounded, and every one on board, save the nurses attending the fifty sick men from the fleet, went to their fire stations.

The ringing of the fire bell was heard by the men on watch at the torpedo station, and a company of seamen, gunners, and others under Lieut. Commander Albert G. Howe, U. S. N., were quickly on their way to the Solace on board the naval ferryboat Wave. When they had got a short distance out, however, the Solace signaled that assistance was not required.

The discipline on the Solace was of the highest order, even the sick and trained bluejackets not attempting to leave their cots. The damage caused by the fire was trifling.

GREEK KING WEAKENS, CONDITION CRITICAL

Constantine's Heart Action Gives Rise to Alarm—Nation Shows Grief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, May 25. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Despite abatement in the fever, the condition of King Constantine is considered critical owing to the apparent weakness of his heart. Yesterday morning there was an abrupt fall in temperature to 95 and the patient's extremities began to grow cold. The doctor in attendance immediately administered stimulants and the temperature slowly rose to normal, but last night the same weakness was noticeable, inspiring grave fears for the royal patient's powers of resistance. The wound caused by the operation also showed certain local redness which was not considered a favorable sign. Nevertheless, his Majesty passed a fairly quiet night and slept a good deal. His temperature was about normal.

A message at last reached Professor Kraush, who had been doing medical duty with the German Army in Poland. He at once returned to Berlin and has started for Greece. He will be joined in Athens by the celebrated surgeon Dr. Eilselsberg, and they are expected to arrive here on Saturday.

The streets around the royal palace are packed day and night with silent, anxious crowds awaiting with intense suspense each successive bulletin.

PREMIER CHAGAS RESIGNS.

Portuguese Revolutionary Head Forced by His Wounds to Give Up.

LISBON, May 25.—Joao Chagas resigned the Premiership of Portugal today on the advice of his physician. He was Premier in the new Revolutionary Government of the Republic, and on May 17 he was shot and seriously wounded by Senator Freitas. He has lost the sight of one eye, and he is still suffering from the wound in his arm. Consequently his doctor told him he should resign.

In a letter made public today Senhor Chagas said it would be useless for him to retain his office, as by the time he could recover the present Government would not be in office. The June elections, he points out, will bring in a new Ministry.

SIGN A B C PEACE TREATY.

Three South American Powers Cement Their Political Relationship.

BUENOS AIRES, May 25.—A peace treaty was signed here today by the Foreign Ministers of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, a result of the mission undertaken by Dr. Lauro Muller, Foreign Minister of Brazil, several weeks ago. His endeavor was to improve the political relations of his country, Argentina and Chile, the A B C powers. The press of Buenos Aires speaks favorably of this peace agreement.

The visiting Foreign Ministers, Dr. Muller and Senor Lira, of Chile with Foreign Minister Murature, of Argentina, were present today at a school celebration at which 10,000 scholars sang the national hymns of Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

WILL INCREASE OUR ARMY.

Senator Chamberlain Predicts Reorganization by Next Congress Also.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 25.—In a statement issued tonight United States Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, said:

"There certainly will be an increase in the United States Army unless conditions change materially before the next Congress. It probably will be only a slight increase, however, not a substantial increase.

"There also will be a reorganization of the army in certain lines to add to its efficiency. A reorganization has been needed for a long time. We shall introduce legislation intended to make our present army more mobile and more efficient generally.

"I have already talked this over with Secretary of War Garrison, and he has asked me to return to Washington before Congress convenes so that we can go over all proposed legislation."

SAXONY PORTRAITS 2 FOR $5.00 at 364 Fifth Ave. (34th St.) only address. —Advt.

CABINET FRAMED, APPROVED BY KING

Lloyd George Becomes Minister of Munitions—McKenna at the Exchequer.

SINECURE FOR CHURCHILL

Is Made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Storm Over Carson as Attorney General.

BALFOUR TAKES ADMIRALTY

And Fisher Stays Out—Twelve Liberals, Eight Unionists, One Laborite, and Kitchener New Ministry.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 26.—Announcement was made last night of the composition of the new "National Cabinet," which has already received the approval of King George. The list of members, with their new posts, is as follows:

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—HERBERT H. ASQUITH, L.

Minister Without Portfolio—Marquis of LANSDOWNE, U.

Lord High Chancellor—Sir STANLEY O. BUCKMASTER, L.

Lord President of the Council—Marquis of CREWE, L.

Lord of the Privy Seal—Earl CURZON OF KEDLESTON, U.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—REGINALD McKENNA, L.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs—Sir JOHN A. SIMON, L.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Sir EDWARD GREY, L.

Secretary for the Colonies—ANDREW BONAR LAW, U.

Secretary for India—J. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, U.

Secretary of State for War—Earl KITCHENER.

Minister of Munitions—DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, L.

First Lord of the Admiralty—ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, U.

President of the Board of Trade—WALTER RUNCIMAN, L.

President of the Local Government Board—WALTER HUME LONG, U.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, L.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, L.

Secretary for Scotland—THOMAS McKINNON WOOD, L.

President of the Board of Agriculture—Earl of SELBORNE, U.

First Commissioner of Works—LEWIS HARCOURT, L.

President of the Board of Education—ARTHUR HENDERSON, Lab.

Attorney General—Sir EDWARD CARSON, U.

The official statement given out with the list says:

A place in the Cabinet was offered to Mr. John Redmond, but he did not see his way to accept it.

The Prime Minister has decided that a new department shall be created, to be called the Ministry of Munitions, charged with organizing the supply of munitions of war. Mr. Lloyd George has undertaken the formation and temporary direction of this department, and during his tenure of office as Minister of Munitions will vacate the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is understood that Mr. Henderson will assist the Government in matters relating to labor questions, especially those arising out of the war.

The King has been pleased to confer upon Viscount Haldane of Cloan (the retiring Lord High Chancellor) the Order of Merit.

Division Among Parties.

The Cabinet is composed of twelve Liberals, eight Unionists, one Laborite, Arthur Henderson, and one non-partisan, Earl Kitchener. Twelve members of the old Cabinet remain in office, of these only Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Earl Kitchener, Mr. Runciman, Mr. Birrell, and Mr. Wood retain their old portfolios.

Sir Edward Carson represents the Ulster faction of Ireland, and regret is expressed that Mr. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, declined to enter the Cabinet and make it represent all political parties.

To the general public, who will first learn of the new Cabinet from the morning papers, chief interest attaches to the final decision as to the Admiralty post which Winston Churchill vacates and the filling of Lloyd George's place as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The acceptance by Churchill of the merely nominal duties of the Duchy of Lancaster is one of the surprises of the list. According to his friends, his willingness to accept a subordinate position and work for the success of the new Government will make him popular with the country and aid his political career.

The promotion of Sir Stanley Buckmaster, whose greatest activities during the war have had to do with the management of the official Press Bureau, to the high honor of Lord Chancellor is another surprise.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Henderson, the Laborite member, will be especially charged with the task of rallying the workingmen to the Government's support, and much is expected of the former Chancellor in organizing the country's industries in his new post of Minister of Munitions.

Of the members of the old Liberal Cabinet who retire the most prominent is Viscount Haldane. His affiliations with Germany and the continued newspaper attacks based on these made his retirement inevitable.

The Cabinet undoubtedly includes the strongest men in public life. Whether they will prove correspondingly strong as a working body is a question which only time can answer.

LLOYD GEORGE A SURPRISE.

Will Resume His Exchequer Post Later, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 26.—Discussing the make-up of the Cabinet, The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent says:

"The surprise of the new Cabinet is the retirement of Lloyd George from the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer. After the urgent appeals addressed to the Prime Minister from great banking and mercantile interests, and also by the French Government, it was confidently expected that there would be no change in the headship of British Treasury during the war. As a matter of fact, the change is only to be a temporary one. Lloyd George

Continued on Page 2.

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Drink; splendid tonic, delicious flavor.—Advt.

WILSON PROCLAIMS NEUTRALITY AGAIN

New Statement Made Necessary by Italy's Entrance Into the War.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A neutrality proclamation by the United States covering the entry of Italy in the European war was published today by the State Department under date of May 24.

The proclamation cautions American citizens that "the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest."

As was the case in the other neutrality proclamations, issued during the present war, the laws of the United States forbidding recruiting for the belligerents in this country or the fitting out of war vessels are recited and also the laws governing belligerent warships entering American ports. The protection of the United States, it is declared, will be denied to such American citizens as "may misconduct themselves in the premises."

The language of the proclamation is identical with the others.

The State Department issued this statement:

"The American Consul at Venice has telegraphed the Department that on May 23 German and Austrian aeroplanes made a scouting attack on Venice at dawn. Several bombs were thrown and several persons were wounded—one bomb falling near the arsenal and another at San Nicoletto di Lodi, in the water. One aeroplane flew directly over the consulate amid a hail of machine gun, shrapnel, and shell fire. The Consul reports that there was no sign of panic among the citizens who watched the flight through glasses."

The Italian Post Office Department today notified the United States of the suspension of parcel post between the two countries. Packages now in the mails will be returned to the senders.

The American military observers are likely to be sent with the Italian Army, and any naval observations that are made will be conducted by the American Naval Attaché at Rome. None of the observers sent to the other Allies has had such opportunity for observation, and for that reason War Department officials think it useless to send more.

ENGLAND EXPLAINS TRADE AGREEMENTS

Realizes They Do Not Bind the United States Government in Any Way.

LONDON, May 25.—To make clear the circumstances under which American shippers have been conducting negotiations with British officials to expedite the forwarding of American cargoes affected by the British Order in Council, the Foreign Office gave out today the following statement:

"Arrangements with regard to shipments of cotton and other articles of commerce were agreed on between representatives of the British Government and representatives of the American interests. The Government of the United States was in no sense a party to these agreements and took no part in the conference.

"The British Government quite realizes that these unofficial arrangements in no way involve the Government of the United States and that they do not and cannot commit either Government to any departure from the views they have already expressed in their official notes with regard to the declarations of March 1 and the blockade policy adopted to give effect to it."

CANADIANS WIN AFTER GUARDS FAILED

Carry a Strong German Position North of Ypres But Lose Heavily.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 25.—General Hughes, Minister of Militia, received a cable dispatch today describing the part played by the Canadian division in driving a strong German force from their intrenched positions in a wood to the north of Ypres on Thursday and Friday.

The message states that "two previous attempts by the British Guards failed, but the position was so important as to warrant another attempt, which was made successfully by the Canadians.

"The Sixteenth Battalion (Western Canadian Highlanders) showed the way," states the message, "and their success was confirmed by the Thirteenth Battalion, (Royal Highlanders of Montreal,) who took over and consolidated the positions won. They were ably supported by the Fourteenth Battalion, (Royal Montreal Regiment.)"

It was stated tonight that the casualties of the Canadians for the two days were heavy, totaling about 2,000. An earlier report stated that 66 men were killed in the first day's fighting and 132 wounded, while 102 were missing.

It is stated that the ground won is being held by the Canadians.

AVERTED PARIS AIR RAID.

Six French Aeroplanes Prevented an Attack by German Machines.

PARIS, May 25.—An official note issued tonight tells how six French aeroplanes defended Paris from a raid by two German aircraft. The statement says:

"Two German machines were signalled at various points by cannonading. This warned the Paris aero guard that enemy machines had broken through the frontier patrol.

"As soon as the machines appeared French aircraft gave chase. When the enemy saw the city so well protected they turned tail and escaped over the frontier."

The Flamingo to Florida and Cuba via Seaboard Air Line Ry. new steel train on quick schedule to Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West, Havana. Lve. N. Y. 9:15 A. M. cons. May 30. Ins. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

FORCED INTO HOSTILITIES

In Note to United States Italy Explains Break With Former Ally.

LONG LIST OF GRIEVANCES

Despite Warnings, Ultimatum Was Sent to Serbia Without Notification to Rome.

WHOLE POLICY UNFRIENDLY

First Refused Compensation, Then Offered Concessions That Were Inadequate.

HOW ITALY SAVED SERBIA

Sent a Warning to Austria in February, Which Stopped Her Operations There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The first complete official statement of the difficulties between Italy and Austria-Hungary, which forced the Italian declaration of war against the Dual Monarchy, was made public here tonight by Count V. Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador. It took the form of a carefully prepared telegraphic statement to the Ambassador from Signor Sonnino, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, with instructions that it be delivered in the form of a note to the Government of the United States. After presenting the communication to Secretary Bryan at 4 o'clock this afternoon, Count Cellere made public a translation of its full text.

As delivered today the Italian note is identical with similar communications which were cabled from Rome Sunday night to Italian Embassies and Legations in all the important neutral countries. The note was prepared for use after the farewell visits of the German and Austrian envoys at Rome on Sunday afternoon and the subsequent conference between the Italian Foreign Minister and the British, French, and Russian Ambassadors at Rome, when the agreement was signed, sealed, and delivered by which Italy joined the Allies in the new Quadruple Entente.

The note explains why Italy did not join Germany and Austria in their war against the Allies; the efforts of Italy to reach an adjustment of the subsequent difficulties between Italy and Austria, and why Italy felt justified in breaking diplomatic negotiations with Austria and the reasons for the declaration of war. It reads:

Triple Alliance Defensive.

"The Triple Alliance was essentially defensive and designed solely to preserve the status quo, or in other words, the equilibrium, in Europe. That these were its only objects and purposes is established by the letter and spirit of the treaty as well as by the intentions clearly described and set forth in official acts of the Ministers who created the alliance and confirmed and renewed it in the interest of peace, which always has inspired Italian policy.

"The treaty, as long as its intents and purposes had been loyally interpreted and regarded and as long as it had not been used as a pretext for aggression against others, greatly contributed to the elimination and settlement of causes of conflict, and for many years assured to Europe the inestimable benefits of peace.

"But Austria-Hungary severed the treaty by her own hands. She rejected the response of Serbia, which gave to her all the satisfaction she could legitimately claim. She refused to listen to the conciliatory proposals presented by Italy in conjunction with other powers in the effort to spare Europe from a vast conflict certain to drench the Continent with blood and to reduce it to ruin beyond the conception of human imagination, and finally she provoked that conflict.

"Article I. of the treaty embodied the usual and necessary obligation of such pacts—the pledge to exchange views upon any fact and economic questions of a general nature that might arise pursuant to its terms. None of the contracting parties had the right to undertake, without a previous agreement, any step the consequence of which might impose a duty upon the other signatories arising out of the Alliance, or which would in any way whatsoever encroach upon their vital interests. This article was violated by Austria-Hungary when she sent to Serbia her note dated July 23, 1914, an action taken without the previous assent of Italy.

"Thus, Austria-Hungary violated beyond doubt one of the fundamental provisions of the treaty. The obligation of Austria-Hungary to come to a previous understanding with Italy was the greater because her obstinate policy against Serbia gave rise to a situation which directly tended to the provocation of a European war.

Warned Austria of Danger.

"As far back as the beginning of July, 1914, the Italian Government, preoccu-

Continued on Page 3.

Kaiser Seeks to Keep Rumania Neutral; Rumors That a New Loan Has Been Offered

LONDON, May 25.—German diplomacy is exerting itself in every possible way to persuade Rumania to preserve its neutrality, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. Emperor William has invited Rumania to send a military mission to German Headquarters, and Prince Charles von Wedel is being sent to Bucharest on a confidential mission from the Emperor.

The German press publishes rumors of a new German loan to Rumania, but this has not been confirmed.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 26.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says:

"The Berlin newspapers assert that Bulgaria and Greece have declared that their policy of neutrality will not be changed as a result of Italy joining in the war."

RUSSIANS LOSE 21,000 PRISONERS

Mackensen Reports Success in a New Attack North of Przemysl.

RUSSIANS CLAIM SUCCESS

Heavy Attacks on San Lines Were Beaten Off by Their Artillery Fire.

BERLIN, May 25, (via London.)—General Mackensen has renewed his offensive against the Russians north of Przemysl, and yesterday he captured 21,000 prisoners, according to the official statement given out in Berlin today by the German War Office.

The official statement says:

The army under General von Mackensen resumed the offensive yesterday to the north of Przemysl. The attack ended in entire success. The strongly fortified villages of Drohogow, Ostrow, Radymno, Wysocko, Waitin, Makowisko, and the hills northeast of Dobrzanka and east of Cetula were taken by storm. So far 153 officers and more than 21,000 men have fallen into our hands as prisoners, while thirty-nine cannon, including nine heavy guns, and at least forty machine guns have been captured by the Teutonic allies. The Russians suffered extraordinarily heavy losses.

Of the campaign in the northeast the General Staff says:

On the Dubyssa River, east of Roscynic, our troops attacked strong Russian forces. We defeated them and drove them back across the river with very considerable losses. Prisoners to the number of 2,240 and five machine guns were captured. Further to the south several Russian attacks, some of them at times very fierce, coming from the direction of Ejargola, resulted in failure. Our opponents suffered heavily in these encounters.

VIENNA, May 25, (via Amsterdam to London,) May 26.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

In Middle Galicia the allied armies have attacked strong Russian forces along the entire front from Sieniawa to the Upper Dntester. General von Mackensen's army, including the Sixth Austro-Hungarian Army Corps, has occupied Radymno and advanced east and southeast of that town toward the San River.

The enemy, who attempted to regain the lost ground, were everywhere repulsed, losing 21,000 prisoners, 39 cannon, and more than forty machine guns.

The armies of Generals Puhallo and Boehm-Ermoli are advancing southeast of Przemysl and are gaining ground after an obstinate resistance.

Toward Blonin Plain an attack along the entire front is proceeding. The situation on the remainder of the front in the northeastern theatre is unchanged.

RUSSIANS HELD OFFENSIVE.

German Movement in Galicia Thought to Have Been Checked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Russians continue attacking over the whole front in Galicia, with the exception of one small section southeast of Przemysl. Here the Germans continue fruitless attempts to force their way to the main line of railway in the hope of cutting the Russian communications behind the fortress. Everywhere else the Germans are now definitely on the defensive. This has now lasted forty-eight hours, a period which should have fully sufficed to refill complements and stores. If the Germans do not immediately resume the offensive, we are justified by similar experiences on several occasions on the Warsaw and Niemen fronts in feeling assured that the tremendous onslaught from Cracow is yet another blow that has missed its mark and left a good opening for a return stroke.

"Having satisfactorily scotched the German attack on the west and south, the Russians are developing a strong advance in the eastern section of the front. Moving along the left bank of the Dniester in the early hours of Saturday the Russians have now stormed and taken a number of points, captured 2,200 men, 40 officers, scores of Maxims, and a quantity of various military stores. This sucessful movement continues to develop while beyond the Dniester the enemy has been almost entirely reduced to quiescence.

The Baltic Provinces raid contiues to be slowly liquidated. Meanwhile the Russians have occupied the line of the Rivers Windava, Venta, and Dubyssa, and have forced the Germans back a considerable way to the west of the last-named.

Over several hundred miles of front, namely, the Niemen, Narew, Esura and

Continued on Page 3.

ROLLED HUGE GAS CLOUD AT BRITISH

Germans at Ypres Started a Great Volume of Fumes, 40 Feet High, Along a Six-Mile Front.

THEN HAD TO DELAY ATTACK

This Cost Them Dearly in Men, but British Say Some Trenches Lost Have Not Been Rewon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 26.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from the North of France describes the German attack northeast of Ypres Monday. It says:

"A wind arose that was favorable to their plan and they immediately profited by it by projecting vast quantities of asphyxiating gas in the direction of the Allies. The fumes began to curl up from their trenches at daylight and the volume of gas employed was amazing.

"Along the front of six miles, beginning southeast of St. Julien and reaching almost to Steenstraete the German trenches everywhere were simultaneously pouring forth dense masses of overpowering fumes.

"The British, protected by respirators and motor goggles, kept their ground with the utmost determination. The poison clouds crept over them like a slow moving mist, but, thanks to the new precautions, only a relatively small percentage of the men were put hors de combat and unable to rise to their feet and fire at the enemy. A few moments later the British gunners further off were menaced by the terrible vapor, so far-reaching in its effect was the immense quantity that came sweeping across the country.

"But the poisoned atmosphere also impeded the movements of the Germans. They had to allow a quarter of an hour or more to elapse before venturing on an advance through the choking fumes. The air looked as if it were full of extremely fine yellow flour. The faces of the soldiers were turned by the gas into a deep yellow, as if they had been stricken with jaundice, but they were full of fight, as the Germans found to their cost when they started to advance in close formation.

"The interval which had to be allowed for clearing of the air was fatal to them. The French artillery mowed them down without mercy. Some of them managed to establish themselves in a few of the British trenches by the expedient of exploding asphyxiating bombs inside the works. But they found themselves perilously placed. They at once became a target for the allied guns, which had got the range, and by the end of a few hours not a single one was left alive."

GERMANY FORSWORE GAS.

Hague Treaty Against Use of Such Shells Still in Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, through James Brown Scott, Director of the Division of International Law, sent tonight to interested persons a series of pamphlets containing the texts of conventions and declarations relating to war formulated at the International Peace Conventions at The Hague in 1899 and 1907. The verified table attached to the text of The Hague declaration of 1899 concerning asphyxiating gases shows that the declaration was ratified by ten of the eleven countries, including Japan, now engaged in the war, and that Great Britain "adhered" to the declaration in 1907, eight years after its negotiation was concluded at The Hague. Germany, which has used asphyxiating gas shells in operations against the allied forces in France, ratified the treaty on Sept. 4, 1900. Fourteen other Governments ratified the declaration on the same day. No Government ratified prior to that date.

The declaration provides, in part, as follows:

"The contracting powers agree to abstain from the use of projectiles the sole object of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases. The present declaration is only binding on the contracting powers in the case of a war between two or more of them. It shall cease to be binding from the time when, in a war between the contracting powers, one of the belligerents shall be joined by a non-contracting power.

"The non-signatory powers can adhere to the present declaration. For this purpose they must make their adhesion known to the contracting powers by means of a written notification addressed to the Netherlands Government

Continued on Page 4.

INVADE ON 66-MILE FRONT

Italian Forces in Three Lines Sweep Four Miles Across the Frontier.

TAKE FIRST RANGE OF HILLS

Several Hundred Austrians Are Captured in Tonale Pass, on Tyrol Border.

NAVAL FIGHT AT BARLETTA

Italian Destroyer Sunk by Shell in Attack by Cruiser and Mosquito Craft.

COAST RAID DAMAGE HEAVY

Vienna Reports Austrian Warships Wrecked Much Property—Two of Them Hit.

Italian Destroyer Sunk In Fight Off Coast

VIENNA, May 25, via Amsterdam to London, May 26.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

The cruiser Helgoland and three torpedo boat destroyers encountered two Italian torpedo boat destroyers near Barletta, one of which escaped, but the other of which was struck by a shell and compelled to surrender in a sinking condition.

Our destroyers rescued thirty-five of the crew of the Italian boat, including its commander, but the work of rescue was hindered by the approach of two Italian battleships, which fired from a range of 9,000 meters. In the ensuing skirmish our destroyer Csepel was slightly damaged, but the Helgoland and the other destroyers returned the enemy's fire with apparent success, and then retired out of range.

ROME, May 25, (via Paris, May 26.)—A bulletin issued by the War Office today announcing that the Italian Army had entered Austrian territory caused great enthusiasm. This report showed that the Italians were occupying all the mountains between the Idria and Isonzo Rivers and that, advancing, they had taken Cormons, which commands the road leading to Gorizia, an important Austrian frontier station.

Passing from the north to the centre of Eastern Friuli, the report indicated that the Italians were well on the road to Gradisca, and that in addition, in Southern Friuli, Cervignano, another important Austrian frontier station leading to Monfaloone and Trieste, had been taken.

The Giornale d'Italia, commenting on the bulletin, says:

"The Italian advance occupies a front of 100 kilometers (about 66 2-3 miles) and has as extreme points Caporetto, on the north, and the Gulf of Trieste on the south. The first contingents of the Italians penetrated into Austrian territory distances ranging from two to four miles."

ROME, May 25.—Invasion of Austria across the northeast frontier by armies of Italy has begun, thus demonstrating the country's preparedness for the conflict which had been so long predicted. The Crownland off Carniolo and the district of Friuli are the scene of the advance. Yesterday Caporetto, the heights between the Idria and the Isonzo, and the towns of Cormons, Cervignano, and Terzo, on the way to Trieste, were occupied.

Following is the War Office account of the operations:

On the Carniolo front Austrian artillery opened fire against our positions without results. During the day of May 24 our artillery fired on positions occupied by artillery of the enemy.

On the Friuli front our troops advanced everywhere, and encountered only feeble resistance. We have occupied Caporetto, the heights between the Idria and Isonzo Rivers, Cormons, Cervignano, and Terzo. The enemy withdrew, destroying bridges and burning houses.

Our torpedo destroyers opened fire against the enemy's detachments at the Fort of Buso, and have dismounted troops. We captured seventy

Austrians who had been sent to Venice. Our losses were one dead and some wounded.

An earlier official report mentioned that the landing stages, the railroad station, and barracks, as well as all motor boats in the harbor at Buso, had been destroyed.

The Italian Ministry of Marine gave out an announcement which reads as follows:

A steamer arriving at Barletta reports that while passing near the promontory of Gargano at midnight last night she sighted an Austrian warship with a heavy list. She was escorted by four torpedo boats. This probably is the warship which was driven off from Barletta after having fired several shots.

Intense indignation has been aroused in Rome by a report from Barletta that an Austrian torpedo boat destroyer, flying a British flag, fired seven times upon the castle there, each shell finding its mark. It was added that the belief prevailed there that the destroyer had been struck by a shell from a pursuing Italian squadron and seriously damaged.

Friuli Rejoices at Invasion.

From Udine to Mountainous Cividale, the ancient capital of Friuli, and from there to Palmanova, Latisana, and Pordenone, the whole of Friuli is exultant in the belief that work has been begun by the Italian Army to liberate their eastern brothers.

The tricolor has been hoisted everywhere, not only on the municipal buildings and private houses, but on the high pinnacles of the belfries of the churches. Even the smallest villages celebrated today the initiation by Italy of a war which they hope will restore the country's unity. Along the roads passing through various small villages the people had hung flags from the poplar trees to decorate what they declared was destined to be "the triumphal road to Trieste."

PARIS, May 25.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Udine, says that 111 Italians arrived there today. They had been detained at Cormons yesterday, but were relieved by the corps which advanced into Austria this morning.

Von Hindenburg Forestalled.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 26.—Austria struck first with her navy and aircraft along Italy's east coast; Italy promptly countered by throwing a considerable body of troops across the northeastern frontier and occupying a stretch of Austrian territory along the River Isonzo. Thus, although Field Marshal von Hingenburg, who has a reputation for forcing matters, is reported to be in command of the Austro-German troops along the new front, Italy, in a sense, has forestalled him.

Rome officially announces that the Italians have occupied a number of comparatively important towns and have compelled the Austrians to retreat.

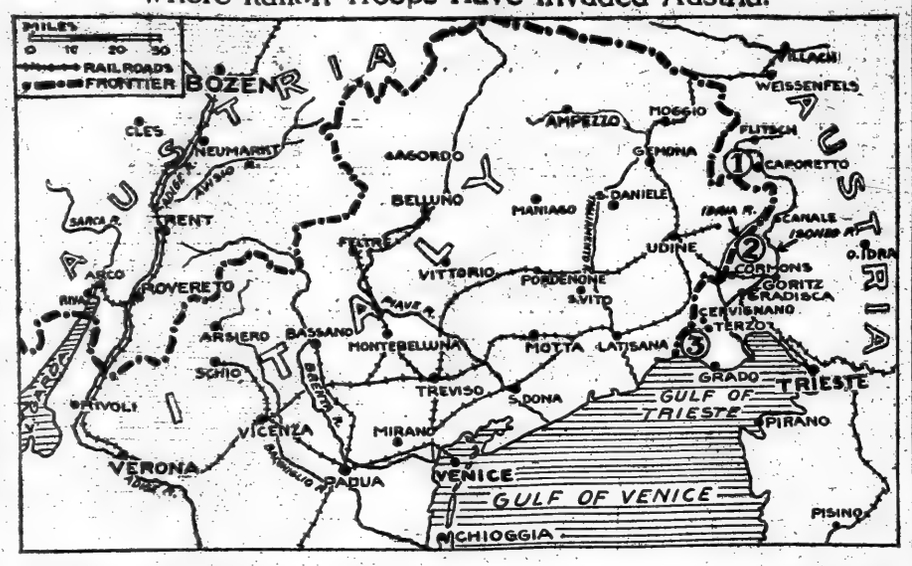
A Times dispatch from Campo Cologno says that in an action on Monday in Tonale Pass, twenty miles east of Tirano, the Italians repulsed the Austrians, who appear to have crossed into Italian territory. Several hundred Austrian Alpine troops were captured.

This, in brief, summarizes the first thirty-six hours of the newest phase of the ever-widening European conflict, which, being new, appeals to the popular imagination, rather stated by the seemingly unending struggle in the other theatres of the war.

Rome's first bulletin dealing with the operations of the army indicates that two movements are under way—one to the northward, toward the Carnic Alps, and another through the region of Friuli, ostensibly aimed at Trieste and the Istrian Peninsula. Cervignano, one of the Austrian towns occupied by the Italians, is only about ten miles from the Gulf of Trieste. Both thrusts should develop severe fighting.

Just as Italy lightly characterized Monday's Austrian raids along her coast, so Austria characterizes the military operations to date as border skirmishes. While today's Rome official communication laid stress on the Italian rush across the border, the official statement from Vienna ignores it and gives details of the Austrian swoop on the Italian coast, enumerating the damage and emphasizing the slight Italian resistance.

Where Italian Troops Have Invaded Austria.



Starting from Udine, the Italian forces have moved along on a 66-mile front into Austrian territory in opening the campaign against Trieste. One division moved north, capturing Caporetto, another straight along the main railway line to Cormous, and a third south toward the head of the gulf, capturing Caruigna no and Tarzo. No Serbia fighting is reported, the Austrian advance guards falling back, probably to their intrenched positions.

camps, the railway station and oil tanks, causing fires which did enormous damage, destroying three steamers. The Italians offered resistance by light batteries and machine guns only.

At Modem (?) the Fort Alfredo Saoli artillery crews at the guns were driven off by our airmen using a machine gun against them. The airmen then dropped bombs on a baloon shed and on military objects in the interior.

Another official communication issued tonight says:

In the southwest, on the Tyrolean and Carinthian frontiers, at some points small detachments of Italian Alpine troops crossed the frontier, but retreated when fired at by our posts.

ITALIAN NAVY WAS ALERT.

Expected Austrian Attack, Met It, and Made Counter-Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 26.—The Daily Chronicle publishes this dispatch from Rome, dated Monday, but not received until yesterday:

"The first day of the war has been ushered in by a bombardment of Italian towns on the Adriatic coast, but little damage was done.

"The period of grace for beginning hostilities allowed by the Italian declaration of war did not expire until 6 o'clock this morning, but two hours earlier the Austrian squadron made a descent on the Italian coast and opened fire on several points. The strength of the hostile fleet is variously estimated at five to seven ships, which were accompanied by a flotilla of destroyers and preceded by aeroplanes. The ships, it is clear, came from a port on the peninsula of Istria.

"This attack had been foreseen by the Italian General Staff, and precautions had been taken to render it abortive.

"The operations were of two sorts, aerial and naval. At daylight the Austrian ships, which had arrived off the coast under the cover of night, opened fire simultaneously on Porto Corsini, Singaglia Ancona, and Barletta, close to Barix.

"An aerial attack on Venice was supported by a gunboat and some destroyers which kept out of range of the Italian guns. The aeroplanes dropped several bombs on the Venetian littoral and attempted to destroy the arsenal, but failed to find their objective.

"As soon as there was sufficient light to see the hostile aircraft the Italian anti-aircraft guns were turned upon them and Italians also ascended in several aeroplanes and dirigibles. The latter rose high and then swooped down on the enemy aeroplanes.

"The Austrians did not wait for an engagement at close quarters, but fled and were chased over the lagoons and out over the Adriatic by the Italian aerial squadron.

"It was an exciting and stern chase. The guns of the Italian aircraft opened fire on the foe, which dodged and ducked like a covey of wild birds. One Austrian aeroplane is reported to have been winged, but continued its flight.

"On the surface of the water also the Italians were victorious. Italian destroyers, emerging from the Gulf of Venice, opened fire at long range and the Austrian ships fled. Occasionally they fired their after guns without hitting any Italian vessel.

"The news of the retirement of the vessels attacking Venice must have been communicated by wireless to the other ships bombarding Ancona and other points, for after an hour's firing they drew off and steamed eastward to rejoin the other units of the Austrian squadron.

"The heaviest Austrian fire was concentrated on Ancona Harbor and railway station. The chief objective was the railway line, which is of the highest strategic importance. The station was struck repeatedly, but all the damage done was to some stucco and one of the pillars supporting the roof. According to the latest information there were no Italian casualties.

"Some light cruisers and two destroyers opened fire on Barletta, but the shells for the most part went wide. Apparently learning that Italian vessels were out on the Adriatic the Austrian ships soon swung around eastward and vanished.

"An attempt made by Austrian aeroplanes to destroy an aeroplane shed at Gesi, just inland from Ancona, ended in failure. The assailants left quickly after dropping a few bombs and the Italian airmen, who started in pursuit, were unable to catch them.

"The Italian Navy did not wait long before making reply to the Austrian raid. An Italian destroyer entered Porto Buso, at the head of the Adriatic. This place is used as a subsidiary base by the Austrian fleet. The destroyer bombarded the shipping in the harbor, destroyed the railway station and barracks and sunk a small Austrian gunboat. The survivors, comprising sixty-three men, were rescued and brought as prisoners to Venice. The Austrians had several killed, whereas the Italians suffered no loss."

Simultaneously with the attack on the other towns a raid was made on Rimini, nearly midway between Ravenna and Ancona. A three-funnelled ship was observed, an aeroplane and several other vessels sighted further out, accompanied by a dirigible. The enemy opened fire on the railway lines to Ferrara and Bologna, hitting a passing train and doing a certain amount of damage to the permanent way. This, however, was by no means serious, and in an hour or so it was repaired.

Some shells also fell in the town, wrecking one house and damaging another.

During the firing signals were made to the enemy warships from the spirts of a brewery, and several German employes there were arrested. The warships had not been firing long before the Italian destroyers hove in sight and the enemy promptly made off at full speed.

WANT TO BE KEPT INFORMED.

Italians Resent the Withholding of News by the Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 25.—Travelers from Ancona, which was bombarded by aeroplanes and torpedo boats yesterday, relate that they were awakened before daybreak by the first cannon shots, which the Austrians sent in two directions against the railway station outside the town near the shore and against the port. The bombardment lasted three-quarters of an hour, producing great excitement and even curiosity, but no fear. There was not one of the 35,000 inhabitants, unless incapacitated, who did not hurry toward the centre of the town. The reply from the port was so quick that when the sun rose the Austrians were nowhere to be seen.

The damage done in Venice by the enemy airmen is not yet known here, but none of the famous buildings was injured. The fact that Austria has followed the precedent set by Germany in bombarding undefended towns occasions no surprise. Italians have been led to expect any illegalities. What they resent is that the first accounts of the Austrian raid along the coast were not authentic. The public expressed disapproval by demonstrations, saying plainly they want only the truth, good or bad, and will not be satisfied with anything less.

The Tribuna contains a long article warning the population against spies. It recounts what has been done in Belgium, France, and England, and points out that much can be done if every person is on the qui vive. It follows this with a list of eleven hotels kept by Germans and Austrians. Many buildings, such as the big Austrian Embassy to the Vatican, have removed the Austrian coat of arms.

ROME, May 25.—Referring to the naval and aerial activities of Austria-Hungary along Italy's Adriatic coast line, immediately following the declaration of war, the Giornale d'Italia has this to say:

"The Austrian raid along the Adriatic coast of Italy, with attacks upon undefended towns and villages, is proof of Italy's need, for the defense of her own shores, to have possession of ports in the Istria Islands an don the Dalmatian coast.

"The Italian people must accustom themselves to the idea that the Adriatic coast often will be visited by the enemy. We should bear in mind what has happened to England. Although possessed of the finest fleet in the world, England has been raided, and her coast line is 300 miles from Germany. The naval force of Italy is equal to that of Austria-Hungary, while the distance between the two coast lines is only seventy miles. Furthermore, the Italian coast strategically is much inferior. Consequently raids would be unavoidable even if the Italian fleet were three times as strong as that of Austria-Hungary.

"We were awaiting the Austrian fleet in front of Taranto and Venice, hoping they could come near. Instead they attacked unfortified towns and fired into houses along our coast."

GERMANS WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM GALICIA

Austrians Also Send Army Corps From the North to Meet the Italians.

GENEVA, (via Paris, May 26.—According to advices received here, the Austrian Archduke Eugene has asked Emperor Francis Joseph to place him at the head of the army operating against Italy. The Archduke has been commander of the forces operating against Serbia.

It is reported that Prince Adalbert of Prussia, son of Emperor William, will have command of an Austrian naval squadron.

Large numbers of German troops from Galicia are passing through Troppau, Austrian Silesia, bound for the Tyrol.

An Austrian army corps from Silesia, with thirty batteries, is also on its way to that region.

The Swiss Government has decided that there shall be no general mobilization unless some radical changes take place in the situation.

RUSSIA EXPECTS SHORT WAR.

Foreign Minister Says Italy's Action Will Influence Neutrals.

PETROGRAD, May 25.—"Italy's entry into the war will make the war much shorter in duration; it will have an enormous influence on the attitude of neutral countries, and it will lead to the rapprochement of States whose interests seem at present to be opposed," said Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, on being interviewed today by the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

"In any case," the Foreign Minister continued, "no hostile power can henceforth be reinforced at the expense of any neutral country whatever."

Concerning Bulgaria M. Sazonoff said he did not believe that she would move against Russia under any circumstances. He averred that the Italo-Serbian relations were perfectly amicable and that Russia's task with regard to Serbia would not be fulfilled unless Serbia received a free outlet on the Adriatic.

"I declare," added the Foreign Minister, "that Serbia will have free ports which shall be absolutely her own."

Regarding reports of a separate peace, M. Sazonoff said numerous attempts in that direction had been made, and not only on the part of Austria; but that all had failed, and he added that anything of that character was "absolutely impossible."

PARIS, May 25.—When French troops in the region of Ailly, near the Meuse, hoisted Italian flags upon their trenches, says the Paris Temps, German soldiers in the positions opposite called out: "So much the better. It will be over all the quicker."

TURKS CALM AT ITALY'S MOVE.

Relations Between the Two Nations Have Been Normal So Far.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) May 25.—Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary occasioned no surprise at the Turkish capital, because it was expected. The official world and the public show no excitement, as so far the relations between Turkey and Italy remain normal. Whether Italy's action is likely to involve Turkey is a matter which the members of the Diplomatic Corps are not willing to discuss.

The Turkish press has treated the affair conservatively, while in Governmental circles the situation is viewed calmly, but with a determination to meet future exigencies to the best of Turkey's ability.

FRENCH PRESIDENT GREETS ITALY'S KING

Says Two Nations Will Be Forever United by Their Companionship in Arms.

PARIS, May 25.—Raymond Poincaré, President of the French Republic, during a visit to the armies in Larraine and the Vosges, sent the King of Italy the following telegram:

"At this solemn hour when Italy enters upon the glorious path marked out by her destinies, all France is glad to think that the two sister nations are going to fight once more for the defense of their common civilization and for the freedom of oppressed peoples.

"Already brought nearer together by their relationship, by their traditions, and by the immortal force of the Latin genius, Italy and France will be united forever by this new fraternity of souls and by this reflected consecration of their natural relations.

"I express to your Majesty my most ardent wish for the victory of your valiant troops. With these soldiers the allied armies are proud to fight to put an end to the enemies of justice and of liberty.

"I wish noble Italy a successful realization of her national aspirations, and I beg your Majesty to accept these assurances of my devoted friendship."

The session of the French Chamber of Deputies today was devoted wholly to eulogies of Italy. All the members of the Viviani cabinet were present and the galleries were crowded with distinguished persons. Tomasso Tittoni, the Italian Ambassador to France, was in the diplomatic box. Paul Deschanel, the President of the Lower House, delivered an oration.

"It is now fifty-six years since Italy was with us," M. Deschanel began, alluding to the Italian war of unification, and all the Deputies as if by common impulse arose, turned toward Signor Tittoni, and cheered loudly and lengthily.

The demonstration was repeated at the conclusion of M. Deschanel's speech, which the House unanimously voted should be posted on the official bulletin boards throughout France.

Premier Viviani mounted the speaker's platform, saying he desired to salute the Italian nation which "in a burst of patriotic faith has joined the circle of iron and fire which is tightening around the modern barbarism. Victory is near!"

All the Deputies and the spectators cried "Vive l'Italie!" and the House adjourned, having been in session just ten minutes.

Numerous provincial cities today are celebrating the entrance of Italy into the war by processions with music, public addresses delivered by local celebrities, the decoration of public buildings, and popular demonstrations in front of Italian Consulates, where there are any.

TOKIO REJOICES OVER ITALY.

Believed Now That Allies Won't Call Upon Japan for an Army.

TOKIO, May 25.—There has been much rejoicing in Tokio over the advent of Italy into the European war on the side of the Allies, and the conviction that this will hasten victory is being expressed.

There is excellent reason for the statement that the Allies have definitely abandoned the project entertained in France at one time to induce Japan to send an Army to Europe.

WILL PROLONG THE WAR

And Bring Other Nations In, Says Cologne Gazette of Italy's Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 25.—"Italy will help," says The Cologne Gazette, "because she thinks she has taken the side of the victors and victory is near.

"Italy's entry means a new phase of the war. It will lengthen it, increase the bitterness of the struggle and probably draw other nations into the arena."

HAD SPIED ON ITALY.

German Dentist's Plans and Photographs Found in Milan Lodgings.

ITALIAN FRONTIER, (via Chiasso to to Paris,) May 25.—Facts are coming to light regarding the extent of the German espionage system in Italy. A striking example of this has just been revealed at Milan. Rudolf Herod, a native of Berlin, had been for three years a dentist's assistant at Milan. He was a poor dentist, but an excellent Alpinist, and made constant excursions into the mountains along the Italian frontier. He was recalled to Germany to do military service, and was wounded.

When war between Austria and Italy became probable he wrote from a hospital to a friend asking that documents left in his lodgings be forwarded to him immediately. They were examined by the authorities and were found to include plans and photographs of Italian fortifications, barracks, railways, and roads, and also a letter to a German, who it is presumed employed him for that purpose, describing where he could find documents buried near the frontier as well as a list of the sums received in payment for information forwarded to Germany.

WOMEN DO MEN'S WORK.

Will Clean Streets in Rome and Act as Conductors.

ROME, May 25, (via Paris.)—In Rome and other large cities of Italy arrangements have already been made for women to take the places of men called to the colors. The wives and sisters of tramway conductors and ticket takers will take their places while they are away, and the women in the populous quarter of San Lorenzo in Rome will undertake to keep the streets there clean.

ITALY EXPLAINS WAR WITH AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1.

pied by the prevailing feeling in Vienna, caused to be laid before the Austro-Hungarian Government a number of suggestions advising moderation, and warning it of the impending danger of an European outbreak. The course adopted by Austria-Hungary against Serbia constituted, moreover, a direct encroachment upon the general interests of Italy, both political and economical, in the Balkan peninsula. Austria-Hungary could not for a moment imagine that Italy could remain indifferent while Serbian independence was being trodden upon.

"On a number of occasions theretofore Italy gave Austria to understand, in friendly but clear terms, that the independence of Serbia was considered as essential to Balkan equilibrium. Austria-Hungary was further advised that Italy could never permit that equilibrium to be disturbed to her prejudice. This warning had been conveyed not only by her diplomats in private conversations with responsible Austro-Hungarian officials, but was proclaimed publicly by Italian statesmen on the floors of Parliament.

"Therefore when Austria-Hungary ignored the usual practices and menaced Serbia by sending her an ultimatum without in any way notifying the Italian Government to learn of her action through the press rather than through the usual channels of diplomacy, when Austro-Hungary took this unprecedented course she not only severed her alliance with Italy but committed an act inimical to Italy's interests.

"The Italian Government had obtained trustworthy information that the complete program laid down by Austria-Hungary with reference to the Balkans was prompted by a desire to decrease Italy's economical and political influence in that section, and tended directly and indirectly to the subservilance of Serbia to Austro-Hungary, the political and territorial isolation of Montenegro, and the isolation and political decadence of Rumania.

"This attempted diminution of the influence of Italy in the Balkans would have been brought about by the Austro-Hungarian program, even though Austra-Hungary had no intention of making further territorial acquisitions. Furthermore, attention should be called to the fact that the Austro-Hungarian Government had assumed the solemn obligation of prior consultation of Italy as required by the special prvisions of Article VII. of the treaty of the Triple Alliance, which in addition to the obligation of previous agreements, recognized the right of compensation to the other contracting parties in case one should occupy temporarily or permanently any section of the Balkans.

Sought to Revivify the Treaty.

"To this end, the Italian Government approached the Austro-Hungarian Government immediately upon the inauguration of Austro-Hungarian hostilities against Serbia and succeeded in obtaining reluctant acquiescence in the Italian representations. Conversations were intiated immediately after July 23, for the purpose of giving a new lease of life to the treaty which had been violated and thereby annuled by the act of Austria-Hungary.

"This object could be attained only by the conclusion of new agreements. The conversations were renewed with additional propositions as the basis, in December, 1914. The Italian Ambassador at Vienna at that time received instructions to inform Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the Italian Government considered it necessary to proceed without delay to an exchange of views and consequently to concrete negotiations with the Austro-Hungarian Government concerning the complex situation arising out of the conflict which that Government had provoked.

"Count Berchtold at first refused. He declared that the time had not arrived for negotiations. Subsequently, upon our rejoinder, in which the German Government united, Count Berchtold agreed to exchange views as suggested. We promptly declared, as one of our fundamenial objects, that the compensation on which the agreement should be based should relate to territories at the time under the Dominion of Austria-Hungary.

"Th discussion continued for months, from the first days of December to March, and it was not until the end of March that Baron Burian offered a zone of territory comprised within a line extending from the existing boundary to a point just north of the City of Trent.

"In exchange for this proposed cession the Austro-Hungarian Government demanded a number of pledges, including among them an assurance of entire liberty of action in the Balkans. Note should be made of the fact that the cession of the territory around Trent was not intended to be immediately efefctive as we demanded, but was to be made only upon the termination of the European war. We replied that the offer was not acceptable, and then presented the minimum concessions which could meet in part our national aspirations and strengthen in an equitable manner our strategic position in the Adriatic.

Italy's Full Demands.

"These demands comprised: The extension of the boundary in Trentino, a new boundary on the Isonzo, special provision for Trieste, the cession of certain islands of the Curzolari Archipelago, the abandonment of Austrian claims in Albania, and the recognition of our possession of Avlona, and the islands of the Aegean Sea, which we occupied during our war with Turkey.

"At first our demands were categorically rejected. It was not until another month of conversation that Austria-Hungary was induced to increase the scope of territory she was prepared to cede in the Trentino and then only as far as Mezzo Lombardo, thereby excluding the territory inhabited by people of the Italian race, such as the Valle del Noce, Val di Fasso, and Val di Ampezzo. Such a proposal would have given to Italy a boundary of no strategical value. In addition the Austro-Hungarian Government maintained its determination not to make the cession effective before the end of the war.

"The repeated refusals of Austria-Hungary were expressly confirmed in a conversation between Baron Burian and the Italian Ambassador at Vienna on April 29. While admitting the possibility of recognizing some of our interests in Avlona and granting the above mentioned territorial cession in the Trentino, the Austro-Hungarian Government persisted in its opposition to all our other demands, especially those regarding the boundary of the Isonzo, Trieste and the islands.

"The attitude assumed by Austria-Hungary from the beginning of December until the end of April made it evident that she was attempting to temporize without coming to a conclusion. Under such circumstances Italy was confronted by the danger of losing forever the opportunity of realizing her aspirations based upon tradition, nationality, and her desire for a safe position in the Adriatic, while other contingencies in the European conflict menaced her principal interests in other seas.

"Hence Italy faced the necessity and duty of recovering that liberty of action to which she was entitled and of seeking protection for her interests, apart from the negotiations which had been dragging uselessly along for five months and without reference to the Treaty of Alliance which had virtually failed as a result of its annulment by the action of Austria-Hungary in July, 1914.

Old Grievances Revived.

"It would not be out of place to observe that the alliance having terminated and there existing no longer any reason for the Italian people to be bound by it, though they had loyally stood by it for so many years because of their desire for peace, there naturally revived in the public mind the grievances against Austria-Hungary which for so many years had been voluntarily repressed.

"While the Treaty of Alliance contained no formal agreement for the use of the Italian language or the maintenance of Italian tradition and Italian civilization in the Italian Provinces of Austria, nevertheless if the alliance was to be effective in preserving peace and harmony it was indisputably clear that Austria-Hungary as our ally, should have taken into account the moral obligation of respecting what constituted some of the most vital interests of Italy.

"Instead, the constant policy of the Austro-Hungarian Government was to destroy Italian nationality and Italian civilization all along the coast of the Adriatic. A brief statement of the facts and of the tendencies well known to all will suffice.

"Substitution of officials of the Italian race by officials of other nationalities; artificial immigration of hundreds of families of a different nationality; replacement of Italian by other labor; exclusion from Trieste by the decree of Prince Hohenlohe of employes who were subjects of Italy; denationalization of the judicial administration; refusal of Austria to permit an Italian university in Trieste, which formed the subject of diplomatic negotiations; denationalization of navigation companies; encouragement of other nationalities to the detriment of the Italian, and finally the methodical and unjustifiable expulsion of Italians in ever-increasing numbers.

Policy Inspired by Aversion.

"This deliberate and persistent policy of the Austro-Hungarian Government with reference to the Italian population was not only due to internal conditions brought about by the competition of the different nationalities within its territory, but was inspired in great part by a deep sentiment of hostility and aversion toward Italy, which prevailed particularly in the quarters closest to the Alstro-Hungarian Government and influenced decisively its course of action.

"Of the many instances which could be cited it is enough to say that in 1911, while Italy was engaged in war with Turkey, the Austro-Hungarian General Staff prepared a campaign against us, and the military party prosecuted energetically a political intrigue designed to drag in other responsible elements of Austria. The mobilization of an army upon our frontier left us in no doubt of our neighbor's sentiment and intentions.

"The crisis was settled pacifically through the influence, so far as known, of outside factors; but since that time we have been constantly under apprehension of a sudden attack whenever the party opposed to us should get the upper hand in Vienna. All of this was known in Italy, and it was only the sincere desire for peace prevailing among the Italian people which prevented a rupture.

"After the European war broke out, Italy sought to come to an understanding with Austria-Hungary with a view to a settlement satisfactory to both parties which might avert existing and future trouble. Her efforts were in vain, notwithstanding the efforts of Germany, which for months endeavored to induce Austria-Huungary to comply with Italy's suggestions, thereby recognizing the propriety and legitimacy of the Italian attitude. Therefore Italy found herself compelled by the force of events to seek other solutions.

"Inasmuch as the Treaty of Alliance with Austria-Hungary had ceased virtually to exist and served only to prolong a state of continual friction and mutual suspicion, the Italian Ambassador at Vienna was instructed to declare to the Austria-Hungarian Government that the Italian Government considered itself free from the ties arising out of the Treaty of the Triple Alliance insofar as Austria-Hungary was concerned. This communication was delivered in Vienna on May 4.

"Subsequently to this declaration, and after we had been obliged to take steps for the protection of our interests, the Austria-Hungarian Government submitted new concessions, which, however, were deemed insufficient and by no means met our minimum demands. These offers could not be considered under the circumstances.

"The Italian Government, taking into consideration what has been stated above, and supported by the vote of Parliament and the solemn manifestation of the country, came to the decision that any further delay would be inadvisable. Therefore, on this day, (May 23d,) was declared at Rome that beginning tomorrow, May 24, it will consider itself in a state of war with Austria-Hungary. Orders to this effect were telegraphed yesterday to the Italian Ambassador at Vienna."

ITALY SAVED SERBIA.

Warning to Austria Has Held Up Operations Since February.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 26.—The Times correspondent at Rome says that an important revelation in the Italian Green Book is the statement that the immunity from Austrian attack enjoyed by Serbia and Montenegro during the last three months was directly due to the action of Italy, who made the immunity of Serbia a condition for entering into negotiations with Austria. Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, having twice in February notified Austria that any military action on the part of Austria in the Balkans, without a previous agreement with Italy, would have the gravest consequences.

BACKED DOWN TOO LATE.

Austria Offered to Interpret Article 7 Differently When Italy Went Neutral

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 24, (via Paris, May 25.)—Deputy Barzilai has given to the Rome Messaggero an account of a conversation he had with Marquis San Giuliano, Italy's late Foreign Minister, shortly before Austria's declaration of war on Serbia, of which Italy had no previous notice.

According to Signor Barzilai, he was told by Signor Giuliani that Austria had informed the Italian Government that Article VII. of the Triple Alliance treaty, which provided compensation for Italy in return for every Austrian territorial gain "must be considered null and of no effect."

Two days after Italy's declaration of neutrality the Austrian Ambassador is said to have informed Italy that if she reconsidered her decision Austria was prepared to renounce her interpretation of Article VII.

ENVOYS QUIT ENEMY SOIL.

Teutonic Ambassadors Leave Italy by Way of Switzerland.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 25.—Prince von Bülow and Baron von Macchio, German and Austrian Ambassadors to Italy, who left Rome last night, reached Chiasso, Switzerland, at 9:30 o'clock this morning. They were received by the Swiss authorities, Prince von Bülow's brother, and the German Consul.

Prince von Bülow remained for two hours and then departed for Berlin by way of Basel. Baron von Macchio left Chiasso soon after his arrival for Vienna by way of Zurich and Innsbruck.

There was no demonstration on the departure of the diplomats from Rome, although large crowds had assembled at the station. Baron von Macchio and Prince von Schoenburg-Hartenstein, Ambassador to the Vatican, with their staffs, boarded a special train there at 8 o'clock last night. They were accompanied to the railroad station by Count Vinaza, Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican.

Prince von Buelow, with Princess von Buelow, the German Minister to the Vatican, and their staffs left at 9:30 o'clock. They were followed fifteen minutes later by the Bavarian Ministers to the Quirinal and the aVtican and their staffs.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 25.—The Prussian and Bavarian Ambassadors to the Vatican, Dr. von Muhlberg and Baron von Ritter, arrived this afternoon at Lugano, where they will reside during the war.

ROME, May 25.—The Giornale d'Italia comments on the calm attitude maintained by the Italian people on the occasion of the departure from Rome of the Austrian and German diplomats. The newspaper says this is especially deserving of notice because the people were incensed over the bombardment of Ancona and Venice, undefended towns, and reports that Italians in Austria had been treated inconsiderately while attempting to return home.

ITALIAN ENVOY REBUFFED.

German Chancellor Refused to Receive Him for Farewell Visit.

LONDON, May 25.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Riccardo Bollati, Italian Ambassador to Germany, left Berlin with his staff this morning. He was driven to the railway station through less frequented streets.

It is said in the message that the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, declined to receive Signor Bolati for the customary farewell call, and that Foreign Minister von Jagow advised the Ambassador not to attempt to conclude his mission in the usual manner.

The German Foreign Office was represented at the railway station by a junior official.

SWISS ACT FOR GERMANY.

Spain to Represent Austrian Interests in Italy.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 25.—The Swiss Government has announced that it will represent the interests at Rome of the German Empire and of Bavaria. The interests of Austria-Hungary will be represented by Spain.

WILL ASSIST RESERVISTS.

Canada Prepared to Act in Behalf of Italian Government.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 25.—"The Canadian Government will look after the transportation of Italian reservists to Italy as soon as we get advices to that effect from the Government at Rome," said General Hughes tonight. "We shall assist them in the same way as we have assisted reservists to get to Russia and France."

General Hughes thought there would be no necessity for mobilizing the Italian reservists before their departure. He indicated that they would go direct to Italy. His estimate of the number of Italians of fighting age in Canada who probably will go back to take part in the war is 30,000.

TALE OF NEW DEAL IN EUROPE.

Chicago Hears That Four Great Powers Will Rule After the War.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The Herald this morning prints this dispatch from its Washington bureau:

"The secret understanding on which Italy joined the Allies involves remaking not only the map of Europe, but also regrouping all the nations on that continent, according to information given today by an American who has been in Rome since the war started.

"The Herald's informant enjoyed intimate relations with the diplomats of all nations, who were stationed at the Eternal City, and his opportunity for securing information was such as to render whatever, he says, worthy of consideration.

"Here are the plans of the Allies as outlined by him—plans that arrange the future of the world:

First—The war shall be continued until Germany and Austria are forced to accept whatever terms are given them, and each of the four great powers is pledged to continue the war until it is abandoned by the unanimous consent of the four.

Second—There shall be no arbitration by Holland, America, or other neutral powers; but the four Allies shall dictate the terms of peace.

Third—There shall be three classes of nations established in Europe.

Class A shall consist of Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy.

Class B shall consist of Belgium, Holland, Serbia, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Rumania, Greece, and Bulgaria.

Class C shall consist of Bohemia, Poland, Bavaria, Croatia, Hungary, and the other minor States into which by racial affinities the German and Austrian Empires shall be split.

Fourth—Class A States shall guarantee the peace of Europe.

Class B States shall be entirely independent, but disputes between them must be arbitrated by the Class A States.

Class C States shall be independent, but have no armies of their own except for police duty, and shall make no international treaties other than commercial or postal.

"These plans, said the Herald informant, have been talked of daily for eight months among the master minds of Europe, who are agreed that this is the only reorganization that will keep the world at peace, and the politicians intend the soldiers shall fight until they are enforced.

"The Italian diplomats, holding their rioting citizens in check with muskets, persisted in neutrality, coquetting with von Bülow and von Macchio until it was agreed that Italy should be one of the four great powers at the close of the war, ruling the destiny of the world and the Adriatic should be an Italian lake."

GREAT RUSH OF VOLUNTEERS.

Men of Distinguished Families Side by Side with Laborers.

ROME, May 25.—The Government yesterday opened an enrollment bureau for volunteers under the age of 20 and over 40. Men between these ages can be called to the colors, but younger or older they cannot be. The idea was to give those who cannot be called an opportunity to go to the front. In about 24 hours no fewer than 1,000 men had volunteered. In addition to workmen, these volunteers were composed of some members of the aristocracy and large numbers of the middle classes.

One of the regulations is that a minor to enlist must have the consent of his parents. One woman named Turchi Ottaviani came forward herself and presented her son Carlo, aged 17. To the recruiting officer she said: "Take him. I am willing." Thereupon the crowd cheered her loudly.

Among other young men who have volunteered are Walter Toscanini, son of the well-known musical conductor, and Mario Segantini, son of the painter.

All the men of the Medici family have volunteered. Among them is Luigi Medici, a member of the Chamber of Deputies. One of the recent well-known members of this family was General Giacomo Medici, who was regarded as one of the most brilliant leaders under Garibaldi. He was made a Marquis by King Victor Emmanuel because of his splendid defense of Rome in 1848.

Among the men over 40 to join the colors is Count Domenico Micheli of Venice, aged 53. He is a former officer of cavalry, and said that to go to the front he would gladly serve as a private soldier.

LONDON, May 24.—Instructions were received at the Italian Embassy from Rome today that all Italian reservists in the United Kingdom should be notified to return at once.

5,000 ITALIANS REGISTER HERE.

Assert Willingness to Return to Fight for Their Country.

It was estimated yesterday that during the past week more than 5,000 Italians, all of them members of the Italian Army or naval reserve, have registered at the Italian Consulate General, Spring and Lafayette Streets. A big crowd gathered in front of the consulate again yesterday waiting to register their willingness to return to Italy and fight whenever they are wanted.

In the absence of Chevalier G. Farafornl, the Consul General, who is said to be in Washington, Luigi Silleti, the Vice Consul General, is in charge of the local consular offices. Mr. Silleti said yesterday that the only official confirmation the Consulate General had received regarding Italy's entrance into the war was a telegram from the Italian Embassy in Washington to the effect that a state of war existed between Italy and Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Silleti said that up to the present the Consulate had issued no call looking to the registration of reservists in this country. The great number who have registered, he added, have appeared voluntarily. The majority of them, he said, are between the ages of 21 and 30.

Since Italy declared war against Austria-Hungary, the local Italian newspapers have been used as a medium to keep in touch with reservists in and near New York. These papers have printed notices daily calling on the reservists to send their names, addresses, ages, and other particulars to the Consulate General, so that, if necessary, they can be reached by letter.

The Consulate General in New York takes in all of New York State, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

French Idea of Francis Joseph.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 25.—La Guerre Sociale publishes a striking cartoon entitled, "Francis Joseph Cheered by His Well-Beloved Subjects." The drawing shows the Emperor driven by a skeleton coachman in an open carriage round which a revolutionary mob is shouting, "Assassin! Assassin!"



Flor de Murias
(Perfeccionado Size)
2-for-25 cts.

Lovers of Imported Havana Cigars should try the Flor de Murias brand of Tampa-made cigars.

Every box sealed with the U. S. Government stamp, "Manufactured in Bond," reading "Tobacco Imported from Cuba, made at Tampa, Fla. Long filler, without binder, Spanish method."

These cigars are in the exact sizes, shapes and weights of Imported cigars, but are sold at about one half the price.

By the box of 25, $3.00

UNITED CIGAR STORES

BOMBARDIER WELLS ENLISTS

Pugilist Enrolls as a Private in a Welsh Regiment.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 26.—Bombardier Wells, the English heavyweight pugilist, has enlisted as a private in a Welsh regiment, according to The Daily Telegraph.

With the possible exception of Charlie Mitchell, no English pugilist is better known in the United States than Bombardier Wells. Although defeated several times, his personality made him a great favorite with American patrons of the ring.

He is 27 years old, and on his first appearance in the ring as a heavyweight defeated Gunner Turner in three rounds. He continued undefeated for several years, until he was knocked out by Gunner Moir in three rounds.

His initial appearance in America was at Madison Square Garden on June 28, 1912, when he knocked out Al Palzer in three rounds. He next



There are several scores of things we know of that shouldn't be done in advertising. A new advertiser, if unadvised, usually does most of them first.

A bad start in advertising generally means failure.

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TURKS BURY 3,000 LOST IN TWO DAYS

Obtain a Truce on Front Before Colonials After Terrific Fighting.

ALLIES ADVANCE STEADILY

Thousands of Wounded Reaching Constantinople, Where There Is a Shortage of Supplies.

LONDON, May 25.—Recent operations at the Dardanelles are described in an official statement given out here tonight. The statement says:

The following information has been received from the general officer commanding the Mediterranean expeditionary force:

On May 21 the first French division made considerable progress and is now close to the Turkish trenches.

On the 22d the enemy made a determined attack against the left of the Indian brigade at 3 P. M. They gained a temporary footing, but a strong counter-attack, at once organized, drove the Turks back with the loss of over 500 men. A number of prisoners were taken.

On the 23d of May the Turks asked for and an agreement was signed for a suspension of hostilities opposite the Australian and New Zealand army corps to enable them to bury the large number of Turkish dead lying close to our trenches. Over 3,000 Turks were buried—all killed between May 18 and 20.

It was a quiet day in the southern arena on May 24. The French, in conjunction with the British naval division, made a considerable advance during the night, with slight loss. The territorial division was also pushed forward and our new line consolidated.

Thousands of Wounded.

ATHENS, May 25, (via London.)—Advices reaching here from Constantinople by mail describe the arrival in the Turkish capital of thousands of wounded from the Dardanelles, where the First Turkish Army Corps, composed of the best fighting elements in the country, has been engaged.

In Constantinople there is a shortage of petroleum, wood, and coal. Bread also is lacking, and at the bakeries people must take their turn.

When American Ambassador Morgenthau protested to the Turkish authorities against the sending of fifty British and French subjects to be placed on the fortifications of the Dardanelles, a measure designed to stop the bombardment of the Allies, Enver Bey replied he must do something, as the arrival of Turkish wounded from the strait was creating a deep impression. The Ambassador's energetic efforts, coupled with the British threats to hold Enver Bey personally responsible, resulted in the return of these men to Constantinople within a week. They were accompanied to Gallipoli by Hoffman Philip, Secretary of the American Embassy.

The American collier Vulcan, which has been coaling the American cruiser Tennessee, is expected shortly at Dedeagatch from Beirut, bringing the unit of the American Red Cross which is proceeding to Constantinople.

CZAR'S WARSHIP TORPEDOED.

Turks Announce That a Submarine Is Active in Black Sea.

AMSTERDAM, May 25, (via London.)—A telegram from Constantinople says it is announced officially there that a Turkish submarine sank a Russian warship in the Black Sea.

The dispatch adds that Turkey succeeded for some time in concealing the fact that this submarine was in operation, and that the complete results of its activities are unknown.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin yesterday reported that a Russian warship, probably the battleship Pantelimon, had been sunk in the Black Sea with the loss of 1,400 men. The dispatch gave no intimation that the vessel had been sunk by a submarine.

NEW AID TO WOUNDED.

Magnet Shows Location of Fragments of Metal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 25.—Professor Bergonie of Bordeaux University has invented a valuable surgical apparatus called an "electro-vibreur" for the treatment of wounds while fragments of metal are embedded in the tissues.

A magnet is connected with an alternating current of electricity, not to draw the metallic fragments to the surface—which would need a very large magnet and cumbrous installation—but it causes the fragments to vibrate exceedingly, thus enabling the surgeon to detect the exact locality for the incision to extract them.

INTERN ALIEN MINERS.

With Strikebreakers Gone, Vancouver Union Men Get Jobs Back.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 25.—Internment of alien enemies on a wholesale scale was begun today in the coal mining district of Vancouver Island. By noon 115 Austrians and Germans in the Southfield, Cumberland and Nanaimo mines had been placed on a special train bound for the internment camps.

The alien enemies were taken into the mines a year ago as strikebreakers when the coal pits were tied up by the Western Federation strike. The former workmen are now to resume their jobs.

WARNS ENGLAND IT MUST BACK ARMY

Bishop of Pretoria, Demanding "National Service," Attacks Home Conduct of War.

MUNITIONS FAR BELOW NEED

Troops' "Amazing" Spirit Must Be Supported by a Nation Aroused to Its Immense Task.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 25.—The Bishop of Pretoria, who spent a month at the front in Northern France and Flanders, writes a letter to The Times on the urgent need of national service. After extolling the spirit of the troops, which he describes as "amazing," the Bishop proceeds:

"It is all the more so when you realize that this spirit is there in spite of the fact that the men who show it feel it in their bones that somehow the nation is not backing them as the nation could and should. That, I am convinced, is the feeling right through the army in France and Flanders and the reason for it is not far to seek.

"After fighting desperately day and night for days and weeks with frightful losses, the men who are left are dog tired and need a rest.

"When they are pulled out to get this rest and after three days are sent back into the firing line again the only conclusion they can draw is that there are not enough troops available to take their places.

"When battalion after battalion of infantry have to sit in the trenches day after day and night after night, being pounded by high explosives from the enemy's guns, with no guns behind them capable of keeping down the enemy's fire, then the conclusion they draw is obvious: Namely that the nation has failed to provide sufficient guns or ammunition to meet those of the enemy.

"When night after night and day after day the men in the trenches know that for every one hand grenade or rifle grenade or torch or trench mortar bomb which they throw in the enemy, they will get back in answer anything from five to ten, then the conclusion they draw is also obvious: Namely that the nation somehow does not realize the situation or, if it does, has not made it its business to supply what is necessary.

"Little Short Of Murder."

"Man for man, they know that they have nothing to fear, either from the German infantry or cavalry. They have proved it again and again. But they know also that it is little short of murder for a nation to ask men, however full of the right spirit, to face an enemy amply equipped with big guns and the right kind of ammunition, unless they are at least equipped with equally effective munitions of war.

"There can be only one impression left in the minds of men in such a case and that is that somehow or other the nation does not know the truth, does not understand, and is not backing them, for knowing the old country as they do they have no doubt that if Germany can produce these things we can if we will.

"And yet in spite of it all they keep cheery, they do their best, they die gayly.

"The fact is that as a nation we are just gambling on this spirit. We know it to be there. We recognize it as the finest thing in the world. We believe it is unconquerable, whatever happens. So it is, but it will not win the war alone.

"It is this spirit, backed by guns and high explosives, the legitimate munitions of war, which is going to smash this enemy of ours, and nothing else.

"Let no one behind the lines are going to do it by descending to the level of the German Imperial Staff and using any sort of gas. This talk of reprisals by gas (perhaps next we shall hear of reprisals by poisoning water supplies) is simply another method of chloroforming the nation and blinding its eyes to the real issue—the adequate supply of big guns and high explosive shells and other legitimate munitions of war.

Must Call on Every Man.

"Is this national Government going to be the real thing or is it not? Is this new Government going to tackle this business on the same ridiculous principles of voluntary service, as heretofore, or in the only way in which it can be tackled with any certain hope of ultimate success? Is it going to call the nation at once that we cannot win this war and that we shall uselessly sacrifice thousands of lives unless the Government has the power given to it to call upon the services of every single man, woman, and child, if need be, for whatever each individual is most capable of doing, directly or indirectly, for the accomplishment of the one object before us—the smashing of the enemy?

"It is the height of impudent folly to imagine that we are as a nation so miraculously endowed by the Almighty that we and we alone of all the nations in the world can prosecute such a war as we are engaged in to a successful issue without calling on the whole resources of the nation. At present we are treating it as a sort of a side show to the real business of life, which must be kept going as usual.

"The nation will welcome national service because the temper of the nation is different from what it was. Recent events have clearly shown, even to the most phlegmatic, that we are, in a perfectly real sense, up against the devil incarnate.

"What else is it when we are fighting against an enemy who will stop at nothing, however mean and cruel and disgusting—an enemy who will use gas, sink the Lusitania, put arsenic in running streams, and sow disease? Mere abuse won't tame this devil or drive him out, but a nation, serving, will.

Only One Way.

"National service will be welcomed, once the nation learns the truth that thousands of the finest and most gallant lives that the empire has ever produced are being thrown away because the nation has not yet realized that it is at war.

"There is only one way to make the nation realize this fact, and that is by bringing every member of it under the direct orders of the State for one purpose and one purpose only. Nothing else matters today."

BEATEN IN MACHINE GUNS.

Allies' Supply Below Germans', Who Have a Host of Trained Men.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, May 5.—It is still obvious that the extraordinary number of machine guns used by the Germans is one of the chief troubles of the allied forces.

The German weapon is a very fine one, and in their preparation for war the Germans have trained large numbers of men to its use, and they have studied its tactics as carefully as they have those of the regular artillery.

The machine gun requires tactics of its own, and some military experts say that it takes two years to train a man thoroughly in its use.

WELCOME BRITISH WORRIES.

German Papers Seize on Stories of Ammunition Scarcity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—German papers are naturally seizing with avidity upon the ammunition scarcity scare of the Northcliffe press, and at the period when from achievements in the field Germany can create little enthusiasm in the Fatherland, they are more than grateful for the attacks on Lord Kitchener, declaring these vehement discussions show better than anything else how the real situation is tending. Extracts from the Northcliffe press are freely quoted, the most vehement portions being dished up with great relish, while Count Reventlow finds in them the inspiration for a long article on "British Muddle."

"They are suffering from ammunition," he gleefully writes, "and there is no confidence any more in the national military saint, Lord Kitchener. That is especially remarkable, for from him was expected successes fabulous and beyond all previous experience; no other man in the world was capable of such an epoch-making success. We shall follow his further career with interest, whether at the War Office or not. They might just as well leave him peacefully at the place where he is, for his successor would have difficulty in bettering his endeavors in the ammunition industry.

"That this point is talked of with such vehemence in London and was, next to the sin of Churchill, the principal cause of the defeat of the Cabinet, shows more than anything else the direction in which the situation is tending. For Germany all these things prove that the unassailability of England is only a legend—one of the many signs that show how right have been our methods of war against England, and that the means used will be more effective the longer they are used."

SEATTLE CONSUL SHIFTED.

Dr. Mueller's Zeal for Germany Had Involved Him in Trouble.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 25.—Dr. Wilhelm Mueller, German Consul here for the last three months, has been transferred to Atlanta, Ga. He will be succeeded here by Dr. E. Zopfell, the present German Consul at Atlanta.

Dr. Mueller, who was German Consul at Shimonoseki, Japan, until the war began, attracted notice soon after coming to Seattle because of a clash with Prosecuting Attorney Alfred Lundin over German treaty rights. Dr. Mueller was technically arrested on a State warrant charging conspiracy to bribe an employe of a shipbuilding company to disclose the company's business secrets in an effort to learn whether the company was building submarines for Canada. The Consul protested that he was immune from arrest under treaty, and made complaint to the State Department. Subsequently the conspiracy charge was dismissed.

ROLLED HUGE GAS CLOUD AT BRITISH

Continued from Page 1.

and by it communicated to all the other contracting powers."

The above makes it appear that the declaration to obstain from the use of asphyxiating gases in war is still binding on Germany. None of the Governments now engaged in the great war has failed to ratify or adhere to the declaration. There were no reservations to the declaration made by any of the nations now engaged in war, so that it is in full force in effect with reference to all of them.

The United States Government did not ratify or adhere to this declaration.

ALLIES PUSH ON NEAR ARRAS.

Take Three Important Points There —Germans Now Close to Ypres.

LONDON, May 25.—Important progress has been made by the Allies at several points north of Arras, according to the official bulletins issued by the French War Office tonight.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports to the British War Office that not all the ground east of Ypres, which was lost to the Germans yesterday as the result of their gas attack, has been regained.

Berlin indicates that the successful operations near Ypres have enabled them to approach Hooge, which is only two and one-quarter miles east of the Flanders stronghold.

The night Paris bulletin is as follows:

To the north of Arras our attacks today have resulted in important progress. To the northwest of Angres in front of Fosse Calonne we carried the salient of a large enemy work, called Cornailles. In the same region our troops took by assault another German work which was very strongly fortified.

More to the south, to the east of the road from Aix-Noulette to Souchez, we have captured on a front of one kilometer the whole of a great trench, where the enemy had been resisting for fifteen days.

To the west of the same road we have made very appreciable progress in the ravine of the Fond de Buval, our access to which the artillery of the enemy posted at Angres, and the defensive organization, which was particularly strong, had prevented until now.

We have gained some ground to the west of Souchez near the Château Carlel.

The day report of the French War Office said:

It was a night of considerable activity between the sea and Arras. In Belgium, following a violent bombardment, a German attacking column endeavored to gain a footing on the highway between Langemarck and Ypres. It was definitely checked.

The Germans delivered two attacks yesterday to the north of Ablain. In each they were repulsed. To the north of Neuville they delivered four attacks, each of which was checked by the fire of our artillery.

In these various aggressive endeavors, all of which resulted in complete failure, the enemy suffered heavy losses.

Gas Cloud Rose 40 Feet.

The dispatch from Sir John French is as follows:

Some portions of our line east of Ypres, which were lost yesterday during the enemy's gas attack, have not yet been recovered. The amount of gas used was greater than on any previous occasion—over a front of five miles.

The gas was emitted from cylinders throughout a period of four and a half hours, and at the same time our line was bombarded with asphyxiating shells. The gas cloud rose in places forty feet high from the ground.

Portions of the line remained intact throughout the ordeal, and our men have demonstrated that, with due precautions, this form of attack can be met and defeated.

The German War Office today made the following report on the operations in the western theatre of the war:

In Flanders we continued our attacks yesterday in the direction of Ypres. We took the Flaminghe farm and the Bellewaerde farm by storm, and we approached Hooge. During these engagements 150 prisoners and 2 machine guns fell into our hands.

South of Armentières, between Neuve Chapelle and Givenchy and north of the Loretta hills, partial attacks on the part of the enemy were repulsed with heavy losses.

At Neuville the troops of the enemy were drawn up in their trenches in readiness for a storming attack, but they were prevented from engaging in this manoeuvre by our artillery fire.

In Cambrai (a French town within the German lines) five Frenchmen were killed and twelve others injured by bombs dropped by a French aviator while the people were leaving church.

At St. Quentin we shot down a French aeroplane.

BRITISH LOSSES HEAVY.

Earl of Leicester's Son Is Among the Officers Killed.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 26.—The British casualty lists, just published, are again heavy. They include 91 officers and nearly 2,000 men in both services.

Among the killed are Lieutenant Arthur Coke, son of the Earl of Leicester, and Major John Mackenzie, who won the Victoria Cross in the Ashanti campaign in 1900.

GERMANY BITTER AGAINST AMERICA

Press and Soldiery Agitating the Rising Tide of Anger Toward the United States.

TARGET OF ALL CLASSES

This Nation Regarded as Chief Aid of Allies and Hated in Some Quarters More Than England.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, May 3.—The American traveler who happened to be visiting Germany in the earlier months of the war might well have plucked a perpetual daisy, reciting "They love me; they love me not." Today the American need not waste time plucking metaphorical daisies to find out where he stands. He is not loved, and is not left long in doubt about it.

A professional man who knows and personally likes America and Americans said to me recently: "At the present time feeling in Germany is bitterest against America—bitterer than against any of the nations against which Germany is fighting, bitterer even than against England."

This is one of the astounding curiosities of the world war. This widespread and growing anti-American sentiment is due to the fact that the Germans, almost without exception, have come to feel that under a theoretical mask of neutrality America is for all practical purposes a powerful ally of the Allies.

The press of Germany has done and is doing its full share toward sowing the seeds of perhaps permanent misunderstanding between the two nations. For several weeks now I have not read a German paper which has not contained one or more references to American shells or other American war material. The German people are not being allowed to forget it; the subject is brought home to readers on every possible occasion. These references, which tended to confine themselves at first to statements of fact, tables of statistics from American newspapers, and reports about specific shipments of war materia, have taken a more hostile character, with frequent references to "American greed" and "American hypocrisy." One frequently encounters the charge of bad faith laid at the door of the United States Government.

A few typical examples may be quoted to illustrate how widespread and of how varying intensity is this new anti-American feeling.

Views of the Press.

A news item from Lyons reads that the French military authorities have decided to replace the cloth cap by a steel helmet, and adds that an American firm is prepared to manufacture 50,000 of the new helmets daily. "American firm" is printed in extra heavy type so that the reader will not by any chance overlook it. This is, of course, quite mild.

On the other hand, the Kreuzzeitung prints the following letter from the General Manager of a factory, one E. Ernst:

"Among our enemies I number also North America. To be sure it has not declared war on us, but with its shipments of war materials it has stepped to the side of our enemies. Our Government has done what it could. But the hour of vengeance will come; every crime is atoned for on earth—the 'pious' Mr. Wilson will do well to bear that in mind too."

That cooler heads are not lacking among the Germans, however, is indicated by the following editorial comment of another newspaper which reprint this letter:

"To call a neutral State an enemy during this war and threaten him with punishment we do not consider to be exactly the pinnacle of policy. No one will take it in bad part that Herr Ernst thinks or feels what he pleases. But during a war more than at any other time one ought to be careful to consider what feelings and thoughts one disseminates for publication."

Count Reventlow, writing in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, has been using some strong language. The following may serve as a sample of what many Germans are reading almost daily:

"Mr. Bryan and his countrymen may rest assured that in Germany for a long time now not one person believes any longer in the good faith and the loyalty of the United States Government."

More cautiously, the retired General of Infantry, von Blume, writing in another Berlin paper, refers to the fact that England and France are dependent for war material on "the assistance, in violation of international law, of greedy neutrals."

Recalls Tampico.

An article which recently made the round of the German press, entitled "How the Dresden saved 1,500 Americans," was not written with intent to promote relations of friendship and good will between the two nations:

"The Dresden, which was attacked in the neutral waters of Juan Fernandez by English warships, and which could be destroyed with the help of American ammunition, is through a curious chain of circumstances an example of what thanks Germany reaps for her chivalrous and humane conduct."

The article recites how about one year before she was destroyed the cruiser Dresden saved 1,500 Americans at Tampico and transported them safely to America, and concludes:

"The irony of fate would have it that the savior ship Dresden was destroyed with the help of those same Americans whose countrymen had been brought into safety by the warship. A strange thanks, which deserves at least to become known to the public."

A suggestive train of thought which once Germans are pursuing is indicated by the following anonymous paragraph in another Berlin paper:

Bryan's declaration that an embargo on arms would constitute a breach of neutrality comes pretty close to being a declaration of war against Germany. How else could the United States fight against Germany? Could the Americans possibly take the swords which they are making into their own hands or load the shells which they are manufacturing into the cannon they are making? Would the army of the United States fight at all? The statistics of this army, of which little is noticed in the land itself, but which yet has a strength of over 400,000, is composed of soldiers of various nationalities, as follows: 187,838 Germans, 144,221 Irishmen, 45,508 English, 48,410 French and others.

Would the Germans and Irish follow the Government in a war against Germany?

The trade papers and periodicals feature articles about American war material, and vie with the dailies in references to American neutrality. The following interesting thought concludes a long survey of the activities of the American automobile industry in supplying the Allies with war automobiles, which appears in a recent number of the Allgemeine Automobil-Zeitung, the organ of the Imperial Automobile Club. The writer concludes:

"It is to be hoped that what has been written above will help to turn the attention of our brave submarine commanders particularly toward ships that sail under the American flag."

Soldiers Complain.

Dangerous fuel for an anti-American conflagration is furnished by the many references to American shells in letters from the soldiers in the field to the folks at home. Many of these letters are cropping up in the small country papers as well as in the powerful provincal press. On the other hand, all the cartoons which I have seen—of Wilson, Bryan and Uncle Sam dispensing arms to the Allies—have been without malice or venom.

That this growing anti-American sentiment is not merely newspaper talk, one has daily and hourly opportunities of proving from personal experience. Almost every German one meets and talks with will inject the American ammunition question into the conversation before it has gone along many minutes. On the other hand, I have met with no personal discourtesy because of it. These Germans mostly "want to know," or they are generally seriously desirous of hearing how an American justifies the shipment of ammunition and other war materials to the Allies.

It is important to bear in mind that this anti-American sentiment has not definitely crystallized into permanent form. There are as many shades and gradations of it as there are kinds and conditions of Germans. I have found the feeling bitterest, in general, among men and officers in the field where American shells have been used. This is due, among other things, to quantity as well as quality. One hears that American shells are infinitely better in quality than those of French and English manufacture; that whereas some 50 per cent. of the French shells are "blind goers," some 30 per cent. of the American shells explode. Their effect is also said to be more terrible than those of the French, even when the latter do happen to explode.

A well known specialist in charge of a hospital in France told me that they had performed ten times as many amputations now since American shells had begun to make their appearance at that part of the front. From the peculiar nature of the field fortification war, it follows that the side that can continually squander the greatest amount of ammunition will in the long run do the most damage to the enemy. And the Germans at the front lay the unusually heavy artillery fire, from which they have suffered in the past months, to the huge quantities of American ammunition at the disposal of the Allies.

That there is no love for America or Americans among the relatives of those killed or maimed by alleged American shells goes without saying. And, oddly enough, every shell that strikes home seems to have been "made in America"!

And there is still another reason why the Germans in great numbers, both at the front and at home, women as well as men, have a private grudge against America.

"If it weren't for America's shipment of war material to the Allies, the war would have been over long ago," is a sentiment which has become a fixed idea with the Germans. Therefore, anybody who is suffering in any form, shape, or manner by the prolongation of the war blames the United States for it.

BERLIN TURNS TO RACING.

Crowd Applauds Victories of an American Jockey.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 25.—Horse racing was resumed in Germany today with the opening of the Spring meeting at Hoppegarten track, in a suburb of Berlin, in the presence of a crowd almost as large as usually is present in peace times. The pari-mutuel system of betting has been temporarily abandoned. Bookmakers are allowed to accept wagers, although the odds are not published.

There were large fields for all races, with twenty-six starters in the chief events. Subjects of nations at war with Germany were barred from the grounds. This rule applied to trainers and jockeys as well as to spectators, and was adopted as a measure of precaution to prevent hostile demonstrations against British race track followers, many of whom were engaged on the German turf before the war began.

It had been feared the controversy over the shipment of munitions of war from the United States to nations hostile to Germany might result in some exhibition of feeling against American trainers and jockeys, but two victories to the credit of Jockey Archibald seemed the most popular of the day.

SEIZE AUSTRIANS IN CANADA.

Ten Men Arrested for Supposed Plot to Wreck a Bridge.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 25.—Ten Austrians have been taken into custody at Smiths Falls, Ont., by the military authorities, and it is believed that a plot to blow up the Canadian Northern Railway Bridge there was frustrated by the arrests.

An officer of the 42d regiment became suspicious of a recruit who enlisted as a Russian Pole, but turns out to be an Austrian. The man was shadowed and when he went to a boathouse near the bridge last night, a squad of soldiers was called out. The place was surrounded and ten Austrians were found there. A quantity of dynamite was found in the boat-house.

It is believed that the men expected several train loads of troops, en route to Kingston, to pass over the bridge today.

CANADIANS LOSE 300 MORE.

Several Officers Reported to be Numbered Among the 66 Killed.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 25.—The Canadian casualties in Thursday's engagement in Flanders totaled 66 killed, 132 wounded, and 102 missing, according to an announcement made by the Militia Department today.

It is reported that the dead include several officers. Official details of the battle are lacking, but accounts so far received state that the ground gained and held is substantial, though the advance was made at heavy cost.

RUSSIANS LOSE 21,000 PRISONERS

Continued from Page 1.

Rawka, as far as the upper reaches of the Vistula, nothing has occurred during the past twenty-four hours. Since the Germans made a series of reconnaissance attacks over the whole line they must have quite satisfied themselves on one point, namely, that the costly onslaught into Galicia has not caused the Russians to weaken their power of offense upon what must always be the main preoccupation of the Germans, the Warsaw-Berlin direct route. Another day or two must suffice to indicate whether the Germans accept the failure of their rush into Galicia or have recuperated and reinforced with the intention of tempting fate yet further.

CLOSING AROUND PRZEMYSL.

Austrian Reports Say Fortress Is Now a Strong Camp.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 26.—Austrian correspondents who have been visiting the besieging armies before Przemysl report that the fortress is inclosed on three sides, and that the railroad running eastward to Lemberg is under the Austrian artillery fire. The Russian garrison has communication with the rear only by minor roads.

The Austro-Germans are only a few hundred yards from the advanced works, the correspondents state, and some of these have been brought under fire; but a regular bombardment of Przemysl has not yet been undertaken. The fortress has been hastily put into a condition of defense by the Commandant General, who has had 8,000 men working since the end of March, cementing together the remains of the concrete bastions, restoring the parapets of connecting works, and mending the gaps in the wire intanglements, much of which the Austrians were unable to destroy before their surrender.

The new Przemysl, say the correspondents, cannot perhaps be called a fortress; but it is a very strong intrenched camp, which will require a regular bombardment to reduce.

PRICES HIGH IN RUSSIA.

Food and Fuel Shortage Revealed in Newspapers.

Shortage of food and fuel in a large part of Russia, including the cities of Petrograd and Moscow, is causing great distress, according to the German Information Service, which quotes The Rjetch as saying:

"Meat has gone up; eggs cost twice as much as formerly. Whether wood will go down is very questionable, since most of the factories are using wood for their furnaces as the result of the coal famine. Oats can only be had at prohibitive prices. Flour has gone up considerably; vegetables are also beyond a poor man's reach. Even the middle class have a hard time to make both ends meet.

"The laboring class is still worse off. At the beginning of the war our people thought that Russia had the best chances of winning her campaign because of her plentiful food supply. We figured on a possible shortage of foreign products, such as coffee, drugs, machinery and fancy goods. No one, however, thought that there could be such a shortage in big, rich Russia of simple domestic victuals ordinarily exported."

The German Information Service quotes The Russkoye Slovo as follows:

"The only food left in the province of Finlaesan is potatoes. In many communities the supply of food will not last longer than the end of May. A big flour mill in Kursk had to shut down owing to lack of grain and coal supply.

"There is no more sugar and no lard in Vladikafkas. The coal famine in Petrograd is becoming more acute every day. Whereas the daily quantity of coal required is 25,000 puds, the supply is very small indeed. The city administration fears for the continuation of the water supply, as the coal on hand will be exhausted on May 28."

TO SEND AID TO GALICIA.

State Department Asks Help of American Jewish Committee.

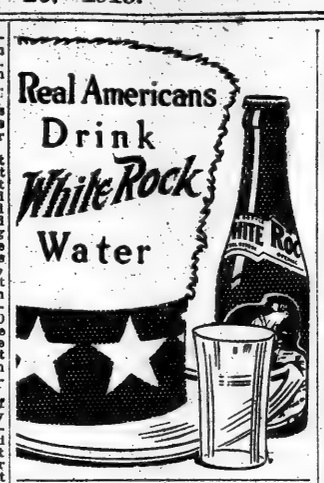
Louis Marshall, President of the American Jewish Committee, has received a letter from the State Department in regard to the numerous inquiries from men in this country as to the unfortunate condition of their wives and children who were caught in Galicia when the war broke out and have been unable to come to this country. The State Department says:

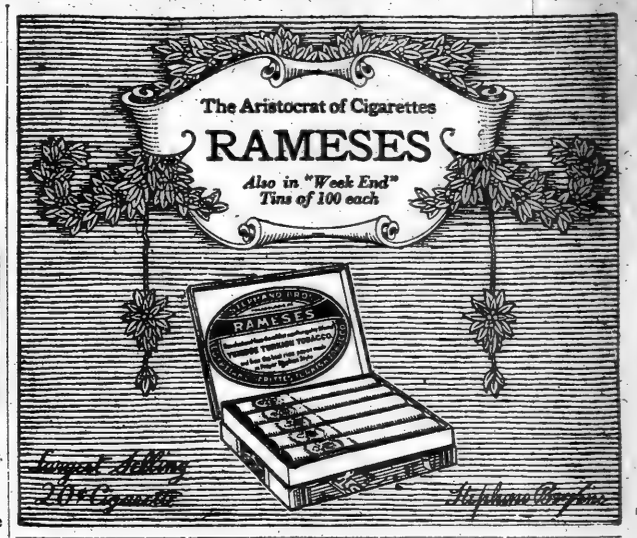
The department at first endeavored to communicate with the persons mentioned, and extend such assistance as might be possible through the American diplomatic and consular officers in Austria, but some months ago was informed that the greater part of Galicia had been cut off from communication with these officers. Subsequently the department undertook to communicate with these persons through its diplomatic and Consular officers in Russia. In a few cases these efforts appear to have been successful. However, the department has recently received a telegram from the Ambassador at Petrograd reading as follows:

Referring to department's numerous inquiries through embassy and Consulate Warsaw concerning persons in Galicia and payments thereto, letters and telegrams appear not to reach persons. Local authorities do not answer inquiries and Foreign Office says it cannot undertake to make inquiries about individual cases.

It appears to be well nigh useless for the department to continue its efforts toward assisting persons in Galicia through the diplomatic and Consular officers in Austria or Russia, and this matter is laid before you with the thought that perhaps assistance might be extended through your organization to the unfortunate women and children mentioned. You are requested to be so kind as to inform the department whether this is the case, and, if so, what assistance you are prepared to extend and what parts of Galicia you are able to reach. So far as the department is informed, it is not possible for banks and express companies in the United States to transmit funds to persons in Galicia except, perhaps, in a few places. If you obtained definite information upon this point, you are requested to inform the department. In case you are at present unable to render assistance to women and children in Galicia, you are requested to state whether you contemplate the possibility of doing so at any time in the near future.

Mr. Marshall is in communication with the department regarding this matter.





CABINET FRAMED, APPROVED BY KING

Continued from Page 1.

will in due season return to the Exchequer and he will be in touch at all times with Mr. McKenna and the Prime Minister so that there will be no break of continuity in the financial traditions and practices, established since the war began.

"To have combined, especially at the outset, the functions of the new Minister of Munitions with the Chancellorship, would have been very difficult. The situation really requires that the man appointed to organize the supply of ammunitions should devote his undivided attention to the very urgent problem. Knowing this, Bonar Law offered to accept the by no means easy position but Mr. Asquith was naturally unwilling that the civil heads of both fighting services should be in Unionist possession.

"Eventually Lloyd George consented to retire from the Exchequer to devote his whole energy to the Ministry of Munitions. At the present time this new post is one of the most important offices in the Government. It is no exaggeration to say that the duration of the war and our success in it depend in large measure on adequate and unfailing supplies of the right sort of ammunition to the army in the field.

"There is, on account of leeway to make up, especially in regard to high explosives, where the military administrations have tragically failed. Let us hope that Lloyd George with his practical sagacity and immense energy will brilliantly succeed. At the call of duty he (has) voluntarily undertaken at a critical time the most difficult and exacting office in the Ministry.

"The temporary breach at the Exchequer is being filled by Mr. McKenna, who, when the time arrives, when it will be possible for Lloyd George to withdraw from the War Office, may exchange offices with him or return to the Home Office. Mr. McKenna is no stranger to the Treasury, and did excellent work there as its Secretary in 1906 and 1907. He will have the help of Edwin Montague, who, having resigned the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, is returning to his old place at the Treasury.

"To the new Home Secretary, Sir John Simon, was offered the Lord Chancellorship, but he declined it. He is certain to be a great success at the Home Office.

Welcomes Lansdowne's Coming.

"Lord Lansdowne's accession to the Cabinet will be generally welcomed. It will be noted that after the French analogy he will hold office without portfolio, which means that while his advice and counsel will be available, he himself will not be burdened with departmental labors.

"Two excellent appointments are those of Mr. Bonar Law to the Colonial Office and Mr. Chamberlain to the India Office.

"Every one who values ability and high character in public life will welcome the retention in the Cabinet of Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Runciman. The former vacates the Colonial Office in order to revert to the position of First Commissioner of Works, which he filled with distinction a few years ago. Mr. Runciman remains at the Board of Trade. The heavy war work of that department has been excellently done under Mr. Runciman's direction.

"It would have been a great loss if the new Cabinet had been deprived of the advantage of Mr. Churchill's courage and efficiency in this supreme crisis in our national history. His office will be a sinecure—that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The greater leisure which this will give him will free his powerful and brilliant mind for the consideration of various war problems as they arise.

"The substitution of Mr. Balfour for Mr. Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty cannot honestly be said to be a change in the interests of efficiency.

"Lord Fisher disappointed his friends in the Government by absenting himself from his duties at the Admiralty in the present crisis. This grand old sailor has rendered peerless service to the British Navy, but to absent himself just now because of differences with his colleagues is unjustifiable as would be a strike in a munitions factory. Mr. Churchill, be it said to his credit, has remained at his post and will continue to do so until he hands over the responsibilities to Mr. Balfour.

"I venture to predict that one appointment in the new Cabinet will be unfavorably received by the public and that is the nomination of Sir Edward Carson to be Attorney General. As a distinguished lawyer he was well entitled to this office, but having regard to the language used by him during the Ulster crisis his appointment as first law officer of the Crown is an astounding one."

Attacks Carson's Appointment.

The Chronicle editorial says: "Sir Edward Carson's appointment seems to us wholly deplorable upon three grounds. In the first place, it is a grave mistake to include one, and that the smallest of the Irish parties, in a coalition which does not include both. In the second place, it is worse than a mistake to appoint as Attorney General—that is the Minister responsible for the maintenance of law in Great Britain, a man whose whole recent career has been a career of lawbreaking, and lawbreaking upon a grand scale.

We do not wish to rake up remote memories, but these memories are not remote, and it is absurd to act as if they could be banished. In the third place, Carson has show himself the worst patriot in public life. The Ulster agitation was throughout very dear to the Germans, who took an extraordinary interest in it as a source of weakness to this country. Carson did not repel their interest. On the contrary, he went to Germany and accepted the Kaiser's personal hospitality, and the fact that Ulster's mutiny was Germany's opportunity never damaged his mutineering. There can not be any doubt whatever that his movement was a prime factor in Germany's hope that we should not stand up to her aggression. That such a man should be in the Cabinet at all is deplorable; that he should be Attorney-General will be felt by millions of law-abiding citizens to be a most demoralizing scandal."

The Daily News's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"Carson's inclusion in the Cabinet as Attorney General creates a rather difficult situation in gard to Ireland. The Prime Minister and his colleagues have used their best influence to induce Redmond to join the Ministry, an dhave kept the office of Postmaster General vacant in the hope that he would reconsider his decision, but the Irish Nationalist Party have at their meeting in Dublin approved their leader's action in standing out.

It is felt in Liberal circles that although the Unionist claim that Carson is one of their leading minds may be just, yet it should be borne in mind that Lord Haldane is retiring from a sense of duty although his is one of the best brains in the country. The Liberals have been patriotic in not raising a clamor about Carson's past friendliness with the Kaiser at a time when this foolishness was brought up in the Opposition press against Lord Haldane. However, it is fait accompli, and it is hoped no ill feeling will arise in Ireland.

UPHOLD REDMOND REFUSAL.

Irish Leaders Affirm Party Must Remain Independent.

DUBLIN, May 25.—The Irish Party at a meeting today unanimously adopted a resolution approving John Redmond's action in declining a seat in the new Cabinet. The party issued a statement, stating that "The events of last week have created a situation demanding the serious and careful consideration of the Irish people."

After reciting Premier Asquith's assurance that the coalition would not involve the surrender by any person of his political purposes or ideals, the statement says:

"We accept the declaration, and so long as the pledge is honorably and strictly observed, we shall be ready to give to the new Government, in carrying on the war, the same hearty co-operation as has been given by the party to the last Government.

"This war, as the world has repeatedly been assured by the British statesmen, is being waged for the strict and honorable maintenance of treaties and for the right of small nations to freedom and the unhampered development of their national life.

"These principles are very dear to Irishmen and of incalculable value to the future of the Irish race. But, while we feel confident that these principles will be remembered and acted upon in any future transactions between the British and Irish nations, and while we accept this pledge of the Prime Minister, we feel that this is the hour when it is incumbent upon us to remind the Irish people that the great achievements of this party and the movement, from which it sprang, have been won by reliance upon themselves and by independent action in Parliament, and we are strongly of the opinion that the Chairman acted wisely in declining, even in the extraordinary and unlooked-for circumstances of the present hour, to depart in the least degree from the policy on which the great success of this party has been built, and that the old policy should be strictly adhered to until an Irish government is in actual control of every inch of Irish soil."

The statement adds that the great lesson of the events of the past week for the Irish people is the necessity of thorough organization, and it appeals to the local leaders to reorganize the United Irish League in every parish where it is inactive.

SMALL PENSION TO MAIMED.

Britain Should Pay More Than $4.35 a Week, Says Milner.

LONDON, May 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—More than 2,000 men have been discharged from the army as physically unfit on a maximum pension of 17s. 6d.—about $4.35—a week. This statement appears in an appeal for better pay for disabled soldiers made by Sir Frederick Milner, for twenty years a member of Parliament. Sir Frederick says he has visited thousands of men since the beginning of the war and kept in touch with them afterward. The sum now paid is not, in his opinion, sufficient to sustain life.

"They have uncomplainingly gone through hardships and sufferings almost unparalleled in the history of warfare," he declares. "They have sacrificed what many of them value more than life itself; they have helped to save our hearths and homes from irreparable disaster, and a grateful country awards these pitifully aimed heroes a miserable pittance.

"I assert positively from my own knowledge that many of these men, just discharged from hospital, for whom plenty of good, nourishing food is a necessity if they are ever to hope to regain even partial health, would have had to break up their homes and be deprived of absolute necessities but for the timely assistance of the Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society, which help cannot be indefinitely continued."

A Government that pays well-to-do persons $6.25 a week for billeting a man, and the same for keeping a cavalry horse, ought to be able, according to Sir Frederick, to give its maimed fighters proper care.



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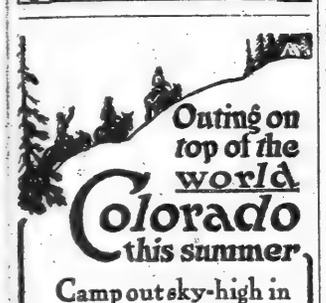
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Santa Fe

SWAM FOR HOURS ABOUT LUSITANIA

Michael G. Byrne Writes of Passing Through a Lane of Dead Bodies.

TAKEN INTO A LIFEBOAT

First Cabin Passenger Tells His Wife Thrilling Story of How the Liner Went Down.

Michael G. Byrne of 444 West Fiftieth Street, a retired merchant and an ex-deputy sheriff of New York County, who crossed on the Lusitania and succeeded in saving his life largely through his good swimming, said, in an account of the sinking of the steamer in a letter to his wife in this city:

"I saw there was no use getting into a life boat as they were not able to get them away. The water was now nearly on the boat deck and nearly all had left the ship. I heard the officers say it was all right, which they kept repeating all the time. Now the water was near my feet. In another minute I felt a chill, clammy feeling around my ankles, so in the name of God, I dived off and swam as fast as I could away from the ship with the terrible thought of being pulled down by the suction.

"Thank God, there was hardly any, so when I got about fifty or maybe 100 yards away I turned on my back and looked at her sinking foot by foot. A minute more and her bow was under water. Then it came to her first smokestack. When the water poured into it, there were a series of great explosions and I could see the water boil back out of the stack. The explosions are still ringing in my ears. Then came the next stack and that went under water, then the third. Then she seemed to slip about 200 feet suddenly and then the ship rose high in the air and she slipped down as if she was gliding down a greased surface. A great amount of steamer chairs, spars and galvanized boxes and heavy pieces of wood were floating around, the danger of suction being over.

Rowers Were Clumsy.

"I looked around for the nearest boat which was about 200 yards away from me. It was well filled and the men at the oars did not know how to row very good, so instead of making any progress, they were going round in circles. So I swam for it and made it, catching one of the ropes which was fastened to the sides and asked to be taken in, but was told it was now overcrowded; so I hung on for a while and then I pulled myself out of the water and one of the deck stewards, who was rowing, saw my face and said:

"'Oh, Mr. Byrne, I'm glad to see you.'

"I asked him to please pull me in, and three of them got me in. After a few minutes' rest, I took one of the oars and pulled with the rest of them. The bottom of our boat was lined with the unconscious women and with white foam all over their faces caused by the salt water which they had taken while in the water."

After telling how they had been picked up by a fishing boat and transferred to the steamer Flying Fish, Mr. Byrne continued:

"The first thing I did was to make for the fire-room, stripped off and hung my clothes on the furnace doors and helped to fire the boat, so as to keep my blood in circulation, which it did after about an hour and a half. I put my half-dried clothes on and went on deck and had a shake hands with most of the rescued. I was the only first-class passenger who knew enough to go to the fire-room.

"After landing at Queenstown, I turned my attention to my personal effects and found my stock. I first unpinned my little bag and pulled out my bank-notes all soaking wet and stuck together. I went to a fire-place and dried the outside one first and peeled it off and did the same with the others. I took out my little picture with the relic attached to it and kissed it for a quarter of an hour. My next move was for a chew of tobacco, but it was all soaked with salt water.

Through Lanes of Dead Bodies.

"I swam through lanes of dead bodies. The saddest sight was the bodies of the little children. I was in the water about two hours. I tell you that every one should learn to swim and there should be a law compelling steamship companies to have a passengers' drill with life-preservers on. Then they should be shown how to put them on and adjust them properly. I saw a lot of bodies in the water with life preservers away over their heads. They had neglected to tie the lower waist strap, or if they did tie it, they tied it too loosely, so when the water hit it, it carried it over their heads.

"There was no precaution whatever taken to safeguard the lives of the passengers. Here is one instance. The portholes were not even closed and if they had been closed I am sure she would have floated for perhaps an hour longer. You know the amount of water which can pour into those port holes. Or even if we were making twenty-five knots an hour, I don't think the torpedoes would have caught us. We were making only about fifteen miles an hour and it was easy to hit us.

"I forgot to tell you I saved my steamer cap. The waves knocked it off me several times, but I swam after it and put it on again. I also felt my rings getting loose on my fingers from the water so I took them off and put them in my pants pocket."

LAPLAND A FUNERAL SHIP.

Liner, Due Monday, Brings Bodies of Lusitania Victims.

The White Star Line announced yesterday that the Lapland, which is due here on Monday, has on board four coffins containing the bodies of Lusitnia victims, and one urn with the ashes of anotner.

The names of these are George R. Copping of Toronto, Mrs. Catherine E. Willey of Lake Forest, Ill., H. B. Brown of Buffalo, Miss Elezabeth Secombe of Boston and Mr. Lindsley or Lindsay, whose name does not apear on the revised passenger lists.

DENY BOMBS ON LUSITANIA.

Cunard Officers Ridicule Story of Steward William Smith.

Officers of the Cunard Line on duty on the Lusitania at the time ridicule the story of William Smith, a surviving steward of the torpedoed vessel, who says he found two bombs on Deck A of the liner just before she sailed on her last voyage. He said he found the bombs at 11 o'clock on the night of April 3, and, after throwing them overboard, notified Staff Captain Anderson.

Captain D. J. Roberts, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, said yesterday:

"I made my last round of the Lusitania that night at 12:30 A.M. In addition to the ordinary officers and inspectors that voyage, the Cunard Company sent Fred Prothero especially to see that no explosives were smuggled on board, as he was one of the experts in that department at Scotland Yard for years. We had two guards at the gangway to open every parcel taken on board the ship. Captain Anderson went to bed at 9:30. Smith was dreaming."

The officer who was on watch on the Lusitania from 8 to 12 o'clock denies the possibility of Smith finding bombs as he says he did.

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A PERILOUS CHRISTENING.

Russian Twins Baptized While Shrapnel Rained on Church.

The Vienna Extrablatt published recently the story of a baptismal ceremony held in a church that was under bombardment by the Russians at the time. The ceremony occurred near the Austrian battle line in Poland, and the article, as translated by the German Information Service, in part, reads:

"We were quartered in a peasant house in Russia, whose owner, at the beginning of the war had fled," says the report. "His wife, however, had remained and did everything possible to make our stay comfortable. One evening we returned very tired from the trenches, but yet with the pleasant expectation of finding a cup of warm tea in our quarters. We, however, were much surprised that the woman of the house did not appear all evening. The explanation came the same night when several of our doctors were hastily summoned. The peasant woman gave birth to twins, a boy and a girl.

"Three days later, while eating our noonday meal, the Russian woman entered in the dining room and requested that our Captains, Milajewic and Laetch, serve as godfathers of her children. The officers agreed to do so.

"Arrangements were at once made for the baptismal services that day, as our officers and soldiers had to go back to the trenches that night. An old orderly was sent to a neighboring town to buy infants' clothes. A priest was also summoned to baptize the children in the village church. Everything was ready for the baptismal ceremonies when, unfortunately, the Russians began to bombard our position. This did not disturb us. Although shrapnel were fling about, the infants were carried to the church, where numerous officers and soldiers had assembled. And under the rays of pocket lanterns the two little enemies held by the two Austrian officers were baptized. The priest performing the holy ceremony in impressive words referred to the chivalry displayed by the Austrian Captains holding the infants in their arms. The boy received the name of Milan, in honor of one of the officers, while the girl was baptized Jadwiga, after the wife of our commander. Each child received a present of a hundred Austrian crowns. Hardly had we left the church when Russian grenades struck the edifice."

GERMAN TRIBUTE TO U. S.

Correspondent Praises the Work of the Relief Commission in Belgium.

A German tribute to the great work being accomplished in Belgium for the relief of the suffering noncombatants of that country has been issued by the German Information Service. The author of the tribute, which apepared originally in The Voerwarts, is Dr. Adolf Koester of that paper, who states that, whereas a few months ago every shop window in Brussels displayed a picture of Mayor Marx, today Marx's picture is gone and in its place appears the picture of President Woodrow Wilson, while, he adds, "the Star-Spangled Banner is competing for first honors with the black, yellow, and red emblem of the Belgians."

"This great change," says the German writer, "is due to the fact that today the inhabitants of Belgium are almost entirely dependent upon the United States. The American Commission is not a purely American body rather an Anglo-American organization, which is supported not only by the Americans but in England and in other countries as well. The German Administration, of course, supports the American relief work with all the means at its disposal."

ARREST FLIRT IN THEATRE.

Hoxie N. Fairchild Accused of Annoying Miss Esther Swarts.

Hoxie N. Fairchild, a junior in the Columbia Law School and son of Jarvis R. Fairchild, manager of the American Book Company, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the Hamilton Theatre, 146th Street and Broadway, by Patrolman Lynch of the West 152d Street Station on the charge of disorderly conduct. The complainant was Miss Esther Swarts, 17 years old, of 530 West 145th Street, who came up to an usher during the progress of a moving picture show in the theatre and said that a man sitting in the seat next to her had been annoying her. The usher called Lynch, and Fairchild was locked up in the West 152d Street Station.

Fairchild stood well in his classes at Columbia and was a member of the Board of Editors of The Columbian, the monthly magazine of the undergraduates. He was popular among the undergraduates, and when the news of his arrest reached the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity house at 614 West 113th Street, where he lived during the college terms, his friends rallied to his support. When the case came up before Magistrate Marsh in Night Court about thirty-five Columbia students, many of them Fairchild's fraternity brothers, were present, as well as a number of girls from Morningside Heights. His father and mother were also on hand.

Miss Swarts said that Fairchild had sat down in the next seat but one, and that he had tried several times to attract her attention. He had attempted to nudge her, she said, and finally had written her a note, which was produced in court and read:

"What's your name? Let's talk."

She said that he had written her another note, but this could not be found by the girl or the usher, who hunted for it afterward on the floor.

After Miss Swarts and Patrolman Lynch had told the story of the arrest, Dean Frederick P. Keppel of Columbia took the stand and said that young Fairchild had always borne a good reputation at the university.

Robert Donohue, the defendant's attorney, then told the Magistrate that it was "only a friendly flirtation," and said that in the darkened theatre his client had not seen Miss Swarts very clearly, and had supposed she was much older than she really was.

Thereupon Magistrate Marsh told the defendant that he was discharged with a reprimand. His father and mother took him away in an automobile to their home at 133 West Eleventh Street.

GERMANY'S ANSWER DUE ON SATURDAY

Amsterdam Hears That It Will Be Couched in Very Friendly Terms.

MAY CHECK SUBMARINES

But Decline to Yield on the Principle Involved — Washington Looks for Concessions.

LONDON, May 25.—The following dispatch was received today by the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam:

"The German Government has asked America for a further delay of a week in its reply to the note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania. In all probability the note will be delivered at Washington on Saturday.

"It is stated in Berlin that the note will be couched in very friendly terms. On account of the recent Italian complications the feeling in Berlin regarding the United States is much more calm. Everything possible will be done to avert trouble. German submarines are to be instructed in accordance with this policy, although the note will explain that on principle Germany cannot openly stop submarine warfare."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Nothing has come to the State Department from Ambassador Gerard to indicate what position the German Government will take in its response to the American note. President Wilson made that fact known to callers today. It was the President's opinion that the German authorities were so occupied with the situation arising from Italy's entrance into the war that they had not had the opportunity to give thorough consideration to the American communication.

From other sources than the White House the information was obtained that such messages as Mr. Gerard has sent to the State Department give the impression that the officials of the Berlin Foreign Office are inclined to adopt a friendly attitude. On the basis of advices of this character the view prevails in certain official circles that the German reply will be conciliatory. But nobody here expects that Germany will concede all the suggestions made by this Government. It is coming to be believed, however, that the tone and character of the answer from Berlin will have a tendency to quiet any apprehension in this country that Germany will defy the United States and thus bring about a clash between the two Governments.

President Wilson's callers today found him unresponsive when they sought to obtain his views as to the situation produced by Great Britain's detention of merchant ships with cargoes consigned to ports of neutral countries contiguous to Germany. They managed to learn that he was of the opinion that if the United States sent a formal note of protest to Great Britain at this time, that action might be interpreted as a sign that the Government had weakened in its attitude toward Germany on account of the Lusitania disaster. This has been the understood position of the President, and while no further explanation was given, it is well known that he declined to listen to any suggestion that if Great Britain were called to account now because of the detention of American ships and cargoes, this Government could demonstrate that it was maintaining a strictly neutral position as between the warring combatants of Europe.

It was pointed out today that the British Government had not responded to the previous communication of the State Department on the detention of American ships and cargoes and that unofficial efforts are now being made to adjust the detention difficulties. The President today referred humorously to the differences with the British Government over interference with American trade as a chronic condition.

The United States has inquired of Great Britain through Ambassador Page to learn the meaning of the British Admiralty notice which specifies that neutral vessels must obtain permission to take the northern route around the British isles for Scandinavian countries.

Officials here are unable to understand why neutral vessels should be prohibited from any of the navigation routes lying outside territorial waters. The German and Austrian Embassies here are very much interested in the outcome of the inquiry, because they believe it affects the rights of neutral vessels on the high seas more than does the German war zone proclamation.

In Austro-German quarters here the new notice is interpreted as a prohibition of a large part of the high seas to neutral commerce by the laying of new British mine fields.

The following portion of the proclamation is not understood here:

"British and allied vessels wishing to use northabout route should apply to customs, and neutral vessels must apply for permission through their foreign representatives, and, failing such, proceed southabout. Sailing vessels from Atlantic to Scandinavian ports pass westward of Ireland and St. Kilda, thence Faroe Island to destination, passing northward by 50 miles of Shetland Islands."

Officials here not only wish to know why a distinction is made between British vessels and neutral vessels, why a 50-mile limit is placed outside the Shetland Islands, and whether new mines have been placed there.

HOLLAND SENDS A PROTEST.

Take Same Ground as America on the Lusitania Case.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, May 25.—The Government of the Netherlands has sent a note to Germany protesting against the sinking on May 7 of the Cunard steamer Lusitania by a German submarine.

The contents of this note are substantially the same as that in the American communication on the same subject.

The lives of several Dutch subjects were lost when the Lusitania was torpedoed.

ITALY AND OUR NOTE.

France Speculates on the Effect on Germany's Answer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 25.—There is considerable speculation here about the effect of Italian intervention on the German-American situation. The Liberte in an editorial says:

"It is now two weeks since President Wilson's note was sent, but Washington is still awaiting a reply. We are confident that Mr. Wilson will not accept an evasive answer. The tone of his note won't permit that. Meanwhile Ambassador Gerard advises Americans to leave Germany. Like Italy, America is determined to defend humanity's cause. Will the Kaiser renounce his previous attitude or, despite Italy, will he add another to his enemies?"

CANNON FOR ACTION.

Too Many Notes, His Comment on the Lusitania Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—Congressman Cannon of Illinois and twelve colleagues arrived here today from Honolulu. Mr. Cannon said he had not read the Government's note to Germany about the Lusitania.

"But," he added, "there are too many notes and no action."

Party lines, those arriving today said, remain unbroken on the question of free sugar. Most of the contingent said they favored additional fortifications on the islands.

Twenty-nine members of the Congressional party of 140 persons, which left several weeks ago for a tour of the islands, returned today.

ANGRY CROWD CHASES MAN ACCUSED BY GIRLS

Stones Reception Hospital Where Detective Had Taken Alleged Annoyer for Safety.

Ten-year old Marie Feher of 408 East 54th Street had accompanied her friend Helen Kuskay to Helen's home at 1,296 Avenue A last evening and was talking to her at the foot of the stairway before telling her good-bye when a poorly dressed man of middle age approached the two and asked them if a certain family still lived on the fourth floor.

When the girls said they knew no such person the man refused to believe them and persuaded the girls to accompany him to the flat in question, which was empty. After he had closed the door he seized Helen, but Marie got away and ran down stairs to the Kuskay flat on the third floor, where she told the parents of Helen of the strange man.

By the time they got into the corridor, however, the man was running down stairs, and the parents ran after him, gathering as they went a crowd which speedily numbered more than 200. They chased the man down East 70th Street, and when almost at the East River he ran into the arms of Detective Thomas J. Cherry. Cherry saw that the crowd was in an ugly temper, so he rushed the man into the Reception Hospital, and stood guard at the door while the hospital attendants took the prisoner out the side way and down to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station.

The crowd, afraid to rush Cherry as he stood in the door, vented its anger by throwing stones at the front of the hospital and broke several windows, but the reserves from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station arrived shortly and the mob drifted away.

When arraigned before Magistrate Marsh in the Night Court the prisoner said he was Frank Deunick of 1,193 First Avenue. He was held in $1,000 bail until Thursday morning pending investigation into his record, and is locked up in the Yorkville Court detention pen.

GIRL YELLS 'ROBBER' IN PARK

Actress Says "Boston Doctor" Tried to Take Gems in Hansom.

A man who said he was Irving Greenwald, a member of B. Greenwald & Co., importers of sheepskins, 417-423 Broadway, South Boston, was arrested last night on complaint of Miss Gertrude des Roches, who said she was an actress, of 1,066 Madison Avenue. The young woman said Greenwald, with whom she had gone for a ride in Central Park, tried to steal $75 from her purse and take a ring worth $100 from her finger. Max Weintraub of 183 Pearl Street, driver of the cab, was also arrested as an accomplice.

The young woman told Lieutenant Kauff of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station that she was introduced to Greenwald on Monday night at a theatre by a lawyer whose name was not disclosed. She dined with Greenwald at the Hotel Astor on Monday night and last night at the Martinique. Greenwald told her, she said, he was staying at the Martinique.

At last night's dinner she said that Greenwald, who had been introduced to her as a Boston doctor, received a telegram which he handed her to read. The sender asked Greenwald if he would accept membership on a commission that was going to Serbia to investigate typhoid fever conditions in that country, it being added that the Rockefeller Foundation was to finance the commission. At the police station Greenwald said he had received such a message, and admitted that it was a fake message sent to him for the purpose of "impressing" Miss des Roches as to his importance in the medical world.

After he received the telegram Miss des Roche said Greenwald said he would have to return to Boston, and suggested that they take a farewell ride in Central Park. She consented, and they walked to Thirty-fourth Street and took a cab driven by Weintraub. Soon after entering the park she said Greenwald attempted to rob her. She screamed and Policeman Newman came to her assistance.

At the station last night, Greenwald denied attempting to rob the young woman, and said he was prominent in Boston. He termed the fake telegram and the whole affair an unfortunate "lark."

At the Hotel Martinique it was said that a man had registered there as Irving Greenwald, but the management knew nothing about him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 25.—Irving Greenwald is a son of Benjamin Greenwald, head of the manufacturing firm of B. Greenwald & Co., 417-423 Broadway, South Boston.

The Greenwalds live at 344 Harvard Street, in a beautiful part of Brookline. When seen tonight the family admitted that Irving had been out of town, but when asked if they had heard of his arrest or taken any action toward his release, the telephone receiver was hung up.

PACKERS ARRANGE MEAT SETTLEMENT

Great Britain Will Pay Agreed Price for 31 Cargoes Seized by Navy.

AN EMBASSY AGREEMENT

Packers Sent There When They Appealed to State Department—Work Out Final Details Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Chicago beef packers have arranged with the British Embassy a satisfactory settlement of the differences arising from the delay in collecting for meat products shipped to Scandinavian ports and seized by the British Government. While the agreement is only unofficially announced, having been made with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Sir Richard Crawford, the British Embassy's commercial attaché, it is regarded as binding and was cabled tonight to the British Government by Sir Richard Crawford. It provides that the British Government shall pay the packers an agreed price for the meat products on the detained ships, thirty-one in number.

Details of the agreement, which is expected to lead to an amicable settlement of all differences between the packers and the British Government, will be worked out tomorrow at conferences to be held between Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Sir Richard Crawford, representing the British Government, and Arthur Meeker and Alfred Urion, representing the packers.

The State Department is taking no part officially in the adjustment of the packers' difficulties. Secretary Bryan said this afternoon: "The object of the packers is to expedite the hearing of their case before the prize court in London. The hearing of this case has been postponed, and they are unable to get it considered. The department will render such assistance as it can in expediting the case. No statement of possible action by the State Department can be outlined until after the conclusion of the conferences being held by the packers' representativs with the British Ambassador."

It is understood, however, that had not the packers reached an agreement with the British officials here the State Department would have taken the matter up diplomatically with the London Foreign Office.

Appealed to State Department.

After making an appeal to the State Department today, the packers concluded to attempt on their own initiative to adjust their difficulties through the British Embassy. They were urged to this course by Solicitor Cone Johnson and Special Advisor Chandler Anderson of the Department of State, with whom they conferred.

Messrs. Meeker and Urion, with Thomas Wilson, President of Morris & Co., headed the delegation of packers who went before the State Department. They were unable to see Secretary Bryan or Counsellor Lansing, but were directed to Solicitor Johnson and Mr. Anderson. To these representatives they stated their case. Summarized, their requests for assistance were:

Settlement by Great Britain for the cargoes of the four ships seized by the British Navy prior to the blockade of German ports, and payment for meat product shipped on twenty-seven other vessels seized by Great Britain since the establishment of the blockade.

Definition by the State Department, through understandings with belligerent countries, of international laws regulating payment for future meat product shipments on neutral vessels to neutral ports when seized by a belligerent.

Immediate opening of diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain for the adjustment of payments for cargies now before the prize court.

Mr. Urion, counsel for Armour & Co., who has just arrived from London and is to return there immediately, complained bitterly of the delays to which he had been subjected in England. He had been kept in attendance on the prize court since last January, he said, and this prize court announced recently a recess until late in the Summer. He explained, however, that he received most corteous treatment from the members of the court.

Difficulty Over Prices.

The great difficulty experienced by the packers with the British authorities was in connection with fixing the prices on the seized goods. The objection has been made that the contract prices urged by the packers as a basis of settlement may not be a fair price. While it is not asserted that this has been done, it is pointed out that any price could be fixed in a contract for such shipments in expectation of a seizure, and this price could be set up as a claim basis in a prize court. The British authorities will not establish such a precedent.

After hearing Mr. Urion, the State Department officials said they thought it likely that some amicable arrangement might be made through Ambassador Spring-Rice and Sir Richard Crawford. The packers were urged to go to the British Embassy, and Messrs. Urion and Meeker were deputized to represent the others in the packers' delegation. They were met cordially by the Ambassador and Sir Richard Crawford, and a basis of settlement was outlined after a short conference. Much gratified with the result the packers' representatives returned to the State Department later to notify Solicitor Johnson and Advisor Anderson and to arrange for a conference tomorrow after details had been completed with the representatives of the British Governmnt.

The packers, after a conference tonight, announced they would make no statement as to the outcome of their negotiations here until after the conferences tomorrow.

WOOL EMBARGO OFF.

Canada Will Ship Commodities Here After Receiving Assurances.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 25.—Canada has withdrawn the embargo against the exportation of wool to the United States, which was imposed soon after the outbreak of the war, it was announced here tonight.

Hereafter licenses may be obtained to take wool from Canada to the United States upon assurances that it will not reach enemies of the Allies.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Four Ships Leave Baltimore with Large Cargoes of Grain.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—The following ships cleared from here today for the war zone:

The Ella, Norwegian, for Aalborg, with a cargo of grain.

The Lord Antrim, British, for Belfast, with a general cargo and grain.

The Perley, British, for Bordeaux, with a cargo of grain.

The Usher, British, for Glasgow, with a general cargo and grain.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 25.—The Italian steamship Vega sailed from here today, for Cagliari, carrying 156,000 bushels of wheat for the Italian Government, valued at $241,318.

ARGENTINE CELEBRATION.

Embassy Observes 105th Anniversary of Republic's Independence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The 105th anniversary of the independence of the Argentina Republic was celebrated at the Argentina Embassy, with one of the most beautifully appointed afternoon receptions Washington has ever known. The presence in Washington of many visitors from the Latin-American States and the popularity of the Argentina Ambassador and Mme. Naon brought to their new Embassy on New Hampshire Avenue the most brilliant company of the Spring season.

The host and hostess received together at the head of the stairs leading from the large reception hall to the drawing room. The Argentine flag, blue and white in stripes of equal width with a golden sunburst in the centre stripe, which flew from a staff over the embassy, was repeated in miniature in the hall and again in the drawing room. There was also a splendid floral decoration throughout the embassy.

Counselor of the embassy and Mme. Quintan, Carlos Acuna, the First Secretary; Colonel Eduardo Rayband, the Military Attaché, and Eduardo Racedo of the embassy staff assisted.

Secretary of State Bryan entertained at breakfast today, when the company included among others the Ambassador from Chile, the Ambassador from the Argentine, Dr. Amaro Cavaicanti of Brazil, Luis Izquierdo, Mr. Villanueva and Gonzalo Vergara Rulues, all of Chile; Samuel Hale Pearson, Ricardo Aldao, V. Villamil, all of Argentina; the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor; Andrew Peters, Robert Lansing, William Phillips, John Barrett, and Dr. Rowe.

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JAPAN AND CHINA CONCLUDE TREATIES

Signing Ends Negotiations That Once Threatened War, Except Over Reserved Group V.

KATO CALLED A TRAITOR

Savage Attack on Foreign Minister In Japanese Parliament Over Outcome of Parleys.

PEKING, May 25.—Two treaties between China and Japan, together with thirteen notes, were signed this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Chinese Foreign Office. This act brought to a conclusion the negotiations which had been going on since last January, when Japan, shortly after the fall of the German position of Kiao-Chau, presented her demands to China.

Lu Chang-hsiang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, signed for his Government, while Eki Hioki, the Japanese Minister to China, signed for Tokio. Thus the discussion of Japan's demands are at an end, save for the five articles reserved for future argument

The first treaty signed to day deals with Shantung and the second with South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. The only difference between the terms of the ultimatum sent by Japan to China and the treaties signed today is the substitution of one for another mining right in South Manchuria.

The Japanese endeavored to secure other alternations, notably the omission of the words south and eastern before Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, respectively, as well as the substitution of the words 'Liao-tung Peninsula for Dalny and Port Arthur, but the Chinese representatives fought for and obtained a strict adherence to the terms of the ultimatum, with the exception noted.

Japan has lodged against China heavy claims for the injuries to Japanese subjects and the damage done to Japanese shops in Hankow recently by Chinese mobs.

The concessions granted to Japan have to do largely with industrial operations in China, particularly in regard to railroads and mines. China also engages not to cede or lease to any third power territory in specified districts.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Tokio dispatches to the Japanese Embassy today announced the signing of the treaties and notes with China. Embassy officials believe that the notes deal with features which might better be treated as a matter of diplomatic understanding than be included in a treaty.

Dispatches from Tokio saying Japanese newspapers did not understand the necessity for the American note to Japan and China stating the presumption of the United States that the new treaty between Japan and China would not conflict with American rights brought forth the explanation from high official quarters today that the step was merely of a legal nature, placing on record the understanding of the American Government of the recent parleys and formally setting forth its expectation that nothing in the treaty would contravene any treaties between the United States and China or the territorial integrity of China or the principle of the "open door" or freedom of commercial opportunity in the Far East. Officials here pointed out further that no legal difficulties were expected; the State Department merely undertook to file a "caveat" broad enough to preserve American rights and claims hereafter.

TOKIO, May 25.—In the House of Representatives today, while Foreign Minister Kato was explaining the Chinese situation, a member of the Opposition arose and called the Foreign Minister a traitor. Saburo Shimada, President of the House, ordered the member to apologize. This the member did, but his act was immediately followed by a violent combined attack of the Opposition on President Shimada on the charge of having exceeded his powers. The incident finally was referred to a committee.

There is uneasiness in Tokio because of the receipt of private reports that the anti-Japanese agitation is spreading through South China. There are fears of renewed rioting at Hankow.

ALIEN LAND LAW AN ISSUE.

Two California Women Fight Mortgage Foreclosure by Japanese.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 25.—Fighting foreclosure proceedings instituted by N. Oka, a Japanese, Mrs. Mary Leet and Miss Clara Walter set up the claim in the Superior Court today that under the California alien land ownership law Oka cannot own land in this State and therefore cannot take from them a lot given as security for a $1,500 mortgage loan.

The women contend that under the treaty between the United States and Japan citizenship is withheld from Japanese and that no one not entitled to citizenship has the right to lend money.

The court ordered the case submitted on briefs, while the treaty and the California land law are to be studied in all their bearings on the case.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—Raymond Benjamin, Chief Deputy State Attorney General, said today that a Japanese could foreclose a mortgage on real property, as in the case of N. Oka at Los Angeles, but could not buy in the property at the foreclosure sale. Mr. Benjamin said there was no legal barrier to a Japanese loaning money.

TWO GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

Jury Convicts Them of Planning Panama Canal Fraud.

PITTSBURGH, May 25.—Dennis K. Bullens and David J. Simpson, on trial for conspiracy in the United States District Court in connection with alleged Panama Canal frauds, were found guilty this morning. Samuel M. Wetmore, jointly accused, was acquitted.

The defendants, who were employes of the Carbon Steel Company, with James E. Lacy and Henry Lutz, also employes of the Carbon Steel Company, it was alleged, conspired to furnish steel of inferior quality for use in the locks and gates of the Panama Canal. According to testimony submitted by United States District Attorney Humes, the men conspired to "doctor" steel of an inferior quality so that it would pass the tests of the Government inspector.

The case was first tried last November, but resulted in a disagreement. The case against Lacy was nolle prossed and Lutz, on account of illness, was held for trial later.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEN YOUR FEET ACHE

From Corns, Bunions, Sore or Callous Spots, Blisters, New or tight shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes, will give instant relief. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Don't go to the California Exposition without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease. It makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. *Don't accept any substitute.* For FREE sample address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

QUESTIONS CLEARY SEARCH.

Controller Complains to Governor of Sheriff's Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 25.—Expressing his distrust of the intentions of Sheriff Larry W. Serven of Rockland County, and declaring that "there exists in that county a situation of public corruption unparalleled as far as is known in any other county in the State," Controller Eugene M. Travis, in a letter to Governor Whitman today, urged him to take action to insure a more effective search for William V. Cleary, former Town Clerk and Democratic boss of Haverstraw, who was acquitted several months ago of the murder of his son-in-law, Eugene Newman.

Controller Travis says that Sheriff Serven is not prosecuting the search for Cleary as he should. The former Town Clerk is sought because of disclosures showing gross irregularities and a large shortage in the poor funds which Cleary handled. Warren Basley, Overseer of the Poor, and Josiah Felter, Supervisor, both political followers of Cleary, were indicted on May 8 as a result of these disclosures, and it is generally supposed that an indictment was found against Cleary, too. A warrant for his arrest has been in the hands of Sheriff Serven since that time.

Sheriff Serven, according to the Travis letter, has admitted to Deputy Controller Warren I. Lee, who made the investigation for the Controller's Office, that no reward has been offered for Cleary's apprehension, nor have detectives been placed on his trail.

"Persistent reports come to this office that Cleary has been seen recently in Jersey City, and that he is at present not far from New York," said Controller Travis in his letter to the Governor. "Since his indictment he has been seen openly on the boardwalk at Atlantic City."

It is expected that Governor Whitman will take some action before his departure for San Francisco tomorrow afternoon.

VETOES 152 MEASURES.

Governor Kills Many Bills in Final Round-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 25.—In disposing of the last of the thirty-day bills Governor Whitman vetoed 152 measures, including the bills referring to the claims of Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, Warren B. Hooker, and counsel, stenographers, detectives, and others who served in connection with the Harry K. Thaw extradition proceedings.

The Governor also vetoed these measures:

Senator Mills's bill to make it a misdemeanor to blacken boots for pay after 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoons except in hotels.

Senator Hewitt's bill to make the Albany Post Road between Yonkers and Mount Pleasant, in Westchester County, a State highway.

Senator Burlingame's ripper bill to terminate the term of office of the Kings County Public Administrator, and providing for the appointment of his successor by the Surrogate, County Clerk and District Attorney.

Assemblyman Arnts's bill providing for the sale of unused canal lands by the Commissioners of the Land Office to cities for public purposes. Syracuse has an abandoned strip through its city by reason of the change of the route of the reconstructed barge canal, which it desired for commercial and park purposes.

Senator Hamilton's bill for two transfer tax assistants in the Bronx.

Senator Brown's bill to exempt property of free libraries from taxation.

Senator Mills's bill relative to the appointment of clerks in the New York Surrogates' office.

Senator Waters's bill to amend the stock corporation law to change the rate of tax to be paid by corporations on capital stock whose shares are of no designated monetary value.

Senator Patten's bill providing for an additional County Judge in Queens County.

FIFTY DIE ON A STEAMER.

The Maximiano Errazuris Strikes a Reef and Sinks.

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 25.—Fifty persons were drowned today when the Chilean steamer Maximiano Errazuris struck a reef and sank.

The Maximiano Errazuris was a vessel of 1,186 tons and 240 feet long. She was built in 1872.

WEST PESSIMISTIC IN MEXICO REPORT

President's Special Commissioner Found No Faction Capable of Dominating Country.

WILSON STICKS TO POLICY

Content to Let Military Situation Develop Further Before Making Any Change.

WASHINGTON, May 25. — President Wilson does not contemplate any change of Mexican policy as a result of the report by Duval West, his special Commissioner, who recently returned from an investigation. The President told callers today that Mr. West had not suggested an embargo on exports of war munitions from the United States into Mexico.

President Wilson said Mr. West had orally supplemented written reports made during his investigation in Mexico, and that while Mr. West had given him much information, no change in the Administration's attitude was contemplated.

Mr. West is understood to have reported pessimistically as to the ability of the various factions, pointing out that none seemed to have the element requisite to dominate the country and bring peace.

As he impressed the Mexican leaders with the necessity for safeguarding the lives of foreigners and their interests, and the Washington Government within the last few months has been able to obtain protection for foreign interests, the disposition of high officials now is to allow the military situation as between the factions to develop further before putting into effect any change of policy.

CLOSES FAMOUS RESORT.

Carranza Strikes at Plotters Against His Authority.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, May 25.—The café widely known as the Diligencia Portales has been ordered to close and the city loses one of its chief attractions. More revolutionary plots affecting all Central America and large business deals were made around its coffee tables than at any other spot in Mexico. The Government decided to suppress the resort, as it has found that a number of plots were hatched there.

General Obregon reports that the artillery and cavalry of General Villa is en route to Aguascalientes, and that the Constitutionalists have advanced to Leon.

VERA CRUZ FEARS ATTACK.

Revolutionists Near Carranza Capital Are Getting Bolder.

GALVESTON, May 25.—The playing of searchlights around Vera Cruz every night and the increased garrisons in the outer fortifications have given rise to fears that General Carranza's headquarters may be attacked, according to word received here today from Vera Cruz.

Bands of revolutionists opposed to Carranza have been drawing closer, and in shooting at and looting trains in and out of Vera Cruz have been growing daily bolder. Meantime preparations have been made for a possible move of General Carranza to a haven of safety on the Island of San Juan de Uloa, in the harbor of Vera Cruz. For months he has occupied quarters in the lighthouse in the mainland 300 yards from a Mexican transport. He seldom has ventured from the lighthouse.

Stories of distressing conditions in the interior of Mexico are brought to Vera Cruz. At Jalapa crowds of women recently filled the plaza, and after begging that the revolution be stopped, paraded the streets clamoring for food. Foreigners have been obliged to relieve the suffering. The agent of an American coffee house was asked for a forced loan of 15,000 pesos. He refused, but instead donated 2,000 pesos.

An irregular mail service between Vera Cruz and Mexico City for the benefit of foreigners has been arranged by John R. Silliman, special representative of the State Department. The mail is to be taken by train to Puebla, and thence by agents of the Brazilian Minister by automobile to Mexico City.

CARRANZA APPEAL TO WILSON.

Emissary Writes to President, Urging Recognition.

Louis Rougmagnac, an emissary authorized by General Carranza to seek aid for the Constitutionalist Party in the United States, has sent an open letter to President Wilson, in which, after commending the President's action in the European crisis, the emissary says that the motto of the United States in reference to the peoples of Europe is "For Humanity's Sake." He then goes on to say that while the President is applying this motto in Europe "it has seemed to me as though the great President of the United States could better live up to the true spirit of his motto by applying it equally with the same good-will to this neighbor passing through such a terrible crisis and whose name is Mexico."

After reviewing the causes that led to the present conditions in Mexico and proposing the names of those who, in his opinion, ought to manage the affairs of the country, Senor Rougmagnac ends by suggesting that it is the proper time for the President "to extend your hand to your neighbor and say: 'You have suffered enough. I am going to still further prove my true conception of our duty to humanity. And you, free States of Mexico that neutrally have awaited my decision, here it is. I recognize, until the new general elections (which you and I will supervise) the authorized successor of the Madero program, and I authorize by my approval the reconstitution of the Mexican Government. I give Mr. Carranza the means of assuring peace in Mexico. In a word, I contribute a new proof of my good will toward all peoples, and under the motto I have adopted for my Government and my country we consecrate ourselves wholly to do all that lies in our power in the name of and for humanity.'"

JOINS SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN.

Woman's Democratic League Enters Fight for the Vote.

The Woman's Democratic League of the State of New York at its first annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Knickerbocker decided that, as there was no active work for its party just now, it would devote its energies for the time being to the campaign for woman suffrage.

The President, Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, presided, and Mrs. Charles D. Hirst gave a summary of the work of the league since its organization.

Campaign work will begin with meetings in all parts of the State. Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell started a subscription list for expenses with a check for $100, and nearly $1,000 was raised immediately. Mrs. Harrison Gray Lamson was appointed Field Secretary, with authority to organize branches of the club through the State and to hold suffrage meetings in its name.

The following nine Directors for the ensuing year were elected: Mrs. Harrison G. Lamson, Mrs. Frances H. Alvahall, Mrs. Elizabeth Ashley, Miss Helen Courtois, Mrs. C. D. Baldwin, Mrs. Samuel Schiff, Mrs. J. G. Quinn, Mrs. Leon Polachec, and Mrs. de la Roche.

Body Drifts in Three Rivers.

A body found floating off Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, was identified yesterday at that of Albert Johnston, a salesman, of 15 East Twenty-first Street, Manhattan. He was drowned off Dyckman Street in the Hudson several days ago, and the body evidently had floated down the Harlem River into the East River.

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

MEN'S SHIRT SALE

16,800 Newly Made GIMBEL Shirts In THE Event of the Season at

85c

9,650** of the Shirts Would Regularly Sell for **$1.50
5,000** of the Shirts Would Regularly Sell for **$2.00
2,150** of the Shirts Would Regularly Sell for **$2.50

Cut Over GIMBEL Patterns—Full and Accurately Sized and Bearing the GIMBEL Label. Made with Centre Plait and Five Pearl Buttons. Plain Bosoms, Soft Cuffs. The Handsomest Collection of Patterns and Colorings We Have Ever Offered—Even at Full Prices.

Imported Woven Madras — *Russian Cord Madras*
Silk Striped Fabrics — *Mercerized Cotton Pongee*
Mercerized Crepe — *Domestic Madras*
Silk Front Shirts — *Tennis or Golf Shirts*

We bought the piece goods remaining after three leading shirt manufacturers had finished their season's business—as far back as January. These they made up to our order for this particular event.

Today, There Will Be Shirts Selling Such as GIMBELS Has Never Seen Before

Shirts grouped according to size.
Extra selling space. Extra salespeople.

For the Benefit of Men Who Go to Business Early, the Sale Will Begin at 7:30 A. M.

Every convenience for the business man who wishes to secure his Decoration Day supply of Shirts without delay. **Main and Rear Cross Aisles.**

Arnold, Constable & Co.

IMPORTANT EVENTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY

Noteworthy Specials for Men

Shirts

SHIRTS FOR SPORT WEAR—The very newest models in basket, birdseye and plain cheviot, also other desirable weaves. *Value $2.00, $2.50.* — 1.45

PURE SILK SHIRTS—New assortments in neat, fancy, black and white and bold striped effects. *Value $5.00.* — 3.15

Hosiery

PURE SILK AND FIBRE MIXED—Recommended for extra wearing quality; a full range of sizes and the most desirable plain colors. *Regularly 38c pair.* — 25c

PURE THREAD SILK—With lisle foot, strongly reinforced. Our celebrated ACCO brand. *Regularly 50c pair.* — 39c

Ties

IMPORTED FOUR-IN-HANDS—Of fine printed foulards in fancy allover designs and most fashionable summer colorings. *Very specially priced* — 50c

WINDSOR TIES — For negligee and sport wear, of plain and two-tone grenadine; also polka dot crepes. *Very specially priced* — 50c

Six Other Special Items in Men's Furnishings

SUMMER PAJAMAS—Of pure silk mull in white and colors; also fancy mercerized fabrics in a variety of patterns; high grade finish. *Regularly $2.95 and $3.50.* — 1.95

FRENCH RATINE BATH ROBES—In various colors and brocaded self designs; suitable also for beach wear. *Regularly $10.00.* — 4.95

TRAVELING BATH ROBES—Of fine, lightweight mercerized fabrics in plain and fancy colorings; can be packed in very small compass. *Regularly $6.50.* — 4.95

FRENCH CAMBRIC NIGHT SHIRTS—Of excellent quality cambric, cut on generous lines and neatly trimmed; V neck. Sizes 17-18-19-20. *Regularly $1.00.* — 50c

PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—Of superior quality, with ¼ or ½ inch hem. *Regularly $3.00 dozen.* — 2.10

NAINSOOK athletic UNDERWEAR—Unusually well made and properly proportioned garments; knee drawers and sleeveless coat shirt. *Regularly 50c garment.* — 40c

500 Women's Blouses

200 dainty Summer models in crepe de chine and Tub Silk, also Jap Silk in black and white, discontinued models. *Regularly $4.50* — 2.95

300 Tub Blouses in embroidered organdie, crepe voile and embroidered voile, including a few discontinued styles. *Regularly $1.50 and $2.00* — 95c

250 Silk Petticoats

50—the latest models in chiffon taffeta in pompadour effects and fashionable plain shades. *Regularly up to $9.75* — 5.50

200—Comprising a sample line of summer styles in taffeta and peau de cygne in stripes, pompadour and plain colors. *Regularly $3.75 to $6.25* — 2.75

350 Army Blankets

200 exceptionally durable all wool blankets in khaki color, suitable for outdoor sleeping or camping. *Regularly $5.25* — 3.75

150 Army Blankets—pure wool, with special high grade soft finish, in leaf brown, with border. *Regularly $6.00* — 4.75

200 Silk Sweaters

"The Ardsley," an entirely new and particularly smart model, with belt, patch pockets and turnover cuffs; in Rose Provence, Killarney and blue. *Value $19.50* — 14.50

"The Strand," a favored Summer model of art silk, in the two-tone combinations of black with white, green, rose and blue; also red with green or grey. *Value $7.75* — 4.85

Opportune Specials for Women and Misses



200 "Roseberry" Raincoats

In Tan, Navy and Black; all sizes from 14 years to 44 bust.

Regularly 8.75 *$12.50*

Made from the famous *Priestley "Cravenette"*

Light weight, silky fabric, thoroughly rainproof and dressy enough for general utility wear.

250 Summer Dresses

Presenting Exceptional Values at These Prices

Dotted Swiss, tissue and voile in a charming assortment of newest patterns and dainty colorings. — 3.65

Dainty hand embroidered frocks of fine white voile with white or colored satin girdles. — 8.65

Afternoon dresses of fancy voile, smartly trimmed in white or contrasting shades — also with satin girdles. — 5.60

Dressy gowns of fine white batiste, elaborately hand embroidered and lace trimmed, wide satin girdle. — 14.50

1000 Pairs Silk Gloves

Smart, two clasp gloves of superior quality, with double finger tips, in black, white, pongee and battleship grey. *Value 75c. pair* — 45c

High grade, 16 button length pure silk gloves, double finger tipped, in black and white with Paris point stitching. *Regularly $1.25 pair* — 90c

8000 Pairs Women's Hosiery

Pure thread silk of very superior quality and desirable weight in black or white; strongly reinforced; double silk garter tops. *Regularly $1.50 pair* — 95c

Extra fine silk lisle Hose, of Summer weight, in black, white and tan; strongly reinforced. *Regularly 50c. pair* — 35c

1600 Pieces Women's Underwear

Undervests of fine Swiss ribbed lisle gauze in sizes 4, 5, 6; soft, elastic and of unusual wearing quality. *Regularly 35c. each* — 23c

Union Suits of fine ribbed gauze, silk trimmed; no seam at side, and reinforced; tight or lace trimmed knee. *Value 75c.* — 45c

100 Traveling Bags

High grade, full size bags of best tan cowhide; with leather lining and brass locks and trimming. *Value $7.50* — 5.50

200 Women's Silk Umbrellas

Of crisp black taffeta, serviceable and smart in appearance; handles include natural, mission and sterling trimmed. *Value $3.25* — 2.25

UNUSUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF 18,000 Yards

Dress Silks, Wash Silks and Foulards

The weaves include the most fashionable of the season, selected from our regular stock and marked

33⅓ to 40% Below Usual Price

PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS—23 inches wide, in various fashionable patterns and colorings. *Regularly $1.00 yard.* — 68c

WHITE HABUTAI SILK—27 inches wide; washable and appropriate for blouses, negligees and underwear. *Regularly 75c yard.* — 65c

CREPE DE CHINE—40 inches wide, of superior quality, in fashionable day and evening shades. *Regularly $1.50 yard.* — 95c

BLACK TAFFETA—35 inches wide; lustrous soft finish. *Regularly $1.25 yard.* — 78c

BLACK TAFFETA—35 inches wide; highly lustrous chiffon finish. *Regularly $1.50 yard.* — 95c

BLACK TAFFETA—39 to 40 inches wide, finest grade of imported chiffon taffeta, unusually brilliant lustre. *Regularly $2.25 yard.* — 1.38

Broadway & 19th Street

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Pride of Place

As one of "The World's Makers of Things," since 1845, Mark Cross, through its excellence, has held pride of place in the march of Civilization.

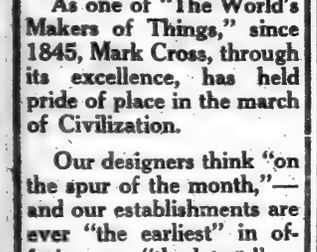
Our designers think "on the spur of the month,"—and our establishments are ever "the earliest" in offering you "the latest."

The Cross "Belmont Park" Hand Bag



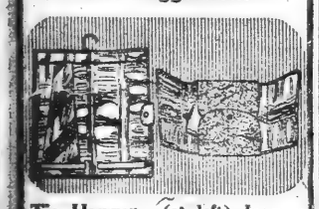
Hand Bag—(shown open and closed) Made in exquisite white kid-skin, or white, black or colored Mocha leathers; with handle, and ornament of leather or checked silk, and lining of black and white striped or colored silks. Also in blue or black moire-and-satin-checked silk, with colored silk linings. Fitted with attached silk purse, and mirror with hair-pin pocket at back and pin cushion around edge; 7 inches deep. $9.50
Monograms, to order, from $2.00

Cross Suit Case



Suit Case—Of black enamelled duck cloth, flowered cretonne lining, pocket in cover, tie-tapes to secure clothing. Basswood box frame, hand-sewn leather binding, nickel mountings. Lock and key fastening, 24 or 26 inch size.
Specially priced..... $4.75

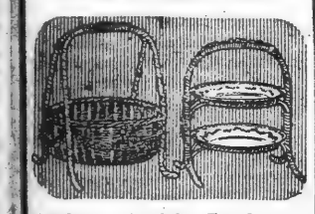
Gift Suggestions



Tie Hanger—(at left) In new "Frosted" Morocco leather, silk lining; folding design, bar at top and strap fastenings at base to secure ties; 14 x 6¼ inches, folded $5.50

Handkerchief Case—(at right) In new "Frosted" Morocco leather, silk lining, folding design; side flaps, and end flaps with gilt fastenings; 7 x 7¼ inches, folded. $5.50

Cross Wickerware



Basket—(at left) For fruit or rolls—closely woven white enamelled wicker, with tinted rose-festoon mounting; 9 inch diameter, 12 inches high..... $6.00

Serving Stand—(at right) For sandwiches, etc.—white enamelled wicker, tinted rose-festoon mounting, fitted with two Royal Worcester plates, flower-festoon pattern; 9 inches wide, 11½ inches high $7.50

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
NEW YORK — 484 Fifth Avenue (at 37th Street); 253 Broadway
BOSTON — 148 Tremont Street
LONDON — 89 Regent Street
Dealers Throughout the World

WOULD CALL WILSON TO SPEAK AT ALBANY

Eisner's Motion Causes Stir in Constitutional Convention and Is Sidetracked.

SUFFRAGISTS ARE UNEASY

Fear Confusion Over the Referendum This Fall—Mrs. Blatch Questions Marshall's Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 25.—The Constitutional Convention was startled today by a resolution extending an invitation to President Woodrow Wilson, "the most distinguished historian of the American people," to make an address at the celebration on June 15 of the 700th anniversary of the signing of the Magna Charta. The resolution was offered by Mark Eisner, who recently was appointed an Internal Revenue Collector.

The resolution took President Root, and ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, who is the Floor Leader, by surprise. Mr. Eisner is a Democrat. The Republican majority has already made plans for the celebration, which leave the President entirely out of the reckoning, and contemplate on oration by Mr. Root, who is regarded by many leading Republicans as the strongest man who could be named by the Republicans to contend with Mr. Wilson for the Presidency in the campaign next year.

Mr. Wickersham moved that the resolution be referred to the special committee, headed by Tax Commissioner Martin Saxe, which is arranging the program for the celebration. Mr. Eisner took exception and wanted the convention to take final action on his resolution right away. This brought Lemuel E. Quigg to his feet.

"The committee has already given some consideration to this matter," said Mr. Quigg. "There is a feeling that the President of the United States should not be embarrassed at this time by being asked to attend celebrations. The President of the United States should be let alone."

"It is my intention to press this resolution in the near future," said Mr. Eisner, "but I withdraw my motion for immediate consideration, feeling that there can be no possible objection to the resolution and hoping that there will be some report from the committee in the not too distant future."

"Oh, undoubtedly," said Mr. Quigg, with a quizzical smile.

William Barnes took his seat in the convention today after an absence of five weeks, caused by attendance at the trial of his libel suit against Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. There was no rush on the part of his fellow delegates to condole with Mr. Barnes over the adverse verdict returned by the jury. There was an air of aloofness about Mr. Barnes, too. Mr. Wickersham pressed forward and greeted the former Republican State Chairman effusively. Patrick W. Cullinan of Osmwego, an old-time Republican politician who occupies the seat adjoining that of Mr. Barnes, bent over and talked in an undertone with his neighbor on one or two occasions while the session was in progress.

Suffragists Are Worrying.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the woman suffrage leader, appeared in the Assembly Chamber while the convention was in session. Mrs. Blatch said that she and other leaders in the suffrage movement were not altogether satisfied with the way things were going. At a recent hearing they urged upon the convention their plea that nothing be done to interfere with their proposed amendment to Section 1, Article 2, which will be submitted to the voters this Fall from the Legislature, and which if adopted would give women the right to vote.

Under the provisions of the present Constitution any proposal submitted by the convention would take precedence over a proposal coming from the Legislature. Other difficulties have arisen with reference to an effective method of making the legislative proposal, if adopted, applicable as an amendment to the revised Constitution. Louis Marshall recently sought to meet this situation by providing for an amendment which would leave no doubt that the legislative proposal should be deemed amendatory of the new Constitution.

Mrs. Blatch said she feared that Mr. Marshall's proposal would not have the effect he thought it would, and that some lawyers had expressed themselves as in agreement with her contention. Mr. Marshall, on the other hand, contended that his proposal would do all that he claimed for it and that the best proof was that it followed the lines of an amendment he had proposed in the last Constitutional Convention with regard to additional judges for Kings County, which had proved effective.

Quotes as Marshall's Plea.

"We are afraid Mr. Marshall is mistaken," said Mrs. Blatch. "The Constitution which was in force at that time afforded greater freedom in the matter of submitting future amendments than does the present one. We are going to seek legal advice and if our fears are borne out we will come back here for another hearing when we may have a proposal to submit in accordance with our own views on this question."

President Root sent this resolution to the Committee on Suffrage today:

Resolved, That any action of the convention in respect to the exercise of the right of suffrage ought to be so ordered that there will be no interference with the effective submission of the amendment prepared by the Legislature to grant the right of suffrage to women.

"That is all right as a declaration of good intentions, for which we are quite ready to give Mr. Root and all the leading men in the Constitutional Convention the fullest credit," said Mrs. Blatch. "We are not questioning their good faith. What we want now is somebody to show us a method by which our rights can be fully safeguarded and the legislative proposition, if adopted at the polls, can be incorporated beyond doubt in the new Constitution, in accordance with the platform declarations of all the leading parties last Fall. Senator Root's resolution falls short of doing that."

J. Sidney Bernstein, Democrat, of New York, presented to the convention today a proposal for a unicameral Legislature to be known as the Senate, to be composed of two members from each Senate district, elected one for two and one for one year in the 1916 elections, and for two-year terms afterward.

Ex-Justice Albert E. Gladding of Chenango introduced a proposal making the Court of Appeals a division of the Supreme Court. The judges would be designated by the Governor, not elected as at present.

Ray B. Smith, Republican, from Onondaga presented a proposal providing that every law imposing a direct tax shall distinctly give the amount of money to be raised.

At a hearing before the Judiciary Committee, Judges Wadhams and Rosalsky of the Court of General Sessions appeared in support of the proposal presented by ex-District Attorney Olcott of New York, contemplating the merging of the Court of General Sessions and its jurisdiction into the Supreme Court.

8 LOST ON WRECKED BARK.

The Bertha, Carrying Wheat for British Army, Abandoned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA May 25.—The bark Bertha, bound from Portland, Ore., to Falmouth, Eng., with wheat for the British Army, has been wrecked on Quners Reef, forty miles north of Old Providence, and her Captain and seven of the crew are missing. News of the disaster was brought by the British bark Reliance, which arrived at Colon today, bringing the mate and nine of the crew of the Bertha, who were rescued.

The Bertha passed through the canal on April 27.

Reception to Chinese Delegates.

The Mayor's committee for the reception of the Chinese honorary commercial delegates to the United States has been advised that the delegates will arrive in this city on next Tuesday morning. A meeting was held at the City Hall yesterday to discuss arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates. Chairman William C. Breed said there will be a reception of the delegates at the City Hall shortly after they arrive. There will be a number of receptions arranged by business men.

New Lecturer on History at Cornell.

Hendrik Willem Van Loon, author of several historical works, including "The Fall of the Dutch Republic" and "The Rise of the Dutch Kingdom," has been appointed Lecturer in History in Cornell University. His course will include a "History of Russia" and "History of the Netherlands." Mr. Van Loon is a graduate of Cornell and has lectured there as well as at Yale, Columbia, and other universities. He served as a war correspondent in Antwerp during the siege and in Germany, and this Summer he expects to return to the front to gather material for war lectures.

CITY BREVITIES.

Edward Silverman, 30 years old, who runs a hardware store, 334 Broome Street, was arrested yesterday by Customs Inspectors Farley and Wilson, for having smuggled goods in his possession.

Clara Trueman, 17 years old, of 121 West 138th Street, was arrested last night for felonious assault on the complaint of William Leishman, a City Marshal, who said she struck him with a club when he tried to serve a writ.

John Lagatta, 35 years old, an artist, 68 Roosevelt Avenue, Astoria, was arrested last night for recklessly driving his automobile at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. He was fined $25.

John Carr, 668 Lexington Avenue, and John Ferris, Arverne, L. I., were held in $1,000 bail each yesterday by Magistrate Krotel, on complaint of P. G. Bernardes, who said liquors they sold to him with a saloon at 911 Eighth Avenue, were almost wholly water.

Joseph Goldstein, a butcher, 18 Ludlow Street, and George Newman, a clerk, 217 Madison Street, were arrested yesterday for having narcotics in their possession.

Charged with having pawned a diamond ring, valued at $380, belonging to Miss Gertrude T. Massom of 142 West Sixty-fifth Street, Herbert T. Harden, collector for a milk company, 1,364 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Krotel in the West Side Court.

The contract for the construction of Section 2 of the Culver Rapid Transit Line in Brooklyn was awarded yesterday by the Public Service Commission to Oscar Daniels Company for $863,775.

New 88-Note
PLAYER-PIANOS
A limited number of Player-Pianos of different styles and woods, formerly selling up to $600, will be closed out TODAY ONLY $390
Free Music Roll Privilege
CONVENIENT TERMS OF PAYMENT
Brand New PIANOS
A far better piano than can be secured elsewhere for less than $300; especially selected for tonal quality and fine veneer, in mahogany and oak. Today only $190
$5 Down and $5 Monthly
OLD PIANOS Taken in Exchange.
KNABE
WAREROOMS 5th Ave. & 39th St.

FOUNDATION FORMED TO AID ENGINEERING

National Societies League to Promote Research and Professional Interests.

START WITH $250,000 GIFT

Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland, Noted Telescope Builder, Provides the First Donation.

The Engineering Foundation, which it is hoped will do in engineering research work for humanity similar to that being done in general fields by the Cleveland, Carnegie, Rockefeller, and Sage Foundations, was organized yesterday at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, by the United Engineering Society, which represents the national organizations of electrical, mining and mechanical engineers, and is acting in co-operation with the national organization of civil engineers, the combined bodies having more than 30,000 members.

The Foundation is the first of its kind which is devoted to research work in engineering lines and to the promotion of the interest of the engineering professions, and it starts with a gift of $250,000 from Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland, Past President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and builder of the largest telescopes in the country. The gift is to be used "for the benefit of mankind through fostering engineering research."

That the Foundation was to be started with this endowment was known among engineers, and when the Foundation organized it found already on hand a large number of applications from those who wanted the use of some of the funds for research work. On account of the number of applications and the incomplete form in which many of them were received a schedule of requirements with which applicants will have to comply is being drawn up by the following committee, which was appointed to consider the applications: Dr. A. R. Ledoux, Past President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Chairman; J. Waldo Smith, Chief Engineer of the Board of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity; Dr. M. I. Pupin, Professor of Electro-Mechanics in Columbia University; Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute of Technology.

The members of the committee were chosen from the board which was selected at yesterday's meeting to administer the trust. Its other members are Edward D. Adams, banker; Gano Dunn, President of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation; Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Dr. Charles Warren Hunt, Secretary of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Charles E. Scribner, chief engineer of the Western Electric Company; Jesse M. Smith, Past President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and Benjamin B. Thayer, President of the Anaconda Copper Company. The officers of the Foundation are Gano Dunn, Chairman; Edward D. Adams, Vice Chairman; F. R. Hutton, Secretary, and Joseph Struthers, Treasurer.

The Board sent a telegram to Mr. Swasey expressing appreciation of his gift and pledging itself to carry out his aims. Mr. Swasey, who is considered to be the foremost builder of telescopes in the world, was born at Exeter, N. H., in 1846, and worked in shops at Hartford, Conn. In this part of his career he invented machines which perfected several processes. In 1880 he move to Cleveland, and entered into partnership with Worcester R. Warner for manufacture of machine tools and astronomical instruments.

The first large telescope which the firm designed and erected was that at the Lick Observatory, which was put up in the Winter of 1887-88 under Mr. Swasey's personal supervision. This was such a success that the Government gave him the contract for the telescope at the United States Naval Observatory and later the firm designed and built the 40-inch telescope, the dome, and the elevating floor of the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis. Among Mr. Swasey's principal inventions outside of telescopes are a dividing engine for automatically graduating circles and a depression position finder.

Mr. Swasey has been President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Cleveland Engineering Society, and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain and the British Astronomical Association, and a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honor in 1900.

SUICIDE SCARE IN THEATRE.

Girl Said She Took Poison, but Doctor Couldn't Find Trace of It.

Detective O'Riordan of the Second Branch Bureau was in the Regent Theatre, 383 Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon when he saw a girl topple from her seat and ran to her. In the crowd about her was Miss Alice Shields, 17 years old, of 649 Second Avenue. She was excited and exclaimed to Riordan:

"Lillian's taken poison. She says George Ramayon gave it to her and she swallowed it."

O'Riordan questioned all hands then and learned that Miss Shields, with Lillian Lang, the same age, who lives at 330 East Thirty-third Street, and May Lang, five years old, had gone to the theatre together. There Lillian had left her seat to join Ramayon, a mechanic, twenty-three years old, who lives at 208 East Thirty-fifth Street, and whom Miss Lang's parents know as her sweetheart. When Lillian fell from her seat Alice ran to her and told the detective Lillian had told her of the poison.

O'Riordan called Dr. Young from Bellevue Hospital and arrested Ramayon. The surgeon examined the girl, but said there was nothing the matter with her and left. A few blocks from the theatre she collapsed, however, and Dr. Young, recalled, took her to Bellevue this time, though he said he could find no traces of poison.

She was recognized at the hospital as the girl who had been brought there on last Jan. 13, when she said she had taken bichloride of mercury tablets by mistake. The doctors could find no trace of poison then and she was discharged on Jan. 19. Ramayon was a patient at the hospital when the girl was brought in, having influenza, and was discharged on the same day.

SAYS ROCKEFELLER CAN HELP MINERS

Would Rather Appeal to Him Than to Public, W. L. M. King Tells Industrial Commission.

CLASHES WITH WALSH AGAIN

Protests Against "Distorting" of His Testimony and Makes Appeal to the Other Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—W. L. Mackenzie King, Director of the Industrial Relations Department of the Rockefeller Foundation, resumed his testimony before the Industrial Commission today, and again clashed frequently with Chairman Walsh, who was questioning him. Chairman Walsh attempted to confine the answers of Mr. King, and the witness frequently protested to the other Commissioners.

Mr. Walsh sought to make a record of what Mr. King had done for American labor. Both the witness and Commissioner Weinstock wanted to know the object of the line of questioning, but the Chairman emphatically refused to explain.

"I am not on the stand," he said, "and I must decline to be questioned."

Walsh questioned King as to his investigations in Colorado, but the witness insisted that his investigations were confidential and he could not make public any of his information. He insisted he had seen representatives of both sides of the Colorado struggle in his effort to be absolutely fair.

The Chairman insisted that the "people must have the facts."

"What do you mean by the people?" asked the witness.

"I mean the American people," said the Chairman, "whose public opinion would be the greatest factor in improving conditions in Colorado."

"The will and conscience of young Mr John D. Rockefeller is more powerful in Colorado than any other force that can be brought to bear at this time," said King.

"You think that the will and conscience of Mr. John D. Rockefeller is more powerful than the wills and consciences of all the American people to bring about a change of conditions in Colorado?"

"That is not just what I said," replied King. He protested against his testimony being "distorted."

"Now you have given your opinion of me," replied the Chairman, "and I do not intend to give my opinion of you here, no matter how insulting your comment may be I shall treat you exactly as I treated John D. Rockefeller, Jr."

When the air cleared, King explained that he was "speaking as a practical man of a practical situation."

"I mean to say," he continued, "that if I wanted to improve conditions in Colorado, the man I would go after would be John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He could do more in one year along that line than efforts to focus public opinion on the situation could do in several years."

Mr. King said he could definitely fix responsibility for the Colorado strike, and he expected to report his findings where they would have the best effect. He suggested that he should like to give his recommendations privately to Chairman Walsh.

Ivy Lee, a Director of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, told the commission that if he had been responsible in Colorado for the policy of the company toward its employes he would have allowed the men to meet the operators and officials of the company to state their grievances and confer on remedies. He declared that it was his impression that the Committee of Miners, which met the Committee of Operators two months after the strike was begun, did not represent the miners.

The idea of Manager Bowers that to meet these men would have meant recognition of the miners' union, Mr. Lee did not think was true. He said that such conferences were of the first importance in the settlement of labor difficulties. When asked what he would do as a Director if called upon to adjust differences with the workmen, Mr. Lee said he could not say, because he was simply a qualified stockholder for the purpose of being a Director.

The Rev. Eugene S. Gaddis, former sociological superintendent of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, took the stand to deny statements made by Manager Bowers, who had charged him with trying to get all the Catholic mine Superintendents and the teachers at the camps removed.

The Commission has practically concluded its hearing of witnesses in the Colorado strike and tomorrow will begin an investigation of the Porto Rico labor troubles, where the workingmen have made charges of favoritism against the Government.

FAKE HOLD-UP TO GET A KISS

Brooklyn Man Frightened Girls with Pistol Made of Glass.

The barrel of a revolver, gleaming in the electric light as it was leveled at them, halted Gertrude Lasker of 101 Bedford Avenue and May Herney of 95 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, near their homes when they started for a stroll at 10:30 o'clock last night. A young man who flourished the dangerous looking pistol cried:

"Hold up your hands while I kiss you."

The screams of the young women brought Patrolman McAllister, who lunged at the man. They went to the pavement with a crash that broke the young man's "revolver" into many pieces. Then it was discovered he had only a tinsel-covered glass pistol. The prisoner said he was John Tauber, a tailor, of 200 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn. He was charged with disorderly conduct.

Are you tired and weak—do your eyes lack lustre? Hoff's Extract will make you strong and healthy and your work will become play.
Johann Hoff
Send for Booklet.
Elsner Mendelson Co.
60 West St., New York

Six Girls
left penniless! But they had one asset besides their charm and beauty. It was one of those big, luxurious Adirondack camps, all filled up with modern improvements.
What Did They Do?
Romance isn't the word for it! Along came six eligible young men—but you'd better read it for yourself.
THE SEVEN DARLINGS
By GOUVERNEUR MORRIS
Illustrated by HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS



"There are subtle delicate sound-tints that mirror the very timbred character of each orchestral instrument."

There are tones unvoiced till now in your records

WHAT are these dumb voices—never before sounded?

They are rich, vibrant tone-depths that give the noblest character to music.

They are subtle, delicate sound-tints that mirror the very timbred character of each orchestral instrument.

No phonograph ever wakened these "Sleeping Beauties" in records—"till the Vocalion came."

The Vocalion publishes them to the ears as they *are*—delicately soft or deeply vibrant. It *develops* them through its wonderful new tone-producing Sound Box. It *preserves* them through its remarkable Symphonetic Horn—by which tone-leaks or tone-clouding are rendered impossible.

And it enables you to vary on a record—through its exclusive and epoch-making Graduola device—any phrase or passage you wish. Just in fact, as the artist himself varies his performance—though without interfering with his technique.

Yes, it is truly a miracle of Science and of Sound, this Vocalion. We invite you to try one of your own records on it. You will be welcome any day. We will be amply repaid by what we believe will be your friends' impression of it when they hear you discuss it.

Sold at as low as $90—on a small down payment and terms as easy as $5 a month. Produced in various exquisite styles—each a mirror of correct furnishing taste.

The Aeolian-Vocalion
"IT CALLS FORTH HIDDEN BEAUTIES FROM YOUR RECORDS"
THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, 29-31-33 WEST 42nd STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES
The Vocalion is made only by the Aeolian Company, makers also of The Steinway, Stech, Wheelock, Steyvesant, Stroud and famous Weber Pianolas—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world.
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J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Next door at the Fountain

Trustees' Sales
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SAVE MONEY!
There's No Better Way To Do So Than By Attending These Sales.

Prices have been deeply reduced in all departments of our two buildings. Only a few of today's specials, which you may safely take as specimen values, are printed here.

(Because of the remarkable success of these sales, we cannot guarantee to fill Mail and Telephone Orders.)

1,000 Men's Blue Serge Suits
$10 to $15 All-Wool Blue Serge Suits—sizes 38 to 52; sale price $8.95
$17 to $22.50 Hand-Tailored All-Wool Blue Serge Suits—sale price $12.75
$30 Hand-Tailored Blue Serge Suits—(Martins Sons & Co. imported guaranteed serges); finest linings; all sizes in this sale; sale price $18.75

Men's $3.50 Terry Cloth Bath Robes $1.95
Men's $5 to $6 Pure Silk Satin Striped Negligee Shirts—newest patterns $2.95
Men's $1 to $1.50 Negligee Shirts—fine woven shirtings and percales; soft or laundered cuffs 59c
Women's 50c Fancy Boot Silk Hose—white and colors; full fashioned; pair 29c
$1.25 White Pique Wash Skirts—2 pockets; button in front 79c
$1 Night Gowns and Petticoats—nainsook and cambric 65c
69c Umbrellas for Men and Women—sale price 45c
$1.19 Silk Parasols—plain colors 98c
29c Tin Cap Jelly Glasses—12 ounce; sale price, doz 19c
85c Colonial Iced Tea Glasses 45c
$1.25 (7-Piece) Kitchen Bowl Sets—Dutch delft design 85c
$2.98 (15-Piece) Cereal Sets $1.98
30c Window Screen Frames—42x42 inches 20c
32c Wooden Framed Screens—24 inches high; 23x37 inches extension 23c
39c Wooden Framed Screens—30 inches high; 23x37 inches extension 27c
$21.50 Refrigerators, Side Icer Style—44 inches high; ice capacity about 75 lbs. $13.75
$22 Refrigerators, Side Icer Style—46 inches high; ice capacity about 95 lbs. $14.75
$3.50 Quartered Golden Oak Pedestal $2.45
$10 White Enamel Dresser—with four drawers $7.45

Men's 25c and 35c Black and Tan Hosiery—(seconds of a well-known guaranteed brand); pair 12c
Boys' 25c to 50c French and Domestic Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers 19c
Men's 50c Athletic Nainsook and Madras Shirts and Drawers; also Open Mesh Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers 29c
Men's $1.50 to $2.50 Sample Straw Hats $1
Men's $5 to $7.50 Panama and Leghorn Straw Hats $3.45
Boys' $4.50 All-Wool Navy Blue Serge Suits—knickerbocker trousers; Balkan Norfolk models; sizes 7 to 17 yrs. $3.45
Women's Fine Sweaters—Zephyr or Worsted; white oxford, maroon, tan; sizes 34 to 46; formerly to $6.50 ..... $3.49
Women's $2.50 and $3 Peggy Colonial Pumps—Gun-metal calf and Patent Leather; Cuban Louis heel; all sizes and widths $1.75
Women's $5 "Foot-Mould" Side Lace Shoes—best colors; Goodyear welted soles; all sizes; sale price $2.95
$12 Birdseye Maple Desks for Women $8.25
$20 Golden Oak Double Door Bookcases $13.95
$20 Birdseye Maple Dresser—with 22x38 French plate mirror $14.25
25c Rubber Mats—14x22; sale price, each 16c
45c Fibre Matting—extra quality; 36 inches; yd 29c
50c to 65c Plain and Figured Ingrain Carpets—yd 29c
75c Bungalow Rush Mats—size 26x42 ..... 45c
95c Bungalow Rush Mats—size 28x45 ..... 57c

ALL CHARGE PURCHASES MADE DURING THE REMAINDER OF THIS MONTH WILL BE ENTERED ON BILLS RENDERED JULY 1ST.
If you are not a Charge Customer, you can enjoy the convenience of a charge account by applying to our Department of Accounts.

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon —Single Stamps in the Afternoon.

LAWYERS ADVOCATE 10 TO 2 CIVIL VERDICT

New York County Association Votes for an Amendment of State Constitution.

DIVIDED OVER BARNES JURY

Proposal to Increase Salaries of Supreme Court Justices Overwhelmingly Defeated.

The New York County Lawyers' Association voted almost unanimously at a meeting last night at the Hotel Astor to recommend that the Constitution of the State be amended so that the agreement of ten out of twelve jurors will be sufficient to bring in a verdict in a civil case.

The action of one man in tying up the jury in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit was used as an argument for and against the change. Ex-Justice J. F. Daly said that the moral of the late libel suit was that verdicts should be rendered only when a jury was unanimous.

"How much more satisfactory it must have been to the defendant in that case," he said, "to know in the end that every man in the jury was in his favor. The moral value of a verdict would be very much diminished if the winner knew that one man in the jury thought that he was wrong.

"Let me ask Justice Daly," said Julius Hilbern Cohn, "how he would have liked it, when he was on the bench, if he and his associates were to be imprisoned until they all agreed upon a decision. If it would not be pleasant for jurors, it would not be pleasant for Justices. The purpose of the proposed change is to limit the harm that can be done in jury trials by a crank or a man who has been corrupted.

"The case at Syracuse lasted for weeks and cost thousands of dollars. The whole proceeding was nearly brought to nothing by one juror who wished to impose upon the court his opinion as to how the costs should be divided. Suppose that juror did not in the end prove amenable to reason, as Justice Daly has put it; or, to be more accurate, suppose that imprisonment had not compelled him to reason.

Corruption in Juries.

"Why should one man be given such powers? For another thing, we know that a street railway company in this city made it a practice in suits brought against it to obtain disagreements by corrupting one or two members of the jury."

"I beg pardon," interrupted John F. McIntyre, "we know nothing of the kind."

"I have mentioned no names," said Mr. Cohn, "but evidence in support of what I say has been submitted to the Appellate Court and on that evidence a lawyer has been disbarred.

"We all know that ten of the twelve jurors are usually right, and I believe that such a change in the Constitution would go very far to eliminate the effect of prejudice or improper influence in the jury room."

Ex-Judge Edgar M. Cullen, who presided, put the question. Only two or three voted against the resolution. The recommendation of the association will be forwarded to the Constitutional Convention.

A resolution proposed by the Board of Directors which would remove from the Legislature the restriction against increasing the salaries of Supreme Court Justices was debated next.

"It seems to me," said John S. Clancy, "that, since the Supreme Court Justices now receive such large salaries for such little work, this proposed change is very ill-timed. I don't believe that the voters of this State are much impressed by the argument that Supreme Court Justices are either underpaid or overworked. In short, I think that it would be a nefarious proposition to permit the Legislature to increase the present very large salaries of Justices during their terms in office."

Other speakers argued that to allow the salary of a Supreme Court Justice to be increased during his term in office would tempt Justices to play politics for increases in salary, and would lead to favoritism in the granting of increases. An overwhelming vote was cast against the resolution.

There was a hot debate on the question of the abolishing by Constitutional amendment of the present system of having referees appointed case by case and of substituting an appointed corps of referees or masters to serve with regular salaries.

Clash Over Refereeships.

As it was proposed originally, the amendment would have given the Appellate Division the power to designate referees from this class to hold trial terms of the Supreme Court. John S. Clancy charged the Board of Directors had proposed this to create virtually new appointive Supreme Court Justiceships.

"This is an attempt to revive the scheme of appointing Justices, which we cast into the scrapheap at the last meeting," he said. "This is an attempt to put one over on us." Ex-Judge Cullen stopped Mr. Clancy and admonished him not to indulge in personalities. Other speakers urged that if the referees could try cases, it would mean the new positions would be used for "consolation prizes" to give away to men who had run for the Supreme Court bench and had been defeated.

Others argued that the referee system, as now constituted, resulted in enormous waste, in the exercise of political influence on Justices to get them to appoint men with "pulls" to serve as referees, and that it was a vicious practice to have litigants forced to pay the fees of the referees.

That part of the amendment which would have the newly created referees hold trial terms of the Supreme Court was voted down. The amendment, as finally endorsed, provided for regular salaried masters appointed by all the Supreme Court Justices of their Districts, these referees to discharge the present duties of commissioners in condemnation proceedings.

A resolution from the Justiciary Committee was proposed indorsing for reelection Supreme Court Justices Samuel Greenbaum, John Proctor Clarke, Francis B. Delehanty, and Clarence B. Shearn, and Municipal Court Justice Edgar J. Lauer. Discussion was cut short by ex-Judge Cullen's discovery that the by-laws forbade the indorsement of candidates except at meetings when more than 750 members were present.

The association passed a resolution in favor of consolidating the Court of General Sessions with the Supreme Court. Another resolution passed favored the establishment of a Court of Claims, which would have exclusive original jurisdiction in claims against the State.

MORE NEEDED THAN MUSIC.

Borough President Stirs East Siders on Floating Baths.

A meeting to protest against the closing of the six floating baths was held in Public School 91, Stanton and Forsyth Streets, last night, and a committee was appointed to attend the Board of Estimate hearing next Friday. Dr. Samuel Kaufman presided.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks was the principal speaker. Others who spoke were Assemblyman Meyer Greenberg, Harry H. Schlacht, Lorne Barcley, director of the Social Centre Department of the People's Institute, and Louis Diment. President Marks said that last year 1,054,000 people took advantage of the public baths. The appropriation required for their maintenance is $22,000.

The original objection of the Health Department, Mr. Marks said, was overcome by sealing these baths in an inclosure and keeping them filled with Croton water. He said the baths should be provided for before money was spent on public music recitals.

Mr. Marks also went to 82 Second Avenue, where the League of Foreign-Born Citizens discussed the bath situation, and adopted resolutions to be sent to the Board of Estimate.

TELL OF DRUGS IN PRISON.

Convicts' Evidence Holds Curry, Former Blackwell's Guard.

Martin Curry, a former keeper at the penitentary on Blackwell's Island, charged with being the go-between in the drug traffic on the island, was held in $2,500 bail yesterday in the Yorkville Court by Magistrate House.

The principal witnesses against the prisoner were Edward Darden, an inmate of the penitentiary, and his wife Mary, a prisoner in the Raymond Street jail, on a charge of shoplifting. Mrs. Darden said she paid Curry $15 to take morphine to her husband. William Josephs, a trusty, said Curry gave him a package to deliver to Darden. Darden corroborated this testimony.

John Sherman, a prisoner, whose cell was not usually inspected because he had supervision of a tier of cells, said that when it was suspected that drugs were being smuggled, a general inspection was ordered. Darden threw into his cell a package of morphine. The investigation that folowed led to Curry's arrest.

DE VINNE LEFT $1,426,000.

Noted Printer Bequeathed Most of His Estate to Son.

Theodore Low De Vinne, who was the head of the De Vinne Press, left a net estate of $1,426,643 when he died on Feb. 16, 1914, according to the appraisal filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller. To the son, Theodore B., is bequeathed $1,374,642 outright, and remainder interests in certain life trusts created for the benefit of others.

Two sisters of the testator, Emma E. and Frances De Vinne, receive a life estate in $15,000 each; two grandchildren, Grace and Charles D. De Vinne, receive $7,500 each, and Daniel S. De Vinne, brother of the decedent, receives $7,000. There are a half dozen smaller bequests.

The assets include stocks and bonds aggregating $619,993, of which $287,895 was in stock of the printing concern. There were mortgages totaling $354,555, and bank deposits amounting to $42,639. The realty consisted of the residence at 300 West Seventy-sixth Street, appraised at $75,000, and a one-fourth interest in 393 to 399 Lafayette Street, valued at $63,000.

ARCHITECTS AS PAINTERS.

Columbia Graduates' Work in Allied Branches of Art on View.

An exhibition of water colors, oil paintings, pastels, etchings, plaster casts and art photographs, all the work of practicing New York architects who are graduates of the Columbia School of Architecture, was placed on view yesterday in the Avery Library of Columbia University. The exhibit, which is the second of the kind at Columbia, is designed to show what the graduates have accomplished in allied branches of art.

There are more than 150 works in the collection, representing the output of thirty or more graduate architects. The exhibitors include Chester A. Aldrich, William A. Delano, James Monroe Hewlett, Julian C. Levi, W. C. Francis, Arthur Ware, W. A. Boring, Ernest F. Tyler, Herbert Congdon, James Perry Wilson, Professor A. D. F. Hamlin and his son, Talbot Hamlin. The exhibit will be open daily until June 15.

BECKER DOOMED TO DIE IN CHAIR

Continued from Page 1.

der the influence of some news gatherers, signed and verified a statement somewhat inconsistent with his testimony upon the trial.

This statement he now repudiates, as being different from what he understood it to be; and at the close of his affidavit in opposition to the motion he says: "I testified to the truth in everything that I said upon the Becker trial, and I do not want to change or take back anything that I have said, and if I am called upon as a witness again I will tell the same things because they are true."

Important as Marshall's testimony admittedly was to the prosecution, the decision points out how the weight of his mere words was little compared to their connotation in connection with the testimony of Harry Vallon, for the testimony of each bore out that of the other in a way to indicate strikingly that, clever as they might have been, Rose and the others could not have invented the story of the Harlem murder conference. On this point the decision reads:

Proves Murder Conference.

Accepting the testimony of Marshall as true, it shows that the defendant and Rose were together at a specified locality in Harlem (124th Street and Seventh Avenue) on the night of June 27, 1912, at a time, however, when they might naturally and properly be there—the defendant for the purpose of supervising a raid by his squad upon a negro gambling house in the neighborhood and Rose on account of his intimacy with Becker and association with him in similar enterprises.

The evidence, however, concerning the Harlem conference as a whole is much more convincing than it was on the first trial. The date, which was then uncertain, is now fixed as being the 27th of June. Marshall was certainly present at the raid then made by defendant's squad, and his presence becomes very significant when considered in connection with Vallon's testimony on the first trial. Vallon then said, in narrating the circumstances of the Harlem conference:

"Lieutenant Becker told us he was going to raid a crap game that night, and there was a little colored boy on the other side of the street, and he called him over and spoke to him. We stepped aside, Rose and I, and by the time he got finished talking to this boy, Webber came along."

This mention of the colored boy by Vallon seemed then to be only an unimportant incident of the Harlem conference; but in the light of subsequent developments it tends strongly to prove that Vallon himself must have been there and therefore could have participated with the others in the alleged murder plot. It is difficult to see how Vallon would or could have mentioned the colored boy's presence then unless he himself had been present.

The decision shows how Becker's connection with the murder was further corroborated by the testimony of Second Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty, to whom Becker lied when he denied having had communication with Rose after the murder, and of Charles Plitt, whom Becker warned "above all things keep away from Times Square tonight, (the night of the murder) and keep that under your belt," adding when Plitt asked if it were about Rosenthal, "Perhaps; never mind. Do as you are told. Be able to prove an alibi. You will learn more tomorrow and will then understand." But it was Marshall's testimony, the testimony of his one-time stool pigeon, which dealt the heaviest blow to the former Police Lieutenant.

Finds Trial Fair.

The decision devotes considerable space to consideration of this corroboration, after briefly reviewing the facts of the murder, and declaring that the first judgment of death was reversed because Becker did not have a fair trial and continuing:

The judgment now under review is not assailable on that ground—the composition of the briefs illustrates the comparative importance which is attached to the power of the Court of Appeals to deal with the facts in reviewing a capital case. Of the 540 pages which make up the brief for the appellant, 391 pages are devoted to a consideration of the facts, while 111 pages are occupied by a discussion of the facts in the District Attorney's brief of 180 pages.

Turning to motive, the decision says:

It has often been said proof of the existence of a particular motive is not essential to establish the guilt of a person accused of crime, but when the existence of a particular motive is suggested it becomes exceedingly important to inquire as to the probability or possibility of its having been the actuating cause of the crime.

A cogent argument in favor of the defendant in this respect merits consideration. It is said that, inasmuch as Rosenthal had just taken steps to make public his charges against the defendant by offering them to a prominent New York newspaper, Lieutenant Becker must have known that any attack upon Rosenthal at that time would almost certainly be attributed to his agency, and, therefore, that a man of his intelligence, however inimical he might be to Rosenthal, would not have permitted a murderous assault upon him at a juncture when the circumstances would almost unerringly point to him as the author of the crime.

The sum and substance of the argument is that it is impossible to believe that Becker would have been so foolish as to order or induce the murder to be committed at a time when he himself would almost certainly be the one man in the City of New York who would be suspected of complicity therein.

Criminal Tendency to Blunder.

This was a proper matter to be considered by the jury and we must assume that they considered it. It cannot be laid down as matter of law that a jury is bound to hold that a specified event has not occurred because its occurrence involves unwise or foolish or blundering conduct on the part of the accused person.

Indeed, the propensity of criminals to blunder has long been recognized as a characteristic of great vrue in the detection of crime. The criminal reports of England and this country are full of cases in which guilt has been fastened upon the defendant by reason of the omission of some slight precaution or the commission of some apparently insignificant act which would have seemed almost impossible in the case of a person of ordinary common sense.

Extensive as is the power of review vested in this court on an appeal from a judgment of death, the law does not intend to substitute the conclusions of fact which may be drawn from the evidence by seven Judges for the conclusions of fact which have been drawn from the evidence by twelve jurors, unless we are clear that the view of the facts taken by the jury is wrong. It is our duty to affirm, if the trial was fair and without legal error and the verdict was not against the weight of evidence. We are to see to it that the trial was fair and that there was sufficient evidence within recognized rules of law to support the verdict; this done, the responsibility for the result rests with the jurors.

No Reason to Interfere.

Guiding our action by these established principles of criminal procedure in capital cases, we do not feel justified in interfering with the verdict.

Stating that the killing of Rosenthal by the gunmen was not controverted, the decision declares there is nothing to indicate that "the gunmen were actuated by any personal hostility toward the man they killed," and it becomes a question of who instigated Rose and the others to cause the murder to be done—whether it was Becker or the gambling fraternity who feared Rosenthal's disclosures also. And being brought thus to what the decision calls one of the most important questions presented by the appeal, that of the corroboration of the testimony of the accomplices implicating Becker, it continues:

Of course these accomplices were very bad men; accomplices in murder always are; but it is almost a truism in criminal law that if the testimony of bad men were absolutely rejected, many murderers would escape the punishment which they deserve.

Analyzing, then, the testimony of Marshall, Dougherty, and Plitt, and noting the failure of the defense to call as a witness Moe Cohen, the chauffeur said to have driven some of the conspirators to the murder conference, the decision takes up "one of the assignments of error most earnestly pressed upon our attention," the refusal of Justice Seabury to admit the dying declaration of Dago Frank Cirofici that so far as he knew Becker had nothing to do with the murder. The decision declares:

It may be observed that the influence of approaching death might be very different in the case of an innocent victim of crime from what it would be in the case of a guilty murderer condemned to die. Unless numbers of innocent men have suffered capital punishment in this country, many criminals have gone to the gallows with a lie on their lips.

The existing rule, with its strict limitations, has been introduced into India, where it appears to have worked badly, according to Mr. Justice Stephen, who says: "I have heard that in the Punjab the effect of it is that a person mortally wounded frequently makes a statement bringing all his hereditary enemies onto the scene at the time of his receiving his wound, thus using his last opportunity to do them an injury. A remark made on the policy of the rule by a native of Madras shows how differently such matters are viewed in different parts of the world. 'Such evidence,' he said, 'ought never to be admitted in any case. What motive for telling the truth can any man possibly have when he is at the point of death?'"

Shapiro's Evidence Valid.

The decision upholds the introduction of the testimony of Willie Shapiro, who drove the gunmen to the murder, and of Mrs. Lillian Rosenberg, widow of Lefty Louie.

Shapiro testified that one of the gunmen said, as they approached the Hotel Metropole: "Leave him turn around. Becker has the cops fixed up. Everything is all right."

Mrs. Rosenberg testified to the division of a package of money among her husband and the other gunmen in her apartment. Rose having previously testified that Webber had given Becker $1,000 to pay off the gunmen, the decision says:

It certainly would not be a violent inference from Mrs. Rosenberg's testimony that he (Lefty Louie) divided this blood money with his associates on the occasion mentioned. Where a conspiracy to kill involves the employment of hireling murderers, the proof is not necessarily so limited as to exclude all evidence after the killing.

The decision then takes up specifically each of the twenty points raised by counsel for Becker in their appeal, many of them being technical questions of the law. In answer to the charge that certain affidavits in the record "make it a matter of very strong inference that the highly objectionable newspaper accounts emanated from the office of the District Attorney," the decision, first finding that no injury was done to Becker, states:

The case would be quite different if the record disclosed any substantial foundation for the suggestion that the District Attorney or his agents were responsible in any way for any publications by which it was sought to influence the outcome of the trial. Such misconduct would not only merit the severest reprobation, but would be a good ground for summary removal from office.

Of Justice Seabury's conduct of the trial the decision, replying to the charge that "the facts and law were arrayed and marshalled in a way highly inimicable to defendant's rights and wholly devoid of any serious and anxious desire for their preservtion," says:

"The most sedulous mare to preserve the rights of the defendant was manifested not only in the charge, but throughout the whole trial, and the assertion seems both unwarranted and undeserved."

Verdict in Keeping with Law.

In concluding, the decision says:

"We desire that the views which led us to affirm this judgment shall be made unmistakably clear. Doubtless, a very strong argument can be made in favor of the defendant, based upon the inducement of the avowed accomplices to swear falsely, their opportunity to fabricate evidence, and the lack of conclusiveness in the corroboration.

"All this, however, was a question for the jury with whose determination we are not justified in interfering unless we can say that it was plainly wrong—which, as already stated, we cannot say.

"Therefore, unless the rules of law which have heretofore governed the disposition of criminal appeals are to be changed merely because there might have been a refusal to convict on this evidence, we think:

"1. That they required the submission of the issues of fact to the jury.

"2. That the case was fairly and impartially tried.

"3 That no errors of law were committed prejudicial to the defendant; and

"4. That the verdict cannot be deemed to be against the weight of evidence or against law within the meaning of Section 528 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

"It is not our duty to try the case over again upon the printed record. We have not seen the witnesses. We are deprived of the aid furnished by their appearance, demeanor, facial expression and manner of testifying. These advantages the jury enjoyed; and there being sufficient evidence in quantity and quality to take the case to the jury, their verdict, in the absence of any of the statutory grounds for reversal, is conclusive even upon the Court of Appeals."

NEWS AWES DEATH HOUSE.

Silence Follows Father Cashin's Visit; Becker Says Nothing.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., May 25.—Charles Becker received the news without showing emotion this afternoon when First Deputy Warden Johnson of Sing Sing went to the death house to tell him that the Court of Appeals had refused another trial. Becker was silent for a time, and when he did speak it was not of himself, but of his wife. He was fearful only of the effect the news would have upon her.

Deputy Warden Johnson went to see Becker a little before 5 o'clock. He had sent word that he was coming as soon as newspaper men brought the first news.

"I believe Becker had a presentiment the court's ruling was against him," said Deputy Warden Johnson. "There was nothing in his face to indicate that he had hope when I approached him. I think he began to lose hope as the day wore on because favorable action would have been known earlier than unfavorable action.

"I told Becker the Court of Appeals had refused to grant him a new trial, and of course he naturally looked disappointed, but he didn't say anything at first. He waited for a long time and seemed to be thinking deeply. Then he spoke of his wife.

"Finally I told him there were several newspaper men waiting outside for a statement, but he merely said he had no comment to make."

The conversation between the Deputy Warden and the condemned man was held in whispers, so that the other eighteen men in the death house at first were not aware that Becker's last chance was gone.

As the Deputy Warden left the death house and passed the courtyard, he met Father Cashin, Chaplain of Sing Sing, on his way to visit Becker. The priest meanwhile had learned of the decision and straightway went to offer spiritual consolation.

Father Cashin stayed with Becker for an hour and they prayed together. Before he started away Father Cashin asked Becker if he had anything to say, but Becker answered: "No—nothing to say."

MRS. BECKER'S LIPS SEALED.

Gets News When Teaching—Comment of Others in the Case.

Mrs. Charles Becker would not discuss the decision of the Court of Appeals yesterday. She was teaching in Public School 90, at Seventh Avenue and 147th Street, when the news was received, and was reached by telephone.

"Are you certain that this information is authentic?" she asked.

"The dispatch from Albany was read to her, and she was asked if she would appeal to Governor Whitman for a stay.

"I have nothing to say," she replied, in a voice that betrayed her emotion.

For the last two months Mrs. Becker has been living with her sister, Miss Lynch, in an apartment on the third floor at 2,291 University Avenue, the Bronx. She moved there from the home her husband built for her in Olinville Avenue, Williamsbridge. This house she turned over to Martin T. Manton, counsel for her husband, who rented it to Municipal Justice P. A. Shiels. At Mrs. Becker's home at night inquirers were met by Miss Lynch. She did not admit them, but stepped into the hallway, quickly closing the door behind her.

"Mrs. Becker is not at home," she said. "She will not be home tonight. I have just received a telephone message from her. She said she did not want to see any one and would stay away from the house. There is nothing that I can say."

From the first Mrs. Becker has aided her husband in his fight for liberty, and has maintained steadfactly that he is not guilty.

Counsel Disappointed.

Martin T. Manton, Becker's chief counsel, was trying a case in the Bronx County Court House when news of the decision was taken to him.

"This is a great disappointment," he said, "but I can say for Becker that he will never seek executive clemency from Governor Whitman. I will endeavor to get in touch with Becker as soon as possible in his cell in Sing Sing, and whatever future action there is to be taken will be decided upon then."

Joseph A. Shay, who was counsel for Becker at the time of the appeal after the first conviction, said:

"I don't believe that Becker will ever be put to death in the chair, for that would be judicial murder. I do not say that it would be murder on guess work, but from my personal knowledge of the facts in the case. I do not believe that any man can be put to death on the testimony of such witnesses as appeared against Becker."

District Attorney Perkins said he had no comment to make except that he had expected the verdict and did not believe Becker had any further appeal that could save him.

Mrs. Louis Rosenberg, widow of one of the gunmen who shot Rosenthal and were put to death, was found at the home of her mother, 295 Grand Street.

"I'm very sorry that Becker is going to die," she said. "Of course, I testified against him, but when I did that I felt bitter because he had caused the death of my husband and three other young men. He should not have induced those four men to kill Rosenthal. He was old enough to have been the father of any of them and should have helped them. Naturally I felt bitter, but now that he is to die I cant' help feeling sorry for him."

Webber Sorry for Becker.

Bridgie Webber, one of the gamblers who helped convict Becker at both trials, lives at 45 Henry Street, Passaic, N. J., where he is interested in the Garfield Paper Box Company.

"The verdict speaks for itself," he said. "Of course, my sympathies are with Becker. He made a mistake just the same as I did and the same as the others, and I am mighty sorry for him. I did not expect any other verdict, for there could not be any other with the great amount of evidence against him. I don't think Governor Whitman will pardon him. You know he was the prosecutor in the case and he certainly could not pardon the man he prosecuted. I am mighty sorry for Mrs. Becker.

Harry Vallon, another of the gamblers who testified against Becker, was not at his home at 1,155 South Portieth Street, Brooklyn, and it was said there that he would not be in for two days.

Sam Schepps, who was a State witness at the first Becker trial, but whose testimony was rejected by the Court of Appeals, has a jewelry shop at 702 Seventh Avenue.

"It would not be right for me to say anything, even if I had anything to say," he remarked.

Police Lieutenant John Becker, Charles Becker's brother, is attached to the Hunter's Point Station. It was said there that he had obtained a twenty-four-hour leave of absence and would not return to duty until this morning. He was not at his home at 484 Eleventh Avenue, Hunter's Point.

Harford T. Marshall, who was associated with Mr. Manton in the defense of Becker at the second trial, but who is not now connected with the case, said:

"I am very much surprised at the decision, for I did not believe that perjuries of men who testified against Becker would be believed by the Court of Appeals."



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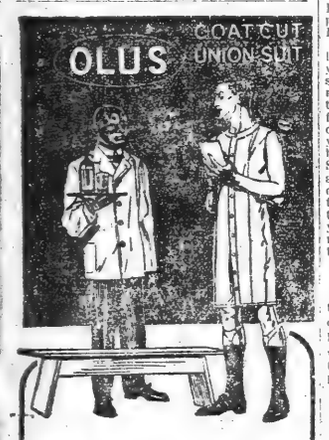
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MISS KELLY, SORRY, RETURNS TO MOTHER

Incorrigibility Charge Dropped When She Agrees to Give Up Her Broadway Friends.

TO TAKE LONG SEA VOYAGE

As Result of Revelations Made During Trial Woods Orders Investigation of Tango Places.

"I was wrong and mother was right," was the declaration made yesterday in the Yorkville Magistrate's Court by Miss Eugenia Kelly, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Edward Kelly of 116 East Sixty-third Street, and heiress to a $1,000,000 estate, when she said she would renounce night life in the cabarets and tango parlors of Broadway. Mother and daughter were reconciled, and the charge of incorrigibility brought by Mrs. Kelly was dropped. Both left the courtroom together. Within a few days they will be on board a steamer bound for the San Francisco Exposition by way of the Panama Canal.

Those interested in the case believe that Eugenia has given up her former tango associates and that that chapter in her life is closed. There remains only the inquiry into the girl's financial affairs and the search to recover the $10,000 worth of jewelry she is believed to have sold or given to some one to pawn. It is probable that Miss Kelly will tell her mother to what extent she has involved the estate by the giving of notes and that she will tell who introduced her to the Produce Exchange Bank and where she got the $4,000 she deposited there.

The reconciliation was brought about through the efforts of George J. Gillespie of 20 Vesey Street, who has represented Mrs. Ralph Thomas, Miss Kelly's sister. His efforts were supplemented by several Catholic priests, friends of the family, and John F. McIntyre, counsel for Mrs. Kelly. There were conferences at the Thomas home, 375 Park Avenue, where Miss Eugenia spent the night, and at Mr. Gillespie's office. Lawyer Frank L. Crocker withdrew from the case yesterday, and Mr. Gillespie represented Miss Kelly.

Tells of Reconciliation.

When the case was called by Magistrate House the principals and the lawyers gathered inside the rail. Miss Kelly wore a dark blue dress, a wide-brimmed hat, and low patent-leather shoes with white kid uppers. She took a seat beside her mother, but did not speak to her.

Mr. Gillespie told Magistrate House that the situation had been carefully discussed and that he could assure the court that there had been a reconciliation and Miss Kelly had given her assurances that she would give up her Broadway associates.

"Mrs. Kelly desires to take her daughter home and care for as she has done in the past," said Mr. McIntyre. "She desires at this time to withdraw the charge."

In response to the Magistrate's request, Mrs. Kelly took the stand and repeated her wish to withdraw the complaint. The Magistrate ordered Eugenia to stand up. Then he said:

"I want to say to you, first, that I think you have been badly advised as to what might have been the result if this case had been completely tried. I am fearful that you have been informed by somebody that if it had resulted in a conviction that you would have been sent to an institution. That is not so. If you had been convicted, I should have placed you on probation. But I am glad I don't have to go even that far.

"You come from one of the best families in the city. I can remember, as a young man, that your grandfather stood so high in this community that when men passed him in the street they lifted their hats out of respect to him. Your father was a high type of man, and one of the city's best citizens. I am afraid you have acted a little foolishly. The best friend you have is your mother. Sometimes we may disagree as to what a mother says, but when we think it over calmly we realize all she does is for our interest and benefit. After you think this over you will realize that your mother was guided by the right motives in trying to do what she could to save you.

Mother Her Best Friend.

"I think you will agree with me in the end that she is entitled to a great deal of consideration on your part for bringing you to a realization that you were doing something that was not going to benefit you. Bear that in mind, please, and realize that, after all, your mother is the best friend you have. Will you promise to do that?"

"Yes, yes, your Honor," the girl replied in a calm, distinct tone.

Mrs. Kelly and Eugenia left the court together. On the way out they kissed, and later it was reported the girl was half hysterical by the time she reached her home.

Among those who read with much interest the statement that an attempt was to be made to close up the tango and cabaret places were Acting Mayor McAneny and Police Commissioner Woods. The former called up Mr. Woods, asking the record of former Police Detective Val O'Farrell, who as a private detective had been working up the incorrigibility case for Mrs. Kelly. Mr. O'Farrell later called up the Mayor's office and offered his own record. He also invited Mr. McAneny to make a round of such places with him.

Commissioner Woods ordered a special investigation of tango and cabaret places to learn whether the law is being violated. Inspector Dwyer, in whose district most of such places are situated, was ordered to Headquarters and conferred with Mr. Woods. Regarding the assertions of O'Farrell the Inspector said that conditions were not as bad as O'Farrell had described. He said, however, there was room for improvement, and he would see that it was made.

WIN ARCHITECTURAL PRIZES.

Awards for Best Plans for Street Intersections.

John Floyd Yewell of Peekskill, N. Y., won out over 200 competitors and was awarded first prize on Monday night by the Jury of Awards of the Municipal Art Society in its competition for the best architectural solution of the intersection of an avenue and a street. His plan provided for a tower in the centre of the intersection, with the angles of the buildings on the four corners cut off so as to allow rotary circulation. The car tracks on the cross street were depressed so as to pass under the avenue, and vehicular traffic, leaving the street at another point, also passed under the avenue on the lower level. This plan involved a very slight amount of condemnation of property.

Second prize was awarded to John Ambrose Thompson and Ernest F. Lewis of 101 Park Avenue, whose solution was considered the most effective from the architectural point of view but was less satisfactory in the way it handled traffic problems.

Third prize went to Galvin Kiessling and Herbert E. Davis of 175 Fifth Avenue; first honorable mention to A. I. McGloughlin of 109 Broad Street, and honorable mention to Edgar A. Josselyn of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, Lewis Mayers of 232 Sherman Avenue, Albert R. Ross of 15 East Fortieth Street, and Alfred Geiffert and John R. Harris of 527 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Josselyn's design was a solution of the problem of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and provided for such an admirable approach to the public library that the committee expressed hope that the city would adopt it.

DR. KEIB MAY BE PUNISHED.

Refuses to Bring Ida Claussen from Matteawan to Court.

Randolph M. Newman, in behalf of Ida Claussen, who was found to be incompetent, after she had threatened Charles Strauss of the Board of Water Supply, and sent to the Matteawan Hospital, asked Supreme Court Justice Philbin yesterday to punish Dr. Raymond F. C. Keib, Superintendent of Matteawan, for contempt of court. He said the doctor had been served with a writ of habeas corpus on Saturday to produce Mrs. Claussen in court, in order that she might testify in a damage suit brought against her by Mary Buckley, a former tenant.

Dr. Keib replied that he had no money to pay the traveling expenses of patients, and he also thought that it would not be safe to take Mrs. Claussen on such a long journey. He thought it would need at least three keepers to guard her, because she is a paranoiac andl subject to fits of violence. Further hearing on the matter was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

BEGS FOR JOYS OF SING SING

Ball Games and Movies for 18 Months Beat 10 Months on Island.

Eighteen months in Sing Sing is preferable to ten months in the penitentiary. James J. Jeffries, a negro porter, told Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday when he came up for stealing a watch from Frederick Tait in the pen of the West Court on Wednesday.

Judge Mulqueen pronounced sentence of a year in the penitentiary and an when Jeffreys turned and said: "Please, when Je%ries turned and said: "Please, Judge, I'd rather go to Sing Sing."

"But if you go to the penitentiary you may go out in ten months," Judge Mulqueen relied. "I should have to sentence you to eighteen months at least if you go to Sing Sing."

"I have lots of friends in Sing Sing, though, Judge, and they say they have ball games and moving pictures there. Please send me there."

Judge Mulqueen smiled and changed the commitment.

MRS. DUNPHY OUSTED; MAY APPLY TO COURT

Dismissed by Deputy Commissioner Wright in Kingsbury's Absence.

FLICK IS IN CHARGE NOW

Deposed Superintendent Had Been in Charge of Randall's Island Children for 20 Years.

Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, who had been for twenty years Superintendent of the New York Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, and for forty-nine years an employe of the Charities Department, was finally dismissed from her position by Acting Charities Commissioner Henry C. Wright yesterday. She is ill at her home on Randall's Island, and Mr. Wright sent a letter of dismissal there by special messenger. It notified her that the order took effect at once and was made because, after protracted hearings, she had been found guilty of six out of eight of the specifications in charges filed against her on March 2.

Commissioner Kingsbury, who arrived in the city late in the afternoon from a three days' trip out of town, immediately gave out a statement justifying the dismissal, and saying that Mrs. Dunphy's removal "took away the greatest single obstacle to progress at Randall's Island." Grenville Clark, who handled Mrs. Dunphy's defense, retorted with a bitter statement against Commissioner Kingsbury, in which he characterized the hearings as "a mere formality" held months after the Charities Commissioner had decided to oust Mrs. Dunphy from her place.

Case May Go to Courts.

There were suggestions that the case would be taken to the courts and that protracted legal proceedings might ensue.

In the formal findings against Mrs. Dunphy Mr. Wright recited the many postponements of dates set for hearings, and noted that when Mrs. Dunphy was finally well enough to give testimony she was able to show that she did not have personal knowledge of acts of an inhuman and brutal character. The six specifications on which Mrs. Dunphy was found guilty were: Failure to properly guard against infectious and contagious diseases; failure to distribute food in such proportions that all children were properly fed; failure to safeguard decency; failure to make proper provisions for comfort; permitting underclothing of inmates to be taken by employes, though needed by the inmates; failure to maintain proper fire drills and fire escapes.

Mr. Wright said the practice of permitting infections to spread among the children was the most serious matter on which Mrs. Dunphy was brought to trial.

"I am, of course, sorry for Mrs. Dunphy as an individual," said Commissioner Kingsbury in commenting on the case, "but my chief concern is the welfare of the children on Randall's Island, for whose care I am responsible. For their sakes I am exceedingly gratified at the outcome of the hearing. But we must not make the mistake of believing that because in Mrs. Dunphy's dismissal the greatest single obstacle to progress has been removed, we can make over Randall's Island in a day. It will take $500,000 and persistent, effective effort to make up for the long decadence, deterioration, and neglect from which the institution has suffered.

Joseph D. Flick in Charge.

"For the time being I have placed the institution in charge of Acting Superintendent Joseph D. Flick of the City Farm on Staten Island.

"I have instructed him to stamp out corporal punishment, incompetence, and neglect of duty on the part of employes, and to proceed as rapidly as possible with a program involving these measures: Safeguarding against infection, the providing of proper and sufficient food, the obtaining of decent care and accommodations for both the mentally normal and the defectives, the raising of salaries until we can obtain the kind of employes who will be most efficient, the entire reorganization of the system of care of the inmates of the children's hospital and schools."

"It is only what we expected in view of the attitude of Commissioner Kingsbury," said Grenville Clark, Mrs. Dunphy's counsel. "Mr. Kingsbury himself said as a witness before the State Board of Charities that the decision to dismiss Mrs. Dunphy was made several months before any charges were filed against her. The hearings did not constitute any bona fide attempt to arrive at the facts concerning conditions at Randall's Island, and the so-called opportunity for Mrs. Dunphy to explain the charges against her was a mere formality."

Bailey B. Burritt, General Director of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, said that in organized charity circles satisfaction was general because of the removal of Mrs. Dunphy. He said her dismissal opened the way, he believed, for constructive effort at Randall's Island.

ADELE BLOOD GETS DIVORCE

Court Clears Her of Charges Made by Husband.

Mrs. Adele Blood Davis, whose stage name is Adele Bibod, got an interlocutory decree of divorce in the Supreme Court yesterday from the Rev. Cader Russell Davis, who, when he left the pulpit for the stage, adopted the name of Edwards Davis. She named Jule Power, an actress and wife of Frederick Esmelton Bryant, who was the leading woman in Mr. Davis's company.

Mr. Bryant also began suit for a divorce, naming Mr. Davis. This suit was sent to a referee, who has reported in favor of granting the decree. The court has not yet acted upon the report. During the long legal proceedings the name of Mrs. Davis got mixed up in a divorce suit begun in New Jersey by the wife of a vaudeville actor. Some of the testimony in this suit reflecting on Mrs. Davis appeared in the proceedings here. In granting Mrs. Davis a decree the court cleared her of all blame, and said that she was innocent of any wrongdoing.

DEMANDS BACK ALIMONY.

Mrs. George Broadhurst Claims $750 a Month Since October.

Mrs. Ida Raymond Broadhurst, the playwright, applied to Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court yesterday to compel her husband to pay her the alimony of $750 a month awarded to her by the court when she obtained a separation from him. Mrs. Broadhurst said she had received no alimony since last October. The court set next Friday for Mr. Broadhurst to appear. He is in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Broadhurst said her husband was amply able to pay her the alimony, because his royalties from his two latest plays, "Innocent" and "Within the Law," amount to $150,000 a year. Mrs. Broadhurst also said her husband had turned over his financial affairs to his brother Thomas.

HAIL NEW TROUSER SKIRT.

Girl in Chinese-Turkish Garb and Leather Hat Stirs Hotel Loungers.

While its advent did not exactly turn the hotel upside down, the appearance of a new costume in the lobby of the Martinique yesterday caused chairs and sofas to be deserted.

It was one of those new dresses that give the effect of a Chinese woman's costume, with skirt coming just below the knee, revealing some ten or twelve inches of what might do for black trousers. The wearer had her black hair clipped, and on it rested a small patent leather hat. Black stockings and pumps completed the costume. The silk trousered one promenaded down from the upper entrance to the lower, and then entering one of the restaurants, hid her distinguishing costume behind a table cloth.

Clean Parks Crusade Pleases Woods.

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday said that the crusade against vandals and rubbish throwers in the city parks was satisfactory. The crusade was started by the Police Commissioner, Park Commissioner, and City Magistrates on May 12. According to Commissioner Woods 312 persons were summoned to court on the first day, while 169 arrests were made. At the last report 380 offenders were convicted and fined, while twenty-eight were discharged.

Quinn Leads State Liquor Dealers.

In printing an interview with Patrick F. Kelleher THE TIMES by mistake called him the President of the New York State Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. Mr. Kelleher is the President of the New York County Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. M. J. Quinn is President of the New York State Retail Liquor Dealers' Association.

MAKE AMERICANS ON JULY 4.

Plans to Devote Part of Independence Day to Immigrants.

Miss Frances A. Kellor, who managed the recent "Bundle Day" campaign; Commissioner of Immigration Howe and a number of others interested in immigrants organized the National Americanization Day Committee at 95 Madison Avenue yesterday.

The committee plans a crusade against the "hyphen," and the immediate program calls for a novel celebration on July 4, at which a reception to new voters will be a feature in every large city.

Miss Kellor said last night that the committee would try to have officials in all parts of the country adopt the "Americanization" plan, and to include in the Fourth oratory appeals to newcomers to take their full part in American affairs. A prize of $250 has been offered for the best essay on "What America Means and How to Americanize the Immigrant."

One suggestion resulting from an experiment at Cleveland was to have all recently arrived immigrants recite in chorus the oath of allegiance to the United States on July 4.

Dr. S. P. Beebe No Asylum Inmate.

In an account printed in THE TIMES yesterday morning of a suit against Dr. Silas P. Beebe, Professor of Experimental Therapeutics in the Cornell University Medical College, it was stated that Mrs. Beebe, in a suit against her husband, had alleged that he was incarcerated in a private hospital for the insane. This was incorrect, the allegation being that Dr. Beebe had had his wife incarcerated in such a hospital.

Inside and outside, the Equitable is a building of character
There is nothing garish about the Equitable interiors, they harmonize admirably with the solid, substantial character of the exterior walls.
The beauty of the Equitable Building is the beauty of utility, its dignity is the dignity of purpose, its appeal is the simple appeal of a better building proposition than any heretofore offered to the business interests of this city.
We have simply combined in this great structure the best elements of commercial architecture, with all the requisites of a sound American business proposition.
Building now open for tenants
Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

A SACRIFICE SALE *of* LIGHTING FIXTURES
at 25 Cents on the Dollar
Our removal to new quarters at Forty-first Street and Madison Ave. makes the disposal of this material imperative.
This sale will be of interest generally because of the prices that prevail and of special interest to those who desire lighting fixtures of real quality at figures that are nominal. The assortment is exceptional.
Some of the Articles offered

Antique Silver Chandelier
Semi-indirect, 6 light electric. Hand etched dish, 4 outside pendant globes. Valued at $100.00. To be sold at $25.00.
Ask for Style No. E-4631.

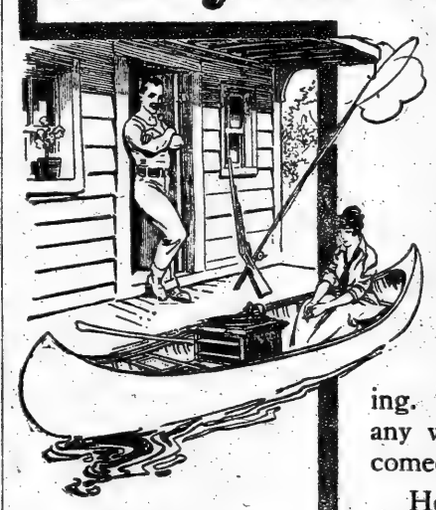
Gold Plated Six Light Crystal Chandelier
Imported Crystals. For a drawing room. Value $200.00. To be sold at $75.00.
Ask for Style No. E-4113.

Electric Bracket—Adams Period
2 light, Silver Finish Candle Trim. Valued at $25.00. To be sold at $8.00.
Ask for Style No. E-4804.

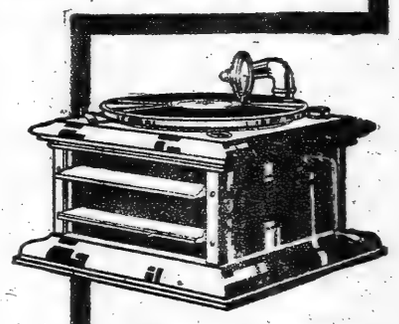
Living Room Chandelier
Solid Brass. Simple and correct in design. Ships brass finish. Five light. Value $51.00. To be sold at $12.00.
Ask for Style No. 4513.
There are hundreds of pieces similar to those listed above
Sale Now in Progress
MITCHELL VANCE CO.
836 BROADWAY, Near 13th Street, NEW YORK CITY

Visit YELLOWSTONE PARK *on Your* WESTERN TRIP

A Welcome Break in the Journey
On your way to California over the cool northern route of the "St. Paul" road do not fail to stop off at Butte, Montana, and make a side trip to the wonderland of Yellowstone. *Circle Tour of the Park from Butte costs less than via any other northern route.*
Pre-eminent Scenic Route
The addition of Yellowstone Park gives the "St. Paul" road pre-eminence for scenery among transcontinental lines. Nowhere will be found such a continuous panorama of stupendous mountain scenery as is presented successively by the towering ranges of the mighty Rockies, the forested Bitter Roots and the snow-crowned Cascades—all close at hand to be enjoyed from observation platform and car windows of *"The Olympian,"* the famous all-steel train of the
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
From Seattle and Tacoma journey south to California via the "Rainier-Shasta" route—and return to Chicago direct from either Los Angeles or San Francisco on the superb steel-equipped, no-extra-fare train—*"The Pacific Limited"*—over the central route of this company. Low fare round trip excursions daily—stopovers as desired.
Send for complete information and illustrated Western travel literature—address
G. L. COBB, General Agent
1200 Broadway, New York.


Get the Eclipse Here
at the same time you're getting your porch furniture, swings, hammocks, etc. Open a charge account with the Oldest Furniture House in America.
COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
3rd Ave. at 121st Street.

ALL THESE RECORDS
Everything You Want to Hear.
NOTHING DOWN
No first payment required for any Graphophone, whether $15 or $200 Instrument. Easy deferred payments. No interest, no extras.
CORT SALES CO.,
330 6th Ave. (Just. below 21st St.)

Take your summer music along!
$29.55 buys a Columbia "Eclipse" Grafonola and 14 selections.
See your Columbia dealer now!
HAVE REAL MUSIC this summer—and have it without the bother and expense of taking your big machine. For very little money—for only $29.55—you can get the "Eclipse" Grafonola and 14 selections. Dance music aplenty: enough to keep the feet moving in a dozen dances without repeating. Or you can divide your selections any way you want—song hits, bands, comedy, or any other kind.
Hear the "Eclipse" at your Columbia dealer's. The "Eclipse" by itself costs you $25—with an assortment of 14 selections on 7 Columbia double-disc records, at the standard price of 65 cents (and which you choose yourself) it costs you only $29.55.
Ask your Columbia Dealer NOW for latest Columbia Record Supplement and Big 428 Page Record Catalog
Columbia Grafonolas Columbia Double-Disc Records

Columbia Grafonola "ECLIPSE" $25
Mahogany or quartered oak. Plays three records with one winding. 200 needles included. Has the exclusively Columbia tone-control shutters. Remarkable in tone-quality and tone-volume.
Ask Us For It!
Come in and let us demonstrate for you. Full line of Grafonolas and Records. Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.
THE GRAFONOLA SHOP
143 West 125th Street.
Phone Morningside 2722
We Have It
for you at any time and many other Columbia Grafonolas just as reasonably priced—Come in and hear them today! All the newest records, too!
F. G. SMITH,
Bradbury Piano Warerooms
Phone Murray Hill, 7538.
335 Fifth Ave., Opp. Waldorf-Astoria
Your "Eclipse" Is Here!
Also other Grafonolas from $17.50 up. All the latest Columbia Records on hand as well—let us play some for you!
Columbia Graphophone Co.
83 Chambers Street

ZONE BUYER ADMITS HE ACCEPTED FEES

Burke Testifies He Got Profit on Tobacco Sold to Panama Railroad.

SALAS'S DRAFTS PRODUCED

Gen. Goethals, as Witness in Fraud Case, Tells How Canal Supplies Were Bought.

John Burke, the former commissary of the Panama Railroad, whose transactions with a number of merchants have led to their indictment on the ground that they conspired with him to defraud the United States, came yesterday before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court as a witness for the Government against Jacob L. Salas. Salas is a tobacco merchant of Colon, who is alleged to have paid Burke about $20,000 in commissions on account of the tobacco orders he received from the railroad, and his counsel, William Rand, Jr., evidently regarded the appearance of Burke as a serious matter for his client.

Burke took the stand after the luncheon recess, the morning session being taken up by Major General Goethals, who gave evidence as to the relations of the Panama Railroad and the canal organization, so as to establish the fact that Burke in purchasing for the railroad was buying for the United States Government. As the deposed railroad official began his testimony he swore that he was giving it voluntarily and without a subpoena, and that he had received no promise of immunity.

Assistant Distrinct Attorney Frank E. Carstarphen then put in evidence the applications which Burke had made for a job to the first Chairman of the Canal Commission, Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, and then showed that his first appointment was to the canal zone work. As traveling inspector he had to take the oath of office as a Federal employe. It was also shown that it was by the order of the Chief Engineer of the canal zone that he was transferred to the commissary department of the Panama Railroad.

Made Deal with Salas.

Then Mr. Burke came down to the history of his relations with Jacob L. Salas, the defendant. He had seen him several times during his stay in the Isthmus, but had never had much conversation with him until May, 1908, when he met him in the Imperial Hotel, Colon. There, as Salas spoke little English, he conversed with him through Ricardo Bermudez, ex-Governor of Colon, who has also been indicted in the present case.

"The department," said Burke, "was in the market for tobacco, such as the Spanish laborers use, and Bermudez said they had some money in Europe which they could put into tobacco. He suggested that the three of us should go into business together, and that I should get a third of the profits. I agreed as long as they kept the price of tobacco as low as anybody else."

Mr. Carstarphen then proceeded to put in evidence the documents which had to do with this arrangement. In face of strenuous opposition from Mr. Rand, by whom was sitting his partner, ex-District Attorney William Travers Jerome, he introduced a letter dated June 1, 1908, in which Burke accepted officially the offer for tobacco made to him by Bermudez after the conversation he had had with Bermudez and Salas at the Imperial Hotel.

Another letter was produced by Mr. Carstarphen dated May 27, 1908, which had been signed by J. L. Salas and H. Salas, but as no H. Salas has yet appeared in the proceedings, on the objection of Mr. Rand it was withheld for the time. It was next shown that the first consignment of the Salas tobacco was received by the Commissary Department on May 27, 1908.

"Between May 27, 1908, and Feb. 1, 1914, was there only one award by the Commissary Department for the supply of this tobacco?" asked Mr. Carstarphen.

"Yes," replied Burke.

"How much tobacco was thus furnished you?"

"Something over $200,000 worth," was the answer, and Mr. Carstarphen took pains to make it clear that all these purchases were the result of this one conversation. Then in the face of many objections from Mr. Rand the Government placed in evidence a series of eleven drafts, which were given to Burke by Salas or Bermudez, and which he assumed were intended to carry out the arrangement he had made with the tobacco firm.

When General Goethals was on the stand he described the necessity of establishing a Commissary Department in the Canal Zone. The country did not supply the needs of the force of from 40,000 to 50,000 men except to a small degree, and so Major E. T. Wilson, as head of the Commissary Department of the Canal Zone, had to purchase all supplies, food, and furniture, and to manage hotels, restaurants, kitchens, and messes.

Goethals Gives Details.

General Goethals told of the appointment of Major Wilson as subsistence officer and commissary of the Isthmian Commission and of Burke as head of the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad, and said he had heard of the alleged irregularities of Burke in December, 1913.

"What did you do?"

"I ordered an investigation into the charges, which has continued to the present."

On cross-examination Mr. Rand took General Goethals all through his own connection with the Canal Zone until his definite appointment as Chairman of the commission, and then brought out that at first the Panama Railroad bought all supplies for the zone employes. This, the General explained, was found to be expedient, because the railroad could use the money it took in from the employes to buy more supplies, whereas the zone authorities, until a special Act of Congress was passed, had to turn back to the Treasury all the cash it received.

In this and other questions Mr. Rand was trying to bring out that the Panama Railroad differed from a regular department of the Government, as the defense is resting upon the contention that Salas could not be held as defrauding the Government, but, if there was a fraud, the railroad company suffered. So Mr. Rand showed that competitive bidding was not necessary in the purchase of supplies for the railroad, and that when General Goethals became President of the Panama Railroad it was by election of the Directors.

"By order of the Secretary of War?" asked Mr. Rand.

"Yes," replied the witness.

"Or else they would have lost their jobs?"

"They might," replied the General, and then laughed as he admitted he did not know if the railroad issued bonds or not. As long as he got the money he did not care where it came from.

Then General Goethals admitted that the Panama Railroad Company bore the same relation to the Government as any other company, and the officials owed a double allegiance reporting to the commission and to the company.

The firms and individuals besides J. L. Salas who have been indicted in connection with the Burke affair are Pascal Canavaggio of Colon, Robert Wilcox of Colon, B. Lauria & Co. of Hamburg, Ricardo Bermudez of Colon, and Isaac Brandon of Brandon Brothers, Colon. De Leon & Co. of this city were not indicted, as was erroneously stated on Sunday.

The trial will continue today.

ROFRANO ADHERENT GUILTY OF MURDER

Jury Sustains Prosecution's Theory of a Political Conspiracy to Kill.

COMPARED TO BECKER CASE

District Attorney Promises to Reach Those Who Ordered Giamari's Assassination.

Gaeano Montimagno, who had been on trial in the Supreme Court for more than a week for the killing on March 8 of Michael Gaimari, a political lieutenant of Thomas F. Foley, Tammany leader of the Second Assembly District, was convicted of first degree murder yesterday by a jury that deliberated only forty-seven minutes. The prosecution contended that he had been hired to commit the murder by Rocks Cornell and Frank Fennimore, two adherents of Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Michael A. Rofrano, Foley's political foe.

Witnesses testified that Cornell had told Montimagno that Rofrano wanted Gaimari dead and would pay $300 for his murder, and in his summing up for the defense Caesar Barra, Montimagno's counsel, said that Rofrano was the "real defendant" in the case. District Attorney Perkins said last night that Cornell and Fennimore would be placed on trial for murder on June 7. The District Attorny then gave out this statement:

"The District Attorney has stated to Justice Davis that, in his opinion, the Gaimari murder case more nearly concerns the administration of public justice than even the events that led up to the murder of Herman Rosenthal by a Lieutenant of Police in 1912. It is a striking coincidence that the first of the conspirators guilty of the murder of Michael Gaimari should be found guilty of murder in the first degree on the day of the affirmation by the Court of Appeals of the conviction of Charles Becker.

Like the Becker Case.

"The theory of the prosecution which was accepted by the trial jury in the Montimagno case is that behind the killing of Gaimari lies a political conspiracy which finally made use of murder as a means of terrorizing the opponents of a political leader. In the case of Becker, he was fighting for his position and to escape prison. In the case of Montimagno, the killing was the result of an effort at political supremacy dictated by no motive arising from necessity, but purely an ordered assassination unparalleled in the history of the city.

"Within the last few weeks an inmate of the death house at Sing Sing had testified that for a promise of $200 he shot and killed a man whom he had never seen. At the same trial, a young man testified that he had accompanied the assassin prepared to kill the victim if the assassin had failed to do so. The second man having no motive for the killing except expectation of pecuniary reward.

"During the same period the public has become possessed of information of the operation of gangsters who were hired by men seeking to perpetuate their control of labor organizations and in the course of these revelations it was made plain that assaults with intent to kill and actual murders had been committed for money by agents with no personal animosity toward the victims.

"The conviction of Montimagno again demonstrates that it is possible to hire an assassin in this city for a paltry sum of money, and that there are persons who are prepared to resort even to the crime of murder for attainment of personal ends. The quick conviction by trial jury is a striking evidence that the efforts of the District Attorney toward maintaining law and order in this city are receiving the support of law-abiding citizens. It it furthermore a guarantee that the further efforts of the District Attorney, which will be prosecuted vigorously until the fountain head of this murder conspiracy is brought to justice, will receive public support.

To Be No Letup On Gangsters.

"The number of gang operations coming to public attention recently is evidence that the execution of the gunmen in the Becker case has not driven home completely the lesson that the law will exact the highest penalty for murder in the first degree. It is necessary that a further example should be made and that it be demonstrated to the criminal element of this community that justice in this city is swift and sure and that the man who makes himself the instrument of murder does so at the peril of his life."

While the jury was out the court room became crowded with residents of the Second Assembly District, adherents of Foley or Rofrano. A rumor reached Justice Davis that several of those in the crowd were armed and that threats had been made against the principals in the prosecution and defense. The police were ordered to clear the court room and main floor.

One of those allowed to stand outside the court room was Mrs. Mabel Fennimore, wife of Frank Fennimore. When the verdict was announced Mrs. Fennimore screamed and dropped to the floor in a faint. She was taken from the building. A brother of Rocks Cornell attracted attention by his exclamations of anger over the verdict.

Montimagno was remanded to the Tombs for sentence on June 7.

GENERAL DYER PROMOTED.

Brevetted Major General After 25 Years' Service in Guard.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding the First Brigade of the National Guard, received from Governor Whitman yesterday the brevet commission of Major General for meritorious service of more than twenty-five years. General Dyer first joined the National Guard as a private in Company K of the Seventh Regiment on June 10, 1889. As a Captain in the Twelfth Regiment he volunteered for service in the Spanish War and was appointed Major on May 13, 1898.

He served in Southern camps and in Cuba with the regiment and was elected its Colonel on Sept. 7, 1899, upon the retirement of Colonel Robert W. Leonard. When Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, First Brigade, was retired for age, General Dyer succeeded him in 1912.

The Sixty-ninth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., Colonel Louis D. Conley, will proceed to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, next Sunday morning to take part in the field mass to be held under the auspices of Gloucester Naval Camp, No. 5, United Spanish War Veterans.

WIRELESS IN THE SAHARA.

Extension of Radio Communication Shown in New Book.

There has been a great increase in wireless telegraphy as shown in the latest radio signal book, "Radio Stations of the World." Twelve years ago a complete list of all ships and shore stations filled only five pages of about the same size as the 200 pages now necessary for the list.

At present there are 7,600 ship stations. These require more than 15,000 licensed radio men to operate them, while more than 1,000 land stations with a working force of 3,200 men are required to handle the business which originates on board, or for, these vessels. These 1,000 land stations are scattered all over the world from the arctic to the antarctic, in the tropics, the jungles of South America, Africa and India, in the Far East and in the Far West, even in the middle of the Sahara desert.

In addition to the commercial stations the records of the United States licensed amateur stations show that about 2,000 amateurs have been licensed in the last few years to operate their own stations. This number is a small percentage of the total amateur stations scattered throughout the country, as several thousand of them are operated under conditions which do not require a license.

All the best-equipped warships carry wireless.

AUTO KILLS CHILD CALLED BY NURSE

Samuel Goldberg's Baby Daughter Run Down by Car of C. E. Herbst in Fifth Avenue.

BODY PICKED UP BY WOMAN

John Montgomery Mortally Injured in Central Park by Machine Run by Mrs. Ethel Davalos.

A man and a child were killed in or near Central Park yesterday afternoon, and in each case the automobile which did the killing was occupied by a woman.

The two children of Samuel Goldberg, proprietor of the Madison Avenue Bargain House at 1,515 Madison Avenue, who had been spending the afternoon in Central Park, were crossing Fifth Avenue about sunset yesterday evening in charge of their nurse, Mary Neuarsky. Ruth, the two-year-old baby, was in the carriage which the maid was pushing, and Stella, 3½ years old, toddled along beside her.

They started out into the avenue between 102d and 103d Streets. Stella suddenly let go of the nurse's hand and started on ahead. The girl saw a touring car coming down the avenue and shrieked to the baby to come back. Stella heard her, stopped, hesitated, turned around and ran back just in time to get in front of the automobile, whose chauffeur was trying to avoid the child. One of the front wheels passed over her body.

The car belonged to Christian E. Herbst, an undertaker living at 593 Third Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Herbst, who was in the tonneau, ordered the chauffeur, Edward Tracy, to stop, and she got out of the car and picked up the child. With the child in Mrs. Herbst's lap the chauffeur drove the car down to Mt. Sinai Hospital, but the doctors there found that Stella was dead when she arrived.

While crossing the West Drive in Central Park at Seventy-first Street yesterday afternoon, John Montgomery of 333 West Twentieth Street was knocked down and mortally injured by an automobile. At the wheel of the car was Mrs. Ethel Davalos, the wife of an editor living at 2,078 Fifth Avenue. Montgomery was picked up and taken to the Roosevelt Hospital in another automobile. He died a short time after his arrival there.

The police were convinced that Montgomery stepped in front of the automobile and that the accident was unavoidable. Mrs. Davalos was not detained.

WOODS IMPROVES FIRE LINES

Direct Phone to Police Headquarters Will Be Used.

To increase the efficiency of the Police Department where fire lines are drawn, Commissioner Woods yesterday announced that a system of direct telephone communication with Police Headquarters from all large fires would be established immediately.

The present system of maintaining fire lines, he admitted, was inadequate, and in the future there would be one officer in authority to see that all of the patrolmen present keep back crowds and allow only authorized persons inside the lines.

A Sergeant or Lieutenant will assume charge and commandeer a telephone in some store. A patrolman will be stationed there and will keep an open wire to Headquarters to summon added reserves if necessary, or to transmit orders. An iron post with a police telephone sign will be placed outside the door to signify that a police 'phone is inside.

STUDENTS' MILITARY CAMPS

To be Established by General Wood in the Department of the East.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, announced yesterday that student camps would be established this Summer throughout the territory embraced in the Department of the East, and probably elsewhere, in accordance with plans approved some time ago by the War Department.

At these camps students of various educational institutions will be afforded an opportunity to study military life in practice, under the guidance of United States Army officers.

It was explained at the office of Major Gen. Wood that the difficulties as to the establishment of camps that had come up because of the disapproval by the Controller of the Treasury of the accounts, amounting to $5,000 expended last year, had been obviated.

POETS WOO SPRING ON GREYSTONE LAWN

Mrs. Samuel Untermyer Entertains More Than 200 at Home on Hudson.

MANY GO IN A SPECIAL CAR

Musicale and Tea Followed by Dinner on the Veranda—Prominent Writers Present.

Between 200 and 300 poets and persons who were broadly classed as lovers of poetry, accepted the invitation extended by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer to attend the "Spring Festival of the Poetry Society of America" at the Untermyer home, Greystone-on-the-Hudson, yesterday afternoon, and many took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the spacious lawn and its fresh foliage to check up the real appearance of Spring verdure and compare it with the poetical descriptions written while snow was on the ground. Also, the poets had tea on arriving at 4:30 o'clock, and after a musicale in the reception room had dinner on the veranda.

The reception was conducted entirely by Mrs. Untermyer, Mr. Untermyer being unavoidably kept away on business. It was her second reception to the poets, the first having been given last Spring, and many who attended the first reception were present yesterday with their friends. Mrs. Untermyer had inclosed little cards, giving the automobile route to her home with the invitations, and not a few of the guests arrived in their own machines. The rest took a train which left Grand Central at 3:52 o'clock. A special car for them was provided, but there was room in it for only about half of them.

One feature of last year's entertainment was omitted this year: none of the poets was called upon to recite original verse. After the musicale, at which Ferruccio Busoni won much applause, many of the visitors strolled about the lawn and gardens and visited the Untermyer greenhouses.

Among those present were Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Hamlin Garland, Elsa Barker, Florence Wilkinson Evans, author of "The Ride Home," and her husband, Wilfred Muir Evans, portrait painter; Mr. and Mrs. Henry James Forman, Professor J. B. Clark of Columbia University, Edward Jewett Wheeler, President of the Poetry Society; Richardson Wright, editor of Lippincott's; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Guiterman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Untermyer, Horace Holly, Leon Dabo, painter; Mr. and Mrs. William Seaver Woods, Jessie B. Rittenhouse, Margaret Widdemer, Professor Richard Burton of the University of Minnesota, Mr. and Mrs. Miles M. Dawson, Mrs. Edwin Markham, George S. Viereck, Mrs. Martha Foote Crow, Dr. Titus Munson Coan, and Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone.

CONSECRATE A CHAPEL.

Bishop Greer Presides Over Exercises at the Intercession.

Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburgh and seventy-five clergymen of this diocese outside of Trinity Parish were visitors yesterday at the consecration of the Chapel of the Intercession of Trinity Parish, at 155th Street and Broadway.

Bishop Greer delivered the sermon. Other dignitaries present were Bishop Burch and Courtney, Archdeacon Pott and Dean William M. Grosvenor of the chapel. Following the reception of Bishop Greer at the entrance to the chapel by the Church Wardens and Vestrymen, the services continued according to the Episcopal consecration ritual.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, delivered an address. He said he looked on the beauty and grandeur of the new chapel as indicative of the spiritual growth of the congregation. He expressed his gratitude that the new chapel is to stand with doors ever open and seats ever free to rich and poor alike.

Bishop Greer's theme was worship as the sanctuary which would develop a civilization that could not be crushed by material agencies or corrupted by prosperity.

The service was attended by about 2,000 clergy and laymen.

Hotel Puts Dumb-Bells in Rooms.

A broken carafe led to the introduction of dumb-bells into all the guest rooms at the Claridge yesterday. A few weeks ago, in making an inspection of the building, Henry L. Merry, the manager, discovered that one of his $5 ice-water containers had been smashed, and upon inquiring the cause was told by the occupant of the room that he had been using it to exercise with in the morning, and it had slipped out of his hand. Mr. Merry decided dumb-bells would be more economical.

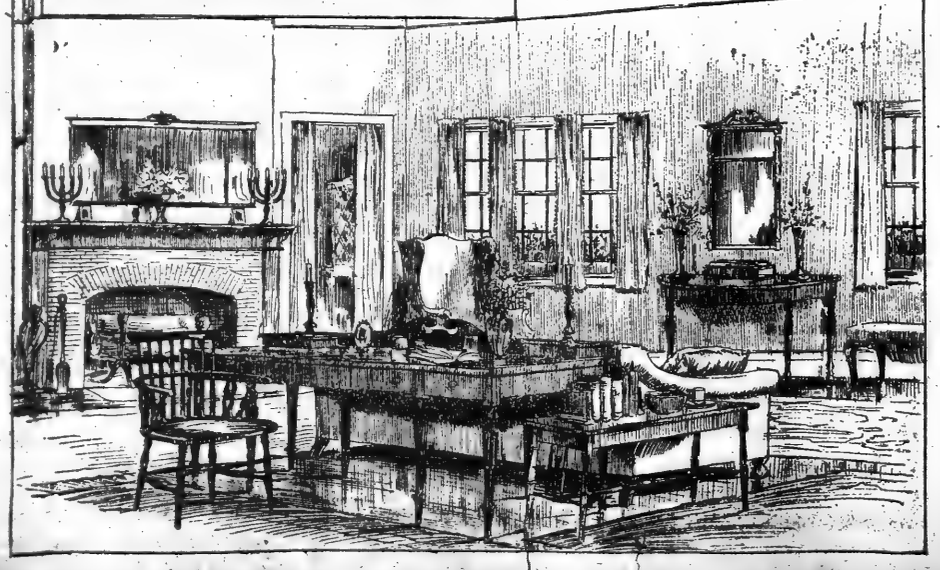
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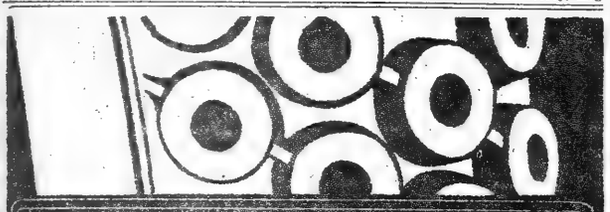
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WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN GOLF—LAWN TENNIS—WRESTLING—BOXING

FAVORITES IN FRONT IN WOMEN'S GOLF

Champion Miss Hyde and Miss Hollins Leading Victors in "Met" Tourney.

Those who qualified in the women's metropolitan golf championship turned their attention to first round of match play on the links of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club yesterday.

Mrs. Lawrence Swift, President of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, put up a battle royal against Miss Lillian B. Hyde, holder of the title. Miss Hyde won by 2 up and 1 to play, but she never was able to get the advantage until the fifteenth hole had been reached. In all that time, the deadly short game of Mrs. Swift was telling. It was presidential golf which captured the first hole in 5 to 6, but it was the long game of the champion which leveled the match at the fourth. Five halved holes brought them to the turn all even, each one doing the journey in 45 strokes.

Then Miss Hyde began to play poorly and lost the next two holes, but Mrs. Swift had her turn on the twelfth, when she got into all kinds of trouble and took nine strokes for the hole. Miss Hyde steadied down, squared the match on the fourteenth and winning the next two holes became dormie. A half at the seventeenth gave Miss Hyde the match.

Miss Marion Hollins, the Westbrook girl who won the title two years ago and is about the only woman capable of driving a ball the same distance as Miss Hyde, emerged a comparatively easy winner over Mrs. J. S. Irving of Englewood. While the margin was 4 and 3, the woman from beyond the Palisades, held her own finely until the turn. She was two down there, and reduced the margin at the tenth when Miss Hollins did all manner of things. It is a hard matter to prolong a match when fighting against the game of a person rated considerably better, and toward the latter part of the contest the strain became too great for Mrs. Irving, and Miss Hollins won without much difficulty.

As the result of the first elimination round, some good matches are in store for the gallery today. Miss Hollins will meet Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield; Miss Hyde will play Mrs. Morgan; Miss Pickhardt will have Mrs. J. E. Davis of Piping Rock to contend with, and Mrs. William J. Faith of Wykagyl will fight it out with Mrs. A. S. Rossin of Century. The first and the last matches will easily be the centres of attraction. The summary:

Championship Division.—Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, beat Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, 4 and 3; Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, Plainfield, beat Mrs. Myra D. Paterson, Knollwood, 4 and 3; Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore, beat Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Knollwood, 2 and 1; Mrs. A. J. Morgan, Apawamis, beat Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, 1 up, (19 holes;) Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, beat Miss Constance Roberson, Knollwood, 1 up, (19 holes;) Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock, beat Mrs. A. Shoaf, Englewood, 4 and 2; Mrs. William J. Faith, Wykagyl, beat Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 5 and 6; Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, beat Mrs. Francis E. Donohoe, Montclair, 6 and 5.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. Marie Gardner, Hackensack, beat Miss Louise F. Krugg, Englewood, 4 and 3; Mrs. A. L. Cahn, Century, beat Mrs. Leo F. Wanner, Essex County, 6 and 5; Mrs. W. A. Bird, Dunwoodie, beat Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, 4 and 3; Mrs. Lloyd Wimpfheimer, Hollywood, beat Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 7 and 6; Miss Harriet Alexander, Tuxedo, beat Mrs. W. T. Seaman, Richmond County, 7 and 6; Mrs. Gerald Morris, Piping Rock, beat Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley, 4 and 3; Mrs. Henry Blumenthal, Fairview, beat Mrs. J. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, 2 and 1; Mrs. Philip Bayer, Piping Rock, beat Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, 4 and 3.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie, beat Mrs. Irving Brown, Haworth, 1 up; Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, beat Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau, 5 and 4; Miss Page Schwarzwalder, Mahopac, beat Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair, 5 and 3; Mrs. R. H. Smalley, Apawamis, beat Mrs. E. S. Benjamin, Century, 4 and 2; Mrs. Sidney Weil, Fairview, beat Mrs. J. A. Mager, Essex County, 2 and 1; Miss L. D. Schearer, Essex County, and Mrs. A. B. Holden, Essex County, both defaulted; Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack, beat Mrs. Frederick A. Potts, Lakewood, by default; Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford, beat Mrs. T. Neilson, Hackensack, 3 and 2.

Fourth Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. William D. Moffat, Arcola, beat Miss H. Holmes, Wee Burn, by default; Mrs. Charles L. Greenhall, Hollywood, beat Mrs. H. A. Manvel, Westfield, 2 and 1; Mrs. Percy M. Shaw, Englewood, beat Mrs. B. T. Fairchild, Knollwood, 4 and 3; Miss Janettz Alexander, Tuxedo, beat Miss Ethel Speers, Morris County, 6 and 4; Mrs. Wilson S. Kinnear, Sleepy Hollow, beat Mrs. W. C. Hynard, Englewood, 7 and 6; Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills, beat Mrs. E. C. Bayer, Century, by default; Mrs. S. N. Wager, Haworth, beat Miss G. F. Wood, Englewood, 1 up; Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Plainfield, beat Miss E. Carhart, Greenwich, by default.

Miss Ramsey Wins Again.

NEWTON, Mass., May 25.—A good-sized gallery watched Miss Vera Ramsey, a member of the Leatherhead Club of Surrey, England, but playing from the Salem Golf Club, defeat Miss S. P. Evans of Tedesco in a runaway match at the Braeburn Country Club today in the first round of match play for the woman's golf championship of the Boston district. Miss Evans conceded many holes, so that Miss Ramsey lifted and did not complete her medal card. Only one match went to the home hole. Summary:

First Round, Match Play.—Mrs. G. W. Roope, Braeburn, defeated Miss F. D. McCarthy, Woodland, 5 and 3; Miss D. W. Crosby, Chestnut Hill, defeated Miss Anne Mason, Country Club, 5 and 4; Miss Margaret Curtis, Country Club, defeated Miss Harriot S. Curtis, Country Club, 1 up; Miss F. C. Osgood, Country Club, defeated Mrs. Alex McGregor, Tedesco, 4 and 2; Mrs. E. A. Fletcher, Oakley, defeated Miss E. Stevens, Country Club, 4 and 2; Miss C. I. Duncan, Braeburn, defeated Miss L. A. Wells, Country Club, 4 and 2; Miss Vera Ramsey, Salem, defeated Miss S. P. Evans, Tedesco, 6 and 5; Miss E. W. Davis, Oakley, defeated Mrs. F. G. Davis, Braeburn, 7 and 6.

Inwood C. C. Buys Its Home.

Officials of the Inwood Country Club announced yesterday that arrangements had been completed for the purchase of the property now used by the club near the head of Jamaica Bay, Far Rockaway. The amount involved is $179,000 and the title will pass to the club in a few days. The Inwood Country Club laid out a nine-hole course on this property in 1901 and later extended the circuit to eighteen holes. Under the direction of Herbert Strong many improvements have been made in the last two years, and the distance increased to considerably more than 6,400 yards. During the last Winter considerable money was spent to improve the condition of the course, and at present it has an excellent turf. The property has a frontage of a mile and a half on Jamaica Bay, and gives the club fine possibilities for the installation of further golfing facilities, tennis courts, and other country club attractions. A boathouse will be built at the water's edge and trapshooting arrangements also will be installed. With increased clubhouse accommodations the club will be able to accommodate 400 members. The membership now is 240.

Engineers' Golfers on Links.

The golf club of the Engineers' Club of New York ran off its first one-day tournament of the season yesterday over the links of the Oakland Golf Club, and it proved to be the biggest meeting the organization has had. About eighty members started. F. C. Newton, a member of the Richmond County Country Club, had the best gross of the day, a score of 81. Match played from scratch, Foursomes were in order in the morning, and two prizes were offered, while later on there was an eighteen-hole medal play handicap in three classes with two prizes for each. There were ties for second award, as shown by the following summary of winners:

Foursomes—H. S. Hayward and M. W. Offutt, 199, 38—161; C. F. Quincy and H. Gillian, 186, 23—163.

Singles, Class A—C. Simmons, 83, 4—79; F. C. Newton, 81, 0—81; N. M. Garland, 88, 7—81.

Class B—C. R. Eddicott, 90, 15—75; T. L. Jones, 98, 20—79; E. N. Chilson, 92, 13—79.

Class C—W. I. Babcock, 97, 23—74; V. C. Armstrong, 103, 22—81.

Real Estate Board Golf.

More than sixty members of the Real Estate Board Golf Association of New York teed up yesterday in their annual tournament on the links of the Englewood Country Club. Eight prizes were awarded, gross and net, in both classes, A and B, while a similar arrangement was made for selected scores for eighteen holes. The prize winners were as follows:

Class A—Gross, Donald Carr, 43, 46—89; net, E. A. Leavy, 94, 13—81.

Class B—Gross, F. M. Zittel, 50, 52—102; net, W. C. Lester, 102, 20—82.

Selected Score, Class A—Gross, T. Horner, 41, 44—85; net, G. Moses, 88, 6—82.

Class B—Gross, C. G. Kellar, 45, 46—91; net, W. H. Quinlan, 100, 15—85, and J. E. Peep, 93, 8—85.

Gibbons and Houck Box Tonight.

The middleweights, Mike Gibbons and Leo Houck, will be the headliners at the St. Nicholas A. C. tonight. They have agreed to weigh in at 158 pounds at the ringside. Gibbons has worked himself into his best form, taking no chances with the clever and heavy-hitting lad from Lancaster, who holds popular verdicts over Chip, Dillon, McGoorty, Ahearn, and a number of less prominent middleweights, gaining a twelve-round decision over Frank Mantell two weeks ago at Providence.

Freda Wins from Kelly.

After being knocked down twice in the second round Paul Freda of Orange, N. J., won a clean-cut decision over John Kelly of Newark last night in a ten-round bout at Brown's Gymnasium. Freda held his opponent too cheaply in the early rounds and failed to protect himself against the rushes of Kelly. In the second round Kelly landed a hard right on the jaw, which sent Freda to the floor. The latter got up dazed, and a left smash dropped him a second time. He arose, and was unsteady, but managed to hold on to the end of the round. Freda in the third came up refreshed and assumed the offensive, and with straight lefts and right uppercuts recovered the lost ground and easily outpointed Kelly.

MISS BALLIN WINS HARD TENNIS MATCH

Miss Pierson Forces Opponent to Three Sets in Morristown Field Club Tourney.

Late arrivals carried the opening rounds of the women's open tennis tournament of the Morristown Field Club at Morristown yesterday to almost darkness, while the absence of some of the players resulted in several defaults. Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national and metropolitan champion, was again seen to advantage against Miss M. Pierson, winning the match in straight sets at 6—1, 6—1. The Norwegian player was at her best and overwhelmed her opponent, scoring points almost at will. Her service was deadly, and she repeatedly passed Miss Pierson at the net.

The most interesting contest was between Miss Florence Ballin and Miss E. P. Lindley, which required thirty-six games before Miss Ballin won at 9—7, 5—7, 6—2. From the start Miss Ballin seemed to hold the upper hand, but when Miss Pierson settled down the match developed into a grueling affair. Each player had an opportunity to win the opening set, but the superior steadiness of Miss Ballin told in the end. With the score 5—all in the second set, Miss Ballin lost her service, and then Miss Pierson won her own at 7—5. The fast pace told on Miss Pierson in the third set, and she was unable to stop Miss Ballin's aggressive attack, scoring but two games.

Miss M. Taylor gave Mrs. Frederick Schmitz an unexpectedly hard tussle and captured the first set in easy fashion at 6—1. Mrs. Schmitz then rallied and by splendid net play won the second and third sets at 6—4, 6—3. The other matches were decided in straight sets. The summary:

Morristown Field Club.—Women's Singles. First Round—Miss A. Kortright defeated Miss R. Barch, by default; Miss Marian Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. J. H. McLean, by default; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Jones, by default; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Marjorie Pierson, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Florence Ballin defeated Miss E. P. Lindley, 9—7, 5—7, 6—2; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Miss M. Taylor, 1—6, 6—1, 6—3; Miss H. C. French defeated Miss Edna Wildey, by default; Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss D. Goodbody, by default; Miss Whitney defeated Miss A. Morison, 6—3, 6—11; Miss Clan Cassel defeated Miss Smith, by default; Mrs. M. Farley defeated Mrs. J. H. Hinchcliffe, by default; Mrs. Robert LeRoy defeated Miss Adele Cragin, 8—1, 6—1; Miss Eltinge defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean, by default.

Second Round—Miss A. Kortright defeated Miss M. Marshall, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Clan Cassel defeated Mrs. M. Farley, by default; Miss Florence Sheldon defeated Miss M. Hamilton, 6—0, 6—1.

Princeton Tennis Team Wins.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 25.—The Princeton tenis team won from Harvard today, 7 matches to 2. In the singles R. N. Williams, the national champion, defeated G. M. Church, intercollegiate title holder, in straight sets. Williams's placing was brilliant and his ground strokes perfect. Princeton won all the doubles and four out of the singles. The summary:

Singles—Williams, Harvard, defeated Church, Princeton, 7—5, 6—0; Kidder, Princeton, defeated Caner, Harvard, 3—6, 8—6, 6—2; Rand, Harvard, defeated Van Deventer, Princeton, 6—2, 11—9; Cooper, Princeton, defeated Curtis, Harvard, 7—5, 6—8, 9—7; Coffey, Princeton, defeated Brown, Harvard, 7—6, 6—4; Graves, Princeton, defeated Doty, Harvard, 6—2, 6—4.

Doubles—Church and Kidder, Princeton, defeated Williams and Caner, Harvard, 6—3, 6—3; Van Deventer and Cooper, Princeton, defeated Rand and Curtis, Harvard, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; Coffey and Brazelton, Princeton, defeated Brown and Doty, Harvard, 2—6, 14—12, 7—5.

Good Card for American S. C.

The American Sporting Club, heretofore known as Sulzer's Harlem River Casino, throws open its doors tomorrow night with an attractive boxing card, including heavyweights, lightweights, and featherweights, in the three ten-round contests which feature the program, and the principals in each bout are recognized topnotchers in their respective classes. The main event will bring together Johnny Wilson of Harlem and Knockout Sweeney of this city. Frankie Mack of Boston and Harry Leonard, a local lightweight, will be the principals in the second go. The last bout on the card will be between Billy Fitzsimmons, the aggressive featherweight of Yonkers, and Johnnie Drummie, one of Jersey City's most popular exponents of the manly game.

VICTORY FOR BASSFORD.

Ostendorf Loses Long Tennis Match at Columbia Oval.

Abraham Bassford, Jr., and A. J. Ostendorf battled for more than three hours yesterday in the second round of the open tennis tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club at Columbia Oval, Williamsbridge, before the former won at 6—4, 4—6, 7—5. The contest was the most interesting of the tourney and showed the players to be evenly matched. After each contestant had won by the same score, 6—4, the third set was carried to 5—all, when Bassford won his own service and broke through that of his opponent's and captured the match.

Vanderbilt Ward, the Bronx champion, disposed of Charles Chambers in straight sets at 8—6, 6—1. The latter player resorted to his steady, safety play, but Ward lobbed the ball until he could reach the net, when he passed his opponent in clever style.

The defeat of L. H. Croley by Dr. A. A. Waite was somewhat of a surprise. The winner played a sound game, and after losing the first set recovered his form, driving the ball in all directions. He was closely pressed, but pulled through in two deuce sets, 9—7, 8—6. The summary:

New York Lawn Tennis Club Men's Singles.—First Round—H. W. Forster defeated E. Barlow by default; A. J. Ostendorf defeated George King by default; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated J. F. Katz by default; E. Behar defeated F. W. Rodel, 6—2, 6—2; H. W. Robinson defeated Lewis Coffyn, 6—1, 7—5; Charles Chambers defeated N. S. Clark by default; E. W. McMullin defeated Ralph L. Baggs by default; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated Edgar M. Leo by default; Dr. A. A. Waite defeated A. H. Woods, 6—0, 6—0, 6—2; King Smith defeated W. M. Fischer by default.

Second Round—Dr. A. A. Waite defeated L. H. Croley, 1—6, 9—7, 8—6; King Smith defeated A. D. F. Ammett, 6—4, 6—2; Harry Steinkampf defeated Dr. Wallace Krugler, 6—2, 6—3; E. W. Peaslee defeated H. W. Forster, 6—1, 7—5; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated A. J. Ostendorf, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5; Charles Chambers defeated C. W. McMullin, 6—1, 6—2; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated M. M. Fox, 6—3, 6—1.

Third Round—Vanderbilt Ward defeated Charles Chambers, 8—6, 6—1.

Hartford Boys Win Yale Tennis.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25.—Hartford Public High School won the annual Yale interscholastic tennis tournament here today by taking six matches. Edgewood High School of Pittsburgh, Penn., was second, with a score of four. Eleven schools were entered. C. S. Garland of Edgewood High School won the silver cup for the individual championship, defeating L. H. Wiley of Hartford, 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

CORNELL CREW SHAKE-UP.

Courtney Drops Terriberry, Moir, and McCandless.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 25.—Two members of the Cornell 'Varsity crew, which was beaten by Yale and Harvard, and the coxswain were dropped from the first eight by Coach Courtney today, and there was a general shake-up among the rest of the members of the crew. Courtney dropped Terriberry, who has been rowing bow, Moir at No. 3, and McCandless, coxswain, and he shifted Andrus and Collyer, the latter going back to stroke and Andrus going to No. 4. Collyer was the stroke oar of last year's freshman eight, and is believed to be the best stroke in the Cornell contingent. Worn was moved up from the second eight to bow, and Reichert to No. 3. Courtney announced that further changes might be expected. The crew follows:

Bow, Worn; No. 2, Stahl; No. 3, Reichert; No. 4, Andrus; No. 5, Welles; No. 6, Cushing; No. 7, O'Brien; stroke, Collyer; coxswain, Jones.

Columbia Crew Resumes Practice.

Coach Jim Rice took his Columbia oarsmen out for a spin yesterday again after almost two weeks of rest. Because of examinations and bad weather they were able to get only a couple of workouts last week, and the week before they rested. Examinations are nearly over now, and the race is only five weeks away. From now until June 2 Coach Rice has ordered daily practice, and will put his men through as stiff work as they can stand. They are all in good shape, and there is no suggestion of over work. On June 2 they leave for the boathouse at Poughkeepsie, where they will be under the constant eye of the coach, and will take two rows each day, with such other exercise as is prescribed for them.

GRAPPLER ROLLER WINS ON THE MAT

Christiansen His Victim in Bout at International Wrestling Tournament.

Dr. Roller, champion of America, defeated Lorenz Christiansen of Denmark in the international wrestling tournament for the championship of the world which is in progress at the Manhattan Opera House last night. The American threw his opponent in seven minutes with a wrist and body lock. The other grapplers wearing the scarf with the colors of the United States did not fare so well against their foreign adversaries.

Jack Nifiot was pitted against Waldemar Kassfeldt of Finland, and while the former was giving away pounds in weight, he held his opponent to a draw after they had wrestled an extra ten minutes. John W. Bowers, the other American, had the misfortune to be drawn against Georg Lurich, champion of Russia, and the man who defeated Hackenschmidt. Bowers did as well as was expected. He lasted a little over three minutes, when Lurich caught him in a wrist lock, with which he turned him on his back, with his shoulders touching the mat.

Hans Fuerst of Austria put up a good fight against Alexander Aberg, the world's champion. The latter was about twice as heavy as his adversary. The title holder did not lose any time with preliminary work, but immediately gripped Fuerst around the waist, stood him on his head and twirled him around like a spining top.

The Austrian was soon on his back, but he managed to extricate himself before the champion could get both his shoulders down. Although always on the defensive, Fuerst did some fine work and was loudly applauded. Aberg's bulk, however, told in the end and he worked his opponent down, finally getting him with a body hold in six and a half minutes.

There were loud cheers when it was announced that Joan Tigane, champion of Mongolia, would wrestle Wilhelm Berner, champion of Germany. Tigane is the comedian of the tournament, besides being an artist at the game. He failed to take his opponent seriously, which made Berner angry. Time after time the latter had Tigane secure with a hold that looked as if he could not possibly escape, but he broke it with consummate ease, and the German generally found himself sprawling the other side of the ring.

George Bothner frequently had to caution him against using the toe hold, which is barred. Then to make amends he would catch hold of one of his own feet. The bout went the twenty minutes. At the end of an extra ten, the men were still mauling each other on the mat, and the bout was called a draw. In spite of all Tigane's funny antics, he is a past master at the sport, and knows every trick of the game.

Pierre le Colosse, champion of France, defeated Enrico Silva of Portugal in a little over three minutes with a body and wrist hold. The Frenchman weighed a little less than a ton, while Silva was in the lightweight class. Every time le Colosse got his man down on the mat he sat upon him and just flattened him out, and Silva would get up, if he had the chance, blowing like a porpoise. The Frenchman was very good natured and jabbered French throughout the contest. The summaries:

Waldemar Kassfeldt, Finland, and Jack Nifiot, America, 20 minutes; draw.

Alexander Aberg, Esthonia, champion of the world, threw Hans Fuerst, Austria, in 6 minutes 30 seconds, with body hold.

Joan Tigane, champion of Mongolia, and Wilhelm Berner, champion of Germany, 20 minutes; draw.

Gus Kervaras, champion of Greece, threw Emil Kuthe, America, in 5 minutes 10 seconds, with body and neck lock.

Nicolo Montagano, Italy, threw Hermann Girig, Switzerland, in 5 minutes 20 seconds, with body and arm hold.

Pierre le Colosse, champion of France, threw Enrico Silva, Portugal, in 3 minutes 15 seconds, with body and wrist hold.

Sulo Hevonpaa, champion of Finland, threw Albert Mueller, Saxonia, in 4 minutes 45 seconds, with elite roll and arm lock.

Tommy Drask, Holland, threw Landy Thompson, Ireland, in 5 minutes, with neck and body hold.

Georg Lurich, champion of Russia, threw John W. Bowers, America, in 3 minutes and 10 seconds, with waist lock.

Hans Lehner, Bavaria, threw Charles Nelson, Denmark, in 4 minutes and 50 seconds, with arm lock.

Dr. Roller, champion of America, threw Lorenz Christiansen, Denmark, with wrist and body lock, in 7 minutes.

CROSS CASE GOES OVER.

Boxing Commission Grants License to Protested Gloversville Club.

The original members of the State Athletic Commission practically reached their end yesterday with a long meeting in their offices at 41 Park Row. There were a number of matters which had been in abeyance for two and even more weeks which had to be attended to, and although the Commissioners were more than four hours in session they were unable to prepare a clean slate to be turned over to their successors. The controversy over the refusal of Leach Cross to box Johnny Harvey at the 135th Street Athletic Club last week because he did not get his $1,300 guarantee in cash, took up a great part of the Commissioners' time, and because of the non-appearance of the dentist and his brother manager, Sam Wallach, decision in the case was reserved until they can be heard.

Fred Kiebler, a boxer, entered a charge that the White Plains Athletic Club, managed by Jack Dougherty, was in arrears to him to the extent of $25 for taking part in a bout at the club. His claim was found to be correct and the club was ordered to pay the money.

Gloversville will have its boxing club despite the protests of about half of the entire population of the town. The application for a license made by the Darling Athletic Club was favorably acted upon by the commission after the club's attorney had made an oral appeal and presented a brief yesterday setting forth enough reasons why the license should be granted.

A license was also granted to the Velodrome Athletic Club, which will be located in Ocean Avenue, Sheepshead Bay. The officers of the club are M. McRay, R. Duncan, and P. Coleman. The right to conduct sparring exhibitions also was granted the Marlendale Athletic Club in Maspeth, L. I., and the Capital District Athletic Club in Albany.

Knockouts in Harlem Bouts.

Knockouts were recorded in two of the three feature bouts at the 135th Street Athletic Club last night, the end in each instance coming in the second round. Al Thomas and Charlie "Kid" White of the east side were the principals in the feature contest, and the east sider was so hopelessly outclassed in the first two rounds that he forfeited the bout by refusing to come out for the third round. He was unable to stagger to the centre of the ring, as the result of the beating he had received in the previous round. Thomas scored two knockdowns in the second chapter, the blows which sent White to the floor being a right-hand uppercut and a left cross to the jaw, and the last time he was sent down the bell prevented the referee from tolling off the fatal ten seconds on White.

Young Lippy, a Harlem lightweight, scored the first knockout of the evening in the opening contest scheduled for ten rounds, when he put the quietus on Frankie Hogan of the east side in the second round of their bout with a right-hand blow to the jaw.

The final contest, between Eddie Clifford of Harlem and Artie Walsh, an east side welterweight, resulted in an interesting draw.

Mitchell Wins by Big Margin.

Terry Mitchell of Brooklyn won from Frankie Notter of New York in their ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club last night by a big margin. Notter's only round was the second, and he did not assume the offensive for any length of time. Mitchell was at all times aggressive, and in the third round buried Notter under a shower of blows that had him somewhat groggy. Mitchel weighed 144¼ pounds, and Notter was 8½ pounds heavier.

Kid Graves of Milwaukee and Italian Joe Gans of Brooklyn furnished a fast ten-round semi-final, and the Milwaukee boxer won. Several times both boys stood off exchanging blows in a good old-fashioned slugging bee. Graves was the better boxer and outpointed the New Yorker. Gans depended on swings while Graves jabbed with either hand and worked a straight to the body.

Lupo, the New York police dog, plays a big part in a thrilling conflict between English and German spies in this week's

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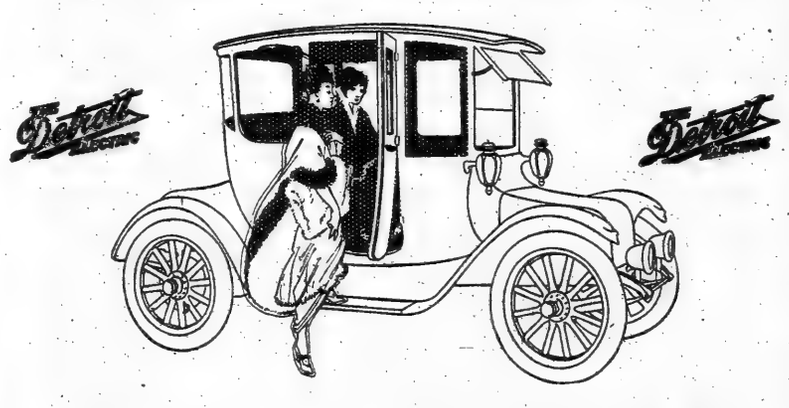
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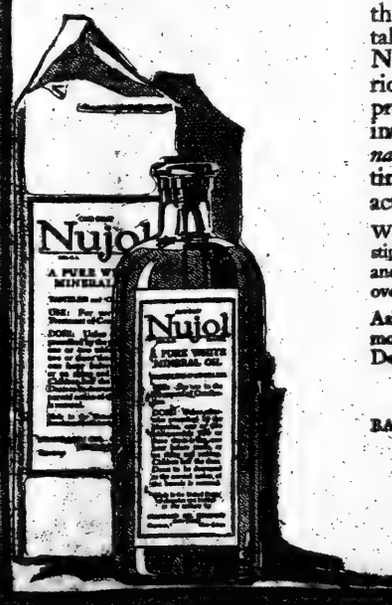
By that test, the various laxatives and cathartics stand condemned. They do not remove the condition they are supposed to cure. In fact, the longer they are used, the *more* they are needed. Laxatives and cathartics are dangerously habit-forming.

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GIANTS DEFEATED BY ST. LOUIS—BROOKLYN WINS—HARVARD DOWNS PRINCETON—TURF

CARDINALS DRIVE PITCHERS TO COVER

Both Tesreau and Marquard Routed and the Giants Lose, 11 to 5.

It surprising how uncertain this spring weather is. It rained again at the Polo grounds yesterday—not water, but base hits. The shower was directed from the St. Louis bats and the outfield was flooded with safe slams, the storm driving Jeff Tesreau and Rube Marquard to cover. From their fourteen hits the Cardinals garnered eleven runs, winning the game by a score of 11 to 5. How those Giants can hug last place!

Up to the seventh inning it was a good ball game, with Tesreau pitching just such fine ball that the Cards, with Willie Doak on the mound, were playing not even a close second. In the seventh inning, much to the surprise of the 5,000 customers present, Tesreau blew up. It was the first time this year that Tesreau has been knocked out of the box. Rube Marquard ascended the pitching throne and lasted out the inning. While Rube was present St. Looey continued to gather runs in large chunks.

As a last resort Pol Perritt, formerly of St. Looey, went into the game against his old teammates. If Pol imagined that for old friendship's sake the Cardinals were going to let him down easy he was mistaken, for they laced him for a couple of runs in the ninth.

After the first inning the Giants were without the fatherly advice of John McGraw. The Giant leader had a run-in with Umpire Charley Rigler, the Uhlan, and was excused for the afternoon. The complication wasn't serious, Rigler merely mentioning that Burns was out at the plate in the first inning, while McGraw advanced the theory that Burnsie was safe.

"He didn't touch him!" yelled McGraw. "He did so," answered Rigler. "He didn't," continued McGraw. "Oh, yes, he did," followed Rigler. "He didn't, he did, he didn't, he did," then became a vocal duet between the manager and umpire. After the fifth verse, Rigler told McGraw to cut out his singing and get out of his sight. Evidently McGraw isn't a good singer. Well, that's nothing; neither is Rigler. A music critic would never have given the decision to Rigler. The only reason he won the contest is because he is an umpire. Get them both out in a ten-acre lot and McGraw would win hands down.

The bright spot in the Giants' game was John Murray in the sixth inning. With two players en route over the main line and no place to go, Murray, the scarlet runner, whaled a liner into the left field bleachers and gave the game to the Giants on the spot. With victory in their possession, the Giants squandered their chances, like a sailor squanders six months' mazuma.

Larry McLean went to work yesterday. Always willing, Larry has been waiting all season to get to work behind the bat. In the sixth inning he reached first base on a single, and then it was "good-bye job," McLean could not run, even if the Sheriff was after him. If he tried to run across Broadway, it would tie up traffic for five minutes. So Snodgrass was sent in to run for him. The only way that McLean can stay in a game for nine innings is to keep away from first base.

The Giants got a run in the third, when Tesreau singled and went to second on Burns's hit. Doyle hit a long fly to Hyatt, Hyatt to Ingle and Tesreau and Burns advanced a station after the catch. Lobert's grounder was mussed up by Butler, and Tesreau scored. St. Looey got two in the sixth and went to the front. Snyder walked and Doak sacrificed. Miller Huggins, the half-portion manager, spilled a hit to the infield which Tesreau made a mess of, fumbling it wide to first, while Snyder scored and Huggins went to second. Zinn Beck singled to right and Huggins scampered home. Robertson made a rifle-ball peg to the plate, but, just as it was going straight for McLean's outstretched hands, the enormous figure of Tesreau loomed up in front of the ball, interrupted the throw, and Huggins galloped home safely.

That's nothing; Jack Murray immediately squared accounts. With one out, Brainerd walked and McLean got a hit in deep short. Snodgrass ran for McLean. Then Murray sent a screamer over the two-bit congregation in the left-field bleachers and sent two runs home ahead of him.

St. Looey rocked the boat something awful in the seventh. Tesreau became groggy as Hyatt, Wilson, and Butler singled, and he staggered when Snyder doubled. Doak got a pass and Marquard came to the rescue as a cavalier Rube was traveling in the opposite direction. Huggins, reversing his style of batting to right-handed, singled. Then came a force-out at the plate. Next a sacrifice fly by Bob Bescher, also a double by Zinn. Miller and "Cozy" Dolan batted for Hyatt, got a single. This whole collection of seven hits scored seven runs, which is entirely too many.

With Pol Perritt pitching the Cards got two more in the ninth. They are never satisfied. Huggins went to third, when Fletcher made a wicked throw to first. He scored on Bescher's double. Bob went to third on Lobert's error and scored on Miller's sacrifice fly.

In the last of the ninth the Cardinals handed the Giants a run on a platter. Burns walked and stole second and third while Burns was walking. Nobody stopped him. Doyle's sacrifice fly scored him. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g'ns, 2b	4	3	2	1	5	Burns, lf	3	1	2	2	0
Beck, 3b	5	1	2	1	1	Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	1	1
Besc'r, lf	4	1	2	0	0	Lobt'r, 3b	5	0	0	1	4
Miller, 1b	4	1	1	14	1	F'lch'r, ss	4	0	0	1	4
Hyatt, rf	3	1	1	1	0	R'tson, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Dolan, rf	2	0	2	1	0	B'n'rd, 1b	1	1	0	7	1
Wilson, cf	3	1	1	3	0	McLean, c	3	0	0	7	1
Butler, ss	4	1	2	0	4	Sn'grass, c	0	0	0	1	0
Snyder, c	3	1	1	6	1	Smith, c	1	0	0	4	0
Doak, p	2	1	0	0	3	Murr'y, cf	4	1	1	3	0
						Tesr'u, p	3	1	1	0	2
Total	36	11	14	27	16	Marq'd, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Perrit, p	0	0	0	0	0
						†Grant	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	5	6	27	10

*Ran for McLean in sixth inning.
†Batted for Perritt in the ninth inning.
Errors—Huggins, Butler, (2) Lobert, Fletcher, Tesreau.

St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 2 7 0 2—11
New York.....0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 1— 5

Two-base hits—Snyder, Miller, Bescher. Home run—Murray. Stolen bases—Huggins, Doyle, Butler, Burns, (2.) Earned runs—New York, 4; St. Louis, 9. Sacrifice hit—Doak. Sacrifice flies—Doyle, Bescher. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Doak, 6. Hits—Off Tesreau, 8 in six innings, (none out in fifth); off Marquard, 6 in one inning; off Perritt, 3 in two innings. Struck out—By Tesreau, 7; by Perritt, 2; by Doak, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Two Hits Off Alexander.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25. — Alexander twirled in superb form today and Philadelphia won from Chicago, 3 to 0, taking first place in the race from their opponents. Only one Chicago player got past second base. This was Zimmerman, who reached third on a wild throw by Byrne, only to be caught off that sack by Killifer's quick throw to Byrne. Becker was put off the field for protesting when called out on strikes. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'c'ft, ss	4	0	0	3	2	P'lan, 2b	3	0	1	2	2
Byrne, 2b	3	1	1	2	1	Fisher, ss	4	0	1	4	0
Baker, lf	3	1	1	1	0	Sch'te, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Weiser, cf	0	0	0	1	0	Z'man, 2b	4	0	0	1	6
C'v'th, rf	3	0	1	3	0	Saier, 1b	2	0	0	10	0
W'hoff, 2b	3	0	0	2	2	W'mn, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Lapp, 1b	3	0	1	7	0	B'han, c	3	0	0	2	1
Paskt, cf, lf	3	0	1	0	1	K'seley, rf	3	0	0	3	0
K'fer, c	3	0	1	9	4	H'ph's, p	1	0	0	0	5
Alex'r, p	3	0	1	0	2	St'dge, p	0	0	0	0	1
						*M'Larry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	6	27	11	Total	28	0	2	24	15

*Batted for Humphries in ninth inning.
Errors—Fisher, Saier, Byrne.

Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 *—3
Chicago .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Becker. Earned run—Philadelphia 1. Sacrifice hit—Cravath. Double play—Saier, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Humphries, 1; off Alexander, 3. Hits—Off Humphries 6 in 7 innings; off Standridge, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Humphries, 2; by Alexander, 9. Passed ball—Bresnahan. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes.

Rudolph Wild, but Wins from Reds.

BOSTON, May 25.—Boston won from Cincinnati today, three runs to one. Temporary wildness by Rudolph in the seventh inning, when Mollwitz, who had been hit by a pitched ball, scored on a wild pitch, after being advanced to third on a single, counted the visitors' only run. Boston's first tally came in an unusual manner, three hit balls stopping on fair ground on the third-base line when Cincinnati fielders waited for them to roll foul. Manager Stallings reappeared on the Boston bench today. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	O	P	O	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	P	O	A
F'pat'k, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	Leach, cf	4	0	0	4	0	0
Moran, lf	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	H'zog, ss	4	0	1	3	2	0
Egan, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	4	0	Kl'fer, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Cather, lf	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	Groh, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	1
Con'ly, lf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	G'fith, rf	4	0	2	0	0	0
Magee, cf	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	V'n'K'z, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Smith, 1b	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	M'lwitz, lb	3	1	1	9	0	0
Smith, 3b	3	1	1	1	0	2	0	Dooin, c	3	0	1	6	0	0
M'v'le, ss	4	0	2	1	2	6	0	Benton, p	2	0	0	0	4	0
Gowdy, c	3	1	1	7	0	0	0	Wingo, c	2	0	0	2	2	0
Rud'ph, p	3	0	2	0	1	1	0	Lear, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
								*Clarke	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	3	9	27	13			Total	34	1	7	24	13	1

Errors—Herzog, Dooin, Schmidt.
*Batted for Lear in ninth inning.

Boston .....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 *—3
Cincinnati .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Maranville, Egan. Sacrifice hits—Schmidt, (2;) Moran. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 7. Double plays—Herzog, (unassisted;) Maranville, Egan and Schmidt. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 2; off Rudolph, 1. Hits—Off Benton, 7 in 6 innings; off Lear, 2 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Schmidt;) by Rudolph, (Mollwitz.) Struck out—By Rudolph, 5. Wild pitches—Rudolph, 2; Lear. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes.

Morris H. S. Nine Champions.

Morris High School clinched the Greater New York high school baseball championship by defeating De Witt Clinton High School at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon by the score of 5 to 0. Meany, the Morris twirler who has been the mainstay of the Morris pitching staff for the past two seasons, was in the box and he allowed Clinton two hits and struck out ten batsmen. Although Morris touched up the Clinton pitchers for ten safe hits, four of her five runs were the result of three glaring errors by the outfielders. Morris has not lost a game this season, and the team is the best that has represented the school in years. Morris has a few more games to play, but even if she loses them she cannot be dethroned from first place in the high school standing. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
De Witt C.....0	0	0	0
Morris 1	0	1	0

Batteries—Decardo, Graham, Power, and Blair; Meany and Wincor.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; Cleveland, 1.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Scranton, 9; Syracuse, 8.
At Utica—Utica, 2; Wilkesbarre, 1, (ten innings.)
At Troy—Troy, 11; Binghamton, 3.
At Albany—Elmira, 3; Albany, 1, (eleven innings.)

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lawrence, 4; Lewiston, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 5; Portland, 3.
At Lowell—Lowell, 5; Fitchburg, 4.
At Manchester—Manchester, 5; Lynn, 1.

Colonial League.

At Hartford—Hartford, 14; Taunton, 4.
At New Bedford—Pawtucket, 7; New Bedford, 4.
At Fall River—Fall River, 4; New Haven, 3.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Nashville, 5; Atlanta, 4.
At Memphis—Memphis, 3; New Orleans, 2.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 4; Little Rock, 3.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 11; New York, 5.
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago—rain.
Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 5. (12 innings.)
Washington, 8; Detroit, 4.
Boston at St. Louis—rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 2.
Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Kansas City, 6; Newark, 5.
Baltimore at St. Louis. (Postponed; wet grounds.)
Buffalo at Chicago. (Postponed; wet grounds.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester, 3; Providence, 2.
Buffalo, 9; Richmond, 2.
Newark, 4; Toronto, 1.
Jersey City, 6; Montreal, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	18	11	.621
Chicago	20	13	.607
Brooklyn	15	15	.500
St. Louis	16	17	.485
Pittsburgh	15	16	.484
Boston	15	16	.484
Cincinnati	12	17	.414
New York	11	17	.393

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	23	12	.657
Detroit	22	13	.629
New York	17	13	.567
Boston	13	14	.481
Washington	14	16	.467
Cleveland	13	19	.407
St. Louis	14	20	.412
Philadelphia	12	21	.364

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	21	13	.618
Chicago	21	14	.600
Kansas City	19	14	.576
Newark	19	16	.543
Brooklyn	16	16	.500
St. Louis	15	16	.484
Baltimore	13	21	.382
Buffalo	10	24	.294

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Richmond	14	9	.609
Buffalo	10	7	.588
Rochester	12	9	.571
Montreal	13	11	.542
Providence	11	11	.500
Newark	8	10	.444
Jersey City	9	12	.429
Toronto	7	15	.318

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Newark at Kansas City.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Montreal.
Newark at Toronto.
Providence at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.

DODGERS ADVANCE TO THIRD PLACE

Pfeffer Holds Threatening Pirates in Check and Brooklyn Wins by Score of 5 to 1.

The Pittsburgh clan learned a lot about baseball yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field. They learned a lot that they wished had remained untold and they are going to let it slip out of their minds just as fast as they can. The Dodgers in the rôle of schoolmaster believe in the old adage about not sparing the rod. They didn't spare it yesterday. They applied it at timely intervals and the Pirates, instead of taking the easy victory that they had whetted their appetites for, found themselves trampled under foot, for the Dodgers won the ball game by a score of 5 to 1.

Charley Ebbets is always appreciative of any little favor which the other clubs can confer, but for yesterday's game he is particularly gratified. Did you know that Brooklyn was now filling in the third notch in the National League record? That's as near as Broklyn has been to the full glare of the lime light in many a year.

The Pirates thought they had found an easy mark in "Ed" Pfeffer. They started right in crashing bats into the horse hide, but it would take a micrometer adjustment to measure the advantage. The lanky Brooklynite was vulnerable to just the extent of being tantalizing. A number of times the Pirates could see victory just a few hops ahead of them, but they never got any closer. When disaster threatened, Pfeffer played brains and skill against the Pittsburgh batsmen and they could not beat the combination. The hits that would bring runners scurrying across the rubber materialized only once. Old opportunity was right at the Pirate doorstep but never was invited inside for a house warming.

Hans Wagner may be going back and then again it may be mere talk. In any event just listen to what happened yesterday and then draw your own conclusions. In the first inning Hans never caught an edge of the ball. He fanned. In the third there were two men imprisoned on the bases and Hans again failed to unleash a hit. In the fifth the same situation was again before the fans and this time Honus lined one that housed itself in Cutshaw's glove. The eighth inning found Hinchman reclining on first base and still Hans was as hitless as a baby. Do you think Hans ever did anything like that in the old days?

The Brooklynites dealt none too gently with George McQuillan. He was no more of a puzzle than a set of A B C blocks. Four innings measured the time between his entry and exit, when Bob Harmon was hurried to the relief of the stricken Pirates.

Hit with him from his delivery.

The Pirates opened the scoring right at the start of the game. Max Carey caught the first ball pitched to him for a double to the right field fence, went to third on Johnston's infield out and scored when Hinchman shot a clean single to right.

It was not until the third inning that Brooklyn got really busy. McCarty then led off with a single to right. Pfeffer hit one to McQuillan, who threw the ball wide in an effort to catch McCarty, who reached third on the play. Daubert's single to right brought in the first run and Pfeffer scored when Hummel hit a hot one that bounded off Gerber's shins. In the next inning two more tallies were counted, both due to Pfeffer's work with the willow. Myers had singled past Gerber and McCarty had beaten out a hit to Johnston. McQuillan and the Dodger pitcher too tightly and a stinging double to the right field fence brought in both of the runners. The final Brooklyn run came in the eighth. With two down McCarty's triple to left centre scored Getz. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sten'l, rf	4	0	0	2	0	Carey, lf	5	1	1	2	3
D'bert, 1b	4	0	3	5	0	Joh'n, 1b	5	0	2	8	0
Cut'w, 2b	3	0	0	5	1	Baird, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Hum'l, ss	4	0	2	2	2	H'ch'n, rf	3	0	2	1	0
Wheat, lf	4	0	0	6	0	Wag'r, ss	4	0	0	1	3
Myers, cf	4	1	1	2	0	Wlox, 2b	3	0	0	1	3
Getz, 3b	4	1	0	1	2	G'ber, 3b	4	0	2	3	1
M'C'ty, c	4	2	3	3	0	Schang, c	3	0	1	1	0
Pfeffer, p	4	1	1	1	1	M'Qll'n, p	2	0	0	0	0
						Harm'n, p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	35	5	11	27	6	Total	35	1	10	24	11

Error—McQuillan.

Brooklyn .....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—3
Pittsburgh .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Carey, Johnston, Daubert, Pfeffer. Three-base hit—McCarty. Stolen bases—Schang, Daubert (2,) Wheat, Myers. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Sacrifice fly—Baird. Double plays—Vlox and Johnston; Cutshaw, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 11; Brooklyn, 7. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 3. Hits—Off McQuillan, 8 in 4 innings; off Harmon, 3 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By McQuillan, (Cutshaw.) Struck out—By Harmon, 1; by Pfeffer, 2. Passed balls—Schang, McCarty. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes.

YALE NINE LOSES HANES.

Princeton Protests Player, Claiming That He Is Ineligible.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25.—Yale baseball received a blow today when it became known that Princeton had protested Johnny Hanes and that the Yale management had withdrawn him from play. It was claimed that Hanes played baseball two seasons while in the University of North Carolina and that, with the year he played last season at Yale, his inter-collegiate baseball career had automatically terminated.

It had been the understanding at Yale that Hanes took part in no games for North Carolina except in one season. Rhett and Vaughn will be tried in his position at right field. Vaughan has just joined the nine after a month's absence because of injury.

Today Hitter, the New York National League pitcher, trotted to the Yale batsmen in practice.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

			R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—2	5	1
Rochester	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3	6	5

Batteries—Cooper and Haley; Palmero and Williams.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond 0	0	2	0
Buffalo 2	0	1	0

Batteries—Morrissette, Andrews, Kritchell, and Schaufle; Bader and Casey.

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark 4	0	0	0
Toronto 0	0	0	1

Batteries—Enzman and Snow; Cocreham and Kocher.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City.....1	0	0	0
Montreal 0	1	0	2

Batteries—Ring, Wiltse, and Yelle; Rector and Madden.

Scores of Other Games.

At Burlington, Vt.—Vermont, 14; St. Lawrence University, 1.
At Blairstown, N. J.—Blair Academy, 3; Wenonah Military Academy, 2.
At Berkeley Oval—Berkeley School, 22; Cutler School, 6.
Erasmus Hall High School, 8; Manual Training High School, 3.

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AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Six-Run Rally by Washington in Ninth Crushes Tigers.

DETROIT, Mich., May 25.—Washington awoke from its batting slump today and in a ninth inning rally, which scored six runs, defeated Detroit, 8 to 4. Three pitchers fell before the Senators during the final onslaught. Two singles, a double and a triple, a passed ball, a base on balls, a hit batsman and an error produced the half dozen tallies. McBride was put out of the game in the second inning by Umpire Eldridge for disputing a decision. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf	4	2	1	3	0	Bush, ss	5	1	2	4	7
Foster, 3b	5	1	2	1	4	Vitt, 3b	3	0	0	1	3
Con'ly, lf	2	0	0	0	0	Cobb, cf	5	1	3	5	0
J'nson, lf	2	0	2	0	0	C'w'rd, rf	5	0	2	1	0
Acosta, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Veach, lf	5	0	2	0	0
Milan, cf	5	0	3	1	0	O'K'y'gh, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
G'ndil, ss	4	0	0	12	0	Young, 2b	4	2	2	3	2
M'rg'n, 2b	2	2	1	0	3	Stan'ge, c	3	0	1	5	2
A'smith, c	4	1	1	9	1	Cavet, p	4	0	1	0	1
M'B'de, ss	0	0	0	0	0	Boland, p	0	0	0	0	0
Neff, ss	4	0	0	1	1	Dubuc, p	0	0	0	0	0
Gallia, c	4	0	0	0	0						
Ayres, p	2	0	0	0	1	Total	38	4	13	27	15
Hopper, p	0	0	0	0	0						
*Williams	1	1	1	0	0						
Total	38	8	11	27	12						

*Batted for Ayres in the ninth inning.
Errors—Neff, Kavanagh.

Washington .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 6—8
Detroit .....1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—4

Two-base hit—Milan. Three-base hit—Morgan, Williams, Cobb. Home run—Moeller. Stolen bases—Moeller, Foster, Bush, Veach, Young, Cavet. Earned runs—Off Cavet, 2; off Boland, 2; off Dubuc, 1; off Gallia, 1; off Ayres, 2. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Stanage. Double play—Foster and Neff. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Detroit, 12. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cavet, 3; off Dubuc, 1; off Gallia, 1; off Ayres, 1; off Hopper, 1. Hits—Off Cavet, 8 in 8 innings, (none out in ninth;) off Dubuc, 1 in two-thirds of an inning; off Ayres, 2 in 6 innings; off Boland, 2 in one-third of an inning; off Gallia, 4 in 2 innings; off Hopper, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Dubuc, (Johnson.) Struck out—By Cavet, 4; by Boland, 1; by Gallia, 1; by Ayres, 3; by Hopper, 1. Wild pitch—Cavet. Passed balls—Ainsmith, Stanage. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Eldridge. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes.

Athletics Win Long Game.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 25.—Philadelphia defeated Cleveland, 6 to 5, in twelve innings today, the winning run being scored after two were out, on a pass to McAvoy and singles by Barry and Kopf. Lajoie played a sensational game for Philadelphia. Wyckoff, ineffective at the start, allowed but two hits in the last seven innings. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	4	1	3	1	0	Leib'd, cf	6	1	2	3	0
Walsh, lf	3	0	1	5	0	T'ner, 2b	4	0	0	4	4
Lapp, 1b	6	0	1	11	0	Chap'n, ss	5	1	2	2	7
Schr, c	4	2	1	9	1	Jam'son, lf	5	0	2	12	0
Lajoie, 2b	6	0	1	9	5	G'ney, lf	4	0	1	3	0
M'Avoy, c	5	2	3	8	5	Smith, rf	5	0	0	4	0
Barry, ss	5	0	1	1	4	B'bare, 3b	5	1	2	1	0
Kopf, 3b	6	1	2	1	1	O'Neill, c	2	0	0	7	2
Wyck'f, p	6	0	1	0	2	Mitch'l, p	1	0	1	0	0
						W'ker, p	3	1	1	0	2
Total	47	6	14	36	17	*Wood	0	0	0	0	0
						†Hamm'd	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	39	5	11	36	15

*Batted for Walker in twelfth inning.
†Ran for O'Neill in twelfth inning.
Errors—Chapman, Wyckoff.

Ph'delphia..0 1 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—6
Cleveland ..2 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—Graney, Barbare, Wyckoff. Sacrifice fly—Graney. Sacrifice hits—O'Neill, (2,) Turner, Wood, Barry. Stolen bases—Chapman, Murphy. Double plays—Barry, Lajoie, and Lapp; McAvoy and Lajoie. Hits—Off Mitchell, 6 in 4 innings; off Walker, 8 in 8 innings. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; off Walker, 1; off Wyckoff, 4. Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; by Walker, 4; by Wyckoff, 6. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 12. Time of game—Two hours and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dinneen.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn and Pittsburgh Split Even in Double-Header.

PITTSBURGH, May 25.—Brooklyn divided a double-header with the Pittsburgh Federals today, winning the first game, 4 to 2, and losing the second game in the ninth by a score of 5 to 4. The visitors hit Knetzer hard in the first game, while Seaton was in good form. Brooklyn broke a tie in the ninth inning of the second contest by scoring two runs. In the Pittsburgh half Marion weakened and Upham was substituted. The locals then made two singles and scored three runs, winning the game. Score:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf	3	0	1	2	0	Dele'y, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Magee, 2b	4	1	3	2	0	Y'kes, ss	4	1	1	4	2
Kauff, cf	4	1	2	0	0	Mow'y, 3b	4	1	1	2	1
Evans, rf	4	0	1	1	0	Kon'y, 1b	4	0	1	10	1
C'per, 1b	4	0	1	13	1	Oakes, c	3	0	1	1	0
West'l, 3b	2	1	1	1	3	Lewis, 2b	3	0	0	1	1
Fitz, c	3	0	0	4	0	Miller, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Pratt, c	4	0	1	4	1	Berry, c	1	0	1	7	3
Seaton, p	3	0	0	1	4	Knet'r, p	2	0	0	0	0
						*Brad'y	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	12	27	13	Total	31	2	6	27	14

*Batted for Knetzer in ninth inning.
Errors—Kelly, Berry.

Brooklyn .....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—4
Pittsburgh .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Two-base hit—Anderson. Three-base hit—Kauff. Sacrifice hits—Seaton, Lewis. Stolen bases—Westerzil, 2, Holt. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 2. Double play—Knetzer, Konetchy, and Mowrey. Bases on balls—Off Seaton, 1; off Knetzer, 4. Struck out—By Seaton, 4; by Knetzer, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Howell. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Del'ty, lf	5	1	2	2	0	A'

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1915.

THE LAST ARGUMENT.

Competent judges of debate have always held that in the discussion with the wolf the lamb had the better of the argument. Upbraided for muddying the water of the stream from which the wolf was drinking, he replied, "Why, how can that be, since my drinking place is further down stream than yours?" "But you scolded my father last Summer," insisted the wolf. "Impossible, for I was not yet born," was the lamb's answer. "Nevertheless," said the wolf, "I am going to eat you up," and he did.

Germany's forensic methods are those of the wolf. From the beginning of the war she has made a pitiful showing in argument, but her last word is so terrible that her opponents have learned to beware of it. Her apologists justified the invasion of Belgium by a variety of pleas. The neutrality treaty was not binding, the French were preparing to march through Belgium, her neutrality had been compromised by England; besides, she herself had made war preparations plainly aimed at Germany. These arguments all encountered destructive disproof. Meanwhile, Germany had devoured Belgium—the wolf's last argument.

So the agents and defenders of Germany have contended that we must stop exporting arms and munitions to the Allies. It was unfriendly, it was unneutral, inhuman, and unworthy of a great nation at peace with Germany. Again the argument failed altogether, in law, in morals, in every way. Germany's last argument was heard around the world when the torpedo from her submarine exploded against the hull of the Lusitania. Our diplomats and our professors may have been worsted in the debate, she seems to say, but we will show you that we know how to take the award right in the teeth of the jury.

The German way with Italy is the same. Italy's justification for breaking the alliance and going to war is established by the acts of both Germany and Austria. The treaty of alliance did not call upon her to join her allies, since the war was of their beginning, and not for their defense. But if Austria was to secure gains or advantages in the Balkans, Italy was to have compensations. She demanded them, her allies by their prolonged negotiations in Rome admitted the justice of the demand. But they would not grant all she asked, and she declares war. Teutonic diplomacy failed again, and now if her resistance can be overcome Italy will have to submit to that ruthless process of German logic of which Belgium is the prostrate victim. Venice, the northern cities, Rome itself, we suppose will share the fate of Louvain, Liége, and Antwerp. Nothing but superior might in arms can save the temples and the monuments of the land that was the cradle of the arts, the land in which the revival of letters began.

The aged Emperor of Austria rages against his former ally. "Perfidy" whose like history does not know "was committed by the Kingdom of "Italy against both allies," he declares, and he sends his troops forth against this "new and treacherous enemy in the South." It would be better to leave perfidy and treachery out of the question. Austria's record in history is not so far beyond reproach that her sovereign can afford to throw stones, or epithets. "Where can any man put his finger on the map and say, 'Here Austria did good'?" asked Mr. GLADSTONE. But old scores do not count, Italy's justification does not count, nothing counts against the grim determination of the Teuton to make military imperialism supreme in Europe.

It is no longer a question of supremacy for the Prussian idea. There are too many lions in the path—England, France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, and now Italy. With all her strength and her forty years of preparation, Germany is vastly overmatched, even with Austria and Turkey joining their forces to hers and already distressed by their exertions. The struggle will yet be rude and bloody, it may be prolonged. But the ultimate question will be the terms Germany must accept. The conclusive argument will be made by the Allies, and she will have to listen and assent. It will be the good fortune and the salvation of the German people that Germany's enemies in the hour of peace will not be moved by the Prussian spirit that knows no mercy.

SEPARATE PEACE RUMORS.

In the abridged text of the Italian "Green Book," from which we quoted yesterday and for which credit should have been given to The New York American's cabled extracts, several references appear to rumors of "separate peace." On April 2 the Italian Ambassador to Berlin telegraphed to the Italian Premier: "From certain "signs, confirmed from an unimpeachable source, I believe that Germany "would not refuse to negotiate peace "with Russia." On April 10 the Italian Minister Plenipotentiary at Nish wired to the Italian Premier; "According to confidential information separate peace between Austria-Hungary and Russia is possible." And on April 15 the Italian Ambassador at Berlin wired again: "Reports of separate peace between "Austria and Russia are insistently "circulating. It seems probable."

How could a separate peace between Austria and Russia have seemed probable to the Italian Ambassador at Berlin, or how could he have entertained rumors of the possibility of peace negotiations between Germany and Russia, in view of the agreement among the anti-German allies not to make peace separately? It is very strange. In each case it was a separate peace with Russia. Of course the Italians would have been only too well pleased to put such things in their "Green Book," to embarrass Austro-Germans relations if possible, but the rumors were credulously communicated to the Italian Premier before anybody knew for sure that there would be a "Green Book."

RUMANIA'S STRENGTH.

The Teuton's next most dangerous neighbor, on the point of turning enemy, is Rumania. She, too, has national aspirations, a future to seek in war, an army more to be feared for its size than any other in Europe, and an understanding with the anti-German allies to whom Italy has just gone over. Rumania will almost certainly follow suit. It will be a very serious matter for the Germanic cause. Some critics who make no great difficulty of Italy's participation, which has been fully discounted and prepared for beforehand, are dubious about the effect of Rumania's joining in. If she acted promptly it would divide the strength of the German allies, who would then have to face all ways at once, being quite encircled.

Rumania lies like a crescent on the east of Austria-Hungary, and if her 500 or 600 miles of frontier should change from neutral to enemy, then the combined frontiers of Germany and Austria-Hungary, all the way around, would be enemy frontiers, save for a few miles of contact with Switzerland, and the line between Holland and Germany. Switzerland hardly counts, as it occupies a place unique, entirely surrounded by combatants, touching lines with Austria, Germany, France, and Italy, and herself at peace with all of them.

The Rumanian Army is thought to be one of the most efficient in the world. The regular establishment in time of peace was so organized as to provide on call a field army of somewhat less than 300,000 men. Back of that were trained reserves, and back of those all Rumanian manhood of military age. They are a military people. Service in arms is compulsory, and its period is twenty-one years. The potential military strength of the country, therefore, up to the point of exhaustion, is limited only by the equipment available, and that has been rapidly increased. Probably Rumania is now in a position to release a highly trained, perfectly equipped army of more than 500,000 men, with a great reserve in waiting, out of a total population of 7¼ millions.

The country is all the more formidable and efficient in war by reason of being self-sustaining in food. In normal times there is a large exportable surplus of grain. For some time after the beginning of the war Germans were wont to say that if the food problem became acute Germany would go over and take Rumania. But taking is not so easy now, and so far from Germany reaching out across Austria-Hungary to commandeer Rumania's surplus of food, it is not improbable that she fears Rumania even more than she fears Italy, not that Rumania is stronger than Italy, but that she occupies one of the war's most strategic places, physically, economically, and chronologically.

NOT RACIAL PREJUDICE.

The Rev. MADISON C. PETERS is one of the latest persons mistakenly to attribute the manifestly unjust treatment of LEO M. FRANK to race prejudice. This is unfair to the State of Georgia and the city of Atlanta. Many esteemed citizens of Atlanta are Jews; they occupy in that city high political, social and business positions. There has undoubtedly been, from time to time, since the case of FRANK began to attract general notice, a marked resentment in Georgia against what has seemed to be organized Jewish interference in his behalf. This is perfectly natural and should not be exaggerated. FRANK is a Jew and the friends who went early to his support were Jews. He was at the beginning the victim of a great outburst of passionate fury caused by the discovery of the body of the murdered girl and a delusion of the police, which has since been wholly dispelled, that he was a degenerate. His arrest was not due to his race and religion. Any other man similarly placed would have suffered the same fate.

There had been other crimes of violence in the neighborhood which had gone unpunished, with the result that indignation and apprehension had been aroused. This was a particularly horrible case, strongly moving the sympathies of the community for the victim and inspiring great wrath against her supposed slayer. Within two days the people of Atlanta were convinced of FRANK'S guilt, largely because of local newspaper rivalry in the sensational treatment of the case, and the circulation against him of charges of moral delinquencies, since disproved, which were based on falsehoods that were not used by the prosecution as evidence when his case came to trial. When Rabbi MARX, who knew him well and esteemed him highly, came forward in his behalf, when the members of the local branch of the B'nai B'rith, of which FRANK was an officer, tried to use their influence to change the public sentiment, there was an outcry against what was characterized as Jewish interference. The friends of FRANK in Atlanta, despairing of overcoming the implacable hostility in their environment, appealed to their own friends in other States, naturally to those of their faith. It was no easy task to convince them that a great injustice had been done, but their sympathy was at length manifested. Thereafter, false tales were circulated in Georgia of vast sums of money contributed for FRANK'S succor, with the inevitable result.

The feeling against FRANK, before his case had developed to that stage, however, was not due to racial prejudice but to that extraordinary concatenation of circumstances of which, as it seems now to people of all creeds throughout the country, he was the innocent victim. The Atlanta newspapers, the judiciary, the bar, the police and the people were all involved in a web of their own weaving, which began with righteous indignation caused by an infamous crime and was strengthened by falsehood and misunderstanding. In the circumstances, a fair trial for FRANK was out of the question. A monster iniquity was imagined and condemned by public opinion without a hearing. The passion of the community cooled in time, but no voice was raised for FRANK. No public man, no lawyer, no newspaper in Georgia was willing to be the first to admit that the State might have made a grave error. It seemed that the honor of the community and all its officials were so deeply involved that FRANK might have been hanged to save a State from the disgrace of confessing that it had been persecuting, if not a man of assured innocence, yet one whose guilt had never been proved, against whom no evidence had been presented that in ordinary circumstances would have been regarded seriously in a court of law.

The anti-Jewish feeling, however, was no longer a dangerous element. But as the Georgia newspapers refrained from discussing the case, persistently maintaining a policy of silence, only faint echoes of the excitement it had caused throughout the country were heard by the people most closely concerned. Their hostile mood prevailed until lately, when evidences were noted that belief in the guilt of FRANK was weakening. There is now a growing conviction that he is guiltless. Passion has largely subsided and people are beginning fearlessly to speak their own minds, after considering the case in the cool light of reason. It is a mistake to attribute the cruel experience of FRANK to racial prejudice. That has only been an incidental feature of the strangest case of its kind in our history.

THE BECKER DECISION.

The Court of Appeals, having decided that the second trial of CHARLES BECKER for instigating the murder of HERMAN ROSENTHAL was fair, a protracted and distressing case, which has been of grave interest to the citizens of New York, has reached its final stage. Nothing remains to be done except the carrying out of the provisions of the law in the case of a convicted murderer. BECKER'S four accomplices have paid the penalty of their crime. The result justifies faith in the efficacy of our laws. It seemed in July, 1912, after the killing of ROSENTHAL, that our legal machinery was in a perilous state. Little sympathy was wasted upon the victim of the dishonest police officer and his hired murderers, as ROSENTHAL was a lawbreaker and a nuisance in the community at the best possible estimate. But murder is not to be condoned, and this crime was committed to stay the hand of the law, to prevent the gambler from testifying to the District Attorney, who was then investigating charges of corrupt complicity of some of the police with lawbreakers, as to his relations with Police Lieutenant BECKER.

Justice has moved slowly in this matter, too slowly to insure respect for the law among persons disposed to break it, but it has moved surely. An appeal may be made to Governor WHITMAN in behalf of BECKER, but as the Governor as District Attorney in this county twice prosecuted him for murder, the chance is slight that the appeal will be successful. The moral effect of the Court of Appeals decision will be appreciable. It is not believed that there are any Beckers on our police force now. It will be long before a trusted officer, relied upon to protect the community from outlaws, will be discovered in conspiracy with criminals. Some sympathy may be expressed for BECKER, not because he does not richly deserve his fate, as he is a criminal of a more dangerous sort than any hired gunman, but because the end has been doubtful for so long. Delays in such cases are the worst defects of our criminal procedure.

THE SPECIAL SESSIONS JUDGES.

To quicken justice is the aim of the Mills law, as approved by Governor WHITMAN, transferring from the Court of Special Sessions to the Magistrates' courts the trial of classes of misdemeanors that may be summarily dealt with. Innocent prisoners who have hitherto languished in jail awaiting trial have now a prospect of speedy acquittal. But the Special Sessions Judges are also Magistrates. The original plan of the Mills bill was to merge their court with the Magistrates' courts. For some reason not at all apparent that feature was stricken out.

As a consequence the Special Sessions Judges, who have never stubbornly insisted upon long hours and short vacations, are further lightened of their labors. At the same time a large amount of extra work is thrown upon the shoulders of the Board of Magistrates.

That will result unfairly not only to the Magistrates, who have had enough to do, but to prisoners also. In order to dispose of accumulating cases their treatment may be too summary. While the Special Sessions Judges plan and take their ease during the Summer, it will become a public duty to watch the effect of the new law in the crowded police courts.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S FUNERAL.

It seems a whim of fate that a man whose modesty of nature was dwelt upon by the Rev. Dr. SILVERMAN in his address, a man who ever in the course of a career of continual activity kept his personality secluded from all but a few intimate friends and business acquaintances, should have such a funeral as CHARLES FROHMAN'S, a public ceremonial which attracted crowds that blocked traffic on Fifth Avenue and assumed the proportions of a public demonstration. Mr. FROHMAN was instrumental in placing many of his contemporaries in the bright light of publicity, but he kept himself as far from the public gaze as his great responsibilities would permit. To be sure, much of the public interest in the funeral, which was wholly devoid of pomp and show, was due to the extraordinary circumstances in which he met his death. But it is extremely doubtful if in the vast assemblage crowding the Temple Emanu-El there were many attracted by mere curiosity.

Tears flowed freely. The silent tribute of sorrow and respect was as noteworthy as the eloquence of the words that were spoken in appreciation of the affectionate regard of the people of this city for a man who had served them well many years. Perhaps CHARLES FROHMAN would have shrunk from the thought that such a demonstration would accompany the last rites over his bier. But it was essential in the circumstances, it was worthy and sincere.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sing Sing Holds an Election.

Both the people who have feared, and those who have hoped for, the failure of the method of prison management now under test in Sing Sing will be likely to find in the result of this week's election there evidence that the experiment is not turning out well. Neither the apprehension of the one class, however, nor the confidence of the other, has other basis than the assumption that the prisoners who with more frankness than wisdom call themselves "rough-necks" are worse men than the "silk-stockings" who have hitherto exercised the measure of power intrusted to the convict body.

Inferior in manners and education the "rough-necks" presumably are, but it is by no means as nearly sure that the now defeated group have any other claims to superiority—no more nearly sure than that the forms of criminality for which the "rough-necks" have been imprisoned are greater social dangers than those which brought their rivals behind the bars.

One notices that the accusation against the "silk-stockings" is that they were doing in prison exactly what they did out of it—gaining by wile and craft advantages for themselves analogous to those they sought by similar means when free. Again they proved the fatal weakness of their vaunted intelligence by carrying their selfish acquisitiveness to intolerable lengths. As prisoners they have been much what they were as lawyers and bankers, while their ruder companions have manifested a real appreciation of the Warden's belief in their capacity for decent conduct. Certainly there has been more change in their behavior, and seemingly the improvement is not wholly superficial.

Be that as it may, as the "rough-necks" are in large majority, the degree of self-government allotted to them would be turned into a farce if they could not have on their elected Board of Judges the men they want. It is of course possible that their present selections are unwise—that the course of the new distributers of prison rewards and punishments will not be justified by the test of experience. Even should this happen, however, it is the application of the new system in this particular institution, rather than the system itself, that will be discredited in fair minds. Mr. OSBORNE would be the first to admit that, as the reform has been for years successful in other prisons, he is on trial at least as much as the convicts.

What War in Italy Will Mean.

There are in Italy so many monuments of what has come to be world history, rather than Italian history, that the thought of war as now waged going on in that country is a particularly terrible one for civilised people everywhere. Death is the same in all lands, but nowhere on earth could cannon inflict as much of loss that must be considered irreparable—a sufficient cause for grief and indignation—as would result from their use almost anywhere in Italy.

Even Egypt cannot compare with Italy for either the number or the importance of what are called "associations," and there is not a city, hardly a village, from one end of the peninsula to the other the bombardment of which would not work destruction to buildings and remains of buildings that are, with the contents that so many of them have, in a sense the common property of all more or less educated and cultured people.

There is a sinister omen, therefore, in the fact that the first city in Italy now to be attacked is Venice, itself a unique and incomparable monument of art and history. No great amount of harm has yet been done, if any, but that Venice could be assailed shows with dreadful plainness that if the central powers succeed in making Italy another scene of invasion, nothing will be allowed to count as against "military necessity." What has been done in France and Belgium with that as plea or excuse we all know, and of course it will serve as well—or ill—in Italy. Why military necessity should be so often offered as a justification for slaughter and devastation is not incomprehensible, but why it should almost as often be accepted, at least in palliation, is a mystery. Military necessity should depend for recognition as an adequate explanation of acts committed on the quality of the determination or the aspiration that underlies it. Not infrequently it is no better than the burglar's claim that he had to shoot to escape capture and punishment. Even the right of self-defense is not without limitations, and the assertion that anything is always permissible to a nation fighting for existence is quite untrue.

Explaining German Psychology.

A relation, close and real, though unintended by the writers, was to be found between the brief disquisition on Prussian peculiarities by POULTNEY BIGELOW that appeared on this page yesterday and the longer article by the British historian, JULIAN S. CORBETT, that occupied two adjoining columns.

The American explained why the dominant class in Prussia has come to believe in force as the one effective means to its chosen ends, while the Englishman as lucidly disclosed the reason for the irritable fear of the British Navy which alone of all nations a Prussianized Germany has long felt. That such naval strength could or would be used only defensively, and to preserve the freedom of the seas, Germany's own experience should have taught her, but it wholly failed to do so. Yet her steamers have traded for years with all the ports of the world in steadily increasing numbers without encountering the slightest interference from the British Navy, and had built up an enormous commerce, no small part of it taken from the hands of British shipowners.

That she could be made the victim of an existing force caused it to seem inevitable to her that she would be, and no other reason is known or can be imagined for this belief than a consciousness of what she would do in like circumstances with the rôles reversed.

Professor Henderson Refuted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was an officer in the Seventy-first New York during the Spanish War and remained at Montauk until the day before the regiment returned to New York City. I was on duty at all times and would have known of misconduct on the part of the soldiers. To begin with, Montauk Point is isolated, with but few inhabitants. I doubt if at that time there were one hundred women living within ten miles of Camp Wikoff. The only women in camp were the trained nurses. The greater part of the soldiers were physical wrecks, and, lastly, the opportunities were lacking, for had the camp swarmed with women, it was too exposed a situation for any such behavior on the part of the men.

In order to bolster up the weak defense of the German Army, which is a disgrace to civilization, Professor Henderson insults the Grand Army, the student body, and citizen soldiery of this country, and, finally, the men who risked their lives in 1898 and were responsible, in a measure, for the victory at Santiago, which was the closing chapter of the Spanish War.

J. M. T.

New York, May 24, 1915.

German Nobility in Business.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article "To save the House of Hohenzollern," Mr. Thomas L. Wann says: "Nearly all the officers in the German Army are nobles, and nearly all the nobles in Germany are officers." If he will take the trouble to examine the German Army List, he will find that not more than 10 per cent. of the officers are nobles. Of the approximately 200 Major Generals in the Army List (Rangliste) for 1914, 104 are nobles, ninety-six are not. He further says "* * * by caste they [the nobles] are forbidden to enter commercial pursuits." The fact is that this prejudice has long ago disappeared. Many nobles are found in business, in journalism, in literature, and in the learned professions, the law, medicine, and especially the technical sciences. They are found everywhere. I know a Berlin newspaper on the staff of which there are nine sons of noble families receiving regular salaries, while among the contributors are at least a score of Counts, Barons, &c.

GEORGE VON SKAL.

New York, May 19, 1915.

THE REFUGEE.

Mist creeps in all of the valleys,
With only the glint of one star,
To point the long road, and the weary,
To the place where you are.

I heard the May storm on my casement,
And saw its low lightening recede,
While I lay wide awake in the midnight—
As you bled, so, in fancy, I bleed!

I thought that the wind bore a whisper,
Where it swept, wet and sweet, through my room,
To breathe, like your lips, on my forehead—
"Come, make haste!" in the gloom.

So I've drawn my soft mantle about me,
And sped out, in the damp, fragrant night,
To find you. Alas! here is no one,
Save the star, and its light!

Kind eyes watch me well in the daytime,
Kind hands lift my burden of care,
And I know their strange tongues speak in welcome
And their England about me is fair;

For the lanes run full white 'twixt the hawthorn,
And the apple blooms stoop since the rain,
Yet I wait, all unwon by their beauty,
In my heart a wild pain

And mad sorrow that spurn my snug safety
In a longing to fling
My life where your life, in red anguish,
Flowed out before Spring.

EDNA MEAD.

New York, May 24, 1915.

GERMANY AS ARMS MAKER.

A Trade in Which She Is Said to Have Preserved Strict Neutrality.

New York, May 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read Mr. Henry B. Towne's defense of "neutral rights in the munitions trade," I wish to submit to your readers the German point of view on the subject. I might say that I represent one of the largest ammunition plants Germany possesses.

The exports of arms and ammunition from Germany in time of peace to any country is legitimate. The Germans are now facing in Belgium, Russia, Serbia, and Italy their own guns and ammunition. They have for years furnished war materials to all countries in time of peace. They refused to furnish arms and ammunition to Spain during the Spanish-American War. This is definitely proved by the American Ambassador White in his autobiography. Mr. White represented this country in Berlin during the Spanish-American War. The cases Mr. Towne cites as recorded by The London Times in news dispatches during the Russo-Japanese War do not demand absolute credence because The London Times has always been violently anti-German. This aside, and examining each case cited by Mr. Towne, it is obvious that they fail to sustain his argument. If the Krupp works received large orders from Russia during the Russo-Japanese War it does not prove that such supplies were actually shipped any more than the making of submarines for England in this country at the present time, which Washington has forbidden to be delivered to England before the end of the present war, would prove a similar contention in the future. If the steamer Flandria left Antwerp for Libau with a cargo of guns and ammunition, they have probably been manufactured in Liége in Belgium, which is one of the principal centres of this industry in Europe.

Coal shipments from neutrals to belligerents have nothing to do with guns and ammunition. Germany would ship coal to any belligerent during wartime. The same applies to mules. Nobody in Germany blames the United States for shipping horses and mules to Germany's enemies, because both may be used for peaceful service. Torpedoes made in Fiume for the Russian Black Sea fleet obviously could not be used against Japan. Torpedoes for Japan, made in Fiume for delivery during the next three years, prove nothing because the Russo-Japanese War ended in July, 1905. It is possible that a German firm in China furnished ammunition in contraband to Russia, smuggling it through China, but the necessity of using smuggling devices through China clearly indicates that the much simpler way of transport from Germany to Russia was blocked by the German Government. The German steamer with "warlike" stores seized by the Japs may have contained coal or foodstuffs. It is not proved that the ship contained arms and ammunition. The cases of armorplate made in Pittsburgh for Japan, or submarines made in this country for both belligerents, and ammunition made in France and England, have no bearing on the German attitude in the matter.

There remain the statistics of exports of arms and ammunitions from Germany to Russia, as tabulated by Mr. Towne. In 1903 Germany, according to Mr. Towne, exported 64,680 pounds of artillery, ammunition, cartridges, and caps. In 1904 the exports were increased to 131,340 pounds. Eleven months of that year were taken up by the Russo-Japanese War. Does Mr. Towne seriously believe that with Germany's unequaled capacity for turning out arms and ammunition and with her next door neighbor, Russia, requiring during the eleven war months of 1904 enormous quantities, the German exports to Russia should show such an insignificant increase if it had not been hindered by the German Government? In 1905 the exports were increased to about twelve times the amount of 1904. During the second half of 1905 war had ceased between Russia and Japan. Does it not stand to reason that the large deliveries in 1905 and an equal amount in 1906 were the outcome of orders placed by Russia in Germany during the war, delivery being prevented by the German Government as long as the war lasted? Why should Germany not have delivered more arms and ammunition to Russia during the eleven months of wartime in 1904?

Mr. Towne's deductions are disproved by his own statistics. The 131,340 pounds exported to Russia in 1904 cannot but represent deliveries during January, 1904, which were naturally increased on the eve of war. Germany has in recent wars stopped deliveries of arms and ammunition to belligerents as soon as war broke out. She could have stood on her rights as the United States does now and fattened on enormously increased exports of arms and ammunitions while the fight between two countries, with whom she was on friendly terms, went on. This, however, would have been contrary to the fair-mindedness of the German people. Germany has armed other nations before the fight, but once the fight was on she stepped out of the ring and let the two settle the quarrel, each with his own means.

JOSEPH VOM BRUCK.

Harmony.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank THE NEW YORK TIMES for the two splendid editorials which appeared on Thursday morning, May 20. The one entitled "Freudian Theories Illustrated" pleased me especially. I quote from it this paragraph, which is a statement of suffrage principles which I would like to see very often repeated: "Stand together"—referring to woman voters. "Why should they? They claim the vote, and, where they have it, claim to vote not as women, but as human beings, divided in opinions, ambitions, and beliefs about as other human beings are." The editorial on "Anti-Suffrage Allies" well voices the protest of those who dislike to see the suffrage cause misrepresented.

Speaking for many suffragists, I wish to express my appreciation of the amount of space which THE NEW YORK TIMES devotes to suffrage in its news columns, and the fair and open-minded attitude shown, especially in these two editorials.

ANNA H. SHAW,
President, National American Woman Suffrage Association.

New York, May 20, 1915.

Young Men One Sees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add a word to the letter published yesterday from "An American Woman"? I, too, am amazed at the spirit, or rather lack of spirit, shown by our young men. Can it be that the ridiculous clothes they are wearing are a true indication of degeneration? Certainly, to look at a group of boys, from 18 to 21 years, with their coats too small, contracting their chests, and accentuating their sloping shoulders, trousers too short, and their hats (made evidently for a race of giants, which they are far from being,) down over their ears, our poor little men have a hard struggle to look like men at all!

ANOTHER AMERICAN WOMAN.

New York, May 24, 1915.

Saved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the idea of placing some mark over the spot where the Lusitania went down, say, for instance, a bell buoy, appeals to you enough to publish it, do so; if not, von Tirpitz it.

[illegible]

New York, May 24, 1915.

HOW THE TEUTONS WILL MEET ITALY.

They Have Poised Themselves for the First Smashing Blow—Their Great Hope Is That Rumania Will Hesitate.

By LIEUTENANT WALTER E. IVES,
Formerly of the Thirteenth Royal Prussian Dragoons.

New York, March 23, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inasmuch as the coming campaign against Italy will necessarily reflect on that against Russia, the value of the Teutonic achievements in the east should be fully recognized. They were nothing less than the disorganization of a great part of the Czar's army and the breakdown of any effective offensive spirit in its ranks. Equally big as the Russian moral reverse, so decisive in warfare, is the strategic success of Austria. The battles of Gorlice and Tarnow have made their effect felt upon the entire campaign in the Carpathians and South Poland.

The Teutonic offensive early in May, which resulted in the breakdown of the Russian offensive and the deliverance from the Russian danger of Hungary, must be strictly regarded as the strategic movement of preparing for and therefore really opening the campaign against Italy. With the situation all along the east thoroughly in hand, the Germanic allies will begin a defensive campaign on the style of their warfare in France and Flanders, and thus will be able to withdraw great forces from the east to join the Austro-German Southwestern army which has been gathering along the Serbian-Montenegrin, and Italian frontiers ever since the end of March. It was there when the first news leaked through that "the campaign against Serbia was to be reopened, and that Bavarian troops were being sent to join the Austrian army in its operations against Serbia."

The army which has been put into the field along the Serbian and Montenegrin west borders in March and April, according to reliable information, consists of two army corps of the original Austrian army that invaded Serbia, two Austrian army corps newly formed of newly trained men of the 1914 levy, one Bavarian corps drawn from the fighting line in France and two South German corps of newly trained men of the German 1914 levy. This army of seven army corps, or nearly 300,000 men, can now be easily reinforced by three army corps from the line south of the Niemen as far as Augustowo, where General von Hindenburg has the situation thoroughly in hand, and by equally as many corps of General von Francois's army occupying impregnably strong positions east and southwest of Mlawa. Further on, at least four army corps can be drawn from the seat of war in middle Galicia, where the offensive has been abandoned because of this withdrawal of troops.

This formidable force of about seventeen army corps, consisting mostly of Teutonic veterans, which Germany and Austria are gathering for the new campaign without having to strain themselves, will strike the first blow at the new enemy. That an offensive campaign is planned there can be no doubt. The experience of this war has proved what it means to get the advantage at the start. Once the enemy has established himself in a country it would seem impossible to get him out. Aside from the advantage the Germanic allies will have on account of their experience and training in actual warfare, the Italian plan of operations, well known to the German General Staff, promises success to the Teutonic offensive. The Italian strategy will labor under the strain of division. Not more than about twelve army corps will face the German onslaught, probably in the vicinity of Goritz. The bulk of the Italian army, about eighteen army corps, will advance from Albania, where already last August Italy established a base of operations at Avlona. Transports of troops and material between that port and Bari within the last five months have almost equaled those between Dover and Calais. Aside from these two armies, which, in the beginning at least, will have to operate separately, a third army of not less than five army corps will have to be sent against the Dardanelles and Turkey, by agreement with Russia and England. If the Teutons can defeat the Italian Northern army before the Italian Albania army reaches the Austrian frontier, then to turn on the latter, the moral effect—that will be of greater consequence on the character of the Italian people than on that of any other people involved in this war—will be incalculable and will not fail to make its impression on wavering Rumania.

If the plan to defeat the Italian armies separately should fail and the Teutons should have to face Italy's Albanian army before disposing of the forces in Northern Italy, a defensive campaign along the entire front of the Rivers Save and Drave would have to be resorted to. Strong lines of field fortifications have been prepared there. In the eventuality of such a defensive campaign, seventeen Germanic army corps in field fortifications of the type of those in France would have to face the combined thirty Italian army corps. To this task of facing three to two and sometimes two to one they have proved themselves fully equal so far.

Where, therefore, the expectation of a defeat of the Teutons by Italy comes in is hard to see. They are today actually in a better position than last August, when the Muscovite armies, their millions, valor, equipment, organization, and leadership, unknown factors, were pushing forward on the East Prussian border in seemingly irresistible advance. Those unknown factors have been eliminated. About the new factor, Italy, nothing is unknown. Everything can be reckoned with.

The only real danger of Italy's entrance in the war for Germany and Austria consists in the possibility of Rumania's making common cause with her Latin sister. Aside from numerous and German-trained troops, Rumania has the advantage of an ideal geographical situation from a strategic point of view. Rumania's joining hands with Russia and Italy would mean for the Austrians the necessity to extend their extreme right wing in the Bukowina, with an eastern front over Radautz and from there to the Maros River, facing southeast. An extension of the Austrian battle line of this kind, if the 1915 levies of both empires are not quite ready to take the field by the time of Rumania's entrance into the war, might necessitate a retirement of the German army in France to the line: Nieuport, Lisle, Maubeuge, Mézières, Montmedy—a strategic movement which would shorten the German battle line to the extent of eighty miles and make possible the withdrawal of about six army corps for service in Transylvania. If Rumania hesitates sufficiently long and misses her chance in the way Italy did, whose opportune time to strike at the Austrian back was in March, when the Russian invasion threatened Hungary, the 1915 levies of Austria and Germany, from eight to ten army corps, which will be able to take the field in July, will be fully capable of coping with the situation, and not the slightest sacrifice will have to be made in France.

To sum up, the conclusion may be drawn that, with Italy alone joining hands with the allied forces, the victory of the central powers seems merely postponed. If Rumania takes the field, a Germanic victory may be removed into the distant future; but a victory of the Allies is not in sight, either, for, though they may have men and guns and money in far larger quantities than the Teutons, they are lacking one thing—German spirit, a spirit not of Latin enthusiasm, so unsubstantial, so short-lived in distress, but of boundless devotion and self-sacrifice—the spirit of invincibility.

WALTER E. IVES.

IMPORTERS COMPLAIN.

May Have to Pay for Goods They Cannot Get from Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We notice in your columns an article from Washington saying that the British Government today gave notice to the State Department that the time of shipment of purchased American goods from Germany would be extended to June 15.

There is a great deal of mis-statement and a great many errors made by the press in regard to these goods which have been ordered by American firms from Germany. It is quite universally believed, we think, that when we are not allowed by England to get goods from Germany the Germans will be the sufferers. The errors and misunderstandings arise from the fact that our people in this country, and the press, do not know that the loss would not be Germany's, but would be brought to the American importers. When American importers buy goods in Germany, they contract to make payment for the same at the time they place the order for the goods, and they must pay for these goods whether they can be shipped or not. Therefore, it will be the American importer's loss, and not the German manufacturer's loss. It can clearly be seen that the ban of the British Order in Council will fall on the American importer, and not the German manufacturer, as designed.

Coming back to the notice which you published in this morning's paper, we point out that if this notice is so the extension of time is absolutely of no value. In the first place, it has not yet been announced by the British Government that there was any specified time to be allotted to the shipment of American property, and secondly, the time given would be of no value because it will take more than this time to secure the permission for forwarding the goods and sending same to seaport.

We took up the matter of a portion of our goods which were paid for prior to March 1, through the Foreign Trade Advisers in Washington, Mr. Rose and Mr. Fleming, and we received different letters from them. We also received communications from the British Embassy, telling us to appear with our books before the accountants of the British Government, and we supplied the necessary information to these gentlemen. We have been advised that our application is passed on its merits, according to the British Order in Council, but to this date we have heard nothing further than that Sir Richard Crawford was satisfied that the goods were our property. We believe that Mr. Rose and Mr. Fleming are doing all they can to assist the importers, but it does not seem as though they had enough support from our Government. It is not a question so much of the goods which have been paid for prior to March 1 as it is a question of the goods which are contracted for, and for which American importers will have to pay when manufactured, as they will be, for Fall shipment. As soon as these goods are really manufactured, the American importers will not only be asked, but compelled to pay for same, whether they are shipped or not, and therefore the British Order in Council will rebound exactly to the detriment of the American importer, because he will find that he is obliged by our law, and German law, to pay for the goods, while they still remain in the hands of the manufacturer if they cannot be shipped.

[illegible]

New York, May 24, 1915.

WHAT SHERMAN'S MEN DID.

They Laid the Country Waste, but Committed No Atrocities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to give the testimony of an eyewitness in contradiction of Professor Yandell Henderson's assertion that "as for atrocities, Belgium, Serbia, East Prussia, and Poland have probably been no more thoroughly desolate than Georgia after Sherman's march to the sea"?

It happened that I was in the South during the two last months of the civil war. General Sherman sent his well-known dispatch to Lincoln offering him Savannah as a Christmas present on Dec. 22, 1864, and on my way there, in March, 1865, I saw many traces of the march. In order to exhaust the already depleted supplies of the Confederacy our troops were ordered to live liberally on the country, but they were also ordered not to enter any dwelling house, nor to injure private property needlessly. The few remaining brid

STAGE PAYS FINAL TRIBUTE TO FROHMAN

Vast Assemblage of Producer's Associates and Friends at Rites in Temple Emanu-El.

'WHY FEAR DEATH?' IS TEXT

Rev. Dr. Silverman Delivers a Eulogy and Augustus Thomas an Address —London and Other Memorials.

A great outpouring of men and women of the theatre at the funeral services of Charles Frohman yesterday attested eloquently the high esteem in which the manager who lost his life on the Lusitania was held by those with whom his work associated him directly or indirectly. Not in recent years, if ever in America, has there been such an assemblage of theatrical folk as gathered at 11 o'clock in the Temple Emanu-El. Stars and members of the chorus, carriage callers and managers who direct the destinies of the American stage, were in the audience that filled the synagogue.

But this remarkable tribute was not confined to the profession on which Mr. Frohman has left so indelibly the impress of his personality. There were representatives of the allied arts and professions present, and many others who knew him personally or admired him from afar. And outside, lining both sides of Fifth Avenue on either side of Forty-third Street, stood deep banks of people. They were not, for the most part, the morbidly curious halted by the cortège as it came and departed, but men and women who were unable to obtain cards of admission and who arrived long before the time for the services and remained till they were finished.

Quite as impressive as the size and personnel of the gathering was the poignancy of its sorrow and the extreme simplicity of the services. The theatric had been carefully avoided, for Mr. Frohman held a deep aversion to all that savored of the spectacular, and as if out of respect for his wishes the audience repressed its sorrow as best it could. So, while there were many moist eyes and much muffled sobbing, there was no obvious outburst, which seemed to intensify rather than diminish the sense of grief.

The organist played Handel's "Largo" as the coffin was carried down the aisle, followed by the pallbearers, who were chosen from Mr. Frohman's associates. These in the groups they represented were: Authors—Augustus Thomas, Edward Sheldon, George Ade, Henry Arthur Jones, Paul M. Potter, John W. Alexander, Richard Harding Davis, and Porter Emerson Brown. Actors—William Gillette, E. H. Sothern, Otis Skinner, Henry Miller, William Faversham, William Collier, Francis Wilson, and John Barrymore. Managers—A. L. Erlanger, David Belasco, C. B. Dillingham, William Harris, Alf Hayman, Marc Klaw, Charles J. Rich, John D. Williams, Samuel F. Nixon, and Harry J. Powers.

Rev. Dr. Silverman's Eulogy.

Then Simon Schlager, the cantor, sang, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, after he had read the Twenty-third Psalm, delivered his eulogy. He took as his text a portion of Mr. Frohman's last words, "Why fear death?" "Why fear death?" was the heroic utterance of Charles Fronman on the tragic occasion that filled many of his fellow-passengers with anguish, dread, and panic," said the Rev. Dr. Silverman. "When that wonderful word fell upon their ears it must have arrested their perturbation and imbued them with some of the peace and comfort that it has infused into a great part of mankind. * * *

"Charles Frohman was not afraid to die because he had not been afraid to live—to live in the real sense, to live for an ideal, to struggle, to battle for a principle, to love the right, to do justice, practice mercy, and walk humbly before God and man. * * *

"And see now the miracle that God has worked. One who wished to live and die in obscurity was destined to become a great popular worker in the theatre of life, and, dying, to die the death of a hero in sight of all mankind. This man who was so magnetic in his ordinary daily converse revealed in his dying utterance an inspiration that has held the world spellbound. He lived nobly and died nobly. He worked modestly. He died acclaimed by those who knew him best the Napoleon of the theatre. He lived so as to be able to die in peace. He died in a manner to teach all men how to live. He was content to live humbly his allotted years on earth. He died and has inherited immortality on earth and in heaven."

Augustus Thomas's Address.

Augustus Thomas followed with an address remarkable for its great beauty of thought and phraseology. Mr. Thomas spoke in a subdued voice so that those remote from the pulpit heard him with difficulty. As he progressed the sight of the audience, many of whom were weeping quietly, affected him deeply, and he was scarcely able to speak for emotion. His appreciation, classical almost in its happy choice of words, follows:

"It is the wish of those nearest to Charles Frohman that one of his professional associates should try to voice somewhat of the feeling and the thought that is in the hearts of all.

"We gather at his coffin to say those things of which his busy life and our own shyness in the presence of his wide success tempered and postponed. We come to speak the approval, the admiration, the love which his diffidence would never let him guess, but which, if known, he would have measured and paid as only he was able—the deepest royal heart, for the playhouse never knew a more responsive soul.

"The poignancy of this parting is that even now we may not fry full justice to his many manly qualities that compelled our love, for the truth indulged would overflow and silence us in tears. We may only briefly tell the world his gentle humor, his wholesome playfulness of mind, his sympathy, his courage always, his generosity, his abiding friendship, his magnanimity, the surprising magic of his intuition.

"A wise man counseled, 'Look into your heart and write.' C. F. looked into his heart and listened. He had that quoted quality of genius that made him believe his own thought, made him know that what was true for him in his private heart was true for all mankind. That was the secret of his power. It was the golden key to both his understanding and expression.

"He was a fettered and a prisoned poet, often in his finest moments inarticulate. Working in the theatre with his companies and stars, with the women and the men who knew and loved him, he accomplished less by word than by a radiating will force that brought them into his intensity of feeling. In his social intercourse and comradeship, telling a dramatic or a comic story, at a certain pressure of its progress where other men depend on paragraphs and phrases he coined a near-word and a sign, and by a graphic and exalted pantomime ambushed and captured our emotions.

His Mind Clear and Tranquil.

"His mind was clear and tranquil as a mountain lake, its quiet depths reflecting all the varied beauty of the bending skies. He had the gift of epitome. The men who knew him best valued his estimate, not only of the things in his own profession, but of any notable event or deed or tendency. Often his spontaneous comment on a cabled utterance or act laid stress upon the word or moment that next day served as caption for the significant review. The printed thought of the leading statesman, the outlook of the financier, the decision of the commanding soldier, or the vision of the poet found kinship in his sympathy, not because he strove uptoe to apprehend its elevation, but because his spirit was native to that plane.

"He learned greatly from the world in which we count him one of nature's noblemen. He learned equally from the mimic world of which he was an Emperor.

"The history of dramatic enterprise holds no other name so potent, and his monument is the fact that for a generation he used his great power cleanly, wholesomely, optimistically, inspiringly. In a field dependent upon notice, he never bartered self-respect for notoriety. The salacious, the morbid, the demoralizing, were banished by his mere arrival, and this was so not only in the theatre, but in any private group of which he was a member. He was by character one of the strong, and just to be with him was to be decent.

"His life, so rich in earnest effort and accomplishment, we know was overflowing in circling compensations, and he laid it down as he had worn it, an honor to his calling, his country, and his race. In the spotlight, in a climactic moment of the greatest world drama that human passion and war and death have ever staged, fate chose him to represent, unconsciously, a nation, and to extemporize his part. His calm impromptu was a line that will be always written among the noble farewells of the great."

Here the speaker moved nearer the coffin, and, addressing it, said:

"For the millions of playgoers who felt protection of his promise we say good-bye. For the thousand of players who knew the justice of his fair dealing we say adieu. For the many friends who will miss the genial comrade always, we say 'Farewell, if we do not meet again, we'll smile indeed.'"

Music by the choir, under the direction of Kurt Schindler, and a solo, "Oh, Rest in the Lord," sung by Josephine Jacoby, followed, and then the coffin was carried from the church while the organist played Chopin's Funeral March and removed to New Union Fields, Cypress Hills, for burial. Preceding the synagogue services there were private services at the home of Daniel Frohman. The interment was also private.

Orchids from Maude Adams.

Although the family had asked that no flowers be sent, there were some beautiful pieces from players and professional organizations. The coffin was covered with orchids sent by Maude Adams, and there were floral pieces from Ethel Barrymore, Billie Burke, Marie Doro, Julia Sanderson, Ann Murdock, and Doris Keane. Mr. Frohman's group of women stars. In behalf of the English actors in America Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson sent a great wreath of laurel, while Lady Gertrude, for the American actresses in England, sent a heart of roses. Cyril Maude has ordered a plot of roses planted at the Actors' Fund Home, while Henry Arthur Jones, in behalf of the English Dramatists' Club, sent a tribute.

Among the Mourners.

Among those who attended the services were Blanche Bates, Lillah McCarthy, Olive May, Mathilde Cottrelly, Julie Opp, Ann Murdock, Hazel Dawn, Irene Fenwick, Julia Marlowe, Marie Doro, Isabel Irving, Adelaide Prince, Louise Drew, Minnie Dupree, Alice John, May Robson, Grace Elliston, May Irwin, Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Helen Ware, Hattie Williams, George M. Cohan, Sam Bernard, Richard Carle, Percival Knight, Louis Mann, William Morris, Frederic de Belleville, Leslie Faber Ferdinand Gottschalk, Joseph Herbert, Adolph Phillip, James T. Powers, Cyril Scott, C. Aubrey Smith, Edwin Stevens, Robert Warwick, Eugene O'Brien, Joseph Weber, and Thomas Wise.

Andreas Dippel, David Warfield, Lew Fields, William H. Crane, John Mintern, Alice Fisher, Lawrence D'Orsay, Charles Burnham, Carrol McComas, Elisabeth Marbury, Louis Mann, Dorothy Usner Baxter, Andreas de Segurola, M. Jacobi, Antonio Scotti, Dr. J. L. Collier, George J. Cooper, Charles Belmont Davis, Acton Davies, Alan Dale, E. A. Dithmar, Arthur Hornblow, Gustav Kobbe, Kate Masterson, I. F. Marcosson, Judge Dittenhoefer, Edward Lauterbach, Judge Leventhal, Catherine Chisholm Cushing, James Forbes, Jerome D. Kern, and Edward E. Kidder.

Also Granville Barker, Martin J. Beck, Joseph Brooks, Sam Harris, Frank McKee, Augustus Pitou, W. H. Rapley, J. W. Rosenquest, Henry W. Savage, Lee Shubert, J. J. Shubert, A. H. Woods, B. C. Whitney, J. Fred Zimmermann, James J. Brady, Dave Gedeon, W. H. McElroy, Anson Pond, E. C. Potter, Jerome Seigel, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Miss Edna Adrich, George F. Bauman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Alexander Pratt, Dr. C. C. Rice, William R. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, and Frank Tilford.

The ushers, all members of the Frohman organization, were Thomas Shea, Harry Somers, William Walters, John Lyons, J. R. Sullivan, Frank Loomis, Allie Rhinestrom, John Hinde, William Fens, Thomas Melody, and William Hagen.

The following clubs were represented: The Lambs, Players, Friars, Green Room, Twelfth Night, Professional Woman's League, and the Actors' Fund.

EULOGIES IN LOS ANGELES.

Maude Adams Too Grieved to Join Throng of 1,000 Mourners.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 25.—Nearly a thousand people gathered in the Mason Opera House today to pay tribute to Charles Frohman. The members of Maude Adams's company were present with the exception of Miss Adams, who was Mr. Frohman's most noted star and who was only prevented by the stress of her bereavement from attending.

Tributes were paid to Frohman's memory for his genius, his kindness, his lofty ideals, and his indomitable spirit by Rabbi S. Hecht of the Temple B'nai B'rith, Raymond Hitchcock, and the Rev. Dr. Francis of the First Baptist Church, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Baker P. Lee.

The musical features included numbers by an orchestra of thirty pieces, under the direction of B. H. Meine; solos by Constance Balfour, Alice Lohr, and Roland Paul; a saxophone solo by Signor Raulo Parmegiani, and the singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by the audience."

DEAN ASSAILS GERMANS.

Rev. Dr. Besley Praises Mr. Frohman at London Memorial.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 25.—"The Lusitania murder by the Germans was no less dastardly, unjust, and inspired by hate than the murder of Abel by Cain," said the Rev. Dr. W. P. Besley, subdean of St. Paul's Cathedral, today at the memorial service at St. Martin's for Charles Frohman. The church was thronged with old friends of Mr. Frohman, including many theatrical folk. In fact, all walks of London life were represented.

The Rev. Dr. Besley characterized Mr. Frohman as a man whose name was known in every household of English-speaking people, a man of integrity, whose word was taken as good as a bond everywhere.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Dr. and Mrs. Louise Shepard de Forest of New Haven, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Annie Lawrence de Forest, to James Sherman Pitkin. The wedding will take place late in June.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is giving a garden fête on June 6 at her country place at Garrison-on-Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goelet McVicker of this city have leased Mrs. Henry J. Rieett's cottage at Jamestown, R. I., for the Summer.

The wedding of Miss Jessie Carrington Mygatt, daughter of Mrs. Lemuel C. Mygatt and the late Mr. Mygatt, and Alton S. Keeler of this city, will take place on June 1 at the home of the bride's mother, 257 West 97th Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Guggenheim are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter at their home at Great Neck, L. I., on Sunday. Mrs. Guggenheim was formerly Miss Helen Rosenberg.

The wedding of Miss Vera Bloodgood and Charles Scribner, Jr., will be celebrated at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. A reception will follow at the house of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. Macy Willets, 30 West 52d Street.

The annual garden party will be given this afternoon on Governors Island under the auspices of the Army Relief Society.

EPISCOPALIANS PLAN GREAT TENT REVIVAL

Immense Canvas Tabernacle to be Pitched in Grounds of St. John's Cathedral.

COUNTRY'S BEST PREACHERS

Laymen to Join in Campaign for Souls to Cover City and Last Till Next March.

Plans were decided upon yesterday for a religious revival in New York to start at once and last until next March.

The move was started last Friday by the Churchmen's Association, made up of Episcopal clergymen. At a prayer meeting and conference at the home of Bishop Greer this committee of clergy was named:

Dean Grosvenor of the Cathedral, the Rev. Dr. Sires of St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. G. A. Carstensen of Riverdale, a Summer preacher in Wall Street; the Rev. Charles P. Tinker of the City Mission Society, the Rev. John A. Wade of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, and the Rev. William T. Walsh of St. Mary's, Bronx.

Bishop Greer is the honorary Chairman, and the President of the Churchmens' Association, which has the project in general charge, is the Rev. Melville K. Bailey, formerly of Grace Parish, now of Holy Spirit Parish, in the Bronx. The prayer meetings and conferences are to be continued weekly. The one next Friday will be held at St. Bartholomew's Parish House.

During July and August a great tent will be pitched on the grounds of the Cathedral, opposite St. Luke's Hospital, fronting on Amsterdam Avenue. There evangelistic meetings will be held every afternoon and evening. The tent is provided by the Evangelistic Committee of New York, but the meetings are in charge of the committee above named. The Episcopal Church will bring forward its best preachers, not of New York City alone, but of the country. A choir is in training, and laymen from Manhattan and Bronx parishes will provide workers for district meetings to be held throughout the greater city. On Sundays there will be special preachers, but the services will be held within the Cathedral on that day, and not in the tent. The leader for the whole movement is the Rev. William T. Walsh of the Bronx, who has had large success in such mission work.

The Churchmen's Association has called upon organizations of laymen to help in the meetings, and the laymen have promised co-operation. The Rev. John A. Wade, a member of the Association Committee, said yesterday:

"We hope and pray for such revival as the church in New York has never before seen. The war prevents our preachers from going abroad for vacations, and so we are on the lookout for some of the best to bring them to this city. We want to put forward evangelism, of course, but we want also to emphasize community services, Christian education, missions in all forms, better methods in Christian work, and everything that makes for the spread of the Gospel.

"Great Sunday services in the Cathedral all Summer, and many district meetings Summer and Fall ought to lead on to the fortnight mission next Lent. We want the help and co-operation of everybody."

GIVES LEEWAY TO UNION.

Presbyterian Assembly Recognizes Independence of Theological School.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, May 25.—Debate over the legal and theological status of Union Theological Seminary of New York as regards the Presbyterian Church came to an unexpected end this afternoon after a long discussion before the General Assembly. After listening to a defense of the seminary by Dr. Francis Brown, President of the institution, the Assembly voted to receive the report as presented. The New York Presbytery was practically alone in its opposition to the report.

This action definitely placed the General Assembly on record as acknowledging the independence of the seminary on the questions in dispute, and closes the case as far as the governing body of the church is concerned.

Dr. Brown said he accepted, in the main, the report as a true statement of fact, taking exception to the common charge that the seminary authorities do not feel themselves under obligation to teach or promote the teaching of Presbyterian doctrine.

Rush Taggart of New York and George V. Massey, members of the sub-committee which investigated the legal questions involved, spoke in favor of the adoption of the report.

The Assembly this afternoon adopted a resolution offered supplementary to the report of the Temperance Committee, condemning the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York for writing a letter to California which was interpreted as supporting the anti-prohibition party of that State, and all such letters written by any members under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly likewise were condemned.

REPUDIATE CHURCH COUNCIL

Southern Presbyterians Adopt Report Assailing Its Actions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 25.—The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church today adopted the report of its committee regarding the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. This report repudiates certain actions of the council and threatens the withdrawal of Southern Presbyterians unless the council in the future shall give greater regard to the principles for which the church stands. The report says:

"Whilethere are many things in the reports of the council which we approve and heartily indorse, there are actions taken which so do violence to the historic scriptural position of our church that we can do naught else than decline to accept responsibility for them and enter our protest. In some instances they are contrary to the doctrine of the separation of the church and the State, in others they deal with matters that are wholly extraneous to the recognized mission of the church on earth.

"The matters which we would disavow are such as these: The Federal Council suggests to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan that they take steps at an early date to urge upon the Governments of the world the need of a universal treaty, providing that the signatory powers agree to enforce the observance of the agreement upon the nation that transgresses the treaty by immediate military intervention, and that steps be taken to secure similar action on the part of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States by appealing to the Pope."

Mention is also made of the demand for a vote on a constitutional prohibition amendment. In closing the report says: "In view of these facts your committee is forced to one of two conclusions—either that the Assembly should now sever its relations with the Federal Council or that we postpone action with the hope that the said council may yet regard the principles for which our church stands, and we recommend that action be deferred for one year."

A Luncheon for Mary Mulqueen.

Miss Estelle Mulqueen gave a luncheon yesterday at her home, 43 West 85th Street, for her cousin, Miss Mary Mulqueen, whose engagement to Thomas Bertram Graham was recently announced. The souvenirs were little blue porcelain oil lamps, all of which were lighted when the guests sat down. The name cards were tied with pink ribbons to the lamps.

GET SOUVENIRS OF SUNDAY.

Fifty Will Stuff Pillows from the Sawdust Trail.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 25.—Souvenir hunters have already invaded the Billy Sunday tabernacle and as a result a guard has been placed on duty. A large part of the carpet on the platform from which Sunday delivered his sermons has been ripped off, and chips have been cut from the trail hitters' benches.

Fred Buse, the guard, was approached by a woman today who asked that she might have something by which to remember Billy, and when he gave his consent she picked up an old iron bar which was used as a brace for Sunday's pulpit. More than fifty people have taken bags of sawdust from the "sawdust trail" with which to make pillows.

MARRIED AT HOTEL SAVOY.

Miss Josie Levy the Bride of Eli Frankel—The Attendants.

The wedding of Miss Josie Levy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Levy of 129 East Eightieth Street, and Eli Frankel, took place last evening at the Hotel Savoy, the Rev. Rudolph Grossman, officiating.

The bride wore a gown of white chiffon and lace, embroidered with orchids, and carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Helen Levy, the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Cecile Kaskowitz and Amy Loeb, wore pink. Irving Levy was best man.

The young couple have gone West on their honeymoon.

Green-Townsend Wedding Plans.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Eleanor Rodman Townsend, daughter of Mrs. James Rodman Townsend of this city, and Horace Green, son of Mrs. George Walton Green of 127 East Thirty-ninth Street, which is to be celebrated on Friday afternoon, June 4, at 4 o'clock, in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

Miss Townsend will have the Misses Eloise P. Bloodgood and Elizabeth E. Reed as her attendants.

Walton Atwater Green of Boston is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers will include Harold M. Phelps Stokes, George Sanford Hornblower, Charles Coe Townsend, W. Thorn Kissel, Alan Newhall Mann, and Wheelock Bigelow of Fitchburg, Mass.

STONE—TURK.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Turk of 137 West 103d Street and Belmar, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Guion Turk, to Frederick Courtney Stone of this city, son of the late Rev. Morton Stone and Mrs. Stone of Taunton, Mass. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Dorothy Crawford Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lindsay Crawford of Four Winds, Summit, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Crawford, to Harry T. Hamilton of Macozari, Sonora, Mexico. Mr. Hamilton was graduated from Yale in the class of 1904, and Miss Crawford from Vassar in 1911. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Reine Davies Hurt Acting in Movie.

Reine Davies, an actress, who in private life is Mrs. George W. Lederer, is recovering at her home, 924 West End Avenue, from an accident that occurred at Fort Lee last Friday while she was acting for a movie version of the play "Sunday." It was said last night that Miss Davies had been seriously injured, but that it was thought she was now out danger. Miss Davies was riding a broncho and was thrown some distance when the animal bucked too realistically. She suffered internal injuries and two ribs were broken.

Greek Play Given at Piping Rock.

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., May 25.—After two postponements Granville Barker's company appeared here in "Iphigenia in Tauris" in the natural amphitheatre near the Piping Rock Country Club this afternoon. About 1,000 persons were in the audience, many of them motoring from New York and the surrounding Summer colonies. The proceeds were given to the Country Home for Convalescent Babies.

Suit Over Chaplin Statuettes.

A suit to enjoin the Art Novelty Company of 32 Union Square from manufacturing statuettes of Charles Chaplin, the moving picture comedian, was heard yesterday before Judge Hough in the Federal District Court. The Mark Hampton Company of 1,328 Broadway claimed the right to the statuette, and Theodore J. Hildebrecht, President of the Company, said in an affidavit that he had invested $50,000 in the idea. Judge Hough ordered Marshal McCarthy to seize a number of the Art Novelty Company's statuettes and hold them pending a decision of the suit.

Arrested for $2,000 Jewelry Theft.

William Falvey, 40 years old, a laborer, was arrested at his home, 60 East Houston Street, last night by Federal Agents Loud and Doran on a charge of grand larceny, and was locked up at Police Headquarters. According to the charge Falvey is suspected of having been implicated in the theft of $2,000 worth of jewelry consigned to the Racine Company, 37 Maiden Lane, which was stolen from the pier of a steamship line in Hoboken last week while in the custody of customs officials.

Police Gather In Stray Dogs.

In compliance with Commissioner Woods's order of Monday that all stray and unmuzzled dogs should be gathered up by the police, Captain Dominick Henry, in charge of the Lenox Avenue Police Station, ordered his men on their outgoing tour yesterday morning to bring in all stray dogs. Every now and then a patrolman strolled into the station with a dog under his arm or led by a piece of rope about his neck until the back room of the station was like a kennel. Up to 6 o'clock last evening sixteen dogs were captured.

Woman Unconscious at Phone.

Miss Bethune Grigor, 30 years old, a piano teacher, was removed unconscious from her apartment at 119 West Forty-first Street last night to Bellevue Hospital. Physicians were unable to diagnose her ailment. She was found unconscious in a chair with the telephone receiver in her hand. A note on the door read, "Not feeling well; come in." Upon a table was a half-empty glass of medicine, which was not identified.

Accused of Insulting Soldiers.

A man who said he was Richard Boyajiam, a "penman," living at 474 Third Avenue, was arrested at Union Square and Fifteenth Street last night. Artillerymen from Governors Island told the police of the East Twenty-second Street Station they mingled with a crowd surrounding Boyajiam who was making a speech on Socialism. They declared he pointed at them and said: "You ought to be ashamed to wear that uniform." For that they caused his arrest.

WANTED A PARTNER

Large plant, building and power, perfect condition, until recently operated as woodworking factory; located 250 miles from New York. Best shipping facilities. Ideal labor conditions. Could be quickly adapted to manufacture of products in abnormal demand as result of European war conditions. Owner desires associates with sufficient capital to equip and operate, and will contribute plant on equitable basis to enterprise. Address X 332 Times Annex.

AID HERE FOR WAR BABIES.

German-American Suffragist Would Sell Flowers for Funds.

There was great enthusiasm and many noted guests at the last dinner of the season of the German-American Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party at Allaire's Scheffel Hall last night. Katherine Dreier, Chairman of the committee, presided.

Among the guests were Austrian Consul General von Nuber de Pereked and his wife; Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knoblauch, Mr. and Mrs. Lothar Faber, Mr. and Mrs. Brock Putnam, Mrs. Edgar Hanfstaengl, Ernest Hanfstaengl, Dr. and Mrs. Max Toplitz, Mr. and Mrs. Nahan Franko, Dr. and Mrs. Henry J. Wolf, Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Schoenstadt, B. Herman Ridder, Mr. and Mrs. Botsford, Mrs. Rosa Sprunk, a number of Vassar girls, and a party of eight suffragists from Hoboken.

Mrs. Kruger Hamilton, one of the guests last night, said she had a plan to aid in caring for the "war babies." This is to follow an old Hungarian custom and have the women of this city sell flowers on a certain day in the cars, on the streets, and in the shops, the money raised to be forwarded to aid the war babies. Mrs. Hamilton and the women interested in the scheme with her are to visit the Mayor within a few days to ask for permission to carry out the idea.

Professor W. R. Shepherd of Columbia, whose wife is an active member of the committee, made his maiden speech for suffrage, and incidentally said no one could be a real American citizen unless he could sympathize with more than one side.

There was a suffrage talk in German by Mrs. Clara S. Laddey and recitations by Fred Wetzel. The hall was decorated with many American flags and a large "Vote 'Yes' November 2" banner over the speakers' table.

The committee is to have an outing and dinner at Coney Island during the Summer.

EX-JUSTICE EMLIN McCLAIN.

Iowa Jurist and Author a Victim of Apoplexy at 64.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, May 25.—Emlin McClain, former Chief Justice of the Iowa Supreme Court, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home here today. Ex-Justice McClain for the last two years had been Dean of the College of Law in the University of Iowa. He was born in Salem, Ohio, sixty-four years ago and was graduated from the State University of Iowa in 1871, receiving the degree of Ph. B., later receiving the degrees of A. B., LL. B., and A. M. He also received the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1891, and in the same year Findlay College also awarded him that degree.

He practiced law in Des Moines from 1873 until 1881, and then became Professor of Law at the University of Iowa until 1887. In 1900 he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, of which he became Chief Justice in 1906, retaining this position until 1912, when he became Professor of Law at Leland Stanford, Jr., University in California.

Ex-Justice McClain was a member of the American Bar Association, the State Bar Association, and of the fraternities of Beta Theta Pi, Phi Beta Kappa, and Phi Delta Alpha. He was the author of many works on legal subjects, and contributed articles on law and procedure to the American Encyclopedia.

Joseph Dixon Dead in London.

Joseph Dixon, a pioneer in the development of underground transit in this city, died recently in London, where he had been a resident for the last twenty years. With the late Alfred E Beach he organized the Beach Pneumatic Company, which later became the Broadway Underground Company of which he was superintendant, when it built 200 feet of underground on Broadway near Warren Street, more than forty years ago. He finally lost control of the enterprise and went to England. Mr. Dixon was born in England but became an American and lived here for thirty years. His widow, two sons and a daughter survive him.

Miss Esther E. Burdick.

Miss Esther E. Burdick, for twenty years librarian of the Jersey City Free Library, and who had been an employe in the library for twenty-five years, died yesterday at her home, in Jersey Avenue, opposite the library. She was born in Brewster, Putnam County, N. Y., and in early life taught school and became connected for a time with the public library in Orange, Mass., leaving there to go to the library of the Union for Christian Work in Brooklyn. Following this she went to Jersey City.

Mrs. Alanson D. Brown.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Mrs. Alanson D. Brown, widow of a millionaire shoe manufacturer, died here today at the age of 58. Her husband died two years ago.

Mr. Brown left to his widow and children an estate valued at $7,300,000. Mrs. Brown was Miss Ella G. Bliss of Waltham, Mass., and was married in 1877. Her home was at 4,616 Lindell Boulevard, and her husband, who died in San Antonio, Texas, at the time of his death was President of the Hamilton, Brown Shoe Company, of which he was the founder.

Countess Chutkowski Dies at 96.

The Countess Angeline A. Chutkowski, widow of Count Ignatius T. Chutkowski, who came to this country in 1832 and served as an officer under General Harney during the Seminole War, died yesterday at her home, 411 West Fifty-seventh Street, in her ninety-seventh year. She was born in Bridgeport, Conn.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The resignation of S. L. Rothapfel as Managing Director of the Strand Theatre has been accepted. S. L. Rolfe, who is well known in theatrical circles, has been chosen to fill the post. Mr. Rolfe will assume his new duties June 5.

Bernard Granville, George White, and Helen Rook are among the additions to the cast of principals Flo Ziegfeld is assembling for his new "Follies."

A troupe of Egyptian acrobats are giving a performance in the Oriental Midway, one of the new features at Luna Park.

Douglas Fairbanks, who is appearing in vaudeville in the New Brighton Theatre this week, is to be starred next season in a new comedy by Roi Cooper Megrue entitled "Marriage by Second Sight." The play will be produced under the joint direction of Cohan & Harris and Selwyn & Co.

Ruth St. Denis has completed a nine months' tour of the West and has opened a school for dancing in Los Angeles.

Emma Calve will return to the Palace Theatre next week and sing a new repertoire of operatic selections.

The auction sale of seats for the Lambs' Gambol will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Hudson Theatre. Acting Mayor McAneny, Dudley Field Malone, Patrick Francis Murphy, Augustus Thomas, De Wolf Hopper, Wilton Lackaye, and Frank Tinney will be among the auctioneers.

A Wonderful Sale of Original Drawings by Foremost American Artists. Prices for Guaranteed Originals from 50 cents upward.

Dutton's

681 Fifth Avenue, at 54th Street, New York

WILLIAM F. HANCOCK DIES.

Ex-Controller of New Jersey and Pottery Manufacturer.

TRENTON, N. J., May 25.—William F. Hancock of this city, a former Controller of New Jersey, died today at Brown's Mills, in his sixty-second year. His body will be brought here for interment. He was born in this city and at the time of his death was Vice President of the Trenton Potteries Company and President of the Acme Rubber Company.

Mr. Hancock began business in 1871 as a partner of the late Senator John Taylor, and joined with him and other business men of this city in building the Taylor Opera House, which has been the scene of many State conventions and important political meetings. He was also one of the founders of the Trenton Theatre.

Mr. Hancock was elected a member of the Trenton Common Council in 1888, and after serving as a delegate to several conventions, was elected Controller in 1894, and re-elected in 1902.

Obituary Notes.

ABRAM S. DEMAREST of Hackensack, N. J., died in the Hackensack Hospital yesterday following an operation. He was 62 years old. Mr. Demarest was New York representative of Edwin Butterworth & Co. of London, England, paper-stock manufacturers, for more than twenty years. He was a Mason and Elk, and two months ago received his forty-year membership jewel from the Odd Fellows.

EDSON GARRABRANT, former President of the New Jersey State Association of Master Plumbers, died on Monday at his home, 4 Conover Terrace, Orange, N. J., in his forty-fourth year. His widow and two children survive him.

HARRY S. MOUNT, 54 years old, a Supervisor of the General Post Office for twenty-five year, died on Sunday at his home, 2,157 Seventh Avenue.

THEODORE H. McDONALD, a former Insurance Commissioner of Connecticut, died at his home in New Haven, on Monday, in his fifty-fourth year. He started in life as a newsboy, and was one of the founders of The New Haven Leader, and was also connected with The New Haven Union. Mr. McDonald was active in politics, and for sixteen years was Chairman of the New Haven Republican Committee. He was also active in the National Guard.

Dr. FAYETTE H. PEACK, a friend of the late Vice President Sherman, died on Monday at his home in Utica, N. Y., in his sixtieth year. He was born in Mexico and was a graduate of Hamilton College and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons.

LUKE B. WHITE, 70 years old, of 408 South Second Avenue, Mount Vernon, died at his home yesterday. He was a house painter and decorator. Mr. White served in the civil war as a Corporal in the Eighty-fourth New York Infantry. He was a member of General Alexander Webb Post, No. 146, G. A. R., of New York City.

CHARLES MERWIN FLETCHER, an Exchange broker in Wall Street and son of the late Rev. Charles Fletcher, died from hardening of the arteries yesterday at his residence, 218 Ninety-third Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-first year.

ROBERT KELLY, 60 years old, a retired foreman of stevedores, is dead at his home, 120 Summit Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Kelly was a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 2,153, Knights and Ladies of Honor, and the Third Assembly District Democratic Club.

Mrs. FRANCES B. SPREER, wife of Morris Spreer, proprietor of the Spreer Hotel at Syosset, L. I., died on Sunday from heart disease. She was 61 years of age and a native of England.

Mrs. ANNA CORTELYOU VAN PELT SHIELDS, widow of George Shields and related to a number of the old-time families of Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of her niece, 662 East Twenty-second Street, Flatbush. Mrs. Shields was in her seventy-fifth year and one of the best-know residents in Flatbush.

Miss SARAH ELIZABETH WANDELL, who died at her residence, 324 State Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, was a retired school teacher and formerly prominent in the affairs of the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association. She was born in Hyde Park on the Hudson in 1825. She was a daughter of Captain Jacob Wandell, owner of several Hudson River boats. Miss Wandell was for several years a teacher in the New York Training School for Teachers.

Dr. JOHN H. McARDLE, a well-known dentist of Westport, Conn., who died on Monday, was born in Brooklyn forty-one years ago and was a graduate of the New York College of Dental Surgery. He was a relative by marriage of Cardinal Farley, and is survived by his widow and three children.

CHARLES H. BOYD, 72 years old, for many years employed by the shipping firm of Lamport & Holt, died at his home, 38 Henry Street, Brooklyn, on Monday.

ALBERT EDWARD GARTELMANN, 53 years old, in the hay and feed business and formerly active in Democratic politics in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 1,039 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Gartelmann was a member of the old U. S. Grant Club, the Twenty-second Assembly District Republican Club, and was frequently a delegate to conventions. He was an Elder of the Lutheran Church of St. John, and left his wife and three daughters, all public school teachers.

Mrs. LEONORA MILLER, wife of Alfred G. Miller, a chemist, and a daughter of the late Alfred Wallet, died on Monday at her residence, 923 East Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, aged 63 years.

Mrs. CATHERINE K. HAVEMEYER, 43 years old, wife of Christian Henry Havemeyer, a retired business man, died at her home, 26 Pleasant Street, Brooklyn, on Monday.

GEORGE SCHMELZER, long prominent in German singing societies and a member of the Moltke Lodge of Odd Fellows and the New York Liederhein Singing Society, died from dropsy on Monday at his residence, 18 Dennington Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., in his seventy-first year. Mr. Schmelzer was a native of Germany and had traveled extensively in that country and France before coming to New York.

LAWRENCE L. WELKER, a member of the firm of C. D. Bertine & Co., is dead at his home, 185 Stoothoff Avenue, Richmond Hill, in his sixty-fourth year. He left three sons and four daughters.

MAX DROGE, a music teacher and 'cello soloist here and in Cleveland, Ohio, died on Monday at his home, 176 West Ninety-fourth Street, in his fifty-third year. He was born in Germany, and after being educated in that country, Finland, Holland, and Russia, came to this country in 1889 and located in Cleveland. Three years later he came to this city and joined the orchestras of the Metropolitan Opera Company and the Philharmonic Society.

EDWARD W. MORGAN, winner of the light and heavy weight club swinging championships here, died Monday at his home, 256 Hamilton Avenue, Paterson, N. J. He was also one of the best junior and intermediate scullers in this country at one time. Mr. Morgan was 54 years old, and was born in Union Hill, N. J.

WALTER RUSH BYNNER, a real estate dealer of Lakewood, N. J., for twenty-five years, died on Sunday at his home in that city. He

AMERICA BANKER TO SISTER NATIONS

Reserve Act, Mr. Warburg Says, Permits Discounts on Trade Between Other Countries.

VAST STORE OF IDLE GOLD

Federal Reserve Notes Will Assemble This for Financing Latin-American Needs.

BIG COMMITTEE ON SHIPS

Pan-American Conference Tackles Problem of Supplying Vessels for Expanding Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Important developments in two directions marked the second day of the Pan-American Financial Conference here. The importance of establishing a fast and frequent shipping service between the United States and southern ports was indicated by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury when he announced the appointment of an extraordinary committee to consider the subject. A speech by Paul M. Warburg of New York, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, in connection with the brief remarks made yesterday by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, was received as opening up a field for the financing of Latin-American countries under the Federal Reserve system.

Most of the standing committees appointed by Mr. McAdoo include only one member from each delegation. But the insistence of President Wilson yesterday that shipping facilities must be supplied had found such a ready welcome from the visiting delegates that this limitation was ignored. As announced by Mr. McAdoo the committee on shipping will include the entire delegations from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay; Dr. Vincente Gonzales of the Ecuadorean delegation, which came with a prepared statement on this subject, and seven representatives of the United States—E. N. Hurley, of the Federal Trade Commission; R. G. Rhett, of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Paul Fuller, Franklin Q. Brown, and J. G. White of New York; George W. Norris of Philadelphia, and Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago.

Secretary McAdoo announced that the Committee on Uniformity of Laws would consider the creation of an international commercial court to settle matters arising out of trade disputes.

Foreign Discount Powers.

One statement by Mr. Warburg attracted particular attention, as the fact was new to most of his hearers, even those familiar with the possibilities of the Federal Reserve system. Mr. Warburg referred to the generally known fact that member banks could accept and Federal Reserve banks could discount bills arising from the "importation and exportation" of goods. He then added the important statement that the Federal Reserve Board's counsel had advised it that this meant not only imports into the United States and exports from it, but trade between two foreign countries. In other words, American branch banks abroad could accept paper arising from local "exportation and importation" and have this paper rediscounted at Federal Reserve banks.

"We shall be in a position, therefore, to serve as bankers for our American sister republics," he said, "not only in their trade with us, but even in their trade with others."

Charles S. Hamlin, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, in a speech preceding that of Mr. Warburg, pointed out that branches of national banks already had been authorized for establishment in Argentina, Brazil, Panama and other countries. Mr. Warburg said that he hoped legislation would be enacted still further encouraging these branches. He said it would be the duty of the Federal Reserve Board to establish discount rates low enough to allow American banks to compete with European institutions and to encourage Latin-Americans to transact business with bankers of the United States by giving "forward rates," that is, rates of discount announced in advance, perhaps cabled in advance by the Federal Reserve Board to the financial centres of the world.

Mr. Warburg pointed out that when the war began England, then acting as banker for the world, felt forced to ask for some of the vast sums due her, and that this request was reflected in varying degrees in countries that were in her debt. He spoke of the acute situation which resulted in the United States and elsewhere on this hemisphere and added:

"Had the United States enacted and put into operation three years ago its Federal Reserve system, not only could our country have weathered the storm without such far-reaching disturbances, but we should have been in position to save our American sister republics much loss and inconvenience.

Lesson from War Disaster.

"The chief lesson which all American nations will have to learn from last year's experience," Mr. Warburg said later in his address, "is that it is unwise for the world to place its financial dependence upon any single nation; and, that those who can afford to do so, as, for instance, the United States, should from this time on adopt a policy of greater reliance upon their own resources. Those countries which cannot rely exclusively upon their own resources should adopt a policy of dividing the risks of financial dependence as evenly and widely as they possibly can.

"The United States may be profoundly grateful that just at this time its new banking system has been established. The day of the opening of our Federal Reserve Banks will mark the advent of our financial independence. We are now able to finance our own imports and exports by the use of American acceptances. More than that, we are in a position to finance the trade of other nations and to play, in this respect, the part of an international banker that has heretofore been played almost exclusively by England.

"We realize, of course, that it will be an arduous task to procure for our American acceptances the same standing in world markets as is now enjoyed by those of nations that have been in the field for generations past. It is difficult to change well established banking habits. We are well aware, therefore, of the fact that it will be necessary for this country to render the utmost possible assistance in order to facilitate a development so eminently desirable for the future protection of these large continents.

Assembling Our Idle Gold.

"The United States has a gold stock amounting to the phenomenal sum of about $1,890,000,000, of which, so far, only $300,000,000 in round figures have been concentrated in the Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve Banks need only continue the process just begun of substituting Federal Reserve notes for the gold and gold certificates now in circulation in order to gain control of a vast additional financial power which now lies idle. We may confidently expect, therefore, to find ample means to handle this business by the simple process of perfecting our organization and assembling our idle gold.

"The vast powers of the Federal Reserve Banks will enable them to play a most important part, and they will do all they can to assist, in facilitating the growth of a truly American banking system, ramifying throughout our entire hemisphere. The policy thus outlined as applicable to individual transactions should also apply to corporate and government financing.

"There is no doubt of the vulnerability of any country if too large a volume of its securities be held in one other country. It is certain that the United States will be in a safer condition if, in the future, when placing the securities to be issued for the development of our own properties, we rely to a larger extent than in the past upon our own markets. It is important to state this principle emphatically, even though for the next few years to come it be not likely that Europe could act as a large purchaser of our securities. Indeed, it may well be expected that from now on the United States will not only have to rely largely upon its own resources for its internal development, but that we shall be called upon to provide means for absorbing the securities previously placed in Europe, but now returned to us.

Must Await Recuperation.

"Borrowing nations will have to husband their resources and move slowly in the further development of their capacities until the power of some of these warring nations to save shall have recuperated and European money shall again freely seek opportunities for investment abroad. Upon the degree to which destruction [due to the war] continues will depend the rôle we eventually shall have to play, not only with respect to our own affairs, but with respect to those of others. No doubt there will be a strong desire on the part of other countries, and particularly of the American nations, to ask of the bankers of the United States governmental and corporate credits. Some large foreign loans aggregating more than $200,000,000 have been recently placed as a beginning. Our country will be prepared to render very substantial service in this respect. We may state with confidence that the United States will prove a strong market, growing in importance from year to year, for the loans of those foreign countries with which we entertain intimate business relations.

"Europe has done much in developing both the northern and the southern parts of this hemisphere. European banks and bankers have been our stanch and loyal friends in the past. It would be unbecoming in us, and disloyal at the same time, were we to forget this or to attempt to profit from their misfortunes. But our own growth and development, and the unhappy fate that has overcome Europe, have combined to bring us to a momentous turning point in our economic history. Our own steadily increasing weight and Europe's relatively weakened condition mean that the new world must in the future lean less heavily on the old.

America's New Burdens.

"There is no difference of conservative opinion that the United States does not aspire now to take the place of Europe's leading financial powers. Our own field of operation is still too vast to enable us or to render it even desirable for us to become the world's banker at this stage of our own development. But the safety of all countries—and we include England among their number—demands that if again the latter should find herself forced to call upon her debtors for instant payment, there should be at least one country strong and independent enough to shoulder a substantial portion of the burden.

"It must be the aim of the United States from now on to move rapidly toward entire financial independence. It must be the aim of her sister republics so to divide the credits needful for their further development that the temporary breakdown of one creditor country will not seriously embarrass them. They will enjoy the greatest degree of safety in this respect if their creditor nations are geographically, politically, and economically separated from one another as far as possible, so that in case one should become involved the other may be expected to remain unaffected thereby. Though in normal times closely connected with Europe, the American continents ought to be so organized as to form a distinct unit in times of emergency—a union whose transportation and credit systems will remain unbroken even though all Europe should go to war."

For Pan-American Harmony.

The Americas for Americans, with a wall of inviolability that no European nation shall dare to violate, was the slogan sounded in a speech by Dr. Santiago Perez Triana, delegate from Colombia. He pictured the Prime Minister of an unnamed European nation, faced with the problems of overpopulation and restricted territory at home, working for the conquest of the untouched fields of the western hemisphere.

"There must be dark corners in the past history of this continent," he said, "but let us see that in the future our harmony is diaphanous, transparent and clear. Let the nations here represented in solemn and formal fashion make it manifest that none of them covets the territory of any other and that the homes and territory of each shall be sacred."

A. Barton Hepburn of the Chase National Bank of New York, who followed Dr. Triana, declared that he was glad to hear a representative of Latin America advance the idea that the Monroe Doctrine means America for Americans.

"That means," said Mr. Hepburn, "'Hands off' to the rest of the world so far as the establishment by any Government of a disturbing element."

Mr. Hepburn said that so long as the United States sent its Ambassadors to South America by way of Europe, and its commercial transactions were consummated through European banks, there could be little hope of progress or reciprocal success in dealing with those nations. Lack of ships and the failure of American business men to master the Spanish language, all have contributed to relatively poor trade relations, he said.

Mortimer L. Schiff of New York spoke of some of the things that the southern republics should keep in mind when seeking to find a market in the United States for their securities. He said short-term loans should be avoided.

Mr. Schiff opposed loans for armies and navies, declaring that "battleships and rifles are not good security." He said that each country should supply the money for its own "non-productive expenditures," and should restrict its foreign borrowing to purposes such as public works, railroads, and irrigation.

Secretary Bryan, State Department, today gave a luncheon to the delegates from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Ecuador. Later Senor Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador, received the entire conference in honor of the 105th anniversary of his country's independence. The conference previously, by a rising vote, had approved sending a cablegram of congratulation to the President of Argentina.

Think Dead Woman a New Yorker.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 25.—Two detectives from the Bureau of Missing Persons, New York, visited Brigg's Morgue today and examined the skeleton and clothing of the young woman found buried at Rochelle Park last week. They endeavored to identify the body as that of a woman who lived in West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, and who disappeared in April, 1914, after trouble with a doctor. The underwear on the body here bears the mark "Queen."

Mayor Mitchel In Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, May 25.—John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York City, arrived here yesterday on his way to San Francisco to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

OUR TRADE BALANCE NEAR BILLION MARK

Is Greatest in the Country's History and Is Leaping Steadily.

GOLD TIDE FLOWS IN

But Comparison with Trade Figures Shows Europe Pays Much in Bonds and Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The digest by the Department of Commerce of reports from customs districts of imports and exports for the month of April shows a maintenance in volume of the trade balance that has been running in favor of this country since November last. According to the department's figures, the trade balance on merchandise transactions for the ten months ended April 30 is in excess of $851,000,000. The actual trade balance at this time, however, based on the department's figures for the trade statements for the weeks of May ended on the 22d, is $996,883,358—the largest by many millions ever known in the history of the country.

The gold imports in April were $16,203,028, making the total gold imports for the ten months beginning July 1, 1914, and ended April 30, $88,090,704. The comparison of this amount of gold with the exceptionally large balance of trade in favor of the United States affords an interesting field of study in connection with the absorption in this country of war credits. It would indicate that a large part of the payment for munitions of war is being made in bonds and imperial notes.

April imports amounted to $14,576,106, against $173,762,114 in April last year, and $146,194,461 in April, 1913. April exports were $94,656,761 above the best record made in April of any earlier year, being $294,470,199, against $162,552,570 in April, 1914, and $199,813,438 in April, 1913.

"Comparing April trade with the low points touched in August last," says the department's statement, "imports have increased 28.7 per cent. and exports 166.8 per cent. Of the April, 1915, imports, 63.6 per cent. entered free of duty, compared with 62 per cent. in April, 1914, and 52.6 per cent. in April, 1913.

"Comparing imports and exports during the ten months ended with April of the years named, imports have fallen from $1,572,114,692 in 1914 to $1,374,180,749 in 1915, a decrease of $197,933,943, or 12.6 per cent., while exports have risen $2,045,774,485 to $2,225,548,068, an increase of $179,773,583, or 8.8 per cent.

"It is probable that the export balance for the fiscal year ending June 30 next will exceed $1,000,000,000, or about $335,000,000 more than the former high record export balance recorded in the fiscal year, 1908. These are facts unprecedented in our commercial history. They derive, however, greater weight when it is considered that they include two months, July and August, 1914, in which the trade balance was temporarily against us.

"The change from conditions existing a year ago appears from the fact that whereas by reason of large imports of foodstuffs and reduced exports of them during April, 1914, an adverse trade balance of over $11,000,000 was then shown, there is this year in April a favorable balance of very nearly $134,000,000, a net change, as the record shows, in our favor of $145,000,000.

"April, 1915, imports of gold aggregated $16,203,028, against $3,460,424 in April last year, while April exports of gold were $813,706, as compared with $407,386 in April, 1914. The nine months ended with April of the current year showed an export balance of $54,033,902, a fact wholly due to the large excess of exports over imports of gold in the period from June to November. Those months showed an aggregate export balance of $116,000,000, while the succeeding months to April 30 showed an import balance of $62,000,000 in the movements of gold."

DRUG MAKES THEM THIEVES.

Need of Cocaine Drives Young Men to Break Into Store.

Faced, they said, by the alternative of getting cocaine or going mad, two young men broke into the drug store of Abraham Adler, 87 Southern Boulevard, early yesterday morning. They were caught in the store by policemen, and in the Morrisania Court Magistrate Deuel held each in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury. They pleaded guilty.

The prisoners said they were Eugene Georgen, the son of a contractor at 880 Southern Boulevard, and Harry Drescher, a bank clerk of 1,039 Simpson Street. They met on Monday night in a downtown rendezvous, where they were in the habit of obtaining cocaine. There was none to be had, and so the two made an unsuccessful tour of other places. Both returneed to the Bronx and were wandering about when they saw Adler's drug store. One climbed through the fan light of a side door and helped the other in. Neighbors saw them and notified the police.

Drescher up to six months ago worked for the Guaranty Trust Company, he said, but he was discharged when it was learned he was a drug victim. He lost several places in other banks for the same reason.

TENANTS JUST ESCAPE FIRE.

$10,000 Blaze Blocks Traffic in Madison Avenue 45 Minutes.

A fire which started in the apartment of Hyman Deutschman on the third floor of 21 East 117th Street yesterday afternoon did damage amounting to $10,000, blocked traffic on Madison Avenue for forty-five minutes, and forced the tenants on the upper floors to abandon their belongings and hurry to the street. Several had narrow escapes as the dense smoke quickly filled the building. The police rescued several of the tenants.

The fire spread to the apartment of Mrs. Sophie Jaffe, across the hall, and badly damaged the apartments on the fourth and fifth floors. A number of persons who were afraid to go through the smoke-filled building made their escape by the roof.

It took the firmen an hour to get the blaze under control.

LASSEN PEAK NOW QUIET.

Some of the Fearful Ranchers Return to Their Farms.

REDDING, Cal., May 25.—Lassen Peak today subsided into its first period of quiescence since Thursday. The great canopy of smoke clouds which for days has hidden the peak, lifted and the crater was visible. Many of the ranchers returned to their mud-covered farms and damaged homes in the valley.

The mud in all running water and the filling of wells prevented the return of livestock.

Trophy for Police Athletes.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger has offered a trophy to the athletic team of the precinct which excels in boxing, wrestling, basket ball, handball, and club swinging. The competition is to be held about the middle of June at Police Headquarters. The trophy, a silk flag, will go to the team scoring the most points in the contest.

Conscience Money Sent to Malone.

Collector Dudley Field Malone yesterday received an unsigned letter containing $15. The letter read:

"Dear Sir: As a matter of conscience, after having been to Confession, I hereby send you $15 which I believe I owe to the United States customs."

The money will be turned over to the Conscience Fund of the Treasury Department.

UPSETS TENEMENT LAW.

Owners Not Responsible for Tenants, High Court Decides.

Word came from Albany yesterday that the Court of Appeals had decided that the amendment to the tenement house law making owners of properly responsible for the character of the tenants was unconstitutional. The amendment provided a fifty-dollar fine for first convictions and a thousand-dollar fine for subsequent convictions. The Corporation Counsel was especially interested in obtaining the amendment. It was believed to be the only way of keeping disorderly persons out of tenements.

An action was brought against Mrs. Lucy A. McDevitt, in whose house at 326 West Forty-third Street lived Mamie Brown and Rose Howard. These women were arrested on July 23, 1913, convicted of being disorderly persons, and sentenced to prison. Then the Corporation Counsel began preparing a list of other persons who were arrested, the houses they lived in, and the owners of the premises. This list finally contained about 900 names of persons who could be prosecuted in case the proceedings against Mrs. McDevitt were sustained.

George B. Holbert and Herman Ackerman, counsel for Mrs. McDevitt, won the case for their client in the Municipal Court, and won similar victories in the Appellate Term and in the Appellate Division. Then the city carried the case to the Court of Appeals, which has just sustained the findings of the lower courts.

It was shown that the defendant had no knowledge of the character of the two tenants and that the rooms were rented to them by Tilda Frazee, the janitress, who testified that she made the usual inquiries. She swore that the Brown woman said she was married and that her husband was a waiter, and the Howard woman said her husband was employed at the Hippodrome. It was also shown that these two women were the only ones ever arrested on the premises. The brief of Mrs. McDevitt's lawyers said that the question involved in the appeal was whether a defendant could be made to pay a fine for a violation of an act of which she had no knowledge and could neither prevent nor control. The brief also said:

"If the Corporation Counsel is correct in his version of Section 109, all appellant would have to prove is that some person in the tenement house owned by respondent violated the section, and for that violation the State demands the sum of $50. No matter how innocent she or her agents might be, no matter what uncontrolled circumstances might exist, no matter whether she had or had not any knowledge, or could prevent or control it, she will be prevented from proving the same in her defense. She must silently bend her head to the interpretation of the Corporation Counsel and be made to suffer a punishment because she belongs to that despised class called tenement house owners. Such a procedure would be most arbitrary, and her day in court would be denied to her."

Mr. Holbert said yesterday that the law as it stood made it possible to take away a man's property without due process of law, and was therefore clearly unconstitutional, as the court had found. The opinion was written by Judge Cardoza.

DU PONT EXPLOSION AGAIN.

Fourth Blast Within Ten Days at Carney's Point Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 25.—One of the operating mills at the plant of the du Pont Powder Company, at Carney's Point, N. J., was wrecked by an explosion at 4:30 o'clock this morning. It was the fourth explosion at the plant within ten days. Five men were burned. P. Harry Williams was seriously burned about the body and suffered a compound fracture of the left leg. Bert Smith, James Anderson, Charles Gabriskia and Thomas Carr also were burned. All will recover.

Too rapid pressure applied to forty pounds of smokeless powder was an unusual reason given for the explosion. A small building in which the pressing was done was demolished, but the explosion did no further damage.

There have been rumors that spies were trying to blow up the plant because it was furnishing ammunition to the Allies, and extra guards have been stationed all around the place. A deep hole beside a wrecked building indicated, it is said, that dynamite had been used to cause a recent explosion, and sticks of dynamite are said to have been found in various buildings. Also it is reported a guard caught a man with fuses climbing over a high stockade that surrounds the plant.

Two men who said they came from Canada were dismissed recently on suspicion. They had been engaged in construction work, and inquired where the high explosives were kept.

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Altitude 2,000 ft. Accommodates 200. Good boating, fishing; fine scenery; no hay fever; electricity, garage, orchestra, telephone; rooms with bath; all amusements. Booklet. Address until June 25.
J. M. SAYLES,
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LARCHMONT-ON-THE-SOUND, N. Y.
40 minutes from Grand Central. Directly on the water. Wonderful cooking. Rooms with bath.
Special Rates Over Decoration Day.
Music, Dancing.
ALBERT E. COPELAND, formerly Majestic, N. Y. Annex, Chicag

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Hotel in connection with the Great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment. Apply to EUGENE H. MARCOTTE, New York Booking Office, 1,180 Broadway, near 28th Street.
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SPEND YOUR SUMMER AT ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.
Bungalows and cottages, $250-$2,000. Fine bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis, roads for motoring. And, most important, it's cool and healthful. Write, Publicity Bureau, Dept. T, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

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Lake Hopatcong, N. J.
OPEN FRIDAY, MAY 28.
P. O. Address, Mt. Arlington, N. J.

CHELSEA COTTAGE
157 Chelsea Avenue, Long Branch, N. J.
A Limited Number of Strictly High-Class Boarders Desired.
BEST VIRGINIA COOKING.
Commute to Business from
Diamond Spring Inn, Denville, N. J.
Opens May 29th. Canoeing, swimming pool, saddle horses, tennis. A paradise of real country. Moderate rates. Booklet.
THE SHOREHAM, Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Two blocks from the ocean and bathing beach. E. E. SPANGENBURG.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths, running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

New Hotel Merion FIRE-PROOF
Vermont Av. and Beach. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, etc. Superior table, $3 up daily, $17.50 up weekly. C. B. Prettyman, Prop.; M. L. Farleigh, Mgr.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.
LORAINE, St. Charles Place and beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Reduced rates. Coach at trains. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

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200 large, airy rooms, running water, private baths; elevator; ocean view; table and service unsurpassed. Special May and June rates. Booklet. H. J. Dynes.

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Maine Woods

Come down and lose yourself for a few weeks in the REAL woods.
No other vacation like it.

10 Hours from New York

Canoe trips—fifty to several hundred miles, through the Great Wilderness. Camping on the shores of almost unknown lakes. Indian or white guides.

Permanent camps—fishing, exploring, eating wonderful camp cooking, and resting.



Summer hotels deep in the woods and lake country, but offering every summer sport and charming informal social life.

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ALMON C. JUDD,
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HOTEL PRESTON and Cottages
Beach Bluff, Mass.
OPEN JUNE 19TH
The appointments, service, and cuisine of Hotel Preston are as perfect as can be obtained by unlimited effort and expenditure.
Modern equipment, which includes long-distance telephone in every room.
An unusual combination of seashore and country scenery.
Surf bathing under ideal conditions.
Personal management of J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor.

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ROCKPORT, MASS.
OPEN MAY 28. Directly on the rocks at the extreme end of Cape Ann. Every room has an ocean view. Always cool. Baths with private bath. For rates and particulars address E. S. WILKINSON, Prop.

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East Gloucester, Mass.
Situated Directly on Gloucester Bay.
Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms. Tennis court.
Table a Special Feature. Booklet.
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THE ROCK-MERE
Hotel de Luxe Opens May 29
Faces all the Yachting
BOOKLETS G. H. BRACKETT
FREE BOATS and CANOES.
Lake Sunapee, Special Offer. The Outlook, George's Mills, N. H.

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ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
"A RESORT IN ITSELF"
Near all Piers and Amusements.
CAPACITY 600.
Bookings for Summer may now be made.

Special Rates Over Decoration Day.
ISLESWORTH
American and European Plans. Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. Open all year.

HOTEL DENNIS
Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600.
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MISCELLANEOUS.
"Two to Fifteen Day Tours."—Booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.
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Resort Tourist Bureau, 1128 Broadway, New York.
To Western Resorts Leaving August 1st, the Rockies and California. Southern Railway, 264 Fifth Ave.

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Mountain Breezes and Summer's Sunshine Await You at
WAUMBEK
and Cottages, Jefferson, N. H.
If you wish a rare summer treat, if you are particular about where you send your family, you will revel and delight in the myriad of pleasures which beckon to you here.
Located on famous scenic auto routes; eighteen-hole sporty golf course. Make inquiry about it and you will be more than ever convinced that it is the "ideal" summer place for you and yours.
CHARLES V. MURPHY, Lessee,
Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.
Until June 1st

Mt. Madison House
GORHAM, N. H.
"At the Gateway to the White Mts."
Rooms en suite, with private baths, electric lights, etc. Eight miles from base Mt. Washington. Capacity 200. Garage and repair shop. Booklet and rates on request.
C. A. CHANDLER, Prop.

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WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
The Mount Pleasant Open June 16 to Oct. 1.
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D. J. TRUDEAU, Mgr.
For Booklet and Information Address 243 5th Ave., New York.

THE GRISWOLD
EASTERN POINT, NEW LONDON, CT.
Finest Summer Resort Hotel in America.
2½ hours from New York or Boston. Open June 16 to Sept. 15. H. D. SAXTON, Mgr. 305 5th Ave., Room 1402. Tel. Mad. Sq. 9057.

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EAST GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.
OPEN JUNE 12. Entirely rebuilt and made attractively new. Most inviting resort for a Summer vacation. Exclusive surroundings. Excellent table. Fine, airy rooms. Rooms single or en suite, with private bath. Rates moderate. BUELL & CROSBY.

MARSHALL HOUSE York Harbor Maine
On the Beautiful Maine Coast
OPEN JUNE 26.
Extensively remodeled and improved. Elevator, private baths. All conveniences. Bathing, boating, golf. Good roads, garage.
FRANK D. MARSHALL, Prop.

OTTAWA HOUSE,
CUSHING'S ISLAND,
PORTLAND HARBOR, ME.
Open June 24. Seashore and country combined. Cap. 250. Booklet. E. W. BOYCE CO., Prop.

500 IDEAL SUMMER RESORTS
Handsomely Illustrated Brochure
with information regarding summer resorts in Vermont and on Shores of Lake Champlain, with hotel, farm and village home accommodations, sent on receipt 4c. stamps for mailing. Address No. 5, SUMMER HOMES, 385 Broadway, New York.

Equinox House OPEN JUNE 12
MANCHESTER-IN-THE-MOUNTAINS, Vermont. N. Y. Office, The Lorraine.

HYDE MANOR, Sudbury, Vt. Capacity 250.
In the Lake Region.
Established 1801. Golf. Orchestra.
Write for Illustrated Booklet.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE.
HOTEL ALBRACCA SUPERB VIEW OF ATLANTIC OCEAN
Seashore and country combined. Garage. Booklet and terms on request. BAKER & BAKER.

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For a Delightful Early Spring Outing come to
The Bethel Inn
Bethel, Maine.
An Inn of Comfort.
Every Convenience. Hot-water heat and open fires.
Trains from New York at 9:40 P. M. to Portland, Me., and thence to Bethel via Grand Trunk.
Booklet on request.
A. W. WEEKS, Manager.

OSWEGATCHIE Cottages and Bungalows
WATERFORD, CONN.
TWENTY MINUTES ON TROLLEY FROM NEW LONDON, CONN.
Combination seashore and country; fine salt bathing, sailing, canoeing, driving, tennis; no mosquitoes; extensive grounds; select family resort; table supplied from best markets and my farm. Beautiful New Casino, dancing afternoon and evening under the direction of Mr. William Pitt Rivers of Brooklyn, N. Y. Music by Jacobs' Orchestra. Open June 10th. Send for booklet.
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Cataract House
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENNA.
Capacity 200; elevation 1,600 ft.; leading family hotel with moderate rates; dry, salubrious air; cool nights; 32nd season; no mosquitoes or malaria.
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Annual excursion Decoration Day and July 4th, 2 to 8 days, $5.50 up, from N. Y., including R. R. and Pullman tickets.
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Dancing, billiards, bowling, cement and clay tennis courts; ball diamond; champion golf course, riding, driving, good roads for motoring; near Delaware River, where bathing, fishing, canoeing and all aquatic sports are available. An ideal spot for young and old.
Excellent cuisine. Send for booklet.
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FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE
Opens June 16th. Three hours from N. Y. on D., L. & W. Finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball. Dancing and concerts daily. Cafe. Rooms with or without private bath. Bachelor's rates.
ARTHUR LEDEBEE, Owner.
170 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Tel. 4247 Gramercy.

SAWKILL PINE HOTEL
MILFORD, PA.
Surrounded by pine forests and beautiful springs; elevation 1,800 ft.; bathing, rowing, fishing, driving; ideal walks; electric light, running water, room with private bath obtainable; excellent cuisine; all dairy products and v

BUSINESS MEN LAUD WILSON'S WAR STAND

His Policy Indorsed by Convention of National Association of Manufacturers.

BIG TRADE CHANCE FOR U. S.

Factory Owners Asked to See That "Made in America" Stands for Quality and Honorable Methods.

President Wilson's attitude in the crisis due to the war was enthusiastically indorsed yesterday by the National Association of Manufacturers at its twentieth annual convention in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Led by their President, Colonel George Pope, the members were unstinting in their praise. There was generous applause when Colonel Pope said:

"I would be remiss to a sense of patriotism if I failed on this occasion to express my personal admiration for the impressive conduct of the President of the United States in connection with the European war.

"Grave and novel questions of international law have constantly arisen, but, with dignity of mind, firmness of grasp, strict adherence to the principles of truth and neutrality, President Wilson has justly merited the approval of all thoughtful citizens in his conduct of these delicate international negotiations."

Colonel Pope then quoted as follows from a letter he had sent to President Wilson as the representative of the association:

"'I therefore wish to assure you of the sympathy and steady support of this association in your energetic efforts to protect the rights of this country as a neutral nation in holding the belligerents on both sides to a strict accountability.'"

Industry's Nerves Kept Tingling.

Of the business situation in general Colonel Pope said:

"The great European war, coming so suddenly after a long period of serious depression in manufacturing interests in the United States, was a stunning blow to some of us optimists who were looking forward confidently to an early improvement in our industrial affairs.

"'Changes in tariff schedules, the entrance of a new administration, the adjustment of new policies, created both attention and hesitancy. New principles of legislation had been enacted by Congress as part of the policy of the administration. Coupled with the necessity of adjusting our business affairs to this new policy and legislation came the sudden European conflict. Small wonder is it that the sensitive nerves of industry have been tingling.

"We shall, I hope and believe, emerge as a nation with enhanced prestige, strength, and independence. Our markets must of necessity be patronized to an extraordinary extent by the nations of Central and South America, as well as the European countries, but we must be alert to meet this emergency and in a position to deliver promptly the commodities demanded of us. 'Made in America' should mean quality, courtesy, and honorable methods."

Minimum Wage Laws Opposed.

The association went on record as opposed to the establishment of a minimum wage by legislation, and indorsed vocational education.

John Trix, President of the American Injector Company of Detroit in speaking of the opportunity for the increase of American trade in the Orient and South America, cited the methods the Germans used to obtain economy and efficiency in face of a situation which they knew would demand that they put their resources and industries against the world. By supplying tea to their workers, the German employers, said Mr. Trix, had cut down the consumption of beer 50 per cent. in the last ten years, and had increased the men's efficiency.

It was the consensus of those who discussed the extension of America's trade in the Far East and in South America, that opportunity was knocking at the door. Special emphasis was laid upon the situation as it concerns China and Japan. A proposition to have various firms join in maintaining one agency in certain districts abroad was favorably received.

The Committee on the Legislative Minimum Wage, of which F. C. Schwedtman was Chairman, took a definite stand against such legislation as it rendered a preliminary report which was unanimously approved.

Bay State Wage Law Cost Men Jobs.

One part of the report read:

"An investigation of what has become of the workers discharged from the Massachusetts brushmaking industries because of their inability to earn the minimum wage, (an investigation conducted by the National Association of Manufacturers in co-operation with the United States Commission on Industrial Relations,) showed that of the 1,000 of the workers so discharged were still unemployed at anything at the end of February, 1915, though the majority of them had been released shortly after the new law went into effect in August, 1914."

The report favoring industrial education was presented by H. E. Miles, Chairman of the committee, and adopted. Mr. Miles spoke of the advantages of broadening such a system, and said it was a good thing to get the sons of the rich man and of the poor man working together in the shop, although the rich man's son might never be called upon in after life to do much with his hands.

Banking and Currency Laws Praised.

The Committee on Banking and Currency reported, in part, as follows: "The banking and currency reforms have unquestionably improved our financial system and they have been timely because our economic evolution has been unexpectedly altered by the European conflict. The war suddenly closed the money markets of Europe, and were we to-day in a position to dispense with them altogether we would have suffered enormously because of the shutting off of financial supplies without warning."

Walter Drew, general counsel of the National Erectors' Association, said he admired Chairman Walsh of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations because he came out in the open and said that he opposed the National Manufacturers' Association, and in that way minimized the effect of his action.

A memorial service was held for David M. Parry, President of the association from 1902 to 1906.

The convention will be closed this evening with a dinner, at which the speakers will be ex-President Taft and Warren G. Harding. Mr. Taft's subject will be "The Clayton Act and Other Things."

An exhibition devoted to industrial education is being held in the Colonial Room in connection with the convention.

EXPORTS STILL HIGH.

Those from This Port Last Week Were Over $24,000,000.

Exports at this port in the week ended May 22 were slightly in excess of the week before. The Custom House report issued yesterday gives their value as $24,175,080, compared with $24,071,218 the week before and $24,532,245 in the week before that. In the same week a year ago the outward shipments amounted to only $14,455,362. Total exports from this port to date for the present year aggregate $536,509,663, against $399,668,944 the corresponding period of 1914.

England's purchases shipped out of the port last week totaled $5,909,870, a reduction of about $800,000 compared with the preceding week. France took merchandise worth $4,817,127, Italy being next with wheat and other supplies manifested at $2,066,346. Exports to the Netherlands totaled $1,704,412. Shipments to Denmark and Sweden, which have been sagging of late, again jumped to abnormal proportions last week, due, it was thought at the Custom House, to the imminence of Italy's participation in the war. Merchandise for Sweden totaled $1,830,225, while Denmark's share was valued at $855,971. Shipments to Norway had a value of $51,937, or about one-twentieth of the weekly ratio up to a month ago. Supplies for Russia direct were valued at $800,751, while those shipped via Vladivostock totaled $1,004,531.

British supplies for Egypt had a value of $89,950. Exports for the week to Brazil amounted to $401,721, and to Argentina, $311,733. Cuba took merchandise worth $739,906; Spain, $350,876, and Portugal, $366,416. Exports of domestics and cotton duck were comparatively light the week, totaling $529,361 for domestics and $44,335 for duck. Chilean purchases of domestics amounted to $74,178, China being next with $55,558. The British War Office took cotton duck manifested at $21,419, that being the largest single shipment to any place.

RUSSIA'S TRADE EXPECTED.

After the War United States May Get Germany's Share.

Scott R. Hayes, son of the late President Rutherford B. Hayes, who arrived on the United States from Copenhagen, bringing with him a sealed canvas pouch bearing the stamp of the Russian Government and addressed to the Russian Ambassador at Washington, said yesterday that he had been touring Denmark and Russia in behalf of American trade after the war. The Russian merchants, he said, are expecting that the United States will take over the trade held by Germany before the war.

Leon E. Brokman, representing the Russian Sun and other papers published in Petrograd, also arrived on the United States, and said he had come to determine the feeling in this country in regard to trade with Russia after the war. He also said that Russia was anxious to transfer her German trade to the United States and that he intended to visit the leading cities of this county to confer with commercial bodies and manufacturers.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

What Does Not Constitute a Manifest Clerical Error.

A. De Llagre & Co., lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a claim that allowance should be made for a clerical error in invoicing woolen goods. The firm asserted that a value greater than the actual market value was used in liquidating the entry through this clerical error. The notations placed upon the invoice by the Appraiser show that the merchandise was listed on the invoice by the yard while the unit price was per meter. Judge Hay ruled that an examination of the papers that were before the Collector at the time of reliquidation failed to reveal a "manifest clerical error" within the meaning of the tariff law.

The board took adverse action on a number of protests relating to importations of fish of various kinds packed in tins or barrels. Claims overruled included Hensel & Co., S. H. Locatelli, Poleti Codo & Rebecchi Brothers, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., and Meyer & Lange, New York; Mikado Trading Company, North American Mercantile Company, F. F. G. Harper & Co., and others, San Francisco; Wilber S. Hopkins, Von Bremen Asche & Co., and Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago, and New York.

E. M. Gualdi & Co., imported containers of merchandise under the Tariff act of 1897. They were assessed for duty at the same ad valorem rate as their contents, and were claimed to be free of duty as "usual" containers. Judge Somerville upheld the contention and ordered a reliquidation of the entries.

Several reappraisements of Japanese merchandise were made yesterday. It was decided that pearl buttons from Winckler & Co., Kobe, were properly dutiable on the basis of 3.88 yen per great gross, and not at 29 yen per 100 gross as entered. Judge Howell decided that the customs officials here erred in raising values on paper parasols and plain silk fans shipped to this country by T. Momonic, Yokohama.

Judge Waite sustained many of the advances imposed by the New York officials on decorated earthenware articles shipped to this country by Tajimi Goyeki Goshi Kaisha, Nagoya. The goods included a great variety of cups, saucers, hanging vases and other articles of a useful or decorative character.

FAR WEST IS PROSPEROUS.

L. M. Boomer Reports Business Is Good in California.

L. M. Boomer, General Manager of the Hotel McAlpin, got back yesterday from a tour around the rim of the United States to the Pacific Coast with encouraging reports of business in the Far West, with the exception of the northern part.

"General business about Los Angeles and San Francisco seemed very good," he said. "Up in Portland and Seattle conditions appeared to be somewhat depressed, due, I was told, largely to war conditions. Certainly, to Americans who have never seen their own country the present is a wonderful opportunity to see it at its best."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—Twenty-six companies incorporated today had aggregate capital stock of $440,000. They included:

American-Mexican Ramie Co., New Rochelle, textile, fibres, $250,000; E. W. Davidson, E. F. Dreden, G. W. Schlichten, Pasadena, Cal.

The Crandall Corp'n, realty, brokers, managerial, $10,000; W. C. Young, A. H. Favour, A. Hlavac, Jr., 43 Cedar St.

Auto Utilities Corp'n, auto construction materials, quarrying stone, realty, contracting, $25,000; F. N. Greenlaw, Mabel G. and C. H. Weeks, Lyons.

S. First Building Corp'n, Brooklyn, realty, contracting, construction, operate hotels, restaurants, apartment houses, $10,000; S. G. Cohn, C. Brown, H. P. Linton, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Feinberg & Fastenberg, clothing, $10,000; A. and L. Feinbegg and Hyman Fastenberg, 1,967 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Altman Estates, realty agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; A. Josephson, J. D. Taylor, F. Altman, 47 West 34th St.

Jeffs Fashion Co., dry goods, clothing, $10,000; H. and E. M. Jeffs, L. W. Fellows, 31 Union Square.

Cube Mixer Manufacturing Co., Bronx, machines, machinery, concrete mixing plants, mortars, $10,000; J. Hegh, J. J. and A. Cahn, 301 East 149th St., Bronx.

Riteweb Manufacturing Co., Millbrook, underwear, $10,000; J. H. R., and M. Rosenstein, 150 West 25th St.

A. F. Melillo, Inc., printer, binder, engraver, electrotyper, $7,500; Pasquale Sciarra, H. M. and A. F. Melillo, 101 West 86th St.

Wansch, Farina and Caweln, wearing apparel, tailoring, $5,000; J. Cawein, C. Giacomirra, J. Lehrman, 15 East 125th St.

The King Movies Co., Bronx, theatrical, stage producing, moving pictures, $5,000; J. Rosen, A. S. Lewis, T. Howard, 447 East 174th St.

A. L. Gately Real Estate and Construction Co., Freeport, $5,000; J. E. Hart, M. A. and A. L. Gately, 32 Lena Av., Freeport.

Cary Chemical Co., Elmira, drugs, liquors, wines, jewelry, candies, merchandise, $5,000; W. J. Cowell, Corty, B. F. Cary, William and 30th Sts., Elmira.

Spitler Puncture Plug Co., auto, bicycles, motors, supplies, $4,850; J. Spitler, T. N. Hull, J. S. Dulaney, Hotel Anderson.

Hertz Construction Co., building, contraction, $5,000; B. Frankenburg, F. L. Williams, M. F. Thorne, 115 Broadway.

Authorization: Beaton & Cadwell Manufacturing, Southington, Conn., steam fitters specialties, $100,000; reprise, E. H. Warner, 234 Water St., New York.

Capital increases: Kalamein Co., New York; $20,000 to $28,000; Aero Waist Co., New York, $15,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Pick & Wohlgemuth Co., Manhattan; Kirkland Canning Co., Utica.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 25.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Stuyvesant Theatre Co., Kingsland, to conduct theatres, amusements, &c., $5,000; incorporators, Robert A. Connelly, Martin F. Connelly, Edward J. Tierney, (no address).

Dr. Hassler's Sanitarium, Belmar, to conduct sanitariums, $25,000; Dr. H. Schantz, Harriet Hassler, J. W. Hassler, all of Belmar.

Emil A. Kern, Inc., Newark, patent attorneys, engineers, &c., $50,000; Emil A. Kern, Albert Schurr, Fred Scherer, all of Newark.

Crankless Freezer Company, Newark, to manufacture freezers, $125,000; Julian B. Finger, I. Henry Coyne, Emanuel L. Kann, all of Newark.

Audit Company of New Jersey, Jersey City, general auditing business, $5,000; Louis N. Vause, George W. Vause, Hans P. Freece, all of Jersey City.

Bonnieview and Third Street Apartments, Bayonne, real estate, building, &c., $25,000; John P. Finley, Edward C. Berger, John O. Devlin, all of Bayonne.

Cortland Tire and Rubber Co., Belleville, to manufacture rubber goods, &c., $100,000; Herbert V. Hardman, Belleville; George C. Steele, Belleville; Walter B. Hopping, Montclair.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Unsettled Wed.; probably showers in w. n. Thurs. cloudy; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds, except s. w. and s. over n. w.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate s. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate to fresh s. e. to s. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Wed.; cooler in n. and w. Thurs. fair.

Utah—Fair Wed.; warmer in s. Thurs. fair.

Okla.—Fair, continued warm Wed. Thurs. thunder showers and cooler.

Ark.—Fair Wed. Thurs., fair, except probably showers and cooler in n. w.

Tenn.—Cloudy Wed., probably showers in e. Thurs., fair.

Ky.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., unsettled, probably showers.

Ohio—Thunder showers Wed.; cooler in n. Thurs., unsettled; moderate shifting winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., unsettled, probably showers; moderate shifting winds.

Ill.—Fair Wed., preceded by showers in n.; cooler in n. e. Thurs., showers; moderate shifting winds, mostly n. e. over n. e.

Lower Mich.—Showers Wed. Thurs., unsettled; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed.; showers in e. Thurs., cloudy; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

Wis.—Showers Wed., except fair in n. w. Thurs., fair in n., probably showers in s.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Minn.—Showers Wed., except fair in n. e. Thurs., fair; moderate n. e. winds.

Iowa.—Cloudy Wed.; showers in n. w.; cooler in extreme w. Thurs., showers and cooler.

Mo.—Fair Wed., warmer in e.; thunder showers and cooler at night or Thurs.

N. Dak.—Showers Wed. in w. and Wed. or Wed. night in e. Thurs., probably fair.

S. Dak.—Showers Wed., cooler in cen. and e. Thursday, probably fair.

Neb.—Thunder showers and cooler Wed. Thurs., probably fair.

Kan.—Fair, continued warm Wed., thundershowers and cooler at night or Thurs.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED at once for cash, job in WAISTS and DRESSES. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4348.

BUYERS WANT LINE on ready-to-wear specials before going New York; no time there; send photos. J. M. Dickson, Wholesale Photo Manufacturer, 52 Union Square, New York.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. M. J. Birnbaum, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

OPEN FOR good suits, skirts, dress lines; commission basis. Have Chicago office. Joseph Benzion, 12 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE looking at ladies', juniors', and children's coats, suits, and dresses. Federal Stores, 109 West 26th St.

LOOKING at samples snappy styles ladies' cloth coats, $2.75 to $6. Call between 9:30 and 4 o'clock, 28 West 27th St., third floor.

JOBBER BUYING better grade ladies' and misses' coats and suits. Daily, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., 147 West 25th St., fifth floor.

JOBBERS will look at ladies' Fall suits and coats. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

JOBBER will look at juniors' and ladies' Fall suits between 3 and 5 P. M. today. Eighth floor, 45 West 20th St.

HARRY FRANK, exclusive jobber, 153 West 27th St., now looking at Fall coats and suits. Call all week.

JOBBER looking at better grade Fall coats, all week from 9 to 5 P. M. 16 West 25th St., fourth floor.

LOOKING ON FALL SAMPLES ladies' suits and coats this week. 131 West 28th St., fourth floor.

JOBBER READY TO PLACE ORDERS for Fall coats and suits. 452 6th Av., sixth floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits all week from 9 to 12 A. M. Top floor, 36 West 25th St.

WANT all wool Spring fancy coating, suitable for cheap balmacaans. X 334 Times Annex.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' Fall coats. 153 West 15th St., fourth floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL COATS all week. Third floor, 18 West 27th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits all week. Ninth floor, 145 West 29th St.

RELIABLE SHIRT MANUFACTURER wants contractor to make 300 to 600 dozen medium-priced shirts steady per week; only those accustomed making that grade work need reply; references required. W 127 Times.

SUBCONTRACTOR WANTED to call with smart Fall coats and suits from 9 to 4, at 28 West 27th St., tenth floor.

TO CLOSE 100 suits, 100 coats; very desirable. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 West 28th.

WANTED—Skirt sub-contractors with Fall lines. 12 West 27th, 18th floor.

LOT LADIES' SERGE and Shepherd check wool dresses to close; attractive price for all or part of lot. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 54 West 27th St., City.

350 SNAPPY coats to close out. L. F. Sturm, 46 West 21st St.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!

We have 275 Summer dresses in dainty styles ready to deliver at a reasonable offer. Whoever comes first will get the bargain. Do not miss this opportunity. Sol Shapiro Mfg. Co., 116 West 29th St.

WE have for sale crepe meteor, crepe de chine, poplin, chiffon, jacquette, foulard, imported and domestic cotton goods, velveteen serges, etc. from estate of D. Basin, care of Dixie Dress & Waist Co., 12-14 West 21st St.

500 DOZEN GIRLS' red and blue rain capes to close out; will sell small quantities. Atlantic Raincoat Co., 2,628 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

VERY GOOD job of misses' and ladies' coats and suits at $2 apiece; cash basis only. Schneider & Katz, 25 West 15th St. Chelsea 6183.

JOB OF 50 dozen petticoats, messaline and taffetas, regular $24; will sell 50c. on the dollar. B. R. S., 32 Greene St.

WE have taffeta, net, crepe meteor, and crepe de chine dresses on hand for immediate delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress Company, 134 West 37th St.

WE HAVE JOB of mohair and cotton bathing suits and bloomers to sell out at $16.50 a dozen. Bederick Waist Co., 150 West 25th St.

WE HAVE SMART NAVY TAFFETA DRESSES FOR QUICK DELIVERY. DICKER & GINSBERG, 142 WEST 26TH ST.

PURE silk knitted coats; quick delivery; samples on request. Stark Knitting Co., 49 East 21st St.

WANTED.—Work for 30 surplus machines; exact finish. W 170 Times.

CONTRACTOR with 14 machines wishes to connect with dress manufacturer or jobber. M. Feldman, 35 West 21st St.

MERCHANDISE EXAMINER.

A LARGE MERCHANDISE ESTABLISHMENT REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED MERCHANDISE MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE EXAMINING ROOM. THIS MAN MUST HAVE HAD A WIDE EXPERIENCE IN ALL LINES FOR LADIES' MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEARING APPAREL. HE MUST HAVE EXECUTIVE ABILITY, GIVE NAMES OF ALL FORMER EMPLOYERS, AGE, AND PRESENT EMPLOYMENT. DO NOT ANSWER UNLESS YOU HAVE HAD THE NECESSARY EXPERIENCE. X 381 TIMES ANNEX.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Monday....3¼@4 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

India's Cotton Crop Gains.

According to a report of Consul General James A. Smith, who is stationed at Calcutta, the total area under cotton in India for the 1914-1915 season is 24,632,000 acres, or nearly 2 per cent. less than the revised figures showed last year. The total estimated yield, he says, is 5,232,000 bales of 400 pounds each, or 3 per cent. more than in 1913-1914.

Hard Coal Trade Is Dull.

"In the anthracite trade midsummer dullness has arrived about a month ahead of time." The Coal Trade Journal will say today, "most of the companies operating only three days last week, which represents a degree of restriction not usually put in until some time in July. The early subsidence of the demand is largely a reflection of the general business depression, as the public is not doing a normal amount of bin filling, the prevailing idea being to wait until coal is needed before buying it." It further says that, aside from the steady export trade gain in bituminous, there is little of interest in that end of the market.

Buy When the Need Arises.

The "higher price" and "threatened scarcity" arguments do not hold much sway with either the men's wear or women's wear manufacturers these days, according to one factor in the piece goods market. Whenever he attempts to sell his customer that his order should be placed earlier or he will have to pay more later on, the buyer generally shakes his head, cancels if he was going to cancel, or purchases very sparingly. As time goes on, this man said, the argument of price will be used less, for his experience with the garment trades has been that they are willing to pay any price for what they want only they must want it. The early season business, he explained, cannot be purchasing for immediate needs and that is why the buyer is little influenced by scarcity and price arguments.

May Reach an Understanding.

Although those who were actually connected with the operation of the protocol in the coat and suit trade do not think the chances of an understanding between the employers and the labor organization are very good, there are several "outside" interests who have followed the situation closely who are using their influence to prevent the break from becoming final. While most manufacturers openly condemn conditions that existed under the agreement, as one man put it, "these conditions were a far cry from those the industry labored under before." The memory of the manufacturers, he said, is a short one if they cannot recall the chaos before the agreement was established. "Every manufacturer," he added, "thinks he can get the better of the next one under an 'every man for himself' policy, but every house and the industry as a whole loses."

To Help Sale of Wash Goods.

Following the plan which was put into operation some time ago to help the sale of dress goods in retail stores, the same manufacturing concern has applied the idea to wash goods departments. The retailer in co-operation with this house has on display in the wash goods department several styles made from materials which the customer may select. The retailer then sends on the goods to the manufacturer to be made up, charging the customer only the price of the material and the cost of manufacturing the dress. In this way the sale of wash goods is helped out to a very fair extent, and the patron of the store has a whole range of goods to select from, whereas her choice of material in the ready-to-wear department would be restricted. One store is sending in an average of fifteen orders a day, and the idea will probably spread in the same way as did that of the semi-made suit.

When New Brands Will Appear.

One of the best-posted men in the jobbing trade predicts a new crop of brands, or "tickets," on all sorts of cotton goods in which color enters, as soon as the coal tar color stuffs in this country are reduced to a point that will force the general use of the so-called fugitive colors. In his opinion, many of the mills will be unwilling to risk ruining the reputations established by well-known brands, after many years' use of absolutely fast colors, by using more or less unstable dyestuffs in them, and for this reason will bring out new "tickets." This action will be forced, he contends, by the unreasonable attitude the average consumer, especially women, will take toward goods that are not fast color. In this attitude the consumer will be backed up more or less by the retailers. With many of the latter, who should be well posted, doubting—very much that there is a scarcity of coal tar colors, he says that consumers can hardly be relied on to accept reports of the shortage in full faith.

For More Foreign Trade.

Stanley H. Rose, Acting Commercial Agent in charge of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, room 409, Custom House, has been advised by Bartley F. Yost, American Consular Agent at Almeria, Spain, who is at present on leave of absence in the United States, that he will shortly be in New York City and be glad to confer with firms interested in the import of esparto grass and pulp. Mr. Yost may be addressed care of the Bureau at the Custom House.

P. Edw. G. Van der Veken, representing the firm of Raymond Janssen, Montevideo, Uruguay, has returned to this city for a short stay after visiting Chicago. Mr. Van der Veken is interested in purchasing window glass, glasses, glass tiles for paving and roofing purposes. These lines were formerly obtained from Europe. He will make his headquarters while here at the Bureau's offices.

Dress Linens Still Lead.

The demand for colored dress linens generally is the dominating feature of business in the linen branch of the dry goods trade at present. Goods continue scarce and high in first hands, and there really is little change in the situation since the last report. Because of the way first hands are fixed for these goods, it is said that the cutting-up trade is going after them to the jobbers whose stocks are also low. But the latter are said to be not very anxious to sell to them for several reasons, the chief one being that they want to take care of the retailers, who are far and away their best customers under normal conditions. Another reason is that the retailers seem less disposed to haggle over prices, and more willing to accede to the ruling in many houses that only full assortments of colors can be bought. The average cutter, it is said, insists on buying only the colors that everybody wants, regardless of how badly the seller gets "stuck" with the less wanted shades. In the primary end of the market, business on household linens shows no great activity.

Burlap Prices Still Mounting.

Burlap prices continue to advance in this market as a result of the sustained demand for practically all classes of spot goods, which are scarce. With a sharp restriction in tonnage because of the unsettled conditions produced by the war, comparatively small amounts of this merchandise are coming forward from Calcutta, and the prospects that this situation will show no change for some time to come are so marked that they are imparting a further bullish tone to the market. Because of the limited quantity of goods afloat or available in this market, a good deal of the business being done in them at the moment is comprised of re-sales. Spot goods are now held, according to one of the prominent men in the market, at the highest prices in the last twenty years or more. Yesterday these prices were quoted on forty-inch goods: 7¼-ounce, 6.50 cents; 8-ounce, 6.75 cents; 10-ounce, 7.40 cents, and 10½-ounce, 7.55 @ 7.60 cents. The wider constructions are also firmer than for some time. Jute was said to be held in Calcutta around 22 pounds, 10 shillings per long ton, cost, insurance, and freight, this city.

Gray Goods Still Quiet.

While a better inquiry was reported in the local gray goods market yesterday, there was no great amount of business done from all accounts. Buyers do not seem willing to take spot or near-by goods, unless they need them badly, at the prices the mills ask for them, and they are also bidding low on goods to come. This is especially true of printcloths; but most of the mills are in a pretty well sold up condition and can afford, for a while at least, to let the market drag so far as orders are concerned. There was quite a little inquiry yesterday on 39-inch 56-44s for delivery up to Sept. 1, most of the bids being 3 5-16 cents. That was said to be the best price on them for any delivery, though on Monday it was possible to buy limited supplies of spots at 3¼ cents. While the mills were said to be more or less willing to take 3 5-16 cents for shipments through July, the best August price heard was 3⅜ cents. More or less on 39-inch 72s/76s was in evidence in some quarters of the market, several mills asking at least 5 5-8 cents yesterday for them for delivery in July, August and September. On sheetings and osnaburgs for the bag trade there was a fair inquiry and some business. Specialties, fancies and fine-yarn goods had a good day. Spot prices on staple print-cloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	3c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¾c

*Asked.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN—Zollinger-Harned Co.: C. R. Harned, carpets; Breslin.
ATLANTA—L. & L. Manufacturing Co.: L. Alpshuts, manufacturers' wash dresses, skirts; Broadway Central.
BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Stores Co.: F. W. Bush, clothing; 16 East 33d; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.: J. H. Welles, clothing; 146 W. 25th; 12th floor.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger Bros. & Co.: N. Liberles, piece goods; 840 Broadway; Netherland.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House: S. Tuchman, millinery; 354 4th Av.; Marseilles.
BALTIMORE—Oriole Department Store: M. Gundersheimer, muslin underwear; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Hirschman & Kohn; L. Hirschman, manufacturers' neckwear, suspenders; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst Co.; J. H. Wells, Fall suits; 148 West 25th.
BOSTON—H. Stearns & Co.; W. I. Wood, leather goods, millinery, neckwear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; W. Stewart, notions, leather goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—M. J. Collins, piece goods; Breslin.
BOSTON — Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. Tufts, laces; 231 Union Square.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; basement, Mr. Fanning, men's furnishing goods, knit underwear, hosiery, gloves; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Silberman, wash skirts, bathing suits; Mr. Thompson, corsets, kimonos; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; W. K. Houghton, representing; J. A. Houston, furniture; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; W. Mullin, cloaks, suits, skirts, costumes, waists; L. S. Root, silks, velvets; 200 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing; L. F. Hill, house dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, domestics; E. W. Dempsey, gloves, ribbons; N. Mendelson, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear, umbrellas; J. Hilliard, laces, neckwear, vellings, embroideries; 432 4 Av.
BOSTON — W. & A. Bacon C.; F. Kranson, men's furn. goods; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mrs. C. B. Henry, waists; Miss Burtiss, tailored suits; R. Kemball, costumes; Mr. Brady, rugs; Mr. Hitchcock, men's clothing; Mr. Keogh, boys' clothing; W. N. London, leather goods; Mr. Ruggles, representing; Miss Daly, waists; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; T. Moffatt, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. Mutter, domestics, wash goods, blankets; Prince George; H. G. Heckel, furniture; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. A. Brost, lamps; Prince George; E. C. Truxes, neckwear, laces, embroideries; B. C. Burlingame, linens, white goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; C. Tagg, dress goods; 2 Walker.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; F. D. Crawford, hosiery, underwear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; L. Weltzenfeld, cloaks, suits; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; G. F. Williams, jewelry, silverware, leather goods; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Continental Millinery Co.; J. R. Anthony, representing; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—J. Newman, Jr.; H. B. Newman, jobs, silk dresses; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; G. F. Williams, jewelry, silverware, leather goods; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—F. & S. Cloak Co.; Mr. Wehrly, cloaks, suits; 12 E. 33d.
CHICAGO — S. Herzog, Fall dresses, waists, children's dresses; 16 17th.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. G. Spoerl, hosiery, knit underwear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. E. Parkhill, dress goods; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—McBaron, Carder & Frolking Co.; A. Goldman, Mr. McBaron, Fall suits; 153 West 27th.
CLEVELAND—A. M. Barnes & Co.; A. M. Barnes, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; M. Stanton, knit underwear; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, ready to wear, jobs, waists, coats, suits, Summer dresses; 37 West 26th.
COLUMBUS — Morehouse-Martens Co.; P. Springer, domestics, white goods, men's furn. goods; H. C. Bard, gen'l mdse.; 1,270 B'way.
DALLAS—Goldsmith Dry Goods Co.; I. Goldsmith, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
DALLAS—Goldsmith D. G. Co.; R. Goldsmith, skirts, waists, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; H. Horner, carpets; 71 West 22d.
DENVER—Armstrong-Turner Millinery Co.; L. S. Pennington, hats, braids; 621 Broadway.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss M. Murphy, neckwear; 20 W. 22d.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Conn, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
FREEPORT, Ill.—Williams & Beckmire; A. F. Williams, dry goods, ladies', children's wear; Broadway Central.
GUATEMALA—Zimmiya Bros.; E. Zimmiya, jobs men's shirts; 3 E. 17th.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson Co.; J. J. Henry, carpets, rugs, furniture; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD—C. S. Hill & Co.; E. V. Vedder, ready-to-wear, furs; Latham.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; S. L. Hahn and Miss L. Marks, coats, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; G. Mueller, flannels, blankets; 43 Leonard.
KNOXVILLE—J. P. Smith, clothing, shoes; Albert.
LIBERTY—H. J. Sarles & Co.; H. J. Sarles, dry goods; Herald Square.
LIMA, Ohio—The Worley & W. Sanders, wholesale hats, millinery goods; Broadway Central.
LOUISVILLE—Falls City Clothing Co.; D. U. Whayne, manufacturers' clothing; Imperial.
MERIDIAN, Miss.—Marks-Rothenberg Co.; S. Marks, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.
MONTREAL—Dupuis Freres, Ltd.; A. Gagnor, women's garments, &c.; Grand.
MT. VERNON—B. Sims, children's hats; 656 Broadway.
NASHVILLE—Cummins-Kirkman; N. Kirkman, dry goods, clothing; Breslin.
NEW HAVEN—Strouse, Adler & Co.; J. M. Ullman, coats; 45 Howard.
NEW HAVEN—Rappoport & Jucker; Mr. Rappoport, Mr. Jucker, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—Shulman & Evans; Mr. Shulman, Mr. Evans, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—H. Wallick, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; J. Schoenfeld, millinery; W. J. McGuire, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Broadway and 10th
PHILADELPHIA—L. Needles & Co.; L. Needles, shirts; 440 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Shellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; Miss Walter, representing; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Langman Bros.; J. Langman, silks; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—C. G. Fisher, carpets, furniture; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Isdaner & Schmidt; M. Isdaner, mfrs. silk waists, dresses; 1,182 Broadway; Flanders.
PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; Mrs. B. MacNiece, gloves; 220 5th Av.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss E. Miller, infants' wear; Miss M. A. Bloomfield, ladies' gloves; 32 Walker.
READING — Pens.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; R. J

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We have prepared an exhaustive analysis of the situation as it appears today of one of the largest Railroad Systems in the United States, giving status of its various securities. Copy will be sent on request. Ask for "Service Letter T."

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New Municipal Issue
We have recently purchased an issue of Ohio bonds which will yield the investor an income of 4.80%.
The assessed valuation of taxable property for 1914 was $30,696,272. The total bonded debt is less than 1% of the assessed valuation. Population, 1910 census, 35,396.
In our opinion these bonds offer a very attractive investment opportunity. They are exempt from the Federal Income Tax and are eligible to secure Postal Savings Bank Deposits.
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$100,000
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5% Bonds
Due $5,000 Each Year, 1917 to 1935
Financial Statement
Assessed Valuation..... $40,639,260
Total Net Debt..... 1,617,845
Population About 25,000.
Price to Yield 4.55%
Further Details Upon Request.
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35 Pine Street — New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Falls Further Into Dullness; Prices Lower—Year's Credit Trade Balance.

Perhaps it was because reports had named today as the probable time for the transmission of Germany's reply to President Wilson's note that the stock market, after a moderate degree of activity at the opening, came yesterday practically to a standstill. Or it may have been merely that traders had come to regard as futile any further effort to base present market action on the possible contents of Germany's reply and the effect which that reply may exert on sentiment, market and other. So far as yesterday's trading disclosed any specific motive, it indicated a prevailing disposition to readjust the market position after the expansion of recent days in the position of certain stocks, particularly of the "war stocks." It was among these that the largest declines among the active issues were recorded.

There are so many good reasons why Germany's reply should be favorable that there has been no warrant for market operations based on an assumption that the reply to our note will be unsatisfactory. On the other hand, the importance of avoiding anything which would add to the financial community's embarrassment should the unexpected in this matter happen has been sufficient reason for the prevailing feeling in banking circles that the situation, as a whole, would be best served by a period of market quiet. The tendency for several days past has been clearly in that direction.

Reports from London received in the financial district yesterday afternoon indicated that Germany's reply would not be delivered till the end of this week at the earliest. That suggests a prolongation of uncertainty over the matter which is uppermost in the minds of most of those who have occasion, from whatever point of view, to relate the course of financial affairs to expected events. But in this connection there seems sufficient reason for assuming, moreover, that the situation growing out of the sinking of the Lusitania will not be definitely cleared up by Germany's reply to our note. Practically every report which has gained circulation regarding the character of the German reply has indicated that it would not be a clear-cut acceptance of our position, but would be couched in such terms as to call for further exchanges between this Government and Germany. Such a situation would necessarily delay the complete solution of the question, even though Germany's first reply made the final outcome fairly clear. That is a possibility which the market has to take into consideration, and it offers a further explanation of the disposition shown yesterday to let trading drift further into idleness.

It seems clear that the foreign exchange market has not felt the full effect of the extraordinary excess of exports over imports, and yet the firmer tone of the exchange market, after the decline a few days ago to a new low level, is in part explained by the fact that the excess of exports so far this month has fallen considerably below the figures attained in the earlier months of the year. The task of supporting the sterling exchange market, if it is being supported as Wall Street supposes, is rendered all the easier by that fact. Even at the reduced rate at which exports are now exceeding imports, our merchandise credit balance this fiscal year promises to reach a full billion dollars. A figure has already been set far above any previously attained. Today the problem is not connected with the sale of goods, but with the method of obtaining payment for them. In part, that is our problem, as well as our customers', but it is chiefly theirs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	6
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅜@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	1½	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 and 6 mos.	3¼@3½
90 days	2⅜@3	8 and 9 mos.	3⅝@4
4 mos.	3 @3½		

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4 months	4
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Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.78⅞	$4.75¾	$4.78⅞
Cables	4.79⅛	4.78⅛	4.79⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.78⅞	$4.79⅛
Paris	5.42⅝	5.41⅞
Berlin	.83	.83⅛
Austria	..	15.90
Russia	..	40.12
Switzerland	5.28½	5.29¼
Scandinavia	26.10	26.15
China—		
Hongkong	44.45	44.70
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.27½	5.26½
Holland	.39¼	.39⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	5.84	5.83½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.10
Rio	24.70	25.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.75⅝	$4.74¼	$4.75⅛	$4.74⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $249,290,954; balance, $17,651,530; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $234,898.

The local banks have lost $3,678,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 10c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 6.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅝d up 1-16d; New York, 49⅞c up ⅛c.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.72	70.37	70.46	— .26
Industrials	65.37	64.11	64.49	— .68

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 18	66.74	66.07	66.25	— .72
May 19	66.80	66.26	66.53	+ .28
May 20	67.31	66.45	66.92	+ .39
May 21	68.00	67.06	67.67	+ .75
May 22	68.65	67.90	68.29	+ .62
May 24	68.99	67.55	67.94	— .35
May 25	68.04	67.24	67.47	— .47

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
May to date	72.70	May 1	64.14	May 10	67.47
May, 1914	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.68
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	67.47
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.29
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.39
Year, 1911	84.11	Jan. 26	69.67	Sep. 25	77.90

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	262,166
Same day last year	76,750
Year to date	50,065,469
Same period last year	33,685,300
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.47 — .47
Same day last year	69.00 — .11

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
84	95	24	Adams Express	84	84	84	84	..
34½	34⅝	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	35	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
16	16¼	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	16¼	16¼	16	16	+ ½
65¾	66	6,400	Amal. Copper	66⅝	66⅝	65¾	65¾	— ⅝
51½	52	200	Am. Agri. Chem	52	52	52	52	..
45⅝	45⅝	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	46¼	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
148	149	100	Am.B.S. & F. pf.	149	149	149	149	— 1
36½	36⅝	8,900	Am. Can	36¼	37¼	36¼	36¼	..
96½	97	100	Am. Can. pf	97	97	97	97	..
51	52	1,000	Am. Car & Found	51½	51⅝	51	51	— 1½
109	113	100	Am. Car. & F. pf	111½	111⅞	111¼	111½	— ⅞
93½	95	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+2⅝
29	30½	100	Am. Hide & L. pf	29	29	29	29	— 1
29	30½	100	Am. Ice Securities	30	30	30	30	— ¼
10½	11	100	Am. Linseed	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ½
47½	48	3,400	Am. Locomotive	49½	49⅝	47½	47⅝	— 1⅞
65⅜	66	1,900	Am. Sm. & Ref	67¼	67½	65⅞	65⅞	— 1⅝
102¼	102⅜	200	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	..
104	106	100	Am. Sugar Ref	106⅝	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝	+ ⅛
118½	119½	900	Am. Tel. & Tel	119	119	119	119	..
225	226	200	Am. Tobacco	226½	226½	226	226	— 2½
107½	108½	300	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	108	108	108	— ¼
83½	84½	48	Am. Woolen pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	..
9¼	11½	100	Am. Writing P. pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— 1⅝
31½	31½	4,300	Anacon. Copper Co	31⅞	32	31⅜	31½	— ½
99¼	99⅝	1,100	At., Top. & S. Fe	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99½	..
48¼	48½	2,600	Baldwin Locomo	50	50½	48¼	48¼	— 1½
100	101¼	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
72⅛	72⅜	200	Balt. & Ohio	72¼	72⅝	72⅛	72⅛	— ⅜
1	1⅛	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
139½	140	300	Bethlehem Steel	138	139	138	139	— 1
111	113	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	111⅝	112	111½	112	+1
86⅜	87⅝	100	Brooklyn R. T.	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝	— ⅛
124	130	100	Brooklyn Un. Gas	126	126	126	126	+3½
70¼	70⅝	3,000	Butte & Superior	69⅝	71	69¼	70¼	+ ½
38½	39	200	Cal. Petroleum pf	39⅛	38½	38½	38⅞	..
56	60	6	Canada Southern	56	56	56	56	..
159¼	160	700	Canadian Pacific	160¼	160⅝	160	160¼	— ½
36½	37	500	Cen. Leather Co	36½	36½	36¼	36¾	+ ¼
102¼	103	100	Cen. Leather Co. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	..
39⅞	40¾	1,400	Ches. & Ohio	40⅝	40⅝	39⅞	40	— ⅝
27⅝	28	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
88¼	88⅝	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	89¼	89¼	88⅝	88⅝	— ⅝
125⅞	126	100	Chi. & Northwest	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	+ ⅝
17½	17⅝	12,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	18⅜	18⅝	17⅜	17⅝	— ½
44⅞	44⅞	4,600	Chino Copper	44½	45½	44⅞	44⅞	+ ½
25	30	100	C. C. C. & St. L.	30	30	30	30	..
55	58	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	..
29½	30	5,250	Col. Fuel & Iron	32¾	32½	30	30	— 2¾
123½	125	200	Consol. Gas	123½	123½	123½	123½	..
58	63	200	Continental Can	58¾	59	58½	59	+ ⅝
29⅝	29⅞	30,150	Crucible Steel	30¾	32⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— 2¼
88⅝	90	380	Crucible Steel pf	90	90	89	89	— 3½
67	69	400	Cuban Am. Sugar	70½	70½	67	67	— 3
99½	100⅝	100	Cuban Am. Sug. pf	100	100	100	100	+1
402	415	100	Del., Lack. & West	404	404	404	404	—13
12	14	100	Den. & Rio G. pf	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	— ½
16	16¼	1,800	Distillers' Securities	16¾	16¾	15⅝	16	— ⅞
25½	25⅝	1,800	Erie	26	26	25½	25½	— ⅞
40¾	40⅝	100	Erie 1st pf	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ¼
150½	152	500	General Electric	151	151	150½	150½	—2½
98	99½	100	General Motors pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	..
42⅜	43⅜	1,900	Goodrich, (B.F.,) Co	44½	44½	42⅞	42⅝	—1⅝
102⅞	103	100	Goodrich, B.F. pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
116	117½	400	Great Northern pf	116¾	116¾	116	116	— ¾
31¼	32	300	Gt. N. ctfs. for O.P.	32¾	32½	31½	31½	—1½
59½	59⅝	3,100	Guggenheim Explor	59	60⅝	58⅝	59⅝	— ⅝
105¼	105½	100	Illinois Central	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ ⅝
29⅜	30	700	Inspiration Copper	29⅝	30	29½	29½	..
20	20¼	4,000	Inter.-Met. v tr. cfs.	20⅜	20⅞	20	20	— ⅝
69	69⅜	1,700	Inter.-Met. pf.	69¼	69⅝	69	69½	..
94	95	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	94½	94⅞	94	94⅝	+⅜
67	75	200	Int. Harvester Corp.	66¾	67	66¾	67	+7
25¼	25⅞	800	Kansas City South.	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅝
44	45½	200	Lackawanna Steel	46	46	45	45	—1½
140	141	400	Lehigh Valley	141¼	141¼	141	141	..
169	170	100	Lorillard, (P.,) Co	169	169	169	169	—1
79	83	300	Mackay Cos	79	79½	79	79	—1½
41¾	42¼	1,700	Maxwell Motors	42	42¼	41¾	42	..
84	85	1,200	Max. Motors 1st pf	84	84½	84	84	+1
34½	35½	700	Max. Motors 2d pf	35	36½	35	35	..
69	69½	3,100	Mexican Petroleum	71¼	71⅝	68¾	69	—1⅝
25	25¼	500	Miami Copper	25	25¼	25	25	— ⅝
13	15	10	Minn. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	..
124	125	100	M., St.P. & S.S.M. pf.	125	125	125	125	..
124	125	40	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125½	..
11⅞	12¼	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
12½	12⅝	2,900	Missouri Pacific	12¾	13¼	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
100½	102¼	200	Montana Power pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
119	121½	100	Nat. Bis. Co. pf.	119	119	119	119	—2½
15	16	1,600	Nat. En. & St. Co	15½	16¼	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
81	86	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	82	82	82	82	+1½
60½	61	700	Nat. Lead	62¼	62¾	60¼	60⅝	— ⅝
84½	85½	100	N. Y. Central	85¼	85⅞	85½	85⅞	— ⅛
62½	63	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅛
103½	104½	100	Northern Pacific	104	104	104	104	— ⅞
22¼	22¾	100	Pacific Mail	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
30	31½	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	31	31	31	31	+3
106⅝	107	10	Penn. R. R.	107	107	107	107	..
21	22½	100	Pittsburgh Coal	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	..
44½	45	1,900	Pressed Steel Car	45⅞	45⅞	44¾	44⅞	— ⅛
153	155½	122	Pullman Co	153	153	153	153	— ¼
30	30½	600	Railway Steel Sp.	31½	31½	30	30	—1
23¼	23½	1,050	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
142⅞	142⅞	9,400	Reading	143½	143½	142⅝	142⅝	— ⅜
28⅜	29	20,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	29	31½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅝
84½	85½	2,900	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	87	89	84	84½	—1½
⅞	1	200	Rock Island Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
⅝	¾	1,400	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
4¾	5	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
12	14	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½	..
4¾	5	450	St. Louis & San F.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
13¼	14	20	Seaboard Air Line	13	13	13	13	..
33½	34¼	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
135	135½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	136	136	136	136	— ¼
32½	33½	1,100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	34	34½	33	33	—1
88	88¼	1,100	Southern Pacific	88	88¾	88	88¼	— ⅜
16⅜	16⅝	200	Southern Railway	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	—1⅛
68	69	100	Standard Milling pf.	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	—1⅛
65	66	800	Studebaker Co	67	67	65	65½	—1⅞
96½	100	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅝
33⅞	33¾	1,600	Tennessee Copper	34	34	33¼	33¼	— ⅝
15⅞	16	100	Texas & Pacific	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
5	6	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
97	98	100	Twin City R. T.	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ⅛
5¼	5¾	100	Union B. & P. Co.	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
125⅞	126	9,800	Union Pacific	126⅝	126⅝	125¾	126	— ⅛
15	17	100	United Rys. Inv.	16½	16⅞	16½	16¼	+ ⅛
1	1¼	100	U. S. C. P. & F.	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
63½	63⅞	400	U. S. Rubber	64½	64½	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅝
54	54½	33,400	U. S. Steel	54⅞	55	53⅞	54½	— ⅜
106¼	106⅝	600	U. S. Steel pf.	106⅝	106⅝	106	106⅛	— ⅛
65	65¼	10,000	Utah Copper	65	65⅝	64¼	65	..
30	31	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅜
96	97⅛	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	97	97	97	97	..
37	41	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	38	38	38	38	+1
⅛	⅜	3,992	Wabash	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
½	⅝	3,500	Wabash pf	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
90	97	4	Wells Fargo Exp.	90	90	90	90	..
66	66¼	800	Western Union Tel.	66⅜	66⅞	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
93⅜	93½	25,800	Westingh. E. & M.	96	98	92⅞	93⅜	—2⅝
113	114	100	Willys-Overland	115	115	115	115	+1
119	121	10	Woolworth pf.	121	121	121	121	..

CROP OUTLOOK HOPEFUL.

U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Gets Reports from West and South.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company has summarized replies received from mortgage representatives, attorneys and financial correspondents in forty-four cities in the West and South in response to queries as to the crop promise and the effect of the European war. The general situation and outlook in the Southeast is stated as encouraging and hopeful; in the Southwest sound and good. The Pacific Northwest shows improvement and an encouraging outlook. In the inter-mountain country conditions are called better, while in the North Central and Middle West greater prosperity is anticipated.

"To sum up the entire situation, crop conditions might be termed very good, while the financial situation is satisfactory," the report says. "The effect of the establishment of the reserve bank system is reassuring. The war has brought about conditions which, generall speaking, are adverse, but has induced stimulation along certain lines. The real estate situation is quiet, but while loanable funds are abundant, there exists a relatively small demand from desirable borrowers."

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Anglo-American	17	17½	17	17⅛
Atlantic Refining	555	560	555	560
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg	705	720	705	730
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Cres. Pipe Line	39	41	39	41
Cumberland P. L.	44	47	44	47
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com	150	165	154	160
Illinois P. L.	129	131	129	131
Indiana P. L.	94	96	94	96
Inter. Pet. Co. Ltd.	8⅞	9¼	9	9¼
National Transit	31	32	30	32
N. Y. Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern P. L.	94	97	94	97
Ohio Oil	137	139	137	139
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	62	57	62
Pierce Oil	12	12¾	12	12⅝
Pierce O. com. 6s, '24	77	79	77	79
Prairie O. & G.	310	315	310	315
Prairie P. L.	127	129	128	130
Solar Refining	230	235	230	235
Southern P. Line	208	212	208	210
South Penn Oil	275	278	275	278
So. W. Pa.	104	107	104	107
Stand. Oil of Cal.	281	283	282	285
Stand. Oil of Ind.	415	418	415	418
Stand. Oil of Kan.	332	340	333	340
Stand. Oil of Ky.	232	242	245	250
Stand. Oil of Neb.	310	320	310	320
Stand. Oil of N. J.	397	400	397	400
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	184	186	185	190
Stand. Oil of Ohio	420	430	420	450
Swan & Finch	106	115	105	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	304	308	305	310
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was dragging lower virtually throughout the day. There was no great pressure upon the list, but sentiment appeared to be less optimistic. A good deal of trading interest continued to concentrate around the "war order" stocks, but the activities in them was at the expense of prices.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10	Alaska Gold	35½	35½	35¼	35½
3,420	Amal. Copper	66¾	66¾	65¾	65¾
662	Amal. Cop. rts.	1	1⅛	1	1
70	Am. Beet Sugar	46¼	46¼	45¾	45¾
970	American Can	36	37¼	36	36½
110	Am. Car & F.	51⅞	51⅞	51½	51½
380	Am. Locomo	49½	49½	47¾	47¾
110	Am. Smelting	67¼	67¼	66	66¾
90	Anaconda Cop.	31½	31½	31¼	31½
10	Brooklyn R. T.	87⅞	87⅞	87¼	87¼
20	Canadian Pac.	160	160	160	160
70	Cent. Leather	36	36½	36	36½
10	Ches. & Ohio	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
1,070	C., R. I. & P.	18½	19⅜	17⅝	17⅝
240	Chino Copper	44⅝	45¾	44½	44½
960	Col. Fuel & I.	32	32½	30	30
2,410	Crucible Steel	81	83	79¾	79¾
100	Dist. Securities	16⅜	16⅜	16	16
40	Erie	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½
20	Goodrich Co	43	43	43	43
410	Inter.-Met.	20⅜	20⅜	20	20
360	Mexican Pet.	70	71	68¾	68¾
20	Mo., Kan. & T.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
380	Mo. Pacific	12⅝	13⅜	12½	12½
10	Nat. Lead	61	61	61	61
10	Pitts. Coal	23½	23½	22½	22½
140	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼
4,960	Reading	143½	143⅝	143¼	142⅝
2,110	Rep. Iron & S.	29¼	31	28¾	28¾
80	Southern Pac.	88½	88¾	88	88
50	Tenn. Copper	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33½
2,100	Union Pacific	126⅝	126⅝	125¾	125¾
210	U. S. Rubber	64	64	63¾	63¾
7,780	U. S. Steel	54⅝	55	54	54⅜
240	Utah Copper	65¾	66¼	64½	65
155	Wabash	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,310	Westing. El.	96¼	96¾	93¾	93½

32,042

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Stock Market Observations

SEND FOR CIRCULAR A-290

BARUCH BROTHERS
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J. P. TRAVERS
Established July 6, 1903
Members { New York Stock / New York Cotton / New York Coffee } Exchange
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
We have no connection with any other firm using a similar name

Anaconda-Amalgamated Situation

We have just issued a careful review of the Anaconda-Amalgamated situation, showing the exact position the company will be in after the readjustment, and also indicating the intrinsic value of the new Anaconda stock. A few copies of this analysis are available for the first inquirers.

Moody's Investors Service,
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WANTED
50 United Gas Electric 1st Pfd.
100 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.
50 New River Com. & Pfd.
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
12 Childs Restaurant Pfd.
50 International Agric. Corp. Pfd.
25 Aluminum Co. of America
50 Celluloid Co.
100 Art Metals Construction Co.
25 Regal Shoe Pfd.

FOR SALE
10 Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
10 Amer. Brass Co.
25 Grand Rapids Indiana Ry. Co.
2 Sterling, Dyeing & Finishing
50 Pratt Whitney Pfd.
25 Dartmouth Mfg. Co.
50 Art Metals Construction Co.
25 International Textbook Co.
50 Aetna Nut Co.
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Central Pacific Ref. 4s.....1949
C., M. & S. P. (C. P. W. Div.) 1st 5s. 1921
Japan. Gov. 1st & 2d Series 4½s. 1925
Louisville & Nash. Gold 5s....1937
L. & N. (St. Louis Div.) 3s....1980
Northern Pac. Gen. Lien 3s....2047
Northern Pac. Prior Lien 4s....1997
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Den. Gas & Elec. Gen. 5s, 1949
Den. Gas & E'c. 6% Notes, 1917
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Move Within a Narrow Range in a Fairly Active Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 190,067 shares of stock and $6,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 44,069; railroads, 3,900; oils, 1,163 and mining, 140,335; rights, $9,000. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Alliance Film..	¾	¾	¾	¾
5,050	Am. Zinc	47	47¾	46½	46⅞
1,100	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.....	16	16	15¾	15¾
500	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. b'r.	16¼	16¼	16	16
100	Burns Bros...	66½	66½	66½	66½
11,000	†Car, L. & P..	1½	3⅝	1½	3
10	†Cramp Ship...	38½	38½	38½	38½
400	†Elec. Boat....	82	83	80	80½
100	†Elec. Boat pf.	100	100	100	100
520	Emerson Phon.	11⅜	11⅜	11	11⅜
600	†Int. Motors..	15¾	15¾	14	14⅜
350	†Int. M. pf....	32⅜	34	32⅜	34
64	K. S. T. new 1st pf.....	82½	83½	82½	83½
1,325	Manhat. Tran...	11	11	11	11
600	N. Y. Transp..	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14⅜
100	†FyreneMfg.Co.	10	10	10	10
1,500	Corp. of R.&H.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
50	Sterling Gum..	2½	2½	2½	2½
10,300	U. C. S., new..	9⅝	9⅞	9⅛	9⅜
1,000	U. C. S., new, pf.....	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
100	†U.C.S.Co.,Am.	97½	97½	97½	97½
2,500	Un. Prof. Sh..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5,000	†World's Film.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
500	Anglo-Am. Oil	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
15	Buckeye P. L.	102½	100½	100½	— 2
3	Crescent P. L.	39	39	39	— 1
37	Gal.-Sig. Oil.	155½	153	155	..
400	†Inter. Pet....	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
10	Nat. Transit..	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
1	†Ohio Oil.....	138	138	138	..
5	Pierce Oil	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
48	Pr. Oil & Gas.	315	310	312	..
10	Prairie P. L..	127	127	127	— 1
20	S. P. Oil.....	275	274	274	— 2
17	South. P. L..	210	205½	206½	+ 2½
80	St. O. of Cal.	283	282	282	..
1	St. O. of N. J.	396	396	396	— 3
15	St. O. of N.Y.	184	184	184	+ 1
1	St. O. of Ohio.	425	425	425	— 1

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,000	Am. Cop. rts...	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛

RAILROADS.

1,000	Int. con., w. i.	24	24	23½	23⅞
600	I. c., pf. w. i.	76	76	74½	74⅞
700	Wabash, w. i.	13½	13½	13¼	13¾
300	Wab., pf. (a)..	42⅞	42⅞	42½	42½
1,300	Wab., pf. (b)..	22½	22½	21¾	21⅝

MINING STOCKS.

100	†Alaska Jun...	13½	13½	13½	13½
2,800	†Alt.-C. M. Co.	80	90	85	85
7,600	†*Am. Nev....	32	32	32	32
24,000	†*Big Cotton...	8	9	8	8
17,000	†*Booth	54	54	50	52½
100	Braden Copper	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,000	*Can. G. & S..	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
100	*Caribou Colo..	48	48	48	48
5,500	*Cashboy	9	9	9	9
100	†Chile Copper.	19	19	19	19
1,100	Con. Arl. S....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Con. N.-Utah.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	Dome Mines...	14½	14½	14½	14⅞
3,700	†*Emma Cop...	33	33	30	31
1,600	†*Genesee Cop.	42	43	42	43
135	Goldfield con..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10,300	†*Goldfield M.	24	26	22½	23
500	*Gold H. M...	23	23	23	23
1,000	*Great Bend...	10	10	10	10
200	*Iron Blossom.	70	70	70	70
20,800	Jumbo Ext..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	†*Kewanaa	16	16	16	16
1,000	*Lone Star....	8	8	8	8
2,000	*McK.-Dar.....	31	31	28	28
800	New Ut. Bing.	1⅛	2	1⅛	2
1,000	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
4,600	*Oro	9	9	8	8⅜
500	*Sand. Kend...	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
3,000	†*Sells	27	27	27	27
1,000	*Silver Pick..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Stand. Sil. Ld.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	*Temiskaming..	35½	35½	35½	35½
200	Ton. Belmont..	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,000	*Ton. Cash Boy	8⅝	9	8½	9
800	Ton. Ext.....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	*Ton. Jim B..	33	33	32	32
3,000	*Ton. Merger..	40	40	36	38
300	Ton. Mining...	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Ton. of Nev..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
7,000	Tri-Bullion ...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Tuolumne C...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,300	*Wasatch	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,200	*W. E. Con....	75	76	75	75
2,700	W. E. Ext.....	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$6,000	†Chile Cop. 7s.	114	114	113½	113½

Note.—Monday 650 Pyrene Mfg. sold at 10. *Sell cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Ex div.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 25. Bid.	Asked.	May 24. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper..	⅞	1⅜	⅞	1⅛
Int. Merc. Marine...	¾	1	¾	1
Int. Merc. Mar. pf...	5	6¼	5	5¾
Int. Steam Pump....	2	3	2	3
Int. Steam Pump pf.	15	20	..	20
Inter. Rubber.....	7	7¾	7	7½
Kelly Spgfd. Tire....	127	130	127	130
Kelly S.T. new 2d pf.	115	130	115	130
Leh. Val. C. S. Co..	170	175	160	170
Marconi of America..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
McCrory Stores Corp.	50	55	50	55
Riker & Heg., new....	5½	6	6½	6
Sterling Gum.....	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Tobacco Products....	52	57	52	57

MINING STOCKS.

C. O. D. Cons.....	5	6	5	6
Dia. Bl. B., asst. pd.	3	4	3	4
Goldfield Cons.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Greene-Cananea	27	28	26	30
Inter. Lake.....	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
La Rose Con.....	⅞	⅞	½	⅝
Nevada Hills.....	20	23	21	23
North Butte Devel...	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tularosa	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
White Knob Cop. pf.	1	1½	1	1½
Yukon Gold Mines...	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	190	200	190	200
West. Pac. 5s, flat...	32	34	32	34

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.....	101½	102½
American Light & Traction.....	322	326
American Light & Traction pf....	106	110
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	55	59
*American Gas & Electric....	90	92
†*American Gas & Electric pf....	47	49
American Power & Light.....	63	66
American Power & Light pf.....	80	83
American Public Utilities.....	28	32
American Public Utilities pf....	62	65
Amer. Water Works & Elec.....	7	9
Amer. W. W. & El. partic. pf....	18	22
Amer. Water W. & Elec. 1st pf...	61	65
Cities Service.....	52	53
Cities Service pf.....	57	59
Colorado Power.....	19	20
Colorado Power pf.....	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	50	54
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	79	82
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929....	90	91
Dayton Power & Light.....	32	37
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	84	89
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.....	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	81	88
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.....	70	75
Empire District Electric 6s pf..	50	60
Federal Light & Traction.....	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf....	58	62
Gas & Electric Securities.....	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf....	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power..	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf....	50	55
Northern States Power.....	28	30
Northern States Power pf.....	84	85
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	46	47
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	83	85
Republic Railway & Light Co....	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf....	65	68
†Southern California Edison....	79	79
Southern California Edison pf....	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	6½	7½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf....	23	27
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power.....	7	9
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf....	29	32
United Light & Railways.....	44	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	70	73
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.....	68	72
Utah Securities.....	14	16
Western Power.....	14	16
Western Power pf.....	57	60

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

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Members New York Stock Exchange
Phone 6087 Broad **12 Broadway, N. Y.**

FREE CHECK COLLECTION.

Federal Reserve Bank Members Will Start Next Tuesday.

The free check collection system on which the New York Federal Reserve Bank has been working for several weeks will be inaugurated next Tuesday. A circular which will be sent to the member banks today will announce the names of the institutions which have so far agreed to forego the usual exchange charges on checks drawn upon other members of the intra-district collection system.

At the outset the system will be used by seventy banks, and the officials of the Reserve Bank expect most of the others to join after the experimental stage has been passed. It is understood that a number of the institutions in Northern New Jersey which will enter the New York District on July 1 had signified their intention of joining the free collection system being established by the Philadelphia bank, and it is thought that these banks will accept the optional clearing plan when they are transferred to New York.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅛	101⅛	8.44
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99¼	100¼	5.93
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	99	99¾	6.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98½	99	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98	99	5.25
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	96	98	7.15
Germ'n Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	..	98¼	8.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99¼	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	99⅝	5.85
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	95⅜	96¼	6.45
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	94¾	95¼	6.20
Swed'h Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99½	100	6.00

Company Issues.

Am. Loco....	5	July, 1916	100	100½	4.55
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.15
Anacom. Cop..	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.90
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	98⅞	99	5.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	97⅜	98	6.25
B'klyn R. T...	5	July, 1918	99½	99¾	5.10
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	103¼	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90	90¼	7.90
C. & W. Ind..	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.10
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	85	86½	7.93
Con. Power...	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
Con. Gas, B..	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.96
C., P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Erie R. R....	5	Apr., 1916	98¾	99⅛	6.00
Erie R. R....	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.00
Erie R. R....	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99	6.05
Gen. Rubber..	5	July, 1915	100	100½	2.80
Hav. El. Ry..	6	June, 1915	98¾	99½	6.25
Hocking Val..	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101½	3.40
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	98¾	99¼	5.20
Lack. Steel...	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	100⅞	3.40
Lou. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Minn. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.....	6	June, 1919	93	100	6.00
Mo. Pacific..	6	June, 1915	86	87	..
Mon. T. & F..	6	Apr., 1917	98	99¼	6.40
N. Eng. Nav..	6	May, 1917	94½	95½	8.80
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	2.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100⅝	2.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	6	May, 1916	100	100⅛	3.05
North. St. F..	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.15
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.70
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry..	5	Feb., 1916	99½	99¾	5.00
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	98	99	5.70
Suiz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99	99¼	6.50
U. S. Smelt..	5	June, 1918	96	97	6.10
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'18	95½	97¼	8.10
United Fruit..	6	May, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.20
United Fruit..	5	May, 1918	97⅜	98⅝	5.45
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	98	98½	6.30
Western Pow.	6	July, 1915	100¼	100½	3.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1915	98	99	6.50

N. J. R. R. J. Canal Co. Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 25.—The stockholders of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company held their annual meeting here this afternoon and elected the following Directors: Henry W. Green of Trenton, Thomas Oakes of Bloomfield, Samuel S. Dennis of Newark, J. William Clarke of Newark, Bayard Henry of Philadelphia, Henry L. McKean of Philadelphia, J. B. Bedle of Jersey City, M. Taylor Pyne of New York, R. Dale Benson of Philadelphia, J. R. Roosevelt of New York, Charles H. McAlpin of Princeton, and William Stort Miller of New York.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Adventure	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
20	Ahmeek	380	380	380	380
1,600	Alaska	35	35¼	34⅝	35
220	Algomah	3	3	2⅝	3
96	Allouez	54⅜	55	54½	54½
110	Amal. Copper..	67	67	65⅞	66
8,437	Amal. Cop. rts.	1⅞	1¼	1	1¼
5,417	American Zinc..	47	47⅛	46⅝	46⅞
4	Arcadian	32½	32½	32½	32½
30	Arizona Com...	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,600	Butte & Sup...	70	70¾	69⅞	70⅜
1,370	Cal. & Arizona.	65⅜	68½	65¾	67½
47	Centennial	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
50	Chino	44½	45	44½	45
532	Copper Range..	52⅜	52⅜	51⅝	51⅞
200	East Butte.....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
120	Franklin	10⅛	10⅛	10	10
85	Granby	82	82	81	81
2,745	Granby rights..	8c	8c	5c	5c
245	Greene-Can....	29½	29⅝	29	29⅝
27	Hancock	21½	21½	21½	21½
50	Island Creek...	43	43	43	43
10	Isle Royale ...	27	27½	27	27½
63	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½
10	Lake	14	14	13⅞	13⅞
50	La Salle	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
527	Mass Con.....	14¾	14¾	14¼	14½
100	Mayflower	5	5	5	5
150	Mohawk	73	73	72	72¼
27	Nipissing	6	6	6	6
358	North Butte....	31⅝	32	31	31⅝
20	North Lake....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
17	Ojibway	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
110	Old Dominion..	53½	53½	53¼	53¼
200	Osceola	80½	80½	80¾	80¾
170	Pond Creek....	15⅝	15⅝	15	15¼
21	Quincy	88	88	87½	87⅝
50	Ray Con.....	23½	23½	23⅜	23½
200	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
820	Shannon	9	9	8¾	8¾
100	Shattuck	27½	27½	26½	26⅝
50	South Utah....	30c	30c	30c	30c
50	St. Mary's....	56½	56½	56¼	56½
10	Sup. & Boston.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
150	Superior	29¼	29¼	29	29
370	Tamarack	35	35	35	35
60	Trinity	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
100	Tuolumne	40c	40c	40c	40c
217	U. S. Smelting.	37	37	36½	37
15	U. S. Smelt. pf	45	45	44½	45
270	Utah Apex.....	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
5	Utah Con.....	12	12	12	12
287	Utah Copper...	64⅝	65¾	64½	65⅝
25	Victoria	8	8	8	8
60	Winona	4½	4½	4	4
60	Wolverine	57½	57½	57	57
50	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜

RAILROADS.

10	Bos. & Albany.	178	178	178	178
9	Boston El....	75½	76½	75½	76½
30	Boston & Me...	33	33	33	33
10	Boston & W. pf	45	45	45	45
16	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	106	108	108	108
4	Con. River....	156	156	156	156
4	Fitchburg pf...	67	67	67	67
25	Mass Electric..	6	6	6	6
15	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¾
28	Vermont & M..	120	120	120	120
43	West E.St.R.R.	61	62	61	62
34	West E. St. R. R. pf.....	84	84	84	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

67	Am. Ag. C. pf.	92	92	92	92
65	Amoskeag	85	85	84	84
15	Amoskeag pf...	97½	97½	97½	97½
40	Am. P. S. pf...	16	16	16	16
116	Am. Sugar	107	107	106	106
67	Am. Sugar pf...	115	115	114	114
291	Am. T. & T....	119¼	119½	119	119
200	A., G. & W. I..	12	12	12	12
600	A., G. & W. I. pf	19	20½	19	20¾
50	Edison	233	233	233	233
18	General Elec...	153	153	151	151
50	Mass Gas pf...	85	85	85	85
10	McElwain pf...	103	103	103	103
10	N. E. Tel.....	130	130	130	130
90	Swift & Co....	108	108	107¼	107¼
25	Torrington	33	33	33	33
75	United Fruit...	135	135	135	135
2,997	Un. Shoe Mach.	64¾	64¾	63	63
200	Un. Shoe M. pf	28¾	28¼	28¾	28⅜
235	U. S. Steel....	54¾	54¾	54	54⅛
25	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	106¾	106¼	106⅝
25	West. Union...	66⅝	66¾	66⅜	66⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	A. T. & T. 4s..	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,000	A.T.&T.cv.4½s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
5,000	A., G. & W.I.5s	66	66¼	66	66¼
1,000	C., B. & Q.Jt.4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
4,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	102.101	101	101	101
4,000	Pond Creek 6s.	95	95	93	93

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado ...	.65	.80	Houghton. (asst. pd)	4½	5
B. St. Gas..	.11	.13	Iron Blos..	.70	.72
Begole	1	1¼	La Rose....	.52	.56
Bingham ..	5½	6½	Majestic ..	.53	.55
Bohemia ...	2½	2¾	McK-D.	.26	.29
Boston Ely.	.35	.38	Mex Mets..	.15	.17
Butte & L.	.22	.24	M. of Am..	2¼	2¼
Calaveras .	1⅞	2	N. Baltic..	3¼	3¾
Champ. C..	.10	.11	Nev. Deug..	.05	.10
Chief Con..	.80	.85	Ohio Cop...	.28	.29
Cortez	.35	.40	Oneco	1⅝	1⅞
Cornelia ..	8⅝	9	So. Lake..	6½	7
Con. Ariz..	.75	.87	Stew't M..	2½	2¾
Con. Cop...	1⅝	2	Utah Mets.	.17	.24
Crown Res.	.75	.80	U. V. Ext..	4¼	4½
Davis-D....	1	1¼	Yukon G...	2⅜	2⅝
Eagle & B.	1	1⅛			
First N. C.	2⅛	2⅜			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Can.....	36½	36½	36½	36½
5	Booth F. pf...	76	76	76	76

LIQUIDATION SINKS COTTON $1 A BALE

Reaction Here Follows Drop in Future and Spot Market in Liverpool.

UNDERTONE EASY AT CLOSE

No Reports of Hedge Sales Against Seized Staple — Crop Condition Regarded as Good.

With the reopening of Liverpool after the Whitsuntide holidays came a display of pronounced weakness in cotton futures there, with prices about 7 English points lower than due. Spot cotton was dull and 3 points lower, on sales of 7,000 bales. Manchester reported a light demand for cloth and yarns, with little new business and prices irregular. Private cables reported selling by Continental houses.

This showing came as something of a surprise to the local trade, which looked for a certain degree of steadiness on the part of the English market. There was no mention of hedge sales against seized cotton, so far as advices received on this side were concerned.

The course of prices here was irregular, but along in the afternoon offerings became more plentiful, and toward the close another outburst of liquidation carried prices off to a net loss of 17 to 23 points, with the undertone easy.

Crop accounts are generally favorable, and it is believed that the condition report on June 1 will be considerably higher than the report on June 1 last year. Yesterday was the date for the basis of crop calculations which will be sent to the Bureau of Crop Estimates at Washington. Reports from the Eastern belt state that cotton is being chopped and has received the first flower. The recent rains have done much to improve conditions.

Southern spot markets are sluggish and cotton is hard to sell. The entrance of Italy into the war has put a quietus on further demand from Italian importers, and the cotton now going forward merely represents shipments made to fill old contracts. The stock of cotton in Europe, outside of Germany and Austria, is the largest on record.

In the meantime trade conditions in this country throughout the textile industry are improving. There is an excellent demand for fine goods, and prices have been advanced further on colored cottons. Advances of ¼c a yard have been announced by Borden in the prices for plain black American and Pilgrim prints as a result of the increasing shortage of dyestuffs. That firm also has practically withdrawn its indigo fabrics from the market.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were from unchanged to 6 to 13 declines. The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 5 points decline to 9.65 for middling upland, with sales of 600 bales.

Contract prices closed easy as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.47	9.35	9.34@ 9.35	9.53@ 9.54
October	9.84	9.72	9.72@ 9.73	9.89@ 9.90
Dec	10.06	9.94	9.93@ 9.94	10.12@10.13
Jan	10.10	9.95	9.95@ 9.96	10.17@10.18
March	10.33	10.28	10.18@10.20	10.41@10.42

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,885	9,041	4,343
New Orleans	1,260	4,313	2,183
Mobile	54	14	1,953
Savannah	1,164	2,071	2,593
Charleston	29	62	214
Wilmington	185	41	
Norfolk	547	171	321

Total ports receipts, 15,244 bales, against 11,695 the same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	4,143	762	399
Memphis	93	1,052	919
St. Louis	358	2,075	219
Houston	108	1,383	1,302

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last year.
Galveston	4,900 to 5,500	5,943	3,246
New Orleans	1,800 to 2,000	1,180	5,288

Total exports yesterday, 14,877 bales; so far this season, 7,706,194, against 8,512,923 in the same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
825 New Orleans	9.00	270,585	152,682
25 Mobile	8.60	23,510	9,060
170 Savannah	9½	96,606	58,497
— Galveston	9.00	287,093	178,599
— Wilmington	..	50,750	14,398
131 Norfolk	9.15	62,374	31,782
260 Augusta	9.00	104,550	26,007
300 Memphis	9.12	118,713	48,535
— St. Louis	9¼	28,970	25,326
481 Houston	9.00	88,820	73,506

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points down at 5.33d. Sales were 6,000 bales. Receipts, 25,000 bales, including 20,700 American. The market closed barely steady.

M. RUMELY REORGANIZATION

Committee Asks Holders of Notes to Deposit Them.

The Reorganization Committee of the M. Rumely Company, makers of agricultural machinery at La Porte, Ind., of which J. W. Platten is Chairman, is asking holders of the two-year 6 per cent. convertible gold notes and the 6 per cent. commission gold notes to deposit them with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company in return for which certificates of deposit will be issued. Mr. Platten says:

"As a result of the investigation so far made the situation has, in the opinion of the committee, been sufficiently developed to indicate that the position of the note holders will be best protected by a reorganization, provided a plan consistent with their interest can be formulated."

The depositories are Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. of London and the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 25.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 72 francs 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 97½ centimes.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	Occidental Con	.79
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.07
Caledonia	.20	Savage	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.01	Sierra Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.08
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con	.16
Hale & Norcross	.08	Utah Con	.02
Mexican	.32	Yellow Jacket	.30

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.80	Diamondf. Daisy	.04
Jim Butler	.51	Diamondf. B. B.	.03
McNamara	.06	Florence	.53
Midway	.16	Goldfield Con.	M.1.42½
Montana	.33	Goldfield Merger	.27
North Star	.15	Jumbo Ext	1.52½
Rescue Eula	.11	Lone Star	.07
Tonopah Merger	.32	Silver Pick	.06
West End	.74	Vernal	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.34	Round Mountain	.41
Booth	.05	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.06	Manhattan Con	.01
Comb. Fraction	.10	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10¾	11	Isabella	16¾	19¾
Elkton	42	42½	Jackpot	6¾	8
El Paso	103	105	McKinney	37	40½
Gold Cycle	170	179	Portland	149	150
Gold Dollar	3¾	4	Vindicator	134	135
Gold Sov.	4½	5	Ray, Con.	1¾	1¾

GROUT FIGHTS NEW CHARGES

Seeks to Limit Prosecution to Items in Bank Case Indictment.

In the trial of Edward M. Grout, former Controller and later President of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, now defunct, in Brooklyn, yesterday, on an indictment charging perjury in connection with a report of the bank's financial condition, there were frequent tilts between District Attorney James C. Cropsey and Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for Mr. Grout. Mr. Cropsey, opening the case, took up the morning.

At the afternoon session Mr. Baldwin objected to the introduction of eighty-five additional items of the bank's financial status at the time Mr. Grout signed the alleged false report because they were not included in the indictment. Judge Lewis interrupted Mr. Baldwin to ask if he was asking delay.

Mr. Baldwin removed his glasses and emphatically denied that he was seeking delay. "This is a criminal case, your Honor," said Mr. Baldwin, "and my client and I stand absolutely on our rights. You don't want to put me in the position of asking for delay so that this case can run along until the Fall when the District Attorney is running for office and can make it the basis of his campaign?"

Ignoring Mr. Baldwin's remarks, Judge Lewis turned to the District Attorney who argued that he was within his rights in mentioning the items. When the included in the indictment certain items he said he did not intend to limit himself to these items at the trial.

Judge Lewis expressed the opinion that the additional items should not be permitted, but said he would not rule on the point until he had considered it. He ordered counsel to submit briefs by seven o'clock last evening and adjournel court until this morning when he will rule on the matter.

The disputed items referred to loans and mortgages made by the bank, and amounted to $40,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market showed a strong upward tendency during yesterday's operations, and closing quotations were 1½c to 2c above the final of Monday. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.62¾ and No. 2 hard at $1.64½, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.60¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.59	1.57½	1.06
July	..	..	1.34¾	1.33	95⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.56¾	1.54½	1.55¾	1.54¾	98
July	1.29½	1.26½	1.28¾	1.28¾	86⅜
September	1.22¼	1.20½	1.22	1.20½	85½

CORN.

The corn market was more active and firmer, closing at ½@¾c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	73½	74⅝	75¼	74½	71½
July	77	76	76¾	76	67¼
September	77⅞	76⅝	77⅛	76⅝	65⅝

OATS.

The oats market was firmer, in sympathy with wheat and corn and on rumors of export sales, although no business was confirmed. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 60c; No. 2 white, 60½c; No. 3 white, 59c; No. 4 white, 55½c; fancy clipped white, 60¼@62½c; ordinary clipped white, 59½@61½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	53¾	52¼	53½	52¾	42½
July	51⅝	50⅝	51¼	50½	39⅝
September	45½	44¾	45½	44¾	38½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was inactive, and after a steady opening prices eased off in the absence of demand and influenced by reports of a quiet cash trade. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 11,000, estimated for Wednesday, 27,000; Kansas City received 17,000 and Omaha 9,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard— July	9.85	9.80	9.80	9.85	6.75
Sept	10.10	10.02	10.05	10.10	9.90
Ribs— July	10.62	10.57	10.57	10.60	11.10
Sept	10.87	10.82	10.82	10.85	11.17
Pork— July	18.17	18.07	18.10	18.15	19.92
Sept	18.50	18.42	18.42	18.47	19.67

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was heavy throughout the day under continued liquidation, closing at 12@15 points net lower. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.20@6.40	6.35
May	6.50	6.45	6.20@6.40	6.35
June	..	..	6.35@6.36	6.40
July	6.56	6.46	6.49@6.50	6.61
August	6.70	6.62	6.65@6.67	6.77
September	6.84	6.76	6.79@6.80	6.87
October	6.80	6.73	6.73@6.75	6.85
November	..	..	6.60@6.75	6.70
December	..	..	6.60@6.61	6.70

COFFEE.

There seemed to be little confidence on the buying side of the coffee market and moderate liquidation was sufficient to cause a decline of 6 to 13 points. The total day's business was only 30,000 bags, and of this amount a considerable proportion was in the form of switches from July to December. The local spot market was dull and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¼c.

The range of sprices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.47	5.55
June	5.50	5.45	5.45@5.47	5.55
July	6.55	6.55	6.53@6.55	6.59
August	..	..	6.55@6.57	6.62
September	6.58	6.56	6.57@6.58	6.64
October	..	..	6.61@6.62	6.70
November	..	..	6.64@6.65	6.73
December	6.73	6.67	6.67@6.68	6.76
January	..	..	6.72@6.73	6.81
February	..	..	6.76@6.77	6.86
March	6.85	6.80	6.80@6.81	6.92
April	..	..	6.87@6.88	7.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 65,306 packages; last week, 50,113 packages. Exports to Europe for week, 500 packages; to other countries, 50 packages. We have had a pretty good market most of the week. Buying for current consumption has taken a considerable part of the stock, and there has been a little storing on speculation. Besides this, some 4,000 tubs went to out-of-town trade. The tendency of values has been upward, with a gain of about 1c for the week. Supplies are now coming forward very freely, and there will be a large surplus for storage. Speculative operators are hesitating, as they feel that values are too high for a safe venture. At current quotations the market closes steady to firm on all grades of creamery, with the demand particularly active for qualities from 26@28c. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock have all gained about ½c, with a continued firm feeling. Creamery, extras, (92 score) 28½@28¾c; higher scoring, 28¾@29½c; firsts, 27¼@28c; seconds, 26@27c; thirds, 23@25c. State dairy, finest, 28@28½c; good to prime, 26½@27½c; common to fair, 23@28c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; lower grades 20½@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19½@20c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 148,405 cases. The market fell into a demoralized condition during the past week under heavy accumulations in receivers' hands, strong pressure to sell, and a holding off policy on the part of speculative dealers who were able to store. Toward the latter part of the week demand increased, stock was somewhat reduced, and the market became slightly steadier, leading to a slight improvement so far this week in average prime to fancy qualities. Market closes irregular, with considerable firmness on the finest goods, but a very free offering of average prime and lower grades. Storage space in this vicinity is pretty well filled, and there are comparatively few receivers or dealers who have any space engaged. Nearby white eggs have decreased somewhat in supply and the finest qualities are moving a little better in regular trade channels showing a slightly firmer tone; there is still a surplus of average good and lower qualities, however, for which comparatively low prices have to be accepted. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 21¼@22½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 20¾@21c; storage packed, firsts, 20@20¼c; regular packed, firsts, 18¾@19½c; seconds, 17@18c; thirds and poorer, 16@16½c; dirties, No. 1, 15¼@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 13@15c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15@15½c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 22½@23½c; ordinary to good, 21@22c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 20@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 20@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 21½@22½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 22@ 25c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 17@20c; Tennessee and other Southern, 16@ 18c.

BEGIN $350,000 SUIT.

Knickerbocker Trust Company Sues Bostonians for Balances on Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 25.—The trial of four suits brought by the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York against Stephen M. Weld for $100,000, Albert S. Bigelow for $100,000, William M. Conant for $50,000, and Maria A. Evans, widow and administratrix of the estate of Robert D. Evans, for $9,000, was started here today before Judge Morton, in the United States District Court. The amounts are balances alleged to be due on subscriptions for stock in the American Silk Company. Partial payments were made.

Subscription agreements were made with H. W. Bennett Company, on the strength of which the trust company made a loan. Misrepresentation as to the financial condition of the property taken over is the basis of the defense.

CUNARD LINER HITS A ROCK.

Captain of the Cheltonen Beaches His Ship at Sydney.

Special to The New York Times.

SYDNEY, N. S., May 25.—The steamer Cheltonen, under charter to the Cunard Line, from Montreal to London, struck a rock yesterday off Cape Ray, N. F., staving a great hole in her bow and forward holds. The pumps were not able to keep the ship free, so the captain put about and made for Sydney, where he beached the ship.

Temporary repairs will be effected and the steamer will proceed to Halifax, where she will go in dock.

Marks Names Broadway Aids.

The members of the new Broadway Commission, one of several appointed by Borough President Marks to confer with him on matters relating to their respective districts, were announced yesterday. They include F. de R. Wissman, Chairman; R. W. Meade, Vice Chairman; David Robenson, Secretary; Charles Leigh Taylor, Frank W. Woolworth, Coleman du Pont, O. J. Gude, C. B. Collins, Herbert R. Limburg, Louis Wiley, William Goldman, and Frank S. Turnbull.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The alumni of P. S. 62, Manhattan, on May 28 will present to the Board of Education a beautiful flag of this city. Isadore M. Levy will make the speech of acceptance.

The Public School Kindergarten Association of New York City will hold a meeting at Hunter College this afternoon. Miss Emma L. Johnston, Principal of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, will speak on "The Place of the Kindergarten."

Matthew Gooderson and George F. Ficke have been nominated as attendance officers.

Helen B. Beegle has been nominated as investigation teacher in the Manhattan Trade School.

It is proposed to establish two seasons in the Eastern District High School, beginning next September.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Representatives of the High School Teachers' Association in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association, Woolworth Building, this afternoon.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The disturbance over Eastern Colorado Monday night has moved rapidly eastward to Northern Indiana, attended by showers and thunder storms in the central valleys and showers in the lake region.

Another depression extends from West Texas northeastward into Nebraska, and, wit hthe high area to the northward, has caused showers in the Northwest. There were also showers over northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains, attended by a decided rise in pressure that extends westward to the coast. In the Atlantic and Gulf States the weather was generally fair.

It is cooler in the upper lake region, but generally warmer elsewhere from the plains States eatstward, except in the Carolinas and Southern Virginia. In the extreme Northwest and in the plateau region it is considerably cooler, while in California it is warmer.

There will be thunder showers Wednesday in the Ohio Valley and the lake region, extending Wednesday night to the Atlantic Coast, but followed by generally fair weather Thursday, except in the Lower Ohio Valley. There will also be showers Wednesday in the Northwest, the Central Rocky Mountain region, and Nebraska, followed by fair Thursday. West of the Rockies generally fair weather will prevail Wednesday and Thursday.

High temperatures will continue in the South and Southwest, while in the central plains States and the Lower Missouri Valley it will be cooler Thursday. Elsewhere temperature changes will not be decided.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Unsettled Wednesday, showers afternoon or night; Thursday partly cloudy.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness Wednesday, showers at night; Thursday partly cloudy west, showers east, portions.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Wednesday, showers by night; Thursday partly cloudy.

Western New York—Thunder showers, cooler, Wednesday; Thursday partly cloudy.

Northern New England—Fair Wednesday; Thursday showers, cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	57	52	4 P. M.	70	73
6 A. M.	57	53	6 P. M.	72	69
9 A. M.	63	62	9 P. M.	71	59
12 M.	72	72	11 P. M.	70	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 62.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 57, at 8 P. M. it was 61. Maximum temperature 73 degrees at 4 P. M., minimum 52 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity 76 per cent. at 8 A. M., at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

1:45—5 W. 114 St.; Rose Josephs..... Loss. $300

3:40—326 W. 59 St.; Circle Electrical Co. Slight

7:20—340 E. 137 St.; Catharine Dougherty. Slight

8:50—2,774[8 Av.; David Kestelbaum.. $100

10:20—458-460 W. 146 St.; Bradhurst Garage Co. Slight

10:20—278-280 Henry St.; S. Bernhardt. Slight

10:30—500 5 Av.; not given. None

11:35—109 E. 104 St.; Harry Rice. Slight

11:35—57 E. 100 St.; Sarah Rosenberg.... $500

P. M.

1:55—45 Av. D; Morris Dunkel..... $50

1:25—21 E. 117 St.; Kate Dutchman.... $4,000

2:01—546 Madison Av.; C. Chisbman.... $100

7:00—170 W. 11 St.; John Stein..... Slight

7:00—257 W. 126 St.; C. Mulligan..... Slight

8:25—5 E. 14 St.; Frost & Maidoff.... $1,000

8:35—299 Wash'n St.; J. Drohan & Co.. $100

8:44—693 B'way; Fashion Hat Co.... Slight

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

HIRTLER BROTHERS & CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hirtler Brothers & Co., Inc., importers and exporters, at 23 Beaver Street, by Theresa W. Hirtler, $2,674; Charles F. Mattiage & Son, $2,299, and R. C. Williams & Co., $272. Hirtler Brothers & Co., Inc., made a general assignment to Henry C. Turner.

G. FRIEDBERGER & SONS.—Gustave Williams and Benjamin M. Friedberger have filed petitions in bankruptcy individually and as co-partners trading under the firm style of G. Friedberger & Sons, residing at 175 East 105th Street. The firm's schedules show liabilities of $106,347 and no assets. Individual schedules show no assets or liabilities.

E. WOLFT & CO., department store, at 2,252 Third Avenue, have filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $39,119 and assets of $18,000.

WARNOCK UNIFORM COMPANY, dealing in clothing at 347 West Thirty-first Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $19,052 and assets of $18,456.

TRI-DAILY SPORTING BULLETIN, INC.—Judge Hough has appointed Max Kukel receiver for the Tri-Daily Sporting Bulletin, Inc., publisher and operator, at 213 West Fortieth Street, in $500 bond.

A. H. FOX & CO.—Abraham H. Fox, trading as A. H. Fox & Co., jobbers in ladies' hats, at 27 West Thirty-eighth Street, has assigned to Samuel H. Lummis.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Samuel S. Strauss Company, dealer in women's garments, has been declared bankrupt. Mr. Strauss has filed a voluntary petition, with liabilities of

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Joseph A. Lethert, an accountant, voluntary petition; liabilities, $21,441; assets, $3,043.

Franc R. E. Woodward, advertising manager, voluntary petition; liabilities, $20,910; assets, $175.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Applebaum, Louis T.—Frank V. Strauss & Co., $109.91.

American Label and Advertising Tape Co.—L. H. Lederman, $308.45.

Anagnosti, Willy—John Beecher Lithographing Co., Inc., $417.64.

Binguenthal, Friede.—E. B. Eckesen, $119.41.

Blumenkron, Siegfried—I. Lahn et al., $568.26.

Bogulewicz, Rinko, and Peter Michalishin—H. Birnbaum, $171.75.

Bonacci Contracting Co.—National Hoisting Engine Co., $188.21.

Blinkhorn, Albert—D. L. Burke, $1,077.26.

Brosnan, John J.—A. M. Jenkins, costs, $120.58.

Benjamin, Isaac R.—J. W. Bell et al., $614.01.

Cassello, James, and Rosa Nacero or Rosa Nocero—Tisdale Lumber Co., $513.56.

Cator, Schmon, and Henry J. Goldberg—S. S. Epstein, $397.28.

Dahlgren, Winthrop—Shepard Norwell Co., $669.82.

Same—Shreve, Crump & Low Co., $1,001.20.

Dolaro, Benjamin B.—H. Heidelberger et al., $221.31.

Engelhardt, Joseph—E. Schomaker, $108.16.

Fleidman, Sol—Trossachs Realty Corporation, $176.91.

Farson, William; John Farson, Jr., and John A. McElroy—E. D. McCalmont, $28,814.48.

Gorinsky; Benj., or Ben—D. Schlein, $108.65.

Heiss, Samuel W., and Ignatius C. Mazzei—H. Levi, $2,727.20.

Hanauer, John and Katherine—C. Schantz, $337.37.

Hetzer, Charles—B. C. Samuel et al., $121.42.

Hoormoozi, Steven and Costas—Fulton Building Co., $267.

Isaac A. Hopper, Inc.—A. Amato, $3,800.

Javitz, Saul L., and Samuel A. Langfur—B. Edelhertz, $144.41.

Jongerz, Alphonse—A. G. Struckland et al., $1,151.51.

Jaffe, Barnet—E. L. Richards, $225.51.

Jacobs, Sadie H.—F. Curtis, $4,531.70.

Kinsella, Clinton W.—G. Hall, $235.88.

Kampfner, August—Goodwin Gallagher Sand & Gravel Corp., $1,913.43.

Same—Fred'k Vietor & Achells, $1,594.28.

Kalinsky, Abraham—E. R. McElrath, $220.53.

Lockwood, Edw. M.—Beau Site Co., $209.21.

Lockwood, Ernest M.—Udall & Ballou, $507.12.

Larson, John O.—E. Nicholson, costs, $107.98.

Larson, Delia.—E. Nicholson, costs, $107.98.

Levy, Joe—Security Bank of N. Y., $432.88.

Linch, Geo. W., rec'r—Estate of Fred'k Buse, Inc., $169.15.

Levy, Irving—D. Jones, $118.82.

Moghabghab, Najibe—J. Samuels et al., $980.10.

Montgomery, Richard M.—H. M. L. Harding, $762.20.

Mienarsky, Samuel—M. Recher et al., $118.31.

Monarch Auto Supply Co., Inc.—J. H. Faw, $236.40.

Mitchell, Caroline B.—J. G. Lugars Sons & Co., Inc., $1,076.38.

Mason, Carlisle—E. Altman, $134.66.

Mortimer, Lawrence—Ware Bros Co., $402.60.

McKnight, E. Scott—F. Simon, $138.11.

Mangelluzzo, Maggina and Antonio—C. Maspero, $592.89.

Morro, Rocco—W. Hoepfner et al., $103.22.

Mackenzie School—Twenty-third Ward Realty Co., $506.60.

Miles, William—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $8,905.19.

Miller, Wm.—Caroline E. Miles, and Ada E. Carter—Same, $8,779.88.

Nasanowitz, Joseph—J. Goodrich, $801.45.

O'Flynn, Lawrence R.—J. H. Cowperthwait et al., $321.56.

Polo Construction Co., Henry Villaume, and Louis E. Verhees—Poholsky & Lebow, $122.40.

Rasmussen, Robert T.—G. Kennel, $189.60.

Reinhart, John R. G.—H. Polsak, $116.

Roby, Emma—M. Y. Harman, $144.84.

Reilly, Matthew—C. J. Earley, $108.35.

Sanger, Richard D.—M. E. Applebaum, $140.12.

Standard Home Construction Co.—L. Sambret, $818.79.

Schaffer, Leib—N. Heiger, $130.75.

Stern, Jacob—440 4th Avenue Corp., $113.21.

Solomon, Felix and Samuel—L. Mayer et al., $447.51.

Schwabel, Moses, and David H. Schwartz—Security Bank of N. Y., $146.28.

Samuel Kaplan & Bros., Inc.—W. P. Goldman, $795.63.

Salano, Pasqualino—D. Silvestri, $294.23.

Stahl, Clarence—F. D. Thompson, $204.58.

Tennessee Copper Co.—N. Nalewzjko, $2,438.44.

Virginis, Frank, Samuel Shapiro, and Joseph Tuzzio—People, &c., $2,000.

Tipping, Edw. A.—L. W. Sweet & Co., $109.50.

Van Winkle, Edward—New Netherland Bank of N. Y., $317.50.

Verhees, Louis E.—Poholsky & Lebow, $282.40.

Van Norden, Cora L. and Theo. L., executors —G. T. Van Norden, $44,423.94.

Same—G. T. Van Norden, costs, $135.72.

Withus, Gus, or Gustave—A. Berliner et al., $304.63.

Weber, Harry A.—People, &c., $500.

Youngs, John W.—W. A. Kelleher, $561.05.

Waddey, Frank, Anna, and Norma—M. Fernandez, $923.64.

Weiner, Robert W.—H. Kupferberg, $144.85.

W. S. Post & Co., Inc.—B. Frank Eby, $868.78.

W. C. Bloomingdale, Inc.—G. W. Jenings, $165.15.

Avrutis, Samuel—City of N. Y., $285.72.

Atwood, John W.—Same, $258.72.

Conhaim & Co.—Same, $191.62.

Carroll, Charles J.—City of N. Y., $258.72.

Circle Pub. Co.—Same, $1,174.07.

Bowles, Stephen W.—Same, $596.51.

H. A. Baker & Co.—Same, $306.82.

Kaupp, Eliza, ex'x.—Same, $619.43.

Kelaher, Edmund, Jr.—Same, $258.72.

Kotinsky, Nathan.—Same, $258.72.

Molloy, John W.—Same, $364.98.

Morrison, George A.—Same, $596.15.

Oakes, Chandler, A., ex'r. &c.—Same, $1,174.07.

Paskus, Benjamin G., Morris H. Rothschild, Arnold Kallman & Hattie Kallman, ex'rs., &c.—Same, $2,329.98.

Rockwell, Fenton.—Same, $258.72.

Sewage Disposal & Guano Co.—Same, $138.45.

In Bronx County.

Angel Construction Co., Carmine Cioffi, and Petro Criscuolo—Builders' Brick and Supply Co., Inc., $325.37.

Same—Same, $272.06.

Beaman, Samuel—M. Meyer, $85.53.

Bass, Carl A. and Lillian M.—George Ellis & Co., Inc., $148.14.

Cannitz, Howard—J. Devore, $121.61.

Connor, Fyvelis J., M.—L. H. Woods, $402.94.

Coyle, Ocea Irwin—N. Y. Zeitung Publishing and Printing Co., $47.48.

Eshay, Jack—McDermott Dairy Co., $384.93.

English, John H.—T. Flynn, $248.60.

Gold, Joseph—Aldelbarn Co., Inc., $111.69.

Gaffney, James T.—K. B. Murray, $1,145.12.

Kirkman, Christian W.—M. B. Kirkman, $85.22.

Kemmler, Frederick—M. B. Miller et al., $455.57.

Malatesta, John B.—B. H. Glucksman, $100.

Sullivan, Joseph—H. Schrader, $50.37.

Seldman, Harry—S. Selden, $19.72.

Uwanta Construction Co., Inc., and Max Piermont—M. Rothenberg, $255.76.

Yodice, Frank and Joseph—Imperial Woolen Co., Inc., $265.79.

Sigmund Rubin, against whom a judgment was filed, as reported, is not Sigmund Rubin, an attorney, of 5 Beekman St.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Schussler, Max—M. Eichelbaum, April 2, 1915, $534.65.

Scalzo Realty Co.—Mazza Construction Co., June 10, 1912, $229.22.

Andrews, Harold A.—Haas Bros., March 1, 1915, $121.36.

Craig, J. B. and Ella M.—H. C. Jacobs, Oct. 21, 1914, $126.62.

Cox Brass Mfg. Co.—Drop Forging Co. of New York, May 17, 1915, $4,574.14.

Durham, Thomas C.—Doull Miller Co., May 29, 1914, $3,143.15.

Washer, Monroe—P. Livingston, Feb. 15, 1915, $379.41.

Lyon, Fred F. C.—Delmonico's, Sept. 24, 1914, $193.57.

MacNamara, Henry F.—M. B. MacNamara, May 13, 1915, $129.28.

Fechter, Benjamin H.—Blankfort, April 22, 1915, (vacated,) $1,275.06.

Gordon, Joseph—F. J. Farrell, June 27, 1913, $110.93.

Same—Same, Jan. 19, 1912, $139.38.

Hayek, Andrew A.—P. Casey, May 7, 1915, $108.12.

Same—T. H. Hunter, May 7, 1915, $107.63.

Hepner, Samuel I.—Downes & Co., April 9, 1915, $103.73.

Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.—F. Samuel, May 18, 1915, $129.04.

Same—Same, Dec. 4, 1912, $2,903.12.

Hilton, Joseph and Philip—National Bridge Works, May 10, 1915, $1,938.58.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co.—F. A. Haven et al., Jan. 18, 1913, (reversed.) $127.40.

Same—Same, April 15, 1912, (reversed,) $1,813.65.

In Bronx County.

Deutsch, Albert—P. Rines, April 29, 1915, $421.37.

Dauffelder, Lewis—W. Woodburn, March 17, 1915, $181.87.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

PARIS, FRANCE

PARIS OPPOSITE TUILERIES GARDENS. SPECIAL WAR RATES AT

Hotels ST. JAMES and D'ALBANY

Full South, 300 Rooms, 150 Bathrooms.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement ordered, May 20: As patrol., first grade, by order of the courts, J. J. Mara, assigned to 103 from 2 P. M., May 24.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., May 26: Patrol. E. F. McEvoy, 21, to D. B., as Act. Det. Sergt.; 2, J. Brandly, 40, to I. D.; A. Perridge, 143, assigned as station house attendant. From prects. indicated to 28, J. Mallon, 5; F. Roland, 7; W. P. Meaney, 10; P. F. Horn, 35. From 28, to prects. indicated: D. J. Murphy, 4; M. Moran, 5; P. F. Murphy, 7; W. Hand, 36.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. E. H. Best, 15, and H. J. Callahan, 39, to Traf. and Marine Div., 30 days, 9 A. M., May 30; Sergts. E. F. Callahan, 12, to 2 I. D., 14 days, 8 A. M., May 24; D. Lehane, Bridge Prect., to B. B. H. Sq., 3 days, 4 P. M., May 28; Patrol. E. S. Ryan, 13, and C. F. E. Barrois, 36 to 3 Insp. Dis., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 26; W. Walsh and T. J. Brady, 13, and C. F. Schmidt, 147, to 3 Ins. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 27; M. J. Kelly, 29, and W. J. Hussey, 143, to B. B. H. Sq., duty in Special Sq. 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., May 28; J. F. X. Day, 62, to office of Dts. and Ma. Div., 30 days

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.
Re Met Dairy Co.
Tam Bhi Yax<US.
Re Shidlofsky.
Margenthaler Linotype Co<Intar Typesetting Mach Co (2).
Staples Transp Co<Tug Minnie.
Read<same.
Caldwell<Motz.
Graham & Knight<SS Citta di Palermo.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court Room 407, 4th Fl., P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Wilson<C Weil, Inc.
Lovell-McConnell Mfg Co<Gen Auto Supply Co.
Cheyney<Carbondale Sponge Co.
Safe Cabinet Co<Globe-Wernicke Co.
Schnaier<Fee & Ma-
Wright<Stetson & Ellison Co.
Hess<Gr. N Y Patrol Paper Nov Mfg Co<Rothschild.
Haskell Golf Ball Co<Von Lengerke & Detmold.
Stern<Herrimann & Lechter.
Mo Pict Pat Co<Prog M P Corp.
Same<Schneider.
Same<Warner's Features.
US<NY, NH & H RR Spitdorf, Elec Co<Eisemann Mag Co.
Mo Pict Pat Co<Mittenthal Film Co.

Causes from the above calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus N. Hand for trial as needed.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Gen Elec Co<Sunoh Elec Co.

Causes will be assigned to this part from Judge Learned Hand's calendar for trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J., Room 1, 12th fl., Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Case on<Vacuum Cleaner Co<Am Rotary Valve Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 833, P. O. Building.
Higgins<Steam yacht Eros and Evrard.
Orvig Dampskipsel-skap Actieselskabet<NY & Bermuda Co et al.
Actieselskabet Neptun<same.
Barnes<Stm tug Edward G Murray.
William Beard et al<Stm tug Flannery.
NY Dock Co<Barge Redmond J.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar, at 10:30 A. M., Room 312.
Marconi<Atlantic Com Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—People v. Becker, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Re application of City of N. Y. to acquire land, &c., new street, between Broome and Spring Sts., &c.; re Herman et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Bullock, aplt., v. Hayes, Warden, &c.—Order affirmed.

Sackheim, admr., aplt., v. Pigueron; Murphy, aplt., v. John Hoffman & Co.; Cook, aplt., v. Conners; Davidson, &c., aplts., v. D., L. & W. R. R. Co.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Rice, aplt., v. Halsey et al.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the appellant on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

Alexander v. Thomaschek, aplt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event on the ground that there is no evidence to sustain the verdict.

Pakas, aplt., v. Hurley.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to either party in this court.

Kline Bros. & Co., aplt., v. Factors Fire Ins. Co. of Memphis, Tenn; Marquisse, aplt., v. Roger Williams Fire, &c., Co. of Providence, R. I.; Kline Bros. & Co., aplt., v. Rimouski Fire Ins. Co.; same v. Colonial Assurance Co.; same v. York Fire Ins. Co. of Toronto.—Judgment in each case affirmed, with costs, under Section 1317 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Danner, aplt., v. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the ground that if this action was ever maintainable it is barred by the statute of limitations.

Franklin, aplt., v. Pacific Improvement Co.; Gunther, aplt., v. N. Y. Veal and Mutton Co.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

McGowan, aplt., v. N. Y. Contracting Co., Penn. Terminal; Fox et al., aplts., v. Hawkins; Dobbins v. Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. Co., aplt.; Hochstein et al., aplts., v. Vanderveer Crossings; same v. same; Weiss v. City of Mt. Vernon et al., aplts.; Cohen, aplt., v. Cotheal, Clark, Hallgan, ind., &c., et al., aplts.; Cox, ind., &c., aplt., v. Travelers' Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn.; Knight, rspt., v. Rothschild, aplt.; McIntyre v. Natl. Nassau Bank of N. Y., aplt.; Pearson, aplt., v. Reed et al.; Howland v. Harder, aplt.; James Lumber Co., aplt., v. Smith et al.; Rich, aplt., v. Mundy; Mills Power Co., aplt., v. Mohawk Hydro-electric Co.; Hudson & Manhat. R. R. Co. v. Humboit Exploration Co., impld., aplt.; Turner v. Bryant, aplt.; Fairchild, ind., et al., admrs., v. City and County Contract Co., aplt.; Hawkins v. Maxwell, aplt.; Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Co. v. Stecher Lithographic Co., aplt.; Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co. v. Miller, aplt.; Tenement House Dept. of City of N. Y., appit., v. McDevitt; Hastings Land Improvt. Co. v. The Empire State Surety Co., aplt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Goetz, admx., aplt., v. Duffy, ind., &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, as to defendant's keep. Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event as to defendant Duffy.

Brannen v. Union Stock Yards Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., impld., aplt., rspt.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

Baldwin's Bank of Penn Yan v. Smith et al., aplt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed.

DAY CALENDAR.
Re Holzworth.
Krohn<Warden of City Prison.
Rudd<Cropsey.
Re Townsend.
Re Tilley.
Re Klatzl.
Re Morgan.
Re Hodges.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Hoirod, (Davidson)
Re Lionello Perera & Co.
Cavanagh<Sup Coun of the Cath M B Assn.
Chase<Chase.
De Marco<CNY.
Re Morgan, &c.
Rathawski<Knick Port Cement Co.
Re Matheson, &c.
Solomon<Walsh.
Coffey<Pruss.
Judge<Henderson.
Sheppard<F & D Co.
Labie<A E Norton Co.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Gotham Mtg Co.
Campion, &c<Zbarayer Rlty Co.
Baker<Reda.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Re Paulding<Wash Tr.
Re Hubert (Furman.)
Jacobson<Jacobson, (2)
James McCreery Rty Corp<Assoc Merch.
Herbert<Fields.
Bradley<Bradley
Re Chamberlaine, (Palmer.)
Schinnell<Burns Bros.
Mineo<Thos Crimmins Cont Co.
Feldman<Shorser.
Kelly<Mulligan Const.
Bross<Federroll.
Astrella<Vanacore.
Cardillo<D G Pecora
Granolithic Pav Co.
Davis<Dickie.
Murphy<Stephens, Inc, (2.)
Robinson<Robinson.
Williams<Cox.
Gallagher<C I & B RR.
Reilly<J H Parker Co.
Finkelstein<Glassman.
Barnard<Mayor, Aldermn, &c, (2.)
Munroe<Co Francaise De Nav.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Hunter<406 West 31st St Co.
Gawrilutz<Savage, Gotham Nat Bank<Hutcheson.
Erie Litho Co<Kinetophoto Co.
Cantarella<Cantarella.
Martin<Martin.
Dennis<Dennis.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Siler<Miller.
Zeigler<Hamburg-Am Line.
Fortini<Fortini.
Colt<Demarest & Co.
Roach<Roach.
U S Cas Co<Anderson Elec Car Co.
Myers<Myers.
Preferred causes:
Barclay<Barclay.
Roach<Roach.
Gutman<Schreiber.
Steiglitz<Atty Gen, N Y.
Undefended divorces:
Oliveri.
Weingarten.
Schulak.
Zimmerman.
General calendar:
McNulty Bros<Ford.
Lee<23 St & 7 Av Co.
Hoffman<Fleischmann Bros. Co.
Gilbert<McNulty.
Wuerst<Wuerst.
Harrison<Harrison.
Albers<Kursheedt.
Casazza<Bolognesi.
Columbia Paper Box Co<Beck.
Markow<Maser.
La Croix<CNY.
Leslie Bros Co<Stokes McCaddon<Central Tr Co.
Hebron<118 E 54th St Co.
Eichner<Ventimiglia.
Wessels<Typew Speed Key Co.
Hawkins<MacDonald.
Carvalho<Suddarly.
Tager<CNY.
Walsh<Walsh.
Leerburger<Hennessy Realty Co.
Robinson<Robinson.
Himowich<Moore.
Jonasson<Goodman.
Clacher<NY County Bank.
Smith<Canton.
Briggs<Un Shoe Mach Co.
Ives<Smith & Hemenway Co.
Delzio<Palese.
Crandall<Du Vivico & Co.
Sisson<Geesselberg.
Johnson<Bache.
Voss<Dunmore Rlty Co.
McCormick<McCormick.
Marek<Turek.
Keeley<Fach.
Scherbner Iron Works<Rossell.
Cohen<Tivord.
Akron Bldg Co<Chapin Home.
Bank of US<Goldstein
Ginsberg<Hartmatz.
Crenshaw<Locomotive Equipment Co.
Schoenfeld<Rhode Isl Worsted Co.
NY Rys<Met St Ry.
Israel<Burke & Sons Co.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Van Lennep<Dekker.
Heidrick<Queen.
Magee Carpet Co<Casler Co.
Finck<Ziegler.
Goldberg<Cohen.
Kny-Scheerer Co<C NY.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Bascon<Bascon.
Trautle<Trautle.
O'Beirne<Nixon.
Moodligh<McEwen.
Eulhardt<Lewis.
Beattie, Jr.<Hooper.
Traster<Traster's Pharmacy.
Herts<Kobler.
Aginsky<Aginsky.
Dammann<N England Casualty Co.
Wolf<Tanenbaum.
Cusick<CNY.
Amgott<Amgott.
McGill<Williams.
Wiener<Pawel.
Elect Toy & Nov Co<Simon.
Land & Lien Co<Appell.
Un Women's Apparel Co<Salomon.
Rickelhaupt<Crakow.
Carucci<Raynolds.
O'Connor<O'Connor.
Zarb<Zarb.
Cohen<Batchker.
Sussman<Int R T Co.
Bastine<Mabie.
Hirsh<Hirsh.
Lichtenberg<Lichtenberg.
Frank<Frank.
Morris<Morris.
Monaco<Von Tilzer M P Co, (2.)
Norton<Russe.
Gross<Feser.
Donald<Travelers' Ins.
Harris<Harris.
Hanus<Hanus.
U S Cas Co<Anderson Elec Car Co.
Case on.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McManus<Craw Cont.
Hofberg<Douglas.
Bilick<Golick & Smith.
Meyerowitz<Schinsky.
Habel<Nachemson.
Okun<Duval Co.
Benedict<Ludorf.
M Cahill<same.
Gottwald<Linch.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inquest—Hechter<London.
Gumaer<Erie RR.
Gwin<CNY.
O'Malley<CNY.
Gershinoff<Third Av RR.
Cleary<same.
Murphy Lighterage, &c, Co<CNY.
Valich<Mugler.
Shapiro<N Y Rwys.
Armstrong<C I & B RR.
Pearce<N Y Life Ins.
Ruoecco<Gallick Cont.
Marita<Fuller Co.
Parzialo<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Kaplan<N Y Rel Co.
Lanza<Smith & Co.
Bauman<Somerville Rty Co.
Robias<same.
Stern<Laemmle.
Greulich<Leonhard Eppig Brew Co.
Meyers<N Y, O & W RR.
Healy<CNY.
Leichen<Prog Con Co.
Flynn<CNY.
Hoyt<Sparling.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inquest—Swan & Finch Co<Jas Garofanti & Son.
Composite Metal Lath Co<Glaco Ice Co.
Lenkowsky<Aitman.
Rosenberg<Krieger.
Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co.
Wood<Fiske.
A V Haight<Wedekind
Mafalisch<Church.
Parlante<Albert & Son (2).
Kirschbaum<Am F Co.
McCloskey<Nat Surety
Trop<Max Held, Inc.

PART XV.—Recess.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Case on.—Windsor Con Co<Ruland.
No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Eagle<Simplex Auto.
Scheer<Keene & Jaffe.
Gertz<Krewitz.
Hertz<Wheelock.
Toriello<Doscher.
Sheldon<Mitchell.
Scherfman<Brill & Kaplan Co.
Gannon<CNY.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sheridan<Delaware.
Britt<Comm'l Cas Ins.
Smith<CNY.
O'Leary<same.
Hunt<Armstrong (2).

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th floor, Hall of Records Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
John R Webb,
Emanuel Levi,
Otto Zum,
Marcus Jadem,
Terence Creamer,
Emil Wolf.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 503, 5th Floor, Hall of Records Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
Perlman<Friedman.
Kelt<M H Mark Rty Corp.
Markstein<Krieger.
A Jaeckel & Co<McCormack.
Evans Film Mfg Co<Prog M P Corp.
Harman Brothers<Gallipoli.
Georgetts<Porter.
Telzer<Doeiger.
Colgan Engraving Co<King.
Hulse Garage Co<Baum.
Warfield<Horowitz.
Mertin<Shearer.
Wednetzky<Rosen.
Goldman<Neil, (2.)
Wm. f<Bridgham.
Simms<Carter & Weekes S Co.
Dubas<Jamison.
Shamsky<Moore.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Neuman<Mitchell.
Kennelly<Wildhart Rty Co.
Tschopp<Rosenbluth.
Goldberg<H H Uris Iron Co.
Tabino<Rheinfrank H W Co.
Dunnery<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Geller<Neuberger.
Revison<Goldstein.
Schamberg<Darnell.
Crane<Weinstein.
Newmeier<N Y Rys.
Goodman<Bloom.
Brauer<Rollins.
Roth<Sephir.
Ransom<N Y Rys.
N Y Veal, &c, Co<N Y, C & St L RR.
Grannis<Temple.
Levy<Everett Rty Co.
Evans<Ascher Det Agency.
Heller<N Y Rys.
Deluco<Underpinning & F Co.
Lovitt<Ill Surety Co.
McClelland<Sykes.
Salkowsky<Astra P Co.
Kellner<Hauben.
Mankin<N Y Rys.
Wolf<same.
Rosoff<Pine.
McGramm<Host.
Lalance & Grosjean Mfg Co<B H R R.
Kelly<St. Regis Hotel Co.
Plouffe<N Y Rys.
Wesel<Palaghy.
Bitterman<Westcott Exp Co.
Maniscalco<N Y Rys.
Lombarde<Bradley Cont Co.
Abrahams<Guterfraund.
Barnes<N Y Rys.
Friedman<same.
Wensburg<Greenwald.
Kass<Cent of Ga. Ry.
Ferris<Loughran.
Wickers<Gurley.

CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Simon<Herman.
Lehmer<J McBride Co.
Clear.

Same v. same.—Order denying defendant Eagle S. & L. Co.'s default in pleading and to vacate the judgment of foreclosure and sale reversed, without costs, and motion granted upon payment of plaintiff's taxable disbursements to date, and upon the filing by appellant at plaintiff's election, of a stipulation to try the cause at June Special Term.

Peo. of State of N. Y., rspdts., v. G. Bertuglia, appit.—Judgment of conviction of County Court of Queens Co. reversed and def. discharged.

Same, rspdts., v. B. Michaels, applt.—Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed.

J. C. Rintelen, applt., v. R. D. Schaefer, &c., et al., rspdts.; Woodlawn Cemetery, def.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

A. Roughtean, applt., v. H. M. Sarles, rspdt.—The order granting a new trial is reversed, with costs, and the verdict unanimously reinstated.

W. H. Schofield, &c., rspdt., v. D. D. De Waltoff et al., def.; D. A. De Waltoff, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

W. H. Schofield, &c., rspdt., v. Mechanics' Bank et al., def.; D. A. De Waltoff, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

W. H. Schofield, &c., rspdt., v. R. Wolper et al., def.; D. A. De Waltoff, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Same v. Same.—Motion for restitution granted to the extent that the money paid by the Hauck Mfg. Co. be paid into court, to await the event of the action.

U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., rspdt., v. M. Terry et al., &c., applts., et al., rspdts.—Motion granted so far as to permit costs to the two guardians ad litem; in other respects motion denied, without costs.

A. Altman, applt., v. G. Beck et al., def., B. Trekman, rspdt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and motion denied, with $10 costs. The reversal is without prejudice to a renewal of the application upon further proof.

L. Colvin, rspdt., v. J. A. P. Ramsdell et al., &c., def., H. P. Ramsdell, &c., appit.—Interlocutory judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Continental Sec. Co. and C. N. Venner, applt., v. N. Y. Cent. R. R. Co., &c., et al., rspdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

S. Hasse, appit., v. A. Seabert, rspdt.—Order of County Ct. of Kings denying motion for reargument affirmed. Order granting motion for further bill of particulars reversed, with $10 costs.

T. Hobbis, as admin., &c., applt., v. G. M. Curtis and the National Nassau Bank, rspdts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Re judicial settlement of Surrogate's Court of Kings Co.—Modified and matter remitted to said court to proceed as directed herein, with costs to the appellant, payable out of the estate.

Re petition by and of P. J. Norton for a visitation of and by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Springfield Cemetery Society.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

A. W. Jackson and F. Hasbrouck, &c., rspdts., v. E. J. Hasbrouck et al., def.; Jackman, Herrick et al., appits.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

A. M. Lederer, applt., v. Field and Fancy Pub. Co., rspdt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Mamaroneck Sound Side R. E. Co., rspdt., v. J. L. Hanan, A. Wagner, and C. P. Mayer, appits.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Westchester Co. are reversed and a new trial granted, with one bill of costs to both, to abide the event; and as to the appellant Mayer the judgment and order are unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Nahoum A. Mokarzel, applt., v. S. R. Mokarzel, rspdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

J. A. Murphy, as Pres., &c., rspdt., v. E. W. Leonard et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

D. Pines, rspdt., v. S. Novick et al., def., Eagle S. & L. Co., appit.—Appeal dismissed, without costs. No opinion.

Same v. same.—Appeal from so much of the order as denies motion to vacate judgment and for reargument of motion to open default dismissed, without costs. No opinion.

Bronx County.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Kraus<Kraus.
Kniffin<Roehrs.
Fastefsky<Int R T.
Sauer<Davis.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Peterson<Union Rwy.
Schenerman<Bernheimer.
Kooden<Maker.
Kosiovsky<Lehigh C & N Co.
Tuscano<Bradley Cont Co. (2.)
Restifo<same.
Petrilli<Bradley Cont Co.
Rogosin<Harlib.
Nolan<Goelitz.
McGowan<I R T. (2.)
Weintraub<Lanzer.
Gillian<Rity Hld Co.
Burke<Empire Shipping Co.
Hampton<Finkenberg.
Maschak<Illus Postal & Nov Co.
Weber<Symers Co.
Glantz<Joel Realty Co. (2.)
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Kearney<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Glaser<Gold.
Schroff<Schroff.
Barnett<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Waldstein<Herzog.
McCarthy<Middleton Realty Co.
Creter, Jr.<Flocke.
Minskoff<Minskoff.
Greenfield Immuse Co<Lee Lash Co.
Lefkowitz<Wanamaker NY, Inc.
Newman<Sheff Farms
Connolly<Kimball.

Highest number reached in regular order, 312.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motions.
Estates of:
Samuel Molostowsky,
Joel Newman,

Adoptions: Arthur Bagot Darby by Arthur B and Ella A Darby, Herman Hindorf by Herman and Mela Hipke, Jeannette Green by Emil and Hannah Green.

Wills for probate:
Modest Fabiszewski,
Richard N Arnow,
Cornelius S Rourke,
Frances H Molloy,
Louise Hahn,
Frieda Klein.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
Contested wills:
William J Gray,
John Mink,
Michael Berst,
William Schmidt,
Solomon Berlin,
Frank Sielaff,
Morris Levin.
Henrietta Gerlitz, (2.)

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Platzmann<Finger.
Borello<Miller.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Ferig<Brook Av Poultry Co.
Fetyk<Page.
Matacene<Malesta.
Mastrangelo<Mastrangelo.
Groskof<Sachs.
Grower<Miller.
McShane<Int R T.
Eckles<Dinan.
Iglesia<Int R T.
Fredericks<Snyder.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Re Cramond—Peter L. Mullaly. Towers<Price—Daniel B. Murray. Beyers<Empire State Wood Working Co.—William D. Leonard. Appleby<Arndstein—William H. Steinkamp. Commonwealth Sav. Bank<Colorado Realty Co.—John J. O'Brien.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—The Brooklyn Sav. Bank<William F. Rohrig—John M. Stewart.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

J. Harley, rspdt. v. H. E. Plant, &c., and W. Gleichmann, appits.—Motion denied, without costs.

H. A. Moody, rspdt., v. I. Morris, applt.—Motion denied on condition that defendant perfect his appeal, place the case on the June calendar and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

J. F. Moroney, piff., v. L. C. Manuell, def.—Motion for stay granted on condition that applt. perfect his appeal, place the case on the calendar for Tuesday, June 1, and be ready for argument when reached; without costs.

People of State of N. Y., piffs., v. H. Greenfield, def.—Motion denied.

Same piffs. v. H. W. Richter, def.—Motion denied.

Sanborn Map Co., rspdt., v. P. Ceder and E. C. Logan et al., rspdt.-appit.—Motion denied on condition that appits. perfect the appeal, place the case on the June calendar, and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise motion granted, with costs.

R. Schnibbe, rspdt., v. Hauck Mfg. Co., def.; O. A. Lewis, as trustee, &c., applt.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

Same v. Same.—Motion for restitution granted to the extent that the money paid by the Hauck Mfg. Co. be paid into court, to await the event of the action.

U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., rspdt., v. M. Terry et al., &c., applts., et al., rspdts.—Motion granted so far as to permit costs to the two guardians ad litem; in other respects motion denied, without costs.

A. Altman, applt., v. G. Beck et al., def., B. Trekman, rspdt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and motion denied, with $10 costs. The reversal is without prejudice to a renewal of the application upon further proof.

L. Colvin, rspdt., v. J. A. P. Ramsdell et al., &c., def., H. P. Ramsdell, &c., applt.—Interlocutory judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs.

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Nahoum A. Mokarzel, applt., v. S. R. Mokarzel, rspdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

J. A. Murphy, as Pres., &c., rspdt., v. E. W. Leonard et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

D. Pines, rspdt., v. S. Novick et al., def., Eagle S. & L. Co., appit.—Appeal dismissed, without costs. No opinion.

Same v. same.—Appeal from so much of the order as denies motion to vacate judgment and for reargument of motion to open default dismissed, without costs. No opinion.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft n of 163d St, 25x100; Frederick and Joseph Adler, executors of Frederick Adler, to Theresa Leuchtaler et al., 2,186 Amsterdam Av., May 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$14,000

BROOME ST, 550 n e, 175 ft s of York St, 25x84.4; Charles J. Schlesinger to Pepie Kreshover, 581 West 161st St, (mtg $23,000,) May 24; attorney, C. J. Schlesinger, 7 Stanton St.....$100

CANNON ST, 102, s e s, 25x100; Lazar M. Low to L. Max Low Realty Corporation, 177 Rivington St, (mtg $27,000,) May 24; attorney, Aug. Knatz, 56 Pine St.....$100

CHERRY ST, 122, n s, 28.8x104; Jane Whelan to Whelan Realty Co., 319 Hamilton Av, Brooklyn, or 215 Montague St, Brooklyn, May 12.....$1

CLAREMONT AV, 29-35, w s, 225 ft s of 119th St, 113.11x100; Orland Holding Co. to Eugenia S. Coffin, 128 West 97th St, (mtg $380,000,) May 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

DIVISION ST, 284, n s, 97.5 ft n e of Ridge St, 22.7x37.2x20x37; Annie, wife of Louis Aaron, to Mamie E. Adams, 312 Manhattan Av, quitclaim, May 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mamie E. Adams to Frederick W., George H., and Emma E. M. Overbeck, 65 West 87th St, (mtg $10,000,) May 20; attorney, same.....$100

LEROY ST, 15, n s, 25x90; Charles J. Schlesinger to Pepie Kreshover, 581 West 161st St, (mtg $21,050,) May 24; attorney, C. J. Schlesinger, 7 Stanton St.....$100

MADISON AV, 1,137-41, s e corner of 85th St, 62.2x75; John A. Pleines to Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation, 1,637 3d Av, (mtg $120,000,) all liens, May 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WEST ST, n e corner of Cedar St, 47.2x64.9x46x55.6; Euphemia S. Coffin to Orland Holding Co., 61 Park Row, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

1ST AV, 127, w s, 82.4 ft s of 8th St, 24.6x50, (foreclosure April 21;) Julian M. Wright, referee, to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, May 19; attorneys, Dean, T. & Mead, 160 Broadway.....$21,000

1ST AV, 1,944, e s, 63.5 ft n of 100th St, 87.6x100; Harlem Estates, Inc., 157 Meeker Av, Brooklyn, to Frank C. Stoddard, Simsbury, Conn., b. and s., (mtg $29,180,) May 5; attorney, G. S. Wright, 160 (or 162) Colyer St, Brooklyn.....$1

5TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 20x96.2; Rosina McCoy, individually and as comm. of Louis Riegelman et al, to Max Bierman, 314 East 5th St, (mtg $10,500,) all liens, May 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....

48TH ST, 14 West, s s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Reginald H. Sayre to Mary M. Sayre, 14 West 48th St, (mtg $70,000,) April 30; attorney R. K. Prentice, 52 B'way...$1

114TH ST, 212 East, s s, 164.7 ft e of 3d Av, 18x100.11; National Operating Co. to Robert Ernst, 228 Central Av, Brooklyn, all liens, May 22; attorneys, Goldman, H. & N. 120 Broadway.....$1

115TH ST, 23 East, n s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.10; Fanny Orrell to Kouwenhoven Estates, Inc., 3 Bridge Plaza, North, Borough of Queens, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, May 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

133D ST, 12 East, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Greater Cities Investing Co. to Fannie Catz, 365 East 135th St, (mtg $15,974.74,) May 24; attorney, I. Levison, 253 East 138th St.....$100

152D ST, 623 West, n s, 200.10 ft w of Broadway, 24.7x99.10 to 158d St, foreclosure March 18, Francis W. Pollock, referee, to Hugo H. Piesem, 160 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,300,) May 24; attorney, B. Flashnick, 302 Broadway.....$5,975

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, 2,888, e s, 25x100.7; Harry Cahn et al. to Katherine M. Van Rensselaer, Milford Township, Bucks Co., Penn., May 20, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BARKER AV, e s, 24 ft w of Julianna St, 33x100; Anton Ranc to Joseph Conrad, 1,467 3d Av, Feb. 18, (mtg $1,600;) attorney, I. W. Dimeloe, 52 Wall St.....$1

BEACH AV, w s, 150 ft w of Randall Av, 25x100; Henry Joseph to Academy Building Co., Inc., 2,088 Westchester Av, May 24, (mtg $3,666.66;) attorney, John Kadel, 2,088 Westchester Av.....$100

CLINTON AV, e s, 97.1 ft s of 181st St, 31x irregular; Clent Construction Co., Inc., to Jessie Burns, 449 St. Ann's Av, May 24, (mtg $28,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

DECATUR AV, w s, 50 ft w of 195th St, 50.1 x102.6x50.1x104.6; Nicholas Oliver to Margaret Oliver, 169 East 111th St, April 17; attorney, John Sanora, 261 Broadway...$1

FT. INDEPENDENCE ST, 3,498, w s, 100x irr, 131.3 74.8x124.1; Elizabeth Cronin to Margaretta S. Rapp, 2,414 University Av., May 24, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HAVILAND AV, n e, Lot 245, map of Unionport, 100x108; Margaretha Mink to Mink Construction Co., 2,135 Gleason Av, April 30; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$100

LOT 200, map of building lots near Williamsburg Bridge Station; Pietro Cirrincione to Vincenza Cirrincione, 767 Magenta St., May 24, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Rampollia, 192 Broadway.....$700

LOT 214, map of Sec. 3, St. Raymond Park; Ida Brantman to Myrena Realty Corp., 48 Park Row, May 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 225 and 226, map of 473 lots; Haight Estate, George Hubilts, to Augusta C. Stumpfel, 1,867 Mulford Av., April 12, (mtg $500;) attorney, Augusta C. Stumpfel, 1,867 Mulford Av.....$375

LOTS 681 to 683, map of Van Cortlandt Estate; Belmore Holding Co. to Sallie E. Allen, 300 Central Park West, May 25, (mtg $1,050;) attorney, Addison Allen, 165 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 44 to 46, Block 18, Morris Park Estates; Edward Rennert to Theodore K. McCarthy and another, 137 West 120th St, May 24; attorney, Theodore K. McCarthy, 43 Exchange Place.....$100

MANIDA ST, 725A, e s, 15x67.11 to w s of Old Hunts Point Road; Carl Jaffe to Sophia J. Diener, 882 Prospect Av, May 1; attorney, R. P. Markus, 324 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 125 ft n of 183d St, 50x 104x50x107.6; Jessie Burns to Client Construction Co., Inc., 1,887 Vyse Av, May 24, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SIMPSON ST, 1,149, w s, 25x100; Myrena Realty Corp. to Ida Brantman, 794 Hewitt Place, May 24, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

SUMMIT AV, 1,007, w s, 25x92; Robert W. Todd to Mary B. Dermody, 1,007 Summit Av, May 24, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100

VALENTINE AV, 2,082, s s, 18.11x90.6x18.9x 88.2; James A. Brady to Nicholas Oliver, 2,703 Decatur Av, May 13, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, John Santora, 261 Broadway.....$1

WEST ½ of Lot 402, map of Wakefield, (except westerly 1 foot;) James Slater to James MacEvoy, 830 Elton Av, May 24, (mtge $3,300;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Tr

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Heights Apartment House Held at $210,000 Sold to an Investor—Another Division Street Deal Involving Two Lofts—Plans Filed for $260,000 West End Avenue Apartment—Title Tangle Ties Up Hoffman House Operation.

Upper Washington Heights furnished an apartment house deal yesterday in the sale of the six-story St. Ermin apartment house at 549 West 163d Street, the northeast corner of Broadway, covering a plot 110 by 100. It was sold by Morris W. Levine to Frederick Brown for investment.

The holding price has been $210,000, and it was a cash transaction. The seller obtained the house about a year ago in foreclosure proceedings against the New York Real Estate Security Company.

Two More Division Street Lofts Sold.

Another deal in Division Street, where there have been several transactions during the past couple of weeks, was reported yesterday by Jacob Finkelstein & Son, who, in conjunction with Jacob Levitt, sold for Meyer Bessell the two seven-story loft buildings Nos. 41 and 43.

The two structures occupy a plot 50 by 68 feet, and were purchased by Winkler & Schultz, cloak and suit manufacturers, who have a chain of stores on Division Street and will use the buildings as a distributing centre.

Last week the two three-story buildings at 47 and 49 Division Street, on a plot 50.1 by 68.8, located near Market Street, were sold by Samuel Kaufman.

$260,000 West End Avenue Apartment.

Plans were filed yesterday for the construction of a twelve-story and basement fireproof apartment house on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street for the 601 West End Avenue, Inc., Albert Sass, President.

It will have a frontage of 44 feet and a depth of 80.6 feet. The architect, Emery Roth, has placed the cost at $260,000.

Title Tangle Ties Up Hoffman House Operations.

Title difficulty over a ridiculously small strip of land has tied up the passing of title to the old Hoffman House and Albemarle Hotel, and therefore the contemplated building operation. The razing of the two old hostelries was to have begun May 1 for the sixteen-story structure planned by the new owners, the Albemarle Realty Company, of which Henry E. Miller is President.

The property, formerly in two ownerships, was sold last February by the Francis S. Kinney estate, and the title search for the $1,000,000 loan from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company revealed the fact that near the centre of the property a sliver of land, 12 inches long by 6 inches wide, was not included in the old deeds to either parcel due to faulty surveying.

Title was to have passed on April 10, but until the lawyers for the interested parties settle the question of title insurance work on the building, which the Thompson-Starrett Company have the contracts to erect, will be postponed. A. B. Boardman, representing the latter company, is quoted as saying that the strip has passed beyond the stage of legal standing, as it reverted to the Kinney estate by adverse possession, having been in its ownership for over thirty-six years.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of Alexander Selkin has purchased from Klein & Roth, 1,992 Belmont Avenue, a three-story brick three-family house, on a lot 27.2 by 94.9, located between 179th Street and Tremont Avenue.

Cahn & Pittman have sold the three-story two-family brick house at 2,888 Bailey Avenue, Bronx, to Catharine Van Rensselaer, who gave in part payment 112 acres in Quakertown, Bucks County, Penn. A. W. Miller & Co. consummated the deal.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver has sold the frame detached house 7,808 Fourth Avenue, on a plot of about two lots, for Anna Martin, who takes in part payment a cottage on a plot 88 by 285, on Bayport Avenue, near the Merrick Road, Bayport, L. I.

Charles E. Rickerson has sold 609 Grand Avenue, between St. Mark's Avenue and Prospect Place, a two-story-and-store brick dwelling, for Mrs. Jessie M. Smith and a client for investment.

$100,000 Hospital for Brownsville.

Edward M. Adelsohn has completed the plans and specifications for the Brownsville and East New York Hospital, to be erected at Rockaway Parkway and Avenue A, Brooklyn. The building will be five stories and basement in height, entirely of fire-proof construction. It will be 100 feet wide and 100 feet long, and the outer walls to be of brick and stone in classic design. The cost is estimated at $100,000.

Plans for $150,000 Grandstand at Sheepshead Bay Track Filed.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Brooklyn Building Bureau for the big steel grandstand which is to be built at the Sheepshead Bay track. The structure, which will be three stories high, and 1,225 feet in length, is estimated to cost upward of $150,000.

The plans were filed by the architect and engineer of the project, Blaine H. Miller, representing Louis P. Reeder and Charles E. Danforth, officers of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation.

The building will be located on the block bounded by Avenue U, Voorhees Avenue, Neck Road, and Ocean Avenue. The entrance will be on the Avenue U side of the track.

Long Island.

Albert E. George sold to Edward Bulmuth, subject to a purchase money mortgage of $10,000, a plot on Rockaway Beach with a frontage of 106 feet west side of Central Avenue and fifty feet north side of Rockaway Beach Boulevard.

D. Irving Mead has sold to the Meeko Corporation, for $1,000, subject to a mortgage of $12,800, five and a half lots on the Jamaica Heights Improvement Company's tract, southwest of Jamaica Village, with a frontage of 137½ feet east side of Lincoln Avenue, 100 feet north side of Bellview Avenue.

Bernard Spector sold to Richard Hellman, for $3,000, subject to a mortgage of $12,000, two lots in Long Island City, with a frontage of fifty feet west side of Steinway Avenue, 100 feet north of Vandeventer Avenue.

New Jersey.

The Argyle Company of Newark has sold the three hollow tile and stucco houses on North Twelfth Street, near Bloomfield Avenue in Newark, to George F. Simpson, Jr., of Montclair, through the Simpson-Merritt Company.

Simpson-Merritt Company have sold a nine-room residence on Lexington Avenue, Montclair, for C. M. Hapwood, to Peter Carlson. Also sold a plot in Upper Montclair for Peter Carlson to John F. O'Neil, a builder.

Former Mayor Ernest C. Hinck of Montclair has awared contracts for the erection of three large dwellings to be constructed on Clinton Avenue and Eagle Rock Way and Melrose Place. The cost of each dwelling will be about $40,000. Mr. Hinck has just disposed of two houses which he recently constructed, one to J. Morris Oliphant of New York, and the other to H. V. Schieren, son of former Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn.

A Recent Buyer.

Frederick C. Beach is the buyer of the four-story dwelling 66 West Eighty-ninth Street, reported sold Monday. The buyer owns the two abutting dwellings, 63 and 65 West Eighty-eighth Street.

$20,000 Moving Picture House for West Forty-fourth Street.

Plans have been filed for a two-story moving picture theatre on the west side of Eighth Avenue, 28.1 feet south of Forty-fourth Street, for the Forty-fourth Street Amusement Company, as lessee of the property, which is owned by the estate of Solomon Rich.

It will have a frontage of 50.2 feet and a depth of 100 feet. S. B. Eisendrath & B. Horowitz, the architects, estimate the cost at $20,000.

Lease East 48th Street Building.

Clark T. Chambers has leased for William S. Hawk to the A. J. Crawford Company, Richard Pickard, Jr., President, the five-story building 5 East Forty-eighth Street, 26 by 100 feet, for a long term of years.

The lessees, now located at 605 Fifth Avenue, will move to their new quarters as soon as extensive alterations are completed.

Big Auction Room Offering.

Today at the Exchange Salesroom, Bryan L. Kennelly will offer the entire water front block on the Harlem River, extending from 122d Street to 123d Street; also 91 and 93 Bleecker Street, two five-story loft buildings; also 314 Second Avenue, a dwelling; also 330 and 332 West Eighty-sixth Street, two four-story dwellings; also in the Bronx, a plot on the east side of Bainbridge Avenue, 148 feet north of Bedford Park Boulevard; also fifty-three acres at White Plains, N. Y., on Harrison Avenue, the main road between White Plains and Harrison. This property contains about 630 lots, and includes two dwellings and outbuildings.

Country Dwellings Leased.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. has leased for John Sargent his country place in Meadow Lane, Greenwich, Conn., consisting of a large new stone dwelling of Colonial architecture, garage, and about eight acres, to Clement A. Griscom.

John F. Scott has leased for Edwards Herrick Childs his place on Cedar Avenue, Hewlett, L. I., to E. Farrar Bateman, and, in conjunction with Pease & Elliman for Mrs. Marian Rand Francke, her country place situated on Meadow Lane, Lawrence, L. I., to J. Lewisohn.

Fish & Marvin have leased for the Lawrence Park Realty Company a residence on Sagamore Road at Bronxville to Mrs. Constance Fuller of New York.

Leases.

Sidney L. Warsawer has leased for a term of years the store at 613 Eighth Avenue for the Drury Lane Theatre Corporation to Joseph H. Mendel; the store at 356 West Forty-second Street to R. F. Jenkins, and the store at 671 Eighth Avenue to Sigmund Landes.

M. and L. Hess have leased the store and basement at 124 East Twenty-fifth Street to W. B. Friend & Co., dealers in silks.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for a long term of years 137 East Thirty-eighth Street, a four-story high-stoop house, on a lot 19 by 98.9, for Cornelius Lalliaque, Mrs. Lippman, and James B. Tailer.

Wm. A. White & Sons have rented the entire building at 20 West Street for Abraham Gabriel to the Bloch Forwarding Company.

Ewing Bacon & Henry have leased half of the seventh floor in the new twenty-story building, recently completed at 8 West Fortieth Street to the American Electric Railway Association.

Porter & Co. have rented for D. & J. H. Tonjes to Joseph Goldberg the store at 2110 West 125th Street.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased the store and basement at 150-152 West Twenty-fifth Street to Chaitin & Bobrow; store and basement at 159-163 West Twenty-ninth Street to Crescent Cloth Sponging Company; store at 710-720 Seventh Avenue to Paul Herber; store at 676 Sixth Avenue to Alexander Baer; store at 1,580 Broadway.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for making over the seven-story dwelling house at 21 East Forty-ninth Street into studios and stores for Mary C. Seaton as owner. David Scott is the architect and has placed the cost at $45,000.

A. W. McLaughlin & Co. now have associated with their organization Albert G. Rich, Treasurer and Director of the American Land Credit Corporation for some time past.

The following chairmen of the standing and special committees of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens for the year 1915-16 have been appointed by the Board of Directors: Executive and membership, C. G. M. Thomas; auditing, B. C. Vandewater; commerce, F. D. Thorne; transit, John Adikes; legislation, Clinton T. Roe; manufacturing, steam and industrial, William D. Bloodgood; borough planning, John C. Brackenridge; arbitration, John W. Weed; entertainment, Frederick G. Randall; highways, T. D. Carpenter; Queens Boulevard, Frank W. Scutt; Rockaway Turnpike, Edward Roche; terminal and public markets, M. J. Degnon; school, Bernard Suydam.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Moore St, 30, w s, 104.10 ft s of Front St, 24.6x73.5x24x72.4, 5-story loft and store building; S. E. Townsend against R. F. Parkinson et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; William Goldsticker, referee; due, $24,092.69; taxes, &c, $876.55; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

Moore St, 32, w s, 129.4 ft s of Front St, 20x74.6x23x73.5, 5-story loft and store building; C. M. Child et al., trustees, against R. F. Parkinson et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; Louis Lande, referee; due, $21,-250.14; taxes, &c, $814.50; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

120th St, 143 to 147 East, n e corner of Lexington Av, (1,943 to 1,947,) 49.11x100.11, three 3 and one 4 story tenements and stores; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Keelers Vans, Inc., et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $45,389.02; taxes, &c, $2,685.50; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

By Samuel Marx.

165d St, 465 West, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6, five-story flat; J. F. Seymour against Matilda Lusch et al.; J. H. Seymour, attorney; W. C. Rosenberg, referee; due, $21,080.18; taxes, &c, $1,609.64; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

161st St, 373 East, n s, 203.7 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x71.11x25x72.4, three-story tenement and store; Frederick Dillemuth, Jr., against H. M. Corbett et al.; W. J. Hoffman, attorney; E. R. Eckley, referee; due, $4,515.29; taxes, &c, $826.95; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By James J. Donovan.

181st St, 751 East, n w corner of Prospect Av, 100x29, five-story flat; Gertrude Schiffer et al. against Wise Realty and Construction Co. et al.; Wilson & Wilson, attorneys; L. J. Curran, referee; due, $31,597.47; taxes, &c, $888.40; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By Henry Brady.

3d Av, 3,786, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 25x100, one-story loft building; City Real Estate Co. against Fannie Zwilling et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. D. Truax, referee; due, $7,062.20; taxes, &c, $455; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Ogden Av, w s, 167.7 ft n of 167th St, 50x89.1x—x68.11, vacant; E. O. Wheeler against J. A. Hennessy et al.; Murray, P. & H., attorneys; E. B. Cohen, referee; due, $3,587.52; taxes, &c, $157; to the plaintiff for $3,300.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Block front on Harlem River, between 122d and 123d Sts, 237.7x204.10x87.8x201.10, vacant; executor's sale, estate of Thomas Patten, deceased.

Bleecker St, 91-93, n w corner of Mercer St, 50x152x irregular; two five-story loft buildings; voluntary sale.

86th St, 330-32 West, s s, 260 ft e of Riverside Drive, two four-story dwellings; each 20x102.2; voluntary sale.

Bainbridge Av, e s, 148.7 ft n of Bedford Park Boulevard, 100x118, vacant; executor's sale, estate of John H. Londergan, deceased.

2d Av, 314, e s, 37 ft n of 18th St, 17x60; four-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Tract of 639 lots with two dwellings at East White Plains; voluntary sale.

By Henry Brady.

96th St, 65 West, n s, 120.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 20.6x100.11, four-story and basement dwelling; trustee's sale; estate of William Farrell, deceased.

Madison St, 5, n s, 80.9 ft e of Pearl St, 24.6x50, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Broadway, 454, e s, 55.4 ft s of Grand, 25.2 x100, five-story loft and store building; Henry Bruere, Chamberlain, &c. against Agnes Parry et al.; F. L. Polk, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $77,720.37; taxes, &c., $642.20.

By Joseph P. Day.

Albany St, 22, s s, 65.11 ft e of West St, 18.8x58, three-story loft building; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Westside Improvement Co. et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; Norbert Hienshelmer, referee; due, $29,-693.70; taxes, &c., $1,840.91.

116th St, 8 East, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; H. M. Sinclair against Eva Fine et al.; F. F. de Rahm, attorney; Samuel Strasbourger, referee; due, $25,625.62; taxes, &c., $1,162.90.

By Samuel Marx.

21st St, 218 and 220 West, s s, 235 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x103.5, seven-story flat; Joseph Schanz against Brookmire Realty Co. et al.; Herman Goldman, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $18,562.88; taxes, &c., $1,355.56.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

145th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 17.5x 99.11, vacant; May Monahan against William Slattery Construction Co. et al.; Lind & F., attorneys; Charles Putzel, referee; due, $9,093.68; taxes, &c., $1,370.60; subject to four mortgages aggregating $69,000.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x34.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also,

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c., L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

176th St, East, n s, 73.2 ft w of Boston Road, 75x167, vacant; N. G. Richards against S. A. Bennett, administratrix, et al.; W. H. Hamilton, attorney; Adam Wiener, referee; partition.

Prospect Av, 1,305, n w corner of Home St, 57.1x60x85.11x66.7, one-story theatre and stores; Mary Kirsch against Ittner Realty Co. et al.; Harry Robitzek, attorney; W. B. Dobbs, referee; due, $5,912.99; taxes, &c., $65.70; subject to a first mortgage of $16,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lafayette Av, w s, 98 ft n of Fordham Av, 50x120.6, City Island; L. W. Jordan against C. R. Hyndman et al.; M. V. W. Hall, attorney; P. L. Mullaly, referee; due, $1,-431.61; taxes, &c., $242.73.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Avenue A, n e corner of 2d St, for a six-story tenement and store, 59.10x57.3; Claws Realty and Construction Co., inc., 32 Liberty St, owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost.....$38,000

Audubon Av, w s, 25 ft s of 179th St, for 2 five-story tenements and stores, 50x89; V. R. Building Corporation, 1,029 East 163d St, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect, cost.....$34,000

West End Av, n w corner of 89th St, for a twelve-story apartment, 44x80.6; 601 West End Avenue, Inc., 525 West End Av. owner; E. Roth, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost.....$260,000

8th Av, w s, 28.1 ft s of 44th St, for a two-story moving-picture theatre, 50.2x100; estate of Solomon Rich, 299 Broadway, owner; 44th St Amusement Co., lessee; S. B. Eisendrath and Bernard Horowitz, 500 5th Av, architects; cost.....$20,000

180th St, n w corner of Monegan Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 108.2½x70.1½; John and Fox Sts. Corporation, John Brown, 661 Tinton Av, President, owner; Charles B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost.....$65,000

Hollers Av, n s, 50 ft w of Merritt Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21x32; Pasquale Caruccl, 117 Mulberry St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost.....$4,000

184th St, s w corner of Grand Concourse, for a five-story brick tenement, 59x86.4; Concourse Court Corporation, Jacob Froehlich, Legrett and Whitlock Avs, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost.....$50,000

Mohegan Av, e s, 99.2 ft n of 179th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 66.1x94;—Benny Savio, 2,444 8th Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost.....$60,000

Featherbed Lane, n e corner of Aqueduct Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 100x94.2 1-3; Hillcrest Building Co., Louis Merkes, 30 East 42d St, President, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost.....$35,000

220th St, n s, 231 ft e of Barnes Av, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18.2x 42; Rev. C. Czarkowski, 870 East 221st St, owner; Emil Liske, Jr., 748 East 225th St, architect; cost.....$2,500

City Island Av, e s, 115 ft s of Fordham Road, for a two-story brick store and hall, 25x86.6; Joseph Lippman, 288 City Island Av, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost.....$7,500

Alterations.

49th St, 21 East, to a seven-story dwelling; M. C. Seaton, premises, owner; D. Scott, 119 West 33d St, architect; cost.....$45,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 3,371 to 3,777, store No. 1 and basement; Walter J. M. Donovan to Michael S. Sasserath, 561 West 141st St, 5 years from June 1, 1918; address, 3,379 Broadway.....$7,000

BROOME ST, 344 and 346, w store; Abraham Wertkin to David Block, 976 Tinton Av, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, B. Steinman, 131 Essex St.....$1,410

HANCOCK ST, 5 and 7, n store and basement; Antonio Cardone to Grace Damone, 29 Cornelia St, 3 years from March 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St..$600

LENOX AV, 537, store and front basement; Samuel Katz to Abraham Pfeferblum, 570 9th Av, 6 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Louis Benedict, 2,423 7th Av.....$1,700

LEXINGTON AV, 2,006, store floor; William Hayes to George J. Schalk, 2,006 Lexington Av, 3 years from May 1, 1915..$1,200

MONROE ST, 5, store and front cellar; John H. Strodl to Salvatore Celano, 5 Monroe St, 5 years from July 1, 1914; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av..$480

5TH ST, 403 East, all; Thomas Rothmann et al. to Norbert Landau, 245 East 5th St, 21 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, L. Applebome, 150 Nassau St.....$1,400

10TH ST, 267 East, n store floor; Waxberg Realty Co. to Lazarus Kleinman, 267 East 10th St, 3 years from May 1, 1915...$1,800

74TH ST, 23 East, all; Rebecca Mayer to Ottomar H. Van Norden, 136 East 61st St, 7-12 years from May 25, 1915; attorneys, McKean, B. & M., 20 Exchange Place.....$4,000

110TH ST, 86 and 88 East, all; Solomon M. Ungar to Louis Leon, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, B. Seidenstein, 59 East 112th St.....$4,641

123D ST, 183 East, all; Manock Realty Co., Inc., to James P. Kane, 183 East 123d St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 407 East 65th St.....$1,100

129TH ST, 543 West, store and basement; Sadie Moses to Timothy J. Sullivan, 543 West 129th St, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$1,200

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 250 ft w of Academy St, 50x150; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans 25 Vermilyea Avenue, Inc., to erect a five-story apartment, 13 payments.....$47,000

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 147.02 ft n of 182d St, 100x178.5; Lawyers Mortgage Co. loans County Estates, Inc., to erect one five-story apartment, 14 payments.....$160,000

DE REIMER AV, e s, 636.7 ft n of Edenwald Av, 25x100; Elizabeth K. Dooling loans Alessandro Mauro, to erect one two-story apartment, 4 payments.....$2,700

PRATT AV, w s, 177.8 ft n of Edenwald Av, 50x193.4; Elizabeth K. Dooling loans Joseph A. and Loretta Pierce, to erect one two-story frame dwelling, 3 payments.....$2,700

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Only Seven Room-Three Baths Suites, now Available.

$2300 to $2700

Apply on Premises or to Douglas L. Elliman & Co. 421 Madison Av.

The Montana Realty Company Desire to announce that there will be for Rent from Next October Two Apartments in Their Buildings

375 Park Avenue

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW 12-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING

35 MANHATTAN SQ. PARK NORTH

81st St., Bet. Central Park & Col. Ave.

Southern Exposure, Overlooking Park.

Most Exclusive and Refined Section.

8 & 9 ROOMS 3 BATHS

Every Modern Convenience

Rent, $2,000 and Upward.

Under Owner's Management.

Apply Resident Superintendent.

AM

A step from the business and pleasure centres of New York to a beautiful apartment house in a charming neighborhood—

119 West 71st St.

Quiet, secluded, the rooms generously large and light—the whole atmosphere real "home."

4, 5 and 6 Rooms

One and Two Baths

Rental $850 to $1,700 yearly

Apply on premises or to

A. L. MORDECAI & SON

30 East 42nd Street

FREMONT

8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS

$1100. $1500.

310 W. 94th ST. NEAR WEST END AVE.

Attractive Corner Apartments

9 ROOMS, 2-3 Baths. Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations. High class, fireproof house; selected tenants. RENTS REASONABLE.

WILLIAM R. WARE, B'way & 86th.

BIG CONCESSIONS

High-Class Elevator Apts., Near Riverside.

314 and 315 W. 94th Street

5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $42.50 to $85.

254, 256, 258 W. 25th St.

Newly decorated, high-class elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; very low rent. Superintendent on premises.

BROOKLYN.

Best Values—Southern Exposure

Concessions; decorated to suit; every improvement; fine service; 4 rooms, $25 to $26; 5 rooms, $30 to $33. 1066 President St., corner Bedford Ave. Phone 8477 Prospect.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

**FURNISHED Housekeeping Apartments SUBLE

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.

Beautifully situated gentleman's estate of 100 acres, in exclusive neighborhood; owner's home, complete, with all modern improvements; running hot and cold water; 2 baths, bedroom porcelain lavatories, hardwood floors, enamaled woodwork, lighting and hot-water heat; tenant house first-class condition; barns, garage, etc.; 50 acres planted; 67 miles from New York; located in Dutchess County, six miles south of Poughkeepsie, on Albany, New York State Road, on trolley line.

Inquire Mrs. C. OOTHOUT,

South Road, or New Hamburg, N. Y.
R. F. D.

Will sell my Newburgh residence, costing $22,000 for $15,000. Mrs. H. A. Bartlett, 295 Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Moderate Summer rentals; bungalows and cottages, furnished and unfurnished, on or near the water; building plots, large and small, for sale. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WE HAVE AN 18-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON PLOT 80x250 IN YONKERS WHICH WE WISH TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL HOUSE IN NEW ROCHELLE OR PELHAM. ASHFORTH & CO., 1½ EAST 42D ST.

Country or seashore home wanted in exchange for five-story tenement with stores; Manhattan; fine condition; recently remodeled; rents $2,400, equity $13,000; pays over 12 per cent. Fred Menke, 922 Madison Av.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent.—Summer home near centre of New York City; old frame house, furnished, 12 rooms, lots of windows, screens for doors and windows, small porch; yard 120 feet by 120 feet; lawn, garden, trees, grape arbor, flowers; 15 minutes by Subway from Wall St., 30 minutes from Coney Island; fine air and view; rent for entire Summer, $300. Write 1,273 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

For Rent.—Home of professional man (adults preferred) for the season, furnished; 10 rooms; acre of ground; centrally located in beautiful and exclusive New England village; splendid roads; all modern conveniences; fifteen miles from Hartford. Address P. O. Box 948, Hartford, Conn.

Maine Coast, Casco Bay; a property near Portland; attractive, furnished house, 9 rooms, bath, modern features, linen, china, silver, all complete; $450 season. Address Frederick Partington, University Club, Washington, D. C.

For Rent for Summer—Attractive residence in Scarsdale, N. Y., fully furnished; garage; every convenience; possession at once; reasonable terms. Address owner, R. C. Winmill, 20 Broad St., New York.

Furnished house, large living room, broad veranda, six bedrooms, two baths, large grounds; forty minutes out; modest rent to good tenant. Orange, 115 Broadway, Room 1515.

Twin Lakes, Conn., Berkshire Hills.—For rent for season, furnished cottage; 8 rooms, sleeping porch; 100 feet on lake; bathing, auto accommodation, rowing. J. Mortimer Bell, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath; completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, bowling, famous fishing; rent $650. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Rent for the Summer, attractive house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; handsomely furnished; large, well kept grounds; near Montclair Golf Club. D., 306 Times Downtown.

Beautifully furnished house, near Sound; $200 for season. X 335 Times Annex.

Furnished houses, $250 up; fine values; list. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Wanted.

Small, refined family will exchange furnished, unfurnished elevator apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory, leased till Oct. 1, 1915, for modern house, with grounds and all conveniences, in country; may continue country lease. Apartment 2A, 150 West 80th St.

Wanted—A cottage or bungalow, within commuting distance of New York, connected with sewer, for family of four. Address Box X 333 Times Annex.

Eight or nine room residence, unfurnished, private location with grounds; rent, $60; good commutation; immediate possession. L. P., 500 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

60th, 17 East.—Studio apartment, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette studio, 28x14 feet; June to October or longer; $65. Sheldon.

Madison Av., 987.—To sublet, furnished apartment; two rooms and bath; $35.

Four rooms, all conveniences, bath; cool; references. Tepper, 138 East 48th.

515 West 121st St. (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

Apartment sublease short term, renewable; Hendrik Hudson Annex, Broadway and 110th St.; excellent seven rooms, two baths; southern exposure; reasonable. M 118 Times.

Rent own home; high-class elevator apartment; 2 rooms and kitchenette; bath; piano; phonograph; $40. Phone 8080 Cathedral. Armstrong.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—SUBLET TILL OCTOBER 1ST MY SIX-ROOM FURNISHED FRONT APARTMENT. VERY REASONABLE TO ADULT FAMILY. W 148 TIMES.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, for rent until September 1, at $30 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

St. Nicholas Avenue, Washington Heights, furnished Summer five-room apartment; all sunny, outside rooms; magnificient view; elevator; reasonable. D., 19 Times Annex.

A.—Sublet to Oct. 1, 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartments; all outside; Broadway corner; furnished or unfurnished. Lunders, 225 West 80th St.

Facing Riverside, near Columbia, seven outside rooms, three bedrooms, piano, for Summer; moderate rent. Telephone Bunnell, 6640 Morningside.

Six rooms, all outside; completely furnished; reasonable Summer rate. West End Av., at 91st. Telephone Riverside 9067. References.

106th St., 246 West.—Nicely furnished, 6 rooms, piano, sewing machine; refined neighborhood, Broadway; till Oct. 1, $40. Delaney.

First-class five-room apartment Summer months; small family or two bachelors; reference required. 772 West End Av.

111th St., 140 West.—Furnished apartment sublet; 3 rooms; completely furnished; convenient bus, Subway, elevated; $40. Sabsovich

BIG CONCESSIONS.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

10th St., 60 West.—Four rooms and bath, suite to sublet at sacrifice for Summer, nicely furnished, fourth floor.

To sublet, 5-room apartment; unusually large rooms; rent $62.50; good concessions. Lewis. Phone Audubon 3834.

112th St., 612 West.—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished; piano; reasonable. Inquire Mrs. Meeks' apartment.

112th, (Adjoining Drive.)—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished; reasonable. Telephone River 1131.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

Handsomely furnished apartments, long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 518 West 34th St.

Handsome 9-room apartment for sale; located in West 79th St., $6,000; great sacrifice. W 158 Times.

Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment; southern exposure; all outside windows; rental, $75. 609 West 114th, Apt. 71.

Three elegant complete rooms, piano; view Columbia campus. 534, 435 West 119th.

94th St., 206 West.—5 rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone, cool; $35. Littlehales.

To sublet, furnished apartment, two rooms and bath. Apply 11½ West 37th St.

118th, 414 West.—Six large rooms, housekeeping; very reasonable. Brewer.

Riverside Drive, 244.—6 beautiful, large, outside rooms; facing Drive; Summer.

116th, 70 WEST.—Two rooms, apartment, next to bath; also front parlor.

425 West 114th.—June to October, corner apartment, six outside rooms; $40. Reed.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.—THE WILSONIA,
235, 237, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up. | By month
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. |
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $60 up. | or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9029 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 1, 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE

with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.

Two large connecting rooms, bedroom and sitting room; handsomely furnished; private bath; electric light; gas; equipped for lighthousekeeping; in house occupied by architect; only one flight up; the rooms have separate entrances; no other roomers; $40 per month. Cole, 13 West 30th St. Telephone Madison Square 2656.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS a handsomely furnished, cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable. THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, comfy furnishings; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

Riverside Drive, 548—Seven rooms, light and cool; unexcelled view Hudson River, Claremont grounds, Palisades Park; June to October; silver and linen supplied; $75. 5780 Morningside; apartment 6 C.

Seven extra large rooms, two baths, fully furnished; all or part of Summer; near Riverside; unusually cool; worth $175; will rent for $100. Apartment 3B, 309 West 99th St.

To sublet in West 72d Street, a most desirable housekeeping apartment of four rooms and bath, completely furnished. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar Street. Phone 6700 John.

Ansonia Hotel.—Beautiful 3 rooms and bath, 7 windows, facing Riverside Drive; reasonable rent, from May 22 until Oct. 1; hotel service. Apply I. E. Newberger, 19 West 21st St. Telephone Gramercy 5086.

Riverside Drive, 600.—Elegant three-room suite, overlooking Hudson; maid service included. Mrs. A. F. Heck, Apt. 5A.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH.—To let 5-room apartment, furnished, May 29 to Oct. 1; $500; also singles and suites, $100 to $400 for season. Coleman Studio Building, Long Beach, N. Y. Exceptionally fine, large studio for artist.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Refined couple desire apartment until October; $25 monthly; references given. M 116 Times.

Wanted—Small apartment for Summer; must be reasonable. Mr. Hook, Hargrave Hotel.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

BIG VALUE—SMALL PRICE.

How would you like to live on Riverside Drive at 3d Av. price? Here is big seven-room apartment, with three tiled bathrooms, hot and cold water, elevator and janitor service; view of river from every room; like living in country with city's conveniences. Sublet now, your own price. Will go quickly to early applicant. Don't delay. Address or call up Dr. Blackford, 12th floor, 30 Irving Place, New York. Phone Stuyvesant 2922.

A handsome 7-room apartment for rent at special low rate over the Summer; refined neighborhood, near Riverside Drive; privilege of leasing for following year. Apply Supt., 319 West 94th St.

$35. — Georgette Court. — Five-room elevator apartment; best modern improvements; service day and night; near Central and Morningside Parks, elevated, Subway cars, and bus. 315 West 113th St.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided into 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Supt., or 'phone Col. 4020.

251 West 98th St.—4 rooms and bath, completely furnished; rent, $75. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

309 West 86th St.—1 room and bath; $55; maid service inc.; apt. hotel, 12th floor. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

Four, five, six room apartments, sublet, elevator. 530 West 136th St. Phillips, 3,787 Broadway.

92d St., West, 251.—7 to 9 Rooms, 2 baths; $1,650 up. Lewis B. Preston, 165 Broadway.

Delightful 2-room kitchenette and apartment. Apartment 3K, 160 Claremont Av., corner 123th St.

Sublet at concession, desirable six-room apartment. Stern, 287 Edgecombe Av., near 145th St.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms, bath; improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

Sublet—Desirable five-room apartment; beautiful location; reasonable rent. Prenzvau, 287 Edgecombe Av., near 145th "L," Subway.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET.
MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th st. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

1,000 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Elevator apartments, also doctors' suites, $28 up. 221 West 141st St., (7th Av.)

Elevator apartment, 5 rooms, all outside; door from Riverside. 62 West 142d.

Studio 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished; reasonable rent. Travers, Bryant Park Studio.

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV. AND 200TH ST.
4-5-6 Rooms, $26-$34-$42.
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Apply premises. 'Phone 3080 Fordham.

$18.00.—Elegant 3 large room apt.; steam heat, hot water, bath, electric light, phone. 1003-1005 Tinton Avenue.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

47 5TH AVE.—PERMANENT, TRANSIENT, AND TABLE BOARD.

62D, 16 EAST.—Single and double rooms; parlor dining; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small room; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

77TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Select family house; comfortable rooms; exceptional board optional.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and large rooms; table guests.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

72d, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths, good table.

73D, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, good table; parlor dining room; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; Summer rates; references; table guests.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized and small rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 267 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

GRYMES HILL.
Best location on Staten Island; magnificent ocean view; 8 acres of shady ground; own vegetables, refined home, excellent cuisine. Corner Howard Av. and Lewis St.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester.

Large corner room, private bath, fully and completely furnished; very large grounds, vegetable gardens, cow and chickens; very best of table; on Pelham Road; five minutes' walk to Travers Island; 12 minutes to Pelham; free links; 32 minutes on train; only those wishing the best solicited. M 99 Times.

Attractive home overlooking Lower New York Bay; all conveniences; rooms large and airy; own garden and poultry; table unsurpassed. Aguehonga Lodge, 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Beautiful home on Chester Hill; veranda; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 166 N. Fulton Av., Mt. Vernon.

Boarding Department.—Noble School for girls 14 and younger; resident graduate nurse; open Summers. Phone 892 White Plains.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

LARGE, airy rooms; excellent table; 30 minutes on Harlem Railroad; no children; $10; references. M. Logan, Crestwood, N. Y.

Long Island.

230 OCEAN PARKWAY, Flatbush.—Health, rest, and recreation; open all year; best accommodations and service; bath, electricity, and steam; noted for bracing air, scenery, and drives; convenient New York; also cottages in Ulster County; own produce. Flatbush 2950.

Bay View Villa, Foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Finest summering place near New York. Apply for booklet and terms to management or Mr. Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway.

Private family will accommodate couple or gentleman; homelike; best references exchanged; write or phone Far Rockaway 1134. Box 16, Cedarhurst, L. I.

VILLA ROSA.
Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room, dancing parlor, bathing. Phone 163 Bath Beach.

SEA GATE, New York Harbor.—Reservations being made at the most beautiful private residence in Gate; exclusive; no children; private boat. Bryan, Nautilus Av.

PERMANENT HOME for semi-invalids; excellent table; nurse and physician; suburbs; sunny rooms; porches; terms reasonable. Telephone 2260 Bay Ridge.

Maple Cottage, 48 Maple Av., Bayshore, L. I. —Ideal place for week-end; special Saturday to Monday, $3 to $4. Phone 635 Bayshore.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE,
Far Rockaway, L. I. Choice rooms, overlooking ocean; family; substantial table; reasonable over Decoration Day. Mrs. Martin.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL,
Bayswater, Far Rockaway. Telephone Far Rockaway 401-402. Special rates over Decoration Day.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

MY HOUSEKEEPER will remain in charge of my country home near Somerville this Summer and will board four or five adults June 1 to Sept. 1; the house is modern, spacious grounds, high elevation, beautiful view; ideal for nature lovers; 35 miles New York; excellent table; abundant fruit, vegetables, eggs, cream; reasonable. M. C., 147 West 48th St.

Retired physician (woman) will receive into her own comfortable home a blind or otherwise helpless woman; intelligent and tender care guaranteed; $200 per month. Suburban, X 330 Times Annex.

DEAL BEACH, N. J.
Select cottage accommodations, families, rooms communicating; Sydney Av., opposite Hathawey Inn. Address P. O. Box 65, Deal, N. J.

HOTEL FRANCIS, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

SOUTH ORANGE.—117 Scotland Rd.; refined family; beautiful location, near Lackawanna; fine rooms and table; also private bath; references.

Upper Montclair, 887 Park Street; private home, excellent table; large, shady grounds; near station and golf. Tel. 418 W.

Nurses' home in the hills of New Jersey; quiet and homelike. S. Straley, Newton.

CEDARCREST INN, NORTH CALDWELL, 66 ft. elevation; real country; convenient.

Connecticut.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN.
The Chesterfield, open for accommodation of permanent and transient guests; reasonable; excellent cuisine; rooms single, en suite; references required.

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

Massachusetts.

TERRACE TOP, Shelburne Falls, Mass.—Eastern slope Berkshire Hills, near Mohawk Trail; good board, rooms; large grounds; soft spring water.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Couple with year-old infant want to board with private family all Summer within commuting distance of New York. M 278 Times Downtown.

Young couple want room and board at Long Beach with strictly private family; excellent references. M 256 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; generous table; ideal location; reference.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, small rooms; attractive rate; baths; electricity; excellent board.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentleman appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Attractive home; excellent table; convenient; select location; references exchanged.

88TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large rooms; private bath; every convenience; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined (Jewish) home; excellent table; can accommodate a few people.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large and small; table guests accommodated; ref.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; electricity; near Park; telephone; reference.

95TH ST., 65 WEST, The Roselle.—Best table, upper west side; few single and double rooms, with board, at Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Attractive room; lavatory; elevator apartment; exceptional meals. TR.

102D, 316 WEST.—Private family, owning large home near Riverside, will rent suite, two beautifully furnished rooms; private bath, dressing rooms, electricity, telephone; balcony overlooking Riverside; refined surroundings; excellent home cooking.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 18, (near City College.)—Pleasant room, adjoining bath; good table.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort; excellent chef and service; separate tables; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

WEST END AV., 531.—Desirable rooms, excellent board; summer rates; references required.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 48 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath, electricity, $6; another, $5. Telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; square room, running water; single rooms.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

Irving Place, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful large, small rooms, with private bath; board optional.

MADISON AV., 656, (near 60th.)—Beautiful large and small, light rooms; kitchenette; newly furnished; home comforts; now $4 to $8; telephone.

MADISON AV., 520.—Single or suite, with private baths and phone; Summer rates.

West Side.

82D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

82D ST., Between B'way and Fifth Av.—Rooms with private bath; $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

84TH ST., 333 WEST.—Large and small rooms; newly furnished; terms moderate; all conveniences.

43D, 118 WEST.—Large rooms, with kitchenette; first-class house; convenience; moderate.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private, electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large, small, furnished rooms for gentlemen; cars convenient; Summer rates.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Desirable rooms, modern conveniences; near subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

58TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; gas, electricity, and bath; select house; reasonable.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, large closets; hot and cold water; telephone; moderate.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished corner room, overlooking Central Park; high-class, elevator apartment.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; $4; electricity, shower baths; running water; no rooming house; single or couple.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large and small room, well-appointed home; convenient Subway; references.

73D, 121 West.—Large, comfortable front room; physician's private house; all conveniences; near express Subway and "L." Phone Columbia 3426.

73D, 158 WEST.—Sunny, quiet, newly furnished rooms; near subway, elevated express; references.

73D, 164 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Exceptionally attractive room; private house; all conveniences.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; private bath; kitchenette optional; reasonable; delightful location for Summer; convenient Subway, elevated.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, private baths; $3.50, $5, $11; telephone.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Front room; private bath; electricity; excellently kept house; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; shower; electricity; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive room; all conveniences; superior house; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double, single rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, cool front room; all modern conveniences; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny front room; high-class elevator apartment. Inquire elevator man.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 250 WEST.—Large outside room; bath; private family; gentleman; references. Dutton.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly, baths; board optional; cool, quiet; transient; reference.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, parquet floors, parlors for professional man.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms; running water; kitchen privileges; reasonable; phone Winters.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; Riverside; Subway.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large front room, superior meals, exclusive home; Summer rates.

87TH ST., 312 WEST.—Attractively furnished; shower, electricity, telephone; gentleman; $5; private house; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, shower baths; select private house; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, with, without baths, $8, $5, $9.

93D ST., 317 WEST.—Have beautiful apartment; sublet suite; divide to suit. Apt. 15.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Finely furnished, comfortable room for bachelor or two gentlemen; select private house; board optional; references.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; southern exposure; near park; references.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, bath connected; suitable two; also small rooms; board optional; private house.

96TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished sunny room, with lavatory, large closet. Linn.

97TH ST., 64 WEST.—Private house; desirable, well-kept cool rooms; Summer rates; conveniences; telephone.

98TH ST., 264 WEST.—Large room, private bath; elegantly kept; gentlemen or couple. Apartment 7.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive parlor suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $7, $6. McNamara.

103D, 18 WEST.—Pleasant cool room; private family; $4. Styles.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; private family; gentleman; references; breakfast optional. Apartment 6I.

113TH ST., 506 WEST.—Large, newly furnished; immaculate, telephone, elevator, electricity; private. Coffey.

114TH, (320 Manhattan Av.,) facing Morningside Drive; apt. 62; elevator; elegant room; also medium-sized; breakfast; transportation; reasonable; Cathedral 8500.

118TH ST., 423 WEST.—Suite, large outside rooms; four south windows; attractively furnished; shower, electric lights; $8 per week; single rooms, $3-$6. Apartment 64.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive two, three room suite; single rooms. Apt. 5Z.

1218ST ST., 501 and 519, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful Summer location, near Riverside Drive, opposite Columbia University; beautiful view of campus; band concerts during July; attractively furnished sunny rooms, front, side, and rear; southern, eastern, and northern exposures; one to five windows; single and double; $2.50 to $12 week; meals entirely optional in co-operative dining room, very reasonable; parlors for callers; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water, shower; Broadway Subway. Telephones: Morningside 4887 and 8790. Chaperons: Mrs. Young and Miss Williams.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; near Subway, parks; Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful double rooms, with kitchenette; single room also; restaurant, roof garden. Yetman.

123D, 26 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, large, small rooms; all conveniences. Phone 8273 Harlem.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; couple or two gentlemen; with or without exclusive use kitchen. Apt. 27.

700 WEST END AV., (94TH.)
Exceptionally attractive suite; piano; lavatory; breakfast; Summer rates; Subway, 9845 Riverside. Britten.

BROADWAY, 1,672.—Large, small rooms; parlor, with piano; kitchenette; phone; electricity; suitable for bachelors; all conveniences; reasonable. Swift.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

1913 STEARNS-KNIGHT TOURING

five-passenger, four-cylinder, with extra demountable Sedan top, making combination closed and open car; painted dark blue; fully equipped; recently overhauled by Stearns Co. Sell at very reasonable price. No dealers. Stearns, 52 Times Downtown.

Locomobile, 1912, four cylinder, 30 h. p.; looks and runs like new. This car has been driven by original owner and is in best mechanical condition; very beautiful; make offer. J. H. Driscoll, 417 West 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.

Oldsmobile, 1915 model "42" 5-passenger, almost new; full equipment; Delco lighting and starting. Schweitzer, 226 West 50th. Tel 1584 Circle.

Stearns Knight, 1912, special design, roadster; newly painted; carries factory guarantee. J. H. Driscoll, 417 West 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.

Hupmobile touring car, 1915, slightly used, at material reduction. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile roadster, 1915, slightly used, at material reduction. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 233 Times Annex.

Detroit Electric, 4-passenger; best condition; sacrifice for cash. M 97 Times.

Mercer classy runabout, late 1912; just overhauled; cheap. Phone 3230 Melrose. Pedolak.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Latest model limousine, Renault, landaulet, Packard, for hire, by month; very reasonable. Talot, 300 West 49th. Bryant 7720.

Large five-passenger touring car for special or week-end trips; reasonable. Call Williams. Phone 429 Madison.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hour; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6816.

For Hire.—1915 Packards; hour, day, week, month. Telephone Plaza 7452.

For Hire—7-passenger car, monthly; owner driving; reasonable. Kriplen, Schuyler 7189.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9569 Col.

Packards.—Weekly, monthly; special prices for races or trips. 7361 Columbus. Maroney.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, seven-passenger automobile to hire every Sunday, with chauffeur. M 105 Times.

Will pay $50 for name of party in market for electric. M 106 Times.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9569.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 58thSt. Col.8440.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 502 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE
WANT SOMETHING
TO MAKE ON CONTRACT.

What part of your product—finished cabinet work—could be made to advantage by this factory, located in Northern Indiana? Equipped to handle large contracts for medium or high-grade cabinet work of most any kind. Arrangement desired to lighten overhead. Should appeal to firms assembling product large quantities. Correspondence invited. Send full particulars.

X 301 Times Annex.

Wanted—From druggists or perfumers, formulas for face powder, dental cream, and cold cream for high-class trade; state price wanted; if possible send small samples; preference given to articles already on market and having some sale. Confidential, M 295 Times Downtown.

High-class theatrical manager, 10 years' experience with one firm, now holding responsible position, wishes party as partner to advance $2,500 for securing high-class moving picture theatre with aldrome adjoining; now clearing over $100 weekly; references exchanged. Address P, S., 47 Times Square.

For Sale For Cash.—Owing to the dissolution of partnership, established loan office of 20 years; loans averaging $250,000 per annum; will sell at inventory price; subject to inspection; parties interested can communicate with P. O. Box 738 Baltimore, Md.

Young man will invest capital and services in established manufacturing business, after rigid investigation; no agents; full particulars or letter disregarded. W 162 Times.

Salesman wanted as active partner; prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. X 306 Times Annex.

Right party with means can now join me introducing remarkably profitable and important device. Geidert, 41 Park Row.

Accountant, auditor can invest $5,000, with services, in business corporation. W 167 Times.

Successful manufacturing business desires active partner; investment required; references exchanged. X 307 Times Annex.

Partner wanted in well-established shirtwaist business. M 110 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed confidentially; notes discounted. Duschnes, 194 Bow

GREENHUT EVENED SCORE WITH SIEGEL

Says He Paid $500,000 Too Much for Stock of Goods, but Got It Back on Building.

INQUIRY INTO MORTGAGES

Business Showed Profit in 1912, but It Lost $171,000 and $495,000 in the Next Two Years.

Captain J. W. Greenhut, as he resumed yesterday his evidencein the bankruptcy proceedings of the J. B. Greenhut Company before Peter B. Olney, the official refree, in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, faced a severe cross-examination at the hands of James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the trustees, as to the amount of the mortgages on the company's real estate, and the right of the company to place among its assets after the consolidation of the Siegel-Cooper Company and Greenhut & Co. in 1910 $1,700,000 as the value of good-will.

Early in the examination Captain Greenhut took the opportunity to say:

"It has been suggested that when I paid Henry Siegel $500,000 for his interest in the siegel-Cooper building I was driving a hard bargain. I want to state that three years ago, when I bought his interest in the stock of the firm, the book value of which was $300,000, I paid him $800,000 for it. I paid him $500,000 more than the stock was worth, and $ said to him in connection with the transaction concerning the building, 'You got ahead of me on the stock. Now we are are about even.'"

It was brought out that the liabilities of the firm when the petition was filed, according to a report to the receivers, stood at $2,867,000 This, Captain Greenhut explained, covered not only the amount due on merchandise, but also the advertising account, the payroll, the electricity account and the rent.

Interest on Mortgage Due.

Mr. Rosenberg brought up the warehouse property, which runs between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. Its assessed valuation in 1914 was $300,000. It is carried on the books of the firm at $453,778, and it bears a $250,000 first mortgage as well as being included in the general second mortgage on the two large store buildings. Interest of $6,250 was due on the first mortgage on March 1, as well as between $2,500 and $3,000 of taxes, and there is a question as to who should be made to pay the interest.

A long discussion took place about this, Mr. Rosenberg doubted if there was any substantial equity there, and did not think the interest should come out of the general fund.

This brought out the statement that it was doubtful whether, after the first mortgages on the two store buildings of $2,950,000 were paid, there would remain an equity of $200,000, although against these buildings and the warehouse a mortgage of $6,000,000 had been made, but Mr. Olney was assured that since the receivers took charge the business had been carried on at a profit.

"If they break even ,they do well," he remarked.

There was a credit of $1,700,000 for good will, and it was suggested by Mr. Rosenberg that since the firm desired to declare 10 per cent. dividend on Jan. 1, 1911, on $6,000,000 of assets, and since the actual physical assets amounted to only $4,300,000, this item of good will had been added.

"No such item appeared in the balance sheets of the old companies" he said "Was it created a book asset at your direction?"

"By direction of the officers and Directors on the advice of counsel," answered Capt. Greenhut.

Greenhut's Salary Doubled.

It was brought out that the banking business was carried on like that of other banks, and that none of the copartners ever got a dollar of profit or compensation. Some of them did get loans, the witness said.

Mr. Rosenberg brought out that the business made a profit in 1912, but lost $171,000 in 1913 and $495,000 in 1914. He then produced a balance sheet for Dec. 31, 1915, made out by Weiss & Co., showing the asets of the company at $3,600,000 and the liabilities at $3,800,000, and that of the assets $880,000 belonged to the banking company.

He said he felt that last year's business was the worst that could be expected, and that this year's business must look up. So, he explained, his salary, which before the consolidation had been $50,000, had then been doubled. B. J. Greenhut received $50,000 both before and after the change, he said.

"We realized that the war had caused very bad conditions," he added, "and in informal conversations we decided to cut our salaries in half. Then came the suit you all know about, and I would not retire under fire. It was thrown out of court, and if it had not been for the receivership I think we should have reduced our salaries by now."

The suit Captain Greenhut referred to was brought by Mrs. Cooper, a small stockholder, for an accounting. The witness also corrected his previous testimony, saying his son Nelson received $10,000 and not $12,000.

The hearing will be resumed next Tuesday afternoon.

JUDGE PAYS FOR ABSCONDER

Boy Umpire Had Spent 50 Cents Wagered on Corner Lot Ball Game.

Recorder Charles Kuttler was dispensing justice in West Hoboken yesterday when half a dozen small boys appeared before him, with a boy prisoner. They said they were representatives of two corner-lot baseball teams, which had clashed in a championship contest the day before, and the prisoner, Willie Atz, was the umpire.

"You see, Judge, it was this way," said Albert Ripp, who was spokesman for the players. "This was a very important game, so we put up a quarter a side on it, and Willie held the stakes. About the end of the game somebody made a long hit, and when the excitement was over we couldn't find Willie."

"Is this true?" asked the Recorder.

"Yes, sir," said Willie, weeping. "I beat it when they weren't looking and spent the 50 cents."

Recorder Kuttler drew half a dollar out of his pocket.

"Since the defendant is unable to make good," he said impressively, "I personally will cover the deficit."

And then, after a thorough lecture, he let Willie go.

TO MAKE PLEA FOR FRANK.

Savannah Lawyers Will Argue Before Prison Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, May 25.—A strong delegation of Savannah lawyers have volunteered their services and will appear before the Georgia Prison Commission in Atlanta Monday to argue in behalf of commutation of sentence to life imprisonment for L. M. Frank. They are taking this action on the grounds that a great error might be committed should the sentence of death against Frank be permitted to go into execution. The delegation will be one of the most representative ever to appear before the commission from Savannah.

A similar interest in the case is being exhibited by members of the clergy. A great many of these have written personal letters to Governor Slaton in behalf of Frank, and a number of them have stated that they will form a part of the party to go to Atlanta from Savannah. Many laymen will also go with the delegation.

The appearance of this representative party will be augmented by the presentation of petitions, which have been circulated among the citizens for several weeks.

DENVER'S WORK FOR FRANK.

Mass Meeting Arranged—Petitions to Urge Commutation.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, May 25.—A mass meeting will be held in the Woman's Club Building on Friday night in the interest of Leo M. Frank, sentenced to be hanged in Georgia on June 22 for the murder of Mary Phagan. Petitions to the Governor of Georgia and to the Georgia Board of Pardons will be presented for signatures. These petitions urge that sentence be commuted to life imprisonment, so that Frank may have an opportunity to prove his innocence.

William H. Smiley, Superintendent of Schools, will preside at the mass meeting, and the speakers will include Justice Tully Scott of the Supreme Court, Dean H. Martyn Hart, Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, Rabbi William S. Friedman, and the Rev. Allen A. Tanner.

DUNNE AT FRONT FOR FRANK

Illinois Governor Speaks at Clemency Mass Meeting in Springfield.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 25.—Governor Edward F. Dunne, at a mass meeting at the State Arsenal tonight in behalf of Leo M. Frank, declared capital punishment to be "barbarism." The Governor said that Frank should not be put to death, that the Governor of Georgia should commute the sentence to life imprisonment. Governor Dunne signed a petition urging executive clemenhy.

The meeting was attended by 2,000 persons. Other speakers were ex-Governor Richard Yates, E. R. Murphey of Chicago and Elmer Perry and Rabbi Tedesche of Springfield.

Michigan Legislature Makes Plea.

LANSING, Mich., May 25.—The Michigan Legislature formally concluded its 1915 session today. One of its last acts was the adoption of resolutions urging the Governor of Georgia to commute the death sentence of Leo M. Frank to life imprisonment.

PETITIONS TO SAVE FRANK.

Georgia Society of New York Wants Sentence Commuted.

Through its Board of Governors, the Georgia Society of the State of New York, Inc., an association in New York City whose membership is composed exclusively of Georgians, the descendants of Georgians, and persons who have been educated in Georgia or have married a Georgian, has sent the following statement to the Prison Commission of Georgia:

Now that the courts have passed upon the Frank case and the fate of Leo M. Frank is in the hands of the Prison Commission and the Governor of our State, we deem it fitting to express our belief that the ends of justice would be best subserved by the commutation of the sentence of death of Leo M. Frank to that of life imprisonment. We are led to this conclusion as the result of an examination of the facts of the case and the circumstances of the trial, as revealed in the public press, and more particularly in the opinion of Justice Holmes, and in view of a widespread sentiment throughout the United States indicating a general belief, that the evidence against him was by no means conclusive, and that the very horror of the crime with which he stood charged, must necessarily have inflamed the sentiment of the community against the accused so that the merits of his defense may not have been adequately weighed by the jury. Our recommendation is made in the hope that during a prison sentence, and later when public sentiment shall have subsided, a careful examination of the facts may be had to the end, that if guilty, the prisoner shall justly serve his life sentence, and if guiltless be given an opportunity to prove his innocence.

In stating this expression of our views we beg to assure your Honorable Commission that we are actuated by no motive beyond a desire that our State shall show to her sister States that Georgia administers an impartial justice, and, while strictly inforcing her laws, gives to every accused man within her borders a due measure of mercy, accompanied by the hope that his innocence may be ultimately established.

The letter is signed by P. C. Magnus, President; Frederic A. Williams, Vice President; Powell Crichton, Secretary, and Ernest E. Malcolm, Robert Adamson, Chester Alexander, A. N. Atkinson, and Will Gash.

IN NEW JERSEY.

ELIZABETH—Miss Jane Syron, New Jersey's oldest newsgirl, observed her seventy-seventh birthday anniversary yesterday. For almost seventy years she has sold newspapers and magazines in Broad Street.

MONTCLAIR—The Montclair Town Council Monday night approved a bond issue of $150,000 to equip and furnish the new $500,000 high school and repair and alter the old high school and Central School.

LAMBERTVILLE, Archibald B. Trout, 79 years old, a retired farmer, committed suicide Monday night by hanging at his home in West Amwell Township, five miles from here.

SPARTA—Worden Van Kirk has a freak pig which was born Monday. It has only one ear and no tail. Van Kirk has named the porker Billy Sunday because of the crowds that gather to see it.

CALIFON—Mrs. Lydia Hoover, wife of William Hoover, took a shotgun to kill crows in her chicken run last night. She tripped and fell and the gun was discharged. The contents of both barrels struck her in the abdomen. She was removed to the Morristown Memorial Hospital. She is in a serious condition.

TRENTON.—Assemblyman Robert Peacock of Burlington County yesterday announced his candidacy for nomination as State Senator on the Republican ticket. Senator Blanchard H. White, also Republican, will seek re-election.

TRENTON. — Five hundred thousand pike perch fry have been placed in Greenwood Lake, Passaic County, by the Fish and Game Commission.

TRENTON.—In the presence of many officials and guests Acting Governor Edge today talked by telephone with Governor Fielder, who is at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

TRENTON.—Charged with having sent improper literature by mail to a young girl in Woodbury, Policeman Samuel W. Merchant of Woodbury has been arrested. He will be arraigned tomorrow before United States Commissioner Wilson here.

RIDDLED BY SHOT, STRIKERS TESTIFY

Charge That Guards Began Riot at Roosevelt After Rushing from Ambush.

OPENED FIRE ON WORKMEN

One Witness Struck by 53 Buckshot and Another Likens Fusillade to Hailstorm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, May 25.—Ten of the Jerry O'Brien strike guards who served at Roosevelt on Jan. 19, when nearly a score of workmen were wounded, two fatally, heard the testimony of a number of the wounded men given before Supreme Court Justice James J. Bergen today, at the continuation of the trial, in which the strike guards face death in the electric chair.

One after another the strikers of the American Agricultural Chemical Company took the witness stand and told of the charge made upon them by the "deputies," armed with pistols and clubs, and one or two carrying riot guns.

Typical testimony was that given by Stephen Hepden, a Roosevelt laborer. He said, in response of questions by John W. Wescott, Attorney General of New Jersey, who is conducting the prosecution, that about 300 strikers gathered along the railroad tracks on the morning of Jan. 19 and placed an obstruction on the tracks to stop the early morning train, with a view to searching it for strikebreakers. The witness said there were no "scabs" on the train, and it was about to proceed, when twenty or more "deputies" rushed from the plant of the chemical company near by and began firing into the crowd of strikers.

"The first shot was fired into the air, and this signal was followed by a fusillade of shots," said Hepden. "I started to run away, and was shot in the back of my legs. There were fifty-three buckshot in my legs from my knees down."

Charles Rab, another striker, was shot in the back. Asked how many shots were fired, he said:

"I don't know, because I fell into the water as I was running away, but the shots fell around me like hailstones."

The State succeeded in putting into evidence the ante-mortem statement of Alesandro Tessitore, one of the dead strikers. This statement was taken on the day after the shooting, and was supported by the testimony of Joseph Buckley, an Italian interpreter, of Union County, who translated Tessitore's version of the shooting.

Several passengers of the train that was halted by the strikers testified against the "deputies." These witnesses were Sidney Rolle of Elizabeth, cashier of the United States Metals Refining Company; Paul Martens, Assistant Superintendent of the Goldschmidt Detinning Company, and William Valentine, salesman for the Chrome Steel Works, all of whom swore that the strike guards rushed upon the strikers, firing as they approached.

The cross-examination developed that most of the strikers carried clubs, and one witness admitted having seen two strikers with pieces of slag "as big as your head." None would admit having seen any firearms among the strikers, however.

Thirty witnesses, in all, have been examined since the opening of the trial Monday morning, but as yet no effort has been made by the State to identify the particular ten who are on trial as the men who fired the fatal shots.

RESCUES CHILD IN WELL.

Woman Descends 30 Feet and Saves Boy from Drowning.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 25.—Three-year-old Joseph Roma owes his life to Miss Jennie Andreach, who rescued him from the bottom of a thirty-foot well into which he had fallen while at play this afternoon.

Miss Andreach, who lives near the Roma home in Anna Street, noticed Joseph playing near the uncovered well. Later she discovered that he was missing and ran to the well to investigate. By clinging to protruding rocks she lowered herself to the surface of the water. In the fifteen feet of water she found the child. Miss Andreach did not know he was alive until after her cries for help had attracted a rescuing party of neighbors.

Kisses Her Children, Vanishes.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 25.—"Kiss me, dears. The next time you see me will be when I am dead," said Mrs. Charles Straighs of 19 Garfield Avenue yesterday as she embraced her three little children and left the house. Since then she has not been reported seen. The missing woman, a widow, had been despondent and had threatened to jump off the Passaic Falls bridge.

Giroux Held as Gondorf Worker.

Samuel P. Giroux, 58 years old, said by the police to be amember of the Gondorf wiretapping gang, was brought here from Atlantic City yesterday and locked up at Police Headquarters on a charge of grand larceny. Later he was held in $15,000 bail by Justice Davis in the Supreme Court. Giroux is charged with having swindled William A. Shinks of Springfield, Mass., out of $15,000 in 1911 as a "sick engineer."

BUILD FOUR HOUSES A DAY.

Tenant Them, Too, in Binghamton Saloon License Fight.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 25.—In twenty-four hours four dwelling houses have been constructed, furnished and tenanted in Binghamton's fashionable residential district in the war begun yesterday to prevent the granting of a saloon license.

The first of these was begun at 6 o'clock last night. At 9 o'clock this morning a four-room bungalow had been completed and occupied. To avert defeat, the saloon man whose workmen in the meantime had completed the erection of the café, at once began rebuilding a barn within the required 300-foot radius. Two hours later the barn had been transformed into a three-room residence, and tenants occupied it. Application for the transfer of the saloon license was then made, the proprietor having approval of two of the three residents. Late this afternoon the County Treasurer had not as yet granted the license.

The anti-license faction at 1 o'clock this afternoon had fifty more carpenters on the job and two more four-room bungalows were rapidly completed and occupied. Both sides claim a victory. Approximately 10,000 persons watched the home-building contest.

SUES FOR $400,000 ESTATE.

Mrs. Shiverick Accuses Her Stepfather, Seymour W. Bonsall.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 5.—Mrs. Beatrice C. Shiverick has started suit agaist her stepfather, Seymour W. Bonsall, of Mamaroneck, to recover an estate of $400,000. Mr. Bonsall recently started an action to compel Mrs. Shiverick to reconvey to him a large parcel of land in Mamaroneck which he alleged he turned over to her without consideration and on her promise to reconvey when he desired.

Mrs. Sheverick alleges that she is the daughter of Frank and Emma Cornell. Her mother was married to Mr. Bonsall when Mrs. Cornell died. Mrs. Shiverick asserts that when she was 21, in 1911, the Fulton Trust Company, her guardian, turned over to her an estate worth $320,000 and about $60,000 from the estate of Alonzo Van Deusen. She alleges her stepfather took possession of this with her consent, he exercising the duties of a parent to her after her own parents died. She asks for an accounting of the income of $65,000 from the estate of Sarah R. Cornell, $10,000 from the Van Deusen estate, and about $20,000 from the property she says is worth $32,000.

SUIT TO STOP HOSPITAL.

Holtsville Residents Object to Nassau Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., May 25.—The Suffolk County Board of Supervisors was enjoined this morning from proceeding with the Tuberculosis Hospital at Holtsville. Counsel will ask Justice Frederick E. Crane in Brooklyn on Friday that the injunction be dissolved.

The plaintiffs, Martha E. T. Smith, Anthony Marz, and William Ruland, all of Holtsville, allege that the Supervisors acted without warrant of law when they submitted the proposition to erect a hospital to the voters at the last general election.

The voters approved the proposition by a majority of 2,000. The plans have been made and approved by the State Department of Health and bids were to be opened on Thursday.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL MISSING.

Left Newark with Strange Woman Who Called for Her.

A general alarm was sent out by the Newark police for fifteen-year-old Florence De Witt, a student at the South Side High School, who disappeared from the school on Monday with a woman who represented herself as the girl's aunt. An uncle, Millard M. De Witt of 687 South Nineteenth Street, with whom the girl lived, told the police that his niece had no aunt in this vicinity.

Thomas F. Kennedy, the principal, told Mr. De Witt that a strange woman, about fifty years old, had called at the school Monday afternoon and talked for a short time with the girl. After the interview, the woman, who was accompanied by a girl about the age of Florence, left the office of the school.

The girl is described as five feet four inches tall and weighs about 125 pounds. She has a fair complexion and red hair. She wore a dark blue cambric dress.

PRIESTS PUT OUT A FIRE.

Climb Ladders to Fight Blaze on Roof of a Seton Hall Building.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., May 25.—Priests and members of the Faculty on their annual retreat at the Seminary of the Immaculate Conception, attached to Seton Hall College, today put out what threatened to be a serious fire. The seminarians ran for fire extinguishers, ladders were brought, and a line of hose was soon playing on the blaze, which was near the auditorium roof. More than 400 teachers and students had the fire under control before the Fire Department arrived.

Mgr. James F. Mooney, President of the college, said the damage would not be more than $500.

Traffic Club Closes Season.

The Traffic Club of New York, whose 1,200 members are drafted from the traffic departments of railroads, steamship companies, and large industrial corporations, held its final meeting of the season last night in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. President W. C. Hope, General Passenger Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, presided, and the reports of the committees showed the club to be in a flourishing condition. A musical program and motion pictures followed the business meeting.

DRILLED INTO EMPTY SAFE.

Burglars Sawed Iron Bars to Enter Stores and Broke a Jimmy.

Safebreakers got into the areaway at the rear of Louis Sperber's butcher shop, 176 Rivington Street, early yesterday morning and sawed through five heavy iron bars that guarded the back window. They entered the shop, found the safe at the front of the store, and dragged it into a safe place at the rear. Here they worked over it for some time, breaking a jimmy in the course of their operations, and finally drilled five holes through the steel plates and ripped the door off. There was nothing in the safe but a pile of fire bricks. The door over which they had spent so much time and effort was not even locked.

When Spesber found their tools he told the police that about five years ago something went wrong with the combination of the safe and it had been unlocked and unused ever since.

$85,000 GIFT TO CORNELL.

Money to Go for the Building of a New Dormitory.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 25.—Another gift of $85,000 has been made for the erection of a dormitory at Cornell University, according to an announcement made today by George C. Boldt, Chairman of the Builders' Committee. The new gift comes from the same anonymous contributor of $250,000 some time ago.

Two dormitories under construction are expected to be ready for occupation by Sept. 1.

GETS $2,500 FOR $2.50 LOAN.

Mexican Mining Man's Will Repays Paterson Dentist a Thousandfold.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 25.—Dr. Oliver Farrell, a dentist of 42 Ward Street, this city, was notified today that he was to get $2,500 under the will of Robert Hamilton of Vera Cruz, Mexico, to whom he lent $2.50 two years ago.

The two met in a wine garden in the Mexican city in 1913, and Hamilton asked Farrell for a loan. They parted, and Hamilton, a mining prospector, became rich. Farrell had forgotten the incident until he received a letter today.

Tammany Lectures on Issues.

The New York Democratic County Committee will begin within a week or two to hold meeting to discuss this year's possible campaign issues. William Harmon Black, Chairman of the committee, appointed yesterday a committee to arrange for these meetings. John F. Galvin is Chairman. Lectures will be given and one of the subjects to be discussed will be the direct State tax. This is the first time, according to Chairman Black, that the Democratic organization has begun its discussion of campaign issues so early in the year, and it is also the first committee of the organization to be appointed under the new primary law.

Drowns in Foot of Water.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., May 25.—George Gibson of 2,935 Rutledge Street, Philadelphia, was pinned beneath a heavy moving van when it turned turtle today and was drowned in scarcely a foot of water.



"LA SALLE"
A LIGHTWEIGHT DEEP POINTED
ARROW COLLAR
2 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.

Browning, King & Company

The price ticket on a B. K. & Co. Suit stands for face value just as truly as the denomination of a $20 bill does. For $40 we will sell you the best that money can buy. And our Suits at $15 and $20 are made of Standard Grade worsteds and are well-tailored, Stylish and Serviceable.

Spring Furnishings are very Attractive.

B&K Broadway at 32d St. Cooper Square at 8th St. Manhattan Fulton St. at De Kalb Av. Brooklyn.

SELLING OUT—Stone & Patton. Sold by order of the U. S. Court, 177 Broadway, New York. Entire first floor, opposite Maiden Lane. Entire stock must be sold at once. At slaughtered prices. Here is your opportunity to secure your SPRING SUITS or TOP COAT at a big saving. For example: Stone & Patton's $25 Suit, $12.50; Stone & Patton's $30 Suit, $14.75; Stone & Patton's $40 Suit, $19.75; and other goods in proportion. A word to the wise is sufficient." Our tailors on premises will make all necessary alterations. (Sold by order of the U. S. Court.) (EMANUEL FINE, Assignee.) Selling out, STONE & PATTON, 177 Broadway, New York. Entire first floor, opposite Maiden Lane.

THIS season's "sure winner" in clothes for young men and men who feel young is

Hart Schaffner & Marx Varsity Fifty Five

Out of the ordinary in style but by no means extreme. The fabrics include blue serges, mixtures, tartans and Glen Urquharts, and the tailoring is equal to most custom tailored garments at double our prices.

$25 is a leading price here, because we have made an extraordinary effort to give unusual values at this figure. Other Varsity Fifty Five Models at $18, $20, $22.50; rich, silk-lined foreign weaves, $30, $35 to $50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., Cor. 132d St. 346-348 West 125th St. Open Evenings.

Decoration Day Special---Silk-Lined Serges, $25

Midnight Blue Serge—a new shade rich in tone, and of exceptional texture—unsurpassable with White Trousers, for Boardwalk, Beach, Club or Cuting. Then there are Grays equally attractive. They are both remarkable value. To measure only. Ready Saturday, if desired.

Coat and Trousers, $22.50

Extra White or Striped Flannel Trousers, $5.00

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

EXCLUSIVELY CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHES, $20 TO $50

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & May 31. ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED UNTIL SATURDAY, JUNE 5. CHARLES FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED DeBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS. EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, MAY 31.

GAIETY Broadway and 46th Street. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.), Sat. & Mon., May 31, at 2:30. GEO. W. LAVBURN'S "SHE'S IN AGAIN" "6 CYLINDER LAUGH PRODUCER."

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam, Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. .....25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Today & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" ALL LAUGHS Special Mat. Mon., May 31.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.Prices) & Sat. 2:20. Twin Beds. Last week this theatre "TWIN BEDS." Begins Decoration Day Mat. at the Harris.

PARK Thea., 59th St., Col. Circle. Phone 9590 Col. Evs.8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. POSITIVELY LAST 6 TIMES. Popular Price Mat. Today. Best Seats $1.50. ARNOLD DALY in SHAW'S BEST PLAY. "CANDIDA"

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.Prices) & Sat. 2:20. Under Cover. EXTRA MATINEE DECORATION DAY.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. MAT. TOMORROW 25 to 50c. Van Den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents The CHIMES of NORMANDY

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN



Across the Wires Daily Runs the Message

"Let's dine to-night at Churchill's."

And good reason! With the discriminating Churchill's holds an individual position of distinctive popularity for Dinner.

Churchill's *cuisine* is of course *par excellence*—served to meet the demands of those who *know* perfect a la carte service. Churchill's also offers a *Special Dinner* from six to nine for *$1.25*, pronounced to be a culinary delight.

"Unequalled," is the unanimous verdict given to Churchill's entertainment—

Cabaret Unique

Twenty Acts—Every Evening
Seven to One

Churchill's is also held in distinct favor for luncheon, especially for its *Special Luncheon*, at *75c.* Served in Ballroom, with Dancing.

By many, Churchill's is regarded as New York's most beautiful restaurant.

CHURCHILL'S

"More than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution."

Broadway at 49th Street

Century Theatre Central Park West, 62nd to 63d Street. Friday and Saturday NIGHTS & SAT. MAT. JUNE 4 and 5. LAMBS' ANNUAL STAR GAMBOL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Actors Fund of America. Greatest Entertainment Ever Offered. With VICTOR HERBERT & ORCHESTRA. AUCTION SALE OF SEATS AND BOXES AT THE Hudson Theatre TOMORROW (AFT. at 3:30 o'clock. THE AUCTIONEERS. ACTING MAYOR McANENY, DUDLEY FIELD MALONE. De Wolf Hopper, Nat Goodwin, Wilton Lackaye, William Collier, Frank Tinney, Dave Montgomery, Clifton Crawford, Douglas Fairbanks, Raymond Hitchcock, Leo Ditrichstein. REGULAR SALE AT THE CENTURY THEATRE BEGINS MAY 31, 9 A. M. PRICES $3-$2-$1

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.), Sat. & Nxt. Mon. Laughing Hit of New York A Full House by Fred Jackson

ASTOR 2:30&8:30. Box seats $1. Entire Orch., 50c. Entire Balc., 25c. By 45 St. LAST WEEK. The Photo-Spectacle The Eternal City. Next Mon. Night. Seats Tomorrow.

GEORGE BEBAN in "The Alien" The Silent and Spoken Drama Combined.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.), Sat. & Nxt. Mon. Tel. 6344 Bryant. TONIGHT—329TH PERFORMANCE. ON TRIAL

LUNA. Greatest Show Place on Earth. 60,000 Delighted Visitors Daily.

Hurtig & Seamon's 125th. MATINEE DAILY. A HIT! GEO. STONE, SOCIAL MAIDS, ETTA PILLARD

NEW BRIGHTON Mat. Today. Douglas Fairbanks with Patricia Collinge, Lillian Shaw, Chic Sale, Flanagan & Edwards, Burns & Fulton, others. BRIGHTON BEACH

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. KITTY GORDON, BESSIE CLAYTON, Jack Wilson, Hans Kronold, Allan Dinehart & Co., W. Horelik Ensemble.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opposite West 130th St. Ferry NOW OPEN One Continuous Round of Pleasure.

BROADWAY, 41st St. 10-15-25c. 11:30 to 11:15. First Presentation "BOOTLES' BABY," Weber & Fields' New Comedy; Scenics, other features.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Neon to 11.30 P. M. 10-50c. BLANCHE SWEET in "Stolen Goods." Next Wk, "THE PRETTY SISTER OF JOSE." Strand Orch. & Soloists.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. A PRICE FOR FOLLY. THE GODDESS, 3rd Chapter. 2:30 and 8:30.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE! Mat. LEW KELLY & THE BEHMAN SHOW. Today.

NEW HOTEL THERESA. LARGEST AND COOLEST. Transient & Family Hotel Uptown. 7th Av., 124th to 125th St. ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR. Absolutely Fireproof. Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up. Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY. All Outside Rooms. Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00. We Cater to Dinner Parties. Single Room with Bath (per year) from $540. 2 Rooms and Bath (per year).....from $720. 3 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths (per year)..from $1,200. *Special Rates by Month and Season.* BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK. T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER. 'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

Hotel Bretton Hall



BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St. Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

Luchow's. 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

MODERN DANCES. Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances. Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course. TERMS REASONABLE.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 8 East 41st St. Murray Hill 6884.

SHANLEY'S. Broadway—43rd to 44th St. Entertainment as distinctive and refined as the surroundings. Service excellent as the food. A continuous Cabaret of 20 widely varied acts every evening from 7-1. SUPERIOR SEVEN-COURSE LUNCHEON—75c. (MUSIC)

The best table d'hote dinner in the city is served nightly, from 6 to 9, in the magnificent ballroom for $1.25.

A la carte service in the main dining room downstairs. Generous portions, moderate prices.

The smart revue, symphony orchestra, exhibitions by the Casinos, dancing; are features of the entertainment.

For the finest food, service and entertainment,

"There's Only One

RECTOR'S

Broadway at 48th Street
New York

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant. BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET. *Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.* ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY. "The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good." NEW BROADWAY FROLICS. THE MOST ELABORATE RESTAURANT ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY. Eight Principals and a Chorus of Twenty. Every Night from 11:15 to 1:30, Beginning Saturday, May 29. SPECIAL OPENING ENTERTAINMENT SATURDAY AT 4 P. M.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone 8646 Columbus. NEW FACES, NEW SONGS "TOO MUCH MUSTARD" A MUSICAL REVUE. WITH EDNA WHISTLER, MARIE LAVARRE, SAM ASH AND A HOST OF BEAUTIFUL GIRLS. Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 and 11:30—No Admission Charged. An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00. Your own selection from our a la Carte Menu. Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions. WHIRLWIND CABARET—THE RIGHT QUINTETTE Singing Minstrels. In Main Dining Room Every Evening Five to Ten & Sundays Noon to Ten

Prince George Hotel. Fifth Ave. and 28th Street. *One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.* 800 Rooms with Bath. Rates, $2 and up.

TEA ROOM. 11 EAST 22ND ST. Southern Cooking. Hot Biscuits. Fried Chicken. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 40c., 5:30 to 7:30

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia. 400 Rooms, 400 Baths.

HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE. John A. Rose—Miss Mabelle Joyce. Hotel Imperial, Suite 468-449, 32d St. Entrance. Phone Mad. Sq. 9627. Studio also at Hotel Majestic.

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN. ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT. ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO. 30 E. 34th St. Mur. Hill 2030. Mansfield Studios, 33 W. 44th. Bryant 4800. All dances taught. Summer rates. Each pupil has private room. No one to watch mistakes.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cool, today, with strong north winds; Friday fair
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,942. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RYNDAM RAMMED AT SEA; 230 SAVED WITH WARSHIP AID

In a Fog the Joseph J. Cuneo Hits Liner Ten Miles South of Nantucket Shoals.

RESCUED IN NIGHTCLOTHES

Passengers Awakened, Rush on Deck, and, in Darknes Are Loaded Into Lifeboats.

FLEET ANSWERS AN S. O. S.

Admiral Fletcher Dispatches Five Battleships to Succor Two Damaged Vessels.

CONVOYED INTO NEW YORK

South Carolina Takes Voyagers Off Cuneo and Texas Come, Too —Colliding Craft Crippled.

Woman Describes Rescue, Praises Navy Commander

By Marconi Wireless to The New York Times.

U. S. S. SOUTH CAROLINA, via Sea Gate, N. Y., May 26.—About 3:45 A. M. I was awakened by a loud crash, and in a few minutes I heard scurrying over the decks. Shortly after the steward knocked at my door and shouted, "Dress hurriedly, as the ship is sinking." I dressed hurriedly and went on deck, where I found women and men in nightdress, all having life preservers about them. Boats were lowered very rapidly by a very cool crew and with little confusion, I being lowered in the last boat.

We then pulled for the Joseph J. Cuneo, a fruit steamer, bound for Cuba, which had rammed us amidships and had been standing in readiness to take us aboard. The fruit steamship apparently was undamaged. The S O S had been heard by the fourth division of the Atlantic Fleet, including the Louisiana, Kansas, Michigan and South Carolina, and each one was doing her utmost to arrive at the scene first.

The South Carolina reached the Cuneo ahead of the others and lowered her boats immediately. The officers, crew, and passengers are indebted to the commanding officer of the South Carolina for his thoroughness and dispatch in the transfer of the rescued and for the courteous treatment received by all. After being received on board we found only one passenger was hurt, a gentleman who had been given a place in the first lifeboat on account of being crippled. MARTHA DALY.

Mrs. Martha Daly is a New York business woman, living at 220 West Eighty-seventh street.

Ten miles south of the Nantucket Shoals the Holland-American liner Ryndam yesterday morning steamed slowly through a fog which made the darkness of just before dawn seem doubly intense. Below decks her seventy-eight passengers slept, or tossed restlessly awak to the blats of the steamship's whistle which, at regular intervals, sent warnings of the Ryndam's presence reverberating out into the black haze.

Suddenly there was a crash. Awakened men, women, and children heard feet scurrying across the decks above their head. They heard the creak of timbers and the scrape of metal as the liner shivered and strained. Unintelligible orders were shouted, followed by more scurrying of feet. Presently stewards, pounding on the doors of the cabins, ordered:

"Dress hurriedly. The ship is sinking!"

Out of the stifling thickness into which the Ryndam had driven her prow, a hulk had loomed up, close upon the Ryndam's port quarter. So close was it that Captain Peter Van den Heuvel saw at once that his ship could not escape. He called the order which started stewards arousing the passengers and braced himself for, the shock as the bow of the Joseph J. Cuneo, a fruit steamer from Boston, bound for Baracoa, Cuba, crashed into his vessel just abaft the engine room.

Tears Hole in Liner.

The Ryndam was lifted on the nose of the Cuneo, held there shaking for a moment, and dropped back into the sea, while tons of water poured into holds five and six, through the gash cut by the Cuneo's bow.

For the first few moments it seemed that the vessel must sink, for the sea poured into the engine room and into the propeller shaft tunnels. Frightened passengers rushed on deck in their nightclothes. Most had strapped lifebelts about them and those who had not done so were ordered by stewards to repai rthi soversight.

It was inky black about the vessel, but the bulk of the Joseph J. Cuneo still loome dthrough the fog, where her Captain had halted her, and now stood waiting to extend the only aid he could. The Cuneo's boats were dropping over the sides and the crew of the Ryndam ha drushed to stations at the first signal.

Boat after boat was loaded, with wo-

Continued on Page 2.

THREE SAILORS INSANE ON GERMAN LINERS HERE

Overcome on Their Ships in Hoboken by the Strain of War—Extra Policemen Ordered There.

Several sailors aboard the German liners tied up in Hoboken have become insane owing to the mental strain caused by the war. Although every effort has been made by officials of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Line to keep it secret, it was learned last night that three of the sailors who had become violent had been put in the Hudson County Jail. They are being watched by County Physician George King.

Last Saturday Reiner Koenig, a sailor in the Barbarossa of the North German Lloyd, went ashore to make some purchases. On his return he asserted he was Kaiser William and issued orders directing a battle in France. He was turned over to Police Chief Patrick Hayes of Hoboken and taken to jail.

Max Thainernicht, a blacksmith of the Vaterland, on Sunday said he was going to sink the Vaterland because she wouldn't take him back to Germany. He was also turned over to Police Chief Hayes.

Yesterday Hermann Heidecker, a steward of the Barbarossa, became too vehement for his shipmates and was placed in jail.

It is believed by Dr. King and the Hoboken police that there are many others among the several thousand men in the German liners who have temporarily lost their reason. It was reported last night that at least three men were being watched on board the Vaterland. The ship's officers said that Thainernicht was the only man who had gone insane.

Dr. King said that the men under his surveillance were under the strain of acute melancholia produced largely by homesickness and absence from their native land in time of stress.

"Many of these men," said Dr. King, "are reservists, and I have heard that some of them, under the impression of the force of the German law that any man who shirks his military duty will have his property confiscated, believe they are in personal danger. I am also confident that their strained mental condition is due to the fact that they have too many idle hours."

Dr. King also said that lack of proper nourishment might be a contributory cause. Several weeks ago a committee of sailors waited upon the Hoboken Health Board with the complaint that they could not eat their food. Dr. William D. Kudlich of the Health Board made an investigation, the result of which has yet been announced.

On May 11, officers of the German liners in Hoboken asked Chief of Police Hayes for extra protection and additional men were placed about the docks. It was said at the time that the officers were afraid someone might seek vengeance for the sinking of the Lusitania. It is now believed that the police were wanted next if members of the crews became violent.

CHURCH IN APPEAL TO SPIRIT OF ENGLAND

Archbishops of Canterbury and York Call on Nation for Supreme Sacrifice.

LONDON, May 26.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have issued the following joint pastoral letter, which is to be read in all churches on June 6:

"After ten months of war we see more clearly than at first the greatness and severity of the ordeal which is putting the spirit of our nation to the test.

"The spirit arrayed against us threatens the very foundation of civilized order in Christendom. It yields an immense and ruthless power. It can only be decisively rolled back if we, for our part, concentrate the whole strength of body, mind, and soul which our nation and our empire holds.

"We solemnly call on all members of the church and urge upon all fellow-citizens to meet with glad and unstinted response, whatever demands of service or sacrifice the Government decides to make. The great war, righteously waged, calls out that spirit of willing sacrifice with a plainness and intensity which nothing can rival. On behalf of righteousness and in our country's cause, there is nothing too dear or too sacred to be offered. God has so taught us. Let us obey by what we give and by what we are. May His will be done."

HERR BALLIN VERY ILL TAKEN TO SANITARIUM

Director General of Hamburg-American Line Suffering from Nervous Disorder.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, May 26.—Herr Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line, was last week removed to a nerve clinic at Frankfort on Main. His condition is said to be serious.

Herr Ballin is one of the Kaiser's closest advisers in matters of maritime policy, and original responsibility for the submarine warfare that resulted in the sinking of the Lusitania has been placed with him. Known as "the shipping seer of the world" before the outbreak of the war, Herr Ballin sprang into new prominence as a naval expert when the fighting in Europe began.

In August, a fe wdays aiter war was declared, it was reported that Herr Ballin had been exiled as an Anglophile, but his well-known friendship with the Kaiser discredited the report in advance, and, as it turned out, the great shipper entered more intimately into the councils of his chief after the war than before.

Reports from London and Amsterdam in January were that Herr Ballin had been placed in charge of the German railway system by the Kaiser for the special purpose of handling soldiers and food supplies.

A controversy between The London Times and Herr Berlin occurred last month over a letter alleged to have been written by him to that paper shortly before the outbreak of the war, in which the writer blamed Russia for the war. Herr Ballin later blamed England and denied that he had written the letter, but The Times insisted that it had correctly quoted the German.

A. J. Crawford Company—New Premises.

As soon as alterations are completed, the A. J. CRAWFORD COMPANY will move to their new building at No. 5 East 48th Street. It has been the desire of the management to secure a building that would meet the requirements of the business and they are fortunate in securing a building of that character directly off Fifth Avenue.

A large collection of English Furniture and a great variety of old and reproduction Silver, Sheffield Plate, Porcelains, rare Dutch and Waterford Glass has been purchased and will be ready for inspection in September by the many friends of the original "LITTLE SHOP."—Advt.

BONAR LAW HINTS ASQUITH GAVE IN BARELY IN TIME

Unionists Had Decided to Demand a Change When Premier Invited Them In.

GENERAL ELECTION AVERTED

New Members of British Cabinet Make Striking References to Colleagues' Shortcomings.

LANSDOWNE'S CRITICISMS

Of "Disappointments, Shortcomings, Miscalculations, Some Probably Excusable."

NOW ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY

And the Unionists Desire to Make Their Share "Full and Complete"—New Revelation of British Discontent.

LONDON, May 26.—The Marquis of Lansdowne and Andrew Bonar Law, both of whom now occupy seats in the coalition ministry, explained to their followers at a meeting of the Unionist members of both houses of Parliament, held at the Carlton Club today, the reasons why they decided to join the coalition Government.

Mr. Bonar Law read a letter from the Prime Minister, in which the Premier suggested a coalition, saying:

"After long and careful consideration I have definitely come to the conclusion that the conduct of the war to a successful and decisive issue cannot be effectively carried on except by a Cabinet which represents all the parties in the State. I need not enter into reasons sufficiently obvious which point to this as the best solution in the interests of the country of the problems which the war now presents: nor does the recognition of its necessity involve any disparagiment on my part of the splendid service which in their several spheres my colleagues have rendered to the Empire.

"In this great and trying emergency my colleagles have placed their resignations in my hands, and I am therefore in a position to invite you and those who are associated with you to join forces with us in a combined administration, in which I should also ask the leaders of the Irish and Labor Parties to participate, whose common action, without prejudice to the future prosecution of our various divergent political purposes, should be exclusively directed to the issues of the war."

Lansdowne Waives Objections.

Lord Lansdowne, in opening the meeting, said that ordinarily he disliked coalition Governments, but the conditions at present were extraordinary.

"The country," he said, "is making the most stupendous effort it has ever been called upon to make. We do not even yet know what dimensions the effort may prove to be. New theatres of war unfold themselves before us; new developments, some of them of the most sinister and horrible kind, are taking place day by day, and we must all of us be convinced that at such a moment nothing but a supreme effort on the part of the whole nation will be sufficient to meet the difficulties and the opposition in front of us."

The country, continued Lord Lansdowne, had already experienced not a few disappointments. There had been shortcomings, miscalculations — some probably excusable, some of them perhaps not. There had been something amiss with the national organization of the country.

"We are not sure," said he, "that we are getting enough men, or if we are getting the right men. As to munitions, I will not dwell on that painful chapter. But it is a matter of common knowledge that the failure in the supply of essential munitions, not once, but many times, has interfered with the due progress of the military operations. If this, or half of this is true, it means that the staying power of the country is going to be taxed as it never was taxed before, and if we are going to pull through it must not be by the efforts of one party or another party, but by the efforts of the whole nation."

Full Share of Responsibility.

Lord Lansdowne explained that the Unionist leaders considered that a general election would have been a national disaster of the first magnitude, and, although their unofficial advice had been accepted by the Government, thus throwing some of the responsibility on them, they felt that their share of the responsibility should be full and complete.

Andrew Bonar Law said that just as the Unionists had decided that there must be a change, he had received a letter from the Prime Minister, suggesting coalition, and had immediately replied acepting the invitation. He expressed regret that John Redmond had not joined the Government, which, if it was to succeed, must be a national government in reality as well as in name. The only chance of success was that every member should act as a loyal colleague and without any idea that that result was to be got by a compromise on any question—Home Rule, the Welsh Church, or anything else which they regarded as vital. They must put aside everything

Continued on Page 2.

BARONY PORTRAITS 3 FOR $5.00 at 364 Fifth Ave. (34th St.) only address. —Advt.

AMERICAN SHIP HIT BY MINE OR TORPEDO; BATTLESHIP TRIUMPH SUNK AT DARDANELLES; ITALIAN ARMIES NOW ACROSS ENTIRE BORDER

AUSTRIAN PASSES SEIZED

Troops of King Invade from Switzerland to the Adriatic.

DEFENDERS FALLING BACK

Destroy Bridges as They Go and Raze Buildings to Afford Free Sweep for Guns.

KING VICTOR AT THE FRONT

Blockade of Austrian and Albanian Coasts by Italian Fleet Proclaimed.

ROME, May 26, (via Paris.)—Offensive operations resulting in the occupation of Austrian territory all along the frontier from Switzerland to the Adriatic are announced in an official statement issued by the War Office.

Italian troops have seized various towns in the Trentino and forced their way through mountain defiles. In the eastern theatre, on the lower Isonzo attacks were continued to gain the line of the river. The Austrians are reported to have retired, destroying bridges behind them. Italian aviators bombarded Monfalcone, near the Gulf of Trieste.

Following is the text of the communication:

Everywhere on the 24th our troops took the offensive, occupying Forcella, Montezo, Tonale, and [illegible] Val Giudicaria, the territory north of Ferrara and Monte Baldo.

They also occupied Monte Reerno and Monte Foppa, on the slopes north of Lossini; Monte Pasubia and Monte Baffelan at the extremity of the Agno and Leogang Valleys, and the defiles of Val Brenta. We took a number of prisoners.

In Cadore we occupied all the frontier defiles.

The enemy's medium calibre artillery opened fire on the Bay of Misitrina, but without results.

On the Carnia frontier on the night of the 24th we took by a bayonet attack the defile of Val D'Inferno and the extremity of Val Dagno.

On the Friuli frontier on the 25th, in the middle of the Isonzo region, we successfully continued our offensive operations near Caporetto. We have disposed troops on the conquered heights between the Judrio and the Isonzo. Medium calibre artillery of the Austrians at Santa Maria and Santa Lucia, to the southwest of Tolmino, opened fire on the heights between the Judrio and Isonzo, but without result.

On the lower Isonzo we also continued our offensive to attain the line of the river. Everywhere the army retired, destroying bridges and cutting communications.

Our aviators bombarded the electric power house and railroad station at Monfalcone.

The first five prisoners taken by Italian soldiers on Austrian territory exemplify the mixture of races in the Austrian army. The prisoners were taken to Verona. On reaching Italian soil, one of the soldiers seized the military cap of an Italian private, exclaiming: "I am from the Trentino, Viva Italia!" The other four prisoners are Poles.

Reports from the Trentino say that the Austrian military authorities have ordered the destruction of Government buildings, barracks, monasteries and churches in order that they may have a free range for their guns.

In the village of Avio, just inside the Austrian border, about six miles east of Lake Garda, all the documents of the municipality are said to have been saturated with petroleum and set on fire and the Municipal building and the postoffice burned.

The bridge across the Adige River from Avio to Vo was blown up.

LONDON, Thursday, May 27.—The Italian army, which crossed the Austrian frontier to the east, along a front of sixty miles, toward the Isonzo River, has not yet met with any serious opposition. In fact, no important battle is expected until the invaders reach the river, as it is here that the Austrians are established, and on this line they will make their stand, as they have had a long time to prepare for an invasion.

It is probable they will oppose the Italian advance by means of the same methods as caused the deadlock in Flanders.

SAY ITALIANS FLED.

Austrian Official Bulletin Reports Easy Victories in Skirmishes.

VIENNA, May 26, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued tonight regarding the operations on the Italian frontiers:

In the Tyrol, an enemy detachment has entered Condino (about nine miles west of the northern end of Lake Garda).

In the rear of Padon Pass, northeast of Marmolata, the Italians fled when the first shots fell among them.

On the Corinthian frontier our troops repulsed several attacks, inflicting considerable losses on the Italians.

West of Ploecken, (twenty-five miles north of Udine,) the enemy fled, leaving his arms behind.

On the coastal frontier district no fighting has occurred.

ITALY TO BLOCKADE AUSTRIA AND ALBANIA

Formal Proclamation Issued—Albanian Ports Suspected of Being Supply Stations.

ROME, May 26.—The Italian Government, believing that Austria-Hungary is utilizing several ports on the Albanian coast for secret commissariat departments, declared a blockade today against "that portion of the Austro-Hungarian coast comprised between the Italian frontier on the north to the Montenegrin boundary on the south, including all islands, ports, anchorages and bays, and also the Albanian coast from the Montenegrin limits on the north to and including Cape Kiephali on the south."

The declaration specifies the geographical limits by latitude and longitude, and adds:

"Vessels belonging to friendly and neutral powers will be allowed sufficient time to leave the zone, the amount of time to be determined by the chief of the naval forces.

"Measures will be taken in conformity with the rules of international law and treaties in existence against all vessels endeavoring to cross, or which succeed in crossing, the line marked by Cape Otrante and Cape Kiephali."

HEARS ALLIES SENT ARMY TO AID ITALY

Furloughed French Soldier Now Here Reports Dispatch of 370,000 Men.

Paul Hebert of Pittsburgh, who has fought with the Fifteenth Dragoons of the French Army, arrived at the Mc-Alpin yesterday from France. He is on a furlough. Hebert reported that 370,000 English and French troops had been sent to the aid of Italy.

"I heard, just before I left," he said, "that 250,000 French troops and 120,000 British had been sent south in anticipation of the entrance of Italy into the war, to be joined with Italian troops, in the expectation that seasoned veterans would strengthen the latter in the early encounters with the seasoned German and Austrian troops against whom the untried Italians would have to fight."

Hebert gave a description of his experiences in the war.

"After serving in the trenches I had just arrived at Rheims when my regiment was ordered into action," he said. "I hardly know where I was wounded first. As a matter of fact, something hit me somewhere, and when I came to I was on a train filled with wounded men, on my way to a hospital at Deauville. The casinos and all the hotels in both that place and Trouville, adjoining, are now hospitals. When I went to Rheims I was a Corporal. Now I am an Adjutant.

"I am anxious to get back, but it looks like a long war, and not much progress seems to be made. The Germans have trenches of concrete, and it is pretty hard getting them. The French soldiers are wonderful. They and their officers seem to take the war more seriously than the English. It is nothing to see a British officer, with his monocle screwed in his eye, calmly get up somewhere within 100 yards of the German trenches. The chances are that they get him immediately, for recklessness does not pay in this war.

"I understand there are 3,000 Americans in the French Foreign Legion now."

With Hebert was his brother, C. Victor Hebert, who also lives in Pittsburgh. Both were born in this country of French parents, and both volunteered. Victor is with a Red Cross ambulance corps. They expect to return in fifteen days.

Paul carried the marks of three wounds, all received at Rheims. One is a relic of a sabre cut on the left side of his forehead. Another is on his left shoulder, where a piece of shrapnel entered, and the third is on one of his insteps, where a bullet was extracted.

REGIMENTS RACED TO BORDER.

Great Rivalry for Honor of Being First to Invade Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Italian generalissimo has lost no time in beginning a vigorous offensive. The army has already passed the Austrian frontier at a number of points, and Italians are now in possession of certain naturally strong positions from the Swiss border to the Adriatic.

Fighting in any serious sense has so far been confined to the northeast frontier. On the night or the 23d the Austrians began a furious cannonade of the Italian position on the Italian side of the frontier. The Austrians' firing, though it was heavy, resulted in no less to the Italians.

On the morning of the 24th, after the expiration of the period of grace allowed by Italy's declaration of war, Italian artillery bombarded the enemy's lines, ultimately silencing the enemy's guns. Under cover of the artillery fire the Italians advanced, their soldiers cheering wildly. There was a great race among the infantry regiments for the honor of being first on Austrian soil. The Italians advanced along the front for some extent and are now firmly es-

Continued on Page 2.

ATTACKED UNDER U. S. FLAG

Nebraskan, Empty and Home-bound, Is Hit Off the Fastnet.

ATTEMPT TO SINK HER FAILS

Crew Takes to Boats, but Returns to Vessel, and She Heads for Liverpool.

40 MILES OFF LIGHTHOUSE

News Amazes Washington—Captain Reports Damage Was Done by "Mine or Torpedo."

LONDON, May 26.—The American steamer Nebraskan, Captain Green, from Liverpool May 24 for Delaware Breakwater, was torpedoed today by a submarine at a point forty miles westsouthwest of Fastnet, off the south coast of Ireland.

The sea was calm at the time. The crew at once took to the boats and stood by the steamer. It was soon ascertained that the Nebraskan was not seriously damaged, but she had been struck forward, and her foreholds were full of water.

The crew returned on board and got the vessel under way. No lives were lost among the crew. The Nebraskan did not carry any passengers.

This information was received at the British Admiralty in London, and it was at once communicated to the American Embassy.

Immediately she was struck the Nebraskan began calling for help by wireless. Brow Head received the wireless communication at 9 P. M. yesterday from Crookhaven.

A mesage to Lloyds from Kinsale, Ireland, says that the Nebraskan passed that point at 11 o'clock this morning. She was down at the bows, but was proceeding under her own steam, and flying the signal: "I am not under control."

The vessel passed Queenstown in the afternoon on the way to Liverpool. She was proceeding at eight knots.

A message to The Star from Liverpool says that the name and nationality of the Nebraskan were painted in large letters on her sides. She was in water ballast.

A message to Lloyd's says that an armed trawler went to the assistance of the Nebraskan and stood by her all night.

Surprise to Our Officials.

The report that the Nebraskan had been torpedoed caused a surprise to American officials here. Apparently the affair occurred before 9 o'clock last night.

Last evening was clear, and the period between 8 and 9 o'clock is the twilight hour in the British islands at this season.

The German submarine campaign is continuing actively. Dispatches from Norway state that the people of that country have been aroused by the sinking last week of the Norwegian steamer Minerva and the attempt to torpedo the Iris, which went to her assistance.

The steamer Cromer, loaded with passengers, had a narrow escape from being torpedoed, while bound for Rotterdam yesterday. A submarine fired a torpedo without warning. It missed the ship by only fifteen yards. According to the Captain's story, told to Rotterdam correspondents, the periscope was seen 500 yards distant, and then the wash of the torpedo, which was moving so rapidly that nothing could be done to avoid it. The attack occurred at a point four miles north of North Hinder Lightship.

"ACT OF WAR," SAYS LONDON.

Morning Post Compares Nebraskan Incident to Shelling of Our Ports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 27.—The naval correspondent of The Morning Post says: "The attack made by a German submarine upon the American steamship Nebraskan is technically an act of war on the part of Germany. The United States Government is not bound to treat the outrage as an act of war, any more than a man who has been wantonly assaulted is obliged to prosecute his assailant. The affair, however, differs essentially from the sinking of the Lusitania. That vessel was a British ship, flying British colors. That she was sunk without warning was an offense against international law, but it was an offense committed primarily against this country, which is already at war with Germany.

"The charge made by the United States against Germany in the case of the Lusitania is in effect a charge of killing neutrals. The torpedoing of the Nebraskan is another business altogether. American property has been destroyed, and American lives have been endangered on the high seas. The Nebraskan is the first American ship to be thus attacked; the William P. Frye was captured. As the United States

FOR DISTRESS AFTER MEALS use Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Gives prompt relief to sick headache and acid stomach.—Advt.

Submarine Seen and Fired at Near the Fastnet Lighthouse

CROOKHAVEN, Ireland, May 26.—It was learned today that a submarine was seen last night off the southern coast of Ireland. She was sighted after 9 P. M., near Barley Cove, which is about ten miles from Fastnet. The mishap to the steamer Nebraskan is reported to have occurred shortly before 9 o'clock, about forty miles from Fastnet.

A steamer was seen outside Crookhaven, which lies just north of Barley Cove, at about 9 o'clock last night. As she approached in the direction of Fastnet Lighthouse two loud reports of a gun were heard. A boat in Crookhaven harbor went in the direction of the steamer, which put about and was lost to sight.

Several residents of Crookhaven turned out and went along the shore, keeping a sharp lookout. They sighted a submarine off Cove, near the mouth of a little creek. One of the men on shore fired two shots with a rifle at the men in the conning tower of the submarine. The submarine dived immediately, but soon rose again further out. Three more shots were fired at her and she again disappeared.

GoGvernment take their stand upon international law, so they will apply its doctrines to the outrage. In no circumstances whatsoever has Germany the right to attack a neutral vessel without warning. The attack upon the Nebraskan is equivalent to the bombardment of an American coast town by German men-of-war.

"The only conceivable excuse to be proffered by Germany is that the submarine officer made a mistake. But if that plea be presented, Germany has still to explain the series of such mistakes, extending over many months, made in respect of Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish vessels. By what process does that which is obviously a predetermined design in the case of other neutral countries become a mistake in the case of the United States?"

The Daily News, in an editorial discussing the attack on the Nebraskan, says:

"The incident, taken at is lowest, is not likely to make easier the relations between Germany and the United States. This is fourth American vessel attacked by the Germans, not to mention the 270-odd American subjects murdered on the Lusitania. Clearly no self-respecting power can suffer this sort of thing to go on indefinitely. President Wilson has rightly, in our opinion, shown great patience in his dealings with the German Government; but if the latter are determined to construe his patience as meekness, they are under a delusion which may prove very disastrous to them."

HIT MINE OR TORPEDO, CAPTAIN REPORTS

Message to Owners of Nebraskan Leaves Doubt as to What Damaged the Ship.

The first news of the Nebraskan having been disabled off the southwest coast of Ireland was received yesterday morning at the office of the American-Hawaiian Line in a message from the Captain, which read:

Struck by either mine or torpedo, forty-eight miles west of Fastnet. Am steaming under convoy to Liverpool. Water in lower hold. No one injured. GREENE.

A later cablegram, received by the agents of the Atlantic Transport Line, who chartered the ship for the eastbound voyage to Liverpool, said that the Nebraskan had passed Fastnet and would arrive in Liverpool this afternoon. The agents of the American-Hawaiian Line had not received any further message from the Captain when the office closed last night, and could not say whether the vessel had been torpedoed or had struck a floating mine.

The Nebraskan left New York on May 7 with a general cargo for Liverpool under charter to the Atlantic Transport Line. She had no passengers and carried a crew of forty-one hands all told. After arriving there, on May 19, and discharging her freight, the Nebraskan started back in ballast to Delaware Breakwater on May 24.

The fact that the Captain reported that the ship was proceeding under her own steam to Liverpool was taken as an indication by the underwriters that the Nebraskan was not in any immediate danger of sinking.

The Nebraskan is an American built and American owned oil-burning steamship, built at Camden, N. J., in 1902 for the American-Hawaiian Line to carry sugar from Honolulu via the Strait of Magellan, and is of 4,400 gross tonnage, 160 feet long and 46 feet beam.

The Nebraskan is commanded by Captain J. S. Greene of San Francisco, and her officers are H. Gillespie, first; W. M. Fralie, second, and W. H. Senior, third officer. R. J. Dean is the wireless operator, and the engineers are F. C. Yandell, E. Williams, H. L. Margay and L. Parker.

WASHINGTON AWAITS FACTS.

Will Ascertain Whether Nebraskan Was Hit by Mine or Torpedo.

—Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Although it is realized that the injury to the American steamer Nebraskan off the Irish Coast may produce a serious international incident, if it should be established that she was attacked by a German submarine, Government officials today gave no sign of excitement or worry over the affair. The general disposition in Government circles is to suspend judgment until all the facts connected with the incident have been ascertained.

A deliberate attack on an American vessel by a German submarine while

Continued on Page 2.

WARSHIP LOST IN 7 MINUTES

British Admiralty Tells of Quick Result of Submarine Attack.

MOST OF THE CREW SAVED

Report from Constantinople Says a Single Torpedo Did the Work of Destruction.

ALLIES' FIFTH DISASTER

Have Lost Four Battleships in the Dardanelles—Triumph Assisted in Reducing Tsing-tau.

LONDON, May 26.—The British battleship Triumph has been sunk in the Daranelles by a submarine.

The disaster is described in a brief statement by the Admiralty, which says that, while operating in support of the Australian and New Zealand forces on the shore of the Gallipoli Peninsula yesterday, the Triumph was torpedoed by a submarine, and sank soon afterward.

The majority of the officers and men, including the Captain, are reported to have been saved.

The submarine was chased by destroyers and patrolling small craft until dark.

The official announcement does not say whether the submarine was Turkish or German, but it probably was of the latter nationality, as the British Legation at Athens recently offered a reward for the sinking of German submarines supposed to be in the Mediterranean.

AMSTERDAM, May 26, (Via London, Thursday, May 27.)—An official communication, issued by Turkish Headquarters and received here, announces that the British battleship Triumph was torpedoed and sunk this afternoon in the Gulf of Saros off Ari Burnu.

BERLIN, Thursday, May 27, (via London.)—A Constantinople dispatch to the Tageblatt says that the British battleship Triumph was sunk by a single torpedo, and that she disappeared in seven minutes.

Fifth Loss of Allies at Straits.

The Triumph is the ninth battleship unit to be lost so far in the war, with the exception of the Turkish old style battleship Messudiyeh (Dec. 13), the loss of these units, ranging from 11,800 to 23,000 tons each, has been borne by the Allies as follows:

Seven British—Audacious (Oct. 27), Bulwark (Nov. 26), Formidable (Jan. 1), Issesistiole (March 18), Ocean (March 18), Goliath (May 13), Triumph (May 28); French—Bounet (March 18). The five last named have been lost in the Dardanelles operations.

The Messudiyeh of 10,000 tons displacement was sunk by a British submarine which dived under fine links of mines at the entrance to the Dardanelles to get at her. Against these 10,000 tons of battleship units the Allies have lost, including the Triumph's 11,800 (the lightest), 107,905 tons, out of the entire total of allied losses of 265,778 represented by fifty was vessels. The Austro-German-Turkish total loss is seventy-five vessels with a tonnage of 192,890. It will thus be seen that the loss of the Allies in battleship displacement is more than half of the total displacement oss of their enemies.

The Triumph was a sister ship of the Swiftsure, both were built in 1903-4 by the Vickers for Chile from which they were purchased for $4,749,500 each. The original name of the Triumph was Libertad; of the Swiftsure, Constitution.

Since the present war broke out the Triumph has been in operation in both Far Eastern and European waters. As flagship of the British Asiatic squadron she participated in the bombardment of the German base of Tsing-Tau, China, last October, and was reported to have been damaged by the shell fire of the German forts.

After the fall of Tsing-tau the Triumph returned to European waters and early in the present year began operations with the other units of the allied fleet against the Dardanelles. In the latter part of April the Triumph bombarded the Turkish trenches on the western end of the Gallipoli Peninsula and afterward went into the Dardanelles to search the trenches from a different angle. Here she came under the fire of a Turkish howitzer battery on the Adriatic shore, which dropped sixteen shells around her and threw missiles on board. Little damage was done by the shells, however, and only two men, a stoker and a bluejacket, were wounded. The battleship silenced the Turkish battery before retiring.

A fe wdays later, while landing operations were proceeding, the Triumph, with other warships, in addition to covering the landing, bombarded the forts in the Dardanelles to prevent reinforcements reaching the Turks from the Sea of Marmora. She was credited in the official reports with having set fire to the Town of Maidos during the bombardment.

The Triumph, which was commanded

by Captain Marice S. Fitsmaurice, was a vessel of 11,800 tons and of 12,500 horse power. Her complement of officers and men in time of peace numbered about 700. The vessel carried four 10-inch, fourteen 7.5-inch guns and fourteen 14-pounders and four 6pounders. In addition, she carried two 18inch torpedo tubes. She was 436 feet long and had a speed of about twenty knots.

ASK AID FOR TURKISH JEWS.

8,000 Made Homeless as Result of Fighting in Dardanelles.

The American Jewish Relief Committee of this city yesterday received the following from Secretary of State Bryan:

"American Ambassador at Constantinople cables as follows: 'There are approximately 1,500 Jews from Gallipoli and Dardanelles who have been obliged to leave their homes. They are scattered at Pauderma, Rodosto, and Constantinople, and they are in absolute want. Grand Rabbi and committee beg for prompt assistance for them and for indigent Jews in Constantinople, who number about 5,000.'"

The Grand Rabbi of Turkey, in a letter just transmitted, says:

"Nearly 5,000 individuals are without any support, and this number is increasing daily. My last resource is to implore you to intervene on behalf of our community with Jews in America, so that they may, by sending immediate aid, enable us to meet the demands for help for at least two or three months."

OUTRACED TWO SUBMARINES.

British Steamer Imber Pursued by Germans in the North Sea.

MAASLUIS, Holland, May 26.—The British steamer Imber arrived here today from Liverpool and reported that she was pursued by two German submarines in the vicinity of the North Hinder Lightship in the North Sea.

GERMANY SOUNDED ENGLAND ON PEACE

Russia and Then France Said to Have Been Approached by Hostile Powers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 26.—The statement of M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, that numerous attempts had been made, and not only on the part of Austria, to seek a separate peace, can be amplified in an interesting fashion. Both Germany and Austria have tried to create a break in the Triple Alliance. Rusisa was the first object of these mancuevres and France was next approached.

Perhaps the most surprising step was that which followed the failure of these earlier efforts. Great Britain's interest in continuing the war, wherein she had the support of France and Russia, rather than exposing herself to the greater dangers of a single-handed struggle against Germany, which all observers agre would follow an indecisive peace, is so marked that any likelihood of her breaking the agreement would seem out of the question. Yet there are good grounds for stating that Germany, of courset indirectly, sounded the British Government as to the possibility of making terms which would detach England from Russia and France.

These overtures had short shrift, and a striking sequel to them is the pledge taken by Italy binding her to the Tripartite agreement of Sept. 5, 1914.

FRENCH PRAISES CANADIANS

Cables to Ottawa His Appreciation of Their Heroism at the Front.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 26.—Field Marshall Sir John French, commander of the British troops in France, in appreciation of the heroic work done by the Canadian expedition, has sent the following cablegram to Premier Borden:

"They remain in the forefront of the fight, and I feel assured that their heroism and sacrifices, which are contributing so splendidly to the attainment of our immediate ends, will bind us together with those indissoluble bonds which are forged on the field of battle."

In reply to this message, Premier Borden cabled Sir John as follows:

"We are proud that our Canadian soldiers have proved themselves worthy of the great traditions of the British Army, which, under your leadership, has already achieved such splendid distinction by the valor and heroism during the present war, in which the greatness and unity of our empire have been more manifest than ever before."

The list of casualties issued today contains the name of Wendelle Hubert Holmes of Worcester, Mass., a private, killed in action, the American among the wounded are Lieutenant Osmond Julius Wheatley of Livermore, Cal., and Private John Robert Lusk of Auburn, N. Y.

Captain Ernest D. Harcourt McMeans of Winnipeg and Lieutenant Meyrick Bingham Whistler Smith-Reuss of England were killed in action. Major Edward James Ashton of Lloyd Minister, Saskatchewan, was listed as dangerously ill.

Among the wounded are Captain Earle Haines, of England; Captain Charles Teleforo Costigan, of England; Lieutenant Harold Proctor Shelgrove, of Toronto; Lieutenant William M. eParce, of Calgary, and Lieutenant Alexander Reginald Bawden, of Winnipeg.

The list records four as killed in action, three dead of wounds, thirty wounded, one missing and one suffering from fas poisoning.

BRYCE PRAISES ITALY.

Says She Is Following Her Best Traditions in Joining War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, May 26. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Secolo will publish tomorrow the first batch of letters which has been received on the entry of Italy into the war. Among them is one by Lord Bryce, who writes:

"Those of us in England who remember the great days of the risorgimento and sympathized with the efforts Italy was then making to shake off the tyranny of Austria; those of us who knew, as it may my privilege to know, Mazzini, who saw Garibaldi and admire Vittorio Emmanuele and Cavour; all who in England have drawn inspiration from the poets of Italy now rejoice to see the country which has given to the world so many apostles of freedom since the days of Arnoldo di Brescia now entering the present conflict, whose aim is liberty and the result of which will be, we hope, to establishe peace on a foundation of justice more firm than has been seen for many centuries.

"This war has become a war of principles, a war for the principle of right against might—right outraged in the person of Belgium, and Italy will be following her best tradition in standing for the cause of right, humanity, and progress."

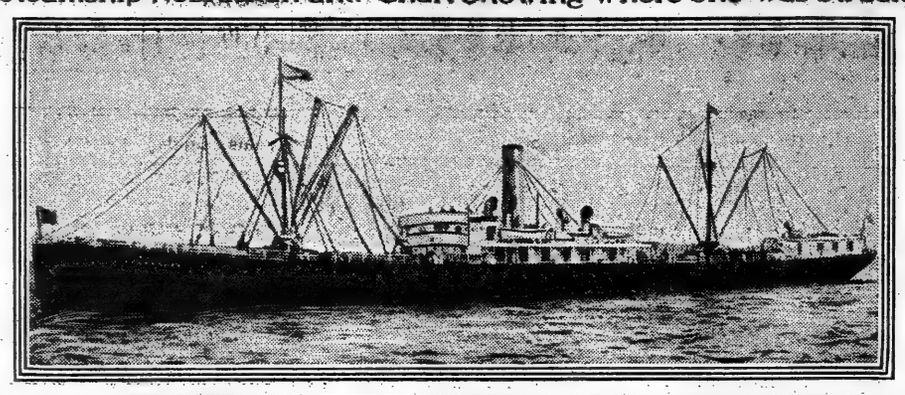
FILMED SUBMARINE ATTACK.

Operator on German's Platform—Other Ships Resist and Escape.

NANTES, May 10.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) The captain of the three-master Chateaubriand of Nantes, sunk by a German submarine off the Isle of Wight, declares that a cinematograph operator photographed the different phases of the attack on and sinking of the Chateaubriand from the platform of the submarine.

The crew of the General de Sonis that escaped from a submarine has also arrived here. Their ship was being towed by the steamer Homer when the submarine appeared. The Homer severed the cable and tried to ram the submarine. The latter being obliged to manoeuvre to avoid the blow, both the Homer and the General de Sonis were able to escape, followed by the fire of the submarine. The struggle lasted an hour.

Steamship Nebraskan and Chart Showing Where She Was Struck



SHIP IS ATTACKED UNDER U. S. FLAG

Continued from Page 1.

this Government was awaiting Germany's answer to its emphatic protest against the sinking of the Lusitania might have far-reaching results.

The fact that the Nebraskan was damaged while she was 40 miles at sea in water of a depth of about 500 feet, as shown by the British Admiralty chart, and at a place supposed to be remote from any of the British mine fields and the water too deep to plant mines, created the impression in the minds of a considerable number of persons here that she must have been struck by a torpedo fired. This idea was supported by information cabled by both the American Ambassador and the American Consul General at London that the British Admiralty reported that the Nebraskan was torpedoed.

But responsible officials showed an unwillingness to express any opinion, and it was apparent that there was a willingness to cocede that from preset information it was a toss-up whether the Nebraskan was torpedoed by a submarine or hit a floating mine.

By the terms of a Hague treaty, to which Great Britain, Germany, and the United States are parties, contact mines which break loose must be so arranged as to become harmless one hour after going adrift.

Torpedoed, Page Heard.

Three dispatches concerning the Nebraskan incident were received at the State Department—one from Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London, and two from Robert P. Skinner, the United States Consul General in Londo. The dispatch from the Ambassador said:

"Urgent. Report at midnight last night to British Admiralty from Lands End states that American steamer Nebraskan torpedoed forty-five miles south by west of Southcliffe, crew taking to boats. British trawler standing by now reports Nebraskan still afloat and making for Liverpool with four holds full of water. No lives reported lost."

The first dispatch from Consul General Skinner was as follows: "Admiralty reports American steamer Nebraskan, Liverpool for Delaware Breakwater, torpedoed forty miles south by west of Fastnet. Crew in boats. Standing by. Weather fine."

This afternoon the following cablegram came from the Consul General: "Nebraskan proceeding to Liverpool under own steam about 8½ knots, crew having returned on board. Apparently no lives lost. Extent of damage unknown."

The Nebraskan was returning to the United States in ballast to carry coal for the United States navy from Philadelphia to San Diego, Cal. It was explained at the Navy Department that there was no direct contract between the Department and the owners of the Nebraskan. The arrangement for the use merely provided that a vessel should be furnished to carry 3,500 tons of coal to San Diego, and the Nebraskan had been chartered by the shipping firm of D. B. Dearborn & Co., to carry out his contract with the Department. It was said at the State Department that the question of whether the Nebraskan was or was not in the service of the Navy Department would have no bearing on the international aspect of the incident.

Think It Unreasonable.

With reference to the theory that the Nebraska was torpedoed, as advanced in the form of a direct statement by the British Admiralty, officials admit that they cannot understand upon what basis a German submarine would attack an American merchant ship bound for the United States and not even carrying a cargo. No purpose other than to cause trouble between the United States and Germany would be served by that course. It was said, and one official suggestion was that the attack could be explained only on the ground that a German submarine was running amuck with a total disregard for the consequences. But responsible officials are unwilling to believe that any German submarine commander would be so reckless.

That it can be ascertained whether the injury was done by a torpedo or a mine is believed to be possible from the fact that experts will be able to make an examination of the hull of the vessel when she reaches port. Following the course pursued in the case of the steamer Gulflight, which was injured by an explosive off the Scilly Isles, the American Embassy will send one or more of its naval attaches to examine the Nebraska and will instruct them to make every effort to establish how the injury was inflicted. Such examinations are not always conclusive, although it is believed that the charge made by President Wilson in his note to the German Government that the Gulflight was attacked by a German submarine, was based on reports made by experts who examined that vessel's hull. The German Government has never admitted that a submarine was responsible for the attack on the Gulflight.

Expect Repudiation.

There is a general feeling here that if Germany should acknowledge that one of her submarines torpedoed the Nebraskan the acknowledgment would be accompanied by a repudiation of the act and assurances that the Commander of the submarine would be disciplined. What other course Germany could pursue officials are at a loss to perceive, particularly in view of the declaration of the Imperial Admiralty in its circular statement communicated to the United States Government on May 18 that submarine Commanders had been repeatedly instructed not to attack any neutral ships of commerce in the zone of warfare if they had been guilty of no hostile act.

This assurance fits the case of the Nebraskan exactly, and it is felt here that Germany will be quick to make known, granting that the Nebraskan was attacked by a submarine, that the attack was unauthorized, was committed in violation of orders, and that Germany deeply regrets its occurance and will make suitable reparation to the owners of the vessel.

If this theory should be verified, the incident will probably be closed without danger to the maintenance of good relations between Germany and the United States. As for the mine theory, it is admitted that a mine might break loose from its moorings, and even drift out to the point where the Nebraskan came to grief, although this is said to be unlikely.

Denied Sowing Mines.

The waters where the Nebraskan was damaged are too deep for mining, and the British Government has informed the United States in response to an inquiry that no floating mines have been placed by Great Britain. The point where the Nebraskan received her injury is in the pathway of British commerce, and this, it is said, tends to disprove that any mines were placed there by the British Government. No information has been received here to indicate that the German Government had put out mines in this area.

It was recalled today that after the close of the war between Japan and Russia Japanese mines which had been set adrift during the war were afloat for months. Several vessels were sunk by them, and in one case a merchant vessels were sunk by them, and, in one case, a merchant vessel foundered after coming in contact with a mine nearly a year after hostilities had ceased.

The idea that the Nebraskan did not encounter a British floating mine that had broken loose from its anchorage is supported by reference to provisions in The Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, relative to the laying of submarine contact mines. Germany and Great Britain are parties to this agreement, both having ratified it on the same day, Nov. 27, 1909. One of the articles of the treaty provides:

"It is forbidden, first, to lay unanchored automatic contact mines, except when they are so constructed as to become harmless one hour at most after the person who laid them ceases to control them; second, to lay anchored automatic contact mines which do not become harmless as soon as they have broken loose from their moorings; third, to use torpedoes which do not become useless as soon as they have missed their mark."

From this it will be seen that both Great Britain and Germany are bound by the terms of a solemn compact to use mines of a sort that will become harmless one hour after they leave their moorings or control of them is lost. Should it be shown that the Nebraskan encountered a British mine that had gone adrift more than an hour before the encounter, this Government would be privileged to demand of Great Britain an explanation of her failure to observe the provisions of The Hage treaty.

Purpose of Modus Vivendi.

It was in an effort to bring about a compromise understanding between Germany and England regarding submarine warfare, the sowing of mines, and treatment of foodstuffs that this Government sent a note on Feb. 20 to the British and German Governments suggesting a modus vivendi agreement that would protect neutral commerce against floating mines, as well as against submarine attacks. In this note the following suggestions was made to the Berlin and London Governments:

"Germany and Great Britain to agree that neither will sow any floating mines whatever upon the high seas or in territorial waters; that neither will plant on the high seas anchored mines except within cannon range of harbors for defensive purposes only; and that all mines shall bear the stamp of the government planting them and be so constructed as to become harmless if separated from their moorings."

The German Government reserved a definite statement of its position with respect to this suggestion until such time as it could be informed as to the obligations the British Government on its part was willing to assume, but made this statement in the reply of Herr von Jagow on March 1 to Secretary Bryan:

"With regard to the sowing of mines, the German Government would be willing to agree, as suggested, not to use floating mines and to have anchored mines constructed as indicated. Moreover, they agree to print the stamp of the Government on all mines to be planted. On the other hand, it does not appear to them to be feasible for the belligerents wholly to forego the use of anchored mines for offensive purposes."

Great Britain Refuses.

The British Government, through Sir Edward Grey, replied on March 15, refusing to accept the American modus vivendi proposal. In his reply of March 15, Sir Edward Grey said: "It is evident from their (the Germon Government's) reply that they will not abandon the use of mines for offensive purposes on the high seas, as contrasted with the use of mines for defensive purposes only within cannon range of their own harbors, as suggested by the Government of the United States. This being so, it might appear unnecessary for the British Government to make any further reply than to take note of the German answer."

In the same reply Sir Edward Grey said:

"At the very outset of the war a German minelayer was discovered laying a mine filel on the high seas. Further mine fields have been laid from time to time without warning, and so far as we know are still being laid on the high seas, and many neutral as well as British vessels have been sunk by them."

Many mines have been set afloat in the North Sea and in waters around the British Isles. The German Government openly admitted this practice in the note it sent to the United States Government on Feb. 16 in reply to the American note of Feb. 12 relative to German measures respecting the theatre of war in the waters surrounding England. In his note of Feb. 16, Herr von Jagow said:

"The German Government is determined to suppress with all the means at their disposal the suppl yof war material to England and her allies, and assume at the sam etime that it is a matter of course that the neutral Governments, which have hitherto undertaken no action against the trade in arms with Germany's enemies, do not intend to oppose the forcible suppression of this trade by Germany.

"Proceeding from these points of view, the German Admiralty has declared the zone prescribed by it the zone of war. It will obstruct this area of maritime war by mines wherever possible, and also endeavor to destroy the merchant vessels of the enemy in any other way."

DENIES FIRING ON SAXONS.

German Official Report Says British Statements Are False.

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam and London,) Thursday, May 27.—An official statement denies the truth of the British "eye-witness" assertions that the German artillery fired into the Saxon troops in Northern France.

It also denies that Germans in British uniforms tried to approach the British lines, and adds: "The German troops never use such a disguise."



BONAR LAW HINTS ASQUITH GAVE IN BARELY IN TIME

Continued from Page 1.

until the war was finished, and regard the war as the only thing they had to deal with.

The meeting adjourned without the adoption of any formal resolutions.

NEW BRITISH OFFICIALS.

H. L. Samuel Postmaster and F. E. Smith Solicitor General.

LONDON, May 26.—Adidtional appointments in connection with the reconstruction of the Government were announced today. The appointments were all to places outside the cabinet.

Herbert L. Samuel, who was President of the Local Government Board under the former regime, has been appointed Postmaster General, a position he held several years ago. Frederick E. Smith, who has been Director of the Official Press Bureau of the War Office, has been made Solicitor General. Edwin S. Montagu has been reappointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

BUCKMASTER'S FORTUNE.

From a Thankless Post to Lord High Chancellor in a Day.

LONDON, May 26.—To be promoted in a day from the thankless post of Director of the Press Bureau to "keeper of the King's conscience," from chief censor, the target of countless critics, to Lord High Chancellor, the highest judicial position in the Empire, with a salary of $50,000 yearly and a pension of $25,000 yearly for life, is the change which has come in the career of Sir Stanley O. Buckmaster.

It is understood that the seat on the woolsack in the House of Lords was declined by Sir John A. Simon, the new head of the Home Office, who preferred a political to a judicial career. His name is already linked in gossip with that of David Lloyd George as a possible Prime Minister some day. Sir John Simon was the Attorney General and his declination made way for Sir Stanley Buckmaster.

Sir John Simon is the second man in British history to decline the woolsack, which is the seat of the Lord High Chancellor as presiding officer of the House of Peers, sir Henry (afterward Lord) James being the first.

Sir Stanley Buckmaster's promotion has caused considerable adverse criticism. It is understood that Sir John Simon will assume general supervision of the press bureau, retaining Sir Frank Sweetenham and Sir Edward T. Cook, the present assistants.

RAISULI BUSY FOR GERMANY.

Agitating Against French in Morocco—Followers Defeated.

PARIS, May 26.—Official information from Morocco indicates that Raisuli, the Moorish brigand and pretender to Morocco's throne, is conducting an agitation among the natives in the district of Charb, in the northern part of the country. It is understood that Raisuli's course is inspired by German agents.

General Lyautey, resident French Governor of Morocco, dispatched a detachment of troops against the malcontents. The troops were attacked on May 14 near Boudouma, eight miles south of Quezzan, by a strong force of mountaineers coming from the Spanish zone. The mountaineers were defeated with heavy losses.

Raisuli's death has been reported many times. He is the bandit who seized an American citizen named Perdicaris and held him for ransom until President Roosevelt's demand, "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead," brought about the American's release. Raisuli's death was last reported in September, 1914; at that time he was said to have died at Tangier.

WOMEN SEEK WAR WORK.

One Suffragette Wants Parliament Seat to Free Incumbent for Front.

LONDON, May 10 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—War enthusiasm has caused some queer applications to be sent to the Board of Trade. A widow in declining health said she hoped to end her days working in Vickers & Maxim's machine gun factory. A Hartlepool woman who had lost her laundry business thought she would like to make shells for cannon. A suffragist suggested that she take the place of some able-bodied member of Parliament while he went to the front. These and other instances were related my Walter Runciman, M. P., at a trade luncheon recently. The register at the Board of Trade, he said, shows 60,000 women volunteers for war work.

ATLANTIC CITY TOUR, MAY 29.
Over Memorial Day, $11 to $14, includes two days' board. Penna. R. R.—Advt.

ITALIAN TROOPS ACROSS THE BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

tablished in the district formerly known as Venetian Friuli, which was ceded to Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio. They met with but feeble resistance, and found no difficulty in driving the enemy before them.

The Austrians in their retirement blew up bridges and destroyed all passable roads and burned a number of houses inhabited by the poorer classes.

The inhabitants of the invaded district are Italian in race and language. Many have been driven off by the retiring Austrians, who appear to have used them harshly. Those remaining received the Italians warmly on their entry into the towns, acclaiming them as their deliverers. At the sight of the Italian uniforms the people became frantic with joy, running to embrace the soldiers, and calling to them: "Our brothers! Our brothers!"

The army of liberation, as it is designated, is in splendid fighting trim and looking forward to the next brush with the Austrians.

Today, the Italian flag is flying over Palazzo Chigi, which was the official residence of Baron Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador. The Palazzo Venezia, in the centre of Rome, with its battlemented walls and castellated towers, which give it the air of a feudal fortress, no longer shelters Emperor Francis Joseph's envoy to the Vatican. He, too, has gone, and the fortress, like the palace, is silent and deserted. A few carabiniero keep watch and ward before the main entrance, gently hustling along the little knots of curious who seek to loiter before the immense oaken, ironbound doors. A question of the ownership of the palace has now arisen. It was ceded to Austria when the Venetian republic, whose palace in Rome it was, fell, and it retained its extraterritoriality after her successful war against Austria. Italy did not forget the Palazzo Venezia, but in those days Rome was not part of the kingdom of Italy. Now, by right of conquest, it will probably pass to Italy, and a very handsome and valuable spoil of war it will be.

At Tivoli, of classic memory, which Horace immortalized, is the Villa d'Este, which belonged to the assassinated heir to the Austrian throne. Yesterday the villa was invaded in a perfectly orderly manner by the populace, who insisted on the Italian flag being hoisted upon its walls.

Fugitives from Trent describe the vengeance the Austrians are wreaking upon the unhappy Italian population which is today within their power. The Italians are made a target for every kind of spite and maltreatment. Austrian soldiers have sacked the houses, taking away provisions and beating and insulting the occupants when they found nothing worth appropriating. The principal houses of the town are occupied by soldiers, and their proprietors have been expelled or imprisoned and their property confiscated. All Italians of military age in the Trentino have been summoned to serve in the Austrian army. Those who refused have been shot.

If news which comes from Switzerland be correct there was for a time some uneasiness in Federal Government circles regarding the attitude of Germany on the question of neutrality and the inviolability of Swiss territory. To some minds it seemed that Switzerland as a short cut to Italy must be a sore temptation to the military advisers of the Kaiser. On the other hand, Switzerland is a splendid shield to Germany's southern flank. It is the general opinion that Italy will respect the treaty of 1815 guaranteeing the inviolability of Swiss territory.

The Corriere della Sera, in giving particulars of the aeroplane attack on Venice early Monday morning, says that in addition to bombs dropped, was a steel arrow inscribed: "French invention. German application." No one was hit.

ASQUITH GREETS SALANDRA.

Glad Relations Between Britain and Italy Have Been Drawn Closer.

LONDON, May 26.—It was announced officially today that Premier Asquith had sent a telegram to Premier Salandra of Italy expressing his pleasure that "the long-standing relationship between the two countries had ripened into a more intimate relationship."

Premier Salandra responded with the hope that "a long era of liberty and peace may be opened in Europe."

KING VICTOR IN COMMAND.

Leaves Rome Incognito for the Italian Headquarters at the Front.

ROME, (via Paris,) May 26.—King Victor Emmanuel has assumed supreme command of the army and navy. He left ingognito for the front last night. Only his Ministers, who were confidentially informed of the intended departure of the King bade him farewell.

The official journal publishes a decree appointing the Duke of Genoa(Prince Thomas of Savoy) Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. During the King's absence he will carry on the duties of state in the name of the King, but will refer all affairs of first importance to his Majesty unless they are of the most urgent nature.

The Messaggero, in paying a tribute to the King, says:

"The first citizen of Italy has left the capital to go to the front and be among his fighting troops. To him, who today set foot for the first time on Italian soil which until a few days ago was severed from the mother country; to him, who in this moment is the symbol of Union and concord among all Italians, goes our augural salutation and our hope for the highest success to the Italian arms. For Victor Emmanuel has been reserved the highest fortune that ever a sovereign could enjoy—that he will see complete national unity under his rule.

"To Victor Emanuel go the grateful and solemn greetings of the entire Italian people."

BUELOW BLAMES AUSTRIA.

Ambassador Says Germany Wanted to be Friends with Italy.

ROME, May 25, (via Paris, May 26.)—Prince von Bülow, late German Ambassador to Italy, who has now returned to Berlin, is reported by the Giornale d'Italia to have declared in an interview that he came to Italy in the hope of bringing about an Austro-Italian rapprochement on a concrete basis, that Austria undoubtedly always had treated Italy unfairly and that Germany attached supreme importance to the preservation of friendly relations with Italy, which mean the maintenance of Italian neutrality.

Italian public opinion must understand, however, the Prince said, that an attack upon Austria meant an attack upon Germany.

AMSTERDAM, May 26.—Prince von Bülow, when interviewed by a representative of the Berlin Tageblatt on his way from Rome to Berlin, spoke kindly of the Italian people. He considered they had been misled regarding their country's entrance into the war.

The Prince displayed considerable feeling against the Italian Government, but said the acts of the Government and of the people should not be confused.

"The time may come," he added, "when moderation may facilitate a rapprochement."

BERLIN, via London, May 26.—Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador to Italy, and the Princess von Bülow arrived in Berlin this morning.

It is stated that their departure from Rome was not marked by the slightest untoward incident. There was no display of ill-feeling on the part of the people toward Germany, and it seemed as if Italy still hoped to avoid war with Germany while conducting hostilities with Austria-Hungry. Prince von Bülow, it is asserted, was compelled three times to request his passports before he obtained them.

Signor Bollati, the Italian Ambassador, departed from Berlin at 5 o'clock this morning aboard a special train.

PARIS, May 26.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says the Duke of Avarna, former Italian Ambassador to Austria, arrived in the Italian capital at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Crowds gathered at the railroad station gave him an ovation.

Turkish Envoy Still in Rome.

ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 26.—Contrary to published reports, the Turkish Ambassador to Italy, Naby Bey, is still in Rome. Apparently he has made no preparations to depart.

11,000 WOMEN POLICE ENROLL.

Italian Force Will Wear Uniform and Undergo Physical Training.

PARIS, May 26.—The Rome correspondent of the Temps telegraphs that nearly 11,000 women have been enrolled in a female police force authorized by the Italian Government.

These women belong for the most part to the middle classes. They will undergo special physical training and wear uniforms.

POPE SILENT ON CONFLICT.

No Restrictions on Vatican by Italian Government Because of War.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 26, (via Chiasso to Paris.)—Pope Benedict thus far has bade no pronouncement with regard to Italy's entry into the war, though it is reported that a papal document will be issued shortly.

The Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, has remained silent concerning the opening of hostilities, having only published a decree of the Congregation of Rites permitting military chaplains to recite in their masses the prayer "In Time of War." Thirty portable altars have been sent to the front for use in the military camps.

The Italian Government purposes loyally to apply all the details of the Law of Guarantees as they affect the Vatican. The German and Austrian Ambassadors accrtdited to the Vatican left Italy on their own initiative and established themselves at Lugano, on the Swiss frontier. As in former times, the Vatican will have an absolutely independent postal and telegraphic service and couriers from the Papal Government will be allowed to pass freely through Italy without the slightest interference on the part of the Italian Government.

UDINE WELCOMES CADORNA.

Italian Legions Go Singing on Their Way to the War.

UDINE, (via Paris,) May 26.—The passage through Udine of Italian soldiers of various provinces, most of them singing the songs of their native heath, tends to heighten the already great enthusiasm of the populace. One cannot but note, as these happy, singing soldiers pass, the vast difference between them and the rigid, taciturn Austro-German troops.

Both the military and the civilians of Udine have joined in their welcome of Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna. The Italian Commander in Chief, by reason of his extreme vigor, despite his sixty-four years, seems to imbue everybody with perfect faith in his leadership of the Italian forces.

Much faith also is placed by the populace in Cadorna's chief assistant, General Porro, who is cold, calculating, and mechanical in his military work, but is declared to be a great leader of men.

VENICE DARK AT NIGHT.

People Enjoy New Experience and Stay Out to Watch for Aeroplanes.

VENICE, May 26.—The military authorities have given orders that no lights be displayed in Venice between sunset and sunrise that can be seen from above the city. This is a measure of protection against attack by aeroplanes.

The people are normally much abroad at night, but now they are staying up even later than usual, as they enjoy the aspect of the city without light, and they are all eagerly looking into the air for the sight of an Austrian aeroplane. Nobody seems to fear a visit from these machines.

The narrow footways along the banks of the canals and the small arched bridges of the city are dark and silent at night. Old people say the city is like it was in the days of their youth when there were no street lights and the inhabitants went about with torches and lanterns.

Whenever a sailor or a soldier is seen on the street he is applauded. The people greet the defenders of the Kingdom heartily and call their wishes for success against the enemy.

ITALY'S TELEGRAPH RULES.

All Messages Must Be Written in Plain English or French.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that the Italian Government, acting under Article 8 of the International Telegraph Convention and Article 17 of the Radio Telegraphic Convention, will accept on Italian lines and in Italian colonies only messages exclusively in plain language (English or French) that they will not handle messages without texts; that service instructions, such as "reply paid," must be mentioned in full in the French language and not in abbreviations admitted by the convention.

Inquiries concerning messages sent or received are not admitted. All messages are subject to censorship, and therefore at sender's risk. No claims for refund will be entertained. Secret language is admitted only in Government messages between the Italian Government, Allies' Governments, and neutral Governments and their respective diplomatic missions. Private Government message from, to, or in transit over enemies' country are admitted on Italian lines. All Italian radio coast stations and colonial stations are closed for private service.

FRANCE FLIES ALLIES' FLAGS.

Combined Colors Displayed on Public Buildings and Monuments.

PARIS, May 26.—The flags of the European powers allied against Germany—France, Italy, Great Britain, Russia, Belgium, and Serbia—were today by order of the French Government displayed in groups over many of the public buildings and monuments of Paris.

Among the edifices thus decorated are the residence of the President of the Republic, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and all of the Ministries.

Italian Papers Reduce Size by Half.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 26.—One of the first results of the war is that the newspapers have been reduced to half their normal size, besides which many have great white spaces where the censor has been at work. It is predicted that the Italian side of the war will be the most difficult of any to make interesting to the outside world, so stringent are the rules and so severe the censor.

Agree Not to Molest Civilians.

ROTERDAM, (via London,) May 26.—The Courant publishes a telegram from Berlin stating that Germany and Italy have agreed neither to intern civilians nor seize their property.

★ ★ ★
MARTELL
for
AGE
and
QUALITY
★ ★ ★

SAYS TEUTON ALLIES WILL BE HEMMED IN

French War Press Bureau Chief Learns of Italy's Co-operation on Arriving Here.

EXPECTS BIG MORAL EFFECT

He Regards Formation of Britain's National Cabinet of Vital Importance.

Maurice Casenave, chief of the press bureau in the Foreign Office at Paris, arrived in New York yesterday on the French steamship Chicago. At the Hotel Plaza last night M. Casenave was happy because of the two most important recent developments affecting the situation in Europe—the entrance of Italy into the war and the formation of the "National Cabinet" in England.

"Italy's decision to go to war," M. Casenave said, "means great advantage to the Allies for three distinct reasons. In the first place, of course, Italy's army and navy constitute just so much added force thrown against Germany and Austria in a new front, and the men and ships that our enemies must send against the Italians are just that many taken from the fronts in France, Belgium, and Russia.

"Also Italy's active hostility to Austria and Germany means that those countries can now be completely shut in and blockaded. Before Italy declared war considerable quantities of ammunition and foodstuffs went into Austria and Germany through Italian ports, especially Genoa, but now an effective embargo can be maintained and the Germans and Austrians will have to depend upon their own internal resources, which must in time be used up.

"But to my mind the most immediately important advantage from Italy's entrance into the war is the moral effect of her declaration upon the nations already fighting. The fact that a strong, modern nation like Italy throws her forces on the side of the Allies must give new spirit to the allied troops and correspondingly depress the soldiers of the Kaiser. Of course the soldiers of England and France had not lost heart, but they cannot help but be stimulated to greater endeavors by the feeling that one more nation has recognized the rightfulness of their cause and has thrown itself into the fight with them."

M. Casenave was especially delighted to read of the formation of the new British Cabinet.

"France," he said, "formed a National Cabinet representing all political faiths last September, and the arrangement has worked most successfully. In the French Cabinet are Moderate Republicans, Radical Republicans, and even Socialists, and all of the members have co-operated harmoniously in the interests of the cause. The people have caught the spirit of the Cabinet, and, forgetting political differences, have come together for a common end. Now England has followed in the footsteps of France, and the result cannot be anything but good. I am very glad to see that the step has been taken.

"And I am also glad to see such men as Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour taking an active part in the management of affairs of England. Their experience, knowledge, and character will enhance the quality of the British Cabinet, and mean that England's part in the war will be more effective and brilliant even than it is now."

M. Casenave was insistent in expressing the gratitude of the French nation to America for the friendly interest of the people here and for the extensive relief work done in France by Americans. Many times in his conversation he revered to this subject, saying that the French people felt as close to the Americans now as they did in the days of Lafayette and the American Revolution. The 1,000 or more American citizens fighting with the French, M. Casenave said, had become true French soldiers in spirit, and had been received by the French soldiers as a real part of the army.

An erroneous impression in America, M. Casenave said, is that France is importing all of her arms and ammunition. Much military material is imported, he said, but a greater part is manufactured on French soil.

"There is known to be no lack of arsenals," he said, "but, as was set forth in a recent article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, big guns and ammunition apienty are being made in our own factories. Even if France were blockaded, which, of course, she will not be, we could keep our soldiers in the field supplied with enough of arms and ammunition to hold the Germans back."

M. Casenave's visit to America is partly for a rest and partly of a business nature. His oldest son was killed at the front last October, but the information received by M. Casenave then was that he had been taken prisoner by the Germans. It was only this month that he learned of his son's death, and the news of it, added to the long wear of his work, made it necessary for him to seek rest and a change of occupation.

M. Casenave retired from the French foreign diplomatic service six years ago with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. He represented French financiers in China shortly before the outbreak of the war in the negotiation of the six-power loan.

KILL GERMAN AVIATORS WHO ATTACKED PARIS

French Airmen Bring Down Two Near Soissons—Damage German Positions.

PARIS, May 26.—Yesterday and today were marked by successes of French aviators in an aerial battle and in attacks on German positions. The official night report says:

"A German aeorplane, which was flying over Paris this morning, came into contact with a squadron of the intrenched camp. It dropped bombs, without result, on Villenoy, near Meaux. Our aeroplane squadron having been forewarned, waited for the return of the German machine. The Aviatik, which was loaded with four bombs, was brought to the ground by one of our aeroplanes near Braisne, in the region of Soissons. The two German aviators were killed.

"Our aeroplanes have successfully dropped fifty shells of ninety kilos on the aeroplane at La Brayelle, near Douai. The hangers and machines which were on the ground were struck."

"During the day of May 25," says the afternoon report of the War Office, "our aviators showed great activity along the entire front, and they were successful in several endeavors to bombard the enemy. Thy thrw down in all 203 projectiles. Of these eighty-two were large bombs of a weight of ten kilos (about twenty-two pounds each). Fourteen shells weighing 100 kilos (220 pounds) and fifty-five weighing forty-three kilos (ninety-five pounds each); tigether with other missles, were thrown down by our men. "The efficiency of this fire was proved at several points, particularly at the German aviation park located at Hervilly, to the southwest of Roisel, where a hanger and a machine were set on fire at the German reserve aviation camp at Grand Priel, to the northwest of St. Quentin, where a hanger was shattered, and at the St. Quentin railroad station, where the gasoline supply tanks were destroyed.

"During the course of the preceding night four shells were thrown from the air on the railroad station at Douai. The outbreak of a fire in the vicinity of the freight depots was observed."

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

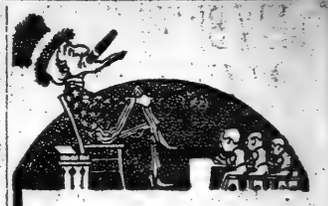
Two Ships Leave Baltimore with Large Grain Cargoes.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The following ships cleared from here today for the war zone:

The Veendyk, Dutch, for Rotterdam, with a cargo of grain and a general cargo.

The Hans Jensen, Danish, for Odense, with a cargo of grain.



Flor de Murias
(Perfeccionado Size)
2-for-25 cts.

Lovers of Imported Havana Cigars should try the Flor de Murias brand of Tampa-made cigars.

Every box sealed with the U. S. Government stamp, "Manufactured in Bond," reading "Tobacco Imported from Cuba, made at Tampa, Fla. Long filler, without binder, Spanish method."

These cigars are in the exact sizes, shapes and weights of Imported cigars, but are sold at about one half the price.

By the box of 25, $3.00

UNITED CIGAR STORES

NEW BRITISH GAIN NEAR LA BASSEE

Territorial Division Carries a Group of Trenches East of Festubert.

FIERCE FIGHT NEAR ANGRES

Germans Attack Desperately to Regain Positions Taken by the French North of Arras.

FRENCH CONTEST GROUND

Yield at Only One Point to Counter Attacks and Make Progress at Several Others.

LONDON, May 26.—The British last night and today made further gains in their offensive against La Bassée, and it was officially announced that the net result of their operations in the territory to the west of that town since May 1 was the capture of a total front of more than three miles, along a considerable part of which two lines of German trenches had been taken.

In the district north of Arras there was esperate fighting near Angres, the Germans attempting to regain the ground lost yesterday. They succeeded at one point, but elsewhere their counter-attacks were repulsed, and the French captured new positions in several instances.

The Berlin report announces the recapture of trenches near Souchez, but this claim may relate to the temporary success of the German counter-attacks admitted in the night French report, which asserts that these attacks were afterward for the most part nullified by the French advance. While reporting the repulse of the Allies at other points, Berlin admits the capture by "colored British troops" of outlying trenches near Givenchy.

British Gains Since May 1.

The following is the official statement issued by the British War Office tonight:

The First Army continues to make progress east of Festubert. A territorial division carried last night a group of German trenches, capturing thirty-five prisoners, and this morning it captured one officer, twenty-one men and a machine gun.

Since May 1 the First Army has pierced the enemy's line on a total front of over three miles. On this, the entire hostile front line system has been captured on a front of 4,000 yards, and on the remaining portion the first and second line trenches are in our possession. The total number of prisoners taken is eight officers and 777 other ranks. Ten machine guns in all have fallen into our possession, as well as a considerable quantity of material and equipment, particulars of which are not yet available.

Violent Combat Near Angres.

Tonight's official report from Paris briefly confirms the British statement and indicates that heavy fighting continues north of Arras. It says:

The British troops have made a new advance in the direction of La Bassée, taking sixty prisoners, of whom several were officers, and capturing some machine guns.

To the north of Arras the Germans have continued their desperate efforts to retake in the region of Angres the positions which they lost yesterday. The engagement throughout the day was one of extreme violence.

At the Cornailles fortified work a counter-attack by the enemy at first compelled us to withdraw, but in less than an hour we had reconquered the whole position, and we have maintained it since then.

At a neighboring work, further to the south, the enemy, after sanguinary attacks, has retaken a part of the north salient, but we have held the west salient and carried part of the south salient.

Between these two works and the road from Aix-Noulette to Souchez our attacks have made progress, and we have gained a foothold at divers points in the lines of the enemy, who has not succeeded in reoccupying any of the trenches captured yesterday by us.

French Withstand German Attacks.

At the northern outskirts of the wood, north of the road from Aix-Noulette to Souchez, a spirited engagement has taken place, but the respective positions have not been modified. Between that road and the Massif de Lorette, in the Fond de Buval, the violent fire of the enemy's artillery has not been able to dislodge us from the positions taken yesterday, and we have gained new ground on the slopes to the northeast of the Chapel of Lorette. We have advanced about 200 yards, notwithstanding an intense bombardment in the outskirts of Ablain-St. Nazaire, and captured a quickfirer.

At Neuville-St. Vaast, after a very hot struggle, we occupied a group of houses which formed a dangerous salient.

The enemy in these various actions suffered very heavy losses.

This afternoon's Paris report was as follows:

The checks inflicted upon the enemy yesterday in the region of Angres and at a point to the north of the height of Lorette determined the Germans to come back with an attack of extreme violence. There was furious fighting last evening and during last night. We were successful in retaining all our gains. Our troops gave evidence of magnificent courage and showed splendid tenacity of purpose.

The Germans in the beginning delivered a counter attack against the work captured by us to the northwest of Angres. Furious attempts to take this position were made by them time and time again. In spite of the exceptionally intense bombardment to which our troops were subjected we retained possession of all of our new positions.

Furthermore, at the end of the day we occupied almost entirely the position near Buval where we gained a footing in the afternoon. Here we are maintaining ourselves under a violent fire. At the same time, we have gained ground on the heights to the northwest of Lorette, and we have captured a trench ofthe enemy in the environs of Souchez.

An artillery engagment of considerable severity developed yesterday in the region of Soissons. There was another such encounter near Rheims.

From the rest of the front no reports have been received.

Germans Admit Loss Near Givenchy.

The German General Army Headquarter's Staff today gave out the following statement:

A night advance by the enemy against our newly acquired position west of the forest of Bellewaard was easily repulsed. The number of machine guns taken from the English was increased to ten.

Northeast of Givenchy colored British troops succeeded last night in capturing a projecting part of our outmost trenches.

Farther south, between Leivin and the Lorette hills, an extensive French attack, commenced in the afternoon, failed completely.

In the region to the north and to the south of the highroad between Souchez and Bethuane the enemy at first succeeded in penetrating our trenches, but our counter-attacks again put us in full possession of our positions. One hundred Frenchmen remained in our hands.

In the region south of Souchez several repeated strong attacks directed by white and colored French troops against our lines completely broke down before our entanglements. Our opponents suffered heavy losses everywhere. During the battles in the Lorette hills a Silesian infantry regiment especially distinguished itself.

An advance of the enemy in the eastern part of the forest of Le Prêtre was easily repulsed. A hostile flying machine was brought down at a point south of Lens by our aviators.

OPPOSE COMPENSATION LAW

French Journals Say It Would Work Injustice to War Victims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 26.—The proposed law for the compensation in inhabitants of the invaded districts arouses widespread criticism. It is complained that, instead of offering real compensation to the injured parties, the State imposes vexatious restrictions, establishes an unfair system of discrimination, and introduces political factors into the settlement of awards.

The provisions which are considered most unfair are: first, that the money granted be used to re-establish the injured business or industry regardless of the changed circumstances or the fact that those who previously directed it are now dead; second, that mines, quarries, and similar undertakings be placed in the same category regarding compensation with public or municipal property; third, that valuation boards from which no appeal is allowed be appointed to settle the amount of compensation.

It is asserted that such boards, having each a representative of the Minister of the Interior, would be likely to have a strong political bias. It is this last provision that La Liberté, one of the most outspoken critics of the proposal, considers the most dangerous. "We desire to call special attention to the monstrous nature of the clause instituting, without provision for appeal, valuation commissions on which agents of political parties are in a majority, so that practically politics is the supreme distributor or countless millions."

The Journal des Débats is chiefly opposed to the clause compelling those who have suffered damage to re-establish their business. "This condition," it says, "is not only unjust, but it appears unrealizable in practice. Will the State force widows and orphans, under pain of a refusal of compensation, to assume the onerous duties of those whom the war has taken? Furthermore, conditions may have been so changed that the previous business is impossible, or another infinitely preferable. Must the injured choose between declining compensation and resuming the former business without hope of success?"

Frederic Harrison's Son Dead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 26.—Lieutenant C. R. Harrison of the Second Leinster Regiment, younger son of Frederic Harrison, has died at Boulogne of his wounds.

MACKENSEN FORCES PASSAGE OF THE SAN

Bridgehead on West Bank Taken by Storm—4,000 More Prisoners Claimed.

FLANKS STILL IN DANGER

Petrograd Believes Further Advance Is Impossible While Russians Hold Their Positions.

LONDON, May 26.—The official reports from Vienna and Berlin today say that the invasion of Galicia under General von Mackensen is making progress.

Between Przemysl and Jaraslau, east of Radymna, a passage of the San has been forced, while southeast of Przemyls the Austro-Germans are approaching strong Russian defenses.

While yesterday the Teutonic Allies claimed 21,000 prisoners in this theatre, today they say the number has risen to 25,000.

The following official communication was issued this evening at Vienna:

In the northeastern war theatre the battle near Przemysl is proceeding. General Mackensen's army is making successful progress on both banks of the San in a southeasterly direction. A crossing of the San has been forced east of Radymno.

The Austro-Hungarian Sixth Corps stormed the bridge head at Zagrody. East of Zagrody and southeast of Przemysl our armies are slowly progressing toward strong Russian positions, which are partly strengthened by reinforced concrete trenches.

The number of prisoners taken in the last two days has been increased to 25,000. Up to yesterday evening we had added 54 light and 10 heavy cannon and 64 machine guns and 14 ammunition wagons to the munitions we had previously captured.

South of the Dniester and in Russian Poland the situation generally is unchanged. In the fighting north of the Vistula we took 998 prisoners.

The German General Staff's report on the fighting in the East says today:

In the Eastern theatre weak night attacks were repulsed.

The attack being made by the army under General von Mackensen is making good progress. Southeast of Radymno, the village of Swiato was taken after fierce fighting. East of Radymno a crossing over the San River was captured after Austrian troops had taken a bridgehead to the west of San by storm.

Further to the south our trops, after a battle, reached the district east of Laszki and they also continued to the line of Korzenica-Zapalow. The booty in prisoners and war material increases.

GERMAN FLANKS THREATENED

Russians Hold Positions North and South of Main Advance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 26, (dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—After forty-eight hours of recuperation, the Germans have renewed their onslaught on the Galician front. This interval apparently has been employed, not merely in refilling the complements of men and munitions, but also in a regrouping of forces. Thus considerable forces have been sent across the Upper Vistula to strengthen the German left, which after its defeat and pursuit by the Russians, had fallen back too far for any further movement eastward by the main head of the German phalanx south of the Vistula to be safe.

A strong offensive was begun by the Germans in the region of Opatow in an endeavor to drive back the Russian right and once more effectively cover the left flank of the main German advance, but in spite of the receipt of reinforcements, the Germans in this region have not yet succeeded in their purpose. The Russians repulsed their attacks, inflicting heavy losse, and followed up their success by a series of counter attacks. In these the losses infliicted on the enemy were very heavy, indeed.

In the meantime, on the main front stubborn fighting again has been renewed, especially in the section between Jaroslau and Przemysl, where the Russians hold both banks of the San River. The flanks of the German battering ram are, therefore, still threatened, and until they succeed in driving back the Russians both north and south of this main line of advance, it would be risky to attempt any further move eastward.

Energetic attacks in a direction at right angles to the above, namely, on the front running southeastward from Przemysl have not yet succeeded in carrying finally any of the Russian defenses. In this section there has been no lull in the strenuous fighting for a week past. The Germans, encouraged by temporary successes on two occasions when they managed to capture some sections of trenches and hold them several hours, evidently counted on reaching the main line of railway which is only a few miles distant and rumn over a considerable part of this section.

Success in this attempt would immediately set free the head of the German batering ram for a further irresistible drive toward the east, hence the extreme energy with which the attacks were pressed here incessantly during the past forty-eight hours. Reinforcements have been sent to this front by the Germans, but the Russians moved up their magnificent artillery, which swept away with terrible losses all German attacks. Presuming that an attack by ten or a dozen picked army corps adopting the phalanx formation of the ancient Greeks is still the main object of the Germans, all these other counters are subsidiary and intended only to clear the flanks of the principal driving force.

Meanwhile, the German battering-ram has been checked in its swing, and every hour that passes necessarily weakens its power to drive even directly forward the task of keeping half a million modern soldiers who are massed into a close phalanx on a narrow front adequately supplied even with rations must tax the entire resources of the German transport service apart from vast stores of ammunition that will be needed the moment the advance is renewed.

Thus the Germans' original plan has definitely failed, and any hopes of success they may still entertain rest upon tactical movements to make good the failure of the main idea. The Russians, however, hold the inner lines and the Germans have no railways, but must take their tactical readjustments on flat feet, and at that game the Russians have shown on many occasions they can easily give the Germans points and beat them.

Elsewhere in Galicia there is a marked lull with only occasional skirmishes south of the Strij, and on the northern section of the Russian front. The Germans appear to be extending their line, which now runs from Bounze, on the Dubyssa, to Veleny on the Niemen, and the fighting in progress over the whole of this front is described as lively. It has no bearing upon the general position of affairs on the Russian front.

RYNDAM RAMMED AT SEA; 230 SAVED

Continued from Page 1.

men and children first, and lowered down through the darkness into a sea a scalm as a millpond. The heavy fog and lack of wind had stilled the Atlantic till the transfer of passengers, though fraught with excitement, was no more dangerous than a journey ashore in a ship's tender.

There was plenty of excitement on the Ryndam's decks, but no panic. A few children cried and a few women could not conceal their nervousness, but the men were calm, and there was no rush for the boats. Each was lowered rapidly and safely after it had been loaded to proper capacity, and each was rowed swiftly to the Cuneo, where the boats were lifted aboard.

S. O. S. Call Sent Out.

The work of transferring the passengers was rushed, for water continued to flow into the holds of the Ryndam, and Captain Van den Heuvel feared his ship might sink beneath him. His first order, after seeing to the safety of his passengers, had set the pumps in operation, and presently it became apparent that they were holding the water in check and slowly getting a little the best of it.

From the wireless meantime the S. O. S. call was flashing out into the sky, spreading in an ever-widening circle the alarm that the Ryndam had been rammed and needed help.

The call was caught by the battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, manoeuvering near Nantucket Shoals on their way to Newport, R. I., and Admiral Fletcher, from the Wyoming, detailed the Texas, Kansas, Michigan, South Carolina, and Louisiana, to hasten to the Ryndam's aid. At the highest speed these commanders dared to make because of the fog the battleships set out toward the wrecked steamship, and at 7:30 o'clock the South Carolina, first to pick up the vessels, arrived at the scene.

The battleship found the Ryndam, struggling back toward this port, with pumps going at full speed, while the Cuneo stood by, having aboard besides the Ryndam's passengers, 152 of her crew of 200, whom Captain Van den Neuvel had been unwilling to detain aboard his own craft. The Cuneo's bows were stove in, and she was making water so fast that the South Carolina instantly dropped her own boats over the side and began a re-transfer of the Ryndam's passengers and crew, this time to the battleship's decks.

Convoyed by the Texas.

The radios of the warships kept them in touch with Admiral Fletcher meantime and the Texas received orders to convoy the Ryndam into New York harbor, while the South Carolina followed with the passengers and crew. The Texas began her task at once, and, with the Ryndam, which, though crippled, was found capable of making thirteen knots, got a start on the South Carolina on the race for this port.

News that the Ryndam was making thirteen knots was received at the offices of the Holland-America Company here with considerable satisfaction, for it was realized that the vessel's customary speed is only about 14½ knots, and her ability to make thirteen indicated she was damaged less than Captain Van den Heuvel had thought. At 10 o'clock confirmation of this was received in another wireless from the Ryndam, in which Captain Van den Heuvel said:

Can master water engine room, No. 5 hold full. Water also gaining in No. 6. Tunnels shaky, but still holding out; 124 miles east of Ambrose Lightship.

Friends and relatives of those aboard the Ryndam had begun to beslege the offices of the company as soon as word of the accident reached here, but it was not until 3 o'clock that definite news was received of the time the rescued passengers might be expected to reach this city. Later this wireless was received from the Captain:

The steamship Joseph Cuneo collided this morning with the Holland-America Line steamship Ryndam, United States battleship Texas convoying latter vessel, which is badly damaged, and expected at Ambrose Lightship at 7:30 P. M. U. S. S. South Carolina has on board 78 passengers and 133 crew, in total 230, from Ryndam, and will arrive at Ambrose Lightship at 9 P. M. Ask company to send tug to vicinity Ambrose Lightship to receive passengers from South Carolina and relieve Texas.

Arrangements were made at once to have the Ryndman met by a fleet of tugs and the wrecking steamship William E. Chapman while the Thomas J. Millard was chartered by A. H. Nyland, Passenger Agent of the line, to meet the South Carolina and remove the Ryndam's passengers.

Only One Passenger Hurt.

With the knowledge that all aboard the Ryndam were safe and that no one had been hurt in the double transfer of passengers except one, and he not seriously—word of whose injury had been sent by wireless to the New York Times by Mrs. Martha Daly a passenger—there was nothing for anxious friends and relatives but to wait and it was not until 5:30 o'clock that the Ryndam, with the Texas still guarding her, was reported as passing Fire Island. It was 7:46 o'clock when she was sighted off Ambrose Channel lightship and there the Texas turned back after seeing the Ryndam safely met by a fleet of tugs.

It was nearly two hours later when the South Carolina steamed into Ambrose Channel and was met by the Thomas J. Millward to which the passengers and crew were transferred to be carried safely back to this city.

The Ryndam passed through Quarantine and dropped anchor off Sixty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, shortly after 10 o'clock. It was planned to keep the steamship there until high water early this morning, when an attempt probably will be made to get her to her pier in Hoboken for repairs. The wrecking tug stood by her and the pumps were kept at work.

The Ryndam rode on an even keel, but her water line was about eight feet higher than when she left port on Tuesday afternoon, showing that she had taken aboard large quantities of water.

A hole in the Ryndam's side, stopped with canvas, showed where the Cuneo had struck her. It is feared that much of her cargo, valued at approximately $1,000,000 has been destroyed. She carried 266,144 bushels of corn, hundreds of tons of tobacco, 5,000 bags of cornstarch, 6,000 tons of linseed oil cakes, 2,000 bushels of "calf meal," 3,000 kegs of wire nails, and a great quantity of corrugated iron. The whole was consigned to the Netherlands Ocer Sea Trust.

List of Passengers.

The Ryndam left here at 1 P. M. Tuesday for Rotterdam carrying twenty-one first-class passengers, thirty-four second, and twenty-three third class. The seventy-eight passengers were divided among the three cabins as follows:

FIRST CABIN.

BODEN, Mr. and Mrs. A., Rotterdam.
BODEN, GEORGE, WALTER, and Miss NELLY.
DALY, Mrs. MARTHA, 220 West Eighty-seventh Street.
DORREPAAL, Miss CORNELIA, Boston.
DURLER, ERNEST, Switzerland.
EGEGER, Miss GRETE, Baltimore.
FRANCO, JULIO, New York.
HEYER, J. C., 355 Riverside Drive.
KHEEL, AARON, New York.
NIEBUHR, WALTER, New York.
SALM, HENDRIK, Holland.
STENGER, Mrs. MINY, Switzerland.
TOBLER, E. O., New York.
VAN DER GOOT, H. K., Holland.
VAN DER MEY, J., Holland.
VAN PRAAG, HENRY L., 43 East Seventeenth Street.
VLASVELD, SIMON, Holland.
YOUNT, ADAM, Holland.

SECOND CABIN.

Martin Boks, Klaas Brandjes, Mrs. A. H. Breitman, Mrs. Elsie De Graaf, T. De Roos, Miss Ella Dumke, Miss Wilhelmina A. Engel, Miss Ida Fach, Miss Catherine Funk, R. Regtdoorzee, Mrs. Theresia Gross, the Misses Therese, Anna, and Marie Gross; Mrs. Martha Hebel, S. Kaplansky, Paul Kubein, August Liesgang, William G. J. Lindenkamp, Miss Marie Martin.

Albert Meyer, Mrs. Anna Micheler, Mrs. A. Pigeaud, Mrs. Rika Thyssen, Miss Beatrice Trojan, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Van Bierk, Miss G. Van Bronswyk, Mrs. Anna H. Van der Berg and infant, P. C. M. Van Holk, E. J. Vlustra, E. J. Wentz, and E. J. Wind.

THIRD CABIN.

Samuel Blaser, Mrs. Hedwig Bunke, Johannes Dabbeld, Harry Daconis, Fred de Vries, Mrs. Paulina Grabenhofert and infant, Mrs. Katherine Horn, Herman Jansson, Mrs. Last and child, Wagner Marie, Nanke Mazennduz, William Meenffels, Miss Marie Rorig, Jan Schipper, N. van Dieen, Mrs. G. A. van Gytenbeek, J. Veueman and wife, Mrs. Fenencz Voros.

There were also aboard two deported passengers, Mrs. Hedwig Schenchzer and her infant son, Karl.

The Ryndam has a gross tonnage of 12,527, is 682 feet long, and of 82 feet beam. The Joseph J. Cuneo, which was reported coming into port under her own steam, flies the Norwegian flag and is commanded by Captain C. Aamodt. She is under charter to W. W. & C. R. Noyes of Boston, agent of the Cuneo Importing Company of 204 Franklin Street, New York. She is a single screw steamship of 874 gross tonnage, 201 feet long and of 30 feet beam. Her crew numbers twenty-three men.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

USE DAILY—ONE MONTH for Toilet and Bath

POSLAM SOAP

and POSLAM SOAP will number you among its friends for life.

At All Druggists. 25 cts. and 15 cts.

MORE RUSSIANS IN PERSIA.

Reinforcements Sent to Counteract Turco-German Agitation.

PETROGRAD (via London), May 26.—A telegram from Teheran, the capital of Persia, says that Turco-German agitation in that country has assumed a threatening aspect. On this account Russia has sent in additional troops to reinforce its contingents at Kasbin and Khry.

The Persian Government has been notified that this step has been taken solely to protect Russian subpects, and that it implies no hostility to Persia.

"LA FRANCAISE" A BIG HIT.

Hailed by Some Paris Critics as the Future National Anthem.

PARIS, May 10. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The first public presentation of the new patriotic song "La Française," by Miguel Zamacois, with music by Camille Saint-Saëns, at the Operé Comiqué, was a veritable triumph. Some critics go so far as to characterize the song as the future national anthem. It was sung for the first time by Henri Albers, with a strong chorus.

For the production of the song M. Gheust had prepared a patriotic spectacle entitled, "At the Front," introducing both "La Française" and "La Marseillaise." The public, already familiar with the refrain of "La Francaise" was stimulated by the representation, and joined heartily with the chorus.



The "Outs" Against The "Ins"

EXTREME fashion is a never-ending battle of the "outs" against the "ins." The fad that's *in to-day* may be *out to-morrow.*

A Stein-Bloch Suit rests upon *fixed fashions,* not *fleeting fads.* To-day, to-morrow, next autumn it will still be in fashion, because it keeps clear of vulgar extremes.

Get the full worth of your money and the full wear of your clothes in a Stein-Bloch Suit.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats

$20.00 *to* $45.00

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

BOARD IS NAMED TO CONTROL DRINK

Made Up of Large Employers of Labor, Social Workers, Scientists, and Labor Leaders.

LORD D'ABERNON CHAIRMAN

Other Well-Known Members Are Sir W. H. Lever, Waldorf Astor, and Philip Snowden.

LONDON, May 26.—The Central Board of Control, to deal with the drink problem in the munitions, transport, and camp areas, created by an amendment to the Defense of the Realm act, was named today.

It will consist of Lord D'Abernon, Chairman; Colonel Sir Neville Chamberlain, E. R. Cross, John McAusland Denny of Denny & Co., engineers, Dumbarton; John Hodge, Member of Parliament for Lancashire; Sir William H. Lever, Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education; Waldorf Astor, Member of Parliament for Plymouth; Philip Snowden, Member of Parliament for Blackburn; John Pedder, Assistant Secretary of the Home Office; R. R. Scott of the Admiralty, and W. Towle, a well-known hotel manager.

Lord D'Abernon, Chairman of the new board, is 58 years old and has been a soldier, diplomat, and State financier. Of recent years he has been connected with the finances of Turkey, having been the representative of the British, Belgian, and Dutch claims in the settlement of the Ottoman public debt. He was financial adviser to the Egyptian Government during 1883-9, and then was Governor of the imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople until 1897. He returned to England, entered politics, and became Chairman of the Dominion's Royal Trade Commission.

Colonel Sir Neville Francis Fitzgerald Chamberlain, K. C. B., is 70 years old and has been a soldier and diplomat all his life. His service has been passed chiefly in Burmah and Kashmir. He was aide-de-camp to Lord Roberts during the Afghan war in 1878. Military Secretary to the Kashmir Government and reorganized its army, and private secretary to Lord Roberts during the South African war. Since 1900 he has been Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

John McAusland Denny is a member of the firm of William Denny & Brothers, shipbuilders, and also of Denny & Co., both of Dumbarton, and Director of the Caledonian Railway Company.

John Hodge, is a Laborite, and is Secretary of the British Steel Smelters' Mill, Iron, and Tinplate Workers' Association. He has been President of the Trades Congress, twice President of the Labor Representation Committee, President of the British Section of the International Congress at Zurich, and has taken an active part and been successful in the formation of Conciliation Boards for the prevention of trade disputes. He has also taken an active part as a public speaker and worker in religious and temperance movements.

Sir William Hesketh Lever, First Baronet, is Chairman of Lever Brothers, Ltd., one of the greatest soap manufacturing firms in the world, which he founded. Sir William employs several thousand men in normal times, and is a power among the laboring classes.

Sir George Newman is prominent in medical circles in Great Britain. He is Lecturer on Public Health at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London and is a Fellow of many scientific and medical societies.

Waldorf Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor, is well known in America. Besides being a Conservative member of Parliament from Plymouth, he is a Governor of Guy's Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children, and the Peabody Trust. Mr. Astor is also Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis, and Treasurer of the State Medical Research Committee.

Philip Snowden, member of Parliament from Blackburn and a Socialist, was formerly Chairman of the Independent Labor Party, and is a member of the Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways, and the Royal Commission on Civil Service. His wife is a leader in the suffrage cause.

John Pedder, Assistant Secretary of the Home Office, is a temperance advocate, and in 1911 was a delegate to the International Congress on Alcoholism at The Hague. He has also been a delegate to the International Congress on the White Slave Traffic, and was the British delegate to the International Congress on the Relief of Destitute Aliens.

GERMAN PRESS SILENT.

No Comment Since the Official Text of Our Note Was Given Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 26.—The German press published the full translated text of the American Lusitania note about four days after its publication in England and France. The first version given to the German public was a translation from the French publication transmitted by the Havas Agency and induced a few newspapers to question the "authenticity of the sharper portions of the text. But when the German Foreign Office gave out the official translation of the note as actually left with von Jagow by Ambassador Gerard, the same newspapers, which had been skeptical, admitted that the official version after all coincided with the Havas translation. The German press said that Mr. Gerard had simply left the note with the Foreign Office. The version published in England began with the paragraph instructing Mr. Gerard to "read the note to the Foreign Secretary and leave a copy."

There has been no suggestion in the German press comment, since the note's contents became known, that the Kaiser's government would yield to America's demands. Comment, however, ceased abruptly after the delivery of the note obviously in obedience to Foreign Office instructions. Semi-official organs like the Cologne Gazette, in their final comment, declared unequivocally that the note could merit but one reply, namely rejection of the demands.

HOLLAND NOT TO PROTEST.

Hague Officials Know of No Dutch Lost on the Lusitania.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) May 26.—There is no intention on the part of Holland to send a protest to Germany with reference to the sinking of the Lusitania, according to statements made today by the highest officials here.

The Netherlands Government, it is asserted, like every other Government, feels the deepest horror over the destruction of the Lusitania, but, as there is no direct evidence that any Dutch subjects lost their lives in the catastrophe, no action can be taken simply on general humanitarian principles, unless all the neutral nations agree to make a move together. Even had Hollanders been killed aboard the Lusitania, officials said, the matter probably would have been settled by the payment of an indemnity by Germany after the usual representations.

LONDON LACKS JURORS.

Emergency Measures Urged as Men Have Gone to War.

LONDON, May 10.—A proposal to curtail the classes of litigation in which recourse can be had to jury trial is being considered by the courts here as a war-time measure, owing to the difficulty of obtaining men.

Justice Darlin, in excusing from jury service a business man who explained that all his clerks had enlisted, remarked: "There is great difficulty in carrying on the cases which come to the courts to be tried by juries, and the authorities are considering the adoption of some means of compelling litigants to have their cases tried without juries."

Franklin Simon & Co.

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SALE (To-Day) THURSDAY

At Large Price Reductions

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Men's Sack Suits

Half or Full Lined

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

Two, three or four button soft roll front models of checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, overplaids, tartan plaids, Oxford vicuna, English tweed and navy serge, full or half lined with mohair.

16.50

Heretofore $21.50 to $24.50

Men's Hand Tailored Suits

Half or Full Lined

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

One, two, three and four button models of the newest hair line overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cassimere or worsted; also navy serge and English tweed; soft roll front, natural shoulders.

20.00

Heretofore $27.50 to $30.00

Men's Top Coats

Yoke and sleeves silk lined

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST

Semi-box or fitted models of tan or olive English covert cloth.

15.00

Heretofore $21.50 to $30.00

Men's White Flannel Trousers

Of white English tennis flannel, also striped white English serge, with belt straps and cuffs; 27 to 42 waist, all lengths.

3.75 *Regular Price $5.75*

COURT LIFTS HYPHEN OUT OF CITIZENSHIP

Justice Whitaker Rebukes Officials Guided by Fear of Hurting Alien Feelings.

UPHOLDS WAR PICTURE PLAY

Nothing in "The Ordeal" to Offend Americans, and Others Have No Right of Protest.

With caustic references to hyphenated Americans, Supreme Court Justice Whitaker yesterday made permanent the temporary injunction restraining the Commissioner of Licenses from interfering with the Life Photo Film Company's picture play, "The Ordeal."

The play tells the story of a dream during the Franco-Prussian War. A German officer, in the dream, is condemning the sweetheart, mother, and sister of a French soldier to be shot. The father of the family is shot while defending his home. Then the dreamer wakes and is rejoiced to see his loved ones safe.

When the play was first shown Deputy Commissioner of Licenses Kaufman conferred with the National Board of Censors, and it was agreed that the play might arouse bitterness in Germans and German-Americans. Commissioner Bell also took that view, so he ordered the play withdrawn under penalty of canceling the license of its producers. Then the injunction was applied for. In his decision Justice Whitaker said:

"The term 'American' includes all classes of citizens, native and naturalized, irrespective of where they originally came from, whether it be Germany or any other country. The court cannot give judicial sanction to the grouping of American citizens in different classes, and shape or color its decisions in accordance therewith. What has lately become known as hyphenated citizenship has no color or standing. It cannot properly be recognized by the court or any other branch of the Government. The plaintiff should not, therefore, be interfered with in the transaction of its legitimate business because of the supersensitiveness of alien residents."

In reply to the argument that the production of the play might occasion racial differences, Justice Whitaker said:

"Both Commissioner Ball and his deputy, Mr. Kaufman, testified that there was nothing in the picture to which an American could take exception. The opposition and threats of the defendants are based, therefore, solely on the ground that the National Board of Censors and Deputy Commissioner feared the disapproval of foreigners. The National Board of Censors is a self-constituted body. It is not organized by law, and it is a question how far a public officer charged with exercising official powers upon his own judgment, should base his opinions upon those of the Board of Censors and the Deputy Commissioner."

Justice Whitaker said the play could create no racial strife "to a sensible and ordinary mind."

ANTI-WAR SONG UPHELD.

Major Grant's Complaint of School Exercises Found Groundless.

Alexander Fichhandler, Principal of Public School 165, at Hopkinson Avenue and Amboy Street, Brooklyn, will not be deprived of hearing his pupils sing "I Didnt Raise My Boy to be a Soldier."

Major Sidney Grant of the Thirteenth Regiment complained to the Board of Education about the anti-military song, as he termed it, and also objected to a picture on the bulletin board of the school, which, he said, reflected upon soldiers. The Major received a letter from President Thomas W. Churchill of the board yesterday, in which Churchill said that the criticism had been found to be groundless by the Committee on Elementary Schools.

"As regards the song," writes Mr. Churchill, "the committee finds nothing offensive; it is not looked upon as an anti-military song, but as a plea for the arbitration of difficulties that might arise betwen nations. The committee found nothing in the picture or song, or in the exercises as a whole, that reflected in any way on the militia of this or any other country, and nothing that could be regarded as anti-patriotic. As a matter of fact, the exercises opened with a salute of the flag and the singing of the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' the effect in general being regarded as wholesome."

Lusitania Fund Now $14,664.

The fund for the sufferers by the Lusitania now amounts to $14,664.50. Since Tuesday $52 has been sent to the Mayor's Committee handling the fund, the choir class of the Church of the Transfiguration contributing $2 and George Williams $50.

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Men's Silk Shirts

Of tub silk, light or dark grounds, in a large variety of combination stripes and colorings. 13½ to 17 neck measure.

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Of heavy granite crepe or heavy tub silk, light or dark grounds, in a large variety of combination stripes and colorings. 13½ to 17 neck measure.

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Of fine quality satin striped crepe de chine.

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In bright or conservative stripes; French cuffs.

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"STYLE REGISTERED" *Made by Frankin Simon & Co.*

The Only Practical Shirt for Outdoor Wear

Entirely new convertible collar shirt, in white, tan or light blue Oxford, elbow or long sleeves, also in white cotton pongee with surgeon sleeves, with a collar that looks equally well worn with a tie or thrown open at neck. The ideal shirt for golf, tennis and all out-door wear. 13½ to 18 neck.

Special **1.75**

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Sale of Men's Shoes

Low or High Shoes

Black, tan or mahogany Russia calf, also patent colt, with tops of same, also buckskin or cloth top, in tan, gray or fawn; also black or tan shoes, rubber soles. Sizes 5 to 11. Widths A to E.

4.50 *Value $6.00*

Men's Low or High Shoes

Made by a Foremost Custom Shoe Maker

Mahogany, dark tan or black Russia calf, also imported French patent calf, with tops of same, taupe, fawn or natural buckskin; also white buckskin sport shoes, with leather or rubber soles. Sizes 5 to 11. Widths AA to D.

5.50 *Values $7.00 to $9.00*

EMBASSY AGREEMENT RELIEVES PACKERS

Their Counsel Expresses His Belief That Claims on England Will Be Amicably Settled.

WILL RETURN TO LONDON

Sir Edward Grey Notifies Bryan That Prize Court Cases Will Be Heard on June 7.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The British authorities had failed up to a late hour tonight to cable acceptance of the terms of agreement reached by the American Packers on Tuesday with the British Embassy officials here.

Alfred R. Urion, counsel for Armour & Co. and special representative for all the packers in their effort to obtain payment of $15,000,000 from Great Britain for seized and detained meat shipments, left Washington this afternoon for Chicago. After a hurried conference here with his associates he will be in New York on Saturday to sail for England.

Arthur Meeker, Vice-President of Armour & Co., who has been here assisting Mr. Urion in negotiations with the British Embassy officials, left Washington this afternoon for New York. He will wait Mr. Urion's return from Chicago to give him final advice before Mr. Urion returns to London. The terms of the agreement between the packers and the British Embassy have not been changed from those announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. There is no apprehension of a miscarriage of the plans from the delay in receiving acceptance of the terms from the British Foreign Office, to which they were transferred last night.

Secretary Bryan announced today that he had a cablegram from Ambassador Page, at London, saying that Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, had given assurances that prize-court proceedings in four of the American meat cargoes, those made on Norwegian liners, would be expedited in proceedings on June 7. Mr. Urion was asked to be in attendance.

The rush on these cases, Secretary Bryan said, was the result of the recent conferences here between the bef packers and th British Ambassador. Th inference is drawn, therefore, that other details of the agreements following the negotiations are to be carried out.

Before leaving Washington, Mr. Urion gave out this statement:

"We have been trying to find a solution of the very trying situation which confronts not only the packers, but our own Government, involving our relations with Great Britain, and we do not want to do or say anything that might be wrongly construed, for the reason that negotiations are now so far advanced that in all likelihood an amicable arrangement may be concluded, and one satisfactory to all concerned. Under these conditions I am quite sure that you gentlemen would not want me to say anything that might muddy the affairs of commerce with neutral countries, which we all hope will soon be flowing in a clear and uninterrupted stream. The packers feel, since the situation is now being cleared up and doubtful points being settled, that full justice will be finally accorded them by the British Government."

Messrs. Urion and Meeker were in conferences to-day with Sir Cecil Spring Rice and Sir Richard Crawford, representing the British Government, and with Counsellor Lansing and Solicitor Johnson, of the State Department. Mr. Urion said the best way to describe these conferences was that they were "sympathetic." The British Ambassador evidenced a desire to have all differences smoothed out without recourse to diplomatic exchanges.

From the beginning the State Department has been disinclined to take up the troubles of the packers with the English authorities through fear of complications. The officials advocated unofficial negotiations with the British Embassy, and assisted the packers in these negotiations.

There was relief at the State Department today when Mr. Urion expressed his belief in a favorable outcome of the negotiations. Secretary Bryan announced yesterday there would be no diplomatic communications with the British Government on the subject until after the conferences between the packers and the British Embassy were concluded. It was announced today at the State Department that the packers had the matter well in hand and that the department had not been called upon to take any form of action.

The statement by Mr. Urion fails to express fully the gratification of the packers on the results of their negotiations. He admitted he was unwilling to go into the details of the negotiations and the terms of agreement through fear that he might say something to interfere with his negotiations.

"I am confident," he explained, "that everything will be adjusted to the complete satisfaction of the packers through the pending agreement with the British officials."

RESUME TRADE CONFERENCES.

American Advisers Notify Importers to Send in Their Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The foreign trade advisers of the State Department announced today that the differences having been adjusted with the British Embassy, they would resume the informal and unofficial conferences with the British Embassy, and would unofficially act as the representatives of American shipping interests "in bringing out of those countries at war with Great Britain American-owned goods which had been paid for before March 1, 1915."

In this announcement the trade advisers said: "American importers who have goods in such countries may, if they so desire, submit proof of such ownership to the foreign trade advisers, who will unofficially transmit such proof to the commercial adviser of the British Embassy.

"The break in the negotiations between the trade advisers and Sir Richard Crawford, commercial attaché of the British Embassy, was caused by the delivery of a communication by the latter which, it was feared, might be binding upon the State Department and commit it to a recognition of the British Orders-in-Council. On Monday the British Ambassador submitted a statement to Secretary Bryan which made it plain that Great Britain looked upon the conferences as informal and not binding on either Government or committing them to any departure from their positions as expressed in the diplomatic exxcanges.

The resumption of the relations between Sir Richard Crawford and the trade advisers will, it is thought, be advantageous to the American importers who bought goods in Germany before March 1, and who are anxious to bring them to this country through the neutral country of Holland. Those desirous of doing so will furnish proof of their ownership of these goods to the foreign trade advisers, who will submit the proofs to Sir Richard Crawford. He will send the information to the British Government for its guidance in permitting these shipments to come forward.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT PUSHING CARGO CASES

Neutral Shippers' Claims Accelerated—New Arrangement on German Goods.

LONDON, May 26.—A decided change for the better has been noted this week in the relations between the British Government and the representatives of neutral shippers whose cargoes have come under the ban of the Orders-in-Council.

The British Government, it is contended, is showing more speed in the examination of detained cargoes and a more liberal spirit is being displayed in the interpretation of the rules covered by the Orders-in-Council, while shippers are said to be showing a greater spirit of acquiescence in the measures.

Among recent agreements was one providing that the export of goods purchased in Germany before March 1, and arriving in Holland before May 15, consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust, might be shipped to America before June 1. This agreement has now been amended. By the new arrangement such goods may be shipped as late as June 15, in certain special cases, which may be reported to the British Government by the Washington State Department. If on investigation this government is satisfied that such consignments could not be shipped before June 1, the time will be extended until June 15.

The British Government denies knowledge of any meat cargoes spoiling while in lighters or in warehouses. The United States Government has been informed that the cargoes of meat packers will be tried before the Prize Court on June 7.

The Swedish steamer Sydland, from New York, May 1, for Swedish ports, was taken into West Hartlepool on May 23, where she discharged her valuable cargo of metals, machinery and food products which will be thrown into a prize court.

The Dutch steamship Kelbergen, from New York, April 26, for Rotterdam, has been released at Kirkwall and allowed to proceed, the innocence of her cargo having been established.

WILSON GREETS CHINESE.

His Welcome Not Perfunctory, President Tells Visiting Delegation.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Deep interest in the future of China was expressed by President Wilson today in welcoming the commission of Chinese business men touring the United States to study commercial methods. Headed by Kai Fu Shah, the Chinese Minister, the delegation was received in the Blue Room of the White House.

"It is not a mere form that I go through in expressing to you our very cordial welcome to you to the United States," said President Wilson, "I think that I can say to you with the acquiescence of all my fellow-countrymen that our interest in China is not merely a commercial interest and is not merely a professional interest. The people of the United States are deeply and sympathetically interested in China and in the unlimited future that lies before your great republic.

"We have, of course, naturally rejoiced to see you adopt a form of government which seems to us the best vehicle of progress, the republican form of government; and it has been a great satisfaction to us to feel that your great nation, with its unlimited capacity and prospects, is to be linked with ours in what we hope will be a common conception of liberty for the progress of mankind.

"I hope sincerely that everything has been done for your comfort and convenience, and that if anything has been overlooked or omitted, you will give us the advantage of any suggestion, so that we may put ourselves at your service. My welcome is hearty and I am sure that every true American would wish to co-operate with me and join me in this welcome."

LEPERS OVERRUN MANILA.

70 Escape, Others Merely Prowl at Night—Wholesale Transfer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, May 26.—The authorities yesterday secretly transferred 150 lepers from the San Lazaro Contagious Hospital in Manila to Culion, following the discovery of a series of wholesale escapes and temporary absences effected through the connivance of friends and relatives, some of whom are influential Filipino officials. All told, seventy lepers have escaped since the first of the year, an unprecedented number. Others, by means of rope ladders, absented themselves of nights, visiting theatres, joy-riding, and freely mingling with the populace.

Secrecy in the transfer of the lepers was necessary in order to counteract the political influence that could be employed to prevent such a move.

AFFIDAVIT BY WIFE AT FRANK HEARING

Will Detail His Movements on Day of Murder—Her Testimony Barred at Trial.

MAY HEAR FRANK HIMSELF

Ignoring Precedent, Counsel Will Offer Him as Witness—Expert Puts "Murder Notes" on Conley Alone.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 26.—When the State Prison Commission meets here next Monday to consider the application for clemency in the case of Leo M. Frank, under sntence of death for the murder of Mary Phagan, an affidavit by Frank's wife detailing her knowledge of her husband's movements and actions on the day of the murder will be presented to the boerd. This was announced today by W. M. Howard, who will have charge of Frank's petition. Mrs. Frank was not permitted under State law to testify at the trial.

Frank also will be tendered as a witness by his counsel, it was stated. When asked today if Frank would be heard a member of the commission stated that no applicant for a pardon or commutation ever had been allowed to appear in such proceedings, and he was not prepared to say whether the precedent would be broken in Frank's case.

Albert S. Osborn, a handwriting expert of New York City, who examined the notes found beside the body of Mary Phagan, has submitted to the State Prison Commission and the Governor a detailed analytical report of his examination. These notes purported to describe the murderer. They were written by the negro Jim Conley, and they described as the murderer a negro of characteristics opposite to those of Conley. The latter testified that he wrote the "murderer notes" at the dictation of Leo M. Frank.

Mr. Osborn, in his report to the State authorities, considers the notes as one, and sums up his conclusions thus:

Conley Had No Guidance.

"It seems to me that when the illegibility, incoherence, repetition, and uncertainty of the communication are considered, it is perfectly clear that James Conley did not have intelligent assistance in writing the document, and I think the document and its primary conception, its penmanship, its arrangement, its appearance, the material used in its construction, its choice of words, its ideas, its grammar, are all consistent and point to the operation of but one mind and that the mind of James Conley. It frequently occurs in documents of this kind that the ideas expressed and the language employed are highly inconsistent with the spelling and the appearance of the paper, showing that an intelligent person was assuming illiteracy, but this document is clumsy and uncouth in every way."

Mr. Osborn accompanies his report with a letter fully setting forth his connection with the case. He was employed, he points out, by Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey to make an examination of the notes. On June 17, 1913, before the Frank trial, he made a report to Mr. Dorsey, saying the notes might have been written at the suggestion or with the collusion of Frank. Subsequent study, however, has convinced him, he says, that Conley had no assistance. Mr. Osborn submits his report to the Prison Commission and the Governor, with the personal permission of Mr. Dorsey.

The significance of his conclusion, of course, lies in its conflict with the testimony of the negro, Conley, who swore Frank suggested and dictated the notes, sitting with him at the same table with him in Frank's office while he wrote them.

There had been some mystery about the report that Mr. Osborn made to Mr. Dorsey in regard to the note. It was known that Dorsey had the Osborn report during the trial of Frank, but he made no use of it, and it was intimated then that the report did not sustain Conley's story that the notes were dictated to him by Frank.

Dorsey Enters a Protest.

Following custom, the State Prison Commission notified Solicitor General Dorsey several days ago of the plea for commutation to life imprisonment in the Frank case, and asked him if he had anything to say on the subject. Mr. Dorsey has replied to Chairman R. E. Davison, setting for th his reasons for entering a protest against commutation of the death sentence.

Chairman Davison refuses to make public the Dorsey letter at this time. It is understood, however, that it constitutes a complete brief of the case, showing its progress through the courts, and declares that, if anything is done at all in the way of executive clemency, it should be the granting of a full pardon over the action of all the courts, and not a commutation of the sentence.

Mr. Dorsey refused to discuss the letter. It is thought now that the Solicitor General will appear before the Commission and oppose commutation. On the other hand some of the most prominent lawyers in the State are urging clemency.

A list compiled by Frank contains the names of Ronald Ransome, a son-in-law of Senator Hoke Smith; Marion Smith, son of the Senator; Hollins Randolph, Judge Richard B. Russell of the Court of Appeals, Judge Andrew Cobb of Athens, Judge Arthur Powell, Judge Fred Foster of Madison, ex-Congressman William M. Howard, Congressman William Schley Howard, Senator Thomas Hardwick, M. J. Yeomans of Dawson, Jerome Simmons, Thomas Hammond, Joe Hill Hall of Macon, A. S. Howard, and Bartow Willingham of Forsyth, Ga.

Samuel B. Adams of Savannah, a former member of the Georgia Supreme Court, will head a large delegation from that city, which will appear before the Prison Board in Frank's behalf.

The brief to be presented by Frank's counsel to the Prison Board and Governor will be in readiness by Saturday night. It is a minute chronology of the case. The three basic reasons for the appeal are given as, (1) the doubt of Judge Roan as to Frank's guilt, as expressed when he denied the first motion for a new trial several months following the original verdict; (2) the dissenting opinion by Chief Justice Fish and Justice Beck of the Georgia Supreme Court; and (3) the dissent of Justice Hughes and Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court.

The Prison Commission to-day received a petition from the Georgia Society of New York, urging that Frank's sentence be commuted.

FOSS URGES FRANK CLEMENCY.

Other Prominent Men Speak at Boston Mass Meeting of Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 26.—A mass meeting to protest against the execution of Leo M. Frank was held in Faneuil Hall tonight. The hall was filled. Samuel J. Elder presided, and aMyor James M. Curley, ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss, Dr. John W. Coughlin, of Fall River, Massachusetts member of the Democratic National Committee; Robert Silverman of oBston, Simon Swig of Taunton, and Dr. Samuel Goodman of Atlanta were among the speakers.

The theme of the speakers was, as Dr. Coughlin phrased it, not sympathy, but justice. Dr. Goodman portrayed the stress under which the trial was held; and that popular prejudice still existed against the prisoner was evidenced he said by the recent refusal of the editor of one of the local newspapers to publish a petition circulated by friends of Frank, "for fear of exciting the mob spirit."

Ex-Governor Foss, at whose establishment here Frank was employed in 1906, said it was very evident that the unfortunate man has not had a fair trial. Every gentile, as well as as every Jew, he declared, was interested in this case, because it might be his turn next to be the victim of "public sentiment."

Solemnity prevaded the meeting. Toward its close a resolution was adopted beseeching the authorities of Georgia to grant Frank a new lease of life. Several hundred additional signatures to the clemency petition were obtained.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 26.—"Neither man nor beast has ever been known to have been strangled by a Jew," says a letter written to the Governor of Georgia by the Rev. Alfred K. Glover, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church here. The letter urges that Leo M. Frank probably is innocent of the murder of Mary Phagan.

"The Jewish law and custom that compels, under pain of sin, the drawing of life blood of all animals to be slaughtered has also unconsciously applied from the time of Moses to the present to the criminal act of Jewish murderers as a kind of second nature," the letter asserts. The writer is said to be a recognized authority upon laws and customs of the Jews.

SPEYER SAILS FOR NEW YORK

Baronet Who Renounced His Title to Spend the Summer in Maine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 26.—Sir Edgar Speyer, whose resignation of his Privy Councillorship and Baronetcy has not been accepted by the King, surprised London today by sailing on the American liner Philadelphia for New York. No hint that he intended leaving England was given in advance.

Sir Edgar appeared on the platform at Euston Station this forenoon to take the train to Liverpool. To THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent he said he was merely going to Maine for a Summer vacation, and that he would return in the Fall. He remarked that delicacy forbade his making any comment on the King's refusal to accept his renunciation of his Baronetcy, and frowned when he was asked if he might stay away until the end of the war. "I have no such thing in mind," he said. "It is only a vacation, and I shall surely be back in the Autumn."

The Philadelphia carried 550 passengers, every stateroom being occupied, as has been usual with American Line steamers since the blowing up of the Lusitania.

SET OFF BY HUMAN BATTERY

Explosion of Combustibles Gets a Novel Explanation.

LONDON, May 10.—The theory that a man's body may contain enough electricity to set off a charge of explosive, was advanced this week by a Government expert on combustibles to account for an explosion at Stowmarket which resulted in the death of four men.

Major Cooper-Key, the expert, expressed the opinion that one of the men had accoumulated electricity in his body, "and not having earthed himself, a spark passed through a dangerous commodity and so caused it to explode." He added: "It was an exceptional accident, which could probably have been prevented by the insertion of a metal stud in the worker's rubber overshoe. A regulation to this effect will probably be made in the future."

BARNES WOULD KILL NEW SOCIAL LAWS

Urges Constitutional Amendments Which Would Abolish Compensation and Widows' Pensions.

LIMITS FOR LEGISLATURE

Proposes Curtailment of State's Police Power—Low Offers a New Home Rule Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 26. — William Barnes proposed a group of amendments to the Constitution at the session of the Constitutional Convention today. These amendments would sweep from the statute books the workmen's compensation law, the Widowed Mothers' Pension act, statutes regulating the working hours of women and children, practically every law enacted under the police powers of the State for social betterment or for the protection of the health and welfare of working men, in addition the direct primary law. The proposal for a minimum wage law, which has been before the Legislature and is involved in proposals pending before the convention would have to be dropped were the Barnes amendments to be adopted.

The Barnes proposals provide for the curtailment of the power of the Legislature by restrictions embodied in a new Section 30 to be added to Article III. The text of the proposed new section follows:

The Legislature shall not pass any bill—

Granting to any person or persons any privilege or immunity not accorded to every other person or persons.

roviding for or authorizing the expenditure of any public money to be paid to any person or persons without the rendering of a specific public service therefor.

Establishing a minimum wage for service to be paid to any employe or employes by an employer.

Appropriating any public money, except in ratification of the budget approved and submitted to it by the State Board of Finance, and amendments thereof similiarly approved and submitted.

Amending the charter of any city of the State, except upon the written petition of the Mayor and the Common Council or similar authorities thereof, and upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of each house of the Legislature representing said city in whole or in part.

Amending the charter of any village of the State, except upon the written petition of the President and Trustees thereof and the affirmative vote of the members or member of each house of the Legislature representing said village.

Conferring upon political parties any advantage or preferment over other groups of voters in the recognition of nominations for public office made by them.

Regulating the rule of procedure, the election of party committeemen, and the making of nominations for public office by political parties or other groups of voters, except to provide for publicity of receipts and expenditures and for penalties against fraud and corruption within such parties or groups.

Mr. Barnes is Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Powers. It is the first proposal he has introduced since the convention began its sessions. He declined to discuss his proposed amendments, saying that he would prefer to have sentiment develop as the discussion went on at public hearings before his committee and in the sessions of the convention. Some of the Republican delegates to the convention expressed themselves as pleased with the tenor of the suggestions.

Labor questions same to the front in the convention today with the presentation by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, of a series of demands formulated at a meeting held here by the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers a little later appeared at a hearing before the Committee on Industrial Relations of the convention and opposed the amendment now before the convention providing for a minimum wage and for compulsory arbitration of labor differences. Mr. Gompers warned the convention to let the labor organizations take care of the interests of workingmen.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low, presented a new home rule proposal to-day, which is less radical than that urged by the conference of Mayors. It is predicted that the Low proposal may be substituted for the latter, which has the backing of Mayor Mitchel and the New York City authorities. The Low amendment vests certain powers of local legislation in cities themselves, but does not curtail to the sweeping extent of the other proposal the power of the Legislature with regard to municipalities.

Senator Robert F. Wagner announced tonight that he would present a proposal tomorrow which would lessen the direct tax this year by at least the amount cut from the appropriation bills by Governor Whitman after the tax rate was fixed. The Wagner proposal would give the State Controller power to adjust the direct tax to the fiscal needs of the State by reducing the rate fixed in the act.

President Wilson will be invited to address the Constitutional Convention at the exercises to be held in the Assembly Chamber on the evening of June 15 in celebration of the seven hundreth anniversary of the signing of Magna Charta. These others have been invited to make addresses: Joseph H. Choate, Nicholas Murray Butler, Alton B. Parker, Edgar M. Cullen, Charles Andrews, and William D. Guthrie.

BIG MEETING MOVES FOR BIRTH CONTROL

Serious Gathering in Academy of Medicine Would Change the Penal Law.

UNFIT CHILDREN USELESS

Dr. Abraham Jacobi Urges That Physicians Be Permitted to Advise as in European Countries.

At the Academy of Medicine last night, with the support of physicians of standing and workers in sociological fields, the recently agitated movement to remove legal prohibitions against communicating methods of birth control and prevention received striking evidence of public support. The largest crowd that has gathered in the hall of that dignified and conservative institution in many months was on hand early, and when the meeting was begun the seating capacity of the floor and gallery was exhausted and the aisles were crowded. Some could not get in at all.

Those who addressed the meeting were doctors, nurses and settlement workers. The terms used were as frank as those of the lecture room of the medical schools in spite of the fact that the men and women present in about equal proportions were not of the profession, and there was no evidence of any but a sincere and thoughtful attitude on the part of the hearers.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi presided and made the opening address in which he outlined the problem that the Committee on Birth oCntrol, under whose auspices the meeting was held, was working on. He explained that the penal law of New York States makes it a misdemeanor for a physician or any person to give information on methods of reculating births.

Unfit Children Are Useless.

"The future of mankind is conditioned by its children," Dr. Jacobi said. "Unless they are healthy and fit to work, physically and mentally, they cannot perform any duty in the service of the family, the commonwealth, or the State. A large percentage of those born do not reach the average development required for that purpose. Hereditary influences propagate epilepsy, idiocy, feeble-mindedness, and cretinism. They should not have been permitted to be born.

Many of our states have passed laws to prevent the propagation of such individuals. That is why health departments and many clergymen exert themselves to prevent the marriage of persons diseased. Nobody finds fault with that. Doctors forbid persons with tuberculosis to get married, and correctly so.

"One of the great social drawbacks is poverty. It includes overwork for men and women, improper, insufficient, or irregular feeding; coarse or insufficient clothing, tenement dwellings cold or overheated; congestion, want of air, many children, much disease, many deaths. Would it be wise on the part of the children not to be born? Surely; but born they are, and United States or State laws see to it that whoever advises that they must not be born, to prevent them being born without any danger or harm to father or mother is branded a criminal. The prohibition of unnecessary and not-wanted accession of human beings is considered criminal.

Right by Law in Europe.

"As it is true that every nation has its ideals, so every nation has its own idiosyncrasies. What in Europe is right by law and carried out by scientific methods, is forbidden among us. Still worse than that is the fact that what is stamped as a crime today will be considered a beneficial measure tomorrow—and vice versa.

"Outside of poverty, look at the rich, the well-to-do or the middle class. Yesterday you could read in the morning papers a report coming from a girl's college. In twenty years not one-half of the graduates were married; those who were, had one and one-half child to one wedlock—only one and one-half. Those who make the laws or those who execute them do not charge them with race suicide. We quietly look at the extinction of that class of people who came on the Mayflower.

"Consider the middle-class family. If there are too many children for comfort and health and life, the family will sink back into want and poverty. If there were fewer, that family would certainly be what you wanted it to be, the prop and staff of the State. But if you, a statesman or a physician, advise them how to avoid poverty you run the risk of falling into the hands of spies and detectives. Several have tried their hands on me this week. That is, so I understood, why we are here.

"Speakers will proclaim to you briefly that the prevention of uninvited or injurious births must be permitted or even advised. It will be the domain of the physician to teach and advise in what way men and women in wedlock may regulate their own families, their sizes, and ages. That is what this meeting is to proclaim.

"There will be no discussion here tonight. What you have come here for is to demonstrate that you are in the right, that you are a nucleus around which democratic men and women may conglomerate into a movement for liberalization of views and a generous law. In a year or two public opinion will veer about and people will wonder how stupid and callous and ungenerous they have been."

Physicians Should be Trusted.

Dr. Emily Dunning Barringer said that if physicians were intrusted with matters of life and death they should be intrusted with power to deal with sexual neuresthenics, and she advocated teaching sexual hygiene to youth and creating thus a higher ideal of married life. Dr. Louis E. Bisch treated the subject from the standpoint of preventing the spread of mentally unfit. Dr. Lydia Allen De Vilbiss, of the New York State Department of Health, said that of the 25,000 deaths annually in New York State of children under one year of age, half were due to causes with which medical boards could not hope to cope, the fective, the deformed, the crippled, the diseased.

"What are we going to do about these babies who are born only to suffer and die" she asked. "There are at least 12,000 a year, 1,000 each month, more than thirty a day. What for? Because we are so stupid that we still believe a pound of cure is better than an ounce of prevention."

Miss Lavinia Dock, the suffragist, and Miss Laura Garrett spoke from the viewpoint of workers among those in need of relief. Dr. William J. Robinson, President of the Medical Board of the Bronx Hospital, said:

"It is true the Bible tells us to increase and multiply and replenish the earth, but when that injunction was given there were but eight people in the world. Now the earth is fairly well filled up, and modern morality demands that woman no longer be a breeding machine; modern morality, which is, of course, the highest kind of morality, demands that women be the perfect mistress of her body, and that she alone have the right to decide how many children she shall have and at what intervals she shall have them."

Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf spoke on the question from the aspect of its bearing on the spread of tuberculosis. Dr. Ira S. Wile, a member of the Board of Education, was the last speaker. He said the law as it stands is a lie, as it is "not lived today."

"As a physician, I can say to a married woman who comes to me," he said, "only that after she has born her child, or she is dead, I can do something for her. The law says it is right for me, if I have to save her life, to perform the Caesarean operation, but I cannot do what I know ought to do to prevent the operation being necessary."

During the meeting cards were sent around on which those present were invited to give their names and addresses, since the organization of the Committee on Birth Control will not be complete until 1,000 indorsements of the work have been received. Apparently most of those present signed the cards.

A New Industrial City
MANUFACTURERS
MUSCLE & BRAWN
mean little to a man if not coupled with a sound and healthy mind. Your factory and organization may seem to have all the physical force that one might wish for, but still if the "other fellow" at the end of the year has done more business and his margin of profit is greater, you must admit that something is wrong. Let us tell you how the Degnon Terminal, right in New York City, will enable you to shift many overhead items to the profit side of your ledger.
Write 30 E. 42d St., New York
Phone Murray Hill 7506
For Booklet.
DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

Extraordinary Shirt Sale
An exceptional purchase enables us to offer $6.50 and $7.50 crepe de chine and peau de crepe silk shirts
at $4.95
Bendheim & Strauss,
FOUR SHOPS
2083 Broadway (at 72nd St.)
3546 Broadway (at 145th St.)
122 Lenox Ave. (at 116th St.)
2088 7th Ave. (at Hotel Theresa)
See Our Sport Shirts.
All Grades and Prices.
Open Evenings.

BOARD OF EDUCATION of New York City



Every father and mother of every child in the city schools should be mighty thankful that the Board of Education is teaching its pupils the value of sound white teeth.

Good teeth mean much more than freedom from tooth ache. Good teeth mean good health and immunity from many diseases which start in the oral cavity.

Everybody wants sound teeth. You can have sound teeth. It's a matter of daily care and using the right dentifrice.

Pebeco Tooth Paste

Practically all dental authorities agree that 95% of all tooth decay is caused by the "tearing-down tactics" of mouth acids on tooth enamel. Pebeco is the dentifrice whose chief business it is to help stop "acid mouth."

Use Pebeco daily and you will really protect your teeth by saving them from the constant attacks of "acid mouth." Use Pebeco regularly and *every week* will be a Dental Hygiene Week. You'll then have a good chance to keep your teeth for life.

Sample Tube and Test Papers FREE

A ten-day trial tube and acid-test papers to test your mouth for acid—sent free. May we have your name and address?

LEHN & FINK *Makers of Pebeco* 120 William St., New York

A great favorite with



Father Mother Teacher Child

James McCreery & Co.
34th Street *5th Avenue*
Specially Prepared Sale for To-day
TRAVELING BAGS & SUIT CASES
Exceptional Values

Suit Cases of Black Enameled Duck,—double steel frames, reinforced corners; fitted with tray; cretonne lined. Sizes 24, 26 and 28 inches. Special 3.75

Cowhide Suit Cases,—double steel frames, reinforced corners; shirt pockets in top; fancy lining. Sizes 24 and 26 inches. Special 3.75

Panama Suit Cases of Enameled Duck,—reinforced with metal corners; top pockets and sectional trays; cretonne lined. Sizes 24, 26 and 28 inches. Special 7.25

Russet Brown or Black Sole Leather Bags,—saddler sewn; reinforced corners; leather lined; inside pockets. Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches. Special 4.75

Genuine Walrus Bags,—saddler sewn throughout; reinforced corners; English frame and trimmings; leather lined; inside pockets. Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches. Special 9.50

Women's Black Enameled Hat Boxes,—hat form and top pockets. Size 18x18x12. Special 2.85

Women's Light-weight Fitted Suit Cases of Black Crepe Grain Cowhide,—moire silk lined; fitted with twelve celluloid toilet articles. 18-inch size. Special 16.50

Special Values in Rugs for
Porch and Living Rooms

Reversible Wool Rugs in large variety of Patterns and colorings, size 9 x 12 feet
15.00 each

Belgian Fibre Rugs, strong and durable, for Living Porch, exceptional designs, 9 x 12 feet
11.75 each

Porch Cushions, covered in Cretonne, Embroidered Canvas and Sunfast materials at prices from
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Slip Covers made to order from our vast stock of Cretonnes including many desirable patterns at unusually moderate prices
25c. 35c. and 50c. per yard

McGIBBON & CO.
37th Street West, Near Fifth Avenue



Model 812, ideal for average figures and mirrors the latest style notes. Price $3.50

BonTon CORSETS

The Stylish Contour

as portrayed by the recent models, will give the correct foundation for your new gowns.

The latest ideas are faithfully reflected such as increased bust height and shorter skirt, while the waist hints of pleasing curves.

The freer use of boning gives needed support and emphasizes the shaping power. BON TON corsets still enjoy, as always, leadership in corsetdom. Prices $3 to $25.

Ask YOUR Dealer

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., WORCESTER, MASS.
Makers also of ROYAL WORCESTER Corsets $1 to $3
NEW YORK OFFICE, 39 West 34th Street

TARIFF RATES CUT BY COURT DECISION

Customs Bench Upholds 5 Per Cent. Discount on Imports in American Bottoms.

FAVORED NATIONS BENEFIT

Get Same Reduction by Virtue of Their Treaties — Case to Go to United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Customs receipts under the Underwood-Simmons Act will be further reduced if a decision of the Court of Customs Appeals today that the law gave a 5 per cent. discount from the tariff rates on all goods imported in American bottoms or in ships of countries having commercial treaties with the United States covering reciprocal treatment, is upheld by the Supreme Court. Though the court did not specifically pass upon the full effect of the reduction. The Government, which fought the case vigorously throughout, argued that application of the "most favored nation" clauses to the reduction would make the discount, if sustained, apply to practically the entire volume of imports of the country by sea.

The normal customs revenues amount to about 300,000,000 a year, but this year, owing, in part, to the war, this will be reduced by about $100,000,000. In any event it is estimated that the discount will mean a loss of $10,000,000 or more a year, and as the ruling applies to all imports since the act went into effect in October, 1913, nearly $20,000,000 will have to be refunded if today's decision is upheld.

The net general cash balance in the Treasury yesterday was only $13,202,000. Immediate repayment, therefore, would leave the Treasury actually in debt and force a prompt issue of bonds. Ordinarily, the decisions of the Court of Customs Appeals are final, but last Winter the Government, foreseeing today's possible outcome, obtained the enactment of a special act providing that customs cases involving treaties might be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is stated that this appeal will be taken, and the current fiscal year will have long elapsed before the high court finally settles the controversy.

Todays opinion confirms the ruling of the Board of General Appraisers that goods imported in registered vessels of the United States are entitled to the 5 per cent. discount. It reverses the boards ruling that goods imported in American bottoms prior to the passage of the act and entered in bonded warehouses are not entitled to the 5 per cent. discount. And it affirms the board's ruling that merchandise imported from Cuba, in addition to the 20 per cent. preferential reduction allowed by the treaty of reciprocity, is also entitled to an additional 5 per cent. reduction because of the discount. All of these rulings work reductions in the customs revenues.

France Outside the Discount.

France is the only large maritime country in Europe held by the court to lie outside the discount, as it has no provision in its commercial treaty with the United States calling for reciprocal treatment of ships and no "favored nation" clause. The treaty nations, as listed in the court's opinion, are Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgian, Japan and Spain. To this list a letter from Dr. John Bassett Moore, ex-Counsellor of the State Department, to the Secretary of the Treasury, which is incorporated in th opinion, adds Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Denmark.

Great Britain's treaty limits her reciprocal arrangement with the United States to goods produced in her European possessions, but the Government has contended that if the discount were allowed, the most favored nation clause in other treaties would bring practically the whol eof the enormous British tonnage within reach of the 5 per cent. discount.

Today's decision was handed down by Judge Barber, with Judge Montgomery, Judge Smith, and Judge Martin concurring. Judge De Vries, who was a member of the Board of Appraisers before the Court of Customs Appeals was organized, alone dissented. Judge De Vries took the view that the court's opinion would give a 5 per cent. discount on at least more than one-half of the country's dutiable imports. He pointed out, that the court's opinion showed at least 5,500 treaty-nation vessels in the American foreign trade, while 50 was the highest possible estimate of American ships. He argued that it was incredible that Congress, to benefit the fifty American ships, should have conferred an equal benefit upon 5,500 foreign ships with which American bottoms competed.

The provisions in Section IV. of the Tariff act, around which the controversy hinged, reads:

J. Subsection 7. That a discount of 5 per centum on all duties imposed by this act shall be allowed on such goods, wares, and merchandise as shall be imported in vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States: Provided, that nothing in this subsection shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation.

Congress Knew Its Own Mind.

The Government's counsel took ground somewhat like the basis of Judge De Vries's dissenting opinion. Though the broad interpretation given to the subsection by the Government indicates that, if to-day's opinion is sustained, nearly all duties will win a five per cent. discount, the Government tried to use this construction to render the contentions of importers absurd. The Government argued that the plain purpose of the subsection was to favor American shipping, but that, if the same favor was to be conferred incidentally on practically all the shipping of the world, the preferential benefits to American vessels would be too small to be considered. The Government's argument concluded with an interpretation of the subsection by which it would mean that the proviso would nullify the affirmative legislation until the treaties lapsed or were abrogated. The court took direct issue with this contention.

"It will be presumed," said the court, "that the lawmaking body will not do a vain thing and that it intends that its acts an devery part of them are valid and capable of being carried into effect."

This Government's contention, said the court, would make the subsection merely an expression of policy, operative only at some undefined future day, while the whole intent of the statute was plainly for immediate effect.

The court also disputed the Government's use of statistics by which it was sought of be shown that the discount would apply to so overwhelmingly large a part of the American trade as to make the preference for American ships almost nil. It adopted the figures of both the importers and the Government that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, a total of 27,501,410 tons of merchandise had been imported into the United States in 13,473 foreign ships. Of this about 16,000,000 tons was imported in nearly 9,000 British ships. Only 5,000,000 tons of this, however, was the product of British possessions, while there was dispute as to whether the remainnf 11,000,000 tons of British imports were entitled to the discount or not. The importers held that it was not; the Government in its broader interpretation held that most of it was. In any case, said the court, 1,794,000 tons were imported from Brazil, Mexico, and Russia without any claim to the discount, and undiscounted British imports would increase this figure.

"Under these circumstances," asked the Court, "can we say that the operation of J. Subsection 7 must be suspended because its purpose is not accomplished? Congress will be presumed to know the facts material to the consideration of this question. Hence it knew when the statute was enacted what benefits would accrue therefrom to our merchant marine, and what might be expected was actually called to its attention. The enactment of the subsection was the adoption of a policy of discrimination in favor of our vessels. The wisdom or expediency of that policy is a matter in which me may not inquire."

The main plea before the court on the part of American ship owners was that the favored nation treaties were, in fact, inoperative. In this connection the majority decision said:

Treaties Held Sacred.

"By no department of the Government have these provisions ever been repudiated or denounced as unconstitutional or denied force and effect so far as we can ascertain. On the contrary, they have, during all the time since their negotiation, been recognized, respected, and enforced. To now hold them invalid for any reason in view of the circumstances would, in any event, be to assume a grave responsibility, and to defeat them in the face of the contention of the Department of State the Treasury and the Department of Justice would be little less than usurpation.

"Fortunately, the duty of repudiating them can by no stretch of authority rest with us, for the very statutes which we are now construing in turn recognizes their existence and binding force, and declares in effect that they shall not thereby be abrogated nor in any manner affected or impaired. It is a matter of some gratification to know that the executive departments of our Government uncompromisingly insist that our treaties shall be observed by us."

The opinion recites the parliamentary history of the provision to show that Congress must have contemplated all its results. The discounting provision, without the proviso, passed the House as it stands today. The Senate rejected it, after refusing to amend, on the ground that it would violate treaties. In conference the proviso was added by way of compromise to the House provision so as to avoid international complications.

The court explained that it could draw its conclusions as to the intention of Congress only from the language of the clauses in question ad ot from the debate. It is safe to say, however, that the opinion today will come as a distinct shock to Democratic leaders in both houses. The leaders of the House were anxious to accomplish something for American shipping; the Senators, more versed in foreign affairs, saw the danger of international complications. Finally, when the compromise was adopted, it was common talk that the whole provision was expected merely to express Democratic sympathy with the aspirations of the American merchant marine while it was generally understood that the proviso would make it inoperative.

TAUNTED GIRL TRIES TO DIE.

Leaps from Window Because Mother of Boys Upbraids Her.

Jennie Cangelosie, fifteen years old, 255 Elizabeth Street, tried to end her life yesterday by jumping from a third floor window of her home. From a note she had pinned to her dress, it was learned she had taken to heart attacks made upon her and her sister and that she wanted to end her troubles.

Josephine Cangelosie, the sister, said that two boy repeatedly had followed and annoyed them. The girls work in a shop with their mother.

"Jennie couldn't stand it any longer," said Josephine. "Saturday the mothers of the two boys, one of whom is nineteen, and the other sixteen years old, met us in Prince Street and abused us and called us bad girls, although we had told them we tried to keep away from their sons. The fathers of the boys told them not to molest us. On Sunday morning we were followed to mass and afterward to Bronx Park. Monday the mothers met us and gave us another tongue lashing. Jennie has cried ever since. It broke her heart."

Jennie Cangelosie was injured internally and at St. Vincent's Hospital it was said there was slight chance of her recovery.

KINGSBURY ATTACKS DR. MAX G. SCHLAPP

Speaks of "Distinguished-Notorious Surgeon" on Randall's Island Board.

CHARGES INSUBORDINATION

Mrs. Dunphy Orders Counsel to Begin Court Fight Against Her Dismissal.

The State Board of Charities, investigating conditions on Randall's Island, recalled Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury yesterday to ask some questions about the dismissal of Mary C. Dunphy as head of the children's hospital and school on the island.

These questions opened the way for Commissioner Kingsbury to make an attack on Dr. Max G. Schlapp, the celebrated neurologist, and the other members of the Atypical Medical Board, which Mr. Kingsbury dismissed on March 28.

Speaking of the board Mr. Kingsbury said he would divide the surgeons into three classes—first, a class somposed of distinguished surgeons; second, a class composed of surgeons not so distinguished, and, third, a class composed of celebrated-notorious surgeans.

"I have ont particular surgeon," he said, "for classification as a distinguished-notorious surgeon," but he was stopped before he could name the surgeon. Then in a rising voice he assailed Dr. Schlapp as a surgeon who had given him "endless trouble."

"That man," he said, "was constantly going over my head to my superiors. He ignored every principle of office and department routine. He went to the Civil Service Commission for information he should have asked from me. And even after he had admitted his wrongdoing and had apologized he offended all over again.

"Those surgeons were neurologists and they neglected the general health of the patients while they specializee on neurological studies of them."

Commissioner Kingsbury submitted in defense of ousting the board a letter advising such action written to him by members of the General Medical Board, which had been in charge before the new typical board was created in 1913.

Commissioner Kingsbury was questioned about a report sent to him by members of the ousted Medical Board strongly supporting Mrs. Dunphy's administration and accepting responsibility for many alleged cruel practices mentioned in the charges against Mrs. Dunphy. It was intimated in several questions put by Deputy Attorney General Leonard Obermaier that Commissioner Kingsbury ousted the board because they refused "to join in a raid upon Mrs. Dunphy's administration" and wrote him protesting against charges which they did not consider true.

"No I did not dismiss them for disagreeing with me," said Commissioner Kingsbury. "I dismissed them for insubordination. The letter they sent me was offensively worded. It did not make me personally angry, but I was departmentally offended at it. I also acted upon the advice of the General Medical Board of the Charities Department, to which I referred the offensive letter from the typical board."

"Then you thought a report from the doctors who agreed with you was subordinate and proper, and that one from doctors that disagreed with you was insubordinate?" put in Mr. Obermaier.

The question nettled Commissioner Kingsbury, and he said he had serious doubts about the ability as surgeons of several members of the ousted board, and especially about their ability to diagnose cases of contageous diseases.

If those surgeons knew how to diagnose contageous diseases," he said, "it was strange that they let such cases run on so long and let the contagion spread."

Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy decided after a conference with friends and advisers yesterday to fight the removal order. She asked her counsel, Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, to sue out a writ of mandamus, on the plea that Commissioner Kingsbury had sought to throw discredit upon her after practically a lifetime of service, without an adequate hearing.

Grenville Clark, of Mrs. Dunphy's counsel, said there were ample grounds for goin gto court, and that he would show that Mrs. Dunphy's hearing was biased and did not meet the Civil Service law.

"The Civil Service law never contemplated such a hearing Mrs. Dunphy had," he said. "Suppose the Secretary of the Navy should be brought up on charges that a sailor on a minor vessel had cramps nd didn't get speedy medical treatment? Of course he would be entitled to summon witnesses, and to show that some minor surgeon in his complicated organization failed to do his duty.

"Mrs. Dunphy headed a big organization. A surgeon charged with that duty fixed the diet and trained nurses saw that the food was provided as ordered. Yet Mrs. Dunphy was accused of not seeing that the food was properly given out and she was barred from bringing witnesses or even finding out for herself whether the charge rested on any fact."

In spite of the removal served on Tuesday, Mrs. Dunphy continued to occupy her cottage on Randall's Island, yesterday. She seemed anything but the invalid she has been pictured and smiled broadly about the charges.

"It is a dreadful injustice," she said, "to dismiss me summarily after forty-seven years' faithful service to New York.

"I have no desire to retain the position I have held so long, with the approval of so many distinguished citizens, since Commissioner Kingsbury wants me to retire, but I cannot submit to dismissal under such circumstances. I was refused information as to the charges and I was denied the privilege of calling fifty or more witnesses who knew the facts, so I have decided to seek a hearing in another way, and when all the facts are brought out it will be shown that conditions on Randall's Island have not been as represented by the Commissioner. The defects have been due to the failure of the city to provide proper accommodations and help.

"I have a clear conscience with respect to my administration."

GOLD MINER WORKS HIGH OVER WALL ST.

Thousands Watch Employe of a Wrecker at Old Government Assay Office.

HUNG IN BOATSWAIN'S CHAIR

"Pay Dirt" in Soot from Elbow of a Flue — Dirt Gathered Up Yields Yellow Metal.

Several thousand persons passing through Wall Street yesterday afternoon paused to watch a gold miner at work 100 feet above the ground. He was the foreman employed by A. A. Volk, a wrecker who has the contract for removing the old Government Assay Office next door to the United States Sub-Treasury, and his mining operations were carried on in the elbow of an abandoned smokestack fastened to the side of the high building adjoining the site.

When the Government forsook its old assay building two years ago to take possession of the modern plant in Pine Street, diligent efforts were made to recover all of the gold dust which had accumulated in dusty rafters and in the flues leading from the furnaces. Traps had been built in the chimney to catch gold-laden soot, and at intervals these were emptied and the deposit was subjected to refinement. When a contract was let to Mr. Volk for the destruction and removal of the old building the usual clause provided that he should benefit by the amount of any salvage he might get out of the building. Neither he nor the Government representatives thought then of anything but the stone and iron that might be sold.

Before starting his wreckers Mr. Volk's curiosity led him to have the whole interior of the old Assay Office, including the ceilings and side walls, carefully swept. The dust was submitted to a private assayer, and proved to be real "pay dirt." Seeing the opportunity for an unexpected profit, the contractor had the wooden flooring in the furnace rooms carefully taken up and as carefully burned. The ashes will be washed for minute particles of gold. In the cellar beneath the workrooms searchers found two solid gold rings and a gold pen, and on the theory that cracks large enough to let such articles through must have leaked a considerable amount of gold dust in years the dirt and other refuse were gathered up and put in a safe place. No report has been received yet on the value of the gold thus salvaged.

Above ground there remained of the old assay building yesterday only two lengths of iron pipe clinging 100 feet in air against the wall of the adjacent building. These had been part of the flues leading from the refining furnaces to the tall brick chimney, and where the pipe approached a horisontal position several bushels of soot and ashes had collected and defied the periodical attempts of the assayers to recover gold lodged in the stack.

A boatwain's chair was rigged up and a steeplejack, armed with a big bucket and a scoop, was drawn up until he reached the opening at the lower end of the pipe. There he dug for gold while crowds blocked the street below and shivered when sudden gusts of wind drove him back and forth. When he had recovered all of the soot that could be scraped loose he removed the iron loops holding the pipe to the wall and let the abandoned "nme" fall.

The ashes collected by the aerial miner looked very much like ordinary chimney soot, but on closer inspection they were seen to be ful lof minute particles that Mr. Volk said were pure gold. They will be turned over to the assayer for separation.

Retires from Business at 102.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 26.—Believing that the hustle of business was too much for a man of his years, Bennett Brittin, who will celebrate his 102d birthday next month, said today he was going to devote the rest of his days to recreation. He has an auction sale in his cigar store at Clinton Avenue and West Front Street, where he has been in business for twenty-three years.

B. Altman & Co.

The House Gown Department
(Third Floor)

Extraordinary Reductions

have been made, in order to insure a quick disposal, in the prices of a number of smart Negligees, among them being several imported models. Included in this remarkable offering are Negligees of satin, crepe de Chine and various laces.

B. Altman & Co.

The Corset Department

specializes in Corsets made to individual measurements. Prompt attention is given to special orders. The materials and workmanship are unsurpassed, while the prices are reasonable.

Fittings by Expert Corsetieres.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

BILLS FOR CHARGE PURCHASES WILL NOT BE RENDERED UNTIL JULY 1ST.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
384-396 and 388 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Include, today, in their

Clearance Sales

Street and Semi-dress Hats at $5 & $10
Formerly $18 to $30

Paris Model Hats—Formerly $45 to $75—at $15 to $25
From Georgette, Reboux, Guy, Varon, Talbot, Lewis and Madelaine.

Motor, Outing and Utility Coats
Formerly $35 to $65 at $25 and $35
Special groups selected from regular stocks.

Blouses—Formerly $10 to $25—at $5—$7—$10
A summary of lines, in silk, linen, lingerie, lace, net and Georgette crepe

Tailleur Suits—Formerly $45 to $65—at $25 to $35

Frocks and Gowns—at $35
Formerly $55 to $95—Street, Afternoon and Dance Styles

MICHAEL
Tailleur pour Dames

734 Fifth Avenue
at 57th Street

IS NOW BUSY ON HIS NEW MODES

and

Every model of the Spring season must be absolutely cleared, the expansion of his business and inadequacy of space rendering it imperative.

Last Offer $20 *and* $25 *Thursday, Friday and Saturday Only*

Arnold Constable & Co.
For TODAY

400
Small Oriental Rugs
¼ to ⅓ Below Regular Price

300 MOUSSOULS AND KHURDISTANS—In rich dark colorings. Average size 3.6x6.4. *Reduced to* 13.50 to 32.50

100 HAMIDAN RUGS—Silky and of exceptional quality. Average size 2.6x3.4. *Reduced to* 6.50 to 10.00

200
Odd Size Rugs

In this group are Rugs suitable for every type of furnishing. The weaves include Wilton, Velvet, Axminster and Brussels, made up in our own workroom from a large assortment of attractive patterns.

Approximate sizes and prices as follows: fully

⅓ to ½ Less Than Regular

Size 4.6x6.6.. 6.00 to 9.00
5.3x8.3.. 10.00 to 13.50
7.6x7.6.. 12.00 to 17.50
Size 6.9x10.0.. 12.50 to 17.50
9.0x12.0.. 20.00 to 27.50
9.9x12.9.. 25.00 to 35.00
11.3x14.6 at 37.50 to 47.50

Also in Our Carpet Department
Of Rare Importance

150 Pieces Bigelow Carpets
Reduced from $1.65 and $2.25 yard
1.10 to 1.50
Comprising an unusually attractive assortment of the best Brussels and Axminster weaves, many our private patterns.

250 Pieces High Grade Carpets
Reduced from $3.00 and $4.00 yard
1.75 to 2.75
Consisting of Bigelow Wilton and Best English Wilton, also English Axminster carpets of exceptional value and great variety.

An Exceptional Offering of The Latest Model
Couch Hammocks

For This 6.95 Sale Only

Of special, sturdy construction for veranda or lawn use; Frames of steel with legs attached, easily converted into divan or cot; canvas covering, in khaki and green; with magazine pockets; felt top mattress filled with wood fibre. Complete with hanging chains.

STAND 3.25 CANOPY 5.75

Great Reductions in
Cretonnes and Summer Curtains

CRETONNES—30 inch; of superior quality in a delightful variety of the most artistic patterns, including Old English chintz. *Formerly 35c yard* — Now 22c

CURTAIN SCRIMS—In an assortment of drawn borders and block patterns. — Now 32c Yard

FANCY CURTAIN NETS—In a large assortment of attractive patterns in white and ecru. — Now 22c and 48c Yard

Broadway & 19th Street

Arnold Constable & Co.
For TODAY

About ½ Price — Box Sale of — Less than our cost

Women's Hosiery

NOTE—Owing to the extreme reduction given, to effect a quick clearance, to facilitate handling of sales, and to give our customers a Wholesale saving, we cannot sell these goods except in boxes of six pairs.

FIBRE SILK PLAITED—Lustrous, and of desirable weight, in black, white and tan, strongly reinforced. *Regularly $3.00 ½ doz.* — 1.85 Box 6 pairs

SILK LISLE—In black, white and tan, desirable weight, highly lustrous and excellent wearing quality. *Regularly $2.10 ½ doz.* — 1.40 Box 6 pairs

Women's Blouses

About 150 Numbers — ⅓ off Regular Prices — *Complete Assortment Sizes*

CREPE DE CHINE, fancy striped, white collar; long sleeves.
CREPE DE CHINE, yoke model, with shirring; pale pink and white.
CREPE DE CHINE, with smocking and hemstitching. *Regularly $4.00* — 2.95

CRINKLY CREPE, with contrasting collar and cuffs.
VOILE, with embroidered Marquisette Vestee and collar.
VOILE, frills and collar of dainty embroidery; long sleeves.
BATISTE, entire front of embroidery; lace trimming.
CREPE DE CHINE hemstitched model. Pale pink only. *Regularly $3.00* — 2.00

FANCY VOILE with organdie yoke, collar and cuffs.
EMBROIDERED VOILE, lace trimming.
VOILE with fancy vestee; pale pink and white. *Reduced from $2.50* — 1.50

Fancy Voile Striped Tailleur Model — 95 Cents — Embroidered Organdie Fine Voile
Value $1.50

1,200
Summer Blankets and Comfortables
25% Off For This Sale

White Wool Blankets
SINGLE BED SIZE—
Regularly $5.00 pair 3.95
Regularly $6.00 pair 4.75
DOUBLE BED SIZE—
Regularly $5.75 pair 4.50
Regularly $7.00 pair 5.50

Fine Comfortables
FANCY SILK MULL TOPS—With borders; cotton filled; full size. *Regularly $4.85* 3.85
FANCY SILKOLINE TOPS—Wool filled; full size. *Regularly $4.25* 3.25

Our Famous *"Clydesdale"* Muslin
Sheets and Pillow Cases
⅓ Under Price

Made exclusively for us from muslin of superior grade, designed especially for extra long service.

PILLOW CASES

Size 42x38½	Plain Hem 18c each	Hemstitched 23c each
Size 45x38½	Plain Hem 20c each	Hemstitched 25c each
Size 50x38½	Plain Hem 22c each	Hemstitched 27c each
Size 54x38½	Plain Hem 25c each	Hemstitched 30c each

SHEETS

Size 63x 99	Plain Hem 68c each	Hemstitched 80c each
Size 72x 99	Plain Hem 75c each	Hemstitched 85c each
Size 72x108	Plain Hem 82c each	Hemstitched 95c each
Size 81x 99	Plain Hem 82c each	Hemstitched 95c each
Size 81x108	Plain Hem 90c each	Hemstitched 1.00 each
Size 90x 99	Plain Hem 90c each	Hemstitched 1.00 each
Size 90x108	Plain Hem 1.00 each	Hemstitched 1.10 each

About ½ Price — Box Sale of — Less than our cost.

Men's Half Hose

NOTE—Owing to the extreme reduction given, to effect a quick clearance, to facilitate handling of sales, and to give our customers a Wholesale saving, we cannot sell these goods except in boxes of six pairs.

SILK AND SILK FIBRE MIXED—Of brilliant lustre, smart appearance and extra long wearing quality; all sizes and plain shades. *Regularly $2.25 ½ doz.* — 1.35 Box 6 pairs

PURE SILK—Our celebrated ACCO brand of very superior quality; lisle foot, reinforced, plain shade and regular sizes. *Regularly $3.00 ½ doz.* — 2.25 Box 6 pairs

Two Attractions

200 Women's Silk Umbrellas
Of crisp black taffeta, serviceable and smart in appearance; handles include natural, mission and sterling trimmed.
Value $3.25
2.25

350 Men's Negligee Shirts
Mercerized crepes, mercerized madras and fine sateens in plain colors; sizes 14, 14½, 15, 15½ and a few larger ones.
Value $1.45 and $1.65
95c

Broadway & 19th Street

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Netting

5%

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. **$9,000,000**
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH.

Bloomingdales 59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

An ASSURED Success —Our Great Annual May Sale of

Hosiery

The biggest sale of its kind in the store year. Planned *months* ahead, and offering hose of every kind at bargain prices.

The immense variety is indicated by the following outline:—

Women's Hose at **14c, 16c, 28c, 49c,** and to **$3.98.**

Men's Hose at **11c, 16c, 23c, 29c,** and to **$1.50.**

Children's Hose at **7c, 8c, 14c, 19c,** and to **$1.50.**

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

Buying Tooth Brushes? Look for the Name

"Endura"

"Endura" tooth brushes are expressly manufactured and imported for Bloomingdale Bros.

Boxed—and therefore protected from dust, germs, and handling—they are *guaranteed*. And the bristles are IN TO STAY. Prices are

19c to 35c

Bloomingdales' Toilet Goods Dept. —Main Floor.

Gloves

Of Silk—for Women

50c to $1.98

Long and short. In all the season's shades, to match your gown.

Gloves for *men*, too. Of grey chamoisette, or silk. At **50c** to **$1.00.**

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

Men

Should know of these Handkerchiefs

With initials. Made of pure corded linen. The kind that stamp you as a man of *taste*. At (six) **$1.39.**

Also very excellent handkerchiefs for men and women—all linen—beautifully initialed, at (six) **98c.**

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

GOV. WHITMAN LETS SERVICE BOARD STAY

Finds No Evidence to Sustain Charges of Misconduct and Neglect.

REMOVAL OUT OF QUESTION.

Alleged Inefficiency Gives No Ground for Action—Decision Angers Senator Thompson.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 26.—After long consideration, Governor Whitman today dismissed the charges against Public Service Commissioners Edward E. McCall, J. Sergeant Cram, George V. S. Williams, and Robert Colgate Wood, growing out of a recent legislative investigation. All are Democrats and members of the New York City commission.

The announcement of his action was made today before Governor Whitman started on his journey to San Francisco. In a statement giving his reasons for exonerating the commissioners, Governor Whitman asserts that the charges of misconduct in office and neglect of duty which had been made against all four, had not been sustained by the evidence. The Governor in his statement says that the testimony taken before the Legislative Committee which investigated the Public Service Commission bears out to some extent, but not sufficiently to furnish ground for removal, the charge that in some of its details the work of the commissioners has not been as efficient as it should have been. This is in matters involving regulation, but the Governor finds that the arduous duties devolving upon the commissioners in connection with new transit projects might be regarded as an excuse for leaving such matters to subordinates with less satisfactory results. The Governor finds that all four commissioners against whom charges had been lodged, were equally blameworthy in this respect.

The Governor's statement deals exclusively with the report submitted to him by the Thompson Committee as a result of its investigation of the First District Commission. It makes no reference to the up-State commission. The committee made a report censuring that body, too, but no charges were filed against the individual members.

What McCall Expected.

Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the First District Commission, was at the Capitol when the Governor's statement was made public. After looking it over, Mr. McCall said:

"The Governor did exactly what I expected him to do. From my long acquaintance with the man, I knew that he would have the courage to stand up against public or any other sort of clamor and do even-handed justice. That is exactly what the Governor has done in this case."

Senator Thompson, head of the Investigating Committee, visited the Capitol today. He was more angry than surprised when he learned of the Governor's action.

"The investigating committee is still alive," said Senator Thompson. We expect to sit through the Summer, and I think we will be able to furnish the Governor with evidence before we are through to prove that the allegations contained in the report the Governor had brushed aside in dismissing these charges contained the truth and nothing but the truth even if it did not contain the whole truth regarding official dereliction in the Public Service Commissions."

Governor Whitman's Statement.

The Governor's statement is as follows:

"The Legislative Committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the Public Service Commission of the State has made its report to me relative to the Public Service Commission of the First District, and at the same time transmitted the testimony taken. A hearing was held before me in the Executive Chamber on charges against four members of the commission based on that report and testimony.

"The testimony taken by the committee, the great number of exhibits, the answers and evidence presented on the part of the commissioners at the hearing, all constitute a record of great length, necessarily requiring serious consideration. I have read all of the evidence, exhibits, records, and answers submitted, and I have given to this subject the most earnest study.

"The law vests in the Governor power finally to dispose of these charges. There is no appeal from his decision, and his acts are not reviewable in the courts. That very fact places all the greater responsibility upon the Executive and is the more reason for the exercise of most careful scrutiny and unbiased judgment.

"It is necessary for me to enlarge upon the magnitude of the work which this commission is called upon to perform, or upon the fact that it has controlled the expenditure of vast amounts of public moneys. There is not even a suggestion anywhere in any of these records or on the part of any who have made complaints that any one of these Commissioners has been responsible, directly or indirectly, for the misuse or the misappropriation of a dollar. In fact, so far as I am at present advised, and so far as this record discloses, notwithstanding what may have appeared at any time in the public press, the personal integrity of these Commissioners has not been impugned.

McCall Charge Dismissed.

"As to charge fifth against Chairman McCall, (perhaps the most serious charge of all,) that 'he was inefficient and neglectful of his duty in failing to require the Bradley Construction Company to cease work on the Lexington Avenue route of the Subway, after having been advised by the Chief Engineer of the commission that this work would be useless in the event the dual Subway system was adopted, as is more fully specified on Page 10 of said reports,' the record of the testimony taken by the Legislative Committee, and that committee's report, indicated that the work on the Lexington Avenue route of the Subway was not stopped until after the signing of the dual contracts, and after Chairman McCall was appointed to the commission.

"I have examined the original files of the commission bearing upon this subject, and find that this work was stopped before Chairman McCall took office. This charge, therefore, must be dismissed from consideration.

"The law provides that for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct in office a Commissioner may be removed. This is not mandatory, and the Governor is given full discretion.

"I find, first, the evidence does not support a charge against these Commissioners of misconduct in office. Second, it does not support a charge of neglect of duty.

"I believe that the record shows that the commission has not been as efficient in matters of detail and in the handling of the regulative work devolving upon it as it should have been. The testimony of the Secretary and the Chief Clerk of the commission shows that the handling of informal complaints of citizens was left entirely to their charge, and that there was no general support or supervision given them by the Commissioners.

Governor's Mild Censure.

"There should have been in the commission a system whereby the Commissioners, or certain of them designated by the Chairman, should have had a direct supervision of the handling by the subordinates of these informal complaints. The Commissioners should have known whether or not their subordinates were accomplishing satisfactory results, and where, as in the Spillane case (to cite a specific case) a street railroad company neglected to comply with the reasonable requests of the commission's subordinates, the Commissioners should have taken the matter in charge and compelled obedience by the company.

"The testimony taken by the Legislative Committee shows that the efforts of the Commissioners' subordinates to secure action upon complaints regarding service on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Interborough Rapid Transic Company were in many instances productive of no satisfactory results. It is apparent that this was due, in part at least, to the fact that the Commissioners themselves did not supervise the handling of these complaints, and did not give to the efforts of their subordinates the support which was necessary.

"The five members of the commission had served, respectively, five, four, three, and two years, and in one case nearly one year, and were equally blameworthy in this regard.

"There is evidence that certain members of the commission were not aware of the existence of certain orders regarding lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; which said orders had been made by the Public Service Commission before such members were appointed, and that such members failed properly to inform themselves on that subject.

"There is also evidence that all of the five Commissioners failed to proceed as promptly and diligently in disposing of matters taken up by them in formal hearings as their obligation to the public required. The claim on the part of the four charges before me, that their time and attention were required during the particular months in question upon the work incident to the construction of the subway (and their answers are full and in detail on this subject) explains at least, though it does not altogether justify, such delay. There is no proof, however, that the final determination after any of these hearings was improper.

Finds Removal Unjustified.

"It is true, as the records show, and there is no evidence to the contrary from any sources, that the time of the commission was occupied with the vast construction work devolving upon it. I do not feel that the failure properly to supervise one branch of their work, important though it was—namely, the handling of complaints (and this is the only specification that seems to be established beyond question in the evidence)—is sufficient to justify removal from office and the placing upon these men of a stigma which inevitably attends such removal.

"I believe that the proper orders of the commission will be enforced in the future, and shall hold the commission rigidly responsible for any failure, of effort to secure such enforcement.

"It is manifest that if public officers are to realize the expectations of the public, they must feel that they can rely upon a general support in their efforts to discharge their duties, and that in positions, which are extremely difficult and which involve many and grave responsibilities, they should be exempt from fear of removal, except upon grounds that are thoroughly substantial and assignable.

"The fact that I have been given absolute discretion does not justify my disregarding simple and elementary rules of evidence. I have no doubt whatever that were my actions reviewable, an Appellate Court would reinstate these commissioners, were I to remove them on this evidence.

"I do not find in this record proof of such inefficiency as is contemplated by the statute which gives the Governor the right of removal.

"CHARLES S. WHITMAN."

McCALL URGES CHANGES.

Would Recognize Service Boards in the Organic Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 26.—The Public Utilities Committee of the Constitutional Convention today heard the views of Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission of the First District, Chairman Seymour Van Santvoord of the up-State Commission, and Martin S. Decker, until recently a member of the latter body, in regard to proposals to make the Public Service Commissions constitutional bodies with powers and duties defined in the fundamental law.

All three speakers pleaded for Constitutional safeguards against removal for political reasons. Commissioners McCall and Van Santvoord expressed their disapproval of a plan to make the commissions bi-partisan bodies. Ex-Commissioner Decker thought this a good plan. The unanimous opinion of the speakers was that the terms of the Commissioners, which are now five years, should be extended to ten. Chairman McCall of the First District Commission utterly disapproved a proposal to cut down the salaries of Public Service Commissioners from $15,000 to $10,000. He expressed it as his opinion that the Commissioners, at least those of the First District, would not be overpaid if they received $17,500 a year, the salary now paid to Supreme Court Justices in the First and Second Judicial Districts.

"I think it is the absolute duty of this convention to make the Public Service Commissions constitutional bodies," said Chairman McCall.

Mr. Van Santvoord was asked to tell the committee what he thought of the plan to abolish the right of court review of orders issued by the commissions.

"I find no fault with the law as it stands in that respect," he replied.

"Don't you think that by making the commissions bipartisan bodies partisan rapacity would be cured and removals for political reasons stopped?" asked ex-District Attorney Olcott.

"I am against that plan, and I will never be convinced that it would have any effect except to inject politics in the work of the commissions where there is no politics now," said Mr. Van Santvoord. "The remedy against unjustified removals is to create a public sentiment so that no Governor would dare to remove a Public Service Commissioner except for cause.

"No public official would object to being removed from office if the removal is made frankly on political grounds, but to be unjustly investigated is different. I have very little use for legislative investigations, anyhow. I do not think they accomplish any but evil results."

AS HAYWARD VIEWS IT.

Glad Case Is Ended—Williams Is "Gratified."

Public Service Commissioner Hayward said yesterday regarding the dismissal of the charges against his associates:

"I am glad that the Governor has taken final action on the charges against the four members of the Public Service Commission. The delay in his decision was occasioned, as I know from my personal knowledge, from the fact that he desired to go through every word of the record from beginning to end and each of the exhibits in the proceedings of the Thompson Committee, and he did this in a careful and painstaking manner in spite of the press of other duties."

When Commissioner Williams was asked if he had anything to say concerning his exoneration, he replied:

"It is gratifying to be vindicated especially by a Governor of opposite political faith to oneself, and in a matter that by many was looked upon as political. I did not think it was any light thing to be charged with inefficiency and neglect of duty."

Commissioner Wood declined to make any comment.

Although none of the commissioners has been removed, the Legislative investigation has not been without its effect on the commission. For instance, since the committee came to this city the Interborough has improved its local service, of which there had been many complaints, especially concerning the non-rush hours, by the operation of an additional 40,000 seats a day. Moreover the commission has made it clearly understood that in the event of any further wilful violations of its orders, the rapid transit companies and their officials may face criminal proceedings.

It is understood that Commissioner Hayward will propose several innovations in the matter of regulation. One of his suggestions has already been accepted. It deals with the informal complaints of which so much was made at the investigation. Since he became a member of the board Commissioner Hayward has had a daily report made of all complaints received, and the same report is now made to the other Commissioners. On his motion Chairman McCall on Tuesday appointed Commissioners Williams and Hayward a subcommittee on informal complaints. They will meet every fortnight and go over all that have been received and note the progress made in settling them. They will also decide which of them is important enough to be made into a formal case, on which evidence is to be taken before a Commissioner.

The same two Commissioners are now at work revising the orders of the commission deciding which of them should be rescinded and which of them have been neglected and ought to be enforced fully.

WHITMAN STARTS FOR THE BIG FAIR

On State's Fine Special Train Governor and Staff Will Go and Return.

COST MAY BE $25,000

Speaker Sweet a Member of the Party — Complete Commissary Provision Made for the Journey.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 26.—With the $19,500,000 Direct Tax bill signed and the task of cutting down departmental appropriations to relieve pressure on the State Treasury in a year of unusual financial stringency completed, Governor Whitman, accompanied by his immediate family, his military staff, and a party of State officials and their wives, early this afternoon started for the Panama-Pacific Exposition on a special train. The State defrays the expense.

On more than one occasion in the past, the State has extended hospitality to its law makers and other public officials. Its generosity has become famous. It has been estimated that roughly speaking a million dollars or more has been spent this way in the last twenty years, but it was said today that the Whitman excursion would surpass anything that the State ever had attempted in this direction.

Much secrecy was observed with regard to the cost of sending the Governor and his party to the Pacific coast. A man who has had something to do with the commissary arrangements said soon after the Whitman departed that he did not expect here would be any "comeback" so far as his part of the work was concerned. The cost of transportation, going and coming, and including Pullman accommodations, is estimated at a little more than $18,000. The full cost of the trip is estimated at $20,000 to $35,000. An authority in the Controller's Office put the total at $25,000. Here is a statement from the Executive Chamber, giving details of the trip.

"The Governor will be eleven days in San Francisco, and will arrive home on June 18, after an absence of twenty-four days.

"The Governor will arrive at San Francisco May 31, the beginning of New York week at the Exposition. The Governor and those accompanying him will travel by special train from Albany to San Francisco and return. This train will be made up of a combination baggage and smoking car, a standard dining car, two compartment cars, and the private car "New York." Governor Whitman, Mrs. Whitman, Little Olive Whitman, and Major J. Stanley Moore, Military Secretary to the Governor, will occupy the private car "New York."

"One of the compartment cars will be occupied by the Governor's military staff. The other compartment car will be occupied by the members of the New York Panama Pacific Commission and their wives, and a few State officials and legislative leaders.

"On the outgoing trip stops will be made in Chicago for one day and at Salt Lake City for one day. The party will stay eleven days in San Francisco. Leaving San Francisco the party will stop for one day at San Diego and a day and a half at the Grand Canyon.

"The party will include Governor and Mrs. Whitman, little Olive Whitman, Major Stanley Moore, Mrs. Edward Schoeneck, Mrs. Elon R. Brown, Adjt.-Gen. and Mrs. Louis Stotesbury, Senator and Mrs. George H. Whitney of Mechanicville, John R. Yale, Speaker, and Mrs. Thaddeus C. Sweet, Executive Auditor, and Mrs. George A. Glynn of Syracuse and Watertown, Major Reginald L. Foster, Lieut.-Commander Louis M. Josephthal, Major John Franklin Dunseith, Captain Theron R. Strong, First Lieutenant John F. Daniels, First Lieutenant Harold C. Woodward, First Lieutenant Lorillard Spencer, and First Lieutenant Alvin W. Perry of New York City, Major Henry J. Cookingham, Jr., of Utica, Captain Walker L. Gibson of Buffalo, Captain Henry E. Greene of Amsterdam, Captain William R. Johnson of Syracuse, First Lieutenant John W. Goff, Jr., of Bronxville, First Lieutenant Thomas Fairservis of Brooklyn, and First Lieutenant Maunsell S. Crosby of Rhinebeck."

The Whitman special left Albany at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Gold lace was much in evidence on board, for the members of the Governor's staff had elected to come to the train in full regalia.

A large part of the $750,000 appropriation made by a Democratic legislature to cover the cost of New York's participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition has been spent for travel, including one trip to Europe inconveniently cut short by the outbreak of the war, and three excursions to San Francisco, prior to the Whitman expedition. There were excursions when the site of the New York State building was selected, when the cornerstone was laid and just before the opening of the Exposition when ex-Governor Glynn and other members of the Panama-Pacific Commission went to San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal, at the State's expense.

A member of the Commission is authority for the statement that another excursion is contemplated for July when it is planned to send a carload of lesser lights of the Whitman Administration to the Exposition at the State's expense.

The members of the military staff were housed at a hotel here before they started on their journey. All the transcontinental travelers are regarding the trip itself as a mere incident. They are looking forward to the eleven days' stay in San Francisco.

UNEMPLOYED ROUT POLICE.

Clash with Officers in Kansas After Terrorizing Inhabitants.

WICHITA, Kansas, May 26.—Sixty idle men, drawn here by employment advertisements in Eastern newspapers, clashed with the police here today and put the officers to rout. The men had built a bonfire in an outlying section of the city, over which they were cooking.

It is estimated that about 1,000 idle men have come to Wichita and vicinity. Many of them are destitute and in bands of fifty and sixty have taken possession of freight trams, refusing either to pay fare or get off.

Housewives have been intimidated, but so far no arrests have been made, as the police would have difficulty in caring for such an army of the unemployed.

Twenty Years for Killing Husband.

Mary Prozikawitz, 32 years old, of 2,466 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, was sentenced to from twenty years to life imprisonment in State's prison by Justice Bartow S. Weeks yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court in Bronx County, for having killed her husband, Tonko Prozikawitz, March 20. Mrs. Prozikawitz killed her husband with an axe and placed his body in a closet. Two days later she was found wandering aimlessly on a road between Flushing and College Point, L. I.

JUDGMENT AGAINST DIX.

Former Governor Was Sued for Wine Bill by a London Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 26.—A judgment for $514.50 against ex-Governor Dix was entered today in the Albany County Clerk's office in favor of Berry Brothers & Co., a London wine firm. The complaint, verified by George J. Hatt, the Albany attorney for the company, alleges that goods, "principally wines," were furnished between June 1 and Oct. 1, 1912, and that no part of the account has been paid. Mr. Dix was occupying the Executive Mansion as Governor at that time.

It is said that Governor Dix claimed a reduction should be made in the bill on account of breakage, but he allowed the judgment to be taken by default after service of the summons and complaint on him at Thomson.

NAMES ELECTIONS HEAD.

Governor Appoints Frederick Marshall as State Commissioner.

ALBANY, May 26.—Dr. Frederick Marshall of New York today was appointed Superintendent of Elections by Governor Whitman. He succeeds John R. Voorhis of New York, W. J. Hillery of Buffalo, and John Pallace of Brockport. His salary will be $5,000 annually.

Dr. Marshall is a New York dentist and is the Republican leader in the Tenth Assembly District. He was associated with the framers of the bill which reorganized the Elections Board, making it a single-headed body.

F. D. UNDERWOOD INDICTED.

President of Erie Railroad Charged with Violation of Commerce Laws.

CLEVELAND, May 26.—Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad Company; the Erie Railroad, and the Delaware & Hudson Railroad were indicted Wednesday by a special Grand Jury on a charge of violating the interstate commerce laws.

The indictment charges that in July, 1912, W. B. Miller, former President of the Diamond Rubber Company of Akron and seven friends were allowed the use of a private car for a trip from Akron to Beverly, Mass., upon payment of eight fares. Under the Interstate commerce law a private car can be allotted only upon payment of twenty-five full fares.

Carlsbad Water at the "Spa" in Central Park

During the war you can take the genuine Carlsbad Waters at the "Spa" in Central Park. All other genuine mineral waters can be had there. Mineral Springs near West 72nd Street Entrance. Open from 6 A. M. until 6 P. M. daily

Eisner-Mendelson Co. New York



SAN FRANCISCO
Geary at Taylor

Bellevue Hotel

10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.
H. W. WILLS, Manager.
(Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.)

Dustproof Concrete Floors

Made with SMOOTH-ON Iron Cement No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

7-20-4
R. O. SULLIVAN'S

Cigar sales now largest in its forty years of continuous growth.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

GREENHUT'S Meet me at the Fountain
J. R. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

The greatest economies the New York shopping public has ever had an opportunity to share in at the height of the selling season.

(Remember, Only Three Business Days to Decoration Day)

Anticipate your wants—you can save something on everything you need. Come today!

Because of the big attendance at these sales, we cannot guarantee to fill Mail or Telephone Orders.

Men's $17.50 to $25 Suits
(Blue Serge, also "Fancies")
Sale Prices $12.75 & $14.65

The blue serge is all wool and guaranteed.
Remainder of the suits are principally Worsteds and Cassimeres in neat mixtures, stripes, checks and plaids. All sizes.

Men's $3.50 to $5 Trousers— Sale Price $2.65

"Business" and "Dress" styles. Worsteds and all-wool blue Serges. All sizes.

$3 Raincoats for Boys—double texture rubberized; also black; sizes 6 to 14 years **$1.50**

$5 Serge Suits for Boys—blue serge, two pairs of trousers (1 pair of blue serge and the other pair of white duck); sizes 7 to 17 years **$3.95**

50c Four-in-Hand Neckwear—fine silk; large open-end shapes **29c**

65c Negligee Shirts—soft French cuffs; all perfect **39c**

$1, $1.50 and $1.75 Negligee Shirts—soft French cuffs; fine mercerized woven shirtings; all sizes **79c**

$1.50 to $3 "Olus" Pajamas—beautiful patterns, also plain colors (slightly imperfect) **$1.35**

25c and 35c Pocket and Jack Knives—2 and 4 blades **17c**

Ceylona Pearl Necklaces—various lengths; formerly to $2.95 **$1**

$5.50 Mesh Bags—silk lined **$2.95**

50c Gate-top Bags—black only **35c**

89c Whipcord Lap Dusters—54x72 **59c**

$4.50 Wool Automobile Lap Rugs **$3.50**

50c Chamoisliste Gloves—2 clasps; double drawn backs; white; natural and gray **35c**

$6.75 Raincoats—for women and misses; rubberized poplin and Canton cloth; black, navy or tan **$3.95**

25c and 35c Hosiery for Men and Women—black and colors; well-known make; (slightly imperfect) **12c**

75c Union Suits for Men—fancy plaid or fine pin check crossbar nainsook; all sizes **49c**

$1 and $1.25 Union Suits for Men—fine white ribbed soft cotton; perfect-fitting; all sizes **79c**

49c Large Cabinets of Cloth Finish Writing Paper—containing 100 sheets with 75 envelopes to match **29c**

$2.25 High-Grade Porto Rican Brevas Cigars—Diadona brand; box of 50 **$1.15**

$2.25 La Guarda Invincible Cigars—a leading 5c cigar; box of 50 **$1.25**

$2.50 Colored Bed Spreads—odd lot; each **$1.48**

$1.50 Cut Glass Domino Sugar Holders **79c**

$2.95 Cut Glass Water Bottles **$1.95**

$5.50 Cut Glass Water Sets—3 pint jug and 6 tumbler holders to match; complete with reflector **$3.95**

18c Cretonne—2,500 yards; yard **10c**

$1.25 Nottingham Lace Curtains **98c**

$1.50 Scrim Curtains **98c**

$1.65 to $2.75 "Freezo" Ice Cream Freezers — makes delicious ice cream; easy to operate; freezes quickly; sizes 1 quart to 4 quart, at **$1.05** to **$1.68**

$3.35 Blue Flame Oil Stoves—odorless and smokeless; 2 burner **$2.30**

$4.75 Blue Flame Oil Stoves—3 burner **$3.30**

—Drug Department—

25c Size Kolynos Tooth Paste—sale **12½c**

$1 Size Westphal's Auxiliator—sale **39c**

—Paints—

	Gal.	½ Gal.	Qt.	Pt.	½ Pt.
Roof Paint	90c	48c	27c		
Permanent Mixed Paints	$1.15	60c	33c	18c	11c
Floor Paint	$1.15	60c	33c	18c	11c

ALL CHARGE PURCHASES MADE DURING THE REMAINDER OF THIS MONTH WILL BE ENTERED ON BILLS RENDERED JULY 1ST.

If you are not a Charge Customer, you can enjoy the convenience of an account by applying to our Department of Accounts.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon —Single Stamps in the Afternoon.

Your Feet Deserve Care



It's easy to ruin your feet by wearing ill fitting and poorly designed shoes. Tennyson said "your feet are your best friends" yet how many persons would treat their friends as badly as they do their own feet?

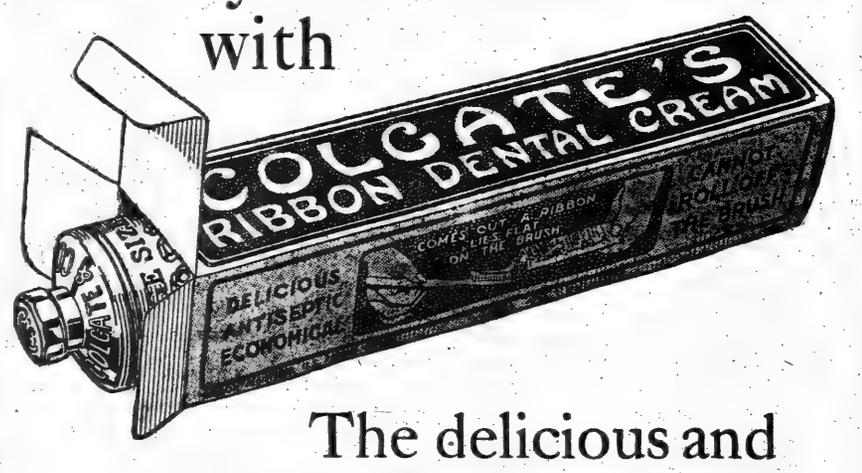
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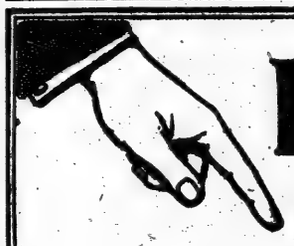
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BATTLE CRUISERS WON FOR 'INVADERS'

'Defenders' Defeated on Scouting Line for Lack of Them in Naval War Game.

GAVE REDS THE ADVANTAGE

Defeated Blues—Washington Sees Need of More Battle Cruisers and Dreadnoughts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The victory of the Red, or enemy, fleet over Admiral Fletcher's Atlantic battleship fleet—the Blue fleet—in the naval war game which ended yesterday is regarded by naval authorities in Washington as demonstrating the necessity of battle cruisers for the American Navy, as well as additional dreadnoughts, scout ships, and submarines, especially submarines of the cruising type. Without battle cruisers in the fighting line, the Atlantic battleship fleet was not strong enough to prevent Rear Admiral Beatty's Red squadron from gaining a foothold on the Atlantic Coast.

The detailed telegraphic report of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College, as umpire, reached the Navy Department today. Based on that report this official statement was made public tonight:

Results of the War Game.

"The war problem which has just been played off the Atlantic Coast had for its purpose the training of the officers of the fleet. The problem on the part of the Atlantic fleet was, in brief, to prevent a more powerful fleet than our own from establishing a base at some point between Eastport, Me., and Cape Hatteras, from which to invade the country.

"When Admiral Fletcher moved out from New York at noon of May 18 with the Blue fleet he faced the difficult problem of meeting an enemy stronger than his own in every branch except submarines, and especially superior in scouts. Admiral Fletcher's plan of defense was excellent, but was not successful owing to weather conditions and the marked superiority of the enemy in scouts.

"The attacking Red fleet, under Rear Admiral Beatty, approached at a distance of several hundred miles by a line of fast scouts spaced at intervals and covering a front of nearly 500 miles; behind this line and ready to stiffen it at any point where necessary came a line of battle cruisers and armored cruisers. These Red scouts and cruisers had the problem not only of locating the Blue fleet, but also of preventing any concentration of ships from the Blue fleet from breaking through a weak point in their line and attacking the Red transports following behind the main Red fleet. These transports were intended to effect a foothold on the coast and maintain themselves there until reinforcements could be brought to their support.

"The advance forces came in contact soon after daylight on the 20th. Within a few hours about half of the Blue scouts had been put out of action, the most effective work against them being done by the enemy's battle cruisers, whose high speed and long range enabled them to pick off the slower and weaker Blue cruisers almost at will, at the same time eluding the supporting dreadnoughts.

"Admiral Fletcher withdrew to the northward, using his remaining scouts to search and guard the area from which he believed the Red fleet would pass if it contemplated landing on the New England coast. This was, as a matter of fact, Admiral Beatty's plan, although Admiral Fletcher had not actually located the Red fleet. The Blue fleet succeeded in protecting this region and forcing Admiral Beatty in the end to seek an opening to the southward.

"In the meantime Admiral Beatty was holding his main force well out to sea and following up every move of the defending fleet with his scouts. Thus one fleet was able to make every move with knowledge of the enemy's whereabouts, while the other was in the dark. When convinced that no opening was to be expected along the New England coast, Admiral Beatty turned toward the south and passed around the flank of the defending forces, starting out about noon of the 24th for the Chesapeake. During the night of the 24th Admiral Fletcher left the vicinity of Cape Cod, where he had remained for three days, and moved southward.

"News of this move almost immediately reached Admiral Beatty, who at that time was headed for Cape Henry, over 100 miles ahead of the Blue fleet. At noon on the 25th Admiral Beatty turned back with most of his heavy ships to meet and engage the Blue fleet, his transports in the meantime continuing south with a strong escort toward the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. As the force with which he thus threatened the Blue fleet was decidedly more powerful than that which Admiral Fletcher could bring against it, and as the submarines of the defending force were not near enough to take part in the engagement, the umpire decided that Admiral Beatty's forces could, without difficulty, seize a base in or near the Chesapeake, that the Red force had been successful in its object, and that the strategical manoeuvres were at an end."

Congressional Action Expected.

The lesson of the war game, pointing to the need of fast and powerful scout cruisers, coupled with the naval lessons of the war in Europe, will, it is believed here, result in a recommendation that the coming Congress inaugurate the policy of building battle cruisers; in addition to dreadnoughts, for the American navy. In a battle in the North Sea the British were able to sink the German battle cruiser Blücher because the British battle cruisers were of greater speed. The German battle cruiser Goeben, now in the Turkish navy, was enabled to escape the British and French warships in the Mediterranean and enter the Dardanelles because of its superior speed.

While Admiral Fletcher's fleet was inferior to that of the enemy in scout and battle cruisers, the Fletcher fleet was superior in submarines—submarines of the coast defense type. But this superiority was reduced in the beginning of the war game by the mishaps that forced several of the submarines to return to port. This evidence of weakness on the part of submarines is being carefully investigated by the Navy Department on orders from Secretary Daniels.

Battleship Fleet at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 26.—Most of the vessels of the Atlantic battleship fleet, under command of Admiral Fletcher, came into Narragansett Bay this morning, joining the warships which had preceded the big fighters. After an exchange of salutes and official calls the Admirals of the fleet held an informal discussion of the war game on the flagship Wyoming.

In due course the war game will be taken up at the Naval War College.

At the conclusion of the war game yesterday Commander Frank E. Schofield, commanding the Chester, the Red flagship, addressed the officers and men at quarters, explained some of the details of the war game, and complimented all hands upon their efficiency. Officers and men responded with three cheers for their Captain and Admiral Beatty, who was below, making up his report.

The Chester, it is reported, will go to the Philadelphia Navy Yard to prepare for a cruise in European waters.

The flagship New York, flying the flag of Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, developed trouble with condensers in the midst of the war game, dropped out of the line of battleships, and made full speed for the New York Navy Yard. The battleship New Hampshire sailed for Norfolk today for repairs.

VILLA MEN AHEAD IN MEXICO BATTLE

Have Won Decided Advantages, State Department Hears—Fighting Resumed.

TRY TO REGAIN MONTEREY

Riots and Looting There When Villa Troops Evacuated, but City Is Now Quiet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Secretary Bryan today received official advices indicating that battles between the forces of Generals Villa and Obregon in Central Mexico were not yet determined, and there had been no decisive victory won by either side. The fighting has been of the severest character. Both the Villistas and Carranzistas claim to have won the battle, but these claims are declared by the State Department to be premature.

On the basis of his reports today, Secretary Bryan made this statement:

"The department is just in receipt of official advices stating that the report of the Villa victory given out at Chihuahua by Minister Lombardi was apparently premature. From the best information obtainable, it is stated, both sides rested after the severe fighting at Leon, with a decided advantage on the Villa side. It is reported that the battle was resumed on the morning of May 26."

Secretary Bryan was also notified today that fighting is in progress at Monclava, and that the Villistas were making strong efforts to recapture the town. The Villa agency tonight gave out a statement saying that the Villa forces had recaptured Monclava. The statement continued:

"Carranzista information regarding the defeat of General Angeles in the battle three days ago, is false. Our troops won a complete victory. It is also untrue that Generals Pereyra and Carrera Torres were shot. The latter occupies Victoria. The former, after defeating the Carranza forces near Monterey, joined the troops of General Raoul Madero and General Ramirez, who have recaptured Saltillo. They are now marching to Monterey, which city has not been occupied by the enemy's troops. In the fight that General Pereyra had with the Carranzistas, his son, Colonel Pereyra, was killed."

The Carranza agency tonight received this cablegram from General Carranza at Vera Cruz:

"Telegraphic communications between Monterey and Vera Cruz, re-established today. Railroad communications will be in effect within a week. Americans arriving from Mexico City state that the inhabitants are anxiously waiting the entry of Constitutionalist troops, and that the remaining few Zapata [illegible] will evacuate at the first advance of the Constitutionalists.

already in our possession there are great amounts of cereals, and I have instructed that enough of them be purchased to be forwarded to Mexico City as soon as this city is recaptured by our troops in the next movement. Therefore, I deem it is not necessary to bring cereals from the United States, which, however, will be done in case the former will not be sufficient."

Riots and looting at Monterey before the Villa troops evacuated were reported today in State Department dispatches. Opening of the railroad to Laredo, the department hopes, may relieve the food scarcity at Monterey. The city is now quiet and the department advices say that so far there has been no complaint of the conduct of the Carranza troops.

No Land to "West's Secretary."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 25, via Galveston, May 26.—Considerable comment has been heard on a statement made during a convention debate that a Mr. Hall, described as "Duval West's secretary," had received land in the State of Morelos from the haciendas belonging to the Escandon family. It is pointed out that Mr. Hall is not Mr. West's secretary, but the proprietors of hotels at Cuernavaca and a friend of Zapata.

Fighting at the Border.

DEL RIO, May 26.—Villa troops which entered Las Vacas, the Mexican town opposite here, after the Carranza troops evacuated the place last Sunday, drove off the returning Carranza force after some scattered fighting early today and remained in possession of the town. Losses were not known here.

LASSEN PEAK IS SCARRED.

Havoc Wrought by Recent Eruption Is Plainly Visible.

REDDING, Cal., May 26.—Lassen Peak, once beautiful in the symmetry of its summit and the wealth of timber that enveloped it, stands today a ruin, self wrecked by its eruptions.

Its crater is shattered and down its western slope two black streams half a mile wide, separated by a ridge covered with ash-soiled snow, extend for miles. These scars mark the path of the streams of lava and mud that spouted from the mountain during the great outburst Saturday night.

Government forest rangers reported today that they had been unable, owing to the volcano's heat, to venture near enough to the peak to ascertain the full extent of the changes wrought in the mountain.

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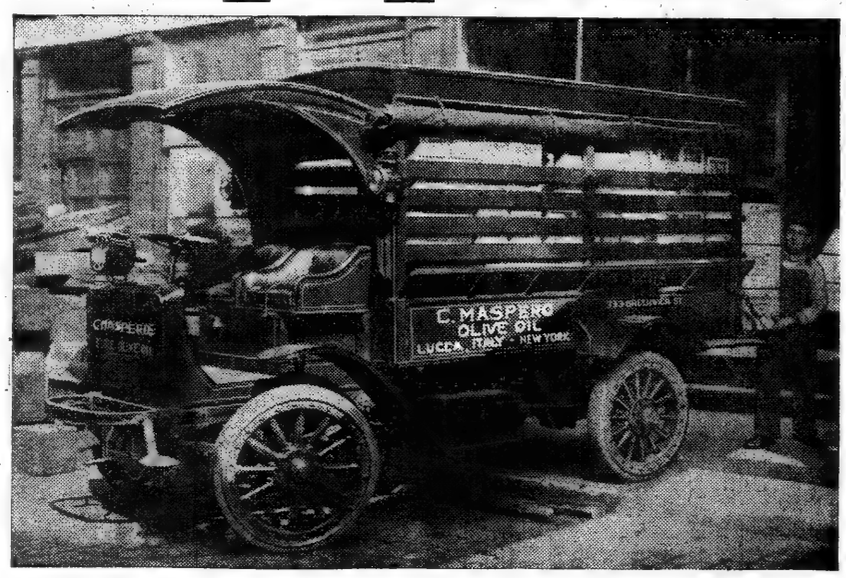
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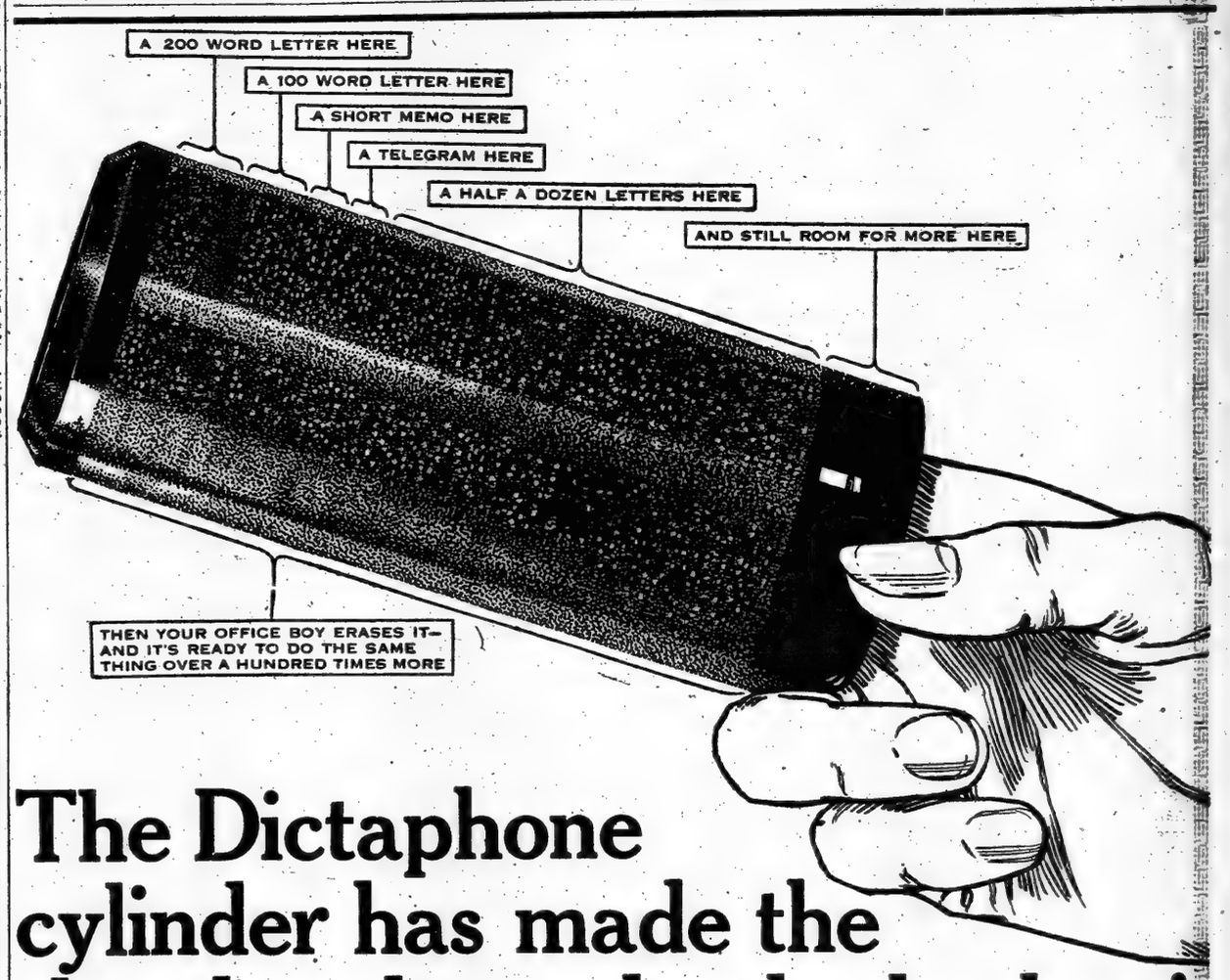
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C. Maspero, Olive Oil, 333 Greenwich Street, New York City, thus expresses his opinion of his new method of delivery. Call on the Autocar Sales Company, 553-557 W. 23d St., New York City (Telephone, Chelsea 6060), a factory branch of the Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa., or write for illustrated catalog. The Autocar is used in every line of business by over 2,500 concerns.



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BURKE DEALS BLOW TO CONSPIRACY CASE

Testifies Gen. Goethals Told Him He Was Railroad, Not Government, Employe.

TECHNICALITY OVER DRAFTS

Salas Defense May Show They Were Paid in Indiana, and So Stop the Prosecution Here.

As a Government witness, John Burke, the former head of the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad, gave Assistant District Attorney Carstarphen an unpleasant surprise in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt yesterday, when the trial of Jacob L. Salas on the charge of conspiring to defraud the Government was continued. Mr. Carstarphen had been trying to establish the status of Burke as a Government employe, but Burke testified that Major Gen. Goethals had told him that he (Burke) was not limited by a certain act of Congress, as he was in the employ of the Panama Railroad and not of the United States.

General Goethals probably will be recalled on his return from Washington to explain what this conversation actually meant, as the Government may not be able to convict Burke's associates if it be shown that he was not in the Government service.

Mr. Carstarphen scored by showing that on the tobacco received from Salas the Government made a considerably lower profit than on other tobacco, sold by the Commissary Department, though its retail price was higher. From this he will argue that the opportunity for Salas and Ricordo Bermudez, his confederate to recoup themselves for the one-third of the net profits they paid to Burke, lay in the high price they were permitted to charge the Government.

Mr. Carstarphen began the day's proceedings by asking Burke if he ever had reported the receipt of the commissions paid him by Salas. The witness said that he had not and described the departments under him. They were the stores, a manufacturing plant, an ice plant, a laundry, a wholesale and a retail department.

Prices Quoted Orally.

Burke explained that he fixed the retail prices according to the cost of the goods and certain other charges that had to be covered. He did not always ask for bids, but prices were submitted before awards were made. These awards and prices were sometimes made quite informally, by word of mouth only.

Mr. Carstarphen wanted to know how Salas made his price for his goods, as Salas had been mentioned in the letter that Burke wrote Salas, accepting his offer of tobacco. The witness replied that Salas made the price in his office.

To show Burke's connection with the Isthmian Canal Commission Mr. Carstarphen brought out that when the witness needed a vacation he applied for it to Maj. John E. Wilson, supplies officer of the Commission, and that he, like other employes in the Canal Zone of two years' service, received the service medal.

William Rand, Jr., counsel for Salas, took Burke through history of his career and answered in the affirmative to the Panama Railroad had been made by W. G. Wierd, the general manager in 907. As for the fact that Salas did not quote a definite price for his tobacco, Burke explained that that was not unusual on the Isthmus. Moreover, he asserted that he had tried to get bids from the British-American Tobacco Company twice, but its prices were above those of Salas, while the tobacco was inferior.

As Burke told of running accounts between the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad and the supply departments of the Canal Commission a question arose as to whether the money passing between them belonged to the railroad or the commission. Judge Hunt said that was the crucial point of the case, and so Mr. Rand altered the form of his question to permit the witness to state that money was paid out by the treasury of the railroad.

"I considered," said Burke a little later, "that as long as the people got their tobacco as cheaply as it was possible to get it and the Government was not involved, I was doing no wrong."

"You did not look upon yourself as an employe of the United States?"

Not Government Employe.

"A new law was passed," the witness explained, "regulating purchases by the officials of the United States. After conferring with Judge Collins of the Canal Zone, Colonel Goethals told me the railroad was not bound by the new law. So I did not consider myself a Government employe."

Mr. Rand wanted to know if, when he was storekeeper for other railroads, Burke had taken commissions, and Burke replied he had had no opportunity.

"If you had had the opportunity, would you have made similar arrangement?"

"I believe you have stated the case correctly," was the answer.

Burke stated that he had received no promise of immunity from the Government, and although he had talked over the other cases in which he was concerned with Mr. Carstarphen he had made no bargain.

Mr. Carstarphen took the witness in hand again. Burke would not admit that he had forced the Salas brand of tobacco on the Canal employes, but Mr. Carstarphen showed that there was an 85.5 per cent. profit on the American cross-cut tobacco, which was sold at 8 cents, while there was only a 32.1 per cent. profit on Salas's French cross-cut, which was sold at 7 cents. Yet he did not reduce the price on the American brand until 1914.

Salas earned, in addition to his profit on his tobacco, a 5 per cent. brokerage commission, the legitimacy of which was not challenged, and Burke said he supposed that he received his one-third share of that, as well as of the profits of the tobacco sales.

William J. Kasberd, Jr., of the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company of Indianapolis, and Bert McBride, President of the Security Trust Company of the same city, told of putting through the drafts which were given by Salas or Mermudez to Burke. Mr. Rand tried to show that just as soon as they were deposited Burke could have drawn against them, while Mr. Carstarphen urged that if the drafts had not been paid in New York the banks would have held Burke responsibl for anything paid upon them.

It was understood that the defense was trying to establish that the drafts were actually paid in Indianapolis and not in this city, with the idea of having the case thrown out on the technicality that no act of alleged conspiracy occurred in this district and that the prosecution should have been brought in Indianapolis.

William L. Taylor, counsel for Burke in certain Indianapolis real estate transactions and a former Attorney General of Indiana, also told of passing drafts drawn by Salas which were sent to him by Burke from the Canal Zone. The trial will proceed today.

RAIN STOPS SCHOOL GAMES.

P. S. 21 Leading in Columbia League Games When Shower Comes.

Rain put a stop to the annual spring track and field meet of the Columbia Athletic League, districts one and nine, at Curtis Field, Staten Island, yesterday, just at a time when the games became most interesting because of the close fight for the team trophy. Three field events remain to be contested, and the results of these may upset the standings of the schools as they were at the end of the sports yesterday. Public School 21, in Mott Street, handled by the director of the meet, Robert A. Hogan, came out on top with forty-five points, but immediately back of it was Public School 65 with forty-four. Public School 16 was also in the running with thirty-five points. The last two named schools are especially strong in the events still to be decided, and either one may come off victorious when the meet is completed, probably tomorrow afternoon.

There were more than 400 young athletes in line when Superintendent John S. Roberts opened the games in the morning. So good was the conduct of the youngsters, who dined on the same field where they competed, that the District Superintendent lined them up after the games and highly complimented them. The boys marched to the ferry after the games, saluting and singing "America," just before making their departure.

Owing to the heaviness of the track, fast performances were impossible for the boys. There were two dead heats to enliven the sprints. They will be run tomorrow. Public School 21 made its heaviest count in the relays, winning two, finishing second in another and capturing a fourth place in another. Summary:

50-Yard Dash, (85-pound class, fifth and sixth years.)—Won by Perelli, P. S. 16; Mailer, P. S. 21, second; Butcher, P. S. 21, third; Laurino, P. S. 21, fourth.

60-Yard Dash, (100-pound class, fifth and sixth years.)—Won by Esposito, P. S. 21; De Fabia, P. S. 8, second; Persichetti, P. S. 21, third; Fantana, P. S. 8, fourth.

50-Yard Dash, (85-pound class.)—Won by Muscanter, P. S. 95; Stefano, P. S. 21, second; Cattano, P. S. 95, third; McMahon, P. S. 16, fourth.

60-Yard Dash, (100-pound class.)—Dead heat for first place between Abbot, P. S. 16, and Premsiani, P. S. 96; Raedell, P. S. 44, third; Liberti, P. S. 21, fourth.

75-Yard Dash, (115-pound class.)—Won by Snyder, P. S. 16; Sozio, P. S. 21, second; Williams, P. S. 16, third.

100-Yard Dash, (heavyweight class.)—Dead heat for first place between Rebori, P. S. 95, and Abrahams, P. S. 44; Viola, P. S. 21, third; Semenesi, P. S. 95, fourth.

360-Yard Relay, (85-pound class, fifth and sixth years.)—Won by P. S. 21, (Filomena, Lamotta, Bucierone, and Neglia;) P. S. 16, (Omara, McAdams, Griffin, and Kennelley,) second; P. S. 8, (Tricago, Pecora, Bufaua, and Marco,) third; P. S. 23, (Bartoni, Campalango, Esposito and Vitrenti,) fourth.

360-Yard Relay, (85-pound class, seventh and eighth years.)—Won by P. S. 21, (Lagliavira, Isabella, De Stefano, and Pagento;) P. S. 95, (Schuster, Prine, Prachi, and Nivach,) second; P. S. 16, (Hebich, Maggani, Cuddy, and Pietch,) third; P. S. 44, (Eisner, Boridlo, Lignori, and Linsky,) fourth.

440-Yard Relay, (100-Pound Class.)—Won by P. S. 21, (Morelli, Liberti, Unemtro, and Prigilio;) P. S. 95, (Church, Parulo, Pinto, and Finachiaro,) second; P. S. 44, (Serner, Kahn, Livrichi, and Wickman,) third; P. S. 23, (Lorenzo, Badarraco, Cancelloro, and Abla,) fourth.

440-Yard Relay, (115-Pound Class.)—Won by P. S. 23, (Foller, Paggioli, Garevente, and Perino;) P. S. 44, (Domino, Stir, Delamaiche, and Campanella,) second; P. S. 95, (Garina, Kaiser, Gagel, and Clark,) third; P. S. 44, (Lamb, De Dianco, Behlerig, and Hartman,) fourth.

440-Yard Relay, (Heavyweight Class.)—Won by P. S. 44, (Henyon, Joseph, Draper, and Cudmore;) P. S. 95, (Spinelli, Sansone, Bracalone, and Rubertona,) second; P. S. 22, (De Kuccia, Cucci, Guerreri, and Militzner,) third.

Running Broad Jump, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Funal, P. S. 95, with 12 feet 3 inches; Sansour, P. S. 16, second, with 12 feet 2 inches; Craig, P. S. 16, third, with 12 feet 1 inch; MacMichol, P. S. 16, fourth, with 12 feet.

Running High Jump, (100-Pound Class.)—Won by Armistead, P. S. 96, with 4 feet 8 inches; Helfant, P. S. 44, second, with 4 feet 6 inches; Christiano, P. S. 95, third, with 4 feet 5½ inches; McInerney, P. S. 16, fourth, with 4 feet 5 inches.

Englewood C. C. Election.

The Englewood Country Club has chosen the following officers for the ensuing year: George A. Graham, President; George Van Keuren, Vice President; Allen L. Lindley, Treasurer; Nathan S. Schroeder, Secretary.

The following were elected to the Board of Governors to serve until May, 1918: George A. Graham, Allen L. Lindley, S. A. Cunningham, N. W. Peters, and George E. Hardy. The ten other Governors are Mortimer Barnes, Harry V. Keep, N. S. Schroeder, George Van Keuren, and W. W. White, until 1917, and George C. Austin, Herbert Barber, George S. Coe, Joel S. Coffin, and W. S. Stafford, until 1916.

FORGETFUL WITNESS AIDS GROUT DEFENSE

Notary "Don't Remember" How Defendant Swore to Alleged False Bank Report.

ADMISSION OF IT IN DOUBT

State Gets Into Evidence 85 Additional Items of Loans and Discounts Called Bogus.

The first witness called by District Attorney Cropsey yesterday at the perjury trial of Edward M. Grout before Judge Lewis and a jury in the County Court, Brooklyn, did not have a good memory on important details bearing on the charge that the defendant swore to a false report of the bank's financial condition as of March 25, 1910, to the State Banking Department.

The witness was Edward C. Penton, a notary, and a clerk in the Union Bank from 1907 until it closed under Mr. Grout's administration in 1910. eH took acknawledgments of affidavits and statements made by Mr. Grout as President of the bank. The report of the bank signed by Mr. Grout on March 25, 1910, is the important bit of evidence that the District Attorney first called to the attention of the jury. It happened, owing to the faulty memory of the witness and the strong objection of Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for the defendant, that the paper was not admitted as evidence at the close of yesterday's hearing.

Penton identified his signature to the paper when the District Attorney showed it to him, and that of Mr. Grout.

"I took Mr. Grout's acknowledgment to this statement," he said, "and he swore to it."

Mr. Baldwin objected to the last part of the testimony on the ground that it was a conclusion on the part of the witness.

"When I received the papers, they were already signed. I appeared before Mr. Grout and he swore to them," the witness said in reply to instructions by Judge Lewis to tell what he did.

Another objection made by Mr. Baldwin caused the Court to order the last part of the testimony stricken out. Then the District Attorney asked the witness:

"Did he say, 'I swear to it'?"

"I don't remember," replied Penton.

"Did you ask him whether he knew that the contents of the statement were true?" continued Mr. Cropsey.

"I don't remember," replied the witness, and the same answer was given when the District Attorney asked him to tell what he and Mr. Grout said at that time.

"Have you no independent recollection as to what you said and what Mr. Grout said when you and he signed this paper?" asked Judge Lewis.

"No, Sir."

For the second time since the trial began the jury was dismissed while the District Attorney and counsel for the defendant argued over the question of admitting the statement as evidence. Judge Lewis reserved decision until the opening of the afternoon session, saying that he would look up authorities on the matter during the luncheon hour. When court convened in the afternoon he held his decision in abeyance and Mr. Penton was questioned about the Metropolitan Holding Company, one of the dummy corporations of the Union Bank.

The first skirmish between the opposing counsel over the admission as evidence of 85 additional items of loans and discounts not mentioned in the indictment on which Mr. Grout was being tried, was decided in favor of the District Attorney by Judge Lewis when the hearing opened yesterday morning. Judge Lewis ruled that the disputed items were not to be used as a basis of conviction, but that the District Attorney might comment on them and offer proof concerning their record in an effort to show that the defendant had guilty knowledge of the weak financial condition of the bank. These items are alleged false loans and discounts included in the totals of the Union Bank report to the State Banking Department.

Vanitie Put Overboard.

Alexander Smith Cochran's sloop yacht, Vanitie, built last year as a candidate for the defense of the American Cup, will be ready for a trial spin under sail, it is said, by Saturday of this week. She was launched from Robert Jacob's yard at City Island, a few days ago and yesterday, she was lying at anchor in City Island Roads with all her crew on board and most of her standing and running rigging in place. Her sails will be bent today if the weather is right. Captain Christiansen is in charge. The yacht will be managed and put in racing trim by Cornelius Vanderbilt and William Butler Duncan.

The crew of the Resolute arrived at Bristol, R. I., yesterday on board the schooner yacht Queen, which was towed from City Island by the steam yacht Viking, the flagship of the New York Yacht Club, owned by Commodore George F. Baker, Jr. The Resolute will go out for a trial spin on Narragansett Bay in a few days. Her crew will live on board the Queen, which is to be her tender for the season. It is expected that the Resolute and Vanitie will have their first race of the season in the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club on June 22.

Yamada Outclasses Poggenburg.

Koji Yamada scored an easy victory over J. Ferd. Poggenburg in an 18.2 billiard match at Maurice Daly's Academy last night, the score being 250 to 135. Yamada was playing a strong game, and several good clusters at the outset gave him an advantage which he never relinquished. His best effort was a cluster of 77. Poggenburg did not get started well, the balls rolling badly for him. Near the close, however, he picked up a little, when he gathered in a court of 35. Yamada averaged 17 and Poggenburg 11. Tonight Yamada will play the Austrian champion, Jacob Klinger.

MISS HOLLINS LOSES IN METROPOLITAN GOLF—LAWN TENNIS

CHAMPION LOSES A SET.

Miss Ballin Gives Miss Bjurstedt a Hard Match in Morristown Tennis.

For the second time since competing in this country Miss Malla Bjurstedt, the national and Metropolitan lawn tennis champion, lost a set in a match yesterday. Miss Florence Ballin in the second round of the women's open tournament captured the second set from the double title holder, but lost the match at 6-2, 3-6, 6-1. During the recent Metropolitan championship at the West Side, the Norwegian expert lost a set and was hard pressed in ordr to win the match, but although Miss Ballin made a plucky fight she was forced to yield to the champion.

The courts of the Morristown Field Club, at Morristown, N. J., were in poor condition owing to the heavy rain, and only a few matches were played. The Bjurstedt-Ballin match held the centre of interest and was watched by a large gallery.

Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, who is playing a strong game, scored an easy victory over Miss Hilah C. French in straight sets at 6-1, 6-2. Mrs. Schmitz's win was impressive and she scored a clean cut victory. She was strong in all departments of the game and by her success qualified for the third round in which she will play Miss Bjurstedt. This match is expected to be the best of the tournament and on yesterday's form many of th spectators believe the champion will have her work cut out to win.

In the handicap singles Miss Mary Stanulton triumphed over Miss M. Marshall, and Miss Clara Cassel won one set from Mrs. R. A. Pap when rain stopper further play. The summary:

Morristown Field Club Women's Singles, Second Round.—Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Marian Vanderhoef, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Miss Helah C. French, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss Whitney, 6—0, 6—3; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss R. Elting, 6—3, 6—2.

Women's Handicap Singles, First Round.—Miss Mary Hamilton (plus 15) defeated Miss M. Marshall, (plus 15.4,) 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round.—Miss Clare Cassel (minus 30) versus Mrs. R. A. Pope, (minus 15.1,) 7—5, unfinished.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.

Miss Bjurstedt and F. C. Inman Win Postponed Metropolitan Match.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 26.—By mutual agreement the unusual arrangement of playing the postponed final match for the mixed doubles metropolitan championship titles was decided today on the tennis courts of the Morristown Field Club here. Miss Molla Bjurstedt and F. C. Inman won the match, which had been postponed several times because of rain since the tournaments of two weeks ago on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I. The Norwegian girl and Inman defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean and Dean Mathey, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

The crossing shots of Miss Bjurstedt and Inman failed to find the mark until the finish of the first set.

Then they engaged the opposing pair in lively volleying, and by steadiness and pace won the contest.

GRANT DEFEATS WOOD.

Foremr Indoor Champion Plays Plucky Tennis Game.

Wylie C. Grant, former national indoor tennis champion, scored an unexpected victory over W. Halsey Wood yesterday in the third round of the men's singles tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club at Columbia Oval, Williamsbridge, when he came up from behind and won at 5-7, 7-5, 6-1. Wood outplayed his opponent in the first set and led the second on his own service at 5—2, when a heavy wind storm broke over the courts and repeatedly carried Wood's returns out of court or into the net. Grant's hard smashes were not seriously affected by the wind and he ran five games in succession, bringing the score even. Wood lost his stroke in the third and deciding set, while Grant showed steady improvement.

One match was played in the men's doubles in which W. Halsey Wood and H. Stenkampf defeated F. Levy and Frederick Painisani, 6—4, 6—4. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Second Round—H. W. Robinson defeated E. M. Behar, 6—4, 6—1.

Third Round—King Smith defeated Dr. A. A. Waite, 6—4, 6—3; Wylie C. Grant defeated W. Halsey Wood, 5—7, 7—5, 6—1; Arthur S. Crajin defeated P. Treanor, 6—4, 6—4; E. W. Peaslee defeated H. Sheinkampf, by default.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—W. Halsey Wood and H. Sheinkampf defeated F. Levy and Frederick Pianisani, 6—4, 6—4.

American Sporting Club Bouts.

Johnny Wilson of Harlem will oppose Knockout Sweeney, another local boxer, in the main ten-round bout at the opening show of the American Sporting Club this evening. In the second ten-round contest Frankie Mack of Boston and Harry Leonard of this city will be the principals, and the wind-up will bring together Johnnie Drummie of Jersey City and Billy Fitzsimmons of Yonkers.

MISS HOLLINS PUTTS POORLY AND LOSES

Westbrook Girl Defeated in Women's "Met" Golf by Mrs. Stockton, 5 and 4.

For the third time in as many weeks, the medal winner in a golf tournament met with elimination yesterday when Miss Marian Hollins of Westbrook, former holder of the Metropolitan title and the leader in the qualifying round of the Metropolitan championship at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, was defeated by Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield, 5 up and 4 to play, in the second round.

The holder of the title, Miss Lillian B. Hyde, was successful against Mrs. A. J. Morgan of Apawamis. The margin was 7 and 6. Miss Hyde's opponent to-day will be Mrs. Stockton.

Mrs. J. E. Davis of Piping Rock was another successful player, and she eliminated Miss Elsa Pickhardt of Englewood 1 up and 2 to play; while in the fourth and last match Mrs. William J. Faith of Wykagyl handily took the measure of Mrs. A. S. Rossin of Century, 6 and 5. Mrs. Faith and Mrs. Davis will meet in the other semi-final match to-day.

The defeat of Miss Hollins came as quite a surprise, for no one had figured that the Plainfield woman would be able to overcome the long game of her opponent. The erstwhile titleholder had a fall earlier in the day and although unhurt, was somewhat shaken up. This may have affected her putting, although in her driving she performed in the same excellent fashion as usual.

Indifferent green work had a good deal to do with Miss Hollins' easy elimination. For instance, she took three putts on the first two greens and lost both holes, and she "messed up" the third, so that Mrs. Stockton had a fine start. Miss Hollins might have won the fourth but for an extra try for the cup. The former champion was able to reduce the lead of her opponent only one hole by the time the turn was reached, Mrs. Stockton going out in 44 to Miss Hollins' 46.

A lost ball on the eleventh cost Miss Hollins that hole three putts were responsible for the loss of the thirteenth which Mrs. Stockton played perfectly while on the fourteenth and deciding hole Mrs. Stockton was once more at her best while Miss Hollins could not gt her four.

The summary:

Championship Division, Second Round.—Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, Plainfield, beat Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, 5 and 4; Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore, beat Mrs. A. J. Morgan, Apawamis, 7 and 6; Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock, beat Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, 3 and 2; Mrs. William J. Faith, Wyagyl, beat Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, 6 and 5.

Beaten Eight, Championship Division, First Round.—Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, beat Mrs. Myra D. Paterson, Knollwood, by default; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Knollwood, beat Mrs. Irving Whitney, Nassau, 7 and 5; Miss Constance Roberson, Knollwood, beat Mrs. A. Shoaf, Englewood, 3 and 2; Mrs. Francis E. Donohoe, Montclair, beat Mrs. C. C. Barclay, 2 and 1.

Second Sixteen, Second Round.—Mrs. A. L. Cahn, Century, beat Mrs. Marie Gardner, Hackensack, 1 up; Mrs. W. A. Bird, Dunwoodie, beat Miss Lloyd Wimfheimer, Hollywood, 2 and 1; Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Piping Rock, beat Miss Harriet Alexander, Tuxedo, 2 and 1; Mrs. Philip Boyer, Piping Rock, beat Mrs. Henry Blumenthal, Fairview, 7 and 6.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen, First Round.—Miss Louise Krug, Englewood, beat Mrs. Leo F. F. Wanner, Essex County, by default; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, beat Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 4 and 3; Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Richmond County, beat Mrs. C. S. Russell, Ardsley, by default; Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, beat Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, 8 and 6.

Third Sixteen.—Second Round—Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, beat Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie, 3 and 1; Mrs. R. H. Smaller, Aqawamis, beat Mrs. Paige Schwarzwaelder, Mahopac, 8 and 6; Mrs. Sidney Weil, Fairview, won through a bye; Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford, beat Mrs. Frederick O. Potts, Lakewood, by default.

Beaten Eight, Third Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau, beat Mrs. Irving Brown, Haworth, by default; Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair, beat Mrs. E. S. Benjamin, Century, 1 up; Mrs. J. A. Mager, Essex County, drew a bye; Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack, beat Mrs. T. Nelison, Hackensack, 6 and 5.

Fourth Sixteen.—Second Round—Mrs. Charles L. Greenhall, Hollywood, beat Mrs. W. D. Moffat, Aronomink, by default; Miss Janet Alexander, Tuxedo, beat Mrs. Percy M. Shaw, Englewood, 5 and 4; Mrs. Wilson S. Kinnear, Sleepy Hollow, beat Mrs. Lester Ketchum, Fox Hills, 6 and 3; Mrs. S. N. Wager, Haworth, beat Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Plainfield, 5 and 4.

Stuyvesant Wins Tennis Title.

Stuyvesant High School tennis team won the championship of the high schools yesterday by defeating Townsend Harris Hall representatives 5 points to 1 on the Riverside courts. All the matches were closely contested. During the season Stuyvesant lost only one match, Curtis capturing the odd point of the match owing to the absence of the Captain of the Stuyvesant team. The summary:

Singles.—Sparks, Townsend Harris Hall, defeated Shuldener, Stuyvesant, 6—2, 6—4; Blumenthal, Stuyvesant, defeated Handschuck, Townsend Harris Hall, 6—0, 8—6; Ballett, Stuyvesant, defeated Nunberg, Townsend Harris Hall, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2.

Doubles.—Gillespie and Jacobi, Stuyvesant, defeated Raymond and Jacobs, Townsend Harris Hall, 6—1, 6—4.

CORNELL ATHLETES OFF.

Thirty-one Men Going to Philadelphia for Intercollegiates.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 26.—Thirty-one members of the Cornell track team left for Atlantic City tonight on their way to Philadelphia to take part in the annual intercollegiate games. Lewis, a quarter-miler, and Van Kannen, a pole vaulter, were unable to make the trip because of injuries, and Foss, the crack pole vaulter, is not in good shape. The others are primed for a great struggle. The team got a big send-off from students at the station. Cornell is optimistic. The statement as to the entries given out is as follows:

Ingersoll and Bartsch are the two short-distance sprinters, Ingersoll competing in the 100-yard and Bartsch in both dashes. Crim is the only entry for the quarter.

Speiden, Windnagle, and Beckwith will run the half mile and Speiden, Windnagle, Irish, and Burke are the representatives in the mile. Five Cornell men will compete in the two-mile, namely, Hoffmire, Potter, Grime, Corwith, and Tinkham.

Lukens, Cubb, Starr, and Millard will run the high hurdles, and Starr, Millard, Lyford, and Acheson are the entries for the low hurdles.

Richards will be supported by Cady, McLaren and Warner in the high jump and by Warner and Law in the broad jump. McCutcheon, Richards, and Moore are the shot-put entries, and McCutcheon, McCormick, and Hagemann will contest the hammer throw. Foss, Milton, and Cheney are the pole vaulters.

Arriving in Philadelphia tomorrow morning, the team will leave immediately for Atlantic City. The men will be quartered at the Haddon Hall until Friday noon, when they will come into Philadelphia in time for the trials on Franklin Field. The night will be spent in Atlantic City, coming back in time for the afternoon events on Saturday.

Harvard Has Strong Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 26.—"Pooch" Donovan and twenty-four athletes started for Philadelphia tonight, confident that the Crimson will make a splendid showing in the intercollegiate track and field championships at Franklin Field. The Harvard team is a well-balanced one and is expected to score well. First place is not expected, but the team believes it will make a real race for second position, and that it has a bare chance to win.

Cornell is regarded as the favorite here, but the Harvard men feel that they can beat any other combination. Camp, the pole vaulter and high jumper, who injured his ankle in the handicap games last week, went to Philadelphia, but hardly is expected to be at his best. He was expected to capture second place in the pole vault, and possibly first.

Mixed Foursomes at Apawamis.

More than thirty members of the Apawamis Club turned out yesterday to take part in a mixed foursomes over its Rye links. There was a tie for net prize between H. L. Downey and Mrs. A. J. Morgan with 92, 2—90, and M. K. Waters and Mrs. G. G. Symes, with 94, 4—90. The first named pair, however, were content to take the prize, leaving Waters and Mrs. Symes the net award. The following returned cards:

	Gr.	Hp.	Net.
H. L. Downey & Mrs. A. J. Morgan	92	2	90
M. K. Waters & Mrs. G. G. Symes	94	4	90
H. S. Graves & Mrs. C. H. Connor	99	5	94
B. S. Nash and Miss E. Nash	112	13	99
E. A. Choate & Mrs. C. W. Parks	106	8	98
Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown	110	12	98
S. W. Mowland & Mrs. S. L. Fuller	109	9	100
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pool	112	11	101
Mr. and Mrs. U. D. Montgomery	111	10	101
H. O'Connor & Mrs. W. H. Powers	109	7	102
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Judd	116	13	103
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tingue	120	14	106
S. Battelli & Mrs. F. S. Wonham	115	7	108
F. S. Wonham & Mrs. Smithers	129	14	115

Women Golf Stars Victors.

NEWTON, Mass., May 26.—Miss Margaret Curtis of the County Country Club, three times national champion, and Miss Vera Ramsey of Surrey, England, a runner-up in the British women's championship three years ago, but representing the Salem Golf Club, won their matches in the second round of the Boston District woman's golf championship today. Miss Curtis in her match with Miss Fanny C. Osgood, a clubmate, played better golf than did Miss Ramsey in her contest with Mrs. E. W. Daley of Oakley, although the scores were the same. Miss Curtis drove far and sure, except at one hole, and was very keen with her irons.

Summary:

Mrs. G. W. Roope, Brae Burn, defeated Miss D. W. Crosby, Chestnut Hill, 6 and 3; Miss Margaret Curtis, the Country, defeated Miss P. C. Osgood, the Country, 4 and 3; Miss C. D. Ware, Brae Burn, defeated Mrs. E. A. Fletcher, Oakley, 3 and 2; Miss Vera Ramsey, Salem, defeated Mrs. E. W. Daley, Oakley, 4 and 3.

Fathers Enter Sons in Golf.

Some idea of the number of members of golf clubs in the metropolitan district who have sons of golfing age may be had from the statement of the committee having in charge the Father and Son tournament to be held at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club June 21. More than 500 names of men having sons who play golf have been sent to the committee by club secretaries, and all of these have been invited to enter this novel tournament, which, from the entries already received, promises to be one of the most interesting and also one of the largest ever held in the metropolitan district.

Entry blanks may be had from Albert B. Ashforth, 10 East Thirty-fourth Street.

A. A. U. GAMES MAY BE HELD IN BOSTON

Panama-Pacific Exposition Now Does Not Want to Hold Several Title Events.

From amateur athletic circles in Boston, where Alfred J. Lill, President of the A. A. U. makes his headquarters, word came yesterday that the national track and field championships would be shifted from the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco to Boston. There is some truth in this statement, but according to Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary and Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, the change will be made only in the event that the exposition authorities decide they cannot supply the funds necessary to conduct the games, and the Pacific Association does not care to handle the meet.

That there is a lack of funds for athletics at the exposition became very evident early this week when Secretary Rubien received a request from the San Francisco people asking that they be relieved of their agreement to promote all the A. A. U. championships, excluding the track and field title games, which are scheduled for Aug. 6 and 7. This the Amateur Athletic Union will not do, because they have had previous dealings with expositions, and believe that they should be compelled to fulfill all the stipulations they made when awarded the championships.

The exposition authorities have decided that they do not want the all-around championship of the A. A. U., which is open to the world's amateurs, and is scheduled for Aug. 5; the national relay races, booked for Aug. 9 and 10; the seven-mile walk and ten-mile running championships of the A. A. U. on the program for Aug. 12; international tug-of-war on the same day; the decathlon championship on Aug. 17 and 18; the modern pentathlon for the Olympic medal of the International Olympic Committee from Aug. 24 to 28, and the marathon race on Sept. 25. The exposition people really decline to promote any sport that fails to promise a big gate.

No mention is made in the request to Mr. Rubien of the swimming title events, which will be contested from July 19 to 24, but it is likely that they will ask to be relieved of these, too.

The suggestion has also been made from the exposition headquarters that it would be inadvisable for the A. A. U. to conduct all Eastern tryouts for the national track and field events. This means that they are hoping that only a small team of Eastern athletes will go West. It was the idea of the Amateur Athletic Union, when they awarded the events to San Francisco, to have the strongest team possible go from here to the fair. All the best men will go, too, if the A. A. U. can take care of them.

Some clubs have been complaining because they have received no details as yet regarding the tryouts scheduled for the Harvard Stadium on June 26. The complaints are unjustified, for the Amateur Athletic Union is not certain just what course will be followed in the event that the exposition people decide they cannot appropriate the money they first guaranteed the A. A. U. For the same reason, no guarantees have been made regarding the amount of expenses to be paid the winning athletes in the Eastern tryouts.

If enough money is made from the meet, and the A. A. U. expects to clear about $5,000, the best men will receive about $150 of their expenses. Those living west of Chicago will be advanced $100. The clubs will have to contribute the remainder.

It is very probable that a definite decision will be arrived at today by the exposition authorities on their athletic prospects. Then it will be made known whether San Francisco or Boston will get the track and field championships. New York clubs stand ready to promote most of the other title events.

Cornell Athletes Get "C."

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 26.—The Cornell Athletic Council has awarded the following 'Varsity letters:

Major Sports, Track—Grime, Ingersoll, McCutcheon, Milton, Cady, Irish, Luckens, Foss, Windnagle, McLaren, Richards. Crew—O'Brien, Terriberry, Andrus, Moir, Welles, Collyer, Cushing, McCandless, Stahl.

Those who received a minor sports "C" for wrestling are Culbertson, Gallogly, Post, Kleinert, Mackenzie, Sager, McKeage.

Point Judith's Close Polo Win.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The Point Judith polo team defeated Bryn Mawr, 4½ goals to 4, in the second game of the Woodcrest Cup tournament today at Bala. It was one of the most closely contested matches ever played in this city. In three of the eight periods neither team was able to score. The victors were allowed three goals by handicap, earned two, and lost three-quarters through a safety and penalty. Bryn Mawr earned four goals.

Riverdale Defeats Heathcote.

Riverdalt Country School defeated the track team of Heathcote School at Harrison, N. Y., yesterday afternoon, the score being 89 to 86. It was not until the last event, a jump for boys under 11 years old, that the meet was decided. Riverdale up to then had a six-point lead, but Choate of Heathcoate took first place, and the decision rested with the second boys, three of whom were tied for the honor. In the jump-off Allen Hackett won after the bar had been raised an inch higher than the mark which ad been made by te winner of the event, and this gave the victory to Riverdale. The games between the schools are unique in that the boys of all ages are represented in the competition, though a division into five athletic classes. The oldest boys are 17 years of age, and those of Class E 9 years and under. Four events are contested in each class, the high jump, broad jump, a short spring varying in distance with the age, and a relay race.



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YANKEES LET WHITE SOX PASS THEM AND WIN—PRINCETON LOSES—GIBBONS WINS BOUT—TURF

THROW TO PLATE ENDS YANKEE RALLY

John Collins Heads Off Maisel as He Dashes In with Run That Would Have Tied.

CHICAGO, May 26.—A perfect throw to the plate by John Collins in the ninth inning enabled Chicago to win their eighth straight victory today when they defeated New York, 7 to 6. Mullen was on third base and Maisel on second with two out when Pipp singled to right. Both attempted to score, but Collins's perfect throw to the plate caught Maisel, retiring the side.

Chicago played an uphill game and went ahead of New York by bunching their hits when the Easterners became unsteady. Faber, who had won seven straight games, retired, and Scott pitched Chicago to victory.

Timely wallops by the Yankees, ill-timed Sox errors, and a flock of passes prevented Faber from padding his record, but he still boasts a string of seven straight, thanks to the emergency heaving of Eddie Cicotte and Jim Scott.

Defeat was staring Faber in his speckled face when Manager Rowland removed "Red" from the scene of action. The Yanks were in front, 3 to 1, when the iron man wavered in the sixth, passed the first two batters, and delivered one ball to a third. That concluded Faber's regime and Cicotte got into the fray, checking the visitors after a long fly had produced another tally. A nifty double play featuring Fournier with a perfect peg to the plate, pulled Cicotte out of further unpleasantness.

The removal of Cicotte in favor of a pinch hitter brought Scott to the slab in the eighth, and though threatened in the last two rounds, the veteran managed to hold a narrow margin and emerge on top.

What proved to be the deciding tally blossomed from J. Collins's war club in the eighth, after Fournier had singled and stolen second. Collins, after bunting artistically to Maisel, paused at first to watch the Frenchman tally on Pipp's wide throw. Then he raced from first to third on Weaver's sacrifice, only to be nipped in a double play executed unassisted by Maisel, who speared a liner from Brief's bat.

Keating, always a troublesome proposition for the White Sox batters, proved to be an easy mark for Hap Felsch, who poled a double and two singles. The double came in the opener, and Roth's sacrifice and an error by Pipp netted a tally. The Yankees scrambled their way around, however, in the second, when Pipp unloaded a triple to open the round, and scored on Cook's infield out and Hartzell's single.

Nip-and-tuck fighting characterized the next two innings, the Gothamites starting Faber on the road to the showers bath by passing Boone two markers in the fifth. Boone doubled, Sweeney sacrificed and was safe on Faber's second wild toss to first base. Keating and Maisel failed to assist, but Peckinpaugh fitted into the picture nicely with the wallop that registered Boone and Sweeney.

Faber's finish came in the sixth. Pipp and Cook drew passage, and Cicotte ascended the slab after one ball had been pitched to Hartzell.

The latter also strolled, filling the bases, and Boone skied to Felsch, scoring Pipp. Fournier speared Sweeney's drive and pegged home, doubling Cook and incidentally stopping the "riot."

Weaver and Brief led with singles in the sixth, and Schalk got a sacrifice. Then Rowland sent Quinlan to bat for Cicotte, the pinch hitter getting hit on the shoulder, and the bases were filled. Felsch fouled to Sweeney, and a pass to Roth forced Weaver home.

Fournier singled in the seventh, and was forced by J. Collins, Weaver was safe on Peckinpaugh's error, and when Brief hit to Maisel, Collins beat the peg to the plate. Schalk slugged to Peck, and Weaver skidded safely home ahead of the throw-in. Cook, on the latter's wild heave, netted the White Sox a run in the eighth. Mullen batted for Keating in the ninth and singled, scoring on swats by Maisel and Pipp, the latter hitting safely with two out, but Maisel, trying to hang up the tying run, was thrown out at the plate. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	5	1	2	5	0	M'sel, 3b.	5	0	3	2	1
Roth, 3b.	2	0	0	1	1	P'p'gh, ss.	4	0	1	2	0
E. C's, 2b.	3	0	0	3	0	Cree, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Fisher, lf.	4	1	2	1	1	Pipp, lb.	3	2	2	9	0
Fo'r, 1b.	4	1	1	11	1	Cook, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
W'ver, ss.	3	2	2	3	4	H'tz'l, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Brief, lb.	5	1	2	8	1	Boone, 2b.	3	1	1	4	2
Schalk, c.	3	1	0	5	4	Sw'y, c.	3	1	0	5	0
Faber, p.	1	0	0	0	0	K'ting, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Cicotte, p.	0	0	0	0	0	*Mullen	1	1	1	0	0
†Quinlan	0	0	0	0	0						
Scott, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Total.	30	6	11	24	10
Total.	31	7	10	27	16						

*Batted for Keating in ninth inning.
†Batted for Cicotte in sixth inning.
Errors—Maisel, Pipp, (2,) E. Collins, Faber. (2.)

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	—7
New York	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1—6

Two-base hits—Felsch, Pipp, Boone, Three-base hit—Pipp. Stolen base—Brief. Earned runs—Off Faber, 3; off Scott, 2; off Keating, 6. Sacrifice hits—Roth, (2,) E. Collins, Sweeney. Double—Schalk, Hartzell, Weaver, Peckinpaugh. Double plays—Fournier and Schalk; Boone and Peckinpaugh; Maisel, (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 12. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 4; off Keating, 6; off Cicotte, 1; off Scott, 1. Hits—Of Faber, 6 in 5 innings, (none out in 6th;) off Cicotte, none in 1 inning; off Scott, 5 in 3 innings. Hit by pitched ball, Keating—Fournier, Quinlan. Balks—Scott. Struck out—By Faber, 4; by Keating, 4. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Tigers Bunch Hits, Win Easily.

DETROIT, May 26.—Seven of Detroit's eight hits, coupled with three of Washington's errors, enabled the Tigers to win today's game, 10 to 5. Detroit bunched three hits in the third inning and three more in the fourth. Ainsmith had a finger broken on a foul tip from Young's bat in the third inning. George Burns, the Detroit first baseman, who was stricken with appendicitis during the training season, played his first game of the season, displacing Kavanagh, who was injured yesterday. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	2	2	1	2	4	M'ler, rf.	5	1	1	3	0
Vitt, 3b.	4	1	0	1	2	Foster, 3b.	5	1	1	1	2
Cobb, cf.	2	2	2	0	0	Con'ly, lf.	3	0	2	0	0
C'w'd, rf.	2	1	0	2	0	Shanks, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
Veach, lf.	4	1	2	6	0	Milan, c.	5	0	0	2	0
Burns, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0	W'ns, lb.	3	0	1	9	1
Young, ss.	4	0	0	2	3	M'rg'n, 2b.	5	0	2	4	6
Stan'ge, c.	4	1	1	1	1	A'smith, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Dubuc, p.	4	1	1	1	3	G'ndil, lb.	1	1	1	6	0
						M'B'de, ss.	4	1	2	1	3
Total.	30	10	8	27	14	Shaw, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Hopper, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Engle, p.	1	1	0	0	1
						Gallia, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Acosta	0	0	0	0	0
						†Johnson.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	38	5	10	24	13

*Batted for Hopper in fifth inning.
†Batted for Engel in eighth inning.
Errors—Williams, (2,) Hopper, Dubuc.

Detroit	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	—10
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	—5

Two-base hit—Gandil. Three-base hit—Bush. Stolen bases—Gandil, Vitt, Cobb, Veach, (2.) Earned runs—Off Dubuc, 33; off Shaw, 3; off Hopper, 3. Sacrifice fly—Crawford. Double play—McBride, Williams, and Foster. Left on bases—Washington, 10; Detroit, 4. First base on error—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 4; off Shaw, 3; off Hopper, 3; off Engel, 2. Hits—Off Shaw, 4 in two and one-third innings; off Hopper, 4 in one and two-thirds innings; off Engel, none in three innings; off Gallia, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Dubuc, 3; by Hopper, 2; by Engel, 1. Wild pitches—Dubuc, 1; Shaw, 3; Engel, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Eldridge.

International League.

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0—8	7	1
Toronto	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	3	4

Batteries—Schact and Snow; Herbert and Kocher.

At Montreal—Montreal-Jersey City game postponed; rain.
At Rochester—Rochester-Providence game postponed; wet grounds.
At Buffalo—Buffalo-Richmond game postponed; rain.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
(Postponed; rain.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 7; New York, 6.
Detroit, 10; Washington, 5.
Boston at St. Louis.
(Postponed; rain.)
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 3.
Newark at Kansas City.
(Postponed; rain.)
Baltimore at St. Louis.
(Postponed; rain.)
Buffalo at Chicago.
(Postponed; cold weather.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 8; Toronto, 2.
Jersey City at Montreal.
(Postponed; rain.)
Providence at Rochester.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Richmond at Buffalo.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	18	11	.621
Chicago	20	13	.607
Brooklyn	15	15	.500
St. Louis	16	17	.485
Pittsburgh	15	16	.484
Boston	15	16	.484
Cincinnati	12	17	.414
New York	11	17	.393

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	24	12	.667
Detroit	23	13	.639
New York	17	14	.549
Boston	13	14	.481
Washington	14	17	.451
St. Louis	14	20	.412
Cleveland	13	19	.407
Philadelphia	12	21	.364

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	21	14	.600
Chicago	21	14	.600
Kansas City	19	14	.576
Newark	19	16	.543
Brooklyn	17	16	.515
St. Louis	15	16	.484
Baltimore	13	21	.382
Buffalo	10	24	.294

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Richmond	14	9	.609
Buffalo	10	7	.588
Rochester	12	9	.571
Montreal	13	11	.542
Providence	11	11	.500
Newark	9	10	.474
Jersey City	9	12	.429
Toronto	7	16	.304

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Newark at Chicago.
Baltimore at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.
Richmond at Rochester.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Lafitte's Pitching and Team's Good Batting Win for Brooklyn.

PITTSBURGH, May 26.—The Brooklyn Federals easily defeated Pittsburgh here to-day, 6 to 3. Lafitte, for the visitors, was master of the situation all the way, while Hearne was hit hard by the ward team. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, lf.	5	0	1	3	0	Dele'y, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
Magee, 2b.	4	3	3	3	2	Yerkes, ss.	4	0	0	1	0
Kauff, cf.	4	1	2	2	0	M'rey, 3b.	4	0	2	2	0
Myers, 1b.	2	1	2	8	0	Kon'y, 1b.	4	1	2	5	2
C'per, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	Oakes, cf.	2	0	0	6	1
West'l, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3	Lewis, 2b.	3	0	1	2	2
Holt, ss.	3	1	2	3	1	Kelley, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
Pratt, c.	2	1	1	7	1	O'Con, c.	3	1	0	5	2
Lafitte, p.	4	0	0	0	0	Hearne, p.	3	0	0	0	3
						*Savage	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	6	12	27	10	Leclair, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						†Bradley.	1	0	0	0	0

*Batted for Hearne in seventh inning.
†Batted for Leclair in ninth inning.
Errors—Magee, Lafitte, Kelley.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0—6	
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—3	

Two-base hits — Magee, Kauff, Cooper, Konetchy. Three-base hits—Holt, Konetchy, Kelley. Sacrifice hits — Pratt, Delehanty, Lewis. Sacrifice flies — Myers (2,) Oakes. Stolen bases—Magee, Kauff, Myers (2,) Holt, Pratt. Earned runs — Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 2. Double plays—Magee, Holt, and Myers; Konetchy and Yerkes; Oakes, Lewis, and O'Connor. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Lafitte, 2; off Hearne, 1; off Leclair, 1. Hits—Off Hearne, 10 in 7 innings; off Leclair, 3 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Lafitte, (O'Connor.) Struck out—By Lafitte, 1; by Hearne, 3. Wild pitches—Hearne (2,) Lafitte. Passed ball—O'Connor. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Howell.

Another No-Hit, No-Run Game.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, May 26.—Ross of the local Central Association team today pitched a no-hit, no-run game against Cedar Rapids, the locals winning, 5 to 0.

Friction and common lubricants are the grand little team for ruining the finest cars made.
DIXON'S Graphite Grease No. 677
For Transmissions and Differentials
The selected flake motor graphite forms over bearings and gears a velvety, oily veneer that lets graphite ride on graphite and prevents metal-to-metal contact.
The Dixon Lubricating Chart gives helpful lubrication information. Sent free.
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Established 1827 Jersey City, N. J.

BROWN'S PITCHER SHUTS OUT TIGERS

Crowell Holds Princeton to One Hit—Nassau Erratic in Fielding.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 26.—Brown University defeated Princeton 9 to 0 this afternoon, the Tigers putting up the worst exhibition of fielding they have offered this year. Neither Chaplin nor Link, who did the pitching for Princeton, could keep the visitors from hitting the ball hard and often, but that was not the biggest factor in the Tigers' downfall. The Orange and Black infield was full of holes and the throwing to bases was of the back-lot variety.

Chaplin held Brown safe for three innings. Two errors and a two-base hit by Murray started the ball rolling in the fourth, Brown scoring twice. Three more were added in the fifth, and errors were mainly responsible for these additions. Chaplin was withdrawn at this juncture and Link substituted. The change did not do much to settle Princeton, however, and Brown added three more runs in the sixth and one in the seventh.

Crowell was the hardest pitching proposition the Tigers have been up against this season. He just missed getting a no-hit game, Law's clean single to right in the sixth inning being the only safety registered against the Brown twirler.

In addition to holding the Princetonians to a lone hit, Crowell retired eight of them on strike-outs and granted a single base on balls. Link and Chaplin, on the other hand, did their share in giving the game to the Providence nine by giving five free trips to first base between them. The visitors were the hardest hitting team that has played the Varsity here this season, and after the ball was started rolling in the fourth inning nothing seemed to be able to stop them.

Although four errors were chalked up against the Brown team, in reality they played a fast fielding game with the single exception of Babington at third base, who missed two hard chances. The brightest spot in the fielding of the afternoon was a fast double play, Feinberg to Andrews to Feinberg.

From the start to the finish of the game the Tigers never threatened to score, and after the fourth inning it was really a question of keeping the score of the Providence nine as low as possible. Throughout the game Princeton seemed to be demoralized and never showed a flash of the true power which has been in evidence at various times during the season. The score:

BROWN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dike, lf.	5	1	0	0	0	Hanks, if.	4	0	1	1	0
C'pb'll, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	Scully, 2b.	4	0	0	3	1
And's, 1b.	3	1	1	9	1	Shea, 3b.	4	0	0	2	4
Mur'y, 2b.	6	2	2	1	2	Driggs, c.	4	0	0	8	3
Mah'n, 3b.	3	2	1	1	3	Greene, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
J'ston, ss.	2	0	0	0	3	D'Ett, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Cram, rf.	5	0	0	1	0	Tib'tt, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Ormsby, cf.	3	1	3	3	0	Law, ss.	2	0	1	2	3
Feinb'g, c.	5	2	0	11	1	Chaplin, p.	1	0	0	0	0
C'mw'l, p.	4	1	2	0	2	Link, p.	2	0	0	1	1
Total.	39	9	11	27	11	Total.	30	0	1	27	15

Errors—Scully, Shea, Douglas, 2; Giffott, Low, Chaplin, Link, Murray, Babington, 2; Johnston, 2.

Brown	0	0	0	2	3	3	1	0	0	—9
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Princeton, 3; Brown, 12. Sacrifice hits—Shaman, 2; Andrews, 2. Two-base hit—Murray. Hits—Off Chaplin, 4 in 4 and one-third innings; off Link, 7 in 4 and one-third innings. Struck out—By Crowell, 8; by Chaplin, 3; by Link, 3. First base on balls—Off Crowell, 1; off Link, 3; off Chaplin, 2. Hit by pitcher—Crowell by Chaplin. Passed ball—Driggs. Double play—Crowell to Andrews to Feinberg. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Conohan and Wilson.

Sarcka New Pitching Wonder.

Special to The New York Times

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 26.—In their last appearance on the diamond before lining up against the Navy nine here next Saturday the Army ball tossers shut out Villanova today in a fast game on the "Plains," 8 to 0. Sarcka, the "plebe" left-hander, was invincible, pitching air-tight ball throughout and letting the visitors down with four scratch singles. The Cadets flashed some pretty ball, their two bobbles both being excusable in the heavy going. Sheehan started badly, the Army landing on him heavily in the opener, which, coupled with a hit batsman and a base on balls, gave them five runs. Oliphant's triple to left would have been good for a homer this inning with a dry field. It drove Mitchell and Gerhardt home. Hobbs scored Oliphant from second base in the seventh inning with a terrific wallop to right field for three bases. The Army's hitting was hard and timely throughout. Gerhardt's base running was also a feature. Villanova got men on in the first, third, fifth, and seventh frames, but tight pitching and fast fielding cut off any chance of scoring. It was Army's sixth straight victory. He has pitched the last twenty-three innings without being scored on, and has yet to be defeated this year. The score:

ARMY.	AB	R	H	PO	A	VILLANOVA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gerh't, 3b.	3	3	2	2	0	Conn's, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Merr't, cf.	3	0	0	2	0	M'G'n, ss.	3	0	0	5	1
M'ch'l, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0	Frend't, rf.	4	0	0	1	1
Olph't, c.	3	2	2	7	1	O'L'ry, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Hobbs, lf.	3	2	1	2	0	Hoot, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
B'dley, lf.	1	0	0	1	1	Reagon, c.	4	0	1	7	2
Prich'd, ss.	4	1	0	3	1	O'C'rs, 1b.	2	0	0	7	0
Coffin, 2b.	4	0	1	1	5	M'C'n, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4
Sarcka, p.	2	0	0	0	5	Sh'han, p.	2	0	1	1	3
Total.	30	8	9	27	14	Total.	29	0	4	24	12

Errors—Mitchell, Prichard, Connors, (2,) McGuckin.

Army	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—8
Villanova	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Gerhardt, (4,) Hobbs, Coffin. Sacrifice hit—McGuckin. Sacrifice fly—Merrillat. Three base hits—Oliphant, Hobbs. Double play—Bradley and Gerhardt. Struck out—By Sarcka, (McGuckin, Prendergast, O'Leary, (2,) Lear, (2,) McCullin;) by Sheehan, (Merrillat.) Bases on balls—Off Sarcka, (Connors, Conners;) off Sheehan, (Gerhardt, Oliphant, Hobbs.) Wild pitch—Sheehan. Passed balls—Oliphant, Reagon. Hit by pitcher—By Sheehan, (Sarcka.) Left on bases—Army, 3; Villanova, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Lamar and Marshall.

Pennsylvania, 6; Lafayette, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The University of Pennsylvania baseball team hit the ball hard today and had little trouble in defeating Lafayette College, 6 to 1. H. Wallace pitched a fine game for Pennsylvania. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1	5	0
Pennsylvania	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0—6	12	3

Batteries—E. Brown and Wright; H. Wallace and Koons. Umpire—Mr. Fletcher.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 6; Columbus, 1.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 5; Indianapolis, 1.
At Minneapolis—Louisville, 2; Minneapolis, 0. (Ten innings.)

New York State League.

All games postponed; rain.

New England League.

All games postponed; rain.

Colonial League.

All games postponed; rain.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—New Orleans, 5; Nashville, 1.
At Chattanooga—Atlanta, 5; Chattanooga, 4.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 12; Mobile, 3.
At Memphis—Memphis, 8; Birmingham, 4.

Scores of Other Games.

At Annapolis—Navy, 5; Mount St. Joseph, 0.
At Washington—Catholic University, 4; Bucknell, 1.
At Essex Fells, N. J.—Kingsley School, 15; Bloomfield High School, 3.
At Summit, N. J.—Carlton Academy, 5; Princeton Prep, 0.

Player Pape Loses $660 Claim.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—The National Baseball Commission today affirmed a decision of the National Board in disallowing the claim of Player L. A. Pape for $660 against the Portland Club of the Pacific Coast League. Pape contended that he was entitled to salary for the unexpired period of his contract, he having been released in mid-season under a five days' release clause. His claim was based on the ground that he did not read his contract and did not know the five days' release clause was in it.

DRAWINGS FOR REGATTA.

Leland Stanford Gets Course No. 1 in Four-Mile Race on Hudson.

Drawings for course positions in the intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie on June 28 resulted in the Leland Stanford crew of California securing the shore lane in the four-mile race, Syracuse in the junior 'Varsity, and Columbia in the freshman race. The result of the drawings held yesterday afternoon follows:

Junior 'Varsity, Two-Mile Race, 4:15 P. M.—Course No. 1, Columbia; No. 2, Pennsylvania; No. 3, Cornell; No. 4, Syracuse.
Freshman, Two-Mile Race, 5 P. M.—Course No. 1, Syracuse; No. 2, Cornell; No. 3, Columbia; No. 4, Pennsylvania.
'Varsity, Four-Mile Race, 6:15 P. M.—Course No. 1, Leland Stanford; No. 2, Columbia; No. 3, Pennsylvania; No. 4, Syracuse; No. 5, Cornell.

Columbia's 'Varsity men are now rowing with Simonds at bow, Spurgeon 2, Monroe 3, Sanborn 4, Cronenberg 5, Bratton 6, Tichborne 7, Myers stroke, and Paddock coxswain. They have gained several pounds per man during the rest of two weeks since the race on Lake Carnegie, and weigh something more than an average of 170 pounds.

The junior 'Varsity as it is now boated weighs about 162. They are about the right weight, as they have kept up their work almost continuously during the visit of the fleet and during examinations. They are boated as follows: Sengstaken bow, Burghard 2, Mansbach 3, Hooven 4, Dickman 5, Jauss 6, Ferris 7, Wormser stroke, and Fogg coxswain.

Although the freshmen have been disappointing all year in numbers and class, the work has continued. Fairfield is at bow, Trowbridge 2, O'Loughlin 3, Murphy 4, Ritter 5, Lahey 6, Pennell 7, Leys stroke, and Thomas coxswain.

Coach Rice has announced the following mixed crew to row in the junior eight race under the New York Rowing Association auspices on Decoration Day on the Harlem: Sengstaken bow, Burghard 2, Mansbach 3, Hooven 4, Ritter 5, Lahey 6, Pennell 7, Leys stroke, and Fogg coxswain. Substitutes are Lorenz, Ferris, Jauss, and Dickman. The only other entry is Fordham, and the event becomes practically a match race between the men from those universities, who class as junior oarsmen under amateur rulings of the N. A. A. O.

YALE OARSMEN SWAMPED.

Squall Spills Second Crew Into Water—Men Easily Rescued.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 26.—Yale's second 'Varsity eight was swamped this afternoon and the members of the crew were forced to wriggle from the shell and swim to either the coaching launch Bingo, in which was Guy Nickalls, or the Tarpon, in which were several graduates and substitute oarsmen. The two coaching launches hustled the drenched oarsmen aboard and steamed to the boathouse where the shivering members of the crew got warm clothing. All treated the adventure as a joke and there were no indications of serious consequences.

The swamping of the shell occurred after the first 'Varsity eight had started off for Lighthouse Point on the four-mile trial spin. Paced by the freshman eight it had covered two miles and had been picked up by the second 'Varsity eight when both crews ran squarely into a northwest squall. The second boat lay lower in the water than the first, because of the heavier weight of the oarsmen, and it seemed to catch the fury of the squall more directly. The first boat weathered the gale, although it let down its racing stroke and limped back to the boathouse. The second shell completely filled with water. It was taken in tow by ex-Captain Bayne Denegre, coach of the third 'Varsity crew, who in his coaching launch towed it back to the boathouse.

TWO TITLES FOR HALL.

National Champion Wins N. Y. A. C. Foils and Sabres Competition.

Sherman Hall, national sabres champion, came near making a clean sweep of the three fencing championships of the New York Athletic Club last night in the club gymnasium. Hall won the foils and sabres and finished second to W. L. Bowman in the dueling swords, losing his only match to the winner.

The time limit of four minutes was made the rule in the foils competition, and worked smoothly. In one case four touches were recorded, which the others went to the full total. The advantage of this system was shown in the sabres, when the final bout, to decide second place, lasted nearly thirty minutes.

Hall retains his sabres title from last year. The other titles were held by Van Blyenberg, who is now in the army in Holland. Hall was mostly on the defensive and parried the thrusts of his opponents in splendid style. The summary:

Foils.—Sherman Hall defeated A. J. Eddy, 3 to 1, V. J. Cont 5 to 2, and W. L. Bowman 5 to 1. Cont defeated A. J. Eddy 4 to 3, and W. L. Bowman 5 to 1; W. L. Bowman defeated A. J. Eddy 5 to 1. Score—Hall won 3, lost 0; Curti won 2, lost 1; Bowman won 1, lost 2; Eddy won 0, lost 3.

Dueling Swords.—W. L. Bowman defeated Ray Dutcher, V. P. Conti, and Sherman Hall; Sherman Hall defeated Ray Dutcher and V. P. Curti; V. P. Curti defeated Ray Dutcher.
Score—Bowman won 3, lost 0; Sherman Hall won 2, lost 1; V. P. Curti won 1, lost 2; Ray Dutcher won 0, lost 3.

Sabres.—Sherman Hall defeated F. J. Byrne 7 to 1 and V. P. Conti 7 to 3; F. J. Byrne defeated V. P. Curti 7 to 5.
Score—Sherman Hall won 2, lost 1; F. J. Byrne won 1, lost 1; V. P. Curti won 0, lost 2.

Yale Formally Withdraws Hanes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 26.—Formal announcement was made tonight by Yale baseball officials that Right Fielder Hanes will not play in any more baseball games for Yale, as it is believed Princeton's protest over his eligibility is well founded. Hanes played one year as a substitute and another as a regular on the University of North Carolina nine before coming to Yale, which makes him ineligible for the Harvard and Princeton series on account of the three-year rule. This is his second year on the Yale nine. Phett will probably take Hanes's place.

Columbia to Play at Fordham.

Columbia will play the Fordham team Saturday at Fordham. Coach Lush has put life into the Fordham players, and they have been performing wonders lately. They were the ones who crimped Bob Neyland's three-year record of consecutive games won, and Tuesday they played to a thirteen-inning tie with Villanova. Columbia has been resting for several days, and will be able to put out its best front. With Smith pitching, as he probably will, there should be a close game.

Kingsley's Tenth Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ESSEX FELLS, N. J., May 26.—Kingsley School's baseball nine annexed its tenth consecutive victory of the season here this afternoon by defeating the Bloomfield High School by the score of 19 to 3. The local schoolboys corralled nineteen hits off the Bloomfield moundsman, the heaviest batter in the Kingsley line-up being Bingham, who smashed out a home run, a three-base hit, and a single.

Yankee Offices Closed Saturday.

As a mark of respect to the late Jacob Ruppert, father of Colonel Jacob Ruppert, the New York American League Club's offices will be closed on Saturday, the day of the funeral. Captain T. L. Huston, who was with the team in the West, is expected here today.

CLOSE FINISH IN THREE-HORSE RACE

Jawbone, 11 to 20 Favorite, Dumps Backers When Al Bloch Wins Mile Race.

Rainy weather and a heavy track were the excuses given for riddling the card at Belmont Park yesterday, about half the nominations, except only those in the jumping race, failing to answer the call to the post. So the best two races of a card that was not very attractive at the beginning were cut down to fields of two and three horses respectively.

In the latter of these Phosphor so completely outclassed his two competitors that he made both Top Hat and Meeting House, to each of which he was giving lumps of weight for a three-year-old, look like common selling platers. Probably there was a reason for this in the fact that both of them have been schooled "over the sticks" and have been running that way instead of on the flat of late.

In the dash at a mile there was really a pretty contest, even with only two starters. Republican went off as if he would surely make a runaway race of it, and held the lead until the horses were well straightened in the stretch. Turner then called on Virile to show his worth, and the old gelding responded so gamely that he caught Republican less than fifty yards from the finish and in a bruising contest outfooted him, and was first past the judges by just the length of his long, lean chestnut form.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1915.

THE NATION'S TURNING POINT.

In his address before the Pan-American Financial Conference Mr. WARBURG said that this country is now at a "momentous turning point in our economic history." Coming from the spokesman of the Federal Reserve Board those are weighty words, and worthy of a situation such as the world has never faced before. Eleven nations with approximately a billion of population are at war, and we are at peace, alone among leading commercial nations. The world's trade is disordered, to the benefit at the moment of the United States alone. The world's finances are in the worst condition ever known, and just now our own affairs are in an exceptionally liquid state, to be made or marred, as we determine. A "stupendous amount of bonds" must be issued to finance the war's expenses, there is "an extraordinary inflation "of currency in almost every part of "Europe," and an "appalling loss of "property has been suffered by those "countries."

On the other hand, in this country the excess of banking reserves would justify the creation of two or three billions of credit. Inside the Federal Reserve system there is gathered only $300,000,000 of gold, leaving $1,590,000,000 of the country's total stock to be collected for the best banking use. If the conditions abroad are "appalling" the threat of an excessive business activity at home is hardly less cautionary. The country has never had such an opportunity, and probably never will duplicate it, certainly not within the time of any now living. It is a sure prophecy that if this is not the "last" war it is at least the last for a long time. Prostration will be so complete that a prolonged recuperation will be necessary, and generations will pass before the world will gather the courage or the resources for another Armageddon. The true course of the United States in the interval was Mr. WARBURG'S theme.

It is a reassurance to have the subject treated in his manner, so calm and elevated, and in such contrast to that of our frenzied legislators. Mr. WARBURG offers to those who consider his counsel no delusion of quick or easy prosperity. It would be "unbecoming and disloyal" for us to seek to profit directly by the misfortunes of those who have assisted us to our own prosperity. But it is our duty to assist both them and ourselves, and we can do this by bearing the weight of our own burdens. We can no longer look to them for capital, and it is our privilege and duty to supply others who have been dependent upon that source of supply. That is almost a financial Monroe Doctrine, American territory for Americans is paralleled by American money for Americans. The peaceful penetration of the American continent by European capital, which carried a political problem if not threat, is displaced by a cry from the South for accommodation for trade and development which can be had in the near future from the American North alone. That cannot be accomplished by fostering distrust and dissension among men of large affairs, in the name of preservation of competition. In Mr. WARBURG'S opinion what the case calls for is the "perfection of our organization and assembling of our idle gold."

He makes two important statements of fact not known before. It has been supposed that the Federal Reserve system, specifically charged with the financing of exports and imports from and to this country, was excluded from dealings between other countries. The counsel of the Federal Reserve Board has advised that the law allows business in acceptances upon commerce between other nations, that is, all foreign trade. The United States is therefore in position to act as banker for all the Americas, and the acceptances which already are $120,000,000 might easily swell to a billion. It only needs better knowledge of the system's workings, and rather by ourselves than by others. The world has long been accustomed to it, except ourselves. We have prided ourselves upon our American system, and have even been disposed to defend our book accounts and cash discounts against the universal system of commercial credits.

The Federal Reserve Board itself is considering one difficulty in the use of dollar exchange. A buyer of a dollar acceptance is unable to calculate its worth to him unless he knows the rate of discount which he must pay when the paper is presented. Heretofore there has been no authority to quote a standard rate, even currently, to say nothing of a distant date. Mr. WARBURG announces on behalf of some of the largest of the banks that they are "prepared to give "the greatest possible assistance by "adopting a liberal policy in quoting "such forward discount rates, good "for a certain date, or for delivery "upon the arrival of mail by a given "steamer." Thus will be born an American rate for money, to be quoted locally, and no doubt to be cabled throughout the world, just as foreign rates are cabled here, and have controlled even our own markets at times. Thus in like manner we shall assist in making the world's market rate, as we never have done effectively heretofore. Already the Federal Reserve system has given us almost a uniform domestic rate for money. That proposal was ridiculed as impossible when it was proposed, but yesterday the extreme range for the twelve Federal banks was 1 per cent., and ten of the twelve quoted the same figure. This was done by leveling down, not up. Resources are at the command of the highest bidder, but the bid has not been raised, and probably could not be raised forcibly, contrary to conditions. It is impossible to read of these things without admitting that America does move, and without rejoicing that the movement in its formative stage is under such competent control.

THE BRITISH WAR MINISTRY.

That the new British War Ministry was intended to include the strongest men in the public life of Great Britain, irrespective of political differences, is instantly evident when you think of two such opposite men as ARTHUR J. BALFOUR and DAVID LLOYD GEORGE becoming members of it. Mr. BALFOUR, former Premier, venerable head of the Unionist Party and one of the most intellectually distinguished of living Englishmen, becomes First Lord of the Admiralty, succeeding WINSTON CHURCHILL; and LLOYD GEORGE, the great radical, becomes Minister of Munitions, charged with the responsibility of adapting England's industrial resources to the requirements of war. Both changes had been forecast, and yet until they had actually taken place it was hard to realize that personalities so naturally antagonistic could be brought to serve the nation side by side. The explanation is that the ability of Great Britain is united in war as it never had been in peace.

Otherwise and in general the composition of the Cabinet conforms to expectations. It is still Mr. ASQUITH'S Government, because nobody could imagine anything else. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is still Sir EDWARD GREY, whose conduct of British diplomacy before the war and since is thereby implicitly supported. The Secretary of State for War is still Lord KITCHENER as before. Even WINSTON CHURCHILL, whose interference with the Sea Lords caused First Lord FISHER to go on strike and precipitate a storm—even he does not leave the Cabinet. Instead, he sacrifices some personal pride and takes an inconspicuous position as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir EDWARD CARSON, the hero of Ulster's recalcitrancy, who only a few months ago talked of civil war against England, becomes Attorney General! The editor of The London Chronicle is scandalized, and others may be, too, but that only shows how far the intention went. The Irish Nationalist Party is unrepresented only because JOHN REDMOND, its leader, refused to take a portfolio, or perhaps more correctly a seat, in the new Cabinet. There were not enough portfolios to go around, even with a new one created for LLOYD GEORGE, so the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the powerful Unionist, became "Minister without portfolio."

It is a remarkable Ministry, for what it contains and for what it represents. It does not escape criticism from the press. But in freedom and untimeliness of self-criticism there is something of that wonderful faith in himself for which no Englishman can give the reason.

EXERCISES IN HOME RULE.

The Governor has signed both the Manhattan Court House and the Brooklyn Marginal Railway bills. Both measures are supported and opposed with heat, and yet the city receives from the Legislature license to do as it will on both subjects. The incident is interesting as illustrating the smallness of the check on city home rule under existing conditions, at a time when it is proposed that the Constitutional Convention shall abolish all restraints. The promoters of the plans, having carried their p ints, certainly should not complain that the city is hobbled by its charter. And the opponents of the plans, having had their day in court, are no worse off than they would have been if they had opposed the plans under entire home rule. In a spirit of detachment it may be 1915 is the last breakwork to be said that no plan which cannot endure submission to the judgment of a revising body, in this case the Legislature, has such unquestionable merit that it ought to be validated. Also there is a presumption in favor of any plan which has passed such an ordeal. Now it will be interesting to remark what use the city will make of the license given it in matters involving many millions, and possessing possibilities of great utility or waste, as the case may turn out.

Mr. MCANENY denies that the Court House will cost $40,000,000 or $30,000,000. He says that those extravagant estimates are reached by debiting the interest on a term of years, without crediting to the city the use of the building or the proceeds of the sale of the surplus real estate which it was necessary to acquire. The architect has been instructed to reduce the cost of construction by $5,000,000, and the total will be $17,000,000. Making no more than the usual addition to estimates of public construction the cost may be approximated at $20,000,000. Even that is a large sum for a city building, although it includes considerable neighborhood improvement in addition to the building. The expense is authorized, not ordered. If the city enjoyed complete home rule it still would have to pay for the Court House.

The Brooklyn Marginal Railway is another exercise in home rule beyond the city's power without legislative authorization. No one will criticise the plan after it shall have resulted successfully. Until the result is reached it is only possible to speak of the intentions of the promoters, and they are good. The proposal is to link land and water transportation by a railway behind the docks on the Brooklyn water front. The city's natural water front is incomparably the best in the world, so good in fact that it has lain undeveloped upon modern lines, to the detriment both of commerce and the city. The city did not need the authority to build the terminal railway, but it did not have the power to make a contract for its use by several railways acting together through a corporation. The merit of the proposal is that it converts nearly six miles of water front now served by separate commercial units into a single freight facility, to be operated in connection both with railways west and east and the barge canal terminal. Here again there are charges of excessive costs and of improper personal profits. They will not be "mandatory," if realized. The entire proposal is permissive. The Board of Estimate can do objectionable things, but there is no necessity to assume that it will do so. There is no necessity that the Board of Estimate should create a nuisance along the Brooklyn water front and start another problem for its removal. The city already is committed to the improvement by large investments, as the State is committed to the barge canal. Both city and State must proceed, or suffer loss. The Governor says truly that the responsibility belongs to the Board of Estimate.

FOR LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY.

Nothing could more clearly illustrate the difference between the Allies of Western Europe and the Allies of Central Europe than the manner of Italy's entrance into the war. Italy is a monarchical country; so are Germany and Austria-Hungary and Turkey. But it was the people of Italy who brought the Italian Government into war; it was the Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey that brought the people of those countries into war. In Italy the people clamored for war, the parliamentary body discussed it, and the Government acted; in Germany the people were not even consulted. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey were hurled into the war by their rulers without debate; Italy thrashed the whole question out in daylight, and her rulers acted along with the people—a little behind them, if anything.

The war in the West is in appearance a war between three empires on one side and three kingdoms and a republic on the other. But Austria, Germany, and Turkey are autocratic monarchies, warring against three democratic monarchies and a republic. Belgium is the most democratic of all; there was more than formality in King Albert's address to his Parliament, in which he called them "Fellow-Citizens." Great Britain, France, and Italy are not merely countries of free speech, but of free action. The Government of none of them could act against the wishes of its people. It takes nothing from the clarity of the fact to say that the people of Germany and Austria are with the Government; they were not consulted, and the war was made for the purposes agreed on by the rulers of those two countries. Italy's war is an Italian war; Germany's war is a Potsdam war.

Russia is the only one of the Allies which is not a democratic monarchy or a republic. Even in Serbia no King could take the country into war without the people, though, as Serbia was assailed by Austria and had no chance to decide the matter, that fact has not been so vividly demonstrated in her case as in the others. Aside from Russia, the war is one between autocracy and democracy; between the peoples and the Kings; between the slowly reached ideals of liberty toward which Europe has been struggling for a century and the old system of absolutism. The year 1915 is the last breakwork to be taken; the others were 1789, 1830, 1848, and 1859. Russia is fighting to defend the Southern Slavs from the Austrian conqueror, and though her national ideals are not the same as those of her Western allies, her aim in this war is similar; and if she wins, her rescue of the peoples whom Austria threatened will be an advance in the same cause—the cause of liberty.

INCOMPETENT INVESTIGATORS.

Governor WHITMAN has investigated the Legislature's investigators of the Public Service Commission and finds them incompetent, impertinent, and irrelevant. That is what his memorandum amounts to, although he does not frame his finding in that way. He dismisses the charges, and that in itself is a pretty severe reflection on the committee. The Governor says that no case justifying removal was made out against the Commissioners, and he feels that were he to remove them the court, if his action were reviewable, would reinstate them. But he could not remove them without "disregarding simple and elementary rules of evidence."

That the Commissioners were sometimes dilatory in their action upon complaints against corporations, and that their methods of dealing with the business before them should be systematized, Mr. WHITMAN thinks is made clear by the committee's report. Their preoccupation with the great work of subway construction may explain but does not justify delay and neglect in other matters.

The Governor may well have reached the conclusion that the report of the committee must be examined with no assenting mind after he discovered the gross blunder in respect to Chairman MCCALL. The investigators charged that he was inefficient and neglectful of duty because he did not stop all work on the Lexington Avenue route after the Chief Engineer had advised him that the adoption of the dual plan would make that work useless. On this the committee based what Governor WHITMAN calls its "most serious charge." But on examining the commission's files the Governor discovered that the Lexington Avenue work had been stopped before Mr. MCCALL took office.

That is a pretty bad blunder for a committee appointed to inquire into the efficiency and integrity of public officials. But the investigation itself was a blunder, or something worse, and the Governor has made a very proper ending of what should not have been begun.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Ready for Less Than Unanimity.

That the members of the New York Lawyers' Association should have voted almost unanimously to recommend the abandoning, in civil cases, of the demand for complete agreement among jurors, and the acceptance of a verdict opposed by no more than two of the twelve, indicates that the many recent arguments in favor of a change in that direction have been widely convincing.

In the discussion which preceded the adoption of the resolution giving to the Constitutional Convention advice that not long ago would have been considered decidedly revolutionary, the outcome of the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit was utilized by both the antagonists and the advocates of the innovation. The former could only say, however, that the Colonel's moral satisfaction at having twelve men declare him right must have been greater than it would have been with one or more of the twelve of a contrary opinion.

This might have been answered, but seemingly wasn't, by recalling that nobody who wins his case in the United States Supreme Court or before any other appellate body is much troubled when one or even several of the Justices dissent from the ruling of the majority. What was said was that in the case mentioned the one obstinate juror probably changed, not his opinion, but his vote, and that he probably did it less because of arguments presented to him by the other jurors than as the result of disinclination for further imprisonment in the jury room. If that theory be true, and it is a highly plausible one, the unanimity finally reached justifies hardly as much of moral satisfaction as would a ten-to-two verdict, more promptly reached.

It is hard to see why only two dissenters on a jury should be ignored, and three be permitted to bring a long and expensive trial to nothing. With the demand for unanimity once dropped, both logic and analogy proclaim a majority enough to decide. And why should the change be made with regard to civil cases only? The need for it is at least as great in those involving criminal acts, and it is in cases of the latter kind that one obstinate or stupid juror can and does most seriously interfere with the administration of justice.

Relations of Death to Veracity.

More than a few highly interesting problems in psychology were suggested for solution by the passage in the Becker decision which dealt with the refusal of the lower court to admit as evidence the so-called dying declaration of "DAGO FRANK" CIROFICI. As a matter of literal fact, CIROFICI was not dying when he made and swore to the statement that so far as he knew BECKER had nothing to do with the murder of ROSENTHAL. However, he was so near death that, so far as the effect on his veracity went, his condition was that of those consciously suffering from a wound or illness necessarily fatal.

Now persons in that situation, by both legal and popular assumption, do tell the truth, or at least are under a much stronger compulsion to do so than other people. But Chief Judge BARTLETT wrote, with the assent of all his colleagues except one, that the fear of dying "with a lie on the lips," as the saying is, produces results not always the same.

What the results are or may be obviously depends in part on the vehemence with which the moribund desires the natural consequences of his truth or falsehood, and in even greater measure, probably, on his beliefs or expectations as to post-mortem possibilities in the shape of penalties and rewards. In India, according to an authority cited by Judge BARTLETT, the natives view calmly approaching death as greeting not a special reason for telling the truth, but an opportunity, to be eagerly seized because more than ordinarily safe, for working injury to enemies by lying about them.

That dying declarations, even in this country, deserve all of the credibility it is usual to give them is evidently doubted by Judge BARTLETT, and the reason given for his doubt was the very lawyer-like one that if such declarations always are true, then the law puts to death many innocent men, since most convicted murderers die protesting their innocence.

Are Free to Speak Our Minds.

At the beginning of the war, President WILSON advised us all not only to be neutral in the technical senses of that word, but also to refrain from expressing views which, as likely to offend the friends of one or another of the several belligerents, would be equally likely to create ill-feeling and bitterness between the different fractions of a population as heterogeneous as ours.

Time has shown since then that while the great majority of Americans have contentedly enough remained neutral as regards overt acts—have done nothing, that is, materially to help or hinder either the encircling Allies or the Central Powers—very few of them have felt under any obligation to preserve silence as to what was going on in Europe, and not many more have been particularly careful not to grieve or enrage neighbors who disagreed with them as to the rights and wrongs of the great conflict.

Indeed, most of us have regarded it as even more of a duty than of a privilege to speak out clearly and boldly on these questions, and took the consequences, whatever they might be—as is a pretty good way to do when moral issues are involved.

To this attitude of mind the President has seemingly come round, if not for himself, with his vastly greater responsibilities, at least for the rest of us. In the new proclamation of official neutrality, necessitated by Italy's entrance into the war, he explicitly states that while the laws and treaties of the United States impose on us all certain obligations as to conduct, it is "without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy."

There are not many of us who want any more freedom than that, and—well, we took that freedom even when its reality or propriety was apparently denied.

THE WORLD THAT WILL BE.

Force Shall Serve to Make Room In the Sun for the Weak.

From the Toronto Globe.

Some one said the other day that the present war will prepare the way for "the British peoples to control the world." Were that the issue, then, indeed, had the crucified nations of Britain and of the world suffered in vain and wasted their life for nought. Prophecies in the Old Testament are interpreted to mean the reunion of the United States of America with the nations and countries of the British Empire into one gigantic world power, whose word would be law and whose force would beat down resistance. The dream is vain.

But were that dream to come true it would be a world calamity more tragic than the war itself. There must be no world-mastership by any nation: not German, nor Russian, not Oriental, not American, and, please God, not British. No nation is good enough to stereotype the national aspirations of humanity. No race is pure enough to make its life blood the motive power of all the world. No people are so near perfection that their culture is fit to dominate civilization. When any nation sets itself to mold all peoples after its own fixed type the Great Lord God does as He has done many times in history: He smashes the pattern and begins again.

World power has wrought the downfall of many an empire. By that sin Germany today begins to totter to its fall. There was a place for Germany, a great place in the sun. It was the place of service: service to the minds of men, in delivering them from false philosophies as Kant and Hegel had already done: service to the bodies of men, in making the mysteries of nature yield their secrets for human good: service to the souls of men, in making truth more compelling than prophets ever told, more splendid than poets ever dreamed; service to all the nations of all the world, in making the brotherhood of man in the neighborhood of races the supreme policy of statesmanship. That matchless place in history might have been Germany's had she yielded to Christ's Will-to-Serve. Instead, she was beguiled by Antichrist's Will-to-Power. By world ambition Germany lost Paradise. How then can Britain hope to win by it?

But Britain has learned the secret of the more excellent way. Again and again has Asquith told it. Not by might, not by power, not by brute force, not by ambitious autocracies, not by selfish alliances, not by armed peace. That is not the new British note. All that jungle statecraft is gone, damned and doomed by its inevitable collapse into its own inescapable hell. And over against all that diplomacy of deceit Asquith sets "the partnership of the nations" in which "a place shall be made and kept for the little peoples and the smaller kingdoms—their free place in the sun."

Partnership, not antagonism! Co-operation, not conflict! Law, not force! Justice, not power! Equality for all, because mastership for none! For that Britain is ready to die. For that America ought to be fit to live. Nothing less is worth while. Nothing else matters.

Call It Tirol.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Western Austria will figure in your news dispatches, let me suggest that you discontinue speaking of "the Tyrol" and call it simply Tirol. There is no occasion for any article, and the word is not spelled with a y. You would no doubt consider it strange if Germans spoke of "the Wales," would you not? I suppose we will not be able to stop your readers from accenting the first syllable, which is also wrong, but we ought at least to spell the name correctly. E. S. PRIETH.

Newark, N. J., May 25, 1915.

RETREAT IN THE RAIN.

Those Uhlans now are working in too near,
Their carbines crackle louder every shot;
I say! our chaps a-plodding in the rear
Are getting it—and most uncommon hot!
It's not much fun retreating in the night,
Through all this mess of rain and reeking slime—
It seems to me this boot's infernal tight!
I must have hurt me when I slipped that time.
Whew! that was close and there's a fellow gone!
I know too well that heavy, sickening thud;
It's bitter hard that we must keep right on
And leave our wounded helpless in the mud.
My foot hurts so that I can hardly see—
I'll have to stop for just a breathing space.
What's that? It's blood!—those fiends have got me now!
It's double time and I can't stand the pace!
I'll use my rifle as a crutch. But, no!
I'll stand and fight! they have me sure as day!
It's death for death—then I will meet it so
And make a Uhlan pay the price I pay.
And here they come! Great God, they're coming fast—
Are almost on me! Ah, I got that one!
Just one more shot—a good one for the last!
Those iron hoofs have crushed me—I am done!

C. C. A. CHILD.

WHAT IS PRUSSIAN?

Every Great Race a Baffling Kind of Historical Patchwork.

New York, May 25, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pagan Prussians, whose time-hallowed speech has long been superseded by the German tongue, belong ethnologically as well as linguistically to the Letts and Lithuanians, all three constituting the Baltic nationality. Again, the Balto-Russians are a racial unity just as the Anglo-Saxons. At the present stage of anthropological and philological research it is hardly scientific to speak of racial character, considering the historical patchwork of every great race. However, if Mr. Bigelow and his English friends attack innate Prussian characteristics, they defame unconsciously the Russian national character as well, with the only difference that the latter is singed with Cossack and Tartar bestiality, while Prussian "culture" is saturated with German, or, if you like, Indo-Germanic idealism.

"No Prussians have yet known how to govern themselves," asserts Mr. Poultney Bigelow with that levity and shallowness of judgment which are so characteristic of him. The English held different views of Prussia before the war. They always held her up as a fine example of good government and discipline. But it is impossible to govern others well before knowing how to govern one's self. Some years ago an English peer, the Marquess of Bute, wanted a young man to be trained as forester and gamekeeper for his vast woodland estates in Scotland. I was asked to select a school of forestry in Germany. "But let it be in Prussia," his lordship added, "because Prussian science and discipline are models and famed all over the civilized world!" But Mr. Bigelow says that "the Prussian has not yet emerged from his pristine barbarism," and Mr. Bigelow is a wise and honorable man.

ERNEST P. HORRWITZ.

The Glorious Mob.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Even so logical a thinker as Mr. Edison gets muddled when he joins the peace-at-any-price crowd. In his talk, quoted in THE TIMES of the 22d, he says that the United States canot fight anybody because "we are an unorganized mob," and yet immediately afterward states that "training doesn't amount to much in these days. The English volunteers are showing themselves to be as good fighters as the old-line troops." These same volunteers were, as he knows, only a few months ago but an "unorganized mob." The only inference is that Mr. Edison considers Americans inferior to the people of Great Britain as military material. The belittling of volunteers by some West Pointers, which has been going on for some time, has had a very bad and exasperating effect on both the organized volunteers and citizens generally. They know that there have been occasions when regulars have not been steady, and they also know that in actual service there have been West Pointers who were incompetent blockheads. Lee or Grant, Sherman or Jackson, did not share this contempt of parade-ground regulars for the volunteers. The behavior of the Canadians and the English Territorials has given the lie to theories that volunteers cannot fight steady and well after a few months' training.

Richmond, Va., May 24, 1915. G.

A Catholic Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article on war babies in THE TIMES of May 23 contains the following sentence:

Such is the feeling aroused that in Belgium priests have openly advised women to commit infanticide rather than rear children of invaders.

This horrible statement is not only offensive to your Catholic patrons, but it is also a grave injustice to heroic and God-fearing men. To their already great sufferings must now be added the sense of wrong that comes from a calumny which depicts them as Herods. One would have thought that the writer of the article would have first made sure of her grounds before penning such an odious charge. A word of inquiry would have brought her the information that Bishop de Wachter, Cardinal Mercier's auxiliary, has twice denied publicly and absolutely that such advice was given by a Catholic priest. R. H. TIERNEY, S. J.

New York, May 24, 1915.

The Soldier Jew.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Syromiatnikoff says that "the obligatory military service in Russia is one of the most important causes of the emigration of Jews from Russia." We should under such circumstances suppose that very few Jews had remained in that country to help the Slavonians to conquer the world. But Mr. Syromiatnikoff himself tells us that 400,000 Jews are now fighting for their country. This means that 8 per cent. of all the Jews in Russia are at the front. This is obviously a much higher proportion than the Slavonians have supplied. There would be 12,000,000 Russian soldiers in the field at present if 8 per cent. of 150,000,000 Slavonians had taken up arms. The causes of the Jewish emigration from Russia are not the anxiety at avoidance of military service, excepting perhaps in a very few cases.

MAURICE FISHBERG.

New York, May 23, 1915.

Insufficient Generosity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to acknowledge through your columns the generous response to my appeal for funds for the purchase of an X-ray machine for the Marmontiers Hospital outside of Tours. We have received up to the present time the sum of $782, but as the machine will cost about $1,400, we still need about $600. Further contributions may be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., or to myself, and will be cabled direct to the hospital for the purchase of the machine.

ARTHUR TRAIN.

New York, May 24, 1915.

Value of Self-Respect.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the war began I have read until I am sick of it the argument that under certain circumstances a nation must "fight or lose its self-respect." Because I believe, contrary to Colonel Roosevelt, that nothing can be worse than war, I could not retain my self-respect and go to war even for my country. Self-respect is more than life. A country may ask the life of a citizen. It may never demand that he sacrifice his self-respect. FREDERICK J. POHL.

New York, May 24, 1915.

The Critic's Unhappiness.

From The Kansas City Star.

A critic's right to go to the theatre and say what he likes about the play has been upheld by the Supreme Court of New York, and the decision may be carried to the United States Supreme Court for a final ruling.

The controversy began when the Shuberts notified THE NEW YORK TIMES that its critic, Mr. Alexander Woollcott, instead of boosting their shows and helping business, was habitually and systematically telling the public his opinion of their entertainments. When THE TIMES failed to appoint another critic more in sympathy with the ideals of the stage, the Shuberts withdrew the courtesy of critic seats, and realizing that the price was within the means of Mr. Woollcott, gave orders to exclude that gentleman from their theatres. Whereupon Mr. Woollcott obtained an injunction, restraining the Shuberts from restricting his choice of entertainment.

It really isn't true that the average critic enjoys biting the nose off plays and being disagreeable about them. He would much prefer to be happy. But it is his job, whether happy or in distress, to let people know the quality of the entertainment provided.

What seemed to annoy the Shuberts was that the public apparently agreed with some of the critic's opinions.

CIVILIZATION AT THE BREAKING POINT.

Man's Increasing Power of Destruction, Unchecked, Will Overwhelm Hope, Beauty and Freedom in the World.

By H. G. WELLS.

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The submarine and aircraft have put a new proposition before the world. It is a proposition that will be stated here as plainly and simply as possible. These two inventions present mankind with a choice of two alternatives; or to vary the phrase, they mark quite definitely that we are at the parting of two ways; either mankind must succeed within quite a brief period of years now in establishing a World State, a world government of some sort able to prevent war, or civilization as we know it must break up into a system of warring communities, perpetually on the warpath, perpetually insecure and engaged in undying national vendettas. These consequences have been latent in all the development of scientific warfare that has been going on during the last century; they are inherent in the characteristics of the aircraft and of the submarine for any one to see.

They are so manifestly inherent that even before this war speculative minds had pointed out the direction to which these inventions pointed, but now after more than three-quarters of a year of war it is possible to approach this question, no longer as something as yet fantastically outside the experience of mankind, but as something supported by countless witnesses, something which the dullest, least imaginative minds can receive and ponder.

Progressive Destruction.

What the submarine and aircraft make manifest and convincing is this point, which argument alone has never been able to hammer into the mass of inattentive minds, that if the human intelligence is applied continuously to the mechanism of war it will steadily develop destructive powers, but that it will fail to develop any corresponding power of decision and settlement. Because the development of the former is easy and obvious in comparison with the development of the latter. It will therefore progressively make war more catastrophic and less definitive. It will not make war impossible in the ordinary meaning of the word. The bigger the gun and the viler the lethal implement, the more possible does war become. But it will make war "impossible" in the slang use of five or six years ago—in the sense, that is, of its being utterly useless and mischievous, the sense in which Mr. Norman Angell employed it and so brought upon himself an avalanche of quite unfair derision. No nation ever embarked upon so fair a prospect of conquest and dominion as the victorious Germans when after 1871 they decided to continue to give themselves to the development of overwhelming military power. And after exertions unparalleled in the whole history of mankind their net conquests are nothing; they have destroyed enormously and achieved no other single thing, and to-day they repeat on a colossal scale the adventures of Fort Chabrol and Sidney Street, and are no better than a nation of murderous outcasts besieged by an outraged world.

War Altogether.

Now among many delusions that this war has usefully dispelled is the delusion that there can be a sort of legality about war; that you can make war a little, but not make war altogether; that the civilized world can look forward to a sort of tame war in the future, a war crossed with peace, a lap-dog war that will bark but not bite. War is war; it is the cessation of law and argument; it is outrage, and Germany has demonstrated on the large scale what our British suffragettes learned on a small one—that with every failure to accomplish your end by violent means you are forced to further outrages. Violence has no reserves, but further violence. Each failure of the violent is met by the desperate cry, the heroical scream; "We will not be beaten. If you will not give in to us for this much, then see! We will go further." Wars always do go further. Wars always end more savagely than they begin. Even our war in South Africa, certainly the most decently conducted war in all history, got to farm burning and concentration camps. A side that hopes for victory fights with conciliation in its mind. Victory and conciliation recede together. When the German—who is really, one must remember, a human being like the rest of us, at the worst just merely a little worse in his upbringing—when he finds he cannot march gloriously into Paris or Warsaw, then and only then does he begin to try to damage Paris and Warsaw with bombs; when he finds he cannot beat the French army and the British fleet, then and not till then does he attack and murder the slumbering civilians of Scarborough and Dunkirk, and lies in wait for and sinks the Lusitania. If war by the rules will not bring success, then harsher measures must be taken. Let us suddenly torture and murder our hated enemies with poison gas, let us poison the South African wells, let us ill-treat prisoners and assassinate civilians, let us abolish the non-combatant and the neutral. These are no peculiar German iniquities, though the Germans have brought them to an unparalleled perfection; they are the natural psychological consequences of aggressive war heroically conceived and bitterly thwarted; they are "fierceness;" they are the logical necessary outcome of going to war, being disappointed and getting hit hard and repeatedly.

Any military nation in a corner will play the savage, the wild cat at bay, in this fashion, rather than confess itself done. And since the prophetic Bloch has been justified and the long inconclusiveness of modern war, with its entrenchments and entanglements, has been more and more completely demonstrated, this is the way that every war in the future is likely to go. Fair and open conquest becoming more and more out of the question, each side will seek to cow, dismay, and subjugate the spirit of the other, and particularly the spirit of the noncombatant masses, by more and more horrible proceedings. "What do you think of that?" said the German officer with a grin as he was led prisoner past one of our soldiers dying in agonies of asphyxiation. To that point war brings men. Probably at the beginning of the war he was quite a decent man. But once he was committed to war the fatal logic of our new resources in science laid hold of him. And war is war.

Now, there does not appear the slightest hope of any invention that will make war more conclusive or less destructive; there is, however, the clearest prospect in many directions that it may be more destructive and less conclusive. It will be dreadfuller and bitterer; its horrors will be less and less forgivable. The submarine and the aircraft are quite typical of the new order of things. You can sweep a visible fleet off the seas, you can drive an invading army into its own country, but while your enemy has a score of miles of coast line or a thousand square miles of territory left him, you cannot, it seems, keep his aircraft out of your borders, and still less can you keep his submarines out of the sea. You can of course make reprisals, but you cannot hold him powerless as it was once possible to do. He can work his bloody mischief on your civil life to the very end of the war, and you must set your teeth and stick to your main attack. To that pitch this war has come, and to that pitch every subsequent war will come. The civil life will be treated as a hostage, and as it becomes more and more accessible, as it will do, to the antagonist, it will be more and more destroyed. The sinking of the Lusitania is just a sign and a sample of what war now becomes, its rich and ever richer opportunities of unforgettable exasperation. Germany is resolved to hurt and destroy to the utmost; every exasperated militarism will come naturally to such resolves, and only by pain and destruction, by hurting, shaming, and damaging Germany to the point of breaking the German spirit will this inflamed and war-mad people be made to relinquish their gigantic aggression upon the world. Germany, that great camp of warriors, must be broken as the Red Indians and the Zulus were broken, if civilization is to have another chance, and this breaking cannot be done without unparalleled resentments. War is war, and it is not the Allies who have forced its logic to this bitter end.

The Choice.

Unless this war does help to bring about a lasting peace in the world, it is idle to pretend that it will have been anything else but a monstrous experience of evil. If at the end of it we cannot bring about some world-wide political synthesis, unanimous enough and powerful enough to prohibit further wars by a stupendous array of moral and material force, then all this terrible year of stress and suffering has been no more than a waste of life and our sons and brothers and friends and allies have died in vain. If we cannot summon enough goodwill and wisdom in the world to establish a world alliance and a world congress to control the clash of "legitimate national aspirations" and "conflicting interests," and to abolish all the forensic trickeries of diplomacy, then this will be neither the last war nor will it be the worst, and men must prepare themselves to face a harsh and terrible future, to harden their spirits against continuing and increasing adversity, and to steel their children to cruelty and danger. Revenge will become the burthen of history. That is the price men will pay for clinging to their little separatist cults and monarchies and complete independencies now. The traffic and wealth of our great and liberal age will diminish, the arts will dwindle and learning fade, science will cease to advance, and the rude and hard will inherit the earth. The War Path or the World State; that is the choice for mankind.

A Blind World.

This lesson of the submarine which destroys much and achieves nothing has ample support in history. There never was so blind a superstition as the belief that progress is inevitable. The world has seen the great civilization of the Western Empire give place to the warring chaos of the baronial castles of the ninth and tenth centuries; it has seen the Eastern Empire for five hundred years decay and retrogress under the militarism of the Turk; it has watched the Red Indians, with rifles in their hands, grimly engage in mutual extermination. Is it still a blind world doomed to blunder down again from such light and order and hope as we were born to, toward such another millennium of barbaric hates and aimless wars? That is no mere possibility; it is the present possibility unless men exert themselves to make it impossible. It is quite conceivable that ours is the last generation for many generations that will go freely about the world, that will have abundance of leisure and science and free speech and abundant art and much beauty and many varied occupations. We stand about in our old haunts and try to keep on with our old ways of living, and speculate when the war will be "over" and when we shall be able to go back to everything just as it was before the war. This war and its consequences will never be "over," and we have not even begun to realize what it has cost us. The course of human history is downward and very dark indeed unless our race can give mind and will, now unreservedly in unprecedented abundance, to the stern necessities that follow logically from the aircraft bomb and the poison gas and that silent, invisible, unattainable murderer, the submarine.

H. G. WELLS.

What Professor Gottheil Did Say.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will, I am sure, permit me to correct the report that appears in your issue of May 24

VERA G. BLOODGOOD WEDS C. SCRIBNER, JR.

Ceremony in Church of the Heavenly Rest, Attended by a Large Assembly of Society.

SISTER, MATRON OF HONOR

Bride's Gown of Striped Silver Cloth Strikes a New Note in Court Train—Reception and Guests.

The wedding of Miss Vera Gordon Bloodgood, daughter of Hildreth Kennedy Bloodgood, and Charles Scribner, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest before a large assembly. The Rev. Herbert Shipman officiated.

The chancel of the church was banked with white field daisies and palms and clusters of white peonies, with white satin streamers, were tied to every second pew. There was a short musical program rendered on the organ and violin while the guests were arriving.

The ushers were J. Macy Willets, R. Taller Townsend, Nicholas Tilney, Edward Law, Rudolph Rauch, Archibald D. Russell, Jr., Philip Boyer, and G. Dawson Coleman of Philadelphia.

The bride walked up the nave with her father, who gave her in marriage. Her gown, of striped silver cloth, was one of the most elaborate seen this season and struck a new note in the court train, which was a two-pointed affair of heavy silver cloth, depending from each shoulder. The skirt was full, having a short pointed tunic, and the low-cut corsage had a suspender effect in silver cloth and pearls. A tasseled ornament of pearls caught the tunic up on one side, and there was a coat of net, nearly concealed by the voluminous veil of rare Brussels lace, an heirloom in the bride's family. The veil was arranged around the dark coiffure in Russian cap effect, with flaring edges, and wreathed with orange blossoms. She carried a huge bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley tied with white satin ribbon.

The Bridal Attendants.

Mrs. J. Macy Willets was her sister's matron of honor. She wore a short-skirted frock of orchid-colored satin, with an ovedress of tulle and silver, with a low-cut corsage of net and silver. Narrow satin bands formed the girdle. Her large hat of orchid tulle, was wreathed with flowers of tulle and silver, and depending from the hat was a scarf of tulle, which was draped around the shoulders.

The other attendants were Mrs. George Saltonstall West, Mrs. Theodore P. Dixon, Mrs. Arthur A. Fowler, and Miss Mary Rand of Minneapolis, Minn. They were dressed similar to the matron of honor in frocks of turquoise blue. All of the attendants carried large Empire baskets with high handles tied with ribbon and filled with sultan flowers.

An unusual touch of sentiment was added to the occasion as the bridal couple walked down the nave. In a pew at the rear of the church were the three young daughters of the bride's sister, with their nurses, all in dainty frocks of pink, the fascinating contents, to each carrying an old-fashioned bouquet of nosegays. As the bride passed the children held out their hands, and the bride paused a moment to wave her hand and smile.

After the ceremony a reception was held at then ome of the bride, a sister, 730 West Fifty-second Street. Later Mr. Scribner and his bride left for their honeymoon. They will spend part of the Summer, on their return, at Far Hills, N. J.

Among the Guests.

Among the guests at the wedding and reception were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Mrs. J. Blair Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. D. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Bloodgood, Mrs. John Bloodgood, Miss Marian Bloodgood, Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, Mrs. John T. Willets, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. John T. Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Blair, the Misses Edith, Florence, and Marie Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Junius Morgan, Mrs. Joseph Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Frelinghuysen, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belin, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves Merrit, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, Miss Mary Duke, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. I. Sheldon Tilney, Mrs. George Widener, Dr. and Mrs. Robert H. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stone, Mrs. Cornelius Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. H. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Sherman, Mrs. John T. Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Frothingham, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sterry, and Mrs. Ponsonby Ogle.

Rose Garden View for Hospital.

The rose garden of Admiral and Mrs. Aaron Ward will be shown at Willowmere, the Ward home at Roslyn, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon, June 8, from 3 to 7 o'clock, for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, France.

Mrs. Harold Godwin of Roslyn is receiving applications for tickets at $1 each. In the event of rain the garden will be shown the following day.

Among the members of the American committee of the hospital are Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Mrs. Maud Wetmore.

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ARMY TEAM WINS AT POLO.

Defeats Squadron A Club at Governors Island Garden Party.

Yesterday's gray skies, with occasional showers, and the sodden earth of the new parade grounds on Governors Island, where the annual garden party of the Army Relief Society was held in the afternoon, did not dampen the spirit of the Army Officers' polo team that competed with the Squadron A Polo Club for the army team walked away with the victory, scoring 11 points to the ½ point attained by the syuadron team. The victorious four were First Lieut. W. H. Garrison, Jr., cavalry; First Lieut. E. F. Graham, Fifteenth Cavalry; Captain Gordon Johnston, Eleventh Cavalry, A. D. C., and First Lieut. H. H. Higler, Sixth Field Artillery. The Squadron A Polo Club players were Thomas C. Eastman, A. Campbell Smidt, Leavitt J. Hunt, and William B. Boulton, Jr.

Many tents for refreshments and fortune tellings and the sale of cake and soft drinks were erected over the grounds, and there was a fine array of United States flags and bunting on the Island, but the rain deterred many from attending the party.

General Leonard Wood and Mrs. Wood, assisted by Mrs. Charles F. Rowe, President of the Army Relief Society, No. 1 Branch, that gave the party; Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke, and Miss Harriet M. Center received in a tent under the trees, and among the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, and the latter's little nieces, the two daughters of Frank Gould, who live with her. Mrs. Shepard brought a half dozen friends with her and Mrs. Newcomb C. Barney of Litchfield, Conn., also brought a party.

Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont and Mrs. Custer, the widow of the famous Indian fighter, General George A. Custer, was present, and others were Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mrs. J. Eliott Langstaff, and Charles J. Murphy, the youngest surviving veteran of the Mexican war. Mr. Murphy carried the flag bought by the women of New York and sent to the Army of the Rio Grande, the United States Army, stationed in Mexico City in the late forties.

The weather was not storm enough to interfere with the carrying out of the official program, which began at 3 o'clock with an exhibition of pitching tents, by the Ninth Disciplinary Company, who assumed that a night attack was made on the camp. There was the defense of th ecamp, the Butss physical drill, and a silent drill. Captain K. T. Smith, United States Infantry, commanded, assisted by First Lieutenant H. L. Jordan, Twentieth United States Infantry, and Second Lieutenant F. S. Miller, United States Infantry.

At 3:30 o'clock the Twelfth Band, C. A. C., from Fort Totten, gave a concert, and the polo event came at 4, and at 5:30 Retreat Parade by Provisional Regiment of Coast Artillery, United States Army, Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Lamoreaux commanding, was held on the parade ground.

At 6 o'clock the Officers' Club was open for dancing and bowinig, and at 6:30 supper was served, and then there was dancing.

W M. POWELL'S ESTATE.

Trusts of $50,000 Each for Children and Gifts to Friends' Philanthropies.

The will of Wilson M. Powell, who was attorney for the Franklin Savings Bank, disposing of an estate of more than $200,000, was filed for probate yesterday.

After directing that trusts of $50,000 be created for each of his three children, Rachel H., Elsie, and Wilson M. Powell, Jr., the testator bequeaths $1,000 to each of the following institutions: The New York Hospital, the Young Friends' Aid Association, the Friends' Employment Society, Swarthmore College, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the New York Diet Kitchen Association, the Women's Prison Association and Home, the New York Auxiliary to the Women's National Relief Association, the Martha Scofield School for Colored Children at Aiken, S. C., and the Mount Pleasant School for Colored Children at Mount Pleasant, S. C.

The residuary estate goes in equal shares to the children. There are bequests of $2,000 each to nieces, Anna L. Powell, Louise P. Blackburn, and Judith B. Rauck, David R. Underhill, a friend of the decedent, gets $1,000.

SOCIETY IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Wyantenuck Country Club Gives Its Opening Dance Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 26.—Charles Lanier arrived today at Allen Winden, his country place. Mr. Lanier is in Lenox for a few days inspecting his estate. With Miss Kitty Lawrence and Miss Irene Bigelow, Mr. Lanier will open his villa later in the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Kessel have arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

The Rev. Dr. George Grenville Merrill of St. Paul's Church will be the Memorial Day speaker in Stockbridge.

Miss Caroline T. Lawrence, who has been visiting Miss Allson T. L. Haughton in Boston for a month, returned to Stockbridge.

Alexander Sedgwick and Miss Christine Sedgwick left today for Boston from Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Childs, Mrs. C. A. Simpson, and Mr. and Mrs. William Hand of New York arrived at the Red Lion Inn at Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven and Mrs. Charles S. Mellen have returned to their villas in Stockbridge from New York.

Hamilton Kerr is a guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. Dodge Peters in Great Barrington.

Cards were issued today for the opening dance of the Wyantenuck Country Club of Great Barrington Saturday evening.

Mrs. Laurence B. Stoddard came up to Stockbridge today. Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard will pass the season at the Luling Place.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed have returned to Lakeside from Newport.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Livingston Delafield (Miss Mary R. Sloane) are receiving congratulations upon the birth of their fourth child, named William Sloane Delafield, yesterday at their Summer home, at Westhampton eBach, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Brewster Ingham are also being congratulated upon the birth of a son on Monday last at their home at Morris Plains, N. J. rMs. Ingham was married in September last and is the daughter of the late H. C. Bunner, the author and editor.

The marriage of Miss Agnes Pruyn Chapman, a daughter of Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, and Fred E. Linder will take place on June 17 at 7:30 P. M., at the home of the bride, Jamaica, L. I.

Theatricals will be given at rMs. Edwin R. Hewitt's open air theatre on her country estate near Tuxedo Park on Monday afternoon, May 31.

rMs. G. L. Thomas of Montclair, N. J., has announced the engagement of her eldest daughter, Miss Mary S. Thomas, to H. Russ Van Vleck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Van Cleck of Montclair.

A children's pageant is to be given on the estate of George W. Perkins at Riverdale, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon, June 5, for the benefit of the Van Cortiandt Chapter of the American Red Cross. Mrs. John B. Carse is to act as hostess for the afternoon.

Brookside Open-Air Performance.

The first of the annual series of entertainments in the Brookside Outdoor Theatre, near Mount Kisco, will be given Monday afternoon. It will be a series of dances entitled "Orpheus," presented by Miss Helen Möller and her pupils. The following Saturday "The Beggar's Opera," will be sung, and on succeeding Saturdays these entertainments will be given: "Washington and Lafayette," the entertainment given by children twice last Spring for the Lafayette Fund; a song recital by David Bisphan; "The Taming of the Shrew," with Walter Hampden as Petruchio. On Monday, July 5, "The Treason and Death of Benedict Arnold," by John Jay Chapman, with Mr. Hampden as Arnold, will be acted.

WOMEN AROUSED BY DANCE EVILS

Mrs. Moskowitz Will Ask McAneny to Drive Out Men Parasites Serving as "Partners."

WANT INSPECTORS NAMED

Mayor Has Not Appointed Supervisors Provided by Law Governing Tango Resorts.

Police Inspector Dwyer, under instructions from Commissioner Wood, began an investigation yesterday of the places in this city where so-called "tango teas" are held. The conditions alleged to exist at some of the places were brought to the Commissioner's attention by the police court trial of Mrs. Edward Kelly's charges against her daughter, Miss Eugenia.

Women interested in cleaning up the city have become aroused to the need of action, and Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, head of a committee of women, is expected to confer with Acting Mayor McAneny on the best way of remedying the evil.

The police take the view that the present condition can best be reformed by the mother, the minister, and the schoolmaster. As a general thing the police believe the letter of the law is obeyed. This is not the opinion held by Mrs. Henry Moskowitz. Apparently it is not the opinion held by Mrs. Henry Moskowitz. Apparently it is not the opinion of the keepers of dance and cabaret places, for a tip has gone out, it is said, to do away with the things that Mrs. Kelly complained of.

"The present situation," said Mrs. Moskowitz, "has again brought attention to a condition that is not new. It is simply an evil condition working upward into other stratas of society. The Kelly case has done good if it has called attention to the danger that lurks in the path of the young woman today. The principal source of that danger is the afternoon dances, for to these flock the young women whom parental care would ordinarily keep at home at night. It is easy for such a one to accompany a companion to an afternoon dance, there to meet those young men who while they dance well would not be tolerated in the home. Then they can go again and again, and they can say at home that they are going to some friend's visit a friend. So they fall under the spell of the dance and their companions. Surely something should be done. The girl of Fifth Avenue is exposed to the same danger as her humbler sisters were in the dance halls of the east side.

"It is a matter for police action. It is exactly the same situation as led to the closing of the once notorious Haymarket. I believe that very properly the police can take action. They can always take action against places where disorderly persons congregate."

Mrs. Moskowitz was told that the police said it was difficult to get evidence that persons were disorderly in these resorts.

"Well," she said, "the Committee of Fourteen has obtained information that it will present to the Commissioner."

Law Governing Dancing.

The City Charter provides in Section 1, 491:

No license shall be issued until the licensing authority shall have received a written report of an inspector that the building or premises to be licensed complies with Section 1,499 of this title. No license shall be renewed except after reinspection by the licensing authority. Additional inspection of every license placed may be made under the direction of the licensing authority. All inspectors shall be permitted to have access to all public dance halls at all reasonable times and whenever they are opened for dancing, instruction in dancing, or for any other purpose. Inspectors shall report all violations. All reports shall be in writing and shall be filed and made public records.

Section 1,492 of the charter provides:

Dancing shall not be permitted in any place in the City of New York where spirituous liquors in a hotel having upward of fifty bedrooms, unless such place shall also be licensed under Section 1,490. Violation of this provision shall be deemed a violation of the liquor tax law with respect to such premises. No liquor shall be sold, served, or given away in any public dance hall in which dancing is advertised to be taught, or in which classes in dancing are advertised to be maintained, or which Instructions in dancing is given for hire, or in any room connected with such hall. The word "liquors" as used in this section shall be construed as defined in the liquor tax law of this State.

The licensing authority shall immediately notify the State Commissioner of Excise of the granting, or renewal, or revocation, or forefiture of any license issued under this title to any place or premises which are licensed to sell liquor.

No Inspectors Appointed.

Although the law provides for the appointment of dancing "academy" Inspectors sufficient to see that the provisions of the law are carried out, not a single Inspector has ever been appointed by the Mayor. Section 1,449 provides that "such Inspectors and other officials necessary to carry out the provisions of Sections 1,489, 1,490, 1,491, 1,492, 1,493 as may be authorized by the Boar dof Estimate." The Inspectors so appointed are to be called Inspectors of public dance halls and to be paid out of license fees.

Commissioner Bell said that he had only fifty Inspectors, including those assigned to vehicles, to look after the thousands of license holders. The Commissioner said that before a dance hall license was issued the police were asked to report concerning the premises,, the proprietor, and the patrons. Very few complaints have been received and very few licenses revoked.

"There are good and bad dance halls, of course," said Mr. Bell, "and I am looking for the bad. I have been working to improve the character of such places ever since I took office. I think I am succeeding."

The social gangster is a result of the present dance craze and officials connected with police work estimated yesterday that there were between 1,000 and 2,000 "tango boys" in this city. This numbr includes not only the men who live by dancing in the professional sense, but those who are "professional partners." This is a new and not too fatiguing way of making a living.

"The police may go into a place, and after looking over the dancers be satisfied that one or more of the men are not of a desirable class," a police officer said yesterday, "but how are you going to prove it? You can't arrest a man because he wears loud clothes or looks as though he is and real work with strangers. It is not disorderly conduct for a young woman to smoke, and arreats cannnot be made because it is apparent that a dancer has had more liquor that is good for him. The laws are for the most part obeyed, but if violations are found, the Police Commissioner will take drastic steps to stop them."

Most "Partners" Undesirable.

A private detective who has investigated many of these dance places, estimated yesterday that at least 20 per cent. of the men who frequented such resorts were undesirable persons. The price for a partner is from $2 to $5, according to the class of place. This detective said that the afternoon dance had been practically abolished in Chicago, and the dancers from that city were flocking here on the report that "the pickings were good." Most of these men have no police records, and they are for that reason hard to prosecute. The detective said that it would surprise many to know the number of young women who have been robbed in such places. Sometimes they are persuaded to part with jewelry that is never returned. Sometimes their jewelry or pocketbook is stolen. Usually the victim does not wish to cause a scandal and so nothing is done. Then, again, they are blackmailed.

All this goes on very often, the detective said, without the knowledge of the proprietors of these places and notwithstanding the fact that they take precautions to safeguard their patrons.

There are some who assert that through associations formed in the dance halls many young women become addicted to the use of drugs. One police official suggested that the police should adopt rough tactics to free the dance from these parasites.

There is evidence that something of the kind is contemplated, for ten young men without apparent means of support have been arrested recently, and twenty-five more, after warnings, have gone to work for a living. Many see in this, evidence that Commissioner Woods is taking steps to end the evil.

There are some 725 licensed dance halls in this city and under this classification are many places with gilded fronts and French names. These pay a license of $50 a year. The all-night liquor licenses are issued by the Mayor. The law is considered by some weak, in that it gives the authorities no jurisdiction over hotels.

MISS FLORENCE MOSS WEDS.

Justice's Daughter Marries G. I. Roberts—His Sister Betrothed.

Miss Florence E. Moss, daughter of Justice Joseph F. Moss of the Court of Special Sessions, was married yesterday morning in St. Ann's Church, in Twelfth Street, to George I. Roberts, Jr., of New Rochelle. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward S. Mahoney of St. Rita's Church, 143d Street and College Avenue. H. D. Macfarland was best man, and Miss Marie Andrews was maid of honor.

After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast in the Green Room at the Hotel McAlpin, where the engagement of Miss Edith Roberts, sister of the bridegrom, to Thomas Brophy was announced. Some of those at the luncheon, besides those named, were Charles F. Murphy, George I. Roberts, Sr., Mrs. F. O'Neill, Miss Elizabeth A. Phelan, Miss Mary A. Rozerts, Harold J. Moss, and Gilbert Casiraghi.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, after a honeymoon in the Berkshires, will spend the Summer at Twin Lakes, Conn.

MISS F. M. BAKER ENGAGED.

Daughter of President of Bank of Metropolis to Wed H. Le G. Finch.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker of 8 East Seventy-fifth Street have announced the engagement of their elder daughter, Miss Mary Farquhar Baker, to Henry LeRoy Finch, the third son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Finch of Graystone, Plainfield, N. J., and a brother of Edward R. Finch, who married Miss Mary L. Delafield, and of Rufus C. Finch, who married Miss Adelaide B. Gardner. He has a younger brother, Norman R. Finch, who is a student at Yale, and the Misses Marie Louise and Charlotte T. Finch are his sisters.

Miss Baker made her début about two years ago. Her father is the President of the Bank of the Metropolis, and he, Mrs. Baker and Miss Baker have always been active in church and philanthropic work. Miss Baker has a younger sister, Miss Margaret L. Baker, and two brothers, Charles Dabney Baker and John S. Baker.

The wedding will take place in the early Autumn.

JONES-COMFORT WEDDING.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Comfort Marries Rotcliff V. Jones.

The wedding of Miss Irene La Due Comfort, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rockefeller Comfort of 780 West End Avenue, and Rotcliff Vesey Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Jones of Jackson, Tenn., took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. J. E. Price officiating.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and old lace, with a tulle veil, and carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Marion Weller, the maid of honor, was in pink taffeta, with a large picture hat to match. The bridesmaids, the Misses Eleanor Comfort, a cousin of the bride, and Charlotte G. Shrady, were in frocks of white net and taffeta, topped with large leghorn hats. The attendants all carried pink roses.

Bernard M. Jones was his brother's best man. The ushers were Joseph W. Gott, Sd, and Walter R. Comfort, Jr.

Mr. Jones and his bride left after the reception for the West, where they will spend the Summer traveling and visiting relatives. They will return to New York about Oct. 1 to make their home.

Bartlett-Phelps Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Bartlett of 257 West Eighty-sixth Street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Bartlett, to Carter Phelps, son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Phelps of 14 Wes Seventy-fourth Street. Mr. Phelps is a graduate of Yale, class of 1914, and his father was graduated from the same Alma Mater in 1880. Miss Bartlett will spend the Summer with her parents at their country place, Cherrycroft, Anniasquan, Mass. Mr. Phelps is a grandson of the late Oliver S. Carter, Presdient of the Bank of the Republic, now the First National, and is in the banking business. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

CARPENTER—HOGGSETT.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Manning Carpenter of 312 West End Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss H. Marjorie Carpenter, to Robert Newton Hoggsett of Cleveland, Ohio. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

A Dinner for Bridal Attendants.

Miss Dorothy C. Conron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Conron, whose marriage to James Butler, Jr.½ will take place at the St. Regis on June 2, gave a dinner last night at the hotel for the bridal attendants, followed by dancing.

The guests were the Misses Gladys O'Donohue, Margaret Radley, Catherine Ahern, Esther Mulqueen, Isabel Arnot, Theresa Farrell and Genevieve Butler, and Pierce Butler, Cecil Arthur, Justin O'Brien, Daniel Meenan, William Butler, Dr. D. P. MacGuire, and Rondon Griswold.

Newport Mourns for Mrs. Fish.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 26.—Newport mourns the death of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, following that of Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Her home, Crossways, was the scene of many notable social events. Mrs. Fish organized and was the leading spirit in the lawn fete held at the Breakers last August, for the American Red Cross which netted over $45,000, the largest charity affair ever held here.

Crossways was being opened for Mr. and Mrs. Fish, who were coming in June. There was perhaps no other woman who did more for Newport than Mrs. Fish. In all walks of life expressions of sympathy were heard today, and to the Summer colony the news came like a shock.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Depew entertained a party of friends in the Longacre Theatre last night for the performance of "A Full House."

W. G. Fields, the comedy juggler, has been added to the cast of the new "Follies." The Sykes sisters will also be seen in the new revue.

Blijou Fernandes will be in charge of the committee of women from the professional clubs who will sell programs and flowers at the ladies' gamboling to be given next week in the Century Theatre for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. In the Hudson Theatre this afternoon an auction sale of seats and boxes will be held.

Although "Candida" has proved the most popular of the three Shaw comedies Arnold Daly has revived during his present engagement in the Park, the last performance will be given Saturday night. This will be Mr. Daly's last appearance in any Shaw play.

A supper and dance on the stage of the Globe will follow the 300th performance of "Chin-Chin" next Tuesday night. Montgomery and Stone are practicing a medley of the songs they sang together when they first became a team to interpolate in the performance that night.

The Dramatic Club of the Young Women's Hebrew Association, which meets under the direction of Miss Laura S. Schleider, will give a recital and dance Saturday night, June 12, in the auditorium and gymnasium of the Y. W. H. A. The proceeds will be given to the vacation fund for the unemployed.

The work of arranging Madison Square Garden to become the world's largest motion-picture theatre has been practically completed, and the opening will take place Saturday night. The arena will seat nearly 12,000 persons.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, Today, 3:30 P.M. Giants vs. St. Louis.

MISS MORGAN TELLS OF SHOP GIRLS' RISE

Diplomas for 44 Saleswomen at Stern Bros., Who Have Mastered Departments.

REWARDS FOR HARD STUDY

Better Pay and Higher Positions Outcome of Education in Big Store's Methods.

Miss Anne Morgan, founder and President of the Department Store Education Association, which provides vocational and salesmanship training, presented diplomas last night to forty salesgirls in the store of Stern Brothers, where the first experiment with the new school began four months ago. The certificates, as they were named, are inscribed as follows:

Stern Brothers.
Salesmanship Course.

In co-operation with the Department Store Education Association. This is to certify that ——— has completed the course in salesmanship, and has made a satisfactory record in the ——— Department.

Stern Brothers, by Louis Stern.
Department Store Education Association, ANNE MORGAN, President.
New York, May 26, 1915.

The forty graduates, who have studied their departments from the raw materials to the last detail of delivery to the customer, had a dinner in the restaurant on the fifth floor of the store. Addresses were made by Miss Morgan, Dr. Lee Galloway of New York University, President of the National Association of Co-operative Schools; Dr. Kristine Mann, health director of the Department Store Education Association; Miss Beulah E. Kennard, educational director, and Louis Stern.

Miss Morgan, who hopes the new school, which is to be tried in other stores, will have national development, said the preliminary work began two years ago at a time when there was agitation over the relation of low wages to living conditions.

"A number of us in rather close touch with the self-supporting girls in New York knew the department store girls in hundreds," she said. "We knew her as the key to the situation, because she is in many cases the selected product. The girl with ambition and courage will chose the department store rather than the factory.

"These girls, who are our friends, came to us in bitter resentment against this agitation. Why should a girl be suspected of light living because she was onl yerning $6 a week?

"Many girls were receiving less than living wages, but the really fundamental question was not 'How much supplement?' but 'How much?' This question is quickly answered if we study the average child fho has worked for her living from the age of fourteen. She has rarely looked forward beyond the next pay day; never for a moment has she planned to develop her capacity for usefulness or opportunity for advancement that may occur. Her belief is that of the fatalist—to her everything is based on the doctrine of luck.

"This is the average girl as she is found by the average employer. He takes her as he finds her and does practically nothing for her. It was to meet this problem that the Department Store Education Association was started. Recognizing that though the industrial sickness is grevious the best doctor is the employer, if only he will diagnose the illness and act on his own findings.

"Our ideal is to seek the co-operation of the best employers and educators of the day and through them to try and bring a very great uplift into their business. We wish to bring the buyer, the girl, and employment manager into the closest contact. We should give the girl an incentive, give her the chance, by training, of earning better wages, and the result will be immediate."

Louis Stern compared the business of store management with what it was when he began business in 1859.

"The lack of study of the old days and the old-time methods of doing business will not meet the needs and conditions of our time," said he.

"For example, the future good will of a store depends upon the consideration and attention given to the customer. The same attention should be accorded the poorest customer that is shown to the wealthy, to the poorly dressed as to others, and this new idea in salesmanship is a big step in the direction of bringing employer, salesman, and customer into a mutual feeling of good will and confidence and intelligent understanding.

MAY CURTAIL SCHOOL WORK

Money to Run Opportunity Classes Is Needed Elsewhere.

The Committee on Finance reported to the Board of Education at its meeting yesterday that the funds at its disposal would not permit the opening of vacation schools this Summer, and that the appropriation for playgrounds was limited to $5,500.

Miss Martha Lincoln Draper spoke in behalf of the opportunity classes. Their work was so good, she said, that they should be continued if it were possible to do so.

John Green, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, said that the $26,000 required to conduct their classes would have to be taken from the regular activities and he was opposed to doing this. The first duty of the board, he said, was to the day elementary school children, from 6 to 14 years of age.

On motion of Dr. Ira S. Wile action on the matter was deferred for two weeks. It is hoped by that time some means will be found to carry on the opportunity classes.

Isadore M. Levy moved that the Board of Superintendents be called upon to explain the situation with regard to the Summer schools, which will not be opened unless some new way of conducting them is discovered. The matter was referred to the Committee on Elementary Schools.

The contracts for furnishing the Department of Education with 84,160 gross tons of anthracite coal and 4,700 gross tons of semi-bituminous coal were awarded as follows:

Manhattan and the Bronx, Burns Brothers for $152,308.90 and $55,784.25; Brooklyn, Bacon Coal Company, $143,524.80; Queens, Bacon Coal Company, $83,577, less the cost of 3,000 tons of semi-bituminous coal which will be furnished by George D. Harris & Co. In Richmond the bid of $20,140.25 made by the Richmond Ice Company, the only bid, was put over for further consideration.

MEDICAL DIPLOMAS GIVEN.

Homeopathic College and Flower Hospital Graduate Sixty-eight.

The largest class ever graduated from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital received diplomas last evening in the Engineering Societies building in West Thirty-ninth Street. Sixty-eight men composed the class of 1915, and with the conferring of degrees the young physicians received their appointments to various hospitals in New York and New Jersey.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Dean of the faculty, read an introductory address, and Melbert B. Cary, President of the Board of Trustees, conferred the degrees. The three prize winners were: Henry L. Well, New York, first; Albert A. Getman, Oneonta, N. Y., second, and Lawrence M. Simonsen, Pelham, N. Y., third. The Rev. J. Henry Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, addressed the class.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to sail today on the Adriatic for Liverpool are:

T. C. Anderson, J. M. Austin, J. B. Braithwaite, F. H. Canty, H. E. Clarke, Miss Mary Dunbar, P. L. Foster, Joseph Gee, C. W. S. Gibson, P. R. Heaton, F. Holmes, Mrs. S. Hughes, Mrs. Garnet Hughes, J. E Johnston, A. Moody-Stewart, J. H. Peck, E. O. Rutter, Sydney Seaward, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Shirreffs, J. C. Taylor, P. D. Taylor.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Chicago from Bordeaux were:

Paul Brown, W. Croft, F. Berger, J. Davis, Mrs. A. Davis, J. M. Gilbert, F. H. Jewett, J. Long, Miss M. Mayfield, Mrs. F. L. Miller, Daniel Osler, A. Abbis, R. H. Lloyd, H. E. Richard, Miss K. Raymond.

MRS. FISH, LEADER OF SOCIETY, DEAD

Wife of Stuyvesant Fish Dies Suddenly of Cerebral Hemorrhage at Glenclyffe.

WAS LAVISH ENTERTAINER

Her Mother Goose and Flower Balls Were Features of Newport—Gave Liberally to Charity.

Mrs. Marion Graves Anthon Fish, the wife of Stuyvesant Fish, formerly President of the Illinois Central Railroad, died on Tuesday night at 10:45 o'clock of cerebral hemorrhage at the historic Fish country place, Glenclyffe, at Garrison-on-Hudson. Mrs. Fish was considered the most notable society woman of New York and Newport, and since the death of Mrs. Astor had been regarded as her successor as a leader.

Mrs. Fish, who was about sixty years of age, but much younger in appearance, was at her town house on Friday last apparently in the best of health. Although she did not care for outdoor sports she was fond of walking, and always, when at Garrison, took long walks. On Monday she took a long tour in the afternoon, returned tired, went to bed, and on Tuesday remained there. Shortly after luncheon Dr. Richard Giles of Cold Spring was summoned, but she gradually sank to her death. Her husband was with her, but her three children were at their respective homes in Mount Kisco, Jericho, and New York City, and were telegraphed for.

The funeral services will be held at the Little Church of St. Philip in the Highlands, near Garrison, tomorrow on the arrival of a special train leaving the Grand Central Station at 10 o'clock. Returning, the train will leave Garrison at 1 o'clock.

Mrs. Fish was Miss Marion Graves Anthon, a daughter of the late William H. Anthon, a lawyer, and a niece of Professor Anthon, a professor at Columbia. She was one of three children. Her only brother died when young, and her sister, who survives her, is Mrs. William Stanhope Callender of New York. Her children are Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., who married Miss Mildred Dick; Mrs. Albert Z. Gray, (Miss Marion Anthon Fish,) and Sidney W. Fish, unmarried.

The marriage of Miss Anthon and Mr. Fish took place on June 1, 1876, and the thirty-ninth anniversary was close at hand.

Mrs. Fish gave the most original and sparkling entertainments of any New York hostess. At her town house, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street, she entertained with a series of dinners followed by various forms of entertainment at which all sorts of novelties were given to amuse the guests. She was the first to have Japanese dancers, and later she had Ruth St. Denis and her Indian dancers.

At Glenclyffe in the Autumn and Spring she entertained with many weekend house parties, and each Autumn there was a Hallowe'en dance in the house for the owners of country estates round about and her own house guests, held in the barn for the servants, and always there were novel Autumnal decorations.

At her Newport villa, The Crossways, she gave each season a ball that was the first of its kind. Last Summer she had a flower ball, the guests coming dressed as flowers, and in the Summer of 1913, perhaps her most original entertainment, took place. It was a Mother Goose ball, and all the characters in Mother Goose appeared, and there was also a fairy feature, and the hostess arrayed herself as the Fairy Queen. This was always at Newport for the Summer season, and when in Europe returned in time for it.

Mrs. Fish was not only interested in semi-public charities, but her list of personal charities was a large one. These she carefully concealed, but it was well known to her intimates that any case of distress of whom she knew did not appeal to her in vain.

Mrs. Fish was noted for her strong personality. She was independent and outspoken, warm-hearted and generous, and if she liked a person it made no difference how much or how little money or social position they possessed. She made many warm friends.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. FRANCISKA DIELMANN, widow of Jacob Dielmann, a well-known cigar manufacturer of Brooklyn, and a member of the Ladies' Circle of Lessing Lodge, F. and A. M., of which her husband was at one time a Master, died on Tuesday at her residence, 916 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, in her 76th year. She is survived by two sons and four daughters.

FRANK PRIOR, well known in German singing societies in Brooklyn and proprietor of Olive Hall, Powers and Olive Streets, died on Tuesday at the Powers Street address from diabetes. He was in his 52d year, and was the President of the Bushwick Katholischer Unterstuetzungs Verein and Secretary of the Olive Quartet and of Prinz Arnuff Council, K. U. V. His widow, two daughters, and two sons survive him.

Mrs. CATHERINE DIVVER, widow of Patrick Divver, formerly a well-known Democratic politician and Magistrate in Manhattan, died at her home in Cedarhurst, L. I., on Tuesday, aged 70 years.

Mrs. GRACE E. WINSLOW, widow of former Judge John Winslow of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her residence in Shirley, Mass. Mrs. Winslow was a native of Huddersfield, England, and during her residence in Brooklyn was a member of the Plymouth Church.

JOHN BOWIE, 85 years old, at

TAFT DENOUNCES THE CLAYTON ACT

Scores Legislators Who Enact Laws Under Terror of the Labor Vote.

UNION EXEMPTION HIT

Sees Menace in Federal Trade Commission—Tells Manufacturers Wilson Foreign Policies Are All Right.

Ex-President William Howard Taft was the guest of honor last night at the annual dinner of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria and was greeted with almost boisterous enthusiasm by the diners as "the biggest American alive" and the "man who has come back in the estimation of the American people." The ex-President was visibly affected by the cordiality of the reception.

The address which Mr. Taft delivered was also received with hearty applause. He placed himself squarely on record as behind President Wilson in the crisis brought about by the delicate international situation and then, in carefully chosen words, expressed his belief that the Administration had erred in some of its domestic legislation and principally in the passage of the Clayton act and the Federal Trade Commission act. He said that the power labor leaders had obtained and exercised was detrimental to the public weal and good.

John Kirby, Jr., a former President of the Association, who acted as toastmaster, was the first to call upon the Association to stand behind the President, and to his remarks Mr. Taft added this statement:

"I congratulate this assemblage in backing up the President in the acute responsibility he faces in the present international situation. I know something of the responsibility that is his and of the isolation he must feel in having to decide these momentous questions. I congratulate you on the message of loyalty you have sent to him."

Not Again in the Race.

Mr. Taft added, with a smile, that he had reduced one-third and that he had dropped from the competition as the "biggest American." He also said that while he recognized Ohio as a pasture for Presidential timber he had escaped from it several years ago. His remarks were taken as an indication that he did not consider seriously any hint that he would again be in the race for a nomination.

A frank and open attack by Mr. Taft of methods which he said had been adopted in the past by officials of the American Federation of Labor in condoning criminal acts on the part of its members was greeted with hearty approval by the Association members. He had no respect, he said, for the legislators who legitimized such acts in order to obtain votes, and added that in his opinion courage on the part of legislators and would-be legislators was needed to send them.

The Clayton act he denounced as legislation "passed for political purposes to obtain votes," and he attacked both the Federal Trade Commission act and the Clayton act as legislation which would require another decade of litigation in the courts to show that they added nothing to the anti-trust laws.

Mr. Taft said the Federal Trade Commission was in reality nothing but a "glorified bureau of corporations" with increased salaries for themselves. It only served, he said, to make capital more timid and was passed for political motives.

Fears Invasion of People's Rights.

Ex-President Taft summed up his attack upon the Clayton bill and the creation and powers of the Federal Trade Commission as follows:

> The fourth amendment to the Federal Constitution passed at the instance of Thomas Jefferson contains the provisions that: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated."
>
> That recognizes a principle of Government that had approved itself to the British people and was confirmed by the American people in the framing of their Constitution. Now while it is quite possible that the provisions of the Trade Commission act may not be of such character as to violate this constitutional guarantee, they do have a tendency to bring about the evil against which this amendment was directed.
>
> The history of the investigations by the Democratic House of the last administration, if any one had the time to summarize it, would show a waste of public money, a waste of governmental efficiency, and a series of personal injustices done through the instrumentality of partisan investigation that would bring to the minds of judicious men the importance of not going to extremes in the inquisitorial methods for the investigation of private business, to which this Trade Commission act tends. Fear of the excessive and unjust use of this innovation in the law is a legitimate cause for alarm to the business interests of the country. On the whole, however, my own judgment is that the Clayton act and the Trade Commission act add very little to the effectiveness of the Anti-Trust act.

Mr. Taft said that fortunately, because of the restraining hand of the courts, the Trade Commission would have to confine itself in determining the existence of unfair methods of competition to those which violate the present law.

Labor Leaders Drunk with Power.

Another portion of Mr. Taft's speech which attracted much comment was in reference to the trade unions. Speaking on the subject of the Clayton bill, he said:

> The power that the leaders of the American Federation of Labor exercise has become excessive and detrimental to the public weal and the good of society, and especially of that of the members of the labor unions. I fully approve the principle of labor unions. I believe that they are essential to creating a state of equality of dealing between employes and employers. I believe that they have made possible the enactment of a great deal of most healthful and useful legislation and have greatly added the just cause of wage earners in this regard.
>
> But the power their leaders have acquired by the principle of combination in their organization has intoxicated them, and they have exercised a tyranny over society and over their own members that is certainly leading to a reaction and to a restraint of their great powers within proper and lawful limits. They have failed to condemn in any way, as they ought, the use of criminal methods to which, in a lawless spirit, their representatives at various times have seen fit to resort. They have raised large funds in the defense of men who have proved to be by their own confessions violators of the criminal law, and they have manifested a desire to secure in express statutory declarations an immunity for labor unions from the operation of general laws that should be uniform. In other words, they have sought to make themselves and their agents a privileged class not subject to the laws that affect every other man, and even themselves when not engaged in labor disputes.
>
> What is needed to produce an effect upon the truculent labor leaders, intoxicated with their sense of political power, is political courage on the part of those who seek to represent the people in legislative and executive office.

Defends Anti-Trust Laws in General.

In justifying the necessity for the anti-trust law on general principles, Mr. Taft spoke of the evils of monopoly on the one hand and of cut-throat competition on the other, and said that many of the present defendants in anti-trust suits were trying to make the law responsible for all industrial ills, in the hope of restoring a monopoly in business. Such a step, the ex-President asserted, would bring about national regulation and price fixing and should be opposed.

Further objections to the Clayton act and the Trade Commission act were found by Mr. Taft in the alleged hostility to capital in which they were enacted and their consequent tendency to frighten investors and business men. In this connection, Mr. Taft drew attention to the fact that a very large percentage of invested capital was owned by wage earners and salaried persons.

One good feature of the Clayton act, according to Mr. Taft, was the fact that it made the looting of interstate railroads a Federal offense, and thus tended to prevent such mismanagement of great systems as had been disclosed of late.

Mr. Taft said that the Clayton act had been passed for political purposes to satisfy the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and hold the labor vote. He denounced the unfairness of condemning the efforts of other classes of the community to influence legislation by argument.

Warren G. Harding, Senator from Ohio, said that economic conditions were responsible for the European war.

Blames Commercial Rivalry for War.

Senator Harding said in part:

> "I have heard it said that English manufacturing eminence is due to the limitation of competition. We know that Germany's phenomenal development in manufacturing and commerce is due, not alone to thoroughness and efficiency, but to governmental encouragement. Germany, man for man, manufacturing most of the very things we have legislated against, and Germany attained the commercial importance which has locked productive Europe in unspeakable carnage.
>
> "Disagreeable as it is, the truth remains, commercial rivalry led to war, and the wealth or industrial development holds England and Germany able to fight on, wasting $50,000,000 a day. From the dawn of civilization commerce has been the inspiration of developing nations, and it will continue to until the millennial day."

Continuing, Mr. Harding declared that after the war there would be a tremendous struggle for industrial supremacy and, if America hoped to keep in the lead, she must see that the world giant of industry was not rendered heartless and afraid to attack at home. This country wanted all kinds of righteous business, both big and little, Mr. Harding assured his hearers, and, after lauding the Taft administration for its square deal to business men, he concluded by urging representative manufacturers and merchants to take a more active personal part in the work of legislation, and by declaring that the standards of the business world were higher than ever before.

There were 400 at the dinner. Among those at the guest table were: George A. Post, Colonel H. A. Potter, Charles D. Hilles, William McCartoll, Dr. S. Edward Young, William H. Barn, Theodore C. Search, Mr. Taft, Mr. Kirby, Colonel George Pope, Senator Harding, Ludwig Nissen, H. H. Rice, J. T. McCleary, Dr. Eugene L. Fisk, and Nathaniel Curry, member of the Canadian Parliament.

To Meet War Crises and Aid Marine.

Several resolutions were adopted by the convention at the afternoon session. One dealt with the crisis caused by the war and authorized the association's President to appoint committees to co-operate with similar bodies and Congress in working out a plan to meet the industrial and financial emergencies due to the war.

The convention then extended to the newly appointed Federal Trade Commission its best wishes and expressed the hope that it would permit the association to co-operate in the work in every proper way.

A resolution placing the association on record in favor of a merchant marine read:

> Whereas, One of the most impressive lessons growing out of the great European war is that the United States should adopt prompt and vigorous measures to secure the establishment, by private enterprise, of lines of American merchant steamers to the principal ports of the world, in order that this country may no longer be dependent for nineteenths of its ocean-carrying trade to foreign ships; be it
>
> Resolved, That the National Association of Manufacturers regards an adequate American merchant marine as indispensable to the full development of American commerce, and this important fact should be impressed upon the American people and the Congress of the United States; and be it further
>
> Resolved, That the National Association of Manufacturers heartily indorses the work of the National Marine League of the United States of America to the above ends.

The work ahead of the Federal Trade Commission was discussed at length by James A. Emery, counsel for the National Council for Industrial Defense.

Directors were elected and the session was closed by vesting in the Executive Committee the authority to set the time and place for the next convention. Mayor Preston of Baltimore asked that his city be given consideration.

CITY DEBT AN INVESTMENT.

Bruere Says Bond Issues Result in Revenue from Utilities.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere sent to Acting Mayor McAneny yesterday an analysis of all the city bond issues since 1906 as an answer to what Mr. Bruere termed "the ridiculous and wild assertions of Senator Bennett and other ill-informed persons that the city is driving headlong into bankruptcy." The analysis shows that more than half of the debt incurred in eight years was for Subways, docks and water supply purposes, all of which produce revenue.

According to Mr. Bruere, the city is applying the brakes vigorously, as the Mitchel administration authorized only $14,594,670.48 of new bonds in 1914, as against yearly average of $87,041,998.46 in the Gaynor administration, and $102,417,320.37 in the McClellan administration. The debt service appropriations this year aggregated $59,832,381.04. From 1906 to 1914 $776,071,945.82 bonds were issued.

"If an administration wishes to exercise strict economy," said Mr. Bruere; "it may stop authorizing new public improvements. It cannot, however, stop issuing stock to pay for improvements one-half or two-thirds completed under authorizations made in previous years."

COMPENSATED FOR MURDER.

Widow, Suing Under Liability Act, Accepts Settlement.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., May 26.—A settlement has been made between Vera S. Lyons, widow of Elmer V. Lyons, and the Hainesport Mining & Transportation Company, in the suit in the Burlington County Common Pleas Court for compensation for the death of Captain Lyons, who was murdered by Andreas Flewka on the dredge Independence in the Delaware River, Dec. 27, 1913. The amount involved was reported to be more than $2,000.

Many interesting legal points in the suit are left unsettled by the adjustment. The defendant insisted that the Employers' Liability Act, under which the suit was brought, did not ally because the contract between Captain Lyons and the Hainesport Mining & Transportation Company was made at the Philadelphia office of the concern and, secondly, because the accident actually occurred on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River. It was contended also that murder was not an accident within the meaning of the Employers' Liability Act and that if it was an accident, it did not arise out of the employment.

NEUTRAL IN JITNEY WAR.

Jersey Commissioner Refuses to Act for Trolley Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 26.—The State Motor Vehicle Department issued a proclamation of neutrality today in the war between trolley companies and jitney operators.

"This Department will be the tool of no corporation, but will force a strict obeyance of the law from every one," was the way Commissioner Dill put it.

The case before him was a complaint of the Trenton and Mercer County Traction Corporation that G. P. Gibson, a chauffeur, had driven a jitney owned by John Van Nest, past a standing trolley car. No one appeared to prosecute and Gibson denied the charge. He and other jitney men said the trolley companies were trying to put them out of business. The defendant was discharged.

SAY CAPITALISTS RULE PORTO RICO

Union Leaders Tell Industrial Commission That Laborers in Island Are Abused.

ASK CONGRESS FOR RELIEF

Commission Adjourns Washington Sessions—Will Digest Testimony Obtained and Make Final Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Labor conditions in Porto Rico today occupied the attention of the Industrial Commission. The hearing was extended into the evening in order to complete the work that had been paid out and enable the commission to adjourn its Washington session. Tomorrow the commission will begin the removal of its offices from Washington to Chicago, where it will digest the mass of testimony obtained and formulate its final report to Congress.

The greater part of the day was occupied with the testimony of Santiago Iglesias, the organizer for the Federation of Labor in Porto Rico, and President of the Free Federation of Labor. He presented a large mass of material to show that various industries were suffering from labor troubles. The cigarmakers, the cane sugar workers, the coffee workers, and many others were protesting against the conditions under which they were reduced to a state that was called peonage.

All the land of the island, Mr. Iglesias declared, was owned by corporations and capitalists. When the poor peons went on a strike, he said, they were turned out of the miserable homes for which they paid high rents. He said that the capitalists had charged the workingmen with burning the can fields when they went on strike. Statements of the United States District Attorney for the island were produced to show that this was not true, as the planters themselves often set fire to the fields to reduce the labor of cutting, and there was absolutely no loss of sugar in doing so.

The right of free speech and free assemblage had been denied the working men and the power of the Government has been behind the employers continually, he said. He desired that public opinion in the United States be informed and come to the relief of the working people. It was suggested that Congress should enact legislation promptly to afford relief.

P. Rivera Martinez, President of the Cigarmakers' Union of Porto Rico, urged that Congress should give the citizens of the island the right to vote. He said the laboring man would then have some protection from tyranny and oppression. Without citizenship, he said, the people of Porto Rico could not get their full rights.

J. C. Bills, United States Labor Commissioner for Porto Rico, indorsed much that was stated by Martinez and Iglesias, and urged Congress not to delay the pending legislation in regard to the island. He expressed the opinion that some of the statements in regard to the power of capital in the island had been somewhat overdrawn, but in the main the labor representatives told what was true of labor conditions there.

All the Porto Rican representatives agreed in the view that Congress should investigate affairs in the island, and that efforts be made to improve the school system by restoring the former appropriation for schools. The establishment of a Government bank to displace the private banks, which charge from 12 to 20 per cent. for money, was urged. The application of the United States immigration laws to Porto Rico was also recommended.

EXPANDS NEW PROCESSES.

Government Reports "Excellent Progress" with Dr. Rittman's Discoveries.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Secretary Lane announced tooday that "excellent progress" was being made in development of the gasoline and benzol processes designed by Dr. Walter F. Rittman of the Bureau of Mines to increase the output of gasoline by refiners and to make possible the production from crude petroleum of toluol and benzol, which are the bases for dyes and high explosives.

The Secretary said that the gasoline process now was ready for "large scale industrial application," and the "hope is expressed that the benzol process will be ready soon."

The benzol process is being developed in co-operation with a chemical company of New York, which has agreed that "all patentable equipments, processes, and ideas available as a result of the co-operative work will be turned over to the department to be dedicated to the public."

The department stands ready, Secretary Lane says, to enter into similar agreements with other companies.

WILL OF LINDON W. BATES.

Lusitania Victim Leaves His Estate to His Brother Lindell.

The will of Lindon W. Bates, Jr., the engineer who was lost on the Lusitania, was filed for probate yesterday. The instrument is dated April 30, 1915, the day prior to his sailing on the ill-fated liner. The entire estate, placed at more than $10,000 in personalty in the accompanying petition, is left to Lindell T. Bates, a brother of the testator.

There are copies attached of letters written by the brother to the testator's father, Lindon W. Bates, at 71 Broadway, which describe the last minutes of the decedent. One letter reads in part:

> Learn from Dr. and Mrs. Warren Pearl that they were on deck with Rox (Mr. Bates) during last minutes. Rox went downstairs to find Pearl children; came back unsuccessful owing probably to water; advised all to go to stern; had deck chair in hand, heavy overcoat and all clothes on; wave wash as ship sank carried all four overboard. Dr. and Mrs. Pearl escaped entangling ropes. Rox apparently not seen again. Acted in extremely unselfish and courageous way.

Another letter reads in part:

> Learn from Dr. Haughton that he, Rox, and Stone dove overboard at same time; evidently just after time Mrs. Pearl saw Rox last. Haughton struck wreckage on head. They dove into it. Rox had overcoat off. All three had given lifebelts to women after having them on.

The letters are offered as proof of the death of the young engineer.

WIRELESS TOOK 22 MONTHS.

After Much Wandering, Message Reached Peking from Japan.

Some information about the promptness of wireless messages in the Pacific was gathered yesterday by a New York man who two years ago last February, when about a day off the coast of Japan, sent a business message from the steamship Manchuria to a friend in Peking. He heard nothing from it until yesterday, when he encountered his friend from the Far East here in New York.

"I got your message," said the latter. "It was delivered to me in December, 1914. I got it just before I left. I do not know why, but the message, which was sent to Peking, was not delivered there. It was sent to Hongkong, and then to Canton, whence it went to Shanghai. I don't know how much of China it covered before it finally reached me. Still," he added, "what's two years in the Orient?"

ENGINEERS TO FORM CORPS.

National Society Takes Steps to Organize Army Reserve.

The American Society of Civil Engineers has adopted resolutions providing that its representatives shall confer with the Federal authorities on a plan by which a reserve corps of army engineers shall be developed from the members of the Society. The following committee has been appointed to take up with the War Department the plan of organizing this corps: William Barclay Parsons, Chairman, New York; Samuel W. Hedges, Seattle, Wash.; A. M. Hunt, San Francisco; Charles L. Strobel, Chicago; Frank S. Washburn, Nashville, Tenn.

The Society urges in its resolution that the "persistent adherence to a policy of peace and of greatly restricted preparation for war, requires, in order to meet this crisis, spontaneous, harmonious, diligent action on the part of all classes of the body politic" and that "effective preparation for meeting this crisis will especially demand prompt, efficient and economical organization, not only for creative work on a gigantic scale and of great variety, but also for bringing into existence an enormous and capable fighting force."

The American Society of Civil Engineers has a membership of nearly 8,000. These men, the resolution says, are not only seasoned in all lines of organization and constructive work, but are closely in touch with the best great body of workers from whom the best grades of the rank and file of all branches of military service can be drawn.

GEORGE ADE BACK TO WORK.

Trades Straw Hat for Golf Cap and Returns to His Nine-Hole Farm.

George Ade, who has been in New York preparing for a Summer in Indiana, left the Waldorf yesterday afternoon with a consignment of shoes and lamp shades, and some money he had got from the hotel cashier. He said he was going home.

Before leaving the hotel, Mr. Ade traded his straw hat for a golf cap. Golf, he explained, is now his chief interest in life outside of his farm.

"Has the war affected humor?" Mr. Ade was asked.

"I believe," he replied, "that people are more serious. As for me," he added with a melancholy smile, "I am managing to exist by sticking to my farm and abstaining from writing plays for Henry W. Savage. Incidentally, I am doing a little work for magazines and writing twenty-minute things for the movies, based on other things I have written.

"But my chief work now is connected with a nine-hole golf course. We have a little club, but the course happens to be on my farm. That is a wonderful course."

Mr. Ade has taken on weight. He is no longer the sylphlike person he used to be, and he admitted it. He would not talk on the war.

USE SALOON'S FRONT DOOR.

Justice Scudder So Advises in Hearing Argument on Entrance.

Justice Scudder in the Queens County Supreme Court, yesterday, said that if a man wanted a drink he should enter the front door of a saloon. This remark was called forth when Rudolph Newman, who keeps a saloon in 453 Fulton Avenue, Jamaica, asked the court to enjoin his landlord, Koppel Cohen, from building an extension to the rear of a store on the lot adjoining the saloon, as it would shut off entrance by one of the back doors to the saloon and thus deprive about twenty employees of a garage and express company on the rear of the premises of easy access to Newman's place.

Justice Scudder reserved decision.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., NEUTRAL

It Has No Equipment for Turning Out War Ammunition.

Culpepper Exum, for many years Mayor of Birmingham, Ala., who arrived at the Hotel Vanderbilt yesterday, said his city was observing a strict neutrality.

"We are not making ammunition in Birmingham," said Mr. Exum, "and I suppose I might say we don't believe in turning out shell and shrapnel in these times, but that would hardly be true. I guess it is because none of the orders that have been placed in this country have been sought by Birmingham, owing to the fact that there is no equipment in our manufactories for the making of war materials."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Capt. M. D. Weed, M. C., will proceed after July 1 to Ft. Bayard, N. M., Hosp. for treatment.

Lt. Col. F. R. Keefer, M. C., relieved from duty as sanitary inspector, Southern Dept., and Surgeon of the Cav. Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and will proceed to San Fran., and sail about Aug. 1 for Honolulu for duty as Med. Supply Officer, disbursing officer and Sanitary Insptr. of the Hawaiian Dept.

Resignation of Chaplain A. P. Landry, 12 Cav., accepted.

Maj. G. R. Spalding, Corps of Engrs., from Ft. Leavenworth, July 10, then to Cincinnati, Ohio, for duty, reporting to Chief of Engrs.

1st Lt. L. G. Ahern, M. C., to Walter Reed Hosp., July 1 for treatment.

Orders of Jan. 2 relating to Maj. E. E. Persons, M. C., revoked.

Capt. O. F. Snyder, 17 Inf., will report by letter at once to Comdg. Gen. Eastern Dept. for duty at Camps of Instruction of National Guard of North Carolina during July and August.

Capt. L. L. Deitrick, 9 Cav., is detailed in charge of School for Bakers and Cooks to be established at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., after July 1.

Capt. F. J. Herman, 9 Cav., is detailed for service in Quartermasters Corps, July 11, vice Capt. J. J. Ryan, relieved from that corps July 10.

Capt. C. Deems, Jr., 6 F. A., is detailed as Inspr.-Instr. of Field Art. of Orgd. Mil. of Ohio, for Ohio and Indiana. He will proceed on July 1 to Indianapolis for duty.

Leaves: Capt. A. M. Weatherell, Inf., 2 months; Maj. H. P. Howard, 14 Cav., 2 months; Lt. Col. V. V. Smith, 17 Inf., 5 days extension; Capt. O. L. Spalding, Jr., 4 F. A., one month's extension; Maj. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., C. A. C., 2 months; and Capt. W. H. Wilson, C. A. C., 5 days.

Navy.

Lt. Comdrs. R. A. Abernathy, the Chicago to the Arkansas, June 5; and L. J. Wallace, to the Rhode Island.

Ens. R. E. Schurmann, the Olympia to the Castine.

P. A. Surgn. F. E. Sellers, Charleston Yard to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Boatswain W. E. O'Connor, to Recvg. Ship at New York June 16.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Olympia at Charleston; Glacier at San Francisco; Denver at Santiago; Perry, Preble, Stewart and Truxton, off Coronado Islands; Jason at Balboa; Tecumseh at Washington; MacDonough, Dixie, Prairie, Tonopah, Tallahassee, Burrows, Paulding, Ozark, McDougal, Drayton, Cassin, Patterson, Dale, G-2, G-4, and K-2 at Newport.

SAILED—Nicholson, Newport for Cruise; and the Cleveland, San Diego for Mazatlan.

The Aylwin was placed in commission at Norfolk Yard yesterday.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for second-grade typewriting copyist (dictaphone operator) will be received until 4 P. M. on June 8. Subjects and weights are: Copying from dictaphone, 5; copying from plain copy, 5; spelling, 2. A physical examination will precede the mental. It will consist principally of eyesight and hearing tests. Candidates should have experience in taking phonographic dictation. They must bring their own typewriting machines. The minimum age is 18 years. The salary ranges from $600 to, but not including, $1,200 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for June 23 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for assistant assayer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the mint at New Orleans, La., at $1,500 per annum. Competitors will be examined in practical questions and training and experience. The duties are to weigh and melt deposits of bullion, to assay gold bullion of various characters and fineness, to make the necessary computations to determine the value of each deposit, and to determine gold, silver, lead, zinc, and iron ores in general. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The disturbance that was over Indiana Tuesday night has moved off the New England Coast, while the one that was in the Southwest still is in that locality, with slightly increased energy, while there is a strong and cold high area over the upper lake region that has come down from the Canadian North, and it dominates the weather conditions over the north and central districts east of the Rocky Mountains.

A marked fall in temperature accompanies this high area and covers the entire districts from New England and the Middle Atlantic States westward to the Rockies and extends southwestward into Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico, the temperatures ranging from 8 to 20 degrees below the seasonal average.

There were general showers east of the Rockies, except in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and upper Michigan, and local thunder showers in Tennessee and the South Atlantic States. In the Gulf States and the extreme West the weather was generally fair, except in the North Pacific States.

There will be showers Thursday in the lower Ohio, the middle Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, the Plains States, and the central Rocky Mountain region, followed by generally fair weather Friday. There will also be thunder showers Thursday and Friday in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, in the upper Ohio Valley, the Lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the extreme West the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Low temperatures will continue over the section where they now prevail, and it will be colder in the interior of the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be north, fresh to strong northwest to north; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong northwest to northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming northeast, and fresh on the Carolina Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday. New Jersey—Partly cloudy Thursday. Friday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	67	57	4 P. M.	89	63
6 A. M.	65	58	6 P. M.	87	63
9 A. M.	73	60	9 P. M.	83	53
12 M.	83	59	11 P. M.	80	50

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 77; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 57. Maximum temperature, 65 degrees at 4:20 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M., 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.84 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.81 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
3:05—363 W. 26 St.; Josephine Murray	Slight
5:25—Front of 545 E. 16 St., (auto.); New England Bakery Co.	Slight
9:45—404 E. 74 St.; E. Schwartz	Not given
11:55—239 Madison St.; Benjamin Finkelstein	Slight
P. M.	
1:40—670 9 Av.; Emily List	Slight
3:40—422 W. 48 St.; Bridget O'Neill	Slight
6:30—28 Perry St.; not given	Slight
7:23—156 Henry St.; not given	Slight
7:25—Golf Links Road, near 263 St.; (auto) Nat'l Motor Co.	$600
7:50—137 E. 48 St.; Margaret Murphy	Slight
8:30—327 E. 3 St.; A. Zunmerman	Slight
9:10—61 Canal St.; Goodman Bros.	$100
9:15—597 St. Ann's Av.; not given	Slight
10:00—17 E. 59 St.; French Art Store	Slight
11:00—3,235 White Plains Road; Katharyn Cotta	Slight
11:09—523 E. 13 St.; A. Grigorkewitz	$50
11:30—155 E. 80 St.; Morris Friedman	Slight

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

A. H. FOX & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham H. Fox, trading under the firm name of A. H. Fox & Co., and dealing in ladies' hats at 27 West Thirty-eighth Street.

LOUIS MARX & SON, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Marx & Son, Inc., manufacturers of doors, sash, &c., at 64 Mangin Street. The assets are said to be upward of $8,000.

WILLIAM WEISER, a baker of 545 East 171st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,561 and assets of $1,310.

ANDRE TRIDON of 201 West 112th Street, has filed a petition in bankuptcy with liabilities of $1,696 and no assets.

HENRY KENDALL, a physician, at 60 East Seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $692 and no assets.

CHARLES HERBERT HALCOMB of 12 Gramercy Park has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $21,840 and no assets.

JULIUS STARK, a clerk of 255 West 105th St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,424 and assets of $2,150.

SLOVAK NEWSPAPER AND BOOK CO., INC., of 502 East Seventy-third St., has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,198, consisting of secured claims, $5,773, and unsecured claims, $11,424, and assets, given as of value unknown.

PELTZ, SONNENSCHEIN & FRANK, manufacturers of furs at 48 East Tenth St., have filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,963, consisting of secured claims, $1,275; unsecured claims, $11,653, and assets of $4,009, represented by debts due on open account of $709; deposits of money in bank, $3,250.

BENJAMIN KOHL, a dealer in millinery at 391 Grand St., has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,568, consisting of unsecured claims, $3,694; secured claims, $500; accommodation paper, $350, and wages, $24, and assets of $3,065, represented by policies of insurance, $1,000; machinery and tools, $1,000, and stock, $1,000.

HENRY WEITZ, a manufacturer of muslin underwear at 78 Grand St., has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,842, of which $9,794 are unsecured claims, and assets of $6,380, represented by stock, $1,750; debts due on open account, $3,500, machinery and tools, $350; personal property, $700.

LOUIS MARX & SON, INC., dealers in lumbers at 64 Mangin St., have assigned to Thomas N. Nixon. Louis Marx is President of the company, which was incorporated in 1914.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Varnum P. Curtis, contractor; voluntary petition; liabilities, $15,699; assets, $1,375.

BOSTON.—James A. King, contractor; voluntary petition; liabilities, $5,339; no assets.

LYNN, Mass.—Charles E. Rowse in voluntary petition at the instance of three creditors, represented by Wingersky & Dinner, whose claims amount to $1,642.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 26.—Hunter W. Finch & Co., coal; involuntary petition, behalf of Walter Bledsoe & Co., Zeller, McClellan & Co., and the American Coal Mining Company; liabilities, $35,000; assets, $13,000. Edwin C. Day appointed receiver by Judge Carpenter.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Bloom, Harry—P. Hanks, $101.15.
Bayand River Lumber Co.—S. L. Levy, $1,631.92.
Bauer, Theo H.—J. H. Tooker Printing Co., $790.66.
Braun, Anton—J. Harris, $140.43.
Circosta, Giorgio—A. Collora, $901.65.
Cole, Isaac H.—H. B. Endicott et al., $194.21.
Cuccavajo, Joseph—E. M. Cacavajo, $960.
Dorchester Building Co., Inc., and Vincent Bonagur—W. L. Fleisher & Co., $245.34.
Dazey, Charles—Saks & Co., $160.10.
Durkin, Alice M., and Charles F. Laas—Otis Elevator Co., $859.16.
De Porte, Seymour—R. W. Sayer, $100.61.
Estates Mortgage Securities Co. and Dunloe Holding Co.—F. Levin et al., $173.71.
Efficiency Society, Inc.—H. Wallerstein, $506.50.
Frank J. Parks Lumber Co.—Woodland Lumber Co., $452.98.
Faulhaber, Bert G.—F. Kole, $2,121.67.
Fennimore, John—William Fleichman & Co., $277.25.
Fordham, Harriet L.—J. G. McComb, $193.82.
Fielding, Delphine—E. Parker, $186.20.
Fippenger, Jacob—W. C. Calhoun, $156.81.
Gray, Charles P.—P. Sugerman et al., $440.32.
Gottlob, William—Duhtssen & Pfaltz, Inc., $107.68.
Gloistein, John—Max Rosen Distributing Co., $112.70.
Goldberg, Isack—E. Gottfried et al., $103.65.
Garfunkel, Max—B. Cooperman et al., $150.
Great Oak Realty Co., Inc.—J. Monsky, $146.32.
Guntzer, Josephine—S. Berthinger, costs, $221.97.
Huld, Franz—J. Neumann et al., $490.54.
Hornaday, John P.—F. S. Hornaday, $13,663.58.
Hall, Marion G.—T. Healy, $363.81.
Hubbell, Wm. S.—A. F. Hubbell, $139.40.
Insky, Sol and Ida—M. Chavin, $300.02.
J. K. & L. K. Bomberg, Inc.—Corning & Co., $365.90.
Kelliher, Thomas—J. P. Bender, $340.42.
Karl, Abraham—M. Sussman, $160.91.
Kopp, Frederick—L. Joseph et al., $215.14.
Kraut, Harry—I. Hauben, $787.58.
Korostoff, Abraham and Nathan—F. Mousman, $114.91.
Kelliher, Thomas—J. F. Taylor, $440.42.
Loeb Bros., Inc.—A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., $235.78.
Lewis, Ward—American Agricultural Chemical Co., $230.72.
Lesser, Bernhard—M. J. Cunningham, $100.61.
Lyon, Joseph—A. E. Reimont, costs, $107.99.
Lyon, Stephen P.—Same, costs, $107.99.
Lewis, Selma—Barnett Bros., costs, $117.57.
Laeger, Harry A., and Anthony Pinto—V. J. McQuade, $413.11.
Leslie, W. Grey—A. G. Candler, $263.27.
Lenz Photo Engraving Co., Inc.—H. J. Webber, $09.45.
Menace, Abraham—Zin & Kolker, $155.25.
Millman, Abe—T. Avison, $162.56.
Moore, Ernest C.—Palmer Realty Co., $210.49.
Marville, Giuseppe—A. De Rosa, $360.91.
Morselli, Santo—R. Morselli, $590.63.
Mitchell, John J.—P. McKeon, $103.37.
May, Eugenia—Thomas Sullivan Co., Inc., $118.26.
Metz, Charles, and James Devaney—H. Hollander, $568.94.
McGrath, Ida V.—523 112th St. Co., $406.54.
Morse, Lillian A.—L. De Camp, $180.81.
Maurel, Fred D. G.—Wagenhals & Kemper Co., $745.27.
Neuwelt, Gabriel, and Leo Ornstein—Etagloe Holding Co., $371.41.
N. Y. Electric Lines Co.—W. J. Gaynor et al., $831.60.
N. J. Oil and Meal Co.—A. Martinez, $393.15.
Riklan, Israel—African Banking Corporation, Ltd., $13,160.47.
Rosendorf, Louis J.—Dept. of Health of the City of N. Y., costs, $131.38.
Rasmussen, Lauretz—Atlantic Bottle Co., $145.20.
Rachamowotz, Samuel, and Abr. Schwartz—Simon Bros., $282.48.
Schult, Josephine—Elfin & Barr, $1,026.47.
Strauss, Albert A.—Isaac Goldman Co., $901.46.
Schneider, Ethel—City of N. Y., costs, $119.84.
Stern, Gustave—J. B. Wiley, $853.75.
Schitzer, Marcus—New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, $122.91.
Sweet, George J.—S. Echelmen, $192.36.
Sutorius, Gertrude B., and Charles S. Bennett—Bankers' Estates Co., $357.03.
Schwartz, David H., and Moses Schachter—Security Bank of N. Y., $146.28.
Schiff Bros., Inc.—J. Steiger, $124.61.
Stowell, Carmen M., and Earl S. Benham—H. Steers, $240.31.
Turner, Clifford L.—L. De Camp, $182.75.
Smith, Mary A., executrix—A. J. D. Heins, $562.72.
Van Oss, Solomon; Solomon F. Van Oss, Alexander W. Van Oss, and Jacobus Santilhano, Jr.—P. Huetwohl, $30,239.19.
Welter, Edw.—O'Neill Adams Co., $214.41.
Withington, Jack and Elizabeth—C. Borgley, $136.10.
Whitehead, Earl—C. H. Auty, $125.87.
Zenith Lumber Co.—Northern National Bank of Duluth, Minn., $1,953.68.

In Bronx County.

Alexander, Jacob—J. H. Semel et al., $34.92.
Braunstein, Jacob—M. J. Lowenstein, $426.52.
Barnet, Emanuel—R. B. Foulke, $105.40.
Bronx Publishing Co., Inc., Markey Press, and George W. Markey, Jr.—I. Gilman & Co., $304.41.
Berkowitz, Morris—I. Thierman et al., $229.41.
Bahr, Edward D.—J. S. Bryant, $380.31.
Corcoran, John—J. Ahearn, $441.31.
Harms, Elizabeth—Heilner & Wolf, Inc., et al., $25.41.
Livingston, William, and Abraham Newman—East River Mill and Lumber Co., $162.27.
Moskowitz, Samuel—J. J. Schwarzbaum, $43.14.
Palmieri, Vincenzo—

WOOD AND SIGSBEE TO REVIEW PARADE

Veterans Will March Past Them at Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Monday.

MEMORIAL DAY LINE THIN

Regulars, Militiamen, and Cadets to Swell Ranks on the March Up Riverside Drive.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., retired, who was in command of the old U. S. S. Maine when she was blown up at Havana, Cuba, in 1898, has been selected as reviewing officer for the Memorial Day parade here on Monday in honor of the dead of the civil and Spanish-American wars. He will review the parade of regular forces, National Guardsmen, naval militiamen, war veterans, and cadet organizations from the stand at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commanding the Eastern Department, will review the parade from the same stand.

The parade, headed by Commander Sherburne C. Van Tassel of the Grand Army, with Colonel Joseph B. Lord as Chief of Staff, will start promptly at 9 o'clock from Seventy-fourth Street and Riverside Drive. The line of march will be up Riverside Drive to Ninety-second Street, and thence east to Broadway, where the parade will be dismissed.

After a battalion of regular troops from Governors Island the National Guard will follow in this order: Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and staff, Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer and staff, First Brigade, Seventh Infantry, Seventy-first Infantry, Sixty-ninth Infantry, Twelfth Infantry, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, Ninth Coast Artillery, First Field Artillery, Squadron A Machine Gun Troop, Company A Signal Corps, First Field Hospital, Third Ambulance Company, and First Battalion, Naval Militia. These will be followed by posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, United Spanish War Veterans, Army and Navy Union Garrisons, and Cadet Corps. The Veteran Corps of Artillery has been selected as escort to Rear Admiral Sigsbee.

General O'Ryan will review the parade at West End Avenue and Ninety-second Street, and Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commander of the First Brigade, will review at Ninety-second Street and Broadway.

There will be some forty four posts represented in the parade of the veterans of the Grand Army, but in many cases the posts will have very thin ranks of the civil war veterans. The escort to Grand Marshal Van Tassel will be Farragut Naval Post, Monitor Association, Ella Bixby Tent, No. 18, Daughters of Veterans, and Adams Goss Post.

Colonel Charles E. Dickinson is Grand Marshal of the First Division of Grand Army Posts, which includes Lafayette Post, Cameron Post, and the New York Scotch Highlanders. The Second Division, under command of Colonel Christian Bange, will consist of twelve posts and will include John A. Dix Post and Anderson Zouaves. The Third Division of the Grand Army will be under command of Michael J. O'Donovan and will include Joe Hooker Post, H. B. Claflin Post, and the Mozart Regiment. The Fourth Division, under James Campbell, will consist of seven posts, including Aspinwall and Ellsworth Posts.

Thomas F. Dawkins will be marshal of the United Spanish War Veterans, of whom there will be fifteen camps. The ten garrisons of the Army and Navy Union will be under command of Charles F. Greeber, Division Marshal. The ten cadet battalions and boys' brigades will be under command of Captain Edwin D. Graff and comprise the seventh and last division.

Exercises will be held at the Soldiers and Sailors Monument at the conclusion of the parade. High school pupils will take part in the singing. The address will be delivered by the Rev. Joseph Silvermann.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Showers Thurs.; cooler in cent. and w. Fri., showers; cooler in e.; moderate to fresh n. and n. e. winds.

S. Car.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; cooler Fri.; moderate, shifting winds, becoming n. e. and e.

Ga.—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; cooler Fri. in n. e.; moderate, shifting winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri., thunder showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds, except moderate s. over n. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs.; thunder showers and cooler at night or Fri.; gentle to moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

La.—Cloudy Thurs.; thunder showers and cooler at night or Fri.; moderate s. winds Thurs.

East. Tex.—Fair in s.; thunder showers and cooler in n. Thurs. Fri., fair in n., showers and cooler in s.; fresh s. winds on the coast.

West. Tex.—Fair, cooler in s., showers in n. Thurs., followed by fair, Fri., fair.

Utah—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Thunder showers Thurs. Fri., fair.

Ark.—Thunder showers and cooler Thurs. Fri., probably fair.

Tenn.—Showers Thurs.; cooler in w. Fri., fair in w., showers in e.

Ky.—Showers Thurs.; cooler in w. Fri., unsettled, probably showers.

Ohio—Fair Thurs., except showers in extreme s.; continued cool. Fri., fair; moderate to fresh n. e. winds.

Ind.—Unsettled Thurs.; showers in cen. and s.; cooler in extreme s. Fri., probably fair; moderate to fresh n. e. winds.

Ill.—Unsettled Thurs.; showers in s., cooler in extreme s.; fresh n. e. winds. Fri., probably fair.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair, slightly warmer; moderate n. e. winds, except fresh Thurs. over s.

Upper Mich.—Fair, continued cool Thurs. Fri. fair, warmer; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Wis.—Fair in n., unsettled in s. Thurs. Fri. fair, slightly warmer; moderate to fresh n. e. to e. winds.

Minn.—Showers Thurs. in s., fair in n. Fri. fair; moderate to fresh n. e. winds near Lake Superior.

Iowa—Showers Thurs. Fri. probably fair.

Mo.—Showers Thurs.; cooler in s. Fri. probably fair.

N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Showers Thurs. and Fri.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4290.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway, Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

A. R. Gross Co., Inc., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixt'r's.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fr. 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Factory plants and merchandise of all descriptions bought for cash. Liberal advances on consignments of merchandise. Progressive Merchandise Sales Co., 456 Broadway. Tel. 9467 Spring.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1786.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE., 95 William St., Tel. John 825.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kallski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2877 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4348.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS

$200,000 JEWELRY STOCK

—OF—

BAUMAN JEWELRY CO. OF CHICAGO.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,

will sell, commencing

FRIDAY, May 28th, 1915,

At 10:30 A. M.,

At 539 BROADWAY, New York City.

GOLD JEWELRY

Finest line ever offered, including gold mesh bags, vanity cases, pins, rings, lavalieres, bracelets, etc.

STERLING SILVER

Flat and hollow ware, novelties, and large pieces.

DIAMONDS

Consisting of platinum-mounted and single stone ranging from ¼ to 5 karats, in unusual quantities.

WATCHES

A large line of high-grade watches, such as Howards, Hamilton, Gruens, etc.; repeaters, stop watches, etc.; also an exceptionally fine line of ladies' bracelet watches.

To be sold absolutely without limit or reserve

By order of

FRANKLIN N. WOOD, Trustee.

Exhibition TO-DAY, MAY 27, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Peremptory Auction Sale of a very high grade stock of real

LACES

Trimmings, Embroideries, Robes, &c.

Inventoried at over $15,000. Ranging in price as high as $25 per yard, consisting of real Filet, Bohemian Cluny, Princess, Venice, Silk Chantille, Net Top, Shadow, Val., Gold, Silver, Steel, Real Tinsel, Bugle, Oriental, and other high grade laces, trimmings, allovers, etc.; also 1,500 yards of Chiffons.

D. Hartmann, Auctioneer, Sells

tomorrow, Friday, May 28th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at salesrooms, 15-17 Mercer St., near Canal St., N. Y. C.

NOTICE:—The materials offered at this sale are without exaggeration the finest sold for a long time at auction, and consist of the most wonderful designs; the majority were imported only recently and are adaptable for the finest retail, importing, and high grade costume trade. Will be sold strictly without reserve. For further information you may telephone Spring 4299.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs., will sell tomorrow, Friday, May 28th, at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St. N. Y. C.,

Large Retail Stock, 10,000 Pairs Men's, Women's, and Children's

SHOES

OXFORDS, PUMPS, SLIPPERS.

Men's Shoes comprise Johnson & Murphy, and Bannisters, &c. Ladies' Shoes consist of Patricia, Doris, Burth, Growers, &c. Large line of Boys' and Children's Shoes.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment of NATHAN ROTMAN to Louis L. Link, Assignee.

Samuel Marx, Auctioneer,

Sells by Public Auction on

Monday, June 7th, 1915,

at 10:30 A. M.,

on premises, No. 85 Rivington Street, the assets of the above, consisting of stock of

Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Floor Coverings, etc.; Safe and Office Fixtures, etc.

LOUIS L. LINK, Esq., Assignee.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. 9011-12 Barclay.

SEARCH FOR $150,000 OF LUSITANIA VICTIM

Wife, Long Estranged from Him, Gets Word of M. B. Medburg in Death List.

TRACES HIS BANK ACCOUNTS

Lawyers Expects to Find Them in Cities Here and Abroad—His Family in Need.

Milton Shepardson, a lawyer of Oakland, Cal., is in New York hunting for property owned by Morris Benjamin Medburg, a dealer in antique jewelry, who was lost with the Lusitania. Mr. Shepardson is attorney for Mrs. Medburg and her two children of Alameda, Cal.

According to Mr. Shepardson, Medburg, who was a native of New York City, went to the Pacific Coast soon after his marriage here, about ten years ago. Several years ago he left his family, and, Mr. Shepardson said, he did not live with them afterward. The wife and children are now said to be destitute.

Mrs. Medburg had not heard from her husband for more than two years when she read in a newspaper two weeks ago his name in the list of those who were lost on the Lusitania. She telegraphed to the State Department at Washington for verification, and when she received it sent Mr. Shepardson to New York.

Word had reached the family from time to time of Mr. Medburg's rise in fortune in the last several years. It was learned that he had made a business of buying old jewelry in European capitals and selling it in America. The lawyer reached New York, knowing nothing of Mr. Medburg except one or two of his haunts in this city. After several days he found a friend of the dead man, who helped to find other acquaintances and to patch out Medburg's career following his departure from California.

The lawyer said last night that he had found $30,000 deposited in a New York bank in Medburg's name. He says Medburg's friends think he left more in this city. He has discovered also a large deposit in London and has started procedure through the State Department to ascertain its location and amount. Mr. Shepardson has found that several days before he sailed on the Lusitania Medburg exhibited $150,000 and boasted that there was more where that came from. He traveled from London, Paris, and Berlin to New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, and the lawyer believes he kept accounts in all of those cities. He estimated the dead man's fortune at upward of $150,000.

As soon as he finds the deposits the lawyer will start on behalf of Mrs. Medburg and her children action for the naming of an administrator in order that the widow may obtain the use of the money he says she sorely needs.

Mr. Shepardson says he will continue for a week his search in New York for friends and business associates of Medburg, as every day he finds additions to the dead man's circle of acquaintances. Mr. Shepardson is staying at the Samerset Hotel.

Inquiry Into Elections' Board.

The first public hearing in the investigation of the Board of Elections which is being conducted by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein will be held Tuesday morning in the Municipal Building. August Lozier, chief clerk for Samuel Koenig, Republican County Chairman, will be the first witness and he will be followed by John J. McCooey, Democratic leader of Kings County, and Thomas McAvoy, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York County Democratic Committee. It had been planned to hold the first public hearing yesterday, but Mr. Wallstein was ill.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The readjustment of values between the old and new crops is now in progress in the wheat market, and during yesterday's operations the May premium over July was reduced nearly 4 cents. The trading in May was not particularly heavy, but leading cash interests sold against alleged shipments from Kansas City, St. Louis, and Omaha of a considerable quantity of wheat to be delivered on May contracts in Chicago. Furthermore, it was said that the country was offering cash wheat for forward shipment of about ten days at prices equivalent to a decline of nearly 10 cents a bushel from cash prices of Tuesday, based on the May position. Cash prices generally throughout the leading markets were weak and lower, and while the new-crop months were also lower, the reconstruction was principally at the expense of the old-crop months. Crop advices were rather more bullish than otherwise, but they failed to have a sustaining influence on values, and at the close of the day the market was 1½c to 5½c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.55¼ and No. 2 hard at $1.56¾, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.56⅝, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.58⅝, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	...	...	1.53¼	1.59	1.06
July	...	...	1.33	1.34¾	.95⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.50¾	1.48¾	1.50¼	1.55¾	.99
July	1.29¼	1.26¾	1.26½	1.28¾	.86½
Sept.	1.22⅜	1.20¼	1.20⅞	1.22	.85½

CORN.

The corn market was easier in sympathy with wheat and under scattered liquidation, closing at ⅝c to 1⅛c net decline. The continued rains were thought to be against the best interests of the new crop, but the cash demand was slow, and there was no further indication of export inquiry. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75¾	74⅛	74⅛	75¼	70¾
July	77	75⅛	75⅞	76⅝	67⅝
September	77⅜	76⅜	76⅜	77⅛	65⅞

OATS.

The oats market felt the influence of the decline in wheat and corn, and prices were easier, closing ⅛c to 1c net lower. The local cash market was easier; standard quoted at 59½c; No. 2 white, 59¾c; No. 3 white, 58½c; No. 4 white, 57¾c; fancy clipped white, 59¾c to 61¾c; ordinary clipped white, 58¾c to 60¾c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	53¾	52½	52½	53¾	41⅞
July	51⅞	50⅝	50⅝	51⅞	39⅜
September	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞	45½	38⅛

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was weak under renewed liquidation induced by the action of the Overseas Trust in prohibiting further importations of cotton oil into Holland. It was also thought that the situation in Italy was against further purchases of oil in this country, and prices sold at the lowest point of the season for the late positions.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	6.15@6.40	6.20
May	...	...	6.20@6.40	6.20
June	6.32	6.32	6.30@6.33	6.35
July	6.47	6.41	6.42@6.44	6.49
August	6.60	6.57	6.57@6.58	6.65
September	6.70	6.67	6.66@6.67	6.75
October	6.66	6.66	6.66@6.68	6.73
November	...	...	6.57@6.58	6.60
December	6.59	6.56	6.57@6.59	6.60

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, and, while the decline in grain had a tendency to check buying, the undertone was steady, with evidences of support from packing interests, and there were some indications of improvement in the spot demand. The export situation, however, was not particularly bright. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 26,000; estimated for Thursday, 20,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 5,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	9.80	9.77	9.80	9.80	9.30
September	10.05	10.00	10.02	10.05	9.97
Ribs—					
July	10.60	10.57	10.57	10.57	11.20
September	10.85	10.85	10.85	10.82	11.27
Pork—					
July	18.17	18.10	18.12	18.10	20.05
September	18.47	18.42	18.47	18.42	19.80

COFFEE.

The circulation of about 3,000 June notices caused weakness in the near positions in the coffee market, June at one time selling down 17 points from the final of yesterday, although the notices apparently found their way into firm hands, and at the close of the day the market was steady, with net losses of 2 to 5 points. The local spot market was easier, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¼c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	...	...	5.40@5.45	5.45
June	...	...	5.40@5.45	5.45
July	6.48	6.48	6.49@6.51	6.53
August	...	...	6.52@6.53	6.55
September	6.54	6.52	6.54@6.55	6.57
October	...	...	6.57@6.59	6.61
November	...	...	6.61@6.62	6.64
December	6.68	6.61	6.64@6.65	6.67
January	6.77	6.77	6.66@6.70	6.72
February	...	...	6.74@6.75	6.78
March	...	...	6.78@6.80	6.80
April	...	...	6.84@6.86	6.87

SUGAR.

Futures opened steady 1 point higher to 3 points lower. The circulation of a few June notices caused some scattering liquidation in that delivery, which soon unsettle the list and fluctuations were somewhat irregular. The market closed 2 points net higher to 6 points net lower on total sales for the day 4,350 tons.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	...	...	3.91@3.93	3.91
June	3.93	3.90	3.93@3.95	3.95
July	4.04	4.02	4.05@4.06	4.06
Aug.	4.12	4.12	4.11@4.13	4.14
Sept.	4.19	4.18	4.19@4.20	4.17
Oct.	4.17	4.17	4.17@4.18	4.15
Nov.	...	...	4.07@4.08	4.05
Dec.	3.99	3.96	3.96@3.97	3.97
Jan.	3.75	3.72	3.71@3.73	3.74
Feb.	...	...	3.62@3.65	3.68
March	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 13,412 packages. Tuesday's advance could not be maintained and the market declined ½c before any business could be accomplished. At the reduced figures trading is quiet, many of the large operators standing off in the hope of securing further concessions. Renovated selling pretty well, and ladles and packing stock are firmly maintained. Creamery, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 25@25½c; thirds, 23@25c; State dairy, finest, 27½@28c; good to prime, 26@27c; common to fair, 23@25¼c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; lower grades, 20½@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; factory, current ladles, firsts, 21¾c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19½@20c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,286 cases. Arrivals are still showing a material decrease, and there is some shortage of very high grade eggs for current distribution of fastidious buyers. The general demand is pretty good, stock is cleaning up better and prices showing some further improvement, although buyers are very critical in their selections and there are very few of the receipts for which top quotations can be realized. There is still a liberal offering of current packed ungraded Western at prices ranging from 17½@19½. Finer qualities are called for at the better quotations given, but there are comparatively few such. Dirties firmer. Nearby white eggs of extra fancy quality are in light supply and firmer, but the market is still liberally supplied with average good and lower grades, which are offered freely at comparatively easy prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 26@26c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21@21¼c; storaged packed, firsts, 20@21c; regular packed, marks firsts, 20¼@21¼c; regular packed, firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 17½@18½c; thirds and poorer, 15½@17c; dirties, No. 1, 16@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 14@15½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15@15½c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@24c; ordinary to good, 21@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 20@23c; Western, gathered whites, 20@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 22½@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 22@24c; Baltimore, per dozen, 21@23c; Western, 17@20c; Tennessee and other Southern, 19@19c.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BUYERS WANT LINE on ready-to-wear specials before going New York; no time there; send photos. J. M. Dickson, Wholesale Photo Manufacturer, 32 Union Square, New York.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. M. J. Birnbaum, 32 Greene St. Tel. 368 Spring.

LOOKING at samples snappy styles ladies' cloth coats, $2.75 to $9. Call between 9:30 and 4 o'clock, 28 West 27th St., third floor.

JOBBER BUYING better grade ladies' and misses' coats and suits. Daily, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., 147 West 25th St., fifth floor.

JOBBER looking at better grade Fall coats, all week from 9 to 5 P. M. 16 West 25th St., fourth floor.

OPEN TO PURCHASE, large quantities of striped Jap silks. Call Fair Waist Co., 73 Spring St.

LOOKING ON FALL SAMPLES ladies' suits and coats this week. 181 West 28th St., fourth floor.

JOBBERS looking at wash and silk dresses. Botwinick & Cohen, 108 and 110 West 34th St.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists, Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs men's Panama hats and ladies' cloth skirts.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits all week. Ninth floor, 145 West 28th St.

WILL LOOK AT snappy Fall suits, all day. 120 West 26th St., 5th floor.

CHECKED and navy taffeta wanted; pay cash price. Vogue, 181 West 28th.

350 SNAPPY coats to close out. L. F. Sturm, 48 West 35th St.

SUB-CONTRACTORS wanted on junior and ladies' Fall coats; prices from $5 to $12. Schneider & Katz, 23 West 15th.

CONTRACTOR, reliable, with 24 machines, wants work on dresses, waists, or skirts. S 8 Times.

50 PALM BEACH SUITS to close out. Lipshitz & Jacobs, 20 W. 17th.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!

We have 275 Summer dresses in dainty styles ready to deliver at a reasonable offer. Whoever comes first will get the bargain. Do not miss this opportunity. Sol Shapiro Mfg. Co., 116 West 29th St.

MANUFACTURERS DESIRING business with Latin American merchants, can purchase mailing lists of first-class accounts, furnished with free translations. A 25 Times Annex.

ORENOKE COOL CLOTH and sea side suits; ideal ladies' garment for summer resort; $2.40 to $4.50. Frank & Wasserman Co., 43 West 16th St. Chelsea 2880.

WE have taffeta, net, crepe meteor, and crepe de chine dresses on hand for immediate delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress Company, 134 West 37th St.

WANTED.—100 ladies' and misses' job Spring cloth suits, navys and Belgium blue only; immediate delivery. S. J. Rosenzweig, 1,204 Broadway.

VERY GOOD job of misses' and ladies' coats and suits at $2 apiece; cash basis only. Schneider & Katz, 25 West 15th St. Chelsea 6133.

A JOB LOT of ladies' cloth material, all wool, for sale. Schneider & Katz, 25 West 15th St.

SEVERAL HUNDRED fine ladies' and misses' coats, cheap. D. Bussel, 40 W. 22d.

JOB ON skirts, serges, poplins, and Shepherd's checks. 44 West 17th St.

SALESMAN who can sell one hundred thousand a year on commission wants to connect with a manufacturer of ladies' suits, who can produce good values and show a representative line from 10 to 15 dollars. M 133 Times.

SALESMAN OPEN TO connect with reliable waists, skirts or suit house; Southern territory, including Texas; established; following excellent; references. M 126 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...3½@4
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Credit Situation Clearing.

Credit men are not required to use at present the amount of caution that was necessary a few months back in taking on a new account or establishing limits for old customers." The general business situation has improved to such an extent that most of the credit man's worries are gone. As the manager for one credit bureau explained, "The houses that we knew were shaky have gone to the wall, and those that were able to stand the stress of stringent conditions are entitled to better consideration than ever before through the ability they showed to weather the storm. If some of the 'rumor factories' would close down now, the situation would be without an undersirable feature."

Switch in Ribbon Widths.

The demand for velvet ribbons has switched back to the shorter widths. The business on this class of merchandise, for some time now the outstanding feature in the trade, started in on 1, 1½, 2, and 3 lignes. Then came a call for 9 and 12 lignes, with some orders for 15. Buyers at one time were showing a tendency toward even wider goods. Quite recently, however, the business has gone back to 1, 1½, and 3 ligne goods. The business now being placed with first hands is not of a brisk nature. The export trade, however, shows every sign of becoming an important factor, several good-sized orders having been shipped lately to South American countries.

Educating the Buyers.

In regard to the complaints which reputable manufacturers have to make against the imitation of garment styles in cheaper fabrics and workmanship, a dress goods seller suggests that a good deal of this piracy might be eliminated if the retail buyer could be taught to distinguish fabric values better than most of them are able to at present. If the garment manufacturer would "play up" the cloth in a model more than he does, this man said, the retailer would soon be able to tell the difference between quality and an imitation of quality. In this way the merchant could be induced to pay more attention to texture and consequently demand certain standards.

Crude Rubber Market Quiet.

The dullness that has marked the local crude rubber trade in the last week or so continues. The manufacturing interests seem unwilling to buy beyond their immediate needs, and seem willing to do this only when it can be put off no longer. They are taking very little interest in the offerings for future delivery. There has been a little further easing off of prices on the principal plantation grades under the lack of demand, smoked sheets being quoted here yesterday at 61 cents a pound and pale crêpe at 60½ cents. Up-river fine continues steady at 61 cents, due largely to the fact that, with no fresh Brazilian crop practically harvested, there will doubtless be a steady decline in the receipts of this rubber up to September or October.

Were Asking for Sheetings.

A very substantial inquiry for sheetings was reported in this market yesterday, both for prompt and later delivery. Much of it came from the bagmakers and was for lighter goods in several instances than were taken by these buyers in their recent activities in the gray goods market. The goods on which the bulk of the bidding was done run 3.50, 4, 4.50, and 6 yards to the pound. While most of the inquiries spoken of depended on acceptance by the mills, and will probably materialize into orders today, there was a fair sheeting business done during the day. Some osnaburgs were also taken by the bag trade. Prices are well sustained all around, and in some cases are higher. This is considered to indicate a very healthy condition in the market, inasmuch as cotton has fallen off about 40 points since Friday or Saturday of last week.

Men's Light Suits in Colombia.

Writing from Barranquilla, Consul I. A. Manning points out an opening for lightweight suits for men in Colombia, in spite of the fact that the trade there holds to the idea that imported clothing cannot be sold there with profit because of the high duties. This idea seems to prevail, he says, because no traveler carrying samples of ready-made clothing from this country has tried to change it. Lightweight suits in washable flannels, cassimeres, cassinets, alpacas, and similar materials should sell there, according to Mr. Manning, in either two or three pieces. However, the retail prices must range between $10 and $25, and the models, colors, and patterns must be attractive. Quite a good business was done there last year, he says, on Palm Beach suits that retailed at $10, and several duplicate orders have been placed on them. Double-width cloth in the bolt sold well at $2 a yard. Light cassimere suits also did well.

Working on Fall Suits.

By the end of this week or early next, practically every house in this city making coats and suits for women will have turned their attention to their initial Fall lines. Some members of the trade have been working on these goods for quite a little while, but this is truer of those making the more popular-priced goods than of those who go in for the more exclusive garments. Because of the poor success met at the opening of the Spring season it is said that a number of the local houses have determined to dispense with an early trip this season, and will not show their models to any great extent until the advance guard of buyers arrives in this city. Full skirts will still be in the ring, the modes now being made up showing skirts that range from two to three yards in width at the bottom. Two to two and a half yard skirts seem to be favored most, and show both the flare and adaptations of the circular skirt. The early Fall suit-jackets will be longer than at present.

No Spring Prices Yet.

The mills that make lightweight underwear seem to be keeping both their agents and the local buyers in the dark regarding the prices that will be made at the opening of the Spring, 1916, season. The best indications were yesterday that it would be about ten days before definite information on this point will be given out. Present indications are, however, that the new prices will not show a great deal of change from present figures, which are somewhat lower than those made at the opening of the 1915 season a year ago. This, it is believed, will be particularly true of such goods as cheap balbriggans for men. So far as the present season's goods are concerned, the hand-to-mouth buying of the retailers has been illustrated in the falling off in orders received by local jobbers in the last four or five days as a result of the cool weather. Consequently, the mills have not been burdened by duplicate orders from the wholesalers. Advance business for Fall has not shown any marked feature of late.

Specialties Were Active.

A good business was done in the local gray goods market yesterday on such fabrics as are commonly classed as specialties. Much of the buying was for deliveries that ran up to the end of the year, particularly for shipment in October, November, and December. Practically all the way through advances over similar goods for shipment in the next three or four months were obtained in spite of the recent downward trend of cotton, this advance averaging an eighth of a cent a yard. Printcloths, while lacking in actual business, showed a little firmer undertone. There was quite a little bidding for several constructions for nearby delivery, most of which was under prices that the mills would accept. Among these goods were 38½-inch 60-52s at 3¼ cents, 60-48s in the same width at 3⅜ cents, 39-inch 56-44c at 3¼ cents, 39-inch 68-72s at 4⅝ cents, and 39-inch 72-76s at 5⅜ cents. While the last-named goods were held at 5½ cents by several mills, some were to be had yesterday an eighth under that price. The day's printcloth prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	4¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¼c	37-inch, 64-60s	3c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4c	37-inch, 56-52s	2⅞c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties Fixed by Appraisers on a Variety of Articles.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that glass tubes used in mosaic work were properly assessed under the Tariff act of 1909, at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem as colored glass. Fabris & Ciafelo, the importers, claimed the articles dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures of glass.

The Rudolf Saenger Company and the Silberberg Import Company were sustained in claims that silk hair hats imported under the old tariff were not made on Gothrough or Lever machines. The Collector thought that they were, and took duty at 70 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Howell held that the importers' evidence established that the goods were produced otherwise than on the machines named, and granted entry at 60 per cent.

A. Steinhardt & Brother lost in protests affecting the entry of finger nail polishers made of pyroxylin brought in under the old tariff. The goods are generally known in the trade as buffers. Duty was assessed at 65 cents per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem under the pyroxylin provision, whereas the importers claimed a rate of 40 per cent. as brushes. In affirming the Collector Judge Sullivan said there was no proof that the articles are commercially known as brushes, but that on the contrary the merchandise is very far from being what the ordinary mind conceives a brush to be. As the articles have no bristles, hair, or other flexible material, the Collector was affirmed.

George Borgfeldt & Co. were sustained in protests dealing with needles in paper folders. Each folder contained a metal bodkin. The Collector took duty on all of the articles at 20 per cent. as composed in chief value of metal. Judge Fischer decided that the needles and folders are free of duty under the tariff, and only the bodkins are subject to the 20 per cent. rate.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, were overruled in the claim that trimmings, ornaments, braids, and laces of cotton were dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff as cloth not ornamented. As the firm failed to submit proper proof, the board affirmed the Collector's assessment of 60 per cent.

E. L. Garvin & Co. imported merchandise invoiced as untempered steel clothing for silk card. The Collector ignored the invoiced description of the merchandise and took duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem as tempered card clothing. The importers claimed that the commodity was manufactured from untempered round iron or steel wire, and should be admitted at only 10 per cent. Judge Fischer said that an inspection of the samples showed that the Collector's classification was correct.

Hawley & Letzerich, Galveston, were sustained in the claim that certain paper imported under the Tariff act is properly dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem as "wrapping paper not specially provided for" as plain "wrapping paper" and took duty at 35 per cent. The testimony of the United States Examiner at the port convinced the board that the claim was well founded, the Collector being reversed.

MINING REVIVAL OUT WEST.

Prospecting Renewed in Regions Only Scratched Over Before.

Salt Lake City has had good business all the Winter, according to Thomas Marioneaux, ex-Judge of the District Court in Utah, who arrived at the Knickerbocker yesterday from Washington, where he had been arguing a land claim before the Land Board.

"There has been a great revival of mining throughout the West, and especially in Utah," said Mr. Marioneaux. "Even prospecting has revived. Down in Washington County, for instance, the district known as Goldstrike, is now attracting attention. It was known as a gold field to the old settlers, but the population there for years has been entirely of agriculturists. When it was first prospected, they only scratched the surface, as prospectors in those days never went deep. Lately almost everything that ever gave promise of ore has been attracting renewed attention, and I suppose that is why Goldstrike has attracted attention again."

CLOAK AND SUIT MEN.

Status Created by Protocol Termination Explained to Them.

The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, in a letter sent to its members, explains the situation created by the recent termination of the protocol in the industry. "We must put this industry," the letter reads, "upon a basis of efficiency and economy. That is why we insisted that our members must have freedom of selection of workers."

The association makes plain that the manufacturers must contin

EQUIPMENT NOTES

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These notes are the obligation of a well-known railway company, secured by standard equipment, including locomotives, box cars, etc.

The surplus earnings of the issuing company show an increase of over 100% compared with last year.

Details on request.

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It is possible by a judicious selection of short-time notes now on the market to invest large or small sums in a sound and conservative way, obtain an unusually large income and have assurance of a market which is the least susceptible to adverse conditions. We recommend a particular short-time note secured by mortgage bonds and which is in addition guaranteed, principal and interest, by a large and successful corporation. This note yields 6%.

Send for descriptive Circular No. A-46

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Incorporated

Investment Securities

14 Wall St. New York

Sound Bonds Are Sound

Regardless of Existing Influences

Moreover, when prices, not values, are affected by temporary conditions—that is the time when you can buy most profitably.

Safe bonds—bought right—are your best assurance against loss and worry.

We offer a list of bonds selected by the guidance of many years' successful experience in supplying banks, insurance companies and discriminating investors.

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Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Break on Report of Torpedoing of American Steamer, Then Turn Dull and Irregular.

When the report that another American ship had been torpedoed by a German submarine reached the Stock Exchange yesterday the market sold off sharply, but only briefly. It soon recovered its composure, became dull, and then drifted into irregularity, in which recoveries were mingled with further declines. In the end a majority of stocks showed net losses, but in none of the active issues outside of the war stocks did those declines amount to as much as a point. Not even when the market closed had the financial community heard definitely whether the damage done to the American ship had been caused by a torpedo or a mine, but even in the absence of precise information on that score the happening was regarded as one intensifying an existing problem rather than as creating a new one.

The incident again proved the market's sensitiveness to adverse news bearing on the relations of this Government to Germany and helped to confirm the majority in Wall Street in their belief that there is more than ordinary reason for adhering to a conservative market course so long as the outcome of our note to Germany remains unsettled. While that point of view is widely recognized, there can be no doubt that at the bottom of the very considerable degree of composure with which the financial community seems disposed to await the news in what is very clearly a momentous matter lies the strong belief in the exceptional strength of this country's present position. That has as much to do with the calmness with which Wall Street regards the outlook as has the feeling that Germany's reply to President Wilson's note will be friendly. There are those, too, who take a most hopeful view of business prospects in this country without regard to the outcome of the demands which we have made on Germany. That fact emphasizes the importance which is attached to the exceptionally favorable results which are attending the changes which have lately occurred and which are now going on in our trade, particularly our trade abroad.

Figures of our foreign commerce for April emphasize the extraordinary volume of our exports and the record figures by which those exports are exceeding imports, but they also show continued improvement in the volume of our imports, which have increased each month since the low point was reached in December. Those for last month were only $12,000,000 under those for the same month last year. In only two other years were the April exports larger. That is a movement which will tend to reduce our credit trade balance on the merchandise movement if the coming months show the falling off in exports which is customary at this time of the year. This season, however, may prove an exception to the rule.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Only Appearance of Activity Occurs in War Loan Issues.

LONDON, May 26.—The Stock Exchange was dull and featureless. The only appearance of activity was in the war loan, Japanese-Chinese bonds and short term securities. Speculative issues were neglected.

The American section was equally uninteresting, and closed dull after a very small business transacted.

Money and discount rates dull.

The members of the Stock Exchange are petitioning to close the Exchange on Saturdays frequently during the Summer months.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 26.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 72 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 97½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅛@2

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	1½	2	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛	5 and 6 mos.	3¼@3½
90 days	2⅛@2	8 and 9 mos.	3⅜@4
4 mos.	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3@3½	6 months	3½@4
60 to 90 days			3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months	4	6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.75⅞	4.74⅞	4.75⅛
Cables	4.76	4.75⅞	4.75⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	4.78⅜	4.78⅝
Paris	5.41⅝	5.41¼
Berlin	.83⅛	.83⅜
Austria	..	15.50
Russia	..	40.50
Switzerland	5.28⅞	5.28⅝
Scandinavia	26.10	26.15
China—		
Hongkong	44.45	44.30
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	....
Greece	5.27½	5.26½
Holland	.39⅞	.39⅝
India—		
Bombay	35.00	....
Calcutta	33.00	....
Italy	5.82½	5.82
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	..	....
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.10
Rio	24.85	26.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.75⅜	$4.74¾	$4.75¼	$4.74⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $391,863,095; balance, $22,803,320; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $647,806.

The local banks have lost $4,065,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par. Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.93¾@6.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 9-16d, off 1-16d; New York, 49¾c, off ⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 25.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$331,984	$14,202,008	$188,493,544
Int. rev. (ord.)	1,445,778	25,438,909	294,150,705
Cor. & in. tax	163,441	2,462,100	15,779,002
Miscellaneous	303,667	4,755,947	62,312,815
Total rects.	2,244,872	44,858,973	560,736,069
Expenditures	3,066,889	50,375,274	668,468,920
Deficit	822,016	5,516,299	107,732,851

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	412,743
Same day last year	164,605
Year to date	50,478,212
Same period last year	33,849,905
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.09 — .38
Same day last year	69.33 + .33

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34½	34½	3,800	Alaska Gold Mines	34¼	34⅞	34	34⅝	— ⅝
15¼	15½	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
48	47	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	48	48	47	47	—1¼
64⅝	63	12,400	Amal. Copper	65¼	65⅝	64⅜	65	— ⅞
51½	52	300	Am. Agri. Chem.	51½	52	51½	52	— ½
91½	92⅝	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	92	92	92	92	— ½
45¼	45⅞	1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	45½	45½	44½	45	— ¾
100	101½	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	101	101	101	101	....
148	149⅞	100	Am.B.S. & F. pf. t.r.	149	149	149	149	....
36	36¼	20,600	Am. Can	36¼	36¾	34½	36½	— ½
96½	98	300	Am. Can pf	96½	97	96½	96⅝	— ¾
50¼	50⅝	1,200	Am. Car & F	51¼	51¼	50	51¼	+ ⅛
45½	47	100	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46	46	46	—1½
5⅝	5¾	400	Am. Hide & Leath.	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
29½	30	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	29	29½	29	29¼	— ¾
9¾	10⅜	100	Am. Linseed	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
46	46¼	5,425	Am. Locomotive	47	47¼	45½	45⅞	—1⅛
63½	63⅝	2,500	Am. Sm. & R.	65⅝	66	64½	65½	— ⅜
106½	107½	400	Am. Sugar Ref.	104	107	104	107	+ ⅝
118⅝	119½	200	Am. Tel. & Tel.	119	119	118⅝	118⅝	— ¼
222	225	200	Am. Tobacco	225	225	224	224	—2
106	107½	400	Am. Tob. pf., new	107½	107½	107	107	—1
31	31⅛	4,500	Anaconda Copper	31½	31⅝	30⅝	31	— ⅜
99¼	99⅜	1,200	At., Top. & S. Fe	99	99⅜	99	99⅜	— ⅛
46½	47½	5,300	Baldwin Locomo	47	47¾	45½	46⅝	—1⅜
71¼	71½	800	Balt. & Ohio	72	72	71½	71½	— ½
69	70½	100	Balt. & Ohio pf.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
137½	138	1,800	Bethlehem Steel	139	139	136¼	137⅝	—1⅜
111	113	200	Bethlehem Steel pf.	112	112	112	112	....
87	87½	400	Brooklyn R. T.	87¼	87½	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
69	69½	3,000	Butte & Superior	70½	70½	68½	69¼	—1¼
158½	158⅝	3,700	Canadian Pacific	158⅝	159¼	157⅝	158⅝	—1⅝
35¼	36	1,600	Central Leather Co.	36	36	35	35¼	—1⅛
39⅝	40¼	1,200	Ches. & Ohio	40	40½	40	40	....
10⅜	11	100	Chi. Great Western	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
27½	29	200	Chi. Great West. pf.	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	— ⅛
88¼	88½	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	88⅛	88¼	88	88	— ⅜
124	126	10	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	125	125	125	125	....
126	130	300	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	+1½
17¼	17½	5,800	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ½
44¼	44½	4,900	Chino Copper	44⅝	45	44¼	44¼	— ½
29¼	29⅝	4,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	30	30¼	28½	29⅜	— ⅝
13	13¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref.	13½	13⅝	13½	13¾	— ¼
27¼	27⅞	34,100	Crucible Steel	29	29¼	27⅞	27⅞	—2¼
68	69⅞	600	Cuban Amer. Sugar	68	69	67	69	+2
402	415	40	Del. Lack. & West.	404	404	404	404	....
15⅝	16½	3,110	Distillers' Securities	16	16⅝	15⅛	16	....
25	25½	4,200	Erie	25¼	25½	25	25	— ½
39⅜	39⅝	900	Erie 1st pf.	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ½
150⅜	151	500	General Electric	150⅝	150⅝	150⅛	150⅜	+ ¼
135	135½	1,200	General Motors	136⅜	136⅜	134⅞	135⅜	—3½
98	99½	100	General Motors pf.	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
42⅞	43½	1,600	Goodrich, (B.F.) Co	43¼	43¾	42	42⅝	....
101	102	500	Goodrich pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
116	116¼	800	Great Northern pf.	116¼	116¼	116	116	....
31⅜	32	500	Gt. N. ctfs. for O. P.	31½	31½	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
59	59½	2,300	Guggenheim Explor.	58⅝	59	58¼	58⅜	— ⅝
96	97⅞	100	Hav. El.Ry. & L. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	....
117	120	10	Homestake Mining	117	117	117	117	....
29⅜	30	2,700	Inspiration Copper	29⅜	29⅝	28⅞	29	— ½
21⅝	21⅞	36,000	Int.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	21½	22⅛	20⅞	21¾	+1⅝
71⅜	72	6,800	Inter.-Met. pf.	70¼	73½	70¾	72	+2½
108⅜	114	100	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	114	114	114	114	....
62	75	200	Int. Harvest. Corp.	67	67	65	65	—2
25¼	25⅝	400	Kansas City South.	25¼	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅜
101⅝	103	100	Laclede Gas	102½	102½	102½	102½	....
140	141	300	Lehigh Valley	140¼	140¼	140¼	140⅞	— ⅞
164	170	100	Lorillard, (P.) Co.	169	169	169	169	....
115	117	100	Louis. & Nash.	116½	116⅝	116½	116½	— ½
39½	40½	700	Maxwell Motors	41½	41½	39½	40½	—1½
84	85	1,700	Max. Motors 1st pf.	84½	85	83	85	+1
34¼	34⅞	900	Max. Motors 2d pf.	34½	35	34⅜	34½	— ½
67½	68	9,900	Mexican Petroleum	68¾	69	67½	67½	— ¾
24⅝	25	900	Miami Copper	24¾	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
118	119	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	119	119	119	119	+ ¼
11⅝	11⅞	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
29½	33	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	30	30	30	30	+1
12¼	12½	2,500	Missouri Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
46¾	47¼	100	Montana Power	48	48	48	48	— ½
102½	104	200	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ½
15	15⅜	400	Nat. Enameling Co.	15⅜	15⅜	15	15	— ¾
59	59½	1,500	Nat. Lead Co.	60	60	59	59⅝	—1
108¼	112	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅜
14¼	14⅜	300	Nevada Con. Cop.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
82	86	100	N. Y. Air Brake	85	85	85	85	—4
84½	85	200	N. Y. Central	84¾	84¾	84½	84½	—1
62¾	63¼	900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62¼	63	62¼	63	+ ⅛
72¾	73	200	North American	74	74	73	73	—1½
103⅜	104¼	600	Northern Pacific	104	104¼	103½	103½	— ⅛
21½	24¼	2,100	Pacific Mail	22	24¼	22	24¼	+1⅜
106⅜	107	800	Penn. R. R.	106⅞	106⅞	106½	106½	— ⅜
21½	22½	300	Pittsburgh Coal	22	22	21½	21½	—1
43⅜	44½	3,205	Pressed Steel Car	43	44½	43	44½	— ⅜
94	98	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	95	95	95	95	— ½
29⅞	30¼	100	Railway Steel Sp.	29¼	29⅞	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
23½	23⅞	10,450	Ray Con. Copper	23¼	24⅛	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅛
141⅞	142¼	21,400	Reading	142⅜	142⅝	141½	142	— ¾
27½	27⅝	4,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	28	28	26⅞	27⅜	—1
83½	85	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¼	—1¼
⅞	1	500	Rock Island Co. pf.	½	½	½	½	....
3⅞	4	2,600	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	4⅜	4⅜	3⅞	4	— ⅜
10½	12	800	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	11⅞	11⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
4¾	5	100	St. Louis & San F.	5	5	5	5	+ ¼
33	34	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	34	34	33½	33½	—1⅛
135	136½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	135½	135½	135½	135½	— ½
32	33	400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	33	33	32	32	—1
88	88½	2,200	Southern Pacific	88	88⅛	87¼	87⅜	— ½
16¼	16½	800	Southern Railway	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ½
51	51½	100	So. Railway pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ½
50	52	800	Standard Milling	52	52	50	50	+ ¾
68	70	100	Standard Mill. pf.	69	69	69	69	+ ½
64⅜	65	1,700	Studebaker Co.	65½	65⅞	63½	64⅞	— ⅝
33	33¼	3,050	Tennessee Copper	33¼	33¼	32⅜	33	— ⅛
122	123½	200	Texas Co.	123⅞	123⅞	123	123	—1½
49	49¾	850	Third Avenue	50	50	48¾	49½	— ⅛
125⅜	125⅞	21,145	Union Pacific	126	126⅜	124⅝	125⅞	— ⅛
80½	81	100	Union Pacific pf.	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
32	33	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
13⅜	15½	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	—1⅛
38	40	100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ¼
62½	63	1,800	U. S. Rubber	63½	63½	62½	63	— ¾
53¾	53⅞	63,700	U. S. Steel	54	54⅜	53⅛	53⅞	— ¼
105¾	106¼	533	U. S. Steel pf.	106⅜	106⅜	105¾	106½	—1⅛
63½	65¼	11,200	Utah Copper	64⅜	65½	64¼	65⅞	+ ⅛
⅛	⅜	5,270	Wabash	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
½	⅝	2,200	Wabash pf	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
65⅞	66	200	Western Union Tel.	66¼	66	66	66	— ⅛
92⅜	92⅝	37,100	Westingh. E. & M.	93½	93½	91¼	92½	— ⅞
112	114	200	Willys-Overland	113	113	113	113	—2

LOWER PRICES FOR WOOL.

Supplies in England Are Said to be Running Short.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 26.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Boston is the cheapest market in the world at present for wool. The week was quiet, with sales of only about 1,500,000 pounds; but the situation is growing stronger, caused by the firm closing of London sales. The bulk of the sales were in Australian and Cape wools, which are arriving in abundance.

"In the West the dealers are willing to pay extreme prices for their supplies. Big New England mills have been buying freely in Oregon and Idaho. There is no demand for fine domestic wools, because the foreign ones are so cheap. Supplies in England are said to be running short.

"In the woolen goods market the men's wear is very unsatisfactory. Few duplicates have been received. Many purchasers have substituted woolens for worsteds. The women's wear market is rather dull.

"Ordering for the future in the cotton goods market has not been so large as previously. The most interesting development has been the increased demand for various kinds of fine fabrics. The situation in flannelettes shows a wider distribution than was expected."

STEEL BUYERS CAUTIOUS.

But the Rate of Production Has Been Maintained and in Some Cases Increased.

The steel industry is holding its own, according to reports from the different centres, although domestic buyers are displaying much caution. The Iron Age says:

The rate of production at the largest steel plants has been maintained, and in some cases, particularly in the Pittsburgh and nearby Valley districts, slightly increased. On the selling side some of the heavier lines show more activity; while lighter products are quiet. Buying for domestic use is marked by caution, in view of the issues raised with Germany, but there is no uneasiness.

The exodus of Italian workers to go to war is causing some concern, and there is more than a possibility of any actual shortage of common labor in some parts of the iron industry. The Connellsville coke region will be affected and already a short supply of labor is reported in the West Virginia coal fields.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Conditions in the iron and steel industry in the last week have developed no appreciable change over the tenor of recent weeks. While the diplomatic relations with Germany have caused buyers to adopt a waiting attitude in some cases, this has not been extensive enough to affect adversely the situation. The steel industry, generally seems to be making progress and while domestic trading according to varied evidence, is cumulative, the fact remains that the business originating directly or indirectly for foreign account is responsible for some of the largest orders now being placed. Certain mills, it is learned, now are operating almost entirely on tonnage, which eventually will go out of the country.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.44	70.01	70.21	— .25
Industrials	64.42	63.26	63.88	— .51

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
May 19	66.80	66.26	66.53	+ .28
May 20	67.31	66.45	66.92	+ .39
May 21	68.00	67.06	67.67	+ .75
May 22	68.65	67.90	68.29	+ .62
May 24	68.99	67.55	67.94	— .35
May 25	68.04	67.24	67.47	— .47
May 26	67.43	66.63	67.09	— .38

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
May to date	72.94	May 1	64.14	May 10	67.09
May, 1914	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 28	69.46	May 1	69.68
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	67.09
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.36
Year, 1911	84.11	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.92	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.50	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.65
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'28	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.10	4.80
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.20	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.50	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.50	4.75
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.88	4.62
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	5.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.73
Norf. & Western.	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.38
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. G. Freight.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.70
Southern Railway.	1914-'24	4½@5	4.95	4.60
Southern Pacific.	1914-'23	4½	4.58	4.45
Virginian Railway.	1914-'19	5	5.15	4.80

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	4.27½	4.32½	4.17½	4.22½
Tin	37.00	38.00	37.75	38.25
Iron, 2 X Ally.	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Ant'y, oth. b'a	35.00	40.00	35.00	38.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18¾@18c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Wednesday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	76	15	0	76	0	0
Copper, futures	77	15	0	77	0	0
Tin, spot	162	0	0	164	0	0
Tin, futures	161	10	0	163	15	0
Lead	20	5	0	20	1	3
Spelter	73	0	0	73	0	0

Regular London cable to local Metal Exchange quoted antimony as follows: Hallett's, 17c; ordinary brands, 11c.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Dull Bond Days.

Even more noticeably than the stock market, the bond business has relapsed in the past few days into pronounced dullness. There is always some buying in the bond division of the Exchange, but it has been at the minimum recently. Savings banks and other institutions which take securities in large blocks when they have funds for investment have not been interested since the closing of the recent railroad syndicate offerings. Great activity is looked for, however, if the foreign situation should make it seem advisable to prepare for war. Bond men look for a big issue of 3½ per cent. bonds in that event, but they regard the contingency as remote.

***

Second Thought.

Acting on the theory that shares in any company in position to make war materials would advance, regardless of other circumstances, many investors seized a tip that Crucible Steel was going to 50. After a few days of frensied buying, which carried the price up 16½ points, or from 18¾ to 34¾, some one discovered that there were unpaid dividends of nearly 20 per cent. due on the cumulative preferred. The price then fell back 7⅝, to 27⅛.

***

A Factor in Auto War Orders.

The appeal of war orders to manufacturers whose factories or mills are working far below capacity is different from that to concerns that are fully employed. Evidence of this is shown in the activity of an automobile company engaged in making pleasure cars alone. The company could easily have devoted a part of its plants to trucks for army use, but declined although it was clear that there would be large profits. The reason was that orders for pleasure cars were keeping the plants busy, and the directors preferred the smaller profit to making the necessary changes for truck manufacturing, which might end after a few months. The head of the company figures that the efficiency of the organization would be decreased by a change of labor which would tell on the company's normal product and the extra profit of war orders might be swallowed up in losses in the other department.

***

Puzzled Exchange Market.

As days pass without news either of a great credit arranged here by Europe or of heavy gold imports, foreign exchange brokers find themselves more and more at sea in regard to the future. Inability to gauge the course of quotations for sterling has caused a marked shrinkage in the amount of business done by some of the leading dealers in exchange. The season has arrived for grain and other produce exporters to sell in advance exchange drawn against grain to be shipped in August and September. In buying bills of this sort a rate considerably below current quotations is quoted by dealers, the margin being by way of insurance against possible fluctuations in the market. Yesterday a bid was asked of an international house for $125,000 of sterling exchange for August. The exporter was willing to consider 4.76⅛, more than a full cent below the current quot

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Irregularly in a Dull Session of Trading in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 197,123 shares of stock and $41,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 31,430; railroads, 5,355; oils, 2,208 and mining, 158,100; rights, $5,200. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,250	Alliance FRm.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,000	Am. Zinc.....	46½	46½	45	46
8,300	†Car. Lt. & Pr.	3½	3½	2⅝	3
80	‡Elec. Boat ...	82	82	79	79
5,100	Emerson Phon.	11¾	12½	11¾	12¼
300	In.-Con. Rub..	7½	7½	7½	7½
100	†In.-M. pfd.	5	5	5	5
650	†Int. Motors...	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14½
700	N. Y. Trans...	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
500	Corp. R. & H.	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6⅝
100	Sterling Gum.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,000	U. C. S., new.	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
150	†U.C.S.Co. Am.	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	U. Prof. Shar.	3½	3½	3½	3½
4,000	†Worlds Film.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	Anglo-Am. Oil.	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
1	Atlantic Ref...	555	555	555	— 1
1	Chesebor. Mfg.	720	720	720	+20
20	Cumb. Pipe L..	46	45	46	— 3
5	Galena-Sig. O..	155	155	155	..
10	Ill. Pipe Line.	127	127	127	— 1
1,500	Int. Petrol.....	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10	Northern P. L.	98	98	98	+ 3
32	Ohio Oil	138	137	137	— 1
35	Pierce Oil	12	12	12	— ⅛
28	Prairie O. & G.	310	308	308	— 4
64	Prairie Pipe L.	128	127	128	+ 1
6	South. Penn Oil.	274	271	274	..
20	S. W. P. P. L.	108	108	108	+ 1
24	St. Oil of Cal.	281	280	280	— 2
110	St. Oil of N. J.	400	397	397	+ 1
3	St. Oil of Ohio.	424	424	424	— 1
15	Union Tank L..	80	80	80	+ ⅛
26	Vacuum Oil....	205	203	203	— 2

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	Am. Cop., rts.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
200	Texas Oil, rts.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼

RAILROADS.

2,500	Int. Con., w. i.	23½	24½	23½	24
1,050	I. Con. pf., w. i.	75	77	75	76½
535	Wabash, w. i..	13¼	13⅜	13	13⅜
600	Wabash, pf.(a)	42½	42¾	41	41
700	Wabash, pf.(b)	21¼	21⅜	20¼	20½

MINING STOCKS.

15,000	†Alt.-C. M. Co.	84	85	83	85
8,750	†Atlanta	34	35	33½	34
1,000	†Blue Bull....	4½	4½	4½	4½
12,000	†Big Cotton...	8	8	7½	8
7,500	†Booth	56	56	54	54
950	Braden Copper.	7¼	7⅜	7	7
200	†Chile Copper.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1,500	Con. A. S.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Con. N.-U.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	*D. Mines....	14½	14½	13⅝	14
9,200	*†Em. Copper..	32	32	30	32
500	*Florence	52	52	52	52
700	Genesee Cop..	42	42	42	42
200	Gold. Con....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
15,700	*†Goldfield M..	27	29⅞	27	27½
100	G.-Cananea..	30	31¾	30	31
100	†Hollinger. ...	24	26	25½	25½
14,500	Jumbo Ext....	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,000	*†Kewanas	16	16	16	16
2,700	*Lone Star....	8	9	8	9
400	*McKin.-Dar'h.	30	30	30	30
100	Nevada Hills.	22	22	22	22
1,100	N. Utah Bing..	2	2⅛	2	2
130	Nipiss'g Mines	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5¾
1,500	†N. Butte Dev.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	*North Star...	17	17	16	16
13,500	*Oro	8	9	8	8
1,500	*Stand. Sm. ..	8	8	8	9
8,000	*†Sells	26	27	26	27
4,000	*†Silver Pick..	7½	8½	7½	8
600	St'd Silver-L..	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	Stewart	1¾	1¾	1½	1½
5,400	*Superst. Mex.	23	23½	23	23½
275	Ton. Belmont.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,000	*Ton. Cash B.	8½	8½	8	8
300	*Ton. J. Butler	82	82	82	82
200	Ton. Extension	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3,700	*Ton. Merger.	38	38½	36½	36½
275	Ton. Mining...	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	*Ton. Mont'na	35	35	35	35
20	Ton. of Nev..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	*Ton. Mizpah.	27	27	27	27
2,000	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Tuolumne	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,500	†Wasatch	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	*W. End Cons.	75	76	74	75
5,000	*W. End Ext..	4	4	4	4
1,000	Yukon Gold M.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Braden Cop. 6s.	145	146	145	146
38,000	†Chile Cop. 7s.	113½	114	113½	114

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡ Odd lot.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 26, Bid.	Asked.	May 25. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Writing Paper.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15½	16	15½	16
Brit.-Amer. Tob., ordinary bearer	15½	16¼	15½	16¼
Electric Boat pf.....	98	101	00	101
Inter. Mer. Marine..	¾	1	¾	1
Inter. Motors pf....	32	34	33	35
Inter. Steam Pump..	2	3	2	3
Inter. St. Pump pf..	..	20	..	20
Inter. Rubber	..	7½	..	7½
Kelly Spr. Tire.....	125	130	127	130
Kelly Springfield Tire new 1st pf.....	82½	83½	82	84
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf.....	115	135	115	130
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit...	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Marconi of America.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
McCrory Stores Corp.	50	65	50	65
Penn-e Mfg. Co.....	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10¼
Riker & H., new....	5½	6	5½	6
Tobacco Prod., com.	52	57	52	57
Un. C St., new, pf..	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Juneau	13¾	14	13¼	14
C. O. D. Consolidated	5	6	5	6
Diam'd Black Butte, asst. paid	3	4	3	4
Kerr Lake	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞
La Rose Consolidated	⅞	1	⅞	1
Tri-Bullion	⅜	½	⅜	½
Tuolumne Copper.....	⅜	½	⅜	½
White Knob. Cop. pf.	1	1½	1	1½

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	190	200
West. Pacific 5s flat	32	34	32	34

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	17¼	..	17½
Atlantic Refining ...	550	590	555	560
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line...	101	103	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg. ...	705	720	705	720
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line...	39	41	39	41
Cumberland Pipe L.	44	47	44	47
Eureka Pipe Line...	220	225	220	225
Galena-Sig. Oil pf....	135	140	135	140
Galena-Sig. Oil	153	155	153	155
Illinois Pipe Line....	127	129	129	131
Indiana Pipe Line...	94	96	94	96
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9⅝	9	8⅞	9⅛
National Transit	30	*32	31	32
New York Transit....	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line..	95	98	94	97
Ohio Oil	137	139	137	*139
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	57	62	57	62
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Pierce O. con. 8s, '24.	77	79	77	79
Prairie O. & G....	306	310	310	315
Prairie Pipe Line...	127	129	127	129
Solar Refining	230	235	230	235
Southern P. Line....	206	210	208	212
South. Penn. Oil....	276	278	276	278
So. W. Penn.....	105	110	104	107
Stand. Oil of Cal....	280	282	281	283
Stand. Oil of Ind....	410	415	415	418
Stand. Oil of Kan..	330	340	332	*340
Stand. Oil of Ky....	245	250	247	252
Stand. Oil of Neb....	310	320	310	320
Stand. Oil of N. J..	397	400	397	400
Stand. Oil of N. Y..	183	185	184	186
Stand. Oil of Ohio..	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch.....	105	115	105	115
Union Tank	79	80	79	81
Vacuum Oil	200	203	204	206
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

*Ex dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	North Star.....	.16
Best & Belcher...	.06	Rescue Eula....	.12
Caledonia	.20	Tonopah Merger.	.36
Con. Cal. & Va..	.08	West End.....	.74
Con. Imperial...	.01	GOLDFIELD.	
Gould & Curry ..	.02	Atlanta	.33
Hale & Norcross	.08	Booth	.54
Mexican	.32	C. O. D.	.04
Occidental Con..	.70	Combs Fraction.	.10
Ophir	.06	D'dfield Daisy..	.04
Savage	.02	D'dfield B. B...	.93
Seg. Belcher....	.01	Florence	.33
Sierra Nevada...	.06	G'dfield Con M..	1.42½
Union Con.....	.16	G'dfield Merger.	.27
Utah Con.....	.02	Jumbo Ext.....	1.42½
Yellow Jacket...	.30	Lone Star.....	.06
Silver Bars.....	49⅝	Silver Pick.....	.08
TONOPAH.		Vernal	.05
Belmont	4.20	Nevada Hills...	.20
Jim Butler.....	.81	Round Mountain	.41
MacNamara.....	.03	MANHATTAN.	
Midway	.16	Manhattan Con..	.01
Montana	.33	Man. Big Four..	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10½	10⅝	Isabella....	18½	18½
Elkton	40	42⅜	Jackpot	6½	..8
El Paso....	99	105	McKinney..	38	40
Golden Cy.	170	182	Portland...	144	145
Gold Dollar	2	..	Vindicator.	183	186
Gold Gov..	4⅜	5	Rav. B. H.	2½	..
Findley	6¾	8			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

News that another American steamship had been blown up in war zone waters had an unsettling effect upon the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Prices early sold off sharply. Then there was a rally, when advices were received indicating the possibility that the Nebraskan might have been injured by a floating mine rather than by a torpedo from a German submarine. The market, however, continued very nervous, declining again in the early afternoon, but rallying once more toward the close. Net changes for the day, nevertheless, generally represented fractional losses.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Alaska Gold...	34½	35	34½	35
3,880	Amal. Copper..	65⅜	65⅝	64⅛	65¼
120	A. Cop. rights..	⅞	1	⅞	1
90	Am. B. Sugar..	45	45	44⅝	44⅝
2,165	Am. Can	36¼	36½	34⅝	36
30	Am. Car & F..	50½	50⅝	50½	50½
60	Am. Ice Sec...	29½	29½	29½	29½
650	Am. Locom'e..	47	47¼	45⅝	46
140	Am. Smelting..	65⅝	65⅝	65⅜	65½
50	Am. Copper...	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31½
10	Baldwin Loco.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
20	Can. Pacific..	158⅜	158⅜	156½	158⅜
210	Cent. Leather..	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35½
20	Ches. & Ohio..	40	40	40	40
20	C., M. & St. P.	88	88	88	88
390	C., R. I. & P..	17½	18	17⅜	17⅜
250	Chino Copper...	45	45	43⅜	44½
420	Colorado Fuel.	29⅝	30¼	28½	29¼
2,510	Crucible Steel.	29	29	27⅝	28
20	C. Am. Sugar..	58½	58½	58½	58½
20	Dist. Securit's.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
170	Erie	25⅜	25⅜	25	25¼
40	Goodrich Co...	42	42	42	42
20	Gt. North. ore.	31⅛	31⅛	31½	31⅛
20	Inap. Copper...	29	29	28⅝	28⅝
9,670	Inter.-Met. ..	21½	22⅝	20⅝	21⅝
440	Inter.-Met. pf..	70⅝	73	70⅞	72⅛
20	Lehigh Valley.	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼
420	Mexican Pet...	69⅝	69	66½	66½
140	Mo. Pacific....	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12½
30	N. Y. Central..	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
20	Northern Pac..	103½	103½	103½	103½
60	Pacific Mail...	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
40	Pittsburgh Coal	21½	21¾	21⅛	21⅛
150	Pressed S. Car.	42½	44	42½	44
80	Ray Copper....	22	24	22	23⅝
5,820	Reading	142⅜	142⅝	141⅛	142⅜
120	Rep. I. & S....	27⅞	27⅞	27	27⅞
70	Southern Pac..	87⅛	87⅞	87⅛	87⅞
190	Tenn. Copper..	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	33¼
50	Third Avenue..	50	50	50	50
3,960	Union Pacific..	125⅞	125⅞	124⅝	125⅝
30	U. S. C. I. P. pf	40	40	40	40
250	U. S. Rubber..	63⅜	63⅜	62⅝	62⅝
13,810	U. S. Steel....	54	54⅜	53½	53⅞
50	U. S. Steel pf.	106	106	106⅞	106⅞
300	Utah Copper...	64⅝	65⅝	64½	64⅞
1,590	West. Electric.	93	93¼	92	92⅝

MINING STOCKS.

300	Atlanta	34½	34⅝	34½	34½
300	El Paso	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
1,000	Gold. Merger..	.23	.23	.23	.23
500	Isabella.....	.18	.18	.18	.18
1,750	Jumbo Ext....	1.52½	1.52½	1.50	1.50
400	Mexican	.31	.31	.31	.31
500	North Star....	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½
500	Sand. Kendall..	.00	.00	.00	.00
5,250					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Five roads	$1,935,673 +	$174,574
Six roads	3,081,380 —	292,347
Total (11 roads) ...	5,017,053 —	117,773

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for April—

	1915	1914	1913
Gross	$606,720	$562,476	$703,195
Net aft tax...	149,970	*60,813	177,177
Other income..	54,934	91,967	103,867
Total income..	204,904	31,154	281,044
Net aft chgs..	28,244	*140,401	119,462

*Deficit.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for April—

	1915	1914	1913
Gross	$1,014,888	$925,342	$1,110,589
Net aft tax...	184,816	151,649	182,864
10 mos. gross.	12,081,785	11,311,040	12,716,285
Net aft tax...	3,143,536	2,430,603	3,482,213

Public Utilities.

FORT WORTH POWER AND LIGHT (for April (Southwestern Power & Light subsidiary)—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$70,012	$67,039	$2,973
Net aft taxes.	38,461	35,734	2,727
Sur. aft chgs.	23,953	21,196	1,764
12 mos. gross.	911,557	751,351	160,206
Net aft. taxes.	501,640	433,450	68,380
Sur. aft chgs.	390,143	341,486	48,657
Bal. aft pf dvs	323,400	286,038	36,776

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT (Southwestern Power & Light Subsidiary) for April—

Gross	$128,345	$120,337	$8,006
Net aft taxes.	44,828	41,495	3,328
Sur. aft chgs.	19,363	18,606	757
12 mos. gross.	1,656,213	1,330,988	325,220
Net aft taxes.	617,387	475,032	142,355
Sur. aft chgs.	383,302	215,269	168,033
Bal aft pf divs	205,810	105,019	100,291

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Com. Credit..	87	87	87	87
30	Cons. Pow. pf.	113	113	113	113
35	Elkhorn Fuel..	17	17	17	17
10	Fid. & Dep....	137½	137½	137½	137½
10	Marine Bank.	40	40	40	40
50	U. R. & Elec..	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾

BONDS.

$3,000	Chic. Rys 5s..	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,400	City Baltimore 4s, 1951	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
10,000	City Baltimore 4s, 1952	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000	Cons. Coal 6s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
200	Cons. Power notes	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	Elk. Fuel 5s..	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	G. C. & N. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
2,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot.				
	Duck 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
1,000	Rich. & A. pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
5,000	U. E. L. & P. 4½s.....	91½	92	91½	92
2,000	W., B. & A. 5s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.65	.85	1st Nat C.	2½	2¾
Bay S G..	.13	.14	Houghton..	4	..
Begole	1	1⅛	Iron Silos.	.71	.72
Bingham ..	5½	6½	La Rose...	.50	.55
Bohemia ..	2⅜	2⅜	Majestic ..	.55	.67
Bost Ely..	.80	.85	McK-Dar..	.27	.29
Butte & L.	.17	.18	Mex Met...	.16	.17
Calaveras..	.1⅞	.2	New Balt..	¾	⅞
Champ C..	.10	.11	New Doug.	.60	.65
Chief Con.	.80	.85	Ohio Cop..	.25	.28
Cortez	.25	.40	Oneco	1⅝	1¾
N. Corn'a	⅞	9⅛	So Lake....	6½	7
Cons Ariz.	.75	.87	Stew't M..	1¼	1⅜
Cons Cop..	1⅞	2	Utah Met..	2⅜	2⅞
Crown Res	.75	.80	U N Y Ext..	1½	2
Davis-D....	1	1⅛	Yukon G'd	2¼	2⅝
Eagle and Bluebell..	1	1½			

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
27	Ahmeek	380	380	380	380
2,645	Alaska	34⅝	34⅞	34	34½
70	Allouez	54	54	53½	53½
212	Amalgamated..	65¼	65⅝	64¼	64⅞
7,645	American Zinc	46½	46⅝	45¼	46
10	Anaconda	31½	31½	31½	31½
100	Arizona Com..	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
7,748	Butte & Sup..	69¼	70¼	68¾	69¾
904	Cal. & Ariz...	67½	67⅞	65½	66
170	Chino	44¾	44⅝	44	44½
710	Copper Range.	51⅝	51⅜	50½	50½
100	East Butte....	11½	11½	11½	11½
100	Franklin	10	10	9½	9½
68	Granby	81	81	80	80
441	Granby rights.	5c.	5c.	3c.	3c.
400	Greene-Can....	30	31½	29½	31½
380	Hancock	21½	21⅞	20½	21½
100	Island Creek..	43½	43½	43½	43½
5	Isl. Creek pf..	88	88	88	88
15	Isle Royale...	27	27	27	27
137	Lake	13	13¼	12⅜	13
410	Mass Consol..	13¾	13⅞	13	13¼
15	Michigan	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
321	Mohawk	72	72	70⅝	70⅝
10	Nevada Con..	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
480	New Arcadian	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
1,168	North Butte..	31	31¾	30⅜	30⅜
207	North Lake...	2½	2½	2½	2½
5	Old Colony...	4½	4½	4½	4½
145	Old Dominion..	53	53¾	53	53¾
70	Osceola	80	80	77	77
75	Pond Creek...	15½	15½	15	15
60	Quincy	87	87	86	86
170	Ray Consol...	22¼	24	23¼	23⅜
90	Shannon	8½	8½	8½	8½
80	Shattuck	26	26¼	26	26¼
20	St. Mary's Ld.	53	55	55	55
110	Sup. & Boston	2½	3¼	3½	3⅜
25	Sup. Copper..	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
240	Trinity	5	5	5	5
270	Tuolumne	40c.	40c.	37c.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c). This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Graham & Knight<SS Citta di Palermo.
Col Mach, &c, Co<Adriance Mach Co.
Same<Rubsam & Horrmann Co.
Same<Rubsam & Horrmann Co.
Pfanten<Gedney.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court Room 407, 4th Fl., P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Ricker<Brecher.
Loyell-McConnell Mfg Co<Gen Auto Supply Co.
Splitdorf Elect Co<Eisemann Mag Co.
Klein<Polacoff.
Schmaler<Fee & Mason.
Dem Trust Co<High Grade, &c, Co.
Simplex Litho Co<Renfrew Mfg Co.
Jonoform Co<Ovida Co.
Vance & Sullivan Co<Edison.
Porter Safety Seal Co<Brooks & Co.
Jacobson<De Mille.
Warren Featherbone Co<Schloss Co, (2.)
Benedict<ONY.
Slip Scarf Co<Church, Webb & Close.
Metals Arts & Crafts<Hudson Brass Wks.

Causes from the above calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus N. Hand for trial as needed.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J., Room 1, 12th fl., Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Case on—Vacuum Cleaner Co<Am Rotary Valve Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Causes will be assigned to this part from Judge Learned Hand's calendar for trial.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J. Naturalizations. At 9:30 A. M.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J. Equity calendar. At 10:30 A. M. Marsoni<Atlantic Com. Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re CNY, (Main St.) Howley<Henderson.
Re Bklyn Children's Aid Soc<Prendergast CNY Cent RR<Purdy, (taxes, 1912.)
Same<same, (taxes, 1913.)
McKeon<Ludwig.
O'Loughlin<CNY.
Carnegie Tr<Kress.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Boekhoff<Amer-Hawaiian S S Co.
Berg<Hyman.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Renn (3.)
Borscher<Borscher.
Farash<Farash.
Vinci<De Mezzo.
Benedetto<Benedetto.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Grant T B L Orange Lodge<McAllister.
People, &c<De Villiers.
Oppenheimer<CNY.
Salmon<Colonial Mutual & Ref Co.
Samuels<Agricultural Ins. Co.
Lamberti<Lamberti.
Whitson<Whitson.
Re Hanauer (Greenberger.)
Vaughn<Senft.
Met Sav Bank<Levine
Central Tr Co<Fleischmann Realty Co (2.)
Soc'y for Relief of Des Blind<Levy.
Livinston<Sussman.
Indian Ref Co<Seymour.
Re Peerless C & Tea Import Co, Inc.
Commercial Tr Co<McKenna.
Armbrust<Kubler.
Freehoff<Mears.
Re Rodenburg.
Rakocz<Rakocz.
Cox<Boynton.
Kahn<Kahn.
Gillespie<Lonas.
Roberts & Lems Co<Bach.
Rich<Conkling.
Lambert<Zimmermann.
Odell<Rowan.
Whitson<Whitson.
Cons Elec Lamp Co<Elbright Co of Am.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Landes<Landes.
Rittinger<Rittinger.
Re Spuyten Duyvil Rid
Ruotolo<Press Pub Co
Boyd<Wyatt (2.)
Croy<Hannis-Jordan Co.
Van Buren<Manne.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Psaki<Kissel Motor C.
Rosenbaum<Rosenb'm.
Paige<Grove Stone H.
Getzler<Rem Type Co.
Re Tiffett Av & Corlear Av.
Court<Bankers Trust.
Comm'l Tr<McKenna.
Burrows<Burrowes.
Dennis<Dennis.
Colt<Demarest & Co.
Man Ry<Foster.
Same<Blum.
Bennett<Bennett.
Preferred causes:
Barclay<Barclay.
Roach<Roach.
Gutman<Schreiber.
Steiglitz<Atty Gen of NY.
Delebunty<O'Leary.
Marks<Abenheimer.
Undefended divorces:
Jacobson,
Barton,
Decker,
Koch.
General calendar:
Hoffman<Fleischmann Bros. Co.
Gilbert<McNulty.
Casazza<Bolognesi.
Columbia Paper Box Co<Beck.
La Croix<CNY.
Leslie Bros Co<Stokes
Hebron<118 E 54th St Co.
Eichner<Ventimiglia.
Hawking<MacDonald.
Carvalho<Sudderly.
Tager<CNY.
Walsh<Walsh.
Lederhurger<Hennessy Realty Co.
Hirschfeld<Moore.
Jonasson<Goodman.
Briggs<Un Shoe Mach Co.
Voss<Dunmore Rlty Co.
McCormick<McCormick.
Goldberg<Cohen.
Moodligh<McEwen.
Amgott<Amgott.
Hirsh<Hirsh.
Lichtenberg<Lichtenberg.
Monaco<Von Tilzer M P Co, (2.)
Hanus<Hanus.
Case on.
Hose<Morris & Cummings D Co.
Oppenheim<Bleichrode
Litton<Martin D & F.
Masucci<Bodenstein.
Scott<Pac M C Exch. Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Marcus Bulkowstein<Abraham Salkin—William P. Rooney. Moses Hochster<Mark L. Abrahams—John P. Leo. Lucy A. Rogers<W. Garofalo, Inc.—Herbert J. Goodwin. Title Guar. & Trust Co.<David Rieser—Francis O'Neill.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Sauer<Davis.
People<Sabatino.
Johnson<Haase-Lippman Const Co.
Newman<Zucker.
Feehan<Bernstein.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Steinschneider.
Johnson<Brown.
Buckley<Buckley.
Whitman<Whirtman.
Pearsall<Rames. (2.)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schenerman<Bernheimer.
Kooden<Maker.
Kosiovsky<Lehigh C & N Co.
Tuscano<Bradley Const Co. (2.)
Restifo<same.
Petrilli<Bradley Const Co.
Rogoein<Harlib.
Nolan<Goettle.
McGowan<1 R T. (2.)
Weintraub<Tanzer.
Gillian<Rity Bld Co.
Burke<Empire Shipping & Fwd Co.
Hampton<Finkenberg.
Maschak<Illus Postal & Nov Co.
Weber<Symers Co.
Giantt<Joel Realty Co. (2.)
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Kearney<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Glaser<Gold.
Schorr<Schrozf.
Barbett<Holbrook.
C & R Corp.
Walgstein<Herzog.
McCarthy<Middleton Realty Co.
Minskoff<Minskoff.
Greenfield Amuse Co<Lee Lash Co.
Lafkowitz<Wanamaker NY.
Newman<Sheff Farms
Connolly<Kimball.
Weatherby<Vermilyea Realty Co.
Highest number reached in regular order, 312.
Sullivan<Hay Fdy,&c, Works.
Hughes<N Y Rys.
A S Gaynor Co<Silberman-Schampion Co.
Butcher<Rich.
Sheelan<Durham.
Breckacha<Pfizer & Co.
Brennan<G L Walker Co.
Sardo<Dock Cont Co.
Lutenberg<Houser.
L Frooks Eng Co<Greenstein.
Sussman<N Y Rys.
Weiner<same.
Fragassi<Colt Stratton Co.
Egan<5th Av Coach Co.
Peters<N Y Rys.
Newman<Montrose Rty Co.
Wernick<McMullen, S & Triest Co.
Hassel<Howes Transp, &c, Co.
Halpern Waist Co<Miller.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Fisher<Robertson.
Lehmer<J McBride Co
Bondy<Orkin.
Pickering<Callanan.
Freedman<Parlaghy, Clear.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Brownstone Building, (Chambers Commercial calendar.
Silberblatt<Empire City Lumber Co.
Live Poultry Auc Co<L Scherer & Son Co.
Stern<Burnside.
C. J.—Brownstone St.)—At 10 A. M.—
Aitken Son & Co<Waltere.
Roberts<Levine.
Gimbel Bros<Pub S Ex
Thedford Coal<Cassidy

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than a day should be made by certificate in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Lerner<Sisenwoen.
Richard<Wolf, (2.)
Siegel<Globe Ind Co.
Howe Co<Schleicher.
Friedberger<Allied Mfrs. Inc.
Breen<Cavanagh.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Finck<Ziegler.
Sidney Blumenthal Co<Padow.
Strasbourger<Myer Strasbourger Co.
Hooper Falkenau Eng Co<Sloan.
Simon<Dittman.
Fisher<Foster.
Powell<Powell.
Case on.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Recess. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendars of Parts V. and XI.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued.—Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kelly<Fed Print Co.
McMahon<CNY.
Hart<Mt Hope Bldg. Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gross<N G Vogel Co.
Scarpinato<Cosgrove Co.
Butler<Goldberg.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Grant<NY C & H R RR.
Bruecher<same.
Durant<Bliss.
O'Connor<Int R T Co.
Omanowitz<NY Rys.
M Curtis<Hooker.
G Curtis<same.
Martin<CNY.
Fleischer<same.
Pincus<Schlechter.
O'Neill<Whelan.
Givens<Utica Hippodrome.
Givens<same.
Berkowitz<Jarmulowsky.
Jacobs<N Y Cons RR.
Kersler<Nas Elec RR.
Moran<Atlantic Exp.
B Rubel<Wollner.
L Rubel<same.
Vandeweghe<N Y Rys
Byrnes<I R T.
Maczynsky<same.
Goldsmith<Von Zimmerman Bldg Co.
Clear.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Van Nam<Coms Gas.
Lyman<Munder.
Lookstein<Prince.
Dezell<Hellmers.
Braeder<Reed.
Slavis<Battista.
Sponsiello<Bklyn Hts RR.
Liebowitz<L I RR.
Levin<Aronson.
Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McManus<Craw Cont.
Bilek<Gollick & Smith.
Meyerowitz<Schinsky.
Habel<Nachemson.
Okun<Duval Co.
Brenner<Ludorf.
P Cahill<Egan.
M Cahill<same.
Gottwald<Linch.
McCrudden<Ehret.
Farrell<Linch.
Blackgrave<Cons H & W Cleaning Co.
Braunstein<Sussman.
Kennedy<Coggin.
Hamilton<Fitzgerald.
Greenwald<CNY.
Contanzo<Sitzer.
Capozzi<McMullen, Snare & T.
Berrilli<Levy, Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquest—Hechter<London.
Shipiro<N Y Rwys.
Armstrong<I R T.
Fearon<N Y Life Ins.
Ruocco<Gallick Cont.
Maritato<Fuller Co.
Kaplan<N Y Tel Co.
Lanza<Smith & Co.
Bauman<Somerville Rty Co.
Robias<same.
Stern<Laemmle.
Greulich<Leonhard Eppig Brew Co.
Meyers<N Y, O & W RR.
Healy<CNY.
Reichman<Prog Con Co.
Flynn<CNY.
Hoyt<Sperling. Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lenkowsky<Altman.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.
Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co.
Wood<Finke.
Rafalsky<Church.
Parlante<Albert & Son (3).
Kirschbaum<Am F Co
McCloskey<Nat Surety Case on.

PART XV.—Recess.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Progressive Const Co<Sayre.
MacDonald<CNY.
Ommen<Little.
Vermont Marble Co<C M Gray M & S Co.
Hartje Paper Mfg Co<Hudson Trading Co.
Farley<Bane.
Wheeler, Jr<Wheeler.
Loew<Miller.
Mayor, &c<N Y & H R R.
Lyon<U S Chicle Ref Co.
Iroquois Door Co<Newport Rty Co.
Oriental Bank<Stallo.
Lord<CNY.
Bryant<Davis.
Salomon<Bernfeld.
Ginsburg<N E Enameling Co.
Voorheen<Robinson.
Doherty<Doherty.
M G Samuels & Co<New Brunswick Fire Ins Co.
Sane<British-Am Assurance Co.
Same<Agricultural Ins Co of Watertown.
Chandler<Holt-Chandler Co.
Heller<N Y Rys.
Lovitt<Ill Surety Co.
McGramm<Horst.
Shrimenti<N Y Rys, (2 acts.)
Egan<Int R T Co.
Barnes<N Y Rys.
Friedman<same.
Neuman<Mitchell.
Goldberg<H H Urls Iron Co.
Tabino<Rheinfrank H W Co.
Gellar<Neuberger.
Revizon<Goldstein.
Crane<Weinstein.
Newmeier<N Y Rys.
Goodman<Bloom.
Deluca<Underpinning & F Co.
Salkowsky<Astra P Co.
Manikin<N Y Rys.
Roseff<Fine.
Kelly<St. Regis Hotel Co.
Bitterman<Westcott Exp Co.
Wensburg<Greenwald.
Ferris<Loughran.
Wickers<Gurley.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bloch<Miller.
Scherr<Keene & Jaffe.
Gertz<Krewitz.
Hertz<Wheelock.
Toriello<Doscher.
Sheldon<Mitchell.
Sherman<Brill & Kaplan Co.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sheridan<Delaware.
Britt<Comm'l Cas Ins.
Smith<CNY.
O'Leary<same.
Hunt<Armstrong (2).
Gannon<CNY.
Pfirrmann<Rooney.
Am Water Supply Co<Public Cup V Co.
Bridgeport Metal Gds Mfg Co<Forshelm.
Judson<Hatch. Case on.
Kirke La Shelle Co<same.
Warner<French. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS — Cohalan, S.—Room 510, 5th floor, Hall of Records Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Hyman Goldfarb.
Wills for probate:
Louis Haus,
Gustave Gaslar,
Charles L Hepburn,
Louis Pressonyre,
Carl H During,
Elizabeth A Beuham,

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 503, 5th Floor, Hall of Records Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Lessinger<Haimowitz & Gordon.
Public Bank<Scher.
Merritt<Gibbins.
Alpern<Empress D Co.
Spar<Baldwin.
Abramowitz<Federal Mail, &c, Co.
Parker<Foste.
M & L Hess<Carstein & Linnetz.
Fox & Pier<Nat Alumni.
McDonnell<NY Soc, &c.
Fallick<Weinberg.
Grief<Jacobs.
Hodge<Brookfield Holding Co.
Robillard<Thompson, Starrett Co.
Newman<Schwartz.
Winegrad<Solomon.
Sposto<Willis.
Marotta<Lester.
Treacy<Myers.
Rogusa<Parodi Erminio & Co.
Bekuitis<N Y Rys.
Brady<same.
Wilson<same.
Goldberg<same.
Ingroussia<same.
Healy<same.
Gruber<same.
Contonino<same.
Cohen<same.
Rosenfield<same.
Burke<Bklyn Hts RR.
R Fleischer & Co<Schoen & Sarkady.
United Mail Order House<Fensterstock.
London<Nat Tin Co.
Goldreyer<Shalita Bros
Lubetkin<Breiner.
Gordon<Gordon.
Gen Auto Supply Co<Story.
Olace<Rinaldi.
Rappaport<Weisaberg.
US Mtg. &c, Co<Williams.
Hyman<Feifer.
Grossman<Levy.
Willinsky<Klingenstein.
May<Marksmser.
Gildersleeve Press<Ballard Adv Co.
Sidman<Greene.
Hayser<Gammann.
Magnus<I R T.
Hulse Garage Co<Baum.
Doland Cont Co<Conway.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Stewart Barr.
George A Jarvis,
Emily Black.
Jacob Ernest.
Estates of:
Agnes Bienert,
Ernest Bereche,
Flinn Infants,
McDermott Infants,
Joseph De Purcell,
Bernard Rock.
Sophie Woglodziewitz,
Mary E Fennell,
Gattavara Infants,
Lena Brown,
Lydia Suydam.
Ruth Seeley,
Eliza Wald,
Edw Fitzgerald,
Guardianship of:
John Boyle.

County Court.

COUNTY COURT—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.

Hannessen<CI & BRR Canavan<S H R R.
Padavano<Shults B. Worth<N Y Cons R R
Horan<B H R R.
Farrell<Bonert.
Weiss<B, Q C & S RR.
Gilhooley<Gair Co.
Smith<Transit Dev Co
Rohr<Nas E R R.
Matteo<same.
Early<same.
Fenus<Lack.
McCormick<N Y Cons R R.
Crowley<same.
Newman<Tompkins.
Reynolds<Mahland.
St John<Namm & Son
Cooney<Roth.
Staker<B H R R.
Greenpan<same.
Bellaflore<Crow Const Co.
Singer<B H R R.
Cobert<L I R R.
Gordon<C I & B RR.
Bolko<Bretzer.
Weinbaum<B H RR.
Danitti<same.
Hennessey<C I & BRR
Hennessy et al<Creem Co.
Lebowitz<Nassau RR.
Beach<same.
Nies<same.
Bentivegna<Nassau Brewing Co.
Wood<Luckenback.
Schulman<Levinson.
Walter<NY Con RR.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

Walz<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BATES, LINDON, Jr., (details elsewhere.)

BRANDRETH, MARGARET, (May 6;) personalty under $50; realty $5,000; one-half each to children, John J. Brandreth and Maria L. McShane.

BURRIDGE, LEE S., (May 4;) personalty $500; realty $500; $7,500 to Fern Heines and $1,000 to the Aeronautical Society; unknown amount to Francis O. Burridge.

CODY, ROSE M., (May 4;) personalty $503; equally to daughters, Katherine and Rose; the latter is dead.

EGLER, FREDERICK, (May 15;) personalty $325,000; realty $85,000; widow, Mary, gets the furnishings of the residence at 398 St. Nicholas Av., city, and Summer home at Pearl River, N. Y., and use for life of the places, and income of $4,000 for life; $1,000 each to sister-in-law, Elizabeth Belzner, and niece, Mary Miller; after certain debts are paid, the residuary income goes equally to children; also daughter, Elsie, gets 379 Bleecker St., daughter Mary 377 Bleecker St., daughter Ida property at Grove St. and Railroad Av., Mount Vernon; son, Charles J., gets 398 St. Nicholas Av., after death of mother, and the daughters share equally in the Pearl River home at the death of mother; son Frederick W. gets 232 West 10th St.

GRIESHAMMER, MARTIN, (May 12;) personalty over $5,000; all to widow, Lena, and two sons, William and George.

HYNES, HENRY, (no petition;) all equally to brother, Patrick, and sister, Bridget McCue, and niece, Catherine McCue.

KING, MARIETTA A., (April 14;) personalty over $100; all to Lawrence B. Zacharias.

KONRAD MARGARETTA, (May 4;) personalty $350; $175 each to daughters, Katherine and Augusta, and lot in Connecticut to daughter Mary.

McCREADY, CHARLES, (April 9;) personalty $6,000; realty $1,000; Peter and Ellen Murray, $3,000 each; smaller bequests.

POWELL, WILSON M., (details elsewhere.)

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Association of Model Teachers of New York City at its annual election has unanimously re-elected the following officers: Miss A. Grace Gibson, President; Miss Florence M. Sweeney, Miss F. Ursula Payne, and Miss Nellie Moorcroft, Vice Presidents; Miss Emily M. Schluenzen, Secretary, and Miss Mabel F. Crane, Treasurer.

Margaret L. M. Holt was appointed yesterday to the new position of assistant director of cooking.

Helen B. Beegle was appointed yesterday as placement and investigation teacher in the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

The recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that P. S. 40, Manhattan, be named "The George W. Wingate School," was adopted yesterday by the Board of Superintendents. General Wingate is the oldest living alumnus of that school.

The appointment of Frederick A. Richardson as assistant supervisor of lectures was continued yesterday for six months, beginning July 1, 1915, at the rate of $2,750 a year.

Consent has been given to the renewal of the lease of premises 117 East Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan, occupied as an annex to P. S. 77, for a period of two years, from July 1, at an annual rental of $600.

Consent has been given to the leasing of the store at 1,769-72 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, occupied as an annex to the Bay Ridge High School, until July 1, 1917, at an annual rental of $1,080.

Permission has been granted to the children in grades 1A and 1B, conducted in the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, to attend P. S. 28 at the beginning of the term in September.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to authorize an issue of $20,000 corporate stock to provide means to repay the cost of surveys, test borings, and draughting supplies, &c.

As the City Superintendent's Office now has a statistical force there will be no places for teachers to do this work there this Summer.

ACCURATE WAR PICTURES.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra brings important incidents in the European conflict directly before the eyes of the public. Vivid, accurate, fascinating. Beautifully printed on fine paper by Rotogravure. 10 cents everywhere. $1.25 for 3 months; $5.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Adjourned to tomorrow.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Church of our Lady of Mercy<Smith—Joseph R. Truesdale. Le Cate<Cooke—Charles P. Hallock. Lent<Schorer—Samuel S. Koenig.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Sophie Berkowitz<Emilie Schmitt—Jacob Katz. Josephine E. Carpenter<Selvin Realty Co.—Leo F. McDermott.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.

Schmadeke<Galleher.
Ricker<Ricker.
Johnson<Pellgrino.
Re Securities Co.
Schullman<Davis.
Tax Lien Co<Blake.
Mac<Mathais.
Osborn<Osborn.
Re Elkema, (Buskirk)
Bessie<Blind.
Enners<Eldlitz.
Re Stet St, (Randall.)
McCaffrey<B H RR.
Re Martense St, (Smith.)
Pumanno<Martorella.
Rawak<Bolling, (4.)
Bruns<CNY.
R Wallach Co<Kress.
Pendleton<Robertson Rty Co.
Cuoco<Classon Bldg.
Reiner<Hurley.
Malloy<Drysdale.
Keith Co<Diamond.
Cullen<Walker.
Carr<Carr.
Hagan<Natl Lead Co.
Schneider<Weidman.
Re Strouse, assignee.
Kull<Sparks.
Underhill<Wallin, (2.)
Rudolph<Rudolph.
Myers<Myers.
Waitkus<Waitkus.
Senior<Flynn.
Re Nicholas Av, (Elm Park Rty Co.)
Re W 24th St.
Re W 19 & W 20 Sts.
Rich Assets Colig Co<Bache.
Scott<Scott.
Garland<Burger.
Youmans<Youmans.
Mercurio<Wood.
Wyckoff<Empire Keystone Impt Co.
Hartman Const Co<Rosenthal.
Young<Kirkham.
Parker Co<Weingarten Bros.
Conn<Barrett.
R & L Co<Peter Feuer Co.
Millinery Outlet Co<Wise & Co.
Dahlstrom Metallic D Co<Kinsella.
Mass Bonding Ins Co<J F Dolan Const Co.
Van Houton<Pulsifer.
The Regina Co<Clair.
Adamson<Schellner.
Bernard<Sternberg.
Hoffman<Hirsch.
Freeman<Hurtig & Seamon Theat Ent Co.
Stoddard<Nat Life Ins Co.
R & L Co<Frazer. Case on.
Doland Cont Co<Conway.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.

O'Reilly<O'Reilly.
Teitle<Sand.
Smith<Smith.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2146.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Heath<Steeplechase McManus<B H RR.
Scarperia<Margulies.
Kane<Sperry & Beale.
Kolacki<Amn Sugar Refin Co.
McGaughrin<Nassau RR.
Gill<Nassau RR
Slaviz<Emmons.
Anderson<Levy.
Morrissey<Loeffler et al.
Fels<Ingersoll.
Golden<Oxfeld & Aaron et al.
Gallo<B H RR.
Knapik<Waterbury Co
Van Wagner<Halstead et al.
Heinen<Metzger et al.
Kesner<Finnegan.
Getzovitz<Wierk.
Leyendecker<Strassburger.
Larson<B H RR.
McElreavy & Hauck Co<Kayfetz et al.
Rosen<Padernacht et al.
Odelowitz<Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Title Guar & Tr Co<Goldberg.
Dorso<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
Alimi<Castle Bros.
Schaeffer<Jones.
Fine<B, Q C & S RR.
Sullivan<Nitoly et al.
Magliulo<Morris & C Dredging Co.
Garrott<Jansen.
Defren<NY & N J Globe Lt Co.
Kremsalzuk<E NY Laundry Co.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until May 28.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6997.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Josephine A Maxwell,
William A Alexander,
Kate Baron,
Mary D Oliver,
F Caridi,
Jeptha Halland,
John Mahoney,
Theodore Mancuso.
Accounting of:
John Burns,
Richard Fithian,
Margaret Everhard,
Moses Karnell,
John W Buckley,
Jane W Spencer,
Elizabeth Dinsmore,
John Huner,
Adolph Powel,
Elizabeth S Gibbons,
John S Andrews,
Wm H C Gillmore,

County Court.

COUNTY COURT—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.

Hannessen<CI & BRR Canavan<S H R R.
Padavano<Shults B. Worth<N Y Cons R R
Horan<B H R R.
Farrell<Bonert.
Weiss<B, Q C & S RR.
Gilhooley<Gair Co.
Smith<Transit Dev Co
Rohr<Nas E R R.
Matteo<same.
Early<same.
Fenus<Lack.
McCormick<N Y Cons R R.
Crowley<same.
Newman<Tompkins.
Reynolds<Mahland.
St John<Namm & Son
Cooney<Roth.
Staker<B H R R.
Greenpan<same.
Bellaflore<Crow Const Co.
Singer<B H R R.
Cobert<L I R R.
Gordon<C I & B RR.
Bolko<Bretzer.
Weinbaum<B H RR.
Danitti<same.
Hennessey<C I & BRR
Hennessy et al<Creem Co.
Lebowitz<Nassau RR.
Beach<same.
Nies<same.
Bentivegna<Nassau Brewing Co.
Wood<Luckenback.
Schulman<Levinson.
Walter<NY Con RR.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

Walz<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BATES, LINDON, Jr., (details elsewhere.)

BRANDRETH, MARGARET, (May 6;) personalty under $50; realty $5,000; one-half each to children, John J. Brandreth and Maria L. McShane.

BURRIDGE, LEE S., (May 4;) personalty $500; realty $500; $7,500 to Fern Heines and $1,000 to the Aeronautical Society; unknown amount to Francis O. Burridge.

CODY, ROSE M., (May 4;) personalty $503; equally to daughters, Katherine and Rose; the latter is dead.

EGLER, FREDERICK, (May 15;) personalty $325,000; realty $85,000; widow, Mary, gets the furnishings of the residence at 398 St. Nicholas Av., city, and Summer home at Pearl River, N. Y., and use for life of the places, and income of $4,000 for life; $1,000 each to sister-in-law, Elizabeth Belzner, and niece, Mary Miller; after certain debts are paid, the residuary income goes equally to children; also daughter, Elsie, gets 379 Bleecker St., daughter Mary 377 Bleecker St., daughter Ida property at Grove St. and Railroad Av., Mount Vernon; son, Charles J., gets 398 St. Nicholas Av., after death of mother, and the daughters share equally in the Pearl River home at the death of mother; son Frederick W. gets 232 West 10th St.

GRIESHAMMER, MARTIN, (May 12;) personalty over $5,000; all to widow, Lena, and two sons, William and George.

HYNES, HENRY, (no petition;) all equally to brother, Patrick, and sister, Bridget McCue, and niece, Catherine McCue.

KING, MARIETTA A., (April 14;) personalty over $100; all to Lawrence B. Zacharias.

KONRAD MARGARETTA, (May 4;) personalty $350; $175 each to daughters, Katherine and Augusta, and lot in Connecticut to daughter Mary.

McCREADY, CHARLES, (April 9;) personalty $6,000; realty $1,000; Peter and Ellen Murray, $3,000 each; smaller bequests.

POWELL, WILSON M., (details elsewhere.)

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:35|Sun sets..7:20|Moon sets..3:02

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:37	6:26	12:01	12:05
Governors Island	6:23	6:50	12:38	12:38
Hell Gate	8:13	8:40	2:18	2:18

Arrived—Wednesday, May 26.

SS Taormina, Palermo, May 14.
SS Lyngton Court, Havre, May 8.
SS Vestris, Havre, May 2.
SS Jersey City, Charleston, May 22.
SS Tallac, Colon, May 16.
SS Sarnia, Jamaica, May 21.
SS Hermod, Cuba, May 13.
SS Havana, Havana, May 23.
SS Frey, Progreso, May 14.
SS Cornelis, Rotterdam, May 6.
SS Unita, Rotterdam, May 6.
SS Clan McKellar, Genoa, May 1.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, May 20.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, May 23.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, May 25.
SS Chicago, Bordeaux, May 16.
SS Guantanamo, Puerto Mexico, May 18.
SS Eddie, Montevideo, April 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Iroquois	Macoris	May 16
Trinidad	Liverpool	May 12
Gorredyk	Rotterdam	May 13
Alfred Nobel	Liverpool	May 12
Philadelphian	London	May 14
Monadnock	Liverpool	May 13
New York City	Bristol	May 13
Jungshovel	Shields	May 10
Carrillo	San Marta	May 16
Colon	Balboa	May 19
Philadelphia	San Juan	May 22
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 24
Antilles	New Orleans	May 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 24

DUE TOMORROW.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	May 19
Clifftonian	Palermo	May 11
Harpagus	Maseilles	May 11
Nonni	Liverpool	May 13
Principe di Undine	Genoa	May 14
Stephen	Para	May 16
Matura	Grenada	May 21
Commewijne	Curacao	May 17
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 22

DUE SATURDAY.

Czar	Swansea	May 18
Ville de Rouen	Fayal	May 19
Ioannina	Patras	May 7
Griffamme	Liverpool	May 15
Roma	Barcelona	May 16
Westminster	Immingham	May 14
St. George	Gibraltar	May 16
Apache	Jacksonville	May 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 26

DUE SUNDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	May 24
Lapland	Liverpool	May 21
Collingham	Marseilles	May 11
Noorderdyk	Rotterdam	May 15
Samnanger	Rotterdam	May 15
Lydie	La Pallice	May 16
Parima	St. Thomas	May 24
Siberia	Palermo	May 15
El Dia	New Orleans	May 25
El Occidente	Galveston	May 25

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adriatic, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	2:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Taurus, Montevideo	2:30 P.M.	5:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jungshovel, Rio Ja	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London	———	12:00 M.
Mondus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	———	12:

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 220, n w corner of 176th St, 99.11x100, (mtg $135,000;) Audubon Av, 226, s w corner of 177th St, 99.11x100, (mtg $130,000,) both subject to blanket mtg of $35,000 and all liens; Fort Washington Av, n e corner of 162d St, (615 West,) 98.11x 187.11x68.9x164.11, (mtg $200,000,) and blanket mtg of $118,615.39 and all liens; Amsterdam Av, w s, 80 ft n of 125th St., 119.10 ft to s s of 176th St x100, (mtg $180,000;) James N. Rosenberg, as Trustee in bankruptcy of New York Real Estate Security Co., 42 Broadway, to Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place.$255,000

SAME PROPERTY; New York Real Estate Security Co., to same, B & S, subject to mtg as above, May 25, court order.....$1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 162d St, 42.5x 176.1x98.9x175; Kate Toback to Isaac Rubin, 1,230 Boston Road, all liens, Jan. 13, 1914; attorney, D. H. Solotarek, 35 Nassau St..$1

BROADWAY, 56 to 42, e s, 206.11 ft s of Exchange place, 110x197 to w s of New St, x115.4x175; James N. Rosenberg, by auction April 17, as trustee in bankruptcy of N. Y. Real Estate and Security Co., to Myers Real Estate Corp., 43 Exchange Place, (mtg $3,-925,000, consideration $255,000, all liens. $1

SAME PROPERTY; N. Y. Real Estate and Security Co. to same, b. and s., subject to mtg as above, May 25.....$1

BROADWAY, e s, 35 ft s of 125th St, 32.6x 75, (mtg $22,500;) Broadway, e s, 67.6 ft s of 125th St, 32.6x75, (mtg $22,500;) 111th St, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100.11, (mtg $35,000;) St. Nicholas Av, s e corner 114th St, 118.5x89.2, (mtg $183,000;) 114th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 100x100.11, (mtg $292,500;) Broadway, n w corner 140th St, 99.11x90, (mtg $225,000;) Broadway, s w corner 141st St, 99.11x90, (mtg $225,000;) 142d St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 99.11x100, (mtg $135,000;) 144th St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 100x99.11, (mtg $144,000;) 145th St, n s, 180 ft e of 7th Av, 40x99.11, (mtg $40,000;) 145th St, n s, 140 ft e of 7th Av, 40x99.11, (mtg $40,000;) Claremont Av, e s, 160 ft n of 125th St, 40x100, (mtg $30,000;) Claremont Av, e s, 260 ft n of 125th St, 40x100, (mtg $38,000;) Central Park West, s w corner 102d St, 100.11x117, (mtg $380,-000;) Riverside Drive, 583, n s, 102.5x—, (mtg $215,000;) St. Nicholas Av, n e corner 113th St, 118.5x144.2, (mtg $181,000;) Broadway, w s, 221.10 ft n of 122d St, 80.5x—, (mtg $125,000;) Amsterdam Av, s e corner 161st St, 99.11x35, (mtg $73,000;) Central Park West, s w corner 105th St, 58.11x100, (mtg $130,000;) James N. Rosenberg, Trustee in Bankruptcy of New York Real Estate and Security Co., to Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, May 25.....$225,000

SAME PROPERTY; New York Real Estate and Security Co., to same, May 25, subject to all above mortgages; attorney, same.. Order of Court

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 78th St, 102.2x100, (mtg $225,000;) 78th St, 102 West, 102.2x100, (mtg $225,000;) all liens; 93d St, 4 and 6 West, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8, (mtg $75,000,) all liens; Columbus Av, 386, and adjoining the premises 101 West 78th St, a. k. a. leasehold, (mtg $225,000;) James N. Rosenberg, trustee in bankruptcy of New York Real Estate Security Co., to Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, all liens, May 25; for all the properties.....$225,000

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 78th St, 101 West, 93d St, 4 and 6 West; Columbus Av, 386, and adjoining the premises 101 West 78th St, leasehold; New York Real Estate Security Co. to same, b. and s., subject to mortgage, as above, May 25; court order $1

CONVENT AV, s e corner of 149th St, 99.11x 100; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to Henry Goldsmith, 1,322 Park Av, April 26, (mtg $185,-000,;) attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St..$100

EAST BROADWAY, 40, n s, 25x½ block; Livingston Crosby, executor, to Morris Wisoff and another, 1,414 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, May 22; attorney, Max Storch, 361 Stone Av, Brooklyn.....$30,000

GOERCK ST, 102, e s, 221.7 ft n of Rivington St, 25x98.10; Rubin Jacobs to Nathan Bitterman, 129 Ridge St, all liens, May 24.....$1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 117th St, 25.11x 90; Dora C. Herman to Louise Constable, Mamaroneck, N. Y., May 20, (mtg $38,000;) attorneys, Fuller & P., 145 Nassau.....$1

MANHATTAN ST, 7, w s, 117.6 ft n of Houston St, runs n (?) 62x s 25.2x e 62 to beginning—w course omitted; Irving Weiser to Beatrice Herz, 733A 4th Av, Brooklyn, all liens, May 25.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 961, n w corner of 158th St, 203.3 to s s of 159th St x41.1x 189.10 to n s of 158th St x78.5, (mtg $200,-000,) all liens; Broadway, n e corner of 152d St, (762d West,) 99.11x106, (mtg $180,-500,) all liens; 177th St, 500 to 504 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 42.6x99.11, (mtg $30,000;) James N. Rosenberg, as Trustee in bankruptcy of New York Real Estate Security Co., 42 Broadway, to Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, blanket mtg on this and other properties, $45,750 for all the properties..$255,000

SAME PROPERTY; New York Real Estate Security Co. to same, b. and s. subject to mortgage as above, May 25, court order..$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 26.2 ft n of 166th St, 78.7x84.1x irregular; Hy A. Passhols to Anthony F. Koeble, 793 Riverside Drive, (mtg $66,500,) May 6; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway.....$100

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 149.8 ft s of Grand St, 25.4x100; Public Bank of New York City to Rebecca Miniawitz, 240 East 71st St, May 26, (mtg $30,500).....$100

1ST AV, e s, 74.5 ft s of 57th St, 18.3x71.6x 23.3 x 71.6; Theresa Weiss to Arthur L. Lewis, 14 East 125th St, (mtg $10,700,) all liens, May 21; attorney, A. L. Lewis, 31 Nassau St $1

1ST AV, n w s, 63.3 ft s w of 13th St, 20x 86; Grazia Giglio to Saverio Riccobono, 209 1st Av, May 24, (mtg $23,000;) attorney, A. Bruno, 170 Nassau St.....$1

5TH ST, s s, 183.10 ft w of Avenue B, 40x 96; Sarah Ganz to Clara Landberg, 70 East 5d St, May 24, (mtg $59,000;) attorney, Morris Meyers, 220 Broadway.....$100

5TH ST, 624 East, s s, 24.9x96.2; Abraham Landberg to Fifth Street Baths, Inc., 624 East 5th St, May 24, (mtg $26,000;) attorney, Morris Meyers, 220 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, s e corner of 135th St, 151.4x108.8; Sophia Stearns to Emma Hyams et al, trustees, 320 West End Av, May 25, (mtg $205,-000;) attorneys, Gross & S., 309 Broadway, ...$100

7TH ST, 97 East, n s, 118.2 ft e of 1st Av, 24.2x97.6, (mtg $28,000;) 26th St, 324 East, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, (mtg $15,-000;) Rosa Engl to Leopold and Rosa Engl, 97 7th St, tenants by entirety, May 3; attorney, E. I. Silberstein, 63 Park Row.....$1

9TH AV, w s, 49.5 ft n of 35th St, 24.8x 100; Mary Reese et al., heirs of Hannah Miller, to Anna V. Moritz, 2,210 University Av, (mtg $36,000,) May 13; attorney, George H. Jamison, 154 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Reese to same, (mtg $38,400,) May 13; same attorney.....$1

10TH AV, n w corner of 29th St, 24.8x70; Mary A. McElhinny to Patrick C. Morrison, 501 West 29th St, May 26, (mtg $18,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

44TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.5; Augustine R. McMahon, referee, to Fernando Wood, Englewood, N. J., (mtg $275,000,) May 25; address, 170 Broadway.....$125,000

77TH ST, 66 to 72 East, s s, 145.2 ft e of Madison Av, runs s 61.1x w 0.1x s 41x e 100x n 102.2x w 100 to beginning; James N. Rosenberg, by auction, April 27, 1915, as Trustee in bankruptcy of New York Real Estate Security Co., 42 Broadway, to Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, (mtg $180,000,) all liens, May 25.....$255,000

SAME PROPERTY; New York Real Estate Security Co., 42 Broadway, to same, B & S, subject to mortgage as above, May 25....$1

81ST ST, 171 East, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.8; John Owens to Edith A. Smith & ano., 171 E. 91st St, (mtg $19,500,) May 21; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St...$1

93D ST, n s, 168 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 51x 104.8 to centre line of old Apthorpe Lane x51x106.10; Edward L. Young, Bellport, L. I., to the Nippon Club, 161 West 93d St, (mtg $45,000,) May 26; attorneys, Tison & Goddard, 15 William St.....$1

111TH ST, 136 and 138 West, s s, 287.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100.11, (mtg $35,000,) all liens; 136th St, 522 to 530 West, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x99.11, (mtg $270,000,) all liens; Claremont Av, 180, n e corner of 125th St, 100x100, prior mtg $155,-000, all liens, also blanket mortgage on these three and other parcels of $118,615.39; 111th St, 505 to 511 West, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.8x100.11, prior mtg $85,-000, all liens; 111th St, 517 to 521 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, (mtg $160,000,) all liens; Riverside Drive, 443, e s, 166.3 ft n of 116th St, 58.9x135.6x 59.10x123.10, (mtg $240,000,) also blanket mortgage on Parcels 45 and 46 and other properties, of $158,807.70; 135th St, 506 West, s s, 191.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 45.10x99.11, (mtg $51,250,) all liens; James N. Rosenberg to Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place.....$255,000 on all

SAME PROPERTY; New York Real Estate Security Co., to same, May 25, (mtgs as above;) attorney, same.....Order of court

112TH ST, 51 West, n s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Ottilie Realty Co. to J. Charles Grasmuk, 133 West 129th St, (mtg $23,600,) May 25; attorney, Thomas H. Ray, 42 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BURKE AV, e s, 104.10 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; William M. Collins to Jennie Cronin, 368 Henderson St, ½ part, April 3; attorney, John R. Jones, 257 Broadway.....$1

BRONXWOOD AV, w s, East 472, map of Laconia Park, 68.8x irregular; Mary Fitzpatrick to Peter A. Shell, 3,300 Olinville Av, May 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 125 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; Fanny Shapiro and another to Ella A. Gregg, 68 West 86th St, (mtg $4,000,) April 20; attorney, E. A. Acker, 176 Forest Av $100

EASTBURN AV, n w corner of 173d St, 43.3 x95; Geo. Vogler to Mary Vogler, 1,678 Eastburn Av, (mtg $1,200,) March 29; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av....Gift

EAST FORDHAM ROAD, 613 and 615, n s, 38.2x100; Nat. Weston to Julia C. Jones, 76 Willow St., Brooklyn, Feb. 2; attorney, John R. Jones, 257 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Edw. A. Kahn to same, (mtg $29,400,) Jan. 6, 1914; same attorney.$1

HULL AV, 3,264, e s, 18.9x100; Albert C. Bumpus to Wilhelmina C. Conkling, 1,419 Vyse Av, (mtg $4,000,) May 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

KINSELLA AV, s s, 101.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 50x100; Dennis O'Brien to Amelia Hewitt, 1,904 Mullener Av, (mtg $3,000,) March 11; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av.$200

LEGGETT AV, s w corner of Kelly St, 50x 107.5; Manhattan Av. Holding Co. to St. John's Av. Realty Co., 74 Broadway, May 10; attorney, Jefferson Bank, 122 Bowery .$1

LORILLARD PLACE, w s, 50.9 ft s of 188th St, 24.7x89.9; Annie Fierman to Ellen Johnston, 2,359 Lorillard Place, (mtg $6,500,) May 24; attorney, R. R. Rasquin, 149 B'way.$100

LOT 41, map of J. J. Gleason; Edwad Gillespie to John F. Doran, 2,110 Prospect Av, (mtg $3,000,) May 26; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 7, block and lot 2, block 10, map of Morris Park; Edward T. Mulligan to Elizabeth Kehoe, 2,150 94th St., Brooklyn, June 20, 1914; attorney, Edward T. Mulligan, 850 Elsmere Place.....$1

LOT 231, map section A of Vyse Estate; Rose Apt to Jeanette Fuerman, 220 Cathedral Parkway, May 17; attorney, Thomas H. Ray, 42 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 266 to 270, map of Hunts Point Estates; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Kalo Realty Co., Inc., 868 East 149th St, May 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 232, s s, 17.4x112.9; Louis A. Berte to Loretta A. Berte, 2,819 Creston Av, (mtg $1,500,) May 24; attorneys, Cameron & H., 3,210 3d Av.....$100

MAGENTA ST, s s, being lots 161 and 162, map of building lots near Williamsbridge Station, 50x100; Martha Traubner to Bernard Traubner, 278 B'way, Far Rockaway, N. Y., (mtg $1,000;) attorneys, Loeb, B. & A., 55 Wall St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Bernard Traubner to Estelle Waist Co., Inc., 39 West 29th St., (mtg $1,000,) Aug. 4, 1914; same attorneys.$1

PROSPECT AV, 2,110, e s, 25x150.2; John F. Doran to Edward Gillespie, 610 East 181st St, (mtg $4,000,) May 25; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

QUIMBY AV, n s, 174.11 ft w of Avenue C, 24.10x103; Charles E. Hally to August C. Genz, 1,661 Topping Av, (mtg $5,500,) May 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

ROCHAMBEAU AV, e s, 384.5 ft n of Gun Hill Road, 100x103.2; Charles P. Galardi to Maria Galardi, 113 West 188th St, ½ part, Nov. 25, 1914; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Giuseppina Guidone, 2,445 Grand Av, ½ part, Nov. 25, 1914; same attorney.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Maria Galardi and another to Edwin F. Haaren, 294 Central Park West, and another, May 25; same attorney $1

SHERMAN AV, w s, 136.5 ft n of 163d St, 20.10x100; Amelia Newman to Maria Allegro, 317 East 15th St., (mtg $7,500,) April 20; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway $1

ST. JOHN'S AV, s e corner of Kelly St, 250 ft to Beck St x107.5; Manhattan Av. Holding Co. to St. John's Av. Realty Co., 122 Bowery, May 6; attorney, Jefferson Bank, 122 Bowery $1

THIRD AV, e s, 194.5 ft n of 164th St, 30x 103 to w s of Boston Road x30x120.2; Herman Intemann to Henry C. Intemann, 605 West 184th St., April 30; attorney, George W. Ellis, 149 B'way.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry C. Intemann to Herman Intemann & another, 605 West 184th St., (mtg $12,500,) April 30; same attorney $1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 76 ft s of 182d St, 200x200 to s s of River Av; Fannie M. Wallace to Rer a P. Marshall, Rye Beach, N. Y., (mtg $24,000,) May 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

WENDOVER AV, w s, 151.7 ft e of Washington Av, 25.3x173.2; Simon Shapiro to Edward Balabon, 2,063 Ryer Av, April 1; attorneys, Bondin & L., 302 B'way.....$1

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 188.7 ft e of Olmstead Av, 25x70; Sarah M. Baldwin to Helen R. Rohr, 1,306 Havemeyer Av, Sept. 29, 1911; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av $1

WEST FARMS ROAD, adjoining land of the late Michael Shea, 187x95x101; also plot adjoining above, s w 94x n w 151.10x n e 54.5x 97. Rosario Amello to Luigi Amello, 2,462 Walker Av, April 23; attorney, A. Cianchetti, 192 Broadway.....$105

WHITE PLAINS RD, 4,450, e s, 25x77.3; Jacob Marx to Anna Frick, 4,443 Furman Av, (mtg $5,125,) May 25; attorney, Title Guarantee & Tust Co., 176 Broadway...$100

1507TH ST, s s, being e ½ of Lot 164, map of Melrose South; Johanna English to Catherine Fitzgerald, 281 Burnside Av, (mtg $5,000,) May 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

152D ST, s s, 240.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 117; Geo. Vogler to Mary Vogler, 1,678 Eastburn Av, (mtg $3,000,) March 29; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av....Gift

170TH ST, n s, 108.7 ft e of Crotona Av, 30.7x31.10x31.11x29.3; Eugene E. Hammond to Amelia Smith, 4,376 Martha Av, (mtg $3,500,) May 24; attorney, F. W. Burr, 257 Broadway $1

290TH ST, n s, being w ⅞, Lot 375, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Harriet G. Hanfield to Wanda von Rehder, 1,930 Boston Road, (mtg $2,975,) May 26, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 40, n s, 25x½ block; Morris Wisoff and another to Robert Graves et al., trustees, Mineola, N. Y., 3 years, May 26; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$18,000

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 149.8 ft s of Grand St, 25.4x100; Rebecca Malawista to Public Bank of N. Y., 89 Delancey St, prior mtg $28,000, instalments, 6 p. c., May 26; attorneys, Strook & S., 30 Broad St.....$2,500

87TH ST, 845 East, n s, 69.11 ft w of 1st Av, 30.1x48.6, prior mtg $18,000; Sigmund Schnee to Emanuel A. Gardner, 611 West 114th St, May 20, 3½ years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

7TH ST, n s, 40.7 ft w of Lewis St, 39.1x 79.8; 7th St, n s, 35.1 ft e of Avenue C, 18.1x48.9; Sophia Jacobowitz to Ella Goodman, 5,702 14th Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $43,000, due as per bond; May 25; attorneys, Kheel & O., 51 Chambers St.....$3,000

8TH AV, e s, 40 ft s of 14th St, 22x80; Pauline A. MacArthur to Maiden Lane Savings Bank, 170 Broadway, May 26, prior mtg $6,500, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

10TH AV, n w corner of 29th St, 24.8x70; Patrick C. Morrison to Mary A. McElhinny, Port Washington, L. I., May 26, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

71ST ST, s s, 305 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x 100.5; Anthony Lavelle to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, May 25, due as per bond; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane $15,000

83D ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 76x102.2; Hennessy Realty Co. to Abel King and another, 148 East 65th St, May 26, prior mtg $245,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$14,000

85TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x58.9; Emma Hillier to Harry B. Guentzer, Yonkers, N. Y., prior mtg $17,000, due as per agreement, May 26; attorney, William C. Daly, 128 Broadway.....$2,500

102D ST, 320 West, s s, 285 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11, prior mtg $20,000; Theodore Sutro to Jeanette K. Horkheimer, of Stamford, Conn., May 25, due March 15, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$11,000

111TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 25x 80.9; Charles H. Shulman to Isaac Harlem, 608 8th Av, May 26, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Jacobs & L., 120 Broadway $3,000

115TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Joseph Solomon to Sarah E. Furnald and another, executors, 34 West 72d St, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$13,000

116TH ST, 75 to 79 East, n s, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 3 lots, each 16.8x100.11, leasehold, prior mtg $4,250; Elias Alper to Christian Dages, 174 East 123d St, May 24, due Nov. 1, 1920, 6 p. c; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$5,850

Bronx.

EAGLE AV, 703, w s, 19x99.8; Louis Ganzfried to Caroline A. Wheeler, 1,824 Arthur Av, May 21, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

HULL AV, 3,264, e s, 18.9x100; Wilhelmina C. Conkling to Albert C. Bumpus, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., (prior mtg $4,000,) May 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$2,850

KINSELLA AV, s s, 101.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 50x100; Amelia Hewitt to Dennis O'Brien, 872 Kinsella St, March 11, due April 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av.....$600

LOT 41, Map; J. J. Gleason, John F. Doran to Edward Gillespie, 610 E 181st St, (prior mtg $3,000;) May 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $800

LOT 168, map of part of Downing Estate; Mary C. Farrelly to Regina St. L. Donnelly, 1,432 Glover St, May 25, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jas. F. Donnelly, 41 Park Row $269

LOT 472, Map Laconia Park, 68.8x irregular; Peter J. Shell to Safety Holding Co., 5 Beekman St, Straus & D., 5 Beekman St....$600

LOTS 266 to 270, Map of Hunt's Point Estates; Kabo Realty Co., Inc., to North Side Mortgage Corp'n, 2041 East 149th St, May 26, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Ins. and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,500

LOTS 119 and 120, Map Crane Estate; Isidor Roth to Franz Franz Realty Co., 1,411 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, May 22, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Ins. and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500

SHERMAN AV, w s, 136.8 ft n of 163d St, 20.10x100; Maria Allegro to Amelia Newmark, 951 Sherman Av, (prior mtg $7,500,) April 20, due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$3,500

VALENTINE AV, w s, 76 ft s of 182d St, 200x200 ft to e s Ryer Av; Fannie M. Wallace to May G. W. Bloom, 457 Barry Av, Chicago, Ill., May 24, due Nov. 20, 1916, 5½ p. c.; attorney, J. H. Rogan, 145 Nassau St.....$1,800

WHITE PLAINS RD, e s, 100 S Kossuth Av, 25x77.3; Anna Frick to Jacob Marx, 170 W 74th St, May 25; installs; 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $5,125

WOODY CREST AV, w s, 176.4 ft n of Kemp Pl, 25.2x85; Nellie J. Haran to Florence C. Speranza, trustee, Irvington, N. Y., May 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway...$4,500

230TH ST, n s, being w ⅞ Lot 373, Map Wakefield, 50x114; Wanda von Rehder to Harriet B. Hanfield, 1,074 Park Pl, Brooklyn, May 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarante and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $1,225

235TH ST, n s, 385 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x 100; Carmela Jannotti to Jennie Zullo, 2,452 Hughes Av, Oct. 15, due as per bond; attorney, Joseph L. Zoetzl, 208 Broadway.2,400

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

69th St, s s, 241.8 ft w of 1st Av, for a one-story church, 33.4x77.4; First Magya Reformed Church of the City of New York, premises owner; E. Roth, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $22,000.

Bronx Park Zoo, for a one-story brick animal hospital, 61.4x58; City of New York, owner; La Farge & Morris, 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $20,000.

Prospect Av, w s, 50 ft n of Fairmount Place, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Trojan Building Co., Oscar Worm, 148th St and 3d Av, President, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av. and 148th St, architects; cost, $50,000.

Melville St, e s, 20 ft s of Van Nest Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 16x32; Anthony Larocco, 1,640 Melville St, owner; T. J. Kelly, 643 Morris Park Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Division St, n s, 158.4 ft e of Bowery, to a four-story store and dwelling; M. Levine and H. Smith, 20 Division St, owners; L. A. Sheanart, 104 Bowery, architect; cost, $5,000.

RESORTS. NEW YORK.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—FLEMINGTON CUT GLASS COMPANY, CRYSTAL CUT GLASS COMPANY, and JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, Complainants, against, HAWO & DOTTER, LIMITED, Defendant.—In Equity, 12-153.

On reading and filing the annexed petition of Bronson Winthrop and William Mulvaney, receivers of the property of the above-named defendant, and upon all the proceedings herein, it is

Ordered, That all of the creditors of defendant corporation shall file with the receiver at their office, No. 20 West 33rd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and Southern District of New York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1915, their claims against said defendant, a copy of this order to be mailed by said receivers to all creditors appearing upon the books of the defendant corporation in the hands of said receivers and to all stockholders of the defendant corporation on or before the 1st day of April, 1915; and it is

Further ordered, That each and every creditor who shall fail to file his claim with the receivers as required by the provisions of this order on or before the 1st day of June, 1915, shall be and hereby are forever barred from sharing in any distribution of the assets of the defendant; and it is

Further ordered, That the receivers shall cause to be published in The New York Times and in Daily Trade Record, both newspapers published in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and Southern District of New York, a copy of this order once in each week, beginning with the 1st day of April and ending with the 27th day of May, 1915.

Dated New York, March 26th, 1915.

JULIUS M. MAYER, U. S. District Judge.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—CHARLES GOODWIN EMERY ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of Joseph Atwell, Surrogate of the County of Jefferson, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Charles Goodwin Emery, late of the Town of Clayton, in said County of Jefferson, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, &c., of said deceased, at their place of transacting business at the office of James T. Kilbreth and Henry G. Schacknо, No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.

Dated the 25th day of January, 1915.

FRANK WHITNEY EMERY, LUCIEN OUDIN, Executors.

JAMES T. KILBRETH, HENRY G. SCHACKNO, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

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Ticket Agents of West Shore R. R. will sell excursion tickets from New York to all points on Ulster and Delaware R. R. at one fare for round trip, account of Decoration Day, giving an opportunity to select your summer home. Tickets good for going trip May 28, 29 and 30, and good for return trip until June 1st, inclusive.

The annual illustrated book with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, and corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.

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A new hotel, affording best accommodations; suites with bath; every modern convenience. Patronage select. Orchestral music and dancing a feature. Rates reasonable. Opens June 15.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Syndicate Buys Fifth Avenue Wilson Corner for Sixteen-Story Building—West End Avenue Corner Purchased for Big Apartment—Bronx and Brooklyn Deals—Big Lease in Sun Building.

The large Wilson plot on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, one of the choicest parcels in the retail centre for high-class improvement, was reported to have been sold yesterday. The property has been under negotiation for some time and although the brokers, the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company and the Wilson estate interests refused to give any information, saying that final contracts had not been signed, Harry Fishel, the buyer and Joseph Seidman, who represented him as attorney in the transaction, stated that the property had been purchased.

Mr. Fishel is President of the Times Square Improvement Company which recently erected the Hobart building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street and which was completely leased soon after its completion. Mr. Fishel stated that he is the head of a syndicate which has purchased the Wilson corner and that it will be improved with a sixteen story office building to cost over $1,000,000.

The property consists of two parcels, the immediate corner being vacant and the adjoining plot occupied by the brown-stone house, long the home of the late Richard T. Wilson. The combined frontage is 63 feet on the Avenue by 123 on Forty-third Street. Its assessed land valuation is about $1,000,000. It was also stated that the new owners are about to close a long term lease with the Guaranty Trust Company of the ground floor and basement for its new Fifth Avenue branch. H. D. Baker was associated as broker in the transaction.

Builders Buy West End Ave. Corner.

West End Avenue came prominently to the front in the purchase by the McMorrow Engineering and Construction Company of a large plot on the southwest corner of that thoroughfare and Ninety-ninth Street. The plot now consists of seven dwellings, being 789 to 799 West End Avenue and 302 West Ninety-ninth Street, fronting 188 on the Avenue by 100 on the Street. The sellers include the John S. Wilson estate, of Baltimore, W. H. Fransioli, S. M. Hickey and Eleanor L. Knowles. The new owners intend to improve the plot with a twelve story apartment house, the entire investment representing over $1,000,000.

The brokers in the deal were Slawson & Hobbs for the buyers and Marston & Co. representing the sellers. The McMorrow Company has built several apartments on the west side and recently completed the Orvis, a twelve story building at 35 West Eighty-first Street, sold a week ago through Slawson & Hobbs to Harry B. Davis.

Buyer for West Side Dwelling.

An investing client of Goodale, Perry & Dwight has purchased from Mrs. L. Rice 25 West Ninety-fifth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 18 by 100. The buyer will occupy.

$60,000 Sixth Avenue Deal.

Joseph A. O'Donnell has sold to a client of William F. O'Brien 939 Sixth Avenue, a four-story business building on a lot 25 by 100, adjoining the corner of Fifty-third Street. The property was held at $60,000.

Broadway Loft Sells for $8,000 Under Assessed Valuation.

At a figure $8,000 under its assessed valuation the City of New York was forced to take over at public auction yesterday the five-story loft building, 454 Broadway, near Grand Street.

The City Chamberlain sued the owners, Agnes Parry and others, to foreclose a judgment of $77,726, plus $642 for unpaid taxes, but the auctioneer, Henry Brady, was offered but $60,000, at which price it was struck down to the city, which assesses the holding for taxation at $68,000.

West Eighty-sixth Street Houses at Auction.

There was active bidding in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday for some good properties. Among the offerings by Bryan L. Kennelly were the two dwellings at 330 and 332 West Eighty-sixth Street, each 20 by 102.2, knocked down to C. A. Haggerty for $72,250; two lofts at 91 and 93 Bleecker Street, northwest corner Mercer Street, bought by the Alrose Realty Company, (William Goldstone,) for $57,750, and a block front on the Harlem River between 122d and 123d Streets, for which William Lustgarten paid $57,750.

Nippon Club Takes Title.

The Nippon Club, composed of Japanese residents of the city, has taken title to its clubhouse at 161 to 165 West Ninety-third Street from Edward L. Young, subject to a mortgage of $40,000. The building is a four-story structure on a plot 51 by 104.8 between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

A Recent Buyer.

James McHutchinson, of the firm of McHutchinson & Co., importers, is the buyer of the Cutting estate property, at 95 Chambers Street, extending through to Reade Street.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Harry Meyer the one-family dwelling, 695 Cauldwell Avenue, between Westchester Avenue and 156th Street, on a lot 18 by 100, to M. Schonfeld, the present tenant.

H. Sugarman has sold for Nat. Weston, 613-615 East Fordham Road, near Hughes Avenue, a five-story new law house, with two stores, on plot 39.8 by 100, to Louisa Jones for investment.

The two-story brick building, at 4,450 White Plains Avenue has been sold by Jacob Marx to Fred Frick, the tenant of the property. F. William Eggert was the broker.

Brooklyn

John Pullman has sold 654 Tenth Street, on the Park Slope, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on plot 20 by 100, for Frank B. Colton, to a client for occupancy.

E. T. Newman has sold the three-family brick property, 419 Henry Street, between Harrison and Baltic Streets, Brooklyn, for Mary Kelly to B. Smith for investment.

F. M. Smith has sold for Louis J. Jurgens to a client for a residence, the three-story and basement brick dwelling on a lot 25 by 89 feet, at 37 Garden Place. Also two lots, 40 by 100, on the southwest side of Garden Street, 520 feet southeast of Seventeenth Avenue, for Mrs. S. H. Stapleton to an investor.

The Meister & Bache Realty Company have sold on Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, No. 1,123A, a two and one-half story private dwelling, to a client.

Wilbur C. Goodale has sold to Mrs. A. E. O'Brien a plot of four one-half lots on the corner of Coney Island and Manor Court Avenues, Sheepshead Bay. W. F. O'Brien negotiated the sale.

$42,500 Annual Lease of Sun Building.

A twenty-one-year lease was recorded yesterday at the rate of $42,500 a year from the Sun Printing and Publishing Association to the Schulte Realty Company, of the ground floor, basement, and sub-basement in the new building planned to take the place of the present Sun Building on the southeast corner of Frankfort Street and Park Row. The lease will run for twenty-one years from the time of completion, but it is evidently intended to be ready this year, as it is stated that the lease will expire on the same date in the year 1936.

Leases.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Perry J. Fuller, agent, the store and basement 127 and 129 White Street, to the Burgess Supply Company, Inc., also the store 70 and 72 Wooster Street, for Jacob Corday to N. Dodd.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Irving Cox the four-story dwelling, 19 by 100 feet, at 134 East Sixty-second Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to Dr. W. N. Berkeley, who is moving from one of the houses in East Sixty-first Street, sold last week by the same brokers to a New Yorker as a site for a large residence.

Big Sales at Jamaica.

The Jamaica Hillcrest Company has sold the block bounded by Hillside, Highland, Akroyd, and Home Lawn Avenues to the Degnon Contracting Company, M. J. Degnon, President. It contains thirty-six lots, and was purchased by the Degnon Company to straighten a line and open a street on their property adjoining Jamaica Hillcrest on the east.

Jamaica Hillcrest Company also sold to the Fairchild Realty Company, Darwin R. James, Jr., President, ninety-three lots on the westerly boundary of the company's property on Grand Avenue opposite Doncastle Road. The holdings of the Fairchild Realty Company comprise about fifty acres. The map of the Borough of Queens shows the James property as an extension of the Highland City Park, undoubtedly to be acquired later by the city. Jamaica Hillcrest will then have a large frontage on the park along Grand Avenue.

The properties are near the remaining improved lots at Jamaica Hillcrest, about 400 to be sold at auction next Saturday and Monday by the William P. Rae Company.

Apartments Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased an apartment in the new building at 45 East Sixty-second Street for the Sixty-second Street Company to Mrs. Paul A. Sorg. Also, in conjunction with S. Osgood Pell & Co., an apartment in the new building at 399 Park Avenue, corner of Fifty-fourth Street, for the Horatio Realty Company to F. H. McAdoo, son of the Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and an apartment in the new building at 114 East Eighty-fourth Street for the Surrey Realty Company to Mrs. F. D. Sherman.

Pease & Elliman have leased the apartment of Mrs. Dora C. Paige, at 27 East Sixty-second Street, to Miss H. C. Bryant, and have leased a new apartment at 157 East Eighty-first Street to Mrs. Paige.

Big Auction Offering.

An unusually large number of properties will be offered at public auction in the Vesey Street Salesroom today by Joseph P. Day. The properties, which include tenements, private dwellings, and business buildings, are scattered in Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn.

Real Estate Notes.

Title in the properties of the New York Real Estate and Security Company which failed in 1913 was conveyed yesterday by James N. Rosenberg, Trustee in bankruptcy to concerns representing the bondholders of the old company. The new companies which will have their offices at 43 Exchange Place are: Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation, and Nyres Real Estate Corporation. The officers will be: Greyson M. P. Murphy, President; Sarsfield Doyle, Treasurer and Secretary. The reorganization was effected without assessing the bondholders.

The two lots on the east side of Jumel Place, 400 feet north of 167th Street recently sold by Hall J. How & Co., to the Metro Long Distance Moving Company, will be improved with a nine-story fireproof warehouse.

Plans have been filed for a one-story church for the First Magyar Reformed Church of the City of New York, on the south side of Sixty-ninth Street, 241.8 feet west of First Avenue. It will have a frontage of 33.4 feet. Emery Roth, the architect, has placed the cost at $22,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Block front on Harlem River, between 122d and 123d Sts, 237.7x204.10x87.8x201.10, vacant; executor's sale, estate of Thomas Patten, deceased; to William Lustgarten for $57,750.

Bleecker St, 91-93, n w corner of Mercer St, 50x132x irregular; two five-story loft buildings; voluntary sale; to the Alrose Realty Co., for $57,750.

86th St, 329-331 West, s s, 260 ft e of Riverside Drive, two four-story dwellings; each 20x102.2; voluntary sale; knocked down to C. A. Haggerty for $72,250.

Bainbridge Av, e s, 148.7 ft n of Bedford Park Boulevard, 100x118.7, vacant; executor's sale, estate of John H. Londergan, deceased; to L. J. Harrison for $13,000.

2d Av, 314, e s, 37 ft n of 18th St, 17x60; four-story dwelling; voluntary sale; to Thomas Clark for $13,000.

Tract of 639 lots with two dwellings at East White Plains; with water rights on Mamaroneck River; voluntary sale; knocked down to Jacob Frankenthal for $125,000.

By Henry Brady.

96th St, 65 West, n s, 120.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 20.6x100.11, four-story and basement dwelling; trustee's sale; estate of William Farrel, deceased; knocked down at $19,000.

Madison St, 5, n s, 80.9 ft e of Pearl St, 24.6x59, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; knocked down at $15,000.

Broadway, 454, e s, 55.4 ft s of Grand, 25.2x100, five-story loft and store building; Henry Bruere, Chamberlain, &c. against Agnes Parry et al.; F. L. Polk, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $77,726.37; taxes, &c., $642.20; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Albany St, 22, s s, 65.11 ft e of West St, 18.8x58, three-story loft building; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Westside Improvement Co. et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; Norbert Hiensheimer, referee; due, $25,693.70; taxes, &c., $1,840.91; to the plaintiff for $28,000.

116th St, 8 East, s s, 135 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.1, five-story tenement and stores; H. M. Sinclair against Eva Fine et al.; F. de Rahm, attorney; Samuel Strasbourger, referee; due $25,622.62; taxes, &c., $1,162.90; to the plaintiff for $23,000.

By Samuel Marx.

21st St, 218 and 220 West, s s, 235 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x105.5, seven-story flat; adjourned to June 9.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

145th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 175x99.11, vacant; May Monahan against William Slattery Construction Co. et al.; Lind & P., attorneys; Charles Putzel, referee; due, $9,093.68; taxes, &c., $1,370.60; subject to four mortgages aggregating $69,000; to the plaintiff for $500 over prior liens.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, seven-story brick tenements and stores; also, 65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to June 2.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

176th St, East, n s, 73.2 ft w of Boston Road, 75x100, vacant; adjourned nine days.

Prospect Av, 1,309, n w corner of Home St, 57.1x60x85.11x66.7, one-story theatre and stores; Mary Kirsch against Ittner Realty Co. et al.; Harry Robitsch, attorney; W. B. Dobbs, referee; due, $5,209.10; taxes, &c., $65.70; subject to a first mortgage of $16,000; to Joseph Corn for $22,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lafayette Av, w s, 98 ft n of Fordham Av, 90x120.6, City Island; L. W. Jordan against G. R. Hyndman et al.; M. V. W. Hall, attorney; P. L. Mullaly, referee; due, $1,431.61; taxes, &c., $242.78; to the defendant for $1,850.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Simpson St, 1,226, e s, 247.9 ft n of Home St, 25x160, four-story flat; executors' sale; also Simpson St, 1,247, w s, 57.5 ft s of Freeman St, 17.5x65, three-story flat; also Vyse Av, 1,489, w s, 20 ft s of 1724 St, 25x100, three-story house; also Vyse Av, 1,491, w s, 175 ft s of 1724 St, 25x100, four-story and Intervale Av, 1,300, s e corner of Freeman St, 18.6x65x38.8x irregular, three-story flat with store; executors' sale, estate of Hugh McCreery, deceased.

Duane St, 80, s s, 136.7 ft e of Broadway, 25.7x19.2x25.1x77.3, three-story loft building; voluntary sale.

Riverside Drive, s e corner of 153d St, 164.1x130.5x98.3, vacant; voluntary sale.

120th St, 141 West, n s, 330 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

130th St, 109 West, n s, 170 ft w of Lenox Av, 26x99.11, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Chambers St, 192.94, s s, 92.4 ft s of Washington St, 44x87x irregular; six-story loft building; voluntary sale.

Brooklyn, 146 Lawrence St, three-story dwelling, 21.1x100, near Fulton St, executor's sale, estate of John A. Casey, deceased; also 148 Lawrence St, three-story dwelling, 21.1x100; turstees' sale, estate of Eliz. P. Casey, deceased.

91st St, 151 East, n s, 99 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.8; three-story flat; bankruptcy sale.

Far Rockaway, L. I.—Broadway, n e corner of New Broadway, 180x213; also plot 47x98.7, on e s of private driveway; 150 ft n of New Broadway; voluntary sale.

62d St, 158 East, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

121st St, 302 West, n s, 66.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.7x104; three-story flat; voluntary sale.

28th St, 345 West, n s, 302 ft s of 9th Av, 18x98.9; voluntary sale.

215th St, West, s s, 800 ft e of 10th Av, 50x99.11, vacant; D. W. Brown et al. against C. W. Beam et al.; H. L. Frahklin, attorney; Warren Leslie, referee; partition.

5th St, 237-43 East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 100x100.8, four five-story tenements; William Borroughs against Ambrose Realty Co. et al.; Lese & C., attorneys; Maurice Marks, referee; due, $14,175.67; taxes, &c., $965.60.

Essex St, 274, w s, 50 ft n of Hester St, 25x43.9x25x43.6, six-story tenement and stores; A. E. Sloane against Mary O'Neill et al.; Mitchel & M., attorneys; W. R. Osborne, referee; due, $5,946.61; taxes, &c., $000; subject to mtg $11,000.

By Henry Brady.

103d St, 131 West, n s, 243.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.11, five-story flat; New York Trust Co. against N. Carvalho et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $20,112.17; taxes, &c., $402.

98th St, 203-5 West, n s, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.7x105, two five-story flats; William Rankin against Martha Kommer et al.; W. E. Adams, attorney; Joseph Galagher, referee; due, $9,586.91; taxes, &c., $300.

Lewis St, 84½, e s, 165 ft e of Stanton St, 20x100, three-story tenement and store and five-story rear shop; Society for the Prevention of Crime against Rialto Realty Co. et al.; Moss, H. & W., attorneys; T. A. McGrath, referee; due, $11,812.93; taxes, &c., $555.96.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Nereid Av, n s, 93.6 ft e of Byron Av, 50x122.3x53.1x83.4; also Barnes Av, e s, 107.3 ft s of Bruner Av, 110.1x159.1, to Bruner Av, —x75x78.5; also Nereid Av, section of Wickham Av, 24.2x100; also Wickham Av, e s, 100 ft s of Nereid Av, 25x97.6; also Gunther Av, w s, 531.10 ft s of Barnes Av, 100x97.6; also 233d St, East, s s, 180.7 ft e of White Plains Rd, 99.5x64.5; M. J. Skillman against G. T. Smith et al.; McLoughlin & M., attorneys; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $5,517.71; taxes, &c., $125.13.

By Henry Brady.

Claremont Pky, 417, n s, 146.11 ft e of Webster Av, 37.6x83.5x37.6x83.3, 4-story flat; H. F. Montegriffo against Jennie Walker et al.; A. H. Montegriffo, Jr., attorney; J. C. Farrell, referee; due, $4,129.16; taxes, &c., $511.35; subject to a mtg. of $20,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Herschell St, 1,332, n s, 454.11 ft e of Westchester Av, 50.7x104.11x104; T. J. Chabot against S. A. Lockwood et al.; M. J. Sullivan, attorney; J. W. Bryant, referee; due, $4,680.59; taxes, &c., $327.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE C, 68, store; George W. May, executor, to Tobias Shapiro, 69 Avenue C, 3 years from May 1, 1915.....$1,620

PARK ROW, s e corner of Frankfort St, ground floor, basement, and sub-basement; Sun Printing and Publishing Association to Schulte Realty Co., Inc., 59 Park Row, 21 years, to begin on completion of alterations and to end on same day of same month of year 1936.....$42,500

SHERIFF ST, 65, three rooms on ground floor rear; Marcus Feuerstein to Hyman Springer, 65 Sheriff St, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Charles Lehman, 68 Lewis St.....$480

STANTON ST, 316, w store and basement; Clara Goldberg to Hyman Davidowitz, 316 Stanton St, 5 years from March 1, 1915..$240

8TH ST, s e corner of Greene St, 24.2x112.11, the land; Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Lucien A. Dutcmer, Rutherford, N. J., 21 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorneys, Reynolds & Geis, 359 Fulton St, Brooklyn.

135TH ST, 81 West, store and basement; Meyer Cafe Co. to Joseph Hessen, 81 West 135th St, 3 years from May 1, 1915.....$660

Bronx.

RAILROAD AV, corner Main St, frame building, opposite railroad depot at Baychester; Dennis Mahoney to Peter Ray, 2,160 Baychester Av, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorneys, A. Hupfel's Sons, 842 St. Ann's Av.....$600 to $900

176TH ST, 332 East, 5 rooms on top floor; Agnes K. Mulligan to Edward F. McDermott, 332 East 176th St, 6 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Elizabeth McDermott, 332 East 176th St.....$216

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 3,456 and 141st St, 572 West; Charles Charcowsky against Broadedge Corp., owner and contractor.....$145

71ST ST, 432 and 434 East; John J. Hearn Construction Co. against Lalsner Realty Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$4,116

86TH ST, 513 East; Theodore Hagemann against Elizabeth Bornhoeft, owner and contractor.....$67

Bronx.

142D St, n w corner of Wales Av, 108x144.8; Robert Elze against Ward Baking Co., owners; William Henderson Co., Inc., contractors.....$500

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MANHATTAN AV, 78; Joseph Tino & Co., Inc., against Millie Raffloer et al., May 21, 1915.....$99

WEST END, AV, n e corner of 96th St; David Kraus against Easie Construction Co., Inc., et al., May 8, 1915, (by bonds,).....$130

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, 2,345; Herman Schrank against Filomena Salvatore et al., Sept. 2, 1914.....$166

199TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Valentine Av, 50x62.6; Julius C. Koechig against Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church of Bedford Park et al., Dec. 28, 1914.....$252

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, w s, 24.9 ft n of 37th St, 24.8x95; N. Y. Trust Co. against Jessie C. Bailey et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

45TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; Charles O. Robitsille et al., (partition;) attorney, H. McKennis.

67TH ST, n s, 131.8 ft w of Broadway, 131.8x75.5x irregular; Broadway, s s, 84.9 ft s of 68th St, 28x130.2; T. Dwight Pouchter against Lincoln Society of Friends et al., (counter-claim;) attorneys, Elsman, Levy, Corn & Lewine.

115TH ST, n s, 66 ft e of 1st Av, 28x50.5; Lucy A. Rogers against V. Garofalo, Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. J. Canary.

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 465.4 ft s of 166th St, 69.6x159; Daily Realty Co., Inc., against William E. Woodend et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

FORDHAM AV, s s, at n e corner of land of public school of New York City; Grace D. Gaylor against Anna N. Booth et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. L. Scott.

HUGHES AV, e s, 100 ft s of William St, 50x87.5; Sara Yudas against Geraldo Tozzi et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gettner, Simon & Shorr.

LOTS 12 and 13, Section A, map of auction sale of lots and water grants, estate of Mary P. Chrystie, 24th Ward; Cora Garland Briggs against Amelia Steinmetz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp.

ZEREGA AV, n e s, at intersection of s e s of land of Melchoir, Ill.; Dollar Savings Bank of City of New York against Martha Roman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mackellar & Gerbracht.

3D AV, w s, 100.9 ft n of 174th St, 110x216.1; Florence Altman et al. against Hugo D. Rosendorf et al., (partition suit;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Ebberg.

3D AV, w s, 331.5 ft n of 181st St, 50x127.9; Catharine M. Finnen against Valentine Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

177TH ST, s s, 214.5 ft w of Cypress Av, 37.6x100; Josephine E. Carpenter, as trustee, against Selvin Realty Co., Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. B. Chamberlin.

146TH ST, s s, 561.7 ft e of Terrace Place, 25x100; Lizzie Sallinger against Giuseppe Tacinelli et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hirleman & Vaughan.

177TH ST, e s, at 134.6 ft from intersection of e s of Tremont Av, 61.6x440; Emily E. Schwarz against John Massimino Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. R. Seitz.

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SEA CLIFF, L. I.—To let, furnished, June 1st to October 1st, stucco house, seven large rooms and bath, hardwood floors, electric light, gas range; reasonable rental. Mrs. C. J. Ackerman, 185 Kingston Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Furnished house, large living room, broad verandas, six bedrooms, two baths, large grounds; cozy; minutes out; modest rent to good tenant. Orange, 115 Broadway, Room 1515.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath; completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing; rent $650. Slocum, 141 B'way.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES, Cape Cod; completely furnished; all comforts; $225 up; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

LONG BEACH.—Completely furnished; near ocean and Boardwalk. Byrne, 4776 Murray Hill.

Adirondack Cottage, Lake Pleasant. — Ideal situation; private estate; $150 season; select. Owner, Rev. A. Love, 179 Park Place, B'klyn.

Furnished houses, $250 up; fine values; list. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Wanted.

Wanted—A cottage or bungalow, within commuting distance of New York, connected with a hotel, for family of four. Address Box X 333 Times Annex.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale — New 9-room concrete, hollow-tile dwelling; gas, electric light; hot-water heat; hardwood floors, open fireplace, tubs, sanitary plumbing; river view; 5 minutes to station; lot 50x124; price $7,500, cash $1,500; also same style cottage, 7 rooms, $7,000. James L. Taylor, Agent, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Phone 124.

If you cannot find what you want, do not be discouraged; send us the details of what you are looking for and what you can afford to pay; we will try to fill your order. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Phone 124.

For sale at a bargain; 12-room house, all improvements; 3 minutes station; river view; lot 50x116; must sell; best offer gets it. Call J. L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Homes at Scarsdale and White Plains. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Courtlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Villa plots as low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE 15 FAIRVIEW PLACE.—FINE HOUSE AND GARAGE; HIGH PLOT, 108X150; FINE LOCATION, NEIGHBORHOOD; FIVE MINUTES SCHOOLS, STATION. SOUND; $6,000 EQUITY. TELEPHONE 127 NEW ROCHELLE OR 3844 SOUTH BROOKLYN. BOX L 378 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Owner going West, offers famous Merrick Road corner property, elegant modern mansion, beautiful grounds and garage, 12 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, gas, extra improvements, 137 feet on the Merrick Road, 300 feet deep; entire furniture, piano, also 1914 inside drive Cadillac car included if desired; property strictly first class for investment or a home. Title guaranteed; suitable terms. A. B. McCORD, Owner, Bellmore, L. I.

A very pretty cottage; front and back porch; handsome bathroom, white enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant electric dome, parlor open fireplace, on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Call or write A. Paton, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

POULTRY FARM.

Beautiful shaded corner plot, overlooking Long Island Sound; 8-room semi-bungalow, barn, and chicken house; one hour from city, 10 minutes from station; terms $200 cash; balance $16 monthly. Opportunity, 243 West 34th St.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Large 12-room house, all improvements, gas and electricity, on corner plot, 100x125, at Sea Cliff, Long Island; near the water and commanding fine view of bay; bargain, $6,500. Address M. F. D., 311 Times Downtown.

HUNTINGTON. — Old-fashioned country home, 5 acres, large 12-room house, every convenience; outbuildings, fruit, shade, garden; price $7,500. Francis E. Ruland, 47 West 34th St. Phone 5920 Greeley.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 8 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Foreclosure sacrifice, $5,500; modern stucco, 60x100; 7 rooms, 2 baths; particulars owner, Jackson, 168 8th Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Outcalt, N. J.—For sale or to let, frame building containing 75 single rooms, on Lake Ruth, suitable Summer boarding house, formerly physical culture healthatorium. J. S. Lawson, 192 Broadway, New York.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

30,000 SQUARE FEET of tillable land, fruit trees, and chicken coop, and 6-room house; all improvements; 35 minutes out; near trolley and station; title guaranteed; easy terms. Owner, Room 117, 25 Dey St., City.

Maplewood, N. J.—Equity $3,500; artistic house; five bedrooms; ¾ acre; electricity, steam, gas, rent, $70; may apply on sale. Henry Gildersleeve, Gildersleeve, Conn.

Little Cash Down, Balance Like Rent. Hasbrouck Heights; near station; 30 mins. out. Six rooms, bath; all city improvements. S. B. KRAFT, 30 Church, New York.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Plots viewing N. Y. skyscrapers, $175; terms; bargain. S. B. Kraft, 30 Church, New York.

Fanwood new houses; building plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Westfield—7 New choice houses; also plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For sale on easy terms: One hundred acres, seventeen miles from Long Island City; land high, nearly level. Bordering on north side of Jerico Turnpike, about equal distance between Floral Park and New Hyde Park Stations, on the Long Island Railroad; price very low. Inquire of Union Real Estate Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains. — Four-room furnished bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y.; lot 100 by 150 feet. 20 President Place, Kingston, N. Y.

Will sell my Newburgh residence, costing $33,000 for $15,000. Mrs. H. A. Bartlett, 335 Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WE HAVE AN 18-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON PLOT 80x250 IN YONKERS WHICH WE WISH TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL HOUSE IN NEW ROCHELLE OR PELHAM. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS a handsomely furnished, cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable. The Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

Value $65, sublet $50 to well recommended; two adults; comfortably furnished rooms; tiled bathroom; sixth floor; direct, cool exposure; night elevator; telephone, electricity; hotel service; meals optional; one block 28th St. Subway. X 272 Times Annex.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

59th, 17 East.—Studio apartment, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; studio 28x14 feet; June to October or longer; $65. Sheldon.

58th St., 64 East.—Attractive 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; quiet; will let unfurnished.

4 Rooms, bath, for Summer; reasonable; references. Busch, 1,025 Lexington Av. (73d.)

Madison Av., 987.—To sublet, furnished apartment; two rooms and bath; $35.

West Side.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA.

225, 227, 229 West 60th St., near Broadway. 1 room and bath, $25 up. By month 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; or year. Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE

with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 305 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cozily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS a handsomely furnished, cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable. THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

THE ALCAZAR.

215-217 Manhattan Av., corner 109th.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30, upward; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone River 10200 and 9735. Open evenings.

Attractive 7-room and bath apartment, facing Riverside Drive at 94th St.; pianola; comfortably furnished; for rent, $75 per month, from June 1 to Sept. 25. Apply Gilsey, 225 5th Av. Telephone Madison Square 3360.

Two months, seventh floor, four rooms, all overlooking Hudson; Daveno in parlor; $500 Knabe piano; books; box springs; $60 Singer machine; express Subway; all modern conveniences and my maid, graduate cooking school. 3,495 Broadway, Apartment 78.

THE CAPITOL, 107 WEST 109TH ST. Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30 monthly up; references essential; restaurant in building. Telephone 9481 Riverside. Open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, 2 and 3 and eight rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

119th, 419 West.—Cool, quaint, front apartment; three rooms; grand piano; all mahogany; kitchenette; elevator; beautiful view; near Columbia; reduced rent; June-October. Shaw.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, for rent until September 1, at $80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Handsomely furnished, high-class elevator apartments; four and five rooms and bath; all light rooms; concessions. 203 West 81st St. Telephone 6520 Schuyler. Coyle.

116th St., 616 W., (Near Riverside Drive.)—3 rooms; concession if applied for before June 1; immediate occupancy. Perry, Apt. 5.

Riverside Drive, 548—Seven rooms, light and cool; unexcelled view Hudson River, Claremont grounds, Palisades Park; June to October; silver and linen supplied; $75. 5790 Morningside; apartment 6 C.

Seven extra large rooms, two baths, fully furnished; all or part of Summer; near Riverside; unusually cool; worth $175; will rent for $100. Apartment 3B, 309 West 99th St.

515 West 121st St. (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

West 55th St.—Five rooms and 2 baths apartment; housekeeping or hotel service; handsomely furnished; rent June 1 to Oct. 1, Summer rate. Apply Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—SUBLET TILL OCTOBER, MY SIX-ROOM FURNISHED FRONT APARTMENT, VERY REASONABLE TO ADULT FAMILY. W 148 TIMES.

Broadway corner, elevator apartment, seven rooms, two baths; all facing street, elegant furnishings, southern exposure; $100; worth double. Call 2-7, 251 West 87th.

Attractively furnished apartment; living room, dining room, two master's bedrooms, kitchen, bath; overlooking campus. 440 Riverside Drive. Badger.

A.—Sublet to Oct. 1, 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartments; all outside; Broadway corner; furnished or unfurnished. Lunders, 226 West 80th St.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

To sublet for several months; modern furnished 2-room kitchenette apartment. Apply at 609 West 127th St., one-half block from Riverside Drive.

Six rooms, all outside; completely furnished; reasonable Summer rate. West End Av., at 91st. Telephone Riverside 8067. References.

RIVERSIDE, 145TH., (Deerfield.) — Four large outside rooms, bath, kitchen; river views; sacrifice. Clark.

83d; near Riverside Drive; seventh floor; nine rooms, bath; all light and cool; June 1 to Sept. 25; $125. Phone Schuyler 6400. Room 42.

Beautiful apartment, 6 rooms, bath, furnished, $50. Elevator apartment; will rent unfurnished for $75. Huff, 44 West 96th.

Handsomely furnished apartments, long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Riverside Drive, 600.—Elegant three-room suite, overlooking Hudson; maid service included. Mrs. A. F. Heck, Apt. 5A.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th St.

114th St., 508 West.—Sublet at unfurnished rental; 6 cool outside rooms, attractively furnished; piano; elevator. Apt. 7A.

112th, (Adjoining Drive.)—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished; reasonable. Telephone River 1131.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

New apartment, five large rooms; light, cool. 166 West 87th. 9D.

To sublet, furnished apartment, two rooms and bath. Apply 111½ West 87th St.

118th, 414 West.—Six large rooms, housekeeping; very reasonable. Brewer.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms, apartment, next to bath; also front parlor.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH.—To let 5-room apartment, furnished, May 28 to Oct. 1; $500; also singles and suites, $100 to $400 for season. Coleman Studio Building, Long Beach, N. Y. Exceptionally fine, large studio for artist.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS. (One with kitchenette.) 19 EAST 32D STREET. Rentals $45 to $75, with service. Apply on premises or to WM A. WHITE & SONS, Phone 5700 John. 46 Cedar St.

140th St., 505 East, (near Brook Av.)—Seven large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $30-$33; concessions.

Anthony Av., 1,911, and 263 East Tremont Av., (adjoining.)—4 5, 6 rooms, all modern improvements; $28-$35.

Beautiful, large front room, three windows, bedroom, and bath, private hall, heat; reasonable. Brennan, 131 East 23d.

58th St., 64 East.—Attractive 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; quiet; will let furnished.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

BIG VALUE—SMALL PRICE.

How would you like to live on Riverside Drive at 3d Av. price? Here is big seven-room apartment, with three tiled bathrooms, hot and cold water, elevator and janitor service; view of river from every room; like living in country with city's conveniences. Sublet now, your own price. Will go quickly to early applicant. Don't delay. Address or call up Dr. Blackford, 12th floor, 30 Irving Place, New York. Phone Stuyvesant 2022.

LARGE ROOMS, REASONABLE RENTS, 102-4 West 85th St.; 7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; one ground floor with electric light, suitable for doctor or dentist; owner on premises.

2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS,

Unfurnished, $40 to $75; furnished, $50 to $90. POINCIANA, 120TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., overlooking Columbia Campus. Supt. on prem., or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th.

$35. — Georgette Court. — Five-room elevator apartment; best modern improvements; service day and night; near Central and Morningside Parks, elevated, Subway cars, and bus. 315 West 113th St.

The Chelsea, 222 West 23d St.—Very desirable hotel housekeeping apartment, $1,000; very reasonable; bay window; southern exposure; quiet and high. E. C. Dillingham, 140 Nassau St., or The Chelsea.

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$6,000. Apply Supt., or 'phone Col. 4020.

603 West 140th St., Riverside.—5 rooms and bath, 8 windows, overlooking Hudson; very desirable; cool; concession. Apt. 6I.

To sublet, 5-room apartment; unusually large rooms; rent $62.50; good concessions. Lewis. Phone Audubon 8884.

Choice 10-room apartment, 3 baths, landing point of the fleet. 67 Riverside Drive, 79th, two blocks from subway.

Four, five, six room apartments, sublet, elevator. 530 West 136th St. Phillips, 3,787 Broadway.

92d St., West, 251.—7 to 9 Rooms, 2 baths; $1,650 up. Lewis B. Preston, 165 Broadway.

Delightful 2-room kitchenette and apartment. Apartment 3K, 160 Claremont Av., corner 125th St.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms, bath; improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET. MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

87 Hamilton Place, (Corner West 141st.)—Four rooms, front; elevator apartment; $38.

Studio 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished; reasonable rent. Travers, Bryant Park Studio.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Desirable west side apartments, four to ten rooms. Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z, Box T 25 Times.

Apartments to lease from Oct. 1. L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. and Columbus Av.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

420 West 119th St.—Beautiful apartments, 4-5 rooms, at attractive rentals.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Apartments to let from Oct. 1. Ambassador, 97th St. and Madison Av.

Leases now being made for apartments from Oct. 1, 1,730 Broadway.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV. AND 200TH ST. 4-5-6 Rooms $26-$34-$42. Class of tenants absolutely restricted. Apply premises. 'Phone 3080 Fordham.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

218ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Attractive rooms; private family; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms; private baths; board.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant sunny front rooms, bath adjoining; Summer prices; French house.

62D, 16 EAST.—Single and double rooms; parlor dining; excellent table.

West Side.

47 5TH AV. PERMANENT, TRANSIENT, AND TABLE BOARD.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and large rooms; table guests.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large and small room, well-appointed home; convenient Subway; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large and single room; private bath; board optional; references.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms; $10 to $15.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR. Sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; Summer rates; references; table guests.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized and small rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; generous table; ideal location; reference.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentleman appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Attractive home; excellent table; convenient; select location; references exchanged.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined (Jewish) home; excellent table; can accommodate a few people.

95TH ST., 65 WEST, The Rozelle.—Best table, upper west side; few single and double rooms, with board, at Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway and Beautiful Riverside Drive.) — Nicest, healthiest section. The Audubon. Bright, cosy rooms, good German board, $7 to $12 singly, $14 up two; large porches, garden; home comforts. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort; excellent chef and service; separate tables; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG JEWISH COUPLE desire board in refined home; no other boarders; moderate. State full particulars. M 812 Times Downtown.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester.

Appreciative guest afforded unequaled accommodations through opening of private home at Larchmont; few fastidious people; ideally located; convenient; beauty; few spacious, well-windowed rooms, having superb view; cuisine irreproachable; boating; automobile service trains, links, given. 409—W Larchmont. Box 466.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. B. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Beautiful house on Chester Hill; large verandas; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 165 North Fulton Ave., Mount Vernon.

Larchmont, Myrtle Ave., Spits Cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farms; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Long Island.

W. MacLEVY PHYSICAL CULTURE FARM, Babylon, L. I.—Nature's methods; interviews, Gymnasium, 352 4th Av., New York. Tel. 3686 Madison Square.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway. Telephone Far Rockaway 401-402. Special rates over Decoration Day.

Connecticut.

WYKEHAM INN, Washington, Conn., will open for season June 28th; finest location in the Berkshire foothills; pure air; sparkling water; broad verandas; golf, tennis; booklet. GEO. T. SANGER, MGR.

THE GUNNERY INN, Washington, Conn., open June 28. An ideal place for your Summer vacation. Fresh fruit, milk, and vegetables. Near country club, golf, and tennis. Same management as Wykeham Inn. Booklet. Geo. T. Sanger, Mgr.

NORWALK, CT.—Rhodonolla House, overlooking Sound; large, shady grounds; modern baths; cuisine unexcelled; 10 minutes to station and beaches; 1 hour New York; $8 up. H. A. Hull, Prop'r.

New Jersey.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.) — Pleasant large and small rooms; reasonable.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; square room, running water; single rooms.

Irving Place, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 656, (near 60th.)—Beautiful large and small, light rooms; kitchenette; newly furnished; home comforts; now $4 to $8; telephone.

THREE ROOMS, roof garden, bath, kitchenette; Fifties near 5th Av.; reasonable; desirable party. Inquire 421 Madison Av.

West Side.

23D ST., 158 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant rooms; large bay windows; always cool; reasonable.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.) —Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D ST., Between B'way and Fifth Av.—Rooms with private bath; $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private, electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

56TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; suitable for three persons.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large, small, furnished rooms for gentlemen; cars convenient; Summer rates.

57TH, 363 WEST.—Pleasant living room; kitchen adjoining; housekeeping; others desirable. Van Name.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Desirable rooms, modern conveniences; near subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsome suites, double rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; $7, $8, $9, 10; other houses this vicinity. JOHN W. BRETT, 503 Fifth Av.

58TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; gas, electricity, and bath; select house; reasonable.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, large closets; hot and cold water; telephone; moderate.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished corner room, overlooking Central Park; high-class, elevator apartment.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated.

71ST, Corner West End Av., (237 West End.) —Floor, consisting two large, beautifully furnished rooms, bath, kitchenette; private home; (no other roomers;) $55 monthly.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; $4; electricity, shower baths; running water; no rooming house; single or couple.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Cool, comfortable room in home of private family; breakfast.

71ST, 324 WEST.—Unusually attractive large room; private bath; electricity; private dwelling; Summer rate.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room; private bath; others adjoining bath; very reasonable.

78D, 121 West.—Large, comfortable front room; physician's private house; all conveniences; near express Subway and "L." Phone Columbia 8426.

78D, 158 WEST.—Sunny, quiet, newly furnished rooms; near subway, elevated express; references.

78D, 164 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Exceptionally attractive room; private house; all conveniences.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; private bath; kitchenette optional; reasonable; delightful location for Summer; convenient Subway, elevated.

75TH, corner Broadway.—Two-room suite, private family. 7248 Columbus. Unquestionable references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, private baths; $3.50, $5, $11; telephone.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; shower; electricity; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small room, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large and small room; superior house; reasonable; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; meals optional; Summer rates.

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77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double, single rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house, suitable one, two; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, cool front room; all modern conveniences; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny front room; high-class elevator apartment. Inquire elevator man.

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86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; Riverside; Subway.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, with, without private bath; side room.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, with, without baths, $8, $5, $9.

268 WEST 93D, (BROADWAY.) Handsomely furnished large rooms, adjoining bath.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Apperson 1914 touring car, newly painted and overhauled; slip covers and complete, up-to-the-minute equipment; electric starter, light, extra tire, &c.; $975; can scarcely be told from new car, and carries the same guarantee. Shepherd Auto Co., 304 W. 49th.

HUPMOBILE 1915 TOURING CAR. Slightly used but cannot be told from new; has every possible equipment and many extras; will sell reasonably. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Velie touring car; excellent in both condition and appearance; has every equipment and many extras; $350. Dulguid Bros., 790 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Reo touring car, 1913 model, just overhauled and repainted; perfect running order; good shoes; price $475. Phone Madison Square 1404. Sundays, Coney Island 982.

For Sale.—Packard limousine and Columbia electric brougham; may be seen at garage, 177 E. 73d St. Want offers. W. C. Birmingham, 54 Wall St., New York.

Oldsmobile, 1915 model "42" 5-passenger, almost new; full equipment; Delco lighting and starting, Schweitzer, 226 West 50th. Tel 1384 Circle.

For Sale.—Renault Landaulet, 12-16, 1911, guaranteed in perfect condition; beautiful body; any demonstration; $1,000 cash. 135 West 37th St.

Mercer 1912 runabout, just overhauled, cheap. 1,164 Intervale Av. Tel. 3239 Melrose.

Hupmobile touring car, 1915, slightly used, at material reduction. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Packard, 1915, 8-38, five-passenger; 2-38 seven-passenger; slip covers. Moody, 28 W. 62d St. 9086 Columbus.

Hupmobile roadster, 1915, slightly used, at material reduction. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

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EGIDI AUTO SERVICE. Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults, By Hour, Day, or Week. Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Peerless, 7-passenger touring car, first-class condition, for hire by the month; reasonable. Nygren, 148 West 67th.

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7-passenger Renault landaulet. Address Garnier, 211 West 82d. Phone 4360 Schuyler.

Large five-passenger touring car for special or week-end trips; reasonable. Call Williams. Phone 429 Madison.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $3 per hour. Telephone Bergman, 1941 Circle.

For Hire.—1915 Packards; hour, day, week, month. Telephone Plaza 7452.

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WANTED: 1915 Touring; Standard Make; 5 Passenger. WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER? Private Buyer.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7620 Col. Special class for women.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

93D, 255 WEST, (near B'way.)—Few select rooms in private house; reasonable.

98D ST., 317 WEST.—Have beautiful apartment; sublet suite; divide to suit. Apt. 15.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; southern exposure; near park; references.

98TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished sunny room, with lavatory, large closet. Linz.

97TH ST., 64 WEST.—Private house; desirable, well-kept cool rooms; Summer rates; conveniences; telephone.

98TH ST., 254 WEST.—Large room, private bath; elegantly kept; gentlemen or couple. Apartment 7.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive parlor suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $7, $8. McNamara.

103D, 108 WEST.—Neat, clean room; running water; Subway, "L"; reasonable. Nolan.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room, private family; gentleman; references; breakfast optional. Apartment 61.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Refined private home; gentleman; independent; very reasonable. Riverside 7234. Apt. 6B.

112TH, 586 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apt. Bridges.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive two, three room suite; single rooms. Apt. 52.

121ST ST., 501 and 519, (Morningside Heights.) —Delightful Summer location, near Riverside Drive, opposite Columbia University; beautiful view of campus; band concerts during July; attractively furnished sunny rooms, front, side, and rear; southern, eastern, and northern exposures; one to five windows; single and double; $2.50 to $12 week; meals entirely optional at cost in co-oper

GIRL ACTED AS LURE IN A GANG KILLING

Companion of Owen Madden Testifies She Sat at Table with Doyle.

TO A DANCE AFTER MURDER

Tenth Avenue Gang Leader Told Her if She "Squealed" He'd Drop Her in the River.

Margaret Everdeane, 21 years old, a companion of Owen Madden and other members of a Tenth Avenue gang that bears Madden's name, told a jury and Judge Nott in General Sessions yesterday that Madden, without her knowledge, made her lure Patsy Doyle, another gangster, to his death in a saloon at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue on Nov. 28. Madden wanted Doyle out of the way, she said, because, he said, Doyle was a "rat" and "told the cops everything he knew."

The young woman, who comes of good family, said she had known Madden for five years and went around with the gang members, who frequented a lunch room at Thirty-third Street and Tenth Avenue. Through William F. Mott, a sailor, she made the acquaintance of Doyle, who was also known as William Moore, about three weeks before Doyle was killed.

On the night of the shooting, she said in her examination by Assistant District Attorney Edwards, she got a note from Mott, asking her to meet him. She showed the note to Maddon and he told her to keep the appointment and arrange to meet Doyle, too.

"I told him 'No.' I don't want to make any trouble," she testified. But she went to the saloon and met Mott and Doyle.

"From the saloon," she said Doyle called up the lunchroom to get Frieda Warner. Madden answered the phone. After I had talked, Doyle talked, but I do not know what was said. A few minutes later Mott took me out. As we passed out I saw Hoppo McArdle, Arthur Bieler and William Mulhall. Mulhall asked: 'Is he there.' Just as we get out I heard shots and then we went to the Brighton Club across the street.

All Went to a Dance.

"That night I went down to the lunchroom and saw Madden. I was crying. He asked why, and I said it was because I was excited over what had happened. 'You not only did a lot shooting,' I told him, 'but you killed him.' 'What are you going to do?' he asked me, and I answered: 'Anything you want me to.' 'Stop crying, them,' he said. 'If you don't, people will get wise.'

"I the crowd went to a dance at Moose Inn. Owen Madden was on the committee. Later we met Dodo Fitzsimmons and Arthur Stein, whom they call the King." Madden said: 'We've dropped a guy at Forty-first Street. Take these girls and keep them under cover.' We went to the King's apartment in West Thirtieth Street.

"Madden asked me if I saw him on the corner when Patsy was killed. I told him I didn't, and he said: 'Do you rember bumping into someone when you left? That was me.' He told me that if they get me as a witness to say that I didn't see them go into the saloon. He said that anything I wanted, I would get, and if I was arrested I would be kept a little while as a witness and would get off easily. He said that if he thought I would tell anything he would take me up the river and throw me in."

The next day, the girl asserted, Bieler came to "the King's" apartment, and she heard him say that he got the gun from Jimmie McConnell, a messenger boy of Madden's. "Bieler said: 'We got Patsy all right—we got him right through the heart,'" she continued.

Doyle Expected to be Killed.

The young woman was questioned about a stabbing in which a man known as "Tee" Romenello was knifed by Patsy Doyle. Doyle was arrested, but Romenello did not appear against him, so he was discharged. Margaret Everdeane said Madden told her that it was through him that Doyle got free, and that he was going to settle the matter.

"He said he told 'Tee' not to rap Patsy Doyle," the young woman said. Former District Attorney Charles L. Colligan failed to shake her testimony on cross-examination.

William Mott, who is a sailor on the Florida, testified that he was in the saloon when McArdle and Bieler entered. He said that Doyle was expecting the attempt on his life.

"Did he know the men who shot him?" Assistant District Attorney Edwards asked.

"No," Mott replied, "but he expected them, because some on telephoned to him that they were on their way to kill him."

The trial will be resumed this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

TEACHERS URGE SUFFRAGE.

Their Band of 8,500 to Figure in Meeting Next Tuesday.

Eight thousand and five hundred women, members of the Teachers' Branch of the Empire State Campaign Committee, will be represented at a suffrage meeting to be held on Tuesday of next week in Stuyvesant High School, Seventeenth Street and Second Avenue. The large membership of this branch of the committee has been brought together within the past month, teachers who had previously been anti-suffragists having been converted to a disbelief in indirect influence by their fight at Albany against the Cromwell bill.

Speakers at the meeting will be Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, who will tell of the "Work of the Constitutional Convention;" Edward Mandel, President of the Association of Men Teachers and Principals of the Public Schools, whose subject will be "Equality;" Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who will give "Answers to the Antis," and Miss Grace Strachan, who will make her first big suffrage speech in talking of "The Teacher and the Vote." Miss Katherine Blake, President, will preside.

Indorsed by County Lawyers.

The New York County Lawyers Association has indorsed for re-election Supreme Court Justices Samuel Greenbaum, John Proctor Clarke, Francis B. Delehanty, and Clarence J. Shearn, and Municipal Court Justice Edgar J. Lauer. A resolution proposed at the meeting of the association at Hotel Astor on Tuesday night provided that the Committee on the Judiciary should take steps to cause their nomination for the offices they now hold, either by their respective political parties or by independent nominations. No action was taken on that resolution, for the reason that the by-laws of the association provide that 750 members shall be present when such action is taken.



BECKER'S DEATH DAY MURDER ANNIVERSARY

Three Years Ago on July 16 Rosenthal Was Killed—Mrs. Becker Sees Condemned Man.

Ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker may die in the electric chair on Friday, July 16—three years to the day after Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, was shot to death in front of the Hotel Metropole by Becker's hired gunmen.

The Court of Appeals yesterday designated the week beginning July 12 as that in which Becker should be put to death. Since Warden Osborne has been at Sing Sing the killing of condemned men has always taken place on Friday, and the Friday of the week of July 12 is the 16th. Warden Osborne's practice will be observed in the case of Becker, it was said at the prison last night.

Becker's death warrant was signed in Albany yesterday by the Judges of the Court of Appeals and forwarded to Warden Osborne. Although it is the third death warrant condemning Becker it is the first that carries the promise of finality. The sentence of death passed upon Becker after each of his convictions in the Supreme Court was never regarded as final because appeal to the higher court each time automatically stayed the execution of the sentence.

Mrs. Helen Becker, the condemned man's wife, visited him in the death house yesterday afternoon. She arrived at the prison at 1:30 o'clock and was accompanied by Father Cashin, the chaplain, to her husband's cell. She could not take him in her arms; she could not even touch him. She was permitted simply to stand by the priest and look at her husband, he looking through bars at her.

She seemed completelybrok en, it is said, when she frist came into her uusband's presence. For several minutes she could only sob, but Becker, bracing himself up, she soon controlled herself and was able to talk a little. She remained in the death house until 4:30 o'clock and then returned to New York to her home with her sister, Miss Lynch, at 2,291 University Avenue, the Bronx. It was said there last night that she had shut herself in from all callers.

Becker said yesterday:

"I'll not ask for any quarter. I'll not appeal to Whitman. I'm ready to meet my Maker. My only anxiety is for my wife and the members of my family. It is hard that they must suffer in the calamity that has befallen me. My wife is the bravest woman that ever lived."

Martin T. Manton, his counsel, will go to Sing Sing to see Becker today. He said he had not decided yet what he would do in a further effort to save Becker's life, but that some steps will be taken is certain.

Neither Governor Whitman in Albany nor District Attorney Perkins here would discuss the Becker case yesterday.

KILLS FRIEND BY ACCIDENT.

Farmer Holds Target Rifle for Him and It Goes Off.

NEWTON, N. J., May 26.—By the accidental discharge of a target rifle in the hands of his friend, Albert S. Schults, yesterday, Eigen Feiervacher, 30 years old, was killed. The shooting occurred on the stock farm of James Garvie, where both men were employed.

Feiervacher, with others, had been shooting at a target. Returning from the shoot he handed the rifle to Schultz to hold temporarily. Soon a report was heard and Feiervacher fell to his knees with a wound in his abdomen, exclaiming, "Oh, my dear friend."

Schultz was affected deeply by the killing. Both men were on the best of terms. Sheriff Wilson and Under Sheriff Lyons decided the shooting was entirely accidental.

THREE HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Thrown to the Street as Machine Hits a Milk Wagon.

An automobile with five men crashed into a milk wagon at Eighth Avenue and 155th Street early yesterday, throwing several men to the street. In rebounding the car was driven against an elevated pillar, throwing the others out.

The men in the automobile gave their names as Joseph Williams, a laborer, of 332 East Fortieth Street; Thomas Kirkwood, a bartender, of 34 Convent Avenue; Dr. Albert Sully, 34 Convent Avenue, and John Gordon, a driver, of 312 West Twenty-first Street.

Kirkwood suffered a possible fracture of the left hip and Gordon a possible fracture of the back. The driver of the milk wagon, Frank Caccavo of 333 East 150th Street, suffered possible internal injuries.

POLICEMAN UNDER ARREST.

J. J. Heaney of Queens Accused of Robbing Prisoner of $25.

John J. Heaney, a patrolman attached to the Newtown Precinct, in the Borough of Queens, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of petit larceny on a warrant issued by Magistrate Conway. John Goetz of Dry Harbor Road, Middle Village, accused the policeman of stealing $25.

Heaney arrested Goetz on Monday night on a charge of intoxication, and Goetz was sentenced to three months in prison. Goetz asserted that Heaney took the money from him while they were on their way to headquarters to have his finger prints taken. Heaney denied the charge.

No Fine for Father Toohey.

The Rev. Matthew Toohey of St. John's Catholic Church, Hoboken, who was fined $25 on Tuesday last on a charge of approaching a Grand Juror investigating election frauds, will not have to pay the fine. Supreme Court Justice Swayze, sitting in Jersey City, yesterday announced that an error had been made in imposing the fine, in the belief that the priest had been in contempt, and the court ordered the fine remitted.

Sea He Loved to Engulf His Ashes.

In accordance with his wish, the body of John Olsen, who died at his home, 922 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, is to be cremated and his ashes cast into the sea at Manhattan Beach. For years Mr. Olsen had visited the seashore weekly, and his wish to have his ashes thrown into the breakers will be carried out by his son, Elliott Olsen. Mr. Olsen was born in Brooklyn in 1848, and was for years the head of the upholstery department of the old dry goods house of Journeay & Burnham.

MOTHER KILLS BABY AND ENDS OWN LIFE

Mrs. Francis A. O'Neil Strangles Two of Her Little Children and Shoots Herself.

PULMOTOR SAVES HER SON

Bodies Found by Sister of the Dead Woman, Who Called to Keep an Appointment to Go Out.

Mrs. Charlotte O'Neil, 32 years old, wife of Francis A. O'Neil, a draughtsman for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, strangled her two children, Francis, 4 years old, and Josephine, 18 months old, the latter fatally, and ended her own life by shooting herself through the heart yesterday morning in their home, 11 Eastern Parkway, near Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. The little girl, strangled with a strip of cloth apparently from one of her mother's garments, was dead when medical assistance came, and the boy was revived only after an hour's application first of the old method of artificial respiration and a hypodermic injection and finally a pulmotor.

The police and coroner after examination were satisfied that Mrs. O'Neil killed her little girl and herself and attempted to kill her son in a fit of despondency due to prolonged ill-health. When her husband started to work she was to all appearances very happy, and bade him an affectionate farewell. Agnes, 9 years old, the oldest child, was at school when the tragedy occurred.

Mrs. O'Neil had an appointment to go out at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon with her sister, Mrs. Herman Weiden, 558 Lincoln Place, the rear of whose home is opposite the rear of the O'Neil house. When Mrs. Weiden called at her sister's home a little before the time appointed she was unable to get a response to the doorbell and became fearful something had happened.

Finding the Strangled Children.

A front window opening on the porch was forced by Mrs. Weiden, who hurried upstairs to her sister's bedroom. When she opened the door she found Mrs. O'Neil lying on the floor by the side of the bed with a wound over the heart and a 32-calibre revolver lying close to her outstretched right hand.

The sister, horrified, ran into the nursery in the rear, and there she saw the two children, their faces distorted and discolored, lying motionless in their bed. She leaned out of a rear window and screamed for help, and then hurried out to the street to get assistance. Dr. Lee Thomas, 1,532 Bedford Avenue, who was attending a patient in a house near by, went to give assistance. The physician worked over the little girl, while Mrs. McKay, a neighbor, carried the boy to an open window and tried to revive him by artificial respiration. Francis had been strangled with a clothes line caught around his throat with a patent reel.

Meanwhile a call for an ambulance had been sent to the Jewish Hospital by direction of Mrs. McKay, who instructed one of her neighbors, Mrs. Ellis, to ask that a pulmotor be sent. Mrs. McKay's presence of mind saved the life of the boy. She had studied to be a trained nurse, but gave up her studies to get married.

Woman Had Despondent Spells.

Captain Coughlin, in charge of the detectives of the Sixth Branch, arrived at the O'Neil home almost simultaneously with Mr. O'Neil. The husband was overcome by the tragedy. According to Mr. O'Neil, his wife had suffered a nervous attack more than a year ago following the birth of their last child. At times she became very despondent. Captain Coughlin learned from the husband that the revolver his wife had used had been in the family for several years. It formerly belonged to Mr. O'Neil's father, and was kept in a bureau drawer.

News of the tragedy quickly spread through the neighborhood, and neighbors of Mrs. O'Neil could think of no reason why she should have been driven to such desperate ends. She seemed always to be happy. She was very fond of her children and her husband, and gave most of her time to them and the affairs of her home.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Christopher Stever, superintendent of laborers at the Crucible Steel plant at Harrison, was killed yesterday while uncoupling a freight car and a traveling crane. He was crushed between the cars. Stever was to have been married next week.

BAYONNE.—Depositors in the refunct First National Bank received yesterday from Receiver C. L. Williams a third dividend of 8 per cent. They have now received a total of 53 per cent.

BAYONE.—In a fit of despondency Mrs. Gustav Trainer of 2,400 Woodbrook Avenue, Baltimore, who was here on a visit to Mrs. A. Cohen, swallowed carbolic acid yesterday and died in the City Hospital.

MONTCLAIR.—Automobiles owned and driven by Wilfred Funk of Upper Mountain Avenue and Philip Harris, also of Montclair, collided yesterday in Bloomfield Avenue, near Willow Street. The Harris car was smashed, but five men in it escaped injury.

MONTCLAIR.—The Housewives' League announced yesterday that it had been able to get a reduction from local ice dealers from 40 to 35 cents a hundredweight.

MONTCLAIR.—An automobile owned by Assemblyman Marcus DeCamp of Roseland and driven by his son Harold struck Christina Polens, 6 years old, yesterday when she dropped off a delivery wagon in front of it. She was bruised and suffered from shock.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Charles Kingsley was standing in front of a team of horses which he had bought yesterday morning, when the horses, hitched to a light wagon, took fright at a passing automobile and ran away. The wheels passed over Kingsley's chest, injuring him internally.

USES MORGAN AS EXAMPLE.

Civil Service Reform League Writes to President.

The National Civil Service Reform League, in furtherance of its purpose to obtain legislation which would allow the competitive classification of Presidential Postmasterships, including those of the first, second, and third class, has written to President Wilson advocating the adoption of the policy of retaining in office all persons who have risen through the ranks to the position of Postmaster.

The league has investigated a number of cases where Postmasters have entered the service in the lower ranks and been promoted from time to time to the office of Postmaster, and it calls two such instances to the attention of the President, that of Edward M. Morgan, Postmaster at New York, and Clinton L. Wright, Postmaster at Norfolk, Va.

The terms of the incumbents of first-class Post Offices will expire during the year, the league wrote, and it added that in accordance with the mediaeval custom both these men would be expected to leave the service in order to make place for some person with political influence with the Administration in power."

Secretary Tumulty replied that at the direction of the President he was bringing the matter to the attention of the Postmaster General.

BANK ALLEGES $7,600 THEFT

New York County National Blames Company and Sues.

A canvass bag containing $7,625.71 was shipped from the New York County National Bank to the Standard Pneumatic Action Company through the American Express Company on Dec. 13 last. The bag only had to travel from the corner of Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue to 638 West Fifty-second Street. When the bag was delivered it contained only a few pennies, some old paper, and a little bird gravel.

The bank sued the express company for the money, and yesterday the case came to trial in the Supreme Court before Justice Ford and a jury. William O. Tuttle, paying teller of the bank, told how carefully the money was placed in the bag and fastened in it. The trial will be continued today.

"MEET ME AT THE ICEBERG"
OPENS SAT. NIGHT
SUMMER SEASON
MADISON SQ. GARDEN ICE ARCADE
ALL NEW MOTION PICTURES
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
DR. ANSELM GOELTZ, Conductor.
PREMIERE OF LUBIN'S MASTERPIECE,
THE SPORTING DUCHESS
ROSE COGHLAN, ETHEL CLAYTON, 10 SCENES. OTHER NOTABLE FILMS.
12,000 SEATS 10-15-25 BOX SEATS 50c
Twice Daily (Sun. Incl.) Evs. at 8 Mats. at 2
BIGGEST SUMMER SHOW IN THE COOLEST SPOT IN NEW YORK.

MARY PICKFORD in CINDERELLA
Tomorrow at 10, Special FOR CHILDREN, BROADWAY THEATRE. Adults 15c; Children 10c.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10-50c. Next Wk, "THE PRETTY SISTER OF JOSE." Strand Orch. & Soloists. BLANCHE SWEET in "Stolen Goods."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 & 8:30. "A Price for Folly," "The Goddess," Beg. Sun., "Love, Snow & Ice."

Palisades Park Amuse-ment Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry. Com'g. Sat., May 29—English Opera Co. of 50 in "IL TROVATORE," in Theatre.

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'way. 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. KITTY GORDON, BESSIE CLAYTON, Jack Wilson, Hans Kronold, Allan Dinehart & Co., W. Horelik Ensemble.

THE RESERVED BEACH AT BRIGHTON IS THE PLACE FOR A DAYS RECREATION. CLEAN WHITE SAND CLEAR OCEAN WATER - IDEAL FOR CHILDREN
INVIGORATING SURF BATHING 25¢ WEEK DAYS CIRCULAR POOL FOR SWIMMERS ONLY SUN PORCH FOR WOMEN
BRIGHTON BATHS OPEN SATURDAY NEXT MAY 29TH
MAX SCHMIDT'S BAND (WHITE AND GOLD) MOVING PICTURES ON THE BEACH TENNIS CANOEING
TAKE BRIGHTON BEACH EXPRESS FROM BKLYN BRIDGE. BKLYN TROLLEYS TRANSFER AT PROSPECT PARK STATION, MOTOR DOWN VIA OCEAN PARKWAY, TURNING EAST ON NEPTUNE AVE. TO BRIGHTON BEACH

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY. NEXT WEEK—LAST WEEK. CHARLES FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. OTIS SKINNER, NAT C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED de BELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS. JUNE 5th—LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.

GAIETY Broadway and 46th Street. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. at 2:30. NED WAYBURN'S "SHE'S IN AGAIN" "6 CYLINDER LAUGH PRODUCER."

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE Symphony Orchestra of 40. BIRTH OF A NATION

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" ALL Special Mat. Mon., May 31. LAUGHS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. NEXT MATINEE SAT'Y 2:20. Twin Beds

Last week this theatre "TWIN BEDS." Begins Decoration Day Mat. at the Harris.

PARK Thea., 59th St., Col. Circle. Phone Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Saturday 9590 Col. POSITIVELY LAST 4 TIMES. Arnold DALY in SHAW'S "CANDIDA" Best Play.

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop. Prices) & Sat. 2:30. Under Cover. EXTRA MATINEE DECORATION DAY.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. MAT. TODAY 25 to 50c. Van Den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents The CHIMES of NORMANDY Next Week—"ERMINIE."

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15 Last Matinee Saturday 2:15. LAST FOUR TIMES THE SONG OF SONGS

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. 2:20. EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY. (Decoration Day): THE NATURAL LAW.

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

STADIUM: Granville Barker's Players. Choice seats can be had at Jacobs Ticket Office. Phone 4189 Greeley for information. 1388 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX Admis'n 25c Every Day To All MUSEE

Century Theatre Central Park West, 62nd to 63d Street. Friday and Saturday NIGHTS & SAT. MAT. JUNE 4 and 5. LAMBS' ANNUAL STAR GAMBOL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Actors Fund of America. Greatest Entertainment Ever Offered With VICTOR HERBERT & ORCHESTRA. AUCTION SALE OF SEATS AND BOXES AT THE Hudson Theatre TODAY AT 3:30 THE AUCTIONEERS ACTING MAYOR McANENY, DUDLEY FIELD MALONE, De Wolf Hopper, Nat Goodwin, Wilton Lackaye, William Collier, Frank Tinney, Dave Montgomery, Clifton Crawford, Douglas Fairbanks, Raymond Hitchcock, Leo Ditrichstein. REGULAR SALE AT THE CENTURY THEATRE BEGINS MAY 31, 9 A. M. PRICES $3-$2-$1

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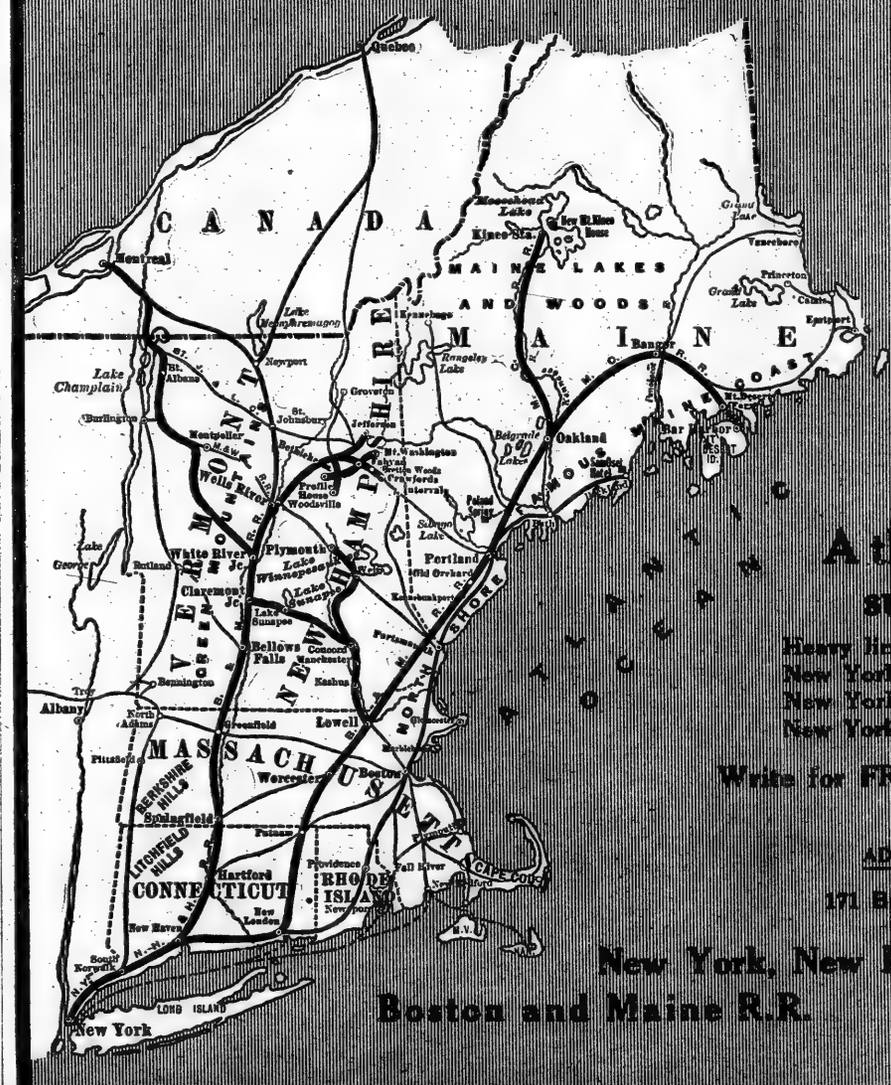
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$40 Silk-lined Suits $25
An unusual purchase of Gray and Blue Serges makes this sale possible. The Blue—we've called it Midnight Blue—has all that intense glory of the sky, when the clock strikes twelve. It is the best shade to be worn with White Trousers that we've ever seen. The Gray makes a pleasing change, and suggests the purchase of two suits, instead of one. Made to measure only and silk lined.
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Coat and Trousers, $22.50
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EXCLUSIVELY CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHES, $20 TO $50

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably tomorrow; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,943. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS

TURKS SINK BATTLESHIP MAJESTIC; BRITISH TORPEDO 2 TURKISH SHIPS; LINER BLOWS UP IN THAMES, 300 DIE

SURE A TORPEDO HIT NEBRASKAN, SAYSCAPT. GREENE

Skipper of American Ship, Now at Liverpool, Didn't See a Submarine.

HAD HAULED FLAG DOWN

But Says Ship's Name and Nationality Were Plainly Painted on Her Sides.

HULL TO BE EXAMINED

Experts at Washington Discuss Possibility That Freighter and Submarine Were in Collision.

Berlin Silent on Nebraskan

BERLIN, (via London,) May 27. —No information is available here regarding the reported torpedoing of the American steamer Nebraskan off the southern coast of Ireland last Tuesday night.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 28.—The American steamer Nebraskan, which was disabled on Tuesday night by an explosion off the coast of Ireland, arrived here shortly before midnight. Captain Greene said:

"I saw no submarine, but am certain it was a torpedo which hit us.

"Moreover, a submarine could not have failed to see our name and nationality, which was outlined in huge letters on our sides."

The members of the crew of the Nebraskan were agreed that the explosion was undoubtedly caused by a torpedo.

The forward part of the ship is completely wrecked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—Captain J. S. Greene of the American steamer Nebraskan said tonight to a correspondent of The Liverpool Daily Post:

"All I can say is that we were struck by something thirty-eight miles west of South Cliff at 8:25 P. M. on Tuesday. The sea was blue and the weather clear. We were going at about twelve knots, and I was in the cabin, the third officer being on the bridge. We felt a violent shock, and after a perceptible interval came a terrific explosion.

"I discovered that a large hole twenty feet square had been made in the starboard bow of the ship below the waterline. The force of the explosion brought down the boom, flung several heavy steel girders overboard, and wrecked the forecastle cabin, besides making several big holes in the forward deck.

"In one of the forecastle cabins the boatswain was sleeping at the time. He sustained an injury to the head and limbs, while two quartermasters in the neighboring cabin were slightly injured. All three are now recovered.

"After the explosion the ship began to fill at once, and in a few minutes the lower hold was full of water and she settled down about twelve feet at the head. I ordered the boats lowered and we all left the ship. Prior to this, however, we had sent off wireless calls for assistance.

"After we had been in the boats about an hour we saw that the steamer would not sink, and returned to her. Fortunately the forward bulkhead had resisted the pressure or the ship would have gone down. We got her under steam again, and about 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning two Admiralty vessels arrived in response to our call. From the moment of the explosion until then we saw no craft of any kind. None of the officers or crew saw anything of a submarine. The chief engineer, however, said he thought he saw something resembling the wake of a torpedo approaching the ship on the starboard side, but he is not clear about it. Anyhow, the shock was so severe that we could feel the ship stagger, and we soon came to a full stop."

Captain Greene agreed that it wasn't likely a mine would create so much internal damage as the Nebraskan undoubtedly sustained.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 28.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Liverpool says:

"Captain Green of the Nebraskan said no submarine was seen, but the chief engineer, who was on deck at the time, said he saw what he believed to be the wake of a torpedo just before the shock occurred. He believed the Nebraskan was struck by a torpedo as there was a perceptible interval between the shock and explosion, which occurred inside the ship. He did not think a mine could have exploded in that position.

"The Nebraskan had the words 'Nebraskan, New York,' painted in white letters on a black ground on both sides amidships, and the Captain said no submarine could have mistaken the boat, as it was by no means dark at the time."

WASHINGTON WAITS FOR NEWS

Growing Belief That the Nebraskan Was Attacked by Submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27. — Official Washington continued to be without evidence tonight upon which to base a

Continued on Page 4.

ROOSEVELT BREAKS RIB IN FALL FROM A HORSE

Accident at Sagamore Hill Kept Secret Four Days — Doctor Says He's "All Right."

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 27.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is nursing a fractured rib at Sagamore Hill, his home here, broken on Monday when the Colonel fell as he tried to mount a horse. According to friends, Colonel Roosevelt is as well as he ever was, a little thing like a fractured rib scarcely bothering him at all, and Dr. George Faller, his physician, said tonight that the Colonel was "all right."

Those who know him say that Colonel Roosevelt feels more concern over the way he acquired the injury than over the damage done to himself, for it is not usual for a former ranchman and hunter to be injured by a well-broken saddle horse. Nor in this case was it apparently the fault of the horse.

The Colonel had determined on a ride last Monday afternoon and ordered his favorite mount brought around from the stables. He walked down the front steps and put his foot in the stirrup. He was about to throw his leg over the saddle when his foot slipped and he came down heavily on his side.

The twinge which followed told him that something more than a mere wrench was the matter, and he had the horse taken back to its stall, while he re-entered the house and had Dr. Faller summoned. The physician found that a rib on the left side had been broken, and he immediately bandaged the Colonel tightly about the body. Except for the inconvenience and trifling pain the accident did the Colonel no harm, though it has prevented him taking daily horseback rides.

The accident is merely the latest of many, for the Colonel's life has been one of more accidents met and dangers faced than usually falls to the lot of an ordinary citizen. On Oct. 14, 1912, he was shot and seriously wounded by an assassin in Milwaukee. It was the most serious injury that ever befell him but there had been many lesser ones before.

As ranchman and hunter he had risked his life herding cattle, hunting wild beasts, joining posses to hunt down outlaws, and as Police Commissioner, soldier in the Spanish War, President and African huntsman he has faced beasts and men who would have injured him if they could.

At Pittsfield, Mass., in 1902 his carriage was run down by an electric car and the Colonel was hurled out, cut and bruised. William Craig, a Secret Service man with him, was killed.

In 1907 a horse reared and fell backward with him as the Colonel, then President, was fording Rock Creek, Washington, on a skittish animal. The President took his feet free of the stirrups and came to the ground standing up.

He has been in train wrecks and automobile accidents, but luck has been with him, as it was Monday, and he has escaped with shocks and bruises but with no serious injury except that caused by the assassin's bullet.

BATTLESHIPS COLLIDE, NEBRASKA DAMAGED

The Rhode Island Drags Anchors and Hits Dreadnought, Damaging Some of Her Guns.

NEWPORT, May 27.—The battleship Rhode Island dragged her anchors during a heavy gale that swept Narragansett Bay last night, and was blown against the battleship Nebraska, carrying away a portion of the bridge and damaging some of the guns on the latter ship. Both vessels lost considerable side gear.

Hundreds of officers and men of the Atlantic fleet were forced to spend the night ashore, as the wind was so high that the launches could not put out to the ships.

Admiral Fletcher said later that the damage sustained by the Nebraska could be repaired readily.

A rumor was persistent today that a launch belonging to one of the ships sank during the night. Investigation by the Admiral proved the report without foundation.

PRESIDENT STOPS SPEECHES

Deplores Emphasis Put on "Too Proud to Fight."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27. — President Wilson today declined the invitation of a Philadelphia committee to speak at Independence Hall on July 5. He said that it was his duty to remain in Washington during the tense international situation and refrain from making speeches. The President offered to use his influence to get a speaker of national reputation to take his place in the exercises. This will probably be a member of the Cabinet.

In explaining why he should refrain from speechmaking at this time, the President cited the prominence given one paragraph in his recent Philadelphia speech. This sentence, which was seized upon by many as representing his attitude toward the foreign situation, was: "There is such a thing as being too proud to fight." He said that while he did not attach any significance to the remark, the newspapers had done so, and he therefore thought it best not to talk at this time.

The suggestion was made that he might prepare his speech and confine it to the subject of patriotism. To this the President replied that he did not prepare his speeches, and added that he might say something he should not.

"This is, perhaps, the very time when I would not care to arouse the sentiment of patriotism," the President remarked.

ALDRICH LEFT $30,000,000.

Former Senator's Will Filed for Probate—All Goes to Family.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, May 27.—The will of Nelson W. Aldrich, former United States Senator, was admitted to probate today in the Probate Court of Warwick, his home town. While no valuation was given, the estate is said to be worth at least $30,000,000, with an estimated annual income of $1,500,000. The running expenses of the estate, together with the annual payments provided by the will, amount to $321,000 per annum.

The widow, Mrs. Abby Aldrich, and three childre, Edward B. Aldrich of New York City, Lucy L. Aldrich of Warwick, and Richard S. Aldrich of this city, were confirmed executors under the will and become trustees of the estate. They must file their acceptance before June 27. The executors are required to furnish a bond of $500,000. While the widow and three children become executors, the other four children become sureties on the bond. The only legacy in the will is $100,000 to Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a daughter of the Senator.

The Flamingo to Florida and Cuba via Seaboard Air Line Ry. new steel train on quick schedule to Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West, Havana. Lvs. N. Y. 9:15 A. M. com. May 30. inq. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

BERLIN'S REPLY ASKS AGREEMENT FIRST ON FACTS

Will State Her Contentions on Lusitania and Other Cases in Note Coming Tomorrow.

READY THEN TO DISCUSS

Probably Will Hold That the Lusitania Was in Reality an Armed Cruiser.

FRIENDLY TOWARD GERARD

Kaiser Said to be Taking a Keen Interest in the American Situation.

By a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 26, via Amsterdam, May 27.—Germany's answer to the American note is going to be a serial affair. The first installment is going forward on Friday [this date has been changed to Saturday, as appears below], preceded by verbal expressions of friendship and good will to Ambassador Gerard tomorrow.

I learn that the preliminary note will not contain Germany's definite answer, but will be exclusively a statement of all the facts in the several cases involved, as the Germans see them, with a courteous request to the American Government to confirm their accuracy in order to reach a full agreement on the basic facts, which, in the Lusitania case, will probably include the important point, alleged by Germany, that she was an auxiliary cruiser and that her cargo included arms and ammunition, possibly also that the Lusitania was armed.

A high official of the Foreign Office told me the idea was first to get all the facts straight so as to avoid the possibility of Germany and America engaging in discussions in which they might base their cases on facts which were at variance—in other words, to get together on a sound working basis.

Germany's full and definite answer will follow promptly on receipt of advices that the American Government finds the facts as stated by Germany to be correct.

I understand from a well-informed source that the Kaiser, despite the Italian war and multitudinous other troubles, has been taking a keen and active personal interest in the answer to the American note, which has been the subject of several conferences between the Kaiser and leading statesmen. [Apparent elision by censor] gave in when outvoted in the Cabinet.

Note Coming Tomorrow.

BERLIN, May 27, (via The Hague.) —I now learn officially that Germany's preliminary answer to the United States note will be handed to Ambassador Gerard on Saturday. I understand that Ambassador Gerard had a mutually courteous talk with his Excellency Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, today over the note. Mr. Gerard is silent on the subject, and intimated that he would under no circstances give out a copy here of the note. The official text must be made public from Washington. My confidential information is that the advance note, which I was able to outline in my dispatch of yesterday, confines itself to the German version of the facts and is friendly in letter and spirit.

Despite the sensational article by Count Reventlow in today's Tages Zeitung, I have every reason to believe that there is a large sane body of public opinion with mouthpieces in high places which earnestly desires and hopes that a good understanding with America will be arrived at. Count Reventlow is finding no sympathetic echo in the German press. As yet he is significantly the solitary German speculator on the forthcoming answer.

FORECAST OF REPLY IMPRESSES OFFICIALS

Washington Deeply Interested in Cabled Outline of Forthcoming German Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The dispatch from the Berlin correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES telling of Germany's program for meeting the charges and demands contained in President Wilson's note of May 13 concerning the sinking of the Lusitania and other submarine attacks caused intense interest among officials to whom it was shown tonight. While they were disposed to be guarded in their comments, it was apparent that the statements contained in the dispatch impressed them as probably outlining the attitude that Germany was likely to follow.

Opinion along this line is not based on mere groundless speculation, notwith-

Continued on Page 3.

GUN SLINGS for sale in any quantity. Kerr Adjustable Strap Co., 220 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

18 AEROPLANES RAID GERMAN WAR FACTORY

Report That They Fired Large Powder Works—Air Bomb Kills 50 German Soldiers in Car.

PARIS, May 27.—Eighteen aeroplanes this morning bombarded a big German manufactory of explosives at Ludwigshafen, on the Rhine, opposite Mannheim, starting fires in several of the factory buildings. The War Office issued this bulletin on the raid:

"One of our aerial squadrons, composed of eighteen aeroplanes, each one carrying 110 pounds of projectiles, this morning bombarded at Ludwigshafen, on the Rhine, the factory of the Baden Aniline Chemical Products establishment, one of the most important manufacturers of explosives in all Germany. The results reported are proof of the efficacy of the bombardment. Several of the factory buildings were struck by the projectiles of our men, and a number of fires broke out. The aviators were in the air for almost six hours, and they covered more than 240 miles.

"This expedition against an important military establishment is the French answer to the attempts of German aviators on Paris."

An official statement issued tonight describes more fully the raid on Ludwigshafen, where the munitions factories are reported to have been partly destroyed. The text follows:

"The aeroplanes took the air at 3 A. M. Thursday. The works of the Badische Anilin und Soda-Fabrik Company, the largest explosives factory in Germany, occupy an entire quarter of Ludwigshafen, and an important annex has been established near Oppau, a mile and a half from Ludwigshafen.

"The aeroplanes threw forty-seven four-inch bombs and two six-inch bombs on the main establishment, and thirty-six four-inch bombs on Oppau. All the bombs reached the mark.

"Toward 6:15 three enormous columns of yellow flames could be seen at Ludwigshafen, and at 6:30 the aviators saw Ludwigshafen and Oppau covered by vast volumes of smoke.

"The aeroplanes were fired at, but all returned except one. According to the piolts the latter machine was obliged to land at Ludwigshafen and was seen to be in flames as soon as it landed. They believe that the landing, which was caused no doubt by the enemy's fire, was effected normally and that the piolts burned the machine to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Germans.

"This expedition, which shows to what degree of skill and daring our aviators have attained, constitutes the finest aerial exploit yet accomplished during the war."

AMSTERDAM, via London, May 27.—Fifty German soldiers who were passengers in a street car at Ostend were killed by a bomb dropped from an allied aeroplane, according to a dispatch from that city to The Telegraaf, describing a series of air raids made by the Allied aviators. The railroad station, shipping in the harbor, and numerous houses have been damaged.

SIR HENRY JACKSON IN FISHER'S PLACE

Chief of Staff Named First Sea Lord—He is 60 Years Old and a Wireless Expert.

LONDON, May 27.—Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson has been appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty to take the place of Admiral Lord Fisher, who resigned recently, owing, it is said, to differences with Winston Spencer Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty.

Admiral Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson will remain with the Board of Admiralty in an advisory capacity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 28.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent, commenting on Admiral Sir H. B. Jackson's appointment as First Sea Lord, says:

"He is a man of first-class ability and considerable scientific attainments who has had rich and varied experience of naval work. While no one can exactly replace a unique figure like Lord Fisher, Jackson's capacity will universally be recognized in the navy, and he has this advantage over his famous predecessor, that he is only 60, while Lord Fisher is 73."

The Chronicle's naval correspondent says Sir Henry is probably most widely known for his scientific services in connection with the development of wireless telegraphy in the navy. He gave the navy a system of its own, and for his services in electrical physics was made a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, who has been Chief of Staff of the British Navy since 1912 and was Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean at the beginning of the war, was born in 1855 and entered the navy at the age of 13. He was promoted to Captain in 1896. He served as naval attaché in 1897, 1898, and 1899, and was Controller of the Navy from 1905 to 1908. He commanded the sixth cruiser squadron in the Mediterranean from 1908 to 1910 and was in command of the Royal Navy War College from 1911 to 1913.

TURKEY READY TO YIELD.

Djavid Pasha Said to be En Route to Berlin to Warn the Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, May 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Djavid Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Finance, has left Constantinople for Berlin. It is rumored that his object is to inform the German Government that Turkey cannot hold out any longer and will be obliged to conclude a separate peace with the Allies.

EXPECTS RUMANIA TO ACT.

Serbian Premier Predicts She Will Speedily Follow Italy's Lead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NISH, May 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—M. Pashitch, the Serbian Premier, whom I interviewed today, said that Rumania was likely quickly to follow Italy's lead and thus bring the war appreciably nearer its end.

The result, he declared, would mean a new era for Serbia.

SABONY PORTRAITS 3 FOR $2.00 at 344 Fifth Ave. (34th St.) only address. —Advt.

DISASTER OFF SEDD-EL-BAHR

British Warship Was Aiding Land Forces When Struck.

FEW OF HER CREW LOST

Latest Victim of Submarines Was a 14,000-Ton Battleship of Oldest Type in Service.

TURKISH TRENCHES TAKEN

Allied Troops on Gallipoli Peninsula Carry Five Lines of Defenses by Bayonet Charges.

CONSTANTINOPLE, by Wireless to Berlin, May 27, via London, Friday, May 28.—It is announced that the British battleship Majestic was sunk early this morning off Sedd-el-Bahr, which lies at the southern point of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

LONDON, May 27.—The torpedoing and sinking of the British battleship Majestic is announced by the Admiralty in the following statement:

"Enemy submarine torpedoed and sank H. M. S. Majestic, Captain H. F. G. Talbot, this morning while she was supporting the army on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

"Nearly all the officers and men were saved."

The submarine menace is a growing one both in the Aegean Sea and home waters, and these vessels promise to take an active part in the operations in the narrow waters of the Adriatic, where, as in the Aegean, numerous islands afford good shelter.

Sixth Allied Loss of the Campaign.

The sinking of the Majestic brings the battleship loss suffered by the Franco-English fleet at the Dardanelles to six ships having a total of 79,805 tons displacement, as against the one battleship lost by the Turks, the Messudiyeh, of 10,000 tons. The total naval losses in the war now stand as follows: Great Britain and her allies, 51 ships, of about 281,228 tons; Germany and her allies, 75 ships, or about 192,899 tons. So far the total losses suffered in the Dardanelles and Black Sea register:

Great Britain, France, and Russia, six battleships, one gunboat, and four submarines. Turkey, one battleship, one cruiser, one gunboat, two torpedo boats. Their names are (b—battleship; c—cruiser; g—gunboat; t—torpedo boat; s—submarine):

FRANCO—ENGLISH—RUSSIAN.

British:		
March 18, (b.,)	Irresistible	15,000
March 18, (b.,)	Ocean	12,950
April 18, (s.,)	E-15	725
May 11, (s.,)	AE-2	350
May 13, (b.,)	Goliath	12,950
May 26, (b.,)	Triumph	11,800
May 27, (b.,)	Majestic	14,900
French:		
Jan. 17, (s.,)	Saphir	399
March 18, (b.,)	Bouvet	12,205
March 18, (s.,)	unknown	..
Russian:		
Oct. 29, (g.,)	Donets	1,200
Total tons		82,729

TURKISH.

Oct. 31, (g.,)	Burak Reis	500
Dec. 13, (b.,)	Messudiyeh	10,000
April 3, (c.,)	Medjthieh	5,432
April 20, (t.,)	two craft	1,100
Total tons		16,032

There have also been unconfirmed reports from Constantinople, via Berlin, of the loss of the Russian battleships Sinope and Panteleimon.

The Majestic, which was completed in 1895, belonged to the class of two-turreted, heavy broadside battleships, the oldest type in commission in the British Navy. Her sister ships, the Magnificent, Prince George, Mars, Caesar, Victorius, Hannibal, Jupiter, and the Illustrious, each of which mounts four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, sixteen 12-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, and two Maxims, besides having two 12-pound boat guns and five 18-inch torpedo tubes. Their broadside fire within a three-mile range is terrific, but ahead or astern they can operate only two 12-inch and two 6-inch guns.

The Majestic was of 14,900 tons displacement and of 10,000 horse power capacity. Her officers and men numbered 757, and the registered speed was 16½ knots an hour.

HEAVY FRENCH LOSSES AT THE DARDANELLES

But British Official Report Up to May 19 Records Numerous Advances.

LONDON, May 27.—Official narratives of the military operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula from May 6 to May 19 were given out in London this afternoon.

They set forth that on May 6, after the arrival of fresh troops, which included part of the Territorial Division, a general advance of the allied troops took place. A heavy covering fire was maintained by the allied fleets.

During the night of May 5-6 a portion of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps had been transferred from Kaleh Tepe to take part in the attack.

Continued on Page 3.

British Submarine in Constantinople Harbor Sinks Two Turkish Munition Ships

LONDON, May 27.—The British Admiralty issues the following report from the Vice Admiral in the Eastern Mediterranean:

"The submarine E-11, Lieutenant Commander Martin E. Nassmith, has sunk in the Sea of Marmora a vessel containing a great quantity of ammunition, comprising charges for heavy howitzers, several gun mountings, and a six-inch gun. She also chased a supply ship with a heavy cargo of stores, and torpedoed her alongside a pier at Rodosto. A small storeship was also chased and run ashore.

"The submarine E-11 entered Constantinople harbor and discharged a torpedo at a transport alongside the arsenal. The torpedo was heard to explode."

ITALIAN ARMY CLOSE TO TRIESTE

Advance Guards Reach Monfalcone, Only 16 Miles from Great Austrian Seaport.

GORITZ ALSO THREATENED

Austrians Report Two Italian Companies Annihilated in the Trentino.

ROME, May 27.—The rapid advance of the Italian armies which invaded Austria on the east has carried part of the forces across the Isonzo River to Monfalcone, only sixteen miles northwest of Trieste.

Another force which penetrated farther to the north in the Crownland of Goritz and Gradisca has repaired the railroad beyond Cormons and is marching on Goritz, the capital.

Sharp fighting has occurred on the Tyrol-Trentino frontier, where the Austrians are being driven back in advance guard engagements.

The following official statement was issued today:

On May 25 on the Tyrol-Trentino frontier the Italian troops occupied the heights of Montbanno, from which point the enemy was forced to retreat, abandoning tents and material. The Italian artillery located the Austrian batteries at Tonezzo and silenced the enemy's fire.

In Carnia our success around Val Degano is confirmed, the Italians occupying Sasella and Prevola.

In the Raccolano Valley our losses were four killed and one officer and ten soldiers wounded. The enemy's losses were heavy.

The general situation is entirely satisfactory.

Pushing On to Trieste.

GENEVA, May 27, (via Paris.)—A strong Italian advance guard today crossed the Isonzo River after a sharp fight with an Austrian force and arrived before the town of Monfalcone. The first of the Austrian wounded are arriving at Trieste.

The Italians also attacked at several points along the forty miles of the Carinthian frontier.

A battle between the Italians and Austrians now is raging around Ploken and also west of the Praedil Pass in Austria.

In Adige the fighting has been limited to skirmishes.

Italian forces which crossed the frontier at Cadino, and other Italian arms which captuded Cormons, have reconstructed the railway, and are now marching on Goritz, the capital of the Austrian Crownland of Goritz and Gradisca.

Both the Austrian and Italian aviation services are very active along the frontier. Many machines have been gathered at Venice to protect that city. A Parsival airship arrived by rail at Trent yesterday from Munich, Bavaria. A Zeppelin dirigible balloon is reported to be preparing to follow it shortly from Friedrichshafen.

Heavier guns have been mounted on the Italian gunboats on Lake Garda.

Several regiments of Bavarian Alpine troops yesterday crossed the Brenner Pass, which is 4,485 feet high, bound for Bozen. Between Salsburg and Innsbruck forty-five trains are passing daily transporting men and material.

Swiss patrols are marking the eastern frontiers of Switzerland with flags to prevent incidents.

Two Italian Companies Wiped Out.

VIENNA, May 27, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued here today concerning the operations on the Italian frontier:

In the southwestern war theatre, in Tyrol and at some points southeast of Trent, the enemy began to bombard our frontier works with heavy artillery. Near Caprile (to the northeast of Trent) in the Cordevole Valley two Italian companies were annihilated by our machine guns.

On the Corinthian frontier there has been an unsuccessful bombardment.

In the coast district the Italians have crossed the frontier at several points. Enemy detachments which advanced to our positions were repulsed.

ITALY WILL CONQUER, KING TELLS HIS FORCES

Calls on Soldiers and Sailors to Complete the Work Begun by Their Fathers.

ROME, May 26, (via Paris, May 27.)—King Victor Emmanuel, upon taking supreme command of the Italian Army and Navy, issued the following order:

"Soldiers on land and sea: The solemn hour of the nation's claims has struck. Following the example of my grandfather, I take today supreme command

Continued on Page 4.

AUSTRO-GERMANS PASS PRZEMYSL

Report Cutting of Railway to Lemberg—Isolation of the Fortress Threatened.

RUSSIAN LINES PIERCED

But Petrograd Looks Confidently for Collapse of This Campaign, Like Warsaw Drives.

LONDON, May 27.—The Austrians and Germans continue to batter at the Russian lines to the northeast and southeast of Przemysl, and, according to reports which have not been confirmed by official statements, they have severed communications between the former Austrian fortress and Lemberg.

If these reports are true, Przemysl, which less than three months ago was taken by the Russians after a long siege, is again surrounded. It would appear, however, that while the Teutonic allies are pressing very hard on the fortress they have not yet forged the circle, the completion of which is being stubbornly opposed by the Russians.

The Germans have forced another crossing of the San River eleven miles north of Przemysl and have extended by several miles the zone held by them east of the San. To the southeast they also claim to have broken the Russian lines and to have taken some important positions.

Despite all these claims Petrograd announces with the greatest optimism the belief that the Russian reinforcements will be able to stem the Austro-German onslaught.

A dispatch to the Central News from Petrograd says:

"On the 25th and 26th the Austro-Germans attacked the entire Russian front between the Upper Vistula and the left bank of the San and were driven back with heavy losses. The Russians, following a counter-attack at Stry, took prisoners."

VIENNA, (Via London,) May 27.—Isolation of the former Austrian fortress of Przemysl, in Galicia, which has been in the hands of the Russians since March 22, is proceeding rapidly.

Austrian forces have reached the railroad between Lemberg and Przemysl, at a point eighteen miles east of Przemysl.

The Whitsuntide victory for the Austrians at Radymno, to the north of Przemysl, drove the Russians from the strong position which they held to the west of San River and forced them to fall back across the river under a heavy artillery fire, which is described by eyewitnesses as catastrophal. The retiring troops on attempting to gain bridges and forts were swept by shrapnel and high explosive shells from new Austrian six-inch mortars, and lost heavily.

The morale of the Russian forces, which were composed largely of recently organized reserves, has been severely shaken, Austrian military observers say, and this is declared to account for the large number of Russians and guns captured.

The following official communication was issued today:

In the northeastern theatre of war, in the district around Przemysl, the allied troops in the bitter fighting are making further progress. East of Radymno parts of our sixth corps captured Nienowice and the Heights of Hosodysko, which the Russians obstinately defended, and took more than 2,000 prisoners and six guns.

Southeast of Przemysl the allied troops succeeded in penetrating a hostile main defense position near Goussakoyv, repulsing the Russian guard. We captured 2,800 prisoners and eleven machine guns. The fighting is proceeding.

Simultaneously the Austrian and German troops of General Alexander Linsingen's army broke through the Russian front line southeast of Drohobycz and near Stry, after severe fighting, and forced the Russians to retreat. The attack also is proceeding here.

On the Pruth line and in Russian Poland the situation is unchanged.

BERLIN, May 27, (Via London.)—Of the campaign in Galicia the General Staff says today:

In the southeastern theatre an attack by our troops progresses to the northeast of Przemysl and in the district of Stry. The booty and yesterday's results cannot yet be perceived.

Russians Also Face Gas Attacks.

PETROGRAD, via London, May 28.—Use by the Teutonic allies of asphyxiating gas to cover their offensive in the Ossowetz region is reported in an official statement issued last night by the Russian General Staff.

Austro-German attacks all along the line between the Upper Vistula and the left bank of the San are reported to have been repulsed with heavy loss to the attackers. A very stubborn battle

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

PRINCESS IRENE SHATTERED

New Auxiliary Ship Lost With All On Board At Sheerness.

VANISHES IN GREAT FLAME

Explosion Heard for Miles, While Small Bits of Debris Rain Down.

OTHER CREWS SUFFER, TOO.

By Shock and Pieces of Wreckage—Accident Like Loss of Bulwark, Navy Men Think.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHEERNESS, England, May 27.—The Princess Irene was blown to pieces here this morning, with a loss of over 300 lives. The Princess Irene was a liner of 6,000 tons, launched for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Dumbarton last year, and was taken over by the Admiralty. It is said she has been used in minelaying and is undergoing repairs.

Suddenly at 11:10 o'clock people on shore saw the three-funneled liner appear in a vast sheet of flame, which shot upward with a deafening roar. The vivid splash of color died away, giving place to a column of smoke, which hung over the spot for about a quarter of an hour.

"It seemed quite solid, and looked like a huge gray monument over the spot where the ship had been," an eyewitness told me. Then, as the smoke column broke into shapes and slowly drifted away, it was seen that the ship had completely disappeared, with the exception of that remained was a quantity of floating wreckage that had been blown into fragments.

Shortly afterward tiny fragments of charred wood and other wreckage began to rain down, some even at Wigmore, nine miles away. An officer who, seeing the flash and hearing the explosion, motored from Minster to Queensborough to see what assistance was wanted found debris showering on the latter place as he entered.

Soon after the explosion a tailor in Sheerness was rung up on the telephone by his wife at Rainham, about four miles away. She asked what was the matter, as a few moments after she heard an explosion a boot, a collar and tie, and a pound of butter fell into her garden.

All on Board Lost.

Estimates of the loss of life on the Princess Irene vary from 300 to 400. There were on board at the time of the disaster officers and crew numbering 150 and 80 dockyard hands. In addition, it is reported, there were some extra workmen from Chatham. With the exception of a few dead bodies, no trace of any of these men has been seen, and it must be presumed that all lost their lives. Two dockyard employes, George Kilpatrick and Jack Hodges, who had been members of the working party on board the Princess Irene, were returning to the ship in the Government pinnace.

"We were lying on the cushions in the cabin," said Klipatrick to me today. "When the explosion occurred Hodges was shaken onto the floor by the concussion, and we both ran out to ascertain what had happened.

"The rain of débris was so thick that we were compelled to seek shelter in the cabin, and when we were able to emerge again there was no sign of the Princess Irene.

"The scene was extraordinary. Immediately after the accident the ship appeared to have been blown to minute fragments, many of which seemed to hang in the air burning. The force of the explosion was vertical, and a pall of black and white smoke hovered high over the spot for some minutes and then began to drift away in an almost solid mass. There was little or no disturbance of the water, but the surface was quickly covered with a litter of wreckage. This was so small that it was just as if you had emptied a box of matches into a bath, and it was a difficult matter to drive our launch through it.

"We saw nothing of the ship, and had been on the ship, and saw large pieces of her which we noticed were a portion of the mast dipping through the waves and a part of the keel."

Shipping in the neighborhood suffered extensively both from the explosion and débris, and numerous casualties to members of crews were reported.

LONDON, May 27.—The Admiralty announcement of the loss of the Princess Irene says:

The Princess Irene was accidentally blown up in Sheerness Harbor this morning. So far as is yet known only one survivor was picked up, two men belonging to the ship were not on board at the time of the disaster.

Several men belonging to the crew lying close to the Princess Irene were wounded by falling splinters.

Estimates Loss at 400.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATHAM, May 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—It is estimated here that about 400 lives were lost on the Princess Irene. The crew numbered about 250, but several were ashore. Also on board was a working party from the Sheerness dockyard numbering men and 100 workers from Chatham. An eyewitness told The Daily Mail correspondent:

"The explosion killed a little girl years old on a railway bridge over Victoria Station. Only three men belonging to the Princess Irene are

alive and they had just previously gone ashore. None of the officers or men of the ship were rescued; they were all blown to pieces."

LIKE THE BULWARK CASE.

Naval Officer Assumes Careless Handling of Explosives.

Naval Reserve officers who were asked last night for an opinion as to the cause of the blowing up of the Princess Irene said that it might have been an accident similar to that which happened to the battleship Bulwark, which was blown to pieces at Sheerness, on Nov. 26, with a loss of 800 lives.

The Bulwark was taking on ammunition at the time and the official investigation by the Admiralty stated that the blowing up was due to an explosion in the powder magazine. A Naval Reserve commander said last night that in the unofficial opinion of the naval officers he had met, the loss of the battleship was due to carelessness on the part of the men employed in loading the shells on board.

"They are directed to place each projectile in a leather jacket before putting it into the canvas chute that leads down into the powder magazine," he said. "The loss of so many thousands of men in the war has resulted in a reckless disregard of human life, and instead of protecting the shells with these jackets the men just throw them in one after the other, in spite of the cautions given them."

The Princess Irene was a twin-screw oil-burning turbine steamship of 6,000 gross tonnage, built by Denny Brothers of Dumbarton, in 1914, for the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's trade on the Pacific. She had a speed of 24 knots, was 395 feet long, 54 feet beam and 20 feet depth of hold. She was completed after the war began and taken directly into the service of the British Government.

BLOW UP SHIP NEAR LUSITANIA'S GRAVE

German's Torpedo and Shell British Freighter, Killing One Man—Sink Danish Steamer.

CARDIFF, Wales, May 27.—The steamer Morwenna of Montreal was torpedoed and shelled by a German submarine at midday on Wednesday at a point 160 miles west by south of St Ann's Head. The surviving members of the crew have been landed here.

The Morwenna was bound from Cardiff for Sydney, Cape Breton, in ballast. The Belgian trawler Jaqueline picked up the crew.

The members of the crew of the Morwenna say that after the vessel was torpedoed they lowered their boats, one of which had not entirely been freed from its tackle, when a shell from the submarine blew off the head of one of its occupants and wounded three other men.

The skipper of the Jaqueline says when he saw the submarine attack the Morwenna he started the Jaqueline full steam ahead, intending to ram the submarine. The under-water boat, however, evaded the trawler and fired many shells at her, but all of them missed their mark.

SOUTH SHIELDS, Eng., May 27.—The Danish steamer Betty was torpedoed by a German submarine in the North Sea yesterday and went to the bottom. The members of her crew were rescued and have been brought to the Tyne.

St. Ann's Head, mentioned in the Cardiff dispatch, is in Wales, in Pembrokeshire. A distance of 160 miles west by south of this location would have placed the Morwenna not far from Old Head of Kinsale, where the Cunard liner Lusitania was torpedoed May 7. The Morwenna was built at Dundee in 1904 and was 260 feet long.

The Danish steamer Betty was 281 feet long and of 1,267 tons net register. She was as built in 1912 and was owned in Copenhagen. She sailed from Baltimore April 10 for Copenhagen, where she arrived May 8.

BRITAIN READY TO PAY FOR 18 COTTON CARGOES

Only Awaits Proof of Ownership —Swedish Consignees Interpose Several Claims.

LONDON, May 27.—The Foreign Office announced tonight that the Government had informed the representative of American cotton interests, whose shipments on seventeen vessels have been purchased by the Government, that it was ready and anxious to make payment at once. The representative, however, admitted his inability at present to make any definite claim in respect of any one of the cargoes of these vessels, but he had undertaken to obtain the necessary information in order to present his claim as soon as possible.

The representative of the shippers of cotton on another vessel has been similarly informed of the Government's readiness to make immediate settlement, but he also acknowledged he was not at present in a position to put forward his claim. Cargoes on six other vessels are being dealt with similarly.

"While most anxious to satisfy all claims as promptly as possible," says the statement issued by the Foreign Office, "it is obvious that the process of arriving at speedy settlement is delayed by the necessity of establishing the real ownership of each consignment and of ascertaining whether it has passed from the shipper to the consignee, and who is the right person to receive the payment. The question is complicated by the fact that Swedish consignees of a number of cargoes have instituted proceedings here with the view to preventing the purchase by the Government from American shippers of cargoes which, it is alleged, already have been bought and paid for by these Swedish consignees."

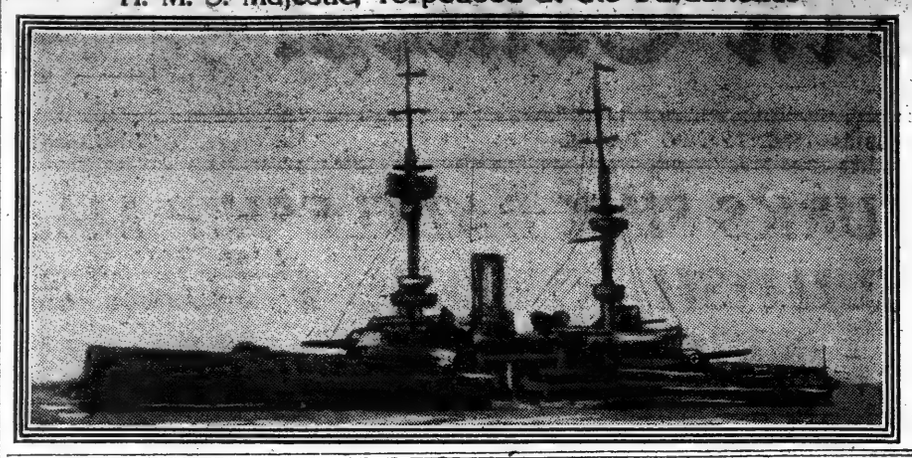
Desborough Heir Dies of Wounds.

LONDON, Friday, May 28.—Captain the Hon. Julian H. F. Grenfell, son and heir of Lord Desborough, has died in a Boulogne hospital from wounds received from a shrapnel shell. Captain Grenfell was 27 years old.

Dutch to Protest Air Attack.

LONDON, May 27.—Reuter's correspondent at The Hague says it is semi-officially announced that the Dutch Government has instructed its Minister in Berlin to lodge a protest against the attack on the Dutch steam trawler Gravenhage by a German aeroplane off Ameland, a Dutch island in the North Sea.

H. M. S. Majestic, Torpedoed at the Dardanelles



BRITISH BATTLESHIP SUNK BY TURKS

Continued from Page 1.

Very severe fighting took place all day long, and by nightfall the entire allied line had been advanced from 1,000 to 1,500 yards. But the left of the advance was checked by a strong Turkish redoubt manned with machine guns.

Just at dusk French troops obtained possession of an important tactical point which was then thoroughly fortified during the night to serve as a pivot for further operations.

On May 7 the attack continued, the French troops again improving their position, while on the left the Twenty-ninth Division succeeded just before sunset in driving the enemy back nearly into the village of Krithia.

On May 8 the attack was again resumed, and an advance in the face of a very heavy fire was begun. French troops attacked the Turkish trenches with the bayonet, and the whole line, except on the extreme left, advanced steadily. In the course of the night the Turks attempted a counter-attack, but this was everywhere repulsed with heavy loss.

During the fighting of these three days the Australian corps at Sari Bair, in spite of having sent reinforcements to support the main attack, successfully held their own and resisted all attacks. The fighting on these three days was severe. Happily a large proportion of the British casualties represented only slight wounds. It had been clearly demonstrated that the Turkish defenses were strongly constructed, and that their capture must be achieved by the slow and methodical methods of trench warfare.

The French forces throughout these operations fought with magnificent courage and dash; also they suffered heavy losses.

Australians Carried Turks' Trenches.

During May 9 ground was gained everywhere and consolidated. At 10:45 P. M. an attack was brilliantly carried out by the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Battalions of the Fourth Australian Infantry Brigade. These detachments attacked and carried with the bayonet three lines of Turkish trenches at Sari Bair and established themselves in them.

A heavy Turkish counter-attack was launched at dawn of May 10 and forced the Australians back to their original trenches, but the guns of the corps were in readiness, and they opened fire on the enemy at close range. The execution was terrible, and the bodies of Turks lay so thick upon the ground as to form an obstacle.

During May 10, 11, and 12 further reinforcements for the French, British, and Australian troops arrived. On the night of May 12 troops of the Twenty-ninth Division, under Major General Hunter Weston, undertook an attack against the enemy's extreme right, under cover of a demonstration by artillery and infantry. A double company of Ghurkas crept along under precipitous sea cliffs and occupied a cleft in front of the allied line, where they dug themselves in during the night.

On May 13 and 14 the left of the allied line was again further advanced, and the position of the Indian Brigade made secure.

On May 17 the Twenty-ninth Division worked farther forward and established themselves in trenches 200 yards in advance. The allied artillery was well handled. Aided by aeroplane observation, it destroyed by direct hits a Turkish howitzer and exploded a wagon-load of heavy gun ammunition, as well as demolishing some new Turkish intrenchments.

On this day General Bridges, commanding the Australian Division, was mortally wounded during an attack on the Australian position.

A further advance was made on the night of May 18 by the French troops, supported by the Royal Naval Division.

During the night of May 19 a continuous fire was maintained against the Australian and New Zealand corps, but no attack was delivered.

Allies' Advance Continues.

PARIS, May 27.—A message from Athens, dated today, says the allied forces are continuing their advance on the Gallipoli Peninsula. As a result of a bayonet attack they have occupied important positions, where they are now strongly intrenched. The losses of the Turks have been heavy. The aeroplane squadron of the Allies is rendering splendid service. The fleet is continuing its bombardment of the Turkish positions night and day.

News reaching Athens from Mytilene says that 400 Italian families have fled from Smyrna to Vourlah, in Asia Minor, where they are awaiting a steamer to take them to Italy.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens, dated May 26, says the action of the Allies against the Turkish positions on the Dardanelles is continuing vigorously. Reinforcements are constantly being brought up. The Turks appear to be terrorized by the incessant renewal of the attacks.

GERMAN SUBMARINES IN EAST.

Seven Expected in the Mediterranean; Two Are Already There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, May 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—According to reliable information seven German submarines are expected in the Mediterranean. Two have already arrived, having their base at Smyrna.

TURKS LOST AT LEAST 3,400.

British Commander Raises His Estimate of Dardanelles Slaughter.

LONDON, May 27.—A statement given out tonight by the Official Press Bureau says that the losses of the Turks in the recent fighting at the Dardanelles are considerably heavier than had been supposed. The statement was in the form of a report from Major Gen. William R. Birdwood, transmitted today from Cairo. It follows:

"Today General Birdwood reports that during the suspension of fighting, in order that the Turks might bury their dead, much larger losses than the 3,000 dead already reported came to light. Two areas in front of one of our sections, where heavy punishment to the enemy had not been previously reported, were covered with the dead. Four hundred corpses were counted in an area 80 yards by 100 yards.

"Turkish burying parties worked quietly and quickly. They were all supplied with cotton wool prepared with some solution to deaden the strench—a most necessary precaution.

"Over 1,200 Turkish rifles were picked up on our side of the dividing line during the suspension of hostilities.

"On the 25th of May an advanced trench 150 yards in front of General Cox's brigade was rushed and occupied by our men."

TAKE FIVE TURKISH TRENCHES

Allies Carry Dardanelles Positions with the Bayonet.

PARIS, Friday, May 28.—A Havas dispatch from Athens dated May 27 says:

"Allied aeroplanes flew over the strait today, subjecting the Turkish positions to an effective bombardment.

"The Allies carried five lines of trenches on two hills at the point of the bayonet."

GERMANS SUNK TRIUMPH.

Official Turkish Report Says So—460 of Her Crew Saved.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) May 27.—An official communication issued here today concerning the sinking of the British battleship Triumph on Wednesday in the Gulf of Saros, says:

"The Triumph was accompanied by two destroyers, while other vessels were on guard to protect the battleships, when a German submarine attacked and sank her. The torpedo which the submarine fired exploded amidships. The Triumph listed and nine minutes later capsized. She floated, keel upward, however, for twenty minutes.

"The crew, who had rushed on deck, were rescued by destroyers and other ships, the Turkish batteries, although it would have been easy to do so, refraining from interfering in the work of rescue.

"The submarine was chased by destroyers but escaped undamaged."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MUDROS, May 27, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The Triumph is supposed to have been sunk by one of the German submarines known to have entered the Mediterranean. Four hundred and sixty of her crew were saved.

SAY ALLIES LOST 30,000.

Germans Assert That Half Their Dardanelles Force Is Out of Action.

The heavy lists of Australian casualties published in the last few days in connection with the Allies' operations at the Dardanelles are explained in a measure by reports in recent issues of German newspapers, which contain enthusiastic accounts of victories said to have been achieved by the Turkish forces, particulars of which have not been cabled to this country.

Thus the Frankfurter Zeitung of May 7 publishes a special dispatch to the Cologne Gazette confirming the report of the annihilation of "nine French battalions, instead of four, as previously reported," in an unsuccessful allied attack on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and adds that the Allies have been crowded back until they occupy only a small area in the south and west.

"The Turkish regiments had sworn to make no captives," the correspondent adds significantly.

The Frankfurter Zeitung also tells, under the caption "Enemy's Lust of Destruction," of the bombardment of Maidos, Chanak Kale, Gallipoli, and other towns on the peninsula, but says that the attacking forces merely suffered heavy losses in return.

Another new allegation contained in the German reports of the Dardanelles operations is that five allied submarines have been destroyed.

"The enemy made several attempts to force a way into the strait with submarines," the dispatch says, "in order to threaten Turkish warships and transports. It has been authoritatively ascertained that, aside from the Sapphire and the E-15, three submarines of the enemy were destroyed in the battles of the last few days, among them the E-2, as has been ascertained from its captured crew.

"Another submarine was sunk by artillery fire of the Turkish warships; still another struck a mine. Both of these sank, together with their crews. All told, the enemy lost five submarines, in addition to larger battle units. The commandant of the Dardanelles, Djewad Pasha, answered the congratulations of the correspondents with amiable modesty, saying: 'The action is far from ended. Our indefatigable work will, I hope, drive the enemy for a long time away from the Turkish coasts.'"

A Constantinople dispatch sent out by the German official Wolff's Telegraph Bureau estimated the Allies' losses at 30,000 in the Anglo-French operations against the Dardanelles by land, adding that they had retained a foothold only at Sedd-el-Bahr and Ari Burnu.

"It is believed that the Anglo-French forces have lost half of their effectives in killed, wounded, and prisoners—that is to say, about 30,000 men," says the dispatch.

TURKS SHORT OF MUNITIONS.

Shrapnel with Pebbles and Shells with Wood Casings Found.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MURDOS, May 26, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—In spite of the loss of the Triumph the feeling both afloat and ashore is now more buoyantly optimistic than ever. The recent crushing repulse inflicted on the Turks by the Australians, the daily arrival of reinforcements in ships, guns and troops and the established fact that the Turco-Germans are short of heavy ammunition encourage the belief that victory is within our reach.

The enemies' paucity of ammunition grows daily more evident. Shrapnel filled with pebbles and shells with an inner casing of wood supplied by German contractors in the palmy days of Emperor William's fraternization with Abdul Hamid are now frequently used instead of the more effective projectiles. Many valuable and most interesting cinematograph films of naval engagements have been taken for the archives of the French Admiralty.

WANTS ALLIES TO PAY BULGARIA HER PRICE

London Daily News Urges an Alliance to Shorten the Dardanelles Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 28.—A somewhat gloomy view of the situation at the Dardanelles is taken by The Daily News.

"The latest news," it says, "does not encourage hopes of a speedy decision. Face to face with a prolonged campaign in the Dardanelles and with the need of a good base, we are compelled to see the necessity of diplomatic strategy co-operating with military and naval strategy. If we can mobilize the Balkans we can finish this Turkish campaign quickly and open up a new line of attack on the Central European powers.

"The shortest road both to Constantinople and Vienna lies through Bulgaria; for Bulgaria is the key of the Balkans. It is not necessary to argue over again the ethical grounds upon which Bulgaria's claims rest. An alliance with Bulgaria is of great value to the Allies. It is worth the price asked, and can be obtained only by paying the price. These are the naked elements of the situation, and no fine phrases and no subtle manoeuvring will allow any escape from them."

Believe Bulgaria Will Go In.

PETROGRAD, May 27, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The Bulgarian Minister, M. Majarof, informs The Bourse Gazette that he was aware two months ago that Italy must participate in the war. He added:

"I believe that our country, like Italy, will ultimately be obliged to join the powers of the Triple Entente. This, however, is my personal opinion, but my profound conviction."

BRYCE ON WORLD PEACE.

Thinks It Far Off, but Tells Advocates to Keep Up Hope.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 27.—Lord Bryce, writing to F. Herbert Stead with regard to the meeting held to advocate the abolition of war, says: "To end all war is a tremendous undertaking, but you are right to keep flying the flag of hope for the attainment, at least, of really permanent peace, however distant that happy consummation may seem to be. In the meantime we must continue to work unitedly so to finish this war as to show that the shocking methods that have been used by the German troops must be finally and immediately expunged."

AUSTRO-GERMANS PASS PRZEMYSL

Continued from Page 1.

is said to be continuing on both banks of the San between Przemysl and the Lubaczowka River, as well as between Przemysl and the great marshes of the Dniester. The Russians claim to have inflicted enormous losses upon their antagonists on the 25th on the entire front from the Dniester marshes to Dolina. The capture is claimed of many prisoners during counter-attacks.

COUNT DRIVE A FAILURE.

Russians Compare Galicia Campaign to Warsaw Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Another twenty-four hours of comparative failure have passed over the heads of the Germans on the Galician fronts. Their artillery is again at work, firing at top speed with every gun. The failure is, therefore, not due to the delay in bringing up munitions.

The Russians are still holding the left banks of the San in the neighborhood of Przemysl and the right banks further north. The head of the German battering ram remains immobilized slightly behind the point which it reached a week ago. All attempts to take the Russian positions in the rear from Przemysl to the Dniester marshes continues to be repulsed, with heavy losses, notwithstanding continually increasing forces moved up to this point by the Germans. Elsewhere on the southern fronts there is no change.

Taken in itself, this situation might be interpreted as meaning no more than that nothing is yet decided and the victory might still declare for either side, but several other indications should be added and they all make toward the conclusion that the German failure is not merely temporary but final. Firstly, there are the experiences of nine months' fighting. The Germans now here on the Russian front have yet to succeed in turning the failure of a first onslaught into a later victory. Secondly, the Germans are developing attacks along the whole Russian front from the Baltic provinces to the Bzura. Thirdly, Emperor William at Tarnow promised his picked army corps forming the German battering ram that Warsaw would be captured within a few days.

The tremendous onslaught from Cracow has, in fact, fizzled out. The Germans, following the line of least resistance as they did on the Niemen front and before Warsaw, have once more dashed in headlong. The Russians hold their inner lines, are near their bases, and amply strong in numbers. The Germans are far away from their railways and bases and are in a territory devastated by successive tides of warfare for nine months past. Their first blow did not get home, and past experiences indicate that without their own special machinery they are incapable of improvising a second. In fact, the Germans on this side have always fought for a knockout blow in the very first round. If it fails to come off, and it always has failed, the rest of the contest is uninteresting and a foregone conclusion, namely, a leisurely battering about of bewildered Germans until the moment comes for the knockout blow by the Russians. Attacks, invariably repulsed along almost the whole Russian front, began the moment the Galician battering ram was checked. The Germans were evidently anxious lest the Russians were preparing to attack somewhere on the fronts which had been weakened to provide the enormous forces sent into Galicia. From the Baltic provinces to the Niemen and Vistula, and even south of the lower Vistula German attacks are now a daily occurrence, but not always very vigorously delivered.

SAYS GERMAN LOSS IS 106,000.

Petrograd Observer Tells of Narrow Escape of Kaiser's Son.

LONDON, Friday, May 28.—The Times Petrograd correspondent says he learns that the German casualties in the West Galicia drive total 106,000.

An army organ in Petrograd, the correspondent adds, declares that Prince Joachim, a son of Emperor William, and the Prince of Lippe narrowly escaped capture on the northern front when the Russians suddenly stormed the Karsany position with the bayonet. The Princes, it is asserted, fled to their staffs in the rear of the position.

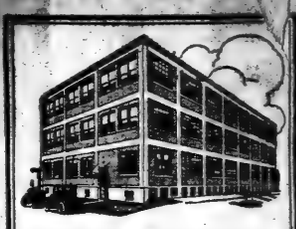
GERMANS ARREST POSSEHL.

Wealthy Senator Accused of Selling Metal to Great Britain.

LONDON, Friday, May 28.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says:

"The German newspapers announce the arrest at Altona of the wealthy German Senator, Possehl, who, it is asserted, is charged with high treason for selling metal and pyrites to Great Britain from his Swedish and Norwegian works."

A report that Senator Possehl had been arrested on a charge of dealing with the enemy was published here on Jan. 26. Nothing has been heard of his case since that time.



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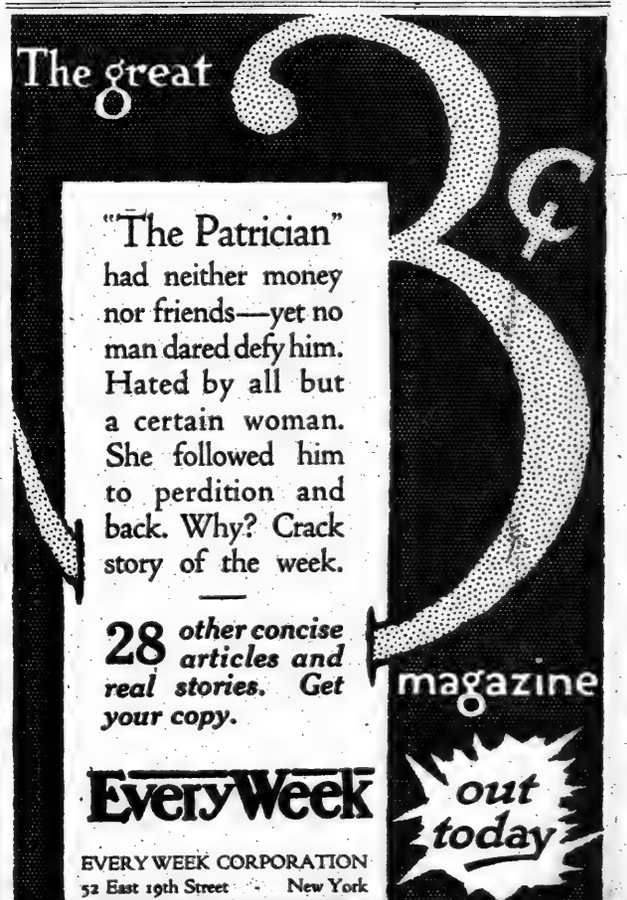
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ZEPPELINS DROP 50 BOMBS ON SOUTHEND

Woman Killed Leaving Tramcar, Another and a Child Badly Burned in Their Beds.

ROUTED BY AEROPLANES

It Was an Attack on 'Fortifications,' Berlin War Office Announces—Second Bombardment of Resort.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 27.—Zeppelins last night again raided Southend, at the mouth of the Thames, forty miles east of London, dropping bombs on the town. The Admiralty in an early bulletin reported two persons killed, both women, but the press dispatches account for only one—Mrs. May Fabin, a visitor to the resort. Several persons were wounded. The property damage was small.

The Westminster Gazette prints the following impressions of the raid, received from its Southend correspondent:

"I was on the top floor of my now untenanted house in Crowstone Road, Westcliff, sorting out papers and books, preparatory to moving from the locality today, when at about 10:45 P. M. the booming of guns echoed through the stillness of the night.

"'It's only gun practice at the Shoebury forts,' I told my wife, but she refused to be reassured. Our eldest boy was asleep alone in rooms in Holland Road, and she insisted on returning there forthwith.

"As the front door slammed behind us the booming of the guns grew more insistent, and my ear distinguished as well the crackle of rifle fire. A moment or two later, looking inland toward the town, following a heavy thud, strangely unlike the firing of any gun I ever had heard, I saw a brilliant flash leap skyward from a place where I knew there were no guns; and high in the air, disappearing now and then behind the clouds, but unmistakable was a long, dark object. The brilliant moon lit up its aluminum sides so that they looked like streaks of silver in the sky—an airship, without doubt.

"My wife had not seen it, so I said nothing; but we had barely reached the front gate when a hundred signs proclaimed that we were in the war zone. The hubbub of anti-aircraft guns was reinforced by piercing blasts on a hundred whistles, police and otherwise. With astonishing suddenness the lights of the town went out, so that the moon, without a rival, made the sky very clear. A hatless and only partially-clad man rushed past us toward the beach, shouting something unintelligible. On the whole, however, I thought how humiliated the Kaiser would feel could he see how serenely the bulk of the population watched his baby-killing visit. Outside each villa a little knot of weirdly-clad women with their eyes followed the progress of his gasbags in the sky, commenting freely meanwhile on the War Lord's military methods.

"'He ought to be ashamed of himself,' I was assured by one young woman garbed in nightdress and counterpane. 'He hasn't the pluck to send his Zeppelins where the soldiers are. Oh, wait till my Bill gets at him!'

"Further afield our local police resources were observed to the last man. Special constables hurried through the streets, smiling tolerantly at the indignant householders' demands that they do something to scare away the intruders.

"As usual the victims of the Huns proved to be peculiarly defenceless noncombatants. There were about fifty bombs dropped in all, so far as one could gather, and the victims included a lady killed instantly as she got off a tram car—a terrible and never-to-be-forgotten spectacle—and two other helpless persons—a woman in one house and a seven-year-old girl in another, both burned severely in their beds."

The Admiralty statement follows:

"Late last night a Zeppelin visited the east coast and bombs were dropped on Southend. The casualties reported to date are two women killed and one child badly injured. Very little material damage was done. Aeroplanes and seaplanes proceeded in pursuit of the enemy, but the Zeppelin succeeded in escaping in an easterly direction."

SOUTHEND, May 27.—The entire town was illuminated by the bursting of the shells dropped by the Zeppelins in their raid last night. The only person killed, Mrs. May Fabin, was struck down as she stepped off a street car. On the previous raid the only victim was a woman.

The British aeroplanes that went in pursuit of the raiders were not successful in overtaking them. Some time later two Zeppelins were seen over Burnham-on-Crouch, seven miles northeast of Southend, but no more bombs were dropped.

BERLIN, (via London, May 27.—"An air attack was successfully carried out by us last night on the fortifications at Southend, on the Lower Thames," the War Office announced today.

THREE AMERICANS SAIL ON THE ADRIATIC

White Star Liner Off for Liverpool with 296 Passengers and Cargo of War Supplies.

PLAN SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Lifeboats to be Swung Out and Belts Put on Deck When the Steamer Reaches the War Zone.

The White Star steamship Adriatic sailed at noon yesterday for Liverpool with a total list of 296 passengers, among whom were 34 in the first cabin, 112 in the second cabin, and 150 in the steerage. There were three Americans on board, Miss D. Wells and P. L. Foster of New York and A. R. Boffey of Maywood, N. J. The ship carried a large cargo of war supplies, but nothing in the nature of powder except cartridges in cases.

Captain B. F. Hayes and his officers did not appear alarmed about the risk of being attacked by a submarine. When the liner is near the danger zone, the boats will be swung out and lowered to within ten feet of the water, and the lifebelts will be taken out of the lockers and spread out along the promenade deck, where they may easily be obtained by the passengers. The sailors, firemen, and stewards will take their lifebelts from the rack over the bunks and put them on deck, handy to the part of the ship where they are working.

The deck officers, who do not have time to look after lifebelts when the ship is in danger of going down, have provided themselves with rubber life jackets, which they will put on as the ship nears the Irish coast. They can easily inflate the jackets by blowing down a tube at the neck. These are worn by British navy officers in the war, and cost about $10 each.

The Adriatic carries about 15,000 tons of cargo, consigned to the British War Department. This includes 3,557 cases of empty projectiles, 5,500 cases of cartridges, 5,674 bars of copper, 1,525 cathodes (copper,) 3,360 reels of barbed wire, 6,155 packages of steel, 1,000 cases of spelter, 5,140 barrels of lubricating oil, 1,307 packages of steel forging, 1,219 cases of brass rods, 137 motor trucks, 730 coils of copper wire, 8 boxes of tractors, and 1 aeroplane.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessey, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who is aboard the ship, expressed the belief that the United States would be forced into a war with Germany in the near future.

"The United States will have to do something very radical in the face of present conditions," said he. "I do not see how it can be avoided. Whether diplomatically involved or otherwise, I believe she will uphold her honor to the full."

FINED LENS CITIZENS FOR ALLIES' SHELLING

Germans Exacted $750 for Each Projectile, Says the British Eyewitness.

LONDON, May 27.—The recital of occurrences at the front, written by the British eyewitnesses under date of May 25, and given out in London today, is devoted largely to minor incidents. It deals with comparatively small actions in various parts of Flanders, and the writer says the German losses lately have been very heavy.

"A building in La Bassée used by the Germans as a bathing establishment was hit recently by one of our howitzer shells while it was full of German officers," the eyewitness relates. "Between twenty and thirty of them were killed or wounded.

"Not far from Ypres our anti-aircraft guns brought down a hostile aeroplane, which fell headlong on a parapet of the German trenches within sight of the French lines. Both the pilot and the observer must have been instantly killed. The French, noting that the falling machine was exciting considerable interest among the occupants of the enemy's works, trained machine guns on the spot and waited until a sufficient number of Germans had collected; then they opened fire on them."

The Germans are still extracting the utmost from the country they occupy. Mention is made of one incident in connection with the recent sporadic bombardment of Lens by the Allies. "Six shells fell on the Lens station," the writer says, "and the town was fined 3,000 marks ($750) for each projectile, or a total of 18,000 marks ($4,500), part of which was distributed among the soldiers. The ground for the fine was the allegation that some of the inhabitants must have been in communication with the enemies of Germany, hence the bombardment.

SECRET SUBMARINE BASES FEASIBLE

Submerged Tanks in Irish Inlets Could Furnish Gasoline to German Raiders.

NAVAL MEN DOUBT THEORY

Must Replenish Torpedoes, and Men Must Rest—Secret Bases Proposed to American Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Speculation as to the Germans having established secret submarine bases in isolated coves along the Irish coast was revived in semi-official circles in Washington today by the publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning of a dispatch from Crookhaven, Ireland, which told of a submarine having been sighted and fired upon near that place about 9 o'clock Tuesday night.

For some time there has been a strong belief here that there have been secret submarine bases of this character somewhere along the western or southwestern coasts of Ireland. It was definitely ascertained today, however, that no information had been received by the Navy Department from its intelligence sources abroad confirming the discovery of any of the supposed secret bases. If there are any such bases the indentations in the shores of Ireland may have been conveniently utilized by the Germans for that purpose.

In the absence, however, of definite knowledge that such a base has been established, well-informed naval officers who were seen today cast doubt on this explanation of the facility with which German submarines have been able to operate in the stretch of water between Fastnet Rock, the first lighthouse seen by transatlantic passengers bound for Queenstown and Liverpool, and Bishop's Rock, where they catch their first glimpse of a lighthouse when going to Southampton.

Naval officers apparently are agreed on one point—that none of the submarines that have attacked merchant ships off the south and west coasts of Ireland have gone to those sections of the German naval war zone around the British Isles by way of the Straits of Dover or the English Channel. The British have so effectively protected the approach to the English Channel by a mine field extending from Ostend to the entrance to the Thames that no German warship, floating or submarine, has yet been shown to have passed that obstruction.

Naval officers here do not believe that submarines could successfully pass through this mine field. They also point to the announcement recently made in Parliament that England had been able successfully to transport about 750,000 soldiers from England to France and Belgium across the Channel without the loss of a single transport or the death of a single man during the cross-channel journey. If German submarines were able to go to the south coast of Ireland by the Channel route and there sink merchant ships, it is pointed out, the same submarines could have sunk British troopships, which would be of greater military advantage to Germany than the mere sinking of merchant ships, which carry only noncombatants.

Could Obviate Long Journey.

With the English Channel approach to the west and south coasts of Ireland, as well as to the Scilly Isles, closed, the German submarines would have to take the North Sea and north of Scotland route to the western shores of the British Isles. Having once sent submarines to the Irish coast, it was said here tonight, the Germans might obviate the long journey around Scotland, to and from Ireland and Germany, by establishing secret bases on the Irish coast, and the theory is very strong that this has been done.

The naval experts, however, believe that the submarines have made the journey back and forth around Scotland. One high naval officer said tonight that the Germans were known to have submarines with a steaming radius of 4,000 or 5,000 miles which could easily negotiate the long journey. It was suggested to him that if there were secret bases on the Irish coast there might be submerged tanks of gasoline which the submarines could visit at night, raising them to replenish their fuel supply and then sinking them again, and that it was easy to imagine that they have constructed large tanks that could be towed under water.

This officer admitted that this was possible, though he did not believe it had been done. He said that the use of such tanks was proposed some time ago to this Government; but he believed, in the light of a great deal of information that he had received, that the German submarines were not following the secret base practice. He pointed out that it was necessary for submarines to replenish their supplies of torpedoes, something that could not be done from a secret base as easily as replenishing gasoline stock, and that, what was even more important, the work of the men who operated German submarines was so exacting and the strain upon them so terrific that it would be necessary for the crews to return to their German bases after their raids to recuperate. This officer also said that, while it was barely possible that the Germans might be making use of some remote island or cove, there were too many persons on watch around the Irish coast for such bases to remain easily a secret.

Submarines Were Towed.

One eminent officer, who has been carefully following German submarine operations and who does not believe in the secret base theory, today related an interesting example of German ingenuity in submarine warfare. He said that in the earlier stages of the German submarine campaign against merchant shipping submarines had gone from the North Sea around the north of Scotland in this fashion: The submarines were towed by trawlers carrying the Scandinavian flag, the submarines being submerged during the voyage whenever necessary; once safely out of the North Sea, the submarines were able to proceed under their own power and in safety down the west coast of Ireland. This thing hapepned some months ago; the officer did not know whether it was being repeated now.

The dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES from Crookhaven said the submarine sighted Tuesday night was seen near Barley Cove, which is about ten miles from Fastnet. The British Admiralty charts show that Barley Cove is a round indentation at the southwestern end of a long promontory on the southwestern coast of Ireland. This peninsula has three heads—Three Castle Head, Mizzen Head, and Brow Head. Barley Cove is between Mizzen Head and Brow Head. The nearest railway to Barley Cove has its terminus at the town of Skull, ten miles to the eastward. There is a Lloyd's and a storm signal station on Brow Head, also a tower semaphore.

While Barley Cove is far from the beaten paths, it is not believed it could have been used as a secret base.

North of the three-headed peninsula is Dunmanus Bay, four miles wide at the mouth and about twelve miles long. There are ancient ruins and ancient forts along its banks, but no towns of importance; and there are several islands in this bay. An even larger indentation, immediately north of Dunmanus Bay, is Bantry Bay, but it does not appear from the Admiralty charts to be a safe place for a secret base. Immediately north of the bay is the wide entrance to the Kenmare River, shaped like a long triangular bay, and on both sides of the entrance to this river are islands that might serve as secret bases.

BERLIN ASKS US TO AGREE ON FACTS

Continued from Page 1.

standing the absence of advices from the American Ambassador at Berlin, but has a foundation in knowledge of the German position in defense of the submarine warfare.

Interpreted in the light of prior information, THE TIMES dispatch indicates to interested persons here that Germany's ultimate response to the United States will be a proposal that the matters involved in the sinking of the Lusitania and the injury done to American ships and the American citizens shall be referred to an international tribunal authorized under one of The Hague Conventions.

Up to a late hour tonight, the State Department had not received any message from Ambassador Gerard to indicate when the German answer might be expected. It is taken for granted by officials that when the German response is delivered to him, he will follow his usual course of sending a brief dispatch, saying he has the note and is putting it into cipher. Officials said that owing to the entrance of Italy into the war, telegraphic communications through Italian territory had been cut off and the note would be transmitted from Berlin to Washington by way of Copenhagen and London. This route, it is explained is, if anything, somewhat better from the standpoint of saving time, than the Italian route, and the belief is expressed that the note will reach Washington within twenty-four hours after it is filed in Berlin. Cipher communications sent from Berlin to Washington by the Italian cable route have taken two days as a general thing.

The circumstance that attracted the immediate attention of those who saw the Berlin dispatch tonight was the striking analogy between the correspondent's forecast and a notification given by Germany to this Government on May 11 as to the course that would be followed in cases where the accusation was made that a merchant vessel had been attacked by a GGerman submarine.

According to the information obtained by THE TIMES correspondent, the first response of Germany will be an exhaustive statement of the facts in the several cases involved as they are understood by the German Government, and the request will be made that the United States confirm the accuracy of these statements, which in the case of the Lusitania will probably include the contention that she was an auxiliary cruiser of the British Navy, that she carried munitions of war, and that she was armed. Germany would then expect the United States to agree with the German Government as to the fundamental facts in each case, and when that agreement had been reached discussion would proceed as to the propriety of the acts committed by Germany.

The analogy is found in a circular statement of the German Government handed to Ambassador Gerard and cabled to the State Department. Its text was printed in THE TIMES on May 12. This statement contained assurances that the German Government had no intention of "causing to be attacked by submarines or aircraft such neutral ships of commerce—as have been guilty of no hostile act." It then set forth that should a neutral ship come to harm through German submarines or aircraft, the German Government would unreservedly recognize its responsibility, express regrets, and pay damages.

The analogy mentioned is found by reading the third paragraph of the circular statement in connection with the two preceding paragraphs, summarized above. The third paragraph says that it is the custom of the German Government, as soon as the sinking of a neutral ship is ascribed to German war vessels to institute an investigation. If grounds appear to justify this theory the German Government places itself in communication with the Government concerned so that the latter my institute an investigation.

If the German Government is convinced by this investigation that the neutral ship has been destroyed by a German war vessel it will not delay carrying out the promise to make reparation. The statement adds:

"In case the German Government, contrary to the viewpoint of the neutral Government, is not convinced by the result of the investigation, the German Government has already on several occasions declared itself ready to allow the question to be decided by an international investigation commission according to Chapter 3 of The Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, for the peaceful settlement of international disputes."

It seems to be apparent from the sentence quoted above, taken in connection with the understanding of the Berlin correspondent of THE TIMES, that if the German and American Governments fail to agree as to the circumstances of the loss of the Lusitania, or those affected in the loss of or attacks on other merchant vessels, the German Government will then propose that the points in dispute be referred to an international tribunal, the formation of which is provided for in The Hague Convention mentioned in the German circular statement of May 11.

Whether the preliminary German answer will be satisfactory to this Government is a question that only President Wilson can answer, and the President has refrained from comment as to his course in the event of any particular position set up by the German Government. The understanding of THE TIMES correspondent at Berlin that the preliminary answer will be preceded by expressions of friendship is in accordance with expectation here based on dispatches from Mr. Gerard, telling of the friendly attitude exhibited by officials of the Foreign Office since he presented President Wilson's note.

Won't Stand Delay.

The feeling in Government circles over the sinking of the Lusitania is very strong, and it is not believed that the President will be disposed to tolerate anything in the course of the German Government that may savor of an attempt to delay a settlement.

What the President desires most of all is a prompt ending of the German submarine warfare on unarmed merchant ships. He is credited with being set in his determination to insist that Germany shall abandon attacks, and there are plenty of well-informed persons here who believe that unless Germany shows an intention to do so, the President will resort to the radical course of severing diplomatic relations between the two countries without recourse at the time to any more forcible policy; also that he will issue a statement holding up Germany as unworthy to be associated with civilized nations, and lay the whole subject before Congress for its judgment and action when it assembles in December.

It is the general opinion in the best-informed quarters in Washington that Germany will decline to acknowledge that the American ship Gulflight was sunk by a German submarine as charged in the President's note of protest. Germany, it has been predicted, and the prediction is strengthened by the dispatch of the Berlin correspondent, will suggest that the facts in the Gulflight case be referred to an international tribunal. Upon what the President based his accusation that the Gulflight was attacked by a German submarine has never been disclosed officially here, but it has been intimated that when he sent his note to Germany he had not received any response to inquiries made by Ambassador Gerard at the Berlin Foreign Office that were in the way of acknowledgment that a German vessel was responsible for the injury to the American tanker.

To suggest that an international tribunal ascertain the facts of the attack is in accordance with the German position set forth in the circular statement issued after the Lusitania disaster.

Construed on the basis of the dispatch to THE TIMES, Germany's course probably will be to contend that it has not been established that the Gulflight was attacked by a German submarine, and to ask this Government upon what information it bases its accusation.

Officials will not be surprised if the German answer confirms the statement of THE TIMES correspondent that in asking for an agreement on the basis of facts concerning the Lusitania case, the German Government will suggest that it be taken into consideration whether she was an armed auxiliary cruiser engaged in carrying munitions of war to Germany's enemies. This Government, it is believed, will not consent to go into this question.

It has already taken the position that the Lusitania was not armed. That a German submarine had the right to attack her without warning if she was carrying ammunition is denied by the United States. The position of the Government, as set forth in the President's note, is that an unarmed merchant vessel must not be sunk unless it has been demonstrated by visitation and search that she carries contraband and before sending her to the bottom, if such a course is absolutely necessary, the passengers and crew must be removed and not merely left to the mercy of the sea in small boats. The Government, it has been made plain, has no patience with the contention that a passenger vessel may be sunk without warning if she is suspected of carrying munitions of war.

While Ambassador Gerard has not been able to inform the Washington Government of the terms of the German answer or to indicate what it will contain, his dispatches have given the impression that the German Government is not disposed to adopt an unfriendly and defiant attitude toward the United States. This impression was drawn from his statements of the cordial manner in which he had been receievd on his visits to the Foreign Office and his narration of certain things that might show the attitude of German officials.

Whether the view was based on any information sent by the American Ambassador is not known, but officials here have shown that they were of the impression that a contest was going on between two parties among the members of the German Government as to the course that should be adopted in dealing with the American demands. It was indicated that one party wanted to reject the American demands outright, while the other party counseled a milder policy. Some officials had privately expressed the opinion that when Emperor William returned to Berlin he would throw his influence toward the side of maintaining good relations with the United States. Whether this was founded on any knowledge of the sentiments of the Emperor was not disclosed. Until THE TIMES Berlin dispatch was read here it was not known to most officials that the Emperor had been in Berlin



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Athletic Union Suits

Remarkably priced at 75c

Fine white checked lawn, striped madras, "airy-knit" crepe or fancy pongee striped in colors.

Men's Fine Scarfs

Very exceptional value at 55c

Imported crepes and foulards in Oriental or geometric designs. Also in various stripes. Plain solid color crepe Scarfs that will not wrinkle. Distinctive colorings. Tailored in open-end style.

Included are regimental stripes, grenadines, and moire renaissance stripes. Also feather-weight, three-inch knitted Scarfs. We introduced this Scarf to New York. Black, white and all solid colors.

Silk-and-cotton Scarfs

de Joinville style, special at 29c

Men's Silk Shirts

of remarkable quality at $2.85

There are only 600. Especially well made; most attractive patterns and colorings; in a word, "distinctive." Absolutely fast colors; sizes 14 to 18.

In the Motor Apparel Shop

Men's Linen Dusters

Very specially priced at $2.95

Double- or single-breasted; of pure natural linen, in loose and roomy motoring models.

A distinguished trio!

Saks Suits for Men at $17.50, $20 and $23

When you spend a dollar, spend it with colors flying, and spend it well!

If a man has only a hundred dollars to invest he is under no compulsion to put it in a gold mine that is full of promise and nothing else.

He can put it in any one of the biggest corporations in existence and have both the assurance and satisfaction of being in distinguished company.

Because you wear popular-priced clothes is no reason why you should patronize a shop which caters only to popular-priced needs and has no ideas or ideals beyond that.

You can patronize a shop like Saks', which makes clothes from $17.50 to $50, and in that way get the benefit of tailoring and style which is not restricted by a horizon of low prices.

No matter how little you spend, spend it in good company, and where you can be assured beyond peradventure that you are getting the fullest possible measure of satisfaction for your money.

At $17.50, at $20 and at $23 we can show you a range of fabrics and colorings that is complete, a range of models from the regulation to the radical, and tailoring and style such as you cannot find in any other clothes at these prices—and that statement goes without revision, reservation, or the privilege of changing our plea!

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

It Cleans the Teeth and the Tooth-brush too

Is it a Good Idea to Keep Your Scrubbing Brush in Better Condition than Your Tooth Brush?



APOLOGIES are due to KOLYNOS—the purest, sweetest and cleanest of dental preparations — for mixing its name up with scrubbing-brushes.

But there is a lesson, FOUNDED ON ACTUAL TRUTH, in pointing out how much cleaner the average scrubbing-brush is kept than the average tooth-brush.

★ ★

When the famous Sir William Osler, in addressing the dentists, said "You have JUST ONE GOSPEL to preach, and you have got to preach it early and late, in season and out of season. It is the Gospel of CLEANLINESS OF THE MOUTH, CLEANLINESS OF THE TEETH, CLEANLINESS OF THE THROAT," he omitted a fourth most important item — CLEANLINESS OF THE TOOTH-BRUSH.

KOLYNOS, excelling in every other quality which a dental cream should possess—being the ideal agency with which to scientifically cleanse the mouth, the teeth and the throat—IS MAKING A SPECIAL CRUSADE ON THE UNCLEAN TOOTH-BRUSH. Join this crusade, if you are interested in clean mouths.

★ ★

The most un-clean, most suspicious thing in the house is the ordinary tooth-brush. It harbors all the disease germs it scrapes out of your mouth—from influenza and diphtheria germs to the bacteria of loathsome diseases which you unconsciously get into your mouth and throat from a hundred sources. THE WET, SOGGY BRISTLES, even after you have held them under a tap and shaken the water out, FURNISH AN IDEAL CULTURE MEDIUM, FOR THE MULTIPLICATION OF THESE GERMS. A new tooth-brush used once and thus superficially cleaned, has been found by ACTUAL TEST to contain MORE THAN A MILLION OF THESE DANGEROUS MICRO-ORGANISMS.

You spend a great deal of money for Ice each season, to keep your food in good condition—to keep away the germs of putrefaction. You spend hundreds of dollars for sanitary plumbing, to keep disease germs OUT OF YOUR HOUSE.

And then you use your tooth-brush, run a little water over it, and leave it to BREED GERMS FASTER THAN ANYTHING ELSE IN THE HOUSE CAN BREED THEM—and with it you REINOCULATE YOUR MOUTH EVERY TIME YOU BRUSH YOUR TEETH.

★ ★

KOLYNOS IS A GERM-DESTROYING DENTAL CREAM. It has such high germicidal and disinfectant qualities that your tooth-brush is left in a CLEAN, SWEET, GERM-FREE CONDITION every time you use it.

As a matter of precaution, you ought to see your dentist frequently. The next visit ask him about this point—and about Kolynos. Twenty-five cents a tube—at your druggist's.

The Kolynos Company
New Haven Conn.
U.S.A.

FRENCH VICTORS IN ARRAS SECTOR

They Drive Germans from Their Positions in a Graveyard at Ablain.

APTURE 400 PRISONERS

Counter Assaults by Germans Near Angres Are Twice Repulsed with Heavy Losses.

.E FRENCH ATTEMPT FAILS

.ttack in Force Between Vermelles and Lorette Everywhere Checked, Berlin Headquarters Reports.

LONDON, May 28.—The fighting of today has resulted in a new gain for the French at Ablain, to the north of Arras, where the Germans were driven from their positions in a cemetery and left 400 prisoners in the hands of the victors. German counter-attacks in the neighborhood of Angres, in the same region, were ineffective, according to tonight's Paris report.

The German official communication records unsuccessful French attempts on Wednesday to break through the German lines a little further north and reports heavy French losses there.

The night report of the French War Office says:

In Belgium, along the Yser Canal, intermittent artillery engagements have taken place.

In the sector to the north of Arras the day has been marked by several actions of an intense character which gained for us a new success.

In the region of Angres the enemy delivered two counter-attacks, but was twice repulsed. We remain masters of the positions conquered by us. The German losses were, as yesterday, very heavy.

Further to the south, to the east of Ablain, a vigorous attack by the troops who had previously taken Carency and the eastern part of Ablain resulted in the occupation of the German trenches in front of the cemetery of the latter village. Immediately afterward we carried the cemetery itself, where the enemy was strongly organized, and we then advanced beyond the cemetery. We took 400 prisoners, among whom were several officers.

In the region of Ecurie and Roclincourt there has been a severe artillery combat.

Between Arras and the Vosges the day was calm.

Belgians Repulse Two Attacks.

Following is the French official afternoon report:

Belgian troops last night repulsed two German attacks, one to the north and the other to the south of Dixmude. The first was driven back by a counter-attack and the second was stopped by artillery fire.

In the sector to the north of Arras two engagements took place last night. To the southwest of Souchez we took possession of one of the trenches of the enemy near the château of Garleulen, taking at the same time some prisoners, among them one officer. To the east of Neuville St. Vaast the Germans advanced to an attack, but they were checked by our artillery.

At various points along the front, notably near Rheims and in the Vosges, there were yesterday artillery engagements.

The Belgian official report given out under date of May 26 reads as follows:

The artillery of the enemy has bombarded our advance posts and the village of Costkerd. Our batteries replied successfully, notably in the direction of Schoore, where bursting shells caused a fire and violent explosions.

Germans Record a French Repulse.

The report of the German Army Headquarters, issued from Berlin, is as follows:

Regardless of their great failures of May 25, the French yesterday repeated their attempts to break through our lines between Vermelles and the Lorette hills. Very strong forces were brought forward for a storm attack along a narrow stretch of ten kilometers, (six miles,) but the attacking force everywhere was repulsed. We are in full possession of our positions. An uncommonly large number of fallen Frenchmen are lying in front of our trenches.

Further French attacks were directed late in the evening against our line of Souchez-Neuville.

South of Souchez the battle has not yet come to a conclusion.

During a reconnoitring expedition north of Dixmude we took one officer and twenty-five Belgian privates prisoners.

Further enemy advances at Soissons and in the Forest of Le Prêtre were repulsed.

CARSON NOT KAISER'S GUEST

Only Met the Emperor at Private Luncheon Party, He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 28.—The following letter from Sir Edward Carson has been published:

"The statement in yesterday's Daily Chronicle that I went to Germany and accepted the Kaiser's personal hospitality is untrue. The foundation, I suppose, of this myth is that in 1913, when staying at Hamburg, I was invited with other English visitors, including Generals and Ambassadors, to a private luncheon party at which the German Kaiser was a guest. This is the only occasion upon which I have ever met his Majesty."

AGENTS OF GERMANY INDICTED FOR FRAUD

Government Charges Five with Shipping Contraband Rubber in Cotton Waste.

X-RAY REVEALED THE PLOT

Alleged Conspirators Also Accused of Deceiving Collector of Port by Making False Manifest.

An attempt to hide from the Allies shipments of rubber, which is contraband of war, by inclosing it in barrels of resin or bales of cotton waste, led yesterday to the indictment by the Federal Grand Jury of five men on the charge of conspiring to defraud the United States. The defendants are Harry R. Salomon and Albert Salomon of the firm of Salomon Brothers & Co., importers and exporters of 99 Nassau Street; Albert S. Newman, importer and commission merchant of 99 Nassau Street; Franz Rosenberg of the Oesterreicher-Amerikano Rubber Company, and Sigmund Karman, a rubber expert of the Excelsior Works at Budapest. They will be arraigned today.

The X-rays played an important part in the detection of the concealed shipments, as on the one hand the alleged conspirators retained a well-known specialist to experiment for them as to the kind of rubber that would defy discovery when it was well packed amid cotton waste, and on the other hand the examination of the bales on the wharf of the White Star Line, where they were awaiting shipment, showed that their device was a failure. The Government charge is based on the fact that by failing to report the nature of their shipments to Europe the defendants have caused Collector Malone to record and transmit to Washington false and inaccurate reports of the exports from this port.

According to Assistant District Attorney Roger Wood, Harry Salomon, who is not an American citizen, was in Germany when the war broke out, and was about to be called up as an officer of the reserve. There was a scarcity of cotton in Germany, so he formed the plan of coming to this country to devise a method of getting some past the British war vessels. In Hanover he came across Rosenberg and Karman.

Had Credit of $100,000.

Karman as an expert in rubber had been commissioned to come to the United States with Rosenberg and arrange for shipments of rubber to Austria by way of Italy. He was equipped with a letter of credit for $100,000 from a Vienna bank to the National City Bank.

As soon as Rosenberg and Karman arrived they sought out Albert S. Salomon, cousin of Harry Salomon, and enlisted him in the scheme. Karman had a nephew here, A. B. Newman, who, according to Mr. Wood, was working as a tailor at $15 a week. They made him a full-fledged exporter and commission merchant at $50 a week, and set him up in offices at 99 Nassau Street.

Then they rented a place in Greenport and bought a quantity of rubber and a number of barrels of resin. They melted the resin down, poured a layer of it into a barrel, placed above it a roll of rubber, and then poured more resin around and over the roll, so that the rubber became imbedded completely They treated in this fashion 276 barrels in all of the total weight of 142,870 pounds. They then shipped them to their agent in Genoa by the Cunard steamship Carpathia, sailing from this port on Jan. 5, and Newman filled out and swore to the manifest as though the shipment contained nothing but resin. When the Carpathia reached Naples the United States Government had got wind of the scheme and had the shipment held.

Before this happened, however, the Allies placed resin on the list of contraband, and the alleged conspirators were forced to find some other vehicle for the concealment of their rubber. They decided upon cotton waste, and Harry Salomon set about testing the practicability of the idea. He consulted an X-ray specialist and made experiments with three different qualities of rubber. One showed that, if packed carefully through the cotton waste, the finest grades of rubber did not seem to leave any trace on the photographic plate.

Exposed by X-Ray.

The alleged conspirators took a new place in Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, and began preparing bales of cotton waste. They made up 178 bales, in each of which they placed about 250 pounds of rubber and 350 pounds of cotton waste. These they consigned by the White Star liner Cretic for Genoa and sent them down to the pier. Meanwhile the Government had heard about this new plan of smuggling contraband out of the country in cotton bales, and at the suggestion of British Consul-General Sir Courtenay Bennett, was employing Professor Richard Muller of Columbia to inspect the cargo as it lay on the dock. With Customs Inspector George Lamb and Thomas S. McNally, the British representative, he passed several of the doctored bales, but detected a certain "cloudy matter" in one. Then the customs authorities set about a rigid examination of the whole consignment and found the hidden rubber. The bales were seized by the Government.

It is reckoned that in the resin barrels held in Naples and the cotton bales detained here the Government has in its possession fifty tons of rubber of the value of about $50,000. In the indictment it is charged that Newman swore in transmitting the shipment of the resin to Genoa that he had given a "full, just and true account of all the goods, wares and merchandise" and of the "qualities, quantities and values of the articles." Moreover he only mentioned Genoa as their destination.

Townsend & Spellman of 115 Broadway, counsel for the defendants, stated last night that their clients in shipping the rubber as they did, did so for the purpose of circumventing the enemy, and had not in view a violation of the statute.

Albert and Harry Salomon, when they were informed of the action of the Grand Jury, expressed their great surprise and sorrow. They said they were not conscious of having deliberately committed any wrong.

ITALIAN ARMY CLOSE TO TRIESTE

Continued from Page 1.

of Italy's forces on land and sea with the assurance of victory which your bravery, self-abnegation, and discipline will obtain.

"The enemy you are preparing to fight is hardened to war and worthy of you. Favored by the nature of the ground and skilful works, he will resist tenaciously, but your unsubdued ardor will surely vanquish him.

"Soldiers, to you has come the glory of unfurling Italy's colors on the sacred lands which nature has given as the frontiers of our country. To you has come the glory of finally accomplishing the work undertaken with so much heroism by our fathers."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Italy in general and Rome especially is very pleased at the promptness with which the sovereign has assumed the heavy responsibilities of Commander in Chief.

As the Italian newspapers remark, the third Victor Emmanuel is clearly a chip of the old block. They regard as an inspiring patriotic spectacle the presence of the King in the advanced lines and see in it an excellent augury for the early triumph of the Italian arms.

The Duke of Genoa, who will exercise semi-regal functions during the King's absence, already has taken up his residence at the Quirinal, where he is in occupation of a splendid suite of apartments in the long corridor, which, strangely enough, sheltered Kaiser Wilhelm during his last official visit to Rome. The Duke's present apartments had been sumptuously decorated in honor of the visit of the German ruler.

ITALIANS STORM FORTS.

Take Armed Camp of Caparetto at Point of Bayonet.

Il Progresso Italo-Americano of New York prints the following dispatch this morning:

"ROME, May 27.—After a fierce assault with artillery and repeated brilliant bayonet charges all the Austro-Hungarian forts constituting the armed camp of Caparetto have fallen into our hands."

ANCONA DEFIES FOES.

Shelling by Warships Rouses Fighting Blood Even of Anti-War Party.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, May 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Commendatore Fellce, the Mayor of Ancona, dispatched the following telegram to Premier Salandra:

"The free and open City of Ancona underwent double bombardment at the hands of the enemy, who spared neither hospitals, orphanages, nor dwellings of townspeople.

"If they think to intimidate us they are mistaken, for I have the proud honor to inform you that this patriotic city responds to the infamous attack with serene calm and secure confidence in the destinies of our country. Our local Socialist League, formerly stoutly opposed to war, has placarded the town with posters inscribed 'Let us defend our country and succor the victims.'"

MILAN, May 26, (via Paris, May 27.)—Destruction of the railroad junction evidently was the object of the bombardment of Ancona by an Austrian squadron which raided the Italian coast Monday, according to additional details which have been received here. The warships appeared off Ancona about midnight, accompanied by two aeroplanes which flew over the city.

The bombardment began at 3 o'clock and continued two hours. Shells of all sizes were fired. The guns were trained not only upon the railroad yards, but upon the military hospital, the Bank of Italy, and two barracks. The cupola of the cathedral apse was damaged.

Slight damage to the railroad was caused by shell fire between Porto Recanati and Porto Civitanova.

The Austrian warships retired from Ancona when an Italian fleet appeared.

Because of reports that the Austrian squadron had been signaled from an Ancona brewery all Germans employed there were arrested as spies.

ITALIANS BAG AEROPLANE.

Army Started for War Half an Hour After Receiving Order to March.

AT THE ITALIAN FRONT, EASTERN FRIULI, May 26, (via Paris, May 27.)—Italian gunners today brought down an Austrian aeroplane in the first contest of the Italian campaign between flying machines and anti-aircraft guns.

An aeroplane, visible from behind the Austrian lines at 9:30 o'clock this morning, darted over the rocky ground in front of the Italian positions. A field battery opened fire as it came within range. The first shot missed. The second struck fairly, causing flames to burst from the motor. The aeroplane plunged downward and was splintered on the rocks beneath.

This was one of the incidents attending the opening of the Austro-Italian campaign, as witnessed by a correspondent of The Associated Press. Along this part of the front, where the Italians are advancing in the direction of Trieste, there were stirring scenes, although as yet there has been little heavy fighting.

The correspondent was permitted to go close enough to the front to obtain a panoramic view of the section of the fighting line. Visits to Santandrat, Palmanova, and other towns near the border furnished a good idea of the conditions under which the Italian invasion of Austria is being carried on. At Palmanova it was possible to obtain a bird's-eye view of the surrounding country, which falls away from that point. The people of the village were watching the spectacle of cavalry charges and artillery action over the near-by front. It is a picturesque region of green hills and quaint villages, among which wind dusty white roads.

When the order was given earlier in the week for the advance across the border the Italian troops were in readiness for the move. The command came at 2:30 o'clock in the morning and half an hour later the soldiers were on the march. The infantry proceeded in long files, headed by sharpshooters. From converging roads came artillery carriages, motor trucks, and detachments of cavalry.

The first shot of the war was fired by a frontier guard at Bellacqua, who, having seen in the semi-darkness a shadowy figure approaching, shot dead an Austrian soldier who was attempting to fire a mine. With the sunrise artillery fire opened from the direction of Cividale. Italian troops everywhere sprang to the attack, fording the Idria, swarming across bridges, and climbing the hills beyond.

From time to time tremendous explosions were heard above the roar of artillery. They marked the firing of mines by means of which the Austrians were blowing up their bridges as they fell back. The Austrians made little attempt to halt the Italians' advance, although elaborate preparations had been made along the border. Railway lines were obstructed by heavy beams laid across the track and fastened down with chains. The roads were blocked with trenches, trees, and wire entanglements.

GERMANY GIVES NO SIGN.

Italians Wonder Why She Has Failed to Declare War.

ROME, (via Paris,) May 27.—Some comment has been evoked in high circles in Rome by the non-appearance of the expected German declaration of war against Italy.

It was believed this would follow immediately the breaking of diplomatic relations, although Baron von Hindenburg, counsellor of the German Embassy, said before leaving that diplomatic relations had been broken, that Germany had proclaimed her solidarity with Austria, and that therefore a declaration of war was superfluous.

Turkey also has made no apparent move toward war. The Turkish Ambassador still placidly roams the streets of Rome and is free to send whatever news he pleases in cipher to his Government.

GERMANS STILL CONFIDENT

But Major Moraht Warns Against Expecting to Crush Italy at Once.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Reviewing the war situation in the Berliner Tageblatt, Major Morant, while generally very optimistic, says with reference to Italy's intervention:

"Germans must not expect that in one conquering fight our flags will be carried to their goal. Good news will alternate with bad, but our confidence, which has withstood the greatest trials, need in no way be shaken."

As to the situation in the west, Major Moraht says:

"The Allies chose an unfavorable point in the line for their Spring offensive, and the question now arises, Will they try their luck in a new district when, perhaps, their Italian auxiliaries have answered their cry for help?

"The active artillery fighting between the Meuse and Moselle we must look upon as preparation for coming events by our enemies, for they can only attempt an offensive there after our artillery has been beaten down. But there is no prospect at all of this, and as Italy's artillery does not stand at such a height that it can strike a decisive blow, we can answer our new enemies' guns with our usual calmness.

"The marvelous division of our forces makes it possible, at the same time, to be strongly on the defensive in the west, victorious in the north, irresistible in the southeast, and strong and ready in the south."

JOY IN FRENCH TRENCHES.

News of Italy's Participation Told to Neighboring Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 27.—A special correspondent describes how the French soldiers told the Germans of Italian intervention.

"I was at a point on the front where our trenches were only a few yards from those of the Germans," he says.

"For several days the men had been amused by the prayers of the Germans over the Galicia victory, which they celebrated with songs and accordeon music. When the Italian news arrived we summoned a German-speaking corporal, who shouted to the enemy that he wished to talk. They replied: 'No shooting.'

"The French agreed, whereupon heads emerged and the corporal announced the news. The Germans were skeptical, but they were convinced by the figures of the Italian vote which the French hoisted on a blackboard.

"Then the corporal continued: 'You are done for, now.'

"They answered: 'We know it.'

"The corporal: 'Then why go on fighting?'

"The Germans: 'We must, otherwise we will be shot in the back.'

"The conversation ended, but throughout the night the French continued to sing the "Marseillaise" and play on home-made musical instruments. The German trenches were silent."

POPE DEPLORES RUTHLESS WAR METHODS

Alluded in Letter to Vannutelli to Violation of Laws of Humanity and International Law.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Pope has addressed a letter to Cardinal Vannutelli, Dean of the Sacred College, regretting the impossibility of summoning the Consistory early in June, and thus having an opportunity of conferring with the Cardinals. He expresses to Cardinal Vannutelli, as their Dean, his regret that not only did the belligerent Governments not heed his first encyclical, but that the conflagration has spread to his beloved Italy.

His Holiness, with obvious allusion to Germany, says people do not shrink from means of offense on land and sea, contrary to the laws of humanity and international law. He adds:

"We have not ceased to diminish the consequences of the war—for example, by obtaining the exchange of prisoners unfit for service. We have furnished military chaplains, with ample powers, and we exhort all Catholics to keep a strict fast for three days."

The Osservatore Romano officially denies that the Austrian and German envoys to the Holy See withdrew at the Pope's request to their Governments.

ALFONSO'S OFFER TO POPE.

Will Place Escurial Palace at His Disposal if He Leaves Italy.

MADRID, via Paris, May 28.—It is said here that King Alfonso has offered the Escurial Palace to Pope Benedict as a residence in case the Pontiff decides to leave Italy.

The Escurial Palace is part of the famous monastery of San Lorenzo, thirty-one miles northwest of Madrid. The monastery was built in the sixteenth century.

MICHAEL O'LEARY, V.C., IS KILLED IN BATTLE

Gallant Irish Guards Sergeant Won His Cross by Taking a Trench Single-Handed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 27.—An artilleryman serving with the forces in France has written under Monday's date to a friend that Sergeant Michael O'Leary, V. C., was killed in the last battle. Up to Wednesday O'Leary's parents had received no official communication on the subject, but as the artilleryman's statement was censored it is feared that the news is correct. A postcard from O'Leary himself, dated May 21, has been received at his home.

A sum of £300 ($1,500) has been collected as a national tribute to O'Leary, and it was hoped that he would soon have an opportunity of visiting his parents, and receiving at the same time his military decorations and the congratulations of his fellow-countrymen.

O'Leary was Lance Corporal in the First Battalion of Irish Guards when he won the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery at Cuinchy on Feb. 1. When forming one of a storming party which advanced against the enemy's barricades he rushed to the front and himself killed five Germans who were holding the first barricade, after which he attacked the second barricade about sixty yards further on, in which he killed three of the enemy and made prisoners of two more. O'Leary thus practically captured the enemy's position by himself and prevented the rest of the attacking party from being fired upon.

ASPHYXIATED WHILE ASLEEP

Many British Soldiers Overcome in Their Dugouts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 28.—The Daily Mail correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphs:

"I am writing this message in the courtyard of one of our casualty clearing stations in the Ypres region. Within twenty yards of me a score of gas patients are lying struggling for breath, the last batch of several hundreds of victims sent down to this hospital on Monday as a result of the German gas attack. Of these, seventeen are dead; the rest have been sent down to the base.

"In many cases the men were asleep in their dugouts and were literally asphyxiated by the stifling fumes in their sleep. In some cases respirators had been carried about on the men's caps or in their pockets for weeks and were dry and useless when put to the test. Some battalion commanders after the Germans sprang the gas surprise on our troops and the French at Ypres on April 25 had initiated a respirator drill and had given their men most stringent instructions about keeping their respirator pads moistened and had shown them exactly how respirators were to be worn, these battalions escaped practically unscathed. Chances as the British soldier is, some men when warned on Monday morning to adjust their respirators did so negligently, so that the mouth and nostrils were not protected, and they were overwhelmed the moment the fumes reached their trench.

"The doctors at this casualty clearing station tell a terrible story of the awful scenes witnessed all day Monday. 'It would have brought tears to your eyes,' a doctor said, 'to see those splendid men, great brawny fellows, many of them tearing at their throats, rending their tunics, screaming to us in hoarse, rattling voices to put them out of their misery. Many were in semi-comatose state and as fast as we laid them down on their stretchers in a great ward here on the ground floor with all the windows wide open to let in the air, they slipped down from pillows propping them up and began to strangle.

"It took us all our time to go from stretched to stretcher to prop them up again.'

"The gas victims, so the doctors tell me, go through three stages. They are brought in in a state of acute asphyxiation, their lungs filled with the secretion produced by the gas fumes, and as their lungs begin to clear they fall into a state of stage, in which their struggles abate somewhat and they lie exhausted, often half unconscious, taking very rapid breaths, sometimes as many as 60 or 70 to the minute instead of the 18 or 20 of a normal man.

"The third stage is acute bronchitis, from which the patient sometimes dies if he has escaped death by asphyxiation. In some cases the patients' minds are affected by the shock. Three men were pointed out to me as serious cases. They lay on their sides with blackened faces, coughing all the time, clawing their coverlets with their hands.

"Splendid specimens of the manhood of Great Britain's four kingdoms many of them were; and if the men of Dublin could have seen some of their fellow-countrymen of the Dublin Fusiliers living through their hours of torment, I believe they would instantly seize the only means of revenge at their disposal and enlist."

SAYS MEN BACK KITCHENER.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 28.—A correspondent of The London Morning Post telegraphs from the North of France as follows:

"I have made it my business to make particular inquiry as to the actual state of matters regarding our shell supplies. I am assured from a number of reliable sources that our artillery is doing magnificently, and that, while we certainly require high explosive shells in ever-increasing quantities, the situation in respect of these has been altogether exaggerated in certain quarters. To quote an expression, we are 'dynamiting our way' through the German defenses much in the same way as the French are.

"The German trenches were found to be lighted with electricity in many cases and to be fitted with electrical pumps against wet weather.

"I find among our soldiers widespread indignation in respect of the attacks upon Lord Kitchener. It is logically urged that had the matter been really meant patriotically properly serious representations in the right quarter would have been sufficient to call attention to the matter; or, failing that, a plain public statement requiring no sensational headlines nor the egregious harping upon the already loudly strummed cord would have amply awakened the public."

SURE A TORPEDO HIT NEBRASKAN

Continued from Page 1.

mite conclusion whether the American steamer Nebraskan of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, which was seriously damaged by an explosion 48 miles from the Fastnet, off the Irish Coast, on Tuesday night, was struck by a torpedo fired by a German submarine or struck a mine. Although further particulars concerning the vessel were received, the messages in London, Liverpool, and Queenstown failed to say whether the damage had been caused by a torpedo or a mine.

One fact that stood out in the official dispatches was the statement of Captain Greene, the master of the Nebraskan, that the American flag was not flying when the steamer was struck, because the national emblem had been hauled down five minutes before the explosion occurred, at 8:24 o'clock Tuesday night. While definite evidence was lacking, some experts were less confident tonight than twenty-four hours ago that the explosion was caused by a mine, and were more ready to believe that the Nebraskan had been struck by a torpedo.

One of the experts expressed the belief that the fact that the American flag was not flying when the explosion occurred was significant, and that when all the facts were known it would be found that the damage to the Nebraskan was caused by a torpedo. Strange as it may seem, he thought that the fact that the American flag had been hauled down might be found to have an important bearing on the case. The theory of this expert was that the commander of a German submarine saw the Nebraskan sailing without colors and assumed that she was a British vessel.

The fact that the Nebraskan was able to proceed under her own steam to Liverpool was considered significant also, the expert said, on the theory that damage by a mine would have been greater than that caused by the explosion of a torpedos' war head, and that if the vessel had been hit by a mine she would not have been able to proceed the entire length of the Irish coast, through St. George's Channel into the Mersey to Liverpool. The Nebraskan was afloat and proceeding under her own power nearly twenty-four hours after the explosion occurred.

Horace Lee Washington, the American Consul at Liverpool, sent a cablegram to the State Department today, saying that the Nebraskan was due to cross the bar of the Mersey River at 6 o'clock tonight and would dock at Liverpool at midnight. Consul Washington reported that he would board the vessel by tug and cable details. Tonight a subsequent cablegram received from Consul Washington said he had boarded the Nebraskan and had obtained affidavits from the steamer's officers. Ambassador Page cabled tonight that the affidavits had been given to a Naval Attaché of the embassy and that he was on the way to London with them.

Ambassador Page early today sent this message to the Department from London:

"Admiralty have reported from Queenstown that the Nebraskan is now on her way to Liverpool under her own steam and is being escorted. I am sending Naval Attaché to Liverpool to examine the ship, which, it now appears, was outward bound from Liverpool to Delaware Breakwater, when she was torpedoed."

From Consul General Robert P. Skinner, at London, the State Department received this cablegram:

Greene, master of American steamer Nebraskan, in wireless addressed to me via London, reports: "Nebraskan passed Fastnet Rock Tuesday, 4:33 P. M., from Liverpool, bound for Delaware Breakwater, in ballast. At 8:24 P. M., when steamer was about forty-eight miles west half south from Fastnet she experienced violent shock, followed instantly by terrific explosion, bursting hatches and throwing hatch beams, cargo derricks and twisted iron in the air, and filling lower hold forward completely with water. Crew immediately by ship one hour returned on board, and at 10:30 started for Liverpool. About 1:25 A. M. met two vessels sent by British Admiralty in answer to our wireless call. One has been in attendance ever since. It was dusk when the explosion occurred. Flag had been hauled down five minutes before. Steamer's name painted on both sides of ship in letters six feet tall. Had no warning and saw nothing."

Captain Greene's allusion to the forward hold filling with water, read in connection with previous messages, convinced experts here that the vessel was struck near the bow. Consequently, if the explosion was caused by a torpedo, which, under these conditions, must have been fired from a submarine off one of the bows of the Nebraskan, it was argued, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, for the submarine's officer to discern either the lettering on the vessel or to have seen any flag, if one had been flying.

According to the master the American flag was hauled down five minutes before the vessel was struck. The hour was also late for clear seeing at sea even during the long twilights off the Irish coast. With respect to the hauling down of the flag, the nautical experts here assert that it is the common practice to haul down flags on board vessels at sea at night, and that in the United States Navy flags are hauled down at sunset.

One suggestion in an unofficial quarter tonight, on the basis of Captain Greene's statement that the Nebraskan "experienced violent shock, followed instantly by terrific explosion," might be construed as meaning that possibly the Nebraskan had come into collision with a submarine. It was suggested that in such circumstances the collision might smash the bow of the submarine in such a way as to deal a blow to the torpedo with the wreckage and cause the explosion. If there was such a collision, an examination of the Nebraskan, it was said, would probably show fragments of the submarine driven into the wrecked

This theory that the Nebraskan may have had a collision with a submarine was submitted to some eminent experts of the navy tonight for their opinion. They did not deny that it was possible for a steamer to come into collision with a submarine in such a way as to explode one or more of the torpedoes in the submarine, but were determined in their insistence that "it is a far-fetched theory," and that it was hardly likely that there had been any such collision in the Nebraskan case.

"I do not think the known facts in the Nebraskan case," said one of these experts to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight, "indicate that there was such a collision. I do not say it would be impossible for the Nebraskan to have collided head-on with the nose of a submarine, but I certainly think the chance of such a collision was one in a thousand. The theory appears to be based on Captain Greene's statement that the Nebraskan first experienced a violent shock, followed by a terrific explosion instantly; that the shock was caused by the collision and the explosion by the explosion of the torpedo. This is just about what the master of a ship would experience if the steamer were hit by a torpedo, and the impressions of the master might be very much the same if the steamer struck a mine. The shock that the master felt, I think, was caused by the explosion, but, as is frequently the case, he had the impression that the shock which the explosion had given to the ship was different from the explosion. I refuse to take the collision theory seriously, because I think it hardly likely that there was a bow-end-on collision between steamer and submarine. The submarine would naturally be on the lookout for steamers, and if the submarine were near enough to the surface to strike the hull of a steamer sailing in ballast and as high out of the water as was the Nebraskan she would probably be near enough to the surface to use her periscope.

"There have been collisions between steamers and submarines reported since the war began. But these were collisions in which the steamers were on the lookout for submarines and hit them amidships. Submarines do not carry their torpedoes amidships. My understanding of the German submarines is that they carry one torpedo at the stern and three or four in the bow or nose of the submarine. A steamer striking a submarine amidships would hardly explode any of these torpedoes. To have exploded one or more torpedoes on a submarine by a collision the Nebraskan must have struck the submarine on the nose or on the stern. The torpedoes are carried in tubes. If the collision were bow-on and all the forward torpedoes of the submarine were in their tubes, the explosion of one of them would almost certainly explode the other forward torpedoes. There would be a series of explosions. These explosions might come so quickly that they would merge apparently into one explosion, but even then the explosion of two, three or four torpedoes simultaneously would, I believe, have sunk the Nebraskan.

"The greatest expenditure of force from such an explosion of torpedoes would be in the direction of the Nebraskan, because the torpedoes are so placed in the tubes that their warheads, which carry the explosive, stick outward, or forward, and would have spent their greatest force toward the hull of the steamer. It is, of course, possible that the submarine, if there was a submarine involved in such a collision, may have previously fired all of her torpedoes except one, and had only a single torpedo in one of her forward tubes.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, called on Counsellor Robert Lansing, acting Secretary of State, today, and left a note saying that anchored German mines were of a nature to become harmless after breaking loose from their anchorage. The text of the Bernstorff note was as follows:

"With reference to a report which I read in the Washington Post this morning, I beg to say that according to official information received from our Admiralty, the German mines laid in the sea are of a nature that they become innocuous when detached from their anchorage."

Early in the war the State Department received information from the British Government to the effect that British anchored mines were also so constructed as to become innocuous immediately after they drifted from their moorings. Both the British and German statements are interpreted as meaning that those governments have endeavored to comply with The Hague convention of Oct. 18, 1907, which forbade the laying of "anchored automatic contact mines, which do not become harmless as soon as they have broken loose from their moorings."

With respect to the unanchored automatic contact mines, the same Hague convention forbids them to be laid "except when they are so constructed as to become harmless one hour at most after the person who laid them ceases to control them."

Mine experts in the United States Army and Navy assert that there is no difficulty in constructing mines that will become innocuous at a desired time after they are set adrift. While refusing to explain just how the mines used by the United States were constructed, these experts said today that there were several ways in which the mines might be rendered harmless. They explain that all mines, floating or anchored, become harmless with age, and that some anchored mines that go adrift float upon sandy coasts out of the way of shipping, but that there are certain definite ways in which an anchored mine may be made automatically harmless after it goes adrift, and equally precise methods of rendering unanchored automatic contact mines innocuous after the lapse of a certain period. One method of disposing of the unanchored mine, that is, the mine which is dropped into the water by a warship, or by a mine-laying ship, in the path of a pursuing enemy fleet, is to equip the mine with a clockwork mechanism which explodes it at a definite time after it is tossed into the sea. Another method is to construct some part of the outside shell of the mine in such a way that in time it will rot in sea water and sink. These methods are applicable to floating mines of the unanchored sort.

In the case of the anchored mines, there is special mechanism which begins to operate when the mine breaks loose. Experts, who were seen today, would not discuss the character of this mechanism, but said that it was a simple mechanical contrivance.

AMERICAN NAVY MEN TO EXAMINE THE SHIP

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 27.—Details of the injury to the Nebraskan are awaited in London with almost as much impatience as in America.

Reports from America to the effect that the Nebraskan was struck by a floating mine, and not torpedoed by a German submarine, are derided by the authorities here. It is argued that there is little possibility of floating mines being near where the Nebraskan received her injury. Reports from vessels so far received, it is further argued, show that her Captain reported she was torpedoed, and there was nothing whatever to indicate that his report was incorrect.

LONDON, May 27.—Lieutenant John H. Towers, Naval Attaché, and Naval Constructor Lewis B. McBride, also an attaché of the American Embassy to Great Britain, left London today for Liverpool to examine the American steamship Nebraskan, which is reported by the British Admiralty to have been struck by a torpedo while off the southern coast of Ireland on Tuesday night.

The Admiralty still believes that the Nebraskan was torpedoed, and, in addition, the British steamer Morwenna, bound for Canada, and the Danish steamer Betty have been sunk by submarines.

Only a few days ago the commander of a submarine informed a Danish Captain that he had no orders to sink Danish vessels.

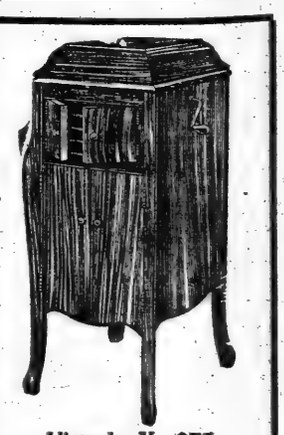
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Highly attractive—great variety.

FIVE RED SEAL RECORDS by the following celebrities:

Caruso, Distinn, Elman, Gluck, Homer, Greisler, and Martinelli.

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TEN NEW DANCE RECORDS

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8-10-12 East 34th St., New York

$40,000 for $9.45

B. M. Narron of Egbert, Colorado, inserted a twenty-one line advertisement under "Business Opportunities" in The New York Times. Here is a letter sent a few days later:

The advertisement in The New York Times of March 28th, by me, was the most successful quick action advertisement that I have ever had.

The advertisement was run on the 28th, responded to from New York the following day by wire, by R. G. Barr, of 166 West 72nd Street, New York City, and on the 13th of April, after investigation of the ranch I offered, I closed a sale of the 3,720 acres to Mr. Barr and Mr. N. L. Vermilya of 302 Convent Avenue, New York City. These gentlemen getting a one-half interest in and to the land and several hundred cattle, I feel very sure that they made, in the purchase of this property, not less than twenty-five thousand dollars.

You may hold the balance of the cash I have to my credit and as soon as I am in position to offer another real bargain I shall send to you another advertisement to be run in your newspaper

The 300,000 men and women who buy The New York Times every day represent, in one grouping, the largest number of wealthy and intelligent people, reading any single newspaper, in the world.

Classified advertisements can be telegraphed, post-carded or telephoned for insertion in The New York Times.

B. Altman & Co.

The Department for Imported and Special Costumes (Third Floor)

Copies and adaptations of Paris Suits

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By Rupert Hughes

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Illustrated. $1.35 *net*

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We offer the maximum protection against loss by fire, moth or theft, at very low rates. Special facilities for cleaning and properly storing

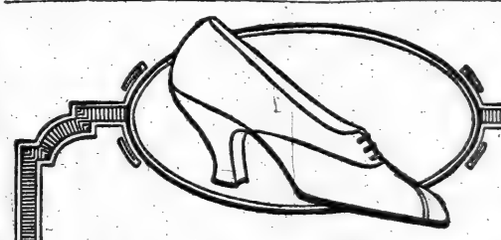
Lace Curtains, Draperies, Hangings and Rugs

Lace Curtains cleaned by us will be stored free of charge.

Articles will be promptly called for within delivery points upon receipt of mail, telephone or personal instructions. Estimates will be given on remodeling or repairing, which will be done during the Summer months at very special price concessions.

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The Princess Pump

An imitation of a low-cut laced Oxford made as a pump. It requires no lacing.

A pump of unusually graceful lines. Made in both gray and sand color French kid vamps with genuine buck quarters to match.

Good shoes are an economy

Hanan & Son

Eight New York Stores

Broadway, corner 31st St.
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1095 Broadway, near 23d St.
Broadway, corner Canal St.
205 Broadway, near Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
35 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.

INGRAHAM ASSAILS BOSSISM IN COURTS

Amazes Constitutional Convention Committee by Recital of Conditions in This City.

AGAINST ELECTIVE SYSTEM

Declares Political Leaders in Reality Pick Judges—Some "Mortgage Their Immortal Souls."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 27.—For more than three hours today the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention was closeted with Presiding Justice George L. Ingraham of the Appellate Division for the First Department. For most of that time the members listened with grave faces to a startling recital by Justice Ingraham of the evils of the present judiciary system, as exemplified in particular by conditions in New York City.

Notice had been given that the hearing was to be public. At Justice Ingraham's own request, however, the doors were closed and a secret session ordered the moment he took his seat. Members of the committee are preserving the strictest secrecy regarding what occurred at the meeting, but it is evident that what the Justice said created a profound impression on his audience.

Justice Ingraham has been on the bench for thirty-odd years. In his present capacity of Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division he has been the father-confessor not only of litigants and lawyers having business with lower courts, but also of many Justices.

With a wealth of detail which added to the interest of his narrative, Justice Ingraham told the committee of instances of which he had intimate knowledge where the system of justice and the men who administered it had failed. His presentation of facts was made in support of an earnest plea that the Constitutional Convention take some action which would place the courts beyond the reach of political influences.

Justice Ingraham asserted in the most uncompromising manner his belief that the elective system as applied to the judiciary was a failure, at least in New York City, where men were compelled to mortgage the future and not seldom their immortal souls to a political boss to get on the bench. Justice Ingraham does not believe that the direct primary system holds the proper remedy for the conditions he described. He expressed preference for an appointive judiciary, but agreed with members of the committee that perhaps the people were not prepared for so radical a reform at the present time. He urged upon the committee that whatever the method of selection, judges should be chosen to serve during good behavior and not as now for a fixed term of years.

Deplores Boss System.

"When we say that the people elect their judges we are merely giving voice to a popular fiction," said Justice Ingraham. "In fact, nothing could be further from the truth. The men who wear the ermine are picked by political leaders. That is the truth. All the people have left in the way of free choice is to ratify the selection of either the Republican leader or the Democratic leader in a particular district. If these leaders occupied places of responsibility where they could be reached by the people and punished for their betrayal of the people's interest it wouldn't be so bad. But they do not. How much better it would be if judges were selected by the Governor or some other man in a high administrative position who could be held responsible for the character and professional qualifications of the men placed on the bench and clothed with judicial authority."

Justice Ingraham bitterly assailed the present method of selecting receivers, referees and condemnation commissioners, and urged that the power of appointment be taken from the individual justices of the Supreme Court. He told of grave abuses in connection with the present system which had been brought to his attention, which indicated the subserviency of many justices to the political bosses who put them on the bench. Justice Ingraham played no favorites and spared neither Democrats nor Republicans in his arraignment of the system.

Many Reforms Suggested.

Here are the more important recommendations for judiciary reform made by Justice Ingraham.

That Judges be appointed instead of elected.

That they be chosen to serve during good behavior and not for fixed terms.

That the Appellate Divisions in the various departments shall have broad powers of supervision over the lower courts.

That assignments of Justices be made by the Presiding Justice of the Department and that power be vested in the Appellate Division to hold Justices of the Supreme Court when necessary to faithful and diligent performance of duty.

That the criminal courts be consolidated in New York City.

That a Criminal Court of Appeals be created, composed of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, or an Associate Judge of his selection and the Presiding Justices of the Appellate Division in the four departments.

That the courts be left free to make their own rules of procedure.

That provision be made for permanent official referees to take the place of the special referees now named by Justices; that the official referees shall receive annual salaries, be compelled to give their entire time to the public service, and conduct their work in rooms assigned to them in court houses.

That the absolute right of jury trial be confined to criminal cases.

That the Legislature be left to determine whether jury verdicts should be found by unanimous vote or not.

That all exemptions from jury duty set forth in the present law be abolished and discretion to excuse jurors in emergencies be lodged with the courts.

The Judiciary Committee intends to call on a number of eminent jurists for suggestions with reference to judiciary reforms before the work of drafting a revised judiciary article is begun. Chief Judge Bartlett of the Court of Appeals has promised to appear before the committee on Wednesday.

PROPOSE BUDGET REFORMS.

Democratic Leaders Urge Changes in State's Fiscal System.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 27.—Proposals affecting the budget were introduced in the Constitutional Convention today. Senator Robert F. Wagner and Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, Democratic leaders of the Legislature, both offered amendments providing for reforms in the fiscal policy of the State.

Senator Wagner's amendment would give the State Controller power to adjust a direct tax, by reducing it, to meet any modification in the financial requirements of the State that may have occurred since the Legislature authorized the levy. Senator Wagner asserts that if the Constitution contained such a clause now the present direct tax could be reduced by at least $2,500,000.

Assemblyman Smith presented a series of proposals. One of these would amend Sections 15, 20, 21, and 24 of Article III., providing that even under an emergency message from the Governor an appropriation bill must not be passed by the Legislature until it has been in printed form on the desks of members for three full calendar days. Under the present system the appropriation bills generally are rushed through at express speed in the closing hours of a session.

This amendment also requires the assent of at least two-thirds of the members for the adoption of any measure providing an appropriation for State purposes when less than the whole of the State is directly benefited, except in the matter of appropriations for canal maintenance or the construction of buildings at State institutions or for the support of such institutions.

In his effort to pull tighter the purse-strings of the State, Assemblyman Smith also offered a proposal which would prohibit the payment of any claim for salary against the State, if an appropriation sufficient to pay the claim was not available at the time the services were rendered.

Paying for public improvements on the installment plan through a special bond system would be possible under another amendment proposed by Mr. Smith.

Another Smith amendment proposes a new section in Article V., which would make it compulsory for department heads and heads of institutions to submit, under oath, the statments to the Governor regarding the financial needs of their departments. The Governor must transmit the requests with his recommendations to the Legislature.

Frederick C. Tanner proposed an amendment to Article V. of the Constitution which would give the Governor the right to reduce as well as veto any item in an appropriation bill. Under the present Constitution the Governor cannot make a reduction in an appropriation. He must either accept it or veto it outright.

USES TAFT LETTER IN THE CANAL CASE

Government Shows Secretary of War in 1908 Regarded Commissaries as One.

INDIANAPOLIS DRAFTS OUT

Beyond Jurisdiction, Judge Hand Rules in Trial of Salas—May Use Four Others.

Technicalities deprived the Government yesterday at the trial of Jacob L. Salas in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt of the right to use the six drafts which were cashed in Indianapolis by John Burke, the former manager of the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad, to prove that Salas had conspired with him to defraud the Government. The Court permitted four drafts which were sent straight to this city and another which was accepted by a Canadian bank for collection in New York to remain in the case.

Assistant District Attorney Carstarphen turned the tables on William Rand, Jr., counsel for the defense, yesterday by taking one of Mr. Rand's witnesses, E. H. Drake, Vice President of the Panama Railroad, and through him putting in evidence official letters which the Government maintains supports its contention of the identity of the railroad and canal as far as their commissary was concerned.

At the morning session Mr. Carstarphen called a number of bank officials to trace the drafts which had been sent by Burke to this city and which represented his share of the profits in the sale of tobacco to the Panama Railroad commissary.

Burke Again on the Stand.

Burke, recalled for further cross-examination by Mr. Rand, stated that Ricardo Bermudez, partner of Salas, also indicted on the same charge, was at one time commissary of the Panama Railroad. He was then merely an official of the railroad company, and Burke said that in none of Bermudez's conferences with him was it explained that there had been any change in Bermudez's official standing as commissary of the railroad.

The Government closed its case and then Mr. Rand succeeded in getting the complaint dismissed as far as it dealt with the six drafts cashed by the Indianapolis banks on the ground of lack of jurisdiction. Evidence had shown that the drafts had not been deposited specifically "for collection," but that Burke's credit was sufficiently good to permit him to check against these drafts immediately after their deposit. This Judge Hunt ruled amounted to a purchase of the drafts by the Indianapolis institutions.

This left the Government only the four drafts honored in this city by Spencer Trask & Co., and the one sent by Burke to S. M. White, a relative living in Canada, which was accepted by the Bank of Hochlaga for collection in this city.

Mr. Rand, in opening, admitted that Salas did sell to the Panama Railroad tobacco worth $200,000 in seven years, but said that the transaction was the same as a sale to the Union Pacific. He pointed out that the Government had brought in the name of Salas only twice, and that his name appeared on only three drafts, twice as drawer and once as indorser. Moreover none of these drafts was made out to Burke, and the Government had failed to show that Salas knew to whom they were going.

Counsel also undertook to show that when Burke was appointed to the Panama Railroad his name was dropped from the roster of the canal work, and that the railroad was entirely distinct from the canal.

Commissaries Were Merged by Shonts.

Theodore P. Shonts, Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission before General Goethals, was called to show that in his time the Panama Railroad was operated as a separate enterprise. This, he said, had been decided in consultation with Mr. Taft, then Secretary of War. Cross-examined, Mr. Shonts said that in order to avoid red tape the commissaries of the railroad and the canal had been merged, with the consent of Mr. Taft.

Documentary evidence of this was brought out when Mr. Carstarphen cross-examined Edward A. Drake, Vice President of the Panama Railroad. Mr. Rand called Mr. Drake to show that it was the railroad company that paid Burke's salary, but that gave the Government the chance to put in two letters.

One of these was written by Secretray Taft to Mr. Drake on June 10, 1908, to introduce a Major Devol, and read in part:

I am convinced that it is good administration to put the commissary under the head of the Department of Labor and Quarters and Subsistence. It is quite possible that in order to avoid certain Treasury restrictions we may have to retain the commissary nominally within the railroad, but this will make no difference as to its control, for I want Major Devol to be an officer of the railroad, if necessary, to control the purchase of commissaries by that corporation. You can talk with him as to the best means of perfecting this organization, in which, so far as the commissary is concerned, I am determined that the Major shall be in complete control, and, as he is in complete control, that he shall be also completely responsible, under, of course, the Chairman of the commission, who is at the same time the President of the railroad company.

Mr. Drake, after interviewing Major Devol, replied on June 12, 1908, saying that it was no longer necessary to retain even nominally the commissary within the railroad, and for that reason not necessary for Major Devol to become an officer of the railroad.

The Government contends that these letters show Burke was an officer of the Canal Zone.

The trial will continue today.

GROUT REPORT ADMITTED.

Counsel Argue Long in Perjury Case Against Ex-Controller.

County Judge Harry E. Lewis, presiding in Brooklyn at the trial of ex-Controller Edward M. Grout, who is accused of perjury in swearing to a report of the financial condition of the Union Bank while he was its President, ruled yesterday that it should be left to the jury to decide whether the defendant actually swore to the bank statement upon which the indictment against him was found. Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for Grout, had protested against the statement being admitted as evidence because Willard C. Penton, the Notary, said he was not sure that Grout actually swore to the report.

Mr. Baldwin consumed much time in further argument after the ruling.

Percy G. Egbert, general bookkeeper in the Union Bank, and previously in a similar place for the Mechanics and Traders' Bank for twelve years, identified a large number of ledgers, books, accounts, and records of the bank. Objection was made to one ledger by counsel for Grout on the ground that it contained records of a former Union Bank, and of an organization with which the attorney held the defendant had no connection. The District Attorney said the book was of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and later on kept by the Union Bank, successor to the former institution.

"The book is offered to show the insolvency of the bank, as I take it," Judge Lewis interposed.

"It is," replied the District Attorney, "and it is offered to show that the bank carried dead assets right along."

"I am not asking for a ruling from you," snapped Mr. Baldwin, turning to the District Attorney. "Our claim is that Grout took hold of an insolvent institution."

The trial will be continued today.

F.C. DODD, IN AUTO, HITS CAR

Publisher Severely Bruised and Machine Wrecked.

Frank C. Dodd, Secretary of the Dodd-Mead Publishing Company, who lives at 36 Gramercy Park, went for ride last night in his automobile. He was alone, and, on his way home shortly after 11 o'clock, came down Nagle Avenue, which runs into Broadway at about 190th Street. It was dark, and Mr. Dodd did not see a north-bound surface car till he was in its path.

He jammed on his brakes and the motorman did the same, checking his car so sharply that the passengers were thrown from their seats, but car and automobile came together with a crash which wrecked the front of the motor car and derailed the surface car, the windows of which were broken and the passengers showered with glass.

Mr. Dodd was thrown from his seat and fell under his car. Passengers and the crew of the car lifted him out half conscious and carried him to a drug store whence Dr. Scholer took him to Washington Heights Hospital. He was found to be painfully bruised about the chest and body, but no bones were broken and soon after midnight relatives called in an automobile and took him home.

None of the passengers in the surface car was injured.

BELMONT AT HEAD OF AVIATION CORPS

Chosen President General of National Reserve of Air Fighters.

FOR USE IN CASE OF WAR

Mortimer Delano, the Organizer, Plans 1,500 Landing Stations from New York to 'Frisco.

The Aero-Military Service Federation of America, a volunteer organization of which August Belmont is President-General and Mortimer Delano Deputy President-General, yesterday announced the proposed formation of a national reserve of aviation volunteers for use in case of war. The program outlined by Mr. Delano contemplated the establishment of district bases in New York, Richmond, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, with twenty-eight aero squadron centres and 1,500 landing stations scattered from coast to coast.

Mr. Delano explained last night that under the Federal law at present there is no authorization for the formation of an aviation regiment, and that therefore his organization is a provisional body. He says efforts will be made to have the next Congress authorize the First Aviation Corps, the formation of which is the ultimate purpose of the Aero-Military Federation. The Federation also plans a propaganda to urge upon Congress Federal control of all aviation.

The prospectus of the organization says its purposes are patriotic and educational. The membership is divided into three classes: Aviators, officers of the United States army and navy, and civilians who are unable to serve in an aviation corps.

Mr. Delano said last night that in about 50 per cent. of the squadron branches had been formed and were busy recruiting. He expects a membership of 25,000 in three months. When this is reached, he plans the establishment of the hundreds of landing stations to make aviation easier and safer in all parts of the country. Mr. Delano said the federation was being supported by voluntary contributions.

About three years ago Mr. Delano attempted the formation of a similar organization, which lapsed into desuetude. Mr. Delano credits this to circumstances over which he had no control, and says that now, with the awakened spirit for national defense, citizens in all parts of the country will join the federation.

Mr. Belmont said last night that he had accepted the Presidency of the federation ten days ago, but that he had not yet taken office. He said he knew little of the plans, but that the details were in the hands of Mr. Delano in whom he had confidence.

The prospectus gives, besides Mr. Belmont and Mr. Delano, the following officers: Secretary General, W. Lanier Washington; Deputy Secretary General, Harry L. Follett; Treasurer General, Walter Lispenard Suydam, Jr., and Deputy Treasurer General, W. Coolidge Morrill.

WANTS AIRSHIP SQUAD HERE.

Aero Club Urges Government to Put Station on Governors Island.

Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, received a letter yesterday from Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, in which it is proposed that the Government establish a squadron of eight aeroplanes at Governors Island for the defense of this city. Whenever accounts of aerial attacks on cities appear in the news the Aero Club receives inquiries from residents of New York asking how the city would be defended by aeroplanes.

"The aerial attack upon Venice by Austrian aviators, who flew to Venice from a base more than 100 miles away," said Mr. Hawley, "and the recent fight near Brussels, when twenty-seven aeroplanes defended that city from an attack of a Zeppelin, have increased the number of inquiries. The attacks upon cities and ships by aeroplanes which start from distant bases and the use of aeroplanes for range finding compel people to realize that aerial attacks could be made upon New York by aeroplanes starting from ships 50 or 100 miles at sea, and large guns, delivering 2,190,000 foot tons of metal per minute at a range of 20,000 yards, and aided by aeroplanes, would quickly reduce any coast defense not adequately protected.

"The East is entirely without aeronautical protection. The military centres have no aeroplanes: the troops have never manoeuvred with aeroplanes and the men behind the coast defense guns have no aerial eyes to give them their accurate range. I submit that this is an unnatural and shocking condition. I deem it my duty to urge that steps be taken immediately to provide aeroplanes for the defense of this part of the country."

GREEK KING IMPROVED.

Passes Restful Night—Another Operation Unnecessary.

ATHENS, (via London,) May 27.—King Constantine passed a restful night, and the doctors decided today that another operation would be unnecessary. They regard the patient's condition as generally improved.

The people attribute the turn for the better in the King's condition to the presence in the palace of the ikon of the Holy Virgin.

The King's temperature at noon today was 98.5 and his pulse 82.

Rockefeller to Have Finest Park.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, May 27.—It was reported today that John D. Rockefeller has several brokers buying additional property in the vicinity of Pocantico Hills for the purpose of enlarging his private park, with a view to making it the largest and finest private park in the country.

BACK OF US

What's back of you largely determines what's ahead.

Back of this Company, back of its business, back of all it is or ever hopes to be is a reputation for keeping its contracts, promises and giving its clients all-around satisfaction on the score of efficient and economical results.

Our best recommendation is the record behind us and the fact that we are adding to it daily.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

New Choice Today in
Men's Summer Suits
At $15

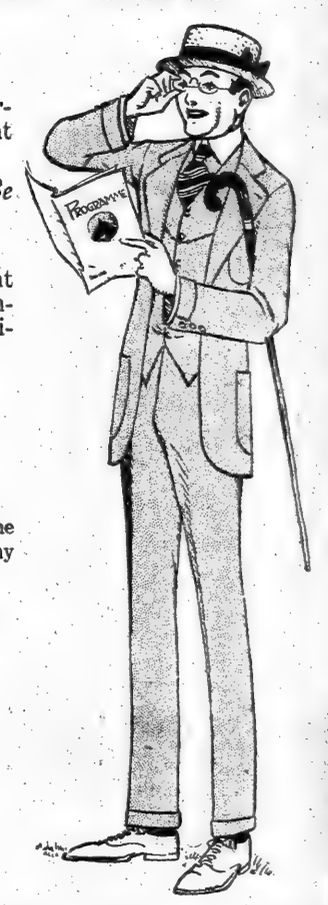
Reserves from our large, specially-purchased lots have been brought to the front to maintain assortments at top notch.

For Today and Tomorrow Will Be Two Great Outfitting Days of the Summer for Men

And the demand for such excellent Summer Suits as these, at such a conveniently low price, will put even this magnificent assortment to a severe test.

The Suits Are All New
And of Fine Workmanship
Styles Are Very Varied
And All Most Correct

Many blue serges, cool grays, and handsome browns, as well as good-looking stripes, and many plaids and checks. Sizes 33 to 48.



Other Decoration Day Specials

Men's plain white and Striped Flannel Trousers at $3.50
Men's Genuine "Palm Beach" Cloth Suits at $5
Men's $8.50 Tan Linen Motor Dusters at $4.75
Men's Khaki Outing Trousers, Special at $1.50
Fourth Floor

The Men's Shirt Sale
At 85c

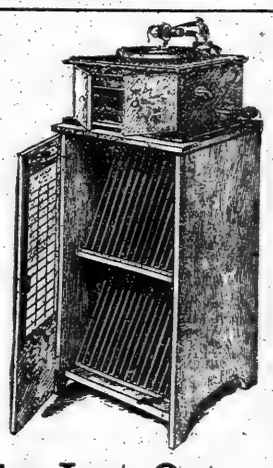
Is The Largest and Best In Our History

16,800 Shirts to begin with. Reserves called upon to replenish sizes and patterns for today's selling.

Beautiful materials, newly made up over GIMBEL measurements. Every size, from 14 to 17, is accurate and ample. All with plain bosoms and soft cuffs. Ideal Summer Shirts in the handsomest selection of patterns we have ever presented at such a low price. Men are buying the Shirts by half dozens or more.

$1.50, $2 and Even $2.50 Grades Main Floor

Here's Your Music for Decoration Day



The Popular Victrola IV., in the most recent, improved model	$15.00
The Disc Cabinet, illustrated, for 110 records, very special, at	6.50
Twelve Selections (six 10-inch double-faced records)	4.50
Total, complete	$26.00

For $2 Cash and $1 Weekly

This is a splendid combination for your Summer entertainment in city or country.

New Victor June Records, Just Out

The June list is especially interesting. It contains, among other fine selections, the following:

55047 Mad Scene (Lucia) and Shadow Song (Dinorah), sung by Miss Olive Kline. 12-in. $1.50
55048 Wedding Marches, Lohengrin and Midsummer Night's Dream, Victor Herbert's Orchestra. 12-in. $1.50
17770 The Flame of Love, from The Peasant Girl, and My Own Venetian Rose (Vocal). 10-in. 75c
17764 Blame It on the Blues, and I Want to Go to Tokio—Fox Trots. 10-in. 75c
35446 My Clarabelle, and Major and Minor Waltzes by McKee. 12-in. $1.25
55049 Songs of Our Native Birds, reproduced by Charles Kellogg—wonderful nature studies. 12-in. $1.50
35441 Gems from "In a Persian Garden," Nos. 1 and 2, sung by the Victor Opera Co. 12-in. $1.25
17763 Two Favorite "Billy Sunday" Hymns. 10-in. 75c
64488 Dvorak, Slavonic Dance No. 1; Violin Solo by Kreisler. 10-in. $1.00

All the other June Records in the Complete GIMBEL Victor Record Stock.
Eighth Floor

BILLS FOR CHARGE PURCHASES WILL NOT BE RENDERED UNTIL JULY 1st

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Offer—for the week-end—

Motor and Sports Coats at $25 and $35
Swagger models of high grade materials—formerly $35 to $65

Smart Outing Hats—at $10
Chic effects, in barred linen, ratine, cretonne and Panama.
Street and Semi-Dress Hats—formerly $18 to $30—$5 & $10.

Blouses—for street and outing—$5, $7, $10
Special groups—*formerly $10 to $25*

Fashionable Silk Sweater Coats—$18 & $25
Formerly $28 to $38—of Guernsey silk and Shantung.

Outing Skirts—$8 $10, $12
Of cotton gabardine, Palm Beach cloth, golf-cords, and linen.

Fashionable Frocks and Gowns—$35
Of serge and silk—also Dance Frocks—*Formerly $55 to $95.*

Town and Country Suits—$25 and $35
Smart styles—formerly $45 to $65.

NEXT SUNDAY—MAY 30th

New Jersey Coast Resorts Will Be Featured in The New York Times

Other Special Resort Numbers—Long Island—June 6th; New England—June 13th; Mountains and Lakes—June 20th; All American Resorts—June 27th

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Men's Clothing Store Fifth Floor

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Special Men's Entrance 35th Street

Men's and Young Men's
Silk Lined Blue Serge Suits

Average price elsewhere $25 — **$18.75** — A record-making serge value



Just about the most serviceable Suit a man can buy is a really good blue serge. Especially if it's silk lined.

Always looks dressy, wears like "iron" and keeps its style long after the price is forgotten.

At $18.75 these Suits are "wonders." A fine, soft finish, "true blue" serge, London shrunk. Get that! Silk lined throughout, including sleeves.

Stylish London models, narrow, form fitting ideas. Long rolling lapels. Right up to the minute in style. Also conservative models for men who desire clothes cut on much broader lines. A simply great suit at this price.

Trousers White Flannel, $3.49
Finely tailored, London shrunk, with belt loop and cuff bottom. Find their equal in New York under $5 if you can. We couldn't.

Young Men's Suits at $14.75
The kinds that are marked "special" at $16.50 and $18.50 by stores which do not enjoy our "cash buying" advantages. An excellent, well-tailored, smart suit for this money.

Knitted Golf Coats, $7.95
Elsewhere they're $10. Made with bellows patch pockets in five different shades. Blue, Oxford, green mixtures, tan and Cambridge.

Macy's—Men's Clothing Store, Fifth Floor, Special Entrance, 35th St.

Apparel For

Stout Figures



We are the only house carrying a large and complete stock of

Dresses	9.95 to 39.50
Suits	15.00 to 42.50
Coats	14.95 to 44.75
Waists	2.95 to 21.50
Negligees	3.95 to 24.75
Corsets	4.95 to 4.95
Brassieres	.95 to 4.95
Bathing Suits	3.95 to 16.75

especially designed to give stout figures (up to 56 bust measure) slender lines, individuality, poise and charming grace that proclaim the well-dressed woman. Our retail manufacturing establishment is one of the largest. We not only offer you *low prices*, but advantages such as duplicating to measure, with fittings; and changing details.

'Phone 6410 Greeley. **Lane Bryant** 25 West 38th St.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH.

Bloomingdale's 59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Continuance of Our May Sale of

Hosiery

Opened on Monday last, this sale has been a *PRONOUNCED* success.

Little wonder, when one notes the enormous variety of Hose, and the BARGAIN PRICES throughout. Included are:—

Women's Hose at 14c, 16c, 28c, 49c, and to $3.98.

Men's Hose at 11c, 16c, 23c, 29c, and to $1.50.

Children's Hose at 7c, 8c, 14c, 19c, and to $1.50.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

Shirts

Of Silk for Men

$5.98



Pure silk *"pussy willow"* crepe, with smart satin stripes on white backgrounds. The newest thing this season.

The *silk mixed* shirts for men are very inexpensive. They are negligee models with soft double "French" cuffs. At $1.98.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

Boys

like "Blue Serges"

They are quiet, yet smart. They wear well, keep their shape, and are *"in order"* whether for formal or informal wear.

Our *"Confirmation"* Suits of blue serge, in 1915 styles, are $4.95 to $10.95.

Bloomingdales'—Second Floor.



Vogel's Smart Shoes

Vogel's Oxfords are the strongest and most comfortable shoes made. The foundations of my shoes are hand-made by experts on premises.

Price $5.00.

E. VOGEL,

64 Nassau St., New York

Sandy Hook Route

Open for Season

Spring schedules of New Jersey Central Seashore lines to North Jersey Coast resorts, take effect.

Steamers sail from foot of W. 42nd St. and Cedar St.

All rail lines from foot of W. 23rd St. and Liberty St. See Time tables.

RUG AND CARPET CLEANSING

"Quality Service since 1870"

Dyeing, Altering, Relaying
Moth-Proofing, Storage
Old Carpets Woven into Rugs
Oriental Rug Repairing
LET US DO YOUR WORK
Write or 'Phone for booklet.

Thos. J. Stewart Co.

1864 Broadway, at 46th St., New York
'Phone Bryant 3896
MOVING VANS AND STORAGE WAREHOUSE.

WHAT'S LOST?

If you lose anything don't lose time. The New York Times is the best medium for recovering lost property. Telephone

BECKER CAN TALK,' SAYS GOV. WHITMAN

Cryptic Reply When Asked if Lieutenant Might Win Commutation by Graft Expose.

ENTERTAINED IN CHICAGO

Discusses 1916 Prospects with Republicans at Luncheon—Presidential Bees Temporarily Stilled.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 27.—"There is no doubt that Becker can talk."

Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York made this cryptic reply tonight to inquiries whether a chance existed for the commutation of the death sentence of Charles Becker for the murder of Herman Rosenthal in return for revelations of police graft to be made by Becker. The question grew out of reports that, to escape the death penalty, the ex-Police Lieutenant might be ready to make a full exposure of underground police methods. Governor Whitman was approached on the subject at the Hotel La Salle shortly before he resumed his journey to San Francisco.

"I cannot talk about the case," said Mr. Whitman. "You can readily see why. I shall return to New York on June 17; the execution of Becker has been set for July 12. In my absence the Lieutenant Governor is Acting Governor. I assume that nothing will be done in the case while I am away. I cannot say anything at all about it, but there is no doubt that Becker can talk."

Governor Whitman reached Chicago today with an entourage that filled a special train of five cars. Immediately Presidential bees began to buzz, but not audibly, at the Chicago Club, where Republicans of local note gathered to meet Mr. Whitman at luncheon. Among the guests were Senator L. Y. Sherman and Mayor William Hale Thompson, who, like Mr. Whitman, are supposed to be listening for a buzzing sound. Individual candidates and possibilities were barred from the table talk, and for two hours the guests held a symposium on Republican prospects in 1916. As Fred W. Upham, who gave the luncheon, put it: "It was merely a feast of G. O. P. reason and a flow of G. O. P. soul."

Governor Whitman outlined the Republican situation in the East and Charles S. Deneen outlined it in the middle West. Senator Sherman dwelt on the need of naval armament, and Samuel Insull spoke of the business situation. The election of Mayor Thompson received considerable attention from Mr. Whitman.

"The Thompson victory by such an enormous plurality," he said, "is regarded in New York as significant of what is in sight next year. It has stiffened the backbone of the Eastern Republicans. I am sure New York will go Republican next year, and you gentlemen seem to entertain similar views regarding the West."

The luncheon guests included besides those already named, Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the New York Assembly; Major J. Stanley Moore, Chief of the Governor's Staff; Frank C. Lowden, Roy C. West, Edwin W. Sims, James A. Pugh, Charles G. Dawes, Walter H. Wilson, James A. Patten, John S. Runnells, Bernard E. Sunny, and Bernard A. Eckhart.

Before departing tonight Mr. Whitman said: "I'm not talking politics on this trip. There is no political significance attached to it. I greatly enjoyed meeting some of the leading Republicans of Chicago and was much interested in the opinions that were expressed at the luncheon that the prospects are bright for 1916. In the East we feel that the Republicans will win next time. No, no, I haven't heard the so-called buzzing of the so-called Presidential bees at all today. This is going to be a record-breaking trip, for not a political speech is to be made."

Mrs. Whitman and the other women members of the party were entertained at luncheon at the Saddle and Cycle Club by Mrs. Upham.

WON'T PLEAD FOR BECKER.

Prosecutor Rejects Idea of Trading Clemency for Graft Evidence.

Charles Becker talked in the death house at Sing Sing yesterday to his wife, his brother, John Becker, his lawyer, Martin T. Manton, and Father William E. Cashin, the chaplain of Sing Sing. Becker spent several hours in consultation with Mr. Manton. Mr. Manton had not returned to his home at late last night and no statement was obtained regarding what plans they had discussed.

Father Cashin was asked if there was any basis for reports that Becker had offered to give testimony charging certain police officials with grafting in return for a commutation of sentence.

"I am quite sure there is nothing in the report," said Father Cashin. "I do not believe Becker has any information of that kind, and I am quite sure he has not said anything that could bear that interpretation."

District Attorney Perkins, speaking yesterday of reports that he might recommend clemency for Becker if Becker would make a confession involving police officials, said:

"This might as well be settled now, once and for all. No confession implicating officials, however high, would warrant an appeal for clemency for a person convicted for murder in the first degree.

"Important as it may be that public officials should be punished for misconduct in office, it is more important that instigators of murder should be punished."

A dispatch to The New York American from Chicago last night said that Charles Becker had been granted a week's stay of execution by Governor Whitman. At Sing Sing Prison nothing was known of such action, and Warden Thomas Mott Osborne said in the event of reprieve he would have been the first one notified.

Two Die Under Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., May 27.—One of the front tires of a big touring auto, carrying a party of six men from this town, burst tonight when the machine was approaching Wappinger's Falls. The auto swerved from the road and was overturned. Two of the occupants, James Cox and John Shanahan, were killed. Fred Roche was severely injured and was removed to Highland Hospital. The other members of the party escaped injury.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT OUT

De Arriaga Resigns, Presumably as Result of Recent Revolution.

LISBON, (Via Paris,) May 28.—The President of Portugal, Manuel de Arriaga, today officially announced to the President of Congress his determination to resign his office.

Congress will meet next Saturday to deal with the situation.

Dispatches from Lisbon at the time asserted that the recent revolution was not directed specifically against President de Arriaga, but against his Government. As a result of the revolution, a new Ministry was placed in office. The revolutionists proclaimed their intention to permit President de Arriaga to fill out his Constitutional term.

CHINA ASHAMED, SAYS YUAN.

Weakness Invited Insult from Japan —People Must Save Country.

PEKING, May 27.—The text of the two treaties and thirteen notes signed on Tuesday by China and Japan was published here today. An official statement from the Foreign Office says the treaties contain no secret clauses. President Yuan Shih-kai issued a proclamation in reference to the treaties, in which he said:

"Our rights and privileges in Manchuria have suffered enormously. We are ashamed and humiliated, but our own weakness invited insult. Let all the people unite and work harmoniously for the supreme object of saving the country."

GIRL SHOT IN DOCTOR'S HOME

Woman Physician, Her Son, and Victim's Fiance Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Miss Ana Johnson, a pretty young woman, was shot and killed in the home of Dr. Eva Shaver, a woman physician of this city, last night. Dr. Shaver was taken into custody, following an investigation by the police and Coroner Hoffman. A post-mortem examination showed that an illegal operation had been performed, and as a result Dr. Shaver's son, Clarence, and Marshall Hostetter, fiancé of Miss Johnson, were also arrested. Dr. Shaver admitted to the police that she had been indicted for performing an illegal operation on a patient several months ago, and is now awaiting trial on that charge.

Three shots, one of which killed the girl, were heard by neighbors. The sounds were muffled and did not cause apprehension. The police were not notified of the death until early today, when the undertaker who had been called in told of it. Dr. Shaver gave the following account:

"Miss Johnson came to my home looking for work, and told me that she was from Ludington, Mich. She told me nothing more about herself. Last evening I sent her to a drug store. When she returned I left, having a call to make at a patient's house. She seemed cheerful at that time. When I returned a little later I was told that she had been found dead.

"She shot herself in my son's bedroom. I am satisfied she committed suicide, but I must say that I do not know of any motive. I have no idea what her troubles were, if she had any."

Hostetter, after walking the streets all night, surrendered to the police this afternoon.

SAYS HUSBAND IS SLAYER.

Kriegleder Hears Wife Unmoved, Collapses at Sight of Weapon.

A gray haired woman, dressed in mourning, took the witness stand before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon and calmly and without emotion gave testimony on which the District Attorney expected to send her husband, Joseph Kriegleder, a janitor, of 145 West 114th Street, to the electric chair. Before she testified, Mrs. Kriegleder waived her rights as a wife not to be compelled to testify against her husband.

Kreigleder is accused of killing Miss Marian J. Franklin, 52 years old, who boarded with him, and John Christopher, a friend, with a hammer, because Miss Franklin had written to Christopher and asked him to attempt to persuade Kriegleder not to abuse his wife. Christopher's body was found in the cellar with the head crushed and Miss Franklin's body was found in the kitchen with marks of hammer blows on her head.

"I was sitting alone," Mrs. Kriegleder testified, "when I heard Miss Franklin cry: 'Joe, what have you done.' I ran into the kitchen and found her there, with her face bleeding. My husband was very white. I asked him what was the matter. He hit her and said: 'I'll fix you so you won't write any more letters.' Then he hit her with the hammer. Miss Franklin fell and never recovered consciousness."

When the hammer, with which the murders were committed was produced Kriegleder became ill and had to be led out of the courtroom.

The trial will be continued at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Y. W. C. A. GRADUATES 51.

Girls from China and Japan in National Training Class.

Fifty-one young women received diplomas yesterday from the National Training School of the Young Women's Christian Association at the commencement exercises held at the national headquarters at Fifty-first Street and Lexington Avenue. The Rev. Howard C. Robbins delivered the address and the presentation was made by Mrs. Robert E. Speer, President of the National Board.

Of the fifty-one girls, nearly all are graduates of Vassar, Groucher, Smith, and other women's colleges. In the number are Miss Taka Kato of Tokio and Miss Caroline Y. Lee of Canton, China. Miss Edith O. Sawyer of Denver and Miss Harriet Machin Smith of Richmond will leave shortly for Y. W. C. A. work in China. Miss Marguerite M. Kriel goes to Cape Providence and Miss Ethel M. Odell to Natal, South Africa. The other young women will work in the United States and Canada.

GIRL'S TAUNT SENT GUNMEN TO KILLING

Told Leader Owen Madden That Patsy Doyle Had Vilified His Gang.

MURDER WAS LONG PLANNED

Frieda Horner Changes Testimony She Gave at a Former Trial on Advice of a Priest.

Frieda Horner, 19 years old, told yesterday before Judge Nott and a jury in General Sessions of her life with Owen Madden, a Tenth Avenue gang leader, and his associates and of incidents relating to the murder of Patsy Doyle, a rival of Madden's, in an Eighth Avenue saloon on Nov. 28. The young woman and her friend Margaret Everdeane, who testified the day before, swore that Madden used them to lure Doyle to the saloon, where he was shot down by three of Madden's gangsters.

The Horner girl's story at Madden's trial was quite different from the one which she told at the trial of John McArdle, one of the gunmen. At that time she tried to shield Madden and his friends. Since then, however, she declared yesterday during her cross-examination, she had been to a priest, who advised her to tell the truth.

"I used to go around with Patsy Doyle," the young woman said, "until three days before he was shot. At that time I met Madden at a racket in Tammany Hall. I was with Madden for two nights after that. On the night that Doyle was killed I was in a Tenth Avenue lunchroom with the Madden crowd. I told them Doyle had said that they were a bunch of bums. Arthur Bieler got me to get Doyle on the telephone. I did so and Bieler talked with him.

"Bieler, John McArdle, and Willie Mulhall went out of the lunchroom. When they returned they said they had got Doyle. 'I knew you would,' Madden told them. I met Margaret Everdeane in another saloon and she told me that Doyle was dead and that Madden said he would throw her in the river if she didn't stick to him."

The young woman said that Madden had planned the killing for several weeks. She said Madden told her that he was outside of the saloon when the shooting occurred.

In outlining the defense former Assistant District Attorney Charles E. Colligan said he would prove an alibi for Madden. Mrs. John Marron, Madden's sister, who lives at 456 West Thirty-fifth Street, testified that her brother had been in the hospitals two or three times for gunshot wounds. Anthony Messer, a barber, whose shop is only two doors from the lunchroom, testified that it took him an hour and twenty minutes to cut Madden's hair on the night of the shooting. Both of these were alibi witnesses.

The trial will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

IN HONOR OF JOHN JASPER.

Late Superintendent's Friends Lay Plans for Memorial.

Memorial services for John Jasper, City Superintendent of Schools for many years, were held last night at Hunter College. The speakers were school principals and teachers and present and former officials of the school system, most of whom had been in personal relation with Mr. Jasper.

At the end of the meeting it was proposed that a memorial be erected in his honor and President Churchill of the Board of Education was empowered to appoint a committee to act. Representatives of various school organizations pledged more than $300.

Everett P. Wheeler, a lifelong friend of John Jasper, and Thomas Hunter, President Emeritus of Hunter College, made the principal addresses and shorter ones were delivered by Mrs. Joanna J. Hill, Miss Caroline Emanuel, Miss Teresa E. Bernholz, Edward A. Page, and Frank D. Wilsey.

SCANLON GETS 3 YEARS.

Error Necessitates Resentencing of Clara Ellert's Attacker.

Harry Scanlon, the young piano player, who was sentenced to not less than three years nor more than five in State's Prison by Supreme Court Justice Scudder in the Queens County Court House at Long Island City yesterday for having attacked Mrs. Clara Ellert, at that time 16 years old, in Joseph Cassidy's clubhouse, on Dec. 18, 1915, will be recalled and resentenced today.

This was made necessary because the Court Clerk failed to ask the customary preliminary questions before sentence was imposed.

Robert M. Moore, lawyer for Scanlon, endeavored yesterday to have the Court admit the corroborative testimony of Frank Ellert, husband of the complainant, and Justice Scudder set June 3 for argument on that matter.

UPRISINGS IN MALACCA.

Protest Against Taxation—Victorious Rebels Kill Whites and Pillage.

TOKIO, May 27.—Reports of serious rioting in the northern part of the Malay Peninsula (Malacca) have been brought here by steamer from Nakasaki. The uprisings are said to have been started as a protest against taxation. It is reported that 3,000 rebels repulsed a punitive expedition and pillaged villages and towns, murdering many white residents.

The British Administrator has advised white women to take refuge in Siam.

The resident of the northern part of the Malay Peninsula are mainly Siamese.

REJECTS BRYAN'S PLEA.

Arizona Senate Refuses to Act to Save Condemned Mexicans.

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 27.—By a vote of nine to four, the Arizona State Senate tonight declined Governor George W. P. Hunt's request to memorialize the State Board of Pardons and Paroles to reprieve the five Mexicans condemned to die tomorrow at the Florence Penitentiary.

The vote was the Senate's answer to numerous pleas for mercy, one of which was made by William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, on the ground that the execution might adversely affect American interests in Mexico.

The Senate in adopting the resolution reiterated approval of the course taken by the Board of Pardons and Paroles, declaring that the suggestions of the Secretary of State and the requests of General Francisco Villa and of Governor Hunt were "not in accord with either the spirit or letter of the law."

This resolution was forwarded to the Board of Pardons and Paroles, which met at Florence tonight.

BATH SHIPYARDS BUSY.

Enjoying the Biggest Boom Known in the Last Three Years.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, Me., May 27.—Bath shipyards are now running at capacity rate, and the shipbuilding outlook is much brighter than it has been at any time for the last three years.

At the yard of the Kelley-Spear Company, three huge wooden barges for the coal carrying trade are under construction. The G. C. Deering Company will begin work early next month on a new five-masted schooner. Percy & Small are considering the building of a four-masted schooner, and at the yard of Frank S. Bowker & Son, at Phippsburg Center, a three-masted wooden schooner is under construction. At the plant of the Bath Iron Works preparations are being made for building two large torpedo boat destroyers for which the contracts were awarded last Winter, while this concern also has the contract for building a magnificent pleasure yacht.

CHICKEN CAUSES ARREST.

Diner Said It Wasn't Eatable and Is Discharged in Court.

Martin W. Hull, a civil engineer of 374 Wadsworth Avenue, was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct in Healy's restaurant at 145th Street and Broadway last night when he refused to pay the check for a chicken en casserole which he and his wife both said was uneatable.

In the Men's Night Court Hull told Magistrate House that the waiter had taken away the bird when he first protested against it, but had returned a little later with the chef himself, who tried to convince them that the chicken was good. When the chef failed he was joined by the proprietor of the restaurant, who also insisted that the chicken was good.

Mrs. Hull took the stand and said that the proprietor had mortified them by abusing them in loud tones before a number of people in the restaurant and had exclaimed finally:

"I am tired of being skinned this way, and if you don't pay that check I'll have you arrested."

Albert Prior, the waiter, who was the complainant, asserted that he had tasted the chicken and that it was very good, indeed. Magistrate House dismissed the complaint.

ARREST TWO FOR EXTORTION

Larceny Complainants Charged with Selling Out to Defense.

Carl Stone, a kimono manufacturer of 3,440 Broadway, and Stephen A. Mitchel, 35, a salesman of 282 Reservoir Place, the Bronx, were locked up in Police Headquarters last night charged with attempting to get $800 from Mrs. Anna Levy of 508 West Forty-seventh Street on Stone's promise not to press a larceny charge against her brother-in-law, Joseph J. Rosenberg, in Special Sessions.

Stone and Mitchel were arrested by Detectives Flood and Armstrong of the District Attorney's office through Bernard Sandler, a lawyer at 261 Broadway, counsel for Mrs. Levy, who arranged a meeting and notified the police.

According to Lieutenant Flood, Stone offered to destroy two of Rosenberg's alleged worthless checks in return for $800. A written agreement was drawn up, and then the detectives appeared and arrested the two men and seized the papers.

For the Double Holiday—"The Store of Style"



Whether you propose to spend it in Town or at the Seashore; on the Courts, the Links or back of a softly purring Motor—the things you want and ought to have, in Cool, Comfortable, Appropriate and Perfect Fitting Clothes, are here in the very widest variety and at greatest economy in prices.

White Flannel Trousers,	$3.50 & $5.
Silk Suits,	$15, $22, $25 & $30.
White Flannel Suits,	$20 & $25.
Golf Coats,	$10, $15 & $20.
Norfolk Suits,	$15 to $45.
White Duck Trousers,	$1.00 & $1.50.
Khaki Trousers,	$1.00 & $1.50.
Khaki Coats and Trousers,	$7.50 & $10.
Skeleton Lounge Suits,	$15 to $30.
Silk Shirts,	$3.50, $5 & $7.50.
Sport Shirts,	$1.50 & $2.00.
Smart Straw Hats,	$2, $3 & $5.00.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th STREET



Every Victrola

Every VICTOR Record

Victrolas, $15 to $250

¶McCreery's Victor Payment Plan offers very attractive and convenient terms. Mail and telephone orders and inquiries receive prompt attention.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street Victor Section, Seventh Floor. 5th Avenue

Trustees' Sales at GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY. "THE BIG STORE" Just up at the Fountain. SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

(By Order of the United States District Court)

Bargain News for Today!

And This Announcement Doesn't Begin to Tell the Whole Story.

To tell the complete story it would be necessary to take a whole section of this newspaper.

All departments would have to be catalogued. But you may safely take these items as examples of what to expect throughout our two mammoth buildings.

Buy what you need for now, for over Memorial Day and for the future.

Because of the big attendance at these sales, we cannot guarantee to fill Mail or Telephone Orders.

50 2¼ Green Trading Stamps FREE Today

Friday, with Purchase of $1 or More. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2¼ Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Friday, May 28.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T. 5-28-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. 47

Men's & Youths' $17.50 to $30 SUITS at $12.75, $14.65 & $18.75

Most fashionable models in broken or hair-line stripes; smartest checks and plaids; silk mixtures and plain color materials in great variety.

Styles for college youths and business men.

$30 Plain Blue Suits (of Martin Sons & Co. Imported Serges) *Sale at* **$18.75**

$3.50 to $5 Trousers, *Sale* **$2.65**

Plain blue serges, fancy worsteds and cassimeres. All sizes.

$1.98 & $2.25 Blouses for Women—striped tub silks, pongee, messaline $1.45

$2.98 Blouses for Women—crepe de chine and Georgette crepe $1.98

$5 "Sport" Coats for Women and Misses—"Golfcord"; convertible collar; new colorings $3.95

$12.75 to $16.50 Coats for Women and Misses—taffeta, silk and wool poplin, covert cloth and shepherd check $9.75

7c White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—for men; 6 for 25c

25c Sample Handkerchiefs—for women 12½c

55c Printed Nets—white, flesh and Paris; yd 35c

$1 Volle and Crepe Flouncings—white and colors on white; yd 55c

19c to 29c Remnants of Fancy Roman Stripe, Dresden and Plain Ribbons—4½ to 6 inches wide; yd 15c

50c and 75c Knickerbocker Trousers for Boys—fancy mixtures, Khaki, etc.; sizes 5 to 16 yrs. 39c

$5 Blue Serge Suits—with an extra pair of white duck trousers; sizes 7 to 17 yrs $3.95

$1.50 to $2.50 "Sample" Straw Hats for Men—popular styles $1

$2 to $4 Sample Straw Hats $1.50

$5 to $7.50 Sample Panama Straw Hats $3.45

$4.50 & $6 Automobile Lap Rugs—fancy plaids with fringes; sizes 72x54 and 60x80 ..... $3.95

$2.75 Leghorn Dress Shapes—variety of styles, up-to-date trimmings $1.95

$5 to $7.50 Trimmed Millinery—no two hats alike $3.45

$2.50 Dresses for Stout Women—linene; white and colors $1.79

$3.50 Dresses for Stout Women—novelty two-tone cotton fabrics $1.98

$3.95 Dresses for Stout Women—striped cotton ratine or flowered Crepe $2.50

$19.50 to $24.50 Tailored Suits—for women and misses; a limited number in "extra" sizes $10

$5 Black Crepe Grain Leather Traveling Bags—sizes 16, 17, 18 ..... $3.45

$10 "Pullman" Dress Trunks—linen lined; 2 trays; 3 straps; sizes 32, 34, 36 inches $6.95

75c and 98c Veils—all silk Shetland finish washable veils; black, white and colors; 18x54 inches; each 39c

98c Hemstitched Chiffon Scarf Veils—36x54 and 36x63; black white and colors; each 55c

$4.75 Automobiles—for Juveniles $3.75

$5.50 Automobiles—for Juveniles $4.25

$6.75 Automobiles—for Juveniles $4.95

$1.48 Umbrellas—with fancy Sterling mounted handles; silk edge taffeta 98c

$1.50 Silk Parasols—plain colors; newest shapes $1.15

89c Jersey Woven Petticoats—light weight; perfect fitting 59c

75c to $1 Percaline or Sateen Petticoats—black and colors 50c

$1.35 Ball-Bearing Wood Salt Water Reel—6-inch 95c

$2.65 Fishing Rod Combination—weakfish and bait rod $1.75

$4.50 Croquet Set—8 balls $2.95

50c to 75c Pleatings—assorted styles and widths; yd 25c

CREX **Clearance of 2500 "Crex" Grass Matting Rugs in Odd Sizes**

Choice of 70 different sizes ranging from 24x36 inches to 9 ft. x 11 ft. 6 inches.

All plain colorings. Regular "Crex" and herring-bone grades. The name "Crex" is a guarantee of quality.

35c to 95c "Crex" Grass Matting Rugs—sale price ..... 22c to 59c

65c to $2.75 "Crex" Grass Matting Rugs—sale price ..... 39c to $1.59

98c to $3.75 "Crex" Grass Matting Rugs—sale price ..... 59c to $2.39

$1.25 to $5.75 "Crex" Grass Matting Rugs—sale price ..... 74c to $3.85

$1.50 to $7.25 "Crex" Grass Matting Rugs—sale price ..... 84c to $4.95

85c to $2.75 Herring-bone "Crex" Grass Matting Rugs—sale price ..... 51c to $1.75

$1.15 to $3.95 Herring-bone "Crex" Grass Matting Rugs—sale price ..... 69c to $2.75

$1.45 to $6 Herring-bone "Crex" Grass Matting Rugs—sale price ..... 89c to $3.95

$1.60 to $8 Herring-bone "Crex" Grass Matting Rugs—sale price ..... 98c to $5.45

59c Slip-Over Gowns for Children—figured crepe; sizes 2 to 14 years 35c

$2.50 Mohair Bathing Suits for Women—sizes 34 to 46 ..... $1.49

29c Bathing Caps—shirred edge; pure rubber; large size; all colors 18c

$1 Satin Bathing Slippers—cork soles; pump style; women's and misses' sizes 69c

$1.50 & $1.75 Colored Satin Bathing Slippers—tango or pump style 89c

85c Black Satin Messaline—36 inches wide; yd 59c

$1.50 Black Satin Duchesse—40 inches wide; yd $1

$3 Moire Velours—all the wanted colors; 44 inches wide; yd $1.50

$1.89 Wash Skirts—pin pique and ratine $1.19

50c Combs for Women—(to match item below); sale price 25c

$2 Quadruple Silver-Plated Hair Brushes—(to match item below) 75c

$3 Quadruple Silver-Plated Hand Mirrors—several styles $1

85c All-Wool Storm Serge—50 inches; black and navy blue 49c

$15.35 Lift Cover Refrigerators—"Universal"; ice capacity about 55 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber $11.50

$18.95 Side-Icer Refrigerators—"Universal"; ice capacity 75 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber $13.75

39c Size, 24x33 inches, Window Screens 29c

53c Size, 30x37 inches, Window Screens 37c

63c Size, 30x43 inches, Window Screens 48c

$3.95 Electric Portable Lamps—solid mahogany and white enamel finish; 10 inch; various colors $2.45

$7.50 Gas or Electric Domes—filigree border and ruby diamond inserted; colors $4.50

$7.50 Semi-Indirect Alabaster Art Glass Shades—for gas or electricity; made for 3-light electricity and 1-light gas; fancy ceiling plate; 3 chains $4.75

$3.25 Rockers—golden oak cane seat, high back; neatly embossed top panel $1.65

$12.50 Bungalow Brass Bed Outfits—brass bungalow bedstead; guaranteed Link spring; soft mattress; outfit complete, for $8.45

$6.50 Diamond Set La Vallieres $3.95

Men's 50c to 75c Summer Underwear—Nainsook, Madras and Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers and Union Suits 39c

Men's $1.50 to $2.50 Negligee Shirts—silk mixed, silk striped madras; all sizes 98c

$7.50 Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; pretty gold spray design $4.95

Boys' and Girls' $1.25 & $1.50 Barefoot Sandals, at . . 79c

New, clean, perfect — direct from the maker. These are made of tan willow calfskin; heavy, solid leather sewed soles. Two buckles at side. All sizes from 5 for small boys and girls to size 2 for the larger children.

All Charge Purchases Made Today and Tomorrow Will Be Entered on Bills Rendered July 1st.

If you are not a Charge Customer, you can enjoy the convenience of an account by applying to our Department of Accounts.

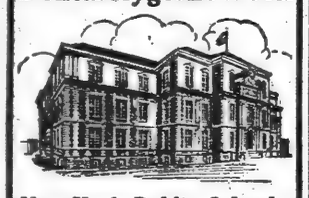
Double 2¼ Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2¼ Stamps Thereafter

When the cold, snappy days are gone you will feel the reaction. Then is the time to take Hoff's Extract. It will assist digestion and build up the system.

Johann Hoff

Send for Booklet.
Ehrar Mandelson Co.
90 West St., New York

Dental Hygiene Week



New York Public Schools

Every public-spirited citizen should feel proud of the great work the Board of Education is doing this week.

The slogan of 18,000 teachers and 800,000 school children is—"Sound Teeth For Life." Make this *your* slogan.

Physicians, dentists, lecturers, nurses, teachers, lantern slides and "movie" pictures are driving home to young America the vital importance of sound, white teeth. What are you doing to *really protect* your teeth?

Pebeco

Tooth Paste

If you don't protect them from "acid-mouth" you are pretty sure to lose them, for science tells us that 95% of all tooth decay is caused by "acid-mouth." That is a mighty strong reason why you should use Pebeco Tooth Paste.

Pebeco checks "acid-mouth." Pebeco helps *save* the teeth from harmful mouth acids. Pebeco is *the* scientific dentifrice. Use one-third of a brush-ful only.

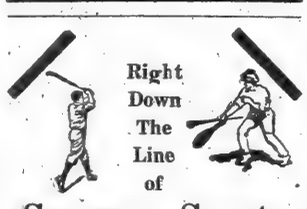
Make *every week* "dental hygiene week" by using Pebeco twice daily.

Sample Tube and Test Papers FREE

A ten-day trial tube and acid-test papers to test your mouth for acid—sent free. May we have your name and address?

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The New York Times

Current History of the European War

A work of reference and a treasury of human documents of vital importance to this generation. A gift to posterity that will increase in value with the passage of time.

The book, which comprises the first six numbers of the monthly magazine, Current History, measures 6½x9½ inches. Contains 1,224 pages, 188 full-page illustrations. Bound in durable seal brown embossed cloth with gold lettering. Price $2, delivery charges extra.

Current History

Times Square New York

CARRANZA MOVES TO RETAKE CAPITAL

Sends General Gonzales to Puebla to Direct a Campaign Against Mexico City.

EXPECTS EARLY SUCCESS

Relief Committee Complains to Washington That Food Is Being Held Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Carranza Government announced through its agency here today that an active campaign would be begun at once toward Mexico City with a view to its capture. A telegram from General Carranza at Vera Cruz to Señor Arredondo, his Washington agent, stated that General Pablo Gonzales today established his headquarters at Puebla for the purpose of actively directing the campaign of the Constitutionalist forces "that will result in the early occupation of Mexico City."

Carranza is assembling large quantities of food supplies at Queretaro for use in relieving any shortage in food when the Mexican capital "is entered by the Constitutionalist Army." The purpose apparently is for Gonzales to direct the campaign against Mexico City, while General Obregon continues his campaign against Villa in the north.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, was at the State and War Departments today inquiring about the Mexican situation. During his call on Secretary Garrison the Ambassador inquired whether the former had any advices regarding the situation in Mexico City or any late news as to the result of the battle that has been in progress since yesterday morning between Villa and Obregon's forces in Central Mexico.

The State Department received advices from Eagle Pass today that reports reached that place last night to the effect that Monclava had been recaptured by Villa troops after a severe fight in which General Villa claimed to have taken many prisoners. Telegraphic communication from Piedras Negras to Monclava was opened last night.

The Carranza agency tonight gave out this dispatch from El Paso:

"A large number of Juarez garrison attempted to desert last night, reaching the river bank, where they were stopped by officers. Three of them, however, plunged into the swollen waters and succeeded in reaching this side. They were taken into custody by the immigration inspectors and are now held at the detention station on the Santa Fé Bridge. Guards are not now placed at the Mexican station on the International Bridge, as the last few guards placed there have taken French leave during the night and crossed to this side."

The Brazilian Minister in Mexico City forwarded to the State Department today a complaint from the International Committee there that a Carranza commander had seized 600 tons of corn bought for the destitute civil population of the capital. The State Department at once instructed Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz to make representations to General Carranza.

The food situation in Mexico City is desperate, and the International Committee has been making great efforts to relieve it.

Officials assume that the seizure was at Puebla.

TRY TO OUST GARZA.

Some Delegates to the Convention Want a New President.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 26, (via Galveston, May 27.)—As the Southern delegates were bent on the election of a new President of the convention, the Northern delegates issued a protest declaring this was contrary to the parliamentary rules adopted by the convention itself, adding: "We declare that we cannot, as has been attempted, admit that the present incumbent of the executive power be superseded, he being the representative of the most conspicuous member of the Northern division, General Francisco Villa, by unlawful methods which our conscience and our constituents alike reject." Many Southern leaders support Gonzalez Garza.

CORN FOR MEXICO CITY.

Carranza Ready to Send Food When His Forces Take Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, May 27.—General Obregon reports a great supply of foodstuffs and corn in the States of Quaretaro, Michoacan, Jaliseo, and Guanajuato. General Carranza has ordered 10,000 tons of corn loaded on cars ready to ship to Mexico City, upon the entrance of the Constitutionalists under Pablo Gonzales, who has commenced an advance upon Mexico City.

Reports from Mexico City indicate that the entrance will be unopposed, the Zapatistas and Conventionalists retiring south.

TO RECORD HEART ACTION.

New Electrical Appliance for Middlesex Hospital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 28. — The Chronicle says steps have been taken by the Middlesex Hospital for the establishment of a properly organized electro-cardiograph department for scientific investigation of diseases of the heart which is expected to prove of immense value.

Sir Henry Morris told the Governors yesterday that the apparatus involved only the application of a damp pad to the wrists or the ankles of the patient as he lay in bed and electric currents were conveyed to instruments in the basement by conductors, some of which are so fine as to be invisible to the naked eye. Very valuable results were expected both in dagnosis and in scientific investigation of diseases of the heart.

DROPS PARKHURST CENSURE

Presbyterian Assembly Decides Its Action Was Illegal.

ROCHESTER, May 27.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church this afternoon reconsidered the resolution adopted on Tuesday in which Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York was censured for alleged encouragement given to opponents of the Prohibition bill in California. Dr. Parkhurst's name was stricken from the resolution because of the question of the "legality and propriety of naming a person not before the court."

The Assembly, it is expected, will finish its work tomorrow. The General Assembly of 1916 will be held at Atlantic City. Invitations were also received from Winona Lake, Ind., and Seattle.

The Assembly today approved the recommendation of the Executive Commission that the work of the Board of Freedmen be extended to include work of evangelization among Northern negroes.

Actor Woolf Weds in Jersey.

Harold Woolf, an actor, who gave the Lambs Club as his address, and Miss Helen Stewart, an actress, of 149th Street, were married on Wednesday in the law office of Randolph Perkins, at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, by Judge Dolan of the Criminal Court. Woolf gave his age as 34, and Miss Stewart said she was 19. Mrs. Josephine Woolf and Mrs. Etta Stewart Collins, the mothers of the bride and bridegroom, who went to Jersey City with them in an automobile, witnessed the ceremony.

RYNDAM AT DOCK WITH PASSENGERS

All Safely Returned to Hoboken After the Collision with the Cuneo and Four Transfers.

WILL SAIL AGAIN TUESDAY

Only One Injured, but He Revived Soon Enough to Give Alarm and Have Wooden Leg Saved.

Passengers of the Holland-America liner Ryndam, who abandoned that vessel at sea on Wednesday, found themselves back on the Ryndam at her Hoboken pier yesterday after a series of thrilling experiences, which included a collision with another vessel and four transfers from one ship to another, twice at sea and twice in New York Harbor. They will resume their voyage on the Rotterdam of the same line, which will sail next Tuesday.

The Ryndam, which was rammed by the fruit steamer Joseph J. Cuneo off Nantucket, listed to port as she crossed the bay from her Brooklyn anchorage, and had a big patch of canvas stretched across her damaged plates. She was aided by tugs, which shoved and pulled her into her berth at Hoboken. Her passengers, who had caught several hours' sleep aboard after returning to the Ryndam, took a cheerful view of the situation and spoke lightly of the perils they had escaped.

The Cuneo reached port early yesterday morning, and she bore abundant evidence of the collision. Her bow was smashed, her plates were crumpled and forced back until both anchors were jammed in the hawse pipes, and she was down by the head, where the water had rushed in. Otherwise, said Captain Aamondt, the Cuneo was all right, her engines and machinery and everything aft of the bow being undamaged.

The transfer of seventy-four passengers and 152 members of the crew of the Ryndam from the battleship South Carolina to the excursion steamer Thomas B. Millard at Quarantine at 2 o'clock yesterday morning was effected under trying conditions. Half a gale was blowing at the time, and the temperature was that of a January night. The crew of the disabled liner and most of the passengers, with the exception of the women and little children, were grouped aft on the main deck of the dreadnought. The searchlights of the superdreadnought New York and the naval dispatch gunboat Dolphin, both of which were in the naval reservation off Tompkinsville, were playing, and it was as light as day on the South Carolina and the Millard.

Captain Russell of the South Carolina stood at the foot of the ladder leading to the bridge, while junior officers and bluejackets scurried about the decks helping the Ryndam's people get their scant baggage together. A gangplank was swung into position, and the passengers and crew began to leave the ship, the men going first.

Then came the women and girls and little children, many of the latter infants in arms. In many instances bluejackets carried the babies over the gangplank from the battleship to the Millard.

The passengers of the Ryndam were loud in praise of the officers and crew of the South Carolina. The Cuneo early Wednesday served them with coffee and eggs, but the battleship had a breakfast ready for them when they came aboard. The officers of the South Carolina surrendered their quarters to the women and provided extra clothing for some of the men. Phonographs on the waorship were started up with popular music, and the affair took on the air of a festival rather than a wreck at sea.

Aaron Yount was the only one of the Ryndam's passengers who suffered any injury as a result of the collision. He slipped and fell on deck and set up a shout that his leg had been broken. He appeared to be helpless, and other passengers aided him into a boat for transfer to the Cuneo. After getting comfortably seated in the lifeboat he revived and complained that his leg had been left on board the Ryndam. It was then discovered he had a wooden leg, which was restored to him. He was bruised in his fall, but not severely.

Miss J. Fach, a passenger from Brazil, afforded some diversion with a pet dog and monkey which she insisted on taking with her. As she ran to the lifeboat the dog followed her with the monkey mounted on his back. The two animals were transferred with their mistress to the Cuneo, the South Carolina, the Millard, and back to the Ryndam.

SMALL HOME A HANDICAP.

Charities Conference Speaker Sees Advantage for Flat Dweller.

Ludwig Merklein, Chairman of the Committee of Families, said yesterday at the New York City Conference of Charities and Correction at Pleasantville that the tenant of a flat or apartment has been better off the last three years than the workman who owned a house.

"The tenant," he said, "if unable to pay rent, was dispossessed, and the landlord was generally the loser. The workman who had saved for years for a small home, if unable to pay taxes and interest, lost not only his home, but his savings. Much could be done to arouse public sentiment against foreclosure of mortgages on such homes in hard times," he thought.

Joseph R. Shillady, who spoke on "Unemployment," said a system of unemployment insurance was needed to supply other than charity relief for the wage earner out of employment. "Unemployment insurance is no panacea," he said, "but it would have an effect similar to that of workmen's compensation for a direct reduction in the effect the insurance was meant to meet."

Other speakers were Mrs. Harry Kraft, Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, Mornay Williams, and Mrs. Alice L. Seligsberg.

SAYS DOCTOR WED SISTER BY FRAUD

Hawkins Sues to Annul Mrs. Blum's Marriage to Her Husband's Masseur.

NOT COMPETENT, HE HOLDS

Brother Asserts Widow Worth $500,000 Ordered McDonald Out of Her Home.

Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court granted a motion made by Dr. Arthur McDonald yesterday for a bill of particulars in the suit brought for the annulment of his marriage to Mrs. Lancie Blum, widow of Samuel H. Blum. The plaintiff is Henry L. Hawkins, brother of Mrs. McDonald, who said in an affidavit that Dr. McDonald brought the marriage about by fraud and duress and that the ceremony was performed by a Jersey City clergyman, the Rev. George C. Muller, when Mrs. Blum was not mentally competent to understand what was going on.

Mrs. McDonald's first husband was a straw hat manufacturer. He died on Jan. 1, leaving to his widow an estate estimated to be worth about $500,000. Dr. McDonald had attended Mr. Blum in his last illness as a masseur. Ten days after Mr. Blum died the marriage occurred between Dr. McDonald and Mrs. Blum. She is about 50 years old and the doctor is five years younger. After the marriage Mrs. McDonald returned to her home, at 315 Central Park West, and the doctor went to his own home. A few days later he called on his wife, and there met Henry L. Hawkins and his brother, David Hawkins. There was a quarrel and the doctor was ejected.

In an affidavit filed with the court Mr. Hawkins said that for twenty-four hours before her marriage with the defendant his sister was not cognizant of her acts and that afterward the defendant called on his wife and she ordered him out of her home.

In reply, Dr. McDonald said that when he called on his wife he was thrown out against the earnest protest of his wife and that she had not ordered him out at all. He also said that his wife is now detained against her will at the home of Mr. Hawkins at Manhasset, L. I.

Founded 1856

We have anticipated all your clothes-needs for the month end.

Suggestions which add comfort to recreation and rest in the double holiday link.

Serge suits, flannel suits, silk suits, tub suits, outing trousers, sport shirts, silk shirts, pajamas, straw hats, caps, suit cases, bags and motoring garments.

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Subway Station at Door

R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

A Macy Innovation

Chauffeurs' Uniforms That Will Wash



Smart, C-o-o-l, Clean, Light

YOUR Chauffeur's efficiency in Summer depends altogether on his comfort. A hot sun—a hot engine—and hot, greasy garments will speedily unfit him for proper service.

These garments of genuine "Palm Beach" cloth, just introduced at Macy's, are the ideal Summer livery for your chauffeur. Cool, comfortable, strong, always spotless and tailored to look well after washing.

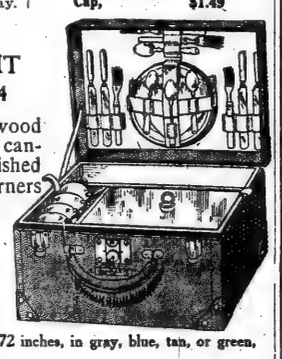
Cut on smart military lines (*as illustrated*), with two rows of buttons. Breeches, cap and duster to match. In fast shades of tan, blue, Cambridge and Oxford gray.

A "private turnout" of fine appearance at a truly moderate cost.

Suit, $8.74
Duster Overcoat, $7.74
Cap, $1.49

A COMPACT LUNCHEON-KIT

For Motorists, $8.74



Case of 3-ply basswood veneer covered with canvas, grained and finished to imitate leather; corners leather bound; buckle snaps and lock. Contains forks, spoons, plates, cups, also large sandwich box and double shaker. Tray lifts out to expose large compartment for fruit, etc. Only 16 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 9 inches deep.

Mohair Lap Robes, 54 x 72 inches, in gray, blue, tan, or green, at $2.49.

Also **Auto Dusters** of mohair, pongee, silk, etc., for men and women, from $1.24 to $14.75.

Caps from 98c to $1.89.
Goggles from 74c to $3.89.
Macy's—Fifth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co.

EST. QUARTER OF A CENTURY H&S BUY CHINA AND GLASS RIGHT

HIGGINS & SEITER

Largest Retail China and Glass Store in the World

9 & 11 EAST 37th ST., NEW YORK

(Just off Fifth Avenue – Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

BANKRUPT

LIQUIDATION SALE

Former patrons of HIGGINS & SEITER are urged to avail themselves of this unsurpassed opportunity to replenish their services. New patrons will find in this sale wonderful bargains in our still unbroken lines.

SUGGESTIONS

OPEN STOCK DINNER WARE
300 open stock patterns in choice artistic designs, now offered at prices which in many cases are actual cost.
UP TO 1/3 OFF FORMER PRICES

OPEN STOCK GLASSWARE
150 open stock patterns, consisting of English, French and American Crystal at manufacturers' prices.
1/4 TO 1/3 OFF FORMER PRICES

ART WARE, MARBLES and BRONZES
Of every variety, including vases, bric-a-brac, electroliers, lamps, statuary and smokers' articles, under European cost.
1/4 TO 1/2 OFF FORMER PRICES

CHINA and GLASS NOVELTIES
Thousands of **gift suggestions**, representing the output of exclusive manufacturers, appropriate for
1/3 TO 1/2 OFF FORMER PRICES

THE JUNE WEDDING

Owing to the determination of the Creditors' Committee to hasten the liquidation of the assets of Higgins & Seiter, goods are now being offered at prices arrived at by the original foreign invoices plus the duty, minus any retailer's profit. This sale is thus unprecedented in the history of china and glass retailing.

Customers having accounts may have articles charged in the usual manner.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 51-57 John St., New York City.

WM. BLAU, Trustee.

WM. S. ANTHES, Manager for the Trustee.

Arnold, Constable & Co

IMPORTANT HOLIDAY SPECIALS

3,000 Pairs Women's Silk Gloves

Double finger tipped, high grade, perfect fitting 2 clasp Gloves in a full range of sizes and in the following colors: Battleship grey, pongee, black and white.

At **45c** Reg. 75c

3 pairs at 44c. pair; 6 pairs at 43c. pair

NOTE—*1,250 of these gloves were disposed of in two hours in a sale May 22d, proving conclusively the value of the merchandise offered.*

Also in Our Glove Department

Of Rare Importance

Silk Gloves
Regularly $1.25 pair.
16 button length with Paris point stitching and double finger tips, in black and white.
90c
3 prs., 85c pr; 6 prs., 80c pr.

Savings of 25% to 33%

Doeskin
Regularly $1.25 pair.
2 clasp, white washable doeskin Gloves of superior quality; extremely fashionable for Summer wear.
95c
3 prs., 90c pr.; 6 prs., 85c pr.

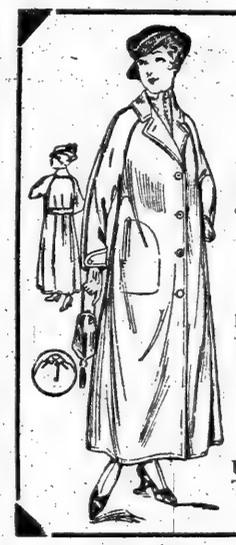
Four Attractions for Men

Our Entire Stock of 47 Raincoats
In Cravenette Coverts and Gabardine in tans, blue, greys and mixtures; in the following sizes only: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38.
Values $16.50, $18.00, $22.00
10.50

200 Finest Silk Shirts
Of handsome satin striped pure silk shirtings, in precisely the patterns and colorings favored exclusively by men of good taste.
Value $5.00 each
3.15
3 for $9.25; 6 for $18.00.

85 New Bath Robes
Of imported French washable brocaded Ratines in white and plain shades; also best Jacquard-ed Toweling in stripes and all-over; many lightweight robes for travelling included.
Values $6.50, $7.50, $8.50, $10
4.95

850 Men's Negligee Shirts
Made from only the most desirable patterns and fabrics, including mercerized crepes, mercerized madras and fine sateens in plain colors. Sizes 14, 15, 15½; also a few larger.
Values $1.45 and $1.65
95c



Indispensable for Sudden Showers

Women's and Misses' "Roseberry" Raincoats

Priestley "Cravenette"

In Tan, Navy and Black; all sizes from 14 years to 44 bust.

Regularly **8.75** *$12.50*

The smartest light weight, rainproof Utility Coat of the season. Ideal for Tourist wear, motor and dust protection.

Four Attractions for Women

Tub Blouses
Latest Summer Models.

FRENCH VOILE—In assorted stripes; white linen collars.
FRENCH VOILE—Hemstitched model in pale pink and white. *Very special*
FANCY STRIPED VOILE and EMBROIDERED CREPE in colors. *Regularly $1.50*
2.95 / **95c**

Guimpes & Vestees
Dainty New Styles.

FINE NET GUIMPES—A new, sleeveless model with rolling collar, in white only. *Very special*
ORGANDIE VESTEES—With tucked front, rolling collar and organdie back to waist line. *Very special*
75c / **85c**

150 Women's Summer Dresses

Consisting of dimity with polka dot and dainty colored figures; white Swiss with dots and colored figures; printed voiles in conventional designs, with organdie collar and cuffs, and satin ribbon girdle.
Real value $5.50
3.65

Coat Sweaters
For Beach and Sport Wear.

Of pure Australian wool, coat model with roll collar, and cuffs; also patch pockets; in Harvard, Tete de negre, golf, Oxford and white.
Very Special
3.85

4,000 Yards Imported Ratines
35 Inch. Formerly 75c.
Of superior quality, in the most fashionable plain shades, including pink, green, delft, sky, Copenhagen, cadet, grey, helio and chamois.
For this Sale 19c

2,000 Yards Crepes and Voiles
36 Inches Wide.
Dainty figured voiles and fine cotton crepe de chine, in floral designs, black and white figures and pompadour effects, on white grounds, charming for Summer gowns.
For this Sale 22c

Broadway & 19th Street

MILLIONS

Have Been Lost
In Other Forms of Investment

NOTHING

Has Ever Been Lost by
Any Investor in Our

5%

Guaranteed Mortgages

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"The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Co.
Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000
135 Broadway 203 Montague St.
New York Brooklyn

ADVERTISEMENT.



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At Once Relieved by Cuticura
Quite Easily. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better than these fragrant super-creamy emollients for all skin troubles affecting the skin, scalp, hair and hands.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

CIVIL SERVICE.

EXAMINATION FOR
Orthopedic Surgeon
Salary $1,500 Per Annum.

Candidates must be licensed to practice in the State of New York; must have had five years' experience in an orthopedic hospital or clinic, and furnish evidence as to character and professional standing. Subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; Technical, (written,) 3; Practical and Oral, 3. 70% will be required on Experience; 75% on Practical and Oral, and 75% on Technical. A qualifying physical examination will be given.

Applications will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from
May 27 to June 11 at 4 P. M.

The minimum age is 30 years. Four cents postage must accompany requests for application blanks by mail.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

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Fire and Theft insurance on your automobile at our lower premiums means a saving of money.

Our prompt adjustment of claims saves time and controversy—also saves paying chauffeur for enforced idleness.

	OUR RATES:	Annual
List Price	Insurance	Premium
$1,000	$1,000	$15.00
2,000	2,000	26.00
4000	4.000	48.00

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89 FULTON STREET

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in Fire-Proof Building.
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For Household Goods.
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ROUND TRIP
$94.30
Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 28th St., 42d St.

WILLIAM P. DURANDO SUICIDE IN SUBWAY

Famous Roadhouse Keeper Shoots Himself in Evening Jam in 181st St. Station.

TERRIFIED WOMEN FAINT

Wife Stricken by News of Tragic End—Deed Deliberately Planned —The Cause Unknown.

A north-bound Subway express was just halting to deposit its crowd at the 181st Street station at 6:30 o'clock last night and an elevator from the upper station had just reached the platform level when a man who had been seated on a bench as though awaiting the train, took a revolver from his pocket, raised it to his right temple, and fired.

Women alighting from the train and elevator heard the shot, and some saw the man topple from the bench. Many rushed for the elevator and the stairway exits, screaming in fear, while others collapsed on the platform, which is about 200 feet below the street level.

Men passengers and station men ran to the side of the suicide, and Subway employes, who were well acquainted with him, recognized the now senseless man as William P. Durando, in his time proprietor of some of the most famous inns and roadhouses in and about the city and a friend and acquaintance of horsemen and sporting men of all ranks from the poorest to Harry Payne Whitney, George Gould, John B. McDonald, Nathan Straus, and many others.

While some of the station hands helped hysterical women away from the platform, others called Policeman Dreury of the West 177th Street Station and telephoned for Dr. Gluckstein of the Washington Heights Hospital. The surgeon reached the platform within ten minutes of the time Mr. Durando shot himself, but he was dead.

No one knows why Mr. Durando should have committed suicide. He had recently sold out his business, and for nearly a month had been idle. For weeks before business had been bad, but Mr. Durando had made money easily and fast in his earlier days, and his wife declared she could not imagine why he should have shot himself. She was notified by the police at her home in the Continental Apartments, 4,180 Broadway, near 177th Street, and reached the police station at 8:30 o'clock.

Told that her husband was dead, she shrieked and ran wildly back and forth across the room, calling:

"Billy! My Billy! Why did you do it? I loved you so. Oh, Billy, now my life is over."

She could not be calmed, and at last was taken home, where a physician was called to quieten her. Mr. and Mrs Durando were married twenty-five years ago and, the wife said, had been ideally happy. Her husband left their home soon after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, she said, kissing her good-bye and patting her affectionately on the cheek as he left. She had had dinner prepared for him and was awaiting him anxiously when word reached her that he "had met with an accident."

The police learned that after leaving home, Mr. Durando had gone to a moving-picture show and later had stopped in a café above the Subway station long enough to drink a glass of brandy. Apparently he was fortifying himself for what he was about to do, for he descended at once into the Subway.

In his pockets were six letters on stationery of the Hotel McAlpin. One addressed to his wife was not stamped. The others were ready for mailing and were addressed to friends and relatives, including Benjamin Winterbottom of 75 West Forty-seventh Street, Mrs. C. Hammel, 135 West Ninety-seventh Street, Mrs. Charles Barth, 45 Broadway, Mrs. George Carl, 554 West 160th Street, and Mr. Hoefel, a brewer. The letters were not opened and orders were given to have them forwarded to the persons addressed. Mrs. Durando was too distraught to read the missive addressed to her.

Mr. Durando was sixty-seven years old. He was a butcher, but twenty-five years ago opened the Standard Hotel at 174th Street and Macombs Dam Road, which became a rendezvous for horsemen. Next he took The Abbey Inn and ran it for twelve years, making it the most famous tavern in the city. Then came the Speedway, and Durando opened the Speedway Inn which he operated until two years ago, and where he became the good friend of various wealthy owners of trotters. For a time Durando raced some of his own horses up and down the river path.

Two years ago he opened Durando's Inn in Broadway, Yonkers, just north of the city line, and on the first of this month he sold the business and retired.

Besides his widow he leaves one son, William, by a former marriage. He was reputed to be wealthy, but nothing could be learned last night about the amount of the estate he left.

STOPS RUNAWAY ON BRIDGE.

Flying Leap of Cycle Policeman, Who Clings to Horse's Neck.

Patrolman Edward A. Kearney of the Manhattan Bridge Motor Cycle Squad made a flying leap from his running machine last night, and by throwing his arms about the neck of a runaway horse stopped the frightened animal as it was about to dash into a crowd at the Brooklyn end of the bridge. The policeman is 6 feet tall and weighs more than 200 pounds. His weight brought the horse to its knees and up against the side of the bridge. The motor cycle kept on going until it hit a girder.

The horse and wagon, loaded with paints and oil, was going over the bridge toward Brooklyn, when the harness broke and the animal kicked loose from the wagon, throwing the driver, James McCarthy, 201 East Sixty-third Street, and Stephen Mach, 234 East Sixty-third Street, his helper, to the bridge. The animal then dashed on until it met Kearney riding toward Manhattan.

The policeman was painfully bruised and scratched against the bridge. The horse was in worse shape, however, as the result of the tussle. The policeman went home. The horse was taken to a veterinary hospital of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

PROSECUTOR MAY NOT FIGHT FRANK'S PLEA

Dorsey Disposed to Rest on Brief Unless Attacked Before Pardon Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 27.—Whether Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey will appear in person before the Georgia Prison Commission next week to oppose clemency to Leo M. Frank will depend, it is said, upon the attitude of the Prison Commission toward Mr. Dorsey's reply to the appeal for commutation and the attitude of the Frank lawyers. Mr. Dorsey himself says he is undecided. It is understood, however, that if the Prison Board gives his written reply to the Frank appeal full and thorough consideration, and if the attorneys for Frank do not attempt to impugn the motives of the prosecution, Mr. Dorsey will not actively oppose the commutation plea.

Additional Georgia jurists today joined in the plea to the Prison Commission and the Governor to commute the sentence; written arguments were submitted by Spencer R. Atkinson, ex-Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court and a member of the State Legislature, and Judge E. C. Kontze, a prominent Atlantan. A. L. Miller, ex-Judge of the Superior Court of Macon, also has written to Governor Slaton and the Prison Board in Frank's behalf.

A strong delegation will come from Savannah Monday to appeal to the Prison Board when it takes up the Frank hearing. It will be headed by Samuel B. Adams, ex-Justice of the State Supreme Court; A. A. Lawrence, State Senator-elect, and T. Mayhew Cunningham, a prominent jurist.

FOSS LEADS FRANK APPEAL.

Ex-Governor Chairman of Massachusetts Delegation to Georgia.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 27.—Ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss will head the Massachusetts delegation that will appear before the Georgia Prison Commission, in Atlanta, next Monday, to argue for commutation of sentence for Leo M. Frank and present for clemency petitions bearing the signatures of 20,000 persons. The other members of the committee are Dr. J. W. Coughlin of Fall River, a member of the Democratic National Committee; Dr. Ernest H. Gruening, managing editor of The Boston Traveler, and Alexander Brin, also a Boston newspaper man.

It is expected that the committee will leave Boston Saturday.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 27.—The lower house of the Louisiana Assembly adopted a Senate resolution today petitioning the Governor of Georgia to commute Leo M. Frank's sentence to life imprisonment.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Representatives of the Leo M. Frank Committee and the Anti-Capital Punishment Society today appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor of Georgia in the interest of clemency for Frank. The committee is composed of Judge John M. O'Connor, Chief Justice of the Criminal Court; the Rev. Johnstone Meyers, pastor of Immanuel Baptist Church, and Mrs. Mary Blasy Fisher, representing women's organizations with a membership of 200,000. The committee will leave for Atlanta tomorrow night.

Women Make Speeches for Frank.

A number of women made speeches to a crowd in behalf of Leo M. Frank on the corner of 126th Street and Seventh Avenue last night. They obtained many signatures to a petition to the Governor of Georgia for clemency. Policeman Love of the West 123d Street station interrupted the meeting when a collection was started, but the women said that they had permission to take up one. The policeman telephoned Headquarters and was told that in this instance a collection was allowable.

Urge Clemency for Frank.

Columbus Lodge, No. 332, Knights of Pythias, which has its rooms at 310 Lenox Avenue, has sent to the Governor of Georgia a resolution appealing for clemency for Leo M. Frank. It was adopted unanimously at a meeting on May 25.

DANIELS WILL SEEK SUBMARINE FLAWS

Orders Searching Inquiry to Reach Cause of the Frequent Breakdowns.

IS RUSHING NEW BOATS

Perturbed by Undersea Crafts' Showing in War Game, He Plans to Remedy Weaknesses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Secretary Daniels announced today that there would be a thorough investigation conducted by the Navy Department to determine the cause of the frequent breakdowns of submarines in the United States Navy, and if possible find a remedy for them. The poor showing made by the submarines attached to Admiral Fletcher's Atlantic Battleship Fleet in the recent naval war game, Mr. Daniels said, had strengthened his determination to begin at once such an investigation.

"Of the twelve submarines which came to New York for the manoeuvres," Secretary Daniels said, "one was unable to proceed, and various others suffered from breakdowns necessitating repairs of greater or less importance, which took them out of the game for varying lengths of time. The full reports are not in, and it is impossible to name which boats were out of commission from serious causes and which had merely the usual trivial defects which must be expected at any time, and which can be remedied without any serious delay or impairment of their efficiency. Reports, unofficial, give a number varying from five to seven as the total submarines effective during a certain period of the manoeuvres.

"The machinery of a submarine is very delicate. There is, first of all, the propelling machinery for surface work, which is subject to all the faults of an automobile engine, and can have all of its various diseases. There are, in addition, the storage batteries, which do not anywhere near approach perfection as yet, and which are continully giving trouble in their use. Then there are the motors used to drive the boat when under water, which, like all electrical machinery, are delicate and subject to sudden breakdowns."

Secretary Daniels notes that the failure of any one of these elements disables the boat. Continuing he says:

"What I am most interested in is in finding out whether these breakdowns were such as must be expected in more or less experimental boats or whether they were due to faults of construction that should have been remedied or to defects in our system of reporting and making repairs. It is my intention to immediately investigate this matter and to spare no effort to remedy anything which is possible of being remedied.

"The plans for the twenty-six new submarines authorized by the Sixty-third Congress are being pushed with all possible speed, and I am greatly pleased with the rapid and efficient work of the bureaus of construction and repair and steam engineering in this matter. Bids will be invited for their actual construction next week. These boats include two more of the new seagoing submarines, which we are going to try and make the last word in such craft. It must not be forgotten that all of the submarines which have been in trouble recently were designed before 1912."

SELF-TRAPPED IN ICEBOX.

Cold Drives Two Raiders of Grocery Into Hands of Police.

While gorging themselves with sardines and crackers, two young men who had broken into a grocery store at 592 Ninth Avenue early yesterday morning heard the click of a policeman's club on the doorstep. They abandoned the spread, forgot their hunger, and jumped into the ice-box at the rear of the store for concealment. Finding the door of the store had been forced, Policeman Chapuisat of the West Forty-seventh Street Station examined the premises, but discovered no sign of burglars except empty sardine cans and broken bits of crackers and cheese all over the floor.

He blew his whistle and two more policemen came to his assistance. They decided there were burglars in the store and they waited. Two hungry men who had locked themselves in an icebox also waited and grew so cold in the waiting that they had to move around to keep warm. The policemen heard sounds, and, opening the door of the icebox, discovered the two shivering culprits, who begged to be taken to a fire.

In the West Side Court the prisoners said they were John Nolan, 19 years old, of 486 Tenth Avenue, and Edward Leo, 19 years old, of 501 West Thirty-eighth Street. They said they had beaten their way into the city from up-State and were looking for work, and had broken into the store because they were starved. They were held in $1,000 bail each on a charge of burglary.

FINDS NO MORE BODIES.

Trawler Casts Flowers at Scene of Lusitania Disaster.

QUEENSTOWN, May 27.—Although the search for bodies of victims of the Lusitania disaster will be continued the prospect of recovering any more is becoming very slight. The steam trawler Cygnet, returning here today from a trip that extended to Fastnet, reports that she saw no bodies.

Passing over the scene of the disaster the crew of the Cygnet dropped on the sea a quantity of flowers which had been donated for the purpose by Lord and Lady Barrymore.

The agents of the American Line received a cable dispatch from Liverpool yesterday saying that the bodies of eight victims of the Lusitania were on the liner Philadelphia, which sailed for this port on Wednesday and is due on next Thursday morning.

The names given in the dispatch are: First cabin—Albert L. Hopkins, New York; Mrs. R. D. Shymer, New York; Mrs. Harry J. Keser, Philadelphia; Mrs. Henry D. Macdona, New York; Mrs. Frank A. Rogers, Toronto; Master W. S. Hodges, Jr., Philadelphia. Second cabin—William Colbert, New York and Miss Della Condon of New York.

MAINE STEAMER GOES DOWN

Passengers and Crew Take to Boats —Deadlight Left Open.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 27.—The mail and passenger steamer W. G. Butman went to the bottom while on her regular run between Metinicus and Rockland late today. In a rough sea, the ten passengers and the crew of four took to the ship's two small boats and after a hard row of seven miles, reached Metinicus Island, wet to the skin.

Although the steamer sank quickly, the crew managed to save the mail which they brought to the mainland tonight in a motorboat. The passengers were able to bring off their hand baggage.

It is believed that the sinking of the Butman was due to the fact that one of the deadlights was not securely closed. The steamer, which was of forty-three tons burden, was owned by her commander, Captain W. G. Butman.

HAYWARD'S YACHT, THE WIANNO, STOLEN

Taken from City Island Yacht Club Anchorage on Eve of Big Race.

ALARM SENT ALONG COAST

Racer Was Entered in Regatta on Monday of Long Island Sound Racing Association.

William F. Hayward's sloop yacht Wianno, winner of many races, has been missing since Tuesday night from her mooring off City Island. She had been just put in trim for entrance in the Harlem Yacht Club Regatta on May 31, the opening of the regatta season of the Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association. She had been thoroughly overhauled and was in good seagoing shape.

Notified by officials of the City Island Yacht Club that the Wianno was stolen, Mr. Hayward went to the mooring to find on raising the mooring anchor that the lines by which the boat had been made fast had been untied and not torn loose, as would have been the case if the craft had been swept away. An alarm has been sent to the police and yacht clubs in the vicinity of New York and up and down the coast to keep a lookout for the Wianno. If she is not found by May 31 it will be the first time in several years that Mr. Hayward's flag has not flown in the Long Island Sound races.

The Wianno is of wood, 49 feet 6 inches over all, and 33 feet on the waterline. She was built in 1909 at East Bathbay, Me., by Hodgdon Brothers, she being designed by George Owen, designer of the cup candidate Defiance, and is of the class known as the Boston "P" boat. She is 9 feet 6 inches beam and 7 feet 6 inches draught. With white topsides, the craft has a green underbody and mahogany deckhouse and trim, with salmon deck and cabin top. She carries two cabin trunks, both forward of the cockpit. Her decks are wood-sheathed. She is characterized by having no bowsprit.

The absence from her moorings of the Wianno was first reported to the harbor police Wednesday. The police said last night they had got no trace of her beyond the fact that she was taken Tuesday night.

The Wianno had won many races since Mr. Hayward bought her in Marblehead three years ago, and brought her home under her own sail in the record time for her class of 57 hours. Mr. Hayward had planned to enter her in several events of the Harlem Regatta.

DECKER DIVORCE SUIT UP.

Grandson of Dairyman Fails to Deny Wife's Allegations.

Testimony in the divorce suit of Mrs. Kathryn Browne Decker against Henry Edward Decker was heard yesterday by Justice Page of the Supreme Court. The defendant is the grandson of the founder of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company. He received about $500,000 from his grandfather's estate.

Last December Mrs. Decker got a separation and in April she filed the present suit, which was not defended. Justice Page reserved decision. The amount of alimony is to be arranged between the lawyers.

The testimony was to the effect that Mr. Decker and a woman had occupied a room in a hotel in East Thirty-first Street on Aug. 17, 1914, and that he had aumitted certain indiscretions to Walter Jones of Westchester.

The Deckers were married on April 2, 1910. They have no children. Mrs. Decker is acting for a moving picture company.

SELL SPANISH MANUSCRIPTS

$119 Paid for Documents Written Between 1797 and 1835.

A collection of manuscript documents in the Spanish language, written between 1797 and 1835, and referring to Louisiana and Texas, went to A. A. Furman for $119 at the sale yesterday in the Anderson Galleries of rare books and autographs.

E. H. Otting paid $15 for the "Library of the World's Best Literature." An extra-illustrated copy of "The Life of Charles Lever," by W. J. Fitzpatrick, brough $15. A fine copy of Paul Lacroix's "Le Moyen Age et la Renaissance" went to H. Mitsche for $17. A. R. Merrill paid $27.50 for a fine collected set of valuable art works by Paul Lacroix.

The sale will be concluded today.

MANHATTAN STORAGE & WAREHOUSE CO



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Write or 'phone—we'll send a representative.

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DECORATION DAY
Lake Hopatcong
$1 SUNDAY MAY 30 AND EVERY SUNDAY
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.50; Lv. Liberty St., 9.00
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
SUNDAY MAY 30 Also Decoration Day MAY 31 $1
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

GET IT BACK.
Immediately on ascertaining a loss, call up 1000 Bryant and announce it in The New York Times.—Advt.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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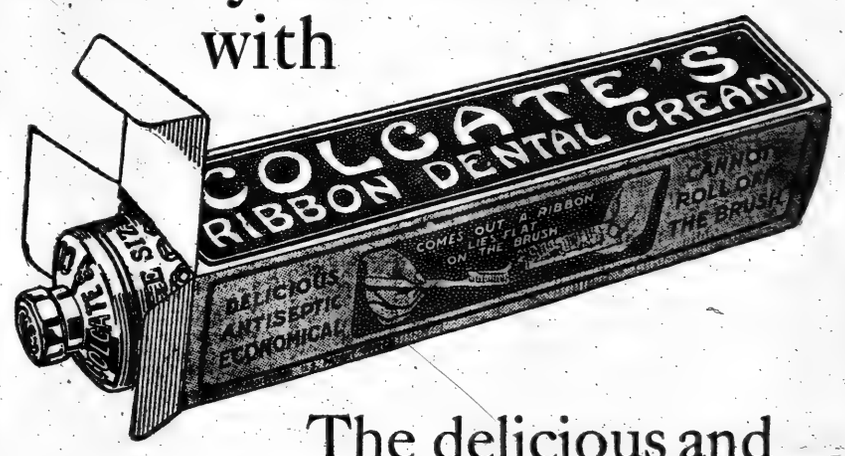
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Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

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Brush your teeth with



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Victrola IX, $50
Mahogany or oak

It's easy to learn the new dances with the music of the Victrola.



The Fox Trot, Castle Polka, and all the other new dances—and the Victrola plays as long as any one wants to dance.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $250—at all Victor dealers.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.



Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle dancing the Fox Trot

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Photographers to the Front!

Four out of seven photographers who undertook to get a certain set of views under fire on the battle front in France not long ago were killed. But the other three got the pictures.

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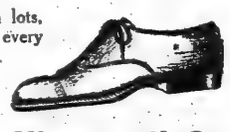
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DR. SCHLAPP SCORES KINGSBURY METHODS

Tells State Board There Is No Word of Truth in Charges Against Mrs. Dunphy.

MERCY IN ISLAND RESTRAINT

Epileptic and Idiot Children Merely Bound to Prevent Self-Inflicted Harm.

Dr. Max G. Schlapp, the neurologist, who was referred to by Charities Commissioner Kingsbury at a hearing before the State Board of Charities on Wednesday as "a celebrated-notorious surgeon," paid his respects to Commissioner Kingsbury at the State Charity Board's hearing yesterday.

Dr. Schlapp declared that the Commissioner had given false testimony about him to the State Board of Charities, and had maligned his administration as a medical officer in authority at Randall's Island in that he had charged Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, who was summarily ousted on Tuesday as Superintendent of the island institutions, with cruelty to hospital patients, when as a matter of fact Mrs. Dunphy had no control whatever over the institution.

Dr. Schlapp assumed full responsibility for all of the alleged cruel practices in the hospital. He said there was not a word of truth in the charges against Mrs. Dunphy that she had had children tied up to bed posts for punishment and had bound their hands and arms to cure incorrigibility.

"Of course, we restrained certain children," he said, "but Mrs. Dunphy had absolutely nothing to do with it. It was done under my orders because the restraints practiced are the only known way of preventing epileptic children, for instance, from maiming themselves and scratching their faces and eyes during epileptic seizures.

Restraint an Act of Mercy.

"We restrained certain other idiot children subject to fits of excitement and convulsions.

"Every such restraint was an act of mercy. It is repellent to all sence of justice to have these practices for protection of the children described as torture and punishment.

"I have never known a child on Randall's Island to be tied up for punishment. We bandaged some who had no control over their arms and feet—just as you would bandage a wounded person. Some were so helpless that they had to be fed, and it is out of such measures that the charges are worked up of torture of innocents.

"I want to assume full responsibility. Mrs. Dunphy was not responsible in the slightest measure. I strongly disapprove of finding her guilty."

Dr. Schlapp was backed in his defense of his methods by four other surgeons connected with the Atypical Medical Board, which was abolished by Commissioner Kingsbury on March 29, immediately after they had filed a protest with the Commissioner against the charges on which Mrs. Dunphy was removed later.

The other surgeons who spoke in favor of Mrs. Dunphy and against the Kingsbury charges were Dr. Walter Kingsbage, resident physician at Randall's Island for two years; Dr. Louis Bisch, physician in charge of the Clearing House for Mental Defectives; Dr. Florizel Myers, a surgeon employed at Randall's Island, and Dr. H. C. de V. Cornwell, Secretary of the Atypical Medical Board.

Dr. Schlapp was questioned by Deputy Attorney General Leonard J. Obermaier, and members of the board interposed many suggestions.

"Commissioner Kingsbury suggested," said Mr. Obermaier, "that your surgeons on the Atypical Board did not know how to diagnose measles and scarlet fever because you were intent upon your neuresthenic work. Is his view right?"

Contagious Cases Isolated.

"The charge that we allowed those with infectious diseases to mingle with the other children is untrue," he said. "We maintained isolation wards and every contagious case was immediately removed from the general wards. We were so careful that we had diphtheria cultures made of each incoming patient.

"I hear also," continued Dr. Schlapp, "that Commissioner Kingsbury testified here that I went over his head and especially that I approached the Civil Service Board. Such a charge is utterly untrue. I never approached the Civil Service Board on any matter connected with the Charities Department. I asked the Civil Service Board once for data about positions to which surgeons were to be appointed far removed from the Charities Department. The Commissioner himself would have rebuked me for wasting the department's time if I had asked this extraneous information through departmental channels.

"I want to put in the record here the situation on Randall's Island brought about by Commissioner Kingsbury," said Dr. Schlapp.

"First, as to myself, I have served the public without pay because I hated to see abnormal children on Randall's Island, who required such different treatment from ordinary children, treated as normal children in job lots.

"I found a medical board in charge who had no special interest in mental diseases of children, and I began to look into the matter and talk about it. I suggested to the Commissioner of Charities that the idiots and imbeciles ought to have special care. Then we organized a Clearing House for Mental Defectives, where the courts of New York City have sent 700 patients for examination. The city has not paid a cent for that work. At the rates applying in private service the work would have cost $70,000 in the time we have been organized.

No Pay But Experience.

"Our surgeons were able to diagnose cases at the Clearing House and then follow them up and keep them under observation on Randall's Island. The only pay the surgeons received was experience.

"The only help I ever obtained from the city was the services of a stenographer. I tried to visit Randall's Island at least once a week and to work with cases sent by the courts to the Clearing House several hours a day. I consider my services faithful to the obligation I assumed when I accepted my appointment. Commissioner Drummond suggested that I take up the burden after I had convinced him of the urgent need for such work.

"I have not gone over the head of Commissioner Kingsbury, but I have explained the work to Chamberlain Bruere and to Mayor Mitchel, for I am interested in the work and I am not interested in Commissioner Kingsbury."

Dr. Schlapp said that the buildings on Randall's Island were very old, but he always found that Mrs. Dunphy kept the wards "as clean as a well trimmed battleship."

Dr. Cornwell said he believed that parents often took diseases with them when they visited their children and that in every case of alleged cruelty which he investigated, he found that a hysterical parent had made a false charge.

He said that he knew that Mrs. Dunphy had never permitted cruelty or ordered any child restrained. He considered that the letter sent by the Atypical Board to Commissioner Kingsbury was not insubordinate "but was an act of courtesy since it sought to call the attention of an administrative official to matters on which he might have been seriously misinformed."

He said he believed the abolition of the Atypical Medical Board to be a backward step.

J. S. FOSTER LEFT $695,033.

President of Bowery Savings Bank Had Only $499 in Deposits.

John S. Foster, who was President of the Bowery Savings Bank, left a net estate of $695,033 when he died at his Babylon, L. I., home on July 21, 1914, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The assets included stocks and bonds aggregating $693,033, real estate amounting to $489,425; automobiles, yachts, and jewelry that totaled $9,195, and bank deposits of $499.

The widow, Mrs. Carrie O. Foster, receives the income for life from the realty, fifty-one shares of the Bowery bank stock, appraised at $20,655, a share of the residuary estate amounting to $24,766, and some smaller bequests.

The son, J. Stanley Foster, receives 238 shares of the Bowery Bank stock, stock of the Babylon National Bank appraised at $7,150, and a half interest in the remainder of the real estate after the death of the widow.

The daughter, Mrs. Caroline F. Savidge, receives the remaining half interest of the realty, 103 shares of the Bowery Bank stock, and other smaller bequests. Her husband, Dr. Eugene O. Savidge, receives thirty-four shares of the Bowery Bank stock, appraised at $13,770.

The total Bowery Bank stock, 426 shares, is appraised at $172,530.

FLOATING BATHS UP TODAY.

Borough President to Ask $22,000 to Operate Them This Season.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks will make a fight before the Board of Estimate this morning for $22,000, with which to repair and operate six floating baths this Summer. The same baths were operated last Summer, but several city officials are opposed to continuing the plan on the ground of economy. Pres.dent Marks is convinced that the baths are needed more than ever before.

"This is a question of vital importance to the people in the congested districts, and, indeed, for the present and future welfare of the whole city," said Mr. Marks yesterday. "It would be a backward step to deprive the people of these floating baths, which have been so great a boon to us all. They promote the health and welfare of the city through the recreational and cleansing opportunities which they offer to those who cannot afford to quit the city during the hot Summer months. It is nothing short of a penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy to deprive Manhattan of floating baths."

CONFESSES SHOPLIFTING.

Well-Dressed Woman Caught with Loot in Department Store.

Charged with shoplifting in the Wanamaker store, a well dressed woman who said she was Mrs. Anna Lester, a milliner, registered at the Hotel Latham, Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, was locked up yesterday in the Mercer Street Police Station. The arrest was made by Detective Savage of the First Branch, at the request of Miss Anna McFadden, a store detective.

Mrs. Lester was not only well dressed but she wore diamonds and had $50 in her purse. She admitted having taken goods, but said she could not understand why she had done it. A silk and straw hat, several kimonos, and shirt waists were found concealed under her coat. The prisoner said she came from up the State and had arrived in New York yesterday morning.

GIRLS DANCE TARANTELLA.

One Thousand Pupils of P. S. 159 Entertain Friends in Gymnasium.

It had every appearance of the real Italian Tarantella, danced with all the gayety and vivacity of South Italy, but it was done by a group of honor girls of Public School 159, East 119th Street, near Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon. It was part of a special gymnastic exhibition in which 1,000 girls took part in the school gymnasium before friends and the families of the girls.

The Tarantella was danced by the Stein Club, all honor girls, named for Miss Helen A. Stein, Principal of the school. The Stein Club also danced the Columbine and gave the last and most effective number on the programme, groupings and posings appropriate to the words and music of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Fourteen classes in all took part in the exercises, each class having eighty girls on the floor.

TAKE STEPS TO END AFTERNOON DANCES

Mrs. Moskowitz Will Give Evidence to Close Halls Where Girls Are Imperilled.

ONE NOTED PLACE WILL STOP

Children in Costumes Which Shock Crowd the Afternoon Dances —New Law May Be Sought.

The effort to close some of the dance places in this city which the so-called "social gangsters" frequent, took shape yesterday when Mrs. Henry Moskowits, Chairman of the Committee on Amusement Resources, conferred with acting Mayor McAneny. Within the next few days Mrs. Moskowitz will put before Commissioner of Licenses, George H. Bell, evidence which she believes is sufficient to prove that at least six of these dancing resorts are patronized by disorderly persons. The evidence, she said, was gathered before the evil conditions were exposed at the trial of Miss Eugenia Kelly. Mrs. Moskowitz said she found Mr. McAneny in accord with the committee. She will see him again today.

"It would be quite a task to get such evidence now," she asserted. "For just at this time an era of good behavior has set in. Reports show that the police have the situation well in hand. What New York needs is a permanent cleaning-up."

The committee, of which Mrs. Moskowitz is the head, believes that one way to bring about a permanent reform is to have the Legislature pass a law limiting cabaret performances. The committee wants places having fifty bed-rooms and constituting a hotel under the present law, put under supervision. As it is now dances can be held in such places without license and without time limit. Some of the city authorities believe a reform is needed in the matter of club charters. These places are, the authorities believe, an evasion of the law.

Women who are working for civic righteousness are urged that the principal source of danger to young girls are the afternoon dances. Several suggestions as how to suppress this form of amusement have been received by city officials. Mrs. Moskowitz would forbid having the dancing rooms open in the afternoon.

Would Stop Tea Dances.

"This is quite possible," she said. "For such places Mr. Ball can certainly stipulate that a license will be given only upon condition that dancing will not be begun until seven or eight o'clock in the evening. As a matter of fact I think he would have the support of restaurant keepers who have dancing. They are tired of the afternoon dance. It has caused them trouble and it will probably cause more trouble before the dance craze dies down. If these men would start the afternoon closing movement nearly every one of the high-grade places would follow suit. The trouble places would follow suit. The trouble is it would take united action and no one wants to start the movement."

On Wednesday there will be a meeting of the Committee on Amusement Resources, to effect a reorganization. Among those on the committee are Miss Carlotta Nicoll, Miss Lelia Newcomb, Miss Hartley House, Mrs. Maurice Werthelm, daughter of Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey; Mrs. Joel S. Spingarn, and Mrs. Edgerton Winthrop, Jr.

"Since the present storm broke," said Mrs. Moskowitz, "we have received letters telling of the evil that exists. We prefer, however, to do our own investigation. We have six Inspectors working, and nothing is done without verification. Not only are surroundings bad in the dance halls, but the dances this year have degenerated. They are worse than last year. Things have slid back. The greatest shock that one receives in such places at the afternoon dance is the number of mere children there, girls who ought to be spanked and sent home are out in force with costumes that at least shock one's taste and with faces that are tinted until they are sights to behold. At night I do not believe conditions are as bad.

One Dance Hall Must Close.

"We had already gathered evidence against one well-known dance hall which convinced us that this place in the afternoon was the meeting place of disorderly persons. It will close, because if it did not the managers, prominent in this city, would have had to face charges of running a place in which the disorderly congregated.

"I want it understood that the committee is not trying to clean up the city. It wants to give the city officials the chance to do that. We do want to show the way in which it can be done. Our evidence is much better than that presented when the Haymarket was closed."

The closing feature of the present situation is one that is again being considered by the administration, but it is probable that no very drastic move will be made in that direction until Mayor Mitchel returns to the city. The Police Commissioner is not willing to discuss his investigation at this time, except to say that the police are on guard to see that the law is being obeyed.

In a test case made in the early days of the cabaret the courts held that the form of amusement then in vogue was not such as to require a theatrical license. Since then the programs have increased. About a month ago Commissioner Bell called the cabaret restaurant owners together and explained how the law defined a cabaret, and asked them to modify their shows to comply with the law. He gave them a stay of two weeks. This was increased by ten days, and then by four days. The time was up on Tuesday night, and after listening to reports of his Inspectors and making a personal tour of the cabarets, Mr. Bell is convinced that in some places theatrical licenses should be obtained. He intends to proceed against the proprietors of those places.

A detective who has been at work in the tango district said that he had come across the trail of an advertising agent, well connected politically, who promised those who advertised with his firm that if they had any trouble about an all-night license he would fix it for them.

"More than that," this man said, "he has made good his word where licenses have been refused."

DEFENDS STRAND DANCES.

Miss Morgan Denies Complaints Led Ballroom to Close.

Reports that the "Cafeteria" on top of the Strand Theatre had been closed on Saturday because of complaints received as to the character of some of the patrons reached Miss Anne Morgan, one of the Directors, last night, and she issued a statement in which she said:

"I am indignant to hear that certain persons interested in reform have insinuated that the Strand Roof was in any sense a disorderly place. The Strand Roof was closed for business reasons only. It is quite true that during the time it was in operation investigators were up there. They called repeatedly and I suppose investigators have to earn their money by making reports.

"It is true that while I was in California Mrs. Vanderbilt did receive complaints, and on my return I received one. I wish to say that there is no foundation for any such stories, and the proof is that we will open in the Fall."

Miss Elisabeth Marbury, when she learned that the Strand Roof had been the subject of criticism, called the reports "poppycock," and added that some persons had "nothing better to do than to gossip about a place such as that on top of the Strand." The hall, she said, had been well run and had done good social service. It was closed for the Summer, she said, because so many of the patrons had gone to the beaches or would soon leave town.

"So far as the dance investigation is concerned," she said, "it could be turned upon the mothers with much better effect. I would rather have my daughter in a place of amusement than in a police court. The real trouble is moral and not one involving police action."

The "cafeteria" was opened in January last. At that time Miss Morgan said:

"This is not a philanthropy; it is not a working girl venture, or anything of the kind. We have opened this place for the public, and we are going to make it pay."

With Miss Morgan interested in the place were Miss Marbury, Miss Elsie De Wolfe, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt.

At the opening it was announced that a stock company was backing the venture and among those whose names were given as patrons and patronesses were Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. C. Grant La Farge, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Miss Virginia D. Gilderslee, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Arthur S. Burden, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. John Drexel, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Henry Clews, and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn.

KILLING FROST UP STATE.

Damage to Crops Near Million Mark —Other States Hit, Too.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 27.—A killing frost prevailed in this section last night, doing great damage to gardens. The official thermometer touched 29. The loss is expected to amount to several thousand dollars. At Lockport the strawberry crop was severely damaged and more than 5,000,000 tomato plants were destroyed. The damage to the vegetable crops in Niagara and Orleans Counties is estimated at $500,000.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—The thermometer in this vicinity went as low as 44 degrees during the night. The Weather Bureau said this was a record for low temperature on May 27.

Unusually cold weather was general throughout the State, and in the northeastern part there was a heavy frost.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 27.—The northeastern part of Ohio was visited by a heavy frost last night. The damage to fruit and growing vegetables will amount to thousands of dollars.

DETROIT, Mich., May 27.—Frost was reported in various places throughout the State early today. A high wind, which prevailed during the night, however, is believed to have prevented serious damage to growing crops.

POLLS TO BE OPENED IN 26 SCHOOLHOUSES

Rule Against Smoking Will Be Enforced, President Churchill Says.

A PRIMARY DAY PROBLEM

Board of Elections in Conference with School Authorities About Working of New Law.

They are going to vote in schoolhouses this Fall, but the Election Inspectors and the poll clerks are not going to smoke in schoolhouses, said President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education last night. If schoolhouses can be used for better polling places, he's glad, says Mr. Churchill, but he avers that schoolhouses are primarily for school children, and school children do not thrive on tobacco smoke. He is very anxious for the Board of Elections to have the use of room in any school building needed, but he points out that under the State law the Board of Education is supreme custodian of the schoolhouses, and has a perfect right to enforce its rule of no smoking on the premises.

"There must be no smoking in schools used for polling places," said Mr. Churchill. "You may also say that there will be no chewing, either. Sneezing will be allowed."

Mr. Churchill is not exactly a Dr. Pease recruit; he contends that the interests of school children are paramount to the habits and wishes of election officials.

"The Board of Education is in favor of using schoolhouses for polling places," went on Mr. Churchill. "We favored it long before the passage of the bill at this session of the Legislature, and had taken up with the Board of Elections the question of the experiment before this law was framed."

On Saturday Governor Whitman signed the administration election measure which makes the use of schoolhouses and other public buildings as polling places mandatory unless good reasons can be advanced for not using them. The old law was permissive in this regard.

May the Elector Smoke?

Asked whether or not there would be any smoking in schoolhouse polling places, President Edward F. Boyle of the Board of Elections said he would have to investigate the matter.

"It is true," he said, "that the Board of Education is the custodian of the schoolhouses; we can't jump in and do anything we might wish to. But it must be remembered that we go into them with the full sanction of the law. I shall have to look up our rights.

"However, Churchill has to refer to Mr. Churchill for his deliberation the problem of the sovereign elector who strolls into the schoolhouse polling place with a freshly lighted perfecto between his teeth. I trust it will not be the duty of the Board of Elections to remove it."

Neither Mr. Churchill nor Mr. Boyle wished to say whether the proposed "purification" of polling places had in view preparation for woman suffrage.

"Let's do this thing by evolution, not revolution," said Mr. Boyle.

Advocates of the Elections bill asserted at Albany that the schoolhouse polling provision, which applies only to New York City, would save the municipality $300,000 a year. Mr. Boyle says it will not save a cent.

"As a social proposition," said Mr. Boyle, "voting in public buildings is a good thing; as a practical proposition it is something that must prove its feasibility. It costs us now about $80 a year to rent a place in a cigar store, barber shop, or other convenient location for a polling place. Under an estimate we have received from the Superintendent of School Buildings it will cost $100 to 150 or more to fit up a place in a schoolhouse to use for voting purposes. The new law will not do us any good financially; it may do us some good morally or socially."

To Eliminate Roughness.

In advancing the measure Governor Whitman said that the experience he had gained as District Attorney of New York County had shown the need for steps to remedy a situation that permitted "rough-house" tactics which brought to his office many complaints against election officials and election surroundings.

Democrats fought the bill on the ground that it was discriminatory against New York City. Besides the provision for voting in schoolhouses, registration by signature is made applicable only to this city.

The Whitman measure provides that the Board of Elections, in conjunction with the Board of Education, shall make a map showing all public places. Besides schoolhouses, other public buildings which may be available are libraries, the Municipal Building, the City Hall, recreation piers—any structure owned by the city.

At a recent conference between education and election officials it was decided to select five schools in each borough in which to make the experiment this Fall. If feasible, the system will be extended next year. The Superintendent of School Buildings has been asked to submit estimates as to the cost of making needed alterations and provisions. It will not be feasible, it is said, to use an ordinary schoolroom, but school buildings will be selected which have a recreation room or auditorium.

A nice problem presented by the new law is the conflict between primary election on Tuesday, Sept. 28, and the school work. It has not been decided whether the Board of Education will be asked to make this a holiday in the public schools affected or whether the election work and school work will be carried on at the same time. This is the only conflict, inasmuch as registration under the new law is after school hours and Election Day is a holiday.

New Hours for Registration.

The Whitman bill provides in the place of four days of registration the same number of hours scattered over a week, beginning Oct. 4, as follows: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday from 7:30 to 10:30 P. M., and on Saturday from 7:30 A. M. until 10:30 P. M. Election and primary districts are made to coincide, and the primaries of all parties are to be held at the same place on the same day.

There were 2,078 election districts in New York City last year. It is the theory of the measure that eventually all of the polling places shall be in public buildings, and thus the $150,000 that is now paid annually to political favorites as rent for polling places may be put to other uses. The Board of Elections sees this a long way off, inasmuch as there are many election districts in which there are no public buildings, as, for instance, on long stretches of Riverside Drive territory.

New Masonic Lodge Chartered.

Audubon Lodge, No. 930, Free and Accepted Masons, received its charter last night at the Imperial Hotel. The officers of the new lodge are William H. Metsler, Master; Hugo Karwein, Senior Warden; Nathan B. Levenson, Junior Warden; E. A. Schwars, Secretary; Isaac H. Newman, Treasurer; Aaron Schwars, Senior Deacon, and Louis Abrams, Junior Deacon.

Equitable rentals are more than reasonable

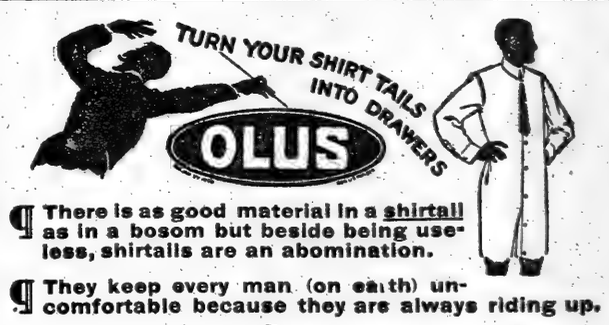
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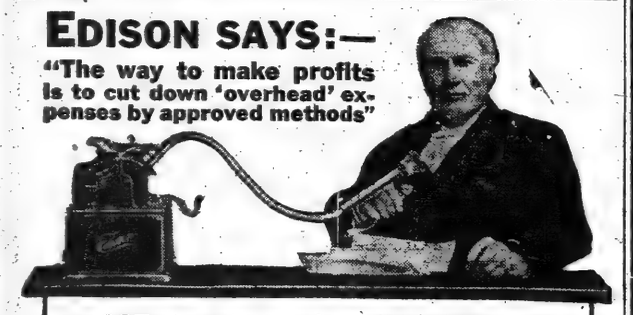
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NO HITS FOR GIANTS WITH MEN ON BASES

St. Louis Bats Mathewson Off the Mound—Miller's Cunning Wins.

The Giants came pretty close to beating the Cardinals up at the Polo Grounds yesterday. That is, they tied St. Looey at 5 to 5 in the eighth inning, and went along to the tenth with every intention of winning, but it seems the other fellows got the needed unit in the tenth and won out by a score of 6 to 5. So you can readily see the Giants came pretty close to winning.

It required a big bunch of players to finish the game, the Giants using everyone except Henry Fabian, the keeper. They spent most of the afternoon catching up with the Cards, after they had acquired a big lead in the first inning when Mathewson's arm had not thawed out from cold storage. Manager McGraw used pinch-hitters, pinch-runners, and a few cripples. You've got to give the Giants credit for trying, anyway.

The Giants were a bit sleepy in the tenth when St. Looey won the game. Jack Miller, the first man up, hit to centre field. It was a pretty fair single under ordinary circumstances. Jack Murray stopped the ball all right and made an easy lob to second base. Doyle and Fletcher were both looking toward the Harlem River, and when Miller saw their backs, he boldly burglarized his way to second base. Then he went to third on Hyatt's out. Doc Wilson bounded a high hopper over the infield lawn which Doyle tried to nab and couldn't, and Miller went home with the victory. At this moment, Fred Merkle, despite his broken nose and broken arm, was playing in right field. Butler came to bat and rocked one of Stroud's benders into deep right field. The hit looked like a home-run, but Merkle ran about half a mile and, jumping into the air, got the ball with as fine a catch as you ever peeked at.

Pitchers were as numerous as mosquitos in Jersey. Mathewson, Schauer, and Stroud all took a hand at it for New York, and Griner, Robinson, and Hub Perdue favored for St. Looey. The twenty-one player rule in the National League prevented a more elaborate display of pitching talent.

The blue-uniformed boys from the Catholic Protectory with their brass bands gave Mathewson a great reception, which was only second to the welcome the Cardinals gave him. Mathewson also got a great demonstration from hundreds of school boys and girls, who occupied the attic in the grandstand. But the greeting the St. Looey batters gave Matty was greater than this one, also.

After Huggins was out in the first, Beck doubled to centre. Bescher hoisted a rocket to centre which got mixed up with the sun and Murray dropped it. Dots Miller got a single and scored Beck. Hyatt bounced an infield single off Matty's feet and filled the bases. Wilson skied out to Doyle, and Butler singled to centre, pushing Bescher and Miller over the plate. The frost was still in the Old Master's arm and Snyder hopped a grounder past Lobert and Hyatt counted.

New York got two of these runs back in their first effort. Burns hit Grimes for a single and went to third on Doyle's double to right. Burns scored on Lobert's out at first, and when Fletcher was being retired at first, Doyle scored.

For several innings Matty pitched himself out of numerous difficulties. St. Looey runners were perched on the bases most all of the time, but Mathewson turned them back when they tried to become familiar with the home plate. He toyed with trouble up to the seventh and then trouble caught him. Beck singled through second and then went down a steal. He went to third on Bescher's out, but was caught napping off third. Miller doubled to right and scored on Ham Hyatt's triple to the same locality. Matty then modestly withdrew from the case.

Back in the second inning, Griner got wabbly and gave two bases on balls. This so badly frightened Huggins that he withdrew Griner and sent in Lefty Robinson to pitch. Something that looked like a Giant rally made its appearance in the last half of the seventh inning. Merkle, batting for Matty, singled and so did Burns. Doyle forced Burns at second and Merkle went to third. After Lobert struck out, Fletcher poled a double to left, scoring Merkle and Doyle.

Here comes a little glad news about Jack Murray. In the eighth, Eddie Grant, batting for Rube Schauer, doubled and tied the score. Murray rapped a single left. Hub Perdue was called upon to halt the Giant rush, and he did so. The Giants had men on the bases in both the ninth and tenth innings, but couldn't coax them over the plate.

Then came the sleepy tenth with Miller's winning run as aforesaid mentioned. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b	4	0	1	1	4
Beck, 3b	3	2	2	1	3
B'cher, lf	5	1	1	1	0
Miller, 1b	5	3	3	14	0
Hyatt, rf	5	1	2	1	0
Dolan, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, cf	5	0	0	3	1
Butler, ss	4	0	2	4	3
Snyder, c	5	0	1	7	0
Griner, p	1	0	0	0	0
Rob'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
Perdue, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	5	9	30	20

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Doyle, 2b	5	1	2	0	2
Lobert, 3b	5	0	0	2	3
Fl'ch'r, ss	5	0	1	3	8
R'tson, rf	3	0	0	2	0
McLin, c	2	0	0	8	0
Br'nd'g, 1b	4	0	0	14	1
Smith, c	2	0	0	2	2
Schauer, p	0	0	0	0	1
*Grant	1	1	1	0	0
Perritt, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Ritter	0	1	0	0	0
‡Sn'dg's	0	0	0	0	0
M'ray, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Mason, p	2	0	1	0	3
M'kle, rf	2	1	1	1	0
Total	40	5	9	30	20

*Batted for Schauer in eighth inning.
†Batted for Stroud in tenth inning.
‡Ran for Ritter in tenth inning.

Errors—Beck, Hyatt, Butler, Lobert, Murray.

St. Louis	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—6
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Beck, Doyle, Mathewson, Miller (2), Fletcher, Grant. Three-base hit—Hyatt. Stolen base—Beck. Earned runs—New York, 5; St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hit—Butler. Double plays—Brainerd and Fletcher; Huggins, Butler, and Miller; Doyle, Fletcher, and Brainerd. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Griner, 2; off Robinson, 2; off Stroud, 1. Hits—Off Griner, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Robinson, 6 in 5 innings, one out in the eighth inning; off Perdue, 1 in 2 2-3 innings off Mathewson, 13 in 7 innings; off Schauer, 0 in 1 inning; off Stroud, 2 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Schauer, 1; by Stroud, 1; by Robinson, 6; by Perdue, 1. Passed ball—Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and forty-eight minutes.

Dale's Pitching Blanks Braves.

BOSTON, Mass., May 27.—Cincinnati, last of the National League clubs to meet the World's Champions in the first third of the season, evened the series by winning today, 6 to 0. To date the Braves have lost four series, won two, and tied one. Dale's pitching had Boston batsmen at a loss today, two pinch-hitters striking out in the ninth. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf	4	1	1	1	0
Herzog, ss	4	0	2	4	3
Killifer, lf	4	1	2	1	0
Groh, 2b	2	1	0	2	5
Griffith, rf	4	1	2	2	0
Von K...3b	4	0	1	0	3
M'witz, 1b	4	0	1	14	0
Dueth, c	4	2	2	3	0
Dale, p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	32	6	11	27	16

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	2	0	1	1	1
Fitzp'k, 2b	4	0	0	0	4
Con'ly, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Magee, cf	4	0	1	3	1
Schm't, 1b	3	0	0	9	1
Smith, 3b	3	0	0	4	1
M'ville, ss	2	0	1	5	3
Whaling, c	2	0	0	4	1
T'gesser, c	0	0	0	1	0
Hughes, p	2	0	0	0	3
‡Gilbert	1	0	0	0	0
†Tyler	1	0	0	0	0
‡Cather	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	5	27	20

*Batted for Whaling in seventh inning.
†Batted for Tragesser in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Hughes in ninth inning.

Errors—Connolly, Smith, Tragresser, Hughes.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—Griffith. Three-base hits—Griffith, Connolly. Sacrifice hits—Groh, Dale. Double plays—Dale, Groh, and Mollwitz; Herzog and Mollwitz; Smith and Schmidt; Fitzpatrick, Maranville, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 5; off Hughes, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Dale, (Moran.) Struck out—By Dale, 3; by Hughes, 3. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 6; New York, 5.
(Ten innings.)
Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 8; Chicago 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 8; New York, 2.
Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 8.
Washington, 8; Detroit, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 9; Pittsburgh, 6.
Brooklyn at St. Louis—Rain.
Baltimore at Kansas City—Rain.
Newark at Chicago—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Richmond, 6; Rochester, 4.
Buffalo, 9; Newark 3.
Toronto, 6; Jersey City, 3.
Providence at Montreal.
(Postponed; cold weather.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	19	11	.633
Chicago	20	14	.588
Brooklyn	16	15	.516
St. Louis	17	17	.500
Pittsburgh	16	17	.469
Boston	15	17	.469
Cincinnati	13	17	.433
New York	11	13	.379

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	25	12	.676
Detroit	23	14	.622
New York	17	15	.531
Boston	15	14	.481
Washington	15	17	.469
St. Louis	14	20	.412
Cleveland	14	19	.424
Philadelphia	12	22	.353

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	21	14	.600
Pittsburgh	21	15	.583
Kansas City	19	14	.576
Newark	19	16	.543
Brooklyn	18	16	.529
St. Louis	15	16	.513
Baltimore	13	21	.382
Buffalo	10	24	.294

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Richmond	15	9	.625
Buffalo	11	7	.611
Rochester	12	10	.545
Montreal	13	11	.542
Providence	11	11	.500
Newark	9	11	.450
Jersey City	9	13	.409
Toronto	8	16	.333

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Newark at Chicago.
Baltimore at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.
Richmond at Rochester.

Phillies' Lead Too Big for Cubs.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27. — Chicago tried hard to overcome the big lead which Philadelphia took in the first two innings today, but lost, 8 to 5. Saier made a home run, a triple, and a double in four times at bat, while Cravath's home run in the first inning sent in two other runners. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'croft, ss	4	1	2	1	3
Byrne, 3b	2	2	1	1	2
Niehoff, 2b	4	1	1	4	4
Cravth, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Paskert, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Luder's, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
Welser, cf	1	1	1	2	0
Becker, lf	3	0	0	3	0
Killifer, c	3	1	1	5	0
Mayer, p	1	1	0	0	0
Total	27	8	9	27	9

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Phelan, 3b	4	0	1	2	3
Fisher, ss	5	1	1	1	2
Schulte, lf	4	0	0	2	0
O'Man, 2b	4	1	2	3	5
Saier, 1b	4	1	3	8	1
Will's, cf	3	1	2	1	0
Archer, c	4	0	1	7	2
Kniesly, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Vaughn, p	0	0	0	0	0
Lav'der, p	1	0	0	0	0
Cheney, p	1	0	0	1	4
Adams, p	0	0	0	0	0
*McLarry	1	0	0	0	0
†Bres'han	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	10	24	15

*Batted for Cheney in seventh inning.
†Batted for A dame in ninth inning.

Errors—Niehoff, Killifer.

Philadelphia	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—8
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	—5

Two-base hits—Saier, Williams, Niehoff, Welser, Killifer. Three-base hit—Saier. Home runs—Saier, Cravath, Bancroft. Stolen bases—Cravath, Ludurus. Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hits—Paskert, Mayer. Sacrifice fly—Cravath. Double plays—Fisher, Zimmerman, and Saier; Niehoff and Luderus. (2.) Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 3. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 1; off Cheney, 2; off Adams, 1; off Mayer, 2. Hits—Off Vaughn, 4 in 1 inning, (none out in second); off Lavender, 2 in 1 inning; off Cheney, 5 in 4 innings; off Adams, 2 in 2 innings. Hit by pitched ball, by Lavender—Mayer. Struck out—By Vaughn, 1; by Cheney, 3; by Adams, 2; by Meyer, 4. Wild pitch—Lavender. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

Richmond	0 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 0—6	8	4
Rochester	0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1—4	7	4

Batteries—Russell and Schauffle; Erickson, Herche, and Williams.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3	10	2
Buffalo	0 1 0 0 2 5 1 0 0—9	13	0

Batteries—Lee, Brown, Schmutz, and Snow; Beebe and Lalonge.

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—3	6	0
Toronto	0 0 0 1 0 5 0 0 —6	12	1

Batteries—Bruck, Schorr, and Yelle; McTigue and Kocher.

At Montreal — Providence-Montreal game postponed; cold weather.

YANKS LOSE SIXTH STRAIGHT IN WEST

White Sox Pummel Jack Warhop for Six Runs in Two Innings, Then He Retires.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Two big innings, early in the game, gave the White Sox their ninth straight victory today with the obliging Yankees again their victims, 8 to 2. Six of the eight tallies turned out by the South Siders crossed the pan during the first two sessions and once in front Joe Benz literally toyed with Donovan's forces.

An old-time jinx for the South Siders, Jack Warhop, was the luckless hurler to suffer defeat, and many a moon has come and gone since the Sox made merry with Warhop's underhand delivery with the success that attended their efforts today. Four wallops, two of them doubles, mixed with a pass and an error, yielded a three-run advantage in the opening session, and by pressing the attack in the second the locals drove Warhop to the dugout.

This assault produced three hits and another cluster of three tallies, with one Ensign Cottrell, left hander, as relief to the battered Warhop. Though clouted freely during the next five rounds the Yankee sidewheeler managed to hold the Sox safe until the eighth, when two additional tallies blossomed from timely hitting.

Benz was master of the Gothamites in all except one inning and finished the congealed matinée having surrendered only five safe hits. Three of the Yankee drives were bunched in the sixth, and two errors by John Collins played prominent parts in the two runs which marked that period. The thirteen hits assembled by the South Siders netted a total of seventeen bases.

Rough and ready pastiming was on tap in the first session, and a mix-up at the plate, in which Fournier, running at top speed, collided with Sweeney, nearly put the New York backstop out of commission. "Big Ed" went down for a six-count and for several minutes thereafter behaved like a dizzy individual, but pluckily stuck to his post.

The whaling accorded Donovan's combination marked the sixth straight defeat for the Yankees, who only a few days ago gave promise of running away with the 1915 gonfalon. They had dropped three straight while sojourning in St. Louis and suffered the same fate in their first two-game engagement here.

Donovan's hopefuls were helpless during the first five innings, and only three of them got aboard the towpath. Maisel was safe on Weaver's error in the opener, but never reached second. Walsh singled in the fourth, was hit amidships, only to be forced, then Cook singled and was marooned when Hartzell whiffed.

The Yanks threatened, but only in a half-hearted way in their sixth, and were lucky to accumulate two tallies. Maisel singled, Peckinpaugh fanned, and Cree slugged safely to right. Pipp followed with one to the same garden and Maisel registered on J. Collin's fumble, Pipp annexing second and scoring a moment later on the latter's wild throw past third base. The rally was stopped, however, before the Broadway host could put over another tally. Benz held them safe through the last three sessions, granting but one more hit, this to Maisel, who stole and was stranded. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf	4	0	2	2	0
Roth, 3b	4	1	2	2	0
E.C'ns, 2b	4	1	1	2	2
Four'r, lf	3	1	1	0	0
J.C'ns, rf	4	1	2	2	0
W'ver, ss	3	2	2	2	5
Brief, 1b	3	0	0	11	1
Schalk, c	4	2	2	5	0
Benz, p	4	1	1	1	0
Total	33	8	13	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b	4	1	2	2	1
Peck'h, ss	4	0	0	3	2
Cree, cf	3	0	1	2	1
Pipp, 1b	4	1	1	7	3
Cook, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Hartz'l, lf	4	0	0	3	1
Boone, 2b	4	0	0	1	1
Sw'ney, c	3	0	0	2	2
Wh'on, p	0	0	0	0	3
Cottr'l, p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	33	2	5	24	16

Errors—Peckinpaugh, Sweeney, E. Collins, J. Collins, Weaver.

Chicago	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—8
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—E. Collins, J. Collins, Fournier, Maisel, Schalk. Stolen bases—Felsch (2,) Maisel. Earned runs—Off Warhop, 6; off Cottrell, 2; off Benz, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 7. Base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Warhop, 2; off Cottrell, 3. Hits—Off Warhop, 6 in 1 2-3 innings; off Cottrell, 3 in 6 1-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Benz, Cree. Struck out—By Cottrell, 2; by Benz, 3. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

Johnson Too Much for Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 27.—Walter Johnson was too much for Detroit today, and Washington won 8 to 2. Boland passed three men in succession, with none out, in the third inning, and singles by Foster and Acosta scored three runs. With Morgan on base, Johnson drove the ball over the left field wall in the fourth. Detroit hit Johnson safely in every inning and had men on bases in each inning but the eighth. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf	3	2	1	0	0
Fos'r, 3b	5	1	2	1	2
Acosta, lf	2	0	1	0	0
Shanks, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Milan, cf	5	1	1	2	0
Will's, 1b	4	0	0	13	0
M'gan, 2b	4	1	3	2	5
Henry, c	3	0	0	4	1
M'B'e, ss	3	1	0	1	3
John'n, p	3	2	1	0	2
Total	35	8	9	27	13

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	5	1	1	5	2
Vitt, 3b	4	0	1	2	4
Cobb, cf	4	0	3	3	1
O'Le'y, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Veach, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Burns, 1b	4	0	0	7	0
Mor't'y, 1b	0	0	0	3	0
Young, 2b	3	0	1	1	0
Stanage, c	4	0	1	4	1
Boland, p	1	0	0	0	2
Oldh'm, p	2	1	1	0	1
*Jacob'n	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	2	11	27	11

*Batted for Oldham in ninth inning.

Errors—McBride, Bush.

Washington	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	0	0	—8
Detroit	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Oldham, Jacobson. Home run—Johnson. Earned runs—Off Boland, 5; off Oldham, 3; off Johnson, 1. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Henry. Double plays—Cobb and Bush; Johnson, Morgan, and Williams. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Detroit, 9. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Detroit, 1. Base on balls—Off Boland, 4; off Johnson, 1. Hits—Off Boland, 5 in 3 2-3 innings; off Oldham, 4 in 5 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Boland, 2; by Oldham, 2; by Johnson, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Eldridge. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Umpire Johnstone Lands in Jail.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 27.—When Henry L. Johnstone, a former National League baseball umpire, failed to appear today to officiate at a State League game here, friends started a search for him and found him in jail. He is charged with deserting his wife, who is in Washington, D. C. He was arrested during the day at the request of Washington authorities.

Toronto Club Gets Demmitt.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Outfielder Ray Demmitt was released to the Toronto International League Club today by the Chicago Americans. He came to the White Sox last year from Detroit.

DODGERS BLANK PIRATES.

Few Hits in Pittsburgh Bats with Dell Pitching for Brooklyn.

Another pleasing chapter of Brooklyn baseball history was written yesterday, pleasant reading for all of Long Island, but bitter for smoky old Pittsburgh. The Dodgers are convinced that the worm will turn. Their experience yesterday has furnished the example that it may grow into an abnormal python. The interesting spectacle was staged at Ebbets Field, and the Dodgers struck hard at the Pirates, shutting them out by a score of 2 to 0.

The Pirates took their defeat of the first day as one of those freak happenings which may mark the career of any team. They hadn't the least idea that it could happen a second time. The old remark about history repeating itself was far from their thoughts, so they started in the fray as full of confidence as a prizefight champion. And for all of the nine innings they never had a comfortable moment. The Dodgers were snapping at them and always threatening to make trouble on the bases. For five innings Cooper managed to stand off the impending doom, and then, in the sixth, he weakened for a moment, allowed three hits and two Dodgers hurried home.

If there is a ray of sunshine and a little extra sympathy in your heart waft a breath of it over to Brooklyn to the humbled Pirates. They need it, and let Honus Wagner have just a little bigger share than any of the others. Hans isn't feeling at all like his former buoyant self. These two games in Brooklyn have deadened the spirit in the one-time game buster. He didn't do a bit of harm yesterday. He was just as inoffensive to the Dodgers as any minor batsman might be. Nary a hit did he get, and when you multiply that statement by two games, you can appreciate why the name Brooklyn is an abomination to his ears. There was just one instant yesterday when Hans had a vision of a run. There was nothing tangible, however, for when the ball jumped from his bat to right centre there was a spry Dodger, Myers by name, who started on a run for the sphere, and what's more, he nabbed it. Hans threw his bat down disgusted and celebrated by fanning the last time he was at the plate. Also, he told Lord Byron in fatherly tones just what he thought of him as an umpire.

It was Wheezer Dell who brought cheer to the Brooklyn fans. Just at the start he faltered, and then his delivery swept over like a bullet. It hopped, it skipped and it jumped, when it got to the plate, and the Pirates could never get on terms of real intimacy with the horse hide. Just four times did they get the leather by for a safety, and two of those came in the first inning. Then was the chance for the Pirates to get a run, but Johnston, with only one out, decided to steal, and the Dodgers decided otherwise. The Dodgers won. That's the reason Baird's two-bagger a minute later didn't get a run across the plate.

Brooklyn threatened to score in the third, but three men died "on" for want of a hit. In the sixth, however, the trouble started. Stengel singled one to centre and went to third when Viox fumbled Wheat's grounded and threw wild to first, Wheat reaching second. Myers then shot a bounder to Viox which went over his head, and Stengel and Wheat scored. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss	3	0	2	1	2
D'bert, 1b	4	0	1	10	2
Cut'w, 2b	3	0	0	3	5
Steng'l, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Wheat, lf	3	1	2	0	0
Myers, cf	4	0	1	1	2
Getz, 3b	4	0	2	2	1
Miller, c	3	0	0	8	1
Dell, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	32	2	8	27	16

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	3	0	0	4	1
John'n, 1b	4	0	2	5	0
Baird, cf	4	0	1	4	0
W'ch'n, rf	3	0	1	2	0
W'ag'r, ss	3	0	0	3	0
Viox, 2b	3	0	0	1	1
G'ber, 3b	2	0	0	1	0
Gibson, c	3	0	0	4	1
Cooper, p	2	0	0	0	2
*Costello	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	4	24	4

*Batted for Gerber in ninth inning.

Errors—Carey, Viox, (2,) Gerber, Cutshaw.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Baird, Getz. Three-base hit—Dalbert. Stolen bases—Johnson, Miller. Sacrifice hits—Myers, Byrne and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

Cleveland Fights to Retain Lead.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—Cleveland defeated Philadelphia in a slugging contest, 9 to 8. Cleveland piled up the big lead early in the game, but almost threw the victory away in the eighth inning. But one of Philadelphia's eight runs was earned. Lajoie's batting featured. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leb'd, cf	3	1	1	3	0
T'ner, 2b	4	1	1	2	3
C'n'n, ss	3	1	1	3	3
J'k's'n, 1b	4	1	2	12	2
G'ney, lf	4	1	0	0	0
Wood, rf	3	2	2	1	0
E'bare, 3b	2	0	1	1	2
O'Neill, c	2	1	1	3	1
Morton, p	4	1	1	1	1
Total	29	9	12	27	15

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	4	1	2	3	0
Walsh, cf	5	1	1	2	0
Lapp, 1b	5	1	1	9	0
Schang, c	1	0	0	1	0
McA'y, c	4	0	0	1	0
Lajoie, 2b	5	1	3	2	4
Th's'n, cf	2	2	0	2	0
Barry, ss	4	1	2	2	2
Kopf, 3b	4	1	0	1	2
Davies, p	1	0	0	0	0
Davis, p	3	2	1	0	2
Total	40	8	12	24	10

Errors—Turner, Chapman, Barbare, Davis.

Cleveland	4	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	x	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	—8

Earned runs—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Wood, Turner, Lajoie, Davis. Three-base hits—Chapman, Murphy. Home runs—Lapp, Lajoie. Sacrifice hits—Leibold, Barbare, (2.) Sacrifice flies — O'Neill (2.) Stolen bases—Turner, Wood, Leibold, O'Neil. Double plays — Barry, Lajoie, and Lapp; Kopf, Lajoie, and Lapp; Barry and Lapp. Hits—Off Davies, 6 in 2 innings; off Davis, 6 in 6 innings. First base on balls—Off Morton, 1; off Davies, 1; off Davis, 4. Hit by pitched balls—By Davis, 3. Struck out—By Morton, 3; by Davies, 1; by Davis, 1. Passed ball—McAvoy. Wild pitches—Davies, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Tener's Decision on Giants Upheld.

BOSTON, May 27.—President James E. Gaffney of the Boston National League baseball team was officially notified today by J. K. Tener, President of the league, that the disputed game with New York on April 20, in which the latter club attempted to play Kauff of the Brooklyn Federals, has been declared for Boston. When Kauff appeared on the field in a New York uniform the Boston nine refused to play, and one of the umpires awarded the game to New York. After Kauff had retired the two teams met and Boston won. Although members of the Board of Directors, neither Gaffney nor President Hempstead of the Giants voted on the question, but Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh, Herrmann of Cincinnati, and Ebbets of Brooklyn supported President Tener.

Worst Baseball Month in Years.

According to John Heydler, the present month has given the worst baseball weather of any May in the last fifteen years' record of the National League. Thus far there have been twenty-five postponed games.

BASEBALL POOLS MENACING GAME

National League President Will Ask Governor Whitman to Have Gambling Stopped.

Within a short time a nation-wide campaign will be instituted against the baseball pools. The menace to the game is fully realized by those interested in baseball, and yesterday President John K. Tener of the National League was outspoken in condemning the practice. "It should all be wiped out," he said, "for it is a fast growing

WOMEN REACH FINALS IN METROPOLITAN GOLF—TENNIS CHAMPION DEFAULTS—YACHTING

MISS HYDE EASY VICTOR ON THE LINKS

Metropolitan Woman's Golf Champion to Play Mrs. J. E. Davis for Title Today.

Showing every evidence that she is strictly on her game, Miss Lillian B. Hyde of South Shore, the woman's metropolitan champion, worked her way into the final test for the same title yesterday on the links of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club. She defeated Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield, 6 up and 5 to play, in the semi-final round. In the other half of the bracket Mrs. Joseph E. Davis of Piping Rock sprang a surprise by brushing aside Mrs. William J. Faith of Wykagyl, the margin being 7 and 5.

The manner in which Miss Hyde played was enough to discourage the most plucky player. She drove far and straight off the tee, while Mrs. Stockton often found it necessary to take three shots to cover the distance of two of Miss Hyde's strokes. This was largely responsible for the champion annexing the first and third holes. A half stymie which Mrs. Stockton could not negotiate cost her that, and the title holder became four up.

The vagaries of the game were well illustrated on the seventh green. Miss Hyde had taken six strokes for the hole and was close by the cup, and Mrs. Stockton, in trying to get a seven for a half, hit her opponent's ball with her own and Miss Hyde's ball dropped in, while Mrs. Stockton's ball remained out. This made Miss Hyde five up.

It looked as if Mrs. Stockton had started a streak of good golf when she ran down a fifteen foot putt for a 4 on the elbow eighth hole and won it, then recovered nicely from a bunker at the ninth for another win. This reduced Miss Hyde's margin to 3 holes at the turn, the champion going out in 43 to the otner's 49. Miss Hyde, however, took the tenth hole, because of her greater distance, and it marked the beginning of the end.

It was at the eleventh that Miss Hyde startled the gallery, first with a drive of fully two hundred yards and then with a midiron second shot about 160 yards within two feet of the pin. Winning the twelfth in five to six, she became dormie and a half in four at the short thirteenth left her a winner.

After displaying such fine golf in the second round, Mrs. Faith was completely at sea yesterday. It seemed impossible for her to make a shot correctly. On the other hand Mrs. Davis played a "heady" game, disregarding what her score might be so long as she could keep up ahead of her opponent.

Mrs. Faith lost six straight holes, five of which could be accounted for on the green. When she had a chance to keep even with her opponent with a brassie shot she almost invariably failed. She won the seventh hole simply because Mrs. Davis gave it to her by laying herself two stymies.

Then she lost the eighth when her drive went wandering among the rocks and she had trouble in getting it out. She won the ninth with a fine approach putt—one of the few good shots she made. After winning the tenth when Mrs. Davis drove into the woods, Mrs. Faith's fate was quickly settled. The climax came on the short thirteenth hole where the tee shot of the Wykagyl woman was caught by the wind and carried into the wooded ravine and lost. The summary:

Championship Division, Semi-Final Round.—Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore, beat Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, Plainfield, 6 and 5; Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock, beat Mrs. William J. Faith, Wykagyl, 7 and 5.

Beaten Eight, Championship Division, Semi-Final Round.—Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Knollwood, beat Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, 7 and 6; Miss Constance Roberson, Knollwood, beat Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, 1 up.

Second Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—Mrs. W. A. Bird, Dunwoodie, beat Mrs. A. L. Cahn, Century, 4 and 2; Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Piping Rock, beat Mrs. Philip Boyer, Piping Rock, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, beat Miss Louise F. Krug, Englewood, 1 up, (20 holes;) Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, beat Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Richmond County, 5 and 4.

Third Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, beat Mrs. R. H. Smalley, Apawamis, 3 and 2; Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford, beat Mrs. Sidney Weil, Fairview, 1 up.

Beaten Eight, Semi-Final Round.—Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair, beat Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau, by default; Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack, beat Mrs. J. A. Magee, Essex County, 4 and 3.

Fourth Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—Mrs. Charles L. Greenhall, Hollywood, beat Mrs. Janetta Alexander, Tuxedo, 4 and 3; Mrs. Wilson S. Kinnear, Sleepy Hollow, beat Mrs. S. N. Wagar, Haworth, 3 and 2.

British Girl in Boston Golf Final.

NEWTON, Mass., May 27.—By their victory in the semi-final at Brae Burn today Miss Margaret Curtis of the Country Club, the titleholder, and Miss Vera Ramsay, recently arrived from England, but representing the Salem Golf Club, will play tomorrow for the championship of the Boston Woman's Golf Association. Miss Curtis was carried to the nineteenth hole by Mrs. W. G. Roope in today's play, but Miss Ramsay settled her match with Miss C. L. Duncan of the home club on the twelfth green. Although a high wind swept the course, Miss Ramsay, by driving an unusually low ball, suffered far less than the other three players. Summary:

Semi-final round: Miss Margaret Curtis, the Country Club, defeated Mrs. G. W. Roope, Brae Burn, 1 up, 19 holes; Miss Vera Ramsay, Salem, defeated Miss C. L. Duncan, Brae Burn, 7 and 6.

Mrs. Barlow to Play Miss Davis.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Mrs. R. H. Barlow, the title-holder, and Miss Catherine Davis will meet in the final match tomorrow for the women's golf championship of Philadelphia. In their semi-final matches at the Philadelphia Cricket Club today Mrs. Barlow defeated on the eighteenth hole Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, runner-up last year, and Miss Davis won from Miss Florence McNeely, 4-3.

Walthour Gets Choice of Pacemakers

Bobby Walthour proved the lucky cyclist in the drawing for pacemakers by the riders entered in the twenty-five mile paced race, the feature on the program tomorrow night at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome. Yesterday after the workouts at the "Bay" track, Walthour had first pick out of the hat and drew Jimmy Hunter, his favorite pilot, and the leading American pacemaker. Hunter brought home more winners than any other pilot at the Brighton course last season, and with the Dixie Flier behind him tomorrow night the combination should prove a winner. Georges Serres, the French title-holder, drew Marcus Nazo, a countryman of his, and a boer in his class in Europe. Menus Bedell drew Bob Schultz of Newark, and Georges Colimbatto will have Arthur Mitchell of New York to show him the way. Some fast time was made in the workouts yesterday, all four entrants holding the track for the Derby distance, twenty-five miles. Harry Kaiser is being picked as the winner of the three-cornered match race over Jackie Clarke and Bob Spears. The race will be run in half-mile heats.

THE TURF.

BRYN MAWR HORSE SHOW.

New England and New York Entries Share in Ribbons.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 27.—New York and New England entries carried off a fair percentage of the prizes at the opening session of the eleventh annual Bryn Mawr Horse Show today. The sun shone brightly, and society from this and many other cities was present in large numbers.

The C. & J. stables of New York, owned by George Crouch and Miss C. Jefferson, won second in the class for pair of saddle horses, one to be suitable for and ridden by a lady, and the other to be suitable for and ridden by a gentleman. Harry Balfe of Brooklyn took a second in the saddle horse class with his Maximum. The string entered by Gerald T. Hanley and Walter Hanley of Providence, R. I., won a number of firsts, seconds, and thirds. Gerald Hanley's Lansdowne won first in the open jumping class and second in another, while his Ironside took first in the military jumping contest, and Lansdowne won another second in the same class. Walter H. Hanley's Full Moon won third in the combination class. His Twilight took second in one saddle class and first in another.

Miss Ella Ivers of New Bedford, Mass., won a third with her Argo and Frailty in the class for harness pairs, and a third with her Lancelot in the saddle class.

Miss Clemence Crafts of Ridgefield, Conn., won a first with Minx in the combination horse class, and Lieutenant Daniel Pullen of West Point won a second in the army officers' chargers class, and Lieutenant R. W. Holderness of West Point won third in the jumping class.

The E. B. McLean string from Washington played a prominent part in the show, carrying off several firsts, seconds, and thirds in the various classes.

With more than 1,900 entries, 200 actual classes listed, and more than 400 horses to be shown, the show sets a new record for American outdoor exhibitions.

INTERCOLLEGIATES READY.

No Athletes Protested, but Two Withdrawn at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—No protests were filed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association here tonight when final arrangements for its fortieth annual track and field championship meet tomorrow and Saturday were completed. It was announced, however, that the entries of Irvin Howe, the Colby sprinter, and Wallace Carlin Maxfield of Lafayette, in the weight events had been withdrawn by the managers of their respective teams. The Georgetown entries, which had been received late, were admitted when it was shown that they had been mailed in Washington before the closing time fixed by the rules of the association.

The track at Franklin Field is in perfect condition for record-breaking performances. Nearly all of the more than six hundred athletes entered in the meet arrived today. The Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Michigan, and other teams are quartered at hotels in this city, while the Pennsylvania and Cornell athletes spent the night at Atlantic City.

Y. M. H. A. LEAGUE MEETING.

Decides to Hold Track Games at Macomb's Dam Park Sept. 12.

A meeting of the Athletic Committee of the Metropolitan Young Men's Hebrew Association League was held in the Ninety-second Street Branch last night and dates for the coming championship events of the organization were decided upon. The Chairman of the Tennis Committee reported that July 18 has been selected for the opening of the annual tennis tournament. This date was selected to enable the baseball players who also take part in tennis to enter the tournament. Already teams have been nominated by the Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Bronx, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, Borough Park, Bath Beach, and Long Island City divisions.

The Track and Field Committee announced that the championships will be decided at Macomb's Dam Park on Sept. 12. The rule permitting only three men from each association to enter the different events was abolished and every branch can now name as many men in as many events as it desires to. The swimming title events were awarded to the Bath Beach association and will take place some time in August.

The following associations are members of the league: Ninety-second Street, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, Bronx, New Rochelle, White Plains, Richmond, Williamsburg, Brownsville, Long Island City, Borough Park, Bath Beach, and Brooklyn.

Physical 'Exams' for Yale Track Men

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 27.—The Yale track team, made up of twenty-seven competitors, left this afternoon for Philadelphia to take part tomorrow in the preliminaries in the intercollegiate track games at Franklin Field. The men, all of whom were subjected to a physical examination by Dr. William T. Bull, were pronounced physically fit. This examination for the heart and lungs was the first ever given Yale athletes before a track competition.

NEW BOXING CLUB OPENS.

Young Drummie Outpoints Billy Fitzsimmons at American S. C.

Three ten-round bouts was the program arranged by the promoters of the new American Sporting Club, which opened its doors for the first time last night in Sulzer's Harlem Casino.

There was considerable delay in getting started, and for a while it looked as if there would be no entertainment. It was almost 10 o'clock before the first contest was put on. At that time a generous estimate of the crowd would be about 500 persons.

But if there was a lack of numbers the enthusiasm was not wanting. The card offered was a splendid one, and it would have been hard to find three bouts in which there was more action and at the same time a better display of scientific boxing.

Young Drummie of Jersey City and Billy Fitzsimmons of Yonkers were the first pair of gladiators. The former was the stronger and had decidedly the better of the bout. It was a clever exhibition and clean, and there was action from the time the boys entered the ring until the final gong.

Johnny Wilson of Harlem and Knockout Sweeney were aspiring middleweights to next display their wares. This was a hammer-and-tongs affair from the start. Sweeney is a big, rugged lad, whose weight was announced as 160 pounds. Wilson was six pounds lighter. The latter deserved the decision on points. He had all the better of the first seven rounds. The eighth, ninth, and tenth belonged to Sweeney. The final set-to was stopped in the seventh round to save Teddy Tubbs of Pittsburgh further punishment at the hands of Frankie Mack of Boston.

Coffey and Flynn in Movies.

Moving pictures will be taken of the Jim Coffey-Jim Flynn contest at the Brighton Beach race track on Monday night. Billy Gibson has received an order from a theatrical syndicate in Ireland for the first run of the film.

Coffey is in grand form for the bout. He does not underrate Flynn, and, while he predicts a sure win, he shares the opinion of Joe Jeanette that Flynn will give him his hardest battle. Flynn has never forgiven Coffey for the way he was treated in their last bout.

THE TURF.

RACING TODAY At BELMONT PARK

TODAY'S SPECIAL FEATURES INCLUDE

THE FLORAL PARK HANDICAP

And Five Other Races—First Race at 2:30 P. M.

Special Race Trains leave Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30 and at intervals up to 1:55 P. M. From Nostrand Ave., minutes later; East New York, 8 minutes later. Also reached by trolleys.

General Admission, $1.00. Grand Stand & Paddock, $3. Ladies, $1.50

INFIELD FREE EVERY SATURDAY AND DECORATION DAY.

TENNIS CHAMPION OUT OF TOURNAMENT

Miss Molla Bjurstedt Forfeits to Mrs. Frederick Schmitz Owing to Muscular Cramps.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national indoor and metropolitan tennis champion, forfeited her match in the Morristown Field Club tournament at Morristown, N. J., yesterday to Mrs. Frederick Schmitz after each player had won a set and the third standing 2–0 in favor of Mrs. Schmitz. Constant campaigning since the indoor championship tournament at the Seventh Regiment Armory is the primary cause for the withdrawal of the young Norwegian, although the actual trouble was muscular cramps. Mrs. Schmitz, when almost certain of victory, showed true sporting spirit in offering Miss Bjurstedt a postponement, but this was ruled against and the match went to Mrs. Schmitz.

During the indoor championships Miss Bjurstedt slipped on the polished floor of the armory and strained her right ankle. In spite of this accident she continued through the tournament and captured the title. She played through the metropolitan championship tournament at the West Side T. C. courts at Forest Hills, L. I., with her ankle tightly bandaged, and during several of the matches limped badly from the pain. Pluck and determination carried Miss Bjurstedt through the tournament, but since her accident she has not shown her real form.

The champion started her match in hurricane form yesterday with a view to bring it to a successful and speedy termination. Mrs. Schmitz, whose previous form had won her many supporters in the match, met the speedy service and hard returns in excellent style and forced her opponent to take the ball on the run. Miss Bjurstedt failed to break down the defense of Mrs. Schmitz and was in turn compelled at times to abandon her aggressive offensive for safety sake. The first set found Miss Bjurstedt at her best and she won 6—1.

With the opening of the second set the order of things was reversed. The champion was unable to dash across the court and the shots from her adversary proved too speedy. Mrs. Schmitz kept up a persistent attack and played her cross court half volley shots with an accuracy that enabled her to equalize the score.

In the third set Mrs. Schmitz had worn down the opposition and won the first two games with little apparent effort. Miss Bjurstedt appeared to be suffering acutely and was compelled to retire. Later Miss Bjurstedt, with Mrs. Marshall McLean as a partner, won two matches in the doubles, during which she appeared to recover to a great extent from her injury.

Mrs. Schmitz followed her victory over the champion by defeating Miss Ina Kessel, 6—2, 6—3, and reaching the final round, Miss Clare Cassel won the lower half of the semi-final round, defeating Miss Florence Sheldon, 7—5, 6—2. The summary:

Morristown Field Club, Women's Singles.—Third Round—Miss Ina Kessel defeated Miss A. Kortright, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt, 1—6, 7—5, 2—0, default; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Florence Sheldon defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 2—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Semi-final Round—Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Miss Ina Kessel, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Florence Sheldon, 7—5, 6—2.

Women's Doubles.—First Round—Miss Marshall and Miss Sparder defeated Miss Florence Ballin and Miss Marian Vanderhoef by default; Mrs. Marshall McLean and Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Means and Miss Cheeseman, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Ina Kessel and Miss E. P. Lindley defeated Miss Vietor and Mrs. F. F. Freylinghuysen, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Edna Wildey and Mrs. M. Farley defeated Miss M. Pierson and Miss Foote, 6—3, 6—4; Mrs. R. A. Pope and Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss M. Taylor and Miss A. Morison, 6—0, 6—3; Mrs. F. Ford and Miss M. Swords defeated Mrs. J. H. McLean and Miss Jane Swords, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Second Round—Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Marshall and Miss Spaeder, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Marshall McLean and Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Ina Kessel and Miss E. P. Lindley, 6—2, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and A. S. Chienval defeated Mrs. F. Ford and J. Montgomery by default.

Handicap singles—First round—Miss Edna Wildey (minus 15.3) defeated Miss A. Morison, (plus 4.6,) 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. J. H. McLean (plus 4.6) defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt, (minus 30.2,) by default; Miss Adele Cragin (plus 15.3) defeated Miss Ina Kessel, (minus 15.1,) by default; Miss E. Eltinge (plus 15.1) defeated Mrs. M. Farley, (minus 4.6,) 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Hilah C. French (plus 1.6) defeated Miss A. Kortright, (plus 3.6,) 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

Second round—Mrs. Marshall McLean (minus 30) defeated Miss Florence Ballin, (minus 15,) 6—4, 6—2; Miss Clare Cassel (minus 30) defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope, (minus 15.1,) 7—5, 6—3, 6—3; Miss E. P. Lindley (minus 3.6) defeated Miss Edna Wildey, (minus 15.3,) 5—7, 6—1, default; Mrs. J. H. McLean (plus 4.6) defeated Miss Mary Hamilton, (plus 15.1,) 3—6, 6—1, 6—4; Miss E. Eltinge (plus 15.1) defeated Miss Smith, (plus 15.1,) 6—3, 7—5; Miss Hilah C. French defeated Mrs. Haskell, (plus 5,) 6—2, 6—3; Miss M. Taylor (plus 4.6) defeated Miss Whitney, (plus 3.6,) by default; Miss M. Pierson (plus 15.2) defeated Mrs. Robert LeRoy, (scratch,) by default.

Third round—Miss M. Taylor (plus 4.6) defeated Miss M. Pierson, (plus 15.2,) 6—2, 6—3; Miss Hilah C. French (plus 1.6) defeated Miss R. Eltinge, (plus 15.1,) 4—6, 7—5, 7—5.

TENNIS PLAYERS ADVANCE.

Three Survivors for Semi-Final Round at Columbia Oval.

Three players advanced to the semi-final round yesterday in the open tennis tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club at Columbia Oval, Williamsbridge. Dr. William Rosenbaum made short work of King Smith, the Seventh Regiment crack, winning, 6—2, 6—1. Wylie C. Grant, former indoor national champion, and Arthur S. Cragin, also members of the Seventh Regiment tennis team, played a long drawn-out game, the former winning at 5—7, 6—2, 6—2. Abraham Bassford, Jr., the Westchester champion, was the third player to qualify for the semi-final through a default by E. W. Peaslee. The fourth of the semi-finalists will be the winner of the Vanderbilt Ward-Arthur M. Lovibond match, but as the former is scheduled to compete this afternoon in the Harlem Club final it is unlikely that the tournament will be finished before Sunday, as many of the players will take part in the Eastern New York State championship, which starts tomorrow at Hartsdale. The summary:

Men's singles—Third round—Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated H. W. Robinson, 4-6, 6-1, 7-5.

Fourth round—Arthur M. Lovibond defeated A. M. Hyde, 6-8, 6-3, 6-3; Wylie C. Grant defeated Arthur S. Cragin, 5-7, 6-2, 6-2; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated E. W. Peaslee, by default; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated King Smith, 6-2, 6-1.

Handicap singles—First round—Ingo Hartman (minus 15) defeated S. L. Martin, (plus half 30,) 6-1, 6-2; Dr. A. W. Waite (minus 15) defeated W. Weseiller, (scratch,) 6-3, 3-6, 7-5; A. S. Ingersoll (minus half 15) defeated C. H. Nammock, (minus half 30,) 7-5, 6-4; H. W. Robinson (plus 30) defeated C. D. Wynne, (plus half 30,) 6-4, 6-3, 7-5; P. J. Brennan (plus 15) defeated R. M. Pott, (plus 15,) by default; E. Nolan (scratch) defeated A. Haring, (plus half 30,) by default; N. E. Verkerk (plus half 15) defeated G. L. Robinson, (plus half 15,) 6-1, 6-2; H. Campbell (scratch) defeated H. Smith, (plus half 30,) 6-4, 6-4; A. M. Gade (plus 30) defeated L. H. Croley, (minus 15,) by default.

Semi-Final Doubles at Harlem.

The long-drawn-out tournament of the Harlem Lawn Tennis Club was advanced another stage yesterday, when Vanderbilt Ward and Benjamin M. Phillips defeated Arthur M. Lovibond and Dr. A. W. Waite in the semi-final round, two sets to one, at 6—2, 3—6, 6—2. The pace was fairly evenly maintained. Ward and Phillips taking the first easily. Lovibond and White played a strong net game in the second set and broke up Phillips's combination work. The pair then directed their attention to Ward and affected his play. After losing the second, Ward and Phillips rallied and won the third set and match. The final match in the men's singles between Vanderbilt Ward and Charles Chambers will begin at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and if the contest is over in time the doubles will be decided between Ward and Phillips and Treanor and King.

Behr Wins from Touchard.

Karl H. Behr, the internationalist, defeated Gustave F. Touchard in straight sets yesterday on the courts of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson. Behr played his usual strong net-game and won at 6—2, 6—4, 7—5. It was expected that Frederick B. Alexander would be on hand to play the final match in the men's singles invitation tournament, but he was unable to play, and the exhibition match between Behr and Touchard followed.

Alexander and Hackett Win.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 27.—In four spirited sets of exhibition doubles on the Plainfield Country Club courts this afternoon Alexander and Hackett defeated Mathey and Washburn, 6—3, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4. All four players exhibited good tennis from start to finish, the winners being particularly strong on net shots and long returns. The matches aroused considerable interest and were witnessed by a large gallery. Throughout Mathey served in rare form, and had he had a man of his own quality as a partner it is not unlikely that he would have won the series. Washburn was poor on returns and seemed to possess but little confidence. Hackett and Alexander played well together.

Harvard Tennis Team Loses.

BROOKLINE, Mass., May 27.—Harvard College tennis team was defeated by the Longwood Cricket Club players today six matches to three. R. Norris Williams, 2d, the Crimson Captain, won his match with N. W. Niles, 6—3, 7—5, and with G. C. Caner as a partner, defeated Niles and A. S. Dabney, 6—3, 6—1. Caner also won from Dabney.

Boys Win Y. M. C. A. Relay Swim.

The relay swimming race between the men's department and the boys' department featured the annual swimming meet of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association last night. This event was held for the purpose of deciding the question of supremacy between the two departments, and the youthful swimmers were returned victors after a close and exciting race throughout. The team was composed of Schultels, Tansill, Whittaker, and Marshausen. Five other events were also decided, and they were productive of some keen and interesting competition. They were the 16, 32, 48, 64, and 96 yard swims.

Ebbets Field Boxing Show.

The Brooklyn Sporting Club offer five star ten-round bouts next Monday afternoon at Ebbets Field. Mike Gibbons, who is to box Soldier Bartfield, the United States Army champion, resumed training yesterday at Grupp's gymnasium, and will enter the ring in the best physical condition, and at the required weight. Al McCoy is training at Stratford, Conn., and Johnny Howard of Bayonne is working out at Constable Hook, N. J., for their bout. Young Drummie of Jersey City and Johnny Dundee are ready, and so are Dan Flynn and Battling Levinsky. The bantamweight bout between Dutch Brandt and Battling Jahn will open the big open-air show, which will start at 2:30 o'clock, rain or shine.

LIPTON OPPOSES CUP YACHTS TEST RACES

Resolute and Vanitie Should Not Renew Trials While Shamrock Is Inactive.

BOSTON, May 27.—Sir Thomas Lipton, whose yacht Shamrock IV., the challenger for the America's Cup, is laid up in Brooklyn, does not regard with favor the proposed renewal of the trials this Summer between the cup defending candidates, Resolute and Vanitie, according to letters recently received by friends in this city.

When Colonel Duncan F. D. Neill, who brought the Shamrock IV. to this country last Summer, saw her safely interned for the war, he expressed the hope that the owners of the defenders would not take advantage of the situation in Europe and continue the tuning-up work, a process from which the challenger necessarily would be barred. He pointed out that in the ordinary course of events the defender would have been chosen within a few weeks after the arrival of the challenger and that the two yachts would have met in the cup race with virtually the same amount of preliminary racing.

No agreement was entered into by the owners of the defenders and Colonel Neill not to race during the enforced inactivity of the Shamrock IV., but the representative of Sir Thomas said he assumed that the American owners would refrain from using their boats.

A letter written by Sir Thomas shortly before his departure on May 10 on a second Red Cross trip to Serbia is said to indorse this assumption.

It is understood by local yachtsmen that the Resolute and Vanitie will be raced as vigorously this Summer as if a cup contest were pending next Fall. It is admitted that a large majority of the twenty contests in which the two yachts engaged last Summer were unsatisfactory.

BOXING SOLONS AT ODDS.

Commissioner Price Not in Accord with O'Neil and Dixon.

"There have been several cases recently where decisions have been rendered in which I have not concurred, nor have they met with my approval. In fact, I have been strongly opposed to the rulings of the other two members of the board in a number of instances."

This statement was made yesterday by Commissioner James R. Price of the Boxing Commission. Mr. Price is far from satisfied with the way Frank S. O'Neil and John J. Dixon have been conducting the affairs of the commission of late. In particular he objects to what he terms the high-handed manner in which O'Neil and Dixon have seen fit to railroad the granting of licenses to several clubs without proper investigation and without first consulting him.

In discussing the matter yesterday Commissioner Price said that of late he was surprised to find that several applications for licenses had been railroaded through without his knowledge. He said that it had always been the custom to investigate each application thoroughly before acting upon it, but in several recent cases this had not been done.

In the cases of the Gloversville license, granted to the Darling A. C. last Tuesday, and that of the Mariendale A. C. of Maspeth, L. I.:

"I did not make a personal investigation, but I signed the applications, as I was led to believe that the applications had been thoroughly investigated by the other two Commissioners. The applications for the Knickerbocker A. C. of Albany, the Velodrome A. C. of Sheepshead Bay, and the Brighton Beach A. C. were granted without my consent, and I was strongly opposed to the granting of the same.

"Regarding the Knickerbocker A. C., after the license had been granted despite my protests, I investigated and found that the 'club' consisted of a tent on a vacant lot, and yet the other Commissioners gave these people a license."

Mr. Price said yesterday that he proposed to have these matters reopened and was determined to have a thorough investigation.

Mecca Yacht Club's Season.

The Mecca Yacht Club will open its season next Sunday. The club's Racing Committee has arranged an elaborate program of races and cruises for the season. The club has at last succeeded in its agitation to have the yacht clubs along the Hudson River electrically illuminated, and they will present a beautiful appearance at night.

ILLINOIS COACHES TO TEACH OTHERS

Sports Teachers Will Instruct in School for Coaches at University.

After winning almost all the championships in sight, University of Illinois coaches of athletic teams will adopt a new rôle next Summer, when they will try to show other coaches how to turn the trick. Announcement has just been made that the second annual School for Athletic Coaches will be held in connection with the Summer season of the university.

For six weeks Director Huff and his staff will endeavor to show their pupils just how it is done. The novel school will open on June 21 and close on July 31. It is not an experiment, for last year 127 men were registered, comprising about one-eighth of the total registration at the Summer session.

Courses will be given as follows: Baseball, Director Huff; track athletics, Coach Harry L. Gill; football, Coach Robert C. Zuppke; basket ball, Coach Ralph R. Jones. A brief course in training will also be given by the Illinois trainer.

Announcement of the School for Athletic Coaches calls attention to the fact that Illinois just at present seems to monopolize the championship situation. When the Illinois basketball team in March won twelve games straight and annexed the conference championship, it was the fourth consecutive championship for Illinois. Bob Zuppke's football heroes had waded through the West last fall while in 1914 Huff's nine and Gill's track men were undisputed champions.

This record was without a parallel in the history of athletics, and the university feels that the coaches who can turn out winning teams themselves may be expected to prove successful in imparting the rudiments to others.

The school is eminently practical. Students are obliged to report in uniform, and most of the instruction is given on the athletic field, where actual games are played. Certificates are issued to those who demonstrate their success in grasping the lore of the various sports.

Indications point to a greatly increased attendance this Summer. The department of physical training of the university has issued a circular describing the school. An interesting portion of this publication is that devoted to biographies of Director Huff, Gill, Jones, and Zuppke and the records of their teams.

It is the belief of the University that there is an inviting field for men qualified in the technique of sports and skilled in training methods, that their administration shall be sane and prompted by the proper ideals of sportsmanship, with an ambition to take the wisest physical care of boys. The high school teacher, capable of coaching athletic teams, gains in many ways. His expert knowledge insures a larger salary. His association with the young athletes brings a certain respect and influence for good. The high school gains by entrusting its boys to a trained man, rather than to an outsider, whose only ideal perhaps, is that of victory, without regard to the physical welfare of his charges. But if the teacher-coach is to be successful, he must know his subject. There is no way for him to lose the respect of his pupils than to attempt to coach them, if he is not really skilled. The School for Athletic Coaches furnishes the best opportunity possible for teachers already engaged in coaching to amplify their knowledge.

Nothing has been said regarding the demand for coaches and athletic directors should be taken to mean that the school guarantees to convert any applicant into a successful coach. It is necessary that the person shall be fitted for this work. He should have had experience, however limited, in competitive sport. If he is fitted and likes the work, the pecuniary returns seem to compare most favorably with other lines, and the field, unlike many others, is far from being filled.

Knickerbocker Y. C. Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club will be held on May 29. The event is open to all yachts enrolled in any recognized yacht club, and will be held under the auspices of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. Prizes will be awarded in all classes in which two or more yachts start, a second prize in classes in which four or more start. Entries will close with the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, 1 Broadway, New York, on Friday, May 28.

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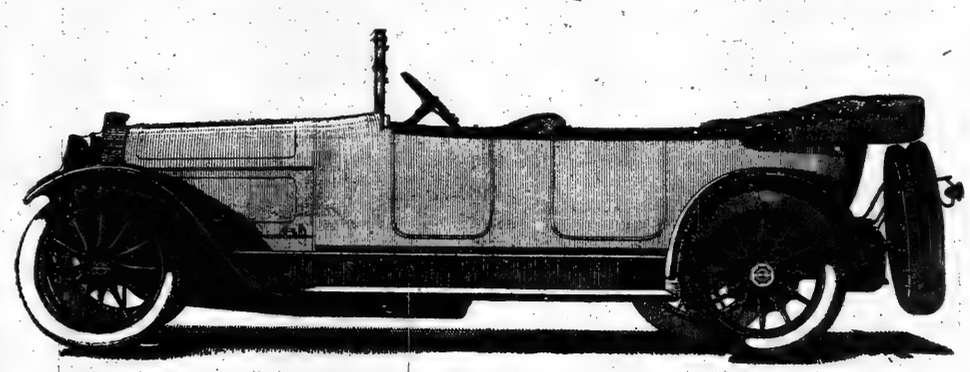
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1915.

MAKING HISTORY IN THE DARK.

Almost unnoticed, while our eyes have been fixed on Europe, a struggle is going on which will take a place in history along with the contest of the French and English for the possession of the North American Continent in the eighteenth century; and the place of General BOTHA among the world's famous men may be beside that of JAMES WOLFE. That which engrosses the attention of contemporaries is not always that which interests the historian most. In the Seven Years' War no one talked, and only statesmen thought, of what was going on in the forests of America; even the statesmen did not know that some day a great nation would think of it, not as the Seven Years' War, but as the French and Indian War, and that the doings of such Generals as BRADDOCK with small commands on little missions in a far-off wilderness would have a place in history. Still less could they imagine that colonial militiamen whose names they did not know, such as Major WASHINGTON of Virginia, would become an object of interest through the future centuries.

But some day great nations that now are colonies will trace through the history of 1914 the now unnoticed battles in Africa, and Europe and America will find interest in them, too. Historians will search through the publications of today for comment on these battles and record their inability to find it with the same amusement as that with which now they hunt for European comment on the American contests that decided the future of another continent. BOTHA'S capture of Windhoek the other day may rank as one of the world's great events.

Africa is the last of the continents to be Europeanized, and her significant modern history began in our own times. Her partition was accomplished in a quarter of a century; it began about 1875. Prior to that time Britain, France, and Portugal alone had any large interests there; but when Germany entered on an expansion policy, South America being barred to her by the Monroe Doctrine, she turned her attention to this last continent. LEOPOLD of Belgium precipitated the struggle by creating the Belgian Congo in 1876 and the Franco-British agreements of 1893 and 1906 marked its end as a peaceful contest. Today, exclusive of Egypt, Great Britain's African possessions amount to 2,101,411 square miles; France's, 3,866,950; Germany's, 910,150; Italy's, including Tripoli, 600,000; Portugal's, 787,500; Belgium's, 900,000; Spain's, 79,800. There are only three separate States left, Liberia, Abyssinia, and Morocco, and the total independent area is only 613,000 square miles.

The development of Africa as a site for future nations and civilizations has been going on rapidly. The war is to decide its future; and that future is being decided with great speed. Germany is being excluded. The war is continental in size. British soldiers are fighting in Nigeria and Cameroon, far up on the west coast, British and German East Africa are locked in a struggle to the death on the east coast, and down in the south BOTHA is making the continent his own to the southern border of Angola, the Portuguese province. This is why Portugal made that declaration, early in the war, that her old alliance with England was still in force. It was commented on with tolerant amusement; what did Portugal expect to do? What Portugal expected to do was to keep the last remains of her old empire; it is perhaps not doing her an injustice to suspect that she decided in her own mind which side was likely to be the winner and declared herself on that side. Windhoek is the capital of German Southwest Africa, which will change its name when the Germans are swept out of the continent and Africa becomes English and French.

In a letter from a soldier about a bloody struggle in which he had taken part in some unknown and desolate region in Nigeria there was a complaint that he and his comrades were dying unseen and unheard; that there was not even glory, for the very names of the battlefields would never get to Europe. Some day, however, when the young nations of Africa are grown to full size, those battlefields will be searched out, and the descendants of the participants will wear their names as proudly as our Colonial Dames wear the names of theirs. When the war is over, unless all signs fail, the German dream of expansion will be ended, and France and Great Britain will face the question whether there is to be another Anglo-Saxon continent.

THE NEBRASKAN INCIDENT.

Several things could have happened to the Nebraskan, and all of them, strange to say, are improbable. There might have been an explosion on board, but that is arbitrary conjecture, unsupported by any suggestion in the evidence. She might have collided with a submarine, a guess which, although it has no official standing, would perhaps best account for the fact that there was first a shock and then an explosion. She might have struck a mine, but owing to the water's depth it could not have been an anchored mine, and live floating mines adrift on the high sea, outside the war zone, have not yet been included in the catalogue of horrors. Finally, she might have been struck by a torpedo from a German submarine. The British Admiralty said at once that that was what had taken place. The London newspapers took it for granted. The Captain was not sure. It was either a mine or a torpedo, he was particular to say at first. On arriving at Liverpool he was sure it was a torpedo, though nobody on board had seen a submarine. There is some circumstantial evidence. A German submarine was sighted a few hours before in that neighborhood.

But if opinion and probability supported the torpedo theory much more clearly than they do we should yet incline to think it was not a deliberate act, or that there were important mitigating circumstances. The ground of such an opinion is the utter absence of rational purpose in a German submarine launching a torpedo against an American ship, outside the war zone, coming *from* England in ballast. Only a few minutes before the catastrophe the Nebraskan, according to the testimony of the Captain, lowered her flag. It was coming dark. The commander of a submarine, seeing the flag come down, might have acted on the assumption that she was a British vessel that had been flying the American flag through the war zone.

It is a very complicated matter, filled with possibilities of misunderstanding. If it should be established, as we cannot believe will be the case, that a German submarine knowingly delivered a torpedo against an American ship, then the incident would become one of the first magnitude, superseding in a legal or technical sense even the sinking of the Lusitania. It would amount to an act of war, either to be so regarded or to be repudiated by Germany immediately. If it was a drifting mine, that would make a very different kind of incident. Whether an examination of the Nebraskan's wounds will show conclusively how they were inflicted remains to be seen. As between an explosion inboard and an explosion from without, physical evidence ought to determine; but as to whether an explosion from without was produced by contact with a mine or by the assault of a torpedo, perhaps nothing at all could be proved by the nature of the damage.

At all events, that Germany should commit an act of war against the United States intentionally, or fail to repudiate such an act if committed in a fit of madness on the part of a submarine commander, is altogether improbable. Therefore, in a kind of instinctive way, judgment has been suspended. Public opinion, usually so volatile in this country, has been in the last few months wonderfully distinguished for restraint.

THE LURKING TERROR.

Only since the sinking of the Lusitania have we become aware of the potentialities of the submarine for hideous evil. It was the engine of destruction that filled the imagination of H. G. WELLS when he wrote the article printed in yesterday's edition of THE TIMES, on the thesis that man's mechanical genius if applied continuously to the instruments of war will engulf and ruin him altogether. He had written amazing fiction about what modern war would be like. When it begins to happen he can hardly believe what is taking place.

The submarine is a lurking monster. It can sight its prey, deliver the crashing blow or two, and make away without ever being seen itself. The one that sank the Lusitania revealed itself, and the German Government openly accepted its grisly work, but it would be quite within the range of possibility that a similar deed should be done by an unseen submarine, leaving the responsibility to be placed by weight of circumstantial evidence. Indeed, the commander of the submarine, if he so elected, might be the only human being absolutely knowing of the achievements of his craft. His crew would know that a torpedo had been fired; they need not know at what target nor whether a hit was made. And a commander, blood mad, might run amuck with a submarine and simply by denying its atrocities place upon the world the difficult if not impossible task of proving his guilt.

There is the other side of it. Many a submarine, sent far against the enemy on the reckless chance that it will be able to accomplish much destruction before it finds its own, has probably perished in a way to leave no trace or record. This craft, so formidable in offense, is itself extremely fragile. One small shot against its periscope puts it out of mischief. Some must have struck mines and gone down without ever coming to the surface at all for a farewell look at the world. There would be only an explosion, a column of water rising suddenly, and one submarine less. It would not be missed for a time, not until it failed to return to its base, and if it were one of those that are assigned to a kind of lone wolf duty its loss might not become known in its own country for a considerable time. Apparently German submarines are lurking about in English waters, so far from any native base of supplies as to suggest that places of hiding and means of replenishment may have been established from the open sea on a hostile coast, surreptitiously, and maintained there without co-operation of any sort on land.

The psychological effect of submarine warfare upon the individuals who conduct it offers a field of fascinating study. What human being other than the commander of a submarine, prowling the deep unseen, conscious at once of his own diabolic power of destruction and the frailty of the vehicle—what other kind of being in what other situation could have flexed the muscles to give the signal that doomed the Lusitania?

VALUING THE INVALUABLE.

The Interior Department has ordered a valuation of Yellowstone Park. It would be interesting to know what a valuation is thought to be at Washington. The valuation of the Yellowstone would be about as valuable as the valuation of the railways now being made at a cost of uncertain millions, fifty millions according to some authorities. But when the railways have been valued there will not be a single sale or purchase at that valuation. And if rates are fixed according to that valuation, by the very fact of the rate fixing the valuation will be made valueless. The idea of pegging the price of parks is as absurd as the pegging of rates or railways by any process of valuation except that at which the property changes hands in the market.

There is a market for railways, but there is no market for the Yellowstone Park. There is only one possible owner, and if a million buyers were found to act together the value of the park would disappear by the process of subdivision. The Interior Department might perhaps discover what the park has cost, and it might be well to have that established. But the United States neither could nor would sell its parks at the cost price, or at any price.

It will be interesting to see the inventory of the Yellowstone when made. How much will be allowed for the grizzlies who forage behind the hotels, as the deer forage among the grocers' vegetables in Connecticut towns? How much will be allowed for the hotels, and will the rates be raised or lowered on the valuation, like railways' rates? If the Yellowstone is turned into a valuable property, will the next step be the valuation of the snow and ice in Glacier Park, and will there be two valuations, one for the Winter and another for the Summer? There are many who are indifferent about railway valuations who may be counted on to make a disturbance if the Interior Department is going to play any pranks with the people's playgrounds.

TAFT VERSUS GOMPERS.

By one of those accidents which are like a flash of lightning on a dark night Mr. TAFT denounces the methods of organized labor's leaders just as Mr. GOMPERS presents the demands of labor to the Constitutional Convention of this State. In the words of our former President, "The power "that the leaders of the American "Federation of Labor exercise has "become excessive and detrimental to "the public weal and the good of so"ciety, and especially that of the "labor unions." Those to whom these words have meaning cannot fail to remark that as they were being printed the organization whose leadership Mr. TAFT denounced was presenting to the revisers of the fundamental law of this State a demand for twenty-one "reforms" embodying the precise points of criticism by Mr. TAFT. The "charter" of labor in the Clayton law would be made constitutional. Injunctions would be forbidden, and there would be no repetition of such scandals as the punishment of Mr. GOMPERS for contempt of court. Labor would cease being a "commodity" by declaration of law, which should alter the facts, just as facts always modify themselves in deference to legislative edict. This is no idle program. The presence of Mr. ROOT in the convention is a red rag to labor. The Central Labor Union is circulating a letter rousing the labor vote to act on the Constitution according to labor's views of labor's interest. The 600,000 labor voters of this State are told that they are more numerous than the usual majorities for Constitutions, and that there need be no new Constitution unless it suits labor. Organized labor was spat upon—so runs the letter—in the last Legislature, and there is to be no repetition of the insult by the Constitutional Convention. How well this expresses the sentiment of labor appears from Mr. GOMPERS'S resignation from the American Association for Labor Legislation through dissatisfaction with its position upon the Spring bill passed by the last Legislature.

The State, therefore, faces a labor campaign of unusual interest. The prospect lends especial significance to Mr. TAFT'S words:

> The power leaders of the American Federation of Labor have acquired by the principle of combination in their organization has intoxicated them, and they have exercised a tyranny over society and over their own members that is certainly leading to a reaction and to a restraint of their great powers within proper and lawful limits. They have failed to condemn in any way, as they ought, the use of criminal methods, to which, in a lawless spirit, their representatives at various times have seen fit to resort. They have raised large funds in the defense of men who have proved to be by their own confessions violators of the criminal law, and they have manifested a desire to secure in express statutory declarations an immunity for labor unions from the operation of general laws that should be uniform. In other words, they have sought to make themselves and their agents a privileged class, not subject to the laws that affect every other man, and even themselves when not engaged in labor disputes.

The public memory is so short that it may be necessary to fill in the details, or rather a few of them, the list being too long. The parade in honor of SAM PARKS on his return from Sing Sing is worth recalling. The re-election of the dynamite convicts by the Iron Workers, and their recognition by Mr. GOMPERS'S organization, cannot have been forgotten. President RYAN now performs his duties behind the bars and ought to date his reports from Fort Leavenworth. Michigan and Montana, Colorado and West Virginia have been the scene of events fresh in mind. The combinations which are using their disciplined ranks for the embodiment of their class interests in the New York Constitution must be judged by their acts, and their acts are on the record. The plain question is whether it is in the interest of everybody that the small body of organized labor shall receive constitutional sanction for its doctrines as partially expressed in the Clayton law and as illuminated by the utterances of Mr. GOMPERS and the conduct of the rank and file, in and out of prison.

As Mr. TAFT says, this is not an attack upon unionism, but the assertion of principles to which it must bow if it is to live. If the unions are for the unions first, unions über alles, then it is necessary for all outside the unions to act for themselves first, regardless of the unions. That is the issue the unions are pressing and which they will regret having raised. Nobody is against "labor." Nobody is against unions or unionism. The right of labor to organize and to improve its conditions by all fair methods is a right which belongs to it as it belongs to everybody. The rights which some sections of labor claim must be denied from the line across which they become wrongs inflicted upon everybody else. It is no longer necessary to contend for the right of equality—the unions have it in common with everybody. The right for which it is necessary to stand now is the right of each to improve his position in life according to natural capacity, regardless of the edict of unionism that nobody shall be any better off than anybody else, and that industry shall be conducted according to union principles, laws and Constitutions being modified accordingly.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Warning Worth Attention.

H. G. WELLS is much more than a vigorous and skillful writer, with more than an ordinary equipment of knowledge thoroughly up to date and scientific. He has also the imagination which gives in greater or less measure the power of prophecy—of seeing the future, if not as it will be, at least as it may be. Even the most fanciful of his novels have had a sufficient basis of fact to take them far out of the fairy story class, and his social studies, while they have not contented the members of the party to which he nominally belongs—chiefly, perhaps, because he does not belong to any other—have yet gained for that party whatever of credit for reasonableness and practicality it has with the general public of amateur students of social problems.

All of Mr. WELLS'S powers were well illustrated in the article by him on "Civilisation at the Breaking Point" that was printed on this page yesterday. At once imaginative and serious, it deduced from what is now going on in Europe conclusions as yet undemonstrable, of course, and yet something more than plausible. Less hopeful than when he wrote "The Last War," he sees at present the establishment of permanent peace, not as a certainty resulting from the horrible and intolerable efficiency of the destructive agencies now available to all belligerents, but as a dubious possibility, only to be realized through the development by mankind of an equal or greater efficiency in settling international controversies and arranging national interests by peaceful means.

It is through lack of confidence in humanity's ability thus to develop that Mr. WELLS, partly in warning and partly in prediction, is led to picture civilization at the breaking point. He reminds us that history shows progress to be by no means inevitable, but his examples of recession hardly prove his thesis, since the great civilizations that broke down and disappeared after conflicts much like this one were replaced by others greater and better, and it was in place rather than in time that advancement ceased.

Mr. WELLS is a "no quick despairer"—and he probably knows it. His description of the dangers of the existing situation is not exaggerated, perhaps, but at the bottom of the box whence so many evils have escaped there is still hope that this will indeed be the "last war" of his fable.

His Theory, Anyhow, All Right.

Many an American will thrill in eager response to the note struck by Justice WHITAKER when he refused to support by injunction the effort of certain self-appointed censors to prevent the public presentation of a moving picture film which, in their opinion, would grieve the sensibilities or excite the rage of one fraction of our population.

For him to take the action demanded, the Justice said, would be formally to recognize the existence of more kinds of Americans than one, and that he had as little inclination as right to do. "The court," he declared, "cannot give judicial sanction to the grouping of American citizens in different classes, and shape or color its decisions in accordance therewith." Hyphenated citizenship, he added, had no standing with him. So far as he knew, there were in this country only Americans and foreigners, and, as it had been admitted by the critics of the pictures under consideration that there was nothing in them offensive to any American, he could see no reason or excuse for their suppression.

All this is sound doctrine, and Justice WHITAKER'S progression from premise to conclusion was along the path of straight logic. And yet—and yet—well, the setting up of a "general principle" often has its practical inconveniences, and to stick to such a principle, no matter what happens, sometimes has consequences which are better avoided when the cost of doing so is not too great. Judging from the published description of the pictures which the Justice was asked to prohibit, the objection made to them was the result of an exaggerated and therefore absurd cautiousness. But while it is a fact that there should be no "hyphenated Americans," it is also a fact that there are not a few of them, not such bad citizens, either, in the great majority of cases, and, whether judicial or not, it is judicious to remember their existence.

They are not the only Americans who get into "groups" and expect to have their special and peculiar beliefs, prejudices, sympathies, and what not treated with delicacy by fellow-citizens not of their own congeries, and within reasonable limits it usually pays to do so. Just the same, Justice WHITAKER is to be congratulated on the way he spoke up and out for plain, unqualified Americanism as the one true standard of taste and propriety in this country.

Collegiate Youth and Peace.

Since the recent expression in this column of some disquietude and more wonder at the seeming appearance of late among college students of a vehement and unqualified longing for "peace," several of our readers have confessed to the same anxiety and the same mystification. Only one—who, by the way, didn't sign his name and wrote abusively—has declared himself certain that for college boys to sign petitions for "peace if possible" is a good thing and unquestionably an encouraging sign of the times.

The others have joined in worrying about a manifestation that hinted a change in collegiate youth from what they used to be—a loss of the cheerful pugnacity, a failing love of danger and excitement for their own sakes.

These are, indeed, rather barbaric qualities, and not without their dangers and disadvantages, but somehow it isn't "natural" for boys to show the qualities expected of grown men and old ones. The physiologists and psychologists alike declare that each of us in his or her little career does and should repeat the history, not only of the human race, but of all life. If boys are not doing that any more—if they are to begin where we Wise and Aged Ones have arrived—if the thought of adventure frightens them and that of calm attracts—then the future is an uncharted sea, and the thoughtful observer shrinks from venturing out on it.

If only the college boys had petitioned for peace with honor, with right, and had added the swift assurance that they were eager as well as willing to fight for both if necessary! But "peace if possible"! Why, peace is always possible—at a price!

A Limit for Inventors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the number of tapped wires there are in this city today, what do you think will be the result to the telephone company if Thomas A. Edison's recent invention goes on the market? It is like the man who thought he would be smart in inventing a method by which people could see each other. Imagine some one standing in their nightshirt, or in their skin, just out of the bath. It is a fact that knowing men will not have important business interviews in offices at all, but select some hotel or place where they are sure no dictaphone can be placed. There is a limit to the length to which inventors may go and still be of use to the community.

If people are too lazy to get together to draw contracts, then they should be "done" instead of the rest of the world being inconvenienced by such a menace as this.

JULIETTE ARDEN.

New York, May 25, 1915.

NEWS IN MAY.

The world's too fair! Such things cannot be true!
See where my lilacs' riches brim the lane
And white narcissus shines beside my path!
How the wistaria billows to the roof!
Almost it hides the children's windows! See
My cherries' snow, so innocent and soft!
How could it fall so sweetly were *that* true?
This news—it is from Nineveh or Troy!
'Twas Rome destroying Carthage—in old books.
Napoleon's wars, our sixties—all too near,
But done with. We are come to better times. . . .
It *could* not be in May—ah! not in May!
I'll stop my ears with Spring. In May? No—no!
The catbird and the robin sang like that
Thousands of years ago. Before Rome was
The robin knew his word, the plaintive lark
Had said his lesson through, the jay could scold. . . .
Shall I not hear them rather than this voice,
This voice . . .
This voice of death on land and sea? *War!*
See my children's toys along the path!
Hear how they laugh! Can war and that sweet sound
Abide upon one planet?
Darlings, see!—
A butterfly has found your tulips out.
(*But war!*) Yes—toss the lilacs all about,
Laugh, dance—I'll join you!
Ah, sweet day, sweet world!

GEORGIA WOOD PANGBORN.

MAN BECOMING A NEW THING

Democracy Automatically Selects the Tools to Make Him Over With.

New York, May 27, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Woodrow Wilson is the first President of the United States to be drafted from the purely educational walk of life. Scholarly attainment now takes its place in the orderly manner of that which we choose to call progression. Democracy attended to the sequence of these things by automatically allowing us to draft upon our resources for the specialist at the moment of his being required. Imperialism does not allow for this. A war lord reigns in time of all necessities. Thus it may be seen that although democracy and imperialism each elaborates its own quality of automatic phenomena under the same law of compulsion, the result is quite different. Although educational material is drafted from experience (past events), there is, nevertheless, a certain compulsion to which these things must conform before they may find footing as educational material, namely, an automatic quality, wherein, given the same sequence of events, the same phenomena will reappear. It is man's only glimpse into the future.

It is curious that man has seen this basic thing—the automatic—in all things but himself. Chemistry, physics, medicine, astronomy, all of these, he allows to be penned in by the automatic; himself never. Yet this is, after all, the length of his tether, and the study of it, when it pertains to mental phenomena, is psychology.

It is our fortune—good or bad—to be in one of those transitional ages that have punctuated history. Such ages have always been trying ones for the reason of the compulsions that dominate mental phenomena. The desire to be great is as native to man as his hair and his teeth and his nails. The psychologist says that we have yet to determine what greatness is. We have seen physical power give way to superstition, superstition to science, science to commerce, commerce to democracy, democracy to riches, with man still as hot on the trail of greatness as he was in the beginning. We have seen automatic phenomena accumulate until they have become so vast we may not get on with the matter without the aid of the specialist. The barber may no longer be the surgeon nor the war lord the leader of complex mental phenomena.

For the reason of the vast accumulation of knowledge wherein specialization takes its automatic place, the psychologist sees man being compressed into a new thing in which he will be greater as a part than the whole. It seems to me, too, that this is the logical explanation for the constant and undiscourageable endeavor of man to be great, throughout the ages.

The elaboration of psychology (automatic mental phenomena) from past events—as in the manner of all sciences—is shaping itself to an end quite as beyond the comprehension of the average individual as was the telephone or the flying machine beyond his ken in the eighteenth century. Already, axioms and charts of mental compulsion are being elaborated in our educational institutions. Let us therefore listen to Mr. Wilson since he is the product of a wonderful democracy that automatically bears its message.

DAVID ORR EDSON, M. D.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More than a "Society Leader" has passed from us; for from American women in our day there has been no force more broadly influencing than that of Mrs. Fish. Conspicuously above her other characteristics was her intense Americanism. Of the hostesses of New York she, almost alone, had no lustre to her name through sort or kind of European relations or affiliations, and if outside atmosphere were ever thought of to add strength to her place, it was the atmosphere of the past and present of her own country with which she and hers had been so intimately connected. Here, and nowhere else, she was indeed "at home"; and truly an American patriot has gone. A tribute to her memory, and incidentally to her democracy and independence, will arise involuntarily from many a man and woman who live in our midst regarded and respected among their fellow-mortals—because she "discovered" them. To all, whether they were known or unknown, she held out a willing hand, if only they would show enough of what was real to merit her friendship. And with it all a sanity of character was ever present; a sense of the need of laws and of orderliness in the social structure if it were to be a good structure; of obedience to God; and of service to her husband, family and friends. She has been stricken down at the moment when, laughing at time, she was preparing, of all feasts, for that of her own birthday. As she spoke a week or so ago of what she intended to do in the coming years, the immortal description of another woman came irresistibly into mind:

"Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety."

H. T.

St. Clements, May 27, 1915.

Deserving Charity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was an intense relief to me to see a letter headed "The War's Blind" in your issue of Tuesday, May 25. We all know that a great deal of Mr. Kahn's wealth is "pro bono publico," and this beautiful charity to which his name is subscribed is rendered, to me, exceptionally so by the fact that his name is Otto Kahn.

I think your heartrending pictures of blind soldiers in recent issues of THE SUNDAY TIMES ought to pave the way for a generous response to this intensely deserving charity. It would be a good thing if the name and address of the person to whom cheques should be sent were set down clearly. I have sent a cheque for $10 to "C. Arthur Pearson, St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, London," and for this reason shall be extremely glad to forego the pleasure of a Summer dress.

NELLIE STUART.

New York, May 26, 1915.

Not an Authority.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Chairman of the German-American Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party, I must beg you to contradict a report that appeared in this morning's TIMES reporting on the dinner which was held under the auspices of the German-American Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party at Allaire's Scheffel Hall, last night. Your headlines read "Aid for War Babies. German-American Suffragists Would Sell Flowers for Funds," and it quotes a Mrs. Kruger Hamilton as having such a plan.

Mrs. Kruger Hamilton is not a member of the German-American Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party and cannot therefore speak for the policies of the party. The policy of the German-American Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party is to secure votes for women Nov. 2, 1915.

KATHERINE S. DREIER.

New York, May 26, 1915.

Humanity an Abstraction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all the discussion of the Lusitania affair Germany's rights have been brushed aside, and our demands appear to be based on an abstraction—humanity. I think there is no greater authority on international law than the late John Westlake, and, coming from an Englishman, I can imagine no stronger way of putting the matter than he does in his discussion of the Virginius affair (see his "Public International Law," Page 119): "A ship on the high seas can surely enjoy no greater immunity than national territory itself."

C. A. H.

New York, May 26, 1915.

OTHER FAITH BREAKERS THAN GERMANY.

Dr. Eliot Is Requested to Consider Some Dark Spots in American History—This Country a Belgium for the Indians.

By WALTER JAEGER.

New York, May 25, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to you a few days ago Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, made the suggestion that the civilized nations should be divided into good-faith and no-faith nations. While Dr. Eliot has treated only of Germany, which he promptly classified as a no-faith nation, I think we should not fail to examine into the attitude of other nations toward treaties, and our greatest concern is, of course, the good faith of the United States in this respect. I would now take the liberty to submit some material to Dr. Eliot enabling him to form a judgment respecting the claim of our country to be counted among the good-faith nations. In the first place, I refer him to William Mack's "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure," (New York, 1911,) where we find in Vol. XXXVIII., page 975, the following teachings:

> Under the Constitution declaring both treaties and laws of the United States the supreme law of the land, treaties and acts of Congress are placed upon the same footing and an act of Congress cannot be declared unconstitutional or void merely because it is in conflict with the provisions of a prior treaty. On the contrary, it is always possible for Congress by statute to repeal, supersede, or render ineffectual the provisions of a prior treaty, and in all cases of conflict between a treaty and a subsequent act of Congress the latter will control, provided the statute is otherwise constitutional. * * * If the conflict is clear and the statute is the later in date it will control and must be recognized by the courts regardless of political consequences.

Mr. Mack quotes at least twenty instances in which Congress has invalidated treaty stipulations. It is evident that Congress has the constitutional power to annul any treaty and the decisions of the United States Supreme Court show that it does not hesitate to use that power.

In addition I think I should remind Dr. Eliot of the circumstances under which the building of the Panama Canal was started. The United States in 1846 had concluded a treaty with New Granada, (now Colombia,) in which we find the following article:

> Article XXXV.—The United States guarantees positively and efficaciously to New Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned Isthmus, [Isthmus of Panama,] with the view that free transit from one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while the treaty exists; and in consequence the United States also guarantees in the same manner the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over said territory.

Will Dr. Eliot please tell us what has become of the guarantee which the United States Government gave to New Granada or Colombia? When a fake insurrection began Nov. 3, 1903, and the "Republic of Panama" was established, the United States dispatched a fleet of warships to the Isthmus, but not for the purpose of carrying out its treaty stipulations. On the contrary, the American forces were there to prevent Colombia from retaking the so-called Republic of Panama. Now, if Colombia had acted as Belgium did, she would have been at war with the United States, and before the United States would have yielded, men, women, and children of Colombia would have been killed and the country devastated.

Aside from these treaties, Dr. Eliot and his friends would do well to pay some attention to the way the American nation has treated the Indians. They should read, for instance, a pamphlet, "Is There Any Justice for the Indians?" written by J. Elliot Condict, which begins: "Nearly four hundred treaties have been made by the United States Government with the American Indians, and nearly every one of them has been broken in the most important provisions by the United States." Perhaps Dr. Eliot is not quite familiar with Helen Hunt Jackson's book, "A Century of Dishonor," (New York, 1881,) and Seth K. Humphrey's "The Indian Dispossessed," (Boston, 1905.) The only criticism I have to make of the latter book is that the tile is misleading. "Dispossessed" implies some sort of a legal transaction, but, as the book shows, the Indian tribes Mr. Humphrey treats of were expelled from their lands without a shadow of justice or judicial proceeding. I also recommend the perusal of William Barrows's "Indian's Side of the Indian Question," (Boston, 1887,) where, on page 20, Secretary of the Interior Stanton is quoted as saying: "If you come to Washington to tell us that our Indian system is a sink of iniquity and a disgrace to the nation, we all know it."

Of course, with the limited space at my disposal I am unable to quote many instances of treaty breaking on the part of the United States Government, but I think I should submit at least one example for the consideration of Dr. Eliot and his friends. In 1858 the Ponca Indians by treaty ceded most of their lands in South Dakota to the United States. They were guaranteed the possession of the remainder "forever," and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs reported in 1868, as well as 1869, that these Indians behaved admirably, that there was no drinking or gambling among them, and that they had established schools and churches. However, in the early seventies the whites began pressing them, and on Aug. 15, 1876, Congress by law provided for the removal of the Poncas to the Indian Territory, "whenever they consent." But the Indians would not go, and on March 3, 1877, Congress provided for their removal without regard to their consent. Promptly troops were dispatched to the agency, and the Indians were taken in the early Spring on a journey lasting six weeks to the Indian Territory. Owing to exposure and fatigue many Indian babies died, as well as some women. There was no physician, and several times the rations gave out.

Dr. Eliot and his friends make much of the atrocities in this war. I hardly believe that any of these alleged atrocities are quite in the same class with the Sand Creek massacre. The people of Colorado did not care to have any Indians in their State, and so, on Nov. 27, 1864, Colonel J. M. Chivington, the Superintendent of the Sunday school of the Methodist Church in Denver and Commander of the First Colorado Cavalry, gathered his men about him and fell upon the camp of friendly Indians, Cheyennes, and killed almost all of them, several hundred. No resistance was offered. Major Wynkoop testified before a committee of Congress: "Women and children were killed and scalped, children shot at their mother's breast, and the dead bodies of females profaned in sickening manner; Colonel Chivington all the time inciting his troops to diabolical outrages." Major Anthony testified: "I saw a little child 3 years old running perfectly naked. One soldier fired at seventy-five yards and missed. Another said, 'Let me try and kill the ——. I can hit him.' But he also missed. A third made a similar remark, and the little fellow dropped." Robert Bent said on the witness stand: "I saw a squaw with a broken leg sabered. I saw one squaw cut open, her unborn child by her side."

The committee of Congress reported: "Colonel Chivington planned and executed this foul and dastardly massacre." But the people of Denver arranged a great reception for Colonel Chivington and his men, and the scalps of the Indians were shown from the stage of the Opera House. I think for the Indians America has been one vast Belgium.

Even as late as during the Spanish-American war and its aftermath in the Philippines, American troops committed most terrible outrages. Only recently Mr. Norman Angell has quoted the shameful order of General Jacob Smith: "I wish you to kill and burn. The more you kill, the more you will please me. The Island of Samar must be made a howling wilderness." Asked by a subordinate what age limit should be placed to the killing, this torchbearer of civilization replied: "Kill everything over ten."

For further proofs regarding the atrocities in the Philippines I would direct Dr. Eliot's attention to the report on the two mass meetings in Faneuil Hall, in Boston, on March 19, 1902. The pamphlet may be obtained in all large libraries. It contains the speeches of well-known Americans like George S. Boutwell, Moorfield Storey, and Herbert Welsh, as well as a mass of testimony which shows that torture in the Philippines was in general use and persons thought little of it. One Lieutenant fed prisoners forty-eight hours on salt fish and kept them in the sun, refusing them water. However, this was the exception, because ordinarily prisoners were treated to too much water. This water torture, which has been known in warfare for centuries, and was formerly called "Swedish drink," was applied in hundreds of cases. A priest of Molo was tortured twice with the "water cure," and then strangled by an American officer. Juliana Lopez, a Filipino lady, in a letter to her sister Clemencia, in the United States, described the behavior of American soldiers toward the Filipino women. The Americans would go out in troops of half a dozen or so, entering forcibly the dwellings of the natives and committing their outrages upon married women and girls.

I leave it to the public to judge whether, as Dr. Eliot seems to think, America is the proper party to summon Germany to be tried in Mr. James M. Beck's "Supreme Court of Civilisation." Dr. Eliot undoubtedly knows that the plaintiffs in a court of law are supposed to come with clean hands.

If THE NEW YORK TIMES shall grant me space at some future time, I shall endeavor to establish England's claim to the name of a good-faith nation. People reading my argument will that week surely omit buying their humorous weekly.

WALTER JAEGER.

LATIN-AMERICAN DEBTORS.

A Sharp Reminder from the Council of Foreign Bondholders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the conference which is shortly to take place at Washington with the object of drawing closer the relations between the United States and the Latin-American republics, the Council of Foreign Bondholders ventures to suggest that the attention of the Governments of these republics which are in default on their obligations should be called to the extreme importance of the due observance of their contracts.

While the council quite agrees that the resources of Latin America are capable of enormous development and that any steps in that direction should be welcomed by investors in all countries as giving additional value to their securities, they trust it may be made clear at the conference that no State can expect the confidence of financial circles in the United States or Europe unless it observe the obligations it has already incurred under contracts of the most solemn and binding character. The council submits that any new facilities given to such States should be applied in the first instance to the payment of any overdue obligations.

The council cites one instance in which investors, both in Europe and in the United States, are largely interested.

In 1897-8 the Government of Ecuador, being anxious to secure the building of a railway between the important seaport of Guayaquil and the capital, Quito, a distance of about 280 miles, entered into a contract with a United States syndicate, subsequently incorporated under American laws as the Guayaquil & Quito Railway Company, for the construction of the line. Bonds to the amount of some $12,000,000 were issued and subscribed for principally in the United Kingdom, the price on the market having been in 1905-6 as high as 94. These bonds are unconditionally guaranteed by a first charge on the whole of the customs revenues of the republic, and the Government undertook that the bank in which the customs collections are deposited should set aside every day a sufficient sum therefrom to provide the 1-365th part of the annual debt service. In normal times the yield of the customs is enough to cover the debt service about seven times, so that even in bad times there is ample margin. The contracts between the Government and the railway company were duly filed with the State Department at Washington, and in case of any disputes arising they were to be decided by arbitrators appointed by the United States and Ecuadorian Governments. The Government of Ecuador has, however, appropriated the assigned revenues to its own purposes, and both the interest and sinking fund on the bonds are in default. The Government remains deaf to all appeals to resume payments in spite

LAMBS GET $14,986 AT MERRY AUCTION

Acting Mayor McAneny Sells a Box for Gambol to David Warfield for $1,100.

COL. ELVERSON GIVES $1,000

Dudley F. Malone, Lackaye, Augustus Thomas, and Goodwin Smooth Salesmen for Actors' Fund Benefit.

If the Gambol the Lambs will give at three performances Friday and Saturday of next week in the Century Theatre for the benefit of the Actors' Fund proves half as merry as the auction sale of seats for the entertainment held yesterday afternoon in the Hudson Theatre it may well be considered an unqualified success. As Wilton Lackaye remarked it was an audience that would gladden the heart of any actor both in size and appreciation. The prospect of seeing a constellation of their favorite stars without make-up attracted a large audience, but the fact that they paid a premium of $14,986 for seats is proof that they did not attend merely to look.

Acting Mayor George McAneny was the first auctioneer Thomas A. Wise introduced. The seating arrangement of the Century was indicated on a large floor plan which formed a back-drop, and Mr. McAneny offered the choice of any box to the highest bidder. Houdini, the handcuff trickster, started the bidding at $500, and soon Sam Wallach and David Warfield entered, the latter finally buying first choice for $1,100.

Dudley Field Malone was the next salesman and his smooth Gaelic tongue coaxed $1,000 out of Colonel James Elverson, proprietor of The Philadelphia Inquirer, for the second choice. Augustus Thomas then took charge of the auction block, and by stirring up a bit of race rivalry between Mr. Wallach and an unidentified bidder who mixed his English with German, sold his box to the former for $1,222.50. Mr. Wallach explained that he was acting as agent for the Lambs, who had chipped in a pool, and he suggested that Mr. Thomas ask some fair member of the audience to choose the box.

"I shall not betray my past in that manner," Mr. Thomas answered, and when a feminine voice shouted, "No. 3," he added hastily, "Not guilty."

Nat. Goodwin, the next auctioneer, stood surveying the chart before he began. His eye fell on the figure 5 painted boldly on one space.

"My marital number," mused Mr. Goodwin.

Then he disposed of fourth choice to Percy Williams for $300.

Wilton Lackaye was having trouble getting his bids up to the high level of the first sales, so he explained at length the worthiness of the charity. "Remember, this is not for the Lambs," he said. "It is not a movement to install three new pool tables in the clubhouse." Then he counseled more courage in bidding.

"Aren't you confusing finances and courage?" asked Mr. Wallach from his seat.

"Upon which subject are you an authority?" inquired Mr. Lackaye without a pause.

"I was about to say finances," Mr. Wallach answered.

"I had hoped you were about to say $350," Auctioneer Lackaye said. But as no one did, R. H. Burnside got the box for $300.

After that Clifton Crawford sold his manager, Morris Gest, a box for $300, and, by way of squaring himself, sold another to himself for the same amount. Joseph Grismer disposed of the last box for $350, Augustus Thomas buying it for John Drew.

A box for the matinée performance was bought through Mr. Wise by Mrs. James Speyer as a memorial to Charles Frohman. The women at the home of the fund will be Mrs. Speyer's guests.

The sale of seats followed the disposal of the boxes, the first four going to Charles Strauss at $50 a piece. From this price single seats graded down to a $3 premium each. The public sale will open on Monday.

Yale Rehearses Tennyson's 'Harold.'

The Yale Dramtic Association has begun rehearsals of Tennyson's "Harold," which will be given on the campus in New Haven Saturday night, June 19, as a feature of the commencement exercises. E. M. Wooley is directing the rehearsals.

R. C. F. SCHUMANN TO WED.

Son of Mme. Schumann-Heink to Marry Miss Margaret McCann.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 27.—R. C. Ferdinand Schumann, son of Mme. Schumann-Heink, and Miss Margaret M. McCann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. McCann of New York, are to be married in San Diego next month. Miss McCann and her mother arrived here Saturday and are guests at the Schumann-Heink home at Grossmont. Mr. Schumann, who lives at El Cajon, near San Diego, is a Councilman there and was recently appointed Deputy Sheriff. He has punched cows, reported for a New York newspaper, and managed his mother's concert tours.

The Schumann-McCann romance is a renewal of a friendship begun during school days in New York. Last Autumn Miss McCann was the guest of Mme. Schumann-Heink at Grossmont, and the two met again. Mme. Schumann-Heink will be here for the wedding.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE WINS MEN

Mrs. Stanton Blatch Reports Encouraging Straw Ballots.

The outlook for victory for woman suffrage at the polls in November is very hopeful, according to Mrs. Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union, who has returned from an up-State campaign. At the many men's organizations before which she spoke the men took votes on the subject of their own accord, which frequently showed a large majority in favor of the women. At a men's club in Albany Mrs. Blatch made the first woman suffrage speech from a boxing ring, and with sponges and other paraphernalia of the boxers around her she talked votes for women to an appreciative audience.

The fashionable Woman's Club of Rochester sent an urgent request to Mrs. Blatch to speak at its clubhouse in the best residential street of the city. The members packed the auditorium, and women had to be turned away from the luncheon, though the club has a record of being an anti-suffrage organization.

Referring to the action of the New York women in endeavoring to speak to President Wilson while he was in New York, Mrs. Blatch said:

"I can't think that it was the work of the Congressional Union. I haven't seen a report to that effect. I have always regarded Miss Paul as an enthusiast with good political sense. Getting an appointment for the interview was the important step. She would have done it herself. No one would have given a thought to any call that she and Mrs. Belmont would make on the President after the appointment had been made."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The demand for seats at the Barker performances of Greek plays in the new C. C. N. Y. Stadium has been so great that 500 seats have been added to the regular seating arrangement.

William Courtenay and Violet Heming will return to their roles in "Under Cover" in the Cort tonight. They left the cast recently to take part in the preliminary performances of Roi Cooper Megrue's new play, "Under Fire," in Atlantic City.

BANDBOX FOR REPERTORY.

Washington Square Players to Take the Theatre for a Year.

The Washington Square Players in their first more or less tentative season, now drawing toward its close, have received so much encouragement both in praise and patronage, that they plan to take over the Bandbox for a year and to add it to the list of permanent theatres in New York. With their present company as a nucleus, they propose to establish the Bandbox in the Fall as a repertory theatre, open every evening for business.

When this adventurous group launched their enterprise last February, they could undertake to give no more than two performances a week. They had no money and no theatre all their own, and their workers were volunteers who could not give all their time to the venture. It has been possible to enlarge this program only slightly this Spring, but in their latest announcement the players say:

"At the termination of their first season, the Washington Square Players will have presented fourteen plays new to the American stage, of which four were the works of foreign authors, including Maeterlinck, Andreyev, and Tchekov, the remainder, plays by native dramatists. The Washington Square Players have thus made good for their first season their intention to produce the new works of American authors and interesting plays by well known foreign dramatists ignored by the commercial managers.

"We plan to take a sub-lease of the Bandbox Theatre for the comig season, and by raising the price of some of the seats from 50 cents to $1 to pay a living wage to a nucleus of our producing and acting staff. This will permit us to expand and develop along the lines we have planned and to introduce a system of repertory. At least five productions will be made in a season of thirty weeks, beginning about mid-September."

To meet the initial cost of this greatly enlarged program, the directors of the enterprise are now sending out a call for immediate support to be given in the form of subscriptions to the promised productions.

NAVAL BALL FOR NEWPORT.

Enlisted Men to Dance at Training Station Monday Night.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 27. — Many naval officers have taken boxes for the ball the enlisted men are giving at the Training Station next Monday night for the benefit of the athletic and amusement fund. Some of the boxholders include Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Captain Roger Welles, Captain A. F. Fechteler, Captain William W. Gilmer, Captain Edward Simpson, Captain William B. Fletcher, Commander Edward H. Watson, Lieut. Commander Franck Taylor Evans, Commander Carl T. Vogeisgesang, Pay Director Livingston Hunt, Miss Hewitt, Medical Director Lloyd W. Curtiss, Lieutenant John H. Everson and Surgeon John B. Kaufman.

The Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in St. John's Church was consecrated this afternoon by Bishop James Dewolf Perry of Rhode Island, assisted by the Rev. Charles F. Beattie, rector of the Church. This memorial was erected by Mrs. Sidney Webster for her husband. The services were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster and other members of the family.

The Misses Katherine G. Knight and Margaret FRechteler have gone to Annapolis.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is expected next week at Rosecliff.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard G. Cushing of New York are arriving at the Ledges from New York next week.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson has arrived for the Summer.

Dudley Davis has joined Mrs. Davis at the residence of Mrs. William Grosvenor.

Flags of the Reading Room, Newport Casino, Oakland Farm, New York Yacht Club, Newport Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and Newport Yacht Club were half-staffed today during the memorial services for Alfred G. Vanderbilt in New York.

Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia, shortly will take possession of her new residence, where a house warming will be given for her daughter, Mrs. Fitzhugh Dixon of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Sterling, wife of Commander Yates Sterling, Jr., commanding the submarine flotilla, will take a cottage here.

Mrs. Valentine Mott of New York, is occupying the Herrick cottage.

Mrs. Thomas J. Emery of Cincinnati, is at Mariemont.

SOCIETY IN BERKSHIRES.

Mrs. J. R. Jesup and Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Dixon Among Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 27.—Among the New Yorkers who will arrive Saturday at Curtis Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. Leroy W. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Rees.

Mr. and Mrs. William Thorn Kissel are making Curtis Hotel their headquarters for a week while motoring about the hills.

Mrs. Harley T. Proctor has gone to Greenwich, Conn., to visit her daughter, Mrs. Fritz Hoeninghaus.

Mrs. George C. Thomas and Miss Josephine Canning of Stockbridge have gone to Shirley, Mass., to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mott Davis.

Miss Madelaine Dahlgren, daughter of Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren, was in an automobile collision today on the Pittsfield Road. Miss Dahlgren was returning from Pittsfield in a runabout which she was driving. At the brow of a hill she collided with a heavy truck, her rear wheel and the front wheel of the truck becoming locked. No one was hurt, but the axle and spring of the truck was broken and the rear of Miss Dahlgren's runabout was crushed.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse, Jr., have started from San Francisco for the East. They will arrive in Lenox the first of next month.

Mrs. Edward Mitchell Townsend of Oyster Bay, Mrs. Percival Morse of Brooklyn, Mrs. Charles M. Pollock of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Rantoul of Boston arrived at White Tree Inn in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stanton Blake, who had been at the Lenox Club, departed today for the Belmont in New York.

Giraud Foster, who came up last week to Bellefountaine, returned to New York today, joining Mrs. Foster, who is at the Savoy.

Miss Heloise Meyer has closed the cottage she has been occupying on Walker Street, and has joined Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham at Overlee.

Among the cottagers arriving today were Dr. and Mrs. Rufus S. Cole at Highwood, Mrs. William Stanley Hill at Sheffield, the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davies at the Egleston cottage, Mrs. John E. Parsons at Interlaken.

Arriving at Curtis Hotel today were Mrs. James R. Jesup, Miss Eleanor De G. Cuyler, Miss Emma V. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Dixon of New York, and Miss Helen Hood of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin and Miss Anna Morgan who have been at Curtis Hotel since early May, will return to New York tomorrow.

A Dinner for Miss Frances Peck.

Staunton Peck gave a dinner last night, followed by dancing, at the home of his mother, Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Sr., 111 East Thirty-fourth Street, for his daughter, Miss Frances Staunton Peck, whose marriage to Vivian H. Egleston, will take place on Tuesday, June 1. The guests included Mr. Egleston and the bridal party, the Misses Ada Norfleet, Ruth Teal, Sarah M. Rowe, Edna Moberly, Alice De Lamar, and Lawrence H. C. Hull, Thomas Bloodgood Peck, F. R. Appleton, Jr., Reginald Lanier, and Harold Stuart. A few extra guests came in later for dancing.

FROHMAN'S PLANS TO BE CARRIED OUT

Alf Hayman Says That Effort Will Be Made to Continue on Lines Established.

ALL THE STARS TO REMAIN

Dramatists Also Give Assurances of Fulfillment of Their Contracts—Many Rumors Contradicted.

The plans for continuing the business of Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager who lost his life on the Lusitania, were announced last night in a statement issued by Alf Hayman, general manager of the Frohman enterprises. Mr. Hayman's statement substantiates one made shortly after Mr. Frohman's death that an effort would be made to continue the business along the lines so firmly established by Mr. Frohman. Mr. Hayman's statement follows:

"During Charles Frohman's illness at the Knickerbocker Hotel several years ago, it was his expressed wish if anything should happen to him that his business be continued just as though he were making one of his annual European trips. As it is the desire of all the stars at present under the late Charles Frohman's management that this wish be carried out, Daniel Frohman, who is the representative of the estate, has decided to do so. I have agreed to remain in charge of the business.

"We have already had assurances from Edward Sheldon, Augustus Thomas, Porter Emerson Browne, Catherine Chisholm Cushing, Eleanor Gates, and Harry B. Smith, who were at work on plays for Charles Frohman, that they will deliver them upon the agreed time; and assurances have also been received by cable from London from Sir James Barrie, Sir Arthur Pinero, W. Somerset Maugham, Hubert Henry Davis, C. Haddon Chambers, Michael Morton, and Alfred Sutro that their work is all well in hand, and will be delivered upon the agreed time, so that the plans outlined for next season for Maude Adams, Ethel Barrymore, Billie Burke, John Drew, William Gillette, Otis Skinner, Ann Murdock, Blanche Bates, Marie Doro, Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian, and Joseph Cawthorn will be carried out to the letter.

"I am very proud to say in this era of keen competition not a single manager tried to break down the great organization and beautiful monument that C. F. built for himself.

Ever since the Lusitania disaster there has been much speculation in theatrical circles as to the disposition of Mr. Frohman's interests. It was known that he had left no will, and the matter was further complicated by the fact that he rarely ever made a written contract with his stars. This would have made it easier for any of them to have severed connections with the organization had they cared to.

There were many rumors rife as to the conduct of the business. One of these was that George C. Tyler, artistic director for the Liebler Company before it went into bankruptcy, and who recently became affiliated with Klaw & Erlanger, would assume artist direction of the Frohman organization. Another rumor had it that Klaw & Erlanger would dictate the policy of the firm. It was also reported that Billie Burke, who had one of the few written contracts, would take this opportunity to place herself under the management of her husband, Flo Ziegfeld, Jr., and that another firm of managers was trying to secure the services of some of the most valuable stars.

Mr. Hayman's statement contradicts all these rumors. Miss Burke's contract has another year to run, and Mr. Ziegfeld told a reporter for THE TIMES that he would advise Miss Burke to fulfill it.

HEAVY ACTOR WRECKS CAR.

Big Lionel Braham, Napping on Train, Smashes Equipment.

Lionel Braham was returning on a Long Island railroad train from Piping Rock, where he had been acting the rôle of King Thoas in Granville Barker's production of the Greek tragedy, "Iphigenia in Tauris." Mr. Braham was a bit fatigued, having had to forego his accustomed tea, and he leaned rather heavily against the car window. Naturally it broke, Mr. Braham weighing some 300 pounds, and the brakeman, hearing the crash, came running to remonstrate. The sight of the actor's six feet four inches, however, calmed the brakeman's protestations, and he retreated.

The actor, who was seen here in "Androcles and the Lion," and remembered as the Ferovious of the Shaw comedy, then shifted his seat to the other side of the car. Again he was settling himself for a bit of a nap when, crash! went another window.

This time the brakeman was not so easily pacified.

"I wasn't sure it was an accident the other time," he stormed, "but I gave you the benefit of the doubt. Now I know it was intentional, and if you don't behave we'll stop the train and put you off."

"What," thundered Mr. Braham, stretching to the full height of his six feet four, "do you mean to insinuate I would purposely destroy property? In England," he proceeded, his voice in crescendo, "we would—"

Here he sat down on the arm of a seat. There was a mighty smash and Mr. Braham's more than 300 pounds sank to the floor on top of the wreckage amid the laughter of the assembled passengers.

An English bus conductor could not have been more polite than the brakeman as he begged the actor's pardon.

SOCIAL NOTES.

For the benefit of the Serbian Relief Fund, the first of a series of conferences will be given this morning at 11 o'clock by Henry J. Davidson at the house of Mrs. Walter Jennings, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. The second will be at Mrs. Reeve Merritt's house at Oyster Bay, and the third at Mrs. W. A. Hazard's at Cedarhurst, L. I.

Malcolm D. Sloane and Miss Elinor Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lee of 24 Gramercy Park, who are to be married on June 3, took out their marriage license yesterday.

Lieut. Commander Henry B. Soule, U. S. N., and Mrs. Soule of Washington, D. C., are at the Wolcott for a visit.

Xavier Benziger of Summit, N. J., who will be married to Miss Geraldine King on June 10, gave his bachelor dinner last night at the Astor.

Mrs. Robert Clark Morris of 63 West Thirty-fourth Street, is leaving town today for her ranch, Silver Tip Lodge, at Slough Creek, Montana, to spend the Summer and early Autumn.

W. Whitewright Watson, whose marriage to Miss Beatrice Burrill, will take place on June 3 in the chantry of St. Bartholomew's Church, gave his bachelor dinner at Sherry's last night. His guests included his best man, L. Stuart Wing, Jr., and his ushers. Among them were Frederick F. Frelinghuysen, Edward Livingston Burrill, Jr., Schuyler L. Parsons, Jr., Harvey Ladew, R. M. McMullen, and J. T. Pettit.

Charity Gifts Through The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $1 from Arthur Cane for a cigarmaker who became insane and was taken to a sanitarium. The Charity Organization Society appeals for funds to help his family of three children.

THE TIMES has also received $5 from Mrs. Richard Butler for a penniless debtor unable to get bail, whose story was published in last Saturday's paper.

ROSINA MARCONE A BRIDE.

Weds Alastair MacG. Frame in Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The wedding of Alastair MacGregor Frame of London, England, and Miss Rosina Marcone, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Giovanni Marcone, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights, by the Rev. Archdeacon George F. Nelson.

The guests were seated in the choir stalls, which were banked with smilax and pink roses and a narrow aisle up the chancel steps to the altar was outlined by stanchions joined by ropes of smilax.

The bride, who walked with her father from the main entrance of the Cathedral to the chancel, wore a short trailing gown of satin brocade with a low neck and draped skirt and long tulle sleeves. The tulle veil was arranged below the high knot of her dusky hair and surmounted by a spreading frill of lace which rose crown fashion clear around her head, but did not conceal her coiffure. She carried an arm bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley tied with wide lace ribbons.

The two maids of honor were Florence Ritner and Louise Saalfield. They wore a pale shade of peach-colored pussy willow taffeta, with very short, spread skirts, trimmed with two tiny ruffles, studded at intervals with tiny flame-colored roses. The corsages had low, round necks, short puffed sleeves, and their postillion backs were finished with cords. The elbow sleeves were ruffled. They wore large, old-time floppy leghorn hats, trimmed with wide flame-colored ribbons, knotted at the front edge of the brim and held with clusters of purple grapes and flame-tinted daisies, and having two long, separated sash ends at the back. They carried large clusters of flame-colored Opheha roses.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary and Matilde Marcone, Anna Sharp, Alice Donnelly, and Eugenie Saalfield. Their frocks were flesh-colored taffeta, the short skirts, cut high at the sides and shirred at the edges on three cords, revealing white lace petticoat skirts over pale pink. The old-time corsages had round necks, finished with cords, as were the short puffed sleeves and the gathered postillion backs. They wore leghorn shepherdess hats. All carried moss roses, and all of the attendants wore bronze pumps and hose. There were also two little flower girls, sisters of the bride, Anita and Liane Marcone. Each carried a big white wicker basket filled with roses and strewed rose leaves before the bride.

Mr. Frame's best man was Foster Ware, and the ushers were Paul and Joseph Marcone, Richard Saalfield, Charles Ritner, Harry Hull, Martin Edgerton, and Gaston Le Cerff.

A breakfast for the bridal party only was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Marcone, 31 West 126th Street.

On their return from their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Frame will live at Caldwell, N. J.

MISS GARNETT TO MARRY.

Niece of Col. Edwin Stevens to Wed Rev. J. C. Mitchell on Monday.

The marriage of Miss Mary B. T. Garnett, a daughter of the late Mercer Garnett of Virginia and a niece of Colonel Edwin Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, and Bernardsville, N. J., and the Rev. James Clayton Mitchell, formerly rector of Trinity Church, Hoboken, will take place on Monday in St. Bernard's Church, at Bernardsville, N. J., and the wedding breakfast will be held at the Summer home of Mrs. Charles Merrill Chapin, a half-sister of Miss Garnett.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell was until two weeks ago rector of Calvary Church, Germantown, Penn.

Miss Garnett's father was one of the Garnetts of Virginia, and her mother married for her second husband Edwin Lewis of Hoboken, also a Virginian and a descendant of the Custis family, of which family the famous Martha became the bride of George Washington. The old Lewis residence is at 507 Garden Street, Hoboken.

CHINESE MINISTER IS HOST.

Gives Reception to Visiting Commissioners and Diplomats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Chinese Minister and Mme. Shah were hosts at a large reception this evening at their legation for the members of the Chinese commission now touring the United States.

The striped flag of the republic took the place of the imperial dragon in the scheme of decorations, which included foliage and cut flowers throughout the legation. The Minister and Mme. Shah welcomed the guests alone, but were assisted in entertaining by Miss Shah and the members of the legation staff. The latter included the two young daughters of the Counselor and Mme. Yung-kwai, who took their place in society for the first time on this occasion. These young people are the Misses Gertrude and Elizabeth Yung-kwai, who will, from this time, be regarded as interesting members of the younger diplomatic circle.

The company included Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan, Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Chinda, Swiss Minister and Mme. Ritter, Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison, Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, Counselor of the State Department and Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Osborn; Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, and many personal friends from residential circles.

British Ambassador and Lady Spring-Rice, who are taking no part in social affairs, were present this afternoon at the christening of the infant son of Lieut. Col. Murrough O'Brien and Mrs. O'Brien. The ceremony, attended by the members of the embassy staff and some friends of the parents of the baby, took place in the private chapel of Mgr. Bonzano. The Ambassador acted as godfather, with Mrs. Henry Lowe of New York as godmother. The name selected was Edward Cecil. This latest addition to the British circle was born six weeks ago in New York, the native place of his mother, who prior to her marriage was Miss Marguerite Lewis of that city.

A special excursion to Mount Vernon aboard the Mayflower furnished the social diversion of today for the members of the Pan-American Financial Congress. Tomorrow a similar opportunity of visiting the home and tomb of Washington will be given the Chinese visitors.

One of the largest of this evening's dinner parties was that given in General Edward C. O'Brien at the New Willard in honor of the Minister of Finance of Uruguay and delegates to the Financial Conference.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Victor Blue entertained a dinner company at the Army and Navy Club this evening.

Mrs. William Morton Grinnell of New York, who has been passing the Winter with her father, General Oswald O. Ernst, will leave Saturday with her children for their Summer home at Southampton, L. I.

The Misses Burleson, daughters of the Postmaster General, will leave early next month to pass the Summer with relatives in San Antonio, Texas.

Miss Jane Gregory, daughter of the Attorney General, who has been visiting in Texas since February, will return July 1 to join her parents at their Summer home in the Blue Mountains.

Ex-Ambassador to Germany and Mrs. David Jayne Hill have taken a cottage at Cohasset, R. I., where they will shortly be established for the Summer.

VANDERBILT PRAYER IS 'BURIAL AT SEA'

The Only Mention of Lusitania Tragedy in Memorial at Home of A. G.'s Mother.

CHAPEL IN VAULTED HALL

200 Relatives and Friends Hear Impressive Episcopal Service Read —Choir Sings Hymns.

Memorial service for Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., 1 West Fifty-seventh Street, and was attended by relatives and friends, numbering about 200.

The service was the simple Episcopal service for the dead. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, read the service, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Frederic W. Goodman, rector of St. Mary's Church of Newport, the church Mr. Vanderbilt attended when he was at Oakland Farm.

There was no mention made of the death of Mr. Vanderbilt in the Lusitania disaster, and the only reference to the tragedy of the sea was contained in the Episcopal ritual, the "prayer for the burial of the dead at sea."

The service was very impressive, and lasted half an hour. Although invitations were sent out for the service, there was seemingly no objection to any one entering the house to pay their respects to the memory of the dead man. A squad of uniformed patrolmen were on duty at the Fifty-seventh Street entrance, and there were several detectives inside the house.

The service was held in the large vaulted hall of marble on the Fifty-seventh Street side of the palatial residence, which had been transformed into a chapel. There was an altar at the west end of the hall, where lighted candles shone against a background of roses and palms. Standing out distinct in the dim religious light was a large cross of pink roses, which formed a background for a smaller cross of white roses.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock, the immediate members of the family, in deep mourning, entered the chapel. On the mezzanine balcony of the grand marble staircase, stood a quartet from the choir of St. Bartholomew's Church. Accompanied by a harp, they rendered the hymns "Lead, Kindly Light," "Peace, Perfect Peace," "I Heard a Voice from Heaven," and "Abide With Me."

The hall was filled, and to accommodate everybody the suite of rooms on this side of the house was thrown open. Through one of the open doors could be seen the family portraits and some of the Vanderbilt ancestors. The whiteness of the Gothic hall was relieved by the rich tapestries, and with the impressive silence and dim lights of the candelabra the general effect was of some chapel in a cathedral.

William Fitz Hugh Whitehouse and W. Delancey Kountze acted as ushers.

Those of Mr. Vanderbilt's immediate family and relatives present included his mother and his young son, William H. Vanderbilt, by his first marriage; Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and her two children; Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt and their daughter, Miss Cathleen Vanderbilt; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Malcolm D. Sloane, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and two daughters; Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Osgood Field, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, and Major G. Creighton Webb.

Others present included Mr. and Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. James Russell Soley, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and and Mrs. George Henry Warren.

Also W. Rhinelander Stewart, G. Louis Boissevain, Robert L. Gerry, Joseph Harriman, Williams P. Burden, George A. Huhn, Etienne de Markowski, E. Victor Loew, W. Goadby Loew, Albert E. Gallatin, Alfred Jay Conkling, Edmund L. Baylies, Albert S. Gray, Maurice and Francis Roche, Hamilton W. Cary, Worthington Whitehouse, Henry R. Winthrop, Lawrence Waterbury, Charles E. Sampson, and Arthur Iselin.

GRADUATES VISIT SPRINGS.

Lewisburg Seminary Girls Dance at White Sulphur Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 27.—A large party of young women of the graduating class of the Lewisburg Seminary and their parents arrived at the Greenbrier this afternoon and stayed for dinner, joining in the dancing after.

The seminary is holding its commencement exercises now, and the next to last day was given over for the visit to White Sulphur. The graduates started in the morning and took luncheon at Elmhurst Farm. There were about thirty in the party. They were shown through the old White Hotel and the medical baths.

There are many enthusiastic golf players here now, and a tournament over the eighteen-hole course is planned. This afternoon a three-ball match was played between C. P. Shallcross, J. W. Bell, and Alec Simpson, the professional. The other players included Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Heeren, Reynolds D. Albertini, J. O. H. Pitney, Mrs. J. A. Hartford, Charles I. Cragin, and E. Kendall Rogers.

The arrivals at the Greenbrier this morning included Harvey Dodd of New York, E. S. J. McVicker of White Plains, N. Y.; Ernest Von Valkenburg of Cincinnati, A. J. Michael of Paris, France, and Louis G. Franklin of Washington.

To Bury Louis Kahnweiler Today.

The funeral of 10-year-old Louis Kahnweiler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kahnweiler, who accidentally hanged himself while at play in his home at 210 West 107th Street Wednesday afternoon, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock. Burial will be in Cypress Hill Cemetery. Mrs. Kahnweiler is prostrated over the loss of her only child, who was known to his playmates as a leader in fun and laughter. The parents believe the boy was trying to re-enact a scene he saw in moving pictures when a rocking chair slipped from under him.

Joseph J. Watson Dies Suddenly.

Joseph J. Watson, a newspaper reporter who gave up work a year ago on account of ill health, died suddenly yesterday in the home of Victor J. Watson, his brother, with whom he lived at 26 Broadway, Flushing. Joseph Watson was married. His wife is now in California.

CHIEF JUSTICE BROWN DEAD.

Texas Jurist Succumbs at His Home in His 80th Year.

GREENVILLE, Texas, May 27. — Thomas Jefferson Brown, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, died at his home here yesterday. He was a native of Georgia and was 79 years old.

Justice Brown was born in Jasper County, Ga. He was graduated from Baylor University at Independence, Texas, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1858. During the time he was at college he read law and received his license to practice the year before graduation. Justice Brown immediately began the practice of law, and shortly after removed to McKinney, Texas, where he remained until 1872. In 1859 he was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court and in 1872 removed to Sherman, Texas, where he practiced until 1892. While in Sherman he entered politics and was elected to the Legislature in 1888 and 1890.

Justice Brown was a member of the board that framed the Railway Commission law, and was the author of the greater part of that document. He was elected a Judge of the District Court in 1892, serving for a year, and then was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, becoming Chief Justice in 1911.

ODD FELLOWS' SIRE DIES.

Judge R. T. Daniel Is Stricken While Addressing Georgia Convention.

FITZGERALD, Ga., May 27.—Judge Robert T. Daniel of Griffin, Ga., Grand Sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, died here tonight from apoplexy, with which he was stricken a few hours before while addressing the State Convention of Odd Fellows.

The convention was turned into a lodge of mourning and adjourned.

Judge Daniel, who was 57 years old, was inaugurated Grand Sire at the last session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Atlantic City, N. J. He had been for a number of years a Superior Court Judge of Georgia.

The Rev. Charles P. Gillin.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 27.—The Rev. Charles P. Gillin, rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church here for the last twenty years and the second oldest rector in point of service in this city, died in the rectory here today, in his sixty-ninth year. Mary E. Gillin, his sister, went to his room to awaken him this morning. He was stricken with heart disease and fell back on the bed, dying shortly after. Father Gillin was born in Newark, and completed his theological studies at St. Patrick's Cathedral in that city. He was attached to various churches in New Jersey until 1895, when he came to St. Joseph's. His church was destroyed by the five-million-dollar fire that swept this city in 1902. Besides his sister, Father Gillin is survived by a brother, John A. Gillin of Newark.

Obituary Notes.

RICHARD LITTLETON, a prominent Mason and Past Master of Crescent Lodge, 402, F. and A. M., died yesterday at his home, 153 West Forty-sixth Street, in his fifty-seventh year. He was a native of Washington, D. C., but had lived here for many years. Mr. Gibbs was an embroidery and silk importer, with offices at 200 Fifth Avenue. His widow survives him.

WILLIAM NORRIS, a retired shoe manufacturer, died at his home, 346 William Street, East Orange, N. J., in his eighty-ninth year. He was born in Orange, being a descendant of a Colonial family. Mr. Norris is survived by a sister.

JOSEPH S. MUNDY, inventor of the Mundy hoisting engine, and a manufacturing machinist, died on Wednesday at his home, 93 Lincoln Park, in Newark, N. J., in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Rahway, N. J. He became a machinist, bought an interest in the business in which he was employed, and eventually became sole owner. He was a Knight Templar, a Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

JACOB GRAFF, at one time one of the best known architects and builders in this city, died on Tuesday at his home, 290 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-third year. Mr. Graff was born in the province of Lorraine, at that time a French possession, and came to this country as a boy and obtained employment with a firm of architects. He assisted in drawing up the plans of the old Grand Central Terminal and had made the plans for many of the buildings for the New York Central Railroad. He was for a number of years engaged in iron and steel structural work and retired twenty-five years ago. Mr. Graff left a son, Victor Graff.

EDWIN C. LEWIS, a clerk in the Custom House for the last thirty-five years, died on Tuesday at his home, 83 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, aged 67 years.

Mrs. PAULINE FORTH, a member of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society and of Jonathan Lodge, No. 27, I. O. F. S. of I., died on Wednesday at her home, 638 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving a son and two daughters.

PHILIP SCHWEICKERT, Jr., proprietor of a mineral water and bottling establishment in West Sixth Street, Brooklyn, died at the Sunshine Sanitarium on Wednesday from pneumonia. He was 40 years of age and a member of Greenwood Lodge, F. and A. M.; Franklin Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, the Coney Island Mardi Gras Association and the Gravesend Exempt Volunteer Firemen's Association. He lived at 1,867 Stopsey Avenue.

DANIEL McGUIRE, 65 years old, a retired engineer, died at his home, 160 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He is survived by his widow, three daughters, and four sons.

EDWIN MILES, the oldest Freemason in Pennsylvania, died at Pittsburgh on Tuesday, at the age of 97. Mr. Miles was in the iron and steel business, being a partner in the J. H. & G. Schoenberger Iron Company, in which he started as clerk. Subsequently he became a partner in Evanson, Gears & Macrume. He is survived by two daughters and a son, Nathaniel Miles, of this city.

HARRY B. LESLIE, a lumber merchant of Staten Island for forty-five years, died on Wednesday at his home, 973 Post Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I., in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Scotland and was a Mason, and a member of the North Side Veteran Firemen's Association and the Park Baptist Church of Port Richmond. He left his wife, two sons, and a daughter.

JOHN B. LEE, a life-long resident of Newark, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home, 141 Mount Pleasant Avenue, in that city, in his eighty-ninth year. He was a druggist and rec

TWO WOMEN CLAIM ESTATE OF MEDBURY

Attorney of California Wife of Lusitania Victim Hears of a Wife in London.

PART OF FORTUNE TRACED

$50,000 Belonging to Antique Jewelry Dealer Is Found on Deposit —Clue to $100,000 More.

Through cablegrams received in New York yesterday it was learned that the estate of Maurice Benjamin Medbury, who went down with the Lusitania, is being claimed by two women, both of whom say they are his wives. One claimant is Mrs. M. D. Medbury of Alameda, Cal., and the other is a Mrs. Medbury-Danbury of London.

Milton Shepardson, a lawyer of Oakland, Cal., attorney for Mrs. M. D. Medbury and her two children, has been in New York for a week on a search for large sums of money said to have been left by Medbury, who was a dealer in antique jewelry. The dead man was supposed to have left property in London, Paris and Berlin. It was when he was tracing a report that Medbury had left a large estate in London that Mr. Shepardson yesterday was shown cablegrams from "Mrs. Medbury-Danbury" of London to acquaintances of Medbury in New York asking about the estate of the man she supposed to be her husband.

He has served notice on banks in this country holding deposits in Medbury's name that they will be held responsible for the release of any of the property except to authorized administrators of the estate. Mr. Snepardson said last night he had found more than $50,000 in Medbury's name, and thought he knew of the existence of $100,000 more in cash and securities.

Separated Ten Years.

A telegram to THE TIMES from Oakland last night stated that Mrs. Medbury of California said that she and her husband had not lived together for ten years.

"If Mr. Shepardson has found $30,000, as was stated in today's papers," she said, "it is a great surprise to me."

Mrs. Medbury said she had given Mr. Shepardson power of attorney to take action in the investigation, but she said she had no idea her husband had left such a large estate.

Mr. Shepardson said Medbury's family had known little of him since he left the Pacific Coast. The lawyer said money had been sent for several years to support the wife and two children, but for the last two years the remittances had stopped, and that Mrs. Medbury and her two children are now in destitute circumstances.

His name in the list of those lost with the Lusitania was the first word Mrs. Medbury had had of her husband for three years. Mr. Shepardson came to New York knowing nothing of Medbury except a hotel where he sometimes stayed. Through this clue he traced several friends of the dead man and learned that he made a business of buying valuable antique jewelry in European capitals and selling it in the large American cities. In THE TIMES of May 25 he read a letter from Isaac Lehmann, a first-cabin passenger of the Lusitania, to his brother, Henry Lehmann, 30 West Thirty-fourth Street, telling of his talking with Medbury a few moment before the Lusitania was torpedoed. It was with the assistance of this and other clues that the lawyer found $30,000 on deposit in a New York bank, and of the existence of more than $30,000 more which he is tracing through Chicago.

Made and Lost Fortunes.

"The story of the wanderings and fortunes of Mr. Medbury," said Mr. Shepardson, "would read like a tale from Arabian Nights or Jules Verne. He evidently made and lost great fortunes since he left his California home. I have learned that some months he made as much as $10,000. His dealings in valuable old jewelry brought him in touch with wealthy people on both sides of the Atlantic, and he profited from the contact. I am told that just before he sailed on the Lusitania he exchanged $100,000 in cash and said there was more where that came from.

"He had a host of friends in London, Paris, and New York, and appears to have lived a very prosperous existence. I have found considerable money belonging to him and I hope to find more. I was surprised to learn of the cablegrams from a woman in London. I had never heard of her before nor suspected that another woman would claim to be Medbury's wife. If he married her, it was after he left California, and inasmuch as he has obtained no divorce from my client, the London woman could have no claim that would invalidate ours."

Medbury, who was a native of New York City, lived at several of the large hotels when he was here. It is said by those who know him that he maintained a large country place in England, and kept two automobiles there. It is supposed that this is the residence of "Mrs. Medbury-Danbury." Mr. Shepardson has asked the assistance of the State Department at Washington in tracing Medbury's property abroad to insure the full protection of his client's rights.

NO TRACE OF GRACE CONEY.

Search for Newark Girl Missing in Chicago Unsuccessful.

It was learned yesterday in Newark that Edward A. Coney of 205 Clifton Avenue, night manager of the Postal Telegraph Company in Manhattan, was on his way home from Chicago after an unsuccessful search for his missing daughter, Miss Grace Bond Coney, who disappeared while doing social settlement work in Chicago on May 9.

While in Chicago Mr. Coney had the assistance of several detectives and settlement workers in his search. The police were inclined to the theory that the young woman may have ended her life, as she was said to have threatened to do because of a love affair. The father places no credence in this theory.

Miss Coney is 23 years old and went to Chicago in September, 1913, to take a course in settlement work at the School of Playground Workers. After completing this course she was employed for a time at the Northwestern University Settlement, and later in the Eli Bates Settlement.

De Witt Girl Found in Saugerties.

The disappearance of Florence De Witt, 15 years old, a high school student, who lived with her uncle, Millard M. De Witt, at 687 South Nineteenth Street, Newark, was cleared up yesterday when it was learned that she was with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur De Witt, of 8 Allen Street, Saugerties, N. Y. Miss De Witt disappeared on Monday from the South Side High School. At that time it was said that a "strange woman" called to see the De Witt girl. The police found that the woman was the student's aunt of Saugerties.

Election Officials Give Bail.

Eleven former Hoboken election officials, whose conviction for violations of the election laws at the primaries in September, 1910, were set aside by the Court of Appeals, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Mark A. Sullivan to new indictments. They are Thomas F. Brady, John A. Matthews, Arthur H. Reich, Alfred Lehman, Jr., Leo J. Duffy, Leon Hart, Ernest Erxmeyer, William Maher, Gustav Ising, who gave $2,500 bail each, and Herman H. Stutz and Joseph R. Hillner, who gave $500 bail each.

BEVERIDGE FEARS ORIENT.

Wants United States to Prepare to Save Western Civilization.

Talking on the general effects of the European war, ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, at the annual dinner of the Twilight Club at the Prince George Hotel last night, said there was danger of the Oriental nations becoming dominant if the other races were to disarm. It was a real danger, he said, and one which should be met.

"Thirty years ago," said Mr. Beveridge, "that white man would have been scoffed at who predicted an armed, warlike, and triumphant Japan. Yet by the sword Japan has won the mastery of the East. China is now being reorganized and again made militant by a capable power. Does any one doubt, therefore, that if the white races were to disarm, Oriental domination would follow? What nation is akin to all other Occidental nations? Is it not the United States? The slogan of world peace, the guarantee of the preservation of the civilization of Shakespeare and Göthe, Molière, and Dante is this: 'Get together, men of the Occident. If we remain separate, we may be in danger. If we combine, we are secure.'"

Dean Kirchwey of Columbia University, the toastmaster, introduced first Bainbridge Colby, who advocated military preparedness.

Job E. Hedges said that our real opportunity was at home and was found in the need to stop talking nonsense and practice what we preach in our domestic life.

Dean Kirchwey spoke briefly against all warlike talk and said that the United States was never in less danger of attack by any foreign country than at present.

Among those at the speaker's table were S. S. McClure, Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy, and Hamlin Garland. The Reception Committee included Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Elmer E. Black, H. R. Guggenheim, Philip Harding, Mrs. L. Gouverneur Morris, Frank Moss, Philip Rhinelander, Justice Isaac F. Russell, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, and Hudson Maxim.

FIND SERVANT MURDERED.

Police Seek Two Men for Killing Polish Woman in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLBURN, N. J., May 27.—Her head crushed in by blows from three heavy clubs which lay nearby, the body of Julia Anstuiak, 21 years old, a Polish servant girl, was found this afternoon in a clump of bushes in the rear of the home of Mervin B. Schenck at Wyoming Street and Cedar Avenue.

The police tonight detained Mary Prushik, a servant in the Schenck home; Kate Wroblewski, a servant in the home of F. W. Hessan of Wyoming Street, and Ladislaws Wroblewski, brother of Kate Wroblewski, who lives at 85 Eastman Street, Newark. They were friends of the dead girl and are held without bail as material witnesses. The murdered woman was evidently struck down a few feet from the Schenck home. She left the house of Horatio W. Olcott in Pine Street early on Tuesday night to visit her friend Mary Prushik, at the Schenck home.

On Wednesday morning, when he went out to his hen house, Mr. Schenck saw a pool of blood. He searched among his hens for one that had been injured, but found none. This afternoon Mrs. Scheck found that some of her chickens had strayed away and told Mary Prushik to go hunt for them. The servant girl shook her head and muttered: "Man, man."

Mrs. Schenck then went to look for the chickens and near where Mr. Schenck had found the pool of blood she picked up a locket she knew had belonged to Julia Antusiak. A little further on she came upon the body. It was lying full length, with the crushed side of the head upward. The police believe that the girl was struck down by two men who were lying in wait for her.

NOT ARMED, DEPUTIES SAY.

Deny Testimony of Office Boy at Roosevelt, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 27.—Three of the ten strike deputies charged with the murder of Alesandro Tessitore and Kalman Batyi at the Roosevelt, N. J., plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Company on Jan. 19 took the witness stand before Justice James J. Bergen in the Supreme Court today and testified that they bore no firearms on the day Tessitore and Batyi were shot to death. The defense sets up a complete denial of the murder charge.

The witnesses, James Bavier, Fred Mullin, and William McLaughlin, were among the nine men identified by Edward Conlan, an office boy of the chemical company, who declared they carried revolvers on that day.

The defense will take up another day, and the case may run into next week should the State wish to present much testimony in rebuttal.

INDICT 7 IN SILK STRIKE.

Carrying Weapons and Assault Charged on Both Sides at Summit.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 27.—Indictments were returned today against two strikebreakers and five strikers in the recent eight weeks' strike of weavers in the Summit Silk Mills.

Two indictments were found against John Madenie, charging him with carrying concealed weapons and assault. Saba Balish, President of the Weavers' Union and leader of the strikers, is charged with assault. Michael Cassately, another striker, is charged with assaulting the Rev. Paul Kassar, the Syrian priest, who acted as adviser to the strikebreakers. Marion Michael, John George, Alex Rosen, and Paul Westfall, strikers, are indicted for participating in the rioting. George Meike, a strikebreaker, was charged with carrying concealed weapons.

Since the compromise, two weeks ago, both strikers and strikebreakers have been employed at the mills, working separately in night and day shifts.

TO SURVEY BOSTON HARBOR.

United States Department Will Use the Big Drag Nets.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, of the Department of Commerce, is about to make a resurvey by the wire drag method, of Boston Bay and the western part of Cape Cod Bay, between Boston and the Cape Cod Canal. The wire drag method which has been in use on the New England Coast for about ten years has had important results and has most recently been put in operation in Alaska and the western coast of the United States, Florida, Porto Rico, and Panama.

The increased depths in the channels leading to Boston, resulting from artifical improvement and the probability of continued increase make a resurvey of the approaches to those channels of vital importance. The previous surveys were made with the lead line only, supplemented by special examinations of shoal soundings. Furthermore they were made at a time when a depth of thirty feet at mean low water was ample for any vessel. In regions of rock bottom the depth in the approach is of as much importance as that in the dredged channel, especially where the range of the tide is great, as deep draft vessels not infrequently wait at the entrance of the dredged channel for the tide to rise.

The wire drag consists principally of a long wire suspended at known depths below the surface by vertical wire cables, connecting buoys on the surface with the wire and with suitable sinkers. It is towed by launches, the purpose being to place the wire at the proper depth to catch on all obstructions of less depth, and to pass over those of greater depth.

Steamers passing over the drag when it is in motion are requested by the Department to alter their course so as to cross it in the direction of its progress or in the opposite direction, as a diagonal course may cause the propeller to foul the small uprights consisting of bouys and wires. The steamers are told not to pass too close to the towing machines, as their slow speed and connection with the drag makes it impossible to manoeuvre rapidly.

REMOVED OFFICERS STIR UP PATERSON

Testify Mayor Fordyce Threw Out Predecessor's Friends Through Malice.

ALL IN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Two Captains and Lieutenant Take Cases to Supreme Court in Fight for Reinstatement.

PATERSON, N. J., May 27.—Testimony taken before Supreme Court Examiner Edward J. O'Byrne, who is reviewing the action of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners here in removing Police Captain Andrew J. McBride, Detective Captain John Tracey, and Police Lieutenant Joseph Mosley, tends to show that Paterson has a scandal to consider.

The officers, Democrats, declare that they have been removed under a new ordinance by order of Mayor Robert Fordyce, a Republican. The testimony is to be filed in the Supreme Court at Trenton next Tuesday. The men are seeking reinstatement.

Captain Tracey testified that Commissioner Frost, Chairman of the Police Board, told him of Mayor Fordyce's order that the witness "must go," although the Commissioner recited to the Mayor the efficient work of Tracey. Tracey further testified that Frost said to him:

"Now, you won't go, Captain. You will remain until Jan. 1, 1916, when my term expires. This man Fordyce wants to get back at McBride's (the former Mayor] friends, but he is not going to use me for a tool."

Lieutenant Mosley testified that on March 25 Commissioner Frost said to him:

"You may think that I am hard on you three men, but I am not. I hope you knock h— out of the Commissioners. Mayor Fordyce is the cause of it. He insisted upon getting rid of the three of you. I am sorry."

George B. Stinson, President of the Police and Fire Commissioners, questioned by Judge William I. Lewis, attorney for the Commission, said that he thought the plan of abolishing the three offices by appointing the men Sergeants and naming an Inspector in their stead would greatly improve the force. The plan would result in a saving of $600 annually in salaries, Commissioner Stinson said, but in this he was contradicted by William B. Gourley, attorney for the officers.

The Rev. Anthony H. Stein, a Roman Catholic priest, testified that Commissioner Stinson had told him that Captain McBride was a relative of the former Mayor McBride and the latter's appointee, and "would have to be removed."

Commissioner Stinson denied that he had ever said any such thing.

STANDS BY TENEMENT LAW.

Jersey Commissioner Wants Present Statute Retained.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 27.—An effort to save the tenement house law from repeal was made tonight at the third annual conference held under the auspices of the New Jersey Housing Association and the Passaic Board of Trade in the Smith Academy. Miles W. Beemer of Jersey City, State Tenement House Commissioner, said some of the attacks on the law were the "attempt to serve selfish interests at the expense of the public welfare."

"With a few amendments the present law would continue New Jersey as the leader in housing reform in this country," said he. "The class of landlords who resent the requirements of the present law are those who disregard the claims of humanity and the laws of health are now preparing an attack from another angle. They are endeavoring to have the State Economy and Efficiency Commission fight their battles on the ground that the law duplicates the work of the Building and Health Departments."

Commissioner Beemer said it cost only $30,000 last year to supervise more than 50,000 tenements, while the proposed changes made for inefficiency and added to the burdens of the municipalities by making them responsible for supervision.

DOGS FIGHT FIREMEN.

Keep "Smoke Eaters" from Burning House Till Hose Is Played or Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 27.—Three large watchdogs, owned by Miss Jeannette Richardson, kept half of the city's Fire Department from fighting a blaze in their mistress's home tonight until, after fifteen minutes' delay, they were beaten back by streams from the fire hose. In the meantime the fire gained much headway.

Miss Richardson is 71 years old and lives alone. She let the dogs out into the yard tonight and was preparing to retire, when she upset a table on which an oil lamp was burning. The blazing oil set fire to the room.

Neighbors turned in an alarm, and five companies responded. When they got to Miss Richardson's gate they found the dogs on guard there. They tried to get into the house, but the dogs attacked them, so the firemen kept outside of the fence. They had the fire hose working in a few moments, however, and turned two streams on the dogs, which then fled.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—An indictment issued five years ago against John F. Crosby, former Clerk of Hudson County, charging unlawful receipt of $600 of county funds while he was a member of the Board of Freeholders, was dismissed yesterday.

NEWARK.—Mrs. Henrietta Schraft, 86 years old, of 201 Bergen Street, was accidentally asphyxiated by illuminating gas last night. Gas leaked from a broken tube attached to a heater in her room.

NEWARK.—Frank Pury of 163 Camden Street, missing a week, was found in the City Hospital yesterday. His skull was fractured when he fell from a car while going to church on May 19.

MONTCLAIR.—Richard Collier of 246 Bay Avenue and Walter Zimmerman of Erie Street, Jersey City, each 9 years old, were found by the police at Montclair late last night and were returned to their homes, from which they ran away.

HACKENSACK.—Frank Wilson, 35 years old, of St. Louis, Mo., was killed yesterday by an Erie Railroad train near Ridgewood. His body was identified by Russell Story of North Plainfield.

HACKENSACK.—Ground was broken yesterday for the $1,000,000 plant of the Aluminum Company of America on the River Road at Edgewater. The building will cover three blocks, and the company has 500 feet of riparian rights. The concern will employ 3,500 girls and 1,500 men.

TRENTON.—Elmer Beatty, employed for twenty years as a farmer at the State Home for Girls, left his family at the breakfast table yesterday morning and hanged himself in a barn near the home. His son found the body.

TRENTON.—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Dailey of New York filed a suit in the United States Court yesterday against Jesse Howland of Sedbright, demanding $200,000 damages for the destruction of their Summer cottage at Galilee, which they said was due to delay in repairing the ocean bulkhead. Howland denied responsibility.

PATERSON.—George Grish, 12 years old, of 40 Fulton Street, was hit by a train and his skull was fractured while he was playing yesterday alongside the tracks of the Erie Railroad. He is in the Paterson General Hospital. His recovery is doubtful.

PITTMAN.—Wagon drivers while watering their horses found Mrs. Carrie Hitchner, 56 years old, drowned at the end of the watering trough at a farm near Franklinville, Gloucester. It is believed she committed suicide.

BRASS OF AMERICA FEEDS WAR'S GUNS

Foundries of United States Are Running Night and Day to Meet European Demand.

CAUSES HIGH COPPER PRICE

Exports of the Yellow Metal, Needed for Ammunition, Increase Tenfold in Three Months.

The fact that the price of copper has risen sharply in recent weeks in the face of comparatively small foreign exports and a sluggish condition in certain lines of domestic manufacture has been a puzzle to many people. It is known that the European war is consuming the metal on an enormous scale, but light exports from our shores make possible the thought that the belligerent nations are not calling on our supplies as heavily as an advance of 4 cents a pound in two months would seem to indicate. A study of export figures throws some light on the matter. While it is true that the aggregate exports of copper metal from Jan. 1 to April 30 were only 177,356,000 pounds, as compared with 304,570,000 pounds in the same period last year, there has been an enormous increase in the exportation of copper manufactures.

Take brass, which is composed usually of two parts of copper to one of zinc (spelter.) It is stated by persons who have looked into the brass situation that the majority of foundry concerns of the country have either doubled their capacity since the first of the year, or are in progress of large extensions of buildings and equipment. The reason is that European orders have grown by leaps and bounds. Brass is needed for shell and cartridge manufacture, and the mills of England, France and Russia have by no means been able to cope with the demand of the hungry cannon.

While copper exports in April were smaller than any month of the last four except February, exports of brass were greater than in the others, according to estimates made in the trade. Official figures from the Department of Commerce for April are not yet available, but in this table is set down the results of the first three months, with comparisons:

Brass bars, plates, sheets, &c., (lbs.).	1915.	1914.	1913.
January.....	2,737,367	378,517	585,430
February.....	5,589,622	514,923	660,698
March	10,593,841	888,330	866,847
Total	18,920,830	1,781,770	2,112,475
9 mos. ended with March...	22,951,690	4,162,556	5,792,543

Europe is taking the finished article instead of the raw material, and this procedure has not only stiffened the price of copper but also caused zinc to rise to unprecedented quotations. In contrast with a normal price of from 4 to 5 cents a pound, spelter is now quoted at from 16 to 18 cents, with a gain of full 3 cents a pound last week. The American Brass Company has withdrawn quotations for brass goods because of spelter's great advance. Numerous zinc mines of Missouri and other States which had been closed down for months and even years are reported to be starting up on a high scale of production. Their costs were too great formerly to make 6-cent spelter profitable. Now their owners see a chance of good profits while the war demand continues.

The rate of copper and spelter production at the present time is not available. The Copper Producers' Association, which before the war issued monthly statements of refinery output, discontinued the service a few months ago. At the time the association was dissolved the mines were working on a 50 per cent. capacity basis, not having recovered from the shock given the market by the business and financial disturbance of last Fall. It is known now that the Lake mines, which produce metal most desired by ammunition and armament makers, have returned nearly, if not entirely, to the basis of production in force before the strike of 1913, and every effort is being put forth by the Calumet & Hecla, Wolverine, Quincy, and other properties to increase their capacity.

The same activity is reported by producers of electrolytic copper. They state that there is no sign as yet of a diminution in the demand for the metal. Commenting on this phase of the situation, Copper Gossip says:

"Domestic and export buying has been well maintained for months past, and notwithstanding the extraordinary rise in values the trade appeared to be thoroughly convinced of the fundamental strength of the present copper situation. The fact that the market has advanced with such ease is the best proof that the metal is wanted in enormous tonnages. Many millions of pounds have been sold for delivery over the next three or four months, and in some instances sales call for deliveries still later in the year. Buyers have also tried to cover requirements into 1916, but sellers generally are not figuring so far ahead."

CARRANZA TEACHERS HERE.

Fifty-five Have Arrived from Vera Cruz to Study American Educational Systems.

A commission of fifty-five Mexican school teachers, of whom forty-four are women, appointed by Venustiano Carranza, arrived in New York a few days ago. They come to make a long and exhaustive study of American schools, colleges, universities, and libraries, with a view to adapting what is best in American methods to the education of Mexico.

Francesco Elias, the Carranza Consul General in New York, said that every field of educational training would be covered by the commission. The entire commission is to remain in the United States not less than a year and some of the members expect to remain here three years. The headquarters of the commission is to be located in Boston, and all its work will be conducted from that city.

Alfonso Cravioto, President of the commission, is to specialize in the study of American libraries. The other members, it is announced, are to study the organization and classification of libraries, political economy, moral and civic education, school discipline, musical education for children, the education of abnormal and backward children, drawing and manual training, kindergartens, physics and natural science, industrial schools, and rural schools.

For several weeks the commission will remain in this city. It will then proceed to Boston, and after a few months of work there half of the members will begin a tour of the principal cities of the country, one of the objects of which will be to compare the work of Western and Middle Western schools with that in Eastern institutions. Monthly reports will be made to the Carranza Government. The suggestions, it is said, will be applied immediately to Mexico's needs.

The way for the commission was prepared by a delegation sent here five months ago by General Carranza.

BOY HIT BY AUTO MAY DIE.

Woman, Driving Car, Arrested, Says He Ran In Front of Machine.

Joseph Duffy, 7 years old, of 61 Rose Avenue, Jersey City, son of Michael Duffy, was struck by an automobile and badly injured yesterday afternoon near his home. He was taken to the German Hospital, Jersey City, where it was said he probably would die.

Mrs. Ella Sharrott, 281 Union Street, Jersey City, who was driving the car, was arrested later on complaint of the boy's father. She was paroled to appear in court today.

Mrs. Sharrott said the boy ran in front of her car and she was unable to avoid him.

DINE 'DIAMOND JIM' WITH ORANGE JUICE

Friends Pay Tribute to James Buchanan Brady, Resplendent in "No. 1" Set of Jewels.

CLAM BAR IS A FEATURE

Ex-Gov. Glynn, in Witty Speech, Lauds the Guest of Honor Because He Is "So Different."

James Buchanan Brady, as he is known in the world of business and finance—"Diamond Jim" Brady, as his friends and Broadway know him—was the guest at a novel dinner given at the Hotel Vanderbilt last night. Ever since Mr. Brady gave $800,000 to found at the Johns Hopkins University Hospital what has since become know as the James Buchanan Brady Urological Institute, out of gratitude for the way the hospital surgeons rescued him from the consequences of urological errors, and more especially as people in Baltimore honored Mr. Brady at a public dinner, his friends here have been eager to show their appreciation of Mr. Brady. They did it last night, and ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn came from Albany especially to tell the guest what they thought about him.

Mr. Brady is known as a lover of jewels and a patron of the theatre and the dance, and the gathering last night was noteworthy in that there was not a single theatrical man nor a wine agent present. The hosts were business men, lawyers, railroad men, bankers, and brokers. Dr. Hugh H. Young and Dr. G. T. Geraghty of Johns Hopkins University were present. Others were J. L. Replogle, W. H. Miner, J. M. Hansen, J. F. Bradley, R. P. Schenin, Vice President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, August Stix, Jules C. Weiss, Sailing Baruch, E. S. S. Keith, Thomas Healy, J. W. Butler, S. A. Keim, W. H. Buckley, and C. J. Housman, and the company numbered about thirty-five.

The plan followed with the dinner enables the public to guess the tastes gastronomic of such a renowned gourmet as Mr. Brady. In the first place, in the anteroom was a clam bar, presided over by Harry Briggs, who presided over the oyster bar at the old Astor House for twenty years or more. Here cocktails were a side line, and though Mr. Brady eschewed them there was no dearth of them, the company could dispose of so many "Little Necks." As a tribute to Mr. Brady's well-known preference in the matter of refreshment, in the centre of the table was a row of fruit-laden orange trees. Mr. Brady drank only orangeades during the meal, and serving them required the entire time of one waiter.

Mr. Brady's jewels for the occasion were the No. 1 set of his collection of thirty-one varieties. These were large diamonds, almost an inch across, studs, waistcoat buttons, and sleeve buttons matching, while his rings were large diamonds with emerald borders.

The menu was distinguished by a sort of elegant simplicity as to dishes, and gorgeous abundance as to the quantity of each. As a concession to the terpsichorean tastes of the guest, the cover of the menu represented a dancing couple doing the tango. Augustine, the maitre d'hotel of the Vanderbilt, had for some time been making a list of the dishes Mr. Brady liked. So the dinner at the table led off with gumbo jelly soup. Then came crab meat Creole. Next was asparagus of a size that would make the average gardener consider writing in envy. Followed the piece de resistance—two lambs roasted whole, and borne in in the fashion of the boar's head at old Yuletide festivals. Everybody got a piece. Heart of lettuce salad with cheese, followed by fraises Melba, ice cream heretofore served with raspberry sauce, with little cakes and coffee, completed the card. Nobody but Mr. Brady had to confine himself to orange juice.

Ex-Governor Glynn lauded Mr. Brady's gift to Johns Hopkins as the act of a good Samaritan, an act which wrote Mr. Brady down, like a Abou Ben Adhem, as a lover of his fellow-men.

Much of Mr. Glynn's speech was in a light vein. In leading up to why he liked Mr. Brady, he said, in part:

"I like Eddie Foy because he can't sing, and I like Sam Bernard because he can't talk straight. I like George M. Cohan because he waves the flag, and Bert Williams because he 'chews the rag.' I liked Bismarck because he liked mastiffs, and I liked David B. Hill because he liked black cats. I like Andy Carnegie because he can't give his money away as fast as he can make it. I like Teddy Roosevelt because when he isn't killing lions and tigers and bears he is killing some Republican politician. I like Charley Murphy because he never talks, and I like Bill Barnes because he talks so much. I like Chauncey M. Depew because the older he gets the older he likes his jokes, and I like James Buchanan Brady because he likes diamonds, and so do I."

Becoming serious, the speaker said he had grown weary of hearing railroads, men of money, and New York State abused. He demanded simple justice for the invested dollar, simple justice for the man who makes the dollar, and simple justice for the man out of whom the dollar is made."

PREACHER OUTWITS BANDITS

Slips Among Those Already Searched and Is Missed.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 27.—The story of how he was held up by bandits is told in a letter from the Rev. John M. Moore of Montclair, Secretary of the Baptist missionary movement, to his son, Paul. Mr. Moore and his daughter, Miss Helen, left Montclair three weeks ago to attend the Baptist convention in Los Angeles. A week ago Sunday, Mr. Moore was invited to preach in Santa Anna and was returning that night on an electric train. The train stopped at a crossing and was boarded by two masked robbers, who invited the men to step outside and told the women to keep their seats.

"The men were told to stand in line and put up their hands," Mr. Moore says in his letter. "When I heard the order and saw that the men meant business I slipped a $10 gold piece into each shoe and resigned myself to lose my silver and watch. They lined us up along the track and started to search us. I had an inspiration after they had searched six or eight men, and sneaked around among those that had been plucked and the robbers missed me entirely.

"It is funny to think of us marching along with our hands up and our hair in the air in general direction, but it wasn't so funny at the time. One other man escaped losing money by making a dash for the woods. It is thought that the bandits got away with about $100 in cash, besides a number of watches and other valuables. The robbers did not molest the women."

SUNDAY'S BED BRINGS $8.

$14,000 Paterson Tabernacle Auctioned Off for $2,004.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 27.—The Billy Sunday Tabernacle, which was erected at a cost of $14,000, was sold at public auction here today for $2,004. The Dilliston Lumber Company, which supplied half the lumber with which the tabernacle was built, was the purchaser.

About 500 persons were present. George Pollitt of the Sunday Committee asserted that Sunday's platform was too sacred to be disposed of at auction. Only $8 was paid for the bed which Sunday slept in during his stay here.

It was reported today that the Shelly House, occupied by the Sunday party for the seven weeks spent in Paterson, was without blemish or mar, and that the Paterson committee need have no fear of having to defend such a damage suit as the Philadelphia committee is now contending with.

FAVOR GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

Argentina and Brazil Would Join United States in Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—After two days of committee work the Pan-American Financial Conference today held a general session. A resolution drafted by George L. Duval of New York was adopted, with a view to encourage American banks to employ the mere liberal English and German system in dealing with foreign commerce.

The Uruguayan delegation, in co-operation with the American delegates, assigned to it by the Secretary of the Treasury, adopted a resolution to promote the financing of American trade in Latin-America. The resolution recommended that American bankers give liberal credit to Latin-American purchasers, and discount freely drafts up to six months covering exports; also that South American banks explain to their clients the need of full financial statements, and that when such statements are unobtainable, South American banks supply the credit, the banks in the United States discounting the resulting paper.

The Uruguayan delegation also passed resolutions declaring that adequate transportation facilities between North and South America were essential to closer relations, and putting itself on record in favor of removing legal restrictions which stand in the way, and favoring aid either by direct or indirect subsidy, or both. It was the sense of the resolutions that the merchant marine of the Americas should be made second to none.

The Transportation Committee met today, and Samuel Hale Pearson, Chairman of the Argentine delegation, announced afterward that it had considered the project of both public and private ship lines to connect the Americas.

"Argentina," said Mr. Pearson, "favors a governmentally owned line, and I think Brazil does also. If we can obtain the co-operation of the United States, Argentina will enter wholeheartedly into some plan of this sort. Even if other countries did not join in this plan, Argentina, Brazil, and the United States could establish such a line by themselves."

Mr. Pearson said that if the committee should evolve some definite plan, he would remain in Washington, instead of accompanying the delegates on their tour of American cities, and try to work out the practical details.

Edmund J. Fisher, Deputy Controller of New York, addressed the conference in favor of the establishment of a Pan-American Financial Commission to obtain data on fiscal conditions in the various countries of the Western Hemisphere, work for a uniform currency and a uniform banking system, and obtain, in particular, data to justify individuals and corporations in investing their money in remote enterprises.

José Suay, ex-Minister of Finance of Salvador, suggested that this Government send a commission of business men, manufacturers, and bankers to study the markets of Central and South American countries. He declared that all the Governments interested in the present conference should subsidize steamship lines, and that banks with American capital back of them should be founded in each country.

Among other speakers were Joseph N. Davies, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union.

The delegates were the guests at luncheon of Secretary McAdoo, and later were taken to Mount Vernon on the Presidential yacht Mayflower.

LAYS ALIASES TO WIFE.

Thompson, Alleged Gambler, Returned to This City by Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 27.—Governor Whitman's application for return to New York of Frank Thompson, known also as Walter Moore, Eckel, and Ward, who is in custody in this State, was honored today by Acting Governor Edge. Thompson is wanted in New York on the charge of conducting a gambling house. It is alleged that he fleeced one victim out of $8,000 in a crooked card game.

The hearing on the application was lively, Thompson appearing before Governor Edge in person and denying that he was in New York on April 12 last, the day of the alleged game. He declared that he had been living in Atlantic City since April 7, and charged that the move to have him returned to New York was instituted by his former wife, who is now suing him for alimony.

Ex-Sheriff Robert H. Ingersoll of Atlantic City represented Thompson, and several witnesses were called to convince the Governor that the man was in Atlantic City at the time. Thompson admitted using aliases, explaining that his former wife was persecuting him and that he had to use the false names to evade her.

HONOR PRELATE'S MEMORY.

Bishop Scarborough Gate Dedicated at St. Mary's Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., May 27.—Surrounded by representatives of nearly every class that has graduated from the college in the last sixty-five years, Bishop Paul Matthews dedicated at St. Mary's Hall this afternoon the gate erected by the alumni to the memory of his predecessor, Bishop Scarborough.

The gate stands at the entrance to the campus and a new drive leads through it to the main buildings of the institution. At the business session of the alumni today it was announced that $3,000 had been subscribed to erect a brick wall of Colonial pattern around the entire campus.

Montclair Moves for Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 27.—Steps were taken at a meeting in Montclair Club Hall tonight to organize a local branch of the National Security League. The principal speaker was George E. Putnam, who explained the purpose and scope of the league, which seeks to improve the national military defenses and adopt a definite policy of armament. A committee, of which Robert M. Boyd, Jr., was Chairman, arranged for the meeting.

Sue Tankmakers for Man's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 27.—N. B. Williams, administrator of the estate of George C. Chasse of Craftsbury, Vt., filed suit in the United States Court here today to recover $20,000 damages from William D. Schaife & Sons Company, a New Jersey corporation. It is said that an acetylene gas tank, built by the company, exploded, causing Chasse's death. According to the papers filed the steel tank was guaranteed to withstand pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch, but it is alleged that the tank exploded when the pressure became 170 pounds.

Accused of Altering Navy Payroll.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 27.—Lorenzo N. McArdle, an employe of the Paymaster's department at the League Island Navy Yard, is in jail here on the charge of having altered the payroll so that a friend could get more money than was due him. McArdle was arrested in South Jersey by Deputy U. S. A. Denny, Federal Commissioner Wilson ordered that he should be taken to Philadelphia for further action. It is said that McArdle would change the payroll and he and his friend would divide the surplus.

Jersey Farmers to Have a Field Day.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 27.—Under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture a field day for the farmers of New Jersey will be held on Saturday, June 19, at the home of the President, ex-Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, "Raritan Valley Farm," near Somerville. Addresses will be made by Dr. H. W. Collingswood of New York, a noted writer on agriculture; an official from the United States Department of Agriculture, and others. President Frelinghuysen will entertain the farmers at luncheon.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Southwest disturbance has made but little progress, and it exhibits indications of filling up. At the same time the strong high area that was over the lake region is rapidly disintegrating, and there has been a general and decided fall in pressure from the lake region eastward as well as over the districts west of the Rocky Mountains.

Abnormally low temperatures with general frosts prevailed Thursday morning from the lake region eastward, but during the day there was a decided rise in temperature. It is much cooler in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, except Texas, and also in the Plains States, while in the Far West it is generally warmer, with high temperatures in California.

Rains continued in the Plains States and the Central Valleys, with a heavy fall over portions of Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri, necessitating flood warnings for the Missouri River between Kansas City and Lexington, Mo.

There were also general thunder showers in the South, except Florida, while in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Lake region, and the Far West the weather was fair, except in the North Pacific States.

Rains will continue Friday in the Plains States and the Central Valleys, followed by more or less cloudy weather Saturday, but with somewhat higher temperatures. There also will be thunder showers Friday and Saturday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and on Friday in the West Gulf States. Elsewhere generally fair weather will prevail Friday and Saturday.

Winds on Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast and east.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and New England—Fair Friday and probably Saturday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	75	42	4 P. M.	69	64
6 A. M.	71	41	6 P. M.	71	63
9 A. M.	83	48	9 P. M

FRISCO RECEIVERS MAY QUIT BY JULY 1

Question of Assessment Only Serious Matter Now Standing in the Way.

CHIEF BONDHOLDERS AGREE

Road Said to Have Prospered and to Need Only About $15 a Share from Stockholders.

If financial conditions in this country are at all favorable, it is likely that a reorganization plan for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad will be announced before the end of June. Banking interests representing several classes of the road's securities have reached an agreement on the terms on which they will put in deposited bonds, and unless a hitch occurs in settling the amount of the assessment to be placed upon the shares for working capital, the plan will be completed soon.

Committees looking after the interests of the two principal bond issues, the $68,557,000 of refunding 4s and the $69,-894,000 of general lien 6s, have accepted the terms of the tentative plan, leaving only the small underlying and divisional bonds and the stockholders to settle with. It was said yesterday by a banker who has been active in the reorganization that little trouble was expected in reaching an understanding with the stockholders' committee.

The present plan provides like treatment for holders of the refunding 4s and the guaranteed stock of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis. The reorganized company will have two new bond issues, a 4 per cent. issue under a new mortgage and 6 per cent. adjustment income cumulative bonds, which will be exchanged for the refunding 4s and the guaranteed stock. Holders of both issues are to receive 75 per cent. of par value in the new 4 per cent. bonds and 25 per cent. in the adjustment 6s. The exchange will call for the issue of $21,305,000 of the adjustments and $63,-914,000 of the new 4 per cent. bonds.

Terms for the general lien bonds have not been made known, but it was suggested that the holders would receive a smaller proportion or 4 per cent. bonds with a larger share of the adjustment bonds, together with stock of the new company to be formed. The amount of the assessment to be laid upon the shares will be determined by the cash needs of the reorganization, and is not expected to exceed $15 a share.

An official of the Frisco said yesterday that the property has been greatly improved since coming into the hands of receivers, and that the amount of money which would have to be provided for the reorganization would be much smaller than has been the case in some other reorganizations. The receivers have raised only $3,000,000 through the sale of certificates, but being freed from the necessity of paying most of the fixed charges, have been enabled to put a large share of the earnings into improvements.

THE FIVE PER CENT. CASE.

A Chance in This for Some Lawyers to Make Fortunes.

The decision of the United States Court of Customs Appeals, holding that the 5 per cent. rebate provided for in the tariff law is alike applicable to merchandise brought to this country in American ships or in vessels of nations with which this country has commercial treaties, was received yesterday in local importing and legal circles in a jubilant spirit. While the decision was promulgated in Washington late Wednesday afternoon, merchants were not informed of the action of the tribunal until yesterday morning.

Though it was taken for granted in both Government and importing circles that the Department of Justice will apply to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari in order that the Customs Court's decision may be reviewed, merchants having large sums tied up in possible refunds said the outlook for eventually realizing rebates was, all things considered, very encouraging. Assistant Attorney General Hanson, in charge of the Government's tariff litigation, said that a writ will undoubtedly be applied for. Even if granted, and the case advanced, Mr. Hanson had no opinion to offer as to when a decision by the court of last resort might be expected. It was generally agreed, however, among customs lawyers that the Supreme Court hardly could decide the issue in less time than a year, and possibly longer.

While it was impossible to make any estimate of the refunds due local importers in case the Supreme Court finds for the Government, New York merchants would probably stand to realize around 70 per cent. of the total estimated refunds aggregating at this time approximately $20,000,000. As the usual rule in tariff litigation of this kind is for clients to allow their attorneys 50 per cent. of the recoveries on excess collections, some of the local lawyers would stand to win good-sized fortunes should the refunds be made.

It is understood that a conference will shortly be held in Washington by representatives of the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice for the purpose of deciding the future action to be taken in litigation. While none of the local Government officials would discuss the matter for publication, it is regarded as probable that the forthcoming conference may consider the advisability of recommending that Congress repeal the rebate provision of the present tariff law known as paragraph 7, sub-section 7, of section 4.

As the decision now stands, the Government is losing a possible $750,000 per month, and, even if Congress should act, which would not be until December, the liabilities would be much greater than at this time. If the Supreme Court handles the case, the piling-up process will, of course, continue much longer. While the Treasury Department could accept the Customs Court's decision and make a reliquidation, putting an end to further litigation, this course is not regarded as likely in view of the existing deficit.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Amal. Copper..	65	65¼	65	65¼
60	Amal. Cop. rts.	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
10	Am. Beet Sugar	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
1,700	American Can..	36¾	37¼	36¾	37
210	Am. Locomotive	46¾	46¾	46	46¼
10	Am. Smelting. Cop.	81½	81½	81½	81½
10	At., T. & S. F..	99½	99¾	98¾	99⅞
30	Calif. Petrol....	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
270	Can. Pacific....	157	157¾	156¾	157¾
30	C., M. & St. P.	89¾	89¾	88¾	89¾
1,900	C., R. I. & P.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
50	Chino Copper..	45¾	45¾	45	45½
310	Cal. Fuel & I..	29⅞	30¼	29¾	29¾
20	Corn Products..	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,870	Crucible Steel..	28¼	28¾	28⅛	27½
120	Erie	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
50	Goodrich Co....	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
50	Inspiration Cop.	29¾	29¾	29	29
7,490	Inter.-Met....	22¼	23¾	22	22¾
310	Inter.-Met. pf..	72¾	78¼	72¾	73½
100	Inter. Petroleum	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
730	Mo. Pacific.....	12¾	12¾	10¾	11¾
10	Nat. Lead.....	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
60	Pacific Mail....	24¾	24¾	24	24
50	Ray Copper.....	24¾	24¾	23¾	23¾
3,200	Reading	142¾	143¾	142¾	143
50	Ramsly Co.....	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20	Rumely Co. pf..	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
150	So. Pacific.....	86¾	86¾	85¾	85¾
10	Tenn. Copper....	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
1,970	Union Pacific...	125¾	126¾	125¾	126¼
6,650	U. S. Steel.....	54	54⅞	54	54⅞
220	Utah Copper....	66	66¾	66	66¾
50	West. U. Tel....	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
910	Whouse Elec...	95¾	94¾	93¾	94¼

Sales.	MINING STOCKS.				
900	Atlanta	.34	.34	.33	.33
600	Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07
300	G'dfield Mar....	.27	.27	.27	.27
300	Great Bend	.09	.09	.09	.09
300	Jim Butler.....	.80	.80	.80	.80
2,500	Jumbo Ext.....	1.52½	1.52½	1.45	1.45
1,000	Lone Star.....	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Mexican	.30	.30	.30	.30
600	Nevada Hills...	.22	.22	.22	.22
300	North Star.....	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
300	Tonopah Ext....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
600	Tonopah Mer....	.36	.36	.36	.36
800	West End.....	.75	.80	.75	.80

BRYAN ADDRESSES CHINESE.

Favors Less Money for Navy and More for Educating Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Secretary Bryan was the chief speaker at a luncheon given today by the Washington Board of Trade to the Honorary Commercial Commission of China. The Secretary thanked the Chinese for the honor they paid to the United States in emulating the American Government, in sending their students to American universities and in co-operating with missionaries and teachers.

"I believe the United States can secure here safety better by making friends who love her than by making nations fear her," said Mr. Bryan. "Half the money we spend in battleships could better be spent in educating the young men of other nations in our schools."

Mr. Bryan said democratic Governments, by discarding implements of terror, dare build citadels in the hearts of men. By giving other nations their ideals; republics fulfill the laws of service and make lasting friends.

David Yui, Secretary of the Commission, responding, said China, the youngest republic, looked to the United States as an elder sister for example and advice.

The commission was entertained by the Secretary of War this afternoon at a Fort Myer drill.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 27.—Thirty-six companies having aggregate capital stocks of $991,100 were incorporated today. They included:

Real Bottle Stopper Co., non-refillable bottle stoppers and bottles, $200,000; R. S. Conkling, P. J. Osborne, E. Z. Parker, 470 West 146th St.

F. Conants Sons, Camden, furniture, $115,000; R. F. Robson, H. T. and C. E. Conant, Camden.

English Keyless Corpn., bottle caps, seals, $100,000; R. A. Van Voorhis, C. A. Cole, Alexander P. Garbe, 346 West 156th St.

Stereo Projection Corpn., theatres, expositions, motion pictures, $100,000; H. Waterson, E. and M. Spiegel, Strand Theatre Building.

Hall Americas Building Corpn., realty, agency, brokerage, managerial, $100,000; P. A. Schmitt, R. Ballantine, C. O. Maas, 57 West 75th St.

National Dairy Credit Assn., mercantile reports on dairy milk, dealers and mfrs. of dairy supplies, $100,000; C. L. Von Spiegel, C. S. Bassett, R. M. Rupp, Hagerstown, Md.

Mediterranean and General Traders, importers, exporters, commission agents, $25,000; O. R. Erklin, H. Schroder, R. C. Rindelaub, Port Richmond.

United Mileage Co., profit-sharing certificates, issue railroad and steamship passage tickets, $25,000; H. B. Larson, M. J. Dunphy, J. R. Anderson, 1,054 E. 17th St.

C. B. C. Auto Specialty Co., auto accessories, supplies, patents, $50,000; N. Lipman, F. V. Goldstein, M. Sheinart, 1,489 East 17th St.

Private Auto Rental Service, Queens Borough garages, tires, $10,000; P. Schwarz, C. Abel, H. Whitney, 472 Hopkins Av., Long Island City.

J. Rose & Co., furniture, stoves, refrigerators, furnaces, $10,000; M. Mulvaky, J. Silver, M. Eagle, 273 Christopher St., Brooklyn.

Eclipse Film Laboratories, laboratory for developing motion pictures, $25,000; J. Robert Rubin, L. T. Noonan, J. D. Rhodes, Sewickley, Penn.

Art Press Co., Syracuse, printing, publishing, $15,000; J. Joseph Nash, J. Heckle, W. Fleisch, 816 Court St., Syracuse.

L. L. Gardiner Motor Co., vehicles, vehicles, autos, engines, aeroplanes, boats, $15,000; J. R., E. M., and I. R. Gardinier, 1,561 Kemble St., Utica.

Roggen Realty Co., agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; J., I. and N. Roggen, 61 E. 86th St.

Hunt Novelty Co., furniture, novelties, furnishings, $15,000; L. L. Jaeger, R. Hunt, Jr., N. Gitzeiter, 58 East 106th St.

Sanitary Saliva Ejector Co., $10,000; C. A. Casey, J. Joseph Quigley, M. H. Piata, 3,514 Bway.

Specialty Waist House, ladies' garments, merchandise, $5,000; J. Koep, C. Weisenfeld, Marain, 1,454 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

New York Home Journal Publishing Co., $5,000; O. and E. Dommasch, F. G. Renter, 223 East 48th St.

Northward Realty Co., Albany, realty, construction, $15,000; T. A. Ryan, E. Losb, G. V. Dillenbeck, 111 Delaware Ave., Albany.

Zeller Realty Co., $5,000; R. H. and E. Zeller, 161 West 140th St.

Weisslitz and Scharf, furniture, carpets, rugs, tapestries, bronzes, works of art, $5,000; S. Cohn, S. Scharf, J. Weisslitz, 424 East 157th St.

M. Madam Hegey, Inc., artificial flowers, feathers, $5,000; M. Feinberg, E. A. and I. Heygi, 219 East 60th St.

Voluntary dissolution—Schneider Brothers Oyster Co. of Buffalo.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Five roads	$1,935,673	+ $174,574
Eleven roads	5,136,725	— 1,032,148
Total (16 roads)...	7,072,398	— 857,574

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for April—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$414,415	$427,681	$13,266
Net aft. tax..	90,941	42,596	*48,345
10 mos. gross..	3,972,251	4,582,441	609,190
Net aft. tax...	755,962	901,576	145,614

*Increase.

CANADIAN NORTHERN for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,426,000	1,610,000	1,745,800
Net	488,000	414,200	503,100
10 mos. gross..	14,850,400	19,426,800	18,553,200
Net	4,170,500	5,408,800	4,926,300

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	337	337	337
Gross	904,843	908,134	780,248
Net aft. tax...	220,365	216,206	152,446
10 mos. gross..	7,863,202	9,144,609	8,696,503
Net aft. tax..	1,784,700	2,409,025	2,205,659

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for April—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Mileage	3,136	3,095	41
Gross	5,884,986	6,276,579	$391,593
Net aft. tax..	1,368,228	1,138,570	*169,658
Other income..	150,700	208,892	52,692
Total income..	1,483,928	1,336,962	*116,966
Sur. aft. chgs.	600,539	483,524	*167,016
10 mos. gross..	67,574,385	70,656,501	2,979,116
Net aft. tax..	16,570,170	17,579,688	1,009,518
Other income..	2,261,408	2,594,724	333,321
Total income..	18,831,578	20,174,407	1,342,834
Sur. aft. chgs..	9,554,180	10,923,968	1,369,782

*Increase.

CUBA RAILROAD for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	545,701	544,871	450,651
Net	318,220	284,697	219,048
Sur. aft. chgs.	245,912	215,196	152,266
10 mos. gross..	4,208,266	4,270,486	3,785,812
Net	2,136,884	2,072,758	1,757,494
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,427,506	1,395,283	1,089,845

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	4,655,279	4,825,331	4,560,001
Net aft. tax...	1,355,452	1,480,061	1,196,714
10 mos. gross..	52,891,378	55,870,091	58,779,875
Net aft. tax..	9,717,367	10,043,457	8,963,689

MOBILE & OHIO for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	1,122	1,123	1,114
Gross	914,028	1,062,170	$72,880
Net aft. tax...	239,274	350,024	160,975
10 mos. gross..	9,183,151	10,383,672	10,121,981
Net aft. tax..	2,116,992	2,079,915	2,379,697

NORTHERN PACIFIC for April—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	4,682,890	5,267,180	*$584,290
Net aft. tax..	1,429,230	1,329,832	99,907
Other income..	1,351,017	1,123,294	1,227,323
Sur. for divs.	2,380,279	1,096,320	1,272,959
Sur. aft. divs..	922,613	†350,346	1,272,959
10 mos. gross..	53,185,318	55,482,350	*2,296,532
Net aft. tax...	14,106,245	13,545,006	*560,761
Other income..	4,570,606	4,063,844	504,762
Sur. for divs..	18,251,880	15,650,258	*998,376
Sur. aft. divs..	785,213	1,182,589	†398,376

*Decrease. †Deficit.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for April—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Tot. op. rev.	$10,164,038	$10,980,575	$796,539
Tot. op. exp.	7,296,068	7,666,081	370,013
Taxes	477,940	618,298	135,358
Oper. income	2,388,315	2,681,196	292,881
Ten months:			
Freight rev..	66,979,698	71,758,506	4,778,808
Passen. rev..	29,757,434	33,943,407	4,185,973
Tot. op. rev.	107,309,779	115,992,328	8,682,549
Tot. op. exp.	72,522,283	77,969,864	5,447,581
Taxes	5,513,299	5,589,844	76,575
Oper. income	29,488,320	32,152,620	2,714,400

UNION PACIFIC for April—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Tot. op. rev.	$8,294,001	$8,798,348	$504,347
Tot. op. exp.	4,177,820	4,483,232	305,465
Taxes	1,769,881	1,729,810	*40,072
Oper. income	1,709,220	2,020,716	311,496
Ten months:			
Tot. op. rev.	73,046,824	77,966,611	4,939,785
Tot. op. exp.	43,539,713	46,968,454	2,907,742
Taxes	8,963,174	8,286,819	*676,355
Oper. income	25,526,936	27,612,307	1,485,671

*Increase.

WESTERN MARYLAND for April—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$782,259	$644,775	$103,484
Net	223,412	194,728	28,684
10 mos. gross.	7,000,726	6,957,207	113,519
Net	1,589,682	328,828	1,260,854

YAZOO AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$951,118	$951,123	$815,217
Net aft. tax...	286,118	98,947	*28,963
10 mos. gross.	9,979,214	10,527,971	9,339,018
Net aft. tax...	2,497,241	2,593,484	1,998,064

*Deficit.

COTTONSEED OIL.

A steadier tone developed in the market for cottonseed oil owing to less pressure of offerings and on covering. The firmness in lard had a stimulating influence, and the technical position was believed to have been strengthened by the recent selling movement. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.20@6.40	6.15
June	..	..	6.33@6.38	6.30
July	6.45	6.44	6.44@6.45	6.42
August	6.59	6.56	6.58@6.60	6.57
September	6.70	6.68	6.69@6.70	6.66
October	..	..	6.69@6.70	6.66
November	..	..	6.65@6.69	6.67
December	6.65	6.69	6.65@6.69	6.67

COFFEE.

The spot demand for coffee was again very inactive, and as Brazil seems more willing to sell new-crop coffee for forward shipment, sentiment in the local market for futures was inclined to lean a little more to the bear side, and values at the close of the day were net unchanged to 4 points lower. The volume of business was not large, consisting of 10,000 bags, but prices declined easily under even light selling pressure. Spot coffee was quoted at 7 cents for Rio 7s, while Santos 4s ranged at the will from 9¾c to 10¼c, according to grade and description.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	5.40	5.40
June	..	..	5.40@5.45	5.40
July	5.46	5.46	5.45@5.47	5.49
August	..	..	5.48@5.49	5.52
September	5.53	5.52	5.51@5.53	5.54
October	..	..	5.54@5.55	5.57
November	..	..	5.57@5.58	5.61
December	5.66	5.60	5.60@5.61	5.64
January	..	..	5.65@5.66	5.69
February	5.73	5.73	5.70@5.71	5.74
March	..	..	5.75@5.77	5.78
April	..	..	5.80@5.82	5.84

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,522 packages. The change to higher scoring, extras being 93 points, made a little higher range of values without material change in the temper of the market. Business was only fair. Creamery, extras, (93 score,) 28¼@28½c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; firsts, 27½@28c; seconds, 26@27c; thirds, 25@25c; State dairy, finest, 28c; good to prime, 26½@27¼c; common to fair, 25@26c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; lower grades, 20½@21¼c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½c; seconds, 20c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 18,120 cases. Arrivals are still running comparatively light and accumulations are more reduced. High grades are comparatively scarce, and bids for stock to pass technical inspection in the higher grades have been considerably advanced. Market closed extremely irregular and unsettled, buyers resisting the improvement and the market showing rather a strained appearance. A large part of the supply is freely offered in range of 19@20c; it requires unusually prime stock to bring any higher figures. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality are in light supply and higher, but there is an accumulation of more or less defective qualities for which trade is slow at very irregular values. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23@24c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; storage packed, firsts, 20¾@21¼c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21@22c; regular packed, firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 19@19c; thirds and poorer, 18@17½c; dirties, No. 1, 16½@17c; No. 2 and poorer, 14@15c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15¼@15c; culls and inferior, 10@13c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henery whites, fine to fancy, 34@36c; ordinary to good, 29@32c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 31@24c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henery browns, 26@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20¾@22c. Duck eggs—State and nearby, Indian Runner, 22½@23c; Baltimore, per dozen, 21@22c; Western, 17@20c; Tennessee and other Southern, 16@19c.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Further readjustment of differences between the old and new crop values occurred in the wheat market yesterday, and the May premium, which a short time ago was 2¾c at one time, was down to 1⅝c. Toward the close of the day the market became less active and prices were generally firmer. May closing at a net loss of 5¼c, while the new crop months were ⅛ to 1c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.50 and No. 2 hard at $1.51¼, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.57½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.56¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last
May	..	..	1.48	1.53¼	1.06
July	..	..	1.33¾	1.33	95½

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.50	1.42¾	1.45	1.50¼	99½
July	1.28	1.26¾	1.27¼	1.26¾	87¼
September..	1.21¾	1.20¾	1.21¼	1.20¾	86

CORN.

Underlying sentiment in the corn market was more bullish, owing to increased complaints regarding excessive moisture in the West, which, it is said, will necessitate extensive replanting. News from Argentina was also bullish, it being estimated that the exportable surplus will not exceed 158,000,000 bushels. At the close of the day values were firm at 1@1¼c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	75½	74¾	75¾	74¼	70¾
July	77¼	76¾	77	75¼	67¾
September	77¾	76¾	77¾	76¼	65¾

OATS.

The oats market was influenced considerably by the action of corn, but buying was restricted to some extent by generally favorable crop prospects. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 50¼c; No. 2 white, 50¾c; No. 3 white, 50¼c; No. 4 white, 57¼c; fancy clipped white, 50¾@51¼c; ordinary clipped white, 55¾@60¾c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	53¼	52¾	53¼	53¼	40¾
July	50¾	50¼	50¼	50¼	39¾
September	45¾	44¾	45	44¾	37¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, but prices were firmer owing to a further advance in the price of live hogs and on buying which was believed to come from packers. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Friday, 17,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
July	9.87	9.80	9.87	9.80	9.72
September ..	10.13	10.05	10.10	10.02	9.97
Ribs—					
July	10.67	10.62	10.65	10.57	11.10
September ..	10.96	10.87	10.92	10.85	11.17
Pork—					
July	18.25	18.17	18.22	18.12	19.82
September ..	18.60	18.50	18.60	18.47	19.97

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Shifts Shown in Totals for Last Month at This Port.

Collector Malone's statement of the export and import movement at this port in April made public yesterday at the Custom House, shows outward shipments to have been at the highest point in any single month since the European war forced abnormal buying here, while another significant feature, and a rather surprising one, is that April made a strong attempt to bridge the gap between the volume of imports last month and those of the corresponding month a year ago when trade conditions were normal.

Last month's exports as listed by Chief Statistician Lant reached the unexampled total of $185,125,780, or almost one-half of the total exports of the entire country. In April, 1914, the outward shipments were valued at only $84,861,742. Notwithstanding the alleged dearth in certain lines of the import trade, last month's imports here reached $82,252,029, against $94,127,604 the same month a year ago. It will thus be seen that last month's record of foreign merchandise is only $1,875,575 less than the corresponding month in 1914 when the world was at peace.

The report shows that, during the month, England purchased supplies here worth $33,829,932, or at the rate of more than $1,000,000 per day. France came next with $30,217,800, and the Netherlands third, with merchandise worth $12,458,045. The total value of goods sent to Europe from this port last month totaled $107,224,195, as compared with $39,616,990 in April, 1914. That progress is being made in the development of trade with South America is shown in that New York's exports there last month gained over April, 1914. Last month's exports were valued at $8,181,726 against $7,182,659 the same month a year ago. Imports here from South America show a big gain as they were in April $21,277,875, compared with only $13,338,728 in the correspondent month last year.

The export movement to North America, including Canada, and the West Indies last month amounted to $8,-181,725, or over $1,000,000 more than in April a year ago. Trade with Asia totaled last month $5,529,116, or better by $1,400,000 than in the same month last year. Exports fell off to some extent to Africa and Oceania last month compared with April, 1914.

Imports here from Europe last month were only $35,042,802, compared with $52,065,421 in April a year ago. North American imports, however, rose last month to $22,882,183 against $15,107,089 a year ago. Asiatic imports were cut down at $12,062,676, a gain of about $2,-000,000 over the same month in 1914. Imports from Africa and Oceania were considerably below those of April last year. German imports last month were only $1,733,007 compared with $10,822,077 in the same month last year. Those from Austria-Hungary last month totaled $213,038, or one-fifth of the total in April, 1914. England's entries were ahead of those of a year ago, being for last month, $15,169,678, compared with $15,010,924 the same month last year. French imports last month aggregated $4,632,445, against $6,441,898 in April, 1914.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—Forecast:

N. C.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat. cloudy in e., showers in w.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

S. C.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ga.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s., except s. over n.

Ala.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate shifting winds.

Miss.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat. fair, warmer; moderate shifting winds.

La.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat. fair; moderate shifting winds.

East. Texas—Showers Fri.; cooler p. and cen. Sat. fair; moderate s. winds on the coast.

West. Texas—Fair Friday. Sat. fair; warmer in n.

Utah—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla.—Showers Fri.; cooler in e. Sat. fair, warmer.

Ark.—Thunder showers Fri.; cooler in w. Sat. probably fair.

Tenn. and Ky.—Thunder showers Fri.; Sat. unsettled.

Ohio—Unsettled Fri., probably showers in s. Sat. cloudy, moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ill.—Rain Fri., cooler in extreme n.; Sat., unsettled, probably showers in s.; moderate n. to e. winds.

Ind.—Showers Fri.; Sat., probably unsettled, moderate e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Fri.; Sat., cloudy, moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle shifting winds.

Wis.—Cloudy Fri., probably showers in s.; Sat., fair and warmer, moderate e. winds.

Minn.—Fair in n., rain in s. Fri.; Sat., probably fair, warmer in s., moderate n. to e. winds.

Iowa—Rain Fri.; Sat., warmer and probably fair.

Mo.—Rain Fri., cooler in s.; Sat., unsettled, probably showers.

N. Dak.—Rain and warmer Fri.; Sat., fair.

S. Dak.—Rain and warmer Fri.; Sat., warmer and probably fair.

Neb.—Rain Fri., warmer in w.; Sat., warmer and probably rain.

Kan.—Fair, warmer in w., rain in e. Fri.; Sat., fair, warmer.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

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SUB-MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS CALL WITH YOUR SAMPLES OF FALL SUITS. 19 WEST 21ST ST., 9TH FLOOR.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. M. J. Birnbaum, 22 Greene St. Tel. 356 Spring.

JOBBER BUYING better grade ladies' and misses' coats and suits. Daily, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., 147 West 25th St., fifth floor.

OPEN TO BUY 5,000 dresses for spot cash; white and flower goods; cheap merchandise. Call Fargt 9464.

LARGE JOBBERS looking at ladies' and misses' Fall suits. Eighth floor, 47 West 24th St.

WANTED, AT ONCE, 1,000 cheap golfcins and corduroy skirts. 305 5th Av., room 613.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists, Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

LOOKING at Fall ladies' and misses' suits. 122 West 26th, seventh floor.

WE WANT JOBS in taffeta dresses for cash. Store, 103 East Broadway, city.

350 SNAPPY coats to close out. L. F. Sturm, 48 West 35th St.

JOB of lingerie and wash dresses, formerly sold at $5.75 to $8, to close out at $2 net. Seventh floor, 24 E. 22d St.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!

We have 275 Summer dresses in dainty styles ready to deliver at a reasonable offer. Whoever comes first will get the bargain. Do not miss this opportunity. Soi Shapiro & Co., 116 West 29th St.

MANUFACTURERS DESIRING business with Latin American merchants, can purchase mailing lists of first-class accounts, furnished with free translations. A 25 Times Annex.

WE HAVE ON HAND over one thousand wash dresses; all the latest models; will close out at a very low price; also about 500 silk dresses. IPP, KWINT & CO., 113 West 22d.

ORENOKE COOL CLOTH and sea side suits; ideal ladies' garment for summer resort; $2.40 to $4.50. Frank & Wasserman Co., 43 West 16th St. Chelsea 2880.

For Sale.—100 oxidised clothing and cloak double racks; $6.50, worth double. A. Schapp & Sons, 394 B'way.

SEVERAL HUNDRED fine ladies' and misses' coats, cheap. D. Bussel, 40 W. 22d.

ODD SHADES in messalines, &c., to close out. Schland, 19 Madison Av.

SALESMAN who can sell one hundred thousand a year on commission wants to connect with a manufacturer of ladies' suits, who can produce good values and show a representative line from 10 to 15 dollars. M 133 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.3½@4 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Outlook for Summer Fabrics.

While Summer fabrics suitable for women's wear were well "talked up" before the present season began, the manufacturers of dresses and separate skirts are in no too settled frame of mind now concerning the outlook in this branch. The distributing channels of sale to be the number of substitutes which put in an appearance once it was assured that these fabrics would have a certain vogue. The manufacturers who took the reputable go

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Close Higher in Dull Market—Financing of War Orders.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday fell back into dullness almost as pronounced as that of Thursday. The range of prices was unusually narrow, so narrow, in fact, that a fractional upturn in the afternoon sufficed to show a net gain in the general level of prices. The market as a whole recovered about one-quarter of the loss which it had suffered during the previous three days of decline.

As on several other occasions during the last week rumors regarding the German reply to President Wilson's note played a part in shaping the day's course of prices.

Yesterday's rumor was that a résumé of the position which Germany will take in her reply had been communicated to Washington and that it was conciliatory. As much had been assumed by the majority for some time past, but in the lack of more specific occasion for market operations this report was made to do service as a new source of strength. It was plain, however, from the comment heard in high banking quarters that the opinion was being adhered to that prudence suggested a minimum of fresh financial commitments until the situation growing out of our demands on Germany was cleared up. That much as a matter of fact has been made plain by the quick reversion of the market into pronounced dullness on each recent occasion when traders have assumed the initiative in advancing prices and in increasing the volume of dealings.

Another factor which contributed to the improvement which prices showed yesterday was the absence of any confirmation of the report that the American ship which had been damaged in war zone waters on Wednesday had been attacked by a German submarine. The fact that this assumption was disbelieved yesterdaye, as it had been by many the previous day, was partly due to the conviction that whatever stand Germany may take in respect to our demands her reply will be conciliatory and that nothing is likely to be further from her mind at this particular juncture than to renew or increase tension in her relations with the United States.

More gold arrived here yesterday from France, contributing something to the sum total of the influences which during the last few days have been making for a firmer market in exchange. A slight additional rise in sterling and a hardening of some of the other exchanges reflected a lessening of the pressure of bills and the support which the market, particularly for sterling, has recently enjoyed. An official of one of the companies credited with having received from one of the belligerents a large order for railway equipment was quoted as saying that the order had not yet been placed, in part for the reason that some difficulty was being encountered in financing the order in this country. That was in keeping with other reports which had lately been heard concerning the failure of efforts to establish further credits here for one of the belligerent Governments which have already borrowed in this market. This is a situation which is accentuated by the indisposition on the part of many lenders to place their funds at the disposal of belligerent Governments.

$11,500,000 FRENCH GOLD.

$2,000,000 Added Yesterday to Lazard Freres' May Imports.

Lazard Frères received $2,000,000 in gold yesterday from the Bank of France on the steamship Chicago, in from Bordeaux. This is the fourth consignment to this banking house from France in the past month and brings the total up to $11,500,000.

The metal was deposited at the Sub-Treasury.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	6
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5¼
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¾	5 and 6 mos	3 @3½
90 days	2½@2¾	8 and 9 mos	3¾@4
4 mos	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3@3½	6 months	3¼@4
60 to 90 days			3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months	4	6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.78¾	$4.78¼	$4.78¾
Cables	4.79⅛	4.78½	4.79

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.78⅛	$4.79
Paris	5.41¼	5.40½
Berlin	.83⅛	.83¼
Austria	..	15.50
Russia	..	40.50
Switzerland	5.28⅜	5.28¼
Scandinavia	26.10	26.18
China—		
Hongkong	44.35	44.20
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	....
Greece	5.23½	5.20½
Holland	.39¼	.39⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	....
Calcutta	33.00	....
Italy	5.75½	5.75
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.10
Rio	24.85	25.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.75⅝	$4.74¼	$4.75¼	$4.74⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $272,483,227; balance, $16,451,802; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $243,872.

The local banks have lost $5,132,022 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par, Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 45c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 6.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23½d, off 1-16d; New York, 49½c, off ½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	273,220
Same day last year	130,322
Year to date	50,751,422
Same period last year	83,980,837
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.88 + .29
Same day last year	69.27 — .06

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.80	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	73.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd-lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35	35¼	900	Alaska Gold Mines	34⅞	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅝
65½	65⅞	5,500	Amalgamated Cop	65	66¼	65	65⅝	+ ⅞
45½	46	500	Am. Beet Sugar	46	46	45½	45½	+ ⅛
100	101	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ½
..	152½	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	150	150	150	150	+1
37	37⅛	18,400	Am. Can	36¼	37⅜	30¾	37⅛	+ ⅞
50½	51⅛	200	Am. Car & Fdry	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
81	90	100	Am. Express	85	85	85	85	+1¾
30	30⅜	100	Am. Ice Securities	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
46	46¼	1,000	Am. Locomotive	46½	46⅝	45⅝	46¼	+ ⅜
¾	6	900	Am. Malt	5	5½	5	5½	+ ½
25	26	500	Am. Malt pf	21½	26	21½	25	+1½
106	108	200	Am. Sugar Refining	107½	108	107½	108	+1
110	119½	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119	119	119	119	+ ¼
107	108½	300	Am. Tob. pf., new	107	107	107	107	..
83¾	84½	100	Am. Woolen pf	84	84	84	84	— ¼
31¾	31¾	2,800	Anaconda Min. Co	31	31½	31	31½	+ ½
99	99¼	500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	98¾	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
47	47¾	3,200	Baldwin Loco	46½	48	46¾	47	+ ⅝
72	72½	900	Baltimore & Ohio	71½	72	71½	72	+ ½
69	70½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	70	70	70	70	+ ⅜
138	138½	600	Bethlehem Steel	138	138	137	138	+ ⅝
111¼	114	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	112	112	112	112	..
87¾	88	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87⅝	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞	+ ½
72¼	72½	6,000	Butte & Superior	70	72½	70	72½	+3½
14½	16	100	California Petrol	15	15	15	15	— ⅝
157⅛	158	4,400	Canadian Pacific	158½	159	158½	158	— ⅝
78	80	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	77	77	77	77	—1⅞
40	40¼	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅜
88½	89½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	89⅜	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝	+1⅛
87¾	88	900	Chi., R. I. & Pac

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COTTON RECOVERS AFTER EARLY SLUMP

Market Opened at Decline of 7 to 9 Points on Selling Orders from Abroad.

IMPROVEMENT AT CLOSE

Probability That Nebraskan Had Not Been Torpedoed Helped to Restore Confidence.

Liverpool again showed rather pronounced weakness with prices slumping to new low levels on what appeared to be liquidation prior to another installment of the Whitsuntide holidays and with the apprehension over a recurrance of the labor trouble throughout the Lancashire district. Liverpool will be closed today and tomorrow.

It looked as if concentrated pressure had been brought to bear on the English market. Private cables said that it was a preholiday affair, with some hedging of seized cotton. The tone showed a little improvement toward the close, but there was very little recovery in prices.

The local market opened at a decline of seven to nine points, first prices being the lowest. The well liquidated condition was again apparent and the resistance to pressure was quite marked. The steady undertone served to create apprehension among the shorts and a sharp covering movement sent prices up along in the middle of the afternoon, making a maximum recovery of about sixteen points on the day and bringing about a net recovery of approximately five points.

The doubt cast upon the probability that the Nebraskan had been torpedoed was a factor in creating confidence. The technical position of the market, however, which still shows absence of selling power, was the most favorable feature.

The special report of the Journal of Commerce stated that the percentage condition of Texas was better than at this time last year, that stands were generally good, and the crop was being rapidly chopped out. In Oklahoma the acreage reduction was said to be marked and a cold, wet Spring had delayed planting to such an extent that the season was now about two weeks late. In Arkansas the crop, while generally backward, was described as having had a good start. Considerable replanting had been necessary, but plentiful rains had given the late cotton a good start. Cultivation, as a rule, was said to be excellent.

An interesting item of news is contained in a recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture reporting on the storage capacity of warehouses in the South. This report is made up of replies received from county agents in 1914. The storage capacity of the belt is placed at 5,685,000 bales as they come from the gin; 7,979,000 bales as "offered," or partly compressed or uncompressed, and with a storage capacity of 9,664,000 bales of cotton in compressed form.

The weather over the Eastern belt was generally fair, with the exception of light showers in Alabama and portions of Georgia. Rains were reported from Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. The forecast called for partly cloudy to unsettled weather.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged:

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, five points advance, 9.55 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows, closing steady:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.39	9.28	9.37@9.38	9.32@9.33
Oct.	9.73	9.55	9.72@9.73	9.67@9.68
Dec.	9.97	9.80	9.94@9.95	9.89@9.90
Jan.	9.99	9.83	9.97@9.99	9.92@9.93
March	10.24	10.10	10.23@10.25	10.18@10.18

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,122	2,889	2,962
New Orleans	1,168	708	2,924
Mobile	275		331
Savannah	870	1,365	2,166
Charleston	57	312	68
Wilmington	10	1,039	41
Norfolk	345	281	211
Total port receipts, same day last year.	4,956, against		10,927

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	123	120	870
Memphis		1,043	624
St. Louis	114	2,878	9
Houston	1,350	3,414	574

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last year.
Galveston	8,300 to 4,200	4,629	1,522
New Orleans	1,600 to 1,800	886	753

Total exports yesterday, 16,682 bales; so far this season, 7,746,610, against 8,566,638 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
1,735	New Orleans.. 9.00	253,852	150,946
—	Mobile	8.88	18,521	6,466
110	Savannah	9¾	97,214	61,702
847	Galveston	9.00	288,935	156,849
—	Wilmington		88,127	14,449
60	Norfolk	9.00	62,437	29,441
672	Augusta	9.00	104,043	25,818
300	Memphis	9.12	117,010	45,524
—	St. Louis		28,911	24,944
122	Houston	9.00	85,067	71,161

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling 10 points decline, at 5.14d. Sales, 4,000 bales. Receipts, 80,000 bales, including 25,100 American. Closed quiet, but steady.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'23	4½	4.95	4.85
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.65
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.80
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.12	4.80
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.25	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.50	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.90	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'24	5	5.00	4.75
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	4.95	4.65
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Virginian Railway	1914-'19	5	5.10	4.75

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sept., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
6s —Sept., 1916	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
6s —Sept., 1917	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4½s—March, 1963	103½	104⅛	104	104⅜
4½s—May, 1957	108⅞	109⅛	108⅝	108⅞
4½s—Nov., 1957	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4½s—May, 1917	100⅞	100⅞	100½	100⅝
4½s—Nov., 1917	100⅛	101	100⅛	101
4½s—March, 1964	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4½s—March, 1962	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4s —Sept., 1960	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s—March 1930-60	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s —May, 1959	95¾	95⅞	95¼	95⅝
4s —Nov., 1958	95¾	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
4s —May, 1957	95⅛	96	95⅛	96
4s —Nov., 1956	94½	95½	94½	95½
4s —Nov., 1955	94½	96	94½	96
4s —Nov., 1936	99⅝	—	99⅝	—
4s —1918-1919	99½	—	99½	—
3½s—Nov., 1954-55	86½	86½	86¼	86½
3½s—May, 1954	86	86	85	85

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	4.37½	4.42½	4.27½	4.32½
Tin	37.00	37.50	37.00	38.00
Iron, 2 X fdy.	18.75	14.25	18.75	14.25
Ant'y, oth. b's.	35.00	40.00	35.00	38.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18⅜@19c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Thursday. £	s.	d.	Wed'day. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	77	5	0	76	15	0
Copper, futures	78	5	0	77	15	0
Tin, spot	162	0	0	162	0	0
Tin, futures	161	10	0	161	10	0
Lead	20	5	0	20	5	0
Spelter	77	10	0	78	0	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Com'l Credit	37	37	37	37
200	Com'l C. pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
220	Consol. Coal	93	95¼	93	95¼
365	Cosden	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	Hous. Oil pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½
6	Md. Casualty	84½	84½	84½	84½
82	Un. Rys. & El.	22¾	22¾	22½	22⅝

BONDS.

$400	City Bal. 4s,'51	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
2,500	City Bal. 4s,'51 F. L.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
500	City Bal. 4s,'61 95	95	95	95	95
3,000	Con. Coal 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Fair. & Clark. Trac. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
17,000	G., C. & N. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	80½	80½	80¼	80½
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
400	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s	83	83	83	83
500	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s	81¾	81¾	81⅝	81¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
265	Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
41	Ahmeek	385	390	388	390
1,085	Alaska	34½	35¾	34½	35¼
100	Algomah	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
110	Allouez	54½	54½	53½	53½
110	Amalgamated	65½	65¾	65¼	65¾
11,750	Am. Zinc	46½	48¼	46½	46¾
50	Anaconda	81½	81½	81¼	81⅜
545	Ariz. Comm'l	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
7,077	Butte & Super.	70	72¼	70	72¼
1,663	Calumet&Ariz.	65½	66	63¼	63½
88	Calumet & Hec.	580	590	580	590
185	Chino	45	45	44¾	45
873	Copper Range	51¼	51½	51	51½
270	East Butte	11¾	11¾	11½	11½
136	Franklin	10	10	10	10
165	Granby	80	81¼	80	81
650	Greene-Cananea	32¼	32¾	31½	32
267	Hancock	21½	21½	21	21¼
40	Isl'd Creek pf.	89	89¾	88	89½
10	Isle Royale	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
20	Lake	13	13	12½	12¾
70	Mass. Consol	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13½
260	Mohawk	71½	72½	71	71¾
185	New Arcadian	9¼	9½	9¼	9¾
815	North Butte	80⅝	82	80½	81
171	North Lake	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
140	Old Dominion	53½	54	53½	54
235	Pond Creek	15½	16	15¼	16
95	Quincy	87	87¼	86¼	87½
90	Ray Consol	24	24	24	24
155	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
171	St. Mary's Ld.	55	57	55	56½
270	Super. & Bos.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
80	Superior Cop	28½	28¼	28½	28¼
130	Trinity	5	5	5	5
500	Tuolumne	45c	45c	40c	40c
328	U. S. Smelting	36¼	36¾	35½	36¼
65	U. S. Smelt. pf.	45	45	45	45
250	Utah Apex	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
255	Utah Consol	12½	13	12½	13
525	Utah Copper	66½	66¾	66	66¾
50	Wolverine	57	57	57	57
80	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

RAILROADS.

9	Boston & Alb.	177¾	177¾	177¾	177¾
86	Boston Elev	76	77	76	77
6	Boston & Me	32½	33	32½	33
40	C.Jctn.&S.Y.pf.	106	106½	106	106
290	Mass. Electric	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼
251	Mass. Elec. pf.	36½	37	36¼	36½
62	N.Y.N.H.& H.	62½	63	62½	63
10	Northern N. H.	96	96	96	96
6	Prov. & W.	210	210	210	210
50	W. End St. Ry.	61¼	61¾	61	61

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Agr.Ch.pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
16	Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
5	A. Pneu.Ser.pf.	16	16	16	16
28	Am. Sugar	107¼	108	107¼	108
11	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115	115	115
201	Am. Tel. & Tel.	119¼	119¾	118¾	119¼
33	Am. Woolen pf.	84	84¾	84	84
277	A., G. & W. I.	10	10¾	10	10
364	A.,G. & W.I.pf.	20¼	24	20	24
33	Edison	231½	233	231½	233
116	Gen. Electric	151	152½	151	152
127	Mass. Gas	80	80	79¾	79¾
11	Mass. Gas pf.	85	85	85	85
100	New Eng. Tel.	129	129	129	129
6	Pullman	155	155	154½	154½
10	ReeceBut'nhole	16	16	16	16
270	Reece Folding	4	4¼	4	4¼
5	Swift & Co.	108	108	108	108
31	United Fruit	134	135	134	135
903	Unit.ShoeMach.	62¼	63½	62¼	63
49	U.ShoeMach.pf.	28½	28¾	28¼	28¼
160	U. S. Steel	54½	54⅝	54	54⅛
20	U. S. Steel pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
80	Western Union	67½	67¾	67¼	67½

BONDS.

$64,600	A.,G.& W.I.5s	68	73	68	71
1,000	C., B. & Q.Jt.4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1,000	Mass.G.4½s,'31	92½	92½	92½	92½
5,000	New River 5s	70	70	70	70
5,000	Pond Creek 6s	95	95	95	95
1,000	Torrington 5s	100	100	100	100

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, May 27.—The closing Boston curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.65	.85	1st Nat. C.	1½	1⅝
Bay S Gas	.13	.15	Houghton.	4⅞	4½
Begole	1	1½	Iron Blos.	.70	.72
Bingham	5½	6¼	La. Rose.	.33	.36
Bohemia	2¼	2⅜	Majestic	.55	.57
Boston Ely	.80	.86	McK. Dar.	.25	.28
Butte & L.	.18	.20	Mex. Mtls.	.15	.16
Calaveras	1⅞	2	Mns. of A.	2	2¼
Ch. Cop.	10	11	New Baltic	2	3½
Ch. Con.s	.80	.90	Nev. D.	.60	.70
Cortes	.25	.40	Ohio Cop.	.26	.28
New Corn.	8⅞	9¼	Onseo	1⅝	1⅞
Cons. Ariz.	.75	.87	Sou. Lake.	6¼	6⅝
Cons. Cop.	1⅝	2	St'w't M.	1¼	1⅜
Crn Res.	.75	.90	Utah Mtls.	3¼	3½
Davis Daly	1	1¼	Un. V. Ex.	4	4½
Ea. & Bb.	1	1½	Yuk'n Gold	2¼	2⅝

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Ship Bldg.	30	30	30	30
25	Booth Fish. pf.	75	75	75	75
100	Chicago Ry. 2s	22	22	22	22
35	Chicago Ry. 3s	4	4	4	4
25	Com. Edison	133	133	133	133
45	Diam'd Match.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
100	Goodrich	43½	43½	43½	45½
15	Mont.-Ward pf.	112	112	112	112
33	People's Gas.	115	115	115	115
10	Quak. Oats pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
61	Sears-Roebuck.	135¼	135½	135¼	135½
10	Sears-R'b'k pf.	123	123	123	123
80	Stewart-W'ner.	65½	66¼	65½	65½
15	Swift	108	108	108	108
85	Union Carbide.	158	158	156½	157½

BONDS.

$4,000	Com.Edison 5s.	100¾	100¾	100⅝	100½
5,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	94	94	94	94
2,000	City Rys. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
300	Diam'd M. 6s	102	102	102	102
5,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Gas, N. J.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
200	Am. Milling	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
490	Baldwin Loco.	46¾	47⅜	46¼	46½
338	Buff. & Susq.	11	18	11	13
147	Cambria Steel	47⅜	48½	47¼	48
100	Crucible Steel	23¾	24¼	23¾	23¼
50	Colorado Fuel	30	30	30	30
90	Electric Storage	51	51½	50⅝	50⅝
100	Gen. Asphalt	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
120	Ins. Co., N. A.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛
300	Inter.-Met.	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22⅜
20	Inter.-Met. pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
100	Lake Superior	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
290	Lit Brothers	19	19	19	19
10	Mo. Pacific	10½	10½	10½	10½
200	Northern Cent.	84	84	84	84
215	Penn. R. R.	53⅛	53⅜	53⅛	53½
20	Phila. Co.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34½
25	Phila. Co. 6% cum. pf.	39	39	39	39
125	Phila. Electric	22¾	23⅜	22¾	23⅛
455	Phila. R. T. cts.	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
10	Phila. Traction	73½	73½	73½	73½
10	Reading	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
55	Tonopah Belm.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
20	United Gas Imp.	83	83	82½	82½
280	Union Traction	30½	31⅜	30½	31⅜
1,827	U. S. Steel	54¼	54¾	54	54⅜
18	U. S. Steel pf.	107	107	107	107
400	W.Cramp S.&E.	38	38¼	38	38¼

BONDS.

$100	Am. G. & E. 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½
677	Cam. St. scrip, Nov., 1916	98	98	98	98
1,485	Cam. St. scrip, May, 1917	97	97	97	97
9	Cam. St. scrip, Feb., 1917	97	97	97	97
3,000	Leh. Nav. con. 4½s	99	99	99	99
2,000	Leh. Val. gen. con. 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½
27,000	Penn. R. R. g. m. 4½s, w. i.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾
1,000	Penn. R.R. con. 5s, 1919	103¼	103¼	102¾	102¾
1,000	Phila. Co.con.5s	80	80	80	80
87	Phil. Co. scrip, 1918	88	88	88	88
1,000	Phila. Elec. 4s.	78	78	78	78
700	Phila. Elec. 4s.	80	80	80	80
1,000	Phila. Elec. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Read. gen. 4s.	93	93	93	93
1,000	Read.-J. C. 4s.	93½	93½	93½	93½
1,000	United Rys. 4s	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
5,000	Welsbach 5s	91	91	91	91

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Sewer P.	19⅜	20½	19⅜	20½
110	A. W. Gl. Ma.	18½	18¾	18½	18¾
120	A.W.G. Ma. pf.	85	85	85	85
480	Col. G. & E.	19	19¼	10	10¼
130	Crucible Steel	29½	29¾	27	28
76	Cru. Steel pf.	87⅞	88	87⅞	88
25	Elk. Nat. Gas.	112	112	112	112
15	Ind. Brewing.	3½	3½	3½	3½
10	Mfrs. L. & H.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
50	Nat. F'dry.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
60	Ohio Fuel Oil.	12⅞	13	12⅞	13
860	Ohio Fuel Sup.	44½	45	44½	44⅝
10	Osage Nat. G.	69	69	69	69
100	Pitts.-Brew'g.	5	5	5	5
40	U. S. Steel	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
10	Westing. A.	128½	128½	128½	128½
10	Westing. Elec.	47	47	47	47

BOND.

$1,000	W. Pa. Rys. 5s.	97½	97½	97½	97½

Baldwin Locomotive Works Dividend

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—The Directors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works today postponed action on the semi-annual dividend on the common stock, but declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 5% per cent. on the preferred stock.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading a Little More Active, with Price Changes Generally Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 200,635 shares of stock and $16,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 28,350; railroads, 6,115; oils, 3,045, and mining, 163,125; rights, $7,625. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,730	Alliance Film.	¼	¼	⅛	⅛
9,000	Amer. Zinc	44¼	45¾	44¼	45⅝
1,710	‡Car. L. & P.	3	3	3	3
50	‡Cramp Ship.	34⅜	35¾	34⅜	35⅜
20	‡Elec. Boat	78	78¼	78	78½
700	Emer. Phon.	12¾	13	12¼	12
150	‡Intar. Motors.	14	14⅜	14	14⅜
900	‡Inter. Pat.	9	9	8¾	9
70	Kelly S. Tire.	123	129	123	129
200	Mar. of Amer.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
4,500	N. Y. Trans.	13	10¾	14¾	16¼
200	‡Pyrene M. Co.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Cop. of R.&H.	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
100	Steel. Gun.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
709	U. C. S., new.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	‡United C. S. Co. of Am.	100	100	100	100
5,000	U. Prof. S.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9⅜
2,000	‡World's Film.	4½	4½	4½	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
900	Anglo-A. Oil	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
85	Ill. Pipe L.	130	128	129	+ 1
980	Inter. Pet.	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
50	Ohio Oil	185¾	187	187	
3	Prairie O.&G.	310	310	310	+ 2
2	Prairie P. L.	120	120	120	+ 1
100	Stan. O. of Cal.	260	262	262	+ 2
1	S. Oil of N.J.	393	393	393	+ 1
84	S. Oil of N.Y.	186	184½	185	+ 2

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,600	Amal. Cop. rts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
125	Texas Oil, rts.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼

RAILROADS.

1,700	Inter.Con., w. i.	24½	25¼	24½	25¼
1,050	Inter. Con. pf., w. i.	75½	76¾	*75½	76¾
415	Wabash, w. i.	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
1,500	Wabash pf. (a)	42	*45	41	44
1,450	Wabash pf. (b)	21	22	21	21¾

MINING STOCKS.

800	‡Al'aska Juneau	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13½
8,000	‡Alta-Cons. M.	85	85	80	84
4,500	‡Atlanta	33	34½	33	34
8,000	‡Big Cottonw.	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
10,500	‡Booth	54	54	52½	54
100	Braden Cop.	7	7	7	7
9,500	†Cashboy	8	8	8	8
1,610	‡Chile Copper	18⅝	19¼	13½	13½
1,000	‡C. O. D. Cons.	5½	5½	5½	5½
800	Cons.Ariz. Sm.	⅝	⅝

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 633, P. O. Bldg.

Chi Mach, &c, Co*Adrience Mach Co.
Same*Rubsam & Horrmann Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court Room 407, 4th F., P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Allen Auto Spec Co*Lake.
Marconi Wireless Co*De Forest & Co.
Motion P P Co*Life Photo Film.
Same*Romo Films.
Same*Genaert.
Rintzal & Newman*Shackman Co (2.)
Motion P P Co*Photo-Cines Co.
Paper Nov Mfg Co*Rathenbild.
Mergott Co*Perlman Hirschfield Co.
Van Kamel R D Co*Louvre Hotel Co.
Engineer Co*Blaisdell-Canady Co.
Marconi Wireless Co*De Forest Co.
Hornidge*De Fasoli.
Parker*Societe Francaise, &c.
Fisk*Stewart-Warner Corp.
Tenison Envelope Co*Am Paper Goods Co.
Geb Elec Co*Best Elec Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J., Room 1, 12th fl., Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Case Co—Vacuum Cleaner Co*Am Rotary Valve Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 255, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Vane*Wood.
Estabrook*Seward (2.)
Smith*Simms.
Moss*Altahedter.
U S*S Frankmount.
President Suspender Co*Simon.
Wright*Stearns.
Wright & Cobb*Royal Dutch Mail Co.
Ramping*Hamburg-Am Line.
O'Donnell*Cornell.
Fox*Goelet.
Perrin*Blake.
Autopiano*Claviola.
Schecter*P RR.
Eckman*Rector Trinity Church.
U S*Lew Sing.
Robinson*Roe.
U S Asph Co*Trinidad (2.)
Eno*Des M. &c, RR.
Neinka*Erie RR.
U S*Samuels.
Klinger*Hyman.
Ovarage*P & R C & I Co.
Roda*H & M RR.
Rice*Davis.
Brady*Palmer.
Page*Seydel
Malum*Eastman.
Empire*Imp Prop Holding Co.
Robinson*Van Riper.
Cheney*Col Trust Co.
Walker*Harriman.
Safe Cabinet Co*Globe-Wernicke Co.
Ricordi*O'Doris.
Shick*Canadian.
N Y Food Prod Co*Hydrox.
Re SS Titanic (2.)
Re Lang.
Shepherd*Donahue.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:
Frank Costello.
Ernest Metzger,
Harold E Wittemann,
Ida Werle,
Samuel S Straus,
Daniel Sheer,
Harry Sclawy,
Morris Fedman,
Louis Einstein,
Lucy D Schieffelin,
Max Belinky,
Rudolph Holst and George Kehlenbeck,
Michael Rosenberg.
Composition:
David Miller & Son.
Motions:
Veeko Process Co,
Herman Moschkovitz.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield J.—At 2 P. M.—Re Marcus Bros. order to show cause.

Fred Lundy,
Charles H Chester,
Abraham L Kass,
Aaron Levy,
A D Matthews Sons, Inc,
Marcus Bros Importing Co, Inc.
Imperial Stock Laundry Co.
Clarence E Hopkins (2.)
Harris Domb,
Morris Senelnekoff,
Louis Esposito.
Kobre & Ginsberg,
G Franklin Stringer (2.)
Herman Moschkovitz.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Re Murphy. Brown*Freisch.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Uvalde Asp Pav Co*CNY.
Re Underwood Computing Mach Co.
Thomas*Sommers, (Schram.)
Silber*Silber.
Laurillard*Robertson.
Same*Anglo-Am Film Corp.
Van Boskerck*Honer.
Butt*Brown.
Singleton*Genl Fire Extng Co.
Re Fletcher.
Cohn*Cohn.
Re Met Ritty Co.
Young*Beck.
Re CNY, (Brady Av.)
La Ware*La Ware.
Re Bohmer, (Ryer & Egbert.)
Defmod*Defmod.
Re Kupferberg & Firestone.
Sirgutz*Sirgutz.
Fascia*Ins Co of State of Penn.
Same*Globe & Rutgers Ins Co.
Same*Provid Wash Ins Co.
Smith*Palmetto Products Co.
MacDonald*Cassidy.
Meyers*Shipway. (2.)
Pelican*Washington Wire Co.
Rome*Thompson-Starrett Co.
Palmetto Products Co*Lowry. (2.)
Diaz Bldg Co, Inc*Empire City Lumbr.
Mutual Life*Brown.
Gomberg*Gomberg.
Re McGrath.
N Y Life*Weaver.
Clocke*Young.
Shelton*Shelton.
Wild*Schlegman.
Rodrigues*Rodriguez.
Robertson*Mount & Robertson.
Senders*Baxt.
Dobbs*Dobbs.
Dahlgren*Dahlgren.
Blumsock*Weinstock.
Nagelschmidt*U S Fidelity & Guar Co.
Corbin*Corbin.
Wellington*Wellington.
Re Baker*Maguire.
Scholz*Scholz.
Stein*28 East 20th St Corp.
Tenerbridge*Abrahams
Braunstein*Braunstein
Re Brogan, (Costanzo.)
McCrea*Uterhart.
Peck Bros Co*CNY.
German Sav Bk*Backer.
Re Bohemian Benev & Literary Assn.
Excelsior Sav Bank*Lefkowitz.
Green*Devery.
Levy*Interstate Elec Novelty Co.
Rowland*Grundman.
Turpin*Fleming.
Pease*Int R T. (2.)
Munn & Co. Inc*Beach.
Physioc*Physioc.
N Y C Mission Soc*Williams.
Weinberg*Weinberg.
Hoffman*Fleischmann Bros. Co.
Casazza*Bolognesi.
La Croix*CNY.
Leslie Bros Co*Stokes
Tager*CNY.
Walsh*Walsh.
Leerburger*Hennessy Realty Co.
Himowich*Moore.
Briggs*Un Shoe Mach Co.
Voss*Dunmore Rlty Co.
McCormick*McCormick.
Goldberg*Cohen.
Moodligh*McEwen.
Amgott*Amgott.
Hirsh*Hirsh.
Lichtenberg*Lichtenberg.
Monaco*Von Tilzer M P Co, (2.)
Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Finck*Ziegler.
Strasbourger*Myer Strasbourger Co.
Simon*Dittman.
Powell*Powell.
Fischer*NY A K J Chem Co.
Cohen*Beck.
Robinson*Robinson.
Sanders*Barnaby.
Schnitzler*Waldes.
Huguley*Foster.
M Schnaier. & Co*Rook.
Case on.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Recess. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendars of Part XI.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April Term continued.—Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McMahon*CNY.
Levin*Harris.
Boross*NY Consol Rly Co.
Miranda*NY Rys (2.)
Roaman*Shenk.
Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Ross*Trainer Cont Co:
Scarpinato*Cosgrove Co.
Feldman*Ehrlich.
Grant*NY C & H R RR.
Bruscher*same.
Durant*Bliss.
O'Connor*Int R T Co.
Omanowitz*NY Rys.
Fleischer*same.
Pincus*Schlechter.
O'Neill*Whelan.
Givens*Ulica Hippodrome.
Givens*same.
Berkowitz*Jarmulowsky.
Jacobs*N Y Cons RR.
Kessler*Nas Elec RR.
Moran*Atlantic Exp.
B Rubel*Wollner.
L Rubel*same.
Vandeweghe*N Y Rys
Byrnes*I R T.
Macarovsky*same.
Goldsmith*Von Zimmerman Bldg Co.
Farrell*Foley.
Maier*Schreiber.
Schilt*Pitts Cont Co.
Hess*I R T.
Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Doriand*CNY.
Van Saun*Cons Gas.
Lookstein*Prince.
Dezell*Hellmers.
Slavis*Battista.
Moyers*N Y, O & W RR.
Healy*CNY.
Leichen*Prog Con Co.
Flynn*CNY.
Hoyt*Sparling.
Dietrich*J M Haffen Brew Co.
F Messer*Burstine.
L Messer*same.
Willner*I R T.
Bitolio*Bradley Cont.
De Levante*I R T.
Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Britt*Comm'l Cas Ins.
Smith*CNY.
O'Leary*same.
Hunt*Armstrong (2).
Kirke La Shelle Co*same.
Warner*French.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 510, 5th floor, Hall of Records Building, at 10 A. M. Estate of Giuseppe C. Zibelli.

At 10:30 A. M., Room 509, Motion calendar:
Solomon Fischel.
David Weill,
John T. Zieger,
Charles B. Cornell,
Mary J. Delmore,
Anna H. Sparling, inf,
Charles E. Sparling,
Andrew J. Seeley,
Gaetano Conti,
D. Gleeson, inf.,
Margaret Zarges, inf.,
Helen M. Zarges, inf.,
Lucile A. Perez, inf.,
Helen V. Perez, inf.,
M. J. Murphy,
William Stokes,
Tile Schklasch,
Adelia Porges,
Herman Pfeffer,
John Mackecy.
F. J. Shambrook,
Maggie McLoughlin,
M. I. Kennedy,
Mary E. Kearney,
Thomas Flynn,
Eliza Guinti,
M. De Simone,
Timothy Curtin,
Agnes Coleman,
Bernard Bray,
Arthur C. Cohen,
Amos Hemstreet,
Marcione Gilanes,
Bertha Galler,
J. F. McLaughlin,
H. Lichtenstein,
Aida O. Walker,
D. Colalizzi,
George H. Allison,
Samuel Daisimer,
Michael J. Cuddy, (2.)
G. A. Girolami, inf.,
D. R. Girolami, inf.,
F. Blumenthal,
John Bradley,
Emma Morris,
Kalman Wirshba,
Margaret Sauer, inf.,
Milton P. Day,
Johanna Heubner,
Fannie Meyer,
Rose Neaderthal,
William Orth,
William Klatzco,
G. F. Johnson,
Ormsby Flanagan,
John Crowley,
Eliza M. Bailey,
Eva H. Platt,
Sarah Hardy,
Selin E. Worster,
C. A. Wilhelm,
John Roddy,
A. V. Ruter, inf.,
M. J. De Sisto, inf.,
Ada J. Codine,
Gould H. Redmond,
S. Mendlow, &c.,
Rachel Lorenz,
Kate Moore,
Margaret Ruddy,
Frank J. Sazovsky,
John Gallagher,
A. J. J. Ronald,
Mary J. Nelligan,
Charles H. Collins,
T. Schoeneman,
W. D. Burkam,
Rachel Turner, inf.,
Beckie Turner, inf.,
Jennie R. Barber,
Julius A. Escobar,
William F. Crerand,
Josefa N. Osborn,
Nellis C. Burke
Emma Clarke, &c.,
Bridget Mulligan,
Thomas Brady,
Fannie Hermann,
Henry B. Hart,
Dr. L. Schaefer,
Charles Woods,
Frederick Jacobi,
John T. Brush,
Maurice Seligman
Maurice B. Mendham,
Ellen Horan, &c.,
H. A. Schroeder,
Marie A. Walter.
S. H. Martling,
Estates of;
Emaline Green, (issue of fact.)
M. O'Connell, (same,)
Frank Bury, (same,)
Mary Stradinger, (same.)
S. Weidhorn, (same,)
Sarah Horowitz, (same.)
Wills for probate:
Katharina Halbein,
Susette Letcher,
A. D. Oppenheim,
Simon Jaekin,
Catharine A. Callahan,
Katherine McFadden,
Caroline S. Harper,
Paul A. Busse,
Samuel Toch,
Alice R. Comstock,
F. H. Smith.
J. F. Patterson,
Joseph Greger,
M. Starlight,
Anna E. Smith,
Jean B. Rolt,
Alice V. Ford,
Rose M. Cody.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 503, 5th floor, Hall of Records Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Contested will—Margaret Riordan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

McBride*Levering.
Gallo*Lawyers Mtge Co.
Wetzler*Semple-Rieger Co.
Dreyfus*Darlington, Gotham Nat Bank*Wenzerger.
Markstein*Krieger.
Gaudsmit*Int Merc Marine Co.
Lipson*Warson.
Silverman*Silverman.
Donato*Comey.
Kelly*G. Colon & Co., (2 acts.)
Maas*Rosenstein.
Gimbel Bros*Cremin.
Same*Lyons.
Ball*Blackman.
Heinberg*Lubowski.
F. Hollender & Co*Beck.
Univ Discount Co*(May (2.)
E. L. Bailey Co*Hardisty.
Bertog*Rook.
Stoddart*Hand.
McDermott*Quinn.
Lorelli*Ercole.
Tompkins*Gellis & Gellis.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Friedman*N Y Rys.
Goldberg*H H Urig Iron Co.
Bienstock & Berner*Franklin.
Bristol*Reinfeld.
Simmons & Co*Nocero.
Hudson Mtge Co*Ballow.
H. Deschere & Co*Koch.
Kinemacolor Co of Am*Nat Cash Reg Co, (2.)
Reisa*N Y Consol RR
Fuss*Waltzer. (2.)
Bender*Keene.
Smith*N Y Rys.
Doane*Hiscock.
Compact Del Co*Baldwin.
Linshitz*Jackson Bros.
Guild Co*Gardner.
Grannis*Temple.
Weiser*Smith.
Alexander*Beerman.
F. W. Smith & Son*Met Imp Co.
Gingold*Mo. K & T Ry.
Cohen*Katz.
Comba*Hall Co.
Grossfield*Brody.
Goodman*Bloom.
Ferris*Loughran.
Butcher*Fitch.

Hoffman*Fleischmann Bros. Co.
Casazza*Bolognesi.
La Croix*CNY.
Leslie Bros Co*Stokes
Tager*CNY.
Walsh*Walsh.
Leerburger*Hennessy Realty Co.
Himowich*Moore.
Briggs*Un Shoe Mach Co.
Voss*Dunmore Rlty Co.
McCormick*McCormick.
Goldberg*Cohen.
Moodligh*McEwen.
Amgott*Amgott.
Hirsh*Hirsh.
Lichtenberg*Lichtenberg.
Monaco*Von Tilzer M P Co, (2.)
Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Finck*Ziegler.
Strasbourger*Myer Strasbourger Co.
Simon*Dittman.
Powell*Powell.
Fischer*NY A K J Chem Co.
Cohen*Beck.
Robinson*Robinson.
Sanders*Barnaby.
Schnitzler*Waldes.
Hugueley*Foster.
M Schnaier. & Co*Rook.
Case on.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Recess. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendars of Part XI.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April Term continued.—Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McMahon*CNY.
Levin*Harris.
Boross*NY Consol Rly Co.
Miranda*NY Rys (2.)
Roaman*Shenk.
Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Ross*Trainer Cont Co:
Scarpinato*Cosgrove Co.
Feldman*Ehrlich.
Grant*NY C & H R RR.
Bruscher*same.
Durant*Bliss.
O'Connor*Int R T Co.
Omanowitz*NY Rys.
Fleischer*same.
Pincus*Schlechter.
O'Neill*Whelan.
Givens*Ulica Hippodrome.
Givens*same.
Berkowitz*Jarmulowsky.
Jacobs*N Y Cons RR.
Kessler*Nas Elec RR.
Moran*Atlantic Exp.
B Rubel*Wollner.
L Rubel*same.
Vandeweghe*N Y Rys
Byrnes*I R T.
Macarovsky*same.
Goldsmith*Von Zimmerman Bldg Co.
Farrell*Foley.
Maier*Schreiber.
Schilt*Pitts Cont Co.
Hess*I R T.
Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Doriand*CNY.
Van Saun*Cons Gas.
Lookstein*Prince.
Dezell*Hellmers.
Slavis*Battista.
Moyers*N Y, O & W RR.
Healy*CNY.
Leichen*Prog Con Co.
Flynn*CNY.
Hoyt*Sparling.
Dietrich*J M Haffen Brew Co.
F Messer*Burstine.
L Messer*same.
Willner*I R T.
Bitolio*Bradley Cont.
De Levante*I R T.
Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Britt*Comm'l Cas Ins.
Smith*CNY.
O'Leary*same.
Hunt*Armstrong (2).
Kirke La Shelle Co*same.
Warner*French.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 510, 5th floor, Hall of Records Building, at 10 A. M. Estate of Giuseppe C. Zibelli.

At 10:30 A. M., Room 509, Motion calendar:
Solomon Fischel.
David Weill,
John T. Zieger,
Charles B. Cornell,
Mary J. Delmore,
Anna H. Sparling, inf,
Charles E. Sparling,
Andrew J. Seeley,
Gaetano Conti,
D. Gleeson, inf.,
Margaret Zarges, inf.,
Helen M. Zarges, inf.,
Lucile A. Perez, inf.,
Helen V. Perez, inf.,
M. J. Murphy,
William Stokes,
Tile Schklasch,
Adelia Porges,
Herman Pfeffer,
John Mackecy.
F. J. Shambrook,
Maggie McLoughlin,
M. I. Kennedy,
Mary E. Kearney,
Thomas Flynn,
Eliza Guinti,
M. De Simone,
Timothy Curtin,
Agnes Coleman,
Bernard Bray,
Arthur C. Cohen,
Amos Hemstreet,
Marcione Gilanes,
Bertha Galler,
J. F. McLaughlin,
H. Lichtenstein,
Aida O. Walker,
D. Colalizzi,
George H. Allison,
Samuel Daisimer,
Michael J. Cuddy, (2.)
G. A. Girolami, inf.,
D. R. Girolami, inf.,
F. Blumenthal,
John Bradley,
Emma Morris,
Kalman Wirshba,
Margaret Sauer, inf.,
Milton P. Day,
Johanna Heubner,
Fannie Meyer,
Rose Neaderthal,
William Orth,
William Klatzco,
G. F. Johnson,
Ormsby Flanagan,
John Crowley,
Eliza M. Bailey,
Eva H. Platt,
Sarah Hardy,
Selin E. Worster,
C. A. Wilhelm,
John Roddy,
A. V. Ruter, inf.,
M. J. De Sisto, inf.,
Ada J. Codine,
Gould H. Redmond,
S. Mendlow, &c.,
Rachel Lorenz,
Kate Moore,
Margaret Ruddy,
Frank J. Sazovsky,
John Gallagher,
A. J. J. Ronald,
Mary J. Nelligan,
Charles H. Collins,
T. Schoeneman,
W. D. Burkam,
Rachel Turner, inf.,
Beckie Turner, inf.,
Jennie R. Barber,
Julius A. Escobar,
William F. Crerand,
Josefa N. Osborn,
Nellis C. Burke
Emma Clarke, &c.,
Bridget Mulligan,
Thomas Brady,
Fannie Hermann,
Henry B. Hart,
Dr. L. Schaefer,
Charles Woods,
Frederick Jacobi,
John T. Brush,
Maurice Seligman
Maurice B. Mendham,
Ellen Horan, &c.,
H. A. Schroeder,
Marie A. Walter.
S. H. Martling,
Estates of;
Emaline Green, (issue of fact.)
M. O'Connell, (same,)
Frank Bury, (same,)
Mary Stradinger, (same.)
S. Weidhorn, (same,)
Sarah Horowitz, (same.)
Wills for probate:
Katharina Halbein,
Susette Letcher,
A. D. Oppenheim,
Simon Jaekin,
Catharine A. Callahan,
Katherine McFadden,
Caroline S. Harper,
Paul A. Busse,
Samuel Toch,
Alice R. Comstock,
F. H. Smith.
J. F. Patterson,
Joseph Greger,
M. Starlight,
Anna E. Smith,
Jean B. Rolt,
Alice V. Ford,
Rose M. Cody.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 503, 5th floor, Hall of Records Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Contested will—Margaret Riordan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

McBride*Levering.
Gallo*Lawyers Mtge Co.
Wetzler*Semple-Rieger Co.
Dreyfus*Darlington, Gotham Nat Bank*Wenzerger.
Markstein*Krieger.
Gaudsmit*Int Merc Marine Co.
Lipson*Warson.
Silverman*Silverman.
Donato*Comey.
Kelly*G. Colon & Co., (2 acts.)
Maas*Rosenstein.
Gimbel Bros*Cremin.
Same*Lyons.
Ball*Blackman.
Heinberg*Lubowski.
F. Hollender & Co*Beck.
Univ Discount Co*(May (2.)
E. L. Bailey Co*Hardisty.
Bertog*Rook.
Stoddart*Hand.
McDermott*Quinn.
Lorelli*Ercole.
Tompkins*Gellis & Gellis.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Friedman*N Y Rys.
Goldberg*H H Urig Iron Co.
Bienstock & Berner*Franklin.
Bristol*Reinfeld.
Simmons & Co*Nocero.
Hudson Mtge Co*Ballow.
H. Deschere & Co*Koch.
Kinemacolor Co of Am*Nat Cash Reg Co, (2.)
Reisa*N Y Consol RR
Fuss*Waltzer. (2.)
Bender*Keene.
Smith*N Y Rys.
Doane*Hiscock.
Compact Del Co*Baldwin.
Linshitz*Jackson Bros.
Guild Co*Gardner.
Grannis*Temple.
Weiser*Smith.
Alexander*Beerman.
F. W. Smith & Son*Met Imp Co.
Gingold*Mo. K & T Ry.
Cohen*Katz.
Comba*Hall Co.
Grossfield*Brody.
Goodman*Bloom.
Ferris*Loughran.
Butcher*Fitch.

Tabino*Rheinfrank H W Co.
Crane*Weinstein.
Newmeier*N Y Rys.
Kelly*St. Regis Hotel Co.
Wesel*Parlaghy.
Wensburg*Greenwald.
Suesman*N Y Rys.
Weimer*same.
Fragassi*Colt Stratton Co.
Haipern Waist Co*Miller.
Murtha & Schmal Co*Nodrog Rty Co.
Fairbank Co*Schwenger.
Publicker*Tide Water Oil Co.
Regan*Crystalized Water Co.
Crosby*Sulzberger.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Pickering*Callanan.
Roth Carnegie, Inc*Landauer.
Demonde*same.
Weill*Evans.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, Building, (Chambers Commercial calendar.
Silberblatt*Empire City Lumber Co.
Howe Co*Schlechter.
Aitken Son & Co*Walters.

C. J.—Brownstone St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Oppenheim*Bleichrode
Post*Gorey
Hayes Printing Co*Greene's Feature, &c

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than a day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Kilpatrick*Scozzari.
Van Heimott*Heidenrich.
Nungasser*Buge.
Whitman*Martin.
Butler*Stellman.
Fox & Pier*Nat-Alimni (2.)
Same*Lichtenstein.
Kaplan*Schmidt Raymond Co.

Tunik*Jasper.
Ginsberg*Mitchell.
Central Tube Co*Eagle Pipe Supply.
Karlebach*Kallman.
West Rupert Lumber Co*Levy.
Clear.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Brown, Jr.*Schattman—Matthew P Breen, Jr. Esperanto Mtg Co*Rosenthal—Bernard Naumburg, Graffer*Meth—Cecil B Ruskay.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Hicks*Carman—John H Rogan, Rabell*P & W Holding Co—John J Halpin.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—People*Maggie P Payton—James A Farrell, Excelsior Sav Bank*Augustus Schuck—William P Rooney, James Rae Clarke*Wright Barclay—Francis O'Neill.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Abraham Graffer*Jacob Meth—Cecil B Ruskay.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Moller*Godwin.
Waltmade*Pragnell.
Re Dieterich.
Neuberger*Michaelson,
Fastetsky*Int. R T.
Kniffin*Roehrs.
Caputo*Caputo.
Prichard*Galiani.
Bronx Sec & Brokerage Co*Antonio.
Halsted*Gerhardt.

Palensky*Sachs.
McQuilland*Shulman.
McChesney*Colorado Realty Co.
Hart*Borkstrom.
Re Mead St.
Man Ry Co*Grunzfelder.
Re Riehm.
Man Ry Co*Lenana.
Same*Linnell.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Koslovsky*Lehigh C & N Co.
McGowan*I R T. (2.)
Burke*Empire Shipping & Fwd Co.
Hampton*Finkenberg.
Maschuk*Ilius Postal & Nov Co.
Weber*Symers Co.
Toscano*Bradley Cont.
O Toscano*same.
Restiffo*same.
Petrulli*same.
Glantz*Joel Realty Co. (2.)
Schwartz*Schwartz.
Kearney*Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Glaser*Gold.
Schroff*Schroff.
Barnett*Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Waldstein*Herzog.
McCarthy*Middleton Realty Co.
Minskoff*Minskoff.
Greenfield Amuse Co*Lee Lash Co.
Lefkowitz*Wanamaker NY, Inc.
Nenan*Sheff Farms
Connolly*Kimball.
Weatherby*Vermilyea Realty Co.
Barry*Cicogna.
Lamanno*Solinger.
Foody*Beaver Eng & Const Co.
Highest number reached in regular order, 312.

Solomon*Gates.
Schneider*I R T.
Palladino*Pitts Con.
Halberstadt*I R T.
Schiff*Harris.
Williston*Port Morris Casting Co.
Weinstein*Werner.
Tetzlaff*Sheff Farms.
Gilljamson*Empire Subway Co.
Rothbart*2d Av M Ch
Seigel*NY Con Rwy.
Sabarsky*Drew.
Walt*Tesla.
Rogoff*Kamentsky.
McGregor*I R T.
Moore, Jr*CNY.
Palansky*NY, S & W Ry.
O'Brien*Bronx Gas & Elec Co.
Tweedy*Cent U Gas.
Burke*Callan.
Levine*Siegler.
Turk*Defender Con Co
Stange*G Roberts Co.
Bernstein*I R T.
Lipman*Couch Rty & Impv Co. (2.)
Ginzburg*Ginzburg.
Cohen*Film Motor Dispatch Co.
H Cohen*same.
Slaughter*Mulcahy & Gibson.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Forman*O'Connell.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Beith & Reilly*Kearney.
Lurie*Hohnhorst.
Matacene*Malatesta.
Grosko*Sachs.
Ignazi*Int R T.

Fredericks*Snyder.
Paulucci*Int R T.
Klippel*Hagerdorn.
Same*same.
Buzzeo*Spedaro Cont.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Lane*Hunt's Point Estate (3 cases) — John J. Hynes. Hollander*Nolan—Thomas C. Larkin. Same*Jackson—Isaac F. Cohen. Brandes*Bayne Co.—Charles A. O'Neill. Schroeder*same—Charles A. O'Neill.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Lizzie Sallinger*Giuseppe Tacinelli—James J. Donovan. Catherine M. Finnen*Valentine Const. Co.—Henry Schwiebert. Daily Realty Co.*William E. Woodend—Thomas F. Furey. Luder Hanken*Dora Bohrmann—John J. O'Brien.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.

Bressli*N Y Tribune.
Kadish*Davidson.
C H Eggert & Bro*Young.
Re W 1st St.
Ferrante*Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Greenbaum*same.
Ackerman*same.
Bandier*By Ridge Furn Co.
Reynolds*Reynolds.
Red River V L & D Co*Forbes.
Nicias*Cousins Co.
Bookhop*Bookhop.
Mattila*Kohlemainen.
Scott*Scott.
Re McMillan.
Re Amer Surety Co (Postal Life*Dorey Rty Co.
Re Ballara. (Lantry.)
Falke*Falke.
Mun Lien Co*Meltzer.
Re Napier.
McFarland*Wynn.
Edison*Edison.
Losow*Losow.
Wagner*Williams.
Ostehout*same.
Moore*Franz & Co.
Kessler*Kessler.
White*Kocher (2.)
People*Santaniello.
Smith*Smith.
Brady*Wellington Stables.
Town of Shelter Id*Bicoll.
Gregg*Gregg.
Small*Jankelson (2.)
Gow*same.
Nimocks*Rahway H Rty Co.
Re Strouse (Rothman.)
Millang*Gilkinson.
McGee*Manhattan, Bridge Sc Line.

Re W 1st St School Site.
Londino*Giudo.
Re 11th Av (Hanley.)
Re Thompson.
Gordon-Jennings*Dissoway et al.
Fischette*Doty.
Re Evergreen Av.
Re A M.
Turner*Greenwood.
Short*Short.
Herrman*Jeffe.
Cuday Packg Co*I R T Beef & Prov Co.
Natl Thread Co*Schleifer.
Benz*Uhlhorn Rty.
Kurianowicz*McGovern.
Slater*B H RR.
Portello*Price.
Orlando*Smith.
Wright*Wright.
Sellar*Hamilton.
Ricker*Ricker.
Waitkus*Ludwig Val C Co.
Rich Assets Colg Co*Bache.
Newhouse*Schundler & De Sola, Inc. (2.)
Re Wishnew, Assignee
Haverty's Taxicabs, Inc*City.
First Natl Bank*Stutz.
Van Dorp*Williams.
Duffy Co*Union Concrete Co.
Gardner*Gardner.
Columbia Bldg & L Assn*Impalle.
Rock*Taubin.
Siegel*Zamolsky.
Vogel*N Y Mun. Ry.
Daggett*Int R T.
Eisenberg*Eisenberg.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J. No day calendar. Case on trial.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kaper, J.; Part III., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Heath*Steeplechase Park Co.
McManus & B H RR.
Slavia*Emmons.
Anderson*Levy.
Morrissey*Loeffler et al.
Golden*Oxfeld & Aaron et al.
Knapik*Waterbury Co
Van Wagner*Halstead et al.
Helbert*Vetiger et al.
Kesner*Finnegan

Getzovitz*Wierk.
Leyendecker*Strassburger.
Rosen*Padernacht et al.
Adelowitz*Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Title Guar & Tr Co*Goldberg.
Dorso*Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
Allmitz*Cartle Bros.
Schaeffer*Jones.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until June 7.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6997.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J. Calendar called in Part IV.

Actions triable by the court without a jury: Nardone*Danzilo, Schmela*Roth.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—Naturalization.

County Court.

Platt, J.—Civil calendar—Vallario*Eiseman.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate;
Sarah E Huchings,
Laura C Fields.
To pay claim:
Robert B McAllister.
Executor's accts:
Richard Lathers,
Herbert G Squires,
Adeline C Pryor.
Petition to compel accounting:
Morris Wolf.

Petition for administration:
Ellen Dunphy.
Trustee's accts:
Stephen Green.
Accounting:
Charlotte A Ramsey.
Constr of a will:
Clara F Hitchcock.
Administration:
Angelo Constantini.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Bronson, Thomas Ash, (Feb. 24, 1914,) net estate, $38,939. Susan M. Palmer, sister-in-law, was given $5,000; Henry S. Rockenbaugh received $5,000; J. Metcalfe Thomas, $2,500; Henry S. Norris, $1,000; the residuary estate passed to Sarah Chapman Morton, niece. Assets: deposits, $67; promissory notes and personalty, $6,429; stocks, $16,749; decedent was a dealer in botanical drugs at 13 Gold St.; the stock and fixtures appraised at $2,737; leasehold on realty in Philadelphia, $562.

Bulman, Bridget, (June 5, 1912,) net estate, $7,485. Arthur Bulman, stepson, received $5,900, and the rest passed to other relatives and friends. Assets: realty, 390 East 157th St., $4,500; interest in estate of Arthur Bulman, deceased, $4,000.

Burris, James D., Chicago, Ill., (Aug. 8, 1910,) entire personal and real estate, $180,000, taxable in New York, stocks, $2,950, net, $2,604. Estate passed to relatives.

Foster, John S., (details elsewhere.)

Silberhorn, George S., (March 2, 1914,) net estate, $191,734. Mrs. Catherine Silberhorn, widow, received $113,734; William H., John J., Charles T., Frederick C., Rosina J., and Richard J. Silberhorn, brothers and sister, each received $10,000; Mrs. Mary C. Offinger, sister, $2,000; Ernst H. Wander, stepson, $10,000; Getto Grondstra, sister-in-law, $5,000; and Mary Krayle, employe, given $1,000. Assets: equity, $3,492, in 106 East 121st St., appraised at $28,000; 152 West 127th St., $26,000; deposits, $616; seat on Consolidated Exchange, $400; seat on Produce Exchange, $300; personalty, $130; notes and mortgages, $34,186; stocks and bonds, $61,611; bonds of the Third Avenue R. R., $18,006; 174 shares Western Union Telegraph Co., $11,070; 279 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co., $12,206; 35 shares Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co., $18,373, and smaller blocks of stocks.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Lavelle Hall, 230th Street, east of Riverdale Avenue, has been leased as an annex to P. S. 7, from Sept.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

LOUIS HOROWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Horowitz, 124 West Thirty-fourth Street, by Louis B. Barents, $73; Rose Trachtenberg, $443, and Adeline Fried, $63. The assets are said to be $500 and the liabilities $6,000.

H. E. NICOLAY COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the H. E. Nicolay Company, Inc., umbrellas, 10 East Forty-third Street, by Louis R. Bick, as receiver for William H. Rich & Son, with claim of more than $5,000. Judge Hough has appointed Clifford G. Ludvigh receiver in $1,000 bond.

NIEDLE & LEMPEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Niedle & Lempel, silks, 175 Rivington Street, by Max M. Rutchik, $206; Eagle Novelty Works, $40, and Harry Radin, $274.

HAVELIN COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Havelin Company, 38 West Houston Street, by S. Hyman Company, $494; S. B. Rappaport, $99, and Lurie & Harris, $47. The liabilities are said to be $6,000 and the assets $1,000.

SAMUEL WEISSLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Weissler, 2,108 Second Avenue, by Harold F. Grayer, $55; Max Lorber, $183; Armour & Co., $72; Archille Starace, $57, and Fantini & Latorrace and Latorrace Brothers, $88.

WILLIAM WEISER, baker, 545 East 171st Street; Arthur C. Smith appointed receiver by Judge Hough; bond $500.

DAVIS GOLD, trading as Stanton Clothing Company, 164 Stanton Street; C. J. Brookheim appointed receiver by Judge Hough; bond $500.

IDEL MARRENS, stationery, 117 Ludlow Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,808 and assets of $885.

SEWARD DREDGING COMPANY, 200 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $563,367 and assets of $800,000.

FERRAL C. DININNY, 187 Riverside Drive, has assigned to Elbridge J. Moore, Jr.

GREEN BROTHERS, cloaks, 38 West Twenty-first Street, have assigned to Louis M. Picker.

BOYD PHARMACY, INC., 416 Columbus Avenue, has assigned to Albert Frick.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Eugene E. Vandewalker, proprietor of the Oriental Flats, voluntary petition; liabilities of $30,147, assets of $35,108.

BOSTON, Mass.—Roscoe D. McKeen, doing business under the firm name of R. D. McKeen & Co., has been petitioned into bankruptcy at the instance of four creditors, whose claims amount to $637. It is represented that Mr. McKeen made an assignment on Monday to Clarence W. Dealtry.

BOSTON, Mass.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Anna M. Keith of Medford, housewife, with liabilities of $40,282 and assets of $3,500.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 27.—Lewis H. Taylor, salesman, voluntary petition; liabilities, $12,193.35; assets, $30.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Alpi, Peter—O'Neill-Adams Co., $113.30.
Albee, Reed A.—C. H. Lighte, $214.05.
Arnstein, Madeline—R. J. Hickson, $178.16.
Briggs, Wm. A.—J. B. Krafft, $329.54.
Bornstorff, John H.—Ive Courts Realty Co., $199.41.
Buckley, John J.—N. Y. Title Ins. Co., $805.50.
Bromder, Gaston A. —Smith, Gray & Co., $288.72.
Burt, Frank—Exchange Bank of Manningtom,) $34,883.16.
Bleyer, Samuel—J. R. Brown, et al., $222.21.
Bussell, Frank W.—N. Y. Team Owners' Ass, $330.41.
Burrows, Walter K.—C. W. Sengstaker, et al., $151.90.
Buck, Bert G.—E. V. Harman, $172.20.
Barbati, Augusta A., John Watterville, Angelo Civille Fu Francesco Cailo de Luca Di Francesco, and Hans J. Rodalfo—B. Weisberg, $1,254.51.
Cohen, Minnie—Century Bank of City of N. Y., $503.33.
Carey, Chas. A., Jr.—Robbins Mfg. Co., $206.15.
Clark, Mary F.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc., $188.12.
Clietti, Samuel—M. Kraut, $123.31.
Chester, Michael & Charles Pandolfi—George Ringler & Co., $469.61.
Same—Same, $101.21.
Cariatti, Giovanni—R. Bertelli, $220.24.
Corbo, Michele—Westchester County Brewing Co., $282.38.
Carr Building Co. & Benjamin J. Carr, Jr.—Geo. E. Sealy Co., $113.13.
Country Engineering Co. and Harrison G. Otis—Garranay Co., $2,87.41.
Caslar, Dan H.—Van Deman & Wainwright, $124.17.
Corry, James—J. C. Koechig, $331.88.
D'Orazio, Falco—N. Y. C. R. R. Co., $126.38.
Dressler, William B.—E. Freiber, $800.61.
Davis, Phillip H.—Indian Refining Co., $137.25.
Deutzman, Laurence F.—M. H. Williams, $219.11.
Downey, William E.—E. S. Lathrop, $201.34.
Ewart, Charles L.—M. Daly, $111.81.
Fuesslein, Alvin—Standard Varnish Works, $170.36.
Friedman, Morris—M. Vandweghe et al., $1,409.
Friedlander, Samuel J.—L. Perlman, $113.34.
Fifth Ave. Coach Co.—W. Dummery, $895.
Feder, Morris, H.—S. Honingstock, $1,640.44.
Gash, Joseph G.—E. A. Gash, $214.93.
Goldstein, Jacob B.—H. D. Spero, $626.83.
Glasser, Morris—H. Josephson, $2,025.57.
Globe Indemnity Co.—C. L. Millett, $1,808.26.
Hoyt, Adelaide G.—New Church Board of Publication, $2,687.80.
Hansen, Carl Fischer—E. G. Brokaw et al., $32,476.19.
H. Weill Co.—S. Wolf's Sons, $112.82.
International Film Traders—N. Y. Telephone Co., $103.29.
Inter-City Land and Securities Co., Rebecca Goldberg, and Wolf Goldberg—E. L. Richards, $2,101.27.
Kuberasky, Max—J. Loewenthal, $169.41.
Kavanagh, James H.—Cahn Belt Co., $1,387.64.
Kahn, Bernard S.—George E. Double Co., Inc., $164.14.
Logabm, Charles T.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $119.46.
Louis, I. Balch—Same, $1,479.93.
Lindholm, Mabel E.—Anglo-London-Paris National Bank, $491.44.
Lauter, Joseph—M. Abelson, $305.19.
Maggio, Giuseppe—A. L. Hilyard, $677.76.
Marx, Louis and Michael—F. A. Snow, $421.90.
Mutual Circuit and Amusement Co., Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $223.18.
Manhattan Band and C. Co. and Morris A. Rudnick—P. Rudnick, $345.92.
McGovern, Patrick, and Charles P. Perrin—M. Callahan, $4,500.
Napolitano, Carmino—B. Kennelty, $200.
Newman, Joseph S.—N. Y. Title Ins. Co., $264.72.
Ostroff, Oscar M.—M. H. Harris, $770.83.
Padgett, Renard S.—S. L. Martin et al., $2,974.76.
Progressive Motion Pictures Corp.—E. J. Carey, $221.12.
Premier Novelty Mfg. Co.—Automobile Supply Co., $194.27.
Pruver, David—H. G. Coogan, $447.90.
Peller, Leon—R. Rubel, $525.31.
Rovinson, Wm. J., or J. Wm.—M. E. McKenna, $368.41.
Ricker, Chas. A.—M. Fitzsimmons, $606.63.
Rich, Rose—Robert Ferguson & Sons, $104.47.
Redbord, Samuel—A. Bettinger et al., $112.95.
Richinson, T. Chester—H. C. Morford, $416.28.
Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry. Co. — J. Quinn, $2,131.94.
Schneider, Jacob, and Joseph Maletzky—Eastman Machine Co., $103.33.
Singer, Otto—Casualty Co. of America, $892.67.
Scheinberg, Louis—I. Ginsberg, $117.41.
Tierney, Thomas F.—No. 114-116 Fulton St., Inc., $270.39.
Turner, William—K. E. Hume, $326.43.
Tillson, Lida D.—J. F. Kohler, $1,094.57.
Wilson, Chas. H.—A. Muller, $134.84.
Waddell & Mahon Corp. and James A. Waddell—Hotel Operating Associates, $322.44.
Wagner, Stewart—W. L. Radford, $132.69.
Wyatt, Wm. H.—Moore & Gibson Corp. of N. Y., $126.82.
Wood, Chas. A.—Anglo-American Turtle Co., Inc., $417.31.
Zucca, Emilio—H. M. Gidden, $168.39.
Clayton, Joseph C.—Same, $258.72.
Columbia Amustment Co.—Same, $488.78.
Denton, James H.—City of N. Y., $258.72.
Fanning, Newillo.—Same, $258.72.
Abrahams, Samuel M.—Same, $480.57.
Goodwin, Nathaniel C.—Same, $249.11.
Lingvall, Arvid A.—Same, $213.04.
Mayer, Mary K.—Same, $364.98.
Hanan, Matilda.—Same, $273.15.
Hennessey, Forbes J., et al., ex'rs.—Same, $870.07.
Raisler, Frank V.—Same, $258.72.
Reilly, Thomas F.—Same, $258.72.
Reynolds, Edwin M.—Same, $358.72.

In Bronx County.

Berkowitz, Morris.—A. Bruder, et al., $357.62.
Berman, Jacob.—D. Horowits, $240.82.
Barr, Isaac and Isaac Barr, Inc.—Interstate Lumber Co., $48.41.
Blaustein, Harry.—Berkowits, et al., $40.35.
Bartolicius Star Iron Works, Inc.—American Luxfer Prism Co., $195.66.
Cogna, Edmund.—Piemont Winery, $134.52...
Flynn, Margaret.—F. F. McNichol, et al., $202.13.
Gershenson, Isaac.—Booksellers' Protective & Collection Association, $62.41.
Hannigan, John J.—S. Levy, $51.77.
Ind Construction Co., Inc., and Joseph A Dutney.—F. N. Dubois, et al., $160.06.
Kampfner, August.—Goodwin Gallagher Sand & Gravel Corp., $1,913.43.
Same.—C. Cleior, et al., $1,594.28.
Katz, Benjamin.—A. Migts, $132.60.
Levy, Samuel.—J. Zyeman, $102.50.
Mase, Edw.—E. Laptook, $152.
Markey Press, Inc.—Co-Operative Photo Engraving Co., Inc., $176.62.
Rogow, Morris, Pauline Madrowitz and Jacob Lazarus.—J. Kawanoy, $80.32.
Same.—M. Jonas, $67.52.
Sarinsky, Charles.—Cluett-Peabody & Co., Inc., $70.89.
Weinstein, Solomon.—B. Weinstein, $133.41.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Freelander, Joseph H.—L. Korn, April 24, 1913, $12,055.73.
Hecht, Richard; Alfred Levy, and Jacques R. Freedman—Cohen Bros., May 12, 1915, $101.30.
Harbison Walker Refractories Co.—One Hundred and Ninetieth Street Realty Co., Dec. 24, 1914, $126.30.
Judson, Albert L.—J. William; Feb. 26, 1915, $5,214.13.
McMahon, Peter J.—J. Fass, March 17, 1915, $791.15.
North American Wall Paper Co.—Jackson Construction Co., Inc., May 19, 1915, $238.91.
Nassau Electric Railroad Co.—H. Buschmann, March 20, 1915, $633.55.
Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies' of Honor —P. Lehrer et al., Oct. 27, 1914, $161.95.
Roncallo, Frank, and Gino Vicenstein Pompeian Co., May 5, 1915, (vacated,) $7,133.62.
Plunkett, James—City of New York, April 6, 1911, (vacated,) $245.88.
Richmond, James H.—J. H. Wolfolk, April 10, 1906, (released,) $3,459.27.

In Bronx County.

Gagin, Mary—A. Elting et al., Oct. 30, 1914, $170.62.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for interpreter, Greek, will be received until 4 P. M. on June 9. They will be received only from persons who are citizens of the United States. Subjects and weights will be: Greek written tests, 3; oral test, 3; letter, 4. An eligible list will be prepared for each borough. Applicants must be residents of the borough for which application is made at the time it is made, and their names will not be transferred to any other borough list. For the purpose of certification to the Court of Special Sessions the eligible list for the five boroughs will be merged. The minimum age is 21 years. The salary is from $1,200 to $1,500 a year. A physical examination will be held.

United States.

The Commission announces for June 23 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for sub-inspector of ordnance, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $4 per diem, in the office of the Naval Inspector of Ordnance, Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in materials and manufacture of ordnance, training and experience. Applicants must have a practical knowledge of the character of the material required for the various parts of main and secondary batteries; they must be familiar with the method of preparing the rough forgings and castings; of the finishing and assembling of the guns and mounts, and the manufacture of all details of same. In addition to the foregoing they must be thoroughly familiar with the use of all tools, measuring instruments, etc., required in the different operations incident to the manufacture and inspection of the material before mentioned. Age, 21 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 191st St, 90.2x 50; Tralow Realty Corporation to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, May 26, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$53,000
BROADWAY, w s, 47.5 ft n of 40th St, 20x 47.5; Mary M. E. Dean, executor and trustee, to Nathan J. Packard, and another, 411 West End Av, May 26, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac Josephson, 5 Beekman St.....$2,000
DIVISION ST, 224 and 226, n s, 48x—; John F. Schreyer to William Mette and another, 670 10th Av, May 27, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway.....$6,000
MADISON AV, e s, 37.7 ft n of 29th St, 36.6x100x irregular to 29th St x22x irregular; George Backer Realty Co. to Katherine D. Penrose et al., 1,720 Spruce St, Philadelphia, Penn., May 12, due June 1, 1917, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$107,500
MADISON AV, 2 024, w s, 37.11 ft n of 128th St, 18x70; Hy. A. Passholz to John A. Simons, 1,812 Madison Av, May 17, due June 1, 1917, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co. 176 Broadway.....$8 000
NEW CHAMBERS ST, 55, n e s, at w s of Roosevelt St, 27.3x20.2x—; Charles A. Casazza and another to East River Savings Institution, 231 Broadway, May 26, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 B'way.$3,000
1ST AV 2.055, w s, 50.5 ft n of 106th St, 25 x72.10, undivided interest; Assunta Baratta to Carmela Castaldo, 2,053 1st Av, 1 year, 6 p. c, May 24, 1914.; attorney, E. Friedman, 135 Broadway $1,000
20TH ST, n e s, 150 ft n w of 10th Av, 25x 91.11, prior mtg $8,000; John A. Jarvis to James S. Herrman, 238 West 71st St, May 27, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Greeney, H. & S., 43 Exchange Place..$6 000
38TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; William A. Kane to Lydia M. Sullivan, 210 West 123d St, May 26, 5 years; attorney, H. S. Cook, 32 Park Row.....$5 000
39TH ST, 327 and 329 East, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 50x98.9, (prior mtg on each $7,000;) Hannah Wallach to Francis T. Morgan, 219 Madison Av, May 27, due, &c., as per bond, (2 mtgs each;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1,500
79TH ST, n s, 272 ft w of 3d Av, 62x102.2; 161 East 79th St. Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, May 25, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$260,000
84TH ST, s s, 143.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 87.6x102.2; Surrey Realty Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, May 27, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$250,000
85TH ST, 234 and 236 East, s s, 120.6 ft w of 2d Av, 60x102.2; Amelia Building Corporation to Juliette F. Potter, 60 West 129th St, due as per bond, 6 p. c., May 15; attorney, Samuel A. Potter, 140 Nassau St. $4,000
125TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Herrman Mayers to William Scheinman, 328 Grand St, May 22, prior mtg $20,000, due Nov. 26, 1917, as per bond; attorney, Morris Morris, 450 Nassau St.....$1,500
150TH ST, s s, 186 ft e of Broadway, 64x 99.11; Mount Neboh Congregation of Washington Heights to Walter Lindner, trustee, 250 West 91st St, May 14, prior mtg $105,000 due Nov. 1, 1925, 4 p. c.; attorney, David E. Goldfarb, 35 Nassau St....$50,000

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 209 ft n of 208th St, 197.7 to w s Reservoir Oval West x15.8x 38.7x112.6x38; Josephine Linck to Charles Ottmann, 65 West 70th St, el al., May 24, 3 years; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 200 St and Webster Av.....$5,000
BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 242 ft n of 208th St, 112.6x38.7 to w s Reservoir Oval West x15.8x 77.1x87.4x33; Josephine Linck to Charles Ottmann, 65 West 70th St, et al., May 24, 1 year; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 200 St and Webster Av.....$2,000
CRESTON AV, s w corner of Field Place, 100x37.6; No. 2.333 Creston Av Co., Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, May 25, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway.$45,000
FINDLAY AV, e s, 116.8 ft n of 166th St, 88.4x100; Emma Siemers to A. J. Schwarzler Co., 369 East 167th St, May 26, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St.....$5 500
LAFONTAINE AV, s w corner 179th St, 100x112.9; Walter Aronstein et al. to Edw. F. De Beiueden, 851 Carroll St, Brooklyn, May 25, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Hy. J. Miller, 44 Pine St.....$45,000
LORING PLACE, e s, 219.10 ft s of Fordham Road, 68.8x irregular; Beckmann Realty and Construction Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, May 25, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St...
LORING PLACE, e s, 268.6 ft s of Fordham Road, 27x118.1; same to same, (additional mortgage given to secure above mortgage,) May 25, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$35,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft n of Jennings St; two lots, each 50x100; two mtgs, each $46,000; Sourard Building Co., Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, May 26, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway $72,000
VYSE AV, 1,975, w s, 57.6x150.5; Joseph Diamond Construction Co. to Abel King, 148 East 65th St, and another, (prior mtg $51.000,) May 26, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 38 Nassau St.....$5,000
169TH ST, 310 and 312 East, s s, two lots, each 20x106; two mtgs, each $4,500; Thornton Bros. Co. to Charles F. Roessle, 317 East 90th St, May 27, due July 1, 1920; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av. $9,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

9TH AV, 455; Frank J. Malloy against Hannah Miller and Max Reese, owners; John J. Totten, agent, contractor.....$27
31ST ST, 31 to 37 East; American Hardware Corporation of New York against Crompton Building Corporation, owner; George Backer Construction Co., contractor....$478
111TH ST, 125 to 135 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against 114th St. and 7th Av. Construction Co., owner; Max Weinstein, contractor $150

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:24|Sun sets..7:20|Moon rises.. ..

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:56	7:18	12:57	12:58
Governors Island	7:21	7:48	1:32	1:31
Hell Gate	9:11	9:38	3:12	3:11

Arrived—Thursday, May 27.

SS Manhattan, London, May 1.
SS Ardgara, St. Nazarie, May 10.
SS Anosto, Hull, May 6.
SS Dewa, Cienfuegos, May 20.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, May 22.
SS Edison Light, Cienfuegos, May 10.
SS Carrillo, Cristobal, May 20.
SS Iroquois, Macoris, May 16.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, May 24.
SS El Sud, Galveston, May 21.
SS Stephano, St. John's, March 25.
SS Van Hogendorp, Mexico, May 23.
SS Shenandoah, Gibraltar, May 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	May 19
V. Constantinos	Gibraltar	May 16
Trinidad	Liverpool	May 12
Gorredyk	Rotterdam	May 13
Philadelphian	London	May 14
Monadnock	Liverpool	May 13
New York City	Bristol	May 13
Jungshovel	Shields	May 10
Colon	Balboa	May 19
Harpagus	Marseilles	May 11
Nonn	Liverpool	May 13
Principe di Undine	Genoa	May 14
Stephen	Para	May 16
Matura	Grenada	May 21
Commewijne	Curacao	May 17
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Czar	Swansea	May 18
Ville de Rouen	Fayal	May 10
Ioannina	Patras	May 7
Oriflamme	Liverpool	May 15
Westminster	Immingham	May 14
St. George	Gibraltar	May 16
Apache	Jacksonville	May 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 29

DUE SUNDAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	May 21
Collingham	Marseilles	May 11
Noorderdyk	Rotterdam	May 15
Samnanger	Rotterdam	May 15
Lydie	La Pallice	May 16
Parima	St. Thomas	May 24
Scheria	Palermo	May 15
El Dia	New Orleans	May 25
El Occidente	Galveston	May 25

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close,	Vessels Sail
Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M

SAIL TOMORROW.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Taurus, Montevideo	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M
Coamo, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Boringuen, San Juan		12:00 M.
Monwood, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M
Manhattan, London		12:00 M.
Monqua, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Chicago, Bordeaux	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 27.

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 316 miles E. at noon; due 28th, forenoon. Holland-America Line.
SS Vasilep Constantine, Palermo to New York, was 890 miles E. at noon; due 29th, afternoon. Greek Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Esperanza, Santiago to New York, was 163 miles W. of Cienfuegos at noon, 26th.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 37 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 233 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 12 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 398 miles E. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 140 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brilliant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 59 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 86 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 168 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 610 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Macon, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,500 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at noon.
SS Millinocket, Philadelphia to New York, passed Reedy Island at 7:45 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 535 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Orduna, at Liverpool, May 26.
SS Keibergen, at Rotterdam, May 26.
SS Tjiandaart, at Rotterdam, May 26.
SS Elisabeth, at Rotterdam, May 27.
SS Drammensfjord, at Kirkwall, May 25.
SS Poolster, at London, May 23.
SS Hungarian Prince, at Montevideo, May 24.
SS Laertes, at Montevideo, May 24.
SS Siamese Prince, at St. Nazaire, May 25.
SS Freja, at Pernambuco, May 26.
SS Santa Clara, at Colon, May 27.
SS Santa Marta, at Colon, May 27.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphia, from Liverpool, May 26.
SS Roma, from the Azores, May 26.
SS Rio Verde, from Santos, May 26.
SS Tapajoz, from Santos, May 26.
SS Toro, from Hull, May 27.
SS Barotse, from Colon, May 27.

Passed.

SS Noordam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Ruby, New York for London, passed Dungeness.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 29, SS New York.
France—Close at 5:30 A. M. May 30, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. June 3, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. May 29, SS Patris.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 31, SS Memmon.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 3, SS United States.
Italy—Service suspended.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....May 28
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru..May 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru..May 31
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport..May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .....June 4

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 20; Hongkong, April 23; Shanghai, May 1; Kobe, May 5, and Yokohama, May 6—which arrived per steamer Tacoma, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 23, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, May 28.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, April 27; Manila, April 29; Yokohama, May 8, and Honolulu, May 19—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east on May 25, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, May 29.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wallington, May 2; Auckland, May 8; Melbourne, May 7, and Sydney, May 8—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched East on May 26; and mails dated—Hongkong, May 1; Shanghai, May 5; Kobe, May 10; Yokohama, May 11—which arriver per steamer Monteagle, were dispatched East from Seattle on May 25. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, May 30.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
*West Pt., Newburgh, Fishkpsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; W. 129 St., 4:30 P. M. Newburgh, Highland Falls, etc., Franklin St., 5; W. 129 St., 5:30 P. M. *Str. connects for boat to New York same day.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8373.
Stamford Boat, Pier 27, E. R., 1 P.M. Week Days. Passengers, 35c. Freight, 3232 Orchard.

THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
N. J. C., BOATS RUNNING.

HALT!
WHO GOES THERE?



Friends—to spend the holiday on the picturesque, historic Hudson River.
Sunday and Monday—these are the trips.
Great white flier "Rensselaer" to Newburgh or Poughkeepsie, returning on sister ship "Trojan." Music; dining service a la carte. Leaves Sunday and Monday, Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, 9:30 A. M. Leaves West 132nd Street Pier, 10:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 8:00 P. M.
Sunday Afternoon Sail—New York's favorite S. S. "Adirondack" to Newburgh and return, leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, 1:00 P. M.; West 132nd Street Pier, 1:30 P. M. Returning, due N. Y. 10 P. M.
Additional Service Monday: besides S. S. "Rensselaer" at 9:30 A. M., S. S. "Adirondack" for Newburgh leaves Pier 32, N. R., 10:30 A. M., West 132nd Street Pier, 11:00 A. M., due back in New York, 8:30 P. M.
Round Trip Fare On Any Steamer to Newburgh or Poughkeepsie and return . . $1.00
Tel. Spring 9400
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

Marvelous Wonders of the Century
California Expositions
San Diego $94.30 San Francisco
via Washington-Sunset Route
"The Exposition Line"
New York-New Orleans Limited
Sunset Limited
Daily
All Pullman Steel Equipment
Personal Conductors Stop-overs Return Different Route
Daily Tourist Sleeping Cars, without change, from Washington, Lower Berth $9.00
Four Days Four Nights Travel
Spend a day seeing the wonders of Arizona by Automobile—over the old Apache Trail through the Canyon of the Salt River
WASHINGTON - SUNSET ROUTE
OFFICES 349-366-1158 Broadway, 264 5th Ave. at 29th St.



Eastern Steamship Lines
Over the Holidays take your Automobile To BOSTON
Hundreds of delightful trips; perfect roads. Beautiful North and South Shores of Massachusetts; Concord; Lexington; Cape Cod (see the Canal); White Mountains. Return same route or Motor home.
Express Steel Steamships
Massachusetts and Bunker Hill
METROPOLITAN LINE
New York to Boston, all-the-way-by-water, every day in the week, 5 P. M. Same service returning. Luxurious appointments. Main Deck Dining Rooms. Superior service.
Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious and careful handling of AUTOMOBILES, Horses and Freight.—Express Service.
Steamers lve. Pier 18, N. R. Tickets and information at Pier (Pk. Cortlandt 8080), also all Tourist & N Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

Eastern Steamship Lines
Portland, Me. All-the-Way by-Water
Steamships North Land and North Star, Maine Steamship Line. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., Tues., Thurs. and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M., June 14 to Sept. 13. A delightful 190-Mile, 22-Hour Trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL. Tkts. and information at Pier; also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

DECORATION DAY
Outings on the Big, Swift Day Line Steamers
"HENDRICK HUDSON" & "WASHINGTON IRVING."
To Kingston Point and Return, $2.00.
200 miles of daylight travel on America's most beautiful river.
Also trips to West Point or Newburgh and return, $1.00; Poughkeepsie and return, $1.50.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY SCHEDULE
Steamer "Robert Fulton" (for Albany and way landings) leaves Desbrosses St. 8:40; W. 42d St., 9:00; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Str. "Henderick Hudson" lv. Desbr. 9:00; W. 42d St., 9:20; W. 129th St., 9:40 A. M. Str. "Washington Irving" lv. Desbr. St., 10.00; W. 42d St., 10:20; W. 129th St., 10:40 A. M.
Decoration Day Afternoon Trip to West Point only on Str. "Mary Powell" lv. Desbr. St., 1:45; W. 42d St., 2:00; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.
SPECIAL SERVICE ON SATURDAY, MAY 29TH.
Str. "ALBANY" will leave Desbrosses St. 1:45; W. 42d St., 2:00; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M., for Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and arriving at Albany about 11 P. M.
Str. "HENDRICK HUDSON" will leave Poughkeepsie at 4:10 P. M., Newburgh 5:05 P. M., West Point 5:50 P. M. for New York.
IDEAL WAY TO RETURN FROM ARMY-NAVY BASEBALL GAME.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE.
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE and
All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P.M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P.M., daily except Sunday. 25c.—NEW YORK TO YONKERS—25c. Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.
Special Trips Over Decoration Day.
Rockaway Beach
Sunday May 30th
Steamer Rosedale
For further particulars see Saturday and Sunday's morning papers.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50. GOOD 10 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 29, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

BY WATER.
PROVIDENCE, $1.75 / BOSTON, $2.80 — Via Colonial Line
Information, Tickets and Staterooms, BROADWAY THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Phone Broad 84, 42 Broadway. Sightseeing Yacht Tickets, $1.

VALLEY GROVE
Sunday, May 30th and Decoration Day, May 31 75c
For particulars see Saturday papers.
Special Trips Sunday and Monday
Interstate Park Landings
(ALONG THE PALISADES)
STR. KINGSTON leaves West 129th St. at 10 A. M., 2 & 5 P.M. Fare 35c. Round Trip

To Boston
VIA
Fall River Line
(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)
Commonwealth and Priscilla
Afternoon and Evening Concerts by the Fall River Line Orchestra, are All-Year Features
Leave Pier 14, N. R., Foot of Fulton St., Daily
Lv. New York.....5:30 P. M.
Due Boston (Back Bay).....8:19 A. M.
Due Boston (South Station).....8:24 A. M.
$1.00

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Havemeyer House on Madison Avenue Sold for Sixteen-Story Building—Upper West Side Deals—Brewers Buy Brooklyn Waterfront—Museum Sells Small Strip—Suburban Buyers.

The sale of peculiar interest in the realty market yesterday was that of the fine Havemeyer house, on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. The name of the buyer was not given, but Clark T. Chambers, who closed the deal, stated that a syndicate of operators had acquired the property for the purpose of erecting a high-class, sixteen-story, commercial structure.

Situated right on the edge of the old Murray Hill restricted zone, and long considered to be within the restricted section, the sale of that choice corner for business marks the biggest trade encroachment close to the restricted area north of Thirty-fourth Street. It was said that the handsome old mansion, which, in its day, was one of the finest private residences in the city, and is still one of the Murray Hill show places, would be torn down early in July, as it was intended to have the new building ready for occupancy by February, 1916.

The property was bought by the late Theodore A. Havemeyer in 1886. He died in 1897, and after the death of Mrs. Havemeyer, over a year ago, the heirs put the property on the market, first guaranteeing it against restrictions for apartment improvement, and later, when the lawyers for the estate, in searching the title, ascertained that the corner was sold in 1846, prior to the restrictive covenant, and that it was not bound by the Murray Hill restrictions, it was offered for sale for any uses with the guarantee that the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company would insure the title. It is directly opposite the Old South Church corner, which a court decision recently declared could be used for an apartment house.

In the deal W. Butler Duncan and Theodore A. Havemeyer acted for the heirs. The property fronts 98.9 feet on Madison Avenue and 95 feet on the street. It was originally held at $750,- but recently the price was reduced to $650,000, and the new owners paid close to that figure. It was assessed last year at $525,000.

Westwood Court in a Trade.

Westwood Court, a five-story apartment at 511 West 168th Street, has been sold by John Lawson to John Leasenfeld for investment. This structure, which occupies a plot 75 by 107.5 feet, is fully rented.

In exchange the buyer gave a plot of four lots 100 by 100 feet, located on the north side of Cooper Street, 100 feet west of 204th Street, in the Dyckman section.

Ground will be broken at once by Mr. Lawson for the improvement of the plot with two five-story apartment houses. Lawson & Hobbs negotiated the transaction.

Builder Buys Big Heights Plot.

An Upper Manhattan deal involving over eleven lots, which will be improved with apartment houses, has been closed by the F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company, who sold for Robert Sterling Clark a plot fronting 286 feet on the south side of 171st Street, between Broadway and Fort Washington Avenue, being all the block front except the corners, the Broadway corner plot extending 117 feet on 171st Street. The buyer was Samuel Blumenthal. The twenty-year restriction on the property for private residences expired a short time ago. W. Beach Day was associated as broker in the deal.

Borchardt Buys Negro Flats.

The large offering of properties in various parts of the city brought a good crowd to the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday, and some parcels aroused active bidding. One of the interesting purchases was that by Samuel Borchardt, who bought for $46,500 the two five-story flats at 203 and 205 West Ninety-eighth Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. A few years ago they aroused considerable commotion in the neighborhood in being rented to negro tenants. The buyer owns the Borchardt twelve-story apartment on the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-eighth Street, the street end being nearly opposite the flats just sold. They were sold at foreclosure, the mortgages and other liens being about $46,-000. Henry Brady was the auctioneer.

Among the large offerings by Joseph P. Day were the six-story loft at 192 and 194 Chambers Street, bought by J. Erlich for $59,500; the three-story loft at 80 Duane Street, knocked down for $47,-000 to W. Dickson, and the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 153d Street, 164.1 by 130.5 and irregular, bought by Francis A. Campbell for $31,050.

Schaefer Brewing Company Buys New Site.

The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company has decided to abandon its present site on Park Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-second Streets, and purchased a large plot on the Brooklyn water front adjoining the Williamsburg Bridge.

The plot, which was sold by the West Street Improvement Company, is bounded by Ninth and Tenth Streets, Kent Avenue, and the East River. It has 200 feet of water front, and upon it will be erected, according to Rudolph J. Schaefer, the President of the buying company, the most modern and scientific plant ever built for the brewing of beer." The main business office of the company will be located in the vicinity of Grand Central Station.

A portion of the site which the brewing company will abandon was purchased about a year ago by St. Bartholomew's Church, which will build a new edifice.

The Park Avenue property was originally bought by the founders of the old brewery, Frederick and Maximilian Schaefer, in 1850.

The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company plant was formerly located at Nineteenth Street and Broadway, and was for many years one of the city's landmarks.

Art Museum Sells 10-Foot Strip.

The Lenox Hill Settlement Association has purchased from the Metropolitan Museum of Art a strip fronting 10 feet on the north side of Sixty-ninth Street, 216 feet east of Avenue A, by 100.4. The consideration was $3,200. The strip adjoins the Settlement's 41-foot plot to the west, on which the new building is to be erected, and for which plans were filed last week at an estimated cost of $50,000.

Operator Buys Tenements.

Frederick Brown has purchased from Matilda Weber 1,795 Lexington Avenue, a five-story flat, 27 by 73; from Max Smith and M. Rosenfeld, 137 West Sixty-sixth Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 25 by 100, and from Fredericka Levy 128 West Sixty-third Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 25 by 100.5.

$150,000 West Bronx Deal.

An investing client of McLernon Brothers has purchased from the Hurley Construction Company the two new five-story apartment houses on the east side of Andrews Avenue, located south of Fordham Road.

The structures, which were finished by the sellers last year, are arranged for forty families and have been held at $150,000. The buyer paid all cash above the first mortgage.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story new-law flat 665 Prospect Avenue has been purchased by Emanuel Glauber for investment. The structure occupies a plot, 37.6 by 100, adjoining the northwest corner of 152d Street.

A plot of fourteen lots in the eastern section of the Bronx, just north of the Hunt's Point section, has been sold by Samuel Cowen to a client for investment. The property includes the block front on the south side of Lafayette Avenue, from Longfellow Avenue to Whittier Street, 200 by 100, and the northwest corner of Lafayette Avenue and Whittier Street, 150 by 100. This is the second time the property has been sold within the past month.

Brooklyn.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company has sold the two-story and store brick building on the west side of Flatbush Avenue, 227 feet north of Albemarle Road, on a plot 20 by 113 feet, for Dr. Frederick Damrau to a client for investment.

Henry Pierson & Co. have sold the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling at 191 Park Place, near Flatbush Avenue; on a lot 21 by 131, for J. S. Edgar to K. M. Conlon for occupancy.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 40 by 100 on Union Avenue to J. H. Pollard and a plot 80 by 100 on Park Avenue to A. M. Howard.

H. A. L. Fowler has purchased a plot 100x100 on the corner of Union Street and Franklin Place, Flushing, L. I., the consideration being $10,000. The plot contains two one-family houses and was owned for a number of years by Frederick R. Smart, from whom Mr. Fowler purchased it.

The Douglaston Realty Company has sold to R. L. Kenyon a two-story stucco residence on Douglaston Avenue, near Broadway, Douglaston Park, L. I.

New Jersey.

The New York Suburban Land Company has sold at Garwood a plot 50 by 100 on Willow Avenue to A. M. Howard and a plot 40 by 100 on Myrtle Avenue to S. Cowing.

Suburban Sales.

G. Tuoti & Co., through Edward Moran, have sold to Carlo Malfatto, formerly gardener to the Royal House of Italy, a large stock and fruit farm, situated in the beautiful village of Saugerties.

Hollywood Hotel Leased.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Penn., has leased the Hollywood Hotel, grounds, and cottages, at West End, Long Branch, N. J., for this season, to D. Pick. The broker in the transaction was Judge Morris of Long Branch.

$120,000 Lease on West 44th Street.

Dr. Peter Kahler & Sons have leased the store in the newly constructed office building at 15-17 West Forty-fourth Street, just off Fifth Avenue. The transaction covering a term of years at an aggregate rental of over $120,000 was arranged by Messrs. Nelson, Lee & Green, Inc.

Commercial Leases.

Sidney L. Warsawer has leased for a long term of years the building at 210 West Fortieth Street for the M. & L. Hess Company to R. Sherry; the store at 626 Sixth Avenue for George Cantrell to Antoni Gowin, and the store at 549 Eighth Avenue for W. J. Colt to Kramer Brothers.

Albert B. Ashforth, Incorporated, has leased for L. Pierre Valligny the ground floor store at 14 East Forty-fourth Street to the Low & Hughes Golf Shop, conducted by George Low and Harry J. Hughes.

Pease & Elliman have leased the four-story building at 52 Beaver Street for the Zabriskie estate to M. I. Pitou.

Porter & Co. have leased for the estate of Robert F. Ballantine to Alice Sullivan the store at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for James Hazen Hyde, for a term of years, the premises 218 West Fifty-eighth Street, to be altered for a private garage.

The F. D. Roosevelt House Leased.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has leased the five-story American basement residence at 49 East Sixty-fifth Street, fully furnished, to Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. The lease was negotiated by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

Country Dwellings Leased.

John F. Scott has leased for the Cedarhurst Estates the large stone house and stable on Sealy Lane, Cedarhurst, L. I., to F. Garcia; also, for Mrs. James L. Livingston her house on Washington Avenue, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Leo B. Gutman, and for Mrs. Le Grand L. Benedict her country place on Hollywood Crossing, Cedarhurst, L. I., to William C. Orr.

Moore & Wyckoff have leased for the Summer the Long Lake preserve of Harper Silliman to Dr. Edwin Beer of this city.

At Rye-on-the-Sound Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased for Katharine W. Powers her residence on Forest Avenue to Abram E. Fitkin for the season, and for Charles Richards his cottage in Oakland Gardens to H. T. Westermann.

M. P. Wing has leased through John V. Alexander of Peekskill, with option to purchase, Wintergreen Park, the country seat of the Countess Y. Namur, at Lake Mohegan, N. Y. The property comprises fourteen acres of ground, with a frontage of 1,500 feet on the lake, occupied by the Countess for more than thirty years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

121st St, 382 W, n s, 66.8 w 1st Av, 16x71x104; three-story and basement dwelling; voluntary partition sale; to David Mainzer for $9,300.

28th St, 345 West, n s, 302 ft e of 9th Av, 18x98.9; voluntary partition sale; to David Mainzer for $18,000.

Simpson St, 1,226, e s, 247.9 ft n of Home St, 25x100, four-story flat; executors' sale; knocked down at $7,800; also Simpson St, 1,247, w s, 57.5 s Freeman St, 17.6x65, three-story flat; to George P. Martin for $5,700; also Vyse Av, 1,489, w s, 200 s 172d St, 25x100, three-story house; to E. Moll for $6,850; also Vyse Av, 1,491, w s, 175 s 172d St, 25x100, four-story flat; knocked down at $17,000; also Intervale Av, 1,300, s e cor Freeman St, 18.6x63.8x irregular 3-story flat with store; executors' sale, estate of Hugh McCreery, deceased; to R. E. Harlass for $14,600.

Duane St, 80, s s, 136.7 ft e of Broadway, 25.7x79.2x25.1x77.3, three-story loft building; voluntary sale; knocked down to W. Deckson for $47,000.

Riverside Drive, s e corner of 153d St, 164.1x130.10x98.3, vacant; coll. sale; to Francis A. Campbell for $31,050.

126th St, 141 West, n s, 330 ft e of 7th Av, 20x90, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; knocked down at $10,000.

130th St, 109 West, n s, 170 ft w of Lenox Av, 26x99.11, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; knocked down at $6,000.

Chambers St, 192-94, s s, 92.4 ft s of Washington St, 44x77, irregular; six-story loft building; voluntary sale; to J. Erlich for $59,500.

Brooklyn, 146 Lawrence St, three-story dwelling, 21.1x100, near Fulton St, executor's sale, estate of John A. Casey, deceased; to W. Siebert for $8,900; also 148 Lawrence St, three-story dwelling, 21.1x100; trustee's sale, estate of Elizabeth P. Casey, deceased; to John W. Tammany for $8,950.

91st St, 151 East, n s, 90 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.8; three-story flat; bankruptcy sale; knocked down at $13,350.

Far Rockaway, L. I.—Broadway, n e corner of Cedar, 180x100; Emma, 180x213; also plot 47x98.7, on e s of private driveway; 150 ft n of New Broadway; voluntary sale; knocked down at $17,500.

62d St, 158 East, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; to H. Gold for $18,500.

215th St, West, s s, 800 ft e of 10th Av, 50x99.11, vacant; adjourning sine die.

55th St, 237-43 East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 100x100.5, nine five-story tenements; William Borroughs against Ambrose Realty Co. et al.; Lee & C., attorneys; Maurice Marks, referee; due, $14,175.67, taxes, &c., $935.60; subject to prior mortgage of $60,000; to the plaintiff for $73,475.

Essex St, 27½, w s, 50 ft n of Hester St, 25x43.9x25x43.6, six-story tenement and stores; A. E. Sloane against Mary O'Neill et al.; White & M., attorneys; W. R. Osborne, referee; due, $5,946.61; taxes, &c., $600; subject to mtg $11,000; to J. M. Lowenstein for $20,979.

By Henry Brady.

103d St, 131 West, n e, 243.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.11, five-story flat; New York Trust Co. against N. Carvalho et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; G. E. Waller, referee; due, $20,112.17; taxes, &c., $402; to Henry L. Butler, a party in interest, for $18,500.

98th St, 203-5 West, n s, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 42.7x105; two five-story flats; William Rankin against Martha Kommer et al.; W. R. Adams, attorney; Joseph Galagher, referee; due, $9,868.91; taxes, &c., $300; subject to a prior mtg of $36,000; to Samuel Borchardt for $46,500.

Lewis St, 84½, e s, 165 ft s of Stanton St, 20x100, three-story tenement and stores and five-story rear shop; Society for the Prevention of Crime against Rialto Realty Co. et al.; Moss, M. & W., attorneys; T. A. McGrath, referee; due, $11,812.93; taxes, &c., $550.90; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Nereid Av, n s, 93.6 ft e of Byron Av, 50x122.3x53.1x85.4; also Barnes Av, e s, 107.3 ft s of Bruner Av, 110.1x189.1, to Bruner Av, —x75x78.5; also Nereid Av, section of Wickham Av, 24.3x100; also Wickham Av, e s, 100 ft s of Nereid Av, 25x97.6; also Gunther Av, w s, 531.10 ft s of Barnes Av, 100x97.6; also 233d St, East, s s, 180.7 ft e of White Plains Rd, 18.5x64.5; M. J. Skillman against G. T. Smith et al.; McLoughlin & M., attorneys; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $5,517.71; taxes, &c., $125.13; to the plaintiff for $6,050.

By Henry Brady.

Claremont Pky, 417, n s, 146.11 ft e of Webster Av, 37.6x83.5x37.6x83.3, 4-story flat; H. F. Montegriffo against Jennie Walker et al.; A. H. Montegriffo, jr., attorney; J. O. Farrell, referee; due, $4,129.16; taxes, &c., $511.35; subject to a mtg of $20,000; to the plaintiff for $100 over prior liens.

By Joseph P. Day.

Herschell St, 1,332, n s, 454.11 ft e of Westchester Av, 50.7x104.11x104; T. J. Chabot against S. A. Lockwood et al.; M. J. Sullivan, attorney; J. W. Bryant, referee; due, $4,182.59; taxes, &c., $327; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

83d St, 11 West, n s, 190 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2, 4-story dwelling; C. W. Hall et al, trustees, against C. W. Lindsley et al.; Remsen & P., attorneys; Carl Ehlerman, referee; due, $28,089.61; taxes, &c., $2,050.

83d St, 13 West, n s, 210 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2, 4-story dwelling; C. H. de Langley against C. W. Lindsley et al.; Howard Rathbrock, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $26,578.80; taxes, &c., $1,012.70.

83d St, 15 West, n s, 230 ft w of Central Park West, 20.10x102.2, story dwelling; same against M. B. Hall et al.; same attorney; C. H. Murray, referee; due, $27,-192.22; taxes, &c., $1,258.06.

By Joseph P. Day.

76th St, 140 West, n s, 355 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; E. M. Ziegler et al., (executors,) against A. F. Eastman et al.; R. L. Moffett, attorney; Henry Necarsulmer, referee; due, $27,988.63; taxes, &c., $3,230.45.

54th St, 223 to 231 East, on map 223 to 229 East, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 125x100.5, two and three story brewery; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Joseph Doelger et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; M. H. Halberg, referee; due, $64,908.65; taxes, &c, $1,043.11.

98th St, 58 East, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat & stores; L. R. P. Sanger against Michael Power et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; J. A. Cantor, referee; due, $22,224.46; taxes, &c, $514.10.

2d Av, 2,153, w s, 47 ft s of 110th St, 27x75, four-story tenement and stores; Rosina Guzzetta against Giuseppe Guzzetta et al.; John Santora, attorney; F. W. Pollock, referee; due, $2,290; taxes &c, $300; subject to first mortgage of $12,000.

81st St, 240 West, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; L. S. Gillespie against Michael Zimmerman et al.; Dexter, O. & F., attorneys; J. A. Foley, referee; due, $14,582.26; taxes, &c, $238.70.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Dyckman St, n s, 950 ft w of Prescott Av, 103.7x183.9x100, vacant; I. B. McTurck against Anthony McOwen et al.; McLoughlin & M., attorneys; Vincent Gilroy, referee; due, $12,643.79; taxes, &c, $1,139.33.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 769, w s, 125 ft n of 156th St, 25x142.7x25.2x139.5, three-story tenement; Louisa Adami against Rebecca Goldberg et al.; Brown & G., attorneys; C. Y. Palitz, referee; due, $14,119.21; taxes, &c, $595.

By George Price.

3d Av, s w corner Brook Av, 13.10x29.5x3.2x36.6, two-story office; Universal Savings Bank against W. H. Harden et al.; Robert Mazet, attorney; E. B. Cohen, referee; due, $5,471.57; taxes, &c, $97.60.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Cherry St, 171, to a five-story storage house; J. Whalen, 206 Broadway, owner; O. Reissmann, 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

100th St, 315 West, to a five-story dwelling; E. Zimbalist, 20 West 43d St, owner; G. Atterbury, 20 West 43d St, architect; cost, $7,000.

Division St, 10 to 16, and Bowery, 11, to a five-story store and loft building; S. Williams, S. Gronginsky, and J. H. Schwartz, 132 Nassau St, owners; O. Lowinson, 5 West 31st St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MAY 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BEGINS 150 ft e of Emerson St, and 125 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 25x149.1x25x152.1; Valentine Dietrich to Donovan Estate, Inc., Broadway, May 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

GRAND ST, 462, n w corner of Pitt St, 25x 100; Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc., 18 East 41st St, to Louis Cohen, 18 East Broadway, (mtg $7,000,) all liens; attorney, Paul Hellinger, 320 Broadway.....$100

HILLSIDE AV, centre line, 375 ft s e of Naegle Av, runs n e 365.10x s e 180.3 to centre line of avenue x s w and w on curve 238.1 to beginning; executors part in avenue. The conveyance is as follows: Hillside Av, 403.11 ft s e of Naegle Av, runs n e 334.11 x s e 154.10 to avenue and s w 11.11 x s w and w 332.11 and 49.5 to beginning; Minerva Realty Co. to Charles W. Hill, 227 Lexington Av, (mtg $26,400,) May 24; attorney, Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, e s, 37.7 ft n of 29th St, runs n 36.6x e 100x s 74 to s s of 29th St, w 92 x n 37.7 x w 78 to beginning; Katherine D. Penrose et al. to George Backer Realty Co., 56 West 45th St, (mtg $107,500,) c. a. g., May 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, 2,024, w s, 37.1 ft n of 128th St, 18x70; Carrie E. Robinson et al., individually, executors, &c, of John M. Robinson, Hackensack, N. J., to Mary Barry, 514 West 142d St, May 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Barry to Henry A. Passholz, 415 West 128th St, May 17; attorney, same.....$1,350

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 25, n e s, s w of Roosevelt St, 27.3x20.2, (foreclosure May 13;) Harry M. Lewy, referee, to Charles A. Casazza, 5,805 7th Av, Brooklyn, and Angelo Casazza, 49 New Bowery, mtg $5,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Hy. Kahn, 695 Public St, Providence, R. I., to East River Savings Institution, 291 Broadway, quitclaim, May 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

RIDGE ST, 110, e s, 90.3 ft n of Rivington St, 21x100; Emma Ehrlich to New York Kindergarten Association, 524 West 42d St, B. and S., all liens, April 23; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, n e corner 94th St, 76x110.8x irregular; Irving Realty Co. to Corporation to Halcyon R. E. Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, (mtg $285,000,) all liens, May 25.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner 148th St, 20.5x85x irr20x101.; Stella D. Brown to Max Williams, 18 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $23,000,) Jan. 2; attorney, Jerome Elsner, 41 Park Row.....$100

3D AV, n w corner 146th St, 53.6x100; Edwin C. Mulligan to Charles H. Beckett, 306 West 88th St, and Array E. Thurber, 240 West 102d St, a. t., all liens, Feb. 28; attorney, C. H. Beckett, 135 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, s e corner 109th St, 25.11x82, Thomas F. Maguire to Annie Maguire, 184 East 111th St, all liens, April 21.....$1

6TH AV, 935, s w corner 22d St, 22x65; O'Neill-Adams Co. to Amy V. Parker, 20 Carlton House Terrace, London, England, quitclaim, May 14; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G., 52 William St.....$1

9TH AV, s s, at n w 207th St, 99.11x100; Fabian Realty Co. to Charles W. Hill, 227 Lexington Av, (mtg $18,000,) May 24; attorney, Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway.....$1

The New York Times Co. to 229 West 43d St Co., 229 West 43d St, 25x100.5.....$1

14TH ST, 314 East, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 22.6x108.8; Montague and Jno. J. Aaron to New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 218 2d Av, (mtg $14,000,) all liens, May 27; attorney, Samuel Riker, Jr., 19 Cedar St.....$27,000

19TH ST, 427 East, n s, 328 ft e of 1st Av, 24x92, (foreclosure March 26;) Charles M. Travis, referee, to Horace Porter, Story Ford, N. Y., Walter L. Bogert, 120 Claremont Av, and Hy. L. Bogert, 72 Lawrence Av, Flushing, Borough of Queens, Trustees, Mary C. Porter, May 26; attorney, Hy. L. Bogert, 99 Nassau St.....$12,000

20TH ST, 511 West, n e s, 150 ft n w of 10th Av, 25x91.11; Joseph S. Herrman to John A. Jarvis, 83 Washington Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., (mtg $8,000,) 56 Pine St.....$100

89TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 50x98.9; Frances T. Morgan to Hannah Wallach, 1,361 Madison Av, (mtg $18,000,) b. and s., Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

53D ST, 316 East, s s, 171 ft e of 2d Av, 29x100.5; Nellie F. Bolstridge, Valley Stream, L. I., to Herbert Decorating Co., on premises, all liens, May 24.....$1

69TH ST, n s, 216 ft e of Av A, strip 10x 100.4; Metropolitan Museum of Art to Lenox Hill Settlement, 443 East 72d St, b. and s. c. a. g. May 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,250

76TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 30x102.2; William M. Baldwin, Garden City, L. I., et al. to Joseph C. Baldwin, Estate, Inc., 32 Nassau St, May 26; attorney, W. C. Perry, 32 Nassau St.....$1

98D ST, 151 East, n s, 160.6 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.8; Charles J. Smith to Sophie Klein, 117 Warwick St, Brooklyn, B. and S., C. A. G., all liens, May 26; attorneys, Kaufman & Gimet, 299 Broadway.....$150

102D ST, 222 East, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Barnet Levin to Morris Michaels, 15 East 107th St, (mtg $12,000,) May 17; attorney, Jno. L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St.....$100

111TH ST, 66 to 70 East, s s, 230 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Gerson B. Citron to Catherine Construction Co., on the premises, all liens, May 26; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$100

131ST ST, 21 West, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; H. & F. Realty Co. to Ignaz Herrmann and another, 2,213 5th Av, (mtg $14,000,) all liens, May 25.....$100

131ST ST, 208 West, s s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Mary E. McCormick to Deborah R. Reynolds, 141 West 136th St, (mtg $7,-000,) May 27.....$1

133D ST, 163 West, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; H. & F. Realty Co. to Ignaz Herrmann, 2,213 5th Av, (mtg $12,500,) Dec. 17, 1914.....$100

153D ST, 435 West, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6, (foreclosure May 25;) William C. Rosenberg, referee, to Jeannie F. Seymour, 304 West 86th St, May 25; attorney, Julius H. Seymour, 233 Broadway.....$20,000

173D ST, 524 West, s s, 132.8 ft e of Audubon Av, 37.6x100; Mary Barry to Myron W. Robinson, Prospect Av, Hackensack, N. J., (mtg $33,000,) May 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,027-9, n w cor of 179th St, 60.5x94, (mtg $90,000,) also Washington Av, 1,477, w s, 37.6x100, (mtg on this parcel and other property $67,750;) N. Y. Real Estate Security Co. to Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, May 25; attorney, Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph N. Rosenberg, trustee, to same, May 25, (mtg $127,750;) attorney, same.....$1

BROOK AV, 278 and 280, e s, 37.8x103.7x 37.6x100; also Brook Av, 280 to 284, e s, 37.8x107.2x37.6x103.7; also 145th St, 540 to 550 East, s s, 75 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 74.6x 99.9; New York Real Estate Security Co. to Halcyon Real Estate Co., 43 Exchange Place, May 25, (mtg $56,000;) attorney, Halcyon Real Estate Co., 43 Exchange Place.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph N. Rosenberg, trustee, to same, May 25, (mtg $116,000;) attorney, same.....$1

CRESTON AV, 2,267, w s, 20x120; Ida F. Freitag to Agnes Joyce, 1,132 Forest Av, May 20, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, Agnes Joyce, 1,132 Forest Av.....$100

FAILE ST, w s, 160 ft n of Lafayette Av, 40x100; Anne Koppe to Kovacs Construction Co., 293 Alexander Av, May 26, (mtg $23,500;) attorney, Sternberg, J. & P., 233 Broadway.....$1

FINDLAY AV, e s, 116.4 ft n of 166th St, 38.4x100; A. J. Schwarzler Co. to Emma Siemers, 418 East 89th St, May 26, (mtg $23,500;) attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

FOREST AV, 1,044-8, e s, 75x170; N. Y. Real Estate Co. to Isaac and Joseph Breakstone, 62 West 124th St., May 25, (mtg $60,000;) attorneys, Breakstone Bros., 344 Greenwich St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY, Joseph N. Rosenberg, trustee, to same, May 25, (mtg $60,000;) attorney, same.....$1

CARTELL ST, e s, 395 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; James C. Brady, referee, to Minnie Hummel, 3,688 Broadway, May 26; attorney, L. E. French, 41 Park Row..$3,000

JENNINGS ST, e s, 134.2 ft e of Union Av, 66irregular; Agnes M. Pragnell to Paine Realty Co., May 27; attorney, Agnes M. Pragnell, 819 Ritter Place.....$1

JEROME AV, e s, 232.4 ft s of Tremont Av, 50x100; Charles W. Lindsley to William H. Christopher, 55 Plymouth St, Montclair, N. J., May 26, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, Charles W. Lindsley, 60 Liberty St.....$1

LORING PLACE, e s, 170.6 ft south of Fordham Rd, 125x118.5x125x124.8; John H. Beckmann to Beckmann Realty & Construction Co., Inc., 2,322 Loring Pl, May 24; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$1

LOT 3, Map; 12 lots, being a subdivision of Lots 67 and 142, map Bronxwood Park, and lots 48 to 54 and 66 to 68, map Adee Park; James C. Brady, referee, to Wm. C. Trull, Edgehill Inn, Arlington Av, Bronx, May 26; attorney, L. E. French, 41 Park Row..$600

LOT 54, map of 107 lots in Hudson Park; Margaret Mulshine to Mary Roach, 414 Fairmount Av, Jersey City, N. J., May 27; attorneys, Healy, H. & C., 2,808 3d Av.....$1

PART LOT 364, map East Morrisania, 25x irregular; Peter Jan Schnathacher to Herman Joveshof, 258 W 136th St, June 13-14; attorney, C. W. Bennett, 2 Rector St.....$300

PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 152d St, 37.6x95; Lawrence Davis to Emanuel Glauber, 100 West 121st St, May 26, (mtg $24,875;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

PROSPECT AV, 626 and 628, s e corner of Kelly St, 37.6x100; Nathan Friedman to Julius A. Bernstein and another, 960 Prospect Av, April 29; attorney, Nathan Friedman, 309 Broadway.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft n of Jennings St, 100x100; Eleanor M. Greacen to Somard Building Co., Inc., 1,794 Prospect Av, May 26; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 150.11 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25.4x irregular; Lawyers Realty Co. to Georgiana Gebhard, 222 Morris Av, May 26, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

TRINITY AV, s w corner of 160th St, 46.1x 102.1; also Trinity Av, w s, 100 ft s of 160th St, 40x102.1; also Trinity Av, w s, 128 ft south of 160th St, 40x102.1; Manhattan Av Holding Co. to Ave. St. John Realty Co., 74 Broadway, May 10; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WALTON AV, n w s, 325 ft s w of 183d St, 25x196.1, to Jerome Av; Charles W. Lindsley to William H. Christopher, 55 Plymouth St, Montclair, N. J., May 26, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Charles W. Lindsley, 60 Liberty St.....$100

WEBSTER AV, 2,089, w s, 33.9x80; Charles Danewitz to Ardolas C. Pope, 226 Broadway, May 26; attorneys, Douglas A. & McC., 233 Broadway.....$1

138TH ST, 590 East, s s, 37.6x100; N. Y. Real Estate Co. to Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, May 25, (mtg $25,000;) attorney, Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place.....$1

SAME PROPERTY, Joseph N. Rosenberg, trustee, to same, May 25, (mtg $28,000;) attorney, same.....$1

169TH ST, 306 East, s s, 16.8x100; Thurston Brothers Company to Chas. F. Roessler, 317 E 90th St, May 26, (mtg $3,600;) attorney, Geo. A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

239TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Katonah Av, 20x 100; Elizabeth Thompson to Roy B. Stanley, 108 East 236th St, May 26, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, E. L. Brisach, 391 East 149th St...$100

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

18TH ST, 235 East, all; Luella A. Palmer to Daretta Wiesewetter, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Herman Arns Co., 115 West 42d St.....$1,350

43D ST, 56 West, all; Marie G. Darmstadt to Joseph Stern, 906 East 173d St, 10 years from June 1, 1915; attorneys, Levin & Rubin, 5 Beekman St.....$2,800

18T AV, 421, store floor; Dorothea Funk to Seelig Feierstein, 421 1st Av, 4 11-12 years from June 1, 1915.....$972

AVENUE B, 215, corner store and basement; Isidore A. Saphiro to Simon Shack, 309 East 4th St, 8 months from April 30, 1915; attorney, Samuel M. Shack, 60 Wall St.....$100

DIVISION ST, 23 and 25½, all; Samuel Miller to Benjamin Scheinman and another, 1,754 Pitkin Av, Brooklyn, 10 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, Joseph Fried, 1,863 Pitkin Av, Brooklyn.....$4,400

Bronx.

CLAY AV, 1,300, all; Isidore Globe to I. W. Lippman, 1,300 Clay Av, 5 years, from May 15, 1915, (5 years' renewal;) attorney, Joseph S. Kulkin, 887 Southern Boulevard.....$780

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

79TH ST, n s, 272 ft w of 3d Av, 62x102.2; City Mortgage Co. loans 161 East 79th St Co., Inc., to erect a twelve-story apartment house.....$200,000

84TH ST, s s, 143.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 37.6x102.2; City Mortgage Co. loans Surrey Realty Co., Inc, to erect a nine-story apartment.....$200,000

Bronx.

LORING PLACE, e s, 219.8 ft s of Fordham Road, 48.6x91.9; City Mortgage Co. loans Beckman Realty and Construction Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment....$30,000

CRESTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Field Place, 57.5x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans No. 2,333 Creston Avenue Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment.....$48,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Bouvard Building Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment, with stores.....$34,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 275 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Bouvard Building Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment, with stores.....$36,000

BAINBRIDGE AV, s s, 242 ft n of 208th St, 25x112.5; Charles Ottmann, William Hoffman and Albert Frybil loan Josephine Linck, to erect one two-story apartment.....$5,000

BAINBRIDGE AV, e

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

376 West 94th.—4-story American basement, 12 rooms, 2 baths; rent $1,500. For further particulars apply Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Broadway and 103d.

$80.—One-family houses; modern improvements. 1,228 Shakespeare Av., bet. Jerome-168th.

Attractive new American basement mansion; every modern convenience; twelve rooms, two baths; $1,900 yearly. 247 West End Av.

Clifford B. Harmor & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS. 157 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
30 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7348.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate, 149th St. and 3d Ave

HOPKINS & BOYD,
Real Estate Management, 11 West 39th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Neat little house in Brooklyn; one-family brick; 7 rooms and bath; A1 condition; price $4,250; easy terms. I. S., Box 605, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Must sell my 6-room cottage for $2,300, with all improvements; half block from trolley; will take $75 down, $12 monthly. Call till 8 P. M., B. Welch, 171 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

CORNER FACTORY SITE.
Bergen St. and Grand Av., about 50x150, for sale; bargain. W. A. Porter, 1,097 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

BAYSIDE.—BEAUTIFUL PLOT OVERLOOKING bay. Overlook Farm, Monsey, New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

A city home on upper west side, and a country estate of 40 acres, with good water front, on Great South Bay; equity $100 000; for cash or improved income property; submit your proposition. Write Carr, Box 87, 1,364 Broadway.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ONLY ONE FLOOR LEFT.
11,100 SQUARE FEET.
HEAVIEST BUILDING ON MANHATTAN.
MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING, 216-222 WEST 18TH ST.

48 East 59th St.—Two lofts, each 1,400 square feet; excellent light; will alter to suit; exceptionally reasonable rent.
M. WEINBERG, Agent.
927 Madison Av.

Apartment house to lease for term of years, contains 24 apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms, elevator, electric light, open plumbing; easy terms. good paying house. C. N., 57 Times.

Loft, 4,500 sq. feet.; fine building; 25th St., between Broadway and Sixth Ave.; June to February, or more; 50c foot. Mitchell, 41 West 25th St., New York.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 20x90; also 60x90; moderate rent; steam heat and elevator. G. B. Raffetto, 408-412 West 13th St.

Store and basement, 798 7th Av., adjoining corner 52d St. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

EXCELLENT LOFT, 727 7th Av., block above Times Sq. Low rent; elevator; steam heat.

Private office in nicely furnished suite. 834 Singer Bldg. References furnished.

To Let—Small, light office or desk room. 32 West 38th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Desk room, with work; painter, decorator; established 25 years; in reputable real estate office; $10-$15 month. M 285 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—IN the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of BENJAMIN LIPSHITZ, doing business as Atlantic Metal Bed Manufacturing Co.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on Tuesday, the 8th day of June, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 210 Snedeker Av., Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of brass and metal beds, machinery and tools for the manufacturing of brass and meta. beds, &c.
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Assignee.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Assignee, 277 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SEXTON & PERUGIO.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 9th day of June, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 2285 Columbus Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of a complete hair goods, manicuring and beauty parlor, high-class fixtures, hair goods, ornaments, nets, vacuum cleaners, &c.
NATHANIEL COHEN, Assignee.

PHILIP BERNSTEIN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of FRANK MANDEL.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, the 28th day of May, 1915, at 2 P. M., at 47 E. 19th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of woolens, silks, suits, trimming machines, safe, machinery, fixtures, etc.
MORRIS MEYERS, Assignee.

SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARTLEY SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 20784.

The above-entitled proceeding has been referred to me as referee in bankruptcy, under Section 12A of the Bankruptcy act, to call a meeting of creditors for the purpose of the election of a trustee, examination of the alleged bankrupt and the preservation and conduct of the estate.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 220 Broadway, City of New York, on June 9th, 1915, at 2 P. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
May 27th, 1915.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ISIDOR KUNIN and ISAAC HANAN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Isidor Kunin and Isaac Hanan, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 13th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 28th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 27th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21111.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL EVANS, ISRAEL EVANS, and ABRAHAM ROSENGARTEN, copartners trading as EVANS & ROSENGARTEN and ABRAHAM ROSENGARTEN, individually, Bankrupts.

Samuel Evans, Israel Evans and Abraham Rosengarten were duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 19th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on June 9th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint an Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, May 26th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent.—Home of professional man (adults preferred) for the season, furnished; 10 rooms; acre of ground; centrally located in beautiful and exclusive New England village; splendid roads; all modern conveniences; fifteen miles from Hartford. Address P. O. Box 948, Hartford, Conn.

To rent for Summer, 14-room res.dence, furnished; large garage, vegetable and flower gardens, tennis court; high location; over acre ground; at Millburn, N. J.; 10 minutes' walk Lackawanna Station; hour from city; reasonable terms. Address W. W. McCollum, telephone 44—J, Millburn, N. J.

FORREST HILLS, L. I.
Apartment 6 rooms, all modern improvements; fully furnished; 3 minutes to West Side Tennis Courts, 13 minutes to New York; $300 6 months. John Graham, Jr., 717 West 177th.

Three-room furnished bungalows on seashore, Staten Island, $1.0 per season, commutation $5.25; less than one hour from Battery; also lots for sale. Address Fox, 207 East 9th St., Phone Orchard 3767, or New Dorp 449W.

Furnished house, large living room, broad veranda, six bedrooms, two baths, large grounds; forty minutes out; modest rent to good tenant. Orange, 115 Broadway, Room 1515.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath; completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing; rent $650. Slocum, 141 B'way.

New Hampshire.—Furnished camps, camp sites, acreage on Lake Winnipesaukee. I. W. Valentine, Country Homes, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

LONG BEACH.—Completely furnished; near ocean and Boardwalk. Byrne, 4776 Murray Hill.

Furnished houses, $250 up; fine values; list. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Beautiful furnished house, near Sound; $200 for season. X 335 Times Annex.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Ocean Beach, Fire Island.—Furnished cottage, 7 rooms, $300 for season; adults preferred. Address 257 West 120th St.

Wanted.

Wanted—A cottage or bungalow, within commuting distance of New York, connected with a hotel, for family of four. Address Box X 333 Times Annex.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEW ROCHELLE, 15 FAIRVIEW PL.
Fine house and garage, high plot, 100x150; fine location, neighborhood; five minutes schools, station. Sound; $9,000 equity; terms. Telephone 534 New Rochelle or 3844 South Brooklyn Box M 332 Times Downtown.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Homes at Scarsdale and White Plains. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Villa plots as low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

A home and garden together with tax and income for sale; 100-foot lot in heart of city; dwelling on 50 feet; new four-family house, all rented, on balance of plot; in whole or part; good terms.
F. P. DEWITT,
247 South Fifth Avenue,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE.—Ten rooms, bath; electric light; heat; 3 acres; fruit; shade; stable; chicken house; rent $50.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Greenacres, Scarsdale.—Ten rooms, 3 baths; garage; furnished; season; near station and golf; cool location; reduced. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

DOES THIS INTEREST YOU?
I want to dispose of my small bungalow, within easy commuting distance of New York city. Also, small water front plot. Good bathing, boating, and fishing. I am not anxious for a large cash payment, but want a good party to get this. No brokers. Address G. P., Box 84, New York Times.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 53 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM.
New houses, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements and heat, ½ acre, barn and shed, North Freeport, 3 blocks to trolley and stores. 10 minutes to water, $3,600, $200 cash, $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

HUNTINGTON. — Old-fashioned country home, 5 acres, large 12-room house, every convenience; outbuildings, fruit, shade, garden; price $7,500. Francis E. Ruland, 47 West 34th St. Phone 5920 Greeley.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, (Sage Foundation.)—Choice lots, highest point, 60x100; will sell contract for amount paid in. These lots 25 to 50 per cent. under present prices. S 13 Times.

Blue Point, L. I.—Exceptionally attractive modern cottage, ten rooms, furnished complete; fine grounds; shore front, etc. Hugh R. Monro, 209 West 38th St., New York.

For Sale—Two finished estates at less than value of land; splendid buildings. I. W. Valentine, Country Homes, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, occupancy immediately or early Fall, my private residence at Summit, N. J.; excellent condition, good location, 6 sleeping rooms, besides servants' rooms, 3 baths; large yard; garage. Owner, Room 1,808, 15 William St.

SUMMIT, N. J.
Attractive ten-room house, mile from station; barn, kitchen garden; plenty fruit; fine location and surroundings; rent $35 monthly. Drake, 29 Broadway.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

80,000 SQUARE FEET of tillable land, fruit trees, and chicken coop, and 6-room house; all improvements; 35 minutes out; near trolley and station; title guaranteed; easy terms. Owner, Room 117, 25 Dey St., City.

Maplewood, N. J.—Equity $3,500; artistic house; five bedrooms; ¾ acre; electricity, steam, gas, rent, $70; may apply on sale. Henry Gildersleeve Gildersleeve, Conn.

Little Cash Down, Balance Like Rent. Hasbrouck Heights; near station; 30 mins. out. Six rooms, bath; all city improvements.
S. B. KRAFT, 30 Church, New York.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21,662.—SIMON KLEIN, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Klein, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 26, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 27, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,750.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES HERBERT HALCOMB, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Charles Herbert Halcomb are hereby given notice that on May 26th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 80 Beaver Street, New York City, June 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, May 27th, 1915.

NO. 21560.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM FRIEDLANDER, INC., Bankrupt.

William Friedlander, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 17th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on June 8th, 1915, at 1 P. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
May 27th, 1915.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21742.—In Bankruptcy.—SARAH BOWMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Sarah Bowman are hereby given notice that on May 24th, 1915, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on June 7th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, May 27th, 1915.

Eight O'Clock

Want advertisements to be properly classified in the Sunday Edition of The New York Times must be received not later than 8 o'clock Saturday night. Telephone advertisements to The Times—

Bryant 1000.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Plots viewing N. Y. skyscrapers; $175; terms; bargain. S. B. Kraft, 30 Church, New York.

Fanwood new houses; building plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Westfield—7 New choice houses; also plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Catskill Mountains. — Four-room furnished bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y.; lot 100 by 150 feet. 20 President Place, Kingston, N. Y.

Will sell my Newburgh residence, costing $13,000 for $15,000. Mrs. H. A. Bartlett, 335 Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WE HAVE AN 18-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON PLOT 80x250 IN YONKERS WHICH WE WISH TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL HOUSE IN NEW ROCHELLE OR PELHAM. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments Piquet, 354 Fulton St. Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS a handsomely furnished, cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable. The Lorraine. 2 East 45th St.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

59th, 17 East.—Studio apartment, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; studio 28x14 feet; June to October or longer; $65. Sheldon.

4 Rooms, bath, for Summer; reasonable; references. Busch, 1,025 Lexington Av. (73d.)

109 East 56th St.—Studio apartment, 2 rooms and bath; sublet furnished; reasonable.

West Side.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up. } By month
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. }
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. } or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, L., and surface cars.
RESIDENCE ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $30-$40 $40 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. } 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.

SUBLET FOR SUMMER.
85TH ST. AND WEST END AV.
Handsomely, completely furnished 6-room apartment, 3 baths, piano; June to September or longer. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, Bureau of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Long Branch, N. J.—For sale or rent, furnished, private cottage; 11 rooms, bath; improvements, near ocean and railroad station. Apply Superintendent, 611 West 113th St. N. Y.

Retired physician (woman) will receive into her own comfortable home a blind or otherwise helpless woman; intelligent and tender care guaranteed; $200 per month. Suburban, X 330 Times Annex.

HOTEL FRANCIS, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

THE HILLSIDE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Large, shady grounds, spacious piazzas, tennis court; open all year. E. R. Snyder, Proprietor.

Upper Montclair, 387 Park Street; private home, excellent table; large, shady grounds; near station and golf. Tel. 418 W.

CEDARCREST INN, NORTH CALDWELL. 66 ft. elevation; real country; convenient.

Connecticut.

NORWALK, CT.—Rhodonolia House, overlooking Sound; large, shady grounds; modern baths; cuisine unexcelled; 10 minutes to station and beaches; 1 hour New York; $3 up. H. A. Hull, Prop'r.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN. The Chesterfield, open for accommodation of permanent and transient guests; reasonable; excellent cuisine; rooms single, en suite; references required.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$5,000.
Apply Supt., or 'phone 451 4020.

309 West 86th St.—1 room and bath; $55; maid service inc.; apt. hotel, 12th floor. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

251 West 98th St.—4 rooms and bath, completely furnished; rent, $75. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

To sublet, 5-room apartment; unusually large rooms; rent $62.50; good concessions. Lewis. Phone Audubon 8884.

Four, five, six room apartments, sublet, elevator. 530 West 136th St. Phillips, 3,787 Broadway.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET. MANCHESTER, 106TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

Apartments to lease from Oct. 1. L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. and Columbus Av.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th st. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Lenox Av, 150, (117-118;) 6 beautiful rooms; bath, steam, hot water; $27.

420 West 119th St.—Beautiful apartments, 4-5 rooms, at attractive rentals.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia. 313 West 79th St.

Apartments to let from Oct. 1. Ambassador, 97th St. and Madison Av.

Leases now being made for apartments from Oct. 1. 1,730 Broadway.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 182, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 86th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

West Side.

47 5TH AV.
PERMANENT, TRANSIENT, AND TABLE BOARD.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Select family house; comfortable rooms; exceptional board optional.

12TH, 113 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; well cooked meals, nicely served; private house.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and large rooms; table guests.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; superior table; board optional; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light, balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; will people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

GRIMES HILL.
Best location on Staten Island; magnificent ocean view; 3 acres of shady ground; own vegetables, refined home, excellent cuisine. Corner Howard Av. and Lewis St.

Attractive home overlooking Lower New York Bay; all conveniences; rooms large and airy; own garden and poultry; table unsurpassed. Aguehonga Lodge, 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

Beautiful house on Chester Hill; large verandas; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 165 North Fulton Ave., Mount Vernon.

Boarding Department.—Noble School for girls 14 and younger; resident graduate nurse; open Summers. Phone 892 White Plains.

LARGE, airy rooms; excellent table; 30 minutes on Harlem Railroad; no children; $10; references. M. Logan, Crestwood, N. Y.

Larchmont, Myrtle Ave., Spitz Cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

New York State.

230 OCEAN PARKWAY, Flatbush.—Health, rest, and recreation; open all year; best accommodations and service; bath, electricity, and steam; noted for bracing air, scenery, and drives; convenient New York; also cottages in Ulster County; own produce. Flatbush 2250.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Long Island.

High-class house on ocean; capacity, 100 guests; 30 minutes from Broadway, 23 from Brooklyn; delightful environment; superb bathing, fishing; charming young society; music, dancing, tennis, golf, moving pictures, motoring; bountiful table; superior service; no mosquitos; frequent trains; commutation $7.50. Now open; minimum rates, room and board, June, Sept., $10; July, August, $14; couples, $26-$25. Owner, M 235 Times Downtown.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE.
Far Rockaway, L. I. Choice rooms, overlooking ocean; families; good, substantial table; reasonable over Decoration Day. Mrs. Martin.

For rent, rooms, furnished, private house, overlooking ocean; modern in every respect. Phone 557J Hammels. J. O'Connor, 43 Beach-112th St., Rockaway Park, N. Y.

PERMANENT HOME for semi-invalids; excellent table; nurse and physician; suburbs; sunny rooms; porches; terms reasonable. Telephone 2280 Bay Ridge.

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND.
Private family will rent large, light, furnished room, with bath; near beach; reference; price $100.

VILLA ROSA.
Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room, dancing parlor, bathing. Phone 163 Bath Beach.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL.
Bayswater, Far Rockaway. Telephone Far Rockaway 401-402. Special rates over Decoration Day.

PRIVATE HOUSE, exclusive, high-class, Sea Gate; concessions for June. Refined, K 271 Times Downtown.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New Jersey.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAINS IN SPECIALTY PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, Bureau of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

West Side.

47 5TH AV.
PERMANENT, TRANSIENT, AND TABLE BOARD.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Select family house; comfortable rooms; exceptional board optional.

12TH, 113 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; well cooked meals, nicely served; private house.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and large rooms; table guests.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; superior table; board optional; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light, balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; will people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

140th St., 505 East, (near Brook Av.)—Seven large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $30-$33; concessions.

Anthony Av., 1,911, and 263 East Tremont Av., (adjoining.)—4, 5, 6 rooms, all modern improvements; $26-$38.

West Side.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2264 Columbus.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large and small room, well-appointed home; convenient Subway; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—30TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounges; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; generous table; ideal location; reference.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

80D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests Write for booklet.

82D, 32 WEST.—Large, small rooms; attractive rate; baths; electricity; excellent board.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Attractive home; excellent table; convenient; select location; references exchanged.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large rooms; private bath; every convenience; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined (Jewish) home; excellent table; can accommodate a few people.

89TH, 270 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity; shower; unusually fine table; Summer rates.

93D, 252 WEST.—Ideal location; large, small rooms; private baths; Summer rates; telephone.

95TH ST., 65 WEST, The Rozelle.—Best table, upper west side; few single and double rooms, with board, at Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms; modern private home; superior table; references.

117TH and Amsterdam Av., (Cathedral Heights, Opposite Columbia University.)—La Porte Apartment Hotel; rooms, singe and en suite; new management; special Summer rates.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

Riverside Drive, near 96th St. Subway express, beautifully furnished front suite, facing drive; or single room, private bath; board optional; private phone. Riverside 3450.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
"The Woodbury," 855 Riverside Drive. Two blocks north of 157th Subway. Opens immediately; newly decorated; steam-heated rooms; overlooking grounds and Hudson; country house.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort; excellent chef and service; separate tables; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

WEST END AV., 531.—Desirable rooms, with excellent board; Summer rates; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant large and small rooms; reasonable.

117TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive large, small rooms; clean, quiet, telephone; select house.

85TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

Irving Place, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful large, small rooms, with private bath; board optional.

MADISON AV., 656, (near 60th.)—Beautiful large and small, light rooms; kitchenette; newly furnished; home comforts; now $4 and $8; telephone.

MADISON AV., 529.—Single or suite, with private baths and phone; Summer rates.

West Side.

82D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

82D ST., Between B'way and Fifth Av.—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

86TH, 18 WEST.—Large rooms, $4.50 up; hallrooms, $2.50 up; newly furnished.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsome suites, double rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; $7, $8, $9, 10; other houses this vicinity.
JOHN W. BRETT, 501 Fifth Av.

61ST, 153 WEST.—Parlor, three gentlemen, others $2.50 to $4; running water.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, large closets; hot and cold water; telephone; moderate.

118 WEST 69TH ST,
WEST HALL.
Just organized; everything new; most rooms with private bath, but some without; superior service; men only; Summer rates.
PHONE COLUMBUS 8775.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished corner room, overlooking Central Park; high-class, elevator apartment.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished, gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated.

71ST, Corner West End Av., (287 West End.)—Floor, consisting two large, beautifully furnished rooms, bath, kitchenette; private home; (no other roomers;) $55 monthly.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; $4; electricity, shower baths; running water; no rooming house; single or couple.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large, small rooms; all conveniences; references.

71ST, 324 WEST.—Unusually attractive large rooms; private bath; electricity; private dwelling; Summer rate.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large and small room, well-appointed home; convenient Subway; references.

72D, 53 WEST.—Good home; one or two rooms; elevator; reasonable. Sly.

76TH, 58 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; private bath; kitchenette optional; reasonable; delightful location for Summer; convenient Subway, elevated.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private room, three windows; southern exposure; bath; near Subway station; very reasonable. Harrison.

76TH, 154 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, private baths; $3.50, $5, $11; telephone.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small room, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large and small room; superior house; reasonable; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double, single rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house, suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large front room; twin beds; medium room; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Front suite, air right through; no other rooms; independent entrance; one flight; Subway; telephone; very reasonable; hall boy.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, cool front room; all modern conveniences; Summer rate.

81ST, 251 WEST.—UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny front room; high-class elevator apartment. Inquire elevator man.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, airy, bright; running water. Inquire elevator.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 250 WEST.—Large outside room; bath; private family; gentleman; references. Dutton.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly, baths; board optional; cool

POLICY RAIDERS GET SLIPS AND TEN MEN

Books, Sheets, and Numbers Seized at Headquarters in West 11th Street.

DAILY DRAWINGS THERE

Runners Arrested in Various Parts of the City — Game Has Thrived for a Year.

Lieutenant Dan Costigan, Superintendent Howard C. Barber of the Society for the Prevention of Crime and several detectives yesterday arrested three men in a house in West Eleventh Street opposite the Church of St. John the Evangelist. They are charged with being the heads of an organization which runs a policy game all over the city. While the alleged principals were being arrested more than forty detectives were arresting agents and employes.

The alleged principals are John J. Saul of Jamaica, Peter Mathews of 341 West Fifteenth Street and Sol Goldstein of Halsey Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn. They were taken to Jefferson Market Court and held in $5,000 bail each by Chief Magistrate McAdoo. Superintendent Barber said that for nearly a year he and his agents had been tracing sellers of policy slips to connect them with the men who were at the head of the organization. In the last three months, he said, Saul, Mathews and Goldstein have met twice a day, early in the afternoon and then early in the evening, at the room in West Eleventh Street. After the arrests yesterday afternoon the detectives searched the headquarters and found, they say, some of the books of the organization, many policy slips and lotto numbers which are evidently used for the purpose of making the drawings.

"The victims of this game," Barber said, "were for the most part poor people in the tenement districts. Most of the agents made daily house-to-house canvasses in neighborhoods inhabited by poor people. Some of the bets were as low as 2 cents and most of them were for very small amounts.

"The outsider who plays the game has very little chance of winning anything, when the drawing is done fairly, but he had no chance at all against this crowd. Their practice was to select the winning numbers after the sheets on which the bets were registered were all in. If any particular numbers happened to have been played heavily, they would take good care that those numbers should not win and would see to it that they had to pay out very little money on the numbers which did win.

"Not all those behind the game have yet been arrested. I have reason to believe that one or two of the men who made fortunes out of the policy game in its palmy days have invested money in this enterprise, and I believe we will be able to get at least one of them."

Charles Wallace of 31 Cooper Street, Astoria, L. I., was arrested at Thirty-second Street and Lexington Avenue on the charge of having policy slips in his possession. Barber said he had evidence that Wallace has a considerable sum invested in the game.

Others who were arrested on the charge of selling policy slips or of having policy sheets in their possession were John Mulgrew, 341 East Tenth Street; Edward Hayes, 423 West Twenty-ninth Street; John Lorenzo, 143 West Sixty-second Street; Adolph Van Dolan, a butcher, arrested at First Street and First Avenue; Irene Wells, a negress, 74 West 134th Street; John P. Lorenzo, a negro, 221 West Sixty-third Street.

ANOTHER TEST FOR MIDDIES

Annapolis Officials Believe First Spanish Papers Went Astray.

ANNAPOLIS, May 27.—The entire membership of the first and second classes at the Naval Academy underwent a re-examination in Spanish today because of the suspicions of the Academy authorities that the questions prepared for the test had been surreptitiously obtained and made use of by some of the midshipmen.

The suspicions of the officials were aroused through indications that the office of the head of the department of languages, where the questions were kept, had been robbed. This idea was strengthened after the examination papers were gone over by the professors and showed that many backward Spanish students had developed an unexplainable familiarity with the subject which in past months had been a stumbling block to them.

A thorough investigation is also being made by the officials.

FRED STONE IN AUTO SMASH.

Actor's Car Hits Another on Wrong Side of Road—Other Accidents.

Fred Stone, one of the stars of "Chin Chin," did his part last night just as if he weren't out and bruised and suffering from the shock of an automobile accident early yesterday morning. Stone was driving his automobile to his home, in Amityville, L. I., and had with him his brother, Paul, and James Minnick, a ranchman and an old friend.

In Queens Boulevard, Long Island City, they saw a car approaching at great speed on the wrong side of the road, and, convinced finally that the chauffeur did not mean to turn out, Stone swung across the road. Just then the other car did the same, and they crashed.

Stone and his friends were thrown out, and from the other car were tossed Mrs. Andrew Henry, 27 years old, of 531 East Seventy-eighth Street; Charles Stiver of 414 East Seventy-eighth Street, Thomas Meyers of 415 East Eightieth Street, and John Smith of 62 Third Avenue. The men were all bruised and Mrs. Henry had both wrists broken and was hurt internally.

All were taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, and all afterward went away except Mrs. Henry. Her condition is said to be serious. Stiver was arrested, and later held in $200 bail for driving on the wrong side of the road. He is chauffeur for Mrs. N. A. Stern of 24 East Seventy-eighth Street, who said he had taken her car without permission. Though it was wrecked, Mrs. Stern declined to make an additional charge against the chauffeur.

Within half an hour a car belonging to Sidney Burns of Kew Gardens was wrecked near the same spot when the chauffeur tried to elude Policeman Flood, who had tried to stop his speeding. The policeman shot at the tires, and a bullet caused one to burst, sending the car into the ditch, where it overturned.

When Flood caught up he found four badly frightened young negro women, who said that Charles Simmons, Mr. Burns's negro chauffeur, had been driving the car and had fled. The women were not hurt.

At about the same time Gregory J. Martin of 1 Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, collided with a surface car in North Hane Street. The automobile was damaged, but no one was injured.

5 HURT AS CAR HITS WALL.

Auto Rammed Stone Fence Instead of Taking Curve in Road.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 27.—Five men, one of them possibly fatally injured, were brought to All Souls Hospital early today, following an automobile accident. The machine in which they were riding smashed head-on into the corner of a wall on the road leading to the Arthur Hensler farm, and was wrecked.

The man who may die is Thomas Huestin, a saloonkeeper of 263 Mill Street, Belleville, who has a fractured skull. The other victims are David Honeyman, professional of the Forest Hill Golf Club, who lives in Belleville; John McCrickard of 48 Kearny Street, East Orange; Christopher Crosby of 252 High Street, Orange, and his brother Edward.

Edward Crosby, who was driving, was not familiar with the road. There is a curve in the highway, and instead of making it the car shot ahead at a tangent and struck the heavy stone wall which surrounds the estate of Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin with such force that many of the heavy stones were scattered in the field. One forty-pound stone was found twenty feet away.

The doctors fear that Christopher Crosby has concussion of the brain in addition to a broken jaw and internal injuries. Edward Crosby was cut on the knees and arms. Honeyman's left leg was broken and a splinter two inches thick from the dashboard of the car was driven into his hip. McCrickard escaped with lacerations on the scalp and face. The men said they were on their way to visit Dr. Britton D. Evans at Morris Plains.

Auto Kills Brooklyn Boy.

Frank White, 13 years old, of 358 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was run over and killed early last night at Fifteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, by an automobile owned and driven by Herman Huchital, a plumber of 341 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. Immediately after the accident Huchital carried the boy into a drug store and sent a call to the Holy Family Hospital, but when Dr. Feld arrived the boy was dead. The wheels of the machine had passed over his head, crushing his skull. Witnesses said it was an unavoidable accident, and Huchital was not arrested.

Mrs. G. H. Bend Operated Upon.

Mrs. George H. Bend of 563 Park Avenue underwent an operation for appendicitis several days ago, and is progressing favorably. Owing to her illness, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, her son-in-law and daughter, have postponed their departure for Lenox. Miss Beatrice Bend is another daughter, who makes her home with her mother.

BETTING ARRESTS AT BELMONT PARK

Sheriff's Men Take Three from Dollar Field Before Hempstead Justice.

TEST CASE TO BE MADE

Quick Decision from Supreme Court Hoped For to Supplement Justice Maddox's Ruling.

Arrests for betting made considerable excitement for a few minutes yesterday afternoon at Belmont Park. Officers from the staffs of District Attorney L. J. Smith and Sheriff S. P. Pettit of Nassau County, acting in accordance with orders telegraphed by Governor Whitman just before he left the State for California, entered the "dollar field" and led away three men, charging them with gambling. Men who had made wagers as small, it was said, as 25 and 50 cents demanded excitedly to know if they were to lose their money, and the turmoil was quieted only when these had been assured that their money was safe and that further disturbance was likely to bring about their arrests as parties to a possibly illegal transaction.

In other parts of the race course the arrests were viewed with equanimity, for there had been a general belief, even before the Governor's order, that the "pikers" who accepted small bets would ruin the game for more prosperous layers of odds. These, by dispensing with their clerks, betting sheets, the posting of odds, and the usual procedure of bookmaking, had been enabled to evade the bookmaking law and to continue much as they had done before the anti-racing law was passed.

The men arrested gave the names and addresses of D. Harmande, 1,348 Amsterdam Avenue; C. Jandorf, 2,467 Seventh Avenue, and W. B. Pyett, 173 West 126th Street, this city. They were taken to Hempstead, where they were arraigned before Justice of the Peace Walter R. Jones, who previously had issued warrants for their arrests, and by him released in the custody of their counsel, Charles T. McCarthy of Glen Cove, for a further hearing at 10 o'clock this morning.

Men who visit the track daily said last night that the arrests were the logical outcome of conditions which had obtained this season. Gossip about the track has had it that, despite all instructions, officially posted and promulgated by uniformed Pinkerton men and Deputy Sheriffs, and the brotherly pleadings of men who were anxious to prevent any open violation of the law, "pikers" continued to accept small cash bets through the medium of runners.

The contention of those who have replaced the old-time bookmakers has been that they have operated wholly within the restrictions of the law when they have placed wagers with friends and acquaintances, as between man and man, and have not even made settlements until the conclusion of the day's racing, or even the following day. Some have contended that the law gave them the right to settle after the decision of each event.

They had been powerless to show the "pikers" that their activity was likely to bring about the ruin of all, and little sympathy was expressed for the men arrested yesterday.

It is understood that they will waive any hearing today and allow themselves to be held for the Grand Jury so that they may bring their cases speedily to the Supreme Court on writs of habeas corpus. This may assure a quick decision to supplement that of Justice Maddox, made last year in a case at the Aqueduct track, which at present constitutes the precedent under which betting is being conducted.

WOMEN VOTE FOR ECONOMY.

Mount Vernon Suffragists Beat Plan for $175,000 City Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, May 27.—The interesting feature of the special election which was held here last night to decide on the proposal to build a new City Hall at a cost of $175,000, was the activity of the suffragists. They had workers out all evening, and when the women appeared at the polling places some of them carried their pet dogs into the booths.

The proposal was beaten by a majority of 78, and its defeat was attributed to the women, who asserted that the appropriation of such a large sum of money would increase taxes greatly. About 3,000 votes were cast. Mayor Edwin W. Fiske backed the City Hall plan. Now the city has a civic centre, with a new $75,000 police station and a site for a City Hall, without the right to build it.

CLEARS MERIT BOARD.

State Commissioners Reserve the Findings of Predecessors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 27.—After a review of the evidence the State Civil Service Commission today reversed the verdict for unfitness found against the Municipal Civil Service Commission in New York City by the three Civil Service Commissioners who were retired by Governor Whitman on Feb. 1 after they had spent months in investigating the conduct of the municipal Commissioners.

"The civil service has been mishandled in nearly every phase of the administration of the local commission, and the merit system has been greatly abused," was the conclusion they reached as a result of this investigation.

The present State commission finds that while some of the criticism in the report of their predecessors was justified, more of it was trivial and many of the matters discussed or criticised had been explained, although the report made no mention of the fact. The present Commissioners find that the investigation revealed derelictions which justified an inquiry, but which did not justify wholesale condemnation.

"We feel that the Municipal Commission have done such a large amount of good work during the year as compared with their faults and errors of judgment that upon the whole they are entitled to commendation," said the present State Civil Service Board in the report sent to the Governor today.

The report bore the signatures of the three Commissioners—Samuel H. Ordway, Willard D. McKinstry, and William Gorham Rice.

CATS' DEATH TANK EXPLODES

S. P. C. A. Believes Scratching Claws Ignited Gas.

The friction caused by the sharp claws of cats scratching against the interior of the big steel gas tank in which they were being asphyxiated yesterday afternoon, on the first floor of the animal hospital building of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at Twenty-fourth Street and Avenue A, it is believed, ignited the gas and exploded the tank, hurting two employes slightly, and tearing out windows on the Twenty-fourth Street side, and all the doors in the room of the death chamber.

On the top of the tank, which is five feet high, five wide and ten feet in length, placed near the windows on the Twenty-fourth Street sidewalk, four small glass panels are set to enable the attendants to watch the animals inside. Frank McDonald, a chauffeur for the society, was gazing through one of these windows at the dying animals, when the flame shot by his head so close that it singed his hair. He fell beside the tank. Harry McClintock, another chauffeur, who was two feet from the tank, was knocked down. A physician from Bellevue Hospital bandaged the cuts in their heads and faces and they were able to go home.

Secretary Horton of the society said the tank had been used for fifteen years without an accident, and as there was no fire or any other agency in the place from which a spark could reach the interior of the tank, he could not account for the accident except that the dying cats had ignited the gas.

"I think the clawing of the cats must have made a spark in the tank," he said.

About 2,500 dogs and cats are put to death painlessly every week in the tank. Attendants were taking another lot of cats into the room when the explosion knocked them down and liberated the felines. They ran into other rooms, some of them among horses, where they had to be hunted and recaptured. The explosion rocked the building, and was heard for several blocks, many persons in the neighborhood believing that one of the large storage gas tanks near the river had exploded. The police of the Twenty-second Street Station had to keep the crowds away.

Until an investigation is made to determine if the tank can be made secure from a similar accident it will not be used. Many dogs and cats had a new lease of life last night.



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FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:20. Twin Beds. Last week this theatre "TWIN BEDS." Begins Decoration Day Mat. at the Harris.

PARK Thea., 59th St., Col. Circle. Phone Eve. 8:30. Last Mat. Tomorrow 9590 Col. POSITIVELY LAST 3 TIMES. Arnold DALY in SHAW'S "CANDIDA" Best Play.

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REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Mon. & Wed. 2:20. EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY (Decoration Day). THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Mon. & Wed. 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, showers tonight or Sunday; northwest winds, becoming northeast tonight.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,944. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THE WANDERERS OF THE EMDEN: THEIR EPIC TALE

Odyssey of Her Survivors Now First Told in Full by Capt. Muecke, Their Leader.

HOW 23 SHIPS WERE SUNK

And How, the Emden Gone, Muecke Seized Another Ship and Sailed to Safety.

MET AT THE DESERT'S EDGE

"Have I the Iron Cross?" Was Muecke's First Inquiry After His Caravan Journey.

ACCUSES BRITISH CAPTAINS

Says Some Volunteered Information That Helped Germans Destroy Many Ships.

By EMIL LUDWIG,
Special Correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt.

The German light cruiser Emden, after destroying twenty-three merchant vessels of the Allies, valued with their cargoes at $20,000,000, and sinking the Russian cruiser Jemtchug and a French destroyer in a daring raid on the harbor of Penang, was finally overhauled by the Australian cruiser Sydney on Nov. 9 at Cocos Island, in the Indian Ocean, and was driven ashore and destroyed. A part of her crew, some fifty in number, under command of Capt.-Lieut. Muecke, who had been sent ashore before the Sydney appeared, to destroy the British wireless station, escaped capture by seizing the schooner Ayesha, which was lying off the island, and went raiding on her own account. They subsequently transferred to a German steamer and months afterward, turned up at Turkish headquarters in Damascus, Syria, after adventures, which, for the first time, are now told by their resourceful commander in the narrative printed below.

EL ULA, via Damascus, May 7, 11:40 P. M., (Dispatches to the Berliner Tageblatt.)—The Emden caravan arrived here tonight. In advance, Captain Mücke. We were sitting in high expectation when suddenly some Arabs burst in upon us, calling out "They're here!" A small caravan climbed down from the hills. I ran to meet it. A big, blonde fellow had already dismounted and laughed heartily at my welcome. Completely rigged out in full tropical garb and with an involuntarily full beard and the bluest of seamen's eyes, he stood beside his white camel.

"Bath or Rhine wine?" was my first question.

"Rhine wine," the decided answer.

Then we sat down together in the station master's room and without more ado Mucke began to narrate his Robinson Crusade by water and land. Between times he opened letters. "Have I the Cross?" he suddenly exclaimed, as he found newspapers that brought him the news that he had been decorated with the Iron Cross, First Class, a Bavarian and a Saxon order. He laughed, got red in the face, and was happy as a child over Christmas presents. "It's really too much," he said, "but I am most pleased over the Saxon order; my father also wore it." In between he asked questions about Captain Müller's fate, about the Carpathians and the Dardanelles, and then threw in scraps about the Emden and the Ayesha. Presently another caravan was reported. "I must ride out to meet my men," he said, and we approached a big caravan. Thirty Bedouins with the Turkish flag at the head of the column, then, all mixed up, sturdy German blonde sailors in disguise, with Fez or turban, all on camels, among them dusky, melancholy looking Arabs. "Children!" their Captain called out to them, "You've all got the Cross, and you, Gyssling, have a Bavarian order to boot." "Hurrah!" resounded through the red desert. The German flag was raised. Handshaking all around.

"Children, here is Paradise; come, here flows champagne! And here, these are real railroad tracks!"

"How soon do you want to travel?" a Turkish Major asked.

Wants a New Command.

"In three hours, as quick as possible, through night and day," Captain Mücke replied. Even before he had reported his safe arrival to his parents at home, he files a telegraphic request for a new command before the enemy. Never have I seen so much modesty alongside so much glory as among these fifty Emden men.

"Have you papers here?" one of them asks

"A heap."

"How is it with Germany?" comes a voice from the crowd.

That's what they all want to know. The men bathe, and then look happily at the special train in the desert.

TABUK, via Damascus, May 8, noon.—They're still asleep. Last night the joy lasted a long while. But I couldn't help admiring the discipline which did not break down even on that well-deserved joy day. Earnestness, the basic characteristic of the soldier, lay under all their merriment. As the engine was reported to be ready to start, Mücke called out: "All board! Youngsters, only once in my life I command a railroad train." Then

Continued on Page 4.

TROOPS SENT TO QUELL A MINDANAO RISING

Moros Fortify a Camp and Manila Dispatches an Artillery Detachment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, May 28.—The United States transport Liscum was suddenly taken from the Corregidor run last evening and sent to Mindanao with a detachment of the Second Field Artillery under Lieutenant Dawley. The detachment has one gun. This is the first expedition of white troops made since the withdrawal of the American forces from Mindanao.

The army authorities say that the Moros of the Lanao country have taken up a position in the abandoned Camp Vickers and must be dislodged. They minimize the importance of the disturbance, although the troops have been sent at the request of Colonel Traub of the constabulary, who has upward of a thousand men. General Hall, Chief of the Constabulary, is now in Mindanao on a tour of inspection.

Wholesale smuggling of arms to the Moros by traders in Singapore has recently been reported. The torpedo boat Chauncey was sent to intercept a shipment two weeks ago. There are also rumors of a "holy war."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Officials of the War Department tonight stated that no report had been received confirming the special dispatch from Manila which said that the transport Liscum had sailed suddenly from Manila for Mindanao with a detachment of field artillery to dislodge the Moros who had taken up a position in the Lanao lake country, near the centre of that island. There is a camp of four companies of Philippine scouts known as camp Keithley on the banks of Lake Lanao, but this contingent has no artillery.

It is probable, it was suggested, that some Moros had been driven into the mountains and that artillery was necessary to dislodge them. The report that Moros might possibly have started a holy war was not seriously considered by officials in Washington familiar with Moro conditions.

FIVE MEXICANS REPRIEVED.

Arizona Parole Board Stops Executions at Last Minute.

FLORENCE, Ariz., May 28. — Five Mexicans, N. B. Chavez, Edouardo Perez, Miguel Peralta, Francesco Rodriguez, and Ramon Villalobos, sentenced to be hanged for murder between the hours of 11 o'clock this morning and 4 o'clock this afternoon, were reprieved by the Board of Pardons and Paroles at almost the last minute.

With every legal obstacle to their hanging set aside, the board granted a nine weeks' respite, in order that the men might be hanged singly instead of together and as recommended to Governor Hunt, who had opposed inflicting the death penalty.

The men took the events of the day calmly and when an opportunity was given to make their wills chaffed Chavez, who was the only one who possessed any property. They asked for and ate their dinner without a sign of emotion and even when the news of the respite was received it failed to stir their stoicism. It was said that if the board had refused to grant a respite Warden Sims would have resigned, thus blocking the hangings, which under the law must be performed by the Warden or his Deputy, and there is no Deputy.

The board was said to have voted two to one for the respite. Wiley Jones, State Attorney General, it was said, stood out for an immediate hanging, while C. O. Case, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Frank Trott, the other members, outvoted him.

No executions have occurred in Arizona, under State auspices, since Statehood was granted.

Briefly, today's proceedings were: The Board of Pardons and Paroles met without acting.

A writ of habeas corpus sought before United States District Judge W. H. Sawtelle at Tucson was denied.

Appeal from the decision to the Supreme Court of the United States was denied.

Counsel for the men were notified that their clients should prepare for death.

The Board of Pardons granted a reprieve of nine weeks, in order that the men might be hanged singly.

ALIENS SWORN IN ON FLAG.

Citizenship Oath Followed by Address of Patriotism.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, May 28.—With their right hands on the Bible and their left hands on the Stars and Stripes a number of foreigners stood before Justice Martin J. Keogh in the Supreme Court here today and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. A large flag had been mounted before the clerk's desk for the occasion.

After they had been naturalized, the new citizens listened to an address on patriotism by Colonel Ralph E. Prime of Yonkers, the oldest member of the Westchester County Bar Association, a veteran of the civil war and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

THE PRESIDENT INDISPOSED

Called Off Morning Cabinet Meeting —Better in the Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—President Wilson practically recovered this afternoon from a slight indisposition which, coupled with the lack of any pressing business to transact, led him to cancel the regular Friday Cabinet meeting.

The President remained in bed during the morning, but late, to-day took an automobile ride and atended to some important matters.

STILL HOPE FOR O'LEARY.

Chance of Error in Report of Sergeant's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 28.—There is reason to hope that the unofficial report of the death of Sergeant O'Leary, V. C., is incorrect. The letter from an artilleryman, saying that O'Leary had been killed in his last battle, was dated May 24.

The Macclesfield Times has received a letter bearing the same date from Lance Corporal H. Bailey, Second Battalion Grenadier Guards, who says that O'Leary was among a number of men, of whom the writer was one, who attended church on Monday.

FOR THAT TIRED FEELING due to Summer heat, mental overwork or insomnia, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. A refreshing tonic.—Adv.

WILSON TO WARN MEXICAN LEADERS TO END ANARCHY

Coming Statement Expected to Give Hint of Intervention if Present Conditions Continue.

NATION MUST NOT STARVE

Carranza's Seizure at Vera Cruz of Corn Bought for Capital's Hungry Arouses President.

PLAIN WORDS TO BE USED

Military Chiefs Must Allow Food to Pass to Suffering Populace or U. S. Will Take Action.

MAY HAVE "A B C" BACKING

No "Immediate" Intervention Is All Officials Will Say—Americans Asked to Aid Starving.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—President Wilson has determined to take steps to end the intolerable conditions in Mexico. He will give out next week, according to an announcement made today, a statement concerning the situation in the Southern republic which, according to general expectation, will be emphatic in its terms.

While it is stated in some quarters that the President intends to make no declaration at this time as to future policy toward Mexico, he will take such a positive stand that it will commit the Government to the adoption of strong measures if his wishes are not met at once.

One report has it that he will serve notice on all the warring factions in Mexico that conditions in that country have become intolerable, and that unless they themselves compose the situation soon, some other means may have to be employed to accomplish the result.

One official said tonight, however, in discussing the purposes of the President:

"The President's statement of next week will not mean intervention at this time."

The crux of the present crisis in Mexican affairs, seen from Washington, is the very serious danger of starvation which threatens a large part of the population of Mexico. President Wilson issued today as head of the American Red Cross an appeal to Americans to aid the unfortunate Mexicans. Later this significant announcement came from the White House:

When the President's appeal for aid for the Mexicans was issued it was also stated at the Executive office that a statement from the President on the present situation in Mexico might be expected within the next few days.

Roused by Carranza Seizure.

The specific cause of present concern over Mexico is the seizure of 600 tons of corn by the Carranza forces, while it was on the way to Mexico City to relieve the starving people there. This corn was bought in the United States by the International Relief Committee of Mexico City, composed of Americans and other foreigners. Officials here were indignant when they learned of the seizure, and representations have been made to the Carranza Government concerning it.

The State Department today received word from the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City, who is in charge of American interests there, saying that it was impossible to arrange for train service between Vera Cruz and the capital, on account of military conditions. Practically all supplies for Mexico City must be sent via Vera Cruz, which is the headquarters of the Carranza Government.

The belief is general here that in view of the serious conditions the President will insist in his forthcoming statement that food for the starving people shall be permitted to go to all places where starvation exists, without interference by the military bands that infest the country, and if obstacles are put in the way of the transportation and distribution of these supplies the United States Government will take its own means to see that the distress is relieved.

It is hinted that any positive action taken by the United States with regard to Mexico will be coincident with official announcement that the course of this Government has the approval of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. Such an announcement will be intended to make clear to Mexico and the world that the United States has no intention of going into Mexico to seize territory, and that its policy is based on humanitarian and not on political grounds.

It is understood that the President's statement has been prepared and will be issued after the Cabinet meeting Tuesday and then communicated to the leaders of all the Mexican factions.

An immediate effect of the forthcoming statement will be apparently to give warning that relief supplies must not be appropriated by the military factions and that they must help feed the starving populace.

While the President's statement, it is reported, will not state specifically the alternative course in case the warning is not heeded, it is understood that the United States Government ag a first step in such a contingency would insist on keeping the railroad between Vera Cruz and Mexico City open for the transportation of supplies, and might even deliver supplies to the people in other Mexican cities by Governmental agencies.

The Government's plans, it is said, will take several weeks to be worked out and

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Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Martini; splendid tonic; delicious flavor.—Adv.

AIRMEN KILLED 11 AT LUDWIGSHAFEN

German Reports of Raid On Town Say That Little Damage Was Done.

BERLIN, May 28, (via London.)—The General Staff in its official bulletin says today:

"Eighteen French aviators yesterday attacked the open town of Ludwigshafen (Bavaria.) Several civilians were killed or wounded by bombs. The material damage done by the raiders was slight.

"The leading armored aeroplane was forced to land at a point east of Neustadt, and afterward the commander of the squadron of aircraft also fell into our hands in the neighborhood of Nancy.

"Our aeroplanes caused a separate aeroplane to fall at Epinal, and they set fire to the barracks at Gerardmer, (eighteen miles south of St. Dié.)"

AMSTERDAM, May 26.—A dispatch to the Cologne Volks Zeitung gives a version of the French air raid upon that city.

The correspondent says that at about 7 o'clock Thursday morning five or six airmen appeared over the town. The noise of their motors awakened the people of Ludwigshafen.

Anti-aircraft machine guns opened fire on the raiders, but the airmen circled over the town and the Rhine, and then flew off to the westward after dropping many bombs. One of these fell on the house of Town Councilor Zeuch, killing three persons and wounding Herr Zeuch and four others. Another bomb killed three other persons and wounded four more. One of the raiders, it is reported, was forced to descend. He burned his machine before German soldiers could take him prisoner. Many bombs were thrown upon the aniline dye factory. Here five persons were killed and fifteen wounded, but the work of the factory was not interrupted.

ENGLISH CENSORSHIP TO BE STRICTER YET

Steps Taken to Prosecute All Guilty of Publishing "Prohibited Matter."

LONDON, May 28.—The Government has decided to regulate more strictly the publication of war news.

It was announced that in order to prevent "disclosure of information or publication of statements in the press, which might assist the enemy, or interfere in successful prosecution of the war," the Director of Public Prosecutions in England and Wales, the Lord Advocate in Scotland, and the Attorney General in Ireland would be charged with the duty of "instituting proceedings in the event of infraction of the Defense of the Realm regulations by publication of prohibited matter."

ATTACKS ON KITCHENER USEFUL TO GERMANS

They Circulate in Neutral Countries a Booklet of London Press Comments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 29.—A dispatch from Berne to the Morning Post says:

"The new British Cabinet is causing consternation in German official circles, as England's determination is now realized.

"The chagrin felt over the departure of Churchill from the Admiralty is compensated for by the disappearance of Fisher.

"Much capital is being made by the German press propagandists out of the attacks made by a section of the press on Lord Kitchener, which are being translated and distributed in neutral countries.

"An illustrated booklet entitled, 'Wie John Bull Seine Söldner Wirbt,' ('How John Bull Raises His Paid Soldiers') is composed of facsimile quotations from The Times and The Daily Mail.

The booklet is priced one mark, but is really being distributed free in neutral countries.

"A diplomatist here, who looked at the booklet, remarked:

"The sooner England muzzles the press mad dog, the better for the safety of the British Empire."

WOULD BUY PEACE WITH SERVIA NOW

Vossische Zeitung Would Give Her Land in Albania as Price of Withdrawal.

LONDON, Saturday, May 29.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company states that a new turn in German diplomacy is indicated by an article published in the Vossische Zeitung. The article advocates an offer to Serbia of territory in North Albania and Adriatic ports as compensation for her withdrawal from further hostilities.

The Vossische Zeitung says that the Serbians have done enough for honor and the time is now past when one spoke contemptuously of them. The newspaper proceeds to argue that it would be a less painful sacrifice for Austria to surrender Albanian "No Man's Land" to Serbia than territorial offers already made to Italy and the Austrian Government nd people should reckon that the Serbians have not behaved as despicably as the Italians.

"Serbia has not succeeded on the road hitherto traveled," the article says, "but on an opposite road she has much to be saved."

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ROSSA, ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wine for the Connoisseurs.—Adv.

BERLIN ADMITS GULFLIGHT ATTACK; SENDS ANSWER TO OUR NOTE TODAY; ITALIANS DRIVE AUSTRIANS BACK

TELLS OF ATTACK ON TANKER

Submarine Captain Says He Feared the Gulflight's Convoys.

SO REPORTS TO ADMIRALTY

German Press and Officials Are Silent on the Nebraskan—Incident Only Bulletined.

EXPLAIN NOTE TO GERARD

Chief Points of It Probably Known in Washington—Berlin to Print It Sunday.

BERLIN, May 28.—The torpedoing of the American oil steamship Gulflight is now established as due to a German submarine, the report of the commander of the submarine in question having been received by the German Admiralty.

The commander reported that when he first saw the Gulflight she was being convoyed by two patrol boats, and he concluded that she must be a British vessel or was carrying contraband. The presence of the patrol boats, the commander reported, made closer investigation dangerous.

The Foreign Office and the Admiralty are still without news concerning the reported torpedoing of the American steamship Nebraskan, and officials deprecate all discussion of the possible effect on German-American negotiations, pending an authoritative confirmation of an attack on the ship.

German newspapers have printed nothing about the Nebraskan incident since the first Rotterdam dispatch reporting that the ship had been torpedoed and that she was still afloat, with the crew safe in her lifeboats.

The main points of the German reply to the American note on the sinking of the Lusitania and other submarine attacks are now probably known to the Administration in Washington, so the note itself, which will be delivered tomorrow, will not come as an absolute surprise. The American Ambassador has had daily conferences at the Foreign Office, where the terms of the German answer were discussed. The text of the note will be furnished to the German press on Sunday for publication.

Admiral Behncke, Acting Chief of the Admiralty staff, called at the American Embassy this morning to explain certain technical details of Germany's position relative to submarine warfare.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, (via The Hague,) May 28. —The German preliminary note is ready to be handed to Ambassador Gerard tomorrow morning. The tenor of t is friendly, and it confines itself to a statement of all the pertinent facts in the situation.

The Foreign Office people are looking happy and hopeful today, but indicate that they will not give out a hint of the note here until it has had ample time to reach Washington, for fear of committing "a diplomatic indelicacy."

REVENTLOW URGES GERMANY TO DEFY US

Thinks That to Stop Submarine War Would be Suicidal—Calls Note a "Bluff."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—In the Deutsche Tages Zeitung Count Reventlow contributes an extraordinary article on the situation between America and Germany, and it is regarded here as a semi-official forecast of Germany's reply to America. The article is couched in blunt language, practically inviting America to do her worst.

"Admitting that the threatening note directed at Berlin is meant in earnest," the Count writes, "the view is forced upon us that the German Empire, if it does not submit to the demands and draw back before the threats, must look in the face the prospect of war with America. In all calmness, we submit that a condition of this kind does not frighten the German Empire and the people, who will calmly follow their Government.

"Trade between Germany and America has shrunk to microscopic dimensions. What they receive from us is more valuable and necessary than what we receive from them. The complete cutting off of negotiations would leave us where we are. America would only be able to damage us by confiscating the ships left in her harbors and much other German property. Further dangerous deeds of war from America are not to be feared because they are not possible. Also we do not forget certain interior difficulties in America. That is another side of the business. On the other hand, any stopping of the submarine war, if only for the time, would have most im-

Continued on Page 2.

Chancellor Says Germany Will Fight Till Assured 'No Enemy, Alone or Combined,' Will Again Fight Her

From the German Chancellor's Speech to the Reichstag Yesterday.

Not in hatred do we wage this war, but in anger—in holy anger. The greater danger we have to confront, surrounded on all sides by enemies, the more deeply does the love of home grip our hearts, the more must we care for our children and grandchildren, and the more must we endure until we have conquered and have secured every possible real guarantee and assurance that no enemy, alone or combined, will dare again a trial of arms.

In the mutual confidence that we are united, we will conquer our world enemies.

RUSSIANS DRIVE FOE ACROSS SAN

Take 6,000 Prisoners and 12 Guns at Sieniawa—Berlin and Vienna Admit Retreat.

AUSTRO-GERMANS GAIN, TOO

Nearer Przemysl Their Advance Wins Ground on Both Banks of the San.

LONDON, May 28.—The German force which crossed the Son River and established itself at Sieniawa, fift miles north of Przemysl, has been thrown back to the west bank of the river with heavy losses in men and guns. Berlin admits the forced retirement and the loss of six cannon. Petrograd adds that 6,000 Austrian and German prisoners were taken and six heavy field guns besides the six cannon.

But further south, between Jaroslau and Przemysl, the Petrograd official report says the Germans and Austrians gained more ground on both banks of the Son. This movement aims at the isolation of the once powerful Austrian fortress of Przemysl, which, according to an unofficial account from Austro-Hungarian headquarters, is also seriously threatened from the southeast. The Austrians are said to have reached Medyka, eight miles due east of Przemysl, leavin a gap of only twelve miles between the southern and eastern forces trying to encircle the fortress.

On the rest of the battle line stretching southeast to the border of Rumania the Russians say they have repulsed attacks and are gradually dislodging the enemy.

The official communication issued at Petrograd tonight says:

In the Shavli region our troops have captured the strongly fortified position of Busie, taking more than 1,000 German prisoners.

On the lower Dubysa there has been stubborn fighting.

In Galicia, the fighting on the San continues with the same intensity. On the night of May 27 our troops opened an energetic offensive against the enemy positions north and east of Sieniawa, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses. In the course of the day we captured his fortifications on the Pigany front, where the third Caucasian corps captured 1,000 Austrians and Germans and six heavy gune and six field guns.

Nevertheless, on the south and east of Radymno the enemy, profiting by his considerable superiority in artillery fire, gained a certain amount of ground on both banks of the San.

East of Gouskow, near Krotkowice, the enemy, after furious fighting which lasted several days, succeeded in capturing fresh trenches from two of our battalions.

Between the great marshes of the Oniester and Dolina on May 26, was repulsed nearly everywhere and could only maintain himself in front of our wire entanglements, from which he is being gradually dislodged by our counter-attacks.

According to the latest information the third Caucasian Corps, resuming the offensive on the night of the 27th, carried Sieniawa by assault, took an additional thousand prisoners and captured five guns.

Berlin Admits Retreat.

BERLIN, May 28, (via London.)—A reverse at the hands of the Russians in the fighting along the River San, in Central Galicia, is announced in today's statement from the War Office. It is said the Germans in the region of Sieniawa, on the left bank of the river, were forced back and lost six cannon. The German positions, according to this announcement, were not defended by strong forces.

The official statement says:

To stop the advance of the Teutonic allied troops the enemy tried with fresh forces, brought forward from other war theatres, to attack at several points on the right bank of the River San. These attempts failed. Only in the region of Sieniawa were weak divisions forced back on the left bank of the San. On this occasion about six of our cannon could not be withdrawn in good time.

In the district northeast of Przemysl we are still progressing favorably on both sides of the River Wyszuia. In addition to the booty reported on May 25, about 9,000 additional prisoners have been taken and about 25 cannon and about 20 machine guns have been captured.

On the Dubyssa our troops again commenced the offensive. An attack conducted on both sides of the highroad between Rossjeny and Eiragola was crowned with good results. We captured 3,120 Russians. On the remainder of this front Russian night attacks were repulsed at several places.

PRZEMYSL NEARLY CUT OFF.

Only Twelve Miles Between Tips of Wings Around It.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN HEADQUARTERS, May 28, (via London.)—The great battle in mid-Galicia still continues in

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GERMAN DEFIANCE TO WORLD ENEMIES

Teutonic Allies Wage War in "Holy Anger," Says Chancellor, "and Will Conquer."

SCATHING ATTACK ON ITALY

Her Violation of Faith, He Tells the Reichstag, Is Written in Letters of Blood.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 28.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, speaking in the Reichstag today, touched on Italy's entrance into the war.

"Italy," said the Chancellor, "has now inscribed in the book of the world's history in letters of blood, which will never fade, her violation of good faith. Nobody threatened Italy—neither Austria-Hungary nor Germany. Whether the Triple Entente was content with blandishments alone history will show later.

"Without a drop of blood flowing or the life of a single Italian being endangered, Italy could have obtained the long list of concessions which I recently read to the House—Territory in Tyrol and on the Izonso, as far as Italian speech is heard; satisfaction of her national aspirations in Trieste, a free hand in Albania, and the valuable Port of Aviona.

"We left Rome in no doubt that an Italian attack on the Austro-Hungarian troops would also strike German troops. The Italian manifesto of war, which conceals an uneasy conscience behind veiled phrases, does not give us any explanation as to which offers were rejected. They were too shy, perhaps, to say openly what has spread abroad as the pretext, that the Austrian offer came too late and could not be trusted.

"The Italian statesmen have no right to measure the trustworthiness of other nations in the same proportion as they measured their own loyalty to a treaty. Germany, by her word, guaranteed that the concessions would be carried out. There was no occasion for distrust.

"Why too late? On May 4 the Trentino was the same territory it was in February, and the whole series of concessions had been added to the Trentino. It was, perhaps, too late for the reason that while the Triple Alliance, the existence of which the King and Government had acknowledged after the outbreak of the war, was still alive, the Italian statesmen had long before engaged themselves so deeply with the Triple Entente that they could not disentangle themselves. The statesmen of Rome played against their own people the same game that they played against us.

Says Entente Bribed Italians.

"It is true that the Italian-speaking territory on the northern frontier has always been the dream and desire of every Italian, but a great majority of the Italian people, as well as a majority in Parliament, did not want to know anything of war. But common sense had no say. The mob alone ruled under kindly disposed toleration and with the assistance of the leading statesmen of the Cabinet, fed with the gold of the Triple Entente.

"This mob, under the guidance of unscrupulous war instigators, was aroused to a frenzy of blood which threatened the King with revolution and all moderate men with murder if they did not join in the war delirium. The Italian people were intentionally kept in the dark with regard to the course of the Austrian negotiations and the extent of the Austrian concessions, and when the Salandra Cabinet resigned no one could be found with courage to form a new one.

"In the frenzy of war, honest politicians grew dumb, but when, as the result of military events such as we hope for and desire, the Italian people become sober again, they will recognize how frivolous it was that they were instigated to take part in this world war.

"We did everything possible to avoid the alienation of Italy from the Triple Alliance.

Went to the Limit for Peace.

"The ungrateful role fell to us of requiring from our loyal ally, Austria, the purchase of the loyalty of the third party to the alliance by the cession of old-inherited territory. That Austria-Hungary went to the utmost limit is known.

"Prince von Bülow tried by every means to come to an understanding with Italy. Though his work has been vain, the entire people are grateful to him.

"This storm we shall endure. From month to month we will grow more intimate with our ally. From the Pilica to Bukowina we tenaciously withstood with our Austro-Hungarian comrades for months the gigantic superority of the enemy. Then we victoriously advanced.

"So our new enemy shall perish through the spirit of loyalty, friendship, and bravery of the central powers.

"In this war Turkey is celebrating a brilliant regeneration. The whole German people follow with enthusiasm the different phases of the obstinate contest and the manner in which the loyal Turkish Army and fleet repulse

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AUSTRIANS IN RETREAT

Make No Serious Resistance, but Lay Country Waste as They Go.

MASSING ARMY AT BOZEN

Italians Seize Top of Mountain 6,700 Feet High—Occupy Towns and Villages.

AIRCRAFT RAID RAILROAD

New "75 Gun" Tried with Conspicuous Success—Said to be Bette Than French Weapon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—In Trentino and Friuli, provinces of the Austrian Empire, the Italians are pushing forward and maintaining their vigorous offensive action, overwhelming the enemy on all sides. During the latter phases of the action on these two fronts the Austrians, paralyzed by the rapidity of the Italian advance, fled in disorder, abandoning tolerably strong positions.

There has been a continuous advance ever since the Italian Bersaglieri, who were first to set foot on Austrian soil, planted the tricolor of Italy on the tower of the parish church of Cormons, an Austrian frontier town on the Udine-Goretz-Trieste Railway. Italy now enjoys incomparable strategic advantages which the configuration of the terrain yesterday gave to the Austrians. The army dominates important heights, from which four days ago the Austrian army menaced the smiling plains of Lombardy.

While a battle was in progress on a mountain 6,000 feet high on the way to Tonale, and while King Victor's troops advanced northward beyong Lake Idro and the bridge of Caffaro and along the Condino Road to the Chiese and the valley of the Giudicarie, which further on turns eastward to the north of Lake Garda to Rovereto and Trent on the Austrian Adige, there have been successful operations also to the east of Lake Garda.

Headquarters today announced a fresh triumph of Italian arms. After considerable resistance the Austrians were driven from their position which was strongly fortified. The enemy suffered considerable loss and retreated in some confusion in the direction of Trent, leaving the Italians masters of the field. The victorious Italians have pushed forward and are now, according to latest bulletins, occupying the heights of Monte Baldo, overlooking the valley of the Adige and commanding the railway from Verona to Trent.

See Trent From Mountain Top.

From the top of Monte Baldo the Italian outposts, looking northward, can obtain a distant view of Trent, the Austrian stronghold twenty-five miles away in southern Tyrol with its ruined castles, ancient embattled walls, and its ring of modern forts.

The Italian successes have practically defeated any effectual offensive attempt on the part of the Austrians, who pressed relentlessly from two sides are now being driven back to the shelter of the guns of fortified Trent. The Italians are now swooping down northward and eastward to the valley of the Adige from high ground of Monte Baldo, sweeping the enemy northward and further to the northeast, that is, east of the Adige.

The Italians, as stated in the official communications, have crossed the Venetian Alps and among the lower spurs of the Dolomites are in touch with the left wing of the Austrian force thrown forward for the defense of Trent against investment.

This evening I hear that Austrians are in full retreat along whole of their defensive line, burning houses, stores, crops and forage, and destroying roads and bridges—in fact, laying waste entire provinces. Their flight was quick at Storo, over the frontier from Caffaro, beyond the head of Lake Idro. Along the Chiese River the Italians moved toward Condino in Giudicarie Valley. The main resistance was at Storo, between Caffaro and Condino. Yesterday a strong Austrian force driven from Storo after short, sharp fighting, fell back on Ala, which is south of Rovereto on the main line to Trent. Storo was the Austrians' fortified point on the frontier. Had they been so disposed they might easily have held it for some time and put up something more than a pretense of a fight.

The Austrian occupation of Ala appears to have been equally brief. Here the immediate arrival of German reinforcements was expected, but instead of Germans the approach of the Italians was reported, whereupon the Austrians began fresh retrograde movement.

Some fugitives who have reached the Italian lines declare that the Austrians who have sought to oppose, feebly, be it said, the invasion of the Trentino are now in a complete state of demoralization. They do not wait even to exchange shots with the soldiers of Victor Emmanuel before going to the right about.

It must not, however, be overlooked that all this may be feigned alarm, and simply a ruse de guerre to induce the Italians to commit some imprudence. The latter are warned and proceeding with caution, consolidating all positions captured before attempting any fresh advance into hostile territory.

Italian Air Craft Raid Railroad.

ROME, May 27, 10 P. M., via Paris, May 28.—A successful raid upon the Triest-Nabresina Railroad by a squadron of Italian hydro-aeroplanes, together with the occupation of additional Austrian territory along the Tyrol frontier and on the Friuli front, are reported in an official statement issued tonight by the Italian War Office. The communication follows:

On the Tyrol-Trentino front an artillery combat continues between our fortified positions and those of the enemy at Tanole and on the Asiago plateau. To the north we have extended the territory occupied up to the mouth of the Chiese River in Lake Idro, and have occupied the rugged mountainous zone extending between Lakes Idro and Garda.

Notables of Tezze in Val Sugana and other occupied parts presented themselves to our authorities, expressing sentiments of patriotism and the devotion of the population.

Our Alpine troops continue successful combat on the Carnicia front, where we are capturing prisoners.

On the Friuli front we occupied Grado, where the population welcomed us enthusiastically.

During the night of the 26th and 27th a squadron of hydro-aeroplanes raided the enemy's territory, throwing bombs on the Triest-Nabresina Railroad, causing damage, and it is believed interrupting the line. In spite of the violent rifle and artillery fire of the enemy the squadron returned safely.

The newspapers of Rome, while expressing satisfaction at the reports of the penetration of Austrian territory, point out that the initial swift advance cannot be kept up indefinitely. They say that the Austrians are well prepared to offer resistance behind carefully constructed defenses long since erected.

The Giornale d'Italia says: "Our soldiers attacked the enemy successfully with bayonets. The enemy's firing, as we advanced to the Isonzo, must be weak, for on most of the front he has retired without a struggle."

The Tribuna says the Italian advance to Altissimo, involving a climb up steep hills for a distance of more than nine miles, was a brilliant feat. The Austrians, who had fortified the summit of Altissimo, a position of strategic value, were compelled to retire hastily, abandoning their munitions.

French and British military missions, which will remain with the Italian General Staff during the war for the purpose of furthering military co-operation among the Allies, arrived in Rome today. A Russian mission is expected soon.

Colonel George M. Dunn, Military Attaché of the American Embassy, and Lieutenant Commander Charles R. Train, the Naval Attaché, have applied for permission to go to the front.

Take 3 Passes and 14 Villages.

GENEVA, May 28, (via Paris.)—The Italians are continuing their advance into Carinthia. They have taken three of the lower mountain passes and fourteen villages.

Italian forces, supported by gunboats on Lake Garda, have captured several hills to the north of Mount Baldo. Their object is to flank the Austrian fortifications at the mouth of Adige River, and also to advance on Mori. Two Austrian aeroplanes attempted to bombard the Italian gunboats on the lake, but they were driven off.

The new 75 millimeter Italian guns, said to be an improvement on the French model, are reported here to have been used with conspicuous success. At a point in Carinthia they are said to have silenced an Austrian battery served by Bavarians.

Another incident of the fighting in the high mountains is the case of an Italian Lieutenant who, with eighty-five men in a passage of the Agno Valley, held at bay for one hour a company and a half of Bavarians, armed with Maxims. Italian artillery finally arrived and scattered the Bavarians. The Lieutenant, however, had been killed.

Other dispatches reaching Geneva set forth that the Italians are bringing up heavier guns and are attacking the Austrian forts along the Tyrolese frontier.

The Italians have captured Col. Tonale, near Monfalcone, which is being bombarded. They continue their advance in the Isonzo Valley. Most of the fighting now is on Austrian territory. The Austrians are described as mounting more guns in the Alpine passes, facing Valteline.

Another dispatch reaching here says that large forces of Austrians and Germans are assembling in the vicinity of Bozen, about thirty miles north of Trent, where they will be formed into the Twelfth Army Corps.

GEN. CADORNA'S PLAN.

Seeks to Establish Strong Line in the Mountains.

ROME, May 28.—The official reports from the front show that Lieut. Gen. Cadorna, Italian Chief of Staff, is attempting to carry out a well-defined movement for the occupation of the important points in the Alps, along the Giudicarie chain of the Lessini Mountains, the Sugana Valley, and the Carnic Alps.

This manoeuvre, if accomplished, would place the Italians in an advantageous position to meet the Austrians if they should undertake any serious attack for the purpose of invading Italy. It would also permit the Italians to choose their own time and place for making an attempt to force the mountain passes and penetrate further into Austria.

The occupation of Altissimo Mountain, which is 6,790 feet high, is regarded as the most important achievement in carrying out this plan. This is the highest peak of the Baldo range, which extends for twenty-five miles on the eastern side of Lake Garda. Occupation of Altissimo Mountain means the domination of three important Austrian centres of communication with the Province of Trent. The first is Ala, from which point starts the railway leading to Rovereto and Trent. The second is Mori, the starting point of the narrow-gauge railway to Riva. The third is Riva, which is seven miles distant in a direct line.

Altissimo dominates the entire portion of Lake Garda in Austrian territory. Possession of this mountain, together with Montecorno, the Baffelan Mountains, and the Setteoroci Peak, places the whole Rovereto district under the domination of Italian guns. Moreover, the Agarina Valley, through which runs the Adige River; the Valbona, Ronchi, and Arsa Valleys also are entirely under control of the Italian positions.

From the high plateau north of Schio Italian artillery has bombarded Austrian positions from five to seven miles distant, inflicting severe losses on their opponents. In the Carnia district the Italians dominate the Dogna Valley.

The Austrian advance is difficult work on account of the broken character of the region. It is particularly difficult to move heavy guns and transports through this country.

MORE PRINCES JOIN ARMY.

Military Take Charge of Milan to Suppress Anti-Teuton Riots.

ROME, May 28.—Italian troops of the Alpine category left Brescia today for the front amid great enthusiasm. Both the members of the Chamber of Deputies from this district, Signor Bonicelli and Signor Ducos, are among them as volunteers.

Prince Scipione Borghese, head of the Roman family which has large possessions on Lake Garda, asked for a commission in the army, although not active. He has been made a Captain of artillery, and is participating in the attempt to force the Alpine passes [illegible]

from the north end of Lake Garda. The Prince's brother, Rodolfo, is a naval Lieutenant.

Great preparations are being made all over Rome for the reception of wounded soldiers from the front. Both Queen Helena and the Dowager Queen Margherita have risen nobly to the occasion. Queen Helena has offered the immense first floor of the Quirinal Palace, where the monarchs live when in Rome, for a hospital, and also will install hospitals in the royal palaces at Verona, Caserta, and other places. The Queen will personally supervise these hospitals. That she is an admirable nurse was proved by her ministrations to the people during the days that followed the Messina earthquake. Dowager Queen Margherita has given for a hospital a house which stands in the grounds of her own palace domain.

The President of the Italian Red Cross Society has offered part of his residence for the treatment of the wounded. The Red Cross has inspected the royal quarters tendered and found them admirably suited for hospitals, with the exception of some of the rooms in the Quirinal, which are hung with tapestries.

Before leaving for the front today many little bands of soldiers in uniforms made pilgrimages to the tomb of Pope Pius X., bringing with them masses of roses and red carnations tied with the Italian national colors. These were deposited by the side of the tomb.

Prince Humbert, Count of Salemi, son of the Princess Letitia Bonaparte and the late Duke of Aosta, who reigned for several years in Spain as King Amadeus, has volunteered as a Lieutenant in a regiment of Catania cavalry and is already in camp. He is 26 years old. Prince Humbert is a half-brother of the Duke of Aosta, of the Count of Turin, and of the Duke of the Abruzzi. The marriage of the Prince's mother to her uncle caused a sensation in Italy when it took place.

The military authorities assumed control of Milan today on account of disorders during the last few days. The chief purpose of the military is to protect Germans and Austrians, against whom there have been demonstrations of increasing severity. Attacks have been directed against their property as well.

General Spingardi, who is in charge of the troops, issued a proclamation saying that he would enforce the law "with inflexible firmness."

It is declared that the Austrian authorities, when they considered war inevitable, arrested over 1,300 persons in and about Trent whom they considered as sympathizing with Italy and sent them to detention camps.

Verdi Statue at Trieste Destroyed.

VIENNA, May 28.—(via Berlin and London.)—Austrian newspapers are today deploring the anti-Italian demonstrations, which have resulted among other things in the destrustion of the Verdi memorial statue at Trieste. The Slavic population of Trieste, these newspapers say, is particularly bitter against their former allies, and in spite of the efforts of the police much property already has been damaged.

The mobilization of reserves between the ages of 43 and 50 from Carinthia and Tyrol is proceeding quickly and will be completed June 7.

BERLIN, (via London, May 28.)—Hundreds of volunteers, including men more than 50 years old, have reported to the military authorities at Frankfort in the past few days, making the specific request that they be permitted to serve against Italy.

LOSE A DESTROYER, SINK A SUBMARINE

Italian Marine Ministry Tells of Fighting at Sea and Raid by an Airship.

ROME, (via Paris,) May 28.—A communication issued by the Italian Ministry of Marine, says:

"On May 24 the Austrian torpedo boat S-20, having approached the canal at Porto Corsini, was so seriously damaged by the fire from our masked batteries that she had to be convoyed to Pola. The torpedo boat destroyer Scharfschutze, which was operating with the S-20, also was damaged, suffering the loss of many of her crew. She called the scoutship Novara to her assistance, which also was struck several times and had several of her crew killed, including an officer.

"The destroyer Ozepel, which is of the same type as the Tatra, also suffered severe losses, due to the arrival of our naval squadron during the action begun against the destroyers.

"The above news has been confirmed by enemy communications which were intercepted by us. We believe, although no confirmation of it has yet been received, that the Austrian cruiser Helgoland suffered severely in the action against one of our ships, as she was seen listing heavily and was convoyed from the zone of action by a destroyer.

"After the preceding brilliant action, we regret exceedingly to announce the loss of our destroyer, the Turbine. She was built in 1901, and was of aproximately 330 tons.

"During the morning of May 24, while on a tour of reconnoisance, she sighted an enemy destroyer and gave chase. The chase lasted half an hour, when four other enemy war vessels appeared, including the light cruiser Helgoland. The Turbine immediately turned about to return to her naval base, but was struck twice in her boilers, thus reducing her speed.

"She continued the battle for about half an hour, although fire had started about her and there was a lack of munitions. Then the commander ordered the water intake valves opened in order to avaid capture. The turbine began to sink with all her men gathered at the stern, the enemy keeping up their fire all the while.

"The commander, who had been wounded at the beginning of the battle, ordered his men to jump overboard. As soon as the Austrians saw the manoeuvre, they launched small boats, in order to save as many of the men as possible. Meanwhile the squadron to which the turbine belonged was seen approaching on the horizon and the enemy left the small boats in the water and departed.

"Our squadron fired several shots at the retreating enemy vessels and an enemy ship of the same type of the Tatra, and also the cruiser Helgoland, appeared to have been struck.

"Nine men of the Turbine were saved by our fleet. From Austrian communications we learn that thirty-five more were picked up by the Austrians, including the commander."

"The port commander of Venice gives further details concerning the operations of the Italian torpedo boat destroyer Zeffiro at Porto Buso. He confirms that the ship entered the port by surprise, bombarded the barracks, and destroyed the wharves and autoboats. A First Lieutenant of Hungarian infantry named Yohamartin, after hoisting the white flag, boarded the Zeffiro with his men and handed his sword to the commander of the destroyer.

"Two of our torpedo boats yesterday engaged an Austrian torpedo boat and two submersibles. One of the latter was hit several times. Thick black smoke poured out of the submarine, a column of water shot up, and she disappeared with a loud humming sound, leaving patches of oil on the surface. Our torpedo boats were not damaged.

"Navy dirigible M-2 flew over Sebenico (Dalmatia) yesterday and threw bombs which hit several torpedo boat destroyers belonging to a group anchored at the mouth of the river. The dirigible was violently bombarded, but was not hit, and returned undamaged."

ITALIAN CITIES DARK; WATCH FOR AIRSHIPS

Special Precautions Taken to Protect Rome and Meet Austrian Air Attacks.

ROME, May 28.—In compliance with orders issued by the authorities all ports on the Adriatic are now in darkness at night. This regulation includes Venice, Ancona and Brindisi, and it is being [illegible]

cities like Milan, Bologna, Verona, Brescia, and Udine.

At all these places the same regulations apply. Cafés, theatres and moving picture houses are closed; street cars run with only one light inside; carriages and automobiles are forbidden to use electric or gas lamps, and the use of brilliant lights inside houses is forbidden. Railroad stations are entirely dark.

The people are taking all this most gayly. At night groups of young men go through the darkened streets, shouting, joking and singing.

A special watch for aeroplanes is being kept at Bologna because of the location there of a very important factory of explosives. Signaling posts have been established on the famous Asinell and Garisenda towers. From these points of observation there is telephone communication with the aircraft detachments.

For the protection of Rome, in addition to the close watch maintained along the Adriatic coast, great vigilance will be exercised on the crest of the Apennines, while nearer Rome observation posts are to be established at points of vantage. tSations for aeroplanes have been established at Centocille, on the Appian Way, and at Lake Bracciano, about twenty-five miles from the capital. From these points aeroplanes are ready to start at a moment's notice to engage airships from Austria.

GREAT JOY IN GRADO.

Italian Troops Carried in Triumph Into Austrian City.

UDINE, Italy, (via Chiasso to Paris,) May 28.—The occupation of Grado by the Italians, which, since 1809 has been under Austrian rule, was one of the most impressive episodes thus far recorded. The people appeared to be overjoyed, the Italian troops being virtually carried in triumph into the town.

Cannonsand military carriages were decorated with flowers and people otherwise demonstrated their enthusiasm. Thousands of Italian flags, each one of which twenty-four hours before would have been sufficient to have its owner severely dealt with, appeared everywhere. All classes joined in the demonstration, many shouting, "You don't understand that all our lives we have been sighing for this moment when we can frely cry 'Viva Italia!'"

It is believed that the taking of Grado by the Italians means the practical possession of the mouth of the Isonzo River, which leads as the next step to the possession of the Panzano Gulf, from which point it will be easier to master the railroad between Monfalcone and Trieste.

AUSTRIA'S BIG GUN DRIVES MEN INSANE

Monster Howitzer, German Avers Creates Unexampled Terror Among Russians.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, May 28.—The war has produced so many mechanical and chemical surprises that they no longer surprise. About the most recent of these, the new Austrian 42-centimeter gun, an elongated sister of the famous German "Thick Bertha" or 42-centimeter mortar, some interesting particulars are available, because, unlike the Germans, the Austrians either can't or don't want to hide their light under a bushel. A German war correspondent telegraphs from the Austrian press headquarters:

"The new Austrian 42-centimeter gun, which is a howitzer (in contradistinction to the German 42-centimeter gun, which is a mortar), was constructed by Chief Engineer Kroch of the Pilsener Skoda Works. From the gun which had been 'planted' behind the Dunajetz bridge, the first shot was fired on Jan. 13. I have seen the effect of this first shot in Tarnow; a hole about forty feet in diameter indicates the spot where it landed.

"The buildings round about are partly destroyed, partly badly damaged. All windows in a wide radius were shattered. The inhabitants of Tarnow report that the most terrible part of all was the hurling of the shell as it passed through the air.

"It takes about one and a half minutes from firing to landing. The fright and tension during these ninety seconds are terrible. It is a fact that many Russians went insane from fright. That sounds like a fairy tale, but it was vouched for from many sides. The gun stood concealed in a wood, whither it had been transported on a specially constructed railway, for the giant engine of destruction has the dimensions of a steam locomotive.

"The reports are erroneous that the men who serve the gun have to take their places at a good distance away when it is fired. The man who fires the shot stands only five paces away. The hotly-contested Height No. 419 was also effectively bombarded by this howitzer. A house by the Dunajetz bridge was reduced to a rubbish heap, likewise the palace of Blonje, in which were many Russians. The same gun also took a most effective part in the battle of Szszepanowice."

Another German correspondent reports that it takes an entire special train to transport each of these giant Austrian guns and all its appurtenances, including material requisite for building foundations and ammunition. It takes two days to set the Austrian 42-centimeter howitzer up ready for action.

Several Austrian papers have laid claim to the sole credit for the invention of the 42-centimeter guns, asserting that the plans were borrowed by the Krupps to construct the "Thick Bertha." In order to keep the record straight, the head of the Austrian Skoda Works, Baron Skoda, wrote to the Karlsbad Morning Gazette, categorically denying that the Austrians had conceived the plans made use of by the Krupps and intimating that the Austrian and German works had each invented a 42-centimeter gun without knowing what the other was doing.

TURKS ANNOUNCE REPULSE OF ALLIES

New Attempts to Land at the Dardanelles Balked, Constantinople Says.

ALLIES BOMBARD BUDRUM

Cruisers Throw 1,600 Shells Into the Town—Turks Take Five Sailing Vessels.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) May 28.—At the entrance to the Dardanelles both sides continue to engage in infantry and artillery fire, according to an official statement issued by the War Office today, which says:

"At Ari Burnu and Sedd-el-Bahr feeble infantry and artillery fire continues on both sides.

"On the coast of Gaba Tepe an enemy tug, which attempted to tow in four armored ships, was prevented from approaching the shore. Our soldiers waded far out into the water and under the enemy's fire took prisoners.

"Enemy's cruisers, which yesterday vainly attempted to disembark troops at Budrum, today fired 1,600 shells upon the town, damaging some houses, destroying a church and mosque.

"Thursday night our patrols took six soldiers who had been landed and captured their standard and seven rifles. Today the enemy's cruisers have withdrawn from the Budrum district.

"During the night of May 24 our troops attacked the enemy's camp near Goritza and captured five sailing vessels with provisions."

THREATEN SUBMARINE WAR ON SUEZ SHIPS

Turkish Note Indicates That German War Zone Plan May Reach Mediterranean.

LONDON, May 28.—The inference that the German-Turkish alliance proposes to begin a submarine warfare against merchant vessels leaving the Suez Canal has been drawn from a note recently issued by the Turkish Government.

In view of the successes of German submarines against British ships in the Dardanelles, such a policy, it is felt here, might seriously menace marine communication between Europe and the Far East.

A message to the Reuter Telegram Company from Constantinople, by way of Amsterdam, says the note in question, which is addressed to friendly neutral powers, reads as follows:

"The Imperial Ottoman Government, considering that the British Government has not fulfilled its obligations, undertaken toward neutral powers by the Convention of 1888 to keep no warships in the Suez Canal, but is even now fortifying this canal, and that the French Government, with hostile intent against the Ottoman Empire, has landed troops in Egypt, has, by these facts, been placed under the necessity of taking military measures for the protection of its Imperial territory, of which Egypt forms part, and to extend hostilities to the Suez Canal."

To the foregoing the note adds that if these measures prejudice neutral ships or goods, it is clear that the responsibility will rest with the British and the French Governments.

ITALIAN FORCE LANDS NEAR THE DARDANELLES

Berlin Reports a Large Contingent on the Island of Rhodes, in the Aegean Sea.

AMSTERDAM, May 28.—(Via London.)—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger states that Italian troops in considerable force have landed on the Turkish island of Rhodes, in the Aegean Sea.

The island of Rhodes is in the Mediterranean, at the entrance to the Aegean Sea. It lies close to the mainland of Asia Minor. It is about 300 miles south of the Dardanelles, and approximately half that distance from Smyrna.

No official report has been received of a declaration of war between Turkey and Italy. Recent news dispatches describe the Italian Minister as about to leave Constantinople, but the Turkish Minister to Rome was said to be still in Italy.

The island of Rhodes was occupied by the Italians during the war with Turkey in 1912. At the conclusion of peace a treaty was signed in which Italy engaged to restore to Turkey the Aegean islands, including Rhodes, but on the condition that a general amnesty be granted to their inhabitants, that local autonomy be respected, and that public liberty be guaranteed.

If Turkey failed to fulfill these conditions Italy reserved to herself the right of taking action against the Porte, and the islands were not to be restored until the agreement respecting them was loyally carried out.

DENY PANTELEIMON SINKING.

Russian Admiralty Gives the Lie to Turks' Official Bulletin.

PARIS, May 28.—The French Minister of Marine today gave out this announcement:

"The Russian Admiralty denies categorically the Turkish official announcement, according to which the Russian battleship Panteleimon was sent to the bottom in the Black Sea by a submarine. The day when this was supposed to have happened the Panteleimon was in a Russian port, and no vessel of the Russian Black Sea Squadron has been sent to the bottom or wrecked."

Turks Report Mesopotamia Victory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 27, (By wireless to Berlin and London, May 28.)—Fresh activity of Turkish forces near Kurna, Mesopotamia, is announced in a War Office statement, which says that "in a night attack by volunteers in boats we captured two English positions, which we still are holding."

RUSSIANS OCCUPY URUMIAH.

Drive Turks from District Where Massacres Took Place.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) May 28.—Urumiah, Persia, has been occupied by the Russians after an engagement with the Turks in the direction of Dilman and near Bachkala, according to a statement issued by the General Staff of the Army of the Caucasus.

Urumiah, in Azerbaijan Province, with a population of about 50,000, is a centre of missionary activity. It is the seat of Fiske Seminary for Girls and of Urumiah College. For weeks the missionaries stationed there, as well as many thousands of Assyrian Christians, have been in grave danger from attack by Kurds and Turks. Between 15,000 and 17,000 natives are reported to have placed themselves under the protection of Dr. Harry P. Packard of the American Presbyterian Mission, at least 12,000 have taken refuge in the Caucasus, and it has been estimated that 20,000 are dead or missing.

The entire Urumiah district has been terrorized by wandering bands of Kurds and by Turkish regulars. Appeals have been made to the American State Department to take measures for the protection of American missionaries, and the Russian Government has been urged to make every effort possible to occupy the district. There have been many reports of atrocities and the wholesale slaughter of natives. The Christians have resisted the attacks of the Kurds as vigorously as possible, but have been handicapped by a lack of guns and ammunition.

AUSTRIA'S EX-WAR CHIEF IS PUT UNDER ARREST

Gen. von Auffenburg, Formerly Minister and Recently in Service, Accused of Crime.

LONDON, May 28.—General Moritz von Auffenburg, former Austro-Hungarian Minister of War, who commanded an army early in the war, has been arrested and is being treated as "a serious political criminal," according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, quoted by a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says in its account of the arrest of the Minister:

"Von Auffenburg has shown by his career that he is not a person of little importance. He has been Minister of War, Chief of the General Staff, and at the beginning of the war received command of an army, and until recently was feted with official approval, as 'the victor of Kamarow.'

"Shortly after this battle, however, he was deprived of his command, owing, it is said, to the failure of an enveloping operation, but nevertheless, on April 22 an Imperial decree was issued, conferring on him the title of baron and granting in addition the title of von Kamarow.

"Four days later he was arrested and since then he has been treated as a serious political criminal."

Events which hapenned during his tenure in office are given by the Frankfurter Zeitung as the ground for the investigation.

POPE WON'T QUIT ORME.

Declines, with Thanks, Spain's Offer of the Escurial Palace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, May 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Señor Dato, the Premier, stated today that in view of the new situation created for the Pope by hostilities between Italy and Austria he had offered the Pontiff the hospitality of Spain, placing at his disposal the Palace of the Escurial as accommodation for His Holiness, the Cardinals, and the necessary Vatican officials.

The Pope in reply expressed his deep sense of the kindness of the Premier's suggestion, but declined the offer, stating that he had no intention of leaving Rome at present.

BERLIN ADMITS GULFLIGHT ATTACK

Continued from Page 1.

portant results. Any orders to submarine commanders to conform to any formal conditions laid down by international law would mean hindering their actions and making the submarine war an empty farce, a kind of screen behind which one would have obediently to withdraw with apologies.

"There is no drawing back. There cannot be even a fraction of withdrawal. The empire cannot compromise itself nor its way of carrying on the war. That would be to commit hari-kari amidst the jeers of the world.

"Because Italy has now become our enemy America does not seem any more terrifying to us than before. Germany is not to be frightened with big words and threats. We believe every German expects the German Empire to answer the American note by maintaining its position regarding the submarine war with all its means and without consideration. America may then do or not do what she likes. We neither care for her bluff nor her deeds."

The foregoing is the article referred to in a dispatch published yesterday from a staff correspondent of THE TIMES in Berlin, which said that the utterances of Count Reventlow were not finding any sympathetic echo in the press of Germany nor in public opinion there.

BERNSTORFF ADVISES HASTE.

Ambassador Notifies Berlin That America Is Impatient.

LONDON, May 28.—A wireless dispatch received from Berlin today gives what purports to be a telegram sent by Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, to the Foreign Office in Berlin, in which he says the American press is "getting impatient about the delay in the answer to the American note," and that "the tension has been increased by the sinking of the Nebraskan, which is not yet explained."

In another telegram to the Foreign Office Count von Bernstorff is quoted as saying that American packers and cotton exporters are urging Washington to take energetic measures against England, adding that "unofficial negotiations between State Department advisers and the British Embassy have been broken off."

The Evening News publishes a dispatch from The Hague giving reports from Berlin that Germany's reply to the American note will be presented tomorrow.

"It will be of a temporizing character," the dispatch continues, "and will ask the United States either to affirm or to deny that the Lusitania carried ammunition destined for the Allies."

BERNSTORFF EXPLAINS.

Told Berlin of American Sentiment —Note at Capital Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has notified his Government that the American press is impatient over the delay in the German response to the note of the United States Government concerning the sinking of the Lusitania and other cases of submarine attack. The press of this country, the Ambassador informed his Government, says the tension has been increased by the Nebraskan incident, which, according to the Ambassador's message, is still an unexplained mystery.

The fact that the German Ambassador had sent this message became known through a press dispatch from Berlin saying that Count von Bernstorff had urged the Foreign Office that a reply to the American note be sent at the earliest possible moment.

While the Berlin dispatch gave a fairly accurate statement of what had been sent by Count von Bernstorff, the German Embassy felt that it should correct the assertion that the Ambassador had expressed his own opinion and not merely that of the American press in saying that tension in this country had been increased by the Nebraskan case. It was explained at the Embassy that Count von Bernstorff had not expressed any opinion of his own, and he had sent his message in accordance with his practice of informing the Foreign Office of American newspaper comment. The message from the Ambassador, it was said at the Embassy, was sent in plain language and without any element of secrecy.

Expect Note Sunday.

On the basis of the dispatch sent by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in Berlin saying that the answer to the American note would be handed to Ambassador Gerard on Saturday, which information was confirmed by other press dispatches from Berlin received here today, officials of the Government expect the full text of the German response to be in the hands of the State Department by Sunday. The response will be transmitted by way of Copenhagen and London, which, according to State Department officials, is a route upon which there is less delay than Gobraltar-Rome route that had been used mainly in communicating with Berlin prior to the entrance of Italy into the war.

No information was received at the State Department today from Ambassador Gerard to indicate when he would obtain the answer. It is said here that the Government is still officially ignorant of what attitude Germany will maintain, although there was a tendency among officials today to credit as accurate the outline of the communication sent by THE TIMES Berlin correspondent. This outline, taken in connection with the German circular statement received here on May 11, telling of the course that would be pursued by Germany in case where it was alleged that neutral merchant vessels had been attacked by submarines, indicates to the minds of officials that if this Government declines to accept the statement of facts concerning the Lusitania and other vessels, which will comprise the main portion of Germany's response, Germany will then propose that the questions at issue shall be referred to an international tribunal organized in accordance with the general Hague treaty for the settlement of international differences.

From all that can be learned here, however, the United States Government will not be disposed to submit the Lusitania case and the other cases concerned to any tribunal of arbitration. The position of this Government is that Germany's submarine warfare is entirely unwarranted, and that it should cease forthwith. It is believed that this Government will decline to argue seriously the contention that the Lusitania was fair prey for a submarine because she carried ammunition. It is not regarded as probable that the Government will be willing to submit to a long-drawn-out arbitration proceeding over the question of whether the Lusitania was an armed auxiliary cruiser of the British Navy. The evidence possessed by the Government on this point appears to show that the Lusitania was not armed.

While reports from the diplomatic and Consular officers in England concerning the attack on the American steamer Nebraskan have been received by the State Department, Secreary Bryan said today that they were incomplete. He said also that the results of the investigation into the Nebraskan incident would not be made public until the report of the United States naval officers who were sent to examine the vessel's hull and get affidavits from her officers ha dreached the State Department.

HOLLAND PROTESTS AGAIN.

Asks Germany to Explain Aeroplane Attack on a Trawler.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 28.—Dutch patience with the German policy of sinking neutral merchant ships and fishing boats is nearly exhausted. This, I learn, is the general purport of a note addressed to Germany this week by the Netherlands Government, protesting against the action of a German aeroplane in trying to drop bombs on May 12 on the Dutch trawler Graven Hage, which narrowly escaped destruction off Ameland.

The officials of the Dutch Foreign Office are naturally reticent. No information is obtainable beyond the fact that the note sent to Germany contained earnest representations and the intimation that the Netherlands expects something more than a dilatory and evasive reply.

From a well-informed source I learn that the note rehearses various instances in which Dutch vessels have been exposed to peril of destruction by the Germans, and says that the Netherlands Government expects that there will be repetition of these "mistakes." It is also said that the note includes a reminder that Holland is still awaiting definite replies to its protests regarding the attacks on the steamer Sevenbergen and other Dutch vessels some weeks ago. The only answer that Germany has vouchsafed up to date has been a statement that the incidents were "being investigated."

The question of entering a protest against the sinking of the Lusitania has also been considered here; but as investigation disclosed that no Dutch subjects were aboard the steamer it was decided to take no action. The so-called Dutch passenger turned out to be a naturalized British subject.

WOMEN PLEAD FOR PEACE.

Conference Delegates Ask Denmark's Ministers to Aid.

COPENHAGEN, (via London,) May 28.—Miss Emily Balch of Wellesley College, Miss Chrystal Macmillan of Scotland, Mrs. Ramondt of Holland, and Mrs. Rozika Schwimmer of Hungary were received today by Premier Knudsen and Minister of Foreign Affairs Ihlen.

The delegation presented resolutions adopted at the recent International Congress at The Hague, urging the cooperation of all neutral nations in efforts to obtain peace. The ministers assured the delegation that the representations would receive careful consideration.

The delegates started tonight for Christiania. From Christiania they will go to Stockholm and Petrograd.

ENGLAND TO PAY PACKERS.

Settlement for Seized Meat Cargoes Soon to be Arranged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Official advices received here today announced that the troubles of the Chicago packers with the British Government were on the eve of a satisfactory settlement. The agreement reached between the representatives of the packers and the British Embassy several days ago has been confirmed by the British Foreign Office.

The meats on all except four of the ships seized will be paid for at an agreed price. The cargoes of the four vessels excepted probably also will be paid for in the same manner, although the order still stands for them to pass through the prize court.

WAR ORDERS POUR IN.

One Westinghouse Concern Now Holds $61,000,000 in Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 28.—War orders continue to keep the Pittsburgh district busy. In addition to orders for rifles to cost about $55,000,000, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has received contracts for about $6,000,000 of machine work in connection with shell construction. The company does not manufacture finished shells, but the fifteen-inch shells which English battleships are using in the bombardment of the Dardanelles passed through the Westinghouse works.

WAR NATIONS STRIVE FOR OUR AEROPLANES

Orders for Machines Valued at $16,000,000 Test Capacity of Factories.

GREAT CONTRACTS UNLET

England and Italy Each Want 1,000 Aeroplane Engines, and Makers Decline the Contracts.

Two contracts, each of which calls for the speedy delivery of 1,000 aeroplane engines of high power are going begging in this country for lack of takers. The aeroplane engines are wanted for European nations which are able to furnish all other parts of the aeroplanes. One of the contracts is offered by persons from England, while the other is offered by representatives of Italy.

Officials of the Aero Club of America said yesterday that their assistance had been sought by persons trying to place each of the orders, but that their most urgent appeals to motor manufacturing plants had been in vain.

The reason, they said, was that the American automobile manufacturers engaging in the war trade were behind on orders for motor trucks with their engine works running to full capacity, while all of the plants devoted to the building of aeroplane engines were busy in filling orders for completed aeroplanes.

Henry Woodhouse, a governor of the Aero Club, said that it would be no exaggeration to say that orders amounting to $16,000,000 had been placed in this country for aeroplanes for the various European nations, and that five of the best equipped aeroplane factories were devoting all their energies to filling orders for aeroplanes to be used in Europe. An amateur aviator who visited the Aero Club yesterday said that he had applied to each of the larger manufacturers, asking to buy an aeroplane for his own use, to be delivered this Summer and in every case had been turned away empty-handed. The manufacturers said that they were too busy with war orders to take on any new private orders at this time.

Apparently many of the orders for aeroplanes were placed in this country because the European Governments had to have the motors and took the machines in completed form because the American manufacturers would not sell the motors alone. Buyers from England, it was said yesterday, favored biplanes of the "pusher" type with 130 horse power engines. They found that American manufacturers had not experimented, as the British aeroplane makers had, with the "pusher" biplanes, but had chosen instead to work out a type of tractor biplane for large engines. After finding that it would be impracticable to change factory conditions here, the British buyers placed orders for the tractor types.

Men who have followed the progress of aviation in this country from the days when Wilbur Wright flew at thirty miles an hour with a twelve horse power engine were keenly interested in the orders placed by the British buyers. These buyers demanded 130 horse power engines for the landgoing machines, 160 horse power engines for the over-water machines, and there were many orders for the "America" type machines built by Glenn H. Curtiss and carrying two engines of 200 horse power each.

It was said that the large "America" type machines were wanted for convoying British troops across the Channel, as the aeroplane pilot, perched high in the air, could easily detect a submarine, and give the warning to the transports.

"The placing of these large orders in this country," said Mr. Woodhouse yesterday, "is of vital importance to the aeroplane industry, for it marks the coming of the aeroplane into its own. These aeroplanes are not wanted for isolated service. They are wanted that aeroplane raids can be made with 1,000 flyers on the wing where one flyer now goes up aloft.

"In this country we do not yet think of making the aeroplane even a substantial sub-department of the Signal Corps. But in England the aeroplane has proved its worth so well that it has completely outgrown the Signal Corps. I have just received a copy of the Government's order putting into effect the new system of control of the flying corps.

"It is a 'wing' corps, and we soon will be hearing of the operations of the flying wing just as now we hear of the operations of the artillery battery, the cavalry troop, and the infantry company. The 'Wing Commander' will become a familiar title.

"From my conversations with buyers seeking aeroplanes here I have been astonished. They want one aeroplane to serve every single gun of the heavy artillery—to fly out in front and signal back where its shells are landing. Think what it will mean to have an aeroplane for each heavy gun in the European operations, and you will cease to be surprised at the $16,000,000 order for aeroplanes in this country.

"Then they want a wing battalion for every single army division, to fly out ahead of its line of march or work above the enemy's trenches, bringing to the division commander the information that may help him crush the enemy.

"They want wing battalions to cruise up and down along the sea coasts looking for submarines. You know that aviators have already proved that they can see objects which reflect the sunlight, even when these objects are submerged at a great depth. Spotting submarines would be an easy task for members of a wing corps looking straight down at the ocean from high above it. Aeroplane escorts would have saved the Lusitania, just as they constantly save the troop ships plying between England and France. With aeroplanes in large numbers and bomb dropping equipment it may easily happen that the aeroplane may become the one deadly enemy of the submarine, that will rid the sea of this new peril."

GERMAN DEFIANCE TO WORLD ENEMIES

Continued from Page 1.

the attacks of their enemies with heavy blows.

Waging War in "Holy Anger."

"Against the living wall of our warriors in the west our enemies up to the present have vainly stormed. If in some places the fighting fluctuates, if here and there a trench or village is lost or won, the great attempt of our adversaries to break through, which they began five months ago, has not succeeded, and will not succeed. They will perish through the heroic bravery of our soldiers.

"Not in hatred do we wage this war, but in anger—in holy anger. The greater danger we have to confront, surrounded on all sides by enemies, the more deeply does the love of home grip our hearts, the more must we care for our children and grandchildren, and the more must we endure until we have conquered and have secured every possible real guarantee and assurance that no enemy, alone or combined, will dare again a trial of arms.

"The more wildly the storm rages around us the more more firmly must we build our own house. For this consciousness of united strength, unshaken courage and boundless devotion which inspires the whole people, and for the loyal co-operation which you, gentlemen, from the first day have stoutly given to the Fatherland, I bring you, as the representative of the entire people, the warm thanks of the Kaiser.

"In this mutual confidence that we are united, we will conquer despite our world enemies."

GERMANY TO DECLARE WAR.

But Turkey Will Not Proclaim Hostilities Against Italy.

GENEVA, May 28.—A dispatch has been received at Basel from Berlin saying that Germany will formally declare war on Italy within the next forty-eight hours.

ROME, May 27, (via Paris, May 28.)—Riccardo Bollati, former Ambassador at Berlin, and Signor Garroni, who was Italian Consul at the German capital, arrived in Rome at 7 o'clock this evening. The former Ambassador was cheered by a crowd as he drove away from the railroad station.

BERLIN, May 28, (via London.)—The Tageszeitung publishes a dispatch from its correspondent at Constantinople saying that the Italian Ambassador to Turkey and the members of his staff have left the capital.

SORRY ITALY JOINED WAR.

**Buelow Says Britain Is Back of It—Admits Austrian

TEUTON MENACE DECIDED ITALY

Some of the Underlying Grievances and Conditions That Drove Her to War.

GERMAN GRIP ON THE LAND

Kingdom Writhed in Economic Chains Gradually Forged About It During Two Decades.

WAR METHODS ROUSED HATE

And Despairing Cry for Help from Persecuted Austro-Italians Swept Aside Last Scruples.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 11, 1915.—The main, deep-seated reason which has slowly, but irresistibly operated upon the minds of Italians of all classes to change their first idea of lasting neutrality into the grim purpose of smashing the Austrian Empire and completing their national union, was well illustrated to me the other day in the action of my old café waiter, who has served me for years. Although forty-two years of age and stout of build, he had succeeded after various efforts in getting himself enrolled in a regiment of younger men with a prospect of going to the front; and he exclaimed to me with great joy and pride, "I go tomorrow to begin training. At last, per la Madonna! I shall have my chance at those accursed Austrians. Let me kill but two or three of them—get in one blow for Trent and Trieste—and I care not if my last hour comes!"

Men of the educated classes, besides sharing in this general feeling to which all Italians are brought up, exhibit various other reasons for their desire to take a share in the war. The members everywhere of the patriotic societies declare that it is not merely a question of Trieste and the Trentino; the whole of Istria must be rescued, and the Italian population of Dalmatia, and for that war is necessary.

Soldiers cry that the time is come to establish the natural boundary of Italy, defined by the Alpine watershed marked by the Brenner Pass, which can be defended in the future as the present artificial boundary cannot. Naval men exclaim with deep feeling that the hour at last has struck to avenge the unforgettable defeat of Lissa, and remove the menace of the Austrian fleet, ever threatening the priceless heritage of Venice. Statesmen point out that this is Italy's heaven-given opportunity, not only to restore the lost provinces to the motherland, but also to sweep at one blow the Austrian rule, war ports and navy from the Adriatic, and see to it that those of no other race become established on that Latin sea, whether Teutonic or Slavic. Merchants, finally, call public attention to the infinite value, for Italy's economic future, of that richest third of Asia Minor, which is to be hers, if she joins her armed forces to the entente's.

Intense Dislike of Germans.

Nevertheless, not all of these subsidiary reasons for war, operating together, would have sufficed to overturn the original desire for continued neutrality of the peace-loving Italian people, conscious of their country's poverty, had it not been for that great national feeling of which I first spoke, in which every Italian is born and educated, and a second national feeling that the events of the past ten months have vastly increased. This second one consists of an intense dislike, repugnance, and disdain of the Germans, combined with a deep suspicion and fear of the consequences, of their boundless ambitions, and, as the Italians hold, their godless, savage ways. It existed before the war, and the events of the war have so magnified it that Italians today feel almost as strongly as do the French.

Before the war this emotion was somewhat a racial characteristic; the inevitable dislike of a sensitive, sympathetic, artistic, highly organized race, of ancient culture, for what they call a brutal, harsh, cold-blooded, ill-mannered race, ignorant of true culture and living by force alone. And since the Germans, as they grew in wealth, set about to conquer Italy financially before they should ultimately do so by arms, and to make of her beautiful cities a Teuton playground, the feeling has grown. Whatever they did in this country, the Germans exhibited their worst characteristics. However small the bargain or contract to be made, of whatever nature, the Germans used the hammer-and-tongs method with a violence and incivility that wore out the gentler natives. Whenever they fancied a town or locality as a resort, they soon descended upon it in aggressive swarms that drove away the paying guests of other nationalities.

The swiftness was remarkable with which the methodically working Teutons, during the last two decades, fastened upon Italy their designed economic chains. Those of the latter chiefly in view just before the war were their powerful banking system, by which they heavily influenced Italian commercial life; their great lines of ocean steamers carrying a main part of Italian foreign trade and more than a main part of the emigrant traffic, (entitled by treaty to equality of treatment with Italian lines as to port dues, customs, taxes, &c.,) and last, but not least, their invaluable aggregation of deputies, Senators, and officeholders strong enough to protect and extend their ever-growing privileges. What did not appear so openly was that the Germans had secured, when the present conflict began, the lion's share of the trade of all the importing houses of the kingdom. Their tentacles had even reached into most of the universities of the country for the moulding of the coming generations on German lines.

To what heights and depths might not this system of conquest have reached had not this providential war come along to stop its growth! What wonder that the thinking, patriotic leaders of Italy, already trembling with anxiety over this terrible menace to their beloved land, and not knowing how to defeat it, should welcome the war as a heaven-sent means of deliverance. The people at large have not realized the danger, but they felt the tightening chains, and ever more distasteful grew their intercourse with the binders.

Attitude of Pro-German Clique.

When the international conflagration began there was, therefore, a fairly numerous pro-German clique among the educated classes of Italy, strongly seated in the Senate, and well represented in the bureaucracy, the hierarchy, the men of learning and of commerce—but not represented in the present Government, which at once declared for neutrality; and so entirely was it lacking of support among the real rulers of this country—the people—that its adherents dared not even advocate openly Italy's fighting with the central empires. Instead, they took their stand—through influential journals controlled by them—upon the platform of neutrality to the end, and have remained there ever since.

Italy's neutrality then was honest and sincere, without a taint of bargaining or playing for position. It was actuated immediately by the will of the whole people, who on no account would have fought for Austria, and were glad enough to escape the awful conflict. If Italy's conduct were based on mercenary motives, as is sometimes now asserted abroad, it would have been easy for Salandra at that time, by delaying for a few days the announcement of his stand, to have drawn large concessions from the entente for the securing of his neutrality. In declaring his position, however, he was most careful to assert that the Government was not for a neutrality unqualified, but for one that should last until Italy's interests were infringed or menaced. War at that time, moreover, we now know, would have spelled ruin to this country; it was absolutely unprepared, so much so that it has required these ten months of incessant labor to provide the vital material equipment.

The same national sentiments toward Austria and the Germans which caused the people unanimously to sever connection with them at the beginning, surely and irresistibly, through the imperialists' own actions, have impelled the Italians into the present open hostility. The Germans' invasion of innocent Belgium made this people rise in wrathful indignation; the ferocious sweeping onslaught upon the capital of France threatening to overthrow that country at one blow, roused in nearly every Italian mind the hottest sympathy and fear for the sister nation—one of the most remarkable sudden revivals of racial feeling recorded in history. Antipathy for the Germans was at once redoubled here. When their retreat from the Marne disclosed the fair land of France blasted by destruction and outrage, when the Germans turned their torches and their shells upon the ancient cathedrals, the libraries, the colleges, the sacred, artistic patrimony of mankind, the sympathy became an irate national hatred.

The publications by the different Governments showing the diplomatic events that ushered in the war, together with the boasts and effervescences of Germans and their newspapers during the first six weeks of open war, Italians set to the abyss of Teutonic conquest at whose edge the world was shaking. Then to wrath was added in this kingdom the realization that Italy could not remain neutral.

For at the same time that all this was occurring the other great national feeling of this people was being on quite similar lines aggravated and magnified and stirred ever more furiously in their hearts by the frantic calls for succor by the unredeemed brothers in Teuton hands. The story of the sufferings and dying of the Italian populations of Tyrol, Istria, and Dalmatia during these ten months is the most heartrending of modern times. The whole of their able manhood has been picked from them, bit by bit, and sent to deliberately designed death in Serbia and Galicia—driven without cover against the enemy's cannons and mitrailleuses, mowed down and left to die. Sometimes, as in the case of the Twenty-eighth Regiment at Laski, the Austrian cannons took a hand in it also, sweeping away those whom the enemy did not. Every Italian male from 17 to 50 years of age has been thus disposed of excepting only the few totally blind or lacking a limb, and the few escaped across the frontier. For the latter their families had to pay by imprisonment and loss of all property.

Unnamed Thousands Confined.

So countless are the unnamed thousands imprisoned, for any reason or for none, that every building strong enough for confinement purposes in all the southwestern provinces of the empire is crammed with starving inmates. Age and sex make no difference. All the domestic and farm animals of these miserable people were seized at the beginning, their stores of food, fodder, and money later on. All industries have ceased, and they have languished without work, except their forced labor without pay on Government fortifications, or for other governmental needs. Reduced thus to absolute want, they have one and all been slowly starving to death, the authorities doling out to them occasionally just little enough food to make an appearance of feeding before the world at large.

This may sound incredible, but the Austrian plan is now well known, to eradicate the Italian population and supplant it with a Croatian. All the while, to complete their misery, the poor people are persecuted and maltreated with every kind of police interference and military punishment. Small wonder that their despairing cry, ringing ever more agonized in Italian ears as the months went by, has been the reiterated refrain: "Save us now, or it will be too late!" ("Ora—O mai più!")

Few persons of other nations realize the remarkably intimate connection between the unredeemed Italians and those of the motherland, in blood relationship, intermarriage, and social and commercial relations; with the inhabitants of Tyrol and Istria, separated from the kingdom by no physical barrier, the intercourse in peace time has been nearly as interrupted as if no international line existed. Their blood relatives, friends, and business associates abound in all the provinces of Northern Italy.

A large number of Italian citizens have made their homes in those Austrian districts, and still more have been in the habit of repairing there periodically to labor. Trieste alone held 40,000 of these two classes when the war began. Thousands of Austrian-born Italians had similarly come to dwell in the kingdom before the war, and many others have escaped here since. These people, scattered through scores of cities, have served in all of them to keep vigorously burning the patriotic fires of the Societies of Trent and Trieste, and of Italia Irredenta. To such associations the latest fugitives from Austria make their stirring reports of the ever more appalling conditions left behind them, which, through the newspapers and the societies' agitations, soon reach every Italian heart.

Is it to be wondered at that this sensitive people, of warmest sympathies, should finally now be roused to the fighting point by ten months' accumulation of such wrongs and appeals, piled upon the great national feeling against the hereditary oppressor? If other incentive against the enemy were needed, it is amply found in the tremendous sentiment likewise accumulated against the Germans, the oppressors of civilization. One feeling complements the other. Together they form the irresistible force that is pressing Italy to war. All the other motives are but secondary. "Since we must fight," say Italians, "let us accomplish as many of our national aims as possible."

No one sees more clearly than they the horrors of modern warfare and the infinite sacrifices demanded by it. They see what lies ahead, and shudder; yet, with bravery unsurpassable, they march steadily on, unwavering. There is no shouting and enthusiasm; but neither is there any complaining or faint-heartedness. So well do they recognize the irresistibility of the force impelling them that never, I believe, in the course of history did a nation deliberately enter upon a supreme conflict with such utter quietude and composure, nor with a sterner determination to conquer. Italians realize that to them Europe looks to strike the blow that shall turn the scales, and they are resolved she shall not look in vain.

E. W.

BRITISH WARSHIPS RETURN.

Cruiser and Auxiliary Guard Entrance to New York Harbor.

After an absence of about two weeks from the entrance to New York Harbor two British warships appeared yesterday between Fire Island and the Ambrose Channel Lightship.

One was a cruiser with three funnels, believed to be the Essex, which took up a station about fifteen miles southeast of the Highlands, and the other was an auxiliary cruiser said to be the Empress of Britain. The latter lay five miles southeast of the Ambrose Channel Lightship. She is a sister ship of the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Ireland, which was sunk in the St. Lawrence River a year ago.

Cattle Shortage Closes Meat Markets

GLASGOW, May 28.—Two hundred butcher shops were closed today for the reason that the shortage of cattle has resulted in almost prohibitive prices for beef.

LIVERPOOL SENTRIES ARREST A TIMES MAN

Correspondent, Out to Get News of the Nebraskan, Falls Into the Military Net.

BUT POLICE SET HIM FREE

Example of the Rigid Methods Adopted to Keep Watch on Aliens in British Ports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 28.—News reached the London office of THE NEW YORK TIMES at half past two o'clock this morning that John B. Pratt, a staff correspondent, who went to Liverpool yesterday to meet the Nebraskan on her arrival at that port, had been arrested and confined in a Liverpool police station. Telephone inquiries to Liverpool located Mr. Pratt at the Cheapside Station, where the Inspector in charge said he was glad to hear from the London office of THE TIMES because he had no doubt that Mr. Pratt's statements were correct. The police, however, he said, had no option but to detain Mr. Pratt because Liverpool was a prohibited area for aliens, and Mr. Pratt had omitted to bring with him his passport as American citizen.

Upon request the Inspector brought Mr. Pratt to the telephone. He said he had been regarded as a "suspicious individual" by an alert territorial Sergeant who was on duty on the Liverpool pier and who insisted that the correspondent be taken in charge by two policemen.

On being conducted to the Cheapside Station, where all the night cases of Liverpool are dealt with, Mr. Pratt said he was treated very courteously by the Inspector in charge. He was allowed to communicate with a newspaper friend in Liverpool, who sent word of his arrest to London. After the London office of THE TIMES had given assurances over the telephone that Mr. Pratt was a regular staff correspondent of THE TIMES and possessed a passport of American citizen and had gone to Liverpool for no nefarious purpose, Mr. Pratt was allowed to leave the police station and go to the Adelphi. Soon afterward he announced to London his safe arrival at the hotel.

Mr. Pratt sent the following dispatch from Liverpool describing his experience with the police and military there:

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—An American stopping off in Liverpool these war days must be discreetly careful that he doesn't run into propinquity with the military. If he happens to be halted in the midst of a strictly legitimate pursuit he must be ready to convince the rigid military by unimpeachable documentary proof that he is not a German spy.

An experience I had here last night, when the military escorted me with eclat and in taxi, for which I was paying, to a police station, detaining me five hours while they satisfied themselves that I was not on a nefarious errand, is one likely to befall any other American while the war is on.

The errand that brought me to Liverpool was the tranquilly neutral job of getting news of the arrival of the limping American steamer Nebraskan, which was reported to have been torpedoed by Germans off the Faeinet. As the accredited representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES and an American of apparently undoubted American accent, up to last night I thought I would be entirely safe to venture into Liverpool without a chance of being held up as a spy.

Misled at Hotel.

Arriving in Liverpool at 6:30 o'clock in the evening, I registered at a hotel, signing a blank which was handed to me by a female clerk. This printed form required me to tell all about myself—where born, residence in England, business, and how long I was going to stay in Liverpool. I painstakingly filled in the blank, and when I handed it back the clerk asked sweetly: "I suppose you know you must register with the police?"

I had not known it, but asked her when it must be done.

"Oh, any time within twenty-four hours," she replied. Later on I found how sadly the clerk was mistaken.

Some two hours after my arrival at the hotel I got word that the Nebraskan was being towed up the Mersey by a tug. To arrive at one of the myriad of docks in the busy port some time around midnight, my job was to get to that dock and acquire the facts of the damage to the steamer when she put in. Meantime, I had a telegram from the London bureau of THE NEW YORK TIMES bearing upon the arrival of the steamers and in unmistakable phrases showing that I was there essentially on a newspaper errand. I had the telegram in my pocket when I started off in a taxicab for the dock where the Nebraskan was reported to be heading. A police constable halted the taxi at the entrance to the dock, asking what I was doing there. I told him I wanted to get to the Nebraskan when she came in. That I was a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent and sought the news of Germans torpedoing the ship.

"Right you are," responded the policeman politely. "Go right on to the end of the dock."

Halted by a Sentry.

Down toward the end of the pier ran the taxi, until out of the gloom emerged a sentry with a rifle on his arm.

"Halt!" rang out from the sentry, who was a stout man.

The taxi came to a stop so suddenly that I was almost dashed thorugh the window.

"Who are you and what do you want?" demanded the sentry in stentorian tones.

"I am a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, and I am looking for the Nebraskan," I replied, confidentially.

"What Nebraskan?" asked the sentry with a scowl.

"It's not a he, it's a ship; the one the Germans torpedoed," I replied, and the sentry, letting his gun drop with a thud to the dock, let out a loud guffaw.

I thought everything was all right, when suddenly there tumbled out from the door of a little stone tower at the tip end of the pier another soldier, who ran up to the taxi.

"What's all this?" cried the new arrival.

"I'm a newspaper man and want to meet the steamer Nebraskan," I replied, as a gleam of moonlight showed on the soldier's bayonet. The soldier, with a curt remark that he was the sergeant in command of the tower, asked what I wanted with the Nebraskan, and I repeated what I had said to the policeman and to the stout soldier with the gun.

"Got any papers on you?" demanded the sergeant in the same chill tone that an unfeeling Judge asks a prisoner if there is any reason why the sentence of the Court should not be imposed.

I fished out the telegram from the London bureau and half a dozen other documents showing my innocence of evil intent. The sergeant brushed all these aside with the query: "You won't mind, sir, coming to the police station?"

"What for," I asked, "is the Nebraskan going to dock there?"

Fun for the Fat Soldier.

The fat soldier with the rifle let out a loud laugh and the sergeant grinned amiably, making me feel that perhaps I would not be shot at sunrise, after all.

"Let's go up and see the Inspector," suggested the Sergeant.

"How are we going to get there?" I asked.

"Haven't you got this taxi, Sir?" asked the Sergeant, who was a practical man.

"Have I got to pay for being taken to the lockup?" I asked.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the Sergeant, who was a little fellow. The fat soldier laughed, too, and the taximan fairly screamed, while the policeman chuckled pleasantly. I smiled faintly.

By this time another soldier with a rifle came up, and another policemen besides the one who had let me on the dock. The Sergeant piled into the taxi followed by the soldiers and policemen. They let me in last, and I had to sit jammed between the portly policeman and the fat soldier with the breath half squeezed out of me.

The taxi man drove to the Cheapside police station, where the Inspector in command of the night force of Liverpool holds out. They all jumped out and waited indulgently while I fished up ten shillings for the taxicab. The taxi gone, they escorted me into the police station, where a Chinaman was sitting on a bench looking mighty uncomfortable because he couldn't explain how he happened not to have a passport.

The Inspector with a dreadfully steely look glared down from the desk as the three military men in khaki and two policemen in blue took their prey before him.

"What's he done?" growled the Inspector.

"I caught him on the military dock asking for the steamer Nebraskan," chirped up the little Sergeant.

Various questions were put to me and my papers were scrutinized with an eagle eye.

"Got your passport?" the Inspector asked suddenly.

"I'm not going to leave the country. What do I need a passport for?" I asked.

"Liverpool is a prohibited war area, and every alien here must show his passport," he replied.

Held for Investigation.

I expostulated that no word to that effect had ever been published in London, and he replied briefly that this wasn't London, but Liverpool. The Inspector said he would have to detain me while he investigated. I asked him to telephone to officials who knew me, but he waved it aside. "It is not so much that you haven't a passport, as it is that we have got to be careful in a prohibited war area," he ventured. "You see, the military is strict. A fellow was taken in yesterday for using a false passport."

I suggested to the Inspector that he allow me to go out and get the news of the Nebraskan with a police escort, and if he thought it necessary to let the police and the khaki-clad soldiers stand over me while I wrote a cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Inspector would not agree to this and asked me to sit inside the clerk's room while he used the telephone. The policeman who had let me on the dock went with me, while the khaki-clad Sergeant took a seat alongside the Chinaman in the outer room.

"It was now after midnight and the ship must have been in.

"Pretty tough for you," commiserated the policeman. Two hours passed, and the Inspector, coming into the clerk's room every half hour or so, would tell me he was still investigating.

"Is the Nebraskan in?" I asked.

"I can't say, Sir; haven't asked," was the unsentimental reply.

The Inspector eventually allowed me to get in touch with the London office of THE TIMES on the telephone so I could explain what was holding the story up. The Inspector finally, at 3:30 o'clock, nearly four hours after the Nebraskan had docked, told me I could go to the hotel on promise that I would be at the alien registration bureau at 10 o'clock in the morning. In the meantime my passport had been mailed from London and with it I went to the alien bureau at 10 o'clock. In three minutes I was let out. At the alien bureau I was informed that I would have been all right if I had registered with the police on my arrival. My explanation that the hotel advised me that any time within twenty-four hours would do failed to arouse any comment except "Liverpool is a prohibited area, you know, and the military are strict."

I remarked that I had found that out.

ADMIRALTY TO AID NEBRASKAN SURVEY

British Experts to Help Americans Examine Ship—Submarine Near, Say Fishermen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—The American freighter Nebraskan, which was damaged by an explosion off the Fastnet, is to be drydocked on Saturday and examined by experts of the British and American navies. The conclusion of the crew and others after a cursory investigation, is that the damage was due to a torpedo.

The vessel was struck on the starboard bow, as a great rent in her side below the waterline shows, and the damage runs through to the middle of the forehold which is flooded with water. Had the explosion been caused by a mine, it is said, the damage would have been from the keel upward.

The statements of the captain and crew prove that there was a perceptible interval between the first shock and the explosion, which supports the torpedo theory. The boatswain was lying in his bunk and part of the floor was shot from under him. He is recovering from injuries he received from flying debris.

Captain Green laughed at the German suggestion that the damage was done by a British submarine. The chief engineer, who was on the lookout, saw the trail of what appeared to be a torpedo.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Captain Greene of the American steamer Nebraskan, in describing the explosion which damaged his ship on Tuesday, said today that there was a hole in the forecastle below the waterline large enough to admit an American freight car.

As previously related in these dispatches Captain Greene is of the opinion that a submarine torpedo caused the explosion.

"After the explosion we got into the boats and remained about an hour," he said. "The ship seemed to be settling by the head and we decided to stay close by until help, which we had summoned by wireless, arrived. While none of us saw a submarine the chief engineer believes he saw the wake of a torpedo on the starboard side. The effect of the shock of the torpedo striking the ship was to stop her suddenly. There was a perceptible interval between the shock and the explosion.

"We started to return to Liverpool about 10:30 o'clock the same night, traveling eight knots. The vessel was twelve feet lower down by the head than normal, owing to the water in the hold."

The damage to the vessel's upper structure is extensive. It is evident the shock the ship suffered must have been terrific. Great derricks were torn up and flung across the deck, smashing the rail on one side. Strong steel girders forming part of a hatch were blown out and some went overboard. On the deck flooring near the hatch two large holes were made, revealing the naked steel girders, two of which were cut through cleanly.

The bunks occupied by the boatswain and two quartermasters, all of whom were injured, are a mass of wreckage and the men are wondering how they escaped more serious hurts. All the furniture and woodwork in the room were broken into fragments. The boatswain suffered injuries on his head, arms and legs. Both quartermasters were badly bruised.

The members of the crew of the Nebraskan admit that no submarine was actually sighted, but nevertheless they are convinced that she was struck by a torpedo. They do not believe a mine could have done this damage.

CROOKHAVEN, Ireland, May 28.—Captains of Crookhaven schooners and fishing boats, who were in the vicinity of the American steamer Nebraskan when she was damaged by an explosion on Tuesday evening, say they saw three small fishing boats torpedoed while they were shooting nets. Soon afterward, they say, they saw a steamer flying the American flag going west. Then they heard a loud report followed quickly by a second, after which the steamer began blowing her whistle to summon help.

The fishermen say two patrol boats soon appeared and then they lost sight of the steamer.

Captain McCoy, of a schooner which arrived here last night, reports that he twice sighted a submarine.

RUSSIANS DRIVE FOE ACROSS SAN

Continued from Page 1.

a furious offensive against the Russians north and south of Przemsyl. Italy's declaration of war against Austria apparently has not affected the aggressive force of the Austrian armies.

The superiority in artillery which the Austrians established in the first stages of the war owing to the introduction of the new Skoda six-inch howitzer and the loan of a number of German eight-inch batteries, continues to be the determinant factor, the Russians being shelled or bayonetted out of one position after another.

The wedge which the Austro-Germans drove across the San River north of Przemysl on Monday is steadily eating its way deeper into the Russian flank. The point reached yesterday to the villages of Chotynice and Kruszowice, six miles east of the San and fourteen miles northeast of Przemysl.

The besiegers also are steadily progressing from the south, and yesterday obstinately defended the heights south of Medyka, the key to the Russian position, and barely eight miles east of the forts of Przemysl. Only a narrow strip twelve miles wide is now open between the two wings, and this, it is believed, will be closed when the heavy artillery is brought to the tips of the two wings, thus virtually completing the investment of Przemysl.

Victorious progress for the Teutons also is reported from the right wing, in the vicinity of Strv. The Russians are said to have been driven back into their last defensive positions before Stry.

Russians Bring New Forces.

VIENNA, May 28, (Via London, May 29.)—In an effort to check further advance of the allied troops in the River San section, an official communication issued by the War Office states that yesterday Russian reinforcements were brought forward from the north. The text of the communication follows:

Yesterday Russian reinforcements coming from the north attempted on several sections of the front, east of the River San, by means of violent attacks, to check further advance of the allied troops. Hostile attacks both day and night miscarried and the allied troops gained more ground on both sides of the Wyszuia. Near Sieniawa small Austro-Hungarian detachments were compelled to retreat to the west bank of the San before a strong Russian force and compelled to leave some guns on the east bank.

Engagements near Drohobycz and Stry are proceeding successfully. Despite stubborn resistance fresh Russian positions have been captured. On the Pruth and in Russian Poland nothing has occurred worthy of report.

BERLIN'S STORY OF ADVANCE.

How the Russians Were Swept Back on a Broad Front in Galicia.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, May 15.—The German General Staff lifts the veil that hid the successful operations in West Galicia and tells of the whirlwind pursuits of the retreating Russians, with General von Emmich in the van, in the following detailed report covering the events from May 6 to 10:

"On May 6, after von Mackensen's army had crossed the Wisloka and the army of the Archduke, having occupied Tarnow, forced the enemy to give up the entire Dunajec line as far as the mouth of the Vistula, one may consider the 'breaking through' battle of Gorlice-Tarnow as ended. On a front of 100 miles the enemy was in retreat; the positions of the Russians where we had broken through already lay twenty miles in the rear of the victors, who now took up the pursuit all along the line. This produced beautiful fruits along the whole broad front.

"On the afternoon of the 6th, the Austrian army corps that joined Mackensen's right wing trapped the Russian Forty-eighth Division in the Carpathian village of Tyalwa, made one General, a Colonel and 3,000 men prisoners and relieved this division of sixteen field guns, six brand new field howitzers, many ammunition wagons and much war material of every sort.

"On the 7th, the remnants of this Division appeared on the heights of Hyrowa, right in front of the troops of General von Emmich. Asked by a German 'parlementaire' to surrender, the Russian Division commander explained that he couldn't do that, laid down his conmmand and disappeared with his whole staff in the woods. Three thousand five hundred men thereupon surrendered to von Emmich's corps. After wandering around for four days in the Carpathians, General Krnilow and his whole staff surrendered to some Austrian troops. By the 8th, the third Austrian army under Boroevic had collected over 12,000 prisoners. On the same day General von Emmich was able to report a further 4,500. A weak Hungarian squadron, supported by a German cyclist troop, had on the 6th thrown three Russian squadrons out of Krosno and thereby secured the first passage of the Wistok (not to be confused with the Wisloka).

"In this town much hospital material and food supplies were seized. In closest co-operation with German troops, the heights dominating the eastern bank of the Wistok were torn from the enemy. The guard on its advance toward the Wistok found nine Russian guns and twenty-one munition wagons which the enemy had abandoned in his flight. The garrison of Odrzykon, which was supposed to contest the passage of the river, surrendered to the guard. The number of their prisoners on the 8th of May amounted to 3,000. On the next day, there surrendered to a Guard Regiment, which surprised in a rear guard of the Russians at Tropte, twelve officers, 3,000 men and six guns. To this day's haul was added at another spot 2,000 more prisoners, eight machine guns, one gun and several filled ammunition wagons. With the army of the Archduke the number of prisoners amounted to 20,000 by the evening of May 9. Before the army of General Boroevic, the enemy retreated rapidly in a northwesterly direction.

"The enemy therefore, had been compelled to give up his original plan of holding the Wistok line, p under the pressure of the irresistibly pursuing allies. The fact that Mackensen's army met with a more extensive attack on the part of the Russians on May 9 and 10 was only in order to make the withdrawal from the long Carpathian front at all possible. In the neighborhood of Sanok the Russians pulled together two hurriedly reconstructed divisions, with which they attacked Besko and the heights thereabouts on May 9 and 10, while north they used about one division with two regiments of cavalry from the garrison of Przemysl for a counter attack against the Austro-Hungarian troops. The result of this last, in the direction of Krosno directed attack was a complete failure, in the course of which 800 prisoners and twenty machine guns were taken from one of the Przemysl regiments. The Russian attacks against Besko ended with a heavy Russian defeat.

"After the charges had been beaten off and 500 dead lay on the field, the troops of General von Emmich went over to the attack. Completely beaten, the Russians withdrew hastily back to Sanok, in the course of which the pursuit by the allies cavalry showed great results. At many places the Russians surrendered, particularly on the heights and in the woods south of Besko. The field of battle showed here even in the next few days a sorry picture. Here were row after row of strongly built trenches and in many hundreds of the openings for the rifles, one still saw rifles with bayonet fixed; on the breastworks there were to be seen rifles reversed with white rags tied to the shafts. Thus had whole battalions capitulated. Six thousand, two hundred prisoners, six guns, seven munition wagons there, fell into the victorious hands of the allies.

"The Russians were now in a general retreat toward the lower San. The entire Russian Eighth Army had been cleared out of the Carpathians; but also north of the Vistula the Russians withdrew from the Nida in an easterly direction. The result of the successful breaking through was now making itself felt along a front of 900 miles.

While the neighboring Russian armies were able to carry out their retreat in comparatively good order, the decisively beaten army of Radko Dimitrieff reached a high degree of demoralization. All mixed up, the remnants fled rearward in a northeasterly direction. The Forty-ninth Division could only save four of its guns; a Caucasian division got away with only nine out of a possible thirty-six guns. Moreover, the several Russian units were badly mixed up. The corps on the right wing of the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army on one day identified prisoners as belonging to fifty-one different regiments. On the evening of the 10th, the total number of prisoners taken by the allied armies had mounted to over 100,000, the number of guns captured to eighty, the number of machine guns to over 250."

OLD BATTLES RENEWED.

Germans Bombard Ossowetz and Attack Elsewhere in Poland.

PETROGRAD, May 28, (via London.)—There appear new signs of widening German activity on the long fighting line from the Baltic southward. This front runs east of the East and West Prussian borders, bends eastward to within thirty miles of Warsaw, and passes on into Southern Poland. Preliminary operations are now under way along this line, over which were fought during the Fall and Winter some of the most deadly and pitiless battles of the war.

The most important of these operations are the resumption in a determined manner of the bombardment of Ossowetz and artillery battles and cavalry engagements near Edvabno, and generally along the Narew front. Here, as in the Bzura region before Warsaw, the German manoeuvres have not developed sufficiently as yet to reveal whether they are preliminary to offensive operations of a serious character or merely constitute another of the numerous demonstrations which periodically develop and subside without affecting the situation materially.

TWO GREAT CONFLICTS.

Austro-Germans Attacking Russian Lines at Right Angles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—From the Upper Vistula, past Przemysl and on the way to the great Dniester marshes, the German battering ram has been hammering without cessation for the past twenty-four hours. These sections of Russia's European front represent the storm centre of attacks which are now being pushed practically over the whole 800 miles of its extent.

Both combatants are astride the San and the fighting is severe on both banks between Przemysl, where the Russians maintain a hold west of the San and the River Lubaczow, a tributary on the right bank of the San, one march north of the fortress. The confluence of the Lubaczow and the San represents the spot where the head of the German phalanx forced a crossing and made good its hold east of the San. Since it was checked a week ago no progress has been made. At present the extremely strenuous conflict is to decide whether the pick of the German armies will be able to get forward or must accept failure.

No less strenuous is the conflict waging along the section from Przemysl to the great Dniester marshes, where the German attacks are on a front at right angles to the line of drive of the phalanx. Success in either direction meansmeans success in both, a fact which acounts for the altogether exceptional intensity of the struggle still in progress—these two sections are the vital points of the present titanic battle. There are some indications that the enemy has varied his original plan of attack, and that the fronts facing northward have been reinforced presumably at the expense of the sections facing eastward.

In support of the strenuous attacks made on the above vital sections of the Galician battle front, the Austro-Germans on Tuesday and Wednesday delivered a vigorous attack along the whole front from the Dniester marshes to Dolina. Thirty-six hours' fighting has resulted so far only in enormous losses to the attackers, who nowhere had success. In the neighborhood of the Stryi, where some success was obtained, the Russians made all good again. The force which had broken brought the Russian line has been annihilated. hTe Russians delivered here a series of successful counter-attacks, in which a large number of prisoners were taken.

RUSSIANS GAIN NEAR VAN.

The Booty in That Town Included the Turkish Treasury.

PETROGRAD (via London,) Saturday, May 29.—A communication from the Russian Army in the caucasus reports further Russian successes in the Van region, including the occupation of Baslan, and announces that in the capture of Van the Russians took twenty-six guns, a great quantity of war materials and provisions, as well as the Government treasury.

A dispatch received from Djulfa says the Armenian population of Van welcomed the Russian troops with enthusiasm. The dispatch adds that a great part of the town was destroyed by fire, but that all the foreigners there are safe.

REASSURES LIBERAL VOTERS

Asquith Tells Them Party Aims Are Not to be Abandoned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 28.—The Prime Minister has sent the following letter to J. W. Gulland, chief Liberal Whip under the recent Liberal Administration:

"My dear Gulland: The Government of which I been head for more than seven years has been reconstructed on a new basis. It has hitherto been recruited entirely from among the members of our own party. In its altered form it contains representatives of the regular Opposition and of the Labor Party. It was my wish, which for reasons I fully understand, has not been realized, that our Irish Nationalist friends also should have participated in it.

"The transformation implies the temporary abandonment of the system of party government, which has ever since 1832 dominated our political arrangements, and which I hold to be under normal conditions best adapted to our national requirements. It is natural that such a sudden and fundamental upheval of our traditional practice should create astonishment and even arouse misgiving among a large number of those upon whose loyal devotion and strenuous efforts I, like my predecessors in the leadership of the Liberal party for generations past, have always relied.

"There is one reason, and one only, which could justify or explain such a new departure—a clear and urgent case of national necessity. It is only because the conviction was forced upon me that a non-party government would prove the most efficient instrument for the successful prosecution of the war that I have taken a step which has caused me infinite personal pain. I cannot in the public interest enter at present into any details, and I must ask my friends to rely for a moment on my judgment.

"Meanwhile, the pursuit of our special aims in the sphere of domestic politics is not abandoned, but suspended; and when the national cause has been vindicated against the enemy we shall take up again the unfinished tasks to which the Liberal Party has set its hand."

PORTUGAL ELECTION JUNE 13

In the Meantime Dr. Abel Pinho May Act as President.

LISBON, (via Paris,) May 28.—Dr. Abel Pinho, President of the High Court of Justice, probably will act as President of Portugal until the expiration of the term of Manuel de Arriaga, who has resigned. Congress has adopted an Electoral bill fixing June 13 as the date for a general election. A President will be elected by Parliament.

A Ministerial declaration read yesterday at the session of the Deputies stated that perfect calm prevailed throughout the country. It closed with an appeal to all Portuguese to give their country a Government worthy the traditions of the nation.

BRITISH CLOSING IN TOWARD LA BASSEE

French War Office Tells of Progress of Allies Near the German Stronghold.

FIERCE COMBAT AT ANGRES

Seven Attacks by Germans Beaten Off, Says Paris—Berlin Reports Success in Lorraine.

LONDON, May 8.—Gains have been made by the British troops toward La Bassée, according to the night bulletin of the French War Office.

From the same source, in both the day and the night communications, come reports of terrific fighting north of Arras. Seven times the Germans attacked at Angres, it is stated, and all without result.

The French say that they are still pushing ahead at Ablain-St. Nazaire, having stormed trenches and won an important position in the direction of Souchez.

The night bulletin says:

The British troops have made progress toward La Bassée.

The enemy has continued to deliver counter-attacks at Angres with increasing violence. Five times they made these attacks during the day, but every time they were rolled back. During the night two counter-attacks met with the same result, thus, in less than twenty-four hours the Germans attacked seven times, but our artillery and infantry made any German progress impossible.

We are holding every one of our positions, despite a continuous and very violent shelling.

To the north of Ecurie, on the especially difficult ground of the labyrinth, we have gone ahead some 100 meters.

On the whole front from Angres to Arras the artillery duel was especially violent throughout the day.

On the edge of the Le Prêtre wood our last attack enabled us to reach at two different places the road from Fey-en Haye to Norrov. We took 150 prisoners, several of them officers, and a machine gun.

In Alsace we made progress, aggregating several hundred meters on the mountain of Schepfenrith.

The afternoon statement on the progress of hostilities is as follows:

The counter-attacks of the enemy against the positions taken by us near Angres continued last night, but were repulsed by us.

At Ablain St. Nazaire our troops yesterday followed up their offensive movement with distinct success. Masters of the cemetery, they took possession early in the night of all the group of houses nearby, but especially of the parsonage, which had been strongly protected by the enemy. Subsequently they took by assault the German trenches along the road which runs from Ablain St. Nazaire to Moulin Malon, to the southeast. Here they were subjected to a violent counter-attacks during the night, but they held all the ground in their possession and they inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

At the break of day they moved out in an easterly direction and they took possession, in the direction of Souchez, of an important German work, called the Fort des Quatre Boqueteaux. Here the fighting was very spirited, and the enemy suffered a serious check.

The number of prisoners reported yesterday evening is considerably over 400, and includes seven officers. We captured in addition about twelve machine guns. This morning, at the taking of the fort, we made some more prisoners, the exact number has not yet been reported. We also captured some war material.

The bombardment by the Germans from Ecurie and Roclincourt, which was reported yesterday, continued all night long, but it was not followed up by an infantry attack.

In the environs of the Forest

FULL STORY OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE EMDEN

THE WANDERERS OF THE EMDEN

Continued from Page 1.

he and the officers sat down among the sailors. At every station they made jokes, because they were real stations that followed one another automatically and without the danger of adventures!

All the Raiders Young Men.

But all have only one wish—to get quickly back to Germany. Mücke wants to shorten all the festivities in his honor; he longs for nothing more than a command in the North Sea. I go down the aisle of the cars and watch them sleeping—comrades held together by the bonds of nine months on seas and desert, and I think, how young they all are. None of them over thirty, and their commander only thirty-three. Of the officers, only Lieutenant von Gyssing was on the Emden. Wellman joined the party at Padang, Dr. Lang and Lieutenant Gerdts were taken over from the steamer Choising. This steamer of the North German Lloyd, the third and last ship to carry the expeditionary corps of the Emden, took over the men and provisions on Dec. 16, and on the same evening the Ayesha was sunk. On Jan. 9 they left this ship, too, before Hodeida in the hope of being able to take the overland route through Arabia. After the loss of two months, on March 17, they again had to take a small sailboat of 75 feet length and beat about the Red Sea amid new adventures. All are in good health and spirits; they're astonished, however, and laugh, because they see themselves featured as heroes in the papers.

OASIS OF MAAN, 620 kilometers south of Damascus, May 9.—As we ride through Arabia, Mücke and Lieutenant Gyssing, the only returning Emden officers, narrate:

"We on the Emden had no idea where we were going, as on Aug. 11, 1914, we separated from the cruiser squadron, escorted only by the coaler Markomannia. Under way, the Emden picked up three officers from German steamers. That was a piece of luck, for afterward we needed many officers for the capturing and sinking of steamers, or manning them when we took them with us. On Sept. 10 the first boat came in sight. We stop her. She proves to be a Greek tramp, chartered from England. On the next day we met the Indus, bound for Bombay, all fited up as a troop transport but still without troops. That was the first one we sunk. The crew we took aboard the Markomannia. 'What's the name of your ship?' the officers asked us. 'Emden? Impossible. Why, the Emden was sunk long ago in battle with the Ascold!'

"Capturing Ships Became a Habit."

"Then we sunk the Lovat, a troop transport ship, and took the Kabinga along with us. One gets used quickly to new forms of activity. After a few days, capuring ships became a habit. Of the twenty-three which we captured, most of them stopped after our first signal. When they didn't, we fired a blank shot. Then they all stopped. Only one, the Clan Mattesen, waited for a real shot across the bow before giving up its many automobiles and locomotives to the seas. The officers were mostly very polite and let down rope ladders for us. After a few hours they'd be on board with us. We ourselves never set foot in their cabins, nor took charge of them. The officers often acted on their own initiative and signaled to us the nature of their cargo; then the Commandant decided as to whether to sink the ship or take it with us. Of the cargo, we always took everything we could use, particularly provisions. Many of the English officers and sailors made good use of the hours of transfer to drink up the supply of whisky instead of sacrificing it to the waves. I heard that one Captain was lying in tears in the unforced separation from his beloved ship, but on investigation found that he was merely dead drunk. But much worse was the open betrayal which many practiced toward their brother Captains, whom they probably regarded as rivals. 'Haven't you met the Kilo yet?' If you keep on your course two hours longer you must overhaul her,' one Captain said to me of his own accord. To other tips from other Captains we owed many of our prizes. I am prepared to give their names,' Captain Mücke added.

"The Captain of one ship once called out cheerfully: 'Thank God, I've been captured!' He had received expense money for the trip to Australia, and was now saved half the journey!

"We had mostly quiet weather, so that communication with captured ships was easy. They were mostly dynamite, or else shot close to the water line. The sinking process took longer or shorter, according to where they were struck and the nature of the cargo. Mostly the ships keeled over on their sides till the water flowed down the smokestacks, a last puff of smoke came out, and then they were gone. Many, however, went down sharply bow first, the stern rising high in the air.

"On the Kabinga the Captain had his wife and youngster with him. He was inclined at first to be disagreeable. 'What are you going to do with us? Will we be set out in boats and left to our fate?' he asked. Afterward he grew confidential, like all the Captains, called us 'Old Chap,' gave the Lieutenant a nice new oilskin, and as we finally let the Kabinga go wrote us a letter of thanks, and his wife asked for an Emden armband and a button. They all gave us three cheers as they steamed away. 'Come to Calcutta some time!' was the last thing the Captain said, and catch the pilots so that those funprintable seaman's epithet] fellows will feel something of the war, too.'

Sunk a $2,000,000 Cargo.

"A few days later, by Calcutta, we made one of our richest hauls, the Diplomat, chock full of tea—we sunk $2,500,000 worth. On the same day the Trabbotch, too, which steered right straight toward us, literally into our arms.

"But now we wanted to beat it out of the Bay of Bengal, because we had learned from the paper that the Emden was being keenly searched for. By Rangoon we encountered a Norwegian tramp, which for a cash consideration took over all the rest of our prisoners of war. Later on another neutral ship rejected a similar request and betrayed us to the Japanese into the bargain. On Sept. 23 we reached Madras and steered straight for the harbor. We stopped still 3,000 yards before the city. Then we shot up the oil tanks. Three or four burned up and illuminited the city. They answered. Several of the papers asserted that we left with lights out. On the contrary, we showed our lights so as to seem to indicate that we were going northward; only later did we put them out, turn around, and steer southward. As we left we could see the fire burning brightly in the night, and even by daylight, ninety sea miles away, we could still see the smoke from the burning oil tanks. Two days later we navigated around Ceylon, and could see the lights of Colombo. On the same evening we gathered in two more steamers, the King Lund and Tyweric. The latter was particularly good to us, for it brought us the very latest evening papers from Colombo, which it had only left two hours before.

"Everything went well, the only trouble was that our prize, the Markomannia, didn't have much coal left. We said one evening in the mess: 'The only thing lacking now is a nice steamer with 500 tons of nice Cardiff coal.' The next evening we got her, the Buresk, brand new, from England on her maiden voyage bound for Hongkong. Then followed in order the Riberia, Foyle, Grand Ponrabbel, Benmore, Troilus, Exford, Gryfcefale, Sankt Eckbert, Chilkana. Most of them were sunk; the coal ships were kept. The Eckbert was let go with a load of passengers and captured crews. We also sent the Markomannia away because it hadn't any more coal. She was later captured by the English together with all the prize papers about their own captured ships. All this happened before Oct. 20; then we sailed southward, to Deogazia, southwest of Colombo. South of Laccadiven on Deogazia some Englishmen came on board, solitary farmers who were in touch with the world only every three months through schooners. They knew nothing about the war, took us for an English man-of-war, and asked us to repair their motorboat for them. We kept still and invited them to dinner in our officers' mess. Presently they stood still in front of the portrait of the Kaiser, quite astounded. 'This is a German ship!' We continued to keep still. 'Why is your ship so dirty?' they asked. We shrugged our shoulders. 'Will you take some letters for us?' they asked. 'Sorry, impossible; we don't know what port we'll run into.' Then they left our ship, but about the war we told them not a single word.

"Now we went toward Miniko, where we sank two ships more. The Captain of one of them said to us: 'Why don't you try your luck around north of Miniko? There's lots of ships there now? On the next day we found three steamers to the north, one of them with much desired Cardiff coal. From English papers on captured ships we learned that we were being hotly pursued. The stokers also told us a lot. Our pursuers evidently must also have a convenient basis. Penang was the tip given us. There we had hopes of finding two French cruisers.

Sinking of the Jemtchug.

"One night we started for Penang. [A graphic narrative of this raid on Penang from the special correspondent of THE TIMES, who was ashore there, appeared in THE TIMES of Dec. 20.] On Oct. 28 we raised our very practicable fourth smokestack—Mücke's own invention. As a result, we were taken for English or French. The harbor of Penang lies in a channel difficult of access. There was nothing doing by night, we had to do it at daybreak. At high speed, without smoke, with lights out, we steered into the mouth of the channel. A torpedo boat on guard slept well. We steamed past its small light. Inside lay a dark silhouette; that must be a warship! But it wasn't the French cruiser we were looking for. We recognized the silhouette—deadsure; that was the Russian cruiser Jemtchug. There it lay, there it slept like a rat. No watch to be seen. They made it easy for us. Because of the narrowness of the harbor we had to keep close; we fired the first torpedo at 400 yards. Then to be sure things livened up a bit on the sleeping warship. At the same time we took the crew quarters under fire, five shells at a time. There was a flash of flame on board, then a kind of burning aureole. After the fourth shell, the flame burned high. The first torpedo had struck the ship too deep because we were too close to it, a second torpedo which we fired off from the other side didn't make the same mistake. After twenty seconds there was absolutely not a trace of the ship to be seen. The enemy had fired off only about six shots.

"But now another ship, which we couldn't see, was firing. That was the French d'Ibreville, toward which we now turned at once. A few minutes later, an incoming torpedo destroyer was reported. He mustn't find us in that narrow harbor, otherwise we were finished! But it proved to be a false alarm; only a small merchant steamer that looked like a destroyer, and which at once showed the merchant flag and steered for shore. Shortly afterward a second one was reported. This time it proved to be the French torpedo boat Mousquet. It comes straight toward us. That's always remained a mystery to me, for it must have heard the shooting. An officer whom we fished up afterward explained to me that they had only recognized we were a German warship when they were quite close to us. The Frenchman behaved well, accepted battle and fought on, but was polished off by us with three broadsides. The whole fight with both ships lasted half an hour. The commander of the torpedo boat lost both legs by the first broadside. When he saw that part of his crew were leaping overboard, he cried out: 'Tie me fast; I will not survive after seeing Frenchmen desert their ship!' As a matter of fact, he went down with his ship as a brave Captain, lashed fast to the mast. Then we fished up thirty heavily wounded; three died at once. We sewed a Tricolor, (the French flag), wound them in it and buried them at sea with seamen's honors, three salvos. That was my only sea fight. The second one I did not take part in."

Mücke, who had been recounting his lively narrative, partly like an officer, partly like an artist, and not trying to eliminate the flavor of adventure, now takes on quite another tone as he comes to tell of the end of the Emden:

"On Nov. 9 I left the Emden in order to destroy the wireless plant on the Cocos Island. I had fifty men, four machine guns, about thirty rifles. Just as we were about to destroy the apparatus it reported, 'Careful; Emden near.' The work of destruction went smoothly. The wireless operators said: 'Thank God! It's been like being under arrest day and night lately.' Presently the Emden signaled to us, "Hurry up.' I back up, but simultaneously wails the Emden's siren. I hurry up to the bridge, see the flag 'Anna' go up. That means. 'Weigh anchor.' We ran like mad into our boat, but already the Emden's pennant goes up, the battle flag is raised, they fire from starboard.

"The enemy is concealed by the island and therefore not to be seen, but I see the shells strike the water. To follow and catch the Emden is out of the question, she's going twenty knots, I only four with my steam pinnace. Therefore, I turn back to land, raise the flag, declare German laws of war in force, seize all arms, set up my machine guns on shore in order to guard against a hostile landing. Then I run again in order to observe the fight. From the splash of the shells, it looked as if the enemy had fifteen centimeter guns, bigger therefore then the Emden's. He fired rapidly, but poorly. It was the Australian cruiser Sydney."



DOTTED LINE SHOWS ROUTE OF THE EMDEN SURVIVORS

CAPTAIN LIEUT. MÜCKE

'Hatred of the Emden's Hangman.'

"Have you heard?" Mücke suddenly asked in between, "if anything has happened to the Sydney? At the Dardanelles maybe?" And his hatred of the Emden's "hangman" is visible for a second in his blue eyes. Then he continues:

"According to the accounts of the Englishmen who saw the first part of the engagement from shore, the Emden was cut off rapidly. Her forward smokestack lay across the ship. She went over to circular fighting and to torpedo firing, but already burned fiercely aft. Behind the mainmast several shells struck home; we saw the high flame. Whether circular fighting or a running fight now followed, I don't know, because I again had to look to my land defenses. Later I looked on from the roof of a house. Now the Emden again stood out to sea about 4,000 to 5,000 yards, still burning. As she again turned toward the enemy, the forward mast was shot away. On the enemy no outward damage was apparent, but columns of smoke showed where shots had struck home. Then the Emden took a northerly course, likewise the enemy, and I had to stand there helpless, gritting my teeth and thinking: 'Damn it; the Emden is burning and you aren't on board!' An Englishman who had also climbed up to the roof of the house, approached me, greeted me politely and asked: 'Captain, would you like to have a game of tennis with us?'

"The ships, still fighting, disappeared beyond the horizon. I thought that an unlucky outcome for the Emden was possible, also a landing by the enemy on Keling Island, at least for the purpose of landing the wounded and taking on provisions. As according to the statements of the Englishmen, there were other ships in the neighborhood, I saw myself faced with the certainty of having soon to surrender because of a lack of ammunition. But for no price did I and my men want to get into English imprisonment. As I was thinking about all this, the mast again appear on the horizon, the Emden steaming easterly, but very much slower. All at once the enemy, at high speed, shoots by, apparently quite close to the Emden. A high, white waterspout showed among the black smoke of the enemy. That was a torpedo. I see how the two opponents withdrew, the distance growing greater between them; how they separate, till they disappear in the darkness. The fight had lasted ten hours.

"I had made up my mind to leave the island as quick as possible. The Emden was gone; the danger for us growing. In the harbor I had noticed a three-master, the schooner Ayesha, Mr. Ross, the owner of the ship and of the island, had warned me that the boat was leaky, but I found it quite a seaworthy tub. Now quickly provisions were taken on board for eight weeks, water for four. The Englishmen in most shorehanded the best water and gave us clothing and utensils. They declared this was their thanks for our 'moderation' and 'generosity.' Then they collected the autographs of our men, photographed them and gave three cheers as our last boat put off. It was evening, nearly dark. We sailed away. After a short address, amid three hurrahs, I raised the German war flag on 'S. M. S. Ayesha.'"

In the Captured Ayesha.

DAMASCUS, May 10.—"The Ayesha proved to be really a splendid ship," Mücke continued, and whenever he happens to speak of this sailing ship, he grows warmer. One notices the passion for sailing which this seaman has, for he was trained on a sailing ship and had won many prizes in the Regatta at Kiel. "But we had hardly any instruments," he narrated, "we had only one sextant and two chronometers on board, but a chronometer journal was lacking. Luckily I found an old 'Indian Ocean Directory,' of 1780, where all the information went back to the year 1780.

"At first we had to overhaul all the tackle, for I didn't trust to peace, and we had left the English Captain back on the island. I had said: 'We are going to East Africa.' Therefore I sailed at first westward, then northward. There followed the monsoons, but then also long periods of dead calm. Then we scolded! Only two neutral ports came seriously under consideration, Batavia and Padang. At Keeling I cautiously asked about Teing-tao, of which I had naturally thought first, and so quite by chance learned that it had fallen. Now I decided for Padang, because I knew I would be more apt to meet the Emden there, also because there was a German Consul there, because my schooner was unknown there, and because I hoped to find German ships there and learn some news. 'If it take you eight days to reach Batavia,' a Captain had told me at Keeling. Now we needed eighteen days to reach Padang, the weather was so rottenly still.

"We had an excellent cook on board; he had deserted from the French Foreign Legion. But with water we had to go sparingly, each man received three glasses daily. When it rained, all possible receptacles were placed on deck and the main sail was spread over the cabin roof to catch the rain. The whole crew went about naked, in order to spare our wash, for the clothing from Keeling was soon in rags. Toothbrushes were long ago out of sight. One razor made the rounds of the crew. The entire ship had one precious comb.

"As at length we came in the neighborhod of Padang on Nov. 26, a ship appeared for the first time and looked after our name. But the name had been painted over, because it was the former English name. As I think, 'You're rid of the fellow,' the ship comes again in the evening, comes within a hundred yards of us. I send all men below deck, I promenade the deck as the solitary skipper. Through Morse signals the stranger betrayed its identity. It was the Hollandish torpedo boat Lyn, asked by signals, first in English, then twice in German: 'Why do you follow me?' No answer. The next morning I find myself in Hollandish waters, so I raise pennant and war flag. Now the Lyn came at top speed past us. As it passes, I have my men line up on deck, and give a greeting. The greeting is answered. Then, before the harbor at Padang, I went aboard the Lyn in my well and carefully preserved uniform and declared my intentions. The commander rejoined that he could run into the harbor, but whether I might come out again was doubtful."

"On the South Coast," interjected Lieutenant Wellman, who at that time lay with a German ship before Padang and only later joined the landing corps of the Emden, "we suddenly saw a threemaster arrive. Great excitement aboard our German ship, for the schooner carried the German war flag. We thought she came from New Guinea and at once made all boats clear, on the Kleist, Rheinland, and Choising, for we were all on the search for the Emden. When we heard that the schooner carried the landing corps, not a man of us would believe it."

Dutch Wanted to Intern Them.

"They wanted to treat me as a prize!" Mücke now continued. "I said, 'I am a man of war,' and pointed to my four machine guns. The harbor authorities demanded a certification for pennant and war flag, also papers to prove that I was the commander of this warship. I answered, for that I was only responsible to my superior officers. Now they advised me most insistently to allow ourselves to be interned peacefully. They said it wasn't at all pleasant in the neighborhood. We'd fall into the hands of the Japanese or the English. As a matter of fact, we had again had great luck. On the day before a Japanese warship had cruised around here. Naturally I rejected all the well-meant and kindly advice, and did this in presence of my lieutenants. I demanded provisions, water, sails, tackle, and clothing. They replied we could take on board everything we Japanese had on board, but nothing which would mean an increase in our naval strength. First thing I wanted to improve our wardrobe for I had only one sock, a pair of shoes, and one clean shirt, which had become rather seedy. My comrades had even less. But the Master of the Port declined to let us have, not only charts; but also, clothing and toothbrushes, on the ground that these would be an increase of armament. Nobody could come aboard, nobody could leave the ship without permission. I requested that the Consul be allowed to come aboard. This Consul, Herr Schild, as also the Brothers Bäumer, gave us assistance in the friendliest fashion. From the German steamers boats could come alongside and talk with us. Finally we were allowed to have German papers. They were to be sure, from August. Until March we saw no more papers.

New Cruise in the Choising.

"Hardly had we been towed out again after twenty-four hours, on the evening of the 28th, when a searchlight appeared before us. I think: 'Better interned than prisoner.' I put out all lights and withdrew to the shelter of the island. But they were Hollanders and didn't do anything to us. Then for two weeks more we drifted around, lying still for days. The weather was alternately still, rainy and blowy. At length a ship comes in sight—a freighter. It sees us and makes a big curve around us. I make everything hastily 'clear for battle.' Then one of our officers recognizes her for the Choising. She shows the German flag. I send up light rockets, although it was broad day, and go with all sails set that were still setable, toward her. The Choising is a coaster, from Hongkong for Siam. It was at Singapore when the war broke out, then went to Batavia, was chartered loaded with coal for the Emden, and had put into Padang in need, because the coal in the hold had caught fire. There we had met her.

"Great was our joy now. I had all my men come on deck and line up for review. The fellows hadn't a rag on. Thus, in Nature's garb, we gave three cheers for the German flag on the Choising. The men of the Choising told us afterward 'we couldn't make out what that meant, those stark naked fellows all cheering!' The sea was too high, and we had to wait two days before we could board the Choising on Dec. 16. We took very little with us; the schooner was taken in tow. In the afternoon we sunk the Ayesha and we were all very sad. The good old Ayesha had served us faithfully for six weeks. The log showed that we had made 1,709 sea miles under sail since leaving Keeling. She wasn't at all rotten and unseaworthy, as they had told me, but nice and white and dry inside. I had grown fond of the ship, on which I could practice my old sailing manoeuvres. The only trouble was that the sails would go to pieces every now and then because they were so old.

"But anyway she went down quite properly, didn't she?" Mücke turned to the officers. "We had bored a hole in her; she filled slowly and then all of a sudden plumb disappeared! That was the saddest day of the whole month. We gave her three cheers, and my next yacht at Kiel will be named Ayesha, that's sure.

"To the Captain of the Choising I had said, when I hailed him: 'I do not know what will happen to the ship. The war situation may make it necessary for me to strand it.' He did not want to undertake the responsibility. I proposed that we work together, and I would take the responsibility. Then we traveled together for three weeks, from Padang to Hodeida. The Choising was some 900 meters long and had a speed of 9 miles, though sometimes only 4. If she had not accidentally arrived I had intended to cruise high along the west coast of Sumatra to the region of the northern monsoon. I came about six degrees north, then over Aden to the Arabian coast. In the Red Sea, the northeastern monsoon, which here blows southeast, could bring us to Djidda. I had heard in Padang that Turkey is allied with us, so we would be able to get safely through Arabia to Germany.

Expected to Take Arabian Railway.

"I next waited for information through ships, but the Choising did not know anything definite, either. By way of the Luchs, the Königsberg, and Kormoran the reports were uncertain. Besides, according to newspapers at Aden, the Arabs were said to have fought with the English. Therein there seemed to be offered an opportunity near at hand to damage the enemy. I therefore sailed with the Choising in the direction of Aden. Lieutenant Cordts of the Choising had heard that the Arabian railway now already went almost to Hodeida, near the Perim Strait. The ship's surgeon there, Docouniang, found confirmation of this in Meyer's traveling handbook. This railway could not have been taken over by the Englishmen, who always dreamed of it. By going this they would have further and completely wrought up the Mohammedans by making more difficult the journey to Mecca. Best of all, we thought, we'll simply step into the express train and whizz nicely away to the North Sea. Certainly there would be safe journeying homeward through Arabia. To be sure, we had to think of the Red Sea; but it was the shortest way to the foe, whether in Aden or in Germany.

"Therefore, courage! Adenwards!

"On the 7th of January, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, we sneaked through the Strait of Perim. That lay swarming full of Englishmen. We steered along the African coast, close past an English cable layer. That is my prettiest delight—how the Englishmen will be vexed when they learn that we have passed smoothly by Perim. On the next evening we saw on the coast a few lights upon the water. We thought that must be the pier of Hodeida. But when we measured the distance by night, 3,000 meters, I began to think that must be something else. At dawn I made out two masts and four smokestacks; that was an enemy ship, and, what is more, an armored French cruiser. I therefore ordered the Choising to put to sea, and to return at night.

Ready to Fight the Arabs.

"The next day and night the same; then we put out four boats—these we pulled to shore at sunrise under the eyes of the unsuspecting Frenchmen. The sea reeds were thick. A few Arabs came close to us; then there ensued a difficult negotiation with the Arabian Coast Guards. For we did not even know whether Hodeida was in English or French hands. We waved to them, laid aside our arms, and made signs to them. The Arabs, gathering together, begin to rub two fingers together; that was good news. For the Arabs: We thought that meant 'We are going to rub against you and are hostile.' I therefore said: 'Boom-boom' and pointed to the warship. At all events, I set up my machine guns and made preparations for a skirmish. But, thank God! one of the Arabs understood the word 'Germans'; that was good.

"Soon a hundred Arabs came and helped us, and as we marched into Hodeida the Turkish soldiers who had been called out against us saluted us as allies and friends. To be sure, there was not a trace of a railway, but we were received very well and they assured us we could get through by land. Therefore, I gave red-star signals at night, telling the Choising to sail away, since the enemy was nearby. Inquiries and determination concerning a safe journey by land proceeded. I also heard that in the interior, about six day's journey away, there was healthy highland where our fever invalids could recuperate. I therefore determined to journey next to Sana. On the Kaiser's birthday we held a great parade in common with the Turkish troops—all this under the noses of the Frenchmen. On the same day we marched away from Hodeida, to the highland."

Arrival at Damascus.

DAMASCUS, May 10.—The Arabian railway was to-day transformed into a German Via Triumpharies—military receptions, flowers, flags at the stations, and a feast in the great rug-carpeted tent. Then once more straight through the desert and in the midst of 1,000 curious glances stood these cheerful and serious men and youths, unembarrassed, friendly, plain; amid them always the tallest, Mücke, who conceals his impatience to get to Germany behind every courteous phrase. The German builder of the railway, the German Consul, the German bank director, and officials came riding to meet them. Finally they had garlanded the machine, decked with the Turkish and the Emden's flag. Thus the German train rode into this splendid green and white oasis, into the old city of Arabian fairy tales, Arabian weapons, Arabian powers, all of which are no more fantastic than the adventures which the fifty homecomers told on the journey.

The Wali was waiting and the commanding General; militia by hundreds stood in rows, presenting arms with white gloves; music played in marcn time they well knew, softly howling Dervishes with their high hats stood in orderly traditional rows and played their wild flute notes, and the long man and his blond, young officers, all in their fantastic Arab headdress, the aghal, came out first; they came with their guns in their right hands.

Now Mücke gave orders to the landing corps of S. M. S. Emden. They marched in rhythmic step. The Turkish company took the Germans into its midst. I saw them marching in the dazzling sunlight, these blue-eyed youths of yesteryear, now dressed in khaki and fez, many of them yellow from the malaria from which they had recovered; and as, amid the applause of the Turkish soldiers, they marched into the seraglio I could understand the amazement of the crowd. I have seen men of spirit and men of determination and courage, but I have found few at the same time so modest, so uncorruptible by fame, as these German soldiers. Can there be a greater temptation to lead young officers astray than that of being gazed at with admiration as strange adventurers, celebrated as heroes, received as princes? But not a face changed its expression. If German heroes often lack the handsome intoxication, they are, therefore, shielded also against the seductions of fame. Grateful and well trained, they quietly refused the words of praise, and, surrounded by the roar of applause, they thought only of their bath for today and their return home for tomorrow.

In the great hall Mücke sat in the centre, between the Wali and the Commander; then the officers, and around them the forty-four mates, superiormates, sailors, firemen. At one pillar stood the color bearer with his flag. They took dainty coffee cups into their big hands, and told one another that the Turks were very good to them. None of them wishes to extend the feasts that are everywhere being prepared for them. All want to return to Germany, and when I saw them march away, the German men beneath the Arabian sun, I saw fame and achievement like shadows floating over them. I was seized by pity for those who were at the goal, whose great hour was the way to the goal, and they knew it not. Behind the little comfort company there floated three figures—the three German soldiers whose bodies lie mouldering in the desert.

THINKS GERMANY WEAKER.

Her Industrial Position Bad, Declares a "Neutral" Observer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

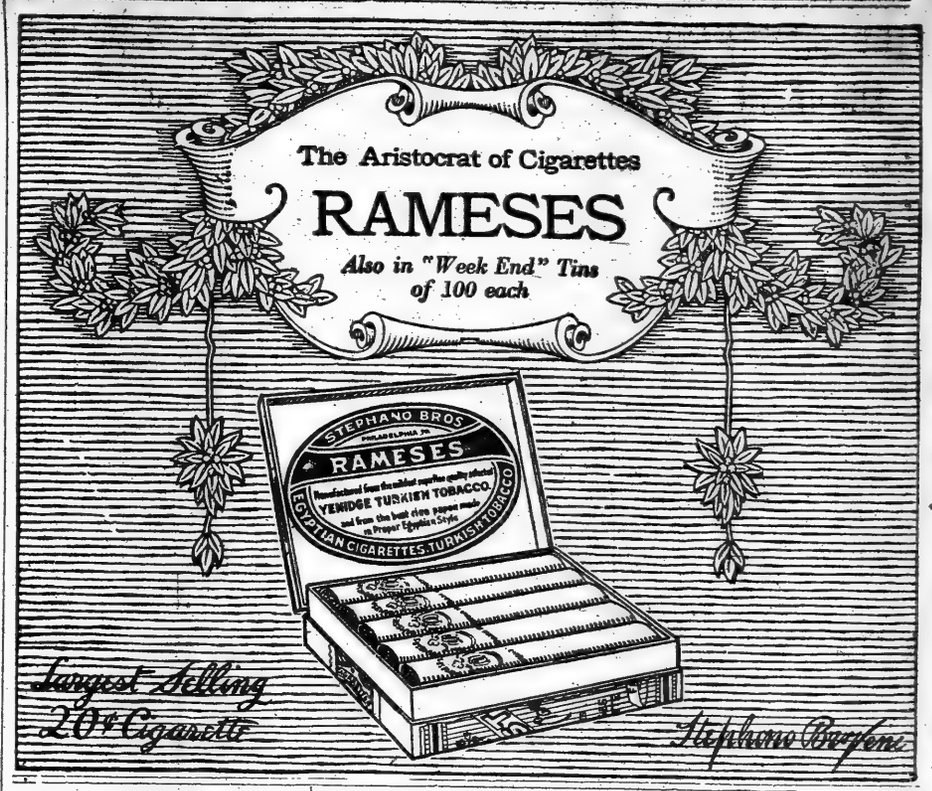
LONDON, May 26.—A neutral correspondent who has been visiting Germany writes in The Times that Germany's industrial position is steadily growing worse, and expresses the view that it will be still further seriously affected by the entry of Italy into the war on the side of the allied powers. He says:

"I have already pointed out that the condition of her industry is the weakest spot in Germany's armor. Though the Germans constantly assert in public that they are far better off than at any time since the outbreak of the war and that a normal state of things will soon be attained, the real situation is very different.

In spite of the optimism in other directions real anxiety for the future, a comparatively near future, is to be found among the industrial leaders. Not even the successful conversion of piano factories into cartridge making establishments or of silk spinneries into shrapnel works can hide the fact that outside the sphere of war work the industrial activity of Germany is gradually slackening down. After only ten months of war Germany has been reduced to the position of a community commercially and industrially isolated. Very little of the 20 to 25 per cent. of the country's output that formerly went abroad can now be exported. The raw materials which the country cannot produce have become scarcer and scarcer, and with the entry of Italy into the war they will be pratically stopped.

"Compensation for the loss of foreign markets has been sought, and to some extent found at home. The falling off in production, the absorption of workmen in war industries, and the clever manipulation of finance have all helped to create an appearance that things are working smoothly. But appearance cannot alter the fact that the lack of essential raw materials is being severely felt. There is enough for war industries, but other industries are living on the doles they receive from time to time. Even the most marvelous organization cannot produce petrol, cotton, or wool out of the German soil.

In 1913 Germany sold to the rest of the world goods worth some £420,000,000 sterling. The German imports reached a total of nearly £500,000,000. No rearrangement of the home demand, no reorganization, no retrenchment, no financial prestidigitation can in the long run avert the consequences of this stoppage of [illegible] the German armies are able to [illegible] new source of supply."



SUBMARINES SINK 3 MERCHANTMEN

Two British Steamers and a Swedish Bark the Reported Victims of One Day.

ANOTHER STEAMER CHASED

British Naval Officers Realize Growing Danger of Under-Water Warfare, but Traffic Goes On.

LONDON, May 28.—The success of the German submarines in their attacks on the British fleet at the Dardanelles, resulting in the sinking of the battleships Triumph and Majestic, the ever increasing activity of these boats in the waters around the British Isles, and the threat to carry this underwater warfare to the Suez Canal have brought naval officials here to a realization of the great danger that will exist if Germany is able largely to increase her fleet of "U" boats.

Today come reports of the sinking of two more British steamers, Cadeby and Spennymoor, and the Swedish bark M. Roosavall, and while the big British liner Argylishire was chased and fired upon by an undersea boat, but succeeded in escaping and reaching Havre.

The Spennymoor, a new vessel, was sunk by a submarine off Start Point, Orkney Islands. The Captain and five men of the crew were drowned by the capsizing of a boat while it was being launched, and the engineer was badly injured by the bursting of a shell in the engine room.

Twenty-three survivors of the disaster have landed at Falmouth.

Sank Vessel with Shots.

The steamer Cadeby was sunk yesterday off the Scilly Islands by gunfire from a German submarine. All those on board the vessel, including four passengers, were saved, a fishing smack bringing them into Newlyn, a village near Penzance.

After firing a shot to halt the Cadeby, the submarine ceased firing while the crew and passengers took to the boats. She then opened fire again. It required thirty shots to sink the vessel.

The Argylishire, which left Sydney, N. S. W., on April 30 for Glasgow, sent out wireless distress calls today after having been attacked by a German submarine supposedly in the Irish Sea.

The owners of the vessel said tonight that the submarine fired torpedoes at the Argylishire, but missed, and the steamer managed to reach Havre.

Of these three vessels the Cadeby was of 677 net tons, while the Argylshire was of 6,610 net tons.

Survivors of the crew of the Swedish bark M. Roosvall were landed at Stavanger, Norway, today by a British fishing vessel. They report that while off Malmoe a German submarine stopped the Roosvall and examined her papers and then permitted her to proceed. Subsequently a violent explosion occurred, which killed two men on board the bark. The crew think the explosion was caused by a torpedo fired by the submarine.

The Roosvall was timber laden and bound for Sunderland.

Despite these and many other incidents, trade to and from British ports goes on as if there were no submarine danger.

The spirit of British merchantmen was indicated today in the reply of a sailor to Lord Mersey's question at the inquiry into the sinking of the steamer Palaba by a German submarine some time ago. Asked whether he would go to sea again, the sailor promptly replied, "Yes."

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, May 28.—The Danish steamer Ely struck a mine off Stockholm yesterday and sank. Her crew was saved. The Ely was bound from England for Sundsvall, Sweden, with a cargo of coal.

ACTION BY PRIZE COURT.

Drammensfjord Cargo Freed—Sydland's Freight Held Up.

LONDON, May 28.—The Norwegian steamer Drammensfjord, from New York, May 8, for Bergen, Norway, with a cargo of American goods consigned to Norwegian ports, has been released after being detained at Kirkwall, and will proceed to her destination.

Twelve consignmentsc shipped from American ports aboard the Swedish steamer Sydland, from New York, May 1, for Göthenburg, Sweden, have been thrown into prize court. They consist of lubricating oil, paraffin wax, rubber scraps, and sissal. The Sydland was permitted to proceed.

The dispute between American packers and the British Government concerning the amount to be paid for thecargoes of meat taken over by the authorities is believed to be in a fair way to settlement. The Foreign Orrice said today it was without information on the subject, but among members of the unofficial committee of business men which has been seeking to arrange a settlement, the belief prevails that there are now brighter prospects of adjusting the matter without recourse to the prize court

POTSDAM PASSENGERS LAND.

Americans Pound for Rotterdam Allowed to Go to London.

LONDON, May 28.—The Home Office gave permission today for the landing of American passengers on board the steamship Potsdam, from New York for Rotterdam, which is being held up in the Downs in order that her cargo may be examined for possible contraband.

The Americans on board sent an appeal yesterday to the American Consul here that they be permitted to land and proceed to Rotterdam by another route. Some of them are expected in London today.

The Potsdam is still held in the Down.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Two Ships Leave Galveston with Large Cargoes.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, May 28.—The following ships sailed from here today for the war zone:

The Napierian, British, with 8,000 bales of cotton, 200 bales of linters, and 160,000 bushels of wheat, total valued at $626,692.

The Rota, Danish, for Bordeaux, with a cargo of 137,000 bushels of wheat valued at $205,500.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—The only ship to clear from here today for the war zone was the Westerdyk, Dutch, for Rotterdam, with a cargo of grain.

REST FOR PALESTINE JEWS.

Turkish Persecution Is Now Centred Upon Catholic Orders.

The American Jewish Committee is in receipt of the following authentic information respecting the situation in Palestine:

"The persecution of the Jews has ceased entirely. The great sufferers at the present time are the Catholic religious orders, all of whose property has been seized and turned over to the military. Economic conditions are very bad. The strict blockade prevents anything from coming into the country, and there is an invasion of millions of locusts whic hare eating up all the grain. An order has been issued requiring every male over 15 years of age to gather 20 kilograms (44 pounds) of these locusts, or pay a fine of 1 pound Turkish, ($4.38.)"

SERBIA ENGAGES AMERICANS

Forty Doctors to Work in the Government Service.

NISH, Serbia, (via London.) May 28.—The eSrbian Government has decided to engage forty American doctors.

There are workink in Serbia at present sixteen American doctors under Dr. Richard P. Strong, who has also engaged twenty-five of those who were with the American Red Cross mission.

King Albert Thanks New Englanders

BOSTON, May 28.—A letter of thanks from Albert, King of the Belgians, for the relief work for his country accomplished by the people of New England, was received by Charles S. Rackemann, Secretary of the New England Relief Committee.

BILLS FOR CHARGE PURCHASES WILL NOT BE RENDERED UNTIL JULY 1st

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Offer, for—Week-end Outings

$35 to $65 MOTOR & SPORTS COATS at $25 & $35

SMART OUTING HATS—at $10

$10 to $25 BLOUSES—$5, $7, $10

$28 to $38 SILK SWEATER COATS—$18 & $25

OUTING SKIRTS—$8, $10, $12

$55 to $95 FROCKS AND GOWNS—$35

$45 to $65 TOWN & COUNTRY SUITS—$25, $35

CAPT. GRANT NAMED SUBMARINE CHIEF

As Part of the Policy to Make Our Service the Best in the World.

TO COMMAND IN ATLANTIC

He Will Be (in September) the First American Rear Admiral Assigned to This Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28. — Secretary Daniels today took the initial step in the direction of developing for the United States Navy the greatest submarine flotilla service in the world. In line with the adoption of this policy, he announced the selection today of Captain Albert Weston Grant to take charge of the United States Submarine Service, and this means that within four months, and for the first time in history, the submarine service of the United States Navy will be handled by a Rear Admiral, for Captain Grant is one of the senior Captains, being fourth on the navy list, and in the ordinary course of events will be promoted to be a Rear Admiral on Sept. 7.

Two factors have combined to convince Secretary Daniels and his advisers of the extreme importance of taking definite steps to develop for the American Navy a submarine service that can be counted upon to produce real results in time of war. These factors are:

First—The lessons of the European war, which have demonstrated the great value of the submarine as an element of naval defense.

Second—The poor showing that has been made recently by American submarines in the "war game" and in actual service.

One difficulty has been that, before the outbreak of the war in Europe, the real value and importance of the submarine was not recognized in the navy, and for that reason most American submarines have been placed in charge of officers of low rank, and the flotillas have been commanded by Lieutenants. As a result of this policy, officers of higher rank and greater experience in other branches of naval art did not obtain the experience connected with under-water craft that is regarded as essential if any well-defined, practical policy of submarine construction, operation, and development is to be followed.

To remedy this situation and bring about the development of the American submarine service to the highest efficiency, Captain Grant has been ordered to take charge of the entire service, ascertain what has been wrong with submarines, how to remedy the evil, and in what way to bring the material and personnel of the submarine service up to the desired standard.

Captain Grant will not hold down a swivel chair in Washington. The new position created for him by Secretary Daniels will be a sea command. He will use the Prairie as his flagship and will be in actual command of the submarine flotilla of the Atlantic battleship fleet. He will not be in actual command of the submarine flotilla of the Pacific and Asiatic fleets, but it is the purpose of the Navy Department to give Captain Grant general supervision over all the submarines of the navy, whether in the Atlantic, the Pacific, or at Panama, Honolulu, or Manila.

Captain Grant is now in command of the dreadnought Texas, one of the latest and most modern battleships in the navy. He was formerly Chief of Staff of the Atlantic battleship fleet, and was chosen because Secretary Daniels desired for this detail an officer of high rank and of wide experience, both afloat and ashore. It is agreed in Washington that the Captain meets these requirements unqualifiedly.

Captain Grant was in Washington today in conference with Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral William S. Benson, the new Chief of Naval Operations, having been ordered here for a discussion of the general question of ways and means for submarine development in the United States Navy. Rear Admiral Benson was very strongly in favor of the step taken by Secretary Daniels today, and the selection of Captain Grant may also be regarded as the first important result of the creation of the new office of Chief of Naval Operations, which was brought into being for the purpose of having the fleet at all times prepared for war and of making its strategy plans for use in war.

At the close of the conference Secretary Daniels announced his selection of Captain Grant, who will take up his new duties early in June.

Commander Yates Stirling, now in command of the Atlantic submarine flotilla, will be assigned to duty as assistant to Captain Grant, as Secretary Daniels feels that Commander Stirling's ability, coupled with his study of and experience with the submarines will be of much value.

Captain Grant was born in Maine and appointed to the Naval Academy from Wisconsin. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1877, and as a cadet midshipman served two years afloat in the Pensacola and Lackawanna. From 1880 to 1885 he served in the old Alliance and Iroquois. From 1885 to 1887 he was on duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard. From 1887 to 1908 he served afloat and ashore in various grades with high credit. From March, 1908, to October, 1909, he was Chief of Staff of the Atlantic Fleet. In October, 1909, he was put in command of the battleship Connecticut and served in that station until March, 1910, when he was made commandant of the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia, serving there until August, 1913. From November, 1912, until January, 1913, he had additional duty as Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet at Philadelphia. From July, 1913, until the present time he has been on duty in connection with the construction of the dreadnought Texas, and has been commanding that battleship ever since she was commissioned.

WHY SUBMARINES FAILED.

Hadn't Battle Cruisers to Locate the "Red" Fleet, an Officer Says.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 28.—Relative to the submarine feature of the recent "war game," which is being so generally discussed in the Atlantic fleet, a prominent officer of the fleet was asked today: "Why did our submarines fail to score?" He replied: "The game was not planned for the purpose stated. On the Blue side no vessels were employed, (constructively) which we do not possess. On the Red side no vessels were employed which an enemy could not have brought against us. The Red fleet accordingly had a number of battle cruisers, and the Blue fleet had none—a condition we would have to meet in war.

"The submarines were not divided between the Blue and Red fleets. The Blue had about a dozen, and the Red had none, as it was considered that these could not be brought such a distance and still be effective.

"The reason the submarines failed to distinguish themselves was because at no time did the Blue commander know the position of the Red fleet; and, after the first contact of the respective scouting lines, the Red commander knew at all times the position, course and speed of the Blue fleet.

"The fleets did not come in contact; consequently there was no naval engagement with submarines on each side. Had there been such an action, both the fleet accepting battle and the attacking fleet would have done so in the presence of the submarines, and in this case the submarines would doubtless have distinguished themselves, as they have done in the German and other manoeuvres.

"The war game in question was not, however, a game of this kind. The object of the commander of the Red fleet was to seize and establish an advance base for the use of a large invading force that was following his expedition and to do so, if possible, without bringing his battleship fleet into action; and this he was, of course, easily able to accomplish as soon as his scouts had sunk or driven in those of his enemy. Under these conditions the Red scouts maintained practically continuous contact with the Blue fleet, informed the Red commander of all its movements and thus enabled him to avoid the Blue fleet and its submarines, and make a base as soon as he had such a start on his way to it that he could not be overtaken.

"The reason the Red fleet was able to achieve this easy success is very simple. The Red had a number of battle cruisers which had a speed of twenty-eight knots. This was 'on paper,' as the vessels were 'constructed' for the purpose of the problem. But all first-class naval powers actually have these vessels, and they actually make this speed and more. They are armed with eight guns of from twelve to fifteen-inch calibre.

"None of our cruisers has anything like this speed or gun power. Our best armored cruisers have about twenty knots' speed and four 10-inch guns. Most of them have 8-inch guns. The Red fleet also had more heavy cruisers than the Blue fleet.

"This being the case, it can be readily imagined that the Red fleet, remaining some hundreds of miles out at sea, sent in his powerful cruisers to scout for the much weaker scouting line sent out by the Blue fleet.

"The two lines come in contact, and those Blues that are not overtaken by the superior speed and destroyed by the superior gunfire of the Reds are forced to fall back on the Blue main body—and there they must remain on pain of being sunk.

"From this time on the Red scouts keep the Red commander informed of all movements of the Blue fleet. The Blue does not know where the Red fleet is, and consquently the latter can steer a safe course to the port selected.

"This is exactly what happened. The submarines could not influence the situation under the circumstances. They did not at any time know where the Red fleet was and could not reach it if they had known, as their speed is so low.

"If, on the other hand, the Blue had been the stronger in cruisers, they would have driven in the Red cruisers, kept the Blue commander informed of the movements of the Red fleet, and possibly have enabled him to move his submarines to a position to intercept the latter.

"The submarines we now have may be considered in the nature of a mine field that can be moved at a slow speed from one position to another. If we had a considerable number of the proposed type of fleet submarines, capable of making twenty-one knots—that is, more than an enemy's battleship fleet can make—it would be a different matter. With an adequate number of such vessels and battle cruisers of high speed and gun power, it would be extremely dangerous, if not impossible, for such an expedition as that represented by the Red force to establish a base on our coast.

"There is no mystery about this. A band of school boys armed with pea-shooters cannot buck their way through a squad of policemen armed with revolvers and night clubs."

FLEET DAMAGES $20,000.

Due to Fouling of Battleships by Collier Dragging Their Anchors.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 28.—For the first time an accurate report of the damage to the U. S. battleships and colliers resulting from the seventy-five-mile gale which swept over Narragansett Bay Wednesday night was obtained today. Fleet repairs due to the storm will cost $20,000 at least.

The battleship Georgia, Captain Robert E. Coonz commanding, had the collier Orion alongside in charge of Fred E. Horton, when she dragged both anchors and came down upon the battleship Nebraska, Lieutenant-Commander Arthur McArthur commanding. The collier, with steam up, saved the battleship from serious damage, but the Orion, without showing a scratch on her sides, is suffering from an impact, and one of her seams was started aft, making the use of a steam pump necessary. The Orion towed the Georgia back to her anchorage to the north of Gould Island in the teeth of the gale. The Orion will go to dry dock.

The battleship Rhode Island, Captain William M. Crose commanding, drifted down to the Virginia with the collier Cyclops alongside her. From the bumping thus received the Cyclops had a number of seams started. Today there was considerable water in her hold, and at times it was feared that she might sink. She was taken alongside the naval coal station at Melville today to discharge her cargo of coal while the Vestal made repairs on her. The Cyclops will probably be convoyed to her home yard at Norfolk for repairs unless the Vestal can make her entirely seaworthy.

The collier Jupiter drifted down on the battleship Louisiana, raked her starboard side and damaged the collier's rudder, which will make docking at Norfolk necessary.

Few of the warships remain except the submarine flotilla, colliers, and destroyers and those of the battleships now here will be gone before tomorrow night.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty lowered his flag on the Chester today, departing for the Norfolk Navy Yard, to resume his duties as commandant.

The cruiser Brooklyn is under orders to sail for Charleston tomorrow for participation in Memorial Day exercises.

The hospital ship Solace has gone to the New York Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, commanding the second division of the Atlantic fleet, sailed this afternoon for New York.

The flagship Birmingham, the tender Dixie, destroyers in large numbers, and other craft departed in the course of the day.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Admiral Fletcher, reporting to the Navy Department today from Newport, R. I., on the damage to ships of the Atlantic fleet Wednesday night, said the battleships Virginia and Nebraska were slightly damaged when fouled by dragging of the colliers Cyclops and Orion. The colliers were coaling the battleships when a squall swept over Narragansett Bay. Repairs, the Admiral reported, could be made by the ship's forge. The collier Jupiter, he reported, also fouled the battleship Louisiana without serious damage. The Cyclops's plates were loosened, and there is water in one of her holds, while the Orion is taking a small amount of water.

U. S. CRUISER AGROUND.

The North Carolina in Trouble in Alexandria Harbor.

WASHIGTON, May 28.—The United States cruiser North Carolina is aground in the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt, according to a report to the Navy Department today from her commander, Captain Joseph W. Oman, who says the ship is undamaged and that dredging operations will be undertaken to release her.

Efforts made yesterday to release the North Carolina, Captain Oman reported, had failed. The cruiser Des Moines has arrived off Alexandria to relieve the North Carolina in Mediterranean waters. The latter, as soon as floated, will return to the United States to act as naval aviation ship off Pensacola, Florida.

PRINCESS DISINHERITED.

Mother of Former Clara Ward Leaves Her Only $1,000.

CHICAGO, May 28.—One of an estate valued at more than $1,000,000, the former Princess de Chimay, who was Clara Ward of Detroit, Mich., is bequeathed only $1,000, by the will of her mother, Mrs. Catherine L. Ward-Morrow, of London.

The will, filed here yesterday for probate, disposes of the estate to various relatives. The legal residence of the family has been in Chicago and the fortune left the former Princess by her father, E. B. Ward, a millionaire ship owner of Detroit, has been held in trust for her here. Mrs. Morrow and her daughter, however, spent most of their time abroad.

Acquaintances of Mme. Ricciardi, as the former Princess is now known, said today that she was now living in New York.

Jules Bois to Address Suffragists.

The French Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party will hold a conference tonight at 8:15 o'clock at the French Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 109 West Fifty-fourth Street. Mme. Anna Rose Weeks will preside. Jules Bois, the well-known French writer and dramatic author, delegate from the French Government to the Exposition at San Francisco, will make an address.

FINES FOR GERMANS EXPORTING RUBBER

Rosenberg, Karman, and Newman Plead Guilty to False Manifest for Contraband.

SALOMONS MAY GO TO TRIAL

Judge Lenient Because Accused Admit Their Offense and Promise Not to Repeat It.

Assured by Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood that the Federal Government considered it a serious matter to attempt to export clandestinely contraband of war in that it might cast suspicion on American commerce in general and endanger the country's neutrality, Judge Hunt yesterday afternoon in the Federal District Court imposed fines on three of the five men indicted on Thursday in connection with the export of rubber.

They were charged with the technical offense of conspiring to defraud the United States by making and filling false manifests, in that they had not declared $50,000 worth of rubber which they had concealed in 278 barrels of rosin, and thirty tons of rubber which they had done up in bales of cotton waste. The rubber was intended for Germany.

Franz Rosenberg of Hanover, Germany, Sigmund Karman of Buda Pest, Austria, and Albert B. Newman of this city pleaded guilty and were fined, the first two $500 apiece and Newman $300. The other defendants, Harry R. Salomon, a German reservist officer, and his cousin, Albert Salomon of this city, members of the firm of Salomon Brothers, pleaded not guilty.

When the defendants were arraigned yesterday Felix H. Levy appeared for the Salomons and asked that they be paroled. He pointed out that they were reputable business men, and when this charge had been brought against them had done all they could to assist the Government. They had produced the papers that were needed and had voluntarily appeared before the Grand Jury. There was no moral turpitude in what they had done, for if they had committed a technical offense against the United States it was with no hope of personal gain, but merely to assist one of the belligerents in the war.

Mr. Wood would not assent to the paroling of the men, but was willing to agree to reasonable bail. Judge Hunt then held them in $3,500 each, which was provided by a surety company. They will appear in court on Monday, June 7, when they will have the opportunity to withdraw their plea of not guilty, or to make any motions they may desire.

Mr. Wood then moved for sentence on Rosenberg, Karman and Newman. He made a complete statement of the evidence in the possession of the Government and explained that the conspiracy was hatched last November in Germany with the idea of carrying on a secret traffic in contrabrand rubber between this country and Germany. He then described how Harry R. Calomon came here by way of Genoa, and Rosenberg and Karman by way of Rotterdam, Holland. He accused Newman, who is Karman's nephew, of being a "willing dummy," who made the false manifest to cover the shipment of rubber concealed in the rosin. Rosenberg filed the second false affidavit concerning the rubber hidden in the cotton waste.

"The Government" went on Mr. Wood, "asked for a severe sentence. It cannot but regard this as a serious offense. The world at war, but we, thank God, are at peace and intend to remain so, and we resent it strongly that men should engage in a scheme that may cast suspicion on honest merchants of the United States and might justify the Allies in seizing all shipments from this country. Because of this serious aspect of the secret traffic in contraband the Government urges that the punishment be adequate to the offenses."

Benjamin F. Spellman, of the firm of Towne & Spellman, made a plea for mercy on behalf of Rosenberg, Karman, and ewman. What they had done he said was in ignorance of American law and was intended merely to furnish their countryman with enough raw rubber to keep their doll manufacture going.

Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne added his plea for the defendants, denying there was any moral turpitude in their action.

"It is hard," said Judge Hunt, "to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. There must be some standard by which we can determine such cases. A fine should be sufficient to carry a warning, and I recognize the frank attitude of the defendants, but we must announce to the world that the Government intends to maintain its independent position and we must set an example and a deterrent. I accept the word of each defendant that he will not repeat the offense. I accept the statement this is the first case of its kind, and I accept the fact that Newman is poor."

Then he imposed the fines, which were immediately paid.

BLAMES MURDER ON WIFE.

She Testified That Kriegleder Killed Young Woman.

Joseph Kriegleder, on trial in the Supreme Court for the murder of Miss Marian Franklin, who boarded with him, took the stand yesterday and testified that his wife committed the murder. On Thursday Mrs. Kriegleder testified against her husband.

The defendant said that on Jan. 26, the night of the murder, he returned to his apartment with some beer and found his wife and Miss Franklin quarreling. He said his wife picked up a hammer and struck the other woman on the head. When he remonstrated, he said, she threatened him, and he left the house.

Kriegleder was also indicted for the murder of John Christopher, who was killed the same night in the Kriegleders' rooms. According to the testimony, Christopher went to the Kriegleders in response to a message from Miss Franklin, in which it was said that the defendant had been abusing his wife. The note from Miss Franklin was found in the defendant's pocket when he was arrested.

Justice Shearn will charge the jury this morning.

DROPS TWILIGHT SLEEP.

St. Louis Hospital Finds It Not "Entirely Satisfactory."

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—The St. Louis City Hospital has discontinued the "twilight sleep" treatment in maternity cases. The treatment has been employed at the hospital since last February. The physicians report that in most of the eighteen cases treated there was complete amnesia. In three of the cases amnesia was only partial. In one case the treatment failed to have any appreciable effect. In several of the cases the infants turned blue shortly after birth.

No specific reason was assigned for discontinuing the treatment. The only announcement was that it was not "entirely satisfactory."

Horace Mann Girls Graduated.

Professor Charles A. Beard made the address yesterday afternoon at the annual commencement of the Horace Mann Girls' High School. Dr. James Earl Russell, Dean of Teachers College, presided. The highest graduating honors went to Maxime Harrison-Berlitz, and honors were taken by Margaret Godd and Minnette T. Stroock.

Centenarian Leaves $7,000.

Joseph De Long, who was believed to be Brooklyn's oldest resident, left an estate amounting to $7,000, according to a petition filed with his will in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. De Long died recently at his home, 62 Debevoise Street, at the age of 102. The estate goes to his children.

WIFE SUES ARTHUR JOHNS.

Treasurer of the Aero Club Once Ran for the Assembly.

Arthur Johns, a lawyer and treasurer of the Aero Club, was sued for a divorce in the Supreme Court, yesterday, by his wife, Margaret. The co-respondent is described as "a woman unknown to the plaintiff." The places and times are given as the St. Francis Hotel on May 15 last and the Hotel Traymore six days later. The case will be sent to a referee. Mr. and Mrs. Johns were married in Jersey City on Jan. 6, 1909. They have no children.

Mrs. Johns was Margaret Johnston, daughter of Morgan Johnston, of Lexington, Ky. Her first husband was Lewis F. Brown. They were divorced. In 1910 Mrs. Johns sued the heirs of the late Robert Hoe for certain stocks and bonds which she said belonged to her. The suit was settled.

Mrs. Johns spent much time and money collecting objects of art. At one time she had a fine collection of cloisonne enamel, Mortlake tapestries, old silver and porcelains. She was compelled to sell many of these articles. The Metropolitan Museum of Art bought the tapestries.

Mr. Johns has been active in Republican politics in the 27th Assembly District. Once he ran for Assembly, but was beaten.

CAMINETTI APPEAL FILED.

Supreme Court Asked to Review His Conviction for White Slavery.

WASHINGTON, May 28. — The Supreme Court was petitioned today to review the conviction in the California Federal Courts of F. Drew Caminetti, son of A. Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration, on charges of violating the white slave law.

Ex-Senator Bailey of Texas will bring the case up Tuesday, and a decision is expected on June 14. A similar application may be made on the latter date on behalf of Maury I. Diggs.

TWO PRIESTS PROMOTED.

Cardinal Farley Names New Rectors for Holy Cross and Epiphany.

Cardinal Farley has just sanctioned the apointment of two priests to important irremovable rectorships as the result of examinations. The rectorships are Holy Cross, in West Forty-second Street, where Mgr. Charles McCready was so long rector, and the Church of the Epiphany, in Second Avenue, where the late Mgr. McMahon was rector. These are among the largest Catholic parishes in the city.

The new rector of Holy Cross is the Rev. Joseph F. Flannelly, who has been rector of St. Veronica's, in Christopher Street, since 1903. The new rector of Epiphany Church is the Rev. Peter J. Harold, who comes from St. Joseph's, Rossville, Staten Island. He is a native of this city. The new rector of St. Veronica's is the Rev. Patrick H. Drain, who comes here from Cold Spring.

Law Institute Election.

At the regular annual meeting of the New York Law Institute yesterday the following officers were elected: President, E. Henry Lacombe; Vice Presidents—George L. Ingraham and Alton B. Parker; Treasurer—Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.; Secretary—Alfred E. Hinrichs; members of the Executive Committee—Lewis Cass Ledyard and Robert Ludlow Fowler; members of the Auditing Committee—Daniel S. Remsen, John H. Parsons, and John Henry Hammond; Nominating Committee, 1916—Henry W. Taft, George W. Wingate, Severo Mallet-Prevost, Thomas Thacher, Frederic R. Coudert.

Policeman Heaney Cleared.

Policeman John J. Heaney of the Newtown Precinct, Queens, who was charged with petit larceny by John Goetz of Dry Harbor Road, Middle Village, was exonerated and discharged yesterday by Magistrate Conway in the Flushing Court. Goetz accused Heaney of taking the money from him while the policeman had him in custody. Goetz was sent to Blackwell's Island for three months on a charge of intoxication.

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

Men's Quick-Service Holiday Bulletin

Good News at a Glance of Decoration Day Offerings



Men's Shirt Sale at 85c

Several thousand splendid Shirts, newly assorted, for today's selling.

Newly made for GIMBELS, perfect-fitting, in unusually handsome patterns and fine Summer materials. $1.50 and better grades.

Main Floor

Men's Suits at $15

A collection which decidedly discounts the suits that a man can usually buy for less than $22. Plain blues, mixtures, checks, stripes—a very fine lot.

WHITE FLANNEL TROUSERS, $3.50

$5 Quality. For tennis court, golf course, or country club. Properly cut. Also in striped serge.

MEN'S MOTORING DUSTERS

Four specials at $2.50, $3.50, $4.75 and $6.50.
Men's Khaki Outing Trousers, with belt straps and turn-ups, special at $1.50.
Navy Blue Norfolk Coats, 34 to 42, at $8.50.
Men's Genuine "Palm Beach" Cloth Suits, remarkable at $5.

Fourth Floor

MEN'S 50c PURE SILK SOCKS, 28c Pair

Black and favorite colors; in a serviceable half-dollar quality, from a concern going out of the Hosiery business. Fine for low-shoe wear.

MENS' "FLEXO-MULL" ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR, 50c

Athletic Shirts and Knee Drawers of this comfortable Summer fabric.
Also Athletic Union Suits of Flex-Mull, at $1.

Main Floor

MEN'S STRAW HATS, $2

Leghorns, Milans, Split Straws, Porto Ricans, Mackinaws, Javas—a fine collection of the new styles, all of which are a mighty generous $2 worth.

Fourth Floor

MEN'S TENNIS SHOES

White Canvas, $3.50. Tan Russia Calf, $5.
White English Buckskin, $7.
High and Low Sneakers in brown or white, $1.25 and $1.50.

Second Floor

Arnold Constable & Co.

No C. O. D.'s
No Approvals

May 29th Specials in our REMOVAL SALE SERIES

Mail Orders receive careful, prompt attention.

1,250 Women's Waists and Blouses

STRIPED VOILE — "Puritan" model.
PALE PINK VOILE, with dainty Organdie trimming.
CROSS BAR VOILE, trimmed with lace.
LINGERIE BLOUSES in various dainty models and discontinued styles.
Regularly $1.50 — **95c**

CRINKLY SILK CREPE, with contrasting collar and cuffs.
CREPE DE CHINE, box plaited model, in pale pink and white.
ALLOVER EMBROIDERED VOILE, trimmed with lace.
Regularly $3.00 — **1.95**

CREPE DE CHINE—With smocking and hemstitching.
PUSSY WILLOW—In Tailleur and embroidered models; pale pink and white.
CREPE DE CHINE—Embroidered and box plaited.
Regularly $3.95 — **2.95**

CREPE DE CHINE, combined with fine Imported Georgette.
GEORGETTE—Beautiful imported quality, hemstitched and lace trimmed.
PLAIN AND STRIPED CREPE DE CHINE, in smart Tailleur model.
Regularly $6.75 — **4.95**

3,000 Yards Plain Colored Imported Ratines

A thoroughly desirable quality in the most fashionable plain shades—Cadet, Copenhagen, Sky, Pink, Green, Delft, Grey, Chamois, Helio and Tan. 35 inch.

Regularly 75c yard. — **19 Cents**

NOTE.—35,000 yards having previously been sold at this price proves conclusively the merit of the merchandise offered.

All Removal Specials Afford SAVINGS of 33⅓% to 50%

2,500 Pairs Women's Pure Silk Gloves

Double finger tipped, high grade, perfect fitting, 2 clasp Gloves in a full range of sizes and in the following shades: Grey, Pongee, Black and White.

At the Extraordinary Price — **45 Cents**

Value 75 cents.

3 prs. at 44c pr.; 6 prs. at 43c pr.

AVERAGE 50% SAVINGS in our GREAT HOSIERY EVENT

3 Reasons
1. Discontinuance of wholesale department.
2. Discontinuance of certain lines.
3. Opportune purchase at ½ price.

All sizes various colors

Every item of equal importance

PURE SILK For Women LISLE and FIBRE SILK

PURE THREAD BLACK SILK—Light weight; cotton soles and tops. 3 prs., 1.70; 6 prs., 3.30 — *Regularly 90c pr.* — **58c**

PURE SILK—Medium weight; extra fine; cotton soles and tops; black or white. 3 prs., 2.30; 6 prs., 4.50 — *Regularly $1.00 pr.* — **78c**

PURE THREAD—Desirable weight; superior quality; reinforced and double silk garter tops; black and white. 3 prs., 2.75; 6 prs., 5.40 — *Regularly $1.50 pr.* — **95c**

MERCERIZED LISLE THREAD—Very lustrous; Summer weight; black, white or tan. 3 prs., 70c.; 6 prs., 1.35 — *Regularly 35c pr.* — **25c**

SILK LISLE—Summer weight; highly lustrous; black, white or tan. 3 prs., 95c; 6 prs., 1.85 — *Regularly 50c pr.* — **35c**

FIBRE SILK PLAITED—Excellent wearing quality; unusually brilliant; reinforced; black, white or tan. 3 prs., 95c; 6 prs., 1.85 — *Regularly 50c pr.* — **35c**

"Saturday Special"

"Roseberry" Raincoats



In Tan, Navy and Black; all sizes from 14 years to 44 bust.

Regularly **8.75** *$12.50*

Made from the famous Priestley "Gravenette"

Light weight, silky fabric, thoroughly rainproof and dressy enough for general utility wear.

65 Women's Coats

The Remaining Stock
To close at
Less than ½ price
Consisting of Moire, Broadcloth, Faille, Mixtures and Novelty Fabrics.
14.50
Formerly up to $30.00.

50 Women's Skirts

A number of styles from the regular stock of various fabrics for street and sport wear.
To close
4.50 to 14.50
Formerly $9.00 to $20.00.

200 Silk Petticoats

An unusually attractive assortment of the latest Summer models in plain and fancy Taffetas and Peau de Cygne—a few with the new ruche effect.

Reg. $3.75 to $6.25 — **2.75**

150 Women's Silk Sweaters

The smartest new Summer model of Pure Art Silk, highly lustrous and rarely soft in texture. Colors include Rose Provence, Rose Vieux, Killarney and Eminence; also two-tone effects in black, white, blue, gold and green.

Very Special. — **6.25**

600 Women's Union Suits

Extremely comfortable garments in regular and extra sizes, of fine ribbed gauze, silk trimmed; seamless at side and reinforced; tight or lace trimmed knee.

Regularly 75c — **45c**

250 Women's Bathing Dresses

Smart black satin Bathing Dresses, of serviceable quality, with self-trimming or piping and vestee of contrasting colors and plaids.

Very Special. — **3.95**

Broadway & 19th Street

CHOOSE 4½% AND SAFETY

In July many people have money to invest and for those who cannot afford to risk their capital our Tax Exempt Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates are the best investment obtainable.

The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed absolutely.

Any sum can be invested, no matter how small or how large, and interest at 4½% will commence immediately.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
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Resinol Soap



for a clear complexion

PIMPLES and blackheads disappear, unsightly complexions become clean, clear, and velvety, and hair health and beauty are promoted by the regular use of Resinol Soap and an occasional application of Resinol Ointment. These soothing, healing preparations do their work easily, quickly and at little cost, when even the most expensive cosmetics and complicated "beauty treatments" fail.

All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. For trial size of each, write to Dept. T. T., Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

By the Author of "Big Tremaine."



MARY MORELAND

By Marie Van Vorst

A dramatic story of New York's social and business life, in which a clever young woman of high ideals meets a great temptation. A novel big with appeal and no less absorbing than "Big Tremaine."

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RED-WHITE-BLUE

ALWAYS, when Decoration Day comes around, it finds the store equipped with every need of the Holiday.

¶ Suit Cases for the "Week-Ender."
¶ Summer Attire that is beyond criticism.
¶ And the heart-stirring red-white-and-blue flags of our country. From the little 16-inch kind at 5c. to the 15-foot Bunting at $13.50.

Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

MAN-A-CEA WATER promotes good digestion



Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

VALUE OF BAGGAGE MUST BE DECLARED

Railroads to Charge Extra for Checked Articles Worth More Than $100.

BEGINS NEXT THURSDAY

Cummin's Amendment to Interstate Commerce Law Holds Lines Responsible for Losses.

On and after next Thursday all travelers having baggage checked over a State line will be obliged to declare its value to the baggage checking agent or agents of the railroad line over which their tickets read. Railway men admit that there will probably be some confusion as a result of the new regulation, but they point that the travelers cannot blame the companies, for Congress and not the railroads is responsible.

Railway officials have been studying the situation that will be created when the new law goes into effect and the form of receipt for the passengers is all ready.

"The new law," said an official of one of the trunk line systems yesterday, "requires that where goods are 'hidden' from view, such as baggage, the value of the contents so hidden must be given in writing by the shipper to the railroad's proper agent. The shipper, where baggage is concerned, is the passenger, according to the law's interpretation.

"Under the tariffs as now in force the railroads transport without additional charge baggage to the value of $100, but when the new law goes into effect there will be allowed over and above this free limit a charge of ten cents for each extra $100 worth of baggage, and in order to conform to the new law each passenger will have to declare the value of his baggage in each instance.

"The modus operandi of the passenger will be to present his ticket to the baggage agent, who will hand to the passenger a printed form in which the value will be inserted in writing, after which it will be signed by the passenger. If the value is more than $100 the extra charge of ten cents for every additional $100 or fraction thereof will be charged for the purpose of insuring the baggage."

What the Amendment Says.

The new condition grows out of the passage of Congress on March 4, last, of an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Law, introduced by Senator Cummins of Iowa, and now known as the "Cummins Amendment." The Cummins Amendment states:

That any common carrier, railroad, or transportation company receiving property for transportation from a point in one State to a point in another State shall issue a receipt or a bill of lading therefor, and shall be liable to the lawful holder thereof for any loss, damage, or injury to such property caused by it or by any common carrier, railroad, or transportation company to which such property may be delivered, or over whose line or lines such property may pass, and no contract, receipt, rule, or regulation shall exempt such common carrier, railroad, or transportation company from the liability hereby imposed: Provided, That nothing in this section shall deprive any holder of such receipt or bill of lading of any remedy or right of action which he has under existing law, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

That any common carrier, railroad, or transportation company subject to the provisions of this Act receiving property for transportation from a point in one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to a point in another State, Territory, District of Columbia, or from any point in the United States to a point in an adjacent foreign country shall issue a receipt or bill of lading therefor, and shall be liable to the lawful holder thereof for any loss, damage, or injury to such property caused by it or by any common carrier, railroad, or transportation company to which such property may be delivered or over whose line or lines such property may pass within the United States or within an adjacent foreign country when transported on a through bill of lading, and no contract, receipt, rule, regulation, or other limitation of any character whatsoever, shall exempt such common carrier, railroad, or transportation company from the liability hereby imposed; and any such common carrier, railroad, or transportation company receiving property for transportation from a point in one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to a point in another State or Territory, or from a point in a State or Territory to a point in the District of Columbia, or from any point in the United States to a point in an adjacent foreign country, or for transportation wholly within a Territory shall be liable to the lawful holder of said receipt or bill of lading or to any party entitled to recover thereon, whether such receipt or bill of lading has been issued or not, for the full actual loss, damage, or injury to such property caused by it or by any such common carrier, railroad, or transportation company to which such property may be delivered or over whose line or lines such property may pass within the United States or within an adjacent foreign country when transported on a through bill of lading, notwithstanding any limitation of liability or limitation of the amount of recovery or representation or agreement as to value in any such receipt or bill of lading, or in any contract, rule, regulation, or in any tariff filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission; and any such limitation, without respect to the manner or form in which it is sought to be made, is hereby declared to be unlawful and void: provided, however, that if the goods are hidden from view by wrapping, boxing, or other means, or the carrier is not notified as to the character of the goods, the carrier may require the shipper to specifically state in writing the value of the goods, and the carrier shall not be liable beyond the amount so specifically stated, in which case the Interstate Commerce Commission may establish and maintain rates for transportation, dependent upon the value of the property shipped as specifically stated in writing by the shipper.

Baggage Considered "Hidden Goods."

The law has been made the subject of a lengthy interpretation by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the commission, referring to the question of checked baggage has interpreted the law to mean that baggage comes within the provision dealing with "hidden" goods.

"All ordinary, personal, or sample baggage," says the commission, "is hidden from view by boxing, wrapping, or other means, and the amended law seems clearly to recognize the carrier's right to fix conditions and terms applicable to the transportation of baggage dependent upon the value as declared by the person offering the baggage for transportation."

And furthermore, the passenger must give the right value of his property, and a failure to do so is a misdemeanor. For instance, if a passenger gives the value of the contents of his trunk as $100, and the trunk goes astray and is later recovered and found to contain articles worth $200 the passenger has violated the law and may be sent to jail. In case a trunk's contents are worth $800 the passenger will say so and his check will be issued to him when he has paid ten cents for each additional $100, which in this case would be 50 cents.

That considerable delay and some annoyance to travelers will result when the law goes into effect is considered certain. The railroads, however, will do everything possible to minimize the inconvenience and it is believed that, after a few weeks, when the traveling public has become accustomed to the new law, the baggage business will be handled almost with the same dispatch as before the law went into effect.

DEFINES JITNEY LAW.

Service Board Explains Extent of Jurisdiction.

ALBANY, May 28.—In response to requests from all parts of the State this interpretation of the new jitney bus law was made today by the Public Service of the Second District:

"It appears that the 'Auto Bus law' which has been in effect for the last two years has been repealed by the enactment of the Jitney Bus law, and that it is no longer necessary for persons and corporations desiring to operate auto bus lines on State highways to come to the commission for certificates of approval.

"It will be necessary, however, for all persons and corporations owning or operating stage routes, bus lines, or motor vehicles carrying passengers for a fare of fifteen cents or less upon any street, avenue or public place in any city of the State, except the city of New York, to procure first the consent of the local authorities and next a certificate on convenience from the Public Service Commission."

Got Them Both.

An Alabama negro whose employer gave him choice between a fat possum and a turkey took the turkey and came back at night and stole the possum. If he had taken the possum as first choice, he might have escaped the temptation.—Houston Post.

MAGISTRATE'S GEMS QUICKLY RECOVERED

Charles J. Dodd Finds House Robbed in Morning—Police Get Property Same Night.

SWIFT ACTION IN BROOKLYN

Detectives Arrest Young Man Recently Returned from Elmira, Whose Room Held Missing Goods.

Police Magistrate Charles J. Dodd, of Brooklyn, who is now with his family at their Summer home near Freeport, came to Brooklyn yesterday morning and went to his city residence at 845 Lafayette Avenue, to get a few articles that Mrs. Dodd wanted for the home at Freeport. Entering the house Magistrate Dodd found that it had been ransacked from top to bottom and that jewelry and clothing worth about $600 had been stolen. The Magistrate promptly communicated with Brooklyn Police Headquarters and two detectives were assigned to the case. Last night the detectives made an arrest and found all of the stolen articles, except two suits of clothes. They expect to get these this morning.

In ransacking the house, the thief had opened many bureau drawers and thrown their contents about the rooms. Pictures, among them many religious ones, had been torn from the walls and some had been smeared with jelly that the thief had found in the pantry.

The Magistrate found that among the articles stolen were two rings, a gold watch, and a college class pin belonging to Mrs. Dodd, and a watch, a diamond-studded Knights of Columbus emblem, a Royal Arcanum pin, and five suits of clothes belonging to himself. The thief had entered the house through a basement window, which he had opened with a "jimmy."

Detectives Ferris and Carroll, who were put on the case, learned that a young man who lived not far away from the Dodd home, had recently been paroled from the Elmira Reformatory.

About 8 o'clock last night Ferris and Carroll, walking through Tompkins Avenue, noticed a young man ahead of them. The young man had something in his hand, and as he turned into Pulaski Street something dropped from the package. The detectives picked up the articles. One was a diamond-studded Knights of Columbus emblem and the other a gold Royal Arcanum pin.

They followed the man to 168 Pulaski Street and told him they wanted to look through his room. The father and mother of the youth told the detectives where the room was, and in it the detectives found everything stolen from the Dodd home, except two of the Magistrate's suits of clothes.

The man, who said he was Abraham Masipab, 21 years old, did not deny, according to the detectives, that he was the man who had robbed the Dodd home. His mother said she was not at all surprised.

The detectives said Masipab had been sent to Elmira for forging a check for $2,600 which he tried to get the Bowery Savings Bank to cash. He was locked up, charged with burglary, and will be arraigned this morning.

The Pro-German Irishman.

Under the heading, "Hoch Der Gebraugh," the Emporia Gazette says: "Our Irish friend, Dave Leahy, is such a pro-German that he is complaining because Stubbs is trying to feed the Belgians too much Kansas flour. We should like to hear Dave singing 'Garry Am Rhine,' or 'Deutschland Ober Three Grains of Corn, Mother.' How beautifully he could recite that beautiful verse which ends, 'What has Old Deutschland Done, Mother, What has Old Ireland Getun!' Dave will probably insist on singing 'The Wearing of the Dutch Companie' on Herr Patrick's days!"

STRONG FAILS AGAIN IN SUICIDE ATTEMPT

Wealthy Realty Owner Takes Chloral for Second Time Within a Week.

LIFE SAVED IN HOSPITAL

Grief-Stricken Because of Wife's Disappearance During Yachting Trip in Florida.

Walter H. Strong, a wealthy realty owner who tried to kill himself on Thursday of last week because of grief over the disappearance of his young wife, was taken to Knickerbocker Hospital again last night suffering from chloral poisoning. He was treated and the doctors said once again he would get well. Mr. Strong heard the verdict as though it were a sentence to death, and then closed his eyes and refused to talk to any one.

It is nearly four months since Mrs. Strong's disappearance and her husband has steadily grown more disheartened and despondent. Recently he has been visiting at the home of Mrs. Mabel Gagnier, 535 West 135th Street, an old friend of his wife and himself, and because it was thought that Mrs. Gagnier could watch over him better than any one else, Mr. Streng was discharged when he was arraigned in Harlem Court last Tuesday on a charge of attempted suicide. He told the Magistrate he was sorry and would not again try to end his life.

Mrs. Gagnier returned from a shopping trip yesterday afternoon and found Mr. Strong looking ill. He complained of feeling badly and at last confessed that he had taken more chloral. Mrs. Gagnier, badly frightened, ran out and got a policeman, who called Dr. Frascola and Mr. Strong was taken to the hospital.

Mr. Strong is 45 years old and made his wealth in the West. Some eight years ago he started on a tour of the United States, and in 1908 met seventeen-year-old Ada Hickey in Shreveport, La. He fell in love at sight and married the young girl after a hasty courtship. With her he continued his travels, arriving here and going to live at 627 West 138th Street about two years ago.

Presently he bought a yacht which he named the Ada May in honor of his wife, and late last year, with a party of friends, they started on a cruise to Florida. They arrived in Miami, Fla., late in January, and on Feb. 2 Mrs. Strong had herself taken ashore, saying she wanted to shop. The tender awaited her, but she never returned, and Mr. Strong, terribly worried, appealed to the Miami police.

For days and weeks he lingered about the South, sending out alarms and offering rewards for the discovery of his young wife, but he got no trace of her, and last month he returned to this city, heart-broken and dispirited. His grief became worse, and time brought him no relief. He would wander about the streets, and twice was picked up, dazed and unable to care for himself, solely through worry.

It Mustn't Be Done.

An Oklahoma editor was much interested in a scientific note he encountered in a New York paper to the effect that if the earth were flattened the sea would be two miles deep all over the world. The editor reprinted the note with the following comment: "If any man be caught flattening the earth shoot him on the spot. There are several of us in this State that can't swim."—Durant (Okla.) Democrat.

Deserving of Pity.

Pity the poor weather forecaster. If he predicts bad weather, everybody cusses him; if he predicts good weather, it doesn't come true.—Philadelphia Ledger.

ANOTHER GANG HEAD CONFESSES MURDER

"Joe the Greaser" Pleads Guilty and Tells of Labor Union Thuggery.

BEARS OUT "DOPEY" BENNY

Story Drawn Out by Sweetheart's Plea, Expected to Bring Many Indictments.

District Attorney Perkins's investigation into the methods of east side gangs as "starkers" for labor organizations, has resulted, it became known yesterday, in a confession by Joseph Rosenzweig, or "Joe, the Greaser," the first of the gang leaders to furnish hired thugs to the unions. Rosenzweig and "Dopey" Benny Fein, who confessed several weeks ago, were the chief rivals for revenue from this source.

Rosenzweig, shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, appeared before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court and pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. He had been indicted for murder for killing Philip Paul, known as "Pinchy," a year ago. It was charged that he ordered Benny Snyder, another gangster, to do the killing because he wanted "Pinchy's" job as "starker" for the Furriers' Union.

For more than a week Rosenzweig has been making overtures to the District Attorney through his counsel, Robert H. Elder. It was, through Toni Rollick, his sweetheart, it was said yesterday, that he was finally induced to confess. District Attorney Perkins told Justice Shearn that he was willing to accept a guilty plea of the lesser degree of homicide and asked that sentence be postponed.

"Do you realize the seriousness of what you do?" Justice Shearn asked Rosenzweig.

"I do."

"Did you aid, abet and counsel Benny Snyder to kill Philip Paul?"

"I didn't advise him to do it, but I knew he was going to do it."

Rosenzweig, who is 24 years old, was born in Rumania. He worked for a number of years as a tailor's presser. About eight years ago he began the organization of a gang. For five years he has been supplying thugs to beat up men for the labor unions.

He has already made a preliminary statement and has promised to give all of the details of his gang life to the District Attorney. It is said that he made a good income, being on the payrolls of several labor organizations, at $25 a week regularly, and $2.50 for each man he put at guerilla work.

Information which Rosenzweig is expected to give will aid in prosecuting indictments found through "Dopey" Benny's story. His information is also expected to result in many new indictments.

WAR BOOKS FLOOD HOLLAND

Shops Display Pro-Allies and Pro-German Works Separately.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, May 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The canny Dutch bookseller strives to please all tastes and satisfy all demands by attempting to divide his shop space scrupulously into equal parts, in one of which the German propaganda is spread out, while another is devoted to French, English, and Belgian polemical literature. A frontier of Dutch works separates the two.

The division, however, is not always easy to make with accuracy. "Germany and England," by Houston Stewart Chamberlain, in English, appears on the table devoted to the Allies' literature, although pro-German. On the other hand, the writings of such British opponents of the war as Norman Angell appear in the Dutch section, translated into the tongue of the Lowlands. James M. Beck's "The Belgian Case" and "Germany and Democracy," by Agnes Repplier and William White, have been similarly presented to the Dutch public. In the same section, but from still another angle, is the really remarkable product of this war, "The Diary of Stijn Streuvels—In Wartime, 1914-15." It is in Flemish, the author, whose real name is Frank Latour, having been a baker's apprentice in his native land, Belgium, though he was also a nephew of the Abbé Guido Gezelle, a well-known Belgian poet and translator of Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

The belligerent sections of the bookshops often show the same subject treated from opposite sides, Count Julius Andrassy of Hungary, for example, in German, and MM. Durkheim and Denis, in French, write on the origins of the war. The German sections contain the "Deutsche Kriegschriften," by various authors, devoted to critical comment on the politics and character of Germany's enemies, while the French sections contain a remarkable series of brochures, issued by Armand Colin of Paris, called "Pages of History, 1914-15."

The numerous "Gray," "Red," "White," "Orange," and other colored official statements of the causes of the war are omnipresent in every language.

HOW WAR WOUNDED FARE.

Elaborate System Followed in Caring for the Disabled.

LONDON, May 18. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The treatment of a wounded man from the moment he is hit until he finds himself in a base hospital is the subject of a communication by the "Eyewitness" at the British General Headquarters in France. When a man is shot down during an advance, he is in all likelihood left lying in the open under a hail of shrapnel. From this position he is rescued by two stretcher bearers, who choose an opportune time for rushing out and bearing him to the shelter of a trench. He is then conveyed through a communicating trench to the regimental aid post in a dugout or cellar. There he receives first aid from an army surgeon. The stretcher bearers may be either men selected from his own company or from the Royal Army Medical Corps.

After first aid, the wounded man is removed either by stretcher or horse ambulance to the nearest dressing station, where he passes from regimental aid to one of the divisional field ambulances. These organizations are composed of three sections, each consisting of one section of bearers, who collect the wounded, and a section in charge of the tent dressing stations. The advanced dressing stations are pushed as near the front as possible. On the arrival of the patient his wounds are carefully dressed and an injection of antitetanis serum given.

The next place of treatment is at a more or less safe distance behind the firing line, generally in a church or school or other public building. In this larger station the wounded man is made comfortable. The wounded here are assorted and prepared for transport to the nearest casualty clearing station by the motor ambulance. The clearing stations generally are near the railway, so that patients can be removed direct to ambulance trains. In the true sense of the word, these stations are not hospitals, although they may retain cases of abdominal and head wounds when the men cannot be removed without danger. During the battle of Neuve Chapelle one clearing station of a normal capacity of 200 handled 800 daily for four consecutive days and received and passed on 3,633 cases within a period of six days.

The train takes the wounded from what is known as the collection zone to the evacuating zone, which means from the medical authority of the fighting army to that of the line of communications. There are fourteen ambulance trains now running in France, each with a personnel of three officers and forty-seven attendants and three nursing sisters.

On arriving at one of the British military bases, the patient is carried in a motor ambulance to a fully equipped hospital. Red Cross and privately endowed hospitals are found in the base cities and receive their share of the wounded. Hotels, casinos, convents, and schools are used for both the army and civilian hospitals.



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WILSON TO WARN MEXICAN LEADERS

Continued from Page 1.

they are not expected to come to a decisive point, while the delicate negotiations with Germany are in progress.

To Put Responsibility on Leaders.

According to high officials, one purpose of the President's coming pronouncement would be to place responsibility for the present state of affairs squarely upon the military elements in the Southern Republic, which have overrun the country and appropriated its food supply or prevented the tilling of the soil.

While anxious to continue the policy of allowing the Mexicans to settle their differences without outside interference, the President is said to be determined that the civilian population of the country shall not be starved in the meantime.

Talk of intervention was immediately revived by the White House statement. Some diplomatists interpreted the day's events as the forerunner of a new policy, and thought intervention was an inevitable outcome of the situation. They held that the United States was paving the way for such action by notifying the world of its purpose to take the step for the sake of humanity. They pointed out that a similar utterance had preceded intervention in Cuba in 1898.

For the present it is understood the notification to all the Mexican factions of the intolerable state of affairs and the desire of the American Government for a betterment of conditions will be allowed to stand without explanation, while the relief work of the American Red Cross is undertaken in earnest.

President Wilson said only last Tuesday that no change was contemplated in the Administration's Mexican policy. Nevertheless it is known that for two weeks the President and some of his advisers have given much attention to the Mexican situation, and there is reason to believe that they had reached the conclusion that the best course to follow was to arrange for the recognition of one of the two major factions as de facto authority in the country when that factions had shown that it was able to maintain order in any considerable part of Mexico. This plan, it was said, contemplated the recognition of the Carranza Government, which was believed to be in a position to get the upper hand. But when the Villa party announced Saturday that their chief had won a decisive victory over the Carranza army commanded by Obregon, it looked as if the program had gone all awry. Since then the Carrancistas have claimed that the victory was theirs. Secretary Bryan said today that the State Department had been unable to obtain any facts to prove that any party had won a decisive battle.

According to the information that has been in circulation among well-informed men here no recognition of Carranza was to be given until Carranza had given guarantees for the future, including the protection of foreigners and their immunity to religious organizations and places of worship from confiscation and interference.

Duval West, a lawyer, of San Antonio, who was sent by President Wilson to make an investigation of conditions in Mexico and who is now in Washington, is said to have reported to the President that unless the present state of affairs in Mexico was remedied, which he did not think was possible as long as fighting continued, the country would be swept by a pestilence that would extend to the borders of the United States.

The White House and the State Department have declined to make known the recommendations of Mr. West, but it is apparent that what he told the President has had a marked effect in determining the Administration to take some stand with a view to remedial measures.

The proposed action of the President, it is said, is not intended to assist one faction at the expense of another, but to demand in effect that the Mexicans reach an early settlement of their troubles or at least provide for the sustenance of the starving population.

The great hope of the American Government, it is said, is that its influence on the situation will be such as to bring about a coalition of the best elements to set up a provisional government which may be recognized.

Appeal for the Starving.

The President's appeal in behalf of the starving Mexicans, issued this morning, is as follows:

The American people, with characteristic generosity and an impartial spirit of brotherhood with all nations, have contributed liberally for the relief of the appalling sufferings caused by the unprecedented war in Europe.

There has now risen a condition of equally great suffering and need close to our own borders. Due to several years of internal disturbance, the unfortunate people of many parts of Mexico have been reduced to the verge of starvation, and unless assistance is rendered them many may die for lack of food.

The American Red Cross is ready to undertake relief work for the benefit of the Mexican people. I appeal most earnestly to our people, therefore, to contribute both money and supplies of food to mitigate the suffering and misery so close at hand. All contributions in money may be sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, or to its local Treasurer. Those who are able to contribute corn, rice, beans or flour, are requested to communicate with the American Red Cross headquarters, Washington, for instructions.

WOODROW WILSON.

This appeal for contributions only mildly touches the state of affairs in Mexico. There is lack of food throughout the country, with actual starvation in many places. Conditions are particularly distressing in Mexico City and the States of Sonora and Sinaloa. The only people who are not suffering are the soldiers of the warring factions, who are seizing cattle and food upon which the peaceful inhabitants were dependent, and the population of era Cruz, where the Carranza Government has its headquarters.

In Mexico City a mule died in the streets and was cut to pieces immediately by a ravenous mob. It is said that some people in Mexico City are reduced to such a desperate condition that they are eating rats.

Terrible Conditions in Monterey.

In Monterey starvation faces the population. Last December the American Red Cross provided food for 500 families there and in January the number of destitute families numbered 1,000. This telegram from Phillip C. Hanna, Consul General at Monterey, gives a picture of conditions there:

The Monterey Chamber of Commerce has asked me to appeal to the American National Red Cross for food for the starving persons of Monterey. The Chamber of Commerce has stood nobly by the people, but has reached its limits. The Commanding General assures free freight and free duties. The city is without food, and the people will starve, unless help comes quickly. We do not want money, but most earnestly beg for corn, beans, and rice. If we can have help for three weeks until green corn and garden stuff come on we will be safe, but we must have corn, beans, rice, and flour or starve. I most earnestly beg help, and that it be sent at once. This is no ordinary case. Thousands are hungry and will starve without help. The city has already had terrible food riots before troops arrived. Please beg Red Cross to help for three weeks until roasting ears are ready.

In a statement today the Red Cross said in part:

"The conditions in Mexico are appalling. Great numbers of unfortunate people are victims of the long-continued fighting. They have been facing starvation for months, and now they have reached an acute stage, when only food supplies can save them from death."

"The Red Cross will place its own agent in Mexico, and through the State Department, in co-operation with the United States consuls there, such supplies as may be purchased with the contributions or given in kind, will be distributed among the suffering non-combatants. Arrangements will be made for warehouses at which donations of corn, beans, rice and flour can be collected, to be forwarded at New York, Galveston and Laredo."

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B-M

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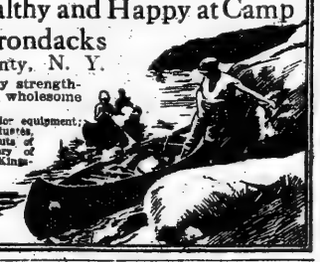
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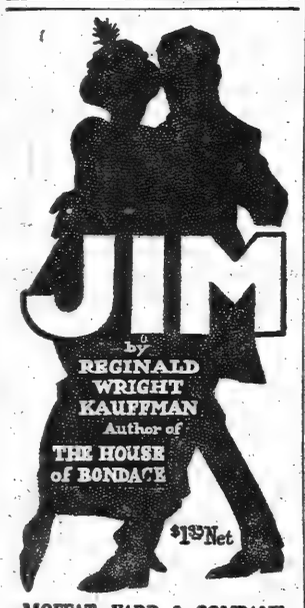
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WIFE MAY SEE WHITMAN

Condemned Man Said to Have Come to Conclusion That Federal Appeal Is Useless.

While Charles A. Becker, condemned to die in the electric chair during the week of July 12, refrained from making any public statement yesterday concerning his plans, there were developments which strengthened the belief that he was preparing to place in the hands of Governor Whitman, through his wife, information which he hoped would result in the commutation of his sentence.

Father Cashin, chaplain at Sing Sing, who had spent much time with Becker since the Court of Appeals refused the ex-Police Lieutenant a new trial, visited him again yesterday morning for an hour. The priest said that he knew nothing definite about stories that Becker was preparing a statement which might involve high officials, but he added:

"I believe Becker will use every resource he has, every means he has at his disposal. Charles has said all along that he would never appeal to Governor Whitman, but he has not said this since the appeal was denied."

Father Cashin denied that he referred directly to reports that Becker was prepared to make startling revelations to Governor Whitman in exchange for his life. Becker had simply told him that he was still hopeful that "the light would break through."

The general feeling yesterday was that Mrs. Becker would plead her husband's case with the Governor, and that she would be aided by the condemned man's friends and his counsel. The report that Becker was at work getting together the facts on which to base this plea were persistent.

Another statement attributed to Becker in his talk with visitors was this: "I am the victim of circumstances, and I can't exculpate myself. But I hope the light will break." It was also said that he had reiterated his declaration that he was innocent of killing Herman Rosenthal, and that he had a clear story which would explain the crime.

Becker, it is said, had asked what good it would do him to tell what he knows to Governor Whitman if he cannot obtain commutation. He has been quoted as saying: "Well, if I talk they will say I am just like any other rat, backed into a corner, and squealing at the last minute."

One thing pretty well established is that Becker will never permit an appeal to Governor Whitman on the grounds of mercy, and that if the plea is made for him at all it will be accompanied by a proposition to furnish information which would do a "real public good."

The statement by Governor Whitman in Chicago on Thursday that he knew Becker could tell a lot was looked upon by some of Becker's friends as a ray of hope. It has added to their efforts to get Becker to prepare data for submission to the Governor.

Another thing which led to the conclusion that Becker was about to talk was the apparently authentic reports that the former Lieutenant had given up all hope of accomplishing anything through the Federal Courts and that it was probable no effort in that direction would be made.

Stories that pressure was being brought to bear on Becker by those who would suffer by a confession, were persistent yesterday, but those who believe that Becker will talk expressed the opinion that no pressure could be brought which would make the condemned man, once he had decided to tell all he knows, hold back information if it proved the only chance to save himself from death.

TWO SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Condemned Italians, Weeping Tell Judge They Are Innocent.

Two men were sentenced yesterday in the Criminal Courts Building to die in the electric chair in the week beginning July 5. Both of them declared they were innocent.

Angelo Leggio, who was convicted last week of hiring William Flack, now an inmate of the death house, to kill Guiseppi Marino at 634 East Thirteenth Street on April 8, was sentenced by Judge Nott in General Sessions. Flack testified that Leggio promised him $200 for the killing.

Through an interpreter, Leggio asserted that he never knew Marino and that Flack's story was not true. As Leggio was led out of the courtroom, his wife tried to talk to him, but she was not permitted to do so. She was led away screaming.

Charles di Martini, who was convicted last week of the murder of Patrolman Patrick Carter in the Bronx on Aug. 4, 1913, declared before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court that he was "as innocent as a six-months'-old baby." He wept when he heard the sentence.

Di Martini was convicted more than a year ago, but the conviction was reversed on appeal, and he was tried a second time.

Follower of Cassidy Sentenced.

Harry Scanlon, the youthful follower of Joe Cassidy from Long Island City, was yesterday for a second time sentenced to not less than three or more than five years in Sing Sing on a conviction of having assaulted Mrs. Clara Ellert in the clubhouse on Court Square, Long Island City, in December, 1913. Robert M. Moore, attorney for Scanlon, is trying to get a new trial for him, and several days ago he filed a number of affidavits with Justice Scudder of persons who alleged that Scanlon was at work in Manhattan at the time of the assault. Yesterday Justice Scudder said he would not consider the affidavits, but that he wanted all the signers produced in court so that they could be cross-examined by the court.

SCHOOL BANK HAS $12,000.

Bronx Children Save More Than a Million Pennies.

Public School 40, in the Bronx, with 1,551 pupils as depositors, started the first School Savings Bank, a little more than a year ago. The closing of the books on June 25 will show, according to Mr. Weissman, one of the bank Directors, that almost $12,000, or about one million two hundred thousand pennies, have been accumulated by the thrifty little savers. Mr. Weissman pointedly adds that already three cigarette and candy stores in the neighborhood have had to go out of business.

The personal supervision of Principal O'Flaherty and the friendly help of the teachers and directors, have enabled the pupils to reach this fine total, coming in small amounts from the various classes. The average weekly deposit was $250, and a record week in the Easter Holidays, netted nearly $400. There was a withdrawal by the graduating classes each term of $500.

"Perhaps the main benefit of the School Bank," said Mr. Weissman, "is the help rendered, by these small savings which otherwise would be spent on cheap candy and other pernicious things, to the parents in poorer circumstances. Just yesterday a mother withdrew $27 that her little boy and girl had saved up. The father had been out of employment for some time, and the family needed shoes—yes, and food, too. And this is by no means an exceptional case.

"An encouraging phase of this new idea in Savings Banks, is the willing spirit in which the entire school has grasped the opportunity to save. The children vie with one another each Monday to have ready the largest amount—one little fellow has over $40 to his credit—but the saving germ also has entered the ranks of the teachers. Personally, I have found it so convenient for depositing that I can meet my insurance each year with these savings. Mrs. Blumberg, another instructor, has saved almost $150 in this way, and anticipates a trip to Cuba on the strength of it."

Following the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the subject last Spring, letters from Covington, Ky., Bellaire, Ohio; Santa Barbara, Cal.; Philadelphia, and even the far-off Philippines, have been received by Principal O'Flaherty, seeking information as to the system employed in conducting a public school bank.

COLONEL BROKE TWO RIBS.

Roosevelt Now Able to Go Out—Plans Southern Trip.

Despite the injury which he suffered when he was thrown in an attempt to mount a new saddle horse in front of his home, Sagamore Hill, at Oyster Bay, last Monday, Colonel Roosevelt was able to take a two-hour walk yesterday and was restrained with some difficulty from going on a horseback ride and playing tennis. He worked for several hours in his library at a furious pace, catching up with his correspondence which has doubled in volume since the victory he won over William Barnes in his libel trial. He seemed in as vigorous health as ever, despite the fact that an examination by his physician, Dr. George Faller, showed not one but two ribs on the left side had been broken.

One of the things which occupied the Colonel's mind yesterday was a trip to New Orleans which he is planning to start next Saturday, with Mrs. Roosevelt. They will visit Colonel John M. Parker, an old friend and Progressive leader of Louisiana, at his home at Pass Christian and will remain there until June 13. Colonel Roosevelt, at the request of the Audubon Society, will inspect the bird preserves on the Louisiana Bay. A report that he intended to spend a few days fishing was denied. At least no definite plans in that direction have been made.

Colonel Roosevelt was about to try out a new horse when he was hurt. For years he has ridden his favorite Arabian, Sidir, but recently he decided that Sidir should be farmed out and enjoy a happy old age. While the Colonel was at Syracuse a new horse was purchased for him in this city and sent to Oyster Bay. The horse never had been used in the country.

When the horse was led to the front entrance of Sagamore Hill it was righly nervous. The Colonel put his foot into the stirrup, and was about to jump into the saddle, but the horse, frightened by the unaccustomed surroundings, jerked to one side. Being unprepared, the Colonel was thrown. Colonel Roosevelt wanted to jump into the saddle despite the accident and had to be restrained from doing so.

METZ LEAVES REGIMENT.

Congressman Goes on National Guard Reserve List.

Captain Herman A. Metz, Quartermaster and Commissary of the Fourteenth Regiment, ex-Controller and Congressman from Brooklyn, has retired from active duty with the regiment, and at his own request has been placed on the reserve list of the National Guard. He completed ten years' service in the command on May 3, last. Rumors of friction between Captain Metz and Colonel Foote, commanding the Fourteenth,, were indignantly denied by Colonel Foote yesterday. He said:

"I regret very much the retirement of Captain Metz from my staff, and any rumors of any friction between us are absolutely baseless.

Drum Major Charles H. Brown of the Seventh Regiment has been brevetted Second Lieutenant, and placed on the retired list, after twenty-five years of service. Regimental Sergeant Major N. C. Mason of the Twenty-third Regiment has received the brevet of Second Lieutenant for twenty-five years' service, and has been retired.

Colonel Louis P. Reichert and Major E. M. Earle, on the reserve list, having reached the age of 64 years, have been placed on the retired list.

Private Joseph A. McCarthy of Company H of the Twenty-third Regiment has received the brevet of Second Lieutenant for twenty-five years' faithful service, and has been retired. Captain Arthur M. Day of the Eighth Coast Artillery has resigned from that command, and has been placed on the reserve list. Captain A. C. Hall, on the reserve list, having reached the age of 64 years, has been placed on the retired list.

Received by The New York Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $3 from Mrs. Frank for the relief of Jews in Europe.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Protest Against Present Heavy Buses in Residential Streets

The following letter has been addressed to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment

Committee on Franchises of
Board of Estimate and Apportionment,
Municipal Building, New York City.

May 19, 1915.

Gentlemen:

The residents of West 72d Street respectfully call your attention to the documents and correspondence, originally sent to and received from the Public Service Commission, copies of which are now in your hands, relating to buses on West 72d Street.

The irresistible conclusions to be drawn from these documents are:

That in residential streets the weight of each bus must not exceed two tons empty, or three tons filled, as it must be operated at a speed of 10 to 15 miles an hour, in order that it may be of public service.

The houses in residential streets have only a cellar, and the walls are built to carry only 4 to 5 stories, consequently there is not enough solidity or rigidity to resist the vibration caused by heavier vehicles.

What applies to West 72d Street applies with equal force to all other residential streets.

In business streets, where buildings have sub-cellars and steel construction, ten or more stories high, their solidity and rigidity prevent vibration, and buses of heavier weight can be used.

In order to prevent danger to life and destruction of property, and to avoid eventual litigation, we respectfully request that buses on West 72d Street and other residential streets be limited to the weight hereinabove stated.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SPY IN UNION RANKS DEFENDS DEPUTIES

Workers Surprised When Secretary Edward Partos Admits He Is a Detective.

JOINED AFTER STRIKE RIOTS

Witness Asserts He Heard of Plot to Blow Up Fertilizer Plant—Six Deputies on Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 28.—Secretary Edward Partos of the union of Roosevelt fertilizer workers was called to the stand this afternoon as a witness in behalf of the ten Deputy Sheriffs who are on trial for the alleged murder of two workers at Roosevelt on Jan. 19.

Members of the union who were watching the progress of the trial showed deep interest when Partos took the stand and gasped with surprise when he admitted that he was a detective belonging to the O'Brien Agency of Newark, which furnished the Deputy Sheriffs who are on trial.

Partos said that after the shooting he had taken a job at the Liebig plant, had joined the union, and had taken such an active part in its affairs that he soon was elected its Secretary. He testified that Joseph Ganzos, a witness against the deputies, had admitted to him that it was he who had placed a red flag on the railroad track on the day of the shooting to stop a Jersey Central train, and that Paul Babik had piled ties on the tracks. Ganzos said, according to the witness, that they were going to lay the blame for this on Carman Patty, one of the strikers who were killed.

Julius Jaeger, another member of the union, who has testified against the deputies, had admitted, according to Partos, that several members of the union had formed a plot to overcome the strike guards and set off a bomb in the fertilizer plant on Jan. 20 or 21. Jaeger said, the witness asserted, that this plan surely would have been carried out except for the riot and shooting.

Under cross-examination Jaeger said that he used to be a druggist. Attorney General Westcott asked:

"You joined the union to sell it out, didn't you? And in doing so, you sold your manhood, didn't you?"

Counsel for the defense at once asked that this be stricken from the record.

"Yes, strike it out," said Attorney General Westcott. "It has done its damage."

Six of the defendants took the stand today. All of them agreed in saying that the first shots were fired by the strikers after a hail of missiles. Deputy John C. Moran said that a striker shot at him and that he fled. He said he had no weapon and put a hose on a fire hydrant to protect himself with a stream of water. Frank J. Rick said that he could not have fired because he had no weapon. Harry Tone said that he had shot into the air when volleys of clubs and rocks were coming in his direction.

Robert J. Wallace showed the jury a scar on his ankle where a rock had struck him and said that he fired into the air with a revolver after being hit. J. B. Williams said that he shot a pumpgun into the air. He testified on cross-examination that it was true the defendants had consulted about their testimony, but that they had agreed to tell the truth. James Bavier said that he had had no gun.

Several of the witnesses testified that Sheriff Houghton had told them to stay at the fertilizer plant and that on their own volition they had left to go to the railroad station, where the shooting occurred because they thought it was necessary to do so to save life. The case may go to the jury tomorrow.

RECKLESS AUTOIST JAILED.

Chauffeur Who Ran Into Fred Stone Gets Five Days.

Charles Stiver, 22 years old, of 414 East Seventy-eighth Street, Manhattan, was sent yesterday to the Queens jail for five days for reckless driving of an automobile, by Magistrate Fitch in the Long Island City police court. He was the chauffer who drove his car into that of Fred Stone, the actor, on the Queens Boulevard late Wednesday and caused an accident in which five were injured.

The jail sentence was given to Stiver notwithstanding the plea of his young wife with an infant in her arms and the statement of Mrs. W. A. Stein of 24 East Seventy-third Street, the employer of Stiver and the owner of the car that he damaged, that she still had confidence in him and wanted to employ him.

Five Patrolmen Promoted.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods announced yesterday that five patrolmen had been promoted to be Sergeants. Four of them will enter the training school to learn to ride motor cycles and then will be assigned to outlying districts. The men advanced are George D. Hopkins, East Twenty-second Street Station; John L. Travers, Westchester; John J. Flynn, East 104th Street; William W. V. Keeling, Second Inspection District, and Jacob Dillemuth, Fort Hamilton. Of the first 100 men on the eligible list of patrolmen all but eight will begin their probation on Monday. The eight rejected have not come up to the mark in character.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Outing Coats and Trousers, Belts and Motor Dusters

for week-end trips; Summer-vacation, etc., are now on sale at these attractive prices:

Men's Blue Flannel Outing Coats in plain sack or Norfolk style; with patch pockets, at $10.50

Men's Outing Trousers of plain white or striped flannel or striped serge . at $3.75

Men's Leather Belts in tan or black, at 55c.

Men's Motor Dusters in natural linen or gray mohair . . . . . at $4.00

Caps to match . . . . at 1.25

In the regular stock of the Men's Furnishing Department may be found a complete assortment of Sports Shirts made of mercerized materials, cheviots, linens and flannels in a variety of styles, some with wide sailor collar, which may be converted into a high band shape.

Prices moderate.

Men's Straw Hats

in all the latest approved styles for the Summer season, are now displayed in the Department for Men's Wear.

Balta Shoes for Men

possess a distinctiveness that must inevitably appeal to the man who recognizes the importance of correct footwear.

The Summer assortments are now displayed at moderate prices.

(Men's Shoe Department, First Floor)

The Camera Department

is well equipped with the various styles of Cameras, including Autographic Kodaks.

Photographic Supplies.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

TOOTH BRUSH DRILL BY 800,000 PUPILS

Public School Rooms in Coating of White from Powder Sent by the Manufacturers.

CHILDREN LIKE EXPERIENCE

Surprising Variety of Cups from Mothers' Pantries and Some of Fathers' Steins.

In many public school houses of the city yesterday it looked as if the rain of the week had turned into snow and fallen inside. There was a little powdering of white all over the floors of the classrooms. The air was pervaded with a sweet odor, however, that made the visitors sniff critically. They decided immediately that it was an odor most prevalent in the bathroom. They were right, for it came from tooth powder.

The 800,000 big and little children of the city were celebrating Tooth Brush Day, and some had more of the refinements of home than the Board of Education had planned. The dentifrice companies had seen to that. All the teachers had been asked the number of children in their charge, and giant boxes of tooth powder were sent to them. Each child who took part in the tooth brush drill had a tooth brush, water in a cup, and tooth powder enough to take a package home.

The children would like to have a drill every day. It is better than gymnastics or folk dances, for every one could do it, even the babies in the kindergarten and the little crippled children. In Public School 27, 218 West Forty-first Street, which is one of the model schools of the city, forty-eight classes took part in the tooth brush drill. There were about equal numbers of boys and girls and three classes of small cripples.

All the week the teachers had told the children to be sure to bring new brushes and cups, and about seven-eighths of the number remembered. Paper cups were suggested, but they were harder to get than a cup from mother's closet, and there were all kinds of these—big coffee cups, little coffee cups, and cups with mottoes on the outside. Some of the small boys thought it more manly to bring steins.

The children who didn't bring brushes had to sit in their seats as if they were being punished while the others drilled. Some of the little girls got down on the floor and made believe they were putting their desks in order, so that the visitors would not see them. One boy in the drill was also troubled at first. A teacher noticed that he looked very much ashamed and was trying to hide his tooth brush.

"What is the matter with the brush?" asked the teacher, and when Johnnie Smith held it up shamefacedly everyone could see that it was not new but very much worn.

"Why, that is very nice, Johnnie," said the teacher. "It shows that you have been brushing your teeth before. Children, why is Johnnie's brush better than the others?"

"Because it has been used," answered the children in unison, and Johnnie Smith was the proudest boy in the room.

"Did you buy a new brush?" asked a visitor of one of the little girls.

"No'm," answered the little girl. "This is my sister's."

Used brushes may not have the hygienic significance that the Board of Education desires, but by the second annual tooth brush day it is expected that all the hygienic truths will have been learned.

There was a prescribed drill, the teacher beginning with "Ready." At the beginning of a count the children fell to. The count was one to sixteen, then "Dip." A count was given for each part of the brushing. Prizes for the best tooth brush drillers will be given in the park today.

HITS TOOTH BRUSH DRILL.

Dr. H. L. Wheeler Says Dentists Should Care for Children's Teeth.

Dr. Herbert L. Wheeler, 560 Fifth Avenue, former President of the First District Dental Society, believes the tooth brush drill by school children inaugurated by Dr. C. Ward Crampton, the Board of Education's Director of Physical Training, is prompted by motives either overzealous or calculated to win applause for the Board of Education's work.

"This hue and cry about so many things being traced to bad teeth is merely a bugaboo," he said last night. "Feeble-mindedness is congenital; criminal tendencies are inherited and developed by environment; some of the worst criminals known have beautiful teeth; drunkards are not all toothless by any means. There is such a thing as going too far in a campaign to arouse public sentiment."

Dr. Wheeler thinks the care of school children's teeth is properly a part of the work of the Health Department. It is the attitude of members of the Health Department that the educational authorities have trampled upon their prerogatives. It is said the Health Department had planned a dental week for next Fall.

"It seems to have been forgotten," said Dr. Wheeler, "that this work was undertaken as far back as 1902. The annual reports of the Department of Health Dental Clinics for 1913 and 1914 showed that nearly 50,000 permanent fillings had been placed for school children and more than 100,000 treatments given. This shows what the Department of Health Bureau of Child Hygiene has been doing for the children. The idea of a tooth brush drill originated with one of the Department of Health nurses and not with Dr. Crampton.

"The way the Bureau of Child Hygiene has been attending to this problem—without co-operation and with limited funds—has been inspiring. At last the Physical Director of the Board of Education has awakened as if from a dream and has carried this great problem of teeth into the schools as an original idea.

"The supervision of the teeth of school children is a matter for the health authorities and not a function of the Board of Education. If any branch of the clinical work being done by the City of New York shows definite, beneficial results, it is the work that has been performed by the dental clinics of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health."

TO LIFT MEDICAL STANDARD.

Health Department Demands Hospital Experience for Appointees.

Commissioner of Health Goldwater announced yesterday that in future all applicants for the position of Medical Inspector in the department, to which physicians only are eligible, must show at least one year of hospital experience as an interne.

Medical colleges are turning out men with insufficient clinical experience the Commissioner thinks, and yesterday he wrote to the Deans of several colleges in this State that graduates without hospital experience would be debarred from the Health Department. He said he hoped to force the colleges to raise their standard by adding a fifth year to their courses, the additional year to be devoted to hospital work.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Today (Saturday) and till Sold

Men's Silk Shirt Event

in our

Removal Sale Series

5,185 Shirts for This May Sale — Reduced 33⅓% to 40% — *Complete Assortment Full Range of Sizes*

1,285

Men's Fine Summer Silk Shirts

An unusual collection of high grade shirts of crisp silks, non-transparent and thoroughly desirable weight. All the latest Summer colorings and designs are represented in splendid variety, as well as the Genuine Imported Shantung Shirts with neckbands or collars attached. *Value $5.00* — 2.95, 3 for 8.65, 6 for 17.00

2,100

Fine Soft Shirts

For Business and Sport Wear.

Newest mercerized fabrics, made up in fine style and perfect fitting. Also white cheviot or white mercerized pongee, with convertible collar. Suitable for Tennis.

Regularly $1.50 and $2.00.

95c

3 for 2.75; 6 for 5.25.

1,800

New Silk Mixed Shirts

Exceptionally Fine.

Sold sometimes for silk, as the cotton is so fine and so little of it that it adds to rather than detracts from their appearance.

Regularly $3.00 and $3.50.

1.95

3 for 5.75; 6 for 11.00.

Exceptionally Fine Gabardine Cloth

Men's Utility Rain Coats

Value $16.50 to $18.00 — 10.50 | *Value $18.00 to $19.50* — 12.75

SPECIAL SMALL SIZES—34, 35, 36, 37, 38—a surplus of these sizes in popular tans, greys, navy and mixtures. *Value $16.50 to $18.00* — 10.50

ENTIRELY NEW COATS—Sizes up to 44. Most popular fabrics in various colorings; best tailoring throughout. *Value $18.00, $19.50* — 12.75

MEN'S OTHER IMPORTANT SPECIALS

125 Silk Umbrellas — Natural and special wood handles in hooks and crooks; Paragon frames and serviceable silk. *Value $2.95* — 2.25

10,000 Pairs Silk Mixed Hose — Black and the popular plain shades, double soles and spliced toes and heels. Very serviceable. *Value 38c* — 25c, 3 prs. for 70c, 6 prs. for 1.35

300 Suits Fine Pajamas — Woven mercerized madras in the choicest shirting patterns. Also sheer silk mull in white and plain colors. *Special at* — 1.65

100 Dozen Handkerchiefs — Comprising a fortunate purchase of pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs of superior quality, with ¼ or ½ inch borders. *Reg. $3.00 doz.* — 2.10

MEN'S TIES — An entirely new lot of the most desirable Summer styles in plain striped and Fancy Silks. *Values 65c, 85c and $1.00* — 50c each

Broadway & 19th Street

NO FLOATING BATHS, INSISTS CONTROLLER

Pleas of Children and Marks Avail Nothing Against Stand for Economy.

MATTER PUT OVER A WEEK

"Impeach Him!" Cry Citizens, as Prendergast Fails to Yield to Arguments.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks's efforts to have the city appropriate $22,000 for the repair and operation this Summer of six floating public baths along the river front came to nought yesterday in the Board of Estimate because of the objection of Controller Prendergast. The Controller, fortified by a report from the Board of Health declaring that such baths were insanitary, objected strongly to the proposition on the ground of economy. As the matter involved an issue of special revenue bonds, which required unanimous consent, it went over for one week on Mr. Marks's request.

To help along his plan President Marks had a delegation of nearly 300 school children and their teachers present, and several of the children made speeches. The crowd was so large that the meeting was held in the Aldermanic Chamber. It was the first time in the history of the Board of Estimate that school children were allowed to plead before its members.

The objection of the Board of Health was that the baths could not be sealed tight enough to keep out the river water, although it was admitted that last year only one of the baths in operation was defective in this regard. President Marks said only croton water would be used in the baths and that they would be sealed against river contamination. The joint committee of the Board and the Health Department in its report stated that the interior baths were more advantageously located and easier of access and that the summary of daily attendance last August indicated that the city furnished sufficient bathing accomodations with its interior baths. The committee also suggested that it was a question worthy of consideration whether the city ought not to charge a small fee for the use of the interior baths.

In making his plea for the floating baths, President Marks said:

"To swim in the open air and sunshine is what the children want. If they jump into the river they are arrested, and what are they to do? The floating baths have always been very popular, and they are in localities where no proper interior baths are accessible. There is no prospect of adding to the interior public bath service this Summer, and the floating baths will give accommodations to thousands who cannot get into the interior baths."

Alfred Lasinsky, a blind pupil of Public School 29, and Hilda Deravenski, another pupil, asked that the baths be continued.

The Controller said he wasn't impressed by the demonstration of the children.

"Do you children attend public schools?" he asked them, and in a shrill chorus they replied that they did.

"Then all of you ought to be in school now," the Controller went on. "The teachers who are with you are paid by the city. What are they doing here?"

President Marks retorted that the children had a right to be present as they were learning civic duties.

"Moonshine," replied the Controller. "It's often impossible for men of mature judgment to understand the doings of the Board of Estimate."

"I agree with you," put in Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, and everybody laughed.

Dr. Simon Baruch, President of the American Society for the Promotion of Hygiene, thought the appropriation was needed for the sake of public health. Charles E. Raynor, Superintendent of the Volunteer Life Savers' Association, said the floating baths would save many people from drowning this Summer. Others who spoke in favor of the measure were Louis R. Krause of the Moral and Hygiene Educational Organization; Dr. Edward W. Stitt, Assistant Superintendant of Schools; Nathaniel Phillips, head of the League of Foreign-Born Citizens; James P. Holland of the Central Federated Union, and Lorne W. Barclay. Their arguments did not make the Controller change his mind, and there were cries of "Throw him out of office" and "Impeach him." Acting Mayor McAneny threatened to clear the room.

BETTING ON RACES IN A COURT TEST

Justice Scudder to Pass on the Legality of the System in Use at Belmont Park.

There has been so much contention in certain quarters as to whether public gambling and bookmaking have been carried on at Belmont Park in defiance of the law since the opening of the present racing meet that District Attorney Smith of Nassau County yesterday decided to make a thorough investigation.

Sitting as a committing magistrate, Supreme Court Justice Scudder will conduct an inquisition at the Mineola Court House this morning at 10 o'clock. The officials of the track and of the Westchester Racing Association, private detectives, a number of regular attendants at the races, both layers and reputed "players of the ponies," various newspaper reporters—some of whom have found the track to be a hotbed of gambling, according to their "stories"—and county officials who have been in attendance during the meeting have been subpoenaed to tell what they know of the betting operations at the track. Allan Pinkerton, head of the police force at the track, and his Captain were busy yesterday afternoon serving a sheaf of these subpoenas, which the District Attorney and the Sheriff of the county had prepared for service.

From these experts as to the conduct of affairs at race tracks Justice Scudder is expected to be able to gather the truth about the charges and counter-charges, and to determine whether the betting that is carried on is "public gambling," "bookmaking," or "private betting," which the authorities assert they cannot stop in the light of the court decisions on the subject brought about by arrests to test the legality of similar betting operations last year.

District Attorney Smith has been much exercised over the criticisms directed at himself and the Sheriff of the county, and has taken this method of ascertaining if the county authorities have been lax in the performance of their duties, as has been charged. He has asked the complainants to appear before Justice Scudder with any proof of violations they may have. He has announced in connection with the threshing out of this matter that he intends to have the law as it stands complied with to the last letter. It is to assist him in a correct interpretation of that law that he has instituted this inquest into affairs at Belmont Park, as he wishes to secure the direction of the court as to how the law may be enforced at all race tracks in the county if the present system of betting is illegal.

Coleman Loses to Yamada.

Koji Yamada continued his display of good form in his exhibition games of 18.2 balkline billiards at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, last night, when he defeated Hal C. Coleman, national amateur Class B champion, by the score of 250 to 102.

KEPT HUSBAND PRISONER.

Irate Wife Tried to Force Levy to Give Her Money for Gown.

When a man comes home at midnight from a beefsteak dinner to find his wife sitting up for him with the family scissors in one hand and a nail file in the other, the mere fact that he weighs 210 pounds and she 140 does not throw the advantage entirely in his favor when the question of a check for $125 for some new clothes for the wife is up for settlement. At least so Mitchell Levy told Magistrate Krotel yesterday in the West Side Court when he had Mrs. Dorothy Levy summoned to court to explain why she had kept him a prisoner for forty-two hours without food in their apartment in the Hotel Markwell, 220 West Forty-ninth Street.

Levy is one of the huskiest salesmen employed at the wholesale butcher shop of Sulzberger & Sons, First Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. He went to the beefsteak dinner last Sunday night, and when on Monday morning he failed to report for work, his brother Gus felt worried. Levy hadn't missed a day's work for eighteen years, and had never known a sick day. A messenger was sent to the hotel, and brought back word that he could get no response at the Levy door.

Then brother Gus decided to see for himself. As soon as work was over he went to the hotel with a friend and rang the Levy doorbell. The door was opened by Mrs. Levy herself. She was in her kimono. The two men brushed past her. In the parlor they found Levy sitting in a chair nursing several deep cuts on his right wrist and arm. His clothes looked as if they had been run through a chopping machine.

Ran for Square Meal.

Levy sprang to his feet as the two men appeared. He darted to the door and was gone, leaving the others to take care of Mrs. Levy. The first thing he did was to visit the nearest restaurant and eat a square meal, the first he had had since the beefsteak dinner. Then he saw a lawyer and had another meal, and went to his parents' home for the night. The next day he swore out a warrant for his wife's arrest, and yesterday, when she was haled to court, he was sufficiently recovered to tell what had happened.

On Sunday night when he returned home, he said, Mrs. Levy met him at the door demanding that he sign a check for $125 for some new clothes. When he refused, he said, his wife flourished the scissors in his face, and, backing him into a chair, announced that he would never eat, sleep, or leave the place until he surrendered.

"I know I'm big enough to have overpowered her," said Levy, "but what good would that do me? I didn't want to hurt her, and besides a woman with scissors in her hand is no joke."

Levy decided to try reasoning with his wife, but he soon gave that up. Then he decided to sit it out and wear out her patience. He would never give in. As he started to remove his coat, however, Mrs. Levy, he says, made a rush at him and slashed away with the scissors in a way that he didn't like. His coat was gashed in several places and his arm was cut. So he kept his coat on after that. All through the early morning hours Levy says his wife stood guard over him, warning him that the slightest move on his part to get away meant trouble.

The Dress Suit Ruined.

Among the exhibits produced in court were a mackintosh, which had been ripped up the back, Levy's evening clothes, which had been cut to ribbons; the suit he had on, which was beyond repair, and several other articles of apparel, all of which, he said, had been ruined by Mrs. Levy.

At breakfast time Mrs. Levy sent out for some food. She sat in front of him and ate it that way, but he had nothing. He felt like sleeping, he says, but forced himself to stay awake for fear his wife might attack him. Now and then came a ring at the doorbell or the telephone, but Mrs. Levy saw to it that Levy never got there. He was allowed to smoke and to stave off the pangs of hunger with an occasional glass of water.

Monday night dragged slowly along, with Levy still firm and Mrs. Levy more determined than ever. Neither of them slept, and, according to Levy, they would have been there yet if his brother had not arrived just at the moment Mrs. Levy was expecting the waiter up with the bill of fare.

Mrs. Levy declared in court that her husband had come home in such condition from the beefsteak dinner that he couldn't go to work, but the exhibits of slashed clothing and scars on his wrist and arms carried the day for Levy. Mrs. Levy admitted that she had undergone treatment at the River Crest Sanitarium in Astoria for the morphine habit, but denied that she had come out cured. According to Levy, he had sent his wife to several institutions because of her fondness for the drug, but that in every case Mrs. Levy left before the cure was effected.

Magistrate Krotel found Mrs. Levy guilty of disorderly conduct, but postponed sentence until next Tuesday to investigate her record. She was committed to the West Side jail without bail.

LINE RESTORES FULL PAY.

Hamburg-American Employes Rejoiced by Orders from Germany.

The 200 employes of the Hamburg-American Line, at 45 Broadway, received word yesterday that the directors of the company had cabled to New York instructing Dr. Karl Buenz, the resident director, to put them all back on full pay. In addition to this the order was made retroactive, dating from April 1. When a TIMES reporter asked one of the managers of the line yesterday if any reason had been assigned by the directors for this unexpected action, he replied that no reason had been given. "Probably it was done because the political outlook in German is good," he said.

Soon after the war began last August, about 100 of the minor employes of the line were let go and received a month's wages as a bonus. Those who were retained had their pay cut from 15 to 25 per cent.

ANTI-RUM SQUADRON HERE.

Local Battle in National Prohibition War Under Way.

The advance guard of the "Flying Squadron" organized to fight the liquor traffic arrived in this city yesterday and began its work in the evening at the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. Daniel A. Poling of Oregon, representing the Christian Endeavor, and Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," with a pianist and soloist, made up the vanguard.

The work will be continued today and tomorrow by second and third divisions of the squadron, including such speakers as Dr. Ira Landrith, President of Ward-Belmont College, Nashville; Dr. Carolyn E. Geisel, Battle Creek; J. Frank Hanly, ex-Governor of Indiana; Oliver W. Stewart, ex-legislator of Illinois, and John B. Lewis ex-legislator of Massachusetts.

The arrival of the Flying Squadron in New York marked the 228th speaking day of the organization, according to Mr. Poling, who said 246 cities had been visited, in forty-eight States. The squadron is seeking national prohibition through a constitutional amendment.

MUZZLE ORDER SUSTAINED.

Mrs. Knoblaugh Loses Test Case in Appellate Division.

The Appellate Division decided yesterday that Kuroki, a French bulldog, shall not be permitted to appear on Fifth Avenue or any other thoroughfare in the city, without a muzzle, notwithstanding the legal efforts of his owner, Mrs. Mary B. Knoblauch of the Wyoming Apartments, who had herself arrested in January, in an effort to test the Constitutionality of the Board of Health requirement.

Mrs. Knoblauch fought the case in behalf of dog lovers. She maintained the Health Board order was cruel and a violation of her specific Constitutional right. She was backed by the American Kennel Club.

METROPOLITAN GOLF AGAIN WON BY MISS LILLIAN HYDE—LAWN TENNIS

MISS HYDE RETAINS WOMEN'S GOLF TITLE

Champion Defeats Mrs. Joseph E. Davis in Metropolitan Finals.

Miss Lillian B. Hyde of the South Shore Field Club defeated Mrs. Joseph E. Davis of Piping Rock by 4 up and 3 to play in the titular round of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association championship tournament over the links of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club yesterday. This makes the fourth time Miss Hyde has won this honor.

Although Mrs. Davis is a plucky player and has advanced wonderfully, considering that she has been playing the game for only about four years, she really had no chance with Miss Hyde, and no one realized this any more than Mrs. Davis. Last Fall the Piping Rock woman qualified in the national championship at Nassau, but was put out in the first round by Miss Hyde.

When the finalists appeared on the first tee yesterday there was quite a gallery on hand and those who saw the first hole played felt repaid for the journey. Miss Hyde, after a good ball against the wind, laid a full iron shot dead to the pin so that it was no effort for the champion to get a 3. This hole is 338 yards and Mrs. Davis never had a look-in, as it took her three shots to reach the green.

Down the hill to the second, 198 yards, Mrs. Davis sliced her drive, and taking two more shots to reach the green, lost again, as the other had no trouble in getting a 4. That made Miss Hyde 2 up, and she increased this to 3 up a little later by winning the third hole in 5 after topping her drive. Mrs. Davis would have had a half had she not taken three putts.

Two fine shots to the green followed by the regulation two putts gave Miss Hyde a 4 at the next hole, which she also won, for it was out of the question for Mrs. Davis to get home in 2 after her drive, which was a trifle short. That placed Miss Hyde 4 up and it began to look like a runaway match. The short fifth hole, however, was halved in 4, neither player reaching the green on their tee shots.

From the sixth tee a badly topped drive got the champion started wrong so that she made a complete hash of the hole, taking 8, whereas her opponent had no difficulty in winning it in 6. Miss Hyde would not be denied going to the seventh, almost getting to the green on her second shot and winning it, 5 to 6. From the next two tees Miss Hyde got away poor balls, but in each instance was able to recover sufficiently to get halves, the eighth hole being divided in 6 and the short ninth in 4. In this way the champion reached the turn 4 up, the card reading 43 to 47 in her favor.

After winning the tenth in 5 to 7 Miss Hyde pulled her second shot to the rough, going to No. 11, and, failing to get out on her first effort, took 6 for the hole, which was the best her opponent could get. By trying to play the twelfth hole carefully Miss Hyde made a mess of it, failing to reach the green on her third and winding up with three putts. As her opponent got a 6, Miss Hyde had her lead brought back to 4 up. Mrs. Davis then proceeded to outplay her famous antagonist at the short thirteenth. Both landed in the sand from the tee, but the Piping Rock woman laid her niblick shot close to the pin and got a 4, which was more than the champion could do, the latter taking three putts.

Miss Hyde was then three up, and when she topped from the fourteenth tee it looked as if Mrs. Davis might win another hole, but they halved in 5. The fifteenth was won by Miss Hyde in 5 to 7 and the match was over. The bye holes were not played.

The summary:

Championship Division, Final Round.—Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore, beat Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Piping Rock, 4 up and 3 to play.

Beaten Eight, Championship Division, Final Round.—Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Knollwood, beat Miss Constance Roberson, Knollwood, 1 up.

Second Sixteen, Final Round.—Mrs. W. A. Bird, Dunwoodie, beat Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Piping Rock, 2 up.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen, Final Round.—Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, beat Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, 3 and 2.

Third Sixteen, Final Round.—Mrs. L. Blake, Cranford, beat Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, 3 and 2.

Beaten Eight, Third Sixteen, Final Round.—Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair, beat Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack, 2 and 1.

Fourth Sixteen, Final Round.—Mrs. Charles L. Greenhall, Hollywood, beat Mrs. Wilson S. Kinnear, Sleepy Hollow, 4 and 3.

MIXED FOURSOMES.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Miss Marion Hollins and Archie Reid	89	3	86
Mrs. W. J. Faith and T. V. Berminghan	91	3	88
Mrs. H. E. Manvel and C. E. Van Buskirk	88	8	90
Mrs. William Chilvers and M. Fink	97	7	70

ENGLISH GIRL'S GOLF TITLE.

Miss Vera Ramsay Beats Miss Curtis for Boston Championship.

NEWTON, Mass., May 28.—Miss Vera Ramsay of the Leatherhead Club of Surrey, England, playing from the Salem Golf Club, won the championship of the Boston Woman's Golf Association today by defeating Miss Margaret Curtis of the Country Club, the titleholder and three times national champion, 7 up and 6 to play.

Playing dead to the pin from every tee, Miss Ramsay looked the winner from the start. Although Miss Curtis was wild and continually playing the odd, it was evident that her best game was much below that of her British opponent.

At the conclusion of the match Miss Ramsay said that she hoped to remain in this country until Fall and would probably enter the national woman's championship in October.

Mrs. Barlow Retains Golf Title.

ST. MARTINS, Pa., May 28.—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club today retained her title to the woman's golf champion of Philadelphia by defeating Miss Katherine Davis of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, 4 up and 2 to play. Both contestants qualified in the semi-finals yesterday.

TUXEDO GOLF UNDER WAY.

Dwight Partridge Wins Qualifying Round Medal with a 76.

Dwight Partridge of Bedford led a field of more than fifty golfers in the qualifying round of the annual invitation tournament over the links of the Tuxedo Golf Club yesterday and subsequently survived the first match round. He won the medal with a score of 76 and later defeated Malcolm McBurney of Westbrook, 3 up and 2 to play.

Outside of a couple of little lapses on the greens, Partridge played sound golf in the medal round. He played out in 39 and came back in 37. Against McBurney he got away to an indifferent start, but quickly pulled himself together, and it was not long before he became the aggressor.

John N. Stearns, 3d, of Nassau, and James R. Hyde of South Shore, the medal winner of a year ago, had a great match, Hyde winning on the nineteenth hole. Stearns has not been playing golf to any extent this year, and his appearance at Tuxedo is the first of the season. He generally had the advantage, and was in the rather comfortable position of 2 up and 3 to play when Hyde came to life and pulled the match out of the fire on the first extra hole. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Dwight Partridge, Bedford, 76; Paul Moore, Morris County, 82; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 83; McKim Hollins, Westbrook, 84; Charles Amory, Boston, 84; William Watson, Baltusrol, 84; W. W. Hoffman, National, 84; D. H. McAlpin, 2d, Morris County, 85; Malcolm McBurney, Westbrook, 85; John N. Stearns, 3d, Nassau, 85; Cornelius S. Lee, Tuxedo, 86; W. A. Larned, Newport, 87; J. N. Steele, Jr., National, 87; James R. Hyde, South Shore, 87; C. R. Richardson, Tuxedo, 87; D. Potter, Tuxedo, 87.

Second Sixteen.—F. A. Solwedel, Canoe Brook, 88; F. H. Williams, Morris County, 88; E. B. Schley, Morris County, 88; W. R. Betts, Tuxedo, 89; J. Couper Lord, Piping Rock, 89; C. M. Hall, Garden City, 89; Edward P. Rogers, Baltusrol, 90; John Cross, National, 90; Seymour Johnson, Tuxedo, 91; George Grant Mason, Tuxedo, 91; Harold Godwin, Tuxedo, 92; G. C. Greenway, Jr., Garden City, 92; David Wagstaff, Tuxedo, 92; Dr. Armstrong, Tuxedo, 92; D. Rogers, Tuxedo, 93; Frederick H. Thomas, Morris County, 94.

Third Sixteen.—Newell Tilton, Tuxedo, 94; J. Insley Blair, Tuxedo, 95; Granville Kane, Tuxedo, 95; H. L. McVickar, Tuxedo, 96; A. G. Wellman, Tuxedo, 97; George P. Dixon, National, 97; R. D. Graham, Tuxedo, 97; W. Post, Tuxedo, 97; E. Richards, Tuxedo, 97; Lindsay Russell, Tuxedo, 100; G. B. Post, Jr., Bernardsville, 102; K. Winslow, Tuxedo, 106; F. B. Keech, Tuxedo, 106; H. W. Slocum, Rockaway, 100; E. C. Kent, Tuxedo, 107; Louis Spencer Morris, Tuxedo, 108.

MATCH PLAY.

First Sixteen.—First Round—Moore beat Hoffman, 5 and 4; Hollins beat Amory, 2 and 1; Hyde beat Stearns, 1 up, (19 holes;) Partridge beat McBurney, 3 and 2; McAlpin beat Potter, 2 and 1; Richardson beat Lee, 4 and 3; White beat Watson, 6 and 5; Lee beat Steele, 4 and 3.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—D. Rogers beat Johnson, 1 up, (19 holes;) Wagstaff beat Solwedel, 4 and 3; Edward P. Rogers beat Mason, 3 and 2; Lord beat Schley, 5 and 3; Williams beat Greenway, 5 and 4; Betts beat Godwin, 6 and 5; Hall beat Armstrong, 2 up; Thomas beat Cross, 5 and 3.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—Blair beat Keech, Ward and 5; Richards beat Dixon, 2 and 1; McVickar beat Morris, 6 and 5; Graham beat Kent, by default; Russell beat Slocum, 2 up; Winslow beat Post, 9 and 7; Wellman beat Kane, by default; Tilton beat Post, Jr., 3 and 2.

SPEEDWAY'S OPENING DATE.

Oct. 2 Decided on for First Sheepshead Bay Motordrome Race.

At a conference held in Indianapolis yesterday at which were present officials of the Sheephead Bay Speedway and Richard Kennerdell, Chairman of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association, Oct. 2, 1915, was the date decided upon for the opening race of the New York Speedway, which is now being constructed. For the past few days Carl Fisher and Everard Thompson, President and manager, respectively, of the Sheephead Bay Speedway, together with David Beecroft, J. C. Nichols, and Joseph Haughton, have been in consultation here settling the details for the inaugural meet at Coney Island.

An informal agreement has been reached whereby the Indianapolis, Chicago, and New York speedways will cooperate on a friendly basis. Among the racing motorists gathered at Indianapolis for the big contest on Monday there is great enthusiasm over the fact that New York has at last taken to automobile racing on a big scale. With quite a number of racing cars found unprepared to start at Indianapolis and hardly likely to be ready for the Chicago speedway meet in June, and other speed machines in the course of construction, indications point to the Sheephead Bay race furnishing the biggest gathering of racing cars and drivers during the present season. Already seventeen entries have been received for the Chicago meet. The racers will go there direct from Indianapolis, as the course will be ready for practice next week.

Levinsky Outpoints Asche.

Battling Levinsky, the east side heavyweight, last night added another victory to his list when he outpointed George Asche of Philadelphia in the main ten-round contest at Brown's Far Rockaway Athletic Club. The east side boxer had things all his own way, and the final session started a spurt in which he had his opponent staggering at the bell.

Some fast and clever boxing was witnessed in the semi-final ten-round bout, in which Harvey Crosby, the west side boxer, and Young Benny of the east side were the principals, Crosby was more clever than his opponent and his blows carried more weight, so that his effective attack earned the honors for him by a wide margin.

Substitute Bout at Vanderbilt A. C.

Walter Mohr, the Brooklyn lightweight, failed to put in appearance to fulfill his engagement with Harry Stone in the feature ten-round bout at the Vanderbilt Athletic Club in Brooklyn last night, and the management substituted Johnny Reese of Harlem. The latter, although not in the best of condition, forced Stone to extend himself, and gave an interesting exhibition. At the final bell, however, Stone was entitled to the honors by a shade.

Young Gilbride and Pete Vanderhaven, bantamweights, were the principals in the semi-final contest, scheduled for ten rounds. In the opening session Gilbride stretched his opponent unconscious on the canvas for the count of ten, with a right to the jaw.

Canadian Games for War Fund.

TORONTO, Ont., May 28.—As a result of a telegraphic vote Winnipeg has been awarded the Canadian national athletic championship meet by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. The meet will be held between July 1 and July 10, and any cash surplus will go to a war fund.

TENNIS CHAMPION FAILS IN DOUBLES

Miss Bjurstedt, with Mrs. McLean as Partner, Loses in Morristown Tennis Tourney.

Following her defeat in the semi-final round of the women's singles tennis tournament on Thursday at the Morristown Field Club, Morristown, N. J., Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national champion, lost another match yesterday, when with Mrs. Marshall McLean as a partner, she was defeated by Miss Clare aCssel and Miss Marie Wagner in an interesting three-set match at 7-9, 6-4, 6-1. The contest brought out all the best playing qualities of the four contestants and furnished a pretty display of court work. Miss Bjurstedt at times attempted to cover the court herself and thereby lost several points. Much of the sting was out of her shots, and she appeared to be affected by her breakdown of the previous day.

The victory of Miss Clare Cassel in the final round of the women's singles was somewhat of a surprise, as Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, the defeated player, had been showing such excellent form that it was expected that she would carry off the honors. In her match with Miss Bjurstedt, when the latter retired, Mrs. Schmitz played a brilliant game, but Miss Cassel was at the top of her form and swept her opponent off her feet. Mrs. Schmitz made an excellent start, but after the score of the first set was carried to deuce she fell away, while Miss Cassell steadily improved until the end. The summary:

Morristown Field Club, Open Women's Singles.—Final Round—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, 7—5, 6—3.

Women's Doubles.—Second Round—Mrs. M. Farley and Miss Edna Wildey defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope and Mrs. Roberts Boy 6—2, 6—0; Mrs. F. Ford and Miss Marion Swords defeated Miss Hilah C. French and Miss Adele Cragin, 6—3, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round.—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Marshall McLean, 7—9, 6—4, 6—1; Mrs. M. Farley and Miss Edna Wildey defeated Mrs. F. Ford and Miss Marion Swords, 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. Marshall McLean and F. Young defeated Miss M. Taylor and F. Cooper, 6—3, 7—5; Mrs. J. H. McLean and V. Ely defeated Miss M. Marshall and C. Bean, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Florence Ballin and L. Delmonico defeated Miss Hill and partner by default; Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Osterdorf defeated Dr. and Mrs. Lippincott, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round.—Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Osterdorf defeated Miss Florence Sheldon and partner by default; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and A. Schienval defeated Miss Florence Ballin and L. Delmonico, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. Marshall McLean and F. Young defeated Miss Ira Kissel and B. Cooke, 6—3, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—Mrs. M. McLean, (plus 30,) defeated Miss Ina Kissel, (minus 30,) 6—3, 6—4, 6—2; Miss E. P. Lindley, (minus 3.6,) defeated Mrs. J. H. McLean, (plus 4.6,) by default.

Semi-Final Round.—Miss M. Taylor, (plus 4.6,) defeated Miss H. C. French, (plus 1.6,) 6—3, 6—2.

Doubles Final at Harlem.

Vanderbilt Ward, the young Yale racquet expert, and Benjamin McPhillips defeated P. Treanor, champion of West Virginia, and G. King in the final round of the open tennis tournament of the Harlem Lawn Tennis Club yesterday on the club courts, at 138th Street and Edgecombe Avenue, in straights sets at 6—3, 8—6, 6—1. The winning combination was not threatened except in the second set, when Treanor and King rallied and carried the score to 8-all before losing their service, which followed with the loss of the set. Treanor and King were hopelessly outclassed in the third and deciding set. The final match in the men's singles between Vanderbilt Ward and Charles Chambers will be played next Wednesday.

Kingsley Wins Again at Tennis.

Kingsley School tennis team closed its season yesterday with a victory over the tennis team from Montclair Academy, 4 to 1. Kingsley took two matches in the singles and won the doubles. Montclair's only point was scored by Cameron, who defeated Frost of Kingsley, 2—6, 6—1, 7—5. In the other matches Field of Kingsley defeated Dietden of Montclair, 7—5, 6—4, and Germaine of Kingsley defeated Ritch of Montclair, 6—1, 6—1. In the doubles Field and Germaine defeated Hazel and Scutter, 6—3, 6—2. Kingsley played five match games this season and won all of them. There were nine matches scheduled, but four of them were called off because of rain.

Stuyvesant Wins at Tennis.

Stuyvesant High School lawn tennis team, which holds the interscholastic championship, yesterday visited Peekskill-on-Hudson and defeated the Military Academy team by 5 matches to 0. Three sets of singles and one of doubles were played. In the first, Gillespite, Stuvesant, defeated Skinner, 6—2, 6—3; Jacoby, Stuyvesant, defeated Style, 1—6, 6—1, 6—4; Blumenthal, Stuyvesant, defeated Martoczy, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3. In the doubles Jacoby and Gillespie, Stuyvesant, defeated Skinner and Friedman, 6—3, 7—5.

Pell Wins Baltimore Tennis.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—Theodore R. Pell of New York successfully defended the challenge cup in the finals of the Baltimore Country Club's tennis tournament this afternoon, defeating Fred C. Colston of Baltimore, who recently won the State championship. Pell won in straight sets, the scores of which were 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

Pennsylvania Tennis Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The University of Pennsylvania Lawn Tennis Club defeated Dartmouth six matches to none here today. Four matches of singles and two in doubles were played. All except one match in the singles were won in straight sets. Livermore of Dartmouth won one game in his match with Replogle, Pennsylvania, although he lost the match, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

DR. ROSENBAUM IN FORM.

Tennis Tournament at Columbia Oval Reaching Final Rounds.

Dr. William Rosenbaum qualified for the final round of the men's singles in the New York Lawn Tennis Club open tennis tournament at Columbia Oval by defeating Wylie C. Grant, the former national indoor champion, at 6—0, 6—4. In view of his previous excellent playing Dr. Rosenbaum was expected to win, but not in straight sets. Grant was unable to get going properly until his opponent had secured too big a lead to overcome. The finalist kept his shots at a good length and played the side lines with accuracy.

The feature of the afternoon play was the success of Alrick H. Man and Cedric Major, who defeated three of the strongest teams in the tournament. In the first round they took the measure of King Smith and Arthur S. Cragin 6—4, 6—4. They followed this with a victory over Allan Behr and Wood at 6—4, 6—3. In round before the semi-final Man and Cedric were opposed by Wylie C. Grant and Dr. Rosenbaum. They lost the first set, but captured the next two and the match. Voshell and Baggs also qualified for the semi-final round through a double victory. The summary:

Men's Singles, Third Round.—Vanderbilt Ward defeated Arthur M. Lovibond, 6—1, 8—6.

Semi-Final Round.—Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Wylie C. Grant, 6—0, 6—4.

Men's Doubles, First Round.—Lovibond and Waite defeated Hartman and Brinkerhoff, 6—2, 6—3; Ward and Steinkamp defeated Levy and Pisiancani, 6—1, 6—4; Behr and Wood defeated Clark and partner by default; Man and Major defeated Smith and Cragin, 6—4, 6—4.

Second Round.—Man and Major defeated Behr and Wood, 6—4, 6—3; Grant and Dr. Rosenbaum defeated Peaslee and partner by default; Voshell and Baggs defeated G. L. Robinson and H. W. Robinson, 7—5, 6—1; Krugler and McAllister defeated Tobey and partner by default.

Third Round.—Man and Major defeated Grant and Rosenbaum, 3—0, 6—3, 6—2; Voshell and Baggs defeated Krugler and McAllister, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Handicap Singles, First Round.—H. Norton (minus half 15) defeated B. Lipschutz, (plus 15,) 6—1, 6—4; J. S. King (scratch) defeated Franklin P. Adams, (plus half 30,) 6—3, 1—6, 8—6; Mr. Judge (plus 30) defeated Mr. Rodel (plus 15) by default.

Second Round.—E. Nolan (scratch) defeated P. J. Brennan, (plus 15,) 6—4, 6—1; A. M Gale (plus 30) defeated Mr. Judge, (plus 30,) 6—4, 2—6, 8—6; A. Iler (plus half 15) defeated N. S. Clark (minus 15) by default.

Third Round.—A. Iler (plus half 15) defeated A. M. Gale, (plus 30,) 6—3, 6—3.

500-MILE RACE POSTPONED.

Indianapolis Auto Run Goes Over Until Monday.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—On account of weather conditions the 500-mile automobile race, which was to have been held at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway tomorrow, was postponed today until Monday. This announcement was made at the Speedway office.

Weather conditions here for almost a week have been unfavorable for the big race, and when the local Weather Bureau announced more rain for today and "partly cloudy" for tomorrow it was decided to postpone the contest until Monday. It is believed that, as Monday in most places has been declared a holiday on account of Memorial Day coming on Sunday, there will be a larger crowd Monday than would have attended tomorrow.

There have been four of the 500-mile contests at the local speedway, each held on Memorial Day, and it remained for the fifth race to be the first to be postponed.

The hotels are already filled to capacity with speed enthusiasts, and each arriving train is bringing more visitors into the city, in addtion to the hundreds who are arrving in automobiles. The recent heavy rains and muddy condition of the roads seemingly has not deterred many from making the trip overland.

Velodrome Opens Tonight.

The opening meet of the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome will take place tonight, with the stars of the amateur and professional talent competing in the fifteen events carded on the program. The feature number will be in International Derby, a twenty-five-mile motor-paced race between Bobby Walthour, the Dixie flier; Georges Sores, the French champion; Georges Columbatto, Italy's title holder, and Manus Bedell, the most improved of the American riders following the pace. With Jimmy Hunter piloting Walthour and Marcus Nazo showing the way for Sores, the race should prove a record-breaker over the new eight-lap track. The other two starters are at their best, and will not be far from the pace at the finish. The three-cornered match race in half-mile heats between Bob Spears, Harry Kaiser, and Jackie Clarke will be the feature for the professional sprinters. Kaiser, who turned "pro" in the last six-day race at the Garden, is the choice for first money, but will have to show his best form to beat the veterans.

The best amateurs in the country will go to the post in the half-mile handicap, in which event Tom Grimm, Eddie Kane, and Tim Sullivan will be at scratch. There will also be a two-mile handicap for the amateurs, over seventy-five riders having entered the two events. The novices have a mile dash to decide, forty of the future greats having entered the contest.

Fordham Football Men Out.

Dave Dunn ordered all candidates for next season's Fordham football team out for practice yesterday. This is the first time the Maroon gridiron authorities have ever attempted Spring practice, but, with the heavy schedule of next year, no chances are being taken. Twelve men answered the call and reported to Captain Dunn. Harry Vaughn, the old Yale end, who is to coach Fordham, will be on hand in a few days and take charge. The work yesterday was confined to kicking and chasing punts, combined with a little practice at falling on the ball. Because of the heat the practice was cut short.

TO CURTAIL SPORTS AT FAIR

Committee of Three to Weed Out Unprofitable Events.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 28.—A committee of three amateurs, well known in American athletics, assumed charge today of the problem of Panama-Pacific Exposition sports, the most ambitious list ever prepared for an exposition. This move followed the sanctions between other committees and the exposition management, the report of a $42,000 deficit from polo and golf, and complaints of inefficiency.

The Managing Committee consists of William F. Humphrey, President of the Olympic Club; John Elliott, President of the Pacific Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, and Dr. E. O. McConnell, a Director of the Olympic Club.

Sharp curtailment of the big program was predicted. Harvard rowing and the Washington and Jefferson football game with the University of California were said to be out of the question unless these teams pay their own expenses. The exposition will not pay them, Mr. Humphrey said. The cost to Washington and Jefferson of making the trip is estimated at $6,500. Cycling, lacrosse, and minor events also were listed for discard.

A general meeting of committees on various sports is to be held Monday for final determination of the program.

Girls Race in Field Day Games.

The annual field day of the Evander Childs High School took place at Pelham Bay Park yesterday, and about 500 students participated. The girl athletes played a prominent part in the day's sport, and in addition to folk dancing the girls took part in three-legged races and relay races. The track at the park had recently been repaired, and was slow and heavy, and the student athletes were unable to make fast time. There was a large number of entries in the different events, but three were no xceptional performances. In any of them. Robertson won the mile run easily in 5:09, and also annexed first place in the shotput. He was the only student to take two firsts.

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SAVE MONEY
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Original cost and regular selling price disregarded during these sales.

A partial list of the specials for today printed here.
(Because of the large attendance, we cannot guarantee to fill Mail or Telephone Orders.)

Men's $3 to $4 Low Shoes $1.98
Sale Price, Today, ...

Several well-known makes of men's high-class shoes in this distribution.

TAN RUSSIA CALF, PATENT LEATHER AND GUNMETAL CALFSKIN. All with Goodyear welted soles. All sizes and widths.

Men's $1.50 to $4
"Sample" Straw Hats
Sale Prices, $1 and $1.50

Newest shapes; most wanted straws; all sizes.

Men's $5 to $7.50
"Sample" Panama Hats
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Every good shape. All sizes.

Men's $1 to $1.50
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GIANTS WIN—CORNELL QUALIFIES MOST ATHLETES FOR INTERCOLLEGIATES—TURF

EASON DEPOPULATES BENCH OF GIANTS

Irate Umpire Exiles Troop of Players as New York Beats St. Louis, 11 to 4.

Up to yesterday Mal Eason was known as an umpire; just a common, ordinary garden variety of an umpire. Well, you know, a fairly good umpire, but not so good that there were bells or spangles decorating him. In fact, Mal Eason's judgment, at times, has not been the kind that would put him in line for a job on the Superior Court bench. But at that, Mal never made any coarse decisions, like fining a player fifty bucks for asking the time of day or anything like that.

Eason decided yesterday up at the Polo Grounds that this quiet system of umpiring wasn't getting him anything, so he became a human cyclone and swept the ball park clean of New York ball players. He started in easily in the first inning and chucked McGraw. Detecting conversation on the bench which was far from flattering, he blamed it onto Snodgrass and gave him the gate.

The oratory from the Giant bench continued, so Eason walked over and sent nearly all the idle Giants from the bench, except Larry McLean and Tesreau. He permitted this big crowd to stay a while, but they also began to talk about Eason. The ball game was held up while McLean and Tesreau were walking across the field because they hid all view of the players from the people in the stands. Chief Meyers and Eddie Grant were permitted to remain as coachers with the understanding that if they wished to speak, they should raise their hands and ask permission.

All this is told of Eason, because, despite the fact that the Giants made nineteen hits and beat St. Looey 11 to 4, Umpire Eason was the whole show. The funny part of it all was that the trouble started because McGraw remarked, when Burns was caught between first and second base in the first inning, that "Hub" Perdue, the Gallatin Squash, had made a balk. It isn't any harder to detect a balk than it is to solve the fourth dimension. That man has never lived who can tell when a balk is or is not a balk. Eason said Perdue didn't make a balk, and McGraw said he did. A fair decision in a case like that is a draw—they are both right or both wrong, as you happen to look at it.

It isn't the province of any neutral to take sides in this argument, but when you think of Eason chasing the whole Giant army of reserves, refugees and rookies off the field and leaving it as lonesome as a street in Brooklyn after 9 o'clock at night, it's difficult to keep off the subject.

With those few pearls of wisdom concerning Eason's clean sweep, it is the duty of this newspaper to let its readers know that the Giants won yesterday's game with refreshing fluency. It wasn't one of those decisions to be given by a shade. There isn't any more doubt who won this game than there is about who won the Revolutionary War.

It is sincerely to be hoped that those members of the commonwealth, who were so sure a few days ago that the Giants would be snatched any time by an ambulance and carried off to a sanitarium will note that the Giants made nineteen hits. Also that Art Fletcher made no errors, but had a perfect batting outburst. He was up five times and made a home run, three singles and got a base on balls. Average, 1,000.

Manager Huggins or St. Looey must both apologize again to "Hub" Perdue. He kept the Gallatin Squash at work thoroughout the game and at the end it was all that "Hub" could do to throw the ball as far as the catcher. In fact, the ball rarely reached the catcher. The Giants' bats were nearly always in the way.

Rube Marquard pitched for the Giants, but, aided by good fielding, he got out of several difficulties, and the Cardinals' eleven hits did not produce very much in the way of runs. Cozy Dolan, one time a resident on the old Hilltop with the Yanks, and now an inmate of St. Louis, did coery good fielding. He is the Giants' cause. Dolan played in left field in place of Bob Bescher. Cozy missed three flies that looked easy and was perfectly willing to miss more.

In the last inning, when only nine runs behind, Manager Huggins called upon his boys for a rally. He injected several pinch players into the game who are perfect strangers to this country. One was Joe Pretzel, who batted for Wilson. That is, it sounded like Pretzel, when Eason warned the crowd that he was going to pinch hit.

The crowd then asked Eason if he was also going to introduce Pretzel's two club mates, Knuckles and Sauerkraut. It afterwards developed that Joe's name wasn't Pretzel, but Betzel, so you see it was very easy to get the two names confused.

St. Looey got a run in the first inning, when Huggins hit Rube for a double, went to third on Beck's single, and scored on Miller's out. Perdue was a cinch for the Giants in the first. Burns singled, but he was caught between first and second when Perdue turned around as Burns took a half-mile lead off the mattress. "Burnsie's" out caused all the trouble between Eason on one side and the twenty-one New York players on the other. Doyle got a double, but was out at third, when Lobert rolled to Butler. Then Fletcher hit a home run into the left field bleachers, the ball striking the iron pipe which marks the foul line, and bounded merrily into safe territory.

The eighth was the Giants' big inning, when New York slammed Perdue for seven hits, which netted them five runs. The Giants were encouraged throughout the game by a big gathering of pretty girls from Wadleigh Girls' High School. They sat up in the upper tier of the right field stand, and the left-handed batters tried to drive the ball up there so the girls could have souvenirs, but they didn't succeed. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..5	1	3	1	0	
Doyle, 2b..5	2	3	7	6	
Lob't, 3b..4	1	1	1	1	
Fletc'r, ss..4	2	4	3	4	
Rob'n, rf..5	1	3	1	0	
M'kle, 1b..5	0	1	10	1	
Smith, c..4	0	2	3	0	
M'ray, cf..4	1	1	2	0	
Marq'd, p..4	1	1	1	1	
Total..40	11	19	27	12	

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b..5	1	2	2	2	
Beck, 3b..5	1	1	3	4	0
Dolan, lf..4	0	0	1	1	1
Miller, cf..4	0	0	1	3	0
Long, rf..4	0	2	3	0	
Wils'n, cf..3	0	0	1	1	
Alex'r, p..0	0	0	0	0	
‡Betzel ...1	1	1	1	0	
Butler, ss..4	1	1	3	4	
†Gonzales..1	1	0	0	0	
Snyder, c..4	0	1	1	1	
Perdue, p..3	0	0	0	5	
‡Roche ...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..38	4	11	24	15	

*Batted for Wilson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Butler in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Perdue in ninth inning.
Errors—Dolan, Burns, Doyle, Lobert.

New York	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	..	—11
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	— 4

Two-base hits—Huggins, Doyle, Robertson, Lobert. Three-base hit—Long. Home run—Fletcher. Stolen bases—Merkle, Doyle. Earned runs—New York, 11; St. Louis, 2. Double plays—Doyle and Merkle; Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Base on balls—Off Perdue, 2; Structure out—By Marquard, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

Braves Raise Flag; Win Twice.

BOSTON, May 28.—The Boston Nationals today raised the world's championship pennant, captured from the Philadelphia Athletics last Fall, and observed the occasion by winning both games of a double-header from Philadelphia and moving into the first division. The first game was won, 5 to 2, notwithstanding Tyler's wildness. Magee's double, with three men on bases, broke a tie at the expense of Alexander, his former roommate. The lead changed three times in the second game, which Boston won, 5 to 4, only by using every element of reserve strength. The line-up was so changed by the introduction of pinch hitters during a rally in the eighth inning that an almost general readjustment was necessary when the team took the field in the ninth. A home run by Cravath over the left-field fence, a running one-hand catch by Connolly in the ninth inning, that probably saved another tie score, and the fielding of Magee were features of this contest. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf..3	0	1	0	0	
Fitz'k, 2b..3	1	0	3	3	
Con'ly, cf..1	0	1	1	0	
Cather, lf..3	0	1	1	0	
Magee, cf..2	1	0	2	1	
Schrt, 1b..3	0	0	15	1	
Smith, 3b..4	0	2	1	2	
Mar'le, ss..4	0	0	2	2	
Whal'g, c..1	0	0	2	0	
Trag'er, c..0	0	0	0	0	
Gilh't, rf..1	0	0	1	0	
James, p..3	2	0	0	0	
†Egan ...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..30	5	6	27	10	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ban't, ss..5	0	2	1	2	
Byrne, 3b..4	0	1	0	2	
Nleh'f, 2b..3	0	0	2	3	
Crav'h, lf..4	1	2	3	0	
Becker, lf..4	0	1	2	0	
Pask't, cf..4	1	2	3	0	
Lud's, 1b..4	1	3	11	0	
Kil'fer, c..4	0	1	1	1	
Rixey, p..2	1	1	0	3	
Cha'rs, p..0	0	0	0	0	
*Weiser ...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..35	4	13	24	11	

*Batted for Chalmers in ninth inning.
†Batted for Whaling in seventh inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Byrne, Rixey.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	..	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—4

Two-base hits—Becker, Luderus. Three-base hit—Smith. Home run—Cravath. Stolen bases—Byrne, Moran. Sacrifice flies—Niehoff, Cather. Double plays—Niehoff and Luderus; Maranville and Schmidt, (2); Rixey, Bancroft, and Luderus; Fitzpatrick and Schmidt. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 11. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rixey, 3; off Chalmers, 1; off James, 1. Hits—Off Rixey, 4 in six and two-thirds innings; off Chalmers, 2 in one and one-third innings. Struck out—By Rixey, 5; by James, 2. Passed ball—Killifer. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Cincinnati, 11; Rochester, 1.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 28.—Cincinnati combined timely hitting with Rochester's errors and Huenke's passes to defeat the International Leaguers here today in an exhibition contest by a score of 11 to 1. Score:

Cincinnati	4	0	1 0 0 4 2 0 0—11 8 0
Rochester	0	0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0— 1 4 5

Batteries—Toney and Wingo; Huenke, Williams, and Erwin.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

			R.H.E.
Newark	0	0	2 1 0 0 0 0 0—3 5 2
Buffalo	1	1	0 6 0 0 0 0 1—9 12 2

Batteries—Fullenweider and Lalonge; Brown and Heckinger.

AT TORONTO.

			R.H.E.
Jersey City	2	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 11 1
Toronto	0	0	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 10 1

Batteries—Sherman and Yelle; Manning and Kocher.

AT MONTREAL.

			R.H.E.
Providence	1	0	0 0 3 1 0 0 3—8 10 1
Montreal	0	1	0 3 1 0 0 0 2—7 8 2

Batteries—Schultz and Haley; Fillertin and Madden.

At Rochester—Rochester-Richmond game postponed until next series.

Scores of Other Games.

At Medford—Tufts, 12; Dartmouth, 7.

At Worcester—Holy Cross, 3; M. A. C., 0.

At Purdue at Indiana, postponed; rain.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Brooklyn.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 11; St. Louis, 4.
Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 5.
Cleveland at Chicago—rain.
Detroit at St. Louis—rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 4; Buffalo, 0.
Baltimore at Kansas City—rain.
Brooklyn at St. Louis—rain.
Newark at Chicago—rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto, 3; Jersey City, 2.
(Thirteen innings.)
Providence, 8; Montreal, 7.
Buffalo, 9; Newark, 3.
Richmond at Rochester.
(Postponed until next series.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	19	12	.593
Chicago	20	14	.588
Brooklyn	16	16	.500
Boston	17	17	.500
St. Louis	17	18	.486
Pittsburgh	16	17	.485
Cincinnati	13	17	.433
New York	12	18	.400

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	25	12	.676
Detroit	23	14	.622
New York	17	15	.531
Boston	14	14	.500
Washington	15	17	.469
Cleveland	14	19	.424
St. Louis	14	20	.412
Philadelphia	12	22	.343

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	21	14	.600
Pittsburgh	22	15	.595
Kansas City	19	14	.576
Newark	19	16	.543
Brooklyn	18	16	.529
St. Louis	15	16	.513
Baltimore	13	21	.382
Buffalo	10	25	.286

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	12	7	.632
Richmond	15	9	.625
Rochester	12	10	.545
Providence	12	11	.522
Montreal	13	12	.520
Newark	9	12	.429
Jersey City	9	14	.391
Toronto	9	16	.360

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Newark at Chicago.
Baltimore at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
(Each team plays two games.)
Newark at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.
Richmond at Rochester.

MAMAUX CAUSES DODGERS' DOWNFALL

Hans Wagner and Umpire Byron Help to Give Pirates a 3 to 1 Victory.

A mere slip of a lad, Albert Mamaux, who has not passed his twenty-first Summer, proved a mighty impediment to the progress of the Dodgers yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field. He piloted the Pirates to their first victory of the Brooklyn series when he spiked the guns of the Dodger heavy artillery. The youngster threaded a ball to the plate that was as erratic in its actions as a storm-tossed hat. If absolute blindness had struck suddenly at the whole Brooklyn team it could not have produced a more complete demoralization. Mamaux, who has been making a great name for himself this season, was never in doubt, never in danger. He held complete mastery of the situation in every inning, and the Pirates won by a score of 3 to 1.

While Mamaux was the chief cause of Brooklyn's downfall there were other contributing factors. The first was Honus Wagner. Every one had thought his batting eye was locked up in a safe deposit vault. It was all pure fiction. Hans had it with him yesterday, and showed the critics that its usefulness is undimmed. Sometime, somewhere Hans must have played golf. He put his whole body into a supreme effort yesterday and the ball went hurtling out to centre field, out over the heads of the fielders, who had turned their attention to the fence and never stopped until he was ensconced at the third tabloid.

It was in the sixth inning that this occurred and the game was broken up then and there. Baird, who had been out an infield hit, came to the plate. Of course Hans was still at third, but Umpire Byron was behind the plate and he did his utmost to help Hans when he came in on a sacrifice fly by Viox. The throw from Myers bounded into Miller's waiting hands and he swung around on Wagner as the latter crashed into him. The Pirate was called safe though it looked as if our poet umpire had made a fearful mistake.

The whole Dodger team thought so and crowded around to tell it. The crowd, too, began to utter its disapproval, and Byron was the most unpopular man in all Brooklyn. When Miller called it "two" on him when he had called a strike a ball, just a minute later, Miller was asked to retire for the good of the game.

It was Jack Coombs who attempted to hold the Pirates down, and in nine times out of ten he would have succeeded. He twirled fine ball, but failed to connect with a safety, and if all of them had been held to one base there is no telling how long the game might have lasted. The difficulty was that two triples were interspersed, and it was these that paved the way for the tallies which were made by the visitors. Once or twice he pulled himself out of tight places in admirable fashion.

The Dodgers were the first to score, and it was as a result of one of those miracle misplays which make the little chills of expectancy chase themselves up and down your spine. In the fifth inning Myers had beaten out a bunt that ran away from Mamaux. Getz then attempted a sacrifice and fared better than fond dream could wish for. Myers was jumping down to second like a frightened rabbit and Johnson grabbed the slow ball, threw to left field far over Wagner's head. The error was sufficient to enable Myers to cross the plate.

The Pirates started in the sixth inning when Baird beat out an infield hit to Getz. Wagner's triple brought him in and Hans scored on Viox's sacrifice fly to Myers. In the eighth another run was made. Hinchman tripled to left centre and scored on a sacrifice fly to McCarthy. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf..5	0	0	2	0	
John'n, 1b..5	0	0	10	1	0
Baird, ct..3	1	1	3	0	0
Bet'ch'n, rf..3	1	1	1	0	0
Wag'r, ss..1	1	1	2	2	
M'C'y, ss..0	0	0	3	3	
Viox, 2b..2	0	0	4	6	
G'ber, 3b..4	0	1	0	0	
Gibson, c..4	0	0	7	1	0
Mam'x, p..4	0	1	0	0	2
Total..28	3	5	27	16	

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss..4	0	1	1	3	
D'bert, 1b..4	0	1	12	0	
Cut'w, 2b..2	0	0	2	7	
Sten'l, rf..4	0	0	2	0	
Wheat, lf..4	0	0	0	0	
Myers, cf..3	1	1	3	1	
Getz, 3b..4	0	0	3	2	
Miller, c..2	0	0	2	0	
M'C'by, p..1	0	0	0	2	
Coombs, p..3	0	0	1	0	1
Total..31	1	4	27	15	

Errors—Johnston, Viox, O'Mara, Cutshaw, and Getz.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Three-base hits—Hinchman, Wagner. Stolen bases—Hinchman, Hinchman, O'Mara. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 3. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Gibson, Cutshaw. Double play—Cutshaw, O'Mara, and Daubert. Sacrifice flies—McCarthy, Viox. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 2; off Coombs, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Coombs, (Johnston.) Struck out—By Mamaux, 3; by Coombs, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth.

Pittsfeds Win Shut-Out Game.

PITTSBURGH, May 28.—Barger held the Buffalo Federals to two hits today and Pittsburgh shut out the visitors, 4 to 0. Ford was hit for a home run by Rheam, the first man up in the first inning. Manager Oakes drove in the other three runs with his three hits. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rheam, lf..4	1	1	1	0	
Y'kes, 2b..4	1	1	2	2	
M'rey, 3b..2	1	2	1	2	
K'tchy, 1b..4	0	0	9	0	
Oakes, cf..4	0	3	3	0	
Holly, ss..4	0	0	0	4	
Kelley, rf..2	0	1	3	0	
Berry, c..3	0	0	2	0	
Barger, p..3	0	0	0	0	
Total..30	4	8	27	8	

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dalton, cf..3	0	0	5	0	
L'den, ss..3	0	1	2	8	
Lord, 3b..4	0	0	0	3	
McD'ld, rf..4	0	0	0	0	
Chase, lb..3	0	1	11	0	
Engle, lf..3	0	0	0	0	
D'ney, 2b..3	0	0	4	1	
Blair, c..2	0	1	1	3	
Agler ...1	0	0	0	0	
Allen, c...0	0	0	1	1	
Ford, p...2	0	0	0	2	
†Hofman .1	0	0	0	0	
Ehmke, p..0	0	0	0	1	
Total..29	0	2	24	14	

*Batted for Blair in eighth inning.
†Batted for Ford in eighth inning.
Errors—Louden, Downey, Yerkes, Mowrey, Berry.

Pittsburgh	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Mowrey, Oakes. Home run—Rheam. Sacrifice hit—Mowrey. Stolen base—Louden. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 2. Double play—Holly, Yerkes, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Buffalo 4; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on errors—Buffalo, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Ford, 2; off Barger, 1. Hits—Off Ford, 7 in seven innings; off Ehmke, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Barger, (Dalton,) Struck out—By Ehmke, 1; by Barger, 2. Wild pitch—Ford. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Howell. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
At Utica—Utica, 8; Scranton, 1.
At Albany—Binghamton, 1; Albany, 0.
At Troy—Troy, 6; Elmira, 2.

New England League.

At Fitchburg—Worcester, 9; Fitchburg, 4.
At Manchester—Lewiston, 4; Manchester, 0.
At Lynn—Lynn, 15; Lowell, 0.
At Lawrence—Portland, 7; Lawrence, 4.

Colonial League.

At Pawtucket—New Bedford, 6; Pawtucket, 5.
At Fall River—Fall River, 5; New Haven, 4.
At Springfield—Springfield, 10; Taunton, 9.
At Hartford—Hartford, 2; Brockton, 1.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Nashville, 5; New Orleans, 4.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 3; Mobile, 2.
At Chattanooga—Atlanta, 4; Chattanooga, 0.
Birmingham at Memphis, called in the fourth inning; rain.

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BASEBALL POOLS IN COURT.

Chicago Prosecutor Tells Jury About Gambling Game.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The business of conducting baseball pools is much greater than is commonly supposed, John F. Powers, Assistant City Prosecutor, told a jury in the Municipal Court today. William Rapp, charged with gambling in conducting a pool, was being prosecuted.

"Baseball pools, as conducted by The Weekly World of Wilkesbarre, Penn., are gambling games and nothing more," said Mr. Powers in his argument. "The newspaper feature is only a blind. More than 40,000 persons have paid thirty cents for the paper merely to get a chance at the prizes. If this sort of thing is permitted to continue baseball will share the disrepute which gambling brought to prize fighting and horse racing."

Attorney Samuel C. Herren, for Rapp, who circulates the paper in Chicago, said that the prizes were a legitimate effort on the part of The Weekly World to expand its circulation and that the giving of premiums was a widespread practice.

The gambling in baseball pools is considered by President John K. Tener of the National League to be more pernicious even than the lotter. The National League is already taking steps to bring the situation before the proper authorities in various localities. As yet Tener says there has been no harm worked on baseball by the gambling craze, but there is a possibility that the sport may suffer.

In this State appeal will be made to the Governor, and District Attorney Perkins will be asked to investigate conditions in this city. The same procedure will be followed elsewhere in the effort to stamp out the practice. In cities where the baseball pool system has gained the greatest hold are New York, Pittsburgh, and Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Shawkey Weakens in Ninth and Red Sox Beat Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA May 28.—Shawkey weakened in the ninth inning today, and Boston sent three runs over the plate on two passes, Lewis's triple and Hoblitzel's single, winning the game 5 to 5. After Boston took a five-run lead in the early innings Philadelphia tied the score in the fourth on five hits and three errors. Schang was carried off the field in the first inning after having a big rash out over his right knee when he touched out Hoblitzel, who was sliding for the plate. Thompson made three singles and a double in four times at bat. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf..4	2	2	0	0	
Wag'r, ss..4	1	3	2	2	
Sp'ker, cf..4	1	1	1	0	
Lewis, lf..4	2	2	2	0	
Heb'l, 1b..4	0	2	12	0	
Scott, ss..4	0	2	1	7	
J'rvis, 3b..5	0	0	1	1	
Thomas, c..4	0	0	6	1	
Mays, p..2	0	0	1	1	
Wood, p..1	0	0	0	2	
*Henrik'n.0	0	0	0	0	
Total..36	5	12	27	15	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf..4	1	0	2	0	
Walsh, lf..5	0	2	3	0	
Lapp, 1b..5	0	1	8	0	
Schang, c..0	0	0	1	0	
M'Avoy, c..5	1	1	7	2	
Lajoie, 2b..4	0	1	3	2	
Th'pson, cf..4	1	4	1	1	
Barry, ..3	1	0	0	6	
Kopf, 3b..4	1	1	1	2	
Shaw'y, p..3	0	1	0	0	
†Davies...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..38	5	12	27	11	

*Batted for Mays in sixth inning.
†Batted for Shawkey in ninth inning.
Errors—Hooper, Wagner, (2,) Lapp, Shawkey, (2.)

Boston	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Hooper, Wagner, Thompson, Walsh. Three-base hit—Lewis. Stolen bases—Hooper, Lewis, Thompson, Walsh, Barry, Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Speaker, Lewis, Hoblitzel, Barry. Sacrifice fly—Scott. Double play—Wagner and Thomas. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wood, 1; off Shawkey, 3. Hits—Off Mays, 9 in 5 innings; off Wood, 3 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Mays, 1; by Wood, 2; by Shawkey, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and seventeen minutes.

Yankees Best Team Huston Has Seen.

Captain T. L. Huston isn't at all discouraged about the Yankees. In fact, he thinks they are just about the best ball team that he saw in his sojourn in the West. The three games that were lost in St. Louis, he says, were overboard just because luck were not with the Yanks. In each the hit that brought the winning run was one that bounded just inside the foul line. A foot the other way and it wouldn't have counted. On the last game of the series he says the pitchers seemed to be a bit off color, but he looks for a return to winning ways with the club in the East.

Federals Hard Hit by Rain.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The present month of May from the standpoint of the baseball magnate, has been the worst in the history of the game, according to Federal League officials, who announced this afternoon the eighth postponement in the last sixteen contests scheduled for Chicago. Weather Bureau reports say that it has rained here twenty-one days out of the twenty-eight so far, which is believed a record. Every Eastern club in the Federal League suffered postponement of one or more games in Chicago on the present swing around the circuit.

Columbia at Fordham Today.

Fordham will get its last chance to make a bid for the local collegiate baseball title this afternoon, when the Maroon nine plays Columbia at Fordham Field. This will be the second time the two universities have met this season. Columbia, winning the game at South Field three weeks ago by a score of 6 to 2. George Smith, who twirled in splendid fashion for the Blues in their last meeting with Fordham, will be back on the mound today, while Martin will pitch for Fordham.

Dartmouth Loses to Tufts.

MEDFORD, Mass., May 28.—Poor fielding by Dartmouth enabled Tufts to win, 12 to 7, today. Whittaker, in the box for Tufts, weakened in the second inning and Dartmouth scored six runs, but he steadied later. Captain Lee of Tufts distinguished himself by hitting for a home run, a two-bagger, and a single. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Tufts	2	2	0 4 2 0 0 2 .—12 10 2
Dartmouth	5	6	0 0 0 1 0 0 0—7 9 5

Batteries—Whittaker and Carroll; Peck and Wanamaker.

Donlin's Team Plays Lincoln Stars.

Mike Donlin's All Leaguers will play the Lincoln Stars tomorrow afternoon at Lenox Oval, 145th Street and Lenox Avenue. The game will be second one of a double-header. Andy Coakley will do the pitching for the Donlin team, while Dick Cotter will catch. Monday a girls' team, with Miss Helen Demarest pitching, will play the Clinton freshmen as a preliminary to the game between the Lincoln Stars and Doc Scanlon's All Stars.

Michigan Defeats M. A. C. 8 to 1.

LANSING, Mich., May 28.—Sisler's great pitching and heavy hitting gave Michigan an 8 to 1 victory over Michigan Agricultural College here today. Sisler made four hits, including two triples. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Michigan	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1—8	13	1	
M. A. C.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1	3	8	

Batteries—Sisler and Benton; Miller, Brown, and Bibbins.

Illinois and Chicago in a Tie.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 28.—The University of Illinois and the University of Chicago in a Western Conference game here today played nine innings to a 2 to 2 tie, the game being called on account of darkness.

Rochester Sells Pitcher Williams.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 28.—The Rochester International League Club today sold Pitcher Al Williams to the Scranton Club of the New York State League.

Cuban Stars to Play Lincoln Giants.

The Cuban Stars from Havana will play the Lincoln Giants, the champion colored baseball team, two games tomorrow afternoon at Olympic Field, 136th Street and Fifth Avenue. These will be the last of the series between the two, which now stands tied.

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CORNELL FAVORITE IN BIG TRACK MEET

Ithacans Qualify 18 Athletes for "Intercollegiates"—Harvard Has Good Chance with 16.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Victory in the fortieth annual meet of the Intercollegiate Association here tomorrow lies between Cornell and Harvard, Cornell having qualified eighteen men and Harvard sixteen in today's trials on Franklin Field. The University of Pennsylvania and Yale tied for third place, with eleven men each, and Princeton was fourth, with eight. One new record was established in the preliminary events today when Bailey of Maine heaved the 16-pound hammer 160 feet on his first attempt. The former record was two inches less, made by John DeWitt of Princeton, in 1902.

When Don Lippincott, captain of the Pennsylvania team and a record holder at 220 yards, pulled a tendon in his left leg in a trial heat of the 100-yard dash, the Red and Blue hopes for a triumph in this year's classic were shattered. Lippincott was looked upon as a sure winner in the 220, while he undoubtedly would have been placed in the century tomorrow. Because of the injury he will be compelled to sit on the sidelines and watch the contests

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915.

FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.

All amendments to the Constitution which the Convention has considered or may yet consider pale into insignificance beside the change advocated by Presiding Justice GEORGE L. INGRAHAM when he appeared before the Judiciary Committee on Thursday. If the Convention should resolve to submit to the people an amendment providing for the appointment of Judges by the Governor, and should then adjourn without other or further action, it would have justified its existence. When the members of the Convention's Judiciary Committee listened to Justice INGRAHAM upon the evils of the elective system they witnessed the impact of a bad, solid, established tradition upon a beautiful but empty and barren theory. We are told that, as all power proceeds from the people, the people must be trusted, and the people have been fooled into the belief that they really elect Judges. Justice INGRAHAM properly described that belief as "a popular fiction." According to reports he said further:

> In fact, nothing could be further from the truth. The men who wear the ermine are picked by political leaders. That is the truth. All the people have left in the way of free choice is to ratify the selection of either the Republican leader or the Democratic leader in a particular district. If these leaders occupied places of responsibility where they could be reached by the people and punished for their betrayal of the people's interest it wouldn't be so bad. But they do not. How much better it would be if Judges were selected by the Governor or some other man in a high administrative position who could be held responsible for the character and professional qualifications of the men placed on the bench and clothed with judicial authority.

That the people at the polls merely ratify the selections made by the party bosses is so notorious that no demonstration is required. Nor is it possible for them to scrutinize with intelligence and knowledge the names printed upon the ballots put into their hands. Said WOODROW WILSON in his Columbia lectures:

> It is impossible for the voters of any busy community actually to pick out or in any real sense choose the very large number of persons we call upon them under our present State Constitutions to elect. They have neither the time nor the quick and easy means of co-operation which would enable them to make up the long lists of candidates for offices, local and national, upon which they are expected to act. They must of necessity leave the selection to a few persons who, from one motive or another, volunteer to make a business of it. These are the political bosses and managers whom the people obey and affect to despise.

So our Judges under the present system are really appointed by the party leaders, by the bosses. What principles guide the party boss in making his appointments? Does he resolutely banish from his mind all considerations save those of fitness, character, and learning in the law? Never in the world. The promise, or the receipt, of a big campaign contribution is often with him the first consideration. Warden OSBORNE'S roll of convicts at Sing Sing bears testimony to at least one instance in which that crime against the people was detected and punished. It is understood that Justice INGRAHAM talked with great frankness to the Judiciary Committee of the Convention, and although some things he said may have been of a nature too explosive and damaging for publication, it is from one point of view to be regretted that the hearing was not public, since a candid revealing of the evils of the present system might go far to bring about its abolition. But it is understood that he did say that in New York City "men were "compelled to mortgage the future "and not seldom their immortal souls "to a political boss to get on the "bench." Ought any man to sit on the bench with a purchased title? Can a Judge be independent who has borrowed money, say, of a great Wall Street operator, to pay for his nomination? Is a Judge independent who has in advance farmed out to the organization the patronage at his disposal? It is perfectly well known that the appointment of receivers, referees, condemnation commissioners, and appraisers of estates, together with many others of a like nature, must go to men named by the organization. When the boss controls the patronage dispensed from the bench, he need take but one step further to influence its decisions. Of that supreme abuse we are glad to believe there are few instances. But when the boss picks the Judges, it is always possible that his interest or his wish may guide their judicial action.

Some of our great lawyers say to us, now and then, that we have good Judges, good courts, an able judiciary. We should be glad to believe that, too, and undoubtedly the great dignity and responsibility of the office does often in some measure lift its incumbent to a reasonable approximation to the standards that should be observed in the selection of Judges. But not always, and the instances are far too numerous where the favor of the boss or the bribe of the campaign contribution has raised to the bench men whom their Maker never endowed with the character or the capacity that the least exacting requirements should demand of a Judge. The record of reversals in the higher courts tells the deplorable story of incompetence.

The splendid example of the Federal Supreme Court is in itself a demonstration of the virtue of the appointive system. The illustrious names upon that roll, the great and enduring authority in this and other lands of the opinions handed down from that bench, the lofty place it holds in the public confidence, above all charge or suspicion of political leaning or improper influence, attest the wisdom of the Founders in providing, not for the election, but for the appointment of the Justices. It is an example that the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York and the people of the State of New York may follow with perfect security but cannot disregard without perpetuating present evil conditions.

We should transfer the high duty of naming Justices from an irresponsible party boss, often obscure, ignorant, and not beyond the reach of influences that tend to undermine the very structure of justice, to the Governor of the State, chosen by the people themselves, who would have weightier reasons than they now have for soberly weighing the character and qualifications of candidates if they knew that the elected Executive was to exercise the power of naming the men who will have so large a degree of control over all their actions that have legal consequences. There is no higher duty of the Executive. Is it not blind folly to intrust that duty to men who have no business but politics, to men beyond the reach of the people, who are not responsible, cannot be called to account, and whom the intelligent and conscientious individual voter would not vest with power over his affairs in any other relation of life?

The people by this change would renounce no power or authority they now exercise. They would give up nothing. They would gain immeasurably by bringing appointments to the bench within their control through the Executive over whom they have full control, for they would raise the standard of the judicial office, they would assure to themselves a judiciary of higher character and sounder qualifications, independent of all control save that of the law, of justice, and of conscience, and they would give to the decisions of the New York courts a weight and authority in which they are now too often lacking. Let the Convention have the courage to adopt the amendment advocated by Justice INGRAHAM and the leaders of the Bar and the great number of members of the Bar who now have full conviction that Judges should be appointed will have before them an opportunity to make a campaign worth making in bringing the electorate to see the wisdom of ratification.

PREPOSTEROUS LEGISLATION.

The old saying that a patent is worthless until it has been litigated is now applicable to our statutes. Nobody knows what they mean until the courts have passed upon them, and the courts have several minds about the same form of words. The latest instance is the 5 per cent. subsidy to American shipping in the form of a rebate from the tariff to that amount on goods in American vessels. The idea in the House was to give that advantage to American boats alone. It occurred to the Senate that many nations had treaties entitling them to commercial benefits in various degrees, and so the 5 per cent. clause was dropped. The bill went to conference, and the House demanded the restoration of the subsidy in disguise. The Senate conferees submitted, but required the addition of a clause saving treaty obligations. Accordingly, we have a law which is not uniform, but which must be construed in connection with the various treaties.

The advantage which it was sought to apply to some fifty American vessels, according to the estimate of the dissenting Judge of the United States Court of Customs Appeals, is now extended to the ships of all nations with favored-nation clauses in their treaties. The fifty American vessels are to share their subsidy in common with 5,500 foreign vessels. The advantage given to the fifty in one clause is obviously withdrawn in the clause which extends the same privilege to 5,500 others. But the treaties are various. Apparently French vessels get no tariff rebate on their cargoes. Apparently the case is the same with Russia, with which we have no treaty. Apparently the rebate allowed by treaty with England applies only to the produce of his Majesty's territories in Europe, as the treaty reads. Apparently these things are so according to the reasonable reading of the decision of the Court of Customs Appeals. But there is another appeal, to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to tell the effect of allowing a rebate of 5 per cent. upon sugar, in addition to the 20 per cent. in the Cuban treaty, after sugar becomes free.

Meanwhile the money which has been collected will remain in the Treasury. That is lucky, as it is about the sum of available cash at present. It would be especially unfortunate if the deficit, which now is above a hundred millions, were to be increased by another score. In the present disordered state of the world, the general commercial effect will be less serious than it has proved before. For this rebate subsidy has been tried before and failed. When the nations of the world get leisure to attend to the affairs of peace they can be trusted to see that they all get this rebate subsidy, and the advantage to American ships will disappear altogether, as it now does mostly, according to this decision. If the rebate is not made universal those nations which do not receive it will retaliate. In just that manner France was compelled to withdraw discriminating legislation in 1873. Obviously there is no subsidy in the discrimination where there is no duty, and many of our imports are free, as more will be. Clearly, also, a rebate according to the tariff is a most unjust form of subsidy, being regardless of the value of the cargo or the length of the voyage. Finally, whatever the arguments in favor of an out-and-out subsidy, there are none in favor of a subsidy by indirection and discrimination. Such legislation in this manner is preposterous.

THE DAY OF THE DOLLAR.

The day is coming when Americans can spend United States dollars in any of the Americas, and eventually in any country. Already American institutions are issuing dollar letters of credit, good throughout the western hemisphere, with the intention of making them available anywhere on the globe as soon as peace returns. Then at last the dollar will have arrived at its own and Americans will not have to put pounds in their purse when they set out from their native land.

Not that there is any particular objection to pounds sterling when it is desired only to spend them. No money is better spending than British, so long as it is desired only to spend it and so long as it is not necessary to calculate interest upon pounds, shillings, and pence. But there is always a double loss in exchanging dollars into other money and then back again. The money changers know how to take toll at each operation, and Americans who have learned to think in dollars find difficulty in thinking in pounds or francs or marks. It will facilitate travel to be able to spend dollars in foreign lands, and there can be no better introduction to our foreign friends than the dollar. The spending of dollars abroad is the very best way of stimulating the expenditure of foreign moneys in the buying of American goods in dollars.

We began only a few months ago with dollar exchange. Shortly afterward we arrived at dollar acceptances. Now we have dollar letters of credit. Decidedly, it is the day of the dollar. It never lacked popularity at home, and the more it travels the more friends it will make for itself and its native land.

THE ALTERED TEMPER TOWARD BUSINESS.

Addressing the Iron and Steel Institute the Chairman of the Steel Corporation said yesterday that "the "outlook for improvement in our "lines of activity is better than it "has been for more than a year." The reason for the improvement in the outlook is almost better than the fact; it is "because of a change in "sentiment toward business which "now seems apparent." The President of the United States first noted this altered temper of the times, and now it is apparent also even to men of business themselves. They perceive that they are "to come in again," as the ladies say of their fashions. The captains of industry are again to be popular as they used to be. Mr. GARY says it is because they are trying and succeeding in their efforts to satisfy the public in regard to its reasonable demands.

No doubt that is true. Also it may be imagined that the public itself is co-operating by moderating its demands under the influence of sobering experience. Mr. GARY confesses that there have been grounds of complaint against business and asserts that some grounds of complaint have been removed. On the other hand some of the demands upon business have been excessive and are now moderated. It has been discovered that the war upon profits had unsuspected capacity of working as a war upon wages. Hard times and unemployment have had a regenerating effect rivaling the war of Government upon big business, and the people at large are at least as much more ready to be pleased as the men of business are to study to please.

Mr. GARY is not altogether meek. There is reproach in his remarks addressed to those who have disciplined business with more zeal than justice. He thinks that there are legislators who have sat silent while things were done in the name of the law which they knew were essentially wrong. They bowed to the temper of the moment, in fear of facing popular errors. The administrations of the country, State and Federal, have shown the same weakness, choosing measures of severity rather than of compromise and persuasion, which would have been equally reformatory and less destructive. Among the grievances of business are "speeches "by men in office, the passage of "laws that were discriminatory, and "others that were unwise or insufficient; investigations by committees appointed by Congress and Legislatures, and by various departments and bureaus of Government."

Other complaints of business against Government are extravagance in expenditures, the creation of useless offices, the ordering of improvements for the sake of local advantage, repeated discoveries of facts previously known for the sake of agitation. In short Mr. GARY is of the opinion that if Government were managed as well as the business which it is seeking to direct and instruct in the ways of efficiency and justice there might be saved to the people hundreds of millions annually. It is hardly a new discovery, having been made first by a Senator as willing to confess on behalf of Government as Mr. GARY is on behalf of business, but it comes with added force from a man of business with a case against Government.

Mr. GARY'S proposal for the promotion of prosperity is co-operation of Government with business in better methods rather than competition with Government in undesirable methods. Business and Government should be friends, each with a disposition toward the good of all. Not that the millennium may immediately be expected, but that the old attitude of distrust and antagonism may be done away with. The bad always will be with us, as surely as the poor. But even in the worst of times the majority are honest and decent, if only from policy. The majority have suffered excessively for the misconduct of a few comparatively. Mr. GARY is justified in saying that business is at least as good as Government, and in suggesting that the people have suffered from Government as much as from business. There can be no harm in the people keeping an eye on both and bringing both to the same standard of probity as prevails among the community in general, which belongs neither to politics nor to big business.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

To Correct a Wrong Impression

To the testimony of few witnesses except the younger ROCKEFELLER, of all who have appeared before the Industrial Commission, has more attention been given than to that of W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Director of the Industrial Relations Department of the Rockefeller Foundation. And of the many more or less heated interchanges that occurred while Mr. KING was on the stand, probably none has caused more comment than his reply to a question by Chairman WALSH as to the influences that could be brought to bear in Colorado for the purpose of righting wrongs there. Such being the case, it is unfortunate that the press reports of the colloquy at that point were not accurate as to either the question asked or the answer given.

As a result of condensation, Mr. WALSH was quoted as declaring that it was "the American people whose public opinion would be the greatest factor in improving conditions in Colorado," and Mr. KING as replying: "The will and conscience of young Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER is more powerful in Colorado than any other force that can be brought to bear on it at this time." The words really used, as taken down by the Commission's official stenographer, were different:

> Chairman WALSH: Is there any force to control the Rockefeller interests in Colorado to do the right thing, if they are not doing the right thing, except the ordinary people in America?
>
> Mr. KING: If you are speaking of the immediate force and immediate influence, I think that the conscience of young Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., is more powerful on that and will affect social justice in Colorado quicker than any other single force that you could bring to bear. I think he realizes there is a great work to do there, and he intends to have it done.
>
> Chairman WALSH: You think that the will and conscience of Mr. ROCKEFELLER in bringing proper conditions and enduring conditions in Colorado is more powerful than the will and conscience of all the balance of the people of the United States, directed in that field?
>
> Mr. KING: No, Mr. Chairman, I don't put it that way at all. I am speaking now of the particular question of the conditions in Colorado at the present time. You asked me what factors can do the most in Colorado.

It is obvious that Mr. KING'S words did not justify the interpretation that was placed on them—the interpretation that he thought young ROCKEFELLER more powerful than the American people. His intention, of course, was to emphasize the efficiency of one man whom he credited with high and sincere conscientiousness to do a particular thing at a particular time and place.

His Parallel Widely Divergent.

One WALTER JAEGER has been making a laborious hunt through American history, with results that appeared on this page yesterday. That they were interesting cannot be denied. It can even be confessed that they were humiliating, and so calculated to teach us moderation of language when characterizing another nation's breaches of faith and acts of cruelty.

But when one has said to one's adversary, "You're another!" — and proved it—one has not gone far, or any distance at all, for that matter, toward justifying one's own misdeeds.

So what did Mr. JAEGER really accomplish by his reminders that we, too, have occasionally proceeded without regard to treaties, and that some of us have been reprehensibly homicidal? It left the violation of Belgium's neutrality exactly where it was before, and mitigated it to no degree the atrocities that have been committed in that most unhappy land.

Certainly we cannot be proud of our record as guardians of Indian rights and lives. But we have not left the denunciation of that record to other peoples. We have done it ourselves, frequently, vehemently, and at last with some approach to effectiveness. The massacres and cruelties instanced by Mr. JAEGER were not the systematic carrying out of a deliberately formed national policy, nor were they excused on the ground of military or other necessity. And they were invariably committed on the line of contact between two races of widely different development—on the line where friction is always most severe, where, as universal experience has demonstrated, the recognition of human brotherhood and its obligations and inhibitions is especially difficult.

The Belgians, on the contrary, are not savages—they are not even a "lower race." They lack all the peculiarities of character and conduct which, while they do not excuse, do explain why nominally civilized people have no often treated the certainly uncivilized as if they were tigers or wolves, to be killed with as little compunction and with as little regard for sex or age.

Mr. JAEGER'S parallel does not hold. That we are no better than we ought to be—no, or half as good—does not justify or palliate the facts recorded in the appendix to the Bryce Commission's report.

How Great a Fall Was This!

It is easy to understand why the Colonel desired, but not how he expected, to conceal from a public eagerly watchful of his every act the bitter humiliation that has come upon him.

Many of us would not be much downcast—except literally—if we fell and broke a rib while trying to mount a horse, but for him to do it—for him, the experienced plainsman, the graduated and certificated cattle herder, the big game hunter of poly-continental triumphs, to have come to this—that is something so dreadfully different!

Did he refrain from saying anything stronger than "By George!" when the culminating catastrophe of his magnificently variegated career came upon him? So hardly credible is it that one foresees other libels based, as was the one tried out in Michigan, on rumor. For rumored it certainly will be that the Colonel swore, if not when he fell, at least when he realized what comments would be made when the news got out that he—he!—had missed his leap.

But he should have known that he would aggravate the disaster by attempting to conceal it—should have remembered in time that this dark blot on his record would only gain more sinister prominence if draped with certainly impermanent veils.

It is one of those cases in which sincere sympathy is deserved and everybody will laugh. Victim of an accident that could have befallen a mollycoddle, the only thing to do was to tell about it with a carefully arranged grin and so get the worst over as soon as possible. The error of judgment was a serious one.

Possibilities of Futurism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I did not mean to let the exhibition of futurist work at the Montross Galleries come to a close without saying a word of appreciation, particularly for the pictures by Mr. A. B. Davies. These pictures revealed some of the great possibilities of the futurist method. When adequately handled, this method is perhaps the most effective for presenting an ideal conception on canvas. There is something in it of the simplicity and impressiveness of ancient art. Seen from away off, through half-closed eyes, the flat colors, softly suggested outlines, patches of bare canvas, all merged into a harmonious unity which came over one with tremendous force. One was compelled to receive an impression of totality—there was nothing to detract from the oneness of appeal. The fact that different people might have seen different things in the pictures is merely an indication of the breadth, richness and power of the artist's conception.

The frames extended the atmosphere of the subjects rather than confined it. In "The Dawning" this was particularly notable. One forgot that one was in a gallery, and felt only that the all-enveloping morning mist extended to the horizon on every side. In "Dances," too, the orange-red of the frame aided in diffusing an atmosphere of exhilaration. These pictures carry all before them in the power and convincingness of their appeal.

S.

New York, May 26, 1915.

Mr. Edison Defends the Telescribe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your editorial of Tuesday, May 25, under the heading "A Recording Telephone Is Promised" that you have not exactly caught the full advantages of the telescribe. It appears that you have some doubts in regard to the advantages of the telescribe in comparison with the telegraph. The telegraph is used as a slower means of communication, and in that field, with its written confirmation transmitted by a responsible company, is all that can be expected.

The fact remains that we do use the telephone a million times an hour, according to national statistics, and written confirmations have to be dictated from memory. The telescribe is intended to make these confirmations verbatim by typewriting from the phonograph record, and when both sides of the conversation are confirmed in this way the correspondence on the subject is in one writing, while no effort has been expended in confirming by a dictated letter.

THOMAS A. EDISON.

Orange, N. J., May 26, 1915.

SONG OF THE STADIUM.

(At the dedication of the stadium of the City College, May 29, 1915.)

The song of youth is calling us,
The pipe of Pan enthralling us—
We hear the stirring echoes of a trumpet blast.
It banishes the clod in us,
It wakes the pagan god in us—
We follow, follow, follow, for the heart beats fast!

The gates are open, open wide,
And through them sweeps a steady tide
Of youth—of youth and life;
Their eyes are clear as woodland springs,
Their sinews taut as arrow strings,
Prepared for mimic strife.

In Rome each gladiator slave
A grim salute to Caesar gave:
"Before I die, I hail you!"
Your youth, O proud Metropolis,
Had rather pledge you loud with this:
"Your sons shall never fail you!

"We'll strive for you with might and main,
We'll give you zeal of heart and brain,
The uttermost we can;
Your need shall be a rolling drum—
Whene'er you want us, we will come!
We pledge you to a man!"

The song of youth is calling us,
The pipe of Pan enthralling us—
We hear the stirring echoes of a trumpet blast;
It banishes the clod in us,
It wakes the pagan god in us—
We follow, follow, follow, for the heart beats fast!

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

THE DOOMED IDEAL.

Germany Invokes Against Herself the Will of Man for Freedom.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 27, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In so far as your correspondent, Mr. Walter E. Ives, formerly of the Thirteenth Prussian Dragoons, bases his faith in Teutonic success upon purely military considerations, it is not for the layman to offer question, much less criticism. But the concluding passage of his article in THE TIMES of May 26 contains a statement which possesses no such immunity. Mr. Ives excludes the possibility of victory by the Allies on the ground that

> though they may have men and guns and money in far larger quantities than the Teutons, they are lacking one thing—German spirit, a spirit not of Latin enthusiasm, so unsubstantial, so short-lived in distress, but of boundless devotion and self-sacrifice—the spirit of invincibility.

Passing over the characteristically Teutonic misapprehension of the Latin character disclosed in this sentence, ludicrous as is that misapprehension, the point I wish to press is that it is precisely the "German spirit" to which Mr. Ives refers which has already pronounced the doom of the Teutonic allies. They have deliberately chosen to consecrate what every one will ungrudgingly admit to be their "boundless devotion and self-sacrifice" to an ideal which the rest of the world rejects and will ever reject at the cost of its last drop of blood.

I find in Maximilian Harden's paper, Die Zukunft, issue of May 1, a plain statement of that ideal. I translate rather freely, as Harden's style is somewhat elliptic and rugged:

> Europe is for us a dwelling house whose main walls, inner structure, and furniture we would disturb unwillingly and only under stress of unescapable necessity. Our earnest desire before making so sad a destruction is to reap the full harvest of our expenditure of power and energy. * * * We intend—we must intend—that Germany, as befits her achievements in the spheres of arms and work, art and science, government, industry, technics, and discipline, in all her strength and conscious shaping of her destiny, shall be thrall to no foreign power, nor be painfully wedged into narrow borders, but shall expand and grow to make possible the fulfillment of her vocation to organize the "Kultur" and the economic life of the European continent. Germany wants to awaken, not to oppress; to release fettered forces, not to hamper the free as the enemy falsely says. What Germany wants is evident to the mind's eye which can picture to itself a Belgium, France, Italy, Austria, Russia, Spain, and the Wallachian and South Slav provinces vivified by German discipline, German will, German industry, knowledge, and power. Not by a hair's breadth need the independence of these States be abridged; their possessions abroad can be secured to them by treaty provided only that they be opened to the influence of German "Kultur" and German industry.

German "Kultur" (I have not the slightest intention to irony) is doubtless a fine thing. But if it were ten times as fine a thing as the most excitable German professor in the highest pitch of his hysteria alleged it to be, who would want it at the price? Does any one find it, for example, difficult to realize the feelings of a Belgian who really prefers death to anything which implies a von der Goltz? Or of a Frenchman? Or of an Englishman?

Germany has evoked against herself the final ultimate force which is invincible, and that is the determination of man to be free. She has deliberately challenged the world to the issue and must abide the inevitable consequence. Even were she numerically and materially superior to the enemies she has made—and she is not—the spirit she has called up from the depths would defeat her.

THOMAS F. WOODLOCK.

We Live to Learn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just two months ago a letter appeared in the place of honor on the editorial page of THE TIMES from Professor John W. Burgess, Dean of the Faculty of Political Science, Columbia University. I quote the beginning and the end:

> I have been greatly puzzled for a long time to understand the cocksureness of THE TIMES that Italy would sooner or later join with Great Britain, Russia, and France in this war for crushing Germany and Austria-Hungary. * * *
>
> But I find it very difficult to imagine that Italy will commit the infamy and the blunder, upon which THE TIMES seems to assume she is now practically resolved, and which THE TIMES seems further to assume is the natural, proper, and advantageous course for her to pursue.

JOHN W. BURGESS.

This brings up again the conundrum propounded about six months ago by THE TIMES: "When did a professor of history ever learn anything from history?"

DONALD M. LIDDELL.

Elizabeth, N. J., May 27, 1915.

A Bird Tragedy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most interesting and beautiful of our native birds is a large red-breasted woodpecker called Yellow Hammer in my native State, North Carolina, and several of them find homes in my grounds in New Jersey every year. On Thursday morning when I awoke there was a long and complaining cry which filled the air so that further sleep was impossible, and it continued all day Friday and Saturday until we knew there was something serious, of course. Yesterday we found the male bird hanging in a pear tree, where his head had been caught between two limbs, and he had starved to death. His beautiful red topknot and wings streaked with golden yellow were all faded and his body covered with ants. The cry which we had heard so long and intermittently was the mate calling, calling, calling.

A. C. WORTH.

New York, May 24, 1915.

A Woman's Choice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to L. R. K.'s letter of May 13, asking if the jingoist would fight, or if a woman would be willing to send her husband and sons to the front, I would say that I should rather have my husband on the firing line if that should become necessary than to see him sitting supinely at home and uttering no word of protest against the astounding atrocities committed by a so-called civilized nation in the name of honorable warfare. If this constitutes jingoism, I, for one, am proud to be called a jingoist.

WINIFRED R. BEARDSLEY.

Sherburne, N. Y., May 25, 1915.

Misinterpreted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's edition of your paper you print a letter in which your correspondent claims that "Deutschland ueber Alles" is a plagiarism on the Austrian motto, "Austria est imperare orbi universo." This is exactly what the German quotation does not mean, and is the interpretation which has caused so much misunderstanding. "Deutschland ueber Alles" merely implies that Germany stands first in the affections of its subjects, and has no further significance.

JAMES GUTMANN.

New York, May 22, 1915.

Where Away?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Forgetful of the past, living only in the present, unheeding for the future, we plunge madly on, until momentarily checked by local or national calamities. These are, however, quickly forgotten, and the corrosion of indifference goes on. Where will it land us?

A. H. B.

New York, May 24, 1915.

ANARCHY OF MIGHT IN THE OPEN SEA.

It Has Come Again to That After Three Hundred Years of Striving for the Principle of Free Highways.

By HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

New York, May 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the 29th of May, just three centuries ago, Marten Harpertszoon Tromp, Lieutenant Admiral of the Republic of the United Seven Netherlands, commanding a fleet which cruised off the coast of Flanders, was by persistent and severe northeasterly winds driven into the direction of Dover. There he met with a British fleet under command of Blake. Between the two countries, England and Holland, there was no state of war. Furthermore, the Dutch Republic, a commercial establishment which preferred sound profit to mere disputes about hollow honors, had given its Admiral urgent instructions to avoid all possible conflict.

It was known, and it had been known, for a long time that the English Government insisted upon having their ships of war saluted by those of every other nation.

Upon this particular occasion Admiral Tromp, to avoid all possible misunderstanding, struck all his sails (except the top sails) when he came near the British fleet and made ready to salute by lowering his orange pennant. The British Admiral not satisfied with this preparation expressed his feelings by firing a shot which mortally wounded a Dutch soldier. Tromp thereupon ordered a boat to proceed to the ship of the British Admiral and ask for an explanation. Before the explanation could be given a bullet had hit his ship in the centre. Remembering his instructions Tromp satisfied himself with a defensive action, and after five hours quietly sailed home to report.

The first battle of modern times for the right to the open sea had been fought. The last one is yet to come.

The idea that one single nation had a theoretical right to the sovereignty of the water surrounding her immediate territory and even to the entire ocean was an old one. During the middle ages—the heyday of special little privileges for special little sovereigns—every Italian village along the Mediterranean and every city along the Baltic and the North Sea claimed and exercised the exclusive right of possession to some mudbank or other.

The first wholesale solution of the difficult problem of private property rights upon salt water was provided by Pope Alexander IV. in the year of grace 1493. His Holiness, with a map, a ruler, and a pencil, conveniently divided the world into two equal parts, presented one of those to Spain and the other to Portugal, and bade both nations be happy. Unfortunately this line of demarcation was omitted on the maps of the Dutch and English cartographers and the sailors of these countries, finding profit both east and west of the Azores, paid little heed to the Papal interdiction and without any theoretical discussions of the problem claimed full right to navigate wherever wind and water and the voracious appetite of the natives allowed them to go.

Now, it had happened in the year 1604 that Jacob van Heemskerck (famous as one of the earliest arctic explorers) had taken a Portuguese vessel somewhere in the East Indies. About the cargo of this vessel (worth several million guilders) a lawsuit had followed. The Directors of the East India Company asked a young attorney to assist in the defense. This young man, Grotius by name, set to work and wrote a huge tome. This, however, he never published. But one short chapter, entitled "Mare Liberum" and containing the chief items for the defense, was printed in pamphlet form. In this chapter Grotius claimed the right of all nations to communicate freely with each other on water. This right he based upon the fundamental laws of humanity.

This argument, although ostentatiously directed against Spain and Portugal, was ill received in England. The latter country regarded herself as the exclusive owner of all the fishing and navigating rights in the North Sea up to the coasts of France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Norway. It declared that any foreign ships crossing this stretch of water or fishing therein did so by the grace of Great Britain, and that as rightful owner of this immense body of salt water the British men of war were entitled to a salute from all the other vessels of the countries bordering the North Sea.

To have a legal ground for this contention no one less than John Selden was set to work, and in his "de Mari clauso," with the help of the twenty-eighth verse of Chapter I. of the Book of Genesis (wherein God gives Adam the dominion over the fish of the sea) and a great deal of ancient and modern learning, Selden argued that, since countries could own land, they also could own water—that an ocean could be controlled as well as a river or a bay, and defended the British demand that foreign ships salute and allow themselves to be searched by British men of war. To accentuate the claims of Selden the largest British ship was called the Sovereign of the Seas, and three medals struck two years after the ship was finished explain the British point of view. They show the Sovereign of the Seas and contain the ominous warning "Nec meta mihi, quae terminus orbi," the translation of which indicates that "We shall go wherever we please, but all others please keep off our premises."

Gradually the above rights were extended to foreign seas. In the memorials of Sir William Penn, Admiral and General, 1644-1670, (London, 1833,) we can read how Sir William meets with three Dutch vessels in the Mediterranean. The Dutch vessels salute the British squadron, but Sir William is not certain that they have done this politely enough. Accordingly he calls his Captains together for their advice; but after a discussion it appears that in the opinion of the Captains the Hollanders "have done enough," and they are allowed to go.

From the middle of the seventeenth century on the issue between the two countries was clear.

On the one side England with her claims to sovereignty over the billowy highways of the nations.

On the other side the Dutch Republic, which demanded that these roads should be open to all those who wished to use them for just and lawful purposes.

In four terrific naval wars the Dutch Republic tried to establish her good right to sail and trade as she pleased. That she was not driven into this conduct by unselfish reasons of a speculative legal nature alone is quite clear. Her demand for her natural right coincided with her direct commercial interests.

But without any doubt she had the right on her side, and although these four wars for the open sea completely exhausted her, the principle laid down by Grotius was finally recognized by all civilized nations. Holland's sacrifice had not been in vain. Now we are in the year 1915. The work of centuries has been undone in eight months. The North Sea once more has been proclaimed the exclusive property of the warring nations. Without regard for the rights of neutrals all parties liberally sprinkle their mines upon the highroads of commerce. Like so many sharks, German submarines shoot rapidly through the waters and gobble up whatever they can find. If they discover that in the hurry of the moment they destroyed the wrong fish, a Swedish or Dutch or Norwegian ship, they say, "sorry, it was a mistake," and promise some future indemnity, which does not make dead men alive.

On the other hand, England, blockading the German coast at a distance of three thousand miles, drives all neutral ships into her harbors, keeps them there, talks about them, writes about them, wastes much red tape upon them, does some more writing and finally lets them go, after the cargo has been thoroughly spoiled.

Things are just as bad in the Baltic. They threaten to be just as bad in the Mediterranean. A similar anarchy by organized government was never before seen.

The small neutral nations, unless a speedy return is made to some semblance of law and order, will be impoverished for years to come. Even Switzerland, which has never been bothered by strictly maritime considerations, now discovers that its very existence depends upon the good will of the unlawful owners of the high seas. For ten months the republic has been kept from starvation by the grace of Italy and England and has been obliged to go through many experiences humiliating to the proud spirit of this most advanced of nations.

French and English prize courts have apparently decided that all Norwegian, Swedish, Danish and Dutch ports are disguised suburbs of the German Empire and the difficulties of the trade between those countries and the rest of the world (even with their own colonies and the products of their own possessions) are such that the trade may come to a complete standstill at any time.

The small neutral nations have no redress. They are defenseless. At last, however, a clear and decisive word has been spoken. From the west a declaration of principle has gone forth which Europe cannot well afford to misunderstand.

The neutral nations, their harbors filled with idle ships, their cities crowded with unemployed, their accumulated wealth going to ruin through no fault of their own, deprived of their legitimate right to use the high seas without foreign interference, have taken new courage.

The principle for which many of them fought and suffered years ago bids fair to be re-established by the nation to which during many centuries of peaceful progress they gave from among their best.

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

GERMANS IN DARKNESS.

The Possibilities of Their Anger When the Prussian is Unmasked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, as a French citizen born of an American mother, be allowed to plead for fairness to the Germans?

I am distressed at the generality of an error which tends to identify all Germans with the Prussians, to brand the sons of the Teutonic race with the obloquy the sons of Wendish and mongrel races have brought upon themselves. Prussia is in every way distinct from, and in many ways antagonistic to, the other States forming the German Empire, Bavaria in particular. Not only religious differences, but a genuine race hatred have built a very solid barrier between Berlin and Munich. Whoever has lived in both cities cannot have failed to notice it.

The non-Prussian German assuredly has many qualities that seem alien to both Anglo-Saxons and Latins. But they are emphatically not of the kind to bring anything verging on opprobrium upon his race. Those other so-called German qualities which the world has come to loathe since August, 1914, are Prussian, and not even generally that, for they essentially belong to and are fostered by the militarist caste and its imperial head.

Individual outrages have been committed at all times and by men of all nations. The beast in man is not dead, but lives more lustily in some, even in peace time. One need only to watch an angry mob to be convinced of it. Atrocities of which isolated German soldiers have made themselves guilty are shameful enough. But in such deeds the German nation as a whole has no more share than humanity as a whole. The more grievous deeds of Prussian-ruled Germany lie at the door of the Kaiser and of his Government. If Germany stands an outlaw among nations, theirs is the responsibility. The sinking of the Lusitania was planned in Berlin; the poisoning of Belgian rivers and canals, of South African wells; the burning of cities, the butchering indulged upon unarmed civilians—all that policy of frightfulness was organized by local commanders upon orders from Berlin.

The German people are being systematically kept in the dark about many things we in America know. Their patriotism, for which no patriot of any nation can blame them, is doing the rest to make them stand by "Kaiser und Reich" to the last man. But when the war is over and facts become known in Germany, we will witness a horrible awakening. Official Berlin will have to account for much before the tribunal of

THREE BETROTHALS TOLD BY FAMILIES

Miss Joan S. Sanford of Litchfield, Conn., to Wed Francis Brewster of This City.

GRACE G. WINANT ENGAGED

Her Fiance Is Charles A. Barry, Son of a Toledo Minister—Waring-Whitney Engagement.

Several interesting engagements have just been announced.

Mrs William H. Sanford of Litchfield, Conn., announces the engagement of her youngest daughter, Miss Joan Satterlee Sanford, to Francis Brewster, son of Mrs. A. Maclay Pentz, of 124 West Fifty-fifth Street, this city.

Miss Sanford is a niece of the late Wright Sanford of New York, and is a sister of Reginald Sanford, who married Miss Mildred Gillet of this city two years ago. Mr. Brewster is a great-grandson of the late Bishop Odenheimer of New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Winant of 571 Park Avenue, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Gunther Winant, to Charles A. Barry, son of the Rev. Dr. David G. Barry of Toledo, Ohio.

Miss Winant was introduced to society a year ago, and is a granddaughter of the late William Henry Gunther. Mr. Barry was graduated from Brown University.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall Baldwin Waring of Bedford Hills, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Smith Waring, to Charles Beals Whitney of Brookline, Mass. Mr. Whitney is a graduate of Harvard University, class of '07, and is a member of the Phoenix Club, Institute of 1770, the Hasty Pudding, and Union Boat Clubs of Boston, and the Country Club of Brookline. His Winter home is in Beaufort, S. C.

GEORGE T. KEYES MARRIES.

Civil Service Reform Secretary Weds Miss Phebe E. Hoffman.

The wedding of Miss Phebe E. Hoffman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hoffman, and George T. Keyes took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 307 West 137th Street. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. William N. Rose, was witnessed only by the immediate families.

The bride is a graduate of Barnard College, class of '12, and has been an assistant in the history department of the college. Mr. Keyes is the Secretary of the New York Civil Service Reform Association.

TELL SECRET AT RECEPTION.

Their Engagement to be Told, Couple Reveal Their Marriage.

At a reception given yesterday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Gray of 21 Ward Street, Orange, N. J., at which they expected to announce the engagement of their son, Frank M. Gray, to Miss Florence M. Bellis, they, as well as their guests were more than surprised when the young people announced they had been married since last August. The ceremony was performed in Grace Episcopal Church, New York.

The young couple left on a belated honeymoon for Geneseo, N. Y.

DELEGATES SEE A DRILL.

South Americans at Fort Myer—Dinner to Chinese Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The several hundred delegates and visitors in Washington for the Pan-American Financial Conference went to Fort Myer this afternoon for aspecial drill by the artillery and cavalry troops. Tea was served in the Administration Building following the drill, which took place in the riding hall.

The Chinese visitors, also a commercial delegation, and including a number of the leaders of the new Chinese republic, concluded their visit tonight following a large dinner at the University Club, with the members of the Southern Commercial Congress as hosts. During the afternoon these visitors, with the members of the Chinese legation and officials of the State and Navy Departments, made a trip to Mount Vernon aboard the yacht Mayflower.

Mrs. William Burr Harrison entertained a luncheon company of young people today in compliment to Miss Madge Pickett Stokes. The mariage of Miss Stokes to R. King Stone will take place next Tuesday.

Mrs. William Wooten, wife of the new Commandant of the Washington Barracks, entertained at luncheon there today.

Minister from oNrway and Mme. Bryn, who in past seasons have moved their legation to Maine for the Summer, have this season taken a cottage at Monterey, Penn. The legation will remain open in Washington, but Mme. Bryn and children will eave next week for their Summer home.

Mrs. Benjamin Buckingham and her sister, Miss Freeman, colsed their house on H Street yesterday and left for their estate at Cornwall, Penn., where they will pass the Summer.

Mrs. Vincent Kerns, who spent the greater part of the Winter in New York with her mother, has returned to Washington fo a short stay before closing her house for the Summer.

Mrs. W. Bourke Cochran is passing some time at the New Willard, to dismantle her former home on Sixteenth Street, which has been leased for several years, and has now been sold to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac T. Mann of West Virginia.

Miss Isabelle Wells has reopened her home in Connecticut Avenue, to entertain her brother and niece, Rolla Wells and Miss Jane Wells of St. Louis. Mr. Wells is among American business men here to attend the Pan-American Congress.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to leave today on the New York for Liverpool are:

Mr. and Mrs. R. Atkins, the Rev. Edwin Atkinson, Norman Armour, Mrs. M. Bailey, A. M. Bartram, Mrs. M. Blair, J. D. Blish, Mrs. G. J. Brewer, Miss E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Burt, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cawn, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Chambers, J. Chisholm, A. S. Cham, Miss L. Clement, Henry Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Cowie, Andrew Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Evans, G. P. Fleming, H. A. Forde, Miss M. Frampton, Mrs. C. Graham, Mrs. A. Gray, Mrs. H. R. Griffin, W. S. Hadfield, Mrs. A. T. Handy, G. H. Hayes, A. W. Ibbitt, H. J. Jamieson, Mrs. E. Kent, the Rev. J. Lacy, P. C. Lunn, Mrs. A. Maxwell, A. M. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parkinson, Mrs. H. Payne, J. A. S. Porter, Dr. and Mrs. G. R. Redmayne, E. Ross, L. C. Seaman, Miss M. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Smith, Miss Maggie Teyte, Lady Evelyn Ward, Herbert Ward.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Rotterdam from Rotterdam were:

Mrs. F. F. Andrews, Emile Boral, J. W. Carroll, Mrs. A. Z. M. Coates, L. S. Gompers, Miss A. A. Hall, W. E. Heller, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Kerr, S. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lannon, Arthur Meyer, Countess Mountjoye, Roland A. Morris, J. C. F. Muller, Miss M. E. Philips, J. H. Pickett, F. C. Rendon, D. W. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. D. de Vries, Lafayette Young.

YACHT RACING SEASON HERE

Knickerbocker Club to Sail from Execution Reef Today.

For many years the opening regatta of the regular yacht racing season of Long Island Sound has been that of the Harlem Yacht Club, on Decoration Day. This year the honor of opening the season falls to the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, the annual regatta of which will be held today, one day earlier than the usual opening. This is due to the fact that Decoration Day and Fourth of July fall on Sundays and the races usually held on these days will be held on the Mondays following, and the Saturday preceding Decoration Day appears to be as favorable a day for the assembling of the fleet as the holiday days. In addition, the assignment of May 29 to the Knickerbocker Yacht Club relieves the pressure for racing dates between the two holidays, something that has been difficult to avoid for many years.

The regetta committee of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club has reason to expect a fleet of good size at the starting point off Execution Bay today.

Twenty-six members of the Handicap Yacht Racing Class have already qualified for the season's racing, and most of them are entered for the Knickerbocker event. Among them are Amada and Carolina of the first division, the latter a Newport "thirty," of the class that made sensational racing in the years from 1896 to 1900 and a half a dozen of the second division, including Budd, a newcomer in the class owned by A. G. Hill, and Veda, also a Newport "thirty."

The annual regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club will be sailed on Monday over the same waters to the eastward of Execution Reef, and nearly half a hundred yachts are already entered.

ACT A MASQUE AT BARNARD.

Seniors in an Artistic Performance of "Earth Deities" on Campus.

The Barnard seniors gave "Earth Deities," a masque by Bliss Carman and Mary Perry King last night on their campus. Ray Levi, who has been famous in dramatics all through her college career, played the rôle of A Student with her usual finish and charm.

Elizabeth Palmer, as Bacchante, in a glowing grape-colored chiffon costume, gave a solo dance with graceful abandon.

Isabel Totten, in sea-green and seafoam chiffon, with her nymphs, represented Beroe, daughter of Ocean. She put great enthusiasm and a swish and swirl into her light dancing.

Mary Gray as Psyche gave a sweet, thoughtful impersonation of the part, while Ray Levi sang a contralto solo.

Other leading dancers were Joan Harper as Vertumnus; Thora Firnstrom, Daphne; Mary Coates, Iris.

Chants and the final quartet, written by Lillian Soskin, called forth great applause. The audience at the first night's performance was enthusiastic, being made up of undergraduates, who keenly appreciated the artistic costuming, dancing, and singing. An orchestra accompanied the dancers.

This is the last time the senior play is to be performed in its customary place—on a terrace above the tennis court—as this ground is to be broken for a new students' building in the Fall.

The committee comprised Eleanore Louria, Chairman; Helen Blumenthal, Mary Coates, Elizabeth Palmer, Lillian Soskin, Lucy Morgenthau; ex-officio, Sarah Butler, Ray Levi.

MME. SEMBRICH AT LENOX.

Miss Juliette de Coppet and Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick Among Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 28.—Mme. Marcella Sembrich, Miss Juliette de Coppet and G. Stemzel Sembrich, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Mrs. C. V. Foss, of New York, Mr. and Mrs. John Terhune, Miss Katherine Terhune and Miss Mildred Bruce of Morristown, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, and the Misses Cuyler, of Philadelphia, registered at Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Sedgwick are at the Sedgwick mansion in Stockbridge. The will of the late Charles F. Southmayd, of New York, bequeathed his farm in Stockbridge to Mr. Sedgwick of whom Mr. Southmayd bought it forty years ago.

Miss Ethel Hopkins, of Brooklyn, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Blagden in Stockbridge.

Among those arriving at the Lenox Club for over Memorial Day were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick.

The Pine Acre cottage of Miss Nancy Craig-Wharton, of Boston, was opened today. Miss Wharton will arrive there tomorrow.

Francis E. Leupp who is at his Tyringham property will give the Memorial address in Tyringham.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos De Heredia will start tomorrow morning by automobile from New York for Lenox.

Charles John Clarke has joined his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke, at Fernbrooke.

The marriage of the Rev. Stephen Edwards Keeler, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Pittsfield, to Miss Eunice D. Stevens, daughter of the late James and Jennie Daskan Stevens of Norwalk, Conn., will take place at St. Paul's church, Norwalk, Conn., Wednesday evening, June 3.

Miss Dorothea Gilman, of Boston, is a guest of Mrs. Oscar Iasigi at Clovercroft, Stockbridge.

Mrs. Dudley Chew Duer arrived at the Hast cottage in Stockbridge, today, for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. F. Norton Goddard, who has leased the country place of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Goodrich, arrived in Stockbridge today.

Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Gates, of New York, and Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Tuttle, of Brooklyn, arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

GOLF TOURNEY AT TUXEDO.

Society Gathers for the Week End—Many House Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., May 28.—The golf tournament today at Tuxedo brought out a large gathering of society people to the resort for the week end. Many social attractions had been arranged by the committee to entertain the people. House parties were held at nearly every cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Monell gave a dinner at the club for twenty-seven, and Mr. and Mrs. F. De P. Foster and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Forsyth also entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff are entertaining a house party. They will give a dance for the golfers tomorrow night. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Alexander, who opened their Tuxedo House this week, were also entertainers at a house party.

Next week will be horse show week, and Tuxedo has arranged for an elaborate program. There will be trotting races on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Weld have taken the cottage on West Lake Road for the season, and Mr. and Mrs. John L. Wilkie have taken the Preston villa, on Tower Hill.

Among the cottagers who arrived this week were W. M. MacN. Rodewald, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Alexander, and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Ogden.

Miss Alice Preston spent the day at the club entertaining Miss Marie Almirall and M. Lides of Paris. Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Beresford of Ireland were also visitors at the club today.

Mrs. John J. McCook and the Misses McCook came to the club today for several weeks. The Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman are at the Bradley cottage. Other late arrivals are Charles Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wellman, Mrs. D. Henry Knowlton, Colonel and Mrs. E. F. Ladd, D. H. McAlpin, 2d, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Dana Winslow, J. Couper Lord, Miss Julianna Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Prince, C. T. Matthews, Mrs. E. Feltmann, Miss Louise Caesar.

A Bjornson Drama at Sing Sing.

The Messiah Players, an organization of young people of the Church of the Messiah, have accepted the invitation of the Sing Sing Brotherhood to present Bjornson's drama, "A Lesson in Marriage," before the prisoners next Tuesday night. The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the church, will accompany the players.

DANCES AND GAMES BY DEAF CHILDREN

An Interesting Exhibition for the Benefit of Teachers in Training.

SHOW RHYTHM IS MASTERED

Elementary and Trade School with 300 Pupils Is the Only One of Its Kind in the State.

Three hundred deaf children gave an exhibition at Public School 47, 225 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday morning for the benefit of teachers in the Training Schools of Brooklyn and Queens, who were the guests of the day and were greately interested. The Elementary and Trade School for the Deaf is the only one of its kind in the State and its principal, Miss Carrie Wallace Kearns, believes the the system of teaching employed and keeping the children in their own homes, and with hearing people, while attending school is the best that can be employed.

There is no sign language used. The children learn to read the lips from the time of their arrival, and the smallest ones in the kindergarten are five years old. The children who were born deaf have had to learn the language. Language lessons, with the study of grammer are the earliest of the childrens' regular studies. Balance and rhythm are also of primal importance, and it was an example of what can be done in these which was given yesterday. The clumsy walk of the deaf is due to the lack of these two things. The older classes gave athletic exercises and folk dances, as well as could have been done by hearing children, showing the success that had been attained.

Big boys in their exercises were as light on their feet as the ordinary little child, while the small deaf children, whose training had only begun, had some difficulty in making small jumps. The girls learn their dances by standing near the piano to catch something of the vibration, but yesterday they were doing them by counts and they kept in perfect time to the music. There was no difference to be seen between the quality of their work and that of children of their own age in other schools.

All the work was exhibited in smaller classes, the pupils standing at times in irregular rows to enable them to keep their eyes always on the teacher's lips as they outlined the commands to be followed. There was a wide variety of dancing and gymnastics and athletic games shown and the program closed with a school call given by the classes of boys and girls together, a small boy leading them from the platform.

The children in the school come from all parts of Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Staten Island, older children of the school bringing the younger in some cases, or older hearing children, members of the same family, having them in charge and attending nearby schools. There are thirty-five teachers for the 300 children in the school, the difficulty of the work making small classes necessary, fourteen being the largest number for a class and seven an ideal size.

The children are taught trades and a number of those who have been graduated from the school are now employed. The girls have a regular course of sewing, dressmaking, and cooking. They make silk flowers and baskets. The boys learn carpentering, leather case making and printing, among other things. The graduates of the school take the same certificates as the graduates of other schools, but the course is 11 years to the 8 of the hearing children. Only the graduates of the school is now at the Stuyvesant High School. He expects to go to college, and will take a course in civil engineering.

The work yesterday was under the supervision of Dr. A. K. Aldiner, Assistant Director of Physical Training, and Miss Adela S. Smith, Special Teacher of Physical Training.

The school is for the deaf and not for the dumb, says Miss Kearns the principal. The children make earnest efforts to talk. They do learn and the unpleasant word casts a stigma upon them that they do not deserve, she believes.

PIPING ROCK'S MEET.

Good Sport Is Indicated in the Two Days of Racing.

The closing of the entries for the Piping Rock race meeting which will be held Wednesday and Saturday of next week brings assurance of some good racing. The fields in every case will be of proportions that give assurance of hard-fought contests.

Never before has there been such a list of nominators from other States. While Philadelphia is not known as a racing centre, much interest is shown there in the coming meeting. Among the sportsmen from there represented in the list of nominators are William J. Clothier, Samuel D. Riddle, Antelo Devereaux, George D. Widener, Joseph E. Widener, Archibald Barklie, Clement M. Williams, and the Deep Run Stable. Some of these are new to the sport, or at least have only been patrons of the Hunt meetings held by the various clubs near Philadelphia.

What promises to be one of the features of the meeting is the race for hunters. Not in a long time has any race attracted so many really good horses of this type as the Harvester Plate, to be run the second day of the meeting.

The conditions call for amateur riders, and it is run over a picturesque three-mile course. This race will be a distinctly sporting event, and one of the most attractive contests of the meeting.

The weights of the Whitney Memorial are due tomorrow, and if the adjustment of the impost is satisfactory, the result should be the best cross-country race run in many years.

The association has, as usual, arranged a neighborhood field to which the children of the schools in Nassau County have been invited. A special part of the grounds has been set aside for them and a band engaged to play for them between the races. They will come in the care of their teachers.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Ione A. Ralli, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony P. Ralli, and Henry Butler Allen will take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon in All Angels' Church, and the wedding reception will be held at the Ralli residence, 351 West End Avenue.

James Butler, Jr., and Miss Dorothy Clair Conron, who are to be married on June 2 in St. Patrick's Cathedral, took out their marriage license yesterday.

The marriage of Miss Marian Campbell Goffe, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henry Goffe, and Herbert James Maurice Paul took place on Thursday at 325 West Ninetieth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Paul will be at home after June 15 at 120 Northampton Avenue, Bethlehem, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal, who are in France, where they have been ever since the beginning of the war, are not expected in New York until the end of September.

The marriage of Miss Charlotte Morse Hodge and Dr. John P. Peters, Jr., will take place on June 19 in St. Michael's Church.

Miss Taylor's New Play 'Happiness.'

J. Hartley Manners's play "Happiness," has been selected by Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler for Laurette Taylor's first offering in Chicago next season. The play is an amplification of a sketch of the same title acted by Miss Taylor here last year and recently in London at a benefit for the American Women's War Hospital. "Happiness" tells the story of a milliner's drudge who becomes a modiste of international renown. Whatever its success may be Miss Taylor will be seen in other new plays during the year.

GERMAN FLAGS STIR WRATH.

Error in Decorating Armory Puts Kaiser's Banner Over Old Glory.

A mistake by decorators employed to bedeck with flags the front of the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, at Sumner and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn, for the twenty-fourth National Saengerfest, caused much unpleasantness in that neighborhood yesterday and led to a hurried change in the style of ornamentation. After many German flags had been taken down and replaced with the Stars and Stripes, sticklers for neutrality, as well as sympathizers with the Allies, seemed satisfied.

The saengerfest committee on decorations ordered that, in decking the armory, four-fifths of the flags should be American and one-fifth German. These instructions were misunderstood and the German flags far outnumbered the American.

Soon a neighbor called up Armorer Cooper and protested against so many German flags on the home of an American militia organization.

"This is certainly a flagrant case of 'Deutschland ueber Alles,'" this man concluded.

Cooper took the complaint to David Koos, President of the National Saengerfest, and he communicated with the committee. That body at once ordered a change and all but a few of the German flags were taken down and replaced with American flags.

The Saengerfest of the Northeastern Federation of German-American Singing Societies will open tonight and continue until next Wednesday, under the auspices of the United Singers of Brooklyn. Delegations of singers from cities in New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia will attend.

Interest centres in the "Kaiser-prize" contest on Tuesday evening. The contestants for the trophy given by the German Emperor will be the Arion Society, Brooklyn Saengerbund and Williamsburger Saengerbund of Brooklyn and the Junger Maennerchor of Scranton, Penn. The last "Kaiser-prize" contest was won by the Junger Maennerchor of Philadelphia, in 1912.

DEDICATE STADIUM TODAY.

Granville Barker to Give "The Trojan Women" at City College.

The new Stadium presented to the College of the City of New York by Adolph Lewisohn will be dedicated this afternoon with special ceremonies and a performance of "The Trojan Women" of Euripides by Granville Barker's company. The performance will begin at 4:30 o'clock and will be witnessed by an invited audience of 6,000 persons, among them many leading educators of the East. Professors George Pierce Baker of Harvard, William Lyon Phelps of Yale, James F. Egbert of Columbia, Frank Frost Abbott of Princeton, Lewis F. Mott of the College of the City of New York, Felix E. Schelling of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dean Emeritus Francis H. Stoddard of New York University will be among the number.

The demand for seats for the Barker performances has been so great that an extra performance has been added to the three public ones already announced. The repertoire for next week will be: Monday and Saturday afternoons, "Iphigenia in Tauris;" "The Trojan Women," Wednesday and Friday.

THE CHAMPAGNE ASHORE.

900 Passengers Taken Off French Steamer Near St. Nazaire.

PARIS, May 8.—Word was received here today at the offices of the French Transatlantic Line that the steamer La Champagne has run aground near St. Nazaire, and is in a dangerous position. The liner is reported to have been badly damaged and the 900 passengers have been transferred to harbor tugs.

The La Champagne was engaged in transatlantic trade, between Central and South American ports and France. She was last reported as having sailed from Colon on May 7.

The steamer was built in St. Nazaire in 1886. Her net tonnage is 3,060. She is 453 feet long and 52 feet beam.

A plot to blow up the La Champagne was reported last February in a dispatch from Madrid to a Paris newspaper. According to this dispatch, officers of the vessel stated, on her arrival at Corunna, Spain, from Mexico, that the plot had been frustrated by a wireless message received aboard the ship. This message was said to have conveyed the information that a man on board, believed to be a German, intended to destroy the vessel. The man was arrested, and, the dispatch said, five dynamite bombs were found in his trunk.

MAY SEIZE DEFECTIVE AUTO.

Order Issued by Police Commissioner Affecting Accidents.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods was commended at a meeting of the Street Traffic Committee of the Safety First Society yesterday for his new general order to hold all motor cars involved in any accident, made upon recommendation of the society. The order reads:

When an arrest is made as the result of an accident caused by a vehicle, particularly a motor vehicle, if it is apparent that the accident was caused by some defect in the mechanism of the vehicle, the officer who makes the arrest may detain such vehicle and cause an examination to be made by a competent member of the force designated for that purpose. The services of a mechanic may be obtained by notifying the Bureau of Telegraph.

The Street Traffic Committee will designate its Automobile Technical Committee to serve in an advisory capacity at Police Headquarters in accordance with Commissioner Woods's request.

Motor Boat Men Tuning Up.

Everything points to a river full of motor boats at Croton for the review of the Hudson River Power Squadron tomorrow and Monday by Commander in Chief Roger Upton. Eight boats will go from the Hudson River Yacht Club, twenty-four from the Cobweb, about thirty from the New York Motor Boat house, and others in about the same proportion. As Albany belongs to the squadron, and will have entries in the competition, it is expected that the clubs from there will send down large numbers of boats to convoy their friends, who are members of the squadron. There will be a dance at Ossining tonight, a meeting of captains and other officers with Commander Upton Sunday, with the official parade, manoeuvres and review on Monday. A final meeting aboard the Commander's flagship on Tuesday morning will conclude the review. Previous to leaving for Croton tomorrow morning, the Cobweb Club will have its official commission exercises at the clubhouse. There will be the usual flag raising. After the official inspection the grounds and house, to prepare for the season, there will be speeches by officers of the club. Then the fleet of twenty-four will start for Croton.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Arnold Daly will say farewell to Shaw forever tonight, when he will give his last performance in "Candida."

Carl J. Brickert will join the Lexington Players in the Lexington Avenue Opera House Monday as leading man. His first part will be in the farce, "Stop Thief."

Florence Moore of the vaudeville team of Montgomery and Moore, has placed herself under contract with Paulo Bartholomae for a term of years. Her first appearance here under her new management will be next season in a new musical comedy by Mr. Bartholomae.

The first of a series of special moving pictures shows for children will be given in the Broadway Theatre this morning. "Cinderella," with Mary Pickford in the title role, will be the feature of the program.

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MRS. FISH BURIED IN THE HIGHLANDS

Little Church of St. Philip's Laden with Orchids at Services for Social Leader.

FLORAL BLANKET HER WISH

Body Interred in the Family Plot in a Grove of Trees in Churchyard—The Mourners.

Funeral services for Mrs. Marion Graves Anthon Fish, the wife of Stuyvesant Fish, were held at noon yesterday in the little Church of St. Philip's, in the Highlands, at Garrison-on-Hudson, near the old Fish estate, Glenclyffe. The church itself was a bower of flowers and masses of purple orchids predominated. Most of them had been sent by the friends and were placed in the half opened windows on the sills, and banked the church at the sides, while the font was a mass of mauve orchids. The bells tolled slightly as the coffin was brought up the little slope into the vestibule by employes at Glenclyffe, who bore the body of their late mistress up the nave. The coffin was concealed by the masses of glowing deep red roses and lilies of the valley that formed the floral blanket that Mrs. Fish herself had designated several years ago should be her last coverlet. Chopin's Funeral March was played as a processional.

The choir boys, who came down to meet the coffin, followed by the clergymen, preceded it up the nave and sang the Recitative from the Episcopal service. The Rev. C. C. Chorley, rector of St. Philip's, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Walter Thompson, the previous rector. The first hymn sung was "Lead, Kindly Light," and at the close of the services the choir sang "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and as they rendered the last verse they escorted the flower-laden coffin to the door and a little way down the slope at the rear of the little church, where, in a grove of tall trees, the body of Mrs. Fish was laid to rest in the family plot and the commitment service was read.

A special train of five Pullman chair cars left the Grand Central Station at 10 o'clock A. M., and arrived at Garrison about 11:30, where motors and busses took the passengers to the church for the services and afterward brought them back, the train leaving on its return trip at 1 o'clock.

Among the mourners at the church were Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Z. Gray, (Miss Fish), Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Sidney W. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, the Misses Janet Fish and Helena Fish, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William M. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Kennett Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Cutler, the Misses Harriet and Cornelia Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. William Beverly Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burnside Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Gray, Miss Elizabeth Kean, Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, John C. Gray, Jr., Julian H. Kean, Henry Gray.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. James Russell Soley, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, F. L. V. Hoppin, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens of Castle Point, Mrs. William B. Laimbeer, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Talver Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Pyne, Mrs. Harry Lee Rodmond, Miss Lora Robinson, the Misses Sarah Cooper and Eleanor Hewitt, Mrs. Harry J. Peters, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Miss Evelyn Burden, E. N. Taller, Worthington Whitehouse, H. S. Eldridge, Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, Miss Osborn, J. de W. Cutting, Franklin A. Plummer, Lincare Robinson, Thomas F. Ryan, and many others from the neighboring estates.

The church itself was filled to overflowing, and a crowd of people stood outside in the wooded grove surrounding the church to pay their last tribute as the body of Mrs. Fish, so well known for her philanthropic endeavors as for her social leadership, was laid at rest.

GUARDS DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Policeman Constantly Near at Trial of Gang Leader Madden.

Associates of Owen Madden, the Tenth Avenue gang leader, on trial before Judge Nott in General Sessions for the murder of Patsy Doyle, took the stand yesterday in an effort to prove an alibi for him. Among them were Arthur Bieler and "Hoppo" McArdle, who are serving long sentences in Sing Sing for the murder of Doyle, and who, the prosecution contends, killed Doyle on the order of Madden, their leader.

While the two were identifying other friends of Madden were standing in the corridors of the building. They were barred from the courtroom by a squad of reserves from the Elizabeth Street Station. During the day, for the first time since he took office, District Attorney Perkins went about the courts accompanied by a uniformed policeman.

Bieler, who wore in his buttonhole a button with the insignia of a Sing Sing society, tried to clear not only Madden, but McArdle, who was convicted of the crime, and William Mulhall, who, according to witnesses, was with Bieler and McArdle. He tried to justify his own part in the killing by saying that he killed Doyle in self-defense after two shots had been fired at him.

On direct examination by Assistant District Attorney Charles E. Colligan, Bieler said he had known Madden for three years. About a month before the killing of Doyle, he testified, he had trouble with Madden about a pigeon and when he killed Patsy Doyle he was not on speaking terms with Madden.

On the night of the killing he said he met Frieda Horner at a restaurant and she told him Doyle had been abusing her. He asked McArdle if he knew Doyle and got him to go to the saloon where Doyle worked to point him out. They did not find Doyle, went out, and returned later.

"I went in again and heard a shot fired behind me," said Bieler. "I fired at Doyle five or six times. I did not see McArdle after the first shot. McArdle knew Doyle—that's the reason I asked him to go there."

After the shooting he said he went to a dance at Thirty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue and there met Martin Ellis, Frank Madden, Owen Lawlor, and some of the others.

Bieler then told of a quarrel he had with May O'Donnell, a friend of Patsy Doyle. "She said that Doyle was going to get me for it," he said. He denied that Madden had asked him to kill Doyle.

"I had two revolvers," Bieler testified, on cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Edwards. "If I went to a dance I carried a revolver. If I thought my life was in danger I carried one."

McArdle followed Bieler on the stand. He is serving thirteen years in Sing Sing. He said that he took Bieler up to the saloon where the killing took place, but when he didn't find Doyle there he left. Later he heard two shots.

"Owney" Lawlor, "Dodie" Fitzsimmons and "Markey" Ellis testified that Madden was not in the restaurant or at the saloon on the night of the murder.

The trial will be continued on Tuesday at 10:30.

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MIDDIES AT WEST POINT.

Blodgett and Neyland Probable Pitchers in Today's Game.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 28.—Twenty-five midshipmen, representing the navy baseball squad team and substitutes, arrived here from Annapolis this morning in charge of Lieutenant Theobald and two medical officers of the navy for the annual army and navy baseball game tomorrow afternoon. The navy men were escorted to Cullum Hall by a delegation of cadets who met them at the railroad station. They will be quartered in Cullum Hall and dine with the corps of cadets in the mess hall until their departure on Sunday. Arrangements have been made for the middies to stay over and play Monday in case rain interferes with tomorrow's contest.

Both teams indulged in their last practice today. Blodgett and Hicks of the navy are expected to oppose Neyland and Oliphant of the army tomorrow, though the coaches of neither team would divulge tonight who would be in the box. Word was received here today that President Tener of the National League has assigned Umpires Quigley and Lincoln to officiate at the game.

Tomorrow's contest will be the fourteenth between the two institutions since 1901. The army won ten times, defeating the navy every year except in 1902, 1905, and 1908. The navy's last victory came in 1908 when the middies buried the cadets 16 to 5. The teams play one game annually, alternating at West Point and Annapolis.

A direct wire to Annapolis from the field will take the news of the battle to the brigade of midshipmen at home.

Assistant Postmaster Wm. Woods.

William Woods, Assistant Postmaster of Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 263 Carroll Street, that borough, after an illness of two months. He was born in Manhattan, and was 41 years old. Mr. Woods had been employed in the Brooklyn Post Office for fourteen years. He became chief clerk in 1908, and was made Assistant Postmaster six years ago, under Postmaster Edmund W. Voorhies. Mr. Woods was a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and of Mistletoe Lodge, F. and A. M.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL STEVENS ROACH, 71 years old, a retired electrical engineer and a member of an old Long Island family, died on Thursday at his residence, 720 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Roach was born at Newtown, L. I., and is survived by a daughter.

LEO SCHWAGER, a manufacturing cigar dealer and member of Joppa Lodge, F. and A. M., and of Temple Beth Elohim, died at his home, 140 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, aged 54 years.

WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, for fifty years employed by White & Blackwell, died on Thursday at his residence, 842 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Patterson was born in this city 63 years ago and is survived by a widow and daughter.

Miss ANN VOWLES, born in London, England, seventy years ago and long active in the work of the Church Home of the Redeemer, died of pneumonia on Thursday at her home for the last fifty-five years, 212 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn.

CHARLES E. MARR, 64 years old, a bookkeeper in the Board of Water Supply, employed in the department of Audits and Accounts, died on Thursday at his home, 805 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Marr was a member of Progressive Lodge No. 364, F. and A. M., and is survived by a widow and son.

ERNEST W. VOLLMEYER, a retired liquor dealer of Brooklyn and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, died yesterday at his residence, 24 Godwin Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARIE LOUISE BARSTOW, widow of William Parkman Barstow, a ship owner and member of the old firm of Barstow & Pope, is dead at the home of her son, 1,003 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, aged 81 years. Mrs. Barstow was born in Manhattan, but had lived in Brooklyn for more than seventy-five years. She is survived by three sons, Ebenezer S., manager of transportation for a gold mine at Chinampo, Corea; Captain Henry W., commander of the Mallory Line steamship San Jacinto, and William P. Barstow.

Mrs. EMMA SELKIRK, widow of Charles Selkirk, a shipbuilder of Brooklyn, died from paralysis on Wednesday at her residence, 613 Linwood Street, East New York, in her seventy-eighth year. Mrs. Selkirk was born in England and had lived in Brooklyn for the last sixty years. She is survived by a son and four daughters.

JOHN H. GORMAN, 52 years old, a collector for Ward & Gow, died on Wednesday at his home, 974 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

NICHOLAS OTT, who claimed to be the inventor of the chemical formula for wash blueing, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William T. Malin, 120 Tiers Avenue, Jersey City, in his 81st year. He was born at Darmstadt, Germany, and came here in 1861. Mr. Ott located in Jersey City in 1875, and until he retired, in 1905, was in the shoe business. Five sons and six daughters survive him.

GEORGE B. F. MAXWELL, a furniture designer, died on Thursday at his home in Roslyn, L. I., in his 68th year. He was a native of Medford, Mass., and had been in business in this city for many years.

JOSEPH N. MILEHAM, for many years with the Erie Railroad Company, died on Wednesday night at his home, 150 Montross Avenue, Rutherford, N. J. He formerly lived in Buffalo, where he was a member of the City Council, later removing to Jersey City, where he was superintendent of the Erie shops. Mr. Mileham was a former member of the Rutherford Borough Council, the Bergen County Board of Freeholders, and for many years was Police Magistrate of that city. Three daughters survive him.

Miss IDA M'GARRAH, eldest daughter of Levi Little and

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RUSSIA TODAY

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ASKS PRESIDENT TO PLEAD FOR FRANK

Head of New York Committee Suggests That Wilson Take the Step Unofficially.

MANY LETTERS TO GOVERNOR

Georgia Lawyers Point Out Flaws in Conviction—Congressmen Join in Effort to Prevent Execution.

Joseph S. Schwab, who is the Chairmon of a New York committee on the commutation of the sentence of Leo M. Frank, sent the following telegram to President Wilson yesterday:

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.:

Will you add another laurel wreath to your fame as a broad-minded man by requesting the authorities of Georgia in your individual capacity to commute the sentence of Leo Frank, who, it is universally conceded, has not had a fair trial.

Copies of the following letter to the Governor of Georgia on behalf of Leo M. Frank are being received by many persons in this city, with the request that the recipient forward a similar one to Governor Slaton, and also a copy to each of five friends:

New York, May 27, 1915.

His Excellency, John M. Slaton, Governor of the State of Georgia:

Sir: Having followed closely the proceedings of the trial of Leo M. Frank, I have gained the conviction that this defendant was not given a fair trial—an impartial trial.

In these days, when thousands of people are being slaughtered on European battlefield, there may be men who are prone to view with indifference the loss of an individual life. Is not this a proper time to show to the world that we in this glorious country value the life of a human being, no matter how humble it may be, and that we will not permit this life to be taken in spite of sentences of the court, when there is any doubt of the sentence of the court, when there is any doubt as to the guilt of the convicted person?

I am convinced that thousands of citizens sharing my belief have petitioned your Excellency for execution. Clemency to save the life of this poor defendant. Will you permit me to join them in their appeal and pray that for the sake of humanity and the good name of the State of Georgia you either pardon Leo M. Frank or that you commute this sentence, in the hope that in the near future the whole truth may be known as to the innocence of the defendant and for the honor of your State.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 28.—As the date approaches for the hearing by the Prison Board of Leo M. Frank's plea for commutation of his death sentence, the letters received by Governor Slaton and the Board in behalf of the condemned man have almost doubled in number.

The following telegram, directed to the State Prison Commission, was received in the Governor's office late this afternoon from United States Senator John W. Kearns, of Indiana:

I have followed proceedings in the Frank case step by step with great and increasing interest, and as a lawyer with forty years' experience I beg you to spare this man's life. He will die a martyr in the estimation of millions of American citizens if you permit him to be executed. I have an abiding opinion that the great-hearted Georgians of your board will be guided by sentiments of humanity as well as justice and will give this unfortunate man the benefit of the doubts which must fill the minds of all impartial men.

JOHN W. KERN.
Washington, D. C.

Prominent Georgians are writing letters beseeching executive clemency for Frank, and it is noticeable that the majority of these letters come from the smaller towns and rural districts. It is also noticeable that a large number of these Georgia letters come from lawyers, a majority of them residing in the smaller towns of the State. Dozens of women are also writing urgent pleas.

A significant plea is made by Robert C. Alston, a leading Atlanta attorney and former President of the Georgia Bar Association. Mr. Alston says that he has no acquaintance with Frank, having seen him only once and for a moment. He sets forth in detail the reason for his opinion that the death penalty was unjust, declaring prejudice against Frank existed at the time of his trial; that there had been a quiet movement to intimidate Judge Roan and others; that Judge Roan had expressed a doubt, and that the Appellate Courts had all been divided. He expresses the opinion that James Conley, the negro, is the real murderer of Mary Phagan.

Another Atlanta attorney who urges commutation is John A. Boykin. He says he knew Judge Roan intimately, and indorses the information given recently in a letter by Judge Arthur G. Powell who said the Presiding Judge frequently had expressed his doubt as to Frank's guilt.

"Judge Roan, upon more than one occasion," wrote Mr. Boykin, "expressed similar doubts to me."

Mr. Boykin added he believed from conversations he had had with Judge Roan that the latter had been intimidated by threatening letters which he had received during Frank's trial and while a motion for a new trial was pending.

William M. Smith, attorney for "Jim" Conley, announced today that he was preparing a statement for the Prison Commission, setting out the reasons for his belief that Conley, and not Frank, was the slayer of Mary Phagan. The statement will explain Smith's reason for leaving his former client, and will be based largely upon a minute analysis of the "death notes" and a comparison of those mysterious documents with letters written by Conley, while in the Tower, to a negro woman in prison at the same time.

There has been a large increase also in the number of letters from United States Senators, Congressmen, Governors of States, Judges of Courts and other prominent citizens of other States.

Among those who have written letters are Governor Earl Brewer of Mississippi, United States Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, United States Senator George P. McLean of Connecticut, Congressman Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, Congressman E. H. Hill of Connecticut, United States Senator J. H. Lewis of Illinois, Charles K. Harris, the New York song composer, Congressman William H. Coleman of Pennsylvania, Congressman H. G. Dupre of Louisiana, Harry Pratt Judgson, President of the University of Illinois; C. A. Rood, editor of The ItsPburgh (enn.P) Dispatch; United States Senator R. F. Broussard of Louisiana, Mayor James H. Preston of Baltimore, Congressman J. A. Elston of California, Congressman Cyrus Cline of Indiana, David R. Forgan, President National City Bank of Chicago, and Judge Louis C. Barley of the Corporation Court of Alexandria, Va.

Frank and Conley were subpoenaed as witnesses in the $10,000 damage suit of the Phagan girl's mother, Mrs. J. W. Coleman, against the National Pencil factory. They were cited to appear before a Commissioner next Wednesday, and counsel for the plaintiff will seek to establish by them that the girl was killed in the factory.

While Frank is testifying before the Commissioner the State Prison Commission is expected to be hearing his petition for commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment.

W. J. BURNS EXONERATED.

Police Chiefs Did Not Drop Him Because of the Frank Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—The International Association of Chiefs of Police, at its final session today, adopted the report of the Executive Committee instructing Major Richard Sylvester, President of the organization, to send a letter to Detective Burns declaring that police chiefs were not responsible for the publication of a report last year that he was dropped from the rolls of the association because of his activity in the Leo Frank case. Burns had declared, after an investigation, that Frank was innocent.

The letter will also say that the only reason Burns was dropped from honorary membership in the association was because the entire list was expunged at the time; and future honorary members will consist only of Mayors, Commissioners of Police, and former police chiefs.

After Detective Burns addressed the Executive Committee he was warmly greeted by all the Chiefs. Many of them assured him of their co-operation in any cases in which he may be interested.

LUSITANIA SURVIVOR HERE.

S. M. Knox Twice Dived Into the Water Before Being Rescued.

The second survivor of the Cunarder Lusitania to return to this country is Samuel M. Knox, President of the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, who arrived yesterday from Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam.

"I was in the dining saloon when the Lusitania was hit by the torpedo," he said. "I rushed to my cabin for a lifebelt, which I put on, and then went on deck. I found that the ship had already listed over to starboard and a number of the port lifeboats had been smashed against the side. Then came another explosion, and I jumped over the starboard side into the water. When I came to the surface I saw a lifeboat with one sailor in it that was still made fast by one of the tackles. As I drew nearer the sailor shouted to me to look out for the suction when the ship went down, but I managed to climb up into the boat."

This boat could not be cut free, and Mr. Knox dived over into the water again. He managed to reach a lifeboat that had about thirty-two persons in it, including six women, and one of these had a broken leg. The boat was half full of water, but by bailing it out constantly it was kept afloat for six hours, when a fishing smack came along and rescued the party.

Mr. Knox said that just before he jumped from the Lusitania's deck he noticed Elbert Hubbard standing alone. He had no lifebelt on, and apparently was making no effort to save himself. Mr. Hubbard seemed to be more interested in the scene going on around him.

Dr. Benj. Marshall Left $150,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 28.—In the will of Dr. Benjamin Marshall, who died on May 17, aged 84 years, at his home, 139 Hamilton Avenue, the entire estate of more than $150,000 is left to relatives. The house and the greater part of the estate go to a daughter, Mrs. Clare F. Carroll. To other relatives and friends, many of whom live in California, is left a total of $27,500.

LOW WOULD ABOLISH CITY PARTY STRIFE

Urges Constitutional Amendment Making Municipal Elections Non-Partisan.

STATE MAYORS APPROVE IT

Wickersham Proposes a Commission to Make Court Rules—Wagner Wants Safeguard for Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 28.—Non-partisan municipal elections are provided in an amendment to the Constitution proposed at the session of the Constitutional Convention today by ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York. The amendment would prohibit political parties, State or national, from nominating candidates for municipal offices, or from indorsing, or promoting such candidacies.

Mr. Low presented the amendment at the request of the Mayors' Conference, the City Club, and the Municipal Government Association, and other organizations. The doctrine embodied in the amendment was approved by the Mayors' Conference at its meeting last year.

"The proposed amendment would leave the Legislature at liberty to declare how, otherwise than by political parties, candidates for municipal office may be nominated," said W. E. Youker, Secretary of the Citizens' Union.

"It would prohibit the use of the party primaries as a vehicle for the nomination of candidates for city offices. It would prevent the printing of the names of political parties opposite the names of such candidates on the official ballot. It would prevent also the public indorsement of such candidates by a political party or the use of party funds for their nomination and election."

Following a unanimous decision by the Appellate Division today, sustaining Controller Travis in his plan to borrow on short time notes in anticipation of revenues the sum of $8,000,000 for payroll purposes, H. Leroy Austin, a Republican delegate from Greene County, presented a proposal to the convention today with a view to removing what doubt on the subject of making such loans may be implied in the present wording of Section 2 Article VII. of the Constitution. It has been contended that under the language of that section question may be raised regarding the right of the Controller to borrow any sum in excess of $1,000,000 in anticipation of the receipt of taxes.

The decision of the Appellate Division followed injunction proceedings begun before Justice A. V. S. Cochrane at Hudson, a week ago, for the purpose of restraining the Controller from borrowing the money which he asserts is urgently needed at the present time to meet obligations of the State. The action was brought by Stewart Browne, head of the United Real Estate Owners' Association on the ground that the Constitution prohibited any loan in excess of $1,000,000.

Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, presented a proposal today which it is thought the convention is likely to accept. It provides for the creation of a commission composed of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the Presiding Justices of the Appellate Divisions, and one County Judge, and one Surrogate from each of the Judicial districts, to exercise exclusively the function of prescribing rules of procedure for the several courts.

Frederick C. Tanner offered a proposal to increase from thirty to sixty days the period in which the Governor may act upon Legislative bills after the Legislature has adjourned sine die.

Senator Robert F. Wagner offered a proposal to incorporate in the Constitution a broad declaration that the labor of a human being shall not be deemed a commodity or article of commerce, with a clause restraining Legislatures from enacting and courts from construing any laws contrary to that declaration.

The convention today adjourned until noon next Wednesday.

GLYNN PAID HIS WAY.

Defrayed His Own Expenses on Visit to the Fair.

Referring to the statement in THE TIMES as to the State's expenditure for official parties on their visits to the San Francisco Exposition, ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn said yesterday:

"The assertion that the State paid my expenses to San Francisco is without basis. The fact is that Mrs. Glynn accompanied me and I paid her expenses as well as my own, not only to San Francisco and coming from it, but while we were there."

SALAS IS CONVICTED OF ISTHMUS GRAFT

Tobacco Man Who Gave Commissions to Burke May Be Sentenced Wednesday.

OTHER TRIALS TO FOLLOW

Judge Hunt Holds That Conspiracy to Defraud Panama Railroad Was Directed Against Government.

Jacob L. Salas, the Colon tobacco merchant, who since Monday had been on trial before Judge Hunt in the Federal Court on the charge of conspiracy in connection with the graft charges in the Canal Zone, was found guilty yesterday evening. The jury was out for only about half an hour. Salas was permitted to go home under the same bail as before, and will be arraigned again on Wednesday morning. He may then be sentenced or may have to wait until the other trials of men accused of conspiring with John Burke, the former commissary of the Panama Railroad, have been completed.

George F. Lewis, an attorney connected with the office of William Rand, Jr., counsel for Salas, was the first witness of the day, and swore that he had investigated the records of the Canal Zone and had ascertained that when Burke had been transferred to the service of the railroad from his work with the Isthmian Canal Commission, his name had been removed from the pay roll of the commission. On the other hand Major E. T. Wilson, Burke's superior, was recorded as an officer of the army and in the employ of the commission.

Then came a couple of character witnesses for Salas, Rafael del Castillo of the Republic of Colombia, and Manuel E. Amador, son of the first President of Panama. Phanor J. Eder of counsel for Salas read a series of depositions taken in the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama to show that Salas, who had been trading with the railroad commissary for years, had received no formal notification that the road had passed into the hands of the United States Government.

When Mr. Rand began his summing up for the defense John Burke, with whom Salas was accused of conspiring and who testified for the Government, took his seat on the highest bench in the bank of spectators' seats. He sat alone, and as Mr. Rand denounced him in bitter terms and scoffed at his assertion that he did not know whether he was to secure immunity by giving testimony for the Government he turned away and gazed toward the window.

Assistant District Attorney Carstarphen, in his summing up for the Government, insisted that the continued operation of the Panama Railroad under its own charter was merely as an expedient to facilitate the purchase of supplies, and that for all practical purposes the railroad was an instrument of the Government, and its officials were under the Government.

"When the little otterie of Spanish-American gentlemen were no longer able to maintain their monopoly in dealing with the Commissary Department," said Mr. Carstarphen, "then Mr. Bermudez came along with his plan to bribe Burke. The profit made by the Government on the tobacco it bought from Salas was smaller than on any other brand it purchased, yet Burke continued to press it. The Government could have obtained more cheaply another brand of crosscut from the American Tobacco Company, which was just the same but for an indefinable 'tang;' but still Burke bought from Salas."

In summing up, Judge Hunt ruled that the Panama Railroad must be held to be an instrument of the Government, and that in view of Secretary Taft's letter to the Vice President of the railroad, Burke must be considered to have been working under the direction of the Government. Consequently a conspiracy to defraud the railroad with him was a conspiracy to defraud the United States.

The trial of Pascal Canavaggio is the next of the series of Panama fraud trials. It will begin on Tuesday, and will be followed by that of Isaac Brandon and Robert Wilcox. Ricardo Bermudez's trial may be slipped in between these if it is found convenient.

TWO PHYSICIANS DROWN.

Internes of Mount Sinai Capsized in Lake George.

TROY, May 28.—Dr. David B. Anderson and Dr. Morris Kush, each about 25 years old, internes in Mount Sinai Hospital, ew York City, were drowned last night near Bolton's Landing, Lake George, when a canoe in which they were sailing was overturned.

They failed to appear at their boarding house this morning, and search of the lake resulted in finding the overturned canoe. The bodies have not been recovered.

Dr. Anderson and Dr. Kush entered Mount Sinai Hospital a year and a half ago. Dr. Anderson's home was in Salt Lake City. He was a graduate of Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Kush lived in this city, and was a graduate of Cornell University Medical College.e

Both internes were absent on vacation. They told friends of their plans to spend their two weeks' leave of absence at Lake George. As soon as the hospital was informed that the physicians had been drowned it sent a representative to Lake George. He was accompanied by the father of Dr. Kush.

D. C. Worcester Back to Philippines.

Dean C. Worcester, former Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Insular Government, and now President of the American-Philippine Company of this city, left yesterday for the Philippines by way of San Francisco. He will stay in the Philippines for some time looking after the company's business.

CANADIANS EAGER TO FIGHT.

More Recruits Than Are Needed, Says Minister of Public Works.

The Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works of the Dominion of Canada, who is at the Waldorf, in talking of the war last night, said that the enthusiasm in Canada was greater than ever. When the news of the fighting at Neuve Chapelle was received, and particularly the part the Canadian troops played in it, their heroic defense and their sufferings from asphyxiating gas, the spirit of the people was stirred to the depths.

"We are actually getting," said the Minister, "more recruits than we know what to do with. More than 120,000 young men have volunteered, and we can enlist them faster than we can get the British Government to accept them."

Asked whether the general election in Canada was likely to be postponed until the end of the war, he said that it was possible, but not yet settled.

"Meanwhile," said Mr. Rogers, "Canada is preparing to increase its export trade. The Export Association of Canada, Ltd., has been formed to capture some of the commerce which formerly belonged to the Germans."

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GARY SEES BRIGHT BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Public Less Hostile Toward Big Interests, He Tells Steel Men.

URGES STRONGER DEFENSES

Country Should Be Prepared at All Times, He Holds, to Protect Our Commerce Everywhere.

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, told members of the American Iron and Steel Institute at the annual meeting at the Waldorf yesterday that there has been a marked change for better business methods throughout the country, with a consequent change of the general attitude of the public toward business men. The present is, he stated, an opportunity for the business man, even though he represents very large interests, to speak frankly and freely about any questions that affect himself.

Making application of this opinion, Judge Gary, who spoke as President of the institute, discussed the relations of Government to business.

"Whether or not it is justified," he said, "there has been a feeling on the part of a large portion of the people of the United States, and also those of foreign countries, that there has not been a well-defined and persistent policy on the part of the Government to co-operate with and to promote the interests of the business man to the full extent reasonable; and on the contrary that the policy of some of the governmental agencies, both national and State, in their effect, at least, have been to interfere with, to delay and obstruct natural progress; to punish and destroy rather than to regulate and encourage.

Government Should Help.

"The time seems to be opportune, first, to reiterate that the business men throughout the country must give no cause for complaint in the management of their affairs, but must continue to live up to the standards of propriety; and, second, to insist that on those conditions the governments, with all their agencies and influences, shall co-operate with the business interests and aid them in establishing credit, in extending commerce, in increasing capacity, in the development of national resources, in adding to the comfort of themselves and those with whom they may be connected and for whose welfare they are more or less responsible. If this shall be the recognized effort of the national and State governments, what can we not properly say of the value of our property, of our future prosperity, the position of our credits, the stability of good conditions, and the standing of our nation? And this attitude on the part of governments, we believe the people of this country are demanding and have a right to demand; and they will not be satisfied with less.

"Again, may we not claim there is ground for improvement in the business methods of the National, State, and municipal governments throughout this country? There have been expenditures that were extravagant or useless, aggregating millions; unnecessary positions have been created; the number of incumbents multiplied; money has been paid out for decoration and display and for entertainment and personal comfort that were not appropriate nor justified in a country like ours, which should set an example for economy and efficiency; appropriations have been made for local improvements in order to secure personal patronage; also, over the expenditures of committees appointed by legislative branches and the Departments of Justice to pay for investigations, secret service, special counsel, &c. Some of the committees have devoted day after day to the examination of witnesses and the development of facts that were long before made public, thus adding without good reason to the enormous cost of printing the voluminous record.

Protest Against Waste.

"It is believed if the business methods of the United States Government and of its branches and departments were as careful and economical as those of many of the corporations whose Presidents are listening to me at this time, hundreds of millions would be annually saved to the people of this country, portions of which are sadly needed for other necessary purposes. Is it too much to ask that hereafter there be elected as legislators and officials of power none except those who possess, with other qualifications, business ability?

"The stockholders of a corporation have no voice, for the moment, in the direction of corporate affairs, but their influence is nevertheless potential, and the masses of the people, represented by what is called public sentiment, sooner or later determine the policies of government; and they are at present protesting against wastefulness and extravagance and insisting upon the careful management and strict economy prevailing in the conduct of private affairs.

"In discussing questions relating to national expenditure none of us would advocate limiting the amount required to be paid for the protection of the country, or the promotion of the welfare of the people. Disbursements of this character are not extravagant. We are rich, and by the continuation of a proper policy the wealth of the nation will rapidly increase, and we can, therefore, afford to expend whatever is actually necessary. This is true economy, and in the end results in a great saving of capital.

"Apropos of this subject it may be said we should create and maintain an adequate army and navy. We are deficient in this respect. We have an effective navy, but its capacity is much below the standard that should be maintained. There have been differences of opinion in Congress whenever the question of enlarging the army and navy has been presented for discussion, and no doubt all those giving expression to their conclusions have intended to be honest. However, it is possible that not uncommonly a member of Congress has been willing to vote for a large appropriation to provide a local improvement in which he was particularly interested and at the same time has opposed the building of an additional ship or the equipment of another regiment.

"We should especially maintain a better navy—one equal, at least, in every respect to that of any other nation, so far as our interests are concerned, a large force of reserves, properly trained, with adequate supplies for use in times of emergency, such as General Wood and others advocate, would probably be sufficient. But we should be prepared at all times to protect our borders on the sea and also our own commerce wherever it extends.'

We Don't Want War.

Judge Gary stated that after the war was over a struggle will begin among the nations for export business. Then we will need a navy great enough to not only protect our commerce, but sufficiently large to prevent any other country from dominating the seas. The Government should lend assistance, he continued, to our merchant marine, although he made it clear that Government ownership of steamship lines was not referred to.

Referring more specifically to the war, Judge Gary said that it was unthinkable that the United States should become involved in war with any of the belligerent powers at this time.

"We have no inclination, nor have we the ability, to engage in war," he went on. "We can prepare and we should prepare, as rapidly as possible, so that if obliged to defend ourselves we cannot be overcome.

"The belligerent nations involved in the tragedy of the world are passing through a cataclysm of destruction of life and property. Their losses in both respects are beyond our knowledge and even our comprehension. Devastation, misery, and suffering are beyond description; even those connected with the participants by ties of relationship or otherwise have slight comprehension of the suffering that is being endured; and we at this distance cannot imagine the destruction, damage, pain, and distress which are entailed.

"After the swords are sheathed and the guns are stacked; after the hideous noises of battle have ceased and the nations now involved in desperate struggle are ready for settlement, they will be confronted with many most difficult problems, the solution of which will require time and patience, so that the natural progress toward rehabilitation will be impeded. The people, as distinguished from the rulers, will have a voice in bringing the war to a close and in the settlements which are to be made. The doctrine of "the divine right of Kings" will be only a recollection. It is a good guess that many Kings and kingdoms will be occupying space on the Transition Slide."

Commenting on present business conditions, Judge Gary said that for three years he had not been optimistic as to the immediate future of business, although consistently cheerful for the "long future."

"It seems to me at the moment," he concluded, "the outlook for improvement in our lines of activity are better than they have been for more than a year. This is undoubtedly in part the result of increased exportations at fair prices, due to the European war, but in my opinion also because of a change in sentiment toward business which now seems apparent."

SCHWAB, TOO, IS SANGUINE.

Tells Steel Diners That New Era of Prosperity Is Near.

The eighth general meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute was concluded last night with a dinner at the Waldorf, at which 450 members were present. Judge Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation acted as toastmaster. He read a message of congratulation from James A. Farrell, President of the Steel Corporation, who is on the Pacific Coast, and the diners united in an answering message of good wishes.

The principal address was delivered by Dr. Lloyd Noland, Superintendent of the Welfare Department of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, on the extensive health and welfare work carried on among that company's 15,000 employes, more than half of whom are colored. His remarks were illustrated with lantern slides, showing the results of large sums of money spent by the company on schools, hospitals, sanitation and recreation.

President Hager of the Hagerstown Cement Company criticised the iron and steel men for spending so much time and money on increasing output and so little on finding outlets for their product. He said that the Portland cement manufacturers had created their market to a large extent through demonstration of new uses for cement, and he asserted that in educating the public to the use of concrete for roads, requiring large amounts of iron rods for reinforcement, the cement manufacturers had received no assistance from the institute members. He asked for the appointment of a committee to co-operate with the cement makers to increase the consumption of both cement and steel. Mr. Hager said that the annual fire waste in the United States, amounting to $500,000,000 per annum, would be greatly lessened if the public were educated to build with concrete and steel.

Joseph G. Butler, Jr., of Youngstown, who was afterwards referred to by Charles M. Schwab as "Uncle Joe," said that the membership of the institute, which has been twenty-five at the organization meeting, now numbered 1,250, or within twenty of the maximum allowed by the by-laws. He pleaded for better co-operation with Judge Gary in putting the steel business in its

Cheers greeted Mr. Schwab when he was called upon. He announced that the subject of his discourse would be "Uncle Joe," but he departed from it in order to say that in his opinion the speech delivered by Judge Gary in the afternoon was the greatest utterance on the subject he had ever heard.

"I, too, am very hopeful of the future," said Mr. Schwab. "The storm of resentment against us, which has been sweeping over this country for years, has vented itself. We no longer need to dread public condemnation of our efforts. The President of the United States has voiced the change in the public mind by recommending co-operation among manufacturers in efforts to get the export trade. We have been chanting the tune of Judge Gary's co-operation son, but have not yet learned the words. It is time we mastered the words, and by that I mean that it is time we acted together with Judge Gary in helping the industry up.

"We are at the opening of an era of great prosperity. Some are born with riches, some achieve riches, and others have riches thrust upon them. We are coming to the time when steel orders will be thrust upon us.

"Judge Gary's speech, for which I prepared the data, was a masterpiece. Particularly true were his remarks as to our need or a large navy. My only criticism of this speech is that he neglected to call attention to the fact that no one is so well equipped to supply the new navy as the Bethlehem Steel Company."

GROUT'S BANK IN REALTY.

Evidence Shows Ex-Controller Knew Assets Went Into Land.

Testimony about realty deals of the now defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn, through the Metropolitan Holding Company, dummy operating company for the bank, was given yesterday at the trial of Edward M. Grout, before Judge Harry E. Lewis and a jury in the County Court, Brooklyn. It supported the efforts of District Attorney Cropsey to prove that Grout was aware that certain items were falsely represented in the report of the Union Bank signed by him as President, and sent to the State Banking Department under date of March 25, 1910. This report formed the basis of the perjury indictment on which the ex-Controller is now being tried.

Nathan D. Reich, a lawyer and Director of the Metropolitan Holding Company, testified that it invested the bank's money in realty, and that while the property was ostensibly owned by the company it really belonged to the bank. He said he often consulted Grout about realty matters, and was advised by the defendant to "go ahead" with his proposed investments.

In his examination the District Attorney brought out that an item of $171,500 was carried on the bank report of March 25, 1910, as an asset when it should have been listed as a liability. The District Attorney introduced many letters from the law firm to the officers of the Union Bank, showing the bank to be the real owner of parcels of property officially recorded as owned by the Metropolitan Holding Company.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Showers Sat. and probably Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

S. Car.—Showers Sat. Sun., cloudy; gentle to moderate and shifting winds.

Ga.—Showers Sat. Sun., cloudy; moderate s. to s. w. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Sat. and probably Sun., except fair Sun. in n. w.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ala.—Thunder showers Sat. Sun., fair, warmer; moderate s. winds.

Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

La. and East. Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

West. Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Utah—Thunder showers Sat. or Sat. night. Sunday, fair in n., showers and cooler in s.

Okla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ark.—Fair Sat.; warmer in n. Sun., fair, warmer.

Tenn. and Ky.—Thunder showers Sat.; cooler in w. Sun., fair, warmer.

Ohio—Showers Sat. Sun., probably fair and warmer; moderate to fresh e. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Rain Sat. Sun., fair, warmer; moderate shifting winds.

Ill.—Rain Sat. Sun., fair, warmer; moderate variable winds, probably fresh Sat. over n.

Lower Mich.—Rain Sat.; moderate e. to n. e. winds, possibly fresh over s. Sun., probably fair and warmer.

Upper Mich.—Unsettled Sat., probably showers. Sun., cloudy; moderate winds, mostly n. e. and e.

Wis.—Rain Sat.; Sun. warmer and probably fair; moderate, probably fresh, n. e. winds Sat., becoming variable Sun.

Minn.—Rain Sat., warmer in w.; Sun. fair, warmer in e. and s., showers in n. w.; moderate n. e. winds.

Iowa—Showers Sat., warmer in extreme w.; Sun. fair, warmer.

Mo.—Fair Sat., preceded by rain in n. e.; warmer in w.; Sun. fair, warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except rain in extreme e., warmer in s.; Sat. showers.

S. Dak.—Fair in w., rain in e. Sat., warmer; Sun. probably fair, warmer in cen. and e.

Neb.—Fair, warmer Sat. and probably Sun.

Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun., warmer in e.; Sun. fair, warmer.

FOR A PAN-AMERICAN TRADE COMMITTEE

Delegates to Washington Conference Recommend a Joint Board of Nine Members.

CHIEF TO GET $5,000 A YEAR

And Ask McAdoo to Make Suggestion for First Appointment—Want Business Men to Visit Republics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Prominent among the reports of committees made this afternoon to a full meeting of the Pan-American Financial Conference were the recommendations of the General Committee on Uniformity of Laws Relating to Commercial Matters. The recommendations include the establishment of a joint High Commission of not more than nine members, to be appointed by the Ministers of Finance of the various participating countries, and the establishment of a bureau in the Pan-American Union with a chief, to be paid not less than $5,000 a year, to co-operate with the commission and carry out its recommendations.

The committee making the recommendations is composed of men well known for their knowledge of banking and international relations. Dr. John Bassett Moore, former counselor of the Department of State, is Chairman, and the American delegates associated with him are John Hays Hammond and Governor Hamlin of the Federal Reserve Board.

The report requests the Government of the United States to instruct its diplomatic and consular representatives to co-operate with the high commission. Because of his activities inaugurating the present conference the committee further recommends that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo be asked to suggest the first chief of the bureau proposed.

The committee purposely refrained from discussing questions relating to transportation, as that subject was assigned to another committee. But nearly every delegation reporting to the conference this afternoon spoke urgently of the need of further shipping lines between North and South American ports.

Delegates from the southern republics unanimously approved a resolution calling upon business and commercial interests of the United States to unite within the next six months in naming a delegation to visit all of the South and Central American countries.

Members of this delegation, the resolution proposed, shall be the guests of the various nations and be received by the Governments, by Chambers of Commerce, and industrial organizations. Diplomatic representatives of the southern republics, accredited to the United States, will be asked to join in formulating arrangements for the trip. The plan was proposed by Minister Pena of Uruguay.

Ratification of the Nicaraguan treaty was recommended by the delegates from Nicaragua and American business men assigned to consider the problems of that republic. By the treaty the United States would pay $3,000,000 for an interoceanic canal route and certain other concessions.

After these reports were presented to the conference, short addresses by American business men occupied the time of the session, until by special request, Secretary of War Garrison, escorted by six uniformed aids, entered the hall and addressed the conference. Mr. McAdoo then turned the conference over to Mr. Garrison, who was host at a special drill at Fort Myer in honor of the visitors.

NO VERDICT IN BAG CASE.

Jury Unable to Decide Who Is Responsible for Missing $7,625.

Nobody has yet succeeded in finding out what became of $7,625 that the New York County National Bank packed in a canvas bag on Dec. 13 last, which was sent by the American Express Company to the office of the Standard Pneumatic Action Company to meet the latter company's payroll. The distance the bag had to travel was only from Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue to 638 West Fifty-second Street, but when it was opened all that was found in it were some pennies, a few clippings from magazines, and some bird gravel.

On Thursday night the matter was turned over to the jury in Justice Ford's part of the Supreme Court to decide whether a suit brought by the bank against the express company for the missing money should succeed or fail. It failed. The twelve jurors remained out all night, and yesterday morning they marched into court with the word that they could not agree upon a verdict. The case will be tried over again.

CAR SEAT IS 17.78 INCHES.

Public Service Commission Adopts Standard Width.

Passengers in street cars who obtain seats and are more than 17.78 inches wide will be defrauding the company or their fellow passengers, it was announced officially yesterday. The Public Service Commission has been looking into the matter and affirmed its discovery by a formal vote.

The investigation was intrusted to Joseph Johnson, chief of the Commission's Transit Bureau and he informed the Commission that he had measured no less than 800 of his fellow-citizens of both sexes and all sizes and ages, and had even extended his inquiries into the Subway and elevated railroads. As a result he was convinced that all the average New Yorker required was 17.78 inches of running space, to be seated comfortably.

Commissioner Williams shook his head and whispered to Chairman McCall, "I think he forgot to measure us."

The Commission adopted unanimously 17.78 inches as its standard in all disputes with street railroad companies concerning the number of seats to be provided.

A MONTH'S COMMERCE.

April's Showing of Excess of Exports Over Imports Here.

Collector Malone yesterday gave out a summary of the foreign commerce at this port for April, compared with the same month a year ago. The statement in detail follows:

	1914.	1915.
GOLD AND SILVER.		
Imports of gold, foreign	$54,064	$1,532,392
Imports of gold, dom'stic	34,853	2,058,382
Imports of silver, foreign	1,043,249	1,782
Imports of silver, dom'stic	2,659	832,592
Exports of gold, foreign	14,625	635,000
Exports of gold, dom'stic	45,625	119,803
Exports of silver, foreign	84,993	944,200
Exports of silver, dom'stic	3,458,316	2,782,236
MERCHANDISE.		
Imports entered for consumption, free	48,390,847	51,784,249
Imports entered for consumption, dutiable	31,380,613	24,849,238
Imports entered for warehouse	13,828,739	15,618,542
Withdrawals from warehouse for consumption	7,990,513	8,206,707
Exports, domestic	64,484,306	135,125,523
Exports, foreign, free	900,682	2,697,396
Exports, foreign, dutiable	953,889	1,587,724
DUTIES.		
Collected on direct importations	10,617,309	7,372,664
Collected on withdrawals from warehouse	4,096,398	3,813,998

EDUCATION NOTES.

Consent has been given to the renewal of the lease of 245 Concord Street, Brooklyn, occupied as an annex to Public School 78, for one year from July 1, at an annual rental of $450.

The nomination of Matthew Gooderson and George F. Ficke as attendance officers, has been confirmed.

Plans for the construction of a bridge between the main building and the annex to Public School 64, Manhattan, have been approved.

Action on the recommendations of the Board of Superintendents that substitute teachers be assigned during the Summer vacation to seven institutions in which classes are conducted by the Board of Education, has been deferred until the next meeting.

Permission has been granted to all employes of the Board of Education who desire to attend, as delegates or members, the twenty-third annual convention of the Southern New York Volunteer Firemen's Association at Hempstead, L. I., and the forty-third annual convention of the Firemen's Association of the State at Oneida, to do so without loss of pay.

It was "Tooth Brush Day" in the public schools yesterday. The exercises began with the "presentation of tooth brushes." This was followed by the pupils passing by their teacher and showing their teeth. Then came the tooth brush drill in which the pupils exhibited tooth brushes and the paper cups which had been made at home.

Thirty-one organizations of teachers have formed the Federation of Teachers Association. Theophilus Johnson is President; Miss Grace C. Strachan, Vice-President; Miss Olive M. Jones, Secretary, and Edward Mandel, Treasurer.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible list for secretary to Committee on Social Welfare, Board of Estimate, is announced:

Kelly, 97.10; average, 91.80; William B. Buck, 84.70; J. R. Shillady, 81.30; Z. L. Potter, 79.90; Edward F. Brown, 79.70; R. Waterman, 77.80; Charles Samson, 77.50; Frank L. Hayford, 75.60; W. E. Kruse, 74.80; Charles H. Blatchly, 74.80; Paul Kennaday, 74.40; Richard M. Neustadt, 74.10; Charles E. Ball, 72.90; L. E. Stowe, 72.20; M. Parmelee, 71.60.

United States.

The Commission announces for June 23-24 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for assistant chemist in forest products, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Forest Service, the duty at Madison, Wis., and salaries ranging from $900 to $1,200 a year. Competitors will be examined in chemical arithmetic, general chemistry, practical questions on the chemistry and technology of wood and the wood-using industries; education, training, and experience. Graduation with the degree of bachelor of science or chemical engineer from a reputable college or university, or the fact that applicants are senior students in such an institution and are pursuing studies which will entitle them to one of the above-mentioned degrees within six months from the date of this examination, is prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination.

Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

DUTY ON SILK STOCKINGS.

Cannot Come In Under Provision for Silk Wearing Apparel.

The initial attempt of importers to get lower duty on foreign-made silk hose and half-hose brought in under the present tariff law, failed yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers, when a protest by B. Altman & Co., was overruled. The merchandise had the usual character and style of clocking, that is to say, having on either side a fancy stripe or stripes in plain or colored threads, terminating at the top in an arrow head or similarly shaped design.

Collector Malone took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in Paragraph 358, specifying "wearing apparel, embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, by whatever name known." The importers contended that the hosiery was properly dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 317 as silk wearing apparel. Counsel for the Altman firm argued that Congress has differentiated between embroidered stockings and clocked stockings in the existing law, as it was claimed was done in the Tariff acts of 1894, 1897, and 1909, and that accordingly the hosiery in controversy ought not to be classified as embroidered wearing apparel.

Judge Howell in his decision for the board, acknowledges that a difference is made in the law in regard to the two classes of cotton stockings, but denied that any specific provision was made in the old acts or in the present law, for clocked silk stockings. In overruling the protest, the General Appraiser said there was no force in the argument that because Congress has seen fit to exclude clocked cotton stockings from the general provision for cotton wearing apparel, embroidered, under which they would otherwise be dutiable, therefore clocked silk stockings are taken out of the general provision for silk wearing apparel, embroidered.

The importers will take the issue to the Customs Court.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

The following Patrol, have been promoted to the rank of Sergt., 6 P. M., May 27: G. D. Hopkins, 21; J. J. Flynn, 86; J. L. Travers, 96; W. J. Keeling, 2 I. D.; J. Dillemuth, 171, to 170.

Transfer, 4 P. M., May 29: Patrol. H. J. Thompson, 174, to Bu. of Tele.

Temporary assignments: Act. Det. Sergts. C. J. Sarnow, 47th and Schnell, and T. F. Coffey, D. B., to C. O., duty in Bureau of Statistics, 30 days, 8 A. M., May 31; Patrol. W. J. Blanch, 1, to Det. Bu., noon, May 28, to 6 P. M., June 1; G. J. Deppert, 2, to 4 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 6 P. M., June 2; J. P. Vin. Patton, 65, to C. O., duty in Bu. of Stat., 30 days, 8 A. M., May 31; E. Turner, 80, and T. J. Dailey, 81, to 18 Insp. Dist., 4 P. M., May 29, to 8 A. M., June 1; A. Tressa, 151, to Det. Bu., 5 days, 8 A. M., May 31; W. E. Barrett, 277, and G. Nuppenau, 288, to Det. Bu., 20 days, 8 A. M., May 30; G. C. Leavitt, Traf. and Mar. Divs., to Det. Bu., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 30.

To Det. Bu. from precincts indicated, 20 days, 8 A. M., May 31: Patrol. J. A. Leonard, 13; C. Wuestenhoeffer, 43; M. Murphy, 17; G. L. Roeder, 45.

To Det. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad No. 1, from precincts indicated, 4 days, 8 A. M., May 29: Patrol. D. E. Reilly, 12; A. M. Horn, 143; W. A. Bracken, 160; H. J. Etherington, 148; H. J. McCloy, 160; D. J. Maher, 200.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. W. H. Cowley, 13, to 1 I. D., and E. S. Ryan, 13, to 3 I. D., 4 P. M., May 28.

Leaves, without pay: Patrol. W. P. Fagan, 39, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 31; T. Kane, Traf. Div., Subd. A, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 29.

Advancements to Grades, Patrol. (to $1,400 grade:) J. E. Brogan, 26, June 2; J. Platt, 15, June 10; P. F. Masterson, 274, June 13. (To $1,350 grade:) S. De Cloe, 277, June 13; C. G. Morane, 2, June 8; A. J. Reichert, 42, June 13. (To $1,250 grade:) F. W. Trommer, 158, June 1. (To $1,150 grade:) R. K. Richardson, 16, June 6; L. Fergoli, 21, June 12. (To $1,150 grade—June 11, 1915.) J. Rasch, 10; W. J. Conway, 30; J. Scully, 13; J. J. Shanley, 15; M. Tarpey, 22; W. H. Vatter, 23; J. Schmittberger, 31; W. Seifert, 61; C. G. Worrell, 68; W. W. Ruege, 153; W. Schwebel, 155; J. Schwarz, 165; J. E. Thier, 167; F. A. Dixon, 277; J. Kane, Tiernay, 106th Dist.; W. V. Rose, D. B.; Z. J. Stankevich, 10; C. A. Shoesmith, 14; G. Raymond, 21; H. Wegman, 22; R. G. Zeller, 25; G. W. Van Etten, 42; W. E. Ruehl, 65; L. C. Vicat, 150; W. C. Scott, 161; H. Schwab, 169; J. Pelkie, 165; J. P. Walsh, 171; T. W. Reeker, 292; T. A. Smith, 5th Dist.; W. A. Rice, D. B.

Appointed as special Patrol.: P. Golden, with J. & W. Wingman & Co., May 27.

The tenth anniversary of the memorial services for the members of the department will be held at 4:30 P. M., Sunday, June 6, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Av. and 50th St. These services are held for the benefit of the department, and all members are invited to attend.

Fire Department.

The members of the Department Band will be directed to report to Fire. A. J. Muir at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Atlantic and Bedford Avs., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., Tues., June 1.

All regular leaves of absence, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, will be discontinued from 8 A. M. Tues., June 1, until the return of officers and men from parade drill.

Advancement in grade, to take effect at 8 A. M. on the dates specified, 4th to 3d grade, June 4: A. F. Tyson, Eng. 5; T. F. McNulty, Eng. 10; J. P. Lahey, Eng. 20; F. M. Lennon, Eng. 55; P. A. Coulter, Eng. 82; F. E. Ryan, Eng. 88; W. O. Christiani, Eng. 204; W. J. Tupper, Eng. 220; S. Bovowski, Eng. 269; W. R. P. Fletcher, H. & L. 2; J. J. Hale, H. & L. 22; J. A. Gannon, No. 2, H. & L. 40.

4th to 3d grade, June 9: C. Loughlin, Eng. 19; L. F. Buehler, Eng. 206; R. Wissel, H. & L. 7.

2d to 1st grade, June 10: T. H. McQuillan, H. & L. 110.

4th to 3d grade, June 13: M. H. Mack, Eng. 30.

3d to 2d grade, June 14: C. J. Whatley, Eng. 33.

Retired: Fire. J. H. Wohrman, Eng. 218, (physically disabled,) on annual pension of $700, 8 A. M. June 1; H. Tangemann, Eng. 13, (physically disabled,) on annual pension of $700, 8 A. M. June 1.

Leaves of absence without pay: J. J. Lyons, Eng. 53, 12 hours, 8 P. M. May 29; C. A. H. Johanson, H. & L. 42, 24 hours, 8 A. M. May 30; H. Bohnenkamp, Eng. 57, 12 hours, 8 A. M. May 31.

Fined: Fire. J. R. Malone, Eng. 246, loss of coat badge, $5; P. V. Buckman, H. & L. 25, same, $5.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. M. J. Birnbaum, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

BUYING JOBS in cotton waists; any quantity; cash. A. L. Dane Co., 232 6th Av.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists, Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WE HAVE ON HAND over one thousand wash dresses; all the latest models; will close out at a very low price; also about 500 silk dresses. IPP & KWINT, 118 West 24th St.

MANUFACTURERS DESIRING business with Latin American merchants, can purchase mailing lists of first-class accounts, furnished with free translations. A 25 Times Annex.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits and coats. Call Saturday, 9 A. M., 19 West 24th St., 5th floor.

BIG JOB on 1,000 cotton dresses, all sizes, to be sold at once. 80 University Place, second floor. Phone 3470 Stuyvesant.

SALESMAN who can sell one hundred thousand a year on commission wants to connect with a manufacturer of ladies' suits, who can produce good values and show a representative line from 10 to 15 dollars. M 133 Times.

WANTED—An active partner in a resident buying office, with capital to invest in the business; good opportunity to right man. X 363 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3½@4 " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

The French Contracts

The French contract for uniform cloth is going a-begging at $1.25 a yard, and mill agents who have been approached refuse to accept this price. At $1.40 a yard the French Government would probably have quite a few takers, as this seems to be the quotation that strikes most of the close figurers in the market as the proper price that will allow them to take on the contract. The disclosure of fraud that has been practiced in this business has taught the trade a lesson, inasmuch as it will be insisted upon in the future that examination be made on this side.

Will Wear Silk Suits.

The Paterson Chamber of Commerce has planned a unique entertainment for the Chinese merchants who reach this city next Tuesday. The Chamber has extended an invitation through Stanley H. Rose, acting agent in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, to the delegation to be present at what is described as a "silk suit luncheon" to be given at the rooms of the chamber next Thursday at noon. All present will wear business suits made of silk produced in Paterson. The invitation will be laid before the delegates upon their arrival here.

She Doesn't Like Laces.

If any one favored woman of the American stage, or any well-known professional dancer, can really set styles for American women, the outlook for laces is not extremely bright at present. One of the popular dancers, for instance, has no use for laces as garnitures on her many and varied dresses and gowns. Describing her preferences in dress in the current issue of one of the popular magazines, she says: "Laces I do not wear on frocks. I do not care for them. I don't know much about them. There will be plenty of time to learn about laces. They are the adornment and recreation of the old."

Inquiry for Wide Stripes.

The clothing trade is making some inquiry for wide self stripes and it is not improbable that they will turn out to be a late development of Fall business. Stripes of this kind are of a color that blends readily with the ground shade of the material and the large number of the samples the stripe is merely a suspicion of one. This development will have but slight effect on the orders booked for plaids and glens, since there is little doubt in the minds of the clothiers but that the majority of business for Fall will be done on these designs. The trend toward wide stripes, however, may have some significance viewed from the standpoint of operations for the Spring season.

Some Talk on Serges.

There have been a few inquiries made in the piece goods market for lightweight serges, but so far the interest in this fabric has been so small that sellers are making no attempt to figure prices or prepare for next season. The situation in England on these goods seems to be, from all reports, just the reverse of that here. An instance is given of an importer who had a large quantity of serges in bond here, who shipped them back to England to be sold at a good profit over the prices he paid for them. He has been picking up merchandise of this sort where he could find it. In the women's wear field, serges have lost none of their favor, and the business done on them offers a pleasing contrast to the situation in men's wear.

Will Be Closed Today.

Practically all of the leading manufacturers' and commission houses salesrooms in the downtown dry goods district will be closed today in order to give the employes the benefit of a three-day vacation. Ordinarily Saturday is a short day for business, and because of this fact and the Monday holiday, it was decided by many executives that it would not be a bad idea to call tomorrow's business off altogether. Some of the houses in question will be open long enough to take care of mail and banking necessities, while others will not open at all. Along Fourth Avenue the closing movement will also be more or less general, especially so among the woolen goods houses. Inventory time will keep some of the jobbers open until the usual Saturday closing hour.

Claflin Notes to Go Out Soon.

It was said yesterday by B. W. Jones, Secretary of the Noteholders' Committee in the Claflin reorganization proceedings, that the notes covering 85 per cent. of the agreed claims will be mailed to the various creditors in the course of the next week. The notes will be dated Dec. 1, 1914. According to the plan of reorganization, these notes will be issued by the Mercantile Stores Corporation, and series 1 of these notes, to be received by creditors of H. B. Claflin Company only, will be secured by one-sixth of the capital stock of the H. B. Claflin Corporation. The plan further states that the notes will bear interest at not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, the interest being payable, prior to maturity, only out of income. Cash settlements of 25 per cent. were made to dissenting and assenting creditors, respectively, some time ago.

Plaids and Stripes for Fall.

As the season advances, it is said to be getting plainer in the silk field that Fall novelties are going to run largely to fancy stripes and plaids. They seem to be favored by the bigger buyers who are operating on this class of goods, and they have more or less received the approval of Paris. The one big open question for Fall at the moment is whether taffetas are going to hold over, in view of their excellent run this season, or whether this run will be their undoing so far as the new season is concerned. Silk men can be found to defend both sides of the question. The other leaders for Fall are fairly well decided upon, for the present time the market is still dominated by the call for taffetas, with navy blues leading and blacks next. The possibility of higher raw silk prices on present fabric quotations, as a result of the entrance of Italy into the war, is causing quite a little concern in the trade.

About the Raw Silks.

The Yokohama raw silk market has eased off somewhat during the week, according to reports received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. of this city, and word has also been received that the syndicate formed a short time ago to support the market will be dissolved at the end of this month. Rates for the week at Yokohama amounted to 1,800 bales, which left stocks at 9,000 bales. The Canton market is thus reported: May-

ing dropped off about $20, Mexican, per picul during the week. Shanghai is quiet and unchanged. Italy's participation in the war has naturally had an unsettling effect on raw silks from that country, and there is much speculation here now regarding the probabilities of higher prices and the possibilities of deliveries in the future. No reliable news from Milan is to be had because of the difficulty of getting cable service for commercial purposes. Trading in the local market is featureless and dominated by the hand-to-mouth policy.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

With nothing in particular in sight to stimulate trading, and the spirit of the approaching holiday to work against it, local sellers of gray goods were not overworked yesterday in recording orders. One of the features of the day was the bidding done for 38½-inch 64-56s. Offers of 3⅞ cents were made for these goods for delivery in July, August, and September, but, judging from the reports heard, they did not meet with a great deal of success. There has not been much inquiry for that construction in some time. Other printcloths were bid for at practically the same bases as have been outlined in the last two or three days, but with sellers uninterested at the figures offered and buyers none too anxious to buy, the market lacked snap. There was little trading on sheetings, from all accounts, and less on drills and similar goods. Specialties and fancies apparently led to the day's small buying. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4c
38½-inch, 60-48s	3½c
38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅝c
37-inch, 64-60s	3¾c
37-inch, 56-52s	2¾c

* Asked.

WAR'S BLOW TO COTTON.

Shipments Nearly Normal, but Value Low—Grain Exports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The story of cotton in 1915 is told in the April report of the Department of Commerce. About the same amount has been shipped abroad this year as was shipped last year in the same period of time, but the value of the crop thus shipped is $236,382,000 less than it was last year. In the ten months ended April 30, 1914, there were shipped abroad of the 1913 crop, 8,474,777 bales, or 4,405,840,943 pounds. In the corresponding months ended April 30, 1915, there were shipped abroad 7,487,807 bales, or 3,915,857,976 pounds.

The value of the shipments in 1913-1914 was $568,877,007. The value of the shipments of last year's crop to the end of April was $330,494,409. The average price per bale received for the crop of 1913-1914 was $66.89. The average price received for the crop of 1914-1915 down to the end of last April was $44.13, a difference of $22.76.

In other words the American cotton planter this year had to take for his crop one-third less than its ordinary value. The average price per pound of the exported crop last year, according to the figures of the Department of Commerce, was 15.1 cents; the average price per pound this year is 8.4 cents.

There were shipped abroad during April, 1914, 398,215 bales, or 205,637,249 pounds, of cotton valued at $24,606,174. During April this year there were shipped 672,008 bales, or 347,295,662 pounds, valued at $33,022,988.

In grains and foodstuffs the returns show unprecedented increases in exports. The comparison of April shipments in 1914 and 1915 are as follows, amounts being given in bushels and pounds and values in dollars:

	1914.	1915.
Corn, bushels	680,895	8,788,867
Corn	$508,976	$7,147,435
Oats, bushels	93,575	16,575,880
Oats	$38,342	$11,022,295
Wheat, bushels	3,065,861	22,756,660
Wheat	$3,014,746	$36,281,497
Flour, barrels	874,546	1,428,937
Flour	$4,067,182	$9,616,568
Beef, canned, pounds	727,989	6,712,434
Beef, canned	$54,977	$1,248,572
Beef, fresh, pounds	559,663	25,550,835
Beef, fresh	$71,057	$3,565,960
Beef, pickled, pounds

Benjamin Franklin says:

"At a great pennyworth, pause a while."

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Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
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Capital & Surplus, - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $300,000,000

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.
GENERAL OFFICES, BURLINGTON, N. J.
Notice of General and Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, **on Wednesday, June 23rd, 1915, at 3 o'clock noon.**

Notice is also hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company will be held at the same time and place for the purpose of voting upon a resolution to decrease the capital stock of the Corporation by cancelling and retiring five thousand shares of the preferred stock now owned by and in the treasury of the Corporation, and by cancelling and retiring five thousand shares of the common stock now owned by and in the treasury of the Corporation, in accordance with the statutes of the State of New Jersey in such case made and provided.

Notice is also hereby given that at said general and special meeting of the stockholders, the stockholders will be requested to take such action as will result in changing the fiscal year of the Corporation for the purpose of enabling it to more conveniently comply with the requirements of the Federal Income Tax law.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed for the purpose of the general and special meeting at the close of business on June 3, 1915, and will be reopened on the morning of June 24, 1915.

B. F. HAUGHTON, Secretary.
May 21st, 1915.

WESTINGHOUSE Electric & Manufacturing Company.
EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

To the Stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will be held at the chief office of the Company, in the Borough of East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, June 9, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 22d day of May, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M.

Dated, May 19, 1915.
JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANHATTAN HARDWARE AND BICYCLE COMPANY for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the Company, 497 to 499 CANAL St., on Saturday, JUNE 5th, 1915, at 3 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 8th, 1915.
F. T. MOTT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recede in Very Light Dealings—The Expansion in Trade.

Not since March 17, or in other words, not since the beginning of the strong tide which for six weeks carried prices forward to new high levels, had the stock market had as dull a day as it had yesterday. The list as a whole moved very little and the fact that declines predominated among the more active issues had no other significance than that which attached to the increased dullness itself, namely, the indisposition to enter upon fresh commitments in advance of definite news concerning Germany's reply to President Wilson's note. That indisposition was increased by the information from Berlin that the first installment of Germany's reply would be sent to Washington by the end of this week. That made it likely that the public would receive news regarding it before the resumption of trading after the holiday, which will bring a suspension of trading from today noon until Tuesday morning.

Signs of impatience in Washington over any further delay on Germany's part and indication that even more distasteful would be an effort on the part of the German Government to indulge in a prolonged argument over our demands, contributed in some degree to the day's dullness and recession in prices. The main thought, however, was that positive news concerning the course which Germany intends pursuing would be had before the reopening of the stock market next week, and that meantime the wisest thing to do was to wait.

To some extent business as well as finance has been waiting on the outcome of our demands on Germany, but that is true of new undertakings rather than of any business which was actually underway when the sinking of the Lusitania brought a crisis in our foreign relations. The trade which we have been doing with the other countries of the world has been exerting stimulating effect upon trade at home, and its influence is seen in many directions. Its influence upon the steel trade was a matter of special comment in the addresses made yesterday before the Iron and Steel Institute. The prominent part which foreign demand for our goods is playing in the business of the day finds, moreover, an echo in the periodical reports on the condition of trade. That side of trade expansion receives most frequent mention, but trade expansion is not limited to those quarters in which the bulk of European orders are being placed.

For reasons other than those associated with the large increase in our exports, particularly of those things required by the nations now at war, our home trade has been expanding. It is a movement which promises to go further and one which gives good ground for the feeling of confidence with which the financial and business worlds have been looking to the future.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

American Section Opens Below Parity, but Hardens Later.

LONDON, May 28.—With few exceptions business on the Stock Exchange continued quiet today, the undertone steady. Home rails were firmer on the success of the recent northeastern issue, which sold at a slight premium. Mines were in better demand.

The American section opened below parity, but hardened later.

Money and discount rates quiet.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 28.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 72f. 50c. for cash. Exchange on London, 25f. 99½c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	6
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅜@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On Call	2¼	1¾	2	1½
ON TIME.				
60 days	2¼@2⅛			
90 days	2⅜@2¼			
4 mos	2¼@3			

5 and 6 mos. 3 @3¼
8 mos. 3½@3¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@4
60 to 90 days	3 @3½
Other Names.	
4 months	4
6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.78¾	$4.78¼	$4.78¾
Cables	4.79⅛	4.78¾	4.79

Closing Rates.	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.78½	$4.79
Paris	5.42¼	5.41⅞
Berlin	.35⅛	.35½
Austria	..	15.50
Russia	..	40.50
Switzerland	5.28⅛	5.28
Scandinavia	26.10	26.18
China—		
Hongkong	44.35	44.20
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.27½	5.26½
Holland	.39⅞	.39⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	5.78	5.77½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.10
Rio	24.85	25.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days
$4.75½	$4.74¾	$4.75¼	$4.74⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $272,009,884; balance, $16,536,111; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,236,718.

The local banks have lost $5,282,022 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 6.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 7-16d, off 1-16; New York, 49½c, off ⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 27.	Month.	Fiscal Yr
Customs	$286,356	$15,182,556	$189,474,093
Int. rev.(cr.)	1,054,670	25,128,791	295,840,588
Cor. and inc. tax	212,280	2,549,082	16,165,941
Miscellaneous	267,345	5,274,885	62,831,753
Total receipts	$1,850,640	$48,435,286	$564,312,380
Expenditures	2,254,900	54,415,359	672,506,008
Deficit	404,261	5,980,073	108,193,628

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	166,164
Same day last year	117,648
Year to date	50,917,596
Same period last year	34,098,485
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.34 — .04
Same day last year	69.17 — .10

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35	35¼	1,700	Alaska Gild Mines	35¼	35¼	34¾	35⅛	+ ¾
45½	47	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	46	46	46	46	— 1
63¼	65⅜	3,100	Amalgamated Cop.	65⅜	65⅝	63¼	65¼	— ½
50	51	700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	51½	51⅝	50	50	— 2
93	95	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	92⅝	93	92⅝	93	+ 1
46	46½	500	Am. Beet Sugar	45½	46¼	45½	46⅛	+ ⅜
36½	36⅞	5,200	Am. Can	37¼	37¾	36½	36¾	— ⅜
96½	99	100	Am. Can pf.	97	97	97	97	+ ⅜
51½	52⅛	400	Am. Car & Fdry	52	52	52	52	+ ⅛
110	111	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	10	Am. Cities pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	..
93	94	100	Am. Coal Products	93⅛	93⅞	93⅛	93⅛	—1⅞
29¼	30	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	29	29¼	29	29	..
29⅞	30½	200	Am. Ice Securities	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	+ ½
46⅜	46½	900	Am. Locomotive	46	46⅝	46	46⅜	+ ⅛
25	26	100	Am. Malt pf.	25	25	25	25	..
64¾	65¼	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¾
103	103½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102⅜	..
106½	107	400	Am. Sugar Ref.	106	106½	106	106½	—1½
119	119½	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	119	119	119	119	..
222	230	100	Am. Tobacco	223½	223¼	223¼	223¼	— ¾
107½	109	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	108¾	109¼	108¼	108¾	+1¼
31⅞	31¼	2,400	Anaconda Cop. Co.	31½	31¾	31⅛	31¼	— ¼
99	100	800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	99¼	99½	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
98½	100⅛	50	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	..
104	106	100	Atlantic Coast Line.	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
48¾	49¼	1,500	Baldwin Loco.	47	49	46½	49	+2
72	72½	400	Baltimore & Ohio.	72½	73	72⅜	72⅝	+ ⅜
69	70½	40	Baltimore & O. pf.	69	69	69	69	..
⅞	1	25	Batopilas Mining	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
137½	138	700	Bethlehem Steel	137	137¼	136½	137	— ¼
87¾	88	40	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	88	88	88	88	..
71	71¾	5,200	Butte & Superior	72¾	72⅞	71½	71½	—1
36	39	100	California Pet. pf.	38	38	38	38	— ½
156	156¼	12,400	Canadian Pacific	157⅞	157⅞	155	156	—2
..	76	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	76	76	76	76	—1
36	36½	100	Central Leather Co.	36	36	36	36	+ ¾
102	103	100	Cent. Leather pf.	102¾	103⅛	102¾	103⅛	+ ⅞
39½	39¾	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio.	40¼	40¼	39½	39½	— ⅞
10¾	12	100	Chicago Gt. West	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	28	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	28	28	28	28	..
88½	89	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	89	89	88¼	88⅜	— ⅝
123	125	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	123⅜	123¾	123⅜	123⅜	— ¼
127	128	100	Chi. & Northwest.	127	127	127	127	+1
18⅜	18⅝	11,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17½	19	16⅞	18½	+2¼
44¼	44¾	2,400	Chino Copper	45	45¼	44½	44½	— ½
29¼	30	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	30	30	30	30	— ½
6	8	1,400	Comstock Tunnel	*8	8	8	9	+1
123	123½	300	Consolidated Gas	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	— ⅜
56	63	100	Continental Can	58½	58½	58½	58½	— ½
13	13¼	300	Corn Products Ref.	13	13	13	13	— ¼
13	13¼	121	do., odd lots	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	..
76	78	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	76½	76½	76	76	—2
27⅝	27¾	2,200	Crucible Steel	28⅛	28½	27¼	27⅜	— ¼
69	70	750	Cuban-Am. Sugar	69	70	69	70	+1
16	16½	200	Distillers' Secur.	16½	16¼	16	16	+ ¼
25⅜	25¼	1,200	Erie	25¼	25¼	24⅞	25⅜	+ ⅜
30	35	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¾
205	210	100	General Chemical	205	205	205	205	+ 8
90	98½	100	General Motors pf.	90	96	88	90	..
43½	44	700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	43½	44¾	43½	44	+ ½
116½	117	200	Great Northern pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	..
117½	117	50	do., odd lot	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	..
31⅜	32	100	G. N. certs.ore prop.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
60½	60¾	3,400	Guggenheim Explor.	59¼	61	59	60¾	+1
97	98¼	500	Hav. El. Ry. & L.pf.	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	..
105	105¼	100	Illinois Central	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
2¼	2⅜	300	Inspiration Copper	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
11,300	22¾	1,300	Inter.-Met. cf. cfs.	22¼	23¼	22¼	22⅝	..
72⅞	73	900	Inter.-Met. pf.	73½	73¾	73⅜	73⅜	+ ⅝
..	114	100	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	—4½
..	..	200	Int. Paper	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
..	9¾	50	do., odd lot	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
25½	25¾	200	Kansas City South.	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
122½	125	20	Kings Co. El. L.& P.	122½	122½	122½	122½	..
141	142	200	Lehigh Valley	140⅝	140⅝	140⅜	140⅜	— ⅝
91	94	100	Loose-W. Sls.1st pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	—1
115	118	200	Louis. & Nash.	116	116	116	116	— ½
126	128	100	Manhattan Elev.	127½	127¼	127½	127½	— ½
126	128	78	do., odd lot	127¾	127¼	127¼	127¼	..
42⅞	43¼	1,900	Maxwell Motors	43½	44¼	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
86	87	1,700	Max. Motors 1st pf.	86⅝	87¼	86¼	86¾	..
86	87	50	do., odd lots	86¼	86⅝	86¼	86¾	..
37⅜	38	800	Max. Motors 2d pf.	38⅝	38½	37½	37⅝	+ ⅜
68½	68⅞	200	Mexican Petroleum	68	68⅝	68	68⅛	..
25½	25⅝	400	Miami Copper	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅜
116	118	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	— ¼
123	125	100	M.,St.P.& S.S.M. pf.	125	125	125	125	..
29	31	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	30	30	30	30	..
11¼	11½	6,500	Missouri Pacific	11¾	11⅜	10⅜	11¼	..
47	48	100	Montana Power	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
47	48	50	do., odd lot	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	..
120	121½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	121	121	121	121	..
69	71	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	68½	68½	68½	68½	—3½
15	15¾	200	Nat. En. & St. Co.	16	16	15½	15½	— ⅝
108	111⅝	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	109¼	109½	109¼	109¼	..
13⅝	15½	3,400	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅝	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛	+ ⅜
82	86	100	N. Y. Air Brake	86	88	86	84	+1
85¼	86	100	N. Y. Central	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	+ ¼
62½	63	300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62½	62½	61½	61½	—1
15½	16	100	Norfolk Southern	15½	15½	15½	15½	..
101⅞	102⅝	50	Norfolk & W. x d.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	..
104⅝	104⅞	200	Northern Pacific	104½	104½	104½	104½	..
23	23½	400	Pacific Mail	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	— ½
106⅜	107¼	2,500	Penn. R. R.	107	107	107	107	+ ¼
106⅜	107¼	70	do., odd lot	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	..
113½	114⅜	700	People's Gas, Chi.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	+1¼
22⅛	22⅝	100	Pittsburgh Coal	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
89	90	950	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	89¼	90	89¼	90	+ ¾
44⅜	45¼	2,100	Pressed Steel Car	44½	45	44½	45	+ ½
½	¾	100	Quicksilver	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
23½	23¾	2,500	Ray Con. Copper	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
142½	142⅝	6,200	Reading	142½	142⅞	142¼	142½	— ¼
27⅝	28	700	Rep. Iron & Steel	27⅞	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
83½	84¼	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	84	84	84	84	+ ¾
4	4¼	200	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	4	4	4	4	..
10⅝	12	200	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf.	10½	11	10½	11	..
4¾	4⅞	600	St. Louis & San F.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
4⅝	5	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
32½	34	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
87⅞	88½	1,900	Southern Pacific	87⅞	88	87⅝	88	+ ⅜
16⅛	16¼	100	Southern Railway	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
68	69	20	Stand. M. pf., s20f.	67½	67½	67½	67½	..
66¾	67½	2,700	Studebaker Co.	66¼	67½	66	67⅜	+1⅜
33⅛	33⅝	100	Tennessee Copper	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅝
49½	50	300	Third Avenue	49½	50	49½	49½	..
49¾	50	50	do., odd lot	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	..
72	72	100	Underw. Type., s 30.	61	61	61	61	— ¼
126	126½	9,500	Union Pacific	126¼	126¼	125⅞	126	— ¼
80	80¾	200	Union Pacific pf.	81	81	80¾	80¾	+ ¼
16	16	100	United Rys. Inv.	16	16	16	16	— ½
63⅛	63⅝	100	U. S. Express	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅛
1,000	63	100	U. S. Rubber	63⅛	63⅛	62⅝	62⅝	..
105½	106½	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	106	106	106	106	+ ⅝
15,450	54⅞	200	U. S. Steel	54⅞	54⅞	54¼	54¾	+ ¼
106⅜	106⅞	200	U. S. Steel pf.	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜	106⅝	+ ¼
65⅜	65⅞	10,700	Utah Copper	66⅛	66⅛	65	65⅜	— ⅝
..	..	2,800	Wabash	¼	¼	¼	¼	..
..	..	2,550	Wabash pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
66½	67	100	Western Union Tel.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66½	+ ½
93¼	93¾	6,500	Westingh. Air & M.	94⅜	94⅜	93	93½	— ½
114½	115½	400	Willys-Overland	114	115½	114	115½	+2½

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101⅝	3.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99¾	100⅛	5.85
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	99½	99⅞	6.05
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98⅜	99	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98	99	5.25
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	97½	97¾	8.80
Germ'n Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	94½	95⅜	13.50
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99¼	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅛	99⅜	5.85
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	95½	96	6.20
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	94⅜	95¼	6.20
Swed'h Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100	100¼	4.55
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	4.10
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	100⅝	4.90
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99	99¼	5.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98	98¼	5.20
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1916	99¾	99⅞	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103	103½	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90¾	90⅞	7.30
C., P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1916	100	100¼	4.10
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1916	99½	99¾	6.00
Con. Gas, B.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Con. Power.	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅞	99¼	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1916	99⅜	100	3.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98¾	99	6.05
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	100	100¼	2.80
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	98¾	99⅛	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101⅛	3.40
Int. Harv.	6	Feb.,1918	97½	98	5.20
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
Lou. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98⅛	6.55
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅜	2.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅜	100⅞	3.40
Mich. Ry.	5	June, 1915	100	100	6.00
Minn. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1915	85½	86¾	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99¼	6.40
N. Hng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	95	95⅝	8.80
North. Sts.	4	Feb.,1918	97	98	5.20
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	2.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅞	2.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Mar., 1915	99⅞	100⅛	3.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.70
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 1917	98⅜	98⅞	5.70
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99	99½	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96	97	6.10
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	95½	97¾	8.10
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.20
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97¾	98¼	5.45
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99¼	6.35
Western Pow.	6	July, 1915	100¼	100¾	3.50
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct. 1917	97	98¼	6.75

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	107	112	107	112
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Machine & Fdry	70	80	70	80
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf	109	111	109	111
MacAndrew & F.	210	220	205	215
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½

INTER-MET MERGER NOT FOR P. S. BOARD

Commissioners Decide They Have No Jurisdiction Over the Reorganization Plan.

VOTE STANDS THREE TO ONE

Hayward Insists It Is Illegal Because New Company Is Not a Railroad Corporation.

The Public Service Commission decided yesterday, by a vote of 3 to 1, that it had no jurisdiction over the proposed Interborough-Metropolitan reorganization, and that it could not review it. Commissioner Hayward was the one man to vote for the assertion of jurisdiction, but Chairman McCall and Commissioners Williams and Wood were against it, while Commissioner Cram was absent.

The theory upon which Commissioner Hayward was proceeding was that if the Interborough-Metropolitan Company was to merge with the Finance and Holding Corporation to form the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, this new concern would try to get possession of the assets of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company. These assets consist almost entirely of the stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company, and as the new corporation is to be formed as a business corporation and not as a railroad company it would be illegal, under Section 54 of the Public Service Commissions law, for it to acquire and hold those assets. This section prohibits any company not a railroad company from acquiring more than 10 per cent. of the capital stock of a railroad corporation.

This view was submitted to George S. Coleman, counsel of the Public Service Commission, and he expressed the opinion that it was impossible to apply that section of the law to the present situation.

The commission also had before a letter of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough-Metropolitan, which explained that the merger would have no effect upon the relation of the Interborough and New York Railways Companies to the public. He pointed out, however, that the effect of the consolidation would be in line with the general policy of the commission to reduce as far as practicable the capitalization of all rapid transit companies to conformity with the net value of their actual assets over their debts. In part Mr. Shonts wrote:

> By reason of the receivership of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, resulting in a foreclosure of substantially all of its property, the original investment of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company in the stock of that company, representing $68,684,455, is now represented only by stock of the New York Railways Company having a par value of $15,570,100. The capital stock of the Metropolitan Securities Company, substantially all of which is likewise held by the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, was issued in exchange for Interborough-Metropolitan stock of the par value of $28,320,695, but has at the present time only a nominal value. For a long period the company has recognized the desirability of fixing the declared capital at a sum within the net value of its assets, and thereby writing off upon the books of the company the very large depreciation which has ensued in its original investments in the stocks of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Metropolitan Securities Company.
>
> Mr. Shonts added that the reorganization plan had the hearty support of the bankers who had purchased the bonds of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

TRADE CONTINUES TO GAIN.

Commercial Agencies Report Many Encouraging Conditions.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

> Steadily expanding industrial operations—due very largely, but not wholly, to war demands—have a stimulating effect generally, although the many uncertainties of the foreign situation make for caution everywhere. Hesitancy in new enterprise, however, does not imply any lack of confidence in the future, but rather a disposition to await further developments in regard to this country's diplomatic relations with Germany. Fundamentally, domestic conditions gain in strength; gold is again flowing this way and the banking position is unusually sound, with ample funds available for all requirements; collections are somewhat less difficult, on the whole, and while credits are still closely scanned, commercial failures during May made much the best exhibit of the year.
>
> Clearings through the banks continue to provide evidence of an improving tendency in general business conditions, the total this week at the leading cities in the United States amounting to $2,847,439,945, an increase of 4.4 per cent. over the $2,535,210,904 of the same week last year. Compared with the corresponding week in 1913, when the amount reported was $2,-864,910,672, the comparison is not so favorable, there being a decrease in this instance of 1.4 per cent. New York City reports the very satisfactory gain over last year of 7.1 per cent., part of which must be attributed to greater Stock Exchange activity.

Bradstreet's says:

> Cool, wet weather over a wide area has reduced retail trade in seasonable goods; pending international political matters, though not given much prominence, make for caution in financial circles, and winter-wheat and rye crop reports are not so glowing as heretofore. On the other hand, the larger distributers of staple articles seem to be doing quite well; mail-order trade is large; manufacturing certainly is more active; complaints of a scarcity of skilled mechanics are numerous; business in war materials is rushing; ship-building yards are filled with orders; railway traffic is heavier.

UTAH SECURITIES REPORT.

Year Ended March 31 Shows Increased Earnings.

The Utah Securities Corporation, controlling the Utah Power and Light Company and the Utah Light and Traction Company, has issued a sixty-page illustrated pamphlet report for the year ended March 31. The corporation was incorporated in September, 1912, and acquired control of numerous properties in Utah, Idaho, and Colorado, many of which have now been interconnected by high-tension transmission lines.

Total gross earnings from all sources of the operating properties now controlled, intercompany charges eliminated, for the twelve months ended March 31, 1915, were $4,640,126, as compared with $4,474,261 for the previous twelve months. The net earnings were $2,284,-477, as compared with $2,861,320 for the previous twelve months.

The combined net income account, after including the profit on the redemption at a discount of ten-year 6 per cent. notes, shows a balance of $987,650 after all charges.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.46	70.08	70.31	+ .05
Industrials	64.59	64.15	64.37	— .14

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 22	68.65	67.90	68.25	+ .62
May 24	68.99	67.55	67.94	— .35
May 25	68.04	67.24	67.47	— .47
May 26	67.43	66.63	67.09	— .38
May 27	67.58	67.03	67.33	+ .29
May 28	72.52	67.11	67.34	+ .04

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May to date	72.94	May 1	64.14
May, 1914	69.75	May 18	67.48
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08
Yr. to date	72.36	Apr. 30	58.99
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09
Year, 1912	86.53	Sep. 30	75.24
Year, 1911	84.11	Jan. 20	69.57
May 10	67.34		
May 18	67.48	May 9	66.17
May 26	69.45	May 1	66.69
May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
Feb. 24	67.34		
July 30	67.47	July 30	66.20
June 10	66.04		
Feb. 1	76.80		
Sep. 25	77.00		

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6	Com'l Credit	38	38	38	38
1	Com'l Cr. pf	27	27	27	27
85	Cosden	6⅞	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
10	Hous. Oil pf	58½	58½	58½	58½
75	Penn. W. & P.	85	85	85	85
404	Un. Rys. & El.	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22½

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	94	94	94	94
1,000	City Bal. 4s, '58	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	City & Sub. 5s	102	102	102	102
2,000	Con. Coal ref. 5s	88	88	88	88
2,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
6,000	Con. P. notes	100	100	100	100
400	Con. P. notes	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	G., C. & N. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	36½	35½	36½	36½
2,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
2,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. notes	100	100	100	100

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek	388	388	388	388
205	Alaska	3½	3½	3½	3½
135	Algomah	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Alloues	54½	54	53½	54
15	Amalgamated	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
10,926	Am. Zinc	49	49½	48¾	48¾
10	Anaconda	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
570	Ariz. Com.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
120	Butte & Bal.	3½	3½	3½	3½
7,790	Butte & Sup.	73	73	71¾	71¾
624	Calumet & Ar.	63⅝	63⅝	61½	61½
10	Centennial	18	18	18	18
535	Copper Range	52	52½	51¼	51½
800	Daly-West	3¼	3¼	3	3
350	Franklin	9¾	10	9½	10
190	Granby	81	81	79⅝	80
650	Greene-Can.	32	33½	32	32½
70	Hancock	21	21½	21	21
20	Indiana	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
26	Island Cr. pf.	90	90	90	90
200	Isle Royale	27	27½	27	27½
115	Lake	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
60	Mass Consol	13½	13⅝	13⅝	13½
25	Mayflower	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
65	Mohawk	71¾	71⅞	71¼	71¼
20	Nevada Con.	14½	15	14½	15
340	New Arcadian	9¼	9¼	9	9
375	North Butte	31	31½	30⅜	30⅜
100	North Lake	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Old Colony	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
110	Old Dominion	53	53½	53	53
14	Osceola	80	80	77½	80
125	Pond Creek	16	16	15½	15½
140	Quincy	88	88	87	87
115	Ray Consol	25⅜	25⅜	24	24½
20	Santa Fe	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
105	Shannon	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
50	Shattuck	26½	26½	26½	26½
50	St. Mary's L.	56½	56½	54½	54½
30	Sup. & Boston	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
115	Superior Cop.	28	28	28	28
20	Tamarack	34½	34½	34½	34½
25	Trinity	5	5	5	5
115	U. S. Smelt.	36	36	35⅜	36
111	U. S. Sm. pf.	45	45	44	44
325	Utah Apex	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
3,334	Utah Consol	13	14⅛	13	13⅝
40	Utah Copper	65½	65¾	63¾	65¾
10	Wyandotte	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

RAILROADS.

10	*Boston & A.	174½	174½	174½	174½
10	Boston Elev.	76	76	75½	75½
50	Boston & L.	125	125	125	125
5	Boston & M.	32½	32½	32½	32½
250	Mass. Electric	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
465	Mas. Elec. pf.	36½	37	36½	36½
125	N.Y., N.H. & H.	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¼
5	Nor. & W.	145	145	145	145
3	Prov. & Wor.	200	200	200	200
100	Union Pac.	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼
50	W. E. St. Ry.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

110	Am. Ag. Chem.	51	51	51	51
60	Am. Ag. C. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½
100	Am. P. Serv.	2½	2½	2½	2½
20	Am. Sug. cash	106	106	106	106
8	*Am. Sugar	105½	105¾	104¼	104¼
5	*Am. Sugar pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
160	Am. T. & T.	119	119¼	119	119¼
20	Am. Wool. pf.	84	84	84	84
105	A. G. & W. I.	10½	10½	10	10
600	A.-G. & W.I. pf.	24	24	22½	22½
50	E. Bost. Land.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2	Edison	233	233	230	230
5	Mass. Gas	79½	79½	79½	79½
6	Mass. Gas pf.	85	85	85	85
10	N. E. Tel.	130	130	130	130
25	Reece Fold.	4	4	4	4
55	Swift & Co.	108	108	108	108
30	United Fruit	134	134	133	133
388	U. Shoe Mach.	62½	63	62¼	63
113	U. S. Mach pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½
187	U. S. Steel	54½	54½	54½	54½
25	U. S. Steel pf.	106	106	106	106
20	West. Union	66½	66½	66½	66½

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½
10,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	72	72	70⅜	70⅜
5,000	C.,B. & Q. 4s	95¾	95¾	95⅞	95⅞
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	96¾	96¾	96⅝	96⅝

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.65	.85	First N. C.	2⅛	2¼
Bay S Gas	.13	.14	Houghton	1⅞	2
Begole	1	1⅛	Iron Blos.	.73	.74
Bingham	6	6½	La Rose	.52	.55
Bohemia	2⅝	2⅝	Majestic	.56	.57
Bos. Ely	.30	.38	McK.-Dar.	.27	.30
Butte & La.	.18	.20	Mex Met	.15	.16
Calaveras	1⅞	2	Mines of A.	2	2¼
Champ Cop	.10	.11	New Baltic	3	3¼
Chief Con.	.80	.85	New Doug.	.60	.70
Cortez	.20	.45	Ohio Cop.	.27	.28
N Cornelia	9	9¼	Oneco	1⅜	1⅝
Con Ariz.	.75	.85	So Lake	6¼	6⅝
Con Cop.	1⅜	1⅝	Stewart M.	1½	1⅝
Crown Res	.75	.85	Utah Met.	3⅜	3⅝
Davis-Daly	1	1⅛	Un V Ext.	4¼	4½
E & B B.	1⅝	1⅝	Yukon Gold	2⅜	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Booth Fish. pf.	75	75	75	75
20	Chi. Pneu. Tool	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
18	Public Service	80½	80½	80½	80¼
137	People's Gas	114½	114½	114	114
65	Sears-Roebuck	135½	135½	135½	135½
100	Studebaker	67½	67½	67½	67½
37	Stewart-Warner	96	96	96	96
150	Swift	108½	108½	108	108¼
25	U. S. Steel	54½	54½	54½	54½

BONDS.

$1,000	Armour 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½
12,000	Dia. Match 6s	102	102	102	102
20,000	Morris 4½s	87	87	87	87
5,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
105	Baldwin Loco	47⅝	47	47	47⅛
35	Baldwin Loco. pf.	101	101	101	101
373	Buff. & Susq.	13	13⅛	13	13
100	Buff. & Susq. pf.	40	40	40	40
5	Cambria Iron	42	42	42	42
20	Crucible Steel	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
15	Elec. Storage	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
110	Gen. Asphalt	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
30	Keystone Tel.	14	14	14	14
15	Lehigh Nav.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
120	Nevada Cons.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
144	Penn. R. R.	53½	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
83	Phila. Electric	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
235	Phila. R. T.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
390	Phila. R. T. stk.	3	3	3	3⅜
25	Phila. Traction	73½	73½	73⅜	73⅜
71	Tonopah Belmont	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4¼
530	Tonopah Mining	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
45	United Gas Imp.	83	83	83	83
385	Union Traction	31½	32¼	31½	32¼
940	U. S. Steel	54⅝	54⅝	54⅛	54⅜
70	W. N. Y. & Penn.	10	10	10	10
710	W. Cramp S. & E.	38½	37	37	37½

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	86	86	86	86
100	Am. G. & E. 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
2,000	B. Loco. 1st 5s	102	102	102	102
36	Cam. St. scrip, Feb., 1917	98	98	98	98
517	Cam. St. scrip, May, 1917	97	97	97	97
19	Cam. St. scrip, Feb., 1917	97	97	97	97
1,000	Interst. Rys. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½
10,000	L. Nav. con. 4½s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
3,000	L. Val. Coal 5s	104	104	104	104
14,000	Penn. R. R. g. m. 4½s w. i.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
14,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	101½	101½	101	101
1,000	P., B. & W. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½
2,000	Read.-J. C. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½
500	Welsbach 5s	92	92	92	92

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Am. Sewer P.	20½	20½	20½	20½
340	Am. Win. Glass Machine	18½	18½	18	18½
525	Col. Gas & El.	10¼	10½	10	10
150	Crucible Steel	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝
25	Elk Co. Nat. G.	111½	111½	111½	111½
35	Har.-W. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97⅝
10	Lone Star Gas	108	108	108	108
45	Mfrs. L. & H.	46⅞	47	46⅞	47
50	Nat. Fire. pf.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
10	Ohio Fuel Oil	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
610	Ohio Fuel Sup.	44½	44¾	44½	44¾
120	Pitts. Coal	22	22¼	22	22¼
300	Pure Oil	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
20	U. S. Steel	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝
25	West. Air B.	128½	128½	128½	128½
110	West. Electric	47	47	47	47

BONDS.

$1,000	Col. G. & E. 5s	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
12,500	Pitts. C. dh. 5s	94	94	93½	93½

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Lead	4.44⅛	4.52½	4.37½	4.42½
Tin	37.50	38.00	37.00	37.50
Iron, 2 X ffy	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Antimony, h. g.	35.00	40.00	35.00	40.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18¾@19c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Friday.			Thursday.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	78	15	0	77	5	0
Copper, futures	79	12	6	78	5	0
Tin, spot	163	5	0	162	0	0
Tin, futures	168	0	0	164	10	0
Lead	30	5	0	30	5	0
Spelter	30	0	0	29	10	0

DULL DAY LEAVES COTTON UNCHANGED

Prices Advance 8 to 10 Points and Then Fall Back as Profits Are Taken.

STEADY AT THE CLOSE

Liverpool Market Not Open, but Cables Show Worry Over Lancashire Labor Men's Demands.

There was a dull session in cotton yesterday, and closing prices represented practically no change as a result of the day's transactions. Liverpool was closed, and, while no news came directly from that market, some cables were received taking a serious view of the Lancashire labor trouble. The union operatives have presented a demand for an immediate increase of 10 per cent. in pay and state that the threat of mill owners to force a lockout is a breach of agreement.

The market opened at a slight decline, and the first prices were the lowest of the day. Considerable steadiness was manifested and prices advanced about 8 to 10 points from the bottom. Local profit-taking caused a recession, which left prices practically unchanged.

Two private reports were issued. A. Norden & Co., in its revised acreage report, estimated the reduction at 15.4 per cent. The firm placed the condition of the crop at 80.8. Clement, Curtis & Co. of Chicago estimates the acreage reduction at 15.7 per cent., or a curtailment of 5,745,000 acres. It places the condition of the crop at 82.9, which compares with 74.3, according to the Department of Agriculture, last year. The firm states that on the basis of its report the acreage and reduction suggest, on a five-year average, an annual yield of 12,880,000 bales. The Government crop report will be issued at 12 o'clock next Tuesday. Liverpool will be closed again today, and New York will be closed on Monday. Liverpool and New Orleans, however, will both be open on Monday.

The week-end figures created little or no interest. The "into-sight" for the week was placed at 114,570 bales against 78,071 last year. The total for the season is 14,525,000 bales against 14,497,000 last year.

The weather throughout the belt was unsettled. Scattered showers were reported from all sections. Precipitation, ranging from one to more than two inches, was reported from the central belt portions of Georgia, Alabama, and Eastern Texas.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quite at a 5-point advance to 9.60c for middling upland. Contract prices closed steady, as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.38@	9.36	9.36@ 9.39	9.37@9.38
Oct.	9.78	9.66	9.73@ 9.74	9.72@ 9.72
Dec.	9.99	9.92	9.96@ 9.97	9.94@ 9.95
Jan.	10.04	9.93	10.00@10.01	9.97@ 9.99
March	10.25	10.23	10.24@10.26	10.23@10.25

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,650	4,929	1,522
New Orleans	1,650	866	753
Mobile	51	61	3,093
Savannah	994	725	1,987
Charleston	394	546	95
Wilmington	119	307	3
Norfolk	400	242	2,387
Total port receipts, 13,412 bales, against 12,490 the same day last year.			

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	141	160	15
Memphis	353	1,905	683
St. Louis		1,632	869
Houston	2,294	1,466	1,118

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last year.
Galveston	800 to 1,100	4,190	1,568
New Orleans	3,300 to 5,600	3,469	4,960

Total exports yesterday, 35,234 bales; so far this season, 7,780,767, against 8,585,681 in the same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
Sales.			
815 New Orleans	9.00	221,324	139,747
— Mobile	8.69	18,521	9,258
500 Savannah	9¼	97,455	63,087
100 Galveston	9.00	292,749	148,276
— Wilmington	—	38,246	34,432
40 Norfolk	9.06	11,941	29,503
131 Augusta	9.00	102,435	23,706
350 Memphis	9.12	116,010	43,887
6 St. Louis	9¼	28,624	24,994
2,059 Houston	9.00	85,660	69,184

The Liverpool Cotton Association was closed yesterday and will remain closed today.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Aside from activity in special issues, the market on the Consolidated Exchange was of a waiting character, with the net changes of the day confined to narrow limits. Despite the general dullness there was a considerable amount of odd lot business transacted, with prices holding very firm.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
590	Amal. Copper	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65¼
330	Amal. C. Pfs.	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1
20	Am. Beet	45½	45½	45⅜	45⅜
540	Am. Can	37¼	37¼	36⅞	36⅞
50	Am. C. & F.	52	52	52	52
100	Am. Ice Sec.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
120	Am. Smelting	65⅝	65⅝	65¼	65½
120	Anaconda Cop.	31¾	31⅝	31½	31½
20	A., T. & S. F.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
30	Brook. R. T.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
1,140	Can. Pacific	158	158¼	156¼	156¼
20	Ches. & Ohio	40	40	40	40
950	C., R. I. & P.	17¾	18¾	16⅝	18¾
120	Chino Copper	44⅝	45	44⅛	45
40	Col. F. & I.	30	30	29¾	29¾
10	Consol. Gas	123½	123½	123¼	123¼
180	Crucible Steel	27½	27⅝	27½	27½
60	Dist. Secur.	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝
190	Erie	25	25	25	25
20	Erie 1st pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
60	Gug'nh'm Ex.	60¼	60½	60¼	60¼
1,990	Inter. Met.	22⅜	23½	22⅜	22⅜
30	Inter. Met. pf.	73	73½	73	73½
20	Kas. City So.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
40	Maxwell M.	43⅝	43⅝	43	43⅜
30	Mexican P.	68⅜	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜
10	Miami Copper	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
180	Mo. Pacific	11	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛
20	Nat. Lead	60	60	60	60
30	N. Y. Central	84⅝	84⅝	84⅛	84⅝
10	N.Y., N.H. & H.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
10	Pacific Mail	23⅜	23½	23⅜	23⅜
20	Pressed S. C.	44½	44½	44½	44½
20	Ray Copper	23½	23¾	23½	23½
1,100	Reading	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝
10	Rep. I. & S.	28	28	28	28
80	Southern Pac.	87⅛	88	87⅛	87⅞
50	South. Ry.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
30	Studebaker Co.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
10	Tenn. Copper	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
10	Third Ave.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
1,660	Union Pacific	126¼	126¼	125½	126
30	U. S. Rubber	63¼	63¼	62½	62½
3,070	U. S. Steel	54¾	54¾	54	54½
130	Utah Copper	66⅝	66⅝	65⅜	65⅝
70	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Wabash pf.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Westing. El.	94½	94½	93	93½
14,000					

MINING STOCKS.

700	Atlanta	.34	.34	.34
2,300	Comstock	.09	.10	.09
300	Con. Virginia	.10	.10	.10
200	Gold'd Con.	1.50	1.50	1.50
500	Gold'd M.	1.75	1.75	1.75
500	Isabella	1.75	1.75	1.75
1,400	Jumbo Extn.	1.55	1.55	1.47½
600	Mexican	.30	.30	.29
1,000	Midway	.16	.16	.16
900	Portland	1.45	1.45	1.45
500	Tonopah Extn.	3.10	3.05	3.05
400	Tono. Mer.	.37	.37	.37
300	West End	.81	.81	.81
8,700				

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.52	4.40
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'20	4½@5	4.02	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.50	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.65
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.05	4.70
C., R. I. & P.	1913-'34	4@5	7.75	4.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	5.80	4.90
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.25	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.50	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.95	4.65
Ill

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway. 10:30 A. M.—" The Law and the Gospel." 3 P. M.—The Bible in Motion Pictures. 8 P. M.—" Judgment Day Records and Victories."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. 3 P. M.—Discourse. 8:00 P. M.—Creation Pictures. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 123 West 57th Street. Rev. Abner F. Bowling, Watchman Examiner, will preach, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 921 St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. 11—" Remembering Our Prayers." 8—" The Character of General Grant." A fine portrait of Grant will be given to every person who attends.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th St. Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M. 7 P. M.—Young People's Society Meeting. Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—" SERVING AND WAITING; OR, THE TRUE ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH TO BE SERVING GOD AND WAITING FOR HIS SON FROM HEAVEN." 8 P. M.—" AS IT WAS IN THE DAYS OF NOAH; OR, THE FOLLY OF PRAYING FOR PEACE. THE CLOSING HOURS OF THIS AGE TO BE FULL OF WAR. THE SON OF GOD COMING TO POUR OUT THE FLOOD OF HIS JUDGMENTS ON THE NATIONS. NO PERMANENT PEACE TILL HE DOES COME. WHAT OUGHT THIS COUNTRY TO DO IN VIEW OF UNIVERSAL WAR?" This will be Dr. Haldeman's last sermon previous to going away for his vacation work. Last year he warned of the present war at the time when all were preaching peace. It may be well to hear this sermon.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St. Patriotic Service. Sunday, 8 P. M., Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor, preaches. Grand Army Posts, Patriotic Societies, attending.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. Rev. Alfred Alton, Acting Pastor. 11—Memorial Day. 8—Limitations of Life.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr. Topic: " The Law of Centralization."

MADISON C. PETERS, NORTH CHURCH, 232 W. 11th.—11, "Recognition in Heaven?" 8, "Peace." Dr. Peters and Henry Clews.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 11 A. M.—" The Peace Makers." 8 P. M.—" Faith." Series, " Life's Finer Forces."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D. 11 A. M.—" Whose Name Was John." 8 P. M.—" These Two Men."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Church Service, 11—the pastor will preach. Subject: " The Soldiers on the Other Side." A memorial sermon.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. 11 A. M. Rev. James A. McCague will preach. 8 P. M. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood will preach.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D. 11—Morning Service.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. JAMES M. PHILPUTT. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11. SERMON BY DR. WISE, "WAR OR PEACE? THE ANSWER OF THE SOUL OF AMERICA." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Today, 10:30 A. M., Dr. ENELOW, on " The Democratic Nature of Israel's Religion." Daily Noon Service, 12:30 All are welcome.

Lutheran.

Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. —Rev., C. J. SMITH preaches at 11 and 8. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder; Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE, 104, nr. Col., Christian F. Reisner.— 11. "Patriotism and Prohibition." 7:45, "Our Fathers." 100 old soldiers attend.

MADISON AV., MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. 11 A. M., preaching by Dr. Tippy. 8 P. M., Miss Helen Losanitch, " Stricken Serbia."

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Ave.—11 A. M. Sermon. 8 P. M. Meade Post, 9th Reg. Band, Sittig Trio, Illustrated National Airs. Address: " Death and Destiny."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., W. Col. Av. 11—" The Passing of Hell." 8—" Nearer, My God, to Thee." Musical. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. 11 A. M.—Col. E. W. HALFORD. 8 P. M.—Bishop LUTHER B. WILSON.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 W. 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M. F. W. SEARS, Speaker.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Laurel Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Pastor, Rev. Dr. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject, " The Keys of the Kingdom."

MARY ETHERIDGE CHAPIN, CONSTRUCTIVE THINKING. President Metaphysical Club, Boston. Hotel Biltmore, Sunday, 11:15. " Without Worry."

Miss VILLA FAULKNER PAGE, HOTEL MAJESTIC, 72d, Central Park West, Saturday, 11—" Success—Its Secrets." Soloist, Miss Louise Suhr; violinist, Aldo Ricci. Seats free. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, Church of the New Civilization. JULIA SETON, M. D., Founder and Speaker. Subject: " Things to Remember." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches 8 P. M., West End Presby., Amsterdam, corner 106th St. Memorial Day sermon to G. A. R. Posts, 11 A. M.—Ex-Gov. J. Frank Hanly, Indiana, speaks.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 57TH ST. Rev. WILTON MERLE SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., at 4:30 P. M.

" COME AND SEE." SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 7th Av. and 55th St. REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The REV. SHERWOOD EDDY, D. D., will preach at the morning service, DR. JOWETT will preach at the afternoon service. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St., near Broadway. 11 A. M. Rev. DANIEL HUTCHMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Presbyterian.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work, 11. Patriotic Service, 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. CHARLES R. BROWN, D. D., of Yale University, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor; Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Pastor. The pastor will preach 11 A. M. and Dr. Montgomery at the choral service, 8 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 WEST 115TH ST. REV. A. H. LIMOUZE, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 141ST ST. 11 AND 8. REV. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., MINISTER.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 16th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Boy Scout Memorial Service at 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL / FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY. MEMORIAL DAY. DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and at 4 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except May 31st.) 12:30-12:50.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 23d St., 7th Av.—Rev. C. A. EVANS, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. Seats free. All welcome.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.) 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Howard C. Robbins, (Ordination Service.) 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. De Witt L. Pelton, (Service for 8th Coast Defense Guard.) Daily Services 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M., (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AVE. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning prayer and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.—Services, 8, 10:15, 11 A. M. Organ recital, 7:30; P. M.; Confirmation by the Right Rev. A. S. Lloyd, DD., 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. EDWIN J. van ETTEN, Rector. Services, 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15. 9. Solemn Mass, Procession and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers and Procession at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon, (rector.) 8—Evening Prayer, sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. at 20th St. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M.—Children's Service. 3:15 P. M.—French Service. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11.—Holy Communion, sermon by Rev. Arthur Lowndes, D. D. 4—Evening Prayer, sermon, rector.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector—Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion..... 8 A.M. Morning Prayer: Holy Communion, Preacher ..... 11 A. M. Evening Prayer: Preacher, Rev. Stanley M. Cleveland 8 P.M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector). 4 (Mr. Groton); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., The Rector will preach at both services.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. All seats free. All welcome. KARL REILAND, Rector. Services, 8, 11, (Rector,) and 8. Special music every Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Holy Communion, 8; Children's Service, 9:45. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11. Evening Prayer and Sermon (MR. BACHMAN,) 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evensong and Address, (Rev. W. L. Caswell.)

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evensong, Rossini's " Stabat Mater." 8—Mr. William English Walling, " The Socialists and the War."

THE NEW YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY. Rite of Confirmation on Blackwells Island. Bishop Greer will visit the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, City Home for Aged and Infirm, Blackwells Island, to administer the rite of Confirmation, on the afternoon of Trinity Sunday, May 30. A special boat will leave the foot of 26th St., East River, at 3.30 P. M. Friends of the City Mission Society are cordially invited to attend.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON and EYRE'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSION. Night Service at 8 o'clock, with SERMON by the Rev. W. W. DAVIS.

TRINITY SUNDAY AT ST. ANDREW'S, HARLEM. 5th Ave. and 127th St. 8 and 11 A. M.—Dr. Van De Water, preacher. Choral Celebration. 4 P. M., Special Music; organ recital by W. A. Goldsworthy. Everybody invited. Everybody welcome.

Reformed.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. & W. 149th St., (nr. Amsterdam Av.) PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Min. 11 A. M.—" Hid From Our Eyes." 8 P. M.—" From Olivet to Calvary." (Cantata.)

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D. Minister. 11 A. M.—Address by Rev. H. L. Bowlby. 8 P. M.—Patriotic Service. Alexander Hamilton Post. Address by Dr. Tilton.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. 11 A. M.—" How God Came from Teman." 8 P. M.—" The Song of a Placid Mind."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. Arthur Frederick Mabon will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Hampton Quartette will assist in the evening. Church School, 9:45 A. M. Quartette, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, Meetings 2d Sunday, 11 A. M., 226 W. 58th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. " Memorial Service." Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC., Tuxedo Bldg., cor. 59th and Madison Av. Sunday, 3-8, demonstrations, Mrs. Herbeck, Mrs. Bowden and Christensen. Monday, Thursday, Saturday, 8, Wednesday, 3, Christensen Seance, Materialization, Trumpet, &c. Mr. Lake, Tuesday, 3-8; Friday, 8 P. M.

SPIRITUAL—ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125th.—Closing Sunday. Helen Temple Brigham speaks morning; evening. Evening theme, " Looking Forward."

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Subject, " What is the Purpose of a Man's Life? " by B. B. Gattell.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., " Criminal Psychology," Dr. Carl Ramus.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av., at 34th.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES preaches at 11 A.M. A Memorial Day Sermon. Subject: " FIFTY YEARS FROM APPOMATTOX."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. " A SERMON IN VERSE." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., " PATRIOTISM AND THE PRESENT CRISIS."

Y. M. C. A.

S. PARKES CADMAN. " OUR CIVIL WAR AND ITS LESSONS." West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

Other Services.

CHRISTADELPHIAN ECCLESIA.—Meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall, Bergen Square, Jersey City. Fraternal gathering Sunday, May 30, and Monday, May 31, 10:30 A. M., Sunday, lecture by C. C. Vredenburgh of Rochester, N. Y. Subject: " The Unimpeachable Word of God." Sunday, 2:30 P. M., address by I. N. Jones of Leicester, Mass. Subject: " The Faith," (illustrated.) Sunday, 7:30 P. M., lecture by A. H. Zilmer of Waterloo, Iowa. Subject: " Impending Changes in Human Affairs: Their Cause, Extent, and Effect." Monday, 10:30 A. M., address by H. H. Rich of Boston, Mass. Subject: " The Nobleman Parable and Our Times." Monday, 2:30 P. M., address by John Spencer of Chicago. Subject: " The Offering of First Fruits." Monday, 7:30 P. M., lecture by John W. Lea of Philadelphia. Subject: " The Eastern Question," (illustrated by maps.) Public welcomed heartily to all meetings. All seats free.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. R. A. Forrest.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE. BIBLE CONFERENCE, 214 W. 35th St., (one block W. of Macy's.) The REV. WM. FETLER, the famous Russian pastor-evangelist, will speak, Tues. and Wed., June 1 and 2, at 3:30 and 8 P. M. Subject: " Some Lessons in New Testament Christianity." Sun., May 30, 3:45 P. M., DON O. SHELTON, Pres. of the Institute, on " The Power of the Cross of Christ." THE PUBLIC WELCOME.

THE FLYING SQUADRON. Meetings Sunday, May 30.

11 A. M.—West End Presby. Ch., 105th St. and Amsterdam Av. Gov. J. Frank Hanly.

11 A. M.—Calvary M. E., 129th St. and 7th Av. Hon. Oliver W. Stewart.

3 P. M.—Carnegie Hall, Gov. Hanly and Mr. Stewart.

5 P. M.—23d St. Y. M. C. A. Gov. Hanly and Mr. Stewart.

8 P. M.—Ft. Washington Presby. Ch., Wadsworth Av. and 174th St. Hon. Oliver W. Stewart.

8 P. M.—Washington Heights, West 153d St. and Amsterdam Av.

8 P. M.—Chelsea M. E. Church, Fort Washington Av. and 178th St. Mrs. Ella Stewart and Gov. Hanly.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th St.—Swami Bodhananda, " Soul—Its Goal," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, " That Truth, Honor, Liberty, Conscience, and the Welfare of Our Fellows Are All of More Value Than Life Itself." Evening, Memorial Meeting in memory of Mr. Stone, Mr. Bates, and others, who lost their lives on the Lusitania, with addresses by Dr. Hillis and others.

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St., Brooklyn. The Rev. James Forsyth Riggs, Jr., preaches at 10.30 and 7:45. Morning—" Becoming Accustomed to Evil." Evening—" More Than Conquerors."

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station, Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

WHY THE WAR

NO one can form a clear judgment without understanding the deep-lying causes that brought about the strained situation preceding war. To this end a study of the diplomatic correspondence that passed between the Governments involved and their accredited representatives at the Courts in Europe is necessary. All the documents are contained in the now famous official papers of the different nations.

White Paper of England
White Paper of Germany
Orange Paper of Russia
Gray Paper of Belgium
Yellow Book of France

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

Times Square, New York

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:34|Sun sets..7:21|Moon rises..8:59

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:52	7:18	12:57	12:58
Governors Island	7:21	7:43	1:32	1:31
Hell Gate	9:11	9:33	3:12	3:11

Arrived—Friday, May 28.

SS Czar, Swansea, May 18.
SS Correcyk, Rotterdam, May 13.
SS Prins di Udine, Genoa, May 14.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, May 19.
SS Trinidad, Liverpool, May 12.
SS Stephan, Barbados, May 20.
SS Maturo, Grenada, May 21.
SS Santa Clara, Carbascen, May 14.
SS Cath. Cuneo, Jamaica, May 23.
SS V. Constantine, Gibraltar, May 16.
SS Nassau, Rio Janeiro, May 11.
SS Manwood, Matanzas, May 24.
SS Colon, Balboa, May 19.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Philadelphian	London	May 14
Monadnock	Liverpool	May 13
New York City	Bristol	May 13
Jungshovel	Shields	May 10
Commewijne	Curacao	May 17
Ville de Rouen	Fayal	May 19
Ioannina	Patras	May 7
Oriflamme	Liverpool	May 15
Westminster	Immingham	May 14
Apache	Jacksonville	May 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 26

DUE TOMORROW.

Collingham	Marseilles	May 11
Noorderdyk	Rotterdam	May 15
Sammanger	Rotterdam	May 15
Lydie	La Pallice	May 16
Parima	St. Thomas	May 24
Scheria	Palermo	May 15
El Dia	New Orleans	May 25
El Occidente	Galveston	May 25

DUE MONDAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	May 21
Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	May 19
Sant' Anna	Palermo	May 19
Cacique	Bordeaux	May 16
Espagne	Bordeaux	May 23
St. Chamond	Havre	May 17
St. George	Gibraltar	May 17
Brazos	San Juan	May 26
Carolina	Havre	May 15
Queen Amelia	Tariba	May 23
Honolian	Balboa	May 23
Sixaola	Jamaica	May 25
Tenedores	Cristobal	May 24
Yaguez	Magaguez	May 23
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 24
Camino	Falmouth	May 19
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 28

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Taurus, Montevideo	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Chicago, Bordeaux	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 28.

SS Joannina, Piraeus to New York, was 330 miles E. at noon. Due 29; late. Greek Line.
SS Noorderdyk, Rotterdam to New York, was 293 miles E. at noon. Due 30, forenoon. Holland-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS City of Macon, Copenhagen to New York, was 990 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 94 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 209 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brilliant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 248 miles S. at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 239 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 330 miles S. W. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, crossed Southpass Bar at 4:40 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 55 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 115 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 128 miles S. at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 775 miles S. at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 260 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 160 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 50 miles W. of Key West at noon.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, was 236 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Duca d'Aosta, at Naples, May 27.
SS Merton Hall, at Bombay, May 25.
SS City of Naples, at Singapore, May 26.
SS Alton, at Marseilles, May 25.
SS Dante Alighieri, at Genoa, May 23.
SS Patria, at Marseilles, May 22.
SS Provensios, at Marseilles, May 24.
SS Strathan, at Hants, May 24.
SS Dordrecht, at Rotterdam, May 26.
SS Celia, at Valparaiso, May 27.
SS Denbigh Hall, at Aden, May 27.
SS Dania, at Copenhagen, May 23.
SS Corontato, at London, May 27.
SS Lord Cronin, at Suez, May 28.
SS Teucu, at Suez, May 28.

Sailed.

SS Imric, from Singapore, May 26.
SS Bergensfjord, from Bergen, May 27.
SS Ancona, from Naples, May 26.
SS Helena, from Barry, May 27.
SS Cheyenne, from Liverpool, May 27.
SS Korona, from Demerara, May 27.

Passed.

SS Athinai, New York for Piraeus, passed Sagres.
SS Hercules, for New York from Manila, passed Perrin.
SS St. Andrew, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Prins Willem I., New York for Amsterdam, passed Madeira.
SS Tropea, New York for London, passed Beachy Head.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 29, SS New York.
France—Close at 5:30 A. M. May 30, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. June 3, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. May 29, SS Patria.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 31, SS Memmon.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 3, SS United States.
Italy—Service suspended.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru, May 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru, May 31
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport, May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (especially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... June 4

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, April 27; Manila, April 29; Yokohama, May 8, and Honolulu, May 19—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east on May 25, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, May 2; Auckland, May 3; Melbourne, May 4, and Sydney, May 8—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched East on May 26; and mails dated—Hongkong, May 1; Shanghai, May 5; Kobe, May 10; Yokohama, May 11—which arriver per steamer Montesgle, were dispatched East from Seattle on May 25. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, May 30.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT' ANNA..June 5 | PATRIA (new)..June 24
Via Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, Marseilles
ROMA.....June 8 | ROMA.....Aug. 3
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
Taormina....May 31 | Caserta.....June 25
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $99 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

TAKE AN INVIGORATING SEA VOYAGE.
Low Fares to All Points SOUTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60. Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 168 Victoria St., Montreal.

OCEAN TRIP
A vacation on the water—cool, restful and refreshing. A bracing journey on luxurious steamers with a glimpse of a "foreign land" that adds relish to any tour.
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Write for information and new illustrated booklet describing this delightful trip.
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CALIFORNIA
AND THE EXPOSITIONS
Special-Train Tours with escort on fully equipped Pullman trains of comfortably limited capacity leave July 3, 10, 31, via Grand Canyon and California Resorts, returning via Colorado Rockies. July 10 and 31 tours include also Yellowstone Park. Fully inclusive fares, with Pullmans, Hotels, Meals, etc., **195** and up
Early decision necessary to secure places.
Special-Car Tours de Luxe via Grand Canyon leave June 4, and weekly thereafter.
Travel Tickets only, at lowest fares by all routes, with or without Hotels, Pullmans, etc., as desired.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 B'way (Opp. City Hall Park)
264 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 29th St.)
561 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 46th St.)
2081 Broadway (Cor. 72d St.)

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS New Jersey Central
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
SUNDAY MAY 30 Also Decoration Day MAY 31
AND EVERY SUNDAY
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
SUNDAY MAY 30
Also DECORATION DAY, MAY 31
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 a.m. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
Cameronia....Fri., June 11, 5 P.M.
Orduna.....Sat., June 19, 10 A.M.
Tuscania.....Fri., June 25, 5 P.M.
Cameronia....Fri., July 9, 5 P.M.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool. P

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

WELSH MACHINE WORKS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Welsh Machine Works, elevators, 276 West Street, by J. J. Keating, $75; Flynn Bros., $782, and O. H. Wenderoth, $75. The concern also made an assignment to William Henkel, Jr.

WAVECREST CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC., of 35 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $18,182, of which $12,000 are secured claims, and assets of $9,757, represented by real estate, $9,500.

MAURICE ALTMAN, clothing, 225 Bleecker Street and 714 Broadway, has filed schedules, with liabilities of $26,020 and assets of $19,890.

HERON INSTRUMENT COMPANY, tooth brushes, 80 Broadway, has filed schedules, with liabilities of $4,750 and assets of $1,345.

MAX S. FERSK, jewelry, 5 Cortlandt Street, has filed schedules, with liabilities of $12,811 and assets of $5,205.

LOUIS HOROWITZ.—Judge Hough has appointed Walter C. Bryant receiver for Louis Horowitz, clothing, 124 West Thirty-fourth Street, in $500 bond. Liabilities, $4,000; assets, $1,500.

DAMITRE MFG. CO.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankrupty filed May 6, 1915, against Harry Nadley, styled "Damitre Mfg. Co.," women's hats, 113 Prince Street, the creditors having agreed to accept a 25 per cent. cash settlement.

Business Failures.

Bradstreet's reports 321 failures in the United States for the week ended May 27, against 377 for the previous week, and 290, 218, 281, 168 for the corresponding weeks in 1914, 1913, 1912, and 1911. Canada had 41, against 38 for the week ended at. Middle States had 71; New England, 20; Southern, 76; Western, 63; Northwestern, 18; Far Western, 39. In the United States about 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less, and 8 per cent had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Warren W. Young, contractor, petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $30,901; assets, $5,500.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Astor Sanatorium—J. Alvarez, $119.65.
Anchor Pipe Ins. Co.—H. Buxton, $1,059.42.
Byrne, Patrick—Edward F. Donovan, Inc., $145.57.
Bell, Clark—W. B. Rudge, $132.22.
Bjorn, Jean T.—O'Rourke Engineering Construction Co., costs, $112.45.
Bradley Contr. Co.—W. H. Farrell, $10,164.48.
Brown, George—A. Mertin, $120.65.
Bermuda-American Steamship Corporation—Commercial Advertiser Association, $330.42.
Bagach, Fannie—L. J. Phillips & Co., $985.97.
Burton, Ormsville M.—Irving National Bank of New York, $214.85.
Blum, Sophie—W. A. White, costs, $119.98.
Beers, Lucius H. and Ell G. Partridge—A. Humpfner, $150.81.
Cushing, Thomas F.—Faxon, Williams & Faxon, $471.61.
Caro, Louis—T. Knibbs, $220.59.
Costello, Oliver F.—D. F. Leavy, $327.46.
Dempsey, Mary A.—J. F. Seymour, $2,969.88.
Davis, Cader Russell—A. B. Davis, $4,723.45.
De Pallandt, May—J. A. Allen, $2,824.36.
Darlington, Helen—M. Weingarten et al., $115.36.
Debratto, Leo—L. Taub, $187.89.
Efficiency Society, Inc.—Isaac Goldman Co., $620.
Ellis, Robert T.—Martin & Martin, Inc., $106.18.
Edward F. Roach Co.—Ajax Concrete Specialties, Inc., $450.
Edwards, Lewis M.—H. R. De Milt Co., $101.84.
Elmo Candy Co.—M. A. Wolfson, $543.45.
Frank Richards Laundry Supply Co.—New York County National Bank, $2,699.50.
Feinberg, Herman—F. Feinberg, $839.20.
Flanagan, Thomas—John Burke Importing Co., $313.29.
Freiberg, Louisa—Henry Miles & Sons, $264.41.
Firstman, Murray D.—Market and Fulton National Bank of New York, $1,026.93.
Greene's Feature Photo Plays, Inc.—T. J. Hayes Printing Co., $510.16.
Greenfield, Charles J.—A. Alkoff et al., $125.73.
Goldstein, Louis M., and Benjamin Cohen—Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Co., $203.72.
Hoos, Mary and Ignatz—A. Viohl, $318.16.
Heiselman, John A.—Irving National Bank of New York, $459.92.
Henebain, Charles, and Nicholas Sica—John Doscher & Co., $504.61.
Hatch, Helen P.—John Wanamaker, New York, $307.54.
Humphrey, Oliver, and Thomas A. Ennis.—S. Ames, $4,568.11.
Jacobs, Louis—S. F. Jones et al., $105.48.
Kramer, Edwin G.—W. E. Fay, $493.41.
Keene, Charles—B. Frey, $816.91.
Kellogg, L. Laflin, executor—B. L. Marks, $50,190.45.
Levy, Sauk. W.—H. N. Lee et al., $118.81.
Landers, Simon, executor—H. Lieber, $783.91.
Levy, Ross—Weber McLoughlin Co., $409.71.
Metz, Charles, James Devaney, and Kate Devaney—Hers Bros., $568.76.
Merchant Engineer Corps—McGraw Pub. Co., Inc., $631.82.
Mack, Rosie W.—Rusch & Co., $1,474.36.
Mica Film Corp.—Walter F. Barnes Co., $254.41.
McClinchy, John F.—G. Cross, $569.
Markey Press, Inc.—Co-operative Photo Engraving Co., Inc., $176.63.
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—A. Flawn, $20,131.48.
North American Films Corp.—B. Alexander, $363.31.
Nevins, Thomas A.—E. Brinley, costs, $111.05.
N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co.—G. Finkelstein et al., $1,250.
Posner, David R.—M. H. Posner, costs, $134.58.
Foster, Charles—M. J. Wolf, $112.45.
Pollock, Harry—C. C. Brown, $270.67.
Porcell, Frederick—R. Lewin, $128.70.
Pannell, Charles F.—H. Levin, $26,052.52.
Richards, William M.—L. J. Earle, $202.53.
Rudnick, Morris A.—S. Friedman et al., $765.50.
Radow, Bernard, and Frank McGuire—Sidney Blumenthal & Co., $2,022.01.
Somerville Realty Co. and Edward L. Somerville—J. Klugerman, $932.50.
Standard Electric Utilities Co., Inc.—American Hardware Corp. of New York, $258.07.
Silver, William M.—L. F. Palmer, $209.63.
Schaufele, Clifford A.—Irving National Bank of New York, $216.12.
Spolders, Grace—J. Kolisch & Son, $304.56.
Spooner, Walter F.—Commercial Motion Picture Co., Inc., $106.09.
Stein, Morton, guardian—A. J. Kramer et al., costs, $102.85.
Strong, George N.—U. S. Rubber Co., $126.29.
Schumer, Kalman, and Joseph Rovins—H. Arens, $203.
Sauerwein, Otto—S. Heldberg, $198.91.
Storch, Sam—Bermac Co., Inc., $189.41.
Solomon, Harry J.—O. Kohn, $168.97.
Tuoti, Hatch & Co., Inc.—M. Guarini, $177.41.
Tonjes, Henry—O'Neill-Adams Co., $125.34.
Van Ness, Alice W.—Harsen-Laugham Corporation, $1,873.52.
Wechselman, Hyman—M. Zeiff, $181.83.
Wolf, Abraham—Market & Fulton National Bank of New York, $424.65.
Wellstood, John R.—F. D. Garringer, $472.81.
Wiesar, Max—M. Eberhardt & Son Co., $805.63.
Yiddish Literature Syndicate, Inc., Albert Sonberg, Yiddish Syndicate Press, and Max L. Sobel—Public Bank of N. Y. City, $245.57.
Young, Victor—L. P. Bradley et al., $268.88.
Witkin Trucking Co., Inc.—H. Bauman, $112.15.
Wuppermann, Georgine—Peter J. Ryan Building Co., $254.77.

In Bronx County.

Alexander Bryant Co.—J. Reinig, $986.40.
B. & B. Construction Co., Inc., Vito Buomomo, and Guerino Baldi—John O. Devlin Construction Co., $211.84.
Concannon, Thomas P.—Cahn, Belt & Co., $60.41.
D'Andrea Construction Co. and Antonio D'Andrea—A. Basuro, $150.05.
Danciger, Isaac—F. Neugass, $48.41.
Graham, Violet J.—S. S. Blood, as President, $51.28.
Marx, John A.—S. Brill, $175.15.
MacKay, Henry—J. Morzisenfeld, $218.78.
Mulligan, Agnes K.—J. H. Elsner, $125.42.
Newman, Joseph—J. Cohen, $74.65.
Rothman, Jacob W.—M. Levin, $45.89.
Spring, David H., and Peter N. Gardner—B. Martin, $22.65.
Solomons, Harry J.—O. Kohn, $168.97.
Willig, Louis, and Abraham Weinberg—I. J. Silverstein, $37.04.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed

In New York County.

Arenkay Amusement Co., Inc., Ell Bee Contracting Co., Morris Rose, John J. Keat, Isaac Brown, Leo Wolins, and Irving Wolins—H. Young, May 10, 1915, $161.81.
J. L. Kerner Co.—A. F. Jessen, Dec. 8, 1913, $114.67.
Same—Same, March 17, 1913, $5,573.43.
Same—Same, May 19, 1915, $137.95.
Klavum, Joan M.—G. W. Godward, Feb. 18, 1915, $384.72.
McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.—A. Defina et al., April 17, 1915, $6,687.17.
Nemolter, Louis—Paramount Mfg. Co., April 5, 1915, $2,258.58.
Rubin, Jacob—E. W. Klar, Jan. 9, 1913, $1,090.44.
Elder, Robert H.—L. R. Jones, May 20, 1915, (vacated,) $1,143.89.
Smith, Max, Morris Rosenfeld, and Solomon Liebowits—People, &c., Dec. 10, 1914, (vacated,) $1,000.
Sekulich, Geo. S., and Pasco Ulrich—People, &c., May 5, 1915, (vacated,) $100.
Becker, C. Adelbert—E. A. C. Mecum, Feb. 18, 1914, (reversed,) $15,156.40.
Schreyer, John—C. Zlotcher, Dec. 17, 1914, $582.78.
Windsor Realty Co.—W. H. Reddy et al., Aug. 17, 1914, $180.58.
Same—Same, April 9, 1915, $122.20.
Auerbach, Isidore J.—C. H. Hackett et al., Nov. 22, 1909, $140.06.
Blackman, John E.—L. Ball, April 10, 1909, $144.91.
Concklin, Walter—H. Acker, April 23, 1915, $118.06.
Crotian Benevolent Society Sokol, Local No. 129, N. C. S.—J. Hahn, Nov. 2, 1914, $122.41.
Emanon Building Corp.—L. Goldstein, Nov. 5, 1914, $510.65.
Evalenko & Pincus, Inc., and Wm. A. Evalenko—A. Altman et al., Sept. 11, 1914, $176.54.
Greenberg, Abraham—C. Gasner, May 13, 1915, $412.63.
Horton Ice Cream Co.—M. Levitt, Dec. 24, 1914, $8,300.07.
Jacob, John—J. Best, Dec. 15, 1914, $158.28.
Kaffenburgh, Abraham H.—Feist Trading Co., July 5, 1911, $119.41.

In Bronx County.

Molinelli, John B. and James—C. Goldreyer, May 4, 1915, $534.72.
Schilling, Elizabeth—F. A. Seaver & Co., Inc., May 24, 1915, $122.55.

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FORECLOSURE SALE.

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF SALE.
FIRST REFUNDING AND EXTENSIONS MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri on the 30th day of January, 1914, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, entitled "The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, complainant, against The Wabash Railroad Company and James B. Forgan, defendants," and certain decrees ancillary thereto entered in causes likewise entitled in the District Courts of the United States for the following districts and on the following dates, viz.:

February 3, 1914—Western Division of the Western District of Missouri.
February 3, 1914—Central Division of the Southern District of Iowa.
February 3, 1914—District of Nebraska.
February 3, 1914—District of Indiana.
February 4, 1914—Eastern District of Illinois.
February 2, 1914—Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.
February 6, 1914—Southern District of Illinois, Southern Division.
February 2, 1914—Southern District of New York.
February 3, 1914—Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division.
February 2, 1914—Northern District of Ohio, Western Division,

which said decrees were corrected as to certain clerical errors by order entered in the said first-mentioned Court on the 25th day of April, 1914, and subsequently in said ancillary courts.

Also pursuant to a certain order made and entered in the above-mentioned cause by said District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri on the 22d day of April, 1915, and certain orders ancillary thereto entered in each of the other District Courts of the United States above named; I, CHESTER H. KRUM, as Special Master, will sell, at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, at the freight station of The Wabash Railroad Company at Franklin Avenue and Second Street, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Wednesday, the 23d day of June, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, all the railroads, property, rights, franchises, immunities and appurtenances to the same belonging, rolling stock, bonds, stocks, or interest in stocks, debentures, contracts, choses in action, property, premises and rights of every kind and description covered by and embraced in the First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage of The Wabash Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1908, and the Indenture Supplemental thereto, dated July 7, 1910, to Bowling Green Trust Company, J. C. Van Blarcom and James B. Forgan, as Trustees, under which said mortgage The Equitable Trust Company of New York and James B. Forgan are now trustees, as the same are described and defined in the above-mentioned foreclosure decree.

A brief description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:

All and singular the following lines of railroad now owned by The Wabash Railroad Company extending:

(1) From the City of Toledo, in a westerly direction into or through the Counties of Lucas, Fulton, Henry, Defiance, and Paulding, in the State of Ohio, and the Counties of Allen, Huntington, Wabash, Miami, Cass, Carroll, Tippecanoe, Fountain, and Warren, in the State of Indiana, and the Counties of Vermilion, Champaign, Piatt, Macon, Sangamon, Morgan, and Scott, in the State of Illinois, to Bluffs, in said State, and from Bluffs through Naples, in said County of Scott, to East Hannibal on the east bank of the Mississippi River in the County of Pike, State of Illinois, including all the property of the Railroad Company situate in the City of Hannibal, County of Marion, and State of Missouri; from Bluffs into or through the Counties of Scott, Morgan, Pike, Brown, and Adams, in the State of Illinois to Camp Point in said County of Adams; from Clayton into or through the Counties of Adams and Hancock, in the State of Illinois, to Elvaston, and from Hamilton to a point on the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Keokuk, Iowa, also a right of way between Elvaston and Hamilton; from Decatur into or through the Counties of Macon, Christian, Montgomery, Macoupin, Madison, and St. Clair, in the State of Illinois, to East St. Louis in said State; from Effingham into or through the Counties of Effingham, Shelby, Moultrie, Piatt, McLean, Champaign, and Ford, and Forrest in Livingston County, in the State of Illinois, and through the Counties of Livingston and La Salle from Fairbury to Streator, in said State; from Altamont, in the County of Effingham, State of Illinois, to Shattuc in said County; from Forrest through the Counties of Livingston, Kankakee, Will, and Cook, in the State of Illinois, to or near the City of Chicago in said State; from Edwardsville, Madison County, Illinois, to Edwardsville Crossing in said County; from Detroit, in the State of Michigan, in a westerly direction, into or through the Counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, Monroe, and Lenawee, in the State of Michigan, and from thence into or through the Counties of Fulton and Williams, in the State of Ohio, and into or through the County of Defiance to Butler in the State of Indiana; from the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, by the way of North Market Street and Bellefontaine to Ferguson in the County of St. Louis; from the Union Depot in the said City of St. Louis by the way of Forest Park to Ferguson, and from thence in a northwesterly direction into and through the Counties of St. Louis, St. Charles, Warren, Montgomery, Audrain, Boone, and Randolph, in the State of Missouri, to Moberly in said State, (including the bridge over the Missouri River at St. Charles,) and from thence in a westerly direction into and through the Counties of Randolph, Chariton, Carroll, Ray, Clay, and Jackson, in the State of Missouri, to Kansas City in said State; from Salisbury, in the County of Chariton, State of Missouri, to Glasgow in Howard County; from Moberly in a northerly direction through the Counties of Randolph, Macon, Adair, and Schuyler, in the State of Missouri, and Clark, etc. etc. into or through the Counties of Appanoose, Davis, and Wapello, in the State of Iowa, to Ottumwa, in said State, and from Centralia, in the County of Boone, State of Missouri, to Columbia, in said County and State.

(2) From Montpelier in the County of Williams, State of Ohio, in a southeasterly direction, into or through the Counties of Williams, Fulton and Lucas in said State of Ohio to a point in connection with the railroad of the Railroad Company at or near Maumee in said County of Lucas; from New Haven in the County of Allen, State of Indiana, into or through said County and the County of Dekalb in said State to a point of connection with the railroad of said Railroad Company at or near Butler in said County of Dekalb; from a point of connection with the railroad of the Railroad Company in the town of Montpelier in the County of Williams, State of Ohio, and extending in a westerly direction through said County and into or through the Counties of Defiance, La Fayette, Noble, Elkhart, St. Joseph, La Porte, Porter and Lake in the State of Indiana, to a point of connection with the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Chicago Terminal Railroad Company at or near Clarke Junction, in the State of Indiana.

(3) From the grounds of the Union Pacific Transfer in the City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and from the freight depot of the Railroad Company, in the City of Council Bluffs, to a connection with the line from the Union Pacific Transfer, through the Counties of Pottawattamie, Mills, Fremont and Page in said State of Iowa, and the Counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Gentry and Daviess in the State of Missouri to or near Pattonsburg, in said County of Daviess and State of Missouri.

(4) From a point of connection in or near the City of Des Moines with the tracks of the Des Moines Union Railway Company and extending from thence in a southeasterly direction through the Counties of Polk, Marion and Monroe to the town of Albia in said County of Monroe; from Albia in said County of Monroe, thence in a southerly direction through the Counties of Monroe and Appanoose to a point in or near the town of Moulton in said County of Appanoose.

Also all the right, title and interest of The Wabash Railroad Company in and to all or any of the railroads, property, franchises, rolling stock, equipment and appurtenances of the following named companies, all of whose railroads, property and equipment is leased to The Wabash Railroad Company, namely:

The Brunswick and Chillicothe Railroad Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Missouri, owning a line of railroad extending from a point on the line of railroad of The Wabash Railroad Company at Brunswick, in the State of Missouri, through the Counties of Charlton, Linn and Livingston, in said State, to Chillicothe.

The St. Louis, Council Bluffs and Omaha Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Missouri, owning a line of railroad extending from the City of Chillicothe, County of Livingston, State of Missouri, to a point at or near the town of Pattonsburg, in the County of Daviess, State of Missouri.

Also all the right, title and interest of The Wabash Railroad Company in and to a line of railroad formerly belonging to the Champaign and Southeastern Railroad Company, extending from Champaign to Sidney, in the County of Champaign, State of Illinois, and a line of railroad formerly belonging to the Attica, Covington and Southern Railway Company, extending from Attica to Covington, in the County of Fountain, State of Indiana, which said two lines of railroad were sold at foreclosure sales and were purchased by Edward B. Pryor, acting for The Wabash Railroad Company, and were conveyed to said Pryor by the special masters making said foreclosure sales.

Also all the right, title and interest of The Wabash Railroad Company in and to certain parcels of real property, either owned by it or in which it has the sole financial interest and which have been acquired from time to time, and which said parcels of real property are described in Exhibit 84 to the testimony accompanying the report of the Special Master referred to in said foreclosure decrees.

Also all terminals, terminal property and interest in terminals, union depots or depot rights, and all real estate, superstructures, rights-of-way, rails, tracks, side-tracks, sidings, switches and turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, embankments, lands, yards, buildings, offices, depots, depot grounds, stations, warehouses, car houses, engine houses, freight houses, coal houses, wood houses, machine shops and other shops, turntables, water stations, water tanks, fences, telegraphs, elevators, structures, erections and fixtures, and all wharves, piers, docks, ferries, boats, steamers, barges, transports, tugs and transfer and ferry boats; also any and all locomotives, engines, cars and other rolling stock, equipment, machinery, instruments, tools, implements, materials, furniture and other chattels of The Wabash Railroad Company, wheresoever situated; also all other property of every kind and description owned by said Railroad Company at the time of the execution and delivery of the above mentioned First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage and appurtenant to or used in connection with the lines of railroad, as well as any other property then or now appurtenant to the lines of railroad and other property found by the above mentioned foreclosure decrees to be covered by and embraced in said mortgage.

Also any and all corporate and other rights, powers, privileges and franchises, easements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances, reversions and remainders which said Railroad Company had at the time of the execution and delivery of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage or which it has subsequently acquired or now possesses or exercises, for or appurtenant to the construction, maintenance, use or operation of the lines of railroad, extensions and branches, or any part thereof, covered by said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, and any and all rents, issues, profits, tolls and other income of said lines of railroads, extensions and branches, or any part thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, at law as well as in equity, of said Railroad Company of, in and to the said lines of railroad, terminals and other property, and any and every part thereof, with all the appurtenances; also all the right, title, interest, rents, issues, profits, tolls, revenues and other income of said Railroad Company under any and all leases, leaseholds, rights under leases or contracts, traffic agreements, trackage agreements and operating agreements, for the use or joint use with other companies, of the railroads, terminals, union stations, bridges and other property, wheresoever situated, belonging to any other company or companies, or by reason of which The Wabash Railroad Company is entitled to handle or to have its business and traffic handled by or over such lines of railroad, terminals, union stations or bridges, including the leases, contracts, traffic agreements and operating agreements mentioned in Exhibit 62 to the testimony accompanying the above mentioned report of the Special Master; also all extensions, branches, equipment, terminals and other property of every nature acquired by said Railroad Company through the use of the bonds secured by said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage or the proceeds thereof.

Also any and all property which has been acquired by or conveyed to The Wabash Railroad Company in exchange for property released from the lien and operation of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, said property so released being more fully described in Exhibit 85 to the testimony accompanying the above mentioned report of the Special Master.

The above mentioned lines of railroad and property, rights, privileges and franchises are subject and subordinate to the respective mortgages, trust agreements, equipment agreements or other liens or titles mentioned in said foreclosure decrees to the extent and so far as said mortgages, trust agreements, equipment agreements, liens or titles respectively affect certain parts thereof.

Also the following described bonds, shares of stock and other securities; subject, however, to the prior liens thereon below mentioned:

(1) 10,000 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company; subject to the lien of the First Mortgage of The Wabash Railroad Company to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated May 1, 1889.

(2) 100 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Moultou, Albia & Des Moines Railroad Company, and 500 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Des Moines Union Railroad Company, and

20,000 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Des Moines & St. Louis Railroad Company.

Subject as to the foregoing securities enumerated in Sub-division (2), to the lien of the Des Moines Division First Mortgage of The Wabash Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1899, to the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York (now The New York Trust Company) as Trustee.

Also the following described shares of stock and bonds, which said stocks and bonds are deposited and pledged with and are held by The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, namely:

$3,500,000, face value, of Debenture Mortgage Bonds, Series A, of The Wabash Railroad Company, and

$25,244,000, face value, of Debenture M

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Southwest disturbance has finally moved to Southeast Iowa. Pressure has also fallen decidedly to the northward and eastward, and there is no high area to the westward.

General rains continued over the Plains States and the Central Valleys and extended into the Western Upper Lake Region, the Ohio Valley, and the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, including Southern Virginia. In the South there were general and heavy thundershowers. There was no other precipitation of consequence except in West Montana and the north districts west of the Rocky Mountains, where there were showers.

Temperature changes were irregular, but as a rule temperatures remain below the seasonal average, especially in the Missouri Valley and the Plains States, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

There will be rain Saturday in the east portion of the Dakotas, in the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the lake region, followed by generally fair weather Sunday, except in the east lower lake region. During Saturday night and Sunday the rains will extend into the Middle Atlantic States and South and West New England.

Showers will also continue Saturday in Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia, and Saturday and Sunday over the remainder of the South Atlantic States, and there will be showers in the extreme Northwest and in the Plateau region. In the central Rocky Mountain region and the Great Basin the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday.

It will be warmer Saturday in the Plains States and on Sunday in the Central Valleys, the upper Lake region, and the East Gulf States.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest to north; Middle Atlantic Coast, variable, becoming south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, mostly southeast and south.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Saturday, showers at night or Sunday.

Southern New England—Fair Saturday. Sunday showers.

New Jersey—Cloudy Saturday. Sunday showers.

Western New York—Showers Saturday and probably Sunday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled Saturday, showers at night or Sunday.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday, warmer in Eastern Maine. Sunday increasing cloudiness.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.	1914.	1915
3 A. M.....67	54	4 P. M.....84	71
6 A. M.....67	53	8 P. M.....82	69
9 A. M.....78	61	9 P. M.....76	64
12 M.....82	67	11 P. M.....74	61

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 75; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 63.

Temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 57; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 72 degrees at 3:15 P. M.; minimum, 53 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 39 per cent. at 8 A. M., 34 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.81 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:28—129 Henry St.; Geo. Kaplan	$50
12:35—56 E. 114 St.; not given	Slight
2:17—726 1 Av.; N. Y. Edison Co.	Slight
6:10—42 Cliff St.; Henry B. Platt	Slight
6:10—233 6 St.; Samuel Halpern	Not given
10:45—4,274 5 Av.; Lena Knadle	$5
P. M.	
12:05—322 E. 83 St.; B. Segelbaum	Slight
12:21 W. 9 St.; Alice Heflin	None
12:45—809 Freeman St.; Jacob Cohen	Slight
1:25—1,416 Brook Av.; Rosie Katz	Slight
1:45—1,116 Hoe Av.; B. Olinsky	Not given
2:00—24 Hamilton St.; John Mulzath	Slight
3:40—Pelham Parkway and White Plains Av.; Henry Kramer	$1,200
4:10—66 Front St.; Brazil Syndicate Cof.	Not given
4:35—50th St. and Park Av., auto; Thom. as Powers	Slight
5:10—98 Grove St.; not given	None
7:45—817 E. 5 St.; Hyman Nosh	Slight
7:45—206 Av. B; Samuel Motsinsky	Slight
8:20—238 Eldridge St.; not given	Slight
9:05—158 St. & B'way; Trinity Corp'n	$500

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BRAISTED, FRANCIS S., (Jan. 10, 1907;) net estate, $5,669; three minor children beneficiaries; assets, equity, $5,000, in 305 W. 4 St., appraised at $7,000; cash, $1,348.

CHAMPNEY, HENRY T., (Nov. 17, 1914;) equity, $7,791, in 309 W. 78 St., appraised at $26,000; net estate, $7,791. Mrs. Amelia K. Champney, widow, beneficiary. Decedent owned realty in Massachusetts, but its value does not appear.

GILMAN, Mrs. ELIZABETH D. W., (Baltimore, Md., Jan. 14, 1910;) personal estate, $44,888; taxable in New York, ½ interest in 318 and 320 E. 38 St., $850, net, $807. Under will, Johns Hopkins University was given $5,000; bequest, value not disclosed, to St. Paul's Church, Baltimore; other beneficiaries were relatives.

GRIFFIN, JOHN J., (Nov. 7, 1913;) net estate, $15,091. Mary Griffin, half-sister, given $7,544; Gerald and Edward Griffin, nephews, $3,272 each; Edward V. Griffin, grandnephew, $1,000. Assets: Deposits, $9,000; insurance, $2,642; personalty, $760; stocks, $3,842. Estimated income from renewals on insurance contracts, $4,935.

KOTTMAN, Mrs. ELIZABETH E., (April 21, 1910;) net estate, $94,639; Mrs. Anna Alda Bohn, daughter, received $36,102; John Henry Kottman, son, $29,277; William Adolph Kottman, son, $28,321, small bequests to three grandchildren. Assets: Equity $10,767, 1,378 Avenue A, appraised at $21,000; equity $14,773 in 1,381 First Av., appraised at $25,000; equity $8,208 in 506 E. 86 St., appraised at $18,500; equity $7,462 in 425 E. 84 St., appraised at $7,500; 345 E. 35 St., appraised at $15,914; 347 E. 135 St., $15,914; equity $5,345 in 349 E. 135 St., appraised at $15,500; deposits, $17,841; personal effects, $231.

MULLANE, PATRICK J., (Feb. 19, 1914;) net estate, $81,412; Mrs. Rosanna Mullane, widow, given $19,462; Donald Thomas Mullane, son, $20,316; John Patrick Mullane, son, $20,316; Kenneth James Mullane, son, $20,316; John Mullane, nephew, $1,000. Assets: Equity $3,750 in 339 W. 46 St., appraised at $16,000; equity $14,662 in 721 10 Av., appraised at $40,000; equity $14,430 in 982 7 Av., appraised at $30,000; deposits, $18,626; personalty, $712, decedent owned 4,000 saloons, one at 446 10 Av. and other at 735 10 Av., appraised at $40,678.

REINSBERG, Mrs. ISABELLA, (Feb. 4, 1915;) net estate, $687,300. Elizabeth Lyall Goodnow and Isabella Lyall Bigelow, daughters, each received $176,650; Isabella G. Gillett, David Franklin Goodnow, Lyall Dean, Dorothy Bigelow, Lois Root Bigelow, and Emerson Bigelow, grandchildren, each received $50,000. Assets: Deposits, $28,984; personalty, jewelry, silverware, furniture, $20,664; mortgages, $649,874; stocks and bonds, $26,139; income due from estate of David C. Lyall, deceased, former husband of decedent, $1,086. Jewelry owned by decedent is appraised at $12,183.

WOOLSOY, THEODORA W., of Newport, R. I., (May 7, 1915;) personal estate, $41,845; taxable in New York, 7-16 interest in premises 315 and 319 E. 33d St., $1,935; no deductions enumerated.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BURGHS, DAVID A., (May 7:) personalty, $250; all to daughter, Dolly.

GRECO, ANTONIO, (no petition:) all to brother, Giuseppe.

HABEL, LOUIS, (Feb. 21;) personalty, $10,000; all to nieces and nephews.

HUNTER, ADDIE, (Dec. 5, 1914;) personalty, under $800; one-half each to Ella Staton and Mary H. Burnett.

MERRIAM, LOUISE O., (May 15;) personalty, over $10,000; Henry Van Antwerp Chace, nephew, Hattie Louise Hartough, niece, each get $2,500 and one-half residue, and other bequests, the value of which is undetermined; Mary E. Oley, sister, annuity of $200; Clinton L. Bagg, $1,000; other bequests.

SCHENCK, ANNA P., (April 29:) personalty, $50,000; about $40,000 to sister, Susan B., of Great Neck, L. I.; brother, George E. P., and nephew, Pendleton Schenck, $5,000 each.

TALBOT, JOHN M., (April 17;) personalty over $10,000; realty, unknown; $25,000 and residue to widow, Georgianna A., who also receives personal effects; Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, at Astoria, L. I., receives $10,000; $1,500 to the Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women.

THEW, ANNA C., (May 7:) personalty, $10,000; realty, $500. Gilmore E., widower, $15,000; Perry C. and Butler C. Pfeiffer, $2,600 each; Lelia B. Pfeiffer, nominal.

WILSON, CHARLES E., (no petition:) all to sister, Augusta Wennerstrom.

LICENSE NO. 1 ELIGIBLES.

Men and Women Who Have Passed Examination for Teacher.

There have been placed, as of March 26, 1915, on the eligible lists of men and women holding License No. 1, the names of the following:

MEN.

Joseph Strauss...76.85 | Nils W. Olsson...73.18
Charles Planick...75.62 | H. Salmanowitz...72.28
W. H. Borden...73.56 | Isadore Bieber...72.00
Howard Day...73.38 | S. H. Stein...72.00
Ernest Knapp...73.20 | W. P. Sullivan...72.00

WOMEN.

Annie Levowitz...79.07 | Mary J. Timoney...73.43
Ruth G. Hoyt...76.50 | Isabel T. Kelly...73.28
Lucille Pritchard...76.28 | P. E. Chambers...72.06
Lillian M. Clark...75.11 | H. R. Glennon...72.00
Ada E. Strom...74.60 | Mary J. Keating...72.00
Mary M. Onley...73.58

There has been placed, as of April 23, 1915, upon the eligible list of holders of license as assistant teacher of freehand drawing in high schools the name of Max S. Wilkes; rating, 74.55.

There has been placed, as of May 21, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of drawing and constructive work in elementary schools the name of Mrs. Emma Gazan; rating, 80.45.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Orders of May 18 relating to Capts. E. R. Tilton, C. A. C., and S. S. Ross, Q. C., revoked.

Capt. H. H. Sheen, C. A. C., to service in Q. M. Corps June 19, vice Capt. S. S. Ross, relieved.

Capt. W. H. Monroe, C. A. C., is relieved from Duty Coast Defenses of San Fran. July 1 and assigned to 65th Co.

Capt. E. R. Tilton, C. A. C., from 158th July 1, to unassigned and report to com. officer Coast Defenses of San Fran. for duty on his staff.

Orders of May 19 amended to assign Capt. S. S. Ross, Q. M. Corps, to 13th Co., C. A. C., instead of 158th Co., June 19, and to join the company to which assigned.

Lt. Col. A. M. Smith, Medical Corps, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to San Fran., not later than July 1, and sail about July 5 for the Philippines for duty.

Lt. Col. J. T. Clarke, Medical Corps, from Ft. Logan, Col., to San Fran. and sail about Aug. 5 for the Philippines for duty.

2d Lt. J. H. Kelley, 9th Inf., to West Point Aug. 24 for duty at Academy.

Capt. O. P. Robinson, Inf., recently promoted from 1st Lt., 21st Inf., is assigned to 19th Inf. and proceed after July 1 to Ft. Sill, Okla., for duty.

Capt. P. Hitt is transferred from the 6th Inf. to 19th Inf. July 1 and proceed on that date to Ft. Sill, Okla., for duty.

1st Lt. R. H. Kelley, 4th Inf., detailed for duty on staff of School of Musketry, Ft. Sill, Okla., July 1.

Following 1st Lts. assigned to regiment indicated on date specified: R. F. Migdalski, 8th Cav., to 10th Cav., June 1; T. P. Bernard, 7th to 1st Cav., June 1; W. E. Dunn, 2d to 3d F. A., June 1, and C. S. Blakely, 2d to 6th F. A., July 1. Each will be assigned to a troop or battery on arrival in the U. S.

Following officers of Infantry assigned to regiments indicated:

Capt. H. W. Miller, 28th; 1st Lts. A. B. Van Wagner, 22d; Alvin L. Compton, 26th; O. L. Brunzell, 20th, and L. A. McClure, 16th, and 2d Lts. F. F. Scowden, 11th; G. A. Sanford, 16th; A. S. Kuegle, 28th, and A. G. Gardner, 22d. Each will be assigned to a company on arrival in U. S., joining the company after July 1.

Maj. S. D. Rockenbach, Cav., recently promoted from Capt., 11th Cav., is attached to the 11th Cav.

1st Lt. H. W. Stephenson, C. A. C., from 97th Co., not later than July 1, then to Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., for assignment to a company in his command.

Orders of April 23 directing Maj. G. McD. Weir, 9th Inf., on expiration of present leave of absence to join his regiment, amended to direct him on expiration of leave to report to Com. General, Southern Dept., for duty with a regiment of the 8th Brig., until July 1, when he will join his regiment.

Orders of May 18 relating to First Lt. H. R. Weston, M. R. C., revoked.

Name of Capt. A. M. Mason, C. A. C., to detached June 2, and name of Capt. J. E. Wyke, C. A. C., removed June 2. Capt. Wyke is relieved from duty at Ft. Logan, Col., and from further duty on recruiting service, and assigned to 20th Co., C. A. C., Tampa.

Capt. J. D. Watson, C. A. C., to recruiting service, July 1, proceeding to Terre Haute, Ind., relieving 1st Lt. H. M. Cooper, 21st Inf., Lt. Cooper will join his regiment.

Capt. H. E. Eames, 28th Inf., from duties in this city, July 1, then to Ft. Sill, Okla., for station in connection with his duties as Asst. Commandant, School of Musketry.

Capt. C. E. Kilbourne, C. A. C., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, June 2. He will report to Commd. General, Eastern Dept., for temporary duty at headquarters of that department.

Orders May 15 directing 2d Lt. J. H. Johnson, C. A. C., to sail from San Francisco about July 5 amended to direct him to sail from San Fran. about Aug. 5 for Manila.

Leaves—Capt. A. C. Voris, Signal Corps, 1 month; Capt. T. Ross, 3d Inf., 1 month, and Major L. Erwin, Inf., 2 months.

Navy.

Lt. Com. F. Morrison, the New Hampshire, home, wait orders.

Lts. W. E. Hall, Naval Academy, June 5, the New Hampshire; H. A. Stuart, the Virginia, to Naval Academy; W. H. Lassing, the New York, to the Virginia, and G. S. Bryan, Academy, June 5, to the Brooklyn.

Junior Grade Lts. R. E. Coman, the Truxtun, to the Prometheus; F. D. Pryor, receiving ship at San Francisco, to command the Truxtun; C. E. Reordan, the Olympia, to the New York, and R. W. Wuest, commissioned from June 5, 1915.

Ensign F. K. O'Brien, the Maryland, to Asiatic Station, via June transport.

Surgeons F. M. Bogan, naval ships Portsmouth, N. H., to the Kansas, and H. M. Tolfree, the Kansas, home, wait orders.

Asst. Surgeons W. G. Townsend, G. McConnell, J. B. Bostick, appointed from May 14, and J. H. Harris, appointed from May 17, to navy recruiting station, Hartford, Conn.

A. Naval Const. A. W. Carmichael to New York yard.

Gunner E. Alberts, Norfolk station, to sick leave until Nov. 16.

Machinists P. A. Flint, the Olympia, to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, and F. Smith, the Alabama, to the Kearsarge.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—K-5 and K-6 at Newport, South Carolina at Tompkinsville, New York at New York yard, Vixen at Camden, Fortune at Mare Island, Nero at Guaymas, Baltimore at Hampton Roads, and the Nereus at Norfolk.

Sailed—Caesar, Newport for Phila.; Uncas, Boston for Hampton Roads; Mars, Sewall Point for Phila.; South Dakota, Bremerton for Tacoma; Saturn, Guaymas for San Diego; Eagle, Guantanamo for Acul Bay, Haiti; Wyoming, Texas, Delaware, Georgia, and the North Dakota, Newport for Hampton Roads; Jupiter, Gardiner's Bay for Newport, and the Wilmington, Amoy for Swatow.

The Brutus, now at Vera Cruz, ordered to Guantanamo Bay, then to Gatun Lake, where she will coal the Naval Academy Practice Squadron on June 4. From Gatun Lake she will proceed to Phila.

The Brooklyn, now at Newport, ordered to Charleston, S. C., then to Phila.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 225 to 231 West; A. W. Gerstner Co. against Eva J. Coe and N. Y. Improved Properties Co., owners; Louis C. Van Riper, contractor and lessee $259

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 524; Joseph Law against St. Claud Realty Corporation, owner and contractor $99

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 225 to 231 West; Frank Seery against Eva J. Coe and N. Y. Improved Property Co., owners; Lewis C. Van Riper, lessee and contractor $963

Bronx.

142D ST, n w corner of Wales Av, 100x144; Columbian Concrete Steel Bar Co. against Ward Baking Co., owners; William Henderson, Inc., contractor $6,079

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

57TH ST, 436 West; J. Beaumont Spencer against Friederika Ordemann et al., March 1, 1915. (canceled) $380

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 136th St; Underpinning and Foundation Co. against Jacob Zimmermann et al., Sept. 11, 1914; (canceled) $11,035

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, e s, 136.9 ft s of 197th St, 56.5x100; Rockland Realty Co. loans Benenson Realty Co. to erect one five-story apartment $37,000

DECATUR AV, e s, 80.3 ft s of 197th St, 56.5x100; Rockland Realty Co. loans Benenson Realty Co. to erect one five-story apartment $37,000

DECATUR AV, e s, 193.5 ft s of 197th St, 56.5x100; Rockland Realty Co. loans Benenson Realty Co. to erect one five-story apartment $37,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

79TH ST, 339 East; Julia Froman against Morris Schlossman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

1ST AV, 96 and 98 St, 114; two actions; George E. Chisholm et al. against Maud B. Barclay et al., (two foreclosures of mortgages;) attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

141ST ST, 117, 127, and 137 West, and 142d St, 130, 146, and 148 West; Louis Steckler against E. De Kay et al., (specific performance;) attorneys, Stoddard & Mark.

1ST AV, 43; Eberhard Schmidt against Amelia Neumeyer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Chedsey.

123D ST, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 15.9x100, and 123d St, n s, 121.11 ft w of 7th Av, 31.2x100; two actions; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Sadie H. Jacobs et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

163TH ST, 514 West; Lawrence C. Lommel against Richard Hermann et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dutton & Kuhlemeier.

157TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11; William N. Carpenter against Lamont Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Pelliser.

3D ST, 140 to 144 West; Greenwich Savings Bank against John McAleer et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. A. Sands.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 600.2 ft s of 127th St, 75x86; Commonwealth Mortgage Co. against Minnie A. Blanchard et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Westcott.

142D ST, 234 West; City Real Estate Co. against Thomas J. Brady et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

Bronx.

BOSCOBEL AV, w s, 150 ft s of 169th St, 50x100; Louise Auerbach against Leonora Bell et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. L. Loeb.

LAFONTAINE AV, s w corner of 179th St, 97.4x101.1; Charles G. Cornell, Jr., against Walter Aronstein et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, Rollins & Rollins.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Building on Altman Residence Site in $1,250,000 Lease to Retail Firm—Macmillan Company Buys on Lower Fifth Avenue—Two Large Loft Deals — Roslyn Estates Sale.

Two Fifth Avenue deals, including the purchase by the Macmillan Company of 62 Fifth Avenue, part of the Thomas F. Ryan holdings there, and the leasing on a long term for business use of the former Benjamin Altman residence at the northwest corner of Fiftieth Street, in addition to two large loft deals, gave a decidedly active tone to the realty market yesterday which, in respect to important operations, has been one of the liveliest weeks of the season.

The Altman deal involves the removal there in the Fall of the importing firm of De Pinna, now at 394 Fifth Avenue, one of the pioneer retail houses on the avenue. The large Altman house and the art gallery which was purchased, with the ten-year Columbia leasehold, a short time ago by C. Grayson Martin, have been sold by him to the Somersworth Realty Company, Ralph Shainwald, President, and Michael Dreicer, Vice President. For the latter company, an extension of the leasehold has been negotiated by Frank B. Taylor for twenty-one years, with renewal privileges, at an aggregate net rental for the first term of over $600,000.

The Somersworth Realty Company has had plans prepared by the architect Henry Otis Chapman, for a six-story building, and this, with the twenty-one years' lease, has been taken by the firm of De Pinna at an aggregate value of about $1,250,000 for the period.

Clark T. Chambers and George R. Read & Co. were the brokers in the leasing of the property to De Pinna. The plot has a frontage of 35.5 on Fifth Avenue by 104 on Fiftieth Street, including the plot at 1 West Fiftieth Street, which has a depth of 100.5.

Macmillans Purchase on Lower Fifth Avenue.

The lower Fifth Avenue deal involved the purchase by the book publishing firm of Macmillan Company of the old dwelling at 62 Fifth Avenue with the abutting residence at 11 West Twelfth Street, the properties surrounding the former Thomas F. Ryan home at 60 Fifth Avenue, on the northwest corner of Twelfth Street. The two parcels have been purchased from the 11 West Twelfth Street Company, controlled by Mr. Ryan but represented by Robert E. Dowling. The Macmillan Company now owns and occupies the six-story building adjoining, at 64 Fifth Avenue, to which two extra stories are being added.

The recent purchases give the firm an additional frontage on Fifth Avenue of 51.6 feet, which, with its present building, gives it a total frontage of 103.3 feet in the middle of the block. The adjoining Thirteenth Street corner is occupied by the new twelve-story building recently erected by Glinn & Co. The 62 Fifth Avenue plot has a depth of 125 feet and the Twelfth Street parcel has a frontage there of 25 feet by 103.3 in depth. The firm has no immediate building plans, but in the future the Fifth Avenue parcel will probably be improved with a building to enlarge the facilities of the Macmillan publishing business.

The brokers in the transaction were E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Midtown Lofts in $600,000 Trade.

A midtown loft zone trade involving about $600,000 was reported yesterday by the John H. Berry Company, which sold for the Lenox Hill Realty Company, Samuel A. Herzog, President, the six-story Sobel Building, at 23 and 27 West Thirty-second Street. It occupies a plot 48 by 100 and was erected for the present tenant, Nathan Sobel, who occupies it for his own business under a twenty-one years' lease.

The buyer is John S. Melcher, who recently purchased the twelve-story building 155-159 West Twenty-seventh Street, leased on a net basis for a long term of years. In the present transactions Mr. Melcher gives in part payment the nine-story office building, 37 and 39 East Twenty-eighth Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue, on a plot 41 by 98.9.

Buys Bleecker Street Lofts.

The two seven-story commercial buildings at 150 and 152 Bleecker Street, between West Broadway and Thompson Street, covering a plot 50 by 125, have been sold by the Nehring Company for H. Rosenbaum to a client for investment. The buyer gave in part payment property in Flushing and in New Jersey along the Palisades. The entire deal represented about $250,000.

$35,000 for Jesup Stable.

The private stable of the late Mrs. Morris K. Jesup at 157 East Thirty-fifth Street has been sold through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company by C. G. Tegetthoff, representing a friend, who, it is reported, intends remodeling the structure for a studio. The structure occupies a lot, 25 by 98.9, located between Third and Lexington Avenues. It was held at about $35,000.

Buyer for West Side Dwelling.

Lewis M. Thiery has sold for the estate of Catherine Reilly, the five-story American basement house, 302 West 106th Street, to a client for occupancy.

Tenement Property Sales.

Barnard Bloch has purchased from James F. Crosen, for investment, 236 West Sixteenth Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 27.1 by 103.3 feet. Richard S. Elliott was the broker in the sale.

The D. H. Jackson Company sold to a client of John F. Gifton, 50 East 101st Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100, near Madison Avenue.

Mrs. Frances Morgan has sold to Lamson Wallach the two five-story tenements, 327 and 329 East Thirty-ninth Street. The Gaines & Drennan Company negotiated the sale for the buyer, who will remodel the buildings.

Brooklyn.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for the Jno. W. Sands Realty Corporation to Lillian Blakmore the three-story brick store property, 7,716 Fifth Avenue, on a plot 20 by 100, for investment.

C. A. Van Brunt as broker has sold, for immediate improvement, a plot of ground, 240 by 100.4 feet, on Eighty-second Street and Colonial Road, Bay Ridge. This is part of the tract known as Crescent Hill.

Roslyn Estate Plots Sold.

Joseph P. Day announces that the receivership auction sale of twenty-three plots of the Roslyn Estate's property, L. I., planned for June 5, will not be held, as twenty of the plots have been sold at private sale. Seventeen parcels were purchased by Mr. Stearns, a resident of Roslyn Estates, for $14,000, and three were bought by Mr. Fenn of Rochester for $5,000. The sales have been held in abeyance for several days awaiting the signature of Judge Benedict, whose approval was obtained last night. A private sale is now pending for the remaining three plots. Joseph P. Day acted as the broker.

Long Island.

Maurice Costello has purchased the Mills estate of eight acres on Long Island Sound and near the entrance to Fort Totten. The consideration was $32,500. On the property are two modern houses which were formerly occupied by members of the Mills family.

George Harnden has sold through F. C. Pearson, a cottage on Jackson Street, Bayside, on a plot 50 by 100 feet, to George Holtje.

Frank Crowell has sold on the estates of Great Neck, to I. W. Kimball for occupancy, a three-story Colonial dwelling on a three-quarter acre plot of ground. The property was held at $18,500.

Westchester County.

The Cooley Realty Company have sold for W. Percy Holly a lot on Claremont Avenue, near Primrose Avenue, Mount Vernon, to Mrs. Alice H. Williams; also the property at 248 Rich Avenue, for Mary E. Dwyer to Mrs. Harriet B. Jones.

Commercial Leases.

Moore, Schutte & Co. have leased for Benjamin Winter, 144 West 141st Street, a six-story apartment house, on a lot 45 by 100 feet, for a term of years.

J. E. Whitaker has leased the dwelling at 180 West Forty-eighth Street, for the Emmons estate, and the store at 684 Sixth Avenue for the Ridabock estate.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store, basement, sub-cellar, and first loft of 162 Williams Street, for Rudolph Wirth to James H. Rhodes & Co., for five years from July 1.

The five-story tenement on the southeast corner of Stanton and Lewis Streets has been leased by Henry Landon for S. Simonde and another to a client for a term of years.

Mortgage Loans.

The O. B. Potter Properties, Inc., owners of the Empire Building, southwest corner of Broadway and Rector Street, have obtained a $300,000 loan on the property for three years from the Bank for Savings.

J. Irving Walsh has placed for Ennis & Sinnott a loan of $40,000 for five years at 5 per cent. on the recently completed five-story apartment house at 649 West 181st Street, plot 50 by 100.

Jamaica Auction Today.—

All the remaining improved lots, about 400, at Jamaica Hillcrest, with a large frontage on Hillside Avenue in Jamaica, Borough of Queens, will be sold at auction by order of the Trustees in Liquidation today on the premises at 2 o'clock and will be continued on Monday. William P. Rae will conduct the sale. Special train will leave the Flatbush Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad at 1 o'clock.

Realty Notes.

The Broadway Extension Association of Riverdale will hold a meeting on Monday evening at Levell Hall, 260th Street and Riverdale Avenue, to advocate the extension of the subway to the city line. The last station of the subway is now 242d Street, at Van Cortlandt Park.

Plans have been filed for making over the five-story moving picture theatre at the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and 103d Street into apartments and offices for Mrs. Ellen A. Ashman at a cost of $10,000. William H. Gompert is the architect.

The O'Neill-Adams Company has transferred title in the four-story building at 355 Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-second Street, to Amy V. Parker.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

63d St, 11 West, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2, 4-story dwelling; C. W. Hall et al, trustees, against C. W. Lindsley et al.; Remsen & P., attorneys; Carl Ehlerman, referee; due, $28,089.61; taxes, &c., $2,060; to the plaintiff for $27,-000.

63d St, 13 West, n s, 210 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2, 4-story dwelling; C. H. de Langley against C. W. Lindsley et al.; Howard Hasbrouck, attorney; J. H. Hogan, referee; due, $26,578.80; taxes, &c., $1,012.70; to the plaintiff for $26,000.

83d St, 15 West, n s, 230 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2, 4-story dwelling; same against M. B. Hall et al.; same attorney; C. H. Murray, referee; due, $27,-192.22; taxes, &c., $1,258.03; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

76th St, 140 West, s s, 335 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; E. M. Ziegler et al., executors, against A. F. Eastman et al.; R. L. Moffett, attorney; Henry Necarsulmer, referee; due, $27,988.63; taxes, &c., $3,210.43; to the plaintiff for $26,-000.

54th St, 223 to 231 East, on Map 223 to 229 East, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 125x100.5, two and three story brewery; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Joseph Moerler et al.; F. La Allen, attorney; M. H. Dalberg, referee; due, $64,908.65; taxes, &c., $1,043.11; to the plaintiff for $57,000.

98th St, 58 East, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; L. H. F. Sanger against Michael Power et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; J. A. Cantor, referee; due, $22,224.46; taxes, &c., $514.10; to the Lawyers Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $21,500.

2d Av, 2,183, w s, 47 ft s of 110th St, 27x 73, four-story tenement and stores; Rosina Guzzetta against Giuseppe Guzzetta et al.; John Santora, attorney; F. W. Pollock, referee; due, $2,296; taxes, &c., $300; subject to first mortgage of $12,000; to the plaintiff for $12,660.

61st St, 240 West, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; L. S. Gillespie against Zimbrowski et al.; Dexter, O. & F., attorneys; J. A. Foley, referee; due, $14,582.06; taxes, &c., $288.70; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Dyckman St, 350 ft w of Prescott Av, 103.7x183.9x100, vacant; L. B. McTurck against Anthony McOwen et al.; McLoughlin & M., attorneys; Vincent Gilroy, referee; due, $12,643.79; taxes, &c., $1,139.38; to the plaintiff for $14,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 769, w s, 125 ft n of 156th St, 25x142.12x25.2x130.5, three-story tenement; Louisa Adami against Rebecca Goldberg et al.; Brown & G., attorneys; C. Y. Palitz, referee; due, $14,119.21; taxes, &c., $595; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

By George Price.

3d Av, s w corner Brook Av, 13.10x29.5x3.2x 36.6, two-story office; Universal Savings Bank against W. H. Harden et al.; Robert Mazet, attorney; E. B. Cohen, referee; due, $5,471.57; taxes, &c., $97.60; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

150th St, n s, 300 ft e of Broadway, for two five-story tenements, 50x85.10; 533 West 150th Street Construction Co., 354 Grand St, owner; G. F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $100,000.

Hamilton St, n s, 244.5 ft e of Catharine St, for a four-story tenement, 32.3x51.3; L. Torregrossa, 18 Monroe St, owner; Canella & Gallo, 60 Graham Av, Brooklyn, architects; cost, $14,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

71st St, 154 East, to a three-story and basement dwelling; A. Kneeland, 99 Nassau St, owner; John B. Snook's Sons, 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $12,000.

Columbus Av, s e corner of 103d St, to a five-story moving picture theatre and office building; Mrs. E. A. Ashman, 2,060 Broadway, owner; W. H. Gompert, 171 Madison Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

116th St, 150 East, to a five-story tenement and store; Peter Doelger Brewing Co., Inc., 407 East 55th St, owner; C. Stegmayer, 166 East 91st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Avenue A, 97, to a four-story tenement and store; M. Horowitz, 44 Avenue A, owner; J. Fisher, 25 Avenue A, architect; cost, $5,000.

74th St, 23 East, to a four-story dwelling; Mrs. Rebecca Mayer, 45 East 82d St, owner; W. Leeming, 20 Broad St, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MAY 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV., e s, 46.8 ft s of 63d St, 26.9x75; Lewine & Kempner, Inc., to William J. Stewart, 36 Amsterdam Av, May 27, (mtg $19,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

AVENUE A, n e corner of 96th St, 40x75; Fannie Cohen to Ida Daub, 54 East 89th St, (mtg $28,000,) May 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $1

BROADWAY, 5251 to 5257, and 51.1 ft s of Spring St, 50x99.10; Louis M. Bailey to Equitable Life Assurance Society, 165 Broadway, (mtg $225,000,) all liens, April 24; attorneys, Alexander & G., 165 Broadway $1

GREENWICH AV, n w s, 106.10 ft s from s s of 11th St, runs n e 58.6x n —, to s s of 11th St x w 20x s — and again s — to avenue x s e 20 to beginning; Friedericke Ertz to Mark M. Jacobs, 27 West 149th St, (mtg $8,168,) all liens, May 25; attorney, Daniel C. Evans, 200 Broadway $1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 22.4 ft s of 29th St, 21.10x80; Mary E. Graul, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., to Cole, 148 Lexington Av, (mtg $19,950,) all liens, May 26; attorneys, Weekes Brothers, 45 William St $1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,795, e s, 75.11 ft s of 112th St, 27x75, (foreclosure, May 5;) Horace E. Deming, referee, to Orland Holding Co., 63 Park Row, May 28; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row $17,500

PARK AV, n w corner of 133d St, 26.11x26; Annie Hirsh to Hy. R. Noyes, Verona, N. J., May 28, (mtg $14,000;) address, 196 Broadway $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 111 ft n of 127th St, 35.8x101.7; George and Abraham Cohn to Eastwood Court Realty Corporation, 200 Broadway, Feb. 27; attorney, R. S. Lind, 299 Broadway $100

ST NICHOLAS AV, 767, w s, 51.1 ft s of 149th St, 20.4x118.5x19.11x114.1; Mary E. Rusk, Larchmont, N. Y., to Wesley Realty Co., 158 West 83d St, (mtg $14,000,) all liens, May 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

WILLETT ST, 51, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Norfolk St, n w s, 25x100; Mary Jacobs to Jennie Jacobs, 92 St. Nicholas Av, A., T., B., & G., Sept. 5, 1901; attorney, Jacob Manheim, 302

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.—Case on. Vacuum Cleaner Co.‹ Rotary Value Co.
No day calendar.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

J. J. Wild, applt.-respt., v. Erie Railroad Co., respt.-applt.—Judgment affirmed without costs to either party, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs in the court below. Opinion per curiam. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting on defendant's appeal in memorandum.) Order filed.

F. J. Steffe, applt., v. F. W. Heinzer et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Max Swersky, impld., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. (Dowling, J., dissenting in memorandum.) Order filed.

J. Lichtenstein, respt., v. Regal Motor Car Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

A. Pfinsich, an infant, respt., v. H. W. Ayer, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Arthur Wolfsohn Co., respt., v. M. Jaffe et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. V. F. Page, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

G. V. Reynolds, respt., v. Staten Island Midland Ry Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. M. Ostransky, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. D. Kalhofer, impld., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. (Dowling, J., dissenting on the ground stated in his dissenting memorandum in People v. Swersky, decided herewith.) Order filed.

F. L. Percippe, respt., v. E. S. Manee et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $500, in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

C. M. Beetson, respt., v. E. J. Myers et al., applts.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

First Nat. Bank of Litchfield, respt., v. M. E. Jones et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Bellefet-Baszanger Die Co., respt., v. E. N. Wolf, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

M. B. Knoblauch, applt., v. Warden of the Jail of the Fourth Dist., Magistrate's Court, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

G. A. Ohl & Co., respt., v. Standard Steel Sections, Inc., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Cleibish, &c., applt., v. J. H. Schiff et al., respts.—Order reversed and order for examination modified as stated in opinion, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Riviera Realty Co., respt., v. Illinois Surety Co., applt.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., respt., v. Fifty-ninth St. Realty Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

M. A. Cary, applt., v. A. L. Cary, respt.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

J. D. Riheil, respt., v. F. Meany et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

The Tredennick Co., respt., v. National Bridge Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

H. J. White, respt., v. H. S. Aaron et al., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

R. Conte, applt., v. R. Conte, respt.—Order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Conrad, respt., v. Lewis Publishing Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Libman Cont. Co., applt., v. David M. Oltarsh Iron Works, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

H. M. Levengston, respt., v. Lamb Publishing Co. et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

W. W. Wood, applt., v. W. H. Barnard, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

M. E. Miller, applt., v. J. M. Robinson, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Peo. v. John P. Bradley.—Motion granted. Order filed.

E. Gershandoff v. N. Y. Consol. R. R. Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal from judgment granted and motion to dismiss appeal from order denied. Order filed.

L. Feibourg v. Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

G. E. Fleming v. J. B. Bacon.—Motion granted with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. T. McCadden v. Mexican Nat. Packing Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

S. Stern v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Same v. Same.—Motion to vacate same denied, without costs. Settle order on notice.

H. H. Plesen v. M. E. Mitchell et al.; Same v. Same.—Motions granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in orders. Orders filed.

A. Weeks v. Int. R. T. Co. et al.; A. Clark v. Same; M. Buckman v. Same.—Motions granted. Orders filed.

E. Q. Cooper v. I. Norove.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

S. Goldreyer v. M. Shalita.—Application denied with $10 costs. Order signed.

Ebling Brewing Co. v. H. Peter.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

R. R. Ingalls v. Hammond Typewriter Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Mayor, Lane & Co. v. Commercial Ins. Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

H. J. Fitzgerald v. W. C. Kelly.—Application granted. Order signed.

Same v. Same.—Motion for stay granted. Settle order on notice.

A. Kugel v. Castro Const. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Same v. Same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

K. J. Gould v. H. Gould.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

E. Mavers v. W. M. Barrett.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Walter v. K. G. Farrell.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

S. H. Sarafian v. U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.; same v. same.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

Locomobile Co. v. E. Nichols.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

P. Orth et al. v. M. B. Kaescho et al.—Motion for resettlement granted. Settle order on notice.

M. A. Wiener v. L. Ross.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. Lgvine et al. v. H. Orentlich et al.—Motion for stay granted, without costs. Settle order on notice.

Re B. Leder.—Referred to Hon. Roger A. Pryor, official referee. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Will for probate:
Frank M. Davies.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Re Conti (Conklin)—Maurice Marks.
SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—McLoughlin‹Sire—Arthur M. Levy.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Lesster‹ Sarasohn—Elek J. Ludvigh. Lawyers Mortgage Co‹Sarasohn—Elek J. Ludvigh.
SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Klein‹ Smith—Alexander A. Tausky. Coddington‹ Leavit—Winter Russell. Tower‹Schleicher —Alfred J. Tally. Society of St Johniand‹ Castelberg—Louis Lande. Re Silver—Theodore M. Riehle. Ottinger‹Sturn-Nadel Co—Samson Lachman. Franklin‹Blosben Corp—Horace E. Deming. Joseph‹same—same. Greves‹same—same. Appleton‹same—same. Maxwell‹same—same. Varnum‹same—same. Warwick‹same—same. Alden‹same—same. Mann‹same—same.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Eugene A. Philbin‹Reuben Isaacs—Henry Brady. Bowery Sav Bk‹Zenobia H Schierenbeck—Herbert J. Goodwin. Chas Salsman‹Wm H De Voe—Chester J. Byrns. Emigrant Ind Bk‹ Lansing—Chester J. Byrns. Lawrence O Lommel‹Richard Hermann—William P. Rooney. Eberhard Schmidt‹Amelia Neumeyer—Henry Brady.
SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Julia I Donley‹Mary A Franklin—Julius A Kuck. Edmund F M Von Gehran‹Chas A Borst—Richard Steel. U S Trust Co‹E A L Realty Co—Sol Baerlein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J. At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Re Larkin—John H. Rogan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

J. Adikes and T. Adikes, applts., v. Long Island R. R. Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted upon payment of costs to date of motion, and upon condition that the plaintiffs consent to try the cause at the June term if the defendant so elects.

A. Dezendorf, &c., respt., v. J. F. Poppke, &c., applt.—Order of the County Ct. of Kings reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

C. E. Douglas, respdt., v. City of N. Y., appit.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

The People, &c., respt., v. M. Catrano, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Garofano, &c., respdt., v. V. Covine and S. Guarino, appits.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

A. J. Gorman, &c., respdt., v. H. M. Le Roy, appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for change of venue to Sullivan County granted, without costs.

M. J. Gorman, respdt., v. H. M. Le Roy, appit.—Order reversed and motion granted, without costs.

R. Grafton, respdt., v. J. O. Ball, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

J. J. Hicks, respdt., v. J. H. Cocks and J. S. Burke, appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

L. Mull, &c., appit., v. Fifty-second St. Storage House, Inc., def.; W. E. Youker, respdt.—Order affirmed in so far as it settles the account of the receiver and fixes his commissions; order modified so far as it fixes additional compensation of the receiver at $200 by reducing that compensation to $100, and further modified by reducing the allowance for counsel fee to the sum of $250, exclusive of disbursements, without the costs of this appeal. Opinion per curiam.

D. Lackomowitz, appit., v. J. E. and L. W. Bates, copartners, &c., and D. McGonigle, &c., respdts.—Judgment and order, in so far as they affect defendant McGonigle, affirmed, without costs; in so far as they affect appellants Bates, reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellants to abide the event.

A. M. Lorenzen, &c., respdt., v. Edison Elect. Ill. Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event, on the ground that the verdict is against the weight of information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

A. Molowsky, appit., v. D. Cohn, respdt.—Judgment and order of County Ct. of Kings reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

C. T. Murphy, respdt, v. S. Hirsch, appit., et al., def.—Order reversed, with $10 costs et al. disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

People of SNY, respdts., v. S. Rubino, def., and C. Pantoleno, appits.—Order of County Ct. of Kings affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

W. Archer, &c., relator-respdt., v. City of Yonkers and J. Miller, &c., appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

W. J. Fitzgerald, respdt., v. Arthur Woods, &c., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and relator's motion denied, with $25 costs.

G. Loomis, respdt., v. L. Purdy et al., &c., appit.—Order modified and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

J. F. Shaughnessy, &c., v. C. J. McCormack, &c., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

C. L. Walter, respdt., v. Arthur Woods, &c., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and relator's motion denied, with $25 costs.

R. Sperling, appit., v. B. H. RR. Co. and B. Q. Co. & Sub R. R., respdt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

R. D. Taylor et al., &c., respdts., v. S. K. Jacobs and M. Berman, appits.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and dusbursements. Motion granted, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

R. Treacy, &c., respdt., v. Realty Associates, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and dusbursements.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$35.—One-family houses; modern improvements. 1,228 Shakespeare Av., bet. Jerome-168th.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
66 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Best little house in Brooklyn; one-family brick; 7 rooms and bath; A1 condition; price $4,250; easy terms. I. S., Box 605, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

CORNER FACTORY SITE.
Bergen St. and Grand Av., about 50x150, for sale; bargain. W. A. Porter, 1,097 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Brick, 1-Family, $4,700; 2-Family, $6,200. Easy terms; write or call. Fleer Bros., 354 Enfield St., (Eldert Lane,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Seven-room house, all improvements; fence, hedge, grape arbor, fruit trees; large garden; near trolley and school; newly decorated; death of husband requires widow to sacrifice; cost $3,300; will sell for $2,500, $100 cash. Malone, 69 Field Av., South Ozone Park, L. I.

Tenement for sale; three families and store; $4,800, worth $7,000; $500 cash; 10 per cent. income guaranteed; 5 cents fare Manhattan and Brooklyn. Malone, 69 Field Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

BAYSIDE.—BEAUTIFUL PLOT OVERLOOKING bay. Overlook Farm, Monsey, New York.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

254 West 105th St.—Attractive American basement 12-room house, three baths, modern improvements; liberal concessions. Caretaker on premises.‹M. H. Cane, 31 Liberty St.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

EXCEPTIONAL PARLOR STORE.
Near Madison Av.
19 EAST 32D ST.
Apply on premises or to
WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

ONLY ONE FLOOR LEFT.
31,100 SQUARE FEET.
HEAVIEST BUILDING ON MANHATTAN.
MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING, 216-222 WEST 18TH ST.

Loft, 4,500 sq. feet.; fine building; 25th St., between Broadway and Sixth Ave.; June to February, or more; 50c foot. Mitchell, 41 West 25th St., New York.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 20x90; also 8x20; moderate rent; steam heat and elevator. G. B. Raffetto, 406-412 West 13th St.

Store and basement, 798 7th Av., adjoining corner 52d St. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

Light office floor, 4,500 square feet; modern building, 25th St.; June to February, or more; 50c foot. Mitchell, 41 West 25th.

Private office in nicely furnished suite, 534 Singer Bldg. References furnished.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Desk room, with work; painter, decorator; established 25 years; in reputable real estate office; $10-$15 month. M 285 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell my Newburgh residence, costing $13,000 for $15,000. Mrs. H. A. Bartlett, 335 Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Reduced Summer rentals; bungalows and cottages, furnished, on or near the water; plots or sale. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WE HAVE AN 18-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON PLOT 80x250 IN YONKERS WHICH WE WISH TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL HOUSE IN NEW ROCHELLE OR PELHAM. ASHFORTH & CO., 1 EAST 42D ST.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Pigott, 114 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Villa, Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Homes at Scarsdale and White Plains. Marwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Villa plots as low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

A home and garden together with tax and income payer for sale; 100-foot lot in heart of city; dwelling on 50 feet; new four-family house, all rented, on balance of plot; in whole or part; good terms.
F. P. DEWITT,
247 South Fifth Avenue,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Yonkers.

South Yonkers.—For rent, desirable residence, Riverdale section, 9 rooms and bath, hot water heat, electric light; large plot; fruit and shade trees; convenient to Subway, cars. Apply H. T. Whelan, 480 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down, $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Merrick, L. I.—A furnished cottage of 6 bedrooms and the usual living rooms, with very attractive grounds and garage, can be rented for Summer months at $350 to desirable tenant. M 319 Times Downtown.

Sale or Rent—New, beautiful nine-room furnished bungalow, Long Island; large grounds; mile from beach; screened porch; fruit trees; one hour from Pennsylvania Station. Norema, M 172 Times.

On Peconic Bay, Long Island.—House 7 rooms and bath, furnished; large verandas, barn, water front; two miles Southold Station. The Farmers Loan & Trust Co., 22 William St.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, (Sage Foundation.)—Choice lots, high and level, 60x100; will sell contract for amount paid in. These lots 25 to 50 per cent. under present prices. S 13 Times.

For Sale—Two finished estates at less than value of land; splendid buildings. I. W. Valentine, Country Homes, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

Belle Harbor, Corner Bayside Drive, 124th St. —New house, overlooking water; reasonable.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York

Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Elmwood, Moresmere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.

BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.

The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of prices is low. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Nutley—For Sale—Country home; large plot; 10 rooms; all improvements; two open fireplaces, large living porch, butler's pantry, and all up-to-date requirements; stream of water across from house; plenty of shade, shrubbery, and fruit; price $7,000. 127 Chestnut St., Nutley, N. J.

MANASQUAN PARK, N. J.—Charmingly situated semi-bungalow, on bluff, overlooking water; 6 bedrooms; all improvements; rent $300 season. Other bungalows for sale and rent. Privileges of clubhouse and tennis courts included.
A. P. FITT, Manasquan, N. J.

For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, occupancy immediately or early Fall, my private residence at Summit, N. J.; excellent condition, good location, 9 sleeping rooms, besides servants' rooms, 3 baths; large yard; garage. Owner, Room 1,808, 15 William St.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Brown stucco house just completed; 6 rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping room. Hardwood trim; all improvements, best neighborhood; easy terms; price $6,400. Broescher, 79 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

SUMMIT, N. J.
Attractive ten-room house, mile from station; barn, kitchen garden; plenty fruit; fine location and surroundings; rent $85 monthly. Drake, 29 Broadway.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

80,000 SQUARE FEET of tillable land, fruit trees, and chicken coop, and 6-room house; all improvements; 35 minutes out; near trolley and station; title guaranteed; easy terms. Owner, Room 117, 25 Dey St., City.

Ridgefield Park.—Seven-room house; every modern improvement; plot, 40x100; beautiful location; price, $4,400; $500 cash; balance to suit. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

For Rent—11-room cottage; beautiful location; all improvements; large plot; convenient to trains, trolley; excellent neighborhood; rent $50 per month. Jos. White, Ridgefield.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 365 Times Downtown.

Fanwood new houses; building plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Westfield—7 New choice houses; also plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

ASBURY PARK.—410 6th Av., corner Grand; fine location; 11 bedrooms, 3 baths, large living room, dining room, library, butler's pantry, and kitchen; everything up to date; well furnished throughout; large veranda; handsome shrubbery and flowering bushes, shade trees, &c.; $1,200 for the season. Jones & Kendall, 452 5th Av.

To Let at Blue Point, Long Island—A modern cottage, well furnished and complete in every particular, ready for housekeeping; all improvements and in a quiet neighborhood, near the water, and with plenty of shade; terms moderate. Frank M. Marston, 168 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 1894.

House at Deal Beach, N. J., facing the ocean, by Casino, corner Ocean Drive and the Esplanade, affording a perpetual breeze; about 20 rooms, superbly appointed, filled with rare antiques; garage, servants' hall, 4 attics for storage; Summer season or yearly. Address Abeka, Deal Beach, N. J.

New house for rent for Summer; six bed rooms, two baths, with shower; servants' toilet and laundry in cellar; large dining room, living room, den, and veranda; modern furniture; five minutes from railroad station; bargain at $600. J. D. Massoletti, Sound Beach, Conn.

For Rent for the Summer.—A new, modern ten-room house, furnished; three miles from centre of Williamstown, Mass., in the Berkshires; house is 1,000 feet above sea level, with beautiful view; bath for automobile. For particulars write Dudley Ward, Williamstown, Mass.

Blue Point, L. I.—Attractive 10-room cottage; every convenience; well furnished; fine location, including shore front; moderate rental; caretaker on premises will show. H. R. Monro, 209 W. 38th St., New York.

FORREST HILLS, L. I.
Apartment 6 rooms, all modern improvements, fully furnished; 8 minutes to West Side Tennis Courts, 13 minutes to New York; $300 6 months. John Graham, Jr., 717 West 177th.

Three-room furnished bungalows on seashore, Staten Island, $100 per season, automobile tuition $5.25; less than one hour from Battery; also lots for sale. Address Fox, 205 East 9th St., Phone Orchard 3767, or New Dorp 449W.

Country house, 9 rooms, bath, servants' toilet, screens; large courts; golf, tennis; no mosquitos; finely furnished. Cole, Belle Terre Estate, Port Jefferson, L. I. Telephone 30606 Greeley.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath; completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing; rent $650. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Furnished house, large living room, broad verandas, six bedrooms, two baths, large grounds; forty minutes out; modest rent. Orange, 115 Broadway, Room 1515.

Patchogue.—Rustic bungalows, 4 and 6 large rooms, ready furnished; bathing, boating, fishing; $125 to $200 season; views mailed. Dimmerling, Corona.

New Hampshire.—Furnished camps, camp sites, acreage on Lake Winnipesaukee. I. W. Valentine, Country Homes, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

LONG BEACH.—Completely furnished; near ocean and Boardwalk. Byrne, 4776 Murray Hill.

Furnished houses, $250 up; fine values; list. Codling, Northport, L. I.

To Let—Unfurnished.

$30 monthly; seven rooms, double house, Waldwick, N. J.; every improvement; electric lights; all new, fresh; large grounds, shade, fruit, planted garden; Erie two blocks, (50 minutes Broadway;) trolley 500 feet; open for inspection. Tyndall, 141 Broadway.

Wanted.

Wanted—A cottage or bungalow, within commuting distance of New York, connected with water; for family of four. Address Box X 153 Times Annex.

Eight O'Clock

Want advertisements to be properly classified in the Sunday Edition of The New York Times must be received not later than 8 o'clock tonight. Telephone advertisements to The Times—

Bryant 1000.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 85 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 94 East 32d St.

59th, 17 East.—Studio apartment, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; studio 28x14 feet; June to October or longer; $65. Sheldon.

109 East 56th St.—Studio apartment, 2 rooms and bath; sublet furnished; reasonable.

Lexington Av., 287, (Corner 37th St.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; June until October.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway,
110th St. and Col. Av.
1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$45-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated Phone River. 3970.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 305 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, costly furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

Two months, seventh floor, four rooms, all overlooking Hudson; piano in parlor; $500 Knabe piano; books; box springs; $60 Singer machine; express Subway; all modern conveniences and my maid, graduate cooking school. 3,495 Broadway, Apartment 78.

Riverside Drive, 548.—Now is the time to get cool accommodations for the hot Summer; seven rooms, light and cool, completely furnished, silver and linen; wonderful view of Hudson; $75. 5790 Morningside. Apt. 6C.

116th St., 616 W., (Near Riverside Drive.)—6 rooms; concession if applied for before June 1; immediate occupancy. Perry, Apt. 3.

Seven extra large rooms, two baths, fully furnished; all or part of Summer; near Riverside; unusually cool; worth $175; will rent for $100. Apartment 3B, 300 West 99th St.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

To sublet in W. 72d Street, a most desirable housekeeping apartment of 4 rooms and bath, completely furnished. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar Street. Phone 5700 John.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
for rent until September 1, at
$80 per month. Apply on premises,
250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

A.—Sublet to Oct. 1, 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartments; all outside; Broadway corner; furnished or unfurnished. Lunders, 225 West 80th St.

Attractive five-room furnished apartment, near 181st St., overlooking Hudson River; references exchanged; one room reserved. 106 Northern Av., Apt. 12E.

119th, 419 West.—For Summer, unusually cool, comfortable apartment; all modern conveniences; three rooms, kitchenette, bath. Jessup.

121st St., 503 West.—Artistically furnished modern five-room apartment; phone, electricity, elevator; sublet Summer; great sacrifice; $45.

Riverside Drive, near 83d; seventh floor; nine rooms, bath; all light and cool; June 1 to Sept. 26; $125. Phone Schuyler 6400, Room 42.

Handsomely furnished apartments, long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

86th St., 204 West. (Near Broadway.)—Eight large, airy rooms; comfortably furnished; rent $80. Honigman. Phone Schuyler 5200.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

85th, 207 West, (Elevator Apartment.)—Eight spacious rooms; reasonable. Schuyler 7235. Curtis.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 3-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

57th, 264 West, (Near Broadway.)—Completely furnished corner apartment, overlooking Central Park.

118th, 415 West.—Five rooms, furnished, in apartment hotel; 2 sitting rooms; Summer rates.

Eight-room furnished apartment, June to October. Apt. 5D, 229 West 97th.

112th St., (Adjoining Drive.)—Seven rooms; will divide to suit; reasonable. River 1131.

Sublet for Summer. — Four-room furnished apartment. 140 Claremont Av. Apt. 45.

47th, 16 West.—Desirable small kitchenette apartment, $35-$55; one unfurnished, $30.

Studio, artist's, with light, furnished; bath, kitchenette; suite optional. 2627 Plaza.

Three large rooms for three months; by appointment. Apt. 204, Bretton Hall.

118th, 414 West.—Six large rooms, housekeeping; very reasonable. Brewer.

93d, Riverside.—Elevator apartments; grand piano; $55. Particulars 255 West 96th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
(One with kitchenette.)
19 EAST 32D STREET.
Rentals $45 to $75, with service.
Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

West side.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2634 Columbus.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Supt., or 'phone Col. 4020.

603 West 140th St., Riverside.—5 rooms and bath, 8 windows, overlooking Hudson; very desirable; cool; concession. Apt. 61.

To sublet, 5-room apartment; unusually large rooms; rent $62.50; good concessions. Lewis. Phone Audubon 8884.

Four, five, six room apartments, sublet, elevator. 530 West 136th St. Phillips, 3,787 Broadway.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms, bath; improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

Studio.—Two rooms and bath, unfurnished; reasonable rent. Travers, Bryant Park Studio.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET.
MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

Apartments to lease from Oct. 1. L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. and Columbus Av.

High-class elevator apartments: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms; concession agents. 408 West 130th.

420 West 119th St.—Beautiful apartments, 4-5 rooms, at attractive rentals.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

Elevator apartment, 5 rooms, all outside; door from Riverside. 622 West 142d.

Apartments to let from Oct. 1. Ambassador, 97th St. and Madison Av.

Leases now being made for apartments from Oct. 1. 1,730 Broadway.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Bronx.

1,911 Anthony Av. and 263 East Tremont Av., (adjoining.)—Four, five, six room; all modern improvements; $25-$35.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 12 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Rockhurst, 227th St., Arlington Av.; Spuyten Duyvil, 24 minutes Grand Central; 9c commutation; 231st Subway; adults; reference. Lesley.

Beautiful house on Chester Hill; large verandas; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 165 North Fulton Ave., Mount Vernon.

Cliff Av., 48, Yonkers.—Select rooms, board; private family; convenient; references exchanged.

Larchmont, Myrtle Ave., Sp'ts Cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

Long Island.

Rockaway Beach, (Holland Station.)—Rooms for season, furnished; 3 minutes from station; one minute from surf; telephone, electricity; large courts. Wilson House, 40 Academy Av. Telephone Hammels, 505, or Chelsea, 4389.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
High-class accommodations; permanent transient guests; thirty-five minutes from New York.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 Beach 113th St.—Comfortable front room, balcony, facing ocean; $150 until October; excellent board; reasonable.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates booklets. Apply Gunther & Uedele, also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway, 401-402.

HOWELL HOUSE.
Quogue, L. I.; ocean and Shinnecock Bay, (2 hours city.)—Desirable rooms, private baths; wide piazzas; fishing; fresh vegetables, own garden; tennis, golf, canoeing, sailing, bathing.

A few Summer boarders; no children; large house; elegant table; on water's edge; 22 minutes out from Pennsylvania Station; $8 per week. E. Hubert, 13th St., North Boulevard, College Point, L. I.

Far Rockaway, block from ocean; suites, private baths; also single rooms, with running water; high-class apartments; special rates June, Levey's cottages, 32 Fulton Av.

For rent, rooms, furnished, private house, overlooking ocean; modern in every respect. Phone 557J Hammels. J. O'Connor, 43 Beach-112th St., Rockaway Park, N. Y.

Sea Gate, New York Harbor.—Reservation being made most beautiful private house in Gate; exclusive; no children; private boat. Bryan, Nautilus Av. Phone 456 Coney.

Far Rockaway, 80 Carlton Av. — Pleasant rooms; French table board. Phone 1486 F.R.

CABARET MANAGERS HALED INTO COURT

Wallick's and Rector's Accused of Giving Theatrical Shows Without Licenses.

OTHERS MAY BE ARRESTED

Commissioner Bell Says Elaborate Programs Cannot Be Given Under Dance Hall Permit.

Homer R. Mallow, manager of the Hotel Wallick, and Paul Salvin, one of the managers at Rector's restaurant, were summoned to the West Side Court yesterday by Commissioner of Licenses Bell. They were charged with giving theatrical performances without a license.

Commissioner Bell was in Court. He said Rector's and Wallick's were operating their nightly shows under a dance hall license, which cost $50. A license to give a theatrical performance costs $500.

Inspectors Whalen and Tracy of the License Bureau remained in Rector's and Wallick's until 1 o'clock yesterday morning. They alleged that performances were given on raised platforms in these places by actors who appeared in costume. In Rector's the offering was called "Up and Down Broadway," and in Wallick's it was termed "Broadway Frolics."

Both of the defendants were paroled in the care of their counsel for examination on June 3.

The case is to determine whether the present elaborate form of cabaret show does not come under the defination of a theatrical performance. When the cabarets were started here Louis Martin was brought into court on a similar charge. The case was dismissed, the Court holding that the then form of dinner amusement did not require a theatrical license. Since that time the cabaret performances have developed to a point where choruses are employed and an elaborate program given. Commissioner Bell believes this is a theatrical performance within the meaning of the law. Cases are being prepared against the managers of other places giving cabaret performances.

Acting Mayor McAneny, Commissioner of Police Woods, and Commissioner Bell held a conference yesterday afternoon in the City Hall on the Broadway cabarets and tango parlors, especially those which have afternoon dances.

Mr. Woods and Mr. Bell have increased their vigilance over such places, and a strict watch is being kept to see that the spirit as well as the letter of the law is observed. The official belief is that the police have the situation well in hand. They say that while there has been much talk within the past two weeks there has been no complaint against any dance place brought to their attention.

If the police and the License Bureau want specific complaints they will be furnished by Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Chairman of the Committee of Amusement Resources. Mrs. Moskowitz will hold a preliminary conference with Commissioner Bell today, and on Wednesday she will be placed in possession of the facts gathered by the committee's investigators. This action is delayed until Wednesday because the committee is to be reorganized and several prominent women added. These complaints involve six dance places.

"The evidence which will be presented to Mr. Bell is of a very complete character," said Mrs. Moskowitz, yesterday. "It was gathered by careful investigators and some of the information was verified by other investigators, who did not know of the report of the first set."

Speaking of the work of the committee, Mrs. Moskowitz said that it intended to broaden out so that a supervision would be exercised over the Summer picnic, especially the "beer parties" which have dancing as an added attraction. The "beer party" is a new development, and under its plan a fixed price includes admission and all the beer one can drink.

The dance halls are intested by touts, and patrons of one place are urged by them to try other places or other "professors," according to Mrs. Moskowitz.

"What is wanted," she said, "is legislation which will require a license for every dance. The application for such a license would be made by the President and Secretary of the organization conducting the dance, and the organization should be vouched for by two reputable persons. In case of trouble we would then have names and signatures upon which to fix responsibility."

AL DAVIS SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Wife of Man Who Figured in Kelly Case Names Two Co-respondents.

Albert J. Davis, the tango dancer, whose name figured in the recent court proceedings started by Mrs. Edward Kelly to have her daughter, Eugenia, restrained, was sued for a divorce in the Supreme Court yesterday. The papers in the case were sealed, but it was learned that Mrs. Davis refers to two co-respondents whose names she says she does not know. The acquaintanceship between Davis and Miss Kelly does not figure in the case.

Mrs. Davis is the daughter of Patrick H. Fogerty of the late brewing firm of Fogerty, Skelly & O'Reilly. When he died he left Mrs. Davis an income of about $1,200 a year. She married Davis in June, 1908, and has one child, John Van Holland Davis. Mrs. Davis ceased living with her husband about four months ago. She is stopping with a sister at Hempstead, L. I.

Mrs. Davis accuses her husband and an unknown woman of having misconducted themselves at the St. Francis, a hotel, about May 19, and of living with another unknown woman in the Van Cortlandt Hotel from October, 1914, until the first of the present month. Mrs. Davis will ask for alimony pending the trial. Mrs. Davis's counsel are Johnson & Messler. Davis will contest the suit.

BANKERS TO BE EXAMINED.

Appellate Division Rules Against Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in Austrian Case.

Jacob H. Schiff and other members of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., must appear for examination before trial in a suit against them, started in the Supreme Court by John Gledhill to recover principal and interest due on Austrian treasury notes amounting to $33,000, according to the ruling of the Appellate Division yesterday in reversing the order of Justice Weeks in the lower court.

Gledhill is assignee of the notes, which were originally purchased by a British company. It is alleged in the papers that the bankers declined to pay the principal and interest because of an order by the Austrian Government to the effect that no notes be paid unless accompanied by affidavits stating that the owner was not a citizen of a nation at war with Austria.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., it is alleged, acted here as the agent of the Austrian Government.

UPHOLDS HEALER'S FINE.

New Thought Practitioner Loses Appeal to Upper Court.

The New Thought practice received a setback yesterday, when the Appellate Division affirmed the fine of $25 and the conviction of guilt imposed by the Court of Special Sessions on Miss Villa F. Page of 34 Gramercy Park, charged with practicing medicine without a license. Miss Page had maintained that she had not practiced medicine, but merely New Thought treatments.

She was arrested in the Spring of 1913 on complaint of the County Medical Society, which had Detective Sergt. Isabella Goodwin and Mrs. Frances Benzecry, a special agent, investigate charges against her. Mrs. Goodwin testified that she had been treated for insomnia by Miss Page.

SUFFRAGE BUTTON POOL.

Enthusiastic Curb Broker Sends Them Up 100 Points.

"Votes for Women" buttons were selling strong at the Curb market yesterday, with a sudden rise of 100 points at a little after 2 o'clock, when Fritz W. Hoeninghaus cornered the market. He suddenly developed interest in "the cause" and invested in two or three of the buttons from the Women's Political Union Roving Shop "Winner" and took them up to the Curb market. The market price for suffrage buttons at the Roving Shop was 1 cent each, but when Mr. Hoeninghaus disposed of one for 100 cents to Henry A. Barclay on the Curb, a strong demand for the buttins from other brokers set in, and he went back and bought out the Roving Shop's stock, and in ten minutes every man was wearing a suffrage button.

The union has changed its style of buttons from other brokers set in, and ordinary button, the size of a nickel, no man would wear, so they now have a small button in the Union colors, purple, green, and white, with the words "Votes for Women" on it. On the strength of the success of the "Winner" in the financial district, the Women's Political Union is making a demand for contributions for another Roving Shop for up-State work. Mr. Hoeninghaus turned in several dollars to the shop yesterday, the resule of his speculation with the buttons on the Curb.

Through this speculation the women also obtained a converted anti for a speaker. Alfred Lewis Tetu of Portland, Ore., who said he voted against woman suffrage in his own State, seeing the suffrage buttons on the Curb, went to visit the Roving Shop and told the women there that he had been so impressed by the good work of the women in Oregon since they had had the vote that he had changed his mind.

ICE GOES UP $1 A TON.

Newark Retailers Notified of Advance on Monday Next.

Wholesale ice dealers in Newark gave notice yesterday that on next Monday the rate to retail dealers will be $3 a ton instead of $2 as it has been for two years.

The reason given by wholesalers is that the price has been increased to them and they have to pay an increase of 5 per cent. in freight. Ice manufacturers say they made no profits last year.

At the office of the Lackawanna Ice Company it was said that there is a shortage. Statistics have been given out to show that on the Hudson there is a shortage of 300,000 tons compared with last year. In New Jersey it is also said that ice is scarce.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 28.—A thousand women of Paterson have signed a petition asking Mayor Robert Fordyce to investigate the recent announcement that dealers will not sell ice in 5-cent lots this Summer. It is suggested that to make no sale for less than 10 cents will put ice out of reach of many people and endanger the lives of thousands of babies.

EVERY PASTOR A DELEGATE.

Plans for the Anti-Saloon League's Big Convention.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 28.—Those in charge would like to see every church in New York State send its pastor here as a delegate to the biennial convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America, July 6-9. William H. Anderson, New York State Superintendent; Ernest H. Cherrington of Westerville, Ohio, and the Rev. Dr. P. A. Baker, General Superintendent of the National League, are working to this end.

The Million Dollar Pier is to be fitted up to seat 30,000 people and about all of the famous temperance advocates will be heard here. Dr. Baker, who was here recently, said a special "forward" fund of $50,000 is being raised in New York State independent of the usual revenues of the State League.

CRAIG CONVICTED AGAIN.

Second Degree Verdict for Murderer of Two Women.

NEWARK, N. J., May 28.—Hiram E. Craig today was found guilty of murder in the second degree for the killing of Mrs. Mary Clark in her home, at 352 South Orange Avenue, on Feb. 20. The jury was out three hours.

Craig had previously been convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of Miss Hetty Reeve, who was slain at the same time as Mrs. Clark, but he had not yet been sentenced. He asserted a wound in his head was inflicted by Miss Reeve, and that after she shot Mrs. Clark and herself also he realized the position he was in and fired a second shot into his own breast in the hope of ending it all then and there.

Caught 18 Months After Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 28.—After evading capture for more than eighteen months John Barclay, 25 years old, was arrested yesterday in Boston, charged with the murder of Henry Conrad, a civil war veteran, in this city on the night of Oct. 12, 1913. Barclay and George Roberts were calling on the Conrad family when the father ordered them from the house. When they refused to go Conrad took his old sword from the wall and struck Roberts. In the fight that followed Conrad was killed. Roberts died in the county jail here a few months later.

Boxing Shows Tonight.

The heavyweight bout between Porky (Dan) Flynn and Colin Bell will be the feature attraction at the Fairmont A. C. tonight. As each is looking for a bout with Jim Coffey, an interesting exhibition should result. In the semi-finals Willie Schaeffer and Banty Sharp and Teddy Jacobs and Frankie Daly will box ten-round bouts.

At the Broadway Sporting Club Shamus O'Brien will box Young Brown in the main bout. The other bouts scheduled are Joe Mooney with K. O. Eggers, Jim Mace and Kid Wolfe, and Frankie Brown with Harry Brooks.

Three ten-round and five four-round bouts are scheduled at the Queensboro A. C. of Long Island City. In the main bout Buddy Eichler of Long Island City will box Pete Marinus of Scranton. The other ten-round bouts will be between Al Kale and Stump Hoffman and Richey Harley and Johnny Hayes.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HOBOKEN.—Fannie Rokowitz, a striker, was fined $20 yesterday for assaulting a non-striker in a hat factory.

BAYONNE.—George Renis of 66 West Eighteenth Street was arrested yesterday and charged with abandoning his wife after she recognized his horse by its gait as he was driving past her house.

JERSEY CITY.—The father of Charles Eaton, Jr., 3 years old, to whom a carbolic acid bath is alleged to have been given by mistake for alcohol in the Jersey City Contagious Diseases Hospital, filed suit against the city yesterday for $5,000 damages.

NEWARK.—The Civil Service Commission, which recently reinstated five fire battalion chiefs reduced to captains by the Newark Fire Commissioners, has been sued by the Fire Commissioners to nullify the reinstatement.

NEWARK.—Articles merging the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club and the Automobile Club of Essex County under the name of the former were filed yesterday.

NEWARK.—James Dugan of 165 Fifth Street, filed suit yesterday in the Circuit Court yesterday against the Edmund S. Shawger estate for $1,200, which, he alleges, he loaned to Mr. Shawger, his employer, twenty-five years ago.

PATERSON.—The indictment of William Haywood, the I. W. W. leader, charged with inciting to riot in the 1913 silk mill strike, was quashed yesterday on motion of Assistant County Prosecutor Force.

METUCHEN.—A strike of 300 employes of the American Clay Products Company at South River was declared yesterday after the firm had consented to an increase of 1½ cents an hour in pay, but not the 2 cents demanded.

RED BANK.—Paul R. Radcliffe, Superintendent of the Flemington schools, was appointed Superintendent of the Red Bank public school system yesterday.

DOVER.—War orders are believed to be responsible for the night and day operation of the Hercules Powder Company at Kenvil. Several hundred additional workers have been employed.

EGG HARBOR.—David Ott, 58 years old, was injured mortally yesterday when working in a saw mill owned by Dr. Charles Smith at Farm Lake.

'Round the Corner



These three stylish fellows, of different ages and faces, are all wearing "'Round the Corner" my 1915 Straw Hat with the rounded crown.

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$1.50



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High, Low and Round Crowns—Flexible Brims Rough or Smooth Braids—and the celebrated Briggs & Co. Imported Straws

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IRVING $1.50 STRAWS

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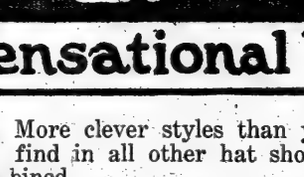
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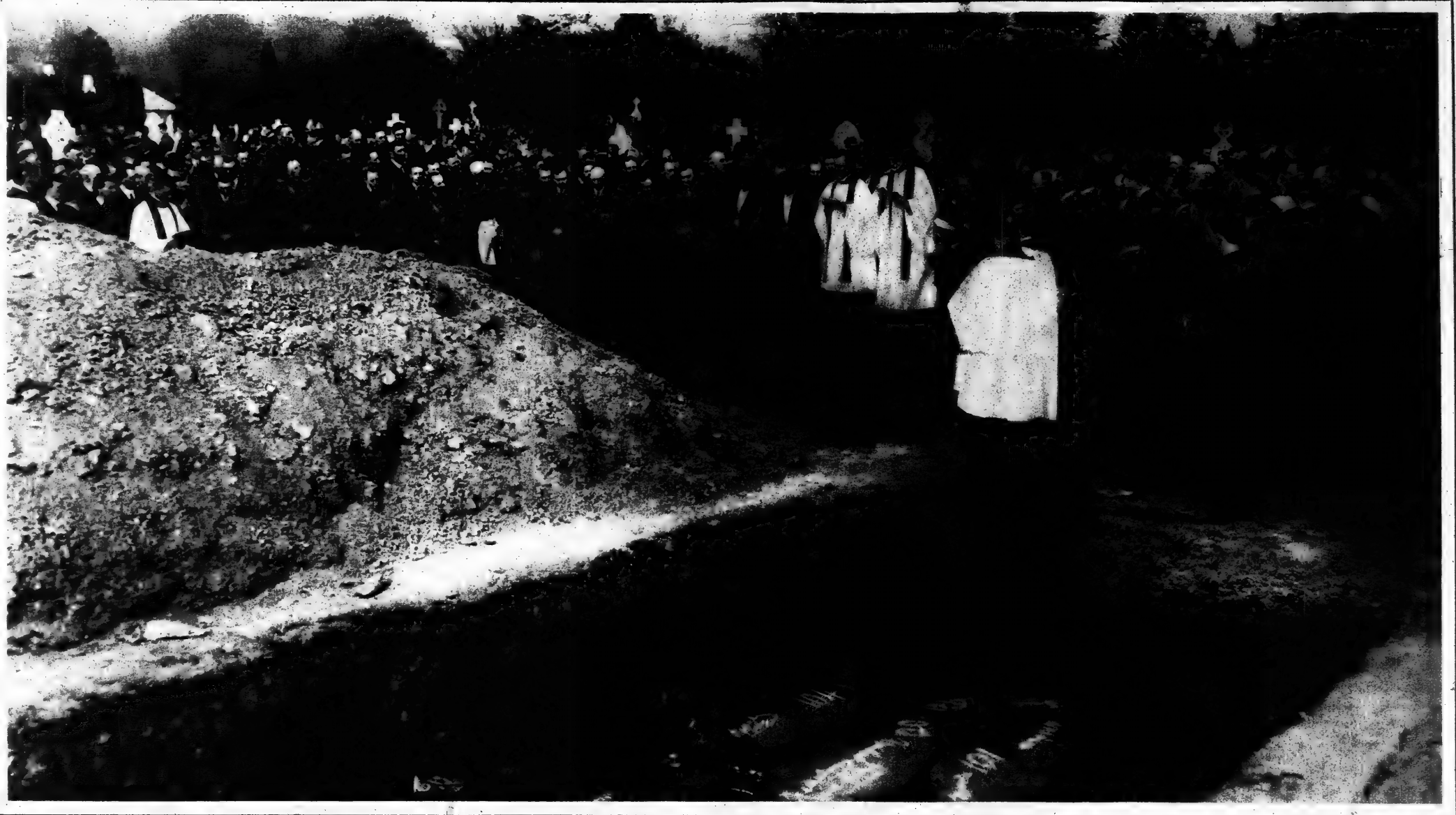
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FUNERAL SERVICE BESIDE ONE OF THE HUGE GRAVES OF THE LUSITANIA'S DEAD IN THE CEMETERY AT QUEENSTOWN



Mother and Little Son Among the Lusitania Survivors
(Photos from American Press Assn.)



Reunion of George Hook and Children, Frank and Elsie, in the Queenstown Hospital, All Having Been Saved from the Lusitania



Helen Smith, the American Child Whose Parents Perished, and Mr. Cowper, a Canadian Journalist



THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LUSITANIA DEAD APPROACHING THE QUEENSTOWN CEMETERY

Additional Photographs in Connection With the Sinking of the Lusitania Are Reproduced On Pages Six and Seven of This Section

(Photos © by International News Service.)



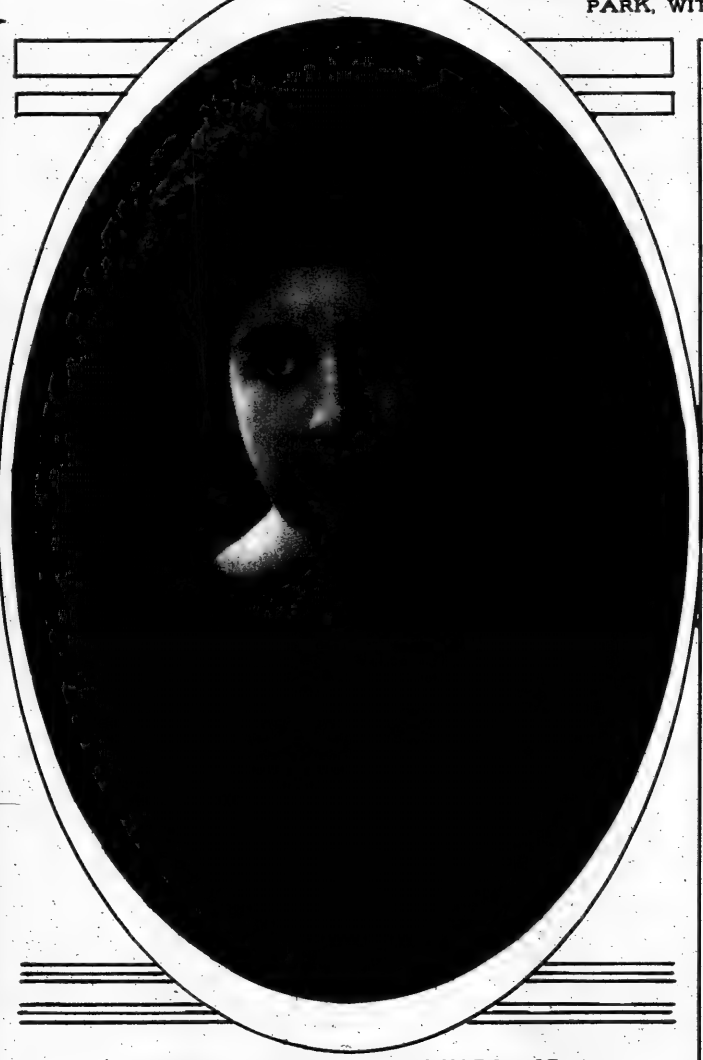
SCENE AT THE OPENING OF THE RACING SEASON AT BELMONT PARK, WITH THE ENTRIES FOR THE METROPOLITAN HANDICAP GOING TO POST



BLUE THISTLE WINNING THE THIRD RACE AT BELMONT PARK
(Photo by Edwin Levick.)



MISS BARBARA RUTHERFURD, FRANCIS ROCHE, AND MISS HARRIETTE POST ON THE BELMONT CLUBHOUSE LAWN
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



MRS. J. BENTLEY SQUIER, JR.
From a Recent and an Unusually Attractive Camera Portrait
(Photo by Campbell Studio.)



MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR AT THE RACES
(Photos © by American Press Assn.)



KING ALPHONSO XIII. OF SPAIN AS A FIRE BUFF.
When the Palace of Justice, Madrid, Was Burned Some Weeks Ago the King Rushed Off to the Fire Without Pausing Even to Put on His Hat
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



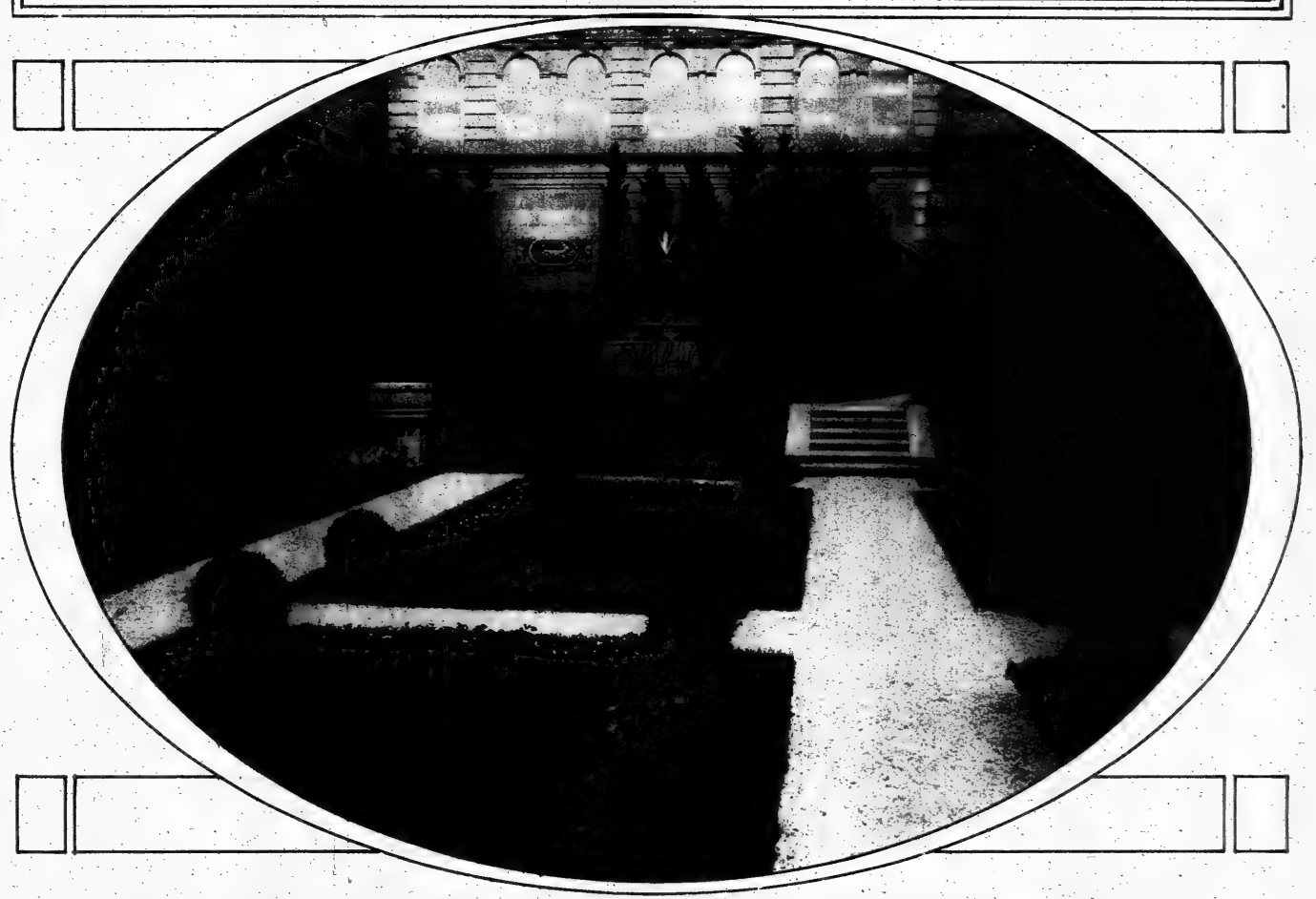
(Photos by Kajanzian.)
MISS EDITH GRACIE, DAUGHTER OF THE LATE COL. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, HISTORIAN OF THE TITANIC DISASTER.
Miss Gracie Was Recently the Guest of Honor at a Tea Dance Given by Mrs. Richard Pretlow Worrall, with Whom She Has Been Stopping.



THE RYAN GARDENS ON A MILLION DOLLAR PLOT.
This Is the Approach to the New Formal Gardens in the Rear of Thomas F. Ryan's Fifth Avenue Residence, to Provide Room for Which Mr. Ryan Bought and Tore Down the Old Yerkes Picture Gallery. The Greek Temple, Brought by Mr. Ryan from Italy, May be Seen in the Central Background. These First Photographs of the Gardens, Which Now Occupy Space Valued at More Than a Million Dollars, Are Reproduced by Mr. Ryan's Permission Exclusively in the Picture Section of The Times. *(Photo from Floyd E. Baker, by Courtesy of Wadley & Smythe, Landscape Architects.)*



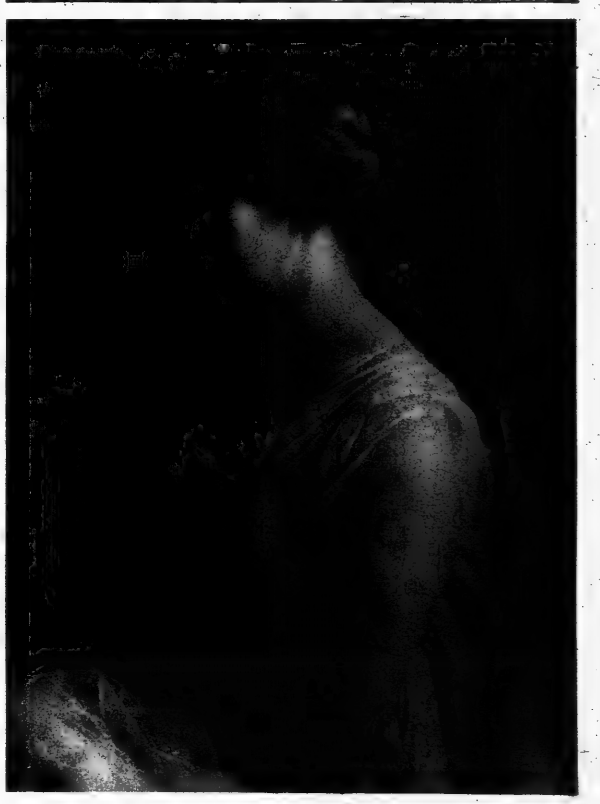
MRS. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, JR. IN HER BOX AT THE POLO TOURNAMENT AT THE PANAMA EXPOSITION GROUNDS.
(Photo by International News Service.)



VIEW OF THE RYAN GARDENS LOOKING EAST FROM THE REAR OF THE HOUSE, SHOWING THE FOUNTAIN, AND TABLES AND CHAIRS FOR REST AND REFRESHMENT.

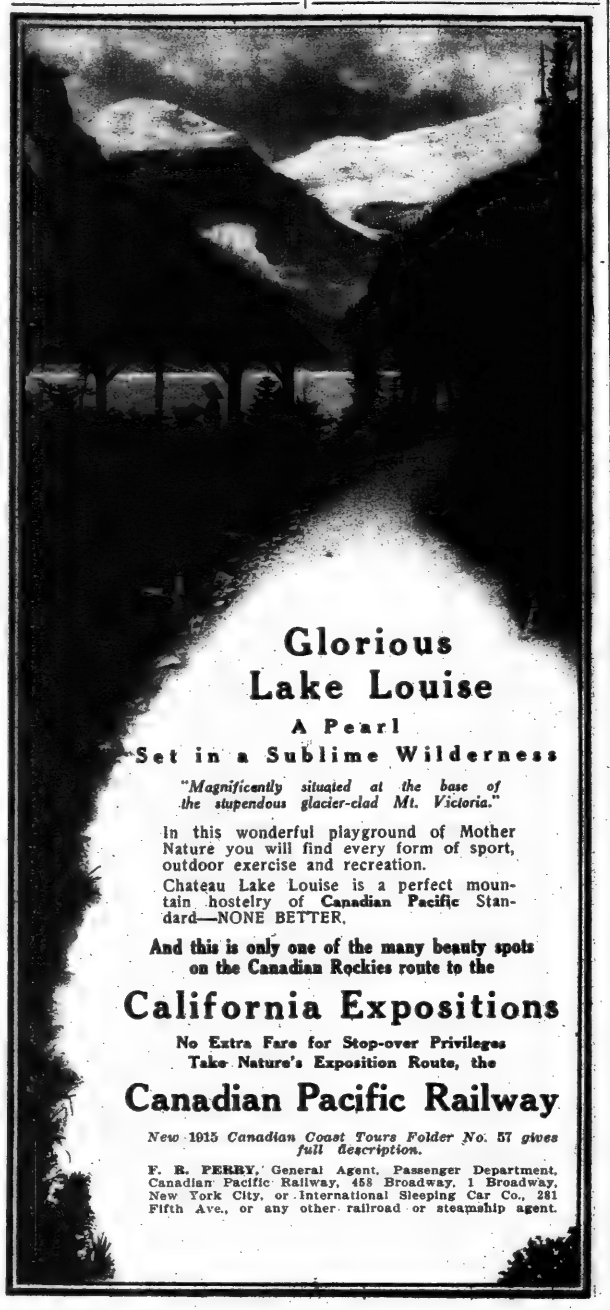


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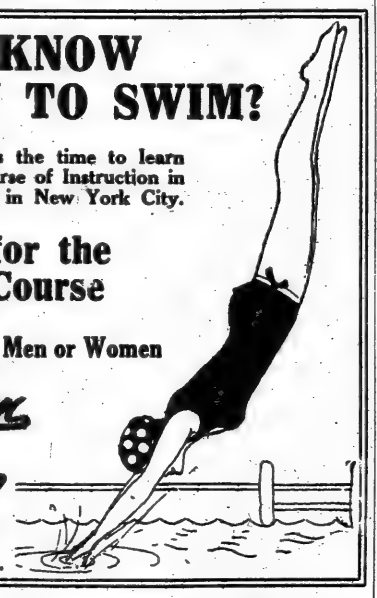
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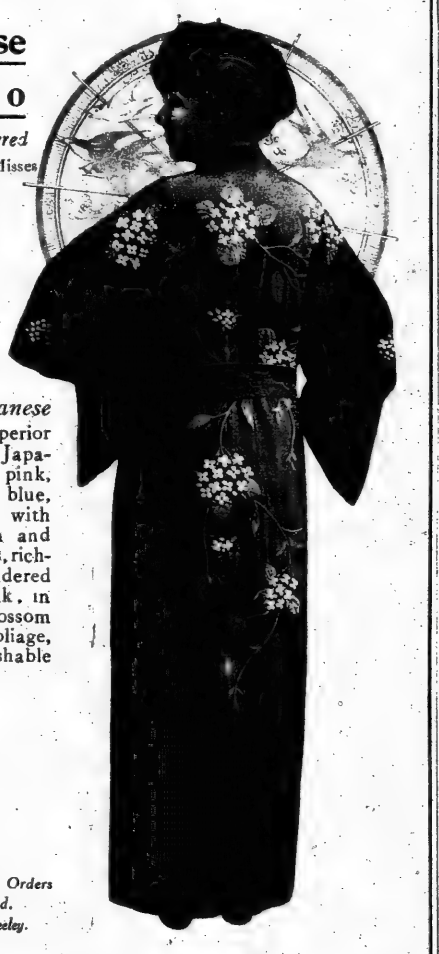
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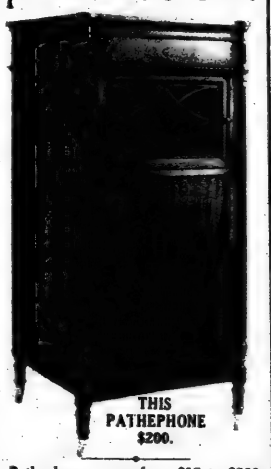
View in the Maryland Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition showing the Knabe Concert Grand Piano. The Knabe Piano was officially chosen to represent the State of Maryland. Knabe Warerooms, 5th Ave. at 39th St.

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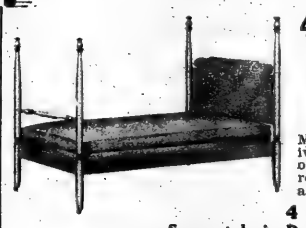
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"The Solid Comfort"
Generally $15
Our price
$9.75

This chair is all that its name implies. Roomy and soft; a welcome for the tired body.

Covered in Denim or Cretonne. Loose Cushion Seat. Deep Side Wings. Workmanship—the best.

On account of the very low price, out-of-town patrons will please add 75c for packing.

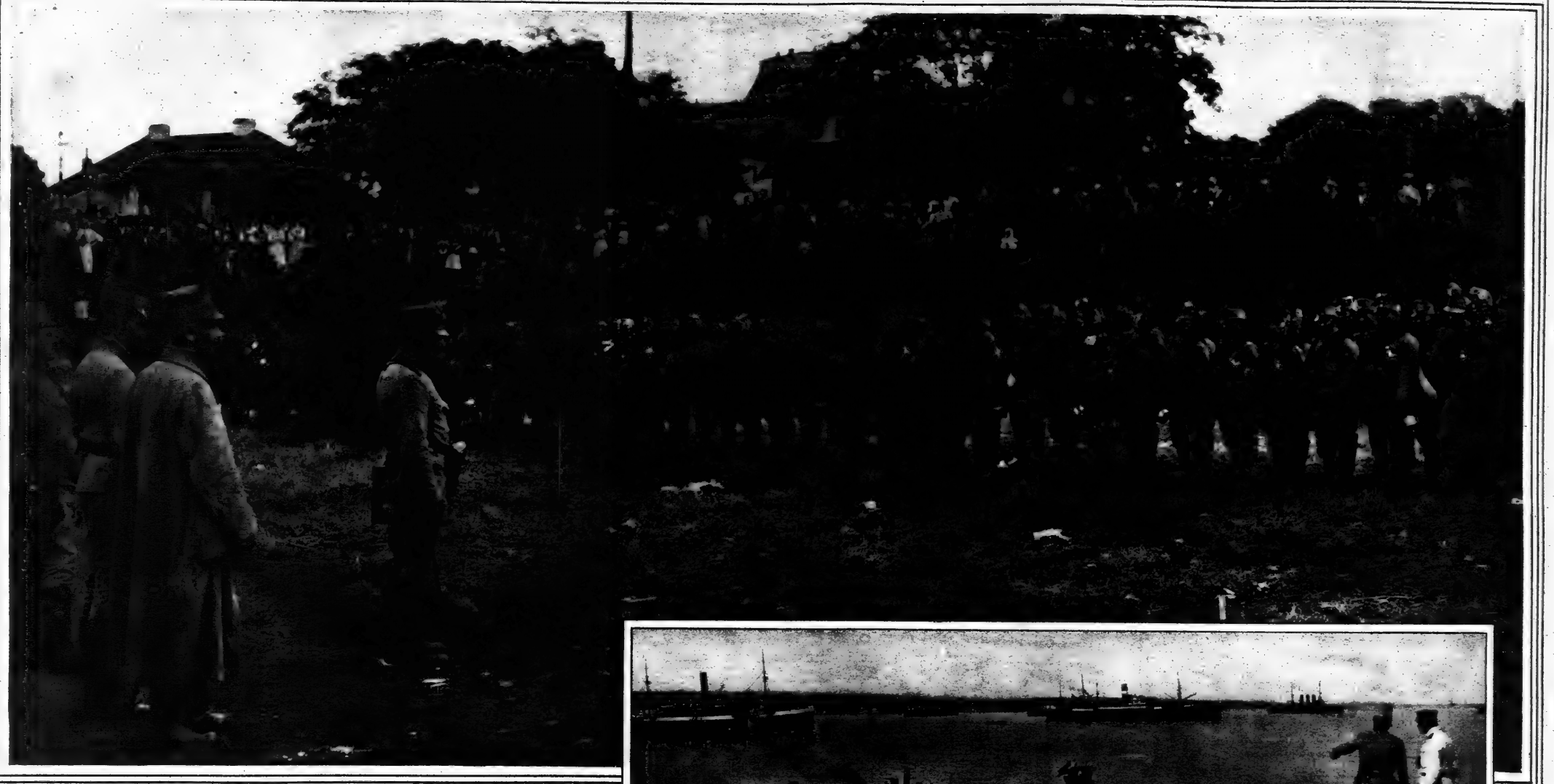
If you are puzzled as to what to give the June Bride — perhaps we could suggest something in our line of Fine Furniture or Novelties.

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Furniture Company
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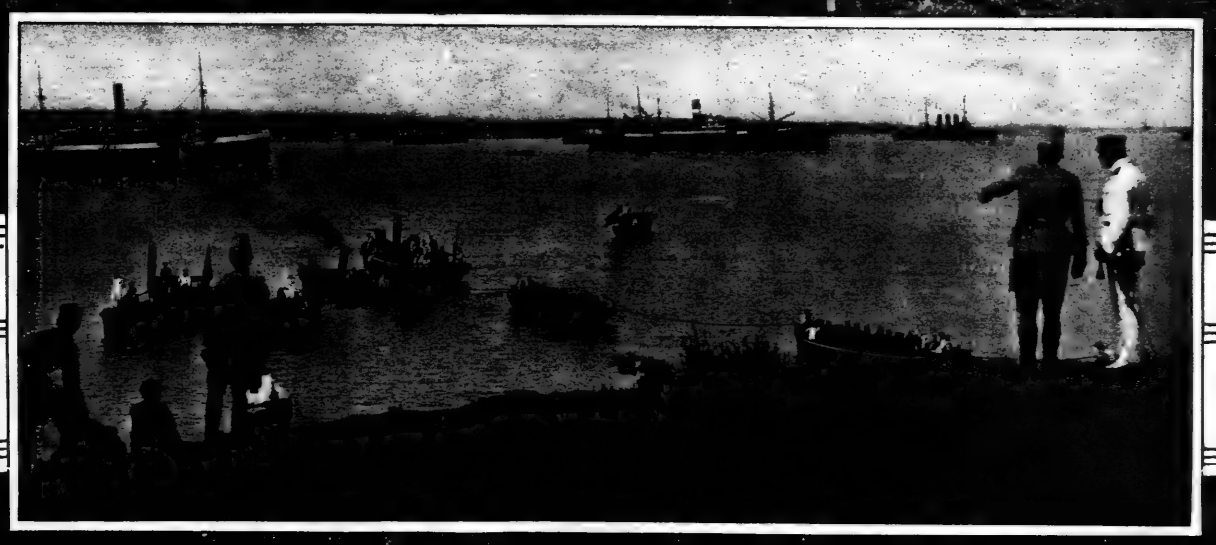
The Standard Everywhere C/B for the Woman of Fashion



The New York Times



NEW BOHEMIAN TROOPS, THEIR CAPS DECORATED WITH FLOWERS, ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER FOR AUSTRIA'S NEW WAR WITH ITALY



Austria, Anticipating the Break with Italy, Rushing Additional Marines to the Naval Base at Pola



THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND HIS BROTHER, PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA, AT THE "GREAT HEADQUARTERS" IN FRANCE (Photo from Paul Thompson)

As Prince Henry is in the Naval Branch of the Service, This is One of the Few Photographs, if Not the Only One, to Reach This Country Since the War Began Showing Him in the Interior



RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR MASSED IN THE GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP AT ZOSSEN, NEAR BERLIN (Photo from Henry Ruschin.)



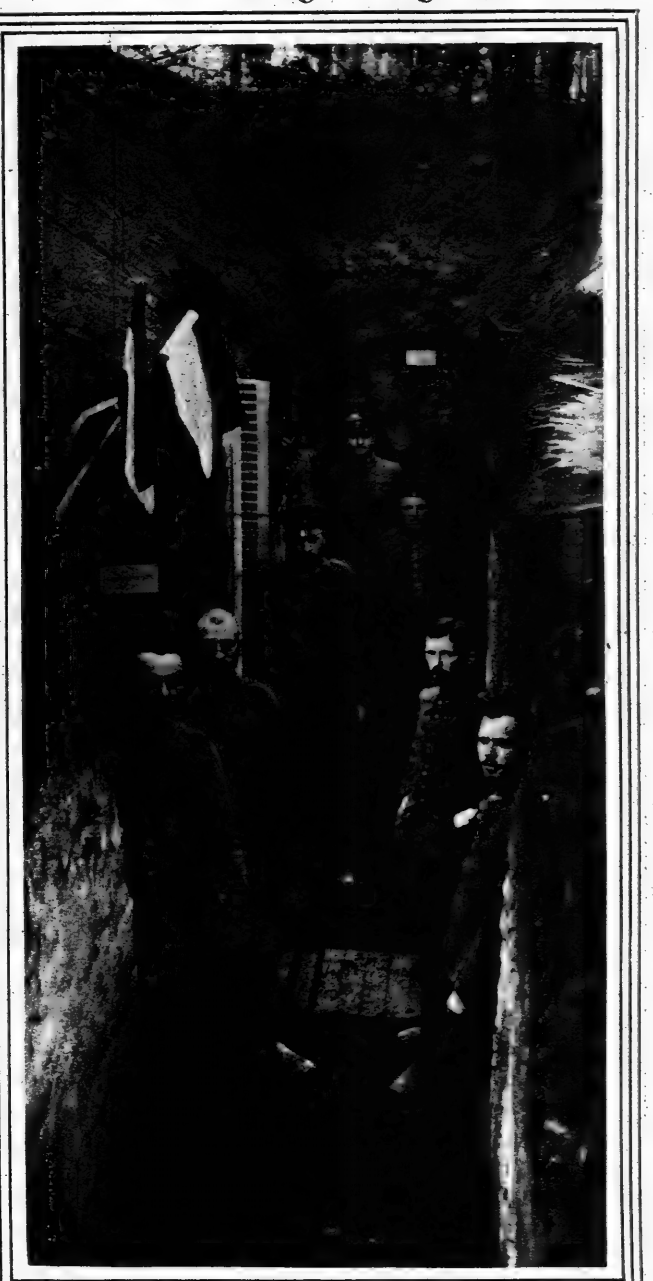
BELGIAN CAVALRY ON A SCOUTING EXPEDITION IN A FOREST IN NORTHERN FRANCE

(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



BELGIAN CHILDREN, THE YOUNGEST ONLY SIX WEEKS OLD, WHO WERE VICTIMS OF THE FIGHTING AROUND YPRES, AND ARE NOW CARED FCR IN A HOSPITAL AT LA PANNE.

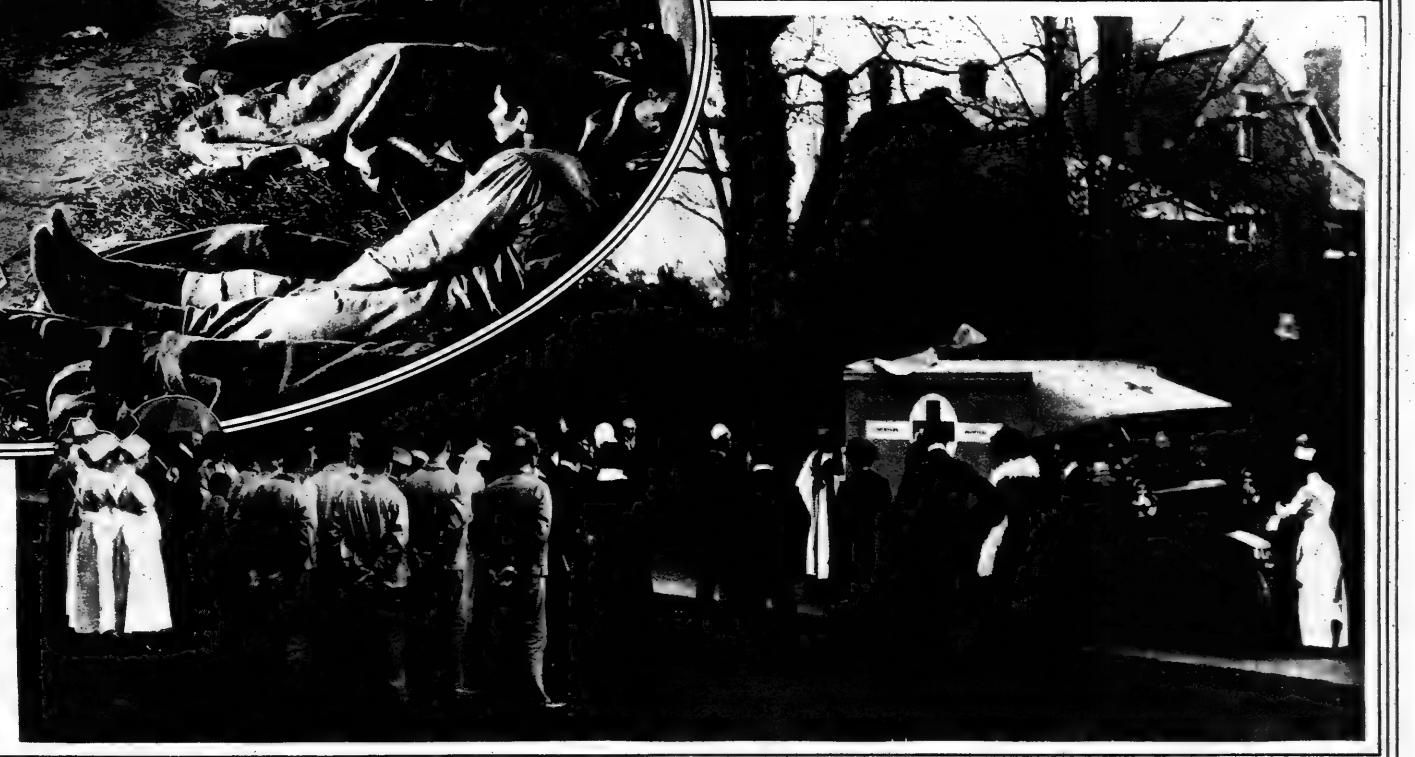
(Photo from American Press Assn.)



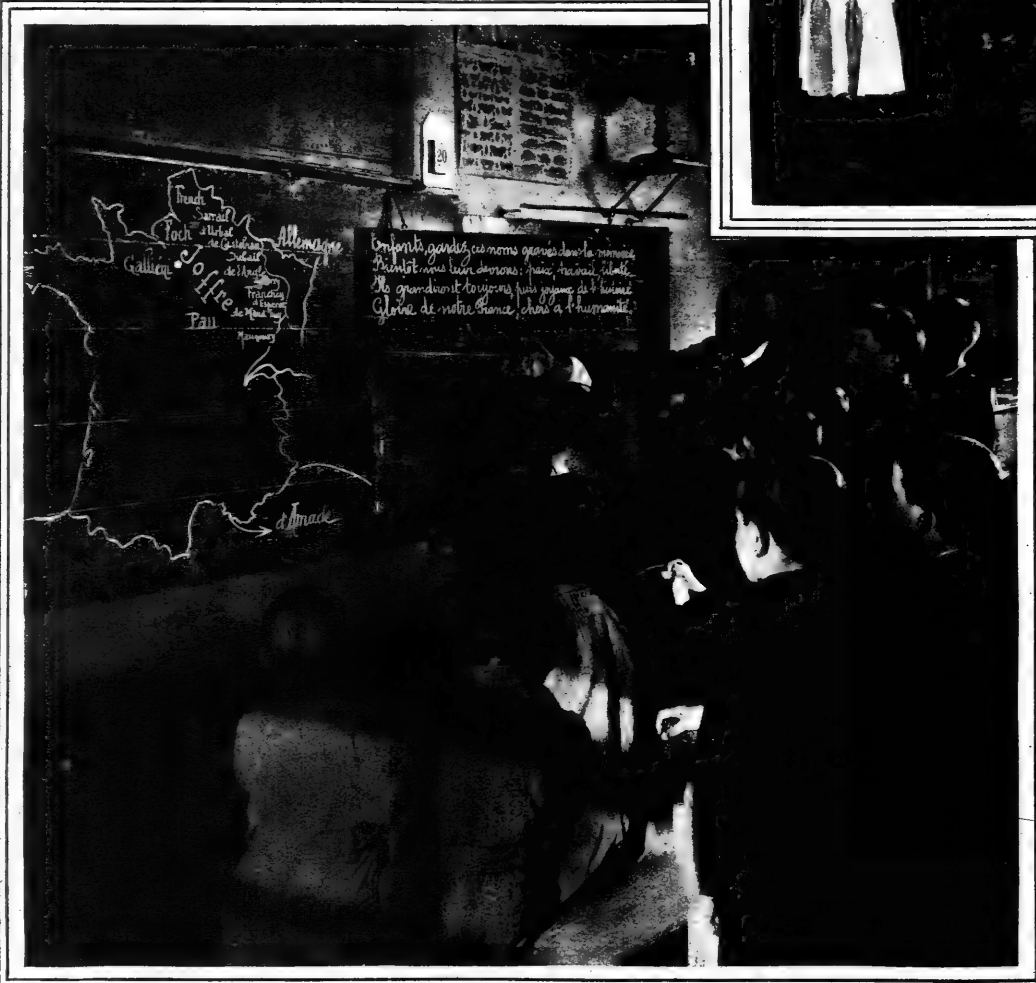
A GERMAN "DRAWING ROOM" TRENCH IN THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICT.
The Windows Have Shutters, the Trench Is Carpeted, and a Mat Lies Before the Door.
(Photo from Sennecke, Berlin.)



RUSSIAN PRIEST SPEAKING TO WOUNDED RUSSIAN SOLDIERS IN AN UNUSUALLY PRIMITIVE GERMAN HOSPITAL IN SUWALKI, RUSSIAN POLAND.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



Canon MacNutt Dedicating a Motor Ambulance to be Used Exclusively in Conveying Wounded British Soldiers to "Oakenshaw," the English Country Place of Marden Ranger, Which He Has Converted Into a War Hospital.
(Photo © by International News Service.)



THE WAR ALREADY IN FRENCH SCHOOLS.
With a Map of France on the Blackboard, the Village Schoolmaster Is Explaining to His Pupils the Position of the Various Troops Under General Joffre, and the Object Points Toward Which They Are Fighting.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



BERLIN WOMEN LEARNING TO RUN STREET CARS TO BE ABLE TO TAKE THE MEN'S PLACES WHEN NECESSARY.
(Photo from R. Sennecke, Berlin.)

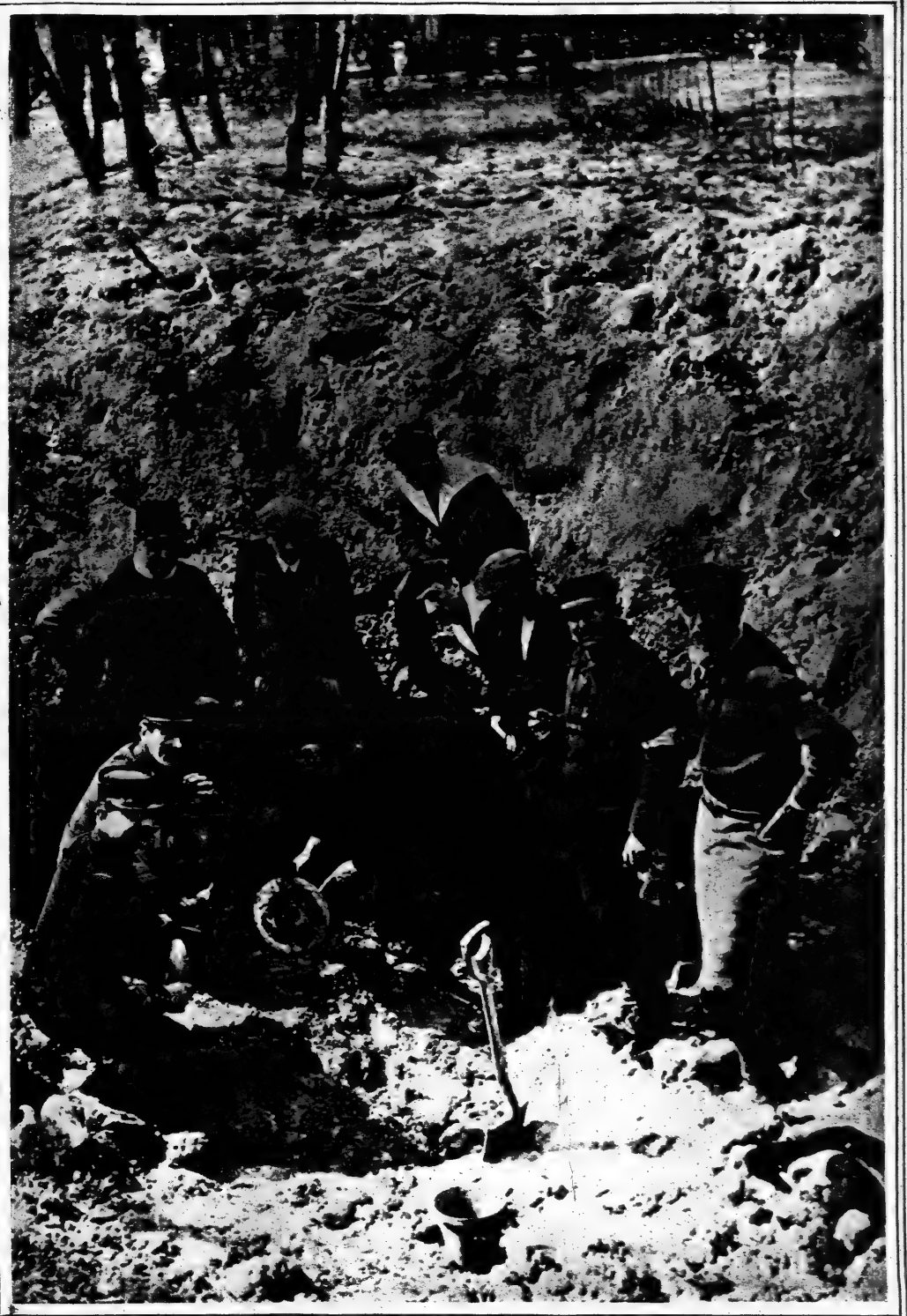


PRESIDENT POINCARE, CENTRE, VISITING THE WOUNDED FRENCH-AFRICAN SOLDIERS IN THE COCHIN HOSPITAL.



Austrians, Sheltered in the Carpathian Foothills, Loading One of Their Most Powerful Guns, Clearly Shown in the Photograph in Many Details

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



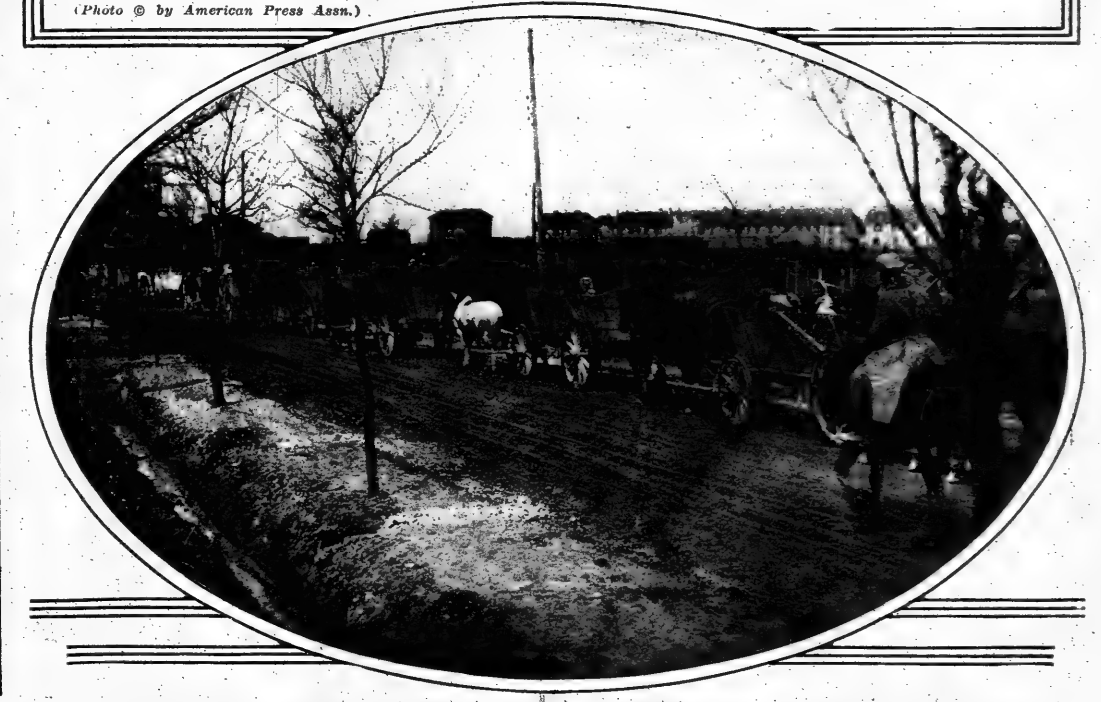
ONE OF THE FIRST SHELLS THROWN INTO DUNKIRK, NORTHERNMOST SEAPORT TOWN OF FRANCE, FROM BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES IN BELGIUM, TWENTY-TWO MILES AWAY THE MISSILES KILLING TWENTY PERSONS AND WOUNDING FORTY-FIVE.
French Soldiers and Sailors Are Shown Examining the Excavated End of the Shell After the Explosion.
(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)



GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN ENGLAND TO LIVE IN ALEXANDRA PALACE, LONDON, AROUND WHICH MEN OF THE NAVVIES BATTALION ARE SHOWN THROWING BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.
(Photo from Janet M. Cummings.)



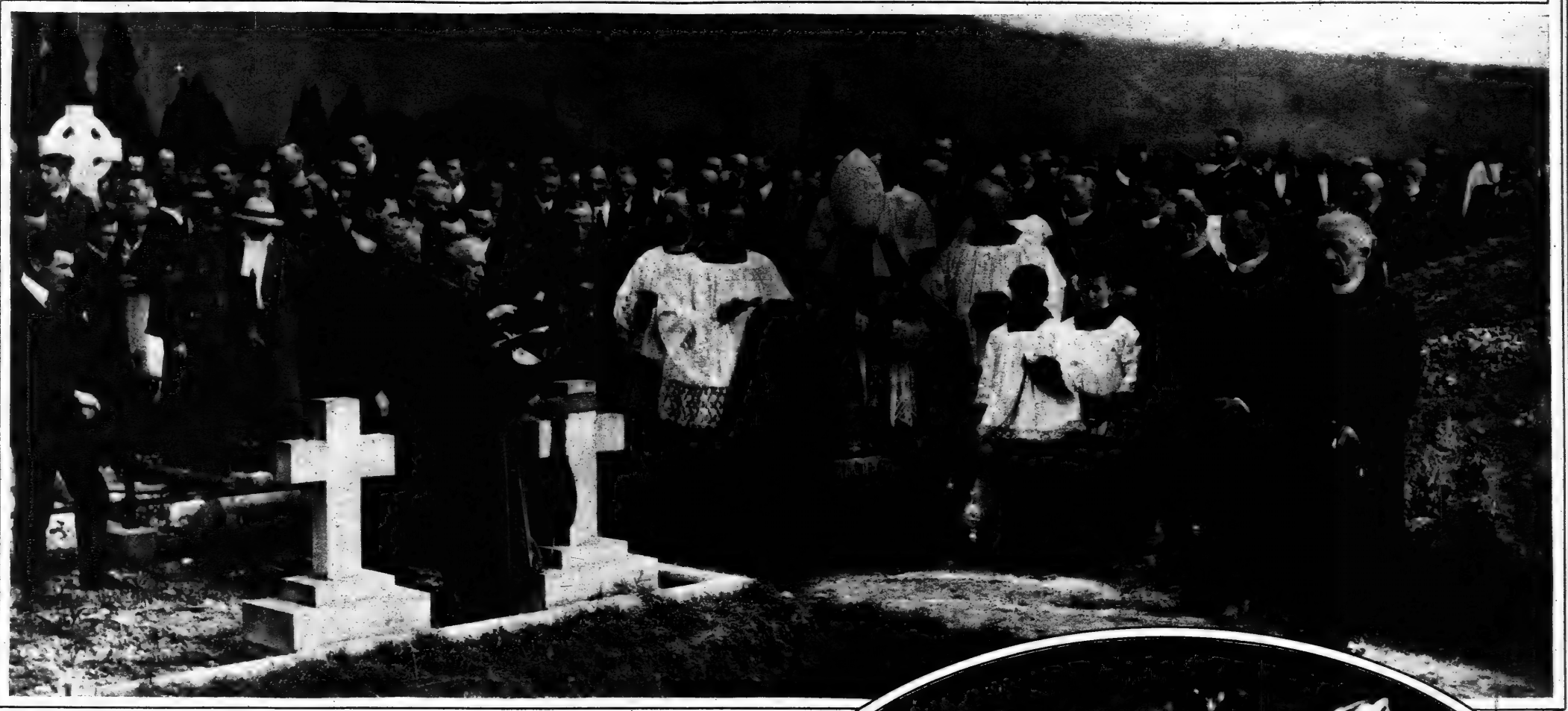
WOUNDED ALLIED SOLDIERS ENJOYING A SUN BATH AT LA PARNE, BELGIUM, IN COMFORTABLE WHEEL BASKETS.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)



Stream of Wagons, in Charge of German Soldiers, Conveying French Women and Children from Captured French Territory, Through Switzerland, Into France to Relieve the German Government of the Burden of Feeding Them.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

The New York Times

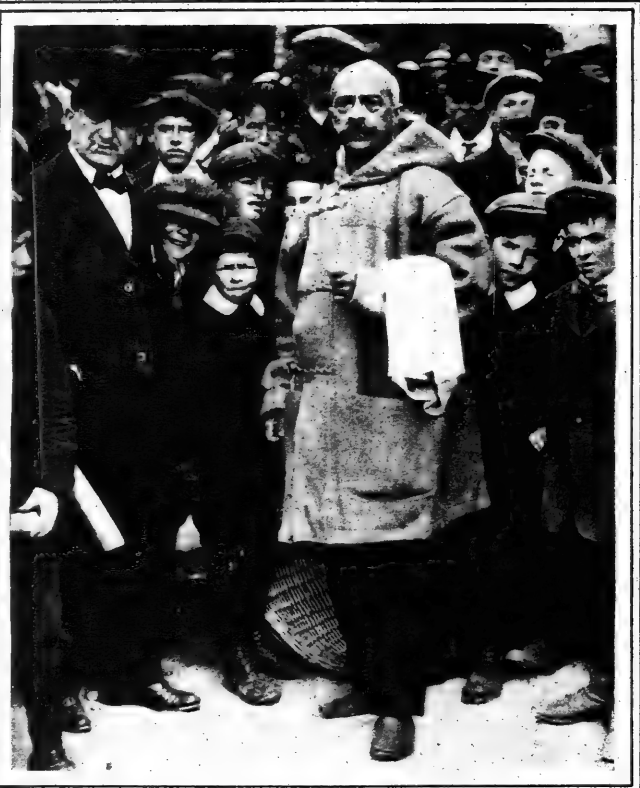
BURYING THE LUSITANIA'S DEAD



The Lord Bishop Cloynes Conducting the Burial Service Over the Graves of the Lusitania Victims in the Catholic Cemetery at Queenstown.



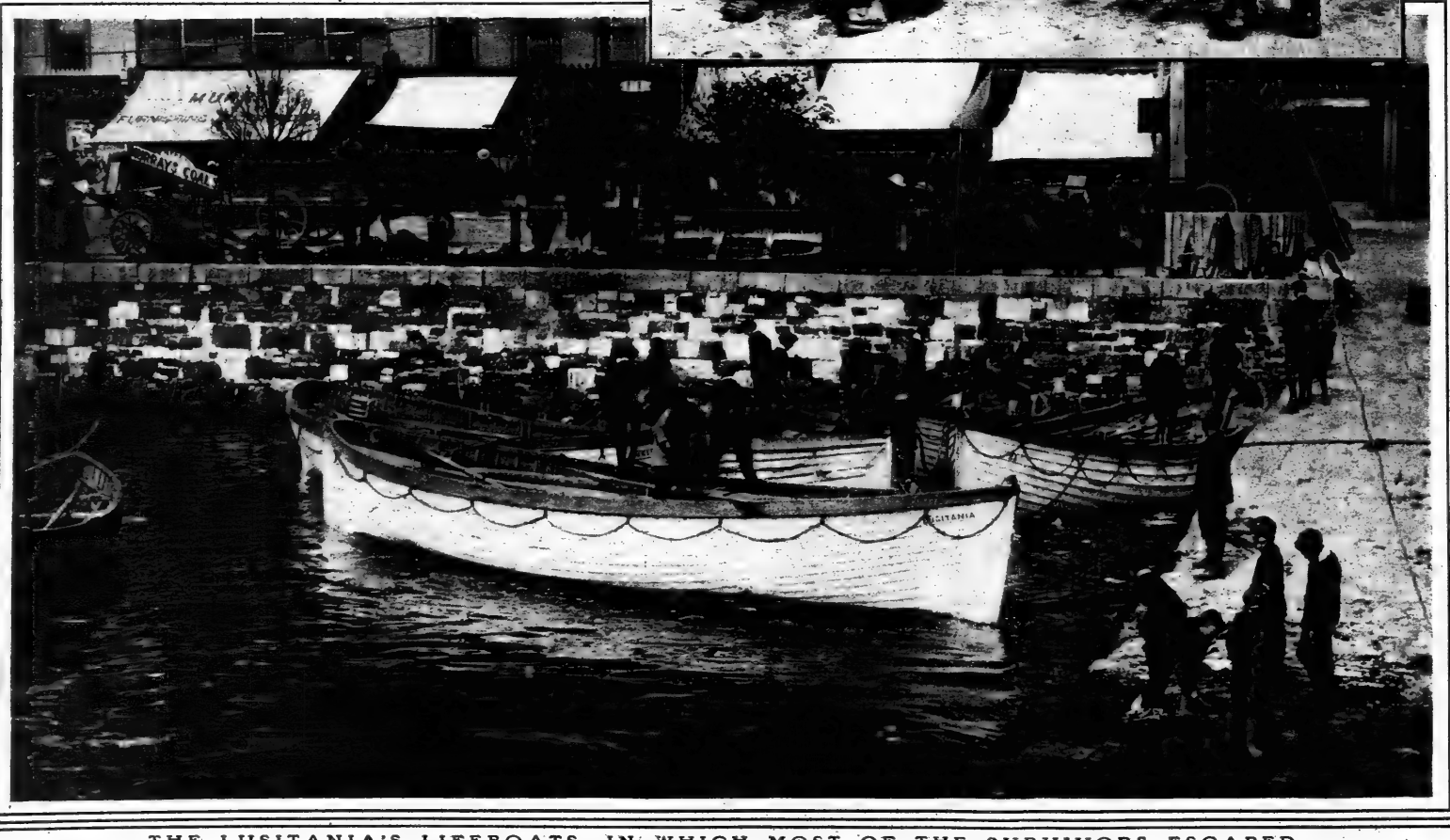
CHILD VICTIMS IN THE MORGUE AT QUEENSTOWN, ONE LYING IN ITS MOTHER'S ARMS.
(Photos © by International News Service.)



Julian de Avala, the Cuban Consul General at Liverpool, a Lusitania Survivor Surrounded by Admirers at Queenstown.

Mother and Her Children Among the Rescued. →





THE LUSITANIA'S LIFEBOATS, IN WHICH MOST OF THE SURVIVORS ESCAPED, LYING WHERE THEY WERE LANDED AT QUEENSTOWN.
(Photos from American Press Assn.)

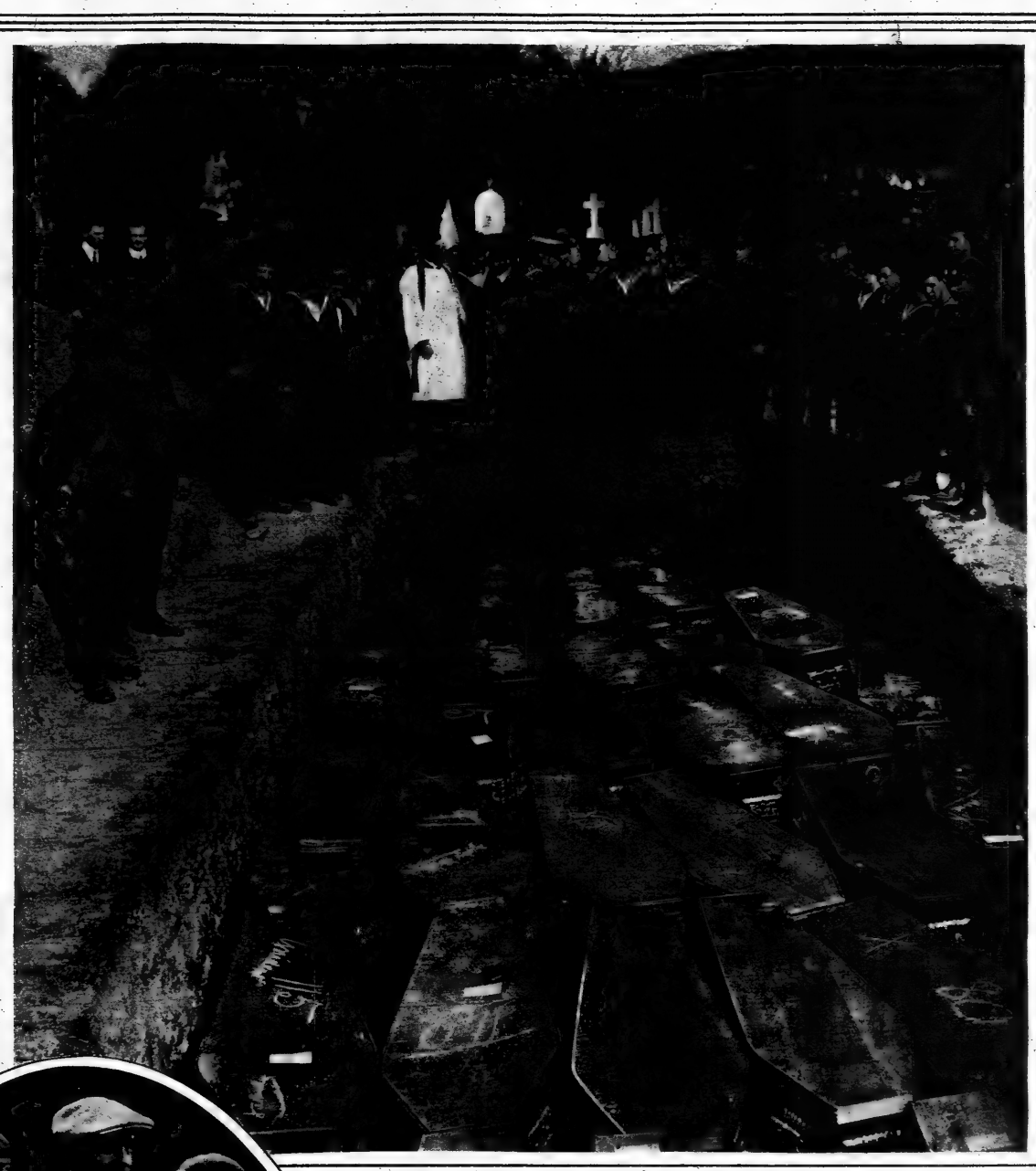


KATHLEEN KAYE, AGED 15, OF TORONTO, Called the "Heroine of the Lusitania," Having Rowed in One of the Lifeboats and Aided in Many Rescues.
(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)

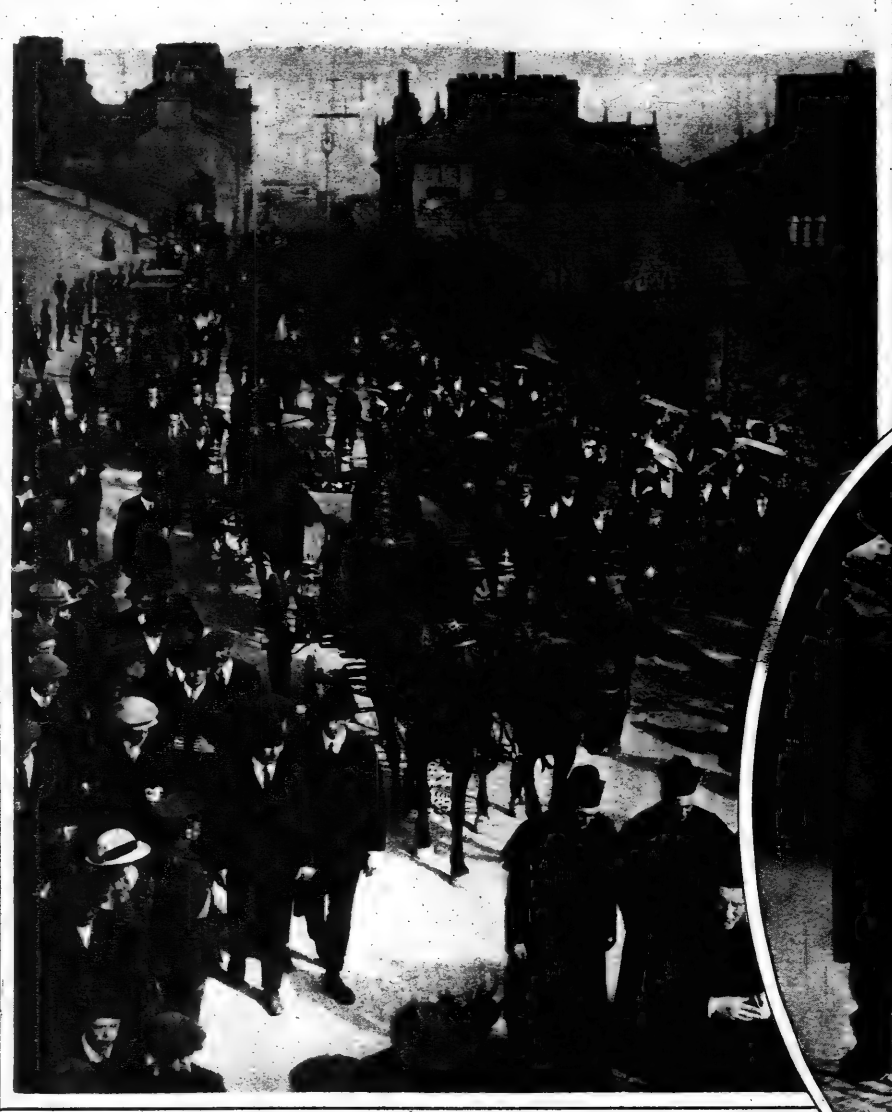
AND SUCCORING HER SURVIVORS



GROUP OF SURVIVORS AT QUEENSTOWN.
They Are, Left to Right, Mrs. John Wolfenden, Mrs. Plank, Mrs. Ruth Logan, Elsie Logan, and F. J. Milford.



SOME OF THE SIXTY-SIX COFFINS BURIED IN ONE OF THE HUGE GRAVES IN THE QUEENSTOWN CHURCHYARD.
(Photos © by International Press Agency.)



CORTEGE OF THE LUSITANIA DEAD PASSING THROUGH QUEENSTOWN, WITH THE HARBOR IN THE BACKGROUND
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



Children Greeting Their Father, a Lusitania Survivor, at Liverpool.



Charles T. Jeffrey of Chicago, and J. H. Brooks of New York, Arriving in London with Such of Their Possessions as They Were Able to Save.



MARTIN MANNION, Lame, Retaining as a Souvenir the Lifebelt Which Kept Him Afloat.
(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



Woman Survivor in a Costume Consisting of a Mackintosh, a Man's Coat, and Pajama Trousers.
(Photos from American Press Assn.)



Clergyman Consoling a Survivor, Who Is Wearing an Officer's Overcoat.



CAPT. TURNER OF THE LUSITANIA
Leaving the Cunard Offices in Liverpool After Making His Report



DELEGATES ATTENDING THE 1915 MOHONK PEACE CONFERENCE, MOHONK LAKE, NEW YORK
In the centre, first row and immediately behind, are Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, Professor John Bassett Moore, A. B. Farquhar, General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., James Talcott Lucius M. Cuthbert, W. P. Hamilton, Professor John Bates Clark, Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, and Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown o. New York University On the right, sitting, are Senator La Fontaine of Belgium, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smiley, Everett P. Wheeler, and General and Mrs. Horatio C. King.
(Photo © by Thompson Photo Company)



BEARING THE BODY OF CHARLES FROHMAN, WHO PERISHED ON THE LUSITANIA, FROM TEMPLE EMANU-EL, WHERE THE PUBLIC FUNERAL SERVICE WAS HELD.
At the Door Are Groups of Mr. Frohman's Closest Friends On the Stage and Off, Including, on the Left, Francis Wilson David Belasco, A. L. Erlanger, John Williams, and Ali Hayman; on the Right, Augustus Thomas, Richard Harding Davis, William Faversham, Otis Skinner, E. H. Sothern, John Barrymore, Marc Klaw, and C. B. Dillingham.





ANDREAS DE SEGUROLA, OPERA SINGER, AND "DIAMOND JIM" BRADY, ONE OF THE BEST-KNOWN NEW YORK "FIRST-NIGHTERS," ATTENDING THE FROHMAN FUNERAL



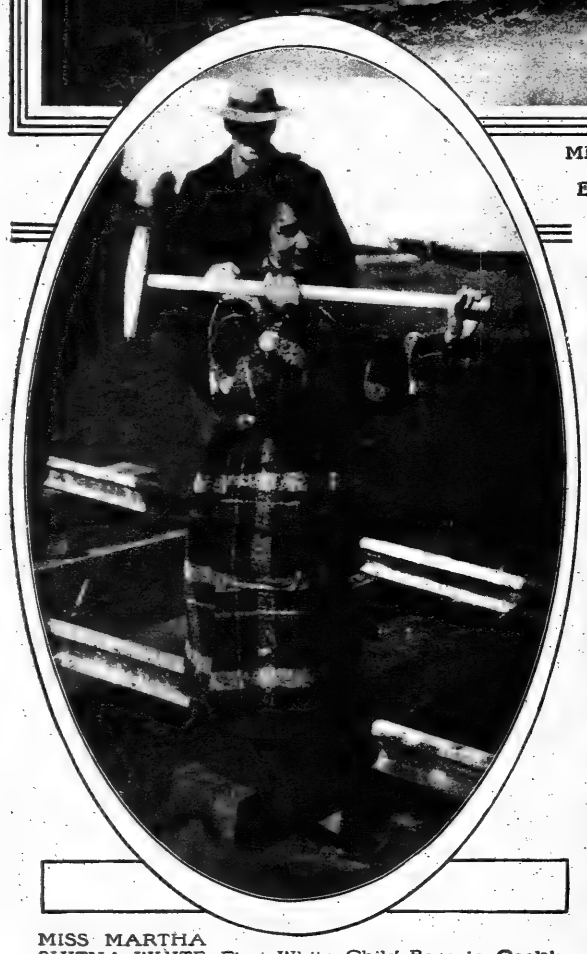
SENATOR HOKE SMITH OF GEORGIA, SON, SONS-IN-LAW, AND GRANDCHILDREN
In the Group, Left to Right, are Lieut. Alston R. Simpson, His Son, Hoke Smith Simpson, 5 Weeks Old; Ronald Ransom and His Daughter, Barbara Ransom, 4 Months Old, Marion Smith and His Daughter, Lucia Ransom Smith; Her Twin Sister, Marion Cobb Smith, and the Senator
(Photo by Clinedinst Studio.)



GENERAL VENUSTIANO CARRANZA AND THE MEXICAN STUDENTS WHOM HE IS SENDING TO THE UNITED STATES TO BE EDUCATED AS TEACHERS



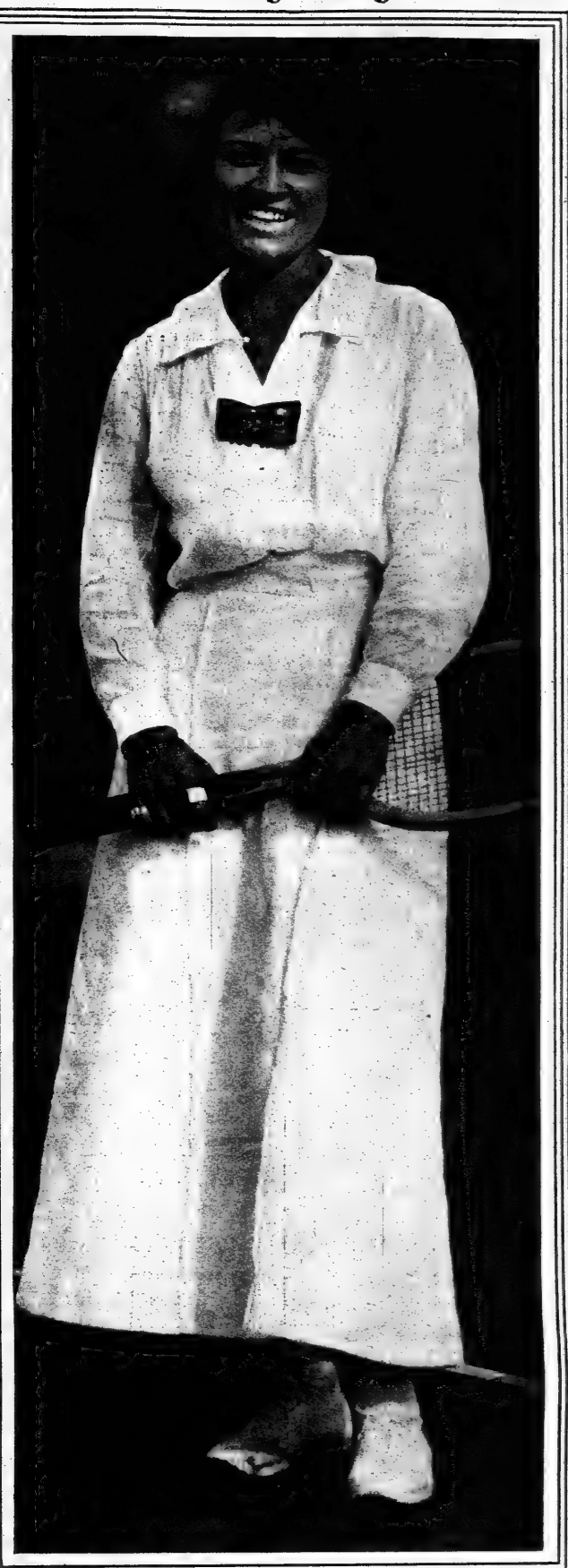
MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PARTY AT HONOLULU ARE ENTERTAINED BY HAWAIIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN.
Ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon Can be Seen Leaning Against the Palm in the Centre of the Group. *(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)*



MISS MARTHA SUITNA WHITE, First White Child Born in Cook's Inlet, Driving the First Spike on the Government Railroad in Alaska.



QUEEN MARY OF ENGLAND AND PRINCESS MARY Leaving the Drury Lane Theatre After a Performance of the "Masque of War and Peace" in Aid of the American Women's War Hospital.



MISS MOLLA BJURSTEDT, the Norwegian Tennis Champion, Who Has Just Added the Metropolitan Title to Her Tennis Laurels.
(Photo © by International News Service.)



KING CONSTANTINE I. OF THE HELLENES THE CROWN PRINCE, AND MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREECE, ARRIVING AT ONE OF THE RECENT NATIONAL FETE CELEBRATIONS IN ATHENS.
From a Photograph Taken a Few Days Before the King Was Stricken with Pleurisy.
(Photo © from American Press Ass'n.)



STAMPEDERS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY LANDING AT THE RAILROAD CAMP AT SHIP CREEK, AT THE HEAD OF COOK'S INLET, ALASKA, TO WORK ON THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD AND PROSPECT FOR GOLD.

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SUMMER DRESSES .... $4.50 UP
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If you wish to order by mail, give your bust measure, enclose postal money order for the amount and we will forward your garment promptly. If not exactly as represented, we will cheerfully refund your money.

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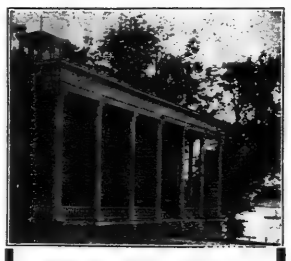
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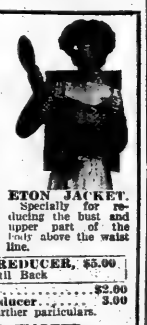


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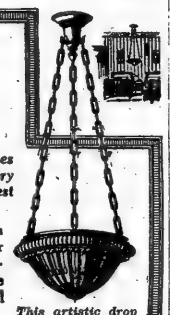
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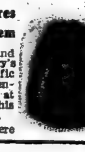
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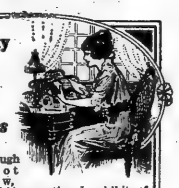
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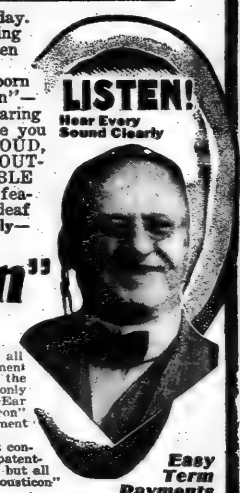
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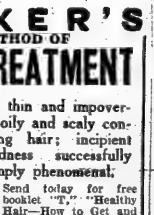
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled today; fair tomorrow; moderate, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 6.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,945. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1915.—90 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WILSON TO PUT TIME LIMIT ON MEXICO DISORDER

Demands on Warring Factions Expected to Include One for a Central Government.

MUST NOT HOLD UP FOOD

This Government Will See to That, Though the Plans Are Not Yet Made Known.

CARRANZA STILL SILENT

No Word on the Corn Kept from Starving Capital—State of Railroads Bryan's First Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON May 29.—A demand for the establishment of a central government in Mexico is expected to be contained in the important statement to be issued by President Wilson on Tuesday, calling for a change in conditions in that country. There is to be no military intervention, but the President will make it clear to the Mexican factions that there must be no interference with the transportation of food supplies sent to the starving noncombatant population of the country by the American Red Cross. To what extent this Government will be prepared to overcome any such interference has not been disclosed. There was evidence today that the plans for meeting future contingencies had not been worked out.

General Venustiano Carranza, who was looked to at one time recently as the possible saviour of the situation, now appear to be in the bad graces of the Wilson Administration. The action of his military forces in seizing 600 tons of corn purchased in this country by the International Relief Committee of Mexico City to relieve the hunger there, has made him extremely unpopular among Government officials. Representations have been made to him intended to obtain the release of the corn and its transportation to Mexico City, but so far no word has come from Carranza as to what he intends to do. It is realized here that the railroad line between Vera Cruz, Carranza's capital, and Mexico City, is not open, and that even if the corn is surrendered it will be difficult to transport it to its intended destination.

It is this matter of opening up communication by railroad between Vera Cruz and Mexico City that will form the keynote of President Wilson's policy. Actual starvation exists in the capital and advices from foreign representatives and Americans there agree that the suffering will be intensified if relief is not received soon.

It is admitted at the State Department that nothing is known as to railroad conditions beween Vera Cruz and Mexico City. Who controls the greater portion of the line between these places is something that the Department has been unable to find out. Assurances have been received from both the Carranza and Villa factions on several occasions in the past few months that the railroads would be left free for the transportation of supplies and passengers, but this assurance has not materialized. The road is controlled by the Carranza forces for a short distance from the Vera Cruz end, while the Villa-Zapata forces control the Mexico City end. But which factions control the many miles of trackage between is not known here, although frequent efforts have been made to ascertain.

It is over this major portion of the line—"the twilight zone," Secretary Bryan called it in explaining the situation—that the danger lies in the transportation of food to the starving people of Mexico City. Mr. Bryan said today that the food sent to Mexico would be distributed by the Red Cross, but he indicated that no plans had been formed as to the means of insuring transportation without interference. A very general opinion here is that it will be necessary for this Government to send armed guards with each train load of supplies intended for the interior of the country.

The impression was given today in one quarter, said to be informed as to the purpose of this Government, to be set forth in President Wilson's statement of next Tuesday, that the Mexican factions would be made to understand that the time within which they would be expected to adjust their differences and establish some semblance of order in Mexica would not be a period so indefinite as to be meaningless. It is rumored that the President will expect an improvement in conditions within thirty or sixty days, but no explanation is forthcoming as to the meaning of the suggestion to that effect. There appears, however, to be ground for reports here that the Administration will follow up the President's statement by insisting that some government be set up in Mexico, headed by a man who will have the confidence of this country and the Mexican people.

In this connection, rumor is busy with the name of General Eduardo Iturbide, who has not been identified with any of the factions. He was arrested in Mexico City and was sentenced to be executed, but managed to escape and ultimately, after many adventures, reached the United States. General Iturbide has been in Washington all Winter and has met many officials of the Government, who were impressed by his personality. One of the statements made here is that the Government would be pleased if General Iturbide offered himself to the Mexican pople as Provisional President of his country. It is said in some quarters that the name of General Iturbide will be proposed by the

Continued on Page 6.

BULGAR-RUMANIAN NEGOTIATIONS PENDING

King Ferdinand's Minister Summoned Home—Adrianople Offered to Bulgaria?

LONDON, May 29.—A Bucharest dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says important negotiations are in progress between Rumania and Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Minister to Rumania, the dispatch adds, left Bucharest yesterday for Sofia.

Turkey, according to a current report, has offered to cede Adrianople to Bulgaria.

Reports which reach Athens from Sofia set forth that Bulgaria is holding to neutrality, but the leaders of the Opposition Party believe that if Rumania intervenes in the war Bulgaria will follow suit.

PARIS, May 29.—Important changes in the Bulgarian diplomatic service, just announced, are regarded here as highly significant. The Matin sees in them an indication that Bulgaria will be the second neutral to join the Allies.

D. Rizow, Minister to Italy and a firm supporter of the Triple Alliance, has been displaced at Rome by M. Stancioff, diplomatic agent in Paris, who, in turn, is succeeded by M. Grecow, confidential secretary of King Ferdinand.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Recall of the Bulgarian Minister to Italy and the succesion of the Bulgarian diplomatic agent in Paris to this post was declared by the legation here today to be without international significance. It was stated that Minister Rizow had indicated some time ago his wish to be recalled.

POINCARE PROCLAIMS HIS TOTAL ABSTINENCE

Promises to Drink No Spirits During the War and After it.

PARIS, May 29.—Raymond Poincaré, the President of the French Republic, today announced that he would drink no spirituous liquors during or after the war. Replying to a request made by the National Anti-Alcoholic League, he sent through his Secretary the following letter:

You ask the President of the Republic to follow the example of other heads of States and take an engagement to abstain from all spirituous liquors during the war. That is an engagement the President takes willingly and without difficulty, not only for the duration of the war, but even afterward. He never drinks alcoholic liquors.

FELIX DECORI.
General Civil Secretary to the President of the Republic.

U. S. GUNBOAT IN PERIL AT CONSTANTINOPLE

Raiding Submarine Torpedoed a Turkish Transport Near the Scorpion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Ambassador Morgenthau today notified Secretary Bryan that a submarine which entered the Bosporus last Monday afternoon fired torpedoes which damaged a transport anchored near the diminutive American gunboat Scorpion, which is the station ship of the United States Navy at Constantinople. As a result of this operation, the Scorpion has been compelled to shift its anchorage. The dispatch does not give the name of the submarine, so far as is disclosed by the announcement made by Secretary Bryan, but it is the assumption here that it was the British submarine which a few days ago made its daring trip to Constantinople.

The Scorpion will not be brought away from Constantinople. It would be impossible to get her out now, even if it were the desire of this Government that she should depart, because the route to the Mediterranean is blocked by the Anglo-French military operations in the Dardanelles, and that to the Black Sea is also blocked by defensive mines against the Russian fleet. Moreover, the Scorpion would be the main haven of refuge for Ambassador Morgenthau, should the situation at Constantinople become so dangerous as to require his departure.

Secretary Bryan's announcement, summarizing Ambassador Morgenthau's message, follows:

"The Department is advised by the Ambassador in Constantinople that on the afternoon of May 24 a submarine entered the Bosporus from Marmora and that several torpedoes were fired in the harbor, one of them seriously damaging a large transport anchored near the Scorpion; that the town and shore batteries opened fire without result. The Scorpion has been requested by the Port Captain to shift anchor again on account of possible danger from fire of shore batteries and will go up to Bebek, [the bay in the Bosporus on which Robert College is situated,] at once."

On May 27 the British Admiralty issued a report from the Vice Admiral of the fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean saying that British submarine E-11, Lieut. Commander Nassmith, had dashed into the eSa of Marmora and sunk a ship carrying a large cargo of ammunition, and later, having entered Constantinople harbor, had discharged a torpedo at a transport. The latter shot was evidently the one which endangered the Scorpion.

The station ship is a converted yacht bought during the Spanish war. She is 212 feet long and has four 6-pounder rapid-firing guns.

TURKS CENTRE EFFORTS ON THE DARDANELLS

Said to Have 80,000 Men There —Reinforcements Coming from Syria.

LONDON, May 29.—The Turkish troops defending the Gallipoli Peninsula against the landing forces of the Allies number 80,000 men, according to the correspondent at Athens of the Reuter Telegram Company.

The Turks are remaining on the defensive in the Caucasus, and are concentrating all their efforts at the Dardanelles, whither reinforcements are being brought from Syria. The supplies of ammunition, both for the infantry and the artillery, are reported to be decreasing rapidly, with no prospect of being replenished.

ITALIANS CROSS THE ISONZO RIVER; NEW VENICE RAID

Big Military Movement Toward Trieste Started and Sharp Fighting Is Begun.

FIVE ATTACKS NEAR GORITZ

Vienna Says They Were Repulsed—Italians in North Move on Trent from Two Directions.

VENICE TARGET OF AIRMEN

Austrians Say Bombs Started Fires in an Arsenal and Caused an Explosion in a Fort.

UDINE, via Paris, May 29.—A strong Italian army is engaged in crossing the Isonzo River.

When this has been accomplished, it is expected that the hard struggle will begin.

On the right bank of the river Austria lacked a solid fortified base, while on the opposite side, near Goritz, there is a series of mountains, the highest of which is Monte Santo of an altitude of more than 2,200 feet, joining to the southeast the Corso chain, a high, rocky plateau which dominates Trieste by land.

On the Corso the Austrians have the entrenched camps of Sessana and Divaca, which command the whole seacoast on both sides of Trieste; thus the Austrian troops are in a position to make difficult a landing by sea or an advance from the frontier.

GENEVA, May 29.—On the eastern front, north of the Gulf of Trieste, bayonet fighting is in progress south of Goritz. The Austrians are retreating slowly.

Italian forces have arrived before Gradisca, about eighteen miles from Trieste.

The Italian authorities issued an order last night prohibiting Austrians and Germans from leaving the country.

[illegible] Fire at Goritz, Vienna Says.

VIENNA, May 2.—The official bulletin, issued tonight, makes the following statement concerning operations on the Italian frontier:

"In the southwestern war theatre the Italians have reached the frontier place of Ala, (in the Adige Valley,) and the district of Primiero.

"In the coast district minor fighting has developed near Karfeit, (Coporetto,) an Italian battalion has been dispersed, near Plava a hostile detachment, and near Goritz five enemy attacks have been repulsed."

TWO MOVEMENTS ON TRENT.

Italian Columns Are Moving from Northwest and Southwest of City.

BRESCIA, Italy, May 29.—Dispatches from the Austrian frontier say that Italian troops, with a strong contingent of mounted artillery, continue to advance north of the Idro Lake along both sides of the Chiese River. From their present positions these Italian forces command the town of Condino.

Another large Italian force is penetrating from Tonale Pass into the Vemigilio Valley with the evident object of proceeding to the north of Trent, thus placing that city between two Italian armies.

Condino is about thirty miles southwest of Trent. Tonale is approximately the same distance northwest of Trent.

A duel between the Austrian and Italian artillery in that region was rendered difficult today by heavy rain and stormy weather, the low lying clouds making it impossible to see beyond a certain distance.

Storo Taken; Riva Is Shelled.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 29.—The Italians, after a severe fight along the frontier north of Lake Idro, have captured the own of Storo and are now bombarding Riva.

A dispatch from Innsbruck says that the Crown Prince of Saxony yesterday joined Field Marshal Baron von Hötzendorf, the Austrian commander, at Trent. The headquarters of the Field Marshal is protected against possible aerial attack by a covering of strong wire netting.

All the reserves in Tyrol and in Carinthia between the ages of 43 and 35 have been mobilized. Youths of 17 years also are being accepted for military service.

The resistance of the Austro-Germans to the Italian advance is becoming stronger. The conviction is growing in Innsbuck that the Teutonic allies intend a defensive campaign against the Italians.

AIRMEN RAID VENICE AND FIRE ARSENAL

Explosion Also Caused at Fort di San Nicolo, According to Vienna.

VIENNA, (via London,) May 29.—In an air raid on Venice last night by several naval airmen a large number of bombs were dropped, causing several extensive fires. News of the raid was given in this official statement, issued tonight by the War Office:

"Last night several naval airmen undertook a new action against Venice, dropping a great number of bombs especially on an arsenal, causing several extensive fires and in Fort di San Nicolo an explosion."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 29.—On the night before

Continued on Page 3.

RAIDING ZEPPELIN DESTROYED BY SHELL

Falls Into Sea Off Heligoland After Southend Attack—New One Takes Its Place.

GENEVA, May 29.—A dispatch from Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, says one of the Zeppelin warships which three days ago raided Southend, at the mouth of the Thames, was struck by one of the British shells fired at it. Owing to the resultant loss of gas, it fell into the sea off Heligoland. Whether the crew was saved is not known.

Orders have been received at Friedrichshafen to replace this vessel with a Zeppelin of the newest type. Such an airship, recently completed, will leave Friedrichshafen shortly.

GERMAN AIRMEN KILLED IN 8,000-FOOT FALL

Lieut. von Buelow's Machine Brought Down by French Aviators Near Fismes.

PARIS, May 29.—Aviator Lieutenant van Bülow, believed to be a relative of Prince von Bülow, the former German Imperial Chancellor, was killed near Fismes, according to the Matin, in an air duel with a French aeroplane belonging to the newly formed rapid squadron M.S.12. The French pilot, describing the battle, said:

"Wednesday morning I saw an albatross machine coming from the German lines headed for Paris, and I gave chase. He was 8,000 feet up. I went up to 9,000 feet, rapidly overhauling him, and the fight began. We were now less than thirty feet from the albatross, but we were under such headway that we overshot him, and I got a bullet in the shoulder, but it didn't prevent me from continuing the chase.

"The Germans tried to escape by dropping, but I flew over them again. Apparently one of them was wounded. Suddenly my Lieutenant got in a volley at point blank range, and the albatross tipped forward, shooting nose downward 6,000 feet to the earth. We followed them with our eyes. When the machine struck the earth it seemed to crumple into a ball and bounded along the hillside like a wounded rabbit running. We followed them down, descending in spirals. The pilot lay some yards away, where he had been thrown out, while the observer was crushed under the engine. In one of his pockets we found a paper bearing the name, 'Lieutenant von Bülow, Imperial Guards, Berlin.' We found in the wrecked aeroplane ten [illegible] bombs and forty grenades."

The pilot, having his choice of the Legion of Honor or the Military Medal, chose the latter.

NAVIGATION RULES STRICTER IN WAR ZONE

British Put Limit on Traffic Around Scotland—Keep Watch on Pleasure Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Secretary Bryan today received from the American Consul at Dunfermline, Scotland, the text of an advance notice by R. S. Lowry, Admiral Commanding the British naval forces at the Naval base of Rosyth, Scotland, concerning restrictions on cruising in the Firth of Forth, on the east coast of Scotland. These instructions were issued by Admiral Lowry under the provisions of the Defense of the Realm regulations and have been in force since May 6. They govern the cruising of yachts, excursion steamers, motorboats and other craft.

The notice fixes the lines within which vessels may proceed in the Firth of Forth and stipulates that every vessel cruising within the permitted areas must be in possession of a special permit and must comply with certain rules which will be printed in the permits. These permits are obtained from the King's Harbor Master at Rosyth dock yard. Similar rules are provided designating restricted areas within which vessels may be permitted to navigate the River Tay.

For the West Coast of Scotland the rules are even more stringent. Some of these rules are:

Yachts, excursion steamers, motorboats and pleasure yachts of any description are entirely prohibited from cruising in open waters on the West Coast of Scotland, including islands of the West Coast. The local competent naval authority will fix definite limits in each area of lochs, ports or estuaries outside of which no cruising of yachts, pleasure steamers, or motorboats of any description, can be allowed. Small local British-owned yachts, motorboats and pleasure boats will be permitted to cruise in the lochs subject to any orders which may be issued by the local competent naval authorities. Every vessel must be in possession of a special permit. Sailings of excursion steamers from the mainland of England can be permitted only so far as they serve for the conveyance of necessaries and by special license from the local competent naval authority. The term, West Coast Islands, includes the Hebrides.

Admiral Lowry's notice contains these general instructions:

"All owners of vessels and boats cruising for pleasure are warned that these instructions are permissive only, and that the naval authorities are in no way responsible for the safety of any vessels, boats or persons availing themselves of these facilities. Yachting and boating during war must inevitably entail risks and dangers which would not be experienced in peace and while doing so persons may at any moment find themselves involved in hostilities. Further facilities for yachting, boating and pleasure cruising may at any time be altered or withdrawn entirely. No compensation claims will be entertained by the Admiralty for any damage to vessels, boats or for loss of life."

GUN SELLING for sale in any quantity. Kerr Automobile Straw Co., 220 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

LUSITANIA ARMED, GERMANY REPLIES TO OUR NOTE; MAKES NO PROMISE TO CHECK HER SUBMARINE WARFARE

NOTE ON WAY TO CAPITAL

Times Berlin Correspondent Sees it and Cables a New Summary.

A 2,000-WORD DOCUMENT

Alleges Lusitania Was Armed and Complains of Ammunition She Carried.

TAKES UP THE FALABA CASE

Germany Insists Captain of the Steamer Signaled and Tried to Get Away.

OFFERS OF COMPENSATION

Cushing and Gulflight Attacks Referred to as Unintentional—Suggests Hague Hearing.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 29, (via The Hague.)—I have seen the German note in its final draft. It is about 2,000 words long, and its tone is very friendly, calm and dignified. It is couched in simple, businesslike language, and it is just what I was able to indicate in my last three dispatches.

It is a preliminary answer to the American note, reciting certain basic facts in connection with the Cushing, Gulflight, Falaba, and Lusitania cases as the German Government sees these facts, and reserving the final answer until the facts are agreed with by Washington.

As previously indicated, in the Lusitania case, the note recites that she was a fast auxiliary cruiser and armed, with members of her crew especially trained for operating the armament. It also holds that she had ammunition in her cargo.

Germany again expresses sincere regret for the loss of neutral lives, and repeats the statement that there were 5,200 cases of ammunition aboard the vessel, and that the great loss of life probably was due to this fact. It is also suggested that more persons could have been saved but for the second explosion, which, it is repeated, probably was due to the explosion of the ammunition in the hold, thus causing the Lusitania's rapid sinking.

While I am pledged not to divulge the text of the German answer, which, with Ambassador Gerard's consent, will be released on Sunday, I am able to confirm the principal features, which are substantially as previously indicated. The note does not go into the questions of international law involved, leaving the arguments, citations, precedents, and friendly suggestions for a mutually satisfactory modus vivendi to a future answer, when Washington's reply to the statement of facts is received.

There is absolutely nothing in the note to indicate that under present conditions Germany could modify its submarine warfare in principle, although the note significantly renews in very friendly terms Germany's expressions of appreciation of America's good offices in having tried to bring about a modus vivendi in the naval war between Germany and England, which would have resulted in a discontinuance of the submarine war on British trade if Great Britain had agreed to President Wilson's proposals.

[It has been explained at the State Department in Washington that President Wilson, in a note on Feb. 20, made no proposal, but only a suggestion as from "a sincere friend desirous of embarrassing neither nation and of serving the common interest of humanity" that Germany should withdraw its submarine war against merchant craft if England would agree not to interfere with shipment of foodstuffs into Germany for distribution to the civil population under a system of American Government agencies.]

In connection with the Falaba case I have learned that the previous statement of facts is repeated, namely, that [illegible] Admiralty ordered merchant ships to sail under

Continued on Page 2.

Berlin Again Warns Neutrals to be Cautious and Make Their Identity Plain in the War Zone

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Secretary Bryan received from Ambassador Gerard a statement from the German Foreign Office urging that American shipping circles again be warned against traversing the waters around the British Isles incautiously, and especially that they make their neutral markings on the vessels very plain and light them promptly and sufficiently at night. Reading between the lines of this message, officials saw little hope that Germany contemplated abandoning its submarine attacks.

An announcement issued by Secretary Bryan on the basis of the Gerard dispatch follows:

The American Ambassador at Berlin has been informed by the German Foreign Office that, in view of the fact that during the past few weeks it has repeatedly occurred that neutral ships have been sunk in waters designated as an area of maritime war by the German Admiralty on Feb. 4, 1915, and especially in one case where it was established that the sinking was traceable to an attack by a German submarine, which took the neutral ship for an English vessel in the darkness on account of the inadequate illumination of its neutral distinctive markings, it recommended that American shipping circles again be warned against traversing the area of maritime war incautiously, and also be urged to make the neutral markings as plain as possible and especially to have them illuminated promptly and sufficiently at night.

NEBRASKAN TORPEDOED; NAVY EXPERTS REPORT

Page Cables Summary of Their Survey—Engineer Swears He Saw Torpedo's Trail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Ambassador Page has forwarded to the State Department from London evidence, based on the investigation made by the naval officers of the embassy, indicating that the American steamer Nebraskan was torpedoed by a submarine, and not hit by a mine. This evidence was gathered by Lieutenant John H. Towers, the American Naval Attaché, and Naval Constructor McBride, who went to Liverpool and got sworn statements from Captain Greene and members of the crew and examined the hull of the Nebraskan.

The detailed report of Lieutenant Towers and depositions of three of the ship's officers, taken by Consul Washington at Liverpool, are being sent by mail by Ambassador Page. A summary of the main features of the report was cabled by Ambassador Page to the State Department today. The feature of this summary is the statement that the Chief Engineer of the Nebraskan at 8:24 o'clock on Tuesday night "observed a white streak in the water perppendicular to the ship on the starboard side, and a severe shock was almost instantly felt, followed bya violent explosion abreast Hold No. 1."

Torpedoes make white streaks in the water. These streaks, or white paths, are caused by the escape of the compressed air used in propelling the torpedo. The summary given out by Secretary Bryan this afternoon follows:

The American Ambassador in London informs the department that the investigation of the Nebraskan incident by Lieutenant Towers brings out the facts as follows:

"That the Nebraskan had left Liverpool bound for the Delaware Breakwater on the afternoon of May 24 and was in water ballast. The words 'Nebraskan, New York,' were painted on each side amidships in letters six feet high, and that she flew the American flag conspicuously up to approximately 8:10 P. M. May 25, at which time the ship was about forty miles southwest of Fastnet. The flag was then hauled down because the sun had set and the ship was considered at sea. The chief engineer of the ship at 8:24 P. M. observed a white streak in the water perpendicular to the shop on the starboard side, and a severe shock was almost instantly felt, followed by a violent explosion abreast Hold No. 1.

"Hatch Covers No. 1 were blown off, also cargo booms above same, and the air was filled with oil and debris, the double bottom compartments below Hold No. 1 having been used for tanks for fuel oil. Botton plating and pieces of side were blown up through two decks. The ship settled immediately by head and officers and crew took to boats. After remaining off ship about one hour returned and headed ship for Liverpool. Under orders of British Admiralty a British naval trawler came up at midnight and remained with the Nebraskan until she reached the mouth of Mersey. No one was seriously injured. The Ambassador is sending by mail detailed report of Lieutenant Towers and depositions of three of the ship's officers taken by the Consul at Liverpool."

SUPPORT TORPEDO THEORY.

British and American Experts Agree on Nebraskan—Survey Goes On.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 29.—In the opinion of all the experts who investigated the circumstances the injury to the American steamer Nebraskan was caused by a torpedo, presumably fired by a German submarine and not by a mine. It is understood here that a report to this effect has been sent to Washington by Ambassador Page, who naturally does not commit himself, but has merely transmitted the report he received from the American Embassy officials who were sent to Liverpool to ascertain the details of the affair.

Furthermore it is asserted, although on this point also the information has not the official character of finality, that the investigation conducted by the British Admiralty leads to the conclusion that the damage sustained by the Nebraskan could only have been caused by a torpedo.

The Nebraskan is now been drydocked and an expert examination will be made of her damages both by the American naval experts attached to the Embassy here and by British Admiralty officials.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RY.
Splendid steel trains to Atlanta, Birmingham, Savannah, Florida, Cuba. Inc. Life & War.—Advt.

15 OF CREW MISSING FROM TOREDOED SHIP

Germans Halt the Ethiope With Shells Then Blow Her Up—Boats Out in Rough Sea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 29.—The Plymouth correspondent of Lloyds Weekly says that the Elder Dempster Line steamer Ethiope was sunk by the German submarine U-24 in the Channel on Friday. Fifteen of the crew of thirty-two men are missing.

The Captain, whose efforts to elude the submarine were unsuccessful, has been landed at Falmouth with seventeen of his men, but the fate of the others is unknown. They were in their lifeboat when last seen by the Captain. The missing boat's crew included the first mate, second mate, third engineer, and twelve men.

The Ethiope, in charge of Captain MacDonald, was bound from London to South Africa. The crew had five minutes' time in which to get into their boats, and hardly had this been accomplished when the submarine sent a torpedo into the steamer, which foundered within five minutes.

The Falmouth correspondent telegraphs that Captain MacDonald was interviewed today by Lloyds' representa- and said it was about 9 o'clock Friday morning when he sighted the submarine.

"They shot across our bows," said the Captain, "and then circles round us. I tried to get away, but it was no use, for another shot came over our bridge, and still another plunged into the water just by our stern. I ordered two boats to be launched and I got into one with the chief engineer and sixteen other men. The chief mate and the rest of the men got into the second boat.

"We had just time to clear away from the ship when she was blown up by a torpedo and went down bow first. If we had been another second in getting away we should have all been drowned. The sea was very rough and after one hour together the boats parted company and I lost sight of the second boat. I am rather anxious about her, but I feel she will be all right, as she is a good sea boat and ought to come through all right. We were torpedoed about ten miles away from the spot where the Spennymoor was torpedoed the same morning and were picked up by the Saxonia."

The German submarine was of the newest type. Able Seaman Williams said she was 300 feet long, in fact, almost as long as the Ethiope.

THROWS OUT SUIT TO STOP WAR TRADE

Wisconsin Court Shows at Length Why Plea of Gen. Pearson Is in Vain.

MILWAUKEE, May 29. — Federal Judge William J. Turner, in a lengthy ruling today, dismissed the action of General Samuel Pearson, in which he sought to restrain the Allis-Chalmers Company, Otto H. Falk, and others from manufacturing shrapnel shells, which, it was alleged, were being supplied to the Allies in the European war.

Pearson, who is a Boer War veteran and an owner of property in Germany instituted proceedings against the Allis-Chalmers Company under the Wisconsin Discovery statute, asking that the company be ordered to show cause why it should not be prohibited from manufacturing and selling munitions of war to the Allies.

The court held, in denying his petition, that, in view of the settled principles of international law, the relief sought by the plaintiff was political rather than legal, and to grant such relief would be for the court to entertain jurisdiction upon a matter exclusively within the political and executive branch of the Federal Government.

The allegations that the war would cease if the shipment of shrapnel shell were stopped is only an expression of opinion, according to the court, and cannot be made the basis of judicial action.

The Court referred to a suit brought in Louisiana during the Boer war in which General Pearson, then a citizen of the Orange Free State, sought to enjoin certain parties from shipping horses and mules, as contraband of war, to South Africa. The Court then referred to the decision of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, which denied Pearson's plea.

The court took up at great length the treaties existing between the United States and the several belligerent nations and discussed in particular the ereaty concluded between the United States and Prussia, in which the subjects of Prussia and the United States were expressly permitted free intercourse, in the sale of contraband of war, with neutral countries in the event that either Prussia or the United States should at any time be engaged in war with any country toward which either of the contracting parties would occupy the position of a neutral.

TERMS AMAZE WASHINGTON

Officials Cautious, but Show Surprise at Germany's Stand.

PRESIDENT GETS SUMMARY

But White House Gives Out No Comment While Waiting for Full Text of Note.

ANGER IN HIGH CIRCLES

Berlin Not Believed to Understand the Present Temper of Americans.

HINT OF PROMPT REJOINDER

President May Demand Halt in Submarine War if Discussion Is to Go On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29. — Germany's answer to the American communication of May 13, commonly called the Lusitania note, has not been received by the State Department, although the official text was delivered in Berlin today to Ambassador Gerard. However, a press summary sent from Berlin came to Washington tonight, and copies of it were furnished to President Wilson and shown to other high officers of the Administration.

No comment is forthcoming from the White House, and in other authoritative quarters the disposition is to refrain from giving any opinion as to the character of the answer or the effect that it will have on the Government. It may be said, however, that the impression created by the press summary of the note's contents is extremely disappointing, and that there is even profound amazement over the attitude assumed by the German Government.

That the suggestions contained in the answer of the German Government will cause anger and resentment among the advisers of the President, who are in hearty accord with the firm stand taken by him in his protest over the Lusitania's sinking is a safe prediction, judged by the impression created by the summary shown to officials tonight. The courteous tone in which the note is said to be phrased will not serve to cover the unsatisfactory proposals and arguments of its more material portions.

It is believed the German Government's statement of its understanding of the facts will be met promptly with a statement of the American Government's information and a counter-proposal that while the discussion is in progress there shall be an abatement of attacks on American vessels or lives.

Clouding the Issue.

Some of those who have read the summary feel that Germany has brought forwar dtrivial points either in an effort to cloud the real issue or from a total misunderstanding of the seriousness with which the sinking of the Lusitania and the general submarine warfare on unarmed merchant vessels is viewed by the Administration and the American people.

The only official statement obtainable tonight was that comment on the response was not deemed advisable until the full text had been received.

Secretary Bryan authorized the announcement this evening that the text of the German communication had not come to the State Department, an dthat on the basis of prior experience with long messages from Berlin sent in secret cipher code the note need not be expected before tomorrow afternoon. Ordinarily it has taken two days for long cipher messages sent by Mr. Gerard to reach the State Department when filed by the Rome-Gibraltar cable route, which was most frequently used until Italy entered the war. The German note, it was said at the department, was to be filed for telegraphing by way of Copenhagen and England, and experience had shown that such messages reached the department in about twenty-four hours.

The State Department expects to be able to furnish the official text of the note to the press tomorrow, and cipher translators of the department have been instructed to be on duty from Sunday morning.

Read Times Forecast.

Up to the time they had the opportunity of reading the outline of

the German note sent by the Berlin correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Thursday night, officials were unaware of its character. In communications to the State Department Mr. Gerard had given opinions as to what he understood the note would contain, but Administration officials had not regarded these as official, because the Ambassador did not say that he had authoritative information.

Today, for the first time, the State Department received from Mr. Gerard a partial summary of the contents of the communication, presumably sent last night, although it was not understood by Secretary Bryan and other officials that the formal copy of the German answer had been delivered to him when this summary was telegraphed from Berlin.

Gerard's Summary Brief.

Apparently Mr. Gerard's summary was rather brief, for officials did not seem to regard it as giving a thorough knowledge of the German position.

The impression that what the Government had heard of the contents of the note did not give a thorough idea of its scope and character was strengthened tonight by the evident amazement and surprise created in official circles by the press summary received from Berlin. It was known through the dispatch of THE TIMES correspondent at the German capital, and the information that came from Mr. Gerard today, that the German Government would suggest that the facts concerning the status of the Lusitania should be ascertained prior to a discussion of the virtual demands made by President Wilson, and that the President's charge that the Gulflight had been attacked by a German submarine was correct. But the manner in which the summary was received tonight gave strong grounds for the belief that officials obtained the new impression that the arguments advanced by Germany were trivial in comparison with the importance of the principle involved in the destruction of the big Cunard liner and the loss of the lives of more than a thousand persons, including many women and children.

Reference to the Titanic.

What appeared to amaze and disappoint officials here most of all was Germany's suggestion with reference to the manner in which the Lusitania had complied with the United States law enacted after the Titanic disaster requiring that there should be sufficient lifeboats and other life-saving craft on every ocean passenger vessel to provide means of safety for all on board. The suggestion of the German Government was interpreted to mean that Germany had set up the claim, in justification of torpedoing the Lusitania, that the entire ship's company, passengers and crew, could have escaped if the Cunard Company had provided a sufficient number of life-saving craft.

To make such an argument is considered here to be little short of a trivial subterfuge, a species of attempting to joke at the expense of the representations of the President in the name of humanity, that the German submarine warfare on unarmed merchant vessels cease. Nor is there a disposition here, although comment is extremely guarded, to accept the German suggestion that the Lusitania was an armed vessel of the British auxiliary navy. The German Government has apparently overlooked the essence of President Wilson's protest, that the attack on the Lusitania was an act of inhumanity that could not be tolerated among civilized nations.

What course the President will pursue in meeting the German attitude can only be surmised fro mthe indications that the note of the German Government, as understood from the press summary, is unsatisfactory to the Administration, although Germany's expression of regret concerning the attacks on the Gulflight and the Cushing may be accepted.

Prepared to Controvert It.

It is known that the United States Government is prepared to controvert every one of the points mentioned in the summary of the German position as published here. Evidence of an indisputable character was gathered by the Washington Government prior to the sending of the note of May 13, to prove that the Lusitania carried no guns, either mounted or unmounted; that she carried no explosives within the meaning of American statutes, and that no British vessels have cleared from American ports for several months carrying guns of any character.

The British Ambassador here is preparing to transmit assurances from the British Government that the Lusitania was not armed and that she could not be carried on the naval lists as an auxiliary cruiser unless she were armed and commissioned, the latter change from a peaceful merchantman to an auxiliary cruiser being possible, according to British practice, only in home ports.

The United States, moreover, holds that the carrying of arms and ammunition and other contraband or a few unarmed individuals, who might be prospective soldiers, does not destroy the right under international law and humanity of the merchantman to be visited and searched before being destroyed and the neutral or noncombatant passengers transferred to a place of safety.

AGAINST WARS OF REVENGE.

International Conference at Berne Opposed Forced Annexation, Too.

BERNE, (via Paris,) May 9.—An international conference of the World's Union for the Future Interests of Mankind, met today at the headquarters of the International Peace Bureau. Resolutions were adopted opposing the annexation of territory against the will of its inhabitants and the violation of neutrality in time of war. Other resolutions favored measures to prevent the waging of wars for revenge and to secure the sacredness of treaties.

The chief promoter of the conference was an Austrian professor, Dr. Broda, who is now living in Lausanne. England, Germany, Italy, and the United States were also represented, the last-named country by Dr. Batin.

When the delegates discussed violation of neutrality a German Deputy, Herr Vogtherr, who is President of the German Peace Society, expressed the opinion that Germany should not have invaded Belgium.

LUSITANIA ARMED, IS GERMANY'S REPLY

Continued from Page 1.

false colors and fly neutral flags, and that merchant Captains were urged to ram submarines with their ships, big money prizes being offered as incentives. Germany contends that these hostile acts rob the ships of their peaceful character, and they become ipso facto ships of war. The waters in which they attempt the ramming tactics, Germany holds, thus become a zone of defense, and submarines are thus forced to torpedo at sight in self-defense. It is also set forth that the Falaba failed to halt when called upon to do so, and not only attempted to escape, but sent up rocket signals for help, thereby rendering it impossible to give all the passengers and crew time to save themselves in the boats.

The note, as previously intimated, suggests the willingness of Germany to submit the Cushing and Gulflight cases to The Hague Tribunal for adjudication when the present investigations are completed.

Offer of Compensation.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 29.—The German reply to the American note, sent after the sinking of the Lusitania, was signed by Herr von Jagow, the Foreign Minister, at 11 o'clock last night and delivered to Ambassador Gerard this forenoon, for transmission to Washington.

The note expresses Germany's regret for injuries sustained by Americans as a result of submarine and aeroplane attacks, and offers compensation in cases in which Germany is found to be in the wrong.

As indicated previously in these dispatches, the note defers a direct answer to the questions raised by President Wilson pending a further exchange of views. Germany desires to establish whether the Lusitania was a defenseless merchant ship or was being used for the transportation of war munitions and soldiers, on which unsuspecting passengers were permitted to take passage to safeguard the war materials.

The American representations regarding the torpedoing of the British steamer Falaba, in which an American citizen lost his life, are answered with the statement that it was intended to offer ample time for the passengers and crew to leave the ship. The action of the Captain in attempting to escape, however, necessitated more summary action. Even then the commander of the submarine granted ten minutes for those on board to leave the vessel, and subsequently extended the time to twenty-three minutes before sinking the ship.

Cushing and Gulflight Cases.

Germany expresses regrets for "the unintentional attacks" on the American steamer Cushing and the Gulflight. The Cushing was attacked by German airmen in the North Sea, and the Gulflight was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands. Germany disavows any intention to attack harmless neutral craft. She offers to pay compensation wherever she is found to be in the wrong, and to refer doubtful cases to The Hague for a decision.

The passages in the American note concerning a possible disavowal by Germany of intent to sink the Lusiania and the discontinuance of her present practices of submarine warfare are not mentioned specifically in the reply. The note states that, pending the reply of the American Government to the erman assumptions of fact regarding the real character of the Lusitania and her cargo, no attempt will be made to answer the demands contained in the American communication. These assumptions of fact are as follows:

The Lusitania was built as an auxiliary cruiser, subsidized and carried on the navy lists as such. She carried, according to German information, two guns mounted and concealed below decks.

British steamers sailing from New York, according to information received from passengers and other sources, repeatedly carried soldiers, artillery, war supplies, and contraband to England, the Lusitania on this trip carrying specifically 5,400 cases of ammunition, in addition to other war supplies and Canadian troops en route to the front.

Cite American Law.

Reference is here made to the fact that carrying explosives on passenger steamers is contrary to American law. It is intimated that the German Government would be glad to receive information as to how it happened that ammunition was permitted to be shipped on the Lusitania, a vessel crowded with passengers. Strong phrases are used regarding what is considered as apparently the deliberate policy of British shipping companies to protect war shipments by embarking American passengers on the same ships.

Germany contends it is impossible to settle the question whether proper opportunity was given to place the passengers and crew in safety until it is determined whether the regulations adopted after the sinking of the Lusitania regarding a proper supply of boats and watertight bulkheads, which are now a part of the American law, were observed in the case of the Lusitania.

Finally, the American mediatory proposals designed to end submarine warfare and the throttling of food supplies and other conditional contraband for Germany are recalled. The Government expresses the desire to know what steps, if any, have been taken to induce Great Britain to embark on negotiations to this end, after Germany indicated her willingness to discuss a settlement on this general basis.

The delivery of the note to Ambassador Gerard was not attended with any special ceremony.

A functionary of the Foreign Office carried it across the square to the American Embassy, where it was placed in the Ambassador's hands. The embassy staff immediately began coding the message and transmitting it to Washington. Mr. Gerard in the meantime called at the Foreign Office.

RUSSIANS ATTACK FIERCELY ON SAN

Austrians and Germans Say They Repulsed Foe on East Bank of the River,

WIPING OUT ONE REGIMENT

Head of the Austro-German Advance in Danger with Russians Forcing Back Their Left Wing.

NORTH FIGHTING INCREASES

Berlin Reports Battles on the Dubysa with the Rout of a Russian Force.

LONDON, May 29.—The Germans and Austrians, with an enormous weight of artillery, continue to fight desperately in an effort to encircle the Fortress of Przemysl, which is already reported to be under bombardment. Their armies on the San to the north of Przemysl have, however, apparently received a check. The Russians, after driving them back across the San in the neighborhood of Sieniawa have now turned their attention to the forces which crossed the river, and have been delivering furious attacks. All of these the Austrians and Germans claim to have repulsed.

To the southeast of Przemysl the Teutonic allies are meeting with more success, but their progress is not so rapid as it was a few days ago, and the communications to Lemberg, which were reported to have been severed, are still intact.

At the other end of the line in the Baltic provinces, heavy fighting also is in progress, with the fortunes ebbing and flowing, neither side being able to make any important advance. These operations, which were originally classed as a raid by the Russian military critics, are being more seriously considered, and larger forces are being sent to meet the German invaders.

Repulse Russian Attacks.

VIENNA, May 29, (via London.)—The official statement issued tonight says:

In the northeastern theatre of the war on the Lubaczowka and east of Radymno the Russians yesterday and last night attacked at several points but were everywhere repulsed with severe losses. On the east bank of the San River the allied troops are advancing under a continual fire. On the upper Dniester and near Drohobycz and Stry our attacks are progressing. The Russian attacks everywhere have been repulsed.

A Regiment Wiped Out.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 29,—Of the fighting on the east front the War Office says today:

On the Upper Dubysa the Russians attacked to the southeast of Kurtowiany and southeast of Kielmy without success. In the continuation of the battle on the Lower Dubysa the enemy was driven across the river. In the pursuit 380 more prisoners were taken.

Our troops advanced in the region of the San River toward Przemysl. Between Jaworzna and Laborazoa rivers, east of Radymno and Jaroslau, the Russians have made several desperate attacks, but they were driven back everywhere. The Russian infantry regiment No. 179 has been wiped out. West and south of Sieniawa the enemy has not renewed his attacks.

GERMAN ADVANCE IN DANGER.

Left Flank in Galicia Being Pressed Back by Russians.

PETROGRAD, May 29, (via London.)—Russian army officers assert that the victory of Emperor Nicholas's troops at Sieniawa, on the San, in Central Galicia, has offset the successes of the Austro-German forces at Radymno and Gousskow. At Radymno the Germans occupied territory on the right bank of the San extending five miles east and an equal distance south of this village. East of Gousskow they advanced a short distance in the direction of Lemberg.

According to military opinion here, however, the advance of separate and isolated groups of German forces cannot result in material progress toward Lemberg while the whole left flank of the German Army operating between the Vistula and the Carpathians is being pressed back by the Russians along the line from Sieniawa to the mouth of the San.

In this region the Russian forces threaten the German rear from the north. Every move eastward of the Germans weakens their communications with the rear and increases their danger of being cut off from their base.

Both north and south of Przemysl the Austro-German assaults are being prosecuted with unusual vigor, but as yet no direct assault has been made upon the fortress itself.

The aim of the Germans apparently is to encircle Przemysl and attempt to work into a position from which it will be possible to proceed directly toward Lemberg.

Wuerttemberg Duke Wounded.

STUTTGART, May 29, (via Berlin and London.)—News hase been received here that Duke Ulirich of Würtemberg has been slightly wounded while fighting in the Eastern front.

NEW HITCH WITH BRITAIN.

Importers Distrust Yesterday's Ruling on Cargoes of Enemy Origin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The negotiations between Sir Richard Crawford, representing the British Government, and the foreign trade advisers of the State Department have reached the stage where the British position is regarded as having assumed the appearance of concession without the substance of it. The British Embassy announced tonight that it had sent a circular to all British consuls in the United States directing that all American importers who claimed to have paid prior to March 1 for goods originating in countries at war with Great Britain, and whose claims had been admitted by Great Britain, should be reminded that June 1 had been fixed as the date on which the shipment of such goods from neutral parts must cease. The circular also says that the Government has yielded on the question of having claims presented through the State Department, and that claims which are presented by the foreign trade advisers and the British Embassy will have recognition, and shipment will be allowed up to June 15 if the proof of payment before March 1 is satisfactory.

The notice concludes with the statement that after June 15 all cases will be dealt with under the procedure laid down by the British Order in Council of March 11. This apparently means that Great Britain has decided to refuse any concession as to the rights of neutrals bringing cargoes of non-contraband from an enemy country, and that all such cargoes will be intercepted and sent to a prize court.

HAMILTON A SILENT FIGHTER AND POET

Machensen's Army Storms Thei Leader of British Force in Dardanelles Has Seen Much Service.

CAPTURED IN BOER WAR

Always Feels "In a Blue Funk" When Going Into Action—Has Received Many Honors.

Among Britain's notable fighting men who are winning new laurels during the present conflict, one who stands out with special prominence in view of his achievements of the past few months is General Sir Ian S. M. Hamilton, the Commander in Chief of the expeditionary force in the Dardanelles. General Hamilton is known among his soldiers as "the General who never talks." He has another quality which has attracted attention: he is a poet and an author.

General Hamilton is said to have seen as much actual service as any man in the British Army. He has had a number of orders conferred upon him for his services, notable among these being the "D. S. O." or Distinguished Service Order. His father was Colonel Christian M. Hamilton, and from his father General Hamilton inherited a handsome sword which he carried through the Boer War of 1881. During the battle at Majuba he was shot through the wrist and taken a prisoner. He refused to give up the inherited sword, and when the Boer officers were beginning to become annoyed at his determination, General Joubert came on the scene and, expressing admiration for Hamilton's courage, allowed him to retain the sword. Sir Ian was then a subaltern.

Sir Ian entered the army in 1873, serving first in the infantry and afterward joining the regiment that his father had commanded previously, the Ninety-second Highlanders. He went to India with the Second Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, and had his first fighting experience in the Afghan War between 1878 and 1880. A shell burst close to his face during this period and he nearly lost his sight.

He received the brevet rank of Major for distinguished services with the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 and was awarded the Khedive's Star. In the following year he accompanied the Burmese Expedition and won the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel. After this campaign Sir Ian was asked to tell how he felt when going into action at the head of his men.

"I never went into action yet but that I was in a blue funk and wondering how on earth I should get through," he replied frankly, and added, "and I do not believe the man has ever been born who felt much different."

Sir Ian was made a Colonel in 1891, and four years later was in the field with the Chitral Relief Force. Two years after this he commanded the Third Brigade in the Tirah campaign. At the outbreak of the second Boer war Sir Ian went to South Africa, in 1899, and noteworthy service at Elandslaagte, Ladysmith, Diamond Hill and in other places there gained him the title of Major General and the high praise of Lord Roberts. Before the end of that war he was in command of a large force in the Western Transvaal.

In spite of his military activity, General Hamilton has found time to publish two books of poetry and three of prose, the latter being "A Jaunt in a Junk," "Fighting of the Future," and "A Staff Officer's Scrap Book."

CANADA TO SEND MORE MEN.

Government Plans for Reinforcements at Rate of 10,000 a Month.

Canada's part in the great war and her plans for the future are stated in a letter received in this city yesterday from Arthur L. Biggar, of Ottawa, a son of Lieutenant Colonel James Lyons Biggar, Director of Transport and Supplies and officer administering the Canadian Army Service Corps, who is now in charge of the Commissary Department, besides arranging for the shipment of Canadian troops to Europe.

"With over 100,000 men under arms, Canada can be said to be doing her duty to the Empire," he says. "But there is no intention of curbing her patriotism by placing a limit on the number of men who will be sent overseas. Recruiting is going steadily on, so that by mid-summer the total will have reached the 150,000 mark.

"The Government plans to hold 50,000 in Canada at all times, and from these send reinforcements at the rate of 10,000 a month to the contingent at the front, thus keeping the two fighting divisions up to their full strength of 50,000. The actual figures for men enlisted at the beginning of May gave 108,760 men armed and equipped, including troops at the front, those drilling at home preparatory to going there, and the detachments assigned to guard duty in different parts of the country.

"This has meant the outlay of a considerable sum for such a young country. Parliament voted $50,000,000 at the outbreak of the war, and since then it has been necessary to appropriate $100,000,000 more. Add to this the $154,000,000 worth of contracts placed by the Shell Committee in Canada for the British War Office, and it will be seen that the manufacturers are benefiting somewhat. In this connection it is interesting to note that the daily shipment averages 10,000 shells, which will be increased to 40,000 before the first of July.

"I have just been discharged from the hospital after undergoing an operation, and the doctor tells me that it will be some time before I am well and fit again. As soon as I am I am going to volunteer—that is, I will do so as soon as I can scrape through the medical 'exam.,' which is pretty strict."

MONTREAL, May 29.—The safe arrival at Portsmouth, England, of the steamer Saxonia with the Twenty-second French-Canadian Battalion, the Twenty-fifth Nova Scotia Battalion, and the artillery park, which went from Fredericton, N. B., in command of Captain Victor C. Johnson of Halifax, was announced in cable dispatches received here today.

SERBIA FREE OF TYPHUS.

Mrs. Dora Gruich, Returning, Reports Conditions Greatly Improved.

Mrs. Dora Gruich of 114 Hamilton Place, Washington Heights, who landed yesterday from the new Greek liner Vasilefs Constantinos on her way back from the war zone, said that Serbia was clear of typhus now, and plans were under way to deal with the cholera epidemic expected in the Summer.

Mrs. Gruich, who was born in Belgrade, left New York on Jan. 20 to direct the J. W. Frothingham unit of the Red Cross Association and went to Skopgi. She met Dr. Richard P. Strong of the Rockefeller Foundation at Nish and assisted him in visiting the hospitals to give instructions how the cholera epidemic should be dealt with. The doctor had a special train provided for him by the Serbian Government, Mrs. Gruich said, with a private car attached in which he lives all the time.

"One of the noticeable features of the recent typhus epidemic," she said, "was the fact that women stood the strain of the disease better than the men did. The women's hearts proved to be much harder than the men's and that helped them to pass the crisis better."

Mrs. Gruich wore the decoration of the Order of St. Savior of the first grade, which was bestowed upon her by Crown Prince Alexander. She also had the Red Cross decoration of the first class.

Mrs. Gruich said the Serbians had adopted the custom of hoisting a black flag in front of the house when a member of the family was killed in battle, instead of going into mourning. To pass through streets with all the houses decorated, by these black flags was one of the most depressing experiences she had ever [illegible]

BEDOUINS GUARDED EMDEN SURVIVORS

Escorted Muecke's Caravan Across Desert After Arabs Had Killed Three.

1,000 MILES IN SIX WEEKS

Record-Breaking Journey Forced Upon Them by the Necessity of Avoiding Holy Places.

[Additional facts relating to the return of the Emden survivors is furnished by Emil Ludwig, special correspondent of The Berliner Tageblatt, whose narrative of their adventures was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. The instalment published yesterday plunged immediately in medias res, under date of May 7, at El Ula. The narrative printed below tells of Ludwig's awaiting the arrival of the Emden men and additional facts about their adventures in the desert.]

MONAZZAM OASIS, May 6, telegraphed via Damascuc.—For forty hours I have been on the Heddja railway on the way to Central Arabia to meet Captain Mücke and the crew of the Emden. By giving me my own railway and telegraph officials Peter Dieckmann, the invaluable director of the Turkicsh State Railway, has enabled me, in spite of the difficult language and telegraph conditions, to transmit the first and speediest reports about the Emden men to Germany. I today received confirmation of yesterday's report that our countrymen on Sunday left Elwesh, a small port on the Red Sea, 26 degrees north latitude, 36 degrees east latitude, seven days' caravan journey from the railway. On this troubled last lap of the journey nothing further can befall them, for their coming has been announced by Bedouins sent in advance, and they are escorted by the famous and experienced Bedouin chief, Suleiman Pasha, with four soldiers. Their own number is stated to be fifty. Inasmuch as they left Hodeida on March 16, according to last reports, these seafarers have achieved the long desert journey of 1,600 kilometers (nearly 1,000 miles) in the record time of six weeks, after all their adventures on the sea. The fact that they did not earlier leave the western road and hunt up the railway stretch is explained by the prohibition against setting forth upon the holy district from Mecca to Medina.

Now they are marching two days' journey away from the oasis El Oula, 27 degrees north latitude, 38 degrees east longitude, the most southerly station that unbelievers may set foot upon, which lies exactly 1,000 kilometers (621 miles,) south of Damascus, and 300 kilometers north of Medina. Breaking camp there early tomorrow morning, I must meet them on Friday or Saturday night on the caravan track. With the train on which I am traveling and in which I am taking along also our five-gifts (diebesgabe,) the Turkish authorities have sent abundant provisions. Even the Turkish railway officials in this desert have spontaneously made collections for the reception of the German heroes.

EL-ULA, (via Damascus,) May 7.—Arriving at this mountain fortress toward morning today, I learned from the Gendarme Saleh, the Bedouin who had been sent out in advance by Captain Mückle, that he had left the caravan of the Emden crew at Djeddah yesterday, thirty hours' journey from the local railway station. He had accompanied them five days. His swears that Commander Mückle, his three officers, and the crew—forty-six to fifty men—are in good health, hearty, and well taken care of. Only four, he said, were slightly wounded by shots that had received in the attack by Bedouins south of Djeddah; but their condition is such that they can mount camels by themselves, a fact which the messenger straightway proceeds to portray in pantomime detail. His next most important information is that Mücke with his men sailed up the Red Sea in a sailing vessel from Djeddah to Elwesh. When this boat on May 1 ran into a little harbor four hours' journey south of Elwesh, it was received by Suleman Pasha, the commander of the newly formed coast guards, with thirty men, in accordance with instructions from the Turkish Governor of Jambo. Now the Emden party's guard consists of about 100 men. In two hours our camels should arrive, to carry me, together with the Turkish Majors Fehem Bey and Kamyi Bey, to meet them. The latter, who is a chief surgeon of the staff, is taking along his medicine chest in case of need.

EL ULA, (via Damascus,) May 7. Evening.)Captain Mücke has hurried in advance of his men and arrived here sooner than was expected. He is in good health, and looks splendid. He asks: "Have I the Cross?" and he hears with surprise that he has the Iron Cross of the First Class. Lieutenant Schmidt, the sailor Rademacher, and the fireman Louis, were killed in battle with hostile Arabs, who, in the pay of the English, delivered an attack from the sea from April 1 to April 3. The remaining wounded are well again. The caravan will arrive in the evening.

DAMASCUS, May 8, 6 P. M.—The home coming landing corps of the Emden consists of fifty men: Lieut. Capt. von Mücke, Officers Gysling, Gerdts, Wellmann, Dr. Lang, First Mate Schwaneberger, Boatswain Burgwedel, and Michallis, Machinist Mates Hohlen, Booch, Rossbach, Haert, and Rich, Superior Sailors Knopp, Koschinski, Tiedemann, Grube, Hegel, Suss, Reich, and Boehmann, Superior Signalman Hoff and Goldman, Wireless Operators Wichert and Hilbers, Sailors Stuge, Liebert, Berg, Witt, Krausederl, Wolf, Wadephul, Schwentelt, Mauritz, Sangen, Pinkert, Schmittberger, and Kirbach, Torpedo Seamen Bartolomans and Petersen, Firemen Krentz, Munch, Heimann, Schwalbe, Winterling, Stoves, Ostermann, Becker, and Stefan.

FRENCH ON LE PRETRE RIDGE.

Gained It on May 12, but Germans Still Hold Slopes.

PARIS, May 29.—The official eyewitness of the French Army gives a supplementary report containing details of the capture of the Forest of Le Prêtre, which for the past seven months has been the scene of continual fighting.

"Our offensive never relaxed in this region," h esays, "although many times we suffered severe checks, so our advance necessarily was slow. The heights were heavily fortified by checker-board trenches, subterranean tunnels between huge trenches and trees which served as breastworks.

"On May 12 the decisive action occurred. Although the Germans had brought up sixteen battalions from Metz, we succeeded in gaining the ridge. Among our soldiers who deserve special mention are those of the class of 1915, who were most eager to be allowed to charge, each day asking their officers: 'When will we be allowed to charge with the bayonet!'

"Today not only do we occupy the summit, but our lines go slightly beyond. We hold the entire northern slope. The enemy still clings to the eastern and western sides, 200 prisoners taken by us telling how serious were their losses and what great attempts they made to hold the positions."

SAZONOFF PREDICTS A LONG CONFLICT

Enemy Still Strong, Says Russian Foreign Minister — No Peace Till Allies Win.

ITALY'S HOPE IN BALKANS

Dardanelles Must Be Redeemed and All Will Then Have Equal Commercial Rights.

MILAN, May 2, (via Paris.)—Sergous Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, interviewed by a correspondent of The Secolo, is quoted as saying that it was true that Austria and Germany attempted to conclude a separate peace with Russia, but that such a thincg was impossible.

"The Allies are entirely in accord," M. Sazonoff continues. "Consequently the war will continue until it is possible to conclude a really lasting peace. It will be a long, hard war, as the enemy is still strong. Knowledge of his strength must make us stronger and more perservering in our efforts to reach a definite result."

M. Sazonoff expressed the opinion that Italy, in ending her alliance with Germany and Austria, had acted wisely. He asserted that Italy's principal compensation for her present trouble would be acquisition of the commercial influence in the Balkans previously possessed by Austria and Germany.

M. Sazonoff urged that Italy cultivate good relations with the Slavs. Otherwise, he said, the Dalmatian coast, which had been assigned to Italy, would be a wall instead of a bridge in her relations with the Balkans.

The Foreign Minister stated that Russia had neither moral nor political interest in the Adriatic, and he added that with Venice, Pola, Avlona, and Otranto in the hands of Italy the Adriatic might become another closed sea. Continuing, M. Sazonoff said:

"We already have two closed seas—the Baltic and the Black Sea. We do not want a third. If it were the Atlantic, that would be different, but with the Adriatic we have nothing to do.

"The Black Sea is a Russia sea. Russia cannot permit barbarian Turkey to possess the key to this sea. The commercial life of Russia has already suffered by the closing of the Dardanelles, which must end.

"Bulgaria and Rumania have nothing to fear because all would have equal commercial rights through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, which, in the hands of Russia, would guarantee order and safety of navigation."

GERMAN SAILORS UNDERFED

Expert Urges Change of Diet for Men on Interned Vessels.

Following complaints to the Hoboken health authorities that sailors connected with German ships lying idle in port were suffering from bad food and that some had even suffered a form of dementia on that account, Health Commissioner Stack of Hoboken, Assistant Commissioner Frederick Anderson, and Alfred McCann, a food expert, visited the Barbarossa and the George Washington of the North German Lloyd Line, and the Vaterland and Pennsylvania of the Hamburg-American Line, to inspect the food which was being served.

Dr. Stack issued no statement last night, but Mr. McCann said the dementia cases were caused in his opinion, not by the enforced idleness of the German sailors, but because of underfeeding. If the same diet were kept up, he predicted that beri-beri would result. He said he would suggest to the officials of the line that they serve brown bread principally in place of white and vegetable and bean soup instead of rice and barley soup. It was said the investigation did not reveal that any of the food was bad in quality.

FORCED FROM OWN HOTEL.

German-British Subject, Antagonized by Lusitania Survivors, Coming Here.

LONDON, May 29.—Otto Humbert, owner of the Queen's Hotel, Queenstown, a naturalized British subject of German birth, sailed from Liverpool today for New York.

A number of the Lusitania survivors were taken to Mr. Humbert's hotel upon their arrival at Queenstown. His origin aroused antagonism, and he became the target of bitter criticism on the part of some of the survivors and their friends. His behavior has been above suspicion, but his presence in the hotel, where military and naval officers make their headquarters, caused protests. Consequently Mr. Humbert decided to leave.

SERVICES FOR H. S. STONE.

Family and Friends Gather to Mourn Loss of Lusitania Victim.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Memorial services for Herbert Stuart Stone, who lost his life on the Lusitania, were conducted by Dr. John Timothy Stone at the Fourth Presbyterian Church here today. Had Mr. Stone lived this would have been his forty-fourth birthday. Chicago was Mr. Stone's home for many years.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Melville E. Stone, parents of the decedent; Mrs. William G. McCormick of Baltimore, mother of Mr. Stone's widow; other relatives and friends, and many Chicagoans.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Two Vessels Leave Boston with Big Cargoes for Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 29.—Two British steamers heavily laden left this port today for the war zone. The Pomeranian of the Allan Line sailed for Glasgow with 2,000 tons of flour, 325 tons of steel, and great quantities of grain, provisions, &c. She also has on board fifty-six North Dakota farm horses for use on Scottish farms.

The Leyland steamship Iberian carries to Manchester 600 horses for the British Army, 24,000 bushels of wheat, 400 tons of provisions, 300 tons of lumber, and other freight.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—The only ship to clear from here today for the war zone was the New Sweden, Swedish, for Gothenberg, with a cargo of grain.

ONLY 56 LOST ON TRIUMPH.

Three Officers and Eleven Men Were Killed on British Cruiser.

LONDON, May 29.—The casualty list of the British batleship Triumph, torpedoed off the Gallipoli peninsula, which was issued tonight, sow that three officers and eleven men were killed and that forty-two men are missing.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Aids Lusitania Sufferers.

Frank A. Vanderlip, Treasurer of the Mayor's committee on contributions to the fund for the Lusitania sufferers, reported yesterday that Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, whose husband was lost when the vessel went down, had subscribed $500. The total [illegible] of the fund to date is $15,264.50.

ITALIANS CROSS THE ISONZO RIVER

Continued from Page 1.

the first Austrian raid on Venice the whole town was in darkness. Not an electric light was allowed, and no one thought of exhuming the oil lamps. Some places were so dark that passers-by were obliged to call out every moment to avoid collisions.

The attack of Austrian Taubes early in the morning came as a surprise. Suddenly a cannot shot was heard, followed by blowing of fog horns, signaling the presence of the enemy. Venetians hurried out and soon every roof and terrace and the banks of the canal were populated, all trying to catch a glimpse of the foe. Applause greeted every shot at the raiders.

TRACES OF TEUTONIC SPIES.

Italians Gain Accumulating Evidence of a Widespread Organization.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 28, (via Chiasso to aris, MPay 29.)—The spy mania which has developed along the Italo-Austrian frontier is apparently justified by the reputed discovery of a widespread espionage system organized by Austrians and Germans, especially in the Garda region and along the Adriatic coast.

Every Summer many Austrians and Hungarians have visited the towns, villages, and fishing hamlets, finding lodgings in hotels and the homes of peasants. Most of the men amused themselves, it is said, by drawing, painting, and taking photographs, while the women cultivated friendly relations with the natives who were their temporary neighbors. It is now believed that many of these visitors were playing a part in a great espionage organization.

There is reason to believe also, the authorities state, that large advertising signs erected along the railway lines, especially near important junctions, were really intended to provide directions for airships or warships by means of a secret code. Buoys anchored off the coast are believed to have been designed to serve as range finders for naval artillery.

It is asserted that it was by use of one of these prearranged plans that an Austrian warship at Senigallia (16 miles northwest of Ancona) was able to fire so accurately as to strike a revolving railway bridge. A transport was passing when the shell struck, and eight soldiers were killed, while several others were wounded.

Residents of Rimini maintain the Austrian squadron was signaled by dense columns of black smoke, which poured from the chimneys of a factory in which Austrians were employed.

Signals are reported to have been given at Ancona by means of rockets, fired from the deck of a German steamer interned in that port. Reports are current that General Asinari learned the identity of those responsible and had them shot on Thursday.

At a meeting at Ancona between General Asinari, the Mayor of the city, Deputy Pescetti, Deputy Boccani, and the Archbishop with revolutionary leaders who attempted last June to proclaim a republic, the revolutionists pledged themselves to give their property and their lives, if necessary, in the struggle to crush Austria.

RIOTERS BURN IN TRIESTE.

Italian Newspaper Building and Homes of Italians Destroyed.

UDINE, May 28 (via Paris), May 29.—Reports from Cormons say that advices from Trieste tell of serious anti-Italian disorders in that city.

The municipal authorities are said to have fled, leaving the civil government in the hands of a committee, which has been unable to prevent vandalism. The buildings occupied by the Italian newspaper Piccolo has been set on fire, and several other buildings, occupied by Italians, have been sacked.

It is reported that Austrian gendarmes have made little attempt to quell the disorders.

ROME (via Paris), May 29.—Teodoro Mayer, proprietor of the newspaper Piccolo at Trieste, who for thirty years has conducted a campaign in favor of Italian nationality for Trieste, has arrived here with his family, and has been informed that his home and newspaper offices have been destroyed.

BOYCOTT BY GERMAN MASONS.

They Sever All Relations with Italian and French Lodges.

BERLIN, (Via London,) May 29.—Thte German Grand Lodge of Free Masons today adopted the following declaration:

"In view of the attitude of the Italian Free Masons, who, inspired by French sympathizers, took part in the political struggle, leading to the war, and thereby violated the cardinal principle of freemasonry expressly forbidding such methods, the German Grand Lodge hereby severs all former relations with Italian and French freemasonry.

"Toward freemasons in other hostile lands, the Grand Lodge reaffirms the decision adopted at an earlier date that all relations of various grand lodges be suspended from the outbreak of hostilities."

FREES INTERNED FRENCHMEN.

Italy Lets Go Captive Sailors of the Leon Gambetta.

ROME, May 29.—A Messina dispatch to The Messagero says that after Italy's declaration of hostilities the Minister of War ordered the release of the survivors of the crew of the French cruiser Leon Gambetta, who had been interned at Messina.

They will be sent back to France.

The Leon Gambetta was torpedoed by the Austrian submarine U-5 in the straits of Otranto on April 28, with the loss of 552 of her crew.

SAYS VATICAN IS HAMPERED.

Papal Organ Points Out Result of Diplomats' Departure.

ROME, May 23, (via Paris, May 2.)—Discussing the question of the departure from Rome of representatives of belligerent countries, accredited to the Holy See, the Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, says:

"Admitting that the Italian Government is under responsibility to the Holy See, such a position did not correspond with the dignity of their office. Their departure from Rome must be attributed merely to a new situation, created by the participation of Italy in the war.

"The position of the Holy See is rendered most difficult, as it cannot confer directly with representatives of the belligerents, thus restricting the internationality which is so necessary for the Pope to carry out his mission to Christian society."

WANTS ITALIANS SENT BACK.

Rome Asks Russia to Return Those Captured with Austrian Forces.

ROME, May 28, (via Paris, May 29.—Negotiations have been reopened with Petrograd, according to the Tribune, for the transfer to Italy of prisoners of Italian nationality, taken from the Austrian forces.

Italy originally refused to consider the return of these men on the ground that it would constitute an offense to her ally, Austria. With the entrance of this country into the war, however, the situation has changed, and if Russia is still willing to make the transfer Italy will pledge herself to return to Russia all prisoners of Polish nationality she may take.

The Tribune says that similar negotiations are being conducted with Serbia. Prisoners of Serbian and Croatian nationality would be exchanged for Italians.

WOMAN INVENTS GAS MASK.

Bologna Professor Presents It to Italian Authorities.

BOLOGNA, May 29.—Senator Giacomo Ciamician, a Professor of Chemistry at the University of Bologna, has presented to the military authorities a new mask, intended to neutralize the effects of asphyxiating gases.

The mask, which was invented by Signora Branca Bordoli, is made of gauze. The women of Bologna are already making large quantities of the masks for the army.

Italians Capture a Waterplane.

ROME, May 29.—An official communication issued by Vice Admiral Thaon di Revel, Chief of the Naval Staff, says that an Austrian hydro-aeroplane was captured Thursday near the Italian coast.

Spain Declares Her Neutrality.

MADRID, (via Paris,) May 29.—The Government today officially declared the neutrality of Spain in the war between Austro-Hungary and Italy.

FRENCH PRAISES HIS TROOPS.

Says Their Bravery at Ypres Has Materially Shortened the War.

LONDON, May 29.—Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British forces in France, in an address to the men who fought in the second battle of Ypres, which he described as one of the "most desperate fights of the war" said that they had done much to shorten the war.

"You may have thought," he said, "that because you were not attacking the enemy you were not helping to shorten the war. On the contrary, by your splendid endurance and bravery you have done a great deal to shorten the war.

"In this second battle of Ypres the Germans tried by every means in their power to get possession of that unfortunate town. They concentrated large forces of troops and artillery, an d further than that they had recourse to that mean and dastardly practice, hittherto unheard of in civilized warfare, namely, the use of asphyxiating gases.

"You have performed the most difficult, arduous and terrific task of withstanding a stupendous bombardment by heavy artillery—probable the fiercest artillery fire ever directed against troops—and you warded off the enemy's attacks with magnificent brav

THE COURSE OF WAR OPERATIONS, EAST AND WEST, DURING THE PAST WEEK

Interesting Development of the Italian Plan of Campaign.

MOVING ON TWO BIG LINES

Not Likely to Stop at a Small Advance, but Will Probably Take a Strong Offensive.

EFFECT IS STILL UNCERTAIN

May Lessen Teutonic Allies' Attack on Russia, but Not So Much Now as Earlier.

RUSSIANS "COMING BACK"

Dardanelles Operations Slow—Allies Apparently Gaining Ground North of Arras.

By A MILITARY EXPERT.

Italy has entered the war with a zest and determination that is rather unexpected, and by striking hard and quickly she has prevented her opponents from entering Italian territory, and has forced the fighting in its present stage at least to take place within the territory of her enemy. Matters have not progressed sufficiently as yet to enable us to form a definite idea of Italy's plan of campaign. Her first object, however, seems to be the occupation of Trieste, and incidentally all the territory between the Idria and the Isonzo Rivers. Along the Isonzo line the advance has been rapid, but the indications are that no material Austrian force has yet been encountered, and that such clashes as have occurred have been only with the Austrian outposts. Several important towns, however, have been occupied with immaterial loss.

The advance into Austria must follow the general line of the railroads, for in no other way can the necessary flow of food and ammunition be maintained. The operations against Trieste began from Udine as a base, and extended generally along the Udine-Goritz Railroad. The road between these points is practically a straight line, but from Goritz on to Trieste it winds around the mountains. At Nabressina the road bifurcates, one branch running to Trieste and the other to Southern Istria. The Italians have not yet taken Goritz, which is the point of crossing of the railroad and the Isonzo, but railroad towns on both sides of it are in their hands, and though it is more strongly occupied than any of the other towns so far taken, its fall is imminent.

Monfalcone, south of Goritz, and also on the railroad, is a very necessary point to this part of the Italian campaign, as it is at the junction of the Italian railroad with the road from Goritz to Trieste. Because of this fact it is noticeable that the Austrians made practically no attempt to hold it, but fell back to their positions on the heights, a few miles to the east.

Nabressina, which is about half way between Monfalcone and Trieste, is still in Austrian hands, and as it is really the key to Trieste will probably be the centre of the first big battle in which the Italian arms are engaged. The town of Grado, on the Austrian coast, just across the Gulf from Trieste, is also in Italian hands, falling without a fight; but the Italian advance along the Udine-Monfalcone line completed isolated Grado, so that its surrender was inevitable.

Movement Into the Trentino.

Italy is also attempting to invade the Trentino, moving principally between Lakes Iro and Garda. Here the Italian task is truly herculean, as any one who knows Tyrol or who has even passed through it will appreciate. An advance through Trentino in any other way than through the various passes is practically impossible The Tyrolean Alps rise almost perpendicularly from the valleys. The Italian Army cannot go over them—it must go through them. The Alps themselves constitute the greatest part of the Trentino defense. In one way, and only one way, are they immediately vulnerable. Tyrol is generally V-shaped, the apex of the V projecting toward Italy, with Lombardy on one leg and Venetia on the other. This V is practically divided by a railrad which follows the Adige Valley from Innsbrück to Verona, and this is the only railroad in Tyrol running north and south. The Austrian troops in Southern Tyrol must therefore be entirely dependent on this road for supplies. About forty miles south of Innsbrück at the small town of Franzen Feste an important branch leaves the main road and runs due east, passing within not more than three or four miles of the Italian border in the Carnic Alps. If this branch could be cut by an Italian invasion across these Alps, and the line of the railroad followed to Franzen Feste, the Austrian troops in Southern Tyrol would either have to fall back practically all the way to Innsbrück or starve. Here again, however, most of the Italian attacks would have to be made against the various passes. The situation is very similar to that of the French and Germans at and about the St. Mihiel wedge. If the railroad to Thiancourt shall fall into French hands the whole wedge must fall.

To sum up what has been done by Italy up to this writing, she has made a successful advance along the Isonzo front and has taken several points of considerable importance. Her advance on this front will soon, if it has not already done so, bring her into close touch with what is the principal Austro-German defense. In the tilt of arms that is soon to come the Italian mettle will be tried out, after which we shall be able to judge of the possibility of Italy's carrying to a successful conclusion the task she has set for herself. On the Tyrolean front nothing as yet has been accomplished beyond a rather small reconnoissance, but Italy's difficulty in forcing the passes appears to be almost insurmountable.

A Strong Offensive Likely.

It is not to be assumed that Italy will content herself with the occupation of Trentino and Trieste, and having accomplished that, she will sit down in a defensive attitude. These steps are but preliminary. The Latin temperament is not suited to such a procedure. It is entirely too vitrolic. We may, therefore, expect of Italy a strong and determined offensive, with Vienna as its ultimate objective.

Italy, too, will be called upon to play her part in the operations against the Dardanelles. This she will be glad to do, as it offers a very neat solution of one of her own internal problems. Northern and Southern Italy are not, and have not been for years, on very good terms. To place an army from Southern Italy beside its compatriots in the north might well be to sow the seed of internal dissension. The ideal plan is to keep these contingents separate, and this can be accomplished very effectively and without the slightest friction by sending the southern troops to the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Just what effect Italy's participation in the war will have it is too soon to say. Italy would have done much better to have taken the plunge two months ago, when the battle for the Carpathian passes was at its height, for at that time she would have created such a serious diversion that the Austrians would have been forced to weaken their defenses to reinforce their army in the south. The chances of Russian success would thus have been greatly enhanced, and much of the credit would have gone to Italy.

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Slow Progress at Dardanelles.

Of the true progress of the operations in the Dardanelles little can be learned. The official reports both from London and from Constantinople are vague and almost impossible of intelligent interpretation. That the Allies are finding the passage of the strait a very difficult problem to solve is certain. That they have secured any material advantage up to the present time is seriously doubted. The hardest fighting that has occurred on the Gallipoli Peninsula is reported as having taken place between Sedd-El-Bahr, which is at the extreme southwestern point of the peninsula, and Krithia, about ten miles to the east, which shows that no advance worth mentioning has yet been made. As, with the abvent of Italy into the war, the Gallipoli operations will soon assume proportions commensurate with the results to be achieved, it may not be amiss to review the topographical features of Gallipoli in so far as they affect military operations. The key to the Allies' success lies in the control of the narrows with the three forts on the European side and four on the Asiatic, for it is in these fortifications that are found the large guns which are making the operations of the British fleet so hazardous.

Topographically, Gallipoli is a very confused mass of hills, ranging in height from 300 to 1,000 feet. It is peculiarly well situated from a defensive standpoint, and is covered with natural positions for defensive work. Its communications are few and poor. Practically the only passable road runs from Krithia to Constantinople by way of Maidos, Gallipoli, and Bulair. There are several roads branching from this main stem, but they are practically useless in so far as they permit of the passage over them of heavy guns. This fact operates against both attacking and defending forces, but it at least gives notice to the offense that there is no reinforcement of artillery to be feared. Another point about the narrows is that the forts on the European side dominate those on the Asiatic side, so that once the European forts are in the hands of the Allies those on the Asiatic side will be useless for defensive purposes. Between the entrance to the Dardanelles and Maidos on the narrows there are two good defensive positions, one running straight across the peninsula along a hillcrest east of Krithia, the other in the form of a semicircle described from the fortress of Kilid-Bahr as a centre, with a radius of about five miles. Krithia, which is at the foot of the slopes of the hills across which the first mentioned line is located, is the principal point of concentration of the allied forces. This first line of defense east of Krithia seems to be absolutely proof against assault, and the Allies themselves admit that regular trench warfare must be adopted. Nearly 100,000 allied troops now face this line, and this number will soon be reinforced by fresh troops from Italy.

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Russians Recovering Strength.

On the Central Galician front the Russians have shown recuperative powers that have been as effective in checking the Austro-German advance as they have been unexpected. The line of the San has proved to be just as great an obstacle to the advance as it was during the early months of the war. The German advance from the Dunajec contemplated not only the relief of the pressure on the Carpathian passes, but also the clearing of all of Galicia. This could not be effected until Jaroslau, Przemysl, and Lemberg were re-taken. The capture of these towns, all of which are strongly fortified, would force the Russian Army back into Southern Russia, or put it off completely from its bases. Once in Russia, where there is hardly one good defensive position, their great superiority in artillery and supplies of ammunition would enable the Germanic allies to force the retreat indefinitely. Their army, operating from Galicia, would have good bases at Jaroslau and Lemberg, and good railroad communications to their line of invasion.

What is still more important, all idea of possible co-operation between Russia and Rumania, should the latter State enter the war, would be dispelled. Strong defensive positions could be taken along the Jaroslau-Lemberg line, and a fraction of the Austro-German army could be used to hold Russia in check while the remainder could be used against Rumania, if necessary, against Italy, or transported to the western or northeastern fronts as seemed advisable. If this was the German plan, as seems well within the realm of probabilities, it has been definitely balked by the truly remarkable Russian recovery behind the San. Not only has Russia successfully defended this line, but by counter-offensive movements at various points has given blows just as hard as she has received.

The Fight for Przemysl.

Since the latter part of last week, when Jaroslau was retaken, the object of the Austro-Germans has been either to take or isolate Przemysl so that the advance could be continued to Lemberg. This she has tried to do by driving a wedge acros the San southeast of Jaroslau in the vicinity of Radymno. This part of the plan has had a measure of success. East and south of Radymno the San has been crossed so that both armies are now astride the river. The Russian defense of this move has been, while making every effort to hold their front near Radymno, to outflank the Austro-German army on the north and threaten his line of communications, the principal of which is the Cracow-Jaroslau-Przemysl railroad. Up to the present time this defense has been successful. There seems to be no immediate danger, therefore, of the San line giving way. The Russians made the vital mistake of weakening their flank on the Dunajec line in order to reinforce their centre in the Carpathians. If the Teutons make the same error and weaken their line along the lower San in order to strengthen their front before Przemysl, an excellent opportunity will be afforded Russia to turn the tables. There is indeed some indication that this is what is now happening. A sudden Russian attack at Sieniawa, about fifteen miles northwest of Jaroslau has resulted in a local Russian victory of some moment. A considerable number of prisoners have been captured, with a few heavy guns. At the same time, however, the Germanic allies have in no way relinquished their grip on Przemysl, but are still bent on encircling it. In fact, the tips of the circle lack less than fifteen miles of meeting.

The situation on the Italian frontier may, however, upset all calculations. The Italians have taken the initiative aggressively and have advanced rapidly. While it is true that they have not yet encountered any material numbers of the enemy, they have nevertheless seized points along the Isonzo front of considerable strategic importance. If in the clash that is soon to come the Austrian on this front should be defeated, the situation may demand that reinforcements be drawn from Central Galicia in order to protect Vienna. The pressure along the San will in that event necessarily be relieved. Even should this not eventuate, however, the fall of Przemysl is by no means a certainty as the proved defensive power of the Russian gives no indications of caving.

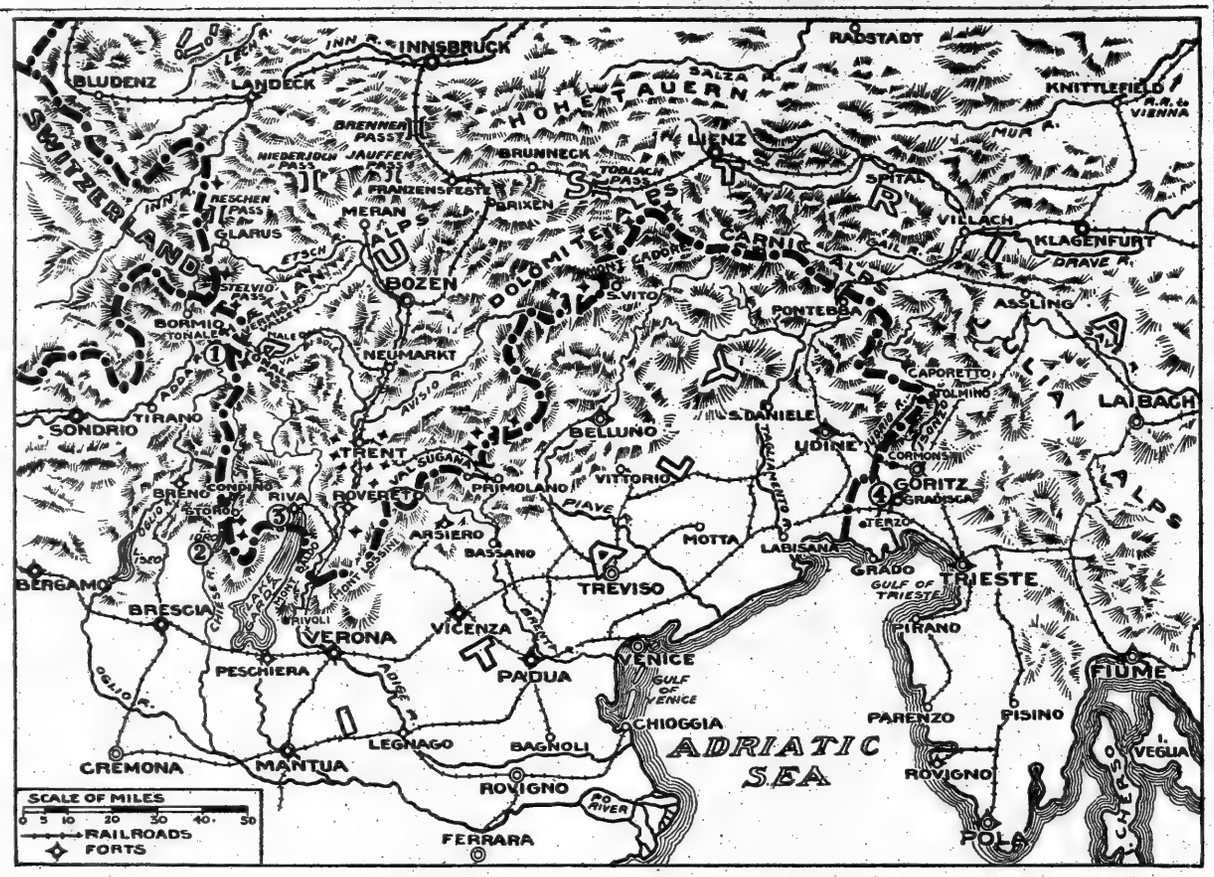
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Allies Gain Steadily on Western Front.

On the western front the week has been marked by a continuation of the Allies' offensive north of Arras along the Lens-Bassee line, by a new gas attack by the Germans at Ypres and by numerous but unsuccessful counter attacks against the newly won French positions on the Larette Hills. The advantage of the week's operations on the front rests securely with the Allies. The Germans, it is true, gained a hundred yards or so of territory in front of Ypres, but it is entirely insignificant. Everything points to the conclusion reached in this column last week—that Germany's advance against Ypres is definitely stopped. Ypres, as a matter of fact, is now of no strategic importance. Its value is purely sentimental. Its capture by the Germans would advance their lines two miles nearer the sea, but would in no degree jeopardize any section of the Allies' line or bring the German task any nearer accomplishment.

From Ypres to Arras the Allies have gone ahead, slowly, of course, but steadily during the entire week. The immediate French objective—Lens—can now be reached by artillery, and, should there be any object in doing so, can be made absolutely untenable. The object, however, of the Allies' offensive movement from Arras to Armentières is not to break through, principally because there is nothing to be gained by so doing. Rather it is intended to relieve the pressure on the British line in front of Ypres, and to this extent it is evidently succeeding. The attacks on Ypres still continue, it is true, but they are lessening in intensity as the advance on the south compels German attention to this part of their line.

As stated above, there is nothing to be gained by an attempt of the Allies to break the German line at this sector. A gain of a mile or two has but little meaning and no effect on the general situation beyond relieving the tension of the troops. When the blow falls with full intensity it will be at some vital point, as at Soisson and St. Mihiel, where a German defeat will mean an appreciable withdrawal. In the meantime, however, the operations so far as they are carried out, show that when the Allies wish to advance they can crack if they do not break the German line, and that the Germans cannot follow up their temporary successes once the Allies' reserves are thrown in. This can mean but one thing, and can have but one result. The German line is too thin, there are not enough men to the mile to maintain it. To obviate this, Germany must shorten her line considerably on one front or the other, if not on both.



Area of the Italo-Austrian Land Operations

All the news dispatches of yesterday pointed to the steady development of the Italian advance northward into the Trentino and eastward from Udine toward Trieste.

The northern movement is reported to be proceeding in two lines. One Italian force is said to be marching from the Tonale Pass into the Veromiglio Valley, (1,) while a second one is pushing forward over the frontier toward Condino, (2.) The Italian artillery are said to command the latter point. Storo, in this same region, has been captured by the Italians after a fight, and Riva, (3,) on Lake Garda, is being bombarded. The objective here is Trent, where a large Austro-German force is presumably located.

On the east the Italian troops are said to have arrived before Gradisca, (4.) There has been fighting with bayonets in this region, but the Austrians are slowly retiring.

10,000 RAGE ABOUT SHEEPSHEAD GATES

Unpaid Carpenters Barricade Velodrome Against Racers and Spectators.

POLICE PREVENT RIOTING

All the Famous Cyclists Ready to Go On, but Workers Hold Out for Their Wages.

A crowd of more than 10,000 went to Sheepshead Bay last night for the opening of the new Velodrome, where all the crack cyclists were to give a long program of speed events. The crowd found the entrances barred up. Inside were the carpenters, who flatly refused to let the Velodrome to open until they had been paid for their week's work getting the place ready.

The carpenters held the fort. The crowd yelled for admittance and for explanations. The carpenters refused to budge. The bicycle "fans" wanted to see the races, but the carpenters wanted to get their money. Hundreds of persons held invitations and went prepared to see the pick of the bicycle riders of the world in thrilling assaults on Father Time, but were disappointed.

The carpenters had taken every precaution that the Velodrome should not open. Not only were the entrances barricaded, but they nailed boards across the track, so that it would be impossible to use it.

Some were so angry at the carpenters that they counseled breaking down the barriers and driving the workmen from the place, but cooler heads prevailed, and besides, the reserves were called out and a squad of thirty policemen had a soothing effect.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the carpenters issued their ultimatum. They sent word to the management that if they were not paid they would board up the place and prevent the races. The management could not believe they would carry out their threat. The foreman of the job had a long talk with the management. He was firm in his declaration that the only thing to prevent trouble was money, but there was none forthcoming.

It was said at the track last night that the money which was to have gone to the carpenters had been paid to the riders. Bobby Walthour went among the cyclists and tried to raise money to pay the carpenters part of their wages. This scheme did not make much of a hit with the riders, so the collection fell through.

The angry crowd refused to leave the vicinity of the track, and the policemen had their hands full pacifying people who were along. Every train brought a new throng, and in front of the Velodrome it was a continual hubbub of protest.

The Velodrome was to have opened last Tuesday night, but on account of the bad weather of the previous week the track was not ready. For several days the carpenters have rushed work, and yesterday everything was ready for the grand opening except the carpenters' pay.

One of the events scheduled for last night was the International Derby, which was to bring together all the speed kings. Jackie Clarke, the Bedells, Harry Kaiser, and many others were to perform. There was also to be a twenty-five-mile motor paced race and numerous amateur events with all the best riders of this district booked.

There were only two things for the disappointed crowd to do; go home or on down to Coney Island. It was pretty chilly for Island fun, so the majority journeyed back to New York.

Those invitations will be good sometime or other after the Velodrome has been bombarded by the Atlantic Fleet and the striking carpenters are dislodged from their trenches.

PLANS FOR JUNE WEDDINGS.

Misses Mattocks, Sherin, and Illingworth Among Brides-to-Be.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Comstock Mattocks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Harrison Mattocks of 202 Riverside Drive, and George Albert Field, will take place on Tuesday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents. Mrs. Raymond L. Mattocks is to be matron of honor, and Mrs. David Delamore and the Misses Carrell Esterbrook, Frances Littlefield, and Rheta Isaacs, are to be the other attendants. Howe Bennett will be best man. The ushers are to be Raymond L. Mattocks, David Bellamore, C. Mercer Myers and W. Ditto.

Miss C. Eloise Sherin, daughter of Mrs. George Taylor Moody, will be married to Clinton Kilborn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace M. Kilborn, on Wednesday afternoon at the country home of the bride, The Hedges, Bound Brook, N. J.

Miss Emily DeLong Illingworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Illingworth of Newark, N. J., and Dr. Grant Thorburn of New York, are to be married on Tuesday evening in Trinity Church, Newark. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents.

The wedding of Miss Olive Gertrude Brundage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bouton DeWitt Brundage of White Plains, N. Y., and John Carlton Tooker of the same place, is to be celebrated on June 12, in the White Plains Presbyterian Church.

Miss Phyllis Claire Hoyt, daughter of James B. Hoyt, and Donald C. Brady, son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Leach Brady, are to be married on June 16, at the Summer home of the bridegroom's parents, West End, N. J. Owing to mourning in the bride's family, the wedding is to be a quiet one.

DEPUTIES' TRIAL NEAR END.

Prosecutor Asks for a Verdict of First Degree Murder.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 29.—A buckshot, identified by Charles Rab, one of the State's witnesses, as the one that had been taken from his body following the strike riot at Roosevelt, N. J., last January, was placed in evidence today at the trial of the ten deputies for the murder of Alesandro Tessitore. The defense then rested its case.

James R. Rossman, Jr., Superintendent of the Williams & Clark plant, testified he went to Roosevelt on the 8:06 A. M. train on the day of the riot, saw the deputies meet the train as usual, and gave medical treatment to one of the guards who said he had been injured.

Fred Ricks, who previously had testified that four strikers held him up, was recalled by request of Juror Stalle, who wanted to know whether the witness could identify the men who molested him. Ricks said he could identify one if he saw him.

The introduction of testimony was concluded in the forenoon and Assistant Prosecutor John Coan summed up for the State. He said all the deputies on trial should be convicted of murder in the first degree. Joseph E. Stricker started summing up for the defense. A verdict is expected tomorrow.

Mrs. H. R. Griffin Sails for France.

Mrs. Hugh Reed Griffin sailed yesterday on the New York to join her husband and daughter in France. Mr. Griffin is Vice President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and is active in the relief work of the American Clearing House. Mrs. Griffin is to be in charge of a ward at the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, France.

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SKETCH OF BETTING A FAKE, HE ADMITS

Journal Artist Tells Court His Belmont Gambling Picture Was Drawn from Imagination.

DIDN'T SEE BOOKMAKERS

Woman Reporter Says Man She Took to be a Gambler Refused to Accept Her Wager.

District Attorney Lewis J. Smith of Nassau County yesterday began his John Doe investigation into the charges made by The Evening Journal that public gambling and bookmaking were being carried on openly at Belmont Park in defiance of the law. The hearing was in the Court House at Mineola before Justice Scudder of the Supreme Court. Arthur Brisbane, editor of the paper, and so many of The Evening Journal investigators as could be ascertained to have written and cartooned these charges were summoned as witnesses.

Mr. Brisbane testified that the investigation had been instituted at his direction, and that he was the writer of several editorials condemning the track owners, the racing authorities, and the officials of the county for permitting gambling in violation of the law. Justice Scudder questioned Mr. Brisbane's interpretation of the law in a short colloquy, calling his attention to the fact that the law had to be administered as the courts had interpreted it rather than on the opinion of any individual. He asked him to produce all the witnesses who had seen actual violations in accordance with this legal interpretation. This Mr. Brisbane agreed to do at later hearings. Mr. Brisbane further stated that what he had written had been based on the result of facts unearthed by his reporters.

T. A. Dorgan, a cartoonist, identified a cartoon he had drawn and an editorial he had written for The Journal as a result of a visit to the track a week ago. A feature of the cartoon was a woman, with a babe in her arms, placing a bet with a layer of odds, who stood against a pillar with a program in his hand on which the odds were displayed.

Under the examination of the District Attorney the cartoonist admitted that the picture was drawn from his imagination, and was not at all a pictorial reproduction of the betting situation as he found it. He said he had seen no display of odds or solicitation by any bookmakers. He said he had had some trouble in placing the one bet he made.

"Didn't you know that you were misrepresenting the conditions at the track by what you wrote and what you pictured?" asked Justice Scudder.

"Some," replied Mr. Dorgan.

"You had better qualify a little better for your work before you are fit to be an investigator or writer," said the Justice.

Dorgan admitted that he did not know what a bookmaker or a pool seller, as described in the law, was and that he had never visited Belmont Park track except on the one occasion. He admitted to knowing something about gambling, but that h eesaw none of it that he could recognize during his visit.

Miss Illian Lauferty and Mrs. Elizabeth Gilmer—whose pen name is "Dorothy Dix"—described their visit to the track with instructions to "discover if a woman could make a bet at the track." They found they could place bets with "commissioners" through the medium of a third party, women with whom they scraped acquaintance in the stands. One of these operated through her husband. Mrs. Gilmer admitted. When Mrs. Gilmer attempted to make a bet herself by going down on the lawn, the man whom she suspected was a bookmaker rebuffed her and said: "Go on lady; this is no place for ladies; this is only for gentlemen." In response to a question from the Justice she said: "I found a quiet, modest and apparently thoroughly respectable assemblage of people and saw nothing that could offend any one."

William McGeehan, another investigator for The Journal, who admitted responsibility for an article under a red letter headline asserting that $100,000 had been bet at the track on days when he was present, told Justice Scudder that he had no basis for the assertion other than his guess, based on the number of people in attendance and the average amount they would be likely to bet. McGeehan, under examination, admitted that all the money he knew to have been bet at the track was $5 that he had bet and lost on Monday last.

Allan Pinkerton, head of the detective agency; Captain Duhain, in charge of policing the track; Sheriff Emeney of Queens County, Detective Lieutenant McDonald of the New York Police Department, who was in charge of the raid conducted at the Aqueduct track a year ago, and Phineas Seaman all testified as to the way in which betting was conducted at the track. They all agreed that there was no display of odds and that there was the passage of money only in a half dozen instances which had resulted in the arrest of the persons engaged in thus breaking the law. They testified that children were not admitted to the track unless smuggled in automobiles.

District Attorney Smith said he had decided not to have the officers of the Westchester Racing Association, which conducts racing at Belmont Park, testify as to what they know of the operations there, as he does not propose to give them "an immunity bath."

The hearing will be continued tomorrow.

INVENTS PERISCOPE FINDER.

Sighting of Submarines Made Easy with New Instrument.

John Gardner of Fleetwood, Scotland, the inventor of the Gardner submarine signalling system, has devised a method which will make it easy to sight the periscope of a submarine from the bridge of a steamship.

Instead of having to rest his arms on the rail of the bridge or on the gunwale while he scans the horizon through a telescope the officer on watch will now be able to sit comfortably with the glass supported on a stand in front of him. By Mr. Gardner's invention the telescope will always be approximately parallel with the surface of the sea, irrespective of the movements of the ship.

This is achieved by mounting a pedestal securely to the deck, and on this is carried the seat, with the table to support the telescope or binoculars on a standard. The seat and table are maintained horizontal to the sea surface by the operation of a gyroscope.

The platform, with seat and table, is automatically rotated slowly from left to right and vice versa by the utilization of the power for the gyroscope, so that all the officer has to do is to keep a sharp lookout within the field covered by the instrument, which will not be affected by the movement of the ship.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

BACH FESTIVAL ENDS AT OLD BETHLEHEM

Great Mass in B Minor Is Impressively Given by Dr. J. Fred Wolle at Lehigh.

FINE CHORUS A FEATURE

Philadelphia Orchestra Again to Give Performances—"Passion According to St. John" a Treat.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 29.—The tenth Bach festival at Bethlehem was brought to a close tonight with a performance of Bach's great Mass in B minor. Yesterday the "Passion According to St. John" was given. There was a large public interest in the performances and a number of people came from New York, Philadelphia, and other outlying districts to hear the music and to yield to the contagious enthusiasm for Bach which still burns brightly in Bethlehem under the influence of the conductor, Dr. J. Fred. Wolle.

The performances were of a kind to make a deep impression on the listeners, who filled the Packer Memorial Church on the beautiful campus of Lehigh University. They were not of a uniformly high level of excellence; but their merits were very great in certain and most important respects, and their demerits were of a sort that in these days are very difficult to cure. The most significant feature of the performances was the admirable singing of the chorus; its enthusiasm, its through preparation, its complete knowledge of the music—music which offers great difficulties and requires a special familiarity with its style. These qualities have always characterized the singing of Dr. Wolle's Bach Choir. It can now be said that the material of the chorus, the average quality of the voices, the beauty of its tone, the balance of its parts, are much superior to what they were in years gone by.

The Philadelphia Orchestra.

Another very important gain in the performances has been made in the fact that the orchestra is now recruited from the excellent players of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The great exactions of Bach's orchestral parts are far more adequately met than they used to be by the zealous but not always very skilful instrumentalists that formerly made up the bulk of the forces at Dr. Wolle's disposal. The weakest points of the performance were to be found in the work of the vocal soloists; the solo parts of Bach's vocal works always form, for modern musicians, the crux in performance. It seems most likely that they always did, in large measure, and that the struggles of singers with these airs are not altogether the result of modern vocalar methods.

The performance of the "Passion according to St. John" was a matter of much interest to music lovers. Performances of the "Matthew Passion" have not been rare in this country, though much rare than many would wish them to be. But the "John Passion," which stands only a little lower in musical beauty, grandeur, intensity and pongrancy of expression, is very solcom to be heard. Dr. Wolle's choir has done it before in Bethlehem, indeed, for the first time, as long ago as 1888, but there were concert-goers of great experience in Friday's audience—say, rather congregation—to whom it was a new thing. By its performances of the great B minor mass Dr. Wolle's choir has made history for itself; it has presented it many times; and on one notable occasion, a dozen years ago, was said to be ready to go through it from beginning to end without notes.

As is Dr. Wolle's invariable and commendable custom, each of these works was given without an omission, and each in two sessions, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening. He might well write up over the portals of his auditorium the motto that stands over another famous auditorium: "Res severa verum gaudium."

The Bach festival in Bethlehem has undergone some vicissitudes. Many music lovers will remember the interest that was midespread over its performances in 1901 and 1903—in this latter year it extended over six days. The first was held in 1900. In those years they were held in old Bethlehem, in the delightful old Moravian church. They were properly to be regarded as a development and efflorescence of the intense love of the art brought to America by the persecuted Moravian brethren, who came hither from Germany in 1740, bringing music with them into the Pennsylvania wilderness; and who, by 1790, were making that wilderness resound with orchestral performances, such as they were, of Haydn's symphonies and other such music. Ever since then that love has persisted, even through the transformation of Bethlehem and South Bethlehem into a great industrial centre.

Even in such a music-loving community, however, it was a remarkable thing that this Bethlehem-born musician, J. Fred Walle, should have been able to contribute his intense devotion to Bach into a body of chorus singers and make them willing to give year after year festivals of Bach's music and nothing but Bach's music. He formed his first choir here in 1888. The festivals were held in 1900, 1901, 1903, 1904, and in 1905 two, one in Lent and another at Easter and Ascension tide. Last year Dr. Walle was called to be the head of the music department of the University of California.

In the meantime Bethlehem had come under the spell of one of the greatest captains of modern industry, Charles M. Schwab, whose dominating position in Bethlehem is not the less appropriate because he is an intense and ardent lover of music. He had time not only to effect a vast development of the great steel works that have been so much in the public eye in recent months, but to determine a revival of the musical activities that are so important a part of the old town's history.

Schwab Recalled Dr. Wolle.

Mr. Schwab recalled Dr. Wolle to Bethlehem, and chiefly through his own efforts and resources set the Bach Choir upon a new and firmer foundation. Its festivals were resumed in 1912 and have been given annually since.

The scene of its activities has been transferred from the old Moravian Church, in the midst of the community buildings and seminary, across the river to the campus of the Lehigh University. Many will regret the old church, its drowsy picturesqueness, its appropriate atmosphere, its aloofness from the intense activities of the newer town. But the reasons for the change were doubtless all sufficient, and the improvements in the quality of the performances suggested above, which are due to the new controlling influences and the greater resources available, are, after all, matters of chief moment.

STRIKERS' RENT PUT UP.

Men Who Left Summit Mills Must Pay More for Homes.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 29.—Two strikebreakers and two strikers who figured in the recent labor troubles at the Summit Silk Mills were arraigned before Judge James Connolly this morning in the Court of Quarter Sessions, charged with carrying concealed weapons and assault with intent to kill. The Rev. Paul Kassar, Assyrian priest of Summit, offered property in River Road valued at $10,000 as security for bail of $1,500 in behalf of James Marbini, a strikebreaker, who, it is charged, shot one of the strikers. The Rev. Mr. Kassar is said to have acted as an adviser to the strikebreakers. His offer to bail Mardini was rejected by Judge Connolly. Two indictments were found against Mardini, and his trial was set for June 7.

Saba Balish, President of the Weavers' Union; John George, Michael Moran, Alexander Rosen, George Meike, Michael Casaely, and Frederick Raines pleaded not guilty, and bail was fixed at $500 for each. John Ramella of Summit furnished bail for the strikers, and the strikebreakers were taken to the County Jail.

President Paul Gerli of the Summit Silk Mills Company notified the former strikers this afternoon that commencing the 1st of June families occupying houses owned by the company in Weavve Street would have to pay increased rent. The men declare this is for the purpose of driving them out of Summit.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Edmund W. Miller, assistant librarian of the Jersey City Public Library for the last twenty years, was appointed librarian yesterday. Miss Dora Schwinn was appointed his assistant.

NEWARK.—Udalrica Gaffney, a cutter, 50 years old, committed suicide with gas yesterday in Rieswick's Hotel, at South Orange Avenue and Fifteenth Street. A man occupying the room above Gaffney's was overcome by the escaping gas, but was revived by an ambulance surgeon.

NEWARK.—William J. McKiernan, who was deposed several years ago as Supervisor of Playgrounds and ordered reinstated recently by the Civil Service Commission, yesterday filed with the Recreation Commission a demand for reinstatement and $5,883 in back salary.

NEWARK.—Charles Nelson, 11 years old, of 103 New York Avenue, was killed yesterday when on roller skates he ran into a trolley car in Pacific Street.

NEWARK.—Anton Maehler, 82 years old, of 504 South Orange Avenue, who cut his throat with a razor on May 22, died yesterday in the City Hospital.

PATERSON.—The New Jersey Unitarians announced yesterday a further continuance of their religious campaign in Paterson, the new series of meetings to begin tonight in Orpheus Hall.

NEWTON.—The home of Brice Roys, near Wantage Church, was destroyed by fire last night, the damage amounting to $7,000.

BIG DESTROYER LAUNCHED.

Mrs. Crittenden of Flushing, L. I., Sponsor for the Jacob Jones.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 29.—The torpedo boat destroyer Jacob Jones was launched today at the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company, with Mrs. Jerome Crittenden of Flushing, L. I., a great-granddaughter of Captain Jacob oJnes, for whom the vessel was named, as sponsor. The acob Jones is one of the largest destroyers in any navy, having a length of 315 feet and a displacement of 1,150 tons. A feature is the accommodations for her crew of 100 men, which are an advance over anything attempted heretofore in a boat of her class. She will have a capacity for 290 tons of oil fuel. Her engines will develop 17,000 horsepower, and are to produce a speed of not less than 29½ knots. She is armed with four 4-inch guns and four 21-inch torpedo tubes.

Captain Jacob Jones, for whom the vessel was named, had a long and distinguished career in the navy in the early nineteenth century. He entered the navy in 1790, was captured by the Tripolitans on the frigate Philadelphia in 1803, and when the War of 1812 broke out was in command of the brig Wasp. On October 18 of that year he captured the British sloop-of-war Frolic after a hard fight, but he was immediately afterward forced to surrender to the Poictiers, a ship of the line. He was immediately awarded a a medal by Congress on his return to the United States, and was placed in command of the frigate Macedonian. After the war he commanded squadrons in the Mediterranean and the Pacific.

CLASH ON 'PROM' DANCING.

Paterson Students Wish to Keep Recreation Sunday Denounced.

PATERSON, May 29.—As a direct result of one of Billy Sunday's sermons, "Amusements of Modern Society," in which he denounced dancing. An effort is being made to eliminate dancing from the High School promenade, an annual affair, which takes place next Friday night.

While some members of the school faculty and of the girls' and boys' High School Club are in favor of some other form of entertainment, it is thought certain that the majority of the students, for whom the "prom" is the social event of the season, will raise a strong objection before they will consent to eliminating dancing from the entertainment.

Miss Carolyn March, faculty adviser of the school club, suggested a reproduction of the Panama Pacific Exposition be produced, but as invitations have been given out, dance orders printed, and a hall engaged, her suggestion was not met with enthusiasm.

ORDERS FOR SEMINARIANS.

Twenty-five Seton Hall College Students Become Sub-Deacons.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., May 29.—At the low mass in the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception, at Seton Hall College, today, Bishop John J. O'Connor conferred the order of sub-deacon on fifteen members of the third-year class of the college Seminary of the Immaculate Conception, and minor orders were administered to ten members of the second-year class.

Those who were elevated to the subdeaconate were James F. Flannigan of Jersey City, Christian A. Pfister, William A. Donnelley, and William J. Feeney of Paterson; Cornelius J. McInerney, of Bayonne, Walter A. Hennessey of New Haven, Conn.; Edwin F. Nestor of Franklin Furnace, John J. Finnerty and Ralph J. Clover of Hoboken, Charles A. Dunnican of Middletown, Conn.; Julian W. Roskowski of Passaic, William A. Costello and Peter A. Boyle of East Orange, Metislaus C. Lankas of Newark, and James A. O'Donnell of New York.

Those who received minor orders were Cornelius A. Ahern, Thomas M. Currey, and John J. Kinney of Jersey City; Henry W. O'Neill of Morristown, Charles D. Meyer of Montclair, Joseph W. Hewetson of Bayonne, Louis P. Remmile of Newark, John J. Cronin of Kingston, Penn.; John M. Walsh of Kearny, and Francis J. Bourgeon of White-Barre, Penn.

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The Gattle Collection commends itself to those seeking the wedding gift of permanent charm.
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GERMANS EVACUTE ABLAIN ST. NAZAIRE

Had Disputed the Artois Town with the French for Three Weeks.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL

Lines Near Arras Bombarded—German Aviators Drop Bombs on Dunkirk.

LONDON, May 29.—The village of Ablain-St. Nazaire, in the streets of which French and Germans had been struggling for three weeks, is now entirely in the hands of the French, the Germans having evacuated their last positions this morning. Except for this gain, which the report from Berlin admits, and the capture of a few more houses in Neuville-St. Vaast, another village northwest of Arras, the French report no advance today, and the Germans content themselves with statements that they have repulsed French attacks.

In the sector to the north of Arras we have made new progress. After having repulsed with complete success the German counter-attack reported this morning on our trenches at Ablain-St. Nazaire, we took the offensive and captured at first the greater part, and then all, of the houses of Ablain which the enemy held, and we are again the masters, holding the entire village.

The engagement was very hot, and we killed or drove to flight three companies of Germans.

At Neuville-St. Vaast street fighting has occurred, and we took a new group of houses on the western outskirts.

In the rest of the sector of Arras there is nothing to report except a bombardment by the enemy of extreme violence, to which our artillery replied.

Near Thiescourt, southeast of Lassigny, we brought to the ground an aeroplane of the Aviatik type, which took fire in falling, in front of our lines.

The afternoon offisial report from Paris is as follows:

In the region to the north of Arras there occurred last night a very violent artillery engagement. The enemy bombarded particularly our positions on the heights of Lorette.

A night attack made it possible for us to make further progress to the east of the roadway between l'Aix Noulette and Souchez. At about midnight a German counter attack on our trenches at Ablain-St. Nazaire was easily repulsed.

In the Argonne, in the vicinity of Fontaine Madame, we yesterday took possession of a section of the enemy's trenches.

The following communication was issued today at the Belgian War Office at Havre:

An infantry attack last night against a bridgehead held by our troops was repulsed.

The following communication was given out by the Berlin War Office today:

Yesterday afternoon, when we had repulsed the French near Angres and taken a number of prisoners, they began a counter-attack with strong forces along the Bethune-Souchez road, but were everywhere beaten off with heavy loss.

During the night, unobserved by the enemy, we withdrew to the line in the immediate rear weak forces which had been occupying the eastern portion of Ablain, whose continuance in the advanced position there would only have cost useless bloodshed.

South of Souchez the French last night attempted an attack, but it was defeated at the outset.

Castle le Carieul, which is mentioned by the French as having been taken by them and which lies to the southwest of Souchez, has been, and is, in our possession.

Southeast of Neuville we easily defeated an attack prepared by the French and carried out by hand grenades and mines.

In the forest of Le Pretre, northeast of Pont-a-Mousson, the French on the evening of the 27th appeared to have prepared a great attack, but our fire kept them down. Enemy attacks by night at various points were repulsed with large losses.

Our airmen dropped bombs on the fortified town of Gravelines, (a French seaport twelve miles northeast of Calais,) and Dunkirk, as well as St. Omer. They succeeded in making several hits at the aviation field north of Nismes, (in the Department of Marne, seventeen miles from Rheims.)

PLANTS 70,000 TREES.

Richard J. Donovan Tells of Needs in Adirondacks.

Richard J. Donovan of 725 Riverside Drive, a lawyer, with offices in the Woolworth Building, has just finished planting 430,000 pine trees at Pine Park, Franklin County, in the Adirondack Mountains. The work, which is his hobby, has taken three years, and ended with the planting of 70,000 trees this Spring. The trees are scattered about Pine Lake, Lily Pad Lake, Rainbow Lake, and Clear Pond, in Franklin and Brighton Townships, between Lake Placid and Loon Lake.

"The trees are thriving, and the loss as been less than 25 per cent. of the whole planting," Mr. Donovan said yesterday. "They were bought from the State Conservation Commission, and cost from $1.50 to $4 a thousand, according to the age of the trees. The cost of planting is between $3 and $5 an acre, nd a good man can plant 1,000 trees in day.

"Tree planting is a splendid investment," Mr. Donovan added, "because it increases the value of the land, makes it more saleable, and in a few years will develop a fine timber forest. This adds to the scenery and gives protection to the game and wild birds, thus making better shooting and fishing. Furthermore, the work engenders an interest in outdoor life, and the Adirondacks, with its 1,800 lakes, will become the greatest playground in the world if people will plant trees and take care of the present forests. The healthful climate of the Adirondacks is unsurpassed."

PATTERSON FILES ANSWER.

Says Reversal of Cash Register Co.'s Conviction Ought to be Final.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Briefs were filed in the Supreme Court today in behalf of John H. Patterson and other officers of the National Cash Register Company, in opposition to the recent application of the Department of Justice for a writ of certiorari to review their convictions under the criminal section of the Sherman Anti-Trust act in the Federal District Court in Ohio, but which later was reversed by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

The reversal of the Federal Circuit Court is held to be final under the terms of the Sherman act. The briefs point out that Section 6 of the act provides that the decrees of the Circuit Courts of Appeals shall be final in certain cases, "including cases arising under the criminal laws."

Answering the Government's contentions that the defendants had forced out of business many competing companies and absorbed the bulk of the trade, the brief quotes the finding of the Circuit Court of Appeals, saying:

"In justice to the National Company and the defendants it should be noted that it was the pioneer in the cash register business, and developed it. It owned the basic patents and must have acquired in a proper manner a very great number of improvement patents. In addition to this it had the advantage of very great capacity in the management of its affairs."

CANNOT GET BODIES OF THE F-4 CREW

Navy Department Halts Work After Divers Make Unsuccessful Search Through Hole in Ship.

HONOLULU, May 29.—No bodies of officers or the crew of the United States submarine F-4 were found in the forward hold of the vessel when a diver entered it yesterday, according to an announcement by Rear Admiral B. T. Moore today. The statement said the diver was unable to enter the middle hold.

Exploration of the interior was halted by orders of the Navy Department to bring the vessel into the harbor for examination, to determine the cause of the sinking. The hulk is now within twenty-four feet of the surface.

A large hole in the side of the submarine was discovered by divers early yesterday morning. Soon afterward a frantic attempt was made to recover the bodies of the crew, which consisted of twenty-one men, to prevent possible mutilation by fish. These efforts were suddenly halted, however, by the order from the Navy Department at Washington.

The hole in the submersible, according to divers, is at the point of juncture of the vessel's forward and middle compartments. They removed a quantity of bedding from the hole and brought it to the surface. Naval officers said the hole probably was caused by constant pounding of the hulk on the ocean bed in the heavy seas of the last few days.

Another theory advanced is that the hole was caused byan explosion that wrecked the submarine and brought quick death to its crew.

"BIG BROTHERS" SPORTS.

First Athletic Meet of New Movement Proves Big Success.

With over 130 entrants, the first athletic meet held under the auspices of the Big Brothers' Movement, of which R. G. Sheldon is General Secretary, took place yesterday at De Witt Clinton Park Playground, West Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue.

The Big Brothers are a band of men, many of whom are socially prominent, who aim to help the boys along in a quiet but practical way. The object of the movement is to take the young boys, whose home lives leave much to be desired, and give them a helping hand. Youngsters whose surroundings and influences are cheerless, are, when possible, removed from these environments and started off right. Through the children the parents are helped.

The movement now has five clubs in the city, and a large Summer camp. Yesterday's meet was an experiment, and it proved such an unqualified success that others will be held, and they will be continued throughout the Winter in one of the armories.

All of the sixteen events on the program were keenly contested, and there was a spirit of true sportsmanship among the youngsters, many of them ragged little urchins, which spoke well for the the work that the movement is doing. The prizes consisted of purchasing orders from $1 down, on a sporting goods store, where the boys can buy running suits, shoes, or anything in that line they might fancy.

Michael Tolano, who came through his heat and a semi-final to win the 50-yard midget race, showed a fine turn of speed for a boy of 12 years, who weighed around sixty pounds.

There were thirty-one entries in the 50-yard junior class for boys of 12 and 13 years. John Sinclair proved to be the winner, with Frederick Yee second, after a good finish. It was a great day for Italy, and Michael Tumminelli, who demonstrated he had both speed and stamina. Tumminelli won the 50-yard dash for boys 16 years and over, in which there were thirteen entries. He then captured the 440 yards, and finished up by taking the 880 yards with flying colors.

The 220-yard senior event went to Henry Wuchner, who took the lead at the start and was never in danger. He won with several yards to spare. The 440-yard for the intermediate class was won by Isadore Kruss from a field of twelve starters, Mikie Rudolph was second. Philip Barth and Edward Bartlett were first and second, respectively, in the 220-yard intermediate class, in which there were twenty-six entrants, nearly all of whom started.

Edward Ross annexed the 220-yard junior, and Fred Martin the 50-yard dash, in the intermediate class. The last two races were won after exciting finishes with the second men coming in almost on the heels of the winners.

The boys from the Trinity Branch of the Big Brothers, in Eighty-eighth Street, made a particularly good showing.

TO TEACH PATRIOTISM.

Assimilating Immigrant to be a Fourth of July Feature.

Plans to extend formal welcomes to newly arrived immigrants and recently naturalized citizens, as part of the Fourth of July celebrations in the principal American cities, are being generally adopted, according to Immigration Commissioner Frederick C. Howe.

Mr. Howe, as a member of the National Americanization Day Committee, sent letters to the Mayors of more than 100 leading American cities. Up to last night responses had been received from 23 cities indicating that their officials favored a plan to take more careful note of the immigrant and help in assimilating him by taking formal notice of him on the Fourth of July.

Miss Frances A. Kellor, in charge of the arrangements of the Americanization Day Committee for New York State, obtained the use yesterday of the new stadium at the City College for Fourth of July exercises which are being arranged in co-operation with Mayor Mitchel. Jersey City will hold exercises of a nature similar to those here. In Syracuse a local committee was appointed from members of the Chamber of Commerce. It decided to hire the largest hall available and to make the new citizens of that vicinity the special guests of the Americanization Day Committee.

CAPITALIST A MOONSHINER?

Porter Arrested After Still Is Found on His Biltmore Estate.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 29.—J. Alex Porter, a retired capitalist and father-in-law of Porter Huyler, the New York candy manufacturer, was arrested here late yesterday by internal revenue officers charged with operating a "blockade" distillery. At the same time Wes Patton, a farmer, was arrested in Haywood County, charged with having furnished Porter with materials for making whiskey. The officers allege that the still was operated on the property of Porter at Biltmore, N. C., near here, with his knowledge and consent.

During January Deputy United States Marshals confiscated an illicit still on Porter's property, but no arrests were made. Porter and Patton both deny knowledge of the moonshining operations.

FIND MISS BUTLER INSANE.

Granddaughter of Civil War General Incompetent to Manage Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 29.—An application will be made to Justice Morschauser in the Supreme Court at White Plains on Friday for the appointment of a committee to take charge of the estate of Miss Mary Marshall Butler of Yonkers, now an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum, who is heiress to an estate of $700,000. A Sheriff's jury in charge of Commissioner Baird yesterday said Miss Butler was incompetent to look after her property.

Miss Butler's brother, Charles M. Butler, is the Reporter of Decisions of the United States Supreme Court. Her grandfather was Benjamin F. Butler.

IMPRESSIVE FRENCH HONORS TO AMERICA

War Charities Acknowledged in Album Presentation to Our Ambassador.

AN OVATION FOR MR. SHARP

Especially When He Refers to the Warm Sympathy of the United States for France.

PARIS, May 29. — What Americans have done for France during the war was acknowledged impressively by the French Government and people today in a presentation to W. G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, of four great albums containing autographed appreciations by eminent authors of France and original drawings by artists. The albums will be sent by Ambassador Sharp to the Congressional Library at Washington, and 500 duplicates arranged for by the French Government will be presented to public libraries in as many cities in the United States.

The ceremony of the presentation took place this afternoon in the historic amphitheatre of the University of Paris. Among the notable persons present were President Poincaré and Mme. Poincaré. In the Presidential party were Mrs. Sharp, wife of the American Ambassador, and Miss Sharp, Signora Tittoni, wife of the Italian Ambassador, and Mme. Iswolsky, wife of the Russian Ambassador. There were grouped around or near Ambassador Sharp Premier Viviani, Foreign Minister Delcassé, and other members of the French Cabinet, and the Russian and Italian Ambassadors, the Ministers of Belgium, Serbia, and many members of the French Academy and Institute.

Sharp's First Official Appearance.

The occasion was Mr. Sharp's first official appearance, and he was applauded warmly by the several thousand persons assembled in the amphitheatre, three-quarters of whom are prominent in the intellectual and social life of Paris. A chorus composed of 100 girls sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" as a special compliment to Ambassador Sharp. Léon Bonnat, President of the Institute of France, and Gabriel Hanotaux, representing the French Academy, presented the albums to the Ambassador.

"It is in the name of all Frenchmen," said M. Bonnat, "that the committe organized the present ceremony, the purpose being that through the medium of the arts, letters, music, and poetry the voice of grateful France should be heard even beyond the seas."

In his turn M. Hanotaux said:

"America, responding to the double appeal of justice and humanity, held out a helping hand to the people of France, Belgium, and Serbia. American benefactors were found over entire provinces. Sufferers were helped every day, every hour, by these volunteer workers in the cause of charity. The devotion of these unselfish persons mitigated the abominations of another age, which had been unchained by the war, America has saved the honor of humanity."

Then, turning to Mr. Sharp, M. Hanotaux, continued:

"You give us evidence, sir, every day, of the sentiments which attach us to your country. With that cordial simplicity natural to you you have taken your place among the American Ambassadors who have become the best friends of France."

Praise for Myron T. Herrick.

In conclusion M. Hanotaux made reference to the appreciation of the French people of the act of Mr. Sharp's predecessor in office, Myron T. Herrick, in refusing to leave Paris when the Germans were approaching, and his announcement that he would remain and use his neutral authority to protect the city.

When Mr. Sharp arose to respond he was greeted by long-continued applause, which arose to an ovation when he referred to the warm feeling of sympathy of the United States for France and said:

"Don't let any false prophets tell you anything different."

Continuing, Mr. Sharp said:

"It gives me great pleasure to state that I have been specifically authorized in a message from the State Department over the signature of Mr. Bryan to say that the Government and people of the United States deeply appreciate this new evidence of the friendly sentiment of the French people."

Mr. Sharp then referred to the admirable statesmanship of President Poincaré and MM. Ribot and Delcassé, and to the intimate good will existing between the two great republics. In this connection he expressed the hope that "a lasting and beneficient peace founded upon principles of justice and firmly established in a newer conception of brotherly love shall reign throughout the earth."

Toward the close of his address the Ambassador said:

"As to these beautiful albums lying before me, I shall transmit them to Washington, there to repose in the archives of my Government as the breath of some sweet incense wafted across the waters from the shores of this sunny land. No fairer tribute was ever paid by one nation to another than is contained in these sentiments so finely expressed in art and verse. That these ceremonies may be made more impressive you have given the occasion a beautiful setting, inspired by poetry and song."

Mr. Sharp was congratulated by President Poincaré, M. Delcassé, and others, while the great audience arose en masse and applauded. The ceremony was ended with Mounet-Sully reciting a poem on the United States, written for the occasion by Mme. Daniel Lesueur.

The albums which were presented to Mr. Sharp are beautifully bound in green, with the flags of France and the United States in colors. The contents form a collection of drawings, verse, and autographs unique in the history of French art and literature.

The ceremonies began in the morning and did not conclude until the afternoon. An invitation was sent, so far as possible, to every American in Paris.

In the morning two large wreaths of flowers, roses, lilacs, and palms were placed at the foot of the equestrian statue of Washington in the Place d'Iéna, one by the municipality of Paris, and the other in the name of all the artists of France. A large gathering of members of the Academy, artists, and statesmen stood uncovered in the Place d'Iéna as the wreaths were deposited, after which they all joined in cheering the United States.

TO OPEN 60 PLAYGROUNDS.

100,000 Children Expected to Visit Central Park Tomorrow.

The Bureau of Recreation of the Department of Parks in Manhattan announced yesterday that sixty playgrounds, eight recreation piers, and two bridge esplanades would be opened tomorrow as recreation centres. Baseball diamonds and athletic fields will be placed at the disposal of youthful athletes. Tennis courts in Central Park to the number of 100 have been freshly rolled and marked, and more than 12,000 permits have already been issued to tennis players.

Several hundred permits have been issued to churches, societies, and Sunday schools for May parties on the lawns of Central Park tomorrow, and it is expected by the officials that more than 100,000 children will visit the park.

BATTLESHIP IN ACCIDENT.

The Virginia Rams a Bulkhead, Then Nearly Overturns a Tug.

BOSTON, May 29.—The battleship Virginia rammed a wooden bulkhead while approaching her dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard today, and in backing away ran into and nearly overturned the naval tug Sioux.

The tug was immediately docked for repairs.

REVELS AT MOUNT HOLYOKE

May Day Celebrated with Students in Fancy Costume.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 29.—Mount Holyoke College celebrated on Thursday its fifteenth annual May Day, the whole college joining in the festivities. The groves and walks of the campus were thronged with guests and visiting alumnae, while the shady retreats on Prospect Hill were claimed by picnic parties. This year the students appeared in fancy costume.

In the afternoon, in the outdoor auditorium on the hill sloping to Lake Nonotuck, the many guests assembled for the procession of revelers. Through the trees were heard the first notes of the minstrels, and then appeared three heralds, dressed in Holyoke blue, carrying long trumpets hung with banners. They advanced across the rustic bridge over the lake and behind them came minstrels in old English peasant costume. With them was a band of girls in dresses of pink, yellow, pale blue, and lavender, singing, as they advanced, the old song "Summer Is Icumen In."

Groups of dancers followed them. Next came the Queen's advance guard, Robin Hood's "merry men," followed by flower girls strewing garlands before the Queen. Seated on a black charger, led by Robin Hood himself, the Queen was a splendor in a yellow satin gown trimmed with pale blue velvet and chiffon. Following her were two little pages and the crown bearer carrying on a satin cushion the crown of sweet peas, lilies of the valley, and forget-me-nots. Six ladies-in-waiting and a group of dancers ended the immediate train of the Queen. Then, headed by pages, came the general procession of college students as English peasants, fairies, sprites, and all manner of characters.

Assisted by Robin Hood, the Queen alighted from her horse and made her way to the throne through an archway of flower wreaths held up by the first group of dancers. Robin Hood then stepped forward, crowning her Queen of the May.

There is always much excitement and curiosity aroused as the Queen advances, for her identity is kept a complete secret until she takes her place in the festivities. This being the year for a brunette, the Executive Committee of the Dramatic Club, after careful consideration, finally chose from the senior class, according to the custom, Miss Hazel Partridge of Worcester, Mass. Her ladies-in-waiting were the Misses Charlotte Billeb of New York City, Hannah Humphreys of Whitney Point, N. Y.; Helen Lynch of Westfield, Mass.; Marguerite Mallory of Springfield, Mass.; Almira Menninger of Richmond, N. Y., and Marion Shaw of Peabody, Mass. Miss Inez Packard of Brockton, Mass., took the part of Robin Hood.

From her throne the Queen reviewed the dances of the afternoon. The first was a classic dance representing the judgment of Paris. Minerva was played by Margaret Moffat of Montgomery, Ala., Juno by Lucile Morningstar of Salt Lake City, Utah, Venus by Edith Abrams of Springfield, Mass., and Paris by Marion Stibbs of Springfield, Mass. A flower dance by a group of Sophomores followed. Barbara Ripley of San Antonio gave a Spanish dance in a costume of bright colors. The formal program was closed with a Maypole dance by a group of freshmen. Then a band played for general games and dancing on the green in which the whole college and their guests joined. Miss Almira Menninger of Richmond Hill, N. Y., was in general charge of the festivities.

In the evening, in the woodland theatre on Prospect Hill, the Dramatic Club presented Justin Huntley McCarthy's "If I Were King." The background of vine-covered trellises and tall evergreens brought out the gorgeous court costumes and glistening armor of the soldiers in a most effective manner. The difficult rôle of Louis XI. was taken by Dorothy Stewart, 1915, of Woodhaven, N. Y., and Mary Appel, 1915, Allentown, Penn., was François Villon; Margaret Moffat, 1916, of Montgomery, Ala., was Lady Katharine, and Jeanie Begg, 1917, of Paterson, N. J., was Huguette. The players had been coached by Miss Isadelle C. Couch, associate professor of English, and the play manager was Miss Christine Marie Montfort, 1915, of New York.

INDICT WIFE FOR PERJURY.

Mrs. Roundley Arraigned After Her Alienation Suit Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 29.—Mrs. Florence Roundley of Plainfield, whose $25,000 alienation suit against Mrs. Mina Poineer was nonsuited in Circuit Court early in the week, was arraigned today before Judge James Connolly in the Court of Quarter Sessions on four indictments, two for subornation of perjury and two for perjury. She was released on bail of $2,000, and her trial was set for June 8. The charges grew out of Mrs. Roundley's accusation that Chief of Police Kiely of Plainfield had intimidated her witnesses.

Mr. Roundley, who is a wealthy business man of Plainfield, has started divorce proceedings. Mrs. Harold Vanderhoff of Plainfield has brought suit against Mrs. Roundley for alienating her husband's affections. Vanderhoff was employed as a detective by Mrs. Roundley to watch her husband.

FALL TWICE FROM CYCLE.

Husband Hurt in First Mishap, Wife Injured Seriously in Second.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., May 29.—Mr. and Mrs. William Bolar of Brooklyn, touring through this district on a motorcycle tonight were thrown off when the cycle skidded in the sand in East Burlington and Bolar was cut and bruised about the head. Mrs. Bolar escaped injury and after a time Bolar pronounced himself well enough to continue.

They reached this town safely and were crossing the railroad tracks at high speed when Bolar lost control of the machine. It ran into a curb and Mrs. Bolar was pitched off on her head.

This time Bolar was uninjured and he ran to his wife, who had been knocked senseless. He could not resuscitate her and she was taken to the Emergency Hospital. There the doctors said she was in a serious condition.

$10,000,000 IN TAXES PAID.

New York Central Railroad's Check Was for $1,804,100.81.

Upward of $10,000,000 was taken in yesterday at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the Municipal Building, it being the last day on which 1915 tax bills could be paid without interest. At the same time more than $1,000,000 was taken in at the Tax Receiver's in Brooklyn and a total of between $1,500,000 and $1,250,000 was received for the Boroughs of Richmond, the Bronx, and Queens.

The National City Bank remained open all day to receive the city's tax receipts. About 25,000 checks came in the mail. The largest single amount received came from the New York Central Railroad Company, a check for $1,804,100.81. The taxes of the Pennsylvania Railroad amounted to $889,344.81. These two amounts covered only the Borough of Manhattan tax assessments. Other large bills were: The B. Altman Estate, $25,000; Vincent Astor, $170,000; New York Telephone Company, $433,000, and the Empire City Subway Company, Limited, $79,000

PURSUE MAN TO COSTA RICA.

British Detectives After Alleged Embezzler of $200,000.

Among the passengers who sailed at noon yesterday on the United Fruit steamship Calimares for Central America were two Scotland Yard detectives, Peter Carson and E. Smith, who are bound for San José, Costa Rica, to bring back G. A. King, who, they allege embezzled $200,000. The detectives said King had been employed for years as cashier of the London City and Midland Bank in London and had left his wife and family there to elope with another woman.

King was traced first to Canada and then to this city, where it was ascertained he had sailed for ort PLimon on the Tenadres on May 8. He was located at San José, and arrested by the local police to await the arrival of the Scotland Yard detectives, who will bring him back to New York.

'AMERICA IS HATED BY ALL GERMANS'

Ex-Senator Lafayette Young Reports They Think We Could End War in Sixty Days.

HE SEES NO EARLY PEACE

Believes Teutonic Allies Have Supplies Enough to Keep Up the Fight for Another Year.

Ex-United States Senator Lafayette Young, editor and proprietor of The Des Moines Capital, who returned on Friday after visiting every European country at war except Russia, during a four months' tour, said yesterday that America was regarded with great unfriendliness in Germany and that those most bitter against this country were naturalized American citizens who had returned to the country where they were born. He said:

"I wish the American people generally realized that we have no friends in Germany and that even our naturalized fellow-citizens there are not our friends.

"The Germans think that if the shipping of ammunition from America were discontinued the war would end in sixty days with a German victory. When speaking to Americans, they will talk of nothing but ammunition. I made it a rule not to discuss the matter or to argue with them.

"It is a mistake to think that any of the warring countries can be starved out within a year. All of them have plenty at present. Both Germany and Austria have wagons gathering up metals all over the two countries. Austria has instituted a campaign for collecting gold from the people. Men and women are giving up all their jewelry made of gold and silver for the benefit of the Government.

"Money is plentiful in Europe. They are printing it every day, and the conditions are naturally the result of an inflated currency. There is a recklessness of expenditure which only exists in times of inflation. When I arrived in Berlin I had seven different kinds of money. There were uneven and conflicting values on all of it except English bank-notes, which appeared to be the standard. I had travelers' checks with a stipulated amount of currency called for and every item of it below par, although I had paid a premium for the checks. Because so many European industries are dead, there are people who try to recoup themselves by speculating in the exchange of moneys.

"It is difficult to get a true understanding of the military situation anywhere in Europe, because the Governments will permit nothing to be printed which does not suit them. I do not believe that the people of Germany or Austria have any idea of the way the war is going. A majority of them expect the surrender of England almost any time, because of the reports which are given to them. England deceives her people also.

"When I was in Austria great Austrian victories were reported in the Carpathians, and citizens passed the news to one another, stating the enormous numbers of prisoners taken and the other great losses of the enemy. The people were radiant and expected Russia to quit the game in a few days. In Germany the Austrian Army was called a joke, but the Austrians spoke very proudly of their German allies.

"I was in Berlin when the news came of the blowing up of the Lusitania. I do not speak German and for that reason I did not have the best chance to know what the people were thinking about, but I noticed that the bulletin board which gave the news from the Carpathians and the victories in Galicia attracted more attention than the board with news of the sinking of the Lusitania.

"I do not believe that the intelligent people of Germany indorse the sinking of the Lusitania, although the thoughtless were pleased with it. The report that the Lusitania's sinking was celebrated in Berlin by marching school children or in any other public way is not true. I think within a year the sinking of the Lusitania will be regarded as the saddest event in Germany history.

"This is not a good time to travel in Europe. I was arrested at Innsbruck, Austria, and held for twenty-four hours without any reason being given when I was taken into custody or when I was released. The truth is that Austria had been accused of being careless in letting people come and go at will. The Government had suddenly decided to become more particular, and I was one of the first victims.

"Business all over Europe is demoralized. New York is the only city I have seen in four months which has any need of traffic policemen. I have been here overnight only and have seen more automobiles than I saw in the last four months in all of the large cities of Europe that I visited. The demoralization of business is nearly as marked in Switzerland and Holland as in the countries at war.

"Of course there is no business in Belgium. Everything there is paralyzed. Belgium may produce one-third of its usual crop, which will be enough, according to the estimates of Mr. Hoover's organization for Belgian relief, to feed the Belgians for three months.

"Reports have been sent out that the army in Belgium was doing its best to help business. I think this is a mistake. I do not believe that the armies anywhere have helped the farmers in cultivating the soil, in spite of the declarations of certain press bureaus. As for business other than agriculture, the absence of mail, telephone, and telegraph facilities is enough to bring it to a standstill.

"The famous Belgian horse industry is at an end for the present. The Belgian horse represented a thousand years of intelligent breeding, and the State where I live has been a large importer of these horses. The mares in Belgium were taken to the front with the army some months ago. The stallions were for the most part taken to Germany.

"If diplomatic relations are cut off between the United States and Germany of course the relief work will have to come to an end. It has been a difficult business to carry on the work heretofore, and with no protection afforded by the United States diplomatic posts it could not proceed. I did not get my information from Mr. Hoover, but I am satisfied that the Commission for Relief in Belgium is prepared to go out of business. Then the Belgians must be fed by the Germans if they are fed at all.

"I think that the war will last for a year or more. They are preparing for it to last that long at least in Germany and Austria. In Berlin and Vienna I saw teams going through the streets hauling overcoats to be worn by the soldiers in next Winter's campaign.

"I think our country is right in being neutral. We have nothing to gain by going to war with Germany. Our people ought to be more neutral than they are. It is a mean thing to say and it is ungenerous, but our country would have been better off if there had been no Belgian Relief Association and if no American hospitals had been established in any European country. The cars run by the Belgian Relief Association in Belgium carry the American flag, and I think the flag is positively offensive to the Germans. It was another source of offense to the Germans that the American flag was to be found in so many shop windows in Belgium."

Sale Tuesday, June 1st

Women's Cotton Summer Dresses

Of white voile or crepe, colored, striped, checked or ratine voile or linen.

7.50 9.75 14.50—*Unusual Values*

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Special Offerings—Tuesday

Women's Silk Gowns

New Summer Models in White and Colors

Crepe de Chine or Taffeta Gowns
For afternoon wear, in white, navy, Belgian blue or black, in a large variety of models. *Special* **18.50**

Foulard Silk Gowns
Dressy model of navy, black or white foulard silk, with white, black or blue polka dots. *Special* **24.50**

Georgette Crepe Gowns
"Jenny" model of Georgette crepe, in flesh, white or navy, trimmed with bands of ruffled taffeta. *Special* **29.50**

Majestic Satin Evening Gowns
In rose, blue, gold, peach or white, net bodice to match and double pleated chiffon underskirt. *Special* **29.50**

White Summer Coats

New Models for Women and Misses

White Chinchilla Coats
White Worumbo Chinchilla coats, new military model, collar of rose, Belgian blue or black velvet. *Special* **16.75**

White Corduroy Coats
New blouse belted model of English white corduroy, convertible Quaker collar, body silk lined. *Special* **16.50**

White Chinchilla Coats
New three-quarter length braid bound model of white Worumbo Chinchilla, convertible collar. *Special* **19.75**

White Bear Cloth Coats
New flare belted front model of summer weight white English Bear cloth, white silk lined. *Special* **24.50**

Misses' Suits and Gowns

New Summer Models

Serge Tailored Suits
Of navy, black or white men's wear serge, belted, mannish or bolero coats, braid bound or trimmed; new model skirts. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **19.75**

Taffeta Silk Tailored Suits
Of navy or black taffeta silk; coat with white satin Quaker collar and vest, flare skirt; bolero coat, white faille collar; coat and skirt trimmed with velvet bands. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

Taffeta Afternoon Gowns
New models of taffeta silk, in navy, black, delft, grey or white. Copies of latest Paris models. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **18.50**

Taffeta Evening Gowns
New models of chiffon taffeta silk; also pompadour silk, trimmed with lace maline and flowers; circular or ruffled skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

White Silk Hosiery

For Women and Misses

Plain or Paris Clox White Hose
Pure thread silk, plain or with open-work Paris clox, garter top. 3 pair for $2.50. *Special* **.85**

White Novelty Striped Silk Hose
Pure thread silk, in white, with black circular stripes; also white with black or contrasting color vertical stripes, garter top. 3 pair for $2.50. *Special* **.85**

White Silk Hose—Hand Emb'd Clox
Pure thread silk, with self, black, Emerald, King blue, tan or mahogany hand embroidered clox, garter top. 3 pair for $3.65. *Special* **1.25**

White Richelieu Ribbed Silk Hose
Pure thread white silk, Richelieu ribbed, lisle sole and lisle garter top. 3 pair for $3.90. *Special* **1.35**

Silk Hose—Hand Emb'd Novelty Clox
Extra quality pure thread silk, in white with contrasting color, hand emb'd novelty clox; garter top. 3 pair for $8.50. *Special* **2.95**

Special Sales—Tuesday

Colored Handkerchief Linen Waists

For Women and Misses

Copy of a new Paris Summer Model, of sheer handkerchief linen, in yellow, deft blue or rose pink; double white organdie collar and cuffs edged with colored linen.

Special **6.75**

Washable Charmeuse Boudoir Gowns

A New Silk Fabric—For Women

Draped model, of washable *pure silk* charmeuse, in pink, light blue, rose, Copen, or orchid. Large "Doucet" organdie collar and cuffs with embroidered scalloped edge.

Special **6.95**

Women's 16 Button Silk Gloves

Superior "Parfait" Milanese Silk

In black or white; double finger tipped; Paris Point embroidered back.

Special **.95**

Silk Bathing Dresses

New Scalloped Model—For Women and Misses

Of French satin in black or navy; collar, sleeves, peplum and bottom of skirt scalloped to match or in contrasting colors.

Special **9.75**

Black and White Pumps

For Women and Misses

New model Pumps of patent leather, with white calf trimmings, hand turned soles and Spanish heels. Also all white buckskin.

Special **5.00**

White Flannel Sport Skirts

Of English Washable "Viyella" Flannel

Women's and Misses' Skirts of extra quality white Viyella Flannel, button front model, pockets with embroidered crotachs, pearl buttons.

Special **7.50**

Kayser's Florentine Combinations

For Women and Misses

Fine ribbed lisle thread, white or pink; lace or tight knee, French band top, reinforced.

Special **.85**

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns

For Women and Misses

In pink or white crepe de Chine; Empire model yoke of allover shadow lace; satin ribbon bow.

Special **3.75**

VANDERBILT WILL GIVES $26,375,000

Widow Gets $8,000,000 and Son by First Wife Is Made Head of Family.

ONCE HAD $42,375,000

Residuary Estate of About $10,000,000 Bequeathed to Two Younger Children.

IN TRUST TILL HEIRS ARE 35

To William H. Go Famous Coach Venture, Oakland Farm, and Family Heirlooms.

The will of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who was lost on the Lusitania, shows that he had for disposal $42,375,000 in his lifetime.

The document, filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday, divides property estimated at $26,375,000. The $16,000,000 making up the $42,375,000 was given by Mr. Vanderbilt to his first wife, Elsie French, when she divorced him, and to his brother, Cornelius.

The distinguishing feature of the instrument, which was dated Dec. 16, 1913, is the implied affection for and the liberal provision in bequests to his eldest son, William Henry Vanderbilt, who was born on Nov. 24, 1901. The boy's mother, who was Miss Elsie French, divorced Mr. Vanderbilt in 1908. She is not mentioned in the will.

The widow, who became Mr. Vanderbilt's second wife after divorcing Dr. Smith Hollins McKim of Baltimore, receives $8,000,000 in the aggregate. Of this sum, $2,000,000 is a bequest in compliance with an ante-nuptial agreement made between them at London on Dec. 15, 1911, and an additional $1,000,000 in cash. Further provision is made in a trust fund of $5,000,000, the income from which the widow is to enjoy for life. At her death the principal is to be given to their two children, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Jr., born on Sept. 22, 1912, and George, 9 months old, in such shares as she shall by her will appoint, or, in default of such appointment, in equal shares to the children.

In addition to these bequests the widow receives Mr. Vanderbilt's camp known as Sagamore Lodge, comprising about 1,526 acres, and his property known as the Moose River Tract, comprising about 2,000 acres, in the Adirondacks; his houseboat Venture, and all his real and personal property in England, which includes a leasehold on Gloucester House, London.

The Residuary Estate.

The residuary estate, estimated at about $10,000,000, is to be divided equally between the two children of the second marriage. It is left in trust with directions to the executors and trustees to hold one share each for Alfred G., Jr., and George, and to be applied to their maintenance and education until they arrive at the age of 21. As each boy arrives at this age he is to receive the accumulated income and one-fourth of the principal of his share. Thereafter, each is to receive the income of his remaining three-fourths until he is 25 years old, at which time he is to receive another fourth of his principal. The same provision is made for the next succeeding five years, and so on until the sons are 35, at which time they receive the final fourth of the principal each.

There is a provision that if either dies before reaching the age of 35, then his unpaid share shall go to his children or to his brother if he shall have no children. Should both die without children, their unpaid shares shall go to their half-brother, William H. Vanderbilt.

The will then reads:

"I give and bequeath to each and every child that shall be born to me hereafter, either in my lifetime or after my death, lawful issue of me, the sum of $100,000."

The bequests to the son William H. would indicate that Mr. Vanderbilt had in mind the custom of the Vanderbilt house to make the oldest male the head of each household. The son of the former Miss French receives from his father the $5,000,000 trust fund over which he had the power of disposal under the terms of the will of his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, who died on Sept. 12, 1899.

Oakland Farm to Eldest Son.

Then, too, Mr. Vanderbilt, being mindful of the liberal provision made for the boy at the time the first Mrs. Vanderbilt obtained custody of the little fellow, bequeaths to him the great estate at Portsmouth, known as Oakland Farm. This property is left in the care of the trustees during the boy's minority, he to have the place as a residence during that period if he so desires. There is also a provision that the trustees are to set aside a fund to be used for the maintenance of the place until the boy reaches his majority. This fund will become part of the residuary estate at the end of that period. When William H. becomes 21 the trustees must transfer the farm title to him absolutely.

It is, however, the smaller bequests to the boy that show the mind of the father in relation to his son. An instance is the gift of the coach Venture which was a source of much pleasure to Mr. Vanderbilt. Also, the testator gives him the portraits and the bust bequeathed under the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt, father of the testator. Further, Mr. Vanderbilt gives the boy the cherished gold medal voted by Congress to the little fellow's great-great-grandfather, Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, at the close of the war of the rebellion, in 1865. This medal is regarded as a great honor in the Vanderbilt family. It is notable that these latter gifts go to Cornelius Vanderbilt, brother of the testator, in the event that William H. did not survive his father. This is the only instance in the will where a brother or sister, not named as an executor or trustee, is mentioned.

The Executors.

The executors of trustees are Reginald C. Vanderbilt, brother of the testator, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, his uncle; Henry B. Anderson, his attorney, who drew the will, and Frederick L. Merriam, friends of the testator.

The eleventh clause of the will bequeaths $500,000 to Reginald C. Vanderbilt, brother of the testator; $200,000 to Frederick W. Vanderbilt, his uncle; $500,000 to Frederick M. Davies, a friend; $250,000 to Frederick L. Merriam, another friend; $200,000 to H. B. Anderson, his attorney; $10,000 to Charles E. Crocker, his secretary, and $1,000 to Howard Lockwood, a friend.

The same clause bequeaths to each person who has been in Mr. Vanderbilt's employ for five years an amount equal to one year's salary.

There is a provision in another clause which directs the executors to set aside a trust fund of $2,000,000 for each daughter that might have been born to Mr. Vanderbilt. The executors and trustees are given ample powers to manage the estate as may seem fitting in their discretion.

There is no bequest in the will to any religious, charitable, or educational institution.

The instrument contains no mention of Mr. Vanderbilt's mother, Mrs. Alice Gwynne Vanderbilt, who, under the terms of her husband's will, received the residence on Fifth Avenue at Fifty-seventh Street, and an annuity of $250,000. Neither is there any mention of his sisters, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Gladys Moore Vanderbilt, now the Countess Széchényi. They were amply provided for by their father.

Value of the Estate.

In arriving at a true valuation of Mr. Vanderbilt's estate, it will be necessary to recite the amount he inherited under the will of his father, which made him the legatee of the residuary estate, which was placed at 35,000,000. In addition to this, he received about $7,375,000 as his share in trust funds that totaled $25,000,000. This would leave his total legacy about $42,350,000.

However, from this total must be deducted the $6,000,000 which he gave to his brother, Cornelius, who got only $1,500,000 from his father because he married Miss Grace Wilson, daughter of R. T. Wilson, against the wishes of the elder Vanderbilt. This gift of Alfred to Cornelius brought the latter's legacy up to the amount the other children received, except Mrs. Whitney, who received an extra $1,000,000, making her legacy $8,375,000.

Then, too, Mr. Vanderbilt gave $10,000,000 to his first wife in settlement of the divorce proceedings. There was also ample provision at the time for the son William H., but no figures are obtainable on this item. At the most, these two items would reduce the size of his estate to $26,375,000 at the time of his death unless it had increased in valuation.

Subtracting from the latter figure the total of bequests in the will, $14,661,000, without any estimate placed on the valuation of the Adirondacks property and the estate in Rhode Island, it would leave the residuary estate amounting to $11,714,000. But a proper deduction for the valuations of the realty would probably bring the residue down to less than $10,000,000. This sum being divided between the two children by the second marriage would lead to the conclusion that William H., the child of the first marriage, inherited more of his father's estate than did his half-brothers.

The following table shows the amount Mr. Vanderbilt inherited under the terms of his father's will and the estimated items of distribution:

Received from his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt	$42,375,000
Items distributed:	
To his brother, Cornelius	$6,000,000
To Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt	10,000,000
	$16,000,000
Bequests under the will:	
To the widow, Mrs. Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt	$8,000,000
To Son William H.	5,000,000
To executors, trustees, friends, &c.	1,661,000
Total specified under will	$14,661,000
Estimated residue	11,714,000
Total distribution	$42,375,000

The full text of Mr. Vanderbilt's will follows:

Full Text of the Will.

I, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, of the City of New York, do hereby make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, as follows:

First—I direct the executors of this my will, hereinafter named, to pay out of my estate all my funeral and testamentary expenses and all my just debts as soon after my decease as may be convenient.

Second—I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt the sum of two million dollars ($2,000,000) in cash, or, in the discretion of the executors of this my will, in securities to be selected by them from the personal property which I may own at the time of my decease, of the then market value of two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) with interest on said sum from the date of my decease to the date of the payment to her of such sum, or the transfer and assignment to her of such securities, as the case may be, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, in full satisfaction and discharge of my covenants made and contained in the certain ante-nuptial agreement made and executed by and between us, my said wife, then Margaret Emerson McKim, and myself, at London, England, on the 15th day of December, 1911, and in lieu and discharge of her right of dower in or to my real estate, and of any other right of any nature or character, if any, that otherwise she might have in or to any part of my estate, real or personal, (excepting her rights under the further provisions made for her in this my will,) as provided in said agreement.

$1,000,000 Gift to Wife.

Also, I give and bequeath to my said wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, the further sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000) in cash, or, in the discretion of the executors of this my will, in securities to be selected by them from the personal property which I may own at the time of my decease, of the then market value of one million dollars ($1,000,000), as and for her absolute property.

I give and bequeath to my said wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, my house boat Venture.

Third—I give, devise, and bequeath to my said wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, my real estate known as Sagamore Lodge, comprising about fifteen hundred and twenty-six (1,526) acres, and my real estate known as Camp Kill-Kare, comprising about ten hundred and thirty (1,030) acres, and my real estate known as Moose River Tract, comprising about two thousand (2,000) acres, and all my other real estate in the County of Hamilton in the State of New York, together with all personal property therein or thereon or used in connection therewith or appurtenant thereto, and all my lands, tenements, and hereditaments situated in England, and my leasehold of an apartment in the property known as Gloucester House, at Piccadilly and Park Lane, in London, England, together with all personal property therein or thereon or used in connection therewith or appurtenant thereto, excepting only moneys, stocks, bonds, or other securities.

Fourth—I give and bequeath to the executors of this my will the sum of five million dollars ($5,000,000) in cash, or, in the discretion of my said executors, in securities to be selected by them from the personal property which I may own at the time of my decease, of the then market value of five million dollars ($5,000,000). In trust nevertheless, to hold, or, in their discretion, to sell the same and to invest and reinvest the proceeds thereof as hereinafter provided; to collect and receive the income and profits from and of the principal thereof, and, after paying therefrom all proper expenses of the administration of said trust and all taxes of any kind properly payable upon or in respect to said trust fund or the income thereof, to pay over the balance of said income to my said wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, quarterly, for and during the term of her natural life; and upon her death, if and provided issue of us shall survive her, to pay over, assign, transfer and deliver the principal of said trust to and among such issue in such shares and proportions as she shall by her last will and testament direct and appoint, or, in default of such appointment, to and among our issue, in equal shares, per stirpes and not per capita.

Fifth—I give and bequeath to each and every child that shall be born to me hereafter, either in my lifetime or after my death, lawful issue of me, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

Trust and Oakland Farm to Son.

Sixth—Exercising the power of appointment given to me my the eleventh article of the will of my father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, I direct that the trust fund which is now held in trust for me under the provisions of said article of said will be paid over, assigned, transferred and delivered to my son William H. Vanderbilt.

Seventh—I give and bequeath to my son William H. Vanderbilt my coach known as the Venture.

I give and bequeath to my son William H. Vanderbilt the portraits and bust bequeathed to me by the first article of the will of my father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and the gold medal voted by the Congress of the United States to my great-grandfather, Cornelius Vanderbilt, at the close of the war of the rebellion in 1865, and which medal was bequeathed to me by the sixteenth article of the will of my father, in case said son shall not survive me, then I give and bequeath said portraits and said bust and said gold medal to my brother, Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Eighth—I give, devise, and bequeath all my real estate known as Oakland Farm, at Portsmouth, R. I., and all the live stock and other personal property thereon or used in connection therewith or appurtenant thereto, to the executors of this my will, in trust, nevertheless, to hold and to manage and to maintain the said property for the use of my son, William H. Vanderbilt, and to permit him to occupy said farm as a place of residence and to use said personal property during his minority, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as may seem advisable to them, and, when he attains the age of 21 years, to convey, transfer, assign, and deliver to him all the said real estate and so much of the said personal property as they shall not previously have sold or otherwise disposed of under the power hereinafter given to them, and if my said son dies before attaining the age of 21 years, then upon his death to convey, transfer, assign, and deliver said real estate and said personal property to my oldest surviving son, if any; and if no son of mine be then living, to convey, transfer, assign, and deliver all said property to and make the same a part of my residuary estate.

I direct that said real estate shall be kept intact and held as a single property during the minority, or until the death during his minority, of my said son, William H. Vanderbilt, and that no part of it shall be sold or in any manner incumbered or disposed of.

For Oakland Farm Upkeep.

I give and bequeath to my said executors securities, to be selected by them from the personal property which I may own at the time of my decease, in such an amount as they in their discretion shall deem necessary for the purpose, in trust, nevertheless, to hold, or, in their discretion, to sell the same and to invest and reinvest the proceeds thereof as hereinafter provided; to collect and receive the income and profits from and of the principal of said trust, and after paying therefrom all proper expenses of the administration of said trust and all taxes of any kind properly payable upon or in respect to said trust fund or the income therefrom, to apply or pay over the balance of said income to my said wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, quarterly, for and during the term of her natural life; and upon her death, if and provided issue of us shall survive her, to pay over, assign, transfer and deliver the principal of said trust to and among such issue in such shares and proportions as she shall by her last will and testament direct and appoint, or, in default of such appointment, to and among our issue, in equal shares, per stirpes and not per capita.

Ninth—If I leave surviving me daughters or a daughter, issue of my said wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, and myself, then and in that event I give and bequeath to my said executors cash, or, in their discretion, securities to be selected by them from the personal property which I may own at the time of my decease sufficient for the purpose, to hold two million dollars ($2,000,000) in cash, or, in their discretion, securities of the then market value of two million dollars ($2,000,000), in trust, nevertheless, for each such surviving daughter; to invest and reinvest the same as hereinafter provided; to collect and receive the income and profits thereof and, after paying all proper expenses of the administration of said trust and all taxes of any kind properly payable upon, or in respect to said trust fund or the income therefrom, to apply so much of the balance of said income as in the judgment of said trustees may be necessary to the support, maintenance, and education of said daughter for whom said principal is so held in trust, during her minority, accumulating meantime any surplus income; when she shall attain the age of twenty-one years to pay over to her all accumulations of said income; thereafter to pay over to her the entire balance of said income quarterly during her life; and upon her death to convey, assign, transfer, and pay over said principal of said trust to her surviving issue in such shares and proportions as she shall by last will and testament appoint, and in default of such appointment, in equal shares, and in default of such surviving issue, then in equal shares to her full brothers and full sisters and the issue of any of them that may be then deceased, in equal shares, per stirpes and not per capita.

Tenth—If I leave surviving me issue of a deceased son or of a deceased daughter of my said wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, and myself, then and in that event I give and bequeath to such issue two million dollars ($2,000,000) in equal shares, per stirpes and not per capita.

Eleventh—I give and bequeath to my brother, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000;) to my uncle, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000;) to Frederick M. Davies, five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000;) to Henry B. Anderson, two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000;) to Frederick L. Merriam, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000;) to Charles E. Crocker, ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) and to Howard Lockwood, one thousand dollars, $1,000.)

I give and bequeath to each of those persons who may be in my employ at my farm known as Oakland Farm, at Portsmouth, R. I., or on my properties known as Sagamore Lodge, Camp Kill-Kare, or Moose River Tract, or on any of my other property in Hamilton County, N. Y., or in my stable or garage in the City of New York, or in my apartment in Gloucester House in London, England, at the time of my decease, and who at that time shall have been in my employ for a period of five years consecutively, an amount equivalent to his or her wages for the last year of such period.

Residuary Estate to Sons.

Twelfth—All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, (hereinafter referred to as "residuary estate,") wheresoever the same may be situated, I give, devise, and bequeath to the executors of this my will, to divide the same into as many equal shares as I shall leave sons issue of my said wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, and myself surviving me, and to make one of such shares, in trust, nevertheless, for each of our said sons; to invest and reinvest the same as hereinafter provided; to collect and receive the income and profits from and of the principal thereof, and, after paying therefrom all proper expenses of the administration of said trust and all taxes of any kind properly payable upon or in respect to said trust fund or the income therefrom, to apply or pay over the balance of said income, hereinafter referred to as "net income," and to convey, assign, transfer, and pay over said principal for the benefit of and to the use of said son for whom said share is so held in trust, as follows:

During his minority to apply to his support, maintenance and education so much of said net income as in the judgment of said Trustees may be necessary, accumulating meantime any surplus income; when he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, to convey, assign, transfer and pay over to him all accumulations of income and one-quarter of the principal of said share; thereafter to pay over to him the net income of the remaining three-quarters of said share semi-annually until he shall attain the age of twenty-five years, and then to convey, assign, transfer and pay over to him another one-quarter of said share; thereafter to pay over to him the net income of the remaining one-half of said share semi-annually until he shall attain the age of thirty years, and then to convey, assign, transfer and pay over to him another one-quarter of said share; thereafter to pay over to him the net income of the remaining one-quarter of said share semi-annually until he shall attain the age of thirty-five years, and then to convey, assign, transfer and pay over to him the remaining one-quarter of said share.

All to Son of Second Wife.

In the event that I leave surviving me but one son issue of my said wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, and myself, then I direct that all my said residuary estate be held by my said executors, in trust as aforesaid, for such surviving son.

In the event that I do not leave surviving me a son, but do leave surviving me daughters issue of my said wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, and myself, then and in that event I give devise, and bequeath my residuary estate to my said executors, to divide the same into as many equal parts as I shall leave daughters of my said wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, and myself surviving me (subject, however, to the provision hereinafter made for the issue of any of our children who may die before me), and to hold one of such shares, in trust, nevertheless, as aforesaid, for each such surviving daughter.

In the event that I do not leave surviving me a son, and do leave surviving me but one daughter of my said wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, and myself, then I direct that all my residuary estate (subject, however, to the provision hereinafter made for the issue of any of our children who may die before me) be held by my said executors, in trust as aforesaid, for such surviving daughter.

In the event that any one of my said sons or daughters for whom a share of my residuary estate or my residuary estate is held in trust as aforesaid shall die before attaining the age of thirty-five years leaving issue, then I give, devise, and bequeath the principal of said share or of my entire residuary estate, as the case may be, or so much of said principal as shall not previously have been conveyed, assigned, transferred, and paid over to him or to her, to his or her surviving issue in such shares as he or she shall by last will and testament appoint, and in default of such appointment in equal shares, and in default of such surviving issue, then in equal shares to his or her full brothers and or full sisters and the issue of any of them that may be then deceased, in equal shares, per stirpes and not per capita.

In the event that I do not leave surviving me a son, but do leave surviving me daughters or a daughter, and issue of deceased sons or daughters or of a deceased son or daughter of my said wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, and myself, then I give, devise, and bequeath to the surviving issue of each such deceased child, in equal shares, per stirpes, and not per capita, a share of my residuary estate equal in amount to the share so given, devised, and bequeathed to my said executors in trust as aforesaid for each of my surviving daughters, or for my surviving daughter.

In the event that I do not leave surviving me a child issue of my said wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, and myself, but do leave surviving me lawful issue of a child or lawful issue of children of my said wife and myself, then, if there survive me such issue of but one such child, I give, devise, and bequeath all my residuary estate to such issue in equal shares, per stirpes and not per capita; and if there survive me such issue of more than one child, I give, devise, and bequeath my residury estate to the issue of such children in equal shares, per stirpes and not per capita.

Reversion to Oldest Son.

In the event that I do not leave surviving me a child or any issue of children or of a child of my said wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, and myself, then I direct that all my said residuary estate be held by my said executors, in trust as aforesaid, for my son William H. Vanderbilt. And in the event that any child of my said wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, and myself, who shall survive me shall die before attaining the age of thirty-five years without leaving issue or a full brother or full sister or issue of a full brother or full sister surviving him or her, then I direct that so much of my residuary estate so held in trust for him or her as shall not have been previously conveyed, assigned, transferred and paid over to him or her shall be held by my said executors, in trust as aforesaid, for my son William H. Vanderbilt, or, if he shall then have attained the age of thirty-five years, shall be conveyed, assigned, transferred and paid over to him as and for his absolute property.

In the event that in any of the contingencies mentioned in the immediately preceding paragraph of this my will, my residuary estate or any part of my residuary estate shall be held by my said executors in trust for my son William H. Vanderbilt, and he shall die before attaining the age of thirty-five years, leaving issue, then I give, devise, and bequeath so much of the principal of said estate as shall not previously have been conveyed, assigned, transferred and paid over to him, to his surviving issue in such shares as he shall by last will and testament appoint, and in default of such appointment, in equal shares.

In the event that I do not leave surviving me a child or any issue of children or of a child of my said wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, and myself, and my son William H. Vanderbilt does not survive me, but leaves issue surviving me, then I give, devise, and bequeath my residuary estate to such issue in equal shares, per stirpes and not per capita.

In the event that I do not leave surviving me a child or any issue of a child, then I give, devise, and bequeath all my said residuary estate in equal shares to my brothers and sisters and the issue of any of them that may be then deceased, in equal shares, per stirpes and not per capita.

Oakland Farm Held Sacred.

Thirteenth—I hereby give to the executors of this my will, as Trustees of the trusts and of each of the trusts created by this my will, full power and authority, in their discretion, to sell, at public or private sale, at such times and places, and in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions as they shall deem expedient, or to lease or let, rent or otherwise dispose of, in such manner, for such periods and upon such terms and conditions as they shall deem expedient, any and all my real estate, wheresoever the same may be situated, excepting only my said real estate known as Oakland Farm, as well as any and all personal property, constituting a part of any such trust, and to execute and deliver any and all deeds, leases, or other instruments necessary or proper for the accomplishment of such purposes.

Also, I give to my said Executors and Trustees full power and authority to invest and reinvest the principal or any part of the principal of any trust fund created by this my will, and any income accumulated during the minority of a beneficiary as aforesaid, in first mortgages on improved real estate situated within the City of New York; in bonds or stock of the City of New York; in bonds of the State of New York, or in bonds of the United States of America; in first mortgage bonds or stock of any railroad company that continuously for a period of seven years has paid dividends of not less than five per cent. per annum on its stock, or in mortgage bonds of any railroad company, payment of the principal and interest of which is guaranteed by any other railroad company that has paid such dividends for such period.

Further, and in the event that, any corporation or company whose stocks or securities constitute or are held as a part of the principal of any trust hereby created shall be reorganized, or consolidated with any other corporation or company, or opportunity shall be offered to exchange any of its stock or securities for other stocks or securities issued or to be issued by it, or for the stocks or securities of any other corporation or company, I give to my said executors and trustees full power and authority, in their discretion, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem advisable, to exchange any such stocks or securities so held by them for the stocks or other securities of any such reorganized or consolidated corporation or company, or for other stocks or securities of such corporation or company, or for stocks or other securities of any such corporation or company.

Also, I give to my said executors full power and authority, in their absolute discretion, to settle, compromise, or adjust any claim of any nature whatsoever that may be made or presented against my estate, upon such terms and conditions as they shall deem advisable and for the best interests of my estate, and I hereby expressly relieve them and each of them of any and all responsibility for any error of judgment or of fact that any beneficiary hereunder may consider them to have made in the making of such settlement, compromise, or adjustment.

No Accounting Required.

If at the time of my death my father's estate shall not have been settled and distributed and I shall not have come into full possession of my final share thereof, I authorize my said executors to accept such share of my father's estate as shall be tendered to them by the executors of his will, and to make such settlement, compromise, or arrangement with respect to the amount or to the final receipt and delivery of the same as they may consider advisable; and I direct that no inventory, list, or accounting shall be required either in respect of my father's estate or of my estate, and I fully release my executors and trustees from any such inventory, list, appraisal, or accounting.

Fourteenth—I direct that any stock dividends that may be declared upon any of the stocks held as or constituting a part of any trust fund hereby created shall be treated as part of the income or profits thereof and shall be paid over to the person or persons entitled to such income or profits for the time being.

Fifteenth—I direct that my executors shall pay out of my residuary estate any and every inheritance, transfer or legacy tax which shall be payable upon or under or on account of any gifts, devises or bequests made by me in or any rights of inheritance or transfer arising under this my will by reason of such gifts, devises, or bequests, under the laws of the State of New York or of the United States or of any State therein or under the laws of any other country.

The Executors.

Sixteenth—I nominate and appoint my brother, Reginald C. Vanderbilt; my uncle, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Henry B. Anderson, Frederick M. Davies, and Frederick L. Merriam, executors of this my will and trustees of the several trusts created by this my will.

I direct that no bond shall be required in any State or country to qualify my said executors to act as such or as trustees hereunder.

The bequests herein made to my said executors are in lieu of all compensation or commissions to which they would otherwise be entitled as executors or trustees.

Seventeenth—I hereby revoke any and all other and former wills and codicils by me at any time made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT.
[Seal.]

The foregoing instrument, consisting of this and fourteen other typewritten pages, was subscribed and sealed by the testator, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, as, and was published and declared by him to be, his last will and testament, at New York City, New York, on the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, in the presence of us and of each of us, and thereupon we, at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as attesting witnesses thereto.

M. S. BARGER, Newport, R. I.
E. L. ROSSITER, Greenwich, Conn.
ROY C. GASSER, Plandome, L. I.

VANDERBILT'S MARRIAGES.

First Wife Was Miss French, the Second Mrs. Emerson McKim.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's marital troubles were the subject of much society gossip prior to April 1, 1908, when his first wife, who was Miss Elsie French, daughter of Francis Ormond French, started divorce proceedings against him before Supreme Court Justice James A. O'Gorman, now United States Senator. The same day Mr. Vanderbilt sailed for Europe on the Mauretania. The court thereupon appointed David A. McClure as referee to hear the evidence. On May 18, 1908, Mr. McClure reported his findings and the divorce was granted.

There was no alimony asked, but Mr. Vanderbilt settled $10,000,000 on his former wife, and created a trust fund for the maintenance and education of his son by her, William H. Vanderbilt, who was born on Nov. 24, 1901. The amount of this trust was not given for publication.

Miss French had been a childhood friend of Mr. Vanderbilt, and their marriage, on Jan. 14, 1901, was looked upon as an affair of the heart. However, after the birth of their son, it was noticed that the couple were much apart. Then, in March, 1908, Oakland Farm, at Portsmouth, R. I., their residence at that time, was closed and the keys turned over to the caretaker. Mrs. Vanderbilt went to Tuxedo Park to live for the Summer with her brother, Amos Tuck French.

The divorce proceedings followed, and an "unknown woman" was named in the complaint filed in the Supreme Court. At this time the name of a "Mrs. Ruiz" appeared in the testimony, and it was known that Mary Agnes O'Brien Ruiz, known on the stage as Ruth Hilton, was acquainted with Mr. Vanderbilt. She was the divorced wife of a member of the Cuban Legation at Washington. She committed suicide in London in May, 1909.

Mr. Vanderbilt denied the charges.

Mr. Vanderbilt's second wife was Mrs. Margaret Emerson McKim, daughter of Captain Isaac E. Emerson, a wealthy manufacturer of drugs of Baltimore. She obtained a divorce in Reno in 1910, from Dr. Smith Hollins McKim, also of Baltimore. Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. McKim were married at the Registrar's Office in Reigate, about twenty miles from London, on Dec. 17, 1911. Two sons were born of this marriage, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Jr., now two years and a half old, and George, nine months old.

Prior to the divorce proceedings, Dr. McKim had threatened suits against Captain Emerson, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Anne Preston McCormack for alleged alienation of the affections of the then Mrs. McKim. A settlement was reached, and no suits resulted.

N. W. ALDRICH LEFT RICHES TO FAMILY

$8,000 a Year to Each Child and an Income and Home to the Widow.

BULK OF ESTATE IN TRUST

Distribution to be Made at Death of Mrs. Aldrich, or Twelve Years from Now.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 29.—The full text of the will of ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, under which he disposes of an estate estimated by some as $30,000,000, but which members of the family have said will not exceed $5,000,000, is as follows:

I, Nelson W. Aldrich of the City and County of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, do hereby revoke all other and former wills by me at any time made, and do publish and declare this, and this only, to be my last will and testiment as follows:

First—I direct that all my just debts and all just and proper charges against my estate be paid as soon as conveniently may be after my death.

Second—I give and devise unto my wife, Abby P. Aldrich, my estate situated at the corner of Cooke and Benevolent Streets, in the said City of Providence, to her, her heirs and assigns forever.

Third—I give and bequeath unto my wife, Abby P. Aldrich, all household stores and all plate, china, linen, clothing, books, paintings, engravings, statues, bronzes, clocks, vases, watches, jewelry, musical instruments, household furniture and effects of every kind, horses, carriages, harnesses, motor vehicles and all stable and garage supplies, furniture, utensils, tools, and appliances that I may own at the time of my death.

Fourth—I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Abby A. Rockefeller, $100,000.

To Wife and Children.

Fifth—All the rest, residue and remainder of the estate, real, personal, and mixed, of which I shall be seized and possessed, or to which I shall be in any way entitled at the time of my decease, including all real estate, hereafter acquired by me, I give, devise and bequeath unto my wife, Abby P. Aldrich, and my children, Edward B. Aldrich, Lucy T. Aldrich, and Richard S. Aldrich, as joint tenants, their heirs, executors, and administrators, IN TRUST, for the uses and purposes and with and subject to the powers and limitations hereinafter expressed and declared concerning the same, that is to say:

In trust for the said Abby P. Aldrich, Edward B. Aldrich, Lucy T. Aldrich, and Richard S. Aldrich and the survivors and survivor of them, and other the trustees or trustee under this trust and for the time being hereinafter called "my said trustees," to take possession and charge of said trust estate, the improvements upon the real estate to keep in good repair and properly insured against loss by fire, and the personal estate to invest and to keep invested in safe and productive securities, with power at any time, or from time to time to sell any part or parts of said trust estate, (other than any of my real estate situated on Warwick Neck, in the Town of Warwick, in the County of Kent in said State, all of which is hereinafter called the Warwick Neck estate,) as my said trustees shall deem expedient and the net proceeds thereof invest as aforesaid, with power also at any time, or from time to time, to change or vary any of the investments of my estate, whether existing at my decease, or afterward, as they shall see fit; and no purchaser from my trustees shall be under any obligation to see to or inquire as to the application of any purchase moneys.

And in further trust for my said trustees to receive and collect all the income of all said trust estate, and after paying therefrom all taxes, rates and charges upon or in respect of said estate, and all expenses of every nature attending the executing of this trust, including a reasonable compensation for my said trustees for their own services, the balance to apply and pay over during the continuance of this trust, as follows:

Sixth—I hereby authorize and direct my said trustees during the continuance of this trust, to pay out and expend from said net income, such sum, not exceeding $25,000 in any one year, as shall be necessary to pay all taxes and assessments of every kind or in respect of the said Warwick Neck estate; to keep the buildings on said estate in good order and repair and properly insured against loss or damage by fire, to keep the walls, gates, drives, walks and wharf on said estate in good condition, to properly care for the trees, shrubs, vines, plants and lawns upon said estate and renew the same from time to time; to maintain and operate the water system on said estate; to heat the buildings thereon and light the same and the walks and drives; to operate the green houses on said estate and purchase supplies of all kinds for the same and generally to keep up and improve said estate as my said trustees shall deem best.

Warwick Neck Estate.

I direct my said Trustees to permit my said wife, Abby P. Aldrich, and my children to occupy said Warwick Neck estate and to receive the benefits and products thereof, during the continuance of this trust free of any charge for the same.

In case of any disagreement between them in relation to such occupation, benefits, and products, my wife's decision shall be final during her lifetime, and after her decease the decision of my three oldest living children shall be final.

Seventh—I hereby authorize and direct my said Trustees during the continuance of this trust to pay over from the balance of said net income the sum of eight thousand dollars per year in equal quarterly payments of two thousand dollars each, the first payment to be made at the expiration of three months after my decease, to each of such of my children, Lucy T. Aldrich, Edward B. Aldrich, Stewart M. Aldrich, William T. Aldrich, Richard S. Aldrich, Winthrop W. Aldrich and Elsie Aldrich, as shall from time to time be living, and to the lawful issue from time to time living of each of them that shall have theretofore deceased, whether in my lifetime or afterward, such issue taking by representation in the course of distribution the share which their parents would have taken if then living.

Eighth—The balance of said net income I authorize and direct my said Trustees to pay over from time to time as the same shall be available to my wife, Abby P. Aldrich, during the term of her natural life, for her own use and benefit.

Ninth—Until such time as the residuary of my estate shall come into the possession of my said Trustees, I direct my executors to make the payments provided for in the three preceding clauses of this will.

Tenth—At the expiration of twelve years from the date of my decease, or in case my wife, Abby P. Aldrich, be living at that date, then upon her decease the trust hereinbefore created shall terminate, and thereupon my said Trustees shall pay over and convey, discharged of any trust concerning the same, all the trust estate then remaining in their hands in equal shares unto such of my children, Lucy T. Aldrich, Edward B. Aldrich, Stewart M. Aldrich, William T. Aldrich, Richard S. Aldrich, Winthrop W. Aldrich, and Elsie Aldrich as shall then be living, and the lawful issue then living of either of them that may have

Continued on Page 6.

STORE CLOSED MONDAY—MEMORIAL DAY.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Unusual Values TUESDAY

Throughout the Entire Shop Small Groups and Incomplete Sizes in Women's and Misses' Suits, Gowns, Coats, Blouses Millinery, Footwear Have Been Assembled

To Close Out Tuesday at Large Price Reductions Regardless of Former Prices.

New Models—Summer Fashions In Women's and Misses' Apparel

Women's & Misses' Tailleur Suits—*New Models*

12.50 22.50 39.50 to 90.00

Altogether new mi-saison models designed on simple tailleur lines of Palm Beach Cloth, Pongee, Shantung, Eponge, Linen, Punjab, Guernsey and White Gabardine.

Women's & Misses' Summer Silk Gowns—*New Styles*

15.00 29.59 to 75.00

In white, stripe and colored Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Chiffon, Marquisette and Soie Nouveaute, developed in many interesting modes.

Women's & Misses' Summer Frocks—*New Ideas*

9.50 14.50 to 49.50

Made of Robier Crepes, Linen, Voile, Organdie, colored Batiste, hand embroidered Handkerchief Linen, Net, plain and embroidered.

Women's & Misses' Daytime Coats and Evening Wraps—*New Modes*

15.00 to 175.00

Daytime Coats of various cloth and silk fabrics, Guernsey, plain and fur trimmed, Linen, Pongee. Evening Wraps of supple silks and velvets, emblazoned with silver and fur trimming.

Women's Summer Blouses—*New Fashions*

2.00 to 60.00

Every type in exclusive and unusual modes for sport, tailleur and dress wear in original Bonwit Teller designs and exquisitely hand made French blouses.

Hats in Smart Sport Types—*Main Floor*

2.75 to 14.50

In Chintz, Cretonne, Chinese Prints, Panama, Madagascar, Leghorn, Limp Silk, white Glace Lambskin, Pongee, Dotted Swiss, Prairie Grass, Faille, Georgette Satin, Golf cord.

The Department of Sports Apparel—*Third Floor*

Exclusive and original types in Suits and Frocks for golfing, fishing, shooting. Suits for the country club of Guernsey silk, wool Guernsey Suits fur trimmed. The Habit and every appointment for the equestrienne. Knit silk and Guernsey silk Sweaters.

"Bontell" Footwear for Sports Wear—*Third Floor*

3.50 to 7.00

Made on smart custom lasts. Buckskin Ties, with patent leather or russet trimming, felt soles, 6.50

VILLA ACCUSED BY FORMER AID

Benavides, Once His Secretary, Tells of Killing of Benton and Bauche.

GIVES CARRANZA HIS STORY

Says British Subject Was Shot by Fierro Without a Trial at Villa's Bidding.

BAUCHE VICTIM OF PLOT

Led Into Quarrel by Gamblers, Slain and Buried Secretly in Juarez.

Luis Aguirre Benavides, until about three months ago the private secretary of the Mexican revolutionary leader, Francisco Villa, arrived in New York about two weeks ago, and in a series of statements has given to the Carranzista agents what he avers is a true account of the activities of Villa during the time that he was Villa's secretary. The revelations of Benavides are now being translated into English and will be immediately put in pamphlet form for distribution among the Americans, officials and others, who are interested in the Mexican problem.

The Benavides disclosures cover a period of about two years, and among the incidents of Villa's career that are referred to are the deaths of William S. Benton and Gustavo Bauche.

Here is the story of Benton's death as told by Benavides in a signed statement now on file in the offices of the Carrancista Consulate General in the Equitable Building:

Benton and Villa Quarrel.

"It was during one of our frequent trips to Juarez," says Benavides, "that took place that tragic event which was the cause of such great alarm throughout the world—the murder of the English subject, William S. Benton.

"It was on Feb. 17, 1914. Benton, who had been living in the State of Chihuahua for several years past, was the owner of a plantation called El Alamo, (The Poplar,) in which, it was said, he had not only committed several crimes of despoliations against the many peaceful inhabitants of that vicinity but it was said that he had also killed a number for the sole offense of going through the properties owned by him without his permission. Benton was a great friend of the ruling family in Chihuahua, the Terrazas, who favored him with their unconditional protection, and it was supported by them that he committed those crimes and succeeded in making a fair fortune.

"Because of these antecedents he had Villa's ill will, and he ordered Benton's property to be seized. With this motive, Benton made his appearance in Ciudad Juarez, at the residence of General Villa, around 12 o'clock noon on the day above referred to. Those of us who were accompanying the General at that time were Engineer Andres L. Farias, (today Municipal President of Torreon, Coahuila;) Major Manuel E. Banda, and a woman unknown to me, who had gone there for the discussion of some matter.

"'I come,' said Benton to General Villa, 'to request that you order my property, which has been seized, to be returned to me.'

"'You have always been an enemy to our country,' replied the General, 'Nevertheless, as you are a foreigner, I have to respect you; but I warn you that it does not suit me that you continue to live in Mexico. Tell me the value of your property, that I may buy it of you, and throw you out of the country.'

"'I will not sell my property at any price,' answered Benton, 'nor am I inclined to leave the country; I am a foreigner and must have guarantees.'

"'You are a——. You have said that I am a bandit.'

"'Do not insult me, General. It is true I have said that you are a bandit, because everybody said so formerly. As for the rest, I am as much of a man as you.'

"Benton did not finish the sentence. General Villa, quick as lightning, threw himself, pistol in hand, on the Englishman, with the intention of instantly killing him. The woman placed herself between th two, thus preventing Villa from firing. The officers of the guard also threw themselves on Benton, and, disarming him, led him off immediately to an adjoining room, where he was handcuffed and detained until 11:30 P. M. of that day, at which hour Villa ordered that Benton be taken in a locomotive and caboose by the savage Fierro as far as Samalayuca to be killed there and buried on the same spot.

"'In this manner,' said Villa, 'Benton will disappear and everybody will be in ignorance of what has happened to him.'

The Killing of Benton.

"A few seconds later, Fierro, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Jesus M. Rios, chief of Villa's body guard, started out leading Benton away to murder him, in compliance with the commands of his chief.

"I have to relate that the customary method of shooting is not followed in the Northern Division; that is to say, that those who are sentenced to that fate are not hemmed in and then shot by a guard previously designated for the purpose. This 'job' is done by those very officers who form the body guard of Villa, with their own pistols, their victims being shot down through the forehead. Fierro, Baca, Samaniego, &c., are the ones who have introduced this most novel form of shooting in the Northern Division.

"This was the proceeding that was followed with the unfortunate Benton. While the soldiers who accompanied Fierro and Rios were busy digging the hole in which Benton was to be buried, the latter stood calmly by, and when they finished the hole he looked at it, saying: 'Please make the hole deeper, otherwise the coyotes will be able to get at my body.' So great was the courage of that Englishman that on the brink of the grave his British calm and serenity did not abandon him.

"They gratified Benton's desire, making the hole deeper and then Fierro, always Fierro, fired his enormous pistol, calibre .45, with expansive bullet, through the head of the Englishman, who fell lifeless, with his head torn to pieces.

"The United States press, and especially the newspaper men of El Paso, Texas, learned from unknown sources of the quarrel between Villa and Benton, for which reason the subsequent disappearance of the Englishman became the object of commentaries and hypotheses which soon reached a point bordering on the truth: Benton had been murdered. This version being accepted, a formidable scandal ensued, and investigations to ascertain how much truth there was in it were started on all sides.

"The newspaper men of El Paso, in defiance of Villa's repulse and even of his possible acts of violence, interviewed him, earnestly inquiring what he knew in reference to Benton's disappearance, and also as to his indifference with this individual. The chief of the Northern Division, who is a fearless dissembler, answered that he knew nothing of the Englishman, but that he supposed Benton's numerous enemies had taken their revenge on him by causing him to disappear through assassination and the consequent concealment of his body.

Attempts to Hide the Deed.

"This reply not being satisfactory to any one, commentaries and scandal continued with increasing force. A newspaper man even went as far as saying to Villa: 'Reports are being circulated that you killed Benton when he came to discuss with you the motives of the confiscation of his property. It is said that then, in consequence of harsh words between you, and perhaps of insults on the part of Benton toward you, you killed him with your own pistol.'

"Villa aflatly denied that Benton had ever been in Ciudad Juarez. Heasserted that he had not seen him; that he had discussed nothing with him; that Benton had made no claim on him, either in writing or, much less, verbally, and that, consequently, he had neither killed him nro ordered him to be killed by any of his people. He insisted on imputing the disappearanceof the English landowner to the personal enemies which Benton had made of the workers and persons with whom hehad had dealings of any sort, through his haughtiness and repeated acts of violence.

"Two days went by in this manner amid great excitement of the American people and categorical and positive denials on the part of Villa. Finally American Consul Edwards wint to see Villa with a message, which he showed him, from the Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, in which the Consul was ordered to make investigations regarding Benton's whereabouts.

"Vexed by the investigations which were being carried on all around and by the Consul's inquiries, Villa decided to say, if not the truth, at least part of it, distorted to suit himself.

"'Certainly,' he said to the Consul, 'I ordered Benton to be shot, but it was because he tried to murder me; I previously ordered a trial in a special war council, and the judges sentenced him to death. I limited myself to order the execution of this sentence.'

"The acts of a sham war council were later drawn up, but Benton's signature was missing, so that all those proceedings proved or pustified absolutely nothing.

"The English Government urged the United States to make a thorough investigation into the matter, and to that end a commission was formed of several lawyers who requested permission of Villa to examine the body.

"Villa, who by virtue of his ignorance of international rights had consented that the American commission go to Chihuahua to carry on the investigations which it might deem advisable, took care to present demonstrative proofs of his assertions to the Consul, Mr. Edwards. As he had affirmed that Benton had been shot and was very well acquainted through Fierro himself with the particulars of the shooting, namely, that he had been killed with a single bullet fired through his head, he decided to have the body of the Englishman exhumed and the five shots fired through his body, thus making it possible to account for the shattered skull by the finishing shot which it is customary to apply to those who are executed in this manner.'

"Major Manuel E. Banda being assigned to this task, he set out for Samalayuca accompanied by other officers. They exhumed the body of Benton and shot it, taking off at the same time the handcuffs with which he had been buried. The body was then taken to the Cemetery of Regla, in the City of Chihuahua, where it was newly buried.

"Dr Andres Villareal, Chief of the Sanitary Body of the Northern Division, having heard from some source the exact details of all that had taken place, disclosed to Villa the inefficiency of the supposed shooting, for should the body be examined by the physician that would in all probability be sent with the American Commission, it would instantly be discovered that the five shots had been fired into the body of Benton at a period subsequent to the death of the Englishman, as it is instantly discernible to the expert in the most inexperienced doctor that such and such a wound caused by a fire-arm or otherwise has been inflicted before the death of the individual, or after.

"In view of the explanations of Dr. Villareal, Villa ordered the body to be exhumed again, in order to remove from it, by means of autopsy, the traces of the wounds which had been inflicted on the corpse, as well as that which had in reality caused the death of Benton. It is lawful to perform an autopsy on the bodies of those who have bten executed, so that the state of the body which would be seen by the members of the commission could be ascribed to the alleged fulfilment of this law."

Bauche's Disappearance.

Benavides's story of the disappearance of Gustavo Bauche follows:

"Around the same period in which occurred the assassination of the British subject Benton," Benavides says "the American citizen, Gustavo Bauche, mysteriously disappeared from Ciudad Juarez, and his whereabouts remain up to the present unknown, as Villa and his accomplices always denied having had participation in this new crime.

"The truth of the matter, however, is that Bauche, like Benton, was the victim of the ferocity of Villa and of his collaborators.

"Bauche was very well known along the Mexican frontier of the United States, especially in the centers of vice, such as gambling houses, bars and places of gay life. He was exceedingly addicted to gambling and night after night he was seen to frequent with an assiduity worthy of a better fate, the gambling house run by Hipolito Villa in Ciudad Juarez, which are consolidated with the Villista authorities of the same place, in a manner which makes loss impossible for the fortunate owners of that splendid business.

"Hipolito Villa is surrounded by a throng of the type of the famous 'bravo,' always prepared to provoke and pick a quarrel with whatever person their master Hipólito may point out to them. Hipólito makes use of these individuals to provoke the persons who have had the good fortune to make any considerable gains in the gambling house. The provocation is made by mean of a push or an insult. The gainer, who in a happy mood is leaving the house with his money, answers the insult, the police intervene, and both are taken to the murky and obscure prison of Ciudad Juarez. The 'bravo' is promptly released, for he has acquitted himself of his mission; but the unlucky gainer is generally despoiled there of all he has on him, and everything returns to the insatiable cash boxes of Hipólito. He has lost nothing.

"One of the many nights in which Bauche attended the game, he won a considerable sum, $3,000 or $4,000, I believe, and, highly pleased, he was leaving, bound for El Paso, when he fell a victim to one of Hipolito Villa's famous 'bravos,' the one-eyed Feliciano Dominguez, who had instructions from his master not to let Bauche get away with that money on any account. The provocation took place in an obscure and solitary place in the vicinity of the gambling houses. Bauche, who surely was acquainted with the proceedings of the wicked Hipolito, paid no attention to the provocation, and calmly walked on. Renewed provocation on the part of the rascally Feliciano, who had to follow the instructions of Hipolito to the letter, failed and Bauche pursued his course. Finally, the phrases of Feliciano became threatening to such a degree that Bauche, unable to control himself longer, struck him a hard blow on the face. Feliciano threw himself on Bauche, pistol in hand, and, blind with rage, he pierced him through the heart with the blade of his dagger, made of the finest steel. Bauche fell dead on the spot. Feliciano then despoiled him of all he had and went to give an account to Hipolito of what had happened. The latter expressed his displeasure because Feliciano had carried things to such an extremity, undoubtedly exceeding the instructions he had received. What had happened, however, was beyond repair. What was to be done? To tell the truth was to accuse Feliciano of murder and disclose the infamous secrets of Ciudad Juarez. Hopilito would on no account do this, for the very serious consequences would have to be borne by him. The usual manner of procedure followed in similar cases in Villista territory, was observed in this instance: Bauche was buried at an advanced hour of the night, in a place near Ciudad Juarez, where he lies in the sleep of death."

Benaides also tells of the torturing of one of the wealthiest men in Northern Mexico, and the disappearance, much as did Bauche, of Francisco L. Mugica, the South America who was known in Mexico as the "Argentine Indian." These and other revelations made by Benavides will be made public by the Carranzista representatives in New York within the next few days.

TO PUT LIMIT ON MEXICAN DISORDER

Continued from Page 1.

United States for head of a provisional government to be established in Mexico City, and that efforts will be made to have the Carranza and Villa-Zapata factions accept him in that capacity under assurances that a Constitutional election shall be held within a reasonable length of time to choose a permanent President.

Reports of hunger and suffering poured into American Red Cross headquarters today from all parts of Mexico. Supplementing its appeal to the American people for aid, the Red Cross sent a telegram to the Governor of every State which read:

"There are a large number of unfortunate people in Mexico facing death by starvation, and the President of the United States and the American Red Cross make an appeal for money and food supplies. Gifts of corn, beans, rice and flour will be accepted at any point in the United States and forwarded by the Red Cross to Mexico through the most practicable route to reach the people in distress.

"Money may be sent to local Red Cross Treasurers or to Red Cross headquarters in Washington. Before donated supplies are sent from any point, instructions from Washington will be furnished for routing. The most practicable gateways into Mexico at the present time and until the present conditions are changed are Vera Cruz, (via Galveston,- Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass and El Paso, Texas, and Nogales, Ariz."

H. W. Catlin, who is interested in a plantation south of Mexico City, and recently arrived from Vera Cruz, told Red Cross officials today that beans were being shipped from Vera Cruz to Cuba, while people are starving five miles outside of the Carranza capital. There were practically no food supplies to be purchased in Mexico City, he said, and on his own plantation people had cut the corn before it was ripe in desperation.

Catlin said only a few miles of track had been torn up on the road between Mexico City and Vera Cruz and that no bridges are down.

HOTEL TRAYMORE OPENING.

New House at Atlantic City to Begin Business Tomorrow.

The new eighteen-story Hotel Traymore, on the beach at Atlantic City, will be opened tomorrow. The exterior is of rough brick and tile, sandy buff in color. The roof has three great domes, the highest of which rises far above the Absecon Lighthouse, and, illuminated by electricity, will be visible at sea for a greater distance than is the lighthouse.

The hotel has 700 rooms and 700 baths. The building is of concrete and stone, with foundations sunk very deep at the edge of the ocean. In the building there are ten plunger elevators, supported on columns of water to a depth of 200 feet. Eighty-five per cent. of the rooms have a sea view. The Exchange, floored and trimmed in marble of three colors, is 100 yards long. On the eighth floor a large reading room faces the sea. The restaurant is built to give the effect of open-air dining, as in the Creole streets in New Orleans.

MRS. DUNLAP TO GET SEIZED GEMS BACK

Jewels Worth $61,194 Will Be Given to Her on the Chicago, Which Sails Today.

$36,301 DUTIES ALL PAID UP

Owner May Not Wear Pearls Here, So Long as She Is Resident of the United States.

The final step in the suit brought by the United States Government against Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Dunlap, resulting from seizure of jewels valued at $61,194, will be taken at 10 o'clock this morning on board the French liner Chicago. The gems then will be handed to Mrs. Dunlap by a special agent of the Treasury before the vessel leaves for Bordeaux.

The whole of the duties, amounting to $36,301, have been paid, and after today Mrs. Dunlap may wear her jewels anywhere in the world except in the United States, which has been barred as a penalty because the jewels were not declared in the proper manner when they were taken into this country in November, 1913.

When Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap arrived here on the White Star liner Olympic they asserted they were foreign residents, and were entitled to bring in their effects free of duty. The seizure of the goods started a series of legal proceedings, which terminated in the Federal Court on May 20, when the final settlement was agreed upon.

The sum of $26,148 had been paid into the United States Treasury by Mr. Dunlap and the officials at the Custom House had instructions to hold the jewels until the balance of $10,000 was paid.

The pieces of jewelry, which have cost Mr. Dunlap dearly, include a necklace containing 253 pearls, one pair of pear-shaped pearl earrings, one gold bracelet, one pearl and Wedgewood necklace, and one paid of diamond and Wedgewood earings. If Mrs. Dunlap ever brings them back to this country she will have to pay duty on them again unless it can be established legally that she has a residence abroad.

The special agent of the Treasury who carries the jewel casket with its contents valued at $61,194 to the Chicago this morning from the Custom House will be accompanied by a Secret Service agent to see that he is not waylaid. About five minutes to ten the casket will be placed in Mrs. Dunlap's hands. She is going to Paris, accompanied oy her maid only.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The western disturbance is diminishing in intensity and has lost its definite formation. It extends tonight over the Ohio Valley, and thence southeastward over Virginia and the Carolinas. There is no high pressure over the country or Canada, and there is another depression of marked character over Southern New Mexico.

General rain continued in the southwestern lake region, the great central valleys, and the South, and extended in the form of light showers into the Middle Atlantic States. There were also scattered showers in the Northwest, the Rocky Mountain region, Idaho and Utah. In the Northeast, the Gulf States, and the Southwest the weather was fair.

Temperatures have varied irregularly and decidedly over limited areas, but remain below the seasonal average as a rule, except in the Pacific States.

There will be showers Sunday in the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the Middle Atlantic States, North Carolina, and Florida, followed by generally fair weather Monday. There will also be local thundershowers Sunday in the Central Rocky Mountain region and Sunday or Monday in the Southern Plains States and the West Gulf States. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday.

It will be warmer Monday in the Plains States, the central valleys, and the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be gentle to moderate variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate east, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest; East Gulf, gentle variable; West Gulf, gentle to moderate south; upper lakes, moderate northwest winds Sunday, with generally fair weather; lower lakes, moderate northeast winds Sunday, probably showers on Erie.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	66	56	4 P. M.	59	61
6 A. M.	62	54	6 P. M.	56	60
9 A. M.	64	59	9 P. M.	54	55
12 M.	65	64	11 P. M.	54	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58, at 8 P. M. it was 61. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees at 1:50 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 11 A. M. Humidity, 34 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.78 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.74 inches.

DOG DECIDES COURT CASE.

Ownership Is Proved by Certain Tricks He Performs.

A dispute over the ownership of Beauty, an accomplished dog of the Great Dane breed, was decided in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday by the animal itself. The controversy was between Edward McBirney of 280 Schermerhorn Street and John Pagannuci of ark Avenue and Navy Street. McBirney said the dog wandered away recently and that he later found him in the possession of Pagannuci. The latter declared that he bought the dog from a man for $5.

McBirney told Magistrate Steers he could show that the animal was his by putting him through some "stunts" he had taught him. At the direction of McBirney the dog "shook hands," "played dead," and performed other tricks.

"I have not doubt that you are the real owner," said the Magistrate, after Beauty's performance. "Take the dog."

SAENGERFEST DRAWS 15,000

Large Delegations from Out of Town Attend Opening Session.

The Twenty-fourth National Saengerfest of the Northeastern Saengerbund of America opened last evening in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Sumner and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn, with a reception and concert. An audience of 9,000 heard addresses by Acting Mayor McAneny and Major Carl Lentz of Newark, President of the Saengerbund.

Large delegations of singers and others from five States and the District of Columbia flocked into Brooklyn yesterday, either to attend or participate in the saengerfest. It is estimated that the visitors from out of town will number about 15,000.

The musical program opened with the "Rienzi" overture by the Festival Orchestra of seventy pieces, with Dr. Felix Jaeger conducting. The other numbers were: "My Song," Angerer, by the United Singers of Brooklyn, Carl Fique, conductor; "Merry June," and "To the Fatherland," by the German-American Boys' Chorus and Orchestra, Ernest Scharpf conducting; "Polonaise in E," Liszt, by the Festival Orchestra; "Distant Chimes," Gelbke, by the Combined Ladies' Singing Societies of Brooklyn; "The Girl from the Unknown," Weinzierl, by the German-American Boys' Chorus and Orchestra; "Jubilee-Overture," Weber, by the Festival Orchestra; "Sailor's Pride," Neumann, by the United Singers of Brooklyn, and Beethoven's "Nature's Praise of God," by a mixed chorus, accompanied by the Festival Orchestra.

This evening Madame Johanna Gadski, soprano, will sing two numbers and five selections will be given by a male chorus of 6,000. Tomorrow afternoon Edith Magee, contralto, will be the soloist and there will be singing by a mass chorus of 4,500 pupils of the New York public schools. In the evening the male chorus of 6,000 will again be heard and the soloists will be Madame Schumann-Heink, mezzo-soprano, and Herman Weil, baritone.

Honors Ruth McEnery Stuart.

On Tuesday next Tulane University, New Orleans, will confer upon Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart the degree of Doctor of Letters. This has deferred her return to the North. The university has never before conferred honorary degrees upon women.

College Journalists Organize.

Representatives of several college pictorial magazines met last night at the Hotel Woodstock to form an organization. L. J. Rummell of the Cornell Era was elected President and J. C. Raymond of the Princeton Pictorial Review Secretary, and delegates were also present from the Harvard Illustrated and the Yale Courant. It is hoped that a number of the other college pictorial publications will join the association. Dr. Talcott Williams of the Pulitzer School of Journalism attended the meeting and talked of university journalism and the advantages of such an association as has been formed.

Outing for Macy Employes.

The junior employes of R. H. Macy & Co., including about 1,000 girls, will have their annual outing tomorrow at the Gravesend race track. The party will leave the Brooklyn Bridge on a Culver Line train at 9:45 A. M., returning at 6 P. M. For several years these outings were held at Sheepshead Bay track, but, as that property is no longer available, the use of the Gravesend track was offered to the Macy employes by P. M. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE

Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

COMPLETE OUTFITS

for Yachting, Motoring, Traveling, Riding and Golfing

The enthusiastic sportswoman will find in B. Altman & Co.'s Store everything that she requires to equip herself for the outing season.

Among the essentials of the modern wardrobe to be found in the regular stocks of the various Departments for the costuming of Women and Misses are:

Yachting Suits of smartly-tailored white serge $24.50
Yachting Hats of white felt . . 7.50
Blouses of white crepe de Chine . 5.75
Oxford Ties of white buckskin, with rubber soles $6.00
Travel or Motor Suits of gray homespun at $23.50
Motor Hats of Madagascar straw . 4.75
Motor Veils of chiffon (3 yards), in all colors, at $1.50
Oxford Ties of black or tan calfskin, 5.00
Riding Habits of tan linen . . . $12.50
Riding Hats of straw combined with felt, 6.75
Riding Boots of tan or black calfskin, 12.00
Golf Skirts of Beach cloth, plain or striped, at $5.75
Fibre Sweaters (resembling silk), wool-backed; in white or colors; with sash, $8.50
Golf Shoes of tan calf or white buckskin at $7.00

(Sports and Travel Goods, including Golf Clubs, Tennis Rackets, etc., on the First Floor)

The Lace Department

Real Laces in many beautiful designs, now being shown at most reasonable prices, will suggest handsome and appropriate trimmings for the wedding or evening gown.

There is also in stock a very choice selection of Real Lace Bridal Veils.

Imported Lingerie Department

An interesting feature in this Department, supplementing the always large and varied assortments of French Hand-embroidered Undergarments, is a selection of dainty Lingerie, exquisitely hand-embroidered, imported direct from the Philippine Islands.

Wedding Stationery

The imprint of B. Altman & Co. on fine Wedding Stationery predicates superlative style, quality and workmanship.

Sterling Silverware

for table and decorative purposes is shown in a large and interesting collection in the Department on the First Floor (Madison Avenue section). Practically everything that is desirable in sterling silver may be found here, including Table Flatware and Hollow Ware.

In the same Department are shown some clever reproductions of Sheffield silver-plated ware which will appeal to many.

"Pera" Pearls

(Sold exclusively by B. Altman & Co.)

Without a pearl necklace no modern feminine toilette is complete. "Pera" Pearls possess a lustre, beauty and charm that are rarely seen in artificially constructed pearls.

"Pera" Pearl Necklaces, with diamond and platinum clasps:
$45.00, $50.00, $75.00, $100.00 to $275.00

"Pera" Pearl Necklaces, with 14-karat gold clasps:
$10.00, $15.00, $18.00, $20.00 to $225.00

Special Sales for Tuesday, June 1st, will offer excellent values in

Misses' Summer Frocks, Suits and Separate Skirts
Girls' Washable Dresses, Middy Blouses and Seasonable Coats
Black Silk Pongee, Wool Dress Materials and Cotton Dress Fabrics

Details of these Sales will be announced in Tuesday's morning papers.

SUMMER BUSINESS HOURS

On June 15th the following schedule of business hours will become operative:

June 15th to June 30th: 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Saturdays 12 Noon

July and August: 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. On Saturdays the Store will be closed all day

September 1st to September 15th: 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Saturdays 12 Noon

Kurzman

Importer

Fifth Avenue & 35th St.

Announces an absolute

Clearance Sale

BEGINNING

TUESDAY, JUNE 1ST

Balance of this season's importations are offered at concessions that will insure immediate disposal. Prices are greatly reduced below former quotations.

TRIMMED HATS
Tailored Suits, Wraps, Coats
Afternoon & Evening Gowns
Sweaters, Blouses, Neckwear

N. W. ALDRICH LEFT RICHES TO FAMILY

Continued from Page 5.

theretofore deceased, whether in my lifetime or afterward, such issue taking by representation in the course of distribution the share which their parents would have taken if then living.

Eleventh — Without attempting in any way to restrict or control the ownership and conveyance of my Warwick Neck estate after the distribution of my estate as hereinbefore provided, I express the hope that it may continue in the possession of some members or member of my family.

Replacing of Trustees.

Twelfth—I declare that if my said Trustees or either of them shall die in my lifetime or if they or either of them or any person or persons to be appointed under this clause, shall after my death, die or disclaim, or be unwilling, incompetent, or unfit to execute the trusts of this my will, or desire to retire from the office, the Superior Court of the State of Rhode Island, or any other court of said State at the time exercising general chancery powers, upon the application of my said wife and children or of the major part of them surviving for the time being, may appoint any fit person or persons in whom alone, or as the case may be, jointly with the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, my said trust estate shall vest, or by proper acts or assurances be vested, and this as often as occasion may require, and that the number of trustees for the time being under the trusts aforesaid shall be competent to exercise any of the powers and discretions given to the Trustees herein named, and this whether the trust estate be then strictly vested in them or not.

Thirteenth—I declare that the provisions herein contained in favor of my wife, Abby P. Aldrich, are in lieu of her dower in my estate and of all statutory provisions in her favor.

I hereby appoint my said wife, Abby P. Aldrich, and my children, Edward B. Aldrich, Lucy T. Aldrich, and Richard S. Aldrich, the survivors and survivor of them, executors of this will, and request that they be exempt from returning any inventory of my estate, and direct that they be required as such executors to give bond to pay funeral charges, debts, and legacies and that no surety be required on said bond.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at said Providence, this 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight.

(Seal.) NELSON W. ALDRICH.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said Nelson W. Aldrich as and for his last will and testament, in our presence, who have at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other, hereunto set our names as witnesses.

HERBERT J. WELLS,
HORATIO A. HUNT,
CLARENCE A. ALDRICH.

FOUNDED 1826 — MURRAY HILL 9000

Furs, Wearing Apparel, Rugs and Draperies stored in Dry Cold Air and fully Insured against loss. Vaults on the premises.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

The Store will be closed all day tomorrow, Decoration Day

Underpriced for a Quick Disposal

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Were $19.50 to 45.00
Now $ 7.50 to 29.50

A decided price cut! There are styles enough for every occasion, too; which makes the bargain even more remarkable. Taffeta, charmeuse, crepe-de-chine and novelty silk among them.

New Arrivals in Summer Dresses

The prices are remarkably low, when one considers the charm of style that these dresses possess. Briefly, they are—

At $14.50 Two smart models, combining plain with striped voile. One has a bolero waist and a plain skirt with a hip yoke, the other a flounced skirt and organdy collar and cuffs.

At $12.50 A new summer fancy—voile and linen combined. The style is unusually dainty, the three linen folds on the skirt adding much to its appearance.

At $8.75 The always-needed linen dress, in a style with a circular skirt, a waist with a yoke and sleeves of the new length between elbow and wrist.

At $7.95 Simple but very dainty striped voiles with sheer organdy collar and vest. The plain skirt has a deep yoke.

At $6.95 Two styles, one with an elaborate waist trimmed with tucks and embroidery, another with a net yoke. Both have plain skirts made with tucks.

Third Floor

It will be a Summer of

PRETTY WAISTS

But Fashion allows much latitude in the matter of styles. A woman may choose—

Flesh chiffon cloth, with a high military satin collar and long sleeves, such as we are showing at $3.95.

Flesh crepe-de-chine with a black tie and convertible collar, or white crepe de chine with a flesh colored pointed bodice—either of these are here at $3.95.

Or she may select a Georgette crepe or a crepe-de-chine, the front of deep crossed tucks, the collar and cuffs of hemstitched organdy—$5.95.

Or a Habutai silk, either white or with new sorts of stripes with low or convertible collar; these at $2.95.

And whatever the choice *here*, it's sure to be correct.

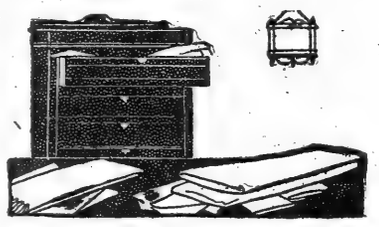
LINGERIE WAISTS

for those who prefer them

And here the choice is almost unlimited, for Fashion says high or low necks, long or three-quarter sleeves—just so the waist be dainty looking.

From sheer voiles, organdies and batistes in a group, at $1.95, to handsome tailored linens or embroidered voiles with linen insertion, at $4.95, the variety here is amazing. No room to tell of all the many new and attractive styles.

Third Floor



Important News of

SUMMER TABLE LINENS

At Very Small Prices

Offering a remarkable opportunity to refurnish and replenish the linen chest with the practical every day linen requirements.

Extra Quality
Satin Damask Table Cloths and Napkins
fully 33⅓ % less than present value

These linens are sold only by Lord & Taylor and guaranteed to give satisfactory service.

Table Cloths

2 x 2 yds., $3.15, 4.50, 5.40 — 2 x 3 yds., $4.75, 6.75, 8.10
2 x 2½ yds., $3.95, 5.65, 6.75 — 2¼ x 2¼ yds., $4.75, 5.75, 6.75

Napkins to Match, $4.75, 6.50 and 7.95 dozen.

Good Quality
Irish Damask Table Cloths and Napkins

A general utility quality, specially recommended for country use.

Table Cloths

2 x 2 yd., $1.88, usually $2.50 — 2 x 2½ yd., $2.35, usually $3.15
2 x 3 yd., $2.80, usually $3.75

Napkins to Match, $2.95 dozen, usual price $3.75

Pure Linen H. S. Huckaback Towels, $2.75 dozen, usually $3.75

Second Floor

Lord & Taylor Fashion News

Has the exceptional merit of being absolutely authentic. It deals neither with artists' dreams, nor manufacturers' desires. It discusses *Styles as they are.* It speaks with AUTHORITY, because its experts KNOW—and they have no other purpose to serve than to secure and present the latest and most authentic modes.

We have the most favorable connections with all foremost sources of fashion, and being so fortunately located, in the heart of the Fifth Avenue shopping district, ambitious manufacturers are most eager to have their finest creations secure early exhibition on our floors, and in our windows.

Thus we are first to see the new things—sometimes weeks before their first public exhibition—our Fashion News sparkles with interest; and our merchandise profits by our knowledge.

THE ANNUAL JUNE SALE OF UNDERMUSLINS

House Gowns, Negligees, Silk Petticoats and Corsets Starts Tuesday, June 1st

PLANNED with careful forethought to the woman's Summer needs and assembled with a thoroughness that enables us to state that the sort of things you will be needing are all to be found here. It's not a sale of leftovers from our own or from wholesalers' stocks, not odd garments intended for last Spring. Everything included in the sale is as fresh as the morning itself and made to be dainty and cool through a long, hot Summer.

Read down through these items—each one is special, and you will understand better what we mean when we say that this is merchandise planned for midsummer needs.

First, the Lingerie

Imported or domestic, as you want, not fussily elaborate, rather simple, as a rule, but most decidedly "different" in style—and surely dainty as can be.

Domestic Nightgowns — sheer batiste, flowered dimity, striped voiles, or cross bar—98c, $1.25, 1.45, 1.95, 2.95, 3.95.
Cotton crepe nightgowns, 50c, 75c, 98c, $1.25.
Crepe-de-chine nightgowns, $3.95, 5.95.
Combinations, 98c, $1.25, 1.95.
Envelope chemises, 98c, $1.25, 1.95.

Lingerie Petticoats at 98c, $1.25, 1.95, 2.95, 3.95.
Pique petticoats, 98c and $1.25.
Princess slips, 98c, $1.25, 1.95.
Corset covers, 50c, 98c, $1.25.
Underbodices of crepe-de-chine or lingerie, 98c, $1.45, 1.95.

Imported Lingerie

Nightgowns, $1.95, 2.45, 2.95, 3.95 to 5.95.
Combinations, $1.95, 2.95, 3.95.
Drawers, 98c, $1.25, 1.50, 1.95.
Petticoats, $1.50, 1.95, 2.95, 3.95.
Princess slips, $1.95, 2.95, 4.95, 5.95.

Next, the Negligees

These made to be cool, too, with a thought for the sultry afternoons when a woman wants something dainty to slip into.

Crepe-de-chine negligees, two-piece styles with box pleated skirts and hand embroidered lace trimmed coats at $12.75.
Chiffon negligees accordion pleated princess style with a coat of lace trimmed with flowers and ribbons, at $12.75.
Crepe-de-chine Empire style negligees, hand embroidered and finished with hemstitched collar and cuffs, at $6.95.
Colored striped voiles, loose and comfortable, with tie strings or in Empire style, with lace trimmed collars, at $3.95.
Two styles in white Swiss, trimmed with embroidery or lace, at $2.25 and 2.95.
One Swiss Empire style finished with colored scallops, at $1.75.
White Swiss "Camilles" with colored scalloped trimming, at $1.25.
Crepe-de-chine kimonos, with hemstitched collar and sleeves, $3.95.
Novelty crepe kimonos, hand embroidered and satin trimmed, $4.95.
Crepe kimonos, silk lined throughout, scalloped trimming, $3.95.
Crepe Empire kimonos, embroidered crepe collar and cuffs, $1.25.



The Silk Petticoats

White tub styles—a sensible fashion for midsummer. These have double panels which make them excellent for the sheer dresses now in vogue.

White tub silk petticoats with the double panel, trimmed with small ruffles at $3.95.
Tub silk petticoats in flowered and fancy stripe styles at $2.95, 3.95.
Two dainty models in white taffeta or crepe-de-chine, trimmed with lace, $5.95.
Several appealing styles in silk taffeta, white or colored, to wear with suits, with a ruche trimmed flounce and an underlay, at $2.95, 3.95 and 4.95.
Princess Slips, made especially to go under thin dresses: In white messaline, at $6.95. In white taffeta, with flaring flounce, trimmed with a ruffle, $7.95.

Corsets

Honorable mention must be given two Elente models—made specially for Lord & Taylor.

At $2.95, value $5, a style in broche, with a high back, medium bust and length, in white or pale pink, daintily trimmed. All sizes.
At $5, value $8.50, a special model for stout or well developed figures—made of heavier broche and well boned, but with elastic inserts for comfort. Medium length, in 24 to 36 sizes.
At $2.95 and 3.95 values up to $7.50—two handsome "Redfern" models, medium bust and length, allowing great freedom over the hips.
At $1.50, value $2.00, the Lord & Taylor Special—made of fine quality batiste, with medium low bust and medium skirt length, lightly lined.

Brassieres

As low as 50c there are three distinct styles made of cambric, trimmed with cluny, or cluny and embroidery, one style with the V-back and front.
At 75c are brassieres of heavy net with cap and shields.
At 98c, two styles in linen, most effectively trimmed with cluny lace.

House and Porch Dresses

These are attractive, practical models that lose no bit of style or becomingness because of their simplicity.

Striped percale, embroidery collar, flare skirt with pockets at $1.25.
Striped percale with white pique collar, cuffs and tie, at $1.95.
Striped crepe with organdie collar and cuffs and a full skirt at $1.95.
Striped madras with collar, cuffs and vestee of hand embroidered white basket cloth, the skirt made with a yoke, at $3.
Dotted dimity with hemstitched collar, cuffs and tie, the skirt made with the fashionable yoke, at $3.75.
Three smart linen models in white, blue, green, rose or heliotrope at $4.95, 5.95, 6.95.

Second Floor

SILKS *that* SUMMER DEMANDS

Genuine Shantung dress silks in natural colors and 33 inches wide. The regular $1.00 and 1.25 qualities will be on sale in the silk section Tuesday at 58c and 65c a yard.

Other 35 inch black taffeta dress silks are 98c a yard.

About 700 yards of lustrous black taffeta dress silk, the $1.75 quality, have been priced at $1.38 a yard.

Heavy pongee dress silks in Palm Beach color that were formerly priced $1.75 are now $1.25 a yard.

Plenty of the rather rare navy blue taffeta in the silk section and the prices are moderate.

Ground Floor

STORETTES

At last a distinctive novelty in pillow tops—made of art linen with heads in the period of 1830 and quaint figures, hand embroidered in black silk silhouette against a medallion of cretonne. The medallion is circled with a floral embroidery motive. Priced $5.00 in the Art Section, Fourth Floor.

Hand painted and pen and ink embellished candle shades in beautiful antique designs on specially prepared paper. Painted, drawn and made exclusively for us in England. We cannot conceive of anything daintier for the summer home or bungalow. Priced 75c in the Lamp Section, Fifth Floor.

A pedestal bird cage of wicker. A massive Pergola shaped cage roomy enough for a bird family of canaries. A unique feature of this original cage is the feeding and bathing receptacle in the pedestal base where the birds may feed and splash to their wee hearts' delight and not a splash or a seed leaves the cage. On the mezzanine flower balcony, priced $20.00 and 27.50.

Important Offering of 7,800 Yards

SILK *and* COTTON DRESS FABRICS

35c a yard

More than 50 different patterns have been assembled for this event, including handsome figured and striped effects with a quantity of the popular black-and-white stripes. The materials are 38-40 inches wide and usually sold at 50c, 65c and 75c.

IMPORTED COTTON NOVELTIES

Are Half Price

Very pretty fabrics, 40 to 45 inches wide, that formerly were priced $2.50 to 10.00 a yard.

Second Floor

Tuesday—the June Clearance Sale of

WOMEN'S FINE SUITS

A planned-for event with us—presenting most unusual values. About this time we always go through our stocks and take out our late Spring light weight models of tailored and dressy suits, and mark them at prices that send them scurrying on the day of the sale. All the very best materials and colorings, of course.

They were $29.50 to 65
They are $19.50, 25, 35 to 39.50

NOW FOR THE SUMMER SUITS!

Linen or Palm Beach cloth as you choose and any number of attractive models to select from, priced from $12.50 to 16.50.

Three-piece linen suits in dressy styles, in several unusually pretty summer shades, at $25, usual price $35.

Women Are Asking for SPORT SKIRTS

So we have ready these new models in rep, cotton gabardine, ramie linen, eponge, cordaline, Palm Beach cloth or washable corduroy—and they always seem to like them. The prices—special—are $1.95 to 8.50.

WOMEN'S COAT SPECIALS *at* $15

In practical rainproof tweeds, or distinctive looking mixtures—good for a season of travel, for more than a season of hard wear, $15 is a real bargain price.

The woman hunting a dressy coat would likely choose one of these satin charmeuse or silk bengaline models at $19.50 and 25.00 There are any number of dainty colors as well as black for selection, and each is trimmed with marabou.

Third Floor

These Imported

WHITE LACE VEILS

are Washable—Specially priced, too

The ideal veil for travelling or motor wear—when the dust of the trip soils and spoils so many less practical veilings. But these come from a washing as good as new.

At least a hundred dozen to sell—ordinarily $1 to 5.00 at 65c to $3.

"The Sun Burst"—"Watch Your Step", are the names of two new style chiffon motor veils, priced at $2.95 each.

New Ribbon Girdles—to tone up a plain frock, perhaps, or to add a spice of color in plain moire or faille or imported novelty ribbons, these are $1 and 1.50 each—worth a half to a dollar more.

NEW FADS *and* FANCIES *in* NECKWEAR

Such as a sheer transparent voile collar, daintily edged with pink, pale blue, mauve or sand, or even with white picoting—the moderate price 65c each.

Some lots of hand embroidered neckwear are specially priced—hand embroidered net guimpes with high collars, and hand embroidered organdy vestees with high collars are $1 each, instead of $1.50.

$1 hand embroidered voile guimpes are 50c.
$1 hand embroidered collar and cuff sets are 75c.

Ground Floor



More New

FOOTWEAR *for* WOMEN

First Shown on Tuesday

We are continually introducing new styles in women's footwear. Hardly a popular shoe today but had its period exclusively with us.

A new low shoe has a black and white striped vamp and heel and dull kid quarter. The soles are hand turned with Cuban Louis XVI heels, price $6.00.

Side-laced oxfords in colors to match the costume, are laced at the side instep. Have turned soles and Cuban Louis XVI Heels. In pearl gray or dark blue kid-skin, also some in patent leather with white calf quarters and pipings of black, priced $6.00 a pair.

For Tuesday—Special Clearance of

SIX NOVELTY STYLE LOW SHOES

$3.45

These shoes must go because the sizes are incomplete in each style. However, your size will be somewhere in the assortment. An unusual time to clear these novelties, which sold for $5.00; but we cannot replace the broken sizes.

Second Floor

PLAGUE MENACES ENTIRE U. S. COAST

Found in Three Ports in Which It Was Sought, Says Assistant Surgeon General Rucker.

RATPROOFING IMPERATIVE

That Is the Only Certain Method of Excluding Scourge, Which Now Prevails All Over the World.

According to Dr. W. C. Rucker, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, practically the entire coast line of the United States is "seriously menaced" with an invasion of bubonic plague. Dr. Rucker is one of the foremost authorities on the subject in this country. It is largely due to his efforts that California is practically free of this dread disease. His labors in the eradication of the plague from New Orleans are so recent as still to be familiar to the public.

Dr. Rucker set forth the details of present plague conditions in a paper on "Plague—Its Geographic Distribution and Its Menace to the United States," which he read before the State Medical Association of Texas at Fort Worth, Texas.

"Bubonic plague follows the main traveled roads, spreading out along the less beaten paths to the remote ends of the earth," he said. "Fortunately, its spread from one country to another occurs more frequently by water than by land.

"Rodent and human plague were found in the Hawaiian Islands no longer ago than August last. Taking the Hawaiian Islands as a central point, plague is found to exist in Seattle, 2,400 miles away; in California, 2,091 miles distant; in Yokohama, 3,445 miles away; in Hongkong, 4,857 miles away, and in Shanghai, a little over 5,000 miles distant. It is thus easily seen how our entire Pacific Coast is threatened by plague from the Orient, with the Hawaiian Islands as the point at which the lines of travel converge and from which the disease routes spread out to our Western ports.

Gulf Cities Threatened.

"The entire Gulf Coast of our country is menaced by plague in Havana, 769 miles from Galveston, 801 miles from New Orleans, 324 miles from Tampa, and 92 miles from Key West. The disease was found among rats in New Orleans no longer ago than March 9, 1915.

"The Atlantic Coast of the United States is threatened with the importation of plague not only from the eastern coast of South America, but from European, African, and Asiatic ports as well. Less than 5,000 miles from New York, plague is found in Brazil, at Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro. In the Mediterranean littoral plague is found in Tripoli, Greece, Egypt, and at Port Said, one of the great gateways of the world. Practically all of the great ports of British India, with the exception of Calcutta, are infected with plague.

"Directly or indirectly our country is in commercial communication with all of the infected places which have been mentioned, and it must be admitted that, in view of the fact that plague is a disease of rodents which travel around the world in ships, the United States must consider itself as seriously menaced by bubonic plague.

"Under normal conditions plague is an epizootic disease of rodents. Occasionally, as favorable conditions arise, it becomes an epidemic disease. Among rodents it may be either acute or chronic. The former condition produces a rapid local spread of the epizootic. The latter condition perpetuates it locally and permits its distribution to distant ports.

American Ports Infected.

"Since the disease is capable of such perpetuation and since it is found in almost all of the great ports of the world, there is no reason to believe that it does not exist in the remaining ports, and that our lack of knowledge as to its existence in those ports from which it has not been reported means that the search for the disease has either been neglected or has been made half-heartedly. This applies to the United States as well as to other countries. Careful rodent surveys have been conducted in only three of the ports of this country and in all three of these the disease has been found to exist. It is not at all unlikely that a thorough search would demonstrate the presence of the disease in the other American seaports having a large foreign commerce.

"Granted the existence of such a condition, what are the steps to be taken to combat it? The first line of defense is maritime quarantine. This may be so applied as to be exceedingly effective, but such efficiency is to be obtained only at the price of disastrous interference with commerce. The routine disinfection of ships, if done very thoroughly, will prevent the introduction of rats, and therefore the introduction of bubonic plague, but such a measure is of temporary value only, and if omitted a single time may be followed by the introduction of plague rats.

"The second line of defense is at the wharves and consists in the prevention of the embarkation or disembarkation of rodents. This is accomplished by the use of metal rat guards on all mooring lines; by breasting the vessel off from the wharf by rafts or spars; by the guarding of gang planks, and by the inspection of the freight to determine its rat-proof, rat-free condition prior to loading or unloading.

Best Form of Defense.

"The third line of defense may consist in the immunization of human beings against bubonic plague. Under the most favorable conditions only a small portion of the community would consent to voluntary immunization.

"The fourth line of defense consists in rat-proofing the environment in which man works and lives. All of the other lines of defense or any combination of them may be used, but the single one upon which absolute reliance can be placed and from which lasting protection may be obtained is by the insulation of man from the animal which serves as the disseminating host of bubonic plague.

"The introduction of plague rats into such a place will be an occurrence of no account, because if rats and therefore the insects which they harbor are excluded from close contact with man it is a matter of entire indifference to him whether the rats have plague or not. It is not infrequently urged that rat-proofing is expensive. In the final analysis this is not true, and by reason of the more rapid and increased commercial communication which we have with all the rest of the world rat-proofing has become as absolutely necessary as are good roads, sewers and public water supplies."

POLICE SHADOW CRIMINALS.

Deputy Commissioner Lord Tells Why Crime Decreases.

At a meeting of the Bronx Board of Trade yesterday Deputy Police Commissioner Frank A. Lord addressed the members on police conditions in the borough. He said the Bronx was underpolited, having only 916 policemen out of a total of nearly 11,000, and he urged the Board of Trade to assist in the effort to increase the force so that better protection could be given.

Mr. Lord said that the majority of crimes are committed in the day, and not during the night. He said crime was being materially lessened by the preventive methods now in vogue of shadowing criminals rather than attempting to merely patrol the city.

NEW TUBES OPEN JUNE 15.

Steinway Tunnel and Brooklyn Subway Almost Ready.

June 15 has been set as the date for beginning the operation of both the Steinway tunnel and the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn. Both are rapidly approaching completion as far as is necessary for temporary operation.

The Fourth Avenue subway will provide a new route to Coney Island from the Municipal Building, over the Manhattan Bridge, along Fourth Avenue to Sixty-fifth Street, and thence by the Sea Beach line to Coney Island. The Steinway Tunnel will be the first municipally owned line to connect with Queens. Starting from Forty-second Street midway between Lexington and Third Avenues, it will run for the present to Jackson and Van Alst Avenues, Long Island City. Ultimately it will be extended at both ends, to the west so as to run into the great central exchange to be constructed under Times Square, and to the east so as to connect with the rapid transit lines to Astoria and Corona at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

The Public Service Commission is considering the construction of a passageway from the top of the escalator at the Manhattan end of the tunnel to the Grand Central subway station. If that is done, passengers will transfer between the Steinway Tunnel and the existing subway in the ordinary manner; if it is not built, transfer slips will be issued, so that passengers may proceed through the street between the Grand Central and the Steinway Tunnel and resume their journey without paying an additional fare.

SAVING SYSTEM IN COURT.

Injunction Is Sought Against the Movies Plan Company.

An injunction suit was begun yesterday in the Federal District Court against the Morris Plan Company of New York, with offices at 52 William Street, Herbert L. Satterlee, and a number of other individuals, by the Universal Savings Corporation of Norfolk, Va. The defendant company was incorporated last year, and began business on Jan. 1, with the object of providing a means by which persons of small means could raise loans without exposing themselves to the risk of extortion.

Its President is Henry R. Towne, its Vice Presidents are Herbert L. Satterlee and Clark Williams, its Treasurer is Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, and among its Directors are Theodore P. Shonts, Willard D. Straight, and Guy E. Tripp. Its object is to give workingmen and others the chance of purchasing interest-bearing certificates by the payment of $1 a week, and to loan them money either on the security of these certificates or on notes with two satisfactory indorsements.

The system on which this corporation works, it is said in the complaint, was devised by David Stein after years of study. The Universal Savings Corporation now alleges that it bought the plan from Stein last August, and it is asking that the defendants be enjoined from using it and exploiting it.

TRIBUTE TO DEAD FIREMEN.

Memorial Vesper Service at St. Patrick's Cathedral Today.

For the twenty-nine members of the Fire Department who died during the last year, some of them in the discharge of their duty, a memorial vesper service will be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral this afternoon. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Chief John Kenlon, and Fire Department Chaplain Vincent de Paul McGean will lead a parade of 1,000 uniformed men through the streets to the cathedral door, where they will be welcomed by Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, V. G., rector of the cathedral, and other priests. The Fire Department brass band of fifty pieces will accompany them.

A feature of the service will be the roll call of the dead members and the sounding of taps by trumpeters in their honor. Father McGean will address the men prior to the sounding of taps.

Among the dead who will be honored are James V. Thompson, driver of Engine Company 68, in the Bronx, who was killed in a collision with a street car during a recent thunderstorm while on his way to a fire; Chaplain Thomas F. McGronen of Brooklyn, who was stricken as a result of his activities in fires last Winter, and John B. Doran, engineer of Engine Company 156, who was killed at a Staten Island fire.

THIEF DRAMA IN ELEVATOR.

Woman Charges Man Tried to Steal $200,000 in Bonds.

Harry Miller of 48 East 115th Street was held in $2,500 bail yesterday by Magistrate Breen in the Yorkville Court on a charge of attempting to steal $200,000 in bonds of a mining company from Mrs. Gertrude Rutter of Boston, now living at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Mrs. Rutter testified that in an elevator in a department store she felt some one tugging at her handbag, in which she had $40 besides the bonds, and that she discovered Miller, who is also known as Charlie Webber and Sol Epstein, attempting to rob her. She screamed, and when the elevator stopped Miller dashed out; but he was arrested in the sub-basement by Detective Bauerschmidt of the Second Branch Detective Bureau.

Mrs. Rutter said she was in business at 60 Congress Street, Boston, and the police told her they believed she had been followed to this city. Miller got an adjournment until Tuesday, meanwhile being held on a charge of attempted grand larceny.

"DOPEY" BENNY AT LARGE.

Gang Leader Freed from the Tombs After Confession.

"Dopey" Benny Fein, whose confession to District Attorney Perkins resulted in the indictment of many east side labor leaders on a charge of hiring gangsters to beat non-union men and manufacturers who employed them, was released in $5,000 bail yesterday by Judge Wadhams in General Sessions on recommendation of the District Attorney. His sentence for attempted extortion, to which he pleaded guilty, was deferred indefinitely.

Fein had been in the Tombs since last October, when he was arrested on a charge of attempting to extort money from an east side butcher. He has declared his intention of leading an honest life. His father, Jacob Fein, was overjoyed at his release yesterday and went to see the District Attorney. On his way downstairs, the elder Fein slipped and fell, injuring his back. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

WILL WAR ON MOSQUITOS.

Health Department to Drain Jamaica Bay Swamp Lands.

It was announced yesterday by the Department of Health that a vigorous campaign would be carried on this Summer to drain mosquito-breeding swamps and that contracts soon would be let for the drainage of swamp lands bordering Jamaica Bay. It is planned to drain the territory for the distance of a mile from the shore line.

The cost of the enterprise, estimated at $150,000, will be raised under a recent law which gives the city power to assess the owners of the land to be drained.

Fight Cohan's Riparian Claim.

George M. Cohan, the actor and playwright, who owns an estate adjoining the home of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont on Long Island Sound at Great Neck, L. I., has made an application for underwater rights in front of his property. Philip J. Christ, Supervisor of the Town of North Hempstead, who was elected in April for the fifth term, has been fighting the efforts of the wealthy people of the town to obtain possession of the shore front, and the matter became an issue in the last campaign. Supervisor Christ, who promised to continue his fight, was re-elected by a large majority.

HAUL BABES BY ROPE FROM HARLEM BLAZE

One Woman Burned Fatally and Many Hurt Less Seriously in Early Morning Fire

STARTED BY INCENDIARIES

Firemen Find Gas Jets Open and Oil-Soaked Rags in West 169th Street Building.

Nine families barely escaped with their lives, and one woman was perhaps fatally injured when fire swept through a five-story and basement brick tenement, 514 West 169th Street, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues, early yesterday morning. A dozen rescues were made by firemen and policemen, and persons living in adjoining buildings.

The fire started in the hallway, on the second floor, and according to a report made to Fire Marshal John Prial by Battalion Chief Hennessy, it was of incendiary origin, because the first firemen to arrive found oil-soaked rags on the stairs. The police and the Fire Marshals at once started an investigation to ascertain more definitely the cause of the fire.

Here is a list of the injured:

BOWLER, Mrs. AGNES, 36 years old, burns and suffering from shock and smoke; taken to Washington Heights Hospital.

CAREY, JOHN, 35, burns about the hands and face; removed to hospital.

CAREY, Mrs. ELIZABETH, 31, wife of John, burns about the body; removed to hospital; condition serious.

CAREY, CATHERINE, 9, overcome by smoke; removed to hospital.

CAREY, MARGARET, 5 years old, slight burns and overcome by smoke; removed to hospital.

FELDMAN, SAMUEL, fireman Truck 45, hands cut by falling glass; treated by ambulance surgeon.

GRIFFIN, Mrs. MARGARET, and four children, overcome by smoke.

There was no fire escape on the front of the building, and the fire escape on the rear was of no use to tenants who were not aroused until the flames were eating through the floors on which they lived. Their escape through the rear of the tenement was cut off because the building was divided into "railroad" flats, running through from front to rear.

Trapped by the Flames.

John Carey, his wife, and two children, Catherine, 4 years old, and Margaret, 5 years old, were trapped by the flames on the top floor of the tenement. They occupied the west flat, and when Carey, aroused by the cries of other tenants and the shouts of firemen and rescuers, threw up the front window, persons in the street saw him enveloped in thick clouds of black smoke which did not obscure the glare of red flames whipping up the middle of the hall outside.

The predicament of the Carey family was seen by M. D. Gordon, living on the fifth floor of 516 West 169th Street, who was on a level with the Carey flat. Quickly he procured a rope from his apartment, went out on the front fire escape of the building where he lived and threw one end of the rope more than twenty feet across to Carey who was leaning out of the window of the burning building. Carey ran the end of the rope around the body of little Margaret, making it secure under her arms. The child then was swung out of the window, and pulled up to the fire escape of the adjoining house by Mr. Gordon and another tenant who went to assist him.

A second time the end of the rope was thrown across to Carey who hurriedly tied it around his other little daughter and swung her out of the window. She was pulled to safety on the fire escape in the same way as her sister.

Meanwhile the fire department had arrived and firemen ran up aerial ladders to the fifth floor just as Carey disappeared behind volumes of smoke pouring out of the top window. When firemen crawled into the front room they found him almost suffocated, but trying heroically to beat out fire in the clothing of his wife, who lay on the floor overcome. Mr. and Mrs. Carey were taken down the ladders by the firemen.

It took Ambulance Surgeons Schoicr and Gluckstein of the Washington Heights Hospital nearly half an hour to revive them. The Careys were removed to the hospital, where the condition of Mrs. Carey was reported to be very serious. The younger child also was severely burned.

Carried Out by Police.

Living in the east apartment on the same floor with the Careys was Mrs. Mary Miller, an elderly woman, and her husband. They were awakened by Patrolmen Farber and Slattery, who assisted them with little difficulty to the rear fire escape and to safety.

Quick work by the firemen saved Mrs. Margaret Griffin and her four children from serious injury and, perhaps death, in their flat on the fourth floor. All were taken out of the burning house by firemen, who found them nearly suffocated. Mrs. Mary Bruner, living on the same floor with the Griffins, was one of the first persons in the building warned of the fire, and she gave the alarm to other tenants, probably saving their lives. Her husband, Peter, and children, Adelaide and Edmund, were taken from the building by firemen.

James A. Coglan and his family of seven, living on the third floor, escaped as their flat was being swept by fire. His son, Thomas Coglan, 18 years, was the last member of the family to reach the rear fire-escape, and he said he saw the firemen pouring out of the Griffin flat above him with the four children and their mother. Mrs. Agnes Bowler, who lived on the same floor as the Coglans, was rescued after she had received painful burns. Mrs. Margaret Phillips and her son Louis, 2 years old, were rescued by Policeman Agnew.

The damage to the building was estimated at $12,000. According to Ferdinand Nagel of 2,176 Amsterdam Avenue, the agent, the tenement was covered by about $16,000 insurance. Its owner, he said, was A. J. Brady, 79 Warren Street.

That the last fire was of incendiary origin was indicated by the fact that gas jets in the hall were open, though not lighted. Persons in the neighborhood during the day heard rumors that firebugs had tried to burn the old Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th Street, which recently was abandoned for the new chapel at Broadway and 155th Street. The tower of the brownstone house of worship was swept by flames, which the report of the police shows to have been of unknown origin. The fire in the Chapel of the Intercession occurred at 9:05 o'clock Friday night, and it was hardly extinguished before the fire swept through the tenement, ten blocks to the northeast.

GREENHUT SALARIES STOP.

Receivers Say the Concern Has Been Making a Profit.

Formal application was made yesterday to the Federal District Court by Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, counsel for Walter C. Noyes and William A. Marble, receivers for the J. B. Greenhut Company, for their discharge. They have already transferred all the assets of the company to the Trustees in bankruptcy, who include besides themselves Alfred A. Cook of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan.

This proceeding is mainly formal, and the chief interest centred in the receivers' accounts which were filed with the court. These showed that the receivers between April 9 and May 5 made by the sale of merchandise in the two Greenhut stores $1,083,333.99. The gross profit on this was $304,962, and in addition there was a gross profit from various cash discounts and miscellaneous items which brought the total credit up to $324,914. The operating expenses were $281,862, leaving a net profit of $42,052.

Neither Captain B. J. Greenhut, who was drawing $100,000 a year, or his son, B. J. Greenhut, who was receiving $50,000, have taken any salary since the receivership, and the $100,000 that was paid to Benjamin Hillman, the General Manager of the company, has been cut in half.

The receivers' accounts were referred by the Court to Peter B. Olney, the official referee.

PASTOR WINS WILL SUIT.

Referee Awards Legacy of $75,000 to the Rev. John B. Morgan.

Under the will of his brother, George H. Morgan, who died April 28, 1911, the Rev. Dr. John B. Morgan, for many years pastor of the American Church in Paris, received a legacy of $50,000, and all the debts due the testator by the beneficiary were canceled. Later a codicil increased the legacy to $75,000 and canceled all indebtedness up to $25,000. L. Laflin Kellogg refused to pay the legacy on the ground that Dr. Morgan owed his brother $41,900, and that the indebtedness was only to be canceled in case Dr. Morgan survived his brother.

Suit to compel payment of the legacy was begun in the Supreme Court. It was sent to Alfred Steckler as referee. He has just reported that there is no merit in the contention of the executor and that the full legacy should be paid because Dr. Morgan did not owe his brother $25,000 at the time of the latter's death.

Dr. Morgan is a cousin of the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

BRIGHTON BEACH OPENING.

Summer Season Begins Today with Several New Features.

The Summer season opens today at Brighton Beach. The bathing pavilion has been in the hands of carpenters for the last eight weeks, and has been enlarged by the addition of a great sun porch and other features.

A giant coaster and a miniature railway have been added to the children's bathhouse. A number of new tennis and handball courts have been built.

TO PROMOTE MAJOR McLEAN

Nominated for Lieutenant Colonel of 7th Regiment National Guard.

Major Robert W. McLean, senior major of the 7th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., has been nominated by the officers of that command for the position of Lieutenant Colonel, and an election will be held at the armory tomorrow night.

Major McLean, who has served continuously in the 7th for more than thirty-four years, will succeed Lieutenant Colonel Willard C. Fisk, who resigned a few weeks ago after forty-one years of continuous service, and was retired with the rank of Brevet Colonel. Major McLean joined the regiment as a private in Company K, Dec. 30, 1880, and was advanced to Corporal, Sergeant and First Sergeant. He was elected Second Lieutenant of Company K in 1888, First Lieutenant in 1891, Captain in 1893, and Major in 1907.

STORE CLOSED TOMORROW, DECORATION DAY.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-568 and 569 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th Sts.

Announce, for Tuesday—

Important Sales
Of Spring Apparel

Including many lines of high-class Suits—Coats—Dresses—Hats and Blouses not heretofore offered—at *very great Reductions.*

See Monday Morning Papers for Details.

REGULARS TO LEAD MEMORIAL PARADE

Seven Military Divisions to Cover Short Route in Riverside Drive.

G. A. R. MAN WILL COMMAND

Admiral Sigsbee, Gen. Leonard Wood, and Gen. O'Ryan to Review the Marchers.

Plans for the Memorial Day celebration on Monday, as finally revised yesterday, call for a parade in seven divisions north in Riverside Drive from Seventy-fourth to Ninety-second Street, the parade to be followed by exercises at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.

The parade will start from Seventy-fourth Street and Riverside Drive promptly at 9 o'clock A. M., under command of Commander Sherburne C. Van Tassel of the Grand Army, with Colonel Joseph B. Lord as Chief of Staff. At the monument Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., retired; Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commanding the Eastern Department, and Major Gen. O'Ryan, N. G. N. Y., will review the parade.

In the line of march there will be first a battalion of regular troops from Governor's Island followed by National Guardsmen in this order: Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and staff, Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer and staff, First Brigade, Seventh Infantry, Seventy-first Infantry, Sixty-ninth Infantry, Twelfth Infantry, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, Ninth Coast Artillery, First Field Artillery, Squadron A, Machine Gun Troop, Company A, Signal Corps, First Field Hospital, Third Ambulance Company, and First Battalion, Naval Militia.

The National Guardsmen will be followed by posts of the G. A. R., United Spanish War Veterans, Army and Navy Union Garrisons, and Cadet Corps. The Veteran Corps of Artillery has been selected as an escort to Rear Admiral Sigsbee.

The Grand Army veterans, who will act as an escort for Grand Marshal Van Tassel, will be from Farragut Naval Post, the Monitor Association, the Ella Black Post, No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, and Adams Goss Post.

The first Grand Army division will be composed of Lafayette Post, Cameron Post, and the New York Scotch Highlanders, commanded by Charles E. Dickinson. The second division of twelve posts, including John A. Dix Post and the Anderson Zouaves, will be commanded by Colonel Christian Bange. The third division, consisting of the Joe Hooker and H. B. Claflin Posts and the Mozart Regiment, will be commanded by Colonel Michael J. O'Donovan. The fourth division, ending the Grand Army representation, will include Aspinwall and Ellsworth Posts, commanded by James Campbell.

The United Spanish War Veterans, represented by fifteen camps, will be under the command of Thomas F. Dawkins, while ten garrisons of the Army and Navy Union will be commanded by Charles F. Greeber. Ten cadet battalions, under command of Captain Edwin D. Graff, will comprise the seventh and last division of the parade.

At the monument high school pupils will provide a musical program. The address will be delivered by the Rev. Joseph Silvermann.

A winter's work is often followed by spring colds. Hoff's Malt Extract will fortify your system and will make you strong and healthy.

Johann Hoff

Send for Booklet.
Eisner Mendelson Co.
90 West St., New York

The Store will remain closed tomorrow, Monday, for Memorial Day observance.



Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.
Established 1879

WE have heard so much comment, following our recent announcements that we have withdrawn all discounts to purchasing agents, that we deem it well to make clear our position.

This withdrawal is in line with the Best & Co. policy of a strictly one-price store—that there is to be no special-privilege buying at Best's—and you make your purchases with the full assurance that your neighbor is paying exactly the same prices you are for the same merchandise.

It seems to us that this is a better and fairer way for all concerned and that our customers will appreciate this stand.



The Newest Summer Fashions
Are Featured in Important Sales Commencing Tuesday

Dressy Afternoon Frocks of Crepe de Chine

A particularly interesting feature for women and misses, at
11.50
A distinctive Best model, for afternoon and informal dress wear; the equal in every respect of the special model we had last year at this price; in white, navy or black—2nd Floor

Women's and Misses' Satin Bathing Dresses

Salt water-proof
Will be on sale Tuesday and Wednesday at 5.90
Including Jersey Tights
A smart, princess model, black combined with black and white striped satin, guaranteed salt water proof

An Interesting Sale of Smart Sport Hats

Will be continued Tuesday at the remarkably low prices of
2.75 3.75 5.00
The silk sweater and reversible ribbon hats, and soft summer felts in all shades; prices according to materials; for Women and Misses—2nd Floor

Sport Hats for Girls and Young People, shown in a diversity of smart styles, in the new cretonnes, linens, silks, corduroys, felts, Panamas, etc., priced according to material, (4th Floor) at 1.00 upward

Junior Girls' Graduation and Party Frocks

Comprise a selection of smart styles of unusual charm at interestingly low prices.
—4th Floor

Graduation or Party Dresses of net and lace; 12 to 16 years	16.50
Embroidered Net Dresses, 12 to 16 years	16.50
Misses' Embroidered or Plain Net Dresses; 14, 16 and 17 years	19.50

A Sale of Women's Lingerie Blouses

Will be held Tuesday and Wednesday at the very special price of
2.00
Being Decidedly Below the Regular Price
Consisting of a number of new styles in the sheer, summer materials

Women's and Children's French Underwear

Just Received
Will be placed on sale Tuesday and Wednesday only at these advantageous prices

For Women				
Gowns and Combinations Regularly			1.95 2.50	3.95 5.00
Chemises Regularly		1.00	1.25 1.25 to 2.50	1.95
Corset Covers Regularly	1.00	1.50	1.95 1.50 to 5.00	3.95
For Children				
Baby Waist Skirts, hand made and scalloped; 1 and 2 years Regularly				.98 1.35
Princess Slips, hand made and lace trimmed; 1 to 8 years Regularly			1.50 1.95 to 2.50	1.85
Gowns, with embroidered yoke and sleeves; 6 to 14 years Regularly			1.50 1.95 to 2.75	1.85

An Important Sale of Small Children's Coats

Consists of two regular stock models which have been 7.50 and 9.00, now priced at
5.25 and 6.25
Fine serges and checks, priced according to materials; sizes 1, 2 and 3 years—3rd Floor

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Reg. Trade Mark.

Sand Toys

Large assortments of Sand Toys, Garden Toys, Toy Boats, Indian Suits and Tents, Outdoor Games, etc., at popular prices—4th Floor.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

WANDERING WAIFS HAVE ADVENTURES

Leave Sheltering Arms to Find Sunday School Teacher and Have Glorious Time.

LOST SEEKING A PRAYER

Make Good Friends, Among Them a Boy Prisoner, Who Is Paroled to Buy Candy for Them.

Crying in unison, Margaret Williams, 9 years old, and Tillie, her pal, three years younger, were led from the West 100th Street Police Station back to the Sheltering Arms, 504 West 129th Street. For them the afternoon of the Great Adventure had ended, and both protested through their tears that they wanted to remain in the station house.

What a time they had had. Both agreed to this as they sobbed it out before the Superintendent. They made friends, too. There was "Mister" policeman, who sat behind a big desk and smiled so kindly, and there was the small boy who bought them candy. This little boy, Margaret said, was not really a bad boy. He had been brought into the station house so that his father could be told that it was not nice to let little boys play ball on the street. This particular little boy had a dime and a desire to buy candy for his new made friends. There wasn't anybody to go for the candy, so the kind "Mister" policeman let him go out upon his promise to return, and he did come back, bringing lolly-pops with him.

The children came to the attention of the police through Mrs. Annie McNamara of 191 West 98th Street. Mrs. McNamara has children of her own, and she knew at once that two little "losted" girls had no business wandering about the streets at night. Mrs. McNamara lives on the top floor of a five-story house. About supper time she looked out of her window and called to her own flock to come to the house. They obeyed, and following them came the two little girls.

"If you please," said Margaret, "we want to know the way back to the Sheltering Arms."

Mrs. McNamara gathered them up and took them into her home. They told their story when Mrs. McNamara took them to the station house.

"You see," said Margaret to the Lieutenant, "me and Tillie, we is friends. We didn't run away from home. We wanted to find our teacher."

Then she explained that both were desirous of getting on well in their Sunday-school class. Their teacher is a "dear, nice lady" who lives "somewhere" near the Sheltering Arms. The teacher gave them a little prayer to recite. They lost the prayer.

"We wanted to learn it before Sunday," Margaret continued, "but when Tillie went to look for it, it was gone. Tillie told me about it, and, after talking it over, we decided to go out and find our teacher. I knew that she lived near our home, and I thought we could find her in a short time.

"We slipped out when no one was looking. We went where we thought the teacher lived and she was not there. Then there was a man playing an organ, and we stopped to listen. He went on up the street, and Tillie saw a doll in a window. It was bigger than the doll they had on the church tree Christmas. I guess it was the biggest doll ever.

"Then we saw a man sharpening knives in a window, and the first thing we knew we could not find our way back home. It was getting dark, and Tillie and I knew that little children should not speak to strange people. So we wandered along and there was a lot to see.

"In a street with tall buildings we heard a woman calling to some children in the street. I told Tillie she must be a nice lady, as she had little children. So we made up our mind to ask her the way.

Friends are quickly made when one is young, and the boy ball player and the two little girls were soon exchanging confidences. When little Tillie said she wanted some candy, the boy asked the Lieutenant whether he could go out to get some.

"I've gotta dime," he confided to the Lieutenant.

The lad promised faithfully that he would come back.

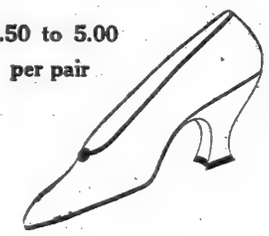
"You ain't taking a chance," he said to the Lieutenant. "I'll come back all right, honest to goodness I will."

He did return, and with him came the candy. The three children and their police friend ate candy and chatted until the attendant from the Sheltering Arms came to take the girls back.

For BRIDES, BRIDESMAIDS and GRADUATES

SOROSIS
WHITE SATIN SLIPPERS

3.50 to 5.00 per pair



There's an out-of-the-ordinary daintiness and charm about

SOROSIS
WHITE SATIN SLIPPERS

that appeal to the Bride and her attendants. They are also the proper footwear for graduation.

White, Pink, Blue, Black and other desirable shades in Satin, 3.50 to 5.00.
Also Cloth of Gold and Silver, 7.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
34th Street 5th Avenue

Telephone 6380 Greeley
All Mailable Merchandise Forwarded Free of Charge by Parcel Post.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Furs Stored and Insured
Remodeling and Repairing At Special Summer Prices

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces.

JUNE WHITE SILK SALE

Over One Hundred Thousand Yards of White Dress Silks of Standard Qualities in the Most Fashionable Weaves of the season.

White Chiffon Dress Taffetas

The Season's Favored Fabric

The largest stock and finest qualities offered in America.

Following interesting values, suitable for Wedding Trousseaux, Commencement Frocks and Underwear.

White Chiffon Dress Taffeta

36 in. wide.....yd. **85c, 98c, 1.15, 1.35** and **1.65**
usually 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and 2.50

40 in wide.....yd. **1.35, 1.65** and **1.85**
usually 2.00, 2.25 and 3.00

White Washable Habutai Silks

27 in. wide.....yd. **35c, 45c, 58c, 68c, 85c** and **98c**
usually 50c, 65c, 85c, 95c, 1.25 and 1.50

36 in. wide.....yd. **38c, 48c, 65c, 85c, 98c** and **1.15**
usually 55c, 75c, 95c, 1.25, 1.50 and 1.75

White Bridal Satins

36 in. wide.....yd. **78c, 95c, 1.25** and **1.45**
Usually 1.00, 1.35, 1.75 and 2.00

White Crepe de Chine, Satin Messaline, Chiffon Voile, Crepe Chiffon, Dress Satin, Pongee, Shantung and Marquisette. usually 1.50, yd. **95c**

White Gros de Londre, Poult de Soie, Faille Francaise, Crepe Meteor, Satin Charmeuse and Shantung Pongee. usually 2.00, yd. **1.35**

BLACK SILK SECTION

Similar values and varieties in Black Silks are included in this sale.

Wool Dress Goods

White Gabardine and French Serge....formerly 2.00, yd. **1.35**

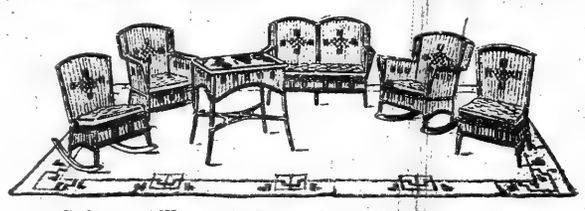
WHITE WASHABLE DRESS FABRICS

White Cotton Voile,—crisp finish.....formerly 40c, yd. **28c**
White Cotton Golf Cord Crepe.....formerly 50c, yd. **25c**
White Cotton Pique,—corduroy welt..formerly 50c, yd. **30c**

15,000 Yards of
WHITE GOLF CORDUROY
Yd. 55c and 85c
formerly 85c and 1.25

WICKER FURNITURE

A complete assortment of the newest models in Suites and Separate Pieces, attractively priced.



Suite as illustrated, made of Imported Reed—natural, or stained or enameled any color.

Sold in Suite, or Separate Pieces, as follows:

Sofa.....regularly 32.25, **23.75**
Armchair.....regularly 17.25, **12.75**
Arm Rocker.....regularly 18.00, **13.50**
Side Chair.....regularly 12.00, **8.00**
Side Rocker.....regularly 12.75, **8.75**
Table.....regularly 12.75, **8.25**
Suite Complete.....**75.00**,.....regularly 105.00

Five Seat Cushions for above suite, filled with silk floss, covered with Imported Cretonne. regularly 25.00, **18.75**

Choice assortment of Chair Cushions, covered in Cretonne, Corduroy or Velvet. **1.25, 1.75** and **1.95**
regularly 1.75, 2.50, 3.75

SUMMER BED COVERINGS

Below Usual Prices

Summer Weight Blankets,—bound separately; double bed size. pair **3.50** and **4.50**

Medium Weight Blankets, bound separately; full size; blue or pink borders. pair **3.75**

Comfortables,—Figured Silkoline, floral or Persian designs; cotton filled. each **1.50** and **2.00**

Comfortables,—Figured Silk Mull centres with plain mull borders; cotton filled. each **2.35**

Bed Spreads,—White Corded Dimity with bolster covers to match; scalloped edge.
Single size.....Set **2.50**
Double size.....Set **2.85**

Fringed Steamer Rugs,—Imported or Domestic manufacture; Clan, Tartan or Combination plaids; reverse plain backs; desirable colors. each **5.00** and **6.50**

COMMENCING TUESDAY, JUNE THE 1ST.

June Sale—Remarkable Offerings

NEW MODELS IN WOMEN'S SUMMER SUITS AND COATS



Palm Beach Cloth, Pongee and Linen Suits

Smart Tailored Palm Beach Cloth Suits, in a number of attractive models. Plain or with hairline stripes; full circular skirt. Special **14.50**

Norfolk Suits of Pongee for sport or travel wear; as illustrated, flare skirt, with buttons and patch pockets to match coat. Special **16.50**

Tailored Summer Suits of Hair Line Stripe Palm Beach Cloth,—model illustrated; new gored skirt; collar and cuffs trimmed with contrasting silk. Special **17.50**

Suit of Palm Beach Cloth in new model; as illustrated, full circular, side pleated skirt; finished with pockets; fancy pique collar and novelty buttons. Special **13.75**

Genuine Palm Beach Cloth Suits in a conservative model, as illustrated, semi-fitting coat and circular gored skirt. Special **9.75**

Suit of Pure Linen in a smart new model, as illustrated, side pleated skirt with fancy yoke and large patch pockets. White or tan. Special **12.75**

Extraordinary Sale—WOMEN'S COATS

Sport and Field Coats of Novelty Check Fabrics, also Cascadeaux Materials. **8.75** and **14.50**

Sport or Beach Coats of Stripe Silk, very smart model; hand-tailored; lined with soft silk. A variety of colors. **18.50**

To Close Out—115 Short Silk and Wool Coats in discontinued styles. **5.00** to **12.50**
formerly 19.50 and 32.00

Smart Top Coats of Serge, straight line to waist, full flare skirt; new sleeves running to neck; revers of satin; collar, cuffs and lining of stripe silk. **19.50**

Nobby Motor Coats of Soft Mixtures, made with full swing pockets and belt; collar can be worn close to neck or turned down; half lined. **19.50**

Annual June Sale

FINE CUT GLASS & CRYSTAL

Unprecedented Price Concessions

Thousands of pieces of Crystal, perfectly cut, in a wide variety of shapes and designs, at ⅓ to ½ less than regular prices,—in many instances some pieces are priced at less than actual cost.

In the extensive assortment can be found pieces suitable for every requirement, affording an excellent opportunity for selecting wedding and graduation gifts.

Prices range from 65c for Bon Bon Dishes cut in attractive floral and deep mitre designs, regularly sold at 1.25, to 29.50 for a handsome 24-inch American Beauty Vase worth 100.00.

The following illustrate a few of the many remarkable values offered:

Handled Olive Dishes,—5 and 6-inch size, in a wide variety of designs. **65c** to **1.25**
usually 1.00 to 2.50

Salad Bowls in rich floral and mitre cuttings; 8 to 10 inches in diameter. **1.75** to **7.00**
usually 2.50 to 12.00

Celery Trays.....**1.50** to **2.95**
usually 2.50 to 5.00

Vases in rich floral and mitre cuttings; 8 to 36 inches high. **1.95** to **25.00**
usually 3.00 to 50.00

Water Sets including 3 or 4 pint pitcher, 6 glasses and mirror plateau. **8.00** to **10.00**
usually 13.50 to 20.00

Compotes for fruit or bon bons. **1.95** to **9.00**
usually 3.00 to 16.50

Attractive Wedding Gifts

BRONZES & MARBLES

25% Less Than Regular Prices

Offering a choice collection of Bronze and Marble Statuary, Pedestals, Bric-a-Brac, Marble Lamps, Clock Sets; also Ivories and Dutch Silver.

ROYAL WILTON RUGS

Extraordinary Offering on Tuesday Only

25.00

150 Rugs.....Size 9x12 ft.

regularly 37.50

This offering represents the products of two leading mills. A large variety of choice Oriental and All-over designs; suitable for parlor, library or dining room.

Upon request, purchases will be held for future delivery.

NO APPROVALS NO C. O. D.'S.

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Choice Assortment of new models suitable for tailored and dress suits, or sport wear.

Specially Priced

Voile and Batiste Blouses in various models, prettily trimmed with laces and embroideries. **2.00**

Dressy Blouses of Sheer Organdy trimmed with Venise lace; collar and vestee of embroidered lawn. **5.00**

Voile Blouses trimmed with bands of Valenciennes lace and embroidered Organdy; flat collar. **5.95**

Hand-embroidered Voile Blouses with fine tucking and French Valenciennes lace. **6.95**

Voile Blouses trimmed with Venise lace and hand-embroidery; crocheted buttons. **8.95**

Blouses of White or Flesh Crepe Georgette—dressy models. **5.00, 7.50** and **9.75**

Discontinued Models in Flesh or Yellow Crepe de Chine Blouses,—semi-tailored. **3.95,** formerly 5.00

Important Sale
NEGLIGEES & HOUSE GOWNS

Exceptional Values

Negligees of Crepe de Chine, trimmed with lace and embroidery. **7.25** and **10.00**

Slip-ons of Crepe de Chine,—dainty models and colorings. **6.50** and **9.50**

1,700 Morning Dresses,—beautiful colorings; various materials; copies of high-priced models. **4.95** and **5.50**

3,000 House Dresses in a large variety of Washable Materials. **1.25, 1.45** and **2.25**

SMART BATHING SUITS

Women's Taffeta and Satin Bathing Suits,—tailor-made and trimmed models.
Special **9.75**

Women's Bathing Suits of Lustrous Mohair,—attractive models.
Special **6.50**

Absolute Clearance
MISSES' & GIRLS' APPAREL

NO C. O. D.'S—NO EXCHANGES—NO APPROVALS

150 Misses' Suits—size 14 to 18 years.....
14.75 regularly 24.75 to 29.50

95 Misses' Serge Skirts,—size 14 to 18 years.....
2.95 regularly 5.75 to 12.75

65 Girls' Coats,—size 6 to 14 years.....
2.95 regularly 6.95 to 14.75

250 Girls' Washable Dresses,—size 6 to 14 years.....
2.95 regularly 6.75 to 14.75

"LA PRINCESSE" CORSETS

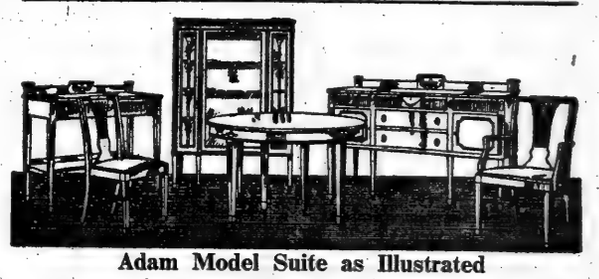
An extensive variety of French models made of the choicest materials; slightly curved waistline; bustline from four to five inches high; medium length skirt.

Fine Coutil.....**5.00, 7.50** and **10.00**
Broche.....**10.00** and **15.00**
Silk Brocade.....**20.00, 25.00** and **30.00**

Special—
A collection of B. & J., La Vida, La Jeunesse and Mme. Irene Corsets. Incomplete sizes. **2.95**
regularly 5.00 to 10.00

Exceptionally Low Priced

McCreery "MASTER-MADE" Furniture



Adam Model Suite as Illustrated
295.00 regularly 375.00

This price is the lowest ever quoted for a suite of similar quality. Made of Selected Mexican Mahogany, by the best known modern methods. The Buffet is 60 inches long; chair seats are upholstered in hair cloth, leather or tapestry.

The above illustrates but one of the prevailing low prices for the entire week.

HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

Heavy Irish Satin Damask Tablecloths, Napkins, Towels, etc. Also Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases at pronounced reductions.

Tablecloths—
2 x 2 yds. **2.25** 2 x 2½ yds. **2.90** 2 x 3 yds. **3.50**
Napkins.....22 x 22 in., doz. **3.00** 24 x 24 in., doz. **3.85**

1,000 Yards of Heavy Bleached Irish Satin Damask, 70 inches wide. yd. **1.00**

Hemmed Huckaback Towels.....doz. **1.50, 2.00** and **2.75**
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels.....doz. **3.00, 4.00** and **5.50**
Hemmed Turkish Bath Towels.....doz. **2.00, 3.00** and **5.50**
Hemmed Glass and Dish Towels.....doz. **2.00, 2.75** and **3.75**

Real Madeira Hand-scalloped and Embroidered Tea Napkins. doz. **4.25, 5.25** and **6.25**

Real Madeira Hand-scalloped and Embroidered Luncheon Sets. **3.65**

Bungalow Luncheon Sets,—scalloped and embroidered in colors; also plain white. **1.50**

Lace Trimmed Bureau and Buffet Scarfs. **1.25, 1.50** and **1.75**

WASHINGTON LETTER PLEA FOR REGULARS

Rare Document of Revolution Shows the Necessity of Military Training.

ALWAYS REMAKING ARMY

First Commander in Chief Tells of Troubles with Short-Time Levies—Other Correspondence.

A number of letters of George Washington, written during the Revolution, are in a sale set for June 2 by Stan. V. Henkels at 1,304 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

One of them is a military criticism of the army. It is eleven pages, folio, and dated Head Quarters, near Passaic Falls, Oct. 18, 1780. Mr. Henkels says of it: "I have had pass through my hands many, very many letters from Washington, more so than any other living man, and I unhesitatingly pronounce this letter the most interesting I have ever seen."

It mentions the death of Montgomery, the sufferings at Valley Forge, the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, the invasion of Georgia, the cowardly way the short-term levies acted at the battle of Camden, and other important matters.

Part of the Important Letter.

In part it reads as follows:

I am religiously persuaded that the duration of the War and the greatest part of the misfortunes and perplexities we have hitherto experienced are chiefly to be attributed to the system of temporary enlistments. Had we, in the commencement, raised an Army for the War, such as was within the reach of the abilities of these States to raise and maintain, we should not have suffered those military checks which have so frequently shaken our cause, nor should we have incurred such enormous expenditures as have destroyed our Paper Currency and with it all public credit.

But there are evils still more striking that have befallen us. The interval between the dismission of one Army and the collection of another has more than once threatened us with ruin, which, humanly speaking, nothing but the supineness or folly of the enemy could have saved us from. How did our cause totter at the close of '76, when, with a little more than two thousand men, we were driven before the enemy thro' Jersey and obliged to take post on the other side of the Delaware, to make a show of covering Philadelphia, when in reality nothing was more easy to them, with a little enterprise and industry, than to make their passage good to that city and dissipate the remaining force which still kept alive our expiring opposition!

What hindered them from dispersing our little Army and giving a fatal blow to our affairs during all the subsequent Winter, instead of remaining in a state of torpid inactivity and permitting us to hover about their quarters, when we had scarcely troops sufficient to mount the ordinary guards? After having lost two battles and Philadelphia in the following campaigns for want of those numbers and that degree of discipline which we might have acquired by a permanent force in the first instance, in what a cruel and perilous situation did we again find ourselves in the Winter of '77 at Valley Forge, within a day's march of the enemy, with little more than a third of their strength, unable to defend our position or retreat from it for want of the means of transportation!

The loss of Canada to the union and the fate of the brave Montgomery, compelled to a rash attempt by the immediate prospect of being left without troops, might be enumerated in the catalogue of evils that have sprung from this fruitful source.

I am convinced our system of temporary enlistments has prolonged the war and encouraged the enemy to persevere. Baffled while we had an Army in the field they have been constantly looking forward to the period of its reduction as the period to our opposition and the season of their success. They have flattered themselves with more than the event has justified, for they believed when the Army expired we should not be able to raise another; undeceived, however, in this expectation by experience they still remain convinced, and to me evidently on good grounds, that we must ultimately sink under a system which increases our expenses beyond calculation, enfeebles all our measures, affords the most inviting opportunities to the enemy, and wearies and disgusts the people.

'Tis time we should get rid of an error which the experience of all mankind has exploded and which our own experience has dearly taught us to reject. The carrying on of a war with militia or (which is nearly the same thing) temporary levies against a regular, permanent, and disciplined force. The idea is chimerical, and that we have so long persisted in it is a reflection on the judgment of a Nation so enlightened as we are, as well as a strong proof of the empire of prejudice over reason. If we continue in the infatuation we shall deserve to lose the object we are contending for.

Our finances are in an alarming state of disarrangement. Public credit is almost arrived at its last stage. The people begin to be dissatisfied with the feeble mode of conducting the war and with the ineffectual burthen imposed upon them, which, tho' light in comparison with what other nations feel, are from their novelty heavy to them. They lose their confidence in government apace. The Army is not only dwindling into nothing, but the discontents of the officers, as well as of the men, have matured to a degree that threatens but too generally a renunciation of the service at the end of the campaign. Since January last we have had registered at headquarters more than one hundred and sixty resignations, besides a number of others that never were regularly reported. I speak of the Army in this quarter. We have frequently in the course of the campaign experienced an extremity of want. Our officers are in general indecently ineffective in clothing. Our men are almost naked and totally unprepared for the inclemency of the approaching season. We have no magazines for the Winter, the mode of procuring our supplies is precarious and all the reports of the officers employed in collecting them are gloomy.

Letters Cover Many Subjects.

Other letters of Washington refer to the selection of a rendezvous for the concentration of military stores, complain of the lack of gunpowder, and of the States not heeding the requisition for three months' troops, relate to the mutiny in the Pennsylvania line, tell of the submission of the New Jersey mutineers and the execution of their leaders, describe the proposed attack with Rochambeau on New York, speak of the plan to attack Cornwallis at Yorktown, and give information of an intended attack on the French fleet at Boston or Portsmouth by the British.

A letter of Josiah Bartlett, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, is in reference to the rejection of the British offer of reconciliation. There are letters of Major Gen. William Heath, in one of which, dated Sept. 3, 1778, he refers to the French fleet and to the movements of General John Sullivan. Samuel Huntington, another Signer, is represented by a number of letters, some of them signed as President of Congress. One of them refers to the Courts of Europe offering their mediation for the re-establishment of peace.

A letter of Nathaniel Peabody, first man in New Hampshire to resign the King's commission, and member of the Continental Congress, dated Morristown, June 24, 1780, reads, in part, as follows:

Yesterday early in the morning General Knipahausen, with thirteen regiments, consisting of about 5,000 regular troops, exclusive of some corps of new lines, advanced from Elizabeth Town Point upon our right wing, commanded by Major Gen. Greene. The progress of the enemy was slow, at least six hours moving from the point to Springfield, which is about eight miles. Did but little mischief in their march. When they arrived were checked by the spirited conduct of a few Continentals and some militia, who gave them so warm a reception they thought proper to halt and began in their usual heroic, humane manner to plunder, burn, kill, and destroy the defenseless and almost deserted town, and continued till every house was consumed except two or three. At about 8 o'clock P. M. they returned toward Elizabeth Town. At 11 o'clock they arrived at the point from whence they took their departure in the morning, and from which they had a bridge of boats across the river to Staten Island. At 1 in the morning they began their retreat over the island, which they completed before it was light.

General Stark Wrote Few Letters.

General John Stark, who defeated Baum at Bennington, wielded his sword much better than he did his pen. Letters by him are exceeding scarce. There is in this collection a number of letters signed but not written by him. In one he tells of the wretched condition of the troops at Albany, and in another gives an account of the distressed state of the country around Manchester and the fears of the inhabitants from the depredations of the British and the Indians. A letter, entirely in his handwriting, reads in part:

as wee have the greatest Reson to sospect that there is two Spayes that has gone throu this Town (Providence), and is gone to the State of New Hampshire they Imployed one Sanderes a Pilot them and Give him fifty Dollars a Day for that Purpos the one goes by the Nam of Peter Brown he is Dark Complection weres a Gold Laced Hate and Rides on a Iron Gray Mare the other has a Silver Laced hate and Reed Hare they Say they ar a buyen Negres but as they Say they Com from Lenkister in Penesilvaney on Such a Erent is not believed. Should be Glad if they Could be found they might be Securred so they Could give a better account of them Selves the armey is in Good Helth and hie Spirits wants Nothin but a few Ships to go on Rhode Island which Pray God May be Soon.

There is a long series of letters of Major Gen. John Sullivan. In one, addressed to John Hancock and dated Sept. 27, 1777, he asks for a Court of Inquiry into his conduct in the expedition against Staten Island. He gives a detailed account of the expedition, and reviews his military services prior to that event. He denounces the persons who have instigated the charges against him in a most manly manner.

Of William Whipple, the Signer, there are some fine examples. In a letter dated Feb. 26, 1778, he declines appointment as a delegate to Congress. On March 11, 1778, he writes as follows:

It would be gross arrogance in me to pretend to dictate to a public body, and I assure you there is nothing further from my intention or inclination. I therefore shall not pretend to say that 20s. per day and necessary expense while absent from home is not a sufficient allowance for these Delegates in Congress, but let any one make a calculation of the cost of horses and other equipments suitable for such a journey and six months' residence abroad, and he'll find very little of the 25s. per day left for his time. I am by no means desirous of raising my fortune at the public expense, but justice to my family requires that I should afford them some support. On the whole, Sir, I cannot think of engaging in the business unless the 25s. per day is exclusive of every necessary expense as well for the requirements for the journey as while abroad from home.

There are letters also of General Enoch Poor, General Philip Schuyler, General Horatio Gates, and Lord Stirling.

SEES HER CHILDREN AFIRE.

Mother, Ill, Unable to Save Them—One Likely to Die.

Katherine Simmons, 11 years old, and her brother, John, 9, and William, 7, who were taken out of an institution last Monday by their mother, Mrs. Mary Simmons of 808 Columbus Avenue, yesterday afternoon began decorating their flat for a party of friends invited to celebrate their homecoming. While searching for a needle she dropped, one of Katherine's little brothers lighter a paper bag for her to see the better. The child became frightened when the bag blazed up and snatched it away.

A kimono she was wyearing caught fire and the child, screaming in pain, ran into another room where her mother was ill in bed. Mrs. Simmons seized blankets with which she tried to smother the flames, and was badly burned herself.

The cries of Katherine and her frightened brothers summoned Mrs. Mary Conkling, the janitress, and her mother. They extinguished the fire in the child's garments and in her mother's. Katherine was removed to Knickerbocker Hospital, where it was said she probably would die. Mrs. Simmons's burns were treated and she remained at home. The mother became a widow six years ago and placed the children in an institution. She worked as a cook until she saved enough to support them.

TO ASK MORE LICENSE MEN.

Commissioner Has 25 Inspectors to Watch 80,000 Activities.

Commissioner of Licenses George H. Bell said yesterday that he would ask the Board of Estimate for more inspectors, he says. The agitation over the tango parlors and cabarets has emphasized the need for them. There are about 80,000 license holders in this city, and to see that they obey the license law Mr. Bell has twenty-five men. The salaries range from $1,200 to $1,500 a year. The Board of Estimate will be reminded that the License Department, next to the Docks Department, turns in the largest department revenue.

Commissioner Bell's inspectors are expected to look over 750 dance halls and tango parlors, 6,000 fruit stands, 2,000 newspaper stands, 6,000 bootblack stands, 5,000 pushcarts, 3,000 wagon peddlers, 224 theatres, 603 moving picture places, 1,100 poolrooms, the taxicabs, the carousels, shoot-the-chutes, picnic parks, and the other esterprises of the forty-seven varieties that are licensed. The theatres have seats for 450,000, and inspectors are accountable for the admission of minors and other law infringements.

MARKS HAS A SHAKEUP.

Borough President Removes Many Men Appointed by McAneny.

Borough President Marks made a shakeup yesterday in the Department of Public Works. The Bureau of Design and Survey of that department was abolished. Chief Engineer Harry D. Appleby loses his job and the 130 other employes are divided among the Bureau of Highways, the Bureau of Sewers and the Bureau of Topography. Notice was given to Otto J. Swenson, assistant engineer of the Bureau of Highways, to arrange to take his vacation before July 1, as his services would not be required after that date. His salary is $2,500 a year.

The question of abolishing the position of Superintendent of Municipal Building, now held by John C. Wolf at a salary of $3,500 a year, is under consideration by the Borough President, as are several other positions which carry salaries of $2,250 and up.

The men removed were appointees of George McAneny, when he was Borough President. President Marks said the removals were in the line of economy and increased efficiency.

TO ARREST GROUT WITNESS.

Thomas B. Tompkins Sought by Prosecutor's Detectives.

While the trial of Edward M. Grout on a charge of perjury before Judge Harry E. Lewis and a jury in the County Court, Brooklyn, was adjourned yesterday until Tuesday, detectives from District Attorney Cropsey's offices are looking for Thomas B. Tompkins, a missing witness.

On the application of Mr. Cropsey yesterday Judge Lewis issued a writ of attachment to compel the attendance of Tompkins at the trial. At the close of the hearing on Friday afternoon the District Attorney had the Clerk of the court call out the name of Tompkins, and his failure to appear caused Mr. Cropsey to inform the court that he would ask for his arrest.

The District Attorney said he had proof that Tompkins had been served with a subpoena to attend the trial and it had been ignored. Tompkins was a Director of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank under the regime of David A. Sullivan. He is wanted to explain a note for $73,480.29, which he gave to the Union Bank which, it is charged, was carried wrongfully as an asset of the Union Bank.

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Geary at Taylor
Bellevue Hotel

10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.

H. W. WILLS, Manager.
Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.

BRYAN'S BID TO ALL CENTRAL AMERICA

United States Willing to Buy More Coaling Stations, Secretary Tells Delegates.

WANTS CANAL RIGHTS, TOO

Nicaraguan Treaty Explained—Conference Urges Ship Lines, but Omits Proposing Specific Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Secretary of State Bryan today, before the Pan-American Conference, speaking particularly to the delegates from Central American countries, said that the United States was willing to enter into arrangements with Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador similar to those contained in the proposed treaty with Nicaragua. That treaty, which has encountered serious opposition in the Senate, proposes that the United States shall pay $3,000,000 to Nicaragua for an option on a canal right of way and for coaling stations on Little and Great Corn Islands, off the Atlantic Coast, and in Fonseca Bay, on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Bryan explained that the American Government, hearing that Costa Rica considered herself equally interested with Nicaragua in the proposed right of way, was willing to purchase rights from Costa Rica also. He added that the United States, though satisfied with the coaling stations mentioned in the proposed Nicaraguan treaty, would, in order to avoid discrimination, willingly make offers to Honduras and Salvador for coaling stations off their coasts.

The remarks of the Secretary of State were volunteered after a brief statement of Nicaragua's governmental and financial condition by Sol Wexler of New Orleans who, with a group of bankers, through the Whitney Central National Bank, was interested in financing a Central American loan. Mr. Wexler referred to the treaty approvingly, expressing the hope that it would be ratified. He said that the American delegates attached to the Nicaraguan delegation had been assured of the stable and just nature of the government established by President Diaz, and he thought investments in Nicaragua could be made safely.

Had Caused Uneasiness.

Mr. Bryan's statement of the intentions of the American Government went far beyond any formal announcement that had been made on that subject. When an outline of the proposed treaty was first published, early in President Wilson's administration, great uneasiness was aroused in Central America and even in South America. The treaty as first proposed embodied for Nicaragua the Platt Amendment, now operative as to Cuba, and seemed to look to little less than the establishment of an American protectorate over Nicaragua.

The provision was eliminated, but Central American alarm was not altogether quieted. The proposed establishment of American naval bases on both Central American coasts excited local apprehension, which was aggravated by Costa Rica's particular objection that the treaty ignored her riparian rights in the San Juan River, separating Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and by the fear felt by all Central American States that the treaty would make impossible for all time the restoration of the United States of Central America.

When this alarm was at its height Mr. Bryan let it be known that the United States would extend the treaty provisions to all interested countries. This merely increased the excitement in Latin America, and it is a question whether today's address will be anything to diminish it. Mr. Bryan's assurance today, however, that the treaty would include a declaration of purpose not to injure third States, it is hoped, will have a quieting influence.

Mr. Bryan's Remarks.

"I have asked the Secretary of the Treasury," said Mr. Bryan in beginning his address, "to allow me to say a word in regard to this treaty. I need not tell you that it is a matter which the department with which I have the honor to be connected has been deeply concerned. And I want to add just this word, which probably could come more appropriately from this Government than from the committee:

"There has been some suggestion that this treaty with Nicaragua was in some way antagonistic to the interests of other Central American republics. When we received the suggestion that there was uneasiness as to the possibility of an interference with rights of adjoining countries we gladly stated that we would amend this treaty so that it would specifically provide that none of its terms should in any way affect the rights of any other of the countries of Central America.

"We did not regard this amendment as necessary, because nothing that Nicaragua and the United States could do by treaty could possibly affect the rights of any other countries or parties to the treaty, but, in order to contribute to a sense of security, we have been very glad to offer this assurance, and we have done it with the consent of Nicaragua. We have been very glad to add this amendment, and you will find, when the treaty is ratified, that it will contain an amendment that will specifically declare that no other country is to be in any way injured by any of the rights herewith conferred; and we have gone further and said to Costa Rica that we are perfectly willing to make a treaty with Costa Rica purchasing an option on her interest in the canal route, just as we have with Nicaragua.

"And we have also stated to Honduras and to Salvador that we shall be pleased to make an arrangement with them in regard to the release of a naval base similar to that which we have with Nicaragua. The lease with Nicaragua gives us all that we need in the way of a naval base, and it will be upon the shore adjacent to Nicaragua, but in order to show our entire impartiality we are perfectly willing to treat with all adjoining nations in exactly the same spirit and upon the same terms, and we want them to all understand that nothing we do with each of them is at all prejudicial to their interests among each other; that we shall be more than pleased to have them all confer and consult with the United States and with each other about all matters that affect the welfare of Central America."

The Conference closed its formal sittings this afternoon with the unanimous adoption of two general resolutions looking to definite work in the near future for closer industrial and financial relations between orth and South America. One of these, presented by David R. Francis of St. Louis, urged that every effort be made to increase shipping facilities. The other, presented by Dr. John Bassett Moore, ex-Counselor of the State Department, authoribed Mr. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, to appoint an International High Commission to labor for uniform laws regarding trade, consuls, commercial travelers, tonnage, dues and related subjects.

nother important subject that will not be permitted to die with the adjournment of the conference is that of the international arbitration of trade disputes. This subject has been actively agitated in the Argentine delegation, to which Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, was assigned as an American representative. A subcommittee, with Mr. Vanderlip as Chairman, has been named to continue work on this subject, and it will meet in New York on Thursday.

The resolution urging improvement of transportation read:

"It is the sense of the conference that improvedocean transportation facilities between the countries composing the Pan-American Union has become a vital and imperative necessity and that every effort should be made to secure at the earliest possible moment such improved means of ocean transportation, since it is of primary importance to the extension of trade and commerce and improved financial relations between the American republics."

This language was made intentionally general, so as to avoid political implications. The conference had before it a far more specific recommendation from the Committee on Transportation, involving the establishment of lines down the east coast by corporations with stock to be owned by the interested Governments, and down the west coast by lines to be open to private capital but underwritten by the Governments. But to this proposal there were signs of opposition from the American delegates. Sol Wexler of New Orleans argued against and in favor of some sort of subvention for private lines.

Latin-American delegates, who come from countries where private capital is scarce, were almost unanimous in advocating a ship company to be owned and controlled by the various Governments on a percentage basis. The Committee on Transportation presented a subcommittee report that bids be opened not later than Dec. 31, 1915, for the establishment of a fast mail line from American ports to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. Even the type of ship was included, with a provision that seemed to imply that the various American Governments should own the ships, but that they should be run by private persons under contract.

President Wilson had received the delegates on the opening day of the conference, but saw them again today as a special matter of interest in the meeting. With the President during the reception in the Red Room were Secretary Bryan and Secretary McAdoo. The President made no address, but told each delegate haw pleased he was with the interest shown in the conference.

Secretary McAdoo entertained the delegates at dinner in the Pan-American Building this evening. Tomorrow Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters will give a breakfast in their honr at Woodley, his suburban residence, and Monday morning, as guests of the nation, the delegates will leave Washington on a two-weeks' tour of American cities.

CUSTOMS MEN DELAY 400.

New Greek Liner's Passengers Wait All Night to Land.

The 400 cabin passengers on the new Greek liner Vasilefs Constantinos were annoyed yesterday when they landed at the pier in Jersey City because the had been detained all night on board through the customs officials not going to the pier on Frida night when the ship was made fast.

There was a case of suspected typhus which detained the ship at Quarantine from 2 to 6 P. M. on Friday, so that the customs authorities did not think she would go up to her pier before the next morning.

One of the passengers was Eliezer Ben Jehuda, who is compiling a Hebrew dictionary dating from the early Roman occupation of Jerusalem, where he also edits The Light, which is published four times a year. Mr. Jehuda said that he had come to America to get information for his paper and that he would hurry back to Jerusalem to catch the next edition in October.

KRIEGSLEDER FOUND GUILTY

Convicted of the Murder of Miss Marian Franklin.

Joseph Kriegsleder, a janitor of 145 East 114th Street, charged with the murder on Jan. 26 of Miss Marian Franklin, who boarded with him, was found guilty of murder in the second degree by a jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court last night. Justice Shearn remanded Kriegsleder to the Tombs for sentence next Tuesday.

The testimony showed that Miss Franklin had written to John Christopher asking him to urge the janitor not to beat his wife. Christopher called on Kriegsleder on the night of Jan. 26. Mrs. Kriegsleder reported to the police that night that she had seen her husband kill Miss Franklin with a hammer. After the police had captured Kriegsleder they found Christopher in the cellar where he, too, had been murdered. Mrs. Kriegsleder waived her constitutional right and testified against her husband.

CLUES TO SERVANT'S DEATH

Bloodstains on Hatchet and Skirt Found on Scheck Place.

Sergeant Godfrey of the Prosecutor's staff in Newark said yesterday that the skirt found on Friday in the room of Mary Prusick, the servant girl employed by Mervin R. Scheck, in the rear of whose chicken coop the body of Mary Antusiak, the Millburn servant girl, was found, belonged to Miss Prusick. The stains on the skirt were from blood, the Sergeant said. He said it had been established that Miss Prusick had worn the skirt and other garments found on the night Miss Antusiak disappeared.

The Sergeant said the spots on the hatchet were made by blood. It was announced that no formal charges would be made today, and probably not before Tuesday.

FURS STORED

and Fully Insured
at Moderate Prices

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

Orders are now being accepted for Alterations and Repairs at Special Summer Prices.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Furriers exclusively for ninety-four years

391 Fifth Avenue, New York

Telephone 5860 Murray Hill.

ASSERTS BULKHEADS CRIPPLED LUSITANIA

Chief Engineer Cartnell Says Longitudinal Compartments Had Closed Doors.

FAVORS CONNECTING HOLES

Water Thus Would Flood Evenly, and Not Stay on One Side, New York's Officer Explains.

According to George Cartnell, the Chief Engineer of the American liner New York, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, the reason the Cunarder Lusitania sank so quickly after being torpedoed was that her doors in the longitudinal bulkheads of the side bunkers were closed. Had they been open, he contended, the water would have rushed over from the starboard side into the port side coal bunker and the ship would have remained on an even keel. This would have enabled the crew to lower the lifeboats properly and the Lusitania might have floated until assistance arrived.

All the bulkhead doors on the Lusitania were closed automatically from the bridge directly after the torpedo had struck the ship, according to the evidence given by her captain, W. T. Turner, at the inquest held in Queenstown.

Cartnell cited the case six years ago of the White Star liner Republic, which remained afloat for nearly two days after colliding with the Florida, which made a hole in her side big enough for a truck and team to drive through.

"Why do all the British cruisers and battleships, as well as the German warships turn turtle when they are rammed or torpedoed, and never give the men below deck a chance to fight for their lives?" the Chief Engineer queried.

"The only reason for this is the fore-and-aft bulkhead. The ship is not built that can stand upright with one or two of these watertight compartments filled to sea level on one side only. The only battleship that went down steadily into the water on an even keel since this war started was the Turkish ship Mejidieh two weeks ago in the Dardanelles.

"The American warships have fore-and-aft bulkheads for the side bunkers which are connected across the ship by a pipe so that when the water enters on one side it runs over into the opposite compartment, but the pipe is not big enough for the purpose.

"For safety's sake there should be a hole four feet by three feet cut in the fore-and-aft bulkhead in each compartment, and the holes should not be fitted with doors, so that it would be impossible to close them by mistake from the bridge. The fore-and-aft bulkhead is good only as a stiffener to a ship. The main bulkheads of a ship are the 'thwartships bulkheads, and there cannot be too many of them. These should be constructed without doors or openings of any description. Then we should have the unsinkable ship even if three compartments were filled with water.

"No merchant steamships have been fitted with solid fore-and-aft bulkheads for the last twenty years, or even with doors in them, except those in the side bunkers of the Lusitania and Mauretania. The other ships have holes in each compartment in the longitudinal bulkhead.

"The French ship Admiral Ganteaume was an example, as she stood up after being torpedoed, while 2,500 refugees disembarked and was afterward towed into Boulogne. The British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir, and La Hogue started to turn turtle as soon as they were hit with the same size torpedo as the Admiral Ganteaume."

Mr. Cartnell added that the solid longitudinal bulkhead was a menace to safety at sea, and ships that had them should be cut by an oxy-acetylene torch. Ships equipped with doors should have them taken off and thrown away, he said.

665 SAIL ON AMERICAN LINER.

Score Cancel Booking on New York After Nebraskan Incident.

The American liner New York sailed from here at noon yesterday with 400 cabin and 265 steerage passengers for Liverpool. The report of the torpedoing of the American-Hawaiian steamship Nebraskan caused twenty-two timid travelers to cancel their bookings, but they were more than replaced by the seventy-five passengers added to the list on Friday.

In addition to the name of the ship and "American Line" painted in large white letters on each side, Captain W. J. Roberts has big electric lights thrown on them at night directly the liner arrives in the vicinity of the Irish coast, when the lifeboats are lowered ready for use in case of need.

One of the passengers on the New York was Charles P. C. Beresford, a second cousin of Lord Charles Beresford, who has been in Canada engaging skilled miners to go to West Africa, where he is the manager of a big gold mine. He is the only one of the younger generation of Beresfords that is not engaged fighting in either the army or the navy.

Twenty-seven members of Forbes-Robertson's company sailed on the New York. Miss Maggie Teyte, the English operatic soprano, who has been on a concert tour through the United States and Canada, also was a passenger.

History Club to Dedicate Tablets.

The City History Club of New York will hold exercises at its clubroom at 105 West Fortieth Street tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, and at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. In the morning a tablet marking the first milestone of the work of the club will be dedicated and in the afternoon a tablet marking the twelfth milesone will be dedicated.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

In observance of Memorial Day the store will be closed on Monday.

The Women's Ready-to-Wear departments, on the Third Floor, are replete with

Smart Costumes for Sport, Street and Afternoon Wear

At most attractive price advantages

The Summer Suits
Are made of the favorite silk or cloth fabrics for warm weather wear and include both dressy and strictly tailored effects. The Palm Beach cloth models are especially desirable for traveling and shopping and are very inexpensive.

The Summer Frocks
Are most attractive with their flaring skirts and dainty trimmings and offer a wide selection, ranging from the simple cotton dresses, such as voiles, organdies, batiste and novelty weaves to the more elaborate lace and net effects.

The Summer Coats
Charmingly portray the newest style tendencies for Summer in designs, material and coloring for sport, motoring, street, traveling and dress occasions. Of special interest are the new Sport and Motor Coats, designed for both comfort and style.

Two very special features in the Women's Section for Tuesday:

A Sale of Women's Dresses
An entirely new collection of Taffeta Silk, Crepe de Chine and Silk Marquisettes, which are the leading materials of the moment. The prices are remarkably low,
at $13.50, 19.75 and 29.50

A Final Clearance of Suits
Comprising the entire remaining stock in the correct materials and designs for immediate or Summer wear. Formerly $19.75 to 72.50; at the reduced prices of
$14.50, 18.50, 27.50 to 39.75

Charming New Modes in Bathing Apparel

For Women and Misses, are shown on the Second Floor, in large assortments of very striking styles that reflect the present fashions in dress in grace of line, smart materials and gay colors,

At prices that are very reasonable, as follows:

Bathing Suits of mohair and poplin, in a very attractive range of becoming models, . . at $2.25 to 5.50

Bathing Suits of wool jersey, in a very wide selection of most attractive styles, . . at $3.95 to 5.75

Stunning Suits of pussy willow taffeta, full flare Princess effect; buttoned in back from neck to hem, . . at $14.50

Bathing Costumes, of salt water satin, with tie and cuffs in contrasting shades; flare skirt, $4.95

Fashionable Suits, of black taffeta, trimmed with white taffeta collar, cuffs and pockets, at $6.75

New Beach Coat, an exclusive model of solid color terry cloth; contrasting collar and cuffs, $7.50

Excellent Values in Sheffield Plated Silverware

Will be offered on Tuesday and Wednesday

Bread and Butter Plates, 6 and 7 ins., at 65c and 80c
Regularly $1.15 and 1.50 each

Single Vegetable Dishes, Bread or Sandwich Trays and Chop Plates,
Regularly $5.00 each, at $2.95

Gallery Serving Trays, Well and Tree Meat Platters, 17 inches; Meat Platters, 19 ins.; Vegetable Dishes with two compartments,
at $9.65
Regularly $15.00 each

Serving and Chop Plates, Gravy Boat and Tray,
Regularly $6.75 each, at $4.65

Meat Platters, 15 ins.; Double Vegetable Dishes with lock handles,
Regularly $10.00 each, at $6.25

A Monogram of Three Letters in Ribbon, Fancy Script or Block design will be engraved free of charge.

Sterling Silver Flatware at 45c, 69c and 98c each

Comprising discontinued designs in Spoons, Forks and Knives, being One-Third Less than Original Values.

Beginning Tuesday, a series of unequalled June Sales of

Women's High Grade Muslin Undergarments

At savings of fully 33⅓% from regular prices

Gowns, at 83c, 98c, 1.20, 1.39 to 2.85
one hundred styles, many adaptations from French models

Petticoats, at 88c, 1.00, 1.35 to 2.90
sixty styles, all new circular models, with or without underlay.

Envelope Chemises, 95c, 1.15 to 2.50
forty distinctive styles, effectively trimmed at bottom.

Combinations, 98c, 1.10, 1.35 to 2.75
thirty styles, in full or Princess models.

Corset Covers, at 48c, 69c, 85c to 1.80
thirty-five styles, all in full models.

Drawers, at 50c, 73c, 89c, 1.00 to 1.75
fifty styles, in circular or straight models.

Three Very Specially Featured Groups will consist of

Women's Night Gowns and Petticoats at 65c

Women's Drawers and Corset Covers at 39c

Envelope Chemises and Combinations at 80c

Remarkable values have also been provided in a very specially selected collection of

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns at $2.95 and 3.85

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises at $1.89 and 2.90

Crepe de Chine Underbodices at 73c and 98c

All goods are conveniently arranged on Special Tables on the Second Floor.

SAYS DANIELS HIDES SUBMARINE DEFECTS

Secretary Challenged by Gardner to Make Public the Flotilla Commander's Reports.

TRUTH ABOUT LONG VOYAGE

Submarines Convoyed from Pensacola to New York by Gasoline and Repair Ships—Points Out Frauds.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Direct charges of "uncandor" and issuing "misleading statements" in regard to the condition of the submarines of the navy are made by Congressman A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts in a letter to Secretary Josephus Daniels, which he concludes with "a challenge to publish certain letters from the commander of the submarine flotilla, dated Nov. 2 and Nov. 23, 1914." These letters were addressed to Admiral Fletcher and described the condition of the Atlantic flotilla.

In support of his charges and in corroboration of his own assertions as to the condition of the submarines, Mr. Gardner cites records in the Navy Department which he has obtained, with a large amount of other official and authoritative information. In full, Mr. Gardner's letter reads:

"Savor of Uncandor."

May 28, 1915.

The Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: On May 7, 1915, you gave to the press a notice about the Atlantic submarine fleet. I desire to comment publicly on the following passages in your notice, which to my mind savor of uncandor. You said:

After a continuous and uninterrupted run of about 1,200 miles, one of the longest steady runs ever accomplished by American submarines, the Second and Fourth Divisions of the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla have arrived at New York from Pensacola, Fla., via Key West, which port was their last stopping place. The Second Division oncists of the D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, and E-2, and the Fourth Division of the K-1, K-2, K-5, and K-. * * *

Last Fall when the Second Division, comprising the D and E boats, was undergoing its routine annual overhaul at Norfolk Navy Yard, they were criticised as being in unseaworthy condition. * * *

Their arrival at New York will be followed in a few days by that of G-1 and G-2, which have left Charleston, S. C., accompanied by the tender, Fulton, bound for New York.

That is without qualification a totally misleading announcement. In the first place, you ought to have told the country that the submarine fleet in its long run was convoyed by vessels carrying gasoline and other supplies and a repair ship. You ought not to have mentioned D-3. She was not there. She completed a five months' overhaul at Norfolk on April 23. She was exhibited in the North River review in the fleet of twelve submarines, and immediately afterward was quietly sent to the navy yard for further repairs, instead of manoeuvring with the fleet. You ought to have said so. This is no time for the wretched policy of silence. You ought to have told us that another submarine in full commission, the G-3, could not be got to the review at all. She now lies at the New York Navy Yard.

You speak of a "routine overhaul" in your explanation of the sorry record of the second submarine division. It was no "routine overhaul" which the second division was undergoing when criticised for unseaworthiness and criticised for a good many other things as well. The second division was not ordered for "overhaul" until after the criticism was made, and it was no ordinary overhaul, such as you imply.

One Fit for Manoeuvers.

The criticism began when, in response to Admiral Fletcher's mobilization order for Nov. 1 last, the Atlantic submarine flotilla reported with just one vessel fit to take part in the manoeuvers. If you will examine your records you will find that the "overhaul" was recommended on Nov. 2, the very next day, and that the state of the Second Division at that time was as follows:

D-1. Air compressors completely worn out. Storage battery, one-third capacity. Possible to submerge for limited period.

D-2. Battery capacity negligible Possible to submerge for limited period.

D-3. Available for submerged work.

E-1. One engine completely disabled; broken crank shaft, and the motor bearing on the other shaft is in unserviceable condition.

E-2. At the New York Navy Yard, where she was towed with a cracked battery tank, which permitted the leakage of salt water into the forward battery and resulted in the escape of chlorine gas which severely affected the crew with its fumes.

Furtheromre, your records at the time the Second Division was ordered for this "routine overhaul" will show that the batteries of E-2 and D-1 had been out of commission for about six months, owing to battery explosions.

Such was the condition of the Second Dvision on Nov. 1, when the mobilization took place.

Outside of the Panama Canal submarines, the Atlantic Fleet consists of the Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions. Where were the Third and Fourth Divisions? Let us see. On Nov. 9, 1914, you wrote to Admiral Fletcher as follows: "Information is desired as to the reasons fo rthe unpreparedness of the submarine flotilla for active service."

"Never Satisfactory."

On Nov. 23 you got your answer. I quote from the reply of the submarine flotilla commander. With regard to the four boats of the Third Division, he said:

"G-1, G-2, and G-3 never have been satisfactory in design, and have been at the navy yard, New York, since last Spring undergoing alterations.

"G-4.—This vessel is yet unsatisfactory in its material make-up, and its personnel are not adequately trained for participation in manoeuvres."

With regard to the four boats of the Fourth Division, he said:

"The K-1 and the K-2 have been at Groton, Conn., undergoing machinery alterations by the contractors since Oct. 15. * * * The K-5 and K-6, fitting out at the Boston Navy Yard, were not ready to leave that yard, due to material deficiencies, until after the mobilization at Hampton Roads, nor were their crews in any respect trained."

I think you will agree with me that it is a great pity not to explain these matters clearly and simply. For instance, you said that the submarine fleet has just accomplished "one of the longest steady runs ever accomplished by American submarines." This wording resulted in a very false impression. One of the great metropolitan dailies, friendly to you, commented on it as "breaking the world's record."

When the Atlantic Fleet steamed out for manoeuvres the other day, D-3 and G-3 could not accompany it. K-1, (the latest model completed,) and E-2 broke down the first day of the manoeuvres. There are eighteen submarines in the Atlantic, of which five are at the Panama Canal. Twelve of them were paraded on other day at New York. Eleven of them went to sea to manoeuvre with the fleet. At 1 A. M. Sunday last a certain radio message was intercepted by your Department. This message was sent from the Prairie, submarine flagship, to Admiral Fletcher and it read: "Only five submarines remain available." Don't you think it worthy of reflection that out of the pitiably small fleet of thirteen submarines only five remanied available after less than a week's manoeuvres?

I challenge you to publish certain letters from the Commander of the Submarine Flotilla dated Nov. 2, and Nov. 23, 1914. Both are addressed to Admiral Fletcher. They describe the condition of the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla.

Very respectfully,
A. P. GARDNER.

BECKER WARNS WIFE NOT TO SEE WHITMAN

Convicted Murderer Will Make No Effort to Save Himself by Confession.

Ex-Police Lieutenant Becker will not attempt to save his life by making graft revelations to Governor Whitman, and, if he desired to escape the electric chair by doing so, nothing that he could tell would be considered of sufficient value at this date to warrant a commutation of his sentence. This sums up the opinion held by several persons seen yesterday who have been intimate with Becker.

According to reports from the Sing Sing death house, Becker is in no mood to attempt to save his life by making terms with Governor Whitman. His bitterness against the Governor is so great, it is said, that he has even threatened to repudiate his loyal wife should she appeal to the former prosecutor.

"If you go to Whitman," Becker is reported to have exclaimed to his wife, "I'll repudiate you. That — won't life a finger to save me, although he knows I'm innocent."

To Martin T. Manton, his counsel, Becker is reported to have said:

"I don't want you to do a thing more. I'm ready to go, but I hope you'll live long enough, Mr. Manton, to see the day when those rate who convicted me come across and tell the truth. It will mean the end of that — Whitman."

What legal steps may be taken by Mr. Manton in a last effort to save Becker's life have not been announced. Mr. Manton held a conference in the death house with his client last Thursday, but what they agreed upon is not known. Mr. Manton, it is said, sees no way to fight Becker's case further with any real hope of success.

Of the four possible ways none holds any promise. The two methods of appeal to the Federal courts are closed because no constitutional question is involved in Becker's conviction. The appeal for clemency to the Governor has been held hopeless from the first, and the fourth method, application for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, seems vain, because the Becker case has been gone over so often and so thoroughly that there is almost no possibility that valuable new evidence can be dug up.

COLUMBIA TO CELEBRATE.

161st Commencement Week to Begin This Afternoon.

Columbia opens her 161st commencement week celebrations this afternoon with the baccalaureate sermon in St. Paul's Chapel by Dr. James M. Taylor, president emeritus of Vassar College. The formal commencement exercises are set for Wednesday.

The graduating classes of all the departments of the university will form in academic procession this afternoon at 3:30 P. M. on the gymnasium steps, and, headed by the trustees and the Faculty, proceed to the chapel.

The Columbia College seniors will hold their class day exercises tomorrow. Following exercises in the gymnasium, the class will proceed to the chapel, where the class ivy will be planted. The class then will attend the baseball game on South Field between Columbia and the Chinese University. A reception on the lawn will follow the game, and in the evening the seniors will hold their class dance in the gymnasium.

Tuesday evening the annual "campus night" will be held. The commencement day exercises will include the presentation by the class of 1890, of a pylon, at the southeast corner of Broadway and 116th Street, the first of four to mark the college grounds limits on the street. At 3 o'clock the annual costume parade on South Field will be held, followed by the Varsity-Pensylvania baseball game, and the alumni beefsteak dinner in the gymnasium.

The senior class of Barnard College will hold class day commencement on Thursday, when the campus and the gymnasium hall will be given over to their exclusive use. The girls will give a big dance in the gymnasium on Thursday evening.

Scow Master Killed In Collision.

A Street Cleaning Department scow hit the Daly Towing Company's tug Bat under the Willis Avenue bridge in the Harlem River yesterday and John McFadden, master of the scow, was killed. McFadden was working his scow up stream in the strong ebb tide. The Bat was going down stream. The tide carried the two craft together and the force of the impact threw McFadden from the deck and he was crushed to death between a bridge abutment and his own boat. McFadden lived at 420 East Eighty-second Street.

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Makes the web-footed brain "hit the star-dust trail" of golden success. Puts velvet on the salesman's tongue, and cuts the fuzz out of the buyer's ear. Shows you how to love your relatives and not be miserable doing it. Fills you with desire to live your life all over again, though married.

Where it is sold mills have started full time; they're building school houses; hinges on cemetery gates are rusting; undertakers going out of business; people quitting the dying habit. A Sunday school teacher says: "It beats the Devil." That's just its purpose.

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TOOTH BRUSH DRILL NEW OUTDOOR SPORT

Public School Children Compete in Parks for Dental Hygiene Banners.

GIRLS WIN FROM THE BOYS

In Brooklyn Some of the Contestants Got Lost, but Boy Scout Rounded Them Up.

The first exhibition of brushing teeth as a competitive garden game was shown on the lawns of Central, Prospect, and Van Cortlandt Parks yesterday morning. Tooth brushing has taken the New York public schools by storm. The girls would rather brush their teeth than dance the tarantella, and some allege that to the boys baseball is nothing compared to the joys of wielding the toothbrush.

Friday night the children who were to take part in the competitive toothbrush drills, which closed hygienic week in the schools, were all saying to their respective mammas:

"If you're waking, call me early; call me early, mother, dear, for tomorrow will be the happiest day of all this glad school year. It'll be the maddest, merriest, happiest day, it will—for we're going to have the good old toothbrush drill."

Old Sol was so startled at the innovation that he didn't send out his cheerful rays yesterday, but it takes more than that to dampen the ardor of children who are going out for festive games on the lawn.

The weather was favorable enough for the game of "Tooth brush, tooth brush, who'se got a tooth brush," but it looked for an hour in Central Park as if the whole thing was off. The hour set for the tooth brush competition on the sheep pasture was 10 o'clock, but an hour later there were no judges to judge the children and no children to be judged, and the banner which was to be awarded to the winning class was still in the window of one of the big department stores.

Some one had blundered. The children were actually at the park, and so the judges, but acres of sheep pasture separated them. Up on the northwest corner of the sheep pasture a couple of distinguished looking men arrived at 9:45 o'clock. They were Dr. Martin L. Collins and Dr. Ivy B. Thompson of the First District Dental Society, which was to present the banner to the best children took brushers of the Borough of Manhattan. The two men waited with more or less patience, between trips to the telephone to call up the Board of Education and a study of an official paper which read clearly that the tooth brushers were to be on the "northwest" corner of the sheep pasture.

Meantime, down in the southeast corner of the sheep pasture nearly 100 children gathered. They were on hand promptly at 10 o'clock. They also waited with frequent trips to the telephone to get the Physical Training Department of the Board of Educatioo on the wire. They were more successful than the judges, and succeeded after a long time in connecting with Dr. C. Ward Crampton, originator of the hygiene week idea, who came hurrying down to apply first aid to injured feelings.

The drill was called, and the children of Public Schools 76 for girls and 77 for boys scrubbed their little molars vigorously, and the girls of 76 were pronounced winners. Just about that time things began to move at the northwest corner of the sheep pasture. A satisfactory connection had been made over the wire at last, and the judges who had been carefully inspecting every May party that arrived to see if it had toothbrushes concealed about the small persons of its individual members learned of the real toothbrush wielders at the other end of the lawn.

There was almost consternation when the two parties "met up."

"Why the drill is all over and the honors awarded!" cried the representative of the children.

"Does that read northwest corner!" asked the judges waving the typewritten paper.

"Just a little confusion in transcribing," said Dr. Crampton smoothing matters over. "Of course, we'll have the drill over again."

It was a great success. The judges judged, the movie man reeled off his films, all the distinguished people posed together with the pretty young teachers for the camer man, the reporters reported, and neither boys or girls minded scrubbing away on their gums. The judge again awarded its banner to the girls of 76.

The girls of 76 looked very pretty in while frocks with sashes and hair ribbons of lavender, the class color with the number of the school in white. Miss Margaret Xavier was the teacher in charge of the girls assisted by Miss Anna E. Cuchal and Miss Justina Fitzgerald. Little Viola Cardno led the drill of the girls and Lawrence Hammel the boys. There were forty-two of the girls and twenty-five of the boys. The latter were in charge of Miss Martha Adler and who represented the teacher of the class, Abraham Mandelstam and Martin Pulets.

Only six Brooklyn schools were represented yesterday at the "Dental Field Day" exercises in Prospect Park. About 300 children from Schools 12, 48, 89, 139, 150 and 155 were present. The banner for the best showing in the "toothbrush drille" was awarded to School 139 and School 12 won second place.

Pupils from several of the schools became lost in the park while on their way to the Sheep Meadow, but brilliant work on the part of Troops 75 and 78 of the Boy Scouts saved the day. Detachments rounded up the missing contestants.

TO TRY GARY PLAN HERE.

School Teachers Will Be Taught New Method at the N. Y. U.

In continuation of making many of the Summer school courses especially fitted for New York City schpol teachers, Dr. James E. Lough, Director of the New York University Summer School, announced yesterday a new course of lectures on the Gary plan of school organization. The Gary plan as applied in the public schools obtains increased efficiency from the school plant by dividing the students into groups. As one group is engaged in using the shops, the group which is working in conjunction with it may be engaged in the study of arithmetic. In this way, through the alternation of studies, more students can be kept busy with a smaller school plant.

The course will be under the charge of Dr. Joseph S. Taylor, District Superintendent of Schools in the Bronx. He will be assisted by Angelo Patri, Principal of School 45, and Mrs. Alice Barrows Fernandes. William A. Wirt of Gary, who originated the plan, will deliver several lectures.

"Probably it will not be long before Manhattan and Brooklyn adopt the Gary plan," said Dr. Taylor. "Mr. Andrew W. Edson, Associate City Superintendent in upper Manhattan, and Mr. William McAndrew, Associate City Superintendent in Brooklyn, have both had Mr. Wirt studying conditions in their schools and are very anxious to get the Gary plan adopted."

This will be only one of a number of courses to be given this Summer which will deal with problems of education in New York City. Among those who will also serve on the teaching staff are Francis H. J. Paul, Principal of De Witt Clinton High School; Miss Gertrude Edmond, instructor, New York Training School for Teachers; William R. Harper, lecturer, Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, and John S. Roberts, District Superintendent, New York City schools.

Street Cleaners' Memorial Today.

The annual memorial services of the Street Cleaning Department will be held this morning at Hebrew Tabernacle, 220 West 130th Street. Rabbi Edward Lissman, one of the newly appointed chaplains, will preach the sermon. The men dressed in the departmental uniform of white, will form at 123d Street and Seventh Avenue, and will march to the Tabernacle, led by the Street Cleaning Department band. Commissioner Fetherston and all of his deputies will attend the memorial service.

CHINA'S COMMISSION DUE HERE TUESDAY

Business Men Interested in the Effort of New Republic to Promote Trade.

COMING FOR INFORMATION

Eighteen Visitors to be Entertained a Week—Recreations Part of the Program.

Mayor Mitchel's general committee appointed to arrange for the visit here of the Commercial Commissioners of the Republic of China, who represent some of the leading industries of their country, announced a partial program yesterday. William C. Breed of 32 Liberty Street, Chairman of the committee, and the members of the eight larger committees of business men and others who have been designated to assist, have seen to it that the visitors will have some amusement with their work, including their first view of a regular baseball game, a visit to Thomas A. Edison at his home at Llewllyn Park, West Orange, N. J.; automobile and boat rides, and a special exhibition by the fireboats of the city.

The program so far as completed is as follows:

Tuesday, June 1—8 A. M., reception of Commissioners at railroad station and escort to Hotel Belmont; 9:45 A. M., Mayor's Committee and Reception Committee to meet at Hotel Belmont; 11 A. M., reception by George McAneny, Acting Mayor, at City Hall; 11:30 A. M., trip to tower of the Woolworth Building; 1 P. M., luncheon tendered to the Commissioners by the American Manufacturers' Export Association at the Hotel Biltmore; afternoon and evening open.

Wednesday—Morning open; 12:30 P. M., luncheon tendered to the Commissioners by the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association of New York at the Hotel Astor; 2:30 P. M., automobile trip through the city, including a visit to Grant's Tomb; evening open.

Thursday—Morning open; 12:30 P. M., reception and luncheon tendered to the Commissioners by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at the building of the chamber; 7 P. M., dinner and evening entertainment tendered to the Commissioners by the American Asiatic Association at Delmonico's.

Friday—10:30 A. M., water trip around the Harbor of New York, including luncheon on steamer and inspection of the Bush Terminal plant; exhibition by the fireboats of the city; the commission will be escorted on this trip by the Police Boat Patrol; evening open.

Saturday—Morning open; 12:30 P. M., luncheon tendered the Commissioners by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America at the University Club; 3 P. M., baseball game, Yankees vs. Detroit, Polo Grounds; the Commissioners and members of the committees will be the guests of the New York American League Baseball Club; evening open.

Sunday—Day of rest. The committee has arranged no program of entertainment for this day. Special services are being arranged at churches of different denominations, in order that the Commissioners may take their choice if they desire to attend such services.

Monday—Day open.

Tuesday—Morning, trip to Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., as the guests of Thomas A. Edison; 11 P. M., escort to midnight train.

Other Visits Expected.

Parts of each day and evening have been left open, so that the Commissioners will be free to attend to their private affairs or to visit industrial plants and places of business. Arrangements for such visits may be made through the Bureau of Information, Headquarters, Mayor's Committee, Hotel Belmont.

Business men are greatly interested in this effort of China to establish broader commercial relations with the United States, and the expressed desire to open the vast business fields of the new republic to the development there of American trade and enterprise, which heretofore have been dominated by Great Britain and Germany.

Cheng Haun Chang, merchant, and member of the National Council at Peking, Chairman of the commission, has made this statement:

"China never needed a friend so badly as she does now, and the only real friend China has in the world is the United States."

Comparing the possibilities of trade in China with that of South America, he points out that, whereas the republics of South America have approximate population of 35,000,000, spread over an area of 6,581,306 square miles, China has a population of nearly 438,000,000 crowded upon an area of 1,335,841 square miles. The trade and opportunities for enterprise in the Chinese Republic are awaiting modern development, he says, and as the result of their visit here the Commissioners expect to make a practical beginning in that direction.

While the commission will make a special study of our most important industrial establishments and seek information at first hand about our commercial and financial systems for the general encouraging of close trade relations, some members of the commission intend to make business connections in the commercial activities in which they are engaged.

The Commissioners arrived at San Francisco and have made brief visits to the chief cities of the South and Southwest. They will come here from Philadelphia on Tuesday. From here they go to Boston and other Eastern cities, returning to San Francisco through the West and Northwest. They will depart for China on June 30.

Members of the Commission.

There are eighteen members, accompanied by three secretaries. Among them are Chi Chen Nieh, Vice Chairman, who is the proprietor of the Heng Foong Cotton Manufacturing Company, a Director of the Cotton Mills Owners' Association, and representative of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai; Limpak Chan, proprietor of the Ceong Chan Exporting Raw Silk Company and representative of the Chamber of Commerce; Ching Ling Le Chi Chu, an official of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and Secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; Yenpei Huang, former Chinese Commissioner of Education, and now Vice President of the Educational Association of Kiangsu Province; Chaiohang Woo, senior Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce at Peking, and Kwong Wong, President and manager of the Yangtse Engineering Works at Hankow.

Other industries and concerns represented include machinery manufacture, electrical machinery and appliances, mines and smelting works, cotton, shipbuilding, tea, and manufacturers of embroidery and lacquer.

The Panama Canal has reduced the distance from New York to China by 2,000 miles, making the total mileage now 10,649. From Liverpool the distance is 10,637, and from Hamburg 11,156 miles.

The headquarters of the committees will be at the Hotel Belmont at Park Avenue and Forty-second Street. For the convenience of those who wish to reach the commission a bureau of information will be opened there, which will be in charge of John R. Young and Frank L. Devine of the Merchants' Association. The telephone is Murray Hill, 5400.

USE CHILD TO STEAL GEMS.

Thieves Rob Jewelry Stores by Means of a New Trick.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency has sent to jewelers and pawn-brokers in all parts of the city a warning to prevent their stores from being robbed by a boy about six years old.

Several times recently thefts of jewels have been discovered just after the visit of two men and two women accompanied by the precocious infant. The men and women go into small shops in two parties. One party draws the proprietor to one corner of the store, and the other party takes care of the clerk, if there is one, while the child toddles around to the rear of counter and abstracts jewelry from the showcase, from drawers, or from the safe, if it is open. If the jeweler or an employe discovers that the child has walked away with a piece of jewelry, one of the women exclaims:

"My, ain't he cunning. He's up to all sorts of tricks."

Then he is made to give up the property.

GREENWICH VILLAGE HAS CHILDREN'S DAY

Youngsters in Costume Depict Industries of the Neighborhood.

BABIES STARS OF PARADE

First Prize Goes to Perambulator Representing a Battleship—Carnival Closes Tomorrow.

Cigarettes formed one of the most interesting features of yesterday's Children's Day of the Greenwich Village annual carnival, and the most pronounced anti-nicotine reformer could not have taken exception to them. They appeared in the industrial part of the parade, among the manufactures of Greenwich Village, and the cigarettes were represented by little colored children dressed as small Turks with red fezes.

The little cigarettes marched with nice little biscuits representing the biscuit manufacturers, little bakers in white caps and aprons, with paper boxes, very big ones, into which the children were fastened, their heads coming out at the top. Little sailors represented another part of the community, while little nurses distributed flowers to the children in St. Vincent's Hospital. There were literary-looking youngsters who took part in the pageant and danced with the picturesque artists, for every one in Greenwich Village was represented as far as possible.

The children's festival, which was under the auspices of the Greenwich Settlement, began with the procession, which included the Mott Street Band of Public School 21, with many Boy Scouts coming from School 95, with a fife and drum corps.

The pageant showed the Spirit of Co-operation giving a May Festival to her loving subjects. Little "Miss Co-operation" was a demure maiden robed in green for Greenwich Village and for Springtime. Before taking a seat on her throne she made a speech in which she said:

Dear friend, our festival today
Is like our well-loved nation.
Each race and occupation join
In glad co-operation.

The Indians, the Dutch, the Colonials, the Irish, and the Italians, representing the different nations who have peopled the village from early days, gave dances and the artists and writers and artificial flowers also honored Terpsichore. It was a beautiful spectacle, and every one who could crowded into Hudson Park, where it was given. The platform that the boys of Public School 95 made for the exercises was firm and strong, and illustrated the fact that there are young carpenters in the village.

The last feature of the afternoon was the big annual baby parade, with James G. Quinn, Grand Marshal. It was in keeping with the times that a baby carriage representing a battleship took the first prize. The ship was the "New York," which may have been one reason for its popularity. The second prize, a double carriage trimmed with flowers, and in which rode a small girl dressed in a silk flag as Miss Liberty, had on her carriage the words: "I Am Neutral." The third prize-winner was also up to date, being a suffrage carriage with a big yellow butterfly. Captain W. J. Clark of the Fourteenth Precinct police station headed the list of judges for the parade.

Co-operation was carried out practically in the preparations, as the costumes for the parade were made by the unemployed. They were designed by real artists, the Misses Margaret and Eleanor Means and Miss Katherine Southwick, while Miss Gertrude Hummler was the costumer. The entire pageant was under the direction of Miss Marion Porter. It was organized by the Greenwich Village Improvement Association.

There was a carnival dance on Barrow Street pier last night, with Vincent Farrell in charge of the arrangements. Charles R. Lamb was in charge of the general scheme of decorations for the entire carnival. Park Commissioner Cabot Ward gave up the stadium exercises at City College to be present.

Today there will be a sacred concert in Hudson Park by the Park Department Band, with open-air singing, and ministers in the churches will preach on co-operation. Tomorrow there will be athletic events in the park morning and afternoon, and a reunion dinner in Public School 95 at night, at which Charles R. Lamb will be toastmaster. There will also be a dance and entertainment in the schoolyard.

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Tailored Suits, 15.00 Were $45.00 to $55.00

Misses' Suits, From **15.00** Were $45.00 to $75.00

Corsage Bouquets 1.00 Were $2.50 to $3.50

Negligees odd lot **10.00** Were $25.00

Silk & Leather Bags 5.00 Were $9.50 up.

Women's Neckwear 50c up. Was $2.00 up.

Women's Ready-to-Wear Dresses

Shown on Third Floor

Some returned from our winter resort stores.

Serge Dresses, were $55.00 to $95.00 **$18, $19.50, $22.50, $25, $35**

Taffeta one-piece Dresses, were $95.00 **$22.50, $25.00**

Evening Dresses, were $50.00 to $85.00 **$15.00, $25.00, $35.00**

Linen One-Piece Dresses, were $50.00 **$18.00**

IMPORTED MODEL SUITS AND COPIES **$22.50, $25.00, $35.00, $45.00** were $95.00 to $175.00

All Imported Model Dresses Marked Regardless of Cost.

Odd lot of **Waists 5.00** Were $15.00 to $18.00

Wool Sweaters 5.00 Were $12.00

Gloves Odd Lot **75c** Regular price $1.50

Boys' Linen Suits 2 to 4 years, Number of Colors, **4.00** to **10.00**

Imported Tea Gowns 75.00 Were $150.00 and up.

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Women's Hats 5.00 and **10.00** Were $25.00 to $35.00

Girls' Hats 6 to 14 years, **3.00**

Little Children's Coats (late spring models), **12.75** Were up to $25.00

Children's Dresses Odd Lot, Ages 6 to 14, **7.50** to **15.00**

Silk Sweater Coats 18.00 Were $25.00 to $35.00

Sale Goods cannot be sent on approval, nor can they be exchanged.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1915.

A CREDIT LIMIT ON WAR

Financing war was once a very simple business. The King, needing a great quantity of money for military purposes, bargained for it with a merchant prince or a private banker. The lender's risks were both financial and physical. The kingly borrower might lose the war and be unable to pay the loan, or he might become unwilling, which was even worse. He was sometimes known to repudiate a debt by cutting off the heads of creditors. Naturally, in such circumstances, the owners of money who could be persuaded to lend it at all for the use of war charged usurious rates of interest. It is not recorded that the cost of money restrained Kings from making war, but the rates of interest charged did compensate the lenders for the hazards of the game, including, perhaps, something for the fact that the peaceable earning power of money was then impaired by war no less than is the case today.

With the development of financial science came the Stock Exchange, the money market, the bank of discount, and the great reservoirs into which people's savings are collected for investment, all tending wonderfully to facilitate both the buying and the selling of that impalpable commodity called credit. The modern King, or State, consults financiers as to the kind of credit paper that can be most advantageously merchandised, and there is flotation, or a loan on popular subscription, and hundreds of thousands of investors, in the country and outside of it, furnish war money at 3½, 4, or 5 per cent. Many who do not invest directly yet contribute indirectly, through institutions such as savings banks and trust companies that impound their funds and put them out at interest.

Nothing is made of the difference between furnishing money for war or finding capital in the same way to build railroads or canals or to perform other public works. There is nothing adverse to war in the rate of interest. Public war loans, indeed, sell on better terms for the borrowers, that is, at lower rates of interest, than private industrial loans, though in one case the money is for works of destruction and in the other for works of production. And the reason war loans sell so well is not only that they are patriotically supported, but that in each case a great Government is the guarantor. It pledges its credit, which rests upon the productive power of its people, and that is thought to be the fairest security there is. Up to the endurable limit, so it is; but there is somewhere a point beyond which Europe cannot afford to borrow money to carry on the most destructive war in man's history. Beyond that point the capital loaned must begin to bear more risk. And if lenders should ignore that risk they would have only themselves to blame in the end. Obviously Europe would not stop at the point beyond which she ought not to pledge her credit, and, besides, in that matter, the borrower's opinion is never unbiased. The lender should have one of his own.

Of course, how that it has happened, every one can see that the amount of money required to carry on a modern war was bound to be greater than was ever required for war before. The cost of everything had risen. All equipment had become larger and more expensive. The units and aggregates of military operations had greatly increased. But so also had the wealth of the world increased proportionately. Therefore it now is easy to suppose that although the amount of borrowing is prodigious it is not relatively abnormal. But that is just the point. It is in excess of anything ever before approached.

Before the war the combined funded debt of the five great countries, Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, was a little more than $17,250,000,000. Their combined war loans since the beginning of hostilities have been more than $9,500,000,000. Thus, the debt of the five combatants, (Italy being omitted because the effect upon her finances of her participation in the war cannot yet be determined,) has increased nearly 60 per cent. in nine months. To realize the full significance of that ratio of increase one has to remember that the funded debt at the beginning of the war represented the high mark of all time and was already an ominous problem. Besides these $9,500,000,000 of war loans, bank loans and paper money circulation in the five countries have increased approximately $5,000,000,000, which is to say, they have more than doubled.

In the twenty years of war from the French Revolution to the fall of NAPOLEON the aggregate funded debt of the principal countries of Europe increased somewhat more than 200 per cent. It was $2,415,000,000 in 1793 and $7,360,000,000 at the high point of the great funding operations carried through between 1815 and 1820. The increase was at the rate of about 10 per cent. a year. The increase of the combatants' debt in the last nine months, to finance modern war, has been 60 per cent.

Obviously, at that rate of borrowing, ten years or even five years of war is financially impossible. If the world could afford to lend the money required to finance it Europe could not afford to borrow it. Already, in less than one year, it is a question how much more she can afford to borrow. Before the end of the second year it would be a question of how much more it were safe to lend her. It is never safe to lend more than the debtor can reasonably pay. That is no less true of States than persons.

THE GARY SCHOOL PLAN.

Working a plant to its full capacity is regarded by business men as of the essence of economy. Before Public School 45 in the Bronx was reorganized by the advice of Principal WIRT of Gary it was running on part time in a congested way, not accommodating all its pupils. By a skillful arrangement of classes from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. of each school day it accommodated eighty-eight classes on full time, superseding the seventy-two classes on part time of the old régime. Moreover, the Principal of this school testifies to gaining superior facilities for teaching under the new system, and new zest in the pupils through the distribution of study, work, and play.

If two schools can be run in one building at a decided advantage in teaching the regular curriculum, without "part time," and at a large saving in money, then some of the money saved might be used to enrich existing plants with new facilities and the city's treasury benefit by the difference. This is a pressing question. Superintendent WIRT says that instead of spending, as contemplated, $3,000,000 on 11,000 of the 36,000 pupils not now provided for in Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn, the Board of Estimate might consider carefully his plan to accommodate the entire 36,000, leaving room for 27,000 more, with an expenditure of but $1,500,000. At this stage of the city's finances the testimony of the two Principals and corps of teachers who have tested the Gary plan during the present school year in its applicability to New York's schools may be of the first consequence. The plan is one of paring down in cash to the advantage of schooling.

SENSE AND SELFISHNESS.

The Transportation Committee of the Pan-American Conference designated by Secretary MCADOO to recommend a scheme for providing a merchant marine for cisatlantic commerce split into two factions on the points indicated by the resolution of the Uruguayan delegation favoring

> the passage of laws tending to place the merchant marine of the American republics on a basis of equality with that of all other countries by removing legal restrictions which may exist or granting direct or indirect subsidies to both.

The subsidy clause explains itself. Gifts at the taxpayers' cost to provide profits which private capital ought to earn for itself are an irresistible bait to that form of selfishness which likes to live on Government rather than support Government. It is as undesirable that this Government should enter into a competition in subsidies as in armaments. If we took away Europe's trade by cheapening freights by subsidies it is sure that Europe would get its trade back again by underbidding in the freight market, that is, by overbidding in the offer of subsidies. That is a species of unfair and therefore uneconomic competition from which we must deliver ourselves and not look for deliverance to others. Trade which will not pay for transportation charges is not worth while. The supply of transportation when there is a deficiency of trade is even more foolish. Transportation will not make trade, but trade will make transportation. It is in process of making it at this moment. The work of the bankers ought to precede the work of the freight carriers, and it is in a more advanced stage. The Transportation Committee appointed to promote the ideas of the Secretary of the Treasury could not agree upon his plans, but the bankers are agreeing on conditions of credit which will enable South American customers to buy in the United States. They cannot buy anywhere else, and they must have what they must buy here. Freight upon competitive terms is unnecessary. It was declared before the committee that there were enough freight carriers, and that there was no excuse for asking for anything except perhaps faster or more commodious transportation than tramp freighters provide.

The appeal to reason was alone enough to defeat the proposal for a huge Pan-American steamship line financed by all the Governments of the Continent. It would be difficult to conceive a surer apple of discord than the division of the graft of such an unprecedented subsidy. The proportions in which the Governments should contribute, and the proportions in which the accommodations should be distributed would cause endless wrangling in which political prejudices would count for more than commercial considerations. An even more fatal objection was the question what flag the line should fly. That is what is hinted at in the phrase about "removing legal restrictions" which destroy the basis of equality. By its own laws the United States is hopelessly disqualified for competing on a basis of commercial equality.

The Pan-Americans were told on behalf of an American who runs ships under both the American and the British navigation laws that competition between them is an economic impossibility. Making comparison for a selected ship the difference in cost against the United States flag was $8,160 annually. That is why there are so few American ships. These things were plain to the Pan-Americans, although hidden from those seeking to instruct and guide them. Our friends to the South came safely through the test of sense against selfishness. We want to trade with them as much as they want to trade with us. The profits ought to be divided equitably, and there ought not to be any division of the costs of a subsidy, or any assumption by ourselves of the whole cost of a Government line.

NOT FORMIDABLE—AWFUL.

Senator WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH does not speak too strongly when he characterizes his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination as a "formidable movement." Formidable is too meek a word; terrifying would be a better one, horrific better still. Once launched, nothing can stop that movement. It is true that we have never had a President with precisely Mr. SMITH'S mental equipment, but it is that very fact which makes his candidacy so irresistible. A William Alden Smith in the White House would be something new, and we are a nation fond of novelty. To install there in one person the wisdom of Mr. Nicholas Bottom, the scholarship of Sancho Panza, the wide range of information possessed by Mr. Boffin, is a temptation whose lure cannot be withstood.

Though Mr. SMITH has not announced his platform, THE TIMES is in a position to make it known. Its daring is characteristic of that adventurous spirit, that spirit which, despite advancing years, still retains the eager, challenging, adventurous attitude toward life and the unknown which characterized John Gilpin and the Three Wise Men of Gotham. Mr. SMITH has observed that the shipping question has been pressing to the front, and he sees in it an opportunity which, taken at the flood, will lead on to Pennsylvania Avenue; the more so as Mr. UNDERWOOD'S attempt to grapple with it by the rebate method of subsidy, whereby you discriminate in favor of fifty American ships by subsidizing 5,500 foreign ships, has unaccountably failed.

Mr. SMITH'S plan is simpler, avoids all money questions, and confines itself to a revolution in shipbuilding and navigation. For its execution he is eminently fitted by his experience as Chairman of the Titanic Investigating Committee. The first plank in his platform demands that on all ocean liners there shall be an increased number of water-tight compartments wherein the passengers can rest in comfort after the ship goes down, if it happens to be wrecked, and that these compartments be fitted up with all the comforts of home. He had this reform in mind as early as 1912, when, in the investigation referred to, he sought to ascertain why more of the Titanic's passengers had not availed themselves of the water-tight compartments after the wreck, and he has been investigating the subject ever since. Now his inquiries are to bear fruit and he is to get back the price of all his midnight oil.

In the next place Mr. SMITH will demand the appointment of a Federal Commission on Icebergs, whose first duty will be to find out what they are made of. The answer given in 1912 by one of the Titanic's officers to Mr. SMITH'S question, "Of what are icebergs composed?" did not satisfy him at all. The ignorant tar said they were composed of ice, and Mr. SMITH has always believed the man was concealing something from him. This commission will also be charged with the duty of finding out whether you can see as well in a fog as in clear weather. When Mr. SMITH asked Third Officer PITMAN of the Titanic about that he evasively answered that in a fog one could not see quite so far, but this does not cover the subject, in Mr. SMITH'S opinion.

A third plank will deal with the subject of dining rooms on ships. Mr. SMITH investigated that question fully in 1912, learning for the first time that there was on the Titanic, as he put it, "a dining room up there," and that the officers and passengers did not carry their luncheons across the Atlantic in a paper bag. It is believed that Mr. SMITH will propose drastic legislation to reform or, if necessary, abolish this evil. The other planks are as yet undivulged, but Mr. SMITH'S attempts in 1912 to fix the relative positions of the crow's nest and the masthead indicate that radical changes in the conformation and architecture of ships will be demanded, whether the shipowners like it or not.

Formidable? We should say so.

PROHIBITED POLITICS.

Ex-Mayor LOW, on behalf of the Citizens' Union, has presented to the Constitutional Convention a provision to "prohibit political parties, State "or national, from nominating candidates for municipal offices, or "from indorsing or promoting such "candidacies." Direct primaries having failed, those who favor reform by law feel called upon to provide a substitute. The object of the proposal is commendable, but it is impossible not to feel reserves about prohibiting anything in politics, except fraud. If the people are to rule they have as much right to rule through parties as in any other way. If the parties are corrupt, or if they corrupt the ballot, it is the fault of the electorate, and the best remedy is to let the results make themselves felt.

Attempts to protect the electorate against itself are a form of control of the electorate, and an expression of doubt of popular suffrage. Nothing requires voters to support city candidates for reasons of State or Federal politics. Local and Federal elections were separated so that they do not occur together. There is no necessity for obscuring candidates and issues. If it happens it is because of the incompetence or carelessness of the electorate. If control of politics is left to the bosses it is not the fault of the bosses. If the silk stockings stay away from the primaries and the polls, laws to prohibit the results are the wrong remedy. There never can be laws or charters to provide any particular sort of government. Popular government means any sort of government the people want.

In this case there is the appearance of a disposition to protect those who won't take trouble in politics against those who take too much trouble. Boss rule and partisanship are obnoxious, but they ought to be beaten, as they can be beaten, and often are beaten, under laws which allow it to be done if the people wish. The education of the voter is a better remedy than the regulation of the voter.

A CRUISE TO BE HISTORIC.

Very few of the great sea stories of fiction are anywhere near the equal of the great sea story of fact which Capt. Lieut. MUECKE told EMIL LUDWIG as, "in command of a railroad train" for the first time in his life, he journeyed through the Arabian Desert to Damascus. This story, printed in THE TIMES of yesterday, is more like those which MARRYAT and COOPER loved to tell than those of STEVENSON, but, with its fetters of fact, it is not surpassed by any of those which they created with imaginations unfettered; nor is it surpassed by one of the greatest sea stories ever told, though little honored by this forgetful generation—the cruise of the Agra in CHARLES READE'S "Hard Cash."

It loses nothing from the Lieutenant's bluff, matter-of-fact manner of narration, behind which lie relish and humor. His enjoyment of the various behavior of the merchant Captains he caught, his soldierly scorn for the sneaks and egotists among them, his sailorly affection for the commandeered Ayesha, (his grief over "the good old Ayesha" is a companion piece to Captain Dodd's tears for the Agra, in READE'S book,) his human hope for news that something had "happened" to the Australian cruiser that sank the Emden, these and countless other touches draw his portrait. We know Lieutenant MUECKE now as well as if we had heard him tell his story; indeed, we did, it seemed, such was his manner of telling; to read his story was to hear his voice. No story ever painted a personality more vividly, and here again the story of fact ranks with the stories of fiction.

The incidents of the wild cruise, too—the narration of them paints pictures. What a picture is that of the English islanders in the Indian Ocean, all ignorant of the war, dining with the Germans in the belief that they were English, staggered to discover a portrait of the Kaiser, bewildered by the strangely dirty condition of the ship, constantly questioning and always met with impenetrable silence, the Germans sitting or standing with stony faces. "We continued to keep silent." "We shrugged our shoulders." They left the ship as wise as they came and pondered long over the mysterious vessel and its incomprehensible crew, as Rip Van Winkle sought a clue to the Dutchmen he met on the mountain. MARRYAT'S "Phantom Ship" contained grimmer situations, but none stranger.

Another picture—the flight from Cocos Island after they had seen the Emden and the Sydney draw out of sight in their death-struggle; the Englishmen "very kindly" showing them where to get the best water, bestowing clothing and provisions on them, then photographing them and giving them three cheers as they sailed away in the ship they had taken. This ghastly war affords few such genial pictures as that.

And to the literature of heroism Lieutenant MUECKE adds that noble picture of the death of the French Captain of the torpedo boat Mousquet—how, his ship sinking, some of his men jumping overboard, both his legs shot off, he cried: "Tie me fast; I "will not survive after seeing French-"men desert their ship!" and went down with her, lashed to the mast. Such stories often seem exaggerated, if not incredible; but this is a story told not merely by a witness, but by an enemy. The name of this gallant Frenchman will be learned and will never be forgotten while men honor heroes; it will live with GRENVILLE'S.

Mr. LUDWIG'S story gives a different aspect to MUECKE'S now famous utterance when he reached El Ula: "Have I got the Iron Cross?" It was supposed to be an inquiry and seemed to suggest that that was all he was thinking of. The full story now shows that it was a boyishly jubilant exclamation, uttered after he had seen the German newspapers and found by them that he had received the decoration. That is not so picturesque, but it is more in keeping with the clearly defined character that MUECKE'S narration has given us; and, on the whole, much more pleasing.

ART NOTES.

A. D. Patterson's Chalk Drawings on View—Flanders Monuments.

At the galleries of White, Allom & Co. is an exhibition of drawings from paintings by old masters, executed in chalks by the Canadian painter, A. Dickson Patterson, R. C. A., whose portraits of Canadian public men are well known. The subjects comprise such various types as the Cardinal Pamphili, by Velasquez; Queen Henrietta, by Van Dyck; Lely's Nell Gwyn, Lady Carew, by Reynolds, and the Beata Beatrix, by Rossetti. The artist makes a delicate drawing from the original without forcing detail or atmospheric depth. Occasionally he heightens the black or red chalk with color discreetly introduced to indicate the general color scheme. He is most successful in those subjects which combine well-defined character with sensitiveness and distinction. Thus the "Reverend William Pennicott," by Lawrence, with its shrewd searching glance and its finely modeled lips, is almost better in this concentrated form than in the original, while Rossetti's "Beata" is much enfeebled in the interpretation, interest of the original depending upon the force of the color and the accent of passion in the strongly personal line. None of the reproductions, however, competes in pleasure-giving quality with the artist's portrait of his mother, drawn with exquisite refinement and subtlety of characterization.

In connection with this exhibition Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin and Committee of the French Wounded Emergency Fund desire to state that the price of replicas of the drawings is $75 each, and of this sum Mr. Patterson has generously offered to donate one-third to the benefit of the fund, which is supplying the great needs of the poorer hospitals in Normandy and Brittany. The committee hopes to receive sufficient funds and supplies to extend the work in the western and southern parts of France. The American Branch of the French Wounded Emergency Fund are Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Chairman; Mrs. David Cornell Briggs, Mrs. Charles Merrill Chapin, Mrs. John List Crawford, Mrs. Charles Sidengham Duer, Miss Elizabeth Scarborough, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, and Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

Historic Flanders Monuments.

George Wharton Edwards is showing at the Hahlo Galleries a series of drawings of the historic monuments of Flanders which now are suffering from a violent recrudescence of historic and associative interest. Here are the Town Hall at Dixmude and the Cloth Hall at Ypres, the Port Maréchale at Bruges, the Belfry at Bergues, the Cathedral at Tournai, and a back street in Malines. The Gothic deposit so richly encrusting this little land has been rudely scraped off and such drawings as Mr. Edwards has made preserve faithfully the aspect of the buildings as they presented themselves to the eye of the traveler before 1915. The exhibition will continue until June 12. The little catalogue is a work of art and is worthy to be preserved for its own sake.

The Immediate Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May these inspiring words of Washington arouse our people to the grave situation which is confronting us and which we must look squarely in the face:

> I cannot recommend to your notice measure for the fulfillment of our duties to the rest of the world without again impressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defense. * * * There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld if not absolutely lost by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.—Speech of President Washington to Congress Dec. 3, 1793.

Surely, it is the duty of every worthy American of English, French, or German origin to acknowledge the privilege of being a citizen of this country by proclaiming it at this momentous time. These, we feel, we can count on being loyal citizens and supporters of our Government.

Let us all then realize the gravity of the situation at the present moment. Nothing should turn us aside. The vital question which confronts us is, "What is the best way to serve our country now?" The answer is, "We must prepare at once for a more adequate navy." It is for each of us, men and women, to use our influence, time and money to this purpose. This is the time and hour to make such an appeal. Let us delay no longer. It is the present moment which counts for the future of our children and our children's children. We must stand for the ideals and principles on which this country was founded. The most stirring oration or the sublimest essay breathed no sounder philosophy than is embalmed in that pregnant phrase, "Do it now."

GEORGIANA HARRIMAN OWEN.
New York, May 29, 1915.

Self-Respect.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Frederick J. Pohl, says: "I could not retain my self-respect and go to war, even for my country." I should like to ask him this question: Could he retain his self-respect and see himself and the rest of his countrymen enslaved? I presume, of course, Mr. Pohl is an American.

F. M.
New York, May 27, 1915.

German Efficiency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Liner Ryndam in collision off Nantucket, caused by fog. It is terrible what these Germans will do, because there is no doubt that the German Admiralty has ordered this fog.

M. RICE.
New York, May 28, 1915.

WHAT NEUTRALS COULD DO.

A Tremendous Economic Power Is Unutilized Among Them.

New York, May 27, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Consider the neutral nations at the present moment. In practically all of them business is disorganized, industry paralyzed or abnormally inflated, and war taxes imposed for no better reason than the brutal exhibition that Europe, the mother of culture, is making of herself. The waters of the sea are free as air, outside the three-mile limit—which is universally recognized as pertaining to the adjacent land—the sea belongs to all alike.

Yet Germany dares to proclaim a war zone fifty miles wide and to close the Channel, and England dares to close the North Sea. Both strew the sea with mines. American ships, Norwegian ships, Dutch ships are destroyed without compunction. The German Legation in Washington issues a warning for Americans not to go to England on the Lusitania, and then complacently assumes that they are thereafter permitted to blow them to kingdom come without culpability or compunction. It is not only this last flagrant violation of decency and humanity that appals one, but the whole tendency of the war and its conduct, which makes evident the complete disregard of neutrals—the completely analogous condition assumed to the common people of the dark ages who remained above ground at their peril when the pikemen were abroad.

Has the time not come for a radical change? Is not war an abnormal condition? Is it not then the right and duty of neutrals themselves to make the rules instead of England saying to us all, You shall not go into the North Sea and Germany, you shall not approach within fifty miles of England, Scotland, or Ireland? Is it not our right and our duty, all of us neutrals, to say as follows:

With your silly and wicked quarrel we have no part; fight it out if you must, but our rights are supreme. The sea is free. We go about our business as usual. We shall maintain these rights at all cost. You must fight under the following conditions and restrictions—a duel if you will, but no running amuck like a mad Malay.

We are on the verge of serious trouble with Germany over the Lusitania, not over any conceivable cause of the present war, mind you, but only over the way that war is waged by the Teuton. We have no weapons, it is true; no weapons of iron or powder, but we hold some powers which, well used, should bring respect.

Suppose, for example, President Wilson should immediately call a conference of all the neutrals in Washington through their Ambassadors and Ministers. At the conference let them lay down the rules and regulations governing the legal conduct of the war, the rights of neutrals—including poor neutral Belgium—just what warning should be given ships, in just what waters they may be attacked, &c. Supposing to this conference came the United States of America, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Brazil, Argentine, Chile, Peru, and the other Latin-American States, including Cuba. Once again suppose these States bound themselves into a confederation to enforce, in so far as they could, the program above referred to, and supposing a disregard of it by any of the combatants, to close their borders to all trade of all kinds with the offender; to become his markets, to sell him nothing, buy from him nothing, pass him no supplies, to seize all his ships, to intern his citizens, to confiscate their private property, and make them outlaws in whichever land they were found. Would this be a weapon?

If we get the balance of the neutral world to join where would the offender lay his head? With the borders of Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and the Balkan States closed to her, with a sequestration of the immense wealth of her citizens in the United States, Chile, Brazil, and the Argentine accomplished, would this weapon not be as effective as 500 submarines and 4,000,000 trained soldiers? England, France, and Russia would be held to the same responsibility, and if by ill luck they should choose to offend and defy to the same extent would also receive their due.

The day of the neutrals has arrived. We must no longer hide in the cellar. Out of it and combine to assert our rights!

EUGENE KLAPP.

Their Own Babies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While reading the interesting article in last Sunday's TIMES entitled "Europe's War Baby Problem," my attention was called to the statement therein that Mrs. Pankhurst has a solution to the problem, which she will make known on June 3, and that she "proposes to visit the United States next Winter and enlist American aid for the war babies of England. By enlisting American aid, I presume she means to solicit funds, for that seems to be the principal kind of aid the countries of Europe seek on this side of the water.

To me this latter statement of Mrs. Pankhurst is amazing. How any sane, self-respecting person can have the nerve to come to this country on such a mission is beyond my comprehension. On what grounds, I wonder, will Mrs. Pankhurst plead for American aid and sympathy? England's war babies are not the result of invasion, the fathers are not foreigners, and their mothers were not unwilling victims of hostile soldiers, as is the case in France and Belgium. Under these circumstances, I fail to see how this concerns any one other than the English people themselves.

ROBERT MacLEAN.
Newark, N. J., May 28, 1915.

MEMORIAL DAY, 1915.

We are for peace! We have no lust
For blood, for spoil beyond our gate,
For shrapnel-burst and bayonet-thrust
And all the savage arts of hate.

Yet we recall with love and pride
Our dead of fifty years ago
Who fought on gory fields and died
That we might have the peace we know.

How do we keep the faith with those
Who watch us from beyond the grave,
If, sunk in sloth and greed, we pose
As careless of the gift they gave?

Blood was their gift, and cruel death!
Brave warriors of the blue and gray,
Sleep on! The God of Battles saith
Time shall not take your fame away.

O sons and grandsons of such sires,
Be not a craven, helpless horde;
Freedom hath still her bivouac-fires,
And Justice holds the unsheathed sword.

To arms! To arms! Be men of might!
Peace, peace! But let us walk erect,
For selfish gain too proud to fight,
Yet not too proud for self-respect.

Shame on the spineless crew whose sneer
Would wither courage at the seed!
We need the strength that will not fear
To serve our country at her need.

Let us have peace! But let us keep
Our flag from all dishonor free,
Above the sacred fields where sleep
The braves of Lincoln and of Lee.

FRANK ROSS MITCHELL.

GERMANY BAFFLED BY AN INVISIBLE ENEMY.

Conquest of Three-quarters of the French Steel and Iron Industry Nullified by This Country's "Neutral" Trade in War Munitions.

By J. VOM BRUCK,
Representing the Mannesmann Tube Works and Other German Industrial Interests in This Country.

New York, May 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may not be generally known in this country to what extent France is crippled in its production of raw and manufactured material for ammunition stores because of German conquest and occupancy of her producing territory. The facts, however, bear materially upon the question of America's neutrality in the shipment of such stores exclusively to the allied powers. Those who, like Henry R. Towne in THE TIMES, argue this question from the standpoint of England's naval superiority, overlook the vast advantage which Germany by the achievements of her soldiers, but of which America is depriving her, has thus gained.

According to official figures compiled by the Secretary of the German Association of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, and submitted on the 31st of January in Düsseldorf, by their Secretary, Dr. Schroeder, the present situation is as follows:

Germany now occupies about 3.7 per cent. of the total area of France, with a population of 3,255,000 people, or 8.2 per cent. of the whole.

The percentage of France's iron, steel, and coal industry under German control is as follows: Coal, 88.8; coke, 78.3; iron ore, 90; pig iron, 85.7; puddle iron and puddle steel, 62.4; steel billets, 76; rails and sleepers, 76; girders, 88.3; sheets, 63.2; wire, 100; steel castings, 76.9.

French headquarters report that, due without doubt to this control of their raw material, they have been seriously handicapped for lack of munitions of war. This has nothing to do with the question of preparedness. It is the fortune of war. Upon England, therefore, falls the task of supplying not only its own needs, but also that of Russia. Under this strain her ally has broken down and in turn shifted the burden upon the United States.

According to a recent dispatch it appears that the Bethlehem Steel Works have already received war contracts exceeding $100,000,0000, are producing 85,000 shells a day of a new and terrifying type, and that Mr. Schwab is reletting these contracts to nearly every large machine shop in the East. It appears also that nearly 2,000 men, women, and children are being employed to load these shells, which are then shipped in passenger vessels to their clearing house in England. Mr. Towne justifies this trade first by precedent in the Boer and Russian-Japanese wars, and, secondly, because a few thousand laborers thus employed and a smaller number of stockholders of these manufacturing corporations need the money. He admits that in previous wars belligerent ports were not entirely closed to commerce in contraband of war, but maintains that American manufacturers are not responsible for the superior naval strength of Great Britain, and are fully justified in making and selling bullets, shrapnel, and lyddite shells, whose only billet is the body of some German or Austrian soldier. Thus Mr. Towne's argument is in line with that of Secretary Bryan.

Permit me to present as briefly as possible the German view. It is drawn from the newspaper press in all parts of Germany and the dual monarchy. Writers unanimously agree that the United States is thoroughly *within its legal rights* in this murder traffic. Without exception, however, under the circumstances as above set forth, they consider it a hostile act on the part of a friendly nation.

For Germany it is a question of to be or not to be. Every German, great or small, is keyed up to a pitch of perfect devotion and sacrifice. It must be so if they would save themselves alive and their country from ruinous invasion. Our soldiers go into battle facing their foes under equal conditions, the shock of combat inspires respect even for one's adversary. They have at least a chance to meet their enemies face to face. But there is one enemy, multiplied a thousandfold in the person of every American, man, woman, and child, who is forging, shaping, or filling a cartridge or shrapnel, whom they cannot meet.

These enemies are across a wide sea. They stand behind the allied lines with inexhaustible stores of arms. To natural resentment is added the fury of helplessness.

I observe, however, that many writers in Germany do not criticise shipments from the United States of the raw material of warfare, such as metals, oil, leather, cloth, and barbed wire. In this category are also included horses, mules, automobile trucks, aeroplanes, and even powder and dynamite. All such exports might find a peaceful use or destination.

Only articles would be classified as war materials that cannot possibly be used for any purposes other than equipping the army or navy. War supplies, however, which fall into a different and unfriendly category are rifles, swords, bayonets, guns of all kinds, from a pistol to a siege gun, ammunition, from a revolver cartridge to a heavy calibre projectile, and including hand grenades, airship bombs, torpedos, and mines.

Germans do not ask the United States to place any restriction on exportation of war material of the first class, but shipments under the second class have come to assume a belligerent aspect in our eyes. It is depriving us of the fruits of our victories in France and is rendering nugatory all our gigantic efforts against Russia. The capture of a single Russian gun means more to Germany than hundreds of Russian soldiers. If Russia finally overcomes Germany with American guns the victory would not be Russia's, but America's. The United States would have determined our destiny.

A word on the moral and spiritual side to this controversy. The average American whom I meet thinks and speaks of war with horror. He realizes that this war is causing wholesale destruction to the white race, of which he is a proud member. A few manufacturers have refused to accept war contracts from any source. They distinguish between minor wars, like those in Mexico or with Spain, and a decisive world war like the present, a war upon which the very existence of a highly cultured nation of the white race depends.

If the German nation is wiped out with the help of American arms and ammunition, no man of the white race in the United States would be able to think of such a catastrophe without horror and remorse. There are, indeed, ministers of the Gospel who exhort their countrymen not to pray for peace until Germany is beaten. Surely now every one knows that this will not be until Germany is destroyed.

JOSEPH VOM BRUCK.

OUR MARITIME IMPORTANCE.

Too Much Comfort in the Increase of Lake and River Tonnage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial columns of May 25 you state, in reference to Government shipping, that in the ten months to May, 1915, the addition to our shipping amounted to 680,155 tons. There are several questions I would like to ask in this connection, the answers to which may put a different interpretation on the figures. If the total tonnage you mention which was "documented" under the American flag is not greater in proportion to that added to the fleets of, say, Great Britain or Germany, then the figures mean very little. What, therefore, was the total tonnage added to the British or German merchant fleets during the ten months to May, 1915? Another question suggests itself. Of the 680,155 tons you mention, what percentage goes to shipping on the lakes and rivers, what percentage is directed to coastwise trade, and what is engaged in transoceanic trade with Europe, South America, and the East? I imagine that as a matter of fact but a small percentage of the 680,155 tons will be used to promote trade with the outside world, which leaves us no better off than we were before. Let us consider the comparative tonnage of the chief maritime nations engaged in merchant commerce. The figures are those compiled in 1913, and may be found in "Ocean Trade and Traffic," by B. Olney Hough:

Great Britain	19,541,206 tons
United States	7,886,527 "
Germany	4,593,095 "
Norway	2,286,037 "
France	2,088,065 "

Japan, Russia, Italy, Holland, and Sweden have each more than a million tons. The figures for the United States would be misleading without an explanation. Of 7,886,527 tons, 3,095,904 tons are engaged in commerce on the lakes and rivers; leaving an ocean tonnage of 4,780,623, which would be greater than that of Germany were it not largely confined to coastwise trade—only 1,000,000 tons being in trade with foreign nations, the transatlantic and transpacific tonnage being practically nothing. If these ratios hold true in any degree it can easily be seen that 680,155 tons do not represent a very remarkable increase in our merchant marine, except in so far as it may prove that interstate commerce and coastwise trade are growing rapidly; which would only argue the advent of greater prosperity at home through our increased facilities. But it does not touch the point that President Wilson brought forth at the recent meeting of Pan-Americans at Washington. If we are to compete with the maritime nations of the world, private capital must be forthcoming in far greater quantities than it is now. Increase of commerce on the lakes and rivers and in coastwise trade will add nothing to our status as a maritime nation; and if private capital refuses to venture into the active competition of world shipping it seems to me that President Wilson's suggestion that the Government undertake the job is the most sensible yet proposed.

We need much more than 680,155 tons (and built for ocean trade, too,) to make the American manufacturer independent of foreign shippers. The war affords an excellent opportunity for our growth, if only we take advantage of it. If we do take advantage of it without quibblings and filibusters we may again see the American flag on the ocean, as it was "before the war" of 1861, when one-third of the entire tonnage of the world was under the Stars and Stripes.

CRESTON C. COIGNE.
New York, May 27, 1915.

Amity Street Located.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Madison Place, now Madison Avenue, ran only to Forty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue ran only to Sixty-fifth Street and Hamilton Square, West Third Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, was known as Amity Street.

A. J. R.
New York, May 24, 1915.

THE LION'S CHANGING VOICE.

Not Always So Soft as Now, and Has a Growl in It Yet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With Mr. Julian S. Corbett's skillful defense of British Navalism, in your issue of May 24, few Americans will care at the present time to disagree. Great Britain has of late years exercised her naval power with the discretion and moderation which a nation of so long experience in handling international disturbances and unruly dependencies may well be expected to employ. Yet there was surely a time when the lion was not inclined to roar thus "as gently as any sucking dove." Nor has "Britannia rules the waves," always been sung in so soft a key.

It is, perhaps, not generally remembered that in former days England asserted the right of forcing all foreign craft to salute her ships in passing up or down the Channel, as a token of England's control of this gateway to the inner seas. And it was not until after Trafalgar that the rule requiring foreign vessels to strike flag and lower topsails on meeting British men of war was finally withdrawn from the Naval Instructions. The doctrine of the Oceanum Clausum, which Mr. Corbett refers to as employed by Spain to keep English slave traders and freebooters like Hawkins out of her colonies in the West Indies, was, if I am not mistaken, employed also by

NATION'S NOTABLES OPEN THE STADIUM

Country's Intellectual Leaders Flock to City College for Dedication Exercises.

GIFT OF ADOLPH LEWISOHN

Impressive Ceremonies in College Hall, Followed by Barker's Production of "The Trojan Woman."

The Stadium presented by Adolph Lewisohn to the College of the City of New York was dedicated yesterday afternoon with exercises in the Great Hall of the college and a performance of Gilbert Murray's translation of Euripides's "The Trojan Women" under the direction of Granville Barker. The day was made notable by a large attendance of representatives from other universities, by a remarkable performance of a play which was written 2,300 years ago and yet has a present topical interest, and among minor points by the fact that the new city flag of blue, white, and orange was flown yesterday for the first time over a municipal building. It was displayed from one end of the Stadium and the national ensign from the other.

It is nearly three years since Dr. John H. Finley, at present State Commissioner of Education, but then President of the City College, conceived the idea of utilizing the vacant lands between Amsterdam and Convent Avenues and 136th and 138th Streets for a stadium which should serve not only as a field for the college games and a training ground for athletes, but also as a municipal outdoor theatre. The money was lacking at the time, but Adolph Lewisohn came forward with a gift of $50,000, to which much was added as the needs grew with the extension of the work.

Stadium a Half Oval.

The Stadium which was dedicated yesterday, extends in a half oval along the Amsterdam Avenue side of the field and half way across each end. It is built of reinforced concretet; twenty-four tiers of seats rise from the level of the athletic field, taking advantage of the natural slope of the terrain. In a platform a little above the level of Amsterdam Avenue. Here a colonnade of sixty-four doric columns sweep around the whole upper side of the auditorium, ending in two pavilions which flank the whole structure. Entrances flanked by pylons are at either end of the Amsterdam Avenue side. The seating capacity of the whole is about 6,000, with room for 1,500 more; and it was increased yesterday by placing chairs in the space which will probably be occupied by the baseball diamond under normal conditions, but which was yesterday the orchestra of Granville Barker's Greek Theatre.

Nearly corners up Convent Avenue found a high board fence built across the athletic field from one pavilion to the other, enclosing the half of the oval that is surrounded by the Stadium. In the other half, which of course will be thrown open when the field is used for athletics, workmen were still busy digging out and filling in, and behind the rising out and filling in, and behind the existing erections midway along the board fence, which represented the walls of Troy in the play to be produced, was a small tent, reminiscent of county fairs, where the performers had their dressing rooms. Flannelled students of the City College were already swarming about the Stadium in anticipation, though the performance was not to begin until 4:30 o'clock. Besides volunteers from the student body there were on hand 150 policemen under Captain Lincoln Gray of the West 125th Street Station.

More than 2,000 persons were crowded into the Great Hall by 2 o'clock, the hour set for the beginning of the dedication ceremonies, and still others who were going to the play, but did not care to attend the exercises, were strolling about over the college grounds and being shown the sights by volunteer guides from the student body. A few minutes after 2 the academic procession filed into the hall from the floor below, more than 300 strong, and exhibiting a variety of gowns and hoods such as is seldom seen even at an institution as large as the City College.

The Academic Procession.

The procession was led by Professor Erastus Palmer of the Department of Public Speaking, who was Grand Marshal of the day's exercises. In the first division walked Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, President of the college; Mr. Lewisohn, Acting Mayor McAneny, President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Trustees, State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley, Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum, President of the Associate Alumni of the City College, Joseph R. Buttenwieser of the class of 1883; Borough President Marks, and the Board of Trustees.

They were followed by Commissioner of Immigration Frederick Howe, Colonel Allen, and Lieut. Col. Bradley of the United States Army, Congressmen Henry Bruckner and David J. Griffin, Surrogate Thomas E. Rush, Judges of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of General Sessions, and City Magistrates. Among those in the next division were Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Commissioner of Corrections Katharine B. Davis, Assistant Secretary of State Treasurer Martin Vogel, General Ardolph L. Klein, Mayor Burkhardt of Batavia, N. Y.; Mayor Lennon of Yonkers, Oscar Straus, Samuel Lewisohn, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Isaac Seligman, Everett P. Wheeler, and James Speyer.

In the fourth division came the representatives of other colleges and universities, and in the last the Faculty of the City College itself. President Mezes, the Chairman, introduced Mr. Lewisohn, who said:

"It affords me much pleasure and genuine happiness to have the opportunity of presenting to the City of New York this beautiful Stadium, which has just been completed. It is, indeed, a proud privilege and I shall feel highly honored by the city's acceptance of this gift from me, with my best wishes for the future welfare of the City and the continued happiness and prosperity of all its citizens.

Praises Stadium's Site.

"I gratefully appreciate the City's generosity in having provided for the Stadium the prominent and magnificent site, adjoining this great College. I give the Stadium as a token of the love and pride which all patriotic citizens feel in their City and I trust it will realize our hopes and become a helpful agency in the physical and moral development of the youth of our City.

"May they come and enjoy the athletic exercise and outdoor recreation which it affords, and may its artistic beauty prove of educational value to the students of the College and to the entire community.

"May it endure for countless years to come and may the College of the City of New York, to whose magnificent group of buildings I hope the Stadium will prove a valuable addition, continue to contribute in ever larger measure to the development of our citizens and to the betterment of our City."

Acting Mayor McAneny, in accepting the gift for the city and formally transferring it to the City College, told the audience that they were hearing not only Mr. Lewisohn, but Arnold Brunner, the architect, of whose vision this "picture in plaster" was a realization. Major Charles E. Lydecker, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, accepted the Stadium for the board.

"This gift," he said, "has immeasurable value in enlarging our curriculum on its political side. Mr. Lewisohn has perhaps builded better than he knew. We shall use the stadium to ennoble the field of exercise and of physical culture, to build up among our students the characteristics of strength and self-reliance that will inure to the benefit of the city, the State, and the nation."

The Dedication Ode.

There followed an interlude during which a "Dedication Ode" composed by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin of the college, was played by Dr. Baldwin himself, at the organ, accompanied by brasses under his direction. The next speaker was Dr. Finley, who told something of the history of the inception and fulfillment of the idea of the stadium and expressed the hope that the plot of ground lying opposite, between Convent Avenue, St. Nicholas Terrace, and 136th and 138th Streets, would before long be turned into a park, which would round off the vista from the stadium itself. He told the audience that, as head of the University of the State of New York, he came to them as a representative of "that invisible university that watches over you like a beneficent providence.

President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education reminded the audience of the custom among the Greeks which prescribed a truce, during the time of the great racial festivals, on all the territory of the State where the festival was being held.

"The thought that comes to our mind," he continued, "by the relation of this ancient custom, the wish that springs in our hearts as we compare the festive dedication of this day with Europe's grief, are concordant with American opinion.

College Visions Alien to War.

"Why has war so strong a lure, after centuries of exposure of its hollowness, mockery, and waste? Have we made peace too dull and tedious? This college, and all colleges, schools, and universities, cherish visions alien to that of war. By such an edifice as we are dedicating, by such attractions of pageantry, music, and manly sports as it shall furnish, it will claim for peace more of the pomp and circumstance, the color, music, comradery, excitement, and glory of war. As our master mind at Washington has said, 'We must make peace more handsome.' Too long the barbarism of internecine conflict has allied itself with the ideal of love of country. A new and saner patriotism is due. On tomorrow's morrow, when we bow in reverence to our soldier dead, there comes also the confident hope that for this nation such scenes of glory need not come again."

Joseph R. Buttenwieser, of the Class of 1883, talked of the openings offered by the American educational system, and emphasized the fact that the stadium had been presented to a man born in Europe, who had come to America for its opportunities. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Superintendent of Public Lectures of the Board of Education, called the stadium "the people's gathering place," and forecasted the time when heroic plays written "of some of our own" would be performed there.

The last speaker, Dr. Thomas A. Storey, Professor of Hygiene, and director of the gymnasium of the City College, talked of the ideals of physical training which his department was working out, and which the stadium was built to aid. The original desire for an athletic field of this sort called rather for a practice field than for a place for match games; and while Mr. Lewisohn's gift made possible the construction of a field which would serve all the athletic and many of the dramatic needs of the college, it was as a practice field that it appeared for the most part in Dr. Storey's talk.

"We have been too much constrained," he said, "in great cities to exercise all the recreational facilities indoors. This gives us wider and greater opportunities for open-air work, for improving the health and efficiency and lengthening the term of life of the men who study here."

After the last speech the organ and brasses played a recessional, and the entire procession filed out of the hall and across to the stadium, where they took their places in seats set below the parapet of the theatre and waited for the beginning of the play.

Representatives of Columbia.

Columbia University was represented yesterday by President Nicholas Murray Butler, Professors G. L. Meylan, F. D. Wood, C. Hamilton Rubner, Brander Matthews, J. Sachs, Perry, Young, McCrea, J. C. Egbert, Arthur H. Blanchard, and John Dewey, Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard, Dean Frederick Goetze, and Dean W. H. Carpenter. New York University was represented by Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, Dean Emeritus F. H. Stoddard, Dean C. A. Snow, Dean Joseph F. Johnson of the School of Commerce, and Professors Jeremiah W. Jenks, Alexander Hamilton Harding, J. E. Woodman, C. L. Bristol, H. Mason, Thomas W. Edmondson, D. S. Trowbridge, and Guy Snavely. For the General Theological Seminary was the Dean, the Rev. Dr. W. L. Robbins; for Union Theological Seminary the President, Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, and the Rev. C. Fagnani; for Fordham College, Dr. Henry Roth; for Manhattan College, Brother Potamian; for Hunter College, President George S. Davis and Professors C. F. Keyser and George M. Wicher; for St. John's College, Brooklyn, President J. W. Moore; for Pratt Institute, Professor G. Hitchcock and others of the Faculty; for the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Dr. F. W. Atkinson.

Other colleges and universities represented were Pennsylvania, Princeton, Brown, Rutgers, Pittsburgh, Georgetown, Amherst, Trinity, Lafayette, Vassar, Bates, Muhlenberg, Wellesley, Texas, Temple, Arizona, New Mexico, the Padser Collegiate Institute, and the Carnegie Institute. The Rockefeller Institute was represented by Dr. Simon Flexner and the Sage Foundation by Dr. J. Gleen.

OPERA AT HAMMERSTEIN'S.

London House Opens the Season with "Pique Dame" in Russian.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 29.—Hammerstein's London Opera House completed the cycle and got back to being an opera house again tonight when the season of Summer opera in Russian, French and Italian opened with Tschaikowsky's "Pique Dame," in Russian. The house has been in succession, in its brief history, an opera house, music hall, cinema theatre, a prize fight stage and is now again an opera house.

The opera tonight was well performed by a mixed company of Russian, French, Belgian and English singers, while the conductor was Russian. The Grand Duke Michael and Countess Torby were among the audience who received the opera with enthusiasm. It was the first performance of "Pique Dame" in England.

Open-Air Circus for Luna Park.

Joy for the boys! When they get circus hungry this Summer they will not have to wait for the arrival of a tent show, for there is to be a circus throughout the season at Coney Island.

The circus will be a permanent feature of Luna Park. It will be in the open air, but aside from that will be like any regular circus. Alexander Seabert, an old Barnum and Bailey man, has been engaged as manager and equestrian director, and he has assembled some of the best talent in the business. The Seabert Sisters, bareback riders,; the Cole Family of slack-wire artists, the Camille Trio of horizontal bar performers, Gerner's high jumping horses and dogs with Curnalia some of the star acts. From time to time new features will be added to the program.

Five Silver Vases for Rothapfel.

S. L. Rothapfel, who has resigned as managing director of the Strand Theatre to take charge of the Rialto, the new name for the Victoria Theatre, now in process of reconstruction, received a surprise yesterday at the last rehearsal he will direct in the Strand. After the rehearsal the employees of the threatre gathered on the stage and presented Mr. Rothapfel with a group of five silver vases filled with roses, the central vase being attached to the others by silver chains.

Sea Breeze Is for All.

This seashore, fresh air home every Summer entertains thousands of tenement dwellers, whose health, vitality, and ambition poverty has stolen.

Among these are:

Toddling boys and girls of kindergarten age, and tiny babies.

Mothers accompanied by all their children.

Young women from stores, shops and factories.

Grandmothers who have passed the three-score years and ten.

A week's outing costs only $3. How many will you send this Summer?

Send contributions to George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.

'THE TROJAN WOMEN' BEAUTIFULLY GIVEN

Much That Is Deeply Impressive in Barker Production of Euripidean War Play.

AT THE C. C. N. Y. STADIUM

Chrystal Herne and Edith Wynne Matthison Contribute Much to the Performance.

THE TROJAN WOMEN OF EURIPIDES.
English version by Professor Gilbert Murray. Produced by Lillah McCarthy and Granville Barker at the Municipal Stadium, College of the City of New York.

Hecuba ..... Lillah McCarthy
Cassandra ..... Chrystal Herne
Andromache ..... Edith Wynne Matthison
Helen ..... Gladys Hanson
Talthybius ..... Ian Maclaren
Menelaus ..... Philip Merivale
Poseidon ..... Lionel Braham
Pallas Athene ..... Mary Forbes
Leader of the Chorus ..... Alma Kruger
Chorus of Trojan Women—The Misses Elliott, Phillips, I. Merson, Mower, Howard, Brown, Steel, Cranmer, Boos, Forbes, Wilson, Burtch, E. Merson, White, Cushman, Merriam, Escalanta, Vliet, Jeans, and Pattison.

Deeply impressive was the performance of "The Trojan Woman," the Euripidean war play which served yesterday to dedicate the vast open air theatre at the College of the City of New Yrk. Granville Barker gave to it a production appropriate to an immortal work which, with great drama and still greater poetry, makes vocal an all but incommunicable woe. It was a good thing that the handsome stadium, the generous gift of a generous giver, should have been thus dedicated with a play handed down from classic antiquity, acted by able and distinguished players and staged by as gifted a director as any now at work in the English-speaking theatre.

It was impressive and it was moving. It stirred you despite all the distance that lies between a Greek play and a modern audience and despite all the resistance offered by the environment. With its proportion and the nature of its architecture, the new stadium is more happily built for an open air theatre than the Yale Bowl where the first of the Barker productions was made a fortnight since but it is somewhat too close to the outside world. The life of the city jostles you at every turn. You see the roofs of apartment houses beyond the stadium wall, you hear the noise of passing trolleys and motor cars, of factory whistles and bells and distant river craft.

Palmer Hutchinson singing of the chorus but more continuous, the progress of the play is accompanied by the hum of New York at work.

First Acted 2,000 Years Ago.

"The Trojan Women" was first played more than 2,000 years ago, but it is timely. It sings the cruelty and desolation of war and the great futility of victory. Even for an audience of here and now, it gives special meaning to the play to know something of the circumstances under which it was written, circumstances that have significance quite aside from their interest to the sedulously archaeological. Euripides wrote his story of the fall to Troy at a time when his heart was full of bitter protest against the war spirit which had seized upon Athens. The year before, the Athenians in their cynical power and their greed had sacked the unoffending defenseless little island of Melos, whose people had asked only to be allowed to preserve their neutrality among the warring folk of the Aegean. And it was with this sorry triumph in mind that the old poet fashioned for resentful Athenian audiences this picture of the greatest war victory of heroic Hellas, painting not the glory of the conquest, but the other side of the Greek shield—the misery of the Trojan women.

A favorite passage to suggest the message of the play is in the words of Poseidon in the prologue when the sea god says:

How are ye blind
Ye treaders down of cities, ye that cast
Temples to desolation, and lay waste
Tombs, the untrodden sanctuaries where lie
The ancient dead; yourselves so soon to die!

Miss Herne's Performance.

Yet it may not have been imagination yesterday that made it seem as though Chrystal Herne were underscoring by every emphasis of gvoice and gesture the lines where the mad prophetess sings:

Would ye be wise, ye Cities, fly from war!
Yet if war come, there is a crown in death
For her that striveth well and perisheth
Unstained; to die in evil were the stain!
Therefore, O Mother, slay not thy slain,
Nor Troy, nor me, the bride. Thy direst foe
And mine by this wooing is brought low.

This scene of Cassandra's vision is one of the three great moments in the play as it is performed by Mr. Barker's company. Miss Herne makes beautiful and ineffably pathetic the virgin daughter of Priam, sister of Hector. The heartbreaking loveliness of her voice has an unearthly quality that serves admirably the lines Gilbert Murray wrote for the mad prophetess of ancient Troy.

Then there is the scene where Andromache, beautifully embodied and played by Edith Wynne Matthison, is parted from her little boy, whom the ruthless Greeks in their philosophy of conquest have ordered cast from the walls of Troy. It is indescribably poignant when the child is torn screaming from the arms of the old Queen of the fallen city. And you wait then for the moment when alone on the desolate ramparts the white-haired mother of Hector is left to commune with the body of his little son.

Lillah McCarthy's Work.

Far less appealing than the work of Miss Herne and Miss Matthison is the work of Lillah McCarthy as Hecuba. Her performance has dignity and a certain heroic quality, and it is true that her very statelines becomes expressive for such a "purple pageantry" of woe. It is also true that the inflexibility, the formalism, and the intense artificiality of her delivery and her playing leave something most earnestly to be desired in the passages when the great humanity of the rôle cries out for utterance.

Hampered by the dismaying spaces of the amphitheatre and unable to bridge them with the cunning insolence of her rose-robed Helen, Gladys Hanson is beautiful but insignificant.

And now for Norman Wilkinson. The English decorator who accompanied Mr. Barker to America and who first distinguished himself here by his contributions to the revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," has done far better for the "Trojan Women" than for the "Iphigenia." Here some of his costuming is possessed of conspicuous beauty. There is distinction and wise use of color in the dress and arms of the Greek soldiery, from Menelaus to the least of them. Andromache in the low chariot is a lovely picture and the white-haired Hecuba, a superb vision. His costuming of the women of the chorus, however, is exceedingly unfortunate. At first glance they seem to have come blanketed from a midnight tenement-house fire. Mr. Wilkinson may have wished to add to the melancholy of the play and the effect achieved is certainly depressing, but to those disturbed by the sheer homeliness of this costuming the plaintive choral odes lose something of their appeal and the group scenes much of their effectiveness.

Gray Skies and Smoke.

Yet an impressive pictorial sombreness is achieved for the finale when the Greek soldiers have moved along the shore with their brands and when the black smoke, risen from the three great caldrons, has spread like a pall over the group of huddled women and deepened the gray of the gathering twilight. From the first, indeed, it was all gray sky overhead yesterday afternoon. The rain, which had interfered more than once with Mr. Barker's plans, was withheld, and the gray skies made a fitting roof over the performance of "The Trojan Women."

The scene with its temple and circular orchestra, both was, with slight modifications, the same as that provided for the "Iphigenia in Tauris" as given at New Haven. And again Professor David Stanley Smith of Yale supplied a simple, melodic accompaniment of ancient tone. The "Iphigenia" will be given at the Stadium tomorrow afternoon and then on Tuesday, there will be the first public performance of "The Trojan Women."

WED IN MINIATURE GROVE.

James B. Allen and Ione A. Ralli Married in All Souls Church.

The wedding of James Butler Allen of Greenfield, Mass., and Miss Ione A. Ralli, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony P. Ralli, and a member of an old Greek family, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in All Souls Church, Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue. The ceremony took place in a miniature grove of green trees, against which stood huge plants covered with marguerites. The Rev. Samuel Maxwell, of the Second Church, Boston, officiated.

The bride walked with her father, Mr. Ralli, who gave her in marriage. She wore a white satin gown with a narrow square court train held high across the shoulders by a band of orange blossoms. The gown had a corsage of old point d'Alençon lace, from which a short tunic continued over the skirt, and the wide cape sleeves were also of the lace, which had belonged to the grandmother and mother of the bride. She wore a string of pearls, a wedding gift, a pearl brooch, the bridegroom's gift, and carried lilies of the valley and gardenias. The tulle veil extended below and beyond the train and was caught very lightly over her forehead by a trail of orange flowers.

Miss Julia A. Ralli was her sister's maid of honor. She wore a frock of rose-colored taffeta, the gathered skirt having a tunic of blue tulle that was gathered to the skirt below the hip line, and held there by shaded pink roses. The low-cut corsage fitted the figure and had a puffed finish and short tulle taffeta sleeves, with elbow frills of blue tulle, and from the centre back a chiffon cape gathered tightly in the middle spread out and veiled the gown. Her leghorn hat was rolled up at the back and trimmed with clusters of purple grapes and pink roses. She carried pink sweet peas. Little Miss Helen Colvocoresi, the tiny flower girl, a cousin of the bride, walked with one of the bridesmaids and carried a basket of yellow daisies and forget-me-nots. She wore a white lingerie frock, and in her red-gold hair a wreath of purplish forget-me-nots.

The bride's younger sister, Miss Lois A. Ralli, and Miss Margaret Allen, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Miriam Walker were the bridesmaids. They wore golden yellow taffeta frocks, with short wide skirts with deep tunics of blue tulle, arranged in two single deep frills. The corsages cut low from shoulder to shoulder were draped with blue tulle and straps of taffeta crossed the corsages and fastened at the waist line with crystal buttons. The elbow-length sleeves had falls of blue tulle. The brown tulle hats of middle size were set with clusters of yellow daisies, and all carried large long-stemmed clusters of yellow daisies.

Mr. Allen had his cousin, Thomas Lamb Allen of Greenfield as his best man, and the ushers were Andrew P. Cunard, Jerome Ripley Allen, another cousin; Ely Hill and Sheldon Martin.

The reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ralli, 351 West End Avenue, and was a small one. The decorations were pink rambler roses. Mrs. Ralli, who received, wore a gray charmeuse gown, trimmed with old lace.

On their return from their wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Allen will make their home at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

ABBOTT-ARNOLD WEDDING.

Noon Ceremony in the Church of the Messiah—The Attendants.

The wedding of Hunley Abbott and Miss Margaret Arnold, a daughter of Mrs. George A. Arnold, formerly of Cambridge, Mass., took place at noon yesterday in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes. The chancel was trimmed with white roses and peonies.

The bride walked with her brother, Robert Lee Arnold, of Philadelphia. She wore a trailing white satin robe trimmed with lace, a tulle veil held with orange blossoms and caried lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor was her sister, Miss Dorothy Arnold, who was in a frock of embroidered white net, having a little green taffeta jacket and a white net hat with touches of green.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Betty Roberts, Bertha Broughton, Ellen Woodruff, and Miss Lillian Harrington of Newton, Mass. They wore embroidered white net frocks with yellow taffeta coats topped by yellow and white hats. All of the attendants carried yellow roses. Mr. Abbott's best man was G. I. Solomon of Atlanta, Ga., and the ushers were John Lawton, William Anderson, Davis Anderson and Mr. Caldwell of Bridgeport, Conn.

On their return from their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Abbott will live at 320 Central Park West, where the wedding reception was held yesterday afternoon.

MISS HODGE'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Plans for Her Marriage to Dr. John P. Peters, Jr., on June 19.

The marriage of Miss Charlotte Morse Hodge, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Aspinwall Hodge, and Dr. John P. Peters, Jr., a son of the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, Rector of St. Michael's Church, and of Mrs. Peters, will take place on Saturday, June 19, in the chapel of St. Michael's Church, at Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

The bridegroom's father will perform the ceremony. The best man is to be Dr. Ralph S. Bromer of Philadelphia, and the ushers are to be Bryan F. Peters of Savannah, Ga., Frazier F. Peters and James Parsons Gifford. Miss Hodge will have no attendants. A small reception for the families and a few intimate friends will be held at 316 West 108th Street.

Dr. Peters was graduated from Yale in 1908, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1913.

Hall-Remy Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., May 29.—Miss Eleanor Reyburn Remy of Evanston, Ill., and Dr. Fairfax Hall of New Rochelle, were married this afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, by the Rev. Harry D. Heald, the rector of the church. Miss Remy was attended by Miss Elizabeth Congdon of Chicago, and Evans Ward of Port Chester was the bridegroom. Only the immediate families attended. Dr. Hall and his bride will live in New Rochelle after their wedding trip. Miss Remy is a sister of Victor Remy of the legal department of the International Harvester Company, and Dr. Hall is a son of Charles Hall of Binghamton, N. Y. He is a graduate of Yale, and an expert golfer.

Dr. Van Denburg Weds Miss Harris.

Miss Katharine Barnabee Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Harris of Warner, N. H., was married to Dr. Joseph K. Van Denburg, Principal of Public School 40, Manhattan, yesterday afternoon in the Chapel of St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Church, West Ninety-Second Street, by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Billinger, in the presence of the relatives of the bride and bridegroom. Dr. Van Denburg is a graduate of Wesleyan and is one of the best known of the city's pubic school principals.

THE LITTLE GALLERY
15-17 EAST 40TH STREET
FOURTH FLOOR
Wedding Gifts of Distinction

BRONX CANTOR—SINGS GRAND OPERA. Reverend Greenbaum, famous baritone, will give a grand opera concert in Loew's Spooner Theatre, Southern Boulevard and 163d St., Thursday, June 3, 8:15 P. M. Mr. Greenbaum will be assisted by Miss Humphrey, famous lyric soprano and concertist of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Mr. Max Jacob, violinist. Tickets, 50c.-$1.00.

FATHER KEPT FROM CROSBY WEDDING

Letters to Belgian Relief Head in Brussels, Telling Date, Returned Unopened.

NAPLES CEREMONY JUNE 2

Washington Girl is to Marry Count Mario C. de Melito, an Officer in the Italian Army.

The wedding of Miss Miriam Crosby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar T. Crosby of Washington, D. C., and Warrenton, Va., and Count Mario Caracciolo de Melito of Italy, whose engagement was anniunced by Mrs. Crosby on April 3, just before sailing from New York for Genoa, Italy, is to take place in Naples on June 2.

Miss Crosby's father is the head of the Belgian Relief Committee in Brussels. She is a niece of Mlle. de Bouligny of 717 Madison Avenue, this city.

After Miss Crosby reached Genoa with her mother they decided to make a trip to Tripoli, where Miss Crosby's fiancé, who is an officer in the Italian army, was stationed. They recently returned to Naples, and the Count has obtained leave of absence for his marriage.

The ceremony will be performed at Parker's Hotel, where Mrs. Crosby is staying with her family. It is not likely that Mr. Crosby will attend his daughter's wedding as all letters addressed to him so far by his wife to his address in Brussels giving the date of the wedding, have been sent back to Naples unopened. He has written to his relatives here, and is greatly worried about his family's apparent silence in writing.

United States Ambassador to Italy Thomas Nelson Page is to act as witness for Miss Crosby at her wedding, and the Count's witnesses will include Prince Polenziani, the Duke of Madragone, Baron François Compagne, and the Duke of Terronova. His acting godfather will be Prince de Castagneto, a relative of the bridegroom.

Miss Crosby is well known in society in Washington. Her mother was Miss Jeaune de Bouligny of New Orleans, La., before her marriage. The Bouligny family are descendants of Duc de Bouligny, the Military Governor of Louisiana under the Spanish régime. Her grandfather was the first Senator from Louisiana, and was a friend of the Marquis de Lafayette. Her family name is a corruption of de Bolognini, an Italian title dating back to the twelfth century, and it is to be found with the family name of her fiancé in the Libro d'Oro of Italy. The Louisiana family of de Bouligny counts many alliances with the French nobility.

Miss Crosby's father is a graduate of West Point, and is well known as an explorer and lecturer, having made several expeditions in Soudan and Thibet, having been lost in the desert in Thibet for forty-five days on one occasion. He is a member of the London Geographical Society and also of La Société Geographique of Paris.

ROBERT W. TAILER DEAD.

Veteran Real Estate Man Who Built the Retaining Walls at Fort George.

Robert W. Tailer, real estate expert, died yesterday at his home, 16 East Seventy-second Street, in his eightieth year. He was born here and received his early education at Churchill's and Dr. Anthon's Schools, later entering the general commission business in this city. Since 1878 he had been the manager and executor of several large estates.

Mr. Tailer was perhaps the discoverer of Richfield Springs, Otsego County, N. Y., and spent his Summers there at his estate, Bella Vista, for more than fifty years. He was largely responsible for the development of the resort and recently residents presented him with a lovin g cup in appreciation of his work. Among his benefactions there were the building of additional schools and the rebuilding of the church at Monticello, known as the oldest in the State.

Mr. Tailer's most notable achievement in this city was the building of the retaining walls at Fort George, by which he increased the value of that property from almost nothing to more than $1,350,000. Starting with only $25,000, the property being mortgaged for $18,000, he spent $125,000 for labor alone and at the end twenty-five years completed the work. These walls, which are popularly supposed to be the work of the Government, contain more than $100,000 worth of stone alone, and are entirely his work, with the exception of the unskilled labor employed.

Architects and engineers from all over the country have inspected the walls and pronounced them to be the most remarkable work of their kind in the United States.

Mr. Tailer was a member of the Union Club and a Trustee of the Northern Dispensary. He is survived by his son, J. T. Tailer, and by two grandchildren, Miss Marie Tailer and Robert W. Tailer, 2d, who resided with him at his town home.

Passengers for Bordeaux.

Among the passengers sailing today for Bordeaux on the Chicago are G. Aubrey, E. Andiger, Miss M. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Byrne, B. H. Conner, G. E. Cummings, A. M. Curtis, Miss Jeanne Cheron, Mrs. Chevallier Dumont, Mrs. R. Dunlap, Clarence Dean, Mrs. R. Engel, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fontaine, Miss J. Daisy Favre, Miss Lubie Gay, J. E. Hanop, D. W. Lewis, Felix O'Malley, Dr. E. G. Ramsdell, Mrs. A. Silver, H. E. Shreeve, Lee Wanell, and A. P. Williams.

Obituary Notes.

ERNEST G. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hooper Grain Company of Chicago, died on Friday at his home in that city in his forty-seventh year. His had been in the grain business all his life and was a former manager of Weare Commission Company and a Director of the Board of Trade. His widow survives him.

JULIUS W. LOEWENTHAL, President of Loewenthal & Co., bankers, died on Friday at his home in Chicago in his forty-sixth year. He was a graduate of Cornell University and a former President of the International Bank of Chicago.

Mrs. JESSIE REYNOLDS STUART, wife of Joseph Stuart of Charlton, England, formerly of Rye, N. Y., died on Friday, according to information received here yesterday. She was married ten years ago, and besides their home in Rye Mr. and Mrs. Stuart lived at 342 West Eighty-fifth Street. Her husband was a son of one of the founders of the banking firm of J. & W. Stuart. Besides her husband two children survive her.

TUNIS N. SMITH, Vice President and General Manager of the National Express Company, died on Friday at Ballston Spa, N. Y., in his sixty-first year. He was also a Director of the Westcott Express Company and entered the employ of the National as a messenger in 1874 at $3 a week.

Mrs. SUSAN FERRIS STRONG, 80 years old, widow of William Young Strong and a resident of Brooklyn for the last sixty-five years, died on Friday at her residence, 318 Seventy-second Street, Bay Ridge. She is survived by a son and two daughters.

Mrs. MARGARET M. SAUNDERS, wife of Charles R. Saunders, died yesterday at her home, 41 Hope Street, Brooklyn, aged 35 years. Mrs. Saunders was a lifelong member of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul and left, besides her husband, a son and four daughters.

Mrs. MINNIE STURM, wife of John Sturm, died of heart disease on Friday at her residence, 901 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, in her fifty-sixth year.

JOSEPH WILEY, a salesman in the blank book trade for Boerum & Peace and prominent in Masonic circles in Brooklyn, died at his home, 486 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. Mr. Wiley was born in that borough and was formerly a Master of Commonwealth Lodge, F. and A. M., and a member of Orient Chapter, R. A. M.; Clinton Commandery, K. T.; Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Brooklyn Council, Royal and Select Masters; the Brooklyn Masters and Past Masters Association, and Fulton Council, R. A. He is survived by his widow and daughter.

Mrs. EMMA JANE LIGHT, widow of William J. Light, a contractor, died on Thursday at her residence, 542 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, aged 57 years. She was an old member of the First Place M. E. Church and is survived by three daughters and a son.

FRANK J. WALSH, 47 years old, employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard as a machinist, is dead at his home, 104 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES VAIL, a prominent resident and merchant of Riverhead, L. I., died at his home in that town on Friday, aged 77 years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 *Bryant.*

Born.

EVERDELL.—Mr. and Mrs. William Everdell, Jr., are being congratulated on the birth of their son, at their home, 103 East 75th St. Mrs. Everdell was S. Rosalind Romeyn before her marriage.

Engaged

BOWMAN—SHAW.—Dr. and Mrs. Frank E. Shaw of 435 Convent Av., New York City, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel Lord, to Frederick Charles Bowman of London, Ontario. Miss Shaw is a graduate of Barnard College, Columbia University, New York City, class of 1910; Mr. Bowman of Victoria College, Toronto University, class of 1906.

COHEN—SCHERER.—Miss Eva Scherer betrothed to Isidor J. Cohen.

DUBROWIN—POLLAK.—Mrs. J. Pollak of 1,026 Park Av., announces the engagement of her daughter, Josephine, to Mr. Julius Dubrowin. Sunday, June 13, after 8. No cards.

EPSTEIN—SCHLANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Schlang of 435 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mildred, to Mr. Lewis Epstein, of Brooklyn. At home Sunday afternoon, June 6, from 3 to 6. No cards.

FUNK—HAWKINS—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hawkins of 64 Gates Av., Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Eleanor Loveal, to Wilfred J. Funk of Montclair, N. J.

LITTENBERG—BERLIN.—Mrs. Rose Berlin announces the engagement of her daughter, Hilda, to Samuel J. Littenberg. Reception, Sunday, May 30, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at 850 Longwood Av., corner of Prospect Av. No cards.

REICHLER—MAISNER.—Mrs. Kate Maisner announces the bethrothal of her daughter, Edith Naomi, to Rabbi Max Reichler. Reception Sunday, June 6, at Hotel Savoy, 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

WIDDI—ROTHSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rothstein of 850 Longwood Av., announce the engagement of their daughter, Edythe, to Daniel Widdi. Baltimore papers please copy.

YOHALEM—HAMMERSCHLAG.—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Hammerschlag of Cleveland, Ohio, announce the engagement of their daughter, Alma, to George M. Yohalem, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Yohalem. Reception Majestic Hotel, Sunday, June 6, 3-6 P. M. Cleveland papers please copy.

EPSTEIN—SCHLANG.—Mildred Schlang to Lewis Epstein.

FINE—HIRSCH.—Elsie Hirsch to S. Edward Fink.

KURSHAN—COHEN.—Mollie Cohen to Isidor Kurshan.

Married

BELCHER—HULL.—On Saturday, May 29, 1915, at the bride's home in Larchmont, N. Y., Mr. Edwin Seymour Belcher to Miss Helen Elizabeth Hull, daughter of Mr. George Frederick Hull. Rev. Dr. Cobden officiated.

EASTMAN—ERNST.—On Saturday, May 29, 1915, at St. Joseph's Church, New York City, by Rev. Mgr. Bruder, Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Ernst, to Norman F. Eastman, son of Joseph Eastman.

GANS—LEFFER.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Leffer announce the marriage of their daughter, Gussie, to Mr. Henry Gans of Brooklyn, May 29, 1915.

GOTTFRIED—WEINBERG.—Mrs. Charles Weinberg, 346 East 17th St., announces the marriage of her daughter, Nettie, to Dr. John Y. Gottfried.

LOEW—ROCKAWAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Rockaway announce the marriage of their daughter, Ella Clarice, to Mr. Nicholas D. Loew, Dec. 17, 1914. At home, 124 Euclid Av., South Orange, N. J.

REDWA

HOPE FOR FRANK IN FINAL FIGHT

Prison Board Begins Tomorrow Hearing on Plea for Commutation of Sentence.

MILLIONS URGE CLEMENCY

Chicago, Boston, and Denver Committees on Way to Atlanta with Big Petitions.

GEORGIA FEELING CHANGED

Marked Revulsion of Sentiment in Frank's Favor — Hearing May Consume a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 29.—The final battle to save Leo M. Frank from the gallows and to give him an opportunity to prove that he was unjustly convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan will be opened on Monday in the Capitol before the Georgia Prison Commission, and if surface indications count for anything the struggle will in all probability result in a decision favorable to the condemned man.

Frank, his attorneys, and his friends are optimistic as to the outcome of the hearing on the petition for commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment. They base their optimism on what they believe to be a marked change in Georgia sentiment in Frank's favor. This change is the result of the almost daily discussion of the case which has gone on in the newspapers of the State in the last few weeks—a discussion precipitated by the thousands of appeals sent by persons outside the State to Governor Slaton and the Prison Commission, urging that clemency be shown to the condemned man.

These outside appeals have served to arouse Georgians to a sense of how the country at large regards the case and have caused them to study the circumstances under which Frank was convicted, with the result that the belief has grown by leaps and bounds that the State cannot afford to hang Frank and that the very least that can be done is to commute the death sentence, thereby giving Frank and his friends time to prove that he is innocent of the crime for which he was convicted.

The Prison Commission which will hear Frank's plea for commutation consists of three members, H. E. Patterson, R. E. Davison, and W. H. Haines. After hearing the arguments advanced for and against commutation they will make a recommendation which will go to the Governor, who has the power to approve or disapprove. As a rule the Governor approves the action taken by the commission, and so its decision may be considered as practically final.

With the hearing so near at hand there is naturally much forecasting as to how the Commission will vote on the plea for commutation. Gossip at the Capitol has it that certainly two of the Commissioners will favor commutation and very probably all three. In fact, it is asserted that two of the Commissioners who have followed the case from the beginning and attended Frank's trial expressed themselves soon after the conviction to the effect that the sentence ought not to be carried out. It will not be at all surprising if the three Commissioners vote unanimously in favor of commuting the death sentence.

The Spokesman for Frank.

W. M. Howard, formerly of Lexington, and now of Augusta, an ex-Congressman and one of the best known lawyers in the State, has been engaged to present to the Prison Commission and the Governor Frank's petition for commutation. Mr. Howard for twelve years represented the Eighth District in Congress. Upon his retirement from Congress, he moved to Augusta, and formed a law partnership with Enoch H. Callaway. Previous to his election Mr. Howard for twelve years was Solicitor General of the Northern Circuit.

While he was Solicitor General Mr. Howard took part in a number of notable criminal trials and earned the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers in Georgia. With Judge Andrew J. Cobb of Athens and Judge Enoch H. Callaway of Augusta he represented Judge Emory Speer of the United States Court in the Southern District of Georgia, before the Congressional Investigating Committee.

Mr. Howard has made a careful study of the whole case, from the time of the crime at the pencil factory, through Frank's trial and his subsequent appeals to the courts. He is very confident that Frank will obtain a commutation and that the people of Georgia will approve the finding. He says:

"The people of Georgia are rapidly coming to the conclusion that Leo Frank is innocent of the murder of Mary Phagan, or at least that the doubt of his guilt is so grave that his sentence should be commuted to life imprisonment."

A week may be consumed in the hearing before the commission, as it is the purpose of that body to go into the case thoroughly. Nothing sensational is expected at the hearing except the possible production of a letter said to have been written by the late Judge Roan, who presided at Frank's trial, in reference to the case. Judge Roan, in refusing Frank a new trial, said that he did not know whether the prisoner was guilty or innocent, but asserted that he was not the one to be convinced. That was a matter for the jury, and as the jury was convinced he, therefore, refused a new trial.

It is asserted that the Frank case preyed on Judge Roan's mind and that some months before his death he wrote a letter in which he said that Frank ought not to be executed, and that if he (Roan) were living when the case reached the Prison Commission he would appear before that body and plead for pardon or commutation. It has been reported for some time that Frank's lawyers have this letter and that it will be presented at the hearing.

Much curiosity is expressed as to whether Solicitor General Hugh Dorsey, who prosecuted Frank, will appear before the commission and oppose the plea for clemency. If he does appear it will be something he has never done before.

As the Solicitor is strongly opposed to commutation, it is probable that he will appear before the commission and fight Frank's plea. Following custom, the commission notified Dorsey of the plea and asked if he had anything to say. Dorsey replied, setting forth the reasons why he thought commutation should be refused Frank. This letter has not been made public, but it is said the Solicitor makes a complete brief of the case, showing its progress through the courts and asserting that if there is anything in the way of Executive clemency it should be a full pardon, over the action of all the courts, and not a commutation of the sentence.

Complete Brief for Frank.

The brief to be presented by Frank's attorneys is complete. It is a minute chronology of the case from the date of the crime's discovery up to the application for clemency.

The three basic reasons for the appeal are given as (1) the doubt of Judge Roan, as expressed when he denied the first motion for a new trial several months after the original verdict, (2) the dissenting opinion by Chief Justice Fish and Justice Beck of the Supreme Court, (3) the dissent of Justice Hughes and Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court. The dissenting opinion of Justices Holmes and Hughes of the United States Supreme Court is to be submitted in full to the prison body.

It is reported that Solicitor Dorsey has affidavits to the effect that two of the Commissioners said months ago that Frank was innocent. Just what the Solicitor intends to do with these affidavits, if he has them, no one seems to know.

The change of sentiment in Frank's favor since the United States Supreme Court decided that there was no legal reason for annulling the verdict of the Georgia courts has been most remarkable. That decision brought the people face to face with the fact that Frank, so far as the courts were concerned, was doomed. This put them to studying the evidence against him and the circumstances that attended his trial, and the more they studied the stronger grew the feeling that there was grave danger of hanging a man who might be innocent.

Then, too, the United States Supreme Court decision was taken as vindicating the Georgia courts of the charge that they had been dominated by the mob spirit, and as the anger caused by that charge lessened the animosity against Frank also lessened. As a result thousands of Georgians who have been bitter against Frank are now asking the Commission and the Governor to show clemency.

Editor Wants Commutation.

Representative of this class is Thomas W. Loyless, editor of The Augusta Chronicle. Mr. Loyless has been bitterly anti-Frank and virulent in his criticism of those persons and newspapers outside of Georgia who have attacked the Frank verdict. Mr. Loyless has changed and is now appealing to the Prison Commission not to allow Frank to be hanged.

"Personally, I have always believed," he says, "and I still believe, Frank to be guilty of the crime of murder; which, however, I think he committed more as the result of an accident, following an attempted assault, than through any premeditation.

"But I do not know, and no one knows, this to be the fact beyond a doubt. I might even say a reasonable doubt—and I would not send any man, white or black, to his death without the practical certainty that he richly deserved such a fate. Moreover, Frank was convicted, largely, but not solely, on the unsupported evidence of an admittedly depraved negro, and under conditions of great public excitement—such as are hardly conducive to an entirely fair and proper administration of law and justice. For these reasons I stand for commutation of the death sentence to one of life imprisonment.

"In this way, it seems to me, we might best live up to our State's motto —Wisdom, Justice, Moderation—and I am perfectly confident, from the hundreds and hundreds of expressions I have heard from the most representative people of this and other sections of the State, that the intelligence and character of Georgia will strongly approve of such a course."

The large element represented by The Atlanta Journal believes Frank is innocent and insists that he was not fairly tried. The Journal has always asserted that the mob convicted Frank, and in an editorial urging clemency, it says:

"The people of Georgia look back upon his trial, which was conducted amid the frowns and clamor of a packed courtroom, and the echoes of a threatening crowd upon the street, and, remembering, they ask, 'Was it possible that justice could then be done?' They recall that in the subsequent reviews of his case by higher courts questions of legal procedure alone were passed upon. They realize that the essential evidence and the broad merits of his cause have been presented to only one jury, and that a jury which sat under the glare and heat of mob consciousness. Pondering these things, fairminded people ask: 'Can our State afford, in honor and justice, to hang a man who really has not been convicted and whose blood, if he be innocent, will rest upon our heads in tragic and everlasting shame?'

"His death sentence rests wholly on an unfair trial and on the testimony of a depraved and drunken negro who in the mature opinion of his own attorney is the real culprit of the crime.

"Now that every recourse to obtain a new and a fair trial has failed, the Pardon Board and the Governor are the only and the final hope of justice.

Assails Unfair Trial.

"We know that the rank and file of the Atlanta bar are convinced that Frank's trial was unfair, and we believe that the rank and file of the entire Georgia bar are of the same opinion. With the utmost conservatism we can go further and say that a great majority of the people of Georgia feel that Frank's guilt has not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt and that a great many of them consider him innocent.

"It is not a question of Frank's acquittal and freedom, but simply a question of commuting his sentence to life imprisonment, in order that truth and fairness may yet be brought forth. The Pardon Board ought to recommend this commutation, and the Governor ought to grant it. They should do so for the honor of the State, for the cause of human justice, and for that higher law whose seat is the bosom of God."

The Journal's assertion in regard to the unanimity of opinion of lawyers that Frank was not fairly tried is true. It may well be doubted if ever in criminal history the lawyers of a State were so nearly a unit in assenting that a defendant did not have a fair trial as are the lawyers of Georgia in saying that the trial of Frank was a mockery of justice. Practically all of them are appealing to the Governor and the commission to commute Frank's sentence.

In a letter to the Prison Commission Judge Arthur Powell, who was for several years a member of the Court of Appeals, says:

"I was an intimate friend of Judge Roan. If he were living I would not attempt to speak for him. Since his mouth is closed by death, I feel that it is due to him and to Frank that I should give you the benefit of what I know of how he felt as to the defendant's guilt.

"Frequently during the trial he advised with me, sending for me often to come to the Court House. I cannot with brevity detail the conversations I had with him. The substance of what he told me is that he did not believe the defendant to be guilty. He expressed this opinion, in substance, to me at varying times during the trial.

"At his request I prepared portions of his charge to the jury. I mention this fact merely to show that I had opportunity of intimate knowledge of the state of his mind.

"Why with these views he did not grant the new trial, which from his conversation with me I fully expected him to grant, I do not know and cannot explain. I have known Judge Roan for a number of years, and I can say he was not himself during the trial and afterward.

Frank Innocent, Says Former Judge.

"Furthermore, I wish to say that I was present in court a number of times during the trial, and kept up tolerably well with the evidence. I had no interest in it. If I was theoretically interested it was on the side of the State, as my partner, Mr. Hooper, was engaged in the prosecution. What I saw of the trial convinced me that the defendant was innocent. To any critical mind there must be grave doubt of his guilt. As a citizen of the State, let me say that I hope he will be pardoned or that his sentence will be commuted.

"I can say further that I have recently been in various parts of South Georgia and have been surprised to find how strong and practically unanimous the sentiment there is against his being hanged, though there was considerable feeling against him in that section at the time of the trial."

Colonel R. H. Brewster, one of the veterans of the Atlanta bar, senior member of the law firm to which Solicitor Dorsey belongs, in an appeal to Governor Slaton, after reviewing the case, says:

"I urge you to save this man from the gallows and commute his sentence to life imprisonment and you will have done the great State of Georgia a service. You will have vindicated the law and left it possible, if in the future his innocence is demonstrated, the State will not have committed so great a wrong as to have executed an innocent man."

Hollins N. Randolph, attorney for the Federal Reserve Bank of this district, says: "I have carefully read the records of the case and there is in my mind a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused."

Attorney W. A. Wimbish, prominent in cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission, says: "I favor commutation of the sentence of Leo M. Frank, without undertaking to determine his guilt or innocence, because Frank was convicted wholy upon circumstantial evidence, not even Conley claiming to have seen Frank commit the crime or any act that led immediately to death."

Judge Andrew J. Cobb of Athens, formerly of the Georgia Supreme Court, and Judge W. H. Felder of Macon, for years of the Bibb Circuit, have written in similar vein. Both believe that the evidence is not conclusive and that, under the circumstances, the State cannot afford to inflict the death penalty.

Ministers Want Commutation.

Similar unanimity is manifested by the bankers and ministers. Every banker in Atlanta has appealed for commutation, and the ministers have organized and will appear in a body before the Prison Commission. Dr. C. B. Wilmer, rector of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, is responsible for the organized action of the ministers. Dr. Wilmer recently spent an afternoon with Frank in the latter's cell, and he left with the conviction that Georgia could not afford to inflict the death penalty on him. He called a meeting of the ministers, told of his visit to Frank, and of the impression made on him by the prisoner.

The ministers were so impressed by Dr. Wilmer's statement that they decided to organize and present their views to the Prison Commission in favor of commutation. Acting with Dr. Wilmer are Dr. Charles W. Daniel, pastor of the First Baptist Church; Dr. John E. White, pastor of the Second Baptist Church; Dr. Jacob L. White, pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church; Dr. H. M. Dubose, pastor of the First Methodist Church, and Dr. C. O. Jones, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church; Dr. Richard Orme Flinn, pastor of the North Avenue Presbyterian Church. Speaking for the ministers, Dr. Daniel says: "A number of the ministers who have discussed the matter feel that justice would adequately be served and the consequences of a mistake avoided by commuting Frank's sentence to life imprisonment. This feeling is based on the grave doubt as to his guilt."

Despite the great change of sentiment in Frank's favor there is a small but noisy element in Georgia which is insisting on the carrying out of the death sentence. Thomas E. Watson, once Populist nominee for the Presidency, is the spokesman for this element. Watson publishes a weekly paper at Thomson, Ga., called the Jeffersonian, and for months he has been filling it with abuse of Frank and his friends. His articles are appeals to prejudice and passion. He has become especially violent on the eve of the hearing before the Prison Commission and is practically threatening the Governor and the commission if they interfere with the verdict.

Watson is bitter against Commissioners Davison and Patterson. He goes so far as to say that if Frank's sentence is interfered with the action of the commission will be made an issue in the next State campaign. Ex-Governor Joseph M. Brown agrees with Watson and has written a letter protesting against any interference with the verdict. Watson and Brown, however, represent a small minority and no one believes that their threats will have any influence on the commission.

Governor Slaton, who will pass on the finding of the commission, if it reaches him before his term expires on June 26, has given no hint of his attitude. The Governor, however, is one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and those closest to him believe that he views the case as do his fellow lawyers.

Should Governor Slaton go out of office without passing on the recommendation of the commission the final decision will be made by Judge Nat E. Harris of Macon, who will be inaugurated on June 26. The Governor-elect has indicated his attitude as follows:

"You can just say for Nat Harris that if the matter of dealing Executive clemency to the condemned man is to be considered by him, the entire outside world will not be taken into consideration one bit. It is entirely a Georgia matter, and if I am to consider the case I shall consider it altogether from a Georgia basis, with the interests of Georgia and the interests of Georgia persons at heart."

Governor-elect Harris made the above statement after spending several hours in reading appeals for clemency sent by persons outside the State.

Flood of Appeals.

The appeals in behalf of Frank from outside the State are a remarkable feature of the case. They have come from everywhere and from all sorts and conditions of men. It is estimated that when the hearing opens on Monday appeals signed by many more than a million persons will have been received. Governors, Congressmen, women's organizations, and even little girls have made appeals for clemency. Among those who have written are Senator Borah of Idaho, Senator Reed of Missouri, Senator Newlands of Nevada, Senator Thomas of Colorado, Senator Sherman of Illinois, Fred A. Delano of the Federal Reserve Board, ex-Secretary of State Philander C. Knox, Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France; Judge G. B. Arnold of St. Louis, and Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver. Governors who have appealed for Frank are Dunne of Illinois, Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, Hall of Louisiana, Ferguson of Texas, Hatfield of West Virginia, and Ferris of Michigan.

Joint resolutions appealing for clemency have also been sent by the Legislatures of Michigan, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Texas, Tennessee, and Louisiana. These appeals by Governors and Legislatures are said to be without precedent in the history of the United States.

By the irony of fate, while Leo M. Frank is making his last desperate fight to escape a shameful death, Jim Conley, the negro who confessed that he aided in disposing of Mary Phagan's body and on whose evidence Frank was convicted, will be released from the chain gang. Conley, after Frank was convicted of murder, pleaded guilty to being accessory after the fact, and was sentenced to twelve months on the chain gang. His term expires two days after the hearing begins on Frank's plea for clemency. Conley's term was lessened forty-four days for good behavior.

800,000 SIGN FOR FRANK.

Two Crates of Petitions Sent to Georgia by Women.

The Anti-Death Penalty Committee of the Women's Peace Society, which has been working for three weeks at the Cosmopolitan Garden at 46 West Twenty-third Street, shipped two large crates containing 800,000 signatures to a petition for clemency for Leo M. Frank to Governor John M. Slayton of Georgia.

All of the signatures were obtained in three weeks by the committee and a number who volunteered assistance. On the committee were Elberta K. Shipley, Chairman; Emma D. Muller, Mrs. D. J. Adams, Louize de Quo, Mrs. Ethel Stewart, Mrs. M. Bell, Miss A. Peal, Julius Glassman, Julius Goldsmith, J. Rappaport, Edward Farrer, and Sol Rosenblum.

1,000,000 PLEAD FOR FRANK.

Total of Illinois Petitioners — Chicago Committee on Way to Atlanta.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Bearing a petition signed by 600,000 persons and resolutions passed by numerous societies protesting against the execution of Leo M. Frank, the Chicago Committee departed tonight for Atlanta, Ga., to wait on Governor John M. Slaton Monday and present their prayer for commutation to life imprisonment. The committee carries embossed copies of the resolutions adopted by the great mass meetings in the Powers Theatre and the Auditorium Hotel, a telegram from Governor Dunne, the petitions of the Illinois Legislature, the Illinois Bankers' Association, Mayor Thompson, City Attorney Charles R. Francis, the Judges of the Circuit, Superior, County and Appellate Courts, the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Lawyers' Association of Illinois, the American and Chicago Medical Associations, editors of Illinois, and 200 clergymen of different denominations.

Monster petitions from the big towns in Illinois and Indiana and 100 places, letters of appeal from scores of publicists, and the expert opinion of Judges and lawyers in support of a commutation on legal grounds are part of the great prayer expressed in the documents conveyed by the committee. To these are added the petition of 575,000 citizens and those of numerous trade, educational, and official bodies. With the petitions already forwarded by the Anti-Capital Punishment Society and other organizations, the total of Illinois petitioners will exceed 1,000,000.

HOLDS MURDER NOTE AUTHOR WAS CONLEY

Handwriting Expert Says Frank Could Not Have Dictated Phagan Letters.

MAKES PSYCHO-ANALYSIS

A. S. Osborn's Deductions Considered Strong Argument in Condemned Man's Favor.

That the murder notes which played an important part in the conviction of Leo M. Frank for the slaying of Mary Phagan were not dictated by Frank and written by Jim Conley, as Conley testified, but were written by Conley on his own iniative for the purpose of shielding himself, is the conclusion of a report submitted by Albert S. Osborn, handwriting and documentary expert of New York, to Governor Frank M. Slaton of Georgia, and made public yesterday by the Governor and Mr. Osborn.

Mr. Osborn bases his deduction upon a psycho-analysis of the two men, Frank and Conley. The notes on their face purported to be from the dead girl to her mother telling who had killed her. Mr. Osborn points out that this very absurd conception could not be the product of the brain of the educated Frank. He points out that the notes mention three times that the crime was committed by "a long, slim, dark negro," and contends that were the notes conceived by Frank for the purpose of diverting suspicion from himself he would have had no interest in placing suspicion upon a particular build of negro. It is also pointed out that Conley, who admitted on the stand that he wrote the notes, is a short, fat, light negro.

Mr. Osborn was first called into the case almost two years ago, when he was asked to pass upon Conley's first testimony that he wrote one of the notes and Frank the other. Mr. Osborn reported that the same man wrote both of them. This was contrary to the theory of the prosecution. Mr. Osborn was not called as a witness. He then, through interest in Frank and the belief that perjured testimony had been given in the trial which resulted in his conviction, undertook the investigation on his own initiative.

In his letter to the Governor of Georgia Mr. Osborn argues that Conley proved at the trial that he had lied twice, for he testified at first that he could not write. He contradicted this when he said he had written one note and Frank the other. Later he testified the he wrote both of the notes at the dictation of Frank. Mr. Osborn, therefore, argues that if Conley lied twice he probably lied in all his statements, and holds that if the jury considered Conley's testimony essential in reaching a verdict Frank did not have a fair trial. He says he does not believe Conley has yet told the whole truth of his connection with the murder.

Work of Ignorant Mind.

"If one takes this document of two pages, or these two documents," said Mr. Osborn, "and looks at them as a whole, considers their character in every particular, and then attempts to picture the conditions under which they were written and the purpose for which they were written, then considers the two stories that Conley told, first that he could not write and then that he wrote one of the notes, and finally considers the fact that the notes fail to accomplish their purpose in throwing off suspicion, then it seems to me clear that they were the work of an unassisted, ignorant mind seeking in an unskilled, clumsy way to remove suspicion from himself."

Mr. Osborn then told that the identification of persons through ideas and language is a new subject. Identification from personal descriptions and measurements is common, and identification from finger prints is now very generally employed, and identification from handwriting has in late years been much used; but identification by psychoanalysis is a novel field.

Mr. Osborn's first report in the Frank case was made on June 17, 1913, and simply advanced the opinion that both notes had been written by Conley, and not one, as the negro at that time alleged. Conley later admitted this on the witness stand.

A dispatch to THE TIMES last night from Atlanta said counsel for Frank considered Mr. Osborn's indictment of Conley, star witness for the prosecution, the strongest of the arguments to be submitted to Governor Slaton in a plea for Executive clemency.

The second report, made March 20, 1914, but never published, follows in part:

"I have examined this paper with a view of determining whether it exhibits in any way the participation of two hands or two minds in its preparation, and especially whether the note in any way suggests the co-operation of a superior intelligence. I have endeavored to answer as far as possible the following questions:

"1. Is the handwriting a disguised, feigned, or simulated handwriting?

"2. Is there anything in connection with the note which points to the direct or indirect work of an educated mind or hand?

"3. Is the disputed document consistent with the theory that it was the production of an ignorant illiterate!

"4. Is it probable that the statements in the note are pure invention or founded in some measure on fact?

"In my report of June 17, 1913, I say:

"'The writing is consistent in every way with illiterate writing in its manner of execution, its arrangement, and also its composition, and in these particulars in my opinion is utterly inconsistent with the characteristics of the writing of L. M. Frank.'

"The more the disputed note is examined, the more apparent, in my opinion, it becomes that it is the product of a grossly illiterate and very ignorant mind.

Composition Senseless.

"From my experience in examining such papers, I am also of the opinion that if this note was the product of an ignorant mind acting under the suggestion or coercion of a superior mind that the production would be likely to differ from that which appears. In the first place, the composition is rambling, incoherent, and senseless in certain particulars. It does not state definitely what it purports to say and, in my opinion, is in this particular convincingly inconsistent with what can reasonably be expected would be the dictation of an intelligent and educated man.

"It appears to me that the beginning of the note is particularly significant as pointing away from intelligence and ability. It is impossible to determine just what is meant by what is said, and this condition of facts points to ignorance without assistance. Assuming that the communication was dictated or partly dictated by the defendant, it seems to me very improbable that he would permit it to remain as it is. Conscious guilt in an intelligent mind always tends to overreach itself by too careful and explicit explanations and excuses.

"The note is also in its condition, selection of paper, style of handwriting, arrangement, spacing, illegibility, and incoherence entirely consistent with unassisted ignorance. If it is the testimony that this note was dictated by Frank, or its composition suggested by him, I am of the opinion that such testimony is untrue.

"A careful consideration of the character of the rambling, incoherent, repetitions in the note under investigation, and a consideration of its apparently meaningless statements about some act which was done and something which was to be permitted, suggest the possibility that there was a second party present and that there was collusion in the act or observation by Conley and guilty knowledge on his part or actual participation by him in that which it was sought to explain by this written communication. It seems to me that these repetitions and the statements in the letter and its message as a whole, are particularly significant as pointing away from participation by an intelligent accomplice who suggested and inspired this communication for his own defense.

"Is it possible that Conley was with one of his kind that day in the factory or that he surprised one of his own kind under circumstances which made him a guilty participant or a guilty principal? It is difficult to imagine an ignorant man of the type of Conley drawing on his imagination for some of these apparently irrelevant statements in this note. I would suggest the advisability of an investigation of the possibility of there being present that day in the factory some one with Conley of his own kind.

"It may be that Conley has not yet told all the story; with two black men participating both would no doubt hang, but with a white man and a black man participating it is natural to assume that the white man was the principal."

The Final Report.

The final report on the letters submitted to Governor Slaton last week says:

"I have made further study and given further consideration to this important document with a view of determining whether it suggests in any way that the actual writer had the assistance and co-operation in its preparation of an educated, alert, intelligent mind that suggested and superintended the act.

"An analysis of language as a means of identification should include consideration of the purpose of the language. A written communication should be analyzed with a view of determining what end it was sought to accomplish or what idea it was intended to convey, and then the degree of effectiveness with which the purpose was carried out should be carefully considered. It may appear that the purpose and execution of the communication in the matter of language is very consistent or very inconsistent with the mentality and personal characteristics of the possible writer. Attention should be directed to certain definite interrogatories as follows:

"1. What was the leading idea or purpose of the writing?

"2. Were there other or incidental purposes?

"3. Does the communication fulfill its purpose and is it clear, definite, and logical?

"4. Is it inconsistent in any way with itself?

"5. Would it have more effectively served the purpose intended if it had contained additional consistent matter which ordinary intelligence would have suggested?

"6. Does it contain exaggeration, over-emphasis, or a fixed idea indicating intense desire that a certain definite inference, true or untrue, be drawn from it?

"7. Taking all of these facts and conditions in combination, is the communication consistent with the education, intelligence, disposition, experience, occupation, age, race, sex, and general qualifications of the supposed writer?

Hard to Decipher Note.

"A study of this writing under investigation along the lines of the preceding analysis confirms and enforces the opinion that the conception and execution of this writing is entirely consistent with the mental, educational, and general qualifications of James Conley, and inconsistent with the theory that this note in any way is the invention, conception, or product of the mind of Leo M. Frank. My understanding is that James Conley is an ignorant, unworthy representative of his race, and that Leo M. Frank is an educated, alert, intelligent man, and any consideration of this question is along the lines of this understanding of the characters of these two individuals.

"One of the first steps in an investigation of this kind is to determine exactly what such a communication says or attempts to say. The readings of this note have varied greatly and it is impossible to say definitely what some portions mean, and this very indefiniteness is, in my opinion, significant as pointing away from intelligence. The wording, spelling, and arrangement of the note are approximately as follows:

mam that negro
hire doun hero did
this I went to make
and he push me
doon that
a long tall negro black
that hoo it wase
long sleam tall negro
* * *
he said he wood * * *
* * * play like the
nigh vitch did it
but that long tall black
negro did boy his slef.

"Under the last ruled line of the first page there is a portion of a word which may have been a part of the word 'me,' and I have read it this way. The first word of the third line of the second page I have interpreted as 'n-e-g-r-o,' but it is not certain that this is what was intended. It is just possible that the last word of the third line from the bottom of the first page is not 'was but 'w-o-k-e,' although I am inclined to think that it was intended for 'w-a-s-e.'

"It is not clear just what the note purports to be, but the most reasonable interpretation of it is that it was intended to be understood as a communication from the victim herself addressed to her mother. This conception of the note supposes it therefore to be written by the victim, and the question naturally arises, when was it written? The first sentence is 'that negro hire doun hero did this.' The question is, did what? The victim either had not been attacked, or had been attacked and was not quite dead, or was dead. The ridiculous, ignorant character of this whole conception as a possible defense, it seems to me, is not characteristic of intelligence.

"It may throw some light on the investigation to consider in more detail the various possible purposes of this communication:

"1. That it was conceived for the purpose of serving as a defense for two possible perpetrators of the crime, Frank and Conley.

"2. That it was conceived for the purpose of diverting suspicion from Frank.

"3. That it was written for the purpose of diverting suspicion from Conley, a negro answering a certain definite description.

"It seems to me that the most probable interpretation of the document, that is as a note addressed by a murdered victim to her mother, is more consistently the product of a superstitious, disturbed, ignorant negro mind than the possible invention of an intelligent man for a direct or indirect purpose of any kind whatever.

"The first word or address of the communication is 'm-a-m,' purporting to mean 'mother,' with no preceding word of endearment, and the spelling of the word and the use of this particular combination of letters instead of 'mother' or 'mama,' or merely 'ma,' is, it seems to me, the conception of a man of the Conley class.

"The last few words are also, in my opinion, significant where the attempt is made to make it appear that the perpetrator of the crime did not have assistance, the sentence reading 'but that long tall black negro did by his slef.' According to the idea of the note being written by the victim, she is supposed to want it distinctly understood that the 'tall' man did it by himself—that is, that he killed her, for if she was not to be killed why should she write? The conception thus becomes so absurd that it looks away from intelligence.

"It might be argued that this whole conception and wording was an ingenius subtle scheme to fasten the crime upon Conley. It seems to me clear that intelligence would be more likely to suggest the danger of this and the safer and more reasonable plan of accusing some unknown burglar or tramp by a note saying, 'I did not intend to do it but I did it.' It seems to me that, keeping in mind the personal characteristics of the two men which it claimed participated in the preparation of this document, that it becomes clear that the story of James Conley that he wrote this communication with the assistance of Leo M. Frank is not true, but that he conceived and wrote it in his own ignorant way for his own defense.

"The third question of the analyist is, 'Does the communication fulfill its purpose, and is it clear, definite, and logical?' It appears to me that when this test is applied to this document that it appears at once highly improbable that an intelligent man interested in as important a matter as that of escaping punishment for murder had anything whatever to do with it.

"In considering Question 6, 'Does it contain exaggeration, over-emphasis, or a fixed idea indicating intense desire that a certain definite inference, true or untrue, be drawn from it?' it appears to be clear that the note was primarily intended to convey the idea—three times repeated—that this crime was committed by a negro, but not a short, fat, and light-colored negro, but a long, slim, tall and black negro. I understand that Conley is not tall, slim, and black. A natural inquiry is, would Frank's main interest be in defending a particular kind of negro?

"In answer to Question 7, 'Is the communication consistent with the education, intelligence, disposition, experience, occupation, age, race, sex, and general qualifications of a supposed writer?' it seems to me absolutely clear that it is consistent with what I understand are the characteristics of James Conley, and absolutely inconsistent with the mental characteristics and acquirements of Leo M. Frank.

No Intelligent Assistance.

"It throws some light on this phase of the question to consider what intelligence would probably suggest in the preparation of such a document. Ordinary intelligence suggests that the purpose of a murder note of this kind is to cast suspicion upon some one who for some reason was present and did the deed, and by this means drawing away of suspicion from some one who might naturally be suspected. In the first place, such a note, if intelligently written, would be in the first person and say, 'I did it.' The note says, 'that negro did this,' and 'that long, tall, black negro did by hisself.' Intelligence would have suggested not 'he' and 'his,' but 'I,' and 'mine,' and I think intelligence would have suggested this even if two persons were present, because otherwise the note would not serve its primary purpose, which was to throw off suspicion from the actual perpetrators. An ignorant man might think that he was making a confession when he wrote, 'I did it,' even though he was purporting to write as somebody else, while an intelligent man would realize at once that to be most effective the note should be in the first person, and purport to be a confession of an unknown person. Notes of this character are not uncommon in the history of crimes.

"Summarizing the matter, it appears to me, that when the illegibility, incoherence, repetition, and the uncertain effect of the whole communication is considered, that it is perfectly clear that James Conley did not have intelligent assistance in writing the document, and I think the document in its primary conception, its penmanship, its arrangement, its appearance, the material used in its construction, its choice of words, its ideas, its grammar, is all consistent and points to the operation of but one mind, and that the mind of James Conley. It frequently occurs in documents of this kind that the ideas expressed and the language employed is highly inconsistent with the spelling and appearance of the paper, showing that an intelligent person was assuming illiteracy, but this document is clumsy and uncouth in every way."

"New York, May 17, 1915."

CARRY NEW ENGLAND'S PLEA.

Committee Headed by Foss Starts South with Frank Petition.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 29.—The New England delegation to ask for clemency for Leo M. Frank left Boston for Atlanta this afternoon. It will file the New England petition, signed by 50,000 persons, with Governor Slaton and the Georgia Prison Commission Monday.

Mayor Curley at the City Hall formally presented the petitions, asking for the commutation of Frank's sentence, to ex-Governor Foss as head of the delegation, and wished the party good luck.

Still another Governor has lent his name to the Frank protest in the person of Governor Curtis of Maine. Others are Governors Ferris of Michigan, Dunne of Illinois, Braumbaugh of Pennsylvania, Hall of Louisiana, and Ferguson of Texas.

GRAPE JUICE IN NEW FORM.

Agricultural Department Makes Syrup by Freezing and Whirling.

A new form of grape juice or grape syrup has been obtained from Concord and Ives grapes by a method which has just been perfected by the fruit juice experts of the United States Department of Agriculture, according to an announcement from that department. The new syrup is found to be especially suitable fo soft drinks and as an adjunct in cookery.

"The discovery," the announcement says, "followed experiments in concentrating cider to one-fifth of its volume. The new method consists in freezing juice pressed from grapes into solid ice, cracking this ice into pieces the size of a walnut and whirling it in a centrifugal machine, such as is used in separating the molasses from the sugar in sugar making. The rapid whirling of the grape juice ice in the centrifugal machine causes the sugar or syrupy portion of the grape juice to separate from the crystallized water and to fly out into the receiving chamber of the centrifugal. By this method the grape juice is quickly reduced by the elimination of water to one-fourth its volume, so that the syrupy content of a gallon of grape juice will make a quart of concentrated grape syrup."

WAR HITS FUR TRADE.

Economy Reduces Buying and Market Centres Are Closed.

The effect of the European war has nowhere in trade been felt more keenly than in the fur market, writes United States Consul General Robert P. Skinner from London.

Among the reasons assigned for the stagnation in this important branch of commerce are the inability or disinclination through caution of the middle and richer classes to buy, the absence of Leipsic and other Continental dealers, and the fact that skins cannot now be sent to Leipsic for dyeing. The richer classes are buying lower grades of furs than formerly, so that the loss in medium-priced skins is not so great proportionately as in the higher grades.

"As a consequence of these conditions," continues Mr. Skinner, "trappers in Canada and the United States can no longer find a market for their skins. Probably the greatest sufferers are the Canadian Indians, who for years have made their living by trapping. They have been notified through the Department of Indians Affairs of the Canadian Government that the Hudson Bay Company, Revillon Frères, and the independent trading companies will no longer advance them their usual supplies of food, ammunition, clothing, &c., against their prospective catches. That this will cause much suffering among them can well be imagined, as they lead a precarious hand-to-mouth existence and have no other way of sustaining themselves.

"The largest part of the fur supply comes from the United States, with Canada a close second, perhaps excelling the United States in value per skin. Next in value is the Russian supply, if Siberia be included, closely followed by Australia. Other countries furnish smaller amounts. Probably Russia and Siberia furnish almost as valuable supplies as any country, but of these quite a large part is kept in Russia for dealers in Petrograd and other Russian cities. Sea otter is the most valuable fur at present; Russian sable is next in value, with silver fox nearly approaching it, although when the size of the skins is considered the sable is infinitely greater in value."

PROOFS WORRIED TOLSTOY.

Only Through Wife's Aid Were Corrections Made Legible.

Wifely assistance in literary work was strikingly exemplified in the case of the Countess Tolstoy, the wife of Leo Tolstoy, who was one of the worst "proof mangiers" that ever drove a publisher to despair. Before his books reached the press they had often been practically rewritten in proof, and often these proofs reached the publishers months after they had been promised. His son, the present Count Tolstoy, in his "Reminiscences of Tolstoy," comments on this peculiarity of the great author and gives as an instance his book "Anna Karenina."

"When 'Anna Karenina' began to come out in the monthly Russki Vyestnik," he writes, "long galley proofs were posted to my father, and he looked through them and corrected them.

"At first he would mark the margins with the ordinary typographical signs, letters omitted, marks of punctuation, and so on; then he would change individual words, and then whole sentences. This would be followed by erasures and additions until the proof sheets became a mass of patches that was perfectly black in places. It was impossible to send them back as they stood, because no one except my mother could make head or tail of the tangle of signs, transpositions and erasures. My mother would sit up all night copying the whole thing out afresh.

"In the morning the pages lay on her table, neatly piled together and covered with her fine, clear handwriting. Everything would be ready so that when Lyovotchka came down he could send the proof to have 'one last look,' and by evening the sheets were all written over and messed up once more.

"'Sonya, my dear, I am very sorry; but I've spoiled all your work again,' he would say. 'I promise I won't do it any more. We'll send them off tomorrow without fail.' But that tomorrow was often put off for weeks, or even for months. 'There's just one bit I want to look over again,' my father would say, but he would get carried away and write it all again afresh. There were even occasions, when, after he had posted the proofs, my father corrected them by telegraph the next day. Several times, in consequence of these corrections, the printing of the novel in the Russki Vyestnik was interrupted, and sometimes it did not come out for months together."

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ACCEPTANCES DROP IN RESERVE BANKS

Decrease of $1,100,000 in It Reported for Week—$400,000 Gain in Discounts.

BIG LOSS IN CASH RESERVES

Although Gold Holdings Indicate an Increase of $300,000—More U. S. Bonds Bought.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—This week's report of the Federal Reserve Board System shows a gain of about $300,000 in the aggregate gold reserves of the Federal Reserve banks and a decrease of $4,400,000 in their total cash reserves. Of the total gold reserves $23,426,000 is held in the gold settlement fund, all the banks reporting credits there in excess of the required $1,000,000 minimum.

A loss of about $700,000 is shown for the total of loans and discounts, including acceptances, sold by the banks. The amount of discounts proper shows a net gain for the week of about $400,000, the three Southern banks each reporting substantial increases in the amounts of rediscounted paper held. The aggregate amount of acceptances held by the banks is $9,200,000; the holdings of this class of paper showing a decrease of $1,100,000 for the week and constituting about 27 per cent. of the entire amount of commercial paper held by the banks, as compared with about 30 per cent., reported at the end of the previous week. About 38 per cent. of the total amount of commercial paper held was 30-day paper and 36.6 per cent., 60-day paper. The amount of agricultural and livestock paper maturing after 90 days, held mainly by the three Southern banks, shows a further increase to $3,300,000, constituting now about 10 per cent. of the entire amount of all the paper held by the banks.

Additional investments of $125,000 in United States bonds are reported from Cleveland and Chicago, bringing up the total of United States bonds held by the banks to $6,947,000. Other investments in municipal and kindred short-term securities show a total of slightly over $23,000,000, an increase of about $600,000, all banks with the exception of the Southern banks reporting fresh purchases for the week.

Net deposits decreased about $3,000,000, New York, St. Louis, and Chicago reporting the largest net withdrawals. The item "other liabilities," is composed chiefly of amounts held to the credit of other Federal Reserve banks on account of investments. Federal Reserve agents report a total of $67,156,000 of Federal Reserve notes outstanding. The total outstanding is secured to the extent of almost 82 per cent. by the deposit of gold with the agents. The banks report $9,309,000 of notes on hand. The net liability on account of outstanding circulation is stated as $10,921,000.

The tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and ctfs.	$243,640,000
Legal-tender notes, silver ctfs. and subsidiary coin	31,989,000
Total	$275,629,000
BILLS DISCOUNTED AND LOANS.	
Maturities within 30 days	12,907,000
Maturities within 60 days	12,423,000
Other	8,021,000
Total	33,951,000
INVESTMENTS.	
Due from other F. R. banks	$30,041,000
Items in transit	7,435,000
All other resources	12,191,000
Total resources	$360,247,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in	$54,138,000
Reserve deposits	292,050,000
Federal Reserve notes in circulation	10,921,000
All other liabilities	3,118,000
Total liabilities	$360,247,000

Gold reserve against net liabilities, 84.7 per cent.

Cash reserve against net liabilities, 93.3 per cent.

Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 95.3 per cent.

The statement by Federal Reserve Banks follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total cash	$15,225,000
Gold	14,112,000
Loans and rediscounts	2,227,000
Deposits	18,013,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total cash	$124,687,000
Gold	103,464,000
Loans and rediscounts	3,597,000
Deposits	127,474,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total cash	$21,944,000
Gold	18,832,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,495,000
Deposits	19,829,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total cash	$17,986,000
Gold	17,186,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,024,000
Deposits	17,062,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total cash	$7,487,000
Gold	7,892,000
Loans and rediscounts	7,412,000
Deposits	8,106,000
Federal Reserve notes	4,506,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total cash	$5,949,000
Gold	5,707,000
Loans and rediscounts	4,469,000
Deposits	5,662,000
Federal Reserve notes	2,877,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total cash	38,366,000
Gold	33,218,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,649,000
Deposits	44,933,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total cash	10,334,000
Gold	9,098,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,007,000
Deposits	13,063,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total cash	8,547,000
Gold	8,541,000
Loans and rediscounts	796,000
Deposits	8,804,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total cash	9,637,000
Gold	9,180,000
Loans and rediscounts	1,257,000
Deposits	9,128,000
Federal Reserve notes	193,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total cash	6,565,000
Gold	5,989,000
Loans and rediscounts	6,148,000
Deposits	6,702,000
Federal Reserve notes	3,255,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total cash	8,952,000
Gold	8,843,000
Loans and rediscounts	2,840,000
Deposits	12,279,000

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 29.—Cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co	..	57½	..
Arkwright Mills	60	55	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	55	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	105	..	107½
Chace Mills	101½	..	..
Charlton Mills	87½	90	..
Conanicut Mills	..	95	..
Davol Mills	90	..	..
Flint Mills	99	100	..
Granite Mills	..	85	..
Hargraves Mills	40	..	..
King Philip Mills	107	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	100	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	70	75	..
Luther Mfg. Co.	120	..	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	79	82½	..
Mechanics' Mills	75	..	..
Narragansett Mills	90	..	..
Osborn Mills	97	95	..
Parker Mills	42½	..	..
Pocasott Mfg. Co.	..	90	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	130	..	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	175	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	55	..
Shove Mills	72½	75	..
Stafford Mills	67½	72	70
Stevens Mfg. Co.	125	..	..
Tecumseh Mills	106	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	170	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	72½	71½
Westamoo Mills	..	90	..

NASSAU COUNTY RESORTS.

Gay Season Expected at Garden City, Hempstead, Mineola, and Roslyn.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 29.—Those who seek recreation this Summer in the villages that lie in the centre of Nassau County will find plenty of outdoor amusement to occupy their spare moments.

At Hempstead, the largest town in Nassau County, will be held, on June 8, 9, and 10, the annual convention and tournament of the Southern New York Volunteer Firemen's Association. It is expected that more firemen will be in the line of parade, which will be held on the third day, than in any other firemen's parade ever held on Long Island. Five hundred suffragists will also march.

Voting for the King and Queen of the carnival will be held throughout the week. Among those who have donated prizes are George B. Cortelyou, Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder, Frederick C. Hicks, the Long Island Railroad Company, District Attorney Lewis J. Smith, and County Treasurer Daniel J. Hegeman.

The annual Spring outing of Group VII. of the New York State Bankers' Association was held at Garden City on Saturday last. Outdoor sports were enjoyed during the day, including tennis, golf, and baseball.

The annual field day exercises of St. Mary's School at Garden City were held last Saturday. The members of the different classes appeared in costume in the procession which was held in the morning, and in the afternoon there was fancy dancing on the lawn and a basketball game.

Those who have charge of the parade and other festivities which are held each Decoration Day at Garden City Estates are very busily engaged in preparing the event. The display of American flags will be a prominent feature of the pageant.

The Shedowa Garden Club of Garden City will hold its June flower show on Saturday, June 12, from 2 to 6 P. M. There will be a sales table, with baskets of all sorts of shapes made by the members of the New York Association for the Blind.

The Red Cross Society has awarded a banner to Garden City for having the largest sale of Red Cross Christmas stamps for any place of its size in the United States. The banner has been hung in the Garden City Club.

The annual invitation tournament of the Garden City Golf Club started on Thursday last, with the qualifying round, 18 holes medal play, to compete for the President's Cup, the Hempstead Cup, and the Mineola Cup.

Harry Payne Whitney played over the course of the Garden City Golf Club on Wednesday last.

Camp No. 49 of the Patriotic Sons of America will hold a carnival during the week of July 13 at Garden City. A King and Queen contest will be a feature of the occasion.

The East Williston Tennis Club and the Garden City Tennis Club are making preparations for an active season. Several tournaments have been arranged.

Admiral and Mrs. Aaron Ward have consented to show their beautiful rose gardens at Roslyn on Tuesday, June 8, from 3 until 7 o'clock, for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. Tickets are $1 each and may be obtained from Mrs. Harold Godwin of Roslyn.

Over 1,600 dogs will be shown at the annual dog show of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America, to be held at the Fair Grounds in Mineola on June 3 and 4. The affair this year promises to be the most successful ever conducted by the association.

Water Sports, Golf, Suffragists.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., May 29.—Water sports are expected to share with golf the attention of the Summer visitors here the present season. Much interest has been awakened by the formation of an artificial lake of good size, brought about by the construction of a dam across the Bouquet River at a point below the village. This is a feature of the Summer life here to which the young people of the Summer colony have looked forward with eager anticipation, and they are expected to enjoy it to the full.

The fact that all of the golf players of last season plan to return and that several new ones of known ability are included in the hotel bookings is taken as an indication that there will be no appreciable falling off in interest in that sport, which for years has been supreme at Elizabethtown. The August tournament under the auspices of the Cobble Hill Golf Club is the principal event of the kind in the mountains, and annually attracts players from the other resorts. The club links stood the Winter well, and the work on the greens, for which provision was made at the close of last season, has put the course in better condition than ever before.

A renewal of the woman suffrage campaign of last season is expected, with headquarters either here in the village or at Keene Valley, a short distance away, where Mrs. Notman, the Brooklyn suffrage leader, has a Summer home. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Milholland will, as usual, do much entertaining at Meadowmount, their spacious ranch outside the village, where they often receive the suffrage friends of their daughter, Mrs. Eugene Boissevain, née Inez Milholland. Mrs. Boissevain expects to spend a portion of the Summer here.

In anticipation of an unprecedented amount of motor travel over the Quebec-Miami highway, which leads directly through the village, elaborate preparations have been made at the hotels. The garage facilities have been brought to a high standard of excellence. The section of the highway between Elizabethtown and Warrensburg, a distance of sixty miles, is one of the most important between New York and Montreal, and will be oiled at a cost of about $800 per mile, a special appropriation having been made for the purpose.

There is a demand for cottages here this season far in excess of that in any previous season, due to the fact that the advantages of Elizabethtown's location are becoming better known. The place has long been famous as a veritable fisherman's paradise, and early arrivals are having excellent luck.

At Lake Hopatcong.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., May 29.—Each boat and each train arriving here brings a crowd. A number of automobiles from New York have reached here, so that all the streets are lively enough to make it apparent that the Summer season is open.

The Canoe and Swimming Club has been opened. Its members are planning a season of lavish entertainments. Many aquatic sports, dances, and Saturday night pavilion dinners are being arranged.

There is a project afoot to establish an automobile club here this season. Many of the Summer visitors have fine cars and are adept drivers, including a number of women. The promoters feel that automobile owners should band together for mutual benefit and protection, and that some concerted action should be taken for the regulation of speed and for the maintenance of good roads.

A jolly crowd of thirty-five young persons, members of the New York Bowling Club, arrived at Camp Lake Breeze for the week-end.

Fishermen and State game protectors report that deer are numerous throughout the woods. The animals are finding plenty of good feed after a Winter of prosperity. One party of fishermen saw five deer in a group on the shore near Woodport.

Many of the camps are already open.

Salmon Fishing on Moosehead Lake.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., May 29.—Many enthusiastic fishermen have already arrived here. The unusually low water has made the sport exceptional, a remarkably large number of salmon having been caught by persistent anglers.

Construction has already been started on the new automobile road which cuts through the Maine woods from Jackman in Canada, thirty miles away, to the shore of Moosehead opposite Kineo. A State appropriation covers this enterprise which makes the heart of the Maine woods easily accessible to those passing by auto over the main road between Portland and Quebec.

NEW WAR BURDENS LAID UPON AMERICA

Red Cross Called Upon to Relieve Italy's Needs and to Feed Mexico.

WEEK'S GIFTS TO FUNDS

Number of Donations Shows Sympathy for Poles—Mercy Committee's List.

The American Red Cross during the past week was called upon to shoulder two new burdens, both as a result of wars in foreign lands, one due to the entrance of Italy into the European conflict and the other to conditions in Mexico. The first American Red Cross shipment to Italy is now being assembled and will soon go forward.

The Red Cross Fund in the United States, collected since the outbreak of war, totals about $1,600,000, of which about $1,400,000 has already been expended in the maintenance of the European work of the society. The amount subscribed by the New York City chapter of the society now totals $495,957.68. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. Gifts of $10 or more received the past week include:

Mrs. J. Bulkley	$500	Mrs. M. L. Moss	25
J. J. Goodwin	500	Woman's Club, Perth Amboy	25
Bronx Chapter	150	Emily V. Clark	20
Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil-Kingsbridge	110	Mrs. H. S. Cohn	10
Red Cross	110	E. J. Wheeler	10
"L and E."	50	Camp Fire Club, Montclair	10
Camp Scott, Me.	30	Other gifts	25
Lilla C. Wheeler	25		
Anonymous	25		

Hudson River Committee.

Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Treasurer of the Hudson River Committee for the relief of war victims, acknowledges the following donations for Nish Hospital, Serbia:

Mrs. Ogden Mills	$250	Mrs. A. L. Austin	$25
Mrs. E. Rabbri	25	N. G. Higham	10
Mrs. C. B. Alexander	25	Miss C. B. Sarmiento	10

Belgian Relief Fund.

The fund of the Belgian Relief Committee now totals $1,040,422.62. Subscriptions should be sent to the committee at 8-10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. New subscriptions of $10 or more received the past week were:

Gutterman, Rosenfeld & Co.	$100	Mrs. A. Hardie	$10
A. Hazen	100	A. O. Weill	10
J. J. Larken	50	Riverside Cl., Cin.	10
Schwarzenbech-Huber Co.	100	E. L. Pierce	25
F. A. Quail	1,100	Bap., Pres., Epis. Churches, Calvert, Texas	18
Mrs. I. Lachet	50	Mrs. M. L. Moss	10
Henry Walters	50	C. L. Foster	25
Miss M. Armstrong	50	Study Club, Canton, S. D.	10
E. S. Anderson	10	Mrs. R. S. Walker	10
E. Beadel	25	Morris Guild	10
A. J. Newbury	10	L. C. Abercombe	10
H. L. Phillip	25	E. E. Borio	10
James Knowles	10	Mrs. G. W. Kurrelis	20
Clark Mills	10	Anonymous	10
H. A. Prince	10		

Serbian Fund.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, whose total receipts have reached $68,170.79, acknowledge the following subscriptions of $10 or more:

C. T. Crocker	$200	E. A. Stone	20
Mrs. S. M. Milliken	100	C. G. Stockton	10
Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss	25	Ch. the Messiah	26
Miscellaneous	17	Miss K. K. Harker	15
St. Louis Com.	500	Miss M. M. Mitchell	10
Rockford, Ill.	250	Miscellaneous	15
Allison Dodd	100	Marian Hague	100
Emergency A. I. d. Philadelphia	75	Mrs. C. Douglass	25
Rush & Co.	50	St. Louis Com.	150
S. Martin	50	Lincoln Moss	25
Gen. McAlpin	25	L. R. Roseburgh	10
H. S. Peterson	25	J. A. Murray	10
Anna M. Hedstrom	25	Miscellaneous	10
J. M. Lang	15	Mary W. Henderson	10
Mrs. B. Ives	15	Miscellaneous	12
G. G. White	20		

Polish Relief Fund.

The Polish Relief Fund, of which Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is the Treasurer, was increased to $29,208.37 during the past week. New subscriptions of $10 or more were:

Kath. B. Smith	$10	Merchants and Planters' Bank	$10
Fidelity Bank	10	H. O. Fulton	10
Joyce Petterson	10	Wahoe Co. Bank	25
Plains Bank	20	Mme. Arctowska	30
R. J. Palen	10	Sav. Bank, Ch'go.	1,000
Ladies' Aid	54	Anonymous	500
H. A. Wilder	100	Zerzad Grupy	25
David R. Forgan	50	New Pulaski Legion	175
Bank of Commerce	10	Polish Soc. Bkn.	250
Blessing Bank	10	Personal Friend	200
Walker Brothers, bankers	50	Jersey C. Bazaar	2,777
State Bank of Arcynia, Va.	10	Rev. S. Malinowski	25
Farmers & Merch. Bank	25	St. John Ch. Bkn.	250
J. S. Watson	100	Polish Priests	500
A. L. Mills	10	Rev. Brzoziewski	10
John H. Holliday	100	Rev. J. Manteuffel	10
Central Trust Co.	25	Rev. Wilamowski	20
Nat. Bank	10	Rev. Kwiatkewski	46
George Page	25	Rev. Rysiakiewicz	25
R. M. Bauer	10	Rev. W. Manka	20
Bank of Holland, N. Y.	25	Rev. C. Sarmecki	20
W. H. Taylor	50	Rev. I. Sudrowicz	10
H. Antrim	10	Johanna E. Haas	10
D. F. Garrettson	25	Effie Hanson	10
Savings Bank	10	1st Nat. Bank	10
1st Nat. Bank	20	1st Nat. Bank	25
1st Nat. Bank	10	J. J. McDonald	10
Steve J. Fero	10	Union Nat. Bank	10
Wash. Nat. Bank	10	Sav. Bank	25
Wm. H. Scott	10	1st Nat. Bank	100
Sinclair Graham	10	W. A. Percy	10
State Bank of Selma, Wash.	20	Capen's School	31
Friars, Pt., Miss.	25	New Market, Ind.	70
1st Nat. Bank	25	Ill. State Bank	25
Arthur S. Crates	10	Hayes	10
1st Nat. Bank	25	Texarkana Nat. B.	25
1st Nat. Bank	10	F. H. Loosen	10
A. S. Gotterman	10	Zion's Sav. Bank	25
1st Nat. Bank	10	Henry Wollman	10
People's Sav. Bk.	10	C. H. Barrett	10
H. S. Stone	10	J. S. B.	23
1st Nat. Bank	10	Hirschberg Bros.	100
		Guaranty St. Bank	10

Mme. Sembrich Fund.

The fund of the American Polish Relief Committee, 8 East Forty-seventh Street, of which Mme. Sembrich is the head and which is closely affiliated with the committee, of which Mr. Vanderlip is Treasurer, now has a fund of more than $59,000. New subscriptions of the past week included the following:

Mrs. W. A. Burnham	$100	Eugene Du Bois	$10
R. F. J. Schwartzenbach	200	S. Stjowski	10
Dexter Blagden	50	Symphonia Club	50
Mrs. F. H. Van Ingen	20	Mme. Arctowska, Anonymous	50
Mrs. Auchmuty	50	Lecture fund	55
Mrs. H. Deacon	10	Mrs. O. Wilson	100
Mrs. J. Pulitzer	30	Drs. Copeland and Adeline Willis	100
		Burgess	10

Special Relief Society.

Contributions to the Special Relief Society Fund during the past week included the following of $10 or more:

Charles Hayden	$100	Mrs. W. Alexander	$20
Mrs. A. W. Post	20	Mrs. C. C. Beggs	20
R. W. Howes, 3d	10	Mrs. Sorchan	25
Dexter Blagden	50	Mrs. Stetson	15
Mrs. F. H. Van Ingen	20	Mrs. W. Bilse	30
Mrs. Auchmuty	50	Mrs. H. L. Morris	20
Mrs. H. Deacon	10	Dallas B. Pratt	50
Mrs. J. Pulitzer	30	Mrs. L. Pearson	30
		Carolin Morgan	20

Committee of Mercy.

The fund of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, of which August Belmont is Treasurer, is now $186,448.81. New subscriptions of $10 or more received the last week were:

W. D. Haynes	$10	Mrs. G. W. Amory	20
Madge Haas	10	Henry C. Wells	100
Mrs. R. I. Gammell	500	T. D. Hathaway	50
Isabel M. Crompton	10	Olive Silmes	25
Howard G. Smith	10	L. E. Lynds	25
Mrs. J. S. Barnes	10	Mrs. J. E. Alexandre	10
F. A. E. Cott	25	B. L. Stowe	10
W. G. Low	10	Mrs. W. B. Sharp	100
A. Howes	20	Mrs. H. Houser	10
Mrs. E. S. Auchincloss	20	Harry Renskorf	25
W. Williams	10	H. L. Eradley	10
Mrs. C. D. Huyler	10	J. Garnean	100
C. S. Eaton	20	M. D. Hutzler	10
Louis B. Schram	25	Woman's Rel. Fd.	638
Mrs. W. J. Roth	10	Anna G. Du Bois	10
W. Lawrence	25	Mrs. E. F. Shepard	200
Anna C. Weaver	10	R. Street	25
Mme. A. Demorest	10	L. R. Eastman, Jr.	10
Charles Petria	50	Miss E. M. Jones	100
Mrs. J. Binney	35	T. M. Adams	100
Horace White	100	Catherine E. Bullard	50
Mrs. J. D. Willets	100	O. J. Jordan	28
G. F. Bailey	10	Walter T. Jones	10
Mrs. S. E. Sprague	50	Miss E. M. Mumford	10

BELGIAN WAR RELIEF ON EFFICIENCY BASIS

Commission's Warehouse and Distribution System Averts Quick Famine Danger.

AIDED BY $10,000,000 LOAN

Supplies Now Sufficient to Withstand Shock of Traffic Interruptions.

LONDON, May 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The warehouses of the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium at Rotterdam and various provincial centres are at last sufficiently well stocked so that the commission can stand the shock of interruptions in the receipt of supplies without fearing that the Belgians will starve over night.

One of the hardest problems with which the commission had to deal was the fact that belligerent nations refused to permit the purchase within their boundaries of foodstuffs for the Belgian sufferers. It was consequently necessary to obtain all the food overseas. It was found that if purchases were made in the primary centres and the most economical transport undertaken, it was necessary to have in transit at all times three months' food supply. The commission, therefore, managed to borrow $10,000,000, secured upon the goods in transit, and the members of the commission pledged their personal credit for the further communes to bring up the stock of goods in transit as high sometimes as $20,000,000. In the early days the commission would have to send canal boats first to one part of Belgium and then to another, where supplies were within less than twenty-four hours of exhaustion.

At first the Commissioners endeavored to distribute the actual gift food consigned to them to the actually destitute persons. Within a week they found an enormous amount of difficulty and confusion arising out of this arrangement because it would be necessary to divide a cargo of gift flour, for instance, over 5,000 communes in Belgium, and at the same time to ship parallel with it a large quantity of food, consigning it for the purposes of sale for those who could pay. This meant a duplication of the entire transport organization, and in fact was quite impossible because no gift cargo was sufficient in size to distribute over 5,000 communes and the next thing the Commission found was that it was borrowing from the gift cargoes and was loaning food from the Sales Department to the Benevolent Department.

The direct business minds of the Managers untied this knot by a very simple device, by which they sold all of the gift food from the Benevolent Department to the Provisioning Department. The Benevolent Department, instead of having food, thus had cash in hand. This they proceeded to distribute by weekly subventions to the communes, and the communal authorities with this money purchased their required imports from the Sales Department. The result was an enormous simplification in the work and an actual gain in efficiency, as the communes were then able to buy precisely what they required for each individual and local institution.

It is of some interest to follow the actual course of a cargo of foodstuffs through the commission. Take the case of Argentine wheat. One of the largest firms of grain buyers in Argentina undertook to make purchases on behalf of the commission without profit to themselves. This grain would be purchased in one of the central Argentine provinces, transported to Buenos Aires, and freight paid on it less than the usual rates by virtue of arrangements by the commission with the railway companies at Buenos Aires. A cargo would be taken up by one of the regular steamers of the commission.

Inasmuch as the commission had negotiated an arrangement with all of the belligerent Governments that ships flying the commission's flag would be immune from attack at sea, they were able to charter ships and obtain rates at less than normal. This cargo in due time arrived at Rotterdam and was there discharged into lighters which are under time charter to the commission. These lighters are towed down the canals from Rotterdam to Belgium and discharged into one of the five milling centres in Belgium.

The four mills in these five cities are operated on behalf of the commission, whereby the commission agrees to pay for the labor and actual cost of operation. The wheat is milled into 80 per cent. flour and 20 per cent. bran, and the bran is sold to the municipal dairies to feed the cattle and thus maintain the cycle of milk supply for the busy canteens. The flour is again loaded into lighters and is distributed into provincial warehouses of the commission. From these warehouses it is again distributed into "arrondissement warehouses." The communal authorities come to the arrondissement warehouses for their supplies. The communes pay in cash to the arrondissement managers the stipulated price of flour, and having it removed to the communal warehouses there begins one of the most interesting phenomena in the detailed measures taken to secure absolute economy and justice in the method of distribution.

In the case of flour, in the first instance, the joint organizations required the communes to secure from all of the bakers a complete list of their customers. These lists were compared with the communal record and a definite number of persons are assigned to each baker for him to supply with bread. The baker is put in bond to supply 325 grams of good bread made from no other material than that of the commission, in order to prevent adulteration, daily to each adult customer, and at a price fixed by the commission.

For this purpose he received daily from the communal warehouse 250 grams of flour per adult. The communes sell the flour to the baker at the same price which they pay for it. The baker is compelled to sell the bread to his customers for the same price that he pays for the flour, but, inasmuch as bread made from 250 grams of flour increases to 325 grams of bread, by virtue of the water incorporated in baking, the baker thus obtains a small margin of the profit with which to pay his workmen. Any contravention by the baker of the minute rule set down means the punishment of having his list of customers assigned to some competitor.

The same system applies to the handling of other materials. On the benevolent side those who cannot afford to buy their bread from the baker or their groceries from the grocer apply to the communal authorities, and, on investigation, are given tickets on the communal store. These tickets equal a certain ration per head in each family per diem. The communal store is stocked with foodstuffs partly imported and, as stated above, partly purchased locally by the communes from the cash partially supplied to them by the communes.

In addition to the handling of the imported food supplies, the commission now handles a considerable amount of internal food produce, as it has been necessary to buy potatoes in some parts of Belgium and send them to other parts, aside from the very large quantity of potatoes now being imported. The commission recently purchased 5,000 tons of coffee from the stores commandeered at Antwerp and has resold this throughout the country.

FLAGSTAFF 216 FEET LONG.

Gift from British Columbia to Kew Botanical Gardens.

The longest flagstaff produced in British Columbia will be forwarded soon to Great Britain as a present from the provincial government, and will be placed in the Kew Botanical Gardens, a few miles out of London, according to R. E. Mansfield, the United States Consul General at Vancouver. The tree from which it was made was a perfect specimen of fir pine, and the staff, which is 216 feet long, is without flaw or defect.

In its original state the stick was five feet in diameter at the butt and fourteen inches in diameter at the top, and perfectly straight. Dressed into shape, the staff has a diameter of thirty-two inches square at the butt for a distance of sixteen feet. For the next 100 feet it is octagonal in shape, and for the last 100 feet it is round. The upper 200 feet is a gentle taper from thirty-two inches to twelve inches in diameter.

The staff is now in the yards at False Creek, Vancouver, awaiting shipment. It will be forwarded as a deck load on one of the big liners running out of this port. The flagstaff at the Court House in Vancouver, which is 204 feet long, came from the same timber limits.

TO LIST TECHNICAL WORKS.

Classification Committee Named by Scientific Societies.

A new classification of the literature of applied science is to be undertaken through a committee recently organized in this city by delegates from twenty of the leading national technical and scientific societies. The work is to be the most complete of the kind ever attempted, in the hope that all the works and writings of a technical nature may be so listed that the result will become a standard of reference for scientific bodies throughout the country.

None of the existing classifications meet this requirement, according to W. P. Cutter, Librarian of the Engineering Societies' Library, who has been elected Secretary of the Joint Committee on Classification of Technical Literature, as the new organization calls itself. The Chairman of the committee is Fred R. Low, and the executive members include Edgar Marburg, H. W. Peck, and Samuel Sheldon.

Mr. Cutter, himself the author of one of the present classifications, is of the opinion that none of them measure up to the standard necessary for universal adoption, although many have excellent features.

It is the belief of the committee that a new classification, if properly prepared, should serve as the basis for the filing of clippings, for cards in a card index, and for printing indexes. It is planned to establish a central office in the city for collecting all existing systems of classification, and to devise with the help of specialists in the various national societies interested a new general system, acceptable to all.

A feature of the proposed system is the plan whereby publishers of technical periodicals are to be asked to print against each important article the symbol of the appropriate class in the new system so that clippings may be more easily placed on file in the headquarters of the societies where such works are sought as reference. The symbol system is designed to cover not merely special articles, but trade catalogues, maps, drawings, blue prints, photographs, pamphlets, and letters.

The Business Gyroscope.

"Going to work tomorrow? Surely you aren't strong enough yet, after your long illness."

"My friend," replied the convalescent, "did you ever hear of the gyroscope? It's a thing that will keep a street car going upright, right side up, on a single rail. Well, the gyroscope of business works the same way in a man's life. I could name you a dozen fellows who would keel over and give up in a minute if they didn't have the gyroscope of business to keep them on their feet. I shall go to business tomorrow and hitch on to the gyroscope again, and never know I've been an invalid."—Newark News.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:38|Sun sets..7:22|Moon rises..9:59

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:43	9:06	2:45	3:47
Governors Island	9:11	9:30	3:19	3:20
Hell Gate	11:01	11:20	4:59	5:00

Arrived—Saturday, May 29.

SS St. George, Genoa, May 16.
SS Albergen, Situ, May 26.
SS Nouni, Liverpool, May 13.
SS Jungshoved, Shields, April 28.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, May 26.
SS El Norte, Galveston, May 23.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, May 26.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, May 22.
SS Marengo, Boston, May 27.
SS New York City, Swansea, May 13.
SS Noordardyk, Rotterdam, May 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Parima	St. Thomas	May 24
Philadelphian	London	May 14
Monadnock	Liverpool	May 13
Ville de Rouen	Fayal	May 19
Ioannina	Patras	May 7
Ortiamme	Liverpool	May 16
Westminster	Immingham	May 14
Scheria	Palermo	May 15
El Dia	New Orleans	May 26
El Occidente	Galveston	May 25

DUE TOMORROW.

Lapland	Liverpool	May 21
Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	May 19
Sant' Anna	Palermo	May 19
Cacique	Bordeaux	May 16
St. Chamond	Havre	May 17
Branze	San Juan	May 26
Carolina	Havre	May 15
Queen Amelia	Tariba	May 13
Sixaola	Jamaica	May 25
Tenedores	Cristobal	May 24
Yaguez	Mayaguez	May 23
Proteus	New Orleans	May 27
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 28

DUE TUESDAY.

Barmudian	Bermuda	May 29
Oscar II	Christiansand	May 22
Espagne	Bordeaux	May 23
Roma	Lisbon	May 23
Hawaiian	Cristobal	May 25
Honolulan	Cristobal	May 24
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 29
Alamo	Mobile	May 25
Nueces	Galveston	May 25

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Samland	London	May 22
Vauban	Hull	May 23
St. Quentin	Manchester	May 19
Camino	Falmouth	May 19
Reliance	Port Talbot	May 19
Commewijne	Curacao	May 17
El Sol	Galveston	May 27
El Rio	New Orleans	May 28
Comet	Sabine	May 25
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 30

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	May 26
Strathleven	Gibraltar	May 20
Melford Hall	Dundee	May 19
Comeric	Rotterdam	May 20
Muncaster Castle	Dundee	May 20
Navigator	Genoa	May 15
Carolyn	Cardenas	May 21
Creole	New Orleans	May 29
Frances	Macoris	May 26
Santa Marta	Kingston	May 29
Huron	Jacksonville	May 31

DUE FRIDAY.

Venezia	Marseilles	May 20
Bergensfjord	Bergen	May 25
Luz Blanca	London	May 21
New York (

BUCKNAM PASHA, EX-ADMIRAL, DEAD

American Who Served Former Sultan and Reorganized Turkish Navy.

BEGAN LIFE AS CABIN BOY

Served Seven Years as Adviser to Abdul Hamid, and Then Became an Oil Magnate.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 29.—Bucknam Pasha, an American citizen, who was formerly Rear Admiral in the Turkish Navy, died on May 27 after several weeks of illness. He left a widow, who is now in the Turkish capital. The funeral of the former Turkish naval officer, which took place at Constantinople yesterday, was attended by most of the members of the American colony.

Bucknam Pasha, or Ransford D. Bucknam, brought the Turkish armored cruiser Hamidieh from Philadelphia, where it was built for the Sultan at the Cramps' shipyard several years ago. On arriving here he was asked by Abdul Hamid, the predecessor of the present Turkish Sultan, to enter the Ottoman naval service. He became naval adviser to the former Sultan, and in that capacity he was charged with several important missions.

Ransford D. Bucknam rose from the position of cabin boy on the Great Lakes to that of Admiral, naval adviser, and personal aid de camp to the Sultan. After Mohammed V. had ascended the throne of Turkey, however, he resigned his offices because the Sultan ordered him to give up his American citizenship. He entered the commercial field at once, and before the European war started it was predicted that he would become the "Oil King" of Turkey.

Bucknam Pasha had an interesting early career, but he did not begin to figure on the international horizon until 1903, when in benalf of the Cramps Shipbuilding Company at Philadelphia, he acted as trial Captain of the Hamidieh and commanded it on the trip to Turkey. He had previously been the trial commander of the Maine and of other warships of the United States. After his arrival at the Golden Horn the Sultan offered Bucknam a big salary to take a place in the Turkish Navy, and he accepted. From 1904 to 1911 Bucknam completely reorganized the Turkish Navy.

Trained Captain Raouf Bey.

Bucknam trained Captain Raouf Bey, the greatest Turkish naval commander of modern times, who commanded the Hamidieh, which during the Balkan war sank six Greek ships, among them the 10,000-ton liner Macedonia and two ships loaded with Serbian soldiers, besides doing great damage to island and coast fortifications of the Balkan Allies.

Bucknam sent Raouf to this country three times to study the tactics of the United States Navy. Once Bucknam accompanied Raouf. They visited President Roosevelt, who afterward told Bucknam of Raouf: "If they are all like this fellow, you will soon have a navy over there."

At the end of the Balkan war, Raouf refused to consider hostilities at a close and continued to capture Greek ships. His activities nearly resulted in the reopening of the war, and the Turkish Government finally sent to London for Bucknam in order to get him to call off Raouf.

Bucknam distinguished himself at the time that a bomb intended for the Sultan was exploded near Yildiz Kiosk. As the Sultan was leaving the mosque there was a terrible explosion and nearly a score of those surrounding the Sultan were killed or wounded. Bucknam drew his sword, rushed to the side of the Sultan and walked with sword drawn beside the carriage back to Yildiz.

He became a unique personage in the Ottoman Navy by reason of his ability and scrupulous honesty. Before his time it was the system for European shipbuilders to get as much as possible for ships as nearly worthless as the Sultan's officers would accept. The Sultan paid in one instance $1,650,000 for an iron tub which was said to be worth not more than $300,000. $1,200,000 of the purchase money went to the Sultan's officers, who paid $450,000 for the ship, or $150,000 more than it was worth.

Nearly Beaten to Death.

Bucknam was nearly beaten to death at Kiel, Germany, when he made a trip there in order to find out why the Sultan's officers required so much time and money to have a cruiser repaired. He found that nothing had been done to the vessel, although several hundred thousand dollars had been sent from Constantinople to put it in condition. Bucknam contracted to have it made right and tight for $20,000 and while he was waiting at Kiel he was attacked and nearly killed by stab wounds. A few weeks later, however, he was on the way back to Constantinople with the ship.

"After leaving the Turkish Navy, Bucknam acquired rights in three important oil centres in European and Asiatic Turkey. His opportunity was a wonderful one, because Turkey had in the past imported annually 400,000,000 gallons of oil from Russia, Rumania, and the United States. Bucknam's Anglo-American syndicate owned enough oil land to supply the entire need of Turkey and to export quantities. He obtained 50,000 acres of oil land on a shore of the Sea of Marmora, 100,000 acres on the shore of Lake Van, in Eastern Asia Minor, and 15,000 acres south of Trebizond, the chief Turkish port on the Black Sea.

Went to Sea in His Youth.

Bucknam was born at Hantsport, N. S., in 1869. He removed with his parents to Maine when he was a child, his father dying at sea. He began to shift for himself when he was 14 years old, and while he was cabin boy on a steamer in Lake Michigan he was adopted by Captain Elliott, who was in command of the steamer. He lived for a while with his foster-parents at Clayton, N. Y. He got a berth on a sailing ship for Australia. Before he was 17 years old he became quartermaster of a small schooner bound for the Pacific. At Manila the Captain and the mates died of cholera, and, as Bucknam was the only one on board who had studied navigation, he became the commander.

Later he went to the Great Lakes and became commander of the first of the whaleback steamers which was then building. He had charge of the whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus and was in charge of her during the World's Fair. Later he became a nautical expert, at the Cramps' yards, and commanded the trial trips of many large ships.

Shortly after he entered the Turkish Navy Bucknam got a leave of absence to return to this country, where he married Miss Rose Thayer of Philadelphia in 1904. He was a member of the Lotos Club in this city, the Art, Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia, the International Club at Panama, the Boston Marine Society, and the Constantinople Club at Constantinople.

George Webster Peck.

George Webster Peck, a lifelong resident of Flushing, L. I., and long active in the civic and church affairs of that town, died in the Flushing Hospital on Friday in his seventy-first year. Mr. Peck was well known for his mission work. For twenty-two years he conducted religious services at the Flushing Hospital every Sunday, and for seventeen years was Secretary of the Queens-Nassau Archdeaconry, from which office he retired in 1912. He had acted as Secretary of the St. George's Vestrymen, and was also Secretary and Treasurer of the St. George's Brotherhood. Mr. Peck was President of the Third Ward Republican Club and of the Flushing Association. He is survived by his widow, a son, and two daughters.

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

Many Important June Sales on Tuesday

This Store, with ten great sales-floors each 200x400 feet, its nearly $6,000,000 worth of new, desirable goods, and its carefully trained force, is EARNING its growth by best meeting public needs.

Store Closed All Day Tomorrow, Decoration Day

TAFFETA

is the only silk that has been endorsed by every Paris dressmaker.

is the scarcest silk in the world—especially in NAVY and the other street shades.

is better adapted for the new modes than any other silk.

is the one silk on which we plunged, with the result that we have the best Taffeta



$19.75

Dresses at $19.75 and $25

500 Dresses—and every one is of an excellent quality of soft and lustrous Taffeta.

The dresses are only in the authoritative colors of Paris—

Navy Blue *Smoke Gray*
Nattier Blue *Chocolate Brown*
Black

The new pointed apron tunic is introduced on a model at $19.75. Quaker collar and vestee of white organdie. Illustrated.

The new circular overskirt, the skirt with deep flounce and ruffle at knee, the underskirt of net trimmed with ruchings of taffeta—are just a few of the dominant notes of these frocks.

Cheruit's New Suit with the Circular Redingote—Copied in Tussah—$60.

Third Floor

The Cool GIMBEL Tea Room

As Cool As a Mountain Resort

Printed words fall far short of reality—the atmosphere, the spaciousness, the airiness of this great block-long Restaurant, with its 360 feet of windows, eight stories above Broadway.

They fail to convey any idea of the deliciousness of the home-cooked food that is served here, or of the dainty fashion in which it is served.

For the GIMBEL Tea Room is most homelike, altogether distinctive, and unlike any other restaurant in New York.

The Cool Buffet

presents a wonderfully tempting display of cool dishes—the salads, cold cuts, salmon, eggs or jellied meats that would enrapture the most fastidious Parisian.

The Smoking Grill is a favorite spot for comfort-loving men.

Take the Express Elevators direct to the Eighth Floor.

June Outfitting Sales of China and Crystals

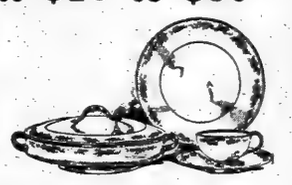
These will be busy weeks for completing Summer home-furnishing plans. The GIMBEL China Store, with its vast stocks, helps with great assortments and very low prices.

$15 to $70 Dinner Sets at $10 to $50

$10 from $15—American Porcelain, 100 pieces, in pretty border design—for bungalow or cottage.

$39, $47.50, $50—Three fine new Theodore Haviland designs of 100 and 106 pieces; regularly $55, $65 and $70.

$23.50 from $35—French China, 100 pieces, several decorations.



Superb Rock Crystal Sets, Reduced ⅓ to ½

From our own stock, from finest French and English makers, in 60-piece sets, including 12 each of Goblets, Saucers, Champagne, Cocktail, Wine and Cordial Glasses. One to three sets of a design.

$40 from $59.50 $67.50 from $125 $100 from $250
$50 from $117.50 $75 from $150 Up to $150 from $325

Separate pieces of Rock Crystal, including Vases, Baskets, Bowls, etc., at half price.

Fine Mirror Plateaux, 50c to $2.50

You pay about half the actual cost to make. Brilliant Mirrors, on heavily embossed silver plated bases; 8 to 16 in., at 50c, 75c, $1 to $2.50.

Also Nickel-plated Mirror Plateaux, 25c and 50c. Of which actual wholesale prices are 50c to $2.

Fifth Floor

GIMBEL Cold-Air Fur Storage—2 Per Cent.
Furs Repaired and Remodeled—Moderate Prices

This *Jenny* Model

Copied in

Priestley's "Cravenetted" Tweed, $15



$15

As many women now desire rain-and-shine coats for traveling, we carefully studied all the Paris models that might be adapted for the purpose. We decided that this model by Jenny would be the best. It seems quite unnecessary to comment upon the fine quality of the Gray Tweed, for all Priestley fabrics are excellent. The material has been made waterproof by Priestley's Cravenette process.

White
Worumbo Chinchilla Coats, $16.50 & $18.50

Both models button up close to the neck—the $16.50 model has a narrow belt that crosses in the back, and the other coat has a very wide belt.

Tricot de Laine (Wool Jersey) Coats, $11.50 to $22.50 Third Floor

To Do Full Justice to These



$5 $5

$5 Blouses

They Can Only Be Compared with the

$10 to $22.75 Models

From Which They Were Copied

Modes That Were Worn at the Belmont Park Races

Enough said for the daintiness and beauty of the Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and Silk Lace Blouses that are worn with taffeta and fine cloth suits; the smart striped silk shirts that are worn with cloth suits and sport skirts.

This Sale Will Occupy Half of the Blouse Section—It Will Be That Important! Third Floor

New White Dress Cottons Economically Priced

A collection of pretty fabrics that will be very popular this Summer. Many a Summer frock will cost less because of these special offerings:

$1.25 to $1.50 French Crepes, 75c Yard
A fine assortment, including the new silk-and-cotton Georgette weave; 40-in. wide.

38c to 45c Cottons, 28c Yard
Voiles, Crepes and Rice Cloths; 38-in. wide.

50c White Cottons, 38c Yard
Embroidered Voiles, Crepes, Rice Cloths, copies of French and English Weaves; 38-in. wide.

$1.35 to $1.75 French Novelties, 95c Yard
Crepes, Voiles, Organdies, Rice Cloths and Shadow Voiles; 40-in. wide.

55c to 75c Imported Swisses, 38c Yard
Pretty dots, figures, crossbars and stripes, in white only; 32-in. wide.

38c Mercerized Voiles, 25c Yard
A fine quality, very sheer; 39-in. wide.

38c Corded Piques, 25c Yard
Six sizes of cords to choose from; 27-in. wide.

50c Skirting Ratine, 38c Yard
Correct weight; excellent quality; 38-in. wide.

65c Cotton Gabardine, 48c Yard
Copy of all-wool Gabardine; 36-in. wide. Second Floor

Our Annual Clearance of Women's Sport and Tailored Hats From the Famous House of

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY

Balch, Price & Co.

This concern is one of the three or four celebrated Hatters to the Women of America. As their hats are famous both for fineness of quality and beauty of line, you can quickly realize the importance of this sale of

$6.75 to $8.75 Hats at $3.50

Panama *Tagal* *Belgian* *Sennit* *Manila*
Milan *Bangkok* *Split* *Leghorn* *Pekin*

Third Floor

3536 Pairs of Women's Fashionable Summer Pumps

$3.65 *For $5 and $6 Qualities*



$3.65 $3.65 $3.65 $3.65

White Calfskin Trimmed with Patent Leather.

Gray Cloth Gun-metal Calf Foxings. Sand Cloth Patent Leather Foxings.

Putty, Gray or Sand Kidskin, Patent Leather Trimmed.

Gray Buckskin Backs, Patent Leather or Gun-metal Foxings.

This great quantity, together with as many more sent to our Philadelphia store, represents a loss of $11,000 to the famous maker of women's fine shoes, who sold us his season's over production.

These beautiful Pumps, in the fashionable light colors and two-color combinations, having been made for regular business, are perfectly finished, and in every way desirable—and all absolutely fresh and new.

Every size, from 2 to 8 *Every width, from AA to D*

It's a complete stock, in other words, of eight of the most desirable styles of the Summer, at a great saving.

All the Shoes have very lightweight soles, and solid leather Spanish-Louis XVI. heels. Ready Tuesday, at $3.65 Pair. Second Floor

GIMBELS Is the Headquarters

for the

Nemo "Vacation Special" Corsets At $2

Which will be presented for the first time on Tuesday.

They are of

"Steeltex" Batiste—$3 Quality

That is to say, this kind of Batiste usually goes into $3 Nemo Corsets.

The Corsets in every size, from 21 to 30, are finished with a Semi-elastic Lasticurve back.

Pink Corset Shop, Second Floor and Main Floor.

Dentists and Physicians Recommend

BORINE Antiseptic Mouth and Tooth Wash

as a safe and excellent cleanser for the mouth and teeth. Brush the teeth morning and night with Borine Tooth Powder or Tooth Paste, then rinse the mouth and gargle the throat with Borine. This practice aids in keeping the mouth healthy and the teeth white, and in preventing throat trouble.

Toilet Goods, Main Floor



$4.95 $3.95 $1.95

Annual June Sale of Petticoats at $1 to $5.95

New styles and large savings can only be expected in one of our tremendous sales—such as this—which are planned weeks in advance. The manufacturers co-operate with us—and we, too, sacrifice considerable profit.

$15,000 Worth of New Silk Petticoats for $10,000

Every one of the new styles shows the crinoline influence. Circular flounces, ruffles and ruffles, ruchings and pleatings galore describes them.

First—Taffeta Petticoats, White, Colors and Black, at $1.95 to $5.95

White Tub Silk Shadowproof Petticoats, $1.95 to $3.95.
Dresden Printed Tub Silk Petticoats, $2.95.
Blazer Striped "Nagasaki" Silk Petticoats, $2.95.
Black-and-white Domino Checked Messaline Petticoats, $1.95.
Crepe de Chine Petticoats, $2.95 to $4.95.
Knickerbockers—White Tub Silk, $1.50; Crepe de Chine, $1.95.
Chiffon Petticoats, $4.95—White and Pink.
The new Hoops of Net suspended on ribbons from the waist, $3.95.
Extra Size Petticoats of Taffeta, Messaline and Tub Silks, $2.95.

Fitted Top Taffeta Petticoats, $1.95 White, Black and Colors

Petticoats, $1 Black-and-White Domino Sateen

Main and Second Floors

Superb in Quality, Lustre and Finish!

$2 "Merry Widow" Taffeta at $1.35 Yd.

Quite the loveliest of the new soft and lustrous Taffetas that are in demand for Suits, Dresses, Blouses or Coats that require shirring, smocking or pleats. In all the newest shades. 40 inches wide.

32-inch Genuine Chinese Pongee at 65c yard

Ideal for Summer wear, as it is cool and launders perfectly.

$5.50 Imported Bridal Satin at $3.50

One of the fine satins that are a tradition. Exquisite finish; 43 inches wide.

Special—Imported White Habutai Silks, 68c yard

40 inches wide and excellent for Blouses or Lingerie. Second Floor

Section 3 | SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS | Section 3

SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1915.

CORNELL ATHLETES WIN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP—ARMY BEATS NAVY—GIANTS WIN

'INTERCOLLEGIATES' GOES TO CORNELL

Harvard Beat Yale in College Championship Meet on Franklin Field.

OLER'S RECORD HIGH JUMP

Maine's Hammer Thrower, H. P. Bailey, Also Displaces Old Mark—Ithacans Land Only One First.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The Cornell University track and field team won the fortieth annual games of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America here this afternoon, scoring 45½ out of a possible 195 points. Harvard was second, with 26 points, one more than the total scored by the Yale athletes, with Pennsylvania and Princeton tied for fourth place, with 21 points each. Dartmouth and Michigan divided fifth place with 14 points each. Columbia was sixth, with ten, while Maine, with 9, Pennsylvania State 6, Johns Hopkins 1½, Massachusetts Tech. and Bowdoin 1 each, completed the list of scoring colleges.

The calibre of the competing athletes representing the twenty-odd institutions of the association was shown by the fact that two new records were established and a third equaled. Wesley M. Oler of Yale cleared 6 feet 4½ inches in the running high jump after a great leaping duel with Alva W. Richards of Cornell, the winner of the Olympic games jump at Stockholm in 1912. Oler's feat displaced the association record of 6 feet 3¾ inches made by T. Moffit of Pennsylvania eight years ago, and the collegiate record of 6 feet 4 inches made by W. B. Page of Pennsylvania in 1885. Richards in winning second place with 6 feet 3½ inches also surpassed Moffit's record.

Bailey a Star Performer.

To H. P. Bailey of the University of Maine, a new member of the association, went the honor of making the second record. Maine's husky collegian sent the sixteen-pound hammer whistling out 165 feet ⅝ inch in his preliminary trial yesterday, winning first place without further effort and adding 2⅝ inches to the figures established by John R. De Witt, the famous Princeton football player, in 1902. Ted Meredith of Pennsylvania equaled the association record of 48 seconds in winning the 440-yard run, and might have bettered this time, made by C. D. Reidpath of Syracuse, in 1912, had he been pushed harder at the finish.

Conditions, from a comparative standpoint, were excellent. The University of Pennsylvania track at Franklin Field was fast, and there was scarcely a breath of wind to aid or retard the runners. Gray clouds and the possibility of rain kept the attendance down to about 8,000 spectators, who made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers.

Cornell's victory was well received, for it was in line with preliminary predictions, and the manner of winning left no doubt that Trainer Jack Moakley had sent an extremely versatile and well-balanced team to the starting line. Having won permanent possession of the I. C. A. A. A. A. Trophy Bowl last year, the Red and White athletes gained the first leg on the new cup by scoring points in ten of the thirteen events on the program.

Cornell's Well-Balanced Team.

Although the Ithaca squad scored close to 25 per cent. of the total number of points, the Red and White flashed across the finish line a first-place winner in but one event. It was in second, third, fourth and even fifth places in the various cinder and turf competitions that Cornell rolled up her winning points.

The same applied to Harvard, which won second place with five seconds, one third, one fourth and one fifth. Oler's victory in the high jump was Yale's only first, whereas Pennsylvania gained fifteen of her twenty-one points by three firsts. Princetos picked up ten points with two firsts, while the other eleven were scattered through thirds, fourths and fifths. Michigan's total of fourteen came from two firsts, a third and a fifth.

Individual honors were divided between Meredith of Pennsylvania and H. L. Smith of Michigan, each of whom won two championship firsts. Smith showed that he was the king of the sprinters entered by breasting the worsted in both "the hundred" and "two twenty." Meredith outran big fields in both the quarter and half-mile races, the Quaker flier thus duplicating the performance of Goodwin, Harvard's star runner of the early eighties. E. A. Teschner of Harvard won second in "the hundred" and "two twenty"; McCutcheon, the Cornell football player, second in the hammer and third in the shot; Richards, also of Cornell, second in the high jump, and fourth in the broad jump.

Individual Championships.

The individual championships were fairly well distributed. Smith, the Wolverine's sprinter, accounted for the sprints; Meredith of Pennsylvania, the 440 and 880 yard runs; R. B. Ferguson of Pennsylvania, the 120-yard hurdle; A. W. Stewart, Princeton, the 220-yard hurdle; I. D. Mackenzie, Princeton, the mile; D. F. Potter, Cornell, the two-mile; H. P. Bailey, Maine, hammer throw; L. A. Whitney, Dartmouth, shot put; H. T. Worthington, Dartmouth, broad jump; W. M. Oler, Yale, high jump, while L. L. Carter, Yale, M. L. Greeley, Harvard, and F. K. Foss, Cornell, all tied for first place in the pole vault at 12 feet 7.

Two of the most spectacular events were the half and mile runs. In the shorter race, Meredith, already winner of the 440-yard event, set a terrific pace from the start and led until one-eighth of a mile from the finish. Here he was challenged by both Speiden and Windnagle of Cornell, who passed the Olympic champion and went into the lead by a few feet. Meredith got his second wind, however, and with a tremendous spurt skirted the Cornell pair and won by about six yards in a terrific finish, one second short of the record of 1 minute 53 2-5 seconds, made by Dave Caldwell of Cornell at Cambridge last season.

A well-timed sprint by Mackenzie gave Princeton first place in the mile. Barr, his teammate, carried the squad the first quarter in 60 1-5 seconds, and the half in 2 minutes 10 4-5 seconds, while Mackenzie trailed in the rear. Barr dropped out shortly after the halfway mark, and Tucker of Dartmouth sprinted into a big lead. The Hanover man made his bid too soon, however, and turning into the stretch Mackenzie overhauled him and went to the front, winning in a close finish from Windnagle, Cornell, and Carroll, Michigan, with Atha, Princeton, and Irish, Cornell, fighting to the line for fourth and fifth places.

100-Yard Dash, Final.—Won by H. L. Smith, Michigan; second, E. A. Teschner, Harvard; third, H. H. Ingersoll, Cornell; fourth, H. I. Treadway, Yale; fifth, J. L. Foley, Harvard. Time—0:10.

440-Yard Dash, Final.—Won by J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania; second, W. Wilcox, Jr., Harvard; third, V. M. Wilkie, Yale; fourth, H. J. Richardson, Princeton; fifth, E. C. Riley, Dartmouth. Time—0:48, equaling the Intercollegiate Association record.

120-Yard Hurdle, Final.—Won by R. B. Ferguson, Pennsylvania; second, F. H. Starr, Cornell; third, E. F. Hamnitt, Pennsylvania State; fourth, L. E. Grubb, Cornell; fifth, A. L. Lukens, Cornell. Time—0:15 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Final.—Won by I. D. Mackenzie, Princeton; second, L. V. Windgate, Cornell; third, H. L. Carroll, Michigan; fourth, S. K. Atha, Princeton; fifth, H. E. Irish, Cornell. Time—4:22 4-5.

Hammer-Throw, Final.—Won by H. P. Bailey, Maine, distance, 165 feet ⅝ inch, (his throw of yesterday, which is a new Intercollegiate Association record;) second, J. C. McCutcheon, Cornell, distance, 160 feet 2 inches; third, D. F. Murphy, Pennsylvania, distance, 153 feet 6 inches; fourth, P. Loughridge, Yale, distance, 152 feet 1 inch; fifth, G. W. Leadbetter, Bowdoin, distance, 147 feet 9 inches.

Pole Vault, Final.—L. Carter, Yale; M. L. Greely, Jr., Harvard; F. K. Foss, Cornell, tied for first place at 12 feet; fourth, J. A. Baker, Princeton, 11 feet 6 inches; fifth, H. E. Wilson, Michigan, 11 feet.

High Jump, Final.—Won by W. M. Oler, Yale, 6 feet 4½ inches, breaking the Intercollegiate Association record at 6 feet 3¾ inches made by T. Moffit, Pennsylvania, in 1907, and the collegiate record of 6 feet 4 inches made by W. B. Page, Pennsylvania, in 1885; second, A. W. Richards, Cornell, 6 feet 3½ inches, breaking Moffit's record of 6 feet 3¼ inches; third, J. O. Johnstone, Harvard, 6 feet ½ inch; D. A. McLaren, Cornell, and G. C. Connolly, John Hopkins, tied for fourth at 5 feet 11¾ inches.

Two-Mile Run, Final.—Won by D. F. Potter, Cornell; second, J. W. Overton, Yale; third, J. S. Hoffmire, Cornell; fourth, H. Holden, Yale; fifth, F. L. Cook, Massachusetts Technology. Time—9:27 1-5.

Shot-Put, Final.—Won by L. A. Whitney, Dartmouth, distance 47 feet 4⅞ inches; second, R. L. Beatty, Columbia, distance 46 feet 1⅝ inches; third, K. C. McCutcheon, Cornell, distance 45 feet ⅝ inch; fourth, C. W. Spear, Dartmouth, distance 44 feet 9½ inches; fifth, W. H. Allen, Maine, distance 44 feet 5½ inches.

220-Yard Dash, Final.—Won by H. L. Smith, Michigan; second, E. A. Teschner, Harvard; third, H. I. Treadway, Yale; fourth, J. E. Lockwood, Pennsylvania; fifth, J. C. Patterson, Pennsylvania. Time—0:22.

220-Yard Hurdle, Final.—Won by A. W. Stewart, Princeton; second, H. St. John Smith, Harvard; third, D. M. Brown, Pennsylvania State; fourth, F. L. Brady, Columbia; fifth, R. L. Crawford, Princeton. Time—0:24 2-5.

Broad Jump.—Won by H. T. Worthington, Dartmouth, distance 23 feet 9¼ inches; second, K. E. Graham, Columbia, distance 22 feet 9⅝ inches; third, F. A. French, Maine, distance 22 feet 7½ inches; fourth, A. W. Richards, Cornell, distance 22 feet 6 inches; fifth, M. L. Fredericks, Dartmouth, distance 22 feet 3 inches.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania; second, C. J. Speiden, Cornell; third, M. J. Hayes, Princeton; fourth, F. W. Capper, Harvard; fifth, S. M. Cooley, Princeton. Time—1:54 2-5. Leading points: Cornell, 43½; Yale, 22; Harvard, 18; Pennsylvania, 18; Princeton, 15.

FOOTBALL OFFICIALS CHOSEN

Tufts to Referee Yale-Harvard and Yale Princeton Games.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Officials for the more important football games next Fall were chosen here last night at a meeting of the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee's sub-committee on officials. Dr. James A. Babbitt of Haverford College presided and men prominent in the gridiron affairs of all the leading colleges were present.

Tufts of Brown will referee, and Fultz, also of Brown, will umpire the Yale-Harvard game, while Dr. Williams, Pennsylvania, will be field judge, and Morice, Pennsylvania, head-linesman. At the Princeton-Harvard contest, Langford of Trinity will referee. Williams, umpire, Pendleton, Bowdoin, act as field judge, and G. N. Barthart, linesman.

For the Yale-Princeton game Tufts will referee, Marshall, umpire; Morice will be field judge, and Pendleton linesman.

In the Pennsylvania-Michigan game, Langford, Fultz, Eckersall, and Holderness will be the officials, while in the Pennsylvania-Cornell game on Thanksgiving Day, the same officials that acted last year have again been chosen.

Tufts will referee both the Princeton-Dartmouth and Pennsylvania-Dartsmouth contests. Hallahan will umpire the former game and Fultz, the latter.

One Chance for First Baseman.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 29.—Arnold Petching, first baseman of the Independent team of the Amateur League, went through a game against the Old Coon nine today with only one put out. He had no assists and no errors. It was not until the ninth inning, with one man out, that he had his only fielding chance of the game.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	2	3
Montreal	1	6	1

Batteries—Cooper and Haley; Miller, Bentley and Madden.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	5	1
Montreal	3	0	1

Batteries—O'Brien, Comstock and Haley; McGraner, Howd and Hawley.

AT ROCHESTER—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	1	0	0
Rochester	0	0	0

Batteries—Morrisette and Kritchell; Hoff Herche and Williams.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	1	0	0
Rochester	1	1	1

Called end eighth inning to allow Richmond to catch train.

Batteries—Russell, Sterzer and Schaufle; Palmero and Williams.

AT BUFFALO—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0
Buffalo	2	0	0

Batteries—Chabek and Heckinger; Bader and Lalonge.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0
Buffalo	3	0	0

Batteries—Schacht, Schmutz and Snow; Gaw and Casey.

AT TORONTO—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	1
Toronto	0	0	0

Batteries—King, Wiltse and Yelle; Cocreham and Kocher.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	3	0	0
Toronto	0	1	4

Batteries—Sacher, Thompson, Wiltse and Reynolds; Luque, McTigue, Cook and Kocher.

FRANKLIN FIELD AND SEVERAL INTERCOLLEGIATE WINNERS



FRANKLIN FIELD

Photo UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

NAVY HITS NEYLAND, BUT ARMY WINS

Third Season in Succession West Point Pitcher Has Beaten Middies.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 29.—The Navy went down to defeat today at the hands of the Army team, 6 to 5, in an interesting and exciting game. It was the third straight win over the Middies for Pitcher Bob Neyland in as many years. The tall Texan first won from them here in 1913, repeated at Annapolis in 1914, and today's victory goes to his credit, although he had a mighty tight squeak today. The Middie were hitting him hard in their half of the third frame—so hard that as a result of four clean singles, a steal, and Hicks's homer into Battery Knox, on the river bank, they hung up four tallies and took the lead. It looked like a big Navy day, and the Soldiers breathed easier only after the inning was over. Ten thousand people witnessed the game, the crowd being largely made up of army and navy folk and Government officials from Washington.

The Secretaries of War and Navy were not present. Captain Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, sat in the stand and cheered with the Navy rooting section, and Colonel Townsley, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, was an interested and pleased spectator on the Army side.

Merrillat's single and Mitchell's home run to the score board was a hard slap at the Middies right at the start, but that is what happened in the first frame. The Navy's big third inning gave them the lead and the Cadets made it a game again when a pass to Merrillat and Mitchell's single to right, which went through Moran's legs to the tennis courts and was good for another four bagger, giving them two tallies, in their half of the same frame.

Blodgett made bad in the fourth. Hobbs doubled over second. Bradley flied out to centre, Prichard chopped one through short, scoring Hobbs. Coffin walked, Prichard was out at third, but Neyland worked Blodgett for a free pass. Gerhardt beat out a bunt and when Merrillat hit another slow one at Fisher, Coffin scored. Two runs came in as a result of the four hits. Two passes, a steal, Adams's single and Hicks's sacrifice fly gave the Navy another run in their half of the seventh, and they had runners on in both the eighth and ninth innings, but were unable to connect wit Neyland's offerings.

The features were home runs by Mitchell and Hicks, and H. Fisher's god batting eye. In five trips to the plate the Navy centrefielder got a double, three singles, and drew one pass. Hicks caught a pretty game. The score:

ARMY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'ardt, 3b.	5	0	2	1	2
M'llat, cf.	3	2	2	1	0
Mit'ell, lb.	4	2	2	9	0
O'phant, c.	3	0	1	7	2
Hobbs, rf.	4	1	1	2	1
Br'dley, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
F'chard, ss.	4	0	1	2	4
Coffin, 2b.	3	1	0	4	3
Ney'nd, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Total.	32	6	10	27	12

NAVY	AB	R	H	PO	A
T. Fisher, 3b.	5	0	1	1	2
H. Fisher, lf.	4	2	1	0	0
Smith, lf.					
Adams, ss.	5	1	2	2	2
Moran, rf.	2	0	1	1	0
Glover, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Hicks, c.	5	1	3	4	3
Rogers, lb.	5	0	0	7	1
Choun, 2b.	4	0	0	5	3
Blodgett, p.	4	0	1	0	1
*McFall	1	0	0	0	0
†Bell	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	41	5	13	24	12

*Batted for Glover in ninth inning.
†Ran for McFall in ninth inning.

Errors—Adams, Moran, Gerhardt, Merrillat, Fhichard.

Army	2 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 —6
Navy	0 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 0—5

Stolen bases—Smith, Hobbs. Sacrifice hits—Merrillat. Sacrifice fly—Hicks. Two-base hits—H. Fisher, Hobbs. Home runs—Mitchell, Hicks. Double play—Hobbs to Mitchell. Struck out—By Blodgett, 4; by Neyland, 7. Base on balls—Off Blodgett, 5; off Neyland, 3. Passed ball—Oliphant. Left on bases—Army, 6; Navy, 11. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Lincoln.

Cubs Win on Reds' Wild Throws.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Wild throws by Von Kolnitz and Groh gave Chicago two runs and the game, the visitors winning from Cincinnati, 3 to 1. Humphries was hit hard, but was very effective with men on bases. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P'lan, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
Fisher, ss.	3	1	1	0	2
Sch'te, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Z'man, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1
Saier, 1b.	4	1	3	10	1
W'ms, cf.	3	1	0	5	0
B'han, c.	3	0	0	6	1
K'sely, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
H'ph's, p.	3	0	0	1	1
Total.	30	3	7	27	9

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
H'zog, ss.	4	1	2	4	4
K'fer, lf.	4	0	2	3	1
Groh, 2b.	4	0	1	3	6
G'fith, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
V. K'z, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0
M'witz, lb.	4	0	1	9	0
Dooin, c.	4	0	1	5	0
Benton, p.	3	0	0	2	0
Total.	35	1	10	26	12

*Fisher out, hit by batted ball.

Errors—Groh, Von Kolnitz.

Chicago	1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3
Cincinnati	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Fisher, Mollwitz. Stolen base—Saier. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Double plays—Herzog, Groh to Mollwitz; Killifer, Groh to Herzog; Groh, Herzog to Mollwitz. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 7. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 3. Struck out—By Humphries, 2; by Benton, 4. Passed ball—Dooin. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours.

Cardinals Lucky in Rain.

PITTSBURGH, May 29.—St. Louis took one game of a double-header today by a score of 5 to 3, while the other ended in a 0-to-0 tie. The first game was stopped at the end of the fifth inning by rain, with the score tied. After an hour's wait the second contest started. St. Louis scored five runs off McQuillan in the first inning. Kantlehner held the visitors runless for the rest of the game, while the locals scored three runs, but no enough to overcome St. Louis' lead. The score:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b.	2	0	1	0	2
Beck, 3b.	1	0	0	1	2
Dolan, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Miller, 1b.	2	0	1	5	0
Hyatt, rf.	2	0	0	3	0
Wilson, cf.	2	0	1	2	0
Butler, ss.	2	0	1	0	1
Snyder, c.	2	0	0	2	1
Griner, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	16	0	3	15	9

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
J'ston, 1b.	2	0	0	7	0
Baird, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
H'man, rf.	2	0	2	1	0
Wag'r, ss.	2	0	2	2	4
Vlox, 2b.	1	0	0	0	1
Gerber, 3b.	2	0	1	0	0
Schang, c.	1	0	0	4	0
Adams, p.	2	0	0	1	0
Total.	17	0	3	15	6

Error—Huggins.

St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0—0
Pittsburgh	0 0 0 0 0—0

Called at end of fifth inning; rain.

Two-base hit—Hinchman. Sacrifice hits—Vlox, Schang, Beck. Double play—Wagner and Johnston. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Struck out—By Griner, 1; by Adams, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b.	5	1	1	2	3
Beck, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2
Dolan, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Miller, 1b.	4	1	2	11	0
Hyatt, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Long, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Wilson, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Butler, ss.	4	1	2	1	3
Snyder, c.	4	0	0	6	0
Mead'ws, p.	4	0	1	0	1
Total.	35	5	7	27	11

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	0	0	1	0
J'ston, 1b.	4	1	3	12	0
Baird, cf.	4	0	1	3	1
H'man, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
W'gn'r, ss.	3	0	0	0	2
Vlox, 2b.	3	1	0	0	2
Gerber, 3b.	4	0	0	2	4
Dooin, c.	4	0	1	6	0
*Schang	0	0	0	0	0
McQ'l'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
K'hner, p.	2	0	1	0	2
†Costelo	1	0	0	0	0
C'z'm'n, p.	0	0	0	0	1
‡Collins	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	35	3	8	27	11

*Ran for Gibson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Kantlehner in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Conzelman in ninth inning.

Errors—Butler, Snyder, Baird, Hinchman, Gerber, Gibson.

St. Louis	5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5
Pittsburgh	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—3

Two-base hit—Johnston. Sacrifice fly—Hyatt. Stolen bases—Miller, Wagner. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3. First base on balls—Off Meadows, 1; off McQuillan, 1. Hits—Off McQuillan, 5 in 1 inning; off Kantlehner, 2 in 7 innings; off Conzelman, none in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Meadows, (Vlox.) Struck out—By Meadows, 6; by Kantlehner, 5; by Conzelman, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Another Victory for Tufts.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 29.—Tufts won a loosely played game from Wesleyan here today, 10 to 6. Lanning and Markthaler of Wesleyan, both made home runs in the ninth, but no men were on bases. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Tufts	1 0 4 0 0 0 2 1 2—	10	10 5
Wesleyan	1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0—	6	10 5

COLUMBIA LOSES TO FORDHAM BY 7 TO 0

Maroon Is Avenged for Blue's Early-Season Victory as Carroll Stars Again.

Keeping up its winning streak, the Fordham baseball team avenged itself on Columbia yesterday, making up for a defeat earlier in the season by shutting out the Blue at Fordham Field by a score of 7 to 0. It was Fordham's game from the very first inning, and with the Maroon fielders playing in errorless form, Columbia was unable to get a runner past second. Billy Walsh, who broke the Army winning streak two weeks ago, was on the mound for Fordham again yesterday, holding the visitors to four scattered hits. Ira Thomas, the Athletic scout, sat behind the Fordham bench again and saw Carroll, whom he has been following, get two hits in four trips to the bat.

Fordham started scoring in the first frame, McGovern singled and took third on two infield outs. He scored the first run when Watt missed Conway's easy bounder. Another run came in the fifth. Berrigan singled, stole second and scored when Roseff let McGovern's hit slide past him.

Fordham made two more in the sixth. Carroll doubled to right, while free passes to Conway and Kane filled the bases. Viviano then came through with a long sacrifice fly, but Carroll was out for not touching third. Keliher then singled over second, scoring Conway and Kane. The Maroon collegians celebrated their last turn at the bat with three more runs. Frederick's error put Keenan on first. Carroll singled, and Conway's hit put Keenan home. George Smith then uncorked his third wild pitch of the game and Carroll and Conway scored.

The game was particularly interesting as Billy Lush, the Fordham coach, held the same position at Columbia last season. Andy Wakly, who assisted Lush a year ago, had charge of Columbia yesterday. The score:

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
McG'n, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
K'nan, 2b.	4	1	0	0	3
Carroll, 3b.	4	2	2	1	1
Conway, c.	3	2	1	10	2
Kane, lf.	3	1	0	1	0
Viv'o, rf.	2	0	0	3	0
Kel'r, lb.	4	0	1	6	0
B'gan, ss.	3	1	1	4	0
Walsh, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	7	6	27	6

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b.	4	0	2	1	2
Benson, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Carroll, 1b.	4	0	2	9	0
F'ricks, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
Roseff, 3b.	3	0	1	0	0
Page, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
O'N'll, 2b.	2	0	0	1	0
Lane, c.	3	0	0	4	3
Smith, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	30	0	4	*23	11

Fordham	1 0 0 0 1 2 0 3 —7
Columbia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

*Carroll out in sixth, left third base on fly ball.

Errors—Roseff 2, Watt, Frederick.

Two-base hit—Carroll. Stolen bases—Watt (2,) O'Neill, Conway, Berrigan. First base on errors—Fordham, 3. Left on bases—Fordham, 3; Columbia, 4. Double play—Beck to O'Neill. Struck out—By Walsh, 7; by Smith, 6. Bases on balls—Off Walsh, 1; off Smith, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Smith, (Viviano.) Wild pitches—Smith, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Stackdale and MacGrath. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Union, 10; Middlebury, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENCETADY, N. Y., May 29.—Union College defeated Middlebury here this afternoon by a score of 10 to 0. Hummer held Middlebury helpless at all times and allowed only six scattered hits. No Middlebury man got further than second base. McLaughlin was hit freely, and was relieved in the third inning by Crippen. Zimmer's fielding and J. Beaver's hitting were features. Score by innings:

Union	3 2 0 0 0 2 2 0 —10
Middlebury	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0

BORROW WINS HANDICAP.

L. S. Thompson's Gelding Captures Kentucky Classic on Heavy Track.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 29.—L. S. Thompson's seven-year-old gelding, Borrow, carrying 126 pounds, won the Kentucky Handicap at a mile and a quarter at Douglas Park here today over a heavy, holding track. Bodge was second, and Prince Hermis, third. Net value of the stake to the winner was $11,700. The time was 2:10 2-5. Jockey J. Notter rode Borrow.

Thompson has leased the Harry Payne Whitney stable.

Borrow's advantage over W. J. Weber's Hodge was an open length and a half and he won well in hand. The most rousing fight was for second honors, Hodge winning out by a half length over Lew Marion's Prince Hermis. The next two horses, in a driving finish, Emerson Cochran and Short Grass, were heads behind the third horse.

Royal II., six lengths away, led the other starters of a field of nine. Roamer, Andrew Miller's champion three-year-old of last year and favorite in the betting today, was eighth, more than twenty lengths back of the leaders.

At the rise of the barrier the red of Roamer's rider flashed to the fore and the gelding held away for nearly a mile when his import of 127 pounds, top weight in the race, began to tell on his efforts, Prince Hermis took up the lead but he relinquished command when Borrow challenged.

Jockey Notter kept his mount well up with the leaders during the early stages and when just about to turn into the stretch moved through the field with a rush and retained his advantage to the end.

Behind Royal II. the other starters finished in order, Ringling twelve lengths, Roamer ten lengths, and David Craig last.

Borrow is owened by Harry Payne Whitney, who recently leased his entire string of racers to L. S. Thompson. The Handicap is the second capital stake captured on Kentucky tracks this season by the Whitney stable. His filly Regret won the Kentucky Derby.

A week's continued rain had left the course for today's racve in poor condition.

Borrow was lightly regarded in the betting today because of a recent disappointing race he ran over a heavy track and as a result winning two collar mutual tickets paid $31.40.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—St. Paul, 4; Minneapolis, 2. (Ten innings.)

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 9; Milwaukee, 8.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 7; Wilkes-Barre, 6.
At Utica—Scranton 1; Utica, 0.
At Troy—Elmira, 12; Troy, 2.
At Albany—Binghamton, 10; Albany, 7. (Fifteen innings.)

New England League.

At Worcester—Worcester, 2; Fitchburg, 1.
At Lawrence—Portland, 6; Lawrence, 2.
At Lowell—Lynn, 4; Lowell, 0.
At Manchester—Lewiston, 8; Manchester, 2. Lewiston, 5; Manchester, 3.

Colonial League.

At Fall River—Fall River, 4; Brockton, 3.
At Springfield—Hartford, 9; Springfield, 5.
At New Bedford—New Bedford, 7; Taunton, 5.
At Pawtucket—Pawtucket, 3; New Haven, 2. (Eleven innings.)

Southern Association.

At Nashville—New Orleans, 8; Nashville, 0.
At Chattanooga—Atlanta, 2; Chattanooga, 0.
At Little Rock—Mobile, 7; Little Rock, 5.
At Memphis—Memphis, 5; Birmingham, 2.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 0; Pittsburgh, 0. (Called in fifth; rain.
St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington. (Rain.)
Cleveland at Chicago. (Rain.
Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1.
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Detroit, 7; St. Louis, 1.
Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 3. (Nine innings; darkness.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 11; Brooklyn, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 4. (Called in tenth; darkness.)
Baltimore, 4; Kansas City, 1.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh. (Rain.)
Newark at Chicago. (Rain.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal, 15; Providence, 6.
Providence, 7; Montreal, 6.
Rochester, 4; Richmond, 3.
Rochester, 4; Richmond, 3.
Buffalo, 4; Newark, 3.
Buffalo, 11; Newark, 4.
Toronto, 3; Jersey City, 2.
Toronto, 11; Jersey City, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	21	14	.600
Philadelphia	19	14	.576
Boston	18	17	.514
St. Louis	18	18	.500
Brooklyn	16	17	.485
Pittsburgh	16	18	.471
Cincinnati	13	18	.419
New York	13	18	.419

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	25	12	.676
Detroit	24	14	.632
New York	17	15	.531
Boston	15	15	.500
Washington	15	17	.469
Cleveland	14	19	.424
St. Louis	14

THE FINN TAKES HISTORIC WITHERS STAKES—PRINCETON DOWNS YALE—BASEBALL AVERAGES

OLD-TIMERS CHEER WITHERS RACERS

Veteran Racegoers Watch Hallenbeck's The Finn Win Belmont Classic.

It being Withers Day the attendance at Belmont Park yesterday was double that of the preceding day and included many of the old-timers among racegoers. There was William K. Vanderbilt, for instance, who has always been to the track to see this historic race run when possible, and he had down his usual plunge bet of $10, this time on Sharpshooter to win the event, thus standing a chance to add $6 to his fortune. Frank T. Clark and W. S. Vosburgh saw the race decided for the fortieth time. A trio of grizzled veterans of the turf, who watched it from the grandstand, were Jacob Pincus, English jockey, American trainer and starter; John Huggins, who sent the Cassatt horses to the post in so many American "classics," and Charles Littlefield, who fifty years ago was a jockey of prominence, and has since been a trainer and owner of racers. This trio formed a group in the paddock which attracted almost as much attention as did the horses, and later witnessed the race in company.

The Finn put the Withers to the credit of H. C. Hallenbeck, who purchased the colt from John E. Madden last Spring, with this race and the Kentucky Derby in view. The Finn could not be made fit in time for the derby and so was pointed for this event, which he won in a great, big gallop, never being headed from the springing of the barrier until he had passed the judges with one of the most coveted laurels of the American turf to his credit. He had been the second choice in the betting to Sharpshooter, an odds on favorite all through the twenty minutes devoted to speculation before the horses went to the post. The favorite ran a game race, made a splendid effort to overtake the fleet Hallenbeck colt, in a hopeless rear chase, and had to be content with second place, a fate similar to that in the Metropolitan on the opening day of the meeting.

Three Seconds Under Record.

Mr. Parsons was unable to be at the track to see his favorite beaten, that doubtful privilege being shared by Mrs. Parsons and her son. Half Rock got the short end of the purse, and Kilkenny Boy, on which the hopes of the James Butler stable were pinned, finished last in the field of five, stopping to nothing at the end of three-quarters of a mile of the journey. The Finn's time was nothing remarkable—1:39 2-5—the same time in which Rock View won the race in 1913, but three seconds below the record of the track for the distance.

Last Fall August Belmont sold the Fair Play colt Norse King to F. B. Lemaire for $300. Yesterday in the race for the Elmont Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth Norse King, which was at one time as high as 12 to 1 in the betting, defeated Top Hat which carried Mr. Belmont's colors as easy as breaking sticks, and won with plenty to spare at that, though it took all the speed and spirit Top Hat had to defeat Addie M. for the place, these two fighters for second money having been equal favorites for the race before it was run.

John Tucker Repeats.

John Tucker, the amateur rider from Baltimore, carried away the coveted Amateur Cup for the second time, as he won it last year while riding Water Welles, which was scratched from yesterday's event. Seven gentlemen riders competed for the cup, the winner having two brothers, Harry and Evan, who had mounts. The race excited more interest in the clubhouse and on its lawns than even the Withers, because the riders were so well known to the hunting set which had foregathered to see them fight it out for the cup. A party of army officers was present to see one of their number, Captain Rockwell, ride his own horse, Stonehenge. Philip Stevenson, polo player and cross-country rider, set the pace in the race with his mount, Ambrose, and did the best he could to make a runaway affair of it when he saw that Virile, the favorite, ridden by Harry Ball and Cloud, which had been winning all sorts of flat races at the hunt meeting, and the two most dreaded horses were back in the ruck at the start. Ambrose showed the way bravely until the horses were well in the stretch. Then John Tucker on Doublet and Ball on Virile swept by him with a rush and left him to fight for the third honors with Captain Cassatt's Spearhead, ridden by Evan Tucker. Virile was just a trifle short on speed when it came to the bruising finish, for Doublet out-footed him and so John Tucker won the cup with Absconder. Ambrose must have mislaid his speed in the stretch, for he faded away at the challenge of Spearhead, as if he was leg weary and wanted to get to his stable by the shortest route.

Swish Takes Steeplechase.

As usual with holiday crowds the Steeplechase, which was over a two-mile course, aroused about the liveliest enthusiasm of the afternoon. Syosset was the public choice for the event and carried most of the money of the crowd. But the hunting set pinned their faith to "Tom" Hitchcock's old cross-country runner, Swish, and they were the ones who reaped the profit. It was only a four-horse race at the start and ended as a three-horse event, as Aberfeldy broke down when the course had been about half run and had to be pulled up and led home. But Swish, Syosset, and Foxcraft made a marvelously pretty and exciting race of it, Foxcraft showing the way to the trio through about three-quarters of the race. When Syosset and then Swish challenged on the turn for the run home Foxcraft dropped out of the struggle, though he was able to keep within a couple of lengths of the leaders until after the last jump was made. The brush through the straight was too fast for him, however. Swish and Syosset had a bitter fight for the money, and it was not until the last ten yards that Swish made victory certain and came home a length to the good, welcomed by a vociferous outburst from the excited crowds in the clubhouse galleries, while the throng in the grand stand took their disappointment over Syosset's defeat as gracefully as "game sports" could do it.

For the first time in some years the famous Keene colors, white with blue spots, were seen in front at a flat race. They were carried by Foxhall Keene's colt, Lorac, in the last race of the afternoon, and the fact that there is still some sentiment left among racegoers was manifested by the genuine enthusiasm which greeted what were at one time the most popular racing colors in America. Lorac won in true Keene style, too, for she fairly spurned the field behind her and raced in front of them from the fall of the flag to the finish, leaving such good ones as Hands Off, Murphy, and Tea Caddy behind her. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; purse $400; six furlongs. Time—1:13 1-5.
He Will, L. Fenstal's b. g., 3 years, by Heno-Naughty Lady, 112 pounds, 1 to 2 and out, (Ural).....1
Chesterton, James McManus's ch. c., 3, 106, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Buxton).....2
Forecast, Oneck Stable's ch. f., 3, 96, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Louder).....3
Superhuman, Plantagenet, Egeria, and Hydroplane also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Elmont Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46 1-5.
Norse King, F. B. Lamaire's b. c., 3 years, by Fair Play-Ninevah, 97 pounds, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Loudder).....1
Top Hat, August Belmont's b. h., 5, 103, 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, (Turner).....2
Addie M., J. W. Messervy's ch. f., 4, 105, 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, (McCahey).....3
Hedge and Distance also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Amateur Cup; a high-weight handicap; purse, $1,000; horses to be ridden by gentlemen riders; one mile. Time—1:43.
Doublet, A. Ludlow Kramer's br. g., aged, by Disguise-Fairy Slipper, 156 pounds, (Mr. John Tucker).....1
Virile, Greentree Stable's ch. g., 5, 146, even and 2 to 5, (Mr. H. Ball).....2
Spearhead, Captain E. B. Cassett's b. c., 149, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Mr. Evan Tucker).....3
Absconder, Ambrose, Cloud, and Stonehenge also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Fortieth running of the Withers Stake, for three-year-olds; guaranteed value, $2,000; one mile. Time—1:39 2-5.
The Finn, H. C. Hallenbeck's blk c., by Ogden-Livonia, 118 pounds, 9 to 5 and 2 to 5, (Byrne).....1
Sharpshooter, S. L. Parson's b. g., 115, 13 to 20 and out, (Loftus).....2
Half Rock, A. Garson's ch. c., 115, 25 to and 5 to 1, (O'Neil).....3
Rhine Maiden and Kilkenny Boy also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Douglaston Steeplechase Handicap; selling; for three-year-olds and up; purse $600; about two miles. Time—4:24.
Swish, Thomas Hitchcock's ch. g., aged, by McGee-Frou Frou, 143 pounds, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, (Jolly).....1½
Sayosset, Lissberger Jacobs's br. g., 5, 142, 14 to 10 and out, (Haynes).....2
Foxcraft, P. P. Eckler's ch. g., 6, 134, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, (Allen).....3
Aberfaldy broke down and did not finish.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of two races; purse $400; four and a half furlongs, straight. Time—0:53.
Lorac, Foxhall P. Keene's b. f., by Disguise-Wild Rose, 111 pounds, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, (Byrne).....1
Hands Off, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 114, 5 to 2 and even, (coupled with Prohibition.) (Warrington).....2
Murphy, B. E. Madden's b. c., 114, 8 to 1 and 3 to 2, (Dreyer).....3
Tea Caddy, Ting-a-Ling, and Prohibition also ran.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Routed in First Game at St. Louis and Ties Next.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—The Brooklyn Federals made a poor showing in the first game of the double-header here today, and St. Louis won, 11 to 0. In the second contest the Wardmen managed to tie the score in the sixth inning, and the game continued through the tenth inning 4 to 4, when it was necessary to call the game on account of darkness. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Magee, 2b	4	0	0	1	2
Kauff, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Meyers, lb	4	0	1	4	0
C'per, rf	4	0	1	3	1
Murphy, cf	3	0	0	3	0
Wi'll, 3b	3	0	0	3	1
Holt, ss	3	0	0	2	1
Pratt, c	3	0	1	3	0
Seaton, p	0	0	0	0	0
Fin'an, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	37	0	3	24	7

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf	3	2	2	5	0
V'ghn, 2b	5	2	2	2	0
Kirby, cf	4	1	0	1	0
Borton, lb	3	3	4	11	0
W. Mr'ty, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Hartley, c	3	0	0	4	0
Deal, 3b	4	0	2	1	2
E. J'son, ss	3	1	0	2	1
Plank, p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	37	11	18	27	10

*Batted for Anderson in third inning.
Error—Cooper.

St. Louis	5	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	..—	11
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..—	0

Two-base hits—Miller, Tobin. Sacrifice flies—Deal, Johnson, Miller. Stolen bases—Johnson, Tobin. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 2; off Finneran, 1. Struck out—By Seaton, 2; by Plank, 5; by Finneran, 2. Wild pitches—Plank, Finneran. Hits—Off Seaton, 6 in first inning, (none out); off Finneran, 12 in 8 innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Fyfe.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf	4	1	0	4	0
V'ghn, 2b	4	0	0	4	4
Kirby, cf	4	0	0	1	1
B'ton, lb	3	1	1	8	0
W. Mr'ty, lf	3	0	0	1	0
H'tley, c	4	0	0	9	2
Deal, 3b	4	1	2	0	0
E. J'son, ss	3	1	1	3	1
Davis't, p	1	0	0	0	5
Watson, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Crandall	0	0	0	0	0
Groom, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	4	30	13

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, lf	5	0	3	0	0
Magee, 2b	5	1	2	3	4
Kauff, cf	3	1	1	2	0
Keyers, lb	3	0	0	8	1
Cooper, rf	3	0	0	1	0
W'ell, 3b	4	0	0	3	1
Holt, ss	2	1	0	2	1
Land, c	4	1	1	9	2
Wilson, p	3	0	0	1	6
Evans, lb	2	0	0	1	0
Total	34	4	7	30	15

*Batted for Davenport in seventh inning.
Errors—Cooper, Westerzil.

Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—4

Called in tenth inning account of darkness.
Two-base hits—Deal, Anderson. Three-base hits—Anderson, Magee. Home run—Kauff. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Wilson, Davenport. Double plays—Kirby and Johnson; Hartley, Vaughn, and Borton. Passed ball—Land. Stolen bases—Tobin (2,) Vaughn. Hit by pitched ball—By Wilson, Johnson. Bases on balls—Off Davenport, 2; off Watson, 1; off Wilson, 6; off Groom, 3. Struck out—By Davenport, 6; by Groom, 2; by Wilson, 7. Pitching record—Off Davenport, 5 hits in 7 innings; off Watson, 1 hit in 1-3 inning; off Groom, 1 hit in 2 2-3 innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Fyfe.

Johnson Weakens in Seventh.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 29.—Johnson had one bad inning which a ninth-inning rally by the locals failed to overcome, and Baltimore won, 4 to 1. Quinn pitched a steady game and was seldom in danger. The score:

	R	H	E.
Baltimore	0	1	0
Kansas City	0	0	0

Batteries—Quinn and Owens; Johnson, Henning, and Brown.

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$375—Studebaker "30," five-passenger, thoroughly overhauled and repainted.

$475—Studebaker SIX, five-passenger, thoroughly overhauled and repainted, complete electrical equipment. A genuine bargain.

$475—Cole "36," seven-passenger; fully equipped, electric lights, generator, &c., and repainted. Special.

$1200—Cadillac, 1914, five passenger, in elegant condition throughout. Special.

$375—Overland "30," five-passenger; revarnished and in elegant condition throughout; has been run but little. A bargain.

$425—Studebaker "25," five-passenger, late model; thoroughly overhauled and revarnished in our own shops. The most economical automobile you could buy.

$350—Studebaker "30," Roadster, fully equipped and repainted; classy.

$575—Studebaker "25," seven-passenger, complete electrical equipment; thoroughly overhauled and revarnished in our own shops.

$250—Jackson Roadster, in first-class condition throughout; repainted. A bargain.

$300—Buick, five-passenger; repainted and in exceptionally fine condition throughout. A real bargain.

$425—Garford, two-passenger roadster, in excellent condition.

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GILL SNUFFS OUT ELIS' CHANCE TO WIN

Princeton Third Baseman Pulls Down Liner with Two Yale Men Waiting to Score.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 29.—Faultless fielding by Princeton today scored a 2 to 1 victory over Yale in their opening clash on the diamond this season before 10,000 persons, the biggest crowd that ever witnessed a game in this city between the Bulldog and the Tiger. Neither a fielding nor a battery error was charged against the visitors. Yale was compelled to stubbornly fight for every inch of advantage, her single run after one man was out in the ninth being earned by Harry Legore's three bagger and John Reilly's single, while both the Princeton runs were pure Yale gifts. "Pie" Way, the Yale boxman, allowed only six hits and they were distributed over a thin surface, but he passed three Tigers and two of them scored. In the second inning Driggs walked, stole second, and crossed the plate when Rhett muffed Keleher's easy fly. This should have made the third out.

Douglas got transportation in the fourth, stole, and Law's grounder to left brought him to the plate. Rhett's slow throw home allowed what seemed likely to prove an easy out.

Aside from these bunched oppuntunities Princeton had only one chance at scoring. Gill scratched a single in the third, Milburn knocking the ball down and Legore heaving it wildly to first, Gill reaching second, where he was marooned, when brilliant fielding by Milburn and Bush killed apparently safe hits of Scully and Greene.

Yale was on the threshold of scoring in the opening inning, when Lou Middlebrook and Milburn led off with scratch infield hits. Rhett pushed them along with a sacrifice, but Legore and Reilly were unable to advance them. Until the eighth inning Deyo had Yale helpless and no Ell base runner passed second. In the eighth, Hunter crashed a single to deep centre and Way duplicated the effort, with one out.

Captain Middlebrook advanced both with a sacrifice, but Deyo displayed absolute control of the situation by fanning Slugger Milburn.

Yale rallied magnificently and came within an ace of winning in the ninth after Princeton had been turned down in order. After Rhett had been tossed out by a hair-raising stop and throw of Law, Legore hammered a long hit to deep right which he stretched for three bases by running like a deer. The immense crowd came up with a roar when Reilly's single registered Yale's run.

Vaughn, playing for the first time since his injury six weeks ago, was sent to bat for Harry Middlebrook, but could find Deyo for nothing, except a fly to Gill. Bush sent the crowd into ecstasy by punching Deyo's delivery for a clean-cut single into centre, pushing Reilly to third. Fleet Johnson, sent in to run for Bush, stole second and Hunter poled a terrific drive which seemed headed for a safety which would yield Yale two tallies and the game when Gill leaped up, pulled the ball down, and whipped it to first, snuffing out Yale hopes. The score:

PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hanks, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Gill, 3b	4	0	1	1	1
Scully, 2b	4	0	0	2	0
Greene, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Driggs, cf	3	1	0	0	0
D'glas, lb	3	1	1	12	0
K'her, c	4	0	1	7	3
Law, ss	3	0	0	2	3
Deyo, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	32	2	6	27	14

YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'b'k, cf	3	0	1	4	0
Milb'n, 2b	4	0	2	3	3
Rhett, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Legore, rf	4	1	1	3	0
Reilly, 3b	4	0	1	0	1
H. M'b'k, rf	3	0	0	0	1
*Vaughn	1	0	0	0	0
Bush, lb	4	0	1	11	0
Hunter, c	4	0	1	5	1
Way, p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	33	1	9	27	11

*Batted for H. Middlebrook in ninth inning.
Errors—Rhett, Legore.

Princeton	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Three-base hit—Legore. Stolen bases—Milburn, Johnson, Driggs, and Douglas. Sacrifice hits—L. Middlebrook and Rhett. Bases on balls—Off Way, 3. Struck out—By Way, 2; by Deyo, 8. Left on bases—Yale, 7; Princeton, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Stafford and Egan.

Close Game to Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 29.—In a batting contest Williams emerged a victor over Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 17 to 16, after ten innings of play, which lasted over three hours. The five pitchers used were clouted for 31 hits for a total of 42 bases. The game was see-saw up to the eighth inning, when the visitors got to Bowen for 5 hits, and this, combined with two passes and a hit batsman, yielded 7 runs and gave Springfield a six-run lead. Three hits and two passes, however, gave Williams 4 runs in the eighth, and a pass, an attempted fielder's choice, and two bad errors allowed the Purple to tie the score in the ninth. In Springfield's half of the tenth, after two were down, Smith tripled, but was left on third when Young fanned Sauders. Young died at first, but Statler walked. Toolan hit to Miller, who forced the latter at second, and then threw wild trying for the double, Toolan going to second. Clark singled to centre, ending the game.

Pitcher Dauss Married.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—George A. Dauss, pitcher for the Detroit Americans, was married at Clayton, near here, today, to Miss Ollie Speake. The wedding was a double ceremony, a sister of the bride being married at the same time.

Harris Released by Kanfeds.

KANSAS CITY, May 29.—Benjamin Harris, a pitcher for the Kansas City Federals, today was given his unconditional release. Harris hurt his shoulder last season and has not pitched much this year. He jumped to the local club from the Denver Club of the Western League.

High School Teachers Play.

The "Profs" of Stuyvesant High School took the teachers of Boys' High School into camp yesterday by a score of 9 to 8. Both teams made a good showing, with only three errors. The losing team led with eleven hits.

CORNELL BLANKS PENN.

Pitcher Bryant Batted for Only Three Hits by Pennsylvanians.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 29.—Cornell defeated Pennsylvania in baseball here this afternoon by the score of 6 to 0, getting a two-run lead in the first inning. Tommy Bryant held the Quakers to three hits, and was only in danger once, when in the fifth inning, with men on second and third bases and two down, he fanned the next two batters. Cornell scored two in the first, Gordon's three-bagger being a big factor. The Ithacans also tallied three in the fifth and one in the sixth. In addition to his triple in the first, Gordon got a two-base hit and two singles. The score:

CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'van, 2b	5	1	0	0	2
Gordon, cf	5	2	4	2	0
Mellen, 3b	5	2	1	0	1
Bills, ss	4	1	1	2	2
Clary, c	4	0	1	9	1
Burpee, cf	2	0	0	1	0
S'terby, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Ludwig, lb	4	0	1	12	0
Bryant, p	4	0	0	0	6
Total	36	6	7	27	12

PENNSYLVANIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mann, 2b	4	0	1	2	0
A'stro'g, rf	2	0	0	1	0
Hirsh, lf	4	0	1	1	0
M'chett, cf	4	0	0	3	0
W'lack, lb	3	0	1	8	0
Moore, ss	2	0	0	0	5
Koons, c	3	0	1	8	1
Kane, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Spel'n, p	3	0	0	0	1
*Murdock	1	0	0	0	0
Schiff, 3b	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	3	24	8

*Batted for Matchett in ninth inning.
Errors—Mann, Wallace, Moore, (2,) Kane, (2,) Sutterby.

Cornell	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	..	—6
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Gordon. Two-base hit—Gordon. Bases on balls—Off Bryant, 2; off Spielman, 2. Struck out—By Bryant, 10; by Spielman, 6. Sacrifice hits—Armstrong, Burpee. Stolen base—Clary. Wild pitch—Spielman. Hit by pitched ball—Bills. Left on bases—Cornell, 11; Pennsylvania, 4. Double play—Bryan, Bills, and Ludwig. Umpires—Messrs. Flynn and Sternberg. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes.

Lehigh Downs Lafayette, 8 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., May 29.—Lehigh evened the annual series with Lafayette by winning the second game this afternoon by the score of 8 to 2 on March Field. The game was marred to some extent by the costly errors of the Lafayette infield. There were six of these misplays. The intense rivalry which exists between the two colleges, however, kept the interest up till the end.

Anderson had the better of the pitching argument. Gerard, who was pitching his fifth game against Anderson, entered under a great handicap, as Lehigh had scored three runs in the first inning, but again this was largely the fault of Gerard himself, as he had allowed three hits and gave two passes during Lehigh's first time at bat. In later innings the errors of his support discouraged the young pitcher, and Coach Crowell took him out in the seventh inning. Lehigh got the lead on the three runs in the first inning before it was headed. Lafayette scored a run in the fourth and another in the eighth, but with the lead which the Brown and White had this was but a drop in the bucket. The score:

LEHIGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
T'bly, 1b	4	0	2	0	2
F'burn, ss	5	2	2	3	1
Kealy, rf	5	1	1	1	0
Sant'd, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Alb'n, 2b	4	1	1	2	2
Lees, c	4	1	1	5	0
Mag'is, lf	4	0	3	4	0
Con'ell, cf	5	0	1	1	0
Wynne, 3b	5	1	1	1	2
Ande'n, p	4	1	1	0	2
Total	42	8	13	27	11

LAFAYETTE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Edw.ds, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Hunt, cf	4	1	1	0	0
H'rich, 3b	3	0	0	3	2
Wright, c	3	1	2	3	2
Meyer, 2b	3	0	1	2	3
B'burn, rf	4	0	0	0	1
Brown, ss	4	0	0	3	4
T'xell, 2b	4	0	1	5	3
Gerard, p	2	0	0	0	1
Hamer, p	1	0	0	0	0
*Brown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	7	27	16

*Batted for Hammer in the ninth inning.
Errors—Fishburn, Albrecht, Heinrich, Brown, (3,) Troxell, (2.)

Lehigh	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—8
Lafayette	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Home run—Albrecht. Two-base hits—Keady, Lees, Meyers. Double plays—Brown and Meyers; Troxell and Meyers. Bases on balls—Off Gerard, 3; off Hammer, 2; off Anderson, 2. Struck out—By Gerard, 2; by Anderson, 4. Umpires—Ed and Tom Thorpe. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Rutgers Beat Hamilton, 6 to 2.

CLINTON, N. Y., May 29.—Rutgers batted out a 6-to-2 victory against Hamilton today, connecting for four two-baggers and clinching the game in the sixth with a hitting rally that brought over five runs. Berg featured the game with two doubles and a sharp drive, which produced the first run. Jennings had a shade on Whitman in box work, and received stronger support. Hamilton kept the visitors guessing in early innings, but after tying in the fifth was not dangerous. Twing started the second with a two-base drive to right field, and scored on Berg's sharp single. Hamilton evened things up in the fifth, when Cavanaugh hit for two bases and stole home. Three errors, coupled with Twing and Howlett's single, gave Rutgers the game in the sixth. Gillam, Browning, Howlett, Lyons, and Schmidt scoring. The score:

RUTGERS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'lam, cf	5	1	1	3	0
Br'n'g, 1b	4	1	1	10	0
H'lett, lf	4	1	1	3	0
Twing, ss	4	1	1	1	3
Berg, c	4	0	3	9	2
Lyons, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Dur'd, 2b	4	1	2	2	2
S'midt, 2b	4	0	0	1	1
Jen'gs, p	4	0	1	0	3
Total	36	6	10	27	11

HAMILTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'fith, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
M. Gow, lf	3	0	1	0	0
W.Gow, rf	4	0	1	2	1
Behan, ss	4	0	0	5	4
Erh'dt, 1b	4	0	1	9	1
Miller, c	3	0	0	7	1
O'v'gh, cf	4	2	3	0	0
Miller, c	3	0	0	7	4
W'man, p	4	0	0	1	2
Total	34	2	7	27	12

Errors—Rutgers, Browning, Berg, Lyons, Jennings (2), Hamilton, Behan, Cavanaugh, Miller.

Two-base hits—Howlett, Twing, Berg, Jennings, Cavanaugh (2.) Hits—Off Whitman, 10; off Jennings, 7. Double plays—Whitman to Erhardt. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Stolen bases—M. Gow, Erhardt. Base on balls—Off Whitman, 1; off Jennings, 1. Struck out—By Whitman, 5; by Jennings, 5. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

RED SOX BREAK EVEN WITH PHILADELPHIA

Veteran Harry Davis Clubs in Runs That Win Mackmen's Game.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Boston broke even with Philadelphia today, the home club winning the first game, 2 to 1, and the visitors the second, 6 to 5. Ruth held Philadelphia to one hit in the first eight innings of the opener. In the ninth, with third and second bases occupied and two men out, Harry Davis batted for Davies and singled, sending in the runs which decided the contest.

Boston took a big lead in the second game by hitting Bressler's delivery hard in the second inning. Wagener's two errors in the ninth were followed by Kopf's double and Murphy's single, netting three runs. Shore, however, closed the game by fanning Walsh. Lajoie was unable to play owing to an injured foot, making five of Philadelphia's regulars, Lajoie, Schang, Oldring, Strunk, and McInnis, out of the game with injuries. Score:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	3	1	0	0	0
Walsh, 3b	3	0	0	2	0
Lapp, 1b	3	1	1	10	0
M'Avoy, c	4	0	0	7	3
Davies, lf	3	0	0	4	1
T'peon, cf	3	0	0	1	1
Barry, ss	3	0	1	1	5
Kopf, 2b	3	0	0	2	1
W'koff, p	2	0	0	0	1
†H. Davis	1	0	1	0	0
Total	28	2	3	27	11

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	2	0	1	3	0
Wag'r, 2b	3	0	0	0	2
W'ker, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Lewis, lf	3	0	1	2	0
H'lit'l, 1b	4	0	1	8	2
Scott, ss	4	1	2	5	1
J'rvin, 3b	4	1	2	1	1
Ruth, p	3	0	0	1	4
Total	30	1	6	26	13

*Two out in ninth when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Davies in ninth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Lewis, McAvoy.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Scott. Stolen bases—Hoblitzel, Scott, Janvrin, Walsh. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Double play—Thompson and McAvoy. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 4; off Wyckoff, 5. Struck out—By Ruth, 6; by Wyckoff, 1. Wild pitch—Ruth. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires, Messrs. Connolly and Chill

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	4	1	2	0	0
Wag'r, 2b	4	0	1	2	6
Sp'ker, cf	5	0	1	2	0
Lewis, lf	5	1	1	0	0
Hob'zel, 1b	4	0	2	18	0
Scott, ss	2	1	0	3	5
J'rvin, 3b	4	1	2	1	1
Cady, c	2	1	1	6	0
Shore, p	4	1	1	0	3
Total	32	6	10	27	16

| PHILADELPHIA. |

AMERICANS WOULD TUNE UP LIPTON'S SHAMROCK—SPEEDWAY 500-MILE AUTO RACE—ATHLETICS

WHY NOT TUNE UP SHAMROCK IV. NOW?

American Amateurs Willing to Handle Challenger if Lipton Gives Word.

Yachtmen in and around New York manifested considerable interest in the announcement that Sir Thomas Lipton does not regard with favor the proposed renewal of trials this Summer between the cup defending candidates Resolute and Vanitie. Sir Thomas is quoted as having asserted that such a proceeding would give the owners of the prospective defenders an unfair advantage in that the boats would have a season of tuning up work from which the Shamrock is debarred.

Shamrock IV. can have as much tuning-up this year as Sir Thomas may desire, provided he will say the word.

"There are a dozen men in and around New York, any of whom would jump at the chance of putting a crew aboard the Shamrock for the purpose of tuning her up," said a well-known racing yachtman yesterday, "and it would not be necessary to engage a professional skipper either." If Sir Thomas Lipton dares trust his boat in the hands of an American amateur, she can be kept at work all the season, and her appearance will create the liveliest sort of interest among yachtmen in this country. Possibly some one of Sir Thomas's intimates among clever English yachtsmen might be persuaded to come over to represent the owner aboard the Shamrock, and see to it that she came to no mischief. It might be well to keep the boat on Long Island Sound, instead of racing her off the Hook, inasmuch as the instant she passes the three mile limit she will be on the high seas and subject to attack by any mischief meaning German craft.

"Naturally every yachtsman in the country would be highly delighted to see Shamrock IV. in the water and in the neighborhood of Resolute and Vanitie, even though she were not racing against these two boats, inasmuch as they would think they could get a line on her speed possibilities. It is possible too, that some yacht might be put into commission for the purpose of comparing speeds with Shamrock IV., if Sir Thomas so desired.

"Resolute and Vanitie will undoubtedly race through the Summer, inasmuch as the control of the two boats is at present absolutely in the hands of the individual owners, and neither has any official standing as yet, in so far as Sir Thomas's challenge for the America's Cup is concerned, and if Sir Thomas cares to have his Shamrock IV. enjoy a season's tuning up he can undoubtedly secure it, and under conditions that will guarantee the integrity of the boat at the end of the season."

Yachtsmen in general were of the opinion, however, that this advantage is more theoretical than real. When a yacht goes into Winter quarters she is stripped of sails, rigging, and spars, and must of necessity be re-rigged the following year, and all the tuning-up work of the previous year is of little value to the new crew or even to the same crew.

The racing of Resolute and Vanitie during the coming season will be of value mainly in demonstrating which of the two is the better boat, something that was not fully determined in last year's racing, as it is generally believed that Vanitie was not sailed for all she was worth, while the manager, Captain, and crew of the Resolute got out of her the last fraction of speed of which she was capable. But whatever the result of the season may be, the tuning-up work will have to be done all over again next year.

BEACHNUT WINS RACE.

First "Nut" Contest at Opening of Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club.

OYSTER BAY, May 29.—Members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club who gathered at City Island today to witness the ceremonies in connection with the placing of the handsome clubhouse into commission for the Summer, saw the first race of the new Nut Class of the organization. Thirteen of the little fellows came to the starting and with the exception of the Chinkapin, owned by De Forest Hicks, they all finished the course. Chinkapin capsized. Her crew was rescued. The boats are only twenty-two feet over all. They are expected to furnish lots of fun for the Oyster Bay tars. The winner today was Beechnut, the property of George Nichols. After the race there was a reception, followed by a dinner and a dance at night.

The summary of the race follows:

NUT CLASS.

Start, 4:05. Inside course.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Beechnut, G. Nichols	4:54:00	1:49:00
Josephus, Colgate Hoyt, Jr.	4:57:45	1:53:45
The Nut, Irving Cox	5:01:14	1:56:14
Nutcracker, H. R. Hayes	5:03:16	1:58:16
Cocoanut, G. Bullock	5:03:46	1:58:46
Betel Nut, E. M. Townsend	5:04:37	1:59:37
Doughnut, C. J. Nourse	5:06:53	2:01:53
Brazil Nut, H. C. Smith	5:14:47	2:09:47
Areca, J. H. Johnson	5:15:13	2:10:13
Filbert, Crawford Burton	5:15:28	2:10:28
Paradise Nut, John O'Day	5:16:43	2:11:43
Kin Nut, Alfred Whitney	5:17:04	2:12:04
Chinkapin, De Forest Hicks	Capsized.	

BAYSIDE CLUB OPENS.

Birds and Butterflies in Initial Race of 1915 Season.

BAYSIDE, L. I., May 29.—With the usual ceremonies the Bayside Yacht Club went into commission today for the Summer season. In the absence of Commodore Story, Vice Commodore Nesbitt officiated. There was a race for the Birds and Butterflies of the club. Curlew was the winner among the Birds, and Elada took the Butterfly Prize. The summary:

BIRD CLASS.

Start, 3:30. Club Course.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Curlew, C. Willard	5:37:32	2:07:32
Teaser, A. Nesbitt	5:43:50	2:13:50

BUTTERFLIES.

Start, 3:40. Club Course.

Elada, A. Arright	5:44:48	2:04:48
Cabbage, G. Howell	5:45:00	2:05:00
Diana, J. Johns	5:52:15	2:12:15
Alberta, A. Stollwerck	5:59:17	2:19:17
Ariadne, W. Teller	6:02:50	2:22:50

Harvard Third Crew Defeated.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 29.—Union Boat Club of Boston defeated the Harvard third crew in the feature event of a regatta conducted by the Harvard rowing management on the Charlis River Basin today. Union's time for the mile course was 5 minutes 22 seconds. The Harvard crew was only a quarter of a length behind.

An eight representing Harvard Law School, and composed of former Princeton, Cornell, and Yale oarsmen, finished third in a race with picked class crews.

R. E. Darling of Worcester captured the Carroll Cup for single scullers, winning the mile race in 7 minutes 8 seconds.

RACING ON PARKWAY TRACK.

J. Grafton Drives Ben B. to Victory in Class B Pace.

Harness racing in Brooklyn was inaugurated at the Parkway track yesterday for the season with a series of five races conducted under the auspices of the Pleasure Drivers' Association. Small fields ruled with the exception of the Class B pace, in which there were seven starters, and which produced the best competition of the meeting. Ben B., a bay gelding handled by J. Grafton, proved the winner in three heats. He was barely beaten in the second trial by Narento Boy, b. g., driven by H. W. Hornbuckle, but had no trouble annexing the therd heat. Other contestants in thes race finished in the following order: Nensha, gr. m., H. Friedman; Belaquin, b. s., J. Whalen; Chief, b. g., G. Dalrymple; Henry Bedworth, b. g., Jake Ahearn, and Sociable, b. g., Dan Whalen.

In the Class A pacing race J. D. Mc, J. Hahnesand's bay gelding, won in straight heats from Los Riole, a chestnut mare driven by C. Seaman. The times were 1:13¾ and 1:03.

King Audubon took the honors from Paul Steele in the Class A trotting after three heats of keen racing. There were only two starters. Matthew Dean's bay gelding was a poor second in the opening heat, but in the next two he came back and won easily in 1:29 and 1:28¾.

The Class B trotting laurels went to J. O'Sullivan's Prince A., with Thomas Hood (H. A. Lockwood) second, and Ollie McKinney (W. Kale) third. His time was 1:15¼ and 1:13¾.

With his owner, H. C. Roulston, driving, Silver Forbes came home in front in two succesive heats in the Class C trotting. Following him were Potentate, (J. J. Archbald;) Sun Star, (F. Weipert,) and Trilby, (D. Stewart.)

NEW YORK HORSE WINS.

Miss Vera Cornell's Rock Creas Best of Hunters at Bryn Mawr.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 29.—Rock Cress, entered by Miss Vira Cornell of Rye, N. Y., carried off the blue ribbon in the Corinthian class for hunters, the feature event at today's session of the Bryn Mawr Horse Show.

E. B. McLean's Nancy Pansy won the second in this class and the Strontia Farms' Warwick of Baltimore took third honors. New York and New England entries, together with those from Baltimore and Washington and the South, compared as favorably with the local entries as they did yesterday and the day before.

Startling reversals of form surprised the crowd this afternoon, the "rail birds" gasping when E. B. McLean's Sir Braxton, winner of the J. Gardner Cassatt Challenge Cup competition yesterday, was defeated in a saddle-horse class with similar conditions by Miss Clemence Craft's The Model.

A few moments later the arbiters handed out another jolt by placing A. W. Atkinson's Supreme Polonious and Walton Treasure ahead of E. B. McLean's Lady Dilham and Elegant Dilham. The latter are ranked as the best light tandem pair in the country, but neither was going well today, while Atkinson's horses were at their best. Polonious and Treasure are regarded by many critics as the best-matched tandem pair now showing in this country.

Notes for the Motor Cyclists.

The annual State convention of motor cyclists will be held at Saratoga Springs July 4, 5, and 6. Three thousand are expected to attend. This year the main celebration will be in the form of a motor cycle peace parade.

A 500-mile course has been selected for the two-day endurance test of the Waterloo (Ind.) Motor Cycle Club today and tomorrow, and on the same days the motor cyclists of Richmond, Va., will hold a two-day endurance run.

A 300-mile motor cycle race will be held at Dodge City, Kan., on July 3. The attendance at last year's event was estimated at 14,000, and an even larger crowd is expected this year.

The Boston Motor Cycle Club will hold a 300-mile team relay race on June 17.

The total registration of motor cycles in the State of Ohio is 16,814.

Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia are to be included in the route of the 300-mile endurance run of the Wheeling Motor Cycle Club on June 20 and 21.

Coast to Coast Motor Cycle Relay.

A coast to coast motor cycle relay will start from this city on July 17, in which 117 riders will participate in carrying a message from President Wilson to San Francisco. The cross country course has been divided into thirty-nine relays, with the approximate distance of ninety miles each. Three riders will take part in each relay. One will be designated to carry the message, and in case of accident to him the second man will continue with the dispatch, and if he is delayed the third rider will take it. The object is to make the fastest possible time across the continent. The route for the dispatch will be through Central New York to Chicago, then to Sterling, Ill., over the Lincoln Highway. From there the course will be over the Rock River route to Omaha, then by the Lincoln Highway to Ogden, Utah, and by the Overland Trail to Reno. From Reno the course will be over the Lincoln Highway by way of Sacremento to San Francisco.

Trojan Will Race Again.

Trojan, the colt which last year won the Coney Island Futurity over the Saratoga course, and which horsemen confidently predicted would develop into one of the best 3-year-olds of this year, has been taken up and put in training, and his owner, James Johnson, who races under the nou de course of the Quincy Stable, says he will be ready to take part in his racing engagements later in the season. Just after the race for the Futurity Trojan sustained a slight injury and was thrown out of training on account of a game leg, which led to the reports that the colt had broken down. The months of rest he has had have seemingly thoroughly healed the colt's injured leg, and he is now moving over the stretches in early morning exercise with all the old spirit and some of the speed that made him so much admired by horsemen. He has not yet been "asked the question," as to speed over a distance, but will be put to the test during the coming ten days if all goes well.

Ty Cobb Versus Walter Johnson.

Walter Johnson has faced Cobb in the capacity of pitcher just 133 times, and of that many times at bat the champion batsman of the American League has been sent back to the bench 109 times hitless, the gentleman from Georgia failing to swat the ball in his usual consistent and blithesome manner when facing the consistent Mr. Johnson. So Walter Johnson has the honor of being about the only hurler to hold the fiery Cobb, the champion batsman of the Tigers and the world, in subjugation. In the 133 times that Cobb faced the Washington star he made 31 base hits, 9 runs; just 6 of the hits were better than singles, consisting of three doubles and three triples. These figures give Cobb a batting average for the eight seasons he has maintained a calling acquaintance with Mr. Johnson of 233.

Macklin Yale Club Coach.

"Little Johnny" Macklin, who for several years has had charge of the squash and racquet courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, has just been engaged by the Yale Club as its professional. In the new home of the latter organization on Vanderbilt Avenue, there will be three squash and two squash-racquet courts. Macklin is one of the best known players in the professional ranks and should do much toward building up a good Eli team for the Inter-University League. He will take up his new duties in June.

LIGHT WINDS FOR OPENING REGATTA

Edmund Fish's Samurai Is First in Knickerbocker's Fifty-Foot Event.

Yesterday wasn't much of a day for yacht racing. There was no wind during the forenoon, none until the middle of the afternoon—and very little at any time.

The Regatta Committee of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club found it necessary to delay the start of the club's annual regatta, the first event of the season, until 3 o'clock. At that hour a fleet of thirty-two yachts had assembled at the starting line, off the buoy on the northeast end of Execution Reef. It included four of the New York Yacht Club's fifty-foot one-design class, six of the old reliable thirty-foot class, now beginning their eleventh year of racing; six of the handicap class in two divisions, five of the Larchmont interclub class, two class "R" boats, one of them just out of the builder's hands; half a dozen Stars, two boats in a match race, and a lonely Glen Cove Jewel.

Because of the lack of strength in the wind and the deferred start, the Regatta Committee sent the fifty-foot class around a twelve-mile course, to Parsonage Point, thence to Mott's Point in Hempstead Harbor, and thence home, instead of around a twenty-one mile course, as was intended. This was the course for all the fleet excepting the Star class and the two boats in the match race, which sailed seven miles.

The wind was east by south at the start, but shifted to the southwest, and there was windward work on two legs, and a reach on the third.

For a first effort of the season, the fifty-footers made a very good start. Samurai, with Edmund Fish at the helm and J. D. Sparkman as "afterguard," was first across the line, in leeward position, but far enough ahead to draw clear. Spartan, with her new owner, J. M. Macdonough, in command, and Stuyvesant assisting, was second; Grayling, sailed by J. P. Morgan, third, and Ventura, with George F. Baker, Jr., as skipper, last. The little fleet split tacks almost immediately, Samurai and Spartan continuing on the starboard tack and the others going on the port. Half a mile away Spartan turned across the Sound, while Samurai continued for some time along the Westchester shore. In the end it was Samurai's race. She crossed the finish line at 5:53:14, four minutes and twelve second ahead of Grayling, the second to finish, and five minutes ahead of Spartan. Ventura was nearly fourteen minutes astern of the winner.

The thirty-foot class made a characteristic start, in close order and close to the signal. Oku secured the windward berth and the lead, with Banzai second, Lena third, and Alerion II.—formerly Caprice, and now owned by J. W. Alker—Alera and Juanita in that order. The race was won by Juanita by a margin of only five seconds from Oku. Winners in other classes were: Handicap class, first division, Amada; handicap class, second division, Veda; Class R, Bud; Larchmont Interclub class, Barbara; Star class, Little Dipper; match race, Petrel.

BANNER YACHT SEASON.

Knickerbocker Craft to Cruise In New England Waters.

With more than 100 races of sail craft and motor boats for New York and adjacent waters, the yachting season of 1915, which opened yesterday with the annual regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, promises to be the most interesting one in the history of the sport.

There is little prospect of a race for the America's Cup until the end of the war in Europe, but meanwhile the cup defense candidates Resolute and Vanitie are to meet in races arranged by the New York Yacht Club. This means that the America's Cup Committee will be able by the end of the season to select the yacht that is to defend the old trophy whenever the New York Yacht Club and Sir Thomas Lipton agree when the race can be sailed.

Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., whose flagship is the steam yacht Viking, has decided to take the squadron through the Cape Cod Canal to Marblehead and Gloucester in the 1915 annual cruise. The fleet will rendezvous at New London on Aug. 2, making the first squadron run to Newport the next day. The tentative schedule after that will be to hold the races for the Astor Cup off Newport on Aug. 4, proceeding on the fifth to Marion, Mass. The fleet will tow through the canal on Aug. 6 and anchor in Provincetown Harbor that night.

The next day the squadron run will be to Marblehead, where the race for the King's Cup is to be held on Monday, Aug. 9. On Aug. 10 the squadron run will be to Gloucester, returning to Marblehead the next day, where the fleet will disband.

In addition to the races arranged for the Resolute and Vanitie on Long Island Sound, they will have four or more racing days off Newport. They are to have a special race off Milton Point on July 3. The race week of the Larchmont Yacht Club, from July 17 to 24, will be full of interest, as will be the race week of the Atlantic Yacht Club down the bay from Aug. 23 to 27.

Commerce Crew Defaults Race.

The Commerce and Clinton High School crews failed to row their elimination race yesterday afternoon on the Harlem. One of the Commerce oarsmen was ill and could not compete and the crew did not appear at the starting line. The Clinton boys were on the mark, however, at the time set for the event and rowed over the course, so that theoretically they are the winners. The probability is that both of the eights will be allowed to compete with the three other high school crews in the Harlem regatta tomorrow.

The necessity for the elimination race was brought about because of the fact that the Clinton oarsmen did not send in their entry in time. Secretary Lauer decided to accept it, however, a day late, but there was a protest from three of the other four crews. Acting in a spirit of good sportsmanship Commerce offered to row Clinton yesterday with the winner only being allowed in the regatta. Because of the illness of one of the boys this agreement was not kept, and though Clinton won by default it is unlikely that it will be counted against Commerce under the circumstances.

Fund for Speed Demons.

That some definite plan should be put into effect to provide for the care of race drivers and riding mechanics injured in the sanctioned events of the season is the belief of Ray Harroun, Chief Engineer of the Maxwell Motor Company. Mr. Harroun suggests the establishment of a national insurance fund, comprised of 1 per cent. of the gross receipts of the various meetings, this fund to be administered by a commission representing the drivers, mechanics, and manufacturers, as well as the entrants in the various meetings.

MEMORIAL DAY SPORTS.

Baseball.

Brooklyn at Giants, (morning and afternoon.)
Yankees at Washington, (morning and afternoon.)
Brookfeds at Newark, (morning.)
Newark at Brookfeds, (afternoon.)
Harvard at Brown.
Cornell at Yale.
Georgefown at Fordham.
Hawaii at Columbia.
Seventh Regiment at West Point.
Amherst at Williams.
Seaton Hall at Manhattan.

Horse Racing.

Westchester Racing Association, Belmont Park.

Automobile Racing.

Indianapolis Speedway race, Indianapolis, Ind.

Trotting.

Parkway Track, Brooklyn.

Golf.

Invitation tournament at Tuxedo.
Four-ball foursome at Englewood.
Memorial Day handicap, Brooklyn-Forest Park Golf Club.
Memorial Day handicap, Hollywood Country Club.
Medal handicaps, Yountakah Country Club.
Putting contest, Ridgewood Country Club.
Handicap flag competition, Fox Hills Golf Club.
Club handicap, Ardsley Golf Club.

Lawn Tennis.

Nassau and Queens County championship, Great Neck, L. I.
Eastern New York State championship, Westchester Tennis Club.
High school championship, Brighton Beach.
Women's Pennsylvania and Eastern States championship, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelhpia.
Open tournament, Amackassin Club, Yonkers.
Doubles tournament, Elizabeth Town and Country Club.
Tufts at Holy Cross.
Rutgers at Fordham.
Trinity at Williams.
Syracuse at Michigan.

Rowing.

New York Rowing Association regatta, Harlem River.

Track Meets.

Shinnecock Club games, Flushing.
Clan McLeod games, Schuetzen Park.
Greenwich Village Marathon.
High school novice championships and relays.
Montana Field Club road run, Staten Island.
Morningside Athletic and Social Club road race.
Brown interscholastic track meet, Providence.
Exeter-Andover dual track meet, Andover.

Boxing.

Coffey-Flynn, Brighton Beach Sporting Club.
Gibbons-Bartfield and other bouts, Ebbets Field, (afternoon.)

Yachting.

Annual regatta, Harlem Yacht Club.
Opening of season, Morris Yacht Club.
Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club races, Oyster Bay.

Cycling.

Coney Island cycle path race, Empire City Wheelmen, (morning.)

Dog Show.

Long Island Kennel Club, Gravesend race track.

Polo.

Squadron A, Van Cortlandt Park.

Wrestling.

International tournament, Manhattan Opera House.

Horse Show.

Devon Horse Show, Devon, Penn.

Lacrosse.

Toronto University at Crescenta.

Cricket.

Manhattan at Kings County.
Brooklyn at Bensonhurst.
Brooklyn Wanderers at Manor Field.

OARSMEN TUNED UP.

Keen Interest in Schoolboys' Race on Harlem Tomorrow.

Since the oarsmen of the city found out Tuesday just whom they would have to race in the Decoration Regatta tomorrow, the past week has seen increased activity. Every evening has seen both time trials against the watch and brushes along the Speedway course as rival crews encountered each other. The Wahnetahs on the Sound have appeared at six in the morning and again at six in the evening. Coach Atkinson's high school boys have rowed regularly in practice against the Wahnetah Senior Four Barge Club, and the Ravenswood men, led by their senior sculler, Phil Rooney, have gone around to accommodate the Wahnetahs and test their mettle.

The Bayonne men have already taken up their quarters at the Lone Stars' and the Hudsons have taken their shell around from the Waverly Clubhouse to the Nonpareil. The Nonpareil and Union houses will be headquarters for the day at the Speedway and Dyckman Street.

Weather conditions have kept local oarsmen from developing rapidly, but they have worked particularly for endurance both indoors and out, and the last ten days have worked up their pace. Everything points to a rousing fight between the high schools in the one-mile eight-oar race. Commerce, Fordham Preps, Flushing, and New Rochelle are all in the best of condition, and the boys are on edge. All the coaches are well pleased with the test performances of their crews.

Great interest centres in the performances of the out-of-town crews. Kelly of the Philadelphia Vespers had things all his own way last week on the Schuylkill, but he will have to beat the pick of New York in the senior event before he wins it.

The addition of the canoe events alternating every fifteen minutes all the afternoon with the rowing races makes a program fuller than was ever scheduled in the city. Half a hundred entries in those events and the novelty of seeing mixed rowing and canoe events will make the second regatta under New York Rowing Association auspices a notable one.

Notre Dame Gets State Title.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 29.—Notre Dame won the State track and field meet here today, with 52 5-6 points, and Purdue finished second, with 50 1-3. Despite the fact that the track was heavy and rain fell all day, three new State records were established. Miller of Purdue ran two miles in 10:9 1-5, Myers of Depauw won the one-mile in 4:24 3-5, and Bachman of Notre Dame threw the discus 129 feet 2 inches. These are the new records. Depauw scored 22 2-3 points; Indiana, 13; Wabash, 4½, and Earlham, 0.

STUYVESANT BOYS TRACK CHAMPIONS

Nose Out Morris Lads by Three Points for the High Schools Title.

Largely through the efforts of little Maynard White, William Albrecht, and John Sinclair, Stuyvesant High School yesterday repeated its 1914 triumph in the annual outdoor high schools track and field championships on the Public Schools Athletic League in Brooklyn. The downtown boys registered a total of twenty-nine points, capturing the trophy from Morris in the final event, in which Albrecht, one of the cleverest of middle distance runners in schoolboy circles, broke Arthur Cozzens's long-standing record of 52 3-5 seconds by two-fifths of a second. The Morris aggregation finished second with twenty-six points, while Far Rockaway, led by Frank Jenkins, winner of the mile, and second in the half, was third with twenty. Other schools scoring were Flushing, fourteen; Manual Training, eleven; Bryant, ten; Erasmus, ten; Jamaica, seven; Commerce and Curtis, five each; Boys' High, four, and Bay Ridge, one.

Albrecht's performance in the quarter was by far the best of the meeting, and was the only record-breaker of the afternoon. Competing against him were H. Finley and Ed Balestier, the Morris athletes, and Reilly of Manual Training, who finished in the order named. Albrecht went out from the crack of the gun and led throughout. Balestier was the runner-up for three-quarters of the distance, but he could not stand off the challenge of Finley.

White, as usual, won the 100 yards senior dash, but was beaten by the colored boy, John Bonaparte, of Morris, in the 220.

Floyd Egan of Manual Training scored his twentieth successive victory in schoolboy competition in the running high jump, which he won with a leap of 5 feet 7 inches. This is the last scholastic event in which Egan will take part, for he graduates next month.

The only double winner of the meet was George Hughes of Flushing High, who led his rivals in both the 120 yards low and 220 yards high hurdles. He recorded good time in each event. Frank Jenkins of Far Rockaway was again an easy winner in the mile, while his schoolmates, Douglas, Tynan, and Lent, made a clean sweep of the pole vault. Val Eliot was the entire Bryant High team, scoring all their ten points, though he failed to win any one event. Balestier toyed with his field in the half mile, and came away easily at the finish, beating Jenkins by ten yards.

The novice relay championships were also held in connection with the regular title events, with Commerce winning two and Morris the other. The summary:

440-Yard Relay, (100-pound class.)—Won by Commerce High, (Meyer, Gittleson, Alfert, and Usher;) Manual Training, (Friedenberg, Barsilay, Greenwald, and Tilbert.) second; Boys' High, (Sloane, Bauman, Coopersmith, and Honeka,) third; Stuyvesant, (Alcott, Polack, Cohen, and Courtois,) fourth. Time—0:53 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by R. Austin, Jamaica High; W. Goldman, Erasmus High, second; I. Lembeck, Morris High, third; L. Cooper, Stuyvesant High, fourth. Time—0:10 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by Maynard White, Stuyvesant High; John Bonaparte, Morris High, second; A. Raimondo, De Witt Clinton High, third; A. De Witt, Commerce High, fourth. Time—0:10 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Frank L. Jenkins, Far Rockaway High; R. Green, Boys' High, second; S. Haines, Jamaica High, third; M. Rorofsky, Bay Ridge High, fourth. Time—4:49 2-5.

880-Yard Relay, (120-pound class.)—Won by Commerce High, (Cohen, Reich, Feiner, and Levine;) Manual Training, (Lawrence, Michaels, Appleby, and Lester,) second; Morris High, (Liss, Branstein, Withus, and Richman,) third; Curtis High, (Barth, Diamond, Roach, and Sander,) fourth. Time—1:44 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by Edward Balestier, Morris High; Frank L. Jenkins, Far Rockaway High, second; H. Galwicks, Flushing High, third; E. Nagel, Commerce High, fourth. Time—2:05 2-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by John Sinclair, Stuyvesant High, with put of 44 feet 8 inches; Valentine C. Eliot, Bryant High, second, with put of 41 feet ½ inch; Floyd Egan, Manual Training High, third, with put of 40 feet 7 inches; H. Behlen, Stuyvesant High, fourth, with put of 39 feet 3 inches.

Pole Vault for Height.—Won by W. Douglas, Far Rockaway High, with vault of 10 feet; E. Tynan, Far Rockaway High, second, with vault of 9 feet 3 inches; F. Lent, Far Rockaway High, third, with vault of 9 feet. No fourth man.

One-Mile Relay, (Unlimited Weight Class.)—Won by Morris High, (Rabinowitz, Rackow, Baldwin, and Levine;) Manual Training High, (Ruggles, Korten, Nicholson, and Schroeder,) second; Bushwick High, (Billig, Femberg, Peterson, and Tetter,) third; Eastern District High, (Sanacore, Suarni, Matus, and Lebofsky,) fourth. Time—3:48.

220 Yards, Low Hurdles.—Won by George Hughes, Flushing High; E. Fitzpatrick, De Witt Clinton High, second; J. Browne, Erasmus High, third. No fourth man finished. Time—0:28 3-5.

Discus Throw, Greek Style.—Won by H. Behlen, Stuyvesant High, with throw of 120 feet 9 inches; H. Ashley, De Witt Clinton High, second, with 116 feet 10 inches; Valentine C. Eliot, Bryant High, third, with 112 feet 4 inches; A. Massimo, Flushing High, fourth, with 107 feet 7 inches.

220-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by W. Goldman, Erasmus High; I. Lembeck, Morris High, second; A. Toplitzki, De Witt Clinton High, third; L. Cooper, Stuyvesant High, fourth. Time—0:24 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by John Bonaparte, Morris High; Maynard White, Stuyvesant High, second; A. De Witt, Commerce High, third; H. Schulman, Morris High, fourth. Time—0:23 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by William Albrecht, Stuyvesant High; H. Finley, Morris High, second; Edward Balestier, Morris High, third; A. Reilly, Manual Training High, fourth. Time—0:52 1-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by C. Leman, Curtis High, with 20 feet 3½ inches; Valentine C. Eliot, Bryant High, second, with 19 feet 7⅞ inches; M. Rosenberger, Morris High, third, with 19 feet 5 inches; A. Block, Boys' High, fourth, with 19 feet 3½ inches.

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by G. Hughes, Flushing High; G. Berthold, Manual Training High, second; Valentine C. Eliot, Bryant High, third; E. Feaney, Commerce High, fourth. Time—0:17 3-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by Floyd Egan, Manual Training High, with a jump of 5 feet 7 inches; M. Banks, Stuyvesant High, second, with a jump of 5 feet 6 inches; W. Douglas, Far Rockaway High, third, with a jump of 5 feet 5 inches; A. Haywood, Flushing High, fourth, with a jump of 5 feet 4 inches.

Ohio Wins "Big Six" Meet.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 29.—Ohio State University won the Ohio intercollegiate "Big Six" track meet here today with 64 points, while Oberlin ranked second with 40, half of which were made by Dunn, the individual star of the meet. Alexander broke the "Big Six" half-mile record of 1:58 2-5, in 1:57 3-5.

The ranking of other collegiate teams is as follows: Cincinnati, 14; Ohio Wesleyan, 12; Miami, 11; Case, 11; Kenyon, 7; Wooster, 4, and Western Reserve, 1. Ohio State won the relay in 3:29 3-5. Dunn of Oberlin took first in the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes, the 120-yard high and 220-yard low hurdles.

Moore Tigers Track Leader.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 29.—The Princeton track team here tonight elected W. B. Moore of New York City Captain of the squad for next year. Moore is a sophomore and a sprinter.

ST. ALOYSIUS LYCEUM RUN.

S. Silverstein Finishes First in Five-Mile Race Over Streets.

After going to the front at the end of the first half mile, S. Silverstein of the Sheridan A. C. led a field of seventy-five runners across the finish line in the five-mile road run of the St. Aloysius Lyceum over the city streets yesterday afternoon. Silverstein is a small, wiry fellow and he had the limit handicap of 3:30, getting away with the first bunch of runners. Over the first half mile the limit handicap men were bunched, but after this point was passed Silverstein jumped into the lead with B. McGinnity of the Victorian Lyceum about fifty yards in the rear. The two first men retained these positions throughout the rest of the race until within a few blocks of the finish, when Silverstein forged slowly ahead and won by about sixty yards.

Nick Gianakopulos, the Greek runner of the Millrose A. A., started from scratch with Charlie Pores, a clubmate, winner of the Seagate Marathon, but had to retire from the race about the fourth mile because of illness. Pores finished sixtieth in the race, but won the time prize, covering the distance in 22:55. C. Sheffler of the Long Island A. C. had the same time as Pores, but while Pores ran from scratch Sheffler had a handicap of 1:15.

Nearly 100 started from the corner of 131st Street and Eighth Avenue at the crack of the starter's gun, and of this number 79 completed the distance. From the starting point the field ran east to Seventh Avenue and then south to 126th Street. The runners turned west into Broadway and then north to 155th Street, running east along the Viaduct to Seventh Avenue and then south to the starting point. All the contestants finished within five minutes of Silverstein.

G. Cerepe of the Greek-American A. C., who finished fourth, won the first novice prize, and H. Robinson of the Ozanam Association, who finished tenth, received the second novice prize, while the third went to J. Sherman of the Brooklyn Evening High School, who finished twelfth.

The race was marred by disqualifications and protests which will probably not be settled until acted upon by the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union. W. Furlong and H. Richards of the Hollywood A. A., who finished tenth and twelfth, were disqualified by Referee H. Obertubessing because they started with the 2:15 handicap men instead of with the 1:45 men. One contestant asserted that after being placed on their mark the two men went ahead to the runners with greater handicaps, and this phase of the case will be submitted to the Registration Committee. A protest was made against awarding a prize to the Brooklyn Evening High School, which finished first in the team score, on the ground that the school was now closed and the club was not a registered club of the Amateur Athletic Union. This matter will also be submitted to the Registration Committee. The first ten to finish:

73 S. Silverstein, Sheridan A. C., (3:30)..24:27
127 B. McGinnity, Victoria Lyceum, (3:30)..24:12
108 B. Finkelstein, B'klyn Eve. H.S., (3:30)..24:52
118 G. Cerepe, Greek-Am. A. C., (3:30)..24:54
92 L. Keiser, Morningside A. C., (8:30)..24:56
82 J. Connor, St. Anselm's A.C., (3:30)..24:58
49 C. Blankenburg, Bronx Ch.H., (2:45)..24:22
14 H. McGinn, Paulist A. C., (1:30)....23:08
11 C. Sheffer, Long Island A. C., (1:15)..22:55
79 H. Robinson, Ozanam Assn., (3:30)...25:23

TWENTY-FOUR CARS IN SPEEDWAY RACE

Famous Racing Pilots Will Drive in 500-Mile Sweepstakes for $75,000 in Prizes.

More than a score of the fastest cars and drivers in the world are ready at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway to start tomorrow in the annual 500-mile international sweepstakes, for which prizes aggregating over $75,000 are offered. The race was originally scheduled for yesterday, but weather conditions necessitated a postponement.

With five full three-car teams the contest promises to excel any previous sweepstakes held on the speedway. Five teams constitute a record for the track, the nearest approach being last year's race in which there were four. Two of the three-car aggregations are foreign, Peugeot and Sunbeam, with three American, Stutz, Maxwell, and Duesenborg.

Though forty cars were originally entered, only twenty-four will start. All the best drivers of America, Germany, England, France, and Italy will handle the cars, such as De Palma, Resta, Anderson, Cooper, Wilcox, Grant, Mulford, Burman, Babcock, Hughes, Chevrolet, and Reckenbacher.

The battle between these famous drivers promises to be a memorable one, especially among the quintet of team entries. There are a number of individual entrants who will be found battling near the head of the procession when the end of the contest is reached.

Twice this event has been won by Americans, and twice by Europeans. This is the fifth and rubber. The first race was won by a Marmon car driven by Ray Harroun. The second was credited to the National with Joe Dawson at the wheel. In 1913 Jules Goux was the first European to pilot a Peugeot to victory and last year René Thomas in a Delage was successful.

The Speedway track is two and one-half miles long, and built of vitrified brick. It is sixty feet wide, with 1,500 foot turns, banked sixteen degrees. Speed up to 100 miles an hour is attainable on it with safety. The acreage covered by the Speedway is 328, with practically a mile of stands seating 75,000 persons. Parking space is provided for 10,000 machines. The paid attendance last year was over 100,000. The starters follow:

	Time.	Av.
1—Stutz, Wilcox	1:31	98.9
2—Mercedes, De Palma	1:31.3	98.8
3—Peugeot, Resta	1:31.4	98.5
4—Stutz, Cooper	1:33	96.75
5—Stutz, Anderson	1:33.4	96.4
6—Sunbeam, Porporato	1:34.6	95.1
8—Peugeot, Burman	1:37.4	92.4
9—Kleinart, Klein	1:39.8	90.2
10—Duesenberg, Alley	1:40	90
11—Peugeot, Le Cain	1:40.6	89.5
12—Sunbeam, Grant	1:40.8	89.25
13—Duesenberg, O'Donnell	1:41.2	89
14—Peugeot, Babcock	1:41.4	88.9
15—Delage, J. De Palma	1:43.4	87.75
16—Sebring, J. Cooper	1:45.2	85.5
17—Maxwell, Carlson	1:47	84.1
18—Maxwell, Orr	1:47.8	83.5
19—Duesenberg, Mulford	1:48.8	82.7
20—Maxwell, Kirchenbacher	1:49.8	82
21—Mais, (special,) Mais	1:49.8	82
22—Purcell, (special,) Cox	1:50.4	81.5
23—Bugatti	1:50.4	81.5
24—Cornelian, Chevrolet	1:51.1	81.1
25—Emden	1:52	80.5

Lent N. Y. U. Track Captain.

At the regular yearly meeting for the election of track captain and manager, held at New York University, Alvin Lent of the class of 1916 and star half miler, was elected Captain for next year. Wm. Webb of the same class was elected manager, and George Fennell of the sophomore class, assistant manager. Wilbur E. Frericks of the junior class was elected baseball manager for next year and Salvator Phillips of the sophomore class, assistant manager. The election for baseball captain will take place after the final game with

LAWN TENNIS—GOLF RESULTS ON METROPOLITAN LINKS—BOXING—OTHER SPORTING NEWS

THIRD DEFEAT FOR TENNIS CHAMPION

Miss Bjurstedt, with Partner, Loses Hard Three-Set Match in Morristown Tournament.

For the third consecutive time Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national and Metropolitan lawn tennis champion, tasted defeat yesterday on the courts of the Morristown Field Club at Morristown, N. J., when, with A. Schienval as a partner, she lost a hard three-set match in the final round of the mixed doubles to Mrs. Marshall McLean and F. Young at 3—6, 6—3, 6—4. The match was the closing feature of the tournament, which was the most successful promoted by the club.

Miss Bjurstedt did not play with her usual speed, and while at times she was accurate in placement she lacked steadiness and consistency. With a stronger partner the national champion would have made a much better showing, and probably would have won, but the pair failed to stop the aggressive attack of their opponents. In the first set appearances favored Miss Bjurstedt and her partner, but in the second set the team work of Mrs. McLean and Young showed a marked improvement and the score was equalized. The first eight games of the third and deciding set found the players on even terms, but Mrs. McLean and Young broke through their opponents' service and won their own with the match.

Miss Marie Wagner, the former national indoor champion, and Miss Clare Cassel came into their own in the final round of the women's doubles, when they defeated Miss Edna Wildey and Mrs. M. Farley in straight sets at 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Cassel captured the singles tournament on Friday, but lost the semi-final round of the mixed doubles through careless playing on the part of her partner, Ralph L. Baggs. Another double winner during the tournament was Mrs. Marshall McLean, who carried off the handicap singles, and with F. Young annexed the doubles. The summary:

Morristown Field Club Women's Doubles, Final Round.—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Edna Wildey and Mrs. M. Farley, 6—2, 6—4.

Women's Handicap Singles, Final Round.—Mrs. Marshall McLean (minus 30) defeated Miss M. Taylor, (plus 4—6,) 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles. Semi-final Round.—Mrs. Marshall McLean and F. Young defeated Miss Clare Cassel and Ralph L. Baggs, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and A. Schienval defeated Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

Final Round.—Mrs. Marshall McLean and F. Young defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and A. Schienval, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

WARD DEFEATS BASSFORD.

Young Yale Player to Oppose Dr. W. Rosenbaum in Tennis Finals.

By his victory over Abraham Bassford, Jr., in the semi-final round of men's open singles of the New York Lawn Tennis Club yesterday, at Columbia Oval, Williamsbridge, Vanderbilt Ward, the Bronx champion, earned the right to play Dr. William Rosenbaum in the final round for the trophy. Ward was worried over the high lobs of his opponent during the early stages of the contest but gradually mastered them, and won at 3-6, 8-6, 6-3. With the big lead gained by Bassford it appeared reasonably certain that he would win, especially as he overcame Ward's severe service and hard drives, but once the former Yale player struck his stride the result was never in question.

One of the big surprises of the tournament was the defeat of S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Baggs in the semi-final round of the doubles. The pair has been showing exceptionally good early season form, but against Alrick H. Man and Cedric Major they failed to keep up their winning gait.

An effort will be made to close the tournament today in order to release all the players entered in Eastern New York State championship at Hartsdale. The summary:

Men's Doubles, Second Round.—Wood and Steinkampf defeated Lovibond and Dr. Waite, 6—2, 6—4; Verkerk and Rice defeated Hoffman and Fox by default; Bassford and King defeated Henderson and partner by default; Hyde and Coffin defeated Salambier and Stewart, 6—2, 6—1.

Third Round.—Wood and Steinkampf defeated Hyde and Coffin, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round.—Man and Major defeated Voshell and Baggs, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

Men's Singles, Semi-Final Round.—Vanderbilt Ward defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Men's Handicap Singles.—Ingo Hartmann (minus 15) defeated B. Lipschutz, (plus 15,) 6—1, 6—4; Dr. A. W. Waite (minus 15) defeated J. S. King, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—4; A. S. Ingersoll (minus half 15) defeated H. W. Robinson, (plus 30,) 4—6, 6—3, 7—5; H. Campbell (scratch) defeated N. E. Verkerk, (plus half 15,) 6—1, 6—3.

BIG ENTRY AT HARTSDALE.

Eastern N. Y. State Tennis Championship Attracts 112 Players.

With an entry list of 112 players, there was a disappointing series of matches in the first day's play for the Eastern New York State championship in men's singles yesterday on the courts of the Country Tennis Club at Hartsdale, N. Y. Many of the players entered in the tournament were engaged in other tournaments, but the management will default those players who fail to put in an appearance today.

Many of the best tennis players in the Metropolitan district will compete for the title, which is the first of the big titular events to be held in the vicinity of New York. G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Club, was one of the two double winners of the day, the other was A. D. Hammett. Dionne won from H. Rothschild 6—0, 6—1, in the first round, and defeated C. F. Kuhn 6—3, 6—3 in the second.

Hammett eliminated H. S. Bowers in straight sets and followed with a well-earned victory over Ingo Hartmann at 6—3, 6—4. W. J. Touissant and G. Walker, Jr., played thirty-eight games in their match, all three sets going to deuce. Touissant led at the end of the first set, 7—5. Hartmann equalized with the same score, and the winner took the final set at 8—6. The summary:

Eastern Championship, New York State, Men's Singles.—First Round—L. V. Robinson defeated W. Hall, by default; F. A. Fall defeated F. Wadelton, by default; A. D. Hammett defeated H. S. Bowers, 6—2, 6—1; Ingo Hartmann defeated H. W. Forster, by default; C. F. Kuhn defeated A. Wood, by default; G. A. L. Dionne defeated H. Rothschild, 6—0, 6—1; W. J. Touissant defeated G. Walker, Jr., 7—5, 5—7, 8—6; R. W. Haller defeated C. Mead, 6—3, 8—6; P. B. Geddes defeated J. Lawrence, 6—1, 6—1; W. F. Cassidy defeated J. Rodgers, 6—2, 6—0; R. B. McClare defeated E. Nolan, 6—2, 6—2; C. Black defeated Harold Swain, 6—4, 6—3; Allen Bohr defeated Franklin P. Adams, 6—2, 5—7, 6—0.

Second Round—G. A. L. Dionne defeated C. F. Kuhn, 6—3, 6—3; A. D. Hammett defeated Ingo Hartmann, 6—3, 6—4.

Yale Lacrosse Victory.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 29.—Yale's lacrosse team won a close victory from the Gotham Club of New York City in an interesting match here this afternoon by the score of 6 to 5.

BOGGS IN FOURTH ROUND.

Three-Set Matches the Rule in Queens and Nassau Tennis.

R. H. Boggs was the only player to qualify for the fourth round of the Nassau and Queens men's singles tennis championship yesterday on the courts of the Great Neck Country Club at Great Neck, L. I. Boggs advanced at the expense of R. L. Von Bernuth, the hockey player, in straight sets at 6—1, 9—7. Boggs had an easy time in the opening set, but Von Bernuth made a smart rally in the second and carried the score to fourteen games before his opponent was able to break through.

R. B. Gatcomb, one of the leading players on Long Island, had a hard match with J. T. Harrison in the second round, winning the contest after losing the first set. T. C. Creighton and A. Hutchinson also played a long-drawn-out match before the former won at 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.

M. Johnson won from A. Walker in the first round, but failed to maintain his form in the second and lost a three-set match to H. M. Hobart. The loser showed the grueling effects of his first match in the final set of his second contest. The summary:

Nassau and Queens Counties Championship Men's Singles.—First Round—A. F. Von Bernuth defeated K. Warden, 6—1, 6—2; F. W. Hoxie defeated S. Lyons, 7—5, 1—6, 8—6; M. Johnson defeated A. Walker, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Second Round—H. M. Hobart defeated M. Johnson, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1; R. L. Von Bernuth defeated J. C. Gifford, 6—1, 6—2; T. J. Creighton defeated A. Hutchinson, 6—4, 3—7, 6—3; R. H. Boggs defeated E. Ashley, 6—1, 6—0; R. H. Roberts defeated W. P. Powell, 6—0, 6—0; R. B. Gatcomb defeated J. T. Harrison, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Third Round—R. H. Boggs defeated R. L. Von Bernuth, 6—1, 9—7.

ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

Sayer Champion of Englewood Club —Handicaps, Sweepstakes and Tournament Play.

Winthrop Sayer is the new champion of the Englewood Country Club. He won the title yesterday under conditions different from any that have heretofore obtained. For the first time the club inaugurated the system of a 36-hole gross competition. Sayer had a total of 159, a stroke better than Roy D. Webb.

There also was an 18-hole medal play handicap, which was won by Alfred D. Childs in Class A with 82, 9—73. There was a tie in the second division between Thomas Carter with 95, 25—70, and Chester I. Christie with 86, 16—70.

Sixty members of the Richmond County Country Club competed in a sweepstake yesterday, the winner being Emile de Planque with a card of 96, 14—82. William S. Van Clief had 99, 15—84 and Waldon Pell 90, 1?—86. There also was a flag competition which was won by Sidney G. Wilcox, who raised his standard on the eighteenth green.

In addition to the semi-finals in three classes for the May tournament, there was also a sweepstakes in Classes A and B at the Montclair Golf Club Saturday. In Class A of the later tournament Joseph Hodgson, Jr., with 78, 6—72, led the field, while the B winner was Ralph Starrett, 88, 16—72. The summary of match play and sweepstakes scores follows:

Class A.—R. B. Nash beat R. H. Gregory, 3 up and 1 to play; A. C. Pratt beat E. J. Ridgeway, 5 up and 4 to play.

Class B.—C. B. Alling beat E. W. T. Gray, 1 up, (19 holes;) Ralph Starrett beat J. Noyes, 4 up and 3 to play.

Class C.—C. C. Cairns beat Dr. L. W. Batten, 4 up and 3 to play; E. Allen beat C. R. Christy, Jr., 6 up and 5 to play.

Five holes which have been materially altered in the last year and one which is brand-new were put in commission yesterday at the Nassau Country Club. New greens have been built for the third and fifteenth holes, the location being some distance nearer the Locust Valley station and on property specially purchased for the purpose by the club. New tees were built for the fifth and sixteenth holes. These changes add a couple of hundred yards to the length of the course.

The Nassau members take special pride in the fourth hole, an affair 149 yards long. The shot is to a plateau green which is guarded by a wide sand trap. Walter J. Travis played at Nassau yesterday, and declared the new hole to be one of the finest of its kind in the country.

The first round of a 36-hole medal competition for the holiday was run off yesterday, the best gross being that of Haskel Sayre, who had an 82. The net went to the same man, with a card of 82, 8—74.

There was a sweepstakes in two classes at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday. J. R. Shoaff and Henry Herrick tied in Class A, with respective cards of 81, 9—72 and 79, 7—72. In the second set the winner was F. D. Hodgson, with 97, 19—78.

Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, national champion at squash, won the sweepstakes at the Apawamis Club yesterday with a card of 82, 9—73. The usual good-sized field made its appearance.

In view of the death of W. W. Lowrey, the final match for the Spring tournament at the Fox Hills Golf Club, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed. There was an eighteen-hole medal play handicap in two classes on the cards, Richard R. Mamlok, with 80, 10—70 winning in the first division and A. M. Williams with 92, 23—69 in the second set.

Members of the North Jersey Country Club took part in an eighteen-hole medal play qualifying round for the club championship, with match play on subsequent Saturdays. The following qualified: W. D. Kirker, 84; W. G. Scott, 84; C. T. Sweeney, 85; E. Panes, 85; H. W. Mason, 85; C. Ayres, 88; S. H. Hurd, 89; H. Burnett, 89; T. J. Mooney, 90; R. B. Taft, 91; E. M. Silverbuch, 91; F. W. Mason, 92; G. F. Smith, 92; C. Felix, 92; J. Waldo, 93; W. H. Blauvelt, 93.

In addition to the semi-final round in the fourball tournament at the Wykagyl Country Club an eighteen-hole medal play handicap was on the program. W. W. Giles, with 104—27—77, was the winner. The summary follows:

Semi-final Round.—H. V. Gaines and G. G. Widner beat W. M. Stout and C. R. Gillett, 3 up and 1 to play; W. H. Hofman and P. J. McKeon and H. J. Burger and J. H. Dinwiddie, even.

The Deal Golf and Country Club formally opened the 1915 golf season yesterday with an eighteen-hole medal play handicap. John E. Kelley was returned the winner in the first division with a card of 81—10—71, while in the second Patrick Moore had 105—24—81 and topped the list. There were about sixty members in the competition, and it was the consensus of opinion that the Spring had been productive of the best turf Deal ever has known.

George B. Martin, playing in a sweepstakes at the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday, established a new record, both professional and amateur, for the course. He went around in 73, which reduces the previous mark, held by the home "pro," Bob Thomson, and Harry B. Smith, an amateur, by one stroke. His card follows:

Out .....4 4 5 4 3 4 3 3 5—35
In .....3 6 3 4 4 5 3 3 6—38—73

Martin's net of 73, 6—67, won the cup in Class A of the sweepstakes, while W. J. Wooster, with 93, 18—75, topped the list in Class B. There was a team match between the married men and the single men, and the benedicts "put it over" the bachelors to the extent of a dinner in the clubhouse in the evening.

Members of the Ardsley Club competed in an eighteen-hole qualifying round for a special cup, eight players becoming eligible and being required to finish match play prior to June 14. J. F. Collins led the field with 88, 18—70.

Amherst Trails Williams in Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 29.—Williams won from Amherst in tennis here this afternoon by the score of 4 to 2.

Cady of Amherst sprang a surprise by defeating Captain Cutler of Williams in a three-set match. Cutler, however, was handicapped by a slightly sprained ankle, which he received in the first set. The Williams veterans Maynard and Rockwood had an easy time with their men, but Brown, a freshman, who played for the first time today, won after a hard-fought match with Langspecht. Brown's service was a feature of the match. Summary:

Singles.—Cady, Amherst, defeated Cutler, Williams, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1; Maynard, Williams, defeated Snider, Amherst, 6—3, 6—1; Rockwood, Williams, defeated McCloy, Amherst, 6—2, 6—1; Brown, Williams, defeated Langspecht, Amherst, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Doubles.—Cady and McCloy, Amherst, defeated Maynard and Rockwood, Williams, 6—4, 1—4, 8—6; Brown and Temple, Williams, defeated Snider and Langspecht, Amherst, 6—4, 6—4.

ASSOCIATION BARS INVITATION TENNIS

National Organization Thinks Novices Do Not Get Deserved Showing.

For some time there has been a growing sentiment against invitation tennis tournaments, and the plan of limiting the tournament to a certain coterie of favored players is now strongly opposed. Opposition to invitation dates will be led at the next annual meeting of the National Association by President R. D. Wrenn, who does not hesitate to condemn the tournaments. The opposition to invitation tourneys was emphasized last week when thirty-two of the leading players accepted the invitation of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club to take part in a tournament at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson. Ten of these players failed to show up, and in order to retain interest a new draw had to be made, while several of the players were found competing in other tournaments during the week.

Several clubs in the vicinity of New York have dropped the open tournament for an invitation event, and among the clubs receiving sanctions this year for the latter style of conducting a tourney are: Tuxedo Club, Westchester Country Club, Crescent Athletic Club, Meadow Club of Southampton, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, Nassau Country Club, and others. With a schedule already congested these events operate against clubs striving to build up the sport, and free and open tournaments will have the right of way next year.

The prominent country clubs consider the holding of a tennis tournament almost a necessity. Large Summer hotels and fashionable pleasure resorts hold tennis tournaments primarily for the sake of advertising their places to the public by using the names of certain tennis celebrities whose performing during a definite week is an added attraction for patronage.

As the term signifies "invitation events" are only open to players who receive from the committee in charge an invitation to accept the club's hospitality. A club holds itself responsible to its members in the choice of players selected to perform for their amusement and appreciation.

Thus the players at an invitation event are composed of the best talent that it is possible to obtain. It is safe to say that the first thirty or forty ranked players in the country are eligible for selection by the men in charge of most of these invitation events. So the galleries are at no time bored in having to watch mediocre talent.

But the main object in the development of tennis is not to entertain a gallery of club members with talent already prominent in the country, but rather to increase the interest and promote the game among the youthful element. The greatest stimulus for development that a player can experience is to be beaten badly by a prominent tennis man. On the other hand, a young player who, in competition puts himself against mediocre calibre of a standard that he can with consistency successfully cope against, is apt to progress slowly, having no stimulus to develop more proficient skill and more subtle tactics. It is for this and other reasons equally potent that the National Association has announced that invitation tournaments must, so far as possible, be placed on an open basis next year.

Yale's Tennis Poor with Harvard.

BROOKLINE, Mass., May 29.—Harvard College lawn tennis players won eight of the nine matches in their annual dual meet with Yale on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club today. M. Burnham wielded the only winning racquet for Yale. The scores:

Singles.—R. Morris Williams, 2d, Harvard, defeated R. S. Stoddart, Yale, 6—1, 6—2; G. C. Caner, Harvard, defeated W. D. Cunningham, Yale, 6—2, 6—1; W. Rand, 3d, Harvard, defeated E. Tilton, Yale, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4; M. Burnham, Yale, defeated L. Curtis, 2d, Harvard, 7—5, 3—6, 9—7; G. Doty, Harvard, defeated T. Hapgood, Yale, 7—5, 6—2; J. S. Brown, Jr., Harvard, defeated S. G. Kelley, Yale, 10—8, 0—6, 6—2.

Doubles.—Williams and Caner, Harvard, defeated Stoddart and Cunningham, Yale, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; Hand and Doty, Harvard, defeated Tilton and Kelley, Yale, 6—4, 2—6, 8—6; J. Woldridge and W. Mansfield, Harvard, defeated T. A. Lightner and J. J. Tronstins, Yale, 1—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Old Betting Ring Is Dance Hall.

What was before the days of 1910, when racing received its black eye, the betting ring at the Belmont track, has been converted into a ball room for use on Decoration Day. Two huge dancing platforms have been laid and the ring decorated with flags and bunting in order to give the Vacation War Relief Committee an opportunity to add to their funds by the sale of clothing made by unemployed women under the direction of the Committee. Tea and refreshments will be served and all who wish to dance an do so on payment of fifty cents, the proceeds going to the Relief Committee, whose members will also try to dispose of 12,000 garments, which will be on sale at four booths, the quarters and fittings having been provided by the managers of the Westchester Racing Association as their contribution to the work of the committee in aid of the unemployed women of New York.

Suburban Handicap to be Revived.

Arrangements were perfected yesterday afternoon for the running of the Coney Island fixture, the famous Suburban, during the Summer meeting of the Empire City Racing Association. Whether the meeting will be held at the Empire City track has not yet been definitely decided, as there is a little disagreement between the lessees, the Greater New York Fair Association, and the owner of the property, James Butler, which has yet to be adjusted and may possibly be taken to the courts. In case the Yonkers track cannot be utilized for the race meeting it will be held either on the Aqueduct or Jamaica track, both of which, it is understood, have been offered to Mr. Butler and his associates for the carrying out of a program which will be made up of a number of more pretentious races than were run off at the Yonkers track last season.

Union Athletes Defeat Hamilton.

UTICA, N. Y., May 29.—Union College captured the dual track meet with Hamilton today, 66 to 51, aided by the clever work of Mallen and Morrison. No records were broken, but Potter of Hamilton tied the record in the 220-yard dash. Union took six firsts.

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS
DECORATION DAY
Lake Hopatcong
$1 TOMORROW MAY 31 AND EVERY SUNDAY
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.50; Lv. Liberty St., 9.00
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
TOMORROW, DECORATION DAY, MAY 31
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.30; Liberty St., 8.30
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

NEW MOON BEATS TORONTO.

Crescent Athletic Lacrosse Twelve Beats Canadians by 2 to 0.

In one of the prettiest played games ever seen on the Bay Ridge grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club, the lacrosse team of the New Moon organization defeated the twelve of Toronto University by a 2 to 0 score yesterday afternoon. The victorious team shot one goal in each period, both tallies being registered by little "Sars" Kennedy, the veteran player. Five thousand people lined the side lines.

Toronto players kept the veteran New Mooners busy from the opening whistle. The real feature of their play was the clever work of McArthur, who stood before the visitors' goal. He had a wonderfully good eye and picked off shot after shot that seemed to be sure scores. Had he not been in the game the Crescents would have won by any old score that they had cared to register.

So clever was the work of McArthur that it took twenty-one minutes of play before Kennedy was able to register the first goal. He scored on a pretty side shot, after some clever team work on the part of Walbridge, Kerr, and Hallock. It took almost as long to register the second goal. It was made by Kennedy after 15 minutes and 13 seconds of the second half had been played. The same teams meet tomorrow in the second game of their annual series. The line-up:

TORONTO UNIV.	Positions.	CRESCENT A. C.
McArthur	Goal	Bass
McMahon	Point	Maddern
Patterson	Cover Point	Dobby
Ireland	First defense	Wall
Duff	Second defense	Liffiton
Dale	Third defense	Cypiot
Holmes	Centre	Taylor
Harcourt	Third attack	O'Rourke
Kerr	Second attack	Hallock
Davis	First attack	Kerr
Kairn	Outside home	Welbridge
Charters	Inside home	Kennedy

Referee—W. Bass, Crescent A. C. Umpires—Messrs. Clarke and Moore. Time of halves—25 minutes. Goals—Kennedy, 2, for Crescent A. C.

Ireland Takes Soccer Game.

Ireland defeated the Continental eleven in the final International Association fotoball match, played under the auspices of the New York Footballers' Protective Association, yesterday afternoon at Lenox Oval. The score was 4 to goals to 1.

The combination and dribbling of the Irish forwards was too fast for their opponents' back field, and at the end of the first half the score stood 2 goals to 0. Two more goals were added in the second period. Just before the whistle blew the losers scored from a penalty. The line-up:

Continentals.	Position.	Ireland.
Dilmnn	Goal	Gavin
M. Vandeweghe	Right back	McNeill
A. Vandeweghe	Left back	Ferguson
Heger	Right half	O'Callaghan
Ross	Centre half	McGreevey
J. Vandeweghe	Left half	Butler
Meyerdircks	Outside right	Campion
Hunziker	Inside right	Moran
Glaser	Centre	O'Halloran
Rielch	Inside left	Fleming
Meyer	Outside left	Dickson

Referee—A. H. Dale. Linesmen—Messrs. Creighton and Caldwell. Goals—Campion, Fleming (2,) O'Halloran, Ireland; Hunziker, Continentals. Time—Halves of forty-five minutes.

Changes in Yacht Ownerships.

Commodore William L. Barnard, through the John G. Alden yacht agency, has sold his thirty-foot cruising yawl Footpad to Frederick N. Bushnell for use at Marblehead, Mass., this Summer. Odin Roberts of Boston has purchased the thirty-foot water-line schooner, Vandalia, from W. Butler Duncan of the New York Yacht Club for use on the Maine coast. E. Clarence Hovey, Jr., has purchased the twenty-five-foot water-line cruising knockabout Penelope from Oliver H. Hawes.

WHITE AND MOORE IN TUXEDO FINALS

Morris Man Bests Medal Winner—Plays Flushing Champion Tomorrow.

Gardiner W. White, the Flushing Club champion, and Paul Moore of Morris County will play in the thirty-six-hole final round of the invitation tournament of the Tuxedo Golf Club tomorrow. Moore sprang a surprise in the semi-final yesterday afternoon by eliminating the medal winner, Dwight Partridge of Bedford, 2 up and 1 to play.

White first met Cornelius S. Lee of the home club, and was forced to the last green before he could win and later in the day met C. Tiffany Richardson, another of the home contingent, and won by 2 up and 1 to play.

Moore's defeat of Partridge came after Partridge had been forced to the twentieth hole to eliminate James R. Hyde of the South Shore. Evidently the strain of the grueling match with Hyde had telling effect on the Bedford man, who found it necessary on more than one occasion to take extra strokes for the cup. As in his match with Hyde, Partridge was 2 down to Moore on the fifth hole, but the Bedford man was able to get matters all even at the turn.

That Partridge was off on the short game was shown by the manner in which he played the eleventh hole. He drove the green and had a fairly long putt for a two. He took four for the hole and lost it. Again at the thirteenth he required three putts and he was not far away from the pin. On the other hand, Moore was strictly on his game and went round in about a 76 galt.

Hyde might have beaten Partridge in his early round when his second shot on the home hole brought him to within ten feet of the cup. He took three putts and could get only a half, whereas if he had been down in two he would have not only won the hole but the match.

The summary follows:

First Sixteen, Second Round.—Paul Moore, Morris County, beat McKim Hollins, Westbrook, 1 up; Dwight Partridge, Bedford, beat James R. Hyde, South Shore, 1 up, (20 holes;) C. Tiffany Richardson, Tuxedo, beat David H. McAlpin, Morris County, 2 up and 1 to play; Gardiner White, Flushing, beat C. S. Lee, Tuxedo, 1 up.

Semi-final Round.—Moore beat Partridge, 2 up and 1 to play; White beat Richardson, 2 up and 1 to play.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen, First Round.—W. W. Hoffman, National Links, beat Charles Amory, Boston, by default; J. N. Stearns, 3d, Nassau, beat Malcolm McBurney, Westbrook, 1 up; D. W. Potter, Westchester, beat W. A. Larned, Newport, by default; William Watson, Baltusrol, beat J. N. Steele, Jr., Piping Rock, 1 up.

Beaten Eight, Semi-final Round.—Stearns beat Hoffman, 5 up and 4 to play; Watson beat Potter, 5 up and 4 to play.

Second Sixteen, Second Round.—David Wagstaff, Tuxedo, beat D. Rogers, Tuxedo, 1 up, (20 holes;) H. F. Rogers, Baltusrol, beat J. Couper Lord, Tuxedo, 4 up and 3 to play; R. H. Williams, Morris County, beat W. R. Betts, Shinnecock Hills, 3 up and 1 to play; C. M. Hall, Garden City, beat F. H. Thomas, Morris County, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Final Round.—E. P. Rogers beat Wagstaff, 5 up and 4 to play; Hall beat Williams, 2 up.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen, First Round.—F. A. Schwedel, Canoe Brook, beat Seymour Johnson, Tuxedo, 1 up; George G. Mason, Tuxedo, beat E. B. Schley, Baltusrol, 1 up; G. C. Greenway, Jr., Garden City, beat Harold Godwin, Nassau, 2 up and 1 to play; J. W. Cross, National, beat Dr. Armstrong, Tuxedo, by default.

Beaten Eight, Semi-Final Round.—Mason beat Solwedel, 1 up; Cross beat Greenway, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Third Sixteen, Second Round.—E. Richards, Tuxedo, beat J. I. Blair, Tuxedo, 2 up; H. L. McVickar, Tuxedo, beat R. D. Graham, Tuxedo, 7 up; K. Winslow, Tuxedo, beat Lindsay Russell, Tuxedo, 2 up; Newall Tilton, Tuxedo, beat A. G. Wellman, Tuxedo, 8 up and 7 to play.

Semi-Final Round.—Richards beat McVickar, 7 up and 6 to play; Tilton beat Winslow, 1 up.

BIG WEEK IN GOLF.

Metropolitan Amateur Is Centre of Local Attractions.

This week will be important in golf with two big championship tournaments on the calendar. On local links the metropolitan amateur championship at the Apawamis Club at Rye will command attention, while at the Merion Cricket Club, near Philadelphia, the women's Eastern championship and tri-city matches for the Griscom Cup will be played. The past metropolitan winners are:

Year.	Links.	Winner.
1899	Garden City	Herbert M. Harriman
1900	Nassau	Walter J. Travis
1901	Apawamis	Findlay S. Douglas
1902	Tuxedo	Walter J. Travis
1903	Deal	Findlay S. Douglas
1904	Garden City	Harold Wilcox
1905	Fox Hills	Charles H. Seely
1906	St. Andrews	Jerome D. Travers
1907	Nassau	Jerome D. Travers
1908	Baltusrol	Charles H. Seely
1909	Apawamis	Walter J. Travis
1910	Morris Co.	Frederick Herreshoff
1911	Garden City	Jerome D. Travers
1912	Baltusrol	Jerome D. Travers
1913	Fox Hills	Jerome D. Travers
1914	Englewood	Oswald Kirkby

Conditions governing the Eastern championship call for thirty-six holes of medal play, eighteen on Tuesday and a similar number on Wednesday. On Thursday the Tri-City matches will begin with sixteen players from Boston, Philadelphia, and New York forming each team. Following is the history of these two competitions:

WOMEN'S EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Links.	Winner.
1906	Nassau	Miss Fannie C. Osgood
1907	Atlantic City	Miss Mary B. Adams
1908	Oakley	Miss Fannie C. Osgood
1909	Baltusrol	Miss Mary B. Adams
1910	Hunt'gdon Val.	Miss Fannie C. Osgood
1911	Brae Burn	Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow
1912	Phila. Cricket	Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow
1913	Brae Burn	Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow
1914	Greenwich	Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson

GRISCOM CUP MATCHES.

Year.	Links.	Winner.
1902	Baltusrol	Boston
1903	Brookline	Boston
1904	Philadelphia Cricket	Boston
1905	Morris County	New York
1906	Nassau	Philadelphia
1907	Atlantic City	Boston
1908	Oakley	Boston
1909	Baltusrol	New York
1910	Huntingdon Valley	Boston
1911	Brae Burn	Boston
1912	Philadelphia Cricket	Philadelphia
1913	Brae Burn	Boston
1914	Greenwich	Philadelphia

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RYALL AND BENNETT TIE.

New Yountakah Club Rule Affects Medal-Play Handicap.

In view of the rule that scores of 72 or less shall count as such there was a tie in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap at the Yountakah Country Club yesterday involving George Ryall with 93—24—69, and I. Bennett, who had 97—25—72.

There were seventy starters, one of the largest fields in several seasons. The course has been lengthened somewhat in the past season.

The scores follow:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
George Ryall	93	24	69
I. Bennett	97	25	72
W. L. Pyle	90	17	73
D. H. Soule	99	25	74
F. H. Edwards	94	20	74
B. Goodspeed	94	18	76
Byron Benson	86	10	76
J. B. Edwards	96	20	76
J. H. O'Connell	87	8	79
W. G. Pfeil	82	3	79
F. Grubb	101	22	79
J. J. Jurvey	95	15	80
F. L. Custin	101	21	80
E. H. Ackerman	93	13	80
E. Sargent	111	30	81
A. R. Carr	101	20	81
H. G. Giles	89	7	82
L. P. Goodspeed	96	14	82
M. Hurd	99	17	82
E. W. Barry	97	14	83

North Jersey C. C. Golfers Out.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 29.—The excellent weather this afternoon was the result of more than sixty golfers of the North Jersey Country Club taking part in the qualifying round for the club championship. Sixteen members succeeded in qualifying, and the best scores were made by W. D. Kirker and W. G. Scott, both of whom went the round in 84. The scores:

W. D. Kirker, 84; W. G. Scott, 84; C. T. Sweeney, 85; E. Barnes, 85; S. W. Mason, 88; C. Ayres, 88; F. H. Hurd, 89; H. Burnett, 89; H. T. Mooney, 90; R. B. Taft, 91; E. M. Silverbach, 91; S. W. Mason, 92; C. F. Smith, 92; C. Felix, 92; J. Walder, 93; W. H. Blauvelt, 93.

On Monday the members will take part in the thirty-six-hole selective score medal play for the selection of two handicap classes.

Four-Ball Match Draws Many.

Four ball match play for the President's Cup and medal play handicap over eighteen holes kept more than a score of members of the Wykagyl Country Club on their links yesterday. In the four-ball competition H. C. Gaines and G. G. Widner defeated William Stout and B. R. Gillett, 3 and 1, and in another match E. H. Hofman and T. J. McKeon and J. H. Burger and J. H. Dinwiddie finished even up. W. W. Gile led the field in the medal handicap play, his card of 104—27—77 being two strokes better than T. H. Cunningham's 98—19—79. Other high scores in this event were T. M. Relyet, 88—6—82; W. P. Haskell, 99—16—83; R. G. Brown, 93—10—83; T. J. McKeon, 97—11—86; D. O. Wright, 104—20—84.

Delbert Has Best Card.

J. G. Delbert won the eighteen hole medal play over the links of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday. He returned a card of 84—12—72. S. W. Waldenberg was second. The cards returned are as follows:

J. G. Delbert	84	12	72
S. W. Waldenberg	99	24	75
W. D. Stuart	103	20	83
A. S. Trippe	90	7	83
F. C. Downing	88	3	85
A. Duncan	101	15	86
C. H. Middendorf	98	10	88
P. Thiel	94	8	86

Miss Steirling Champion of South.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 29.—Miss A. Steirling of Atlanta won the tournament for the woman's golf championship of the South here todty by defeating Mrs. T. D. Paine of Atlanta, 9 up and 7 to go, in the finals.

Harvard's Golf Beats Yale.

BARRINGTON, R. I., May 29.—Harvard's golf team easily defeated Yale here today by a score of 5 to 1.

Simpson Ties Hurdle Record.

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 29.—Missouri University today won the Missouri Valley Conference track meet, scoring 52½ points, as compared with 25½ for Ames, which ranked second. One world's record was tied. Robert Simpson of Missouri went over the 120-yard hurdles in 15 seconds.

COMMITTEE HALTS INTERSCHOOL BOUTS

Educational Authorities Say Students May Box Only in Own Schools.

Boxing as an interschool sport of the Public School Athletic League has been tabooed by the high school authorities, and although the students of an individual high school can pummel one another to their heart's content, providing they conform with the Marquis of Queensbury rules, they cannot officially indulge in any bouts with students of other schools. William Hance of the High School of Commerce is father of a movement to establish a championship boxing tournament for the high schools, and although he tried hard to win over his co-workers on the High School Games Committee, his efforts went for naught.

The school authorities are willing that boxing be fostered under proper supervision in individual high schools, but they do not want to take any chances with the rivalry which they believe would associate itself with championship boxing.

Entries for the high school soccer and basket ball leagues for next season have been received by the High School Games Committee, and arrangements for bringing the leagues directly under the supervision of the committee are being made. The following high schools have entered teams in the soccer League: De Witt Clinton, Commercial, Morris, Stuyvesant, Townsend Harris Hall, Evander Childs, Manual, Erasmus, Boys, Commerce, and Curtis and the basket ball entries are: De Witt Clinton, Commerce, Stuyvesant, Townsend Harris Hall, Evander Childs, Erasmus Hall, Bushwick, Boys, Eastern District, Newtown, and Far Rockaway.

The indoor baseball tournaments which have been in progress in the public schools for the past several weeks were brought to a close y

URGES CAMPAIGN AGAINST DISEASE

Necessity for Systematic Organization Pointed Out by Public Health Service.

LITERATURE IN ABUNDANCE

Writings on All Kinds of Health Topics Are Available for Judicious Selection.

In a pamphlet entitled "Fighting Trim," issued by the United States Public Health Service, Surgeon J. M. Eager lays stress upon the personal endeavor of every individual as of the highest public importance in the organized war against disease.

The wonderful victories that have been won in combating infectious maladies have had a tendency to divert popular attention from the equally important personal fortification against diseases of all kinds. The question of preparedness against onslaughts of the enemy, a query prominent in the mind of every one in these days of warfare, is put in a special personal bearing as relating to the dangers threatened by disease, the permanent enemy of mankind.

"Are you personally prepared," it is asked, "for the hand-to-hand encounter with disease that you are sure to be forced into sooner or later, or in which, perhaps, you are already engaged? Unless you are willing to succumb without a struggle, fight you must, no matter how feeble your fighting proclivities are." The inevitability of the battle against disease is strongly insisted upon. Peace between nations, it is stated, may not be an unattainable hope, but even when the much-desired era of human concord comes and armed strife among men has ceased, there will still be an everlasting battle to fight, a ceaseless struggle for a few more years of health and life, a desperate conflict against a foe that, as far as victory over the individual fighter is concerned, is certain in the end to win—the battle against disease.

In the defense against disease two things are necessary—a systematic union of fighters, the sanitary organization, and personal preparedness, the product of intelligent and diligent personal hygiene. Personal preparedness is the patriotic duty of every citizen as an aid to national sanitary defense. No man as a member of society is morally free to live unhygienically or to acquire disease through lack of personal care, the writer insists. Like a slovenly soldier, the person who neglects his health risks imparting to others his loose morals, or even transmitting disease to the whole community.

"Health is a man's most valuable possession," Dr. Eager continues. "Without it he cannot hold or enjoy anything else that falls to his lot or that he wins in the battle of life. Without health he is a burden to himself and, unless he possesses marked compensatory qualities, an encumbrance to his comrades. Though as victims of life's ill chance they are entitled to the most sympathetic consideration; it is a sad fact that the sick cannot but be considered as impedimenta in the conflict of existence. The price is in their year. Often, indeed, as easy marks for the attacks of disease, they become targets drawing the fire of the enemy. Wealth, position, friendship, ability to help others, are largely discounted by physical infirmity."

The health-making attitude of mind is represented as a profitable talent, and fortunately one that can be acquired. Dr. Eager directs attention to the large available mass of literature on health subjects—work, exercise, relaxation, sleep, fresh air, temperatures, food, cooking, cleanliness —that should be judiciously selected and studied. Every person must learn for himself what peril threatens in his special place in life.

Studies of health subjects in schools and clubs, its exposition in public lectures, newspaper articles, and bulletins have the salutary tendency, it is stated, to promote wholesome practices as a habitual exercise and develop the precious quality of automatically choosing in every action and habit of life those courses that conduce to bodily soundness.

RISE OF HUNGARIAN LIBERTY

Timely History of Freedom Dating from Nomadic Days.

Of particular interest just at this time is a history of the Hungarian race which is told in "The Development of Hungarian Constitutional Liberty," by Count Julius Andrassy, which has been put into English by C. A. and I. Ginever. "The Hungarian Constitution," writes Count Andrassy, "can be traced back without a break to the freedom of nomadic times. When, in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, it had threatened by a grave crisis, it had become deeply rooted in the thoughts and the feelings of the nation.

"The one great circumstance which made this fortunate development possible was the early restrictions of the people's freedom within reasonable bounds, so that centrifugal tendencies never became so pronounced as to threaten disruption and to give rise to a reaction in favor of autocracy. The condition of affairs during the Middle Ages favored the development of a kingly power, strong enough to maintain the national unity side by side with a large measure of general freedom.

"Living among nations stronger than themselves, they found, like other nations similarly situated, that their very existence depended upon their unity. The Hungarians, therefore, were willing to limit their own individual freedom and to assist their ruler in his task of maintaining order at a time when other more civilized peoples scarcely felt the need of state organizations. Recognizing their common interests the people were ready to abandon several of their privileges, while other more civilized races allowed their States to fall to pieces in order that they may enjoy greater freedom.

"When the Hungarians first entered Europe they enjoyed very great freedom. The ruling power was divided between the election chieftain, the leaders of the tribe, and the warriors; that is to say, all the free members of the nation. Between ruler and peoples the reciprocal duties were settled by a contract, and if the ruler broke the contract he was liable to be called to account. The nomadic people of that age could hardly have been anything but free. Everything contributed to this result. The Prince or King was really an elected chief, who led to war those who were in other respects equal to himself.

"To set in motion an army was not the privilege of an army, as it afterward became, nor did his position make his will paramount. It was impossible for him to compel obedience. His followers either yielded voluntary obedience or became unmanageable. Thre was no separate army dependent upon the ruler among a people whose every man was trained to arms. The strength of the ruler lay in the confidence of his followers."

Asks Committee for Daughter.

Elizabeth J. Presby of 310 West Eighty-eighth Street filed an application with the Supreme Court yesterday for the appointment of a committee of the person and property of her daughter, Louisa Daisy Simpson, who is a widow, 48 years old, and at present an inmate of Dr. Coombes's sanitarium at Corona, L. I. The application says that Mrs. Simpson owns realty worth $23,000 and $1,000 worth of personal property.

More Transit for Towaco.

The residents of Towaco, N. J., are much elated over the fact that George A. Cullen, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, has issued orders stopping train No. 26 on flag at 12:05 A. M.

WANT QUAKEPROOF HOUSES

Salvador People Are Trying Tin, Iron, and Steel Plates.

Owing to the presence of many volcanoes, Salvador is regarded by its inhabitants as more susceptible to earthquakes than any other country in the world, and for years efforts have been made to find building material which will resist the action of the quakes, according to Special United States Agent Garrard Harris, writing from San Salvador.

Shortly after the severe and disastrous earthquakes of 1880, Mr. Harris says, the people came to realize that to use adobe or sun-dried brick walls was merely to invite disaster, and probably death, so a new type of building was evolved, and is still in process of being improved, not only in the City of San Salvador, but also in other cities and towns of the republic.

"The rigidity of thick and heavy adobe walls," Mr. Harris observes, "was abandoned by those who could afford to build of other material. The heavy Spanish tiles for roofs were likewise dispensed with, for many of the casualties of the past had been caused by the collapse of these roofs during a shock. The poorer people began to build their houses of upright poles or beams, on which dried reeds were tacked or wrapped with string or rope, and between these reeds or over them was plastered clay or mud. It dried, and was then finished off smoothing inside and out with another coat, after which it looked fairly well. Tin and corrugated iron were used for roofing when the owner was able to buy them; other material, such as a palm thatch or similar expedient, was used, while many continued the use of the tiles. The well-to-do followed the same general plan. To the 2-by-4 uprights, which were very firmly nailed at bottom and top and braced to prevent collapse, corrugated iron was nailed on the outside. Over this a layer of almost pure cement was placed and smoothed off, giving an appearance of real solidity, and one by no means unpleasing. Light plastering inside and light but strong partitions were used, with corners braced. Corrugated iron was used for the roofing in most instances. Since 1880 the wisdom of this type of construction has been many times demonstrated, when earthquakes of considerable violence have failed to injure the houses or to hurt any one living in them.

"The magnificent national hospital at San Salvador is of a later type. It is composed of reinforced concrete slabs and out, bolted to wrought-iron framework, and the roofing is of corrugated iron. A handsome church in course of erection, with two extraordinary tall steeples, is following this general design, with the addition of a great deal of fine cornice work. The church will cost about 1,000,000 pesos silver, and its constructors and others interested are confident it will stand against any sort of earthquake. The cathedral fronting the Parque Bolivar is of the same general type of construction, but has the appearance of the greatest solidity rather than of flimsiness, although one would naturally expect the latter impression in view of the material used. Its roof is of tin and iron.

"The magnificent new National Palace, or Capitol building, as Americans would call it, continues Mr. Harris, is itself built in the form of a hollow square and is constructed of specially reinforced concrete. Thus far it has not shown a crack since its completion, although some decidedly hard earthquakes have occurred. The National Theatre, in process of construction, is being built along the same lines, and, although there is a great deal of delicate column work in it not a piece of wood, it shows no effects and is not expected to. A large part of the building materials—cement, iron for reinforcement, corrugated iron for roofing and siding, &c.—has come from the United States, which Salvador has been a very good customer in that regard.

"There is noticeable in the newer buildings that are being erected by those who can afford to be particular about appearances the desire to get away from the monopoly of style which has largely prevailed in the past. The enforced limitation of available building material. It is believed that the present is a favorable time for business with the United States of goods suitable for the conditions obtaining in Salvador to get into the market and create a demand for the materials which will give the same results in security and yet afford a larger degree of satisfaction to those artistically inclined."

Country House Leases.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., has leased for Mrs. Clara R. Day her residence, adjoining the Richmond County Country Club at Dongan Hills, S. I., to the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church of New York.

Pease & Elliman have leased to a Pennsylvania man the residence of Irving Bacheller, the novelist, at Riverside, Conn.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have leased for Wilson Darling the dwelling at 357 Ackerman Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J., to Clarence M. Burdick.

Cocks & Willets announce they have leased the John S. Phipps place at Jericho, L. I., to Robert L. Fowler, Jr. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., in conjunction with Miss Morrison, have leased the A. V. Fraser estate at Sands Point, Long Island, to Archibald S. White of White & Co., bankers, who will occupy it during the season.

Waterfront Improvements.

The Commerce Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens at a meeting held last week organized itself into several sub-committees to secure different important improvements to the waterfront of Queens during the coming year.

The committee will take up with the State Engineer's office the question of having plans prepared for the immediate improvement of the three Barge Canal Terminal sites in Queens, in order that adequate shipping facilities will be provided for the manufacturing interests of the borough as soon as the canal is in operation.

Sales at Howard Beach.

The Howard Beach Estates have sold to Thomas P. Dunn and associates a business plot, 40 by 100, in Cramp Place, near the Long Island Railway station. The purchasers will erect a moving-picture theatre. Other sales for the week include a business plot, 30 by 80, on Egan Avenue at the railway station, to Paul A. Zuberban, and two waterfront lots on Hawtree Avenue to Mrs. Mary E. Balling.

New building operations include cottages for Frederick Freimuth and C. W. Karcher, and a store on the Plaza for Louis N. Lilley.

Out of Town Business Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass.—Philip L. Schuyler, real estate broker, voluntary petition; liabilities, $138,023, of which $119,824 is secured, $5,098 is unsecured, and $13,100 is for twelve notes. The assets are scheduled at $1,850, represented in a claim against the estate of George E. Williams.

FIRE RECORD.

M.	Loss.
12:00—103 Cherry St.; Timothy Manning	$10
A. M.	
1:15—Pelham Bay & Ditmars St., City Island; Harlem Yacht Club	$15,000
2:05—514 W. 169 St.; M. Brady	Not given
2:48—230 W. 18 St.; Mrs. Dorothy	Slight
3:00—227 W. 148 St.; Samuel Fink	Slight
3:20—59 St. & Madison Av.; (auto;) Chief J. Stahl	Not given
7:25—267 Mercer St.; Tenny Hat Co.	Not given
8:10—135 Wooster St.; M. Maisel	Slight
11:15—1,366 Washington Av.; not given	Slight
11:25—349 W. 37 St.; Katherine Field	Slight
11:45—1,133 So. B'vard; A. Bauman	Slight
P. M.	
1:15—2,030 8 Av.; Paul Babil	Slight
2:20—496 E. 139 St.; Henry Hover	Slight
2:25—304 E. 101 St.; Jake Appel	Slight
3:30—552 Pearl St.; Power Mfg. Co.	$1,000
4:00—Pier 1, N. R.; United Fruit Co.	Slight
4:30—26 E. 108 St.; Morris Harrison	Slight
4:30—28 E. 98 St.; Martin Lang	$125
6:30—1,500 Park Av.; J. Homigman	Slight

DR. BUTLER URGES FRENCH AND GERMAN

President of Columbia University Deplores Students' Neglect of Those Tongues.

IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO READ

He Insists College Men Should Be Able to Speak the Languages with Ready Fluency.

College graduates who can write and speak French and German will soon be as scarce as those who are familiar with Greek and Latin, according to President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, who in his annual report deplores the increasing number of college-bred men who with a smattering of French and German find themselves speechless in a drawing room where these languages are being spoken. There should be a general overhauling of the method of teaching modern languages, Dr. Butler believes, for the fault is with the teachers.

"The asphyxiation of Greek and Latin as school and college subjects, which began a generation ago," he says, "was in no small part due to the industrious but misguided efforts of school and college teachers of those subjects. It would be in the highest degree deplorable if the modern European languages were to suffer a similar fate and for a like reason."

Commenting upon the present plight of French and German in the colleges, he says:

"Elaborate arguments are made by men of weight and of authority to the effect that the ability to speak French and to speak German is much less important than the ability to read those languages and the possession of some general knowledge of their literatures. This is a sadly perverted point of view. The man who is able to read a page of Taine, or perhaps of Anatole France, and who finds himself in a French business house or a French drawing room without the ability to express his wants or his thought in a single well-formed and intelligible sentence, feels like a fool, and he deserves to feel like a fool.

"The man who cannot speak and write French and German does not know French and German, and it is sheer folly to suppose that this lack of ability to use a great educational instrument and a vitally important tool in business and social intercourse is compensated for by a more or less superficial knowledge of the classic literature of the French and German peoples or by the capacity to read a French or German book with more or less constant dependence upon the dictionary. Indeed it would be highly advantageous if all instruction in the French, German, Spanish or Italian languages and literatures were conducted in those languages after the first year of college work in them."

The need of reform is felt most of all in the case of Spanish, which, Dr. Butler complains, has been sadly neglected. Provision for instruction in Spanish, he says, is far from what it should be, notwithstanding that "every year there is a demand from students, particularly of law and engineering, but coming in part also from those who expect to enter business life, for more extensive and more practical instruction in the Spanish language."

"It will not be possible," he adds, "for the people of the United States to enter into closer relation with the peoples of the Spanish-American republics until the Spanish language is more generally spoken and written by educated persons here, and until there is a full appreciation of the meaning and significance of the history and civilization of those American peoples which have developed there. It will not be enough to teach Spanish literature and to teach students to read Spanish. They must also be taught to speak it in order that in business and in social intercourse they may be able to use it with freedom as a medium of expression. The same thing is true of the instruction in French and German."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 29.—Eighteen corporations were chartered today. They had aggregate capital stocks of $895,000 and included:

Fritze Lundt & Co., commission, selling agents, capitalists, financiers, contractors, $397,500; Frank M. Welty, E. A. Charles Hastrup, Robert G. Mead, Ossining.

Gilder Chemical Company, chemical products, $300,000; Robert A. Van Voorhis, Arthur R. Oakley, Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.

H. Kleiner & Co., tobacco, $100,000; Ida and Emanuel E. Kleiner, Julian Rosencrans, 320 East 63d St.

Frazer & Burchenal, contracting, construction, electrical work, engineering, trucking, $25,000; Frederick W. Linden, Sheldon H. Burchenal, James S. Frazer, 80 Maiden Lane.

135th Street Garage Corporation, Brookhaven, autos, storage houses, garages, $20,000; Dewitt V. D. Reilley, M. C. and Johnson Martin, Glenridge, N. J.

Smolin & Kaschoskin, Brooklyn, furniture, $15,000; Louis Smolin, Samuel Kaschoskin, 98 Graham Av., Brooklyn.

Skaneateles Transportation Company, Skaneateles, transportation, $5,000; T. E. and Charles P. Dewitt, William J. Shotwell, Skaneateles.

Pittowill Realty Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; William, Louis M. and Philip Goldberg, 108 Sixth Av.

Sugar Wafer Specialty Co., confections, candies, cake, crackers, $5,000; Edward Jones, Martin M. Riley, F. W. Brooker, 105 Hudson St.

Codman & Shields Co., sterilizing apparatus, hospital supplies, $5,000; John D. McIntyre, Charles F. Codman, Curtis W. Shields, 11 Hampton Place, Brooklyn.

John Hagman Co., Bronx, realty, construction, $5,000; Frank Carlson, Sigrhild F. and John Hagman, 3,957 Amundson Av., Edenwald, Bronx.

The Case Drug Co., Rochester, $5,000; Edwin C. Yanck, Seward G. and Willard E. Case, East Rochester.

Capital increase: Kennecutt Copper Corp., Manhattan, $500 to $6,000,000, (tax paid, $35,995.)

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, May 29.—Charter filed here today: The Pan-American Chicle Company of New York to manufacture, sell, and deal in chicle and chewing gum of all kinds, $1,000,000; incorporators, A. J. Furth, M. Friedburg, New York; O. A. Burr, East Orange, N. J.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list of Superintendent of Municipal Lodging House is announced. It is as follows:

Frank Hatchkly, 88.20; C. E. Van de Walker, 88; William A. Whiting, 83.80; S. A. Rice, 81.40; E. A. Smith, 80.20; C. E. Cosgrove, 80.20; J. F. O'Neill, 75.60; Louis Keepnews, 74.60.

President Moskowitz of the Municipal Civil Service Commission will leave New York on June 9 to attend the annual assembly of Civil Service Commissioners, to be held at Los Angeles, Cal., June 16-19.

United States.

The commission announces for June 22 a competitive examination for cook, for both men and women, to fill vacancies in the Indian Service. The usual entrance salary is $500 a year, but appointments are made at salaries ranging from $600 to $900 a year. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability, training and experience. A rating of at least 70 per cent. in the subject of physical ability, and also in that of training and experience, is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 29.—Sales for the week:

Sales.	Price.
50 American Glue Co.	94
11 American Glue Co. pf.	140
25 Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co. pf.	103½
2 Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	102½
16 Flint Mills, Fall River.	100
2 Lancaster Mills	75
9 Lawrence Mfg. Co. ex div.	150
1-9 Lyman Mills	12
1-9 Lyman Mills	12½
22 Merrimac Mfg. Co.	25
1 Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	205
2 Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	201
1 Pepperell Mfg.	123½
14 Reed-Prentice Co. pf.	88

FIRE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Officers and men assigned to companies at the Seventh Regiment Armory, May 28, will be directed by their respective officers to report to Chief Kenlon at 10 A. M., June 2. These chief officers will report as directed above: Deputy Chiefs J. B. Martin, T. R. Langford, J. J. Burns, No. 1, W. T. Beggin, T. J. Hayes, Chiefs of Battalion T. F. Skelly, G. J. Kuss, R. S. Helm, W. Gorgin, G. E. Weber, J. F. Hennessey, T. F. Barrett.

Chaplains in report as above directed: V. de P. McGean, R. J. Hamilton, J. H. Ivie, H. A. Handel. The following will report as above directed: Capt. J. Sullivan, No. 1, Engine 61; J. E. Stafford, H. and L. 23; A. Utt, H. and L. 20; L. Davis, H. and L. 45. After reporting the following will answer roll call to Deputy Chief Binns: Medal men, Deputy Chiefs John Binns, Peter Sloan, Honorary Medical Officer Harry M. Archer, Chiefs of Battalion P. H. Short, T. F. Norton, T. Larkin, No. 2, W. Clark, G. L. Ross, J. J. Walsh, No. 1.

Captains: P. Walsh, Eng. 7; V. A. Coakley, Eng. 10; G. L. McKenna, Eng. 13; M. J. J. Martin, Eng. 15; M. F. Ruddy, Eng. 22; W. Dugan, Eng. 49; J. L. Bonk, Eng. 40; T. O'Hearn, Eng. 78; R. Nitsch, Eng. 62; W. F. Elder, Eng. 206; E. F. Nealis, Eng. 226; T. J. McArthur, Eng. 232; R. J. Uster, Eng. 238; M. J. Heslan, Eng. 286; J. Sherry, Eng. 284; J. W. Jennings, Eng. 293; J. McGough, Hook. 1; P. J. Moran, H. and L. 4; F. J. Simpson, H. & L. 6; J. E. Earley, H. & L. 8; A. B. Sweet, H. & L. 10; D. Lawler, H. & L. 14; G. J. Fox, H. & L. 16; J. J. Kelly, No. 1, H. & L. 20; John Walker, H. & L. 23; J. Hughes, No. 1, H. & L. 40; I. Ludgate, H. & L. 104.

Lieutenants: H. C. Dailey, Eng. 7; J. Brown, Eng. 13; W. Brindle, Eng. 18; M. Stephens, Eng. 22; J. Fredenburg, Eng. 60; J. R. McEvoy, Eng. 92; J. T. Oakley, Eng. 94; A. J. Metzler, Eng. 159; J. W. Larkin, Eng. 204; G. A. Kellock, Eng. 294; W. Weber, H. & L. 14; P. J. Sullivan, No. 1, H. & L. 28; J. Lauth, H. & L. 15; W. F. Kelly, Jr., H. & L. 24; F. Golden, H. & L. 104; J. A. Halpin, H. & L. 109; C. F. Douth, H. & L. 130; J. W. Trihy, H. & L. 134; J. T. McGrath, H. & L. 108; M. Dorey, Eng. 59.

Pilot: L. Healy, Eng. 85.

Engineers of Steamer: J. A. Molloy, Engine 32; J. J. Walsh, No. 2, Engine 15; E. F. McCormack, Engine 228; J. J. McKenzie, Eng. 21; W. W. McAllister, Engine 86; Seneca Larke, Jr., Engine 294. Firemen 1st Grade: E. J. McCarthy, Engine 1; F. W. Oppe, Engine 33; L. Henry, Engine 57; W. McMarch, Engine 65; M. Frawley, Engine 93; J. S. Langan, Engine 220; W. J. Grady, Engine 247; J. J. O'Rourke, Engine 265; G. W. Feth, H. & L. 6; F. Wintrich, H. & L. 6; F. J. Costello, H. & L. 12; J. J. Quinn, H. & L. 20; J. Hennessey, H. & L. 30; C. Brown, H. & L. 9; W. Delaney, H. & L. 46; R. Nelson, H. & L. 125; J. A. Quinn, H. & L. 135; A. L. X. Boylan, Hose 1; Thos. Killbride, Rescue Co., 1; C. Wodzicki, Engine 24; J. Mahoney, Engine 49; R. J. Boyle, Engine 85; J. J. McGrane, Engine 85; E. Page, Engine 94; C. Helmholtz, Engine 238; A. Hotterback, Engine 259; J. Monoghan, Engine 274; R. P. Thomlinson, Engine 77; G. Sullivan, H. & L. 12; W. J. Condon, Hose 2, H. & L. 8; W. J. McGrath, No. 2, H. & L. 25; M. Nicklaus, H. & L. 32; D. H. Mullen, H. & L. 41; J. R. Harcke, H. & L. 77; T. J. Lucas, H. & L. 115; C. Montelin, H. & L. 131; W. Dejk, H. & L. 149; F. Clark, Rescue Co. 1; J. F. Mooney, No. 1, Rescue Co. 1.

The following will report to Chief Instructor T. Larkin, No. 2, at the Drill Yard, E. 68th St., Manhattan, at 9:30 A. M., on the above mentioned dates: Lieut. C. R. Schott, H. & L. 4; firemen, H. D. Bell, 2; J. Harnett, 7; M. O'Connell, 12; J. A. Wilson, H. & L. 5; Thos. Hinch, 108; F. J. Murphy, 1; J. Housman, 22; E. F. Gross, Engine 285; W. J. Heaney, H. & L. 26; W. H. Maloney, 20; G. A. Froese, 77; R. Ness, 20; J. L. Horton, 26; R. E. Preusse, 136; W. J. Madden, 45; J. Weilnheimer, 32; A. W. Marlus, 18; H. B. Spencer, 28; J. J. Igoe, 117; C. F. Hermann, 9; H. Gardner, 35; G. A. Martin, 24; H. Fredenberger, 49; Timothy Curtin, 1; F. J. Fahey, 21; J. Du Bois, 1; R. E. McGannon, 14; M. F. Sheridan, 23; E. Laffan, 20; J. A. White, 4; J. Milasch, 34; F. J. Brennan, 137; E. G. Conway, 110; J. F. Ling, No. 3, 42; F. J. Mooreli, 6; A. J. Bonn, No. 5, 57; F. H. Schuls, 39; C. Burns, 112; J. T. Hughes, 102; F. X. Himmelreicher, 10; F. G. Rowe, 15; J. E. Flatley, 109; J. L. C. Murdock, 9; M. J. Larson, 101; W. Vogt, 23; E. Williams, 230; M. Blake, 124; E. H. McCheen, 5.

The following named will report to Capt. C. W. Rankin at the Seventh Regiment Armory, (small drill hall, fourth floor,) at 10 A. M. June 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 for calisthenic drill: Lieut. David Rogers, H. & L. 5; Engineer A. Hamilton, Engine 8; A. S. Rosenberg, Engine 15; D. J. Shea, Engine 22; W. J. McIvor, Engine 28; W. A. Runge, Engine 31; E. H. Jaycoxe, Engine 74; M. Strauss, Engine 82; E. F. Breidenfeld, Engine 84; F. Pierce, Engine 59; J. E. Shields, Engine 72; E. E. Teller, Engine 75; P. A. Coulter, Engine 82; W. Kienast, Engine 91; W. A. Zimmerman, Engine 166; Jos. Werner, H. & L. 10; C. Kohlenberger, H. & L. 11; O. J. Stern, H. & L. 24; P. B. Mailey, H. & L. 31; A. Worrell, H. & L. 38; R. Van Steenburgh, H. & L. 14; F. R. Cordes, H. & L. 27; E. Sullivan, H. & L. 25; H. J. Wandelt, Engine 12; H. A. Carlson, Engine 17; P. E. Wenk, Engine 25; C. R. Widner, Engine 32; M. D. Adams, Engine 39; C. A. Rinscher, No. 2, Engine 47; H. Wolke, Engine 84; J. Lennon, Engine 73; C. J. Joyce, Engine 79; J. J. McCarthy, No. 2, Engine 88; J. Dahl, Engine 94; J. A. Maine, Engine 157; W. C. Widmaier, H. & L. 2; W. Lauth, H. & L. 28; J. W. Egan, H. & L. 33; J. W. Dwyer, H. & L. 48.

Firemen A. J. Hanner, H. & L. 39; A. Youngsworth, Engine 2; F. H. Boettjer, Engine 5; H. M. Dallas, H. & L. 80; A. J. Coffee, Engine 33; C. S. Christian, Engine 76; W. A. O'Leary, Rescue Co. 1; J. Gray, Engine 202; P. E. McNally, Engine 210; W. G. Adams, Engine 223; G. Harris, Engine 242; W. Hennessy, Engine 219; H. J. Downs, Engine 238; T. T. McKee, Engine 3; A. E. Rowan, Engine 4; G. C. Lanteime, H. & L. 10; J. A. Johnson, No. 2, H. & L. 9; W. P. Hogan, H. & L. 5; T. F. Cassidy, H. & L. 7; G. W. Frick, Engine 241; J. H. Shaughnessy, Engine 228; C. Schrieber, Engine 243; J. F. Britt, Engine 275; J. E. Oeseau, Engine 280; T. A. Campbell, No. 2, H. & L. 149.

Commanding officers will forward a report to this office relative to failure to report as directed.

The Department Band will report to Fireman A. J. Muir at the Seventh Regiment Armory on June 2.

All regular leaves of absence, Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, will be discontinued from 8 A. M. June 2 until the return from parade drill.

Deputy Chiefs will, where necessary, make details of officers, engineers, and men to equalize the companies in their divisions.

In the parade of June 12 uniforms will be worn as follows: Fatigue uniform, cloth; men, overcoats; Winter cloth caps for officers and men, white gloves. Company officers will be held responsible for the condition of uniforms and general appearance of men.

Leave of absence for 24 hours, with pay, from 8 A. M. May 31: Chief of Battalion P. J. Graham. No. 1, 8th Battalion.

Captains: F. Murray, Eng. 57; A. Reid, Eng. 73; J. Sherlock, H. & L. 2.

Lieutenants: C. A. Barnes, Eng. 9; J. Kelley, Eng. 16; W. McGough, Eng. 39; T. J. Corbally, Eng. 41; W. E. Coles, Eng. 86; J. J. R. Smith, Eng. 6; J. F. Halpin, Eng. 31; M. C. Gambon, Eng. 289; F. J. Haley, H. & L. 78; M. P. Fitzpatrick, H. & L. 123; R. J. Welshaupt, H. & L. 132; W. J. Mulvey, Eng. 47; F. J. Moore, Eng. 225; L. Howard, Eng. 271; J. M. Ferguson, No. 1, Eng. 217; J. A. Harney, H. & L. 18; J. A. Halpin, H. & L. 109.

Engineers of Steamers: C. P. Cavanaugh, Eng. 16; J. H. McCann, Eng. 41; D. J. Fellows, Eng. 57; J. F. Rogan, Eng. 83; B. Morris, Eng. 80; J. Reis, Eng. 82; J. Petz, Eng. 88; J. Bissinger, Eng. 90; Peter Leyer, Eng. 218; H. Oldenburg, Eng. 216; T. E. Tyrell, Eng. 153; T. J. Cunningham, Eng. 157; M. Ferguson, Eng. 224; F. A. Paulus, Eng. 86; G. J. Sammone, Eng. 13; J. Gorry, Eng. 17; T. Buckley, Eng. 217; F. Reich, Eng. 222; W. H. Lynch, Eng. 286; J. J. Keane, Eng. 13.

Pilots: J. J. McGuire, Eng. 86; R. M. Herber, Eng. 66; J. R. Hughes, Eng. 77.

Firemen 1st Grade: Belfield, Engine 4; T. Morris, Engine 40; T. J. Egan, Engine 42; E. A. Reardon, Engine 51; O. J. Ryan, Engine 57; J. F. Cummings, Engine 57; J. F. Thornton, Engine 60; F. J. Lennon, Engine 73; W. J. Owens, Engine 73; C. F. Wade, Engine 73; R. J. Walsh, Engine 86; R. J. Riescher, Engine 66; J. Dannecher, Engine 153; H. N. Mohring, Engine 214; E. Bracken, Engine 226; A. B. Peck, Engine 248; J. W. Dwyer, Engine 243; B. W. Knolle, Engine 244; H. M. Harrover, Engine 244; H. Brisco, Engine 244; E. H. Conklin, Engine 250; F. Brownley, Engine 251; R. Kemper, Hose 1; J. J. Finley, Engine 264; W. Johnson, Jr., Engine 270, Ben. Roth, Engine 71; C. Fenster, Engine 91; F. A. Embeck, Engine 218; A. Pfund, Engine 218; A. Anderson, Engine 270; P. J. Hammer, Engine 280; C. F. Wendt, H. & L. 15; F. G. Rowe, H. & L. 15; J. J. Falls, H. & L. 20; D. T. O'Keefe, H. & L. 23; T. F. P. Sampson, H. & L. 28; J. T. Daniels, H. & L. 26; W. F. Arnold, H. & L. 33; W. J. Gearon, H. & L. 44; J. Connolly, H. & L. 44; J. J. Egan, No. 2, H. & L. 46; A. R. Thorn, H. & L. 79; J. J. Tierney, Engine 86; P. J. Cahill, Engine 66; G. Grattenthaler, Engine 119; E. L. Darnley, Engine 121; Zimmer, Engine 132; C. Hoell, Engine 132; J. T. R. Murray, Engine 149; T. F. Regan, Engine 276; C. F. Brown, Engine 284; C. Seitz, Engine 250; W. Welsch, Engine 238; C. Linse, Engine 9; W. Hutcheon, Engine 33; W. C. Samet, H. & L. 129; C. A. Vaughn, H. & L. 129; G. J. Metzler, Engine 222; A. J. Guise, Engine 222; P. E. Weigel, Engine 218; R. O. Bernitt, Engine 276; A. M. Lentus, H. & L. 131; F. Hamill, Engine 286; A. C. O'Neil, Engine 38; J. J. Kelly, Engine 11; G. F. Samuels, Engine 241; J. J. Nolan, Engine 284; S. Siama, H. & L. 6; J. J. Baisley, H. & L. 22; J. J. Hennesey, H. & L. 30; J. Lentus, H. & L. 131; J. Hannigan, H. & L. 40; J. V. Murray, H. & L. 41; J. Weiss, H. & L. 41; T. J. Moore, H. & L. 147; D. Eckert, Engine 264; E. A. Mattson, Engine 264; W. H. Casey, Engine 216; H. J. Downward, Engine 216; F. L. Hughes, Engine 281; E. F. McDonald, Engine 246; J. J. Corrigan, H. & L. 4; P. L. Giffels, H. & L. 124; A. E. Guiness, H. & L. 120; C. Thole, H. & L. 125; J. E. Horne, H. & L. 135; J. Derry, H. & L. 115; C. A. Montelin, H. & L. 131; C. Black, H. & L. 109; J. J. Keane, H. & L. 148; C. A. Kaibfleisch, H. & L. 134; E. Roecoe, H. & L. 134; F. Beyer, H. & L. 108.

Stokers: W. McCarthy, Engine 86.

Paragraph 3, S. O. 92, May 27, relative to the retirement of Capt. A. McDonald, Engine 157, is revoked.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Fireman (3d grade) F. Shaw, Engine 5, 48 hours, from 8 A. M. June 1; Fireman (2d grade) J. W. Frank, H. & L. 106, 48 hours, from 8 A. M. May 30; Fireman (2d grade) P. J. Erlen, Engine 81, 24 hours, from 8 A. M. May 31.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The following named medical officers are relieved from duty in the Philippine Dept., Sept. 15, and will proceed to the U. S. and report for further orders:

Lieut. Col. Edward L. Munson, Majors Robert M. Thornburgh, Edward R. Schreiner; Capts. Daniel F. Maguire, William H. Thearle, George M. Edwards, George B. Foster, Jr., Roy C. Hefleblower, John S. Coulter, George B. Lake, Louis H. Hanson, Lloyd L. Smith, Paul W. Gibson, Frank N. Chilton, Ferdinand Schmitter, Edgar D. Craft, John J. Reddy, Edward C. Registar, James L. Robinson, Francis X. Strong, and Henry Beeuwkes; 1st Lts. Frederick C. A. Kellam, Jr., Henry F. Lincoln, Medical Reserve Corps; Henry C. Bierbower, Medical Reserve Corps, and Edmund W. Bayley, Medical Reserve Corps.

Capt. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service, July 1, and will proceed to Fort Logan, Colorado, and report to the Com. Officer for duty.

Capt. Alvin C. Voris, Signal Corps, is relieved from detail in that corps, June 2. Capt. Voris is assigned to the 22d Inf., June 3, and upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him on May 28 will proceed to join that regiment.

2d Lt. William E. Dorman, 4th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, July 1, provided he is then fit for duty, and join his regiment.

Capt. John P. Wade, 2d Cav., is detailed to command the joint camp for machine gun units to be held at Sparta, Wis. He will report by letter at once to the com. officer, Central Dept., and then proceed as soon as practicable after July 1 to Sparta for duty.

Major William T. Littebrant, 1st Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, July 1, provided he is fit for duty, and then proceed to join his proper station.

Capt. Leo F. Foster, C. A. C., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duty of Major in the C. A. C., by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service is announced, to date from May 26, the date upon which he would have been promoted by reason of seniority. Major Foster will proceed to his home.

Capt. Ernest D. Scott, 6th F. A., is placed on the list of detached officers, July 17, and the name of Capt. Edgar H. Yule, F. A., is removed therefrom, July 16. Capt. Yule is relieved from duty as Insp. Inst. of the organized militia and is assigned to the 6th F. A., July 17.

Leaves: 1st Lt. Albert T. Rich, 3d Inf., 15 days, July 1; 2d Lt. Frederic W. Whitney, Philippine Scouts, 2 months, Aug. 1, instead of June 5; 1st Lt. Russell James, 3d Inf., is extended 7 days.

Navy.

Commander Frank Lyon, detached, Alabama to Navy Yard, Boston; Lt. Com. J. J. Hanigan, detached, Olympia to command Albatross, July 1; Lt. (junior grade) H. T. Markland, detached, Kosciusko to Steel Co., Phila., to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.; Naval Constr. R. W. Ryden, detached, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., July 20, to Asiatic Station, via Aug. Transport; Boatswain F. W. Chester, detached, Olympia, on temporary duty receiving ship at Phila.; Gun. Tor

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman's Suburban Home and Farm
City Conveniences—Ideal Location.

Only quarter mile from city limits, 15 minutes walk to business center, nearly new stone and stucco dwelling, 7 rooms, bath, toilet, washstands, stationary wash tubs, gas throughout, electric lights, steam heat, hot and cold running water; new barn, box stall; feed house; cement floors; 1 large poultry house 80 ft. long, another 20x60, capacity for 1,000 hens, garage 12x 24, colony houses, 2½ acres rich garden land, all fenced, fruited with 300 peach trees, berries, rhubarb, nice lawn, shrubbery, cement walks and coping. Large stone and cement porches 8x68. An ideal country home, with splendid poultry equipment, with sufficient land for garden, fruit and the poultry business. Price $5,500, only $1,500 cash needed. Bray & Mac-George, 1,077 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa., or Vineland, N. J. Write or call for details, also our handsomely illustrated farm catalogue.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME that doesn't take a fortune to keep up; 35 acres of rolling clear and wooded land, with small lake; attractive house, just redecorated, ten rooms and bath, 2 toilets, 2 fireplaces, and all improvements, large wide verandas; stable, with living rooms, garage and work shop, chicken house, specimen trees, flowers, fruits, and berries of all kinds; 40 minutes on Lackawanna R. R., near Summit and Madison, within a radius of two or three miles of country homes of prominent New York families and leading country and golf clubs; pure, bracing air, high altitude and beautiful views; will sacrifice for $19,500; terms to suit; principals only. Owner, 106 Times.

For Sale or Rent.—On account of sudden change of business, will sell eight-room house in finest section of Nutley at a bargain; easy terms; steam heat, gas, electricity; hardwood floors and trim; living room, 37x14 feet, open fireplace; dining room 16x14 feet; large veranda, screened porch; all windows screened; also double windows; vegetable garden, fruit trees; four minutes' walk from Nutley station; rent, $50 monthly. Address J. M. Bayles, 27 Brookfield Av., Nutley, N. J. Telephone 1078.

A new house, seven rooms, butler's pantry, sleeping porch, tile bath, Mott's porcelain plumbing, all-gas plate and laundry, cellar, steam heat, gas and electric light; centrally located in Rutherford, N. J.; convenient to churches, schools, clubs and station; must be seen to be appreciated; price $6,150. Apply owner, Reid Howell, 203 Wood St., Rutherford, N. J.

MY HOME AT SACRIFICE.

I am the owner and have no further use for my desirable home, and will sacrifice for quick sale; new house; 7 large rooms; tiled bath and every convenience to be had in a completely equipped home; located on large plot of beautiful section; very convenient. Address "Owner," 188 Times.

Profitable fruit farm near Princeton, 120 acres, 2,250 fruit trees, beautifully located on macadam road, ½ mile village; 14-room residence, large outbuildings, brook, wind mill, tenant house, view; an ideal home and money-maker; all fine condition; price, $13,000, worth more; excellent neighborhood. Geo. A. Ruie, Princeton, N. J.

Farm, 105 acres, good land; two large houses; large barns; fruit stream; large pond with waterfall 75 horse power for electric lighting and other purposes; suitable for country estate, club house, or boarding house; located near railroad station; in Sussex County; no mosquitos. Address Wolff Bros., Paterson, N. J.

Paterson, N. J., 894 East 26th St.—Home must be sold to settle estate, 10-room frame house, bath, laundry, furnace, fruit, cellar, garage; all improvements; first-class condition, 50x100 feet, near R. R. station, trolley, and schools; price $5,000; can be seen evenings or by appointment.

NATURE LOVERS' RETREAT.

Picturesque five-room bungalow in the cedars, on the hill, at Mountain View, overlooking river; elevation 427 feet; glorious scenery; large rustic porch, open fireplace, including 1 plot; $775; terms; commutation 13 cents; short run on Erie or Lackawanna. Room 324, World Bldg. Phone 4309 Beekman.

Gentleman's place, 3 miles north of Morristown; 21 acres; modern house, barn, garage; 300 fruit; tennis; brook; electric light; trolley; 1½ miles station; rent $780 year; sell $12,500, liberal terms. M 359 Times Downtown.

A rare opportunity for small family secure part most desirable private dwelling, arranged as apartment; 6 rooms, 2 baths, light, heat included; completely furnished; $100 monthly; 45 minutes New Jersey. ALEXANDER, Real Estate, 46 West 52d.

Bargain.—Furnished Summer residence for sale at restricted Muncie Island, opposite Babylon, L. I.; contains 8 rooms, bath, sleeping porch; all improvements, and in A1 condition; full particulars. Address J. S. Smith, 1315 Greenwood Av., Trenton, N. J.

For Sale or To Let, Ridgewood, N. J.—Eight rooms, bath, modern house, near station; leased to October; will sub-lease at sacrifice, $165 for remaining four months; exceptional opportunity. Lindeman, Room 745, 17 Battery Place.

For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, occupancy immediately or early Fall; my private residence at Summit, N. J.; excellent condition, good location, 6 sleeping rooms, besides servants' rooms, 3 baths; large yard; garage. Owner, Room 1,808, 15 William St.

Large house, 18 rooms, including 3 bathrooms, electricity, gas, hardwood floors; large barn or garage, with 3 living rooms; plot of land 870x240; in East Orange, ¾ mile from Brick Church Depot. Address A. H. Mathews, 181 Broadway, New York City.

Long Branch, N. J.—For sale or rent, furnished, private cottage; 11 rooms, bath; improvements, near ocean and railroad station. Apply Superintendent, 611 West 113th St. N. Y.

For Sale, Upper Montclair, N. J.—New brick and stucco house, twelve rooms, three baths, sun rooms, beautifully furnished; choice location; must sell at once. Owner, 385 Times Downtown.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Brown stucco house just completed; 6 rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping room. Hardwood floors, open fireplace, best neighborhood; easy terms; price $5,400. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

Breezy hilltop bungalow sites for commuters; $10 monthly; refined surroundings; beautiful views; town water; electric light; monthly ticket $8.65. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

POULTRY farm, hour out, North Jersey; three acres; modern eight-room house; fruit; chicken runs. W. SMITH, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

SUMMIT, N. J.

Attractive ten-room house, mile from station; barn, kitchen garden; plenty fruit; fine location and surroundings; rent $85 monthly. Drake, 29 Broadway.

Attractive semi-bungalow homes, cozy, well built, with all improvements; large plot, healthful surroundings; 4 to 7 rooms, bath; $2,750 upward; exceptionally reasonable terms. Rowland-Johnson Co., Passaic, N. J.

Great Notch.—Must sell my beautiful home; 12-room house, improvements, fine vestibule, grand views, all direct use, good stable, garage, hennery, garden, &c. Here is a bargain and a nice home. S 21 Times.

Two-family brick house for sale, Greenville section, Jersey City; will exchange for lots free and clear or farm. Owner, 265 West 23d St.

Roselle Park.—Forty minutes out on Jersey Central; desirable country home; sell, rent; fourteen rooms, stable; improvements; two acres. Denton, 302 Convent Av., New York.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each, easy terms; 15 cents R. R. fare; small payment down, $10 monthly. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Ridgefield Park.—seven-room house; every modern improvement; plot, 40x100; beautiful location; price, $4,400; $500 cash; balance to suit. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Maplewood, N. J.—Equity $3,500; artistic house; five bedrooms; ¾ acre; electricity, steam, gas; rent, $70; may apply on sale. Henry Glidersleeve, Glidersleeve, Conn.

For Rent—11-room cottage; beautiful location; all improvements; large plot; convenient to trains, trolley; excellent neighborhood; rent $50 per month. Jos. White, Ridgefield.

Bungalow plots, 50x300, on fishing, boating, bathing river; hour out; near station; $10 monthly. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. G. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

Cragemere Park, Mahwah, N. J.—Stucco bungalow, two bedrooms, living and dining rooms, kitchen, bath, all improvements. J. F. Bemies.

South Orange.—Modern dwelling, 9 rooms and bath; every improvement; large garage; lot 50x150; price $7,500. Eugene Hughes, Opposite Depot, South Orange.

Farms—Poultry, fruit, potato, grain stock. BIGGEST BARGAINS, CATALOG FREE. Buhot Farm Agency, Flemington, N. J.

Westfield.—7 New choice houses; also plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

New Jersey Farms, from 50 to 300 acres. Richland Farms Co., Hightstown, N. J.

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Write S. B. Kraft, 30 Church, New York.

ALL ABOUT NEARBY JERSEY.
Write S. B. Kraft, 30 Church, New York.

ALL ABOUT RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Address PUBLICITY, Box 87, Rutherford, N.J.

Fanwood new houses; building plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
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Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Ridgefield and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.

BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.

The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banking, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

For sale, Upper Montclair, N. J.—House having 5 master's bedrooms, two maid's rooms and three baths; will rent furnished on unfurnished $150 per month. Inquire Owner, 295 Mount Prospect Av., Newark, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.

Beautifully situated gentleman's estate of 160 acres, in exclusive neighborhood; owner's home, complete, with all modern improvements; running hot and cold water; 3 baths, bedroom porcelain lavatories, hardwood floors, enameled woodwork, lighting and hot-water heat, tenant house first-class condition; barns, garage, etc.; 50 acres planted; 67 miles from New York; located in Dutchess County, six miles south of Poughkeepsie, on Albany, New York State Road, on trolley line.

Inquire Mrs. C. OOTHOUT,

South Road, or New Hamburg, N. Y. R. F. D.

For Sale or To Let, at Tompkins Cove, N. Y.—Eight-room house, situated on a cliff 800 feet above Hudson River, overlooking the same; 4½ acres of land; commuting distance from the city via West Shore Railroad; ten minutes' walk from station; near State Park.—H. S., 28 Broadway, Haverstraw, N. Y.

For Sale.—Cottage, with five acres of land, well situated on Lake George, near Baldwin's; fine view; good beach; lake frontage; within easy reach of village of Ticonderoga and ruins of Fort Ticonderoga; convenient to boat and train. Inquire of Roy Lockwood, attorney, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

BARGAIN for any one desiring Summer home; 10-room residence in beautiful village; well fruited; grand water; poultry house, &c.; $2,350 buys it; $700 cash down; also 140 acre farm with implements and crops, $5,500; only $1,600 down. Lloyd M. Hallenbeck, Greendale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

Old man, nearly blind, must sacrifice 190 acres, stock and tools, 8-room house, 4 barns, sugar bush, henhouse, gainery, 3 cows, 3 horses, sulkey plow, harrows, mower rake, 2 heavy wagons, platform wagon, grain drill, 3 hogs, numerous other tools, all for $4,200; only $1,650 cash. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

Hotel in country town, Ulster County, 22 rooms and rooms; all improvements; other buildings; all in first-class condition; 5 acres; sacrifice $8,000. Karhan, 521 East 82d, New York.

Only 45 minutes from New York; gentleman's country home; roomy house; steam heat, &c.; gardener's cottage, stable, garage, other buildings; 8 acres of grounds, woods, pond, brook; near country club. F. J. Whiton, 96 Liberty St.

Write to Lake Mahopac Bungalow Colony for particulars about bungalows or cottages for sale and to rent, among the hills by the Lake. New York Office, 46 West 34th St., Madison Square 9860.

FOR SALE OR RENT BY THE SEASON.—Lake George cottage, 10 rooms, partly furnished; barn and boat house; one-fourth mile north of Baldwin Dock; beautiful spot. L. C. Drake, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Attractive semi-bungalow, "hills Northern New Jersey," 42 minutes Manhattan; six rooms, bathroom, street water, electricity, telephone, &c.; about 1 acre land; $4,250; easy terms. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Studio, unfurnished, 80x50, with 1 extra room; open fireplace; at Woodstock, Ulster County; $25 a month. V. K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.

Taken for debt! Orange Co. farm 185 acres; 10-room Colonial house; bath, heat; rare views; near town; $9,000. Write for details and pictures. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Mountainside cottage near Cornwall; $250 for Summer; furnished or unfurnished; 7 rooms; extended views; plumbing. E. L. Sylcox, Cornwall, N. Y.

ORANGE COUNTY FARMS.—Best stock and dairy farms in Orange County; bargains. A. V. Boak, Middletown, N. Y.

At Shandaken, Catskills, two cottages; bath, fireplaces; spring water; trout stream; $175-$250. Laura W. Ackley, Shandaken, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman's country residence; splendid, healthy location, on a hill between two valleys, 4 miles from Yale College, New Haven; rooms finished in Elizabethan, Louis XVI., Colonial and modern design, beamed, ivory, and wax finished; open fireplaces; heat, bath; grounds finely laid out; barn, garage, fruit trees; property in finest of condition; about 540,000 square feet of land, 1,300 feet frontage; price fixed $35,000; terms to suit; photos, plans, and particulars. Truelsen Co., Room 13, 17 East 42d St., New York.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM for sale; 25 acres delightfully situated in the hills of Connecticut, commuting distance from New York. Frame house, 13 rooms and bath, furnace heat, hot and cold water. Fruit in great abundance; sound view; attractive terms. H. E. 284 Times Downtown.

Furnished houses from $250 to $750 for season; small house, no improvements, but perfect condition, three miles from village, top of a hill; $2,250. Mrs. Berrell, Real Estate, Westport, Conn.

SHORE COTTAGES FOR RENT by month or season in a selected colony; running water; electricity; tennis court; clubhouse; safe, sandy beach. List on request. Jas. Jay Smith Co., Inc., New London, Conn.

Colonial House, 9 rooms, 3 fireplaces; shade trees; 1,100 feet elevation; 20 acres; fruit; $1,800; easy terms. Scribner, Bethlehem, Conn.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, LAKEVILLE, CONN. Lake frontage, furnished house, 12 rooms, all improvements; 5 acres; rent, $500. Moen, 52 William St.

Berkshires, sale, rent, 12-room house, furnished; hardwood floor, verandas, shade trees; beautiful drive; $125 season. Walter T. Seeley, Litchfield, Conn.

Farms, Country Homes, 75 miles from New York. Booklet. A. W. Reynolds, Newtown, Conn.

Reduced Summer rentals; bungalows and cottages, furnished, on or near the water; plots or sale. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

COMPO BEACH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES & BUNGALOWS.
Child's Suburban Agency, 501 5th Av., N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For Sale—The finest country estate in Southern Berkshire. Over 300 acres; fine drives through beautiful groves of large trees; grand view from mansion in every direction; every modern improvement in house and the three other houses on the place, for help; large garage, stables, and barns; price low, easy terms. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

Lake Champlain.—New, artistically furnished, nonhousekeeping bungalow, sale or rent; large living room, 3 bedrooms, bath, kitchenette, hot and cold water, sleeping porch; table board at club; fine fishing. N 212 Times Downtown.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.

House for sale or rent, furnished, for Summer; six master's rooms, two servants', two baths; delightful location; $150 per month. Wheeler & Taylor, Great Barrington, Mass.

Delaware—For Sale or To Let.

Stock, Grain, Fruit, Truck and Poultry Farms, all sizes and prices; reasonable terms; mild climate; fertile soil, no stone. Tell me your wants; I will find it. Free list. W. CHAS. BOYER, Dover, Del.

Scotland—For Sale or to Let.

SCOTLAND.

Grouse Moors, Deer Forests, and Salmon Angling to let on the Duke of Sutherland's Estates in Sutherland. Prospect of sport good. Rents from £3,000 downwards. Particulars from JOHN MORRISON, Factor, Golspie, Sutherland.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Ten-room Summer cottage on lake; New England States; adjacent to or within walking distance to Summer hotel or company or golf club. Communicate to E. B. G., 113 West 75th St.

At West End, Long Branch.—Residence, 12 rooms; improvements; large lot; ocean view; $15,000; will exchange for city or suburban property. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

Nine unimproved lots in Bronx; one block from Jerome Av. trolley; adjacent to Van Cortlandt Park; equity $5,000; will exchange or sell. Box 209, North Side News, Bronx.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 254 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate—For Sale or Exchange.

Rich irrigated farm, Gulf coast of Texas; oranges, lemons, bananas; cool Summers, mild Winters; health resort; sale or exchange. Owner, Box M 318 Times Downtown.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

TO SUBLET—Very desirable suite of offices in Fifth Avenue Building, 23d St. and 5th Av., at approximately half present lease rental; 1,000 square feet; good light; excellent service; account removal.

WESTINGHOUSE LAMP CO.,
602-4 Fifth Avenue Building.

Fine, Light Lofts.—Modern five-story building; central location; low insurance rates; steam heat, elevator; suitable any manufacturing purpose or business; reasonable rent. 327-329 East 34th St. Lennig.

ONLY ONE FLOOR LEFT.
11,100 SQUARE FEET.
HEAVIEST BUILDING ON MANHATTAN.
MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING, 216-222 WEST 18TH ST.

126th, 106 East, (adjoining Harlem Station.)—First floor, 25x75, and basement; stable, 19 stalls; $900; lofts, 2,500 feet, $30. D. H. Scully & Co., 57 East 125th St.

LOFTS—STORES—BUILDINGS
Large selections, desirable locations, from 14th St. to 59th; low rents; all sizes. LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 West 23d St.

Sublet entire floor or will divide, in large office building, Lexington Av., 23d St., until Feb. 1 or later; beautifully furnished; very reasonable. S 30 Times.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

Loft, 4,500 sq. feet; fine building; 25th St., between Broadway and Sixth Ave.; June to February, or more; 50c foot. Mitchell, 41 West 25th St., New York.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 20x90; also 60x80; moderate rent; steam heat and elevator. G. B. Raffetto, 408-412 West 18th St.

Light office floor, 4,500 square feet; modern building, 25th St., June to February, or more; 50c foot. Mitchell, 41 West 25th St.

Large desk-room space to sublet, big, light office building; very excellent facilities; well furnished; exceptional. S 28 Times.

Private office in nicely furnished suite, 534 Singer Bldg. References furnished.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

To Let—Small, light office or desk room. 32 West 38th St.

Business Building Brokers.—Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 793 B'way, N.Y.C.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Desk room, with work; painter, decorator; established 25 years; in reputable real estate office; $10-$15 month. M 285 Times Downtown.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Country house, 9 rooms, bath, servants' toilet, screens; large courts; golf, tennis; no mosquitos; finely furnished. Cole, Belle Terre Estate, Port Jefferson, L. I. Telephone 30606 Greeley.

In the Catskills, at Margaretville.—Beautiful modern house, fully furnished; 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths; all improvements; tennis court, bathing, fishing; superbly located; spacious grounds. W. E. Finn, 165 B'way.

To Let—For Summer months, ten-room cottage, furnished, with improvements; beautiful shade trees and grounds; no agents. Address 135 Overlook St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Telephone 1161W.

At Peekskill, N. Y.—Furnished house to rent, near the R. R. depot; extensive views of the river; garden planted; large grounds, beautifully laid out; all improvements; 11 rooms, bath, gas, phone. Lyon.

For Rent.—Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., new Colonial house; 9 rooms fully furnished; garage; vegetable and flower gardens; new yacht club; bathing. E. M. Atkin, Ocean Drive West, Stamford. Phone 1318.

To let for Summer season, furnished, part double house, 5 rooms; high elevation, cool, overlooking beautiful valley; mile from Washington, N. J. Address Mrs. Hugh Youmans, Washington, N. J.

AT YONKERS on Hudson.—Rent, completely furnished, attractive dwelling, 10 rooms, bath, large piazza; near Glenwood Station, 38 minutes 42d St. O. B. WARING, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath, completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, 12 motor boats; golf, boating, famous fishing; rent $650. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

To rent for Summer at Bass Rocks, Gloucester, Mass., three furnished cottages, modern improvements; fine situation. Inquire Frank P. Wonson, Main St., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 98.

ORANGE COUNTY, mile from Montgomery; furnished, 12 rooms, bath, piano, garden, garage, fruit, tennis; 5 acres; $300 season. 212 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn. 6275-J Prospect.

TO RENT—10-room cottage, with garage, near Beachside Inn, Greens Farms, Conn.; water front; good bathing; abundance of shade; spring water. RAYMOND BROS., South Norwalk, Conn.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.

One hour's boat ride from New York City; 150 furnished cottages for Summer, $200 up. B. E. Cohen, 1st Av., Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

A portion of private house, in Yonkers, to rent furnished for Summer; large ground, garden, fresh vegetables, chickens, &c.; convenient transit facilities. Apply 335 Riverdale Av., Yonkers. 'Phone 2791-J, Yonkers.

Pittsfield, Mass., in the Berkshires.—Nineroom furnished house for Summer rental. In best residential section. Will send photograph.

Apply to C. G. PERSONS, Pittsfield, Mass.

Furnished modern six rooms, bath; large attic; electricity; splendid drinking water; fireplace; convenient bathing, boating, fishing; Long Island Sound; reasonable rental. Briggs, Rowayton, Conn.

On shore Highland Lake in Litchfield Hills, beautifully furnished nine rooms and bath; piano, large verandas, gardens, tennis; fine grounds; modern conveniences. Mrs. F. Fortier, Winsted, Conn.

Furnished house, large living room, broad veranda, six bedrooms, two baths, large grounds; forty minutes out, modest rent. Orange, 115 Broadway, Room 1515.

Furnished house to rent from June 1 to Oct. 1; 9 rooms and bath; garage if necessary; good location; $100 a month. Prigge, 7 Cromwell Place, White Plains, N. Y.

Rent for the Summer, attractive house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; handsomely furnished; large well kept grounds; near Montclair Golf Club. D 313 Times Downtown.

At Beautiful Lake Hopatcong, Summer cottages and bungalows to let, furnished; running water; low rentals. Mrs. E. S. Smith, Landing, N. J.

Large, handsome house, Caldwell; ten bedrooms; high elevation; beautifully situated; fifty minutes from New York; near station. Gruner, X 333 Times Annex.

For rent for Summer months, fully furnished, modern house; screened porch; garden; best neighborhood; 10 minutes' walk Lackawanna. Owner, 159 Lincoln St., Montclair, N. J.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE at Short Hills for rent; four master's bedrooms, two baths, attractive grounds, and garage. RICHARD ELY, Short Hills, N. J.

Cragemere Park, Mahwah, N. J.—Stucco bungalow, two bedrooms, living and dining rooms, kitchen, bath, all improvements. J. F. Bemies.

For Rent, at Arverne, L. I.—Corner cottage, one block from station; 12 rooms, 3 baths, well furnished; open for inspection. 420 Amstel Boulevard, corner Vernon Av.

Berkshires.—Attractively furnished house, 10 rooms, bath, electric lights, grounds, garden; unexcelled location; $250. Box 476 Williamstown, Mass.

Patchogue.—Rustic bungalows, 4 and 6-large rooms, ready furnished; bathing, boating, fishing; $125 to $200 season; views mailed. Dimmerling, Corona.

Handsomely furnished 16-room house opposite lake, New Hampshire; large grounds, garage, stable, ice; $400. A 30 Times.

Englewood, N. J.—For rent for July and August, at a moderate rate, a small house in good location. Apply to B. Marston Smith, Englewood, N. J.

To rent furnished, July to Sept. 7, $300, large house and grounds, garden, garage. Apply 27 Claremont Av., Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon.

For rent for Summer, 11-room furnished cottage, all improvements; near Grand Hotel, Ulster County; 2,500 feet elevation. H. Mandelbaum, 135 Broadway, New York City.

Furnished ten-room house, all improvements, on Long Island Sound. Will rent for July, August, September to desirable persons only. A. D. Brown, Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.

To Rent—For Summer, at Far Rockaway, new eight-room house; fine location; handsomely furnished and decorated; 2 baths. Phone Latterner, 104 Far Rockaway.

Wainscott, Long Island, near East Hampton. —House; $600 for season; 3 minutes from ocean; golf, tennis. Phone 3814 Schuyler, or Frank Hedges, Wainscott, L. I.

Beautiful bungalow, fully furnished, Lake Mahopac; near hotel; four acres woodland; rowboats, canoe, tents, garage. C. P., 156 West 44th St.

In woods at South Orange, furnished, Summer; everything new. Phone 4896 John or 325-M, South Orange, for details; home Monday.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT.

June 15 to Sept. 15, house with 19 rooms, 3 baths; electric lights, steam heat; fully furnished, except linen and silver; recently renovated inside and out; situated at Lakeville, Conn., 100 miles from New York; rent includes ice, wood, water, vegetables, garage, and caretaker; house stands in centre 9-acre plot, overlooking beautiful lake, with right of way to same; pickerel, bass fishing; golf course across lake. For further particulars apply to M. D. Rudd, Lakeville, Conn., or C. E. Rudd, Asheville, N. C.

UNIQUE SUMMER COTTAGE COLONY in a beautiful wooded park of 1,000 acres, mountainous country, 24 miles from New York on the D., L. & W. R. R.; comfortable furnished cottages; electric lights, running water, baths, and all conveniences; automobile service, tennis, &c.; no housekeeping; meals served at the clubhouse, new this season; fresh milk, eggs, chickens, and vegetables raised on the premises. For particulars write Mrs. William Thomson, Glenside Park, Murray Hill, N. J.

To rent for the Summer, completely, attractively furnished house in Nutley Park; eight rooms, living room 27x14 feet, open fireplace, large screened veranda; vegetable garden, fruit trees; four minutes' walk from Nutley Station; rent reasonable. Address J. M. Bayles, 27 Brookfield Av., Nutley, N. J. Telephone 1078.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED BUNGALOW on north shore Long Island, overlooking Sound; 60 miles from New York; seven rooms; shade, garage, water sports; $200 for season; possession any time. May be seen on application to F. H. MILLER, Millers Place, L. I., or address M. J. Hopkins, Seymour, Conn.

For Rent.—Home of professional man (adults preferred) for the season, furnished; 10 rooms; acre of ground; centrally located in beautiful and exclusive New England village; splendid roads; all modern conveniences; fifteen miles from Hartford. Address P. O. Box 945, Hartford, Conn.

House at Deal Beach, N. J., facing the ocean, by Casino, corner Ocean Drive and the Esplanade, affording a perpetual breeze; about 20 rooms, superbly appointed, filled with rare antiques; garage, servants' hall, 4 attics for storage; Summer season or yearly. Address Abalon, Deal Beach, N. J.

House, well furnished, 6 rooms, bath & laundry, front & side porch, large back yard. All windows & doors screened, best residential section, North End, 116 Broad St., Newark, N. J., from June 15 to Sept. 1. Apply on premises; rent $40.

For rent, furnished, for the Summer, a house in Upper Montclair, on the mountainside, convenient to station; 12 rooms, 3 baths; porches, shady grounds; delightful home; references. For terms apply to A. Coates, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Maine Coast, Casco Bay; a property near Portland; attractive, furnished house, 9 rooms, bath, modern features, linen, china, silver, all complete; $450 season. Address Frederick E. Partington, University Club, Washington, D. C.

Seven rooms, nicely furnished; screened porch, large yard, fruit and garden; two minutes from Grove St. station, Lackawanna; $40 per month. Address Lockwood, 75 Hollywood Av., East Orange, N. J.

FORREST HILLS, L. I.

Apartment 6 rooms, all modern improvements, fully furnished; 3 minutes to West Side Tennis Courts, 15 minutes to New York; $300 6 months. John Graham, Jr., 717 West 177th.

Three-room furnished bungalows on seashore, Staten Island, $100 per season, commutation $5.25; less than one hour from Battery; also lots for sale. Address Fox, 205 East 9th St., Phone Orchard 8767, or New Dorp 449W.

Bungalows on mountain lake; 1½ hours on Lackawanna; 3, 4, and 5 furnished rooms for rent, week, month, or season. D. B. Miller, Bass Lake, Blairstown, N. J.

Furnished bungalows to rent on shore front property, at Sound Beach, Conn.; 55 minutes from New York; 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; living room; dining room; kitchen; electric lighting. For particulars apply Harry C. Frost, Sound Beach, Conn.

AT LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.

To let, comfortable 10-room cottage on Halsey Island; large boat house; 1,000 feet elevation; beautiful view. C. Hardegen, Broad and West Park Sts., Newark, N. J.

At Jamaica, on Hilliside Av., new, furnished house of 8 rooms and bath; large garage; from July 1, two or three months, $100 per month; 25 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. LADD, Richmond Hill, L. I.

For Rockaway cottage, furnished, June, July, August, September, 12 rooms, 2 baths. Seen any time Dutcher cottage, 50 Mott Av. West. Price $800. Will entertain offer. Communicate Estate of Therese Rosenstein, 906 Broadway, New York.

Spuyten Duyvil.—House, modern improvements; large lot; growing garden; fronts on two streets; rent furnished for season; sell if desired. Heuer, 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil. Tel. 287 Kingsbridge.

FOR RENT FOR SUMMER.—Attractive residence in Scarsdale, N. Y., fully furnished; garage; every convenience; possession at once; reasonable terms. Address owner, H. C. Winmill, 20 Broad St., New York.

Summit, N. J.—For Summer, attractive ten-room house, furnished; two baths, all improvements; 6 min. D., L. & W.; large porches, shaded lawn. Owner, 9 Norwood Av.

Oceanic, N. J.—Two modern 10-room cottages one-half block from Shrewsbury River; well furnished; broad piazzas; garage, well-kept grounds. Address F. C. Miller, Oceanic, N. J., or 349 West 26th St., New York. New York Telephone 1576 Chelsea.

LITCHFIELD HILLS, Lake Waramaug.—Completely furnished stone and shingle cottage, five to October; big bargain for right party; $70. Alley.

Morningside Drive, (No. 114.)—Sublet till October, six-room, furnished, front apartment; low rent to careful family. Write or phone 320 Morningside, Apt. 5L.

FOR SUMMER MONTHS.

Apartment of 6 rooms; light, airy; exposure south and west; good outlook. 537 West 121st St., corner Broadway.

6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS

attractively furnished, for the Summer or permanently; must be seen to be appreciated. 552 Riverside Drive, 127th St.

616 WEST 116TH ST.

Furnished apartment, five light rooms; rent reasonable; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

The Sevilla, 117 West 58th St.—Apartment hotel; to sub-let, furnished, two rooms and bath; also others to rent. 6E.

To Rent.—Furnished; corner Central Park West and 68th St.; seven rooms and bath; all facing park; $100 per month until October. Telephone Columbus 2659.

Attractive three-room apartment, sub-let for Summer, furnished or unfurnished; reasonable; cool. Lewis, Hotel Berkley, 170 W. 74th St.

Young woman in educational work will share attractive elev. apart., near Riverside, with responsible woman; or will sub-let; seen evenings. Lake; Telep. River. 7280.

Beautifully furnished seven-room apartment, near Columbia College; fine river view; $80 per month. Address Apartment 74, 620 West 116th St., city.

Furnished 6-room apartment; 2-family house, porch, yard, piano; 1 year or less; rent $55; references. 914 Summit, opposite Polo Grounds.

Handsomely furnished, high-class elevator apartments; four and five rooms and bath; all light rooms; concessions. 203 West 81st St. Telephone 6520 Schuyler. Coyle.

Apartment of 8 rooms and 3 baths, on Riverside Drive in the 80's, exceptionally cool in Summer; will sacrifice; for particulars, address, A. C. B., 392 Amsterdam, N. Y. C.

Cathedral Heights.—4 rooms, non-housekeeping, view, $35 June to October; 6 rooms, housekeeping, $50 June to October; light, airy. Sanford, 414 West 118th St.

Sublet for Summer.—Attractively furnished 6-room apartment on Washington Heights, overlooking Hudson. Phone Audubon 3780. Apt. 5F.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, north corner, No. 120.—Eight, ten, all light, outside rooms; beautifully furnished; to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address, Stewart.

A.—Sublet to Oct. 1, 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartments; all outside; Broadway corner; furnished or unfurnished. Lunders, 235 West 86th St.

323 West 85d St.—Seven rooms, bath, fully furnished, baby grand piano, until Sept. 20; rent same as unfurnished; may be seen by appointment. Apply Superintendent.

Will sublet handsomely furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths; June to October, less than unfurnished rental; near Riverside Drive. G. Dannreuther, Jr., 317 West 98th St.

CONVENT AV., 436 (149th.)—Two-room kitchenette apartment, completely furnished, $40; high-class elevator. Telephone, Audubon—1686. Superintendent.

77TH ST., 59 WEST.—To sublet, attractively furnished, 3 rooms and bath, apartment in first-class hotel, bargain. Write or apply to Apt. 7S.

142D ST., 601 WEST.—Outside five rooms, bath, complete, piano, until September. Washburn.

86th St., 204 West, (Near Broadway.)—Eight large, airy rooms; comfortably furnished; rent $80. Honigman. Phone Schuyler 6200.

Nicely furnished apartment, 4 large, airy rooms; convenient neighborhood. Apply Superintendent, 302 West 87th St.

104th, 221 West.—Five and eight room, newly furnished apartments; near Subway and "L." Allen, Phone 2065 Riverside.

Refined home, high class; 7 rooms, 2 baths, piano; southern exposure; Summer months, $75. Bressler, 523 West 112th.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, from about June 15 to about Nov. 1, small furnished bungalow or cottage with at least three sleeping rooms and garage; will only consider Northern Long Island or elevated districts New York and New Jersey; must be within commuting distance New York City; give particulars by letter addressed to W. X., X 364 Times Annex.

Wanted—A cottage or bungalow, within commuting distance of New York, connected with a hotel, for family of four. Address Box X 333 Times Annex.

July 1, Sept. 1, wanted, furnished 6-room cottage; all improvements; within commuting distance New Jersey, Long Island. Box M 356 Times Downtown.

Modern house, commuting distance New York, near best schools. N. B. Noyes, Room 314, 27 William St.

Small, modern cottage, with improvements, within commuting distance, for July and August. M 83 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, to rent, with privilege of buying, year round 7 or 8 room house, within commuting distance; send full details. D 325

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

West Side.—Southeast corner 119th St., St. Valier Apartments, 90 Morningside Drive; seven large, light, airy rooms and two baths; elevator; all outside rooms; overlooking Morningside Park; southern exposure; Apartment G8 for rent, unfurnished. Apply on the premises.

Delightful 5-room apartment opposite the Spanish Museum, 3 doors from Riverside Drive; unique; beautiful view; southern exposure; large windows and balcony; $80 a month to Oct. 1; can renew lease. Mrs. H. M. Alden, 611 West 156th St.

159 WEST 45TH ST.

Near Broadway; elegant apartments; 7 light rooms and bath; beautifully decorated; steam heat, electric light, hot-water supply, elevator, hall boys. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2884 Columbus.

The Chelsea, 222 West 23d St.—Very desirable hotel housekeeping apartment, $1,000; very reasonable; bay window; southern exposure; quiet and high. E. C. Dillingham, 146 Nassau St., or The Chelsea.

5th Av., corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful three-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Llunekin, 221 4th Av.

A handsome 7-room apartment for rent at special low rate over the Summer; refined neighborhood; near Riverside Drive; privilege of leasing for following year. Apply Supt., 319 West 94th St.

BRENTMORE.

88 Central Park West, Cor. 69th St.
5-8-9 rooms—2-3 baths, $1,800 to $4,250.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.

To Sublet, 385 Fort Washington Av., cor. 177th St.—Desirable unfurnished 7-room, 3 baths; rental $45 monthly from date to Sept. 30; former rent $75.

102 West 75th St.—8 large, light, all outside rooms; high-class elevator apartment house; convenient and exclusive neighborhood; electric light included in rent.

Seven rooms, fourth floor, elevator; southern exposure; extra lavatory; maid's toilet; will rent from July 1st, $50 monthly; lease can be renewed at $65. Telios, 419 West 118th.

Sixth Av., No. 46, near 4th St.—Second floor, 4 rooms and bath; large and light; two-family house, $25.
HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av.

709-705 WEST 180TH ST.

Modern apartment for rent; five and seven all light rooms and bath. Apply Supt., on premises.

43d St., Nos. 333 and 335 West.—4 extra large and light rooms, $16 to $18; opposite Holy Cross Academy.
HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Six-room apartment, suitable for physician, rent not to exceed $50. Phone Madison 7206 before Tuesday evening.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

"KINMOUNT."

182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL ON THE HUDSON,

all year round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comforts, tennis, and billards; convenient to riding paths, transit facilities, Supbway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Large corner room, private bath, fully and completely furnished; very large grounds, vegetable garden; very best of table; on Pelham Road; five minutes' walk to Travers Island; 12 minutes to Pelham; free links; 32 minutes on train; only those wishing the best solicited. Tel. New Rochelle 3142. M 99 Times.

HOTEL OSBURN,

Franklin-Bay View Avs., New Rochelle. Just opened, fireproof family hotel; telephone in each room; five minutes from station and Long Island Sound; rooms with board, single, $14 up; double, $22 up. Telephone 2009.

IN PRIVATE bachelor house, exceptional opportunity; two commuters; 15 ft. sq. room; 2 single beds, 4 windows, with extensive view; private bath; near water front; fine home table; $10 each. Telephone 2842 New Rochelle. Lockwood.

CHESTER HILL SECTION, Mt. Vernon; excellent board; two front rooms; large windows; southern exposure; gentlemen preferred; three minutes New Haven station. 81 Elm Av.; Phone 1308-W.

THE FRANKLIN,

130 Franklin Av., New Rochelle.
Under new management.
10 minutes from water or depot; conveniently located; exceptional table; also tennis.

CHESTER HILL, Mt. Vernon.—Best location; fine grounds; family can accommodate couple with large room and board. Phone 262-W Mt. Vernon. Address A 27 Times Annex.

Bronx.—Comfortable home; garden; fruits and vegetables; chickens; use of car or garage; convenient city; service of man; large verandas; modern conveniences. Y 352 Times Annex.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

A FEW SELECT guests can have excellent accommodation, large, airy rooms; good home table; beautiful surroundings; 8 minutes' walk from station. Address M. Tompkins, Sagamore Road, Bronxville, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Par excellence beautifully located home; accommodate few guests; double room; excellent cuisine. 8 Lake St., White Plains. Phone 1686.

Pelham Manor, N. Y.—A private family will take two or three to board; house large; beautifully situated on high ground. N. C., 12 Sherwood Av.

Couple wanted in charming Christian home, Mt. Vernon; no other boarders; $25 minimum; every modern convenience. N 207 Times Downtown.

Pelham Manor.—Private family; near Pelham Station; 35 minutes Grand Central; convenient golf, rink; reference required. M 377 Times Downtown.

Private family can accommodate couple or gentlemen; 15 minutes station; on water. 43 Pelham Road. Phone 1308-J New Rochelle.

Rockhurst, 227th St., Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil, 24 minutes Grand Central; 9c commutation; 231st Subway; adults; references. Lesley.

THREE CONNECTING furnished rooms; bath on same floor; garage; meals taken at Ossingatchie Hotel. Address Mrs. F. S. Palmer, Waterford, Conn.

YONKERS, 554 South Broadway, (near Broadway Subway;) detached house; grounds, large rooms; kitchenette if desired; board optional; moderate.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Seven minutes from station, two double, cool rooms for three, four, with private family; 10 minutes golf links, tennis courts. S 20 Times.

PELHAM HEIGHTS, thirty minutes New Haven Railroad; private family offers unusual accommodations; no children; near golf. D 316 Times Downtown.

KINGSLEY HOUSE, 19 North Broadway, White Plains; beautiful, central location; large, cool, double rooms; exceptional table. Phone 2381.

The Whispering Pines, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations, wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet, own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

Beautiful house on Chester Hill; large verandas; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 165 North Fulton Ave., Mount Vernon.

Splendid accommodations offered gentleman seeking refined surroundings; private family; convenient station and water. 34 Jackson St., New Rochelle.

Cliff Av., 49, Yonkers.—Select rooms, board; private family; convenient; references exchanged.

Larchmont, Myrtle Ave., Spitz Cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

Boarding Department.—Noble School for girls 14 and younger; resident graduate nurse; open Summers. Phone 892 White Plains.

LARGE, airy rooms; excellent table; 30 minutes on Harlem Railroad; no children; $10; references. M. Logan, Crestwood, N. Y.

Pleasant rooms, excellent table, private family. P., 12 Longview Av., White Plains, N. Y.

LADY would like care of refined child, 12 or 13 years old; school within one block. Phone 1182W Yonkers.

YONKERS, 90 Locust Hill Av.—Excellent cuisine; refined boarding house; convenient to trolley or station; moderate. Tel. 2636.

Excellent accommodations; modern house; superior table. 136 Cottage Av., Mt. Vernon.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

A few select people wanted; not a boarding house in any sense of the word; unusual surroundings; large rooms; all improvements, large spaciousness, shading rooms; delightful grounds; shady seats; fruits and vegetables raised on the place; colored chef, service of the best; price reasonable. 138 West 4th St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Tel. 2808-J.

Appreciative guests afforded unequaled accommodations through opening of private home at Larchmont; few fastidious people; ideally located, convenience, beauty; few spacious, well-windowed rooms, having superb view; cuisine irreproachable; boating, automobile service trains, links, given. 400-W Larchmont. Box 466.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Gaston Avenue. Phone 415 Hammels.
High class; capacity, 125 guests. On ocean, 29 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station, 34th St.;) 25 minutes Brooklyn, (Atlantic Av. Subway station;) house three minutes from station; monthly commutation, $7.50. Superb bathing, fishing, golf, tennis; music; dancing; charming young society; table unexcelled; dainty service; rates, June, $10 each; July, August, $14-$21; couples, $25-$30.

230 OCEAN PARKWAY, Flatbush.—Health, rest, and recreation; open all year; best accommodations and service; bath, electricity, and steam; noted for bracing air, scenery, and drives; convenient New York; also cottages in Ulster County; own produce. Flatbush 2950.

Rockaway Beach, (Holland Station.)—Rooms for season, furnished; 3 minutes from station; one minute from surf; telephone, electricity; large courts. Wilson House, 49 Academy Av. Telephone Hammels, 505, or Chelsea, 4368.

Refined, homelike, private family have excellent room and board in modern cottage with porch and garden, for two people in a very healthy and select neighborhood; near station and water; $10 each. Wood, 5 Jackson Place, Port Washington, L. I.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.

High-class accommodations; permanent transient guests; thirty-five minutes from New York.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Uedele, also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway, 401-402.

HOWELL HOUSE.

Quogue, L. I.; ocean and Shinnecock Bay, (2 hours city.)—Desirable rooms, private baths; wide piazzas; fishing; trotting; vegetables, own garden; tennis, golf, canoeing, sailing, bathing.

A few Summer boarders; no children; large house; elegant table; on water's edge; 22 minutes out from Pennsylvania Station; $8 per week. E. Hutert, 13th St., North Boulevard, College Point, L. I.

Private family, Manhattan Beach.—Accommodate gentlemen or couple; 2 rooms; bathing, &c.; from modern cottage facing ocean. Telephone 1084 Coney Island. Box M 388 Times Downtown.

MAPLE COTTAGE, 48 MAPLE AV.,
BAY SHORE, L. I.

Can accommodate few business men; Christian family; good table; fishing, boating; one hour by express. Apply Box 224.

BELLE HARBOR.—Small private family offers spare room, three windows, running water, twin beds; half hour out; two blocks from ocean, one from bay; references. M 160 Times. Phone 210-W Hammel.

Bay View Villa, Foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Finest summering place near New York. Apply for booklet and terms to management or Mr. Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway.

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND.

Private family will rent large, light, furnished room, with bath; near beach; reference; price $100. S 1 Times.

VILLA ROSA.

Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room, dancing parlor, bathing. Phone 163 Bath Beach.

Private family will accommodate couple or gentleman; homelike; best references exchanged; write or phone Far Rockaway 1134. Box 16, Cedarhurst, L. I.

Comfortable rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates; near station, beach; private house. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.

Rockaway Park, (46 Beach 113th St.)—Comfortable front room, balcony facing ocean, $150 until October; excellent board; reasonable.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 Beach 113th St.—Comfortable front room, balcony, facing ocean; $150 until October; excellent board; reasonable.

Private family, with handsomely furnished rooms, will board adults only; references required. "G. H.," 265 Ocean Av., Freeport, L. I.

Charming rooms; private house; large, shady grounds; table excellent; every comfort and convenience; moderate. Dane, Douglaston, L. I.

GRADUATE NURSE, having comfortable home, can give best of care and board to chronic invalids. 141 86th St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. MacLEVY PHYSICAL CULTURE FARM, Babylon, L. I.—Nature's methods; interviews, Gymnasium, 352 4th Av., New York. Tel. 8686 Madison Square.

Sea Gate, New York Harbor.—Reservations being made; most beautiful private home in Sea Gate, "exclusive"; no children; private boat; Nautilus Av. Phone 456 Coney.

Rockaway Park, Ryan Villa, near ocean, 18 2d Av.—Large, airy rooms; excellent table; season rates. Comantys, Far Rockaway 1458.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE,

Far Rockaway, L. I. Choice rooms, overlooking ocean; families only; good, substantial table; reasonable over Decoration Day. Mrs. Martin.

PERMANENT HOME for semi-invalids; excellent table; nurse and physician; suburbs; sunny rooms; porches; terms reasonable. Telephone 2260 Bay Ridge.

Private family will board, permanently or Summer, one or two business men; convenient station; tennis, boating; reasonable. Box 247 Great Neck Station, L. I. Phone 858.

Far Rockaway, block from ocean; suites, private baths; also single rooms, with running water; high-class apartments; special rates June. Levey's cottages, 32 Fulton Av.

Small private American family, owning large, modern house, near station, accommodate three or four adult paying guests; delectable table. 45 Lenox Road, Rockville Centre, L. I.

For rent, rooms, furnished, private house, overlooking ocean; modern in every respect. Phone 557J Hammels. J. O'Connor, 43 Beach 112th St., Rockaway Park, N. Y.

Graduate nurses, owning large, modern house, board and nursing, care of invalid or elderly person; reasonable. Brightlands, Hempstead, L. I.

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Private family could accommodate people desiring quiet, homelike place. For particulars address Z 325 Times Annex.

LEE COTTAGE, South St., near beach; early reservations suggested. 91 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Bayside, Kingston Av., L. I.—Lady wishes 6 select business people to board; $10 to $15 weekly. Bayside 2827-R.

Home in country for young man; 15 minutes from Herald Square; tennis, dancing. 6424 Forrest Hills. 10 Standish Road.

Choice rooms, with or without board; 30 minutes Pennsylvania Station. Holmes, 6 83d St., Beechhurst, L. I. Flushing 1170-R.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

Prospect House, near beach, Broadway, F. R.; select family accommodations; modern appointments; excellent table.

Parisians, refined, take few boarders; beautiful location; ocean, bay two blocks; 23 miles city. Edesse, 425 Madison Av.

Furnished rooms; board optional; kitchenette; reasonable; easy communication. 59 Gerry Av., Elmhurst.

Flushing, L. I.—Well-appointed house; large rooms; own products; unsurpassed location; near train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av.

Private house, exclusive, high-class; Sea Gate; concessions for June. Refined, K 271 Times Downtown.

Amityville, L. I.—Large, airy rooms; good table; reasonable rates. Mrs. L. C. Redhead.

Far Rockaway, 80 Carlton Av. — Pleasant rooms; French table board. Phone 1486 F. R.

Private family, Far Rockaway.—Will board two gentlemen; tennis; garage. M151 Times.

New York State.

I am a DOCTOR and PHYSICAL TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c., will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y., and 83 Franklin St., City.

CHELSEA PARK, Catskill Mts.—In beautiful Summer home; three large rooms; all modern improvements; would like six adults for Summer season or from June 1. For details and reference exchange, address Mrs. S. Leschziner, Pine Hill, N. Y.

Shady Nook Farm, on State Road; automobiling; elevation, 1,500 feet; garden produce; healthy, restful; good table; $8-$9. Particulars, Mrs. E. Seymour, Box 36, Ardonia, Ulster County, N. Y.

Good home and motherly care can be secured for a child in Dutchess County; references exchanged. Particulars Riverside 8759.

Send for booklet of boarding houses in Catskill Mountain resorts. Address Saugerties Evening Line, Saugerties, N. Y.

Furnished rooms, with or without board, Box 254, Valhalla, N. Y.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Lady with attractive Summer home will accommodate few select couples who wish quiet, refined surroundings for Summer; own garden, vegetables; golf, tennis, and salt water bathing; commuting distance. M 60 Times.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH.

College professor would take boy in his country house during Summer. F. F., Times Harlem.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices $10 to $15 per week. Address X 320 Times Annex.

New York City

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort; excellent chef and service; separate tables; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
51 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

THE BELMONT, 228 Tompkins Av., New Brighton, L. I.—20 minutes to Wall St., spacious ground; private automobile entrance; tennis court; electric lights; shower baths; beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. 2,046 Tompkinsville.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE.

NICE COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 363 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

GRYMES HILL.

Best location on Staten Island; magnificent ocean view; 3 acres of shady ground; own vegetables, refined home, excellent cuisine. Corner Howard Av. and Lewis St.

Attractive home overlooking Lower New York Bay; all conveniences; rooms large and airy; own garden and poultry; table unsurpassed. Aguehonga Lodge, 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.

LARGE ROOMS, AMPLE CLOSETS, SUPERIOR TABLE APPOINTMENTS; OVERLOOKING BAY; FIVE MINUTES FERRY. 298 TOMPKINS AVENUE.

Tompkins Av., 362, Tompkinsville. — Five minutes' walk ferry; two beautiful connecting rooms, two or three gentlemen (preferred); single rooms; unexcelled cuisine; electricity, gas.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive and all-year-round home; combining country and seashore; adjoining Clifton Tennis Club; very accessible; spacious grounds and large verandas.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Tone, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitoes; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Large furnished room, one or two, facing two streets; finest house in Livingston, Staten Island; large porch and garage; references required; private. 362 Bement Av.

BEECHWOOD GRESMERE.

Attractive large rooms, shady grounds, garden, tennis, near beach. Phone 595M Tompkinsville.

Superior accommodations; rooms with baths, excellent home table; one block ferry. The Stuyvesant, St. George. Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

Large room, vegetables, shaded grounds, tennis, near beach. Jenkins, The Beechwood, Rosebank.

Spanish teacher sublets splendid room; lessons, room optional, 64 Westervelt Av., New Brighton, S. I.

The Brighton, 418 Richmond Terrace.—Large, elegant rooms; conveniences; excellent table; rates reasonable.

New Jersey.

SOUTH ORANGE.—117 Scotland Rd.; refined family; beautiful location, near Lackawanna; fine rooms and table; also private bath; references.

LARGE, airy, front room, with board, on fine residential street; six minutes' walk from depot. Westfield 62. Mrs. K. Coleman, 402 Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.

Bayside, Vista Lawn, Davey, proprietor; private residence; beautiful rooms; board optional; poultry, fruit, vegetables; quiet, shady surroundings.

Plainfield, N. J.—Private family would like gentleman to board; bright room; homelike; modern conveniences; references. X 354 Times Annex.

East Orange, N. J., 11 North Walnut St.—Large, airy house; refined surroundings; home table; located 5 minutes from Lackawanna Station. Phone 3471 Orange.

Private Summer home, small farm, accommodate two women or man and wife; no other boarders; first-class board. Califon, N. J., R. F. D. No. 3. Box No. 81.

ROCKLEDGE HOUSE, NORTH CALDWELL.

Pleasantly located; modern improvements; kosher table. M. Soloman. Phone Caldwell 411J-2.

BRICK CHURCH.

Large and small connecting rooms; board optional; table guests. Telephone 3570R Orange. 32 Halstead St.

MONTCLAIR, Midland Av., 29.—Private family can accommodate two or three; suitable for commuters; moderate; all improvements; pleasant location; references exchanged.

TWO TRAINED NURSES to care for invalids or convalescents; large country home; extensive grounds; 20 miles from New York City. X 370 Times Annex.

EAST ORANGE, South Burnett St., 26.—Rooms; excellent table; splendid Summer location; train and trolley; few table guests; adults.

Montclair, N. J., 28 Union St.—Exceptional accommodations, Spring and Summer, extensive grounds, very best service; convenient Lackawanna Station.

THIRD AVE., 114, (Newark).—Alcove room with board for two; central; convenient and refined location; excellent table. 'Phone B. B. 1063-J.

BRICK CHURCH.—Will share the comforts of refined home, (mansion); large beautiful dining room; unusual opportunity. 57 Washington St., East Orange.

HOTEL FRANCIS, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

THE HILLSIDE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Large, shady grounds, spacious piazzas, tennis court; open all year. B. R. Snyder, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge, (Mrs. Younes, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

THE ELLSWORTH

Can accommodate 35; verandas, lawns, tennis; near lake, station; $8-$9. Mrs. G. S. Smith, Dunellen. Telephone 1235.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

A QUIET, RESTFUL FAMILY HOTEL IN MOST EXCLUSIVE SECTION; RATES MODERATE.

Gentleman can have room and board; refined family; fine location; near Grove St., D., L. & W. Station. K 216 Times Downtown.

TRUELL COURT.—PLAINFIELD, N. J. Well furnished rooms with or without bath; excellent table; moderate price. Central Av. and 4th St.

South Orange.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board; unsurpassed location, near station; excellent table. 151 Scotland Road. Telephone 817.

East Orange.—41 South Walnut St., rooms $4 and $5; nicely furnished; convenient Lackawana and trolley; very select neighborhood.

LARGE, airy, front room, with board, on fine residential street; six minutes' walk from depot. Westfield 62. Mrs. K. Coleman, 402 Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J.—Lockwood House now open; beautiful surroundings and outlook; booklet gives full particulars. J. C. Secor.

Private family has choice accommodations, week-ends or permanent; fine, large place; every modern convenience; tennis, horses, garage. Caldwell, M 352 Times Downtown.

Roselle Park, N. J., (35 Minutes by Jersey Central.)—Gentlemen's country place, home products; couples $14-$20. Annie Savage.

Bloomfield, 106-112 Broad St., on The Green. —Attractive, cool, comfortable rooms; large grounds and porches; easy commutation; tennis; garage.

EAST ORANGE.—Private family has well-furnished, large, front room; accommodate one or two persons; 5 minutes to Lackawana Station. Tel. 3480 R, or X 340 Times Annex.

CHAMPLAIN HOUSE.

Excellent table; all outside rooms, overlooking Shrewsbury; homelike; reasonable. 34 Union St., Red Bank.

112 Passaic St., Hackensack, N. J.—To rent, room with board; excellent location; near train and trolley; reasonable.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Large, single room; board; spacious grounds; tennis court. 36 N. Arlington Av.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

SUMMIT, 49 Overlook Road.—Delightful rooms; private family; convenient station; elevation; garage.

UPPER MONTCLAIR.—Few refined guests accommodated; private residence; large grounds; fruit. Box 35.

CEDARCREST INN, NORTH CALDWELL, 600 feet elevation; real country; convenient.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

THE MARLBOROUGH,

East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its olled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

LADY having charming old farmhouse would like to share with family, two or three adults, who would pay ordinary household expenses and board owner and her chauffeur; modern improvements; private bath, garage room; 32 miles from New York; one mile station; references; unusual opportunity for right people. Thomas Van Syckel, Bound Brook, N. J.

Responsible young woman, well qualified, offers pleasant home and most careful attention to elderly lady or gentleman of difficult disposition; not desired in homes of relatives; charges high; references exchanged. Address X 294 Times Annex.

LYNWOOD LODGE, Englewood, N. J.—Private sanitarium; nervous conditions; aged people requiring special care and invalids; modern house; attentive nurses, physician; home cooking; invalid chairs; automobile rides; large verandas; shady grounds.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Small family having house, highest, coolest location, magnificent view, will rent few rooms to adults; first-class cooking, bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Mrs. Agnes Mayer, Tip-Top Cottage.

THE RAMBLEWOOD, Montclair.—Beautiful country home; all city conveniences; high elevation; 2 min. trolley, 45 min. to N. Y. C. via. D., L. & W., suitable for commuters; moderate; references exchanged. Adults only. H. F. von Ohlen. 2 Sunset Av.

Upper Montclair.—Comfortable rooms and excellent meals in private boarding house, beautifully located on high ground, large screened porches; convenient to trolley, railroad, golf, and tennis clubs. V. W. H., 179 Summit Av.

A.—A.—A.—Unusual opportunity for refined parties; suite rooms (or separate); private bath; sleeping porch; gentleman's country estate; healthy, high altitude; woods, gardens, tennis, garage; conservative rate; excellent commuting. M 162 Times.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Beautiful, modern house; all improvements, including screened sleeping and dining piazzas; excellent, spacious, well shaded grounds; small, refined family will take a few boarders; bus from station; moderate rates. X 297 Times Annex.

HOTEL BON AIR AND COTTAGES at Beautiful Lake Hopatcong; mountain air and scenery; one hour by Lackawanna; very moderate rates. Booklet. Hotel Bon Air Co., Landing, N. J.

Retired physician (woman) will receive into her own comfortable home a blind or otherwise helpless woman; intelligent and tender care guaranteed; $200 per month. Suburban, X 330 Times Annex.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Montclair, N. J. Family hotel; 16 miles on the D., L. & W. R. R.; 900 feet elevation; rates from $12 up. Apply to manager. Also furnished cottage with improvements.

A private family of two, occupying handsome cottage in Elberon, N. J., would accommodate five or six couples for the Summer; convenient for commutation; references exchanged. X 298 Times Annex.

COMMUTING DISTANCE.—Excellent table; refined surroundings; cheerful rooms, with electricity, steam, hot, cold running water; two baths, shower; telephone; $8 up. Kerby, Palisade, N. J.

EAST ORANGE.—Exceptionally well-furnished, modern home; exclusive section; 5 minutes station; accommodates couple, 2 gentlemen, appreciating quiet, refined quarters. Telephone Orange 3149. Box 58.

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

Six minutes from Highland Station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate. 211 Lincoln Avenue.

DEAL BEACH, N. J.

Select cottage accommodations, families, rooms communicating; Sydney Av., opposite Hathawey Inn. Address P. O. Box 65, Deal, N. J.

Country board; pleasant rooms; fine shade; nice front porch; 15 minutes' walk to the lake, with boating and fishing; $7 per week. Address Miss J. L. Ellis, R. F. D. No. 4, Cranbury, N. J.

New England.

Beachside Inn.—Greens Farms, opens May 25, under new management; combining country and shore life; special rates for families and week-end parties; all attractions. Booklets.

Massachusetts

Modern house; electric light, telephone, bath; scrupulously clean; excellent cooking; fresh vegetables, eggs, milk from farm connected; reasonable rates. Miss J. Monroe, Stockbridge, Mass.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Wainwright Hall, beautifully located on edge of town; strictly modern; near trolley; booklets. P. E. Newcomb, Great Barrington, Mass.

Lady, cheerful companion, wishes to board congenial persons in her comfortable home; 1:20 out. Desuite, M 170 Times.

Connecticut.

A registered nurse will take six or seven young girls at her Summer home in the foothills of the Berkshires, and spend her time, with able assistants, in making the Summer a healthful, safe, and happy vacation. High elevation, splendid air, good food, pure water. Tutoring if desired. Camp features. 120 Cooke Street, Waterbury, Conn.

WYKEHAM INN,

Washington, Conn.,
will open for season June 23d; finest location in the Berkshire foothills; pure air; sparkling water; broad verandas; golf, tennis; booklet.
GEO. T. SANGER, MGR.

THE GUNNERY INN,

Washington, Conn., open June 23. An ideal place for your Summer vacation. Fresh fruit, milk, and vegetables. Near country club, golf, and tennis. Same management as Wykeham Inn. Booklet. Geo. T. Sanger, Mgr.

NORWALK, CT.—Rhodonolia. House, overlooking Sound; large, shady grounds; modern baths; cuisine unexcelled; 10 minutes to station and beaches; 1 hour New York; $8 up. H. A. Hull, Prop'r.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN. The Chesterfield, open for accommodation of permanent and transient guests; reasonable; excellent cuisine; rooms single, en suite; references required.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

The Packard, Pequot Av.; select location; $2 per day up. Address Mrs. Rippin.

Riverside, Conn.—Board, private family; near station; bathing. N 206 Times Downtown.

New Hampshire.

Wonolancet House.—No. Sutton, N. H., on Keyser Lake; large airy rooms; best country food; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; open June 1.

Vermont.

A gentlewoman would gladly receive limited number well-bred girls in her home, directly on Lake Champlain. If desired could teach French, German, music, biology, scientific swimming, horseback riding. Trained nurse supervises diet, sports, home care. 38 West 50th. Tel. 5442 Plaza.

Pennsylvania.

Towanda, Penn.—Woodleigh modern home, owner trained nurse; excellent table, good surroundings for country life; fishing, boating, automobiling, horses, booklet, automobile parties accommodated. Address, Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

The Lodge, Preston Park, Penn.—2,000 ft. elevation; 300 acres; two private lakes; all amusements; modern improvements; unexcelled table. Miss R. A. Smith. Booklets.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Board in the country for two adults, mother and daughter, in rooms, with bath, in private family about 100 miles from New York; not on seacoast; should be good location and good plain cooking; nothing fancy desired, but all must be neat and substantial. Address W. G. B., P. O. Box 280, New York City.

Three adults want board for July and August where there are but few boarders; good table and accommodations; give particulars and terms. B, M. S., 1,824 Crotona Av., Bronx, N. Y.

Board wanted by a semi-invalid in country within two hours' ride of New York; private family preferred. Answer, stating rates, A 26 Times Annex.

Two gentlemen desire board, residence, with private adult family, easy access to Battery Park; tennis and bathing; state terms. M 177 Times.

Couple with two-year-old infant want board with private family all Summer, commuting distance of New York. M 321 Times Downtown.

WANTED, room, with private family, by young man, near beach, Far Rockaway, Long Beach; references exchanged. N 63 Times.

Young couple want room and board at Long Beach with strictly private family; excellent references. N 225 Times Downtown.

Country board, three adults, two rooms, within hour from city; quiet, reasonable; references. Apt. 6d, 324 Riverside Drive.

Lady with three-year-old child desires room with board near ocean beach; private family preferred. Howe, 51 East 42d St.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wish board on shore, convenient to golf links, within commuting distance. N 67 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

47 5TH AV.

PERMANENT, TRANSIENT, AND TABLE BOARD.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 146 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms; near park; furnished, unfurnished; board optional; phone.

62D, 16 EAST.—Single and double rooms; parlor dining; excellent table.

LEXINGTON AV, 965, (70th.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; conveniences; table guests; phone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small room; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Choice rooms; comfortable; all conveniences; exceptional; board optional.

12TH, 113 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; well cooked meals, nicely served; private people.

10TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and large rooms; table guests.

56TH, 69 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; Summer rates.

57TH, 411 WEST, The La Grange.—Accommodations; table unexcelled in city; board for two, $15; single, $7.50; table board, $4; Southerners.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; superior table; board optional; table guests.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—HIGH-CLASS BOARD, DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, SINGLE ROOMS, SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

72D, 261, 263, 265 WEST.—Superior double rooms, with or without private bath; entire floor for family or four gentlemen.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large and single room; private bath; board optional; references.

72D, 253 WEST. — Large, cool, attractive rooms; superior table; $25 for two.

73D, 260 WEST.—Guests at hotels and tenants of furnished rooms can obtain room with bath adjoining and board at rates they have to pay for room alone at the hotels in a new, artistically furnished house, with parlor dining room, separate tables, large reception parlor; cuisine a specialty; inspection invited.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed house, superior table; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.

Sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected bath; excellent table; special prices Summer.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension offers elegant suite, bath, cool double, single rooms, unsurpassed table, electricity; Summer rates.

78TH, 130 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms; private bath; Southerners, transients; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; superior board; refined home; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79th, 122 West.—Attractive medium-sized and small rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST. — Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; generous table; ideal location.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Extra large room; private bathroom; also medium room; references.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attract

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED,

A BUSINESS MAN

who is well acquainted and who has the best of financial connections in New York and New England.

A corporation dealing in Western farm mortgages, whose directors are bankers and business men in the Middle West and New York, desires the services of a very high-grade man who has made good and who can show what he has done; a man with bank experience is preferred, as this work would bring him in touch with the executive heads of insurance companies and trust and savings banks in New England; no immediate investment is demanded, but party must have at least $15,000 available, as a man is wanted who can become interested in the business if the connection proves mutually satisfactory.

This is an opportunity seldom presented; all communications confidential. Address MORTGAGES, 1123 Times Annex.

GOOD LOCATION FOR FACTORY.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., has cheap electric power, good water, paved streets, three railroads, and the Barge Canal. We offer free sites and special inducements to those seeking factory sites. One good factory building for sale or rent. 41,000 square feet floor space. Address Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

Controlling interest for sale in a growing, well-established wholesale and mail order coffee business; well rated in Dun's and Bradstreet's, and has the highest reputation for quality of goods. An excellent opportunity for ambitious man, with $5,000 to invest. Only principals need answer. Address Box N 222 Times Downtown.

A.—A WELL-KNOWN and highly successful sales and advertising manager seeks a connection with an established business house where his experience and ability to secure results quickly with, if necessary, a reasonable money investment could be profitably utilized. N 33 Times.

BUSINESS BUILDER.

Alert young man, with seven years' practical selling and advertising experience, will devote part or entire time to developing the business of an enterprising concern on a salary or commission basis. A 2) Times Annex.

Am seeking reliable associate of old established business, who can invest $3,500 and take active interest; an opportunity where safety is combined with good profits; a thorough investigation invited; object, expansion; principals only. Associate, N 204 Times Downtown.

Have 20,000 feet factory space, with 150 H. P. boilers, available for prompt requirements; located within city limits, on deep water front; would join reliable people in profitable enterprise, preferably in chemical line, that could utilize plant. X 371 Times Annex.

Manufacturer of popular beverage, with plant fully paid for and no debts, requires additional capital ($15,000) for exploiting business. Party who can take active interest in sales promotion preferred. Full investigation is invited. Address Profit, Box N 46 Times.

69TH ST., 62 WEST.—Lady will sell beautifully furnished 4-story rooming house, in excellent condition, filled with permanent guests; income, $300 monthly; beautiful home and business combined; easy terms.

Established publishing concern wants young, energetic managing partner experienced in advertising and soliciting; German language necessary; right man with $1,000 or more capital is given fine opportunity; state references and experience. K 28 Times Annex.

Partner.—Well-going manufacturing concern requires a good, honest, and active partner with capital of $15,000 to $20,000; plenty of orders and valuable contracts on hand; extra capital required to fill demands; staple article. X 315 Times Annex.

HOTEL WANTED.

Experienced, capable hotel man, now connected with one of N. Y.'s best hotels, will rent, purchase managing interest, or operate on percentage a good hotel in or out of New York. Integrity. N 38 Times.

For Sale For Cash.—Owing to the dissolution of partnership, established loan office of 20 years; loans averaging $250,000 per annum; will sell at inventory price; subject to inspection; parties interested can communicate with P. O. Box 736 Baltimore, Md.

The manufacturers of a marvelous new specialty needed everywhere desires to get in touch with large firm or individual financially responsible and capable to take over exclusive selling rights thoughout the world. S 18 Times.

GENTLEMAN ACQUAINTED with auto owners, wishing side line by bringing repair work to first-class repair shop; strictly confidential; commission guaranteed. M 165 Times.

Active partner in an old-established wholesale fancy knit goods business with $2,000 to $3,000; an excellent opportunity and a good income for a desirable party; business will stand rigid investigation. S 24 Times.

CHEMIST, ATTENTION!

Wanted—Formula mineral composition that will be absolutely waterproof. If interested write information, 1,259 Telle Av., Bronx.

Moving picture theatre fully equipped, established eight years, located lower east side, additional eight years' lease, for sale. A. Smolens, 51 Chambers St., New York City.

Building superintendent wanted to handle outside end of well-established builders' business; would prefer his taking a financial interest if properly qualified. M 129 Times.

A gentleman is desirous of acquiring active interest in a going woodworking concern in need of more capital to extend the business. Write, stating capital required and other particulars, to A 21 Times Annex.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise, confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

Accommodations to rated concerns secured in banks without delay; cash advanced manufacturers, wholesalers' outstandings; incomes, rents; confidential. "Wolf," 35 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 1029.

Married man, held highest executive position with important corporation, has automobile for business if necessary, would join established business, active partner. D 309 Times.

Experienced young man will invest $2,000 and services in established wholesale or retail business. Full Particulars, N 61 Times.

Mail order opportunity.—Well established business desires partner, responsible gentleman, with $2,000; initial investment $500; good paying proposition. Box S 34 Times.

Gentlemen as partner, trade school, manage office; must invest $2,500; established, profitable; drawing account. Opportunity, 122 Times.

A desirable party with $5,000 can secure partnership in permanent, pleasant business clearing over $6,000 yearly, guaranteed. S 16 Times.

A mercantile business desires active partner wishing to purchase interest established, well-known, thriving business; $3,500 and references required. M 330 Times Downtown.

Young man will invest capital and services in established manufacturing business, after rigid investigation; no agents; full particulars or letter disregarded. W 162 Times.

$2,500 cash will purchase outright new legitimate business without competition; no schemes or partnership. Investigate. 114 Times Downtown.

Partner.—$1,500 wanted, paying established general brokerage offices; best connections; large clientele; experience unnecessary. "Successful," N 28 Times.

Electrical construction business, old established, successful, desires active partner; Dun's and Bradstreet's references furnished; investment required. X 356 Times Annex.

Sales manager with $5,000 has opportunity to connect with growing concern manufacturing a patented article of wide use. M 202 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing business of uniforms, desiring to enlarge, wishes business man as treasurer; well established; investment required. X 357 Times Annex.

Manufacturing business requires partner with some capital; old established, mercantile trade; all responsibility on my shoulders. X 358 Times Annex.

For Rent.—Dressmaking privilege in high-class Fifth Av. tailoring establishment; large trade, excellent opportunity. N 37 Times.

Salesman, accountant, would invest established profitable business. Full particulars necessary. M 373 Times Downtown.

Partner to take active interest in new patented article needed in every house; stand investigation. M 303 Times Downtown.

Right party, with means, can now join me introducing remarkably profitable and important device. Geidert, N. Park View.

Splendid opportunity for partner with $5,000-$10,000; established jobbing; cloaks, suits. Inquire 1-3, Poole, 124 Rivington St.

Silk manufacture's agent desires hustler, acquainted cutting up business; investment. M 363 Times Downtown.

Dentist's office; established 12 years; excellent opportunity; Brooklyn busy thoroughfare. X 323 Times Annex.

Lakewood, N. J.—Hotel proposition; great opportunity for small capital. Telephone Prospect 67—N. Y.

Party holding valuable railroad contracts desires partner with $5,000. N 201 Times Downtown.

Stock, bond salesman, successful record, desires connection reputable proposition. M 177 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN with large clientele of investors wants good proposition. M 138 Times.

MANUFACTURER'S sales agents wanted for new, up-to-date specialty. S 17 Times.

Open to buy cash or credit clothing business, New England. M 150 Times.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

AN ENGLISH IMPORTER

of London

WANTS any American commodity, product, or lines of merchandise to sell on commission in England and the Colonies.

Best New York Bank References.

Address Herman Katz, Hotel St. Regis, New York.

A.—A.—Corporation, established 1906, has broadly patented article in great public demand, and is seeking additional capital to increase output. Daily use by public during past years proves steadily increasing sales. Profits unusually large. Contracts with important railroads already closed. Money needed only for manufacturing. Officers and Directors well known, financially reliable. Demonstrations given. Past records open. Details to principals only. Vice Pres., N 203 Times Downtown.

BAKERY AT AUCTION.

Furniture, fixtures, ovens, horses and wagons of D. IRVING CALHOUN, INC., 260 West 100th St., will be sold on premises Friday, June 4th, 2 P. M., at public auction to the highest bidder. Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer. Edward B. Levy, trustee, 200 Fifth Avenue. Daniel S. Nugent, attorney for trustee, 200 Fifth Ave.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR A LADY.

For sale, lease, goodwill, and unusual furnishings of private boarding house in Asbury Park; filled for season and an all-year proposition. Capacity 30; price $2,500. Address Box 33, Press Office, Asbury Park.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 FOR A LADIES' HAT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PARTY TO MAKE BIG MONEY. 59 TIMES.

Moving picture theatre, 600 seats; good business; sacrifice quick buyer. N 41 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Typewriting, literary, legal, commercial, theatrical; will call for copy; moderate. Typist, 79 Hamilton Place. Tel. Audubon 1240.

Neuropathic, Massage, Medico, Gymnastics.—Storm, 156 West 84th St. Telephone Schuyler 6856.

Fire Escapes, Fireproof Windows; Approved Fire-Alarm Systems. J. Gescheidt, 212 E. 72.

Business Loans.

Manufacturing concern wants loan, extra interest and notes for $50c; security guarantee; investigation invited. S 22 Times.

Money loaned manufacturers, wholesalers; outstanding accounts financed; notes purchased. X Times Annex.

Physical Culture.

PROF. ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN, leading athletic instructors and exponents of Naturopathic Culture for both sexes, all ages. Strength doubled in one course. Undue obesity reduced without dietary restrictions. 42 West 38th St. Greeley 6236.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 200, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 1291 B'way, Room 1,151 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, Etc., $12.
$1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT
READY-MADE—MADE TO ORDER.
HAMILTON-MARTIN & CO., Tailors.
Special—Full Dress Suits—Weekly Payments.
171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

A houseboat, 40 feet over all, 12½ feet beam; all equipments; in good condition; sold for reasonable offer. Inquire Joseph Dilion, Caddell Basin, Mariners Harbor, S. I.

Will sacrifice 300 electrical devices used on automobiles, selling for $5 apiece; at an exceptionally low rate. D 322 Times Downtown.

First-class imported bond paper, entire shipment, about 20,000 pounds; sell sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused; exceptional. S 27 Times.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 Months for $5 and Upward.
4 Months for $5 and Upward.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
They are actually rebuilt and guaranteed for one year from date of purchase. All makes. Come in and let us show you.
SPECIAL WHILE THEY LAST!
No. 4 Underwood, $43.75.
No. 5 Oliver, without B. S., $30.00.
No. 5 Oliver, with B. S., $35.00.
No. 2 L. C. Smith, $37.50.
No. 6 Remington, $22.50.
If you can't call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St., 956 Broadway, at 23d St. Tel. 5408 Franklin.
50 Nassau St., at Malden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Sidewalk showcase, about 60x24x30 inches deep x 84 inches high; electric wired; opened in back; 16-inch marble base, with parquet flooring. Also a pillar case, about 30x19x52 inches; either new or second-hand. Name best price f. o. b. dock New York City.

W. E. FOX & BRO., INC.
21 Warren St., New York city.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

I pay highest cash price for furniture, brica-brac, paintings rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques, Provision tickets purchased. Robert Ensko, 598 Madison Av.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A LADY wishes to recommend a thoroughly competent French lady, who has been governess to my daughter the past three years. Address H. J., 16 West Fifty-fifth St.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKER by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Mornings side 5744. Anderson, 1,549 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, TYPIST, expert double entry, 8 years' practical experience, can take full charge office and correspondence; not afraid of work; acquainted with automobile and accessory lines, references. N 18 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young lady wishes position as assistant bookkeeper, typist, general office work. A 321 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer.—Three years' manufacturing experience; $10. M 367 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and Typist.—Neat, quick, accurate; one year's experience; salary $7. M 375 Times Downtown.

BY CAPABLE WOMAN with good business training, as forewoman in factory or assistant buyer of millinery, ladies' waists or gowns, where conscientious worker is needed. P. O. Box 397, White Plains, N. Y.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country or other Southern help furnished. Colwin Industrial Exchange. (Agency.) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED woman wishes day's work, any kind. Claiborne, 409 East 124th.

COMPANION, &c.—Two women of refinement, with references as to responsibility, seek position together; entire charge of elderly people or family of two; delicate cooking; expert needlewoman; practical nurse, companion, or would act as matron and assistant for club; hospitable home; reasonable salary. Address Opportunity, X 349 Times Annex.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS. — Experienced young lady, capable of teaching piano, German, and sewing, desires position; excellent references furnished. Address Hill, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

COMPANION. — Refined, neat, educated, trustworthy woman seeks position as companion; good seamstress; willing to travel; can furnish excellent references. For further particulars address X 341 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—As companion, refined, intelligent woman; exceptional reference; competent in care home, children. Mrs. Frost, 752 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—College girl, companion, tutor for Summer; athletic; experienced. C. B., Times Harlem.

COOK.—Competent; can be seen Monday at present employer's, 20 West 88th St.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly first class, desires engagements by day; the latest styles, designs; city references. Dressmaker, 323 West 34th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic dressmaker; gowns redesigned, remodeled; by day; highest references. Campbell, 298 Times.

DRESSMAKER, colored, experienced, quick; highest references; $2. 261 West 134th. Hill.

DRESSMAKER and milliner; best recommendations; married; has several days open for better families. Mrs. Anna, 157 East 47th.

DRESSMAKER. — Street, evening, tailor gowns, waists; home, out. Ryan, 76 West 50th.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

DOCTOR'S ASSISTANT.—Cultured Holland lady desires position as assistant in doctor's office; experienced; fluent in English, French, and German. Address C. H., 157 East 47th.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Columbia student, as governess or tutor, during Summer; country or will travel. Governess, Room 906, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—Highly educated young girl, European teacher, desires position to children over 5; speak some English; good pianist and embroiderer. 519 East 78th, Apt. 8.

GOVERNESS.—Nursery governess, experienced German, Parisian French, English, good sewer, desires position; city references. Mademoiselle, 233 East 60th.

GOVERNESS, German, speaking English, experienced, fond of children, physical care, desires position. Experience, 235 East 60th.

GRADUATE NURSE wants position as nurse or traveling companion. N 35 Times.

HELPFUL and mother in refined home; country. Box 33, Caldwell, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, middle-age, would like position as housekeeper or general housework; small family; good cook and manager. E. A. A., General Delivery, New Rochelle, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined widow, unencumbered, capable, wishes position to one or two adults; perfect French cooking; first-class references; only letters. T. S., 145 East 60th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A refined, cheerful Southern lady, having experience, good caterer, would like position as housekeeper or companion. Miss M., 611 West 114th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, Companion. — Competent young woman with 10-year-old daughter; experienced in all household duties; or would assist in small family; suburbs. N 14 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent, reliable woman as housekeeper or nurse and companion to invalid. Kathrine Mahoney, 304 West 115th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, understands preparing appetizing food, good companion, wishes position anywhere, where her daughter, 19, could assist. M 169 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER for business people; reliable American woman; references. Housekeeper, 229 West 129th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young, refined; small family; letters; state telephone. K 260 West 54th St.

HOUSEWORK, &c. — Colored girl, housework or chambermaid; reference. Thorpe, 24 West 99th St.

HOUSEWORK. — American woman; assist with housework and children; good seamstress; city or country. N 42 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Young woman, colored, wants housework, June 15, country. Phillips, 239 West 63d St.

LADY wishes to chaperone one or party young ladies to Coast or elsewhere; references exchanged; experienced. X 367 Times Annex.

MASSEUSE, Swedish method, $1 hour; ladies' home; physician's references. Address Deily, 118 W. 89th. Inquire after 2 P. M.

MAID, Lady, present employer, wishes to secure place for most excellent French maid for young girl. Can be seen by appointment. Telephone Columbus 2491.

MOTHER and daughter want place in country; mother to do cooking, laundry; daughter second girl; references. Mrs. Maguire, Corner Van Wyck, Chichester Avs., Jamaica, L. I.

NURSE.—Experienced English nurse would take charge of invalid or care for young baby; city or country; good references. Miss M. Wilkinson, 1,823 Sutter Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NURSE.—Jewish girl would like position to take care of child not under two years of age with family going away for the Summer F. B., 130 E. 22d St. Gramercy 4818.

NURSE, English, refined, ten years' infant experience, take entire charge lady's first baby; $40; best references. Nurse, 401 Lexington Av. Phone 2957 Murray Hill.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced, refined, competent; highest city references. Bruce, 31 West 97th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Conscientious, willing worker, knowledge of typewriting, clerical and filing expert, rapid and accurate at figures, good penman; excellent references. F. B. Y., 130 E. 22d St. Gram. 4818.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, bookkeeper, typist; experienced young lady; references. N 217 Times Downtown.

PARLOR MAID.—Wanted, a situation for a competent parlor maid; can be seen at present employer's, 14 East 90th St.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER for German-English. Miss H. Schumm, room 1426, 150 Nassau St.

PURCHASER.—Lady of experience willing to undertake purchasing in New York City for client, women's and children's requisites and specialties; highest reference. Purchases, 79 Hamilton Place.

REFINED American; unquestionable character; good cook; working and entire care of refined home of adults. E., 2,574 Walker Av.

REFINED young lady, excellent French, Spanish linguist, desires position, companion, teacher, or secretary. Address, Secretary, 442 Columbus Avenue.

SECRETARIAL position wanted by woman of exceptional experience and ability; has satisfactorily filled highly responsible places; accustomed to taking charge of large office during protracted absence of employer; can give exceptional references. N 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Capable, alert, conscientious; young lady, 25; strictly businesslike; eight years' broad experience; capable answering mail from detail; assume entire charge; interested, ambitious worker; highest credentials; $15. Miss Ferin, store, 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified stenographer: Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week, Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518—Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, Literary, patent law, engineering, electrical experience; Christian; 31; absolutely competent, punctual; capable holding technical position; may I demonstrate ability; salary, $20. N 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, 3½ years' experience, office assistant, accurate, neat. Miss Reis, 2,424 7th Av. Audubon 1060.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, (17,) accurate, willing, neat and rapid worker; one year's experience. (L) F. B., 130 E. 22d St. Gramercy 4818.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, aged 17, high school graduate, very competent, good penman. (R) F. B., 130 East 22d St. Gram. 4818.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience, American; high school education; capable, energetic; good figurer; no agency; $8. A 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (23;) above ordinary; cultured; rapid operator; excellent speller; 5 years' insurance experience; Christian; $10. A 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young woman, 8 years' experience; salary, $18. L 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent, accurate worker; salary $7. Florence Mellar, 45 Ralph St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; (Christian;) five years' experience; A1 references; $12-$14. N (Agency) 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, high school graduate, 2 years' experience, city, country. N 20 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' experience; references furnished; $11. L 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' electrical and mechanical experience; thoroughly competent; Christian. O. T., 220 Willis Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, bright, accurate worker, good grammarian; $8-$10. N 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A1 Stenographer, typist, willing worker; $8. Isabel Newmark, 283 6th Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, business school graduate, seeks position; $6; some experience. N 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; thoroughly familiar with office work; $12. M 351 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; familiar office work; rapid, accurate; $15. N 208 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—Position in exclusive family as traveling companion, mother's helper, semi-invalid's attendant, for lady and child; by teacher with ten years' experience. Address Helen Hall, 968 State St., Schenectady.

WAITRESS.—Present employer would place Irish girl as waitress-chambermaid. Can be seen Tuesday, 11-1, at 424 West End Av.

White, Southern colored, couples; institution nurses, attendants; male and female; city or country. Noel Agency, 77 W. 11th St. 7656 Chelsea.

WOMAN, colored, day's work or half time; references. Write Miller, 153 West 19th.

YOUNG LADY.—American, reliable, well educated, excellent secretarial and stenographic training, desires position. S., Box 135, 1,364 Broadway.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HELP, highest grade, references, city, country, procurable. Modern Agency; Audubon 7259.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Collins Agency, 101 W. 138. Audubon 7259.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5839 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 116th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BUYER.

ONE EXPERIENCED IN LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS; STATE REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE, AND LAST PLACE EMPLOYED; THIS IS A GOOD POSITION IN A LARGE, PROSPEROUS, LONG-ESTABLISHED STORE. ADDRESS BOX X 344 TIMES ANNEX.

A MANUFACTURER OF AN ARTICLE USED BY EVERYBODY REQUIRES A REPRESENTATIVE IN ALL CITIES AND COUNTIES IN THE U. S.; TO A RESPONSIBLE PERSON AND ONE CAPABLE OF HANDLING AGENTS AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUILD UP A LARGE INCOME WILL BE GIVEN; THIS IS A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME TO THE RIGHT PARTIES; COMMISSION, ADDRESS GRANVILLE, N 48 TIMES.

AN OPPORTUNITY

IS OFFERED FOR LADY SOPRANO AND SOLO DANSEUSE TO JOIN SELECT CONCERT COMPANY TOURING FIRST-CLASS SUMMER HOTELS; MUST POSSESS PERSONALITY, ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE. STATE FULL PARTICULARS TO "DIRECTOR," W 138 TIMES.

KINDERGARTEN TEACHER, for girl 5; entire Summer at seashore; free board and nominal salary; write age, experience, and full particulars. Home Comforts, Box M 368 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY FOR MILLINERY AND GOWN PARLORS—ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED IN HIGH-CLASS EXCLUSIVE SHOPS WANTED. APPLY TUESDAY MORNING.
HARTMANN, 308 FIFTH AV.

SECRETARY, afternoons and evenings, $1.50 daily. Write M. K., 104 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper in periodical publishing office; well experienced and of good education; state full particulars and give references and salary desired. PERIODICAL, D 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — English-French shorthand; must be able to read books and plays quickly and write careful synopals; state salary. M 147 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; well educated, experienced, and an expert letter composer. Importers, N 26 Times.

TWO WOMEN, teachers preferred, to train for the position of field manager; commission and salary to right person. Call Tuesday, Room 1,014, 225 5th Av.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST.

STENOGRAPHER; must have insurance brokerage experience; salary, $20-$25.
STENOGRAPHER; young girl for downtown law office; salary, $15.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER for position in Jersey City, salary $9; also one in Hoboken, salary $10-$12.
STENOGRAPHER for fire insurance company; salary, $15.

STENOGRAPHIC.—Subscribe to The Stenographer. Star and have free use of our employment service. 1,547 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Summer School opens June 1st. Special Rates.
AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening sessions. Individual instruction; monthly payments. FRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

FILING.—The only office vocation for women where the supply does not exceed the demand. Day, evening, and correspondence courses. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A SALES and ADVERTISING MANAGER, in the early thirties, with a national record of the highest standing, is open for a connection with a suitable manufacturing or other firm requiring, in either or both of these departments, the services of an executive of the highest efficiency and originality; especially expert in problems of educating public opinion or correcting popular prejudice and in the handling and training of men. N 36 TIMES.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT, &c.—Gentleman, 50, living alone with wife, urgently needs employment; highly educated, traveled, writer, accountant, and all-around business man; executive office man of large experience; healthy, active, energetic and good record; speaks and writes English and German and knows French; could go anywhere as caretaker of country place or travel on business; salary enough to keep two moderately. Urgent, D 314 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, American, (33,) married, desires position; valuable chain store, garments, systematizing experience; high references, steady; good dictating correspondent. Frederick R. Field, 70 West 108th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show warnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.; phone, Cortlandt 1390.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, BUYER, GENERAL MANAGER (WHOLESALE GROCERY) IS OPEN FOR POSITION; CLEAN, SUCCESSFUL RECORD, RESULTS. M 369 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Will revise or install factory, office or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentiarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, experienced, wants opportunity with first-class concern. M 308 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Young man; 3 years with daily newspaper; know newspaper game from A to Z; can save advertiser money. Write Box X 369 Times Annex.

AGENT.—Gentleman who has held positions of trust desires a position as agent for an estate, collecting rents, overseeing repairs, &c.; banks and mercantile references; bond if required. Address X 345 Times Annex.

ARTIST.—Commercial work, posters, illustrations. N 19 Times.

ATTORNEY.—Canadian, 26, 5 years' practical experience, desires position in claims, credit, or collection department of high-grade concern, or with reputable law firm; references. X 355 Times Annex.

AUTO MECHANIC, first-class reference, 10 years in private garage, wishes steady position; city or country. R. M., 120 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Can take full charge; bonded; middle aged; French and English correspondent. Address Duncan, 541 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERT
OFFICE MANAGER,

open for position at once owing to failure of his last employers, a prominent clothing house. Eight years in last position, handling entire bookkeeping department, correspondence, credits, and financial affairs; excellent accountant and practical business man, with long experience in different lines; 37 years old, married. Salary reasonable. Finest references and recommendations. Bond for any amount, if required. N 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, 32, twelve years' experience; thorough, accurate, and capable worker; strong, reliable references as to ability, character, and worthiness; can do correspondence and take complete charge. Address H. V., Box 135 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate, and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. Z., 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) office manager; wide experience; well educated; highly recommended, character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 203 7th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter, twelve years with last firm, (31,) desires position; well recommended; $18. M 173 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—COMPETENT; EXPERIENCED; BEST REFERENCES; MODERATE SALARY. N 56 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER. — Expert, office, credit manager, A1 executive, desires to change city; Jersey; investment if desired. W 177 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly competent, active, energetic executive, seeking opportunity where brains and ability will be appreciated. M 332 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; 5 years' good practical experience; Christian; good writer, quick figurer; accurate; $12. M 366 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; correspondent, credit man, office manager, notary, executive; highest recommendations; reasonable salary; married. N 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young man, 20, wishes clerical position, filing, typist, with knowledge of bookkeeping; best references. Address Conlin, M 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) accountant, cashier, thoroughly experienced, desires permanent connection. H 47 Times.

BOY, (17,) high school graduate; anything. Murray Hill 1988. R R 144 Times.

BUTLER.—Japanese; young; experienced; systematic; best references. Hara, 340 West 58th.

CAMP.
Young man desires position as camp manager or assistant; experienced; constructive and executive ability; large following; good education; excellent references; "live wire." N 30 Times.

CARETAKER or other position of trust with light duties, by a respectable elderly man; references; does not smoke nor drink; writes good hand. A. E. Smythe, 257 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

CARETAKER or JANITOR. — Respectable couple for business or apartment house; best references; strictly temperate. Bergquist, 217 East 47th.

CARETAKER.—Man, wife; private house; reliable; references. Ewart, 3525 Broadway. 3913 Audubon.

CARETAKER.—Refined couple, (no children,) wishes care residence; reference. N 10 Times.

CARPENTER.—A1 mechanic, can take charge, city, country. N 11 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MACHINIST.—Norwegian, (29,) thoroughly experienced mechanic, careful driver, 9 years' shop and driving; experience on 8-cylinder Cadillac, Packard, Buick, and Mercedes, trustworthy, never drinks, willing, wishes steady position with private party; city or country; best references; wages $15 a week. M 122 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.
Colored, desires position with private family in any city or country, having six years' experience on domestic and foreign cars; very careful driver; honest, reliable; best city reference, Boyd, 366 Lexington Av. Phone 3867 Murray Hill.

CHAUFFEUR.—Irish; sober; good experience; understands pumps, lawns; handy man; position private family; country preferred; wages reasonable; good reference; well recommended. O. Donohue, 446 West 35th St., N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, 27 years of age, 8 years' experience, desires position with private family; city or country; drive any make car; make own road repairs; furnish best of references. N 51 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, young, colored, seeks position; experienced driver, any car; excellent mechanic; absolutely sober; very best city references. S. A., 205 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Nine years' experience; first-class references; city or country; do own repairs. W. C. Hammond, 505 West 164th St. Phone 569 Audubon.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man (24) desires position as chauffeur; six years' experience; careful driver; own repairs; best of references. J. Gill, 348 West 45th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (31,) 9 years' experience, wishes position; city or country; private family only; do own repairs; wages reasonable; first-class references. N 59 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, married, no children; 6 years' experience, 4 years one place; best references; city or country. H. J. Smith, 560 West 179th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; eight years' experience; can drive car anywhere; personal reference; last position Simplex shaft drive; Benz, Chauffeur, 1,358 Park, city.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; married; one girl; careful private driver; best city, country references; 8 years last place; giving up account death. B., 203 East 69th.

CHAUFFEUR, (24;) certified; licensed; good worker; very useful; private references. W 154 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, coachman, gardener, useful, motor boats, single, sober, personal reference. N 24 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swede, 26, wishes position with private party; careful driver; good mechanic; references. Wall, 288 East 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 31; careful driver, 11 years' experience. Robert, 312 East 103d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; 5 years' experience; drive any car; city or country; moderate salary. Wm. Stich, 135 Goerck St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; city or country; 6 years' experience; any car; best references; moderate salary. Forbit, 102 1st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wish position for my chauffeur, discontinuing cars; 5 years my employ; trustworthy. P. Lewis, 235 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR, age 24, refined, sober, honest, wishes position; moderate wages. N 40 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; American; not a gardener, valet, or butler. Tourist, W 141 Times.

COACHMAN.—Hollander, horseman, wishes position as coachman, private family; take care young horses; best foreign-American references; age 33; speaks English; married, childless; wants to leave present place; go anywhere; wife's services optional. Address G. Koek, Box 65, P. O., Lakewood, N. J.

COACHMAN.—Watchman, useful man, one place ten years; references good. N 15 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE,
technical, one year's experience construction work, desires work where education counts; character of work immaterial. M 164 Times.

CO

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XX SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1915. XX

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Two Deals for Commercial Buildings in the Times Square Section.

ONE TO COST $110,000

Operator Buys Staten Island Acreage for Development—Bronx and Suburban Sales.

The realty market closed yesterday with a few scattering sales after one of the most active weeks of the Spring. An important deal in the Times Square section is reputed pending involving the sale of a fifty-foot plot and the auction of a commercial building. In the same section John Katz has secured an option to purchase from Dr. William Carr 33 and 35 West Forty-sixth Street, two dwellings, on plot 41.2 by 100.5.

Plans were filed Thursday for the improvement of this property with an eight-story loft building by the C. M. R. Realty Company at a cost of $110,000.

Buys Heights Dwelling.

Alexander D. Aitken has purchased for occupancy from J. Baldwin Hand 45 St. Nicholas Place, a four-story American basement brick and stone private dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

Samuel Cowen has sold the five-story apartment 659 Prospect Avenue, on plot 37.5 by 100 feet, for the F. & H. Realty Company to an investor.

Buys Staten Island Acreage.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold to Barnett Wilensky the ten-acre tract at the head of St. John's and Hope Avenues and Belair Road, Fort Wadsworth, S. I., for the Fitzgerald heirs, who held it for a number of years.

The property has been purchased for subdivision into building lots and will immediately be placed in the market. It commands extensive views of the harbor.

Westchester County.

The Anderson Realty Company has sold at Mount Vernon, N. Y., for George R. Montgomery to Maud Belden Mitchell, for occupancy, the premises at 414 South Columbus Avenue, and for Edwin H. Peck to Edmund H. Sheaff his late residence at 52 South Eighth Avenue.

Building Code Hearing.

The Committee on Buildings of the Board of Aldermen will hold a public hearing in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, on Thursday, June 3, at 2 P. M., on the following matter: No. 1,758. An ordinance relating to masonry construction in buildings.

Apartment Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Bing & Bing in their new building at 1,155 Park Avenue, corner of Ninety-second Street, two apartments, which will be made over into one suite of eighteen rooms and six baths, to John C. Breckenridge; also an apartment at 399 Park Avenue, corner of Fifty-fourth Street, for the Horatio Realty Company, to Charles B. Dillingham.

Pease & Elliman have leased an apartment of twelve rooms and four baths in the new house being built by the E. A. L. Park Avenue Company, controlled by Edgar A. Levy, at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-first Street, to W. C. Atwater.

Moore & Wyckoff have leased an apartment at 118 East Fifty-fourth Street to Mrs. A. M. Richard; and an apartment at 115 East Fifty-third Street to Stuart G. Gibboney.

Commercial Leases.

Rice & Hill have leased for a client to White's Eating Place, Inc., the northerly store in the building, 1,204 to 1,210 Broadway. The lease is for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of about $75,000. The entire ground floor was occupied for nearly fifteen years by Shanley's and is now being extensively altered.

Broad Street Building at Auction.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell in the Vesey Street Salesroom on Wednesday the three-story brownstone dwelling 211 East Eighty-seventh Street, 19.8 by 100.8; also, 324 and 326 East Eighty-sixth Street, two three-story dwellings, and five three-story dwellings at 126 to 134 West 128th Street. On the same day he will sell at foreclosure the twenty-story office building known as 48 and 50 New Street and 46 to 52 Broad Street.

Ridgewood, L. I., Transit Benefits.

An application made to the Public Service Commission by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for third-tracking the Myrtle Avenue line from Broadway to Wyckoff Avenue has been granted. The company has awarded the contracts and work will be commenced within two weeks. The service will extend to Ridgewood, where building has been very rapid within the past six months.

Recent Sales at Leonia.

Among the sales last week at Leonia, N. J., by the Leonia Heights Land Company was a house and three lots on the corner of Allaire Avenue and Howard Terrace to Dr. R. T. Rutherford; also, two lots on Park Avenue, near Knapp Terrace, to George R. Purdy, and three lots on Palmer Place to A. H. Wright.

THE FIRE HAZARD.

Plan to Induce City Net to Meter Sprinkler Water.

An effort is being made by Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests of the State of New York, to induce the Water and Fire Commissioners of this city to permit water used for automatic sprinklers to be unmetered.

Discussing the matter Mr. Robinson said:

"Several weeks ago I took up with the Water Commissioner and the Fire Commissioner of this city the proposition to permit water used for automatic sprinklers to be unmetered. My idea was that property owners should be encouraged to equip their buildings, particularly if they were old buildings, with automatic sprinklers; and, having in mind the conflagration hazard in this city, I hoped that some means might be found by which the owners of flathouses and that type of buildings could be induced generally to put in automatic sprinklers.

"The cost of the meters is a real obstacle in the way of getting owners of these old properties to put in sprinklers. The lowest-priced meter that can be used for these purposes would cost about $300. This means a great deal of money to the man who is hanging on to his equity by the skin of his teeth. And what does the city gain by requiring that water used for sprinkler equipments should be metered?

"If a fire occurs the city sends out its engines and hosecarts, and wastes an enormous amount of the city's water through the fire hose. Had the building in question been equipped with an automatic sprinkler, the fire would have been put out with very much less waste of water, and probably less fire waste.

"Furthermore, if we can get a general adoption of fire prevention measures like this in certain sections of the city it would go far to removing the awful conflagration hazard that we all dread here in New York.

"Certain problems have arisen in the course of my negotiations with the Water and Fire Commissioners, but the problems that have arisen are being solved, and I feel confident that I shall be able to get the city authorities to take my point of view and let automatic sprinklers be unmetered.

"Property owners have an idea that the fire prevention measures mean a needless expense. They should be made to see that it is good business to install things like automatic sprinklers, and that they will actually save money by doing it.

"Take, for example, the case of an automatic sprinkler. The following figures show what a business advantage it is for an owner to equip his building with such a sprinkler:

"Insurance on building before installation of sprinkler equipment is 32 cents per hundred dollars. The net rate of the sprinkler allowance is 15 cents, so that the total cost of insurance for a building insured for $200,000 is reduced from $640 a year to $300 a year.

"In the case of the contents, assuming they are insured for $900,000, the insurance rate before the installation of a sprinkler equipment is $1.37, and after the installation it is 65 cents.

"The total annual saving in insurance charges for building and contents amounts to $6,820.

"The sprinkler equipment for such a building costs only $14,500, so that the saving in the insurance charges pays for the sprinkler equipment in a little over two years, and from that time on the owner adds nearly $7,000 a year to his income account. Cases like this should be brought home to the business man."

ROSLYN ESTATE SALES.

Twenty Out of Twenty-three Plots Scheduled for Auction Sold.

On Saturday, June 5, Joseph P. Day was to have offered at Supreme Court sale by instructions from Edward Lyons, Receiver for the Roslyn Estates, Roslyn, L. I., twenty-three plots ranging in size from four lots to four acres, but owing to the large number of inquiries received, twenty of the twenty-three plots have been sold at private sale. M. Stearns, a resident of Roslyn Estates, has bought for the sum of $14,000 seventeen plots.

M. Fenn of Rochester, N. Y., has purchased three plots for the sum of $5,000. A private sale is now pending for the remaining three plots of the twenty-three which were to have been sold at auction. The broker in the transaction was Joseph P. Day. Arnon L. Squiers was the attorney for the receiver.

Less than a week ago Joseph P. Day was successful in disposing of plots 151 and 158 of the Roslyn Estates comprising 4.8 acres, to James Sullivan for the sum of $7,000.

Canarsie Lots at Auction.

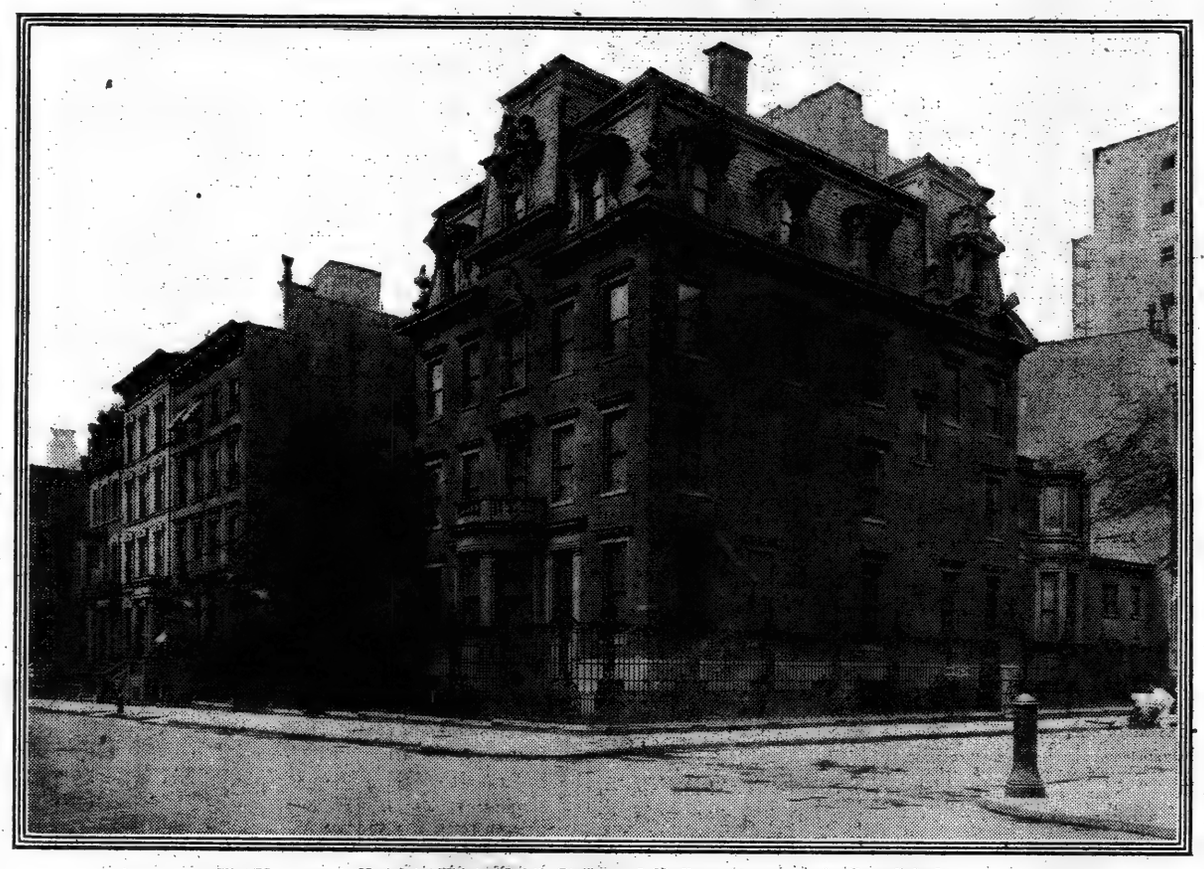
Tomorrow the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company will sell at auction, on the premises, twenty-eight lots in Canarsie, Thirty-second Ward, Borough of Brooklyn. They are on Canarsie Road (East Ninety-second Street), Canarsie Lane, and Remsen Avenue and near the Rockaway Park station of the elevated railroad and Rockaway Avenue trolley.

Tuxedo Park Tract, Buyer.

The Crowley-O'Brien Company, managers of Tuxedo Park tract, South Orange and Newark, have sold a plot 133 by 150 to Harry W. Barclay of Newark. This is on the southeast corner of Kingman Road and South Orange Avenue. Mr. Barclay will erect a residence.

TWO SIXTEEN-STORY BUILDINGS PROJECTED IN FIFTH AVENUE'S CHOICE RETAIL AREA

Havemeyer Corner Improvement Will Be First Big Trade Invasion on Northern Border of Murray Hill Restricted Zone—Wilson Corner at Forty-Third Street Site of the Other.



The Havemeyer Mansion, Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, to be Demolished.

THE two noteworthy deals of the past week, those of the Wilson corner at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street and the Havemeyer home on Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, possessed several features of interest outside of their mere realty importance. One fact was that the contemplated improvements for business call for sixteen-story buildings, and this, despite the fact that for months the Fifth Avenue Association has been engaged in a vigorous campaign to induce owners in the choice retail section to limit the height of their structures to twelve stories.

While a reasonable height has been recognized as the better form of investment by several builders in the locality above Thirty-fourth Street, the conviction is forced upon one that this willingness is, at heart, based more upon financial than sentimental grounds and the decision of the syndicates who have purchased the two properties mentioned surely involves nothing suggestive of sentimentalism.

Loft buildings on Fifth Avenue, above Thirty-fourth Street, have hardly, in the few examples there, proved a financial success. The new owners of the Wilson plot, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, evidently figure that they possess a plot peculiarly advantageous for offices and large business space, which is eminently true.

The sixteen-story building planned for the Havemeyer plot, on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, will be the tallest structure on that thoroughfare above Thirty-fourth Street, and it has aroused more public interest than the other, in that it will mark the greatest trade invasion on the northerly border of the old Murray Hill restrictive area. There have been rumors that the Murray Hill Association, composed of the influential residents of that former select home centre, will endeavor, through the courts, to prevent commercial encroachment of such magnitude.

A search of the title a few months ago by the lawyers for the Havemeyer heirs disclosed the fact, hitherto unknown to them, that the property had been sold a short time before the restrictive clause was enacted; thereby taking it out of the area prohibited to business. The westerly boundary of the restricted zone is a diagonal line running northwesterly from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-eighth Street, including a small portion of the frontage of the westerly block between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets and taking in practically all of the front in the block from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-eighth Street, to a depth of from 80 to 100 feet.

The restriction was placed on the old Murray Hill property in February, 1847. On April 2, 1846, the Murray heirs, being respectively Elizabeth Giles, Susanna, wife of Lindley Hoffman, Mary, wife of Murray Hoffman, the eminent lawyer, John, Murray, and Harriet Ogden, conveyed the Havemeyer corner to William H. Harrison without restrictions. He sold the property in 1851 to the Zion Episcopal Church, which in 1855 sold it to the St. Nicholas Bank, and from the latter, in 1866, the late Theodore A. Havemeyer purchased it. Soon after, he built his magnificent home, which is still one of the show places of Murray Hill. The property has been sold with a guarantee from the Havemeyer heirs that the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company will insure the title.

The old South Church is directly opposite, on the southeast corner, and when that was sold three years ago to a syndicate of operators for an apartment house, the church Trustees took the matter to the courts and obtained a decision from the Appellate Division that an apartment house came within the definition of a private residence. The apartment house scheme has, however, been abandoned, as the owners feel that such an improvement would hardly be a success in the neighborhood, and the property is again on the market.

If a legal battle is instituted against the proposed commercial building on the Havemeyer corner it will form another interesting chapter in the long fight to preserve the inviolability of the Murray Hill restrictive clause. Such an operation, in the opinion of realty men, would mean the ultimate downfall of the restriction on the northern boundary. On the southern boundary, along Thirty-fourth Street, from Lexington to Madison Avenues, the restriction has already ceased to be valid.

The inability to rent the big Havemeyer house at anything like a reasonable rate shows very clearly the reluctance of tenants who are able to maintain a house of that size to move into the old Murray Hill zone. Above Thirty-eighth Street, the avenue is lined with several tall business buildings, and plans have just been filed for another twelve-story building on the southwest corner of Fortieth Street for the International Correspondence School.

MARGINAL ROAD AID TO PORT DEVELOPMENT

"The city's greatest port development will be in South Brooklyn," said Mayor Mitchel a few days ago, in speaking of the enhanced shipping facilities which will be obtained when the three immense piers contracted for are completed in that section. When the Mayor made his statement, Governor Whitman had not signed the bill authorizing the construction by the city of the Brooklyn Marginal Railroad, which has been before the city and State authorities for several years.

While considerable opposition, as is natural with all great public projects, was aroused, in which the Real Estate Board of New York figured, chiefly on the ground that the expenditure was not warranted at this time, the members of the Board of Estimate and many commercial and civic organizations felt that no time should be lost in providing adequate railroad facilities for the great shipping interests of New York City.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, who has been one of the strong supporters of this marginal railroad improvement, in a letter to the Governor immediately after signing the bill, said:

"The passage of this enabling act frees the hands of the city and permits it to negotiate with the trunk line railroads for a contract which will give the city what, in its opinion, is the best possible operator for the proposed terminal."

Commissioner Smith refers to the provision by which the operation of the marginal road will be conducted, virtually, by a terminal company in which all the trunk line companies may be interested. There will, therefore, be no railroad monopoly controlling access to the great city docks, and shippers will be enabled to send goods over any line operating in the marginal railroad system.

The new docks, of which one is now under construction, will be at the foot of Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-fifth Streets, south of the Erie Basin and near the head of the Gowanus Canal. The Thirty-fifth Street dock is now being built and it will be the longest pier in the world, having a length of 1,779 feet, 150 feet wide and costing $638,000. In referring to this work and its effect upon the marginal railroad, Commissioner Smith, in his letter to the Governor, said:

"These piers have already been leased upon a most favorable financial basis to the city. This new improvement involves the expenditure of over $1,250,000, and is undoubtedly the biggest single step which the city has taken in a generation to provide for the freight-handling needs of the port."

In a recent statement the Dock Commissioner explained that the area occupied by the piers will be 523,732 square feet. The cost to the city, in 1908, was $1.10 per square foot. The cost for dredging the area, (completed in 1909,) was $753,696.18. The cost of the wall for the above area, (completed in 1911,) was $361,690.75. The estimated cost of the three new piers will be $1,152,900, and the total rental at which these piers have been leased amounts to $182,000.

One of the strong supporters of the industrial improvement of the Brooklyn waterfront was the Brooklyn League, now consolidated with the Brooklyn Civic Clubs. William Liebermann, Chairman of its Committee on Industrial Advancement, has made a careful study of the railroad plan and its benefits, not only to Brookyn, but to large shipping and business interests in all parts of the city.

"The marginal railroad," said Mr. Liebermann yesterday, "will connect at Sixty-fifth Street with the Long Island and Pennsylvania Railroad, which in turn will connect with the New York Connecting Railway crossing from Astoria to the Bronx over the connecting bridge being built by the Pennsylvania, New York Central, and New York & New Haven railroads. This will give direct rail connection between the South Brooklyn waterfront and the New York Central and New Haven roads, thereby reaching into the New England States and Canada.

"Without the marginal road backing the Brooklyn waterfront, this waterfront might as well be an island in New York Bay, for it is the co-ordination of the water carriers and the rail carriers at one point that makes the ideal point for industrial development and these reach their highest efficiency where there exist deep channels, large piers with the combination of warehouses and factories having railroad sidings.

"The heralding of the marginal railroad, municipally owned, has already started plans by the present owners of factories to enlarge and improve their holdings and every new accession to the army of manufacturers along the shore lines leads to more extended plans for the utilization of undeveloped tracts. Many portions of the Erie Basin, Red Hook, and other Greenpoint shores are still waiting for the expansion of mercantile enterprise. The whole section will be vitalized by the building of the marginal railway so that any one having a factory on the South Brooklyn waterfront will virtually have the commerce of the world at his feet. The great barge canal will end at the Erie Basin, making it possible for the Great Lake barges to interchange their products with those of the big ocean vessels engaged in world commerce."

OBJECT TO CORPORATION YARD

The city's announced plan of establishing a corporation yard in the block under the new Manhattan Bridge from Madison to Monroe Street has aroused a storm of indignation among property owners and residents of the old Seventh Ward.

A petition addressed to the Mayor, protesting against the establishment of the yard on the ground that it will occupy the heart of one of the most thickly populated tenement house sections in the east side and is within a hundred feet of two of the city's largest public schools, has been circulated and signed by several hundred residents and property owners. Signers of the petition say the courts will be appealed to if necessary. M. J. Mahoney, who owns property adjoining the proposed yard, said yesterday:

"The establishment of this yard means a death blow to what remains of the old section. Above the property to be taken for the proposed yard is the bridge span over which a number of trucks, cars, and pedestrians travel each day. These are not the most careful citizens in the city. In fact, from the destruction which has been visited on the span, which is not very long in use, and the carelessness that is evident on all sides, the placing of signboards and other debris collected by the city authorities under this bridge is a step taken without much consideration.

"Real estate men claim the site is too valuable to be put to the use to which it is planned to put the property."

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

The Law Governing Power of Commissioners Changed.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests through its Board of Council has called the attention of real estate men and property owners to the powers of Commissioners of Deeds of the City of New York to take acknowledgments and proofs of instruments for record and to administer oaths.

The law in this respect has been changed in important particulars by Chapter 607 of the Laws of 1915. It repeals the present requirement that before a Commissioner of Deeds can act he must file his certificate of appointment and autograph signature in the office of the Clerk or Register of the county in which he resides and in which the acknowledgment is taken.

This act empowers a Commissioner to take acknowledgments and to administer oaths as soon as he has been appointed and has qualified by taking the constitutional oath of office and filing his autograph signature in the office of the City Clerk. He may then take acknowledgments or administer oaths in any part of the city of New York.

A Commissioner of Deeds is authorized to file his certificate of appointment and autograph signature in the office of any or all of the Clerks and of the Registers of the several counties wholly included in the City of New York, upon payment of fees as at present. A certificate authenticating his certificate of acknowledgment may be obtained from any County Clerk with whom the Commissioner has filed his certificate of appointment without regard to the county in said city in which the acknowledgment was taken.

A Commissioner of Deeds must add to his signature the date when his term expires and all of his official numbers given to him by the County Clerks and the Registers with whom his certificate of appointment has been filed. The public records are safeguarded by the provision that no instrument acknowledged or proved before a Commissioner of Deeds can be recorded unless there is on file in the office of the recording officer the autograph signature of the Commissioner of Deeds and a certificate of his appointment, or unless his certificate of acknowledgment is authenticated by a County Clerk's certificate.

It is, therefore, necessary for a Commissioner of Deeds to file his certificate of appointment and signature in at least one County Clerk's office in the city, and he should also file his certificate and his signature in each Register's office in the city.

NEW QUEENS BOULEVARD.

Land for Widening Includes Valuable Business and Residential Parcels.

Rapid progress is being made in acquiring the necessary land for widening Queens Boulevard from Vandam Street to Hillside Avenue, Jamaica. In the section from Vandam Street to Greenpoint Avenue the city will get frontages from property having the highest assessed value in the borough with the exception of that on the Queensboro Bridge Plaza and Fulton Street, Jamaica. In the section from Greenpoint Avenue to Fisk Avenue, Winfield, the city will acquire the entire business portion of the Winfield-Woodside district.

At the commencement of the fourth section at Grand Street, Elmhurst, the heart of the business district of the old village of Newtown will be acquired; and also some of the residential property in the Forest Hills section. In the fifth and sixth sections some property of the Maple Grove Cemetery will be taken, and in the remaining sections portions of the former Briarwood Estates development will be acquired.

PARKWAY BUILDINGS SOLD.

Structures on Reservation Disposed Of by Commission for $10,395.

Out of a total of seventy buildings that remain to encumber the lands taken for the new Bronx River Parkway, a fifteen-mile reservation extending from Bronx Park to Kensico Dam, thirty-six were sold yesterday by the Bronx River Parkway Commission.

The sale realized $10,395, recording good prices for many of the buildings, an illustration of which was given in the bids submitted for five two-story frame flats at 3,340 to 3,348 Newell Avenue, Bronx. The lowest bid was $150, while the successful one of $1,625 was made by Edward B. McGarry. A small frame flat at 3,388 Newell Avenue brought a low bid of $41 and a high bid of $605, which gave the building to Herman von der Heyde.

Bronx Facts and Figures.

Estimated population July 1, 1915, 705,742. The Federal census of 1910 gave the Bronx a population of 430,980. The borough, if a city, would be the fourth city in size in the United States.

During the four years subsequent to the census of 1910, the population of the Bronx increased 49 per cent., while the whole Greater City increased 17 per cent., thus winning the title of "New York's fastest growing borough."

Area 40.6 square miles, or twice the size of Manhattan.

The Largest Borrower.

New York is the largest city borrower in the world. It borrowed more than $550,000,000 in 1913 and loans to the banks in the forms of deposits $700,000,000 a year.

THE INCREASE IN YOUR 1916 TAX BILL

What the Direct State Tax Will Cost New York City Property Owners.

HOW SKYSCRAPERS FARE

The Equitable to Pay an Additional $24,000, and the Big Railroad Stations Over $26,000 Each.

With the signing of the Direct State Tax bill by the Governor the possibility of a fourteen-million-dollar addition to the city budget has become a reality. Of the entire direct tax of $19,500,000 New York City must pay approximately 75 per cent. Items to the amount of $2,565,360 in the appropriation and reappropriation bills submitted to the Governor by the Legislature were vetoed by him. Unfortunately, taxpayers in New York City will derive little benefit from these economies affected by the Governor, for this amount will be retained as a surplus in the State Treasury.

Past experience has conclusively demonstrated that whenever there is such a surplus in the State Treasury the officials have soon discovered necessary improvements, with the result that the treasury is soon depleted. The time is extremely inopportune for the State to accumulate a surplus, when taxpayers in New York City are already overweighted with expensive burdens. The tax rate for next year will probably be close to $2.15 per $100 assessed valuation.

With the poor business conditions and narrowing equities, the situation confronting real estate owners is extremely critical. Thus taxpayers' organizations have made manifest a righteous indignation at the action of the Governor, who, while advocating economy, is unwilling to confer the benefits of the cuts he has made at a time when they would be most salutary.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests and the United Real Estate Owners' Associations have been active in analyzing the various items of the State budget and presenting their conclusions to the Governor. Early in March the Advisory Council called a special meeting to consider the recommendations made by President McAneny, and at that time appointed a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Cyrus C. Miller, Chairman, Willard V. King, Alfred E. Marling, and Thomas M. Mulry, to represent real estate interests in this connection. Many conferences were held between members of this committee and State and city officials.

The United Real Estate Owners' Associations endeavored to adopt more drastic measures to prevent the imposition of this tax; first, by suing out injunctions to restrain the Controller of the State from issuing bonds to replenish the State Treasury, and also by urgently petitioning the Governor to call another session of the Legislature, (by resolution.) Real estate interests were represented at the hearings at Albany by Thomas M. Mulry of the Advisory Council, Laurence M. D. McGuire of the Real Estate Board, and Stewart Browne of the United Real Estate Owners' Associations.

However, the city taxpayers have not been alone in their protest. Up-State taxpayers feel that the great burden of taxation is due mainly to the action of New York City in voting so overwhelmingly for the Barge Canal and for highway improvements. Therefore they are also looking with little favor upon the action of Governor Whitman.

The large increase in our next year's tax rate, due to this direct State tax, may be best evidenced by citing the amount of this tax which some of the large buildings in New York City will be required to pay. A direct State tax of $14,000,000 would mean a rate of $1.70 per thousand dollars assessed valuation, but owing to the equalization of taxes between those assessed up-State and in New York the actual rate in New York City will be $1.60 per thousand, according to Lawson Purdy, City Tax Commissioner.

For instance, the Woolworth Building, under this tax, will pay a direct State tax of $15,200; the Singer Building, $11,200. Other buildings as follows:

Equitable	$24,000
Whitehall	10,080
City Investing	10,000
Adams Express	10,400
Bankers' Trust	9,280
Forty-second Street	3,824
Metropolitan Life	19,864
Fifth Avenue	11,824
New York Herald	3,600
Hotel Astor	6,144
Hotel McAlpin	15,120
Waldorf-Astoria	19,400
Hotel Plaza	12,800
Hotel Biltmore	13,720
Hudson Terminal:	
Fulton	12,160
Cortlandt	7,440
Grand Central Terminal	29,060
Pennsylvania Railroad	26,160

With these onerous tax burdens directly falling upon real estate, it will be essential that the city administration next year either adopt a very drastic policy of retrenchment or devise new sources of city revenue. The Controller has proposed to the Board of Estimate a policy for economy which will mean considerable saving. However, most of the items affected will probably be under the head of social service activities. With regard to new sources of city revenue, the Mayor's Committee on Taxation, with Alfred E. Marling as Chairman, has proposed four new methods of raising additional finances; they are an occupation tax, a habitation tax, an income tax, and an increment tax on land.

It is questionable whether the last of these four taxes will be advisable, in view of the additional direct State tax. The Citizens' Finance Committee, Judge Gary, George W. Perkins, Vincent Astor, W. A. Harriman, and Frank Vanderlip, is now deliberating upon a program whereby ways and means may be devised to relieve the citizens of New York City from over-taxation.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Real Estate Auctioneer.

(Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc.) will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1915,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

ABSOLUTE EXECUTORS' SALE

The Estate of Hugo Gorsch, Dec'd,

By order of Messrs. John W. Bohlmann and Louis H. Zocher, Executors.

324 & 326 East 86th St.

Two 3-story and basement brownstone dwellings; size, 12.6x102.2 each.

211 East 87th St.

3-story and basement brownstone dwelling; size, 19.8x100.8½.

Attention of Builders

126, 128, 130, 132 & 134 West 128th St.

Five 3-story and basement brownstone dwellings; size of plot, 75x99.

HENRY S. J. FLYNN, Esq., Attorney, 271 Broadway.

MAPS, &c., FROM L. H. ZOCHER, ESQ., EXECUTOR, 1,247 LEXINGTON AV., OR AUCTIONEER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.

Adjourned Executors' Sale 325 West 34th St.

Estate of Ann Wiley, Dec'd,

Near Pennsylvania Terminal. Four-story and basement brownstone building with upper floors altered and rented as flats. Size of lot 21x98.9 ft.

DEYO & BAUERDORF, Attorneys, (111 Broadway.)

MAPS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS AT AUCTIONEER'S OFFICES, 156 B'WAY, N. Y.

COMPELLED TO SELL

West Bronx

172 IMPROVED **LOTS**

Just across Washington Bridge Opposite Washington Heights

Auction Sale

on W. 172d St., Shakespeare Ave., Macombs Road, Featherbed Lane, Jessup Avenue and Jessup Place,

ADJOINING JEROME AVE. SUBWAY

two short blocks from two stations of

DUAL RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM

(now nearing completion)

at Belmont Street and West 170th Street

Absolute Auction Sale

at 12 o'clock noon at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16TH

These lots have city improvements, sewers, etc.
All assessments are paid.

Investors, speculators, operators and builders, greatest opportunity in the history of New York City Real Estate.

8 CENTS FARE NOW VIA SUBWAY

to 181st St. Station, transfer to trolleys running east just across Washington Bridge to University Ave. and W. 172d St. (few minutes' ride) then walk two short blocks to property, or take any Jerome Ave. trolley, get off at Featherbed Lane.

70% on Mortgage for 1, 2 or 3 Years at 5%

Title Policies Free to Purchasers

Maps and further particulars from

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Real Estate Auctioneer.

(Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc.)

156 Broadway Telephone Cortlandt 1547. NEW YORK

THE HEART OF THE CRESCENT CITY

FOR SALE

Southern States Fair Site

CONTAINING 87.25 ACRES,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WILL BE SOLD

at Public Auction June 15, 1915.

This property is one that is rarely placed on the market—with its location, surroundings and future. Situated in the very heart of the metropolis of the South—New Orleans, La., the famous and historical Crescent City. Canal Boulevard, a broad traffic avenue, the greatest boulevard in the South, extending from the Mississippi River to Lake Pontchartrain (starting from the very business centre of the city), passes through the property, giving a frontage of 4,024 feet. It is bounded by Taylor Avenue (frontage 2,200 feet), Orleans Boulevard Avenue (1,400 feet frontage), the magnificent City Park (2,500 feet frontage).

The property has been thoroughly cleared.

About 75% is sub-surface drained.

Shell roadways cut through the property on lines useful for handling crowds.

A large building—the Entrance and Administration Building—costing over $17,000, fronts one of the boulevards, is of stucco and is in good condition.

On all sides are splendid drives and parks. The site is away from the busy city, yet only 15 minutes' car ride distant.

Imagine 2,500 feet of continuous frontage on the greatest Parking system South, containing innumerable pleasure walks, ancient oaks, called the "Duelling Grounds," many lagoons covered with beautiful swans and other birds, and also containing many fish. In the Park is the grand Art Gallery founded by Mr. Delgado, the well appointed Casino and other interesting attractions.

Adjoining is the 110-acre Model Race Track of days gone by, on which immense sums were spent to make it a superior resort.

The new Half Million Dollar Country Club, the Boys' High School, Beauregard Public School, Lakeview High School and Girls' High School are in the immediate vicinity.

The transit facilities are unsurpassed.

Adjoining property, with but little more improvements, has sold at about $6,000 per acre.

For booklet, terms, and further information, address

NEW ORLEANS LAND COMPANY

OWNERS AND DEVELOPERS OF

LAKEVIEW, BELLVIEW, AND HOMEDALE PARK.

331 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Most Important Auction of the Year

Property Reached by 3 Different Branches of THE DUAL SUBWAY SYSTEM.

Positive Liquidation Sale

Imperative because of the necessity of closing out existing interests

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15th

at 7:30 P. M., in the

Brooklyn Academy of Music

Lafayette Ave., Bet. Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave.

281 VALUABLE LOTS

Located on the following Avenues and Streets:

New Utrecht, 14th, 15th, 16th & 17th Avs., 41st St. to 61st St., inclusive

Being all the lots now unsold on the

ORIGINAL

BOROUGH PARK

Property, on which approximately 2,000 houses have been built and on which, allowing for only 5 persons to a house, there is a population of 10,000—a city within a city.

Included in the sale are

Two Desirable One Family Houses 1181 and 1189 44th St. near 12th Ave.

The lots are adapted, depending upon the location, for

One Family Houses (Attached or Detached)
TWO FAMILY and APARTMENT HOUSES and STORES

Lots may be paid for in

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS

graded to terminate in 3 years, or

66⅔% may remain on mortgage,

or a discount of 3% will be allowed for all cash.

Titles Are Insured Without Charge

To purchasers by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

BOROUGH PARK is now reached by taking, or transferring to, a Fifth Ave. "L" train marked "West End—Coney Island," and getting off at any of the following stations: 44th St., 49th St., 54th St., 58th St., or 62d St.—all on the property; or by taking, or transferring to, the 16th Ave. trolley, which passes through the property.

Borough Park will be a

VERITABLE SUBWAY CENTRE

for it will be reached by 3 branches of the Dual Subway System, the New Utrecht Ave. "L" extension now built past the property; the Sea Beach Subway, on the eve of being opened to the public; and the Culver Line "L" extension, bids for which have been just opened.

Send at once for illustrated map, which tells all about it.

Jere Johnson, Jr., Co.

187 Broadway, New York.
193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

TRUSTEES SALE

Estate of JOSIAH T. SMITH

WILLIAM P. RAE CO., Auctioneers

WILL SELL AT

PUBLIC AUCTION

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON AT THE

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 189 MONTAGUE ST.,

THURSDAY, JUNE 3d, 1915

Valuable Business Property

442-444 Fulton St.

Running through to and including **12 HOYT ST.**

On Block with Abraham & Straus

405 Bridge St., Near Fulton St. and Opposite Subway Station, 3-Story Brick Building Occupied as Saloon.

228 Lincoln Place, Near Eighth Avenue, 4-Story Brown Stone Dwelling.

Particulars of Attorneys Representing Respective Trustees:—

JAMES C. CROPSEY, Attorney, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.
HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys, 258 Broadway, New York.
LOUIS EHRENBERG, Attorney, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.
WINNIE & FRYE, Attorneys, Post Office Building, Jamaica.
ROBERT B. BACH, Attorney, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Or WILLIAM P. RAE CO., Auctioneers,

Woolworth Building, MANHATTAN. 180 Montague St., BROOKLYN.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BIGGEST BARGAINS

IN IMPROVED REAL ESTATE FOR

Home Buyers, Investors and Builders

AT

JAMAICA HILLCREST

Finest residential section of Jamaica, New York City.

AUCTION SALE

CONTINUED ON

Monday, May 31 (Decoration Day)

at 2 P. M. on the premises, rain or shine, in Mammoth tent.

LOTS ON SATURDAY SOLD

Adjoining Hillside Avenue for $690
Similar Lots in 1911 sold for $1,350
All improvements in, sewer, water, gas, etc.
Few blocks north of Hillside Ave. $350 to $505
Similar Lots in 1912 sold for $650 to $950
All improvements in, sewer, water, gas, etc.
THE REMAINING LOTS IN BOTH SECTIONS WILL BE SOLD ON MONDAY.

The Trustees in Liquidation have authorized the sale, regardless of prices or conditions, of all the remaining IMPROVED LOTS at

JAMAICA HILLCREST

located in the heart of the most desirable residential section of Jamaica, Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, New York City.

Where 1,000 lots have been sold during the past three years. Where $300,000 has already been expended on street improvements, sewers, etc. No assessments.

THE SALE CANNOT BE WITHDRAWN
EVERY LOT IS BEING SOLD

Terms have been arranged on basis to meet every purchaser, all cash or 60% on mortgage or monthly installments of

$5 PER MONTH PER LOT on lots sold under $500.
$10 PER MONTH PER LOT on lots sold over $500.

The desirability of the property and its great future, being within 18 MINUTES by L. I. R. R. to Manhattan and Brooklyn now and

WITH FULTON STREET ELEVATED BEING EXTENDED TO GRAND AV., JAMAICA,

should command your attention to take advantage of this sale.

LONG ISLAND R.R. TRAINS

at 1 P. M. from Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn (Terminus Subway)

Get off at Union Hall St. Station, Jamaica.

FREE R. R. TICKETS may be obtained from Representative at Depot or take elevated railroad from Brooklyn or Williamsburg Bridge to Cypress Hills Station, transfer to trolley and get off at Fulton Street and Grand Avenue, Jamaica. (Fare five cents.)

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, Auctioneers,

180 Montague St., Brooklyn. Woolworth Building, Manhattan.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Attorney for Trustees, 261 Broadway, Manhattan.
JAMAICA OFFICE, Hillside Ave., Cor. Grand Ave.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK CITY. | REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK CITY.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Spend Decoration Day at Manhattan Beach



Stroll along the new Esplanade. Enjoy the ocean breezes. Inspect the famous sea wall. See the beautiful houses and bungalows and the many other improvements which make Manhattan Beach the finest all-year-'round ocean front home community in Greater New York.

Take Brighton Beach train at Brooklyn Bridge to Sheepshead Bay and change there for Manhattan Beach cars, which leave from adjoining station. Only thirty minutes from City. Trains run every few minutes.

Residence and Bungalow Plots For Sale at Low Prices and on Easy Terms.

All City Conveniences. Every Modern Improvement. No Assessments for Improvements. Titles Guaranteed.

Houses for Sale or Rent—Furnished or Unfurnished

For illustrated booklet, prices, etc., write, telephone or call

Manhattan Beach Realty Corporation

192 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt 2315
Offices on property. Telephone Coney Island 920-921-1172

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LARCHMONT N.Y.

35 Minutes from Grand Central.
High Class Improvements
5 Minutes' Walk to Station.



For Sale, $6,500—This Artistic Stucco Home; Has 7 Rooms, Tiled Bath, Sleeping Porch, Terraced Plot, Sound View.

The property is considered one of the best in Westchester. Noted for its tall trees. Low price plots.

Our architect will design a home according to your own ideas. Will finance you on the easy monthly payment plan. Total cost, $5,000 up. Hundreds of plans and photos at our office. Send for illustrated booklet, giving details.

CHATSWORTH HEIGHTS

30 East 42d St., N. Y.
'PHONE, 7327 MURRAY HILL.
Visit Chatsworth Decoration Day.



A 12-room house, 3 baths, in West Lawrence Park, Bronxville, New York. Price $25,000.

It's the Neighbors that count

Lawrence Park and Lawrence Park West appeal to certain people because there has been nothing hurried or bizarre in their development. They were laid out to attract discriminating people. You will find a house to suit if you belong here. For instance, *a 9-room house with 2 baths in Lawrence Park—6 minutes from station—28 minutes from 42d Street. Price* $15,000—*terms to suit.*

Spend the week-end at Hotel Cromatan and look at the property comfortably.

HARRY E. HAYES, Sales Manager.

THE RESIDENCE COMPANY OF LAWRENCE PARK

542 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
and Bronxville

Will Sell My

New Stucco Residence

Situated on highest point at

Van Cortlandt Terrace

The Valuable Corner Property
Cor. Fanshaw & Amberson Avs.

Just across the New York City line, in the choicest residential section; commanding unobstucted views. This house has large living room, dining room, &c., 6 bedrooms and 2 baths. Will now take $14,000. Reasonable terms to a responsible party. Write OWNER, care Rollins Bros., office, corner Broadway and Oakmont Av., Yonkers, N. Y., or take Broadway subway to Van Cortlandt Park and trolley to Oakmont Avenue.

BUNGALOW COLONY

The Only One Actually in the Village of Larchmont.

It is located between the water and the station and is recognized as being the most picturesque in the vicinity; its fine forest trees and rugged, rolling character give it the rustic effect so essential to a proper setting for a bungalow or semi-bungalow.

Come and see the homes of our members who have already built and those which are now under construction.

For $5,000 you can get an artistic Home of six or seven rooms and bath on a large plot; small payment down, balance like rent; our booklet will inform you of particulars.

Larchmont Colony

Room 1201, 40 West 32d St.
'Phone, 9860—Madison. N. Y. C.

RIVERVIEW MANOR

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON

is a residential park for all year homes, unsurpassed anywhere for beauty and attractiveness.

HOMES of All Sizes Ready for Occupancy

Villa Plots as Low as $1,000.

Take New York Central or subway and trolley to Hastings-on-Hudson.

Hastings Homes Company,
Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Beautiful Shore Front

In Westchester County

Eighteen miles from Grand Central. Up-to-date House; 48x100; containing 22 Rooms; 6 Bath Rooms; 1 Toilet; capacious Closets and Store Rooms; very large Sun Parlor. Overlooks Neighborhood and open Sound. Five Acres of Woods, Lawns and Gardens. Large Cottage. Heated Garage. Deep Water Anchorage and Private Dock.

An Unusual Opportunity.

A High Class Summer and Winter Residence at Great Reduction from Cost.

Apply to owner, **A. N. STOW,**
438 Broadway. Tel., Spring 4294

EXQUISITE HOME.

LOCATION IDEALLY SUPERB

$85,000; really a most attractive BARGAIN at this figure; these are two of the prettiest acres along the Sound and the marine views from every room are unsurpassed; English stucco house, 11 sleeping rooms, 5 baths; garage, boat house, tennis court, beautiful lawns and shrubbery; 40 minutes from Grand Central Station; terms to suit; it is a pleasure to show this place and we know of none other like it.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY & SON,
Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

Wykagyl Park

On Beautiful Quaker Ridge,

Garden Spot of Westchester

All advantages of city, with permanent benefits of a private country estate. Ideal place for children. All year round sports. Good schools. Refined surroundings. No interruption to New York business or social engagements.

Eighteen hole golf course adjoining property. Tennis club in the park.

Representatives always on the property. Write us for literature or visit property today and see for yourself.

New Rochelle Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and Wykagyl or New Rochelle Station, N. Y., W. & B. R. R. Trolley passes property.

20 BROAD ST. Phone 4333—Rector.

PHILIPSE MANOR

APARTMENTS

8 rooms and 2 baths, $50.00
6 rooms and 2 baths, $40.00
Including Janitor Service.

Facing the Hudson at Philipse Manor, N. Y.; 2 minutes from station; splendid river view; completely redecorated; particularly healthy location; Club House, boating and bathing. Address

ESTATES OF TAPPAN ZEE,
Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

ALONG THE HUDSON

SALE OR RENT

Riverdale, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Ardsley-on-Hudson, Irvington, Tarrytown, Scarborough, Ossining, Croton, Peekskill, Garrison, Cold Spring, New Hamburg, Staatsburg, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, &c.

KEN. ETH IVES & CO.

7 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill—0037.

Philipse Manor

DECORATION DAY

Cottages for sale and rent. Also three apartments overlooking river immediately at station, at $40 and $50.

Water sports. Tennis, trap shooting and golf. Motor via Broadway through Tarrytown direct to property. Take Hudson River train to Philipse Manor or Tarrytown.

Representative at office opposite station.

SCARSDALE

BRONXVILLE WHITE PLAINS

SALE OR RENT.

KENNETH IVES & CO

7 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill—0037.

GEDNEY FARM

DECORATION DAY

Cottages for rent or sale. Will build from your plans.

Polo, golf, tennis, swimming pool, riding and driving.

Motor via Pelham Parkway to Boston Post Road to Mamaronock Avenue to property. Hotel bus meets trains Harlem Division to White Plains.

Call for property representative at Gedney Farm Hotel.

BARGAINS

In Choice NEW ROCHELLE, PELHAM and LARCHMONT PROPERTY.

Rentals, Furnished and Unfurnished.

O'CONNOR REAL ESTATE AGENCY

221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

AN ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE

Value $15,000. Price $10,000.

12-room house, nearly new, in finest section of New Rochelle; 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; land 100x172, fine shade; garage.

JAMES D. McCANN

221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

AT WHITE PLAINS.

Furnished and unfurnished rentals. Genuine bargains in houses for sale.

I. & A. G. WRIGHT,
Depot Square, White Plains.
Office open to-morrow.

LARCHMONT AND VICINITY

Attractive High Class Properties.
SALE OR RENT.
Edw. GRIFFIN & P. COLLINS
Bank Bldg., Tel. 352. Larchmont, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSES

New Rochelle, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, RYE, GREENWICH,
Port Chester, Sound Beach, Stamford.
Choice Estates for Sale.
Complete renting list; furnished, unfurnished places.

Wm. F. DAY 500 5th Ave., N. Y. 3062 Bryant.

Executor's Sale

Jere Johnson, Jr. Co. Real Estate Auctioneers.

To close the estate of

WM. C. G. WILSON, Dec'd, by order of James A. Roberts, Executor.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1915

at 12 o'clock noon, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St.,

3 Story and Basement Brownstone Residence,

85 HANCOCK ST.,

between BEDFORD and NOSTRAND AVS.; fine residential section; immediate possession; savings bank mortgage, $5,000. Particulars from RICHARD B. KELLY, Esq., Atty. for estate, Woolworth Building, N. Y., or JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., 187 Broadway, N. Y.; 193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY ESTATE

At **FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.**

FORMERLY OWNED BY

Patrick A. Collins (DECEASED)

Will be Sold at Public Sale,

June 9, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.,

By James C. Archer, Auctioneer,

At Queens Borough Real Estate Exchange, Post Office Building, Jamaica, L. I.

Premises will be sold subject to mortgage of $26,000, having about two years to run.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

355-357 West 36th Street

To wind up an estate, this property in the new business area is offered for sale. Building is seven stories, semi-fireproof construction, has Otis elevators, electric light, power and steam heat. Fully rented and will be sold on a basis that will net ten per cent. or better on the investment. A reasonable amount of cash will purchase the property.

H. S. SHAFTER, 7 East 42d Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Auction sale of real estate at Elmsford, N. Y.; on trolley line between White Plains and Tarrytown. J. R. Sweeny of White Plains, Auctioneer. On Saturday, June 5, at 2 P. M., on the premises. By order of John C. Gengenbach, Executor. Jas. A. Speer, of 44 Wall St., N. Y. City, Attorney. This property, which is free and clear, consists of two large apartment houses with stores, and several vacant lots.

Will also sell other houses and vacant lots at same sale.

BROOKLYN TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick; 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; on new subway; some for sale, $6,000; little cash; 20 years' time. Booklet.

OWNER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y.
Phone Cort. 2552.

Shore Road, Bay Ridge

A large piece of ground, running to Marine Av., with three buildings; has been occupied by boarders for twenty years; newly decorated. Deralsmes, 132 Remsen St. Phone 6643 Main.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; rent-like terms. Send for booklet. OTTO SINGER, on premises, E. 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

Beautiful Brownstone Two-Family House

Finest section Bay Ridge. Owner on premises. Must sell. 250 Ovington Ave., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWNER IN TROUBLE High-class combination house, restricted neighborhood; 13 rooms, 2 baths; suitable for 2 families; all modern improvements; garage; stable, ground 60x122; very large piazzas; also sun parlor; 2 blocks from 3 car lines; sacrifice $9,000, worth $15,000; must be seen to be appreciated. Further particulars, Tel. 366 J Williamsbridge.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet S.

A SEMI-BUNGALOW IN DOUGLASTON PARK

Six large rooms and bath. A charming house for small family. Opposite tennis courts. Location unexcelled. Worth more, but for quick sale will take $6,500. Will make terms.

I. W. DOOLITTLE, Woolworth Bldg.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

The ideal North Shore suburban home; 22 minutes by electric train from Pennsylvania Station; boating, bathing, fishing; 9-room stucco house and 2 baths; 2 large plots overlooking bay and Sound, and one on the shore, at real bargain prices. Write or call for photos and full particulars. J. HART WELCH, Douglaston.

$10 gives you possession of ¼ acre bungalow plot or little farm, in mountains, 25 miles from New York, for Summer use; high elevation; near station; $5 cash; $5 daily; payable $10 down, $5 monthly; price $190. WOLFE, 225 West 39th, New York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

165 WEST 95TH ST.

Desirable three-story house, near Subway express and "L" stations and all surface lines; 10 rooms, two baths; will make necessary repairs and grant liberal concession. Caretaker.

LOW RENT.

HOUGHTON COMPANY
200 West 72d St. Tel., Col. 280

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

GREAT BARGAIN

Right in New York City

A $7,000 Home $4,600

VERY EASY TERMS.

Compare this house with any offered at $3,000 more and be convinced.



BEAUTIFUL ALL-YEAR HOME

Stucco on Solid Brick Construction.

With Plot 50 by 100 Feet.

High and healthy, in select neighborhood of Staten Island; most alluring; real country in the city; cool in Summer; swept by ocean breezes; 45 minutes to Bowling Green, N. Y. Unsurpassed commutation.

House has library hall; large living room, with open fireplace; dining room, pantry, and kitchen on first floor.

Four large master bed chambers and tiled bath on second floor.

Spacious verandas, electric lights, steam heat, hardwood floors, beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated throughout; every convenience; absolutely pure water.

Near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing, and fishing; country club; markets, schools, churches conveniently near.

Write or phone me for particulars and photographs. Tel. 5582—Hanover.

ROBERT C. TURNBULL,
52 William St., N. Y.

OWN A BUNGALOW

Among refined surroundings near the sea; 45 minutes' journey from New York. You can do it with little effort, acquiring the property on easy payments.

Illustrated map on request.

J. A. Matthews, 18 B'way, N. Y.

INVESTMENT FIELD.

Fluctuations in stocks and bonds explained in The Annalist. Every Monday—10 cents. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Supreme Court Partition Sale

CHARLES O'SULLIVAN, Esq., Ref.

Next Thursday, June 3

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

507-509 Lenox Ave.

(Bet. West 135th & 136th Sts.)

(To be sold as one parcel.)

No. 507 is a 5-story and cellar brick tenement with 2 stores, containing an apartment of 3 rooms and bath in rear of one store and 2 apartments of 5 rooms and bath and 1 apartment of 4 rooms and bath on each floor. Steam heat and hot water.

No. 509 is a 5-story and cellar brick tenement with store, containing 2 apartments of 4 rooms and bath on each floor. Property should rent for about $7,588.

Size of entire plot 46.5x100x irreg.

PETER COOK, Esq., Atty. for Pltff.
258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Supreme Court Partition Sale

HARRY BIJUR, Esq., Referee.

Wednesday, June 9

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

123 East 34th St.

(Bet. Lexington & Park Aves.)

A 4-story and basement brownstone front building with basement store, containing 13 rooms and 2 baths on the upper floors. Size of lot 22.9x98.9.

HIRSH & EHRHORN, Attys. for Pltff., 15 William St., N. Y. City.

GELLER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attys., 22 Exchange Place, New York City.

Public Auction Sale

Thursday, June 10

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

159 & 163 & 167 W. 98th St.

(Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.)

(To be sold separately.)

Three 4-story and basement brick and brownstone private dwellings, each containing 10 rooms and bath; steam heat and gas. Size of each lot, 15x38.

60% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5%

CANNON & CANNON, Attorneys, 135 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Further particulars from above attorneys or

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St. N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$5,100—Beautiful Cottages

in the most attractive section of Jamaica. Kaplan Avenue, north of Hillside Avenue. Convenient to Manhattan by Jamaica Avenue or Queens Boulevard trolley lines. These cottages have seven large, light rooms, tastefully decorated; all with parquet floors, steam heat, electric and gas light, combination ranges, tiled kitchen and bath, two toilets, sewer connection. Savings Bank mortgage. Easy terms if desired.

GASCOYNE REALTY CO.

470 Manor Ave., Woodhaven, L. I.

NEW ELMHURST HOUSE

Just completed, beautifully located amid parklike surroundings, large trees, which is all restricted; has 6 large rooms, storeroom, laundry; sun parlor inclosed in glass; electric and gas, steam heat, parquet floors; all of the interior finished in the natural hardwood; perfect southern exposure; house connected with the sewer; all city improvements; plot 40x100; price $8,500; terms to suit purchaser. Call Sunday and all week. Owner and Builder, George C. Johnston, 75 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

UNDER BIG ELMS.

A Dutch Colonial home or an English half-timber cottage, 17 minutes out, amidst most attractive surroundings, formerly gentleman's estate, for only $5,000; seven rooms, bath; electricity, gas, steam, parquet, decorated; two blocks from station; room for garage.

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Charming Dutch Colonial

Most attractive style of true Colonial architecture, built low and banked with shrubbery; private porch on the side; broad front, with approved central hall; every improvement, including indirect lighting; plot 60x100, with hedge; near tennis club and station; price, $7,500.

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Mortgage company authorizes sale delightful home at low price, $9,500; 12 rooms, 2 baths; large, sunny living room, open fireplace; electric lights, gas; sewer; 8 bedrooms; newly decorated, painted; piazza; privet hedge, shrubbery; fine surroundings; tennis and golf near by; easy terms.

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EAST RIVER WATER FRONT.

1½ acres, L. I. City, near Ferry to 92d St. Sacrifice. Easy terms. W. W. Bowman, 220 W. 42d St.

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SCARSDALE.

"ANOTHER RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY."

Adjoining "Old Colony" and immediately at Scarsdale Station; on splendid, wide macadam roadways; all improvements, sewer, water, electric lighting, &c.

Only a limited number of plots available for strictly residential development; plots, (100x200 feet,) ½ acre or more.

Three plots already sold for immediate improvement; plans, &c., will be submitted for completed properties if desired.

These tracts are offered at most attractive price and terms.

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Sale or Rent.—A charmingly comfortable, home like house, luxuriously appointed; 18 rooms, 5 baths; concrete garage; three acres of ground; located on hilltop overlooking miles of countryside; tennis court, garden

Will rent furnished, for Summer season.

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192 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

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IN THE CHOICE RIDGEVIEW SECTION OF WHITE PLAINS.

An attractive modern house in the English Cottage style on lot 60 x 125. Seven large rooms and bath. Electric light, heat and all improvements. Tastefully finished and decorated. Close to fine schools and churches. Will sell on easy terms at the low price of $8000. Box 24, Scarsdale, N. Y.

I MUST DISPOSE OF

a plot 50x100 in Westchester County Bungalow Colony, quickly. Pressed for cash and will dispose of it for any reasonable cash offer. Lot slopes slightly toward the street and several large shade trees stand upon it. Close to steam and trolley line and very attractive. Address S 7 Times.

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Choice plots for sale in Villa Colony, in Westchester County, overlooking the beautiful Bronx River Valley; 300 feet above sea-level. Sixteen miles to Grand Central Station on electrified Harlem Division of N. Y. Central. All city advantages; 12-room house and garage, for sale or rent; Spanish red tile roof; porches extend on three sides. Tasker, Tribune Building, New York.

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Within easy walking distance from Scarsdale Station; English half-timber residence offered for sale; 11 rooms, 3 baths; plot, 85x140 feet; splendid location; extensive lawns adjoining this property.

Also other properties for sale or rent in this vicinity.

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2 ACRES MOUNT KISCO AT $6,000.

Absolute sacrifice; modern 10-room dwelling; spacious stable; fruit orchard; high elevation, views; excellent neighborhood; photos.

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Beautiful plots, choicest section of town; 5 minutes' walk Harlem Station; water, sewers, electricity, sidewalks; low prices. Send for map. David Welch, owner, Scarsdale.

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TO REACH PARK HILL take Broadway Subway Express to Van Cortlandt Park, then Broadway trolley direct to Park Hill; or, take Sixth or Ninth Ave. Elevated to 155th Street, then Putnam Division train to Park Hill Station.

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Buy a "Gallagher House" at Manhattan Beach

Each house of distinctive design and different interior arrangement, substantially and artistically built; 2 blocks from ocean front; 30 minutes to Park Row by Brighton "L."

CONSTRUCTION:
Masonry constructed of hollow tile. Stucco exterior. Genuine tile roofs, copper metal trimmings.

ARRANGEMENT:
1st Floor—Living room (large brick fireplace), library, dining room, sun parlor, kitchen. Main and rear stairway. Cement porch, full width and return depth of house.
2d Floor—Three master chambers, two baths (tiled), sleeping porch.
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Handsome decorations. Elaborate electric lighting fixtures, mirror closet doors (electric light each closet). Intercommunicating Telephone System. Parquet floors, first and second floors. Hot water heat. Modern plumbing (recessed bathtubs with showers). Plot 60x100 (room for garage).

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CITY ISLAND
Waterfront Lots in the City, Yet So Low in Price, Are Rare Bargains

Adjoining the great Pelham Bay Park, with its 1,765 acres, is City Island—a narrow strip of land shooting directly into Long Island Sound, with water on all sides of it.

There are 32 houses and 1,000 lots on this island, 25x100 each, nearly every one of which has waterfront privileges, and practically all of which overlook the water and the various other isles dotting the Sound in the distance.

Undeveloped property with such advantages is decidedly limited.

Here is bathing of the finest, the water flowing in direct from the ocean; boating of the quality that has made City Island a yachting headquarters; fishing that attracts anglers from all parts of this section. Here also is country life—gardens, flowers, beautiful trees.

City Island has every convenience, new asphalt highway, several large hotels, a large business section, stores, schools, churches, police and fire protection, street cleaning service, sewerage, electric lights, &c.

You can reach this ideal spot by the Hudson River branch of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. from 3d Av. and 129th St. The fare is but 10c.

Representatives will gladly show you the many attractive features of City Island if you will call at the property office, 500 City Island Av. Open every day. If that is not convenient let us send you a booklet, giving a full description of the property.

Joseph P. Day
Sales Agt
31 Nassau St., N.Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Distinctive home of 9 rooms and 2 baths, now being built. Hollow tile and stucco. Finest materials and workmanship. Large living room and fireplace. Will complete to suit purchaser's ideas. On large corner plot overlooking the water; 3 blocks from station at

MALBA
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26 minutes from Penna. Station at 7th Av. and 33d St., New York. Frequent electric trains; all year homes, $6,500 to $20,000; choice plots with water view, reasonable prices. Convenient terms. A refined community for those who love both the water and the rolling country. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis, country club. BOOKLET NO. 2 SENT UPON REQUEST

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BRIGHTWATERS, L. I.

AN artistic modern Bungalow amongst the trees in a picturesque spot on landscaped plot, 100x120. Broad veranda, roomy living room and large dining room; a bright, model kitchen; three good-sized sleeping rooms, with ample closets; concrete cellar under entire house; handsomely decorated; shades and screens, range, laundry tubs, polished floors. Yes, it has a handsome tiled bathroom. Six minutes' walk to station.

A house perfect in every detail, giving a maximum of space and comfort at a minimum price.

You can purchase this cozy home for $4,200, with a little cash, and pay for it $40 monthly.

Don't fail to see this and other pretty houses and bungalows at beautiful

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Bathing, Boating, Fishing.

Pictorial Portfolio No. 3, showing other bungalows, cottages, and scenes at Brightwaters, mailed upon request.

Between Van Cortlandt Park and the Hudson River

Fieldston
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Combines the advantages of accessibility, environment and health.



Here are plots with individuality amid picturesque hills and woodlands right in New York City.

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FOR SALE OR FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

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ONLY $6,000
On Easy Terms
LIKE RENT

I know it cannot be duplicated at price near N. Y. City.



ARTISTIC CONCRETE HOME
Plot 100x170 feet.

High ground; select neighborhood; cultured people; in beautiful country near the city; cool in Summer; wonderfully invigorating; an elev. 900 ft. 51 minutes to N. Y. City. Superb service D., L. & W. R. R. Near Ex. Station. Seven spacious rooms; huge open fireplace in living room; modern tiled bathroom and every up-to-date convenience; electric light, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, paneled walls. Near fine bathing, ideal boating, bathing, fishing, golf and tennis; country club, markets, schools, churches near by.

See this house Monday, Memorial Day—ask for Mr. Curtis Smith at the news stand in Lackawanna R. R. terminal in Hoboken, N. J. Train leaves at 1 P. M.

Or Write CURTIS SMITH, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1522 Cort.

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ARTISTIC NEW HOUSES
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$8,500 to $22,500 on Convenient Terms.
Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

For details address JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day.
Convenient trains to Kew:—Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:16, 9:00, 10:02, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon; 12:30, (12:48, 1:10 Saturday only,) 1:24, 2:06, (2:45 Saturday only,) 3:00, 3:43, 4:12, 4:29, 5:00, 5:15, 5:31 P. M. SUNDAYS—8:25, 9:05, 9:57, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:36, 1:08, 1:56, 2:50, 3:03, 3:40, 4:04, 4:38, 5:25 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

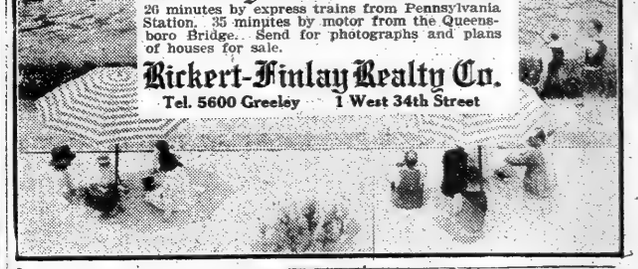
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Tennis, golf, boating, fishing, salt and fresh water bathing at

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26 minutes by express trains from Pennsylvania Station. 35 minutes by motor from the Queensboro Bridge. Send for photographs and plans of houses for sale.

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GENTLEMANS COUNTRY HOME

only 17 miles from Manhattan, unspoiled country, westerly slope Orange Mountains; dry air. Fine macadamized roads in all directions; motor from Manhattan in *less than one hour*; or 45 minutes from Hudson Terminal by electric tubes and motor car; or excellent train service via Erie, or via Lackawanna, and motor car—choice of many trains. House of stone and cement, in perfect condition, suitable for year round occupancy, best of up-to-date heating, plumbing and electric wiring systems, etc.; 16 rooms, four baths; enclosed porches; about two acres, forest trees, shrubberies, garden, garage and lawns, splendid water supply, gas, electricity, perfect drainage and sewage disposal.

Price $45,000. Liberal mortgage. Might rent with motor cars to prospective purchaser.

Inquire on premises, 275 Roseland Avenue, Essex Fells, N. J., or of M. E. DORN, 42 Broadway, New York. Tel. 5658 Broad.

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RARE OPPORTUNITY

6 rooms, bath, gas and electric lights; open fireplace; all modern improvements, including sewers; large plot; convenient to station, churches and schools; 30 minutes fr. 42d. 7c com. fare.

ONLY $4,000—TERMS

Others at $2,900 up. Investigate at once. J. A. BALDWIN, Ridgefield Park, N. J. 20 Maiden Lane, New York.

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This attractive craftsman house, 7 large rooms and 2 baths; steam heat; large open fireplace, built-in furniture; in the hills of New Jersey, only 32 minutes out. Send for photo, floor plans, and free tickets to inspect.

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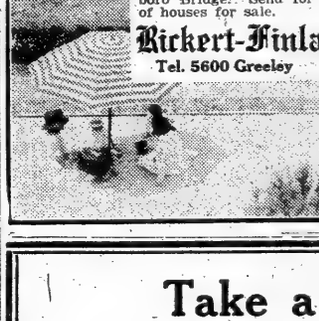
$200 DOWN

Balance monthly, like rent, will secure an attractive home at

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An ideal home centre among the health-giving Pines. For full information call or write

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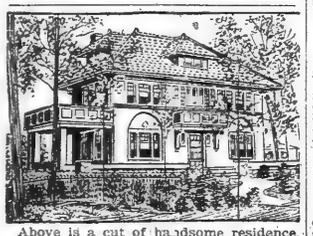


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Long Island

Take a Train

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Above is a cut of handsome residence, just completed, at PELHAMWOOD. It is constructed of the very best materials only and contains nine rooms, three baths, butler's pantry, hot water heat, modern plumbing, gas, electricity; plot 75x140; restricted; ample shrubbery; Pelhamwood is 30 minutes from Grand Central; 20 minutes from 125th St.; house is five minutes from station. F. FLEISCHMAN, 500 5th Av.

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On the Sound
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Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Golf. Extensive Grounds. Five Minutes to Station.
150 Feet Above Sea Level.
11 rooms, 2 baths; $1,200 if taken at once.
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55 MINUTES OUT ON HARLEM R. R.
Less than 1½ miles from station. For rent, furnished or unfurnished. Charming old house, recently remodelled throughout, containing 16 rooms, 3 baths; very large living room. Garage, stable. High elevation and fine views.

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Owner of plot 170x120, finest location, excellent shade, anxious to sell, will make reasonable mortgage loans to builder or private party desiring to build at once. Very little cash needed. Box A, Scarsdale, N. Y.

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Attractively located, 8 blocks to train or trolley, convenient to schools and churches.

ELEVATED AND HEALTHFUL.

A suburban home in the best section of South Orange, only 40 minutes New York; large, light living room, open fireplace, beamed ceiling, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, reception hall on first floor; 4 large bedrooms, tiled bath on 2d. Steam heat, all gas kitchen, hot water supplied from heater, connected with laundry in cellar. All houses restricted to plot 70x100. Price $6,900. For terms apply to Chas. R. Piper, on premises, 149 Montrose Ave., South Orange. Tel. 501.



A 6-Room Stucco Bungalow

2 blocks from Boardwalk and beach. Jersey Coast resort. Price $1,275. Easy terms. W. WESTERFIELD, 45 W. 34th St., Room 407.

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Modern house (new), situated on high ground, 14 rooms and 4 baths, electric lights, hot water heat; perfect water system; two cottages, carriage house and stable, garage, other buildings, tennis court, private drives, large shade trees, fruit of all kinds, vegetable and flower gardens, shrubbery; location healthful; in good neighborhood; commuting distance, Harlem Railroad, ½ mile from station; 12 acres of land; will sell at a sacrifice to quick buyer on easy terms.

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7 East 42d St., N. Y.
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"The Poplars" at Park Ridge, N. J.
Three and one-half acres of lawns. Trees—Catalpas, horse chestnuts, poplars, maples, silver birches, spruce, fir and cedar.

Apple Trees, fruit-bearing Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees. Shrubs of Magnolias, Syringas, Lilacs, Azaleas, Sheepshead Hydrangeas, Pineapple, Hawthorns. Shaded full-size tennis court.

Drives well built and guttered. Large rustic tea house. Fifty-foot rose and honeysuckle trellis. Circular spruce tree grove for hammocks. Grape arbor and poplar grove.

Large porch. Sleeping porch and bedroom veranda.

First floor — Parlor, bay window lounge, dining room, library, reception hall, main hall, morning room and kitchen. Second floor—Owner's room and bay window lounge, five bedrooms, bathroom (8x12), two outside balconies, cedar-lined closets. Third floor—Arranged for servants or additional rooms, as desired.

Electric lights and fixtures throughout. Six open fireplaces and beautiful mantels. Smith steam heater, ample tested capacity. Cellar under entire house, cement floor.

Stable and garage 50 ft. x 50 ft. (two-story). Fully equipped tool and garden house.

Photographs will be mailed on request. This property goes at a sacrifice.
M. SIMON (Owner),
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Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.

Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

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ON LAKE.

Gentleman's Estate Bargain

20 acres, commuting distance, 900 ft. elevation; house, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath; electric light; hot water heat; large garage, stable, cow barn, chicken houses, gardens, fruits. Price $50,000. Photographs.

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RESIDENCE, 9 rooms, bath; garage; near station.....	Month	$100
HILLSIDE residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; fine view.....		$125
MOUNTAIN AVE. residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths; garden; garage. Fine location.....		$150
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Summer Rentals (Furnished)

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Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
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A RARE CHANCE

to secure AT COST ($7600) modern 7-room country home, on picturesque plot overlooking L. I. Sound, half hour out, in refined, social, waterfront community. Sell house AT ACTUAL COST of labor and material. Unique, attractive architecture. Close to WATERFRONT, club house, golf course, tennis courts and station. 41 trains daily. REFERENCES EXCHANGED. Photo and floor plans on request.

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Offered, one-acre plot, house of 12 rooms, 2 baths, garage, bathhouse, 200 ft. water front. $25,000.

Ten acres, house of 14 rooms and 3 baths, garage, stable, cow barn, chicken coops, servants' cottage, 300 ft. of water front on Manhasset Bay, large fresh pond. Property in most excellent condition, is offered at $80,000.

Your ideal suburban home can be found by addressing

Tel. Great Neck 174. **Frank Crowell** Great Neck Station, L. I.

City address 47 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Greeley 38.

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DECORATION DAY

Several new homes at Greenacres, Murray Hill, and other sections will be open for inspection all day. Several for rent—immediate or fall occupancy.

Take Harlem Division to White Plains Office, opposite station, or motor via Central Avenue, turning east at Scarsdale Golf Club to Hartsdale Station. Representative on property.

In a Bungalow Section

A new seven-room semi-bungalow with every modern convenience, which I am occupying and have thoroughly tried out and shaken down. Located on a corner in a section partly wooded. Sun or sleeping porch extends across the entire second floor. Living room contains large fireplace and has beamed ceiling. House is tastefully decorated and is for sale at $5,800. $1,000 cash. Ten minutes from the trains and cars. Gladly send photographs and particulars. Address S 5 Times.

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is one with uninsured title. Is your home safeguarded? We are specialists in Bergen County Real Estate Titles. Write for Booklet A. Our guaranteed mortgages make savings safe.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.

PHYSICIANS *take* NOTICE

Will rent, sell at sacrifice, or trade for smaller property, my elegant 14-room residence at main entrance Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J. Splendidly located and designed for Physician's Office and Residence.

G. HOWLETT DAVIS, Owner.

A $4,400 BUNGALOW

Located near the shore and clubhouse. Six rooms and bath. Gas, water, electric light, etc. Grounds 75x150 on Parkway, with flower beds in centres. Ready now for occupancy. Will sell so it will cost less than rent. Have plans and photos.

J. W. DOOLITTLE, Woolworth Bldg.

AT NUTLEY, N. J.

Charming Spanish Mission stucco house; red tile roof; on large plot in private residence park; inclosed living and sleeping porches; huge living room, with fireplace; beautiful dining room; model "all gas" kitchen; five good bedrooms; tiled bathroom and maids' bath; many special features; highest class construction; double garage; price, $12,500, or will rent with option of purchase; terms, photos, &c., address A. A., Room 1,726, Woolworth Building, N. Y.

38 Acres, $2,700; $1,500 Cash.

Stock, Tools, Crops, included.

7-Room house, barn, wagon house, 2 hen houses, 2 brooder houses, smoke house, wood house, all new; horse, cow, 7 pigs, 75 chickens, 2 wagons, buggy, plow, harrow, cultivator, 3 sets harness, 2 large size Cyphers incubators, small tools, crops, ¾ mile stone road, 2½ miles town 1,000; bargain; catalog free. Buhot Farm Agency, Flemington, N. J.

PRINCETON

A charming, substantial stone frame dwelling; beautifully situated best residential section; handy to university; all conveniences; size, 71x150 feet; 15 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat; electric light; rooms nicely arranged; large piazza; fine shade; cement walks; excellent neighborhood; all best condition.

Geo. Rule, Princeton, N. J.

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New House, 5 rooms and ex.
New Barn, 16 by 24 cement floor.
New Chicken House for 200, glassed front.
Beautiful large, shaded corner plot, overlooking L. I. Sound. Owner must leave at once for the West. Need $250 cash; balance can be paid off on terms, $16 per month. Will allow liberal discount for half cash. Am positively selling this property $500 under value in order to make quick sale.

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50 Water Front Bungalows.

One and one-half story bungalow with garage and boat house built to order, at one-half the real value. During the construction will give use of fine family tent so that you can move in any time and enjoy the summer season. To the first 10 purchasers will give absolutely free a first-class motor boat. Apply personally. No brokers. Address Waterfront Bungalow Colony, 243 W. 34th Street, N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

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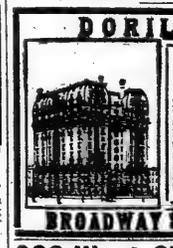
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305 WEST 45TH STREET
Desirable Housekeeping Apartments. Just completed. Fireproof building.
2, 3 and 4 Rooms and Bath,
$480 per annum upward.
Apply VINCENT ASTOR
23 West 26th Street
or Your Broker

471-472-473-474-475-476 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
Four 8-room apartments with prices ranging from
$800 to $960
All improvements—best services
Agent on premises
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
11 West 39th St. Phone 7175 Bryant.

306 West 99th St.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
THE ROSARY APARTMENTS.
9 Very Large Rooms and 2 Baths.
Very select neighborhood; moderate rental; attractive concession to October 1. Superintendent on premises.

WELLESLEY
N. E. Cor. 81st and West End Av.
Fine, large, seven, eight and nine room apartments. Electric lights, refrigeration and laundry fuel included in rent.
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES.

THE following high class Apartments are now ready for occupancy at attractive rentals:—

Belnord
86th St., Broadway, 87th St.
The Apartment Home of New York.
7 to 11 rooms, 2 to 4 baths.
Rental $2,100 upwards.

Dorilton
Broadway and 71st St.
Magnificent Apartments.
7, 8, and 10 rooms.
$2,000 and $3,000.

Bennington Corners North
817 West End Av.,
Southwest Corner 100th St.
New Structure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths.
Rents $900 to $2,000.

Barnard
106-110 Central Park West, South Corner 71st St.
Ideal location.
Apartments of 6 to 9 rooms.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500, including refrigeration.

The Courtenay
55 Central Park West.
Fireproof construction.
Ideal location;
10 rooms, 3 baths, 9 closets.
Rental $2,400 to $3,000.

The Cherbourg
1 West 92d St.
9 & 10 rooms, 2 & 3 baths.
Elevator apartments; all improvements; excellent view of Central Park and reservoir; reasonable rents.

Warwick Arms
101 West 80th St.
Overlooking Manhattan Square Park; 7 and 8 extra large rooms, 2 baths.
Rental, $1,400.

Strathallen
350 West 88th St.
Adj. corner Riverside Drive.
Eight-story modern fireproof.
10 rooms, 3 baths.
Attractive rental.

583 Riverside Drive
Corner 135th St.
Ideal location. 8 outside rooms.
Corner Apartments; all southern exposure. Rental, $1,100.

Lyndon Arms
524 Riverside Drive,
Near 123d St.
Overlooking Palisades.
8 rooms and bath.
Rental, $1,100 up.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.
AGENTS
Broadway at 80th Street Tel. Schuyler 3800
BRANCHES:
140 Broadway. 373 Fifth Avenue. Broadway, 144th and 163d Streets.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., New Building. Cor. 84th St.	8-10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,600 to $4,300
955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9-10 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,200 to $3,500
1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	6-8-9-12 Rooms 2 to 4 Baths	$1,200 to $3,900

Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.
New Building. Will be ready June 15th. Leases from October 1st.
New Building. Will be ready July 1st. Leases from October 1st.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant

THE DELLA ROBBIA
740 WEST END AVE.
NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.
Ready for Occupancy July 1st
FOUR-FIVE-SIX AND SEVEN ROOMS
ONE-TWO-THREE BATHS
CENTRAL LOCATION. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
Large Airy Rooms with Southern Exposure—New Ideas in Construction
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 WEST 72D STREET

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

"500 West End Avenue"

Corner 84th Street

New Building

Large Rooms—Southern, Eastern, and Western Exposure.

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

Here is the schedule:

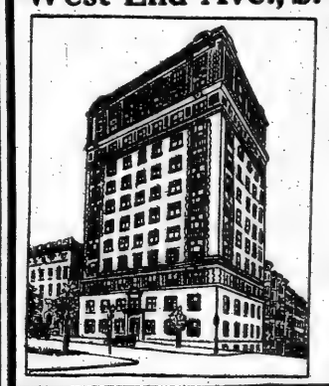


Floors	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"
Twelfth	2,400	2,700	1,900	1,900	1,400
Eleventh	2,400	2,700	1,900	1,900	1,400
Tenth	2,400	2,700 Rented	1,900	1,900	1,400
Ninth	2,400	2,700	1,900	1,900	1,400
Eighth	2,300 Rented	2,600 Rented	1,800	1,800	1,300
Seventh	2,300 Rented	2,600 Rented	1,800	1,800	1,300
Sixth	1,800 6 Rooms Rented	3,000 9 Rooms	1,700	1,700	1,300
Fifth	2,100 Rented	2,500 Rented	1,700	1,700	1,300
Fourth	2,100 Rented	2,400 Rented	1,600 Rented	1,600	1,200
Third	2,000 Rented	2,400 Rented	1,600 Rented	1,500 Rented	1,200
Second	2,000 Rented	2,300 Rented	1,500 Rented	1,500 Rented	1,100
First	1,900 Rented	2,200 Rented	1,500 Rented	1,400 Rented	1,100
Ground	1,500	1,700 Rented	900 Rented	1,300 Rented	1,000 Rented

"A"—7 rooms, 3 baths, 9 closets, and reception foyer
"B"—8 rooms, 3 baths, 11 closets, and reception foyer
"C"—6 rooms, 2 baths, 9 closets, and reception foyer
"D"—6 rooms, 2 baths, 8 closets, and reception foyer
"E"—5 rooms, 2 baths, 5 closets, and reception foyer

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representatives on Premises

West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 78th St.



Situated in a very desirable residential neighborhood, private house section; recently completed.
For Lease
8 & 9 Rooms 3 Baths
$2,500 & up
Exceptional Light and Air
Strictly Fireproof.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.
Tucker, Speyers & Co.,
435 5th Av. 2750—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WILLIAM B. MAY & CO.
717 Fifth Ave.
Near 56th St. Tel. 270 Plaza.
RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING APARTMENTS, WHICH WILL BE DECORATED TO SUIT.

KENMORE, 353 West 57th St.
8 rooms and 1 bath, $850 and $1,200.

HAROLD
439 Manhattan Ave.
N. W. COR. 118TH STREET.
4-5 and 6 rooms and 1 bath, $384 to $504.

DORENZA COURT
545 West 158th St.
4-5 and 6 rooms and 1 bath, $480 to $600.
ELEVATOR AND HALL BOY SERVICE.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

150 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
High Class Apartments
One 9 Room Duplex.
One 10 Room Simplex.
Rental $2,600 to $2,900.
Manager on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Av.
Telephone, 6960—Murray Hill.

315 Central Park West
Corner of 91st St.
One 10 Room Duplex Apartment,
$2,750.
Apply on premises or
Edgar A. Levy,
505 5th Av. Tel., Murray Hill—6960.

Broadway Apartments
215 West 51st St.
224 West 52nd St.
NEW MANAGEMENT
BUILDING OF THE HIGHEST CLASS
3-4-5 and 6 Rooms.
LOW RENTS.
Wm. B. May & Co., 717 5th Av.
NEAR 56TH ST. TEL. 270—PLAZA.

The Knickerbocker
247 Fifth Ave.,
Cor. 28th St.
Exclusive Duplex Apartment
Unfurnished. Luxuriously furnished small Bachelor Apartment.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1100. $1500.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE.

120 West 86th St.
New Twelve Story
Fireproof Apartment Building.
Six, seven, and eight rooms, all with three baths; rents $1,800 to $3,400.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 122 West 42d St.

STUDIO APARTMENT
39 WEST 27TH STREET.
Duplex Studio; large north light; open fireplace; suitable for artist, architect, or any business requiring large space with extended light.

Skylight Studios
5 West 19th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $35

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Two Equals None

If there is an "asking" price and a "renting" price for an apartment—there is no price.

Your decision rests on whether you like the apartment. You lose no time in unsatisfactory bargaining.

You can rent from any member of our staff, and the price is the same.

It is our fundamental business principle.

Our success is due to the fact that we have served both our tenants and owners better by this policy.

43 FIFTH AVENUE
N. E. Cor. 11th St.

Chatsworth Annex
340 West 72d St., Bet. West End and Riverside.

The Carlisle Dwellings
450 West End Av., at 82d St.

483 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 83d St.

500 WEST END AV.
N. E. Cor. 84th St.

THE ALAMEDA
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 84th St.

THE LANCASHIRE
353 West 85th St.

THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, at 85th St.

575 WEST END AV.
S. W. Cor. 88th St.

345 WEST 88TH ST.
Bet. West End and Riverside.

771 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 97th St.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Av., at 98th St.

THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St. East of Broadway

The above apartments are from five to eleven rooms. The rents range from $1,000 to $5,000.

Phone Bryant 7848, or write

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
56 West 45th Street
Representatives on Premises.

BELNORD
THE APARTMENT HOME OF NEW YORK

86th Street
Broadway
87th Street

Unsurpassed location and transit facilities. When leasing an Apartment in the Belnord you are assured of unexcelled service at all times, yet moderate in rentals.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., Agents
B'way at 80th Street Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Resident Agent on Premises.

The Most Moderate Priced Apartment House on Washington Heights

THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.

7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $660 to $1,020.

Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Avenue. Tel., 1481—Murray Hill.

AN APARTMENT—MOST ATTRACTIVE
At a rental materially under actual value.
14 ROOMS AND 5 BATH ROOMS

ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS MOST UNUSUAL, PERMITTING OF ALL THE LIVING ROOMS BEING THROWN TOGETHER INTO ONE BIG ROOM FOR ENTERTAINING, IF DESIRED.

Appointments of the most exclusive and up-to-date design.
An unusually well-arranged Doctor's Apartment to be sublet.
INSPECTION INVITED.

ALWYN COURT
182 WEST 58TH ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

We can offer extraordinary inducements In attractive steam-heated apartment with elevator service; from now to Oct. 1st, sufficiently low prices can be quoted to make it interesting to tenants who desire to make leases of from 1, 2 to 3 years.

Wm. B. May & Co., 717 5th Av.
NEAR 55TH ST. TEL. 270—PLAZA.

WHITE COURT,
203 WEST 107TH STREET,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
Six rooms and bath, large and light; select elevator apartment; efficient service. Superintendent on premises.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Telephone 7632 Bryant.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

547 West 157th St.
FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
5 Rooms & 1 Bath.
Asking $660; Concessions.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. Murray Hill—1481.

APARTMENTS DE LUXE.
$35 to $50; five and six rooms; new houses; every known modern improvement; best section on Washington Heights; owner's management. West 180th St. and Northern Av.

LATHAM COURT,
122d St. and Morningside Park East
Four and five large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; very moderate rental. Superintendent on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Bellaire Apt's,
584 Academy St.
JUST COMPLETED
ONLY A FEW
Choice Apartments Left in These
Twelve Houses
4 Rooms and Bath.....$26-$30
5 Rooms and Bath.....$33-$36

Extraordinarily large rooms and most modern and sanitary finish; spacious closets, private telephone, &c.
Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman St. Station and walk one block west and one block north.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR Tel. 8000 Audubon.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Ideal corner apartment; rent, $35. Best location in the Bronx. Every modern improvement.
175th St., N. E. Cor. Mt. Hope Av.,
New Jerome Av. Subway Station.

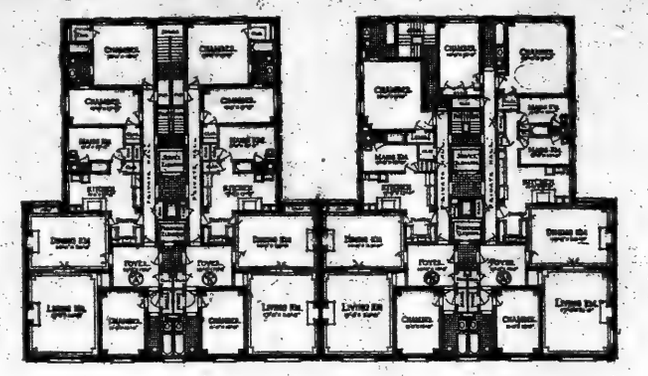
Fort Tryon Apartments
561 W. 180th St., Corner St. Nicholas Ave.
4 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Elevator, electric light. Apply on premises or J. E. Whitaker, 2108 Broadway, at 74th St.

FIVE SUNNY ROOMS
In New, Exclusive House,
One Short Block from Subway.
CONSUELO, 610 West 180th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

These rooms are really large





310 and 320 West 86th Street
(Just west of West End Avenue)

Some Other Attractions

On south side of extra wide street—no trucking—fireproof construction—only two apartments to each elevator hall—service elevator separate—unusually large closets—kitchen and servants' rooms isolated—private laundries—individual storage rooms—all white service—3-year leases—possession August 1st—leases dated October 1st—decorations to suit any tenant.

6-room apartments $1,800 to $2,300
7-room apartments 2,100 to 2,600
8-room apartments 2,400 to 3,200

Each apartment has three baths.

By actual measurement these apartments contain more floor space than any apartments of their class in this neighborhood—not more rooms but *bigger* rooms. Big rooms furnish better and give that much desired home look.

You have but a few weeks to decide where you will live this fall. Early inspection is urgent.

Representatives are at the building every day, Sundays included.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

OFFERS a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

Let Us Send You Our List to Aid You in Your Selection.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

299 Madison Avenue, Corner 41st St.
Telephone Murray Hill—1481.

BRENTMORE

88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St. — 5-8-9 ROOMS, 2-3 BATHS — $1,800 to $4,250

For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises,
or BING & BING, 119 W. 40TH ST.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

VERSAILLES
Southwest Corner of
Broadway and 91st Street.
8 and 9 Rooms
$1,700 to $2,100.

Elaborate in finish and appointments. An apartment without inside courts. Ready for October rentings.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.

5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rooms $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rooms $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rooms $1600 to $2000 per annum

A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.

Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

The Fortress
N.W. Cor. 169 St. & Ft. Wash'ton Av

A distinctive elevator Apartment House, with moderate rentals; large, sunny rooms, plenty of closets; offering 5 and 6 rooms and bath. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel., Hanover—5989.

Grenville Hall

Broadway, No. 5,000, corner 212th St. Opposite Isham Park (Subway Express Station 215th St.) Modern, high-class elevator apartments. All unusually large, light and airy rooms. 3 and 4 room apartments now vacant. Rent most reasonable. Agent or Supt. on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH CLASS HOMES ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

2 apartments to sublet at reduced rental to Oct. 1.

Brockton
661 W. 180th St.
N. E. Cor. B'way.
ELEVATOR.
Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors throughout.
4 Rooms, $40
5 Rooms, $50

Swampscott
680 W. 189th St.
ELEVATOR.
S. E. Cor. B'way.
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
6 Rooms $52.50
6 & bath, to $58

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway, at 181st St.
3759 Broadway, at 156th St.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY
9 & 10 Rooms—3 Baths
MODERATE RENTS
OVERLOOK APARTMENTS
802 West 181st St.,
COR. PINEHURST AVENUE.
Resident Management—3652 Audubon.

THE LAVALETTE
New Six-Story Elevator Apartment
No. 1 Arden St.
one block from Dyckman St. Subway station—2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel. 5989—Hanover.

A New Building
Overlooking
Riverside Drive

"345 West 88th Street"
between West End and Riverside

Only 3 Apartments to a floor
120 ft. front by 100 ft. deep

8 Rooms & 3 Baths
3 chambers and living room with southern exposure.

10 Rooms & 4 Baths
all rooms with southern, eastern or western exposure.

8 Rooms, with 3 Baths, from $1800 to $2500
10 Rooms, with 4 Baths, from $2400 to $3300

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representative on Premises

West Side, Above 110th Street.

VAUXHALL
780 Riverside Drive Cor. 155th St.
New 11-Story, Absolutely Fireproof Building

Beautiful and Convenient Location. 2 Blocks from 157th St., B'way Subway Station.

Rooms, 4 5 6 7
Rent, $700 $900 $1200 $1350
1, 2 and 3 Baths.

Doctor's Suite, 8 Rooms, $2100.
All Rooms are Large, Light and Airy. Mostly Southern exposure. Large closets.
REPRESENTATIVES AT BLDG.
TEL. 7100 AUDUBON.
or Strathcona Construction Co.,
Audubon 5633. 3,785 Broadway.

THE BELLEMORE,
605 West 115th Street
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. 6 large, light rooms & bath, all improvements; very moderate rental. Supt. on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

104 EAST 40th ST.
Choice Apartments
in the fashionable residential section of Murray Hill
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
ALSO
A very desirable Bachelor Suite.
AT PARK AVENUE

APARTMENTS FOR RENT
PARK & MADISON AVS.
AND CROSS STREETS
RULAND & WHITING CO.
693 MADISON AV., AT 62D ST.

No. 1261 Madison Avenue
Cor. 90th St.

A Handsome 7-Story House. Finest Corner Apartments North of 86th St. ONE SUITE OF 9 ROOMS & 2 BATHS. ONE SUITE OF 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS. High-class service. FAVORABLE TERMS.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Ave. Cor. 86th St.

LENOX COURT
114 East 71st St.
8 Rooms and Two Baths.
$1,400 AND $1,600
Choice Private House Block.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Desirable Apartments Offered by DUFF & CONGER Madison Avenue, Corner 86th St.

58-66 E. 96th St.	Single Flats, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$35-$45
1246 Madison Ave.	Single Flats, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$50-$60
127 East 86th St.	Hot water supply.	6 rooms & bath	$31
131 East 86th St.	Steam heat, hot water.	8 rooms & bath	$45-$50
120-122 E. 85th St.	Elevator, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$55-$65

Janitors in charge will show premises.

---

121 Madison Ave.
Corner 30th St.

Persons engaged in business in this vicinity can lease at attractive prices either non-housekeeping or housekeeping Apartments of from two rooms and bath to ten rooms and two baths; avoiding Subway and elevated railway travel and the consequent annoyance and loss of time. Good restaurant and room service.

Strictly Fireproof; 5 Elevators, Electric Light. All Night Telephone and Elevator Service.

---

100 East 17th Street,
THE WESTMORELAND
Housekeeping Apartments Overlooking Union Square.
7 and 8 Rooms.
$1,200-$1,400 per annum.
Apply VINCENT ASTOR
23 West 26th Street, or Your Broker.

Corner Elevator Apartment
8 outside brilliant rooms; every known improvement; decorate to suit; immediate possession. Rent starts Oct. 1. 1360 Madison Av., southwest corner 95th.

BROOKLYN.

Best Values—Southern Exposure
Concessions; decorated to suit; every improvement; fine service; 4 rooms, $25 to $26; 5 rooms, $30 to $33. 1008 President St., corner Bedford Ave. Phone 8477 Prospect.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

RENTING DEPT. 162 West 72d St., near Broadway. TEL., 7240 COL.
A Selected List of West Side Apartments for Rent.

Terrace Court,
202 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 93d St.
High-class modern fireproof house; large rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive.
10 rooms, 3 baths.
$1,800 to $2,300.

Hamilton,
420 Riverside Drive,
North Corner 114th Street.
One of the finest apartment houses in the city. One corner apartment. Every room outside, southern and western exposure.
6 and 8 rooms and 3 baths.
$1,200 to $2,300.

La Rochelle,
57 West 75th St.,
N. E. Cor. Columbus Ave.
Imposing modern fireproof building; extra large rooms, convenient to 72d St. "L" Station and 72d St. Subway Station.
7 rooms and bath.
$1,200 to $1,800.

498 West End Ave.,
Southeast Corner 84th St.
New twelve-story fireproof apartment. Convenient to subway station. Bright, sunny, outside rooms.
6 large rooms, reception room and 2 baths.
$1,800.

4 and 12 West 92d St.,
Near Central Park West.
Convenient to "L" station, 86d St. and Columbus Ave.
7 rooms and bath.
$900 to $1,100.

The Oregon,
162 West 54th St.,
Corner 7th Ave.
New 12-story fireproof building; a few choice housekeeping corner apartments, in most convenient residential location in the city. Close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
3-4-5-6 rooms and bath.
$900 to $1,700.

Georgean Court,
58 Central Park West;
South Corner 66th St.
One of the handsomest apartment houses on the Park. Modern fireproof building, with all the latest improvements.
6 and 12 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.
$2,000 and $3,600.

The Cornwall,
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
New high-class fire and sound proof apartments. Subway station at 91st St. and Broadway.
7, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths and large reception room.
$1,700 to $2,500.

105 West 72d St.,
Near Subway and "L" stations.
New fireproof building. Large rooms a feature. Southern exposure.
5 rooms and 2 baths.
$1,700 to $1,900.

375 Central Park West
Near 97th St.
Very desirable apartments with fine hardwood trim; all modern appointments.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths.
$840 to $1,200.



45 East 62nd St.
Adjoining the Colony Club
Only Seven Room-Three Baths Suites, now Available.
$2300 to $2700
Apply on Premises, or to Douglas L. Elliman & Co. 421 Madison Av.

The Montana Realty Company
Desire to announce that there will be for Rent from Next October Two Apartments in Their Buildings
375 Park Avenue

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PROSPECTIVE TENANTS WHO ARE NOW LOOKING FOR APARTMENTS FOR FALL OCCUPANCY, WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT ALL APARTMENTS IN BUILDINGS UNDER OUR MANAGEMENT IN THE PARK AVENUE SECTION ARE AT PRESENT RENTED, BUT THAT WE ARE OFFERING THE FOLLOWING FROM OCT. 1ST, NEXT, WHICH CAN BE SEEN AT ANY TIME BY APPOINTMENT:

405 Park Avenue
NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
3 apartments, 11 to 12 rooms, 4 baths, $4,000, $6,000.

118 East 54th St.
2 apartments, 8 and 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800, $3,100.

115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.

122 East 53rd St.
4 apartments, 5 to 7 rooms & 3 baths, $1,200, $2,250.

MOORE & WYCKOFF,
Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

---

525 Park Avenue
Southeast Cor. 61st St.
New Apartments.
Now Open for Inspection.
9 & 12 Rooms, 3 & 4 Baths.

An Apartment furnished
by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

Rental $3,700 to $6,000

APPLY
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Ave.
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Ave.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE SUSSEX
55 East 45th St.
From October or earlier, seven or eight room apartment, $1,800; one having all sunny rooms, $1,700; extra maids' rooms; private block.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

To Sublet For Summer Months
A handsomely furnished, cool apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath. Best location and service in New York. Price very reasonable.
THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Very desirable furnished apartment of 5 rooms & bath. Also one 3 rooms & bath.

ANSONIA HOTEL
BROADWAY AND 73D ST.
At a sacrifice for Summer, six large, outside rooms; southern exposure; elegantly furnished; housekeeping or hotel service if wanted. N 9 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

To Sublet for Summer
FURNISHED APARTMENT
10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
UNUSUALLY LARGE, LIGHT, WELL VENTILATED ROOMS
59 East 65th St., Cor. Park Ave.
Moore & Wyckoff, REAL ESTATE, 546 5th Ave.

ADLON
54TH ST., 200, COR. 7TH AVE.
Apartments to Sublet,
3 and 4 Rooms, elegantly furnished.
Apply on Premises.

THE DURHAM,
7 East 52d St.,
One door from 5th Av.
Newly decorated, painted and attractively furnished Apartments, two rooms and bath; moderate prices.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, MAY 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALBANY ST, s s, 65.11 ft e of West St, 18.8x58.3; Norbert Heinsheimer, referee, to Seamens Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, May 27; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$28,000

ACADEMY ST, s s, 150 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 50x100; James Chittick to Loyal Building Co., 391 East 149th St, (mtg $8,000,) all liens, May 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

ACADEMY ST, s s, 150 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 50x100; 9th Av, s s, 49.11 ft s of 206th St, 50x100; Alice G. Chittick, Newark, N. J., to James Chittick, 178 North 6th St, Newark, N. J., (mtg $13,000,) all liens, Sept. 15, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 66 ft n of Division St, 20x100; Louis Roosin to Anna Roosin, 6 Attorney St, May 26, (mtg $75,000;) attorney, Joseph Manheim, 302 Broadway....$100

AV B, 237, e s, 42 ft e of 17th St, 20x83; Morris Frank to Fannie, his wife, 857 Elsmere Place, ½ part, all liens, May 25.....$1

18TH AV, 413, s e s, 24.8x100; Isaac Zendman to 418 1st Av. Corp., 562 West 113th St, (mtg $19,000,) May 27; attorney, Istel Realty Corp., 562 West 113th St.....$100

9TH AV, n w s, at n e s of 208th St, 99.11x100; Joseph M. O'Connor to Helen A. Howson, 489 West End Av, May 29, (mtf $15,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

81ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x82.5; Margaret E. Weill to H. M. Weill Co., 284 West 34th St, May 6, (mtg $23,220)....$100

20TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 8th Av, 24x98.9; Matilda D. Minck to Samuel H. Glasser, 402 West 151st St, May 28, (mtg $18,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

9TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 19.11x100.5; 57th St, s s, 270 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; 56th St, n s, 230 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100; Harry L. Norton to Blanche H. Hutton, Bayshore, L. I., May 28, quitclaim; attorneys, Hart & T., 35 Wall St.....$1

84TH ST, n s, 117.6 ft e of Av A, 19.6x102.2; Arnold J. D. Heins to Kingsley Contracting Co., 237 E. 163d St, (mtg $6,000,) May 22; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St....$100

106TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x100.11; Bernard M. L. Ernst, (referee,) to Frederick Saland, 243 5th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $265,000,) May 5; attorney, Joseph S. Rosalsky, 246 Broadway.....$285,000

109TH ST, s s, 537.7 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.5x100.11; Sarah Zendman to Intel Realty Corp., 562 West 113th St, May 20, (mtg $45,750).....$100

115TH ST, 306-308, East, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 40.9x100.10; Charles R. Protze, Westbrookville, N. Y. to Meyer Gans, 590 West 172d St, (mtg $36,750,) all liens, May 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

123D ST, n s, 236 ft e of 2d Av, 18x100.11; John McKee to John J. Griffin, East Orange, N. J., (mtg $6,500,) all liens, May 28; attorneys, Worcester, W. & S., 30 Broad St.....$1

124TH ST, 649 West, n s, 25 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x99.11; George H Budke to Corporal Realty Co., 35 Liberty St, all liens, March 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Corporal Realty Co. to George H. Budke, 190 Belmont Av, Jersey City, (mtg $40,000,) March 28; attorney, same.....$1

Bronx.

BASSFORD AV, n e corner 184th St, 55x83x 46x91.4; Empire City Savings Bank to Glengariff Construction Co., Inc., May 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$55,000

BRONX RIVER RD, s s, lots 207-209-211, map part Hyatt Farm; Joseph P. Hennessy, referee, to Caroline Gareiss, 2,068 Marion Av, May 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,800

CRESTON AV, 2,384, e s, 25x95; Anna E. Green to Josephine Ragette, 208 Mosholu Parkway South, May 28, (mtge $5,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

EDWARDS AV, Lot 117, map of Seton Homestead; Morton M. Green to Carrie Feuringer, 208 Mosholu Parkway South, May 28, (mtg $3,750;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GIFFORD AV, e s, 453.10 ft e of Balcom Av, 25x100; also Gifford Av, e s, 253.2 ft w of Swinton St, 25x100; Martha Jacobsen to Freida Lehrmuth, 814 East 160th St, May 19, (mtg $4,200;) attorney, I. Hillman, 391 East 149th St.....$100

LELAND AV, n e cor Wood Av, 25x100; George Rueckel to Frank Glass, 2,248 Powell Av, April 13, (mtge $4,850;) attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$100

LOTS 19 and 20, map Cehrie Park; J. Wilson Bryant, referee, to Theodore J. Chabot, 1,206 Washington Av, May 29; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St.....$2,000

LOTS 7 and 8, parcel 1, map William B. Ogden; Emanuel B. Cohen, referee, to Emily O. Wheeler, Sharon, Conn., May 28; attorney, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St..$100

MACLAY AV, e s, 170.3 ft s of Hubbell Av, 38.11x92.6x78.11x92.4; South Williamson to Julia Byrnes, 1,018 East 156th St, May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MARION AV, 2,072, s e s, 50x110; Steinmetz Construction Co. to John B. Lazzari, 3,480 Bronx Boulevard, May 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

MULINER AV, e s, 127.5 ft s of Neil Av, 30.9x114x25x120.8; Nathan Burkan, as trustee, to Herman Wolfson, 2,144 Lexington Av, May 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$400

SEDDON ST, w s, 58.5 ft n of St. Raymond Av, 50x73x.50x72; Amelia M. Korff to Katharine Gass, 2,248 Powell Av, May 27, (mtg $2,500;) attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westester Av.....$150

SHERMAN AV, n e corner 163d St, 55x 104.9; Kingsley Contracting Co. to Arnold J. D. Heins, 108 Clarewill Av, Upper Montclair, N. J., (mtge $4,000;) attorney, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$100

SOUTH OAK DRIVE, part lot 62 amended map Bronxwood Park, 32x96.4x30.1x93; Abbondanza Mascia to Arthur Knight, 1,270 3d Av, May 27, (mtge $5,700;) attorney, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$100

VALENTINE AV, s e corner 180th St, 67.5 x irregular; certified copy of deed recorded in New York County, May 3, 1906; John Brady to Morris Mann, May 24, 1906; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$100

1ST AV, s s, Lot 21, map of Prospect Hill, 50x100; Mary M. Woulf to Concourse Court Corporation, 690 Whitlock Av, May 27, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

1ST ST, s w s, Lot 20, map of Prospect Hill Estate, 55x100; Florence Wood to Concourse Court Corporation, 690 Whitlock Av, May 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

137TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; also 137th St, 314 East, s s, 16.4x100; also 138th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 50x100; Henry D. Bahr to H. D. B. Holding Co., Inc., 280 East 137th St, May 27, (mtg $25,500;) attorney, O. A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St.....$1

137TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 50x100; H. D. Bahr to H. D. B. Holding Co., Inc., 280 East 137th St, May 27, (mtg $35,-300;) attorney, O. A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St.....$1

166TH ST, 900 East, s s, 94.1 ft w of Tiffany St, 50x100; David Paley to Joseph L. B. Maser and another, 944 Park Av, May 27, (mtg $40,000;) attorney, Gruenstein & Gr, 220 Grand St.....$1

178TH ST, 234 and 236 East, s s, 100x100, Fanny P. Wilcox to Gustav Viehl, 234 East 178th St, May 28, (mtg $60,000;) attorney, H. G. Loew, 299 Broadway.....$100

187TH ST, n s, 57.9 ft w of Decatur Av, 19.11x88.10x19.9x87.4; Ida M. Jacobson to John Jacobson, 385 East 198th St, Jan. 7, (mtg $5,500;) attorney, C. Randall, 5 Bellevue St, Weehawken, N. J.....$1

To Bankers and Financial Houses proposing to establish themselves in London, England:

MESSRS. ELLIS & SON, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, of 45 Fenchurch Street, London, being Agents for various Owners of Real Estate in Lombard Street and the Financial World, would be glad to afford any information respecting suitable Sites and Buildings in that neighborhood.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, e s, 150 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 50x100; Loyal Building Co.; Incorporated, to Samuel Blumenthal, 542 W. 112th St, May 28, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$33,000

26TH ST, 325 East, —x— leasehold; Frank Florentino to Henry Elias Brewing Co., 403 E. 54th St, May 28, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Louis W. Osterweis, 200 5th Av.....$1

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 40.9x100.10; Meyer Gans to Charles R. Protze, Westbrookville, N. Y., May 28, prior mtg $34,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,750

184TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x99.11; Corporal Realty Co., Incorporated, to Morris Aron, 2,401 Broadway, May 28, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $40,000

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, e s, 464 ft n of 183d St, 163.2x100; William D. Peck to William A. Marble, 2,350 Broadway, May 28, due June 1, 1916; attorney, William A. Marble, 280 Broadway $6,000

BASSFORD AV, n e corner of, 184th St, 55x93; Glengariff Construction Co. to Empire City Savings Bank, May 28, 1 year; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

CRESTON AV, e s, 149.3 ft n of 184th St, 25x95; Josephine Ragette to Katherine Hartung, 3,078 Perry Av, prior mtg $5,000, May 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$374

LOT 21, map of Prospect Hill Estate; Concourse Court Corporation to Mary M. Woolf, 1 Neptune Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., May 27, 2 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $7,000

LOT 234, map of Hunt's Point Realty Co.; Harry L. Horwitz to Imogene H. Charvet, 561 West 143d St, May 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $600

LOT 234, map of Hunt's Point Realty Co.; same to Clarence R. Freeman, 343 West 84th St, May 25, installments, 6 p. c.; same attorney $300

LOTS 159, 160, 264, and 265, map of Haight Estate; Frank Boyle to Christopher Joyce, 291 East 201st St, May 21, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Christopher Joyce, 291 East 201st St.....$1,200

LOTS 274 and 275, map of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Walter L. Vaughan to David F. Lucas, 170 West 97th St, May 28, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Walter M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1,200

THIERIOT AV, e s, 100 ft s of Eastern Boulevard, 200x100; Lenora Klinger to Charles T. Salt, Elmhurst, L. I., May 26, due June 6, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Arthur G. Schaffner, 619 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.....$4,200

VERIO AV, w s, 27.6 ft n of Opdyke Av, 27.6x98.5; Arthur Simermeyer to East Chester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

147TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 24.1x 100; also Beekman Av, w s, 25 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 50x100; also Schuyler St, n e s, being Lot 451, map of Melrose South, 25x100; Isabella Trainor and another to John Turley and another, 408 East 147th St, (mtg $22,-200,) May 18, 3 years; attorneys, Halsey, K. & O., 141 Broadway.....$2,000

179TH ST, n s, 30.3 ft e of Bathgate Av, 49.5x165; Barnett-Weil Construction Co., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, May 27, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$35,000

198TH ST, n s, 57.9 ft w of Decatur Av, 19.11x87.5; John Jacobson to Clarence D. Randall, Highwood Park, Weehawken, N. J., March 31, due May 2, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Clarence D. Randall, 5 Bellevue St, Weehawken, N. J.....$4,000

239TH ST, n s, 352.10 ft w of 1st St, 50x 100; Patrick H. Egan to Heinrich Roth, Yonkers, N. Y., May 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $800

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

6TH AV, 695, booth in front of store; Demetrius Karagianis to Atanasios Dometios, 686 6th Av, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, J. A. Fischer, 690 6th Av.....$600

26TH ST, 325 East, all; Henry F. Walters to Frank Florentino, 325 East 26th St, 6 5-12 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Louis W. Osterweis, 200 5th Av.....$1,000

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, 727, store, &c.; Henry Heddrich to Adam Amberg, 727 Courtlandt Av, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Schaefer & Son, 763 Courtlandt Av.....$840

138TH ST, 461 East, all; Hyams Realty Co. to Sam Bornstein and another, 597 East 138th St, 2 years and 10 months from July 1, 1915; attorney, Sam Burstein, 318 East 118th St.....$3,900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

72D ST, 42 West; 72d St, 118 West, and 73d St, 126 West; Dora Isaaks against Edward W. Browning, owner; J. W. Cooney Co., contractor $100

106TH ST, 146 West; Clemente Contracting Co., Inc., against Eugene Goll, owner; Charles Phelock, contractor.....$126

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Phelock against Eugene Goll, owner and contractor.....$525

5TH ST, 512 East; Morris Spergel against Francis E. Menge, owner; Morris H. Brenner and Jacob Ruppert Brewery, contractors. $225

Bronx.

ALDUS ST, 952; Samuel Gluck against David G. Patton, owner and contractor.....$66

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

113TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x 100.11; Adelaide E. Thompson against Mathilde Juvet et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Driscoll.

5TH AV, w s, 65.10 ft n of 32d St, 15.11x 100; Livingston Phelps against Samuel Kurzman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

UNION SQUARE, 2, and property in Kings County; Charles W. Trask against Charles E. Ames et al., (partition;) attorneys, Foster & Newman.

5TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 131st St, 25x99; Aimee Robert et al. against Sarah Ettinger et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.

LAWRENCE ST, 81; Louis C. Wallach, against Edward McMahon et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Deutsch.

12TH ST, 344 East; H. Judd against Giuseppe Ferri et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. L. Bogert.

148TH ST, s s, 212.6 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x 99.11; William A. Butler et al against Joseph McConnell et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Butler, Wyckoff & Campbell.

71ST ST, 316 East; Solomon Klingenstein et al. against Bella Leon et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

106TH ST, 330 East; Mary Keckeissen against Doris Osserman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Cracauer.

148TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x 99.11; J. Herbert Carpenter against Joseph McConnell et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Butler, Wyckoff & Campbell.

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 244.8 ft n e of Beck St, 37.5x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Julius Bernstein et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 232; Lucretia Berte against Frederick C. Berte et al., (partition;) attorneys, Cameron & Hanlon.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

175th St, n w corner Waterloo Place, five-story brick tenement, 28.35x68.11½; Marquette Construction Co., James E. Dougherty, Jr., 881 Croton Park North, present owners; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost.....$30,000

199th St, s s, 55.12 ft w of Bainbridge Av, four five-story brick tenements, 41.75x98.10, 39.50x96.3, 40x69.8, 40x75.7; Daniel Houlihan, 2,867 Bainbridge Av., owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av., architects; cost.....$160,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

32d St, s s, 200 ft w of Fifth Av, to a five-story clubhouse, estate of T. H. Alexandre, 320 Broadway, owner; M. R. Bean, 325 Madison Av, architect; cost $5,630

Madison Av, n w corner of 63d St, to a five-story and basement dwelling; H. C. Mathews, 14 East 69th St, owner; E. Greene, 5 Beekman St, architect; cost $10,000

Electric Heating of Building.

In Stockholm, Sweden, the electric heating of rooms on the hot-water system has been established, and it is declared to prove very satisfactory. In the top story of a building is a heat-insulated water tank of 100 to 300 gallons' capacity, with electric heating devices for the water.

During the night the water is heated, for the price of current is less at such hours, and in some cases extra low night rates prevail. An automatic device switches off the current in the morning, and throws on an electric motor pump. This sets up circulation of hot water in the radiators throughout the building. In the evening the pump is switched off and the current sent to the heater tank.

A heat storage tank of 125 gallons, using 4 kilowatts and ten hours charging at night, will take in heat enough to suffice for radiators in four or five rooms. With a 350-gallon tank and 6 to 8 kilowatts, eight rooms can be heated. The system is automatic in action, and not liable to get out of order.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

ACADEMY ST, e s, 150 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 50x100; Samuel Blumenthal loans Loyal Building Co., Inc., to erect a — story building, (9 payments) $33,000

Bronx.

VERIO AV, w s, 27.6 ft n of 236th St, 26x 107; Eastchester Savings Bank loans Arthur Simermeyer to erect one-story apartment, (3 payments) $3,000

179TH ST, n s, 30.2 ft e of Bathgate Av, 49.4x105; City Mortgage Co. loans Barnett-Weil Construction Co., to erect one 5-story apartment, (11 payments).....$32,000

"Over Decoration Day."

Select list of country homes will be found in the Country Board column of The New York Times today, next to last page.—Advt.

To Boston

VIA

Fall River Line

(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)

Commonwealth and Priscilla

Afternoon and Evening Concerts by the Fall River Line Orchestra, are All-Year Features

Leave Pier 14, N. R., Foot of Fulton St., Daily

Lv. New York.....5:30 P. M.
Due Boston (Back Bay).....8:19 A. M.
Due Boston (South Station).....8:24 A. M.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.

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S.S. "Berkshire" and "C. W. Morse" alternately leave Pier 32, N. R., (ft. Canal Street,) daily, 6:00 P. M., West 132d Street Pier, 6:30 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip. "The Luxurious Way"

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S.S. "Rensselaer" and "Trojan" alternately leave Pier 32, N. R., (ft. Canal Street,) daily, including Sunday, 9 P. M.; West 132d Street Pier, daily, including Sunday, 10 P. M. Leave Troy 8 P. M. week days only; leave Albany 11 P. M. daily, including Sunday. A la carte dinner served beginning at 6 o'clock. Fare, $1.50 one way, $2.50 round trip. "The Way That Saves a Business Day." Send for booklet, "Historic Hudson."

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BEAR MOUNTAIN 45 MILES UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON

SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRIPS
SUNDAY and MONDAY
May 30 and May 31
ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS.
FAST STEEL Str. HIGHLANDER
Lvs. Battery, 9:15; West 23d St., 9:45; West 129th St., 10:15; Yonkers, 10:45 A.M.
Music. Refreshments.
Round Trip, 75c. Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c.
Buy Tickets on Boat.
McAllister St'b't Co. Tel. Broad 952.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TODAY (SUNDAY) (Weather Permitting)
STEAMER ROSEDALE WILL LEAVE
West 129th St. at 1:30 P. M.
West 79th St. at 1:45 P. M.
West 23rd St. at 2:15 P. M.
Battery Pier at 2:30 P. M.
Rockaway Beach at 6:30 P. M.
TICKETS, 50c.

Special Trips Sunday and Monday
Interstate Park Landings
(ALONG THE PALISADES)
STR. KINGSTON leaves West 129th St. at 10 A. M., 2 & 5 P.M. Fare 35c. Round Trip

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lvs. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHT CLIFTON
Lv. ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 and 2:30 every day. Music. Lecturer. Tel. Bryant 3628.

S. S. MANDALAY

Decoration Day Excursions
UP THE HUDSON
SUNDAY, MAY 30; MONDAY, MAY 31.
FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP.
Leaving Battery 9 A. M., Mandalay Pier, West 131st St., 10 A. M.

POPULAR EVENING TRIPS
(SAME AS LAST YEAR)
Commence Sunday, May 30
Leaving Battery 7:30 P. M., Mandalay Pier, West 131st St., 8:30 P. M.
RETURN TO 131ST STREET ONLY.
Phone Pier Morn. 4399 or Broad 179-3263.

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BOSTON $2.80

Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.75
ROUND TRIP $3.30.

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First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

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Worcester, $2.00; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
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MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50, GOOD 10 DAYS.
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THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

30 MILE SAIL ON L. I. SOUND Sea Cliff & Glenwood
EVERY SUNDAY AND DECORATION DAY MAY 31ST
Str. leaves Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., 9:30; ft. 138th St., E. R., 10:00 A. M. Ret., due N. Y. 8:00 P. M.
Excursion 50c Tickets

WEST POINT EXCURSION

Sunday, May 30, & Decoration Day, May 31.
Fast & Elegant Strs. Nassau & Merchant
Leave ft. East 24th St., 10 a.m. From Battery Landing, 10:30 a.m. Foot W. 129th St., 11 a.m.
ROUND TRIP 75c
Ample time at West Point to see Dress Parade. Dancing. Music. Reduced rate. Return, due 9 p.m.
The Marine Excursion Co. Phone Bryant 3156.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lvs. Franklin St., Pier 34, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. SUNDAY, May 30, and MONDAY, May 31, Franklin St., 8:30 & 9:15 a.m. Battery, 8:55 & 9:35 a.m.

Stamford Boat, Pier 27, E. R., 1 P.M. Week Days. Passengers, 35c. Freight. 6252 Orchard.

THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
N. J. C., BOATS RUNNING.

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Full South. 800 Rooms. 100 Bathrooms.

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Sunday, May 30th and Decoration Day, May 31st. 75c
Delightful Grove overlooking Long Island Sound and Huntington Bay.
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Under Auspices of Montauk Steamboat Co.
Lvs. pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
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4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:30 P. M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

DECORATION DAY AT THE SEASHORE

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

L. I. Railroad trains leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station), 7th Av. & 33d St., 8:57, 9:13, 10:02, 11:00 A.M.; 12:00, 12:38, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:04, 5:00, 6:00, 7:02, 8:00 P. M. Trains leave Long Island City and Brooklyn at frequent intervals throughout the day.

LONG BEACH.

Leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station), 6:04, 6:47, 8:36, 9:20, 10:02, 10:40, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:24, 2:06, 2:44, 3:00, 4:12, 5:00, 5:31, 6:05, 6:24, 8:01, 8:10 P. M. Leave Brooklyn (Flatbush Av.), 6:03, 6:46, 8:37, 9:18, 10:01, 10:40, 11:06 A. M.; 12:31, 1:30, 2:10, 2:48, 3:00, 4:12, 5:00, 5:32, 5:53, 6:23, 8:14 P. M.
Extra train returning leaves Long Beach 1:30 Sunday & Monday night for N. Y. and Brooklyn.

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS New Jersey Central
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT

Lake Hopatcong $1.00
TOMORROW, DECORATION DAY, MAY 31
AND EVERY SUNDAY
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.

Mauch Chunk $1.50
TOMORROW
DECORATION DAY, MAY 31
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 a.m.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.

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Sailing Tuesday, June 15, Noon.

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EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
Cameronia....Fri., June 11, 5 P.M.
Orduna.....Sat., June 19, 10 A.M.

MEXICAN RAILWAYS NOT TO PAY NOTES

Expected to Default on Issue of $28,000,000 Which Is to Mature Tuesday.

PLAN FOR REORGANIZATION

Government to Indemnify Investors, but First Warring Factions Must Come to Peace.

The two-year 6 per cent. notes of the National Railways of Mexico, amounting to approximately $28,000,000, which were floated by a syndicate of New York and European bankers, will mature on Tuesday. It was stated authoritatively yesterday that they would not be paid. Just what disposition will be made of them probably will be announced in a statement which is expected from the head of the National Railways in Mexico City.

Unofficial advices received from Mexico City indicate that the bankers who backed the big note issue will be told that a virtual moratorium exists and that the note holders will be paid, dollar for dollar, when a reorganization of the National Railways can be effected. Such a reorganization, of course, can not be brought about until the revolutions in Mexico have run their full course.

At present, the various lines of the National Railways are under control of the various revolutionary leaders. Zapata holds the lines within a radius of about forty miles of Mexico City. Carranza holds Vera Cruz and about 125 miles of the road leading from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. Villa holds the routes from El Paso to Aguascalientes, about 500 miles, and from Eagle Pass to Torreon, about 500 miles, in the northern part of Mexico. Nominally Villa, through Zapata, is in charge of the main office of the National Railways through his possession of Mexico City.

A man closely identified with the National Railways of Mexico said yesterday that there need be no worry on the part of Americans and Europeans about the ultimate recovery of their investments in the National Railways. The reorganization plan which would be adopted, he said, would provide for all of the notes and bonds of the company and allow for a payment of all earnings lost because of the revolutions. The tentative plan, as outlined to a TIMES reporter, provides for the following measures:

The Government of Mexico will pay for the restoration of the physical properties of the railroad system. By August the revolutions will have lasted five years and the total loss in property, as estimated, will amount to at least $50,000,000.

Government Treasury bonds will be sold to meet all maturities and interest which remain unpaid. It is expected that these bonds will run for fifty years, and that there will be a market for them when the civil affairs of Mexico are finally settled.

Finally, the Government will pay holders of the shares of the railway system the percentage of net income which they would have derived in normal times. No report of earnings have been made for any month in 1914 or 1915, and the next annual meeting will be the postponed meeting of October, 1914.

The notes maturing on Tuesday were issued to retire other maturities in 1913 and to meet interest on several bond issues. The 1914 coupons were paid in new notes secured by Mexican Treasury bonds. A great many of the notes are held in New York, but the majority are held abroad, it is understood. They are not listed on the New York Stock Exchange and quotations have been made for a long time. The formal announcement regarding these notes is expected early in the week.

U.S. FLAG OVER ISLE OF PINES

W. J. Mills Says Islanders Seek Settlement of Annexation Controversy.

William J. Mills, who comes about as near being the Pooh Bah of the Isle of Pines as any one could be, arrived yesterday on his way to Watertown, N. Y., where he was for many years the Vice President and Treasurer of the H. H. Babcock Company. Discussing the reports that have been coming from Washington that the islanders of Pines wanted annexation, Mr. Mills said they were already annexed, in a fashion, both to the United States and to Cuba, and the American residents, who are in a large majority, want Congress to settle for good the question that comes up every few years.

Mr. Mills does not make any pretensions to being a Pooh Bah, but as a fellow-Pine Islander put it, "if you can't get any money, and you can't get away from a place without his say-so, what is he?" He is the resident and managing Director of the three banks on the island, and is Treasurer and General Manager of the Isle of Pines Steamship Company, which provides the only means of exit.

"It is true there are Americans in the Isles of Pines who have not prospered," said Mr. Mills at the Imperial. "They are those who read dream books issued by real estate promoters, believed them, and went down there with $300 or $400 in the expectation that this assured them a fortune. Nature doesn't do it all, even in the Isle of Pines. It is true, however, that anybody who can buy five or six acres of good ground, and build a house, and who will learn grapefruit raising, will never have to worry about where his living is coming from for the rest of his existence.

"The banks and the steamship company are owned by New York and Pittsburgh capital. There are now about 5,000 Americans living on the island, as against about 2,000 natives. Most of the latter, however, are Spainards, and not Cubans. There are some English, Germans, and Canadians, but no international disputes have arisen.

"The class of settlers that is coming into the island is improving all the time. A year ago last month the ex-Mayor of Watertown, a man worth $2,000,000, came down there on a visit and was so pleased he bought a place. Indeed, in my opinion, the place is destined to be the great Winter resort of millionaires on account of the climate and the water, the latter being extremely soft, any number of springs containing magnesia.

"As for the political situation, the Isle of Pines, in the opinion of the Americans there, is just where it was at the time of McKinley's death. The island is actually American territory. McKinley so declared it during the Spanish-American War, and had it put on the maps as such. Then, it appears, after his death, Roosevelt's agents made a deal by which the United States acquired land about Guantanamo for a naval station, and in consideration of this promised to hand over the Isle of Pines to the Cubans.

"However, this deal has never had the necessary ratification by the United States Senate, and the Isle of Pines is American territory, under the de facto government of Cuba. As for the 'movement' that is spoken about, it can hardly be called such. We simply want Congress to take the matter up and settle it, so that we shall know just where we stand.

"We Americans in the Isle of Pines have no quarrel with the Cuban Government. We only want the American flag there, as Americans might reasonably be expected to have a preference for their own ensign. Under the present Administration the Cuban Government is making great headway, and as far as the treatment of Americans is concerned, there is no complaint whatever. President Menocal last Winter visited the island for the first time.

"While many of the American residents live on their plantations, the towns are growing, and Santa Barbara, which is the largest of the all-American colonies, now has a fine hotel, run by an American, several stores, three churches, two schools, a bowling alley, and clubhouses. We have no railroad, but the automobile roads are the best in the world. I should say there are 500 automobiles on the island."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Tuesday, June 1.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Samuel Marx.

9th St, 6 and 8 West, s s, 124.1 ft w of 5th Av, 53.9x83.11, two three-story dwellings; Harry Content against the Securities Co. et al.; R. L. Tarbox, attorney; L. A. Abrams, attorney; due, $13,498.06; taxes, &c., $1,431.70; subject to two mortgages aggregating $45,000.

By Henry Brady.

127th St, 26 West, s s, 500 ft e of Lenox Av, 23x99.11, three-story dwelling; Sarah Dahlman against Jacob Wiener et al.; Charles Putzel, attorney; G. C. De Lacy, referee; due, $11,230.58.

By J. H. Mayers.

70th St, 220 East, s s, 258 ft w of 2d Av, 28x100.5, four-story tenement and store; New York Title Insurance Co. against J. H. Bodine et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; W. J. Amend, referee; due, $10,058.71; taxes, &c., $987.90.

70th St, 222 East, s s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 28x100.5, four-story tenement; St. John's Guild against City of New York, J. H. Bodine et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; W. J. Amend, referee; due, $19,050.33; taxes, &c., $957.60.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

170th St, 590 East, s s, 99.5 ft e of Fulton Av, 16.8x17.4; two-story dwelling; also 167th St, 841 East, n e corner of Stebbins Av, 25x61.2x irr62.6, three-story frame tenement and store; Dorothea Taylor against C. J. Herbst et al.; Phillips, M. & W., attorneys; B. F. Gerding, referee; due, $1,214.25; taxes, &c., $841.02; subject to two mortgages aggregating $9,750.

Wednesday, June 2.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

86th St, 324 and 326 East, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 2 three-story dwellings, each 12.6x102.2; executor's sale; also

87th St, 211 East, n s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 19.8x100.8, three-story dwelling; executor's sale; also

128th St, 126 to 134 West, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 three-story dwellings, each 15x99.11; executor's sale, estate of Hugo Gorsch, deceased.

Broad St, 46 to 52, w s, 109.10 ft s of Exchange Place, runs w 110.9x s 43.7x w 49.10 to New St x s 64.5x e 74.6x e 111.10, twenty-story office building; New York Life Insurance Co. against 50 Broad Street Co., et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; J. R. Sheffield, referee; due, $1,705,437.44; taxes, &c., $17,-598.50.

101st St, 64, s s, 125 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Clara Stefermann against First United Presbyterian Church et al.; Joseph Rosenzweig, attorney; Moses Cowen, referee; due, $2,080.03; taxes, &c., $1,067.13; subject to a mortgage of $19,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,744 to 1,748, s e corner of 56th St, 131.9x122.7x120.2x88.7, seven-story Rockingham apartment house; E. L. Mooney et al. against D. W. Harkness et al.; Biandy, M. & S., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; partition.

29th St, 39 and 41 West, n s, 175 ft e of 6th Av, 49.11x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; Michael J. O'Connor et al. against Rockbridge Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $136,-907.55.

Henry St, 233 and 235, n s, 280 ft e of Clinton St, 45x87.6, six-story tenement and store; Minnie Rothenberg against Sarah Kanovitz et al.; J. A. Seidman, attorney; K. J. H. Powell, referee; due, $11,389.62; taxes, &c., $1,027; subject to a mortgage of $54,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

80th St, 338 West, s s, 154.4 ft e of 9th Av, 18.4x98.9, three-story dwelling; Grange William, guardian, &c., against Matilda Morrison et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Benjamin Tuska, referee; due, $11,945.87; taxes, &c., $675.55.

By James L. Wells Company.

108th St, 306 East, s s, 139.3 ft e of 2d Av, 30.3x125, six-story flat and stores; Excelsior Savings Bank against Israel Lippmann et al.; Action 1; J. C. Gulick, attorney; J. C. Coleman, referee; due, $37,408.97; taxes, &c., $1,143.53.

108th St, 308 East, s s, 178.6 ft e of 2d Av, 39.3x125, six-story flat and stores; same against same; Action 2; attorney, same; R. H. Robbins, referee; due, $37,402.34; taxes, &c., $1,008.42.

By Samuel Marx.

95th St, 333 East, n s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 35x100.8, six-story flat and stores; R. Kenyon, executor, &c., against Potter & Decker Realty Co. et al.; W. B. Chamberlin, attorney; Thomas McMorrow, referee; due, $30,028.76; taxes, &c., $1,454.40.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also,

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c.; L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Heath Av, 2,864, e s, 565.1 ft s of 230th St, 20.6x103.8x22.4x102.7, three-story dwelling; M. E. Scott against University Heights Realty Co. et al.; G. B. Class, attorney; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $9,678.43; taxes, &c., $86.30.

Heath Av, 2,886, e s, 554.11 ft s of 230th St, 20.2x102.7x20.3x101.10; three-story dwelling; F. L. Scott against University Heights Realty Co. et al.; G. B. Class, attorney; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $9,678.43; taxes, &c., $86.30.

By James J. Donovan.

Fox St, 650, n s, 313.1 ft e of Avenue St. John, 40.7x125, five-story flat; Julia Friedlander against Ruhl Real Property Co. et al.; Ottenbourg, S. & H., attorneys; Ely Neumann, referee; due, $7,189.52; taxes, &c., $138; subject to a mortgage of $28,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Marcy Place, 143, n s, 112.4 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 23.1x100x17.7x 100.9, two-story dwelling; E. M. Barber against L. D. Waddell et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. R. McMahon, referee; due, $2,-297.59; taxes, &c., $40.22.

Interior parcel at point 17.10 ft n of Marcy Place and 87.2 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 25x50x25x30, vacant; A. R. Crossin against L. D. Waddell et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. R. McMahon, referee; due, $909.16; taxes, &c., $104.46.

By George Price.

Coster St, 630, e s, 400 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100, two-story dwelling; E. M. Trafford against Hunts Point Estates et al.; W. G. Lane, attorney; John Davis, referee; due, $6,537.76; taxes, &c., $294.44.

Brook Av, 1,217, w s, 96.1 ft s of 168th St, 23x36.8x35x35.10, vacant; Charles Black against Adam Rice et al.; Wing & W., attorneys; R. L. Luce, referee; due, $764.88; taxes, &c., $128.74.

Thursday, June 3.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

127th St, 151 East, n s, 310 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; also 117th St, 172 East, s s, 253 ft w of 3d Av, 17x100.11, two-story dwelling; F. B. Ryan against W. C. Ryan et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; Dallas Flannagan, referee; partition.

Lenox Av, 507 and 509, w s, 53 ft n of 135th St, 46.5x100x irregular, two five-story flats and stores; C. M. Whelp against Caroline Henes et al.; Peter Cook, attorney; Charles O'Sullivan, referee; partition.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James P. Donovan.

176th St, 400 and 402 East, s e corner of Webster Av, 57.7x107.1x37.5x106.10, two five-story flats; Emily Schaeffler against Boscobel Building Co. et al.; J. C. Gulick, attorney; J. E. Eustis, referee; due, $13,869.53; taxes, &c., $385.43.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

140th St, 501 East, n s, 144.8 ft w of Brook Av, 37.6x100, five-story tenement; E. W. Oppenheim, individually and as executor, against Beekman Construction Co. et al.; Joseph Rosenzweig, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $29,755.54; taxes, &c., $1,419.44.

By Charles A. Berrian.

178th St, s s, front between Prospect and Mapes Avs, runs 47 x e 150.2 x s 4 x e — to Mapes Av x n 47 x w 295.6 to beginning; abandoned foundations; W. H. Faulhaber et al against Nathan Rubenstein et al.; Louis Wendel, Jr., attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $16,601.20; taxes, &c., $2,861.26.

Friday, June 4.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

25th St, 257 West, n s, 270x3 ft e of 8th Av, 13.6x88.9, four-story tenement; Equitable Life Assurance Society against Elizabeth Farrell et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; C. H. Sherrill, referee; due, $8,141.67; taxes, &c., $206.67.

13th St, 444 East, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x103.5, six-story tenement and stores; F. L. De Grauw, trustee, &c., against Giovanni Parisi et al.; H. M. Haviland, attorney; H. W. Showers, referee; due, $29,-412.33; taxes, &c., $2,725.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

26th St, 312 East, s s, 200 ft e of Second Av, 25x98.9, four-story tenement; Title Guarantee & Trust Co. et al., trustee, against M. J. Sampson et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; C. L. Hoffman, referee; due, $8,-100.34; taxes, &c., $151.27.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

121st St, 302 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 33.6x100.11, five-story flat; J. B. Roosevelt, Jr., against D. B. McCloskey et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; E. S. Clinch, referee; due, $26,812.08; taxes, &c., $1,178.95.

AT 3208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

183d St, 53 East, n s, 40 ft w of Grand Av, 20x100, three-story dwelling; Title Guarantee & Trust Co., trustee, against Jacopolo & Werner Holding Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. F. Joyce, referee; due, $7,-350.51; taxes, &c., $130.

Not Uneasy About Poplins.

A selling agent in the dress goods market who was discussing the future of poplins gave as his opinion that this fabric is not destined to fall out of favor during the coming season. "My reason for believing this," he said, "is that most of the goods sold have been purchased by representative manufacturers and a very small portion only has been taken by that part of the trade which furnishes undesirable competition and is liable to 'kill' a fabric by cheap workmanship. I know one house that has 1,000 pieces of this cloth on order, and they are not at all uneasy about the future."

ROOSEVELT INDICTS OUR EASTERN POLICY

Tells New Zealander We Should Be Firm but Courteous to Japan—Present Course "Criminal."

RULE FILIPINOS OR LEAVE

Sure Japan Would Take Islands If We Got Out, Then Natives Would Get a Lesson.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., April 24.—A New Zealand newspaper recently contained an account of an interview obtained last Winter by Ernest A. Belcher with ex-President Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay in which the American stated his views with regard to Japan, the Philippines, the "White Australia" policy, and other kindred subjects with characteristic bluntness and vigor.

The interviewer was formerly headmaster of Christ's College, Christchurch. He has since enlisted in England in the Ninth Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and is now a Major in that command.

When Mr. Belcher asked Mr. Roosevelt to give him his views on the foreign policy of the United States, particularly as it affects the Far East, Mr. Roosevelt said, inter alia:

"Take the question of Japan. I am convinced that the only way to deal with Japan is a combination of firmness and courtesy. That was my reason for concluding the agreement of 1907; the absolute exclusion of Japanese labor from the Pacific Coast, but otherwise the most scrupulous courtesy in our dealings with a highly sensitive nation. Our relations with Japan were then perfectly cordial because we were agreed on reciprocal treatment. I knew then, as I know now, that the cultured Japanese gentleman may mix on perfectly equal terms with any American, and I wanted Japan to know that we would welcome her students and her travelers and her scientists and her business firms on an absolutely reciprocal basis.

"But now we have neither firmness nor courtesy. The Democratic party is so afraid of the labor vote that it allows the labor unions of California to insult Japan—and then we give illusory promises of pacific intentions from Washington. Of course we are pacific, but our present policy is criminal; doubly criminal when our navy is totally inadequate for defensive purposes."

Mr. Belcher continues his story:

"While admitting the soundness of reciprocal treatment I urged that it burked the real economic difficulty in Japan, and instanced a comparison of population figures per square mile for the American, British, and Japanese dominions."

To this Mr. Roosevelt is quoted as having said:

"Don't take the British Empire. Take Australia and New Zealand. What is the population per square mile in those countries?"

Mr. Belcher confessed that the figures were lower than for the British Empire, whereat Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Exactly. And does Australia or New Zealand want Japanese labor? Of course not. Well, the Australian view is the view of the Pacific Coast. You may call these countries empty now, but we want them for the expansion of the English-speaking race, and you will never get an Australian or a New Zealander or a white American or a Canadian to think otherwise."

"Do you think Japan will keep Tsingtau?" Mr. Belcher asked.

"Certainly I do," said the former President.

"And the Marshall and Caroline Islands?" next asked the New Zealander.

"That is another matter," said the Colonel, "but she will keep these unless she gets English support in her China policy and expansion."

The talk quickly veered to the Philippines, and Mr. Roosevelt said of that archipelago:

"As far as the Philippines are concerned I am in favor of either governing them or getting out of them. Since our occupation we have governed the Philippines in the past a little better than Cromer did Egypt and as well as Wingate did the Soudan. If we are going to play the fool with the Philippines, the sooner we get out the better."

"Without guaranteeing their independence?" Mr. Belcher asked.

"Most certainly. If we go, we must go."

"How soon do you anticipate Japan would step in?" the visitor asked.

"Of course she would step in, settle the revolutions and annex the country," said Mr. Roosevelt.

"Would that be a good thing?"

"It would be a good thing for Japan," answered the former President, "and a salutary lesson for Philippine conspirators, but as far as the Philippines themselves are concerned, I fancy they would soon be crying, 'Take me back to mother.' The Formosans and Koreans could tell them some differences between Japanese and American rule.

"Meanwhile, we propose allowing a people to govern themselves whom we know to be quite incapable of doing so. We quarrel about which harbor we ought to fortify in the islands and we do not fortify any; we neglect our fleet and invite the world to attack us. If we went to war tomorrow, Manila could not hold out for anything like the time Tsing-tau did."

The ex-President ended the interview by praising the universal military system in practice in the Antipodes

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$2,202,907	+ $183,672
Seventeen roads	7,628,791	—1,182,143
Total (23 roads)	9,831,788	— 998,471

CANADIAN PACIFIC for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	7,455,800	9,720,402	11,750,913
Net	2,687,753	3,334,865	3,945,077
10 m. gross	84,081,560	109,964,473	115,816,287
Net	28,153,006	36,326,230	36,114,089

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for April—

Gross	2,793,185	2,635,975	+ 247,023
Net after tax	502,901	283,759	— 728,372
10 mos. gross	26,893,964	27,563,809	23,715,494
Net after tax	3,979,823	4,131,314	9,050,668

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA for April—

Gross	1,286,660	1,360,990	1,249,322
Net after tax	346,045	240,348	231,027
10 mos. gross	15,141,986	16,417,195	14,328,172
Net after tax	4,065,073	4,621,236	3,932,533

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for April—

Gross	3,757,255	3,583,605	3,282,011
Net after tax	1,510,515	1,031,046	996,993
10 mos. gross	33,932,928		33,656,538
Net after tax	11,199,175	10,549,162	11,861,678

Miscellaneous Earnings.

NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY for the twelve months ended April 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$4,694,747	$4,006,152	$623,595
Net aft. taxes	2,547,183	2,060,577	486,612
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,107,795	848,596	264,199
Bal. aft. pf. d.	520,736	260,416	260,310

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY, (and affiliated corporations:)

Pittsburgh Railways:	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
April gross	949,354	981,091	31,737
Net aft. taxes	325,106	258,683	*66,425
Natural Gas and Oil:			
April gross	762,210	764,557	2,347
Net aft. taxes	478,821	475,027	*3,794
Duquesne Light:			
April gross	392,050	433,286	34,186
Net aft. taxes	183,448	190,682	7,234
Beaver Valley Traction:			
April gross	26,987	27,688	751
Net aft. taxes	8,359	6,255	*2,104
Pennsylvania Light and Power:			
April gross	18,337	17,103	1,766
Net aft. taxes	5,382	5,120	*462
Consolidated Gas of Pittsburgh:			
April gross	12,551	14,873	2,322
Net aft. taxes	218	190	*966

*Increase. †Deficit.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

GREEN BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Green Brothers, manufacturers of coats and suits at 39 West Twenty-first Street, by the following creditors: Goldner & Kramer, Incorporated, $238; Max Winogran, $270, and the Elite Braid Company, $55.

ESTHER LEFKOWITZ.—A petition has been filed against Esther Lefkowitz, dealer in shoes at 314 Second Street, by the following creditors: Bernard Friedman, $249, and Louis Obey, $300.

VINCENZO MANNINO.—A petition has been filed against Vincenzo Mannino of 303 East Forty-eighth Street by the following creditors: Cudahy Packing Company, $101; Armour & Co., $38; Archille Starace, $205; J. J. Sills & Sons, $78, and Pouterey & Cresci, $106.

DAVID AND SAMUEL ROSENTHAL of 317 Bowery have filed petitions individually and as a firm. The firm's schedules show liabilities of $1,050 and no assets. David Rosenthal's individual schedules show liabilities of $2,163 and no assets.

HARRY J. GUTTMANN, INCORPORATED, has filed schedules with liabilities of $20,007 and assets of $8,855. Among the largest creditors are the Western Company, $1,967; H. Behlen & Brothers, $1,537, and A. Wolf, $1,148.

BRIER & SCHILL, dealers in cloaks and suits at 90 Division Street, have filed schedules with liabilities of $27,006 and assets of unknown value.

BELL DRY GOODS COMPANY, INCORPORATED, of 157 Essex Street, wholesale dry goods, has assigned to Arnold B. Morris.

MORRIS GOLD, dealer in butter and eggs at 69 East 103d Street, has assigned to Harry Breakstone.

METROPOLITAN PAPER COMPANY.—George and Alexander Perlman, trading as the Metropolitan Paper Company, paper and twine, at 150 Spring Street, have assigned to Louis Jacobson.

BOSHNACK & SON, general merchandise, at 2 Orchard Street, has assigned to Max E. Sanders.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Black, George—H. J. Herskovits, $133.75.
Brockmeyer, August W.—Union Dime Savings Bank, costs, $128.24.
Barnard, Ida B. and Marshall L.—F. Behr, Jr., $153.94.
Brinn, Louis and Simon—P. L. Levy, $883.42.
Cook, Wm. H.—New Netherland Bank of N. Y., $422.92.
Cohen, Jacob—H. Wellnsky et al., $216.99.
Cohen, Rudolph—S. F. Goethal, costs, $116.70.
De la Garza, Emeterio, Jr.—J. Schwartz, $520.27.
D'Andrea Construction Co. and Antonio D'Andrea—A. Bazuro, $150.05.
Doelger, Joseph, Louise Doelger, Chas. A. Doelger, and Carrie D. Kramer—W. Burroughs, $3,295.15.
Farber, Louis—H. B. Endicott et al., $735.28.
Flatiron Realty Co.—L. B. Hall, $2,444.59.
Goehry, Wm.—S. Webber et al., $224.17.
Gillhausen, Paul, and John Schmidt—J. Giese, $302.53.
Gorelich, Morris, and Louis Raff—I. Spivack, $923.42.
Same—Same, $1,092.59.
Hughes, Ethel—Theodore B. Starr, Inc., $1,-183.25.
Jessup, Mary—S. Grosner, $171.91.
Leindorf Electric Light Co., Inc.—W. C. Landt, $390.91.
Louis C. Frees Construction Co., Inc.—P. Mullen, $3,170.42.
Merchant Engineers' Corp.—Electrical Review Pub. Co., Inc., $199.62.
Maxwell, Chas. M.—Berkeley School, $268.11.
Moore, Lillian—M. S. Taylor, $137.31.
Ostro Construction Co. and Illinois Surety Co.—A. Kugel, costs, $136.22.
Pelham, Wallace—L. G. Baldwin, $217.40.
Pitou, Maurice L.—Electrical Review Pub. Co., Inc., $105.32.
Plotz, Meyer—H. Oppenheimer, $780.14.
Rockey, Howard P.—Canavan Investing Co., $395.71.
Roessle, Elwood O., and Marion L. McKinney —N. Roessle, $20,140.79.
Schreiber & Elnzig, Incorporated—A. Shorr, $531.04.
Schmerzler, Henry—H. Weiss & Co., $125.66.
Slocum, Ernest F.—E. Werckmeister, $133.37.
Stroll, Sophie and Nathan—Zin & Kohler, $172.41.
Schenck, Jesse C.—A. A. De Cloco, $316.91.
Sigerson, Frank H.—E. A. Bethel, $1,218.55.
Sulken, Max, Samuel Rickelson, Abraham H. Sarasohn, and Isabella Sarasohn—A. Kaplan, $5,368.57.
Slade, Albert J., Jr.—G. L. Merritt, $2,131.71.
Stevenson, Murray Co., Incorporated—Architects Office, Incorporated, $488.85.
Schlesinger, Moses—S. Zaleschitz, $178.54.
Tommins, William N.—A. Haas et al., $152.57.
Thomas J. Buckley Engineering Co., Incorporated—C. O. Brown, $538.90.
Valentine Construction Co.—L. Sprinz, $481.73.
Wee, Oscar E.—United States Printing and Lithographing Co., $128.26.
Washington Wet Wash Co.—L. S. Goebel, Jr., $101.95.

In Bronx County.

Dorchester Building Co., Inc., and Vincent Bonagur—W. L. Fleisher & Co., Inc., $245.34.
Evalenko, Nicholas A.—Saks & Co., Inc., $109.23.
Rocco, Mary and Ignats—A. Viehl, $318.16.
Hodes, Rose—Linder & Berger, $39.18.
Kerr, John—E. Buehler, $119.72.
Same—Same, $87.72.
Same—F. Buehler, $85.22.
Kaufusky, Max—J. De Paoli et al., $94.31.
Miller, Hyman Ahrend—F. Kell, $48.72.
Manhattan Band and Collar Co., and Morris A. Rudnick—P. Rudnick $345.92.
Nicol Building Corporation, and Ferdinando Cicrfi—J. G. Kelly, $376.32.
Parquer, Henry W.—Lawson Piano Co., $12.35.
Rubin, Morris—M. Bodker, $454.17.
Ross, Peter—Home Title Insurance Co. of N. Y., $648.60.
Strauss, Albert A.—Isaac Goldmann Co., $901.40.
Schwartz, Joseph—S. Kraus & Bro., $402.
Sullivan, Patrick H.—C. Halpet, $587.92.
Vescey, Ingeborg—S. Scherer, $73.02.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Freedlander, Joseph H.—L. Korn, May 8, 1912, $16,856.74.
Lithic Construction Co., Inc.—National Bridge Works, March 30, $1,915,389.84.
Solinsky, Moe—H. I. Feldman, June 27, 1910, $137.26.
White, Albert M., and Hudson Trust Co.—W. W. Farley, April 14, 1915, $1,892.25.

In Bronx County.

International Vaudeville Co.—C. Schneider, May 15, 1915, $266.81.

$100,000,000 IN SHIPS U. S. MIGHT SEIZE

Seventy German and Austrian Vessels in Our Ports for Lusitania Reprisal.

GROSS TONNAGE 527,298

Range from the Vaterland at Hoboken to the 131-Ton Neptun at San Francisco.

With regard to the recent assertion by former Attorney General Wickersham that one method open to the United States for reprisal for the loss of American life and property on the Lusitania would be the seizure of the Teuton ships laid up in the ports of this country, peculiar interest attaches to statistics gathered by the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce which show that there are sixty-eight German and Austrian merchant steamships in our harbors. They vary in size from the giant Vaterland, lying at her Hoboken pier, to the tiny Neptun, of 131 tons, now at San Francisco.

The gross tonnage of the Teuton ships in American ports is 527,298 and the net tonnage 302,299. In addition to these merchant ships there are the cruisers Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm, interned at Norfolk; a gunboat held at Honolulu; and the merchant steamship Odenwald, in the port of San Juan, Porto Rico. Fifty-four of the interned ships are German, and the remainder Austrian.

Therefore, if Mr. Wickersham's suggestion were followed, Washington could seize more than seventy vessels of approximately 400,000 tons burden, whose value has been estimated at from $100,-000,000 to $125,000,000. Mr. Wickersham suggests that they would form a healthy nucleus for a merchant marine. Fifty-two of these ships have accommodations to carry 42,135 passengers, while 8,000 men are required for their crews.

The number of vessels in American ports is as follows: New York, 29; Boston, 8; Baltimore, 3; San Francisco, 2; Philadelphia, 3; Norfolk, 2; Galveston, 2; Seattle, 1; New Orleans, 3; Savannah, 1; Honolulu, 8; Hilo, 1; Pensacola, 3; Jacksonville, 1; Tampa, 1. Fifteen are owned by the North German Lloyd and twenty-five by the Hamburg-American Line.

In New York Harbor are ships belonging to Germany and her ally to the value of $30,000,000. In Hoboken is the largest of the list, the great Vaterland of the Hamburg-American Line, rated at 54,282 gross, and 23,548 net tons, with accommodations for 3,204 passengers, a crew of 923 men and a speed of twenty-four knots. The George Washington of the North German Lloyd is second, with 15,379 net tons, accommodations for 2,755 passengers, 325 in the crew, and a speed of nineteen knots.

Other Hamburg-American passenger ships tied up at Hoboken and elsewhere in the port of New York are the President Wilson of 11,171 net tons and 2,751 passenger capacity; the President Grant, 11,112 net tons, and 3,906 passengers; the Pennsylvania, 8,527 net tons, and 2,671 passengers; the Hamburg, 6,420 net tons, 1,382 passengers; the Armenia, 6,386 tons, 978 passengers, and the Pisa, 3,148 tons, 1,148 passengers.

At Boston the passenger steamers of this line are the America, 13,637 net tons, 2,567 passengers, and the Cincinnati, 9,733 tons, 2,440 passengers. At Philadelphia is the Prinz Oskar, 3,777 tons, 1,045 passengers.

Cargo steamships of the Hamburg-American Line are at the following ports: New York—the Prinz Joachim, the Konig Wilhelm II., the Bohemia, the Prinz August Wilhelm, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, the Allemannia, the Nassovia; Baltimore—the Bulgaria; Philadelphia—the Rhaetia; Norfolk—the Arcadia; Seattle—the Saxonia; Honolulu—the Holsatia, the Loong Moon, the Shastekretar, Kraetke, and the Governeur Jaeschke.

Besides the George Washington, the North German Lloyd passenger liners at New York are the Kaiser Wilhelm II., of 6,352 net tons and 1,503 passenger capacity; the Barbarossa, 6,403 net tons and 1,838 passenger capacity; the Prinzess Irene, 5,443 tons and 656 passenger capacity; the Friedrich der Grosse, 6,585 tons and 1,827 passenger capacity.

The steamers at the same line at Boston are the Kronprinzessin Cecelie, 6,884 tons and 1,516 passengers; the Koln, 4,666 tons and 650 passengers; the Willehad, 3,012 net tons and 1,071 passengers, and the Wittekind, 3,007 tons and 1,265 passengers.

At Baltimore is the Rhein, with a capacity of 2,060 passengers, and the Neckar, with a capacity of 1,920. At Honoluiu the North German Lloyd freighters tied up are the Pommern, the Prinz Waldemar, and the Locksun.

The smallest of all the ships liable to seizure is the steamer Neptun, at San Francisco, which has a gross tonnage of 187 and a net tonnage of 131.

The largest of the Austrian ships is the Martha Washington, tied up in New York, which registers 5,379 tons net and carries 1,101 passengers and a crew of 250.

STIR FOE AND GET LIGHT.

British Soldiers Provoke Germans Into Furnishing Illumination.

PARIS, May 10.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—A reservist writes from the trenches telling how light is drawn from the Germans when a soldier wants to see what time it is at night and has no match.

"What time is it?" asked a young recruit of the class of 1914 at his listening post in the advanced trenches. No one had a match, and it was too dark to make out the time.

"'If you want a light,' said a territorial who had passed the Winter in the trenches, 'you have only to open a sharp fire on the trenches yonder.'

"The suggestion was acted on and after a few shots in quick succession a star seemed to open out in the sky overhead. Fearing a surprise attack, the Germans had sent up a fuse to light the position.

"'Now you can see your watch,' said the territorial, 'but don't try the ruse too often.'"

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Week's Advances Were Mainly in the List of Foodstuffs.

The results of last week's trading in wholesale circles, as reflected by Dun's list, are interesting for two reasons. The first of these is that there were even fewer fluctuations than in the previous week, and the second is that the trend of the general list was sharply reversed. Last week the advances were in excess of the declines, 34 of the 49 changes being upward.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to May 28, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lb.	$2.00	$7.80	$5.25
Coffee, No. 7, Rio, lb	.07¾	.07¼	.09
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.09½	.09½	..
Std. brown sheetings, y

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

Stock Market Observations

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recede Under Week-End Realizing—The Inflow of Gold.

Apparently the open position in some stocks was larger than had been generally thought to exist, for end-of-the-week liquidation yesterday was larger than had been looked for. In other respects yesterday's market was just what had been expected by the majority. A few gains here and there among the active issues, which perhaps had been more thoroughly liquidated than the rest, and losses in the great majority of these issues under the influence of realizing or precautionary sales made the dealings a logical sequel to the transactions of preceding days.

The note which Germany has formulated in reply to the demands made by President Wilson seemed yesterday to have been so definitely forecast that traders went home in the expectation that the publication of the text of the German communication, which was looked for before the market resumed, would not put an end to the uncertainty but would merely postpone it to another stage. President Wilson's reply to Germany's expected request for an agreement on the facts rather than Germany's note was being spoken of yesterday as the key to the outcome. In that view much more importance, it was argued, would attach to President Wilson's further communication to Germany than to what Germany may be about to say in reply to our note. It seemed clear to the financial community that the matter was shaping itself in a way to prolong the uncertainty.

First-of-the-month financing found reflection in the bank statement in an increase in the loans and deposits of the Clearing House institutions. Notwithstanding this, there was another increase in the surplus reserve. This was largely the result of the week's gold inflow which, with other cash gains, more than offset the increase in reserve requirements. In this way practical demonstration is being afforded of the part which the gold which we are now receiving from abroad and the further gains which we may make from the same source will play in financing orders from abroad. $10,000,000 of gold sent here can eventually be made the basis of a credit five or six times as great without drawing on the resources previously at the command of this market. It would not be surprising if later on transactions were placed in a way to establish a direct connection between gold sent to us and credits extended to foreign borrowers but whether that connection be recognized in the form of the transaction or not the ultimate effect is the same.

Even before the present gold inflow assumed large proportions we had all the gold we needed for our own needs at that time and, indeed, for all our prospective needs, and the gold which we have since received has greatly increased our ability to extend credit to foreign borrowers. There is no indication that the gold movement is yet nearing its end, but it is taken for granted that sooner or later large credit operations will have to be undertaken in addition to gold shipments to this country if the European belligerents are to continue to buy here in very large quantities.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Copper Exports Large in May.

Increases in weekly shipments of copper to Europe in May, as compared with April, are attributed in large part to better shipping facilities. The total for the first twenty-seven days of May was not far from 65,000,000 pounds, indicating aggregate shipments for the month in excess of 70,000,000 pounds. In April no more than 57,000,000 pounds were exported. Because of lack of hold room, a substantial amount of the metal due for April shipment is thought to have been held over until this month. If complete May exports should foot up to a figure close to 75,000,000 pounds, the movement would not be far from the average monthly outgo during a period of several recent years.

***

Far from Madding Crowds.

From June 1 the man whose means and time permit can follow the stock market without the inconvenience of traveling downtown to a broker's office. He does not even have to spend the Summer in the city, but can pick out almost any popular Summer resort and there keep as closely in touch with the movements of security prices as if he were within 200 feet of the Exchange. Yesterday's Stock Exchange bulletin announced the opening of two new branch offices at Newport and one each at Southampton, Atlantic City, Long Beach, and West End. Offices at other resorts have already been opened for the season. The popularity of maintaining expensive branch offices, with their private wires into the main offices, waned rapidly after 1909, but the closing of Europe to America's tourists is expected to bring a season of great prosperity to the Summer hotels on the Atlantic Coast, and the recent burst of activity in the market led several houses to spread out to catch the transient seashore trade.

***

Better Transportation Earnings.

If all the carriers had been able to make as good a showing in April as the Central of New Jersey there would be better equipment buying and less talk of depression. That company's surplus increased 77 per cent. last month over the corresponding month of 1914. The gross earnings, amounting to $2,793,000, showed a gain of $157,000, and as the operating department had not outgrown its saving habits expenses on the larger volume of business showed a decrease of $39,000. The balance remaining after fixed charges and taxes was $563,000, against $284,000 in April, 1914. This increase almost evened up the surplus for the ten months, the total of $3,980,000 for that period comparing with $4,132,000 for 1914-15.

***

The Man From Bethlehem.

To Charles M. Schwab a trip to Europe is about as much of an event as a trolley ride to Coney Island, so that the gentle sarcasm indulged in by E. H. Gary at the Iron and Steel Institute when he told the diners that Mr. Schwab had come all the way from Bethlehem just to be with them, was not lost. Mr. Schwab is a hero to almost every man engaged in the steel business, whether he is a laborer or a corporation President, and regardless of his connections with rival concerns. When the head of the Bethlehem Company had finished his easy, happy-veined speech Friday night, an executive connected with another steel plant leaned across his table and was heard to say to a friend: "Well, it's no wonder he gets the orders, is it?"

***

Peaches and Cream.

New Yorkers ought to have plenty of peaches and cream this year, according to an announcement made by the Southern Railway yesterday. The Georgia crop alone is estimated at 5,000 cars, and at the height of the season from fifteen to twenty special peach trains will run north from Atlanta every night. The first of the crop, a whole trainload, arrived in this city on Friday, direct from the orchards at Byron, Ga. The market was one day ahead of last year's market, when the first carload also came from Byron. All arrangements have been made between the railroads and the growers to handle the crop with great dispatch. The special refrigerator cars, according to the Southern Railway's announcement, have been placed in close proximity to the orchards all through Southern Georgia.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

News from the Front Considered More Encouraging.

LONDON, May 29.—Money and discount rates were quiet today.

The news from the front was considered more encouraging and the Stock Market had a cheerful tone. Home and foreign bonds were firm, and Kaffirs were good features on Cape buying. Oil shares were steady.

American securities were dull. Prices declined fractionally during the short session, but the closing was steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 26.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 72 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 26 francs 1½ centimes.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Changes in Firms, R. J. Kimball & Co., James F. Mostyn, admitted; Noyes & Jackson, Solomon Sturges, admitted; Noyes & Jackson, Louis J. Weigle, admitted; Noyes & Jackson, Washington G. Sturges, retired; Tobey & Kirk, Harold Tobey, admitted; Tobey & Kirk, Allen Tobey, admitted.

New Addresses, Alfred Willstatter, at Jerome J. Danzig & Co., 100 Broadway; John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway; Mackay & Co., 14 Wall Street; Washington G. Sturges, at Noyes & Jackson, Chicago, Ill.

Branch Offices, Finley Barrell & Co. (new), Omaha, Neb., W. G. Fuller, Manager; Grey & Wilmerding, (new,) Newport, R. I., Charles de L. Oelrichs, Manager; Richardson, Norton & Co. (new), Southampton, L. I., Daniel McKee, Manager; Hale & Stieglitz (new), Atlantic City, N. J., Harry W. Kreps, Manager; Harris, Winthrop & Co. (new), Newport, R. I., Elisha Dyer, Manager; Moyse & Holmes (new), Memphis, Tenn., W. F. Hancock, Jr., Manager; Moyse & Holmes (new), Houston, Texas, R. C. Tips, Manager; Renskorf, Lyon & Co (new), Long Beach, L. I., W. Nephew King, Manager; Renskorf, Lyon & Co. (new), Syracuse, N. Y., W. F. Ryan, Manager; A. O. Slaughter & Co. (new), Chicago, Ill., E. L. Wallwork, Manager; Springs & Co. (new), 1765 Broadway, N. Y., Clarence C. MacEwen, Manager; Hayden, Stone & Co., Detroit, Mich., discontinued; Feuchtwanger, Cahn & Co. (new), West End., N. J., resident partner.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANKER ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2½@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On Call	2¼	1⅞	2	1⅞

ON TIME.

60 days	2⅛@2¼
90 days	2¼@2⅜
4 mos.	2⅜@2½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3@3½
60 to 90 days	3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.78⅛	$4.78⅛	$4.78⅛
Cables	4.79	4.78⅞	4.78⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.78⅛	$4.78⅜
Paris	5.42⅝	5.42½
Berlin	.83	.83⅛
Austria		15.50
Russia		40.50
Switzerland	5.28⅛	5.27⅞
Scandinavia	26.10	26.18
China—		
Hongkong	44.25	44.20
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	....
Greece	5.27½	5.26½
Holland	.39⅛	.39⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	....
Calcutta	33.00	....
Italy	5.80	5.79½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.00		42.10
Rio	24.85		25.00
—Bankers.		—Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days
$4.75⅝	$4.74⅛	$4.75⅛	$4.74⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $200,575,630; balance, $16,596,400; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $685,010.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 6.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 5-16, off ⅛; New York, 49¼c, off ¼.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 28.	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Rec'ts, customs	$920,690	$16,145,255	$190,438,792
Int. rev. (ord.)	150,778	26,279,560	296,190,306
Cor. & in. tax	206,042	3,055,004	16,371,980
Miscellaneous	302,012	5,576,018	93,183,786
Total rec'ts.	$2,621,552	$51,056,838	$597,897,472
Expenditures	2,789,649	57,205,008	675,298,654
Deficit	168,099	6,148,170	108,364,722

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	132,816
Same day last year	Holiday.
Year to date	51,050,420
Same period last year	34,098,485
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.06 — .28
Same day last year	*Holiday.

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Last previous price, 69.17.

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34½	34½	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	35¼	35¼	34	34½	— ⅜
45	47	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	45½	48	45	46	....
65¼	65½	3,300	Amalgamated Cop	65¼	65½	64⅞	65⅜	+ ⅛
46	46⅛	100	Am. Beet Sugar	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	....
34⅝	36⅞	5,100	Am. Can	36½	36⅞	35⅞	36¾	....
51½	52⅜	200	Am. Car & Fdry	52¼	52¼	51⅞	51½	— ½
110	113	25	Am. Car & Fdry pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	....
106	109	15	Am. Coal Prod. pf	106	106	106	106	....
44⅝	47¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46	46	46	....
28½	28½	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	28	29	29	29	....
30	30⅝	50	Am. Ice Securities	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	....
43½	46⅞	1,400	Am. Locomotive	46⅞	46⅞	44½	45	— ⅝
63¾	65⅜	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	65¼	65¼	64⅝	65¼	....
103¼	103½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	103½	103½	103¼	103½	+ ½
31	31¼	1,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	31¼	31½	30⅞	31⅛	— ⅛
99	100	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	99¼	99¼	99¼	99⅛	— ¼
98½	100⅛	73	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100½	100⅝	99	99	— ¼
48	48¼	1,400	Baldwin Loco	48¾	48⅝	47	48	—¼
71⅜	72½	200	Baltimore & Ohio	72	72	72	72	— ⅜
87½	88	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	88	88	88	88	+ ¼
70½	70⅝	3,400	Butte & Superior	70	71	69¾	70¾	— ¾
15	16	100	California Petrol	15	15	15	15	....
155¾	156	1,700	Canadian Pacific	155½	156	155½	155⅞	— ⅛
35½	35⅞	200	Central Leather Co	36	36	35½	35½	— ½
102	103	100	Central Leather pf	103	103	103	103	+ ¼
27¾	29	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
88¾	90	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	89	89	88½	88½	— ¼
124½	127	2,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac	127	127	126¾	126¾	— ⅛
18⅛	18⅝	3,813	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	18	18½	17¾	18⅛	— ⅛
44¼	44⅝	2,300	Chino Copper	44¼	44¼	43⅞	44¼	— ¼
100	101	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	30	30	30	30	—1
16,800		1,470	Comstock Tunnel	*8	8	7	8	—1
123	123	100	Consolidated Gas	123	123	123	123	— ¼
13	13⅛	900	Corn Products Ref	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
76	78	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	76	76	75½	75⅞	— ⅛
25½	26⅛	4,300	Crucible Steel	27	27⅛	26¼	26½	— ⅛
68	70	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	70	70	70	70	....
404	415	20	Del., Lack. & West	415	415	415	415	....
16	16⅜	630	Distillers' Securities	16	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅞	100	Erie	25¼	25¾	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
38⅜	39	400	Erie 1st pf	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
210	220	20	General Chemical	214	214	214	214	....
152	153	500	General Electric	151½	152	151½	152	+1
152	153	15	do., odd lot	150½	150½	150½	150½	....
136	137	100	General Motors	137	137	136	136	....
43⅜	44½	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	43⅜	44½	43⅜	44¼	+ ¼
116½	117	200	Great Northern pf	116½	116¾	116½	116⅝	....
31⅜	31¾	100	Gt. Northern Ore Sup	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
59⅝	60	1,470	Guggenheim Explor	60⅛	60½	59½	59⅝	—1
105	107½	100	Illinois Central	105½	105½	105½	105½	— ½
20¼	20⅝	900	Inspiration Copper	21	20⅞	28⅝	20¼	....
22⅜	22⅞	7,900	Inter.-Met. v. t. rcts.	23	23¼	21⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
72¼	73	1,500	Inter.-Met. pf	73	73	71⅞	73	— ⅜
36	37	100	Int. Paper pf	36	36	36	36	—1
25¼	25½	400	Kansas City South	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
40	43	100	Lackawanna Steel	41	41	41	41	....
140	142	300	Lehigh Valley	140½	140¾	140⅝	140½	— ¼
92	100	100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	—2
126	128	200	Manhat. Elevated	127	127	127	127	— ¼
42	42½	300	Maxwell Motors	42½	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	— ¾
85½	86⅜	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	87¼	87¼	85¾	86½	+ ⅛
36½	37½	600	Max. Motors 2d pf	38	38	37	37	— ⅞
67½	68	1,700	Mexican Petroleum	67¾	68	67	68	....
25¼	25½	100	Miami Copper	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
11¾	12	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅝	....
11⅜	11½	2,300	Missouri Pacific	11¼	11½	11	11½	+ ¼
15	15½	100	Nat. Enam. & St	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ½
59	61	100	Nat. Lead Co	60	60	60	60	— ½
15⅜	15½	1,100	Nevada Co. Con	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
84½	85⅝	200	N. Y. Central	84¾	84¾	84½	84½	— ½
104½	105	400	N. Y. Chicago & St. L	104⅝	104⅝	104	104	— ½
22⅝	23½	100	Pacific Mail	23	23	23	23	— ½
106⅜	107	600	Pennsylvania R. R	107	107	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	22¼	400	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
44½	44⅞	700	Pressed Steel Car	44⅝	44⅝	44	44½	— ⅛
29½	30	100	R'way Steel Spring	30	30	30	30	+ ½
23¼	23⅝	1,900	Ray Consol. Copper	23¼	23⅝	23	23¼	— ¼
142⅜	142½	7,400	Reading	142¼	142⅝	141⅝	142⅜	— ⅛
27⅜	28	200	Rep. Iron & Steel	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ¼
83½	84	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	83½	83½	83¼	83¼	— ⅛
3⅞	4	500	Rumely (M.) Co	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	11½	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	11	11	11	11	....
4½	5½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	....
88	88½	1,200	Southern Pacific	87⅞	88	87⅜	88	....
16⅛	16⅞	200	Southern Railway	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
50¼	52	10	Standard Milling	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	....
63½	63¾	100	Studebaker	67	67	63⅝	63⅝	—1⅝
33	33¼	600	Tenn. Cop. & Copper	33	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
122⅜	123	500	Texas Co	123	123	122½	122½	—1
40	50	300	Third Avenue	49	49	48¾	49	—1
97¼	97⅝	20	Tobacco Prod. pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	....
126¼	126½	6,300	Union Pacific	126¾	126⅝	125¾	126¼	+ ½
80⅝	81	100	Union Pacific pf	80½	80½	80¾	80¾	....
57	60¼	100	United Dry Cos. Ref	60	60	60	60	+1
31	33	100	United Ry. Inv. pf	31	31	31	31	—1
62⅞	63½	400	U. S. Rubber	63	63¼	63	63½	+ ⅜
54⅝	54⅝	16,600	U. S. Steel	54⅜	54⅝	53¾	54⅝	+ ⅜
106¼	106⅞	300	U. S. Steel pf	106⅝	106⅞	106¾	106⅞	— ⅛
65½	65¾	5,400	Utah Copper	65¼	65⅜	65⅛	65½	— ¼
⅛	¼	3,700	Wabash	⅛	¼	⅛	¼	....
⅜	½	2,700	Wabash pf	⅜	½	⅜	⅜	....
67	67	300	Western Union Tel	66½	66⅞	65½	65½	—1
92⅜	93	5,300	Westinghouse E. & M	93¼	93¼	92	93	— ¼
115	115¾	200	Willys-Overland	115	115	115	115	— ½
102½	103	100	Woolworth (F. W.)	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅝

*Cents per share.

BRITAIN SENDS GOLD HERE FROM OTTAWA

Another Shipment Received by J. P. Morgan & Co. Makes the Total $10,225,000.

MILLIONS MORE EXPECTED

Lazard Freres, Agents for the Bank of France, Have Imported More Than $35,000,000.

The British Government is providing a part of the cash paid out in this city for war munitions by the shipment of gold from Ottawa. This was learned yesterday when J. P. Morgan & Co. received another consignment of gold coin from Ottawa amounting to $2,725,000, which, added to receipts of other recent days, brought the total up to $10,225,000. It is believed that periodic shipments will be made from the Canadian city for account of the British Government, which, in the aggregate, may greatly exceed estimates of $15,000,000, made for the present movement.

News of the purpose of the Morgan gold shipments cleared up a matter that had been puzzling other bankers, especially those directly interested in the foreign exchange market. The first receipts, amounting to $5,000,000, were deposited in the vaults beneath the Morgan offices and there was wonder in numerous quarters of the Street because the metal was held on deposit where it could bring in no return in the way of interest. When $2,500,000 more arrived on Friday and was sent to the Sub-Treasury in exchange for certificates for an equal face value, the transfer was not understood, as little attention had been paid to the possibility of England actually paying out gold for purchases instead of making use of credit arrangements with local bankers.

Now that it is known England is letting gold go from her reserves for disbursement in trade channels, color is given to the earlier supposition that France was following the same procedure in her purchases. Since Jan. 1 Lazard Frères, agents for the Bank of France in this city, have imported from Ottawa and Paris more than $35,000,000. Of this $11,500,000 has come from France and the remainder is believed to have been released from the Bank of England's Ottawa reserve for the benefit of the Bank of France.

It is understood that J. P. Morgan & Co. have not yet begun to make payments for goods bought for the French Government, although the firm was officially designated as the purchasing agent for France during the war period at the time of J. P. Morgan's recent visit to London. The French authorities had previously intimated their desire to have the Morgan firm act in the same capacity for their Government as the house was acting for England, but were chary about making the definite suggestion to British leaders inasmuch as it was felt that England had already selected J. P. Morgan & Co. for its particular work. When Mr. Morgan was in London the matter was closed. The representatives of both nations, it was learned, thought that a distinct advantage would be gained by having a mutual arrangement with the banking firm.

Since this formal action was taken contracts have been placed through the Morgan house by both France and Russia, and now the three allied nations are acting jointly in making purchases here. The Russian contract for $65,000,000 shrapnel and high explosive shells, which the American Locomotive Company got, was let through J. P. Morgan & Co.

While it may not be supposed that Great Britain will continue indefinitely to pay out gold, it is thought that the process will be followed for some time, largely because of its beneficial effect in the matter of sterling exchange. The trade balance in favor of the United States is so large and is growing so rapidly that the shipment of a great many millions of gold would be necessary to cause sterling rates to rise substantially.

The inflow of moderate amounts, however, will tend to keep quotations relatively steady. Cash payments made directly from the purchasers will prevent the drawing of this much exchange, and the pressure of offerings of bills in the market will be relieved.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't. 6	Dec.,	1915	101¼	101⅜	3.00
Argen. Gov't. 6	Dec.,	1916	99¾	100⅛	5.83
Argen. Gov't. 6	Dec.,	1917	99¼	99½	6.00
Argen. Gov't. 6	May,	1920	98⅜	99	6.20
City of Mont. 5	Dec.,	1917	98	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c. 5	Apr.,	1920	98	99	5.25
French Gov't. 5	Apr.,	1916	97	97⅜	8.80
German Gov't. 5	Jan.,	1916	94½	95	13.30
Norw'y Gov't. 6	Oct.,	1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Gov't. 6	Oct.,	1917	99	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't. 5	Mar.,	1916	99½	99⅝	5.85
Switz. Gov't. 6	Mar.,	1918	95¾	96	6.20
Switz. Gov't. 5	Mar.,	1920	94¾	95¼	6.20
Swed'h Gov't. 6	Dec.,	1916	99⅝	100	6.00

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July,	1916	100	100⅜ 4.55
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr.,	1916	100⅛	100⅜ 4.10
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar.,	1917	100¾	100⅞ 4.90
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June,	1917	99½	99¾ 5.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June,	1918	98¾	99 5.10
B'klyn R. T.	5	July,	1918	98⅜	99⅛ 5.10
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,	'24	103	103½ 5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June,	1919	90¼	90¾ 7.30
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep.,	1915	100¾	100¾ 4.00
Chi. Gt. W.	4	July,	1959	95	95½ 7.95
C., P. R. & L.	6	May,	1918	99	100 6.00
Con. Gas, B.	5	Mar.,	1917	100	100¼ 4.98
Con. Power.	6	May	1'17	97½	99 6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr.,	1916	99	99¼ 6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct.,	1915	100¼	100⅜ 3.00
Erie R. R.	4½	Apr.,	1917	98½	99 6.05
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July,	1915	100	100¼ 2.80
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June,	1915	98½	99½ 6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov.,	1915	100¾	101¼ 4.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.	15, '18	98¾	99¼ 5.20
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar.,	1917	97½	98 7.00
Lou. G. & El.	6	Apr.,	1918	97	98½ 6.55
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep.,	1915	100⅜	100¾ 2.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec.,	1915	100¼	100⅞ 3.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June,	1919	98	100 6.00
Minn. G. El.	6	June,	1917	100	101 5.50
Mo. Pacific.	6	June,	1915	85	88½ ....
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr.,	1917	98	99¼ 6.40
N. Y. Edis.	5	May,	1917	95¾	95¾ 5.30
North. St. P.	6	June,	1917	97	99 6.40
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15,	'15	100⅜	100⅜ 2.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct.,	1915	100⅛	100⅞ 2.90
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May,

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

COTTON TRADERS IN WAITING MOOD

German Answer to the American Note and Double Holiday Make for Caution.

LITTLE CHANGE IN PRICES

Private Reports Indicate Crop Condition of 80 Per Cent., with a Reduction in Acreage.

There was a very dull cotton market yesterday, which was natural considering the influences which dominated the market. Liverpool was closed, the local market will be closed Monday, and it is the general belief that before the market reopens the reply of the German Government to the protest against the sinking of the Lusitania will have been made public in this country.

This is enough to hold the market back, but in addition to this the Government report on the condition of the crop will be received at noon Tuesday, and this was another influence against the making of new commitments. What little trading there was in the market was largely evening up by those who wanted to go over the holidays without outstanding commitments, and the character of the trading was such that it had very little influence on prices. During he whole session the market held around the level of Friday's close.

It is almost impossible to forecast the influence which Germany's reply will have upon the cotton market. This depends largely upon the interpretation which the stock market will put upon the Kaiser's answer. The general opinion among cotton men, however, is that the message will not cause any radical fluctuation in prices, no matter what it is.

Private reports on condition which have been issued point to a condition a little over 80 per cent., and this is about what the trade expects that the Government report will show. This compares with a condition of 74 per cent. the same time last year, and it would be convincing proof that the crop has had a better start than that of the old season.

Weather reports from the belt continue favorable on the whole. There are the usual complaints of too much grass and too cold nights from some sections, but these complaints are received at this time every year, and there are fewer of them than is usual at this time. Ideas as to the extent of the reduction in acreage vary somewhat, but the general opinion is that there will be a reduction of between 10 and 15 per cent. Normally there should be an increase in acreage of about 4 per cent., so that when this is taken into consideration it is probable that the real reduction in acreage will be nearer 10 than 15 per cent.

There has been no definite news since the Liverpool market closed as to the labor troubles in Lancashire, but the cotton trade in this country does not believe that the Government will allow the mill owners to carry out their threat of locking out all their labor on June 7 unless the labor unions withdraw the demands which they have made upon spinners. It seems reasonable to expect that some compromise will be forced that will keep the English spindles running at this time.

Considerable interest is manifested as to what will become of the large stock of American cotton now in Italy. Most of this is said to be owned by German and Austrian spinners and will probably be seized by the Italian Government. Whether this cotton will be hedged against in the Liverpool market is a question. It may prove that the original owners have hedged against the cotton and will have to get out of their commitments if they lose their cotton.

Mill business in this country continues good, and it is reported that there are very large orders for canvas in the market which the mills will not be able to fill unless the run day and night during the entire Summer.

The fact that the market showed no weakness under conditions such as existed yesterday must be taken as a proof that there is an underlying strength and that cotton at the present level is not too high.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged; 9.60c for middling upland. The range of contract prices closed steady, as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.41	9.36	9.37@ 9.38	9.38@ 9.39
Oct.	9.75	9.70	9.72@ 9.73	9.73@ 9.74
Dec.	9.98	9.91	9.95@ 9.96	9.96@ 9.97
Jan.	10.02	9.97	9.98@ 9.99	10.00@10.01
March	10.25	10.23	10.23@10.24	14.24@10.26

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,268	4,190	1,568
New Orleans	3,368	3,459	5,631
Mobile	22	55	1,102
Savannah	1,007	1,495	2,977
Charleston	145	543	46
Wilmington	155	536	12
Norfolk	232	200	296

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	118	....	349
Memphis	97	....	380
St. Louis	104	....	380
Houston	865	....	1,238

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last year.
Galveston	2,250 to 2,750	3,923	2,129
New Orleans	1,200 to 1,600	2,908	332

SPOT MARKETS.

Price. Middling.		Stocks. 1915.	1914.
2,415	New Orleans	9.00	142,546
——	Mobile	8.69	18,476
——	Savannah	9½	53,415
221	Galveston	9.00	149,275
——	Wilmington	Normal.	14,364
79	Norfolk	9.00	30,389
585	Augusta	9.00	101,784
50	Memphis	9.12	115,637
——	St. Louis	9¼	42,037
363	Houston	9.00	84,969
			68,140

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101½	102½
American Light & Traction	320	325
American Light & Traction pf	110	114
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	55	58
*American Gas & Electric	89	92
*†American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American Power & Light	62½	65
American Power & Light pf	80	83
American Public Utilities	30	34
American Public Utilities pf	62	65
Amer. Water Works & Elec.	7	9
Amer. W. W. & E. partic. pf.	19	22
American W. W. & Elec., 1st pf.	62	66
Cities Service	52	54
Cities Service pf	57	59
Colorado Power	17½	19½
Colorado Power pf	89	91
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50	53
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	79	82
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	32	37
Dayton Power & Light pf	84	88
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89¼	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	61	66
Electric Bond and Share	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71½	75
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	16	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	59	62
Gas & Electric Securities	66	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf.	50	53
Northern States Power	26	29
Nortaern States Power pf	84	87
Ozark Powe: & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	45	47
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	83	85
Republic Railway & Light Co	17	19
Republic Railway & Light Co. pf.	64½	66
†Southern California Edison	73	76
Southern California Edison pf	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	5¼	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	25	27
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	6	8
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	28	32
United Light & Railways	44	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	69	72
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	68	71
Utah Securities	14½	16
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf	56½	60

*Par value $50. †2x dividend.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, May 29, 1915.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$28,764,000	$1,843,000	$759,000	$613,000	$4,000	$1,908,000	$25,089,000	$1,242,000	$360,000
Merchants' National	24,462,000	1,218,000	236,000	1,315,000	15,000	1,693,000	22,972,000	.....	1,948,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	92,389,000	7,991,000	4,988,000	6,952,000	102,000	6,792,000	94,647,000	4,909,000	5,000,000
National City	239,169,000	90,983,000	21,556,000	6,655,000	466,000	28,198,000	315,249,000	1,270,000	3,485,000
Chemical National	29,595,000	2,385,000	1,211,000	4,610,000	47,000	2,343,000	28,703,000	175,000	449,000
Merchants' Exch. Nat.	9,921,000	382,000	158,000	322,000	19,000	780,000	9,337,000	60,000	496,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,939,000	52,000	40,000	185,000	10,000	153,000	1,889,000	103,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	67,755,000	2,730,000	1,811,000	2,122,000	169,000	5,776,000	64,394,000	2,033,000	4,225,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	197,676,000	12,325,000	3,035,000	2,425,000	272,000	12,000,000	151,989,000	125,000	3,887,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	28,715,000	1,225,000	983,000	932,000	87,000	2,174,000	26,176,000	546,000	1,199,000
Hanover National	91,211,000	16,477,000	1,260,000	3,783,000	23,000	7,628,000	101,889,000	.....	395,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	24,283,000	1,099,000	212,000	1,197,000	95,000	1,801,000	20,826,000	1,346,000	1,648,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	8,706,000	818,000	755,000	634,000	101,000	878,000	8,829,000	.....	115,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	29,240,000	1,921,000	1,006,000	525,000	119,000	1,901,000	25,229,000	.....	50,000
National Park	106,266,000	7,806,000	2,918,000	4,252,000	263,000	8,659,000	105,848,000	337,000	3,580,000
East River National	1,880,000	87,000	41,000	160,000	8,000	174,000	2,150,000	.....	*50,000
Second National	15,802,000	759,000	233,000	493,000	60,000	1,097,000	12,625,000	.....	685,000
First National	126,272,000	27,445,000	463,000	1,926,000	75,000	9,774,000	128,928,000	125,000	5,077,000
Irving National	48,832,000	6,394,000	863,000	2,441,000	17,000	3,970,000	53,956,000	82,000	749,000
N. Y. County Nat.	9,686,000	426,000	135,000	517,000	160,000	685,000	9,414,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	131,309,000	11,825,000	3,590,000	2,931,000	223,000	10,506,000	144,932,000	776,000	450,000
Lincoln National	15,352,000	849,000	598,000	599,000	106,000	1,089,000	14,982,000	31,000	800,000
Garfield National	8,629,000	613,000	326,000	789,000	91,000	722,000	8,840,000	.....	350,000
Fifth National	4,391,000	154,000	103,000	803,000	10,000	337,000	4,897,000	41,000	250,000
Seaboard National	26,575,000	2,991,000	1,183,000	2,343,000	80,000	2,961,000	32,459,000	.....	405,000
Liberty National	30,980,000	2,237,000	1,022,000	1,976,000	13,000	2,514,000	32,491,000	1,611,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,310,000	763,000	124,000	263,000	29,000	521,000	7,428,000	.....	398,000
Union Exch. National	10,762,000	298,000	151,000	845,000	14,000	727,000	10,358,000	69,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,452,000	407,000	95,000	403,000	57,000	546,000	7,878,000	6,000	267,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	34,200,000	8,450,000	3,685,000	5,060,000	134,000	.....	45,200,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	29,446,000	3,650,000	1,515,000	1,197,000	67,000	.....	27,489,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,171,000	1,071,000	180,000	515,000	321,000	483,000	10,230,000	82,000	.....
Pacific	9,011,000	288,000	748,000	83,000	190,000	.....	4,767,000	.....	.....
People's	1,951,000	147,000	44,000	151,000	6,000	149,000	2,478,000	14,000	.....
Metropolitan	11,970,000	865,000	639,000	637,000	60,000	.....	10,136,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	69,897,000	9,747,000	2,797,000	4,276,000	1,414,000	4,060,000	82,444,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,503,000	295,000	59,000	57,000	189,000	3,156,000	.....	.....	.....
German-American	4,262,000	617,000	188,000	86,000	13,000	200,000	4,269,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	13,813,000	1,821,000	598,000	1,047,000	83,000	.....	14,672,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,675,000	500,000	112,000	178,000	72,000	220,000	3,864,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,675,000	549,000	65,000	131,000	90,000	244,000	5,541,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	12,930,000	1,634,000	589,000	1,046,000	203,000	.....	13,186,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,336,000	317,000	199,000	110,000	26,000	213,000	4,337,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	10,837,000	2,147,000	786,000	507,000	119,000	.....	12,661,000	.....	.....
State	18,429,000	1,115,000	556,000	958,000	557,000	1,200,000	20,176,000	14,000	.....
Security	10,697,000	649,000	107,000	319,000	165,000	591,000	9,854,000	3,201,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	27,917,000	1,349,000	183,000	402,000	141,000	1,031,000	20,636,000	5,027,000	.....
Bankers Trust	158,456,000	13,147,000	10,000	101,000	18,000	6,596,000	121,922,000	27,853,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	45,860,000	2,758,000	45,000	313,000	136,000	1,616,000	32,324,000	12,105,000	.....
Astor Trust	22,752,000	1,475,000	8,000	134,000	106,000	373,000	17,670,000	5,123,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	67,097,000	1,309,000	125,000	189,000	250,000	1,055,000	21,518,000	715,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	256,448,000	18,454,000	1,665,000	2,818,000	512,000	4,582,000	186,809,000	28,187,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,539,000	460,000	124,000	111,000	30,000	360,000	7,215,000	74,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,289,000	1,119,000	148,000	77,000	42,000	682,000	13,650,000	524,000	.....
Columbia Trust	62,767,000	3,337,000	115,000	653,000	288,000	2,220,000	44,127,000	15,249,000	.....
People's Trust	17,895,000	1,134,000	101,000	302,000	243,000	847,000	10,963,000	878,000	.....
New York Trust	46,497,000	3,036,000	142,000	55,000	8,000	1,569,000	31,319,000	5,373,000	.....
Franklin Trust	16,678,000	795,000	275,000	145,000	97,000	591,000	11,817,000	4,616,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,751,000	606,000	30,000	294,000	47,000	469,000	9,387,000	1,044,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	40,410,000	2,192,000	131,000	224,000	239,000	1,580,000	31,597,000	4,934,000	.....
Broadway Trust	15,244,000	1,125,000	82,000	532,000	389,000	779,000	15,580,000	44,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,394,302,000	$204,234,000	$49,222,000	$52,501,000	†$2,736,000	$118,300,000	$1,476,015,000	$15,012,000	$37,880,000
State banks	250,823,000	33,262,000	12,814,000	15,958,000	3,587,000	7,489,000	274,911,000	5,311,000	.....
Trust companies	782,220,000	52,824,000	3,182,000	6,332,000	2,496,000	24,850,000	592,404,000	112,748,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,427,345,000	$290,320,000	$65,218,000	$74,791,000	$8,819,000	$150,639,000	$2,343,330,000	$131,069,000	$37,880,000
Change	+6,816,000	+2,783,000	+388,000	+4,663,000	+472,000	−2,301,000	+12,272,000	−1,711,000	−63,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,400,861,000	$204,364,000	$49,397,000	$53,149,000	†$2,351,000	$117,430,000	$1,481,996,000	$14,809,000	$37,857,000
State banks	251,067,000	33,749,000	13,187,000	17,987,000	3,429,000	7,393,000	272,781,000	3,307,000	.....
Trust companies	785,430,000	52,945,000	2,997,000	5,011,000	2,471,000	27,905,000	597,875,000	114,429,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,437,358,000	$291,058,000	$64,581,000	$76,147,000	$8,251,000	$152,728,000	$2,357,652,000	$132,545,000	$37,857,000
Change	+19,334,000	+3,673,000	−1,398,000	+5,367,000	−113,000	+142,000	+27,762,000	+787,000	−114,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Change.
			Net demand deposits	$265,682,700		
			Net time deposits	750,600		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$305,957,000	$118,300,000	Net demand and time dep.	$266,433,300	$157,823,700	+$1,819,870
State banks	65,821,000	7,489,000	Net demand deposits	49,483,980	23,826,020	+ 3,148,040
Trust companies	64,834,000	24,850,000	Net demand deposits	88,880,600	823,400	− 1,230,600
Total	$436,412,000	$150,639,000	Total net deposits	$404,777,880	$182,273,120	+$3,728,210

Actual Figures.

			Net demand deposits	$266,759,280		
			Net time deposits	740,450		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$306,910,000	$117,430,000	Net demand and time dep.	$267,499,730	$156,840,270	− $148,790
State banks	68,352,000	7,393,000	Net demand deposits	50,000,580	25,744,420	+ 4,000,620
Trust companies	62,824,000	27,905,000	Net demand deposits	89,881,250	747,750	− 833,950
Total	$437,786,000	$152,728,000	Total net deposits	$407,181,560	$183,332,440	+$3,017,880

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, May 29, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Cig. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.*	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Nat. Pk. Nat	$2,274,500	$183,600	$85,500	$391,800	$294,700	$3,478,000
Century	8,260,100	490,700	488,700	1,508,400	774,800	10,927,700
Colonial	7,355,600	443,000	675,800	629,500	228,500	8,321,500
Columbia	6,553,000	685,000	151,000	1,166,000	12,000	7,880,000
Fidelity	1,198,000	99,100	47,000	273,500	.....	1,462,400
Mutual	4,434,000	538,000	98,000	1,544,000	25,000	6,974,000
New Neth.	3,291,000	312,000	108,000	348,000	402,000	4,154,000
Sherman	1,776,300	397,000	47,500	.....	290,000	2,312,000
23d Ward	1,916,900	177,100	60,200	231,300	25,500	2,363,500
Wash. Hgts.	1,614,000	130,000	51,000	305,000	.....	1,671,000
Yorkville	5,300,312	572,031	166,819	266,006	372,712	6,357,735
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,441,000	226,000	41,600	745,000	228,600	4,629,000
Mechanics'	15,004,900	1,367,900	563,800	988,600	2,417,600	21,383,900
North Side	2,857,672	230,850	158,435	632,159	86,276	3,715,158
Nat. City	5,101,000	280,000	58,000	405,000	491,000	5,804,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,682,000	292,000	350,000	1,824,000	1,845,000	7,562,000
Hudson Co.	3,895,337	153,828	11,041	772,382	130,698	3,601,598
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,159,100	157,000	53,300	495,400	593,700	5,555,200
Second Nat.	3,919,544	148,638	42,288	558,845	71,606	4,442,184

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,753,000	$567,000	$1,770,000	$714,000	$7,641,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,735,645	237,567	919,366	2,077,428	2,555,071

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$25,170,757
Bankers	176,515,000
Broadway	19,286,500
Brooklyn	28,089,000
Columbia	67,889,155
Fidelity	9,654,000
Franklin	18,932,000
Guaranty	270,705,000
Lawyers Title Insurance	15,486,900
Lincoln	$12,808,100
Metropolitan	38,169,500
New York	46,146,700
Peoples	18,180,900
Title Guarantee	31,062,900
United States Mortgage	63,222,000
Total	$840,918,412
Change	+15,216,480

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Cig. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.*	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,691,400	$180,100	$60,200	$150,800	$28,100	$2,124,400
Bronx Boro.	1,784,772	31,244	93,875	20,092	45,946	1,981,773
Bryant Park	1,287,800	110,700	101,700	180,700	.....	1,332,100
Chel. Exch.	2,419,000	140,000	180,000	207,000	238,000	2,927,100
Gotham Nat	2,251,100	345,000	80,300	.....	629,700	3,314,800
Harriman N.	12,678,200	1,211,300	174,600	.....	854,400	17,057,500
Inter. Bank.	1,954,400	141,400	457,800	541,700	149,600	2,216,100
Public	8,004,900	631,200	320,700	1,051,600	519,300	9,458,400
W'chester Av	882,800	40,100	86,900	52,500	54,300	926,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	478,600	25,000	40,100	38,100	.....	445,000
Bk. Fl'bush.	843,000	45,000	41,500	121,000	.....	963,000
Homestead	657,900	43,400	34,600	88,200	.....	648,600
Montauk	905,500	41,000	21,500	44,700	.....	647,000
Peoples Nat.	1,207,696	16,767	96,476	186,170	82,780	1,738,087

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$18,924,400	$1,480,100	$8,251,300	$2,858,000	$26,268,000
Central	91,100,085	10,405,048	33,061,256	15,236,277	116,256,532
Equitable	71,128,000	8,577,100	23,564,000	11,608,000	96,700,000
Farm. Loan	96,045,800	8,382,500	37,406,700	36,155,700	139,413,500
Fulton	7,302,600	818,700	1,294,800	904,700	8,247,800
Hudson	3,191,900	338,100	1,752,100	247,400	4,284,300
N. Y. L. Ins.	35,079,100	3,202,600	1,306,000	2,439,100	33,945,500
Transatlantic	3,025,000	65,000	916,300	1,638,800	3,781,500
Union	57,007,391	6,262,028	14,440,831	4,779,443	72,061,800
United States	65,690,000	4,500,000	11,938,200	13,360,100	66,159,500
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	17,196,939	1,706,397	3,002,521	1,517,074	19,050,669
Mfrs. C'zens.	9,435,100	906,600	1,057,700	588,600	11,197,900
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,180,000	148,800	148,886	188,000	2,107,250

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at the Close of Business May 28, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates	$103,463,682.50
Legal tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin	21,223,673.75
Bills discounted and loans	3,597,122.90
Investments	9,595,431.61
All other resources	3,408,431.79
Total	$141,286,342.55

LIABILITIES.

Reserve deposits	$127,474,581.54
Capital paid in	9,961,650.00
Due to other Federal Reserve banks, (net)	1,156,461.61
All other liabilities	2,693,649.40
Total	$141,286,342.55
Federal reserve notes outstanding	31,840,000.00
Against which there is deposited with the Federal Reserve Agent:	
Commercial paper	180,000.00
Gold and lawful money	31,660,000.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,427,345,000	+ $6,816,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (a)	436,412,000	+ 8,178,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	118,300,000	− 617,000
*Reserve in other Depositaries	32,339,000	− 1,684,000
Net demand dep.	2,343,330,000	+ 12,272,000
Net time deposits	131,089,000	− 1,711,000
Circulation	37,880,000	− 63,000

(a) Of which $365,111,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $587,051,000; excess reserve, $152,278,130; increase, $3,738,210.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION

Loans, &c.	$2,437,358,000	+$19,334,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (b)	437,786,000	+ 7,603,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	117,430,000	− 1,261,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	35,298,000	+ 1,403,000
Net demand dep.	2,357,652,000	+ 27,762,000
Net time deposits	132,545,000	+ 767,000
Circulation	37,857,000	− 114,000

(b) Of which $367,205,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $590,514,000; excess reserve, $183,332,440; increase, $3,017,880.

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$574,744,500	+ $624,000
Specie	49,281,300	+ 971,600
Legal tenders	9,432,000	− 355,500
Total deposits	720,732,000	+14,048,200
Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in New York City	591,931,800	+ 128,500

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

	1915.	P.C.	1914.	P.C.
Cash in vault	$11,098,800	11.41		
Deposits in banks and trust companies	15,971,500	16.41		
Total	$27,070,300	27.82		

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$47,615,400	9.72		
Deposits in banks and trust companies	118,498,400	24.18		
Total	$166,108,800	33.90		

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $198,179,100; $14,901,800, increase; per cent. of legal reserve, 22.80.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and inv'm'ts.	$330,988,900	−$1,296,200
Gold	47,522,400	+ 1,378,400
Cur. and banknotes	29,195,300	+ 2,388,400
Deposits	433,542,300	− 268,800
Reserve on deposits	111,795,600	+ 4,071,800
Percentage of reserve, 36.9.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and inv'm'ts.	$1,248,893,800	+$4,921,300
Gold	96,998,800	+ 751,600
Cur. and bank bills	15,492,100	+ 1,144,800
Deposits	1,464,542,200	+26,760,500
Reserve on deposits	332,574,000	+22,528,600
Percentage of reserve, 29.1.		

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York. 1915.	Total U. S. 1915.
May 29	$1,729,485,264	$3,010,971,457
May 22	1,805,539,594	3,198,144,628
May 15	2,055,580,074	3,495,929,621
May 8	2,033,986,915	4,167,055,654
	1914.	1914.
May 30	$1,825,398,007	$2,488,139,943
May 23	1,711,566,497	3,099,862,818
May 16	1,789,595,360	3,181,754,833
May 9	1,736,452,134	3,158,737,187

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915	2½	1½	1½	1909	2	1½	1½
1914	2	1½	1½	1908	1½	1½	1½
1913	3	2	2½	1907	2½	1½	1½
1912	3	2	2½	1906	5	1½	4
1911	3½	2	2½	1905	3½	2	2½
1910	3½	2½	3½	1904	1½	1	1½

DICK SUIT ANSWERED BY LONG ISLAND R. R.

Joseph F. Keany Holds Control by the Pennsylvania Has Benefited the Property.

LARGE GAINS IN BUSINESS

Fact That Dividends Have Not Been Earned No Fault of Directors, He Alleges.

A comprehensive statement of the development of the Long Island Railroad since the acquisition of the stock control of that railroad by the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1900, is contained in the answer made last week by the Long Island and its Directors to the suit in equity brought by Dick Brothers & Co., Broad Street brokers, owning 9

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

While general business conditions are by no means ideal as yet, the trend continues to be in the right direction. Reports from all over the country show a constant increase in the number of those at work, which circumstance, taken in connection with the favoring crop condition, forms the surest basis of better times. In all of the industries engaged in providing supplies for foreign armies factories are running full tilt and additions are being made to them to increase the output. A better promise for continuing trade, however, is in the broadening of the export markets for goods for civilians. Great Britain and her possessions in all quarters of the globe figure largely as customers of American goods which they have not hitherto taken, and the same is true of Central and South American countries and the Far East. Domestic trade, while rather spotty as yet, shows signs of improvement, which even the untoward weather of the past week was not altogether able to overcome.

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Cotton and Cotton Goods.

The fluctuations in the cotton market during the past week, which reflected the uneasiness arising from the protest against the German submarine warfare, had little effect on the market for cotton goods. The mills have plenty of work ahead and are not disposed to make concessions. In duck, business is unusually brisk. Sheetings and Osnaburgs have been in demand, to take the place of burlaps, which have been scarce and dear. Fancy cottons are finding a ready sale, and colored goods, when obtainable, are readily disposed of. Substitutes for coal-tar dyes are made use of wherever possible, or are used as an adulterant. Some of them are quite satisfactory. A drawback to a larger export in cottons is the lack of shipping facilities, but this is one from which other countries engaged in export trade are also suffering. The Government figures on cotton issued during the week showed that on April 30 the mills had on hand 1,881,035 bales, as against 1,572,058 on the corresponding date last year, and that they had consumed in the preceding nine months 4,091,825 bales, as against 4,264,856 in the same period the year before. This is a good showing, considering that this year's includes the initial months of the war, with their unsettlement of everything. The number of cotton spindles active during April was practically the same as during the corresponding month of 1914.

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Wool and Woolens.

There have been recently exceptionally large receipts of wool from Australia, South Africa, and South America, but none of it is going begging, nor are prices getting lower. The outlook, too, is for a large domestic clip. Operators and mill men have been buying quite freely, wherever possible, of Western wool. In a number of instances, however, the growers are holding their material to await the regular wool sales. Medium wools are mostly in demand, because of their value in the making of uniform cloth, for which American mills expect to receive large orders. The wool growers out West are fully informed of this need, and are in no danger of sacrificing their product. Quite a lot of the domestic wool will be in better shape this year than it has been, because of attempts to sort it after the Australian fashion. There has been no change in the situation as regards woolen fabrics, with the possible exception that dress goods for women's wear are more in demand, both for domestic use and for export. It is pretty well established now that in this kind of fabrics competition from abroad will be a negligible quantity for a year or more to come. The demand for cloth for men's wear promises to be later than usual this year, because the clothiers have not as yet heard sufficiently from their traveling men. There has, however, been considerable done on cotton mixtures intended for export.

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Decisions in Customs Cases.

Two decisions by the Court of Customs Appeals were made during the past week which promise to have far-reaching effects. They have just one thing in common, and that is that the result in each case is the opposite of what Congress intended in passing the provisions construed by the court. One of the cases concerned the duties on cotton goods made on a Jacquard loom. The tariff makers, it seems, in dealing with the cotton schedule first made a number of provisions for duties on cotton cloth on the basis of the number of yarns contained in it, and included therein "woven figured" cloth. Then followed certain sections applicable to certain constructions, including one for curtains and upholstery goods. At the end of the last-mentioned one was a clause stating: "All other Jacquard manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, 30 per centum ad valorem." The intention was to have a higher duty on Jacquard goods, because of the greater labor cost in producing them. But the Board of General Appraisers, and now the Customs Court, hold that the language of the act forbids this interpretation. The result is to have the lowest of duties on the kind of goods in the making of which American manufacturers are at a disadvantage. In the other case the clear intention of the legislators was to give a 5 per cent. preference in duties to goods brought here on American vessels, the avowed purpose being to encourage an American merchant marine. Before the proposition was put in the Tariff bill, however, an amendment was inserted that it should not be construed so as to affect any treaty between this country and any foreign nation. One interpretation of this would be that if it did so affect any treaty it should be nugatory. But the two tribunals which passed on the matter, and which arrived at opposing conclusions, held otherwise. The Board of General Appraisers held that the 5 per cent. rebate applied only to goods brought in American bottoms and that no treaties were interfered with or affected. The Customs Court holds, however, that the provision not only does affect the treaties with most foreign nations, but that it must be construed so that goods brought in vessels belonging to the latter shall be entitled to the same rebate which was only intended for the benefit of vessels owned in this country. Both cases show a carelessness in law writing which is the rule rather than the exception.

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Japanese Silk Syndicate.

Announcement was made during the week that the Imperial Silk Company of Yokohama will end its brief existence tomorrow. This organization, which lasted only six weeks, was a syndicate gotten up to prevent the Japanese silk producers from being obliged to sell their material below cost. The European war shut the markets of Germany and Austria to the Nipponese raw material, and the large stock on hand was more than other nations, the United States among them, could take. As a result, the Japanese reelers were in very much the same position as were the Southern planters last Fall in regard to cotton. The situation was so acute that the Government contributed to a fund, gotten up by several leading commission houses of Yokohama, for the purpose of supporting the price of the raw silk. A minimum was fixed per bale, and when the price reached this the syndicate bought the offerings. It was an unsatisfactory arrangement, as all such attempts at artificially pegging up prices have been. It restricted buying, because persons were apprehensive that when support was withdrawn there would be a slump in prices which would prove disastrous. Then, too, there did not seem, in the minds of many, any occasion for propping up the price of the material. Cheap silk will lead to its greater use and will result, after a while, in the market value rising. Anything which interferes with the working of the law of supply and demand is a detriment to trade.

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Some Causes of Failure.

Some of the larger failures in business which have occurred within a year have set credit men and others to thinking that perhaps too great importance has been given to the matter of method or system and too little to the personal equation. It is certain that ideas which are perfectly workable in manufacturing lines are not applicable to selling agencies. Economy is the great factor to combine with efficiency in both directions. This is comparatively simple in manufacturing, where it is a question merely of getting out the maximum of product at the lowest possible cost. Labor-saving machinery and the elimination of waste are the great means to this end. Account must also be taken of the condition of the markets, so that raw materials shall be bought to advantage, and in textiles judgment must be exercised as to styles of fabric. In the selling end, however, the problem is more complex. Not only must there be considered all the matters which manufacturers have to deal with, but many others which are less easily mastered. The personal element, especially, becomes of supreme importance because of the intimate relations between individuals within the establishment and between the latter and the outside public. In the great department stores, for example, the responsible heads have need not only of a variety of knowledge which comes from thorough apprenticeship and experience, but also of a sagacity of judgment in the selection of men and women and in the handling of them. And beyond this are the personal touch, initiative, and inspiration which compel loyalty and spell success with or without the aid of any accepted system. How much the lack of these is the cause of the large failures—and some comparatively small ones as well—is more than a matter of conjecture.

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Educating the Foreigner.

No end of suggestions for aiding in the extension of foreign trade have been made since the war opened up new possibilities in this direction. One thing that many have insisted upon almost as a prerequisite has been the need of American shippers adapting their wares to the customs or prejudices of the various foreign peoples and giving these latter what they have been used to. This particular admonition, however, does not meet with universal acceptance. Some merchants, for instance, believe it is a better plan to educate foreign buyers up to the American standards, particularly in cases where the latter are superior. An illustration of where this was done with success is in the case of shoes sent to Cuba, where they have won out against the Spanish kind to which the people of that island had become accustomed. Similarly, American high-grade cotton fabrics have made their way against the products of European factories. The persons who hold to the educative view insist that a trade which is built upon the meritorious quality of goods is more likely to be a permanent one than is one whose chief or only merit is cheapness. Standard goods, moreover, can be turned out at a lower cost than can fabrics specially made for certain markets. It is an interesting matter of discussion, with the chances that neither side is right in all cases. In some instances it will doubtless pay to educate the foreign buyers, while in others it may be advisable simply to give them what they want as long as they are willing to pay enough for it.

POSSIBILITIES OF TRADE WITH CHINA

Visit of Commercial Delegates from That Country Comes at Opportune Time.

Keen interest is being displayed by bankers and merchants of this city interested in the Chinese trade in the visit of the Chinese Honorary Commercial Delegates to the United States, which begins here on Tuesday. While elaborate arrangements have been completed for the entertainment of the visitors, by both the city and by commercial organizations, manufacturers and exporters alive to the advantages to be gained by direct personal contact have not been idle.

That this is the case has been shown by the large number of inquiries made in person and by letter to the local branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Merchants' Association, Chamber of Commerce, and the American Manufacturers' Export Association. In many instances, merchants having trade relations in the Far East have come to this city in order to meet the delegates and confer with them. Stanley H. Rose, acting agent in charge of the Government's branch bureau, said yesterday that it had been a surprise as well as a gratification to the bureau to find the wide interest being shown in the visit of the Chinese delegation. Inquiries of all kinds, representing many lines of goods for export, have poured in, and in most cases requests are made for appointments with members of the delegation. Members of both the Merchants' Association and the American Manufacturers' Export Association are also evincing strong interest in the Chinese merchants' stay here. The same thing is also true of the banking interests, headed by such institutions as the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Company, and the International Banking Company.

While bankers have had more or less experience in financing American requirements in the Chinese trade, they have not heretofore to any appreciable extent participated in financial operations in China itself. The European war, however, has brought about the need of financial aid in China in developing that country's natural resources. This view, it is understood, is shared by some of the Chinese delegates, who are expected to try to interest capital here in opening up various lines in China, such as tin, lead, realgar, (arsenic and sulphur,) zinc bituminous coal, oil and gold.

The general feeling in local banking circles seemed to be expressed by Max May, Vice President in charge of the Foreign Trade Department of the Guaranty Trust Company. Mr. May said yesterday the bankers are in a receptive mood if the Chinese propositions are of the right kind. In other words, requests from members of the delegation looking to the loan or investment of American capital in China will be given due study.

In exporting circles the hope was expressed that the visit of the delegates may exert an accelerating effect on American export trade. While the outward movement of goods from here to China the nine months ended with March showed a decline of about $9,000,000 compared with the corresponding period of 1914, the opinion is expressed here that with more stable conditions existing in the new republic, and in any event after the war, increased exports may be looked for.

S. A. Perris, an importer of Chinese products, who has just returned from a business trip to Hongkong, declared yesterday that American goods are more highly favored by the Chinese now than at any former period. He said that the recent demands of Japan upon China for concessions and other privileges had greatly inflamed the merchant class in China.

"It is surprising," said Mr. Perris, "to find how high feeling is running in China against Japan on account of the latter country's encroachments upon Chinese sovereignty. I found the sentiment throughout China most bitter toward Japan, together with a well-defined propaganda to boycott as far as possible Japanese products. Everywhere preference was expressed for American goods, coupled with every token of friendly regard for the United States. The anti-Japanese movement seemed to be to be deep rooted and likely to last for a long time. Apart from the war and political conditions, it would seem that American exporters have an unexcelled opportunity to enlarge their trade in the Chinese Republic."

The Government statistics of world trade show that few markets furnish better opportunities for American trade at the present time than China. Until now the United States has had a relatively small share in the Chinese trade. The total import and export trade in China amounts to about $700,000,000 annually. Of this the United States exports to China about $26,000,000 worth of goods, and imports from China about $40,000,000 worth. As compared with England, Japan, and Germany the trade between the United States and China is relatively insignificant. This of course is greatly due to the fact that the three nations mentioned have to a large degree controlled the investment of money in China and have been able to develop trade with China along these lines.

That the importance of securing a larger trade with China is realized here is evident from the preparation made to receive the delegation of representative Chinese. The feeling is that the visit of the commission will result in making Americans better acquainted with the needs of the Chinese market and at the same time bring about a realization of the possibilities of China from the standpoint of trade.

HOSIERY IN CHINA.

The Native-made Article Is Becoming Popular There.

Native-made hosiery is coming into popularity in China with considerable of a rush, according to Consul General George E. Anderson, who is stationed at Hongkong, and indications are that these goods will almost entirely take the place of cheap goods that were formerly imported from Austria and Germany. Japanese goods have taken the place of the Austrian and German hosiery to quite an extent, but of late their sale has been falling off because, while their appearance was quite favorable when compared with the cheap goods made in Europe, their wearing qualities were very poor.

The Chinese product has been found by the users to be much superior to the Japanese in this respect, which is believed to be the chief reason for its increasing popularity. However, the appearance of the native goods is said to be very fair. The better class of trade is supplied from England and this country, of late principally from this country.

With the increase in the manufacture of hosiery in China has come an increase in the use of Japanese yarns there, especially two-ply 32s. The South China concerns, however, which turn out the preferable goods, favor American hosiery yarns. In the matter of price the Chinese have an advantage of the start of a 5 per cent. ad valorem duty, which the Japanese have to pay to get their goods into the country.

A large share of the hosiery now being made in Hongkong is going to Manila, where the demand for such goods for the use of the Philippines is increasing rapidly. The Manila trade, being valued as very choice, is one that pays and is said to be quite good as to working conditions. The demand in the Islands is for goods of the heaviest weight.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Duties on a Number of Imported Articles.

Semon Bache & Co. lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in protests against the Collector's assessment of a 60 per cent. duty on glass door knobs imported under the Tariff act of 1909. The Custom House authorities claimed that the articles were cut or ornamented and took duty accordingly. The importers asserted that the merchandise should be given a rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of glass. The testimony in the opinion of the board failed to substantiate the claim.

In sustaining a protest by Byron L. Strasburger & Co. the board decided that time detectors are not in the same category with watches or watch movements under the present tariff law. Collector Malone exacted duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "watch movements, whether imported in cases or not." The articles in controversy are wound up like ordinary watches, but record no interval of time until the stem-winder or crown at the top is pressed downward. Judge Fischer, after hearing the testimony of many witnesses in the watch trade, decided that the detectors cannot be regarded as in the class of watches since they fail to record the time of day. He sustained the claim for entry at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures of metal.

A. Klipstein & Co. were sustained in claims that certain starch imported under the tariff is properly dutiable at the rate of three-fourths of one cent per pound under the provision for "soluble or chemically treated starch." The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 1 cent per pound as "starch made from potatoes."

Hussa & Co. were sustained in the claim that silver buckles imported under the Tariff act of 1909 are properly dutiable at 60 per cent. as jewelry. The action of the Collector in returning the goods at 85 per cent. ad valorem as articles of personal adornment was reversed. Similar action was taken by the board in protests by G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago. In this case the merchandise consisted of buckles composed of brass set with imitation precious stones.

William A. Brown & Co. were upheld in a claim that marrons imported by the firm under the tariff are free of duty as being in a crude state. The Collector was reversed in his return of 1 cent a pound as nuts not specially provided for.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

A Clothing Salesman's Report on New England Conditions.

The Eastern representative for a leading Chicago firm of clothing manufacturers, who has just returned from a trip through the East during which he sold goods for next Fall, said yesterday that conditions show great improvement over those that prevailed six months ago, and orders were forthcoming in centres that up to this time had shown no activity for several seasons past.

In Bridgeport, for instance, he said, every able bodied man not only can obtain work without difficulty but is practically "shanghaied" to man factory and building forces. A number of plants are having extensions made to them supplying work for all kinds of artisans. A similar situation in many respects exists in Lawrence, where two large industries have decided to locate. One is the Victor Typewriting Company, which will employ about 1,500 operatives when the plant has been completed. In Lowell, the cartridge manufacturers are working day and night, and the cotton mills are fairly well engaged. Pittsfield is witnessing renewed activity on the part of the big electric company there, and Lynn is feeling the spur of improved business sentiment.

"A merchant in one city," he said, "told me that during a week's time he had four of his old customers come back. They had not bought goods of him for over a year. The retailer asked them what the trouble was, and whether they had been buying their clothing elsewhere. They told him that they had worn their old clothes for the simple reason that they did not have money enough to buy new clothing.

"Just now I find the live up-to-date merchants doubling their efforts to get business. They are wise in this, because I believe from what I saw that prosperity is surely on the way even in the districts that have been struck hardest by slack times. It is a good time to win over accounts, and the retailers who are suffering now from a bad case of the blues will wake up shortly to the fact that their customers are buying—not from them, but from their live wire competitors."

NO USE FOR OSTRICHES.

In South Africa the Poundmaster Won't Take Them In.

According to Consul E. A. Wakefield, who is at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, it is difficult to believe that a few months could possibly see such great changes in values as have occurred in connection with ostriches and ostrich feathers. It has been a tremendous blow to that Consular district for the time being, he says, but if it leads to a greater cultivation of the land, it may be the best thing that could have happened for the future of South Africa. Interest in the ostrich as a revenue producer is now at the lowest possible ebb, and birds are dying by thousands from lack of food and attention.

To show how the value of these birds has fallen, Mr. Wakefield quotes from local newspapers as follows:

"Ostriches are now of such little account and value that the Poundmaster has written to the Council asking permission to refuse ostriches in the pound.

"It is said that a full-grown cock ostrich which had found its way to the Grahamstown pound was, on being put up to public auction on the market, sold for the magnificent sum of 3 pence, or 6 cents.

"A prominent Oudtshoorn farmer, and one of our most far-seeing men, is of the opinion that on account of the large export of lucerne from this district during the coming Winter thousands of ostriches will perish from starvation.

"When traveling along the Sunday's River from Jansenville up through Blaauwkrants and Uitkomst one cannot help noticing the large number of dead ostriches lying about, while birds which appear to be of a very good class roam about the roads and veld, uncared for and unplucked."

Separate Skirts Popular.

Manufacturers of separate skirts are enjoying a very prosperous season, and it is believed that this business will continue good throughout next month. The silk as well as the wash goods end is meeting with good demand, and pile fabrics on the corduroy order are having a notably fine call. Navy blue taffeta is being used in these garments to a large extent, as the fabric seems particularly well adapted to the flaring type of skirt that the fashion calls for. In wash goods the vogue for welted fabrics is well indicated in the large quantities of pique that are being sold.

Shortens the Return Period.

The larger shoe stores have a rule of taking back merchandise within ten days from the date of purchase at full price. Feeling that this period is too long in which to allow the return of these goods, one of the principal local dealers, who has a specialty of handling novelties, has cut it in half so far as his establishment is concerned. To those who object to the new ruling that store is attempting to put through that "after five days those goods will not be accepted for return or credit."

ADDED FUNCTIONS OF CREDIT MAN

Nowadays He Has More to Do Than to Size Up a Concern's Financial Rating.

Of late years the scope of the credit man's activities have broadened considerably. He has been rightfully termed the "nerves of the organization," and his duties take in more nowadays than merely judging whether or not a merchant seeking credit is financially responsible. Before the day of the commercial agency and the many devices now used to determine a man's financial condition, judgment of whether a risk was a good one or not depended in large measure on the personal equation. If a merchant was blessed with an upright appearance, could look the credit man in the eye, and had a firm hand clasp, he could probably get the accommodation he asked for. Then the commercial agencies appeared on the scene, and checking accounts were largely governed by the symbols that appeared after the firm's name in Dun's or Bradstreet's, together with the information compiled and issued by these agencies. The service which these organizations render can scarcely be dispensed with, but credit men as a rule are learning to put more trust in ledger experience, which they gather themselves from other houses with whom their customers deal.

The credit man's duty, however, is not restricted, as it once was, merely to determining whether or not a firm or individual should be trusted, but, on account of the many evil practices which have sprung up in late years, he must also discover whether an account offered to him is desirable in other respects. Thus a concern asking credit might have the soundest of financial backing, and at the same time be accustomed to return or cancel merchandise without justification.

In many branches of trade the practice still holds good for the credit investigator to ask merely for the amounts for which other houses have the investigated account on their books, what terms are made the account, and whether it is good or slow pay. No information is sought on the desirability of the account beyond these few items. How inadequate such information is may be determined from what George S. Lewy, Manager of the Credit Bureau of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, has to say on the subject.

"The report which our investigators use," he said, "has spaces for filling out the total amount of goods sold by a house to the merchant during a year, together with the amount of goods returned or canceled. In this way we are able to find out whether the account would be desirable in a true sense. For instance, I have a case in mind of a store that is financially as strong as any I know, and yet the people there are chronic returners and cancellers. Out of $1,500 worth of merchandise shipped by one of our members to this house, $1,050 was returned in the course of a year. To another house $800 was returned out of $1,700 sold. From the standpoint of actual loss there would be no mark of discredit against this house, for they are fully able to pay for any goods they keep, but the loss to the manufacturer through making up goods that were returned to him or canceled is a very considerable item, since this is an industry where style is the big factor and merchandise becomes unfit for sale in a short time and cannot be disposed of elsewhere at full price when once returned.

"Of course, we do not place the blame of returned merchandise on the retailer if it turns out that something was wrong with the goods in the first place. But when reputable houses have their merchandise sent back, with a lame excuse or no excuse at all, we know that we have to deal with a chronic returner. One of the credit man's tasks, then, is to find out whether a prospective customer is addicted to such trade abuses. Since losses through returns and cancellations may easily total up more than those sustained through failures, it can be readily seen that as proportionate an amount of care should be given to this part of credit investigations as to that concerning the prospective customer's financial standing.

"The credit man should have little difficulty in having his wishes carried out in respect to turning down such accounts as he has reason to believe are given to unfair business tactics. Our association has been singularly successful in getting the manufacturers to enforce proper methods of doing business. Once upon a time the members were afraid to take a firm stand, when there was a principle at stake, for fear of losing a customer. They have found out, however, that when they insist upon just dealing, even though the customer is lost, he is cured. Small satisfaction, you may say, to turn a bad customer for yourself into a good one for your competitor. The lesson our members have learned, however, is that what is one man's loss is another's gain and, since we all have the same policy you get your 'cured' accounts from your competitor to make up for those you lost to him.

"In some industries, of course, it is not so necessary that the credit man examine the desirability of an account in respect to returns and cancellations, but where style is the feature of the product it is of great importance. In the case where merchandise that is manufactured and shipped, only to be returned, can be disposed of without delay, especially in value to some one else, the credit man should not have to exercise the care he otherwise would. But it must be remembered that in the ready-to-wear apparel trades the time lost in shipment, repacking, and return may mean a total loss of the original value of the merchandise, since fashions nowadays have an unsatisfactory way of changing overnight."

Some Gray Goods Were Sold.

There was some business done on gray goods yesterday in this market, in spite of the fact that most of the selling houses were either closed or open for only a short time. In fact, there seemed to be more buyers in evidence than sellers, though why the former waited till Saturday to try to do business that apparently could have been done earlier in the week was not explained. Much of the activity that there was consisted of making bids for goods for the later deliveries that the mills would not look on favorably, such as 6 cents for 39-inch, 80 squares and 7¼ cents for 72-76s in the same width. Some business was put through during the early part of the day on 4.70 sheetings at 4⅞ cents, while it was said that second hands were letting them out under that figure. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅜c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅝	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	5c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

*Asked.

Russian Tariff Increases.

While the only downward change made in the recent revision of Russian import duties was a decrease of 50 per cent. in the rate on unwashed wool, there were a number of advances. All of the changes were aimed at goods coming from Germany and Austria, which were at one time among the favored nations. Now goods from these countries have to pay a surtax ranging from 10 to 100 per cent. in addition to the general rates. Conventional rates with other countries have not been disturbed, while these articles have been specially exempted from the surtax of 10 per cent.: cocoa, sugar, salt, fertilizers, ammonium sulphate, cast iron—not including ferro alloys—chemical and commercial wood pulp and paper waste.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

Offices and small lofts; mostly above 4th st. Joe Vogt, 45th Street.

GOOD COTTON IS NEEDED.

Especially for the Cloth Used in Wings of Aeroplanes.

Writing from The Hague under recent date Commercial Attaché E. W. Thompson says, in part, in a commerce report:

"Heretofore the cost of the skilled supervision required in the production of long-staple cotton on uplands has been somewhat out of proportion to the extra value of the cotton, but it seems reasonable to believe that the relative prices of these grades will soon advance in response to the extraordinary demands for stronger cotton for war requirements in automobile tires, and also to meet a new demand that is now being developed in England for the wings of flying machines.

"The British Admiralty is now investigating this subject with a few to promulgating specifications for the cloth, which must be as light and strong and even as possible. The development of a flaw in any part of the wing of a flying machine might cause the failure of the entire machine and the death of the aviators."

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Prices Keep Firm Except as to the Japanese Variety.

According to reports received from Yokohama by A. P. Villa & Brother of this city, the raw silk market there show signs of easing off as a result of the reported dissolution of the syndicate recently formed to prevent prices from dropping below a certain point. Reelers are now more willing to consider counter offers. Stocks are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Business in the Canton market has become rather difficult, owing to the price views of the reelers. Prices are firm enough there, but the demand has shrunk materially. In Shanghai the market has been unchanged during the week for tsatlees, tussahs, and steam filatures. The last-named are still held at rather high prices, compared with Japanese silks.

It is difficult to say what effect the war may have on prices of Italian silks. For the present, however, there is no change. Business in this city is more or less restricted, but the undertone continues good.

SHOES FOR AUSTRIANS.

Those from America Are Very Popular Because of Style.

American shoes are very popular in Austria, according to Consul General Albert Halstead, Vienna, their style and appearance, as well as wearable value, having gained them a reputation. Shoes not of American make often are shown in shop windows with cards saying that they are American style. Unlike the Englishman, the Austrian is particular about the appearance of his feet and often makes utility a secondary consideration. While war conditions naturally hamper the shipping of men's shoes to Austria at this time, there is a good market there for shoes for civilian use. To escape a declaration of contraband, men's shoes must not weigh over 1,000 grams, or 2.2046 pounds per pair.

Because of the war, Mr. Halstead says that it is perhaps in women's shoes that the best openings for American trade with Austria are seen. It is interesting to note, he says, that lace shoes seem more popular than button shoes for women, with the half-round toe and short vamp preferred. Tan, glacé, and patent leather are worn, and with cloth tops are very popular. Some are plain in gray, fawn, tan, or black mixed with gray or plain. Fancy tops are in checks in black and white, combinations of color in plaids, or with white and black stripes.

Novelty Season in Straw Hats.

From the start of the season the straw hat business has been one of novelties. A well-known jobber states that this, no doubt, will mean a very prosperous season for the manufacturers. "The dealer, however, will have to watch out," he said, "for in making a success of the novelty business the one thing to be kept in mind is to get off one style and on to another at the proper time. The retailers can't be warned too frequently of this. There is no need to 'push' a novelty. It will push itself. When it requires pushing it is no longer a novelty, and a switch should be made to something else. Where styles constantly change, the danger is in becoming loaded up with merchandise that has become passé. The retailer, then, should order below what he thinks will be the actual demand and take the chance of disappointing a few customers rather than saddle himself with stock that is left over."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

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BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Fostley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—L. P. Hollander & Co.; Miss M. Cohane, women's underwear, corsets, infants' wear, children's wear; Miss E. McLaughlin, fancy goods, laces, ribbons, gloves; 550 5th Av.
BOSTON—Grimes Hat Co.; J. J. Donovan, mfr's hats; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—The Fair; H. Steiner, furniture, beds; 225 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—M. W. Savage Factories; A. M. Stateler, women's ready to wear 43 Leonard.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; T. S. Mayer, ready to wear, furs; 1,170 Broadway.
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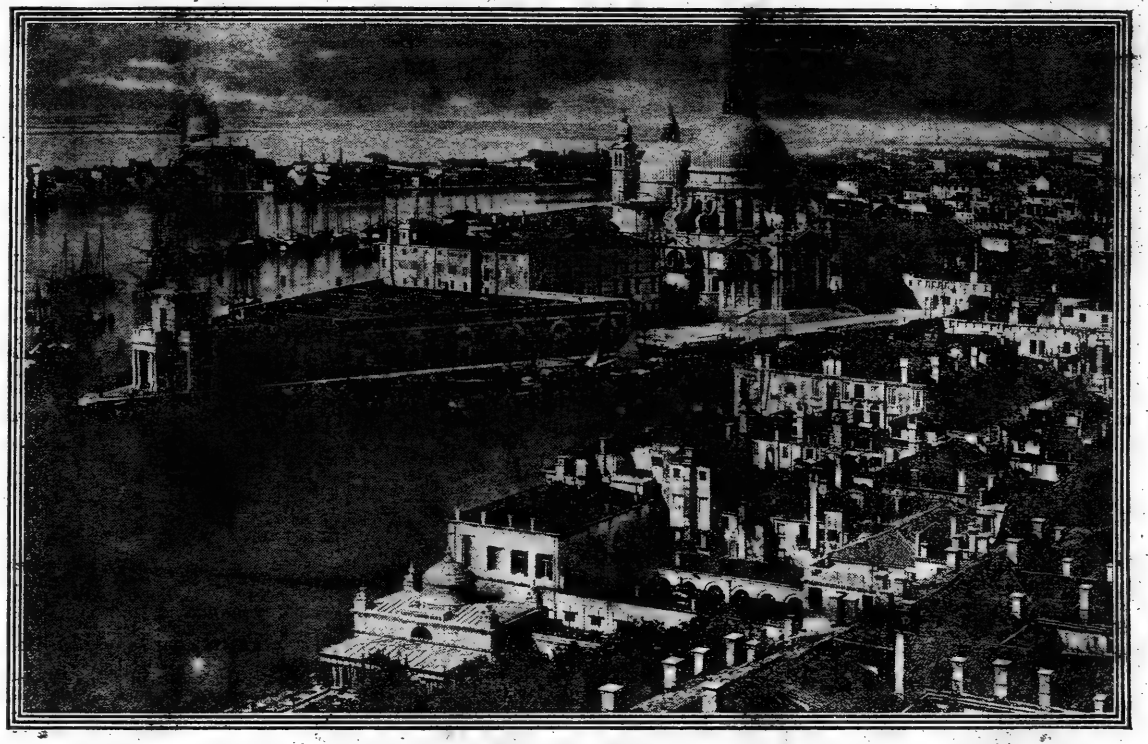
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Bird's-Eye View of Venice.

THE PERIL OF VENICE IN WAR TIME

Being Fortified, It Becomes a Legitimate Prey of the Enemy, Who Have a Naval Base 100 Miles Away.

By George B. McClellan.

THE question which is chiefly agitating Italians who really care for the beautiful is, "Now that war is here, what will happen to Venice?"

It is a question which is of the deepest interest, not only to all art-loving Italians, but to all intelligent foreigners who have visited Venice, or read of her, or even heard of her.

There is an old saying that if you are anxious to find any one in particular, it is only necessary to sit at a table in front of Floriau's, on Piazza San Marco, in Venice, and wait. Sooner or later your man will come.

A visit to Venice has become an essential part of a liberal education. Every man and woman who can afford the time and money makes a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Mark. And, having once seen Venice, goes back, again and again, as often and for as long as possible, drawn by what she contains and by what she is, by her pictures and sculpture and architecture, by her beauty and her charm.

For Venice has a beauty absolutely unlike that of any other city, an irresistible charm that is exclusively her own. Her beauty and her charm are so different from anything else we know, so compelling and gripping, that Venice sometimes seems unreal, a place of wondrous fantasies, a dream city destined to vanish when we wake, too marvelous to be true.

To all the horrors piled upon horrors that the war has produced, a new one has been added in the thought that Venice may be destroyed.

Those of us who love her must accustom ourselves to facing the certainty that the coming of war will in all likelihood mean the passing of the Venice that has meant so much to us, that we may never see her again as we last saw her, never feel again the influence of her spirit, never know again the Venice we once knew.

For many, Venice lost much of her attraction twenty years ago when she first became the goal of every visitor to Italy, and when the authorities began to preserve her monuments. She was rapidly crumbling to pieces, scarcely visited except by a few who had the city almost to themselves. Venice was dying slowly but surely. Her population was wretchedly poor and growing less every year, while her most important buildings threatened to collapse at any moment.

At about the time when the tourists began to flock to Venice in great numbers, the Italian Government at last awoke to the necessity of doing something to save their most beautiful city from economic and physical destruction. Efficiently aided by the municipality the national authorities undertook the task of regeneration. Local industries were fostered, capitalists were encouraged to invest in industrial enterprises. Mills and factories sprang up and large hotels were built on the Lido. Venice became a manufacturing town of sorts, and not only a great sightseers' resort, but the most popular Summer resort in the kingdom.

Under the admirable administration of Conte Guinani, who for years has been the Sindaco, or Mayor, the work of physical conservation and improvement was begun. The fall of the Campanile gave the needed impulse, for it proved that there was scarcely a building in the city in any better condition. Wholesale restoration has been going on ever since with great restraint and in great good taste. The Sindaco has also cleaned out most of the slums, tearing down their filthy rookeries, which were neither picturesque nor of any historic interest, and replacing them with very inoffensive modern workmen's houses. When the war broke out last August Venice had become a healthy and a prosperous town. A year ago Venice was one of the cleanest, most prosperous, and most contented cities in Italy, besides being the most beautiful city in the world.

Today all this is changed. The tourists, who brought her much of her wealth, are gone, and most of her hotels are closed. Her arsenal excepted, nearly all her factories have shut down, her industries are at a standstill, her people, mostly unemployed, are suffering terribly for the very necessities of life. From being better off than at any time since the old days of the republic, the war has brought them to the lowest ebb of their fortunes. Their poverty is very great and very pitiful.

At first blush it seems almost past belief that under any circumstances the central empires either would or could bring themselves to injure the city which Germans care for even more than do most Americans. There can be no question that they would respect her had they been given any option in the matter.

Venice is absolutely unique, for, once destroyed or even injured, she never can be made again. There can be no reconstruction of her buildings, no remodeling of her canals. If once thrown down she will be lost to the world forever, for the men who made her are dead and have carried with them the secret of her charm.

She belongs, as she always has, to those who care for her, that is to all the nations of the earth, and yet Italy has treated her as a mere incident in the military game, as of no more consequence than Spezia or Cherbourg or Liverpool, as a town like any other, to be defended and fortified or not as the spirit or the whim of the General Staff may decree.

The attitude of most Italians on the subject is resentful of outside interference or suggestion. They say that, as Venice belongs to Italy, that ends the matter. It is for Italy to do with Venice what she pleases, and it is no one's business but Italy's what becomes of the world's fairest city.

Shortly after 1870 the Italian Government determined to organize a military base upon the Adriatic. The logical selection would have been Ancona, with its safe anchorage, its easily defensible headlands, its central position,



partment administration, and was called upon to repair all the sins of commission and of omission at Whitehall for the previous decade, and to do ten men's work at once, without any time to look around or even to choose his own personnel.

That he should in the short space of nine months which have elapsed since he accepted from the King the seals of the Secretaryship of State for War have succeeded in raising literally out of the ground new and splendidly trained armies, not of hundreds of thousands but of millions of men; that he should have found means to equip and to arm them, and to enable them to give such a magnificent account of themselves in Flanders, in France, and in the Dardanelles, and that, above all, he should have managed to keep the British artillery in the field fairly well supplied with ammunition, of which the consumption has attained perfectly fantastic proportions, this, too, despite the emptiness of the arsenals in July last, shows Kitchener to be in the best sense of the word the deus ex machina, the man of the hour, the one man indeed to whom the British Empire can look for the defense of its existence from annihilation by its foes.

There is every prospect of the war lasting until the middle or end of next year. As pointed out in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday last, the entrance of Italy into the arena of combat on the side of the Triple Entente, instead of shortening the conflict, will necessarily have the effect of prolonging it, since it renders anything in the nature of a compromise by the powers of the Triple Entente with one or another of the Kaiser's allies no longer possible.

That the fortunes of the war will ebb and flow during the next twelve or eighteen months, and that there are dark days in store for Great Britain, even though, by reason of her powers of endurance and the inexhaustible character of her resources, she is assured of ultimate victory, is inevitable. It may be that in the hour of temporary reverses Great Britain may come to the conclusion that a Cabinet composed of statesmen and politicians equal in importance but discordant in character is an obstacle to success and may have recourse to a dictatorship as the best means of salvation. In that event, it is Lord Kitchener who will be the dictator.

Premier Asquith has flown in the face of public sentiment by inducing the King to appoint Arthur Balfour to the office of Minister of the Navy Department. The people wanted Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher in that position, and, indeed, had forced Winston Spencer Churchill out of that position because he had quarreled with Fisher, and the latter has declared the impossibility of working any longer with him in double harness. In fact, it was Fisher's stand in this connection that precipitated the Ministerial crisis ten days ago.

Now Balfour, as I have shown above, has been since the beginning of the war too closely associated with Winston Spencer Churchill in the management of the Navy Department not to have come into conflict with Lord Fisher, who, as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, claimed the right of directing in all questions where naval strategy and the movement and disposition of squadrons and fleets were concerned.

These rights of the Sea Lords of the Admiralty were persistently usurped by Winston Spencer Churchill, and as he was encouraged therein by Arthur Balfour, who knows little about naval matters, it naturally followed that Fisher would not remain at Whitehall if Balfour were to step into the shoes of Churchill.

Asquith had to choose between Balfour, who is not even a yachtsman and a mere tyro in all matters relating to the sea, and "Jackie" Fisher, known throughout the British Empire as "the Grand Old Man of the Navy" and as the organizer of the entire present system of naval defense.

For purely political reasons he chose Balfour, thus bringing about the retirement of Fisher, and this has excited profound resentment among the people, and particularly in the navy. Indeed, any naval disaster that may occur in the future will be laid at the door of Asquith in thus sacrificing the naval interests of the nation to mere political exigencies, and Balfour will be forced to abandon Whitehall to Lord Fisher, who, in the eyes of his countrymen, holds much the same place in their regard in connection with the navy as Kitchener does where the army and the military defenses of the empire are concerned.

An appointment which excites a great deal of interest is that of Andrew Bonar Law to the Secretaryship of State for the Colonies. Of Canadian birth, and a member of the middle classes, he must be regarded as an altogether remarkable man, in having won the chieftainship of the Unionist and more especially of the Conservative Party, without ever having held any administrative office.

Indeed, this is the first time that he has been accorded a seat in the Cabinet. Son of a Presbyterian Minister, a lifelong teetotaller, a supporter of woman suffrage, devoid of oratorical gifts, foreign to all political intrigues, he owes his success in parliamentary life to his cleverness and shrewdness as a business man, and his career recalls that verse in the Scriptures which runs: "Seest thou a man diligent in business. He shall stand before Kings. He shall not stand before mean men."

It is his business sense that has given Law so much weight in the House of Commons. His success there has much in it that suggests that of the late Joseph Chamberlain. He made a fortune as an iron merchant at Glasgow, before turning to political life, and has applied to the latter the same qualities that served him so well when in trade.

All his earlier speeches in the House were on the subject of business matters which he had mastered, and about which he was able to speak as an expert, namely, the coal tax, the corn duty, the sugar convention, and tariff reform. Indeed, it is to him that is credited the conversion of the late Joseph Chamberlain to tariff reform, and it is the "business member" who is always regarded as the most valuable in the House.

With deep-sunk eyes, a big square jaw, an upright forehead, a straight mouth, covered by a somewhat drooping mustache, Law conveys the impression of a man deeply reflective and touched with melancholy. While he has no sense of humor, and is wholly unemotional, he is lucid, trenchant, and earnest. The very quietness with which he speaks—with a slight, pleasant Scotch accent—adds force to his words, and he has a most embarrassing habit of occasionally reading from a little notebook inconvenient quotations of old and forgotten opinions to which his opponents have given utterance.

He is very shy and retiring in his manner, without an atom of pose or affectation, is a widower with half a dozen children, and is a particular favorite of King George and of Queen Mary. His career as a Cabinet Minister will be watched with sympathetic interest, and that he should have been appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies cannot fail to give keen satisfaction to the land of his birth, namely, the Dominion of Canada.

Another remarkable appointment to the Cabinet is that of Sir Stanley Buckmaster—for the past two years Solicitor General—to the lofty office of Lord High Chancellor. Since the last six months he has been much in the public eye as Chief Censor of the Press. But otherwise he is so little known to the

and its freedom from valuable possessions in case of attack. But Venice had been recently acquired from Austria, and there was more or less discontent among her people. Some of them had opposed annexation, while others believed that if the new kingdom had made enough effort annexation might have come sooner.

It was thought necessary to placate the Venetians, besides there was the sentimental consideration, for many Italians, with more sentiment than sense, clamored for the resurrection of the dead republic's naval glory. In other words, Venice had a "pull" and Ancona had none. So Venice, the unfit was chosen, while Ancona the fit was ignored.

The work of making Venice a naval station was at once begun, although her little harbor is much too small to shelter modern war vessels, and the lack of water off shore has made the construction of an artificial harbor impossible. To help the economic development of the city, as well as for political reasons, the old arsenal of the republic was modernized, and is now being run at full blast. There is also a very pretentious naval shipyard, in which certain large war vessels are being built, an aviation station, and a powder factory, besides all of which great stores have been accumulated of war material, of arms and ammunition.

The outlying Lidi, or sand dunes, have been strongly fortified, and within a few weeks additional great guns have been emplaced, making of the city a considerable fortress of very great value, almost security, from an enemy.

Had Venice been left as she was, under the laws of war as an open and undefended port, she would have been free from attack by land and sea, besides an enemy would have no possible object nor excuse for attacking her. Today, because of her valuable military stores, her ships in the building and her fortifications, no enemy would have any excuse for leaving her alone.

In case of sudden attack from the sea reliance must be placed entirely on the land batteries, for the Italian fleet will not be immediately available. The harbor is so small, and its two entrances so narrow and twisting, that even the few light crusiers it might contain would be obliged to leave port one by one, at half speed, easy victims for an enemy's squadron lying in wait. The shore is so shelving that outside there is no safe anchorage within three or four miles [illegible], where, anchored in deep water, the Italian squadron would be at the mercy of hostile submarines. Any Italian squadron intended for the defense of Venice would have to be at Ancona, the nearest safe harbor, a hundred and fifty miles away.

What Venice has to fear is not so much a siege or a sudden raid from Pola, the [illegible] Austrian naval base, but little over a hundred miles distant. If on a dark night an Austrian squadron succeeded in crossing the Adriatic, it would have only the shore batteries on the Lido to deal with, for it would require from eight to ten hours before help could reach Venice from Ancona.

A chance shell falling in Piazza San Marco or a bomb from an aeroplane would work irreparable injury. The churches and palaces of Venice are things of shreds and patches, almost as unstable as card houses, ready to fall under the slightest strain. The authorities have surrounded the city with legitimate targets for shell fire.

The dockyard and arsenal are in the northern part of the city, the naval anchorage at the south, close to the shore; the aviation station and powder magazines lie behind to the west, while directly in front to the east, about five miles from San Marco, are the shore batteries. In the middle of all rises the Campanile, serving as an excellent range-finder and target for ships lying or steaming off shore. Half a dozen shells intended with the best will in the world for the arsenal, or anchorage, or aviation station, or powder magazines, or even for the shore batteries, but dropping at haphazard in or about San Marco, would literally destroy the city.

In trying to make of Venice a little Toulon Italy has not only invited attack, but has made attack almost inevitable. Austria-Hungary cannot afford to allow Italy to maintain one of her three largest naval bases (Spezia and Taranto being the others) within a few miles of Austro-Hungarian territory without at least trying to destroy it.

By surrounding the city on every side with universally accepted objects of attack, Italy has made it almost impossible for an enemy to avoid injuring Venice in the effort to destroy her defense. Should anything happen to Venice, as is altogether probable, there will be, undoubtedly and properly, a feeling of consternation and horror among all the peoples of the earth, a feeling which will be shared and loudly expressed by the Italians themselves. We shall hear from Italy of the dreadful atrocities of "I Huni" and of their brutal and unnecessary destruction of Italy's most priceless possession.

But before we voice our horror and denounce the Austrians as vandals, let us in common fairness remember that if Venice suffers it will be Italy who has been at fault, for Italy will not only have invited, but will have forced, Austria to attack.

It will doubtless be urged that come what may Austria-Hungary should leave Venice alone. Unfortunately war is a serious and grim business, in which neither sentiment nor love of art have any share. Austria proposes to win, if it is humanly possible to do so. If Venice suffers in the effort, Italy and not Austria will be to blame.

Yet this is a very poor consolation for the rest of the world, for, no matter where the blame may lie, the loss of Venice will fall equally upon our civilization.

Now that it is too late, the authorities are making feverish and pitiful efforts to safeguard some few of the treasures of Venice. But, while the pictures in the Academia and in some of the churches have been removed, the ceilings and the buildings remain. The time when the protection of Venice should have been undertaken was long ago, when Italy began to fortify the Venetian Lagoon. An international protest against fortification might, perhaps, have been of some avail; now it is too late.

If Italy were to be the only sufferer by her strangely shortsighted policy, no great harm would be done, and she would be entitled to no sympathy. But the world must suffer because of Italy's mistake. The blame will be entirely hers, but the consequences of her error must be shared by all.

ENGLAND'S NEW NATIONAL CABINET

Twelve Former Members and Ten Newcomers Unite to Make This Body Represent All Political Parties.

By A Veteran Diplomat.

HIS Majesty's Opposition" has ceased to exist, through the absorption of its leaders into Premier Asquith's reconstructed coalition Cabinet. In Great Britain the Opposition has hitherto been regarded not merely as part and parcel of the entire constitutional system, but even as an important factor in the government of the empire.

The minority has its rights, like the majority; rights that are entitled to careful consideration, that must be safeguarded, and which cannot be ignored. Now the Opposition has always been looked upon as the official representative of the minority rights, and just in the same way as the Cabinet in power is entitled to the official designation of "his Majesty's Government," so have those who have been its opponents until now, namely, the Right Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, Lord Lansdowne, and their colleagues in the leadership of the Unionist Party, been officially known as "His Majesty's Opposition."

To what extent this has been recognized in the past by the Crown is shown by the fact that when A. Bonar Law was promoted from the ranks of the Unionist Party to its chieftainship, on the retirement therefrom of Arthur Balfour, some years ago, King George lost no time in bestowing upon him a seat in his Privy Council, although he had never held Ministerial office.

As a member of the Privy Council he became bound by a very special and solemn oath of loyalty and devotion to the Crown, to secrecy in all matters of state brought to his knowledge as a Councilor, and to give true and disinterested advice when asked by his sovereign. In this way the King was able to confer with Bonar Law, as leader of "his Majesty's Opposition," concerning issues engaging the attention of Parliament, as, for instance, at the time of the Ulster crisis, a year ago, and on the subject of the war, since the beginning of last August.

It was this recognized official status of "his Majesty's Opposition," as an integral factor in the constitution of the British Empire, that made it possible for the sovereign on the outcome of the war to appeal with success to the Unionist leaders to suspend, until the restoration of peace, all the contentious issues until then engaging the attention of Parliament, such as tariff reform, the application of the home rule laws, &c., and to devote themselves to the assistance of the Administration in the defense of the empire against its foes.

It cannot be denied that the Unionist chieftains responded in the most patriotic fashion to this appeal of the sovereign, and since the beginning of the war, Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Unionist Cabinet and now appointed Secretary of State for India, has been giving most constant and loyal assistance to the Liberal incumbent of that office, Lloyd George.

Former Premier Arthur Balfour in the same way placed his services at the disposal of the head of the Admiralty, Winston Spencer Churchill, and has had an office adjoining that of the late First Lord, in the Navy Department at Whitehall, where he has daily put in a number of hours. Lord Lansdowne, former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been helping Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office.

A. Bonar Law has in a similar fashion assisted Premier Asquith, and so it has been all along the line, the co-operation in this fashion being rendered possible by the fact that the Unionist leaders in question are members of the Privy Council, as such bound by the same oath of office and obligations toward the Crown as the members of the Cabinet, which, indeed, is after all merely a committee of the Privy Council.

This co-operation has worked well until now, and while the Unionist leaders gave their best assistance to the Ministers, in pursuance of their onerous tasks, in connection with the defense of the empire, they still retained their freedom of independent views and opinions and their liberty to give expression thereto in Parliament. They were likewise able to hold in check a number of the more aggressive of the Unionists, and to restrain them from making any undue trouble for the Cabinet.

Now, however, that the Unionist leaders have joined the Liberal Administration, and have become part and parcel thereof, it is to be feared that they will no longer have the power or influence to exercise any restraining hand upon the unruly factions of their party.

Moreover, they can no longer voice popular sentiment when it happens to disagree with the course and methods of the Government, while the latter is deprived in the eyes of the public of that healthy and friendly criticism which is not only conducive but also indispensable to the welfare of every Administration.

Under the circumstances, the new coalition Cabinet very naturally is giving rise to some misgivings. If it is dangerous to swap horses in midstream, it is still more perilous to indulge in constitutional experiments at a moment when the British Empire is engaged in the greatest war of its thousand-year-old history, a war in which its very existence is at stake

For it is difficult to describe as anything else than a constitutional experiment the attempt which King George is now about to make to rule without the assistance of "his Majesty's Opposition," which has gone out of existence, and has been buried in the reconstructed Asquith Administration.

One of the redeeming features of the crisis, from a popular point of view, is that it leaves Lord Kitchener, the only non-party member of the Cabinet, in a stronger position than ever—so strong, indeed, that his power may be considered to be almost equal to that of a dictator.

The manifestations of public indignation aroused everywhere by the recent attacks upon the Secretary of State for War have shown clearly that the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-countrymen, far from having been in any way impaired since he took office last August, has, on the contrary, increased to such an extent that, were Kitchener to find himself unable to bend his colleagues in the Administration to his will and to appeal against them to the nation, it is they who would go by the board and he who would be kept on deck and at the helm. His colleagues know this now in a way that they have never known before, and under the circumstances he is likely to have his way now more than ever.

Kitchener's fellow-countrymen know perfectly well that he is in no way responsible for the shortage of ammunition, and especially of high explosives, of which so much capital has been made by his adversaries, and that the real culprit in the matter is Lord Haldane, now fortunately driven into retirement.

Already, in the Boer war, fifteen years ago, the operations of the British Army in South Africa were gravely hampered by the shortage of ammunition. In 1899, at a date when there were but 50,000 British troops in the field, the late General Sir Henry Brackenbury, at the head of the Ordnance Department, declared that the Government had borrowed all available ammunition from the navy and from India and that yet he was unable to meet the demands of General Sir Redvers Buller, then commanding in the field. On Nov. 20, 1899, Sir Henry, at the War Department, had to cable to Buller: "All ammunition will be exhausted before six weeks."

Taught by sad experience, the Government, on the restoration of peace, took steps to create a large reserve of ammunition and to extend the plants for its manufacture.

When, however, Lord Haldane became Secretary of State for War, on the advent of the Liberals to power in 1905, he, on the pretext of economy, cut down the production of ammunition, making enormous reductions, and expending the reserves without making any effort to replace them.

Shortly before Haldane was transferred from the War Department to the Woolsack, former United States Attorney General George Wickersham's brother-in-law, Sir Robert Hadfield, the greatest manufacturer of shells and ammunition in Great Britain, notified Haldane that the enormous shell plants owned by his company could not be maintained any longer without orders from the War Office, nor permitted to remain any longer idle.

Yet Lord Haldane, in spite of the lessons taught by the Russo-Japanese war in Manchuria, where the consumption of ammunition was unprecedently great, deliberately permitted all the shell plants controlled by Hadfield to be "scrapped." Sir Robert, as his many friends and relatives in the United States know, is a pronounced Liberal. Yet he has not hesitated to say that the way in which the War Department in London during the term of office of Lord Haldane was handled with regard to its equipment of artillery supplies was "nothing short of a national disgrace."

When, on the outbreak of the war in August last, Lord Kitchener was forced by popular clamor upon the Asquith Cabinet as Secretary of State for War, and took possession of the War Department at Whitehall, he found not only the old-time army organization abolished, and the new one existing for the main part only on paper and wholly inadequate in equipment, armament, and training, but also the arsenals at home and abroad virtually denuded of artillery ammunition.

He was confronted by the most chaotic confusion in all branches of the War De-

CADORNA, THE JOFFRE OF ITALY

Chief of the General Staff of the Army Comes of Stock Famous in His Country's History--Has Distinguished Record.

Translated for THE NEW YORK TIMES from an Article in La Lettura by H. Miles.

IN the old mansion at Pallanza, Sept. 4, 1850, was born the present Chief of the General Staff of the Army. His parents were Raffaele Cadorna and Countess Clementina Zoppi—two names cherished in the military history of Italy.

We need not speak here of the two Cadorna brothers, one of whom became a General and the other, Carlo, a Minister of State and the strenuous upholder of a "Free Church in a Free State." Countess Clementina Zoppi was a sister of that illustrious patriot, who was the prefect of Brescia in 1866, and a faithful servant of the army and the country.

Little Cadorna was christened in the parish of San Leonardo with the name of Luigi Giovanni Antonio Carlo Giuseppe.

Very little is known of his childhood; the father was then distinguished for his military science although only a Major, but all the same, he was a diligent student. In 1855 he went to the Crimea, and it is quite likely that the child, according to the prevailing custom, was placed in charge of a tutor for his education.

At the age of ten he entered the military college of Milan, where he distinguished himself for his intelligence and vivacity of character, which cost him, on account of the strict discipline of the time, several punishments. He still remembers with a certain satisfaction a little cell where during Winter months he was so cold that he could not hold the spoon when the soup and bread—his prison fare—were brought to him.

Nevertheless, after five years—on Oct. 30, 1865, to be exact—he entered the military academy at Turin, whence he was graduated in 1868 at the head of his class, so that on his eighteenth birthday he was appointed Second Lieutenant to the General Staff. With this grade he entered the School of War. During his term there he served in both the infantry and the artillery.

He was then appointed to the staff of the division at Florence, which was commanded by his father, General Raffaele Cadorna, under whom he was serving as a Lieutenant when the latter took command of the expedition against Rome.

But the father, who was a conscientious man, did not take his son with him, fearing that such favoritism would not be a good thing for the youth.

In 1875 he was appointed Captain. Later he wrote several pamphlets on military geography, particularly in regard to the frontier. These monographs are still of value for their precise descriptions—one of the gifts of General Cadorna which causes him to be regarded as a master.

On Dec. 9, 1883, he was appointed Major of the Sixty-second Regiment of Infantry, bringing hither an immense fund of theoretical tactical knowledge gained from a careful study of the wars of the past, for which now he sought practical application. We know that the Colonel of the regiment, a fine type of old Savoyard soldier, regarded with paternal indulgence the thirty-three-year-old Major who managed to keep alive the interest of the younger officers, who recognized in his teachings the future science of war. The Colonel would occasionally mumble to himself, but without interfering—such was the magnetism of the young Major, who knew so well how to assert himself.

After three years Major Cadorna was recalled to the General Staff and attached to the Fifth Army Corps, th under the command of Count Pianell.

It would be superfluous to say anything about the capabilities of this corps commander, but it may be noted that he was a very strict disciplinarian, impressionable neither to the flattery nor judgments of others; for he knew men and exacted much before he admitted them to his confidence.

Shortly after being assigned to this army corps, which in 1883 had an extraordinary importance on account of the innovations introduced into the defensive system by Pianell, Major Cadorna won the complete confidence of his General, who very often intrusted him with the most difficult duties, and almost always had him with him on his excursions to the frontiers, thus showing him every consideration.

Consequently, when it came Cadorna's turn to serve as Divisional Chief of Staff, Pianell retained him within his own jurisdiction, having him appointed to the Verona Division, where he remained until his promotion as Colonel, which took place on June 12, 1892.

Between 1886 and 1892 there had taken place several important manoeuvres, such as the "siege of Verona," and it was current rumor then that Pianell acted as a sort of sifter of division commanders. The attachment between Cadorna and his chief placed the former in a very delicate position, for it not only gave him a chance to show the qualities of his keen intelligence, but even those



General Luigi Cadorna.

of his extraordinary tact. Very often Pianell was left perplexed as to the ability of the General to whom Cadorna was such an able Chief of Staff.

Within a few years the command of the Verona division passed through the hands of several Generals in succession, who were all eliminated, thus perhaps creating the rumor of which we have spoken; but every one of them held in grateful remembrance the intelligent cooperation of his chief of staff.

It was during this period that General Cadorna acquired the exact knowledge of our frontiers which is so surprising. It is true that his father, while in command of the army corps at Turin, had given some attention to these studies, but the son has acquired such a perfect knowledge of all that pertained to the defense of the frontiers as to amaze any one who hears him speak—without the aid of maps—about valleys, passes, roads, paths, and strategic positions with all the assurance of one who reads from a book.

When not yet forty-two years of age he was placed in command of the Tenth Regiment of Bersaglieri and brought to it the strict application of the discipline and tactics of which he was master. This he did in such a way that, in spite of his severity, he won not only the affection but the genuine enthusiasm of his subordinates. Even now the old officers of the Tenth Bersaglieri remember him and rarely pass through the capital without leaving their greetings with him.

The reason is that Colonel Cadorna loved not only discipline but also exercised the most scrupulous impartiality.

Rigid discipline when combined with kindness and justice is not a heavy burden, but a useful acquisition for everybody; it promotes observance of rules and at the same time makes possible the expansion of individual talents.

In 1896 Colonel Cadorna left his regiment. In the preceding year he had been present at the grand manoeuvres of the Abruzzi, in which the corps to which he was attached gave proof of its ability, even in the mountainous country, and especially in its extreme mobility. Many will remember the feat of a couple of Bersaglieri regiments, the Fifth and the Tenth, which performed an impossible but well-conceived movement into the "enemy's" country in such a manner as almost to be a surprise.

Cadorna was next made Chief of Staff of the Army of Florence, under the command of Generals Morra di Lavriano, Heusch, and Baldissera. Even today the first remembers his former Chief of Staff, and when Cadorna was made a Senator General Morra di Lavriano hastened to be present when his friend first donned the toga.

General Baldissera, who at that time was eminent as a master of the system of manoeuvres which was to serve as a school for officers, had in the new Chief of Staff a great help, and we believe that today the old General is very proud to have had such an assistant—very happy in observing to what perfection General Cadorna has brought this system.

When made Major General, Aug. 10, 1898, he wrote an excellent pamphlet on tactics for the officers of his brigade. The book soon became known to her Generals and was much sought after, for it was recognized as embracing the fundamental rules for infantry training. In its later editions this pamphlet is acknowledged as an authority, and when General Cadorna became Chief of the General Staff of the Army he had the satisfaction of seeing his little book, although written sixteen years before, universally regarded as the best work on the subject.

In January, 1905, he passed from the brigade at Pistola to the division at Ancona, and in 1907 to the command of the division at Naples. He was in Naples when General Salstta retired from the post of Chief of the General Staff. Everybody believed that the position would go to Cadorna. We do not know why he was not selected, but surely he was very indifferent to the discussions which arose at the time, and continued silently to perform his duty in his usual way.

In 1910 he was appointed to the command of the army corps at Genoa, and the next year he was designated as the commander of a war army. He was then in Rome, and his first impulse was to call upon General Pollio, the Chief of the General Staff, in order to thank him for his interest in having secured Cadorna his new honor. This fact may as well be mentioned, as these two Generals, so different in their attitude toward the game of war, nevertheless had a wholesome respect for each other, and both were honest men. It is not for us to make comparisons, but only to make known to the public the man who to-day has the fate of the Italian Army in his hands. As to the others and their predecessors, history will give to the work of each its due.

General Cadorna is not a writer, although it is currently rumored that he is editing his father's Memoirs, which, if published, will be a very important document, because with that exactness which is one of the characteristics of General Cadorna, they will reveal all the military events from 1848 to 1870.

Strong in character, when he has deeply considered the solution of some problem, he finds it easy to defend his position, and it is then that he displays all the vivacity and efficacy of argumentative oratory, being greatly aided by a wonderful memory, which ignores all notes.

It is a well-known fact that on the subject of the defenses of Genoa the late Chief of Staff and General Cadorna entertained entirely different points of view. When the Defense Commission met, Signor Giolitti, who as Premier was, ex officio, President of the commission, and had not met Cadorna, was amazed when he heard him speak for several hours with a perfect command of dates and figures and with wonderful precision and clearness, so that the subject became clear even to the lay mind; and the commission approved Cadorna's plans.

Coupled with a keen and acute intelligence Cadorna possesses a strong and tenacious character, to such an extent as to make his preconceptions inevitable in their results, in spite of all difficulties and obstacles. When he was placed in command of the Blue Army in the manoeuvres of 1911 his strategical position from the very beginning was not of the best, and the situation was, moreover, made worse by the tardy delivery of an order, which caused the early retreat of the force which was guarding the River Po.

Cadorna formed his plan and executed it with his usual energy, but the tardy advance of a division and the loss of some artillery caused his position to become still more critical. An imaginary Third Army Corps was supposed to aid him between Piacenza and Stradella. The general solution was a retreat for that part of the army which was already in contact with the Red Army to such a place where the imaginary Third Corps could concentrate, and then, having acquired superiority in numbers, it could again take the offensive.

But the existence of that Third Army Corps was not known to the public simply because it was imaginary; the retreat of all the forces appeared as a defeat for the Blue Army; public opinion, which is not aware of the fact that the retreat of an army is a very delicate operation, judged Cadorna as being beaten by the "enemy." Instead, he looked upon the manoeuvres as a school and, without minding the erroneous interpretation of the public, he retreated. The order for retreat was issued at 10 P. M., to be begun at midnight. At 7 o'clock next morning the opposing army found that the Blue Army had vanished, and it was only after two hours that it was located. If the manoeuvres had continued the plan of General Cadorna to assume the offensive under better conditions would have been carried to a successful issue.

All this was not known to the public; of their ignorance Cadorna took no thought, and it was only after the insistence of a very devoted friend that he publicly explained the true state of affairs.

This characteristic of General Cadorna is a guarantee that, in actual warfare every movement will be carried out only for military purposes and utterly disregarding outside opinion, which is mainly caused by impatience.



general public at home and abroad that it may be well worth while devoting a few lines to his career, in order to show that lack of blue blood and influence is no obstacle to the rise of a man of ability and of worth in Great Britain.

Sir Stanley Buckmaster is the son of a schoolmaster, the former teacher of one of the classes of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, managed to pay his way through Oxford by winning a scholarship, read for the bar, and rapidly made a name for himself there by his lucidity of exposition and by his directness in thought and speech. In fact, he seemed to be able to clothe the dry bones of Chancery law with such interest and fascination that it became a recreation for a layman to hear him argue in court.

Of agreeable manner, having commended himself to the press by his invariable courtesy in the performance of his disagreeable duties as Censor, he is of tall and commanding presence, and will prove, in every sense of the word, an ornament to the Woolsack. As Lord High Chancellor he will be raised to the peerage of the realm, will receive a salary of $50,000 a year, and a pension of $30,000 a year on his retirement or on the downfall of the present Cabinet.

For the Lord High Chancellorship is a Cabinet office and its occupant becomes entitled to the pension for life, even if he occupies the Woolsack only for twenty-four hours. He is ex officio the head of the entire judiciary system of the United Kingdom, nominates all the Judges for appointment by the Crown, enjoys an enormous amount of ecclesiastical patronage, and ranks on the Official Table of Precedence immediately after the Primate of All England and the Premier, and is officially styled Keeper of the King's Conscience and of the Great Seal of the Realm.

The Lord High Chancellorship, before being tendered to Sir Stanley Buckmaster, was offered to Sir John Simon, hitherto Attorney General. Sir John declined it, and received instead the seals of Secretary of State for the Home Department, where he takes the place of Reginald McKenna. If he declined the Woolsack, it has been because it would have involved his elevation to the House of Lords, and that he considers remaining in the Commons as indispensable to the attainment of the climax of his ambition, namely, the Premiership.

Only a little over forty years of age, he is the son of a Congregational minister, and has no connection with that other Sir John Simon of the Hebrew faith and race, who was for so many years Member of Parliament for Dewsbury.

The new Home Secretary, during his comparatively brief career at the bar, has made a fortune in the exercise of his profession, is an enthusiastic automobilist, yachtsman, and Gallophile, and not long ago set himself up to becoming a country squire by purchasing in Oxfordshire the old Manor of Fritwell, near Banbury, a perfect example of Elizabethan architecture, and which, having been granted by William the Conqueror to Bishop Odo of Bayeux, soon after the battle of Hastings, passed through many hands before coming into the possession of Sir John. It played an important rôle in the civil war, and afterward belonged to the Danvers family, during which time it became the scene of a notable duel, in which Sir Pope Danvers, lord of the manor, killed his man, whose ghost still haunts the place. Sir John is a widower, his wife, a Miss Venables, having died in 1902. He has an only boy, who is at Winchester.

Walter Long, who has received the Presidency of the Local Government Board, a Cabinet office, carrying with it a salary of $25,000 a year, is one of the most aggressive of Tory landlords, was as bitterly opposed as Sir Edward Carson to Irish home rule, and is popularly known throughout the United Kingdom as "the Muzzler," by reason of his responsibility while Unionist Minister of Agriculture for the passage of the terribly severe dog muzzling and dog quarantine laws now in force in Great Britain and Ireland.

One of his principal aversions is Austen Chamberlain, Conservative Secretary of State for India in the new Cabinet. It was his rivalry with Austen Chamberlain for the succession to the leadership of the Unionist Party, on the retirement of Arthur Balfour, that led to the election of Andrew Bonar Law.

Long is chief of an old Wiltshire house that figured in the Wars of the Roses, at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and at the christening of Edward VI., Robert Long, Secretary of State to Charles II., lying entombed in Westminster Abbey. Owning about 20,000 acres in Wiltshire and Northamptonshire, Walter Long is an honest, straight-riding, country squire, a hard-hitting rather than a persuasive speaker, a pillar of the Turf Club in London, and used to be noted for his violent quarrels in the House of Commons with the late Dr. Tanner, the equally pugnacious and equally warm-hearted Nationalist member for Cork. Just how Walter Long will manage to work in the same Cabinet with Austen Chamberlain and with all those Liberal statesmen and politicians whom he has held up in the past in the most vitriolic language to public obloquy remains to be seen. He is about the least conciliatory man that it has ever been my fortune to encounter.

As for the appointment of his ally in the home rule and Ulster fight of twelve months ago, Sir Edward Carson, it is, to say the least, amazing.

It seems but the other day that the Asquith Cabinet was being loudly called upon to deprive Sir Edward of the Privy Councilorship which he had received on becoming Unionist Solicitor General in 1900, and to arrest him and try him on charges of high treason for inciting his fellow Ulster men to rebellion against the Government.

Yet now he is intrusted by that very self-same Government as its chief law officer, with the execution and observance of the laws of the land, receiving at the same time a seat in the Cabinet.

A martyr to dyspepsia, sombre and saturnine-looking, Carson is the embodiment of the popular idea of "Sherlock Holmes," having a thin hatchet face and an extremely dark, sallow complexion, imperturbable calm, and the rare gift of making the tone of the voice and the facial expression intensify the spoken word.

In ordinary conversation, however, he speaks with a rich and rather soft Dublin accent, is very tall, of the lanky, willowy order, and justifies the gibe of the flippant reporter, who wrote that Sir Edward Carson "rose at great length to reply." An Irishman on the side both of his father and mother, the latter having been one of the Galway Lamberts, he won fame as an athlete while at Trinity College, Dublin. He is alternately sombre and gay, in turn fierce and gentle, very magnetic, slightly mysterious, a perfect fanatic in some things, broad-minded in the extreme in others, extraordinarily quick-witted, gifted with a thoroughly Hibernian talent of repartee, as changeable as the Irish sky—in one word, possessed of all the complex temperament of the true Celt. Very ambitious, the goal of his aspirations is admittedly the Premiership.

He has two sons and two daughters by his first wife, who was the daughter of the late H. Persse Kirwan, and while one of his boys is serving as a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, the other is with the army in France, in which he holds a commission as infantry subaltern. Last year Sir Edward married again, his present wife being a daughter of Colonel Frewen.

Lord Curzon, it may be recalled, was forced out of the Viceroyalty of India by his quarrel with Kitchener, when the latter was in chief command of the military forces of that great dependency, and bitterly resented on his return home the manner in which his old friend, Arthur Balfour, then Premier, had sided with Kitchener in the contest.

Since the beginning of the present war he has been one of the most persistent critics of Kitchener in the House of Lords, Kitchener, however, treating his attacks with silent disdain and declining to take any notice thereof or to reply to them. How the two men will pull together in the same Cabinet remains to be seen. Lord Curzon's appointment to the virtually sinecure office of Privy Seal will, at any rate, have the effect of silencing his attacks on Kitchener in Parliament.

As for the appointment of the Earl of Selborne, former Unionist First Lord of the Admiralty, to the Department of Agriculture, he is so kindly and amiable a mediocrity that it is difficult to see how his accession to the Cabinet can add to its strength. A far better nomination would have been that of his predecessor in the Governor Generalship of South Africa, namely, that very able and brilliant man, Viscount Milner.

FROM HERE AND THERE

Rifles of the Armies.

EACH army now fighting in Europe uses a rifle different from that used by each of the others. The Russians have the longest rifle, the French the longest bayonet, while the Austrians use the heaviest bullet. The rifles with the largest calibres are those of the French and the Austrians. The German rifle attains the greatest muzzle velocity. The British have the shortest rifle, but with the bayonet added the weapon is longer than the rifle and bayonet of the Belgians and Austrians.

Chocolate Soldiers.

CAPTAIN BEAN of the Commissary Branch of the British Army in France reports, says The Westminster Gazette, that Tommy Atkins is striving with all his might to live up to George Bernard Shaw's "Chocolate Soldier." Chocolate sweets and, in fact, sweetmeats of all kinds are in such great demand that British candymakers are busy night and day.

From Cairo comes the report that the Australians stationed there have absolutely eaten the entire chocolate supply.

Captain Bean's official report says: "Our canteen has five times the demand for sweets and soft drinks that was expected and one-fifth the demand for beer."

A Junketing Refrigerator.

ONE of the most practical junkets that Uncle Sam has ever sponsored is the specially fitted refrigerator car that has been started around the country to demonstrate proper methods of handling eggs and poultry for shipment.

The car is a complete refrigerating laboratory, which carries its own engine to operate the cooling apparatus.

It is divided into two rooms. The first is of a temperature slightly below normal, for the gradual cooling of the poultry before it is placed in the other room, which is the refrigerator.

Experts from the Department of Agriculture make the demonstrations with poultry and eggs supplied by the local dealers. The scientific candling of eggs and their skillful packing for long shipment are also demonstrated.

Waterproofing French Uniforms.

IN the rainy season, which lasts well into the Summer in parts of France and Belgium, the French Army authorities faced the necessity of providing an inexpensive and effective means of waterproofing the uniforms of their soldiers. A chemist came to their rescue with the information that the fat extracted from wool while in the process of cleaning it for manufacture would serve their purpose.

Experiments proved that the chemist was right. The waterproofing is done by reducing the wool fat to a liquid by the use of a solvent and diluting it with benzine or naphtha. The garment is soaked in this solution for a few minutes. It dries in a short time. Neither the color of the article nor the fabric is impaired by the treatment.

French Academy War Prizes.

NO prizes are to be given this year by the French Academy, the most famous of the world's literary bodies, except to writers killed at the front while defending France. These prizes will be turned over to surviving members of the families of these writers.

"In this way," remarks the editor of a French magazine, "the illustrious body wishes to show that its only thought, in common with all other Frenchmen, is the welfare of France."

means of moving troops, although, of course, the railroads must remain for many years the chief means by which heavy artillery and supplies will be moved.

"The motor car is more flexible than the railroad, and our roads are reaching such a stage of betterment that automobiles could be generally utilized for moving men.

"Of course, in case of war, troops would be needed on the coasts. Less than 5 per cent. of our country would need defense. All our war would be there.

"The greater part of the transportation to the Eastern coast could be most efficiently done by automobiles.

"I do not believe we would lack transport if we organized an emergency system by means of which our vast number of privately owned motor cars could be commandeered in case war came. It would be easy to commandeer 200,000 automobiles, and 1,000,000 men could be moved 100 miles in a night by using all the parallel common roads.

"I am the last man who would be willing to suggest parsimony in expenditure upon coast and harbor defense. We should have more guns than we have now at all our harbors and they should be better guns, of longer range than any ship can carry.

"That ought not to be a difficult problem to work out, when it is considered that the harbor defense guns would be mounted upon solid foundations, while ships' guns must be mounted upon platforms of a limited carrying capacity.

"I advocate not only the construction of an enormous number of submarines, as I have suggested, to be held in readiness for operations, not to be kept in commission, but our manufacture at once of a vast supply of harbor defense mines and the construction of many vessels properly equipped to plant them hurriedly in case of an emergency.

"In trench fighting, with our unlimited supply of the most intelligent and independently thinking individual fighters in the world, we would be invincible. In case we were attacked we could set our theatre of defense to suit ourselves, planning (these figures are wholly tentative) fifty lines of trenches.

"The first line, or even the first two or three lines, would be dug as practically all those in this European war have been dug, by individual soldiers with picks and shovels, but lines to the rear of them could be dug (and this is one of the emergencies for which we should prepare) by trenching machines. We have developed this line of machinery to a state of very high perfection and to adapt the existing machinery to the purposes of military trenching would be a very simple matter.

"With fifty or more lines of trenches thus quickly, perfectly, and very cheaply prepared we could easily defeat, even destroy, any attacking force which the enemy might land from his ships.

"He probably would be able to take some of our first lines of trenches, but it is inconceivable that he could have any men left with which to fight after he had reached, for instance, (to select a numeral at random,) our twenty-fifth line.

"If the veritable worthlessness of great standing armies and the wicked waste of their maintenance may be considered the most important lesson which the European war so far has held for us, the value of the simple, inexpensive trench is next in importance to us.

"Europe has been conducting a vast and terribly costly experiment for our benefit. She has shown us that in thirty days we can organize a more effective army than the Germans have been able to put into the field if we follow, with the rank and file, the plan of preparation which I have suggested, giving the men the rudiments of training and then returning them to industry.

"She has shown us that we need trained officers. We should immensely increase facilities for training them, even to the establishment of many schools as efficient as West Point.

"But these men, too, should be returned to civil life, after they have had their training, with annual periods of additional study to keep them up to date. They should not be taken permanently from productive and thrust into unproductive effort. They should be kept alive, alert, abreast of everything worth while; we should make splendid all-around citizens of them, fit for manual usefulness in civil as well as in military effort.

"I think we never should let up on training men for the navy. We should have the greatest number of trained naval sailors that any nation ever has had, but we should not let them eat their heads off after they have got their training.

"We should greatly increase our number of competent naval officers, but we should not make the work of most of them a life career. Like the officers we train for military service, our naval officers should be developed to the top notch of efficiency and then sent back to private life upon part salaries and required to keep up with new developments and be ready for a call if one should come.

"I believe that we should have a navy larger than our present fleet, probably much larger, but I do not believe that the additional ships should be kept in commission.

"I should not in the least object to the payment of my share of the tax which would be necessary for the construction of a dozen dreadnoughts or, for that matter, of two dozen dreadnoughts, but I should strenuously object to the payment of a tax for the support of all of them, manned and in commission during days of peace.

"After each ship is built it should be launched and tested, and then, like the arms and ammunition, it should be stored till the day of need came. Enough vessels of the most approved type should be kept in commission to be used as training ships and enough men should be trained so that we would have no difficulty in finding competent crews for all our vessels. Create a great surplus of trained men, then send them back to industry, with payment of a small annual retainer.

"I believe that in addition to this the Government should maintain a great research laboratory, jointly under military and naval and civilian control. In this could be developed the continually increasing possibilities of great guns, the minutiae of new explosives, all the technique of military and naval progression, without any vast expense.

"When the time came, if it ever did, we could take advantage of the knowledge gained through this research work and quickly manufacture in large quantities the very latest and most efficient instruments of warfare.

"England is doing great work, now, with wonderful artillery. By far the greater part of these big guns have been created out of raw material since the beginning of the war. They seem to be as effective as if not more so than the German guns, which were made in advance of and in anticipation of the conflict, succeeding many other guns, made in former years of peace, but, becoming antiquated, presumably melted up to furnish some of the material for the new artillery.

"At this great laboratory we should keep abreast with every advanced thought in armament, in sanitation, in transportation, in communication — as, for example, under the last named head, with the rapidly developing telegraph and telephone, and, under the head of transportation, with motor car building.

"If we did this we very quickly could manufacture supplies in wholesale quantities when the need for them arose. We could see to it that no attacking nation could have longer-range or more accurate artillery than we would be prepared to make upon short notice."

I asked Mr. Edison to specifically comment on the movement which formed one of the most conspicuous features of the recent Congress—that led by Mr. Gardner for a vast increase in our military expenditure.

"The Gardner movement is unqualifiedly bad," he answered without hesitation. "We don't need any such preparedness as he and his associates are advocating. For General Leonard Wood I have the highest and most profound respect; but I do not agree with him in his opinion as to what is necessary to the welfare of this country in the way of a military establishment.

"We do not need the great machines which these undoubtedly well-intentioned gentlemen are advocating. There is infinitely less reason to believe, today, that we need them, than there was before the outbreak of the European war. We now know how to fight. We did not know, Europe did not know, until this war developed."

REMAKING THE MAP OF EUROPE

Jean Finot's Views on How Parts of Germany and Austria-Hungary Should Be Redistributed in Case the Allies Win.

Jean Finot, editor of La Revue, one of the best-known writers in France, has just published in a book his writings on the European war, which have aroused worldwide attention. In the portions of the book translated below he gives interesting suggestions for the creation of new European nations out of the territories of Germany and Austria-Hungary, as well as for the future of these two empires, in the event of a triumph of the Allies.

By Jean Finot.

The End of Prussian Militarism and German Hegemony.

IN order to facilitate the advent of a new human race we must first of all destroy the main reason for the paralysis in moral and international progress which have ceaselessly pointed out during the last twenty years. Everybody is in agreement as to what that reason is. The danger comes entirely from bellicose, menacing, and formidable Germany. As her greatness is due to violent and unjust spoliation, it would be a high moral act to destroy her conquests of the past. Thus more justice and tranquillity will be secured for the world.

The question of settling territorial compensations to the belligerents, as well as reparation for the injustices dating back centuries committed against the martyr nations of the past and the present, will meet with serious difficulties. It would be easy, doubtless, to resolve them in the Prussian manner, by the right of the strongest, regardless of the national aspirations of the territories to be apportioned. German theories on this point are well known. The will of a people has nothing to do with the distribution of its soil. Treitschke well defined the German doctrine in speaking of Alsace-Lorraine: "We Germans who know Germany and France know better what is good for the Alsatians than the unfortunates themselves. In the perversion of their French life they have no exact idea of what concerns Germany." It is the same with all the peoples whom Germany wished to annex; Germany's idea was to have them feel the benefits of her gentle and humane culture only after they had been conquered and civilized in the German fashion. Therefore one must brutally seize territories before holding the slightest discussion with their possessors.

But the new Europe which must emerge from this war will have more just and humane aspirations. First of all, the geography of the world must be corrected to conform with the intimate aspirations of nations. The Alsace-Lorraine question will be decided by the very force of circumstances; the two provinces will return to France, from which they never should have departed. Certain restless spirits are already worrying over the acquisition of the Palatinate, but we must not look too far into the future. The duration and successive evolutions of this war will doubtless change much that has been foreseen. Let us confine ourselves to what is self-evident in its simplicity.

Aside from other indemnities due from Germany to heroic Belgium, she will have to cede to her a large province beyond Liége, originally Walloon, and which has never ceased being Walloon despite drastic attempts to Germanize it.

In 1805 Prussia appropriated a part of the Province of Liége and Belgian Luxemburg, where French was the language spoken. The very names of the principal towns are proof of this—Montjoie, Malmedy, Saint-Vith, &c. Persecuted by Prussia, the Walloons of this region have kept intact their love for Belgian and French ideals, and it would be but just to free them from a yoke which has not succeeded in changing them.

Ill-advised friends dream of other conquests in Germany for Belgium. They would be a fatal gift. Millions of Germans would pour into Belgium in the wake of the annexed, and the country would find itself flooded with undesirables.

The Alsatians, faithful to their mother country, will know how to save France from a like peril. Nevertheless, the return of Alsace-Lorraine will bring some problems not easy to solve; a German wedge thrust into a small territory might cause irreparable harm.

The Belgian Nation, conscious of its national future, will undoubtedly be the first to decline the honor of absorbing too large a dose of Germans. * * *

Poland as a Buffer State.

Other problems will arise, more complex but not incapable of solution. First comes that of resuscitated Poland. The proclamation of Czar Nicholas II., promising union and autonomy to Poland under Russian rule, is an act of sublime justice and political farsightedness. By reopening the question of the partition of Poland, which has been dismembered three, or, rather, five times, with utter contempt of all human rights, Czar Nicholas has afforded to the world an almost infallible means of preventing Prussia or her imitators of tomorrow from again becoming a menace to future peace. * * *

What are the historical rights of the Kings of Prussia to their eastern and western territories? It is not a question of conquests or even of treaties. The successive partitions of Poland, which are among the most revolting acts of international brigandage in history, cannot be invoked as an excuse. There is no legal basis for crimes committed against the independence and territorial integrity of nations. Centuries of Turkish slavery and persecution have not prevented the Balkan peoples from returning to their past, nor will they prevent Poles, Czechs, or the people of the Trentino from winning back their freedom.

In order that Poland, brought to life again under the protectorate of Russia, may legally win back its old provinces, all that Russia needs to do is to appeal to the sentiment of justice of the Allies. Poland has inalienable rights to the whole territory extending from the present Russian frontier to a point very near Berlin. This is shown by the Polish frontiers before the first partition, (1772.) All therein is Polish, both the souls of the inhabitants and the names of all the localities which remain alive in the memory of the natives exactly as if the spoliation by Prussia had occured yesterday. The City of Gdansk, (Dantzig,) the ancient capital of Polish Pomerania, has remained as Polish as Krotoviec, (Königsberg.) Polish tradition and sense of nationality persist there secretly but ardently, awaiting the moment when they may come out into the open. * * *

The same is true of Silesia. Its inhabitants have remained Poles despite persecution, through centuries, of their language and religion. Attempts at Germanization broke down there before the unshakable affection of the inhabitants for their mother country. The Polish papers now printed there have a larger circulation than those in Russian Poland and Austrian Galicia.

But, at the same time, Silesia is of Czech origin. Situated between Bohemia and Poland, it belonged during the Middle Ages sometimes to one, sometimes to the other. Perhaps the congress to be held after the war may turn it over wholly or partly to Bohemia. The Em-

EDISON'S PLAN FOR PREPAREDNESS

The Inventor Tells How We Could Be Made Invincible in War Without Overburdening Ourselves with Taxation.

By Edward Marshall.

THOMAS A. EDISON has been considering the relations of the United States to the European war and the possibilities that we may some time be involved in a great conflict. The great inventor is no peace-at-any-price man. His career has shown him to be a fighter. But he is not a militarist.

He believes that we should be invincible. In the following interview he for the first time tells the world how he thinks we may accomplish this without so burdening ourselves with taxation as to reduce our living standards and morale to the European level.

His plan for rendering us invulnerable to attack, while at the same time preserving us from high taxation, includes the establishment of new West Points and new Naval Academies for the training of officers and a vast system of military and naval education for the rank and file.

He would establish vast reserves of stores and arms and ammunition and he would count rather upon automobiles than upon the railroads for quick transportation.

He would build many aeroplanes and submarines, and he would construct a fleet of cruisers, battleships and other naval vessels—this is his most extraordinary proposal—to be kept in drydock, practically in storage, and fully up to date, until needed.

We discussed the matter while we sat in the great library of his laboratory at Orange.

"Several things already have been proved by the war," said Mr. Edison. "One, of course, is that war itself is inefficient. But we knew that. Another is that an 'efficiency' which submerges the individual is an inefficiency.

"As a lay student of the situation it seems to me that the comparatively untrained Englishman has had an advantage from the start just because he has been untrained. This is a striking thing, with a big lesson in it, for the English soldier, I believe, may be regarded, upon the whole, as the physical inferior of the German soldier. Too much military training not only availed Germany nothing, but actually proved to be her handicap.

"Germany was ready for war after the old idea of readiness, but her army never got to Paris. She was overready. She was so overready that she was nervous. Her trigger-fingers became jumpy. It was an attack of hysteria, due to overreadiness, which plunged Europe into war.

"Another thing which has been proved is that no engine of destruction or defense can be so effective that the ingenuity of desperate men cannot devise something which will offset it. Germany's new field guns, the secret of which had been so carefully kept, were the sensation of the first weeks of the war, yet France matched them before it was too late.

"In the unavoidable interpretation which one must place upon these facts is another reassurance for America. We are as clever at mechanics, whether they be those of war or those of peace, as any people of the world. We gave the world the ironclad war vessel as the result of one emergency. We gave the world the submarine. Our Wright brothers perfected the aeroplane.

"If any foreign power should seriously consider an attack upon this country a hundred men of special training quickly would be at work here upon new means of repelling the invaders. I would be at it, myself. There would be no lack of the spirit of determination or the spirit of self-sacrifice. Of these two qualities was the 'Spirit of '76' made up. It is still latent here.

"I believe that the developments of the European war have proved beyond the shadow of a doubt the uselessness of large standing armies. The best work which has been done has been that of the English and French volunteers and the German landsturm.

"It has been a war of trench fighting. What does all the elaborate training of manoeuvres count in trench work?



Thomas A. Edison Holding the Civic Forum Medal Recently Presented to Him as "Inventor-World Benefactor."

And what does the fact that it counts little mean? Certainly that the world has wasted a vast amount of money in unnecessary military drill and useless fortifications. I cannot understand the situation in any other way.

"I do not wish any of these statements to lead readers to the belief that I would have my country neglect to realize the necessity of being able to defend itself. I merely wish to call attention to the lessons which the European war seems to me to teach.

"I consider it a reasonable certainty that some day we shall have a war; and I consider it a probability that when that day comes we shall find ourselves unprepared to meet it. I believe it to be the duty of every American patriot to do what he can to see that this does not occur, but I do not believe that the events of recent months in Europe have shown their method of preparation to be the right one.

"Always we have done new things or done old things in a new way, and frequently they have been better things and better ways than Europe has developed. Why should we follow her lead in a military course which has proved to be disastrous to her?

"The European plan of readiness for war really has provoked war. We should evolve a plan of readiness for war which would not do that, but which none the less would worthily protect us.

"We should not take our men from industry and overtrain them, but we should have 2,000,000 rifles ready, in perfect order, even greased, with armories equipped with the very best machinery to begin upon short notice, in case the work should be required, the manufacture of a hundred thousand new firearms every day.

"We should not only have upon hand a large surplus stock of the best ammunition, but we should have Government factories equipped to produce a thousand tons of high explosive in a month if need arises.

"We should have a thousand trenching engines ready and should be prepared with every other mechanical device for rapid defense. Of these things I am certain.

"But I do not in the least agree with the advocates of a great standing army or even of a great military reserve. I believe that, all other details having been looked after, we shall be quite safe if we maintain, as now is authorized, an army of, say, 100,000 men.

"With as many men as that with which to meet the first shock of an emergency, I believe that we could confidently count on volunteers to meet what might come later.

"We should organize our State militia upon really efficient lines. It is my belief that it should be under national, not State control. The men who train it, whether their selection be left with the States or be the business of the National Government, should be chosen with as much care as that with which I select men for important tasks in my laboratory.

"The development of such a method quickly would discover for us, in addition to our standing army, at least 25,000 men especially equipped by natural ability and taste to achieve military efficiency, and these would be drill sergeants, competent to instruct quickly a vast number of soldiers in time of emergency.

"I have suggested 25,000 drill sergeants. We would be doing better if we had 40,000.

"What we want is a small army trained to a big knowledge, and trained to teach it as well as to exercise it. Raw material for training is at hand. We have many millions of potential fighting men.

"We never must become a military nation in the old sense of the term, but I believe it possible that we may become one of the greatest of the military nations without burdening ourselves with any comparatively great, permanent military expense. Modern warfare is more a matter of machines than of men. Most of the machines are simple matters if we compare them to the machines of industry.

"If we had machinery at hand with which to equip a million men we could find the million men upon twenty-four hours' notice. There is practically no military sentiment in the United States, nor ever has been, but we have proved ourselves to be among the world's most powerful fighters whenever we have had to fight.

"What is true of our necessities for machinery is true, also, of our necessities for a great supply of field pieces, large cannon, and ammunition. We should have a large number of small factories, equipped and with the raw material at hand in quantities, but so stored as to avoid deterioration, ready to make the latest and most powerful explosives. We should have arsenals with an enormous capacity for the manufacture of large guns, and their facilities should be kept strictly up to date; we should have accurate knowledge of all shops and factories equipped to manufacture tools for defense, aeroplanes, and all manner of accoutrements. We should have contracts with the owners permitting the commandeering of all such shops in case of war and at a given price for their use, and this should be true of all instrumentalities needed in case of war and instantly operated.

"We need not keep men employed in these shops out of more productive work in times of peace in order that they may be ready to give service if a war should come.

"We should carefully consider transportation in its changed conditions. The efficiency of the railroad is not, now, a matter of such vital moment for us as a

HOW SHRAPNEL IS MADE AND USED

Colonel Shrapnel of the British Army Invented This Hail of Death, So Important in the Present War--First Used in 1804.

A LITTLE more than one hundred and thirty-four years ago there was born near London the great English artillerist, Henry Shrapnel, the officer who at the age of 18 years conceived the idea of a bullet-showering projectile—the missile which, in all countries, is known by the name of shrapnel, and which remains to this day one of the most effective man-killing projectiles yet devised.

In all armies the field artillery units today use shrapnel. One has only to read the war news that is cabled or wirelessed across the Atlantic to realize the all-important part shrapnel shells are playing in the conflict now raging. The Teutonic allies in the present war have bitterly protested against the manufacture of shrapnel in the United States for the armies of the Triple Entente nations and their allies, their claim being that the shrapnel made in America has proved to be one of the most effective causes for the successes achieved by Great Britain, France, and their allies.

The shrapnel projectile consists of a hollow cylindrical body with an ogival or conoidal head; in the interior, near the base, there is an explosive charge, and immediately above the charge there is an iron disk, and between this disk and the head the body of the projectile is filled with spherical bullets. The fuse is fixed in the point of the projectile, and communicates with the powder or bursting charge through a central pipe, and is timed so as to explode the shell during its flight, at a point about sixty or eighty yards short of the target.

The bursting charge is only strong enough to blow off the head of the projectile, which is lightly attached, and thus release the bullets, which fly forward in a cone-shaped shower, covering a large front. The bullets depend for their force upon the speed at which the projectile is traveling when they are released. For effect they should have a momentum of not less than 400 feet per second. Consequently, as the ballistics, or the force and velocity, of the projectiles increase, the striking effect of shrapnel becomes more formidable.

In all the history of warfare there are few more interesting stories than that which tells of the evolution of the terrible weapon invented by General Shrapnel in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Likewise it is a story little known outside military circles.

On July 9, 1779, a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery was issued to Henry Shrapnel. Shrapnel was then 18 years of age. It was a period in the world's history when great wars, which were to culminate in the overthrow of Napoleon, were being fought, an era when an officer of the inventive genius of Shrapnel was sorely needed in practically every army in Europe.

As soon as he was commissioned Lieutenant Shrapnel was ordered to Gibraltar to take part in the defense of the great rock, then besieged by the Spaniards. The siege lasted intermittently from 1779 until 1783.

From the very first day of his service Shrapnel was a student. Arriving at Gibraltar, he viewed the situation from a scientific rather than a military standpoint, and history states that the young officer was most impressed, or rather depressed, because of the poor effect of the British gunnery. Shrapnel noted that on one occasion when more than 2,000 24-pounders were fired from the Rock at a body of Spanish troops, that out of the entire command only twenty-six men were put out of action. Another officer who was impressed as a result of the poor results obtained was a Captain Mercier, perhaps an ancestor of the great Belgian Cardinal of the present day.

Mercier recommended that an experiment, namely, the firing of mortar shells, with short fuses so that they should burst in the air at close proximity to the target, be tried. On its first trial the shells did terrible execution. Shrapnel witnessed the experiment and then and there was born the idea out of which has been perfected the dreadful bullet-stuffed projectile of today. An English artillery officer has written:

Shrapnel realized that the effect of round shot (cannon balls,) impact bombs, case or grape shot against troops in the field was trivial. His idea was to increase the ranges of the most effective missiles, namely, case and grape shot, by producing a collective fire at long distances. Shrapnel therefore suggested a hollow spherical projectile filled with carbine balls and containing a small quantity of gunpowder, just sufficient to burst the shell, the explosion to be timed at a short distance previous to its execution, by which means the fire would be equally severe at all ranges.

In 1787 the records of the British Army state that Shrapnel in that year described to General O'Hara, then commanding at Gibraltar, "a new method of extending the use of grape or case shot to the utmost range of ordnance."

This memorandum, above quoted, which is believed to have been written by Shrapnel himself, is the first indication of the realization of Shrapnel's idea, to the carrying into effect of which Shrapnel gave most of his life.

In 1802 Shrapnel's idea may be said to have taken, for the first time, definite shape. In that year there was issued at Woolwich, England, a book which embodied "a table of practice with Lieutenant Shrapnel's proposed new method of firing case shot," and in that same year it is recorded that Shrapnel "exhibited the new shells on Woolwich Common, in the presence of his Majesty the King and a great number of general officers, and that all foreigners were excluded." Among the general officers was Wellington, who was greatly impressed, but who in later years changed to a certain extent his opinion as to the effectiveness of shrapnel in war.

In 1803, and following the royal inspection of the new shells at Woolwich, Shrapnel was ordered to Elswick, there to superintend the manufacture of "his spherical case shot for immediate issue to the army."

In the following year shrapnel was for the first time employed by the British. The occasion was the bombardment of the Batavian settlement of Surinam in the Dutch East Indies. The time was the latter part of April and the year was 1804. A Major Wilson commanded the British artillery, and it was under his directions that the shrapnel shell was used for the first time in history. After the bombardment Major Wilson reported that "shrapnel had so excellent an effect as to cause the garrison of Fort Amsterdam to surrender after receiving the second shell." Major Wilson's report continued:

The enemy was so astonished at these shells as not to be able to explain how they apparently suffered from musketry at so great a distance as 2,000 yards.

Two years passed before shrapnel was again mentioned in official records. It was at Calabria in 1806, when a force of 4,000 British troops defeated a force of 8,000 French. Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, commanding the British naval force off Calabria, witnessed the engagement. He subsequently wrote:

It was evident that the shells of Colonel Shrapnel's invention, when burst in their flight and short of their objects, as they ought to be, did great execution.

So impressed was the Admiral that he asked the Admiralty to issue shrapnel to the navy, but his request was refused, whereupon Sir Sidney managed to get some of the shells by paying for them out of his own pocket. In February, 1807, he successfully used the shells in the landing of a division in the Dardanelles.

The victory of Vimeira, in the Peninsula war, was largely due to shrapnel, when at the critical moment of that battle the British artillery opened a shrapnel fire, using their nine-pounders, and routed the French infantry. The French could not understand where the little balls came from, and the soldiers swore that "devils were in the British shells."

After Vimeira little is recorded of the use of shrapnel until the battle of Waterloo, following which historic engagement Wellington said to Shrapnel, then a Colonel of Artillery, that the shell that bore his name had played a most important part in the battle, while General Sir George Wood, who commanded the artillery under Wellington, went even further, and in the course of a letter to Colonel Shrapnel said that had it not been for shrapnel "it was very doubtful whether any effort could have recovered La Haye Sainte." "Hence," added Sir George, "on this simple circumstance hinged entirely the turn of battle."

Napoleon, after the battle of Vimeira, issued orders that all unexploded British shells found on the field should be carefully examined, but in some way, never explained, the order was apparently not carried out, and Napoleon lost a secret that might have prolonged his power for many years.

The secret of the shell was absolutely unsolvable by the French. In 1812 Marmont, when reconnoitring before Salamanca, was struck by a spent shrapnel bullet. He turned to a member of his staff and angrily demanded to know if it had not been reported to him that the British lines were at least a mile distant.

"Quite true," the staff officer replied, who was as much surprised as his chief because of what had happened.

"How then do you account for this musket ball?" demanded Marmont, exhibiting the little carbine ball that struck him.

"It cannot be accounted for; I know not from whence it came," the puzzled staff officer replied.

After Waterloo, and during the long peace that followed, the reputation of shrapnel declined, and in the course of time its use almost ceased so far as the British Army was concerned. Shrapnel, who had given the best years of his life to the perfection of the missile, and who had used up his own private fortune in doing so, ceased to be a popular hero, and died a disappointed man, whose only reward had been a pension of £1,200 and a royalty of £25 given him as the result of the purchase of 1,000 of the shells for the British East India Company's service.

In the Crimean war British artillery declined to use shrapnel, despite the fact that it had turned the day at Waterloo. The French made a sparing use of it, while the Russians, who had never then heard of it, naturally trusted to the effectiveness of the old-time missiles. In the civil war both the Union and Confederate Armies used shrapnel, but it was not until 1866 that the development of the missile to its present deadly effectiveness may be said to have got definitely under way.

It was the Prussians who started it, and they continued to improve the missile until by the time the Franco-Prussian war began it was one of the Prussian Army's most effective weapons. The Prussian shrapnel did tremendous execution against the French, especially at Sedan.

In the Russo-Japanese war both of the contending armies used shrapnel with great effect, and again in the Balkan wars of 1912, the striking successes of the Serbians, Bulgarians, and Greeks were largely due to their splendid French shrapnel-firing field pieces.

There are several types of shrapnel shells, among them the "percussion shrapnel," used for defense at short range and in fire for adjustment. Its effect depends upon the range and the nature of the ground. It is effective against troops lodged in tall timber. Masks, branches of trees, &c., frequently cause the premature bursting of these projectiles. On striking, the projectile cuts a furrow in the ground and bursts two or three meters beyond.

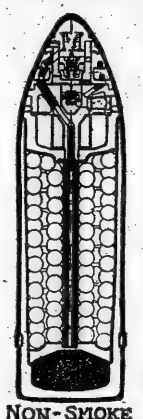
Percussion shrapnel to be effective must burst immediately in front of the target. Its most effective employment is against standing targets. They are also more effective at long range than is the time-shrapnel. Soft ground, newly plowed fields, terrain covered with snow or underbrush, or a rising slope, diminish the fire effect. When the angle of fall is ten degrees or more, half of the bullets penetrate the ground, and the remainder ricochet and pass on at a greatly reduced velocity.

On the other hand, time-shrapnel is fairly independent of the terrain. The bullets in this type are imbedded in a smoke-producing substance, making it comparatively easy to observe the burst for purposes of adjustment. The extreme range at which this projectile can be employed is fixed by the facility of observing the fire and by the remaining velocity of the shrapnel bullets, both of which diminish as the range increases.

Shrapnel is most effective against prone skirmishers at ranges from 1,000 to 3,000 meters, when burst 28 to 22 meters short of the target, and against standing skirmishers at the same ranges when burst 56 to 45 meters short of the target. Balck also points out that a single shrapnel from a light field howitzer produces a greater number of hits when the point of burst is favorably situated than one fired from a field gun, Says Balck:

The wounds produced by shrapnel bullets are similar to those caused by lead bullets of the infantry weapons of the past. When the bullet strikes normally to the surface it produces a wound circular at the point of impact and considerably enlarged at the point of exit; bones are frequently shattered, and the most serious effect is the introduction of foreign substances, such as pieces of cloth, particles of earth or sand, or of the material in which the bullets are imbedded. The closer the point of burst is to the target the greater the velocity, and, naturally, the effect.

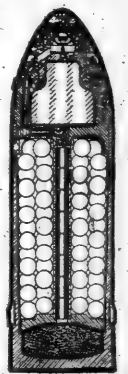
Shrapnel is also playing a most important part in aerial warfare, and of these anti-aircraft shrapnel, all of which embody the same general essentials, there is perhaps none more effective than that known as "Ehrhardt anti-aircraft shrapnel."



NON-SMOKE SHRAPNEL



3.2-Inch Gun for Firing Shrapnel.



SMOKE SHRAPNEL

perors of Austria acquired Silesia together with the Czech Kingdom; somewhere Ernest Lavisse made the very apt remark that "If the Habsburgs, instead of fighting for Spanish, Italian, or Hungarian possessions, had taken good care of their Silesia they would have made impossible the eastern development of the Prussian Kingdom." It suffices to glance at the map of Silesia to see the great advantages against Prussia which will accrue to the nation getting Silesia. Situated between Berlin and Posen, Silesia might play the rôle of a second guardian for the protection of Europe against surprise from Prussia.

Bismarck, the only German diplomat of genius in a century, himself outlined the course to be followed in the congress which is to be held after the war. "The independence of Poland," the Iron Chancellor was fond of saying, "is the worst menace to Germany." "Free Poland," he used also to say, "would be equivalent to a strong French army on the Vistula; we could never hold on the Rhine if independent Poland were arrayed behind us. * * *" Bülow, who was inspired by Bismarck's ideas, thought it necessary to continue the Prussianizing of Poland at all costs. And as Prussia, so basely practical, lacks a grasp of realities, she has merely succeeded in fanning the flame of patriotism among the Poles. * * *

When Poland has become a political reality the knell of Prussian dreams will be rung for all time!

And that is the only way of putting an end to the warlike dreams of a Germany which will be reconstructed sooner or later on new foundations. As no diplomatic precaution can prevent this, despite the crushing and decapitation of Prussia, an indestructible rampart must be built; it will be the glorious and honorable rôle of the Poland of tomorrow to be that rampart. * * *

The End of a Colonial Empire.

At the same time, the German dream of a colonial empire will be dissipated. With the annulment of the Treaty of Agadir, France will take back the Congo provinces and her liberty of action in Morocco. The German settlements in the Pacific—the Bismarck Archipelago, Emperor William Land, the Caroline, Marianne, and Marshall Islands, Samoa—may be considered, even now, hopelessly lost.

Japan has just put an end to the numerous piratical acts committed by Germany against China. In 1897 the Kaiser seized without any plausible excuse a large portion of Chinese territory. A few months later he obliged the Celestial Empire to cede to him the province of Shantung in trust for ninety-nine years. This was a very rich province of an area of 300,000 square kilometers. Germany appropriated Kiao-Chau and, taking advantage of the bases thus seized, began to try to dominate Chinese commerce. Her barbarous methods alarmed the Chinese and caused the Boxer insurrection—whose leaders realized the Prussian danger before the beginning of the great crusade of the civilized nations.

Sooner or later Germany's aggressions in the Far East would have caused massacres of Christians and long wars with the yellow men, whose only desire is to live in peace with the whites. Now that the port of Tsing-tao has fallen into the hands of the Japanese, Germany has lost forever her base of operations in the Far East.

England will not fail to destroy the German war fleet, and the German merchant fleet will dwindle in the natural course of events.

When German commercial preponderance has been destroyed, her manufactures greatly diminished, and her armies annihilated, what will be left of the devastating power of the Hohenzollerns?

Freed Germany.

The supremacy of Prussia, backed by her soldiery, her landed gentry and her agrarians of evil memory, must vanish immediately after peace has been signed, and the aspect of Germany must necessarily change. When the centre has been shifted Germany may resume her interrupted march toward a more social and humane ideal. The war of 1914, so fatal apparently, may turn out advantageously for her. On the ruin of a million privileged individuals, the rights and liberties of an entire nation will be born again; a nation which, trampled upon and humiliated, has bowed servilely to a tyrant surrounded by courtiers and exploiters of the masses. Paradoxical as it may seem, this war will be a war of liberation for Germany.

Had she followed the course she had taken, her people would eventually have come to resemble her reigning dynasty; they would have shown the same haughtiness, the same arrogance, the same contempt for the rights of the weak, together with cruelty and immorality in deed and thought. Starting with the landowners and the soldiery, the direct props of the dynasty, who modeled themselves on their rulers, the same defects were gradually permeating the whole nation. The social classes threatened to turn into veritable castes.

With the exception of the privileged landowning and officer classes, especially noted for their brutality toward other social groups, the German Nation, maltreated and oppressed, has never led an enviable existence. The discontent of the nation has been shown especially in the rise of socialism. Many were pleased to see in the latter the sworn enemies of the Emperor and his accursed régime, but the Socialists have merely justified the cruel saying of Boerne regarding German Liberals. "The most convinced among them would throw himself into the water," said the German satirist, "as soon as a Prince dropped his ring and told him to fetch it."

And who will dare throw the first stone? Their worthless Constitution gave the Germans neither freedom of speech nor of action; imprisonment and loss of civic rights for the smallest offense paralyzed their enthusiasm and reduced their propaganda to mere parade demonstrations. They were allowed to preach peace and anti-militarism, but only for neighboring countries. Their servility manifested itself painfully at the famous session of the Berlin Parliament where their chief Haase made a speech expressing a humility toward the throne which would have made a member of the Duma blush. Nevertheless, this same Haase was the most violent among the orators at pacifist and anti-militaristic congresses.

Such being the case with the Socialists, what could the disorganized and disunited bourgeoisie and peasant class do?

All who have come into contact with the real Germany, the one behind the superficial Germany dominating Berlin and other great Prussian cities, could easily note the indignation of thinking citizens when they spoke of their Ivan (the Emperor's nickname) and the oligarchy of landowners and officers.

This suffering part of the population will look upon the end of Prussian supremacy as the beginning of a new era, which will give them equality and the life of worthy and free citizens.

There will be no more sons martyrized in military barracks, no more unjust taxes for the profit of an idle class, no more revolting inequality which demands sacrifices from one class and gives privileges to another, including that of maltreating and persecuting the most representative and noblest citizens.

This class of persecuted citizens, once they have been delivered from the ancient yoke, will return to the great family of nations. Europe will welcome them fraternally. No longer will they have to blush at being Prussians. Freed from the old mode of thinking and acting, they will become doubly dear to universal consciousness.

The Dismemberment of Austria-Hungary.

If Prussia was always a breeding place of violence and brigandage, Austria resembled a stagnant swamp. Emanations from Viennese policy and diplomacy continually poisoned the life of European countries. This empire, made of pieces torn from all its neighbors, could maintain itself only by intrigues and crimes committed by its governing class. When the hour of final settlement has sounded, most of its provinces, artificially united, will resume their normal destinies.

Hungary, which, shielded by the Dual Monarchy, has been able to imitate the Austrian system of exploitation in her relation to the peoples dependent on her, will be greatly weakened. Transylvania and other Rumanian districts will be detached from Hungary and added to the Rumanian fatherland. Of a total population of 21,000,000 in the Hungarian Monarchy there are, according to official figures, only 10,000,000 Magyars, (Hungarians,) 3,000,000 Rumanians, about 2,000,000 Serbians, 2,000,000 Slovaks, 1,800,000 Croatians, 2,000,000 Germans, and 500,000 Ruthenians. Let me add that these figures are not at all accurate.

According to Rumanian and Slav estimates, the Magyars only number seven or eight millions, while the Rumanians and Slavs total about 11,000,000. The relations between Rumanians and Hungarians are typical of the persecution of minorities in Europe. Despite the constitutional form of government and the supposed liberalism of the Magyars, the Rumanians are deprived of the most elementary rights. In reality one-third of the Magyar population, they had only five representatives in Parliament in 1910, against 404 Magyars. The rest of the units composing the population of Hungary had only four Deputies. The Magyar Government persecuted everything that was nationally Rumanian and treated those of other nationalities as the Germans did the Poles.

Education is conducted exclusively in the Magyar tongue. The denationalization of the Rumanians was aimed at systematically and with unparalleled cruelty; all Judges, Government employes, and teachers were drawn entirely from the Magyar element; the Rumanians, not understanding the official language, were reduced to employing interpreters in the courts.

Exasperated by such persecution, the Rumanians tried to send a petition to the Emperor Francis Joseph. About 300 citizens chosen from among the most representative Rumanians went to Vienna in 1893 to ask an audience of the Emperor, but the Magyar Government not only prevented their being received but instituted legal proceedings against the authors of the petition, on whom infamous punishment was inflicted. And yet the wording of the petition was most moderate. * * *

The probable intervention of Rumania in the present war will bring the liberation of all Hungarian provinces peopled by Rumanians. Among these are Transylvania, with about 750,000 Rumanians; the Banat, with 700,000, and Crishana, Bukowina, and the Province of Maramouresh, where there are about 400,000 Rumanians.

There will be some difficulty about turning over these provinces to their rightful masters. The inhabitants belong to different racial strains; divisions and quarrels dating far back separate them. The Banat of Transylvania, which the Rumanians consider a direct dependency of their country, is not entirely homogeneous * * * part of it is inhabited by Serbians; other parts have an enormous Rumanian majority. Justice would demand that it be apportioned between Rumania and Serbia, but that would create fantastic boundaries, inevitable and threatening sources of future conflict.

How is the problem of Slavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia to be solved? The native strains there are wholly Slavic, but, according to Belgrade, they are simply Serbs. Yet the form of civilization is unquestionably Italian in origin. The principal cities of Dalmatia—Ragusa, Spalato, Cattaro, Sebenico—were founded by the Venetians. When Austria got possession of Dalmatia in 1815, the Italian tongue was prevalent both in the towns and rural districts, and Dalmatian youths were in the habit of finishing their education at Italian universities. The greatest patriots of the region, such as Tommasco and Boskovicz, were students of the University of Padua.

Italians and Austrians.

Austria has made a point of destroying the work of Italians; she has shown like zeal in thwarting Italian civilization and the people of Italian blood. By setting up the language of the governing classes against the Slavic tongues of the inhabitants she has succeeded little by little in uprooting the Italian tongue. The persistent work of a century and a half has borne its fruit; thousands of families of Italian descent seem now to have become Croatian or Dalmatian. Italian writers themselves sadly admit this.

Being more numerous in Istria, the Italians there have been more fortunate in resisting the denationalization of their land. Austrian atrocities have not been able to kill in them either love of their mother country or fidelity to her culture. This is all the more creditable to them in view of the fact that Italy, a member of the Triple Alliance, was unable to give them efficacious aid, whereas the Slavic population was powerfully helped by the Government at Vienna.

Istria and the Trentino, which have remained equally Italian, will be annexed to Italy in accordance with the principles of international justice. But the Government at Rome, having already obtained possession of Vallona and contemplating in addition the annexation of Trieste and Pola, will by these steps become mistress of the Adriatic. It is the conquest of Pola that seems to worry European Foreign Offices most of all. But on what can opposition to it be based? Pola is essentially Italian. Of its total population of 70,000, to be sure, there are only 12,000 or 15,000 Italians, according to Austrian statistics, but the Vienna Government reckons, among the other elements, a very large garrison, likewise workmen at the arsenals, who are recruited from among the Slavs of neighboring regions.

As for Trieste, it is as Italian as Milan or Turin; attempts to Germanize it have failed lamentably. German families there, under the influence of a superior civilization, have become more "irredentist" than the Italians themselves. Faithful, however, to its motto, "Divide et impera," Austria has spared no efforts to destroy Italian influence there. The Government employes in this province are exclusively Slavs or Teutons and the Italian language is proscribed from all official transactions. Slavic leagues, under the protection of Vienna, are found everywhere; Czechs and Croatians, martyrs in their own lands, have special privileges in Trieste. But all efforts have foundered against the rock of Italian sympathies.

What is to be done with Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia? The upholders of the doctrine of Balkan balance of power will probably oppose their being annexed to Serbia. Moreover, the aspirations of the native populations will make their apportionment very difficult. * * *

A referendum to the inhabitants will probably solve the expected complications. Perhaps neutral republics will be founded, their future to be guaranteed by the coming congress. Croatia and Slavonia might easily be made into a Slovak republic, while Dalmatia might be reborn under the name of the kingdom of Illyria—which would be welcome to several Russian statesmen. The proximity of powerful Italy, instead of endangering their existence, would give them complete security. * * *

The Austria of Tomorrow.

As to Bohemia, which, in spite of so much suffering, has not abandoned her national aspirations, she will be detached from Austria and allowed to resume the glorious traditions of her past in the form of an independent kingdom or republic.

What will be left of Austria? If she does not succeed in freeing herself from Germany before the close of hostilities, all she will be able to save from the catastrophe will be the archduchy of Austria—that is, about 32,000 square kilometers. This, to be sure, is one of the richest districts of the empire; Lower Austria, with Vienna as its capital, and Upper Austria, with the City of Linz, will, thanks to their mining and manufacturing resources, allow future Archdukes to keep up their pristine splendor.

The generosity of the other powers might, to be sure, add to this archduchy Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Tyrol.

This geographical rearrangement, according to the principle of nationality, will fulfill the most ambitious desires of the nations involved. As these provinces are greatly mixed, it would doubtless be impossible to construct a Serbia peopled entirely by Serbs, or a Bohemia peopled wholly by Czechs. But when power is given to those national groups having the majority, respect for justice toward the minority must be insisted upon.

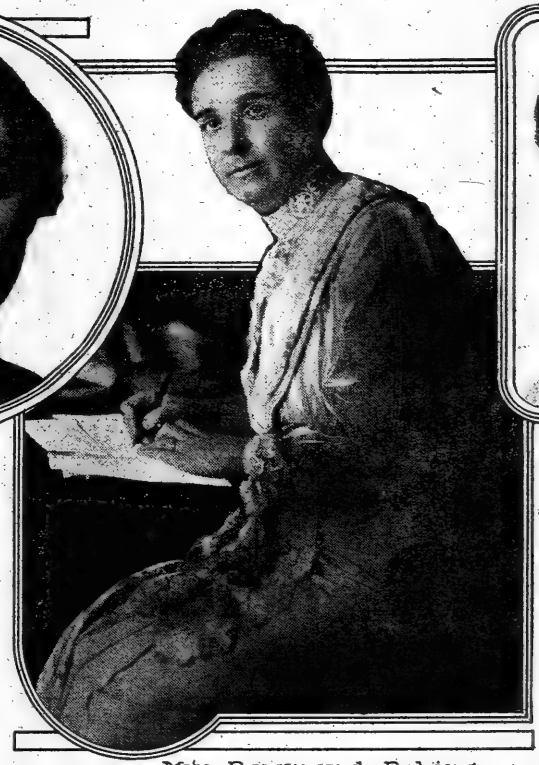
In the new Europe which will result from the coming congress there must be no more political or religious persecution; absolute liberty of creed and language must ensue.

The political programs which have been adopted in Austrian territory by opposing parties provide considerable material toward solving the questions at issue. Evidently it will be hard to reconcile at once so many conflicting aspirations and interests, but we must trust to the new humanitarian tendencies which will overcome the difficulties which the past found insurmountable. Great sufferings create great souls. The Europe that is to emerge from this atrocious war will seek concord. Once the independence of all these little nations is decided upon it will be easier to smooth over internal quarrels, which up to now have always been encouraged by the ruling classes.

WOMEN WORKERS TO GATHER HERE



Miss Louisa Mittelstadt.



Mrs. Raymond Robins
President National Womens Trade Union League



Miss Melinda Scott.

Convention Representing Over 100,000 of Them Will Discuss Important Problems of Wage Earners.

FOR the first time in its history the National Women's Trade Union League of America will meet in New York City. On June 7 this organization, which numbers over 100,000 women workers, will open its fifth biennial convention with a mass meeting at Cooper Union.

Seventy delegates will represent the Women's Trade Union Leagues of Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, Springfield, Ill., and the Illinois State Committee, Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver, and Los Angeles. A wide range of trades in which women have been organized will be represented—garment workers, boot and shoe workers, glove workers, stenographers and typists, waitresses, bindery workers, suspender workers, journeymen tailors, grocery clerks, commercial telegraphers, bookkeepers and accountants, cloth hat and cap makers, hat trimmers, ladies' waist and dressmakers, beer bottlers, and telephone operators.

Some of the speakers will be women who have played both important and picturesque parts in the history of women's trade unionism in this country, prominent among them Mrs. Raymond Robins. Mrs. Robins, who has been President of the National League since 1907, has her finger on the pulse, not only of the 100,000 and more who make up the ranks of the league members, but of the hundreds of thousands of women workers, both partially organized and completely unorganized, in the 295 trades employing women in this country. She was a guiding hand in the garment makers' strike in Chicago which resulted in the famous protocol arrangement now in force in the garment-making trades, both of Chicago and New York.

Mrs. Robins, with her sister, Miss Mary Dreier, of the New York Women's Trade Union League, has never been a factory hand herself, but the fact has not kept her from choosing her co-workers from the ranks of the working women themselves. Some of these women, who have risen from the obscurity of the mill and factory to prominent executive positions in the movement, will be speakers at the convention meeting in June.

Among these will be Miss Julie O'Connor, now President of the Boston Women's Trade Union League. Miss O'Connor is the girl who, backed at first by fifteen others, started and won the telephone operators' strike in Boston which resulted in the organization of 22,000 telephone operators, with the institution of a grievance board and a well regulated machinery for adjustment of disputes.

Another well-known leader among women workers who will address the convention is Miss Louisa Mittelstadt, a beer bottler by trade, whose rise in labor circles in the West has been rapid. Miss Mittelstadt was held in such high regard by the labor leaders of Kansas City, where she was employed, that the Central Labor body gave her four months' leave of absence on full pay to go to Chicago for study in social problems and economics. During the past Winter she has led the effort in her home city to solve the problem of unemployment.

The mass meeting will be presided over by Miss Melinda Scott, one of the best known labor leaders of the country. Miss Scott is one of the regular half-dozen women delegates who attend the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor and is an excellent speaker. By trade she is a hat trimmer. She is a native of Cheshire, and learned her trade and her trade unionism in England. Miss Agnes Nestor, from the glove workers of Chicago, will also be one of the speakers.

Besides these, there will be among the invited speakers Hugh Frayne and Samuel Gompers of the American Federation, Meyer London, James H. Walters, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and probably Acting Mayor McAneny.

During the week of the convention the league's delegates are to be the guests of the Y. W. C. A. Training School.

"The first time," says Mrs. Robins, "we have ever been housed under one roof. And I cannot but feel that the fact that so conservative an organization as the Y. W. C. A. should offer us their hospitality is significant. It was one of the things which Miss Grace Dodge made possible for us before her death."

The delegates will also be entertained at luncheon by the Woman Suffrage Party. "Full citizenship for women" is one of the five planks in the league's platform, and Mrs. Robins herself has been a most energetic worker for suffrage.

One of the important developments of the work in Chicago which will be discussed at the convention will be the proposed school for organizers.

"I say proposed," explained Mrs. Robins. "The school is supposed already to have an existence, but it must be admitted that as yet we have been able to take care of only one pupil.

"The need of a school to train leaders in the business of organizing women workers was felt two years ago. Every week was bringing us requests for women organizers to be sent into the field. These demands came from California, Washington, Oregon, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Texas, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania—from almost every State where the women workers were a great, unwieldy, unorganized, unprogressive body.

"We had a few organizers to send, the girls who have come to the front during the past ten years of the labor movement. But they are only a handful. We needed triple the number. We needed girls who had knowledge of more than their own trade, girls who had been given some education in the machinery of organization as well as information concerning general industrial conditions throughout the country.

"What we have hoped to institute in order to meet this demand is a training school for women organizers. We have the machinery of this school ready to start. We lack only the funds. For the girls who make the best organizers are not the social workers who could afford to come and take such a course, but the girls from the trades. Many a girl capable of leadership and service is held within the ranks because neither she as an individual nor her organization has money enough to set her free.

"To get a year's training for organization work the girl must leave her trade. We are trying to make a number of scholarships possible for this girl to cover her expenses during her year of training, and to place her in a paying position when she has completed the study, for she would find great difficulty in obtaining work in her trade again.

"The course of study for an organizer should include the philosophy of trade unionism; the history of trade unionism in America, England, and Europe, a study of all current labor legislation, current history of the women's movement, and the need of full citizenship for women, and lessons in parliamentary law.

"This instruction has been made possible by an offer from Northwestern University, and will be supplemented by field practice in several cities under the direction of Miss Agnes Nestor.

"In the past our trade union leaders have almost without exception been brought forward through a strike of the unorganized workers. It's a very costly way of getting leaders. A training school should prove an inexpensive substitute.

"The women's movement to organization in Great Britain is much further advanced than ours in this country. Their trade union league has been the basis for ours. In England two-thirds of the expenses of the women's labor leagues are borne by the men's organizations. Why? Because obviously the organized women are the advance guard in the labor movement, and the unorganized women are always the drag.

"The women have to have a separate organization for a good many well-recognized reasons, and the American Federation of Labor was quick to recognize the fact. Not only are the men further advanced in the process of organization, but the average age of men workers is higher than that of the women. Women are not only young in most of the trades, and therefore cannot speak as authoritatively as the men, but they are younger individually and naturally defer to the men's opinion.

"There is a most wretched condition which lies behind this average age of the women workers, too, and it is such conditions that the National Trade Union League seeks by organization to change. The condition I refer to is that of speeding, which with the specialization in occupation has grown in the last decade to be a terrible evil. The young girl who starts in at 17 to roll cigarettes is speeded. At the end of five years she has lost her speed. She has to drop out of the trade. Many women workers get beyond the age of 21, but in the trades where speeding has become the practice, you will see all young girls employed.

"This specialization in modern industry has led to the widespread demand for the eight-hour day and a minimum wage, two of the five planks of the National League's platform. This subdivision of work has made for a monotony of work of which the public and the investigating commissions have little idea. Monotony makes for a terrible strain. Many girls in the sewing trades sit all day in a room roaring with machinery watching a machine that carries twelve needles, setting 4,000 stitches a minute under the intense glare of a strong electric light. The old machine set just half that number of stitches.

"The public thinks it is the machine that does the work. It isn't. The girl who operates a rapid machine doesn't do it automatically. She has to keep her mind alert and her eyes fixed and her hands under perfect control every moment. Her attention cannot be lifted for one moment. Such a condition is bound to result in great physical strain. The only cure is less speeding and shorter hours. When the public begins to realize how much it is costing to use up a lifetime of energy in five years we may have a change in the speeding system."

The officers of the National Women's Trade Union League are Mrs. Raymond Robins, President; Miss Melinda Scott, Vice President; Miss S. M. Franklin, Secretary-Treasurer; Miss Nelle Quick, Mrs. D. W. Knefler, Miss Rose Schneidermann, Miss Agnes Nestor, Miss Louisa Mittelstadt, Miss Mabel Gillespie, Executive Board.

The platform is: (1) Organization of all workers into trade unions; (2) equal pay for equal work; (3) eight-hour day; (4) a living wage; (5) full citizenship for women.

OUR WAR PROBLEMS; A PARALLEL

The Present Situation Viewed in the Light of the Struggle Between Great Britain and Napoleon in 1807.

By Charles H. Burr.

IN 1806, after the destruction of Napoleon's naval power at Trafalgar, there crept into maritime international usage the idea of "reprisal." By Nelson's triumph, Great Britain became supreme at sea, the mistress of the world's trade. But on the Continent Napoleon felt himself to be, and was indeed for the moment, omnipotent. Austria lay humiliated, Prussia was to be dismembered; all Continental Europe, save Sweden, were subject States, and so from the battlefield of Jena, Napoleon issued the Berlin decree aimed at the destruction of British commercial power.

Retaliation, reprisal, was declared to be the motive force and warrant of the decree. England, it recited, had created and maintained a tyranny over the sea, violative of international custom and law; in reprisal the British Isles were declared to be in a state of blockade, and all commerce or intercourse with them was prohibited. Merchandise, English-owned or of English origin, was proclaimed lawful prize, and no vessel bound from England or her colonies could be admitted into any French or allied port.

Great Britain "retaliated" by the Order in Council of Nov. 11, 1807. Trade with the whole of Europe (Sweden excepted) was forbidden to neutrals unless the ships with their cargoes first touched at a port of Great Britain and there paid duties and fees. The Berlin decree had forbidden neutral ships to carry cargoes of British origin, and there had consequently grown up the practice of "certificates of origin" carried by the ship's master. The Order in Council now made the possession of such a certificate by a neutral cause for capture and condemnation.

Napoleon responded with a further "reprisal." Every ship which should submit to British search or should pay the new duties and fees to Great Britain or should be found on the high seas bound to or from a British port was declared to be lawful prize.

The idea of "reprisal" thus reached its end when the imagination could devise no further step. American commerce had theretofore flourished with extraordinary success. The Continent was now closed by the British Order in Council, enforced by the dominating British fleet. The British Isles were closed so far as Napoleon's fiat could command obedience. The similarity of these conditions to those of today is marked. An analysis of some likenesses and differences may be fruitful in suggestion.

Then, as now, American trade found itself in danger of being crushed between opposing interests. Reprisal was and is named as the warrant for the seizure of neutral ships, but be it marked that retaliation was not and is not because of the act of the neutral, but of the other belligerent. It is because of Germany's wrongdoing that the British Order in Council by its very language seeks justification, and it is avowedly because of the Order in Council that Germany establishes a war zone and commissions her submarines.

The truth is that when one speaks of "reprisal" one abandons legal and moral standards and by the very word appeals to the wrongdoing of another as sanction for one's own wrongdoing. The destruction of Belgium by Germany is no warrant for the interruption of American commerce with Germany, whatever other justification may exist.

The actual starvation of a million civilians in Germany by an English blockade is no warrant for the killing of the Americans on board the Lusitania. One cannot admit the idea of a reprisal as constituting justification except in a world whence reason and law and morality have fled. For any judgments which shall sanctify, the appeal must be to quite other sanctions.

We Americans know that our common law is none other than the customs which have grown out of the conditions of our forefathers' lives, and that as these conditions change so will custom and law develop to meet them. International law today is the international custom of yesterday, and the international law of tomorrow will be the recognized custom of today.

No greater error can one commit than to think either of our common law or of international law that it is fixed and rigid, and without power of development, that it is a dead and not a living thing. Before aeroplanes came one's ownership of the soil was said to extend to the sky. Does any one today think that an action of trespass would lie for every flight of an airman? Similarly, the vast increase in tonnage and speed and radius of the modern steamship, the appearance of the submarine, must modify and change international maritime law. Let us indeed study the past, but let us study it searching for principles which shall guide and not precedents which shall control.

There is another lesson for us in the historical parallel presented. For 100 years there has been no general European conflict, and in the meantime the academic thinkers on international law have evolved the Declaration of London and the pronouncements of The Hague Conventions. Now, after a full century, all Europe is again at war, and straightway is repeated the old story of Napoleonic days accompanied by complete shattering of the paper enactments of peace.

The same reality of struggle has brought the same bitter grasping at any and all means of offense. No legislation aiming at more ideal conduct can secure obedience till the great mass of humanity naturally and inevitably will it. As in 1807, so today England stops our ships bound for the Continent, but she no longer condemns them or their cargoes. As in 1807, so today a great Continental power forbids all commerce with the British Isles, but such power now has the submarine to enforce in some measure her will. On the one hand, an enlightened conscience impels Great Britain's change in practice, while on the other hand, a new invention threatens profoundly to modify hitherto existing custom.

Modern humanitarianism is a product of our present-day civilization—it is opposed by the recrudescent savagery of mankind in war. A prevalent belief is that legislation can modify benevolently social conditions; and, by a similar process of thought, men of philanthropic and academic outlook have endeavored for the last half century to mitigate the horrors of war by conventions providing minutely for more humane observances in times of war. Hence The Hague Conventions and the Declaration of London.

War—modern, scientific, brutal war—is upon us and again in the world's history only these customs persist which have been built up in times of strain out of real conditions. We are at once transported to the days of Napoleon and Nelson, and we perceive that the only modifying international precedents which have sufficient vitality to survive are those the United States evolved naturally out of the realities of the civil war.

Those who speak of the death of international law are only lamenting the death of the paper conventions they have sought to make a part of that law. But what of international law grew out of struggle and reality will survive—and will alone survive—in times of struggle and reality.

There are some students who however they value humanitarianism, however they are bruised in every sensibility by manifest reversions to savagery, yet feel that in the complete abandonment of the more benevolent conventions of peace by the warring nations there is manifested a natural reaction which comes from placing upon struggling human nature a strain beyond its capacity.

Humanitarianism can never find its apotheosis in war. And we in this hitherto neutral country might in humility hesitate to condemn those who are tried as we are not, and remember that it will be the irresistible logic of reality and not our humanitarianism, however eloquent be its speech, which will write present war-time custom into future international law.

Is it so certain that Great Britain is exceeding the wartime rights of a nation in prohibiting trade direct and indirect with Germany? Is it so certain that Germany in maintaining the right in war time to torpedo belligerent ships carrying munitions of war is taking a position which future international custom will never sanction?

It is common knowledge among students that the British Order in Council is in its policy and spirit a reappearance of the action of the United States in the civil war. Then we cut off the entire Confederacy from supplies of every sort, including food; then we expanded the previous ideas concerning "blockage"; then we said that indirect trade through a contiguous neutral country was a prohibited evasion of direct trade. True it is that textbook writers on international law have not approved these American practices; true it is that today our papers are filled with the assumption that formal international law is violated by a seizure of goods passing into Germany through Holland or Sweden, but the great fact is that international practice in time of war opposed itself to the academic view, and it may well be that Abraham Lincoln saw aright. If the preamble concerning "reprisals" be stricken out from the British Order in Council, a precedent for many of its provisions lies before us in the days of our own civil war.

It is difficult at this time to speak judicially of the sinking of the Lusitania. Certainly there was no warrant for it in existing international law, which forbade the destruction of a merchant ship as long as civilians remained on board.

Assuming even that Germany might by her diplomacy bring it about that civilians sailing upon vessels carrying munitions of war undertake the risk of those who remain in a fortified place about to suffer bombardment, it is clear that Germany took no steps to so modify existing law. Her notice of a war zone was too general to have any effect, her prohibition of all shipping had no specific mention of munitions of war and was so plainly impossible of acceptation that it has since been abandoned, her newspaper advertisements deserve no mention.

And if the appeal be to the future, one may venture the prophecy that the name of law can never under any conceivable circumstances be applied to a code which would justify that tragedy. But there inhere for the future two questions one would rather put forward than strive to answer: Is it so certain that American citizens henceforth should have the right—enforced by war if necessary—to sail as passengers on a belligerent vessel carrying munitions of war?

And again, if that be the better opinion of what future international custom should be, should the United States now constitute herself final arbiter of that question and enforce her conclusion upon a resisting Germany? These questions must be answered by the people of the United States; it is of transcendent import that they be answered aright.

The historical parallel between the beginning of the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries is startling. The great Continental power forbade trade with the British Isles, but her lack of sea control restricted her offense to the depredations of a few privateers and the confiscation of such American vessels as were within her ports.

Today a parallel situation exists except only that submarines may assume the rôles then played by privateers. Great Britain has now, however softened in practice may be her decree, set up and enforced a retaliatory prohibition of trade direct and indirect with Germany, precisely as she issued her reprisal Order in Council in 1807. Then as now the trade with Great Britain was in value immensely superior to Continental trade. Napoleon had as little relatively to offer to our commerce then as has Germany today. Immense commercial prosperity was enjoyed by the United States.

It is therefore relevant to ask: How did the United States strive to meet the situation, and with what result? She sought to maintain pure neutrality, she disputed alike with both belligerents, she established an embargo, she brought complete ruin to northern merchants and universal commercial distress, she forced bank after bank into insolvency and the National Government into failure to meet its engagements, she ended in the War of 1812.

During these fateful years there was no lack of a philosophic point of view and at all times magnificent sentiments abounded and were expressed. Thomas Jefferson was the leader of this nation.

He had previously written to an inquirer: You ask me what I think of the expediency of encouraging our States to become commercial? Were I to indulge my own theory I should wish them to practice neither commerce nor navigation, but to stand with respect to Europe precisely in the footing of China. We should thus avoid wars and all our citizens would be husbandmen.

It was to a believer in these philosophic views a natural step to disregard the vastly profitable commerce with Great Britain and to procure the enactment of an embargo which so far as it could be enforced drove our ships and commerce from the seas. Napoleon commended the statute, and politely confiscated all American ships in French ports on the ground that they could only be abroad in contravention of their country's law.

Today the popular philosophic idea is not so much the evils of commerce as the glories of humanitarianism. But whatever the motive force which may suggest that the United States break with Great Britain so that we may furnish supplies to Germany, the same result will follow the same course in 1915 as in the early years of the nineteenth century, and British control over the sea will sweep all our commerce from that sea.

An added difficulty and source of dispute was the desertion of impressed British sailors to American ships, and a right assumed by Great Britain to search such ships and remove deserters found thereon. In practice American citizens were often removed and impressed.

Monroe, as a commissioner, negotiated a treaty which, although it contained no definite relinquishment of the right to seize deserters on American ships, provided for the practical elimination of any occasion for controversy on the subject. Jefferson immediately rejected it.

The fact that English seamen could be kept off of American vessels and all cause for dispute avoided, meant nothing to Jefferson, although when peace followed the War of 1812 there was immediately introduced into Congress a bill excluding foreign seamen from American ships. It is impossible for the student, remembering the past history of the United States, to refrain from realizing that it is today within our power to eliminate controversy with Germany by excluding American citizens from traveling as passengers on ships carrying munitions of war.

Face to face with the crisis we have depicted, Jefferson thus wrote and acted on his words:

We consider the overwhelming power of England on the ocean, and of France on the land, as destructive of the prosperity and happiness of the world, and wish both to be reduced only to the necessity of observing moral duties. We believe no more in Bonaparte's fighting merely for the liberty of the seas than in Great Britain's fighting for the liberties of mankind.

The object of both is the same, to draw to themselves the power, the wealth, and the resources of other nations. We resist the enterprises of England first, because they first come vitally home to us. And our feelings repel the logic of bearing the lash of George III. for fear of that of Bonaparte at some future day. When the wrongs of France shall reach us with equal effect, we shall resist them also.

The spirit back of these words might cause one to think he was listening to the reasoning of today. But before similar words become acts in 1915 let no American forget the loss, the bitterness, the humiliation of those years of suffering which began in 1808.

It is possible for the United States today to live in peace with both Germany and Great Britain. Germany will guarantee safety to American ships not carrying munitions of war, and our citizens can travel in such ships; and Great Britain will temper with forbearance her resolute determination that American supplies shall not reach Germany. The counsel that upon these issues we should come into conflict with both nations is the counsel of false pride and ignorant humanitarianism.

THE NEW YORK TIMES WAR MAP OF ITALY



bookcase, the phonograph bring to us a world of business and a world of entertainment.

MICHIGAN—Report of a woman's organization: Women in the country do not work any harder than women in town do. It is a woman's own fault now if she does not have a good time in the country. I think women in the country have a better time than women in the city.

WISCONSIN—The comfort and consequent happiness and contentment among farmers and their wives depend largely upon their own efforts. There are very many intelligent, prosperous farmers whose families are surrounded by many of the comforts of life and whose sons and daughters are college educated, and there are many others who are always poor and worthless; they don't seem to have either ambition or good common sense, but I fail to see how the Department of Agriculture can supply them with brains, and that is what they most need. Taking the country over, I believe the farmers' wives more to be envied than pitied by those broad-minded people outside who in reality know very little of the real life of the rural woman. Her interests are closely centred in her home; she is, as a rule, kind-hearted and ready to help a neighbor in times of need, but I don't think she needs or desires help from the Government, or the sympathy of our city sisters, who are sorry for us because we have to do our own work with our own hands.

WISCONSIN—The women of this part as a whole are well satisfied with their lot. Our social centre is the church, and we try to apply the Golden Rule in our daily affairs of life. The most of us have a bunch of robust, happy children, which keep the rough corners smoothed down. We keep abreast with the times. Everybody with the shoulder to the wheel; a great supply of literature on hand; piano and music in the house. We are satisfied.

MISSOURI—I lived all my life in the city until the last six years. I am so well pleased with the country and think the women in the country are so much better off than the poor women in the city—of course there could be many conveniences, but the majority of the city women do not have them either. It seems to me that it is just according to the man we live with. We have good times here in the country—almost every woman has her own horse and buggy. We are free compared to the city woman.

KENTUCKY—Women don't have more than one-fourth as much drudgery and hard work as the women of forty or fifty years ago. The spinning wheel, the cards, the knitting needles, and almost all kinds of sewing belong to the past. No more sitting up of a night until 10 o'clock to card and spin and knit and patch.

The "Rube" and "Hayseed" jokes of the paragraphers and cartoonists are having to some extent an unfortunate effect on farm life, so it is stated by a considerable number of letter writers. The idea that they are regarded as comical by many city dwellers is not an encouraging one for the farmer and his wife, while it is particularly unpleasant for the young people.

The report states that some of the writers "hold that the constant picturing of the farmer as an unintelligent, unprogressive, poorly dressed comic character encourages city people to look down upon him and his family and to make unfair social discrimination against his wife and children." The report further says that others of the letter writers feel that "the tendency to rank the farmer's work lower in the scale of intelligence and usefulness than other occupations explains, in part at least, the desire of the boys and girls to get away from the farm and cast their lot with city people." Some extracts are as follows:

NEW YORK—The thing that seems to me to most need remedying is the attitude most town people have toward the farmer. He is represented either as a "Rube" with chin whiskers and his trousers in his boots or as having several motor cars bought with his ill-gotten gains from farm products figured at the highest retail prices. One of these ideas is just as accurate as the other. If city people could be brought to understand in some measure something of farm conditions it would be much pleasanter and more profitable for the farmer, and the city man would appear more intelligent.

OHIO—(From a man.)—The farm folk are treated with contempt and ridicule. Scarcely a daily paper or periodical of any kind but caricatures and pictures the farmer as old "Hayseed," with a make-up that is disrespectful and not true. Everybody is stepping out of his way to preach to and exhort the farmer as to his business—how and when to do things. This is more irritating because said in a patronizing way. This affects the women and girls. That's the reason the girls go to cities and clerk in the 10-cent stores and other mercantile establishments.

OHIO—I think the rural people haven't had the place of esteem they should have. Influence is a great factor in all walks of life. To be called a "Country Jake" has had a very disastrous effect on some people. They feel as though they are only a piece of machinery the world cannot do without, therefore do not do their best. In all walks of life some push onward and upward, but the majority are the ones to help. I believe if you could make the ruralites understand they are the prop the whole class of people lean on, that the world has to depend on the agricultural people, they would have more confidence in themselves, and, of course, do better work.

So many are going to town because they feel they are stepping a step higher by being town people. Labor is getting to be scarce and also not dependable because working in factories at starvation wages has been considered better than being a good cook and housekeeper. When the rural people realize that it takes as much brains to be a successful agriculturist as a lawyer, and there is honor in doing their work right, it will be a big factor in doing away with so much discontent.

It is under the heading of "Woman's Labor: Long Hours and Overwork" that are grouped some of the most condemnatory of all the letters. Many of these letters draw remarkable pictures of the drudgery of life next to the land. Writers complain of the difficulty of obtaining domestic help, this difficulty forming the text of letters from thirty-six States. Judging from the number of letters, trouble to the greatest degree is experienced in getting assistance in New York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and Iowa. Some see a solution for this difficulty in properly directed immigration. Others suggest inducing the surplus of workers from the overcrowded sections of the cities to enter farm employment.

Many letter writers, despairing of getting sufficient and efficient help, suggest mechanical devices and power-run machinery for doing domestic work, especially washing and the delivery of water to the house. Many letters from the Southern States deplore the heavy work that women have to do in the fields. Some writers want an eight-hour or ten-hour day for farms, infringement to be a misdemeanor. Extracts are these:

NEW YORK—It may be summed up in two words—drudgery and economy. These seem to pursue her from the time she signs her name to the mortgage that is given in the purchase of the farm until that other time when, weary and worn, she gives up the unequal struggle and is laid at rest. This interest (paid on farm mortgages) robs the farm woman of much.

We bought a 110-acre farm; my husband was a good dairyman and a first-class butter maker, but we could scarcely pay taxes and interest and live, until I took up crochet work. I managed thus to pay $200 on the mortgage every year, but the strain was too great, and overwork ruined my health—but the mortgage was paid. Meantime I have had only one new hat in eight years and one second-hand dress, earned by lace work. We are of the better class and have to keep up appearances, but the struggle is heart-breaking and health-destroying. We have worked night and day. Our two sons have had to give up a higher education to work, and both have decided mechanical and constructive ability.

NEW YORK—Suggest some feasible plan for caring for the farm help without making them a part of the family. Many of them are dirty, vulgar, profane, and drunken, yet they eat at table with us; our children listen to and become familiar with their drunken babblings. Our privacy is destroyed, our tastes and sense of decency are outraged. We are forced to wait upon and clean up after men who would not be allowed to enter the houses of men of any other vocation. Do not misunderstand; the farmers' wives care little for social status. It is not because they are hired men that we wish them banished, but because oftentimes they are personally unworthy.

ILLINOIS—My first complaint is hard work, no profits, and an exceedingly small sum upon which to live and supply the children. If city people could see the farmers' wives and children work and sweat in the fields in June, July, and August, when they are going to the beach or some Summer resort or to cool in the mountains, they would not wonder at our complaint.

MICHIGAN—The woman in town can always hire some one to help by the day at least, but in the country that is not so—if she hires help she must make a companion of the girl and often take her along when she goes to town. There is no family privacy in the farm home where help is kept. The average farmer, or better than the average, does not care for the privacy of life. I can see no possible way of improving the home life and giving the family life more thought unless the farmer can afford a home for his men.

MINNESOTA—The farm work which has to be done is nothing but drudgery for the whole family from the age of twelve years and upward, and it has least pay for our services. We have on an average from ten to fifteen thousand dollars invested in our farms and personal property and we have to work from twelve to thirteen hours a day to make a living.

MISSOURI—Every one is urging the farmer to raise crops. Now, all this means extra help for the woman to cook for, since all these crops have to be attended, harvested, and marketed. From one to four extra men to board during the hottest part of the year is the rule, provided you can get the men. We would not complain if we could see the bank account growing in proportion to the work, or if there were any permanent improvement in our surroundings, but a good many of us are beginning to ask, Who gets the benefits of all the hurry and work necessary to produce the big crops? I heard a very practical farmer say last Summer, when the corn was drying up, that he did not care, for he had noticed that he always made more on a bad crop year than on a good one. He was judging entirely by financial results, and not taking into account the difference in labor to himself and his family.

This question was brought up at a women's meeting recently, and all agreed that they were tired of this continual urging the farmer to so-called better farming, since it only meant more work for the whole family, with no real gain. These were not dissatisfied women, but just average Middle West farmers' wives and daughters, who can help with the milking or take a team to the field if the hired man leaves suddenly or the exigencies of the case demand it—women physically and mentally alive, who feel the joy of achievement. Better homes and better living generally in the country will do more than all the back-to-the-land jargon.

KANSAS—First. Our men work too many hours. We all get up at 5 A. M. during eight months of the year. I get the breakfast; the men do the "chores." Their quitting time at night is irregular. In Summer they often work until 7 P. M. or later. By the time they take care of their teams and milk and get ready for supper it is 7:30 or later. By the time I get supper cleared away and the dishes and milk things washed it is close to 9 o'clock. Barn work and field work takes together, they put in about fifteen hours a day; I, about sixteen.

My suggestion is that farmers quit at a fixed time, like factory people, and that a law be passed making more than ten hours' work in the fields a misdemeanor. Our men take out their teams at 6:30 in the morning. A ten-hour law would require them to unhitch at night at 5:30—allowing one hour at noontime. That would put us through the day's routine at from 7 to 7:30. Then they might have time to take out the Ford in the evening, and I shouldn't be too tired to enjoy going with them. There are neighbors within two miles, nice people, that we haven't seen for five years.

COLORADO—As farmer's daughter and housekeeper, school teacher and County Superintendent of Schools, and ranchman's wife I have been almost constantly in touch with the women of rural communities, and I do not hesitate to say that these women are becoming more and more dissatisfied with the lives they live. They are contrasting the amount of labor they perform, the clothes they wear, and their social pleasures with those of their sisters in town, whose husbands are in equal or poorer circumstances, and drawing their own conclusions.

Man hearing of the town man marrying and having his wife take in from one to a dozen boarders, speak slightingly of the man, even though his wife is young and strong, with no family, and buys her eggs, butter, lard, vegetables, has her washing done, and handles at least part of the money received. The same men, if they happen to be farmers and their wives have several small children, will expect those wives to board from one to a dozen men, raise chickens, make butter, try out lard, help with the garden, and do their own washing, and handle no money for the extra labor.

Serving hot, substantial meals at 6 o'clock A. M., 12 o'clock noon, and 6 o'clock P. M., and clearing up the dishes, I leave the reader to figure out how much time a woman has to leisurely enjoy church, afternoon clubs, or social visiting, even with an automobile on the farm. The remedy for all the trouble is simple. Every wife should flatly refuse to labor for any one outside of the family. That much is a duty, more is an imposition, considered all right by farmers because it has become customary. As I say, the remedy is simple. Each wife can "strike." An extra house can be built and a married man employed whose wife is willing to board the extra men.

Some one may argue that the daughters of the house share the work of the mother, or a hired girl lends her assistance. This may be true in some parts of the country. Most girls in the Rocky Mountain tier of States marry before they are twenty. The unmarried daughter in the house is the exception to the rule. Hired girls are scarce for the same reason and do not care to work on farms. At any rate, the solution is up to the Government if it doesn't wish the farm woman to do as I and many a better woman has done before me—plan to desert the farm for the city.

IOWA—The majority of farmers' wives are simply overburdened with Summer company from the city, either relatives or friends, who, if they were forced to change places with us, would soon realize what it meant to be considered the one to make life lovely for them during the long, hot days of harvest, haying, and all. We think articles written on this subject might bring them to realize we are not machines of perpetual motion, with no chance of a feeling of physical exhaustion.

MISSISSIPPI—To look at the careworn, tired faces and bent forms of the "bride of a few years" in our hill sections, where servants are scarce, we realize at once our personal and national neglect and are astounded at the enormity of it.

MISSOURI—I have been a farmer's wife for thirty years and have never had a vacation.

VIRGINIA—I am living in the most prosperous—at least said to be the richest county of Virginia, in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley. Most of the women live the lives of slaves—slaves to their farms and families. Help is hard to obtain and keep. The strong, hearty woman doesn't mind the work, and there are a great many of this class. The delicate, broken-down, and overworked are filling the hospitals.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—One evil for which a remedy should be supplied is the demand made upon the farmer's wife by the transient. By this I mean the peddler, the book agent, the seller of nursery stock, the insurance man, the lightning-rod man, the hunters—in fact, grafters of all sorts, together with the man who has legitimate business with the farmer who finds it too convenient and economical not to force himself upon the hospitality of the farm home.

Many a farmer's wife is forced to be a country hotel keeper without pay, and if on rare occasions a man with a conscience does pay, it is no compensation, even at regular hotel rates, for the extra washing, cleaning, and cooking thrust upon an already tired woman. With all the modern appliances for lightening labor, the farm woman has many more tasks than the ordinary homekeeper. Then why should the idea prevail that it is only in the natural order of things that she should work, work, work, and that any one at any time may thrust himself into her home unannounced and demand that she wait upon him?

This condition causes girls to desert the farm. It steals the leisure time for which they had planned reading, music, driving, or visiting. They wonder why there is no privacy in the farm home, when in the city, town, or village the home is sacred to its owners and their friends.

TEXAS—Her life in a majority of homes is one of constant physical labor and many hardships, and her constant exertions with no remission bring her to a premature grave. A neighbor farmer worth at least $30,000 lives as frugal, as hard, as the poorest tenant on his farm. He arises at 4 o'clock each workday. The wife and daughter prepare the breakfast for the family and two hired men. At daylight, or soon after, the wife milks the cows, usually three or four, in an open lot. This duty is followed by housecleaning—in the spring house cleaning is followed by efforts to make a garden.

At the approach of daylight the hands are in the field ready for the day's labor and remain there as long as they can see to work. The work teams are usually fed after dark, at which time the wife and daughter milk the cows, followed by the last meal of the day. If the farmer has had an unusually hard day's work, he and his men retire soon after supper, leaving the wife and daughter to wash dishes, prepare the kitchen for morning, undress and put to bed one, two, or more small children, making her bedtime at 10 or 11 o'clock.

This farmer has all of the latest improved machinery for good and successful farming, but no equipment beyond a sewing machine to lighten his wife's burden. The wife and her daughter not only do the laundry work for the family, but for the help as well. At the time of corn harvesting and gathering of cotton in the Fall, the feminine labor is increased, and not only the daughter (the mother's only help) but every child, from 6 years up, is driven to the cotton field, and often work in cotton wet with or dampened with rain.

A regretful circumstance in connection with the children picking cotton is the further fact that he requires each child to pick a certain quantity of cotton each day. After all the crops are harvested the children are sent to school during the Winter months until time to commence preparations for a new crop, when those large enough to handle a plow are withdrawn from school.

Let us state a remarkable fact. The wife co-operates with her husband in his strenuous efforts to make money on the farm, by performing her duties with a degree of pleasantness that is surprising, and not only acquiesces in his undertakings, but urges on and drives the children the same as he. Their philosophy is that it doesn't hurt children to work them, and trains them well to know how to work when grown—and to be successful at farming one must go early and late.

The farmer now at the age of 55 years is practically a physical wreck, and his wife, stooped and wrinkled, has the appearance of a grandmother at the age of 75, although she has just passed the forty-ninth milepost in life's sojourn. What is said here respecting this family will apply to thousands of others in the South, and, paradoxical as it may appear, the wife of the well-to-do farmer has the greatest burdens to bear. There are exceptions, of course.

TEXAS—Two-thirds of the farm girls are denied an education by being kept in the fields or at routine housework until all their hopes and ambitions are crushed and blighted. The usual result is they reach maturity with little or no education, marry, and bring into the world children to rear like unto themselves; and so on and on, each generation forming a link in the chain that has no end. Compulsory education would break this chain.

The lack of variety in country life, the report states, is an important source of dissatisfaction. This is especially noticeable in letters from the Middle Western and Northwestern States. Lectures, moving pictures, music—these would be welcomed and would do much to solve the problem of the monotony of farm life. The average housewife, writers say, has too few forms of recreation open to her, and takes too little time from her duties to enjoy such as may be at her disposal.

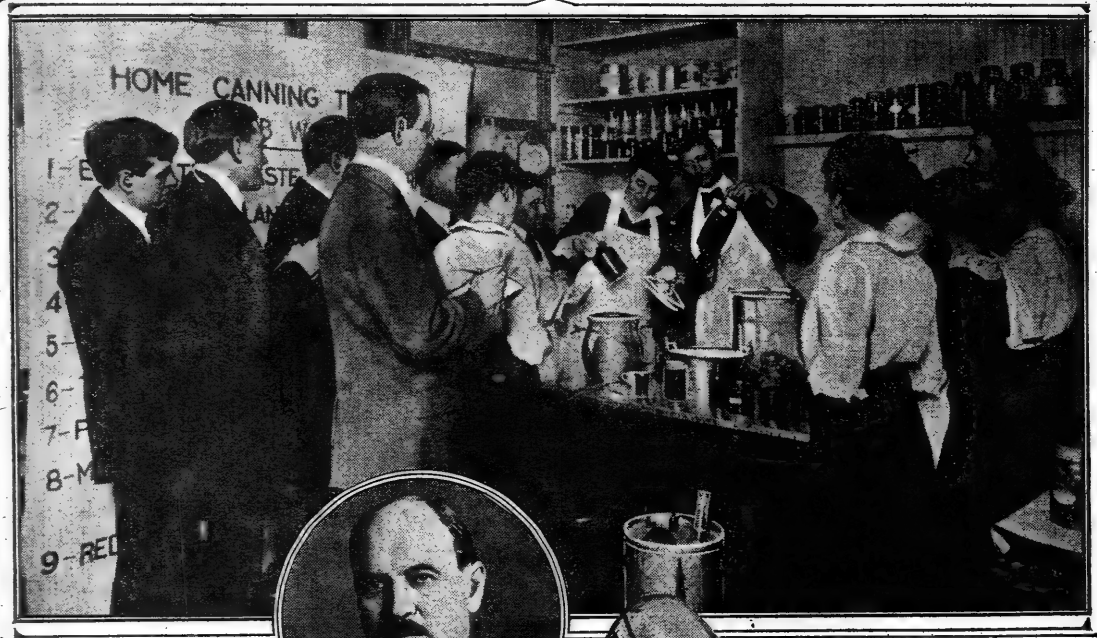
Among suggestions made by writers are proposals for regular half holidays, for the establishment of social halls to serve as meeting places for farm families within certain areas, and for a system of interchanging records for talking machines. It is evident, the report states, that moving pictures would be as popular in the country as they have proved to be in the cities and towns, if they were equally accessible.

The successful operation in rural communities of such co-operative institutions as creameries and cheese factories suggests to so many housewives the application of the co-operative idea to the affairs of women.

Good roads are demanded from every section of the country. Systematic improvement of the country roads is held by many women to be the greatest service the Department of Agriculture could render the farm dwellers.

Many letters show that there is a belief that in road building the needs of automobilists are considered before those of the farm population. On many country roads it is declared that the increase in automobiling makes it dangerous for women to drive much alone, because chauffeurs are so inconsiderate.

FARM WOMEN FIND LIFE HARD



A Lesson in home Canning by State Teachers.



David F Houston
Secretary of Agriculture.

Many Criticisms in Hundreds of Letters to Department of Agriculture in Novel Poll.

THE United States Department of Agriculture has been getting written expressions of opinion from farm women all over the country on their views of farm life and of what can be done by the Federal Government to aid in bettering the conditions of rural existence.

Circular letters were sent to 55,000 women, the housewives of the department's crop correspondents, and to these letters, signed by Secretary of Agriculture Houston, 2,241 replies have been received. Some of the more interesting replies are contained in a report recently issued, after compilation by the Office of Information of the department, and these replies throw a most illuminating calcium upon conditions of farm life the nation over. Here the reader gets a mass of expert testimony on what "back to the land" life is really like, by those who are actually leading it. Striking an average, the verdict is highly unfavorable.

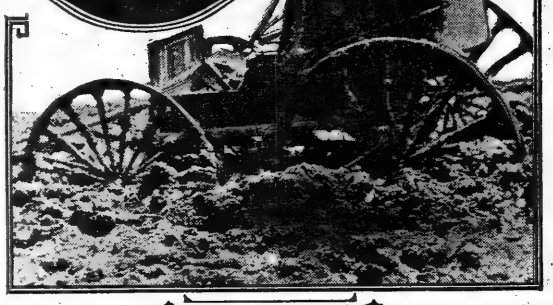
There were two reasons for the poll taken by the Department of Agriculture. One lay in the suggestion made by Clarence Poe of Raleigh, N. C., that the department would be well advised did it issue bulletins for farm women, Mr. Poe remarking that "the farm woman has been the most neglected factor in the rural problem, and she has been especially neglected by the National Department of Agriculture."

The other reason for the poll lay in the fact that the Smith-Lever act goes into effect this year, this bill providing for cooperative agricultural extension work. This act, it was seen, would call on the Department of Agriculture to co-operate with the States in furnishing a new type of instruction designed to aid farm women in their tasks of homemaking and of domestic manufacturing. "For this reason," says the report containing extracts from some of the replies to the circular letter, "it seemed especially important to seek information as to the things in which the rural women most needed co-operative assistance."

Starting this year with a grant of $10,000 of Federal money to each State, the Smith-Lever act, by increasing annual appropriations, makes available in 1922 and thereafter $4,580,000 of Federal funds for use in agricultural extension. The States are to duplicate with their funds all but $480,000 of each annual Federal appropriation. Thus, after 1921, if the States elect to receive their full quota, the sum of $8,680,000 will be spent each year in what the report terms "practical on-the-farm education." In the first nine fiscal years a total of $41,920,000 should be directed to this purpose.

It is pointed out by the report that the sum will necessarily be large, of the total, which will be spent for helping farm women, and for most profitable expenditure the money should be aimed at supplying those things now lacking. Thus the replies to Secretary Houston's letter are considered of much importance because they indicate some of the directions in which money might be expended to advantage from the point of view of the dweller on the farm.

The letters of reply, which are published anonymously, merely showing the State in which the writer resides, touch on many phases of farm life and the farm-life problem. The Department of Agriculture takes care to state specifically that the fact of publication of the selected replies in the report in no way implies that the department indorses the views or suggestions or is responsible for statements of local conditions. The replies are simply offered for what they are worth. The present report deals only with letters which discuss the social and labor needs of farm women. Later reports will contain letters dealing with other sides of the farm question.



Roads like this make Social Intercourse Difficult.

The letters in the present report are grouped under various headings. The first is that of "Dissatisfaction and Contentment on Farms," and under it are letters which laud farm life as most desirable and letters which declare it much to be condemned.

The loneliness, isolation, and lack of social and educational opportunities on the farm are dwelt on by many writers, representing every section of the United States. Other women, also representing every section of the land, express complete satisfaction. The report states that a study of the counties whence originate the letters complaining of isolation seems to establish the fact that the condition is peculiar to individual farms rather than attributable to any general state of farming.

Some of the letters complaining of loneliness come from counties in the old farming sections, which are both well populated and well provided with roads. Some of the letters expressing contentment, on the other hand, come from regions where large farms are the rule and where the writers presumably live further from neighbors than is the case in older sections. The following are extracts from letters complaining of loneliness, with the name of the State in which the writer lives:

NEW YORK—The hardest phase of country life in my neighborhood is the monotony, with no means or opportunity for any social life whatever. "We are so isolated we cannot even go to church on Sunday," they all say to me. The country men do not care for the entertainments and amusements that the towns and cities offer. They meet among themselves at work more than the women can, and life is dreary indeed with never an afternoon or an evening spent away from home.

PENNSYLVANIA—I know nothing as far as conversing with neighbors. We only have one neighbor, and she is like myself—has to go out in the fields, plant, hoe, and dig. We have no time for anything, only milk and churn. We live, you might say, between four mountains. All we can see is hills; and for society, we know nothing about what it is like; and for church, we don't get there, either; and for knowing what other farms look like, we don't know.

OHIO—In all these years I have never had a vacation, never belonged to a club or any organization, and never went to church or to an entertainment; had no time to visit a neighbor—just worked early and late, with a snatch for reading between. Do you wonder we get lonely and discouraged and are ignorant and uncultured, for our city cousins to make fun over, and how we long to get away from the farm for good?

OHIO—On behalf of a mother's club: If you know the isolation we endure for just about six months of the year, when our children leave for school between 6 and 7 o'clock mornings and return home when the lamps are lighted in the evening. Some of the tiniest kiddies go to sleep in the school wagons as they plod through roads almost impassable. Ten hours a day for little children attending school makes life a strenuous affair.

OHIO—I know a lady who was raised on a farm, married, and went to town to live. One very cold Winter, knowing both she and her babies had gone without sufficient food and clothing, I said to her, "Don't you think you would stand a better chance of getting a living in the country?" "I might," she said, "but I would rather go hungry half the time than go back to the farm," and she surely meant it, for I know for a fact that she did just about that. Her case is only one of thousands.

MISSOURI—We are situated eighteen miles from any railroad, town, or library, in the rough, hilly roads of the Ozarks. One's heart hungers with the need of good helpful reading—books and magazines near, and juvenile reading, of animal life and nature study, where we could secure it as easily as the dime novel and detective story—and good, clean, wholesome music.

VIRGINIA—Isolation, stagnation, ignorance, loss of ambition, the incessant grind of labor, and the lack of time for improvement by reading, by social intercourse, or by recreation of some sort are all working against the farm woman's happiness and will ultimately spell disaster to our nation. The people make a country, never does the country make the people, and a woman's influence and training will show upon all peoples. Therefore, take care of her, and do not burden her with drudgery, which will dwarf her mind and destroy her ambition.

Then follow letters expressing contentment, from which these extracts are taken:

MICHIGAN—It is believed that we occupy a very narrow sphere bounded by the four walls of our home, but it is our share of the common lot; there is something doing every minute of the time pertaining to our occupation. (I can recall a similar experience in an office.) The daily mail, the telephone, the

"TELL THE JOYS OF THE POOR"

The Sorrows of Poverty Have Too Many Chroniclers, Says Kathleen Norris--Credits New York with Inspirational Power.

By Joyce Kilmer.

ANY young woman who desires to become a famous novelist and short-story writer like Kathleen Norris will do well to take the following steps: In the first place, come to New York. In the second place, marry some one like Charles Gilman Norris.

Of course, every one who read "Mother" and "The Rich Mrs. Burgoyne" and "Saturday's Child" knew that the author was a married woman—and also a married woman with plenty of personal experience with babies and stoves and servants and other important domestic items. But not until I visited Kathleen Norris at her very genuine home in Port Washington did I appreciate the part which that domestic item called a husband has played in Kathleen Norris's communications to the world.

I made this discovery after Charles Gilman Norris—accompanied by little Frank, who bears the name of the illustrious novelist who was his uncle—had motored me through Port Washington's pleasant avenues to the Norris house. Before a fire of crackling hickory logs, Kathleen Norris, (clad in something very charming, which I will not attempt to describe,) was talking about the qualities necessary to a writer's success. And one of these, she said, was a business sense.

Now, Mrs. Norris did not look exactly businesslike. Nor is "a business sense" the quality which most readers would immediately hit upon as the characteristic which made the author of "Gayley the Troubadour" different from the writers of other stories. I ventured to suggest this to Mrs. Norris.

"I don't claim to possess a business sense," she said. "But my husband has a business sense. He has taken charge of selling my stories to the magazines and dealing with publishers and all of that. I do think that literally thousands of writers are hindered from ever reaching the public by the lack of business sense. And I know that my husband has been responsible for getting most of my work published. My stories have appeared since my marriage, you know. I don't need to have a business sense, all I have to do is to write the stories. My husband does all the rest—I don't need even to have any of the author's complacency, or the author's pride!"

Mrs. Norris's fame is only about five years old—about as old as her son. I asked her about her life before she was known as a writer, expecting to hear picturesque tales of literary tribulations among the hills of California. But her description of her journey to success was not the conventional one; her journey was not for years paved with rejection slips and illumined with midnight oil.

"It was New York that did it," she said. "When we first came to New York from California the editor of a magazine with which Mr. Norris was connected gave us a tea. Most of the people who were present were short-story writers and novelists. It was pleasant for me to meet them and I enjoyed the afternoon. But my chief sensation was one of shock—it was a real shock to me to find that writers were people!

"I felt as if I had met Joan of Arc, Caesar, Cleopatra, Alexander the Great, and all the great figures of history, and found them to be human beings like myself. 'These writers are not supermen and superwomen,' I said to myself, 'they are human beings like me. Why can't I do what they're doing?'

"I thought this over after we went home that evening. And I made a resolve. I resolved that before the next tea that I attended I would sell a story. And when I next went to a tea, I had sold a story."

"To what publication had you sold it?" I asked.

"To an evening paper," said Mrs. Norris; "but I had written and sold a story. That was something; it meant a great deal to me. My first stories were all sold to this evening paper, for $12 each. This paper printed a story every day, paying $12 for each of them, and giving a prize of $50 for the best story published each week. I won one of the $50 prizes."



Kathleen Norris.

Any one who today could buy a Kathleen Norris story for $50 would be not an editor, but a magician. Yet the memory of that early triumph seemed to give Mrs. Norris real pleasure.

"I wrote 'What Happened to Alanna' two years before the Fire," she said. ("The Fire" means only one thing when a Californian says it.) "But most of my stories have been written since I came to New York."

I asked Mrs. Norris for the history of one of her earliest stories, a story of California life which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly. She said: "That story went to twenty-six magazines before it was printed. My husband had an alphabetical list of magazines. He sent the story first to the Atlantic Monthly and then to twenty-five other magazines. They all returned it. Then he started at the top of the list again, and this time the Atlantic Monthly accepted it."

The mention of Mr. Norris's activities in selling this story brought our conversation back to the subject of the "business sense."

"A writer needs the ability to sell a story as well as the ability to write it," said Mrs. Norris, "unless there is some one else to do the writing. Many a woman writes a really good story, sends it hopefully to an editor, gets it back with a printed notice of its rejection, and puts it away in a desk drawer. Then years later she tells her grandchildren that she once wanted to be an author but found that she couldn't do it.

"Now, that is no way for a writer to gain success. The writer must be persevering, not only in writing, but in trying to get his work before the public. Unless, as I said, there is some one else to supply the perseverance in getting the work before the public.

"I think that the desire to write generally indicates the possession of the power to write. But young writers are too easily discouraged. But I have no right to blame a writer for being discouraged. I had frightful discouragement—until I was married."

It is easy to see that Kathleen Norris does not hesitate to find in her own home life material for her industrious pen. Little Frank has undoubtedly served his mother as a model many times—which is not meant to indicate that he is that monstrosity, a model child. Indeed, Mrs. Norris believes that a novelist should use the material which lies ready at hand, instead of seeking for exotic and unusual topics. She sees that people want to read about the things with which they are already familiar, that they are not (as many young writers seem to think) eager for novelties.

"I cannot understand," she said, "how it is that writers will clamor for recognition, and abuse the public for not welcoming them with enthusiasm, and yet will not give the public what they know that the public wants. So many people seem to want just their own sort of art, but to want money too. Now, I wouldn't write for a million dollars some of those things that are called 'best sellers.' But I cannot see why a writer who is avowedly writing for the public should think it beneath him to treat the themes in which the public is interested. The greatest tragedy of literature is the writer who persists in trying to give the public what it does not want. Think of poor Gissing, for instance, dying embittered because he couldn't sell his work!"

Mrs. Norris's conviction that a writer should use the material around him is so strong that she seems actually to be pained by the thought of all the excellent things for stories that are going to waste. I asked her if literature ever could come from apartment houses. She said:

"Of course it can! There is no reason why there shouldn't be good stories and novels of apartment house life. One reason why we are not writing more and better stories of the life around us is because we are living that life so intensely—too intensely. We live in this country so close to our income that the problem of earning money makes us lose sight of the essentials of life. It would be a fine thing for us, mentally and spiritually, if we should live on less than we do. If, for example, a family that found it was in receipt of a few hundred dollars more a year than before should decide, therefore, to live under a simpler scale than before, to do away with some really worthless luxuries; what a fine thing that would be!"

Of course many young writers come to Mrs. Norris for advice. And some of them excellently illustrate the tendency which she deprecates, the tendency to write about the unknown instead of the familiar.

"I was talking the other day to a young girl of my acquaintance who is a costume model," she said. "She has literary aspirations. Now, her life itself has been an interesting story—her rise from a shop girl to her present position. And every now and then she will say something to me that is a most interesting revelation—something that indicates the rich store of experience that she might, if she would, draw upon in her stories. On one occasion she said to me, 'I went home and put my shoe drawer in order.'

"'What do you mean?' I asked. 'What is your shoe drawer?'

"'Why, my shoe drawer?' she answered. 'You see, we costume models have to have a drawer full of shoes, because we must change our shoes to match every costume.'

"Why is it," asked Mrs. Norris, "that a girl like that cannot see the value of such an incident as that? That shoe drawer is a picturesque and interesting thing, unknown to most people. And this girl, who knows all about it, and wants to write, cannot see its literary value! And yet what more interesting subject is there for her to write about than that shoe drawer? I do not see why writers will not appreciate the importance of writing about the things that are around them."

Mrs. Norris gave a somewhat embarrassed laugh. "I really shouldn't attempt to lay down the law in this way," she said. "I can speak only for myself—I must write of the people and things that I know best, but I ought not to attempt to prescribe what other people shall write about."

Mrs. Norris's chief literary enthusiasm seems to be Charles Dickens. "When we were all infants out in the backwoods of California," she said, "we battened on Dickens. Dickens and a writer whom I

TANGO PIRATES INFEST BROADWAY

Afternoon Dances Develop a New Kind of Parasite Whose Victims Are the Unguarded Daughters of the Rich.

By Richard Barry.

A NEW villain has appeared on Broadway—the tango pirate. He must not be confused with the old-fashioned white slaver, that mythical demon of the pre-Wilson days who lay in wait for young girls to drag them to their physical and moral ruin.

The tango pirate is a more polished article. He works "within the law." He avoids blackmail, robbery, and seduction. They are crude crimes with which he would not soil his fingers—or his silk gloves—or his vari-colored spats.

He was brought to notorious light the past week when 19-year-old Eugenia Kelly was taken into court through the action of her mother in demanding that she be restrained from dissipating the $600,000 fortune of which she would become the undisputed mistress on her twenty-first birthday.

All tangodom, (though the tango is no longer au fait,) and all New York as well, sharpened avid ears at the first breath of the Kelly case.

"Ah, ha!" said they, "here is a sweet new scandal, a delicious tid-bit fresh from the stews of the upper-under-world." And every one prepared for a few weeks of licensed regalement with the secrets of the frothy life under the white lights.

However—pouf! No sooner was the case called than it was dismissed. Miss Kelly went back to her mother. All was forgiven. The Kellys, maternal and filial, disappeared "for parts unknown." The District Attorney's office and the Police Department fulminated vaguely. But within forty-eight hours the town was back again where it was before the ripple had appeared in the Broadway cesspool.

As the novel drama of pastel crime was still unexplored, I sought John F. McIntyre, ex-Assistant District Attorney, and criminal lawyer of eminence and experience. With the deft hand of one scientifically alert with his facts, he spread before me a picture of polite degradation.

"No, the Kelly case is not a bit unusual," said Mr. McIntyre; "I have been consulted in a number of similar difficulties within the past year or two. They all combine to bear witness to a new condition that has arisen since the establishment of the Thé Dansant.

"This condition is brought about by two factors—the idle, rich young girl and the adventurer of the cafés. The new custom of afternoon dancing has given these two a chance to mingle.

"Curious thing about this new criminality—it is practically all accomplished in the daytime. Therein lies its peculiar danger. The girls are usually at home after dark, and who is likely to suspect them of going astray in the daytime?

"They are usually New York girls of excellent family, or at least of rich families, with plenty of pocket money, frequently owning their own motor cars, often well bred and well educated.

"The custom is for them to leave home about 10 in the morning, presumably on a shopping trip. And often they do actually go shopping, though it is well to observe that many of the most fashionable cafés advertise a luncheon orchestra continuous from 11 in the morning on.

"The luncheon hour, however, is the great moment for the initiation of deviltry. Luncheon has supplanted dinner with these girls. They foregather at one of half a dozen restaurants—all of the most unapproachable class—and there they meet, among others, the type we call the tango pirate.

"Needless to say, a girl does not, as a rule, have the chance to meet respectable and earnest young men at luncheon. Such young men are hard at work at that hour. But the girls must be amused. And to meet this demand has arisen a class of young men who, to all appearance, can satisfy every demand.

"During the Fall, Winter, and Spring these young fellows invariably wear a silk hat, usually tilted at an angle of forty-five degrees. In the Summer they wear, before dark, the most fashionable straws. And cutaway coats. And spats—always spats. I have seen fifty of them, and never one without spats.

"And they have a smattering of smart talk, which consists of gossip about the women of the stage, and a knowledge of the idosyncrasies of the motor road to Piping Rock, Long Beach, Long Branch, and Rockaway."

"What sort of young men are they? Where do they come from?" I asked Mr. McIntyre.

"Of all sorts," replied the attorney; "a few of them are direct from the lowest underworld, but not many. One I know is an ex-jockey; another one an ex-thug. Then I know an ex-newspaper reporter—a very clever fellow, too—who thought he discovered it would be easier to live off rich women than by working. And there are quite a number of college men in the group. Yes, and some are even well born. There is one fellow I have in mind whose father is a Judge of the Supreme Court, (not in this State, however,) and who has written some very clever plays and stories. But as a rule they are ignorant, ill-born fellows who have acquired a mere veneer of good manners and smart talk.

"This veneer is all the rich young girls ever see or ever try to see. In fact, they are too young and too inexperienced to want to see further. The fellow is young, handsome, up to date, a good dancer, a shrewd flatterer; that is all they want to know, except that he is free for luncheon and the afternoon.

"The most remarkable thing about these young fellows is that they never spend any money on a girl or a woman unless they have previously borrowed it from her or from some other person of the sex.

"That is to me the incomprehensible part of the whole business. How women can endure men who are palpably, serenely, and obviously parasites is hard for an old-fashioned man like me to understand. But they do.

"And it is not an exception. It is a custom, a rule, a condition. The girls pay for the lunches, the girls pay for the drinks, the girls either pay for the motor cars or else furnish them themselves. They pay for the afternoon teas at the roadhouses where they adjourn as relief from the dancing cafés downtown.

"It is quite a common thing, I understand, for a girl—a rich girl, of course—to give a luncheon to a number of friends, men and women, and then slip her purse under the table to her male escort and let him pay for the luncheon. It is one of the established rules of this custom for the escort to return the purse empty. He is expected to keep all that remains after paying for the luncheon, just the same as the waiter is expected to keep the change remaining on the plate.

"Some of these tango pirates have gone so far as to establish a sort of business of hiring themselves out to girls and young women, or even middle-aged women. I know of two or three that can be had at any time, at $5 an hour and expenses. For that they will eat, drink, dance, motor, flirt, or explain how to get cocaine or heroin."

"Cocaine! Heroin! Is that part of the game?"

"Not necessarily, but it is almost invariably a part of the equipment of the tango pirate. It is the stigma that classes him with the criminal of a lower and less alluring grade.

"My experience with criminals has taught me that they are, without exception, moral cowards. No gunman, for instance, ever commits a crime unless he is under the influence of a drug—usually cocaine. And all of these tango pirates are victims of the cocaine habit, or its advanced stage, the heroin habit. And they are always expert and eloquent in depicting the delightful sensations resulting from cocaine sniffing.

"Cocaine shares with all drugs and narcotics the quality that requires a continual increase of the dose to secure the incipient effects. That is, one does not with his twentieth dose of cocaine get the same effect as with his first dose. It is the same with tobacco, with arsenic.

"Most of these pirates have graduated from cocaine to heroin, which is a more powerful drug, and they explain to the girl neophytes that cocaine is comparatively harmless, and especially when taken only once or twice 'just for fun, so you can say you have tried everything.'

"Then they will illustrate the alleged 'harmlessness' by taking heroin in the presence of the girl, and offering her 'just a sniff' of cocaine. And frequently, just for a lark, she takes a sniff.

"Now, this is not, in itself, either a criminal act, nor even a very dangerous one. In fact, I believe that very few girls have fallen victims to the vice in that way. Indeed, it is far from the purpose of the tango pirate to ensnare his victim in that manner, to make himself liable for her vice, or to encourage the other complications that might ensue. It is one far shrewder.

"What the pirate is after is money, without risk. He is well aware that the most significant and the first effect of cocaine is to deaden all sense of cupidity. This comes only with the initial doses, from which he has long become immune. A girl, however, with her first sniff of cocaine, while it does not deaden her or cause her to lose her senses, and in fact only stimulates her to pleasant imaginings, will immediately lose all thought of money. She will give away what she has and obligate herself for more. She will give her money, her jewels, anything. She will even execute notes to be met later, when in her right senses."

"But does not this drugging," I suggested, "lead to the last fatal step—the ruin of the girl?"

"Perhaps indirectly, but never directly. The pirate who teaches a girl to take cocaine is always careful either to break her of the habit as soon as she begins it or else to break with her. He does not want the criminal complicity that might grow from that. He avoids all risk. He is the shrewdest and sharpest of grafters."

"No seduction?"

"I do not know of a case. He is the very opposite of the white slaver. He will do much to protect a girl from a fatal misstep. He consorts with women of his own class, but he reserves the rich young girl for purposes of financial exploitation.

"He does what he can to keep the girl at home, well knowing that the moment she has broken with her family his avenue of profit is cut off. He doesn't want the girl; he wants her money. That is what happened in the Kelly case. The moment a definite step was taken to break up the girl with her mother all the young pirates who had been exploiting her fled. She was without a single 'friend'—except her mother. It was a hard blow to the girl, but a very fortunate one."

"But how does a protected rich young girl meet these tango pirates?"

"There are a number of ways, but the most frequent is through a middle-aged woman, the go-between who acts as a high-class and gilded procuress of the cafés, except that she would indignantly deny being a procuress. Indeed, the go-between usually has a clear understanding with the 'pirate' that nothing serious shall come of her introduction. In this way she earns the gratitude of both parties.

"These go-betweens are usually women who either have had or have a wild desire to have some social position. They live on their wits by cultivating the acquaintance of rich young girls. How they do that is a long chapter, all by itself. It is enough to say that they accomplish their purpose and that today, in this city, there are at least a thousand young girls of good family, with large incomes, who are flirting with disease and ruin by virtue of the amiable efforts of these insinuating go-betweens.

"What every parent in New York ought to know thoroughly is that no girl can spend her afternoons in the cafés and escape with her money—or her reputation, even if she survives with all else."

INTERESTING FACTS FROM MANY LANDS

THE effect of the European war has been felt in few channels more keenly than in the market for furs. Before the war London and Leipsic, with Paris, Petrograd, and St. Louis, were the world markets for fur distribution, the largest part of the trade being carried on in London and Leipsic. Since the conflict began, the London market has been the only one to conduct business on a large scale, and even here the demand has diminished. In consequence of prevailing conditions trappers in Canada and the United States are finding difficulty in getting a market for their catch. Probably the greatest sufferers are the Canadian Indians, who have been notified by the trading companies that the usual supplies of food and ammunition will not be advanced against their prospective catches. Sea otter is the most valuable fur at present, with Russian sable next, followed closely by silver fox, although when the size of the skins is taken into consideration the sable is much the greatest in value. More of the world's fur supply comes from the United States than from any other country, with Canada a close second. Then rank Russia and Australia.

According to recently announced plans, a school of forestry is to be established in the University of Nanking, China. The co-operation of the Director of Forestry at Manila has been secured, and it is proposed to send two experts from Manila to aid in establishing the school.

The New York State exhibit at the San Francisco Fair includes the exhibits from the State's educational system, the system of hospital maintenance, public health, and quarantine administration, the institutions for the blind, the regulative labor system, and the penal institutions. The State shows a model of a typical child welfare station, where free clinical treatment is given and pure milk sold. The barge canal system is illustrated by a series of models in the Palace of Industrial Arts.

The authorities of Moscow, Russia, have recently sent to this country and elsewhere announcements of the intended establishment of a permanent exhibition there of samples of Russian and foreign goods, to be known as the Museum of Commerce. The announcement states that the main object in establishing the museum is to facilitate foreign producers in selling their products in both European and Asiatic Russia. Dealers who cannot afford to exhibit in the museum may place there price lists and catalogues.

A rocket camera is being used to some extent in the war. The rocket, twenty feet long and weighing fifty pounds, is mounted on a special support, which is raised to the degree necessary and aimed by means of sights, and the electrically ignited powder charge carries the rocket to a height of about 2,000 feet. As it turns to fall, exposure is made by an electro-pneumatic shutter worked by a small battery. Directly afterward a parachute opens, holds the camera thirty feet above the rocket, and the whole apparatus falls gently to the ground. Very distinct pictures seven inches square are stated to have been obtained.

Ten thousand homes for workingmen are to be built in Buenos Aires during the next five years, according to present plans, and recently a contractor from the Argentine capital arrived in the United States to buy a vast amount of lumber suitable for construction purposes. Each house is to have not less than five rooms, with adequate sanitation, will front on a street or public passage, and will be within four squares of a street car line or a railway station. The Argentine Government is back of the building operations, it being desired to place comfortable homes within the reach of the workingmen, both in Buenos Aires and in other cities of the country. The houses are to be sold, preferably to Argentine citizens in the employ of the Government, on an installment plan whereby the purchaser obligates himself to pay $23.65 per month until the mortgage loan of $2,580 has been repaid with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Houses not taken by Government employes will be sold to other applicants.

Last year there were received at the Patent Office in Washington 67,774 applications for mechanical patents, 2,454 applications for design patents, 176 applications for reissues of patents, 8,851 applications for registration of trademarks, 988 applications for registration of labels, and 434 applications for registration of prints. There were 41,509 patents issued, including designs; 190 patents reissued, and 6,817 trademarks, 719 labels, and 338 prints registered. The number of patents that expired was 22,098.

New York City is the largest land owner within the city limits, holding property valued at $1,429,491,360.



HEAR WHAT MA'AM GOOSE SAYS!

My dear little Blossoms, there are now in this world, and always will be, a great many grannies besides myself, both in petticoats and pantaloons, some a deal younger to be sure, but all monstrous wise, and of my own family name. These old women, who never had chick nor child of their own, but who always know how to bring up other people's children, will tell you with very long faces, that my enchanting, quieting, soothing volume, my all-sufficient anodyne for cross, peevish, won't-be-comforted little bairns, ought to be laid aside for more learned books, such as *they* could select and publish. Fudge! I tell you that all their batterings can't deface my beauties, nor their wise pratings equal my wiser prattlings; and all imitators of my refreshing songs might as well write a new Billy Shakespeare as another Mother Goose: we two great poets were born together, and we shall go out of the world together.

No, no, my Bleaders will never die,
While nurses sing, of babies cry.

Mother Goose. From one of Earliest Editions



The Tower of knowledge. From Margarita Philosophica, first Encyclopedia 1503



Title Page of Italian arithmetic 1471

BOOKS SHOW WOMEN'S PROGRESS

Steps in Feminine Education Can Be Studied in George A. Plimpton Collection, Now on View at Public Library.

IN commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Barnard College, and also to illustrate some of the steps in the progress of education for women from the days preceding the Middle Ages, an exhibit of books from the library of George A. Plimpton, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College for many years, has been opened to the public in the large room on the main floor of the New York Public Library.

As a collector of school books from the earliest times, Mr. Plimpton is well known among bibliophiles, but the general public, doubtless, has little idea either of the peculiar interest or extent of his treasures. In his particular field of book collecting Mr. Plimpton stands unrivaled. His first editions of early textbooks can be numbered by the score and many are unique copies. Here may be seen school books such as were studied by the noble women of England in the days of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth.

There is a Euclid from the library of Sir Thomas More, with his autograph; a presentation copy of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" to the great reformer, Martin Luther, by Philip Melancthon, and a first edition of "The Schoolmaster," 1570, by Roger Ascham, the tutor of Lady Jane Grey, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, and of whom it is reported that Queen Elizabeth said, on hearing of his death:

"I would rather have lost £10,000 than to have lost my old tutor, Ascham."

Besides these ancient volumes which are eloquent with the story of the world's higher learning, there are some remarkable manuscripts on vellum, many beautifully adorned with colored borders and capitals, dating back to the eleventh century, including copies of the classics and erudite scientific works.

In contrast to these bulky tomes of the greatest scholars of their age are a number of smaller and simpler books—nursery rhymes and tales for boys and girls, with crude colored illustrations, possessing a district humor of their own. Among these "Mother Goose" holds a prominent place as one of the immortal works which have contributed to the education as well as joy of many generations of youngsters. Of especial interest is one of the first editions published in this country, issued in Boston, 1833. On the first page is a characteristic woodcut of the venerable dame giving the following explanation to two children, which would seem to be in the nature of a vindication for her existence:

My dear little Blossoms, there are now in this world and always will be, a great many grannies besides myself, both in petticoats and pantaloons, some a deal younger, to be sure, but all monstrous wise, and of my family name. These old women, who never had chick nor child of their own, but who always know how to bring up other people's children, will tell you with very long faces that my enchanting, quieting, soothing volume, my all-sufficient anodyne for cross, peevish, won't-be-comforted little bairns, ought to be laid aside for more learned books, such as they could select and publish. Fudge! I tell you that all their batterings can't deface my beauties, nor their wise pratings equal my wiser prattling; and all imitators of my refreshing songs might as well write a new Billy Shakespeare as another Mother Goose; we two great poets were born together, and we shall go out of the world together.

Other books in this children's series bear the titles of "Patty Primrose; or, the Parsonage House," "Adventures of the Industrious Cobbler and His Scolding Wife," "The Alphabet of Goody-Two Shoes," "The Daisy or Cautionary Stories in Verse, Adapted to the Ideas of Children from Four to Eight Years Old," and an 1807 edition of the "Comic Adventures of Old Mother Hubbard and Her Dog."

If these are conducive to pleasant humor, what can be said of the volumes dating from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, in a separate case, written to instruct young ladies in proper conduct? There is a 1799 edition of Mrs. Pilkington's "Historical Beauties for Young Ladies, Intended to Lead the Female Mind to the Love and Practice of Moral Goodness." Near it lies "The Polite Lady, a Series of Letters from a Mother to Her Daughter," London, 1788. "The School for Manners" is a miniature Boston book of 1805, designed "for parents in teaching their children how to behave during their minority." A larger volume bears the imposing title of "The Honours of the Table, or Rules for Behaviour During Meals, with the Whole Art of Carving." It is the fifth edition, so the book was evidently popular.

That the rights of women were recognized long before Mary Wollstonecraft issued her "Vindication of the Rights of Women," London, 1792, a first edition of which is exhibited, may be seen from a quaint volume printed in Venice in 1528 called "The Courtier." It is one of the earliest books on the education of women, and the author, Castiglione Baldassonne, says:

I affirm that whatever men can know and understand the same can women also, and where the intellect of one can penetrate there also can the other.

Another curiosity, but of a different tenor, is a London volume of 1650 bearing the title, "The Husband's Authority Unvalid, wherin it is moderately discussed whether it be fit or lawful for a good man to beat his bad wife." The author styles himself a "faithfull votary and full denizen of the Commonwealth of Israel."

Daniel Defoe is represented by his "Essay upon Projects," wherein he suggests an academy for women.

The evolutionary history of the science of numbers may be traced, almost from its earliest days, in the curious and rare arithmetics. Mr. Plimpton's collection of arithmetics is the largest private collection in the world. He has hundreds of them, of all languages and sizes, including several of which no duplicates are known, thereby being justly entitled to the term "unique," so delightful to the ear of the bibliophile.

The earliest work shown is a manuscript of Boethius, the fifth century scholar. It dates from the Middle Ages, about the eleventh century, and reveals its studious use by some ancient scholar in the fine marginal writing of sums and examples. Of about the same age and of unusual association interest is the earliest known Latin manuscript of Euclid, translated from the Arabic by Campanus some time before 1260. It is beautifully done on vellum with illuminated capitals, being the original copy given by the Latin translator to the Patriarch of Jerusalem, later Pope Urban IV., 1261-1264. Another rare manuscript in Latin, about 1442, contains the earliest known picture of a horn book in a curious illustration showing the master teaching the numerals. It was the work of Johannes Sacrobosco, and was the first arithmetic based on Arabic numerals written by an English scholar.

The horn book has long been obsolete and its very name has an uncouth sound. It was sometimes of metal, sometimes of wood, but more frequently a frame of thin metal or wood into which slips of paper with the digits and alphabet were inserted. A short handle was generally attached by which it could be held up in the classroom. The rarity of these odd primers, for such they were in the early educational system for children, may be judged from the fact that Mr. Plimpton has about twenty-five, and it is the largest number ever brought together in a single collection. More than half of them are included in the exhibit. They date back to pre-Elizabethan times, ending with the last American horn book, about 1800, which was found in Princeton, N. J.

Closely following the arithmetical manuscripts is the first printed copy of an arithmetic published at Treviso in 1478, with sums done in ink on the margins by some laborious pupil. Then there is the first printed edition of Euclid, Venice, 1482, in black letter, and by it a Euclid of a Paris imprint, 1516, once owned by Sir Thomas More, author of "Utopia."

Other volumes are the first Italian arithmetic, by Colandri, Florence, 1491, with illustrations accompanying the problems, the first to give long division in its modern form; the first arithmetic printed in England, London, 1522, by Bishop Cuthbert Tonstall, with a title page by Holbein; "The Ground of Artes," London, 1558, by Robert Recorde; the first commercial arithmetic for schools, and the first arithmetic printed in America, 1729, written by Isaac Greenwood, a Harvard Professor.

Of the Latin and Greek classics there are some splendid manuscripts, as well as early printed editions. Of the former may be mentioned fifteenth century manuscripts of Caesar, Sallust, Cicero, and Virgil's "Aeneid," with richly illuminated borders. Of the early books are the first dictionary in Latin and English, London, 1553, used in the schools of the period, and the first edition of the earliest form of William Lilly's Latin Grammar, London, 1512 or 1513, the only known copy. For over three centuries it remained in use in the schools of England, and by many teachers was supposed to inculcate doctrines of even greater value than the mere acquisition of the dead Latin language.

Among these early classics are three which, to many, will be looked at with feelings of peculiar veneration. One is Philip Melanchthon's Greek grammar, 1518, with his own manuscript notes in a fine, delicate hand. Another is his copy of Virgil, also with notes, and the third is the presentation copy by Melanchthon to his pupil, Martin Luther, of Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey," in two volumes, printed in 1517.

Among the choice manuscripts should be mentioned one of the twelfth century, the "Ars Grammatica" of Donatus, the teacher of St. Jerome, the interest of which is enhanced by a magnificent copy of Durer's portrait of St. Jerome. The oldest specimen of writing is a vellum page in Latin with Anglo-Saxon writing of the ninth century. The leaf was torn from an ancient copy of the "Confessions of St. Augustine."

One case contains over twenty volumes of Dutch schoolbooks used in New York from 1628 to 1750, among them being several catechisms and a writing book for Dutch children printed in Amsterdam in 1614.

don't suppose any body reads nowadays—Henry Kingsley. The boys read Sir Walter Scott's novels, and left Dickens to me. I read Dickens with delight, and I still read him with delight. I have found passages in Dickens of which I honestly believe there are no equal in all English literature except in Shakespeare. I do not think that there is ever a year in which I do not read some of Dickens's novels over again. Of course any one can finds Dickens's faults—but I do not see how any one can fail to find his excellences."

"What is it in Dickens that especially attracts you?" I asked.

Mrs. Norris was silent for a moment. Then she said:

"I think I like him chiefly because he saw so clearly the joys of the poor. He did not give his poor people nothing but disease and oppression and despair. He gave them roast goose and plum pudding for their Christmas dinner—he gave them faith and hope and love. He knew that often the rich suffer and the poor are happy.

"Many of the modern realists seem ignorant of the fact that the poor may be happy. They think that the cotter's Saturday night must always be squalid and sordid and dismal and that the millionaire's Saturday night must be splendid and joyful. As a matter of fact, the poor family may be, and often is, healthier and happier in every way than the rich family. But these extreme realists are not like Dickens, they have not his intimate knowledge of the life of the poor. They have the outsider's viewpoint.

"Too many writers are telling us about the sorrows of the poor. We need writers who will tell us about the joys of the poor. We need writers who will be aware of the pleasures to be derived from a good dinner of corned beef and cabbage and a visit to a moving-picture theatre. Often when I pass a row of mean houses, as they would be called, I think gratefully of the good times that I have had in just such places."

The thought of that little Celtic Californian reading Dickens among the redwood trees appealed to me. So I asked Mrs. Norris to tell more about her childhood.

"Well," she said, "we hear a great deal about the misery, the bleak and barren lives of the children who live in the tenements of New York's lower east side. But I think that an east side tenement child would die of ennui if it should be brought up as we were brought up. We had none of the amusing and exciting experiences of the east side child—we had no white stockings, no ice cream cones, no Coney Island, nothing of the sort.

"We never even went to school. We would study French for a while with some French neighbor who had sufficient leisure to teach us, and then we'd study Spanish for a while with some Spaniard. That was the extent of our schooling.

"My parents died when I was 18 years old. I went to the city and tried my hand at different sorts of work. For one thing I tried to get up children's parties, but in eighteen months I managed only one. Then I did settlement work, was a librarian, a companion, and society reporter on a newspaper. Then I got married—and wrote stories."

Mrs. Norris was at one time opposed to woman suffrage. Now, however, she is a suffragist, but she refuses to say that she has been "converted" to suffragism.

"I can't say that I have been converted to suffragism," she said, "any more than I can say that I have been converted to warm baths and tooth brushes. And it does not seem to me that any woman should need to defend her right to vote any more than she should need to defend her right to love her children. There is a theme for a novel—a big suffrage novel will be written one of these days."

It may be that the author of "Mother" will be the author of this "big suffrage novel." But at present she disclaims any such intention. But she admits that there is a purpose in all her portrayals of normal, wholesome American home life.

"I don't think that I believe in 'art for art's sake,' as it is generally interpreted," she said. "Of course I don't believe in what is called the commercial point of view—I have never written anything just to have it printed. But I do not believe that there is any one standard of art. I think that any book which the people ought to read must have back of it something besides the mere desire of the writer to create something. I never could write without a moral intention."

WOMEN OF FRANCE CHANGED BY WAR

Mme. Catulle Mendes Tells How the Crisis Has Brought Forth Strength and Bravery from Former Frivolity and Vanity.

THE world will have to revise its opinion of French women, is the belief of Mme. Jane Catulle Mendes, widow of the French poet and critic, and herself well known as a writer and lecturer. Mme. Catulle Mendes organized, soon after the beginning of the war, the Oeuvre du Vestiaire des Blessés, which has clothed thousands of soldiers discharged from hospitals, looked after their families, and reunited thousands of women and children refugees from Belgium and the invaded departments of France. She arrived here the other day to work in the interest of the organization of which she is Secretary General.

In the last half dozen years or so she has become famous in France and various other European countries and South America as a "conferencier," or lecturer. During her late husband's lifetime she acted as dramatic critic for La Presse. She has published three volumes of poems, "Les Charmes," "Le Coeur Magnifique," and "La Ville Merveilleuse," and several books of prose.

Since the 12th of August Mme. Catulle Mendes has built up a big organization which has done very important work at the front and back of it. She has been under fire many times, and she has been the moving spirit in a great relief work which has had the patronage of the President of France and Government Ministers. She has seen her countrywomen all over France rise to meet the great emergency caused by the horrors and the trials of sudden war, and she asserts that it is this war which has revealed that the world has misjudged the women of France.

Not creatures light, vain, shallow, easily flattered, fond only of dress, of pretty speeches, selfish as some have held, are they now proved. Such they may have appeared to those that did not really know them. Now their character is revealed—strong, brave, resourceful, ready to do and to suffer for the sake of "La Patrie." From a woman's standpoint, Mme. Mendes had said that one of the most striking things about the war was its psychological side.

"One might say that the influence of the war upon the women of France has had the effect of a revelation," she went on to say to a TIMES man. "It has proved that they are not as the world outside has generally judged them. They have been revealed as they are in reality; their hearts and souls have been bared to the world.

"The real French woman has been absolutely unknown hitherto. Often those who thought they knew her have passed on her a judgment of relative flattery. Time and again has she been accused of sacrificing everything to art or to the desire to please, to mold herself into a being that charms everybody, yet means happiness for nobody! She has even been accused of lacking that real virtue that is the shield of the true woman.

"Because the French woman almost always smiles—I am speaking for the moment of before the war—it has been asserted that she knew only how to smile. Some of our critics have even gone so far as to say that we are entirely without sensibility and deep sentiment; as if the love of duty and of order in the heart and in the house must always exhibit an outward aspect of the disagreeable and ungainly! Just as if, after all, it were not better to follow the advice of Victor Hugo, which is 'to profess the grace and gayety that make virtue the more charming.'

"Many seemed to be unwilling to admit that the smile was a decency toward one's self and politeness toward others. They were not ready to grant that the smile of the French woman held often courage and sweet pride. They were not willing to grant that to say things really important required no assumption of unwarranted gravity nor the utterance of high-flown words. Edmond de Goncourt has written, 'The smile of a woman is not only graciousness, but the heroism of graciousness.'

"Well, those Parisian women who have been so misjudged, the war, I repeat, has shown as they are. True, they smile no more. But they retain the same modesty of sentiment. There is no loud shouting, no loud exclamations, no wild gesticulations—only a seriousness and infinite softness, and, where it is needed, heroism, pure and simple, clear and without fine phrases.

"Where the women of France have found a duty to fulfill they have met the emergency without flinching. I have seen extraordinary things: women, quite young, often fragile, often ill, seemingly incapable of the slightest exertion even for their own pleasure or comfort or for the usual things of life, who, since the beginning of the war, have found strength that seemed almost superhuman to help the wounded, the refugees, and the orphans. They have proved indefatigable. The bravery of their souls and their love of country have endowed them with a physical strength that has even surprised themselves. Women of stations in life have performed what amounted to deeds of almost prodigious valor. To select from these examples one must acclaim more than the rest is difficult, so numerous are those which might with equal truth be called sublime.

"But in the history of the war, so far as it is known, certain names stand out because circumstances have thrust them into the light. One is that of the nun, Sister Julie, who in the atrociously martyrized village of Gerbevilliers remained under shell and shrapnel, and in the midst of incendiary fires, at her post of charity, gathering up the wounded in her own arms and taking them to sheltered spots where she could bind up their wounds. That woman took chances a thousand times for her life and showed a moral strength which instilled courage and affection in the hearts of all who heard of her.

"It is a matter of record that when a squadron of Alpine chasseurs came back to occupy the village, their Captain, wishing to pay her homage, ordered his men to parade before her. Those soldiers, whose bravery had caused the Germans to nickname them the 'Blue Devils,' formed in column, and with sword in hand and lance at wrist, passed by the little nun and gave her the same salute they would have given the President of the Republic.

"No doubt the name of Mme. Macheres has also come to you. The wife of the Mayor of Soissons, in his absence and that of the Municipal Council took it upon herself to exercise all the functions of city government, and to defend before the enemy the lives and interests of her fellow-citizens. She grouped about her Mgr. Pechenard, the Bishop of Soissons,



Mme. Jane Catulle Mendes.

and such other leading citizens as were left, and, animating them with her spirit, for more than a month opposed the exactions of the invaders. By her coolness and clear vision, this courageous woman protected her fellow-citizens from many horrors.

"Equal bravery has been shown by young girls who were employed in obscure positions. Young teachers everywhere have cared for the children intrusted to them, often at the risk of their lives. None was prevented by weakness from doing her duty, and many, by their indomitable energy, saved many precious little lives. Everywhere, in all the invaded towns, the telephone operators remained at their posts throughout the hail of shrapnel and storm of shells that fell about them. Many died at their posts.

"There was, for instance, the young telephone operator in the little village of Etain, near Verdun. Etain was subjected to a terrific bombardment. Almost everybody who was not killed or incapacitated, fled. This young girl remained alone in her office. From her window she noted the effect of the big shells that fell everywhere, and every quarter of an hour she would go to the switchboard, which was connected with the headquarters in Verdun, and make reports.

"Finally the operator at Verdun heard over the wire a louder explosion than the rest, and with it a shriek, almost drowned by the noise of the bursting shell. Then there was absolute silence. A shell had exploded in the telephone office at Etain. The body of the faithful operator was never found.

"The wives and mothers of France have rivaled those of Sparta. This is attested by letters found upon our dead officers and young soldiers. One of the most thrilling letters I have read was written by Mme. de S., a Parisian woman, whose son, only 17 years old, and too young to be a reservist, volunteered early in the war and was killed in action. He had never been a strong lad, and his health had been her continual concern. I have never read more sublime words than the lines she wrote to the officer who, in announcing the death of her boy, awkwardly did his best to soften the blow:

> Monsieur: I thank you most sincerely for the letter you were so kind as to write me. I thank you especially for the delicacy you showed in conveying to me the terrible news, which crushes me. In this unspeakable sorrow a great consolation remains to me.
>
> During seventeen years I have fought over my son with all kinds of sickness. I have been able, by constant care, to keep him out of the clutches of death. It makes me very proud to have succeeded in saving him from sickness to give him a chance to die for "La Patrie!" That is my great consolation.

"However, it is perhaps not astonishing that French women of the higher classes in society have shown such strength and courage. A long line of brave ancestors, a traditional education and training have predisposed them to such virtues. But what can one say of the extraordinary grandeur of soul shown by the women of the people, in Paris as well as in the unfortunate provinces that have been invaded?

"The same strength, the same silent energy is in their hearts. These women find by instinct the word that gives courage to live, the touch that heals suffering. In the hospitals I have seen women of the working classes come in to visit their mutilated husbands. Never have I heard a complaint. They had the genius of good words. They even found the sublimity of seeming to look happy that their husbands had been maimed in the service of their country.



Officers and Artists Dining at One of the "Cantines" of the "Appui aux Artistes" in Paris.

control the crowds who swarm to him, idle and nerve-racked and ready for disturbance. "We are profoundly touched," he adds, "by the sympathy of the United States toward our country." The police of each "quartier" also have sent letters of praise and gratitude to the supervisors of the cantines, which perhaps is the highest tribute they have received.

The artists themselves have sent a picturesque and charmingly decorated acknowledgment to the officers of the society, characteristically official in aspect, which reads: "Please find here the expression of gratitude and respectful affection offered by the artists whom you have protected by your kindness and opportune energy from the material and moral evils of the great war."

Although several French societies collaborate with the "Appui aux Artistes" at the present time, and the work is carried on in a truly co-operative spirit, America is the chief source of financial help, and Miss Hoffman has been in America all Winter to gather funds for the work, which requires from $1,000 to $1,200 a month for its continuance. After the initial gift of Mrs. Harriman came in January a consignment of food and clothing from the proceeds of an art sale in Philadelphia which raised $5,000 for the "Appui" by the efforts of Mrs. Edward Rowland and F. W. Taylor, the illustrator, under the auspices of the Emergency Aid Society. This consignment was the largest to be received in Paris since the war began, and great excitement was caused by the arrival at the entrance to the Louvre of van loads of tinned pork and beans for storage in the Pavillon de Flore. Five Americans from the embassy staff of volunteer workers drove the vans from the railway station to the Louvre in order to hasten the delivery of the food to those needing it.

From the proceeds of the sale conducted at Mrs. Whitney's studio under the auspices of the Committee of Mercy $3,000 went to the "Appui aux Artistes." Three thousand dollars were cabled directly to Paris from the proceeds of an art sale at the Plaza Hotel, Mrs. H. P. Whitney contributed $1,000, Mrs. Clarence Rice gave $300 from the proceeds of a sale of her pottery, and others giving over $100 each are Mrs. Willard Straight, giving $300, Mrs. A. J. Moulton, the Misses Cromwell, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, and Cleveland H. Dodge, also the Bernardsville Benefit Collection from special service for artists at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. These gifts were sent through Miss Malvina Hoffman, 120 East Thirty-fourth Street, who is the American representative of the society. In Philadelphia F. W. Taylor has collected $425.

A partial list of those who have given in Paris to the "Appui aux Artistes" includes the names of Francis Auburtin, Miss Janet Scudder, Mme. Juliet Adam, Jacques Bonneau, Albert Besnard, Louise Breslau, Le Commandant Bunau-Varilla, Mme. Bliss of the American Embassy, Mme. Olive Bodington, Mme. Bertram Sears, Leon Bourgeois, Karl Bitter, Gustave Charpentier, Jules Cheret, Mrs. H. P. Chase, M. Cottet, Mlle. E. M. Clarke, F. B. Clarke, Astruc Deschieux, Pierre Dentel, Emil Danmont, Carolus Duran, Henri Degiane, Mme. Druet, Mlle. Eno, Hon. Eileen M. Gray, M. Friant, Jules Formingе, A. Hugh Frazier of the American Embassy, F. C. Frieseke, D. C. French, M. Giraud, M. Gardet, Miss Garrison, C. C. Goodrich, Walter Gay, Mlle. F. Huet, Alexander Harrison, Jacques Hermant, Helen Sargent Hitchcock, Victor Harris, Robert Hostater, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Herrick of the American Embassy, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Iselin, August Jaccaci, Charles Keck, Jean Leymarie, Mme. Lebrun, Theodore Lambert, Henri Lefort, August Leroux, Henri Lepanse, (administrator of the Petit Palais,) George Meunier, Mlle. Moreau, Emile Munier, Frederick W. MacMonnies, A. Magnan, Herman A. Maillet, Miss Anne Morgan, W. N. Mitchell, M. Osnotvitchne of the Russian Legation, Anatale Parvis, H. K. Pomroy, Mr. Quinn, M. Dumas Realier, Georges Roussiere, Flavis Renard, Daniel G. Reid, Auguste Rodin, Mrs. E. Rouland, Mr. Robinson, S. Soudbinnine, Laurence Slade, M. Shantziesse, Santford Saltus, Lloyd Warren, Elsie de Wolfe, Elisabeth Marbury, M. Ziem, Mlle. Swainson, Secours Nationale, Miss Simpson, Marie Louise Trouffot, Paul de Tourgy, Corneille Tournissen, M. Tige, Thomas Thorne, the American Consul, M. Thadsara, Arthur Bloodgood, William N. Taylor, Mr. Ulman, Pierre Vauthier, W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. Whitehead, Pasteur Wagner, and Whitney Warren.

In spite of great generosity, however, the funds of the society are running low under the continued stress of the war, and every effort is being made to secure money enough to meet the needs of the ominous future. One of the ways in which the people reached by the "Appui" are helped toward self-help has appealed strongly to the American public. The women of artists' families and also artists who are not at the front are making toys and dolls for sale. Miss Yandell has brought over a number of specimens of these indescribably quaint and original objects and is taking orders for them in America. The American Polish Relief Committee, headed by Mme. Sembrich, is to open a great bazaar in November and has placed a large order with the "Appui" for the dolls and other models of toys designed by the Polish artists in Paris.



Sculpture by Champigny. (Property of F. A. Mulhausen, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio.)

Hunting With the Falcons.

The Minneapolis Museum has just added to its collections a magnificent Gothic hunting tapestry dating from the first half of the fifteenth century, when the City of Arras, now in the fighting zone, was the centre of tapestry weaving. The costumes are the same as those in the famous fifteenth century tapestries at Hardwick Hall, in England, the property of the Duke of Devonshire. Elaborate headdresses, with veils floating from wires, set in bossed cauls drawn high on both sides of the face, gowns with balloon sleeves and Empire waist line for the women, belted and fur-trimmed coats with jeweled collars, high red shoes laced on the inside, and hats like Oriental turbans for the men. The falcons are carried, not in the left hand in the European manner of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but on the heavily gloved right hand in the manner of the Persians and other Orientals. A description of the subject sent out by the P. W. French galleries from which the tapestry was purchased contains these interesting notes on the ancient sport, which can be studied exhaustively in the contemporary weavings:

Falconry is an ancient sport. It appears to have been known in China 4,000 years ago, and at an equally early date in the valleys of the Nile and of the Euphrates. The references to it in Aristotle, Pliny, and Martial are definite. It was probably introduced into England from the Continent in the ninth century and was followed there down to the middle of the seventeenth century with greater ardor than any other sport, even than fox hunting. Falcons were allotted to men according to their rank: To the Emperor, the eagle and vulture; to Kings, the gerfalcons; to Earls, the peregrines; to yeomen, the goshawks; to priests, the sparrow hawks; and to servants, the useless kestrels.

In the middle of the Minneapolis tapestry, near the top, are seen two falcons in action, pursuing a heron that is falling beneath them. The exciting part is already over.

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AMERICANS AID FRENCH ARTISTS

Art at Home and Abroad

American Organizers of "Appui aux Artistes" in France Tell of Its Activities and Its Needs

100,000 Meals Given to Destitute Artists and Families of Artists at the Front by Cantine System.



Buying in the Paris Markets for the "Cantines" of the "Appui aux Artistes."

ACTIVITIES for the relief of artists impoverished by the war and for aiding the families of artists called to the front form one of the most interesting features of the European situation. Upon the outbreak of the war it became immediately apparent in France that help of this kind must be extended at once. Other commodities might be bought and sold, but no one had a penny for art, and destitution came swiftly to even those who had emulated the ant in the famous little fable and put something aside for that time "quand la bise fût venu." The devastating north wind of war swept down upon Paris with so much suddenness and force as violently to disarrange the tranquil, everyday adjustments of income with outgo. Banking conditions were such that well-to-do families whose men had left them became practically penniless in a few days' time.

The American students in the art quarter were both prompt and practical in their efforts toward relieving the difficulties of their comrades. The American sculptor, Miss Yandell, who has just returned from Paris, gives a vivid account of the enterprise conducted under the title "Appui aux Artistes," (aid to artists,) of which she was one of the instigators. During the week following Aug. 1, 1914, four women, Mme. E. van Saanan-Algi, (Marie Louise Gibson,) Mme. la Vicomtesse de Rancougne, Miss Enid Yandell, and Miss Malvina Hoffman, formed themselves into a committee and inserted an announcement in the papers stating that if the various factions of the art institutions in Paris would send representatives to meet at the house of Mme. Algi this committee would arrange to procure funds for relief and would work out with them a system of distribution. At that time the committee had only a hundred francs in hand, which it succeeded in increasing to between three and four hundred before the time of the meeting. This sum was entirely inadequate, of course, for even the preliminary expenses of an effective relief plan, and the committee cabled at once to Mrs. E. H. Harriman, with the address "New York," as the Americans in Paris knew nothing of her whereabouts at that moment. Her whereabouts happened to be Idaho, but she received the cable almost before she knew war had been declared. The message was brought to her twenty-eight miles from a station by a cowboy on horseback, and within forty-eight hours from the time of sending the appeal the committee received a reply pledging a thousand dollars. The officers of the society were chosen and Auguste Rodin accepted with deep interest the position of Honorary Président, lending his advice and valuable co-operation to the founders, two of whom were his pupils.

Thus when fifteen members of the art societies, the Beaux-Arts, the Independents, the Futuristes, the Humoristes, and the others, came, some of them with their wives, to Mme. Algi's rooms at the appointed hour, the committee was able to back its words with very substantial facts. The collaborators then discovered the plan of establishing "cantines" or eating places in convenient studios in the most crowded art quarter of Paris, where artists and their families, makers of "objets d'art," models, and others connected with and dependent upon art for their living, could get sufficient food during their time of need. Those able to pay the cost price for their meals were to do so, others were to be fed without charge. A number of the women present at the first meeting offered to do the cooking, managing, and supervising of the cantines established in their districts, and many artists who were able to render aid did so. Buzon, the sculptor, for example, offered to furnish the cantine in the Impasse Girardon, where the little gardens still linger as before Montmartre became the goal for inquisitive tourists. He would give all the necessary outfit if the "Appui" would furnish merely the food. The painter Zo came with a proposition to give a studio and food if the "Appui" would furnish "la vaisselle." Help of this kind came from all directions and presently ten of the eating places provided by the "Appui" were in operation. These are now feeding from nine hundred to a thousand people a day, with a record up to the present month of a hundred thousand meals furnished. The expenses have totaled about fifty thousand francs, thus it would appear that each meal had cost about 10 cents. The sum of the expenditures includes, however, such items as help in case of illness, loans on property in serious emergency, and other demands of a more or less sporadic nature. Two French physicians give their services free, but their metro fare or cab fare, as the case may be, is paid by the "Appui."

One instance will show how important to the artists is the loan department. The sculptor Champigny had completed just before the war broke out a bronze group showing a poor man sharing his crust with an emaciated dog, an exceedingly Gallic bit of sentiment. The group had cost him 250 francs to make and when he tried to raise money on it at a Mont de Piété he could procure only 50 francs. The "Appui" lent him 200 francs and was later successful in finding a sale for the group in America at five times its original cost, he receiving, of course, the proceeds of the sale.

The principal activity of the "Appui" lies, however, in the direction of giving good plain food to those who need it. Its cantine plan has been so thoroughly worked out that it is recognized by the French Government as a public utility. The Pavillon de Flore, terminating the south wing of the Louvre, and known to tourists as containing the Chauchard collection, was given to the "Appui" for use as a storehouse for supplies. The "Ligue de Protection Sociale" has extended its police permits to the organization and shared with it its offices. Space has been donated by landlords, furniture by shopkeepers, and time and labor by all classes from the poorest models up. The significant legend "Appui aux Artistes: Sculpture-Peinture: Bureau de Renseignements: 119 Boulevard Raspail" printed on the French tri-color, hangs everywhere, in railway stations, restaurants, banking houses, and all places where it will catch the public attention, and invites as well as offers help. One man on the Boulevard Raspail came one day into the bureau, looking hungry, but he came to give and not to take and left with those in charge his 50 francs.

The management of the cantines is quite simple. The case of each applicant is investigated as to authenticity. A ticket is then given covering a week's meals, and this is punched whenever a meal is taken. At the end of the week another ticket is given if the need still exists and the applicant has behaved with due decorum. Every one is put on honor not to make trouble of any kind, and in the easy going artist quarter this means a considerable degree of self-restraint, with nerves at concert pitch from excitement and hunger. Each cantine has its monitor, who serves for a month at a time and is responsible for the moral status of the cantine. The decent and clean atmosphere of the places under this supervision and system of self-discipline is recognized generally as one of the important features of the organization.

The guests in the extemporized restaurants belong to widely diverafied types. Gray-haired men who have won their spurs and who wear their little buttons of distinction sit side by side with starving young students and take their turn with them at clearing up after the meal. Here is a Russian woman who made costumes for the Russian ballet in Paris last year depending upon the "Appui" to save her from going with her baby to the "Assistance Publique." Here is Dubois, once a sculptor exhibiting in the salon and medaled, then a fencing master for the Opera Comique, now paying for his meals by running one of the cantines. Here are the wife and the four children of M. Dauro, decorated for his skill in making jewelry and now in the trenches. Here they all are, twenty-five or fifty at a table, according to the size of the cantine, and three are appointed each week to do the clearing until all have shared in the task.

The food given is plain but abundant. A sample menu includes soup, two vegetables, fruit, wine, and all the bread desired, with pot-au-feu or meat in some form twice a week. The men and women in charge of the commissariat go to the public markets and make their purchases under the most favorable economic conditions, selecting whatever is cheapest among the fresh fruits and vegetables and carrying them home. One sees M. Neumont with his cabbage, Mme. Algi with her turnips and beans, and the succulent foodstuffs obtained from the fertile market gardens encircling Paris are not to be despised at this time of the year. The French Ambassador and others who have examined the various relief schemes consider this cantine method the most economical and efficient yet attempted, and the head of an old and famous art supply shop in the Quartier Foinet-Lefebvre, who for many a long year has played the rôle of good angel to young students stranded in Paris, writes to the managers of the "Appui" that without the cantines to feed the hungry he would not be able to



Dolls Made by Polish Artists and Sold Through the "Appui aux Artistes" for the Sufferers in Paris.

A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT

Lines from a Jester's Notebook

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

ESSAY ON MAN.

(With Apologies to A. Pope, Esq.)

Now man, he is the strangest thing—sometimes a clod, sometimes a King. When on the mart he makes a "spec," and later lands a hopeless wreck, he smiles, and smiles, and smiles away, and dreams of a more hopeful day; but when his cook serves dinner cold he'll cuss like some old pirate bold.

When on the road his brand-new car he speeds with reckless jolt and jar into an unseen trolley pole, and lands deep in a muddy hole, he'll grin, and grin, and grin, and grin, and manwise take his medicine; but if his breakfast egg's not right he'll holler like a troglodyte.

When on some venture rash and glib he slips, perchance, and breaks a rib, amid his trouble and his pain he'll neither murmur nor complain, but bear his ill right soldier-wise with cheery twinklings in his eyes; but let him stub his toe somewhere upon a rocker—how he'll swear!

He'll bear with greatest fortitude the raps of fortune rough and rude, and walk the way of dull despair with sunny mien and focused air, smile on his lips, peace in his heart however painful be the dart; but jam his finger in the door—Lord, how he'll ramp, and rage, and roar!

Yes, man is quite a funny thing—sometimes a clod, sometimes a King. Gibraltar in the face of woe; in small things mushy as the snow. Before great trials, not a wink! Before misfortunes, not a shrink—but when some midget 'gins to buzz as mad a wasp as ever was.

COUNTRY LIFE.

There was a sound as of sundry lumberjacks at work with their axes.

"Is that Joel chopping up kindling, Maria?" asked Jimpson, looking up from his paper.

"No, my dear," replied Mrs. Jimpson, "that is Sereny chopping up that steak for hash for breakfast tomorrow."

"More power to her elbow!" sighed Jimpson.

POSSIBLY.

"I wonder who the Kaiser thinks he is anyhow!" said Smithers.

"I don't know for sure," said Little Binks, "but to drop lightly into the vernacular it looks to me as if he thought he was the guy who is to put the Rope on Europe."

THE TROUBLE.

The trouble with the mailed fist is that it isn't mailed at all, but delivered in person. It would not be half so bad if it were sent by express or by parcel post.

COLLATERAL TEACHING.

"If there is one thing that this war teaches us," cried the preacher, "it is that we should be prepared to meet our Maker!"

"You betcha!" interjected Billups from a back pew. "It also teaches us that it wouldn't be a bad idea for us to be prepared to meet our Unmaker in case he should happen along."

A DEDUCTION.

"I tell you, Blithers, the I. W. W. plan won't work—that's sure," said Dingleberry.

"But why not—it's easy enough to say it won't work, but how can you prove it?" demanded Slathers.

"Why, it's simple enough," said Dingleberry. "If it would work it wouldn't be an I. W. W. plan."

LITERARY NOTE.

"I see," said Dobbleigh, "that in a recent volume of essays Henry James says that Zola lacked taste."

"Lacked taste!" echoed Bilkins. "Well, I like that. Why, I read one of Zola's books some years ago and I haven't got rid of the taste of it yet."

FROM THE MAXIMS OF MARCUS O'TTUTT.

To act at the psychological moment, my son, is the part of wisdom. The man who sits down on the spur of the moment is likely to go up in the air.

HAD A CASE.

"I want you to sue the police force for me, Mr. Brief," said the caller, "chargin' them with enterin' into a conspiracy for the restraint of trade."

"I see," said the lawyer. "Why are you, a push-cart peddler?"

"No, Sir, I'm a gunman," said the caller.

SO SAY WE ALL.

Old Zeppelin and all his works
I'd find myself forgiving
If he'd soar up to where it lurks,
And from the sky
So high, so high,
Bring down the cost of living.

THE GREATER NEED.

"I am very busy," said the inventor, "devising a range finder which—"

"Good Lord, man," said the suburbanite, "what a waste of time! What the world needs is not a range finder but a cook finder that will stay when found by the ranges already located."



"Let's make mud pies."

"Oh, Harold, how can you suggest such a thing? Mud pies are all out of style!"

Something Lacking.

WHEN May was three years old she was taken to church for the first time. She immediately became very restless and was determined to stand up on the cushioned pew. Her mother endeavored to hold her close to herself, but the little girl struggled and finally began to cry.

"Why, May," said the mother, losing her patience, "can't you be quiet like a good little girl?"

"I can't see it," replied May, "an' I want to get up so I can."

"What is it that you want to see so badly?" queried the mother.

"Why, mother," said the little child, "I can hear the organ grind, and I see the man coming for the pennies, but I cannot see the monkey."

Peter's Version.

ON the last day of school, prizes were distributed at Peter's school. When the little boy returned home, the mother was entertaining callers.

"Well, Peter," asked one of the callers, "did you get a prize?"

"No," replied Peter, "but I got horrible mention."

Doing Her Best.

MRS. LAMBERT laid down the evening paper, looked across the library table at her husband, and remarked:

"Really, some of the things you read seem almost incredible. After all, one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives."

"Never mind," replied the brute, "that's certainly no fault of yours."

Unfortunate, Indeed.

DR. JAMES came out of the sickroom, and, approaching Mrs. Dixon, said:

"You will be very glad to know, Mrs. Dixon, that your husband will recover."

"Oh, dear, doctor," cried Mrs. Dixon, "what shall I do?"

"Why, what do you mean?" inquired the physician, in surprise. "Aren't you glad?"

"Yes," sobbed Mrs. Dixon, "only, when you said last week you didn't think he would live more than two weeks, I went and sold all his clothes!"

Those Impudent Sagas!

MRS. EDDY had suddenly become wealthy through the death of an old uncle, and had begun to climb into society. She endeavored to create the impression that her new manner of living was nothing unusual to her.

One afternoon she became engaged in conversation with a prominent woman.

"Are you familiar with the Norwegian sagas, Mrs. Eddy?" queried the woman.

"Indeed, no; not the least bit!" replied Mrs. Eddy, hastily, "I always make the servants know their places."

The Elder's Inspiration.

AT the close of the forenoon session of a ministerial conference in Philadelphia, in announcing the opening subject for the afternoon, the presiding officer said:

"Elder Jones will present a paper on 'The Devil.'" Then he added earnestly, "Please be prompt in attendance, for Brother Jones has a carefully prepared paper, and is full of his subject."

Seemed Probable.

A YOUNG business man, who has been married but a short time, was greeted by his wife one evening just before dinner with the joyful announcement that she had that very afternoon received her diploma from the cooking school at which she had been an assiduous student for some time.

"And I've prepared the whole dinner tonight!" she added gayly.

"When they were seated at the table, and the young man was endeavoring to masticate a particularly tough piece of one of the new dishes, his wife suddenly said:

"I took special pains with the dish you are eating. Guess what it is."

"Well, I really don't know," he replied uncertainly. "Is it the diploma?"



"Hey, there! do you know anything about automobiles?"

"You bet I do; that's why I bought a horse and buggy."

Poetry's Decline

THE other day I saw a bard,
Rapt, ballad-furrowed, sonnet-scarred,
Beside a brook, beneath a hill,
Clasped in his hands a daffodil,
And listening, in respectful hush,
To observations by a thrush,
He had a most poetic air,
Likewise a bumper crop of hair.
"Idyllic! Perfect! Grand!" I cried,
And tiptoed softly to his side.

"Do you love best," I asked, "oh, bard,
Rapt, ballad-furrowed, sonnet-scarred,
An April, August, June, or May Day?"
"My boy," said he, "my favorite's—Pay Day!
I earn, each time yon songster hollers,
Approximately nineteen dollars,
My average income from a breeze
Of standard strength 'mid standard trees
Is eighteen-fifty—and the moon
Nets me per year—
why do you swoon?"

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

Seems Unlikely.

THE optimist beamed.

"Splendid," he said. "According to the latest returns there are 430,000,000 Christians in the world."

"That may be," said the pessimist, "but when any scandal attaches to your name it is mighty hard to believe it."

Real Generosity.

AFTER six months of widowhood, Lizzie consented to enter the state of matrimony again. Shortly after she was led to the altar her former mistress met her on the street. Lizzie was dressed in deepest mourning.

"Why, Lizzie," exclaimed the other in great surprise, "for whom are you in black?"

"It's fer poor Mike, me furrst husband," answered Lizzie. "When he died Oi was that poor Oi couldn't, but Oi said if iver Oi could Oi would, an' me new man, Dan, is as generous as a Lord, mum!"

Blarney.

IN London they tell of an American woman of great beauty and attractiveness who is devoted to the Irish cause.

At a social function one evening she chanced to remark, "Really, I believe I was meant for an Irishwoman."

Whereupon a Celt arose to the occasion.

"Pardon me, madam," he said, "a good many would back me in saying that you were meant for an Irishman."

A Pertinent Question.

A POLITICIAN who was seeking the votes of a certain community in Ohio to the end that he might be sent to Congress thought it worth while to make mention of his humble origin and early struggles.

"I got my start in life by serving as a grocery at $3 a week, and yet I managed to save," he announced.

Whereupon a voice from the audience queried:

"Was that before the invention of cash registers?"

Good to 'Em.

"They're certainly good to their children."

"So?"

"Yes. They don't even make them wash their hands and faces before supper."

Heartless.

Mrs. Knicker—This hat is a poem.

Knicker—I'll pay the return postage.

From Many Sources

Attention of Mr. Burleson's Carpenter.

Sidney Hocks became intoxicated Saturday evening and tried to drive his yoke of steers into the Post Office, but failed on account of the door being too narrow. There have been many other complaints recently on account of the narrowness of the door at the Post Office.—Hamburg (Penn.) Item.

An Agonizing Thought.

She—Suffered? I thought I never should live to tell the tale.

He—For a woman, that must have been suffering, indeed.—Boston Transcript.

And No Wonder.

"What made that stout woman so furious?"

"Just as she was getting on the subway train the gateman said, 'Both gates, lady.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Elaborate Evasion.

"Are the fish biting now?" asked the stranger.

"Yes," replied the boy. "But you ain't allowed to catch 'em."

"Do you mean to say you don't fish?"

"I don't exactly fish. But if a fish comes along and bites at me I do my best to defend myself."—Washington Star.

Heard at the Little Window.

Clerk—We can't pay you the twenty-five dollars on this money order until you are identified.

Man—That's tough! There's only one man in town who can identify me, and I owe him twenty.—Boston Transcript.

AN ATLANTA APPEAL FOR FRANK

Editor of The Atlanta Journal Presents a Forcible Review of the Case and Urges That Sentence Be Commuted.

This editorial, by James R. Gray, editor of The Atlanta Journal, which appeared in that newspaper last Sunday, clearly and forcibly reviews the Frank case and indicates how thoughtful sentiment is changing in the city of the mysterious murder that heretofore has been surcharged with prejudice and passion.

Commute Frank's Sentence to Life Imprisonment.

TO whatever extremes of passion the popular mind may be swept, reason eventually regains its sway; after the wind and the earthquake and the fire there always speaks "a still small voice." It is in this spirit that the people of Georgia have come to consider the case of Leo M. Frank. They are thinking quietly and profoundly of this man who stands in the deepening shadow of death. They look back upon his trial, which was conducted amid the frowns and clamor of a packed courtroom and the echoes of a threatening crowd upon the street; and remembering, they ask, "Was it possible that justice could then be done?" They recall that in the subsequent reviews of his case by higher courts questions of legal procedure alone were passed upon. They realize that the essential evidence and the broad merits of his cause have been presented to only one jury, and that a jury which sat under the glare and heat of mob consciousness. Pondering these things, fair-minded people ask, "Can our State afford, in honor and justice, to hang a man who really has not been convicted and whose blood, if he be innocent, will-rest upon our heads in tragic and everlasting shame?"

Thus the public thinks; but there is only one power that can act as reason and conscience now require; and that power is vested in the State Board of Pardons and the Governor. It is for the board to recommend and for the Governor to determine whether Frank shall be hanged for a crime of which he has not been proved guilty and of which many believe him innocent, or be granted a commutation to life imprisonment. Upon their decision depends not only the life of a man but the good name and integrity of a Commonwealth.

Two years ago last April a little girl blossoming into womanhod was murdered mysteriously in a pencil factory of which she was an employe. The horror of the crime naturally set popular feeling aflame, and the lack of direct or substantial evidence to indentify the criminal made the demand for expiation all the more clamorous. Suspicion turned to Frank, the factory superintendent, and grew by the excitement and vengeance it fed on. In these circumstances, he was indicted and brought to trial. According to law, a defendant should be presumed innocent until his guilt is proved beyond a reasonable doubt. But Frank was presumed guilty at the outset of his trial. Every doubt in his favor was rejected, while the lightest trifles against him were welcomed and magnified. The chief and, indeed, the only considerable witness of the prosecution was a negro of criminal record, who implicated himself in the crime that he charged to Frank. On this negro's unsupported testimony, Frank was convicted.

Furthermore, the atmosphere within and without the courtroom was such as to make a fair trial impossible. The jury was confronted with row upon row of onlookers who vented, sometimes in noisy outbreaks, their approval of the prosecution and their hostility toward the defendant. The streets about the Court House were thronged with an ominous crowd, and it is a matter of common knowledge that in the closing hours of the trial the case was carried over from Saturday afternoon until the following Monday as a precaution against violence. It is no reflection upon the gentlemen of the jury to say that these conditions influenced the verdict. They were influenced unconsciously, no doubt; but unconscious influences are the most subtle and the most potent of all. Only superhuman strength could have resisted the prejudice and passion that surcharged the Frank trial from beginning to end.

The presiding Judge himself declared afterward from the bench that he was not convinced of the defendant's guilt; but inasmuch as it was solely the jury's province to pass upon the evidence he refused to set the verdict aside. And to this hour, no court has reviewed the evidence on which Frank was convicted. The case has been appealed twice to the Supreme Court of Georgia and twice to the Supreme Court of the United States, but in every instance the questions considered and decided were wholly questions of law and of legal procedure. It is noteworthy that even on these points there were strong dissenting opinions in both the State and the United States Supreme Court. But the all-important fact is that the justice of Frank's case as distinguished from its technicalities has never been judicially weighed. His death sentence rests wholly on an unfair trial and on the testimony of a depraved and drunken negro who in the mature opinion of his own attorney is the real culprit of the crime.

Now that every recourse to obtain a new and a fair trial has failed, the Pardon Board and the Governor are the only and the final hope of justice. In determining whether Frank shall be hanged or his sentence commuted to life imprisonment, they will determine issues of vast consequence to the reputation and the character of the State. The question is not merely whether one man shall live or die but whether the State of Georgia shall be true or false to the principles of justice and humanity.

The Governor is empowered to meet just such emergencies as this. The makers of our law and Constitution wisely foresaw that occasions might arise in which all ordinary legal processes would fail to establish the innocence of a person accused. They realized that times might come when a case, although settled so far as the courts were concerned, would involve questions of grave doubt. Therefore, they authorized the Pardon Board to recommend and the Governor to grant a commutation of sentence in such circumstances.

Never was there a plainer demand for the righteous exercise of this power than in the pending case of Leo M. Frank. If he be guilty, he has not fairly been proved so. If he be innocent, his execution will amount morally to murder. It is not asked of the board and the Governor that they declare him innocent, but only that they recognize, as did the trial Judge, the serious doubt of his guilt and by commuting the death sentence to life imprisonment leave a chance for the future establishment of justice and truth.

This ought to be done, because it is reasonable and because it is right. It is well, moreover, in such an issue as this to take note of the country's sober opinion. Not only in Georgia, but throughout the South and throughout the Union, thoughtful men are appealing individually and collectively for a commutation of Frank's sentence. No criminal case ever stirred the nation's conscience so deeply. Localities and groups are often moved by gusts of sentiment to intercede in a condemned prisoner's behalf, but that is not the source or character of this appeal. A few hundred or a few thousand impressionable persons here and there could be swayed by mere pity, but when hundreds of thousands of people in every part of the United States reach the same conclusion and urge the same request, we may be sure that they act upon a solemn conviction that terrible injustice is about to be done.

The press of the nation is virtually a unit in urging that Frank's sentence be commuted. Various Legislatures, among them being those of Tennessee, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania, have adopted resolutions to the same effect. Governors and other public officials have added their voice to nation-wide appeal. We know that the rank and file of the Atlanta bar are convinced that Frank's trial was unfair, and we believe that the rank and file of the entire Georgia bar are of the same opinion. With the utmost conservatism, we can go further and say that a great majority of the people of Georgia feel that Frank's guilt has not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt and that a great many of them consider him innocent.

These convictions and expressions are eminently worthy of consideration by the Pardon Board and the Governor. But, above all, the inner merits of the case itself demand a commutation of the sentence. It has often been said that it were better for ninety-nine guilty men to escape than for one innocent man to be executed. But that is not precisely the issue here involved. It is not a question of Frank's acquittal and freedom, but simply a question of commuting his sentence to life imprisonment in order that truth and fairness may yet be brought forth. The Pardon Board ought to recommend this commutation, and the Governor ought to grant it. They should do so for the honor of the State, for the cause of human justice, and for that higher law "whose seat is the bosom of God."

RANDOM BITS

"English as She Is Spoke."

WRITING in The Autocar, an English publication, an English motorist seriously advises his kind who contemplate visiting America to provide themselves with dictionaries so that they may be able to understand the natives.

As instances of outré Americanisms, he cites that Americans say they want to examine the "gasoline line" when they mean the "petrol tank." When we complain that the car "only hits on three" we imply that it is "possible only to make it fire on three cylinders." We further confuse this critic when we say "hood" instead of "bonnet." "Mudguards" should be called "scuttle-dashes," and to use "cement" instead of "tyre solution" is also wrong.

Japan and the South Seas.

JAPAN is now seeking to obtain more influence throughout the South Seas and in furtherance of her desire an important organization was formed on the last day of January to take up active work. This is the South Sea Association, whose prospectus points out that the Philippines, Java, Sumatra, Celebes, Borneo, and other islands in the South Seas cover a gross area of about 1,000,000 square miles, and are full of unworked natural resources.

The association plans to undertake the following work, according to its announcement:

1. To investigate the industrial, social, and other circumstances in the South Sea Islands.
2. To make known the conditions in the South Sea Islands to Japan.
3. To make known the conditions in Japan to the South Sea Islands.
4. To train men in the knowledge and arts necessary for enterprises in the South Sea Islands.
5. To work for the spread of Japanese medical and other sciences in the South Sea Islands.
6. To publish magazines and other printed matter concerning the South Sea Islands.
7. To erect a library and museum concerning the South Sea Islands.

Among those interested in this association are leading business men and other prominent persons, including Baron Shibusawa, Baron Kikawa, Baron Den, Mr. Hayakawa of the Mitsui Bank, Mr. Nakano, President of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Matsui, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Uchida, Civil Governor of Formosa.

Ypres Cloth Hall to be Rebuilt.

THE famous Cloth Hall of Ypres is to be rebuilt. That world-renowned edifice, as those who have followed the war news know, has been reduced to ruins by the successive bombardments to which the unhappy town of Ypres has been subjected, and many have mourned the building, one of the most beautiful in all Europe, as a thing of the past.

But now a formal announcement that the splendid edifice is to rise again has been made by M. Colaert, Mayor of Ypres, who devoted a quarter of a century before the outbreak of the war to restorations of various portions of the building. He declares that he has unearthed the original plans and is in possession of plenty of documents to guide him in his work.

The Municipal Government of Ypres, it is announced, has pledged itself to make possible the work of rebuilding the Cloth Hall.

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The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX | NEW YORK, MAY 30, 1915 | EIGHT PAGES

WHY THE BOOK IS SUPREME THIS SUMMER

Charles Willis Thompson Predicts a Boom in This Season's Reading, Discusses the Influence of War on Literature and Indicates the Kind of Intellectual Enjoyment That Appeals to "the Tired Business Man" on a Holiday

IN curious and unexpected ways the war affects and alters many a thing. The latest of its by-products is the appearance of manifold signs that there is to be a boom in Summer reading. Not wholly in books about the war, either; in every kind of books. That is because travel, which is a Summer amusement unfavorable to reading, is lessened. Domestic travel has not gained all that foreign travel lost; men who cannot see Europe should, doubtless, seize the opportunity to see their own country, but man is perverse; and even the California Fair is not luring so many Easterners as was expected. Besides, the war has cut into many a pocketbook whose owner therefore stays home, or near home, and reads more than was his Summer wont. So the publishers and booksellers, practiced soothsayers on such matters, are making ready for a boom.

There is, therefore, a new Summer reader this year. Heretofore the Summer reader has been, or, at least, has been supposed to be, one who read as a man whittles or plays with a string—to have something to do, to kill time without thinking. He has been the counterpart of the Tired Business Man. As the brain of the Tired Business Man is supposedly unequal to the fatigue of looking at anything but a Folly show, so the Summer reader has been supposedly unequal to anything but trash. For him has "light Summer reading" been devised. "Light Summer reading" is a gentle phrase for piffle. As the Summer reader's reading was simply a stopgap between conversations on steamer or train, or between tennis games, when he did not want to look out of the window and had no stick to whittle, his choice did not necessarily prove his permanent weakmindedness, but only his temporary idleness.

Nobody who does not enjoy piffle in Winter really enjoys it in Summer. Nobody really finds keen, almost painful, enjoyment in whittling. And reading will ascend this Summer out of the whittling class and take rank among Summer pleasures. That is, more persons will read for enjoyment this Summer, less merely for the purpose of keeping their eyes busy and their minds vacant.

There is, in fact, more reason why a man who enjoys reading books that are not piffle should read them in the Summer than in the Winter. Most of us are pretty busy in the Winter. Most of us who like to read find it difficult to get the time. A busy man's Winter reading is likely to be done in snatches. Sometimes, if there is a rush of work, days will go by between chapters. "But how do you find time to read so much?" is the wondering and envious question that always rises when one busy man finds that another has really managed to get through several books in the busy season.

But in the Summer one has plenty of time to read and to get the full enjoyment of reading, the enjoyment that comes when, instead of taking quick lunches out of his book, he can take a full meal. Despite the current theory, his mind is not so tired that he can't take in what he reads if it is above the piffle class; it is actually more likely to be that much tired in Winter.

This does not mean that anybody should spend his Summer in literary gorging, that he should spend it laboriously "improving his mind." Nobody is likely to jam his brain with statistics for the fun of the thing. But if a man enjoys history, essays, sociology, in the Winter, he can enjoy them in the Summer. The Summer, by our custom, is the time when one loafs and invites his soul—if he can. If a man can invite his soul by reading an essay in January, he can invite it in the same way in July, and he will enjoy it more because he can read with an undivided mind.

What really lies back of the superstition is not that your mind undergoes any deterioration in Summer, but that you are likely to get too much instead of too little time to read. After one has read Hume's "History of England" steadily for several days he is likely to sigh for a little variety. Observing this, hasty philosophers have attributed it to the mysterious Summer weakening of his faculties. It is nothing of the sort. He would be equally tired of Mr. Hume if he read him steadily for several days in Winter. In Winter, however, he does not get the chance; that is all.

One man who discovered this precious secret grappled with the question and solved it happily some years ago and has found vast balm and solace in his Summer reading ever since. When he went away to the country he packed in his suitcase four books—two histories, a biography, and a volume of essays, the histories being of countries far apart and of events remote from each other in time. Instead of reading one book straight through he read them all at once. He read Macaulay in the forenoon, and when the dinner bell rang, however exciting the point he had reached, he resolutely closed Macaulay and put him away without even peeping to see whether the gallant Monmouth perished on the scaffold or moved his hard-hearted uncle to mercy; he would not steal a look at the plot to see how the story came out. After dinner he tackled Chesterton, and when the tennis game was called he closed the book in the middle of an epigram. Next morning he repeated the performance with Grote, and next afternoon with Boswell, and the day following he took up the interrupted Macaulay with new zest in the forenoon and the interrupted Chesterton in the afternoon.

Thus he had no chance to feel that yearning for variety, that lack of attention resulting from pursuing one line of thought; and he did more reading in three weeks than he had done in the whole Autumn, Winter, and Spring. But, what is of much more interest, he got a great deal more enjoyment out of it than he had in those grindstone seasons, because he read with undivided attention. However, you are to mark that this man did not read to cram his brain or improve his mind; he read because he enjoyed reading. He picked out the kind of books he knew he liked in the Winter because he thought he would like them in the Summer. And in making his selection he picked out books that were unlike each other, so that the interruption might be as sharp as possible and the freshness of the interrupted book as great as possible when he returned to it. It was his "system," and it worked to his great profit, if there is profit in solid enjoyment.

As for the novel reader, there are at least two kinds of him. If he likes piffle in Winter, let him stick to it in Summer; he probably will stick to it without that recommendation and these reflections are not for him. But there are novel readers in plenty who do not enjoy piffle in Winter, and there is no reason why they should enjoy it in Summer. If you enjoy Joseph Conrad in February you need not read Elinor Glyn in August; you grievously wrong your patient mind by charging it with that seasonal degeneracy.

"Read the best books first; you may not have time to read them all," said Thoreau. Methusaleh and Enoch are dead, and unless their secret of longevity is come at no one will ever have time to read all the books he ought to read—no, that is not the word—all the books he would enjoy reading, all the books that would give him deep and noble pleasure.

Now, at this point precedent and tradition require that a mess of fatherly and insincere instruction should be mixed for the reader, telling him what the best books are. He should be told to pack his suitcase with the works of Plato and Gibbon, and, for lighter reading, that character commonly referred to as "old Pepys," though, in fact, he was no older than many other individuals who lived in the seventeenth century. There is a certain attractiveness about this practice, from the standpoint of the person who is doing the writing, because it enables him to fill up much space with little wear on the intellect and to show his own familiarity with literature. It has the advantage of never coming to an end until the writer chooses, and is akin to that labor-saving device by which a preacher lays down a simple, general proposition at the beginning of the sermon, such as the beauty of philanthropy, and then gives a short study of each celebrated philanthropist in recent history from Lord Shaftesbury to—no, not Andrew Carnegie; he is not a philanthropist—to Jane Addams. It has the slight defect that attaches to all humbug, the defect that attaches to essays on "Books That Have Helped Me" and "Formative Influences," wherein the writer does not really discuss the books that have helped him most or done most to form his thought, (they may have been "Jack Harkaway" and the works of Bill Nye,) but those which he thinks ought to help a thinker such as he and form his thought.

However, granting that this smug practice is harmless and even useful, (since it performs the excellent service of increasing the writer's satisfaction with himself and the altogether admirable and essential one of increasing his self-esteem, besides increasing his information by making him look up the authors he recommends to make sure of his eulogies,) it is aside from the purpose of these paragraphs. They are written not to advise readers what to read, but to advise them to read the books they like to read. They would advise the reader who likes history to read history, the one who likes theology to read it. They urge him to assert his independence, to rise above the tyrannical convention which condemns him to read certain kinds of books in Summer when he would not read them in Winter. That these books are piffle is a minor consideration (if he likes piffle let him read piffle, but read it in Winter as well as in Summer); the point is that he is not merely wasting time but losing a lot of pleasure if he is not by Winter habit or by nature an amateur of piffle.

It is not true that Summer is a time of indolence and inactivity. It is not a time of siesta; it is a time ceaselessly busy. We are surprisingly industrious in warm weather, at least in the North. The golf links, the tennis ground, the boating clubs, the ballroom, the hunting regions, the endless activities of the Summer hotel, give the lie to a superstition. But the Summer, not a time of inactivity, is a time of enjoyment. At least, it is set apart as one. We usually enjoy it by doing things we do not do in Winter, but this is more because we cannot do them in Winter than because we need to turn a complete somersault in our habits. If you doubt this, please observe that about the only thing we do in Winter that we can do in Summer is to dance; and in Summer we dance.

There was once a lawyer who, when he went away for the Summer, always packed Blackstone in his trunk, and read that pleasant author over. Since he did not do it to learn anything about law, but solely because he liked Blackstone, he was a sensible man and knew how to enjoy himself; he had the right idea of Summer recreation. If he had done it to improve his mind or to learn something about law or to take notes on mortmain and ancient lights and feudal tenure for use in his coming Winter practice, (no lawyer needs to be told that this is a wild and extravagant suggestion,) he would have been a foolish man; for the Summer is not made for such things. Unless, of course, he had been a freak of nature and found recreation in such dusty labors. And if, liking Blackstone and finding great joy in his grave and flowing style, he had resolutely put Blackstone behind him and conscientiously condemned himself to "Three Weeks" or Louis Joseph Vance or Harold Bell Wright because they were "Summer reading," he would have been not only a model of useless self-denial but a good deal of an ass.

There is an individual who always takes Carlyle's "French Revolution" away with him. He opens the book anywhere and finds the same joy reading it as he lies on his back on a mattress of fallen pine needles under big trees that he did when he first read it and found it, to use a misleading phrase, "as interesting as a novel"; very few novels being as interesting as such a history. There is a lady who, being questioned concerning the book she was reading on the hotel veranda, replied that it was "The Three Musketeers," and added, apologetically, "You know, I like solid reading." To boon companions the questioner related this incident unsympathetically, even derisively; but the lady had the right idea, even though her notions of solid reading explained a good deal about the state of her mind. If she liked solid reading she showed horse sense in not depriving herself of it in obedience to an idiotic fashion; and if "The Three Musketeers" is not as solid to all of us as it was to her, still, to use a phrase beloved of bromides, "the principle is the same."

Perhaps the publishers discern in the new crop and kind of Summer readers of 1915 signs that the sway of piffle is to be disputed this year. At any rate, the publication of such books as Baron d'Estournelle de Constant's "America and Her Problems," "The Riverside History of the United States," Seymour Dunbar's remarkable "History of Travel in America," W. A. Dunning's "The British Empire in the United States," William Winter's "Shakespeare on the Stage," and John Finley's "The French in the Heart of America," to mention only a few of the striking things in the Spring output, give heart to anybody who is not satisfied with old books and yet likes other things than fiction. Nor is the fiction output monopolized by the piffiers. In fact, it is less so than was the case last Winter, strange as that may seem to those who believe that "Summer reading" must be a diet of bread pudding. It includes Ernest Poole's "The Harbor," Samuel Merwin's "The Honey Bee," Booth Tarkington's "The Turmoil," and a good many others of equal merit; and nobody who rejects piffle with contumely in the overcoat season need bow the knee to it because he wears a straw hat—this year, anyhow.

C. W. T.

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

Rupert Hughes Pictures New York's Social Contrasts—Mr. Ervine's "Studies"—Books by Arthur Train, Baroness Orczy, Lord Dunsany, and Others

EMPTY POCKETS. By Rupert Hughes. Illustrated. Harper & Bros. $1.35 net.

THE upper east side and the lower—these, the two most strongly contrasted districts of New York, provide practically all the scenes and characters which appear in the 600 pages of Mr. Hughes's new novel. Here are multi-millionaires and sweated garment makers, gunmen and polo-players, ambulance surgeons, newsboys, chauffeurs, parasites, fashionable and otherwise, men and women, good, bad and indifferent—a number of lives seemingly as far apart as possible, yet really linked together by those of two persons, a man and a woman. Moreover, there is a mystery, treated in a way just a little out of the ordinary. For the author first tells us what the end was which came to one of his two principal characters, and then goes back a year and follows the procession of events, moving step by step to the fatal climax.

The tale opens in the month of July, 1914. It was on a certain morning of this month that the body of Perry Merithew, "the amused and amusing millionaire," who boasted that the one place into which he had never been was a New York slum, was found on the roof of a tenement in Orchard Street. His watch and scarf pin were gone, his pockets empty. And in his dead hands were clutched a few long strands of copper-colored hair. Hallard, the reporter, who chanced to arrive on the scene shortly after the discovery of the body, immediately decided that the first thing to do was to find out what women friends of "Merry Perry" had auburn hair. But Merry Perry's friends and loves had been very many, and among the women in whose company he had recently been seen there were no less than five possessed of tresses of the significant hue, ranging in the social scale all the way from Red Ida, the crook, to lovely, high-bred, inaccessible Muriel Schuyler. Hallard traced the story backward, but Mr. Hughes soon drops the reporter and his investigations, and turns the clock back to August, 1913, when Muriel Schuyler first took note of Perry Merithew.

For it was Muriel Schuyler who, "like a kitten who has romped through a workbasket," caught the skeins of various lives and entangled them until by and by "the thread of Perry's life was so knotted in with the others that it had to be clipped off short by the shears of fate." Her intentions were the best possible, she did a considerable amount of good as well as some harm, and was very much puzzled by it all. She knew she had acted rightly when she stopped her automobile after it had knocked down poor little crippled Happy Hanigan, the newsboy, yet from that one deed all the rest developed. It brought her for the first time in her joyous young life face to face with the tragedies of the very poor, of people like the Angellitos and Sakalskis and Balinskys. Impetuous, warm-hearted, accustomed to having her own way in all things, she threw herself ardently into the work of saving these unhappy people from their various woes, with abundant sympathy but not always with wisdom. Dr. Clinton Worthing, ambulance surgeon attached to Bellevue, gave her some efficient help in her crusade, and when at the last she wondered in perplexity and discouragement whether there were indeed any use in trying to relieve human misery, it was he who filled her soul with "the redeeming religion of human service," telling her: "It will never be altogether well with the world, but we can make it better, and we must."

She is a lovely and lovable heroine, this reckless, sympathetic, sweet-natured Muriel; as charming when teasing her father as when attempting to play guardian angel. Dr. Worthing, though a manly hero who quickly wins the reader's liking, is mainly useful as a foil for Merry Perry, the idler and Sybarite, a character to the portrayal of which the author has evidently given time and care. The plot is a very intricate one, and it has plenty of exciting moments, including a taxicab abduction and chase which is really quite thrilling. The whole picture is painted in broad strokes with strong colors and will probably be called unreal and sensational. So it is—like the barrel murder, the "Dopey Benny" case, or the Rosenthal assassination. Big as is Mr. Hughes's canvas, it is crowded with scenes and figures. The story is interesting, although there are times when the author seems to take his people by the shoulders and shove them in the direction in which he wants them to go. It is told with a good deal of clever phrasing and contains admirable descriptions. In its attempt to show something of the intricacies of our modern urban civilization, the pitfalls in the path of the would-be benefactor, and the difficulty of helping people without hurting them, it is worthy of consideration.

A BRIDE OF THE PLAINS

A BRIDE OF THE PLAINS. By Baroness Orczy. George H. Doran Company. $1.35 net.

SO very few are the short stories and novels written in English and placed in Hungary that the land of the Magyars is almost an unknown country to fiction readers. Doubly welcome, therefore, is this new novel by the Baroness Orczy, the action of which all takes place in the little village of Maroszalva, far away on the Hungarian plains, where the old customs are still kept up, newspapers practically non-existent, and telegrams and even letters fearsome things. This in spite of the fact that every fourteenth of September, "the ugliest, blackest, most God-forsaken day in the whole year," the best and strongest young men of the village are taken away by "the abominable Government" to do three years' compulsory military service far from all they know and love.

It is on one of these dismal days of many partings that the story begins. Lakatos Andor and Kapus Elsa are betrothed—"tokened" the Hungarians call it—just before he goes away. During the three long years of his service, nothing is heard from him; then comes the report of his death, and Elsa, for the sake of her old mother and her paralyzed father, agrees to marry Erös Béla, the rich, ugly, ill-tempered bailiff. Of course Andor is not dead. Presently he returns, and there is first sorrow and then a tragedy before he and Elsa stand "hand in hand in never fading love and understanding and simple trust." The plot, however, is a matter of comparatively small importance compared with the vivid, interesting pictures of village life in Hungary. The author takes us to dances, to a "maiden's farewell"—the feast preceding the marriage—and various other festivities, besides giving us a chance to see something of the daily routine of these peasants, with their primitive ideas, their love of music, and their firm belief that obedience to father, mother and husband is the principal duty of woman. That the Baroness Orczy is well acquainted with her subject is evident on every page; the book is written with the ease and charm possible only to one who both knows and loves the land and people of which she writes. We hope that she will give us other tales of this picturesque and very romantic country, about which most of us are so ignorant.

MR. ERVINE'S STUDIES

EIGHT O'CLOCK, AND OTHER STUDIES. By St. John G. Ervine. The Macmillan Company. $1 net.

THIS little book of "Studies" presents a very considerable variety both of treatment and of theme. The first, and the one which gives the volume its title, is written in the form of a one-act play. The characters of "Eight o'Clock" are only three—the wife and child of a man who in a fit of drunken anger has committed murder, and the wife's sister; the place is the elder woman's home; the time, the morning fixed for the man's execution. It is a grim sketch, simple, stark, never in the least hysterical, and very impressive. Then comes the little character sketch of "Clutie John," a man who "on the surface of his life" was simple and serene, yet who in truth carried always with him the burden of a terrible fear. Very different outwardly, but inwardly near akin to Clutie John is the middle-aged clerk, Mr. Timms, who so longed for "Safety" that he was willing to accept it, even at an appallingly high price. And because the dread which molded the lives of these two seemingly very diverse men is one which hangs over the heads of so many people, the two "Studies," neither of which covers more than a very few pages, are admirably illustrative of a certain phase of our modern civilization. "Adventure" and "The Revelation," one the story of a rebellion which ended quickly, the other of a sustained revolt, present aspects of the same problem viewed from entirely different angles. The pathetic little bookseller's assistant who is the central figure of "Ambition" is closely linked to these others, just as "Colleagues," who met for the first time when they both sought shelter in the passage, are linked to the heart-broken women of "Eight o'Clock."

In sharp contrast to these social studies are some of the Irish sketches. There is, for instance, that delightfully whimsical tale of the strange thing which happened to John O'Neil and his wife when they drank too deeply of St. Brigid's Well, and the almost equally amusing, very matter-of-fact negotiations which led to "The Match." Later comes the biting irony of "The Burial," and the rather caustic comment of "The Fool." There are in all some seventeen sketches contained in this book, every one of them worth reading, and most of them worth thinking over. Mr. Ervine neither explains nor expounds, but in these very brief studies more than one of our modern problems is dramatically presented through the medium of a character; the rush from country to town

(Continued on Page 206)

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AMERICA

Baron de Constant Discusses This Country's Problems

AMERICA AND HER PROBLEMS. By Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Member of the Senate of France and Delegate to the Peace Conference at The Hague in 1899 and 1907. New York: The Macmillan Company.

PEACE. It is for that, above all, for which the United States should stand, giving a lesson to civilization. Such is the opinion of Baron de Constant, himself a friend of and worker for peace through many years, before the war one of the most prominent of the French fighters for peace. It is, indeed, the duty of the American Government "to deliver the world from the scourge of war."

So holds the distinguished author in his preface to the American edition of his readable book, one of the most interesting volumes of observation and comment on this country by a prominent European which has yet been written. The preface has been penned since the war, as have several important passages in the body of the work, as well as footnotes. Baron de Constant having elaborately revised the volume for publication here. The French edition appeared in 1913, the book having been written during 1911, 1912, and 1913, following several trips of the author to this country, the first in 1902.

Baron de Constant has visited every section of the United States, knows leading men everywhere, has watched us much and keenly, has pondered our problems with a clear and analytical mind. His book touches on hundreds of phases of American life, from sky-scrapers to Christian Science, from politics to railroad stations, and deals with scores of places from the Narrows to the Golden Gate.

But, amid all the complexities and oddities of the New World, there is one overshadowing fact to be set down about the United States—peace has made her great, and peace she should maintain, for her own good, for the world's example. Baron de Constant writes that he had two objects in penning his work.

> One was to do my best not only to show the United States how fully I appreciated their vast resources, but to make them realize the incalculable service they could render to civilization, as well as to themselves, by remaining faithful to their peace policy, which is the main cause of their prodigious prosperity.
>
> Secondly, after defining this peace policy and quoting facts to show that it was inspired neither by short-sightedness nor by cowardice, I have tried to indicate its patriotic grandeur and its advantages for other nations, especially for those who believed in the superiority of militarism. I have given my readers a choice between two forms of actual experience—two models, the first, to be followed, a peace policy, and the second, to be avoided, a policy of adventure and armament.

The author declares that the publication of the American edition is now particularly timely, "for it is becoming more and more necessary that the young States of the New World should avoid imitating old Europe's mistakes." He prophesies that "the spirit of domination" is to lose its power in increasing measure, while just and conciliatory policies will gain in strength, as being suited to the aspirations of humanity. The problem for the world to solve is this: The armed peace policy being condemned by facts (referring to the war), what are we going to do to replace it? How are we going to organize a peace that is not foredoomed to end in universal war?

Baron de Constant, however, while stating that "no one suggests that the United States should take up arms," nevertheless declares that this country's neutrality in the present conflict should not amount to "indifference," and that, in his view, the United States cannot "insure the organization of peace by holding aloof." He thinks we should have emphatically protested at the beginning of the war against the violation of Belgian neutrality and of The Hague Convention, and he goes on:

> Its (the United States) persistent silence has been an immense disappointment for its friends, and, I believe, a great mistake; if it will not play its part as a defender of treaty obligations during the war, what authority will it have to advise the negotiations of other treaties after the war? It will not be listened to. So far from making peace easier, the United States Government will have contributed to discrediting it and making it impossible.

Baron de Constant discusses the activities and successes of Germans in the United States, and then proceeds to consider the German idea. Bearing in mind that he was writing an appreciable length of time before the war, it is interesting to read that the author found many Americans, saturated with German idealism, admiring German culture, yet severely condemning the indications of "Germany's reversion to brute force."

"We are tired of it," said one such American to the Baron at Harvard.

"Tired of what?" asked de Constant.

"Tired of 'might makes right.'"

Baron de Constant continues, and it should again be borne in mind that he was writing before the war:

> Another, at Baltimore—an octogenarian Hellenist, who enjoys the veneration of generations inspired by his views—cannot console himself for what he calls the degradation of Germany. He feels that the ideals of his youth have been profaned. Germany was the cradle of his learning and intellect.
>
> "I cannot recognize the country," he told me. "I have ceased going there. I cannot even understand their language now. They have invented new words to suit their new state of mind and to express vulgar ideas. They have no interest in anything but lucrative careers, profits, and money-making. They have lost their ideal, and they don't care. The greatest chastisement is the abasement of the national character."
>
> * * *
>
> To sum up: The whole of modern democracy, including that of Germany, is against German militarism. There is no more doubt about it. The United States, who were glad of German colonization and rightly ask for it still, do not wish to have it degenerate into domination, and it is for this reason that they are reverting to the French language, ideas, and spirit—that is to say, the human spirit. It is a natural movement, carrying with it the Germans themselves, beginning with the Emperor, who speaks better French than millions of Frenchmen.
>
> The French spirit does not imply numbers or mass or force: it is the ferment sought for by present-day civilization, and no form of violence can get the better of it. If the Germans desire to resume the place they once occupied in the confidence of the "intellectuals" whose sentiments were so wonderfully expressed by Renan, all they have to do is to become themselves again, and raise themselves above the vulgar herd by their intellect, knowledge and genius. All this certainly cannot be done in a day, but they should not forget that time, on which they rely, is working against them. It increases their population, but it will diminish their influence and complicate their policy until it becomes a chaos, to the detriment of themselves and of the world at large.

BASEBALL

BASEBALL: INDIVIDUAL PLAY AND TEAM PLAY. By William I. Clarke and F. T. Dawson. New York: The Century Company. $1.

THIS instruction book for amateurs on the national game has been written by Princeton's baseball coach and Fred T. Dawson, athletic coach at Union College. Mr. Clarke used to catch for the Giants in the old days, and Dawson was Captain of the Princeton nine in 1911. The purpose of the book is to give the non-professional player a practical knowledge of details of the game which may be gained only by years of experience. The combination of the amateur and professional player in authorship serves the purpose of confining the instruction to those details of the different phases of play which are most essential to the inexperienced player.

Each position on the team is taken up, and the methods of playing are explained with much detail. Suggestions are given for certain plays under certain conditions which are only learned through long experience. These chapters not only tell the amateur how the positions should be played, but they point out the mistakes common to amateurs and tell how the positions should not be played. The chapter on pitching gives valuable pointers on the various methods of throwing curves and styles of throwing.

The book is a practical handbook of the game, which should be of much use to college players especially, as the expert knowledge of the game collected by Mr. Clarke through his professional career makes available much inside information of the game which is usually found only in training camps of the professional league clubs. The book has numerous diagrams showing how the players should shift on the defense to meet the different methods of attack.

Various tricks used by ball players to outwit their opponents are exposed, and the amateur is enlightened in various ways as to the mysteries of so-called "inside ball." There is one chapter on "Hints to College Players," and another on "Hints to Spectators."

Among the hints to college players is: "Do not imitate the professional's vocabulary or his walk—they won't improve your game; observe how he actually plays the game."

Another is: "Avoid getting into the habit of quarreling with the umpire."

Still another: "Remember as a college man you are supposed to be a gentleman. Habits of rowdyism are not tolerated in professionalism; college environment should stamp them out automatically."

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FRANCE WARNED

M. Vergnet's Analysis of the Pan-German Menace

FRANCE IN DANGER; OR, FRENCH NATIONALITY MENACED BY PAN-GERMAN AGGRESSION. By Paul Vergnet. Translated by Beatrice Barstow. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

IF France and England were unprepared when war broke out last August, and there seems to be only one opinion on the subject, it was for no lack of the most specific kind of warnings of the German menace and of German imperialistic ambitions. Cramb and Roberts in England, Sarolea in Belgium, Vergnet in France, to name but a few who saw Germany in the years before the war as the world has seen her in the months after, served notice that preparations should be made on the most extensive scale to meet the certain shock of the legions in spiked helmets.

No nation could desire a wiser warning of danger, a more accurate analysis of a rival's purposes, than is contained in "France in Danger," published in France in 1913 and now given to the American reader in English. M. Vergnet perceived that the ideas of the Pan-Germans, of the militarists, were in the ascendency in Germany, and that it was but a question of time—a short time—until the Germans would begin to use their astounding war machinery in an attempt to work the metamorphosis of turning their desires and ambitions into facts, into conquered territories, war indemnities, subjugation of peoples standing in Germany's path.

Two years ago, M. Vergnet, through the pages of this admirably written and considered volume, told France that "the barbarians are at our gates"; that the Germans believed themselves a super-race, called to conquer and rule weaker races; that a powerful body of Germans, the Pan-Germans, believed that it was the duty of destiny of their nation to conquer and bring under the German flag those peoples of Germanic blood, in which they listed inhabitants of some parts of Northern France, now included in other nations; that the Pan-Germans believed it was Germany's duty and destiny to conquer and bring under the German flag those territories, including French Flanders, Lorraine, Sundgaw (the territory around Belfort), and Franche-Comté, which in the days of the Empire belonged to Germany; that they desired the establishment of a German bloc, including all the Germans of Central Europe; that it was held that Germany should spread her culture by the sword; that it was held that force alone confers superiority, and that the weak deserve to be vanquished by the strong; that the violation of Belgian and Luxemburg neutrality was certain; that Bernhardi's views were the views of the ruling classes; that "Deutschland über Alles" expressed the soul of the masters of Germany.

In the light of what has happened since last August, of what the world has learned of German modes of thought, a book like this seems at first glance almost the product of second sight. Yet on analysis, it is found that M. Vergnet's vision of German character and aspirations is simply the result of reading what Germans themselves have said or written, and taking those remarks and writings at their face value—in other words, believing that the Germans meant exactly what they said.

And this simple act—the taking of Germans at their word—was something apparently which the masses of Frenchmen and Englishmen declined to do. Vergnet points out that the Pan-Germans, for instance, were not regarded seriously by many Frenchmen, and yet Vergnet produces plenty of proof, in quotations from the pan-Germans themselves, to show that they were constantly serving notice on the world of their views and intentions, and that there were plenty of indications to any one watching events in Germany closely that the views of the Pan-Germans, and of militarists generally, were the dominant power north of the Rhine.

As far as the German army itself was concerned, Vergnet declares that his study of Germany showed that there was beginning to gain headway in high military circles the theory that an army which had already attained the maximum of perfection, had become through long preparation an ideal weapon of warfare, "must be used, or it will deteriorate." He shows that many Germans believed and declared that war was inevitable. He points out that, quite apart from military and political considerations, from national ambitions and the desire to conquer, some German authorities held that war was necessary because of economic reasons. Germany's development demanded new outlets. Economic competition would force war, if nothing else did. Vergnet continues:

> Germans need our financial market in order to get money, they need our commercial market to dispose of their overproduction, they need our land for their surplus population, our iron ore to supply their gigantic iron works. We cannot concede them one atom of all this, for that would mean the end of France, our total subjection. The German Government may hesitate to take it by force, while it is counting the cost, and while it waits for particularly favorable circumstances.
>
> But can we doubt that when the German people are hungry, when the out-of-work are clamoring at the doors of the overflowing bureaus, when furnaces are shut down for want of raw material, can we doubt that an explosion of anger and jealousy will hurl them in immense hordes toward our land, just as in old days for similar reasons came hordes of Goths, Vandals, Alans, and Suevi? For Germany war is not only inevitable, it must be very soon necessary.

M. Vergnet declares that there has of late years been an "amazing rapidity" of growth in Germany of warlike ideas and belief in the virtue of force and of war. He quotes Bernhardi and other German authorities on the value of war, and remarks that "it is nothing new for Germans to hear of the utility and necessity of war." Then he quotes this passage from Luther:

> It is easy to show by preachings and writings what a scourge is war, but on the other hand it should be remembered that it saves us from still greater evils. We must not only look at the massacres, burnings, and violence which are the result of war; that is behaving like foolish, short-sighted children who dare not look on when a surgeon cuts off a hand or a leg, and who do not see nor understand that his object is to save the whole body.
>
> Similarly we must study manfully the part played by sword and warfare, and seek the final cause of all these horrors and violence. When we consider its end we shall see that war is of God, and its aim is as necessary to man as eating and drinking and the natural functions.

Carranza and Mexico

In "Carranza and Mexico" Carlo de Fornaro tells the story of the Mexican revolution from the point of view of one who believes sincerely that the popular uprising with which the revolution began was a justifiable and necessary rebellion against unendurable tyranny and oppression. In the course of his volume he portrays the poverty and misery of the Mexican peons and shows how they have been exploited for the benefit of corrupt Government officials and foreign capitalists; there can be no permanent peace in Mexico, he says, until liberty and justice shall be established there for all the people. Mr. Fornaro thinks Carranza is a great, good, and patriotic man, but it is not clear that he expects to see Carranza firmly seated in the Presidential chair. For Villa he has no liking nor respect. (Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.)

An American Fruit Farm

Its Selection and Management for Profit and Pleasure

By Francis N. Thorpe

8°, 360 Pages, 21 Illus. $2.50 (by mail $2.65).

This volume is a record of successful fruit farming for more than a quarter of a century. It adheres closely to experience, with valuable explanations and comments, constituting a reliable treatise on the subject of horticulture. The author, a man of wide observation and experience, tells how to select land for a fruit farm, and what to do after the selection—how to prepare the land, how to plant the fruit stock, how to care for it under cultivation.

"The most important and interesting chapter is one on birds and the fruit farm, an eloquent discourse on the topic: 'No Birds Means No Fruit, No Crops, No Food.' It has been calculated that, assigning but one pair of birds to every acre in the United States would mean the consumption in four months or more than 3,600,000 tons of insects and worms. Hence the author's admonition: 'Make the fruit farm a bird sanctuary.'"—The Nation.

"A keen and comprehensive study—a book to think rather than dream over."—Chicago Herald.

New York G. P. Putnam's Sons London

AT THE FRONT IN THE GREAT WAR

Correspondents Who Have Been With the Armies of Europe Tell of Their Experiences—Roger W. Babson on the Future of World Peace

FIVE FRONTS: On the Firing Line with English, French, Austrian, German, and Russian Troops. By Robert Dunn. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

BEHIND THE SCENE IN WARRING GERMANY. By Edward Lyall Fox. Illustrated. McBride, Nast & Co. $1.50.

THE greatest war in history is being fought and the newspapers know almost as little about it as the journals of 100 years ago knew of the Napoleonic struggle. The correspondent is practically abolished, and on the plea of military necessity movements upon which depend the fate of empires and deeds that would stir the blood of nations go unrecorded. Yet, as one reads such books as have been published about the armies in the field, one feels that the natural regret with which newspaper readers regard the new order of things is not altogether justified.

For it does not seem that the modern war can be reported in anything like the same way as those which made war correspondents famous. They are so vast in numbers of men engaged, so widespread in field of action, so long drawn out in point of time, that they do not lend themselves to description. Even if the observer could approach in safety near enough to the actual fighting line, it would be good fortune alone that would lead him to the real point of interest, and the chances are that he would never, except in rare instances, gain the proper perspective to set before the home-keeping public the real meaning of things.

Robert Dunn, in his "Five Fronts," gives his experience of two kinds of war reporting. At the beginning of the war he was with the British in the retreat from Mons and six months later he undertook an adventurous trip from the Austrian to the Russian lines in Bukowina. On both occasions he was without authority, in imminent risk of arrest and in no slight danger of execution as a spy, and between these two trips he was a member of personally conducted parties with the Austrians to Przemysl and into Serbia, and with the Germans in northern France, facing the French trenches near Lille.

Between the value of the copy he obtained on these two kinds of excursion there can be no doubt. It may be partly due to Mr. Dunn's method—his stern abstinence from any war "correspondence" and his deliberate preference for "reporting," that is, the complete absence in his writings of any broad deductions and the care with which he merely describes the things that he actually saw—that makes his stories of his independent trips so much more interesting. It must be admitted that his style is not an easy one to read and that he is jerky sometimes where he means to be graphic and obscure where he seeks an effect, but the difference lies deeper than that.

Evidently Mr. Dunn felt when he was in charge of a staff officer that he was too closely shepherded, and that, as from the nature of things, he was shown only the less vital things, he did not enter fully into the spirit of the game, except indeed once, and that seems an exception that all newspaper men will deplore. Passing a few hours in the advanced German trenches in Northern France, he so far forgot himself as to accept the invitation of a German Lieutenant and fire two shots at the French lines. It was indeed an unpardonable breach of the ethics of his profession; but that is as nothing compared with the callousness of human life that such an act betrays.

Edward Lyall Fox, on the other hand, seems never to have broken away from his military hosts. Under their surveillance he saw both the eastern and western fronts of the German Army, went up in an aeroplane over the French lines, and followed on the heels of a Russian retreat. He visited a camp of prisoners of war and pays a genuine tribute to a British non-commissioned officer, who bore up under even those trying conditions, and he talked with German commandants in Belgium and gives in detail their justification for the things they did to that unfortunate country.

It is impossible not to feel that there is a certain lack of maturity about the book, and that Mr. Fox is a little too naïve in the expression of his emotions, but it is undeniably readable. He was treated well by the Germans, but was kept under a strict discipline, and after all he saw only what they wanted him to see. This he has described in good, stirring fashion, and one may take his book as an honest, well-written account of an experience that was entirely novel to him.

So it seems a modern war reporter, unless conditions entirely change, has the choice of two alternatives. He can, as a free lance, hope to write such excellent sketches as Mr. Dunn has of the cool, calm British officers in the midst of the great retreat; of the Russian Captain Shechin, who by his raids against the Austrians had earned the description, a "notorious bandit of the first rank." On the other hand, he may travel under military escort and gain the opportunity of such much less exciting experiences as a flight in an army aeroplane or a visit to headquarters.

In the first case he runs the risk of being shot out of hand as an intruder, if not a spy, but has freedom of speech; in the second case he gets more accurate information but loses much spontaneity. It would not, however, be true to say that either of these writers has permitted himself to be completely trammeled in what he has written by the attentions he officially received, and indeed Mr. Dunn explains his desire to reach the Russian lines in Bukowina by the fact that Vienna was displeased by something he had said of the Serbian campaign.

But it is inevitable that in a war such as the present, when great nations are fighting almost for existence, they must appeal to the favor of the few neutrals that are left. They can do it only by seeking to control what is written about them, and their hospitality to correspondents must have an object. Under such conditions both Mr. Fox and Mr. Dunn may be congratulated on the independence that they have shown within the limits that were possible to them.

***

THE FUTURE OF WORLD PEACE. A book of Charts and Economic Facts for Americans. By Roger W. Babson. Babson's Statistical Organization.

Roger W. Babson's latest book, "The Future of World Peace," is interesting, even if it only shows how inadequate is purely statistical reasoning when it is applied to so complex a problem as the future of nations. From one set of facts, illustrated by diagrams, Mr. Babson shows the claim of Germany to a larger "place in the sun"; from another set of facts and diagrams he illustrates the position of Great Britain. Contrasted they lead to no clear result, and so the author cites other issues.

For one thing he raises the question of the "freedom of the seas," and seems to lean to the interpretation of that term which the incidents of the war have made it convenient to the Germans to admire. Like them he has confounded the freedom of the seas in times of peace and in time of war. Since Trafalgar England has "ruled the waves," but she has not been, therefore, the slightest obstacle to the development of German commerce, and as an efficient policeman has been indeed an actual aid. Since the war broke out she has paralyzed German commerce, but merely as a war measure, and in precisely the same manner as Germany has smashed the industries of Lille. War is war, and it is perfectly useless to ignore the fact.

Far more dangerous to Germany or any other rising commercial nation than the British naval power in times of peace is the power of the British nations to build around them tariff walls. It is trifling to talk of the necessity of controlling the routes of commerce when there is no possible means of controlling the gates of commerce. Mr. Babson evidently knows that, but he does not follow it out to its logical issue. He admits that "English barriers are very much less than the barriers which Germany herself erects against other nations," but sets off against it the fact that the German Empire is dissatisfied. It appears to be paying the price for its dissatisfaction now.

Mr. Babson believes that some form of internationalism is possible, and one may admire his courage in suggesting in the present year of grace the addition to the judicial functions of The Hague of "comprehensive legislative and executive departments." He proposes that this international Legislature should be composed of one representative from each nation and colony, each of whom should cast a number of votes according to the relative fighting strength of his constituents. This, says Mr. Babson, might be calculated according to the number of self-supporting people over 21 years old who in each nation are able to read and write. Somehow this seems very far away from practical life. It would give, Mr. Babson reckons, Great Britain 100 votes, the United States 80, Germany 72, France 40, Russia 35, and Austria 15. A military man would be likely to smile if he were asked to accept such figures as true indices of warlike strength, and why, if one talks of national resources, should the illiterate be ruled out altogether? On the whole it seems that there are more things in international politics than statistics and statistical reasoning.

***

ENGLAND OR GERMANY—? By Frank Harris. The Wilmarth Press. $1.

A reader of the latest book by Frank Harris, "England or Germany—?" may be pardoned if he asks, as he closes its covers, what England did to Mr. Harris. He knows that for twenty-five years the author occupied a distinguished position in the world of affairs in London as a journalist. He knows that in that time he must have come across many of the leading men of the empire and formed impressions that should have well qualified him for comparing the two protagonists in the great war, and he can only be amazed that Mr. Harris should have published such a work as this.

For after one of those Forewords, promising impartiality that the experienced reader always doubts, the author launches into a denunciation of three special sides of British life, the aristocracy, the judiciary, and the laws of libel. Now, as all men know, whatever the faults of the aristocracy—and all that Mr. Harris says of them has a painfully hackneyed sound—they are pouring out their blood like water on the plains of Flanders in defense of what they hold right, and it is not clear how one can connect the fact that British law does not consider truth a defense of libel or the allegation that certain English Judges have been unduly severe with the controversy that is tearing Europe asunder.

It may be that if Mr. Harris had not had to confess that he knew comparatively little of Germany he might have found parallel miscarriages of justice even in that land of his desire. But then he appears to have only a few general ideas about the Kaiser's Empire, and those poorly co-ordinated. Thus he has written but one chapter as a counterweight to the three he has devoted to England's sins, and it is a little surprising to note how much of that he has devoted to France.

But then he refuses to permit himself to be trammeled by his own titles. For example, he set out in one chapter to speak of "Some Effects of the War Upon America," and wanders off in it to bestow high praise upon English taste in cooking and condemnation upon some aspects of English country life. In fact, he seems as the book goes on to lose his way and to desire merely to exploit his spleen toward England, whether it has anything to do with the war or not.

Yet Mr. Harris had something worth hearing in his observations of Paris in the first weeks of the war. As an old journalist he could not go through such terrible days as those of last August in the French capital without seeing much of real interest, and, although he has written of them with less generosity than most of his predecessors, his experiences are undoubtedly interesting. Then a little of the clever, irresponsible carping, so characteristic of The Saturday Review, which he used to edit, crops out in his chapter on the censorship and its effects, but two chapters are slight matters about which to construct a book.

In fact, Mr. Harris seems to have had no good reason for this publication. He misrepresents entirely his adopted country, as he says that he feels toward England as an American. He has a quarrel with England, but this is no reason why he should malign her.

***

THE WORLD-WIDE WAR. FIRST STAGE. By Captain A. Hilliard Atteridge. With maps and plans. London: George Philip & Son, Ltd.

Of distinct value to the average newspaper reader will be Captain A. Hilliard Atteridge's review of the first stage of the "World-Wide War." It is a straightforward summary of the events and results of the first six months of fighting and sufficient maps and plans are given to explain the military questions and movements involved. Consequently it illuminates the isolated facts that the censors have vouchsafed to the public and has co-ordinated them as accurately as can be done at present.

It may be noticed that Captain Atteridge, as he discusses the swerving of von Kluck from Paris in the first great rush, rejects the many fanciful explanations given of it. It was due, he declares, merely to the doubt of the German General Staff of their power to enter on the siege of so strong a fortress as Paris with the Anglo-French field army still intact. They preferred to strike at Joffre and French first, and to leave Gallieni and his forts for consumption at their leisure.

Specially welcome to the average reader will be Captain Atteridge's account of the events on the eastern frontier of Germany and Austria-Hungary. To all but close students of the war these are most confusing, but the author shows how Russia is ever manœuvring to get through Galicia behind the eastern line of Prussian fortresses, and he gives many excellent little maps to explain his point. In this country we pay perhaps too little attention to the war waged in parts of the world more distant than Europe. It is of great importance in many ways, and is well summed up in this book.

CONAN DOYLE AND MOLLY MAGUIRES

New York Times Review of Books:

SOME time ago I read in your columns a review of the "Valley of Fear," Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's latest book, and afterward read and enjoyed the book itself.

There seems to be a general impression that the scene of the second part of this book is laid in the western portion of the United States. I am convinced that such is not the case, but that it is a very accurate account of the Molly Maguire difficulties in Pennsylvania in the early seventies.

The story of the Pinkerton detective, James McParlan, who was sent to investigate the Molly Maguires in 1873, is almost identical with that of John McMurdo in the "Valley of Fear," and many of his experiences are reproduced in Conan Doyle's book. Various characters and situations are similar, and often names are only slightly changed.

On Page 217 of the "Valley of Fear" occur the following passwords:

Dark nights are unpleasant.
Yes, for strangers to travel.

These are among the published passwords of the Molly Maguires.

Surely, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle would not have found it necessary to go any further than Pennsylvania for a dramatic and sensational plot, and nothing that has ever taken place in the Western States could surpass in interest the gruesome details of the bloody reign of the Molly Maguires. W. M.

Ossining, N. Y., May 19.

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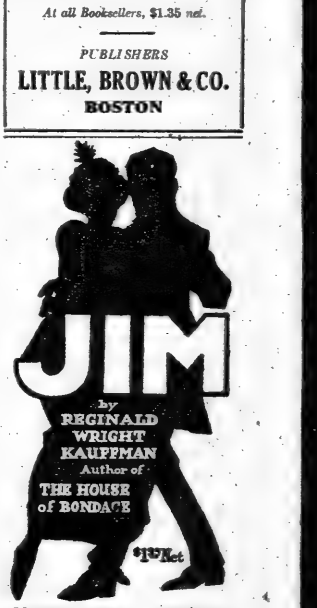
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NEW YORK, MAY 30, 1915

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TWO LITERARY DECADES

It is not surprising that an English critic, neglecting to consult a suitable work of reference, should question the chronology involved in a statement that places Mrs. FREEMAN-WILKINS as the author of a novel during the lifetime of Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. We are apt to regard the Autocrat as belonging altogether to the period with which the best of his literary work is associated—and that is certainly much too long ago for any possibility of contemporaneousness on the part of MARY E. WILKINS, novelist. The fact of the matter is, however, that Dr. HOLMES died quite recently—in 1894—recently enough, certainly, to render absolutely credible this statement by DOUGLAS SLADEN in his "Twenty Years of My Life" (Dutton):

> It is not by any means an uncommon thing for authors' secretaries to become authors. One of the most conspicuous examples is MARY E. WILKINS, now Mrs. FREEMAN-WILKINS, who was for a long time secretary to OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. I well remember the day when he stopped me in the street in Boston to say, "I have a hated rival. My secretary, MARY WILKINS, has just published a novel—a much better one than I ever wrote."

Before the death of Dr. HOLMES, MARY E. WILKINS had published five books, the first, "A Humble Romance," as early as 1887.

THE reader need have no misgivings as to Mr. SLADEN's accuracy either as to Dr. HOLMES and his gifted secretary or in other kindred matters about which he is pleasantly reminiscent. As the author of the English "Who's Who," he has come in contact with an unusual number of well known people during the last twenty years and the pages of his book recording his experiences abound in anecdotes of the type that is frankly classified as harmless gossip, like this glimpse of J. M. BARRIE:

> I remember, in the early days of the Authors' Club, J. M. BARRIE telling the club a story in the American story-teller's fashion. I don't suppose for an instant that it had actually happened. I expect it was just a ben trovato, but it was none the less amusing. He apologized for being late. He had been to the wrong club. He had never been to the Authors' Club before, he said (though he was a member of the committee,) so he asked a policeman the way. From the way in which he pronounced the word, the policeman thought he meant Arthur's, which was quite near the Authors' Club when it was in its temporary premises in Park Place. When he got there he found it a very grand place, he said. The club porter looked him up and down, and said, "The servants' entrance is round the corner."

Certainly not true, as the author suspects, but "amusing" nevertheless. Mr. SLADEN gathers material for his book from his travels in Australia, Canada, the United States, and Japan. But it is the panorama of life that he views from his London flat in Addison Mansions that entertains the reader.

NOTWITHSTANDING the apparent exhaustiveness of Professor DOWDEN'S biography of SHELLEY there has ever remained something sufficiently elusive in the career of that cyclonic poet to tempt the writers of lives to further ventures. Thus, the promised volume by Mr. ROGER INGPEN on "Shelley in England," in which will be given for the first time a large number of letters by the poet and family papers recently discovered, may well have a surprise in store for its readers. The original material brought together by Mr. INGPEN was submitted to Professor DOWDEN shortly before his death and elicited from him an expression of deep interest. His failing health, however, prevented his doing more than advise as to the best use to make of these new Shelleyan documents. Judging from the date and character of the latter it is possible that the readers of Mr. INGPEN'S book will gain a new reading of that unfortunate chapter in the poet's biography dealing with his first wife. There is always enough of the element of mystery surrounding SHELLEY to insure a certain degree of popular interest in anything new that may be said about him. This interest will certainly attach to the transcript that Mr. INGPEN has made of SHELLEY'S manuscript notebook which was recovered from the boat whose shipwreck caused the poet's death. A volume of the poems of KEATS, it is well known, was also rescued from the ill-fated vessel. More pathetic, in a way, than either of these relics is the copy of "Lines to an Indian Air" that SHELLEY had with him on the Ariel. The manuscript poem, torn and water-marked, is one of the rare treasures in the library of Mr. J. P. MORGAN.

IT is seldom that so unique a tribute of appreciation as that involved in the "Hardy Exhibition" has been offered by his contemporaries to a living author. This exhibition, given at the Washington Heights Branch of the New York Public Library, consists of "sketches, photographs, portraits, autographs, and books relating to THOMAS HARDY and the scenes of his novels in Wessex." The educational purpose of the exhibition is, undoubtedly, to familiarize the reader with the actual region that Mr. HARDY used so skillfully in giving to his stories a local habitation and a name. Beyond that, the collection testifies to the truth of his fiction, and to the permanence of its place in our literature.

ANTIQUARIANS in literature—the designation has a formidable sound, but it is not really so bad as it might be—are speculating on the rich possibilities awaiting them in Constantinople in the event of victory for the Allies and the expulsion of the Turks from their capital city. There are historians of literature who attribute much of the classical revival that accompanied Europe's literary renaissance to the dispersal of Byzantine scholars from Constantinople upon the taking of the latter by the Ottomans in 1453. Prior to that period the capital of the Eastern Empire was undoubtedly a centre of Greek culture, and it was there that the literature of ancient Greece flourished, by direct succession, for many centuries after the Christian era. The Byzantines, however, driven out by the Turks from their ancient seat four hundred and sixty-odd years ago, must have left much of their literary impediments behind them, argues the speculative student today, and there is the hope that some vestige of their abandoned manuscript libraries may still linger among the jealously guarded treasures of Constantinople. We have a few fragments only of SAPPHO'S many lyrics; seven tragedies each, out of an almost fabulous number, by AESCHYLUS and SOPHOCLES, respectively, and eighteen dramas only from the prolific muse of EURIPIDES. The recovery of some of these missing plays and lyrics, together with the vanished treasure of a goodly line of lesser-known writers of ancient Greece, is one of the rewards hoped for by delvers into literary antiquities should the Allies reach Constantinople.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended May 26, Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

THE PLATEAU PEOPLES OF SOUTH AMERICA. By Alexander A. Adams. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.
The ethnic psychology of some of the races living on the Pacific Coast of South America.

GOETHE. By Paul Carus. 12mo. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. $3.
An illustrated biography, with special consideration of Goethe's philosophy.

THE LIFE OF HIS MAJESTY ALBERT, KING OF THE BELGIANS. By John de Courcy MacDonnell. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.
A biography that brings its subject up to the present year. The book has been approved by King Albert.

THE STORY OF NAPOLEON'S DEATH-MASK. By G. L. de St. M. Watson. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company. $2.
A historical and critical account of "the truest physical presentment" of Napoleon.

THE POETS LAUREATE OF ENGLAND. By W. Forbes Gray. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.
A biographical history, starting with Ben Jonson, together with specimens of verse by the various laureates.

LEE'S DISPATCHES. Edited, with an introduction, by Douglas Southall Freeman. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Unpublished letters of General Lee to Jefferson Davis and the War Department of the Confederate States.

GERMANY'S VANISHING COLONIES. By Gordon Le Sueur. 12mo. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. 75 cents.
Deals largely with Germany in South Africa. The author was private secretary of Cecil Rhodes.

THE RELATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW TO THE LAW OF ENGLAND AND OF THE UNITED STATES. By Cyril M. Picciotto. 12mo. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.75.
Includes recent decisions in the London prize court.

NATHAN HALE. By Jean Christie Root. 12mo. New York: Macmillan Company. (True Stories of Great Americans.) 60 cents.
A biography published in the series of "True Stories of Great Americans."

THE NEW AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND ITS WORK. By James T. Young. 12mo. New York: The MacMillan Company. $2.25.
Intended for students desirous of knowing "what the Government is and what it is doing."

THE RIVERSIDE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. 12mo, 4 vols. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
Gives the country's history in four periods, as follows: "Beginnings of the American People," by Carl L. Becker; "Union and Democracy," by Allen Johnson; "Expansion and Conflict," by William E. Dodd; "The New Nation," by Frederic L. Paxson.

Poetry and Drama

THE UNVEILING. By Jackson Boyd. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
A poetic drama, among the characters of which are Ormazd, the God of Light, and Ahriman, the God of Darkness. The scene of the play is laid in the United States today and twenty-three years hence.

BIB BALLADS. By Ring W. Lardner. 12mo. Chicago: F. P. Volland & Co. $1.25.
An illustrated collection of humorous verse.

"THE STUDIO" YEAR BOOK, 1915. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company. $2.50.
A review of the latest artistic developments in the artistic construction, decoration, and furnishing of the house.

Essays and Criticism

A WALK IN OTHER WORLDS WITH DANTE. By Marion S. Bainbridge. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.
Written as "a reply to many requests for simple information from those who say 'Dante is too deep' for them."

HUMAN NATURE AND RAILROADS. By Ivy L. Lee. 12mo. Philadelphia: E. S. Nash & Co. $1.
Aims to show how railroads affect human beings.

MOTHERS' DAY. Compiled by Susan Tracy Rice; edited by Robert Haven Schauffler. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.
Verse and prose in celebration of the second Sunday in May, designated by President Wilson as Mothers' Day. Published in the series of "Our American Holidays."

THE AMERICAN BOOKS. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 60 cents each. Five volumes, as follows: AMERICAN LITERATURE, by Leon Kellner; AMERICAN COLLEGE, by Isaac Sharpless; THE AMERICAN NAVY, by Frank E. Chadwick; MUNICIPAL FREEDOM, by Oswald Ryan; THE INDIAN TODAY, by Charles A. Eastman.
New volumes in a series that aims to treat authoritatively of various problems coming before the country at this time.

European War Books

THE FUTURE OF WORLD PEACE. By Roger W. Babson. 12mo. Boston: Babson's Statistical Organization.
"A book of charts and economic facts for Americans."

A WAY TO PREVENT WAR. By Allan L. Benson. 12mo. Girard, Kan.: Appeal to Reason. 50 cents.
Addressed "to the working class of the world." The book is written from the socialistic standpoint.

FIVE FRONTS. By Robert Dunn. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.
On the firing line with English, French, Austrian, German, and Russian troops, by the special correspondent of The New York Evening Post.

WHEN BLOOD IS THEIR ARGUMENT. By Ford Madox Hueffer. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Co. $1.
An analysis of Prussian culture.

BEHIND THE SCENES IN WARRING GERMANY. By Edward Lyell. 12mo. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.50.
The author is a special correspondent with the Kaiser's armies and in Berlin.

THE SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR. By William English Walling. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.
Consists for the most part of documentary statements of Socialists of all countries toward the war, with special reference to their peace policy.

WAR OBVIATED BY AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE. 12mo. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff.
A collection of essays written by well-known authors in Holland, Finland, America, Austria, France, Germany, and Great Britain.

WHITHER? Anonymous. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 50 cents.
An essay taking up the question suggested by the war, "whether the unexampled progress of the modern world is progress in the right direction."

Fiction

THE TAMING OF ZENAS HENRY. By Sara Ware Bassett. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.
A romance of Cape Cod by the author of "The Story of Lumber," &c.

A MAN'S CODE. By W. B. M. Ferguson. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.
"A story of baseball, love, and business."

THE WATCH-DOG. By Arthur Hornblow. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.35.
The story of the cashier of a metropolitan bank.

EMPTY POCKETS. By Rupert Hughes. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.
A novel of life in New York.

JIM. By Reginald Wright Kauffman. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.35.
A story of contemporary American life in which the author has been accused of portraying "certain well-known radicals."

SUNDOWN SLIM. By H. H. Knibbs. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.
A story of the Southwest, the hero of which is a hobo, who drifts to a cattle ranch.

JAFFERY. By William J. Locke. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.35.
The story of an war correspondent who returns to England from Albania to care for the widow of an Albanian friend.

THE HOUSE OF MERRILEES. By Archibald Marshall. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.
A story of English life by an author whose work has been compared to Trollope's.

THE HIGHGRADER. By William M. Raine. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.25.
A mining story of "a typical Westerner."

Science, Sports, Politics, and Sociology

WANTED: YOUNG WOMAN TO HELP WITH HOUSEWORK. By C. Helene Barker. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.
Practical suggestions for efficiency in housekeeping.

A NEW BOOK OF PATIENCE GAMES. By Ernest Bergholt. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.
Describes twenty-nine games, most of them wholly original.

INCOME. By Scott Nearing. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
"An examination of the returns for services rendered and from property owned in the United States."

Philosophy and Religion

THE BREATH OF LIFE. By John Burroughs. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.15.
A volume of papers the greater number of which, as the author writes in his preface, are "variations upon a single theme—what Tyndall called 'the mystery and the miracle of vitality.'"

THE CATHOLIC'S READY ANSWER. By the Rev. M. P. Hill, S. J. 12mo. New York: Benziger Brothers.
"A popular vindication of Christian beliefs and practices again the attacks of modern criticism."

Travel and Nature Books

A GUIDE TO THE NATIONAL PARKS OF AMERICA. Edited by Edward Frank Allen. 12mo. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.
A handbook of practical information for tourists. The author is editor of Travel.

SELLING LATIN AMERICA. By W. E. Aughinbaugh. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard Company. $2.
A book of practical information for salesmen visiting South America. The author has been actively engaged in selling goods in the Latin republics for eighteen years.

STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE. By L. H. Bailey. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Six volumes. Volume III, (F—K.) $6.
A discussion for the amateur, professional, and commercial grower of plants in the United States.

A GUIDE TO SOUTH AMERICA. By W. A. Hirst. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.
A handbook for travelers to the southern republics.

RUSSIAN REALITIES. By John Hubback. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. 50 cents.
Impressions gathered by the author while traveling in Russia during the last five years.

NAPLES AND SOUTHERN ITALY. By Edward Hutton. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.
An illustrated book of travel.

THE MOTOR CAR. By D. McMillan. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. (Longmans's Technical Handicraft Series.) 90 cents.
Illustrated handbook of practical information for motorists.

SEBAGO-WOHELO CAMP FIRE GIRLS. By Ethel Rogers. 12mo. Battle Creek, Mich.: Good Health Publishing Company.
Descriptive of life at a girls' camp.

Miscellaneous

DISPLAY WINDOW LIGHTING. By F. Laurent Godinez. 12mo. New York: William T. Comstock Company. $2.
An illustrated popular work written for the American merchant.

LODESTAR AND COMPASS. Edited by Franklin Hamilton. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. $1.
Contains addresses by President Wilson and others on the occasion of the opening of the American University in May, 1914.

REPRESENTATIVE PHI BETA KAPPA ORATIONS. Edited by Clark S. Northrup, William C. Lane, and John C. Schwab. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company. $3.
A selection from the society's orations, dating back to 1837.

FLEETS OF THE WORLD, 1915. Oblong 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.50.
A classified compilation from official sources, with over 100 illustrations.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

C. L.—Kindly give me an account of the lives of William J. Locke and of John Galsworthy.

William John Locke was born on March 20, 1863, and is the eldest son of John Locke of Barbados. He married Aimée, daughter of the late Theodore Heath. He was educated at Queens Royal College, Trinidad, and St. John's College, Cambridge. He was Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects from 1897 to 1907. He is a corresponding member of the Imperial Society of Russian Architects, member of the Society for the Propagation of Architecture of Amsterdam, member of the Central Society of Spanish Architects, Central Society of Portuguese Architects, and of the Institute of American Architects. His principal publications are: "At the Gate of Samaria," "The Demagogue and Lady Phayre," "A Study in Shadows," "Derelicts," "Idols," "The White Dove," "The Usurper," "Where Love Is," "The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne," "The Beloved Vagabond," "Septimus," "Simon the Jester," "The Glory of Clementina, Wing," "The Joyous Adventures of Aristide Pujol," "Stella Maris," "The Fortunate Youth," and "Jaffray." His plays are: "The Morals of Marcus," "The Palace of Puck," "The Beloved Vagabond," "Butterflies," "The Man from the Sea," and "An Adventure of Aristide Pujol."

John Galsworthy was born in 1867 at Coombe, in Surrey. He was called to the bar in 1890. He traveled for nearly two years. In 1899 he published his first novel, "Jocelyn." His other publications are: "Villa Rubein," "A Man of Devon," "The Island Pharisees," "The Man of Property," "The Country House," "A Commentary," "Fraternity," "A Motley," "The Patrician," "Moods, Songs, and Doggerels," "The Inn of Tranquility," and "The Dark Flower." His plays are "The Silver Box," "Joy," "Strife," "Justice," "The Little Dream," "The Pigeon;" "The Eldest Son," "The Fugitive," and "The Mob."

H. C. GREEN—Will you kindly tell me where I can find a copy of an old novel entitled, "Brakespeare?" I am told it is out of print.

"Brakespeare, or the Fortunes of a Free Lance," was originally published by Routledge, the London publisher, at two shillings. An edition was subsequently published in this city by R. F. Fenno & Co., at 50 cents, and another edition was published by Grosset & Dunlap, also at 50 cents. By writing to either of the New York publishers you may be able to obtain a copy of the book.

READER—Will you please tell me the author of the following quotation?

There is so much bad in the best of us,
There is so much good in the worst of us,
That it hardly behooves any of us
To talk about the rest of us.

The author of the quotation is ex-Governor Edward Wallis Hoch of Kansas. The lines were first printed in The Marion Record of Marion, Kan., of which Mr. Hoch is the editor and proprietor since 1874.

CHRIS SCHWARZ—I have in my possession The New York Magazine Literary Repository, No. 1, Vol. 4, January, 1785, to December, 1785, printed by Thomas & James Swords, 27 William Street. I would like very much for you to inform me as to the value of the book.

Vols. 1-6 and New Series Vols. 1-2, eight volumes, lacking some plates, brought $44 at the Brevy sale. Vols. 1, 2, 4, and 6 and New Series, Vol. 1, lacking two plates, five volumes, original sheep, brought $135 at the Betts sale; 1790-97, a few plates lacking, in thirteen volumes, brought $31.50 at the Murphy sale. Vols. 1, 2, 5, and 6, a few plates lacking, four volumes, brought $172 at the McKee sale.

G. C. B.—I have been informed that Mark Twain just before his death had 250 copies of a book printed for private circulation, its title "What Is Man?" Can you give to your readers any information about it, or where a copy could be procured?

"What Is Man" was privately printed for distribution among Mark Twain's friends. The edition consisted of 250 copies. One of these went to England, and a publisher in London reprinted it. Copies of the American issue have occasionally appeared in the auction rooms. It is not on sale at the regular book shops, but dealers in second-hand books sometimes come across a stray copy.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

FRÉDERIC G. MELCHER—In "Queries and Answers" of April 25, "P. M. J." inquires for a children's book. The first and third stanzas instanced are to be found in poems contained in "Out of Town," by F. E. Weatherby, published by E. P. Dutton & Co. in 1885.

FRANK W. HOYT—In your issue of April 25 James Terry White asks for the author of a "quatrain" concerning ducks on a pond. This is not a quatrain, but a complete poem of six lines, and it is misquoted by Mr. White. An eminent critic has declared that in his judgment "Four Ducks on a Pond," the title of the verses, is the best poem of its length in the English language. It was written by William Allingham, an Irish poet, whose verses have been strangely neglected. Allingham was born in Ballyshannon in 1828 and died in 1889. The poem asked for is included in a collection called "Evil May Day," published at one shilling. The little volume is not dated, but my copy, a presentation one, is inscribed by the author with the date "April, 1888." The poem follows:

Four ducks on a pond,
A grass-bank beyond,
A blue sky of Spring,
White clouds on the wing;
What a little thing
To remember for years—
To remember with tears!

Information about this poem was also received from Mollie Sutherland, Hoboken, N. J.; Dorothy Allen, Boston, Mass.; M. M. Hansford, New York; "M. H. D.," Troy, N. Y.; William W. Scrugham, Yonkers, N. Y., and Miss M. R. MacKinlay, Lynchburg, Va.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN—I learn that you recently printed a query as to the authorship of the following quatrain:

OLD WELSH DOOR VERSE.

Hail, Guest! We ask not what thou art;
If Friend, we greet thee, hand and heart;
If Stranger, such no longer be;
If Foe, our love shall conquer thee.

This quatrain was written by me and originally published in the old Four Track News of May, 1906, republished as a wall card by Paul Elder & Co. with my permission, and by various others without permission and without acknowledgment. It is, in fact, a very liberal rendering of an old Welsh door verse.

HAROLD H. BOWMAN—The lines quoted by Alfred Q. Blaisdell in your issue of May 2 form the seventy-first stanza (lines 141-142) of Tennyson's "Locksley Hall." The line are as follows:

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers, and I
linger on the shore,
And the individual lingers, and the world is
more and more.

Answers to this appeal have been also received from Florence M. Pilgrim, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, Binghamton, N. Y.; Mrs. H. F. Reese, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. George A. Low, Brooklyn; Byron J. Rees, Williamstown, Mass.; William W. Scrugham, Yonkers, N. Y.; J. Q. Adams, Englewood, N. J.; Mrs. Guy C. Bayley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Alice R. Treadwell, New York; A. Emerson Palmer, Brooklyn; Mrs. Adelaide M. Prime, Middletown, N. Y.; Mrs. Edward E. Ford, Oneonta, N. Y.; M. B. Gorkin, Boston, Mass.; Henry K. Krohn, Brielle, N. J., and Gilbert W. Mead, Hackensack, N. J.

F. H. M.—In answer to the query of J. B. Briggs in your issue of May 2, would say that the poem he desires was written by John Erskine and under the title "For England, in Fear of War," was printed in The Century Magazine for November, 1900.

An answer to the appeal of J. B. Briggs was also received from Mrs. H. G. Fensty, Fredericton, N. B.

JOHN B. GREEN—The poem "A Thousand Years Ago," asked for by "A. D." in your issue of May 9, was written by Charles Godfrey Leland, and published in a little volume entitled "The Music Lesson of Confucius and Other Poems," by James R. Osgood & Company, Boston, 1872. The poem contains eleven stanzas of six short lines each.

Information about this poem has also been received from John E. Norcross, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Ida Akin, Paterson, N. J.

F. S. C.—In answer to the query of "H. R. H." for the poem "The Romance of a Rose," would say that the song is printed in Church's "Choice Readings," published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, and also in "The Modern Reader and Speaker," published by Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago.

LAWRENCE—The lines noted by M. M. Cromwell in a query printed recently were written by Robert Service. They will be found in "Rhymes of a Rolling Stone," published by Dodd, Mead & Co.:

"You're sick of the game!" Well, now, that's a shame.
You're young and you're brave, and you're bright.
"You've had a raw deal!" I know, but don't squeal;
Buck up, do your darndest, and fight.
It's the plugging away that will win you the day.
So don't be a piker, old pard!
Just draw on your grit. It's so easy to quit;
It's the keeping-your-chin-up that's hard.

APPEALS TO READERS

ISABEL H. ROBSON—I would like much to have the words of a poem called "Tomorrow" beginning:

Down in a blossomy orchard she sat and
sang to herself
A simple and ancient ballad of King and
giant and elf,
Set to a dull old measure, crossed by a
wierd refrain,
Yet the pulse of the singer's gladness beat
with a very strain.

This quite long poem telling the tragic story of a lover who failed to come to his wedding because he was killed in a railroad accident, has many wonderful realistic touches descriptive of a home wedding in the country.

U. O. FOLGER—Will some one of your readers kindly tell me where I can find the following lines and their author?

She gives the bastinado with her tongue—
not a word of hers but we are cudgeled.

PAULINE GOLDBLUM—Will some reader tell me where to find the poem of which the following is a quotation:

If you but knew the half of all I yearn to
be to you, dear heart,
The many ways in which I struggle to be
wise and do my part.

R. E. H. T.—I should be glad if any of your readers could furnish me with a complete copy of a little poem of two or three verses entitled "At End," the author of them, and when or where they were published. I can only give you the first verse:

At end of love, at end of life,
At end of hope, at end of strife,
At end of all we cling to,
The sun is setting, must we go?

R. S.—Will some reader kindly tell me where to find a poem by Alice Meynell on the present war, which appeared originally, I think, in some English magazine or newspaper? It is short and closes with the lines "Greater love than this no man hath," or an allusion to them.

M. P.—Will some reader kindly place the following quotation for me?

"No matter where you go, or what you do, I am yours, all of me except my soul, and that is God's."

L. M.—Will some reader kindly tell me where I can find the poem beginning:

Don't go away, dear,
I need you so much;
The smile in your eyes
And the love in your touch.

THE MAN FROM HOME

THE MAN FROM HOME. A Novel. By Harry Leon Wilson. Founded upon the play by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson. Illustrated by C. H. Taffs. D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

The novelized play, like the dramatized novel, never wears its new dress as if quite "to the manner born." "The Man from Home" suggests the stage at every point, and certainly "gets across" from the boards much better than from the printed page, where exaggeration, not stopping short of caricature and patent impossibilities of coincidence, are more discernible and are less pardoned than when clever actors take us in hand and carry us along with them. "The Man from Home," to be enjoyed, must be viewed as an extravaganza, with small relation to things as they are. The heroine is an American heiress, eager to exchange her fortune for a title and for ancestral ghosts of Crécy and Agincourt. The title is borne by an Englishman of the type forever endeared to all who saw the elder Sothern as Lord Dundreary. The Man from Home is a descendant of the American Cousin, and breezes in upon the high and mighty of sundry nationalities, no whit embarrassed or "downed" by hauteur and grandeur, and setting things right with the infallibility of a Mr. Dick—with a celerity, too, that takes one's breath away. The book is infused with a wholesome scorn of the barter of American dollars for empty titles, and the tale is full of vivacity and amusing dialogue.

THE WONDER OF LIFE

THE WONDER OF LIFE. By J. Arthur Thomson, Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.50.

ANY nature book that comes from Professor Thompson is bound to be instructive and entertaining; a thorough scientist and a gifted popular writer, his treatises invariably are authentic, adequate, and illuminating, pleasant to read and easy to understand. His aim in the volume under notice is to "illustrate the ever-growing wonder of animated nature, with especial reference to animal life." His expression "ever-growing" is justified by the fact that year by year our knowledge of nature is enlarged. According to the author:

Recent years have brought us a great increase of knowledge in regard to the haunts of life, such as the deep sea; periodic movements, such as the migrations of birds; adaptations and inter-relations; animal behavior, both instinctive and intelligent; the intricacy of life histories and the drama of organic evolution.

These discoveries have, of course, furnished many striking and curious facts illustrative of the charming rewards that come to those who study nature's ways with diligence and intelligence; they also have furnished writers of popular science books a great variety of interesting items with which to enliven their pages. Professor Thomson makes good use of much of this new material as he describes life on land, under water, and in the sky, directing attention to something over 300 instances of the wonderful in nature.

He arranges his matter under seven headings, dealing first with "The Drama of Earth," next with "The Insurgence of Life, Haunts of Life, or the Exploitation of the South," next with "The Insurgence of Life, or the Circumvention of Space and the Conquest of Time," next with "The Ways of Life, or Modes of Animal Behavior," next with "The Web of Life, or the Intricacy of Inter-relations," next with "The Cycle of Life, from Birth Through Love to Death," and finally with "The Wonder of Life, or the Characteristics of Living Creatures." In each of the seven sections of his work he presents in attractive form information which he thinks should not be confined to the scientists, but should also be in the possession of all who are eager for knowledge concerning the mysteries of nature.

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 203)

in "Discontent," the question of those made "Derelicts" by changed conditions, the man broken to a routine of "Retirement." This slender volume contains in miniature the substance of many large and imposing books; it is at once artistic, thoughtful, and significant.

MOUNTAIN BLOOD

MOUNTAIN BLOOD. By Joseph Hergesheimer. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.35 net.

THE Virginia mountains have never been so popular among fiction writers as those of Kentucky. It is the region of isolated cabins and feuds and bitter poverty that they usually choose to present, and that readers have more or less unconsciously learned to expect in any tale of the Southern mountaineers. The Greenstream of this new novel, however, is a little village lying in a fertile valley, a village that might have been happy and prosperous had it not been in the grip of two rich men, Valentine Simmons and Pompey Holliday. Of these two, the one lent money at a rate of interest which ranged from 40 per cent. upward, while the other—Simmons, the local storekeeper—encouraged buying and gave credit until his chosen victim owed him a sum whose size made immediate payment impossible, when he demanded his money and promptly "sold up" the poor fool whom others' experiences had failed to warn. For there was no bank in Greenstream, and it took all day to drive from there to the railway station at Stenton. It is with one of the trips of the stage which plied regularly between Greenstream and Stenton that the book opens; it is then that the incident occurs from which most of the plot develops. And the final chapter tells of another drive in that same old stage, when the wheel of Gordon Makimmon's life has swung around full circle.

He is the central character in the book, this Gordon Makimmon, the last of a long line of turbulent Scottish Highland stock, resident for three generations in the Virginia mountains, and his development from a vain egoist into a man who strives to do a big and generous thing for the sake of his neighbors is its principal concern. Beaten, so he believes, by "the power, the unconquerable godhead, of gold," he learns at the very last that his "example of bigness" has indeed saved his people, though in a way very different from the one he had planned. He is an interesting, even an impressive, figure; a man of slow brains, irresolute, easily deceived, vain and passionate and selfish, yet with something large and splendid in him which awakens under the lash of remorse. Excellently conceived and portrayed is his amazement at discovering that Valentine Simmons has the power to take from him the job as stage driver which he has held so long, yet not so well done as is his resentment of approaching middle age, the slackening of his muscles and his desires. The book's finest moments are those during which he is slowly forced to realize the anguish of poor little Lettice, and accept the responsibility which he has tried so hard to disavow, even to himself.

The other people, with the possible exception of Father Merlier, the strange priest who arouses the reader's curiosity—a curiosity never satisfied—and pathetic, pain-racked Claire, are more or less conventional, though quite real types. Innocent, naïve Lettice, whose girlish imagination was so swiftly enthralled by that act of Makimmon's which had such far-reaching results; Metu Beggs, coldly resolved to sell herself and to obtain the highest possible price; shrewd Valentine Simmons and the other members of the little mountain community are all well drawn, but they fade into comparative insignificance by the side of Gordon Makimmon. Mr. Hergesheimer's style is generally good and sometimes beautiful, though it occasionally suffers from a touch of adjectivitis and becomes labored. His new novel is a conscientious piece of work, decidedly worth reading.

LORD DUNSANY'S TALES

FIFTY-ONE TALES. By Lord Dunsany. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25 net.

ALTHOUGH this slender volume bears the title "Fifty-One Tales," it contains what are rather a series of fantasies and sketches than short stories. They are, in truth, somewhat difficult to classify. There are dreams, and fables, and visions, a satire or two and several bits of symbolism, all very brief, the majority covering barely a couple of pages, and presenting altogether a wide diversity of thought and subject. "The Assignation" and "The Messengers" treat in varied ways the old yet ever new theme of the prophet stoned in life and reverenced after death. "The Hare and the Tortoise" gives a different ending and a different meaning from any of which we have ever heard to a very old fable. The transitory nature of this, our earthly life, the dreams which are the greatest force in the world, stand side by side with the caustic "Food of Death" and "The Reward" bestowed on those who manufacture and sell impure food stuff—two striking comments on certain phases of modern commercial activities.

It cannot be said that there is anything especially novel in the matter of these "Tales." Their subjects are, most of them, those old truths we are all too prone to forget. "The Latest Thing" symbolizes excellently the historical scavenger. "Raft-Builders" the triumph of that power which has enabled Homer to survive the wreck of the ancient world. "How the Enemy Came to Thlurana" achieves a weird effect almost worthy of Poe himself, and indeed the mode of expression is admirable throughout. Lord Dunsany is master of a style at once clear and flexible, varied and musical; some of these fantasies are very like prose poems. He possesses, too, those qualities of imagination and charm which all who would write fantasies ought to have. It is probable that his work will appeal only to that comparatively limited circle of readers who really care for style and the nimble play of delicate fancy, but such persons will find much to enjoy in this little volume.

IN THE YEAR 1916

THE MAN WHO ROCKED THE EARTH. By Arthur Train. With frontispiece. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25 net.

THE immense possibilities attendant on the discovery of a method of liberating and using atomic energy which became manifest after the discovery of radio-activity offer a tempting field to the romancer. Mr. H. G. Wells employed such an imagined discovery as the motive force of that remarkable book, "The World Set Free"—so many of whose predictions have recently been fulfilled—and now Mr. Train presents a very different picture of the results of such a discovery in his account of certain extraordinary events which began to happen on the evening of July 22, 1916. Mr. Train's story, like that of Mr. Wells, is told in a more or less fragmentary fashion, presumably giving the experiences of various people, and ends with the abolition of war, although in no other way does it bear any resemblance to the work of the distinguished Englishman.

Out of the air there comes to the wireless operator at the United States Naval Observatory a message signed Pax, which commands the end of all war, and appoints the United States as agent to carry out this order. For in the year 1916 the powers of North and South America are the only ones who are at peace. The message and its threats are of course regarded as the idle chatter of a mere crank, but the subsequent occurrences cause a meeting at Washington of the Ambassadors from all the belligerent countries, with the President of the United States in the chair. An armistice and a conference are agreed upon, but the treachery of the German Ambassador nearly ruins the whole arrangement. Of the strange appearances of the Flying Ring, the extraordinary adventures of Bennie Hooker—a sequel to them is, by the way, plainly hinted at—and the final destruction of all armaments, the reader must learn for himself. The book bristles with talk of electrolytes, uranium, helium and other things, producing in the non-expert a feeling of awe and humility which is somewhat lessened when the following meets his eyes: "There flashed into his memory: 'Childe Harold (!) to the Dark Tower Came.'"

This new story is an ingenious yarn with an excellent basic idea.

THE PRIMROSE RING

THE PRIMROSE RING. By Ruth Sawyer. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1 net.

DO you believe in fairies? If not, if you are one of those unfortunate grown-ups to whom May Day Eve has no power of enchantment, primroses are merely primroses and Tir-na-n'Og an unknown country, then you will be wise not to read this charming tale. For it is all about the many wonderful things that happened at St. Margaret's Free Hospital for Children, and more especially in Ward C, where the incurables were, when Margaret MacLean brought primroses there on May Day Eve. Margaret MacLean, whom the children called Miss Peggy, had never lost her knowledge of fairy lore, yet perhaps even she did not fully realize the power of those primroses; at least she did not understand them quite as well as did little Bridget, aged 10, and slowly dying of arsenical poisoning, contracted while making artificial flowers. And, indeed, had it not been for the Youngest and Prettiest Trustee's pinning them on the coats of all the other Trustees as well as on that of the Senior Surgeon, they would not have been able to accomplish half as much.

Margaret MacLean had herself been "an incurable" once upon a time, but her case proved one in a thousand, and the Old Senior Surgeon was able to remedy the trouble in her back. So she grew up straight and strong and blithe and bonny, but she never forgot the years passed in an iron crib in Ward C, and that was why she became a nurse there. The children loved her dearly, and no wonder, for she really was what the young House Surgeon called her—adorable. The story of which she is the heroine is a half-gay, half-pathetic little fairy tale, very prettily written and showing a real understanding of children.

THE BROCKLEBANK RIDDLE

THE BROCKLEBANK RIDDLE. By Hubert Wales. The Century Company. $1.30 net.

HUBERT WALES does not write of a mere everyday problem, such as "Who stole the diamond necklace?" or "What has become of the Duke's heir?" With these and their like, fiction, if not fact, has made us all tolerably familiar; but the remarkable experience herein related by Mr. Lovell Reece is, to say the least, a very peculiar one. Mr. Reece and Mr. Brocklebank were corn merchants, partners in a flourishing business. It had always been their custom to take their vacations in turn, but one Summer the concern was running so smoothly they decided that they might safely go away together. Accompanied by Mr. Brocklebank's wife they went to Switzerland, and, after a very delightful holiday, resolved, as a sort of grand climax, to ascend Mont Blanc. Before they reached the summit Brocklebank, who had always seemed a robust as well as a jovial man, began to breathe with difficulty. Presently he collapsed altogether, and while they were endeavoring to get him down the mountain, he died. His wife and his friend, grief-stricken and worn out by their long and dreadful vigil on the mountain side, took his body to the crematorium at Geneva, in accordance with his known wishes. There Reece saw it actually committed to the furnace. Then they returned to London with the ashes. Next day Reece went to his office, where he noticed that the clerks regarded him curiously. Paying little attention to them, he entered his private room, and had been there only a few minutes when "the communicating door was pushed open and William Brocklebank walked into my office."

The story is ingenious both in its construction and in the solution of its mystery. It has more than one unexpected twist, and holds the reader's interest firmly, which, after all, is the thing most to be desired in a tale of this kind. It may be safely predicted that few of those who begin "The Brocklebank Riddle" will close the book before the puzzle is solved.

HIS ENGLISH WIFE

HIS ENGLISH WIFE. By Rudolph Stratz. Translated by A. C. Curtis. Second impression. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THIS story is pertinent to the present time and, though without specific reference to the war, is written in a tone that should help toward a fuller understanding of the attitude of the combatants.

A young German officer marries an English girl. Her father is a German who has completely identified himself with English interests, and her life is spent in the round of busy leisure natural to rich Englishwomen. This leisure and independence cajole the German and arouse his impatience toward the military discipline by which he is held. A long furlough spent in England brings back his loyalty to his German training. That is the theme stripped to the bone. The style is without literary distinction, and the translation is very uneven. The value of the simple story lies entirely in the moderation and candor of the telling. The gulf between the German and English attitudes of mind in daily affairs is made clear, and the German is given a sympathetic rôle without bitterness, with, on the contrary, an obvious intention of fairness toward both races. The weakness of the book from an English standpoint lies in the fact that only the habits and customs of the small group in which the German moves, a group comprising the rich commercial houses with which his father-in-law has affiliations, are recorded. The social responsibility of the aristocracy and the activities of the professional class play no part in the drama. Thus England is represented in a manner so fragmentary as to destroy much of the significance of the contract involved in the plan of the book, which, nevertheless, holds its interest to the end.

THE KISS OF APOLLO

THE KISS OF APOLLO. By M. G. D. Bianchi. Duffield & Co. $1.35 net.

JULIAN and Judith, boy and girl playfellows, loved to act the tales of mythology, but there was one which Judith could never be persuaded to play—the kiss of Apollo given to Cassandra, "which hindered her from prophecy and made her mad." And, as Judith blossomed into a wonderful girlhood, that same "kiss of Apollo" was her dread. She was intensely, fiercely virginal, shrinking with an unnamed horror from the sex in man, crying out her hatred for the boy friend, grown into the passionate lover, because he took the long-coveted kiss. To another man she declared:

> I am going to give my whole life to helping girls not to love men • • • I see if men get girls to love them, it is all over with their doing anything else—sometimes even with their loving God. • • • They are happy and good until some man kisses them. After that they don't care for work or church or anything. It is just the way Apollo drove poor Cassandra mad all over again.

The next step of the young visionary was to enter into a nominal marriage with a man who assures her he is eager to be her friend and her helper, and to give her the aegis of his name that she may be more free to follow her philanthropic plans.

Up to this point one can, at least, understand the heroine, but we confess that in the after shaping of her life, we wholly fail to get her point of view; to reveal the story would not be "playing the game." Suffice it to say that, as an old friend told her, she "threw over all her principles and dreams and ideals," and, very evidently, the author is with her. The closing chapter is strange reading for these days of feminism.

The novel contains some vital characters; the style is admirable; the plot original. There is a lovely portrayal of brotherly and sisterly affection. But it seems to hold the appalling thesis that an overwhelming passion justifies everything; and—we must say it—it is fairly dripping with sex.

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NEWS OF BOOKS

Important June Fiction—History of the United States

AMONG the first of numerous important books to make their appearance on the market in June is William J. Locke's new novel "Jaffery." It is the story of an English war correspondent and a native Albanian, the widow of Jaffery's Balkan comrade, who upset the conventionalities of an English country house and subsequently found joy and adventure on the high seas and in the Balkans. The book will be published this week by the John Lane Company.

The George H. Doran Company has scheduled for June publication several of its most important books, including "Sprague's Canyon," by Horace Annesley Vachell, a story of California, a hill ranch, and two women, based upon Mr. Vachell's own years of experience as a Western rancher; "Of Human Bondage," a story of modern life by the English dramatist and novelist, W. Somerset Maugham; "Tahan," the story of an Indian, Joseph K. Griffis, told by himself, who, from being an Indian warrior and chief, becomes a Salvation Army officer, a minister, and is now a lecturer on the Chautauqua circuit, and "The Taming of Zenas Henry," by Sara Ware Bassett, a romance of Cape Cod.

How closely the reading taste of Australians follows that of the average American is indicated by the special Australian editions now almost ready for the usual June shipments. There will be a large edition of Booth Tarkington's "The Turmoil" (the second special Australian edition, by the way); "The Light of Western Stars," by Zane Grey; "Just Around the Corner," by Fannie Hurst; "The Great Mirage," by James L. Ford; "The New Clarion," by Will N. Harben; "Looking After Sandy," by Margaret Turnbull; "May Iverson's Career," by Elizabeth Jordan; "The Sound of Water," by Margarita Spalding Gerry; "The Copy-Cat," by Mary Wilkins Freeman; "The Clarion," by Samuel Hopkins Adams, and "The Street of Seven Stars," by Mary Roberts Rinehart. China, too, seems to be in close touch with the popular Spring fiction, the Methodist Publishing House of Shanghai having placed two orders in rapid succession for a supply of Henry Sydnor Harrison's new novel, "Angela's Business."

An early June publication will be H. A. Millis's "The Japanese Problem in the United States," described as a frank discussion of the two main factors of the problem suggested in the title: first, the admission of Japanese immigrants, and second, the treatment accorded Japanese who are here. Professor Millis gathered the material for his volume as an investigator for the Commission on Relations with Japan of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Many conditions which have hitherto been little understood are explained by the author and new facts brought forward.

A new book by Leonid Andreyev, translated by Herman Bernstein, is to be published in June. It is a play, in six scenes, entitled "The Sorrows of Belgium," and describing the devastation suffered by that country during the present war. It is said that Maeterlinck has chosen for the hero while King Albert is portrayed in one of the other characters.

The "Riverside History of the United States" has made its appearance in four attractive limp leather volumes. Professor Carl Becker of the University of Kansas opens the new work by considering our original colonies as expansions of Western Europe, a sort of European frontier, and the Revolution, not as a simple struggle between colonies and mother country, but as a movement complex in character and world-wide in its bearings. Professor Allen Johnson of Yale, author of the second volume, introduces the new forces, the demand for expansion toward the Mississippi. This volume covers the second war with England, and traces the growth of American nationality up to the inauguration of President Jackson. Professor Dodd of the University of Chicago in the third volume carries the history through the Jackson régime, the Mexican War and the civil war. Finally, Professor F. L. Paxson of the University of Wisconsin offers a fresh and stimulating narrative of the industrial changes incident to the civil war and the Reconstruction period.

Two long stories and a short one form the second volume of Artzibashef's work which B. W. Huebsch is bringing out in English. The title is "The Millionaire." The book has an autobiographical preface in which Artzibashef tells of his work, his struggle for recognition, the part that "Sanine" played in his success and especially of the social and political influences on his writing and thinking.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

EDWIN MARKHAM thinks that "Virgilia," one of the lyrics in his new book of poems, "The Shoes of Happiness," is the greatest poem he has ever written. It has been set to music and arranged in a song cycle by Edith Haines-Kuester.

Ernest Poole's "The Harbor," published in February, has lately gone into its ninth edition.

Cale Young Rice says in the preface to his recently published "Collected Plays and Poems" that "The spirit of America, with its sources in the ideals of many nations, is no longer narrowly national, but genuinely cosmopolitan," and that if we wish to achieve a really great national literature we must cease trying to make it distinctively American, abandon the attempt to "create supreme art out of social materials that are shifting and local," and see our way toward a national literature that shall embrace "the universal hopes and impulses of humanity."

Grace Livingston Hill Lutz, whose "Miranda," latest of a long series of novels, is a Spring publication, had a great-grandfather, a grandfather, and a mother who were all writers. Her aunt, Mrs. G. R. Alden, was well known by her signature of "Pansy." On her father's side were two signers of the Declaration of Independence, Robert and Philip Livingston.

Six more volumes in their new Mark Twain limp leather edition will be brought out this Spring by Harper & Brothers.

James Oppenheim, whose "The Beloved" is a "movie" novel of Spring publication, is a member of the colony of writers and artists who are using the old Greenwich Village section of New York for their fiction.

Several societies have been organized in different parts of the Middle West to honor the memory of Jonathan Chapman, known a hundred years ago throughout that region as "Johnny Appleseed," who is the hero of Eleanor Atkinson's recent novel of that name.

Doubleday, Page & Co. offer a series of seven prizes for the best criticisms by high school and college pupils of the "The Man Who Rocked the Earth," by Arthur Train and Robert Williams Wood. The first prize will be $50, the second $25, the third $15, the fourth a twelve-volume set of O. Henry's works in red leather, the fifth a twelve-volume set of Joseph Conrad's works in blue leather, the sixth and seventh $5 each. The criticisms must not be over 500 words in length and must be sent to the publishers before June 1.

Henry Beach Needham, whose baseball story, "The Double Squeeze," is just out, is at the battle front in Europe serving as a magazine correspondent.

Walter Elwood, whose recently published "Guimo" gives so intimate a picture of native life in the Philippines, was for several years a supervisor of schools on the Island of Negros, where he won the sympathy and friendship of the natives by writing plays which he produced before packed audiences, the majority of whom could not understand a word of the English dialogue, the acting being done by young men and women studying in the schools.

Philip Davis, author of "Streetland: Its Little People and Big Problems," came to America as an immigrant from Russia at the age of 14 and at once went to work as a bastings puller in a sweatshop on the lower east side, where he worked fourteen hours a day for two dollars a week. He is now connected with the Civic Service House, Boston.

JOHN S. BILLINGS

The Man Who Organized New York's Public Library

JOHN SHAW BILLINGS. A Memoir. By Fielding H. Garrison, M.D. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

IN the minds of New Yorkers, and, indeed, of many others, the name of Dr. Billings is chiefly associated with the memorable work he did in the organization and administration of the New York Public Library. But great as was that work, it was, after all, only the capstone of a long and useful career whose seventy years and more were filled with many varied and notable activities. Dr. Garrison's Memoir shows how many sided were his interests, how well rounded was his life, and how deep was the pleasure he took in every one of his diverse tasks. Varied as his labors were, they were all similar in one particular, in that they conferred some great and permanent benefit upon his fellow-men. What he did for this metropolis during the nearly seventeen years of his association with the Public Library was of solid and enduring beneficence.

It was in 1896 that he undertook the duties and responsibilities of the huge, inchoate enterprise that loomed vaguely before the Board of Trustees. They had then to decide upon the fundamental questions of what kind of library should be established and what should be its general character and scope. Its site had still to be chosen and its architectural plans invited and decided upon. For fifteen years he worked upon these and other problems, as they came up in the slow progress of the great undertaking, visiting the important libraries of Europe and studying their methods, and, finally, as the building approached completion, taking up the multifarious demands of the tasks of cataloguing and installing the two million volumes and pamphlets of the Central Library and its branches. For two years after the opening of the new building he remained as its administrative head, and died in harness in March, 1913, at the age of 75.

Dr. Billings must have taken a peculiar pleasure in thus working out the scheme and the plan of operation of this beautiful temple to the love of reading. For all his life he was an omnivorous reader and during his youth had found it difficult to satisfy his appetite. Dr. Garrison quotes from an address in which he told of the manoeuvres to which he had recourse in college in order to get reading matter. The college library was open only once a week, for a few hours, and a student could take out only two books at a time. So he would get permission from half a dozen or more boys to borrow books in their names, and would carry away an armful. During the Summer vacations when the library was closed he would climb over the roof, make a burglarious entrance by an attic trap-door, and, all alone, have long hours of deep enjoyment with the books. When he was 8 years old he had read the Bible through, verse by verse, and had read also "Robinson Crusoe," "Deerslayer," "Pathfinder," and "Pilgrim's Progress." Would it be easy to find anywhere in this country, seventy years later, an eight-year-old boy with such a list of books to his credit?

The opening chapter, which gives brief account of his boyhood and youth in Indiana, his college days at Miami University and the Medical College of Ohio, is full of entertaining glimpses of the life of the Middle West, then just struggling out of frontier conditions, and of the early development of his virile and interesting personality. The hundred and more pages devoted to his experiences during the civil war, nearly all told by extracts from his diary and letters, are not only full of interest, but have much historical value, because, as his service was that of a surgeon, they throw light upon the medical history of warfare at that time, to which but little attention has been paid heretofore.

His work after the war in connection with the office of the Surgeon General brought him the opportunity for one of the three great achievements of his life, the Medical Index Catalogue which Dr. Osler has called a "Gargantuan undertaking" and his "float down to posterity." What he did, and it was the first time it had been done, was to catalogue and classify the entire literature of medicine in all its branches. The value of this service to men in the medical profession was inestimable.

The third of his three great achievements was the planning and organising of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, over which he presided in a creative and executive capacity, as he did twenty years later over that of the New York Public Library. But these three great achievements furnish only the high-water marks of his long life of constant and intense activity. The bibliography of his writings appended to this memoir fills twelve pages. He supervised the planning and construction of half a dozen other important hospitals and laboratories. He was eminent as a sanitarian and statistician.

One of his colleagues said of him that he was "almost superman in his power of work." Notwithstanding his incessant labors and the big results he achieved—big in both quantity and quality—he found time to do an enormous amount of varied reading, while he secured recreation by turning from one kind of brain work to another. He seems to have had an unusual faculty for friendship, and was held in warm affection and high esteem by many eminent men in this country and in Europe. Shortly before his death he said to Dr. Weir Mitchell, one of his closest friends, that the various honors which had come to him seemed unimportant when compared with the friendships he had so happily made.

Dr. Garrison has made a highly interesting volume, weaving together with illuminating narrative the many and long excerpts from Dr. Billings's letters, diaries, and addresses, and supplementing these with just analysis, comment, and description, which complete the portrayal of a remarkable personality. The book is at once a well-deserved memorial to a life that was of very great value to his fellow-men and a human document of interest and importance. For young people just preparing for or entering upon active life it should have much inspirational quality.

ESSENTIALS OF ENGLISH

ESSENTIALS OF ENGLISH SPEECH AND LITERATURE. By Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt. D., LL. D. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.

MR. VIZETELLY'S distinguished position among contemporary lexicographers assures him a respectful audience whenever he elects to discuss our language. As managing editor of the Standard Dictionary, he has had peculiar opportunities to gain an intimate knowledge of the English language. And he has—what most lexicographers lack—the power to present that knowledge in a way which is not only clear but interesting.

The author's aim has been to record the chief facts concerning the historical and ethnological development of the English language and to show, by illustrative examples from different periods, the progress made therein. He has traced the evolution of English speech, described the development and growth of English literature, and recorded mutations in English orthography and syntax. He devotes one interesting chapter to the foreign element in English and fills some sixty pages with a valuable discussion of a subject on which he is peculiarly well qualified to speak—the use of the dictionary.

Since Dr. Vizetely gives a history of the English language and the English literature up to Milton's time, his book necessarily constitutes a commentary on early English morals and manners; in fact, it may be said to be a brief history of the development of English civilization. But this is only one aspect of Dr. Vizetelly's achievement. His chapter on "Literature: Its Elements," with its clear definitions and its logical analysis, might well be taken from its context and used as a textbook. His discussion of "Phonetics, Pronunciation, and Reading" is simple enough to be understood by schoolboys, but may be read to advantage by many who make a living by writing. And the chapters on "Writing for Publication" and "Individuality in Writing" are full of sound and useful counsel.

The most obvious use of "Essentials of English Speech and Literature" is as a textbook in schools and universities. But the clearness and symmetry of its arrangement and the excellence of its table of contents and index make it particularly valuable as a work of reference. Certainly it should be near the hand of every one who has frequent occasion to put his thoughts into written words.

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X SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1915. X

BRYAN'S POSITION IS RAPIDLY BECOMING PAINFUL; PROOF THAT HE IS PLAYING SMALL PART HURTS HIM

His Aims and the President's Diverging—Always Subordinated, He Has Not Been Consulted on Important Matters—Comment Which He Formerly Ignored Now Angers Him—How His Hope for High Place in History Was Thwarted.

By Charles Willis Thompson.

SECRETARY BRYAN'S position in the Administration is no longer as pleasant as it was. Since the War of the Eleven Nations began there has been a steady growth of discomfort. Of late, and especially in the last month, the situation has become such that to many men, placed as he is, it would now be intolerable.

The subordination of his position has been accented. He has found himself and other members of the Administration more and more out of sympathy, and their aims less and less in common. This has given to outside attacks a power to hurt him which they did not have before. An indifference to his feelings and his interests has become noticeable.

And there has been apparent a willingness to let it be seen by the country that instead of being Siamese twins, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan are two different individuals, each with his own purposes; that they are not two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one. There are many ways to give such an impression without using a megaphone, and for a long time—in fact, until the time of the war—everything was done to contradict and squelch that idea; nothing was done to foster it.

The effect of this upon Mr. Bryan has been such that he has been unable to conceal his feelings even in public. They have been rasped, and he shows it.

The newspaper publications proclaiming the fact that the work of the State Department in important matters is done by the President, generally without even consulting the Secretary of State, and the sneering comments so widely made, have hurt him. Once there was a compensation for such wounds, but not now. The compensation lay in the fact that he believed his advice and influence to be potent in the Administration; now he does not think so. When he believed this, he could endure the outside criticisms with some equanimity; he was armored, to some extent. With the compensation gone, the armor gone, there is nothing to take away the sting of the wounds; and the wounds are increasing in number with every mail that brings him a newspaper.

Bryan Wrote Only the Signature.

It is one thing to be accused of being treated as a nonentity when you know that you are not; another thing when you suspect that you are.

President Wilson wrote not only the note to Germany concerning the Lusitania massacre, but the previous one protesting against the establishment of the war zone; both the "strict accountability" note and the "any word or any act" note—and these were the two outstanding actions of the Government since the war began. Mr. Bryan signed them. In the case of the Lusitania note, at any rate, he contributed nothing but his signature, and he did not know what he was to sign until all the other members of his Cabinet knew it too.

The issuance of the note was preceded by several days of industrious announcement that the President was not consulting him; columns concerning the President's lonely detachment were published; and when Mr. Wilson emerged from his retirement it was proclaimed through the land that not even then did he consult Mr. Bryan, even as a matter of form, on the most momentous subject brought before the State Department in fifty years.

Yet Mr. Bryan did venture to make one suggestion for the amendment of the note. It was made in the presence of his colleagues of the Cabinet. The President rejected it.

The sneering comments on his effacement during the progress of this history-making event were not too easy to bear. They might have been lightened if he had known them to be unjust and incorrect. That would have been a prop. But the prop was taken away when, after the President had neglected to consult him until the note was written and had then consulted him only as he consulted the other members of the Cabinet, his one proposal was rejected.

Lusitania Note the Finishing Touch.

When thick-and-thin Administration organs ostentatiously called attention to his obliteration throughout these great events, it hit Mr. Bryan harder than anything else had done. He showed his anger to friends of the President. To be described as a nonentity by his political adversaries would not have hurt half so much. But when the leading Administration organ in the country took the lead in picturing his obliteration, blithely cackling over the fact that the word "Bryan" was all he had been called on to add to the Lusitania note—it was in fact all he was permitted to add—it provoked him to bitter speech. The blow was the more staggering because this organ, for some time after the war began, was given to picturing the President and the Secretary of State as jointly guiding the Ship of State—had even described them as "the Supreme Court" before which Europe was appearing.

His position in the State Department is one which most of his predecessors would not have enjoyed. Counselor Lansing is consulted more than he, and sometimes Mr. Bryan only learns what is to be done after Mr. Lansing has been consulted and after Mr. Lansing's suggestions have been accepted. Then Mr. Bryan carries out Mr. Lansing's suggestions. The President frequently consults with Mr. Lansing directly.

Before the war began all this was not so evident, and probably was not the case. The President carried out his own ideas, but he certainly did consult the Secretary. There was nothing to prevent Mr. Bryan from thinking that he was going to make a place for himself in history among famous Secretaries of State. It is true that the President dealt with many international problems himself, but the things in which Mr. Bryan was especially interested he attended to himself and received the President's acquiescence, and this kept him from thinking that he was not playing so great a part in the world's affairs as he would naturally like to do.

As an instance, there was the case of the blanket peace treaties. Now that was the kind of thing in which Mr. Bryan was temperamentally interested, much more so than in such a matter as the recognition of President Huerta. He believed he had originated a colossal conception, that of making war nearly impossible. It was nothing less than making all the world agree that whenever two nations stood on the edge of war they should be obliged to wait until an investigation had been completed. They were not to drop off the edge for a year, during which they were not to increase their armaments and at the end of which their rage would most likely have abated.

Granting, first, that such a scheme was possible; second, that any two nations really on the edge of war would really abide by the treaty and not find pretexts that it had been violated by the other side; it was a glittering idea, and Mr. Bryan's whole soul was enlisted in it. He pictured himself as bringing about universal peace, and nobody can deny that a statesman who did that would have a place in history beside which the piffling achievements of other statesmen of his time, in settling Balkan problems, Moroccan problems, Chinese problems, or Mexican problems, would look small. And, since the President acquiesced in his scheme, Mr. Bryan was busy, and happy, and never looked upon himself as a nonentity or thought he was being treated as one, and did not feel slighted if the President took a bigger share than he in dealing with some comparatively trivial question, such as that of Mexico.

Not to go back to such relatively ancient history as the war-zone protest to Germany, the affair of the Lusitania note will serve as showing how Mr. Bryan's awakening gradually came about or, perhaps, as showing how the President's attitude had subtly changed; for only the historian can decide which it was.

The President had expected that a vessel with Americans on board would be destroyed. When it happened he consulted nobody. The newspapers announced his movements with a particularity which showed they were receiving full information about them. In Washington reporters do not dog a President's steps, camp on his doorstep; what they write is based on information they receive. Obviously, they were getting it. They told how the President was solving the problem all by himself.

Our "Interned" Secretary of State.

The Lusitania was destroyed on Friday. By Monday it began to be a matter worthy of inquiry and fruitful in conjecture, this internment of the Secretary of State. So the reporters began to conjecture and inquire. At first Mr. Bryan saw nothing extraordinary in it and answered their questions with frankness and even amusement. On Saturday he had emphatically but jovially answered a question about what communication he had had with the President that he had not only not seen him but had not heard from him "by wire or wireless." But by Monday everybody was questioning whether the President was intentionally emphasizing his aloofness for the purpose of making Mr. Bryan's detachment obvious.

Tuesday is the regular day for the Cabinet to meet, and on that Tuesday it assembled and the President produced the note. Its firm tone may have been a disagreeable surprise to Mr. Bryan, but what he said was in executive session and has not leaked out. What he did, however, was this: He proposed an amendment. He brought up his one great achievement as a statesman, the blanket treaty that was to insure universal peace.

This treaty had been rejected by Germany when he proposed it to her, but she had accepted it "in principle." In view of this acceptance in principle, Mr. Bryan suggested a paragraph in the note proposing that the question of the Lusitania, the Gulflight, and the Cushing be dealt with in the way provided by the blanket treaty—nothing to be done for a year except to investigate; and, presumably, since this was a cardinal point in the rejected treaty, neither nation to increase its armaments meanwhile. The President disapproved the suggestion.

No Attempt to Preserve Appearances.

Mr. Bryan may have thought it a painful blow to his hopes for going down to history as the statesman who had banished war, that at the first opportunity his own President should have disapproved such a likely opportunity to put his scheme in practice. He went from the White House across the street to the State Department, leaving the unamended note in the President's hands; and a little later the note was sent to the State Department for examination, suggestion, and possible correction. But it was not sent to Mr. Bryan. It was sent to Mr. Lansing.

The Counselor went over it, looked up authorities, and returned it to the President with a number of suggestions. Some of them are said to have proposed omissions, some additions. One story is that he toned down one of the paragraphs which was too strong to be in accordance with our position as stated in former communications. Another is that he suggested a new paragraph that would bring our present attitude more in conformity with our former one. At any rate, he made suggestions, and at least one of them was accepted.

Then, the President having gone over Mr. Lansing's amendments and done as he saw fit with them, he at last sent the note to Mr. Bryan. Not for suggestions. No; but so that Mr. Bryan could make his one contribution to the note. That contribution was one word—"Bryan." It was the signature.

It is nothing revolutionary for a President to deal with a great crisis by himself. He is the man elected by the people to take responsibility, and on him it rests. But it is not usually done in quite this way. Even on such a comparatively unimportant matter as patronage President Harrison, a cold and blunt man, used to send for a Senator and tell him that he was going to make such-and-such an appointment distasteful to the Senator. Then the Senator could go out and announce the appointment and add that he had been consulted by the President and had recommended it. President Lincoln used to go through the form of consulting his Cabinet even when he had already taken the action concerning which he pretended to consult them.

But the ignoring of Mr. Bryan was done with no attempt to preserve appearances; it was done in daylight, with the whole country looking on; and of course it was emphasized by the newspaper correspondents. Nothing was done to break the fall; if there was a safety-net there it was removed beforehand. It was removed by the constant promulgation, during four days, of the fact that Mr. Bryan was being left in complete ignorance of what was going on.

In this state of things Mr. Bryan is aggrieved with the whole world, and shows it in his demeanor, in his manner, in his words, in his tone of voice. Chiefly he is aggrieved with the newspapers, and has shown it in bitter altercations with the correspondents at his department. But there are members of the Administration and there are friends of the President to whom he shows it; perhaps he regards them as responsible for the President's attitude toward him; at any rate he knows their opinion of him and reciprocates it, and comes close to expressing it.

Mr. Bryan is smarting; smarting because of the fear that his hope of becoming famous as the statesman of peace may be thwarted, and his cast of mind forbids the thought that that may be because his plan was impracticable and leads to a feeling that it may have been caused by individual human beings and not by any fatal defect in the scheme itself. He is smarting because of the incessant daily picturing of himself as a nonentity and a figurehead, and because the Administration organs engage in it. He is smarting because he suspects hostility to himself in quarters close to the President. He is smarting because he no longer has that feeling of being at one with the President, backed up by the President. He no longer feels that pat on the back from the Presidential hand that used to do so much to deprive even poisoned arrows of their venom.

Has Loyally Helped Wilson.

For two years Mr. Bryan has loyally effaced himself in the interest of the President. But for that effacement and that loyalty Mr. Wilson could not have won the success which has been his, in the main, since March 4, 1913. It is quite certain that his legislative program would have been shot full of holes. Instead of a united party he would have had to face one worse divided than that which frustrated Grover Cleveland and practically wrecked his second Administration.

Mr. Wilson's personality is now so definite in the public mind that it is hard to recall the general attitude toward him when he took office. His personality was not at all definite then. He was a good deal of a mystery for a long time after he took office. He had no personal following; he had not been a national figure long enough.

The historic record of the Democratic Party was one of discord and division when placed in power, and generally when out of power. Cleveland was a strong man, and, in his second term, had a personal following; but no sooner had his party been placed in power than it dissolved into a Donnybrook Fair. Wilson came into office at the head of a party that had been split for twenty years, in which antagonism had become embittered, and none of whose leaders knew him. There was no particular reason to suppose that in his case the party would reverse its record of disorder and rebellion. It was, in fact, generally expected that the party would run true to form.

Bryan Worked for President Alone.

That it did not—that it behaved more like an army than a mob, and carried out a program of constructive legislation, with no revolt against its chief in or out of Congress, and subsequently won the Congressional elections—may be attributed to Mr. Wilson's strength of character. Cleveland had a strong character, and he could not do it.

Secretary Bryan had the greatest personal following possessed by any leader in the party. He devoted himself entirely to bringing that following into line for the Administration. The first year was the critical one. President Wilson proposed a program which could not possibly have been put through if it had not been for Bryan's active work. The two principal numbers on the program were the Tariff and Currency bills, and both of them were saved by Bryan's work in a Congress wherein the majority of the Democracy were Bryan men. He prevented revolt, and men who a few years ago were shouting for 16 to 1 swallowed their opinions and voted for the Currency bill at his behest.

It was a nine days' wonder among men who had known Mr. Bryan to see how he effaced himself. For a long time they kept trying to guess at what was underneath his unaccustomed behavior, and wondering how soon he would break out. He had never been in the habit of playing second fiddle to anybody, and many years of being "the Peerless Leader" had made him autocratic. Now, however, he became an eager and docile assistant, and he seemed to have no purpose but to advance Woodrow Wilson's interests.

He had bidden good-bye to his Presidential ambition. Many expected to see him knife his chief, or at least try to appropriate whatever credit might accrue to him. But as time went on it became evident even to the most cynical that Mr. Bryan was wholly wrapped up in the success of the Wilson Administration, that he was heart and soul devoted to it, that he was a loyal and faithful subordinate and was playing a subordinate part with no heartburnings.

That credit is not withheld from him now by any one of those in Washington who were most distrustful of him at the start. Even his enemies give him full, if grudging, approbation, for his loyalty to the President.

Self-sacrifice had never been regarded as being the chief among his virtues, and this sacrifice was great. He would not have been human if he had not expected it to be recognized and rewarded, rewarded at least with gratitude and strong support. At first it was. At a time when Mr. Bryan was being sharply attacked for his lecture-tour absences from Washington, the President took occasion to make a public statement praising his services and—with an emphasis called for by the nature of the criticisms—his "capacity for business."

Such recognition was all that Mr. Bryan wanted in the way of reward, and because he received it he bore the newspaper attacks with an equanimity to which his present fretted and harassed demeanor bears no resemblance.

At first, too, the President did not assume the whole direction of things coming within Bryan's province. When he wanted to do so he did, but on many things Mr. Bryan had the initiative, and probably did not notice that they were either minor things or hobbies of his own, like his harmless blanket-peace-treaty scheme, which assumed in his eyes an importance greater than they really had.

In two years the President's personality, vague at first to his countrymen, had become clear, and he had built up a following of his own. He does not need Mr. Bryan so much as he did. Entirely aside from that, it is believed in Washington that he felt it necessary to make it clear that Bryan was not guiding the Administration, because of the general dissatisfaction which was being caused by the Secretary's extreme theories and the extremes to which he went in carrying them out. The few men of practical minds about the President found the impracticality of Mr. Bryan's ideas driving them apart from the Secretary, and resented the President's being saddled with the responsibility for them. This applied, too, to Mr. Bryan's acts as well as his ideas; they did not want the President to be blamed for either.

Each Now Going His Own Way.

Lately Mr. Bryan has declared for national prohibition, and the President for treating prohibition as a local question in the States. Various suggestions have been offered to explain this difference. As probable a one as any is that the President is perfectly willing to let it be made plain that he and Mr. Bryan are two separate and individual human beings, each treading his own path—that, as I have said, they are not Siamese twins, nor two souls with but a single thought. Certainly Mr. Bryan would not have delivered this utterance if the President had strongly objected; therefore the President did not strongly object. He probably welcomed the opportunity to let the country see that the Secretary was going his own way and that the President did not influence it; and his own action in the case of the Lusitania note, with the country-wide promulgation of the fact that it was his action alone, let the country see that the President was going his own way and that the Secretary did not influence it.

NEWPORT WILL BE GAY

European War Sending Many There Instead of Abroad—Prominent People Who Will Be in Summer Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 29.—Newport expects a wonderful Summer season. Many of the "old guard" are in their Summer homes already, and many will follow shortly, starting the season much earlier than usual.

Most pleasing to the people of Newport and to the Summer residents is the long list of people absent during other seasons who are to be here this year. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, who have the Agassis place; Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Bristow, Mrs. Joseph H. Willard and the Misses Willard, Mrs. Henry Clews, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, who have one of the Pinard cottages; James J. Van Alen, Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Potter Kling, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Lorillard, Miss Helen Brice, and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. G. d'Hauteville.

Both the Russian and Spanish Embassies, represented by Ambassadors Mr. George Bakhmeteff and Señor de Riano, will again be at Newport.

Two Governors, R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island and Charles S. Whitman of New York, and Lieutenant Governor Grafton Cushing of Massachusetts will be here.

Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar M. Phelps of New York will occupy their new homes for the first time.

In the list of those who will occupy their own estates are to be found the names of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Milton S. Barger, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hayward Ferry, Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. J. R. Busk, Miss Marie A. Cochran, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. Charles R. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow, Professor and Mrs. John W. Burgess, Admiral and Mrs. French B. Chadwick, Admiral and Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings. Mrs. James P. Kernochan, James V. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mrs. David King, Miss Fanny L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. William Rogers Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Frederick P. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Henry Walters, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Miss Annie Leary, James J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, Lispenard Stewart, Egerton L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. James Andrews Swan, Miss Fanny Foster, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. William Storrs Wells, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal, General and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Miss Rosa A. Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Wentz, Mrs. James J. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Easton, Mrs. Harold Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Andrews, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Howe, Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Mrs. Pauline Le Roy French, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bull, Hamilton R. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw Safe, Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. William B. Weld, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Abney.

The death of Alfred G. Vanderbilt on the Lusitania is a severe loss to Newport, for he was here in and out of season at Oakland Farm. He had a strong affection for Newport and was doing something for it continually. So his death is acknowledged to be the heaviest blow Newport has received in many a day.

Week-Ending at Catskill.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., May 29.—Catskill has never looked more charming than it appears today, with its hotels and boarding houses thrown open to entertain the people who have reached here since early this morning for the week end.

While there has been no formal program arranged for their entertainment, except a ball tonight, there is always plenty of diversion at Catskill.

As usual dancing, boating, bathing, fishing, baseball, automobiling, trolley parties, tennis, and golf will take the lead in the Summer's program of amusements.

LENOX'S EARLY SEASON

Prominent Names Among Those Already at Berkshire Summer Centre—Dances and Golf in Full Swing.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 29.—The Berkshire Hills have attracted more cottagers for the season than ever before. All of the cottages in Lenox have been leased, and there are but few round about without a tenant for the season. Lenox is on the threshold of the beginning of social activities, and in Stockbridge entertaining has already begun. Tonight there were dances at the country clubs in Pittsfield and in Great Barrington and at the Lenox Club. The program for Memorial Day is principally tennis and golf. Handicaps are to be played on most of the Berkshire links.

Because the conditions brought on by war did not allow the owners of the estates to cross to Europe for a Spring visit they have turned to their country places. The migration from New York into the hills this week was heavy.

Some of the cottagers who have arrived here are Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis at Clipston Grange, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Strong at the Gables, Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck at White Lodge, Mrs. Edward Spencer at Shipton Court, Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck at Valley Head, Miss Georgiana Sargent at Twin Elms, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Pease at the Orchard, Miss Helen Parish at Cozy Nook, Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson at Blantyre, Mrs. John E. Parsons at Interlaken, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop at The Maples, Mr. Charles Lanier at Allen Winden, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris at Brookhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Jaques, the Misses Goodman at Yokun, Mrs. A. A. Gilmore at Lithdow, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham at Overice, Mrs. John E. Alexandre at Spring Lawn, Mrs. Richard Auchmuty at the Dormers, Miss Kate S. Buckingham at Bald Head, Miss Emily Biddle at Breezy Corners, Right Rev. Thomas F. Davies at Egleston, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Blake at Pine Needles, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed at Lakeside, Miss Kate Cary at Butternut Cottage, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clark at Fernbrook, William A. Slater at Home Farm, Miss Olivia E. P. Stokes at Under Ledge, Mrs. George W. Folsom at Sunnybank, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure at Beaupre, Mr. and Mrs. Ross W. Whistler at Hidden House, Mrs. Joseph S. Whistler at Plumstead.

Among the arrivals in Stockbridge are Mrs. Thomas H. Rodman, Miss G. S. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Mellen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McBurney, Mrs. Rollin H. Lynde, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Blagden, Miss Helen C. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Brown Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, the Misses Hague, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Southworth, and Mr. and Mrs. Laurence B. Stoddard.

The Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club, of which David Lydig is President, was opened this week. Extensive improvements are being carried out and the flotilla has been increased.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker are at their country estate at Great Barrington, where Mr. Walker has been building the largest range of greenhouses that have ever been designed for any estate in Massachusetts. Several acres will be under glass when the houses are completed.

Miss Gertrude Parsons has given a portrait of her father, the late John E. Parsons, to the Lenox library, of which he was the President at the time of his death. He will be succeeded by Grenville L. Winthrop, who has been secretary of the library trustees for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed have been passing all of the early season in Lenox. Mr. Bristed will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature in the Autumn.

Charles Reed, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Charles Reed, in Egremont, gave a talk on the American Ambulance in Paris at a meeting of the Thursday Morning Club in Great Barrington this week. Mr. Reed was one of the drivers of ambulances selected by Mrs. Payne Whitney, and during his service he carried over 10,000 wounded from the base hospitals.

Carl Stoeckel of Norfolk, Conn., has asked Lenox cottagers to the musicales he will give at Norfolk beginning next Tuesday. Mr. Stoeckel will have an orchestra of seventy from New York. They will be assisted by the Litchfield County Choral Union.

By the will of Dr. Frederick S. Coolidge, late of New York and Pittsfield, a bequest of $15,000 was made to the Berkshire Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital and $5,000 to the House of Mercy Hospital in Pittsfield. Mrs. Coolidge lately gave $100,000 as the foundation for a pension and sick benefit fund for the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield gave one of their Sunday afternoon receptions this week.

Dr. Henry P. Jaques has bought three acres of land from the homestead property of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and will build a villa.

Mrs. Edward Y. Dunn, daughter of George F. Perkins of Jersey City, has bought of William W. Maclay his country place in Lee.

Cortlandt F. Bishop, who is now at The Maples, has arranged for a series of long-distance automobile drives from Lenox. He will attempt to drive his automobile to the Battery in New York and back to Lenox in ten hours, and also drive an automobile to Boston Common and return in ten hours.

Mount Pocono Season On.

Special to The New York Times.

MT. POCONO, Pa., May 29.—As usual there will be this season a regular series of tournaments, track meets and baseball games between the guests at the various houses.

Some crack tennis players already here have spoken in unqualified approval of the courts. Golfers are much in evidence, practicing hard for the coming tournaments. While it is still early for bathing, there are plenty of impatient ones who hank daily around the bathing houses longingly toward the water. All the brooks and streams are at present in possession of the fishermen, who are capturing scores of speckled beauties.

BAR HARBOR PLANS.

Andrew Carnegie to Spend His First Summer at Famed Maine Resort—Last Automobile Restrictions Removed.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., May 29.—With almost every desirable cottage bespoken weeks ago, Bar Harbor is facing what promises to be the most brilliant of its many seasons of gayety. The European war has driven thousands to Maine who otherwise would have gone abroad. In spite of the fact that many of the most prominent Summer residents have died in the last two years, there will be no cessation in the social whirl, for new leaders are arising each Summer. This year the island of Mount Desert will be noteworthy for the men of prominence who will pass the Summer on its shores.

Among the additions to the Summer colony is Andrew Carnegie, who has taken the Summer home of the late George W. Vanderbilt.

The last restriction to the admission of automobiles has been removed from all the towns on the island. Last Winter's Legislature found a big fight on its hands, with many powerful Summer residents anxious to continue the restrictions which forbade motors in the town of Mount Desert, in which Northeast Harbor and Seal Harbor are located. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard were among the most interested. Dr. Eliot led the fight for the continuance of the prohibitory law as to motor cars. But the Legislature removed all the restrictions by an almost overwhelming vote. Bar Harbor admitted them two years ago.

This seems to be the last step in the long and bitter automobile fight, which has lasted nearly fifteen years.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her young son will come to Bar Harbor early in June.

Colonel Horace Porter will be a prominent member of the diplomatic set who will arrive early in the year. It is a little uncertain just what members of the diplomatic set will be here this Summer, as pressure of business will keep many of them in close touch with Washington, but it is safe to assume that the usual four or five embassies and legations will make their Summer headquarters on the island of Mount Desert.

Among those who have already taken cottages are M. Constantin Brun, the Minister from Denmark, and W. A. F. Ekengren, the Minister from Sweden, both of whom have spent many Summers here.

Other prominent men who have leased Summer homes are Jacob H. Schiff, the banker; Gouverneur Morris, the well-known writer of fiction; Francis L. Wellman, one of New York's best-known attorneys; Warner M. Leeds, D. G. Reid, William H. Bliss, and Ernest Schelling of New York.

Mrs. Alfred Anson, who had planned to spend the Summer in Europe, will be at Bar Harbor early in the Summer. Mrs. Anson had planned to go abroad on the last trip of the ill-fated Lusitania, and changed her mind at the last moment. Her husband is an English officer in active service and has been prominent in the social life of Bar Harbor in former seasons. Her children are expected to arrive in Bar Harbor early in June.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan has taken the Jaques cottage at Schooner Head for the Summer. Mrs. Morgan spent nearly all of last Summer in that vicinity, which is near the estate purchased by Mr. Morgan, shortly before his death, for his daughter, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee.

Mrs. Gardiner Sherman of New York, who has been away two seasons, is to arrive early in June to occupy her cottage.

Mrs. C. Morton Smith of Philadelphia will be among the early arrivals, her cottage on the lower shore is being made ready for her arrival.

WHAT THE JUNE BRIDE WILL WEAR THIS SEASON

Common Sense Has Now Relieved Girls From Much of the Harassing and Wearisome Before-the-Ceremony Preludes of Matrimony---The Wise Young Woman Puts Half Her Trousseau Money in the Bank to Buy Autumn Clothes with It.

FASHIONS change so rapidly nowadays that, unless the June bride wants to have a closet full of perfectly good and perfectly unwearable garments on her hands she will see to it that her trousseau is of more modest proportions than of yore.

Of course, the Summer trousseau must be planned in deference to the sort of a honeymoon that has been decided upon.

Some very smart weddings of recent years have been followed by a re-



TWO SMART FROCKS FOR WARM AFTERNOONS.

On the left is a putty colored taffeta with deep chiffon yoke in back and front and a chiffon sash with tassels. On the right is a frock of black crepon with white chiffon sleeves, bodice and yoke.

treat to the country, to a bungalow, or camp loaned for the occasion, where an idyllic week or so might be passed in solitude a deux. The girl who hopes to avoid trousseau problems by such a ruse only postpones her difficulties, or rather privileges, in this respect, for upon her return to civilization she will be expected to display as many pretty frocks as her neighbor. To most girls this is an agreeable penance. The choice of a trousseau is different from the choice of her usual season's outfit.

Many girls from a small town find in their wedding journey a delightful opportunity for a trip to a great city. In this case, the trousseau need not occupy an unreasonable portion of the bride's time. Indeed, it is a mistake to be burdened by too many impedimenta. A smart silk suit for a "going away" gown, a chiffon or net afternoon frock or two, a one-piece gown for the street and a couple of taffeta theatre and restaurant gowns, with hats and blouses, dainty shoes and stockings, a pile of ethereal lingerie and some charming negligees for resting hours will be sufficient.

If the young couple are spending their first Summer at a smart resort, the bride will need a greater variety. It is well to remember that nothing is more appropriate for morning wear than the simple white skirts and blouses in which a girl often looks her best. Pique is the newest material for the skirt, and they should be cut to flare somewhat, though not unduly.

The keynote of her blouses should be fine workmanship, whether they be frilly or plain. It is better economy to purchase two or three really good ones, if the length of the purse be limited, than a great many cheap ones. The very plain ones depend for their beauty upon absolute freshness, and this quality is so ephemeral that many women find it advisable to limit themselves to a smaller number of rather more elaborately tucked and embroidered blouses, which cost a good deal more in the first place, but can be worn for several days without a trip to the laundry, on account of their less crushable surfaces.

If the bride is a real sportswoman she must have, in addition, home-spun or tweed skirts, serviceable hats, shoes and sweaters, and silk blouses. If she indulges but mildly in sports or is a mere spectator, she may adopt garments of more beauty and less usefulness. In any case, she will find one of the new sports coats, of semi-military model in white serge, a smart and practical garment. With this and some sweaters of various weights she may equip herself for anything.

Sweaters have become a necessary adjunct of every woman's summer wardrobe. A particularly lovely variety has appeared recently which any bride would be proud to possess. It is of jersey-weave in white or in a regular ice cream pink silk, and has a white fur collar and a four-inch band of the same around the bottom. It would make an ideal wrap to wear over the fluffy afternoon gowns that must find a place in every trousseau.

These gowns are really so exquisitely feminine that the bride of 1915 is fortunate in having such a charming model to follow. There are materials for them to suit all purses, lace, embroidered net and plain, chiffon, flounced embroidered Swiss, handkerchief linen, muli, lawn and organdy. Many have flounced skirts and taffeta bodices, while others have wide, plain skirts with embroidered motifs running up them and colored belts of ribbon. Organdy skirts of white, row upon row of narrow ruffles, are worn with 1860 three-quarter sleeved jackets of dark taffeta open in front. Chiffon gowns are banded their entire length with graduated widths of taffeta. White or cream are most favored for these frocks, and the accessories, hat, belt, shoes and stockings and parasol, are all of some becoming color, matching each other. A bride, being a privileged person, may allow herself several different colored sets.

Parasols are a delightful bit of feminine folly and make a charming wedding gift from one girl to another. Their variety is endless this year. Tulip shaped, Japanese pagoda-like with turned-up points, even square, their one idea seems to be to defy convention and be original at all costs. Then they are ruffled and striped, and wreathed and fluted, until it seems as if invention could go no further.

For her silk going-away suit the bride may choose shantung and pongee, and assure herself thereby of a most satisfactory garment. A simple blouse will make this suit exactly what she wants for a shopping expedition, and a smart frilly one will make it appropriate for a luncheon or a matinée. If the "silent colors" are not becoming to her, she may consult the sample books of faille and ottoman; and if she wants the newest thing of all, she will take grenadine or voile. A white net blouse, quite plain but for a frock of tiny pleated frills at neck and wrist, is an attractive novelty. There is great piquancy of effect in its black stock-ribbon bound around the neck between the feathery ruffles.

It is well to include a serge suit in one's outfit for the really chilly weather that sometimes happens in the best regulated Summers, but it need not necessarily be a brand new one, unless one likes. A one-piece dress, dark and serviceable, for a day's traveling or shopping will be found useful; and the new redingotes of silk, which completely cover a gown, are the latest thing in daytime wraps.

In the evening, the bride of 1915 will want to envelop herself in a cloud of pale colored tulle, with a pointed taffeta bodice, or turn herself into a sort of walking morning-glory flower by her flaring skirt of taffeta or gros de londres. A pair of gold slippers to wear with her short skirted dancing dresses will be found a sensible investment. They are expensive, it is true, but they go well with the pale colors that are fashionable for evening, and they are a good deal more economical in the end than slippers and stockings to match each gown.

Evening wraps are ravishing—voluminous affairs of coral, turquoise, or purple silk, lined with chiffon, edged with Georgian ruches and decked with silver embroidery, or trimmed with white fur. A white fox neckpiece to wear with them would make a gift for which any bride would be pathetically grateful.

Hats are always important, for they can make or mar the ensemble. For traveling, the bride should make her head as neat and trim and as small as possible. When she reaches her destination she may let her headgear be as large and frivolous as she pleases.

Wide sailor-shapes in flowery cretonne and tussore colored to match the silk wreath are charming with white clothes for mornings. For afternoon, there are the transparent



SUIT OF BLUE LINEN FROM A GEORGETTE MODEL.

fantasies in black, white or pale colors, or the old-fashioned leghorn wreathed with flowers and ribbons. Sports hats are seen in supple hemp or tucked and corded silk. If one is really serious, there are practical affairs in panama and soft felt. White kid hats are new, if rather heavy. The all-white or all-black hat is always a good choice.

Now for the Wedding Gown.

The wardrobe for morning, afternoon, and evening being settled, there remains that crux of the whole affair—the wedding gown. Stately tradition is somewhat relaxed here also. Satin "that stands alone" and a three-yard train, the whole ensemble as dignified and matronly as possible, were once the rule. The young wife never knew what to do with such regal magnificence afterward. She could not wear it very well as it was, and sentiment forbade her cutting it up into something less formal. We have changed all that, too.

White satin with a court train is still permissible, even desirable, if the wedding is to be a formal one, in a great city church. For a country or small church ceremony, or for a more intimate house affair, however, the gown of lace net or chiffon seems more appropriate and wearable. The skirt is neither short nor long, but just sweeps the ground all round and is apt to be made up of ruffles. The tulle veil and orange blossoms still reign supreme—but have a care in its arrangement, for it can be most horribly unbecoming. It is a fairly safe rule to keep the head as small as possible and to avoid bunching.

A garland around the head of orange buds or seed pearls is charming if a line across the forehead is becoming to you. If not, a tulle veil that is pulled on at the back and a short plain veil of lace over the face and head often makes a better arrangement than tulle all around.

In the good old days the chest of underclothes was the pride of a wedding outfit. Dozens and dozens of each garment were stored away in neatly ribboned piles, and the collection was often the work of years.

In these extravagant times our lingerie modes change nearly as rapidly as those of our outer garments, and a bride of today must be up-to-date in her dessous. Skirts widen or narrow, waistlines fly up and down again, the whole outline of the figure changes. Witness the last Grand Prix in Paris, when all the women suddenly turned from sylphs into Junos. No change in outer garments could have brought about such a revolution, so they must have accomplished it by altering their under ones! And then the designers are always inventing some ravishing novelty in lingerie that we simply must possess. A reasonable stock, each piece perhaps just a bit daintier than usual, is a wiser investment.

Last of all comes the consideration of that specialty of brides—the negligées and boudoir caps. Here she may consult her own personality regardless of fashions, and dress her type in its very own style. If she is stately and classic she may be sandaled and filleted and draped in long Greek lines.

If she is sinuous and exotic, dark, and a bit mysterious looking, she may indulge to her heart's content in Oriental fabrics, queer color combinations, peaked slippers, and turbanlike headdresses.

A petite and roguish Dolly Varden may look her best in Watteau sacques and ruffled petticoats, with coquettish lace caps, all rosebuds and blue ribbons. Only let her always remember that ten-cent cotton crêpe in pristine spotlessness and freshness is better than all the crumpled lace and half-soiled gorgeousness in the world.



SMART TOPCOATS OF FASHION.

On the left a coat of brown tweed with leather buttons and belt. In the centre, biscuit-colored serge trimmed with stitching. On the right, a flaring coat of blue whipcord gabardine, white collar and cuffs.

NOVELTIES SHOWN IN THE SHOPS

Garden Smocks.

GARDEN SMOCKS were introduced last year, and this year they are still looked on in something in the light of a novelty. They are worn over white linen skirts or thin wash frocks. They are made of thin linen and reach about to the knees, where they flare widely. They are smocked back and front and the fullness of the sleeves is drawn into a wide white cuff with smocking. There is also a wide white muslin collar. These smocks come in yellow, pink, blue, green, and other fair, light colors.

For Coats and Boots.

Ninety-nine cents is the price of a brown cotton case containing a pair of slipper trees and three collapsible coat hangers. The whole set takes up little space and means smooth boots and unwrinkled coats and frock if carried on a week-end journey.

Lawn Hammock.

Twenty-seven dollars is the price of a highly desirable canopied lawn hammock—a heavy frame to support the awning, a fringed awning to keep out the sun, and a big hammock hung from uprights of the frame. The sides of the hammock can be fastened up or down, as shields against the wind, and the awning can be tilted at different angles to keep out the sun, wherever that may be. Altogether, the hammock is complete in comfort and convenience.

Wash Silk Rompers.

For the very small child an admirable everyday costume is a pair of rompers. And now for the mother who does not wish to put her baby into ordinary gingham rompers, there comes an edition de luxe of this most practical garment in the form of wash silk rompers. They are made of thin white wash silk, with scalloped collar and cuff, cut and made quite on the model of their plebeian counterparts.

The Traveling Letter.

Doubtless most of us would write more letters, and write them far more conveniently, if we had a portable writing case of some sort. And so some of us have looked enviously on the leather writing cases that cost $6 and $10 and $15, and have sighed over our virtuous economy in not buying one of them. Now our sighs can be spared. For it is quite possible to get a very simple, durable writing case for less than $2. It is unpretentious and not tawdry looking—one can always get brilliant purple writing cases, or those of scarlet, for that price, but they look quite impossible. This economical find is in black and it contains a little depression for paper, pockets for envelopes, a safety ink bottle and a groove for pens and pencils.

Nests of Tables.

In a neat finish of dull brown oak, and modeled on simple and attractive lines, a nest of three small tables is sold for $14. It would prove decidedly useful on the Summer piazza or in the Summer living room, for cards, tea, work, and reading.

For the Summer Washing.

It is often impossible to wait for handkerchiefs or some other small article of apparel to be returned from the laundry when one is traveling. And, too, sometimes one hesitates to trust to the somewhat drastic treatment of the ordinary laundry fine bits of neckwear. A little clothesline outfit is sold in a tiny leather case—a case not more than two inches square. It contains six toy clothespins—toy in size, but quite capable of holding small articles in place—several yards of green silk cord, and two glass thumb tacks which can be pressed into wall or woodwork and about which the line can be tied.

Comfort on the Motor Ride.

Almost every one finds a small cushion, that can be tucked in the hollow of the back, conducive to comfort on the motor ride. These small cushions, covered with leather, have been available for a long time. But now there is a charming cushion, covered with durable moiré silk, neatly packed into a leather case that clasps firmly shut, for sale at $10.

CAMISOLE LACE

THE sort of lace that comes with a little beading at top and bottom for camisoles is decidedly useful for making several things besides camisoles.

Bureau scarfs can be made of it, and, as they are inexpensive and pretty, they will be found especially useful for the Summer cottage. A strip of lace the length of the top of the bureau and the proper width—it comes in several widths—is cut, and the ends are edged with a little narrow Valenciennes. Then ribbons harmonizing with the color scheme of the room are run through the beading holes, and a little rosette is formed at each end.

Fussy? Yes, a little. But neat and dainty, too.

A more legitimate use for this lace is in boudoir caps. A strip perhaps 14 inches long or perhaps 20 is cut, and ribbons are run through both beadings. The ends of the ribbons are drawn together at both ends of the lace, and the raw edge is pleated and gathered under the bow or rosette that is tied there. Then the ribbons are drawn up to make a cap of the right size.

Of course the best use to make of this lace is to form it into dainty camisoles to wear under Summer frocks. All transparent bodices should be worn over a camisole of some sort, and, as half the bodices of the day are transparent, it is necessary to have two or three camisoles on hand. The only thing to do to this lace is to cut off the requisite length, hem the two ends, run ribbons top and bottom, and put two strips of insertion or ribbon over the shoulders.

NUMBER THIRTY-NINE
The New York Times
MID-WEEK PICTORIAL
Out Thursday, June Third
Survivors of the Ill-fated
LUSITANIA
Several scenes taken in Queenstown during the first few days after the landing of those who escaped the tragic end of the great ship.
HOW GERMANY CONQUERED THE FOOD CRISIS. Pictorial proof of the abundance of food within the great German circle of defense.
FINAL PREPARATIONS OF AUSTRIA AND ITALY. In the midst of feverish activity of the two great armies that have just begun a new phase of the war.
COMMANDERS OF ITALIAN ARMY AND NAVY. Not only the titled commanders, but the real commanders, who have been in the background, and because of their great ability will step into their rightful positions.
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SOCIETY PLANS GAY SEASON IN COUNTRY

The Unusual Number of Notable Families in Mourning Brings Young Set to the Front—This Week to Be Crowded with June Nuptials.



Mrs. William A. Hamilton. PHOTO BY AIME DUPONT.

Mrs. Henry Waters Taft. (PHOTO BY AIME DUPONT)



PHOTO BY THE PAGE STUDIO



Miss Elizabeth Elkins Oliphant (PHOTO BY KAZANJIAN)

THE outdoor season is on now in earnest, and many families have moved into Summer homes for the occasion. The cottagers are assembling at the coast resorts, and everything points to a gay season at the shore and in the country. The exodus this week has been especially heavy, owing to the triple holiday over Memorial Day. Numerous house parties are also in progress.

Of course, the weather has a good deal to do with the early season flight to the country. Within a fortnight, however, the blue blinds and Summer barricades will go up at the town houses in the social zone.

The seasons move along almost like clockwork in society's world, and plans are formulated many weeks in advance in most instances. Naturally the unexpected may happen, for fate has to be reckoned with. In many respects, this year has been fateful to a large number of people in society, and the wings of life's tragedies seem to brood over the ranks of the elect. Those who have not been affected by the tragedy of the world war have suffered in many cases from other causes. Many of New York's most distinguished families are now veiled in mourning.

The sudden death of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish came as a great shock to society. She was not only a leader in society, but broadly influencing in philanthropies and patriotism, and her friends are legion in all ranks. This week she was to have celebrated her birthday with considerable entertaining, and a special program was being arranged for her garden fête at Garrison, where the classic Greek dances were to be a feature of the occasion. Crossways, at Newport, was also being placed in readiness for her arrival. Her thirty-ninth wedding anniversary was close at hand. With everything to live for, death came "like a thief in the night."

The memorial services on Thursday morning for the late Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, a victim of the Lusitania disaster, at the home of his mother, 1 West Fifty-seventh Street, were very impressive, and the vaulted marble hall, on the Fifty-seventh Street side, transformed into a chapel, lent itself to the solemnity of the occasion, with almost cathedral twilight, broken by the dim glow of candles near the altar. Fully fifty of those present were in mourning, and the gathering represented the foremost families in America.

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APPROACHING Summer holds out many inducements for the weary and jaded. More people are in town now, in spite of the exodus to the country, than for many seasons past. The cessation of European travel has left a void which is rather hard to fill.

It is during the late Spring that society begins to tire of the conventional, and looks around for new pastures. A lot of people who have been forced to abandon their European trip this season are really discovering New York. The big town is filled with all sorts of cozy and artistic corners, and there are little out-of-the-way restaurants where the cuisine is all that could be desired, with surroundings that rival the Latin Quarter of Paris.

There are many delightful nooks and corners in the big parks, too, for al fresco affairs. Motoring has made the country clubs so accessible to town folk that the general impulse is to rush away, overlooking the spots close at hand. The taverns in the parks, so popular during the coaching days, have suffered somewhat from the advent of the motor. London society is most loyal to its home attractions, and during the Spring season the fashionables crowd the little out-of-the-way taverns in the parks and gardens.

Society is beginning to appreciate these close-at-hand retreats, especially during the late Spring season, the "little season," when indoor festivities have ceased and the outdoor affairs have hardly begun. Last Sunday Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner gave a breakfast at the Casino in Central Park, near Seventy-second Street.

On Tuesday afternoon, June 8, society will have the opportunity of visiting the rose garden of Admiral and Mrs. Aaron Ward at Willowmere, their country place at Roslyn, L. I., which is a short distance by motor, for those who are to be in town for another fortnight. The proceeds are to go to the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, France. Mrs. Harold Godwin of Roslyn is receiving applications for tickets at $1 each. In case of rain the garden will be shown the following day.

The American Committee of the Ambulance Hospital has been very active during the season in town, and is to continue its relief work during the Summer in various ways. The committee is composed of Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Edward Brandegee, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. S. R. Bertron, Mrs. F. L. Chapin, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. W. Hamilton Russell, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, Mrs. F. A. Sayles, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Bayard Thayer, Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. Maud Wetmore, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Tomorrow an interesting program is to be given at Mrs. Edwin R. Hewitt's open-air theatre on her country estate near Tuxedo Park. The feature will be an operetta entitled "The Weeping Pierrot and the Laughing Pierrot." The artists who will participate include Miss Greta Torpadie, George Mitchel, and Einar Linden.

Rehearsals are in progress for a picturesque children's pageant, to be held on the estate of George W. Perkins, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the benefit of the Van Cortlandt Chapter of the American Red Cross. If it should rain, the pageant will be given on the following Saturday. The wide lawns, with stately trees and dense masses of shrubbery, lend themselves readily to the allegory which is to be presented. Mrs. John Carse, whose home adjoins the estate, will act as hostess for the afternoon. Miss Mabel Poillon is in charge of the tableaux.

A classic dance is to be the first feature of the program, symbolizing the awakening of civilization in America, after which there will be an Indian dance and Maypole jollities. The folk dances are to be descriptive of the nationalities which have contributed to the upbuilding of the American Commonwealth.

Mrs. James E. Briggs is Chairman of the Pageant Committee, and is being assisted by Mrs. Eugene Delafield, Miss Emily Perkins, Mrs. David Carse, Mrs. Henry Janeway, and others, from whom tickets may be obtained. Provision has been made for motor parties from the city, and a gala afternoon in the open air is assured.

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THIS is the June wedding season now, and there are to be brides galore, just as there are roses galore. Some of the larger weddings will be in town, and some in the country, which affords an ideal background now for early Summer nuptials.

Miss Harriet Lent, daughter of Mrs. Sara De Witt Lent, and David Vinton Stahl, son of Naval Constructor and Mrs. Albert William Stahl, are to be married on Tuesday afternoon, in St. Bartholomew's Chapel.

Miss Penelope Morgan Girdner, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John H. Girdner, of 47 West Seventy-first Street, and S. Lawrence Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Seaman Miller, are to be married on the same afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents. A small reception will follow the ceremony.

The wedding of Miss Frances Staunton Peck, daughter of Staunton Peck, and Vivian W. Egleston, son of the late George W. Egleston, will be celebrated on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Transfiguration. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck, 111 East Thirty-fourth Street, with whom Miss Peck spent the Winter.

Miss Ada Norfleet is to be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Edna Moberly, Sarah Rowe, Ruth Teal, and Alice De Lamar.

Lawrence C. Hull is to be best man for Mr. Egleston. The ushers will include Thomas B. Peck, uncle of the bride; Francis R. Appleton, Jr., Reginald Lanier, and Harold Stuart.

On Wednesday the marriage of Miss Dorothy Conron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Conron, and James Butler, Jr., will be solemnized in St. Patrick's Cathedral, with a bridal breakfast and reception afterward at the Hotel St. Regis.

Miss Conron will be attended by the Misses Gladys O'Donohue, Margaret Radley, Catherine Agnew, Esther Mulqueen, Isabel Amy, Theresa Farrell, and Genevieve Butler. Pierce Butler will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will include Cecil Arthur, Justin O'Brien, son of former Justice Morgan J. O'Brien; Daniel Meenan, William Butler, Dr. D. Philip MacGuire, and Robinson Griswold.

Miss Louise Estelle Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Johnson, and Franklin Wheeler Palmer, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin W. Palmer of this city and Stonington, Conn., are to be married on Wednesday, in the Church

Mrs. Ralph Peters, Jr., (Miss Helen Frew,) Who Was Married on May 22.

of the Heavenly Rest. A reception will follow at the house of Miss Johnson's parents, 801 West End Avenue.

The nuptials of Miss Beatrice Burrill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston Burrill, and W. Whitewright Watson are to be celebrated on Thursday afternoon in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, with a small reception afterward at the Burrill house, 8 West Forty-eighth Street. Mrs. Francis O. French is to be her sister's only attendant. L. Stuart Wing, Jr., will be Mr. Watson's best man. The wedding will be very small and quiet, as Mr. Watson is in mourning for his mother.

Another wedding on Wednesday, which will also be affected by mourning, will be that of Miss Elinor Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lee, and Malcolm Douglas Sloane, which is to be solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, 24 Gramercy Park. Mr. Sloane and Miss Lee visited the City Hall last week and took out their marriage license. Owing to the death of Mr. Sloane's father it will be very simple.

On Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in Calvary Church, Miss Eleanor Rodman Townsend, daughter of Mrs. James Rodman Townsend of 117 East Fifty-seventh Street, will be married to Horace Green, youngest son of the late George Walton Green.

Miss Townsend will be attended by the Misses Eloise P. Bloodgood and Elizabeth E. Reed. Walton Atwater Green of Boston is to be his brother's best man. The ushers will include Harold M. Phelps Stokes, George Sanford Hornblower, Charles Coe Townsend, a brother of the bride; Alan Newhall Mann, W. Thorn Kissel, and Wheelock Bigelow of Fitchburg, Mass.

A small reception will follow at the home of the bride's mother. Arthur Rodman Townsend is to give his sister in marriage. The Rev. Endicott Peabody of Groton, Mass., and the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, rector of the church, will officiate.

Many interesting weddings are fixed for Saturday, including three notable out-of-town weddings.

Miss Sara Delano, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Delano, and Roland Livingston Redmond are to be married on Saturday in the little Roman Catholic Church at Tivoli, N. Y., in which Mr. Redmond's mother, Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, has always been interested. The ceremony will be followed by a reception and breakfast at Steen Valetje, the Delano country home, in Barrytown, N. Y. Miss Delano was introduced to society last Winter, and was the first of the season's débutantes to announce her engagement.

Many New Yorkers will also attend the wedding, on Saturday, of Miss Hope Norman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman of Newport and Boston, and Elliot C. Bacon, son of the former Ambassador to France, which is to take place at noon in St. Peter's Church, Beverly, Mass., which is the Summer home of the bride's parents. The young couple's engagement was announced this Spring at Aiken.

In St. Paul's Chapel, at Glen Cove, L. I., on Saturday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, Miss Louise Tiffany Frank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Frank, will be married to Talbot Jones Taylor, Jr., a son of Mrs. Keene Taylor of New York. The subsequent reception will be held at Charlou House, the home of the bride's parents, at Glen Cove.

Miss Elizabeth C. Frank is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Josephine B. Wells, Cary Hackstaff, Flora McAlpin, Dorothy Keene Taylor, and Elizabeth Kirlin.

James R. Keene Taylor will be his brother's best man. The ushers are to be Amory L. Haskell, L. Stuart Wing, Jr., Montagu A. Matyn, Jr., Frederic F. Alexandre, William A. Fairchild, Raymond Chauncey, Jesse Hoyt, and Paul H. Bonner.

Miss Elizabeth Belcher Dunning, daughter of Mrs. William Fullerton Dunning of this city and Locust Grove Farm, Warwick, N. Y., and Kennard Underwood, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Underwood of Auburn, N. Y., will be married on Saturday in Christ Church at Warwick. Their attendants were announced last week in these columns. Miss Dunning is a sister of Miss Isabelle F. Dunning, whose engagement to Phillipse Greene was recently announced.

The wedding of Miss Edna Knevals King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bronson King of Brookholme, Livingston, S. I., and Savage Crowell Frieze, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman B. Frieze, Jr., of New Brighton, S. I., is to take place on Saturday in Christ Church at New Brighton.

Miss Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, daughter of the late Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick of Newark, N. J., and William P. Hardenberg, Jr., of New York, are to be married on Saturday in Short Hills, N. J.

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WEDDINGS about monopolize the attention of society these days. There are few, if any, formal indoor affairs. Mrs. E. H. Harriman gave a dinner last week at her town house for her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, to celebrate their fifth wedding anniversary.

The first meet of the Piping Rock Racing Association, on Wednesday, will attract many of the Long Island set, also the second meet on Saturday. The annual kennel show is to open on Thursday at Mineola, L. I., for a two days' session. Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Miss Anna Sands, and Miss Claire Bird are among the officials of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America, under whose auspices the show is to be held.

With so many of the leading families in mourning, the younger set will take the lead this Summer at the various resorts, especially at Newport. Mrs. William Jay, who is in mourning, has leased the Chase villa for the Summer at Newport. She has given up her town house, 22 East Seventy-second Street, and will occupy an apartment at 850 Park Avenue next Winter. The Edson Bradleys have taken the Cramp cottage at Newport for the season, and their son-in-law and daughter, the Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman, will probably spend the greater part of the season with them. Many are giving up their houses for next year. Mrs. Belmont Tiffany's home in West Ninth Street is for rent, and the John Claflin house in Washington Square is on the market.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goelet McVickar are going to Jamestown, R. I., for the season, having taken a cottage there. Clement A. Griscom has taken a house at Greenwich, Conn., for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Griscom have not spent a Summer on this side for many years. The restriction of European travel, owing to the war, is showing results now, in the leasing of country houses, more than ever. Mrs. Henry Phipps has leased the De Lancey Nicoll house at Southampton, L. I., for the Summer, as Mrs. Nicoll will not spend the season there on account of the recent death of her daughter, Miss Josephine Nicoll.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Sprague are at The Maples, their country place at Sharon, Conn., for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. John Ellis Roosevelt have closed their town house, 818 Madison Avenue, and have opened their country place, Meadowcroft, at Sayville, L. I., for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop have postponed their departure to Lenox owing to the illness of Mrs. Bishop's mother, Mrs. George H. Bend, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene is at Stone House, her place at Bayside, L. I., for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Simmons have closed their town house and have gone to their Summer home at Stonington, Conn., for the season.

Mrs. Henry W. Lowe acted as godmother last week at the christening in Washington, D. C., of the infant son of the military attaché of the British Embassy, Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Murrough O'Brien, and Mrs. O'Brien, who was Miss Marguerite Lewis. The British Ambassador stood as godfather to the child.

For the benefit of the Serbian Relief Fund the first of a series of conferences on the psychology and philosophy of color and form in interior decoration and furnishing was held on Friday morning at the home of Mrs. Walter Jennings at Cold Springs Harbor, L. I. On Friday the conference is to be repeated at Mrs. Reeve Merritt's at Oyster Bay, and on June 8 at the home of Mrs. W. A. Hazard at Cedarhurst, the proceeds of the last lecture to be devoted to the destitute Polish people. Among the subscribers are Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mrs. Oliver Bird, and Mrs. F. Gray Griswold.

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SEVERAL interesting engagements have been announced.

Mrs. William H. Sanford of Litchfield, Conn., has just announced the engagement of her youngest daughter, Miss Joan Satterlee Sanford, to Francis Brewster, son of Mrs. A. Maclay Pentz of 124 West Fifty-fifth Street, this city. Miss Sanford is a niece of the late Wright Sanford of New York, and is a sister of Reginald Sanford, who married Miss Mildred Gillet of this city two years ago. Mr. Brewster is a great-grandson of the late Bishop Odenheimer of New Jersey. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall Baldwin Waring of Bedford Hills, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Smith, to Charles Beals Whitney of Brookline, Mass.

The engagement of Miss Dorothy Stanbrough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stanbrough of this city, and Roland A. Hillas, son of Robert J. Hillas of this city, was announced yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Winant of 571 Park Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Gunther Winant, to Charles A. Barry, son of the Rev. Dr. David G. Barry and Mrs. Barry of Toledo, Ohio. Miss Winant was introduced to society a year ago. She is a granddaughter of the late William Henry Gunther. Mr. Barry is a graduate of Brown University.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Stanley Baylis of Mount Vernon, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Baylis, to Leonard Seaman Downey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cairn Cross Downey of 47 North Parsons Avenue, Flushing, Queens. Mr. Downey is a graduate of Wesleyan University.

The marriage of Miss Mary B. F. Garnett, a daughter of the late Mercer Garnett of Virginia and a niece of Colonel Edwin Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, and Bernardsville, N. J., and the Rev. James Clayton Mitchell, formerly rector of Trinity Church, Hoboken, will take place tomorrow in St. Bernard's Church, at Bernardsville, N. J., and the wedding breakfast will be held at the Summer home of Mrs. Charles Merrill Chapin, a half-sister of Miss Garnett.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell was until two weeks ago rector of Calvary Church, Germantown, Penn.

Miss Garnett's father was one of the Garnetts of Virginia, and her mother married for her second husband Edwin Lewis of Hoboken, also a Virginian and a descendant of the Custis family, of which family the famous Martha became the bride of George Washington. The old Lewis residence is at 507 Garden Street, Hoboken.

Bon Ton CORSETS

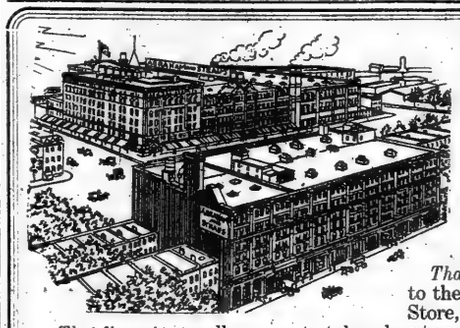
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Ask YOUR Dealer For BON TON Corsets $3 to $25.

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BY SUBWAY—25 Minutes from 96th Street, 22 Minutes from 72d Street, 17 Minutes from Grand Central, 9 Minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to A. & S. Subway Entrance, HOYT STREET.



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Five minutes added to your Manhattan shopping time will save you from 5 to 15 per cent. on each of your purchases.

That added five minutes brings you by subway directly to the subway door of the great Abraham and Straus Store, Hoyt Street, Brooklyn.

That five minutes allows you to take advantage of the low Abraham and Straus prices, which are due to the fact that we invariably buy for cash. We take full benefit of all discounts and give these savings to our patrons in lower prices than would otherwise obtain; *we own* every foot of ground and every building occupied by our establishment and *have no high rent to pay.*

That added five minutes will bring *to you* the utmost accommodation, the finest merchandise that can be bought, an unexcelled delivery service and lasting satisfaction.

Where That Five Minutes Comes From

At Grand Central Station, if you stay on the express train and ride direct to Hoyt Street (the Brooklyn shoppers' station with a private Subway entrance to Abraham and Straus), it will take you 17 minutes.

If you get out of the train at Grand Central, it will take you at least 12 minutes to reach the Manhattan Shopping Zone.

June White Sale

Greatest In Our History
Begins Here On Tuesday Morning

Extra Size Gowns, 59c. to $4.98.

At 59c. Extra size Gowns of soft cambric, with yoke of eyelet embroidery ribbon run, lace edging at neck; others open front, V neck, four insertions of eyelet embroidery and cluster tucking in yoke, embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves.

Others at 79c., 89c., 94c., $1.18, $1.25 up to $4.98.

Crepe Gowns, 39c. to $1.98.

At 39c. Crepe Gowns, slipover style, with eyelets ribbon run and dainty colored stitching finishing the neck and sleeves. Store orders only.

Others at 44c., 59c., 69c. up to $1.98.

Extra Size Crepe Gowns, 79c. to $1.48.

At 79c. Extra size crepe Gowns, slipover style, with embroidery trimming in front and torchon lace edging ribbon run at neck.

Others at 94c. up to $1.48.

Princess Slips, 59c. to $2.98.

At 59c. Princess Slips, elaborately trimmed with lace insertions and embroidered medallion, insertion and edging of lace and ribbon beading at neck; tucked lawn flounce trimmed with two insertions and edging of lace. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled.

Others up to $2.98.

Petticoats, 28c. to $12.98.

At 28c. Petticoats of soft cambric with ruffle of choice embroidery, also underlay. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled.

Others at 39c., 44c., 69c., 79c., 94c., $1.39, $1.48 up to $12.98.

Extra Size Petticoats, 59c. to $8.98.

At 59c. Extra size cambric Petticoats with flare flounce of lawn, trimmed with ruffle of fine embroidery, also underlay. Store orders only.

Others at 69c., 79c., 94c., $1.25, $1.79 up to $8.98.

Short Underskirts, 15c. to $1.98.

At 15c. Short Underskirts of soft cambric, with hemstitched ruffle. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled.

Others at 18c., 39c., 49c., 69c., 79c. up to $1.98.

Extra Size Underskirts, 28c. to $1.75.

At 28c. Extra size cambric Underskirts with hemstitched ruffle. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled.

Others at 49c., 59c. to $1.75.

Combinations, 26c. to $10.98.

At 26c. Combinations with panel yoke, with machine embroidered design, lace edging ribbon run. Drawers edged with lace. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled.

Others at 39c., 44c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c. up to $10.98.

Envelope Chemises, 29c. to $3.25.

At 29c. Envelope Chemises with cotton torchon lace edging ribbon run at neck. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled.

At 38c. Envelope Chemises of soft cambric with Valenciennes lace edging and ribbon run beading at neck; lace edging on drawers; others of crepe with cotton torchon lace edging ribbon run at neck. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled.

Others at 44c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 94c. up to $3.25.

Corset Covers, 8c. to $3.59.

At 8c. Corset Covers, low neck, some with lace insertion and ribbon drawn at neck; others with ribbon beading and lace edging at neck. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled.

Others at 11c. and 15c. Store orders only.

Others at 19c., 24c., 44c., 69c., 79c., 94c. up to $3.59.

Camisoles, 39c. to $2.98.

At 39c. Camisoles of cotton crepe de chine in white and delicate shade of pink with deep shadow lace back and front ribbon drawn, also ribbon straps. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled.

Others at 44c., 59c., 69c., 98c., $1.94 to $2.98.

Drawers, 10c. to $6.98.

At 10c. Cambric Drawers with cambric hemstitched tucked ruffle. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled.

At 16c. Drawers of cambric, tucked and trimmed with ruffle of embroidery. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled.

Others at 19c., 24c., 39c., 49c. up to $6.98.

Extra Size Drawers, 24c. to $2.25.

At 24c. Extra size Drawers of soft cambric with lawn hemstitched tucked ruffle. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled.

At 39c. Extra size Drawers of cambric, tucked and trimmed with ruffle of choice embroidery.

Others at 49c., 59c., up to $2.25.

Second Floor, East Bldg.

Fine Values in Linoleums, Carpets, Mattings & Rugs.

Inlaid Linoleum, 65c., 75c., 89c. a Yard.

Usually 85c. to $1.25 a yard. Wood and tile patterns.

Velvet and Axminster Carpets, 85c. and 98c. Yard.
Usually $1.15 to $1.45 a yard. Room patterns only.

Fresh Straw Mattings, 25c. Yard.
Japanese and Chinese. 50 patterns. Usually 35c. a yard.

Axminster and Wilton Rugs, Smaller Sizes.

18x36 inch Wiltons, usually $2.25, at	$1.75	27x54 inch Wiltons, usually $4.75, at	$3.75
27x36 inch Axminsters, usually $2.50, at	$1.84	27x54 inch Wiltons, usually $5.75, at	$4.75
27x54 inch Axminsters, usually $3.50, at	$2.48	36x63 inch Wiltons, usually $6.75, at	$5.00
27x54 inch Wiltons, usually $3.75, at	$3.25	36x63 inch Wiltons, usually $8.50, at	$6.75

Ardahans—The American Orientals.

6¼x 9¼ ft., usually $22.25, at	$15.74	9 x12 ft., usually $35.00, at	$23.74
9 x10½ ft., usually $32.00, at	$21.89	11¼x12 ft., usually $45.50, at	$32.25

Wiltons. **Finer Wiltons.**

4½x 7½ ft., usually $15.00, at	$11.50	6 x 9 ft., usually $36.50, at	$29.50
6 x 9 ft., usually $25.00, at	$19.50	8¼x10½ ft., usually $50.00, at	$39.50
8¼x10½ ft., usually $33.50, at	$27.50	9 x12 ft., usually $55.00, at	$43.50
9 x12 ft., usually $37.50, at	$29.50 and $32.50		
10½x12 ft., usually $55.00, at	$45.00		

Third floor, East Building.

Rousing Sale of Women's Tailored Suits
At $9.75, $16.50 and $24.75

THREE GROUPS—each unmatched anywhere for value giving. All reduced now from much higher prices.

Suits at $9.75

That Have Been $14.75 to $22.50. Several styles in serges, tweeds, checks and mixed materials; only one or two of a style, in navy, black and colors. All sizes in the lot but not in every style.

Suits at $16.50

That Have Been $24.75 to $34.75. Tailored and dressy styles, made of gabardine men's wear serge, black and white checked worsteds and novelty materials in navy and black and all the leading shades. Sizes 32 to 44, inclusive.

Suits at $24.75

That Have Been $34.75 to $49.75. Suitable for any occasion. Strictly tailored and dress styles of fine serge, gabardine, tweeds, checked and striped worsteds and fancy materials, in navy, black and all best colors. Also an extraordinary assortment of black and white checks. Sizes 32 to 44, inclusive.

Palm Beach Cloth Suits at $5.50

Very latest and smartest models for Summer wear. Palm Beach cloth, natural color. Jacket is straight tailored front, the back having half belt and three box pleats from waistline down. Two large patch pockets. Skirt has new straight line, semi-flare style. Sizes 32 to 44, inclusive. Also fifteen other styles in natural and jasper color Palm Beach cloth at.....$6.50 to $22.50 each

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JERSEY COAST READY FOR SUMMER

Important Improvements Since Last Season at Popular Resorts—Many Cottages Already Open and Summer Sports Started.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 29.—This week marks the real beginning of the Spring and Summer season. The warm weather early in the week resulted in an unusually heavy influx of cottagers and visitors. Real estate men report an appreciable increase in Summer rentals, while hotel men expect to be booked up to capacity for the week-end. The celebration of Memorial Day on Monday, of course, is an important factor in their calculations.

The bathing season will be officially opened on Monday, but the Summer-like weather early this week induced a number of bathers to anticipate matters. Incidentally, the newest "creation" in bathing raiment made its appearance on the beach. The skirt was very full and plaited. To secure the desired effect of fullness, loose bloomers of silk, instead of snugly fitting knickerbockers, were worn. As a further concession to the Spring style, the bathing skirt, like the corresponding street garment, was shorter than ever before.

From a theatrical point of view, this is the most important week that Atlantic City has witnessed for years. The old Savoy Theatre, which has been idle for a long time, has been leased for five years by John Cort. The playhouse, renamed the Cort Theatre, was opened on Monday night by McIntyre and Heath in "The Ham Tree." The initial performance was attended by a number of theatrical notables. Conspicuous in the audience were George Broadhurst, Augustus Thomas, David Warfield, Marie Dressler, Adele Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Billie Reeves, Mrs. Myra Livingston, and Valeska Suratt.

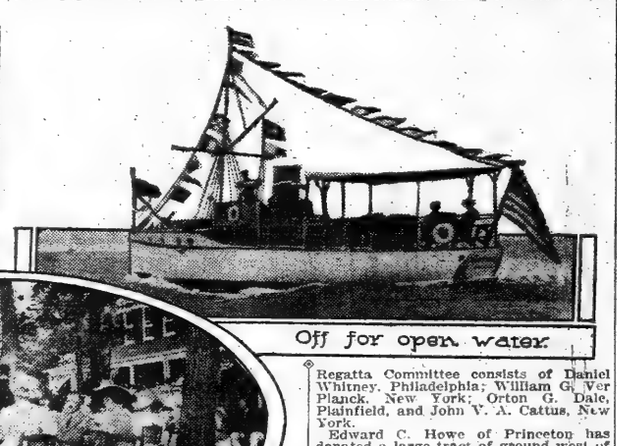
Aviator Kenneth Jacquith began his daily flights here on Monday. According to present arrangements, Jacquith and his hydroplane will be a feature throughout the season. In addition to exhibition flights along the ocean front, Jacquith also takes passengers. Several women have already ascended.

Just now Atlantic City is filled with the "carnival spirit." The first carnival, held last year, was such a success that the Chamber of Commerce and the Hotel Men's Association have decided to make the carnival an annual affair.

June 24 and 25 are the dates determined upon for the celebration this year. Great preparations are being made. A "rolling chair parade" on the Boardwalk, a "float parade," a "marine parade" composed of gaily decorated yachts and motor boats, and a "baby parade" will be features of the affair.



A Foretaste of Vacation days



Off for open water.



On the Lawn at Deal Golf Club.

Houseboat on a Jersey Waterway.

AT POINT PLEASANT.

Surf Fishers Already Active—Many Improvements Since Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, May 29.—Sailing on the river, fishing, and bathing in the surf, motor and sailboating on the Barnegat Bay, and many holiday events throughout the resort officially ushered in the 1915 festivities and activities here.

Enthusiasm over surf fishing runs higher than ever. Crowds line the beach daily, rods in hand, and some nice catches have already been reported. Not only Point Pleasant folk enjoy the fishing here, but large numbers come from Asbury Park and other resorts to the north. A fishing club which will hold tournaments and award prizes each year for the largest catches and first catches of various species is to be organized here during the next two weeks. The aim of the club will be to encourage the sport locally.

The enjoyments of the beach front are more extensive than ever before. The municipal authorities during the Winter constructed a new boardwalk which is 1,000 feet longer than the old walk. This new walk has been artistically lighted at night by a series of attractive standards which supplant the old lights. Many new streets have been made by the borough officials also during the Winter. The movement for good roads has taken a firm hold in official circles, and they have determined to push with all speed the work of placing in perfect condition their entire road system.

Much good is resulting from the activities of the Town Improvement Association, an organization of the women of the resort who are working for the civic betterment of many things. It was through their efforts that the monthly clean-up days were started, and workmen have been employed to keep the streets free of scraps of paper and other refuse. Large cans for the disposal of such refuse have been placed at the busiest corners of the streets.

The great interest which is being taken in tennis in Point Pleasant has led the Borough Council to consider the construction of two additional free tennis courts in Pleasure Park. Those made there last year proved so popular that many people who go there to play are unable to do so on account of the crowds. The big tournament will take place at the Hotel Leighton courts again this Summer, and a large field of crack players is expected to compete. The golf links have been placed in excellent condition, and are dotted daily with lovers of the game.

SPRING LAKE READY.

Plans Under Way for an Active Summer Season There.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, May 29.—Beautiful Spring Lake, her natural charms enhanced by the many public improvements which have been made during the Winter months, is welcoming large numbers of returning Summer folk. New bulkheading and jetties have been built on the ocean front, the plaza lying between the Boardwalk and Ocean Avenue has been beautified, new streets have been built, and other notable work done.

The Tennis and Bathing Club opened for the season today. At this popular clubhouse there will be held a series of musicales, in which prominent operatic stars are to appear. These musicales will be managed by Mrs. A. D. Bramhall of New York City, who is also to have charge of the weekly bridge luncheons, which have proved so popular during the last three seasons. The dancing classes are to be in charge of Miss Gertrude McKenna again this year.

The North Jersey Coast Championship Tennis Tournament, which will open on the club's courts on July 13, will undoubtedly attract a large field of the best amateurs of the East. The matches are to be held under the auspices of the National Lawn Tennis Association. Arthur Corliss of New York, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, and William Tibbetts, manager of the club, will be in charge. The officers of the club are: President, George H. Fletcher, New York; Treasurer, Howard Corlies, New York; Secretary, Horace Bailey Tobin, Trenton; Directors, James Moses, Karl G. Roebling, Ferdinand W. Roebling, and Horace B. Tobin, Trenton; Howard Corlies and George H. Fletcher, New York, and Mayor Oliver H. Brown, Spring Lake.

A season of tournaments is being planned at the Spring Lake Golf and Country Club for this Summer. George H. Bowley of Jersey City, Chairman of the Tournament Committee of the club, is working on a schedule which will include a number of individual and team matches and several tournaments extending through the season. The activities of the club will reach their height with the annual professional tournament during the first week in September. James Ferguson, the club's professional, has returned from the Bahamas where he spent the Winter. The officers of the club for this season are:

President, Jonathan H. Blackwell, Trenton; Vice-President, Henry Welsh Rogers, New York; Secretary, Benjamin Y. Patterson, Spring Lake; Treasurer, Fred F. Schock, Spring Lake; Directors—Frederick A. Duggan, Rudolph K. Kuser, and Jonathan H. Blackwell, of Trenton; Henry W. Rogers, New York; Edward V. Patterson and Mayor Oliver H. Brown, of Spring Lake.

Last season's flower show proved so successful that the Spring Lake Beach Improvement Association will again have charge of it this year. The committees are not to be named until the meeting of the association late in June. Plans for making the show even more attractive than last year are already under advisement. The show will probably be held in the big ball room of the Bathing and Tennis Club.

Much that interests the residents here will be considered by the Spring Lake Beach Improvement Association when it holds its first meeting during the third week in June. The association is working in co-operation with the municipal authorities of Spring Lake in effecting many important improvements.

Anglers are anxiously awaiting the opening of the fishing season on June 15. The lake, which has been stocked for the last two years, is fairly alive with big fish. Many large bass already caught have been thrown back because the law prohibits their being kept until next month. Perch and cat fishing are providing a substitute for the joys of bass fishing, however, and the lake is constantly lined with enthusiastic fishermen.

Surf fishing and bathing are both back in favor again. The municipal bathing establishments have been opened for the season.

CAPE MAY SPRUCING UP.

New Cottages Built and Harbor Improved Since Last Season.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., May 29.—This resort has been put in good shape for the Summer patrons. The boardwalk and driveway on the ocean front have been partially rebuilt. The main business street in the centre of the town has been repaved with asphalt, and there has been a general rejuvenation all over the place.

Since last Summer many cottages have been built. The golf club links have been improved, and the Corinthian Yacht Club has had new docks built.

The United States Government has continued its work of dredging the entrance to the 500-acre land-locked harbor so that it has reached a depth of twenty-five feet. The harbor itself has a general depth of forty feet. The Government has spent over a million dollars upon the improvement, including the cost of the immense stone piles running 4,000 feet out to sea, between which vessels can enter the harbor.

The work of making the harbor an entrance was begun in 1904. The harbor is the southern end of the New Jersey Inland Waterway, which begins at Bay Head and runs behind the beach resorts all the way to Cape May.

The Maryland Bar Association, the Maryland Bankers' Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association and the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association will hold their annual meetings here this Summer.

In spite of the storms which prevailed last Winter, the beach strand is in better condition than for years. The storms seem to have washed it, and its broad, white surface, smooth, and with an almost imperceptible slant into the ocean, presents an inviting appearance. Last Sunday was the first bathers of the season appeared upon it for the inauguration of a season which is full of promise.

Several New York residents have already arrived and taken villas for the Summer.

LONG BRANCH RADIANT.

Big Season Expected There—Fishermen Already Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 29.—Long Branch is ready for a record influx of visitors today to spend the first holiday of the new season. All the incoming trains this afternoon and evening were crowded with pleasure seekers.

It seems that the Summer of 1915 will prove a banner season. The old resort was never more beautiful than it appears today. All the drives, aggregating 120 miles, are in perfect condition. This announcement will be welcome news to the army of motorists, who have included in their 1915 schedule a run to the North Jersey coast resorts.

The course of the Long Branch Golf Club has been improved at great cost. The clubhouse has been completely remodeled.

At Base Ball Park, the only ball park in New Jersey directly on the ocean front, the season was inaugurated last week by the Long Branch Cubans. Tomorrow Long Branch will meet the New York Giants. The season's schedule calls for the following games: May 30, New York Giants; June 6, New York Yankees; June 13, St. Louis Americans; June 20, Yankees; June 27, Giants; July 4, Giants; July 11, Cincinnati; July 18, Giants; July 25, Pittsburgh; Aug. 1, Brooklyn; Aug. 8, St. Louis Americans; Aug. 15, Yankees; Aug. 22, Giants; Aug. 29, Brooklyn; Sept. 5, Boston Braves.

Long Branch boasts of no attraction more popular than its great monolith fishing pier. The pier has won a distinction all its own, since it is the only public pleasure centre on the ocean front that has become established as an all-the-year-round attraction. Devotees of the rod and reel from all over the State have been holding week-end sessions on the big pier all through the year and there has been no interruption on account of weather conditions. Blizzards and terrific nor'easters were not sufficient to interfere with their program. These enthusiastic anglers have been arriving early on Saturdays and delaying their departure until the last train on Sunday.

Today, with a large field of contestants, the Hollywood Golf Club inaugurated its season with play in the Memorial Day Handicap. The conditions call for the best eight in Classes A, B and C to qualify. The first rounds and semi-finals will be played tomorrow. The finals are scheduled for Monday.

SOLDIERLESS SEA GIRT.

No Encampment There for First Time Since the Spanish War.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, May 29.—Gloom that prevailed for the past two weeks, owing to the orders from Trenton to the effect that there would be no encampment of the New Jersey National Guard this season, is turning into eager expectancy regarding the numerous social activities which are being arranged to fill the gap in the life of the resort caused by the decision to have no encampment.

Governor and Mrs. Fielder will not open the Little White House until June 9. They will come here directly after their return from the California expositions. The resort's social life will depend, of course, on Mrs. Fielder's arrangements, as the preference in dates is always given the leading lady of the State.

Mrs. Fielder will probably continue receptions at the Executive Mansion as in the past two years, and the customary dinners to the Court of Pardons and other bodies will be given.

Whether Governor Fielder's receptions will take place this year or not is uncertain at this time. The absence of the soldiery may cause him to abandon them. At the same time, their political significance is realized, and, with the election of a United States Senator this year, it is certain that there will be some sort of gatherings about the Summer capital.

Hopes of some sort of encampment have not been abandoned. Should the ruling stand, it will be the first year since that succeeding the close of the Spanish-American war that troops have not been encamped here, although the encampment has at times been cut down to two weeks.

Activities opened at the Sea Girt and Spring Lake Horse Show Association's grounds here today. While the season's program of sports has not been completed, it is known that these will the horse carnivals, races, polo matches, and the annual dog show. Tennis will hold an important place in this season's schedule of events also.

BAY HEAD ASTIR.

Large Tract of Meadow Land on Barnegat Bay Reclaimed.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY HEAD, May 29.—Large stretches of the meadows that line Barnegat Bay on the western side of this resort have been reclaimed. The reclamation work has made a stretch of 1,500 to 1,600 feet available for development and will provide beautifully located home sites directly on the shores of the bay. The work served a double purpose, for it not only met the demand for building lots and property development, but provided an adequate basin for the boats of the Bay Head Yacht Club.

Outdoor life will be more than ever attractive this year. Activities opened at the Bay Head Yacht Club this afternoon, when there were a number of impromptu races. The regatta season will not be officially started until about June 15. Both Commodore Joseph Brakeley of Freehold and Forman Bailey of Manasquan have added new sneakboxes to the club's large fleet, and each expects to lead in the season's races. Mr. Brakeley's new boat is named the Frog and will succeed the Pollywog as his fastest boat. Motor boating is also to have a prominent part in the racing field this season. Harry Buxton of New York City has a new speed boat which was launched a few days ago.

A series of tennis tournaments similar to those held last season are being arranged by the Tennis Committee of the club. Robert H. Metcalf is the Chairman of the committee, and will provide tournaments for the men, women, and children. The shore championship matches will open on the club's courts on the last Monday in August, and a large number of crack amateurs are expected to compete again this year. The officers of the club are:

Commodore, Joseph Brakeley, Freehold; Vice Commodore, Daniel H. Whitney, Philadelphia; Secretary, Edward F. Fisher; Treasurer, Jacob E. Heyl; Directors, Joseph Brakeley, Daniel Whitney, Jacob Heyl, Edward Fisher, William G. Ver Planck, Orton G. Dale, Robert H. Metcalf, and F. H. Presby. The Regatta Committee consists of Daniel Whitney, Philadelphia; William G. Ver Planck, New York; Orton G. Dale, Plainfield, and John V. A. Cattus, New York.

Edward C. Howe of Princeton has donated a large tract of ground west of the lake to the borough for a baseball field, and it has been laid out in excellent manner. Dr. H. W. Hassinger of New York is financing the team, which is made up of crack players from this vicinity.

The municipal authorities have done their share to make the resort attractive. They have made many new streets, constructed jetties and bulkheads on the beach front, and have ordered walks laid in all parts of the town. Gas mains have been run into Bay Head from the Point Pleasant plant and will supply gas for illumination and heat, a much-needed improvement.

BARNEGAT BAY RACES.

Yachting Schedule for Season Which Opens Within a Few Weeks.

TOM'S RIVER, N. J., May 29.—Following is the schedule of the Barnegat Bay races this Summer: June 26, open date; July 3, first point race, Island Heights Yacht Club; July 5, second point race, Seaside Park Yacht Club; July 10, third point race, Bay Head Yacht Club; July 17, fourth point race, Island Heights Yacht Club; July 24, fifth point race, Mantoloking Yacht Club; July 31, sixth point race, Lavalette Yacht Club; Aug. 7, seventh point race, Seaside Park Yacht Club; Aug. 14, open date, Bay Head Yacht Club; Aug. 21, eighth point race, Bay Head Yacht Club; Aug. 28, ninth point race, Island Heights Yacht Club; Sept. 4, tenth point race, Mantoloking Yacht Club; Sept. 6, eleventh point race, Bay Head Yacht Club; Sept. 11, open date.

The following is the schedule for the ladies' championship races:

July 17, first point race, Island Heights Yacht Club; Aug. 7, second point race, Seaside Park Yacht Club; Aug. 21, third point race, Bay Head Yacht Club; Sept. 4, final point race, Mantoloking Yacht Club.

July 3 and 5 will mark the real opening of the season. The Island Heights Yacht Club opens on July 3. The celebration in connection with the opening will be continued on the followig Monday, the day for the races at the Seaside Park Yacht Club. On that day the racing will be transferred to Seaside Park, where preparations on a big scale are being made.

Probably the biggest day of the season will be Aug. 7 at Seaside Park, where championship races for the season in all classes will be decided.

One of the featuresof the Summer will be a real hydroplane contest. The Schermerhorn Cup race will also be an important race.

One of the features of the Jersey coast in these days is the inland waterway, fathered by John Franklin Fort while Governor. It is now open for the entire way for pleasure and other boats.

There have been a few changes in the New Jersey game laws. Probably the most important of these is one prohibiting any unnaturalized foreign-born person to hunt for or capture any wild bird or animal, either game or otherwise, or to own or be in possession of a shotgun or rifle, in side or out of any camp, tent, or building, or to do any hunting.

The deer season was changed from the first five days in November to the last three Wednesdays in October and the first Wednesday in November, and permits the killing of only one deer a year by a licensed gunner.

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RETRACING THE MARCH TO MONMOUTH

How You Can Have a Fine Day's Outing Following Footsteps of American Army That Fought Against British.

By SARAH COMSTOCK.

IT all happened 137 years ago. In as many days, here in rushing, scurrying, bustling, thundering, hustling, hurtling, obliterating New York, those traditions would have been shoved aside and trodden on and all but forgotten. But down in quaint old Monmouth County, N. J., you'll find every one of them treasured.

"Yas'm—dat sahtainly is de blood stain of de Revolutionary Wah," Mr. Wilson, the colored sexton of the old Freehold Meeting House, will assure you triumphantly. "You can't deny *dat*, nohow. Dey fetched him heah, an' dey laid him on *dat pew*, and he bled *right dere*—an' *profusely*."

And you certainly can't deny it. As a matter of fact, it looks extremely probable, and very high authorities back up Mr. Wilson's claim. And why shouldn't one believe, knowing that just beyond the meeting house one of the hottest battles of the Revolution boomed and crashed and slew? The region near Freehold was the very thick of the fray, and from the edge of the battleground wounded men were dragged from the dust where they had fallen, and borne within the dim, still shelter of these old church walls, to live or die as they might.

Won't you pocket your time table and map, and sling a knapsack of luncheon over your shoulder one of these mornings when Monmouth County is freshly green, and march with the American Army to that dramatic climax of June 28, 1778? You can trace their footsteps if you have an imagination worthy the name, you can see Molly Pitcher arising before you, can hear the retort of her hotly-fired gun; the very ghosts of Washington and Lee and Lafayette will ride on mettled steeds to lead you on. Come—stout boots, and dustproof garb, and a broad brim to your hat—and off with you!

If you would be strictly faithful to history and enter the battle ground just as our army entered it in '78 your course lies by way of Englishtown, which can be reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The most direct route to the Freehold region, however, is the New Jersey Central. By the latter you can go to the town of Freehold, and from there make your way to the battle ground and church, a distance of some three miles. Suppose you go by one route and return by the other, which course offers you a liberal education in the green fields and jolly Spring colts and calves and little pigs of agricultural life.

If you are strong for the trail, leave the train at Englishtown and strike out for the main motor road, which leads from that village to the village of Tennent, the next station beyond. If you are fonder of riding than walking, remain on the train as far as Tennent, for at this point begins the landmark tour. Englishtown, however, was General Lee's stopping place, and you are approximately treading in the footsteps of his army if you trudge over this broad road.

Sir Henry Clinton, you remember, had just taken over the entire charge of the British Army in America on May 11. He was in Philadelphia, and was making ready to evacuate by the end of that month. Washington had been informed of this plan, and was preparing to meet the enemy's move with prompt action. Major General Charles Lee had been reinstated in his position of second general officer, so that he was the officer upon whom the brunt of the action would fall.

But Lee was not in favor of an engagement with the British, and thereby hung many complications. Washington felt that the time would soon be ripe for a clash of arms, and in this opinion he was supported by Lafayette, Greene, and Wayne, so that he felt much perplexed by Lee's desire to hang back. The upshot was that Lee was overborne and set forward into a conflict of which he had disapproved from the first, and the results were far less satisfactory to the American side, therefore, than they should have been. For all that, our forces gave the British an exceedingly disagreeable June day of it.

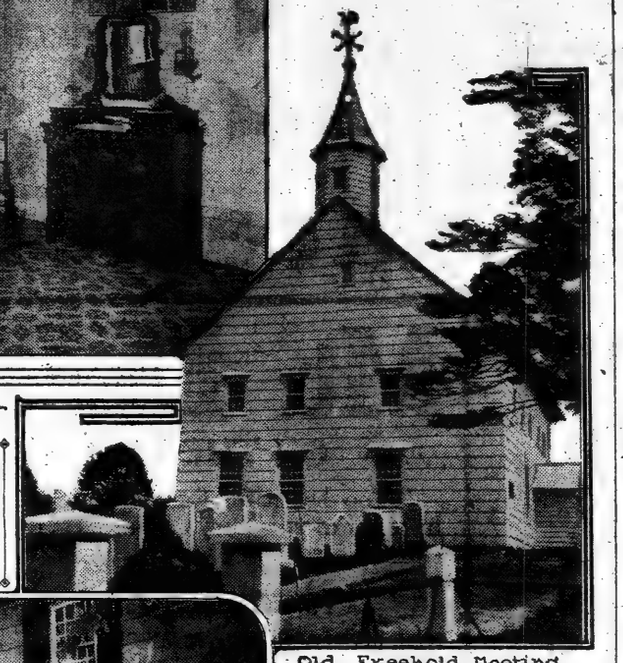
Now picture Lafayette on the morning of June 27, arriving at this little Englishtown where you are leaving the train. He had been sent forward with the advance forces. Lee followed with two brigades, ordered to join Lafayette at this hamlet, and still later in the day came the main army, and made their camp near by. Clinton, meanwhile, had led his forces up by way of Allentown and was now near Monmouth Court House, today the village of Freehold. Only a few miles intervened, therefore, between the opposing armies—miles which you are to cover in 1915.

Washington now sent word to Lee, who had taken charge of all the forces gathered at Englishtown, to be ready for quick action. He knew that Clinton had been adding to his numbers, and both sides realized that the clash was at hand. The morning of June 28 ushered in one of the hottest and sultriest days of the year, a typical dog day in its stifling heat; in the face of this exhausting atmosphere the soldiers went forth.

If you set out along the road which leads past Tennent to Freehold you will find it smoothed for the motorist, flanked by prosperous and peaceful farms. When Lee with his men followed it more than a century ago, the forest was so heavy that he used it as a means of covering his movements. Nevertheless his line of march was much the same as the present road.



Room in the old Hankinson Mansion, Freehold, N.J. Occupied by Gen. Clinton



Old Freehold Meeting House.

When you arrive at Tennent you have reached the first scene in the stage setting of the actual conflict. Leave the main road here and turn to the left on the village street, and about a quarter mile up the hill you will come to the historic church. It stands today in a state of fine preservation, proud of its well-earned distinction, an active parish which traces its labors back to 1731. The village and church are now called after the Rev. William Tennent, the famous parson, but "Freehold Meeting House" was the name by which this building was known for many years.

"White Oak Hill" is supposed to have been the original name of the rise of ground which the church surmounts; this was later on shortened to "White Hill." But there stands beside the building one survivor of the famous regiment of stalwart old white oaks which were once drawn up on this spot. It is of mammoth size, and has weathered many a year and many an event. From its height it saw British and Americans fall on the battle ground beyond.

All around the church stand the headstones, old and new, which bear many a name familiar in Monmouth County history. Close to the building hover the queer little crumbling red stone slabs of ancient days, and further down the slope stand more pretentious marbles of modern carving. But in the eyes of Mr. Wilson (and what better authority could there be than this loyal old colored man, his hair touched with gray, who lives steeped in the tales of the Battle of Monmouth?) there is just one "really impohtant tombstone," and that is the monument of Lieut. Col. Henry Monckton, the British officer.

Monckton had shown great bravery. He had fought gallantly at the Battle of Long Island two years before, where he had been shot through the body, but, largely through force of will, had recovered and undertaken his command again. Now, at the Battle of Monmouth, we find him commanding the Royal Grenadiers face to face with Wayne's troops.

A barn, now demolished, stood on the battle ground, and behind this Wayne's men were partially sheltered. The British advanced to within a few rods of the spot, when Monckton gave a shout with a wave of his sword and ordered the charge. At the same moment a volley from the Americans felled nearly all the British officers, among them Monckton himself. Both sides fought fiercely over his body, and at last the Americans secured it and carried it back to the church, where it was buried near the southwest corner of the building.

Half a century later a Scotchman set up a wooden headstone, painted it red, and decorated it with an inscription beginning "Hic Jacet." Eventually this was replaced by a stone monument, the gift of Samuel Fryer, as a sort of vicarious memorial to his own English father, whose grave was unknown. This stone is the one you can see today.

Inside the quaint old galleried church is the communion table at which David Brainerd administered the sacrament to his converted Indians in the middle of the eighteenth century. And there is the blood-stained pew of tradition, the second from the rear, left side of the building. Mr. Wilson will impressively lift up the velvet cushion and show you the dark spatters upon the time-worn wood.

The story runs that the yard, even the roof and steeple of the church, were thronged with onlookers from all the countryside who had gathered there to witness the battle. One of these had perched himself upon a gravestone, when a cannon ball came bounding his way. He was not nimble enough to escape, and the ball hit him, shivering the top of the stone at the same time—a mark still to be seen, by the way. The man was carried inside and laid in this pew, which his blood stained, and where he died.

It is a fact that the building was used all that day and afterward as a hospital for wounded soldiers. It is a tradition in the Bills family that some of their ancestors went there to nurse those who had been injured. This is, perhaps, the greatest record in the church's history, but by no means the only one of interest, and its present pastor, Rev. Mr. Symmes, has gathered all of the old building's memories into a most interesting volume. One event was the burial of Parson Tennent, the minister of the Revolution.

So ardent a patriot had Mr. Tennent been that he was well known to the British, and as he died in 1777, while the war was still active, it was feared that his body would be disturbed if buried in an outdoor grave. So, with reverent ceremony, his friends and parishioners interred it beneath



Original Entrance to old Hankinson Mansion.

the middle of the old church's floor, and mounted a marble slab on the wall above the pulpit, concluding the inscription with "Faithful and Beloved."

The original building of 1731 was erected by the congregation who came from their Old Scots ground. The present building, stoutly covered with hand-wrought shingles, was once new and magnificent. It has been twice struck by lightning; it was pierced in the Revolutionary conflict, and for many years the wounds in its walls were shown. Unfortunately for tradition, it finaly had to be repaired, so that the bullet holes have vanished. But, as Mr. Wilson consoles you, "dere is de blood."

Mr. Symmes relates the story of a crisis in church history, when, in 1815, it was proposed to introduce heat into the building. Many of the old parishioners strongly opposed such luxury. The nearest approach to comfort on bitter Winter days had been the foot warmers brought by women members of the congregation—tin-lined boxes filled with live coals shrouded in ashes; and not until debate had waxed high was a fire permitted.

To the road again! Return to the same broad motor road which has led you hither from Englishtown, and follow it on, still pressing eastward as did the American soldiers. And at last the simple markers of the battleground itself meet your eye—merely brief notices upon the open field, showing where the armies met. Today this historic spot is cut up into prosperous Jersey farms, and the young pigs that merrily squeal, the young colts that kick up impertinent heels, the young calves that execute mad maxixe steps in the footsteps of history, are not in the least disturbed by the fact that a thing so serious as the retreat of Lee took place on ground where they are frolicking.

The ground is a mile or more from the church, and its most important landmark has vanished—the old parsonage, whose roof was pierced by a round shot.

"Lee's retreat" is well known in history, and it took all the bravery the Americans could muster to atone for it. In spite of the urging of Lafayette, who was under him in command, Lee insisted that it was useless to make a stand against the British. His half-hearted battle finally resulted in a panic among the Americans, and a wild fleeing, which looked for the time like a complete victory for the British.

But Washington himself was hurrying forward, and the very sound of his voice put new courage into the routed soldiers' spirit. They were almost overcome by heat and terror and exhaustion and thirst; they had plowed for hours through deep, sandy soil, and some of their fellows had perished in a morass; but gallantly they rallied. The end was that nightfall saw the British falling back, while the Americans flung themselves down upon this battlefield, ready to complete their victory in the morning. Washington wrapped his cloak about him and threw himself on the ground under an oak, for a brief sleep.

The victory was never to be won, however—that is, not in open battle. For when the patriots awoke, not a vestige of the British was to be seen. Clinton had had quite as much as he cared for of American temper, for that time, at any rate. Trumbull wrote:

He forms his camp with great parade,
While evening spreads the world in shade,
Then still, like some endanger'd spark,
Steals off on tiptoe in the dark;
Yet writes his King in boasting tone,
How grand he march'd by light of moon!

Of all the traditions of the Battle of Monmouth not one is so picturesque as the tale of Molly Pitcher, and here on the battle ground you can see today the marker which points out "her well," or the spring from which it is supposed she got water to carry to her husband while he fought. This was a little stream flowing through the farm land, and all the early part of that scorching June day she had been trudging back and forth with her pail, while her brave husband was working his field piece.

Molly was a 22-year-old young representative of the Emerald Isle, loyal and brave-hearted, quick of wit, and ready of action. Unfalteringly she worked on, bringing water as fast as she could carry it. Suddenly, as she approached from the spring, she saw Pitcher fall beside his gun. She sprang forward; on the instant came an officer's order. The piece was to be removed, he commanded. There was no one who could work it.

"But there is some one!" cried Molly, and before the officer knew what she was about, no one interfered, her pail laid hold of the rammer, and in a flash she was loading in the fallen man's place. Seeing that she knew what she was about no one interfered, and for the rest of the day she fought as valiantly as any man in the American ranks, firing both skillfully and persistently. Her one purpose was to avenge her husband's death, and the American triumph owes much to her courage.

And we talk of feminism as a modern movement!

Next day, when the British had retreated, Washington looked up to see General Greene approaching him, leading a blood-stained, ragged, and grimy woman, who, beneath all the signs of war, was yet a decidedly handsome young person, with red hair, freckles, and bright eyes.

Molly Pitcher was duly presented to the great chief.

And the story, although true, ends as delightfully as a romance, for the commission of sergeant was conferred upon her, and for the rest of her life her name remained upon the list of half-pay officers. "Captain Molly" was the name by which the American Army always knew her.

You can continue to Freehold by the same road, or take a train at Tennent Station for that town. Freehold is generally called the scene of the battle, but it is actually somewhat removed from the field, although it was the British headquarters. In the heart of the town you must see old St. Peter's Church, opposite the Pennsylvania Station. There is a story that it was used as a hospital during the battle. You must visit the public square, too, just beyond the Court House, and see the battle monument with its bronze reliefs, depicting scenes of the conflict. But, above all, you must follow Main Street out for a half mile and visit the home of Mrs. William Moreau, which was, during that eventful day and night the headquarters of General Clinton.

It is a fine old white shingled dwelling, once known as the Hankinson Mansion. Its earliest records were lost when the Court House in which they were stored was burned, but it is supposed that a wealthy Englishman built the house long before the Revolution, and caused to be painted the mural decoration which still adorns the "best bedroom" wall—the room of the four-poster, where Clinton reposed. It is a deliciously quaint view of a British fleet, tossing on churning waves and fluttering a flock of Union Jacks.

The probable date of building was 1755, and at that time the front door was what is now called the rear, although the Colonial doorway and the straight benches before it are exactly the same that Clinton took possession of. The gigantic fireplace has been altered very little. At the time when new bricks were put in the mason found a secret cupboard, deep in the chimney, a mysterious place where family silver and jewels were once, no doubt, hidden.

The broad hall and staircase, the white woodwork, the cool, thick walls of the old mansion are typical of the best building of the eighteenth century, and the richly paneled mahogany, willowware plates, high-backed chairs, and four-poster are in dignified keeping with the building itself. In fact, it is a treasure house of heirlooms.

Along the road before the house, from the cemetery gate just beyond to Briar Hill Farm, as it has long been known, lay the camp of the British Army. And five miles west still stands the "Thomas Thompson House," where Clinton's officers tarried—and where, report hath it, wine flowed freely. In fact, it is a tradition of Monmouth County that on that eventful June night the British officers became gloriously drunk.

ITINERARY.

Pennsylvania Railroad to Englishtown or Tennent. Train at 11:12 A. M. Time, about two hours. Fare, $1.35.

(This train reaches Tennent too late to permit of taking another on to Freehold the same afternoon, so is not available unless one chooses to walk about three miles, from Tennent to Freehold. There is nothing pertaining to this story to be seen at Englishtown, it was merely the gathering place of the troops. The real tour begins at Tennent.)

At Tennent, see old Freehold Meeting House.

Continue along main motor road to Battle Ground. See markers of Battle and of Molly Pitcher's Well.

Continue on same road to Freehold See St. Peter's Church, Battle Monument, Clinton's Headquarters, (house of Mrs. William Moreau.)

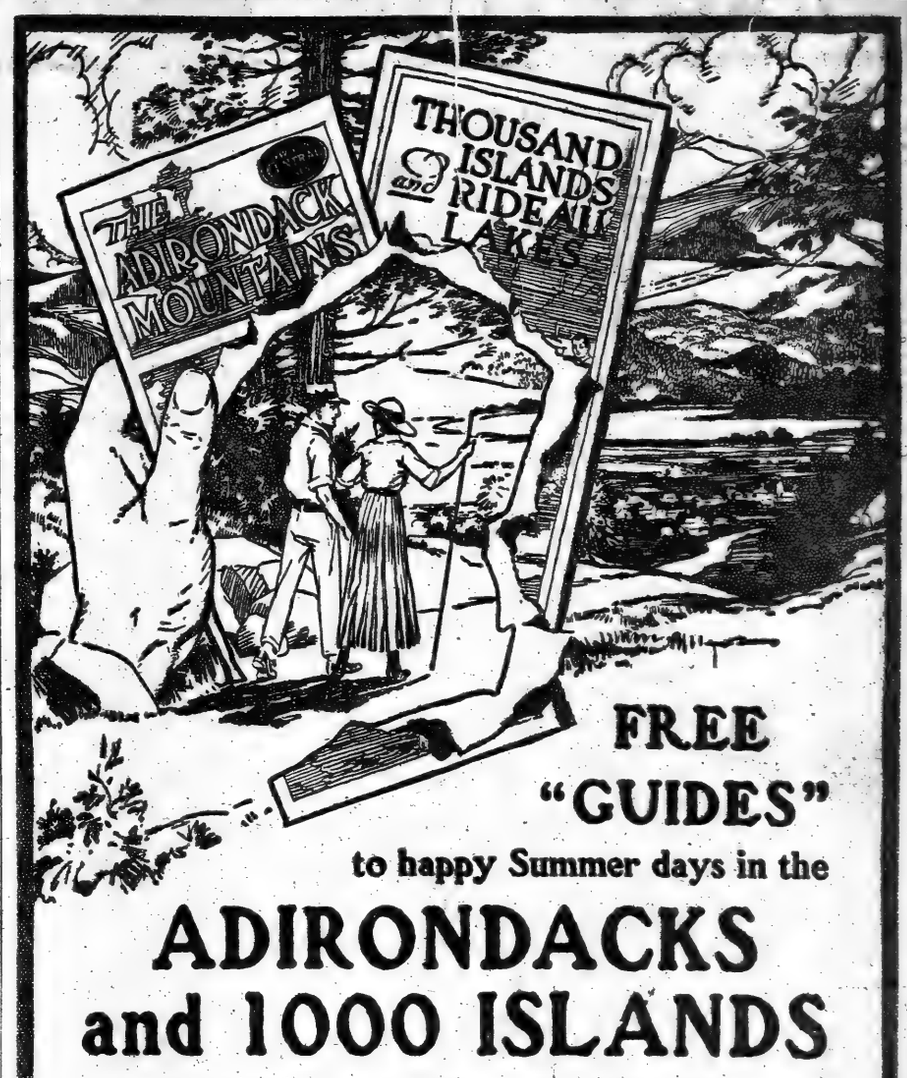
Return from Freehold by New Jersey Central Railroad. Trains at 4:20 and 6:28 P. M. Time, two hours or over. Fare, $1.

Or,

Buy round trip ticket on New Jersey Central to Freehold. Price, $1.75.

Hire a conveyance there to go to Battle Ground and Old Church at Tennent, or take Pennsylvania Railroad to Tennent. Train at 12:28. Fare 9 cents. Morning trains leave New York for Freehold at 8:00 and 11:20.

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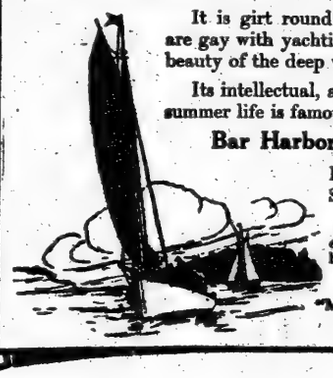
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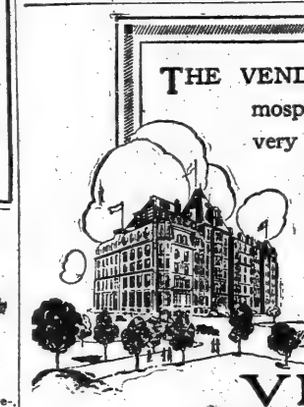
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RESORTS READY FOR HOSTS OF VISITORS

IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Resorts Expect Banner Year—Many Visitors Have Already Arrived.

LIBERTY, N. Y., May 29.—All Sullivan County is ready to welcome Summer visitors. Each village has had its Spring "clean-up" week, which means that all the streets are in the best of shape. Virtually every resort in the county has undergone thorough renovation and is in readiness for the Memorial Day influx.

Although the season here is not in full swing until late in June many visitors arrive in early May to stay throughout the Summer. Just now trout are biting well, and he must be a poor fisherman who cannot fill his creel in a single forenoon.

Hotel men throughout the county are predicting a banner year. They base their prophecy on the number of applications they have received for rooms and on the unusually large number of visitors already here. The Memorial Day throng, the advance guard of the Summer host, will be a sure indication of the size of the main body. This afternoon the trains were crowded, and it is thought that the later trains will have to be run in sections. Many people will arrive tonight and tomorrow.

Liberty, always to the fore with means of entertaining its Summer visitors, is to have several new attractions this Summer. The Business Men's Association has been engaged for some time in arranging plans.

The prospects are that Liberty will be represented by a strong baseball team this Summer, made up largely of visitors. A carnival and week of celebration will be held at the new field later in the Summer.

White Lake is going to rely on aquatic attractions. Boating, bathing, and fishing seem to increase in popularity each year. Weekly regattas will be held during the Summer, with a grand finale about the middle of August. The usual gold and silver medals will be awarded as prizes.

The baseball diamond on the north side of the lake has been put into excellent condition for the Summer, and no doubt the lake championships will be played off here.

Tennis will be another source of interest, especially since last year's champion has announced his intention of meeting all comers this season.

The annual three-day outing of the city and county employes of Greater New York began this afternoon, when several hundred of them arrived for over Memorial Day.

Monticello, too, is ready for the Summer. An unusually large number of visitors arrived this afternoon, many of whom will stay through June.

Arrangements have been made for racing this Summer at the Driving Park, and it is probable that weekly events will be held after the Fourth of July.

The annual four-day Sullivan County Fair will come later in the Summer, probably about the middle of August. This fair is by far the best drawing attraction in the county, and visitors flock to it from all sections. A horse and dog show will be an added feature this year.

Motoring will doubtless be a favorite diversion, as in past years. Monticello is the centre of the road system of the county and is on the direct line of the New York-Buffalo macadam highway. Besides, it is near many of the prettiest road drives in the State.

This Summer there will be a tennis tournament at Roscoe, baseball almost daily, and fishing, motoring, and hay rides galore. There are already many arrivals there. Hotel men report extensive bookings for early June and many reservations for later in the Summer.

Many masquerades and dances, baseball, and the annual Fourth of July celebration are among the attractions at Livingston Manor. Later the firemen will hold a big clambake and minstrel show.

In the western part of the county there are many visitors, and more will arrive tonight and tomorrow. Kenoza Lake and Lake Huntington have the usual attractions to offer. Bowling is also one of the fads there because several bowling clubs come in a body for a stay of several weeks every Summer. At Lake Huntington an amusement park patterned after Coney Island is already open. In addition to the usual boating all kinds of aquatic sports will be a source of amusement to the numerous water lovers who come here. A water polo team will be formed shortly. Both of these lakes are also fine for fishing, and although it is still rather early some fair catches have been made.

Callicoon, Callicoon Centre, Hortonville, and the Fremont section have as yet few visitors, but sufficient applications have been received by the hotel men to make plausible the prediction that the year will be better than usual.

Trout fishing is now good in the Callicoon Creek, and the north branch of the Delaware is also yielding large catches.

Announcement has been made at Callicoon Centre of the annual prize shooting contest. Cash prizes and cups are offered as prizes.

Jeffersonville's Summer colony, which is one of the largest in this section, is slowly filling. Several cottagers are arriving today, and many more will come before the middle of June. The boarding houses are also well patronized for this time of the year and all indications point to a good season.

Attention centres around the annual coaching parade, which is held in August, as the attractive event of the Summer. Jeffersonville easily outclasses any village in the county in this harness event. Fairs are also popular with the visitors. The annual fair will take place about the middle of June. Bowling, baseball, church fairs, song recitals, and sacred concerts are among the attractive features that enter into Summer life here.

Youngsville's prospects for a busy Summer are excellent. Stupp Pond, one of the best pickerel lakes in the county, has been restocked and equipped with new boats. A field day is being arranged for August. James Duncan, champion discus thrower, appeared last year.

The cottages at White Sulphur Springs have been taken for the Summer and the hotels have an unusually large number of sojourners. The park and the path to the springs have been beautified by the removal of dead brush and grass. Rustic arbors have been built at irregular intervals on the lane leading to the mineral springs and new lights will be strung throughout the park. The bathing pool below the springs will be the centre of attraction this Summer.

Tennis and croquet will be popular. It is thought that several visiting tennis players will enter in the Sullivan County championships, which are held in August at the courts of the Merriewold Club in Merriewold Park. Several prominent members of the West Side Tennis Club belong to the Merriewold organization.

The lake at Stevensville affords a never-ending source of diversion to the many sojourners who Summer in Stevensville. While it is doubtful whether regattas will be run off on the lake this Summer, it is certain that there will be weekly events, such as swimming and diving races, boat races, and novelty contests. Dancing will be held afternoons and evenings in the casinos.

Glen Cove Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, May 29.—Glen Cove's chief activities this Summer will include the musical mornings at the Nassau Country Club, the races and social affairs at the Hempstead Harbor and New York Yacht Clubs, the different attractions that the Glen Cove Neighborhood Association is to offer to Summer visitors and the flower shows of the Nassau County Horticultural Society.

The Nassau Country Club has completed a large extension to its golf course, and will open it to their members on Monday.

The Glen Cove Neighborhood Association is making elaborate plans for its May Day Festival next Monday on Valentine Field. The program will include various sport events, and will be concluded by a baseball game with the local nine.

During the first week in July a Chautauqua week will be held in Glen Cove. Many Summer colonists are interested, and the affair promises to be a great success.

LAKE GEORGE RACES.

Plans Under Way for Power Boat and Canoe Competitions.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, May 29.—That the European war has initiated a great "See America First" movement has been amply proved by the influx of cottagers at Lake George and other Adirondack resorts during the first week of the Summer season. Every hotel on Lake George will be opened by the end of the week, and proprietors report the largest bookings yet recorded.

Real estate men are finding difficulty in obtaining cottages for their clients, so great has been the demand. Practically every one of the Summer residences along the Bolton Road, about which social events centre, have been leased for the season.

Mmes. Louise Homer and Alma Gluck of the Metropolitan Opera Company and Efrem Zimbalist are expected to arrive early next month.

Boating on the lake, which received a great stimulus last year by reason of the Gold Cup races of the American Power Boat Association, has shown no decline this year. Numbers of hydroplanes of the thirty and forty mile class have been ordered, and it is the intention of the two regatta associations to hold matinée races every Saturday afternoon throughout the Summer. These will probably take place over the course of the Iroquois Regatta Association at the head of the lake. A permanent judges' stand will be erected over the public dock at the park in Lake George Village.

Count Casimir S. Mankowski, whose Ankle Deep lost the Gold Cup championship last year to Paula Blacton's Baby Speed Demon, is back in the game this year with a new contender for first honors. The new Ankle Deep has been building during the Winter at City Island, N. Y., and will probably be shipped to the lake next month for a tryout.

Although the utmost secrecy is maintained as to the details of her construction, it is understood that she marks a radical departure from conventional hydroplane models being built on a new Italian plan which averts the "bobbing up and down" motion peculiar to these boats. It is said the contract calls for a guaranteed speed of sixty nautical miles an hour.

Disappointment over the fact that the Gold Cup races are not to come again this year to Lake George has been partly dissipated by the news that officials of the Iroquois Regatta Association, after negotiations covering a period of several months, have completed arrangements for holding this Summer a large championship canoe regatta.

After attempts to secure the annual regatta of the American Canoe Association for the championship of the United States and Canada had failed, a movement was launched for holding a series of races for the canoe championship of New York and Vermont waters. Canoe clubs in the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys and in the western part of the State were tentatively sounded on this proposal, and the enthusiasm which met the suggestion removed all doubt of its success.

Within a week an invitation to participate in the meet will be extended to every canoe and boat club in Vermont and New York, and it is conservatively estimated that no less than 300 individual entries will be received. The Atlantic Division of the American Canoe Association, comprising thirty clubs in the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia, has agreed, through its Commodore, to attend on its way to the international meet at Sugar Island, in the St. Lawrence, if the regatta is held during the week ending Aug. 8. This date has practically been decided upon. Through the strict ruling of their association, these men will not be allowed to participate in the Iroquois races, but will hold a separate series of exhibition races, using for this purpose their light racing model canoes. From 75 to 100 men are expected to arrive in this contingent, and they will camp for several days at the head of the lake.

A new quarter-mile straightaway race course was surveyed on the ice last Winter for these races. The course extends from Pine Point, north of Lake George Village, to within a few hundred feet of the shore road. This location will permit either end of the course to be used as a start or finish line, according to the wind direction, and spectators will find a good view point at either terminal. As long as the contestants can paddle with the wind the races will be held, regardless of rough weather. This is in striking contrast to the ideal weather conditions required for hydroplane races, last year's Gold Cup having been postponed a day on this account. A strong wind and high waves will add to the interest of the meet.

It is believed that these races will prove a much greater drawing card than has ever been the case in motor boat events and that last year's crowd of 10,000 spectators will be doubled. The lake being easily accessible, each club is expected to draw a large following from its home town by reason of personal interest in the contestants.

The following events have been tentatively decided upon and will be run off under a code of rules compiled from the racing regulations of clubs in various parts of the State: Quarter-mile paddling, singles, doubles, fours, eighth-mile paddling, double gunwale race, (two paddlers standing on gunwales,) and a feature race designed to show all-around boating ability.

Swimming, diving, sailing, tilting, and several novelty races still to be decided upon will complete the program.

Owing to the number of contestants, each event will be run off in heats. All canoes will be carefully inspected and measured by the judges, and purely racing models barred. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded as first, second, and third prizes, and as a stimulus toward making the event an annual one, a valuable silver cup will be offered, to go into the permanent possession of the club winning it three times.

Seacliff Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, May 29.—Although the weather so far this season has been decidedly cool a large part of the houses here have been rented and are now open.

The North Shore Country Club, which has made many improvements on its grounds and house during the Winter, promises to be the scene of much of the social life of the village.

The Sea Cliff Yacht Club, which will open tomorrow, will hold many of the special functions of interest to those who enjoy water sports. Besides there will be dances and other festivities.

This afternoon the improved baseball field, which the Village Trustees have made in Clifton Park, will be opened for the season.

Summer visitors at Sea Cliff, who enjoy occasional trips to and from our village by way of the New York boat, will be interested to know that the Sagamore will make two trips instead of one this season.

Plans have been completed for an elaborate garden party at Marden Farms, the home of Mrs. Orison Sweet Marden, on the 4th of June for the benefit of the Nassau Suffrage Club.

The Cliffside Club, a group of New Yorkers who form a Summer club on the shore front, have opened their quarters and are planning a lively season. Their schedule includes water festivals, regular weekly canoe races, and dances.

Red Bank's Growing Popularity.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., May 29.—An evidence of the growing popularity of Red Bank and vicinity as a Summer resort section is found in the comparatively large number of new houses that have been erected along the river and on the highlands during the past year. One of the latest sales was that of the Andrew Brown property in Riverside Drive, Middletown township, to John M. Huber, who has moved there with his family. The land is said to have been owned by the Brown family for nearly two centuries.

Chautauqua week will be observed in Red Bank from Monday, June 7, to Sunday, June 13. Among the lecturers will be former Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, the Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, and Mrs. La Salle Corbet Pickett. The officers of the Red Bank Chautauqua Association are: Chairman—Arthur A. Patterson; Secretary—Mrs. William J. Sutton; Treasurer—Dr. Herbert E. Williams.

The Rumson Country Club will inaugurate its yachting season with races on Monday. The first race will be started at 11 o'clock. Thereafter yacht races will take place every Saturday during June, July, August, and September. The races will be for a cup given to the yacht winning the most points. Special races will be the feature for July 5 and Labor Day. The boat winning the greatest number of points each month will receive a special prize. William B. Potts is Chairman of the Water Sports Committee.

Haines Falls Session Begins.

HAINES FALLS, N. Y., May 29.—The demand for cottages at Haines Falls has been greater than ever before and for the first time in a number of years every cottage in the parks as well as those available in and around Haines Falls has been leased for the season and quite a number of cottagers arrived during the past week.

Golf will, as usual, lead in interest among outdoor sports. The excellent golf course has never been in better condition than it is today, so it is expected that the weekly tournaments during July and August will bring a number of golfers.

NEW ROADS PLANNED.

Lake Placid Favored in Highway Allotment—Summer Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., May 29.—Officials of the Lake Placid Automobile Club, whose membership includes members of the Summer colony prominent in the business, social, and professional life of New York City, are well pleased with the allotment this Summer of new State highways in this portion of the Adirondacks. Of seven new highways with a total of fifty-two miles, three, with a total of twenty-nine miles, are in the immediate vicinity of this popular mountain retreat. The principal one is the Upper Jay-Lake Placid road, a distance of seventeen miles. This road leads through Wilmington Notch, one of the most beautiful sections of the mountains, and forms an important link in the principal avenue of approach to the centre of the mountains from the north and east. On the west is the balance of the new Saranac Lake-Lake Placid road, a distance of seven miles, and the Bloomingdale-Saranac road, five miles. In addition to this highway work outside the village, the principal street, forming a connecting link between the Upper Jay-Lake Placid road and the Saranac Lake-Lake Placid road, is also to be improved by the State.

An unusual number of the members of the Summer colony plan this season to have their cars here. Some have already made the trip up from New York and Philadelphia to attend to matters preliminary to the opening of their Summer homes.

Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court, who has leased Camp Inwood, at Whiteface Inn, on Lake Placid, is expected early in the season.

In addition to the erection of the new Whiteface Inn on Lake Placid at an outlay of $125,000 to take the place of the building destroyed by fire several years ago, building operations of an unprecedented character in the history of the resort involve the outlay of enough more to bring the grand total close to the $500,000 mark.

The annual work of clearing the trails to the summits of Marcy, MacIntyre, Whiteface, and the other principal peaks has been attended to and other preparations have been made to enable visitors here to enjoy life in the open. The golf courses are in good shape and the tennis courts have received the attention of experts. The fishing was never better.

Officials of the Lake Placid Yacht Club are now arriving at their camps and fast power boats are being sent in commission. There will be several new ones in the races this season and the expectation is that the contests will be more spirited than ever before. A repetition of the series of enjoyable porch teas and dances at the clubhouse is planned and these, with the events at the hotels and the entertaining at private camps, promise a continuous round of pleasure.

AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Better Roads and Other Improvements Under Way.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y. May 29.—The season is beginning most auspiciously here. There is a larger demand than usual for cottages to rent, and a large contingent that before this spent their time in Europe is now expected at this old and famous watering place.

A real asset in the social life will be the Richfield Springs Country Club, which has been incorporated. Since last Summer this property, which formerly was leased, has been purchased, so its permanency as a club is assured. Rear Admiral William B. Swift, U. S. N., (retired,) gives much of his time to it as its President.

This locality is assured of better highways in the future. The new piece of State road between Richfield Springs and Mohawk is now under construction, and paving will replace the dirt roads on the principal thoroughfares of the village.

From July 26-30, inclusive, this village will have a Chautauqua series of entertainments. Oscar B. Chapman is acting as President of the Richfield Springs Chautauqua Association.

Important Adirondack Road.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., May 29.—One of the most important units in the highway improvement system of the Adirondack mountains is the road between Saranac Lake and Lake Placid. This road is now under construction by the State Highway Department and the work is being rushed to completion to have it ready for the heavy tourist travel of the Summer. That part of it lying between Ray Brook and Saranac Lake was constructed last season, and is the remaining length of seven miles that is now receiving attention.

The Lake Placid-Wilmington-Jay road is also nearing completion. These two roads will form the central connection of this State highway, making a continuous stone road from Pittsburg on Lake Champlain, through the Adirondacks.

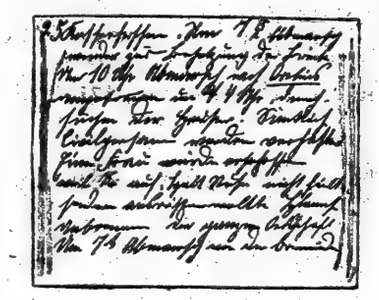
The Wilmington road connects also with a concrete thoroughfare from Au Sable Forks to Keene and eastward to Elizabethtown, converging with the Quebec-Miami international highway. In this Elizabethtown route the few remaining stretches of non-State road are of good dirt construction.

New Dam at Upper Saranac.

Special to The New York Times.

UPPER SARANAC, N. Y., May 29.—Property owners of Upper Saranac Lake have combined and, with the permission of the Conservation Commission, have rebuilt the dam at Bartlett's Carry, so as to regulate the water level of Upper Saranac Lake. Last season, during a period of drought, the camp owners experienced considerable inconvenience, and in some cases damage, due to a lowering of the water. The present dam will regulate this, and boating will be conducted under perfectly safe conditions this season.

The State road via Lake Clear Junction and connecting with the Harriettstown road has been completed.



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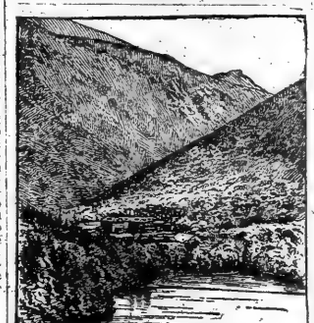
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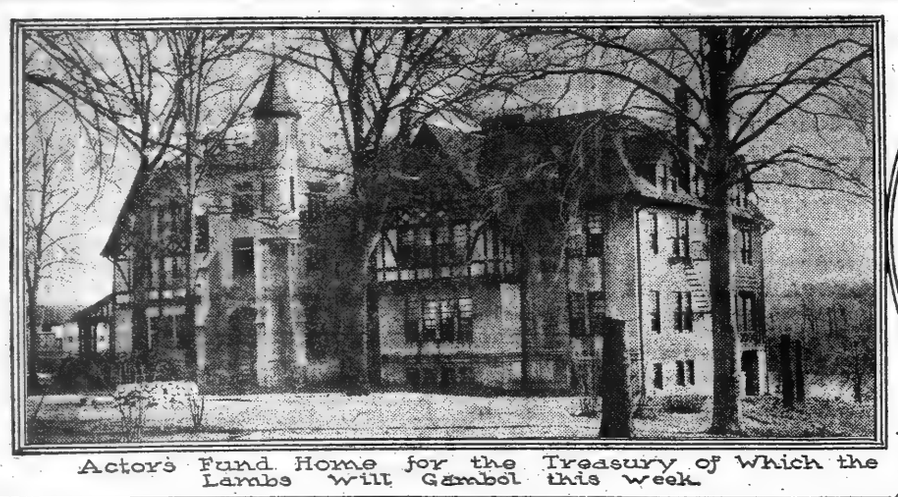
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PLAYS UNDER COVER AND IN THE OPEN AIR



Actors' Fund Home for the Lambs will Gambol this week.



May Hopkins in "She's In Again" Gaiety.



George Beban Astor.



Nora Bayes New Brighton.



Granville Barker, Producer of the Greek Plays to be seen here this week.

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

The Actors' Fund Benefit---
Prof. Murray---The Difficulties of Being Greek.

WHEN, with the coming of warm weather, the Lambs give signs of an intention to issue forth from their own guarded green and gambol in the open, there is always the promise of good entertainment, and the fact that this year all the moneys taken in will be turned over to the Actors' Fund provides a second compelling reason why the roomy Century on Friday and Saturday should be, and doubtless will be, packed to the doors. For the Actors' Fund is an institution that should have the loyal and hearty support not only of every player but of every playgoer in America.

It is this fund that keeps the beautiful home over on Staten Island and that cares for many players to whom the call for rehearsal now means nothing or who have no part at all in the great last act. From the first it has had the ready backing of that generous, improvident band whose members were always "children" to Charles Frohman. It is kept alive now by its strong appeal to that sentiment which, even in the midst of the laughter, James Forbes could not leave untouched when he came to write "The Show Shop." You remember the fading couple who had come to live in the house of a thousand prunes, who were eating off the last link of his watchchain, who were eagerly waiting for the tiniest rôles, and to whom the passing years seemed to bring only more and more stairs to climb. Especially for the many players who went to the Hudson to laugh at all the backstage vanities there must have been one sobering moment in the farce—that moment when the battered comedian said his say on the life that's "a hell of a trade when you're old."

The Actors' Fund is now nearing the close of its thirty-third year. It had its beginnings back in the Spring of 1882, when the now deserted Wallack's was new. After much tentative discussion, and with several peculiarly desolate cases fresh in the memory, a meeting was held to launch a fund that should do well the work that had been badly done by many a special benefit and many a "greenroom subscription." If you turn back to the yellowing files of the newspapers of 1882 you will find thereafter an item in nearly every issue telling of the plans for the Actors' Fund, then so new that its very name was set off with quotation marks.

It was decided to give over the afternoon of Monday, April 3, for Actors' Fund matinées. Subscription after subscription began to come in, some big, some small, some from prodigal patrons of the theatre, some from players whom Actors' Fund Day found playing as far off as the Pacific Coast. There was a check for $1,000 from Edwin Booth. For the matinées there was much marshaling of enthusiasm. Tickets were put in the hands of the police to sell—at the point of a nightstick, perhaps—and there was much excitement when Maude Harrison and Sara Jewett, fair forerunners of another invasion, descended with tickets from the Union Square to Wall Street and came back with $1,000.

The theatres were full all along Broadway. For the playgoer there was an embarrassment of riches. He might have seen Lawrence Barrett, or Mr. and Mrs. Florence, or Annie Russell in "Esmeralda." He might have preferred "Youth" at Wallack's, or "Odette," with Ada Rehan and John Drew in the cast, at Daly's. The bill at Haverly's Fifth Avenue was none other than "A Celebrated Case," the old French melodrama, now entering upon its final week at the Empire. Or there was Clara Morris at the Grand Opera House, playing "Article 47," with young Alexander Salvini in the cast. There was "The Lights o' London" at the Union Square, and confirmed Brooklynites could have contented themselves with the cheering sight of Neil Burgess in a stage version of "The Widow Bedott." When it was all over the fund had a nest egg of something more than $35,000. All in all, it was a red-letter day. There have been several such in its history—notably that fine day in early May thirteen years ago when all Broadway sailed across to Staten Island to attend the dedication of the home and hear Joe Jefferson speak for the actors of America.

And two red-letter days for the Actors' Fund are those set aside for the coming week-end performances of the Lambs' Gambol. The box office opens at the Century at 9:30 tomorrow morning. The line forms at the left.

***

GRANVILLE BARKER'S productions of the Greek plays in the universities of the East would be to good purpose if for no other reason than that they widen the American acquaintance with Gilbert Murray. Great teacher of Greek and true humanist, he has translated the old tragedies into English verse of great beauty. He has worked *con amore*, and most persuasively has led thousands through the wonderland that was ancient Greece.

The present productions have been accompanied by a busy circulation of the published texts. Wherever Mr. Barker goes he leaves a trail of playbooks behind him. That is part of his idea. The bookstall that was set up in the lobby of Wallack's shortly after his season opened there did a thriving business. When he decided to give "The Trojan Women" here this Spring he raked the shops of New York and found only forty-two copies, so it was a foregone conclusion that his Greek play season would be attended by a special Barker edition of the Murray translations. Bound in paper, these sell for a quarter each, and the sales have been amazing. Hundreds of copies of "Iphigenia in Tauris" now adorn New Haven shelves. Fifteen hundred copies of "The Trojan Women" were sold for the single performance at the Harvard Stadium. All told, 5,000 copies of the two texts had been sold twenty-four hours before the first production in New York.

Professor Murray has already published seven of the Euripidean translations, as well as the "Oedipus the King," of Sophocles and the "Frogs" of Aristophanes. He has done the "Hippolytus," the "Bacchae," the "Trojan Women," the "Electra," the "Medea," the "Iphigenia in Tauris," and the "Rhesus." And he has just completed the "Alcestis." He has been bringing them out these ten years past and more, but they have never had so wide nor so favorable a hearing as is provided this Spring in America. Here the plays that are big enough for all outdoors are given in the open air. Though there have been performances in the chalk-pit amphitheatre at Bradfield College and though it was Murray's "Oedipus" that was done by Herr Reinhardt at Covent Garden Theatre, London has seen the Greek plays, for the most part, under the cozy roofs of such theatres as have come under the direction of Mr. Barker. Even under such difficulties as must have beset the performance of "The Trojan Women" in the microscopic Little Theatre in Chicago they found favor in London, and, coveting success for his beloved Euripides, Professor Murray eagerly watched the line at the box office. At one time Shaw and Euripides alternated at the Court and ran nip and tuck—with Shaw slightly the favorite in the stalls, perhaps. "But I think," said Professor Murray, as he was telling all about it here later, "I think I rather had the better of him in the pit."

***

AFTER the last performance has been given, some appreciative soul in the Barker ensemble could write an amusing story of the Greek tour. For, despite the huge success, there have been disappointments and comic difficulties innumerable. For one thing, the weather man has on several occasions been as hostile as a rival manager. This is not Attica, nor, for that matter, is it California, and, unlike Miss Anglin, Mr. Barker cannot count on cloudless skies and a moon as dependable as a union electrician. The Greek temple had no sooner been set up at Piping Rock than it was furiously attacked by wind and rain. That performance knew two postponements. All the tickets for these performances at the new Municipal Stadium have rain checks attached.

Then there have been minor mishaps. There is no place for the prompter. He could not be heard through the temple walls, and the Greek stage is a wingless stage. So it happened at New Haven that when the massive barbaric monarch, who recently achieved three small wrecks on the Long Island Railroad, forgot his lines in the flutter caused by the first sight of his amazing costume, there was no one to help him. He could only roar, which he did repeatedly and with great virtuosity. Stage direction is likewise, and for the same reason, difficult. The entrance cues are given by telephone from a point where the musicians sit. This valuable service is rendered by Walter Wanger, the young Dartmouth entrepreneur, who has been in the Barker camp since it was pitched here last January. It is a happy device for long-distance stage direction, but it is believed to be archaeologically inaccurate.

And there have been comic interludes out front. It is a little difficult for the audience assembled in a great stadium to keep always in mind that it is not attending a game. When, at New Haven, the sun slipped below the rim of the bowl and threw all the spectators into shadow, hundreds of men arose and put on their overcoats, and at this multitudinous rising and stretching there was a ripple of laughter and a running whisper that said something about "the lucky seventh." And as the pace of the play quickened and the Taurian soldiery appeared in their extraordinary Wilkinsonian uniforms, there were doubtless plenty who were all for exhorting them with hoarse shouts of "Attic boy! Attic boy!"



VIOLET HEMING & WILLIAM COURTENAY IN "UNDER COVER" AT THE COMEDY.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

LAMBS' GAMBOL—Annual entertainment by Actors' Club, given for the Actors' Fund, Friday night in the Century Theatre.

"IPHIGENIA IN TAURUS"—Second of the series of performances of Greek tragedies by Granville Barker's company, tomorrow afternoon in C. C. N. Y. Stadium.

IRISH THEATRE—A program of playlets, Tuesday night, in the Bandbox Theatre.

"ERMINIE"—Jakobowski's comic operetta, revived by the Van den Berg-Conger company, tomorrow night in the Standard Theatre.

THREE performances of the Lambs' Gambol will be given Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday afternoon in the Century Theatre for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. When the charity issued a call for help early last Winter, the hardships caused by the war having increased the claims made upon it, the Lambs offered to give its annual gambol for the fund.

John L. Golden has contributed two sketches to the program. One of these is a miniature tragedy with a Chinese background, entitled "The River of Souls," the other a musical comedy called "The Clock Shop." The cast of the former will include several well-known stars, while in the latter will be seen Frank Moulan, Ernest Truex, and Frank Deshon.

George V. Hobart has written an allegory entitled "Why." It has war for its theme, and propounds the riddle of why nations go to war.

"The Hall of Fame" is the title of the afterpiece arranged by Glen MacDonough. It presents the difficulty of Fame in choosing some one to fill the niche dedicated to the Drama. To help her decide she calls upon the Matinée Girl, Head Usher, Highbrow, Lowbrow, Dramatic Critic, and Common People for their opinions. Before this jury various claimants appear, among them Pat Rooney, Charles Evans, Edwin Abeles, Douglas Fairbanks, Robert Mantell, Edwin Foy and the little Foys, Thomas A. Wise, Maclyn Arbuckle, Frank McIntyre, William Collier, Frank Tinney, Lawrance D'Orsay, Will Hodge, Raymond Hitchcock, Stanley Murphy, and James O'Neill. Each of these will do the thing for which he is best known in an attempt to fill the niche.

A battery of cartoonists, Hy. Mayer, George McManus, C. A. Briggs, T. E. Powers, Winsor McCay, and R. L. Goldberg among the number, will draw some of their famous caricatures as another feature. Then there will be a melody fest in which Victor Herbert, Irving Berlin, Gustave Kerker, John L. Golden, Henry Hadley, Bert Green, Ray Goets, Alfred Robyn, A. Baldwin Sloane, and Ray Hubbell will play their own and each others' tunes.

"The History of Dancing" will show various phases of terpsichorean art from plantation break-down to modern tango, while by way of a grand finale a quadruple quartet of the club's best vocalists will sing.

The Irish Theatre of America, an organization which contemplates an extended season of Irish plays next Fall, will give a series of four performances this week in the Bandbox Theatre. The first performance will be Tuesday night. The program will be made up of three playlets, "Lonesome Like," a comedy by Harold Brighouse; "Red Turf," a playlet by Rutherford Mayne; and "The Dust of the Road," by Kenneth Sawyer Goodman. A prologue entitled, "Irishry," embracing folksong, dance and story, will introduce the playlets.

Whitford Kane and John P. Campbell are the directors of the movement and will have prominent parts in the plays.

The first performance of "Iphigenia in Tauris" in New York by Granville Barker's Company will be given in the Stadium of the College of the City of New York tomorrow afternoon. Wednesday and Friday afternoons "The Trojan Women" will be repeated, and Saturday afternoon there will be a second performance of "Iphigenia." All performances will begin at 4:30 o'clock, ending about sundown, after the Greek custom.

Lillah McCarthy will appear in the title rôle tomorrow, and in the supporting cast will be Mary Forbes, Alma Kruger, Ian Maclaren, Leonard Willey, Lionel Braham, Claude Rains, and Phillip Merivale.

This is the Greek play calendar. Granville Barker has already given five performances, those at Yale, Harvard, Piping Rock and C. C. N. Y. Now announced are these:

May 31—C. C. N. Y. ..... "Iphigenia"
June 2—C. C. N. Y. ... "Trojan Women"
June 4—C. C. N. Y. ... "Trojan Women"
June 5—C. C. N. Y. ..... "Iphigenia"
June 8—U. of P. ..... "Iphigenia"
June 9—U. of ..... "Trojan Women"
June 11—Princeton ..... "Iphigenia"
June 12—Princeton ... "Trojan Women"

The Van den Berg-Conger Opera Company, which is giving very creditable performances of old operas in the Standard Theatre, will revive Jakobowski's comic opera, "Erminie," tomorrow night as the fourth number of its repertoire. The opening performance will mark the return of Dorothy Morton to the stage in the title rôle, a part in which she has appeared before. Frederick Soloman will be another old timer in the cast. He will sing the rôle of Cadeaux, in which he has appeared more than a thousand times.

Margaret Mayo's farce, "Twin Beds," which in the Fulton Theatre has enjoyed the longest run of the season, will be transferred to the Harris Theatre tomorrow to remain indefinitely. The boudoir comedy has been provided with a new set of scenery.

The Zuro Grand Opera Company will move from the Cecil Spooner to the McKinley Square Theatre, 1,319 Boston Road, tomorrow. The repertoire for the week will be: Monday afternoon, "Rigoletto"; Monday night, "Carmen"; Tuesday night, "Il Trovatore"; Wednesday, "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Pagliacci"; Thursday, "Aida"; Friday, "Lucia"; Saturday matinée, "Faust"; Saturday night, "Carmen."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Bandbox—Playlets and pantomime.
Candler—"On Trial."
Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Columbia—Summer burlesque.
Cort—"Under Cover."
Empire—"A Celebrated Case."
Gaiety—"She's in Again."
Globe—Montgomery and Stone.
Harris—"Twin Beds."
Liberty—"Birth of a Nation." (Film.)
Longacre—"A Full House."
Republic—"The Natural Law."

IN OTHER THEATRES.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LEXINGTON AVENUE.—The Lexington Players in "Stop Thief," the Gaiety farce, with Carl J. Brickert in the leading male rôle.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—Twenty-third Street, Paul Gordon and Amy Ricca in a specialty; Fifty-eighth Street, "In Old Tyrol," a comedy playlet; 125th Street, "Neptune's Garden," an aquatic novelty.

LOEW'S AMERICAN.—Frank Stafford's hunting sketch, "The Hunter's Game"; Johnny Morris, and Eddie Parks and El Cleve.

EDEN MUSEE.—New Kinemacolor pictures and new groups in the World in Wax in the crypt.

THE AUTHOR'S LAMENT

Mr. Jackson is a busy fiction writer of large output who has just turned playwright. He is the author of the successful farce, "A Full House," which would seem to have settled down for the Summer at the Longacre.

By FRED JACKSON.

THERE comes a time in the meekest man's life when the limit of endurance is reached. The worm will turn eventually, and the camel's back will break beneath the growing burden of straws. No wonder, then, that some member of the long-suffering writing fraternity rises to utter a plea for fair play. Probably from the day that elaborate tale-telling ceased to be a fault and became a recognized and much-admired art, we have been misjudged. And if this instance of man's inhumanity to man is ever to cease, SOME ONE must plead our cause.

But let me illustrate.

On the night that my farce, "A Full House," opened at the Longacre Theatre I was prevailed upon to witness the performance from the front. I didn't want to. I wanted to remain carefully away from that section of the town. But I yielded under pressure and occupied a box. At the end of the play, when the last curtain call was over and the management had hastily run up the lights (at my earnest request. I dreaded the call for "Author!") as I was making my way toward the lobby, some friends recognized me and gathered 'round to congratulate me. In their exuberance, they mentioned my name. Some interested bystanders overheard and halted instantly to observe me. Among them was one woman who was not merely content to observe me closely, but who sought to overhear everything that went on. She pressed after us as we moved through the lobby to the pavement. She watched and waited until we entered the waiting taxis, and just as the doorman slammed the door upon us I heard her say:

"I don't believe that was Fred Jackson at all. He didn't do one funny thing!"

At first glance this little incident may seem absurd or unusual, but it really describes most accurately the attitude of a large part of the dear public toward us.

Now, I have never posed as a humorist. I have never written funny stories. I have never even distinguished myself in gatherings by recounting jokes. But since the production of my farce, I never speak without noticing an expectant glitter in the eyes turned upon me and twitching lips all ready to smile. The impression seems to have gotten about that I am a funny fellow, and whoever comes in contact with me expects at least a few grimaces or a few grotesque steps. One woman who has known me for years remarked after the premiere of my play: "I can't believe Fred Jackson wrote that at all! It isn't a bit like him. He's so quiet and gentlemanly!"

And yet the same woman doesn't expect painters to go about with samples of their art in their pockets, nor does she expect opera singers to sing every thing they say, nor does she ask merchants to dinner, intending them to bring some of their stock!

But writers are expected to scintillate with unfailing wit, to relate thrilling and fascinating adventures or to move every one to tears with simple eloquence. More than once I have been asked to recite something from my published works. I suppose now I will be invited to crawl about on my hands and knees or to slide down stairs.

I dined once with some casual acquaintances and was placed next to a middle-aged woman whom I had never met before. She had been told something about me, however, and was prepared with suitable topics of conversation. Now, although I have the most friendly feeling conceivable toward all the world, I am not very clever at getting speedily on terms of intimacy—and when people talk shop to me, they see me in the worst possible light. This woman talked shop. The consequence was that we reached dessert still struggling to keep some sort of conversation going. Suddenly—when the last of her determined efforts had proved futile and she realized that I was not to be set going—she turned to me and said: "I suppose you keep all the clever things you think of, to sell!"

* * * Although this happened some time ago, I still smile over it. * * *

However, the people who expect us to be always brilliant or amusing are not the only ones who pester us. There is another class of humanity that believes everything an author writes is autobiographical.

In the course of my checkered career I have published detective stories, love stories, stories of married life, stories of adventure, stories of children, stories of the slums, stories of the West, diplomatic stories—in short, about every type of story ever invented. Consequently, it would have been quite impossible, considering my age, for me to have actually experienced the many sides of life of which I have written. But my readers never think of that. They conclude that I have consorted with thieves and cutthroats; that I have been pursued by the police; that I have been addicted to the use of drugs; that I have been in prison; that I have covered pretty nearly all of the inhabited globe, and that my escapades with women must have made Don Juan feel like an unsophisticated amateur.

Once I wrote a story about a poor girl who was about to become a mother and who was unwed, and no less than three of my friends remarked to me significantly: "I'll wager you wouldn't dare to tell where you got the material for that story!"

But the people who expect me to be much cleverer than they find me and the people who expect me to be much more experienced than I am are not the most tiresome people I meet. The very most tiresome ones are the ones who think that I am some monomaniac—that all I can do is write—that all I can think about or talk about is writing. Their number is legion. Wherever I go, they come at me from all sides—on all occasions—and talk literature from Shakespeare up. If they don't tell me what they are reading or have read (often they forget the title) they ask me what I am reading or have read. If they don't tell me the plots that have pleased them or something dramatic from real life that would make a wonderful story, they ask me to tell them the plot of whatever story I happen to be writing at the moment. They invariably ask me where I got this or that idea, as though I had been caught pilfering. And when I disclaim all knowledge as to the matter of its birth, they say: "I can't imagine how you think of all the things you write. But I suppose they just come to you!"

* * * When we reach this stage I always solemnly agree, and they conclude that one contracts plots like the measles. * * *

Then there are the people who confide "I've always felt I could write if I had the proper encouragement." They ask you if you'd mind reading a manuscript for them and criticising it, and woe unto you if you accept. For if you tell them the truth, they hate you and suspect you of jealousy; and if you lie and tell them they are undiscovered literary geniuses, they decide that editors want well-known names instead of meritorious fiction and they ask you to sell things for them under your name. But if you refuse to read their literary endeavors under any conditions, they go about and spread reports of your conceit and cranial development.

The final class of bores is the one that doesn't read much and doesn't have a very high opinion of any one who does.

"Any one can write," they say. "I could myself if I just sat down to it and got a little practice. What does it amount to? A man meets a girl and they fall in love and marry in the end. It's always the same. They're all alike!

And I must admit that, put in this way, it does seem simple.

Why, I wonder, will no one treat us as ordinary, every-day people with ordinary, every-day work to do? Why are we looked upon as lazy idlers who get fabulous sums of money for nothing at all, or as superhuman freaks who are not like other people? * * * It would be such a relief! * * * As things are I am overjoyed when I can pass myself off for a haberdasher's clerk or a dentist's assistant. But in this day of daily newspapers, illustrated weeklies, moving pictures, and telephones it is impossible to escape detection for long, and success carries with it the penalty of publicity.

Hence this wail of a writer, whose ambition in life is to be just like anybody else!



Elizabeth Nelson in "A Full House."—Longacre.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

BUSHWICK THEATRE.—Edith Taliaferro in a wartime comedy playlet entitled "A Breath of Old Virginia"; Josie Heather and company, Leo Carrillo in a dialect monologue.

PROSPECT THEATRE.—Fiske O'Hara in a program of Irish ballads, Dunbar's White Hussars, Tony Hunting and Corinne Francis in "A Love Lesson."

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE THEATRE—Emma Calvé, prima donna, with a new repertoire of operatic selections for her return engagement; Trixie Friganza in song and dance travesties; "The Red Fox Trot," a sketch by Agnes Scott, satirizing the dance craze, presented by George Howell and company.

NEW BRIGHTON THEATRE—Nora Bayes in a program of popular songs, with Donald Graniard at the piano; Harry Carroll, singing and playing some of his own songs, among which there will be at least two new ones; Madeline Harrison in a repertoire of songs, accompanied by the Balalaika Orchestra.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—Boyer's Petticoat Minstrels; Cecile Weston and Louise Leon in a musical act; Mme. Oberita and company presenting an electrical novelty.

NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—"The Pretty Sister of José."
ASTOR—"The Alien."
VITAGRAPH—"Love, Snow, and Ice."
EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—"Her Own Way."
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—"The Sporting Duchess."
BRIGHTON BEACH—"Hypocrites."

A NOVEL combination of moving picture and acted drama will be introduced in the Astor Theatre tomorrow night when "The Alien" will succeed "The Eternal City" in that playhouse. Patrons of vaudeville have long been familiar with George Beban's playlet, "The Sign of the Rose," in which Mr. Beban for five years has acted the rôle of an Italian workman whose little girl is accidentally killed in a street accident.

The poignant little story has been amplified into a feature film which shows many scenes leading up to the portion of the story of Pietro and his little girl, already familiar to theatregoers. When the climax is reached the screen will be raised and the characters who acted the play for the film will be seen on the stage finishing the drama.

In Mr. Beban's supporting cast are Edward Gillespie, Andrea Lynne, Hayward Ginn, Blanche Schwed, W. J. Kane, Thelma Salter, Jack Davidson, Jack Nelson, and J. Frank Burke.

A special feature in the Strand this week will be the motion pictures taken on Jack London's expedition to the South Sea Islands. Martin Johnson, who took the pictures, will explain them. The regular feature will be "The Pretty Sister of José," a screen arrangement of Frances Hodgson Burnett's story, produced by the Famous Players Film Company. For it Marguerite Clark acted the principal rôle.

"Love, Snow, and Ice" is the title of a three-part comedy film that will be projected this week in the Vitagraph Theatre. It has a background of Adirondack scenes, among which are views of the ice carnival and parade at Saranac Lake. Another chapter of "The Goddess" will be shown. "Four Grains of Rice" and "Fair, Fat, and Saucy" will be other pictures on the bill.

Brighton Beach Music Hall was opened for the Summer season yesterday. It will be operated as a motion picture instead of a vaudeville theatre this season. "Hypocrites" is the feature chosen for the opening week.

In the Eighty-first Street Theatre a screen arrangement of Clyde Fitch's play, "Her Own Way," will be the offering the first half of the week. "The Builder of Bridges" will be shown the second part of the week. It is based on Alfred Sutro's drama, and C. Aubrey Smith and Marie Edith Wells acted the principal rôles.

The art of Maud Allan, the dancer, is to be revealed to the motion picture public. Bosworth, Inc., and the Oliver Morosco Photoplay Company have secured the services of the dancer, and she has already begun posing for the first film in which she will be seen. It is entitled "The Rug Maker's Daughter," and the progress of the story gives Miss Allan a chance to dance.

Will Archie, the diminutive comedian, has been engaged by the Headline Amusement Company to act for a series of comedy films. The company of players will be made up of midgets, among them Mrs. Tom Thumb.

Montague Love, who made his American debut with Cyril Maude in "Grumpy" and who has been appearing in the revivals of Shaw plays with Arnold Daly, has been engaged for the leading man's rôle in the film version of "Sunday" the Lederer Stage Filmotions Company is making. Reine Davis is acting the rôle originally played by Ethel Barrymore.

Closely following the announcement that the Famous Players Film Company had secured the exclusive motion picture services of Pauline Frederick for a number of years, follows a statement that it has induced Hazel Dawn, of "Pink Lady" fame, who recently made her screen début under its management, to abandon the stage permanently and devote all her time to the production of an elaborate series of features under the Famous Players' direction.

Miss Dawn attracted wide popularity as a film favorite after her first screen characterization, and a number of important dramatic and literary successes are being secured as screen vehicles for her, notable among which is "The Fatal Card." With the acquisition of Miss Dawn, the Famous Players control the services of an imposing array of talent, including Mary Pickford, Marguerite Clark, Marie Doro and Gaby Deslys.

Historic Jumel Mansion is the scene of many incidents in "Kennedy Square," which the Vitagraph Company is producing from the book of the same name by the late F. Hopkinson Smith. The Mansion, which is so closely associated with the stirring events of the early history of this city, was selected by the author as the ideal spot for taking the pictures. Mr. Smith and Antonio Moreno, who plays the leading rôle in the drama, went over the ground together before the author's death, and agreed on the spots. It was an oft expressed wish of Mr. Smith that he could be present at the filming of the book, which marked his advent into motion pictures, and he had secured permission from J. Stuart Blackton to witness the taking of the scenes.

HELEN LOWELL'S SHAWL

HELEN LOWELL, known to most playgoers as the dilapidated Miss Hazy in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" or as the shabby school teacher of the mining camp in the "Red Petticoat," may have seemed an actress unalterably dedicated to grotesque attire, but as the aunt from Kalamazoo in Ned Wayburn's "She's in Again," at the Gaiety, she is tricked out in real brocades, real silks, and real laces. But especially in a real shawl.

Many a gray-haired lady in the audience has given a little gasp of delight, and many a man can look back upon the years and recall when his mother, or perhaps his grandmother, wore such a shawl to church on Sunday or on some gala occasion. More often such a garment was kept in camphor or in a cedar chest and only brought to light once in a very great while.

This shawl of Miss Lowell's has a history. It is genuine India, and when she inherited it the appraisers valued it at $2,500. What it is worth today is problematical, but it is probably considerably in excess of that sum. This India shawl, according to Miss Lowell, was presented by her great-grandmother to her daughter, Juliette Gifford of Ithaca, N. Y., Miss Lowell's great-aunt, and worn by Miss Gifford on her wedding day 150 years ago. The shawl was given to Miss Lowell's aunt, Juliette Haight of Elmira, N. Y., a namesake of Juliette Gifford, and willed to Miss Lowell on the death of Juliette Haight, who died at the age of 82 years, ten years ago. The shawl is so long that when Miss Lowell wears it on the stage of the Gaiety, it has to be pinned together in the back. It is very heavy, too, and Miss Lowell feels a sense of physical relief when the butler, Mr. Greenstreet, removes it from her, and places it on a couch.

THE RIALTO THEATRE.

So Named, the Remodeled Victoria Will House Motion Pictures.

With no elaborate ceremony of farewell, Hammerstein's Victoria closed its doors for good and all a few weeks ago, and when they are opened again in the Fall it will be another theatre entirely, no longer a home for vaudeville, but instead, another added to the rapidly growing list of motion picture houses. It will be known as the Rialto and will be under the management of S. L. Rothapfel.

Already the process of alteration is in progress. According to the announcements, this process will be so thorough that nothing will be left of the old Hammerstein Theatre but the memory and the four walls, and even these will be so disguised in new decorations that, to all intents and purposes, it is a new Times Square theatre now being built on the valuable site. In place of the old balcony and gallery will be one big balcony and a total seating capacity of 2,500 is planned. A large orchestra and a big pipe organ are included in the promised equipment of the theatre where it is planned to give motion pictures with all the latest frills and some others that have not yet been thought of.

When Melba Sang in Raleigh.

The size of the audience which heard Melba in the face of the discouraging weather conditions which prevailed speaks well for the will power of our North Carolina folk. Having made up their minds to attend the concert, they attended it, and that too in surprisingly large numbers. And it took grit.—Raleigh News and Observer.

A Well Established Custom

Sunday is delightfully enlivened by the spirit of gayety and delicious food at Shanley's.

Cabaret of twenty widely varied acts.
Evenings from Seven to One.

Superior Seven-Course
Luncheon—75 cents. (Music)

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES
These Theatres Have No Dealings with the Tyson Co. Best Seats Can Be Had at Box Offices.

Empire Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Mon., Wed. & Sat., 2:15
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW.
LAST 6 NIGHTS 3 MATINEES LAST
CHARLES FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the drama A CELEBRATED CASE
OTIS SKINNER, NAT C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED. de BELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA GALE HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, BEVERLY SITGREAVES and OTHERS
SATURDAY—LAST MAT. AND NIGHT.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE B'WAY & 43 ST. EVES. 8.20 MATINEES WED(POP.)&SAT. 2.20
EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. TOMORROW
31st TO 39th TIMES
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
LEADS ALL LAUGHS

REPUBLIC WEST 42d ST. EVES. 8.20 MATS. WED & SAT. 2.20 WED. MAT. POPULAR 50¢ TO $2
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW (Memorial Day)
JOHN CORT Presents
(By arrangement with Leffler & Bratton)
THE NATURAL LAW
A GENUINE DRAMATIC SUCCESS
BY CHARLES SUMNER
SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS AHEAD

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
EVS. 8:30. MATINEES TO-MOR'W, WED. & SAT. Special Mat. To-morrow.
GOOD ONLY AT LAUGHING SERVICE TICKET OFFICE.
LAUGHING SERVICE COUPON NED WAYBURN DIRECTOR OF LAUGHS
THIS COUPON ENTITLES BEARER TO A $2.00 SEAT FOR $2.00
PRESENT THIS TICKET AT THE THEATRE BOX OFFICE FOR THE LAUGHING SUCCESS
SHE'S IN AGAIN By Thos. J. Gray

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Evs. and Sat. Mats.....25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Other Matinees.....25c, 50c & $1.00.
TWICE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) MATINEE 2:15 TO-NIGHT 8:15
4th GREAT MONTH
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
267,349
PEOPLE HAVE WITNESSED THIS WONDERFUL PRODUCTION IN THE COURSE OF THE LAST THREE MONTHS.
HAVE YOU?
Symphony Orchestra of 40
AUSPICES OF THE MUTUAL FILM CORPORATION—H. E. AITKEN, President.

VITAGRAPH POPULAR PRICES 44th & B'way. 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
TO-DAY AND ALL WEEK.
10c 15c 25c 50c
A Merry Comedy of Sports and Chases
LOVE, SNOW & ICE
WALLY VAN, NITRA FRAZER, others.
ANITA STEWART, EARLE WILLIAMS in The Goddess Chap. IV Two Pts. and 3 Special Pictures.
JUNE 6—"MEET ME AT SEVEN."

STRAND B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10, 15, 25, 50c.
Superb Program de Luxe. Strand Concert Orchestra and Soloists.
TODAY & ALL WEEK
Marguerite Clarke, "The Pretty Sister of Jose"
Next Sat. 10 A. M. Special Children's Performance.

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. THIS AFT. AT 2:30 & TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
LAST 2 TIMES THE ETERNAL CITY

Removal Announcement
SELWYN & CO.'S BIG LAUGH FESTIVAL
TWIN BEDS
"THIS IS THE LIFE"
MOVES
—TO THE—
HARRIS
WEST 42D STREET.
OPENING FOR A SUMMER RUN
WITH THE SPECIAL MATINEE TO-MORROW, DECORATION DAY
Regular Wednesday & Saturday Mats.

DANSE de FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St.
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
THE SEASON'S BRILLIANT NOVELTY
300th time—June first
Montgomery and Stone
Chin-Chin at the Globe
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MAT. MONDAY.

55 W. 23rd St. European War Heroes. Kinemacolor Hourly. Admis'n 25 Every Day
EDEN WORLD IN WAX MUSEE
LEE AND GRANT AT APPOMATTOX.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LEXINGTON Lex. Av., 51st. Eve. 8.15 Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Prices 10, 20, 30 & 50c.
BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT 8:15
THE LEXINGTON PLAYERS in The Gaiety Theatre Success. "STOP THIEF" Country Store Every Monday & Thurs. Nights.

CENTURY CENTRAL PARK W. 62d to 63d STS. FRI. & SAT. NIGHTS & SATURDAY MAT. JUNE 4 & 5
The Lambs' Annual Star Gambol
For the Benefit of the ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA
THE STARS
MANTELL, LACKAYE, DE ANGELES, TYNAN, SERRANO, KOLKER, MOULAN, W. SANTLEY, MAC FARLANE, HY MAYER, POWERS, BERLIN, GREEN, COWLES, FORDE, LIVINGSTON, BELCHER, COIT, WORSLEY, D. MALEY, KIRKLAND, SCHABLE, JACKSON, O'NEIL, FOX, MACK, WARD, LALOR, ABELES, ROONEY, KELLEY, LEWIS, CLIFF, ESTABROOK, GOLDBERG, BRIGGS, SLOANE, GOLDEN, CROXTON, MOORE, BOWERS, CAMERON, MORDANT, CHRISTIE, S. MALEY, O'CONNOR, HOPPER, CRAWFORD, DITRICHSTEIN, COURTLEIGH, ELLIOT, C. KING, PINTO, COMAN, WEINBERG, CASAVANT, McMANUS, S. MURPHY, ROBYN, HUBBELL, HENDRICKS, HANNAH, RAFFAEL, TAYLOR, McGRATH, McCORMICK, MARINO, HOUSTON, K. WEBB, COLLIER, BELL, STEVENS, TINNEY, TRUEX, D'ORSAY, DESHON, ARCHER, JENNINGS, DEVEREAUX, McCAY, HAZZARD, KERKER, HOFFMAN, McCLOSKY, HOSEA, ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, McGRANE, MARBURG, KAPPELER, R. WEBB, WISE
"THE CLOCK SHOP," By JOHN L. GOLDEN.
"THE TEMPLE OF FAME," By GLEN MacDONOUGH.
FRANK TINNEY, By HIMSELF
"RIVERS OF SOULS," By JOHN L. GOLDEN.
"WHY," an allegory, By GEO. V. HOBART.
"THE EVOLUTION OF DANCING," By RAY GOETZ and JULIAN MITCHELL.
"A QUADRUPLE QUARTET," By EDGAR SMITH and RAYMOND HUBBELL.
WINSOR McCAY'S Pictures
THE 6 MOST FAMOUS CARTOONISTS.
12 OF AMERICA'S BEST COMPOSERS and GRAND FINALE, Introducing 250 LAMBS.
VICTOR HERBERT and HIS ORCHESTRA
Prices, $3, $2, $1—Sale opens tomorrow 9 A. M. at Century Theatre
ALL RESERVATIONS MUST BE CALLED FOR BY WEDNESDAY NIGHT.
GOOD SEATS AT ALL PRICES STILL AVAILABLE FOR EACH PERFORMANCE.

MAT. DAILY AT 2, 25-50-75. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS 50c.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
EVERY NIGHT 25-50-75c, $1-$1.50. 1,000 ORCH. SEATS $1.00.
TWO BIG SUNDAY CONCERTS, BEGINNING MONDAY MAT., MAY 31ST.
RETURN BY INSISTENT POPULAR DEMAND
MME. EMMA CALVE
THE WORLD-FAMOUS PRIMA DONNA IN A NEW SERIES OF SPARKLING SELECTIONS.
WILLARD THE MAN WHO GROWS | CLIFTON WEBB assisted by Cloria Goodwin & Balalaika Orch. | DELMORE and LEE
GEORGE HOWELL AND ASSOCIATE PLAYERS IN "THE RED FOX TROT" | McKAY & ARDINE IN THEIR SINGING AND DANCING SPECIALTY, "ON BROADWAY"
GEORGE WHITING & BURT SADIE
"SONGSAYINGS."
LUCY GILLETT | PICTORIAL NEWS WEEKLY.
DELIGHTFUL AND ORIGINAL
TRIXIE FRIGANZA
in her new offering, "SONG SILLY-U-ETTES"


ONE DAY'S KILL BY LADY MACKENZIE.

The thrilling Big Game moving pictures of Lady Mackenzie, the world's foremost woman hunter, will be presented for the first time in public at the Lyceum Theatre, 45th Street, near Broadway, on Monday evening, June 7, and thereafter every day at 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
They include the most exciting lion hunt and the only rhinoceros charge ever photographed. The interesting dances, life and customs of the natives, never before pictured, are shown, as well as every African animal.


ASTOR THEATRE, B'WAY & 45TH ST. Tomorrow Night 8:20
THEREAFTER TWICE DAILY, 2:20 & 8:20. ENTIRE 2D BAL. 25c ENTIRE 1ST BAL. 50c | Orchestra, 75c. Box Seats, $1.
THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE AGE
George BEBAN IN "THE ALIEN"
Adapted From "THE SIGN OF THE ROSE"
A unique combination of the silent and spoken drama. After the last scene of the photo-drama the silent actors come to life and continue in the flesh the parts their shadows have been playing on the screen.

H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE Theatre, 48 St., just west of B'way. Tel. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30; Matinees Tomorrow, Wed., (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
"BEATS 'A PAIR OF SIXES.'" —EVE. SUN.
H. H. FRAZEE presents
A FULL HOUSE
BY FRED JACKSON
"NEW YORK TOOK TO IT."—Alan Dale

COLUMBIA BROADWAY AND 47th STREET. EVERYBODY'S GOING!
4TH BIG WEEK
A Galaxy of Real Entertainers!
LEW KELLY IN THE BEHMAN SHOW
A Rosebud Garden of Girls!
60 Talented Artists! 2 Lively One-Act Burlesques! 14 Novel Headline Vaudeville Acts! 15 Snappy Musical Numbers! All the Latest Dances Perfectly Executed! A Prodigal Display of Superbly Beautiful "Different" Costumes! Scenery and "Effects" of the Utmost Splendor!
Extra Added Feature
Mlle. LA BERGERE
Marble Venus and Her Posing Dogs.
Daily Mats. 15c 25c 50c
Nights 25c to $1.00
Smoking Permitted

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POLISH VICTIMS RELIEF FUND
Grand Ballroom
Waldorf-Astoria,
Thursday Eve., June 3rd, 1915,
8:30 P. M.
Under Personal Patronage of
Mr. IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI
Giuseppe Aldo RANDEGGER the Italian Pianist.
MADAME DE VERE-SAPIO, Soprano.
Miss Elizabeth Starr, Contralto.
Mr. Oscar J. Ehrgott, Baritone.
Webb-Prudhomme, MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Tickets $1, $1.50 and $2.00, at all Hotel News Stands.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Phone Riverside 48 Tues. & Thur. Mats. 25&50c WEDS. Evenings & Sat. Mat. 25, 50 & 75c
BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:20
VAN DEN BERG-CONGER OPERA CO., Inc
Presents JAKOBOWSKI'S COMIC OPERA SUCCESS
ERMINIE
WITH DOROTHY MORTON AND GREAT CAST OF FAVORITES
Week June 7th—"The Chocolate Soldier."

CORT W. 48th ST. EVE. 8.15 WED. & SAT. MATINEES
UNDER COVER
WITH WM. COURTENAY
EXTRA DECORATION DAY MATINEE TO-MORROW (MON.)

CARNEGIE HALL Music Festival Orchestral Society of New York 60 Musicians.
Sat., June 5, 2:30 Aft. & Eve. 8:15.
Soloists: Hinshaw, baritone; Challa, soprano; Dubinsky, 'cellist; Humphrey, soprano; Bloch, violinist; Searle, reader; 100 children.
Popular Prices—25, 35, 50c—at office Clemens & Kramer, 1416 Broadway, cor. 39th St. Tel. Bryant 6836. Box Office sale opens Wednesday, June 2d.

STADIUM College of the City of New York 138th-139th ST. & AMSTERDAM AVE.
LILLAH McCARTHY
GRANVILLE BARKER
Will produce in English the Greek plays
Tomorrow (Mon.), Decoration Day, Both at 4:30 P. M.
Also NEXT SATURDAY, JUNE 5.
IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS
Next Wednesday (June 2) Both at 4:30 P. M.
Also NEXT FRIDAY (JUNE 4TH)
THE TROJAN WOMEN
TICKETS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE PRICES, $2, $1.50, $1 AND 50c. AT McBRIDE'S, TYSON'S, AND ALL OTHER LEADING AGENCIES.
NOTE: 500 Additional Chairs at all performances

Candler West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Tel. 6344 Bryant.
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POPULAR PRICES, 50c TO $1.50
ALL SEATS RESERVED
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THE SEASON'S GREATEST SUCCESS
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CONCERTS 2:30 & 8:15 TO-DAY
Douglas Fairbanks, with Patricia Collinge; Lillian Shaw, Chic Sale, Burns & Fulton, Others.
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America's Foremost Singing Comedienne
NORA BAYES
Eddie Carr & Co. | Donahue & Stewart
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Ratliff & Anthony | Fred & Albert
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MADELINE HARRISON and Original Balalaika Orchestra.

LUNA
A Combination and Concentration of
The World's Wonders and Marvels
Breath-Taking Feats
Entrancing Spectacles
Picturesque Scenes
CARNEGIE HALL
Sunday, May 30, 8 P. M.
THE FLYING SQUADRON of America.
Hon. J. Frank Hanly and Hon. Oliver W. Stewart, Speakers. Miss Vera K. Mullin, Soloist.

Steeplechase
CONEY'S ONLY FUNNY PLACE
DANCING—ROLLER SKATING
RAIN OR SHINE—ALWAYS FINE

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Open daily 10 A.M. until 10 P.M.
All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
3½ Hours Dancing, 25c
Instructors dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 5:30 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.
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Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. Grand Foyer for Ladies and Gentlemen newly added on ground floor.
Room and Bath, One Person - $2.00 and up
Two Persons - $3.00 and up
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SPECIAL RATES FOR PERMANENT GUESTS.

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Jansson wants to see you
HOFBRAU HAUS BROADWAY & 30TH ST.
FINEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER IN TOWN, $1.00. ALSO A LA CARTE.
—Suggestions for This Evening:
Some exquisite Flakes of Crabmeat, snowy white, with fine Cherrystone Clams, in a combination of Cream, Herbs, and a glass of Chablis—a la Mariniere. Or, from the tenderest part of a Spring Lamb, a luscious Steak, with fragrant Spring String Beans.

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Special Dinner Today and Decoration Day (Noon to 10 P. M.) $1.00
Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 and 11:30 "TOO MUCH MUSTARD" No Admission Charged.
A musical revue with B'way Principals and a host of Beautiful Girls.

DINNER $1.25 LUNCHEON 75c
Maitre Arthur 5 East 45th Street.
Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret CLOSED SUNDAYS

Known the world over. French Cuisine. Parisian atmosphere.
BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS
Entertainment during Luncheon, Dinner and Supper.
Dancing to new Cafe Moderne, 10 to 1 nightly. New entertainment features each week. No admission charge. Sunday dinner with wine, $1.50.
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Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites and booking of functions for Fall.

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In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths
Breakfast 35c-50c
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The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

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102 WEST 80TH STREET
1 Square to Central Park.
ADVANTAGES
Cozy and homelike—excellent character of guests.
Single room, with bath and dressing room, including breakfast and dinner, $5.75 for one, or $4.00 for two persons per day.
Cooking by women, which insures wholesomeness and cleanliness.
One beautifully furnished large two room suite, also similar suite unfurnished for summer months at attractive prices.
The Misses Anderson, Props.

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LARGEST AND COOLEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
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All Outside Rooms.
Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
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2 Rooms and Bath (per year).....from $720
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Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER.
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HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave., 81st to 82d St.
Rooms with use of bath..$1.00
With bath.....$1.50 & $2.00
Dancing Every Evening.
Restaurant 50% Less Than Others.
GERMAN SPOKEN.

The A. ALBERT SAATO Academies of Dancing. B'way, 86th to 87th Sts. Phone 6485 Schuyler.
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Taught Privately or in Class. Booklet Sent.
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John A. Ross—Miss Mabelle Joyce.
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Studio also at Hotel Majestic.
Mansfield Studios, 28 W. 44th. Bryant 6074. All dances taught. Summer prices. Short lessons. No one to laugh at.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St.
A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel, affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.
HOTELS—OUT OF THE CITY.
HOTEL GRAFTON
WASHINGTON, D. C. AMERICAN PLAN.
WASHINGTON HILLS, Pennsylvania.

NEW THINGS THAT AFFECT AUTOMOBILES

TO DISCUSS UNIFORM RULE FOR TRAFFIC REGULATION

Safety First Federation Has Many Vital Topics Before It for Detroit Meeting Next Week—Subjects on Program.

The standardization of traffic regulations that may become general throughout the country will be the principal subject for discussion at a meeting of the Street Traffic Committee of the Safety First Federation of America, to be held in Detroit, Mich., June 4. The session will be presided over by Police Commissioner John Gillespie, Chairman of the committee. Under Commissioner Gillespie's administration Detroit has obtained the reputation of originating and putting into effect more new safety first ideas in connection with traffic regulations than any other municipality.

In co-operation with the Commissioner William G. Bryant, a lawyer of Detroit, has drafted a traffic ordinance which recently became effective, and the convening of this committee in the Chairman's home city will give the Commissioners and Directors of Public Safety and Chiefs of Police from other cities an opportunity to observe the practical working of new regulations. It will be the policy of the federation through its Street Traffic Committee to proceed along lines which will tend to minimize the possibility of accidents before they occur, rather than punish after the damage or injury is inflicted.

The problem is to devise such an improved and popular system of regulating traffic on the public highways as will

(A) be regarded by the public and all authorities concerned as efficient and just, thus insuring the respect and confidence of the public, which are essential to success.

(B) Increasing the traffic-bearing capacity of existing highways.

(C) Affecting a substantial reduction of the number of accidents of all kinds.

There is at present a chaotic condition as regards traffic regulations caused primarily by the varying traffic ordinances in force in our municipalities. Nearly every city has street traffic regulations that differ in some important principle from those of other cities, and it is impossible for the traveling public to be familiar with the provisions of all. If a standard code of traffic regulations could be framed suitable to the needs of all communities, or which would be uniform as to cities of certain size, the result should be satisfactory to vehicle operators who wish to obey the law, but many of whom now, through excusable ignorance, make infractions of the laws. It would at the same time meet one of the reasons for organizing the Safety First Federation of America, which has for its chief purpose the prevention of accidents and the easier handling of traffic upon the public thoroughfares.

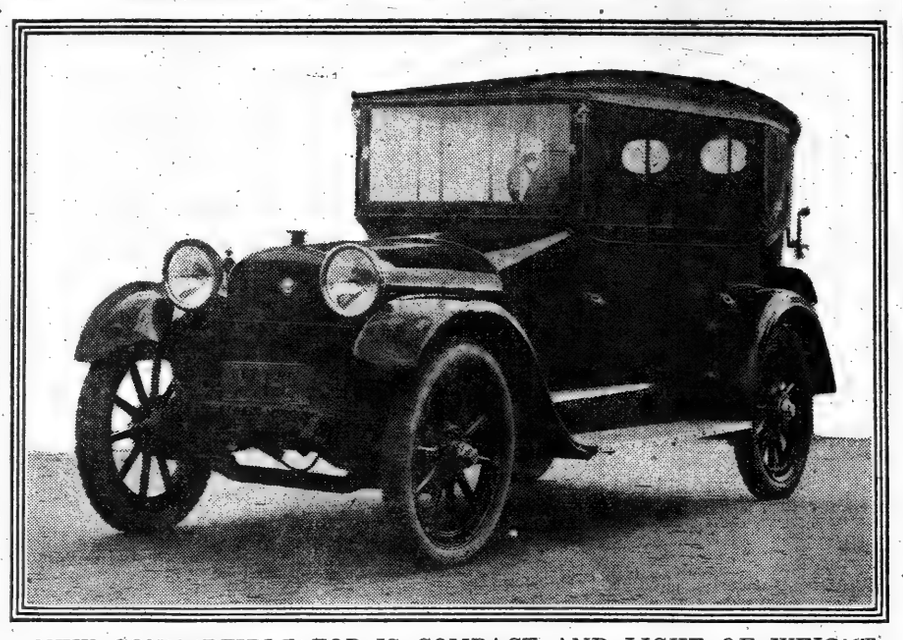
It will be the purpose of the officials and traffic experts attending the meeting of the Street Traffic Committee at Detroit to draft a satisfactory code of street and road regulations, which would in its main essentials be acceptable to all municipalities, thus securing uniformity for those who use the public thoroughfares, and a set of rules which would be easily understood and likewise uniformly obeyed.

Among the subjects which will undoubtedly be considered by the Street Traffic Committee are: Adoption of a standard code of traffic regulations, adoption of uniform signals to be used by traffic police in all cities, adoption of uniform course of instruction for police detailed for traffic duty, standardizing all signs and signals used for the direction of vehicular traffic and pedestrians, safety zones for the use of pedestrians at points where street cars stop, safety lanes for the use of pedestrians in crossing streets at congested intersections, prohibiting pedestrians from crossing a street in the middle of a block, prohibiting pedestrians from crossing diagonally at street intersections, uniform signs or signals for approaches to all grade-crossings, adoption of some practical plan for illuminating grade-crossings signs at night.

Many prominent officials representing important cities are planning to attend this meeting. Among them are the following:

Harold W. Newman, Commissioner of Public Safety, New Orleans, La.; Alfred A. Benesch, Director of Public Safety, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles M. Talbert, Director of Streets, St. Louis, Mo.; W. P. Hitchcock, Commissioner of Public Safety, Syracuse, N. Y.; Raymond M. Slotter, Secretary, Department of Public Safety, Secretary, Philadelphia Street Traffic Commission, Philadelphia, Penn.; George H. Gooderham, Chairman, Toronto-Hamilton Highway Commission, Toronto, Canada; Colonel William D. Sohier, Chairman, Massachusetts State Highway Commission, Boston, Mass.; Captain C. C. Healy, Superintendent of Police, Chicago, Ill.; George La Barre, Commissioner of Public Safety, Trenton, N. J.; Michael H. Crowley, Superintendent of Police, Boston, Mass.; Major Raymond W. Pullman, Superintendent of Police, Washington, D. C.; D. A. White, Chief of Police, San Francisco, Cal.; Joseph A. McGowan, Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. A. Lockwood, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. W. Bacon, Vice President, Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company, Lexington, Ky.; and E. B. Goodrich, Consulting Engineer of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Among the officials of the Safety First Federation in New York who are expected to attend the meeting are: Frederick H. Elliott, Executive Secretary; Francis X. Butler, Director, Bureau of Statistics; William Bondy, General Counsel, and C. Louis Allen, Chairman, Membership Committee.



NEW CONVERTIBLE TOP IS COMPACT AND LIGHT OF WEIGHT

This shows the novel H-W "all-weather" top in its closed or sedan position. This top, made by the Hammond-Williams Convertible Top Company, is composed of removable windows which, by a patented device, are held in place without rattle. It takes about two minutes to put them in place and change the car from open touring form. When not in use they are carried in a narrow box behind the front seat.

TRAFFIC COMMITTEE MAKES CITY TOUR

Congested Districts on West Street and East Side Visited —Remedies Suggested.

The Citizens' Street Traffic Committee made a visit of inspection during the past week to several busy shipping thoroughfares lying south of Fourteenth Street. West Street received the most attention, although the Fulton Market section and the Bowery were given somewhat lengthy study.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, who invited the committee to discuss with him later plans for West Street and dock improvement, accompanied the committee during the trip, which was made on one of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company's buses. Others present included E. P. Goodrich, consulting engineer to the Department of Public Works; William Phelps Eno, Robert Grier Cooke, Chairman of the committee; W. Barton Case, S. W. Taylor, D. C. Fenner, representing the Motor Truck Club; Edward W. Forrest of the Harlem Board of Commerce, and J. Bernstein, traffic engineer.

As a result of this visit it is probable that the committee will father a movement for the progressive widening of a number of the narrow side streets in the shipping section of lower Manhattan. Some members of the committee declared themselves strongly in favor of an immediate conversion of these streets into one-way traffic routes. Others thought that the sidewalks along the streets could be entirely removed without inconveniencing the comparatively few persons walking through these thoroughfares.

Competent authorities declare that it costs New York City at the present time between five and six million dollars a day for transportation charges, and the Traffic Committee believes that at least 5 or 10 per cent. of this amount is wasted through delays due to congestion on such thoroughfares as West Street. A peculiar condition exists there due to the double jurisdiction of the Dock Department and the Bureau of Highways.

At the close of the inspection trip the committee was entertained at luncheon by W. R. Addicks and officials of the Consolidated Gas Company and the New York Edison Company.

LIGHT CAR RUN SCHEDULED.

Annual Reliability Run from Newark to Atlantic City, May 30.

On May 30 and 31 the Light Car Club of New Jersey will hold its second annual reliability run from Newark, N. J., to Atlantic City and return, a distance of 300 miles. Silver cups will be offered for the cars making a perfect score and there will be additional cups for the lowest gasoline consumption. The route from Newark will lie through Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Freehold, Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat, and Tuckerton to Atlantic City. On the return trip the tourists will pass through Egg Harbor City, Hammonton, Mt. Holly, Columbus, Bordentown, Trenton, and New Brunswick.

Sanction for the run has been obtained from the Light Car Association of America and Charles G. Percival, President of that association, will referee and manage the contest. Official observers will be carried on each car and a strict watch kept on all mechanical troubles, adjustments, gasoline and oil consumption. In last year's contest but four cars evolved a perfect score, three of which were driven by New Jersey drivers. Last year's winners were G. A. McLaren of Newark, N. J.; E. H. Riopel of Ridgewood, H. Seward of Rutherford, and Charles A. Coey of Chicago. Entries close May 24 with Mr. Percival, Teaneck, N. J.

MAIL TRUCKS OF NEW TYPE.

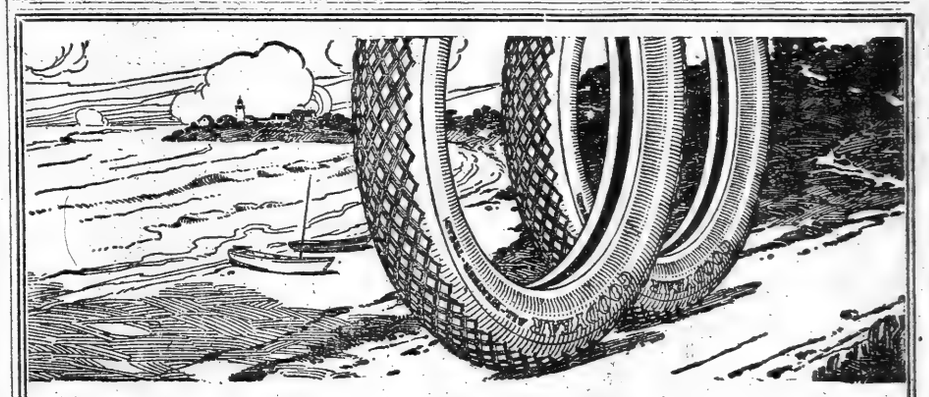
Thirty New Vehicles to Use Internal Gear Drive.

The United States cannot be said to have adopted official specifications for motor trucks. The Government at Washington has never officially approved any particular form of motor truck construction. Until the outbreak of the European war it was necessary for motor trucks to conform to certain specifications to compete for Government business. But with hostilities the bars were thrown down to a great extent, as none of the countries had accumulated enough trucks to serve its purpose. Consequently a number of vehicles that would not have been eligible under the army specifications have been placed in service by both sides.

The nearest American manufacturers can come to official recognition is when a particular type is adopted for use in some Government department. Soon a new installation of trucks for carrying the mails in New York will be in place. The new trucks will number thirty and all will be equipped with the internal gear type of drive.

Growing Sales in Venezuela.

Sales of American automobiles in Venezuela have increased materially since the outbreak of the European war, despite unfavorable economic conditions, due to prompt reduction of all Government salaries and the paucity of markets for exports. More than 90 per cent. of the automobiles imported come through the Port of La Guayra. From July, 1914, to March, 1915, both inclusive, only four European cars were imported, as compared with ninety-seven new American cars.



Goodyear Passes Goodyear

$500,000 Better

Yet Users Pay $5,000,000 Less

Note these amazing facts:

Goodyear tires, as built this year, will cost us $500,000 more than if built like 1914 Goodyears.

That's because of improvements.

Yet this year's output will cost our users some five million dollars less than if sold at 1914 prices.

That's because of a big price reduction, made February 1st. It was our third in two years, totaling 45 per cent.

Why Better Tires?

You ask why we add that half-million dollars in face of such reductions.

We have always added every betterment our experts could discover. And we spend on research $100,000 yearly just to seek improvements out.

Goodyears may pass Goodyears, but we make sure that no rival ever can.

What Extras Cost

Goodyear Fortified Tires embody many extras. Five of them are features found in no other tire that's built. Others are found in but few.

Based on current output, those extras this year will cost us $1,635,000.

That is, if we omitted our exclusive features, which all others do omit—

And other protections which most makers omit—

We could probably add to our profits this year more than 1½ million dollars.

But What of You?

But Goodyear users would pay. Those extras save our users many times the cost to us.

In those extras lies the reason why Goodyear outsells any other tire. And in that mammoth output lies the reason for the value that we give.

Think of these things when other tires are offered.

Each Goodyear extra means a saving to you.

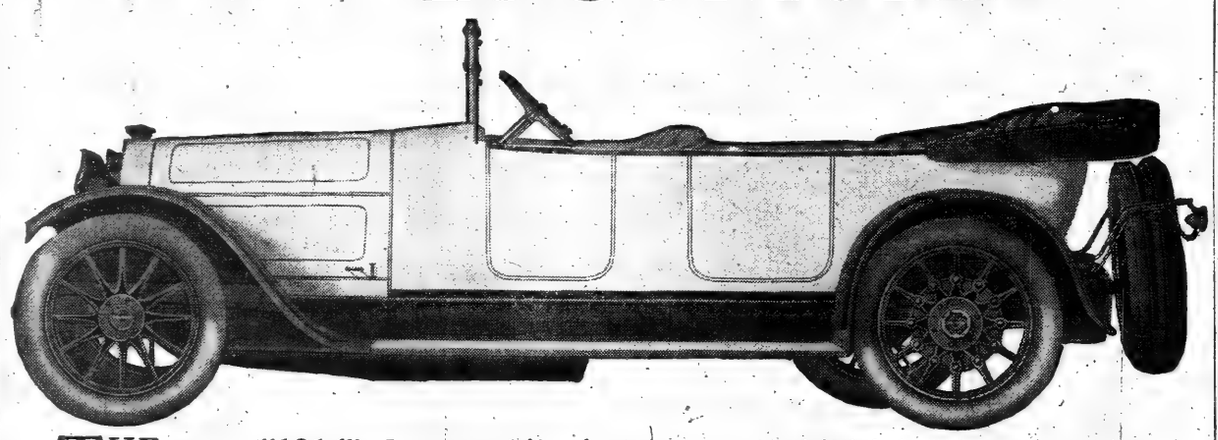
Any dealer, if you ask him, can supply you Goodyear tires. (2411)

GOODYEAR AKRON, OHIO

Fortified Tires

Fortified Against: Rim-Cuts—by our No-Rim-Cut feature. Blowouts—by our "On-Air" cure. Loose Treads—by many rubber rivets. Insecurity—by 126 braided piano wires. Punctures and Skidding—by our double-thick All-Weather tread.

ANNOUNCEMENT of the NEW LOCOMOBILE



THE new "1916" Locomobile is now on exhibition, thus opening the 1916 season. You are invited to inspect the new model at the Locomobile Building. You will find it the most wonderful car in Style and Comfort that you have ever seen. It has all of the superiorities for which you have been looking.

When you have tried this remarkable model you will proclaim it superior in riding qualities to any car you ever owned or rode in. The Locomobile has Low Lines and is very smart in appearance. It has a Low Step and Very Wide Doors. It is Quieter. It is Lighter. The New Locomobile is the "Best Built Car in America" in its most advanced state of refinement.

Greatest Number Attractive Features

The only high grade car that combines Low Sweeping Lines with all the marks of the thoroughbred motor car.

The New Locomobile has Four Speeds; Multiple Dry Disc Clutch. Left Drive with Center Control, Left Drive being the "accepted" drive, and used on 95% of all cars today; Closed Motor Bonnet; Clear Running Boards; Spare Tires at the Rear; One Piece Fenders; Full Floating Rear Axle; Distance Rods; Rear Springs shackled at both ends; Brakes that stop the car instead of simply slowing it down.

It is the only car that is Mechanically and Electrically Locked. Your Locomobile cannot be stolen.

Over One Hundred Refinements

New Multiple Dry Disc Clutch, the most satisfactory clutch ever produced. Enclosed Motor Valves. Increased Wheel Base and Decreased Weight. The most complete and most costly Electric Equipment of any car in the world. Drop Forged Distance Rods.

The body is lower. Running Boards are lower. The low step and wide doors facilitate entrance and exit. New Cowl. Increased slope of Motor Bonnet. Windshield with curved base and curved movable lower glass. New Cushion Upholstery Springs, yielding greater comfort.

The finest combination of luxury, style, ease of maintenance, safety, reliability and accessibility ever offered to the connoisseur of motoring here or abroad.

Our Custom Body Department provides Special Bodies for individual needs, built to order. Mr. J. F. de Causse, for ten years manager of Kellners in Paris, brings to this department exceptional authority.

There is no change in the Locomobile policy of limited production and utmost carefulness. Not more than four cars a day are manufactured.

The LOCOMOBILE COMPANY *of* AMERICA

MAKERS OF FINE MOTOR CARS

Locomobile Building, 61st Street, Next to Broadway

NEWARK: Greene Motor Car Co., 88-90 Washington St.

60 TO 85 MILES ON A SINGLE CHARGE

Baker Broughams and Coupes are running from sixty to eighty-five miles on single charges.

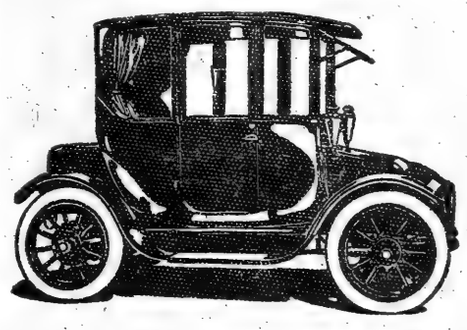
This means that it would be very easy to run out and back to Glen Cove, Greenwich, White Plains, Morristown, Stamford and Long Beach, and still have plenty of current left to run around town.

Baker Electrics — Quality Service

It further means that you could run to Lakewood, New Haven, Trenton, Princeton, Long Branch and Asbury Park without boosting or recharging.

Furthermore, the **Baker** has a maximum speed of 23 miles an hour. This adequate mileage and speed, considered with the light weight and ease of operation of this Electric, make it the ideal car for use in the suburbs and a city like New York where traffic is congested and uneven.

You can save **$325** on the best **Baker** Electric Coupe ever built; formerly priced at $2800, and now selling for $2475. See this car, ride in it, and realize the real value of the Electric.



The Electric Garage

provides full garage service for Electrics, at $40 monthly. Arrangements may be made to have the car delivered and called for daily, at $1.50 per week. The garage has an excellent location at 62d Street and Central Park West.

Baker Vehicle Co 19 Central Park West

Telephone 2830 Columbus

CHEAPER THAN HORSE AND WAGON

One gallon gasolene sufficient for about 22 miles with a

NEW FORD DELIVERY

$542 F. O. B. Factory. 30 STYLES.

EASY TERMS.

Agents for Ford Commercial Cars and Bodies. Also for undertakers and ambulances.

JITNEY Bus Bodies

Hayes Diefenderfer Co., 21 W. 62d St., New York.

PIERCE-ARROWS

Fine rebuilt 48 Six, seating five. Self-starting, electric lighting, demountable rims, new tires, new top, newly painted and a great bargain at $1,750.

Also a REBUILT 66 Six, fully equipped, at same price.

Four-passenger 38 Six, newly painted, $900.

REBUILT Pierce-Arrows are guaranteed mechanically by us as we do new cars.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO., 416 Central Av., Newark. Tel. Market 6671. Pierce-Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

Tires—An "Avalanche" Sale

General Clean-up in Tires and Tubes. 100 DIFFERENT LOTS AT

$3, $5, $7, $9, $10

A chance seldom offered. "Stock up" now! Tubes, 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2. All Sizes. All Makes. Bring Cash. Solid Tires, (Truck & Delivery).....$3 up Sundries, Shields, Magnetos, Lamps, Horns, &c., &c.

All at ¼ Value

"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."

Jandorf Automobile Co.,

TIRE AND SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT.

1,764 Broadway, cor. 57th St.

Closed on Decoration Day. Sale Starts Tuesday.

AUTOMOBILISTS GAIN

through our method of instruction a complete technical and practical knowledge of automobiles; several hundreds will testify to our superior facilities for teaching; complete course, $55; day and evening classes; also private instruction at hours to suit convenience; write for booklet.

CLASSES FOR LADIES.

Stewart Auto School 225 W. 57th St., (At Broadway.)

CADILLAC 1914.

If you want a real good 1914 Cadillac five-passenger touring car with a lot of extra equipment, we have one, and the price is right.

HAYES-DIEFENDERFER CO., 21 West 62nd Street.

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

THREE A'S DISCUSSES ROADS, TAXES, AND 'AMERICA FIRST.'

Resolutions Adopted at Annual Meeting in Favor of Federal Aid—John A. Wilson Re-elected President—Other Officers.

What the American Automobile Association stands for was set forth in concise language in the report of John A. Wilson, who, at the recent annual meeting in Boston, was re-elected President of the national organization of owners. Mr. Wilson, in his annual résumé, said:

"We believe in a logical and comprehensive Federal aid to the several States in their road building; we believe in the freest interstate use of motor-driven and all other kinds of vehicles, as set forth in the Adamson measure; we believe that the owner of an automobile should only be taxed once for its possession, as evidenced by our taking to the United States Supreme Court the double taxation question; and we believe that it is a function of government for the United States to advertise its scenic and health attractions to its own citizens, encouraging them to become acquainted with their own country, rather than going abroad yearly because of the existence of connected road systems and attractions which are inferior to what can be found at home.

"We are an organization of citizens who seek nothing except a general good; and the making clear of this particular point has been no easy task, even though it be absolutely the truth."

Among the resolutions adopted the most important had reference to road construction, road travel, and motor vehicle taxation. George C. Diehl of Buffalo, Chairman of the Good Roads Board, presented a resolution which placed the American Automobile Association on record and pledged it "to support any measure introduced in the forthcoming Congress which shall present a logical plan for national co-operation with the several States, and which plan in our opinion should include the appropriation by Congress of an annual sum to be distributed among the several States on the basis of population, area, and mileage; to be supplemented by a like amount of money from the States, and the total to be expended upon whatever main market and post roads the Highway Department of a State and the Secretary of Agriculture may decide."

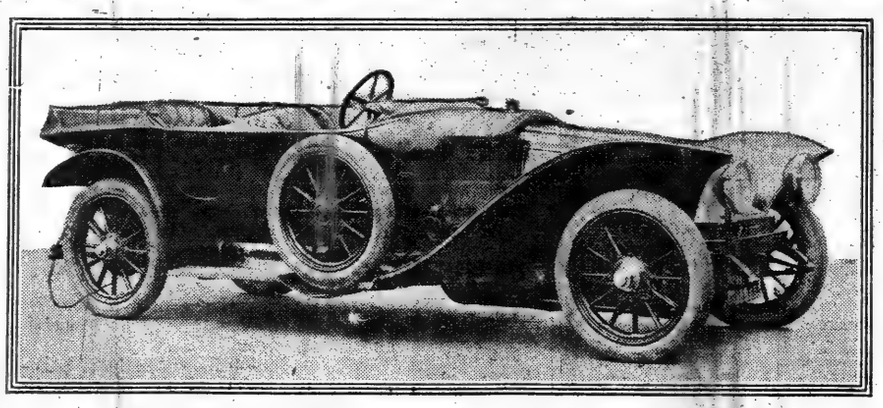
The A. A. A. favors the establishment of a Federal Bureau of Roads Travel. The Department of the Interior was complimented for its progressive policy in the following resolution put forward by David G. Joyce of Chicago, the newly appointed Chairman of the Three A's Touring Board:

"Resolved, That the Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and his assistant, the Hon. Stephen T. Mather, be especially commended and thanked in behalf of this association for their efforts in connection with the national parks, to facilitate their greater use and enjoyment for recreation and health purposes by thousands of Americans, who are more than willing to 'See America First' when America is made ready to be seen."

Motor vehicle taxation came in for a quite prolonged discussion, and it was set forth that the automobile had become "a common means of transportation, commercially and socially, and enters into every progressive phase of human existence, and it should no longer be considered as a special means of travel." A uniform plan of taxation, which should not be of a double character, was called for by the Legislative Board, the new Chairman of which is Richard H. Lee, President of the Ohio State Automobile Association, who had much to do with the defeat of double taxation in that State. It was resolved:

"That the American Automobile Association, through its National Legislative Board, contends in the several States and in the Congress and courts of the United States for a uniform method of taxation which shall recognize the fact that an automobile should now be included in a general property classification and taxed only as personal property, and that no other tax whatever shall be imposed, either in connection with the vehicle or its operation, except a nominal registration fee, covering only the clerical cost of the issuing of an identification number for the vehicle and its operator, in order that the police powers of the States or municipalities may not be impaired."

The list of Vice Presidents selected is: First Vice President—Dr. H. M. Rowe, Maryland; Second Vice President—Ralph W. Smith, Colorado; Third Vice President—P. J. Walker, California; Fourth Vice President—H. J. Clark, Minnesota; Fifth Vice President—Preston Belvin, Virginia. John N. Brooks of Connecticut continues as Secretary, H. A. Bonnell of New Jersey as Treasurer, and A. G. Batcheider as Chairman of the Executive Board. George C. Diehl, Chairman of the Good Roads Board, and Richard Kennerdell of the Contest Board were reappointed by President Wilson. The annual meeting in 1916 will take place in Washington, D. C., and may be accompanied by a quite extensive scenic tour.



THIS BIG TOURING CAR HAS A BODY OF CONCRETE.

The Renault fifty horse power, six-cylinder "Sk ff" shown above is distinguished by a concrete body construction, which the makers say will resist wear and re ain its beauty far better than wood or metal. A special mixture is laid on wire lath, forming a solid concrete construction. The cushions are specially designed, with elastic supports, and are stuffed with eiderdown. A unique arrangement of foot cushions and rests is also noteworthy.

MT. DESERT OPEN TO CARS.

Long Fight for Use of Autos on Island Finally Won.

Every road on the Island of Mount Desert in Maine is now open to automobile traffic. This was decided upon at a special town meeting held in that town recently. At the last session of the Maine Legislature an act was passed opening the town to automobiles in July. This victory was won only after a hard fight, and it was thought possibly the inhabitants of the town of Mount Desert might invoke the referendum and stave off the question for one or two years more. A special town meeting was called, however, and the matter considered, and it was decided it would be better to open the town immediately, so as to get the horses used to machines before the rush of travel in July and August.

There are four towns on Mount Desert Island—Eden, in which is located the Summer resort, Bar Harbor, which was opened to automobiles two years ago; Mount Desert, which extends across the island and which has fought automobiles almost since their invention; Southwest Harbor, and Tremont. The last two have both been open for many years, and now the decision of Mount Desert to allow automobiles opens the entire island to motor traffic.

Electric Trucks in Gas Service.

The Consolidated Gas Company of New York has in service in its fitting department fourteen one-ton electric trucks. Their operation has been successful, and has resulted in a material saving in the carting of stoves, meters, pipes, and fittings, and in the conveyance of fitters to their work in the district. In August, 1914, thirteen additional one-ton electric trucks were purchased, which, together with those in service Jan. 1, 1914, were sufficient to perform all of the fitting department transportation, except during extraordinarily busy periods. These twenty-seven trucks have displaced fifty-two horse-drawn vehicles, seventy-seven horses, and twenty-five drivers.

HOPE FOR SUNSHINE FOR ORPHANS' DAY

Plans Perfected for Eleventh Annual Outing to be Held on Thursday—5,000 to Go.

Five thousand little orphans and other unfortunate children of this city are hoping to be favored with good weather on Thursday, which will be the happiest day to them in all the year. It will be celebrated as the eleventh annual orphans' automobile day, conducted by the Orphans' Automobile Day Association of New York. Hundreds of private owners of cars and trucks, as well as automobile dealers, have loaned the use of their cars and trucks.

During the past week the offices of the association have been very busy. Many trucks used in various city departments have been volunteered. Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, called and personally entered his touring car. The largest single truck entry was placed by the Postal Transfer Service Company, which has volunteered five of its vehicles. Many others have contributed cash to carry out the plans of the committee in charge, and Manager J. J. Korbel reports everything running smoothly, but that a few more cars can well be utilized.

Never before have the children been taken over as beautiful a route as the committee proposes they traverse on next Thursday. After the cars have been filled they will immediately proceed to Central Park West. The parade forms on the West Drive in the park, entering at Seventy-second Street and extending to Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. The parade route to Donnelly's Grove, College Point, is as follows:

Leave Central Park at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, through Fifty-seventh Street to Second Avenue, across bridge, turn left on leaving bridge, following mostly used road, to Jackson Avenue, straight to Flushing across grade crossing, straight on Broadway to Bayside, turn sharp left (at police booth) on Bell Avenue (continue straight to Garrison Inn, (here a splendid view of the Sound can be had,) bear left on Willets Road, and continue straight, bearing to right at fork on Fourteenth Street, straight ahead, turn on Eleventh Street, past Whitestone Garage over railroad bridge, turn (at grocery store) left on Eighteenth Street, straight ahead over grade crossing, straight along Third Avenue (this is continuation of Eighteenth Street) over bridge bearing to right on saloon on High Street, follow the end of road and turn right on Thirteenth Street, and take first turn to left (by school house) to First Avenue, straight ahead to Donnelly's.

Upon arrival each child will be given a box luncheo." After the "goodies" which the Ajax-Grieb Rubber Company will furnish each of the 5,000 children are disposed of, a vaudeville entertainment, lasting an hour and a half, will amuse the youngsters. The rest of the afternoon will be spent in games of various sorts. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has given the use of its Subway Band. The air will be full of music, as two other bands, a drum corps, and a caliope or two will play harder than ever for the amusement of the children.

It is hoped that those contemplating loaning their cars and trucks on June 3 will do so immediately, so that the necessary instructions can be given them in advance.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

Rumors relating to a twelve-cylinder Packard have been crystalized by the announcement of the "Twin Six." It looks much like previous models, except that the hood is shorter, the radiator tapered to conform with it, and the running boards set two inches nearer to the ground. The reduced length of hood permits a shorter wheelbase. The motor is exactly what its name implies, two six-cylinder blocks arranged in V form, with an angle of sixty degrees between them. This small included angle allows such accessories as starting motor, generator, and water pump to be placed in the standard position just inside the frame, so that the space between the cylinders is left clear and the valves are conveniently accessible without the removal of a single accessory. The bore is 3 inches and the stroke 5 inches. The new car will be furnished in two wheelbase lengths. The "1-25" is 136 inches and carries practically the present line of Packard bodies. The "1-25" is 125 inches and takes a new line of bodies which are a little less in length. There is a new type control board mounted on the steering column, with combination lighting and ignition switch. This permits the operation of a combination of lights with a single lever movement.

In a report just issued by the Mason Laboratory of Mechanical Engineering, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, covering forty of the leading makes of cars which the school has put through exhaustive scientific tests for motor car efficiency as well as for economy of operation, the Maxwell, at a speed of ten to twenty miles per hour, showed thirty-three miles per gallon, and at thirty miles per hour, the fuel average was over twenty-three miles per gallon.

The Haynes Automobile Company of Kokomo, Ind., has just announced its new 1916 "light six" cars, which consist of two models with three different body styles. Model 34 is finished in a five-passenger touring car, listing at $1,385, and a three-passenger [illegible]. The wheelbase is 121 inches and the weight is 2,950 pounds. Model 35 is finished in a seven-passenger body and has a wheelbase of 127 inches, with a weight of 3,090 pounds. The equipment includes a Waltham clock, a Boyce Moto-Meter, a trouble lamp, an automatic circuit breaker to take the place of fuses, a Sparton electric horn, and non-skid tires on the rear. The bodies of all models have been so designed that an enclosed detachable top may be later added, which the company will market at a nominal figure.

Joseph H. McDuffee has been appointed head of a separate division of the Willys-Overland Company's sales department, which will confine its efforts to promoting the sales of the new Willys-Knight car, and conducting an educational campaign relative to its mechanical merits and technical features. The new car, which will sell for less than $1,200, will shortly be announced by the Overland Company. This model will be the first Knight engined car to be marketed for less than $1,400.

Peters & Sons, Ltd., of London, England, coach builders to his Majesty the King for 125 years have contracted for 5,000 Scripps-Booth cars, export tread, and are to become the London distributors.

A New York branch salesroom has been opened by the Lozier Motor Company of Detroit in the new Hearst Building, Broadway and Sixty-first Street. Joe Horan has charge of Lozier sales in New York. The service station of the company, located at Forty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, is to be continued with a complete line of parts.

The Mitchell-Edmonston Company, 23 West Sixty-second Street, has taken the agency for the Sullivan truck for Westchester, Long Island and New York Counties. The truck is made by Sullivan Brothers of Rochester, N. Y., is of 3,000 pounds capacity, and sells for $1,600 on deferred payment plan.

Few electric car owners have ventured on touring trips on account of lack of information as to locations of charging stations and the knowledge of the proper itineraries. The Goodrich National Touring Bureau, realizing this condition, has prepared a route book of all of the territory east of the Hudson River, covering the Harlem Valley of New York and all of the New England States. This book is called "Electric Motor Car Tours of New England," and in addition to detailed route descriptions showing the best highways and the proper turns to make, it lists the locations of each charging station. This information is also shown by a diagram map incorporated in the tour book. Copies of this book can be procured gratis from the B. F. Goodrich Company, Boston or New York, or from the Electric Motor Car Club, 39 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

William G. Houck has been appointed Vice President and General Manager of the Woodbridge Chemical Company, manufacturers of Air-in-Al, the puncture seal. Since Mr. Houck's connection with the company he has closed a contract with Gaston Akoun of Paris, France, for the exclusive agency for Air-in-Al in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco. This contract involves over $250,000. Another large contract has been made with the Russian Government.

The Waverley Company, electric vehicle manufacturer, of Indianapolis, announces the retirement of President William B. Cooley and the elevation to the Presidency of Herbert H. Rice, former Vice President. Mr. Cooley expressed some time ago a desire to withdraw from active business, and the change made May 15 consummates his wish.

Cecil E. Gibson has formed the Madison Motors Company to manufacture light four and six cylinder cars. A plant, with a large tract of land, has been purchased at Anderson, Ind., and already six-cylinder models at $1,375 are being manufactured and shipped. A 112-inch wheel base four at $750 will follow in a few weeks.

From its new home in Jackson, Mich., the 1916 Marion emerges in the form of a light six-cylinder car, weighing 2,600 pounds, with a wheelbase of 120 inches, fitted with a 3 by 5 block motor, using Westinghouse cranking and ignition equipment and a Stromberg carburetor, and sells for $1,250.

Why buy a 1915
Of any make when
You can now get the
New 1916 "Wonder Car"?

Oldsmobile

Larger,
Roomier,
Longer and more efficient even than its immensely popular (model 42, $1,285) predecessor for

$1,095

FULLY EQUIPPED—F. O. B. FACTORY

AS the 1915 model was the Selling Sensation of the year, the NEW OLDSMOBILE 1916 MODEL "43" selling at the above unprecedented price for a full sized car, measuring up in every respect to the famous OLDSMOBILE engineering ingenuity and constructive skill, promises to eclipse its predecessors' marvelous selling record and far outrival all rivals.

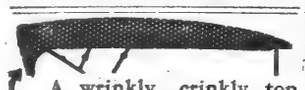
THOUGH retaining the same general lines, the new model "43" has a longer wheel base (120 inches), giving more body room and appreciably better riding qualities.

Other new features include Stewart-Warner vacuum gas feed, gas tank gauge, ammeter on dash; Hotchkiss helical noiseless gear drive, etc.

THE 8 CYLINDER OLDSMOBILE $1,295 WILL BE HERE IN AUGUST. ORDERS NOW BEING BOOKED FOR EARLY DELIVERY.

FOR THOSE DESIRING A BIG CAR, WE OFFER THE OLDSMOBILE FAMOUS "6" AT $2,975.

OLDSMOBILE CO. OF N. Y.
225-227 WEST 58th ST. BRANCH 1800 BROADWAY



A wrinkly, crinkly top that is cracked and faded because of folding and exposure to the weather, spoils the looks of a car, no matter how good the paint on the body and the wheels may be.

Genuine Pantasote

is proof against these short-comings.

A Pantasote top has become one of the things demanded by the man who is proud of his car. The cars equipped with genuine Pantasote top material reflect the sincerity of their makers in providing the best service regardless of first cost.

The Pantasote Company
1731 Bowling Green Building, New York City

Dependability—versus—Ingenious Claims



Made as *always*,—the *same* reliable Construction, the *same* dependable Service—without anything whatever taken out of *Quality*, no matter what reductions in List-Price are ever made.

MORE than 75 Concerns now manufacture Tires.

We believe that every one of these makes as *good* Tires as he knows how, at the lowest Cost his Experience, Equipment and Methods make possible.

We believe that the average Tire Manufacturer is *fair* in his treatment of Adjustments, and that few deliberately misrepresent their product, either verbally or in Print.

We believe that *no* Tire Manufacturer can *afford* to make statements in print about his product, which statements cannot be borne out by the *performance* of his Tires, in *actual use*.

We believe that the Tire has never been made which will *not* "Rim-Cut" if run "flat" for any considerable distance, and that many Makers, including ourselves, have *always* produced Tires that would not *otherwise* "Rim-Cut."

We believe that many more Tires "Break-at-the-Bead" than Cut at the Rim.

• •

WE believe that the Rubber Riveting System of attaching the Tread to the Carcass (by means of a loosely-woven fabric, which permits the raw Rubber to percolate through its meshes and then Vulcanize to Carcass and Tread) prevents, to a large extent, Tread-Separation.

We have long *used* this in "Goodrich" Tires, as a commonplace part of our Precision policy, but without laying any particular stress upon it.

We believe that the "Double-Cure" process, common with a great many Tire Manufacturers under different names, adds unnecessary *expense* to Tire Cost, which expense the Methods of the Goodrich Factory eliminate through its *Precision* "Single-Cure."

We believe that the cutting out of needless expenses like this (which our Precision Methods save) constitutes one of the strongest reasons why the *largest* Rubber Factory in the World (Ours) produces the *greatest* Mileage—per Dollar of Cost—in its Tires.

And—

—"The PROOF of the Tire is in the *Mileage* thereof."

• •

Only 5% Plus for this Best Non-Skid

Note following comparative prices. "A," "B," "C" and "D" represent four Widely-Sold Non-Skid Tires:

Size	Goodrich Safety Tread	OTHER MAKES "A"	"B"	"C"	"D"
30 x 3	$9.45	$10.55	$10.95	$16.35	$18.10
30 x 3½	12.20	13.35	14.20	21.70	23.60
32 x 3½	14.00	15.40	16.30	22.85	25.30
34 x 4	20.35	22.30	23.80	31.15	33.55
36 x 4½	28.70	32.15	33.60	41.85	41.40
37 x 5	33.90	39.80	41.80	49.85	52.05

WE believe that the House which sticks to the *Truth* in its Advertising, is reasonably sure to stick to the *Facts* in its Selling.

You have never yet found anything in Goodrich Advertising which was not in the *Goods* it advertised.

Hence you may pin your faith to the following statement:

—*Goodrich Safety-Tread Tires* give, with most UNIFORMITY, the greatest MILEAGE, and Resilience, at the *fairest Cost, per* MILE, to Tire Users.

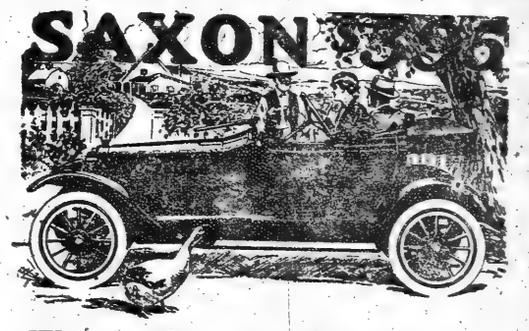
Test them and see!

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, O.

New York Branch, 1780 Broadway

GOODRICH FAIR-LISTED TIRES

SAXON



This is the day of common-sense in buying motor cars

The day of false pride and extravagance over motor cars is past. They are no longer bought on a "price tag" basis to show that the buyer "had the price." We no longer hesitate to buy a low priced car, *providing* it possesses the very desirable qualities of style and efficiency. We buy today on the basis of dollar-for-dollar value. We judge motor cars by the service they give in relation to the price.

The Saxon idea from the beginning was to go one step farther than ever before was achieved by motor car makers *in combining economy, efficiency and style.*

We sell the Saxon car with the absolute confidence that, on the average, year in and year out, under all kinds of conditions, it will carry its owner whatever number of miles he wants to go at less expense than any other automobile in the world.

SAXON

Have you had your Saxon demonstration? We urge you to act now—for only by your prompt action can we assure you delivery of your car when you want it.

There is an opportunity for live, aggressive dealers to handle Saxon Cars in territory now open. Write or call for further details.

SAXON MOTOR CO., OF NEW YORK,
251 W. 57th St., New York. Tel. 7811 Columbus.
Open Evenings.

Starting Willard STORAGE BATTERY Lighting

Isn't It Provoking—

to press your starting button and get no response? In this day of Willard Storage Batteries and Service Stations such a thing is unnecessary.

Come Around and We'll Prove It

NEW YORK CITY—Willard Storage Battery Co., 228-30 W. 58th St.
NEW YORK CITY—I. C. Scudder, Apthorpe Garage, 214 W. 80th St.
NEW YORK CITY—Bronx Stor. Bat. & Eng. Co., 2632 Third Ave. at 142d.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—L. & M. Auto Specialty Co., 1104 Lexington Ave.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Martin-Evans Co., 1186 Bedford Ave.
GLEN COVE, L. I.—Magneto & Storage Battery Repair Co., School St.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—LeRoy C. Stewart.
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—H. A. Brown.
KINGSTON, N. Y.—Eagle Garage.
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Hempstead Battery Co., 366 Fulton Ave.
MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Mt. Vernon Charging Station, 51 N. Third Ave.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Sloan & Clapper, Inc., 10-12 Lander St.
OSSINING, N. Y.—Ossining Garage.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Peekskill Garage and Supply House, 224 Washing St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—E. R. Pease, 290 Main St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—A. A. Seeley, Jr., 614 Smith St.
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—P. L. Rader, 1214 Richmond Rd., Dongan Hills.
TROY, N. Y.—Hinsdill Electric Co., 350 Fulton St.
YONKERS, N. Y.—Wm. Shrive, Inc., 64 Warburton Ave.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Proctor Jones Elec. Co., 632 Mattison Ave.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Wm. F. Varley, 90 W. Palisade Ave.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—Elizabeth Stor. Bat. Co., 230 Union St.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—H. G. Kotten Co., West Side Ave. and Penna. R. R.
NEWARK, N. J.—Electric Garage Co., 123 Washington St.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Depot Garage, 30 French St.
PATERSON, N. J.—Edmund E. Mayer, 9-11 Bank St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Allen B. Laing Co., 127 W. Second St.
WEST END, N. J.—R. V. Dorbeck, Brighton Ave.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Kilpatrick & Hotz, 65 Cannon St.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Fuller Storage Battery Co., 62 Ann St.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Kirk's Garage, 215-19 Crown St.
NEW LONDON, CONN.—The J. Warren Gay Elec. Co., 19 Union St.
NORWICH, CONN.—Walter P. Moran, 100 Franklin St.
WATERBURY, CONN.—Standard Engineering Co., Inc., 26 Center St.
WINSTED, CONN.—Durando Garage, 467 Main St.
STAMFORD, CONN.—Fairbanks Elec. Co., 438 Atlantic St.
PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Chas. Burns, Pearl Street, P. O. Square.



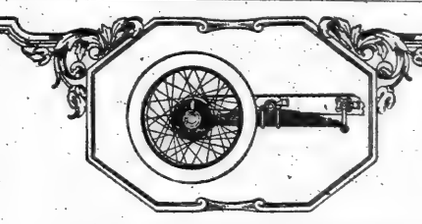
Says Little Ampere: Everything has faults, even a storage battery. But they can be cured before they become habits.

HELP!

That's what you cry when your storage battery "goes bad" the first time. And that's the time to bring it to us. We'll tell you how to make it the last time.

Willard Storage Battery Company
228-230 West 58th Street

LBA Willard STORAGE BATTERY LBA



Comfort—An Essential

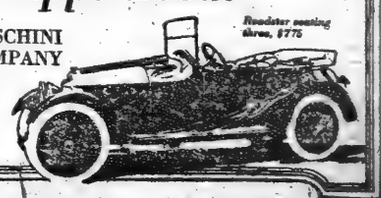
Supreme comfort and uniform flexibility regardless of the load, distinguish the Cantilever springs of Rolls-Royce design embodied in

Scripps-Booth

ISOTTA FRASCHINI
MOTORS COMPANY
2 West 57th St.

'Phone
Plaza 7816

Roadster seating three, $775



QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Naco.

MISS I. T.—Can you tell me something about Naco? I cannot find any such place on any map, and the question has been asked, what happened there?

Naco, Cochise County, Ariz., is a small town on the border between the United States and Mexico, which was several times prominent in the news of the "Mexican situation" in 1913. On March 2 of that year United States troops crossed the border near Naco and Douglas, Ariz., and killed four Mexicans in battle. Naco, State of Sonora, Mexico, across the frontier, was captured by the rebels April 13, 1913.

The Franco-Prussian Indemnity.

A READER.—Kindly give me through your valuable paper information as to the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. What was the cost of settlement, and how long did it take France to pay it? Can you also tell me when the last German troops left French territory?

The indemnity demanded of France in the Treaty of Frankfort was five millards of francs. By the terms of the treaty the entire amount was to be paid within three years, one millard within the year and the remaining four milliards within the three years. The withdrawal of the German troops began immediately upon the conclusion of peace between the two countries, and was arranged to continue proportionately to the payment of the indemnity. By May, 1873, two-thirds of the indemnity had been paid, and the German force of occupation had almost entirely retired. The remainder was paid soon afterward.

Clara Barton.

J. M. P. T.—Please tell me whether Clara Barton was the founder of the Red Cross Society.

Clara Barton was the founder of the American Red Cross Society, but not of the international association. In 1869, while in Switzerland for her health, Miss Barton was visited by representatives of the International Red Cross Society, who, of course, knew of her great work in this country during the civil war, and who sought her aid in their activity in Europe. In 1871 she worked with the Red Cross Society in Strassburg and in 1872 in Paris. She returned to the United States in 1873, organized the American Red Cross Society, and bent her efforts toward bringing this country into the Red Cross Treaty of Geneva, which it had hitherto refused to join. In this she was successful in the year 1881. She was the first President of the American Red Cross Society, and held that office until 1904. She represented the United States in the Red Cross Conference held at Geneva in 1884, Karlsruhe in 1887, Rome in 1892, Vienna in 1897, and Petrograd in 1903.

The Pronunciation of "Newfoundland."

J. M. P. T.—Will you please tell me the correct pronunciation of the word "Newfoundland." In my childhood I placed the accent on the second syllable. I now hear it universally pronounced with the accent on the first syllable. Has there been a change in the rule of pronunciation?

The noun "Newfoundland" is pronounced "Nu-fund-land," with the accent on the first and last syllables. To quote Lippincott's Gazetteer: "This word is universally pronounced by the inhabitants with the accent on the first and last syllables. When, however, it is used as an adjective, as in the phrase 'a Newfoundland dog,' euphony requires that the accent should be placed on the penultima. The same rule seems to hold with respect to some other names: Leghorn and cashmere, as nouns, are usually accented on the last syllable, but as adjectives almost invariably on the first." It is, no doubt, this distinction in accenting the word, by its two usages, which has led to the suspicion of a change in the standard of pronunciation.

Municipal Research.

J. I. C.—Will you please explain the term "municipal research"?

The term "municipal research" is best explained by quotation from the handbook, "Purposes and Methods of the Bureau of Municipal Research," published by, and relating to, that bureau in New York City. The purposes of the work of municipal research are there stated, as follows: "To promote efficient and economical government; to prepare the adoption of scientific methods of accounting and of reporting the details of municipal business, with a view to facilitating the work of public officials; to secure constructive publicity in matters pertaining to municipal problems; to collect, classify, analyze, correlate, interpret, and publish facts as to the administration of municipal government.

"The bureau's method of investigation is to confer with the official responsible for the municipal department or social conditions to be studied; secure promise of co-operation, and instructions that direct subordinates to co-operate with the bureau's representatives; to ascertain how the powers and duties, (and other materials of research,) are distributed; to examine original records of work done and of conditions described; to compare function with accomplishment and expenditure as to each responsible officer, each class of employe, each bureau or division; to verify reports by usual accounting and research methods and by conferences with department and bureau heads; to supervise work in progress; to hold frequent conferences with supervisors and directors as to method of investigation and as to significance of facts disclosed; to co-operate with municipal officials in putting remedies so far as these can be effected through changes of system; to make no recommendations as to personnel further than to present facts throwing light on the efficiency or inefficiency of employe or officer; to submit in printed form suggestions not easily understood when orally given, and not readily conveyed by typewritten statements; to prepare formal report, (after conference among trustees and after editing by committee on reports,) to department heads, city executive officers, and general public; to support press publicity by illustrations, materials for special articles, suggestions to editors, to city officials, and to reporters; to follow up educational work until something definite is done to improve methods and to correct evils disclosed; to supply freely verifiable data to agencies organized for propaganda and for legislative, agitative, or 'punitive' work; to try to secure from other departments of the same municipality and from other municipalities the recognition and adoption of principles and methods proved by experience to promote efficiency."

The Porcelain Tower of Nanking.

F. F. S.—Would you be so kind as to print the particulars surrounding the destroying of China's wonderful white pagoda?

The Porcelain Tower of Nanking, China's most famous pagoda, was destroyed by the Taiping rebels in 1854 at the height of the Taipings' strange revolt. The rebellion, which lasted from 1850 to 1864, was known to those loyal to the Government as the insurrection of "The Long-haired Rebels." The movement originated with Hung Sew-Tseuen, the son of a peasant near Canton, who was subject to strange religious fancies and who in his youth was interested in Christian books and undertook some studies with a Christian missionary. Hung believed himself called upon to "restore the world to the worship of the true god" and traveled throughout China preaching to the people. There is no doubt that at this time Hung was sincere, and his movement was essentially religious in its aim. In 1850, however, the movement came into conflict with the authorities of the empire and became political; soon it was a declared rebellion and Hung was joined by bandits and pirates. A. Forbes, in his "Chinese Gordon," calls it a "march of destruction and desolation, gathering in local scoundrelism, pirates from the coast, and robbers from the mountains." In 1853 Hung, "The Heavenly King," as he called himself, reached Nanking, where, until he was conquered and killed ten years later, he "lived a life of licentiousness, darkened further by the grossest cruelties." The rebellion, to quote another historian, was of "so barbarous a nature that its suppression had become necessary to the interests of civilization," and an army commanded by the famous "Chinese" Gordon succeeded in putting it down. A curious feature of the affair was that while an English General and English soldiers were fighting for the suppression of the barbarous Hung, many fanatics in Great Britain itself, had during his youth been interested in Christian teaching, believed his work to be one of religious reformation and prayed for his success.

Beginnings of the War.

THOMAS SAMUELS.—Will you kindly tell me what day of July, 1914, the German Army left their own country, where they left it, and when the German Government declared war on Belgium, Russia, and France?

German troops did not leave German territory until Aug. 2, when they entered Luxemburg. They crossed the border to Liége, Belgium, on their way to invade France, Aug. 3. War was declared between Russia and Germany Aug. 1.

Professor Muensterberg.

P. E. S.—Kindly advise me whether Professor Münsterberg of Harvard has made a statement in your paper that England never signed a treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. I refer to a statement that, if published at all, appeared between the outbreak of the war and Jan. 30, 1915.

No such statement from Dr. Münsterberg has appeared in THE TIMES during the dates you mention.

Distances in Palestine.

W. F. B.—Will you please let me know the distance from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and from Jerusalem to Jericho, also from the Sea of Galilee to Jerusalem and to Damascus?

The distance from Jericho to Jerusalem is about nineteen miles; from Jaffa to Jerusalem about fifty-four and one-half miles. As the crow flies, Damascus is about sixty miles northeast of the northern end of the Sea of Galilee, Jerusalem about sixty-eight miles southwest of the southern end.

American Folksongs.

B. BROWN.—Will you be kind enough to settle the following dispute between A and B? A says that America has folksongs; B says that America forgot to compose any, and further states that England, France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Austria, and Spain are the countries that lay claim to very pretty folksongs. Please advise me if the above-named countries have folksongs, and if there are others that have them which I have failed to name.

As a nation, the United States cannot be said to have any folksongs, although both the American Indians and the American negroes have songs, lullabies and the like, and some of the negro songs share with the folksongs of some European nations the distinction of having been made the basis of musical composition. The white population of the country, being made up of the descendants of settlers from the European nations, goes back to folksongs of those countries. The countries you mention have their folkmusic. Among the European nations Germany and Ireland have probably the greatest variety of folksongs. Haydn, Liszt, and Schubert utilized melodies of the Magyars and gypsies in their music; Beethoven went to Scotland and Ireland for some of his melodies, and Brahms and others found inspiration in the Russian folksongs.

The Eiffel Tower.

I. H. W.—Will you please tell me the distance between the extreme points of the base of the Eiffel Tower?

The uprights of the Eiffel Tower rest on the corners of a square 100 metres on each side, making the area at the base nearly two and a half acres. The first platform, fifty-seven metres up, has an area of 5,800 square yards.

The Greek Church.

JOHN J. CARROLL.—About a year and a half ago you published in your Query Column a comprehensive and interesting history relative to the distinction between a "Greek Catholic", and an "Orthodox Greek." I would greatly appreciate it if I could read that article again. If you cannot republish the article in question kindly tell me a Greek Catholic's obedience, if any, to the Pope, the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

What is known as the "Greek Church" is, officially, the "Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Eastern Church," commonly called the "Orthodox Eastern Church." Nearly every one of the Orthodox Churches of the Greek Rite has, however, a corresponding Greek Catholic Church, which is in communion with Rome. These are known as the "Uniat" Greek Catholic Churches, and being in communion with Rome have their central government in the Pope and the Roman Catholic Hierarchy. In California, as of the Greek Rite, which are not in communion with Rome have their central authority in the governing Holy Synods of their countries; it is these latter Churches which are "Orthodox Eastern" Churches.

The name "Orthodox Church" is generally used to distinguish those of the Greek Rite that are not in communion with the Holy See of Rome. It is a name common to the official designation of both Churches of the Greek Rite, but the "schismatic" Churches, or those dissenting from Rome, lay stress on the word "Orthodox" and its implied meaning of correctness of doctrine, while the Uniat Churches lay equal emphasis on the word "Catholic." Hence those divisions of the Greek Church are respectively called the "Greek Orthodox" and the "Greek Catholic" for convenience in designation. In America there are Greek Orthodox Churches under the central authority of the Holy Synods of the Russian Orthodox Church, the Greek Hellenic Orthodox Church, the Syro-Arabian Orthodox Church, the Serbian Orthodox Church, the Rumanian Orthodox Church, the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, and the Albanian Orthodox Church.

The Ground Hog.

R. A. R.—Please unravel the mystery of the "ground hog" for me. I should like to know the meaning and the origin of this apparent nonsense, served up annually on Feb. 2.

It would be interesting to have the versions of different readers of the history of "Ground Hog Day," and kindred superstitions.

England and the War.

E. W. W.—Will you kindly answer the following questions: Why is England in this war? Could she have avoided it? What is the attitude of the belligerents from England's point of view? Can the British "White Paper" be obtained?

England's entrance into the European war followed Germany's violation of the neutrality of Belgium, which Great Britain, along with Prussia, France, Russia, and Austria, had bound herself to protect. She could have avoided war only by ignoring this treaty and refusing the aid implied in the national entente with France. The attitude of the belligerents from England's point of view we cannot presume to state in the Query Column, but would refer you to the "White Paper," which, together with the "Gray Book" of Belgium and the diplomatic correspondence of the other nations, is published by THE TIMES in separate pamphlet form.

Mme. Jumel.

E. B. O. NORVELL.—In "The Conqueror," by Gertrude Atherton, mention is made of a character, Mme. Jumel. Will you please state if such a character ever existed?

Mme. Eliza Jumel was a historic personage, a rich New York widow and an acquaintance of Alexander Hamilton. She later—1833—became the wife of Aaron Burr, but owing to the loss of much of her fortune in his speculations they soon separated. She was born in 1769 and died in 1865. Articles on the Jumel mansion, where she lived, appeared in THE TIMES of Feb. 16, 1913, Section 5, and of Jan. 11, 1914, Section 7; articles on Alexander Hamliton were published in THE TIMES July 12 and Aug. 23, 1914.

The United States and Reciprocity.

EVELYN GREENE.—Will you please tell me if the United States has reciprocity treaties with any country? Can you give me the address of the institution sending canceled stamps to foreign countries to buy the freedom of the slaves?

The United States has no treaties of reciprocity with any foreign nation. We regret that the Query Column cannot give names and addresses.

The Occupation of Lille.

PANAMA.—Will you kindly inform me through your Query Column the exact date of the military occupation of Lille, by the Germans, and whether after that date the French army ever reoccupied the city?

Lille is one of the towns most battled over, and occupied and reoccupied by the belligerents of both sides. On Aug. 22 the Germans directed their troops toward Lille, Aug. 23 advanced upon Lille in a line extending from Alost, Belgium, through Hal, Belgium, to Ninove, Aug. 26 the German occupation of Lille and Neuchatel was reported, Aug. 27 the French reoccupied the town. Movements or engagements about Lille took place Oct. 6, 7, 9, 10, 12. The French were again reported to have "reoccupied" Lille Oct. 9; the Germans took possession again Oct. 13. The Allies gained near Lille Oct. 16, the Germans resumed the offensive Oct. 21 and bombarded the town again Oct. 22.

Military Instruction Camps.

READER.—I read in your paper two years ago an article concerning certain Summer camps which the Federal Government maintained for the purpose of giving students training. I should like to know whether these camps still are kept up and what are the requirements for admission, also any information of interest about them.

The War Department maintains Summer camps at various places, for the purpose of giving the young men of the country opportunity for a short course in military training, the better to fit them for the discharge of their military duty should the country stand in need of such services. In addition to this patriotic object of the camps' establishment, emphasis is laid upon the physical benefit to be derived from the active outdoor life of a military camp.

The camps, being intended for students, are open only in the Summer holidays. Only students in universities, colleges, and the graduating classes of high schools and other schools rated as such, or graduates of the same, are admitted, and they must be at least 5 feet 4 inches in height and between the ages of 18 and 30. They must be citizens of the United States, of good moral character, physically qualified, and of good standing in their classes. They must attend for the full period of five weeks, unless compelled by actual necessity to leave before that time.

They must conform to the rules and regulations prescribed for the government of the camps and the commanding officer has authority to discontinue their attendance; or withhold certificate, or both, upon violation of such ordinances.

The rates for board are $3.50 a week, and students must pay their own expenses of transportation to and from the camps, and must furnish for themselves the prescribed uniform, which is similar to that worn in the regular army. The Government furnishes free rations, blankets, pentage, cooking outfits, a complete infantry equipment for each man, including rifle, bayonet, cartridge belt, canteen, shelter tent half, pole, and pins, haversack, pack carrier, individual mess kit, and other necessary articles of quartermaster and ordnance property.

Such troops of the regular army as may be necessary and which may be available for this purpose at the time of the camp attend and co-operate in the military instruction and the different field manoeuvres, exercise, and demonstrations. The theoretical principles of tactics, including advance and rear guards, patrols, outposts, and combat, are studied and explained in a series of informal talks, tactical walks, and war games, conducted by selected competent officers, and military map making and road sketching are explained and opportunities for practical work offered; the proper handling and use of the rifle are taught, as well as marching, physical drill, camping, tent pitching, signaling, loading, and unloading wagons, camp expedients, field cooking, camp sanitation, first aid to the injured, personal hygiene, and the care of troops in the field; informal talks by officers are given on a wide variety of topics of use and interest in the service, and the schedule of instruction includes a practice march of several days' duration in which the nearest possible approximation is given of the condition of an actual campaign.

A certificate is given each student who successfully completes the course of instruction. Students are of course on a cadet basis. During the Summer of 1915 students' military instruction camps will be established at or near Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., July 5 to Aug. 8, inclusive; Ludington, Mich., same dates; at or near the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 25 to Aug. 1, inclusive, and, if the number of prospective students warrants such action, at or near Chickamauga Park, Georgia, July 25 to Aug. 8, inclusive. Full information, with application blanks to be filled out, may be obtained from the War Department. In explanation of the camps' object, the department states:

"The benefit of these camps to the nation is that they foster a patriotic spirit, without which a nation soon loses its virility and falls into decay; they spread among the citizens of the country a more thorough knowledge of military history, military policy, and military needs, all necessary to the complete education of a well-equipped citizen, in order that he may himself form just and true opinions on military topics.

"As a military asset these camps are of great value, since they afford the means of materially increasing the military reserve of the United States by instructing a class of educated men from which in time of national emergency would probably be drawn a large proportion of the volunteer commissioned officers, upon whose judgment and training at such a time the safety and even the lives of many of their fellow-countrymen will largely depend.

"The ultimate object sought is not military aggrandizement, but to make provision, in some degree, to meet a vital need confronting us as a peaceful and unmilitary people, to the end that peace and prosperity may be preserved through the only safe precaution, viz., more thorough preparation and equipment to resist any effort to break such peace."

Relief for Europe.

ROSA DARTLE.—I should like to know whether it is true, as some Canadians claim, that Canada's contribution to the Belgian sufferers amounted to $3,000,000, while our Belgian Relief Fund, presumably collected from all over the United States, only touched the million-dollar mark about the first of April.

INQUIRER.—Can you tell me how much money has been sent from the United States to all the war sufferers?

The money raised by the Belgian Relief Fund, which passed the million-dollar mark some weeks ago, was contributed only in New York City and the vicinity. In addition, some $700,000 in foodstuffs was collected in and near New York City. We are informed by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which is in charge of the relief work throughout the United States, that complete figures for the entire country are not yet available. These figures are estimated, however, to be in the neighborhood of $50,000,000, including foodstuffs. Inquiries as to the amount of the Canadian contributions may be addressed to the Belgian Relief Committee in Montreal. No figures are yet available of the entire amount of relief contributed by the people of the United States by the various agencies operating for the sufferers in the different countries.

"Black Friday."

A. R. SHAFFER.—Will you kindly tell me the date of "Black Friday," when Jay Gould cornered gold?

The date of "Black Friday" was Sept. 24, 1869.

The American Revolution.

NATIVE CITIZEN.—Not long ago I read in your paper the statement that France helped the Americans in the Revolutionary War. I heard the same statement made some time ago in an address by a minister to a young people's society, the speaker eloquently insisting that the United States should intervene in the present war to aid its former benefactor, France. I consulted a juvenile United States history, which was convenient to my hand, and found therein the statement that Lafayette left France with his expedition secretly and against the orders of his Government. Please enlighten me on this subject. Incidentally, the speaker mentioned above did not refer to the fact that two German noblemen also helped the Americans in their war for independence. Could you tell me which of the German States produced Steuben and De Kalb, respectively?

It is true that the Marquis de Lafayette on his first expedition to help the Americans in their war of independence left his own country secretly, against the orders of his King; that he was arrested to prevent his sailing, and that he was obliged to set out from a port in Spain, instead of from Bordeaux, as he had planned, in order to be able to get his ship off at all. It is also true that two years after his first expedition he received from the French Government to aid the Americans in their fight financial assistance and the reinforcement of a fleet and 6,000 troops under Rochambeau, who came not as a private zealot like Lafayette but as the acknowledged leader of a French fleet.

The reconciliation of these two facts comes in the discouragement which, after his first enthusiastic determination to help the Americans, came to the young French Marquis, and the later breaking out of war between England and France. As a French nobleman undertaking a great personal danger at the time when the fortunes of the Americans were at so low an ebb that even their representatives in France withdrew their encouragement to Lafayette and made no effort to persuade him to join them, the Marquis was personally forbidden by his sovereign to make such sacrifices and run such risks. Returning after the declaration of an Anglo-French War to offer his services to his own country, he was promptly redispatched to America with further aid. Treaties of offensive and defensive alliance between the Americans and the French nation were signed Feb. 6, 1778.

Johann de Kalb, who was born at Hutendorf in the Kingdom of Bavaria, was, nevertheless, a French soldier. He was educated in the art of war in the French Army, and in 1762 visited the American Colonies as a secret agent of the French Government. He was a Brigadier General in the French Army when, Nov. 7, 1776, he made an engagement with Franklin and Silas Deane to help the Americans.

He was one of the eleven companions who sailed with Lafayette in his privately equipped yacht in 1777.

Friedrich Wilhelm August Heinrich Ferdinand, Baron von Steuben, was a Prussian, born at Magdeburg. A Lieutenant General in the Prussian Army, he had won great distinction in the Seven Years' War, and at its close had retired from military life, but was persuaded by colonial representatives in France to join the Americans, and became an enthusiastic supporter of their cause, tendering them his personal services and giving up his fortune and estates in Prussia.

A splendid disciplinarian, trained in the superb organization of the Prussian Army, von Steuben was in large measure responsible for the fine discipline of the American troops, whom he untiringly trained and helped. A Prussian fighter to whom the Americans owed much, he came to this country, like De Kalb and like Lafayette on his first expedition, but unlike Rochambeau, who was sent by France, as a private citizen offering personal aid at a personal sacrifice. Von Steuben spent the remainder of his life after the revolution in this country.

Naval Losses.

READER.—Will you please give me detailed information as to the number of vessels, and the kind of vessels, lost by the belligerent nations in the present war? I refer only to warships.

The list of vessels lost in the war is too long to reprint in the Query Column. Following are the figures to date of May 13, when the Goliath was sunk, and including that vessel. The Audacious is also included in this list, although no official statement has been made of her "loss." British losses: Six battleships, ten cruisers, two gunboats, two destroyers, four submarines, five auxiliary cruisers. Total, twenty-nine. French losses: One battleship, one cruiser, one gunboat, two destroyers, three submarines, three torpedo boats. Total, eleven. Russian losses: Two cruisers, two gunboats, one auxiliary cruiser. Total, five. Japanese losses: One cruiser, one destroyer, one torpedo boat. Total, three. Total losses for the Allies, forty-eight vessels. German losses: Eighteen cruisers, nine gunboats, nine destroyers, nine submarines, two torpedo boats, nineteen auxiliary cruisers. Total, sixty-six. Austrian losses: Two cruisers, one gunboat, one submarine. Total, four. Turkish losses: One battleship, one cruiser, one gunboat, two torpedo boats. Total, five. Total losses for the German-Austria-Turkish forces, seventy-five vessels. The Allies' losses have, however, been of greater tonnage, the estimate being about 253,878, while the tonnage of the German forces is approximated at about 192,899. Germany has lost no battleships and Turkey only one of 10,000 tons, while the tonnage of the French and English battleships lost is about 106,103, the smallest battleship lost being the French Bouvet, of 12,205 tons.

Two Definitions.

J. I. C.—Will you please give me definitions of "indeterminate sentence" and "judicial recall."

Indeterminate sentence is that in which a prisoner convicted of a crime is sentenced to imprisonment not for a particular term of years, but for whatever time may be determined by his conduct, &c. The ruling of the recall is that by which an official may be displaced from office if at a special election held at the demand of a prescribed number of the community voters he does not receive the greater number of votes cast. The judicial recall includes Judges among officials who may be thus displaced.

"Beulah Land."

PAUL MOWBRAY WHEELER.—Will you be kind enough to give me the etymology of the phrase "Beulah Land?" I have found it as the title to books, songs, &c. But I have been unable to discover its significance.

"Beulah Land" is a land in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," where "nothing offensive is and where the weary sleepers wake soon to hear the pleasant sound of bells and trumpets."

The Roman Ides.

F. G. CROSBY.—Please give the origin and meaning of the word "Ides," as in connection of the Ides of March.

The ides were one of the three fixed periods of the Roman calendar month, the other two being the calends, the first day of the month, and the nones, the ninth day before the ides, which came at the middle of the month, either the thirteenth or fifteenth, according to whether the month was [illegible]

Trustees' Sales at Greenhut's

(By Order of the United States District Court)

These Bargains Are For Tuesday

The greatest opportunity you have ever had to buy everything you need for use in town, country or seashore.

Phenomenal Sales of Summer Goods

Tomorrow An All-Day Holiday (Decoration Day.)

The items that are printed here are only suggestive of everything you need right now, and that you will need in the near future.

BUY NOW—BUY LIBERALLY—YOU ARE BOUND TO SAVE MONEY IF YOU DO SO.

Cut Out This Coupon
IT IS GOOD TUESDAY ONLY

This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more, next Tuesday, June 1.

☞ These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

J. B. GREENHUT CO.

N. Y. T. 5-30-15. 48

Women's and Misses' $14.75 to $16.50 Tailored Suits. *Sale Tuesday* . . . $7.95

Only a limited quantity of these smart suits. Man-tailored throughout; lined with peau de cygne. Materials are SHEPHERD CHECKS, BELGIAN AND NAVY BLUE AND BLACK SERGE. Incomplete range of sizes.

$7.95 Poplin Dresses for Women & Misses, $5.95 *Sale Tuesday* .

Handsome new coatee styles of silk and wool poplin; all the pretty new colorings.

Girls' $1 Tub Dresses, 79c Sale Tuesday . . . . . .

An extensive variety of new styles in all the wanted materials and pretty colorings. Sizes 6 to 14 years. These dresses will launder perfectly.

Women's $5 Fitted Top Petticoats. $2.84 *Sale Tuesday* .

Fitted-top style known to thousands of women—elastic gusset on each side; patent fasteners on back.

Made of MESSALINE; colors and changeable effects.

$1.50 PORCH DRESSES—made of gingham or percale; sizes 34 to 52; sale price . . . 95c

50c BELTS—black and white kid or patent leather with white kid; sizes 28 to 38; sale price . . . 33c

98c HAND BAGS—large assortment; genuine goat or English long-grain leather, also silk moire; silk or leather lined; purse and mirror; sale price . . . 69c

50c to 75c VENISE AND NET LACE BANDS—4 to 9 inches wide; sale price, yard . . . 29c

75c to $1 VOILE, CREPE, SWISS AND ORGANDIE FLOUNCINGS—36 to 42 inches wide; sale price, yard . . . 49c

$1 VOILE AND CREPE FLOUNCINGS—white, black on white and colors on white; sale price, yard . . . 55c

25c ASSORTED NECKWEAR—sale price . . . 10c

$5 to $5.50 DRESSES—one hundred Dresses; made of serge, also serge combined with silk; sale price . . . $2.95

$4.50 GIRLS' SPRING COATS—made of Shepherd check or navy blue serge; sizes 6 to 14 years; sale price . . . $2.95

$5 "GOLFCORD" SPORT COATS—for women and misses; new style; sale price . . . $3.95

$1 WHITE VOILE BLOUSES—trimmed with laces and embroidery; sale price . . . 59c

$1.98 and $2.25 BLOUSES—crepe de chine, striped tub silks, navy and black messaline and striped and colored voile; sale price . . . $1.45

50c (2-CLASP) CHAMOISUEDE GLOVES—double drawn points; natural color; sale price . . . 25c

50c (2-CLASP) MILANESE SILK GLOVES—Paris point embroidered backs; double tipped fingers; black, white, tan and gray; sale price . . . 39c

$3 and $3.50 SUITS FOR BOYS—Norfolk and double breasted styles; also natural linen and gray crash washable suits; sizes 7 to 17 years; sale price . . . $2.15

18c to 29c RIBBONS—loom ends; satin taffeta, moire and fancy ribbon; 4½ to 6 inches wide; sale price, yard . . . 15c

35c MOIRE TAFFETA RIBBON—all wanted shades; 7½ inches wide; sale price, yard . . . 25c

50c and 75c TROUSERS—for boys; light and dark gray, fancy mixtures; plain blue and khaki Knickerbockers; sizes 6 to 16 years; sale price . . . 39c

75c (16-BUTTON LENGTH) PURE SILK GLOVES—double tipped fingers; mousquetaire style; black or white; sale price . . . 49c

MEN'S $2 to $5 TROUSERS, sale price . . . $1.65 and $2.65

MEN'S STYLISH $17 to $25 SUITS—sale price, . . . $12.75 and $14.75

$2.00 "HER MAJESTY" CORSETS—made of fancy batiste in white and pink; prettily trimmed; garters attached on front and sides; all sizes; sale price . . . $1.00

25c LINING SATEENS—black, white and colors; 36 inch; sale price, yard . . . 15c

39c FLORAL PATTERN SATEEN—36 inch; sale price, yard . . . 19c

$1 to $1.50 SILK and PONGEE OUTING HATS—for men; sale price . . . 50c

MEN'S SAMPLE STRAW HATS—all good shapes; formerly to $2.50; sale price . . . $1

$5 to $7.50 GENUINE PANAMA STRAW HATS—for men; sale price . . . $3.45

7c WHITE HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS—for men; embroidered open-work initial in corner; sale price, each . . . 4c

19c SILK CREPE DE CHINE HANDKERCHIEFS—pale blue, coral, pink, white and flesh colors; sale price, each . . . 12c

75c CHIP BRAID HATS—extra quality; sale price . . . 59c

$1.19 HEMP BRAID—variety of shapes; sale price . . . 69c

95c CORDUROY SPORT HATS—sale price . . . 75c

***Men's 50c to 75c* Summer Underwear *Sale Tuesday* 39c**

Nainsook, Madras and Balbriggan shirts and drawers and union suits; athletic or short sleeves; knee or ankle lengths.

35c Rag Rugs *Sale Tuesday* 25c

Excellent and serviceable rugs. Size 18x34. Only 1,000 to sell at this price.

Men's $1.50 to $2.50* Negligee Shirts 98c *Sale Tuesday

Silk mixed, silk striped madras, silk bosom and finest woven fabrics; plaited or plain bosoms; laundered or soft cuffs. All sizes.

Women's $1.50 & $1.95* Undermuslins 95c *Sale Tuesday

Nightgowns, Petticoats and Combinations. Dainty creations of Nainsook, exquisitely trimmed with laces and ribbons; also embroidery edges.

$3 COLONIAL PUMPS—for women; gunmetal calf and patent leather; Goodyear welted or hand-turned soles; Cuban Louis heels; all sizes and widths; sale price . . . $1.95

$5 "FOOT-MOULD" SIDE LACE EFFECT SHOES—for women; sand putty, gray and bronze kid; also white canvas with black tips; Goodyear welted soles; leather Cuban Louis heels; all sizes and widths; sale price . . . $2.95

59c BLACK AND WHITE SHEPHERD CHECKS—42 inches wide; various size checks; sale price, yard . . . 35c

75c MOHAIR SICILIANS—50 inches wide; sale price, yard . . . 39c

69c WHITE HABUTAI SILK—36 inches wide; sale price, yard . . . 44c

$1.35 BLACK SATIN DE CHINE—40 inches wide; sale price, yard . . . 89c

$1.25 CREPE DE CHINE—all the best colors; also white and black; 40 inches wide; sale price, yard . . . 95c

$6.50 DIAMOND-SET CUFF LINKS—plain, large, Roman finish, with cut diamond; 10-kt. gold throughout; sale price . . . $4.95

$67.50 DIAMOND SOLITAIRE RINGS—37-100 karat fine white stone in 14-kt gold with platinum prong setting; sale price . . . $49

$3.95 QUADRUPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE—baking dishes with engraved cover; also casseroles, pierced designs; sale price . . . $2.75

59c JOINTED DOLLS—sleeping eyes; American style dresses; sale price . . . 39c

$4.75 CHARACTER DOLLS—infant and children styles; sale price . . . $2.85

$1.75 CONFIRMATION VEILS—made of fine quality Brussels net; size 38x72; 1 row lace, 1 row insertion; sale price . . . $1.19

$7.50 BRIDAL VEILS—Princess lace; can part ready to adjust; sale price, each . . . $5.50

25c CHIFFON VOILES—38 to 40 inches wide; stripes, dots, fancy figure and floral patterns; sale price, yard . . . 10c

59c SILK WASH CREPE DE CHINE—36 to 38 inches wide; black, also street and evening shades; sale price, yard . . . 29c

$3.95 CUT GLASS SUGAR AND CREAM SETS—sale price . . . $2.89

$10 CUT GLASS WATER SETS—complete with 4-pint jug, 6 tumblers to match and 11-inch reflector; combination floral and chair bottom cutting; sale price . . . $5.45

$6.50 CHINA STRAW MATTING—40-yard rolls; sale price . . . $4.75

$25 GOLDEN OAK BUFFETS—selected quartered oak; sale price . . . $16

$60 GENUINE SPANISH LEATHER LIBRARY SUITES—birch, mahogany finished frames; sale price . . . $42.50

29c ARTOTYPES—in dark frames; size 11x14; framed complete, sale price . . . 21c

49c DINING ROOM PICTURES—size 10x20, in 1½-inch oak frames; sale price . . . 37c

$12.75 LIFT COVER REFRIGERATORS—"Leader;" 43½ inches; ice capacity 55 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale price . . . $9.95

$24.75 SIDE ICER REFRIGERATORS—"Universal;" 47 inches; ice capacity about 100 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale price . . . $18.75

$1.25 WHITE RATINE SKIRTS—for stout women; belts 30 to 36; length 38 to 43; sale price . . . 98c

$3 PLAID SKIRTS—all-wool and washable ratine; sale price . . . $1.89

60c BUNGALOW RUSH MATS—size 24x39; sale price . . . 36c

$5.25 RAG RUGS—size 6x9; sale price . . . $3.55

28c WOODEN FRAMED SCREENS—24 inches high; extension 21x33 inches; sale price . . . 22c

39c WOODEN FRAMED SCREENS—30 inches high; extension 23x37 inches; sale price . . . 25c

$3.50 SOFT TOP MATTRESSES—covered in good quality ticking; well made; all regular sizes; sale price . . . $2.15

Women's and Misses' $10 "Sport" Hats, $5 *Tuesday,*

Dashing new styles of Peanut Straw and clever combination of Hemp and Velvet. Sailors and other styles that turn up in the back. Exclusive showing in this sale.

MAIN BUILDING

"City and Country" Sale of Groceries

This is the time to "stock up" with Groceries for the month of June—even for the entire Summer. The specially low prices quoted will materially reduce your household and table expenses. Orders for shipment to the seashore or country carefully packed and delivered without delay. Our Free Wagon Delivery Service reaches practically all homes in 733 towns within a radius of 30 miles. Mail and Telephone Orders filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000. ASK FOR OUR NEW GROCERY CATALOGUE. IT'S FREE. THESE SPECIALS FOR TUESDAY:

Coffee
Come and see our coffee roaster in daily operation.
HERALD BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.05; 3½ lbs., $1; lb . . . 31c
FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—5½ lbs., $1; lb . . . 19c
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb . . . 35c
SELECTED SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.75; 5½ lbs., $1; lb . . . 18c
ORANGE SUGAR or Lemon Sugar; makes a delicious summer drink; 5-lb. can, $1.25; medium size can . . . 24c
HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE—Fountain quality extra; sliced or grated; dozen, $2.35; reg. 24c large can . . . 19c

Potatoes
BEST "OLD" POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $1.65; 60-lb. bag, 85c; peck, 15 lbs . . . 23c
FANCY NEW POTATOES—peck, 68c; ½ peck . . . 35c

Quaker Cereals
At one-third below the usual prices.
QUAKER PINHEAD OATMEAL—6 packages 57c; regular 14c package . . . 10c
QUAKER GRANULATED HOMINY—reg. 22c large package . . . 16c
BEST FAMILY TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb . . . 35c
GREEN LIMA SUCCOTASH—Valley Brand; doz., $1.15; 3 cans . . . 29c

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
BEST NEW FARINA	58c	30c
WHOLE HEAD RICE	95c	48c
FRESHLY ROLLED OAT MEAL	45c	24c
FANCY PEA BEANS	80c	41c
FRESH CORN-MEAL	35c	18c
GRANULATED HOMINY	35c	18c
SMALL GRAIN RICE	57c	29c

Easy Jell
Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Orange, Cherry; 6 packages, 29c; reg. 10c package . . . 5c

Tomato Soup
Van Camp's best grade; reg. 10c can . . . 7c

Fresh Pineapples
New shipment, just arrived from Havana, for preserving or for dessert use; Crate 36 pines, $2.25; dozen, 79c; each . . . 7c

WASHING POWDER—Pride of the Kitchen brand; doz., 89c; 3 reg. 5c packages . . . 10c

Canvased Hams
For delivery to your city or country home.
ARMOUR'S STAR HAMS—"The Ham What Am;" lb . . . 20c
DOLD'S WESTPHALIA-STYLE HAMS—lb . . . 20c
SWIFT'S PREM

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; gentle, moderate, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,946. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERMANY REPLIES THAT IT WAS 'JUSTIFIED SELF-DEFENSE' TO SINK LUSITANIA; CAN NO LONGER 'OBSERVE REGULATIONS' WOULD ARBITRATE HER ATTACKS ON OUR OWN VESSELS; WASHINGTON DISTURBED BY THE NOTE, WHICH IS NOT FINAL

VON JAGOW EXPLAINS NOTE

Believes it Essential to Establish First 'a Common Basis of Fact.'

NOT GERMANY'S FINAL WORD

Hopes We Will Let Her Know Wherein Our Understanding of the Case Differs from Hers.

GERMANY HAS SUPPLIES

And Is in No Danger of Being Starved Out by the Embargo on Foodstuffs.

BUT WOULD CHANGE POLICY

Should Great Britain Return to the Contraband Rules "Generally Accepted Before the War."

BERLIN, May 30, (via London, Monday, May 31, 3:30 A. M.)—Gottlieb von Jagow, the Imperial German Foreign Secretary, received the correspondent of The Associated Press today and outlined the reasons which impelled the German Government to send an ad interim note to the United States Government, instead of a final and definite reply to the American representations regarding the Lusitania and other ships that have been torpedoed and Germany's submarine policy.

"The issues involved," said Herr von Jagow, "are of such importance, and the view in regard to the Lusitania show such variance, that the German Government believed it essential to attempt to establish a common basis of fact before entering into a discussion of the issues involved.

"We hope and trust that the American Government will take the same view of the case and let us know in what points their understanding of the facts differs from the German viewpoint as set forth in the note, and in what points they agree, before looking for a direct answer to their communication.

Hopes for Common Basis.

"The American note, of course, leaves the way open for a preliminary discussion of the situation as suggested in the German note. I hope that such a common basis of fact, once established, may serve as the groundwork for further conversations."

The Minister was unwilling to give a more definite outline to or to comment on the suggestion that an arrangement might be reached on a basis of an inspection and certification by the American Government of passenger ships, not carrying war cargoes, pointing out that he did not feel entitled to anticipate, as the other departments of the Government must be heard before suggestions could be definitely taken up or discussed.

Dr. von Jagow expressed pleasure at the newspaper announcement that American Line steamers were not carrying contraband, but he suggested the advisability of supplementing such newspaper statements by more definite authoritative announcements.

Points to British Embargo.

Replying to a question, Dr. von Jagow said that Germany had been willing from the outset to abandon her submarine war against merchantmen in response to a return by Great Britain to the regulations of war regarding contraband generally accepted before the war, the specific condition being the lifting of the embargo on foodstuffs and raw material, now on the list of conditional contraband.

It was not Germany's fault, but Great Britain's, he said, that the well-meant proposals of the United States for a compromise failed.

"The question of foodstuffs and raw materials," Dr. von Jagow said, "is not a question of necessity for Germany but one of principle. Germany has shown, I think, that it cannot be starved out by Great Britain's em-

Continued on Page 2.

"JUST LIKE HOME."
Consult the Country Board columns of The New York Times before you make your plans for vacation. They contain a select list of country homes. See next to last page today.—Advt.

Full Text of Germany's Reply to the United States

Berlin, May 29, via London, May 31,—1:08 A. M.

The undersigned has the honor to submit to Ambassador Gerard the following answer to the communication of May 15 regarding the injury to American interests through German submarine warfare:

The Imperial Government has subjected the communication of the American Government to a thorough investigation. It entertains also a keen wish to co-operate in a frank and friendly way in clearing up a possible misunderstanding which may have arisen in the relations between the two Governments through the events mentioned by the American Government.

Regarding, firstly, the cases of the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight, the American Embassy has already been informed that the German Government has no intention of submitting neutral ships in the war zone, which are guilty of no hostile acts, to attacks by a submarine or submarines or aviators. On the contrary, the German forces have repeatedly been instructed most specifically to avoid attacks on such ships.

If neutral ships in recent months have suffered through the German submarine warfare, owing to mistakes in identification, it is a question only of quite isolated and exceptional cases, which can be attributed to the British Government's abuse of flags, together with the suspicious or culpable behavior of the masters of the ships.

The German Government, in all cases in which it has been shown by its investigations that a neutral ship, not itself at fault, was damaged by German submarines or aviators, has expressed regret over the unfortunate accident, and, if justified by conditions, has offered indemnification.

The cases of the Cushing and the Gulflight will be treated on the same principles.

An investigation of both cases is in progress, the result of which will presently be communicated to the Embassy. The investigation can, if necessary, be supplemented by an international call on the International Commission of Inquiry, as provided by Article III. of The Hague agreement of Oct. 18, 1907.

When sinking the British steamer Falaba, the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing the passengers and crew a full opportunity for a safe escape. Only when the master did not obey the order to heave to, but fled and summoned help by rocket signals, did the German commander order the crew and passengers by signals and megaphone to leave the ship within ten minutes. He actually allowed them twenty-three minutes' time, and fired the torpedo only when suspicious craft were hastening to the assistance of the Falaba.

Regarding the loss of life by the sinking of the British passenger steamer Lusitania, the German Government has already expressed to the neutral Governments concerned its keen regret that citizens of their States lost their lives.

On this occasion the Imperial Government, however, cannot escape the impression that certain important facts having a direct bearing on the sinking of the Lusitania may have escaped the attention of the American Government.

In the interest of a clear and complete understanding, which is the aim of both Governments, the Imperial Government considers it first necessary to convince itself that the information accessible to both Governments about the facts of the case is complete and in accord.

The Government of the United States proceeds on the assumption that the Lusitania could be regarded as an ordinary unarmed merchantman. The Imperial Government allows itself in this connection to point out that the Lusitania was one of the largest and fastest British merchant ships, built with Government funds as an auxiliary cruiser, and carried expressly as such in the "navy list" issued by the British Admiralty.

It is further known to the Imperial Government, from trustworthy reports from its agents and neutral passengers, that for a considerable time practically all the more valuable British merchantmen have been equipped with cannon and ammunition and other weapons and manned with persons who have been specially trained in serving guns. The Lusitania, too, according to information received here, had cannon aboard which were mounted and concealed below decks.

The Imperial Government, further, has the honor to direct the particular attention of the American Government to the fact that the British Admiralty, in a confidential instruction, issued in February, 1915, recommended its mercantile shipping not only to seek protection under neutral flags and distinguishing marks, but also, while thus disguised, to attack German submarines by ramming. As a special incitation to merchantmen to destroy submarines, the British Government also offered high prizes and has already paid such rewards.

The Imperial Government, in view of these facts, indubitably known to it, is unable to regard British merchantmen in the zone of naval operations specified by the Admiralty Staff of the German Navy as "undefended." German commanders consequently are no longer able to observe the customary regulations of the prize law, which they before always followed.

Finally, the Imperial Government must point out particularly that the Lusitania on its last trip, as on earlier occasions, carried Canadian troops and war material, including no less than 5,400 cases of ammunition intended for the destruction of the brave German soldiers who are fulfilling their duty with self-sacrifice and devotion in the fatherland's service.

The German Government believes that it was acting in justified self-defense in seeking with all the means of warfare at its disposition to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy.

The British shipping company must have been aware of the danger to which the passengers aboard the Lusitania were exposed under these conditions. The company in embarking them, notwithstanding this, attempted deliberately to use the lives of American citizens as protection for the ammunition aboard and acted against the clear provisions of the American law, which expressly prohibits the forwarding of passengers on ships carrying ammunition, and provides a penalty therefor. The company, therefore, is wantonly guilty of the death of so many passengers.

There can be no doubt, according to the definite report of the submarine's Commander, which is further confirmed by all other information, that the quick sinking of the Lusitania is primarily attributable to the explosion of the ammunition shipment caused by a torpedo. The Lusitania's passengers would otherwise, in all human probabilty, have been saved.

The Imperial Government considers the above-mentioned facts important enough to recommend them to the attentive examination of the American Government.

The Imperial Government, while withholding its final decision on the demands advanced in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania until receipt of an answer from the American Government, feels impelled, in conclusion, to recall here and now that it took cognizance with satisfaction of the mediatory proposals submitted by the United States Government to Berlin and London as a basis for a modus vivendi for conducting the maritime warfare between Germany and Great Britain.

The Imperial Government, by its readiness to enter upon a discussion of these proposals, then demonstrated its good intentions in ample fashion. The realization of these proposals was defeated, as is well known, by the declinatory attitude of the British Government.

The undersigned takes occasion, et cetera, JAGOW.

The President's Note of May 13, to Which the Above Is the Reply.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, May 13, 1915

The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin:

Please call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs and after reading to him this communication leave with him a copy.

In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel Gulflight by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress, and amazement.

Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German Government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the Government of the United States was loath to believe—it can not now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices, and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great Government. It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German Government concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German Government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created, and vindicate once more the position of that Government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

The Government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German Government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away. This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality, and that it must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial Government accept, as of course, the rule that the lives of noncombatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

The Government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Imperial German Government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice, and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her; and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts it is understood the Imperial German Government frankly admit. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly, submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German Government, a formal warning, purporting to come from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States, and stating, in effect, that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril if his journey should take him within the zone of waters within which the Imperial German Navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of his Government, the Government of the United States. I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German Government a; this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning that an unlawful and inhumane act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

Long acquainted as this Government has been with the character of the Imperial Government, and with the high principles of equity by which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German naval authorities. It takes it for granted that, at least within the practical possibilities of every such case, the commanders even of submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of noncombatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction. It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains; that they will make reparation, so far as reparation is possible, for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

The Government and people of the United States look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt, and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greater confidence, because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special ties of friendship, but also by the explicit stipulations of the Treaty of 1828, between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.

Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment. BRYAN.

CONSIDERS IT DISAPPOINTING

Dissatisfaction With the Reply Is Reflected in Government Circles.

PROMPT REJOINDER LIKELY

Answer Will Probably be Sent to Berlin Within 24, or at Most 48, Hours.

TO RESTATE OUR POSITION

Intimation That an Early and Definite Reply Is Desired.

WILL REQUIRE REPARATION

And Assurances of Future Respect [illegible] Rights—Newspapers Echo Capital's Disapproval.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Germany's reply to the American note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, with a loss of more than 100 [illegible] lives, produced a feeling of profound disappointment here. Dissatisfaction at the failure of Germany to answer the demands of the United States was reflected in Government circles generally.

President Wilson had retired early—before the text arrived—but from a reading of the summary published today and Ambassador Gerard's forecasts, he had an accurate impression of what it contained.

Secretary Bryan would make no comment. Other Cabinet officers were reticent, but there was little concealment anywhere that the answer from Berlin had produced a grave situation in the relations between the United States and Germany. Just what course of action the United States will pursue is undetermined.

Press dispatches giving the text of the reply came during the evening and were sent to the White House. The official text from Ambassador Gerard arrived just before midnight, and will be placed before the President early tomorrow. There will be a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

Prompt Answer Probable.

From a previous knowledge of President Wilson's position, it was generally predicted tonight that a prompt answer would be sent to Berlin, perhaps in twenty-four or forty-eight hours. This is expected to give the American Government's understanding of the facts—that the Lusitania was not armed and carried no concealed guns, that she sailed from the United States a peaceful merchantman, and that under all rules of international law and humanity the vessel should have been visited and searched and her passengers transferred to a place of safety, whether she carried ammunition or not. American law does not prohibit the carrying of ammunition on passenger ships, it will be asserted, but only self-exploding material, and that liners in the past have been permitted to carry arms and ammunition by special ruling of the State Department on the meanings of Federal statutes.

Germany's failure even to discuss the reparation demanded by the American note, and her evasion of the request that guarantees be given that American vessels and lives be not endangered in the future are the main points, however, which the United States Government, it was generally believed tonight, would advert in the second note.

Doesn't Remove Risks.

The expressions of regret and offers of reparation for unintentional attacks on neutral ships are expected to have little weight in determining the nature of the response of the United States. When the note of May 13 was sent it was pointed out that such promises did not remove the risks to which American vessels and lives were subjected—and to support this contention the United States will add, it is said, that the American steamer Nebraskan was ordered

without warning within the last few days.

While it is generally thought that the United States will answer Germany's request for facts with a restatement of the circumstances as recited in the American note of May 13, the promptness with which the reply will be dispatched is counted upon to serve as an indication that the American Government wishes an early answer and does not desire to engage in a protracted diplomatic discussion.

President Determined.

Persons close to President Wilson have learned that he is determined to obtain reparation for the Lusitania victims and assurances of respect for American rights in future, and that, failing this, he will not hesitate to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

In German quarters here tonight it was reiterated that the Lusitania was armed.

To controvert this the United States has proof, which was gathered before the American note was sent, that there were no guns aboard. Furthermore, the British Government entered into an informal agreement with the United States early in the war to see that no British vessels left American ports armed.

SURPRISE AT THE CAPITAL.

Officials Refuse to Comment, but Show Disappointment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The official text of the German answer to President Wilson's Lusitania note of May 13 was received in Washington tonight in press dispatches from Berlin, but arrived too late to be shown to any considerable number of officials and public men whose comments would give an inkling of the impression created by the German contentions.

A copy of the text, as cabled to newspapers in this country, was sent to President Wilson, but no statement was forthcoming from the White House as to his views on the points made by Germany.

Most of the official comment obtainable here today was based on the summaries of the German note printed in the morning newspapers. It was gathered tonight, however, that the views that had been formed after reading the summaries had not been changed in any appreciable degree by a perusal of the full text of Germany's response.

Judged by what is said by persons in a position to understand the feeling of the Government, the German reply is a great disappointment in that it makes entirely unsatisfactory answers to the main contentions of President Wilson in his protest over the sinking of the Lusitania.

Germany, it is pointed out, has virtually ignored the outstanding point of the President's communication, which was that the German submarine warfare on unarmed merchant vessels was in violation of both the laws of nations and the laws of humanity and should be abandoned.

There appears to be a very general opinion here that Germany, to use an American slang expression, has sought to sidestep the real issue. While President Wilson's feeling with regard to German contentions is not disclosed, believed among those who have had the acquaintance of the views of Lusitania case, that he will not accept Germany's arguments in her own case as a proper response to the instructions of this Government and will proceed to act accordingly.

Disregard Defense as Trivial.

It seems to be clear that the German sinking of the Lusitania in any way acceptable to his Government. The suggestion that the Lusitania's passengers would, in all human probability, have been saved if the explosion of ammunition on the vessel, caused by the torpedo fired by the German submarine, had not sent her to the bottom quickly, will be regarded as trivial by the President and his advisers.

The contention that the Lusitania was an armed vessel of the British Navy has already been controverted to the satisfaction of this Government by the official reports of the Collector of Customs at New York. Altogether, the contention that the Cunard Company, and not the German Government, was responsible for the loss of life though the sinking of the Lusitania will arouse no sympathy among the members of the Washington Government, according to the interpretation placed on the opinions expressed here today and tonight.

The expressions of regret in connection with the German attacks upon the American steamers Gulflight and Cushing, while pleasing to this Government, will not have the effect, it is believed, of taking the minds of the President and his advisers off the crucial issue involved—the inhumanity of the German submarine warfare as practiced against unarmed merchant vessels.

The President in his note of May 13 called on Germany to abandon her submarine warfare. The German response evades this virtual demand, and seeks to postpone a settlement of what the President declares until after the German and American Governments have agreed on a set of facts suggested by Germany. In proposing that the facts first be determined, Germany held consistently to her circular statement communicated to this Government on May 11.

In this she gave assurances that every care would be taken to avoid attacks on neutral vessels, and that when such attacks occurred she would undertake to ascertain the circumstances, and where there was a disagreement resort should be had to adjustment by an international commission provided for in the General Hague treaty of 1907.

No Long Discussion.

This process, renewed formally in the German response to the President's communication of May 13, is understood to be wholly unacceptable to the United States Government. It was said today that President Wilson might, in certain circumstances, be willing to agree to an adjustment of the Gulflight and Cushing cases on the basis of an agreed statement as to the facts involved, but Germany, it was pointed out, had wholly overlooked that there could be no arbitration under the position taken by the President of any matters affecting attacks by German submarines on American ships or on foreign merchant vessels carrying American passengers, so long as the submarine warfare continued. It is evident that the President will not be satisfied with any prolonged negotiations or any resort to arbitration that is not accompanied by assurances of the German Government of a complete cessation of submarine warfare against unarmed merchant vessels.

It has been made clear that the American position is that a German submarine encountering an unarmed merchant vessel must ascertain the facts concerning her status before resorting to force, and then only after passengers and crew have been taken off or have reached a place of safety. The German position, as it is understood here, is that a submarine may fire her torpedo at once and afterward an effort shall be made to ascertain the facts.

The positions of the two Governments are diametrically opposed, and it is believed here that President Wilson will adhere to his previous attitude that the conceded right of visit and search shall be exercised by every German submarine commander before attempting to sink an unarmed merchant vessel, and that failure to observe this rule will cause the United States Government to put into practice its formal notice that Germany will be held to a "strict accountability."

Opinion in Washington, as interpreted from the expressions obtained today and tonight, is very strong that President Wilson will stand firmly by the primary principle enunciated in the American notes to Germany of Feb. 10 and May 13, that the German submarine commanders must adhere to the rule of visitation and search or else abandon submarine warfare.

What the course of the United States will be is problematical, but feeling is pronounced here that President Wilson, after reiterating what was said in his note of May 13 and disposing of the German defense, will call on Germany for a prompt compliance with the American demands.

One of the suggestions made today was that Germany realized that she had no real defense for the sinking of the Lusitania and was seeking to cover up her violation of the laws of humane warfare in the best way she could.

This suggestion follows out a theory that Germany had figured that the Lusitania would remain afloat for several hours after she was torpedoed and thus give passengers and crew ample opportunity to escape to the nearby Irish coast. If there had been no loss of life, the German Government would have been able to point to the sinking of the Lusitania as an earnest of the intention to sink British passenger ships and use the incident as a warning that Americans and other neutrals must not take passage on belligerent merchantmen. But this plan did not materialize and she is now seeking, it is contended by those who surmise that the German may have had in mind the outcome indicated, to put the best face possible on a case that she realizes is defenseless.

The suggestions in the German note that the Lusitania met her fate partly through violating the American laws forbidding shipment of explosives on merchant ships carrying passengers have apparently made no impression here except in the way of causing amazement that the German Government should seek such means of appealing to the United States in endeavoring to justify the sacrifice of the lives of more than a thousand innocent persons.

Citing Our Laws.

The point made concerning the law relating to high explosives is in line with the comment heard in Germany after the Lusitania was sunk—that the Captain of the vessel was responsible for the disaster because he had violated an American statute, and that he should be prosecuted. If any answer is made by the United States to the argument embracing allusion to the high explosive law it is likely to take the form of a plain intimation that without regard to whether the loss of life among those on the Lusitania was due to the presence of ammunition in the ship's cargo, the domestic statutes of the United States and their enforcement are none of Germany's business.

These matters, it is suggested, do not enter into a consideration of the great outstanding fact that a merchant ship carrying passengers was torpedoed without warning, when the rules of warfare recognized between nations required that she should not be attacked or injured until the right of visit and search, a right pointed out by President Wilson in his note, had been exercised and passengers and crew had been removed to a place of safety, which, as the President was careful to indicate, did not mean merely to permit them to be left to the mercy of the seas in small boats.

It has been explained by citations from a decision of the then solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labor, that the American law relating to the transportation of explosives on emigrant vessels—known as the Passenger act of 1882—did not apply to ammunition of the character carried on the Lusitania. Within the meaning of that law, the fixed and packed ammunition carried by the Lusitania did not comprise the dangerous explosives to which the law applies.

Furthermore, the enforcement of that law is made a duty of the Collector of Customs at the port of departure, who is required to see that a ship carrying emigrants has no high explosives of the character and quantity described in the statute in her cargo, so that the unofficial suggestions made in Germany that the Captain of the Lusitania should be prosecuted for a violation of the act would not apply to Captain Turner, but to an officer of the United States Government, in this case Dudley Field Malone, the Collector of Customs at New York.

But the Treasury Department has satisfied itself that the ammunition on the Lusitania was of the character permitted to be transported on ships carrying emigrant passengers, and the German contention in this respect will have no standing in the response that the Government will make to the German note.

Waived Technicalities.

There will be no waiving by President Wilson of his determination not to have the main issue clouded by technicalities. It was known definitely when he sent his note of May 13 that he had brushed aside all technicalities and planted himself upon recognized rights under international law and upon the higher and broader rights of humanity. But even upon technical grounds, so far as they have been recognized by the German Government with respect to American laws, it can be shown that the German position is untenable and wholly wrong.

Vessel Not Armed.

The German contention that the Lusitania was an armed vessel of the British auxiliary naval service causes no worry here. This Government has satisfied itself that the allegation that the Lusitania was armed had no foundation. The statement in the German note that she carried two guns mounted and concealed below decks does not accord with the official reports made to the Treasury Department by the Collector of Customs at New York.

If any evidence should be produced that guns that might be mounted were carried in the hold of the Lusitania, this Government would point out that there was a vast difference between that circumstance and the contention of Germany that guns were mounted and ready for use. In this connection the natural question has arisen why, if the German Government knew that the Lusitania was an armed auxiliary with guns already mounted, complaint was not made to the United States Government and a request made for the interning of the ship as required by the rules of international law with respect to armed warships and armed naval auxiliaries.

But even if the Lusitania carried guns and ammunition for purely defensive purposes it would not make her an armed vessel, according to a recognized rule. In this connection attention was called tonight to the fact that on Sept. 20, 1914, the State Department, with the approval of President Wilson, issued what was described as "memoranda" for the guidance of Government officials in the enforcement of American neutrality in cases of armed vessels visiting American ports. The first paragraph of the "memoranda" says:

"A merchant vessel of belligerent nationality may carry an armament and ammunition for the sole purpose of defense without acquiring the character of a ship of war."

The "memoranda" show that the owners or agents of a vessel carrying armament and ammunition must furnish evidence to establish that the armament is solely for defense and not to be used offensively, "whether the armament be mounted or stowed below," and this evidence must be presented in each case independently at an official investigation. Under the rules laid down in the "memoranda" the port authorities of New York were required to ascertain whether any guns that might have been on the Lusitania were intended for offensive or defensive purposes.

Troop-Carrying Charge.

The suggestion in the German note that the Lusitania had been engaged in carrying British troops created surprise here. Such a charge, to have any weight, must necessarily apply to the transportation of troops in organized bodies or contingents, and not to mere individual soldiers who might be proceeding from this country to join the colors in England. This suggestion of the German Government comes under the head of the points in the German note that are designated in some quarters as "trivial."

Several questions are asked here tonight with regard to the allegations concerning armament, ammunition, supplies, and British soldiers on the Lusitania. The questions may be summarized in one: How did the German Government know these things? Persons here consider it extremely doubtful that Germany should have known that there was any ammunition in the cargo of the Lusitania when she sailed from New York on her last voyage.

Such information is of a military character, and the German agents in this country, even if they had ascertained at the time or after the Lusitania's departure from New York that she had war munitions on board, would have had no means of communicating it to Berlin, for the reason that this Government does not permit military information to be sent by radio to any European belligerent by any of its agents in this country, and the German agents here could send no such message by cable that would not pass through British territory and be confiscated there.

SAYS LUSITANIA CARRIED NO GUNS

Cunard Agent Reiterates His Denial That the Big Liner Was Armed.

HAD NO SHELLS EITHER

Nor Did She Ever, He Asserts, Carry Ammunition, Except Safety Cartridges, in Hold.

Extracts from the German reply, including the passage attempting to put the blame for the loss of the Lusitania upon the Cunard Line, were read to Charles P. Sumner, General Agent of the line, last night by a TIMES reporter. Mr. Sumner, while indignant over the official character given by the note to the charges that the Lusitania carried mounted guns and large quantities of ammunition, said he could only emphasize his previous denials of all these allegations.

"I can only repeat what I have already said several times when these German allegations became current," Mr. Sumner said. "The Lusitania carried no guns, mounted or unmounted, in cargo or anywhere else.

"The Cunard Line has never carried ammunition in its passenger steamers, with the exception of the few cases of Remington safety, small-arm cartridges, such as the Lusitania carried in her cargo, and which were carried as cargo in peace times. These safety cartridges are such as all steamers have been in the habit of carrying, even before the war. They can be put into fire and otherwise severely tried, as has been shown by tests, without their exploding and doing any considerable damage. They could not under any circumstances have caused such an explosion as followed the torpedoing of the Lusitania.

"Further than this I can only say that the official inquiry into the sinking of the Lusitania is now in progress in Liverpool. There the falsity of these German charges will be abundantly proved."

As to the assertion that the Lusitania carried Canadian troops, it was said last night that the answer to this German charge was to be found in the passenger list of the ship and in the lists of those who lost their lives and of those who were saved. No Canadian troops were shown in any of these lists.

Marine Superintendent Denies.

Captain D. J. Roberts, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, denied emphatically last night that the Lusitania had guns, Canadian troops, or reservists on board when she sailed from New York on May 1 for Liverpool.

"I have boarded and inspected the Lusitania twice each day she has been in this port since her first trip in 1907, and can truthfully affirm that I have never seen a gun of any kind on the ship. All modern liners can carry quick-firing guns at the bow and stern if it is needed, but neither the Lusitania nor the Mauretania ever has been fitted with such weapons since they have been in the trade between New York and Liverpool."

"Could any guns have been concealed on the Lusitania without your knowledge?" the Captain was asked.

"Certainly not," he replied. "While the ship is loading I go through the cargo space each morning and afternoon. The Lusitania had about 1,500 tons on her last voyage, which was all stowed away by 7 o'clock on Friday night."

"Would you have known if there had been any Canadian troops or reservists among the steerage passengers?"

"Yes, because I go down into each steerage before the ship leaves and also get the report from the clerk on the pier, who has to stamp each ticket before the passenger is allowed on board.

"I finished my last walk through the ship at noon, just twenty-eight minutes before the Lusitania left the pier, and went to Captain Turner's cabin to say good-bye to him. There were about 400 in the steerage, I believe, and they were nearly all British subjects, men, women, and children."

Captain Roberts has been the Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line for several years and sleeps in his quarters at the pier when any of the big ships are in port.

CARRIED NO CANNON.

Collector Malone on May 9 Denied Lusitania Was Armed.

To Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, at 1:30 o'clock this morning, portions of the German note were read. When asked for an expression of opinion on the allegations as to armament of the Lusitania, the Canadian soldiers and the ammunition, the Collector said:

"I would consider it highly improper for me to discuss the case of the Lusitania, her cargo, or any question raised by the German note. When the Federal Government asks for a report from me, I shall send it."

The Collector on May 9 said:

"The report that the Lusitania was armed is not correct. The ship was inspected before sailing, as is customary. No guns were found, mounted or unmounted, and the vessel sailed without any armament. No merchant ship would be allowed to arm in this port and leave the harbor."

To this statement the Collector referred when questioned on the subject later.

Mr. Malone returned late Saturday night from Washington, where he conferred with federal officials. It was after this visit that Mr. Malone decided not to discuss the Lusitania matter.

It was the Collector himself who directed the examination of the Lusitania, as a result of which he issued the statement that the doomed ship carried no guns mounted when she left this port.

It is said that Mr. Malone will now put all of the eighty members of the neutrality squad under close questioning to determine whether any of them might have seen any guns below or above decks on the Lusitania.

LET SHIPS ARM FOR DEFENSE.

State Department's Order Affecting Merchantmen of Belligerent Nations

The State Department on Sept. 20, 1914, issued a memorandum as a guide to American port officials in which it was set forth that merchant vessels of belligerent nations might leave American ports carrying guns and ammunition for the "sole purpose" of defense.

These rules were issued after the State Department had considered several puzzling cases. One was that of the Adriatic, which entered New York Harbor carrying six-inch guns mounted on deck. After delaying the Adriatic for some time, the Government permitted her to leave port upon receiving assurances that her guns were to be used only for defense. Similar cases were those of the Merion at San Francisco and the Francisco at this port. These were English merchant vessels carrying passengers, and they sought to leave American ports armed on the plea that weapons were needed to defend themselves from attack by German cruisers.

These cases resulted in the rule that merchantmen of the belligerent nations might leave American ports with armament, provided the owners showed that the armament was not for offense. The text of the rules follows:

"A—A merchant vessel of a belligerent nationality may carry an armament and ammunition for the sole purpose of defense without acquiring the character of a ship of war.

"B—The presence of an armament and ammunition on board a merchant vessel creates a presumption that the armament is for offensive purposes, but the owners or agents may overcome this presumption by evidence showing that the vessel carries armament solely for defense.

"C.—Evidence necessary to establish the fact that the armament is solely for defense and will not be used offensively, whether the armament be mounted or stowed below, must be presented in each case independently at an official investigation. The result of the investigation must show conclusively that the armament is not intended for, and will not be used in offensive operations.

"Indications that the armament will not be used offensively are:

"1. That the calibre of the guns carried does not exceed six inches.

"2. That the guns and small arms carried are few in number.

"3. That no guns are mounted on the forward part of the vessel.

"4. That the quantity of ammunition carried is small.

"5. That the vessel is manned by its usual crew and the officers are the same as those on board before war was declared.

"6. That the vessel intends to and actually does clear for a port lying in its usual trade route, or a port indicating its purpose to continue in the same trade in which it was engaged before war was declared.

"7. That the vessel takes on board fuel and supplies sufficient only to carry it to its port of destination, or the same quantity substantially which it is accustomed to take for a voyage before war was declared.

"8. That the cargo of the vessel contains articles of commerce unsuited for the use of a ship of war in operation against an enemy.

"9. That the vessel carries passengers who are, as a whole, unfitted to enter the military service of the belligerent whose flag the vessel flies, or any of its allies, and particularly if the passenger list includes women and children."

VON JAGOW EXPLAINS GERMANY'S REPLY

Continued from Page 1.

bargo on foodstuffs. We may be a little short of some or another particular food product, but we have enough to live on and keep up the struggle.

"The same is true of raw materials, with which, according to the Declaration of London, belligerents have no right to interfere when they are not specifically destined for the armed forces of any enemy.

"Germany is able to get along, even if the imports of such materials are cut off. Germany, however, objects to the cool assumption of the British Cabinet that when it is unable to defeat the German armies legitimately on the battlefield, it is entitled to try to force the nation to its knees by economic pressure, disregarding all accepted precepts and regulations of war.

Denies Fortress Analogy.

"The analogy of the besieged fortress does not apply to Germany. The resident, who settles in a fortress, does so cognizant of the risk and aware that he can leave before the siege begins. But there is no precedent for the siege of the civilian population of a whole nation in its own land with no possibility of escape. Germany will fight such an unjustified method of war with all the means at her disposal."

Dr. von Jagow said he had absolutely no information regarding the American steamer Nebraskan, which was damaged by an explosion in the Irish Sea last week, and, in the absence of any definite news as to whether the ship was torpedoed or struck a mine, he declined to express any opinion as to the effect of the incident on the pending negotiations.

The Nebraskan, in any event, Dr. von Jagow said, was not torpedoed with design by a German submarine. The German policy regarding neutral shipping, even in the war zone, had been enunciated clearly. There was no intention of attacking neutral ships.

Working in Dark Regarding America.

"Are you an optimist or a pessimist regarding the German-American situation?" asked the correspondent, as he was taking his leave of the Foreign Minister.

"How can I tell you how our note will be received?" replied Dr. von Jagow. "I have no means of communicating with the Ambassador at Washington or of gauging public sentiment. Wireless communication is limited and rather unsatisfactory. There are no means for cabling, and the open wireless messages we are sending are read or interfered with by British stations. We are virtually cut off from America and are working in the dark."

Note Is Made Public.

The German reply to the note of the United States concerning the Lusitania was made public here today. It declares that it is not its intention to submit neutral ships in the war zone, which are guilty of no hostile acts, to attacks by submarine or aeroplane; that it is investigating the circumstances in connection with the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight, and that in all cases where neutral vessels, through no fault of their own, have been damaged, Germany will pay indemnification.

The reply urges that in the case of the Lusitania, which Germany alleges was armed and carried large stores of war munitions, it was "acting in justified self-defense in seeking, with all the means of warfare at its disposition, to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy."

The German Government recalls the proposals, submitted by the United States Government to Berlin and London, designed to end the submarine warfare and the shutting out of food supplies from Germany, which, it asserts, failed of their purpose because of the refusal of the British Government to agree to them.

SUBMARINES SINK 3 MORE VESSELS

The Tullochmoor's Men Ordered in Boats, Then Vessel Is Shelled.

DIDN'T ASK NATIONALITY

The Steamers Glenlee and Cysne Also Sent to Bottom—Crews Rescued by Frenchmen.

BARRY, Wales, May 30.—The British steamer Tullochmoor, 3,520 tons, was shelled and sunk by a German submarine Friday evening. The crew escaped and has landed here. The Tullochmoor was in ballast from Genoa for South Shields.

LONDON, May 30.—The steamer Tullochmoor was steaming off Ushant (westernmost of the islands off the coast of Brittany, France) on Friday evening when halted by a shot from a submarine. The submarine, Captain Holford said, was only fifteen yards distant from the steamer at that time. The German commander gave the steamer's crew ten minutes to launch their boats, and the twenty-six men rowed away without waiting to save their personal effects.

"The crew of the submarine," said Captain Holford, "made no attempt to board the Tullochmoor, nor was I asked to show my ensign or tell my nationality. The Germans kept firing into the ship until she went down. They must have had a good deal of ammunition to spare, for the steamer was the target for nearly forty shots before she disappeared."

While the Tullochmoor was still afloat Engineer Dockeray swam back from the small boat he was in and obtained the ship's papers.

The Tullochmoor's crew was rescued by the Spanish steamer Olizzara after spending three hours in the steamer's boats.

A dispatch to Lloyds from Ushant, Northern France, says the French vessel Dixi has passed there for Brest, having on board the crew of the British steamer Glenlee, which was sunk by a German submarine. The Glenlee was a steamer of 2,650 tons, and was owned in Glasgow. She was bound from Cardiff for Aden.

A dispatch from Brest says that French torpedo boats have brought into port the crew of the Glenlee and also that of the Portuguese steamer Cysne, which were torpedoed by a German submarine between the Scilly Islands and Cape Finisterre. The crews were picked up at sea by the French vessel Dixi, which transferred them to the torpedo boats.

The chief officer and sixteen men of the Elder-Dempster Line steamer Ethiope, which was torpedoed in the English Channel Friday night, have been rescued by the steamer Wiltshire and taken to Havre.

The steamer Saxonian took Captain McDonald and sixteen members of the crew of the Ethiope into Falmouth Saturday morning, and they reported that the other sixteen men of the crew were supposed to be afloat in the ship's boat.

The Tullochmoor, which was 340 feet in length, with a beam of 45.6 feet, was built in 1899. She was owned by the Moor Line of Newcastle.

MEGANTIC ESCAPES PURSUING SUBMARINE

Liner Sends 'S O S' to Queenstown, But Later Reports That She Is Safe.

QUEENSTOWN, May 30.—The White Star liner Megantic, with a large number of passengers, from Liverpool to Montreal, was chased by a submarine off the south coast of Ireland this morning, but escaped.

Considerable alarm was caused here early this morning when an "S O S" call was received from the liner, reporting that a submarine had been sighted. The first message was soon followed, however, by another saying that the Megantic had outdistanced the submarine and that she then was sixty miles southeast of Cork Harbor.

Later a third message was received from the steamer's Captain, reporting that he had evaded the submarine; that his ship was well to the westward, and that he was proceeding on his voyage, with all on board well.

FORTY-NINE MEN LOST IN MAJESTIC'S SINKING

And 321 on the Princess Irene, According to Official Reports.

LONDON, May 30.—Forty-nine men of the crew of the British battleship Majestic were lost when that vessel was torpedoed off the Gallipoli Peninsula on May 27, according to the casualty list issued tonight.

The number of men lost on the steamer Princess Irene, which was blown up in Sheerness Harbor, exclusive of 78 dockyard workmen, is given as 243.

SUBMARINE SETS SHIP AFIRE.

Crew of Russian Vessel Towed Awhile, Then Set Adrift.

LONDON, May 31.—The crew of eight men of the Russian ship Mars have arrived at Aberdeen after a perilous voyage. Their ship was shelled and set afire on Friday by a German submarine off Fair Island, the Shetlands.

The submarine towed the crew in a small boat for forty miles and then cut them adrift without warning.

SAW A SUBMARINE NEAR THE NEBRASKAN

The June Rose Sighted the Submersible a Little Before the Explosion

CROOKHAVEN, Ireland, (via London,) May 30.—The mate of the schooner June Rose, which has arrived here, reports that members of his crew saw a submarine at 4 o'clock last Tuesday afternoon, a few hours before the American steamer Nebraskan was seriously damaged by an explosion. The June Rose was in sight of the submarine from twenty to thirty minutes after first sighting her west of Fastnet. The schooner later saw the Nebraskan flying the American flag.

Consul General Skinner at London has telegraphed here for all available information concerning the presence of submarines in the vicinity of the Nebraskan.

OFFICIAL NEBRASKAN SURVEY COMPLETED

Experts' Report Withheld, But General Opinion Inclines to Torpedo Theory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—British and American naval experts representing the Admiralty and the American Embassy have completed their examination of the damage to the Nebraskan, which is in dry dock here.

No official statement has been given out, but the general opinion is that the vessel was torpedoed.

A WEAK EVASION, LONDON'S OPINION

Summaries of German Note Taken as Showing a Desire to Dodge the Issue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 31.—British opinions on the arguments advanced by Germany in the summaries of the German reply to America on the Lusitania case so far received here may be summed up in a few words. These opinions, of course, are merely those of an interested onlooker. They are that the German reply is a weak effort to evade the main point at issue.

The Daily Chronicle, basing an editorial article on a summary of the German reply to Mr. Wilson's note, telegraphed from Amsterdam says:

"According to it, Germany asks for a further delay to inquire into the facts and meanwhile she alleges (1) that the Lusitania was an armed cruiser carrying guns and gunners, (2) that our admiralty had instructed merchantmen to attack submarines, and (3) justified the German submarines in torpedoing any British ship at sight, and (3) that the fault was Great Britain's because we had rejected an arrangement whereby the Germans would have given up submarining merchantmen. It will be noted that the points are alternatives; if two were true, 2 would be unnecessary; and if 2 were true, 3 would be unnecessary. In point of fact, they are all easily shown to be untrue. Number 1 can be disproved at once by the New York customs authorities, and 2 and 3 by immediate comparison of dates and documents.

"If President Wilson accedes to the demand for more delay we imagine it will be on condition Germany stops submarining in the interim. The considerable time which has elapsed since his note was presented has been used by Germany to submarine a number of ships, including the Nebraska. Manifestly it would be giving her all she wanted to concede an indefinite further delay on the same terms."

PACIFISTS STARTLED BY ATTACK ON KAISER

Dr. Crane Denounces Lousitania 'Murder' at Plymouth Church Memorial Meeting.

For half an hour last night more than 1,000 persons who had gone to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to attend a memorial service for the dead of the Lusitania sat spellbound while Dr. Frank Crane, former Congregational minister and peace advocate, startled the pacifists by a bitter attack upon the Kaiser, in which he charged all those responsible for the sinking of the great steamship with willful, villainous, and shameful murder of noncombatants.

The warlike utterance of Dr. Crane marked the close of a service at which there had been much talk of the boon to humanity which might result from the sacrifice of those who died. One speaker had said that the war would result in a league of peace; another that the United States would lead the way in a great worldwide peace movement; still another expressed thanks that President Wilson had not acted on the moment and had realized that there was a greater thing than the honor of the nation or the protection of its citizens.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the church, was to say the last words after Dr. Crane concluded. He listened with apparent interest to Dr. Crane, but then announced the service would end with the singing of a hymn. Many in the audience smiled and made audible comments about the situation which had been caused by the unexpected turn affairs had taken.

The others who had spoken appeared to be dumfounded by what Dr. Crane said. They were the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union and representative of the New York State Peace Society, who presided; John Bates Clark, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, an ardent peace worker, and Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan.

"The President of the United States may be neutral," Dr. Crane said. "Well, he has to be. This church may be neutral. Perhaps it has to be. But I am not neutral. I don't have to be, and I would not feel that I could speak at a meeting on a subject like this unless I said what I believed to be true.

"The sinking of the Lusitania was one of the most dastardly crimes in the history of the world. To me there is no other view to be taken of it. The question is: What are you going to do about it? If sending 100,000 men over to Europe would help in licking Germany, I would gladly enlist. But it wouldn't help.

"The firing of a torpedo into a merchantman and the killing of noncombatants, men, women, and children, for the glory of the Kaiser or any one else was murder, infamous, villainous murder.

"What we need in this world is government. We are living in a state of anarchy. This Government is the one to act, and the time to act is now. By that, I don't mean that we should enter into the war. It wouldn't do any good. But there is only one way to stop war, and that is to take away the things to fight with.

"I don't think there is going to be any effectual league of peace after the war. From the first there have been but two effective ways of government: empire and federation. The Kaiser is trying empire, and we all know his destination. It can't be done. The only way is federation. That is the way we have here.

"Now you can't imagine a war between Ohio and Indiana. All of the States may have their Theodore Roosevelts and want to fight, but they can't. Why? Well, they haven't got anything to fight with. Now, why can't the republics of America start the movement for a world federation here and start it now? It is the only way to extend it to Europe and end war for all time.

"It won't make it be necessary to have money, and this country is richer than any country in Europe—now. If the war continues until Dec. 31 this nation will be richer than all the countries of Europe combined. It will be in a position to fight the world, and it will be in a position to lead the movement for a world federation. Why not put the Monroe Doctrine in the wastebasket and say with the other American Republics that we will adopt a doctrine which will take in the whole world?"

Dr. Lynch said there as something higher than the honor of a nation or the protection of its subjects; something which represented humanity.

GERMAN COMMENT ON THE LUSITANIA

Loss of Life Is Regretted, but the Action of the Submarine Is Extolled.

CALLED A "BRILLIANT DEED"

Berlin Journal's Expert Lauds "Achievement"—Hamburg Writer Blames Wilson.

The following are some of the views expressed by leading German newspapers, in recent issues just received here, concerning Germany's justification for sinking the Lusitania. While all of them express varying degrees of regret for the loss of the lives of non-combatants, all agree that the sinking was justified, assuming it as a settled fact from the start that the Lusitania was an armed ship, listed as an auxiliary cruiser by the British Admiralty. They also maintain that she was sufficiently warned in accordance with international law. As a result, after expressing regret for the passengers, the newspapers as a rule congratulate the Fatherland, sometimes gleefully, on the destruction of the ship.

The Berliner Tageblatt of May 8, in an article by Captain L. Persins, its naval expert, says:

"Deeply moved, we received the announcement of the destruction of the Lusitania, in which countless persons lost their lives; persons who, for the greater part, perhaps, had not the slightest connection with the war, who—as was certainly the case with the steerage passengers—had scarcely a suspicion of the dangers that lurked around their ship. We pity their hard fate with sincere hearts, but at the same time we know ourselves to be free of any blame.

"It was the Lusitania, which, three months ago, at the command of the British Admiralty, began flying the false flag. And this flag swindle is chiefly to be regarded as responsible for the fact that our submarine commanders were compelled to proceed without consideration for the rescue of the passengers and crews of torpedoed ships if they did not wish to expose themselves and their men to a bad risk in a manner conflicting with their duty.

"All the many persons who have now been made to mourn, may utter their complaints against Mr. Winston Churchill, who, through his conscienceless orders, that must bring upon him the curses of humanity, conjured up this cruel method of waging war.

"One may rest assured that the cry of indignation that will now be transmitted through the whole world by the English cables will again be directed against Germany.

"But we must hope that later calm deliberation will speak the verdict of condemnation against the British Admiralty, the more because in the case of the Lusitania it was a war ship that was destroyed. This circumstance will prudently be hushed up from English quarters, and it is therefore especially important to point it out. The Lusitania was in the list of English auxiliary cruisers. It carried an armament of twelve 15-centimeter guns. Its crew was about 600 men. It was therefore manned and equipped more strongly than any German protected cruiser whatsoever. The armament of the latter consists of only ten or twelve 10.5-centimeter cannon, and they have as crew 300 to 370 men.

"Every warship, as needs scarcely be said, may expect to be torpedoed without previous warning by a submarine. Therefore, the Lusitania, too, as an auxiliary cruiser, must have been prepared for an attack. Fuller details as to how the torpedoing took place are not yet at hand. It was at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, therefore bright, clear daylight. How was it possible for the submarine to creep up without being detected? Did the watchfulness of the Lusitania prove so altogether defective? The vessel has a speed of 25 knots. Even the fastest submarine cannot go more than about 16 knots above water, and therefore about 10 knots under the water. Did the Lusitania perhaps stop to take on a pilot, or for some other reason?

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"At all events, the achievement of our submarine was a brilliant deed of the very first order (ein Glanzstück erster Ordnung). When the rumor arose in New York in the beginning of May before the departure of the Lusitania, that the ship would be torpedoed—Alfred Vanderbilt received a telegram to that effect—it was said that the British Admiralty would take all steps necessary to protect the ship and the passengers could rest easy. Now, what were those steps of precaution, and why did they prove ineffective? If they were actually taken, that merely heightens the value of the service rendered by the German submarine commander.

"He succeeded in torpedoing with complete success a ship having a speed twice as great as his own. A giant ship—the Lusitania had a displacement of 41,440 tons, a registered tonnage of 31,550 tons, was 232.3 meters long, 26.8 meters in breadth, and had a depth of 17.3 meters—was destroyed by a David that measured only a few hundred tons. A torpedo shot that cost only about 12,000 to 15,000 marks ($3,000 to $3,750) destroyed countless human lives, a ship the building and equipping of which cost about 50,000,000 marks, and goods of inestimable value.

"Lusitania—the name of this ship once rang joyous from millions of British lips. It was eight years ago when the Lusitania, with a maximum speed of 26.04 knots and an average speed of 24.25 knots, cut madly through the waters of the Atlantic from Queenstown to New York in 4 days, 19 hours, and 23 minutes. So the press announced across the great pond and on this side. Every British chest expanded, for thereby Albion had insured for itself the blue ribbon of the ocean, which had been in German possession for only ten years. Till 1897 England held that tightly. The steamships of the Cunard, White Star, and Inman lines were lighter-footed than the solid German ships. Then the North German Lloyd picked up the prize.

"In the forges of Stettin the keel of Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was stretched. When the latter made its first trip across the ocean, it ran playfully past all other steamships. The voyage was made with an average speed of 23 knots. Germany had wrested the blue ribbon to itself. England foamed at the mouth with envy. The Government assured the Cunard Line of a subvention of 40,000,000 marks at 2½ per cent. interest, &c. The Lusitania and the Mauritania were put upon the docks at Barrow-Clydebank and Wallsend on May 7 and Sept. 20, 1906, respectively. They won the blue ribbon. Their victory was purely a money matter.

"German shipping companies receive and accept no subsidies for such expensive and uneconomic undertakings. The Lusitania used 9,000 tons of coal for 3,000 nautical miles; the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse needs but 4,000 tons for that distance. The latter ship travels from Queenstown to New York in about eight hours more time. Aside from the great expense of building and maintaining the English giant liners, the quantity of coal alone shows with what little economy the English lines must operate.

"One of the two ships that held the blue ribbon now lies at the bottom of the Irish Sea. Only with sorrow will the name, Lusitania, be remembered, that was once spoken with so much pride. Germany's sorrow, too, mingles with that of the entire civilized world for the lives of so many hundreds of innocent individuals."

Under the title, "Ill-Timed Speech," the Social Democratic Vorwärts says in its issue of May 11:

"In the Post, Freiherr von Zedlitz (one of the leading Conservative members of the Prussian Diet,) writes of the Lusitania catastrophe:

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"That our submarine war would lead to such grave events as the sinking of the giant steamship Lusitania probably no one believed in England or America a few days ago. With a few cheap phrases they thought they could dismiss the earnest warnings of our Government as well as the public warning given by our Ambassador Count Bernstorff before the sailing of the Lusitania. And still the achievements heretofore accomplished by our submarines might have sufficiently opened the eyes of the enemy shipping circles to the grave dangers to which they would expose life and property aboard their ships by a continuation of their shipping business. The full responsibility for the damage wrought by the sinking of the Lusitania must fall upon these shipping circles and the English Government.

Calls Sinking Permissible.

"That the sinking of the Lusitania was permissible under international law cannot be seriously contested. According to the law of seizures at sea, maintained especially by England, every enemy merchant ship can be seized and, if the circumstances do not permit of its being brought into a port of the nationality of the captor ship, may be immediately destroyed. Even this point of view justifies, according to English law, the sinking of the Lusitania.

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"That our submarine war would lead to such grave events as the sinking of the giant steamship Lusitania, probably no one believed in England or America a few days ago. With a few cheap phrases they thought they could dismiss the earnest warnings of our Government as well as the public warning given by our Ambassador Count Bernstorff before the sailing of the Lusitania. And still the achievements theretofore accomplished by our submarines might have sufficiently opened the eyes of the enemy shipping circles to the grave dangers to which they would expose life and property aboard their ships by a continuation of their shipping business. The full responsibility for the damage wrought by the inking of the Lusitania must fall upon these shipping circles and the English Government.

Calls Sinking Permissible.

"That the sinking of the Lusitania was permissible under international law cannot be seriously contested. According to the law of seizures at sea, maintained especially by England, every enemy merchant ship can be seized and, if the circumstances do not permit of its being brought into a port of the nationality of the captor ship, may be immediately destroyed. Even this point of view justifies, according to English law, the sinking of the Lusitania.

"That the steamship was in addition armed, and that it carried large quantities of contraband, yes, even ammunition, is in itself less a matter for consideration in the case of an enemy ship than in the case of a neutral vessel. For even the enemy nature of the ship permits, according to recognized law, the seizure and destruction thereof.

"And if, in general, previous information must be given, this, too, is not lacking. Nobody will in international law demand a formal registered transmission of such information. It suffices that there should be called previously to the clear cognizance of the ship destined for destruction the fact that this destruction threatens it. This, in the present case, happened in more than sufficient measure. That the Lusitania was, moreover, conscious of the threatening danger is shown clearly by the fact that it was precisely that ship which, on a previous occasion, in order to escape that danger, made the worst abuse of the neutral flag. In the present case, moreover, an express warning was given by our Ambassador at Washington before the voyage was begun.

"For this reason all the English and American indignation will not be able to erase the fact that the procedure on our part in this case was quite correct.

Disputes American View.

"The view expressed in America, that our submarines cannot operate against enemy ships if American citizens happen to be aboard, has nowhere a foundation in law. That view was not maintained in the present war until now, despite the fact that many neutrals, including also Americans, have been aboard the many enemy ships sunk by our cruisers and submarines. It may be of special significance for Mr. Wilson and his friends that this time fate struck Mr. Vanderbilt. But that cannot alter the principle that as long as the right of sea booty exists a warship in its steps against an enemy ship can never be hindered by the fact that neutral persons happen to be aboard the ship.

"But from this there follows further that there is no ground in law for claiming damages from the German Empire for those damaged by the sinking of these neutral persons. Whether or not our Government may for political reasons give consideration to such claims to a certain extent, is a question that naturally does not come up for discussion here. Here it is merely a matter of whether there exists a right under international law to claim such damage.

"This question may be answered completely in the negative. The Hamburg Prie Court denied some time ago the right to damages in the sinking of neutral property.

Sail "At Their Own Risk."

"The same must hold good for the sinking of neutral persons. These go aboard enemy ships at their own risk. They know, and in the present case certainly knew, that enemy ships can be captured and also destroyed forthwith by our warships. Even by reason of the standpoint of overwhelming culpable neglect of their own, which must apply in international law as well as in damage suits in private law, every claim for damages here must be rejected. For it is not proper that a person who has suffered damage, after he himself has in the main been to blame for the damage, shall also be recompensed for this damage. But even aside from this fact, a claim for damages must fail owing to the fact that our submarines are under international law entitled to destroy the ship, the ship always consisting the main issue as opposed to the persons that happen to be aboard it, and inasmuch as in the present case the destruction of the ship without the persons aboard would not have been possible under the circumstances.

"But if our submarine operated in accordance with the lawful practice of warfare there can, in the absence of an express provision of law, be no talk of a duty to pay damages.

"Finally, the United States must say to themselves that they themselves could have prevented this accident if they had acted with the necessary firmness toward England in support of the proposal made by our Government to obtain from England the unhampered import of foodstuffs to Germany. Mr. Wilson permitted a lack of decisiveness to interfere, as in all things concerning England; he can therefore suffer the sinking of the Lusitania to be written down in his own debit account."

SERBS REPULSE ALBANIANS.

Beat Off Strong Bands Attacking Frontier Blockhouses.

PARIS, May 30.—A Havas dispatch from Nish says that strong Albanian bands attacked Serbian blockhouses in the region of Mahoum on May 26. At the same time several hundred Albanians attacked frontier posts between Rastelitza and Ektirovitza with machine guns. In both cases the Albanians were repulsed.

They are reported to be preparing to renew the attack on Mahoum.

DRIVE CIVILIANS INLAND.

Austrians in Retreat Take Prisoners Women and Children.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 30, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—From irredentist territories comes news of fresh barbarities perpetrated upon the defenseless population by the retreating Austrians. Women, children, and old men were dragged from their homes, made prisoners, and sent toward the interior, probably to Salzburg.

In important centres through which the Austrians retreated prominent citizens of known Italian sympathies are secured as hostages. Handcuffed by Austrian gendarmes they were marched off to unknown destinations.

SERBS TO RESUME ATTACK.

To Aid Italy Now That Reorganization of Army Is Complete.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) May 30.—News from Belgrade says that the reorganization of the Serbian Army has been completed.

It intends taking the offensive to aid the Italians.

ITALIANS SILENCE AUSTRIAN FORTS

Foes Turn Own Guns on Luserna as, Battered to Pieces, It Hoists White Flag.

WAY OPENED TO TRENT

Infantry Advancing on Tyrol Front as Artillery Demolishes Line of Fortifications.

ROME, (via Paris,) May 30.—Duels between forts in the high mountains of the Trentino-Tyrol frontier have shown that the Italian guns outclass those of the Austrian strongholds, some of which on the high plateau of Del Varone have been silenced. One fort—Luserna—which surrendered after being battered to pieces, was promptly made the target of another Austrian fort in the rear.

The capture of the line of fortifications under bombardment will make it easier for the Italians to march against Trent along Lake Caldonazzo, or against Rovereto along the Fogliaro road. Most of these forts were built five or six years ago. They have armored casements, with from four to eight guns with a straight trajectory, and from two to four guns with a curved trajectory for long-distance firing, besides a considerable number of machine guns.

The advance in Friuli, on the east, has encountered formidable opposition at the Isonzo defenses, where progress is further impeded by the fact that the river is greatly swollen.

Fort Luserna Hoisted White Flag.

The following report of the operations from the Italian Grand Headquarters under date of today was issued this evening:

In the Giudicarie Valley, on the Trentino-Tyrol frontier, (extreme southwest,) we occupied an important position, the summit of Spessa, near Storo.

Our artillery destroyed the armored fort of Luserna, on the Asiago plateau, which hoisted a white flag. Seeing this the Austrian fort Belvedere, situated further in the rear, immediately turned its guns against Fort Luserna.

The modern work on the summit of Vezana also was completely demolished by our artillery and occupied by infantry. The latter advanced at once as far as the village of Vezana, situated below, which had hurriedly been abandoned by the Austrians. Our loss was slight.

In Cadore we occupied the defile of the Croce, the Cortina d'Ampezza walls, and all the valley surrounding that township.

On the Friuli frontier the Austrians long ago strengthened the positions on the left bank of the Isonzo commanding the passages of the river, mounting a large number of medium-weight guns. These also hold strongly several points on the right bank covering the City of Goritz.

Heavy rains have swollen the river to abnormal proportions, causing it to run swiftly. Nevertheless our troops continue their progress with vigor. Their morale is excellent.

(Signed,) CADORNA.

Battle of the Adige River.

A battle along the Adige River began Thursday noon, when Alpine troops, with infantry detachments and customs guards, the latter acting as scouts and protected by mountain artillery, proceeded from Peri, occupying Borghetto and Avio and attacking Ala, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, 20 kilometers, 43 miles,) across the Austrian frontier.

Strong resistance was offered by the Austrians at the village of Pilcante, opposite Ala on the right bank of the Adige, where the bridge across the river had been destroyed. The Austrians were protected by three lines of intrenchments and inflicted considerable losses on the Italians who finally succeeded, however, in occupying the first line and then opened a violent bombardment of the others.

Threatened also by batteries on Monte Altissimo, which might have cut off their retreat, the Austrians retired from Pilcante at sunset leaving behind arms, ammunition, and provisions. They were pursued as far as Serravalle, four miles north, and several were made prisoners. The Italians then returned to Pilcante and Ala where they intrenched themselves while the Austrians retired to Mori.

Following is the official report of the earlier fighting, issued by the War Office today:

On the frontier in Tyrol and Trentino the combat continues between our artillery placed on our works at Tonale and the plateaus of Asiago and Lavorne and that of the enemy, who still responds vigorously. However, the Austrian forts, Luserna, Busa, and Spitzverle, are seriously damaged.

On May 27 our infantry troops were reinforced by a customs force and artillery, and advanced on both banks of the Adige in the direction of Ala. After capturing the village of Pilcante, which was protected by a number of trenches, we succeeded in taking Ala and consolidated there. The combat lasted from noon till night, our losses being light.

On May 26 the Alpine detachments forced Lavared, near Misurina, and put to flight by a vigorous offensive two companies of the enemy.

On the Carniola frontier action by our medium calibre artillery against Monte Groce, Carnico, and Malbogetto continues effectively despite heavy fogs, which remain a serious obstacle in operation in the mountains. A high defile in Val de Raccolana has been in our hands since May 27.

On the Friuli frontier on the night of May 27 and 28 our dirigibles accomplished successful incursions into the territory of the enemy, causing serious damage. Numerous bombs were thrown and attained their object, despite the fire by the enemy. On May 27 and 28 enemy aeroplanes from Pola were obliged to land near the mouth of the Po and were captured.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) May 30.—A telegram from Lugano says that King Victor Emmanuel, who is in supreme command of the Italian forces, witnessed the capture of Ala, in the Adige Valley, by his troops.

Say Italians Fled at First Shot.

VIENNA, May 30.—Concerning the operations on the Italian frontier the War Office today gave out the following:

The Italians resumed their artillery fire against our works on the Plateau of Fongaria Lavasore. Hostile detachments entered Cortina, but fled at the first shot.

There is nothing to report from the Carinthia frontier.

In the coast region the enemy did not again attack on the heights to the north of Goritz. The attempts to cross the Isonzo near Monfalcone were easily repulsed by our patrols.

BERNE, (via Paris,) May 30.—Travelers from Austria report that a large number of trains loaded with German troops, chiefly infantry, and artillery are moving to Southern Tyrol. Innsbruck is crowded with German soldiers.

GENEVA, May 30.—A dispatch from Vienna says Baron Ohlsmecky has offered a prize of 10,000 crowns ($2,500) to the first Austrian soldier who captures an Italian flag.

KING VICTOR VISITS WOUNDED.

Mass Celebrated Before Sunrise in Italian Camps.

UDINE, May 30, (via Italian Frontier and Paris.)—Military chaplains celebrated mass before sunrise today in the camps of Italian troops in the presence of soldiers and officers.

King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by General Brusati, his aid de camp, and General Cadorna, chief of the General Staff, visited the wounded at various points along the frontier. The first sufferers of the war were greatly affected by the visit of his Majesty.

The King was received in many cases at the entrances to camp hospitals by monks and nuns wearing on their ecclesiastical robes the same metal military stars that officers wear on the collars of their coats, showing that they are in the service of the army.

The King asked each wounded soldier to tell his experiences on the firing line.

The most impressive religious service was at Grado, where high mass was celebrated in the cathedral with an early mediaeval liturgy peculiar to that district. The congregation joined with the priest in reciting the prayer ordered by the Pope for "times of war," which the people are urged to perform their duties "in the name of their God, their country and their King."

ITALY SUSPENDS RECRUITING.

Rush of Volunteers Too Great to be Handled—Catacomb Spy Scare.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—So enormous has been the rush of volunteers to join the colors that the authorities have temporarily suspended voluntary enlistment. Despite this order the recruiting bureaus are still crowded daily with applicants in prime of manhood, pleading for enrollment in the combatant ranks.

A cry of alarm has been raised of the possibility of German or Austrian spies being hidden in the catacombs, which extend for miles and miles outside Rome. The major part of the excavations of the catacombs hitherto have been directed by Germans. The catacomb of San Sebastiano was until a month ago the active scene of German spadework. It is not very far from an important defensive post.

DUEL OF FORT GUNS 5,000 FEET IN THE AIR

Graphic Account of Picturesque Fighting as Witnessed From Mountain Side and Valley.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SETTE COMUNI, May 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have just seen an imposing artillery duel between Italian and Austrian forts among the mountains here at a height of 5,000 feet. Every mountain is capped by a fort, some on the Italian and some on the Austrian side of the frontier. The Austrians have the best positions, but Italians are silencing one after another of their forts, which dominate both valleys.

We left Vicenza early this morning, and speeding northward across the plain of Venetia soon saw before us a line of cloud-capped Alps. We reached the Gorge of Astico, where all further progress seemed stopped by the mountains. After a brief stop at Caltrono we sped on up the valley, and soon climbed out of the plain up a zigzag road on the face of the mountain. We saw below us the plateau of Sette Comuni, with the town of Asiago in the distance. Between and all round the mountains to the north the sites of Italian forts were pointed out to me.

Speeding across the plateau we soon arrived at Asiago, which was crowded with ammunition trains and supply columns. All was quiet for the moment, but we were told that Monte Verena had been firing all the morning. Soon, in fact, came a report which announced the opening of the afternoon cannonade. Clouds were drifting across the summit, which is over 6,000 feet high, and prevented us seeing the flash of the guns. We were told Verena was firing across Val Chugana at forts on the north side, which dominate Trent. Leaving Asiago we bore west down Val Dassa to Rotzo. Here we found ourselves between the Italian and Austrian positions. Above us, to the south, Fort Corbin was in action. Every minute or so from one of its armored turrets came a spurt of flame and smoke, followed by a sharp detonation and the scream of a shell over our heads. To the north, Campolongo was also firing.

Proceeding a little further, we found ourselves on the eastern side of Val d'Astico, and were witnesses of a duel between Italian forts and two on the Austrian side. The fort of Luserna, high above us, already had been silenced, but Croyer still was replying weakly. Each fort seemed to be firing in turn.

Behind and above us was Corbin, whose detonations were loudest. A report and whistle of a shell were followed by thunderous echoes which rolled around and around the mountains for several seconds. Then below us on a slight elevation in the bed of the Astico the fort of La Ratti spoke, and different echoes woke the valley. In a few moments a puff of white smoke rose from woods ahead, where Austrian positions then were. From Campolongo came another report, and another spurt of smoke showed where the shell had struck Fort Croyer. Croyer itself faintly replied now and then. Across the valley among the peaks on the western side Fort Tonezza was also firing, so that a regular succession of white puffs rose from the Austrian positions ahead and an almost continuous rolling of echoes shook the mountainsides.

As we sat on the hillside in the afternoon sun watching the duel, and while the soldiers plucked flowers and stuck them in their caps, it was difficult to believe that war was actually going on before our eyes. Only yesterday, however, when an Austrian mitrailleuse company attacked the post where we were this morning, they were driven off.

At length we were warned to leave the exposed point, and we proceeded down a steeply winding road into Val d'Astico. We saw two or three abandoned villages in the valley. As we passed quickly over the stretch of road under Fort La Ratti, which was exposed to fire from Croyer, the guns spoke sharply above us, but Croyer did not reply. Along most of the roads over which we traveled we were told that the King and his staff had passed yesterday to visit the forts.

ITALY'S KING GREETS ENGLISH MONARCH

George Replies in Kind, Rejoicing in Strengthened Ties of Friendship.

LONDON, May 30.—King Victor Emmanuel and King George have exchanged telegrams of felicitation over Italy's entry into the war. The message of the Italian King says:

The ancient traditional friendship between the Italian and English peoples now has been strengthened by bonds of blood in a war against a common enemy. With an ardent hope for victory I send your Majesty my cordial and friendly salutation.

King George replied as follows:

I have received with much pleasure your Majesty's telegram, and I hasten to reciprocate most cordially and sincerely the sentiments which you so kindly expressed. It is a source of deep gratification to me that our two countries now are closely allied in a great and noble cause against a common enemy, and I feel complete confidence in the success of our united efforts in conjunction with those of our allies.

I beg your Majesty to accept my best wishes for your welfare and for that of Italy, the old and valued friend of my country.

SWISS CALL OUT RESERVES.

Seventy Thousand Men of First and Third Divisions Called to Arms.

GENEVA, May 30, (via Paris.)—The Swiss Government decided today to mobilise the First and Third Divisions of reserves, numbering about 70,000 men.

VIENNA CLAIMS PRZEMYSL GAINS

Austrians Advance Southeast of Fortress—Russians Successful to the North.

MACKENSEN'S LOSS HUGE

Hundreds of Thousands Since May 20, Petrograd Says—Uses Strategy That Won Lodz.

LONDON, May 30.—Around the great fortress of Przemysl the mighty battle is still raging. The Austro-German armies are making a supreme effort to cut off the stronghold and free these armies for operations against Italy and the Allies in the west.

Although great human sacrifices are being made, their progress recently has been extremely slow, as the Russians have had time to bring up large reinforcements of both men and heavy artillery.

North of the fortress the Russians appear to be more than holding their own, but to the southeast the Austrians and Germans claim to have made further headway, and now command with their artillery the railway between Przemysl and Grodek, which runs just south of the main line between Przemysl and Lemberg. From the latter town the Russians draw a large portion of their reinforcements and supplies.

The battle is still undecided, and hopes run high in the allied camps that the Russians will be able to hold their lines until the advance of the Italians and the strengthening of the Anglo-French armies compel the Germans to withdraw part of their armies from Galicia.

The following official communication was issued today at Vienna:

On the lower Lubaczowka (Galicia) a Russian attack which resulted in hand-to-hand fighting was repulsed. Russian attempts to cross the River San near and below Sieniawa failed after the outset. East of the San the situation is unchanged. Our artillery holds under fire the railway line from Przemysl to Grodek, near Medyka. The troops of the Sixth Corps captured on the 27th eight Russian guns.

The enveloping line around Przemysl has been pushed further forward north and south of the fortress by the allied troops.

On the Dniester and to the south thereof the fighting continues.

On the Pruth line and in Russian Poland there is nothing of report.

The German official statement issued today says of operations on the east front:

On the occasion of Russian attacks on the Germans on the lower sector of the Lubaczowka River, northeast of Jaroslau and in the neighborhood of Stry, the enemy suffered heavy losses.

At Tlocki, southeast of Tlocki, an enemy division was driven back by our cavalry in a north-northeasterly direction. On the Dubysa a small German division was forced to abandon the village of Sawdieniki before a Russian surprise attack. Four cannon fell into the hands of the enemy. Our arriving reinforcements recovered the village and drove back our opponents.

In the Shavli region enemy attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to them.

Many Fierce Battles.

PETROGRAD, May 29, (via London, May 30.)—The following official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the Russian General Staff:

In the Shavli region the enemy, who fell back from his positions near Bubie, was engaged on the 27th in a battle on the Kurtowiany-Podubis front. Our troops yesterday captured enemy positions on this front, and the Germans, dislodged from the town of Kurtowiany, which was in flames are retreating in disorder, pursued by our troops. On the lower Dubysa, enemy attacks begun on the 27th ceased the next day.

The enemy, on the 27th, developed in the Ossowetz region a violent artillery fire, which did no damage to the fortress.

No important change has taken place in the desperate battle on the San between Sieniawa and Przemysl. Yesterday Russian troops delivered counter-attacks on the Lubaczowka River, as well as on the front of the villages Tukhla, Kalnikovrke, Naklo, and Baritch, which changed hands several times. The enemy prepared his attacks by a bombardment of our position with asphyxiating bombs. Numerous fugitives from General Mackensen's army, who were taken prisoners testified unanimously that the enemy's losses have been enormous.

Between Przemysl and the great marshes of the Dniester we repulsed on the 27th three enemy attacks east of Gousskow. The Germans during that day reached our wire entanglements, but suffered such heavy losses they could not hold their first positions.

On the Trans-Dniester front on May 27-28 there was a battle characterized by great violence. Large forces of the enemy, regardless of losses, marched obstinately to the assault of our positions between the great marshes of the Dniester and Dolina. All these attacks were repulsed.

Seeking to wrest from the hands of the enemy the initiative in the fight, our troops resolutely took the offensive on the left bank of the Svitze River and on the whole front as far as the River Lomnitza. Near Perekhinsky our offensive made successful progress.

SHOW MACKENSEN'S PLAN.

Russians Say He Has Lost Hundreds of Thousands on San.

PETROGRAD, May 30, (via London.)—The following official account of recent military operations has been issued from the headquarters of the Russian General Staff:

"The object of the prodigious efforts made by the enemy in the last few days has been the encircling of Przemysl. The desperate fighting on the San was interrupted on May 26, and the four following days were occupied by the enemy in an attempt to change the direction of his offensive from the northeast to the southeast. Between Sieniawa and Jaroslau fifteen bridges were constructed.

"While the enemy was changing his front the whole mass of the enemy of all arms was transferred to the west, which led to the supposition that the Germans were beginning a retreat, but on the morning of the 24th General Mackensen began to hurl his army against our positions between the Rivers Lubaczowka and San. Concurrently, hundreds of thousands of infantry, supported by a thousand guns of various calibres, well supplied with ammunition, attacked our trenches on the left bank of the San, in the direction of Radymno and Drogobitch, on a front of fifteen miles.

"General Mackensen, in endeavoring to turn our line at Przemysl, is repeating the manoeuvre which he practiced at the beginning of November in front of Lodz, when his army broke our lines near Strykow and Brzezny, while at the same time an attempt was made to turn us with his left flank. The same manoeuvre is being repeated now, but on a larger scale—not with isolated corps, but with entire armies, which, thanks to their mass, are slower moving. General Mackensen's manoeuvre still is incomplete, although some of his infantry regiments already have lost three-quarters of their effectives.

"Austro-German armies which were to have met General Mackensen and turned Przemysl from the south, have been wiped out near Gousskow in a vain attempt to pierce our front, while General Irmanoff, the hero of Port Arthur, crushed the garrison of Laisseco, behind Mackensen's army, on the Little Sieniawa, seizing trophies and cattle intended for the revictualing of troops directed against Przemysl.

"In spite of the enemy's tremendous losses, which since May 20 alone have amounted to hundreds of thousands, it would be premature to speak of the result of this battle, which is of extraordinary intensity.

"Austro-German communications in April said the Third Caucasian Corps had been entirely annihilated on the Wladikars. Yet the same corps captured 14 cannon and 7,000 prisoners at Bjelaniswa."

LAVISH WITH SHELLS.

Austro-Germans Can't Keep Up Past Rate, Says Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, May 30, (via London, May 31.)—The extraordinary expenditure of ammunition by the Germans in the fighting between Corlice and the Donajec is described in an official note issued tonight. This shows that 1,500 guns were employed, mostly pieces of medium calibre and 42-centimeter howitzers.

During a four-hour bombardment on one occasion the Germans discharged about 700,000 projectiles, according to the statement, or double the quantity necessary for a six months' siege of a great and well-provisioned fortress. Another similar quantity, intended for the development of the German offensive, was apparently largely exhausted by the 10th of May, when the first slackening of General Mackensen's onslaught became apparent.

"Generally speaking," says the note, "the enemy uses in an attack ten projectiles of medium calibre weighing over 800 pounds, against each of our riflemen holding a space of about one yard on the front of our trenches. During General Mackensen's advance from Goplice to Naklo, northeast of Przemysl, an officer holding a responsible position received within a short space of time on his front about 10,000 bombs. In the presence of such a fire, without considering the serious losses, all the men within the sphere of its action become more or less stupefied."

The note in conclusion points out that it will be impossible for the German factories to continue to maintain such lavish expenditures of ammunition, and that the German infantry "spoiled by the support of the artillery and accustomed exclusively to attack men stupefied or poisoned, therefore soon will have to fight under very different and more difficult conditions."

616,112 PRISONERS IN RUSSIA

Official Figure Up to April 2—Galicians Sent Home.

PETROGRAD, via London, May 10.—The total number of prisoners taken by Russian armies and interned in Russia up to April 1, according to figures made public today in an official statement, was 10,734 officers and 605,378 men.

In addition, the statement says, great numbers of Galician prisoners have received their liberty and been sent home.

SAILS WITH HER JEWELS.

Mrs. Dunlap Receives Gems 15 Minutes Before Leaving for France.

Mrs. William A. Dunlap sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Bordeaux in the French Line steamship Chicago, with the jewels upon which she paid $36,301 to the Government as the result of a dispute over her standing as a non-resident. The jewels, which were valued at $61,104, were kept in the Collector's safe at the Custom House until 9 o'clock yesterday, when they were taken by an official to the French Line pier and delivered at 9:45 to Mrs. Dunlap in her stateroom. She gave her foreign address as care of Miss Carrutt, 64 Rue D'Antin, Paris.

ASSAILS WAR MARRIAGES.

Methodist Bishop Calls England's Course a Blow at Morals.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 30.—In an article published today on "Europe's Armies," Bishop Warren Candler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, after denouncing the sinking of the Lusitania as murder and asserting that mankind would not accept Germany's plea of necessity for "such a terrible crime," added:

"But this inexcusable action of Germany is no more wrong than some things done by the nations opposing her. For example at the outset of the war, both State and Church in England advocated 'war marriages' to the point just short of requiring them. The Established Church of England especially encouraged young women to become the brides of men just going to war in order thereby to fulfill their duty to the race. Dissenting bodies likewise took the same course.

"It is obvious that this defiling process degraded marriage to the level of a physical necessity, the necessity in the face of war to propagate the race at an abnormal rate. It is inevitable that such a course would relax the restraints of morality and lead to a vast deal of sensuality. Such has been the case, and England is now agitated over the presence in the land of a vast deal of illegitimacy.

"Under the plea of necessity the sanctity of marriage has been profaned by the British people. This is as reprehensible a piece of immorality as the sinking of the Lusitania by the German submarine. The German war vessel sank mothers and children out of sight beneath the waves of the ocean; the English agitation for war marriages has sunk thousands of women and children beneath the waves of sensuality and shame."

RUMANIA BUYING FOR WAR.

Has Agent Now at Pittsburgh Making Contracts Involving Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 30.—E. Borcea, a representative of the Rumanian Government, now here, has asked Pittsburgh steel markers to bid on several million dollars' worth of shells and shrapnel for his Government. Mr. Borcea said:

"Rumania is ready to go to war at a moment's notice. We have 850,000 men ready to throw into the field with the Allies, and it is my belief that war will be declared within the next two or three weeks. We only await for the opportune time. The people are prepared for conflict and will stand by the Government."

Mr. Borcea said his Government already had purchased $80,000,000 of war material from concerns in Italy, France, and the United States. He came here from Chicago, where he said he had placed a contract for $12,000,000 for rifles and shells, and $1,000,000 for shoes, as well as contracted for uniforms for several hundred thousand men, and is ready to place other contracts.

"The war will not end soon," he said. "We in Europe look for serious complications when the victorious side undertakes to divide the spoils. That is why all of the countries involved in the conflict, and Rumania, too, are buying far more war supplies than they can use just at present. They are looking beyond."

MAY USE YACHT AS WARSHIP.

J. W. Ross's Winchester Leaves Newport En Route to Halifax.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 30.—The steam yacht Winchester, with a speed of 32 knots, sailed this morning for Portland, flying the English flag, and with her owner, J. W. Ross of Toronto, and a number of men guests on board.

The Winchester arrived from New York Saturday, minus five of her crew. These were Germans, who were paid off in New York, as they seemed to care more for yachts which were neutral when bound for Canadian waters. The crew, thirty in number, is composed mainly of Britishers, with an American Captain, D. W. Pratt of New York.

After the Winchester leaves Portland her destination is reported to be Halifax, where she may be used for naval purposes on account of her great speed. It is said here that Mr. Ross may turn her over to the Canadian authorities.

SUBMARINES SINK 3 MORE VESSELS

The Tullochmoor's Men Ordered in Boats, Then Vessel Is Shelled.

DIDN'T ASK NATIONALITY

The Glenlee Also Sent to Bottom—Her Crew Are Rescued by Frenchmen.

BARRY, Wales, May 30.—The British steamer Tullochmoor, 3,520 tons, was shelled and sunk by a German submarine Friday evening. The crew escaped and has landed here. The Tullochmoor was in ballast from Genoa for South Shields.

LONDON, May 30.—The steamer Tullochmoor was steaming off Ushant (westernmost of the Islands off the coast of Brittany, France) on Friday evening when halted by a shot from a submarine. The submarine, Captain Holford said, was only fifteen yards distant from the steamer at that time. The German commander gave the steamer's crew ten minutes to launch their boats, and the twenty-six men rowed away without waiting to save their personal effects.

"The crew of the submarine," said Captain Holford, "made no attempt to board the Tullochmoor, nor was I asked to show my ensign or tell my nationality. The Germans kept firing into the ship until she went down. They must have had a good deal of ammunition to spare, for the steamer was the target for nearly forty shots before she disappeared."

While the Tullochmoor was still afloat Engineer DocAray swam back from the small boat he was in and obtained the ship's papers.

The Tullochmoor's crew was rescued by the Spanish steamer Olizzara after spending three hours in the steamer's boats.

A dispatch to Lloyds from Ushant, Northern France, says the French vessel Dixi has passed there for Brest, having on board the crew of the British steamer Glenlee, which was sunk by a German submarine. The Glenlee was a steamer of 2,650 tons, and was owned in Glasgow. She was bound from Cardiff for Aden.

A dispatch from Brest says that French torpedo boats have brought into port the crew of the Glenlee and also that of the Portuguese steamer Cysne, which were torpedoed by a German submarine between the Scilly Islands and Cape Finisterre. The crews were picked up at sea by the French vessel Dixi, which transferred them to the torpedo boats.

The Tullochmoor, which was 340 feet in length, with a beam of 45.6 feet, was built in 1899. She was owned by the Moor Line of Newcastle.

MEGANTIC ESCAPES PURSUING SUBMARINE

Liner Sends 'S O S' to Queenstown. But Later Reports That She Is Safe.

QUEENSTOWN, May 30.—The White Star liner Megantic, with a large number of passengers, from Liverpool to Montreal, was chased by a submarine off the south coast of Ireland this morning, but escaped.

Considerable alarm was caused here early this morning when an "S O S" call was received from the liner, reporting that a submarine had been sighted. The first message was soon followed, however, by another saying that the Megantic had outdistanced the submarine and that she then was sixty miles southeast of Cork Harbor.

Later a third message was received from the steamer's Captain, reporting that he had evaded the submarine; that his ship was well to the westward, and that he was proceeding on his voyage, with all on board well.

FORTY-NINE MEN LOST IN MAJESTIC'S SINKING

And 321 on the Princess Irene, According to Official Reports.

LONDON, May 30.—Forty-nine men of the crew of the British battleship Majestic were lost when that v

FRENCH WIN GROUND AT FOUR POINTS

German Trenches Taken in Belgium, Artois, Le Prêtre, Forest, and Alsace.

ONE QUARTER-MILE GAIN

Largest German Work North of Arras Carried After a Hot Artillery Engagement.

LONDON, May 30.—General Joffre's "nibbling" tactics were successfully applied today by the French forces in four sections of the battle front, the biggest gain recorded by the Paris communiqué being a quarter of a mile near Neuville-St. Vaast, in the Artois. The capture of trenches, guns and prisoners is also reported from Belgium, the Prêtre Forest, and Alsace. The fighting on the Russian front, however, is said by the Berlin official statement, which was issued early in the afternoon—to have resulted in the repulse of the French with heavy losses.

Following is the official communication issued by the Paris War Office tonight:

"In Belgium, on the right bank of the Yser Canal, our troops have occupied all the German trenches on Hill 17, in the region of Pilken. At this place we made about fifty prisoners and captured three machine guns, later repulsing a counter-attack.

"In the sector to the north of Arras the artillery engagement was of a violent nature. We attacked to the southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast the large German work called the Labyrinth. The action was very hot. We advanced 400 meters (about a quarter of a mile) and made a number of prisoners, among whom were several officers.

"In the outskirts of Le Prêtre Forest we carried some new trenches and made fifty prisoners.

"In Alsace, at Schnepfenriethkopf, we repulsed an attack, and in forcing back the enemy carried one of his trenches. We captured a machine gun and two bomb-throwers.

"A communication from Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British forces on the Continent, says:

"Since my last communication of May 26 we have made a further small gain east of Festubert. Otherwise all has been quiet on our front.

"Yesterday one of our aeroplanes brought down a German aeroplane in the neighborhood of Moorseele, six miles northwest of Courtrai.

"A Belgian official statement issued at Havre confirms these reports.

"During the night of May 28 and the following day the enemy's artillery was very active. It was particularly violent to the north and south of Dixmude. Our artillery replied vigorously and successfully. In the afternoon there was fighting with hand grenades before Dixmude.

The following official statement was issued today at the War Office in Berlin:

The French attacked at midnight our positions north of the Der Houdt Farm east of the Yser Canal after ten hours of artillery preparation. They were repulsed along the entire front with heavy losses. A number of Zouaves belonging to four different regiments were taken prisoners.

"Between La Bassée Canal and Arras there were only artillery duels.

"On the night of the 28th between Bethune and Souchez we took as prisoners twenty-four colored French soldiers who had hidden themselves in a wood.

BANS TEUTONS' PATENTS.

France Won't Recognize Any Obtained Since Declaration of War.

PARIS, May 30.—The Government has promulgated a law prohibiting the exploitation in France of articles covered by patents issued to subjects of Germany and Austria dating back to Aug. 4 last for German patents and to Aug. 13 for Austrian.

German and Austrian patents regularly transferred to subjects of France, allied countries or neutrals may be exploited, however, if the transfer antedated the declaration of war, although the holders of these patents are prohibited from discharging pecuniary obligations to subjects of Germany and Austria resulting from the transfers.

JAMAICANS ANSWER CALL.

Public Gives Money to Pay Expenses of Troops for England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 30.—Large contributions are being made for the expenses of the contingent of troops to be sent to England, but the new is expressed that the Government should cooperate so that a larger number of men could be sent.

There are more than 150,000 men between the ages of 19 and 35 in the colony. It is regarded as desirable to get others of the West Indies colonies to join in sending a large contingent.

DARDANELLES TRENCHES TAKEN, TURKS REPORT

Successful in Attacks at Ari Burnu and at Sedd-el-Bahr.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) May 30.—The following official statement was issued today:

"We took the centre of the enemy's fortified trenches at Ari Burnu this morning after a bayonet attack. At Sedd-el-Bahr our right wing penetrated into sections previously occupied by the enemy, while 400 meters beyond one of our aviators dropped bombs successfully on the enemy's trenches.

SHELL ASIA MINOR COAST.

Allied Warships Damage Adalia, Makri, and Other Turkish Towns.

LONDON, May 30.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says the Captain of a Greek ship, arriving at Piraeus, reports that warships of the Allies on May 25 bombarded Adalia, Makri, Kakava, and other places along the cost of Asia Minor, destroying Government buildings and public works. About the same time heavy firing was heard at Samos from the direction of the Gulf of Smyrna.

British warships also are reported to have bombarded and destroyed a gasoline depot on the Asiatic Coast from which a German submarine is supposed to have obtained supplies.

FRENCH PRAISE BRAVE TURKS.

Record Heavy Fighting Preceding Dardanelles Gains of May 6.

PARIS, May 30.—Tribute is paid to the bravery and coolness of the Ottoman troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula in an official note issued today by the French War Office, giving a summary of the operations in the Dardanelles from April 25 to May 14.

The note says:

"Fighting was especially heavy during the debarkation of troops April 25 and 26. Landing parties succeeded in gaining a foothold, however, and established their position while awaiting for reinforcements, although Turkish attacks were especially violent, and the bravery and coolness of the Ottoman troops are worthy of particular mention."

The note points out the great difficulties to be overcome in landing troops, owing to the physical character of the country, which offers exceptional advantages to defenders.

"The Turks suffered a serious check on May 2," the note says, "but continued their offensive against the allied forces. During the night of May 3-4 the Turks received orders not to fire, but to take by storm the positions held by the French. All cartridges were taken away from the first line men, and they were forced to charge. Time after time the line wavered and broke, the Turks being mowed down by our own fire.

"Although the battle raged from 10 P. M. until dawn the following morning, the furious attack was without result, as the French positions remained precisely the same as the previous night."

On the morning of May 6 a general offensive was ordered along the entire front. This movement was exceedingly difficult, owing to the stubborn Turkish resistance and the fire of their machine guns, which were numerous.

"During May 7 and 8 the battle continued, but in the late afternoon of the 8th the brave Colonial troops, supported by French regiments, in spite of a hail of shrapnel and shells of all calibres, surmounted all obstacles, and at nightfall the position was ours, including an important spur, besides the slopes."

DENIAL BY HERMAN RIDDER.

Says He Is Not Making Supplies for Allies, and Threatens Suits.

Herman Ridder, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, issued a statement yesterday denying a report that he was interested in the manufacture of war supplies for the Allies. The statement reads:

"The attempt of certain newspapers to connect me with the manufacture of war materials and supplies for the Allies is in line with their unscrupulous misrepresentation of everything German and German-American.

"These stories are absolutely and unqualifiedly false, as I have already publicly stated.

"I shall institute legal proceedings immediately against those responsible for these libelous statements.

"The International Typesetting Machine Company, which is in the hands of a receiver, and with the affairs of which I have nothing whatsoever to do, directly or indirectly, denies that it is making any war materials.

"Whether it is or not, I have no more voice in its affairs than has W. R. Hearst."

PACIFISTS STARTLED BY ATTACK ON KAISER

Dr. Crane Denounces Lusitania 'Murder' at Plymouth Church Memorial Meeting.

WILLING TO FIGHT, HE SAYS

But That Would Be Useless—Urges United States Take Lead In Disarming the World.

For half an hour last night more than 1,000 persons who had gone to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to attend a memorial service for the dead of the Lusitania sat spellbound while Dr. Frank Crane, former Congregational minister and peace advocate, startled the pacifists by a bitter attack upon the Kaiser, in which he charged all those responsible for the sinking of the great steamship with wilful, villainous, and shameful murder of noncombatants.

The warlike utterance of Dr. Crane marked the close of a service at which there had been much talk of the boon to humanity which might result from the sacrifice of those who died. One speaker had said that the war would result in a league of peace; another that the United States would lead the way in a great worldwide peace movement; still another expressed thanks that President Wilson had not acted on the moment and had realized that there was a greater thing than the honor of the nation or the protection of its citizens.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the church, was to say the last words after Dr. Crane concluded. He listened with apparent interest to Dr. Crane, but then announced the service would end with the singing of a hymn. Many in the audience smiled and made audible comments about the situation which had been caused by the unexpected turn affairs had taken.

The others who had spoken appeared to be dumfounded by what Dr. Crane said. They were the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union and representative of the New York State Peace Society, who presided; John Bates Clark, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, an ardent peace worker, and Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan.

"The President of the United States may be neutral," Dr. Crane said. "Well, he has to be. This church may be neutral. Perhaps it has to be. But I am not neutral. I dont' have to be, and I would not feel that I could speak at a meeting on a subject like this unless I said what I believed to be true.

"The sinking of the Lusitania was one of the most dastardly crimes in the history of the world. To me there is no other view to be taken of it. The question is: What are you going to do about it? If sending 100,000 men over to Europe would help in licking Germany I would gladly enlist. But it wouldn't help.

"The firing of a torpedo into a merchantman and the killing of noncombatants, men, women, and children, for the glory of the Kaiser or any one else was murder, infamous, villainous murder.

"What we need in this world is government. We are living in a state of anarchy. This Government is the one to act, and the time to act is now. By that I mean that the people should enter into the war. I wouldn't do any good. But there is only one way to stop war, and that is to take away the things to fight with.

"I don't think there is going to be any effectual leave of peace after the war. From the first there have been but two effectiv ways of govrnment: empire and federation. The Kaiser is trying empire and we all know his destination. It can't be done. The only way is federation. That is the way we have here.

"Now you can't imagine a war between Ohio and Indiana. All of the States may have their Theodore Roosevelts and want to fight, but they can't. Why? Well, they haven't got anything to fight with. Now, why can't the republics of America start the movement for a world federation here and start it now? It is the only way to extend it to Europe and end war for all time.

"To make war it is necessary to have money, and this country is richer than any country in Europe—now. If the war continues until Dec. 31 this nation will be richer than all the countries of Europe combined. It will be in a position to fight the world, and it will be in a position to lead the movement for a world federation. Why not put the Monroe Doctrine in the wastebasket and say with the other American Republics that we will adopt a doctrine which will take in the hole orid?"

Dr. Lynch said there was something higher than the honor of a nation or the protection of its subjects; something which represented humanity.

Pay Part of Bowdoin Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 30.—The estate of Temple Bowdoin has made an advance payment of $210,000 of the transfer tax to the State Controller. The total value of the estate has not yet been determined.

BRITISH CABINET COMPLETE.

Among the Parliamentary Under-Secretaries is Lord Robert Cecil.

LONDON, May 30.—The new coalition Government has been completed by the appointment of Under Secretaries of State. Those who have been chosen for these posts are:

Parliamentary Under Secretaries—Home Affairs, William Brace, a Laborite, who is President of the South Wales Miners' Federation; Foreign Affairs, Lord Robert Cecil; Colonies, Arthur H. D. R. Steel-Maitland, Unionist Member of Parliament for East Birmingham; India, Baron Islington, (Liberal,) former Secretary of State for the Colonies; War, Harold J. Tennant, (Liberal.)

The Financial Secretaries appointed are: War, Henry William Forster, (Unionist;) Admiralty, the Right Hon. Thomas J. McNamara, (Liberal.)

The new Parliamentary Secretaries will be: Board of Trade, Ernest G. Pretyman, (Unionist;) Local Government Board, the Right Hon. William Hayes Fisher, (Unionist;) Agriculture, Sir Charles T. Dyke Acland; Board of Education, the Right Hon. John Herbert Lewis, (Liberal;) Munitions, Christopher Addison, (Liberal.)

The other appointments are:

Assistant Postmaster General, H. Pike Pease, (Unionist;) Vice President of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland, the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace Russell, (Liberal;) Joint Parliamentary Secretaries to the Treasury, John William Gulland (Liberal) and Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot, (Unionist;) Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, G. H. Roberts, (Laborite,) Howard Bridgeman, and Walter R. Rea, (Liberal;) Treasurer of the Household, James Hope; Vice Chamberlain of the Household, Arthur C. T. Beck, (Liberal;) Controller of the Household, Charles H. Roberts, (Liberal.)

EYE INJURIES IN WAR.

There is Great Danger from Infection in Perforating Wounds.

Dr. R. Possek, discussing eye injuries in war, says that most of the injuries are caused by the explosion of shrapnel or bombs, stab wounds of the eye being rarely seen, according to The New York Medical Journal. Non-perforating wounds are usually caused by an explosion nearby, the particles of sand or shot entering the cornea and becoming imbedded there. In non-perforating wounds the treatment is conservative and the prognosis is compratively good. The great danger in perforating wounds is infection, which may be caused by the germs present in the conjunctiva, by the foreign body, or by the instruments.

The subsequent occurrence of sympathetic ophthalmia is also to be considered. If the foreign body is of iron or steel, the magnet is of great value, but quite often it is not. There is great difficulty in localizing the foreign body with the ophthalmoscope, especially if the humors are not clear. At times the X-ray is of little assistance because of the minuteness of the penetrating body.

Prophylactically the best treatment for sympathetic ophthalmia is the enucleation (removal) of the injured eye. When this procedure is carried out there is still danger of infection for a time. The operation of enucleation is to be preferred to evisceration.

BECKER RESIGNED TO FATE.

Convinced There Is No Hope of Appeal, He Has Become Calm.

After a short period of frantic and futile anger, ex-Police Lieutenant Becker has become calm, and is quietly resigned to the fate of death to which he seems doomed, according to Father William B. Cashin, Chaplain of Sing Sing, who sees Becker daily in the death house. Father Cashin attributes Becker's comparative calmness both to the man's realization of the injustice of unreasoning rage against man and God and to Mrs. Becker's visit yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Becker spent about two hours in the death house, and, although she could offer no real hope to her husband, she spoke quietly to him and relieved the tensity of his mental condition. When she left, Becker was more normal, and no longer uttered the denials of God in which he expressed his rage on Friday and Saturday. He was not even heard to denounce Governor Whitman, against whom most of his anger had been directed.

Becker realizes, Father Cashin said, that he has not much chance for his life. Since the Court of Appeals confirmed the conviction, no one has been able to suggest a definite step by which even the most optimistic could legitimately hope for successful appeal.

Becker is now simply waiting, it is said, for the morning when he shall be led from his cell to the electric chair.

To Break Ground for Hospital.

Ground will be broken this afternoon for the East New York and Brownsville Hospital, at Avenue A and Rockaway Parkway, by the East New York and Brownsville Hospital Society, a Jewish organization with 8,500 members. The exercises will be preceded by a parade. The hospital is to be a five-story brick structure and will cost with the site about $150,000. It will be finished in the Fall.

MEXICANS STARVING, RED CROSS SHOWS

Facts Gathered Will Be Utilized by the President in His Demands on Leaders.

DISTRESS IS WIDESPREAD

Instances of Terrible Suffering in Many Towns—No Famine, Carranza Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A statement issued by the American National Red Cross describes a terrible state of affairs in Mexico. It is asserted that 100,000 persons were suffering from hungr in Mexico City in March, and the situation has grown steadily worse. On the Pacific Coast side of Mexico many people are starving. The populations of Monterey, Durango, and Jalapa are facing famine. Crowds of famished people have set up the cry "we are hungry" outside the Chamber of Deputies in Mexico City. Women have fainted from lack of food while standing in their places in the long breadline.

The facts contained in this statement will be utilized by President Wilson in the warning to the Mexican factions that he will issue on Tuesday. Officials were as reticent as ever today in regard to the policy of dealing with Mexico which the President will indicate in his announcement, but they were willing to admit that what he would say would be very emphatic and that it would make plain that present conditions in Mexico must be remedied.

Conditions Getting Worse.

The Red Cross statement follows:

"Conditions in Mexico are growing steadily worse. At Monterey several thousands of persons are fed daily. Many refined families apply at night for aid. The farmers from the surrounding country are coming to the city to buy corn to feed their workmen and families, but cannot obtain it. Multitudes are on the verge of starvation. At Durango the Government's efforts to keep down the price of food supplies failed, as buyers from Monterey and Torreon, where famine prevails, are willing to pay any price. Food supplies are becoming so scarce and the cost so high that the poorer classes are unable to buy, and are in a deplorable condition.

"At Tampico all food is about exhausted. There is no flour and very little corn. The conditions in outlying districts are still worse, and tales of the starvation of the poor peons are constantly coming into the city.

"At Vera Cruz and in the surrounding country famine conditions prevail. At Jalapa, the capital of the State of Vera Cruz, the general condition of the town is appalling. Money was raised by the Chamber of Commerce to relieve the distress and corn was imported, but the funds were soon exhausted. The local civil authorities then took up the matter, with little success. The day that no car arrives the two great burning Municipal Hall when these rations were distributed. Some 2,500 women were collected at 7 o'clock in the morning to get in line for the distribution, which began at 11, and standing in the sun so long, unable to move for fear of losing their places and their chance for a mere handful of corn, resulted in many cases of fainting from exhaustion, some were injured, and on several occasions one or two have been killed. Many, after waiting for hours, went home crying, for the supply was out, and, summing up the case, it means the practical starvation of the town.

"On the west coast the inhabitants are reported as starving. Acapulco is practically without food supplies and conditions are most distressing in all that region. When a small load of corn was brought into Acapulco the rush of the people was so great to get some of the grain that several children were trampled to death and a number of women injured.

"In Mexico City the situation is very grave and the shortage in all cereals is felt intensely. As early as March six hundred thousand persons were reported suffering from hunger. Conditions have grown steadily worse, and many are starving. Mules, horses, and oxen have been killed or exported, as there is nothing to feed them. For the food supplies that remain fabulous prices have been reached, so only the rich can buy. Epidemics of smallpox and typhus fever prevail, and medicine is prohibitory in price. The city has 600,000 inhabitants in danger of perishing from hunger, misery, and epidemics. Serious food riots have taken place. While the Government was distributing some corn to relieve the food situation, a crowd of about 8,000 people gathered, by far larger than the amount of corn available for distribution. On account of the state of weakness to which hunger is bringing this people and the heat and the crush of the crowd, anxious not to return with empty hands, about 250 people fainted and had to be carried to the Red Cross Station to be attended."

Carranza Denies Famine.

Eliseo Arredondo, the Carranza agent here, tonight received this cablegram from Vera Cruz, dated today:

"Scarcity of food, while general, is not serious, except in Mexico City, where Zapatistas have been unable to cope with situation. Carranza preparing now to alleviate conditions, and will better them when Constitutionalist forces enter. Grain and provisions now being gathered to supply city. Other parts of country report no such harassing conditions. Will be able to weather shortage until harvesting of next crop. Not a single case of death reported from starvation in entire country.

"This year's crop will be three-fourths of normal. At this time much provisions are being imported, and the opening of communications with Mexico City will bring flood of orders by merchants for foodstuffs from the United States. Constitutionalist government, it states, where conditions are the worst, is distributing corn and flour and selling them at cost price. It is utterly false that there is any possibility of famine. Conditions are mending daily with the increase of transportation facilities, due to success of Constitutionalist arms."

SUGGESTS RECOGNITION.

Carranza Agent Says That Party Can Then Bring Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—Anticipating the statement respecting Mexican affairs to be issued on Tuesday by President Wilson, Herberto Barron, who arrived in New Orleans on Saturday on a special mission for General Carranza, today gave a statement outlining the grounds upon which the Constitutionalists base their claims for an early recognition by the Washington Government—"as soon as General Carranza occupies Mexico City."

"A change in President Wilson's policy respecting Mexico, which American press reports have declared will be announced on Tuesday, will be welcomed by the Mexican people if it means an early recognition of the most powerful and capable force now in Mexico, thus giving to the Mexicans who are striving to restore peace and order in the republic the active moral support of the Washington Government," says Señor Barron.

"General Carranza's troops will undoubtedly reoccupy Mexico City within a few days, and if he receives the moral support of the American Government in such an effective manner as to stop the importation of war munitions by rebel bands and to halt the intrigues and conspiracies of Huerta, Felix Diaz, and other selfishly ambitious Mexicans on American soil, it is not improbable that General Carranza will be able to restore the pabsolute tranquillity of Mexico within two or three months."

HORSES OFF FOR ENGLAND.

One Vessel Carries 1,100 Head from Boston—Other War Cargoes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 30.—The Leyland Line steamer Devonian sailed for Liverpool today having on board 1,100 horses for the British Army and her holds filled with grain and provisions.

The steamer Anglian also sailed for London with a big shipment of horses, 104,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 tons of flour, 500 tons of lumber, 300 tons of provisions, 400 tons of asbestos, and other freight.

The Allan liner Pomeranean, reported as sailing yesterday for Glasgow, did not get away until today.

UNREST IN JAPAN OVER CHINA AFFAIR

Opposition, at Nightly Meetings and in Diet, Charges Failure of Negotiations.

DEMANDS NEW AGGRESSIONS

Great Clamor for Group V. Demands —Women Complicate Situation with Feminist Propaganda.

TOKIO, May 30.—The Chinese crisis has been followed by serious internal political dissensions in Japan. Nightly meetings are being held by the Opposition Party to incite the public against the Ministry. One held last evening was broken up by students from Waseda University, of which Foreign Minister Okuma is President.

Attacks upon the Ministry continue in the Diet, the sessions of which are attended by large crowds, including many women who are conducting a feminist propaganda. The Opposition is arranging to introduce a resolution censuring the Cabinet, charging a diplomatic failure in the Chinese negotiations, official interference in the national election, and the expenditure of national funds without the approval of the Diet. A governmental majority was returned in the election and the Ministry has no fear of being overthrown, although a test vote to show its strength has not yet been taken.

The House of Peers, which hitherto has played only a passive part in public affairs, is beginning to assert its prerogatives, insisting that the Cabinet shall explain its policies in China.

There is considerable clamor for a renewal of negotiations concerning the fifth group of demands made upon China, which were held in abeyance for future consideration when the recent agreement with that country was reached, but which are considered in this country to constitute the backbone of Japan's future in China. The principal provisions of group V. have to do with the appointment of Japanese military and political advisers for China, and for Japanese supervision over the manufacture or purchase by China of munitions of war.

The newspaper Kokumin Shimbun urges that Elder Statesmen be sent to Peking to arrange a lasting alliance based upon mutual helpfulness and friendship.

MENACE INSIDE IRONWORK.

Union Men Vote to Strike in Case Demands Are Not Granted.

A strike of inside ironworkers in all shops where the demands of the union may be refused was voted yesterday at a meeting of Local 164 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers in the Forward Building, 175 East Broadway. The strike may involve 10,000 men.

The workers want a forty-eight-hour week, minimum wage of $22 for finishers and $16 for helpers, time and a half for overtime, no overtime Saturdays, no more than four hours overtime, double time for work on Sundays and holidays, a shop Chairman to settle all grievances in a shop, recognition of the union, and permission for business agents to visit shops.

The union men declare that if these demands are granted there will be less competition among manufacturers and no inducement for the entry of price cutters into the business.

Little Girl Drowned from Pier.

While playing yesterday afternoon with three girl friends on the pier at the foot of East Ninth Street, 12-year-old Becky Solomon of 237 East Third Street fell into the river. The other girls were too frightened even to scream until she disappeared. Then they went to Avenue D and told Patrolman Quirk, who found that a swift tide was running and that an attempt to recover the body would be useless. The Harbor Squad sent a crew to drag for the body.

INSTRUCTION.

PRATT SCHOOL—61 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenography, Secretaryship; all summer.

The Berlitz School of Languages NOW AT 23-30 WEST 34th STREET Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

It is planned to have 300 men interested in public speaking and self-confidence meet for platform practice in our large auditorium. For particulars address West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th Street.

SWIMMING SUCCESSFULLY TAUGHT. Only correct method for Men, Women & Children. Day or Evening. Dr. Savage Swimming School, 250 W. 59.

SUMMER CAMPS.

Camp Champlain

And Ideal Summer Camp for Boys on Lake Champlain. Twenty-second Year. Every convenience for safety and comfort. Waterproof tents with floors. All land and water sports. Leaders carefully chosen college men. Best of food. Camp physician. No mosquitoes or malaria. Long-distance phone. Number limited. Booklet upon application. Address CHAS. H. McKNIGHT, LL.B., 270 West 72nd St., New York.

B. Altman & Co.

Twelve Thousand Yards of Summer Dress Fabrics

will be placed on sale to-morrow (Tuesday), in order to facilitate an immediate clearance, at these reduced prices:

Silk-and-Cotton Crepe Cord, in solid colors (the remaining stock of this fabric) per yard . . . . . 15c.

English Cotton Voiles, printed in dainty floral designs . . . . per yard 20c.

An Important Sale of Misses' Summer Dresses, Suits and Separate Skirts

to be held to-morrow (Tuesday) will present an especially desirable selection of dainty, youthful styles, marked at most advantageous prices.

(Misses' Department, Second Floor)

B. Altman & Co.

Correct Mourning Apparel and Accessories

are shown in carefully-chosen assortments which comprise the latest fashions in Gowns, Suits, Blouses, Millinery, Neckwear, Gloves, etc.

Special attention is given to the quality of the merchandise offered, while the prices are most reasonable.

Competent saleswomen will attend patrons at their residences when desired.

(Mourning Department, Third Floor)

American-made Summer Floor Coverings

the excellent wearing qualities of which are unreservedly guaranteed by B. Altman & Co., are specially featured in the spacious Rug Department, on the Fifth Floor. The assortments now ready are far more extensive than those of previous seasons, and represent everything that is most desirable in Summer Rugs. The prices are decidedly moderate.

Inspection is invited.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue 34th and 35th Streets New York



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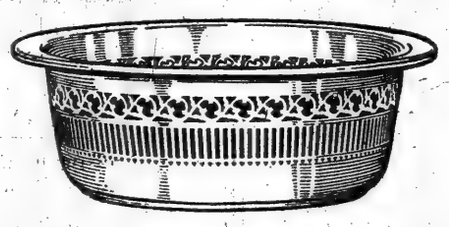
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All our higher priced imported models reduced to

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OAKLAND FARM TENANTLESS

New Owner Under Vanderbilt Will Not Yet in Possession.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 30.—Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and her sons, Alfred G. Vanderbilt and George Vanderbilt, who were taken to New York last week by their uncle, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, to join their mother, are not expected to return to Oakland farm, where the servants are uncertain as to their future employment.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt and her son, William H. Vanderbilt, 3d, the new possessor of Oakland farm, have gone to New York.

WEST POINT GRADUATING 162

Program for Exercises to End on June 12 Is Issued.

The West Point finals will begin tomorrow and continue until the morning of Saturday, June 12, when Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison will present diplomas to 162 cadets, the largest class ever graduated from the Military Academy. They will become Second Lieutenants of the regular army. Among those expected at the graduation exercises on June 12 are Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff; Major Gen. Leonard Wood of Governors Island, and Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

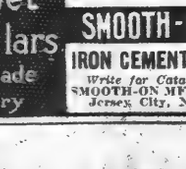
The program of the 1915 finals was issued yesterday as follows:

June 1—5:30 P. M., parade.
June 2—4 P. M., baseball, Cadets vs. Syracuse University; 4:15 P. M., polo, Cadets vs. Squadron A of New York.
June 3—5:30 P. M., parade.
June 4—4:15 P. M., polo, Cadets vs. Squadron A; 5:30 P. M., parade.
June 5—1:40 P. M., inspection; 3 P. M., baseball, Cadets vs. Catholic University; 8:15 P. M., Cadet hop.
June 6—10:40 A. M., sermon to graduates by chaplain; 6 P. M., parade; 8 P. M., band concert.
June 7—4:15 P. M., review by the Superintendent; 5 P. M., reception to first class; 8:15 P. M., Cadet hop.
June 8—9:45 A. M., gymnastic exercises of fourth class; 11 A. M., subcalibre target practice with 6-inch guns; 4:15 P. M., escort of the colors and battalion drill; 6 P. M., parade; 8 P. M., Ben Greet Players.
June 9—9 A. M., Field Day; 3 P. M., mountain and field artillery and cavalry drill; 6 P. M., parade.
June 10—10 A. M., equitation in Riding Hall; 5 P. M., dedication of Gerhard Memorial in new chapel; 6 P. M., parade, class reunions; 8:15 P. M., Cadet hop.
June 11—10 A. M., military calisthenics; 11 A. M., organ recital, Cadet Chapel; 4:15 P. M., review by the Secretary of War; 5 P. M., reception to Secretary of War; 6 P. M., graduation parade; 8:15 P. M., graduation hop.
June 12—10 A. M., graduation exercises.

Secretary Garrison will deliver the principal address at the graduation exercises. If the weather is favorable they will be held in the open, otherwise in Cullum Hall.

All-Americas Elect Officers.

The Pan-American States Association, with headquarters and clubrooms in the Hotel McAlpin, at a recent board meeting decided to change the name of the association to the All-Americas Association. The officers elected were: J. Van Vechten Olcott, President; N. Veloz-Gioticoa, John MacGinniss, Simon I. Patino, Francis H. Kimball, and Kaufman Mandell, Vice Presidents; Joseph A. Coram, E. V. P. Ritter, W. S. Gavan, L. K. Comstock, O. A. Stark, V. G. Cornell, Ben. J. Field, Max Jagerhuber, and Richard G. Hollaman, Directors; Henry Birrell, Treasurer, and Robert Lee Dunn, Secretary.



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TAFT HEADS MOVE FOR PEACE LEAGUE

Is Leader of Committee of One Hundred Which Calls Independence Hall Meeting.

PLAN COUNCIL OF NATIONS

And Joint Action Against Any Member Threatening War—Noted Men Join in the Undertaking.

A committee of 100, headed by ex-President Taft, has issued a call for a conference to be held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on June 17, to consider the adoption of proposals for a League of Peace or League of Nations. It is proposed, according to the text of the call made public yesterday, that the United States shall become one of a league of powers which shall agree to use their joint military forces to prevent any one of their number from going to war with another before recourse is had to a judicial tribunal, or where the question in dispute is not justiciable to an international council of conciliation.

The plan is largely the idea of Mr. Taft, who will preside at the conference, and, the announcement says, is understood to have the unofficial indorsement of President Wilson. No one in the present Administration, however, will be represented at the conference.

The movement had its origin in a series of private meetings held at the Century Club in this city during the Winter, attended by Mr. Taft, President Lowell of Harvard University, Professors George W. Kirchwey, and John Bates Clark of Columbia, Darwin P. Kingsley, John Hays Hammond, Albert Shaw, Hamilton Holt, James M. Beck, and others who are among the signers of the call. The full text of the call, which is said to have been the work of ex-President Taft, is as follows:

It is desirable for the United States to join a league of all the great nations binding the signatories to the following:

First—All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers, not settled by negotiations, shall be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.

Second—All non-justiciable questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiations, shall be submitted to a Council of Conciliation for hearing, consideration, and recommendation.

Third—The signatory powers shall jointly use their military forces to prevent any one of their number from going to war, or committing acts of hostility, against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.

Fourth—Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law, which unless some signatory shall be signify its dissent within a stated period shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the judicial tribunal mentioned in Article 1.

These proposals and the action that will be taken on them by the Philadelphia conferences, it is asserted, are regarded by those who were associated with Mr. Taft in outlining the plan as vastly more important and ambitious than anything that has been undertaken hitherto by advocates of international peace. If adopted, they will carry out to a large extent, it is said, certain ideas presented by British peace advocates and indorsed by Viscount Bryce. The proposal for an international council of conciliation, for questions that are known as non-justiciable, that is, those questions which are not considered triable in a judicial tribunal, it is asserted, has not been discussed hitherto.

University and college presidents, the Governors of two States, educators, financiers, diplomats, lawyers and business men are among the signers, who are described as a national provisional committee for a league of peace. They include, in addition to Mr. Taft, John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University; A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University; David Starr Jordan, Chancellor Leland Stanford University; Judge George Gray of Delaware, John Bassett Moore, Alton B. Parker, Darwin P. Kingsley, President New York Life Insurance Company; Oscar S. Straus, Cardinal Gibbons, Professor Samuel T. Dutton, Lyman Abbott, Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia; James B. Angell, John Barrett, Alexander Graham Bell, Perry Belmont, Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University; Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War; Henry Sturgis Drinker, President of Lehigh University; William H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University; Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris of Michigan, Professor John H. Finley, William Dudley Foulke, Washington Gladden, Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, Frederick N. Judson, Governor James B. McCreary of Kentucky, Victor H. Metcalf, former Secretary of the Navy; John Mitchell, Cyrus Northrop, President Emeritus of the University of Minnesota; Jacob H. Schiff, William A. Shanklin, President of Wesleyan University; John A. Stewart, Joseph Swain, President of Swarthmore College; Charles F. Thwing, President Western Reserve University; Charles R. Van Hise, President of University of Wisconsin; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of University of California; Andrew D. White, and Talcott Williams.

UNVEIL CITY MILESTONES.

City History Club to Dedicate Tablets in Bowery and Isham Park.

Tablets erected as milestones by the City History Club of New York, one and twelve miles respectively from the City Hall, will be dedicated today with exercises at which Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, President of the club, will preside. The first tablet is at the Bowery and Rivington Street, and the other in Isham Park, Broadway and 212th Street. These programs have been arranged:

AT FIRST MILESTONE, 10:30 A. M.

Song of New York, Children of City History Clubs
A Survey of Milestone Work, Reginald Pelham Bolton
Presentation of Tablet.....Mrs. Emil L. Boas
(Chairman of Milestone Committee.)
Acceptance of Tablet.....Marcus M. Marks
(President of the Borough of Manhattan.)
Poem, "One Mile to City Hall," Reginald Pelham Bolton
(Recited by Samuel Kelman, Webster Civics Club.)
Song, "My City, 'Tis of Thee."

AT TWELFTH MILESTONE, 2:30 P. M.

Song of New York, Children of City History Clubs
Address.....Marcus M. Marks
A Survey of Milestone Work, Reginald Pelham Bolton
Presentation of Tablet....Mrs. Emil L. Boas
Acceptance of Tablet.....Cabot Ward
(President of Park Board.)
Poem, "The Twelfth Milestone," Theodosia Garrison
(Recited by Benjamin B. Oringer, De Witt Clinton Club.)
Song, "My City, 'Tis of Thee."

The tablets were erected on city property by the club, permits having been granted by the municipal authorities.

Despondent Furrier Kills Himself.

After leaving a note stating he was tired of living, Joseph Sulzberger, 59 years old, a furrier, of 480 East 172d Street, the Bronx, committed suicide yesterday morning in his home by inhaling gas through a tube. Mrs. Sulzberger said her husband's affairs were

COURT HOUSE COST PUT AT $25,262,190

Controller Prendergast Files Protest with Board of Estimate.

TIME FOR ECONOMY, HE SAYS

Denies That Legislature Is to Blame for the Price—$6,000,000 Enough to Pay.

Controller Prendergast has filed with the Board of Estimate a protest against its action of April 30 in taking title to the additional land which was needed to modify the site of the new Court House. He voted for its purchase when it was proposed originally on July 2, 1914, and his protest now explains what has caused him to change his mind, and contains the prophecy that by the time the Court House is built and equipped it will have cost the city $25,262,190.

Mr. Prendergast admits his change of view, but considers that it is justified. At the outbreak of the war, he says, he suggested to the Mayor that all proceedings for the acquisition of property be halted. To this the Mayor agreed, and so the Controller maintains the city was placed in a position to revise its plan regarding the Court House property without compromising itself financially by the additional site. So he voted against the appointment of Condemnation Commissioners in January, and as the city could then have still drawn back, he maintains his vote for the new site in July last year in no way bound the city and did not embarrass the City Government.

Then Mr. Prendergast indulges in a slap at some of his colleagues on the Board of Estimate on account of their opposition to the direct State tax, and quotes them for the statement: "If ever there was a time when public expenditure should be curtailed, this is the period.

Price Not Fixed by Statute.

Taking up the statement of President McAneny that the estimated cost of the new Court House, $17,000,000, is a mandatory charge imposed by the Legislature, the Controller not only avows that $17,000,000 is too little to estimate, but he contends that it is unfair to lay the blame of it on the Legislature. All it did was to require a new Court House to be built, and if only $2,000,000 had been spent on the site and $4,000,000 on the building the act in question would have been obeyed.

The first site selected, says Mr. Prendergast, cost in actual expenditure of city money $6,243,668, but to this must be added the cost of the city-owned land it included, which brought the cost up to $7,148,760. It was selected on the recommendation of a committee of architects and the Engineering Bureau of the Borough of Manhattan, and nothing was said by them of the impossibility of finding a suitable foundation for the building or of the difficulty of erecting the Court House astride the Centre Street Subway. Mr. Prendergast complains of this, and asserts that an error was unquestionably committed from which the city should have been protected.

Mr. Prendergast then attacks the statement that the cost of the modified site will be no greater that that of the original one. As the new property will cost probably a little more than $5,000,000, to bring this about it would be necessary to sell remainders that would bring in as much. Mr. Prendergast, however, quotes Alfred E. Marling of Horace S. Ely & Co., William L. De Bost of the Cruikshank Company, and T. W. Spear of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company as experts for the opinion that the suggested remainders will not be worth much more than $3,000,000 and it will be impossible even to realize that sum until the Court House is completed.

Site Cost $9,831,760.

So Mr. Prendergast argues that the gross cost of the Court House site will be $9,831,760, instead of the $7,148,760 which was originally contemplated, and even if the savings which it is asserted will result from this relocation really amount to $1,350,000, the net cost of the modified site will still be $8,481,760.

Then the Controller refers to the recent amendments to the Court House act, which is is hoped will result in a saving in the cost of constructing of 20 per cent. It has always been reckoned, he says, that the actual building will cost $10,000,000, so that these changes in the law should reduce the cost to $8,000,000. But the Controller says: "There is not the slightest suspicion that they intend to construct the building at any less than $10,000,000. Consequently what becomes of the proposed saving of 20 per cent., if the contract is let at this time?"

Moreover, Mr. Prendergast is sure that the equipment of the new building will cost $1,500,000, if not $2,000,000. And that extras will take up an additional million. Then he reckons that the carrying charge of the property during the period of construction, during which the city will get no benefit from the new Court House, will come to $4,230,490. He refrains, he says, from estimating the loss to the city of the taxes of the $12,000,000 worth of property it has acquired or the cost of laying out the new streets necessary to the plan.

Figures in Detail.

But leaving these out of consideration, he is sure that the whole project when it is completed will have cost the city not less than $25,262,190. He reaches this by these figures:

Original cost, $6,243,668; city property included in original site, $905,092; estimated cost of new site, $5,283,000; city property included in additional site, $400,000; seven years 4½ per cent. interest on original site, $1,966,735; five years 4½ per cent interest on new site, $1,188,675; cost of construction, $10,000,000; interest on cost of construction for average period of 2½ years at 4½ per cent. $1,125,000; estimated extras, $1,000,000; equipment, $1,500,000.

This makes a total of $29,612,190, against which must be set off property to be resold, $3,900,000, and costs which it is said may be obviated through the use of the enlarged site, $1,350,000. This makes a setoff of $4,350,000, which results in a net total cost of $25,262,190.

DRUG SMUGGLING CUT DOWN

Commissioner Davis Reports Success on Blackwell's Island.

Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, made public yesterday a report of the year's results in dealing with the smuggling of morphine, heroin, cocaine, and other drugs into the institutions under her management. Arrests and convictions of officers and employes of the department, according to the Commissioner, were as follows:

Dr. Charles H. Baxter, resident physician of the Blackwell's Island workhouse.

Joseph Mills, nurse at the workhouse hospital, Blackwell's Island.

Charles Whalen, workhouse keeper, Blackwell's Island.

Edward Dunn, orderly in penitentiary shoe shop.

Martin Curry, keeper.

Commissioner Davis's report continues: "I am reliably informed that when I took office heroin and morphine were being sold in the institutions of this department at from $2.50 to $6.50 per ounce, and that 50 per cent. of the prisoners in the institutions were using it. William Josephs is of the opinion that 60 per cent. of the prisoners in the penitentiary were using it. As the result of these persistent efforts the amount of smuggling has been greatly reduced, as is shown conclusively by the number of cures effected, by the great increase in weight of prisoners committed to our institutions, and by the general improvement in their health.

Evidence has been accumulated which shows that the friends and families of inmates who have had drugs smuggled into the penitentiary recently have been forced to pay from $45 to $50 per ounce for drugs, and that during the last six weeks they have been forced to purchase these drugs in Philadelphia and in Baltimore.

The report says funds have been provided from private sources for a hospital on Riker's Island.

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Smart Tailleur Suits $35 and $45
In styles for town or country wear—
formerly selling at $55, $65, $75, $85.

Also fifty Suits—formerly $45 and $50—to close, $22

Handsome Costume Suits $68 and $85
Including original and reproduced French models, of exquisite silk and cloth materials—
formerly $125 to $195.

Frocks and Gowns $35 and $45
For street, afternoon and dance wear—
formerly $55 to $95.

Dinner and Evening Gowns $65 and $85
In exquisite styles; mostly from French models—*formerly $95 to $145.*

Silk Coats and Wraps $35 and $45
Of moire, taffeta and faille—
formerly $65 to $85.

Motor and Utility Coats $35 to $55
Special groups from regular stocks—
formerly $45 to $75.

Misses' Coats—especially priced—at $26 and $25

Millinery
Formerly $18 to $28
$5 and $10
A clearance of *Spring* styles, for street and dress wear.
French Model Hats—formerly $45 to $75—$15 to $20

$10 to $25 Blouses—$5 and $10
A closing of many lines, in silk, linen, lingerie, net and Georgette crepe.

Smart Silk Sweater Coats—$12, $18, $25
Formerly $20 to $38—Of guernsey silk and Shantung.

Fashionable Summer Furs—
White Fox, full skin effects, $25—$35—$45.
Exquisite White Russian Fox Scarfs—$55 and $65.

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Important Sales To-morrow, Tuesday, offering most exceptional price advantages

A Final Clearance of Women's Suits
Comprising the entire remaining stock at the drastically reduced prices of
$14.50, 18.50, 27.50 to 39.75
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A Sale of Women's Silk Dresses
Of taffeta silk, crepe de Chine and silk marquisettes, at the low prices of
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Charmingly New Bathing Apparel
For Women, Misses and Children, in styles that reflect the Summer fashions,
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On sale to-morrow and Wednesday, offering values that are very unusual;
Bread and Butters at 65c to Meat Platters at $6.25

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At Savings of fully 33⅓% from regular prices
The very special features will consist of
Night Gowns and Petticoats, from 65c to 2.90
Envelope Chemises and Combinations, 80c to 2.75
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Reduced to 12.75

Important Clearance Sale Tuesday
260 Women's and Misses' Coats
To Close Out—Sport, Street and Dress Coats of Covert, Mixtures, Serge, Gabardine, Chinchilla, Silk Faille, Moire and Taffeta. Many silk lined throughout.
Regular 20.00 to 35.00 Values.
12.50 and 15.00

Extraordinary Clearance Sale of
1800 Women's High Grade Blouses
This season's most attractive models of Crepe de Chine, Crepe Georgette, Silk Laces, Taffeta and Satin Radium.
Regular 3.95 to 12.75 values.
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Special—Women's Summer Blouses of Organdie, Voile, White and Awning Stripe Linens and Tub Silks, tailored and lace trimmed.
Exceptional values. 2.00

Important Showing of
Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses
An unusually attractive collection of exclusive models presenting a diversity of styles, introducing various new features

Dresses of French and Ramie Linen	6.90	9.75	15.00
Dresses of Summer Novelty Silks	15.00	25.00	35.00
Dresses of Laces and Nets	13.75	25.00	35.00
Dresses of Taffeta and Crepe de Chine	12.75	25.00	35.00
Dresses of Striped and Novelty Voile	5.90	10.75	15.00

Women's and Misses' Summer Suits
Striking models of Linen, Plain and Striped Ratine, Palm Beach Cloth, Alpine Cloth, White Serge and Pongee.
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Women's New Model Summer Coats
For Sport, Street, Afternoon, Travel and Motor Wear.

Smart Travel and Motor Coats	15.00	19.75	25.00
Street Coats of Serge, Gabardine and Covert	15.00	25.00	29.75
Sport Coats of Waterfall and Jersey Silk	15.00	20.00	25.00
Silk Faille, Charmeuse and Taffeta Coats	22.50	29.75	35.00



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The "Newport" Pump—Ultra Smart
Patent Leather — Gun Metal — Blue Kidskin
Novelty Pump, with white collar and trimmings, hand turn sole, Cuban LXV. heel, also same style of all Patent Leather and Glace Kidskin with white stitching.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1915.

GERMANY'S DISAPPOINTING REPLY.

The German reply is not responsive to our demand. It does not promote that "clear and full understanding" as to a grave situation which President WILSON in his note declared to be desirable. It tends rather to becloud understanding, for it leaves us in doubt whether the German Government has been fully apprised of the deep feeling aroused among the people of the United States by the series of events which, in the President's words, have been observed "with growing concern, distress, and amazement." The manner in which Berlin receives our representations in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania cannot fail to create a most disagreeable impression in this country, which the note's outward form of courtesy will not remove. And the reference to the German proposal that we seek immunity from slaughter for our citizens and from destruction for our ships by pleading with England to abandon her blockade is so remote from a satisfactory response to the protest and the demand of our note as to engender the suspicion that the Imperial Government is temporizing with a situation too grave for such unworthy dalliance.

Germany asks that we let her answer attend the result of an inquiry into the facts of the Lusitania's voyage and its tragic end. The facts are of universal knowledge. They have not "escaped the attention" of our Government, they call for no investigation, they admit of no concealment or dissembling. We submit as the "facts" in the case the bodies of our dead who have found sepulture in Irish soil, and the others that welter uncoffined on the billows of the ocean, in all more than one hundred men, women, and children of our nation. We submit the undisputed testimony as to the manner in which the great ship met her fate, by a German torpedo sent without warning to destroy her and her company of fifteen hundred souls. It was a murderous act, repugnant to every law, human or divine, and is so far beyond all palliation that the German suggestion of an inquiry into the facts will but stir our people to a deeper indignation.

We regret that the German Government has been so ill-advised as to renew its assertion that the Lusitania was an armed auxiliary British cruiser. She was not armed. A responsible commissioned officer of the United States Government, the Collector of this port, whose duty it was to inform himself as to her true status, has certified that the Lusitania carried no armament. Germany impugns the good faith of our Government when she presents as a question of fact a statement already proved false. Nor was the Lusitania an auxiliary cruiser. She was subject to call for that service, but had not been called. Her status as an unarmed merchant ship was unimpeachable. Neither did she violate our shipping laws by carrying explosives, for small arms ammunition does not fall within the purpose of the law. Most amazing of all is the German suggestion that the sinking of the vessel "is primarily attributable to the explosion of the ammunition" in her cargo. Rifle ammunition is not of that potency, but if it were the torpedo was the primary cause. When a submarine commander launches a torpedo against the hull of any ship his purpose is to destroy her property, to send her to the bottom with all on board. The explosion theory is its own sense exculpatory.

The offer to submit to a commission of inquiry the cases of the Gushing and Gulflight, the justifying of the attack upon the Falaba on the ground that the ship was trying to escape, and attempt to find warrant for sinking merchant ships of the enemy without warning in the alleged orders issued to British merchantmen, to make every effort to destroy German submarines by ramming, show that the German Government has either wholly misapprehended the plain meaning of the President's note or that it wilfully overlooks its purpose. The President's position is that, since the saving of passengers and crew is impracticable, submarines cannot be used against vessels of commerce in the German manner "without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity." He has further insisted that our citizens have an indisputable right to travel upon the seas wherever their lawful business may call them in full confidence that their lives will not be endangered by "acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations." They have confidence that their "Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights," and the President, having warned Germany that she would be held to "strict accountability for any infringement of these rights" demanded that she take "immediate steps" to prevent the recurrence of such offenses against law, against humanity, and against our peace and security. The German note in no sense meets this demand. It avoids the direct issues, and none could possibly be more direct, by labored irrelevancies and pointless proposals of no pertinence, ingomuch that were we seeking a cause of quarrel instead of endeavoring to avoid one, we should find it difficult to refrain from calling in question Germany's good faith. That we shall not do, but she will be plainly told that her reply to our note is unsatisfactory and she will again be told that we expect to be clearly and definitely informed of her intentions.

Germany does not want war with the United States. The sophistical reasoning which imputes to her such a desire refutes itself. But the reply to the President's note, whatever its other defects, is upon that point clear and unmistakable. Had she been bent upon provocation she would have used quite other means and very different language. We must attribute the very disappointing nature of the reply to her failure to understand the depth of the resentment her lawless and inhuman acts have aroused among our people and to the lack of insight and sound judgment so characteristic of her recent diplomacy. Were the equipment of her diplomats equal in quality to that of her General Staff, she would never have handed to Ambassador GERARD a note of this trivial and evasive character. She has grievously misjudged our position, she has taken far too little account of the gravely significant language of Mr. WILSON'S note. We cannot submit to being thus misapprehended, and Germany, we feel sure, will, upon duly considering our further representations, perceive that other nations could never maintain relations with her, could not long remain with her at all, upon the basis of her present presumption, that she is to be allowed to ravage and destroy in flagrant violation of all law and war usage, and when called to account satisfy her challengers with proposals for a parley about facts already beyond dispute. We ask of her that she refrain from acts of outlawry. Compliance is the only possible reply for a nation that is not bent on getting into a broil. That is not her purpose, it is not ours. The two nations are in accord in seeking the way of peace, and, being in that temper, the way will necessarily be found.

THE LATEST CRUSADE.

It is hard to think of any town so much given to arguing from the particular to the general as New York. Granting that Colonel INGERSOLL was right in defining the man of imagination as one who could deduce the ocean from a grain of sand and a drop of water, this town has an imaginative faculty that shames SHAKESPEARE. Let a single girl, ELSIE SIGEL, be murdered by a Chinaman—if she was murdered and not accidentally killed—and straightway a yellow peril appears, and while the frenzy rages all kinds of reformatory and protective measures to rescue girls from the menace of the Chinese laundry are excitedly advocated. This despite the fact that the Sigel murder was the only one of its kind, while girls were being murdered by persons of other nationalities with notable frequency. Let a girl with a taste for lavishing time and money on undesirable companions find such a companion in a professional dancer at a cabaret, and straightway there is a furor about the cabarets; the well-trained New York imagination conjures up hundreds of wealthy girls squandering their time and money on organized gangs of cabaret dancers, and excited columns are printed about the "social gangsters" who pluck checkbooks right and left from the daughters of the rich.

The next step, according to invariable New York practice, is a crusade against the cabarets. The police promptly put the lid on; that is to say, they close the cabarets at 1 A. M., which may be a laudable proceeding, but does not in the least interfere with the harvest of checks supposedly descending from the homes of the Four Hundred into the hands of the cabaret dancers. Perhaps they succeed in finding some undesirable persons visiting some of the cabarets—probably they do, since undesirable persons visit hotels, restaurants, theatres, and all other public places; and they close these unlucky places, leaving the others open. Then do the crusaders rejoice in the consciousness of virtue and of having jounced the human race a step or two forward.

But young persons who wish to give out any nonpartisan law, save that separating city elections so far as possible from State and Federal elections. In cities where there is an irreducible party organization, such as the Socialist Party in Milwaukee and the Tammany Democracy here, it is as far as nonpartisanship, whether by statute or otherwise, is likely to go.

That the election of Legislatures on national party lines is a plan with many defects is plain enough. Minnesota has enacted that her Legislature shall be elected without party divisions. The last Legislature was so elected, and gave rise to much dissatisfaction by its enactments, but The Duluth Herald says that "the House was bad, but the Senate was "good," and argues against the repeal of the nonpartisan law. Whatever may be said for the Minnesota plan, it is pretty sure that the California plan goes too far; it certainly does in including the Governor in its operation.

OUR MOUNTAIN PLAYGROUNDS.

So much has been said about forest and mountain reservations in respect to their utility from a practical point of view that it is refreshing to be called upon to consider them in a wholly different aspect—as national playgrounds and recreation places capable of ministering to the delight and interest as well as the health of Summer visitors, tourists, and campers. It is from this point of view HENRY S. GRAVES, Chief Forester, directs the attention of the American people. The immensity of these pleasure grounds may be judged from the statement that in their aggregate they amount to 187,000,000 acres, a territory about equal to that of Chile and nearly half as large as Germany, as the Chief Forester points out. They are much more valuable also because of the fact that the different areas are widely separated, embracing millions of acres of forest and mountain land in Alaska and extending southward, through the Rocky Mountain and Cascade ranges to the southern border, including the vast desert region of the Southwest, the Great Lakes region in the north central district, the semi-tropical Everglades of Florida, and the Appalachian ranges in the East.

It is interesting to learn, also, from the Forester in a recent statement that these recreation grounds of the nation are already being extensively used by the people under proper restrictions and regulations of the Forestry Department. At least four-fifths of the visitors to these domains the past year, numbering 1,500,000, were pleasure seekers. Some of these were only incidentally of that class, as, for instance, almost all tourists and travelers from the East visiting the Pacific Coast stop off at various places, sometimes only for a few days or even for the time between trains, to see mountain wonders such as the Garden of the Gods. Others go for a few weeks' outing and camping, and some linger in the fascinating forest shades through a whole delightful Summer. The forest officer keeps in touch with these camps, assisting the campers with advice and suggestions, lending a hand in difficulties, and in general aiding as far as possible to make the visitors' sojourn as pleasant as possible. Chief of all the benefits to be derived from these great forest pleasure grounds is the reversion to the simple life they make possible with its consequent rejuvenation, strengthening and hardening of the body and the nerves, and the wholesome zest it gives to the pleasures of towns and cities to which at the end of the season these tourists return.

TAMMANY HOME RULE.

MR. CHARLES F. MURPHY introduced in the meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee a resolution in favor of New York City home rule. It was passed unanimously. Now the question is how much Tammany Hall's support of home rule will strengthen it before either the Constitutional Convention or Mr. MURPHY'S fellow-townsmen. There are precedents in favor of the belief that Tammany rule and home rule are not necessarily synonymous. Whenever the electorate of New York has chosen to rid itself of home rule it has been able to do so. What more of home rule can be got than freedom to elect the administration which is desired?

The Constitutional Convention could hardly be asked explicitly for that sort of home rule which should make Tammany rule permanent. Neither can the Convention be asked for that sort of home rule which should make the rule of Tammany impossible. The fate of the city must be left with the citizens, under any sort of rule.

It is different with the Tammany indorsement of the contention that the city ought to have all the representation that its population entitles it to, and no more taxation than a levy equally fair to property in the city and elsewhere in the State. Not even Tammany's support can obscure the merit of that proposal. But Tammany support does serve to explain the discrimination inherent in the existing methods of representation and taxation. "Up-State" has no fancy for Tammany rule and took steps to protect itself from finance or elections in the manner of Tammany. Now comes Tammany's petition for home rule in the name of the city. Is it not enough to make thoughtful the citizens in whose name the request is made?

ABOLISHING PARTIES.

The idea of nonpartisanship in city elections shows signs of spreading to legislative and even State elections; in fact, it has spread there. The California Legislature, at the instance of Governor JOHNSON, has passed a law putting the whole State Government, including the Governor, on a nonpartisan basis. Minnesota already has a law for the nonpartisan election of the Legislature, and there are nonpartisan laws in some cities. The California law, which goes further than anything else yet enacted, must be voted upon by the people under the referendum system in effect in that State.

This law, if ratified by the people, will obliterate parties so far as State elections are concerned. It will be a reversion to the ideal of the men who made the Federal Constitution, who had no notion of party government and expected the President and Vice President to be chosen by a council of sages animated by no motive except to find the best man. That was the origin of the Electoral College; but it did not work, and the Constitution was silently altered in that respect without amendment and by common consent.

In elections not national there is a somewhat different problem. Since national issues differ from State issues, the party system in States is subject to the disadvantage that a man who is a Republican on national questions must also be a Republican on State questions, or lose his party affiliations. Yet party government in States seems as necessary as in the nation. If State and national parties could be entirely separated, it there could be a Republican and Democratic Party in the nation and two parties with State views and programs in the State, unconnected with the national parties, it would solve the difficulty; but that will never be. The California experiment goes to the other extreme and seeks to obviate the absurdity of having a man's vote on State questions determined by his national party affiliations by obliterating parties altogether except in national elections.

In cities that has already been done. Toledo was long a nonpartisan city. In Milwaukee there is now a nonpartisan law. The Milwaukee Leader complains that it has served only as a convenient means of fusing the Republican and Democratic parties against the Socialists, and that the fusion organization is referred to as "the party" by its leaders. That puts Milwaukee in nearly the same situation New York has reached with

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Counts Are Hard to Understand.

In the course of what is accurately described as his "extraordinary article," Count REVENTLOW wrote that the open and declared hostility of the United States was not to be feared by Germany because all we could do would be to confiscate a few German ships now in our harbors. Then he added the statement, "And we do not forget certain interior difficulties in America."

Had this remark been made a few months or even a few weeks ago, it would have had the sort of plausibility that comes from frequent repetition without authoritative and convincing denial. Indeed, at that time there were even people in this country who half believed it true that the services of all our citizens would not be available in certain not unimaginable contingencies.

But things have changed a lot since then, and while it is not surprising that news of the change has not spread through all Germany, it seems impossible that a man with Count REVENTLOW'S facilities for getting information can be ignorant of recent developments and declarations here. If he is, his American correspondents are sending him what they think he wants instead of facts. But of course they are not doing that; of course they are telling him the truth about American sentiment.

Carefully Trained Invaders.

Much has been said about the wonderful efficiency of Germany's preparations for war, intended or constantly held in mind as possible, and the success of her military operations when and since the conflict began is sufficient proof that this recognition was well deserved. There is, however, one other nation that has been getting ready for a trial of strength longer even than Germany, and though its preparation was in a way different from that country's and did not include the storing up of vast quantities of war supplies or such systematic arrangements for turning over to the Government at the moment of need all national resources, yet it may have results quite as impressive as those attained by the Germans in Belgium and France last Fall.

Ever since the Austrians, after the Napoleonic wars, took possession of Italy's northern provinces, there has existed a fixed determination on the part of the inhabitants of those provinces some day to get them back in the only possible manner. This resolve they were able in large part to achieve soon after the middle of the last century, when the hated Austrians were pushed well back toward the Alps and the present Italian Kingdom was established, but there have remained "unredeemed" the several districts which have been during several months the subject of discussion between the two countries, and the yearning to secure these, too, has persisted in Italian minds, the stronger, apparently, because the "natural" and the political frontiers were no longer many miles apart.

This feeling has not been allowed to take care of itself—to depend on the fading memories of Austrian tyranny in the minds of old people. On the contrary, every child in Northern Italy has been carefully instructed as to all the details of the situation. At every opportunity not only they have been taught that the recovery of the lost territory was a sacred duty, but they have been made familiar with the geography of the region by taking them into it and telling them on the spot what has happened and must be done there. Thus a great number of young Italians are thoroughly familiar with the region where the present operations are in progress, and the fact that their patriotism is backed by the minute topographical knowledge so essential in war largely accounts for the promptness and certainty with which the Italian soldiers are now seizing strategic points.

His Object Had Been Achieved.

When the lawyers on one side of a case persuade the Judge before whom it is on trial to strike from the record evidence which those on the other side have managed to get in, the exclusion is usually treated as an important achievement—a victory for the counsel who brought it about and a defeat for their antagonists. That is because the jurymen are solemnly told not to give any consideration whatever, in formulating their verdict, to the evidence thus thrown out.

In theory jurors obey the command. Judges and lawyers alike know, however, that forgetting is not so easy, and that while records can be cleared, minds retain impressions once received and invariably act more or less in accordance with all the influences to which they have been subjected. It is hard—practically impossible—to explain the decision in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit if the jurors ignored the testimony as to the printing contracts, and probably nobody really believes they did.

A different side of this matter was presented over in New Jersey at the trial of the deputies charged with shooting strikers. In that case the Attorney General, while cross-examining a man who had given testimony favorable to the defense, asked him, "You joined the union to sell it out, didn't you? And in so doing you sold your manhood, didn't you?" Of course there was instant and vehement objection to these inquiries, and the questioner, for obvious reasons, did not insist on having them answered. Instead he said, "Oh, yes, strike it out!" and with surprising cynicism added, "It has done its damage."

As the presiding Judge allowed the incident to pass without action, presumably no action was demanded, but it cannot be improper to suggest that, had he been so inclined, he could have brought the proceedings to a summary close, dismissed the jury, and ordered the case to be tried again from the beginning before a jury that had not heard "damage" inflicted on the defense in that particular way. However that may be, the assumption that juries decide wholly on what is officially left in the court record received a severe blow—as did, also, one's confidence in the prosecutor's reverence for the rules of evidence.

Forest Conservation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just returned from attending a hearing before the Conservation Commission of the Constitutional Convention.

I find that this committee is most likely to report a proposition to lumber the Adirondack forests, as there is much talk that way. This committee will not listen seriously to any opinion based upon sentiment. I endeavored to convince the members that the condition of the Adirondack forests today is not materially improved from that of twenty years ago, when timber stealing and other abuses of the forests led the people to rise up and enact a prohibitory clause in the Constitution. While there has been one growth in the size of the trees standing on state lands, thereby increasing the value of these lands, and while the timber estimator would see a very substantial profit in these lands today over what the State paid for them, the fact is that fire and devastation by timber thieves have been so extensive and disastrous that the increase in the value of the timbered lands is not equal to the devastation by fire and the lumberman's axe covering the last twenty years. In other words, the State today has less forest acres in its forest preserve than it had twenty years ago. There are only 70,000 acres of virgin timber. The Department of Superintendent of Forests estimates that there are 1,200,000 acres of merchantable timber. This merchantable timber includes soft and hard wood, the greater portion of which would be called detrimental and held by the scientific forester to be the kind of timber to cut.

The greater portion, amounting to about 75 per cent. of the timber which the scientific forester would cut and turn over to the lumberman, stands upon ridges and summits of the mountains. To remove this timber would mean devastation to the summits of the mountains and irreparable damage to the watershed. The soil on the uplands is so thin that once the wind gets at the thinned-out forests the soil is not heavy enough to support the roots of the remaining trees and a terrible wind slash results.

We must bring to bear upon this committee all possible pressure to bring them to realize the great dangers.

K. W. GOLDTHWAITE.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., May 26, 1915.

Spelling Tyrol.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

E. S. Frieth's letter in today's TIMES asks that you use the German name of Tyrol. In that part of Tyrol where the inhabitants are Italians the form Te-ro-lo is in use. When on the Continent we have to learn new names for each place, as we all know, and unless we have new maps and new histories we must keep our English spelling and pronunciation. H. S. BURR.

New York, May 27, 1915.

IN MEMORIAM.

Slowly and solemnly from out the deep
Enshrouding waters that have held her fast,
Rousing reluctantly from her grim sleep,
Comes the F-4 at last.

In days like these, when stirring news runs rife,
Minor catastrophes take second place;
We have grown used, here in the midst of Life,
To see Death face to face.

But turn a space from exploits of the brave
To tales more commonplace, of those who shirk
No danger, but count risks beneath the wave
Part of their daily work.

Not to a narrow sphere of family friends
Shall sorrow for this loss be limited!
These were the Nation's sons; her proud head bends
Low, as she mourns her dead.

BEATRICE HARRY.

AS WE TREATED FILIPINOS.

The Water Cure Was Necessary, and Cruelty Was Provoked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to that part of Mr. Jaeger's letter of May 25, which refers to so-called outrages committed in the Philippines, I would like to state that I served as a commissioned officer of the regular army in the Philippines for nearly six years and a half, beginning with April 8, 1899. Possibly my first-hand knowledge of conditions is not, as evidence, as valuable as the affidavits of discharged enlisted men with an axe to grind. I've read the testimony. I know the type of soldier represented—"guard house lawyers." A disgruntled employee generally "knocks."

In my humble opinion the American soldier in the Philippines behaved admirably under conditions which were calculated to test his self-restraint to the utmost. The Filipinos violated every known rule of warfare from start to finish, not as irresponsible individuals, but by order of Aguinaldo, himself. Here is one of Aguinaldo's circular letters, issued before the outbreak of hostilities, quoted in part:

Proclamation of Aguinaldo.
Malolos, 9th of January, 1899.
Instructions to the brave soldiers of Sandatahan of Manila.

Art. 4. * * * One should go alone in advance in order to kill the sentinel. In order to deceive the sentinel, the one should dress as a woman. * * *

Art. 6. The officers shall take care that on the top of the houses along the streets where the American forces shall pass there will be placed four to ten men, who shall be prepared with stones, timbers, red-hot iron, heavy furniture, as well as boiling water, oil, and molasses, rags soaked in coal oil, ready to be lighted and thrown down. * * *

Art. 9. In addition to these instructions given in Article 6, there shall be in the houses vessels filled with boiling water, tallow, molasses, and other liquids, which shall be thrown as bombs on the Americans who pass in front of their houses. * * * The Sandatahan shall hurl the liquids passed to them by the women and children.

Art. 10. * * * The Sandatahan can provide themselves with lances and arrows with long and sharp heads, and these should be dipped with poison in order that they may penetrate well into the bodies of the enemy. And these should be so made that in withdrawal from the body the head will remain in the flesh.

(Signed) EMILIO AGUINALDO.

In less than a month from the date of these cheerful instructions, the first shot of the insurrection was fired at a Filipino soldier who refused to halt, on Feb. 4, 1899.

On Feb. 6, Teodoro Sandiko, acting under orders from Aguinaldo, was busy issuing the famous, (or infamous,) order for the massacre of all Americans, men, women, and children in Manila. Later, Aguinaldo made secure his claim to a niche in the Boston Anti-Imperialists' Hall of Fame by the cowardly murder of General Luna at Cabanatuan.

From the latter part of 1899 until the close of the insurrection the great majority of the insurrectos, acting under orders from higher authority, adopted guerrilla tactics, wearing no uniform, and hiding their rifles when it suited their convenience to appear friendly. The "water cure" was the only answer to this policy. Brutal, yes. But it shortened the insurrection materially, and saved many good American lives.

The statement that "Americans would go out in troops of half a dozen or so, entering forcibly the dwellings of the natives and committing fiendish outrages upon the married women and girls," is simply a malicious lie. Undoubtedly a few individual cases of rape occurred; no war has been free from this unfortunate feature. But they were promptly and severely punished when made known to the proper authorities.

As to Samar, the method of conducting operations against the Filipinos there was made imperative by the savage and murderous methods of the Pulajanes, which reached a climax in the massacre of forty-eight men of Company C, Ninth Infantry, on Sept. 29, 1901, by natives wearing civilian clothes, who had been hired to cut grass.

General Order No. 100, series of 63, quoted in part, applied to prevalent conditions:

"Men, or squads of men, who commit hostilities * * * divesting themselves of the character or appearance of soldiers—such men or squads of men are not public enemies, and therefore, if captured, are not entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war, but shall be treated summarily as highway robbers or pirates."

In a country where the boys and women fight with the same weapons as the men, and where quarter is neither given nor expected, stern measures are necessary.

ARMY OFFICER, RETIRED.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 28, 1915.

Babies That Cry In Church.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the weather becomes warmer, and the people go out more, particularly on Sundays, the annual nuisance appears in the form of taking babies to church. It is quite true that Christ said: "Suffer little children to come unto me," but does that excuse people who bring tiny babies to church and allow them to disturb the sanctity of the service and the devotions of others?

At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine last Sunday afternoon, two women sat undisturbed through the beautiful service, while babies squalled and cried in their laps, much to the annoyance of everybody. Such acts are forms of selfishness which remains quite unjustified by their sacred surroundings.

ELMENDORF L. CARR.

New York, May 24, 1915.

German Arms in Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Herr Joseph Von Bruck in an article, "Germany as Arms Maker," says: "They have for years furnished war materials to all countries in time of peace. Germany has armed other nations before the fight, but once the fight was on she stepped out of the ring and let the two settle the quarrel, each with his own means."

I desire to draw his attention to Mexico during 1914. A German vessel loaded with war munitions was destined for Mexico. What did the United States have to do to prevent landing this cargo? But did that stop Germany? No, the entire cargo was landed. Mexico was not at "peace," if I understand the word correctly.

SIDNEY H. JENKINS.

New York, May 26, 1915.

Incendiary Cats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's TIMES appeared an item, "Cats' Death Tank Explodes; S. P. C. A. Believes Scratching Claws Ignited Gas." As the hair or fur of most cats is charged with electricity, and as nearly everybody knows that stroking or rubbing the hair will bring out sparks of electricity, it was most likely that sparks from the cats' hair ignited the gas and caused the explosion. E., C.

New York, May 26, 1915.

Quotations from Bismarck.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of Italy's entrance into the war on the side of the Allies, what sagacity did the great Bismarck show when he said of the Triple Alliance: "It is like an old piano, which, if played upon, the keys would fall out." Bismarck also said: "We Germans are royally hated; therefore we must make ourselves feared." D. J. D.

New York, May 24, 1915.

She Should Be Neutral.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Adverting to a letter published in THE TIMES of May 26 from "Another American Woman," permit me to say that if one is to be judged by the clothes one wears certainly women should remain neutral on the [illegible] D. B. C.

Washington, May 26, 1915.

THE ANTI-WAR SPIRIT AMONG STUDENTS.

An Open Discussion of Their Peace Propaganda—Distinctions, Definitions and Some Invidious Comparisons.

Princeton, May 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES seems rather exercised over the fact that there are men in the various colleges sufficiently interested in the affairs of the nation to prepare sets of resolutions expressing to the President of the United States their support of his policy of neutrality and their hope that peace would be maintained if possible. The text of these resolutions naturally differed in the different colleges, and no doubt in some instances phrases were used which were not particularly well-chosen; as a matter of fact I did not agree with all of the sentiments expressed in the resolutions sent from Princeton, and so did not sign them. You, however, attack the spirit which instigated their being drawn up at all. Now, I maintain that this spirit—one of alertness, of concern over the country's course of action, of interest in history in the making, yet with it all united a sense of responsibility and an absence of jingoism—is a sign of a truer patriotism than would have been a P-rade of students yelling for war.

Two words particularly, peace "if possible," fill you with a heavy foreboding. You group all college men apart, then examine them and, apparently, come to the conclusion that they are getting effete, or modern, or intellectual, or cowardly, or progressive, or unaggressive, or something else rather vague and very terrible. Yet these two words do not seem on examination to be weighted with any hidden meaning; they simply express a hope which hitherto I had thought was entertained by every reasonably intelligent citizen. I am certain that they do not mean that in a crisis a call to the defense of the country would find college men holding back; such an intimation is not borne out by fact, and must be offensive to the class of men (if college men are indeed a class apart, different, and with different ideas, as we are now asked to believe,) which has ever been most ready for every sort of patriotic service, that class which today abroad is most readily sacrificing itself at the call of duty.

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG,
Editorial Chairman Daily Princetonian.

Their New Idealism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest your Topic of the Times of May 15, in which you question the pugnacity of the American students who recently petitioned the President against war. We are opposed to militarism from the most patriotic motives. We know that militarism drags a nation into war. We know this not from philosophic speculation, but from the proved facts of history. The militarist class in every nation is responsible for this war. Assured of their ability to conquer, having no greater desire than the subjection of others to their will, losing all ideals save a fatalistic faith in the potency of that will, in the right of might, in the power of efficiency, the controlling class of every European nation became obsessed with the idea that national aggrandizement made for culture and development, and that in order to spread their particular culture and development they had to make war on their fellow-men, and in the process of making war destroy their own as well as their neighbor's civilization.

"There can only be two reasons why America should desire to go to war: First, because there is always in a country a class of men, sincere and honest, who are given to an exuberant expression of patriotism, who have not yet evolved out of the primitive state of tribal love of self and hatred of the foreigner. Secondly, there is in America a class who realize that their special privileges are dependent upon the complacence of the masses. That class invariably shifts the issue from social justice to patriotism. Whenever that class sees that men are beginning to reason about their condition they cater to the emotions and befog the issues of the day by appealing not to mind but to the heart of those weaker than themselves. The American college student declines to be made a tool in the hands of either of these classes of men.

That we differ from our forefathers in the colleges is due to an inherent difference in the college of today from the college of a generation ago. We are no longer willing to believe in our country right or wrong as a basis for patriotic action and thought. We rather feel that we are trained at the expense of the nation in order that we might be prepared to accept leadership in a campaign "to make our country right when she is wrong, and to keep her right when she is right." We have therefore not a local perception, but a world perception of life. We strive to make a better nation in order that mankind might be more civilized. We are now creating an American idealism based upon a love for man and a noble humility of spirit. We are strong in our present belief that America, the melting pot of nations, can blaze the way for an era of love and good-will.

As to pugnacity, it does not worry us. It is not necessary for the college man to have the physical strength of a blacksmith, the impudence of a rowdy, and the noisy garrulousness of a cart-tail orator. We meet the issues of today not with punch but with thought.

Possibly the Collegiate Anti-Militarism League will fail in its efforts. Possibly America will soon go to war, but if it does we shall not feel that we have labored in vain for the principles we hold. We anticipate no greater failure than marked the attempts of those missionaries who, out of Judea, preached to the world love and good-will. Possibly they were impractical, but no one will question their morality.

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY,
Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, Substation 84.

New York, May 28, 1915.

They Have Stomachs Yet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of the 24th instant "An American Woman," referring to the pacifistic activities of student bodies, protests "against the pitiful sentiment which is being fostered among our young men." May I say a few words to relieve her anxiety? I have had occasion in the army, in the militia, and in a college, to say nothing of my own family and my individual self, to study the character of American youth. I can assure her that the very students who sign the milk and water petitions and resolutions which presumably inspired her communication would be among the first, in time of war, to come forward for military service. Like the Socialists and anti-militarists of France and Germany, they would lay it to the other fellow, but would shoulder their guns and go out like men to the defense of their homes and their country. Our college presidents and ex-presidents, place enthusiasts of whatever sort and influence, may talk to our school children and harangue our college students till the cows come home, about the beauties of peace and the horrors of war, our duty to humanity and other supernational ideals; their efforts will be at the best but good mental exercise. They will never make a peace-at-any-price people of the people of the United States. The most that they can do, and that is harm enough, is to hamper and retard the work of providing for the proper armament, equipment, organization, and command of our country's defenders. Nevertheless, it is well that the work of unmanning our citizenship, of stifling our patriotism, in its cradle, should be occasionally counteracted by those who look to a time when the need of our men shall prove to be not more humanity but more stomach.

JOHN BIGELOW.

Highland Falls, N. Y., May 27, 1915.

In the Spirit of Christ.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to do what honor I may to those twenty Union Theological Seminary men who decry national aggressive warfare in the name of Jesus Christ. It is a satisfaction to learn that these young students of the ethical and social teachings of their Master have arrived at a conclusion respecting them and their relation to affairs today that they think worthy of publication.

Common morals—"an eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth"—may readily enough excuse or justify violent acts of personal and national retaliation; but how the injunctions of Him who said so characteristically, "Love your enemies and do good to them who despitefully use you and persecute you," can be otherwise interpreted than in their plain sense, as taken for instance by the Society of Friends and the last apostle of spiritual Christianity in Europe, Leo Tolstoy, I have never had either the intelligence or moral insight to discover. Therefore, I must own myself in warm and hearty accord with those students up at Union who so understand Christ's teachings.

W. E. DAVENPORT.

Ex-Union Theological Seminary Student.

Brooklyn, May 27, 1915.

A Dissenting Voice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of May 24, appeared a letter from William Stearns Davis, criticising Union Theological Seminary students for their stand against war. The writer quoted Mr. Roy B. Chamberlain's letter, with the signature of twenty students, as representing the sentiment of the students.

I am a student at Union and I know that Mr. Chamberlain's letter, with its twenty signatures, does not by any means represent the feeling of the student body. Mr. Chamberlain was able to secure but twenty signatures to his letter out of 250 students. My own feeling, as well as my roommate's and that of a number of other students whom I heard discussing the signing of this petition, was that "peace at any price" is a phrase that sounds good, but dangerous, from a practical and religious point of view. A glance at history will show that all the freedom and democracy which the world enjoys today came, not through "peace at any price," but through other channels.

Union Theological Seminary does not teach in her class rooms that "milk and water" program which Mr. Davis suggests. I would invite Mr. Davis or any others who might hold similar views to visit our class rooms when we are studying the "Teachings of Jesus" and see if the interpretation of His teachings is not satisfying to the most robust virile man.

S. A. WRIGHT.

East Northfield, Mass., May 29, 1915.

Busy Indifference.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add my voice to that of "An American Woman" in protest against the lack of spirit shown by the college students of the present day? From an observation of students extending over the past five years, I have found them supremely indifferent to the ideal of service to their country. The average student will half-heartedly admit the advisability of a certain amount of military training for others. He himself is far too busy to spare the time. The pitifully small minority which recognizes its obligations and tries to meet them is regarded, if it is regarded at all, as a more or less harmless company of cranks and idealists.

That the best youth of the country is so blind and so selfish and has in it so little of the patriotism and spirit of its ancestors should be a source of sorrow and mortification to every thinking college man. Will the student ever learn to look beyond the narrow confines of his campus and realize that on him and on his fellows will devolve much of the responsibility of directing and maintaining this country in honor and security?

PAUL BOSANKO.

New Haven, Conn., May 27, 1915.

From a College Girl.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Haply that "Other American Woman" walks unfettered by the fashions which cause women's clothing to be ridiculed and can, therefore, afford to call attention to shortcomings in male attire. But surely the "American Woman," "of a long line of soldiers and sailors," can know little of war itself or she could not be so eager for the sons of our great nation to rise up in the anger "which maketh man's worst misery," as Euripides said.

In all the embroil of this horrible war there is not a victory that is not essentially Pyrrhic. The Great Teacher asked: "What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" I would like to ask: What does it profit a nation to gain a part of the world and lose the most vital part of its own life and strength? Of what glory is it to protect national honor and ideals, by methods which leave dishonor and shattered ideals in their wake, methods which seek avidly how to inflict the most terrible wounds on another people? Surely the malevolence of the hatred which is the breath of war is in itself a worse insult to honor and ideals than a blow aimed from outside.

Would this lady, and those who agree with her, have our beautiful land, too, lie dank with blood uselessly shed, ravaged with pestilential disease worse than fruitlessly gotten, and darkened with the grim shadow of desperate burdens which generations to come shall not see obliterated? If those who cry for arms were cold and hungry and homeless, and if death were everywhere about them, they might think American young men do well to plead for peace, that their reluctance to show the hot-headed spirit of "now I'll kick you back since you've kicked me," is wise foresight.

COLLEGE GIRL.

Poughkeepsie, May

MEMORIAL SERMONS BREATHE WAR SPIRIT

Some Frankly Recognize That We Are Being Dragged Toward Europe's Conflict.

MANY URGE PREPARATION

Confidence in Wilson and Defense of Our Peaceful Rights Popular Themes.

In nearly all of the many Memorial Day sermons preached in New York yesterday, the old formula of good will among the sections and patriotic love for a united country either gave way to or was extended to cover the war in Europe and the position America occupies in relation to that struggle.

Some clergymen frankly recognized that America is surely being dragged toward the conflict and that the time to dope for the country to prepare for eventualities. Some others confined their remarks about the present situation to admission that no country however peaceful, is safe unless ready at all times to repel invasion, defend its commerce, and possessions and uphold its dignity by force of arms.

Confidence in President Wilson's wisdo mand ability to meet any situation that may arise was a theme that ran through all the sermons, while nearly all breathed a militant demand for preparedness to maintain our freedom and the liberal foundations of the republic.

Grand Army posts and Spanish war veteran camps all attended services, and a notable feature of the day was the number of members of the National Guard and the army and navy who heard sermons.

Should Double Our Defenses.

At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine the Eighth Coast Defense Company, National Guard, has its annual service. The chaplain, the Rev. Dr. DeWitt L. Pelton of St. James's Church, said:

It seems apparent that the present is not to be the last war. We see men springing up and nations invaded. And Germany is not the only offender, either. Had it not been the strife through motives of gain as a nation, we are inspected, if not attacked, nations to the south. The world is more grim, more sad, more brutal than we thought. It is better to face things, than to live in a "kingdom of make-believe."

This Coast Defense Command is organized not for aggression, but for defense. Regular army and National Guard ought immediately to be doubled, our navy strengthened, our citizens taught in the rudiments of war. If we should see interference with the nations of Europe, Africa and Asia, it is the privilege of our republic to throw protection over the New World. certainly over our own land, that peace and security may have place here. Most that prone to the nations are not the perils at home, who weaken the walls from within than the enemy who tries to storm them from without.

America's Mission.

The West End Presbyterian Church was filled with representatives of several organizations, including Lafayette, E. D. Morgan, and Farragut Posts, G. A. R., and Roosevelt Spanish War Veterans. The Rev. Dr. A. R. Legwin said:

It is destined for America to perform the same glorious ministry of uniting the agonized nations just as Israel united Esypt and Assyria. A nation's value to humanity is determined by its ability to serve the higher purposes of God. The position for this country to take at the present time should be in harmony with Lincoln's spirit. Aliens from all the world, coming to America, give this country a peculiar opportunity for service to the world by federation of nations.

St. Plain Americanism.

The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn, completing a series of addresses at the West Side Y. M. C. A., spoke of the relations between North and South, and especially of the attitude of the Southern people, and added:

If you regard yourself as a southerner quit such regard of yourself. If a northerner, quit. Be simply an American one of a hundred millions. Be content to be an American squarely behind President Wilson or any other White House occupant who does in future the fair things that President Wilson is doing and trying to do.

Drop Philippines; Build Up Navy.

Dr. S. Edward Young in Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, said:

To prevent our having millions more of soldiers' graves to decorate on future Memorial Days, the United States should turn over the Philippines to an international commission and should make our navy stronger than any one of the Philippines will be a ceaseless temptation to Japan and Orientals generally, to whose is coming a new passion for would-power. The most important consideration for placing them in charge of an international commission is the object lesson this would be to other nations.

While we are transferring the Philippines our navy ought to build into such efficiency as to remove from the militaristic Governments temptation to seize some part of our rich and at present inadequately protected territory. Another leap or two in the progress of long-range guns and submarine and aeroplane construction and transatlantic and transpacific fleets can raid our shores and seize our principal cities.

The likelihood of our being called to do battle in the European war or its aftermath appears to be increasing every day. The mad rage is spreading and scant regard is shown the unoffending and the bystander.

Praises Wilson's Character.

Preaching to the Veteran Association of the Twenty-third Regiment, the Rev. Frank M. Townley, Rector of St. Bartholomew's, said in part:

The greatest blessing any nation can enjoy is peace, and sometimes the greatest deeds come in times when men dwell in safety under a Government that has not lust for power and aggrandizement. Thankful for the Divine power shown us we be that at the head of this nation there stands a man with a vision, a man who not alone is serving his country, but also believes in the power that comes from living close with God. Our fullest trust and confidence may be given to him, that with honor he will steer the nation safely through, for I doubt if the history of the world has ever shown any example that stands out amongst the peoples of the earth stamped with such high ideals and such indomitable will and force of character.

Speaking of the duty of safeguarding our national and personal interests, he said it was our solemn duty to build up a profession that shall protect us from danger and give us security as we go about our peaceful occupations.

Never Another Civil War.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, at the Church of the Messiah, discussed the growth of the spirit of nationalism brought about by the civil war. He said the best thing the war did was to make a future civil war an utter impossibility. The tide of hatred that rose with the war and swelled through the years of Reconstruction had ebbed, he said, giving way to a feeling of untainted brotherhood throughout the nation.

Speaking of the present struggle, Dr. Holmes asked: "What can war bring to justify itself unless through its own condemnation it brings the end of war?"

Better Men, Not Bigger Army.

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner of Grace M. E. Church, in 104th Street, near Columbus Avenue, addressing a congregation that included nine G. A. R. posts, said:

Cameron Post, here this evening, once had 650 members, but it now has only 14. This is a vivid reminder that soon we will have the veterans no longer. The royal army of the "Blue" is dying off at the rate of 100 a day. While these men were among us with influence near was disorganized. They knew its horrors, as the present generation does not. Our fathers will have died in vain if they did not plant a hate for war that will compel us to exhaust every other resource before we again take up arms.

Some Americans are crying for a larger army and navy. But would it not be better to have a citizenship which would not talk to meet the physical and moral test if war should come? All the warring nations found that honor was their worst enemy.

Why not have the courage to banish it from our land now and set to work to build a citizenship that will mean any issue?

If worthy of our fathers, instead of urging on or holding back, we will face some of the issues that rule to make citizens and have the courage to stand for them.

He declared that had the nation's leaders in ante-bellum days met the issue of slavery on moral grounds there would have been no civil war.

Danger in Make-Believe.

The Rev. De Witt L. Pelton, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Fordham, told the members of the Eighth Coast Defense Command, New York national Guard, at their annual memorial service in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, yesterday afternoon, that took many Americans were living in a world of make-believe, their eyes filled with rosewater. He said:

Our own land is hailed by the apostles of make-believe as the champion of peace. This is not the way we are regarded by war-worn Europe or by Japan. We will do what we can for peace, but we will not live in a world of make-believe. We will face things as they are, like men.

A nation cannot endure unless it has sufficient defense. That a government is good is no indication that it will survive. Dangerous to the country is the citizen who would destroy the defending walls from within.

Speaking of the righteousness of war, he said that without doubt God crowns the banner of a man who gives his life in righteous cause for his country. "A single perfect act of heroism cancels the sins of a lifetime."

CLEAR WEATHER FOR PARADE.

Route Made Shorter Out of Consideration for Veterans.

There will be Memorial Day parades in Manhattan and Brooklyn today, the routes being cut short for the sake of the veterans in line. The forecast is for clear weather.

The Manhattan procession will start at 9 o'clock in the morning from Seventy-fourth Street and Riverside Drive, and continue up the Drive to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Ninety-second Street, where it will be reviewed by Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., retired; Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commanding the Eastern Department, and Major General O'Ryan, N. G. N. Y. The parade, in seven divisions, will be commanded by Commander Sherburne Van Tassel, with Colonel Joseph B. Lord as Chief of Staff. Commander Van Tassel will be escorted by veterans from Farragut Naval Post, and the Veteran Corps of Artillery will escort Rear Admiral Sigsbee.

Exercises will be held at the reviewing stand after the parade. High school children will provide a musical program, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will speak.

In the Manhattan parade will be a battalion of regulars from Governors Island, several regiments of the National Guard, Spanish War veterans, Army and Navy Union Garrisons, and Cadet Corps.

The Brooklyn parade will start at 9 o'clock from Bedford and Division Avenues. Civil and Spanish War veterans, the local commander of the National Guard, and other organizations will take part. The line of march will be Bedford Avenue to Eastern Parkway, to the Prospect Park Plaza. The reviewing stand will be in the Parkway, near Underhill Avenue. Brigadier General Benjamin F. Tracy will be the reviewing officer.

For those who wish to celebrate Memorial Day by listening to suffrage speeches the following will be the schedule of the day for workers of the Woman Suffrage Party:

Manhattan, meeting at the entrance to the Stadium of City College, 138th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, following Granville Barker's production of "Iphegenia and Taurus," 5:30 P. M. Speaker, Walter Rundolph.

Richmond, speeches at South Beach, corner of Southside Boulevard and Sand Lane, 4 to 6 P. M. Speakers, Mrs. William V. Wilcox, Miss Ellison Haynes, Mrs. Francis E. Brower, and Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth.

Third Assembly District, Manhattan, workers will distribute literature and "Remember November" cards to construction workers on the Elevated Railroad, the Bowery, at noon.

Seventeenth Assembly District, Manhattan, Mrs. William J. Morton, at home to suffragists, 224 Riverside Drive, 3 to 6 P. M.

Manhattan, French Committee meets at headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, at 3 o'clock.

Nineteenth Assembly District, Manhattan, meeting at district headquarters, 316 West 108th Street, at 4:30 P. M.

Twenty-fifth Assembly District, Manhattan, captains and workers meet at the home of Mrs. John Z. Lowe, Jr., 152 West Eleventh Street, at 8 P. M.

Fourth Assembly District, Manhattan, canvassing along the river front from 6 to 9 P. M.

Twenty-third Assembly District, Manhattan, captains meet to canvass at the hotel of Miss Elmina Wilson, 456 West 149th Street, from 6 to 7:45 P. M.

Nineteenth Assembly District, Manhattan, street meeting at Broadway and 110th Street, 8:15 P. M.

There will be a number of suffrage meetings in Brooklyn.

MEMORIAL FOR FIREMEN.

Six Hundred Members of Department Attend Cathedral Service.

Six hundred members of the Fire Department attended memorial services in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday afternoon for the twenty-nine firemen who died in the last year.

Promenaders lined Fifth Avenue for blocks to watch the march of the uniformed fire fighters, headed by the Firemen's Band and led by Commissioner Adamson, Deputy Fire Commissioner Weeks, Chief Kenlon, and Deputy Chief Hayes.

Following musical vespers, at which the Rev. Vincent de Paul McGean, Chaplain of the Fire Department, officiated, Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle praised the record of New York's firemen.

In his sermon, in which he read the list of dead firemen, Father McGean told his audience that not until Judgment day would all the heroes of the Fire Department be known. He paid special tribute to the memory of the Rev. Thomas F. McGronin, who was Chaplain of the Fire Department in Manhattan and the Bronx, and of Fireman James W. Thompson of Engine Company 68, who was killed on his engine on the way to a fire.

TABLET HONORS LORD HOWE

Placed in Albany Church in Honor of Soldier.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 30.—In the floor of the vestibule of historic St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church with formal ceremonies this evening a tablet was placed, bearing this inscription:

"Beneath this pavement lies the body of George Augustus, Viscount Howe, a distinguished man and soldier, a friend of the Colonies, killed on the march to Ticonderoga July 6, 1758."

The tablet was placed directly over the spot where Lord Howe, who lost his life during a skirmish with the French and Indians, was buried.

Addresses were made by Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education; James A. Holden, State Historian, and Mayor Joseph W. Stevens. The Rev. Dr. Walton W. Battershall, rector emeritus, accepted the tablet on behalf of the church. Marcus T. Reynold designed the tablet.

LAFAYETTE TOMB DECORATED.

Ambassador and Other Americans in France Observe the Day.

PARIS, May 30.—Ambassador Sharp, attended by members or the embassy staff, today placed a wreath of flowers upon the grave of the Marquis de Lafayette, in the Cemetery of Picpus.

Similar wreaths were laid upon the graves of American soldiers in other cemeteries in Paris, Cherbourg, Versailles, and Saint Germain by a committee of Americans, of which Major Mahan was Chairman and H. Cleveland Coxe, Secretary.

Street Cleaners' Memorial Service.

The annual memorial service of the Department of Street Cleaning was held yesterday in the Hebrew Tabernacle, 220 West 130th Street, where Rabbi Edward Lissman, one of the newly appointed chaplains of the department, preached a sermon on cleanliness. The men of the department, clad in their white uniforms, gathered at Seventh Avenue and 123d Street and marched to the tabernacle. Commissioner Fetherston and the two other chaplains, the Rev. E. Briggs Nash and Father Amicoto Silvioni, sat with the men during the service.

FIELD MASS IN RAIN DRAWS THOUSANDS

Marines, Militia, and Veterans at the Thirteenth Annual Service in Brooklyn.

WILSON'S WORDS PRAISED

President's "America Stands or Humanity" Speech Emphasized by Father Daly in Sermon.

The impressive military field mass, which originated in the Middle Ages, and was first celebrated in the open field by the armies of Castile and Aragon, was, for the thirteenth time in as many years, celebrated on the parade ground of the United States Marines, Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Though thousands attended, the crowd was not so great as on former occasions, due to the fact that a drizzling rain fell during the entire ceremony.

As in former years, the mass was celebrated under the joint auspices of the Gloucester Camp of the United Spanish War Veterans, and of the Long Island Chapter of the Knights of Columbus. The snow-white altar was erected on the western side of the Marine Quadrangle, directly in front of the gate house that opens into Flatbush Avenue. About the altar and on all sides of it were palms and white flowering plants. From the balconies of the Marine Barracks, in the rear of the altar, fluttered the gayly-colored pennants of the international signal code system, and in the centre of them was a cluster of giant American flags.

The first field mass held in the United States was celebrated in Washington at the close of the civil war, in honor of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York.

Father Reaney was the celebrant of yesterday's mass. The Rev. Father John F. Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the battleship Maine, when that warship was blown up in Havana Harbor in 1898, was the Deacon, the Rev. Father Francis Sullivan the Sub-Deacon, while the sermon was preached by the Rev. Father William J. B. Daly, Rector of the Church of St. Peter's at Poughkeepsie.

The uniformed worshippers included the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G., N. Y., from Manhattan; several companies of United States marines, United States bluejackets, the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y., from Brooklyn; a delegation from the Police Department, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Veterans of the Peking Relief Expedition, Catholic Boys Naval Brigade, the Knights of Columbus, the Grand Army of the Republic, Confederate Veterans, Hebrew Veterans of the Civil War, delegation from the Fire Department, the Holy Name Society, the Letter Carriers' Association, and many camps of Spanish War Veterans, among them the Jacob Hunter, Hamilton Fish, General George A. Custer, Gloucester, and Admiral John Philip camps.

Father Daly, in his sermon, emphasized time and again the virtue of patriotism, and referred in glowing terms to President Wilson's recent speech, in which the President said that America stands for humanity.

"Under the flag of our beloved country," said Father Daly, "with its power and peace stirring our hearts to renewed sentiments of patriotism, we gather today to reverently express our loyal remembrance of the heroic dead of America, and offer heartfelt prayers for their everlasting glory. The soldier heroes of America who are gone went forth under the Stars and Stripes, which never did stand, and never can stand, for anything except the liberties of the human race. From our hearts' dead, Lincoln tells us, we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion.

"The citizens of America are glad and vigorous with the spirit of liberty, which gives a just and fair opportunity to one and all. It be the duty of each individual to strive after perfection, how much more ought he to make the image of duty.

"The inspiring thing about America, said President Wilson, is that she stands for humanity, and things that humanity wants; that the true force of America is force of moral principle; that there is not anything else she loves, and that there is not anything else for which she will contend. The only victories which can have permanence are those of justice. Our country's flag, with its stars of faith and hope, its blue of truth, its red of brotherly love, and its white of peace and uprightness expresses liberty, humanity, morality and right; and it shall ever be the emblem for heroic endeavor and patriotic sacrifice."

ARRIVALS AT HOT SPRINGS.

Many Summer Visitors Are Opening Their Cottages.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 30.—The first week in June will see many additions to the Summer colony in this place.

Mrs. Edgar Bright of New Orleans will occupy Bright cottage, and Mrs. Calderon Carlisle of Washington will open Shadeacre early in the month.

Extensive alterations which are being made in Upland House are nearing completion, and Mr. and Mrs. Matthew W. Akers will occupy it in a few days.

Miss Ruth Harrison's cottage, the Chestnuts, has been leased for the Summer to Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Field of Cincinnati. Dr. Guy Hinsdale has closed Fern cottage and leaves tonight to join Mrs. Hinsdale and Miss Jeanne Hinsdale in Philadelphia, where they will spend a week or so before going to their Summer home in Kennebunkport, Maine.

Miss Mary D. Brooks of New York has had her driving and riding horses brought to Hot Springs, and will spend the Summer at the Homestead with her mother, Mrs. C. H. Brooks.

Mrs. John Thorndike and her daughter, Mrs. Nathaniel S. Simpkins, Jr., will return to Boston tonight after spending a month at the Homestead.

Alexander Julian arrived this morning from Cincinnati and joined Mrs. Julian at the Homestead. Mrs. Julian is the guest here of the Duchess of Manchester.

W. R. Linn has joined Mrs. Linn and Dwight Linn at their cottage. Mr. Linn's guests are Norman Talbott, Paul Trowbridge, and H. A. Keep.

Montreal guests at the Homestead include Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McInnes, Miss McInnes, and Miss Marjorie Smith.

Edmund A. Lynch arrived this morning from Cedarhurst, L. I. Other arrivals were P. A. Gilhooly of Elizabeth, N. J.; Miss Bridgeforth of Kenbridge, Va., and Miss Elizabeth W. Paterson of Lynchburg, Va., and Mrs. A. Felix Dupont motored this morning to the Cascades at the foot of Cascade Mountain, on the James B. Haggin estate, beyond Ashwood.

Mrs. Robert A. Black gave a dance in the Japanese Room of the Homestead last night for Mrs. George Marshall Allen, Miss Loraine Allen, Miss Jane Akers, George L. Bramhall, George McFadden, and C. E. Bell.

RICE-SANTVOORD WEDDING

To Take Place at Bennington, Vt., on Saturday Afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 30.—The marriage of Miss Agnes V. Van Santvoord, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Van Santvoord of Troy, N. Y., to William Thompson Rice, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Rice of Pittsfield, Mass., will take place in the First Church in Bennington, Vt., Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and will be followed by a reception at Shadowbrook Farm, the country place of Mr. Van Santvoord in Bennington. The Rev. A. P. Hickley of Cleveland, Ohio, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Isaac Jennings, pastor of the First Church, will read the service.

Mr. and Mrs. William Thorn Kisael, who have been at Curtis Hotel, have left for the Green Mountains in an automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy W. Baldwin and Miss Baldwin, who have been at the Curtis Hotel, have gone to Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke G. Voorhees are spending the holidays with Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steers of Port Chester, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Carpenter, Mrs. M. A. Thompson, Mrs. E. C. Foulkes, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Taylor are at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Prentice Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Porter, and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Inslee of New York have arrived at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis have Mrs. Andrew Swan of Newport as their guest at Clipston Grange.

Loyall A. Osborne and Miss Osborne of Pittsburgh, and Mr. and Mrs. Appleton Wade and Mrs. W. F. Garrison of New York are at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

The Misses Amy M. and Edith M. Kohlsaat of New York will arrive tomorrow in Stockbridge to open the Kohlsaat country place.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker have as their guests at Brookside, Great Barrington, Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor of Leicester, England, and Judge John S. Lawson of the University of Missouri.

Hayward Wilson and Philip E. Hinckley of Boston, who arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, on Saturday, started today on a canoe trip on the Housatonic River to Long Island Sound.

E. Percy Bramwell and Mrs. Frederic Pierson have arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Rose and Miss Mistler of Harvard University is with Mr. and Mrs. Ross W. Whistler for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock will come to Eastover on Wednesday for the season.

Miss Marion Hague has joined her sister, Miss Eleanor Hague, at their cottage in Stockbridge.

ENTERTAIN PAN-AMERICANS.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Peters Give a Breakfast at Woodley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The last of a series of brilliant entertainments in compliment to the delegates and visitors to the Pan-American Conference took place today when the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Andrew Peters were hosts to more than a hundred guests at breakfast. This entertainment took place at Woodley, the country home of Senator and Mrs. Francis Newlands, which Mr. and Mrs. Peters have leased for the Summer, and but for lowering clouds and fall in temperature would have been an outdoor fête. Owing to the threatening weather the breakfast was served indoors, the large dining room, hall and living room proving spacious enough for even this large company. A part of the Marine Band played on the south piazza.

Some of the visitors were: The Ambassador from the Argentine and Mme. Naon, the Ambassador from Brazil, the Ambassador from Chile and Mme. Suarez, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hale Pearson and the Misses Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo Aldao, all of Buenos Aires; Judge and Mme. Cavalcanti of Brazil, the Bolivian Minister and Mme. Calderon, Miss Calderon, Mr. and Mrs. Pedro R. Rinebnes of Venezuela, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, the Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, the Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Redfield, the Counsellor of the State Department and Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mr. William Phillips, and Mr. John Barrett.

Mrs. Peters and her children will leave Washington tomorrow to join Mrs. Peters's mother, Mrs. John Phillips of Boston, at the Phillips country home on the Massachusetts north shore.

The Russian Ambassador and staff left Washington today for the Summer. The Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff will pass some days in New York before going to Newport, where they will occupy Stonevilla. Most of the Embassy staff will be with the Ambassador at Newport, although the military attaché, Lieut. Col. Golejewski, and Mme. Golejewski purpose taking a cottage at Greenwich, Conn. The Counsellor of Embassy, Mr. Scherbatskoy, with Mme. Scherbatskoy and their family, Commander Mishtowt, Joseph Loris-Melikoff, Baron d'Ungern, and Lieutenant Fedotoff, Assistant Naval Attaché, will arrive in Newport within the present week.

The Minister from Denmark, Constantin Brun, will leave Washington on Tuesday for Bar Harbor, where he will establish his legation for the Summer.

The Minister from Sweden and Mme. Ekengren will also pass the Summer at Bar Harbor, but do not intend to leave Washington for several weeks.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison are passing the week-end at Seabright, N. J., where they have opened their cottage for the Summer. Mrs. Garrison will, however, return with the Secretary tomorrow, to remain until forced out of Washington by the heat.

The Secretary of the Treasury has taken a cottage at North Haven, Me., where Mrs. McAdoo and her baby daughter and Miss Sally McAdoo will go for the Summer the last of June.

Former Representative Henry Kirke Porter and Mrs. Porter of Pittsburgh will close their Washington home tomorrow. After a short stay in New York they will go to Southampton, L. I., for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Meredith will leave town tomorrow for Manassas, Va., where they have a house for the Summer. They will, however, pass a part of the season at Warm Springs, Va.

Senator and Mrs. Francis Newlands will leave tomorrow for their Nevada home, where they expect to remain through the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson have taken a cottage at Watch Hill, R. I., where Mrs. Johnson and children will shortly be established for the Summer.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant has returned to town to pass some weeks at her home on New Hampshire Avenue.

Mrs. William F. Draper and Miss Margaret Draper go to New York tomorrow to pass a week prior to going to Newport, where they have taken a house for the Summer.

Miss Miller to Wed on June 19.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., May 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Miller of South Orange have issued invitations for the marriage on June 19 of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Ruggles Miller, and Pierrepont Edwards Grannis of South Orange, by the Rev. Appleton Grannis of Lowell, Mass., a brother of the bridegroom. Miss Miller will be married in the home of her parents on Turrell Avenue. Miss Helen Miller will be her sister's only attendant.

DRINKER'S BABY WON INDIANA'S GOVERNOR

J. Frank Hanly Abandons Politics to Devote His Life to Prohibition Cause.

IS FLYING SQUADRON ORATOR

End of Its New York Campaign and Denial That It Is Being Financed by Rockefeller.

The Flying Squadron of temperance advocates, which has visited every State capital in the country and many other "strategic centres" since last September in the cause of national prohibition, wound up its New York campaign yesterday with a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall in the afternoon and evening meetings in the Fort Washington Presbyterian and Chelsea Methodist Churches. The vanguard of the squadron, Dr. Charles M. Sheldon and Daniel A. Poling, spoke in the Marble Collegiate Church last Friday night. Dr. Ira Lendrith and Dr. Carolyn E. Geisel spoke in several places in the city on Saturday, and Oliver W. Stewart, Chairman of the National Prohibition Party, and J. Frank Hanly, former Governor of Indiana, were the speakers at the big meeting in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, which was attended by about 1,000 men and women. The nation-wide campaign of the squadron will be ended in Atlantic City next Sunday.

Miss Vera K. Mullin, soprano, and Miss Iris E. Robinson, accompanist, have traveled with the squadron from the beginning, furnishing the music for the meetings, and yesterday afternoon they gave the campaign song of the squardon, "The Nation's Going Dry." The words of the first verse and chorus were:

The saloon's death knell is ringing,
The country's going dry;
Hear the States in chorus singing,
Good-bye, saloon, good-bye.

The country's going dry. The country's going dry.
The nation at last is waking, and going, going dry.
Hark to the ballots descending. This country shall not die
While millions of prayers are ascending.
This country's going dry.

The first speaker at Carnegie Hall was Mr. Stewart, who, adopting the intimate fashion of address, submitted his arguments against the saloon. He began by saying that there were two indictments against the saloon, one on economic grounds and the other on moral grounds. The saloon, he said, customarily pleaded guilty to the moral indictment, but sought justification on economic grounds. He then proceeded to give his analysis of the economic argument for the saloon, saying that the same argument could be advanced with the same plausibility for the burglars' trade or for a plan to poison the water supply of New York City.

"According to the logic of the liquor traffic," he said, "we can state that all that is the matter with America is that we haven't enough bank burglars to give us permanent prosperity."

Just as saloons, distilleries and breweries provided labor, he said, so did the operations of burglars provide work for the makers of jimmies, drills, explosives, and steel safes. The speaker admitted that if the city water supply were poisoned, employment would be provided for countless doctors, nurses, and coffin manufacturers.

"But," he added, "you can't build a city by poisoning its water supply, and neither can you build a nation by poisoning its man supply."

Denouncing the saloon as an economic menace, Mr. Stewart defied anyone to name any good product that came through the saloon to the community. He said that while speaking in Troy he had asked a group of children to name a good saloon product, and a little boy had answered that saloons produced "good bums."

Arguing then from the assumption that the saloons produced nothing good, Mr. Stewart asserted that they therefore were always allied with the evil, underworld forces in politics and Government and never with the good forces. When he came to telling the Prohibitionists what definite thing to do for their cause, he announced the slogan of the campaign, which is:

"Whenever a politician, or an executive officer, or a political party prefers the liquor traffic above the public morals, such men must be set aside and such parties abandoned."

Mr. Stewart said the expenses of the campaign carried on by the Flying Squadron had been paid by popular subscription wherever the speakers had gone, and that no one man had backed the campaign financially. It had been charged, he said, that John D. Rockefeller had guaranteed the expenses of the Squardon, but Mr. Stewart denied this and said that Mr. Rockefeller had never contributed one cent to the Squadron, a collection of cash and pledges was then taken up.

In the course of his speech Mr. Stewart adverted to an indorsement of woman suffrage, saying that when the question of national prohibition came up for Congressional action the representatives from Nevada would be more likely to "vote right" than the representatives from New York, because the former would have to account for their votes to the women among their constituents as well as to the men.

Ex-Governor Hanly began by saying that the one motive that impelled him more than any other to campaign for prohibition was a realization of "the inexpressible, infinite wrong the liquor traffic daily does to the babyhood of the nation." He told a story of the fall of a young father through drink and of his own successful efforts for the redemption of the man. The incident occurred, he said, while he was Governor of Indiana, and gave him "the vision of a saloonless nation," which determined him to abandon "political preferment" and consecrate his life to the cause of national prohibition.

At the conclusion of the meeting Miss Mullin sang "The Flying Squadron Song," composed by Will Hardy of Worcester, Mass.

Miss Hawkins Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hawkins of 64 Gates Avenue, this place, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor McNeal Hawkins, to Wilfred J. Funk, also of Montclair.

SCHOOLS DRAW VISITORS.

Parents of Students Arriving at Briarcliff Lodge.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIARCLIFF LODGE, N. Y., May 30.—Parents from far and near are arriving here to attend the commencement exercises at the boarding schools near Briarcliff. Among those stopping at the Lodge while attending exercises at these schools are Mrs. J. B. Perkins and Miss Elizabeth Clark of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. L. A. Spencer of Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Redway of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Grosvenor Ely and Mrs. George T. Howland of Norwich, Conn.; Mrs. John E. Lancaster of Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. I. D. Warner, Miss Ada Fallett, Ira Warner, Mrs. Franklin Farrell, Miss Estelle Farrell, Miss Dorothy Bryant, Harold Drew, Frederick Drew, Jr., of Bridgeport, Conn., and Mrs. L. J. Belloni and Miss Jane Belloni of New York.

There were many luncheon guests at the hotel today, including Mr. and Mrs. Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Mrs. J. Stewart White, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Holmes, Miss Holmes, Henry Stuart Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spadone, Miss Blanche Spadone, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Brixey, Miss Doris Brixey, Mrs. Frank M. Black, Mrs. F. A. Bochman, Mrs. George Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Guthrie, H. B. Guthrie, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, Judge Peter S. Grossoup, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson S. Meldrum, Miss Stephenson, Mrs. A. Morgan and sons, W. J. and E. J. Morgan; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Duell, Mrs. J. H. Lary, Mrs. J. M. Dixon, Mrs. Andrew Little, and Miss Jane Little.

The Rev. and Mrs. Reuben Howes of New York are visiting the scene of Mr. Howes's boyhood days, he having been born at Scarborough, N. Y. His first parish was All Saints' Church, at Briarcliff, fifty years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. John Robbins of Montclair, N. J., have as holiday guests Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Ellis. Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Barton are at the Lodge for the holiday, also Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur A. Bloodgood, Miss Rosalie Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Haskin and Miss Edna Haskin, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dougherty, Russell D. Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Campbell, Miss Enid Mrs. Thomas J. Ryan, and Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Boyce and family of New York.

Mrs. J. A. Bostwick is entertaining her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary of Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Heinz Meyn have as guests Mrs. Edward Howard Martin and Miss Martin.

NOTES OF NEWPORT SOCIETY

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry are at Bleak House for the Summer. Mr. Perry returned today from Washington.

Dr. and Mrs. Malcolm Storer and Miss Muriel Storer of Boston are visiting Dr. Horatio R. Storer.

Hosmer Barrett of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Clark.

Charles De Loosey Oelrichs, Philip A. Clark, and Hosmer Barrett are registered at the Casino.

Miss Edith Macculloch Miller, who has been the guest of Miss Margaret H. Busk, has returned to Morristown, N. J.

Henry G. McVickar of New York goes to Jamestown for the Summer tomorrow.

Mrs. George S. Scott and Miss Louise Scott are expected from New York on Tuesday to spend the Summer.

Chaplain M. C. Gleason, U. S. N., is expected at the Training Station for duty on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard of Newport take possession of the Redmond cottage on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller and Miss Miller will arrive this week from New York.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, who is at her cottage for a short stay, expects to return to New York this week. Mrs. Fletcher Ryer of San Francisco has taken the Thaw home here for the Summer.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight has gone to Washington to attend a meeting of the Naval General Board.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert G. Hare of Philadelphia have arrived at Jamestown for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Storrs Wells of New York are at Chetwode.

Mrs. Lyman Tiffany of Washington is at the Pope cottage for the Summer.

James S. Lehmaier of New York is visiting Lieutenant and Mrs. J. H. Iverson at the Training Station.

At the Muenchinger-King are Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Mandel, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. H. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Cochrane, Mrs. Edwin J. Holden and family T. M. Orr and T. W. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Macculough Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Pagenstecher and family, R. C. Fairfield, Dr. E. von Schmidt, and Dr. K. von Bonribe.

AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Summer Residents Open Their Homes for the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., May 30.—The Rev. Philip M. Prescott and Mrs. Prescott of Washington, D. C., have arrived for the season, and will occupy Prestcote, on Central Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kane of New York are at Ridgelawn, their home here, for the Summer.

Mrs. Thomas McKean of Philadelphia will occupy Gillian Lodge, on Ocean Road.

Mrs. Edward D. Depew of New York has returned for the Summer, and is occupying her cottage, Sunset Meadows.

Dr. J. S. Converse of New York has taken Inglemere cottage for the season.

Talbot Smith Hunan of New York is expected to arrive for the season on Memorial Day, and will open Shore Acres, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hanan, on Ocean Road. He will be joined by Mrs. Talbot Hanan later in the week.

Mrs. Hugh Neeley's cottage on the Boston Neck Road has been rented to Harry Parish, Jr., of Orange, N. J.

Mrs. Inez Sprague Silness is the guest of Mrs. Wenceslao Borda at her villa, Ocean Spray.

Obituary Notes.

PATRICK COHALAN, a Jersey City hotel proprietor and a Director of the Central Wine and Liquor Company, died at his home, 64 York Street, Jersey City, on Saturday.

SEYMOUR S. GREEN, President of the First National Bank of New Milford, Conn., and Treasurer of the New Milford Hat Company, died at his home in New Milford on Saturday.

LEWIS YERDON, who was Principal for many years of the public school at Fonda, N. Y., died on Saturday at his home in Fort Plain, N. Y. He was 75 years old.

EDWARD BAUMANN, a retired wholesale grocer, who was born in Bohemia seventy-four years ago, died on Saturday at his home, 336 East Seventy-second Street. He was a veteran of the civil war.

CUBS KEEP UP WINNING STREAK—LAWN TENNIS—BOXING—AUTOS—ROWING—GOLF—WRESTLING

PHELAN'S DOUBLE GIVES CUBS GAME

Vaughn Saves Day When Pierce Weakened in Ten-Inning Contest with St. Louis.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Phelan's double in the tenth inning, followed by two sacrifice hits, gave Chicago the decision in a ten-inning 3 to 2 defeat of St. Louis today. Sallee pulled out of several tight holes and clever fielding by Wilson helped him, but Butler's two errors were partly responsible for a Cub run in the third. Pierce's unsteadiness caused his retirement, and the Cardinals were unable to count against Vaughn, who succeeded him in the sixth. Archer caught three would-be base stealers. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Phelan, 3b	5	1	1	2	1	Higbe, 2b	4	1	2	2	3
Flack, rf	5	0	2	1	0	Beck, 3b	4	1	2	2	3
Schulte, lf	4	1	0	0	1	Dolan, lf	3	0	1	3	1
Zwilling, 2b	4	1	1	4	6	Miller, 1b	4	0	0	13	0
Saier, 1b	4	0	1	13	1	Long, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Wilson, cf	4	0	0	1	0	Wilson, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Archer, c	3	0	2	7	3	Ballou, ss	4	0	0	3	6
Knisely, rf	1	0	1	1	0	Snyder, c	4	0	1	2	1
Pierce, p	2	0	0	0	2	Sallee, p	3	0	0	0	4
Vaughn, p	2	0	0	0	1						
Total	33	3	6	30	19	Total	33	2	7	29	15

Two out when winning run was scored.

Error—Butler, 2; Pierce.

Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Archer, Saier, Phelan. Stolen bases—Archer, Schulte. Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Sacrifice hits—Dolan, Knisely, Fisher, Schulte. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pierce, 1; off Sallee, 3. Hits—Off Pierce, 4 in 6 1-3 innings; off Vaughn, 2, in 3 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Pierce, (Beck.) Struck out—By Pierce, 3; by Vaughn, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

Schneider Holds Pittsburgh Safe.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 30.—Pittsburgh could not hit Schneider today and Cincinnati won easily, 4 to 0. Schneider allowed only five hits, which were scattered in that many innings. Harmon was hit fairly hard, especially in the fifth inning, when three hits, including a double and triple were made off him. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Daubert, 1b	4	1	1	11	0	0	Viox, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Kopp, ss	3	0	1	1	3	0	Carey, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Groh, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	0	Grantham, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Roush, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0	Cutshaw, 2b	4	0	1	2	4	0
Neale, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0	Viox, 2b	4	0	1	4	0	0
Wingo, c	3	0	1	12	1	0	Hinchman, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	0
Clarke, c	0	2	1	5	0	0	Wagner, ss	3	0	0	0	3	0
Schneider, p	4	1	0	0	0	0	Harmon, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	6	35	6	0	Total	32	0	5	24	15	0

Error—Wagner.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Clarke. Three-base hit—Leach. Stolen bases—Viox, Johnstone. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Sacrifice hits—Schneider, (2,) Herzog, Griffith. Double play—Wagner and Johnstone. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Cincinnati, 8. First base on error—Cincinnati. Base on balls—Off Schneider, 1; struck out—By Harmon, 1; by Schneider, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Egan. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Breaks Winning Streak of White Sox by 2 to 1 Score.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Cleveland broke the White Sox winning streak today, which had extended to nine games, by winning 2 to 1, doing so effective pitching of Scott, while Faber was outpitched. An error, combined with three singles in the eighth, accounted for the visitors' runs.

Chicago got its tally in the first, when Roth drew a base on balls, was advanced on E. Collins's sacrifice, and came home on Fournier's single. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Lajoie, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0	Felsch, cf	2	0	1	1	0	0
Graney, rf	4	0	0	2	0	0	Weaver, ss	4	0	1	0	4	0
Carisch, ss	4	1	1	2	1	0	Roth, rf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Jamison, lf	4	1	2	1	0	0	E. Collins, 2b	2	0	0	2	4	0
Graney, rf	4	0	2	3	0	0	Fournier, 1b	4	0	2	1	0	0
Smith, 1b	4	0	0	11	0	0	Weaver, 3b	4	0	0	1	3	0
Evans, 3b	3	0	0	2	1	0	Schalk, c	4	0	1	11	3	0
Wambsganss, 2b	4	0	1	2	4	0	Scott, p	3	0	1	0	1	0
Coumbe, p	4	0	0	0	2	0							
Total	36	2	6	27	8	0	Total	31	1	7	27	10	0

*Ran for Felsch in third inning.

Batted for Scott in ninth inning.

Errors—O'Neill, Fournier, Brief, Schalk.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Graney, Schalk, Brief. Stolen bases—Barbare, Brief. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 2. Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, Quinlan. Double play—Quinlan and Schalk. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 8. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 2; off Coumbe, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Coumbe, (Brief.) Struck out—By Scott, 7; by Coumbe, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and 35 minutes.

St. Louis Wins and Ties Detroit.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—In a double-header, replete with fast double plays, six of which were made by St. Louis, the locals won the first game, 3 to 2, and held Detroit to a 2 to 2 tie in the second here today. The second game was ended at the close of the seventh inning by agreement to permit Detroit to catch a train. Scores:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten, lf	4	0	0	1	0	Bush, ss	5	0	1	2	5
Austin, 3b	3	0	2	2	2	Witt, 3b	5	0	0	1	1
Cobb, rf	4	0	1	1	0	Cobb, cf	4	0	2	0	0
Gerber, cf	3	0	1	2	0	Cavet, rf	5	0	1	2	0
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	1	4	Veach, lf	5	0	1	1	0
Walsh, rf	4	0	0	2	0	Young, 2b	4	0	1	2	4
Hamilton, ss	4	0	0	1	3	Vitt, ss	4	0	1	2	1
Severeid, c	4	0	0	5	0	Woodall, 1b	4	0	1	12	1
Groom, p	3	0	0	0	2	Dubuc, p	4	0	1	0	8
Total	33	2	5	15	11	Total	40	3	10	24	18

Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Bush, Baker, Austin.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—C. Walker. Stolen bases—Leary. Earned run—St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Shotten, Groom, Griffith. Double play—Austin, Pratt, and Leary; Young, Kavanagh, and Vitt; Wellman and Leary. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 2; off Wellman, 2; off Baker, 2; off Wellman, 3. Struck out—By Dubuc, 2; by Wellman, 5. Passed ball—Agnew. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mulaney. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bush, ss	3	0	0	3	2	0	Shotten, lf	1	0	0	1	0	0
Witt, 3b	2	0	0	1	3	0	Austin, 3b	2	0	2	0	1	0
Cobb, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0	Walsh, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cavet, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	Pratt, 2b	2	0	0	2	2	0
Veach, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0	C. Walker, cf	2	1	0	0	0	0
Young, 2b	2	0	1	2	2	1	Williams, rf	1	0	0	1	0	0
Vitt, ss	2	0	0	1	1	0	Howard, 3b	2	0	0	1	1	1
Woodall, 1b	2	0	0	11	0	0	Leary, ss	2	0	0	1	3	0
Baker, c	2	0	0	4	0	0	Agnew, c	2	1	1	2	0	0
Caves, p	1	0	0	0	2	0	Ham'n, p	2	0	0	1	1	0
Roland, p	1	0	0	0	1	0	L'd'milk,	1	0	0	0	0	0
*Moriarty	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Total	21	2	2	5	21	1	Total	21	2	4	12	10	1

*Batted for Caves in fifth inning.

†Baker hit by batted ball.

‡Ran for Austin in third inning.

§Batted for Lavan in 6th inning.

Errors—Crawford, Baker.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

(Called by agreement to allow teams to catch train.)

Two-base hit—Jacobson. Three-base hit—Agnew. Stolen base—Young. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Detroit, 1. Sacrifice hits—Kavanagh, Walsh. Double plays—Pratt and Hamilton; Hamilton and Woodall; Lavan, Leary, and Pratt. Lavan and Leary. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cavet, 2; off Roland, 1; off Hamilton, 3. Hits—Off Cavet, 4 in 4 innings; off Roland, none in 3 innings; off Hamilton, 5 in 6 1-3 innings; off Lewderlilk, none in 2-3 inning. Struck out—By Cavet, 1; by Wild Bill Kelly, 1. Passed ball—Agnew. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mulaney. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

Columbia Plays Chinese Nine.

Columbia plays the last on the list game of its schedule today against the Chinese University of Honolulu. The Chinese have lost less than one-tenth of the games played since early in March, when they opened in California. This is the third year that they have toured the country from early in the spring until late autumn.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburgh, 0.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2. (10 innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Detroit, 2.
St. Louis, 2; Detroit, 2. (7 innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 0.
Kansas City 8; Chicago, 2.
Chicago, 1; Kansas City, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 1; Newark, 1. (10 innings.)
Providence, 10; Richmond, 9.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	22	14	.611
Philadelphia	19	14	.576
Boston	18	17	.514
St. Louis	18	19	.486
Brooklyn	16	17	.485
Pittsburgh	16	19	.457
Cincinnati	14	18	.438
New York	13	18	.419

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	25	13	.658
Detroit	24	15	.615
New York	17	15	.531
Boston	15	15	.500
Washington	15	16	.469
Cleveland	15	19	.441
St. Louis	15	21	.417
Philadelphia	13	24	.351

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	23	15	.603
Chicago	22	16	.595
Kansas City	20	15	.556
Newark	15	16	.543
Brooklyn	17	17	.500
St. Louis	16	17	.485
Baltimore	14	21	.400
Buffalo	10	25	.286

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	14	7	.667
Rochester	14	10	.583
Richmond	15	12	.556
Providence	14	12	.538
Montreal	14	13	.519
Toronto	11	16	.407
Newark	9	14	.391
Jersey City	9	16	.360

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

(Each club plays morning and afternoon games.)

Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

(Each club plays morning and afternoon games.)

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

(Each club plays morning and afternoon games.)

Brooklyn at Newark, (A. M.)
Newark at Brooklyn, (P. M.)
Baltimore at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Kansas City at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

(Each club plays morning and afternoon games.)

Newark at Jersey City, (A. M.)
Jersey City at Newark, (P. M.)
Richmond at Providence.
Montreal at Rochester.
Toronto at Buffalo.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago and Kansas City Divide a Double-Header with One Shutout.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Chicago and Kansas City divided a double-header here today, the latter winning the first game 8 to 3, and being shut out in the second, 1 to 0.

Hendrix was unable to hold the visitors safe in the first contest. They bunched their hits and took a safe lead before Black went on the mound. In the second game Prendergast held Kansas city at his mercy and won his fifth straight game. Scores:

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	1	6	0
Chicago	0	0	0

Batteries—Packard and Brown; Hendrix, Blacy, and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0
Chicago	1	2	0

Batteries—Cullop and Brown; Prendergast and Wilson.

Crandall Liberal to Pittsfeds.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Knetzer held St. Louis to four hits and his team shut out St. Louis; while Crandall gave the visitors eleven hits, on which they scored four runs here today. Both teams played errorless ball. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	4	11	0
St. Louis	0	4	0

Batteries—Knetzer and Berry; Crandall and Hartley.

Week's Record in Major Leagues.

The record in National and American Leagues of games played, won and lost, with runs, hits, errors, and men left on bases, is as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
Chicago	4	3	2	11	30	3	24
*Philadelphia	5	3	2	21	38	12	37
Boston	6	4	2	23	37	10	48
*St. Louis	5	3	1	26	5	10	26
Brooklyn	4	2	2	9	29	6	27
*Pittsburgh	5	2	3	7	30	11	36
Cincinnati	4	1	3	4	28	4	29
New York	4	2	2	26	43	8	26

*Tie game, Saturday, May 29.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
Chicago	4	4	0	24	37	13	36
*Detroit	7	4	2	40	62	4	53
New York	4	3	1	15	28	7	28
Boston	5	3	2	20	40	9	26
Washington	5	3	2	25	45	9	33
Cleveland	4	1	3	19	38	10	27
*St. Louis	4	2	1	12	37	6	25
Philadelphia	7	2	5	36	63	11	60

*Tie game, Saturday, May 29.

Easy Victory for Mount Vernon.

In the only game played in the Metropolitan League of Young Men's Hebrew Associations yesterday the Mount Vernon nine easily defeated the Bronx team by 14 to 4. Bennet pitched a good game for the victors. He was only hit in the fifth and sixth innings, when three runs were scored by the New Yorkers. Niechen, the first Bronx pitcher, was knocked out of the box, and Weissman, who succeeded him, fared very little better.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
92d St.	5	1	.833	Bath Beach	1	3	.225
Boro. Park	4	1	.800	W'msburg	1	3	.225
Mt. Vernon	4	1	.800	Bronx	1	4	.200

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	8	0
Jersey City	0	1	0

(Ten innings.)

Batteries—Bruck and Velle; Lee and Heckinger.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	10	10	1
Richmond	9	11	2

Batteries—Radioff, Cooper, and Haley; Steizer, Russell, and Schaufle.

American Association.

At Cleveland—Indianapolis, 5; Cleveland, 2. Indianapolis, 11; Cleveland, 8.
At Kansas City—Milwaukee, 5; Kansas City, 4; Kansas City, 10; Milwaukee, 0.
At Columbus—Columbus-Louisville, (rain).
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 8; Minneapolis, 0. St. Paul, 4; Minneapolis, 2.

MANY DEFAULTS MAR TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Forty-one Players Fail to Compete in Eastern State Title Competition at Hartsdale.

More than 40 players out of an entry list of 112 failed to show up yesterday for the Eastern New York State lawn tennis championship tournament at the County Tennis Club of Westchester at Hartsdale and were defaulted. This is a record for a big tournament, and while it will result in materially reducing the number of matches to be played, the success of the tournament is not likely to be impaired. Chairman Abraham Bassford, Jr., waited until the last moment before defaulting the players, but as several of the contestants were waiting for matches with unoccupied courts, he was left no alternative.

With more than 100 entrants the committee expected a number of defaults, but with no other tournament of importance in the metropolitan district, the unusual percentage of absentees was a big disappointment to the committee, which had made elaborate preparations to facilitate the staging of the matches.

As a result of the defaults, one player reached the fifth round, while four came through the fourth successfully. This will enable the committee to start the men's doubles today, and, with fine weather, insure the completion of the tournament by the end of the week.

Several interesting matches were played, the contest between Walter Merritt Hall and J. G. McKay, in the fourth round, holding the gallery. McKay played a strong game and forced his opponent to two hard sets at 8—6, 6—4. Hall was not at the top of his game and lack of practice was seen in his court work. At times he showed much of his old-time dash and cleverness and then his playing fell off to the ordinary. When the latter condition presented itself McKay redoubled his efforts. He called Hall to deuce several times in the first set, and won four games in the second.

Charles Chambers defeated A. S. Ostendorf in easy fashion in the second round at 6—2, 6—2. The poor showing of Ostendorf robbed the match of much of its interest. The summary:

Eastern New York State Championship Singles.—First Round.—E. Robinson won from Cedric Mack, by default; F. Fox won from King Smith by default; Ely Behar won from J. Bond by default; G. S. Groesbeck won from J. W. Mersereau by default; A. C. Lord won from Dudley Britton by default; A. M. Hyde won from Bond Stevens, 6—1, 6—1; A. Ingersoll won from W. Fischer by default; Dr. Horton won from Count Otto Salm by default; F. Pianisani won from F. Hartz by default; E. Henderson won from S. Bellow by default; George King won from A. S. Cragin by default; W. H. Wood won from A. D. F. Hoffman by default; G. L. Robinson won from J. M. Steinacher by default; W. Wadelton won from G. Steinacher by default; Leo won from Georges Aranyi by default; F. C. Baggs won from J. Robertson by default; Paul Goold won from J. B. Raymond by default; C. L. Johnston, Jr., won from G. Clarkson by default; Vanderbilt B. Ward won from G. Evans by default; A. Duenbury won from J. W. Welling by default; M. E. Fox won from C. Zehrmann by default; A. J. Ostendorf won from Lincoln Reimer by default; C. C. Chambers won from A. M. Hyde by default; S. Spaeth won from A. Player by default; J. McDuffie defeated A. Bassford, 3d, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1; J. L. Steinkampf won from J. V. Fox by default; C. H. Burroughs won from F. Russell by default; F. Walsh won from H. E. Knox by default; R. W. Robinson won from W. Andrews by default; S. Hunnewell won from J. Fowler by default; A. Bassford, Jr., won from R. L. James by default; Lieutenant W. H. Anderson defeated J. W. Appel, 6—2, 6—2; Dr. William Rosenbaum won from B. Hunter by default; E. S. Moore won from G. G. Young by default; E. Fixman won from H. H. Manchester by default.

Second Round—W. Merrill Hall defeated D. F. Moorehead, 6—1, 6—2; Dr. Ryan won from W. Kent by default; J. G. McKay won from A. Player by default; Lieutenant H. H. Bassford won from J. Kelly by default; L. V. Robinson won from F. Fox by default; Behar won from Groesbeck by default; Levibond won from Lord by default; Ingersoll defeated Fall, 8—3, 6—3; Pianisani won from Dr. Horton by default; King won from Henderson by default; Wood defeated Mack, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0; Allan Behr won from T. Wadelton by default; Johnston defeated Goold, 6—3, 6—2; M. E. Fox defeated Rosenbury, one brilliant form. He took the first set 6—0. Roberts played better tennis in the second and the match went to 8—6 before Gatcomb could claim the victory.

In the second round of the doubles, which was the first, in which he appeared, having drawn a bye in the first, Gatcomb and Henry, defeated Seymour brothers in straight sets. The same players also took the measure of Allan Walker and Frank Lyons. Summary:

Queens-Nassau Championship, Singles.—Second Round—A. Lennox beat W. H. Wheeler, 6—2, 6—3; A. F. Von Bernuth beat T. W. Hoxie, 6—4, 6—4.

Third Round—A. F. Von Bernuth beat A. Lennox, 7—5, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round—A. F. Von Bernuth beat A. Lennox, 7—5, 6—0; H. M. Hobart beat C. Creighton, 6—2, 6—3; R. B. Gatcomb beat R. H. Roberts, 6—0, 8—6; R. H. Boggs beat R. L. Von Bernuth, 6—1, 9—7.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—W. M. Micneer and R. E. M. Howard beat C. C. Creighton and T. W. Hoxie, 8—6, 6—5, 7—5; Allan Walker and Frank Lyons beat E. Ashley and Thomas F. Touhey, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5; A. Lennox and J. Clifford beat Lee Watt and W. P. Powell, 9—7, 6—3.

Second Round—R. B. Gatcomb and H. J. Henry beat C. F. Seymour and C. W. Seymour, 6—2, 6—0; Allan Walker and Frank Lyons beat A. Lennox and J. Clifford, 6—2, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round.—R. B. Gatcomb and H. J. Henry beat Allan Walker and Frank Lyons, 6—3, 6—3.

MISS BJURSTEDT TO REST.

Tennis Champion to Remain Out of Competition for a Week.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national indoor and metropolitan lawn tennis champion, will not be seen in competition for a time. She will take a much needed rest, and will probably keep out of all tournaments until the national championships at Wissahickon Heights, Philadelphia, next week. The Norwegian girl has found the strain of frequent hard matches too much for her physically. After a rest she will resume playing, and expects to continue throughout the summer tournaments.

The champion has had a sensational career since her first appearance in a tournament in this country, and up to last week was considered invincible. She made a clean sweep in the indoor championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory, and did not lose a set. This victory she followed by capturing the metropolitan title at the West Side Club grounds, Forest Hills, L. I. Experts predicted that Miss Bjurstedt would win the national championship from Miss Mary Browne, but since the opening of the Norristown Field Club tourney last week several have had occasion to change their views.

During the indoor national tournament Miss Bjurstedt twisted one of her ankles. This has given her considerable trouble, and at Morristown last week, when Mrs. Frederick Schmitz led 2 to 0 in the third and deciding set of their match Miss Bjurstedt defaulted, asserting that her ankle caused her too much pain to continue. Miss Bjurstedt a little later competed in two hard matches and showed little sign of the injury. Closely following on consecutive days Miss Bjurstedt lost the doubles and mixed doubles, making three defeats in a row. Metropolitan players are now picking up hope, as they find the young Norwegian has weak points in her tennis armor.

New York State League.

At Troy—Troy, 12; Albany, 4.
At Utica—Utica, 8; Scranton, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
At Elmira—Elmira, 3; Binghamton, 2.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Memphis, 1; Mobile, 0.
At Nashville—Nashville, 8; New Orleans, 5.

MEMORIAL DAY SPORTS.

Baseball.

Brooklyn at Giants, (morning and afternoon.)
Yankees at Washington, (morning and afternoon.)
Brookfields at Newark, (morning.)
Newark at Brookfields, (afternoon.)
Harvard at Brown.
Cornell at Yale.
Georgetown at Fordham.
Hawaii at Columbia.
Seventh Regiment at West Point.
Amherst at Williams.
Seaton Hall at Manhattan.

Horse Racing.

Westchester Racing Association, Belmont Park.

Automobile Racing.

Indianapolis Speedway race, Indianapolis, Ind.

Trotting.

Parkway Track, Brooklyn.

Golf.

Invitation tournament at Tuxedo.
Four-ball foursome at Englewood.
Memorial Day handicap, Brooklyn-Forest Park Golf Club.
Memorial Day handicap, Hollywood Country Club.
Medal handicaps, Yountakah Country Club.
Putting contest, Ridgewood Country Club.
Handicap flag competition, Fox Hills Golf Club.
Club handicap, Ardsley Golf Club.

Lawn Tennis.

Nassau and Queens County championship, Great Neck, L. I.
Eastern New York State championship, Westchester Tennis Club.
High school championship, Brighton Beach.
Women's Pennsylvania and Eastern States championship, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia.
Open tournament, Amackassin Club, Yonkers.
Double tournament, Elizabeth Town and Country Club.
Tufts at Holy Cross.
Rutgers at Fordham.
Trinity at Williams.
Syracuse at Michigan.

Rowing.

New York Rowing Association regatta, Harlem River.

Track Meets.

Shinnecock Club games, Flushing.
Clan McLeod games, Schuetzen Park.
Greenwich Village Marathon.
High school novice championships and relays.
Montana Field Club road run, Staten Island.
Morningside Athletic and Social Club road race.
Brown Interscholastic track meet, Providence.
Exeter-Andover dual track meet, Andover.

Boxing.

Coffey-Flynn, Brighton Beach Sporting Club.
Gibbons-Bartfield and other bouts, Ebbets Field, (afternoon.)

Yachting.

Annual regatta, Harlem Yacht Club.
Opening of season, Morris Yacht Club, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club races, Oyster Bay.

Cycling.

Coney Island cycle path race, Empire City Wheelmen, (morning.)

Dog Show.

Long Island Kennel Club, Gravesend race track.

Polo.

Squadron A, Van Cortlandt Park.

Wrestling.

International tournament, Manhattan Opera House.

Horse Show.

Devon Horse Show, Devon, Penn.

Lacrosse.

Toronto University at Crescents.

Cricket.

Manhattan at Kings County.
Brooklyn at Bensonhurst.
Brooklyn Wanderers at Manor Field.

TENNIS AT GREAT NECK.

R. B. Gatcomb Wins Three Matches in Queens-Nassau Titular Tourney.

Play in the Queens-Nassau lawn tennis championship tournament, which is now being played upon the courts of the Great Neck Hills Country Club, yesterday was advanced to the semi-final rounds in both doubles and singles.

R. B. Gatcomb, the holder of the singles title, with M. J. Henry as partner, won two matches in doubles, which brought them in the semi-final round. H. M. Hobart easily defeated C. C. Creighton in the singles, in straight sets.

R. B. Gatcomb, who had as his opponent in the singles R. H. Roberts, showing some brilliant form. He took the first set 6—0. Roberts played better tennis in the second and the match went to 8—6 before Gatcomb could claim the victory.

In the second round of the doubles, which was the first, in which he appeared, having drawn a bye in the first, Gatcomb and Henry, defeated Seymour brothers in straight sets. The same players also took the measure of Allan Walker and Frank Lyons. Summary:

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Third Round—A. F. Von Bernuth beat A. Lennox, 7—5, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round—A. F. Von Bernuth beat A. Lennox, 7—5, 6—0; H. M. Hobart beat C. Creighton, 6—2, 6—3; R. B. Gatcomb beat R. H. Roberts, 6—0, 8—6; R. H. Boggs beat R. L. Von Bernuth, 6—1, 9—7.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—W. M. Micneer and R. E. M. Howard beat C. C. Creighton and T. W. Hoxie, 8—6, 6—5, 7—5; Allan Walker and Frank Lyons beat E. Ashley and Thomas F. Touhey, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5; A. Lennox and J. Clifford beat Lee Watt and W. P. Powell, 9—7, 6—3.

Second Round—R. B. Gatcomb and H. J. Henry beat C. F. Seymour and C. W. Seymour, 6—2, 6—0; Allan Walker and Frank Lyons beat A. Lennox and J. Clifford, 6—2, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round.—R. B. Gatcomb and H. J. Henry beat Allan Walker and Frank Lyons, 6—3, 6—3.

DR. ROSENBAUM WINS CUP.

Vanderbilt Ward Faces First Defeat of Season at Columbia Oval.

Dr. William Rosenbaum played brilliant tennis in the final round of the men's singles tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club yesterday, at Columbia Oval, Williamsbridge, and defeated Vanderbilt Ward, the Bronx champion, in straight sets, at 6-4, 6-1, 7-5. It was Ward's first defeat this season and the result was somewhat of a surprise to the big gallery.

The contest was a spectacular one, both players being hard drivers, and had earned the right to compete for the cup by defeating many of the leading players in the metropolitan district. The finalists played a back court game and showed marked ability in shots for the side lines, as well as keeping the ball close to the top of the net.

The early stages of the opening round found each contestant successful with his service, but in the ninth game Dr. Rosenbaum broke through and followed with a victory. Ward, after this, went to pieces in the second set, while his opponent scored almost at will. The Bronx champion won but one game. The third and deciding set brought out all the best in both men. Ward redoubled his efforts to stem the t

THAN OFTEN BEFORE

Insurance Company's Canvass of Fifteen Cities Shows an Average of 11.5%.

PART-TIME WORKERS 16.6

Duluth Had Highest Unemployed Percentage, 20.3; Bridgeport Lowest, 4.3—Canvassed 644,358.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The investigation of the extent of unemployment in the large cities committed to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of labor has now added to the results obtained in Greater New York two months ago the figures for fifteen other cities in the United States—Boston, Bridgeport, Chicago, Cleveland, Duluth, Kansas City, Mo.; Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Springfield, Mo.; St. Paul, Toledo, and Wilkes-Barre. The Metropolitan's statistics for New York have been accepted as accurate, and confidence is felt in the figures obtained as to other cities.

The agents of the company visited families holding industrial policies in the Metropolitan Life and the number of persons employed, unemployed, and partly employed was obtained. The full returns will be published as a bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The footings show the canvassers found in these families 20,952 unemployed workmen in Chicago, 14,147 in Philadelphia, 14,219 in St. Louis, 7,863 in Boston, and 5,942 in Pittsburgh. The percentages of unemployment do not seem to indicate any approach to the conditions in past years of industrial depression. The highest per cent. of unemployed is shown at Duluth, where it is 20.3 per cent. The lowest appears in Bridgeport, where it is 4.3. The next city to Bridgeport is Wilkes-Barre, where only 6.4 per cent. of workingmen are out of a job.

The investigation embraced 399,881 families, in which were 644,358 wage earners, and of this number 73,800, or 11.5 per cent., were wholly unemployed. In addition there were found 106,652, or 16.6 per cent., who were part-time workers.

In Boston 46,649 families, with 77,419 wage earners, were canvassed. Of these, 7,863, or 10.2 per cent., were unemployed, and 13,426, or 17.3 per cent., were part-time wage earners.

In Philadelphia, with 79,068 families, containing 137,244 wage earners, canvassed, the unemployed were 14,147, or 10.3 per cent., and the part-time wage earners 20,100, or 10.6 per cent.

In Chicago, 96,549 families, with 157,616 wage earners, were canvassed. Of these, 20,952, or 13.3 per cent., were unemployed, and 16,575, or 10.5 per cent., were part-time wage earners.

In St. Louis, 45,670 families, containing 104,499 wage earners, were canvassed. The unemployed were 14,219, or 13.6 per cent., and the part-time wage earners 14,317, or 13.7 per cent.

Pittsburgh, where 36,544 families, with 53,336 wage earners were canvassed, showed among these 5,942 unemployed, or 11.1 per cent., and 15,474 part-time wage earners, or 29 per cent.

The showings of other cities were:

Bridgeport, 8,144 families, of 12,533 wage earners canvassed; unemployed, 537, or 4.3 per cent.; part-time wage earners, 2,483, or 19.9 per cent.

Cleveland, 16,851 families, of 24,934 wage earners; unemployed, 2,348, or 9.4 per cent.; part time employed, 3,060, or 12.3 per cent.

Duluth, 1,383 families, of 2,089 wage earners; unemployed, 425, or 20.3 per cent.; part time employed, 371, or 17.8 per cent.

Kansas City, Mo., 14,890 families, of 22,512 wage earners; unemployed, 2,815, or 12.5 per cent.; part time employed, 1,979, or 8.8 per cent.

Milwaukee, 8,813 families, of 13,112 wage earners; unemployed, 1,030, or 7.9 per cent.; part time employed, 3,788, or 28.9 per cent.

Minneapolis, 2,206 families, of 3,449 wage earners; unemployed, 476, or 13.8 per cent.; part time employed, 183, or 5.3 per cent.

Springfield, Mo., 1,584 families, of 2,284 wage earners; unemployed, 162, or 7.1 per cent.; part time employed, 32, or 1.4 per cent.

St. Paul, 2,515 families, of 4,135 wage earners; unemployed, 582, or 14.1 per cent.; part time employed, 142, or 3.4 per cent.

Toledo, 7,233 families, of 10,312 wage earners; unemployed, 1,102, or 10.7 per cent.; part time employed, 1,801, or 17.5 per cent.

Wilkes-Barre, 11,453 families, of 18,884 wage earners; unemployed, 1,200, or 6.4 per cent.; part time employed, 6,104, or 32.3 per cent.

The percentage of part-time workers for all fifteen cities combined was 16.6 per cent.

CLERGY AGAINST BIG ARMY.

9,500 of 10,000 Polled Oppose Agitation for Increased Armaments.

Ministers of every denomination throughout the country are almost a unit in their opposition to increasing the armed forces of the United States, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Church Peace Union, founded by Andrew Carnegie, of which Bishop David H. Greer is President.

The statement is based on the results of a poll made by the union, in which 10,000 ministers were asked the following question:

"Do you approve of the agitation for increasing armaments now being conducted by various organizations, or do you agree with President Wilson that any agitation of 'America's unpreparedness for war' is unfortunate at just this stage?"

No," was the answer from more than 95 per cent. of those questioned, a large majority of whom were emphatic in their indorsement of President Wilson's attitude on the question of armaments.

Dr. Frederick Lynch, the Secretary of the union, in making the facts public said:

"These answers show pretty conclusively that the clergy of the country as a whole stand with the President of the United States. It is interesting to note that the one thing that seems to have made the greatest impression on the minds of ministers is the fact that where there has been no armament there has been no talk of war. Minister after minister referred to the unarmed frontier between the United States and Canada, and our hundred years of peace.

"These answers showed those ministers to be the most anti-militaristic who happened to be in Europe last Summer. They are absolutely against the increased armaments propaganda. They saw how all of Europe, being geared up for quick action, with guns everywhere ready to be fired, made it impossible for her statesmen to hold back the war."

TO DISINFECT 75 GREEKS.

Health Officer Guards Against Importation of Typhus.

The Greek Line steamship Ioannina, which arrived yesterday from Patras with 23 cabin and 267 steerage passengers, was detained in Quarantine for two hours while the Health Officer, Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, and his staff made a thorough examination of all on board. Though he did not find any suspicious case that might develop into typhus fever, Dr. O'Connell ordered seventy-five Greeks in the steerage to be taken off the ship and sent to Hoffman Island to be disinfected, with their clothing, before being allowed to land in the United States.

Reports from the United States Consul at Patras state that typhus has been brought to that city, and also to Piraeus, by refugees from Serbia, and every precaution is being taken by the Health Officer at Quarantine in the inspection of steamships arriving from those two ports.

GERMANY PREPARING TO REGAIN COMMERCE

Merchants and Manufacturers Work on the Confident Assumption of Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 31.—The Morning Post says:

"The Berliner Tageblatt has obtained the views of representative Berlin merchants and manufacturers on Germany's prospects after the war, and from these it is evident that the conviction that victory will be accorded to the German arms is held universally.

"A member of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce expresses the opinion that business relations with foreign countries, even those which are now hostile to Germany, will quickly be resumed once peace is assured, because 'foreign countries cannot dispense with the German market for their products.'

"Another member of the Chamber is confident that peace will provide all German handicraftsmen with well-paid employment.

"An expert on exhibition says that Germany must at once set about recovering the export trade she has lost during the war, and that exhibitions will be a supreme necessity. The first to be held after the conclusion of peace will undoubtedly be devoted to the task of showing how German automobile manufacturers have profited by the experience gained in the war.

"A member of a leading firm that deals in women's ready-made clothing says that it may be expected that trade with North and South America will be resumed with but little difficulty. He is also confident that his trade will soon do business again with England and France, for cloth is imported from England and silk from France that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Furthermore, he adds, English and French textile industries cannot do without the German consumers.

"Professor Busley, President of the German Society of Naval Architects and representative in Berlin of the Schichau Shipbuilding Works, gives the following reason for anticipating that German shipyards will be exceptionally busy immediately after peace is concluded:

"'Our first task will be to bring the navy and the mercantile marine to at least their pre-war strength; further developments cannot as yet be foreseen. The losses, however, which the mercantile marine has suffered through the piratical policy of the English must be made good as soon as possible. German shipbuilding yards are unquestionably making preparations which will enable them to begin work as soon as the return of peace is assured.'"

"The iron industry, the Tageblatt is informed by the director of one of the leading firms, is already engaged in preparatory work, and all the works engaged in the production of iron and steel intend to form an association which will regulate the production and the prices to be charged at home and abroad."

JEWS DISCUSS WAR RELIEF.

Orthodox Union to Vote on Its Attitude Toward Hebrew Congress.

Whether the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America should declare in favor of a Hebrew national congress for the purpose of looking after the interests of persons of the Jewish faith in the European war zone, was discussed at the eighth convention of the union, which opened yesterday at the Harlem Hebrew Institute Building, 132 East 111th Street.

The question was brought up in a motion made by Albert Lucas, the Secretary, that the organization send a delegation to such a congress. Mr. Lucas urged that it would be for the best interests of Judaism for the union to unite with the other Hebrews in this country in taking a firm stand. After a heated argument the motion was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which will place it before the delegates this morning.

A message of loyalty was adopted, to be sent by the union to President Wilson, in which he was warmly commended for advocating peace.

The Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, President of the union, lauded the work of the Central Committee for the Relief of the Jews, which, in co-operation with the American Jewish Relief Committee, had rendered much assistance to Jewish war sufferers.

Among the other speakers were Rabbi M. S. Margolies of Temple Kehelath Jeshurum, William Lieberman, President of the American Hebrew League of Brooklyn, and Samuel I. Hyman, President of the Yorkville Jewish Institute.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 24	$1.55	$1.54	$1.27⅛	$1.26
May 25	1.56⅛	1.54½	1.29⅛	1.26⅞
May 26	1.53⅛	1.48⅝	1.29¼	1.26⅜
May 27	1.50	1.42¼	1.28	1.26⅛
May 28	1.46⅛	1.41	1.28½	1.26⅛
May 29	1.41	1.37	1.20½	1.25
Week's range	1.56⅜	1.37	1.29¼	1.25

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
May 24	$1.21⅝	$1.20½	$1.56	$1.53⅜
May 25	1.22¼	1.20½	1.56	1.54
May 26	1.22⅜	1.20¼	1.53	1.50
May 27	1.21⅜	1.20¼	1.45½	1.44¼
May 28	1.21⅞	1.20⅜	1.41½	1.44⅛
May 29	1.20	1.19½	1.38½	1.38½
Week's range	1.22⅛	1.19½	1.38½	1.56

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 24	74½	73¼	76	74⅞
May 25	75⅛	74⅜	77	76
May 26	75⅜	74⅛	77	75⅜
May 27	75½	74⅜	77⅛	76⅜
May 28	75¾	74⅞	77⅜	76⅛
May 29	75⅜	74½	76¾	76½
Week's range	75¾	73¼	77⅜	74⅜

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash No. 3 White. High.	Cash No. 3 White. Low.
May 24	76⅝	75⅞	75¼	75
May 25	77⅜	76⅜	76½	76
May 26	77½	76⅜	76½	76¼
May 27	77⅝	76⅞		
May 28	78⅛	77½	76⅜	76¼
May 29	77⅜	76¾	76¼	76¼
Week's range	78⅛	75⅞	76¾	75

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 24	52⅜	52	50½	50
May 25	53⅛	52¼	51⅜	50⅜
May 26	53½	52½	51¼	50⅜
May 27	53	52⅛	50⅞	50⅛
May 28	52⅜	51⅜	50⅜	49⅞
May 29	51½	50½	50	49⅝
Week's range	53½	50½	51⅜	49⅝

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash, Stds. High.	Cash, Stds. Low.
May 24	45	44⅛	53½	53
May 25	45½	44¾	54¼	53½
May 26	45⅝	44⅜	54¼	53⅞
May 27	45⅝	44⅜	53½	52⅝
May 28	45½	44⅜	53¼	52⅜
May 29	44⅞	44⅜	52	51⅜
Week's range	45½	44½	54¼	51⅜

Provisions.

LARD.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 24	$9.85	$9.75	$10.07	$9.97
May 25	9.90	9.85	10.10	10.02
May 26	9.80	9.77	10.00	10.00
May 27	9.87	9.80	10.12	10.05
May 28	9.87	9.82	10.10	10.05
May 29	9.97	9.85	10.20	10.15
Week's range	9.97	9.75	10.20	9.97

RIBS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 24	$10.60	$10.55	$10.85	$10.80
May 25	10.62	10.57	10.87	10.82
May 26	10.60	10.57	10.85	10.85
May 27	10.67	10.62	10.95	10.87
May 28	10.65	10.62	10.92	10.90
May 29	10.67	10.65	10.95	10.92
Week's range	10.67	10.55	10.95	10.80

PORK.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 24	$18.15	$18.00	$18.47	$18.30
May 25	18.17	18.07	18.50	18.42
May 26	18.17	18.10	18.47	18.42
May 27	18.25	18.17	18.60	18.50
May 28	18.22	18.15	18.55	18.50
May 29	18.22	18.15	18.37	18.50
Week's range	18.22	18.00	18.60	18.30

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
May 24	9.56	9.48	9.96	9.82	10.17	10.04
May 25	9.47	9.35	9.84	9.72	10.06	9.94
May 26	9.34	9.25	9.71	9.60	9.91	9.81
May 27	9.39	9.23	9.75	9.59	9.97	9.80
May 28	9.43	9.36	9.78	9.68	9.99	9.92
May 29	9.41	9.36	9.75	9.70	9.98	9.93
Week's range	9.56	9.23	9.96	9.59	10.17	9.80

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
May 24	10.21	10.10	10.46	10.46
May 25	10.10	9.96	10.33	10.28
May 26	9.94	9.86	10.18	10.11
May 27	9.99	9.85	10.24	10.10
May 28	10.04	9.93	10.25	10.23
May 29	10.02	9.97	10.25	10.23
Week's range	10.21	9.85	10.46	10.10

POINTS FOR THE TRADE COMMISSION

Suggested in a Report Made by the Merchants' Association of This City.

HOW TO EXPAND EXPORTS

Joint Agencies, Representation, and Merchant Marine Among Matters Discussed.

On Thursday the Committee on the Federal Trade Commission of the Merchants' Association will present to the commission an interesting report embodying the position of the association regarding the commission's work in relation to export trade. The report consists of a carefully considered analysis of the obstacles to foreign trade extension and of the measures necessary to remove them.

After quoting figures to show the great importance of and chances for expansion in our foreign trade the report gives a résumé of the agencies and methods now used in promoting export business. Joint agencies are first considered, and the committee finds that while sound in theory they apparently have not proved satisfactory in practice. Such agencies, it says, heretofore have usually related to groups of noncompetitive manufacturers, and the divergence of the interests thus artificially brought together doubtless has been a reason, perhaps the chief reason, why such agencies have not been more successful and satisfactory. It is also pointed out that the joint agencies of foreign producers, on the other hand, are usually composed of groups of competitive manufacturers having like interests.

Of export commission houses the report says that probably the small manufacturer can avail of no better channel through which to develop an export business in his products. The report next takes up the question of direct representation, of which it says that undoubtedly this method is better than any other in cases where the volume and character of the business warrants the expensive organization it implies.

The subject of Government aid to exporters is next taken up, of which the consular reports are the first discussed. The report says that some of these are helpful, but many of them are more academic than practical, consisting largely of information of a general character, but of small commercial value. Suggestions for improvement are offered. As for commercial attachés, the report says that a number of them are now employed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, and it is believed that their work, if properly developed, can be made effective and useful as supplementary to that of the consular officers. It then goes on to outline the desirable qualifications of such men and suggestions as to what they should do.

As for export associations, it is suggested that they will doubtless be disposed to place the information they have collected concerning foreign markets at the service of the commission, and to confer with its members concerning the development of its work in the export field. The disadvantages faced by American exporters through lack of proper banking facilities in foreign countries is next taken up. It is pointed out how the Federal Reserve act has opened the door to better things in this respect, and the example of the National City Bank in establishing branches in South America is cited. The hope is expressed that this example will soon be followed by other American banking institutions.

On the subject of mail service the report suggests that the commission should give consideration to the question of extending the two-cent postage rate to other countries than England and Germany, especially to those with which it is hoped to do a considerable export business. It is suggested that a lower rate of postage to South American countries would be especially helpful. The extension of the parcel post service is also greatly desired as a stimulant for expanding trade with foreign countries. This would be especially valuable, it is said, for the transmission of samples and light packages.

Merchant marine is the next topic discussed, of which it is said that complete unanimity of opinion prevails that until we have direct and adequate mail and freight service between this country and its export markets American exporters will continue to be at a disadvantage as compared with their foreign competitors. It is greatly to be hoped, the report goes on, that the investigations of the commission may throw light on this problem and assist in crystallizing public opinion concerning it.

Then comes discussion of the navy, of which the report says: "The relationship of the navy to our export trade is direct and important. We need the navy to protect our merchant marine in case of war, to lend support and dignity to any demand we may justly have to make in the future on any other country, and to make the American flag known and respected in all important ports of the world. American exporters, therefore, are justified both by national and personal interests in supporting all reasonable plans for maintaining the efficiency of the navy on a basis adequate to our national needs."

The last subject taken up is that of a treaty with Russia. On this point the report points out that Russia is already a very important market for American manufactures, and that the future possibilities of that market are vast and of great importance. In view of the present friendly relations between the two countries it is suggested that the commission call the attention of Congress to these facts with the idea of having the abrogated treaty renewed or a new and better one drawn up.

In conclusion the report lays great stress on the need of amendment to existing laws which will permit combinations of competitive manufacturers in this country to push foreign trade, showing how such combinations are encouraged in foreign countries, while forbidden here. It is hoped that the investigations of the commission will result in the laying before Congress of such information as will result in the desired legislation.

The committee which drew up the report was made up of Henry R. Towne, Chairman; William Hamlin Childs, W. M. Gladding, Waldo H. Marshall, and Gilbert H. Montague. The report was approved by the Foreign Trade Committee of the association, as well as by the Directors.

WISCONSIN TRADE GROWS.

Manufacturers Increase Working Forces—One Declines War Order.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 30.—The industrial outlook in the East is encouraging, according to observations made by Theodore Vilter, President of the Vilter Manufacturing Company, refrigerator machine builders, who has just returned from a business trip to New York City.

"We have seen fit to add to the force of our plant by taking on eighty additional men," he said today, "and understand that a number of other plants are planning a similar move."

By operating overtime and taking into employment more men every week the Federal Rubber Manufacturing Company, at Cudahy, is able to keep abreast of orders. The company has added 700 men to its force since the beginning of spring, and now has a force of 1,600 men. About 60 per cent. of the product of the company is automobile tires.

The Beloit Machine Works of Beloit has declined a contract for war munitions which would keep the plant working two year. The company decided it did not want that sort of business.

ADVISES COLUMBIA SENIORS

Dr. J. M. Taylor, in Sermon, Decries Tendency to Harp on Evils.

The tendency to harp on the evils of our time was decried by Dr. James M. Taylor, President Emeritus of Vassar College, in his baccalaureate sermon, delivered yesterday afternoon before the graduating students of Columbia University. The event marked the opening of Columbia's 161st commencement week celebration. It was noted that President Nicholas Murray Butler did not wear any of his foreign hoods denoting degrees granted by the European countries, but had on his Columbia Doctor's academic robe.

The students of the graduating classes, including the girls of Barnard College and Teachers College, marched to the services in the gymnasium.

"Our real world is largely our own creation," Dr. Taylor said, "not so much an aggregate of external conditions as an attitude of mind. We—and our outlook—determine what it shall be. The attitude is the thing, not so much achievement or failure to achieve, as the preservation toward life of an attitude of faith in goodness, belief in purity, and the solid worth of moral loveliness.

"Directly opposed to this is the tendency to harp on the evils of our time. The potent wrongs manifest, but are they the great abiding verities? Goodness is the basal fact: 'God's in His Heaven!' But just now the exaggerations of the press, the very eagerness to improve social conditions, the clamorousness of evil—for one bomb is noisier than all the prayers of the saints—and the shaking of human faith by the horror of the European war, intensify our view of the despairing side. Let us not be swept off our feet!"

Senior Class Day will take place this afternoon and evening. Shortly after 1 o'clock the class will assemble in caps and gowns on the library steps and march to the gymnasium, where the class day exercises will be held. After planting the ivy at the north wall of the Library, the class will adjourn to South Field for the baseball game with the Chinese University nine of Hawaii. A thé dansant and reception will complete the day's ceremonies.

HONOR MEMORY OF MOORE.

Admirers of Irish Poet Pay Tribute in Central Park.

The anniversary of Thomas Moore was observed in Central Park yesterday afternoon under difficulties that began in the morning, when some member of the Gaelic Society saw that it was raining and called the celebration off. Some of the Irish poet's admirers didn't get the notice. When the rain stopped they sought the park.

The bust of Tom Moore rests on a granite pedestal on a little bypath leading from the Plaza entrance to the lake with the swan boats. At 3 o'clock, when the celebration was to get under way, those present included two elderly women, one of whom, Miss Johanna Roche, had come prepared to recite an original poem, and four indignant men. They were indignant because the nearest policeman didn't seem to know about the meeting and because the Park Department had chopped down a huge elm tree and carefully laid the logs, branches, twigs, and loose bits of root and bark in neat piles in front of Tom Moore's monument. One of the four men said this was an outrage.

Miss Annie E. McAuliffe, Vice President of the Gaelic Society, and Miss Marjorie Fox, Corresponding Secretary, arrived at 3:45 bearing a wreath of artificial roses and forget-me-nots. With them was a handful of men members.

The ceremonies began with a speech by Thomas S. Lonergan, who reminded the gathering, now numbering about fifty, that the monument had been placed in the park by the Gaelic Society and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in 1878.

Captain O'Meagher Condon, a civil war veteran, spoke of the disgrace of allowing Moore's bust to languish unseen down in the hole.

Miss Roche recited her poem and then, by request, sang Moore's "Remember the Glories of Brian the Brave."

This brought a call for volunteers to lead in more singing, and Mrs. John Leion sang "God Save Ireland" and "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls."

FRENCH RAID FOE IN U. S.

Paris Musicians Fall Upon Germans at Station in North Platte.

Among the cabin passengers who sailed yesterday for Bordeaux in the French Line steamship Chicago was Leader M. Pares and some members of the Republican Guard Band of Paris, which was sent over by the French Government to play at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

On their way back from the Coast the French bandmen saw a number of Germans standing on the platform at North Platte and, fired with patriotism, they rushed from the train and a free fight ensued. The fistic combat lasted five minutes, and, according to M. Pares, ended in victory for the French musicians, who descended on the surprised Germans like a whirlwind. As the train moved out the bandsmen sang the Marseillaise.

There were also fifteen nurses from the French Hospital sailing in the Chicago to join the French Red Cross for service in the field.

The Chicago had 130 cabin and forty third class passengers.

THIS WEEK'S TRADE SALES.

Monday.

Daniel Greenwald & Co., 798 Broadway, Brooklyn—Fixtures of a cloak and suit house, 10:30 A. M.

Tuesday.

B. H. S. Co., 32 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel, 10:30 A. M.; also Friday.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's wearing apparel, waists, dresses, skirts, &c.

Karp Brothers, 477 Broadway—Silks, velvets, dress goods, woolens, women's, misses', and children's dresses, suits, waists, skirts, petticoats, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—625 pieces Spring and medium weight woolens, serges, and mixtures; also tailoring worsteds in short ends, mohairs, alpacas, and linings, 10 A. M.

J. R. Mayers, assignee sale, 46 Bond St.—Women's and children's hats, millinery, &c.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

Van Praag & Co., 36 West 24th St.—Waists, laces, silks, &c.; plant and fixtures of Greene Manufacturing Co.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale; John Uhl, 2,062 8th Av., 10:30 A. M.—Groceries, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee's sale, S. Desau Sons Co., 539 Broadway—Crystals, carbons, furniture, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

D. L. Feinwald & Co., 1,761 Broadway—Automobile supplies, 10:30 A. M.

J. Weisz, 101 Division St.—Cloaks and suits, women's and children's wearing apparel; stock of Alexander Tishman.

Wednesday.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's, boys', and children's clothing.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths' and children's clothing.

J. H. Mayers, 3,783 3d Av., Bronx.—Bedding, bed springs, furniture, &c., 2 P. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., 23 Lispenard St.—Flowers and feathers, 11 A. M.

H. Perelmutter, 208 Canal St.—Women's cloaks and suits.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade St.—Shoes; also Friday.

Thursday.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sale.—Henry F. Wells, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., cameras, typewriter, office furniture, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., 14 East 8th St.—Sheriff's sale of office furniture, 10 A. M.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Administrator's stock of gold jewelry, diamond watches, silverware, diamonds, &c.

J. H. Mayers, 163 West 23d St.—Assignee sale of typewriters, desks, furniture, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Friday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's furnishings, hats and caps.

D. Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—Women's and men's furnishings.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Evening gowns and street dresses; also stock of hand-embroidered kimonos, towels, pincushion tops, nightgowns, and children's and infants' dresses, caps, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., assignee sale, 99 Rockaway Road, Jamaica, L. I., 10:30 A. M.—Dry goods and men's furnishings.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale, 130 Pearl St., 10:30 A. M.—Office furniture.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale, Klein & Andreae, 136 East 23d St., 10:30 A. M.—Woolens, wall cases, fixtures, &c.

CREDIT EXCHANGE WITH PAN-AMERICA

National City Bank Commends New Plan Suggested by Secretary Bryan.

HAS TRADE ADVANTAGES

Trade 4 Per Cent. South America Bonds for U. S. 3s with Amortization of Former in 47 Years.

The National City Bank in its letter for June discusses an incident of the Pan-American Financial Conference which it considers the most significant development of the entire session, although the report of it found no place in the official record of the meetings. The incident had to do with an unusual proposal made by Secretary of State Bryan for the interchange of credits between the United States and such of the members of the Pan-American Union as desired to avail themselves of it. Mr. Bryan made his suggestion after a dinner given by General Edward C. O'Brien, former Minister to Uruguay, to the Minister of Finance of Uruguay and members of the Uruguayan delegation. Mr. Bryan made it clear that what he said was unofficial and not an Administration measure.

"This interchange of credit," says the letter, "was to be accomplished by taking from a South American nation its obligation bearing 4 per cent. interest and giving such a country a like amount of United States bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest. Our government, however, instead of making the 1 per cent. difference in interest rates, would devote this to the amortization of the South American bonds, which by investing the sinking fund at 3 per cent. would be accomplished in forty-seven years.

"Making allowance for all the difficulties that will be immediately thought of in the consummation of such a scheme, it still deserves to be pronounced not only a daring but a really brilliant conception. It is daring because it goes beyond the conventional in government finance, but it is brilliant because it appeals to the imagination as offering something that while attended by difficulties is not impossible of realization, and if carried through successfully would be an historic act of statesmanship. The benefits to the States that took advantage of such an opportunity for useful and practical purposes would be obviously very great, as they would not only pay a lower rate of interest than that to which they have been accustomed, but they would be under no necessity of making additional provision for the payment of the principal. On the other hand the United States would be nothing out of pocket if our South American neighbors always made their annual payments promptly.

"The idea is unusual, and the Secretary of State advanced it with some hesitancy, apparently with misgivings that his hearers might regard it visionary, but it is no further removed from the authority of precedent that some of the recent measures of David Lloyd George, which, while creating astonishment at first, have since caused the entire financial community of England to do him homage and to protest against his retirement from the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer. In fact, the interchange of credit that Great Britain is now making with her allies furnishes a complete example of what Mr. Bryan proposes. While we are not facing the same kind of an emergency as confronts Great Britain, it will not be denied that the establishment of friendly and mutually helpful relations between the United States and the other countries of this hemisphere is an end in which this country is tremendously interested, and for which we can afford to lend definite and tangible assistance.

"It is not a proposition for the sole benefit of our neighbors. Every dollar wisely expended in the development of these countries will yield benefits to the United States. An essential part of such a program, of course, although Mr. Bryan did not touch on it in his brief presentation, would be that our Government should be entirely satisfied with the purposes for which each loan was to be incurred, that those purposes should be designed for the internal development of the countries borrowing, and that that development should be of a character, generally speaking, which would tend to increase their commerce and make them more prosperous and valuable neighbors in the international family.

"The difficulties to be dealt with would relate to this undoubtedly delicate task of discriminating among the proposals that might come up from the different governments, of prescribing terms and conditions, and of managing possible cases of the fault and neglect. Private lenders do not hesitate to discriminate in dealings between countries that are strong and weak financially, and to make terms and conditions for security accordingly, but a government anxious to treat all alike might find embarrassment in so doing.

"We would repeat that the Secretary of State has made the most interesting and stimulating suggestion that has come from the conference. It may have been regarded by the group of gentlemen who listened to it as an after-dinner stretching forth of the hand of fellowship and friendliness, somewhat Utopian so far as prospects of practical conclusion might be concerned, but it is worth examining much more closely than as a mere after-dinner address. It is, in fact, a plan to which the Secretary of State has given careful thought, and instead of being merely an after-dinner ebullition of friendliness, it is quite possible that it represents the most astute and enlightened statesmanship."

Union Capmakers Taxes $10 Each.

The General Executive Board of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union met yesterday, at 62 East 4th Street, and issued an order levying a per capita tax of $10 on the members of the union. It is hoped to raise a fund of $50,000 for organization purposes in preparation for demands against employers. Financial support was pledged to the workers now on strike in East New York and Hoboken.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4396.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1283.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers mdse.; fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1066.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2247 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

A. R. Gross Co., Inc., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixt's.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fr. 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 868.

Factory plants and merchandise of all descriptions bought for cash. Liberal advances on consignments of merchandise. Progressive Merchandise Sales Co., 456 Broadway. Tel. 2467 Spring.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1786.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 325.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. Phone 2877 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4848.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,181 B'way.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Tuesday.

Old Galleries 45 Liberty St.—Household furniture, Oriental rugs, solid silver, oil paintings, marble bric-a-brac, &c.; also four following days.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 336 4th Av.—Mahogany and curly maple furniture, principally of the Colonial and Empire periods; Venetian andirons, Bohemian glass, brass and copper ware, &c.; also three following days, 2 P. M. each day.

Floyd Grant & Co., 776 7th Av.—Suit cases consigned by well-known hotel, consignee unknown, 11 A. M.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place—Two thousand lots of household furniture and effects; also Wednesday, 10:30 A. M. each day.

Wednesday.

Floyd Grant & Co., 776 Seventh Av.—Household furniture, &c., 11 A. M.

Thursday.

Broadway Art Galleries, 1,362 Broadway.—Statuary, paintings, home furnishings, furniture, &c.; also Friday and Saturday, 2 P. M. each day.

Keeler Art Gallery, 12 Vesey St.—Furniture and other home furnishings, &c., 2 P. M.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Continuation sale of household appointments of Henry Edward Decker; also private consignment of rich cabinetry from Washington, D. C., and other consignments in settlement of various estates; also Friday and Saturday, 2:30 P. M. each day.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Household furniture and effects.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture, &c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. probably fair; moderate winds, mostly n. e. to n.

S. Car.—Unsettled Mon., probably thunder showers. Tues. fair; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Ga.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., with occasional thunder showers; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Fla.—

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

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Many Investment Opportunities

are now offered those willing to be guided by the suggestions of an experienced investment house. In times such as these investors should rely more than ever upon the practical knowledge of experts. Particularly is this true when it is remembered that the opportunities to obtain safety and liberal returns at one and the same time do not ordinarily present themselves to the same degree as at present. We shall be pleased to co-operate with you in selecting conservative investment bonds to yield a good return on your money.

Send for Circular 1491 Describing Conservative Investment Bonds

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Bonds of Leading Canadian Cities can now be purchased at Prices to yield from

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Sound Bonds are Sound

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Safe bonds—bought right—are your best assurance against loss and worry.

We offer a list of bonds selected by the guidance of many years' successful experience in supplying banks, insurance companies and discriminating investors.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

$500,000
Multnomah Co. Ore. 5s
Maturities Yield
1920 to 24 ..... 4.50%
1925 to 29 ..... 4.55%
Special circular "T" on application.
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

KANSAS CITY TERMINAL 4s
WEST SHORE 4s (REGISTERED)
CIN., HAMILTON & DAYTON GEN. 5s
AND OTHER ISSUES DEALT IN
F. J. LISMAN & CO.,
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A net decline of a little over one point in the general level of prices was the measure of last week's response by the stock market to the influences which controlled its movement. They included preparation for the receipt of the German reply to President Wilson's note, and the working out of the technical requirements of the market position created by the violent break on the sinking of the Lusitania by the supporting orders which were called forth by that break and the subsequent resumption of operations on the long side of the market by a relatively small number of traders. At the end of the week the publication of Germany's reply, so far as the expected communication from Berlin could be construed as a reply to our note, was looked for before the resumption of trading. What the financial community had heard concerning the note did not lead it, however, to expect that it would put an end to the uncertainty growing out of the sinking of the Lusitania and the resultant demands of the United States upon Germany.

For some time past the belief has prevailed that Germany would follow a course which would tend to drag out the exchanges between Washington and Berlin unless President Wilson should take steps to bring the questions at issue between this country and Germany to a definite issue without long delay. That was the question, as Wall Street viewed the matter at the week-end, which seems to be presented now. Arguing along this line the feeling existed that for its guidance the financial community needed to know the stand which President Wilson will take in this regard even more than it needed to have before it the text of the German communication, which was believed to have been pretty definitely forecast by last week's news dispatches from Berlin. When President Wilson's note was forwarded to the German Government, it was thought that Germany's reply would make clear what was to be the issue of the relations between the two Governments. That view was abandoned as the days went by, and last week's reports served to confirm the belief that further exchanges between the two countries will occur before the matter is brought to a close. Uncertainty over the outcome of our demands has been holding the stock market in check, and, assuming the accuracy of Wall Street's assumption at the end of the week, a prolongation of the uncertainty would mean a prolongation also of the period of relative inactivity into which the stock market has passed. At the same time it was recognized that our own Government might very quickly reply to Berlin suggestions, and that the matter might be speeded to a definite conclusion. Either expectation was of precautionary import, and no one was found last week to express surprise over the drifting of the market further into idleness, nor of the slight recession in prices which accompanied this falling off in the volume of dealings.

Had there been any misgivings regarding the soundness of our own position, or concerning the likelihood of the business improvement now under way continuing, international uncertainties would almost certainly have exerted much more unfavorable influence upon the security market. The relative firmness of the market amounted under the circumstances to a clearly defined expression of confidence in the American economic position. All during recent weeks we have had to offset against the uncertainties growing out of the war the undoubted strength of our own position, which in part has been due to the opportunities which the war has brought to this country. The man who saves in a community which is wasting its resources lavishly is sure to profit relatively, and may even profit actually by the wastefulness of his neighbors, and a great industrial nation at peace at a time when most other commercial nations are at war is bound to receive certain collateral advantages, though its true interests in the long run undoubtedly would be served by an early cessation of the warfare rather than by its continuance. Immediately the United States is profiting greatly by the war. There can be no doubt of that, but this should not becloud the fact that looking to the future the United States has many reasons, even apart from those dictated by humanity, to wish for an early ending of the struggle in Europe. It has every reason to hope, moreover, that it end in a way to assure peace to Europe and to the world for a long time to come. That is a side of the matter which would have to be borne clearly in mind should the outcome of our demands on Germany be other than that now most generally expected. A peaceful solution is looked for, but it seems plain that the feeling prevails very widely that even a breach between the two Governments would not reduce to impotency the favorable factors which are at present controlling the course of economic developments in the United States.

One of the most conspicuous changes which have been under way in recent months has been the lessening of our indebtedness to the rest of the world and our own increasing hold on the trade and banking incidental to international intercourse. The Pan-American Financial Conference in Washington proved the occasion for many references to the more important part which we are already taking and which we are likely to take in the future in even greater measure in the financing of other countries, particularly those of South America. A reflection of the forces which led to those suggestions is seen in the continued inflow of gold from Europe, not because we are in need of it and are bidding for it, but because of [illegible] Europe's inability otherwise to maintain any sort of equilibrium in the exchanges between her markets and our own. The gold which is thus coming to us increases our ability to extend credit not only at home, where our needs were amply provided for even before this inflow, but also abroad. There is little doubt that the demands for credit will include applications for loans in one shape or another to European belligerents, but they will also include in all probability large demands for credit for use in the development of trade between this country and other countries which are at peace, notably those of South America. That is a field which we may undertake to develop to our own advantage and to the advantage of the countries with which we deal. Quite possibly we cannot avoid extending credit to belligerents if we are to continue to sell them goods in vast quantities, but no happier use could be made of the gold which is coming to us from war-wrought Europe than to place it, as a foundation of credit, at the disposal of the peace-blessed Americas.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Substantial Demand for New Railroad Stock Issues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 30.—The war continues to dominate business in increasing fashion, although an emphatic diversion was caused early last week by politics. On the whole the city received the Cabinet changes in a hopeful spirit. Lloyd George's retirement from the Treasury surprised the country, and for a time almost brought dismay to the bankers. This first impression was quickly offset by the feeling that when the new Munitions Department is put into working order he will return to the Treasury, where his knowledge of emergency measures and his good relations with the Entente Ministers are invaluable.

The developments in home politics eclipsed the German-American situation. Developments at Berlin and Washington were followed closely with increased understanding of America's difficulties. Stocks were fairly firm all the way along, especially recent issues, on the belief that few colonial bonds of new issues would be forthcoming before the pending war loan was put out. So far the war loan has reached only preliminary discussion.

The North Eastern Railway's offer of £1,000,000 4½ per cent. preference shares at 90, redeemable in ten years, was subscribed for three times over by the stockholders alone. Another railway offer of a smaller amount of 5½ per cent. ten-year bonds at 90 was also successful. Mexican securities were depressed throughout the week, partly because of the reported return to that country of General Huerta.

There was a temporary demand for money last week. The banks called loans for the end of the month for the first time since the war began. Only violent changes of money rates would affect stocks on the present cash basis. American exchange rates showed comparative steadiness. The city thinks a great credit or some other exceptional arrangement in New York cannot be delayed a great while longer.

PARIS BOURSE CHEERFUL.

Italy's Action Causes Improvement in Sentiment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 30.—Optimistic influences held sway last week, following news of the progress made by the Italian armies. The enthusiastic entrance of Italy into the war was thought to forecast an early ending of hostilities. The improvement of sentiment was furthered by the signing of the treaty between Japan and China on Wednesday and through the re-establishment of order in Portugal on the following day. The reported improvement of business on the New York and London stock markets on Friday was still another factor, though rather unsubstantial, in expanding cheerfulness in banking quarters.

The definite entrance of Italy into the war on the side of the Allies was reflected in Tuesday's market by a gain of 1½ points in Italian rentes. The Bank of France brought up to date its weekly bank statements by publishing two simultaneously. The latest, dated May 27, shows an increase of 6,000,000 francs in the gold reserve, a gain of 10,000,000 francs in Treasury advances to foreign States, a decrease of 15,000,000 francs in credits abroad, a decline of 42,000,000 francs in overdue bills, and a falling off of 90,000,000 francs in private deposits.

Sterling exchange on London is quoted at 25.92, and dollars at 5.45 despite the efforts of the Bank of France to stiffen quotations.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended May 29, 1915

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Alaska G M..	30	30	30	30¼
20	Allis-C. Mfg.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
20	A.-C. Mfg. pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
14,340	Am. Copper..	67⅛	67⅝	64⅛	65½
1,480	Am. Cop. rts.	1	1⅛	⅝	⅞
390	Am. B. Sugar.	47	47	44⅞	45⅞
7,675	Am. Can.....	36⅝	37¼	34⅝	36½
540	Am. C. & F..	54	54	50½	52⅝
110	Am. Cot. Oil.	46	46	46	46
140	Am. Ice Sec.	31	31	29½	30⅜
2,310	Am. Locom...	49⅜	50⅜	44⅝	45¼
970	Am. S. & R..	68⅛	68½	64⅞	65
10	Am. Sug. Ref.	106½	106½	106½	106½
580	Anaconda. C.	32½	32½	31	31¼
50	A., T. & S. F.	100	100	99⅜	99⅜
60	Baldwin Loc..	46⅝	48¼	46⅝	48⅛
10	Balt. & Ohio.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅛	73⅜
80	B'klyn R. T..	87⅝	87⅞	87¼	87¼
190	California Pet.	15⅝	16⅛	14⅜	14⅜
1,600	Can. Pacific.	160¼	160¼	155½	155⅝
520	C. Leather Co.	37⅝	37⅝	35¼	35¾
90	Ches. & Ohio.	40¾	41	40	40
200	C., M. & St. P.	90¾	90⅝	88	88½
4,690	C., R. I. & P.	19	19	15⅞	18¾
610	Chino Copper.	45	45⅝	43¾	44⅛
3,072	Col. Fuel & I.	28¼	32⅜	28¼	29¼
20	Consol. Gas...	128½	128¾	123⅛	123⅛
230	Corn Prod. R.	14¼	14¼	13	13
11,570	Crucible Steel	34⅝	34⅝	26¼	27
20	Cuban-Am. S.	68⅛	68⅝	68½	68½
810	Distil. Secur..	17⅛	17⅛	15⅝	15⅝
1,040	Erie.....	26⅜	26⅜	25	25½
20	Erie 1st pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
120	Goodrich. (B. F.). Co.....	44	44	42	43⅝
10	Gt. Nor. pf...	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
30	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for Ore Pr..	31½	31⅝	31¼	31⅜
250	Gug'heim Ex.	60¼	60⅞	59¾	60¼
90	Insp. Copper.	29¾	30	28⅞	29
22,420	Int.-Met. Y. Tr. ctfs.	21¼	23¼	20	22⅝
730	Int.-Met. pf..	69⅞	73½	69¾	72⅝
40	K. C. So.....	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
800	Lehigh Val...	142¼	142¾	140¼	140¾
240	Max. Motors..	41⅝	43¾	41⅝	42¾
1,510	Mexican Pet..	70½	71⅝	66¼	67⅛
30	Miami Copper.	25	25⅛	25	25⅛
20	Mo., K. & T..	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11⅝
1,770	Missouri Pac..	12¾	13⅛	10⅝	11⅜
50	Nat. Lead Co.	61½	61⅝	60	60½
70	Nev. Con. C...	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
140	N. Y. Central.	86¾	86¾	84⅝	85
120	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford..	63⅞	64	61½	62
20	Northern Pac.	103½	103½	103½	103½
160	Pacific Mail..	28	24¾	23	23¾
40	Penn. R. R..	107	107	107	107
90	Pitts. Coal...	22⅝	23¼	22¼	22¾
530	Pr. Steel Car.	47⅞	47⅞	45¼	45¼
200	Ray Co. Cop..	28¾	24½	23	23½
22,990	Reading.....	145	146¾	141½	142⅝
2,830	Rep. I. & St.	28⅜	31	27	27½
70	R. I. Co. pf..	9	9	⅞	⅞
80	R. (M.,) Co.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20	R. (M.,) Co.pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
760	South. Pac ..	88⅝	89	87⅜	88
60	South. Ry..	31	31	28¾	29¼
80	Studebaker ..	68¾	68¾	67	67¾
360	Tenn. Copper.	33¼	35½	32¾	32¾
10	Texas Co.....	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
90	Third Ave....	50	50	49	49
13,790	Union Pac....	126⅝	127⅛	124⅝	126¼
30	U. S. C. I. P. & Fdy pf..	46	49	46	46
1,350	U. S. Rubber	64½	65	62¾	63⅝
40,700	U. S. Steel..	55⅝	56	53¾	54⅝
50	U. S. Steel pf.	106	106	106	106
2,370	Utah Copper.	66¼	68¾	64¼	65¾
110	Wabash	3	3	3	3
200	Wabash pf....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
250	W. U. Tel....	69¾	69¾	66¾	68¾
9,480	West. U. & M.	98¼	98¾	91¼	96½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended May 29, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$10,374,000	$387,346,900
Same period last year	9,926,000	319,516,000

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.97	82.55	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	87.58	87.22	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Ex. 4s.....	72¼	72	72¼	5
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s.	100¼	100	100¼	3
Am. Cotton Oil 5s...	94	93½	93½	12
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s.	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	22
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s.	105	104⅝	104⅝	14
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	100¼	99½	100	112½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s..	87½	87	87	30
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s...	92	92	92	1
Am. Thread 4s.....	93½	93½	93¼	5
Am. Tobacco 6s.....	115	115	115	3
Am. Writ. P. 5s.....	62	61½	61½	5
Armour & Co. 4½s...	92⅝	92	92⅝	27
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s.	92¾	92	92½	128
A.,T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	82¾	82¾	82¾	6
A.,T & S.F.adj. 4s,sta.	83¾	82¾	83⅜	15½
A.,T & S.F.cv.4s,1960.	100	99⅝	99½	17
A.,T. &S.F.cv.4s,1955.	99	99	99	9
A., T. & S. F. 5s....	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	22
A.,T.&S.F.,C.&A.4½s.	95	95	95	2
Atl. C. Line 4s.....	90¾	90¼	90¼	2
At. C. L.,L.&N.col.4s.	85	84¾	84½	18
Balt.&Ohio pr.l.3½s.	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	24
Balt. & O. gold 4s....	88¾	87⅞	88⅛	24
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s....	86	85½	86½	82½
B.&O.,P.,L.E.&W.V.4s.	80¾	80¾	80¾	11
Beth Steel ext. 5s....	100	99⅜	99⅜	43
Beth. Steel ref. 5s....	91½	91¼	91¼	146
B'way & 7th Av. 5s..	99⅜	95½	95½	1
Bklyn C. R.R. 5s....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
Bklyn R. T., gold 5s.	101	101	101	3
Bklyn R. T. 5s, 1968.	98⅞	99¾	99¾	35
Brooklyn R. T. ref. 4s.	81	81	81	1
Brooklyn U. Gas 5s....	89½	87½	87½	8
B'klyn U. El. 5s, sta.	99⅝	96¾	99⅞	3
Brooklyn U. Gas 5s..	103½	103	103	15
B., C. R. & N. 5s....	99¼	99¼	99¼	11
Bush Terminal 5s....	86	86	86	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s..	96¾	96¾	96¾	5
Can. So. cn. 5s, Ser. A.	102½	102	102½	15
Central Leather 5s...	99½	98¾	98½	29
C. of N. J. gen. 5s..	113¾	113¾	113¾	7
C. of N. J. gn. 5s, reg.	113¾	113¾	113¾	2
Central Pac. 1st 4s....	87⅜	86½	86⅝	153
Central Pac. 3½s....	87½	87¼	87¼	21½
Ches. & O. con. 5s...	104½	104½	104½	1
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s..	85	84½	85	14
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s..	74	72¼	72¾	93
C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	96½	95⅞	96	76
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞	17
C., B. & Q., I. Dv. 4s.	93¾	93⅝	93¾	2
C., B. & Q., D. Dv. 4s.	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s..	91¾	91¾	91¾	22
C., B. & Q. I. Dv. 3½s	83½	83¼	83¼	15
C., B. & Q. Nb. ext.4s	96	95½	96	13
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s..	30½	25	25	3
Chi. & R. I. gen. 5s	66¼	66	66	27
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s....104		104	104	3
Chi. Gt. Western 4s...	68⅝	63½	65½	6
C., M. & St. P. cv.4½s	96¼	95¾	96¼	44
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s. full paid	103½	102¾	103¼	332
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Series A	89½	89½	89½	1
C., M. & St. P. rr. 4½s	91	89½	90	22
C., M. & St.P. gn.4½s.	100¾	100¼	100¼	14
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s.....	102¾	102¼	102¾	35
C., M. & P. Sound 4s.	89¾	89	89	11
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933	102½	102½	102½	31
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s.	94¾	94¼	94¾	7
C. & N. W. gn. 3½,sta.	94	93¾	93¾	3
Chi. & N. W. ext. 4s.	94¼	94¼	94¼	7
Chicago Rys. 5s.....	94¾	94⅜	94½	1
Chi., R. I. & P. 6s....	101½	101½	101½	16
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	82¾	82¼	82¼	14
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	64¾	63¾	64¼	127
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	48	42¾	46	192
C., St. P. M. & O. 6s.	116½	116½	116½	15
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s.....	100	100	100	3
C., L. St. L. & C. 6s.	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Cleve. Short L. 4½s..	92	92	92	10
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s..	89	89	89	1
Col. Midland 1st 4s..	16	16	16	2
Col. & So. 1st 4s.....	88¾	88¾	88¾	9
Col. & So. ref. 4s....	84	84	84	4
Con. Gas deb. 6s....	115	115	115	4
Corn Pr. Ref. 5s, '31.	96½	96¼	96½	2
Cumberland Tel. 5s..	96¾	96	96¾	3
Del. & H. deb. 4s, '16.	99¾	99¾	99¾	63
Del. & H. ref. 4s.....	94	94	94	10
D. & H. l'n eq. 4½s..100		100	100	10
Denv. & R. G. ref. 5s.	47¼	47¼	47¼	16
D. & R. G. con. 4s..	73½	73½	73½	3
Detroit City 4s 5s....	99½	99½	99¾	5
Detroit United 4½s..	74	74	74	5
Dist. Securities 5s....	59	56¾	58¾	288
Dul., So. Sh. & A. 5s.	96	96	96	1
E. T., V. & G. cpn. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	7
E. T., V. & G. div. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Erie 1st con. 7s....	106¾	106¾	106¾	8
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A	61¾	61¼	61¾	12
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	67¾	67	67¼	29
Evans. & T. H. con 6s	87	87	87	8
Fla. E. Coast 4½s....	88	88¼	88¼	11
Ft. W. & Den. C. 6s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s...	103	102⅞	103	7
Granby Cons. cv. 5s.	101	101	101	1
Gt. Northern pf. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Hudson & M. ref. 5s..	74	73	73½	18
H., & M. adj. inc. 5s.	26	23½	23½	18
Ill. Central 4s.. 53½		52¾	53⅜	7
Ill. Central ref. 4s..	87	87	87	2
Illinois Steel 4½s....	94¼	93½	93¾	131
Indiana Steel 5s.....	99½	99	99½	26
Insp. Copper 6s, 1919.	125½	121¾	122¾	102½
Insp. Copper 6s, 1922.	126	120¾	121	350
Interough-Met. 4½s..	76¾	75¾	76¼	146
Int. R. T. 1st 5s....	97¾	97¾	97¾	95
Int. Met Marine 4½s.	43	41¾	42¾	37
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	42¼	42	42¼	8
Internat. Navi. 5s...	42	42	42	7
Internat. Paper 5s....	100	100	100	2
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	53	52½	52½	10
Iowa Central 1st 5s..	85½	84¾	85	4
Iowa Central ref. 4s.	50¾	48	48	11
K. C. Ft. S. & M. 4s.	71¾	70¾	71¾	13
Kansas City So. 5s..	67½	67½	67½	30
Kansas City So. 5s..	91½	91	91¼	8
Laclede Gas 1st 5s....	100½	100½	100½	8
Laclede Gas ref. 5s..	99¾	99¾	99¾	2
Lacka. Steel 5s, 1923.	91	90½	91	17
Lacka. Steel 5s, 1950.	89	89	89	10
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	81	81	81	10
Lake Shore 4s, 1931..	90¾	89¾	90¼	47
L. V. of N. Y. 4½s.	100¾	100½	100¾	7
L. & N. Y. 1st 4s..	84	84	84	2
Liggett & Myers 5s....	100	100	100	1
Long Island ref. 4s..	84	84	84	1
Lorillard 5s.....	99¼	98¾	99¼	2
Lorillard 7s.....	121¾	121¾	121¾	5
Louis. & Nash. 5s..	107	107	107	1
L. & N. unif. 4s....	92⅞	91¾	91¾	5
L. & N. gen. 6s.....	112	112	112	1
L. & N., S. L. Div. 3s.	59½	59½	59½	2
L. & N. St. L. Div. 6s.	106½	106½	106½	4
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	88½	88½	88½	13
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s.	107½	107½	107½	5
M. & St. L. con. 5s.	87	87	87	2
M. & St. L. 1st r. 4s.	50	48½	48½	5
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s.....	92	92	92	5
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s.	74	72¾	73	194
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s.	59	58	58	2
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	62	60	60	5
Mo., K. & T. 2d T. 5s	81	76½	80	4
Mo. Pacific con. 6s....	89¼	89	89	11
Mo. Pacific 4s....	45	40	41¾	58
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s...	41	39¾	40	42¼
Mont. P. 5s, Ser. A.	90¾	89½	90¼	20
Nas. Electric 4s.....	73	73	73	1
Natl. Starch d. 5s....	83	83	83	2
National Tube 5s....	98	96	96	2
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s...	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.	79¾	79	79	4
N. Y. C. d. 6s, full p.	101¼	101¼	102¼	1,696
N. Y. C. d. 6s, 1st p.	101⅛	101	101¼	18
N. Y. Cent. d. 4s, '34.	86	85¾	85¾	20
N. Y. Cent. g. 3½s...	79¼	79	79¼	3
N. Y. C. g. 3½s, r....	78¾	78	78¾	15
N. Y. C. ref. & i. 4½s	88	87¾	87¾	43
N. Y. C., M. C. c. 3½s	69½	69	69	18
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s, reg.	70	70	70	7
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	72¾	72¾	72¾	2
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, reg.	73½	73⅛	71½	4
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s.	90½	90½	90½	4
N. Y. C. R. R. 4½s..	94½	94½	94½	1
N. Y. Dock 4s.....	71	71	71	4
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.5s.	106¼	106¼	103¼	2
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.4s.	83¾	82½	82½	4
N.Y.,L.E.&W.d.&l.5s.	103½	103½	103¼	10
N.Y., N.H. & H.cv.6s.	110	109¼	110	50
N.L.N.H.&H.cv.6s,reg.	109	109	109	½
N.Y., N.H.&H.cv.3½s	66½	65	66½	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. 3½s, 1954...	65	65	65	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. 4s, 1955...	77¾	77¾	77¾	6
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s...	70½	70	70½	8
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s...	51½	50	50¼	73
N. Y. Telephone 4½s..	96¼	95½	95¾	19
N.Y., Sus. & W.ref.5s	94	94	94	2
Niag. Falls P. 5s....	101	101	101	14
Norf. & W. con. 4s..	91	90¾	90¾	13
Norf. & W. div. 4s...	87¾	87½	87¾	2
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s..	102½	102	102	6
North. Pac. 4s.....	91¼	91	91	122
Nor. Pac. 3s.....	63¾	63¾	63¾	22½
Ont. Power s. f. 5s...	93¼	93¼	96¼	2
Oreg. & Cal. 1st 5s..	100¾	100¾	101¾	9
Oreg. R. R. & N. 4s..	89¼	88½	89½	7
Pacific Coast 1st 5s..	95½	95½	95½	1
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s....	86	86	86	10
Pacific T. & T. 5s..	96½	96½	96½	38
Pennsylvania con. 5s.	102	102	102	1
Penn. con. 4s, 1948..	98	97¼	97¾	9
Penn. gtd. 4½s.....	99¾	99¾	99¾	5
Penn. gtd. 4½s, reg.	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
Penn. 3½s, 1915....	100	100	100	2½
Penn. gen. 4½s, w. i.	97½	97	97½	612
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs. full paid	103¾	103	103¾	145
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A..	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
Portland Gen. E. 5s.	100	100	100	1
Public Service 5s....	87⅜	87	87¼	5
Ry. St. S., La. T. 5s.	99¾	98¾	99¾	5
Ry.St. S., Int.-Oc. 5s.	91½	91½	91½	22
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s.	122½	119	119	34
Reading gen. 4s.....	98¼	92¼	92¼	43
Read.-J. C. col. 4s...	93	93	93	1
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	92½	92½	92½	3
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s.	71	70	71	27
R., W. & Og. 5s....	102½	102¼	102½	1
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st 4s.	63	62	63	16
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	96¼	96½	96½	2
St. L.,I.M.& S.ref. 4s.	64	62½	64	42
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G 4s.....	60¼	59¾	60¾	5
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s.....	99¾	99	99	10
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., st.....	65	65	65	17
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gold 5s	46½	46½	46½	11
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s..	74½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended May 29, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,789,229	51,050,420
Same period last year	601,011	34,098,485

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	68.99	66.63	73.36	58.99
Same period last year	69.46	68.93	73.30	65.24

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	84	84	..	24
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M. ††....	36⅜	34	+ ½	15,900
20	Apr. 19	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	16⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛	3,100
57	Apr. 24	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	48¾	45	+ 2	1,000
79½	Apr. 22	50⅜	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop...	67⅝	64½	+ 2⅝	51,600
59½	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical.	52½	50	+ 2	1,500
93	Apr. 16	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	93	92	+ ⅛	300
50¼	Apr. 29	32¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar.....	47¼	44½	+ ½	7,700
86⅝	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf...	..	86	..	....
108	May 3	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F...	101	100½	+ ½	200
153	Apr. 29	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	150	149	..	300
54⅜	Apr. 30	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	37⅜	34½	+ ⅞	77,300
100¼	May 1	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	97	96½	+ 1⅛	800
50¼	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry.	54	50	+ 1½	5,800
116	Apr. 30	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf...	111⅝	111½	..	325
60	Jan. 12	46½	Apr. 7	Am. Cities Pf.....	45⅝	45⅝	..	10
102	Apr. 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	93¼	93¼	..	115
100	Apr. 8	107⅜	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	106	106	..	15
54⅜	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil....	43⅝	40	+ 1	500
99	Apr. 26	77	Mar. 2	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	94¾	94¾	+ 2¾	100
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	85	85	+ 1½	100
8	Apr. 19	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛	400
42½	Apr. 19	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf..	30⅝	29	+ ⅝	1,600
35	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	31	29	+ ⅝	1,950
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	10⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛	400
34¼	Apr. 16	23	Jan. 4	Am. Linseed pf.....	..	28¼	..	....
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive....	50¾	44½	- 2	22,825
100⅝	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	..	93	..	....
6⅝	Apr. 23	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	5½	4⅜	+ 1¼	1,200
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.....	26	21½	+ 1⅝	900
18	Aug. 26	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	68⅜	64⅝	+ 2⅝	7,300
106⅝	May 6	100	Jan. 2	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	103½	102⅝	+ ⅝	600
82⅝	May 7	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	..	82	..	....
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	150	..	....
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.....	..	106½	..	....
40	Apr. 30	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	..	34	..	....
114¾	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	108	104	..	1,600
115	May 18	109	Feb. 15	Am. Sugar Ref. pf...	..	114	..	....
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable....	..	61	..	....
123¾	Apr. 19	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	119	118¾	..	1,000
282½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	228½	223¼	+ 1⅛	700
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new..	108¼	107	+ ¼	1,200
32¾	May 3	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	20½	20½	..	100
89⅝	May 6	77¼	Feb. 17	Am. Woolen pf.....	84¼	84	+ ⅜	248
15	Apr. 20	7	Mar. 18	Am. Writing P. pf...	9⅝	9⅝	+ 1½	100
89	Apr. 28	24¾	Feb. 23	Anaconda Copper†...	32½	30⅞	+ 1⅛	25,560
9	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	..	7	..	....
106	Apr. 19	32½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F....	100⅜	99	+ ⅜	5,800
100¼	May 8	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99½	98½	+ ⅝	428
113¾	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	105½	103½	+ ½	100
61¼	May 1	28⅜	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO....	50¼	45½	..	21,000
103¾	Jan. 15	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf....	101¼	101¼	..	200
79⅝	Apr. 19	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio...	73⅜	71⅛	..	2,900
73¾	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70	69⅞	..	300
29	Apr. 17	1¼	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining†...	1⅜	1⅛	+ ⅛	225
159	May 7	46¾	Jan. 7	Bethlehem Steel	145	136	..	7,100
113	Apr. 8	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	112	111½	..	600
93	Apr. 21	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	88	87¼	+ ½	1,640
132⅛	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	126	126	+ 3¾	100
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	24	..	....
82	Apr. 29	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf.....	..	74	..	....
7	Apr. 23	¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.....	..	6¼	..	....
*90	Apr. 8	*85	Apr. 26	Buff., R. & Pitts...	..	*90	..	....
32¾	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	30	..	....
73	May 24	53	May 10	Butte & Superior....	73	68½	+ ⅜	30,050
21⅜	Feb. 8	12¾	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	16½	15	- 1	700
54⅜	Feb. 8	37	May 10	Cal. Petroleum pf...	38	38	..	400
7⅝	May 8	3	Apr. 21	Canada Southern....	56	56	..	100
174	Apr. 19	152¾	May 4	Canadian Pacific....	162	155	+ ⅝	25,450
83¾	Apr. 16	76	May 28	Case (J. I.) Co. pf...	77	76	+ 2⅞	200
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co...	37½	35	+ 1½	4,700
104⅝	May 5	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	103	102½	+ ½	300
323	Jan. 22	300	May 8	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	300	..	....
120	May 7	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	118¾	118¼	..	25
49⅝	Apr. 15	30	May 20	Chesapeake & Ohio..	41½	39½	..	5,100
28	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton....	..	8½	..	....
11⅜	Feb. 19	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	11¼	..	....
14⅝	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	11	10⅞	..	200
30⅝	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West pf....	29	27⅝	..	800
88¾	Apr. 19	83¼	Feb. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	90⅜	88	..	5,300
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	125	123½	..	610
139⅝	Apr. 15	127	Mar. 1	Chi. & Northwest....	127	123¾	..	1,100
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf	..	*170	..	....
39	Apr. 10	15⅞	May 27	Chi., R. I. & P....	19½	15⅞	..	59,058
*114	Apr. 8	*114	Apr. 8	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	*114	..	....
49⅜	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper††	45½	43⅞	..	26,650
24⅜	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L....	30	30	..	100
65	Apr. 19	58	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	58	57½	..	200
*159	May 15	*159	Apr. 15	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	*159	..	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co....	..	*55	..	....
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	101	101	..	200
36⅜	Apr. 16	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I....	32½	28	..	29,750
82	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern.....	..	30	..	....
54⅝	Apr. 8	24	Jan. 15	Col. & So. 1st pf....	..	30	..	....
49⅝	Apr. 3	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf....	..	48	..	....
131¼	Apr. 30	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas....	124	123	- 1	1,840
65½	Apr. 5	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	59	58½	..	800
97	Apr. 6	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf..	..	96	..	....
15⅞	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref...	14⅛	12¾	- ⅜	3,121
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	78	76¾	- ½	700
49	May 1	34	Jan. 4	Crex Carpet	..	48	..	....
34¾	May 24	18¾	May 10	Crucible Steel	34⅜	26¼	..	169,450
93	May 24	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	93	89	- 2	1,080
70¼	May 24	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar...	70½	66½	+ 4⅛	6,550
100	May 25	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	100	100	+ 1	100
90¾	Apr. 30	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.....	..	90½	..	....
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson.....	148¼	148	+ ½	200
429⅜	Apr. 10	396⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	404	404	- 13	160
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande..	..	8	..	....
18¼	Apr. 19	6¼	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf....	12½	12	- 1	200
7⅜	Apr. 4	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	7¾	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	29¼	..	....
120	Mar. 31	112	Feb. 25	Detroit United....	..	114¾	..	....
61	Apr. 1	52¾	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry....	..	58	..	....
17½	May 2	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	17½	15½	..	13,240
5	Jan. 1	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	..	4½	..	....
10	Jan. 1	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	8½	..	....
92⅛	May 1	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf..	..	92	..	....
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	26¼	24⅞	- ⅝	17,200
46⅝	Apr. 19	32½	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	41⅛	39⅝	- 1½	2,500
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.....	..	34⅜	..	....
15	Apr. 19	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM....	..	10	..	....
34⅝	May 29	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	34¼	34¼	+ ⅝	100
215	Apr. 28	165	Jan. 28	GEN. CHEMICAL....	205	205	+ 3	150
109½	May 24	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf....	109½	109½	+ 1½	110
162	May 8	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	154	150½	+ ½	3,015
150	Apr. 10	82	Jan. 2	General Motors.....	137	134¼	- 3	1,500
106⅝	Apr. 19	90⅜	Jan. 4	General Motors pf...	99	98½	+ ⅛	300
53⅜	Apr. 8	24½	Jan. 2	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	46	42	+ 4¼	8,800
102¾	Apr. 8	88	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	102	101¾	+ 1	800
79¼	Apr. 19	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.....	..	79¼	..	....
122⅜	Apr. 19	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf...	117⅝	116	- 1	3,150
41⅜	Apr. 13	25½	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	33⅜	31⅝	- 1⅝	3,100
64½	Apr. 26	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n.	61⅛	58¾	- ¾	15,270
81⅝	May 12	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	81	81	- ¼	100
97⅜	May 6	95	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	97¼	97¼	..	250
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.).....	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf...	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	112	..	....
117½	May 8	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining...	118	117	..	25
113	Apr. 19	102½	Mar. 11	ILLINOIS CENT....	105⅜	105	105¼	- ⅞	500
35⅜	Apr. 28	16⅜	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	30⅝	28⅝	29¼	- ⅜	9,400
24⅜	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 2	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	23½	20	22⅜	+ 1⅝	91,500
75⅜	Apr. 15	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.....	73⅜	69	73	+ 2⅞	15,200
7⅝	Apr. 3	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural....	..	5½	..	....
17	May 14	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	..	17	..	....
108¾	Apr. 21	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	94⅞	94	94¼	+ ⅜	400
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	114	109¾	109¾	..	200
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp....	67	65	65	+ 5	400
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	10	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅝	850
48	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf..	37	36	36	+ ¾	1,100
30	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
28	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf....	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	68¼	..	....
29⅝	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	26½	25⅛	25¼	- 1	6,900
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf..	..	..	58⅜	..	....
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	82½	..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	100	..	....
*63½	Feb. 15	*61¼	Feb. 15	Kelsey Wheel Co. M..	..	..	*61¼	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅝	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	+ ⅜	145
139	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co....	..	..	128½	..	....
109½	Apr. 22	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	106	..	....
49	May 1	28	Jan. 7	LACK STEEL	48	41	41	- 4	2,500
106	Apr. 13	92½	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	102½	102½	102½	..	100
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West....	..	..	8	..	....
23¼	Apr. 22	10	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf..	19	19	19	- ⅛	100
148½	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	142½	140⅛	140½	- 1½	2,600
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers....	..	..	220	..	....
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	..	..	117⅞	..	....
39	Jan. 19	20	Jan. 11	Long Island†	..	..	36⅜	..	....
81	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Lorse-Wiles Biscuit.	..	..	19½	..	....
105¼	Jan. 13	88	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	93½	91½	91½	- 3	200
65	Mar. 11	60½	Apr. 8	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	61⅝	..	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co...	169	169	169	- 1	200
118	Jan. 19	112¾	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	113⅝	113⅜	113⅜	- 3⅝	110
125½	Apr. 20	110	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nashville..	116½	116	116	- 1	470
82⅞	May 6	72⅝	Jan. 19	MACKAY COS.	79⅛	79	79	- 1½	300
98⅝	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.....	..	..	66½	..	....
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach....	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	127	Mar. 31	Manhattan El. gtd..	127⅛	127	127	..	878
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	58	..	....
101½	Feb. 4	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	101	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors....	44½	39½	42½	+ 1¼	10,700
87⅝	Apr. 14	43¼	Jan. 2	Max Motors 1st pf..	87¼	83	86½	+ 2½	8,900
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	38½	34⅜	37	+ 2	5,100
56	Mar. 2	40	Apr. 21	May Dept. Stores....	..	..	42	..	....
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	95	..	....
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	72⅛	66	68	- 2	32,300
97	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf..	..	..	79	..	....
29⅛	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†.....	25½	24⅝	25⅜	+ ⅝	5,600
100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central...	..	..	*100	..	....
18⅛	Apr. 19	6⅜	Jan. 8	Missouri Pacific	14½	14½	14½	..	29,100
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. Louis...	..	..	43	..	....
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S.S. M..	120	118¾	118¾	..	400
132	Apr. 19	125	May 11	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf.	..	..	125	..	240
75	Mar. 15	75	Mar. 15	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	..	..	78	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	7⅞	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	12⅝	11⅜	11⅜	- ⅛	900
40	Apr. 5	26	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & T. pf...	30	29	30	+ 1	500
18¼	Apr. 19	6⅜	Jan. 4	Missouri Pacific	13¼	10½	11½	- 1	29,100
55⅜	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	48¼	48	48¼	- ¼	250
35	Jan. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf...	101¼	101¼	101¼	..	200
112½	Apr. 19	113	Apr. 16	Montgom. W. & Co.pf.	..	..	112	..	....
167½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†....	..	..	176½	..	....
126	Jan. 27	121	Apr. 7	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	125½	..	....
132	Jan. 22	118	Apr. 3	National Biscuit....	120	117	117	- 3	200
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	119	119	119	- 2½	200
80½	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 1	Nat. Lead & Smlt....	72	68½	68½	- 3½	300
106⅝	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.....	103	102½	102½	- 2	300
17½	Apr. 30	9¼	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S....	16¼	15	15½	..	2,400
85	Apr. 22	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	82	80⅜	82	- 3	200
44	Jan. 4	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	63	59	60	- 1¼	5,200
110	Apr. 21	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.....	109¼	109¼	109¼	..	200
28	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	19	..	....
29	Apr. 29	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	..	..	7	..	....
107	Apr. 27	11¾	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	15⅞	14⅜	15⅞	+ ⅝	6,700
166	Apr. 30	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	86	85	86	+ 3	200
86	Apr. 26	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central....	86	84½	84½	- ½	1,000
36⅝	Apr. 9	32	Mar. 30	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	34	..	....
*112	Apr. 19	*112	Feb. 1	N. Y., Lack. & W....	..	..	*116	..	....
53	Apr. 20	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H....	64	61½	61½	- 1½	2,900
25⅜	Apr. 20	21⅜	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West....	29	28	28¼	- ½	500
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern....	..	..	15¼	..	125
99½	Jan. 4	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	101½	101¼	101¼	..	50
85½	Jan. 26	85	Jan. 2	Norfolk & West. pf.	..	..	85½	..	....
84	Jan. 19	79	Jan. 4	North American.....	74½	73	73	- 2	300
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 5	Northern Central...	..	..	*84¾	..	....
99⅛	Feb. 24	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific....	105½	103½	104	- 1	4,000
18	Mar. 15	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SILV. M.	3	3	3	..	25
69⅝	Apr. 20	55	Feb. 19	PACIFIC COAST....	..	..	63	..	....
103	Apr. 20	98¼	May 22	Pacific Mail	24½	22½	23	+ ¾	5,800
7¾	Apr. 6	4⅜	Jan. 4	Pacific Tel. & Tel...	31	31	31	+ 3	200
25¼	Mar. 27	15½	May 5	Pacific T. & T. pf..	..	..	91	..	....
99½	Jan. 4	91	Mar. 24	Penn. R. R.†.....	107½	106½	106⅝	- ⅛	5,570
114	Jan. 5	91	Feb. 24	People's Gas, Chi...	114⅛	113	114⅛	+ 1⅛	200
15	Jan. 4	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern....	..	..	5	..	....
110	Mar. 1	105	Jan. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken..	..	..	22	..	....
89	May 6	83	May 17	Pettibone-Mul. 1st pf	..	..	83	..	....
81	Apr. 21	71	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co. pf.	..	..	75½	..	....
72	Jan. 18	65	May 17	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	..	..	68	..	....
24¾	Apr. 19	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	23	21¼	22	- ⅝	2,500
90	Apr. 19	81¾	Jan. 6	Pittsburgh Coal pf..	90	89¼	90	..	1,150
*158	Jan. 22	*158	Jan. 22	Pitts., Ft. W. & C....	..	..	*158	..	....
78	May 22	74	May 12	Pittsburgh Steel pf..	..	..	78	..	....
53¾	Apr. 30	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car....	48	43	44½	- 1	12,405
102¾	Jan. 20	93	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf	95	95	95	- ½	150
110¾	Apr. 22	104	Apr. 13	Pub. S. Corp. N. J...	..	..	100	..	....
163¼	Apr. 28	150½	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.....	155	153	155	+ 1¾	272
			¾ Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	¾	½	½	..	300
			2¾ Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf.	1½	1½	1½	+ ½	100
40	May 1	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G....	32¾	29½	30	- 1⅞	1,500
95	Apr. 19	86½	Apr. 12	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	..	..	95	..	....
26½	Apr. 26	15½	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper†...	..	..	24¾	..	....
157⅛	Apr. 19	138⅝	May 10	Reading†	144	142⅞	143⅞	- 2	25,910
86½	Jan. 11	85	Mar. 8	Reading 1st pf.....	145¾	141¼	142	- 2	72,300
86½	Apr. 19	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf.....	..	..	86	..	....
34½	Apr. 23	17¼	Jan. 6	Rep. Iron & Steel....	31¾	26⅞	27⅝	- ⅛	31,200
80	May 25	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	89	83¼	83½	- 2⅜	3,000
106	Jan. 4	..	..	Rock Island Co.....	..	..	43	..	....
29	Apr. 9	⅝	May 25	Rock Island Co. pf..	..	..	⅝	..	....
9	May 25	⅝	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.....	..	..	2,400	..	....
18	May 6	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	13½	10¾	11	- 2¼	1,500
25	Apr. 22	1¾	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F..	5	4⅝	4⅝	..	3,250
12	May 17	9¼	May 7	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	..	..	12	..	....
3	Jan. 18	3	Jan. 4	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	-

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 4:33 | Sun sets, 7:23 | Moon rises, 10:45

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:38	9:58	3:39	3:42
Gov. Island	10:09	10:28	4:11	4:16
Hell Gate	11:39	12:15	5:31	5:56

Arrived—Sunday, May 30.

SS Philadelphian, London, May 16.
SS Ioannina, Patras, May 7.
SS Pioneer, Copenhagen, May 16.
SS Alfred Nobel, Liverpool, May 12.
SS Elsa, Norfolk, May 22.
SS Clark, Boston, May 29.
SS F. V. Stoddard, Porto Padre, May 15.
SS Hyperia, Boston, May 28.
SS Magnolia, New Orleans, May 25.
SS La Occidente, Galveston, May 25.
SS Arizonan, Philadelphia, May 27.
SS Coya, Balboa, May 20.
SS Olympus, Boston, May 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	May 21
Parima	St. Thomas	May 24
Ville de Rouen	Fayal	May 19
Scheria	Palermo	May 15
Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	May 19
Sant' Anna	Palermo	May 19
Cacique	Bordeaux	May 16
St. Chamond	Havre	May 17
Brazos	San Juan	May 26
Carolina	Havre	May 15
Queen Amelia	Jamaica	May 13
Saxonia	Jamaica	May 25
Tenadores	Cristobal	May 24
Yaqui	Mayaguez	May 23
Fortuna	New Orleans	May 27
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 28

DUE TOMORROW.

Hesperian	Bermuda	May 29
Oscar II	Christiansand	May 22
Espagne	Bordeaux	May 23
Roma	Lisbon	May 22
Hindustan	Cristobal	May 25
Honduran	Cristobal	May 24
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 29
Alamo	Mobile	May 25
Nicoya	Galveston	May 26

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Samland	London	May 22
Vaudeo	Hull	May 23
St. Quentin	Manchester	May 19
Carinthia	Falmouth	May 19
Reliance	Port Talbot	May 19
Saratoga	Havana	May 30
Commewijne	Curacao	May 17
El Sol	Galveston	May 27
El Rio	New Orleans	May 28
Comet	Sabine	May 25
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 30

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	May 26
Strathleven	Gibraltar	May 20
Melford Hall	Dundee	May 19
Comeric	Rotterdam	May 20
Muncaster Castle	Dundee	May 20
Navigator	Genoa	May 15
Cassard	Leith	May 21
Creole	New Orleans	May 29
Frances	Macoris	May 26
Santa Marta	Kingston	May 29
Hyron	Jacksonville	May 31

DUE FRIDAY.

Vendean	Marseilles	May 20
Bergumford	Bergen	May 22
Luz Blanca	London	May 21
New York (tank)	London	May 20
Scottish Monarch	Glasgow	May 21
El Alba	Galveston	May 29
Largo Law	London	May 20
City of Macon	Malmo	May 20
Williston	Liverpool	May 20
Maracaibo	San Juan	May 29
Morro Castle	Havana	June 1
Concho	Galveston	May 29
Radiant	New Orleans	May 27

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	May 29
Elfland	Rotterdam	May 21
Valdura	London	May 22
Helena	Rotterdam	May 21
Daleby	Marseilles	May 20
Advance	Cristobal	May 29
Manuel Calvo	Havana	June 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	June 2
Rajo	New Orleans	May 27

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Anton, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Pr. de Udine, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. Johns	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana		12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Mandeville, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Antinoe, New Orleans		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Sav.		3:00 P.M.
Panama		12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	12:30 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
California, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saxonia, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oceanian, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cretic, Naples		10:00 A.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Parima, St. Thomas	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Minas Geraes, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Santiago		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Constantinos, Piraeus		4:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Gorredyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Grazes, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jungshoved, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, San Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles		7:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Yaqui, San Juan		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 190 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 125 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 14 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 155 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS San Marcos, Jacksonville to New York, was 220 miles S. or Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Reliant, New Orleans to New York, was 105 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 112 miles N. E. of Morro Castle at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 230 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nelson, Porto Padre to New York, was 15 miles W. of Cienfuegos at 7 P. M.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 220 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 162 miles S. at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 250 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Montanan, Tacoma to New York, was 185 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 240 miles S. at noon.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 190 miles S. at noon.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, was 164 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 7 miles S. of St. Johns Bar at 7 P. M.
SS City of Macon, Copenhagen to New York, was 888 miles E. of Ambrose Channel at noon.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 305 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 5, per SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. June 5, per SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. June 3, per SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. June 4, per SS Vasilios Constantinos.
Italy—Close at 12 M. June 3, per SS Memnon.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 1, per SS Rotterdam, and at 7:30 A. M. June 5, per SS Gorredyk.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 5, per SS Gorredyk, Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 7, per SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. June 3, per SS United States.
Italy—Service suspended.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru...May 31
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....June 3
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....June 4

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Orduna	Sat., June 19, 10 A.M.
Tuscania	Fri., June 25, 5 P.M.
Cameronia	Fri., July 9, 5 P.M.

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ROCHAMBEAU	June 19, 3 P.M.
NIAGARA	June 26, 3 P.M.
CHICAGO	July 3, 3 P.M.

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ROMA.....June 8 | ROMA.....Aug. 3
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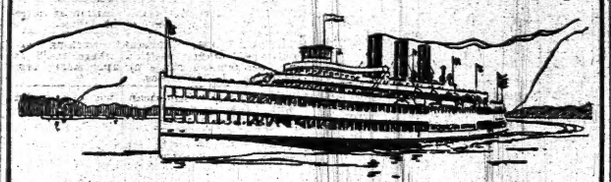
Private Car Tours to CALIFORNIA
Next Departure, June 13, and Weekly Thereafter.
Going via Colorado Rockies, returning via Grand Canyon..... $265.
Returning via Canadian Rockies ..... $305.
Send for Itineraries C and F.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Officially appointed General Tour Agents San Francisco and San Diego Expositions.
398 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 4520 Franklin.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.
SIGHT SEEING YACHT CLIFTON
Lv. ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 and 2:30 every day. Music. Lecturer. Tel. Bryant 3628.

DECORATION DAY MONDAY, MAY 31st
SPECIAL TRIPS UP THE HUDSON
To Kingston Point and Return, $2.00, on the swift, luxurious Day Line Steamers.
"Washington Irving" and "Hendrick Hudson"
Also delightful outings to West Point or Newburgh and return, $1.00; Poughkeepsie and return, $1.50.
Special Decoration Day Time of Leaving New York

Steamer	Lv. Desbr. St.	W. 42d St.	W. 129th St.
"Robert Fulton"—For Albany and way landings	8:40 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	9:20 A.M.
"Hendrick Hudson"	9:00 A.M.	9:20 A.M.	9:40 A.M.
"Washington Irving"	10:00 A.M.	10:20 A.M.	10:40 A.M.
"Mary Powell"—To West Point only	1:45 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	2:20 P.M.

Day Line Steamers, daily, except Sunday, leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.
Mary Powell Service between New York and Kingston begins June 1.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Desbrosses St. Pier Tel. 4141 Spring



Iron Steamboat Co.
Direct to STEEPLECHASE
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET.
9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:20, A. M.; 12:20, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER.
9:45, 10:25, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK.
10:55, 11:25 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN
Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus"
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY
Weekdays, 75c. Sundays & Holidays, $1.
Accommodations for Ladies and Children. Restaurant and Bar under Co.'s Management.
SPECIAL TRIPS SUNDAY, MAY 30, and MONDAY, MAY 31.
Steamer "SIRIUS" 75 Cts
To BRIDGEPORT & RETURN
Lve. W. 129th St. 9:30. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15. E. 24th St. 10:45 A. M.
MUSIC. REFRESHMENTS.
"GRAND REPUBLIC" 50 Cts
To NEWBURGH & RETURN
Lve. Pier 1, N. R., 9:30. W. 129th St. 10:30. Yonkers 11 A.M.
Licensed capacity, 3,500. Tickets limited to 2,500. Restaurant and bar under Co.'s management.
NO STATEROOMS.
Full Time Tables are on inside of front cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.



Peoples Line to Albany
S.S. "Berkshire" and "C. W. Morse" alternately leave Pier 32, N. R., (ft. Canal Street,) daily, 6:00 P. M., West 132d Street Pier, 6:30 P. M.
Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
"The Luxurious Way"
The New "Night Express"
S.S. "Rensselaer" and "Trojan" alternately leave Pier 32, N. R., (ft. Canal Street,) daily, including Sunday, 9 P. M.; West 132d Street Pier, daily, including Sunday, 10 P. M. Leave Troy 9 P. M., week days only; leave Albany 11 P. M. daily, including Sunday. A la carte dinner served beginning at 6 o'clock.
Fare, $1.50 one way, $2.50 round trip.
"The Way That Saves a Business Day."
Send for booklet, "Historic Hudson."
Hudson Navigation Co.
Telephone Spring 9400.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
Boston Express Steel Steamships Bunker Hill and Massachusetts. Metropolitan Line. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Suns., 5 P. M. Same service returning from No. Side India Wharf, Boston. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses, and Freight—Express Service.
Portland, Me. Steel Steamships North Land and North Star, Maine Steamship Line. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., Tues., Thurs., and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M., June 14 to Sept. 18. Tkts. and information at Piers; also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE and
All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P.M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P.M., daily except Sunday. 25c.—NEW YORK TO YONKERS—25c. Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.
NO BOAT FROM N. Y. MONDAY, MAY 31.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct **$1.75**
ROUND TRIP $3.50.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.25
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday. 6:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50.
GOOD 10 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 38, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 6:30 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:00 P.M.

ROUND TRIP **RED BANK** 50 CENTS
Lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, N. R., 9:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m. Return, 6:55 a. m., 3:30 p. m.
MONDAY, May 31, Franklin St., 8:30 & 9:15 a. m. Battery, 8:55 & 9:35 a. m. Trolley connections. For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, 9:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.

VALLEY GROVE
80-MILE SAIL ON THE SOUND
Sunday, May 30th and Decoration Day, May 31st. **75c**
Delightful Grove overlooking Long Island Sound and Huntington Bay.
BATHING, FISHING, DANCING
Str. "Montauk"
Under Auspices of Montauk Steamboat Co.
Lvs. pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Lvs. pier ft. E. 125th St., 10:20 A. M.
Lvs. pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:40 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:30 P. M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

DECORATION DAY AT THE SEASHORE
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
L. I. Railroad trains leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station), 7th Av. & 33d St., 8:57, 9:13, 10:02, 11:00 A.M.; 12:00, 12:38, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:04, 5:00, 6:00, 7:02, 8:00 P. M. Trains leave Long Island City and Brooklyn at frequent intervals throughout the day.
LONG BEACH.
Leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station), 6:04, 6:47, 8:36, 9:20, 10:02, 10:40, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:24, 2:06, 2:44, 3:00, 4:12, 5:00, 5:31, 6:05, 8:24, 8:01, 8:10 P. M.
Leave Brooklyn (Flatbush Av.), 6:03, 6:46, 8:37, 9:18, 10:01, 10:40, 11:00 A. M.; 12:31, 1:30, 2:10, 2:43, 3:00, 4:12, 5:00, 5:32, 5:53, 6:23, 8:14 P. M.
Extra train returning leaves Long Beach 1:30 Sunday & Monday night for N. Y. and Brooklyn.

INTER-STATE PARK BEAR MOUNTAIN HIGHLAND LAKE
45 MILES UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON
Special Trip MONDAY, MAY 31st
ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS.
FAST STEEL **Str. HIGHLANDER**
Lvs. Battery, 9:15; West 23d St., 9:45; West 129th St., 10:15; Yonkers, 10:45 A.M.
Refreshments.
Round Trip, 75c. Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c.
Buy Tickets on Boat.
McAllister St'b't Co. Tel. Broad 952.

EXCURSION TO NEW HAVEN MONDAY, MAY 31
STEAMER RICHARD PECK
Will leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music, refreshments. Tickets $1.00, children 50 cents. Tickets on sale at Piers only on day of excursion.

UP THE HUDSON TODAY
Delightful sail to Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return, $1.00.
Str. "Benj. B. Odell"
Restaurant, luncheon, music. Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
Str. "W. F. Romer," Franklin St., 2:30, W. 129th St., 3:00 P. M. for landings
Highland Falls to Kingston.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

30 MILE SAIL ON L. I. SOUND	EVERY SUNDAY AND DECORATION DAY MAY 31ST
Sea Cliff & Glenwood	Str. leaves Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., 9:30; ft. 138th St., E. R., 10:00 A. M. Ret., due N. Y. 8:00 P. M. Excursion 50c Tickets

S. S. MANDALAY
Up the Hudson
MONDAY, MAY 31. FARE, $1 ROUND TRIP.
Leaving Battery 9 A. M., Mandalay Pier, West 181st St., 10 A. M.
POPULAR EVENING TRIPS
Magnificent Dancing Deck.
Mrs. Myrtle Dunham, Hostess.
Lve. Mandalay Pier, W. 181st St., only, 8:30 P.M.
TICKETS $1.00.
Phone Pier Morn. 4399 or Broad 179-2263.

WEST POINT EXCURSION
Decoration Day, May 31.
Fast & Elegant Strs. Nassau & Merchant
Leave ft. East 24th St., 10 a.m. From Battery Landing, 10:30 a.m. FoorW. 129th St., 11 a.m. The Marine Excursion Co.
ROUND TRIP 75c
Ample time at West Point to see Dress Parade. Dancing. Music. Refreshm'ts. Return, due 9 p.m. Phone Bryant 8156.
SPECIAL TRIPS MONDAY, MAY 31ST
Interstate Park Landings
(ALONG THE PALISADES)
STR. KINGSTON leaves West 129th St. at 10 A. M., 2 & 5 P.M. Fare 35c. Round Trip
Stamford Boat, Pier 27, E. R., 1 P.M. Week Days. Passengers, 35c. Freight, 6252 Orchard.
THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
N. J. C. BOATS RUNNING.

RAILROADS.
N. J. CENTRAL POPULAR OUTINGS.
Sundays, Holidays. See ads. or agents.

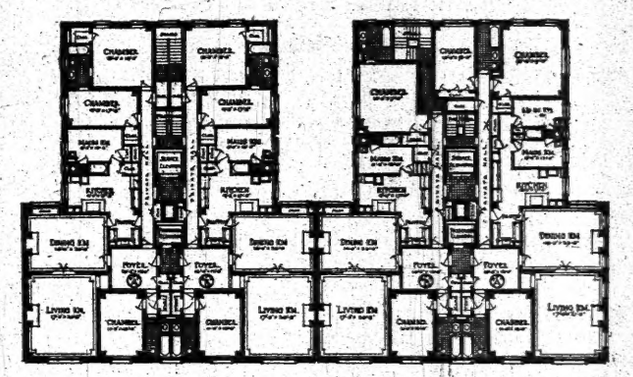
NEW JERSEY FOR SALE OR TO LET.
PHYSICIANS take NOTICE
Will rent, sell at sacrifice, or trade for smaller property, my elegant 14-room residence at main entrance Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J. Splendidly located and designed for Physician's Office and Residence.
G. HOWLETT DAVIS, Owner.

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J., FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT
OCEAN AND PINES.
SEND FOR BOOKLET "B."
RICHARD McNEELY AGENCY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

These rooms are really large





310 and 320 West 86th Street
(Just west of West End Avenue)

By actual measurement these apartments contain more floor space than any apartments of their class in this neighborhood—not more rooms but *bigger* rooms. Big rooms furnish better and give that much desired home look.

You have but a few weeks to decide where you will live this fall. Early inspection is urgent.

Representatives are at the building every day, Sundays included.

Some Other Attractions

On south side of extra wide street—no trucking—fireproof construction—only two apartments to each elevator hall—service elevator separate—unusually large closets—kitchen and servants' rooms isolated—private laundries—individual storage rooms—all white service—3-year leases—possession August 1st—leases dated October 1st—decorations to suit any tenant.

6-room apartments $1,800 to $2,300
7-room apartments 2,100 to 2,500
8-room apartments 2,400 to 3,200
Each apartment has three baths.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

At 2 P. M., on the Premises, **TO-DAY** Rain or Shine, in Mammoth Tent
The Trustees in Liquidation have ordered the
Absolute AUCTION Sale
Without Reserve or Protection, no Matter What They Bring,
ALL IMPROVED LOTS AT
JAMAICA HILLCREST
CHOICEST RESIDENCE SECTION OF JAMAICA, NEW YORK CITY.
Terms: 60% on mortgage or monthly instalments.
Free Title Policy from Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
LONG ISLAND R. R. TRAINS
At 1 P. M., from Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn (Terminus Subway)
GET OFF AT UNION HALL ST. STATION, JAMAICA.
Free R. R. Tickets may be obtained from representative at Depot. Or take elevated railroad from Brooklyn or Williamsburg Bridge to Cypress Hills Station, transfer to trolley and get off at Fulton Street and Grand Avenue, Jamaica. (Fare five cents.)
WM. P. RAE CO., Auctioneers, Woolworth Building, Manhattan. 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.
JOHN H. JUDGE, attorney for Trustees, 261 Broadway, Manhattan.
JAMAICA OFFICE, Hillside Ave., Cor. Grand Ave.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEE Kew Gardens TO-DAY



Surrounding Kew Gardens Station, in the Beautiful Hills of Kew.
15 Minutes from Herald Square
Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.
ARTISTIC NEW HOUSES
Ready for Occupancy.
$8,500 to $22,500 on Convenient Terms.
Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.
For details address JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.
Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day.
Convenient trains to Kew:—Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:16, 9:00, 10:02, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon; 12:30, (12:48, 1:10 Saturday only,) 1:24, 2:06, (2:45 Saturday only,) 3:00, 3:43, 4:12, 4:29, 5:00, 5:15, 5:31 P. M. SUNDAYS—8:25, 9:05, 9:57, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:30, 1:08, 1:56, 2:30, 3:03, 3:40, 4:04, 4:38, 5:25 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
CRAFTSMAN HOMES in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; rent-like terms. Send for booklet. OTTO SINGER, on premises, E. 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
BARGAINS In Choice NEW ROCHELLE, PELHAM and LARCHMONT PROPERTY, Rentals, Furnished and Unfurnished.
O'CONNOR REAL ESTATE AGENCY
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.
AN ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE
Value $15,000. Price $10,000.
12-room house, nearly new, in finest section of New Rochelle; 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; land 100x172, fine shade; garage.
JAMES D. McCANN
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

RYE, N. Y.
Post Road, mile from station. 9 acres, stone house, furnished, 14 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; beautiful lawn, trees, tennis court, garage, stable; garden planted; cow, chickens. Rent reduced to $2,000. Commission to brokers.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St., or on the Premises.

LIVING ROOM TYPE COTTAGE
9 Rooms, 2 Baths; electricity; modern in every respect.
SALE AT A BARGAIN.
C. B. ALLEN 233 Huguenot Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
GREAT NECK
Attractive new house, completely furnished, 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, large garage and bedroom; wonderful view of Sound; private beach. J. F. Phillips, 'Phone 248W Great Neck.

FORECLOSED LOTS
at prices to cover mortgage; finely built-up section; near Station, Ocean and Bay; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Depot. Apply J. Franklin Butler, Arverne, L. I., or Isaac Marshall, 32 Broadway, N. Y., or your own broker.

$150 DOWN, $18 PER MONTH
buys up-to-date cottage, 8 rooms, all improvements; accessible to station and trolley, select neighborhood; 30 minutes from city. Will sacrifice to responsible buyer. C., Commuter, 243 W. 34th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Long Term Leases
for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

WOODMERE, L. I.
Colonial ten-room, Winter cottage; steam heat, electric light, garage; three minutes station; $16,000; easy terms. Etzel Company, 164 West 73d Street, New York City.

50 Water Front Bungalows.
One and one-half story bungalow with garage and boat house built to order, at one-half the real value. During the construction will give use of fine family tent so that you can move in any time and enjoy the summer season. To the first 10 purchasers will give absolutely free a first-class motor boat. Apply personally. No brokers. Address Waterfront Bungalow Colony, 243 W. 34th Street, N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE
remodeled, plot 80x100. Gas, electric light, water in the street fronting house; can be connected. Only 40 minutes out, just outside city limits. Adjoining plot 40x100, with 20 apple, pear, and cherry trees. Barn and chicken run. Purchase price $2,900; $200 cash, balance to be paid in eight years. Address Baldwin, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

Grenwolde GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND
Roomy, rambling country house with water view and right-of-way to private beach, for sale or rent. Motor out today.
GREAT NECK HOMES CORPORATION, 139 Front St., N. Y. C. Tel. 5122 John.

The Most Moderate Priced Apartment House on Washington Heights
THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th

TIMES SQUARE PLOT ROSE 3,000 PER CENT.

Suit Shows Increased Value of Corner at Seventh Avenue and 42d Street.

DAVIDSON HEIRS WIN ACTION

Sale for $55,000 in 1897 of Land Now Assessed at $1,500,000 Held Bona Fide.

The vast increase in the value of real estate in Times Square and its immediate vicinity was shown in an opinion just filed by Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court. In the last eighteen years the increase in some parts of the neighborhood has been as much as 3,000 per cent. The opinion was written in a suit begun by the heirs of John Bain Davidson, who died in Saratoga in 1887. The defendants were Mr. Davidson's widow, Anna F. Davidson; her daughter, Beatrice M. Davidson, and Charles J. Buchanan, executor of the will.

Three-fourths of the estate was left by Mr. Davidson's will in trust for the wife and the daughter, the principal to be divided between them when Miss Davidson was 21 years old. The remainder of the estate was left in trust for the benefit of the other heirs at law.

Part of the estate was a long leasehold of the property on the northwest corner of Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, now the site of Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre. The adjoining property, occupied by the Republic Theatre, was owned outright by the estate.

When Mr. Davidson died this property presented an unsightly aspect. It was occupied by car barns in a bad state of repair, and nobody appeared to be especially interested in it. It yielded only a small income. After his death the property remained in the same condition for several years. No attempt was made to improve it. The plaintiffs in the action set forth that after Mr. Davidson died they constantly urged the taking of some steps to improve the property, so that it might yield a fair return on its real value. They also urged the executor to sell it, and finally, in 1897, it was sold at public auction for $55,000. The purchasers were Mrs. Davidson and her daughter, who used part of their trust funds for the purpose.

In the suit in which Justice Cohalan has just written an opinion the executor and Mrs. Davidson and her daughter were charged with collusion in selling the property at auction for an inadequate price. In his opinion, the Justice says that the sale was widely advertised and largely attended, and that no proof of fraud was submitted.

The property that brought $55,000 in a widely-advertised public sale in 1897 is now assessed by the city at $1,650,000. The land alone is worth $1,500,000. In his opinion, Justice Cohalan makes this comment:

"Now, after eighteen years, instead of shops and stables, there are two modern theatres, and it is the centre of the theatre zone. It is a property of great value, but its possibilities were absolutely unforeseen at the time of the sale."

SUPPORT RIGGS AFFIDAVIT.

Denial of Stock Deals Unassailable, Leaders of Bar Declare.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Counsel for the Riggs National Bank in its suit to restrain certain officers of the Treasury Department from alleged tyranny over the bank today gave out a statement regarding an account in the bank's name appearing on the books of the bankrupt stock brokerage firm of Lewis Johnson & Co. The Government presented an affidavit that the account showed more than 6,000 transactions by the bank with the stock brokers. Frank J. Hogan of the bank's counsel explained that the bank as such, had not engaged in stock deals. Justice McCoy, however, declared that in his opinion the record showed clearly that the bank had engaged in the transactions on its own account. The bank's statement tonight says, in part:

"The Riggs National Bank never bought or sold stock for its own account in connection with Lewis Johnson & Co. For years the officers of the bank, on behalf of individual customers, and at times on their own behalf, transacted purchases and sales of stock through local brokers having New York Stock Exchange connections, among which was the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co. There never was any concealment about the transactions thus conducted.

"At the hearing before Justice McCoy Samuel Untermyer implied that the Riggs National Bank had bought and sold stock for its own account. No such transaction had ever taken place. To meet that charge the affidavit made by Mrs. Gloyne and the Messrs. Flather was filed. The affidavit did not deny, and was not meant to deny, that there were transactions between the officers of the bank and Lewis Johnson & Co., but it did deny that the bank itself had dealt in stocks.

"In view of rumors, subsequent to the trial, that the affidavit was questioned, Frank J. Hogan of counsel for the bank some days ago procured opinions from two of the leaders of the Washington bar, J. J. Darlington and William G. Johnson, each of whom says that the affidavit is not only not the subject of prosecution, but it is not open to criticism of any kind."

The opinions are attached to the statement.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.
Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Dime Sav Bk<Butler. Re Petrie.
People ex rel Town of Pelham<Village of Pelham. Farber<Woolf. People<Bailey.
People ex rel Smith< Travis. Re NYC Harlem, River Bridge. Met Trust Co<Stallo.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 30.—While the precipitation has decreased considerably in extent and quantity during the last twenty-four hours, cloudy and unsettled weather still persists over the central valleys, the Middle and South Atlantic States, and thunder showers were also quite general in the Gulf States and the Rocky Mountain region. It is considerable cooler in the Southwest and the Middle Atlantic States. Showers will continue Monday and probably Tuesday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States and there will also be local showers Monday in the lower Ohio Valley. Elsewhere the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday, except in the middle plateau, where showers are probable by Monday night.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern and Western New York, New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday fair slightly warmer.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	55	50	4 P. M.	73	55
6 A. M.	57	50	6 P. M.	76	53
9 A. M.	59	51	9 P. M.	70	51
12 M.	62	50	11 P. M.	66	50

This thermometer is 10 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 53; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 52; at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature, 57 degrees, at 3:50 P. M.; minimum, 49 degrees, at 4:45 A. M. Humidity, 64 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:15	541 E. 12th; P. Lodrossitos	$300
12:50	306 E. 74th; not given	Slight
1:30	463 W. 41st; Colonial Iron Wks.	Slight
2:05	27 W. 64th; F. Park	Slight
2:30	575 Tenth Av.; M. Kelleher	Slight
2:30	3,791 Broadway; L. Att.	Slight
8:35	334 E. 96th; J. Popkin	Slight
9:25	210 Eldridge St.; Y. Rudchuck	Slight
P. M.		
12:01	100 Essex St.; A. Friedman	Slight
12:45	4,441 Broadway; M. Rice	Slight
2:05	1,944 Mad. Av.; P. Shermansky	Slight
2:25	630 Crescent Av., Bronx; S. Natolitano	$100
2:45	2,443 Jerome Av., Bronx; A. Fitzgerald	Slight
5:15	372 and 374 Broome St.; A. Schesvatti	Slight
6:05	47 and 49 Av. B; not given	Slight
6:55	Pier 1, N. R.; United Fruit Co.	None
6:55	Pier 1, N. R.; Penn. R. R. Co.	$10
8:25	1,471 Brook Av.; S. Solomon	Slight
8:26	118 E. 111 St.; I. Surkes	$500
9:50	536 W. 42 St.; C. Blumenthal	Slight

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEW ROCHELLE, 15 FAIRVIEW PL. Fine house and garage; high plot, 108x150; fine location, neighborhood; five minutes schools, station, Sound; $6,000 equity; terms. Telephone 554 New Rochelle or 3844 South Brooklyn. Box M 328 Times Downtown.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Homes at Scarsdale and White Plains. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Villa plots as low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

TWO JAMAICA HOUSES—BARGAINS. Owners on account of financial reverses obliged to give up these two beautiful houses after making large payments; you can buy one for $2,000, and the other for $3,000, less than cost; good as new; best neighborhood; centrally located; very easy payments. Tel. 244 Jamaica. Frank L. Ferguson, 5 Union Hall St., Jamaica.

$250—Two-Family Houses, Jamaica—$250. 11 rooms, 2 blocks from business centre; choice neighborhood; rents $67.50 per month; you can pay for one of these houses for what you are now paying in rent. Tel. 244 Jamaica. Frank L. Ferguson, 5 Union Hall St., Jamaica.

$250. JAMAICA HOUSE BARGAINS. $250. Choice of 30 new houses, 6 to 9 rooms, built by myself. Best neighborhood. Must sell 10 within 10 days, even below actual cost. $3,500 to $6,500. $250 cash. Balance as rent. Tel. 244 Jamaica. Frank L. Ferguson, 5 Union Hall St., Jamaica.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $30 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., on the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Merrick, L. I.—A furnished cottage of 6 bedrooms and the usual living rooms, with very attractive grounds and garage, can be rented for Summer months at $350 to desirable tenant. M 319 Times Downtown.

FREEPORT BY THE SEA.
Beautiful all-year-round house on large plots, restricted section; cool in Summer and warm in Winter; all comers remain. Alvin Sealy, Freeport, or 165 Broadway, N. Y., Room 2,904. Tel. 1621 Cort.

Sale or Rent—New, beautiful nine-room furnished bungalow, Long Island; large grounds; mile from beach; screened porch; fruit trees; one hour from Pennsylvania Station. Norema, M 172 Times.

On Peconic Bay, Long Island.—House 7 rooms and bath, furnished; large verandas, barn, water front; two miles Southold Station. The Farmers Loan & Trust Co., 22 William St.

Belle Harbor, Corner Bayside Drive, 124th St. —New house, overlooking water; reasonable.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MANASQUAN PARK, N. J.—Charmingly situated semi-bungalow, on bluff, overlooking water; 6 bedrooms; all improvements; rent $300 season. Other bungalows for sale and rent. Privileges of clubhouse and tennis courts included. A. P. FITT, Manasquan, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.
Attractive ten-room house, mile from station; barn, kitchen garden; plenty fruit; fine location and surroundings; rent $85 monthly. Drake, 20 Broadway.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x300; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Comfortable furnished cottage; best part of Elberon, six masters' bed rooms, three servants' bedrooms, three baths; fine grounds, shade trees; vegetable garden. A 32 Times Annex.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each, easy terms; 15 cents R. R. fare; small payment down, $10 monthly. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Ridgefield, Park.—Seven-room house; every modern improvement; plot, 40x100; beautiful location; price, $4,400; $500 cash; balance to suit. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Farms—Poultry, fruit, potato, grain, stock. BIGGEST BARGAINS. CATALOG FREE. Buhot Farm Agency, Flemington, N. J.

Westfield.—7 New choice houses; also plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

ALL ABOUT NEARBY JERSEY.
Write S. B. Kraft, 30 Church, New York.

Fanwood new houses; building plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN for any one desiring Summer home; 10 room residence in beautiful village; well fruited; grand water; poultry house, &c.; $2,350 buys it; $700 cash down; also 140 acre farm with implements and crops, $5,500; only $1,500 down. Lloyd M. Hallenbeck, Greendale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Reduced Summer rentals; bungalows and cottages, furnished, on or near the water; plots or sale. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 534 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
80 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

HOPKINS & BOYD,
Real Estate Management, 11 West 39th St.
We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Best little house in Brooklyn; one-family brick; 7 rooms and bath; A1 condition; price $4,250; easy terms. I. S., Box 605, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

CORNER FACTORY SITE,
Bergen St. and Grand Av., about 50x150, for sale; bargain. W. A. Porter, 1,097 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Flatbush.—Modern 2-family, detached, 13 rooms; $4,300. 1,096 East 42d.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

H. NELSON FLANAGAN, 53 BOND ST, offers the following Desirable Houses:
105 East 124th, 10 rooms, bath $1,200
123 West 124th, 14 rooms, bath 900
19 West 92d, 9 rooms, 2 baths 1,500
4 West 113th, 11 rooms, bath 800
331 East 127th, 10 rooms, bath 600

254 West 105th St.—Attractive American basement 12-room house, three baths, modern improvements; liberal concessions. Caretaker on premises. M. H. Cane, 31 Liberty St.

70 Riverside, corner 79th.—Magnificent 16-room mansion; 5 toilets, tapestry walls, tiled kitchen; newly renovated; rent $2,250.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ONLY ONE FLOOR LEFT.
11,100 SQUARE FEET.
HEAVIEST BUILDING ON MANHATTAN.
MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING, 216-222 WEST 18TH ST.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 30x90; also 60x90; moderate rent; steam heat and elevator. G. B. Raffetto, 408-412 West 18th St.

54th, 550 West.—To lease, new building with apartment suitable for garage, auto repair shop, &c.; rent $3,000.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hupmobile 1915 touring car, fully equipped; slightly used; guaranteed same as new car; price reasonable. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile roadster, 1915, slightly used, at material reduction. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Peerless, 1914, (6-38,) used very little; excellent throughout; sacrifice. Shay, 216 West 76th St.

Sacrifice.—Premier, 1913; light, 6-39; self-starter; very classy; investigate. 1160 Schuyler.

White rebuilt, guaranteed 5 and 7 passenger touring cars; trucks, taxicabs. The White Co., 1,577 Broadway. C. A. Smith, Used-Car Department. Other makes.

New two-ton trucks; $1,600; time payments if desired; guaranteed. W. Lawrence, Claridge Hotel.

A buyer of a new OLDSMOBILE can SAVE $75. Phone Flushing 958.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Kemp, 1,790 B'way. 9860 Col.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $3 per hour. Telephone Borgman, 1941 Circle.

For hire, 1915 Packard cars; day, week, month. Wilmarth. Phone 7452 Plaza.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Autos bought; SPOT CASH paid; bring car along. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL ON THE HUDSON,
all year round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comforts, tennis, and billards; convenient to riding paths, transit facilities, Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Large corner room, private bath, fully and completely furnished; very large grounds, vegetable gardens; very best of table; on Pelham Road; five minutes walk to Travers Island; 12 minutes to Pelham; free links; 32 minutes on train; only those wishing the best solicited. Tel. New Rochelle 3142. M 99 Times.

A few select people wanted; not a boarding house in any sense of the word; unusual surroundings; large rooms; all improvements, three spacious drawing rooms; delightful grounds; shady seats; fruits and vegetables raised on the place; colored chef, service of the best; price reasonable. 138 West 4th St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Tel. 2808-J.

HOTEL OSBURN,
Franklin-Bay View Aves., New Rochelle.
Just opened, fireproof family hotel; telephone in each room; five minutes from station and Long Island Sound; rooms with board, single, $14 up; double, $22 up. Telephone 2069.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water; 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled ocean cooling; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Private family, well appointed home, can accommodate one or two gentlemen guests; choice location, near Sound; 12 minutes walk depot. 108 Liberty Av., New Rochelle. Phone 744-W.

Rockhurst, 227th St., Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil, 24 minutes Grand Central; 8c commutation; 231st Subway; adults; references. Lesley.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Seven minutes from station, two double, cool rooms for three, four, with private family; 10 minutes golf links, tennis courts. S 20 Times.

KINGSLEY HOUSE, 19 North Broadway, White Plains; beautiful, central location; large, cool, double rooms; exceptional table. Phone 2381.

Beautiful house on Chester Hill; large veranda; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 165 North Fulton Ave., Mount Vernon.

Cliff Av., 48, Yonkers.—Select rooms, board; private family; convenient; references exchanged.

Larchmont, Myrtle Ave., Sp'tz Cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 97.

YONKERS, 90 Locust Hill Av.—Excellent cuisine; refined boarding house; convenient to trolley or station; moderate. Tel. 2636.

Long Island.

Rockaway Beach, (Holland Station.)—Rooms for season, furnished; 3 minutes from station; one minute from surf; telephone, electricity; large courts. Wilson House, 40 Academy Pl. Telephone Hammels, 505, or Chelsea, 4369.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
High-class accommodations; permanent transient guests; thirty-five minutes from New York.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Uedele, also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway, 401-402.

HOWELL HOUSE.
Quogue, L. I.; ocean and Shinnecock Bay, (2 hours city.)—Desirable rooms, private baths; wide piazzas; fishing; fresh vegetables, own garden; tennis, golf, canoeing, sailing, bathing.

A few Summer boarders; no children; large house; elegant table; on water's edge; 29 minutes out Pennsylvania Station; $8 per week. E. Hubert, 18th St., North Boulevard, College Point, L. I.

BELLE HARBOR.—Small private family offers spare room, three windows, running water, twin beds; half hour out; two blocks from ocean; one from bay; references. M 160 Times. Phone 210-W Hammel.

VILLA ROSA.
Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room, dancing parlor, bathing. Phone 163 Bath Beach.

Comfortable rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates; near station, beach; private house. Shanks, 50th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.

Rockaway Park, (46 Beach 113th St.)—Comfortable front room, balcony facing ocean, $150 until October; excellent board; reasonable.

Sea Gate, New York Harbor.—Reservations being made; most beautiful private house in Sea Gate, "exclusive"; no children; private boat; Nautilus Av. Phone 456 Coney.

Rockaway Park, Ryan Villa, near ocean, 18 2d Av.—Large, airy rooms; excellent table; season rates. Comantys, Far Rockaway 1458.

PERMANENT HOME for semi-invalids; excellent table; nurse and physician; suburbs; sunny rooms; porches; terms reasonable. Telephone 2280 Bay Ridge.

Graduate nurses, owning large, modern house, board and nursing, care of invalid or elderly person; reasonable. Brightlands, Hempstead, L. I.

Choice rooms, with or without board; 30 minutes Pennsylvania Station, Holmes, 6 33d St., Beechhurst, L. I. Flushing 1170-R.

Flushing, L. I.—Well-appointed house; large rooms; own products; unsurpassed location; near train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av.

Private house, exclusive, high-class; Sea Gate; concessions for June. Refined, K 271 Times Downtown.

Bayside.—Vista Lawn Davey, Prop., private residence; beautiful rooms; board optional; poultry, fruit, vegetables; shady surroundings.

Far Rockaway, 80 Carlton Av. — Pleasant rooms; French table board. Phone 1486 F. R.

New York State.

Good home and motherly care can be secured for a child in Dutchess County; references exchanged. Particulars Riverside 8759.

Staten Island.

GRYMES HILL.
Best location on Staten Island; magnificent ocean view; 3 acres of shady ground; own vegetables, refined home, excellent cuisine. Corner Howard Av. and Lewis St.

Tompkins Av., 362, Tompkinsville.—Five minutes' walk ferry; two beautiful connecting rooms, two or three gentlemen (preferred); single rooms; unexcelled cuisine; electricity, gas.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Large furnished room, one or two, facing two streets; finest house in Livingston, Staten Island; large porch; and garage; references required; private. 362 Bement Av.

THE BEECHWOOD-GRASMERE.
Attractive large rooms, shady grounds, garden, tennis, near beach. Phone 595M Tompkinsville.

Large room, vegetables, shaded grounds, tennis, near beach. Jenkins, The Beechwood, Rosebank.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

Upper Montclair.—Comfortable rooms and excellent meals in private boarding house, beautifully located on high ground; large screened porches; convenient to trolley, railroad, golf, and tennis clubs. V. W. H., 179 Summit Av.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Beautiful, modern house; all improvements, including screened sleeping and dining piazzas; excellent, spacious, well shaded grounds; small, refined family will take a few boarders; bus from station; moderate rates. X 297 Times Annex.

COMMUTING DISTANCE.—Excellent table; refined surroundings; cheerful rooms, with electricity, steam, hot, cold running water; two baths, shower; telephone; $8 up. Kerby, Palisade, N. J.

Country board; pleasant rooms; fine shade; nice front porch; 15 minutes' walk to the lake, with boating and fishing; $7 per week. Address Miss J. L. Ellis, R. F. D. No. 4, Cranbury, N. J.

Bayside, Vista Lawn, Davey, proprietor; private residence; beautiful rooms; board optional; poultry, fruit, vegetables; quiet, shady surroundings.

THIRD AVE., 114, (Newark).—Alcove room with board for two; central; convenient and refined location; excellent table. Phone B. B. 1053J.

THE HILLSIDE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Large, shady grounds, spacious piazzas, tennis court; open all year. B. R. Snyder, Proprietor.

LARGE, airy, front room, with board, on fine residential street; six minutes' walk from depot. Westfield 62. Mrs. K. Coleman, 402 Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.

EAST ORANGE.—Private family has well-furnished, large, front room; accommodate one or two persons; 5 minutes to Lackawana Station. Tel. 3480 R, or X 340 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Widow and adult son wish board with refined private family, July; one hour train ride from Flatbush Av.; conservative terms; references required; state particulars. S. A., P. O. Box 937, New York.

First-class board, three adults, commuting distance New York. Address, particulars, Chapman, N 72 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
(One with kitchenette.)
19 EAST 32D STREET.
Rentals $45 to $75, with service.
Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

64 East 58th.—Attractive apartment, two large rooms, kitchenette, bath; also furnished.

Apartments to let from Oct. 1. Ambassador, 97th St. and Madison Av.

West Side

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

THE COURTWOOD,
600 West 169th St., Corner Broadway.
High-class elevator apartments; five, six, seven rooms; also a sublet; exceptional service; reasonable rents; Subway station, 168th.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Supt., or 'phone Col. 4020.

Very elegant 7 rooms and bath, suitable for doctor; rent $780. THE TUXEDO, 65 West 70th St.

Savoy Court, 3,064 Bailey Av., 231st St.—Broadway Subway; beautiful 5-room apartment.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET.
MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

Apartments to lease from Oct. 1. L. J. Phillipe & Co., 72d St. and Columbus Av.

High-class elevator apartments 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms; concession agents. 408 West 130th.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

Leases now being made for apartments from Oct. 1. 1,730 Broadway.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR.—41 South Willow St.; very large room, suitable for three young men; also smaller room; location and appointments first class; convenient to Lackawanna; references.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS.
A handsomely furnished, cool apartment of parlor, 2 bedrooms and 2 baths; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable.
THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

Attractively furnished studio apartment, near Gramercy; extra large living room, bedroom, kitchen and bath; completely furnished; ready for immediate occupancy; particularly suitable for bachelors. 144 East 22d St.

For Rent.—Furnished front apartment, four rooms and bath, very sunny and attractive; rent reasonable. 146 East 27th St. Apartment 27.

Lexington Av., 287, (Corner 37th St.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; June until October.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Cat. Av.
1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 305 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cozily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

Riverside Drive, 548.—Now is the time to get cool accommodations for the hot Summer; seven rooms, light and cool, completely furnished, silver and linen; wonderful view of Hudson; $75.. 5790 Morningside. Apt. 6C.

Attractively furnished, cool apartment, seventh floor, wide view, southern exposure, living room, bedroom, kitchen and bath; completely furnished for immediate occupancy; particularly suitable for two ladies. Telephone 9616 Schuyler. Apartment 7-E.

Seven extra large rooms, two baths, fully furnished; all or part of Summer; near Riverside; unusually cool; worth $175; will rent for $100. Apartment 3B, 309 West 99th St.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

To sublet in W. 72d Street, a most desirable housekeeping apartment of 4 rooms and bath. Apply to furnished. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar Street. Phone 370 John.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
for rent until September 1, at $80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Handsomely furnished, high-class elevator apartments; four and five rooms and bath; all light rooms; concessions. 263 West 81st St. Telephone 5520 Schuyler. Coyle.

Cathedral Heights.—4 rooms, non-housekeeping, view, $35 June to October; 6 rooms, housekeeping, $50 June to October; light, airy. Sanford, 414 West 118th St.

A.—Sublet to Oct. 1, 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartments; all outside; Broadway corner; furnished or unfurnished. Lunders, 225 West 80th St.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

725 Riverside Drive, corner 150th St.—6 rooms and 2 baths, handsomely furnished, June 1 to Oct. 1; high-class apartment house; $115 monthly. Phone Audubon 7685, Apt. 7D.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

57th, 264 West, (Near Broadway.)—Completely furnished corner apartment, overlooking Central Park.

118th, 415 West.—Five rooms, furnished, in apartment hotel; 2 sitting rooms; Summer rates.

528 Riverside Drive.—Sublet, attractive, sunny four-room modern apartment; 2 bedrooms; shower, electricity; clean; $12.

37th St., 17 West.—Attractively furnished apartment; also single room; Summer rates; references; tea room. 1904 Greeley.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

46th St., 29 West.—Cool, quiet, 2-room-bath studio apartment; sacrifice until October; $60 month, including service. Superintendent.

Room, private house; all conveniences; Subway, "L" express; gentlemen. 161 W. 94th.

47th, 16 West.—Desirable small kitchenette apartment, $35-$55; one unfurnished, $30.

Studio, artist's, with light, furnished; bath, kitchenette; suite optional. 2527 Plaza.

86th St.—Attractive room and bath, overlooking Hudson; apartment-hotel. Schuyler 8493.

135th, 508 West.—5 rooms; telephone; hall service; near subway; reasonable. Hogel.

Bronx.

Mapes, Av., 1,970, (just north of Tremont Av.)—Very desirable front five-room apartment, with all improvements; light and first-class; to small family; rent, $25; immediate possession; no connection with adjoining houses. Apply to janitor, or J. C. Hull, Jr., 175 2d Av., N. Y. C.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.) — Pleasant large and small rooms; reasonable.

13TH, 105 EAST, overlooking park, Apartment 71.—Parlor suite; elevators, telephone; reasonable.

21ST, (43 Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite, private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $5; also parlor floor, $8.

34TH ST., East Side, at 13 Park Av.—Large rooms, $5.

52D, 130 EAST.—Room suitable two; French conversation; meals if desired. Mrs. Ackermann.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side

11TH, 120 WEST.—Attractive, exquisitely neat rooms; large veranda; homelike and quiet; references.

11TH ST., 21 WEST.—Attractive rooms for gentlemen; exceptional ventilation; refined service.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean rooms; hot water always; select house.

18TH, 11-13 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large double and single rooms; excellent accommodations, $2 to $5; telephone.

32D ST., (Off Broadway,) New Hotel Strand.—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D ST., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
Two rooms, bath, in attractive furnished apartment.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Apartment; front, back parlor; other rooms; telephone, electric light; private home.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4580 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; hot and cold running water; private or adjoining bathroom; electricity; telephone; gentlemen only; references.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small room; running water; private house; telephone.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Cool and airy small rooms; electric lights; Summer rates.

57TH, 264 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—Beautiful, airy corner room; running water, bath.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsome suites, double rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; $7, $8, $9, 10; other houses this vicinity.
JOHN W. BRETT, 501 Fifth Av.

61ST, 153 WEST.—Parlor, three gentlemen; others $2.50 to $4; running water.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, large closets; hot and cold water; telephone; moderate.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive corner room in modern apartment; delightful park view.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large rooms with or without private bath; all conveniences; board optional; best location; near Riverside Drive; Summer rates; telephone; Subway, "L."

73D, 255 WEST.—One very desirable large front room; Summer rates; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private bath; subway express.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.
Newly furnished room, near Park; $4.50.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette optional; delightful Summer location; convenient subway, "L"; transients accommodated; reasonable.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractively furnished, pleasant rooms; select neighborhood; bath; phone; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, with baths, also parlor; $7, $9, $10.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Newly furnished comfortable large rooms; telephone; all conveniences; moderate.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small room, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, double room and single room; all conveniences; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attract

COMMISSION READY FOR FRANK HEARING

Will Begin Receiving Arguments for Commutation of Sentence at 10 o'Clock This Morning.

EXPECT SPEEDY PROGRESS

Numerous State Delegations Will Be Heard, but Possibly Not Those from Outside.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 30.—The hearing on Leo M. Frank's petition for a commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment will be begun before the State Prison Commission in its audience chamber at the Capitol tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. It is believed that the hearing will be concluded by Tuesday at noon and possibly before the adjournment hour tomorrow afternoon.

It had been rumored that the commission probably would adjourn the hearing to the Hall of the House of Representatives because of the large crowd expected. This is not likely to be done, as the commission is not concerned with furnishing entertainment for persons who attend out of idle curiosity; neither is it likely that crowding in the aisles and around the walls of the chamber will be permitted.

The three Commissioners, Chairman R. E. Davison, Judge T. E. Patterson, and E. L. Rainey, arrived in Atlanta tonight. Chairman Davison announced that the hearing would be expedited.

Immediately after the hearing, Frank's attorneys will read and file a letter written by Judge L. S. Roan shortly before his death. In this letter, addressed to the Prison Commission and left to be presented to that body if the case should come before it, Judge Roan, it is understood, reiterated his doubt of Frank's guilt and urged executive clemency.

After reading and filing Judge Roan's letter, numerous letters from many leading citizens of Georgia will be read and filed, following which the spokesmen of a number of voluntary delegations from various sections of the State will argue in Frank's behalf. Among these will be Judge Samuel B. Adams, heading a delegation from Savannah; Colonel Samuel H. Maddox, heading a delegation from Dalton, and the Rev. Mr. Christie, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Columbus, heading a delegation from that city. Other Georgians will make short speeches urging commutation.

William S. Smith of Atlanta, who as attorney represented James Conley, the negro who was the principal witness against Frank, will appear on his own motion in Frank's behalf and submit a statement of his conclusions, to the effect that Frank is innocent and that Conley murdered Mary Phagan. Mr. Smith's statement will deal largely with the two notes found near the murdered girl's body, which Conley alleged he wrote at Frank's dictation, and with the numerous affidavits made by Conley prior to Frank's trial.

Affidavit from Frank's Wife.

Frank's attorneys then will present an affidavit from Mrs. Leo M. Frank, setting out the happy and devoted relations of her married life with Frank, and denying the rumors circulated prior to and since the trial of her husband, that she had refused to visit him at the police station and at the jail, that she was estranged from him because of the murder of Mary Phagan, and that she contemplated a suit for divorce.

Then will be introduced the affidavit made by Judge Roan concerning the hostile atmosphere of the trial and his reasons for having requested that Frank and his attorneys be absent when the jury returned its verdict. Among the otherm documentary evidence to be submitted will be official records of the trial, motion for new trial, extraordinary motion for new trial, proceedings in the Georgia Supreme Court and in the United States Supreme Court.

Ex-Congressman W. M. Howard of Augusta will make the principal argument for Frank, dealing with the record in the case and emphasizing the doubt as to Frank's guilt. Mr. Howard's speech probably will be long.

When Mr. Howard concludes the commission will have read the letter from Solicitor Hugh M. Dorsey, protesting against commutation. If Mr. Dorsey is present and wishes to argue against Frank's petition he will have all the time he wishes, as will any others who care to protest. Should Mr. Dorsey appear, the attorneys for the defense will have an opportunity to reply to his arguments.

Mr. Dorsey has not announced whether he intends to make an argument before the commission or stand on his letter of protest. He will, it is understood, be governed in this respect by developments. Should an attack be made upon him or his methods in handling the case he doubtless will go before the commission and make a speech defending himself and the fairness of the trial, and urging that Frank's petition be denied.

Information has been received at the Prison Commission's office that several delegations from other States will appear in behalf of Frank's petition. Among these, it is understood, will be delegations from Boston and Chicago. It has not yet been decided whether outside delegations shall be allowed to take part in the hearing. Several of the outside delegations expected to call on Governor Slaton in Frank's behalf, but the Governor will be out of the city, as he has engagements to deliver addresses at college commencements.

Atlanta Journal's Plea.

In an editorial addressed to the Prison Commission, The Atlanta Journal today makes a final plea for Frank. The Journal says in part:

"Frank's sentence ought to be commuted to life imprisonment because of the deep-seated and overshadowing doubt of his guilt. The State cannot afford to sacrifice human life on uncertainties.

"This doubt is not fanciful or impulsive. It is not confined to one class or section. It is logical and mature. It is shared by all sorts and conditions of men throughout the nation.

"It is profoundly significant that the rank and file of the Atlanta bar and of the Georgia bar have grave doubts as to the guilt of Frank. It is profoundly significant that a majority of the thoughtful people in this as in other States feel that the evidence on which he was convicted is not sufficient to justify his execution.

"The people of Georgia and of the common country are thinking of Frank's case coolly, and they are not convinced of his guilt. If he is guilty he has not been proved so beyond a reasonable doubt. If he is innocent his execution would be a brand of everlasting shame upon the honor and integrity of the State.

"The Journal urges the board and the Governor to consider this case in the broad light of public conscience and in that spirit of wisdom and justice and moderation which has stood a long age as the shield of Georgia's faith. Convinced as we are that the execution of Frank, in the doubt that now surrounds his case, would be a tragic injustice, we earnestly urge that his sentence be commuted to life imprisonment."

"Big Six" Election Results.

Official returns from the election of Typographical Union No. 6 showed that Leon H. Rouse has been elected President, receiving a majority of 211 over James H. Dahm, his nearest competitor. Other officers chosen were: Vice President Charles J. Marquart; Secretary Treasurer, John S. O'Connell; Trustee, Charles E. Conway; Auditors, Samuel Hart, Ambrose D. Albertson, Harry W. Weir. More than 6,000 votes were cast.

BRIDGE JUMPER DIES.

Henry Clark Leaps Off Tower of Brooklyn Span Despite Warning.

Scores of persons were passing the Manhattan tower on the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning when a man jumped up on the railing of the bridge and started to climb up the cable to the top of the tower. Several of those who saw him shouted for the police, and Policemen Martin, Leddy, and Kennedy of the Bridge Squad ran up.

The three policemen arrived when Clark was only two-thirds of the way up to the top of the tower.

"It's all right," he shouted down to them. "I know what I am doing."

The police shouted to him to descend at once and Policeman Martin started to climb up on the cable himself. When the man saw he was being pursued, he hastily got his footing, to poise himself, waved his hand at a party of people, who were standing on a pier at Dover Street, and plunged for the river.

Either because his footing was insecure or because he did not understand high diving, the man twisted about in the air as he shot toward the river and he struck the water awkwardly, so that from the bridge it looked as if impact might have broken his back. Screams from the bridge and the Dover Street pier followed the resounding splash as the man struck the water and went out of sight. He did not reappear within the sight of those on the bridge.

Several policemen from the Oak Street Station had seen the party on the Dover Street pier, who evidently had taken a position there in anticipation of the spectacle. Two women and two men were arrested. One of the women, who was crying bitterly, said that the man who had killed himself by diving was her husband, Henry Clark, 31 years old, a machinist of 3,833 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia. She said that he had been employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, but that he was anxious to become a moving picture star and had decided to risk his life by diving from the highest point on the Brooklyn Bridge, in order to show motion picture concerns that he was qualified to perform any kind of a daredevil feat.

Mrs. Clark had tried to persuade her husband to give up the idea, but her appeals made no impression on him. She accompanied him to this city on Saturday night and went to a hotel near the Pennsylvania Station. After breakfast yesterday she said she again pleaded with her husband to give up the idea of jumping from the bridge, but he would not listen to her. She refused to accompany him to the bridge, she asserted, but on the 10 o'clock train from Philadelphia, the other members of the party arrived here and she accompanied them to the Dover Street pier. They reached the pier just in time to see her husband jump.

The others in the party said they were Mrs. Bella Robinson of 4,611 Harris Street, West Philadelphia; John Mitchel, a brother of Mrs. Clark, and James F. Driscoll of 3,612 Baring Street West Philadelphia. All three insisted that they had come to New York, to spend the day at Coney Island, and had had no knowledge of Clark's intention to dive from the bridge until Mrs. Clark had told them.

The police detained all three at the Oak Street Station. They learned later that Clark had tried to get the publicity which would land him a job, if his dive was successful, by telephoning to several newspapers that a man would dive from the bridge yesterday morning.

GUARDED IN DEATH BY DOG.

Mrs. Henry G. Pagani Stricken While Kneeling at Her Bedside.

Mrs. Alice Pagani, who lived with her husband, her mother, and her daughter in a private apartment in the Sherman Square Hotel, at Seventy-first Street and Broadway, was found dead in her room yesterday under circumstances which led the Coroner to make an investigation, although it was believed death was due to natural causes. None of the members of the family was at home at the time. A maid, finding the hall door of the apartment locked after the usual time for her to attend to her duties in the apartment, got in by using a passkey, and saw the body of Mrs. Pagani kneeling on the floor with her arms crossed beneath her head upon the bed, as if in prayer. She was garbed in a slumber robe and had apparently prepared to retire to bed when stricken.

Henry G. Pagani, an official of an automobile supply company at 1,790 Broadway, husband of Mrs. Pagani, went to St. Louis several days ago. Their daughter, Luegina, was with friends at the Atlantic Highlands, and her mother, Mrs. Harriet Daniels, was on a visit to Boston, so that Mrs. Pagani was alone Saturday and during the night.

Employes of the hotel saw Mrs. Pagani return from a short walk at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, leading a dog by a leash. That was the last seen of her. At 8 o'clock a waiter, who was accustomed to take a menu to Mrs. Pagani for her to order dinner sent to her room, received no response to his pressure of the electric button, and supposing she had gone out he pushed the card beneath the door. A porter put an evening paper under the door a few minutes later. Both the card and paper were there when the maid opened the door yesterday.

Mrs. Pagani's dog, a large animal, kept close to her body and tried to prevent any one approaching. A relative of the family went to the house and coaxed the dog to another room.

Dr. Herman Hellenstein, the Coroner, ordered an autopsy on the body today. It was removed to the Morgue last night. Mrs. Pagani was 38 years old. Her husband was notified at St. Louis yesterday and announced he would return immediately.

6,000 IN SAENGER CHORUS.

Largest Body of Trained Singers Ever Heard in Brooklyn.

The Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn was crowded last night when the first festival-concert of the twenty-fourth National Saengerfest of the Northeastern Saengerbund of America, which began on Saturday night, was given. Mme. Gadski, soprano, was the soloist and the choral numbers were by a mass male chorus of 6,000 voices, the largest body of trained singers ever heard in Brooklyn.

The program, with which the great audience seemed immensely pleased, follows: Prelude, "Die Meistersinger," Wagner, by the festival orchestra of 100 pieces; "When the Spring Upon the Mountains Creeps," Wilhelm, by the chorus; aria from "Oberon," Weber, by Gadski; "Love of Fatherland," Wengert, chorus; overture, "Der Freischuetz," Weber, festival orchestra; "How Could It Ever Be?" Kuecken, and "To Wander," Zoellner, chorus; Isolde's narrative, from "Tristan and Isolde," Wagner, Gadski; "Good Night," Slicher, and "Heark, What's Coming!" Wolfrum, chorus; "Malaguena," Moszkowsky, festival orchestra, and the Pilgrims' Chorus from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," chorus and orchestra.

This afternoon at the armory there will be a children's concert, in which a mass chorus of 4,500 pupils of the elementary and high schools of the city will take part. Mme. Edith Magee, contralto, will be the soloist. The second festival-concert will take place this evening, when the male chorus of 6,000 voices and Mme. Schumann-Heink, mezzo-soprano, and Hermann Weil, baritone, soloists, will be heard.

PULLED INTO BAY BY FISH.

Woman Going Overboard Upsets Boat and Two Men Tumble In.

While fishing from a rowboat in Jamaica Bay yesterday afternoon Mrs. Emma Stecht, of 111 Montauk Avenue, East New York, hooked a big fish, which resisted with such vigor that she was dragged to her feet in the boat.

Her husband, Otto Stecht, and her son-in-law, Joseph Kramer, who were in the boat, went to her aid, but the fish pulled her overboard just as they reached her, and the sudden transfer of the weight to one side of the boat upset it and sent the two men into the water.

Stecht dived after his wife, pinioned her arms and held her till a motor boat rescued them. Kramer was picked up by a rowboat.

PINCHOT RENOUNCES ALLEGIANCE TO T. R.

Says, with Gifford and William Allen White, He Is Through with Perkins, Too.

PROPOSES A NEW PARTY

Suggests Coalition of a Certain Group of Bull Moosers and Dissatisfied Socialists.

Amos Pinchot, who, with his brother Gifford, has long been known as a leader of the Progressive Party, during a talk at Public School 62, at Hester and Essex Streets, last night renounced his allegiance to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as the Bull Moose chief, and to George W. Perkins, as the Bull Moose "financial chief." Mr. Pinchot said that he carried with him in his decision his brother Gifford, William Allen White of Kansas, and others who, with himself, he said "composed the most important part of the Progressive Party.

To save himself and those in the Bull Moose Party who felt like going with him from making a complete exodus from the political field, Mr. Pinchot proposed that a new party be organized, composed of a coalition between his branch of the Progressive Party and a branch of the Socialist Party, which might be dissatisfied with a program "composed only of vague yearnings with no specific and immediate program attached thereto."

The new party, Mr. Pinchot said, would have a specific and immediate program, which he said would make it hated by the newspapers, the churches, and the conservative forces much more than the old Progressive Party had ever been hated, or than the Socialists had ever been hated. He attacked labor unions for their present tactics.

Against the churches Mr. Pinchot drew an indictment that without distinction as to creed they were supported "by the beneficiaries of economic privilege and so would always be found opposed to democracy in the world of industry."

"I have received from the Industrial Relations Commission," he said, "a copy of a letter McKenzie King wrote to young Mr. Rockefeller in which Mr. King told his employer that he need never fear a labor strike in Colorado, because there was too big a surplus of labor. McKenzie King said no strike could win with this labor surplus for the employer to draw upon. And I say Mr. King was right. No labor union can successfully fight capital.

"Labor leaders should abandon the strike as their chief weapon. They cannot win with it alone. They have hardly yet thought of the new field in which they could fight with great success. I mean the field of political action in which they would support a party dedicated to getting rid of the labor surplus. Such a party would move to break up the vast estates that lie idle in the hands of rich owners, by a super tax on idle land.

"Then a party that would really help the people would demand as an immediate program not government ownership of everything and the abolition of capitalism as the Socialists do, but government ownership of the railroads, of the coal, of the oil, of the copper ore, of the electric light plants and the gas plants—the bases of the national prosperity."

"Why aren't you a Socialist?" demanded a voice from the audience. "The Bull Moosers don't stand for those things."

"A certain group in the Progressive Party stands for them," answered Mr. Pinchot, "and I have remained in the party hoping we could become the dominating group. My brother is in our group. So is William Allen White. Some others are not."

BECKER RESIGNED TO FATE.

Convinced There Is No Hope of Appeal, He Has Become Calm.

After a short period of frantic and futile anger, ex-Police Lieutenant Becker has become calm, and is quietly resigned to the fate of death to which he seems doomed, according to Father William B. Cashin, Chaplain of Sing Sing, who sees Becker daily in the death house. Father Cashin attributes Becker's comparative calmness both to the man's realization of the injustice of unreasoning rage against man and God and to Mrs. Becker's visit yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Becker spent about two hours in the death house, and, although she could offer no real hope to her husband, she spoke quietly to him and relieved the tensity of his mental condition. When she left, Becker was more normal, and no longer uttered the denials of God in which he expressed his rage on Friday and Saturday. He was not even heard to denounce Governor Whitman, against whom most of his anger had been directed.

Becker realizes, Father Cashin said, that he has not much chance for his life. Since the Court of Appeals confirmed the conviction, no one has been able to suggest a definite step by which even the most optimistic could legitimately hope for successful appeal.

Becker is now simply waiting, it is said, for the morning when he shall be led from his cell to the electric chair.

ORDAINED BY BISHOP GREER.

Eight Become Episcopal Ministers at the Cathedral.

The Rev. Howard C. Robbins of the Church of the Incarnation was the preacher yesterday morning in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, when Bishop Greer advanced to the Episcopal Church priesthood six young deacons. These were the Rev. Howard R. Weir of Grace Church staff, the Rev. Clarence S. McClelan, Jr., of St. Andrew's, Yonkers; the Rev. Truman P. Riddle of St. George's, the Rev. Guy B. King, rector of St. James's Church at Calicoon; the Rev. Dolber W. Clark, who has been doing missionary work in Sullivan County, and the Rev. William Lawrence Wood of Oxford, England.

Two young men also were started on ministerial careers. They were Philip William Hull, a member of the General Seminary graduating class, and Charles A. Woodward. Robert F. Kline, who has been a member of Christ Choir choir, was made a deacon.

Bishop Greer, accompanied by several of the young men just made ministers, went to Blackwell's Island later for confirmation services.

BRAGA TAKES PRESIDENCY.

Promises Congress of Portugal to Adopt No Autocratic Measures.

PARIS, May 30.—Theophile Braga, elected President of Portugal by the National Assembly, received an ovation when he appeared in the Congressional Hall at 7 o'clock last night, says a Havas dispatch from Lisbon. He handed to the President of Congress a message in which he expressed devotion to the ideals of a democratic and parliamentary republic, pledging himself to take no steps of an autocratic nature.

After his message was read, Senhor Braga went to the Presidential Palace, where he formally assumed the Presidency. José Castro, acting Premier, then presented the resignations of the Cabinet members, but President Braga refused to accept them, declaring he had entire confidence in the Ministers.

CITY BREVITIES.

Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury will speak on "Poverty and Its Causes" tomorrow evening at the Harlem Jewish League, 71 West 118th Street.

Harris Sainberg, a student, 21 years old, committed suicide by inhaling gas yesterday in the home of his parents at 68 Henry Street. It is believed he was temporarily deranged from overwork.

John Claffery, 8 years old, of 388 Cherry Street, fell into the East River from Pier 36 last night while at play and was drowned.

UNREST IN JAPAN OVER CHINA AFFAIR

Opposition, at Nightly Meetings and in Diet, Charges Failure of Negotiations.

DEMANDS NEW AGGRESSIONS

Great Clamor for Group V. Demands —Women Complicate Situation with Feminist Propaganda.

TOKIO, May 30.—The Chinese crisis has been followed by serious internal political dissensions in Japan. Nightly meetings are being held by the Opposition Party to incite the public against the Ministry. One held last evening was broken up by students from Waseda University, of which Foreign Minister Okuma is President.

Attacks upon the Ministry continue in the Diet, the sessions of which are attended by large crowds, including many women who are conducting a feminist propaganda. The Opposition is arranging to introduce a resolution censuring the Cabinet, charging a diplomatic failure in the Chinese negotiations, official interference in the national election, and the expenditure of national funds without the approval of the Diet. A governmental majority was returned in the election and the Ministry has no fear of being overthrown, although a test vote to show its strength has not yet been taken.

The House of Peers, which hitherto has played only a passive part in public affairs, is beginning to assert its prerogatives, insisting that the Cabinet shall explain its policies in China.

There is considerable clamor for a renewal of negotiations concerning the fifth group of demands made upon China, which were held in abeyance for future consideration when the recent agreement with that country was reached but which are considered in this country to constitute the backbone of Japan's future in China. The principal provisions of group V. have to do with the appointment of Japanese military and political advisers for China and for Japanese supervision over the manufacture or purchase by China of munitions of war.

The newspaper Kokumin Shimbun urges that Elder Statesmen be sent to Peking to arrange a lasting alliance based upon mutual helpfulness and friendship.

OUTLINES RADIO DEFENSE.

J. H. Hammond, Jr., Suggests Airship and Wireless Zones.

John Hays Hammond, Jr., has submitted to the Aero Club of America a detailed plan to provide for coast defense, aeroplanes equipped with wireless and a chain of radio stations, which will make it possible to protect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Mexican border with thirty-three aeroplanes and the same number of radio stations, he says. In his proposal to the Governors, Mr. Hammond states:

"I would draw your attention to an inclosed sketch which shows the northeastern division of our coast line. I have shown five areas of fifty-mile radius constituting the patrol areas for five aero scouts. In the centre, (approximately,) of each area is situated a radio receiving station connected with land lines. Each aero scout is equipped with a radio transmitter of sixty-mile daylight radius. Each scout is in constant communication with his central radio station, and each station is directly connected by phone or telegraph with the existing land system.

"The movement of ships, their disposition and the strategy of the enemy will be readily discovered with the information obtained from scouts covering such an extended front. An intelligent understanding of the enemy's purpose would be gained, and our forces could be concentrated at decisive points to meet the invader.

"From New York to Mount Desert five areas would be located. From New York to the Mexican border seventeen areas would be established, and on the Pacific coast there would be eleven more."

The proposal will be submitted to the heads of the National Guard and Naval Militia of the States co-operating with the club in developing aviation corps for the National Guard and Naval Militia.

100 POLICEMEN GIVE THANKS

Removal of Stray Dogs from 135th Street Station Brings Joy.

The police of the West 135th Street Station are rejoicing over the prospective end of a crusade which was enjoined on them by order of Captain Dominick Henry about two weeks ago, and had as its object the rounding up of all unmuzzled, unlicensed, and masterless dogs in the neighborhood. The order was issued after there had been complaints that many children had been bitten. In less than a week more than sixty dogs were caught; owners, when they could be found, were haled into the Harlem Court and fined $3, and all dogs for whom no master appeared were sent to the S. P. C. A.

In the intervals between being caught and being disposed of, the dogs were housed in the basement of the station house at 239 West 135th Street, and at one time thirty were in custody. Life in the dormitories above was almost undurable, and every one of the hundred-odd men in the precinct is thankful that there are no more stray dogs in the neighborhood.

WAR ON UNION SEMINARY.

Dr. Matthews Declares Opposition to "Heretic Incubator."

The Rev. Dr. Mark A. Matthews of Seattle, pastor of the largest Presbyterian Church in the country, fired a fresh broadside at Union Theological Seminary and also the New York Presbytery, following his sermon yesterday in the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. The recent Presbyterian General Assembly at Rochester, he said, had declared open war upon the seminary and the New York Presbytery, which has licensed seminary graduates.

"The war starts now," said Dr. Matthews. "I don't know when it will end. That depends largely upon the New York Presbytery. Union Theological Seminary is an incubator of heretics. Tell them I say so. Tell them the Presbyterian Church says so. We give the New York Presbytery a year to obey the General Assembly mandate.

"The doctrines to which the assembly's resolution binds all future candidates for the ministry are set forth as: 'The Incarnation of our Lord, the Deity of Christ, His resurrection from the dead, the Atonement, and the authority and integrity of the Bible.'"

President Brown, when told last night of what Dr. Matthews had said, replied that he saw no reason to comment.

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J. H. LADEW'S HOME BURNS.

Glen Cove Firemen Helpless Because of Lack of Water—Loss $90,000.

GLEN COVE, L. I., May 30.—Fire, probably due to defective wiring, awakened servants, who were the only ones at home at The Box, the handsome Summer home of J. Harvey Ladew on his $1,000,000 estate near the Piping Rock Country Club grounds. They telephoned to the fire departments at Sea Cliff and Glen Cove and then busied themselves getting out the furniture before the flames, which had started in the rear of the building, could make their way to the front.

About half the house had been destroyed when the Sea Cliff firemen arrived. They speedily rushed up half a dozen hose lines to strategic positions and got the engines ready. The firemen opened the nozzles of their hoses and waited for streams of water to come. In the meantime the men in charge of the engine were running about wildly looking for a standpipe, but there was no water within range of their hose.

The firemen dropped the hose and rushed into the building to help get out the remaining furniture. They had time for only one trip into the building before the flames had swept completely through the house.

Two of the firemen came out carrying a large victrola, while the third carried out a set of records which had escaped the effects of the heat.

"We can't do anything more to the fire," said Fireman William Simpson, as he set down the victrola some distance from the burning home, "so let's have a little music."

Most of those who had gathered to see the big house burn ran over towards the victrola, when they heard it begin to play, and watched the flames finish the house while they listened to record after record.

Most of the silverware and a good deal of the furniture was saved. The loss is estimated at $90,000.

SUFFRAGE PLANS FOR WEEK.

Roving Shop of Political Union to Move Uptown.

The Roving Shop "Winner" of the Women's Political Union will move from the location where it has been so successful, at Broad and Exchange Place, at noon today, to Fourteenth Street and Irving Place, where it will remain for two weeks.

Under the auspices of the Women's Political Union today the grave of the suffrage pioneer, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth comes in the campaign year of New York, where she started the suffrage movement, will be decorated. Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, daughter of Robert Ingersoll, will drive from her home, in Dobbs Ferry, with an automobile laden with Spring flowers tied with the purple, green and white, colors of the Union, to place on the grave in Woodlawn.

An important meeting of the Teachers' Branch of the Empire State Campaign Committee will be held tomorrow evening at Stuyvesant High School, Fifteenth Street, near Second Avenue. Miss Grace Strachan will speak for suffrage. Edward B. Mandel, President of the Association of Men Teachers and Principals, will talk on "Equality"; Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse on "The Work of the Constitutional Convention," and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw on "Answers to the Antis." Miss Katherine Devereux Blake will preside.

St. Catherine's Welfare Association, an organization of Catholic women, working for civil and industrial reforms, will hold a suffrage meeting in St. Veronica's Parochial School hall, 123 Barrow Street, Greenwich Village, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Joseph P. Daly and Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds will be speakers, and the Rev. Joseph F. Flannelly, Pastor of St. Veronica's, will preside.

Arrested Here for Boston Murder.

A man who said he was Alexander Novick, 29 years old, of New Bedford, Mass., was locked up in the Tombs yesterday on suspicion of knowing something of the murder of Samuel Cohen, a Boston junk dealer. The Boston police was notified. The arrest was made at West and Fulton Streets by Detectives Snydeker, Bolger, and Shea.

CONVICT 9 DEPUTIES OF STRIKE KILLINGS

Jury, Out 17 Hours, Finds Roosevelt Guards Guilty of Manslaughter.

FIFTEEN MORE TO BE TRIED

Men Convicted Yesterday Face Terms of from Five to Ten Years in Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 30.—Nine of the ten Sheriff's deputies on trial for murder in connection with the Roosevelt strike last January were found guilty of manslaughter today in Supreme Court here.

The jury anounced its verdict at 9:30 o'clock this morning, having been out seventeen hours.

John C. Smith was acquitted, in obedience to the instructions of Justice James J. Bergen, who ruled the evidence had not connected him with the slaying.

The convicted men are: Robert J. Wallace, James D. Williams, Frank Rick, Fred Mullin, Harry Tone, John O'Mara, James Bavier, William McLaughlin, and James C. Moran.

The maximum penalty for manslaughter is ten years in State Prison; the minimum five years. Former Attorney General Robert N. McCarter, of counsel for the defense, announced the case would be appealed. The nine were convicted for the slaying of Alessandro Tessitore. An indictment for the killing of Kalman Batyi, another striker, still hangs over the ten men, as well as fifteen other indictments charging felonious assault. The convicted men were remanded to Middlesex County Jail to await sentence.

The prosecution had asked for a verdict of first degree murder. Justice Bergen said he did not know whether sentence should be imposed by him or by the Supreme Court at Trenton, because the case had been tried by a jury from Mercer County on a plea from the prosecution. Roosevelt is in Middlesex County. The Justice said he would not set a date for pronouncing sentence until this point had been settled.

Prosecutor W. E. Florance said tonight that he had not decided whether to try the convicted men on the other indictments. There remain fifteen other deputies to be tried on the charge on which the nine were convicted today, as well as on the other indictments hanging over the convicted men.

Tessitore and Batyi were killed when, on Jan. 19, the police charged a crowd of strikers that had gathered to meet a train at a station near the plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Company in Roosevelt. A score more were wounded, and it is an outgrowth of their cases that the charges of felonious assault were placed against the guards. The deputies had been sworn in for special duty by Sheriff Edward F. Houghton.

It was testified for the defendants that they believed the strikers meant to do harm to strikebreakers who were supposed to have been on the train, and that the first shots were fired by the strikers. The prosecution had witnesses to swear that the deputies fired the first shots. The defendants all testified that they had been ordered to duty at the chemical plant by Sheriff Houghton, but that they had gone to the station because they believed violence was about to be done. It was contended by the prosecution, which was conducted by Attorney General John W. Westcott, that the Sheriff had no warrant in law to employ the deputies; the defense's reply was that the act of the Sheriff was sanctioned by long custom.

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